

Distribution of rational points on some homogeneous varieties

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PS1

(Joint work with Sho Taniyama and Daniel Loughran.)

Suppose we have

$$X \begin{cases} F_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 & \text{deg } d_1 \\ \vdots \\ F_k(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 & \text{deg } d_k \end{cases} \quad \text{want solutions w/ } |x_i| \leq B$$

One expects about $B^{n+1-\sum d_i}$ solutions.

$$-K_X = O(n+1 - \sum d_i) \quad (-K_X \text{ anti canonical class})$$

- $n+1 - \sum d_i > 0$ you expect many solutions
- $n+1 - \sum d_i \leq 0$ you expect sparse solutions

Conj. (Mordell): 1) Let X Fano variety (smooth proj.), $-K_X$ ample, defined over F . There is a finite extension E/F s.t. $X(E)$ is Zariski dense.

$$2) U \subseteq X \quad \#\{p \in U(E) \mid H_X(p) < B\} \gg B^a \quad \text{w/ } a > 0.$$

$$2') \quad (-K_X)^{\otimes m} \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$$

$$p \in X(E) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$H(\phi(p)) \stackrel{\pm}{\sim} H_{-K_X}$$

$$\#\{p \in U(E) \mid H_{-K_X}(p) \leq B\} \sim C B^r (\log B)^{r-1} \quad r = \text{rk Pic}(X)$$

3) (B-M) can't read this 😊

1. Complete intersection in small degree (circle method)
2. Flag variety G/P
3. Large group of automorphisms $C^n \curvearrowright X$
4. toric
5. Bi-equiv compactifications of semi-simple groups $S-T-T$, $G-M-O$
6. Dynamical systems proofs G/U
7. $G^n/\Delta(G)$ $G-T-T$.

The result is known in the above cases.

Dynamical systems seems to give easier proofs of all these results than spectral analysis and automorphic forms. However, if one considers a line in \mathbb{P}^3 and blows up along this and gets a variety X , it is not clear dynamical systems can deal w/ this though the spectral methods can.

9. (with L.+T.) X non-singular variety / \mathbb{Q}

$$\text{Br}(X) = H^2(X, G_m) \text{ Brauer group.}$$

$$\text{Br}(X) \times X(k) \rightarrow \text{Br } k$$

$$\text{Spec } k \rightarrow X.$$

$$\mathcal{B} \subseteq \text{Br } X$$

$$X(k)_{\mathcal{B}} = \{x \in X(k) : b(x) = 0 \forall b \in \mathcal{B}\}.$$

$$\text{Also } X(k)_{\mathcal{B}}.$$

$$\leadsto \# \{(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{Q}^* \times \mathbb{Q}^* : H(\alpha) \subseteq A, H(\beta) \subseteq B, (\alpha, \beta) \text{ split}\}.$$

studied by analytic number theory.

Thm: X smooth compactification of a semi simple group G

$$B \subseteq B_r X$$

$$\# \{ x \in X(\mathbb{R})_B : H_L(x) \leq B \} \sim \frac{C \cdot B^{a(L)} (\log B)^{b(L)-1}}{(\log B)^{\sum_{\alpha \in B} \alpha}}$$

← too technical to describe here.

$G \times X$ bi-equivariant action

$$U = G$$

$$\# \{ \gamma \in G(\mathbb{Q}) : H(\gamma) \leq B \}$$

$$Z_X(s) = \sum_{\gamma \in G(\mathbb{Q})} \frac{1}{H(\gamma; s)} \quad \mathbb{C}^{n-1} \sim \mathbb{C}$$

dominant weight $\rho \quad \left(\begin{matrix} t_1 \\ \dots \\ t_n \end{matrix} \right) \mapsto |t_1|^{s_1} \dots |t_n|^{s_n} \quad s_i \in \mathbb{C}$

$$H = \prod_v H_v$$

$$g \in \text{PGL}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$$

$$g = K, t \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$t = t_1^{k_1} t_2^{k_2} \dots t_{n-1}^{k_{n-1}}$$

$$t_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & t_i & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & t_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_v(s; g) = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k_i} \frac{1}{t_i^{k_i s_i}}$$

$$g \in G(\mathbb{A})$$

$$Z_X(s; g) = \sum_{\gamma \in G(\mathbb{Q})} \frac{1}{H(\gamma g; s)}$$

This is bounded for $g \in G(\mathbb{A})$.

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PS4

$$Z_X(\underline{s}; \cdot) \in L^2(G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A})).$$

(Need $G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A})$

finite volume here).

assume G semi-simple w/ trivial center
to get this.

Eg: G anisotropic

$$\text{Idem} + \sum_{\pi} \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{B}_{\pi}} \langle Z_X(\underline{s}; \cdot), \phi \rangle \phi(g) = Z_X(\underline{s}; g).$$