Actions of Frobenii for moduli stacks of principal bundles

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Definition

A **vector bundle** (over a scheme *X*) over a field *k* is a scheme \mathcal{E} together with a map $\pi : \mathcal{E} \to X$ of schemes such that π is **locally trivial** in the (Zariski) topology, i.e. there is a (Zariski) open covering $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ of *X* and isomorphisms

$$\varphi_i: \pi^{-1}(U_i) \stackrel{\cong}{\to} U_i \times \mathbb{A}_k^n$$

such that for every pair $i, j \in I$ there is a morphism, a **transition** function

$$\varphi_{ij}: U_i \cap U_j \to GL_n(k)$$

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such that $\varphi_i \varphi_j^{-1}(x, v) = (x, \varphi_{ij}(x)v)$ for all $x \in U_i \cap U_j$ and $v \in \mathbb{A}_k^n$.

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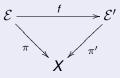
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Definition

Let $\pi : \mathcal{E} \to X$ be a vector bundle of rank *n* with trivializations $(U_i, \varphi_i, \varphi_{ij})$ and $\pi' : \mathcal{E}' \to X$ be a vector bundle of rank *n'* with trivializations $(U'_i, \varphi'_i, \varphi'_{ij})$. A **morphism of vector bundles** $f : \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{E}'$ is given by a commutative diagram



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such that $\varphi'_i f \varphi_j^{-1}(x, v) = (x, f_{ij}(x)v)$ for all $x \in U'_i \cap U_j$ and $v \in \mathbb{A}^n_k$.

Definition

A vector bundle is **trivial** if it is isomorphic to $pr_1 : X \times \mathbb{A}^n_k \to X$.

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The **degree** deg(\mathcal{E}) of a vector bundle \mathcal{E} over an algebraic curve X is the degree of divisor of the determinant line bundle det(\mathcal{E}) = $\Lambda^{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E})}(\mathcal{E})$, i.e. deg(\mathcal{E}) = dim $H^0(X, \mathcal{E})$ – dim $H^1(X, \mathcal{E})$ – rk(\mathcal{E})(1 – g).

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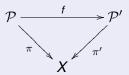
The **degree** deg(\mathcal{E}) of a vector bundle \mathcal{E} over an algebraic curve X is the degree of divisor of the determinant line bundle det(\mathcal{E}) = $\Lambda^{\mathsf{rk}(\mathcal{E})}(\mathcal{E})$, i.e. deg(\mathcal{E}) = dim $H^0(X, \mathcal{E})$ – dim $H^1(X, \mathcal{E})$ – rk(\mathcal{E})(1 – g).

Remark. Have also more general bundles like **principal** *G***-bundles**, i.e. a fiber bundle where the total space \mathcal{E} has an action of an algebraic group *G*, which for $G = GL_n(k)$ corresponds to vector bundles.

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Definition

Let *X* be a scheme over a field *k* and *G* an affine algebraic group over *k*. A **G-fibration** over *X* is given by a scheme \mathcal{P} , an action $\rho : \mathcal{P} \times G \to \mathcal{P}$ and a *G*-equivariant morphism $\pi : \mathcal{P} \to X$. A **morphism** between two *G*-fibrations $\pi : \mathcal{P} \to X$ and $\pi' : \mathcal{P}' \to X$ is given by a morphism $f : \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{P}'$ such that $\pi = \pi' \circ f$, i.e. by a commutative diagram



A *G*-fibration is called **trivial** if it is isomorphic to the *G*-fibration $pr_1 : X \times G \rightarrow X$, where the action is given by

 $\rho: (X \times G) \times G \rightarrow X \times G, \ \rho((x,g),g') = (x,gg').$

A principal *G*-bundle is now simply a locally trivial *G*-fibration. But it is important to specify local triviality with respect to a given topology:

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Let *X* be a scheme over a field *k* and *G* an affine algebraic group over *k*. A **principal** *G***-bundle** in the **Zariski** (resp. **étale**...) topology is a *G*-fibration \mathcal{P} which is locally trivial in the Zariski (resp. étale ...) topology. This means that for any point $x \in X$ there is a neighborhood *U* of *x* such that $\mathcal{P}|_U$ is trivial in the Zariski topology, resp. there is an étale ... covering $U' \stackrel{\varphi}{\to} U$ such that the fibre product

$$\varphi^*(\mathcal{P}|_U) \cong U' \times_U \mathcal{P}|_U$$

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is trivial.

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- We want to "count" the number of isomorphism classes of these vector bundles *E* (resp. principal *G*-bundles *P*), i.e. need to determine the number of F_q-rational points of some moduli "space", whose points corresponds to the isomorphism classes of the vector bundles.

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Ingredients:

 Need to calculate the l-adic cohomology of this moduli "space" of vector bundles (resp. principal *G*-bundles *P*) on *X* and use Lefschetz type trace formula to count isomorphism classes via counting points of the associated moduli "space"!

Moduli Problem [Philosophy]

• **Question:** How to classify geometric objects (e.g. differentiable manifolds, algebraic varieties, schemes, vector bundles, principal *G*-bundles etc.) up to their symmetries (i.e. isomorphisms)?

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- Construct a universal object inside the class of geometric objects we want to classify, such that all other geometric objects inside the class can be obtained from this universal object in a systematic manner.

Moduli Problem [Mathematics]

A Case Study: Moduli of vector bundles on algebraic curves

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 - $X/\mathbb{F}_q=$ smooth projective curve of genus g over the field \mathbb{F}_q
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- (objects) $S \mapsto \mathcal{M}_X^{n,d}(S) = \text{set of iso classes of vector bundles}$ $\mathcal{E} \downarrow X \times S$ of rank *n* and degree *d* on $X \times S$
- (morphisms) maps of sets induced by pullback of vector bundles, i. e. $(f: S' \to S) \mapsto (f^*: \mathcal{M}_X^{n,d}(S) \to \mathcal{M}_X^{n,d}(S'))$

$$\begin{array}{c} (id_X \times f)^* \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \\ \downarrow \\ X \times S' \xrightarrow{id_X \times f} X \times S \end{array}$$

Moduli problem

Question: Is the moduli functor $\mathcal{M}_X^{n,d}$ representable, i. e. is there a scheme $\mathcal{M}_X^{n,d}$ (= fine moduli scheme) s. th. for all schemes *S* there is a bijective correspondence of sets

$$\mathcal{M}^{n,d}_X(\mathcal{S})\cong \mathit{Hom}_{(\mathit{Sch}/\mathbb{F}_q)}(\mathcal{S}, \mathit{M}^{n,d}_X)?$$

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• If
$$M_X^{n,d}$$
 exists, have especially

$$\mathcal{M}_{X}^{n,d}(Spec(\mathbb{F}_{q})) \cong \mathit{Hom}_{(\mathit{Sch}/\mathbb{F}_{q})}(\mathit{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_{q}), \mathit{M}_{X}^{n,d}),$$

i. e. iso classes of vector bundles over X correspond to points of $M_X^{n,d}$.

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• If $M_X^{n,d}$ exists, have especially also

$$\mathcal{M}_X^{n,d}(M_X^{n,d}) \cong \mathit{Hom}_{(\mathit{Sch}/\mathbb{F}_q)}(M_X^{n,d},M_X^{n,d}).$$

Let $\mathcal{E}^{univ} \downarrow X \times M_X^{n,d} \in \mathcal{M}_X^{n,d}(M_X^{n,d})$ object corresponding to morphism $\operatorname{id}_{M_X^{n,d}}$. $\mathcal{E}^{univ} \downarrow X \times M_X^{n,d}$ **universal family** of vector bundles, i. e. for any vector bundle $\mathcal{E} \downarrow X \times S$ there is a **unique** morphism $f : S \to M_X^{n,d}$ s. th. $\mathcal{E} \cong (id_X \times f)^*(\mathcal{E}^{univ})$

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- Question: Are there ways out of this dilemma?
 - Restrict class of vector bundles to eliminate automorphisms, i. e. rigidify moduli problem (e. g. moduli problem for semi-stable and stable vector bundles...) and use weaker notion of representability (e. g. coarse moduli scheme...)
 Geometric Invariant Theory (GIT): Mumford, Narasimhan, Seshadri, Ramanan, Gieseker...

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Slogan. Using stacks gives a categorification of the moduli problem!

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 - ★ objects: vector bundles (= locally free sheaves) E ↓ X × S of rank n and degree d on X × S

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- (2-morphisms) natural isomorphisms between pullback functors,
 i. e. (S'' → S' → S) → (ϵ_{f,g} : g* ∘ f* ≃ (f ∘ g)*)

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Base change Coverings respect base change, i. e. if {U_i → U} covering, V → U morphism, then {V ×_U U_i → V} covering.

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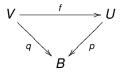
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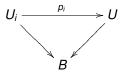
A category C with a Grothendieck topology is a **site** denoted by C_{τ} .

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- Example. Smooth topology on category of schemes
 (Sch/B)_{sm} = smooth site of schemes over a fixed base scheme
 B
 - **objects:** $p: U \rightarrow B$ smooth morphisms of schemes
 - morphisms: commutative diagrams of the form



coverings: commutative diagrams of the form



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s. th. $U = \prod_{i \in I} p_i(U_i)$

Definition

A **stack** is a sheaf of groupoids over the smooth site $(Sch/B)_{sm}$, i. e. a presheaf

 $\mathfrak{X}: (\mathit{Sch}/\mathit{B})^{\mathit{op}} \to (\mathit{Groupoids})$

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Glueing of objects)

If X_i are objects of $\mathfrak{X}(U_i)$, $\phi_{ij} : X_j | U_i \times_U U_j \to X_i | U_i \times_U U_j$ morphisms satisfying the cocycle condition

$$\phi_{ij}|U_i \times_U U_j \times_U U_k \circ \phi_{jk}|U_i \times_U U_j \times_U U_k = \phi_{ik}|U_i \times_U U_j \times_U U_k$$

then there exists object X of $\mathfrak{X}(U)$ and morphisms $\phi_i : X | U_i \xrightarrow{\cong} X_i$ with

$$\phi_{ji} \circ \phi_i | U_i \times_U U_j = \phi_j | U_i \times_U U_j$$

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Definition (contin.)

• (Glueing of morphisms) If X and X' are objects of $\mathfrak{X}(U)$, $\phi_i : X|U_i \to X'|U_i$ morphisms with

$$\phi_i | U_i \times_U U_j = \phi_j | U_i \times_U U_j$$

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(Monopresheaf)

If X and X' are objects of $\mathfrak{X}(U)$, $\phi : X \to X'$, $\psi : X \to X'$ morphisms with

$$\phi|U_i=\psi|U_i$$

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then $\phi = \psi$.

• (Morphisms of stacks)

 $F:\mathfrak{X} o\mathfrak{Y}$ given by functors $F^*_{\mathcal{S}}:\mathfrak{Y}(\mathcal{S}) o\mathfrak{X}(\mathcal{S})$ for any \mathcal{S} and

natural transformations $F_f^* : f^* \circ F_S^* \xrightarrow{\cong} F_{S'}^* \circ f^*$ for any $f : S' \to S$.

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• (Every sheaf is a stack)

Any sheaf $F : (Sch/B)^{op} \to (Sets)$ is a stack by considering the sets F(S) as groupoids.

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(Grothendieck) Any scheme S is a stack given as the sheaf $S := Hom_{int}(x_i, y_i)$

$$\underline{S} := Hom_{(Sch/B)}(-, S).$$

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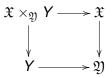
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(Grothendieck) Any scheme *S* is a stack given as the sheaf $\underline{S} := Hom_{(Sch/B)}(-, S)$.

• (Representable morphisms of stacks)

 $F: \mathfrak{X} \to \mathfrak{Y}$ representable if for any morphism $Y \to \mathfrak{Y}$ the fibred product $\mathfrak{X} \times_{\mathfrak{Y}} Y$ is a stack isomorphic to a scheme S, i. e. to the stack $\underline{S} = Hom_{(Sch/B)}(-, S)$



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• (2-Yoneda Lemma)[Giraud, Hakim]

Let \mathfrak{X} be a stack over (Sch/B) and S a scheme. There is an equivalence of categories

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Definition

A stack over the smooth site (Sch/B)sm

 $\mathfrak{X} : (Sch/B)^{op} \rightarrow (Groupoids)$

is an algebraic stack if

• $\Delta:\mathfrak{X}\to\mathfrak{X}\times\mathfrak{X}$ is representable, quasi-compact and separated

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- there is a scheme X (atlas) together with smooth surjective morphism x : X → X

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Quotient Problems.

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X = smooth (noetherian) scheme over 𝔽_q, G = smooth affine algebraic group over 𝔽_q with a free action ρ : G × X → X.

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 - (i) The quotient X/G exists as a scheme and the quotient morphism $\tau: X \to X/G$ is a principal *G*-bundle.

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$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{P} \xrightarrow{\mu} X \\ \downarrow_{\pi} & \downarrow_{\tau} \\ S \xrightarrow{s} X/G \end{array}$$

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• **Question:** What happens if the action is **not** free?

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 [X/G] = quotient stack over smooth site (Sch/F_q)_{sm}

$$[X/G] : (Sch/\mathbb{F}_q)^{op} \to (Groupoids)$$

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 $(f:S' \to S) \mapsto (f^*:[X/G](S) \to [X/G](S'))$

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- if X = Spec(𝔽_q), i.e. point with trivial G-action, then [Spec(𝔽_q)/G] is classifying stack 𝔅G of all principal G-bundles

Theorem

[X/G] is an algebraic stack.

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Proof.

 Construction of atlas *x*. Trivial *G*-bundle *G* × *X* ↓ *X* with action *ρ* : *G* × *X* → *X* gives object in groupoid [*X*/*G*](*X*), i. e. defines a morphism of stacks *x* : *X* → [*X*/*G*].

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- Properties of *x*. For any *S* and any *s* : *S* → [*X*/*G*] let π : P ↓ *S* be the corresponding principal *G*-bundle with *G*-equivariant morphism μ : P → X, then S ×_[X/G] X ≅ P. *x* surjective, smooth, because π surjective, smooth for every *s*.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P} & \xrightarrow{\mu} & X \\ \downarrow^{\pi} & \downarrow^{x} \\ S & \xrightarrow{s} [X/G] \end{array}$$

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• X/\mathbb{F}_q = smooth projective curve of genus g over the field \mathbb{F}_q

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- X/\mathbb{F}_q = smooth projective curve of genus g over the field \mathbb{F}_q
- Bun^{n,d} = moduli stack of vector bundles of rank n and degree d on X over the smooth site (Sch/F_q)_{sm} of schemes over Spec(F_q)

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Theorem

 $Bun_X^{n,d}$ is an algebraic stack, smooth and locally of finite type.

Question: Why using the language of algebraic stacks?

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Moduli problem for vector bundles has no fine solution in schemes, but in stacks, i.e. the functor Bun^{n,d} is representable in stacks. i.e. there is an equivalence of categories for any scheme S over F_q

$$Bun_X^{n,d}(S) \cong Hom_{Stacks}(\underline{S}, Bun_X^{n,d})$$

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where $\underline{S} := Hom_{Sch/\mathbb{F}_q}(-, S)$ is the stack associated to S. (2-Yoneda Lemma)

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There exists a universal vector bundle *E^{univ}* ↓ *X* × *Bun^{n,d}_X* s. th. for any vector bundle *F* ↓ *X* × *S* there is a morphism of stacks

$$\varphi: \underline{S} \to Bun_X^{n,d}$$

s. th. ${\mathcal F}$ is given via the pullback

$$\mathcal{F} \cong (\mathit{id}_X \times \varphi)^* (\mathcal{E}^{\mathit{univ}})$$

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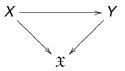
Question: How to define cohomology of an algebraic stack \mathfrak{X} ? **General formalism for cohomology of stacks**: Deligne-Mumford, Behrend, Laumon-Moret-Bailly, Laszlo-Olsson ...

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 $\mathfrak{X}_{\textit{sm}} =$ **smooth site** of an algebraic stack \mathfrak{X} i. e.

- objects: smooth morphism $X \to \mathfrak{X}$ with X a scheme
- morphisms: commutative diagrams



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• coverings: smooth coverings of the schemes

II. Cohomology of moduli stacks of vector bundles \mathcal{F} = sheaf on \mathfrak{X}_{sm} is given by

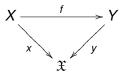
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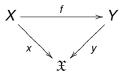
$$\varphi_f: \mathcal{F}_X \stackrel{\cong}{\to} f^*\mathcal{F}_Y$$

satisfying cocycle condition for 3 morphisms $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$

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 $(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})$ is a ringed site with structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ given by assembly of structure sheaves \mathcal{O}_X on atlas $x : X \to \mathfrak{X}$

Let \mathcal{F} be sheaf of abelian groups on the site \mathfrak{X}_{sm} . The **global sections** are defined as:

$$\Gamma(\mathfrak{X},\mathcal{F}) := \varprojlim \Gamma(X,\mathcal{F}|_X)$$

where the limit is taken over all atlases $x : X \to \mathfrak{X}$.



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Definition

The **smooth cohomology** of the algebraic stack \mathfrak{X} with respect to a sheaf \mathcal{F} of abelian groups on the smooth site \mathfrak{X}_{sm} is defined as

 $H^{i}_{sm}(\mathfrak{X},\mathcal{F}):=R^{i}\Gamma(\mathfrak{X},\mathcal{F})$

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Let $X_{\bullet} = \{X_i\}_{i \ge 0}$ be the associated simplicial scheme with $X_i := X \times_{\mathfrak{X}} X \times_{\mathfrak{X}} \cdots \times_{\mathfrak{X}} X$

get spectral sequence

$$E_1^{p,q} \cong H^p_{sm}(X_q,\mathcal{F}|_{X_q}) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}_{sm}(\mathfrak{X},\mathcal{F})$$

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Let $\mathfrak X$ be an algebraic stack over the field $\mathbb F_q$ with base change extension

$$\overline{\mathfrak{X}} = \mathfrak{X} imes_{\mathit{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \mathit{Spec}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)$$

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The **I-adic cohomology** of the algebraic stack $\overline{\mathfrak{X}}$ over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ is defined as

$$H^*_{sm}(\overline{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathbb{Q}_I) := \lim_{\leftarrow} H^*_{sm}(\overline{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathbb{Z}/I^m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_I} \mathbb{Q}_I$$

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We will analyze: $H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}, \mathbb{Q}_l) = \varprojlim H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}, \mathbb{Z}/I^m\mathbb{Z}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_l} \mathbb{Q}_l$

Theorem (Weil, Deligne)

Let X be a smooth projective curve of genus g over \mathbb{F}_q . Then:

$$\begin{split} & H^0_{sm}(\overline{X};\mathbb{Q}_l) = \mathbb{Q}_l \cdot 1 \\ & H^1_{sm}(\overline{X};\mathbb{Q}_l) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{2g} \mathbb{Q}_l \cdot \alpha_i \\ & H^2_{sm}(\overline{X};\mathbb{Q}_l) = \mathbb{Q}_l \cdot [\overline{X}] \\ & H^i_{sm}(\overline{X};\mathbb{Q}_l) = 0, \text{ if } i \geq 3 \end{split}$$

where $[\overline{X}]$ is the fundamental class and the α_i are eigenclasses under the action of the geometric Frobenius morphism $\overline{F}^*_{\mathbf{x}} : H^*_{\mathrm{em}}(\overline{X}; \mathbb{O}_l) \to H^*_{\mathrm{em}}(\overline{X}; \mathbb{O}_l)$

$$\overline{F}_{X}^{*}(1) = 1$$

$$\overline{F}_{X}^{*}([\overline{X}]) = q[\overline{X}]$$

$$\overline{F}_{X}^{*}(\alpha_{i}) = \lambda_{i}\alpha_{i} \ (i = 1, 2, \dots 2g)$$

where $\lambda_i \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ algebraic with $|\lambda_i| = q^{1/2}$ for any embedding of λ_i in \mathbb{C} .

• BGL_n = classifying stack of all rank n vector bundles

 $\mathfrak{B}GL_n: (Sch/\mathbb{F}_q) \to (Groupoids)$

with $S \mapsto \mathcal{B}GL_n(S) =$ category with



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Theorem (Behrend ('93))

There is an isomorphism of graded \mathbb{Q}_{l} -algebras $H_{sm}^{*}(\overline{\mathbb{B}GL}_{n};\mathbb{Q}_{l}) \cong \mathbb{Q}_{l}[c_{1},\ldots c_{n}]$ and the absolute geometric Frobenius $\overline{F}_{\mathbb{B}GL_{n}}^{*}$ acts as $\overline{F}_{\mathbb{B}GL_{n}}^{*}(c_{i}) = q^{i}c_{i} \quad (i \geq 1)$

• universal bundle $\mathcal{E}^{univ} \downarrow \overline{X} \times \overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}$ gives morphism of stacks

$$u: \overline{X} \times \overline{Bun}_X^{n,d} \to \overline{\mathbb{B}GL}_n$$

and has Chern classes

$$C_i(\mathcal{E}^{\textit{univ}}) = u^*(c_i) \in H^{2i}_{sm}(\overline{X} imes \overline{Bun}^{n,d}_X; \mathbb{Q}_l)$$

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$$c_i(\mathcal{E}^{\textit{univ}}) = u^*(c_i) \in H^{2i}_{sm}(\overline{X} imes \overline{Bun}^{n,d}_X; \mathbb{Q}_l)$$

Have Künneth decomposition of characteristic classes

$$c_i(\mathcal{E}^{\textit{univ}}) = 1 \otimes c_i + \sum_{j=1}^{2g} \alpha_j \otimes a_i^{(j)} + [\overline{X}] \otimes b_{i-1}$$

where $c_i \in H^{2i}_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_l)$, $a_i^{(j)} \in H^{2i}_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_l)$ and $b_{i-1} \in H^{2(i-1)}_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_l)$ are the **Atiyah-Bott classes**.

Theorem (Harder-Narasimhan ('72), Atiyah-Bott ('82), N.-Stuhler ('05), Heinloth-Schmitt ('10))

There is an isomorphism of graded \mathbb{Q}_l -algebras

$$\begin{aligned} H^*_{sm}(Bun_X^{n,a};\mathbb{Q}_l) &\cong \mathbb{Q}_l[c_1,\ldots,c_n,b_1,\ldots,b_n] \otimes \\ &\otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}_l}(a_1^{(1)},\ldots,a_1^{(2g)},\ldots,a_n^{(1)},\ldots,a_n^{(2g)}) \end{aligned}$$

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There is an isomorphism of graded \mathbb{Q}_l -algebras $H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}^{n,d}_X; \mathbb{Q}_l) \cong \mathbb{Q}_l[c_1, \dots, c_n, b_1, \dots, b_n] \otimes \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}_l}(a_1^{(1)}, \dots, a_1^{(2g)}, \dots, a_n^{(1)}, \dots, a_n^{(2g)})$

Proof. (Steps).

(1) Show that $H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_l)$ contains graded \mathbb{Q}_l -algebra of RHS via induction over rank and reduction to closed substacks of vector bundles being direct sums of line bundles.

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Proof. (Steps).

- Show that H^{*}_{sm}(Bun^{n,d}; Q_I) contains graded Q_I-algebra of RHS via induction over rank and reduction to closed substacks of vector bundles being direct sums of line bundles.
- (2) Calculate Poincaré series of the stack $\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}$ by "stackifying" [Bifet-Ghione-Letizia ('94)]: $\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}$ is quasi-isomorphic with a certain ind-scheme $\overline{Div}^{n,d}$ representing a moduli functor of effective divisors on *X*

(1) Induction over the rank.

Let n = 1. $Bun_X^{1,d}$ moduli stack of line bundles of degree d.



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$$H^*_{sm}(\overline{\textit{Bun}}^{1,d}_X,\mathbb{Q}_l)\cong H^*_{sm}(\overline{\textit{Pic}}^d_X,\mathbb{Q}_l)\otimes H^*_{sm}(\overline{\mathcal{BG}_m},\mathbb{Q}_l)$$

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because have

$$H^*_{sm}(\overline{\operatorname{Pic}}^d_X, \mathbb{Q}_l) \cong H^*_{sm}(\overline{\operatorname{Jac}(X)}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}_l}(H^1_{et}(\overline{X}, \mathbb{Q}_l)).$$

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II. Cohomology of moduli stacks of vector bundles Let n > 1. Take arbitrary partition of rank d

$$d = \sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i, \ d_i \in \mathbb{Z}; \ \underline{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_n)$$

and analyze

$$\oplus_{\underline{d}}:\prod_{i=1}^{n} Bun_{X}^{1,d_{i}} \to Bun_{X}^{n,d}, \ (\mathcal{L}_{i}) \mapsto \mathcal{L}_{1} \oplus \ldots \oplus \mathcal{L}_{n}.$$

and $(\oplus_{\underline{d}})^*$ and use that Chern classes of direct sums of line bundles are expressed as elementary symmetric polynomials.

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Get a commutative diagram

$$H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_l) \longrightarrow \prod_{\underline{d}} \mathbb{Q}_l[C_1, \dots, C_n] \otimes \bigotimes_{i,j}^{n,2g} \Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}_l}(A_i^{(j)})$$

$$\stackrel{\alpha}{\stackrel{\uparrow}{\longrightarrow}} \psi^{\uparrow}_{\psi}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}_l[c_i] \otimes \mathbb{Q}_l[a_i^{(j)}] \otimes \mathbb{Q}_l[b_i] \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{Q}_l[C_i] \otimes \mathbb{Q}_l[A_i^{(j)}] \otimes \frac{\mathbb{Q}_l[D_1, \dots, D_n]}{(\sum_s D_{s-d})}$$

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II. Cohomology of moduli stacks of vector bundles (2) "Stackify" approach of Biffet-Ghione-Letizia.

- (2) "Stackify" approach of Biffet-Ghione-Letizia.
 - ∧ = poset of effective divisors on X. For any D ∈ ∧ have moduli functor

$$\underline{\textit{Div}}^{n,d}(D):(\textit{Sch}/\mathbb{F}_q) \to (\textit{Sets})$$

where

 $\underline{Div}^{n,d}(D)(S) =$ equivalence classes of inclusions $\mathcal{F} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X \times S}(D)^n$ with \mathcal{F} family of rank *n* and degree *d* bundles on $X \times S$

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- There is a morphism of algebraic stacks

$$\mathit{Div}^{n,d}(D) o \mathit{Bun}_X^{n,d}$$

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inducing a morphism $\textit{Div}^{n,d} \rightarrow \textit{Bun}_X^{n,d}$

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inducing a morphism $Div^{n,d} \rightarrow Bun_X^{n,d}$ and an isomorphism

$$H^{i}_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_{X}^{n,d};\mathbb{Q}_{l})\cong H^{i}_{sm}(\overline{Div}^{n,d};\mathbb{Q}_{l})$$

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Induced geometric Frobenius morphism

 $\begin{array}{l} X = \text{smooth projective curve of genus } g \text{ over the field } \mathbb{F}_q \\ F_X : (X, \mathcal{O}_X) \to (X, \mathcal{O}_X), F_X := (\textit{id}_X, f \mapsto f^q) \\ \overline{X} = X \times_{Spec(\mathbb{F}_q)} Spec(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q) \text{ base change} \\ \overline{F}_X = F_X \times \textit{id}_{Spec(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)} : \overline{X} \to \overline{X} \end{array}$

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Get functor via pullback along \overline{F}_X

$$\overline{\textit{Bun}}_X^{n,d}(\mathcal{S}) \to \overline{\textit{Bun}}_X^{n,d}(\mathcal{S}), \ \mathcal{E} \mapsto \overline{\textit{F}}^*(\mathcal{E}) := (\overline{\textit{F}}_X \times \textit{id}_{\mathcal{S}})^*(\mathcal{E})$$

inducing endomorphism of stacks

$$\varphi:\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}\to\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}$$

inducing endomorphism in cohomology

$$\Phi = \varphi^* : H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_I) \to H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_I)$$

Proposition (Naturality)

There is a canonical isomorphism

$$(\overline{F}_X \times id_{\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}})^*(\mathcal{E}^{univ}) \cong (id_{\overline{X}} \times \varphi)^*(\mathcal{E}^{univ})$$

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There is a canonical isomorphism

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Proof.

For any stack $\mathcal{T}/\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ a vector bundle \mathcal{E} of rank *n* and degree *d* on $\overline{X} \times \mathcal{T}$ is given by morphism of stacks

$$u:\mathcal{T}\to\overline{Bun}_X^{n,a}$$

s. th. $\mathcal{E} \cong (id_{\overline{X}} \times u)^* (\mathcal{E}^{univ})$. Apply this to the vector bundle $(\overline{F}_X \times id_{\overline{Bun_v}^{n,d}})^* (\mathcal{E}^{univ})$.

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Theorem (N.-Stuhler ('05), Castorena-N. ('24))

The induced geometric Frobenius $\Phi = \varphi^*$ acts on $H^i_{sm}(\overline{Bun}^{n,d}_X; \mathbb{Q}_l)$ as follows:

$$arphi^{*}(c_{i}) = c_{i} \ (i \geq 1) \ arphi^{*}(a_{i}^{(j)}) = \lambda_{j}a_{i}^{(j)} \ (i \geq 1; j = 1, \dots, 2g) \ arphi^{*}(b_{i}) = qb_{i} \ (i \geq 1)$$

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Proof. (Ingredients).

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• Use functoriality of Chern classes, i.e. get $(\overline{F}_X \times id_{\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}})^*(c_i(\mathcal{E}^{univ})) = (id_{\overline{X}} \times \varphi)^*(c_i(\mathcal{E}^{univ}))$

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• Use Künneth decomposition for $c_i(\mathcal{E}^{univ})$, structure of $H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}^{n,d}_X; \mathbb{Q}_l)$ and action of geometric Frobenius \overline{F}^*_X on $H^*_{sm}(\overline{X}; \mathbb{Q}_l)$ to evaluate the expressions on both sides.

• Absolute geometric Frobenius morphism $(Bun_X^{n,d}, \mathcal{O}_{Bun_X^{n,d}})$ algebraic stack with structure sheaf Get endomorphism of stacks

$$\textit{F}_{\textit{Bun}_{X}^{n,d}}:(\textit{Bun}_{X}^{n,d},\mathcal{O}_{\textit{Bun}_{X}^{n,d}}) \rightarrow (\textit{Bun}_{X}^{n,d},\mathcal{O}_{\textit{Bun}_{X}^{n,d}})$$

and its base change extension

$$\overline{\textit{F}}_{\textit{Bun}_X^{\textit{n,d}}} := \textit{F}_{\textit{Bun}_X^{\textit{n,d}}} \times \textit{id}_{\textit{Spec}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)}$$

inducing endomorphism in cohomology

$$\overline{F}^*_{Bun_X^{n,d}}:H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d};\mathbb{Q}_l)\to H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d};\mathbb{Q}_l)$$

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• Arithmetic Frobenius morphism

Classical Frobenius morphism, i. e. generator of the Galois group $Gal(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q/\mathbb{F}_q)$

$$\mathit{Frob}:\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q
ightarrow\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q,\,\,a\mapsto a^q$$

Get endomorphism of schemes

$$Frob_{Spec(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)}: Spec(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q) \to Spec(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)$$

inducing endomorphism of stacks

$$\psi := \textit{id}_{\textit{Bun}_X^{n,d}} \times \textit{Frob}_{\textit{Spec}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q)} : \overline{\textit{Bun}}_X^{n,d} \to \overline{\textit{Bun}}_X^{n,d}$$

inducing endomorphism in cohomology

$$\Psi = \psi^* : H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_l) \to H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_l)$$

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Theorem (N.-Stuhler ('05), Castorena-N. ('24))

The absolute geometric Frobenius $\overline{F}^*_{Bun_X^{n,d}}$ acts on $H^i_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_l)$ as follows:

$$\overline{F}^*_{Bun_X^{n,d}}(c_i) = q^i c_i \ (i \ge 1) \ \overline{F}^*_{Bun_X^{n,d}}(a_i^{(j)}) = \lambda_j^{-1} q^i a_i^{(j)} \ (i \ge 1; j = 1, \dots, 2g) \ \overline{F}^*_{Bun_X^{n,d}}(b_i) = q^{i-1} b_i \ (i \ge 1)$$

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Proof. (Ingredients).

• $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}^{univ} \downarrow BGL_n = universal bundle$ $\mathcal{E}^{univ} \downarrow X \times Bun_X^{n,d} = universal bundle with classifying morphism$ $u : X \times Bun_X^{n,d} \to BGL_n$ with $u^*(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}^{univ}) \cong \mathcal{E}^{univ}$ $F_{BGL_n} \circ u = u \circ F_{X \times Bun_X^{n,d}}$ $\overline{F}_{X \times Bun_X^{n,d}}^*(c_i(\overline{u}^*(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}^{univ}))) = (\overline{F}_X \times id_{\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}})^*(id_{\overline{X}} \times \overline{F}_{Bun_X^{n,d}})^*(c_i(\mathcal{E}^{univ}))$

Theorem (N.-Stuhler ('05), Castorena-N. ('24))

The absolute arithmetic Frobenius $\Psi = \psi^*$ acts on $H^i_{sm}(\overline{Bun}^{n,d}_X; \mathbb{Q}_l)$ as follows:

$$\psi^*(c_i) = q^{-i}c_i \ (i \ge 1)$$

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Proof. (Ingredients).

This follows from the calculations for the absolute geometric Frobenius as the absolute arithmetic Frobenius morphism ψ^* is inverse to the absolute geometric Frobenius morphism $\overline{F}^*_{Bun_v^{n,d}}$.

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Definition

The cardinality of a groupoid $\mathfrak{G}=[\mathfrak{G}_1\rightrightarrows\mathfrak{G}_0]$ is the real number

$$\#\mathfrak{G}=\sum_{x\in[\mathfrak{G}]}\frac{1}{\#Aut_{\mathfrak{G}}(x)},$$

where the sum is taken over isomorphism classes of objects *x* of \mathcal{G} and $\#Aut_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$ is the order of the automorphism group of the object *x*. If this sum diverges we say $\#\mathcal{G} = \infty$.

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Example: Let *X* be a finite set and $\mathcal{G} = [X \rightrightarrows X]$ be the associated groupoid. Then:

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Example: Let *G* be a finite group and $\mathcal{B}G = [G \rightrightarrows *]$ be the associated groupoid. Then:

$$\#\mathcal{B}G = \frac{1}{\#G}.$$

Example: Let a finite group *G* act on a finite set *X* and $X//G = [G \times X \Rightarrow X]$ be the action groupoid. We have:

$$\#X//G = \sum_{x \in [X//G]} \frac{1}{\#Aut_{X//G}(x)} = \frac{\#X}{\#G}.$$

III. Frobenii and moduli stacks of vector bundles **Example:** Let a finite group *G* act on a finite set *X* and $X//G = [G \times X \rightarrow X]$ be the action groupoid. We have:

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We have $\mathcal{B}G = [*//G]$. X//G is a good replacement for the quotient X/G when the action is **not** free!

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Example: Let $\mathcal{G} = FinSets$ be the groupoid of all finite sets and bijections. Then:

$$\#\mathfrak{G}=\sum_{x\in[\mathfrak{G}]}\frac{1}{\#Aut_{\mathfrak{G}}(x)}=\sum_{n\in\mathbb{N}_{0}}\frac{1}{\#S_{n}}=\sum_{n\in\mathbb{N}_{0}}\frac{1}{n!}=e,$$

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as all sets with *n* elements are isomorphic, so the connected components correspond bijectively to the natural numbers \mathbb{N}_0 . **Exercise:** Given a real number $r \in \mathbb{R}$ construct a groupoid \mathcal{G} with groupoid cardinality $\#\mathcal{G} = r$.

\$\mathcal{X}\$ = algebraic stack over Sch/S, U object of Sch/S. Let [\$\mathcal{X}(U)\$] be the set of isomorphism classes of objects in the groupoid \$\mathcal{X}(U)\$ and the groupoid cardinality

$$\#\mathfrak{X}(U) := \sum_{x \in [\mathfrak{X}(U)]} \frac{1}{\# Aut_{\mathfrak{X}(U)}(x)}$$

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X/𝔅 = atlas of 𝔅 i. e. representable smooth surjective morphism x : X → 𝔅. The dimension of 𝔅 is defined as

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• Example. [X/G] =quotient stack, then $\dim([X/G]) = \dim(X) - \dim(G)$ $\mathcal{B}G$ = classifying stack, then $\dim(\mathcal{B}G) = -\dim(G)$ $Bun_X^{n,d}$ = moduli stack of bundles, then $\dim(Bun_X^{n,d}) = n^2(g-1)$

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Theorem (Lefschetz trace formula (Behrend '03))

Let $\mathfrak X$ be a smooth algebraic stack and Ψ be the arithmetic Frobenius, then have

$$q^{\dim(\mathfrak{X})}\sum_{p\geq 0}(-1)^{p}tr(\Psi|\mathcal{H}^{p}_{sm}(\overline{\mathfrak{X}};\mathbb{Q}_{l}))=\sum_{x\in[\mathfrak{X}(\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_{q}))]}\frac{1}{\#\operatorname{Aut}_{\mathfrak{X}(\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_{q}))}(x)}$$

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Here

$$\sum_{x \in [\mathfrak{X}(\mathsf{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q))]} \frac{1}{\# \operatorname{Aut}_{\mathfrak{X}(\mathsf{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q))}(x)} = \# \mathfrak{X}(\mathsf{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q))$$

is the number of \mathbb{F}_q -rational points of the algebraic stack \mathfrak{X} , where $\#Aut_{\mathfrak{X}(\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q))}(x)$ is the order of the group of automorphisms of the isomorphism class x. It is the groupoid cardinality of the groupoid $\mathfrak{X}(\mathbb{F}_q) = \mathfrak{X}(\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q))$ of \mathbb{F}_q -rational points of the stack \mathfrak{X} .

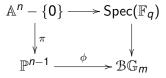
Example. $\mathcal{B}\mathbb{G}_m =$ **classifying stack of line bundles** The quotient morphism $\pi : \mathbb{A}^n - \{0\} \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is a principal \mathbb{G}_m -bundle

$$\mathbb{A}^{n} - \{0\} \longrightarrow \operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_{q})$$

$$\downarrow^{\pi} \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathbb{B}\mathbb{G}_{m}$$

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The fiber of π is $\mathbb{A}^n - \{0\}$ and have Leray spectral sequence

$$E_2^{p,q} \cong H^p_{sm}(\overline{\mathbb{BG}_m}, R^q \phi_* \mathbb{Q}_l) \Rightarrow H^*_{sm}(\overline{\mathbb{P}}^{n-1}, \mathbb{Q}_l)$$

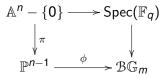
and because $R^0\phi_*\mathbb{Q}_I\cong\mathbb{Q}_I$ and $R^q\phi_*\mathbb{Q}_I=0$ if q<2n-1 it follows for q<2n-1 that

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$$H^*_{sm}(\overline{\mathcal{BG}_m}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \cong \mathbb{Q}_l[c_1]$$

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where c_1 is generator of degree 2 given as Chern class of the universal line bundle \mathcal{L}^{univ} on $\mathcal{B}\mathbb{G}_m$.

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- $#Aut_{\mathbb{B}\mathbb{G}_m(\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{F}_q))}(x) = #\mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{F}_q) = #\mathbb{F}_q^* = q-1$ i.e.

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• cohomology of $\mathcal{B}\mathbb{G}_m$ is cohomology of "infinite projective space", i.e.

$$q^{\dim(\mathbb{B}\mathbb{G}_m)}\sum_{i\geq 0} tr(\Psi|H^{2i}_{sm}(\overline{\mathbb{B}\mathbb{G}_m};\mathbb{Q}_l)) = \frac{1}{q}\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{q^i}$$

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• so get well known formula via "stacky" proof

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{q^{i+1}} = \frac{1}{q-1}$$

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For the zeta function of $\mathcal{B}\mathbb{G}_m$ we therefore get:

$$Z_{\mathbb{BG}_m}(t) =$$

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For the zeta function of $\mathcal{B}\mathbb{G}_m$ we therefore get:

$$Z_{\mathbb{BG}_m}(t) = \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \# \mathbb{BG}_m(\mathbb{F}_{q^i}) \frac{t^i}{i})$$

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$$= \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^i}{i}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{q^{ki}})$$

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Exercise: Calculate the zeta function for the classifying stack $\mathcal{B}GL_n$ of all rank *n* vector bundles!

Theorem (Weil Conjectures, Part I, N. ('24))

Let X be a smooth projective curve of genus g over \mathbb{F}_q , α_i the eigenvalues of the geometric Frobenius on $H^1_{sm}(\overline{X}; \mathbb{Q}_l)$. Then:

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$$\#Bun_X^{n,d}(\mathbb{F}_q) = q^{n^2(g-1)} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^{2g} (1 - \alpha_j q^{-i})}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - q^{-i}) \prod_{i=2}^n (1 - q^{-i+1})}$$

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(2) The ζ - function $Z_{Bun_X^{n,d}}(t) = \exp(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \#Bun_X^{n,d}(\mathbb{F}_{q^i})\frac{t^i}{i})$ is a meromorphic function with convergent product expansion

$$Z_{Bun_X^{n,d}}(t) = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} det(1 - \Psi q^{\dim(Bun_X^{n,d})}t | H_{sm}^i(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d}; \mathbb{Q}_l))^{(-1)^{i+1}}$$

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Proof. (Ingredients).

(1) is variation of a calculation by [Harder-Narasimhan ('72)] using Lefschetz trace formula of arithmetic Frobenius Ψ for algebraic stacks \mathfrak{X} [Behrend ('03)]

$$q^{\dim(\mathfrak{X})} \sum_{p \ge 0} (-1)^{p} tr(\Psi | H^{p}_{sm}(\overline{\mathfrak{X}}; \mathbb{Q}_{l})) = \sum_{x \in [\mathfrak{X}(\mathbb{F}_{q})]} \frac{1}{\# Aut_{\mathfrak{X}(\mathbb{F}_{q})}(x)}$$

where for $\mathfrak{X} = Bun_{X}^{n,d}$ have $\dim(Bun_{X}^{n,d}) = n^{2}(g-1)$

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- (2) Product expansion of ζ -function is proved by [Behrend ('93)] for algebraic stacks \mathfrak{X} of finite type using Lefschetz trace formula.
 - $Bun_X^{n,d,\leq p} \subset Bun_X^{n,d}$: open substack with $Bun_X^{n,d,\leq p}(S) =$ groupoid of vector bundles $\mathcal{E} \downarrow X \times S$ of rank *n* and degree *d* with Shatz polygon $sh(\mathcal{E}|X \times s) \leq p$ for all closed points *s* of *S*.

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- into short exact sequences

$$0 \to H^{*-2m}_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d,\rho}, \mathbb{Q}_l(m)) \to H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d,\leq\rho}, \mathbb{Q}_l)$$
$$\to H^*(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d,<\rho}, \mathbb{Q}_l) \to 0$$

and Lefschetz trace formula gives:

$$q^{\dim(Bun_X^{n,d})}tr(\Psi|H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d};\mathbb{Q}_l)) = \sum_p q^{\dim(Bun_X^{n,d,p})}tr(\Psi|H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_X^{n,d,p};\mathbb{Q}_l))$$

III. Frobenii and moduli stacks of vector bundles Theorem (Weil Conjectures, Part II, N. ('24))

 (3) The eigenvalues of the arithmetic Frobenius Ψ acting on Hⁱ_{sm}(Bun^{n,d}_X; Q_I) have absolute value q^{i/2} and the Poincaré series of H^{*}_{sm}(Bun^{n,d}_X; Q_I) is given as:

$$P_{Bun_X^{n,d}}(t) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (1+t^{2i-1})^{2g}}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1-t^{2i}) \prod_{i=2}^n (1-t^{2i-2})}$$

Proof. (Ingredients).

(3) uses reduction to "nice" covering substacks of Bun^{n,d} looking locally like quotient stacks [Z/G_m] having the desired properties for the arithmetic Frobenius Ψ and Leray spectral sequence

$$E_2^{p,q} \cong H^p_{sm}(\mathbb{B}\mathbb{G}_m;\mathbb{Q}_l) \otimes H^q_{sm}(Z,\mathbb{Q}_l) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}_{sm}([Z/\mathbb{G}_m];\mathbb{Q}_l).$$

Proposition

The formal trace

$$tr(\Phi^{r} \times \Psi^{s}|H^{*}_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_{X}^{n,d};\mathbb{Q}_{l})) = \sum_{p \geq 0} (-1)^{p} tr(\Phi^{r} \times \Psi^{s}|H^{p}_{sm}(\overline{Bun}_{X}^{n,d};\mathbb{Q}_{l}))$$

is absolutely convergent for s > r.

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Proof.

The formal trace is given by:

$$(\prod_{i=1}^{n} (\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{-is})) \cdot (\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^{m(r-ks)})) \cdot (\prod_{j=1}^{2g} \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1+|\lambda_j|^{r+s}q^{-is})$$

• for *r* = 0, *s* = 1 there is **Lefschetz Trace Formula** of [Behrend]

for r = 0, s = 1 there is Lefschetz Trace Formula of [Behrend]
 consider Bun^{2,0}_{ℙ1} i. e. rank 2 bundles on ℙ¹ with trivial determinant

$$H^*_{sm}(\overline{Bun}^{2,0}_{\mathbb{P}^1};\mathbb{Q}_l)\cong\mathbb{Q}_l[c_2,b_1]$$

with $c_2 \in H^4_{sm}(\overline{Bun}^{2,0}_{\mathbb{P}^1}; \mathbb{Q}_l), b_1 \in H^2_{sm}(\overline{Bun}^{2,0}_{\mathbb{P}^1}; \mathbb{Q}_l)$. Then:

$$tr(\Phi^{r} \times \Psi^{s} | H^{*}_{sm}(\overline{Bun}^{2,0}_{\mathbb{P}^{1}}; \mathbb{Q}_{l}) = (\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^{-2sm}) \cdot (\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^{(r-s)m})$$

absolutely convergent for s > r, i. e. for s > r

$$tr(\Phi^{r} \times \Psi^{s} | H^{*}_{sm}(\overline{Bun}^{2,0}_{\mathbb{P}^{1}}; \mathbb{Q}_{l}) = (1 - q^{-2s})^{-1} \cdot (1 - q^{r-s})^{-1}$$

• Fixed points of $\Phi^r \times \Psi^s$

$$(\overline{\textit{Bun}}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{2,0})^{\Phi^r\times\Psi^s} = (\overline{\textit{Bun}}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{ss})^{\Phi^r\times\Psi^s} = (\overline{\mathbb{B}\textit{SL}}_2)^{\Psi^s}$$

where $Bun_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{ss2,0}$ is the open substack of semistable bundles



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- Are there analogs of the Weil Conjectures for the absolute Frobenii Φ or F_x on general algebraic stacks X over F_q (for algebraic stacks smooth, locally of finite type...)? (work in progress, see also work by Sun (2010))

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