Group schemes from ODEs defined over a discrete valuation ring

João Pedro dos Santos

Lecture at the AGEA, May 2021.

May 28, 2021

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

Given $A \in \operatorname{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C}(x))$ or $A \in \operatorname{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C}((x)))$,

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

回 とうほう うほとう

臣

Given $A \in Mat_n(\mathbb{C}(x))$ or $A \in Mat_n(\mathbb{C}((x)))$, consider:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = A \cdot y. \tag{(E)}$$

> < 물 > < 물 >

æ

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

Given $A \in Mat_n(\mathbb{C}(x))$ or $A \in Mat_n(\mathbb{C}((x)))$, consider:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = A \cdot y. \tag{(E)}$$

同 ト イヨ ト イヨ ト

Picard (Lie already...) \rightsquigarrow construct a "Galois theory" for the solutions of (\mathcal{E}).

Given $A \in Mat_n(\mathbb{C}(x))$ or $A \in Mat_n(\mathbb{C}((x)))$, consider:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = A \cdot y. \tag{(E)}$$

(日本)(日本)(日本)(日本)

Picard (Lie already...) \rightsquigarrow construct a "Galois theory" for the solutions of (\mathcal{E}).

Definition

• Put $R = \mathbb{C}(x)[y_{ij}, 1/\det]$ and extend $\frac{d}{dx}$ to R by

$$\frac{d}{dx}\begin{pmatrix} y_{1j}\\ \vdots\\ y_{nj} \end{pmatrix} = A\begin{pmatrix} y_{1j}\\ \vdots\\ y_{nj} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Given $A \in Mat_n(\mathbb{C}(x))$ or $A \in Mat_n(\mathbb{C}((x)))$, consider:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = A \cdot y. \tag{(E)}$$

Picard (Lie already...) \rightsquigarrow construct a "Galois theory" for the solutions of (\mathcal{E}).

Definition

• Put $R = \mathbb{C}(x)[y_{ij}, 1/\det]$ and extend $\frac{d}{dx}$ to R by

$$\frac{d}{dx}\begin{pmatrix} y_{1j}\\ \vdots\\ y_{nj} \end{pmatrix} = A\begin{pmatrix} y_{1j}\\ \vdots\\ y_{nj} \end{pmatrix}.$$

► "Splitting field" or the Picard-Vessiot extension: C(x, E) := Frac(R/(some ideal)).

► Galois group: $\operatorname{Gal}_{\mathcal{E}} = \operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{C}(x, \mathcal{E})/\mathbb{C}(x))$ preserving $\frac{d}{dx}$.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

同 ト イヨ ト イヨ ト

크

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト 二日

$$\sigma(Y) = YC_{\sigma}, \qquad C_{\sigma} \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}).$$

3

► Galois group: $\operatorname{Gal}_{\mathcal{E}} = \operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{C}(x, \mathcal{E})/\mathbb{C}(x))$ preserving $\frac{d}{dx}$. Let $Y = [y_{ij}] \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}(x, \mathcal{E})) \rightsquigarrow \frac{dY}{dx} = AY$. $\forall \sigma \in \operatorname{Gal}$, $\sigma(Y) = YC_{\sigma}, \qquad C_{\sigma} \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$.

Lemma

By means of $\sigma \mapsto C_{\sigma}$, obtain $\text{Gal} < \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

向下 イヨト イヨト

$$\sigma(Y) = YC_{\sigma}, \qquad C_{\sigma} \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}).$$

Lemma

By means of $\sigma \mapsto C_{\sigma}$, obtain $\text{Gal} < \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$. In addition, Gal is Zariski closed.

$$\sigma(Y) = YC_{\sigma}, \qquad C_{\sigma} \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}).$$

Lemma

By means of $\sigma \mapsto C_{\sigma}$, obtain $\text{Gal} < \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$. In addition, Gal is Zariski closed.

Two different ways to **reinterpret** the theory.

$$\sigma(Y) = YC_{\sigma}, \qquad C_{\sigma} \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$$

Lemma

By means of $\sigma \mapsto C_{\sigma}$, obtain $\text{Gal} < \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$. In addition, Gal is Zariski closed.

Two different ways to **reinterpret** the theory.

Fundamental group and monodromy representations.

$$\sigma(Y) = YC_{\sigma}, \qquad C_{\sigma} \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$$

Lemma

By means of $\sigma \mapsto C_{\sigma}$, obtain $\text{Gal} < \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$. In addition, Gal is Zariski closed.

Two different ways to **reinterpret** the theory.

- Fundamental group and monodromy representations.
- Tannakian categories.



\triangleright x_0 not a pole of A.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ →

æ

- \triangleright x_0 not a pole of A.
- $Y_0 \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}_{x_0})$ fundamental matrix.

ヘロト 人間 とくほど 人間とう

臣

- \triangleright x_0 not a pole of A.
- $Y_0 \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}_{x_0})$ fundamental matrix.
- $\triangleright \gamma \text{ loop about } x_0.$

イロン イヨン イヨン イヨン

臣

- \triangleright x_0 not a pole of A.
- $Y_0 \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}_{x_0})$ fundamental matrix.
- $\triangleright \gamma \text{ loop about } x_0.$
- Y_{γ} analytic continuation along γ

▶ < E ▶ < E ▶

- \triangleright x_0 not a pole of A.
- $Y_0 \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}_{x_0})$ fundamental matrix.
- $\triangleright \gamma \text{ loop about } x_0.$
- Y_{γ} analytic continuation along γ

$$Y_{\gamma} = Y_0 \cdot \underbrace{C_{\gamma}}_{\in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})}.$$

回 とう モン・ モン

- \triangleright x_0 not a pole of A.
- $Y_0 \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}_{x_0})$ fundamental matrix.
- $\triangleright \gamma \text{ loop about } x_0.$
- Y_{γ} analytic continuation along γ

$$Y_{\gamma} = Y_0 \cdot \underbrace{C_{\gamma}}_{\in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})}$$

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- \triangleright x_0 not a pole of A.
- $Y_0 \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}_{x_0})$ fundamental matrix.
- $\triangleright \gamma \text{ loop about } x_0.$
- Y_{γ} analytic continuation along γ

$$Y_{\gamma} = Y_0 \cdot \underbrace{C_{\gamma}}_{\in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})}$$

Definition

 $\operatorname{Mon} = \langle \mathit{C}_{\gamma} \, : \, \gamma \in \pi_1 \rangle$, monodromy group.

Question

What is the relation between Mon and $\operatorname{Gal}\nolimits?$

通 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

- \triangleright x_0 not a pole of A.
- $Y_0 \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathcal{O}_{x_0})$ fundamental matrix.
- $\triangleright \gamma$ loop about x_0 .
- Y_{γ} analytic continuation along γ

$$Y_{\gamma} = Y_0 \cdot \underbrace{C_{\gamma}}_{\in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})}$$

Definition

 $\operatorname{Mon} = \langle \textit{C}_{\gamma} \, : \, \gamma \in \pi_1 \rangle$, monodromy group.

Question

What is the relation between Mon and $\operatorname{Gal}\nolimits?$

Example

Take (\mathcal{E}) to be y' = y. Then $Gal = \mathbb{G}_m$ but Mon = 1.

★ E ► ★ E ►

Definition (Regular-singularities)

(\mathcal{E}) has regular singularities $\Leftrightarrow \forall p \in \text{Pole}(A)$,

Definition (Regular-singularities)

(\mathcal{E}) has regular singularities $\Leftrightarrow \forall p \in \text{Pole}(A)$, exists

 $T \in \operatorname{GL}_n(\mathcal{M}_p)$ s.t. if y = Tz,

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

Definition (Regular-singularities)

(\mathcal{E}) has regular singularities $\Leftrightarrow \forall p \in \text{Pole}(A)$, exists $T \in \text{GL}_n(\mathcal{M}_p)$ s.t. if y = Tz, then $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{H}{x - p}z$ with $H \in \mathcal{O}_p$.

Definition (Regular-singularities)

(\mathcal{E}) has regular singularities $\Leftrightarrow \forall p \in \text{Pole}(A)$, exists $T \in \text{GL}_n(\mathcal{M}_p)$ s.t. if y = Tz, then $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{H}{x - p}z$ with $H \in \mathcal{O}_p$.

Theorem (Schlesinger)

Definition (Regular-singularities)

(\mathcal{E}) has regular singularities $\Leftrightarrow \forall p \in \text{Pole}(A)$, exists $T \in \text{GL}_n(\mathcal{M}_p)$ s.t. if y = Tz, then $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{H}{x - p}z$ with $H \in \mathcal{O}_p$.

Theorem (Schlesinger)

If (\mathcal{E}) only has regular-singular points, then

Gal = Zariski closure of Mon





João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

ヘロト 人間 とくほとくほとう

æ

- ► *k* field.
- \blacktriangleright T a k-linear abelian category,

< 注 → < 注 →

- ► *k* field.
- T a k-linear abelian category,
 - $\otimes: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T}$ bilinear,

★ E ► ★ E ►

- ► k field.
- T a k-linear abelian category,
 - $\otimes: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T}$ bilinear,
 - $\omega: \mathfrak{T} \hookrightarrow k\text{-vect embedding}.$

★ 문 ► ★ 문 ►

- ► *k* field.
- T a k-linear abelian category,
 - $\otimes: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T}$ bilinear,
 - $\omega: \mathfrak{T} \hookrightarrow k\text{-vect embedding}.$

Leaving some other hypothesis aside we have:

- ► *k* field.
- T a k-linear abelian category,
 - $\otimes: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T}$ bilinear,
 - $\omega: \mathfrak{T} \hookrightarrow k\text{-vect embedding}.$

Leaving some other hypothesis aside we have:

Theorem (Saavedra)

There exists group scheme Π/k

- ► *k* field.
- T a k-linear abelian category,
 - $\otimes: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T}$ bilinear,
 - $\omega: \mathfrak{T} \hookrightarrow k\text{-vect embedding}.$

Leaving some other hypothesis aside we have:

Theorem (Saavedra)

There exists group scheme Π/k and

$$\mathfrak{T} \xrightarrow{\omega} \operatorname{Rep}_k(\Pi)$$

- ► *k* field.
- T a k-linear abelian category,
 - $\otimes: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T}$ bilinear,
 - $\omega: \mathfrak{T} \hookrightarrow k\text{-vect embedding}.$

Leaving some other hypothesis aside we have:

Theorem (Saavedra)

There exists group scheme Π/k and

$$\mathfrak{T} \xrightarrow{\omega} \operatorname{Rep}_k(\Pi)$$

Definition ("Galois-Tannaka" groups) $E \in \mathcal{T}$.

< 注 → < 注 →
T Tannakian categories

- ► *k* field.
- T a k-linear abelian category,
 - $\otimes: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T}$ bilinear,
 - $\omega: \mathfrak{T} \hookrightarrow k\text{-vect embedding}.$

Leaving some other hypothesis aside we have:

Theorem (Saavedra)

There exists group scheme Π/k and

$$\mathcal{T} \xrightarrow{\omega} \operatorname{Rep}_k(\Pi)$$

Definition ("Galois-Tannaka" groups) $E \in \mathcal{T}$. Define

$$\langle E \rangle_{\otimes} = \left\{ E'/E'' : E'' \subset E' \subset \bigoplus_{i} E^{\otimes a_{i}} \otimes \check{E}^{\otimes b_{i}} \right\}.$$

 $\langle E \rangle_{\otimes} \simeq \operatorname{Rep}_k(\Pi_E).$

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲厘▶ ▲厘▶ -

Ð,

$$\langle E \rangle_{\otimes} \simeq \operatorname{Rep}_{k}(\Pi_{E}).$$

 \rightsquigarrow Galois(-Tannaka) group.

▲圖 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶

E.

$$\langle E \rangle_{\otimes} \simeq \operatorname{Rep}_{k}(\Pi_{E}).$$

 \rightsquigarrow Galois(-Tannaka) group.

Lemma If $\rho_E : \Pi(\mathfrak{I}) \to \operatorname{GL}(\omega E)$ associated to E

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

크

$$\langle E \rangle_{\otimes} \simeq \operatorname{Rep}_{k}(\Pi_{E}).$$

 \rightsquigarrow Galois(-Tannaka) group.

Lemma If $\rho_E : \Pi(\mathfrak{I}) \to \operatorname{GL}(\omega E)$ associated to $E \rightsquigarrow \Pi_E = \operatorname{Im}(\rho_E)$.

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

3

$$\langle E \rangle_{\otimes} \simeq \operatorname{Rep}_{k}(\Pi_{E}).$$

 \rightsquigarrow Galois(-Tannaka) group.

Lemma

If $\rho_E : \Pi(\mathfrak{T}) \to \operatorname{GL}(\omega E)$ associated to $E \rightsquigarrow \Pi_E = \operatorname{Im}(\rho_E)$. In particular Π_E is linear algebraic group.

同 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

æ

Definition Γ abstract group.

・日・ ・ ヨ・ ・ ヨ・

Definition Γ abstract group. $\mathcal{T} = \operatorname{Rep}_k(\Gamma)$.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Γ abstract group. $\mathcal{T} = \operatorname{Rep}_k(\Gamma)$. The group $\Pi(\mathcal{T})$ is called the "algebraic hull", $\Gamma^{\operatorname{alg}}$, of Γ.

同 とう ほ とう ほんし

Γ abstract group. $\mathcal{T} = \operatorname{Rep}_k(\Gamma)$. The group $\Pi(\mathcal{T})$ is called the "algebraic hull", $\Gamma^{\operatorname{alg}}$, of Γ.

Example

Over \mathbb{C} : $\mathbb{Z}^{\text{alg}} = \mathbb{G}_{a} \times T$, where T is a pro-torus.

向下 イヨト イヨト

Γ abstract group. $\mathcal{T} = \operatorname{Rep}_k(\Gamma)$. The group $\Pi(\mathcal{T})$ is called the "algebraic hull", $\Gamma^{\operatorname{alg}}$, of Γ.

Example

Over \mathbb{C} : $\mathbb{Z}^{alg} = \mathbb{G}_a \times T$, where T is a pro-torus.

Proposition ("Abstract Schlesinger") For $\rho: \Gamma \to GL(E)$

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Γ abstract group. $\mathcal{T} = \operatorname{Rep}_k(\Gamma)$. The group $\Pi(\mathcal{T})$ is called the "algebraic hull", $\Gamma^{\operatorname{alg}}$, of Γ.

Example

Over \mathbb{C} : $\mathbb{Z}^{\text{alg}} = \mathbb{G}_{a} \times T$, where T is a pro-torus.

Proposition ("Abstract Schlesinger") For $\rho : \Gamma \to \operatorname{GL}(E) \Rightarrow \Pi_{\rho} \simeq \overline{\operatorname{Im}(\rho)}$.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Some examples: "Geometric" differential equations

Definition $S = \{s_1, \ldots, s_r, \infty\} \subset \mathbb{P}^1.$

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

回とくほとくほと

æ

Some examples: "Geometric" differential equations

Definition $S = \{s_1, \ldots, s_r, \infty\} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$. $X = \mathbb{P} \setminus S$, $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{C}[X]$.

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

Definition $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_r, \infty\} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$. $X = \mathbb{P} \setminus S$, $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{C}[X]$. Introduce $DE = \{\mathcal{O}[d/dx]\text{-mod}, \mathcal{O}\text{-finite}\}$ $= \{(\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E}; \nabla(fe) = f'e + f\nabla e\}$

Image: A image: A

Definition $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_r, \infty\} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$. $X = \mathbb{P} \setminus S$, $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{C}[X]$. Introduce $DE = \{\mathcal{O}[d/dx] \text{-mod}, \mathcal{O}\text{-finite}\}$ $= \{(\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E}; \nabla(fe) = f'e + f\nabla e\}$

Let $x_0 \in X(\mathbb{C})$ and define

$$\omega : \mathrm{DE} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$
-vect, $\mathcal{E} \mapsto \mathcal{E}|_{x_0} = \mathcal{E}/\mathfrak{m}_{x_0}\mathcal{E}.$

Definition $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_r, \infty\} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$. $X = \mathbb{P} \setminus S$, $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{C}[X]$. Introduce $DE = \{\mathcal{O}[d/dx] \text{-mod}, \mathcal{O}\text{-finite}\}$ $= \{(\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E}; \nabla(fe) = f'e + f\nabla e\}$

Let $x_0 \in X(\mathbb{C})$ and define

$$\omega : \mathrm{DE} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}\text{-vect}, \qquad \mathcal{E} \mapsto \mathcal{E}|_{x_0} = \mathcal{E}/\mathfrak{m}_{x_0}\mathcal{E}.$$

Get $\Pi(DE)$ and $\Pi(\mathcal{E})$.

向下 イヨト イヨト

Definition $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_r, \infty\} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$. $X = \mathbb{P} \setminus S$, $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{C}[X]$. Introduce $DE = \{\mathcal{O}[d/dx] \text{-mod}, \mathcal{O}\text{-finite}\}$ $= \{(\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E}; \nabla(fe) = f'e + f\nabla e\}$

Let $x_0 \in X(\mathbb{C})$ and define

$$\omega : \mathrm{DE} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$
-vect, $\mathcal{E} \mapsto \mathcal{E}|_{x_0} = \mathcal{E}/\mathfrak{m}_{x_0}\mathcal{E}.$

Get $\Pi(DE)$ and $\Pi(\mathcal{E})$.

Proposition

 $\operatorname{Gal}_{\mathcal{E}}\simeq \Pi_{\mathcal{E}}.$

「ママ・ドレート」

Let
$$\Omega^1_{\mathbb{P}}(\log S)$$
 "generated by $\frac{dx}{x-s_i}$ " near s_i .

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

回とくほとくほと

臣

Let
$$\Omega^1_{\mathbb{P}}(\log S)$$
 "generated by $\frac{dx}{x-s_i}$ " near s_i .

Definition (Logarithmic and regular-singular connections)

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \left\{ (\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(\mathbb{P}) \\ \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega(\mathsf{log}\, S) \end{array} \right\}.$$

> < E > < E >

Let
$$\Omega^1_{\mathbb{P}}(\log S)$$
 "generated by $\frac{dx}{x-s_i}$ " near s_i .

Definition (Logarithmic and regular-singular connections)

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \left\{ (\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(\mathbb{P}) \\ \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega(\mathsf{log}\,\mathcal{S}) \end{array} \right\}.$$

 $\mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{rs}} = \left\{ \left(\mathcal{E}, \nabla \right) \in \mathrm{DE} \text{ lies in image of } \mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} \right\}.$

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

Let
$$\Omega^1_{\mathbb{P}}(\log S)$$
 "generated by $\frac{dx}{x-s_i}$ " near s_i .

Definition (Logarithmic and regular-singular connections)

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \left\{ (\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(\mathbb{P}) \\ \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega(\mathsf{log}\,\mathcal{S}) \end{array} \right\}.$$

 $\mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{rs}} = \{(\mathcal{E}, \nabla) \in \mathrm{DE} \text{ lies in image of } \mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}}\}.$

Under this setting: " $(T) \supset (M)$ ".

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

Let
$$\Omega^1_{\mathbb{P}}(\log S)$$
 "generated by $\frac{dx}{x-s_i}$ " near s_i .

Definition (Logarithmic and regular-singular connections)

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \left\{ (\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(\mathbb{P}) \\ \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega(\mathsf{log}\,\mathcal{S}) \end{array} \right\}.$$

 $\mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{rs}} = \{(E, \nabla) \in \mathrm{DE} \text{ lies in image of } \mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}}\}.$

Under this setting: " $\bigcirc \supset \bigotimes$ ". Theorem (Deligne) *Mon* : $\mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{rs}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_{\mathbb{C}}(\pi_1(X^{\mathrm{an}})).$

Let
$$\Omega^1_{\mathbb{P}}(\log S)$$
 "generated by $\frac{dx}{x-s_i}$ " near s_i .

Definition (Logarithmic and regular-singular connections)

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \left\{ (\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(\mathbb{P}) \\ \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega(\mathsf{log}\,\mathcal{S}) \end{array} \right\}.$$

 $\mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{rs}} = \{(E, \nabla) \in \mathrm{DE} \text{ lies in image of } \mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}}\}.$

Under this setting: " $(T) \supset (M)$ ". Theorem (Deligne) $Mon : DE_{rs} \xrightarrow{\sim} Rep_{\mathbb{C}}(\pi_1(X^{an})).$ Corollary (Schlesinger)

$$\Pi_{\mathrm{DE}}(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Pi_{\mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{rs}}}(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \overline{\mathrm{Im}(\mathcal{M}on_{\mathcal{E}})}$$

Sometimes difficult to see T inside *k*-vect.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

Sometimes difficult to see T inside *k*-vect.

Definition char.(k) = 0.

同トメミトメミト

臣

Sometimes difficult to see T inside *k*-vect.

Definition
char.(k) = 0.

$$DE^{\text{formal}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} E \text{ finite } k((x)) \text{-vs.} \\ E \xrightarrow{\nabla} E, \nabla(fe) = xf'e + f\nabla e \end{array} \right\}.$$

Sometimes difficult to see T inside *k*-vect.

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \text{Definition} \\ \text{char.}(k) = 0. \end{array} \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} E \text{ finite } k(\!(x)\!)\text{-vs.} \\ E \xrightarrow{\nabla} E, \, \nabla(fe) = xf'e + f \nabla e \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}}_{\text{rs}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) \in \text{DE}^{\text{for}} : \begin{array}{c} \text{there is } \mathcal{E} \subset E \ , \ \nabla\text{-invariant} \\ \text{finite } k[\![x]\!]\text{-module} \end{array} \right\} . \end{array}$$

Sometimes difficult to see T inside *k*-vect.

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \text{Definition} \\ \text{char.}(k) = 0. \end{array} \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} E \text{ finite } k((x)) \text{-vs.} \\ E \xrightarrow{\nabla} E, \, \nabla(fe) = xf'e + f\nabla e \end{array} \right\}. \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}}_{\text{rs}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) \in \text{DE}^{\text{for}} : \begin{array}{c} \text{there is } \mathcal{E} \subset E \ , \, \nabla\text{-invariant} \\ \text{finite } k[\![x]\!] \text{-module} \end{array} \right\}. \\ k = \overline{k} \rightsquigarrow \text{ there exists } \omega : \text{DE}^{\text{formal}} \hookrightarrow k\text{-vect (Deligne)}. \end{array}$$

Sometimes difficult to see T inside *k*-vect.

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \text{Definition} \\ \text{char.}(k) = 0. \end{array} \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} E \text{ finite } k(\!(x)\!)\text{-vs.} \\ E \xrightarrow{\nabla} E, \, \nabla(fe) = xf'e + f\nabla e \end{array} \right\}. \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}}_{\text{rs}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) \in \text{DE}^{\text{for}} : \begin{array}{c} \text{there is } \mathcal{E} \subset E \ , \ \nabla\text{-invariant} \\ \text{finite } k[\![x]\!]\text{-module} \end{array} \right\}. \\ k = \overline{k} \rightsquigarrow \text{there exists } \omega : \text{DE}^{\text{formal}} \hookrightarrow k\text{-vect (Deligne). In case of} \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}}_{\text{rs}} \text{ can just "classify".} \end{array}$$

Sometimes difficult to see T inside *k*-vect.

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \text{Definition} \\ \text{char.}(k) = 0. \end{array} \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} E \text{ finite } k(\!(x)\!)\text{-vs.} \\ E \xrightarrow{\nabla} E, \, \nabla(fe) = xf'e + f\nabla e \end{array} \right\}. \\ \text{DE}_{\text{rs}}^{\text{formal}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) \in \text{DE}^{\text{for}} : \begin{array}{c} \text{there is } \mathcal{E} \subset E \ , \, \nabla\text{-invariant} \\ \text{finite } k[\![x]\!]\text{-module} \end{array} \right\}. \\ k = \overline{k} \rightsquigarrow \text{there exists } \omega : \text{DE}^{\text{formal}} \hookrightarrow k\text{-vect (Deligne). In case of} \\ \text{DE}_{\text{rs}}^{\text{formal}} \text{ can just "classify".} \end{array}$$

Theorem (Manin)

There exists an equivalence of categories

$$\operatorname{DE}_{\operatorname{rs}}^{\operatorname{formal}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z}).$$

Sometimes difficult to see T inside *k*-vect.

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \text{Definition} \\ \text{char.}(k) = 0. \end{array} \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) : \begin{array}{c} E \text{ finite } k(\!(x)\!)\text{-vs.} \\ E \xrightarrow{\nabla} E, \nabla(fe) = xf'e + f\nabla e \end{array} \right\}. \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}}_{\text{rs}} = \left\{ (E, \nabla) \in \text{DE}^{\text{for}} : \begin{array}{c} \text{there is } \mathcal{E} \subset E, \nabla\text{-invariant} \\ \text{finite } k[\![x]\!]\text{-module} \end{array} \right\}. \\ k = \overline{k} \rightsquigarrow \text{there exists } \omega : \text{DE}^{\text{formal}} \hookrightarrow k\text{-vect (Deligne). In case of} \\ \text{DE}^{\text{formal}}_{\text{rs}} \text{ can just "classify".} \end{array}$$

Theorem (Manin)

There exists an equivalence of categories

$$\operatorname{DE}_{\operatorname{rs}}^{\operatorname{formal}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z}).$$

In particular, $\Pi(DE_{rs}^{formal}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{alg}$.

Theory over DVR: Differential equations

(R, t, k, K) complete DVR.

< ≣ >

∢ ≣⇒

(R, t, k, K) complete DVR. Definition (Categories of interest) X/R smooth connected fibers.

Theory over DVR: Differential equations

(R, t, k, K) complete DVR. Definition (Categories of interest) X/R smooth connected fibers. $char = 0. \text{ DE} = \left\{\begin{array}{l} (\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_{X/R} \\ \text{ integrable, } \mathcal{E} \in \text{coh} \end{array}\right\}.$

Theory over DVR: Differential equations

(R, t, k, K) complete DVR. Definition (Categories of interest) X/R smooth connected fibers. $char = 0. DE = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_{X/R} \\ \text{integrable, } \mathcal{E} \in coh \end{array} \right\}.$ $char > 0. DE = \{ \mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{D}_X \text{-mod} : \mathcal{E} \in coh \}$
(R, t, k, K) complete DVR. Definition (Categories of interest) X/R smooth connected fibers. char = 0. DE = $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} (\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_{X/R} \\ \text{integrable, } \mathcal{E} \in \text{coh} \end{array} \right\}.$ char > 0. DE = { $\mathcal{E} \in \mathcal{D}_X$ -mod : $\mathcal{E} \in coh$ } char = 0. $DE^{\text{formal}}(R) = \begin{cases} & \mathcal{E} \text{ finite over } R((x)) \\ (\mathcal{E}, \nabla) : & \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\nabla} \mathcal{E} \\ \nabla(fe) = xf'e + f\nabla e \end{cases}$.

→ E → < E →</p>

Affine group schemes over R

Two ways of producing them.

1.
$$G_{\mathcal{K}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{K}} \rightsquigarrow \overline{G_{\mathcal{K}}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{R}}.$$

→ E → < E →</p>

1.
$$G_{\mathcal{K}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{K}} \rightsquigarrow \overline{G_{\mathcal{K}}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{R}}.$$

2. Tannaka.

< 注 → < 注 → <

- 1. $G_{\mathcal{K}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{K}} \rightsquigarrow \overline{G_{\mathcal{K}}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{R}}.$
- 2. Tannaka.
- Theorem (Saavedra)
- $\mathfrak{T} = R$ -linear abelian.

4 B K 4 B K

- 1. $G_{\mathcal{K}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{K}} \rightsquigarrow \overline{G_{\mathcal{K}}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{R}}.$
- 2. Tannaka.

Theorem (Saavedra)

- $\mathfrak{T} = R$ -linear abelian.
- $\otimes: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T} \textit{ bilinear, etc.}$

(E) (E)

- 1. $G_{\mathcal{K}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{K}} \rightsquigarrow \overline{G_{\mathcal{K}}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{R}}.$
- 2. Tannaka.

Theorem (Saavedra)

- $\mathfrak{T} = R\text{-linear abelian.}$
- $\otimes: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T} \text{ bilinear, etc.}$
- $\omega: \mathfrak{T} \hookrightarrow R\text{-mod } \textit{exact, etc.}$

3 ×

- 1. $G_{\mathcal{K}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{K}} \rightsquigarrow \overline{G_{\mathcal{K}}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{R}}.$
- 2. Tannaka.

Theorem (Saavedra)

 $\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{T} &= R\text{-linear abelian.} \\ \otimes &: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T} \text{ bilinear, etc.} \\ \omega &: \mathfrak{T} \hookrightarrow R\text{-mod exact, etc.} \end{aligned}$

for all $E \in \mathcal{T}$, exists F with **dual** and $F \twoheadrightarrow E$. (S)

< 注 ▶ < 注 ▶

- 1. $G_{\mathcal{K}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{K}} \rightsquigarrow \overline{G_{\mathcal{K}}} < \operatorname{GL}_{n,\mathcal{R}}.$
- 2. Tannaka.

Theorem (Saavedra)

 $\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{T} &= R\text{-linear abelian.} \\ \otimes &: \mathfrak{T} \times \mathfrak{T} \to \mathfrak{T} \text{ bilinear, etc.} \\ \omega &: \mathfrak{T} \hookrightarrow R\text{-mod exact, etc.} \end{aligned}$

for all $E \in \mathcal{T}$, exists F with **dual** and $F \twoheadrightarrow E$. (S)

向下 イヨト イヨト

 \Rightarrow Exists $\Pi(\mathfrak{T})$ flat group scheme such that $\mathfrak{T} \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{Rep}_{R}(\Pi)$.

Definition $x_0 \in X(R)$.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

ヘロト 人間 とくほとくほとう

æ

Definition $x_0 \in X(R)$. $\mathcal{E} \in DE$ is *R*-flat.

・ロト ・日ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

Definition $x_0 \in X(R)$. $\mathcal{E} \in DE$ is *R*-flat.

$$\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes} = \{ \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E}'' : \mathcal{E}'' \subset \mathcal{E}' \subset \bigoplus_{i} \mathcal{E}^{\otimes a_i} \otimes \check{\mathcal{E}}^{\otimes b_i} \}$$

・ロト ・日ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

Definition $x_0 \in X(R)$. $\mathcal{E} \in DE$ is *R*-flat.

$$\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes} = \{ \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E}'' : \mathcal{E}'' \subset \mathcal{E}' \subset \bigoplus_{i} \mathcal{E}^{\otimes a_{i}} \otimes \check{\mathcal{E}}^{\otimes b_{i}} \}$$

 $\sim \rightarrow$

$$\operatorname{Gal}' = \Pi(\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes}) \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Gal} = \overline{\operatorname{Gal}(\mathcal{E} \otimes K)}.$$

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

Definition $x_0 \in X(R)$. $\mathcal{E} \in DE$ is *R*-flat.

$$\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes} = \{ \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E}'' : \mathcal{E}'' \subset \mathcal{E}' \subset \bigoplus_{i} \mathcal{E}^{\otimes a_{i}} \otimes \check{\mathcal{E}}^{\otimes b_{i}} \}$$

 $\sim \rightarrow$

$$\operatorname{Gal}' = \Pi(\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes}) \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Gal} = \overline{\operatorname{Gal}(\mathcal{E} \otimes K)}.$$

Theorem

・ロト ・日ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

Definition $x_0 \in X(R)$. $\mathcal{E} \in DE$ is *R*-flat.

$$\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes} = \{ \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E}'' : \mathcal{E}'' \subset \mathcal{E}' \subset \bigoplus_{i} \mathcal{E}^{\otimes a_{i}} \otimes \check{\mathcal{E}}^{\otimes b_{i}} \}$$

 $\sim \rightarrow$

$$\operatorname{Gal}' = \Pi(\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes}) \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Gal} = \overline{\operatorname{Gal}(\mathcal{E} \otimes K)}.$$

Theorem

▶ $\operatorname{Rep}(\operatorname{Gal}') \xrightarrow{\operatorname{full}} \operatorname{DE}.$

同 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

Definition $x_0 \in X(R)$. $\mathcal{E} \in DE$ is *R*-flat.

$$\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes} = \{ \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E}'' : \mathcal{E}'' \subset \mathcal{E}' \subset \bigoplus_{i} \mathcal{E}^{\otimes a_{i}} \otimes \check{\mathcal{E}}^{\otimes b_{i}} \}$$

 $\sim \rightarrow$

$$\operatorname{Gal}' = \Pi(\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes}) \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Gal} = \overline{\operatorname{Gal}(\mathcal{E} \otimes K)}.$$

Theorem

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

Definition $x_0 \in X(R)$. $\mathcal{E} \in DE$ is *R*-flat.

$$\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes} = \{ \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E}'' : \mathcal{E}'' \subset \mathcal{E}' \subset \bigoplus_{i} \mathcal{E}^{\otimes a_{i}} \otimes \check{\mathcal{E}}^{\otimes b_{i}} \}$$

 $\sim \rightarrow$

$$\operatorname{Gal}' = \Pi(\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes}) \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Gal} = \overline{\operatorname{Gal}(\mathcal{E} \otimes K)}.$$

Theorem

▶
$$\operatorname{Rep}(\operatorname{Gal}') \xrightarrow{\operatorname{full}} \operatorname{DE}.$$

▶ $\operatorname{Gal}' \xrightarrow{} \operatorname{GL}(\mathcal{E})$ usually

Gal' → GL(E|_{x0}) usually not closed!
Rep(Gal) → DE usually not full!

> < E > < E >

Definition $x_0 \in X(R)$. $\mathcal{E} \in DE$ is *R*-flat.

$$\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes} = \{ \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E}'' : \mathcal{E}'' \subset \mathcal{E}' \subset \bigoplus_{i} \mathcal{E}^{\otimes a_{i}} \otimes \check{\mathcal{E}}^{\otimes b_{i}} \}$$

 $\sim \rightarrow$

$$\operatorname{Gal}' = \Pi(\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes}) \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Gal} = \overline{\operatorname{Gal}(\mathcal{E} \otimes K)}.$$

Theorem

▶
$$\operatorname{Rep}(\operatorname{Gal}') \xrightarrow{\operatorname{full}} \operatorname{DE}.$$

- $\operatorname{Gal}' \to \operatorname{GL}(\mathcal{E}|_{x_0})$ usually not closed!
- ▶ Rep(Gal) → DE usually not full!
- $\blacktriangleright \operatorname{Gal} \stackrel{closed}{\hookrightarrow} \operatorname{GL}(\mathcal{E}|_{x_0}).$

.

Definition $x_0 \in X(R)$. $\mathcal{E} \in DE$ is *R*-flat.

$$\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes} = \{ \mathcal{E}' / \mathcal{E}'' : \mathcal{E}'' \subset \mathcal{E}' \subset \bigoplus_{i} \mathcal{E}^{\otimes a_{i}} \otimes \check{\mathcal{E}}^{\otimes b_{i}} \}$$

 $\sim \rightarrow$

$$\operatorname{Gal}' = \Pi(\langle \mathcal{E} \rangle_{\otimes}) \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Gal} = \overline{\operatorname{Gal}(\mathcal{E} \otimes K)}.$$

Theorem

▶
$$\operatorname{Rep}(\operatorname{Gal}') \xrightarrow{\operatorname{full}} \operatorname{DE}.$$

- $\operatorname{Gal}' \to \operatorname{GL}(\mathcal{E}|_{x_0})$ usually not closed!
- ▶ Rep(Gal) → DE usually not full!
- $\blacktriangleright \operatorname{Gal} \stackrel{closed}{\hookrightarrow} \operatorname{GL}(\mathcal{E}|_{x_0}).$

Example $R = \mathbb{C}[t].$

Ð,

Example $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. \mathcal{E} defined by y' = ty.

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲厘▶ ▲厘▶ -

Ð,

 $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. \mathcal{E} defined by y' = ty. $Gal = \mathbb{G}_m$. $Gal' \otimes K = \mathbb{G}_m$.

・ロト ・回ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

크

 $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. \mathcal{E} defined by y' = ty. $Gal = \mathbb{G}_m$. $Gal' \otimes K = \mathbb{G}_m$. Gal' is a **Lasso**:



João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

・ロト ・回ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

 $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. \mathcal{E} defined by y' = ty. $Gal = \mathbb{G}_m$. $Gal' \otimes K = \mathbb{G}_m$. Gal' is a **Lasso**:



Said differently: $\operatorname{Gal}' = \operatorname{Spec} R \sqcup_{\operatorname{Spec} K} \mathbb{G}_{m,K}$.

 $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. \mathcal{E} defined by y' = ty. $Gal = \mathbb{G}_m$. $Gal' \otimes K = \mathbb{G}_m$. Gal' is a **Lasso**:



Said differently: Gal' = Spec $R \sqcup_{\text{Spec } K} \mathbb{G}_{m,K}$. (Hint: $\mathcal{E} \otimes (R/t^n)$ is trivial for each *n* since e^{tx} is a polynomial mod t^n .)

 $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. \mathcal{E} defined by y' = ty. $Gal = \mathbb{G}_m$. $Gal' \otimes K = \mathbb{G}_m$. Gal' is a **Lasso**:



Said differently: Gal' = Spec $R \sqcup_{\text{Spec } K} \mathbb{G}_{m,K}$. (Hint: $\mathcal{E} \otimes (R/t^n)$ is trivial for each *n* since e^{tx} is a polynomial mod t^n .)

Question

Rather odd group. How common are they?

 $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. \mathcal{E} defined by y' = ty. Gal = \mathbb{G}_m . Gal' $\otimes K = \mathbb{G}_m$. Gal' is a **Lasso**:



Said differently: Gal' = Spec $R \sqcup_{\text{Spec } K} \mathbb{G}_{m,K}$. (Hint: $\mathcal{E} \otimes (R/t^n)$ is trivial for each *n* since e^{tx} is a polynomial mod t^n .)

Question

Rather odd group. How common are they?

Theorem (Hai-dS 2020)

X projective $\implies O(Gal')$ free R-module.

 $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. \mathcal{E} defined by y' = ty. Gal = \mathbb{G}_m . Gal' $\otimes K = \mathbb{G}_m$. Gal' is a **Lasso**:



Said differently: Gal' = Spec $R \sqcup_{\text{Spec } K} \mathbb{G}_{m,K}$. (Hint: $\mathcal{E} \otimes (R/t^n)$ is trivial for each *n* since e^{tx} is a polynomial mod t^n .)

Question

Rather odd group. How common are they?

Theorem (Hai-dS 2020)

X projective $\implies O(Gal')$ free R-module. In particular, no Lasso.

From Gal to Gal' : Neron blowups & Formal blowups

Definition $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}$ flat finite type.

Definition

- $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathfrak{O}$ flat finite type.
 - $H_0 < G \otimes k$ cut by *I*.

Definition

 $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathfrak{O}$ flat finite type.

• $H_0 < G \otimes k$ cut by *I*. Neron blowup :

 $\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}[t^{-1}I_{H_0}].$ (Neron, Waterhouse-Weisfeiler.)

Definition

 $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathfrak{O}$ flat finite type.

► $H_0 < G \otimes k$ cut by *I*. Neron blowup : $\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}[t^{-1}I_{H_0}]$. (Neron, Waterhouse-Weisfeiler.)

▶ $\mathfrak{H} < \widehat{G}$. Let $I_n \subset \mathfrak{O}$ cut $\mathfrak{H} \otimes (R/t^{n+1}) < G$.

From Gal to Gal' : Neron blowups & Formal blowups

Definition

 $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathfrak{O}$ flat finite type.

$$\mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{H}}^{\infty} \mathcal{G} = \operatorname{Spec} \varinjlim \left(\mathbb{O}[t^{-1} I_0] \to \mathbb{O}[t^{-2} I_1] \to \cdots \right).$$

(Duong-Hai-dS)

Definition

 $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathfrak{O}$ flat finite type.

(Duong-Hai-dS)

Some facts about Neron blowups (Waterhouse-Weisfeiler).

通 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

Definition

 $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathfrak{O}$ flat finite type.

►
$$H_0 < G \otimes k$$
 cut by *I*. Neron blowup :
 $\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}[t^{-1}I_{H_0}]$. (Neron, Waterhouse-Weisfeiler.)

▶
$$\mathfrak{H} < G$$
. Let $I_n \subset \mathfrak{O}$ cut $\mathfrak{H} \otimes (R/t^{n+1}) < G$. Formal blowup:

$$\mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{H}}^{\infty}G = \operatorname{Spec} \varinjlim \left(\mathcal{O}[t^{-1}I_0] \to \mathcal{O}[t^{-2}I_1] \to \cdots \right).$$

(Duong-Hai-dS)

Some facts about Neron blowups (Waterhouse-Weisfeiler).

$$\blacktriangleright (\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$$

Definition

 $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathfrak{O}$ flat finite type.

►
$$H_0 < G \otimes k$$
 cut by *I*. Neron blowup :
 $\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}[t^{-1}I_{H_0}].$ (Neron, Waterhouse-Weisfeiler.)

▶
$$\mathfrak{H} < \widehat{G}$$
. Let $I_n \subset \mathfrak{O}$ cut $\mathfrak{H} \otimes (R/t^{n+1}) < G$. Formal blowup:

$$\mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{H}}^{\infty}G = \operatorname{Spec} \varinjlim \left(\mathbb{O}[t^{-1}I_0] \to \mathbb{O}[t^{-2}I_1] \to \cdots \right).$$

(Duong-Hai-dS)

Some facts about Neron blowups (Waterhouse-Weisfeiler).
From Gal to Gal': Neron blowups & Formal blowups

Definition

 $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathfrak{O}$ flat finite type.

►
$$H_0 < G \otimes k$$
 cut by *I*. Neron blowup :
 $\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}[t^{-1}I_{H_0}].$ (Neron, Waterhouse-Weisfeiler.)

▶
$$\mathfrak{H} < \widehat{G}$$
. Let $I_n \subset \mathfrak{O}$ cut $\mathfrak{H} \otimes (R/t^{n+1}) < G$. Formal blowup:

$$\mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{H}}^{\infty}G = \operatorname{Spec} \varinjlim \left(\mathcal{O}[t^{-1}I_0] \to \mathcal{O}[t^{-2}I_1] \to \cdots \right).$$

(Duong-Hai-dS)

Some facts about Neron blowups (Waterhouse-Weisfeiler).

$$\blacktriangleright (\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$$

•
$$(\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G) \otimes k \to G \otimes k$$
 falls into H_0 .

• "Universal" for $G' \to G$ such that $G' \otimes k \to H_0$.

From Gal to Gal' : Neron blowups & Formal blowups

Definition

 $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathfrak{O}$ flat finite type.

►
$$H_0 < G \otimes k$$
 cut by *I*. Neron blowup :
 $\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{O}[t^{-1}I_{H_0}].$ (Neron, Waterhouse-Weisfeiler.)

▶
$$\mathfrak{H} < \widehat{G}$$
. Let $I_n \subset \mathfrak{O}$ cut $\mathfrak{H} \otimes (R/t^{n+1}) < G$. Formal blowup:

$$\mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{H}}^{\infty}G = \operatorname{Spec} \operatorname{\underline{\lim}} \left(\mathcal{O}[t^{-1}I_0] \to \mathcal{O}[t^{-2}I_1] \to \cdots \right).$$

(Duong-Hai-dS)

Some facts about Neron blowups (Waterhouse-Weisfeiler).

$$\blacktriangleright (\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$$

•
$$(\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G)\otimes k \to G\otimes k$$
 falls into H_0 .

• "Universal" for $G' \to G$ such that $G' \otimes k \to H_0$.

• Ker
$$(\mathcal{N}_{H_0}G) \otimes k \to G \otimes k$$
 is abelian.

From Gal to Gal': Neron blowups & Formal blowups

Some facts about Formal blowups (Duong-Hai-dS).

< 注 ▶ < 注 ▶

From Gal to Gal': Neron blowups & Formal blowups

Some facts about Formal blowups (Duong-Hai-dS).

Usually not of finite type.

- Usually not of finite type.
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$

> < 물 > < 물 >

- Usually not of finite type.
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}} G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G)^{\wedge} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{H}.$

> < 물 > < 물 >

- Usually not of finite type.
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G)^{\wedge} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{H}.$
- Universal for $G' \to G$ with $\widehat{G}' \to \mathfrak{H}$.

- Usually not of finite type.
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G)^{\wedge} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{H}.$
- Universal for $G' \to G$ with $\widehat{G}' \to \mathfrak{H}$.

Example

 $R = \mathbb{C}[\![t]\!]$. Blow $\{e\} < \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$

> < 물 > < 물 >

- Usually not of finite type.
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G)^{\wedge} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{H}.$
- Universal for $G' \to G$ with $\widehat{G}' \to \mathfrak{H}$.

Example

 $R = \mathbb{C}[\![t]\!]. \text{ Blow } \{e\} < \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m \rightsquigarrow \text{Lasso} = \operatorname{Spec} R \sqcup_{\operatorname{Spec} K} \mathbb{G}_{m,K}.$

白 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

- Usually not of finite type.
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G)^{\wedge} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{H}.$
- Universal for $G' \to G$ with $\widehat{G}' \to \mathfrak{H}$.

Example

$$R = \mathbb{C}\llbracket t \rrbracket. \text{ Blow } \{e\} < \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m \rightsquigarrow \text{Lasso} = \operatorname{Spec} R \sqcup_{\operatorname{Spec} K} \mathbb{G}_{m,K}.$$

Example

Let
$$\mathfrak{H} < (\mathbb{G}_{a} \times \mathbb{G}_{m})^{\wedge}$$
 graph of $e^{t(-)} : \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_{a} \to \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_{m}$.

- Usually not of finite type.
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G)^{\wedge} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{H}.$
- Universal for $G' \to G$ with $\widehat{G}' \to \mathfrak{H}$.

Example

$$R = \mathbb{C}\llbracket t \rrbracket. \text{ Blow } \{e\} < \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m \rightsquigarrow \text{Lasso} = \operatorname{Spec} R \sqcup_{\operatorname{Spec} K} \mathbb{G}_{m,K}.$$

Example

Let
$$\mathfrak{H} < (\mathbb{G}_{a} imes \mathbb{G}_{m})^{\wedge}$$
 graph of $e^{t(-)} : \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_{a} o \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_{m}$. \mathfrak{H} not algebraic!

- Usually not of finite type.
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G) \otimes K \xrightarrow{\sim} G \otimes K.$
- $\blacktriangleright (\mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}G)^{\wedge} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{H}.$
- Universal for $G' \to G$ with $\widehat{G}' \to \mathfrak{H}$.

Example

$$R = \mathbb{C}\llbracket t \rrbracket. \text{ Blow } \{e\} < \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m \rightsquigarrow \text{Lasso} = \operatorname{Spec} R \sqcup_{\operatorname{Spec} K} \mathbb{G}_{m,K}.$$

Example

Let $\mathfrak{H} < (\mathbb{G}_a \times \mathbb{G}_m)^{\wedge}$ graph of $e^{t(-)} : \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_a \to \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$. \mathfrak{H} not algebraic! $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{H}}^{\infty})$ is a free *R*-module.

(日本)(日本)(日本)

Pertinence of blowups

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ →

æ

Given $\mathfrak{G} \to \mathbf{G}$ generic iso, \mathbf{G} finite type.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

同ト・モト・モト

Given $\mathfrak{G} \to G$ generic iso, G finite type.

1. Is composition of Neron blowups. (Waterhouse-Weisfeiler)

Given $\mathfrak{G} \to G$ generic iso, G finite type.

- 1. Is composition of Neron blowups. (Waterhouse-Weisfeiler)
- 2. If char k = 0

< 注 → < 注 →

Given $\mathfrak{G} \to G$ generic iso, G finite type.

1. Is composition of Neron blowups. (Waterhouse-Weisfeiler)

2. If char
$$k = 0 \Rightarrow$$

(a) There exists $G' \rightarrow G$ finite number of blups.

Given $\mathfrak{G} \to G$ generic iso, G finite type.

1. Is composition of Neron blowups. (Waterhouse-Weisfeiler)

2. If char
$$k = 0 \Rightarrow$$

- (a) There exists $G' \rightarrow G$ finite number of blups.
- (b) $\mathfrak{G} \simeq \mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}'}(G')$. (Hai-dS 2020)

 Γ abstract group.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

★ E ► < E ►</p>

臣

 Γ abstract group. $\varrho: \Gamma \to \operatorname{GL}_n(R)$ a rep.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

Γ abstract group. $\varrho: \Gamma \to \operatorname{GL}_n(R)$ a rep. Proposition Suppose



 Γ abstract group. $\varrho: \Gamma \to \operatorname{GL}_n(R)$ a rep. Proposition Suppose



with $Im(\varrho_K) < G(K)$ and $Im(\varrho_k) < G(k)$ dense

 Γ abstract group. $\varrho: \Gamma \to \operatorname{GL}_n(R)$ a rep. Proposition Suppose



with $\operatorname{Im}(\varrho_{\mathcal{K}}) < G(\mathcal{K})$ and $\operatorname{Im}(\varrho_{k}) < G(k)$ dense $\Rightarrow \Pi(\langle \varrho \rangle_{\otimes}) \simeq G$.

Example

 $R = k\llbracket t
rbracket$. Take $\mathfrak{H} < (\mathbb{G}_a imes \mathbb{G}_m)^{\wedge}$ graph of $e^{t(-)} : \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_a o \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$.

> < E > < E > <</p>

Example

 $R = k[\![t]\!]$. Take $\mathfrak{H} < (\mathbb{G}_a \times \mathbb{G}_m)^{\wedge}$ graph of $e^{t(-)} : \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_a \to \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$. Define

$$\varrho: \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}(R), \qquad 1 \longmapsto (1, e^t).$$

向下 イヨト イヨト

Example

 $R = k[\![t]\!]$. Take $\mathfrak{H} < (\mathbb{G}_a \times \mathbb{G}_m)^{\wedge}$ graph of $e^{t(-)} : \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_a \to \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$. Define

$$\varrho: \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}(R), \qquad 1 \longmapsto (1, e^t).$$

Then $\Pi(\langle \varrho \rangle_{\otimes}) \simeq \mathfrak{N}^{\infty}_{\mathfrak{H}}.$

通 とう ほとう きょう

æ

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

回とくほとくほと

臣

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

イロン イヨン イヨン イヨン

æ

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[t]]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper.

同 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper. $Y \subset X$ divisor with relative normal crossings.

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[t]]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper. $Y \subset X$ divisor with relative normal crossings. $X^* = X \setminus Y$.

伺下 イヨト イヨト

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper. $Y \subset X$ divisor with relative normal crossings. $X^* = X \setminus Y$.

Introduce $\Omega_{X/R}(\log Y)$ as "generated by $\frac{dx_1}{x_1}, \ldots, \frac{dx_r}{x_r}$ " whenever $Y = \{x_1 \cdots x_r = 0\}.$

(日) (日) (日) (日)

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[t]]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper. $Y \subset X$ divisor with relative normal crossings. $X^* = X \setminus Y$.

Introduce $\Omega_{X/R}(\log Y)$ as "generated by $\frac{dx_1}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{dx_r}{x_r}$ " whenever $Y = \{x_1 \cdots x_r = 0\}.$

Definition

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \{(\mathcal{E},
abla) \, : \, \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{
abla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_{X/R}(\mathsf{log}\ Y), \, \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(X) \}.$$

▲御▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶ 二臣

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[t]]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper. $Y \subset X$ divisor with relative normal crossings. $X^* = X \setminus Y$.

Introduce $\Omega_{X/R}(\log Y)$ as "generated by $\frac{dx_1}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{dx_r}{x_r}$ " whenever $Y = \{x_1 \cdots x_r = 0\}.$

Definition

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \{(\mathcal{E},
abla) \, : \, \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{
abla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_{X/R}(\mathsf{log} \ Y), \, \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(X)\}.$$

 $DE_{rs} = Image of DE_{log} in DE(X^{\star}).$

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper. $Y \subset X$ divisor with relative normal crossings. $X^* = X \setminus Y$.

Introduce $\Omega_{X/R}(\log Y)$ as "generated by $\frac{dx_1}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{dx_r}{x_r}$ " whenever $Y = \{x_1 \cdots x_r = 0\}.$

Definition

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \{(\mathcal{E},
abla) \, : \, \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{
abla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_{X/R}(\mathsf{log} \ Y), \, \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(X)\}.$$

 $DE_{rs} = Image of DE_{log} in DE(X^{\star}).$

Given $(\mathcal{E}, \nabla) \in DE(X^*)$
Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[t]]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper. $Y \subset X$ divisor with relative normal crossings. $X^* = X \setminus Y$.

Introduce $\Omega_{X/R}(\log Y)$ as "generated by $\frac{dx_1}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{dx_r}{x_r}$ " whenever $Y = \{x_1 \cdots x_r = 0\}.$

Definition

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \{(\mathcal{E},
abla) \, : \, \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{
abla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_{X/R}(\mathsf{log} \ Y), \, \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(X)\}.$$

 $DE_{rs} = Image of DE_{log} in DE(X^*).$

Given $(\mathcal{E}, \nabla) \in \mathrm{DE}(X^{\star}) \rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{E}_n, \nabla_n)^{\mathrm{an}} \in \mathrm{DE}(X_n^{\star, \mathrm{an}})$

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[t]]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper. $Y \subset X$ divisor with relative normal crossings. $X^* = X \setminus Y$.

Introduce $\Omega_{X/R}(\log Y)$ as "generated by $\frac{dx_1}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{dx_r}{x_r}$ " whenever $Y = \{x_1 \cdots x_r = 0\}.$

Definition

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \{(\mathcal{E},
abla) \, : \, \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{
abla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_{X/R}(\mathsf{log}\ Y), \, \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(X)\}.$$

 $DE_{rs} = Image of DE_{log} in DE(X^*).$

Given $(\mathcal{E}, \nabla) \in DE(X^*) \rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{E}_n, \nabla_n)^{\mathrm{an}} \in DE(X_n^{\star, \mathrm{an}})$ \rightsquigarrow representation of $\pi_1(X_0^{\star})$ on R_n -module

・ロ・ ・ 日 ・ ・ ヨ ・ ・ 日 ・

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[[t]]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper. $Y \subset X$ divisor with relative normal crossings. $X^* = X \setminus Y$.

Introduce $\Omega_{X/R}(\log Y)$ as "generated by $\frac{dx_1}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{dx_r}{x_r}$ " whenever $Y = \{x_1 \cdots x_r = 0\}.$

Definition

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \{(\mathcal{E},
abla) \, : \, \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{
abla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_{X/R}(\mathsf{log}\ Y), \, \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(X)\}.$$

 $DE_{rs} = Image of DE_{log} in DE(X^*).$

Given $(\mathcal{E}, \nabla) \in DE(X^*) \rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{E}_n, \nabla_n)^{\mathrm{an}} \in DE(X_n^{\star, \mathrm{an}})$ \rightsquigarrow representation of $\pi_1(X_0^*)$ on R_n -module \rightsquigarrow rep of $\pi_1(X_0^*)$ on R-module.

Let $R = \mathbb{C}[t]$. Write $(*)_n = (*) \otimes R/t^{n+1}$. Let X/R smooth proper. $Y \subset X$ divisor with relative normal crossings. $X^* = X \setminus Y$.

Introduce $\Omega_{X/R}(\log Y)$ as "generated by $\frac{dx_1}{x_1}, \dots, \frac{dx_r}{x_r}$ " whenever $Y = \{x_1 \cdots x_r = 0\}.$

Definition

$$\mathrm{DE}_{\mathsf{log}} = \{(\mathcal{E},
abla) \, : \, \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{
abla} \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_{X/R}(\mathsf{log}\ Y), \, \mathcal{E} \in \mathsf{coh}(X)\}.$$

 $DE_{rs} = Image of DE_{log} in DE(X^*).$

Given $(\mathcal{E}, \nabla) \in DE(X^*) \rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{E}_n, \nabla_n)^{\mathrm{an}} \in DE(X_n^{\star,\mathrm{an}})$ \rightsquigarrow representation of $\pi_1(X_0^*)$ on R_n -module \rightsquigarrow rep of $\pi_1(X_0^*)$ on R-module. This is $Mon_{\mathcal{E}}$.

・ロ・ ・ 日・ ・ ヨ・ ・ 日・

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

・ロト ・四ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

æ

$Mon: \mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{rs}}(X^{\star}/R) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_{R}(\pi_{1}(X_{0}^{\star}))$

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

▲□ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶

臣

$$Mon: \mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{rs}}(X^{\star}/R) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_{R}(\pi_{1}(X_{0}^{\star}))$$

In the formal setting:

Theorem (Hai-dS-Tam 21?) R = k[[t]].

★ 문 ► ★ 문 ►

$$Mon: \mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{rs}}(X^{\star}/R) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_{R}(\pi_{1}(X_{0}^{\star}))$$

In the formal setting:

Theorem (Hai-dS-Tam 21?) R = k[[t]]. There is equivalence

$$\mathrm{DE}^{\mathrm{formal}}_{\mathrm{rs}}(\mathsf{R}) \overset{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \mathrm{Rep}_{\mathsf{R}}(\mathbb{Z}).$$

$$Mon: \mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{rs}}(X^{\star}/R) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_{R}(\pi_{1}(X_{0}^{\star}))$$

In the formal setting:

Theorem (Hai-dS-Tam 21?) R = k[[t]]. There is equivalence

$$\mathrm{DE}^{\mathrm{formal}}_{\mathrm{rs}}(\mathsf{R}) \overset{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \mathrm{Rep}_{\mathsf{R}}(\mathbb{Z}).$$

Example

$$y' = rac{1}{2\pi i x} egin{pmatrix} t & 0 \ 1 & t \end{pmatrix} \cdot y \rightsquigarrow \operatorname{Gal}' = \mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{H}}(\mathbb{G}_{a} imes \mathbb{G}_{m}).$$

.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

ヘロア 人間 アメヨア 人間アー

臣

In a k-linear category \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{C}_{(R_n)}$ be the R_n -modules.

João Pedro dos Santos Groups from ODEs over a DVR

Image: A Image: A

In a k-linear category \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{C}_{(R_n)}$ be the R_n -modules. $\stackrel{Manin}{\Longrightarrow}$

< 注 → < 注 →

In a k-linear category \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{C}_{(R_n)}$ be the R_n -modules. $\stackrel{Manin}{\Longrightarrow}$

$(\mathrm{DE}^{\mathrm{formal}}_{\mathrm{rs}})_{(R_n)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)}$

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

크

In a k-linear category \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{C}_{(R_n)}$ be the R_n -modules. $\stackrel{Manin}{\Longrightarrow}$

$$(\mathrm{DE}^{\mathrm{formal}}_{\mathrm{rs}})_{(R_n)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)}$$

• Have $\varprojlim \operatorname{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)} = \operatorname{Rep}_R(\mathbb{Z}).$

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

3

In a k-linear category \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{C}_{(R_n)}$ be the R_n -modules.

$$(\mathrm{DE}^{\mathrm{formal}}_{\mathrm{rs}})_{(R_n)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)}$$

- Have $\varprojlim \operatorname{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)} = \operatorname{Rep}_R(\mathbb{Z}).$
- R((x)) not t-adically complete → not immediate to pass to the limit.

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

In a k-linear category \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{C}_{(R_n)}$ be the R_n -modules.

$$(\mathrm{DE}^{\mathrm{formal}}_{\mathrm{rs}})_{(R_n)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)}$$

- Have $\varprojlim \operatorname{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)} = \operatorname{Rep}_R(\mathbb{Z}).$
- R((x)) not t-adically complete → not immediate to pass to the limit.
- What can go wrong?

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

In a k-linear category \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{C}_{(R_n)}$ be the R_n -modules.

$$(\mathrm{DE}^{\mathrm{formal}}_{\mathrm{rs}})_{(R_n)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)}$$

- Have $\varprojlim \operatorname{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)} = \operatorname{Rep}_R(\mathbb{Z}).$
- R((x)) not t-adically complete → not immediate to pass to the limit.
- What can go wrong? $E = R\vec{e}, \nabla \vec{e} = (t/x)\vec{e}.$

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

In a k-linear category \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{C}_{(R_n)}$ be the R_n -modules.

$$(\mathrm{DE}^{\mathrm{formal}}_{\mathrm{rs}})_{(R_n)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)}$$

- Have $\varprojlim \operatorname{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)} = \operatorname{Rep}_R(\mathbb{Z}).$
- R((x)) not t-adically complete → not immediate to pass to the limit.
- What can go wrong? $E = R\vec{e}, \nabla \vec{e} = (t/x)\vec{e}$. Let

$$f_n = 1 + \frac{tx^{-1}}{1!} + \dots + \frac{t^n x^{-n}}{n!}$$

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

In a k-linear category \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{C}_{(R_n)}$ be the R_n -modules.

$$(\mathrm{DE}^{\mathrm{formal}}_{\mathrm{rs}})_{(R_n)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)}$$

- Have $\varprojlim \operatorname{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)} = \operatorname{Rep}_R(\mathbb{Z}).$
- R((x)) not t-adically complete → not immediate to pass to the limit.
- What can go wrong? $E = R\vec{e}, \nabla \vec{e} = (t/x)\vec{e}$. Let

$$f_n = 1 + \frac{tx^{-1}}{1!} + \dots + \frac{t^n x^{-n}}{n!}$$

Then

$$R_n((x)) \xrightarrow{\sim} E_n, \qquad 1 \longmapsto f_n \vec{e}.$$

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

In a k-linear category \mathcal{C} , let $\mathcal{C}_{(R_n)}$ be the R_n -modules.

$$(\mathrm{DE}^{\mathrm{formal}}_{\mathrm{rs}})_{(R_n)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)}$$

- Have $\varprojlim \operatorname{Rep}_k(\mathbb{Z})_{(R_n)} = \operatorname{Rep}_R(\mathbb{Z}).$
- R((x)) not t-adically complete → not immediate to pass to the limit.
- What can go wrong? $E = R\vec{e}, \nabla \vec{e} = (t/x)\vec{e}$. Let

$$f_n = 1 + \frac{tx^{-1}}{1!} + \dots + \frac{t^n x^{-n}}{n!}$$

Then

$$R_n((x)) \xrightarrow{\sim} E_n, \qquad 1 \longmapsto f_n \vec{e}.$$

To prove our result: Use theory of exponents to bound order of poles in the logarithmic models.



- 1. N. D. Duong, P. H. Hai. *Tannakian duality over Dedekind rings and applications*. Math. Zeit. 2018.
- 2. N. D. Duong, P. H. Hai and J. P dos Santos. *On the structure of affine flat group schemes over discrete valuation rings, I*.Ann. SNS Pisa 2018
- 3. P. H. Hai and J. P dos Santos. *On the structure of affine flat group schemes over discrete valuation rings, II.* IMRN, 2020.
- 4. P. H. Hai and J. P dos Santos. Regular-singular connections on relative complex schemes. Preprint June 2020.
- 5. P. H. Hai and J. P dos Santos P. T. Tam. Algebraic theory of formal regular-singular connections with parameters.

・ロ・ ・ 四・ ・ ヨ・ ・ ヨ・