

NEW EXAMPLES OF p -ADICALLY RIGID AUTOMORPHIC FORMS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we prove two p -adic rigidity results for automorphic forms for the quasi-split unitary group in three variables $U(2, 1)$ attached to a quadratic imaginary field.

We show first that the discrete automorphic forms for this group that are cohomological in degree 1 (and refined, with a non semi-ordinary refinement) are rigid, in the sense that they can not be interpolated in a positive dimensional p -adic families, even though the set of their Hodge-Tate weights is not p -adically discrete. This results implies that the eigenvariety of $U(2, 1)$ in cohomological degree 1, if it exists in the sense of [E] (or [BC2]), is not equi-dimensional. Hence the situation for the quasi-split unitary group is in striking contrast with the one for its definite inner form $U(3)$ and more generally any definite reductive group.

We then show that some of the automorphic forms considered above, namely the ones that are minimally ramified in their A -packet and attached to an Hecke character whose L -function do not vanish at the center of its functional equation, are even rigid in the stronger sense that they can not be put in a non trivial family interpolating cohomological automorphic forms *in any degree*.

1. INTRODUCTION

We denote by $U(2, 1)$ the quasi-split unitary group in three variables attached to a quadratic imaginary field, and we fix a prime p at which $U(2, 1)$ splits.

The main aim of this note is to show (Theorem 1) that automorphic representations for $U(2, 1)$ that are cohomological in degree 1, together with a suitable choice of a refinement¹ at p are *p -adically rigid*, i.e. cannot be put in any non-trivial positive-dimensional p -adic family.

This result is a little bit surprising, at least for me, since, as we shall see, the set of weights of those automorphic representations is not p -adically discrete, and is in fact dense in a 1-dimensional² subspace of the weight space. Furthermore, the same automorphic representations with another choice of refinement can easily be put in

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. 11F33. Secondly: 11F80, 11F67.

Acknowledgements: This paper arose from a question that Laurent Clozel asked me in 1997, when I was a young graduate student under his supervision. The question was in substance: “the representation $\prod_{v \text{ place of } \mathbb{Q}} \pi^n(\chi)$ is cuspidal for $U(2, 1)$ if and only if $L(s, \chi)$ vanishes at $s = 1/2$ at an even order. Is it possible to infer some arithmetically significant informations from this fact?”. Let this be the occasion to thank Laurent Clozel for this question, and also for all his help during my PhD and thereafter. I also thank Gaëtan Chenevier, with which I had innumerable conversations on subjects related to this article, for his patience, encouragement, and help. Finally, I’d like to thank Ken Tignor for many nice math talks, some of them related to this article. During the writing of this article, I was supported by the NSF grants DMS 05-01023 and DMS 08-01205.

¹Some authors, like [SU], call the choice of a refinement a *p -stabilization*.

²In all this introduction, we are ruling out central (that is, anticyclotomic) deformations. Otherwise, the dimension would be 2.

a non-trivial 1-dimensional p -adic family (see Remark 4). Hence the eigenvariety for $U(2, 1)$ and cohomological degree 1, if it exists in any reasonable sense (e.g [E]), is not equidimensional. Even more, different refinements (or p -stabilizations) of a same automorphic form may lie in components of different dimensions of the eigenvariety.

A rigidity result for some examples of ordinary, non essentially self-dual cohomological automorphic forms of GL_3 has already been obtained by Ash, Pollack, and Stevens [APS]. They also conjecture that all non essentially self-dual automorphic forms for GL_n , $n \leq 3$ are rigid. There is no doubt that their result is much deeper, both in significance and in difficulty, but the point of this paper is to show that different kind of pathologies may occur in the case of unitary groups.

Non self-dual cohomological automorphic forms for GL_n are very mysterious. If $n \geq 3$, there is no Shimura varieties for GL_n or any of its inner form, and no one knows how to attach a Galois representation to a non self-dual cohomological automorphic forms for GL_n . Similarly, $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ has no discrete series for $n \geq 3$ and no one ever constructed a non-trivial, positive-dimensional families for those groups except by using functoriality from some other groups. The rigidity result of [APS] for some automorphic forms for GL_3 fits well in this picture.

The case of $U(2, 1)$ is very different. Hida constructed nice, equidimensional (of the expected dimension) families in the ordinary case for this group and many other a long time ago, and we also have such families for the definite inner form $U(3)$ of $U(2, 1)$ (and higher rank analogs) without the ordinarity assumption, by works of Chenevier [C] and Emerton [E]. Urban and Skinner claim in [SU] that they are able to construct such families in the semi-ordinary case, at least for representations that are holomorphic discrete series at infinity. This note shows that in the non-definite, non ordinary case, pathologies may occur, and that beyond a general theorem on the existence of eigenvarieties (like, e.g. [E]), a formula computing the dimension of their components containing a refined automorphic representation would be very useful, and that this formula should depend not only of the given representation, but also of the chosen refinement.

The discussion above was essentially concerned by families of automorphic forms that are cohomological in a fixed degree – as in the works of Stevens, Chenevier, Emerton, and others. Our second result (Theorem 2) deals with families where forms are cohomological, but not necessarily of the same degree. Our result is that through some very specific example of non-tempered representation of $U(2, 1)$, such more general families do not exist (more precisely, have dimension 0.)

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Unitary groups. Let E be a quadratic imaginary field, and let $G = U(2, 1)$ be the unique quasi-split unitary group in three variables over \mathbb{Q} that splits in E .

Let p be a prime number that, we shall assume, splits in E . We shall also assume that $p \neq 13$. I don't think this is really useful, but who knows?

Let $K^p = \prod_{l \neq p} K_l$ be a compact open subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f^p)$ that we will call the *tame level*. We denote by S the finite set of primes l such that either $l = p$, or $l \neq p$ and K_l is not maximal hyperspecial. For $l \notin S$, we denote by \mathcal{H}_l the Hecke algebra (over \mathbb{Z}) of $G(\mathbb{Q}_l)$ with respect to K_l . We denote by K_p a maximal compact hyperspecial subgroup of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, by I_p an Iwahori subgroup of K_p and by \mathcal{A}_p the Atkin-Lehner sub-algebra of the Hecke algebra of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ with respect to I_p – See [BC2, §6.4.4]. We set $\mathcal{H} = \left(\bigotimes_{l \notin S} \mathcal{H}_l \right) \otimes \mathcal{A}_p$. This is a commutative algebra over \mathbb{Z} .

2.2. Automorphic refinements. We refer to [BC2, §5.4] for a complete discussion of the notion of *refinement* \mathcal{R} of an unramified representation π_p of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Let us simply define it here as a character of \mathcal{A}_p appearing in $\pi_p^{I_p}$.

2.3. Hecke characters. Set $K = K_p \times K^p$. A *refined representation* (π, \mathcal{R}) of level K will mean a discrete automorphic representation π for $U(2, 1)$, such that $\pi^K \neq 0$, together with a refinement \mathcal{R} of π_p . Such a refined representation defines a character $\psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}} = \psi_{\pi} \otimes \psi_{\mathcal{R}} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Here, $\psi_{\pi} : \left(\bigotimes_{l \notin S} \mathcal{H}_l \right) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is the character giving the action of $\left(\bigotimes_{l \notin S} \mathcal{H}_l \right)$ on the one-dimensional space $\prod_{l \notin S} \pi_l^{K_l}$, and $\psi_{\mathcal{R}}$ is the character of \mathcal{A}_p defined by the refinement \mathcal{R} .

If π_{∞} is cohomological (for some coefficient system), the image of $\psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}}$ lies in fact in a number field. We fix once and for all an embedding $\bar{\mathbb{Q}} \subset \bar{\mathbb{C}}$, and also an embedding $\bar{\mathbb{Q}} \subset \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$. Hence we can see $\psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}}$ as a character $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ when π_{∞} is cohomological. Conversely, we shall say that a character $\psi_0 : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ is of level K and cohomological of degree n if it is of the form $\psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}}$ for (π, \mathcal{R}) a refined representation of level K such that π_{∞} is cohomological in degree n , and $\pi^K \neq 0$.

2.4. Galois representations. To a discrete automorphic representation π such that π_{∞} is cohomological of some degree is attached by the work of Blasius and Rogawski ([BR1, Thm 1.9.1]) and the whole book [ZFPMS] a three dimensional representation (see [BC1, §3.2.2] for this formulation of the results of Blasius and Rogawski) $\rho_{\pi} : \Gamma_E \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_3(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ that depends only of the Hecke-character ψ_{π} (Here and below, Γ_F denotes “the” absolute Galois group of a field F)

The representation ρ_{π} satisfies the symmetry condition $\rho_{\pi} = \rho_{\pi}^{\perp}$, where for ρ a representation of Γ_E , $\rho^{\perp}(g) = {}^t \rho(cgc)^{-1}$. Here, c is an element of $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Q}} - \Gamma_E$ of order 2.

We fix once and for all a place v of E above p . The decomposition group D_v at v in Γ_E is isomorphic to $\mathrm{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p/\mathbb{Q}_p)$. The choice of v determine an isomorphism $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \simeq \mathrm{GL}_3(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, well-defined up to conjugation.

If π_p is unramified, then $\rho_{\pi}|_{D_v}$ is crystalline. It thus has three integral Hodge-Tate weights, that we will denote by $k_0 \leq k_1 \leq k_2$ and three Frobenius eigenvalues ϕ_0, ϕ_1, ϕ_2 . The weak admissibility condition of crystalline representation theory implies the equality $v_p(\phi_0) + v_p(\phi_1) + v_p(\phi_2) = k_0 + k_1 + k_2$, where v_p is the p -adic valuation.

We will refer to the k_i 's and the ϕ_i 's simply as the weights and eigenvalues of ρ_{π} , without mentioning the choice of the place v above p .

2.5. Refinement on the Galois side. For our purposes, a *refinement* of ρ_π is simply an ordering of the eigenvalues ϕ_0, ϕ_1, ϕ_2 . In a generic situation, there is thus 6 refinements, and less if two eigenvalues are equal. The important fact for us (see [BC1, §6]) is that each automorphic refinement at p of π defines canonically a Galois refinement of ρ_π . Refinements of ρ_π that can be obtained this way are called *accessible*.

2.6. The weight space. We define a weight space $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p} := \text{Hom}_{\text{rig}}(\mathbb{Z}_p^*, G_m)$ of dimension 2, and embed \mathbb{Z}^2 as a Zariski-dense subspace in $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ in a natural way.

2.7. Representations that are cohomological in degree 1. Let χ_0 be a Grossen-character of E such that for all $z \in \mathcal{A}_E$, $\chi_0(z\bar{z}) = 1$ and such that for $z \in E \otimes R = \mathbb{C}$, $(\chi_0)_\infty(z) = z^k / (z\bar{z})^{k/2}$, where k is an odd positive integer. (The oddness of k is equivalent to the property that χ_0 does *not* come from a Hecke-character of $\text{U}(1)$.)

The complete L -function $L(\chi_0, s)$ satisfies a functional equation (see [Ta, 3.6.8 and 3.6.1])

$$L(\chi_0, 1-s) = \epsilon(\chi_0, s)L(\chi_0, s), \quad \epsilon(\chi_0, 1/2) = \pm 1.$$

For every place v of \mathbb{Q} , we can define an irreducible admissible representation $\pi^n(\chi_0)_v$ of $G(\mathbb{Q}_v)$ which is non tempered (and unramified if v is finite, unramified in E , and $(\chi_0)_v$ is unramified). The representations $\pi^n(\chi_0)_v$ belongs to only one local A -packet), which is a singleton when v is split in E , and a pair $\{\pi^n(\chi_0)_v, \pi^s(\chi_0)_v\}$ when v is ramified or inert in E (including the non-archimedean place of \mathbb{Q}). A representation of the global corresponding A -packet $\Pi(\chi_0)$ is of the form $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$, where $\pi_v = \pi^n(\chi_0)_v$ for almost all v , and $\pi_v = \pi^s(\chi_0)_v$ otherwise. Let $n(\pi)$ be the number of places v of \mathbb{Q} such that $\pi_v = \pi^s(\chi_0)_v$.

Fact 1 (Rogawski). (i) *Assume that χ_0, π are as above and that $(-1)^{n(\pi)} = \epsilon(\chi_0, 1/2)$. Then π is discrete, and cohomological in degree 1 (and 3). Moreover π is cuspidal, except in the case where $n(\pi) = 0$ and $L(1/2, \chi_0) \neq 0$.*
(ii) *Conversely, any discrete automorphic representation of G that is cohomological in degree 1 is of the form described in (i).*

Reference for this fact are: [Rog2] for the definition of π^n, π^s and the existence assertion; [Rog3] for the cuspidality assertion, and [Rog1, 4.4] for the cohomological assertions of (i), and (ii). (For (ii), see also [MR, Prop 3] together with the classification recalled in [BC1, §3]).

The character $\chi(z) = \chi_0(z)(z\bar{z})^{1/2}$ is algebraic. We still denote by χ its p -adic realization as a character $\Gamma_E \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$. We have $\chi^\perp = \chi(1)$.

Fact 2 (Rogawski). *If π is as in the above fact, then ρ_π is the sum of three characters $\chi \oplus 1 \oplus \chi^\perp$, and the weights $k_0 \leq k_1 \leq k_2$ of ρ_π satisfy either $k_1 - k_0 = 1$ or $k_2 - k_1 = 1$*

Indeed, the description of ρ_π follows directly from the description of π^n in [Rog2] (see also [BC1, §3.2.3]), and it follows that (if v is well chosen) the weights of ρ_π

are in some order $0, (k-1)/2, (k+1)/2$, which implies that $k_2 - k_1 = 1$ if $k > 0$, and $k_1 - k_0 = 1$ if $k < 0$.

Remark 1. It is easy to see that if the level K^p is small enough, then for all triples of integers (k_0, k_1, k_2) that satisfies either $k_1 - k_0 = 1$, or $k_2 - k_0 = 1$, there are exists representations π as in Fact 1 with weights (k_0, k_1, k_2) . The Zariski closure of those weights in the three dimensional weight space obviously has dimension 2, or if we fix one of the weight, for example the first one k_0 to 0, has dimension 1. So it is natural to expect that there exists one-dimensional non-trivial p -adic families interpolating forms that are cohomological in degree 1. Theorem 1 shows that actually it is not always the case.

Let π be as in Fact 1. Assume in addition that π_p is unramified. By Fact 2, ρ_π is the sum of three characters, so the weak admissibility conditions applied to each of them gives that the set of weights $\{k_0, k_1, k_2\}$ is equal to the set of slopes $\{s_1, s_2, s_3\}$ of ρ_π . Let us assume that the weights are distinct (that is, that $|k| > 1$) to simplify the discussion, Thus, a refinement of ρ_π is an ordering of the weight $\{k_0, k_1, k_2\}$.

Fact 3. *If π_p is unramified, then $\pi_p^{I_p} = \pi^n(\chi_p)^{I_p}$ has dimension 3, and π has three possible refinements. Assume to fix ideas that $k_2 - k_1 = 1$ (the other case being symmetric). The corresponding accessible refinements of ρ_π are (a) (k_0, k_2, k_1) ; (b) (k_2, k_0, k_1) , and (c) (k_2, k_1, k_0)*

This follows from [BC1, Remark 5.2.4].

Remark 2.

- The *ordinary* refinement would be (k_0, k_1, k_2) . It is not *accessible* in the present situation. In other words, we are not in a case where Hida's work allow us to construct p -adic families through π .
- The refinement (b), that is, (k_2, k_0, k_1) is *anti-ordinary* in the sense of [BC2, §2.4]. It is the refinement used in the paper [BC1].
- The refinement (a) is, I guess, what Urban and Skinner called *semi-ordinary*. It is analog to the one they use in their paper [SU2].
- I do not see anything to say on refinement (c). Sorry.

3. RIGIDITY OF COHOMOLOGICAL IN DEGREE 1 FORMS.

3.1. Definition of a p -adic family of forms that are cohomological in degree n . For our purpose, we will adopt the following, rather weak, notion of p -adic family. Let K be as in §2.3

Definition 1. Let n be an integer. By a *p -adic family interpolating discrete automorphic representations of level K and cohomological of degree n* for $U(2, 1)$, or for short a *p -adic family*, we mean the data of

- A rigid analytic space X over \mathbb{Q}_p that is reduced and separated.
- An analytic map $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \kappa_2) : X \rightarrow W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ over \mathbb{Q}_p .
- A ring homomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)^{\text{rig}}$.

- A subset $Z \in X(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ that is Zariski-dense and accumulates at every of its points.

such that

- For every $z \in Z$, the character $\psi_z : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)^{\text{rig}} \xrightarrow{\text{eval. at } z} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ is of the form $\psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}}$ where π is of level K and cohomological of degree n .
- if $z \in Z$, and $\psi_z = \psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}}$, then the Hodge-Tate weights of ρ_π are the natural integers $0, \kappa_1(z), \kappa_2(z)$, and we have $0 \leq \kappa_1(z) \leq \kappa_2(z)$.
- The map $Z \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{H}, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$, $z \mapsto \psi_z$ is injective.

It is expected that eigenvarieties, if they exist, satisfy those properties, and many more: see [BC1, Definition 7.2.5 and theorem 7.3.1] or [E, Theorem 0.7].

Remark 3. The condition (c) is a condition of non-triviality, though very weak. It ensures that the family is not the constant family, for example. Formulating sensible non-triviality conditions is not so easy. This difficulty is related to the one one have to interpret eigenvarieties as moduli spaces.

3.2. Rigidity. We shall say that a given refined automorphic representation *belongs* to the family X if there is a $z \in Z$ such that $\psi_z = \psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}}$.

Theorem 1. *Let X be an irreducible p -adic family as in definition 1 of cohomological degree $n = 1$. Suppose that a refined discrete representations π with distinct weights and with a refinement \mathcal{R} of type (b) or (c) of Fact 3 belongs to X . Then X is a point.*

Proposition 1. *Let X be a family as in the definition 1. There exists a pseudo-character $T : \Gamma_E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)^{\text{rig}}$ and three locally constant functions F_0, F_1, F_2 on $X(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ such that for every $z \in Z$, such that if $\psi_z = \psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}}$, and ρ_z is the semi-simple representation of trace $T_z := \text{eval}_z \circ T$, then $\rho_z \simeq \rho_\pi$, and the eigenvalues of ρ_π are $F_0(z), F_1(z)p^{\kappa_1(z)}, F_2(z)p^{\kappa_2(z)}$, given in the order defined by the refinement \mathcal{R} .*

Proof — See [BC1, §7]. The functions F_0, F_1, F_2 are defined as the images by ψ of three suitable elements in the Atkin-Lehner algebra \mathcal{A}_p . \square

Let us now assume, by contradiction, that $\dim(X) > 0$. By hypothesis, every z in Z correspond to a π that is cohomological in degree 1. so the weights of π , that is by (b) of the definition of a family $0 \leq \kappa_1(z) \leq \kappa_2(z)$ satisfy, by Fact 2, either $\kappa_1(z) = 1$ or $\kappa_2(z) - \kappa_1(z) = 1$. Since X is irreducible, and Z Zariski-dense, one of those two equalities has to hold for all $z \in Z$ (and even over X). By symmetry, we may and do assume that we have for all $z \in Z$,

$$\kappa_2(z) - \kappa_1(z) = 1.$$

Now, by hypothesis, there exists a z_0 in Z such that the refinement is not the refinement (a). That is to say, the refinement at z_0 is either $(\kappa_2(z_0), \kappa_1(z_0), 0)$ or $(\kappa_2(z_0), 0, \kappa_1(z_0))$. Using Prop 1 we see that in both cases $v_p(F_0(z_0)) = \kappa_2(z_0)$.

Let U be an affinoid neighborhood of z_0 on which the function $v_p(F_2)$ is constant. By hypothesis $Z \cap U$ is infinite. Since there is only a finite number of automorphic

representations with a fixed level and fixed weight, there exists $z \in Z \cap U$ such that $\kappa(z) \neq \kappa(z_0)$. This implies $\kappa_2(z) \neq \kappa_2(z_0)$, since $\kappa_1 = \kappa_2 - 1$ everywhere. But by Prop 1 applied to z , we have $\kappa_2(z) = v_p(F_2(z)) = v_p(F_2(z_0)) = \kappa_2(z_0)$, a contradiction. This proves Theorem 1.

Remark 4. Starting with a 1-dimensional deformation χ_x (for x a parameter in a rigid analytic space X) of the Hecke character χ , it is very easy to construct a one dimensional family as above of representation that are cohomological of degree 1, refined with a refinement of type (a). This may be done “by hand”, defining explicitly the function $\psi(h)$, $h \in \mathcal{H}$, with the guidance that $\rho_x = 1 \oplus \chi_x \oplus \chi_x^\perp$. We leave the details to the reader.

Remark 5. For higher rank unitary groups over \mathbb{Q} (of signature $(n-1, 1)$ at infinity), it should be possible to exhibit similar examples of rigidity in cohomological dimension 1, using instead of Fact 2 the main theorem of [MR], but we have not written down the details.

4. ANOTHER RIGIDITY RESULT

In this section, we give another rigidity result, which holds for a much smaller class of representations, but for a more general notion of family, where we do not assume the classical representations to have a fixed cohomological degree.

4.1. A special non-tempered refined representation. Let χ_0 be Hecke character of E as in §2.7, and assume that $L(\chi_0, 1/2) \neq 0$. In particular, $\epsilon(\text{ch}_0 i, 1/2) = 1$, and by Fact 1 there exists a discrete automorphic representation $\pi^n(\chi_0) = \otimes_v \pi^n(\chi_0)_v$ for $G = \text{U}(2, 1)$. Let \mathcal{R} be the refinement (b) of $\pi^n(\chi_0)_p$ (see Fact 3).

4.2. Definition of a family. We fix a subgroup K of $\text{U}(2, 1)(A_{\mathbb{Q}})$ and a set S of bad primes as in 2.3. We set $S^p = S - \{p\}$.

Since the argument we will give is arithmetic. We will need to control the ramification at every places so we shall had a condition at primes of S^p . This can be done by imposing some types (in the sense of Bushnell and Kutzko) at those primes as in [BC1] or more conveniently, by using the notion of NMRPSS as in [BC2, §6.6]. We choose the second way. Note that the representation $\pi^n(\chi_0)$ is an NMRPSS at every place.

Definition 2. By a *strong p -adic family interpolating discrete cohomological automorphic representations of level K* for $\text{U}(2, 1)$, or for short a *strong p -adic family*, we mean the data of

- A rigid analytic space X over \mathbb{Q}_p that is reduced and separated.
- An analytic map $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \kappa_2) : X \rightarrow W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ over \mathbb{Q}_p .
- A ring homomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)^{\text{rig}}$.
- A subset $Z \in X(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ that is Zariski-dense and accumulates at every of its points.

such that

- (a) For every $z \in Z$, the character $\psi_z : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)^{\text{rig}} \xrightarrow{\text{eval. at } z} \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ is of the form $\psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}}$, where π is of level K , cohomological of degree n , and π_l is an NMRPSS (see [BC2, Def 6.6.5]) for all $l \in S^p$.
- (b) if $z \in Z$, and $\psi_z = \psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}}$, then the Hodge-Tate weights of ρ_π are the natural integers $0, \kappa_1(z), \kappa_2(z)$, and we have $0 \leq \kappa_1(z) \leq \kappa_2(z)$.
- (c) The map $Z \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{H}, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$, $z \mapsto \psi_z$ is injective.

4.3. The Kisin property. The proof of Prop 1 works without any change for a family X as above. We keep its notations. For $z \in Z$, we denote by \mathcal{O}_z the rigid analytic local field of X at z .

Definition 3. A realization of T over \mathcal{O}_z is any torsion-free finite module M over \mathcal{O}_z with a continuous action of Γ_E , such that for all $g \in \Gamma_E$, $\text{tr}(g|M \otimes \text{Frac}(\mathcal{O}_z))$ is in \mathcal{O}_z and is equal to the germ of $T(g)$ at z .

Definition 4. We shall say that the family X satisfies the Kisin property at $z \in Z$ if for any realization M of T over \mathcal{O}_z we have, if $\dim D_{\text{crys}}(M_z^{\text{ss}})^{\phi=F_0(z)} \leq 1$, then $\dim D_{\text{crys}}(M_z)^{\phi=F_0(z)} = 1$.

We say that the dual Kisin property holds if the same implication holds with T replaced by the dual character $T(g^{-1})$ and $F_0(z)$ by $p^{-\kappa_2(z)}F_2(z)$.

We say that the strong Kisin property holds if both the Kisin and the dual Kisin properties hold.

It is expected that eigenvarieties, and most of the naturally constructed families satisfies this properties. For the case of the eigencurve, this is essentially proved in [Ki], and for the eigenvarieties on unitary groups, and more generally families with a sufficiently dense set of "classical" points, in [BC2, §3.4].

Remark 6. The reason for which I state the Kisin property as a definition rather than as a theorem is that I do not want to presume what are the minimal conditions on a family that implies it. As I have just said, this properties has been proved in [BC2] under some assumptions on the set Z , and a similar property is stated under a different assertion on Z in [SU, Prop. 4.2.2(i)], without proof – the reference given there to [Ki] must be a joke. Anyway, since we want to prove the most general possible rigidity result in its line of reasoning, it is better to assume directly the Kisin property we need rather than any property on the family that implies it.

Another remark is that the formulation of the Kisin property given above, for general torsion free (as opposite to free, or locally free) realizations, may seem weird and complicated. Indeed, this formulation has been chosen merely for convenience. Let me explain the issue at stake. In general, it is not possible to choose in the neighborhood of a reducible point z_0 a realization of the pseudo-character T that is free (see the discussion in [BC2, Chapter 1] and [B, Remark 9]). However, as far as we only want a Kisin's property on the representation at a closed point, we may in practice perform some surgery on X to get a free module. One way to do so, simple though unestehtic, is to replace X by the normalization on a suitable curve in X through z_0 . (This is the way used in [BC1], and later in [SU2]). Another way is to replace X by a suitable blow-up (a normalization may not be enough,

as shown by the example developed in [B], since the normalization of the family defined in [B, §5] still satisfies the properties (i) to (ix) loc. cit.), idea which is used in [BC2, Chapter 3] (and before, though for a different purpose, in [Ki]). Now, those surgical operations work for real-world families, but in an abstract setting like ours (or the one of [SU]), one would need a definition of family which is stable by those operations. This would lead to unnecessarily restrictive and unesthetic assumptions in the definition of a family. So we have chosen another way, namely a formulation of the Kisin property for general torsion-free modules, which is not much harder to prove in practice.

4.4. Rigidity.

Theorem 2. *Let X be an irreducible family as in Definition 2, and assume that $(\pi^n(\chi_0), \mathcal{R})$ (defined in 4.2) belongs to X , and that X satisfies the strong Kisin property at the corresponding point z_0 . Then X is a point.*

Proof — Let Z_1 be the set of points of Z which are cohomological of degree 1. If Z_1 is Zariski-dense, then replacing Z by Z_1 we see that X is a family in the sense of Definition 1, and X is a point by Theorem 1. Therefore we can assume that Z_1 is not Zariski dense.

Let Z_0 be the set of points such that $\psi_z = \psi_{\pi, \mathcal{R}}$ for π a one dimensional representation. We have at those points $\rho_z = \mu_1 \oplus \mu_2 \oplus \mu_3$, with the three characters μ_i satisfying $\mu_i = \mu_i^\perp$. If Z_0 was Zariski-dense, the same property would hold for any ρ_z , $z \in Z$. But this is false for $\rho_{z_0} \simeq \chi \oplus 1 \oplus \chi^\perp$, since $\chi \neq \chi^\perp = \chi(1)$. Therefore, Z_0 is not Zariski-dense.

Hence we see that there is a Zariski-dense set of z corresponding to points that are neither cohomological of degree 1, nor 1-dimensional. By Rogawski's classification (see [BC1, §3.2.3]), those points have a ρ_z that are either irreducible, or the sum of a character and a two-dimensional representation. Thus the pseudo-character T either is irreducible, or is the sum of a pseudo-character of dimension 2 and a character.

If T is the sum of a pseudo-character T' of dimension 2 and of a character, then T'_{z_0} is stable by the operation \perp , so we have $T'_{z_0} = \chi \oplus \chi^\perp$. From this, we can construct a non trivial extension U of χ by χ^\perp (as a sub-quotient of some realization M of T over \mathcal{O}_{z_0} , with $D_{\text{crys}}(M_{z_0}^{\text{ss}})^{\phi=F_0(z_0)}$ of dimension 1 – see [BC2, Theorem 1.5.6]) that satisfies $U \simeq U^\perp$. From the Kisin properties at z_0 , U is crystalline at v . Since $U \simeq U^\perp$ it is also crystalline at \bar{v} . The twist $U\chi^{-1}$ is an extension of 1 by $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p(1)$ which is crystalline at v and \bar{v} , and non ramified everywhere else by the level K and NRMPSS assumption (see [BC2, Prop 8.2.10]). As is well known, there is no such extension in the category of Γ_E -representation, E a quadratic imaginary field (see e.g. [BC2, Prop. 5.2.2]). This is a contradiction.

If T is irreducible, then let us simply say that we can proceed exactly as in as in [BC1, §9] (using our strong Kisin hypothesis instead of the local version of Kisin as in [BC2, Chapter IX]) to construct an element in $H_f^1(E, \chi)$. But since $L(\chi_0, 1/2) \neq 0$, Bloch-Kato conjecture and a theorem of Rubin ([Ru2]) agrees that such an extension does not exist. \square

Remark 7. It would be interesting to confront the above rigidity result with [SU, Theorem 3.2.1], which states the existence of two-dimensional families for unitary groups in some cases, and its proof, at least when the authors provide a precise general statement and a complete argument proving it. As it stands, the sketch of proof of [SU, Theorem 3.2.1] is so sketchy that it applies smoothly to our representation $\pi^n(\chi_0)$, leading to a contradiction with the rigidity theorem 2.

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