

character theory for surfaces

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G -finite group

2d-TFT:

$$\mathbb{Z}_G(\text{pt}) = \mathbb{C}[G] \quad \downarrow \text{Frobenius algebra}$$

Another approach

M -manifold (connected)

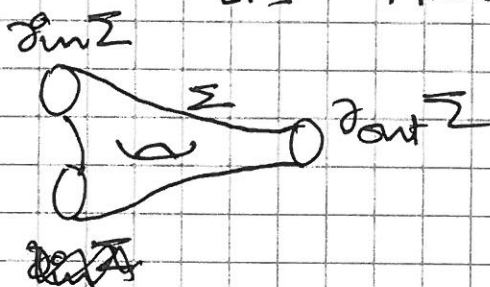
$$\begin{aligned} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{F}(M) &= \text{Loc}_G(M) = \text{Hom}(\pi_1(M), G) / G \\ &= \bigsqcup_{[P]} P / \text{Aut}(P) \end{aligned}$$

Σ -surface

$$\mathbb{Z}_G(\Sigma) = \text{Vol}(\mathcal{F}(\Sigma))$$

$$= \sum_{[P]} 1 / |\text{Aut}(P)|$$

If Σ has boundary



$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathcal{F}(\Sigma) & \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow q \\ \mathcal{F}(\partial_{\text{in}} \Sigma) & & \mathcal{F}(\partial_{\text{out}} \Sigma) \end{array}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{F}(\partial_{\text{in}})] \xrightarrow{q^* p^*} \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{F}(\partial_{\text{out}})]$$

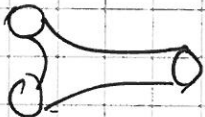
Σ'

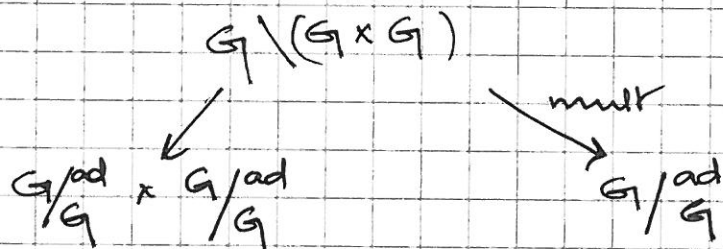


$\Sigma' \rightsquigarrow \text{assoc. for integral transforms (base change)}$

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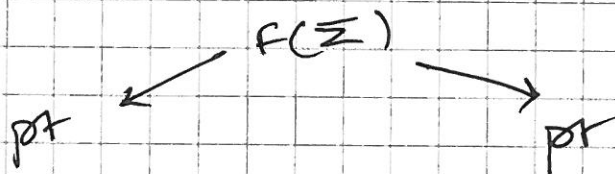
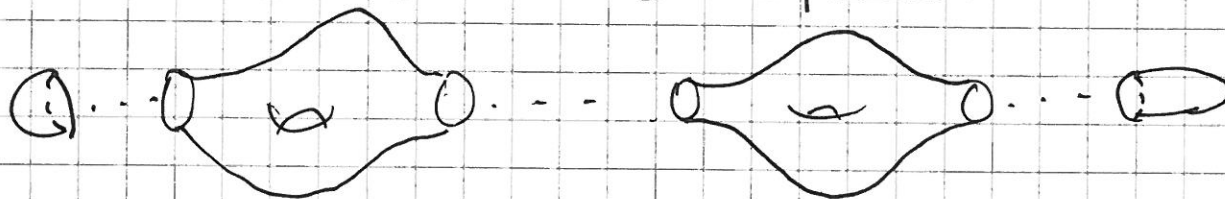
$\leadsto \mathbb{Z}_G$ is a functor

if $\Sigma =$ 



$$\leadsto \mathbb{C}[G/\text{ad } G] = \mathbb{Z}_G(S')$$

compute $\text{Vol}(F(\Sigma))$ using rep. thry



$$\leadsto \mathbb{Z}_G(\text{torus}) = \sum_{v \in \hat{G}} \left(\frac{\dim v}{|G|} \right)^{2-2g}$$

$$\Sigma^* = \Sigma - \text{pr}$$

$$F(\Sigma^*) \xrightarrow{f} F(S') = G/\text{ad } G$$

$$\langle \mathbb{Z}_1, f_* 1_{F(\Sigma^*)} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_G(\Sigma)$$

for each (irred) $v \in \hat{G}$:

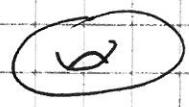
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \text{End}(V) & \xrightarrow{\text{Prob. alg.}} \\
 \downarrow & & \mathbb{C}[G] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[G/\text{ad } G] \\
 \mathbb{Z}_{G,v}(\Sigma) = \langle e_v, f_* 1 \rangle & &
 \end{array}$$

G - red. group / e (SL_2)

$$\mathcal{F}(M) = \text{Loc}_G(M) = \underbrace{\text{Hom}(\pi_1(M), G)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{affine variety}}} / G$$

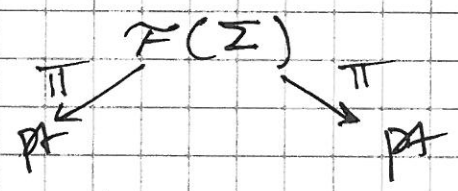
example

$$\Sigma = S' \times S'$$



$$\mathcal{F}(\Sigma) = \{ (g_1, g_2) \mid [g_1, g_2] = e \}$$

morally $Z_G(\Sigma) = H^*(\mathcal{F}(\Sigma))$



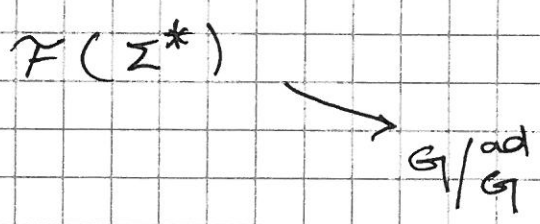
$$Z_G(S') = \mathcal{D}(G/\text{ad } G)$$

$$Z_G(pt) = \mathcal{D}(G)\text{-mods}$$

$\mathcal{D}(G)$ is not fully dualizable

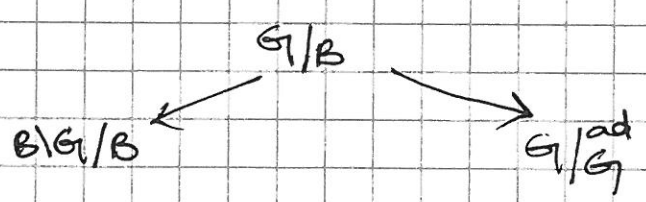
but $\mathcal{D}(B \backslash G/B)$ is.

$$\begin{matrix} \parallel \\ \mathcal{H} \\ \parallel \\ \text{End}_{\mathcal{D}(G)}(\mathcal{D}(G/B)) \end{matrix}$$



$V = \mathcal{D}(G/B)$. What is e ?

$\uparrow$
unit object in ch



$$\begin{matrix} F: \mathcal{K} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{D}(G/\text{ad } G) \\ F \cdots F & & \\ 1 & \longmapsto & S \end{matrix}$$

claim $e_0 = \text{colim} (S \rightleftarrows S * S \rightleftarrows \dots)$

note: $FF^*M = \otimes S * M$

Thm $Z_Z(Z) = \langle e_0, f_* \mathcal{O}_{F(Z^*)} \rangle$

monodromic parameter

for each $\bar{\lambda} \in Y^*/w_{\text{aff}} \rightsquigarrow \text{ch}_{\bar{\lambda}} = \mathcal{D}(G/\bar{G})$
 $\downarrow$
 $e_{\bar{\lambda}}$

"Thm" There is a w_{aff} -equivariant quasi-coh sheaf on Y^* whose stalks at pts λ are $Z_{G, \lambda}(Z)$ and (global sections) $^{\text{SZR}} = H^*(F(Z))_{\text{point } G, \lambda}$
 $\downarrow$
 $H^*(F(Z))$