Finiteness for Hecke algebras of p-adic groups – finiteness on the Galois side.

A theorem by Jean-Francois Dat, David Helm, Robert Kurinczuk, and Gilbert Moss









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Methods to prove finiteness

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Proof.

By induction, it is enough to show that $(G_x)^{\circ} \notin Z(G)$.



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Corollary

 $Hom(C_n, G)$ is a finite union of clopen G° orbits with reductive stabilizers. 4□ > ←回 > ← 直 > ← 直 > 一直 → り へ ○



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The case $\Gamma = P$

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Question to the audience: What happens for general finite P with $(|P|, \ell) = 1$?



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If H ⊂ G are reductive, then

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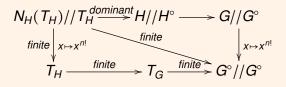


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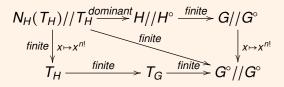


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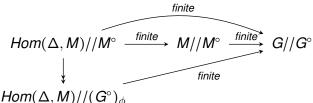
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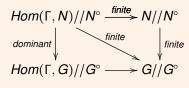
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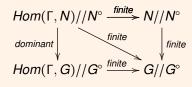
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Now, we can conjugate f, by an element of $x \in M^{\circ}$, into $N_M(T_M)$.

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Let $M = N_G(G_s)$. We have:

- \bullet $f \in M$.
- $C_G(T_M)^\circ = C_G(T_{G_S})^\circ = T_G$ (WLOG).

Lemma

 $Ad(M^{\circ})(f)$ is closed.

Proof

- $Ad(G^{\circ})((f,s)) \cap G \times \{s\} = Ad((G^{\circ})_{s})(f) \times \{s\}.$
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Now, we can conjugate f, by an element of $x \in M^{\circ}$, into $N_M(T_M)$.

- $M^{\circ} \subset (G^{\circ})_{s}$

So $x(f,s)x^{-1}=(xfx^{-1},s)\in Hom(\Gamma,N)$, as required.