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Astérisque, tome 330 (2010), p. 1-11

<http://www.numdam.org/item?id=AST_2010__330__1_0>

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BANACH ℓ-ADIC REPRESENTATIONS OF p-ADIC GROUPS

by

Marie-France Vigneras

Abstract. — Let $p \neq \ell$ be two distinct prime numbers, let F be a p-adic field and let E be an ℓ-adic field. We prove that the smooth part and the completion are inverse equivalences of categories between the category of admissible Banach unitary E-representations of $GL(n, F)$ and the category of admissible smooth E-representations of $GL(n, F)$ equipped with a commensurability class of lattices. We formulate the ℓ-adic local Langlands correspondence as a canonical bijection between the n-dimensional ℓ-adic representations of the absolute Galois group Gal_F and the topologically irreducible admissible Banach unitary ℓ-adic representations of $GL(n, F)$.

***Résumé* (Représentations ℓ-adiques de groupes p-adiques).** — Soient $p \neq \ell$ deux nombres premiers distincts, soit F un corps p-adique et soit E un corps ℓ-adique. Nous démontrons que la partie lisse et la complétion définissent des équivalences de catégories inverses l'une de l'autre entre la catégorie des représentations admissibles de Banach unitaires de $GL(n, F)$ sur E et la catégorie des représentations lisses admissibles de $GL(n, F)$ sur E munies d'une classe de commensurabilité de réseaux. Nous formulons la correspondance de Langlands locale ℓ-adique comme une bijection canonique entre les représentations ℓ-adiques de dimension n du groupe de Galois absolu Gal_F et les représentations topologiquement irréductibles admissibles de Banach unitaires ℓ-adiques de $GL(n, F)$.

1. Introduction

Let p be a prime number, let F be a finite extension of $\mathbf{Q}_p$ or a field of Laurent series $k((T))$ over a finite field k of characteristic p, let $\overline{F}$ be an algebraic closure of F and let n be an integer ≥ 1.

For any topological field C, the continuous representations of $GL(n, F)$ on topological vector spaces over C are interesting for their applications in arithmetic, geometry or physics, via the theory of L-functions associated to automorphic representations. When C varies, the theories of C-representations of $GL(n, F)$ present simultaneously

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2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. — 11F70, 11F80, 11F85.
Key words and phrases. — Banach ℓ-adic representation, reductive p-adic group, admissible representation, smooth representation, lattice.

strong similarities and strong different features but the Langlands insight, when C is the complex field, to use the smooth complex representations of $\mathrm{Gal}_F = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ as a classifying scheme, seems to extend to other fields.

Why moving the coefficient field C? There are many reasons.

1) The representations of Gal_F appearing naturally are not smooth complex. In the étale cohomology of proper smooth algebraic varieties, they are continuous ℓ-adic representations on finite dimensional vector spaces V over finite extensions $E/\mathbf{Q}_\ell$, for a prime number ℓ. By a reduction of a stable O_E-lattice of V, they give smooth mod ℓ-representations over the residual field of E.

2) The local Langlands correspondence for $GL(n,F)$, over any algebraically closed field R of characteristic different from p, is a bijection

$$\pi \leftrightarrow (\rho, N)$$

between the equivalence classes of the smooth irreducible R-representations π of $GL(n,F)$ and of the pairs (ρ, N) where ρ is a n-dimensional smooth semi-simple R-representation of the Weil group W_F and N a nilpotent endomorphism of the space of ρ such that $\rho(w)N = N|w|\rho(w)$ where $|?|$ is the unramified R-character of W_F sending a geometric Frobenius to q, the order of the residual field of F.

Our purpose is to obtain a local Langlands correspondence for continuous ℓ-adic representations.

Theorem 1. — *Let ℓ be a prime number different from p. The ℓ-adic local Langlands correspondence for $GL(n,F)$ is a canonical bijection between the equivalence classes of*

a) *n-dimensional continuous ℓ-adic representations of* Gal_F *with a semi-simple action of the Frobenius,*

b) *topologically irreducible admissible Banach unitary ℓ-adic representations of $GL(n,F)$.*

This theorem [(1)] is motivated by the fascinating work and conjectures of Christophe Breuil on the p-adic local Langlands correspondence, where topologically irreducible admissible Banach unitary p-adic representations of $GL(2,\mathbf{Q}_p)$ appear naturally.

With the existing literature, one translates the local Langlands complex correspondence for $GL(n,F)$ into a canonical bijection between the isomorphism classes of a) and of

c) *Irreducible smooth $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$-representations of $GL(n,F)$ with a stable lattice.*

Indeed, as is well known,

(i) The smooth complex local Langlands correspondence $LL(\rho,N)$ twisted by a suitable unramified character,

$$(\rho, N) \leftrightarrow LL(\rho, N) \otimes |\det ?|^{-(n-1)/2},$$

[(1)] Proved in a letter to Breuil in september 2003, and announced in the Emmy Noether lectures 2005 of Goettingen.

called the smooth complex local Hecke correspondence, is Aut $\mathbf{C}$-equivariant [H prop.6].

(ii) Transporting the correspondence (i) with an algebraic isomorphism $j : \mathbf{C} \simeq \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$, we obtain the smooth local Hecke $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$-correspondence, which does not depend on the choice of the isomorphism j.

(iii) N disappears when one considers continuous $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$-representations of W_F instead of smooth $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$-representations. The pairs (ρ, N) are in bijection

$$(\rho, N) \leftrightarrow \sigma$$

with the n-dimensional ℓ-adic representations σ of W_F with a semi-simple action of the Frobenius. The reason is that the kernel of the natural morphism $t : I_F \to \mathbf{Z}_\ell$ is a profinite group prime to ℓ. There is a nilpotent endomorphism N of the space of σ such that $\sigma(?) = \exp(t(?)N)$ on a subgroup of finite index of I_F [**8**].

(iv) The n-dimensional ℓ-adic representation σ of W_F in (iii) extends by continuity to an ℓ-adic representation of Gal_F if and only if ρ has a bounded image (i.e. the values of determinants of the irreducible components of ρ are units) [**8**].

(v) ρ has a bounded image if and only if $\pi = LL(\rho, N)$ is integral [**10**, §1.4]; moreover all stable lattices in π are commensurable [**11**, Theorem 1].

Our task is to show that the completion with respect to a stable lattice gives a bijection between the isomorphism classes of b) and of c).

The beginning of the proof is valid for any locally profinite group G, with a countable fundamental system of neighborhoods of the unit, consisting of open profinite groups of pro-order not divisible by ℓ (Section 2). We prove (Theorem 2.12) that the completion and the smooth part induce equivalences of categories between the category $\mathscr{M}_\ell(G)^{\mathrm{adm}}$ of admissible smooth ℓ-adic representations of G equipped with a commensurability class of lattices, and the category $\mathscr{B}_\ell(G)^{\mathrm{adm}}$ of admissible Banach unitary *ℓ-adic* representations of G.

Then we consider the group of rational points G_F of any reductive connected group over a local non Archimedean field F of residual characteristic $p \neq \ell$ (Section 3). We prove (Theorem 3.6) that the completion and the smooth part induce equivalences of categories between the category $\mathrm{Mod}^{\mathrm{int,fl}}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell}(G_F)$ of integral smooth $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$-representations of G_F of finite length and the category $\mathscr{B}_\ell(G_F)^{\mathrm{adm,fl}}$ of admissible Banach unitary *ℓ-adic* representations of topological finite length of G_F. We deduce the wanted bijection between the isomorphism classes of b) and c) by restricting to irreducible representations and choosing $G_F = GL(n, F)$.

A natural question was raised by the referee: Is a topologically irreducible Banach unitary *ℓ-adic* representation of G_F always admissible ? L. Clozel noticed that the examples of B. Diarra [**5**, th. 4] (van Rooj), give examples of topologically irreducible representations $V \in \mathscr{B}_E(GL(1, F))$ where any non zero intertwining operator is bijective, which are *not admissible.*

2.

2.1. The two categories. — Let $\ell \neq p$ be two distinct prime numbers, let $E/\mathbf{Q}_\ell$ be a finite extension of ring of integers O_E, of uniformizer p_E, and of residual field k_E, and let G be a topological group admitting a *countable* fundamental system of neighborhoods of the unit consisting of open *pro-ℓ'*-subgroups (profinite subgroups of pro-order *prime to ℓ*).

After having recalled some definitions and properties concerning the representations of the group G on E-vector spaces, we will introduce the two categories of representations $\mathscr{M}_E(G)$ and $\mathscr{B}_E(G)$ which will be compared in this paper.

Let Mod_E be the category of E-vector spaces and let $M \in \mathrm{Mod}_E$ non zero. A *line* in M is a subspace of dimension 1. A *lattice* L in M is a O_E-submodule of M which contains *no line* and contains a basis of M over E. Note that a quotient of a lattice may contain a line. When the dimension of M over E is *countable*, a lattice L in M is a *free* O_E-submodule of M generated by a basis of M over E [**9**, I Appendice C.5]. Two lattices L, L' in M are *commensurable* when there exists an element $a \in O_E$ such that $aL \subset L'$, $aL' \subset L$. We denote by $[L]$ the commensurablility class of L.

Remark 2.1. — *An O_E-submodule L of $M \in \mathrm{Mod}_E$ is a lattice in M if and only if any non zero element $m \in M$ satisfies the two conditions:*

a) *there exists an integer $n \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $\ell^n m$ belongs to L,*

b) *there exists an integer $n \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $\ell^{-n} m$ does not belong to L.*

Two lattices L, L' in M are commensurable if and only if there exists an integer $n \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $\ell^n L \subset L'$, $\ell^n L' \subset L$.

A representation (= a linear action) of G on M is called *admissible* when $\dim_E M^H < \infty$, for any open pro-ℓ'-subgroup H of G, where $M^H \in \mathrm{Mod}_E$ is the subspace of H-invariant vectors of M. The representation M is called *irreducible* when $M \neq 0$ and 0 and M are the only G-stable subspaces of M, *finitely generated* when M is a finitely generated EG-module, *of finite length* when there exists a finite G-stable filtration $0 \subset M_1 \subset \cdots \subset M_n = M$ with *irreducible quotients.* The length of the filtration and the isomorphism classes of the quotients, up to the order, do not depend on the choice of the filtration.

A *lattice* L in the *representation* of G on M will always be a *G-stable* lattice in M; the lattice will be called *finitely generated* when it is a finitely generated $O_E G$-module. A representation of G on M containing a lattice is called *integral* (we do not suppose that the lattice is O_E-free as in [**9**]). There exist finitely generated lattices in a finitely generated integral representation; they form a commensurability class, and any lattice contains a finitely generated lattice.

A *continuous* E-representation of G is a topological Hausdorff E-vector space M equipped with a continuous action of G, i.e. such that the map $(g, v) \to gv : G \times M \to M$ is continuous. It is called *topologically irreducible* when $M \neq 0$ and 0 and M are the only *closed* G-stable subspaces of M. It is called of *finite topological length* when there exists a finite filtration by G-stable *closed* subspaces $0 \subset M_1 \subset \cdots \subset M_n = M$ with *topologically irreducible quotients.*

The category $\mathscr{C}_E(G)$ of continuous representations of G on topological Hausdorff *complete* E-vector spaces with continuous G-equivariant E-linear morphisms, called *intertwinning operators*, contains the subcategory $\mathrm{Mod}_E(G)$ of smooth representations and the subcategory $\mathscr{B}_E(G)$ of Banach unitary representations, defined below. We indicate by the upper index *adm* or *fl* or adm, fl or int or int, fl the full subcategories representations which are admissible or of finite topological length or admissible and of finite topological length or integral or integral and of finite topological length. Example: $\mathscr{C}_E(G)^{adm}, \mathrm{Mod}_E(G)^{\mathrm{adm}}, \mathscr{B}_E(G)^{\mathrm{adm}}$ for admissible representations.

A representation of G on an E-vector space W is *smooth* when the stabilizer in G of any vector of W is open; this is simply a continuous representation of G on W when W is equipped with the discrete topology. The category $\mathrm{Mod}_E(G)$ of smooth E-representations of G, with morphisms the G-equivariant E-linear maps, is a full subcategory of $\mathscr{C}_E(G)$.

A *Banach unitary* E-representation V of G is a Hausdorff complete topological E-vector space with a topology given by a norm, equipped with a continuous action of G which respects the norm. A unit ball of V is $L = \{v \in V \ : ||v|| \leq 1\}$ for some norm $v \mapsto ||v||$ on V defining the topology [Sch I.3, III]; it is a lattice in V. The unit balls of two norms on V giving the same topology are commensurable.

An E-linear map $f : V_1 \to V_2$ between two Banach E-vector spaces V_1, V_2 is continuous if and only if there exists some non zero $a \in E$ such that $f(L_1) \subset af(L_2)$ for some unit balls L_1, L_2 of V_1, V_2 [Sch I.3.1]. The topology quotient topology on the image of f is the topology induced by V_2 if and only if $f(L_1)$ and $L_2 \cap f(V_1)$ are commensurable (this does not depend on the choice of the unit balls L_1, L_2). When f is continuous and bijective, the inverse of f is continuous [Sch I.8.7].

We will compare $\mathscr{B}_E(G)$ with the category $\mathscr{M}_E(G)$ of smooth E-representations W of G equipped with a commensurability class $[L]$ of lattices; a morphism $(W, [L]) \to (W', [L'])$ is a morphism $f : W \to W'$ in $\mathrm{Mod}_E(G)$ such that $f(L) \subset aL'$ for some $a \in E$. The pair $(W, [L])$ is called admissible or of finite length when W is admissible or of finite length, and $\mathscr{M}_E(G)^{\mathrm{adm}}$ or $\mathscr{M}_E(G)^{fl}$ is the full subcategory of admissible or of finite length pairs in $\mathscr{M}_E(G)$.

2.2. The two functors. — We introduce two natural functors in opposite directions between the categories $\mathscr{M}_E(G)$ and $\mathscr{B}_E(G)$.

There is the natural functor $\mathscr{C}_E(G) \to \mathrm{Mod}_E(G)$ sending $M \in \mathscr{C}_E(G)$ to its *smooth part*

$$M^\infty := \cup_H M^H,$$

for all open pro-ℓ'-subgroups H of G. When $V \in \mathscr{B}_E(G)$ is a Banach unitary representation of G, the smooth part $L^\infty = V^\infty \cap L$ of a unit ball L of V is a lattice of V^∞. Two unit balls of V are commensurable and their smooth parts are commensurable, hence $(V^\infty, [L^\infty]) \in \mathscr{M}_E(G)$ is well defined. A continuous morphism $f : V_1 \to V_2$ of Banach unitary E-representations of G with unit balls L_1, L_2, restricts to a morphism

$f^\infty : (V_1^\infty, [L_1^\infty]) \to (V_2^\infty, [L_2^\infty])$. We get a functor

$$\mathscr{B}_E(G) \to \mathscr{M}_E(G).$$

In the opposite direction there is the natural functor

$$\mathscr{M}_E(G) \to \mathscr{B}_E(G)$$

sending $(W, [L])$ to the *completion* of W for the L-adic topology [Sch 7.5]:

$$\hat{W}_L := \varprojlim_n W/\ell^n L \simeq E \otimes_{O_E} \hat{L} \ , \ \hat{L} := \varprojlim_n L/\ell^n L.$$

Any element $v \in \hat{W}_L$ is written

$$(1) \qquad v = (w_n + \ell^n L)_n, \quad w_n \in W, \ w_{n+1} \in w_n + \ell^n L,$$

for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$. The lattice $\hat{L}$ is a unit ball of $\hat{W}_L$ for the gauge norm $||v|| = \inf_{a \in E, v \in a\hat{L}} |a|$. The completions of W defined by two commensurable lattices of W are the same. The group G acts naturally on $\hat{W}_L$, for $g \in G$ and v as above,

$$gv = (gw_n + \ell^n L)_{n \in \mathbf{N}},$$

and $\hat{W}_L$ is a Banach unitary E-representation of G of unit ball $\hat{L}$, well defined by $(W, [L])$. A morphism $f : (W, [L]) \to (W', [L'])$ in $\mathscr{M}_E(G)$ extends by continuity to an intertwinning operator $\hat{f} : \hat{W}_L \to \hat{W}'_{L'}$.

Remark 2.2. — *The map $W \mapsto \hat{W}_L$ sending w to $(w + \ell^n L)_{n \in \mathbf{N}}$ is injective, because L contains no line. We will identify W with its image in $\hat{W}_L$.*

2.3. — To study the two functors, smooth part and completion, between $\mathscr{M}_E(G)$ and $\mathscr{B}_E(G)$, the key point is the exactness of the H-invariants functor.

Proposition 2.3. — *Let H be any open pro-ℓ'-subgroup of G. The H-invariants functor*

$$M \mapsto M^H : \mathscr{C}_E(G) \to \mathrm{Mod}_E$$

is exact.

Proof. — This is well known for the subcategory $\mathrm{Mod}_E(G)$ of smooth representations in $\mathscr{C}_E(G)$. The exactness results from the existence of a Haar O_E-measure dg on G such that the volume $\mathrm{vol}(H, dg)$ of H is a unit in O_E. The function e_H equal to $\mathrm{vol}(H, dg)^{-1}$ on H and 0 on $G - H$, is an idempotent in the convolution algebra $C_c^\infty(G; O_E)$ of locally constant compactly supported functions $G \to O_E$, for the Haar measure dg. The idempotent e_H acts on $M \in \mathscr{C}_E(G)$, as follows. One chooses a decreasing sequence of normal subgroups H_n of H of finite index such that $\cap_{n \in \mathbf{N}} H_n$ is trivial, and a system of representatives X_n in H of H/H_n. The continuity of the action of G on M implies that the sequence

$$v_n = [H : H_n]^{-1} \sum_{g \in X_n} gv$$

converges to a unique element $e_H * v$ in the Hausdorff complete space M. This element $e_H * v$ does not depend on the choice of $(H_n, X_n)_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$ and clearly $v \mapsto e_H * v$ is a linear projector $M \to M^H$ of its H-invariants. □

Corollary 2.4. — *The smooth part functor $M \mapsto M^\infty : \mathscr{C}_E(G) \to \mathrm{Mod}_E(G)$ is exact.*

Proposition 2.5. — *A Banach unitary E-representation V of G is equal to the closure of its smooth part V^∞.*

Proof. — Let v be an arbitrary element of V and let L be a unit ball of V. For any integer $n \geq 1$, there is an open pro-ℓ'-subgroup H_n of G such that $H_n v \subset v + \ell^n L$, by the continuity of the action of G on V. The element $e_{H_n} * v$ is fixed by H_n and belongs to $v + \ell^n L$. The element $(e_{H_n} * v + \ell^n L)_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$ belongs to the closure of V^∞ and is equal to v. □

Corollary 2.6. — *The smooth part functor $\mathscr{B}_E(G) \to \mathscr{M}_E(G)$ is fully faithful.*

Proof. — For $i = 1, 2$, let $V_i \in \mathscr{B}_E(G)$ with unit ball L_i. The embedding $V_i^\infty \to (V_i^\infty)\hat{}_{L_i^\infty}$ extends by continuity to an isomorphism $\tau_i : V_i \to (V_i^\infty)\hat{}_{L_i^\infty}$ in $\mathscr{B}_E(G)$ by the Proposition 2.5 and its proof. We deduce that arbitrary intertwinning operators $\phi : (V_1^\infty, [L_1^\infty]) \to (V_2^\infty, [L_2^\infty])$ and $f : V_1 \to V_2$ satisfy

$$\phi = (\tau_2^{-1}\, \hat{\phi}\, \tau_1)^\infty \quad , \quad f = \tau_2^{-1}\, (f^\infty)\hat{}\; \tau_1 \, . \qquad \square$$

We show that the completion commutes with the H-invariants.

Proposition 2.7. — *Let V be the completion of an integral smooth E-representation W of G with respect to a lattice L, and let H be an open pro-ℓ'-subgroup of G. The H-invariants V^H of V is equal to the closure of W^H in V,*

$$V^H = \overline{W^H}.$$

Proof. — For $X = W, L$ or V, we have $e_H * X = X^H$. Let $v = (w_n + \ell^n L)_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$ be an element of V as in (1). Then $e_H * w_{n+1} \in e_H * w_n + \ell^n L$, and $e_H * v = (e_H * w_n + \ell^n L)_{n\in\mathbf{N}}$. □

Corollary 2.8. — *An admissible smooth E-representation of G with a commensurability class of lattices is equal to the smooth part of its completion.*

Proof. — When the representation W is admissible, the E-vector space W^H is finite dimensional and already complete, hence $V^H = W^H$ in the Proposition 2.7. □

It is clear that the functor smooth part respects admissible representations, the corollary shows that the completion respects also admissible representations.

Theorem 2.9. — *The smooth part and completion are inverse equivalences of categories between $\mathscr{M}_E^{\mathrm{adm}}(G)$ and $\mathscr{B}_E^{\mathrm{adm}}(G)$.*

Proof. — Proposition 2.5, Corollaries 2.6, 2.8. □

In particular, the smooth part and the completion induce inverse equivalences of categories between admissible and of finite topological length representations $\mathscr{M}_E^{\mathrm{adm,fl}}(G)$ and $\mathscr{B}_E^{\mathrm{adm,fl}}(G)$.

We consider now ℓ-adic representations of G. For any *finite* extensions $E'/E/\mathbf{Q}_\ell$ contained in a fixed algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$, the scalar extension $s_{E/E'}$ from E to E'

$$\mathscr{C}_E(G) \to \mathscr{C}_{E'}(G)$$

sends $M \in \mathscr{C}_E(G)$ to $M_{E'} := E' \otimes_E M = \oplus(e_i \otimes M)$, for a finite basis (e_i) of the E-vector space E', with the topology induced by M (independent of the choice of the basis) and a morphism $f : M \to M'$ in $\mathscr{C}_E(G)$ to $\mathrm{id}_{E'} \otimes f$. The inductive limit

$$\mathscr{C}_\ell(G) := \lim_{s_{E'/E}} \mathscr{C}_E(G)$$

is the category of *ℓ-adic representations* of G. The scalar extension respects smooth representations, and the inductive limit

$$\mathrm{Mod}_\ell(G) := \lim_{s_{E'/E}} \mathrm{Mod}_E(G)$$

is the category of *smooth ℓ-adic representations* of G, which is a (not full) subcategory of the classical category $\mathrm{Mod}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell}(G)$ of smooth $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$-representations of G.

Let R/E be *any* extension contained in $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$ and let O_R be the ring of integers in R. As the dimension of R/E is countable, O_R is an O_E*-free* module [**9**, Appendice C, C.4]. We denote by $L_{O_R} := O_R \otimes_{O_E} L$, the scalar extension from O_E to O_R of an O_E-module L.

Lemma 2.10. — *Let $M \in \mathscr{C}_E(G)$ equipped with a lattice L.*

(i) *The H-invariants commute with the scalar extension, $e_H M_R = (e_H M)_R$, $e_H L_{O_R} = (e_H L)_{O_R}$ for any pro-ℓ'-subgroup H of G (this is true for any extension R/E of fields of characteristic different from p). In particular, M is admissible if and only if M_R is admissible.*

(ii) *The intersection $L = M \cap L'$ of a lattice L' of M_R with M is a lattice in M. In particular, if M_R is integral then M is integral.*

(iii) *The scalar extension L_{O_R} of a lattice L in M is a lattice in M_R. In particular, if M is integral then M_R is integral.*

(iv) *Two lattices L, L' of M are commensurable if and only if their scalar extensions L_{O_R}, L'_{O_R} are commensurable.*

Proof. — (i) is clear. The other properties are clear using the Remark 2.1 and $L_{O_R} = \oplus_i(e_i \otimes L)$ for a basis (e_i) of the free O_E-module O_R. □

Lemma 2.11. — *The scalar extension $s_{E'/E}$ from E to a finite extension E' commutes with the smooth part functor $\mathscr{C}_E(G) \to \mathrm{Mod}_E(G)$ and with the smooth part and completion functors between $\mathscr{B}_E(G)$ and $\mathscr{M}_E(G)$.*

Proof. — We choose a basis (e_i) of the free O_E-module $O_{E'}$. The scalar extension $V_{E'} = \oplus_i(e_i \otimes V)$ of the completion V of $(W, [L]) \in \mathscr{M}_E(G)$ is clearly the completion of the scalar extension $(W_{E'} = \oplus_i(e_i \otimes W), [L_{O_{E'}} = \oplus_i(e_i \otimes L)])$ of $(W, [L])$. The scalar extension of the H-invariants of $V \in \mathscr{B}_E(G)$ is the H-invariants of the scalar extension $V_{E'}$ (Lemma 2.10). □

As the scalar extension $s_{E'/E}$ from E to a finite extension E' respects admissibility, lattices, commensurability of lattices, Banach spaces (Lemma 2.10), the inductive limit over $s_{E'/E}$ for all finite extensions $E'/E/\mathbf{Q}_\ell$ contained in $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$, defines the categories

a) $\mathscr{C}_\ell(G)^{\mathrm{adm}}$ of admissible ℓ-adic representations of G,

b) $\mathrm{Mod}_\ell(G)^{\mathrm{int}}$ of integral smooth ℓ-adic representations,

b) $\mathscr{M}_\ell(G)$ of smooth *ℓ-adic* representations of G equipped with a commensurability class of lattices,

c) $\mathscr{B}_\ell(G)$ of Banach unitary *ℓ-adic* representations of G.

We define the completion and smooth part functors between $\mathscr{M}_\ell(G)$ and $\mathscr{B}_\ell(G)$ using the Lemma 2.11.

Theorem 2.12. — *The completion and smooth part functors induce equivalence of categories between the categories $\mathscr{M}_\ell(G)^{\mathrm{adm}}$ and $\mathscr{B}_\ell(G)^{\mathrm{adm}}$.*

Proof. — Theorem 2.9. □

3.

Let G_F be the group of rational points of a connected reductive group over a local non Archimedean field F of residual characteristic p. The group G_F is a locally pro-p-group. As before $E/\mathbf{Q}_\ell$ is a finite extension contained in $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$ and $\ell \neq p$.

Proposition 3.1. — *Let R/R_o be any extension of fields of characteristic different from p. Then $W \in \mathrm{Mod}_{R_o}(G_F)$ has finite length if and only if $W_R \in \mathrm{Mod}_R(G_F)$ has finite length.*

Proof. — [**9**, II.4.3.c]. □

Proposition 3.2. — *Any finite length smooth representation W of G_F over a field of characteristic different from p is admissible.*

Proof. — This is proved in [**9**, II.2.8] when the field is algebraically closed. The scalar extension is not sensitive to admissibility and finite length (Lemma 2.10, Proposition 3.1) for any extension of fields of characteristic different from p. □

Proposition 3.3. — *The lattices in an integral finite length representation $W \in \mathrm{Mod}_E(G_F)$ are commensurable (hence finitely generated).*

Proof. — This is proved [**11**, th.1] when the field is $\overline{Q}_\ell$. The scalar extension is not sensitive to integrality, commensurability of lattices, and finite length, (Proposition 2.10, Proposition 3.1). □

Remark 3.4. — *One cannot replace "finite length" by "admissible" in the Proposition 3.3.*

Lemma 3.5. — *The category of smooth $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$-representation of G_F of finite length is equal to the category of smooth ℓ-adic representations of G_F of finite length,*

$$\mathrm{Mod}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell}(G_F)^{fl} \simeq \mathrm{Mod}_\ell(G_F)^{fl}.$$

Proof. — Let $W \in \mathrm{Mod}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell}(G_F)^{fl}$. There exists a finite extension $E/\mathbf{Q}_\ell$ and $W_E \in \mathrm{Mod}_E(G_F)^{fl}$ such that W is the scalar extension of W_E. When W is irreducible, this is proved in [**9**, II.4.7]. In general, let H be an open pro-p-subgroup of G_F such that the length of W is equal to the length of the module e_HW over the Hecke algebra $\mathrm{End}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell G_F} \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell[G_F/H]$. Let (w_i) be a finite $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$-basis of e_HW. The convolution algebra $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbf{Z}_\ell G_F} \mathbf{Z}_\ell[G_F/H]$ is finitely generated [**9**, II.2.13], and the dimension of e_HW over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$ is finite. Hence there exists a finite extension $E/\mathbf{Q}_\ell$ such that the E-vector space $\oplus_i Ew_i$ in e_HW is stable by the Hecke algebra $\mathrm{End}_{EG_F} E[G_F/H]$. The E-representation U of G_F generated by (w_i) in W satisfies $e_HU = \oplus_i Ew_i$. The scalar extension $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell \otimes_E U$ is equal to W because it is a subrepresentation of W with the same H-invariants. By the Proposition 3.1, W_E has finite length.

Let E, E' be two finite extensions. Let $W_E \in \mathrm{Mod}_E(G_F)^{fl}, W_{E'} \in \mathrm{Mod}_{E'}(G_F)^{fl}$, let

$$f : \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell \otimes_E W_E \to \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell \otimes_{E'} W_{E'}$$

be a $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell G_F$-morphism between their scalar extensions to $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$. There exists a finite extension E'' containing E, E' such that f is defined on E'', i.e. induces a $E''G_F$-morphism $f_{E''} : E'' \otimes_E W_E \to E'' \otimes_{E'} W_{E'}$ between their scalar extensions to E'' [**9**, proof of II.4.7]. □

The scalar extension $s_{E'/E}$ for smooth representations of G_F respects finite length (Proposition 3.1) and the category $Mod_\ell(G_F)^{fl}$ of smooth ℓ-adic representations of G_F of finite length is well defined, contained in the category $\mathrm{Mod}_\ell(G_F)^{\mathrm{adm}}$ of admissible smooth ℓ-adic representations of G_F (Proposition 3.2). The category $\mathrm{Mod}_\ell(G_F)^{\mathrm{int,fl}}$ of integral smooth ℓ-adic representations of G_F of finite length is equivalent by the forgetful functor composite with the completion and the smooth part to the category $\mathscr{B}_\ell(G_F)^{\mathrm{adm,fl}}$ of Banach unitary ℓ-adic representations which are admissible and of finite length.

Theorem 3.6. — *The completion and the smooth part define equivalence of categories between $\mathrm{Mod}^{\mathrm{int,fl}}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell}(G_F)$ and $\mathscr{B}_\ell(G_F)^{\mathrm{adm,fl}}$.*

In particular, they give bijections between the irreducible integral smooth $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$-representations of G_F and the topologically irreducible admissible Banach unitary ℓ-adic representations of G_F.

For $G_F = GL(n, F)$, we deduce the ℓ-adic local Langlands correspondence for $GL(n, F)$, given in the introduction.

A very natural question (asked by the referee) for a Banach unitary ℓ-adic representation V of G_F (notations of the Sections 2 and 3) is: does V topologically irreducible imply V admissible ? The answer is no.

A necessary condition for a positive answer is that any non zero intertwining operator f of V is surjective (it is clearly injective).

Proposition 3.7. — *When $V \in \mathscr{B}_E(G_F)$ is admissible and topologically irreducible, any non zero intertwining operator f of V is bijective.*

Proof. — The restriction f^∞ of f to the smooth part V^∞ is non zero (Theorem 2.9), bijective because V^∞ is irreducible, hence f is bijective. □

L. Clozel noticed that the examples of B. Diarra [**5**, th. 4] (van Rooj), give examples of topologically irreducible representations $V \in \mathscr{B}_E(GL(1,F))$ where any non zero intertwining operator is bijective, which are *not admissible.*

When F is replaced by $\mathbf{R}$, Fokko Du Cloux has proved that a topologically irreducible Banach unitary *complex* representation V of $G_{\mathbf{R}}$ is admissible if and only if any intertwinning operator of V is a scalar [**3**, 3.2.9, 3.2.10]. Soergel has proved that there exists topologically irreducible Banach unitary complex representations of $SL(2,\mathbf{R})$ which are not admissible [**7**].

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