

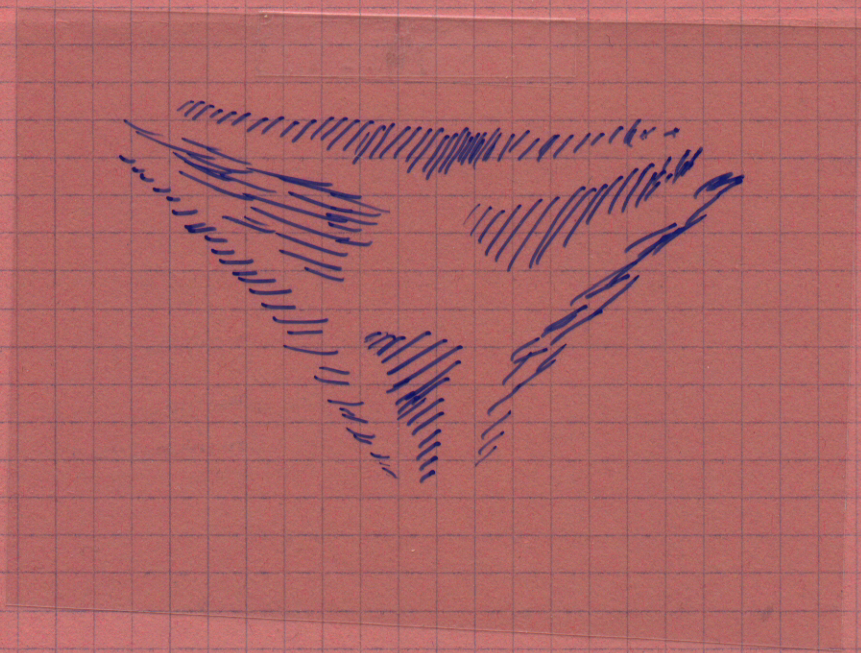
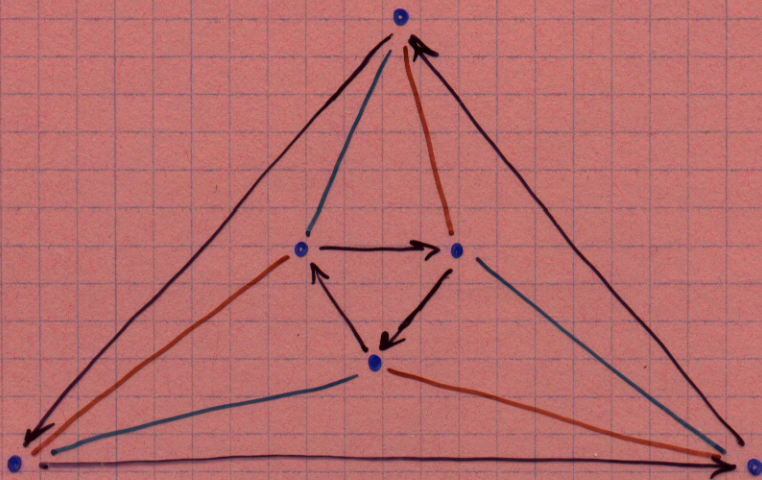
(VERY) EXPLICIT CONSTRUCTION OF RAMANUJAN COMPLEXES

A. Lubotzky, B. Samuels, U. Vishne

- 1) Explain "Explicit"
- 2) A group Γ (discovered by Cartwright-Steger) acting simply transitively on $B_d(F)$.
- 3) Finite quotients of Γ .

The Cayley complex of a group

$$S_3 = \langle (12), (23), (123) \rangle$$



An explicit Ramanujan complex

$$\mathbb{F}_{16} = \mathbb{F}_2[x \mid x^4 = x + 1].$$

$$S = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} x+x^3 & x^2 & x+x^2 \\ x & x^3 & 1+x+x^2 \\ x+x^2 & 1+x^2 & 1+x^3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1+x+x^2+x^3 & x+x^2 & 1+x^2 \\ 1+x & x^2+x^3 & 1 \\ 1+x^2 & x & x^3 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1+x^2+x^3 & 1+x^2 & x \\ 1+x+x^2 & x+x^3 & x^2 \\ x & 1+x & x^2+x^3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x+x^2+x^3 & x & 1+x \\ 1 & 1+x+x^2+x^3 & x+x^2 \\ 1+x & 1+x+x^2 & x+x^3 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1+x^3 & 1+x & 1+x+x^2 \\ x^2 & 1+x^2+x^3 & 1+x^2 \\ 1+x+x^2 & 1 & 1+x+x^2+x^3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x^3 & 1+x+x^2 & 1 \\ x+x^2 & x+x^2+x^3 & x \\ 1 & x^2 & 1+x^2+x^3 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} x^2+x^3 & 1 & x^2 \\ 1+x^2 & 1+x^3 & 1+x \\ x^2 & x+x^2 & x+x^2+x^3 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\mathrm{PGL}_3(\mathbb{F}_{16}) = \langle S \rangle$$

The Cayley complex is a Ramanujan complex.

The explicit construction of LPS graphs:

$$\text{Fix } p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$$

$$\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}i \oplus \mathbb{R}j \oplus \mathbb{R}ij \quad i^2 = j^2 = -1, \quad jij^{-1} = -i$$

$$S = \left\{ a + bi + cj + dij \mid \begin{array}{l} a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = p \\ a \text{ positive, odd} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\subset \mathbb{H}(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}])^* / \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]^* \subset \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$$

The neighbors of $x_0 = \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Q}_p^2$ are

$$\{ s \cdot \mathbb{Q}_p^2 \mid s \in S \} \quad (\text{since } \text{Norm}(s) = p)$$

$\Rightarrow \langle S \rangle$ acts transitively on $T_{q+1} = B_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

Let $p = 20893466919011972 \dots 53$.

Find S .

$$F = \mathbb{F}_q((y))$$

$$\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{F}_q[[y]] \quad \text{the integers}$$

$$G = \mathrm{PGL}_d(F)$$

$$K = \mathrm{PGL}_d(\mathcal{O}) \quad \text{max. compact s.g. of } G$$

$$B_d(F) = G/K.$$

A discrete subgroup $\Gamma \subset G$ s.t.

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} \Gamma \text{ acts simply-} & \Gamma \cong G/K & \Gamma \cdot K = G \\ \text{transitively on} & & \Gamma \cap K = 1 \\ B_d(F) & & \end{array}$$

$$k = \mathbb{F}_q(y)$$

Valuations of k : $v_y, v_{1+y}, v_{1/y} = -\deg$

$$(F = k_y)$$

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_{q^d}/\mathbb{F}_q) = \langle \phi \rangle$$

$$A(S) = (S \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} \mathbb{F}_{q^d}) [z \mid \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \in \mathbb{F}_{q^d}}}{z} a z^{-1} = \phi(a), z^d = 1+y]$$

If S is a field,

$A(S)$ is a central simple algebra.

(If $S \otimes \mathbb{F}_{q^d}$ is a field,

$A(S)$ is a cyclic algebra).

Wedderburn's criterion:

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(A(S)) & \quad (\text{the order in } \text{Br}(S)) \\ & = \text{order of } 1+y \text{ in } S^\times / \text{Norms}(S \otimes F_{q^d}). \end{aligned}$$

$$v_y(1+y) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(F) = M_d(F)$$

$$v_{1+y}(1+y) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(k_{1+y}) \text{ is a div. alg.}$$

$$v_{1/y}(1+y) = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(k_{1/y}) \text{ is a div. alg.}$$

Define $G'(S) = A(S)^\times / S^\times \subset \text{GL}_{d^2}(S)$.

$$* \quad G'(F) = \text{PGL}_d(F),$$

$$* \quad G'(k_{1+y}), G'(k_{1/y}) \text{ are compact.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R & = \{a \in k \mid v(a) \geq 0 \text{ for all } v \neq v_{1/y}, v_y, v_{1+y}\} \\ & = F_q[y, \frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{1+y}]. \end{aligned}$$

$$R \stackrel{\text{disc.}}{\subset} k_y \stackrel{F}{=} k_{1+y} \times k_{1/y} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$G'(R) \stackrel{\text{disc.}}{\subset} G'(F) \times \underbrace{G'(k_{1+y}) \times G'(k_{1/y})}_{\text{compact}}$$

$$\Rightarrow G'(R) \text{ discrete in } G'(F) = \text{PGL}_d(F).$$

$G = \text{PGL}_d(F)$ acts on $B_d(F) = G/K$;

$$[\mathcal{O}^d] \leftrightarrow 1 \cdot K;$$

$K = \text{stabilizer of } \mathcal{O}^d$;

elements γ of G with integral entries satisfy $\gamma \mathcal{O}^d \subseteq \mathcal{O}^d$.

Definition of Γ :

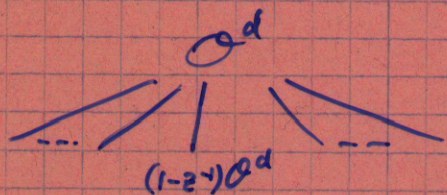
$$1 - z^{-1} \in G'(R) \subset G'(F) = G,$$

$$(1 - z^{-1}) \cdot \mathcal{O}^d \subset \mathcal{O}^d$$

$$\text{Norm}(1 - z^{-1}) = \frac{\text{Norm}(z^{-1})}{\text{Norm}(z)} = \frac{y}{1+y} \equiv \underline{y} \pmod{\mathcal{O}^*}$$

$$\Rightarrow [\mathcal{O}^d : (1 - z^{-1})\mathcal{O}^d] = q$$

\Rightarrow



\Rightarrow The "color 1" neighbours of $[\mathcal{O}^d]$ are

$$\{ [u(1 - z^{-1})u^{-1} \cdot \mathcal{O}^d] \mid u \in \frac{\mathbb{F}_q^{\times}}{\mathbb{F}_q^{\times}} = G'(\mathbb{F}_q) \subset G'(R) \}$$

$$\Gamma = \langle u(1 - z^{-1})u \rangle \subset G'(R)$$

\Rightarrow Transitive action.

$\Gamma \cap K = \text{discrete} \cap \text{compact} = \text{finite}.$

$$\Gamma \cap K \subseteq G'(R) \cap G'(\mathcal{O})$$

$$= G'(R \cap \mathcal{O}) = G'(\mathbb{F}_q[y, \frac{1}{1+y}]).$$

$$A(\mathbb{F}_q[y, \frac{1}{1+y}]) = \mathbb{F}_{q^d}[y, \frac{1}{1+y}, z \mid z^d = 1+y]$$

$$= \mathbb{F}_{q^d}[z, z^{-1}] \quad (\text{twisted polynomials})$$

$$(\alpha_{i_0} z^{i_0} + \dots + \alpha_{i_n} z^{i_n}) (\beta_{j_0} z^{j_0} + \dots + \beta_{j_1} z^{j_1})$$

$$= \gamma_0 \cdot z^{i_0+j_0} + \dots + \gamma_n \cdot z^{i_n+j_1}$$

\Rightarrow invertible elements of $A(\mathbb{F}_q[y, \frac{1}{1+y}])$
are monomials.

$$\Rightarrow G'(\mathbb{F}_q[y, \frac{1}{1+y}]) = \{u z^i\} / \langle z^d \rangle,$$

$$| \quad | = d \cdot \frac{q^d - 1}{q - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma \cap K = 1$$

$$\Gamma \cong B_d(F).$$

Finite quotients of Γ :

$G_1'()$ = elements of norm 1 in $A()^x / \text{center}^x$

$G_1'()$ is semisimple simply-connected

$I \triangleleft R = \mathbb{F}_q[y, \frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{1+y}]$ — prime
($I = \langle p(y) \rangle$, $p \neq y, 1+y$)

$G_1'(R) \rightarrow G_1'(R/I)$ is onto

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{PSL}_d(R/I) &\subseteq \Gamma / \Gamma \cap G_1'(R, I) \cong \Gamma(I) \\ &\cong \Gamma \cdot G_1'(R, I) / G_1'(R, I) \\ &\subseteq G_1'(R) / G_1'(R, I) \cong \text{PGL}_d(R/I). \end{aligned}$$

MAIN THM. $\Gamma / \Gamma(I)$ is a Ramanujan complex.

Variations: * $I = \langle p \rangle^s$

* Can control the index over $\text{PSL}_d()$.

* Use ~~*~~ explicit splitting of $A(R/I)$
to embed $\Gamma / \Gamma(I)$ in $\text{PGL}_d(R/I)$.