

SCHÉMAS EN GROUPES SUR $\mathbb{P}^1$ ET STRUCTURES DE NIVEAU

- ① INTRODUCTION/MOTIVATION
- ② BORELS ET SYSTÈMES DE RACINES.
- ③ SCHÉMAS EN GROUPES "RAMIFIÉS"
- ④ REPRÉSENTATIONS IRREDUISIBLES
ET RACINES
- ⑤ CONSTRUCTION DE $\mathcal{G}$.

① INTRODUCTION ET MOTIVATION.

X/k COURBE LISSE PROJECTIVE. $k = \mathbb{F}_p, \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$

G GROUPE ALGÈBRE SCINDÉ

$$\{\pi_1(X) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)\}$$

$$\nwarrow G(\mathbb{A}_X^{\text{fin}}) \swarrow \text{ADJ.}$$

$$G/k \nrightarrow$$

$$G \times X \xrightarrow{\text{triv}} G$$

$\{G\text{-TRUCS AUTOMORPHES}\}$

$$Kl_m : \pi_1(\mathbb{P}^1 - \{0, \infty\}, i^*) \rightarrow GL_m(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$$

MODÉRÉE EN 0

SAUVAGE EN ∞ $sw_\infty(Kl_m) = ?$

INTERPRÉTATION AUTOMORPHE?

GÉNÉRALISATION POUR $G \neq GL_m$?

$$\{\pi_1(X) \rightarrow G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)\} \xrightarrow{?} G \xleftarrow{?} \int (\mathbb{A}_X^{\text{fin}})$$

$\nwarrow$ PAS CONSTANT

$\{G\text{-TRUCS-AUTOMORPHES}\}$

$f \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ DOIT CONSERVER LA RAMIFICATION
EN $\{0, 1, \infty\}$ DONC $f \neq G \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

• LATE REPRESENTATIONS

$$0 \rightarrow I_0 \rightarrow I_\infty \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathbb{P}^1 - \{0, 1, \infty\}) \xrightarrow{\text{X}} \pi_1(\mathbb{P}^1) \rightarrow 0$$

SAUS GROUPE D'ENVELOPPE.

GROTHENDIECK: $\rho: \pi_1(X) \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$.

$M(I_0)$ EST $\begin{matrix} \text{UNIPOTENT} \\ \text{PROPRE} \end{matrix} \subseteq \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$M(I_\infty)$ " " $\subseteq \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$M(I_0) \subseteq R_n(\mathbb{Q})$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{BORD.} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{CARA-PROPS.} \end{matrix}$

EX $y^2 = x(x-1)(x-T)$

$\downarrow$
 $\mathbb{P}^1 - \{0, 1, T\}$

$\rho/I_0 \subseteq \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \subseteq GL_2$
 $\rho/I_\infty \subseteq \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \subseteq GL_2$

COTE AUTOMORPHE?

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BOPP

$$f(\hat{G}_{\bar{x}, 0}^{in, K(\tau)}) \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \tau K(\tau) & & \\ \tau K(\tau) & \ddots & \\ & & 1 + \tau K(\tau) \end{pmatrix}$$

$\tau \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & Q \end{pmatrix} \in B$$

$$f(\hat{G}_{\bar{x}, \infty}^1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in B^{opp}.$$

$$f(\hat{G}_{\bar{x}, ?}^1) \in G(K(\star)) \text{ DÉFINI PAR DES CONJUGUÉS. DÉPENDANT DU BORD.}$$

COTE REPRESENTATION:

MODÈRE EN 0

$P(I_0)$ N'EST PAS
DIVISIBLE PAR P.

SAUVALE EN 0
(PAS TROP)

$P(I_0)$ EST DIVISIBLE
PAR p
(PAS TROP)

COTÉ AUTOMORPHES:

$$\int (\hat{U}_{x,0})$$

LES ÉLÉMENTS NE SONT
PAS DIVISIBLES
PAR x^2 $(\hat{U}_{x,0})$

$$\int (\hat{U}_{x,0}) \subseteq \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \circ \nearrow \\ \circ \nearrow \\ \circ \nearrow \\ \circ \nearrow \end{array} \right\} \mid \beta$$

1) CERTAINS ÉLÉMENTS SONT
BONN. DIVISIBLES PAR x^2 .

ON A BESOIN D'UN CONTRÔLE FIN SUR
LES ÉLÉMENTS DU BONN.

② BOULES ET RACINES.

G/K

SCINDÉ
REDUCTIF

$T \subseteq G$ TORD MAXIMALE
SCINDU.

$\Phi(G, T)$

RACINES

$\{ T \xrightarrow{x} \mathfrak{g}_m \neq 1 \}$ APPARISANT DANS
 $x \in x^0(T)$ L'ACTION

$T \rightarrow GL(LIE(G))$

EX:

① $G = GL_4$

$T = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & a_3 & \\ & & & a_4 \end{pmatrix}$

$LIE(G) = \mathfrak{m}_{\mathfrak{g}} = \bigoplus_i E_{ii} \oplus \bigoplus_{i \neq j} E_{ij}$

$\Phi(G, T)$

$x^0(T) = \{ \pm x_1, \pm x_2, \pm x_3, \pm x_4 \} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\{ \pm x_1 - x_2, \pm x_1 - x_3, \pm x_1 - x_4, \pm x_2 - x_3, \pm x_2 - x_4, \pm x_3 - x_4 \}$

② $SL_{\frac{n}{2}}^{\frac{n}{2}} \supseteq T = \begin{pmatrix} a & & & \\ & b & & \\ & & c & \\ & & & a^{-1}b^{-1}c^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$

$$X^0(T) = \langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle$$

$$x_3 = -x_1 + x_2$$

$$\text{Lie}(SL_3) = M_3^{\text{tr}=0} = \bigoplus_{i \neq j} E_{ij} \oplus \bigoplus_{i \neq j} E_{ii} - E_{ii}$$

$$\Phi(G, T) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pm x_1 - x_2, \pm x_1 - x_3, \pm 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ \pm x_2 - x_3, \pm 2x_2 + x_1 + x_3, \pm 2x_3 + x_1 + x_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \langle \Phi(G, T) \rangle \subseteq X^0(T) \rightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Z}}{\mathbb{Z}T_1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad Sp_3 \subseteq GL_3 \quad | \quad \left\{ g \mid {}^k g J g = J \right\}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & a^{-1} \\ & & b^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad X^0(T) = \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_2 \\ -I_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Lie}(Sp_3) \subseteq M_3$$

$$Jg = {}^k g^{-1} J$$

$$\left(\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & -A \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{l} B = k \\ C = x \end{array} \right\} \right) \subseteq JM - {}^k M J = 0$$

$$\langle E_{1,1}, E_{2,2}, E_{2,1}, E_{1,2} \rangle$$

$$E_{3,1}^{x_1^2}, E_{4,2}^{x_2^2}, E_{3,2}^{-x_1-x_2}, E_{4,1}^{-x_1-x_2}, \\ E_{1,3}^{-x_1^2}, E_{2,4}^{-x_2^2}, E_{2,3}^{x_1+x_2}, E_{1,4}^{x_1+x_2} \rightarrow$$

$$\Phi(G, T) = \{ (x_1 - x_2), x_1^{-2}, x_2^{-2}, x_1^{-1} x_2^{-1} \}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} d^{-1} & & & \\ & h^{-1} & & \\ & & a^{-1} & \\ & & & h^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d & & & \\ & h & & \\ & & a^{-1} & \\ & & & h^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{c} a^{-1} \\ h^{-1} \end{array}$$

PROP: $x \in \Phi(G, T) \exists!$ sqvs-word

$$U_x \subseteq G$$

$$(1) U_x \cong U_a$$

(2) T NORMALISE U_{α}

(3) $L(E(U_{\alpha})) = L(\alpha) \subseteq L(E(\alpha))$

U_{α} EST LE ROOT-GROUPE DE α

EX

(1) GL_4

$U_{\chi_1 - \chi_2}$

$U_{\chi_i - \chi_j}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & c & d \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$i \neq j$ " $I_4 + a E_{i,j}$

(2) SL_4 $\hat{M} \hat{M} B.$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(3) $\rightarrow P_1$

$$x_1 - x_2$$

$$U_{x_1 - x_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -a & 0 \\ -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{x_2 - x_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{2x_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{2x_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{-x_1} = U_{2x_1}$$

$$U_{-x_1 + x_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

DEF $\Phi^+ \subseteq \Phi$ ENSEMBLE DE RACINES

POSITIFS

$\forall \alpha \in \Phi^+ \text{ ou } -\alpha \in \Phi^+$

(2) $\alpha, \beta \in \Phi^+ \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \in \Phi^+$
 $\alpha + \beta \in \Phi$

PROP

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SOUVS ANNEAUX} \\ \text{DE BORD} \\ T \subseteq \Phi \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S \subseteq \Phi \\ \text{RACINES POSITIFS} \end{array} \right\}$

$B \longrightarrow \{ x \in \Phi \mid g_x \in L(E(B)) \}$

$\langle U_{x,T} \rangle$

$\longleftarrow \{ x \}$

$\}$

$U_{x_n}'' \supset T$

$\uparrow$
 $\mathcal{B}_n(B).$

$\Phi = \Phi^+ \sqcup \Phi^- \quad \mathcal{B}^{app} = \mathcal{B}_{\Phi^-}$

DEF $x \in \emptyset^+$ RACINES SIMPLS SI

$$x_1 \neq x_1 + x_2 \quad x_1 + x_2 \in \emptyset^+$$

$$U_{x_1} U_{x_2} \supseteq U_x \Leftrightarrow x = x_1 + x_2$$

EX $\mathcal{G}_4 \quad x_1 - x_2, x_2 - x_3, x_3 - x_4$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 - x_2 + x_2 - x_3 \\ \parallel \\ x_1 - x_3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

EX

• $G = GL_4$ $\Phi^+ = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 - x_2, x_1 - x_3, x_1 - x_4 \\ x_2 - x_3, x_2 - x_4, x_3 - x_4 \end{array} \right\}$

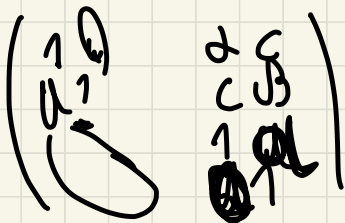


Φ^-



• $G = SL_4$ =

• $G = Sp_4$ $\left\{ x_1 - x_2, 2x_1, 2x_2, x_1 + x_2 \right\}$



$T. \left(\begin{array}{c|c} K_n^{-1} & MM \\ \hline 0 & n \end{array} \right)$

n sym.
 n canonical.

DEF / PROP (CHAVALLEY BASES)

IL $\exists$ UNE CHAQUE "CANONIQUE"

D'ISOMORPHISME $\{ \rho_x: U_x \cong \mathbb{A}^1 \}_{x \in \phi^+}$

③ SCHEMAS EN GROUPES LOCALISÉS

K CORPS LOCAL $T \subseteq B \subseteq G$ SCHE

$$|\cdot| \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \quad \mathcal{O}_K \supseteq \mathfrak{m} = (\pi)$$

$$k = \frac{\mathcal{O}_K}{\mathfrak{m}} \quad |\pi| = \frac{1}{p} \quad \text{CAR}(k) = p > 0$$

$$\phi^+ \rightsquigarrow \{ \rho_x: U_x \cong \mathbb{A}^1 \}_{x \in \phi^+}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ U_a(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} K \xrightarrow{|\cdot|} \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \end{array}$$

$$\forall \ell \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$$

$$U_a(K)_\ell := \pi^{-1}([0, p^{-\ell}]) \subseteq U_a(K)$$

$$\text{Sous-groupes } U_a(K)_0 = \mathcal{O}_K$$

$$|a+b| \leq \max\{|a|, |b|\} \leq L$$

$$U_0 := T$$

$$U_0(k) \geq (k^*)^n$$

$$U_0(k) = (k^*)^n$$

$$U_0(k)_\ell = \{x \in T(k) \mid x \equiv 1 \pmod{\ell}\}$$

$$U_0(k)_0 = T(k)$$

EX

$$U_{x_1 - x_2}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_{x_1 - x_2}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t^n a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ON METS ENSEMBLES LES U_x POUR AVOIR
LE BORD.

DEF $f: \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$ EST CONCAVE

SI $\mathbb{N}$

$$\forall (x_i) \in \mathbb{I} \cup \{0\} \quad | \quad \sum x_i \in \mathbb{I}$$

$$\sum f(x_i) \geq f(\sum x_i)$$

$$G(K)_f := \langle U_x(K)_{f(x)} \rangle_{x \in \emptyset \cup \{0\}} \subseteq G(K)$$

THM f CONCAVE; $f(0) > 0$

(1) $\exists!$ MODEL LISSE $G_f \xrightarrow{\theta_K} \text{TEL QUE}$

$$G_f(U_K) = G(K)_f$$

(2) $\overline{U_{x(K)_f(x)}^{\text{ZAR}}}_{ii} \subseteq G_f$ LISSE ET $\neq$

$$U_{x, f(x)}$$

$$U_{x, f(x)}(0) = U_{x(K)_f(x)}$$

NON-EX SL_2

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(\underbrace{\alpha_1}_1) + f(\underbrace{\alpha_2}_1) \geq f(\underbrace{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}_3)$$

EX (1)

$$f(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \cup \{0\} \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$\{x \in U_x(K) \mid |x| \leq 1\} = \{U_x(\mathcal{O}_K)\}$$

$$\{x \in U_m^n(\mathcal{O}_K)\}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$U = U_m \quad U_m(\mathcal{O}_K), U_m(\mathcal{O}_K)$$

EX (2)

$$f(x) = 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \cup \{0\} \quad I(0)$$

$$f(x) = 1 \quad x \in \mathbb{Q}^-$$

$$U_x(K) = U_K \quad x \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \\ \mathcal{O}_K^{\times m} x \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$U_x(K) = \mathbb{T} U_K \quad x \in \mathbb{Q}^-$$

$G(m)$
 SL_4

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} \theta_k & \theta_k & \theta_k & \theta_t \\ T\theta_k & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ T\theta_k & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ T\theta_k & \theta_k & \theta_k & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

MODULO T

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

BORD.

(EX3)

$$b(x) = 0$$

$$x \in \phi^+$$

$$I(1)$$

$$b(x) = 1$$

$$x \in \phi^- \cup \{0\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+T\theta_k & \theta_k & \theta_k & \theta_t \\ T\theta_k & 1+T\theta_k & \cdot & \cdot \\ T\theta_k & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ T\theta_k & \theta_k & \theta_k & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1+T\theta_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b(0) = 1$$

(EX4)

$$b(x) = 0$$

$$x \in \phi^+$$

PAS SIMPLE

$$b(x) = 1$$

$$x \in \phi^+$$

SIMPLE.

$$b(x) = 1$$

$$x \in \phi^-$$

ALTERNANT.

$$\sum h(x) \geq h(\sum(x)) = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+\tau\theta_k & \tau\theta_k & \theta_k & \theta_k \\ & 1+\tau\theta_k & \tau\theta_k & \theta_k \\ & & 1+\tau\theta_k & \tau\theta_k \\ & & & 1+\tau\theta_k \end{pmatrix}$$

④ REPRÉSENTATIONS INDUITES ET RACINES

$$T \subseteq B \subseteq G \quad \phi^t(G, T) = \phi = \phi^+ \amalg \phi^-$$

$$R_U(B) = (U_x)_{x \in \phi^+} X^*(T)$$

$$\phi^V \text{ COMPLEXES} \subseteq X_*(T)$$

$$\phi \xrightarrow[\phi^V]{\eta: \eta} \phi^V \quad \Bigg| \quad X^*(T) \times X_*(T) \xrightarrow[\phi^V]{\eta: \eta} \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(x, x^V) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

LEMME : $G \curvearrowright V$ IRREDUCTIBLE.

$$\dim(V^V) = 1$$

$$T \curvearrowright V^V \cong \{x_v \in X^*(T) \mid \text{ET}$$

$$\bullet (x_v, x^V) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \phi^+$$

$$\bullet (x_v, \tilde{x}^V) > 0 \quad \forall \tilde{x} \in V \quad \forall x \in \phi^+$$

DEF :

- ① x_V EST LE POIDS PLUS GRANDE DE V
- ② $x \in X^0(T)$ EST DOMINANT SI
 $(x, x') \geq 0 \quad \forall x' \in \Phi^+$

Thm

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{REP} \\ \text{IRRREDUCIBLES DE } G \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{1:1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in X^0(T) \\ \text{DOMINANT} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$V \longmapsto x_V$$

EX

① SL_2

$$x_1 - x_2 \rightarrow e_1^2$$

$$X^0(T) = \mathbb{Z} / \langle \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z} / e_1$$

$$X^0(T) = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle$$

$$\Phi(SL_2) = \{ x_1, x_2, x_2 - x_1 \}$$

$$\Phi^V = \langle e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_1 \rangle$$

$$(x_1 - x_2)^v = e_1 - e_2$$

$$x \mid (x, e_1 - e_2) \geq 0$$

$$\binom{m_1}{e_1 + e_2}, \binom{m_2}{e_1 - e_2}$$

$$m_1 e_1 + m_2 e_2$$

$$(m_1 - m_2) e_1$$

$$\begin{matrix} \smile \\ m_1 \geq m_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$x \text{ DOMINANT} \Leftrightarrow m e_1 \quad m \geq 0$$

CONSTRUCTION OF V ASSOCIATED TO x

$$V = \{ f \in K[x, y] \mid \deg f = n \}$$

$$SL_2 \curvearrowright V \quad f(x, y) \mapsto f(ax + cy, bx + dy)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad f \mapsto f(x, bx + y)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} ax + by \\ cx + dy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^U = \langle x^m \rangle$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \rho_m x_2 \quad x \mapsto a^{+m} y^m$$

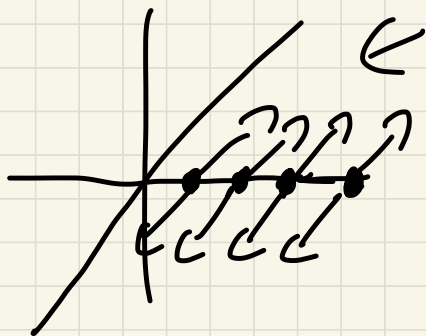
$\parallel$
 $+m x_1$

!

$$\bullet \omega_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 \\ e_1 - e_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2/2$$

$$(n_1^{x_1}, n_2^{x_2} | (e_1 - e_2) = n_1 + n_2 \geq 0$$

$n_1 \geq n_2$



$$\omega_2 \rho V$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rho V^U$$

$m x_1$

$$\omega_2 \rho V \otimes \text{FT}(\text{FL}_m)^{\otimes m}$$

$\dagger \rho V^U$

$$(u_b)$$

$$x \mapsto u^m b^m u^m x^m \underbrace{\quad}_{a^{n+m}(b^m)}$$

$$(n+m, m)$$

$$\underline{EX} \subseteq L_1$$

$$NM = \dot{M} N$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \bigcirc & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

M UNIPOTENT.
N TRACE 0.

$$(x_i - x_j, x_h - x_k) > 0$$

$$\forall h, k \text{ } h > k$$

$$i > j$$

$$\delta_{i,h} - \delta_{j,h} - \delta_{i,k} + \delta_{j,k} \stackrel{?}{\neq} 0$$

CANT NEGATIVE SQU S0.

$$j=h \quad h \neq i \quad \text{or} \quad k=i \quad k \neq j$$

$$-1 - \delta_{i,j} < 0.$$

Now prove succession stops so. $j = 1$

$$k=i \Rightarrow h \neq i$$

$$\delta_{h,i} - \delta_{j,h} - 1 \neq$$

$$\underline{i = 1} \quad \text{Now prove succession.}$$

$$E_{1,1}$$

5) CONSTRUCTION DE $\mathcal{F}$.

$$X = (\mathbb{P}^1 - \{0, \infty\})$$

REDUCTIF SCINDÉ SUR K

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \text{TOME SCINDÉ} \\ \mathcal{Z}(\omega)^0 \subseteq G \\ \nwarrow \text{NUL} \\ T \subseteq B \end{array}$$

$$\{\chi_i\} = \emptyset$$

$$\{\chi_i^+\} = \emptyset^+$$

$$\{\chi_i^{-\theta}\} = \emptyset^-$$

$\theta_i \in \emptyset^+$ QUE SONT DOMINANT

$$m_0, m_\infty \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0} \quad 0 \leq m_i \leq 2$$

$$\mathcal{Z}(\omega)^0(m_0, m_\infty) := \text{SCHEMA EN GROUPE SUR } \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$\mathcal{Z}(\omega)^0(m_0, m_\infty)_{|X} = \mathcal{Z}(\omega)^0 \times X$$

$$\mathcal{Z}(\omega)^0(m_0, m_\infty)(\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathbb{P}^1, q})$$

$$\{ g \in Z(G)(\hat{U}_{1,p^*,0}) \mid g \equiv 1_{T^m?} \}$$

$$f_0: \Phi(G^{\text{DER}}, T^{\text{DER}}) \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$f_0(0) = 0$$

$$f_0(x^+) = 0$$

$$f_0(x^-) = 1$$

$$I(0)$$

$$f_1: \Phi(G^{\text{DER}}, T^{\text{DER}}) \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$f_1(0) = 1$$

$$f_1(x^+) = 0$$

$$f_1(x^-) = 1$$

$$I(1)$$

$$f_2: \Phi(G^{\text{DER}}, T^{\text{DER}}) \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$f_2(0) = 1$$

$$f_2(x) = 0 \quad x \text{ POSITIVE PAS SIMPLE}$$

$$f_2(x) = 1 \quad \Phi^- \setminus \{-\theta_i\}$$

$$\text{CONCAVE}$$

$$I(2)$$

$$b_2(\mathbb{P}^1) = 2$$

$$b_i^{\text{opp}}$$

$$\int^{\text{DER}} (m_0, m_\infty) := \text{SCHEMA EN GROUPE SUR } \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$\int^{\text{non}} 1_X \simeq G^{\text{DER}} \times \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$\int^{\text{non}} (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1, 0}) = G_{b_{m_0}}^{\text{opp}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1, 0})$$

$$\int^{\text{DER}} (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1, \infty}) = G_{b_{m_\infty}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1, \infty})$$

$$\int^{(m_0, m_\infty)} = \int^{\text{DER}} \mathcal{Z}(b)(m_0, m_\infty)$$

THM tout est en ce qu'on a fait
pour $G \times \mathbb{P}^1$ marche pour $\mathcal{Z}$.

$G \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \text{Bun}_{\mathcal{Z}}$ etc...

EX

$$G = SL_4$$

$$\int (1, 2) \left(\hat{U}_{1\rho^n, \infty} \right)$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 + T K(\bar{u}) & T K(\bar{u}) & K(z) & K(z) \\ T K(\bar{u}) & 1 + T K(z) & T K(z) & K(z) \\ T K(z) & T K(z) & 1 + T K(\bar{z}) & T K(\bar{z}) \\ T^2 K(\bar{u}) & T K(\bar{z}) & T K(z) & 1 + T K(z) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \rightarrow 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & K & K \\ & 1 & 0 & K \\ & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(1,2) \left(\hat{U}_{IP^1,0} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+TK(t) & TK(t) & TK(t) & TK(t) \\ KT(t) & 1+TK(t) & & \\ & KT(t) & 1+TK(t) & \\ & & & KT(t) & 1+TK(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$T \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ KT(t) & 1 & & \\ KT(t) & & 1 & \\ KT(t) & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

