MODULAR FORMS ON NONLINEAR DOUBLE COVERS OF ALGEBRAIC GROUPS.

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Abstract. We construct automorphic representations of non-linear two-fold covers of simply connected Chevalley groups via residues of Eisenstein series. In the process, we establish some basic results in representation theory of local groups.

1. Introduction

Let $\underline{G}$ be a split, simply connected algebraic group corresponding to an irreducible root system Φ. The group $\underline{G}$ can be constructed as a Chevalley group, which is defined over $\mathbb{Z}$. Over a local field $\mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{Q}_p$ or the ring of adeles $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, the group $\underline{G}$ has a unique non-trivial 2-fold central extension denoted by G:

$$1 \to \mu_2 \to G \to \underline{G} \to 1.$$

An irreducible representation of G (local or global) is called genuine if the central subgroup μ_2 acts via the unique non-trivial character on the representation. The central extension $G(\mathbb{A})$ splits over the group of rational points $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q})$. Thus it is natural to study the space $L^2_{\text{gen}}(\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ where the subscript gen indicates that we consider only the functions f such that $f(\epsilon g) = \epsilon f(g)$ for every ϵ in μ_2. This problem is a natural continuation of the study of classical modular forms of half integral weight. One purpose of this paper is to define Eisenstein series on $G(\mathbb{A})$ and to construct residual representation(s) Θ which, if $\underline{G} = \mathrm{SL}_2$, correspond to the classical theta series $1 + 2\sum_{n>0} q^{n^2}$ or its anti-holomorphic analogue. Along the way, we study principal series representations of groups $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ where p is any prime.

In order to explain our results here, let $\underline{T}$ be a maximal split torus in $\underline{G}$. Then its inverse image T in G is not necessarily commutative. Since the Weyl group acts by conjugation on irreducible genuine representations of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, a natural question is whether there are Weyl group-invariant representations. A need for such representations is obvious: If V is a genuine representation of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ then we can define a family of representations $i(\chi) = V \otimes \chi$ by twisting with unramified characters of the torus $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. If V is Weyl group-invariant, then the conjugation action of the Weyl group on $i(\chi)$ reduces to the conjugation action on the character χ. In this way, at least, one can express some basic results on principal series in a neat way. For example, if $\underline{G} = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}$ then Weyl group invariant V can be constructed using the Weil index [W] [Rao]. On the other hand, in [Sa2] an explicit construction of such representations is given for simply laced groups. However, the corresponding Weyl group invariance was obtained by a somewhat tedious

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check using relations in the Steinberg group. In this paper we present a more natural construction of those representations of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Their Weyl group invariance will follow from a simple global argument. More precisely, our result is based on an observation that the analogous problem for real groups already has a solution for real groups, as given by Adams, Barbasch, Paul, Vogan and Trapa in [A-V]. Let K_∞ be a maximal compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{R})$. Recall that $T(\mathbb{R})$ has a decomposition MA, where M is the centralizer of A in K_∞. The group K_∞ has certain small genuine representations, called psuedo-spherical representations, whose property is that they reduce irreducibly to M. In particular, Weyl group invariance of such representations of M is now obvious. Next, we consider the space

$$L^2_{\mathrm{gen}}(A\underline{T}(\mathbb{Q})\backslash T(\mathbb{A}))$$

of automorphic representations of $T(\mathbb{A})$. Given a pseudo-spherical type δ, one easily sees that there is only one automorphic representation $\pi = \otimes \pi_v$ of $T(\mathbb{A})$ such that $\pi_\infty \cong \delta$ and π_p is unramified for all primes p. The uniqueness of π and the Weyl group invariance of δ immediately imply the Weyl group invariance of all π_p. If $\underline{G} = \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}$ then one easily sees that our construction gives a Weil index.

We use π to define local principal series representations, the corresponding Eisenstein series and a global residual representation Θ of Eisenstein series. Moreover, if $p \neq 2$ we use the central character γ_p of π_p to normalize Hecke operators in the Iwahori Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}_-$ of $G(\mathbb{Q})$. Following [Sa2] this Hecke algebra is isomorphic to the Iwahori Hecke algebra of an algebraic group $\underline{G}^l$. This isomorphism allows us to (Shimura) lift genuine representations of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ with Iwahori fixed vectors to the linear group $\underline{G}^l(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We show that the Shimura lift sends unitary representations to unitary representations. For example, the local component Θ_p of Θ lifts to the trivial representation of $\underline{G}^l(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. In particular, if $\underline{G} \neq \mathrm{SL}_2$ it follows that Θ_p is isolated in the unitary dual of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We emphasize once again that the representation Θ and the isomorphism of Hecke algebra depend on the choice of the pseudo spherical type δ.

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2. An Adèlic group

Let Φ be a root system with simple roots $\triangle = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$. Let $(\alpha|\beta)$ denote the inner product on Φ normalized such that $(\alpha|\alpha) = 2$ for a long root. We set $\alpha^\vee := \frac{2\alpha}{(\alpha|\alpha)}$ and $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle := (\alpha|\beta^\vee)$. We extend $\langle\ ,\ \rangle$ to a pairing between the root lattice and the coroot lattice Λ.

Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be the corresponding simple Lie algebra over $\mathbb{Q}$. Fix a Chevalley basis in $\mathfrak{g}$. It defines a simply connected group Chevalley group $\underline{G}$. It is an algebraic group defined over $\mathbb{Z}$. For any field F the group $\underline{G}(F)$ is generated by one-parameter subgroups $\underline{U}_\alpha \simeq F$ for every root α in Φ. More precisely, the choice of Chevalley basis fixes an isomorphism of

F and $\underline{U}_\alpha$, $t \mapsto \underline{e}_\alpha(t)$ for every $t \in F$. For example, if $G = \mathrm{SL}_2$ then $\underline{e}_\alpha(t)$ and $\underline{e}_{-\alpha}(t)$ are

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ t & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

respectively. Define elements

$$\begin{cases} \underline{w}_\alpha(t) = \underline{e}_\alpha(t)\, \underline{e}_{-\alpha}(-t^{-1})\, \underline{e}_\alpha(t) \\ \underline{h}_\alpha(t) = \underline{w}_\alpha(t)\, \underline{w}_\alpha(-1). \end{cases}$$

If $G = \mathrm{SL}_2$ then these elements are

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & t \\ -t^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

By a result of Steinberg (Theorem 8(b), page 66 in [St]), the group $\underline{G}(F)$ is abstractly generated by the one-parameter groups $\underline{U}_\alpha$ modulo relations

$$[\underline{e}_\alpha(t), \underline{e}_\beta(u)] = \begin{cases} \prod_{i,j\geq 1} \underline{e}_{i\alpha+j\beta}(c_{ij}t^iu^j) & \text{if } \alpha+\beta \text{ is a root} \\ 1 & \text{if not, and } -\alpha \neq \beta, \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

and

$$\underline{h}_\alpha(s)\underline{h}_\alpha(t) = \underline{h}_\alpha(st) \tag{2}$$

where c_{ij} are integers depending on α, β.

Now assume that $F = \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{Q}_p$. Let $(\cdot,\cdot)$ be the Hilbert symbol[1] over F. It defines a two fold central extension $G(F)$

$$1 \to \mu_2 \to G(F) \overset{\mathrm{pr}}{\to} \underline{G}(F) \to 1$$

by replacing the relation (2) by

$$h_\alpha(s)h_\alpha(t) = h_\alpha(st) \cdot (s,t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\alpha^\vee|\alpha^\vee)}. \tag{3}$$

Indeed, Steinberg (Theorem 12, page 86 in [St]) shows that a 2-fold central extension of $\underline{G}(F)$ is necessarily defined by these generators and relations, while Matsumoto [Ma] proves existence of the central extension.

Let U_α be the subgroup of $G(F)$ generated by $e_\alpha(t)$. Then $U_\alpha \simeq \underline{U}_\alpha$ and the splitting is unique since F is 2-divisible. Important to us will be the subgroups G_α generated by U_α and $U_{-\alpha}$. Let $\underline{G}_\alpha \cong \mathrm{SL}_2$ be the projection of G_α in $\underline{G}$. Since $[h_\alpha(t), e_\alpha(u)] = e_\alpha((t^2-1)u)$, the group G_α is perfect. Thus G_α is a central extension of $\underline{G}_\alpha$ of degree m_α. It follows from (3) that $m_\alpha = 2$ except when α is a short root in B_n, C_n or F_4 and then $m_\alpha = 1$. Indeed, if α is a short root in B_n, C_n or F_4, then $(\alpha^\vee|\alpha^\vee) = 4$ and there is no Hilbert symbol in (3).

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[1]For reference: Hilbert symbol over $\mathbb{Q}_2$ is given by $(2^\alpha u, 2^\beta v)_2 = (-1)^r$ where $u, v \in 1 + 2\mathbb{Z}_2$ and $r = \left(\frac{u-1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{v-1}{2}\right) + \alpha\frac{v^2-1}{8} + \beta\frac{u^2-1}{8}$. The symbol over $\mathbb{Q}_p$ is $(p^\alpha u, p^\beta v)_p = (-1)^r(\frac{u}{p})^\beta(\frac{v}{p})^\alpha$ where $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ and $r = \alpha\beta\left(\frac{p-1}{2}\right)$.

The group $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is a (preferred) hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup of $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. It stabilizes the Chevalley lattice and is generated by $e_\alpha(t)$ with t in $\mathbb{Z}_p$. By reducing modulo p we have an exact sequence

$$1 \to K_p^1 \to \underline{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \to \underline{G}(\mathbb{F}_p) \to 1.$$

Proposition 2.1. *The central extension splits over $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ for $p \neq 2$. The splitting homomorphism $s : \underline{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \to G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is unique and its image is henceforth denoted by K_p.*

Proof. As the proof of Lemma 11.3 in [Mo] shows, the central extension splits over the pro-p subgroup K_p^1. Hence the central extension of $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ gives rise to a central extension of the finite group $\underline{G}(\mathbb{F}_p)$. However, the group $\underline{G}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ has no Schur multipliers of order 2 if p is odd and the group is not of type B_3 [Gr]. This proves that the central extension splits over the hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup except perhaps for the type B_3. However, a splitting for the type B_4 implies a splitting for the type B_3, by inclusion of the corresponding groups.

It remains to show that the splitting is unique. Any two splittings differ by a homomorphism from $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ to μ_2. Such a homomorphism is clearly trivial on the prop p-group K_p^1, and then it must be trivial on $\underline{G}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ since it is a perfect group. (Both arguments rely on the fact that $p \neq 2$.) □

Proposition 2.2. *If p is odd then K_p contains $e_\alpha(t)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ and, therefore, $h_\alpha(t)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$.*

Proof. Note that U_α and K_p give two splittings of $\underline{U}_\alpha(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. They differ by a quadratic character of $\mathbb{Z}_p$. Since $\mathbb{Z}_p$ is 2-divisible if $p \neq 2$, the character is trivial. □

Let S be any finite set of places containing $\{\infty, 2\}$. Let

$$\mu_S = \left\{ (\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_{|S|}) \in \mu_2^{|S|} : \epsilon_1 \cdots \epsilon_{|S|} = 1 \right\}.$$

Define

$$G_S = \left(\prod_{v \in S} G(\mathbb{Q}_v) \right) / \mu_S \times \prod_{v \notin S} K_v.$$

If $S \subseteq S'$ then $G_S \subseteq G_{S'}$. We define $G(\mathbb{A})$ as a direct limit of all G_S. We have a central extension

$$1 \to \mu_2 \to G(\mathbb{A}) \to \underline{G}(\mathbb{A}) \to 1.$$

For every $\alpha \in \Phi$ and $t \in \mathbb{Q}$, $e_\alpha(t)$ can be viewed as an element in $G(\mathbb{A})$ by diagonal embedding. This is well-defined by Proposition 2.2. These elements clearly satisfy relations (1). Moreover, corresponding $h_\alpha(t)$'s satisfy relations (2) by quadratic reciprocity for the Hilbert symbol. In particular, we have an explicit splitting of the extension over $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q})$.

Maximal compact K_∞**.** There is an automorphism σ of $G(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\sigma : e_\alpha(t) \mapsto e_{-\alpha}(-t)$ for every root α and $t \in \mathbb{R}$ (see Thm. 16 in [St]). The fixed points of σ on $\underline{G}(\mathbb{R})$ is a maximal compact subgroup K_∞. Similarly there is an automorphism $\underline{\sigma}$ of $\underline{G}(\mathbb{R})$ and its fixed points $\underline{K}_\infty$ is a maximal compact subgroup of $\underline{G}(\mathbb{R})$.

3. The torus

Let $\underline{T} \subseteq \underline{G}$ be the maximal split torus. If R is a ring then $\underline{T}(R)$ is generated by $\underline{h}_\alpha(t)$ with $t \in R^\times$. If Λ is the coroot lattice then $\underline{T}(R) \simeq \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} R^\times$ with the isomorphism given by

$$\underline{h}_\alpha(t) \mapsto \alpha^\vee \otimes t.$$

Let $T(F) \subset G(F)$ be the inverse image of $\underline{T}(F)$. Then $T(F)$ is generated by $h_\alpha(t)$. The following commutator formula ([Ma], Lemme 5.4) is crucial to us throughout the paper:

$$[h_\alpha(s), h_\beta(t)] = (s,t)^{(\alpha^\vee|\beta^\vee)}.$$

The goal of this section is to describe the structure of $T(F)$ for $F = \mathbb{R}$ and $F = \mathbb{Q}_p$, and define pseudo-spherical representations of $T(\mathbb{R})$ and $T(\mathbb{Q}_2)$, and unramified representations of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ for p odd.

Case $F = \mathbb{Q}_p$, with p odd. Define $T_p = T(\mathbb{Q}_p) \cap K_p$. Then by Proposition 2.2, T_p is generated by $h_\alpha(t)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ and is isomorphic to $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ by $h_\alpha(t) \mapsto \underline{h}_\alpha(t)$. Note that the symbol $(\cdot,\cdot)$ is tame here, ie $h_\alpha(s)h_\alpha(t) = h_\alpha(st)$ for all $s,t \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$. Let T_p^2 be the set of squares in T_p. Critical to us are the genuine representations of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ which are trivial on T_p^2. A genuine representation of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is unramified if it has a non-zero vector fixed by T_p.

Case $F = \mathbb{R}$. We note that $(-1,-1) = -1$. In this case $\underline{T}(\mathbb{R}) = \underline{M}\,\underline{A}$ where $\underline{M} \simeq \Lambda \otimes \{\pm 1\}$ and $\underline{A} \simeq \Lambda \otimes \mathbb{R}^+$. Then $T(\mathbb{R}) = MA$ where M is generated by $h_\alpha(-1)$ and contains the kernel μ_2 of the central extension. On the other hand A is generated by $h_\alpha(t)$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and $A \simeq \underline{A}$. Note also that A is in the the center of $T(\mathbb{R})$. Thus it is natural to concentrate on genuine representations of M. Let M_s be the subgroup of M generated by $h_\alpha(-1)$ for all roots α such that $m_\alpha = 1$. Since $h_\alpha(-1)h_\alpha(-1) = 1$ for such roots, M_s does not contain the central subgroup $\mu_2 \subset M$. An irreducible genuine representation of M trivial on the normal subgroup M_s is called a pseudo-spherical representation. An important feature of pseudo-spherical representations of M is that they are invariant under the conjugation action of the Weyl group. See Lemma 4.11(3) in [A-V].

Case $F = \mathbb{Q}_2$. This is the most interesting case. The Hilbert symbol is ramified. The group $\mathbb{Z}_2^\times$ has a filtration

$$\mathbb{Z}_2^\times = 1 + 2\mathbb{Z}_2 \supseteq 1 + 4\mathbb{Z}_2 \supseteq 1 + 8\mathbb{Z}_2.$$

Note that $1 + 8\mathbb{Z}_2 = (\mathbb{Z}_2^\times)^2$. In particular $1 + 8\mathbb{Z}_2$ is in the kernel of the Hilbert symbol. Since $\mathbb{Z}_2^\times/(1 + 8\mathbb{Z}_2) \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times = \{\pm 1, \pm 5\}$, all values of the symbol are easily obtained from the following table.

	2	−1	5
2	1	1	−1
−1	1	−1	1
5	−1	1	1

Observe that the kernel of the symbol $(\cdot,\cdot)$ when restricted to $\mathbb{Z}_2^\times$ is $1+4\mathbb{Z}_2$. For every integer $i \geq 1$, let $\underline{T}_2^i$ be the subgroup of $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ isomorphic to

$$\underline{T}_2^i \simeq \Lambda \otimes (1 + 2^{1+i}\mathbb{Z}_2).$$

Let $T(\mathbb{Z}_2) \subset G(\mathbb{Q}_2)$ be the inverse image of $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Z}_2)$. Since the Hilbert symbol is trivial on $1+4\mathbb{Z}_2$, for every $i \geq 1$, elements $h_\alpha(t)$ for $t \in 1+2^{1+i}\mathbb{Z}_2$ generate a subgroup $T_2^i \subset T(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ isomorphic to $\underline{T}_2^i$. Note that T_2^1 is contained in the center of $T(\mathbb{Z}_2)$, while T_2^2 is contained in the center of $T(\mathbb{Q}_2)$.

Since $(-1,-1)_2 = (-1,-1)_\infty = -1$, the subgroup of $T(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ generated by $h_\alpha(-1)$ is isomorphic to M of the real case! Moreover, since the non-trivial coset of $1+4\mathbb{Z}_2$ in $1+2\mathbb{Z}_2 = \mathbb{Z}_2^\times$ is represented by -1, we have an isomorphism

$$T(\mathbb{Z}_2) \simeq M \times T_2^1.$$

As in the real case, let M_s be the subgroup of M generated by $h_\alpha(-1)$ for all roots α such that $m_\alpha = 1$. Then $M_s T_2^1$ is a commutative subgroup of $T(\mathbb{Q}_2)$. Note that this group is generated by $h_\alpha(t)$, where t is in $1+4\mathbb{Z}_2$ if α is long, and t is in $\mathbb{Z}_2^\times$ if α is short. We say that a genuine representation of $T(\mathbb{Q}_2)$ is pseudo-spherical if it has a vector invariant under $M_s T_2^1$.

Weyl groups. Assume that $F = \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{Q}_p$. Let W_F denote the subgroup of $G(F)$ generated by $w_\alpha(1)$ for all simple roots α. Let $T_F(\mathbb{Z})$ denote the subgroup generated by $h_\alpha(-1)$ for all simple roots α. Let W denote the Weyl group of $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q})$. Then we have an exact sequence

$$1 \to T_F(\mathbb{Z}) \to W_F \to W \to 1. \tag{4}$$

Conjugation action of W_F on $T(F)$ does not descend to that of W because $T_F(\mathbb{Z})$ does not lie in the center of $T(F)$. Suppose (π, V) is an representation of $T(F)$ and $w \in W_F$. Let V^w denote the representation defined by $t \mapsto \pi(w^{-1}tw)$. Note that the isomorphism class of V^w depends only on the projection of w into the Weyl group W. In other words, we have a conjugation action of the Weyl group on the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible representations of $T(F)$. The following lemma implies that the classes of pseudo-spherical and unramified representations are preserved under the conjugation action of the Weyl group.

Proposition 3.1. *The following subgroups of $T(F)$ are normalized by W_F:*

(i) T_p if $F = \mathbb{Q}_p$ and p is an odd prime.
(ii) T_2^1 and M_s if $F = \mathbb{Q}_2$.
(iii) A and M_s if $F = \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. Combining (3) and Lemma 37(c) in [St] gives

$$w_\alpha(1) h_\beta(t) w_\alpha(-1) = h_\kappa(t) \cdot (c,t)^{\frac{1}{2}(\beta^\vee|\beta^\vee)}$$

were $\kappa = w_\alpha(\beta)$ and $c = \pm 1$ which depends on structure coefficients for the Chevalley basis. In order to prove the proposition we need to show that the sign after $h_\kappa(t)$ is trivial for $h_\alpha(t)$ generating the relevant groups. If $h_\alpha(t)$ is in T_p, T_2^1 or A then $(c,t) = 1$ by elementary properties of the Hilbert symbol. Finally, recall that M_s is generated by $h_\beta(-1)$ where β is a root such that $(\beta^\vee|\beta^\vee) = 4$. Thus the sign is trivial in here, too. $\square$

4. Representations of $T(F)$

Assume that H is subgroup of G which is the inverse image of an abelian subgroup $\underline{H}$ in $\underline{G}$. Assume furthermore that the center $Z(H)$ of H has finite index in H. Let $\mathbf{H} = H/Z(H)$ and $q : H \to \mathbf{H}$ denote the quotient map. Since $\underline{H}$ is abelian, the square of any element of H is contained in $\mu_2 \subseteq Z(H)$. It follows that $\mathbf{H} \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^r$ and we may consider $\mathbf{H}$ as a vector space over $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. Given $\mathbf{x} = q(x), \mathbf{y} = q(y) \in \mathbf{H}$ for some $x, y \in H$, we define $B(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = xyx^{-1}y^{-1} \in \mu_2$. The definition of B is independent of the choice of x, y and B could be interpreted as a symplectic non-degenerate form on $\mathbf{H}$. In particular, we may write $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}_1 \oplus \mathbf{H}_2$ as a direct sum of isotropic subspaces with respect to B and $\dim \mathbf{H} = r$ is even. We define $H_1 = q^{-1}\mathbf{H}_1$ which is an abelian subgroup of H containing $Z(H)$.

Recall that an irreducible representation of H (resp. $Z(H)$) is called genuine if it is nontrivial on the kernel μ_2 of the covering map. Let $\mathrm{Irr}_{\mathrm{gen}}(H)$ be the set of equivalence classes of irreducible genuine finite dimensional representations of H, and $\mathrm{Irr}_{\mathrm{gen}}(Z(H))$ be the set of genuine characters of $Z(H)$.

Proposition 4.1. *Given H and $Z(H)$ as above. Then there is a one-to-one correspondence between $\mathrm{Irr}_{\mathrm{gen}}(H)$ and $\mathrm{Irr}_{\mathrm{gen}}(Z(H))$ given by sending an irreducible genuine representation of H to its central character. Moreover, the dimension of every genuine irreducible representation is equal to the square root of the index of $Z(H)$ in H.* □

Proof. This is essentially Proposition 2.2 in [A-V]. Let $V \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathrm{gen}}(H)$. Let χ_V denote its character which is well defined since V is finite dimensional. The exact same argument as in [A-V] shows that χ_V is supported on $Z(H)$. By Proposition 3 in Chapter 8, Section 12 in [Bou], the isomorphism class of V is uniquely determined by χ_V. Hence the isomorphism class of V is uniquely determined by its central character in $\mathrm{Irr}_{\mathrm{gen}}(Z(H))$.

Conversely, given $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}_{\mathrm{gen}}(Z(H))$, we can extend χ to a one dimensional character $\tilde{\chi}$ of H_1. Indeed we may choose $\tilde{\chi}$ to be an irreducible H_1-submodule of $\mathrm{Ind}_{Z(H)}^{H_1}\chi$. By Mackey theory, $\mathrm{Ind}_{H_1}^{H}\tilde{\chi}$ is an irreducible representation of H of dimension $[H : Z(H)]^{1/2}$ with central character χ. □

We apply this proposition to the group M, which is the inverse image of $\underline{M}$. In order to describe the center $Z(M)$ of M we need to consider the commutator map on M, which induces a (symmetric) μ_2-valued pairing on $\underline{M} \cong \Lambda \otimes \{\pm 1\} \cong \Lambda/2\Lambda$. Since the commutator is given by

$$[h_\alpha(-1), h_\beta(-1)] = (-1, -1)_2^{(\alpha^\vee | \beta^\vee)}$$

the pairing is (the same as) the bilinear form $(\cdot|\cdot)$ reduced modulo 2. The kernel is given by the lattice $\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*$ where Λ^* is the dual lattice. In particular, the index of μ_2 in $Z(M)$ is equal to the index $[\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^* : 2\Lambda]$ and the index of $Z(M)$ in M is equal to the index $[\Lambda : \Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*]$. By Proposition 4.1 we have proved the following:

Proposition 4.2. *The number of irreducible genuine representations of M is equal to the index $[\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^* : 2\Lambda]$. The dimension of each such representation is a square root of the index of $[\Lambda : \Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*]$.*

In the following table we give the index of $\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*$ in Λ in the simply laced case and G_2:

Φ	A_{2n-1}	A_{2n}	D_{2n-1}	D_{2n}	E_6	E_7	E_8	G_2
$[\Lambda : \Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*]$	4^{n-1}	4^n	4^{n-1}	4^{n-1}	4^3	4^3	4^4	4

The index for types B_l, C_l and F_4 is the same as the index for A_{l-1}, A_1 and A_2, respectively. In other words, it is the same as the index for the subsystem generated by simple long roots.

In order to discuss genuine irreducible representation V of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, we need to describe the center of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We need some notation at this point. We fix a choice of simple roots $\triangle = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$. If $\lambda = n_1\alpha_1^\vee + \dots + n_l\alpha_l^\vee$ is an element in the coroot lattice Λ, then we define

$$\eta(\lambda) := h_{\alpha_1}(p^{n_1}) \cdots h_{\alpha_l}(p^{n_l}) \in T(\mathbb{Q}_p).$$

We shall use η_p instead of η if there is need to distinguish between primes. Note that the order of multiplication is important as the $h_{\alpha_i}(p^{n_i})$'s may not commute with one another. Indeed, the commutator is given by

$$[\eta(\lambda), \eta(\lambda')] = (p,p)^{(\lambda|\lambda')},$$

which may be non-trivial since $(p,p) = -1$ if $p \equiv 3 \pmod 4$. If Λ' is a subset of Λ, then we set $\eta(\Lambda') := \{\eta(\lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda'\}$.

Case p is odd: Note that we have a decomposition $T(\mathbb{Q}_p) = T_p \cdot \eta(\Lambda) \cdot \mu_2$. The commutator of $h_\alpha(p)$ in $\eta(\Lambda)$ and $h_\beta(t)$ in T_p is

$$[h_\alpha(p), h_\beta(t)] = (p,t)_p^{(\alpha^\vee|\beta^\vee)}.$$

Since $(p,t)_p = 1$ if and only if t is a square in $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$, it follows that the commutator defines a pairing of $\Lambda \times T_p/T_p^2 \cong \Lambda \times \Lambda/2\Lambda$ which is simply the restriction of the bilinear form $(\cdot|\cdot)$ modulo 2. This shows that the centralizer of T_p in $\eta(\Lambda)$ is $\eta(\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*)$ and the centralizer of $\eta(\Lambda)$ in T_p is the group C_p containing T_p^2, and such that $C_p/T_p^2 \cong (\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*)/2\Lambda$. It follows that the center of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is $Z_p = C_p \cdot \eta(\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*) \cdot \mu_2$. Note that the index of Z_p in $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is $[\Lambda : \Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*]^2$. The next proposition follows from Proposition 4.1.

Proposition 4.3. *There is a bijection between genuine irreducible representation V of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and genuine characters γ of Z_p, the center of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Moreover any such representation V has the dimension equal to the index $[\Lambda : \Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*]$.* □

If γ is a genuine character of Z_p, the corresponding representation of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ will be henceforth denoted by $V(\gamma)$. Let $\mathcal{I}$ be the set of isomorphism classes of genuine representations V of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ with nonzero T_p^2-fixed vectors. Define an equivalence relation on $\mathcal{I}$ where two representations V and V' are equivalent if V' is isomorphic to a twist of V by an unramified character of the algebraic torus $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

Proposition 4.4. *Two genuine representations $V(\gamma)$ and $V(\gamma')$ in $\mathcal{I}$ are equivalent if and only if $\gamma|_{C_p} = \gamma'|_{C_p}$. The number of equivalence classes is equal to the index $[\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^* : 2\Lambda]$. Only one of these classes consists of unramified representations of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.*

Proof. Since $Z_p = C_p \cdot \eta(\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*) \cdot \mu_2$, it easily follows that any two genuine characters of Z_p which coincide on C_p are unramified twists one of another. It follows that the equivalence classes are parameterized by characters of the finite group C_p/T_p^2. Since the order of this group is $[\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^* : 2\Lambda]$, we have proved the first two statements. If $V(\gamma)$ is unramified, that is, it contains a vector fixed by T_p, then the central character must be trivial on C_p. The proposition is proved. □

Case $p = 2$: The set $T^1(\mathbb{Q}_2) := T_2^1 \cdot \eta_2(\Lambda) \cdot \mu_2$ is a normal subgroup of $T(\mathbb{Q}_2)$ and commutes with M, as it can be seen from the values of the Hilbert symbol $(\cdot,\cdot)_2$. Thus

$$T(\mathbb{Q}_2) = (M \times T^1(\mathbb{Q}_2))/\mu_2.$$

It follows that any genuine representation of $T(\mathbb{Q}_2)$ is a tensor product of genuine representations of M and $T^1(\mathbb{Q}_2)$. Moreover, we have the following key proposition which reduces the study of representations of $T(\mathbb{Q}_2)$ to that of M and $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ for $p \equiv 1 \pmod 4$.

Proposition 4.5. *Assume that $p \equiv 1 \pmod 4$. Pick a non-square ζ in $\mathbb{F}_p^\times$. The map given by $h_\alpha(2) \mapsto h_\alpha(p)$ and $h_\alpha(5) \mapsto h_\alpha(\zeta)$ induces an isomorphism*

$$T^1(\mathbb{Q}_2)/T_2^2 \cong T(\mathbb{Q}_p)/T_p^2.$$

Proof. This is obvious since the tame symbol $(\cdot,\cdot)_p$ takes the following values:

	p	ζ
p	1	−1
ζ	−1	1

□

5. Modular forms on $T(\mathbb{A})$

We are interested in studying Eisenstein series on $G(\mathbb{A})$. To that end we need to understand the space $\mathcal{A} = L^2_{gen}(A\underline{T}(\mathbb{Q})\backslash T(\mathbb{A}))$. It is natural to look for maximally unramified representations in $\mathcal{A}$ first. Recall that $T_p = K_p \cap T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ if p is odd and T_2^1 is generated by $h_\alpha(t)$ for all simple roots α and $t \in 1 + 4\mathbb{Z}_2$.

Proposition 5.1. *Let $\mathcal{A}_0$ be the space of all right $T_2^1 \prod_{p\neq 2} T_p$-invariant functions in $\mathcal{A}$. Note that this is naturally an $M \times M$ module where the two factors sit in $T(\mathbb{R})$ and $T(\mathbb{Z}_2)$. As such it is isomorphic to the genuine part of the regular representation of the finite group M:*

$$\mathcal{A}_0 \cong L^2_{gen}(M).$$

Proof. In the proof, $h_{\alpha,\mathbb{Q}}(t)$, $h_{\alpha,\infty}(t)$ and $h_{\alpha,p}(t)$ denote elements of the global group $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Q})$, and the local groups $T(\mathbb{R})$ and $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, respectively. Let I be the group of invertible adeles. In view of the decomposition

$$I = \mathbb{Q}^\times \cdot \mathbb{R}^+ \times \prod_p \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$$

the space $\mathcal{A}_0$ is indeed isomorphic to $L^2_{gen}(M)$ where M is here considered as a subgroup of $T(\mathbb{Z}_2)$. In order to finish the proof we need to determine the action of $h_{\alpha,\infty}(-1)$ for this identification. Let f be in $\mathcal{A}_0$. Since f is left $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Q})$ and right T_p-invariant, $p \neq 2$, for every m in $T(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ we have

$$f(mh_{\alpha,\infty}(-1)) = f(h_{\alpha,\mathbb{Q}}(-1)^{-1}mh_{\alpha,\infty}(-1)) = f(h_{\alpha,2}(-1)^{-1}m).$$

□

Recall that $M_s \subseteq M$ is generated by $h_{\alpha,2}(-1)$ for all roots α such that $m_\alpha = 1$. In particular it is a central subgroup. Now let $\mathcal{A}_{00}$ be the subspace of $\mathcal{A}_0$ consisting of M_s-invariant functions. Let $\bar{M} = M/M_s$ be the quotient group. By the Peter-Weyl theorem, we have

$$\mathcal{A}_{00} \cong L^2_{gen}(\bar{M}) = \oplus_\delta \delta \otimes \delta^\vee$$

where the sum is taken over irreducible genuine representations δ of $\bar{M}$ or, equivalently over the pseudo-spherical representations of M. Thus we have the following corollary:

Corollary 5.2. *Let δ be a pseudo-spherical representation of M. Then there exists a unique representation $\pi \subseteq L^2_{gen}(A\underline{T}(\mathbb{Q})\backslash T(\mathbb{A}))$ such that $\pi_\infty \cong \delta$ and π_p is unramified at all primes. The isomorphism class of π_p is invariant under the conjugation of the Weyl group.*

Proof. The uniqueness is obvious. Now consider a Weyl group conjugate π^w. Note that π^w is again unramified at all primes. Since $\delta^w \cong \delta$ it follows that $\pi^w \cong \pi$ by the uniqueness of π. □

Let π be the global representation as in the previous corollary. We would like to determine the local components π_p. To that end we need to determine the the corresponding central characters. A large part of the center acts trivially on π, independent of the choice of δ:

Proposition 5.3. *Let p be any prime. For any t in $\mathbb{Q}_p^\times$ the central element $h_{\alpha,p}(t^{m_\alpha})$ acts trivially on $\mathcal{A}_{00}$.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{A}_{00}$ is $(M_sT_2^1)\prod_{p\neq 2} T_p$-right invariant it suffices to check this for $t = p$. Assume first that p is odd. Let f be in $\mathcal{A}_{00}$. Note that f is right $h_{\alpha,q}(p^{m_\alpha})$-invariant for every $q \neq p$. Indeed, $h_{\alpha,q}(p^{m_\alpha})$ is contained in T_q if $q \neq 2$ and in $M_sT_2^1$, if $q = 2$. (This is clear if $m_\alpha = 1$, otherwise it follows from $p^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 4$ for every odd p.) Using left $h_{\alpha,\mathbb{Q}}(p^{m_\alpha})$-invariance of f we have

$$f(mh_{\alpha,p}(p^{m_\alpha})) = f(h_{\alpha,\mathbb{Q}}(p^{m_\alpha})^{-1}mh_{\alpha,p}(p^{m_\alpha})) = f(m).$$

Now assume that $p = 2$. Then, analogously,

$$f(mh_{\alpha,2}(2^{m_\alpha})) = f(h_{\alpha,\mathbb{Q}}(2^{m_\alpha})^{-1}mh_{\alpha,2}(2^{m_\alpha})) = f(m).$$

□

In order to determine the central character of π_p we need to determine the action of the full center of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ on $\delta \otimes \delta^\vee \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{00}$. Observe that $(p,p)_p = (p,p)_2 = (-1)^{(p-1)/2}$ for any odd prime. This allows us to define a homomorphism

$$\varphi : \eta_p(\Lambda) \cdot \mu_2 \to T(\mathbb{Z}_2)$$

by sending $h_{\alpha,p}(p)$ to $h_{\alpha,2}(p)$. The restriction of φ to $\eta_p(\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*)$ has the image in the center of $T(\mathbb{Z}_2)$. Thus, if γ_∞ is the central character of δ, then the composite

$$\gamma_p = \gamma_\infty \circ \varphi \tag{5}$$

defines an unramified central character for $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We also define γ_2 to be $\gamma_2(\eta_2(\lambda)) = 1$ for any λ in $\Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*$.

Proposition 5.4. *Fix a pseudo-spherical representation δ of M. Let $\pi \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ be the unique representation such that $\pi_\infty \cong \delta$, and π_p is unramified for all primes p, as in Corollary 5.2. Let γ_p be the central character defined by* (5)*. Then $\pi_2 \cong \delta^\vee \otimes V(\gamma_2)$ and $\pi_p \cong V(\gamma_p)$ for p odd.*

Proof. The proof is completely analogous to the proof of Proposition 5.3. We leave details to the reader. □

For uniformity, we set γ_∞ to be the central character of $\pi_\infty = \delta$ extended trivially to A. We set $V(\gamma_\infty)$ to be the representation δ extended trivially to A.

6. Principal series representations of $G(\mathbb{Q}_v)$

In this section we define principal series representations of $G(\mathbb{Q}_v)$ where $v = \infty$ or p. Let $B = TU$ denote the Borel subgroup of G where U is generated by $e_\alpha(t)$ for all positive roots α. Let $\bar{U}$ be the group generated by $e_\alpha(t)$ for all negative roots α.

Fix a pseudo-spherical representation δ of M. It gives rise to a global representation π of $T(\mathbb{A})$, such that $\pi_\infty \cong \delta$ as in Corollary 5.2. Let χ be an unramified character of $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Q}_v)$. If $v = \infty$ an unramified character is a character trivial on $\underline{M}$. Let $i(\chi)$ be the twist of π_v by χ. Since π_v is Weyl group invariant, we have $i(\chi)^w \cong i(\chi^w)$ for every w in W. In this section we study induced representations (normalized induction)

$$I(\chi) = \mathrm{Ind}_B^G(i(\chi)).$$

Let α be a simple root. A character χ is called α-dominant if $\chi(\underline{h}_\alpha(t)) = |t|^s$ with $\Re(s) > 0$. A character χ is called dominant if it is α-dominant for all simple roots. For every w in $W_{\mathbb{Q}_v}$ we have an intertwining map $A_w : I(\chi) \to I(\chi^w)$ defined by

$$A_w(f)(g) = \int_{U \cap w\bar{U}w^{-1}} f(w^{-1}ug)du.$$

Proposition 6.1. *The operator A_w is absolutely convergent if χ is dominant.*

Proof. Our proof is, of course, based on the corresponding result for algebraic groups. (See, for example, Section 2.1 of [Sh]). Let $\ell(w)$ denote the length of the projection of w into the Weyl group. The proof of the proposition is on induction on the length $\ell(w)$. We consider the case of $\ell(w) = 1$. Then w corresponds to a simple root, so we shall denote it by w_α.

Lemma 6.2. *Let α be a simple root and χ an unramified α-dominant character of $\underline{T}$. Then A_{w_α} is absolutely convergent.*

Proof. The proof of this Lemma is a reduction to SL_2. Let $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\chi(\underline{h}_\alpha(t)) = |t|^s$. Then $\Re(s) > 0$ since χ is α dominant. In the formula for $A_{w_\alpha}(f)$ we can assume that $g = 1$, by replacing f if necessary. Note that $U \cap w_\alpha \bar{U} w_\alpha^{-1} = U_\alpha$, thus the question of convergence is answered by working in G_α. Let $B_\alpha = B \cap G_\alpha = T_\alpha U_\alpha$. The restriction of f to G_α belongs to the induced representation $\mathrm{Ind}_{B_\alpha}^{G_\alpha}(i(\chi))$. Note that T_α, the group generated by elements $h_\alpha(t)$, is commutative. Decompose $i(\chi) = \oplus \mu_i$ as a sum of characters of T_α. It follows that $\mathrm{Ind}_{B_\alpha}^{G_\alpha}(i(\chi)) = \oplus I_i$ where I_i are principal series representation induced from the characters μ_i. Recall that $i(\chi) = \pi_p \otimes \chi$. Since Proposition 5.3 describes the action of $h_\alpha(t)$ on π_p it follows that

$$|\mu_i(h_\alpha(t))| = |t|^{\Re(s)}$$

for every i and α. Thus, if we write $f = \oplus f_i$ with f_i in $I_i(s)$ then $|f_i|$ belongs to a principal series representation $I(\Re(s))$ of $\underline{G}_\alpha \cong \mathrm{SL}_2$ induced from the character $\underline{h}_\alpha(t) \mapsto |t|^{\Re(s)}$. The convergence of the integral for $|f_i|$ can be easily calculated. If $\mathbb{Q}_v = \mathbb{R}$ the integral is bounded by a multiple of

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)^{\frac{\Re(s)+1}{2}} dx$$

while if $v = p$ then the integral is bounded by a multiple of

$$\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p^{n\Re(s)}}.$$

Both of these converge if $\Re(s) > 0$. $\square$

Now we can easily finish the proof of the proposition. Assume that χ is dominant and A_w is absolutely convergent for some w in W. If $\ell(w_\alpha w) = \ell(w) + 1$ then χ^w is α-dominant. In particular the composite $A_{w_\alpha} \circ A_w$ is absolutely convergent. It is equal to $A_{w_\alpha w}$ by Fubini's theorem. The proposition is proved. $\square$

Recall that m_α is the degree of the central extension G_α of $\underline{G}_\alpha \cong \mathrm{SL}_2$. This number is equal to 2 except when α is short root in the root systems C_n, B_n and F_4. A character $\chi_0 : \underline{T}(\mathbb{Q}_v) \to \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\chi_0(\underline{h}_\alpha(t)) = |t|^{\frac{1}{m_\alpha}}$ for every simple root α is called exceptional. Note that χ_0 is unique and dominant.

Proposition 6.3. *The induced representation $I(\chi_0)$ has a unique quotient. We denote the quotient by $\Theta(\gamma_v)$.*

Proof. When v is the archimedean place, $\Theta(\gamma_\infty)$ is the Langlands quotient of $I(\chi_0)$.

Suppose $v = p$. In this case this is a standard result for induced representations with a regular inducing character. More precisely, we say that $i(\chi)$ is regular if $i(\chi)$ is not isomorphic to $i(\chi^w)$ for any non-trivial element w in the Weyl group. If that is the case then $I(\chi)$ has a unique irreducible submodule and, dually, unique irreducible quotient. This can be seen as follows. By the geometric lemma in [BZ], the semi simplification of the (unnormalized) Jacquet module $I(\chi)_U$ is

$$I(\chi)_U \cong \oplus_{w \in W} \ [\rho_U \cdot i(\chi^w)]$$

where ρ_U is the square root of the modular character with respect to U. Suppose V is an irreducible submodule of $I(\chi)$. Then, by Frobenius reciprocity, $\mathrm{Hom}_G(V, I(\chi)) = \mathrm{Hom}_T(V_U, \rho_U \cdot i(\chi))$, so $\rho_U \cdot i(\chi)$ must be a summand of V_U. By exactness of the Jacquet functor and regularity of $i(\chi)$, V must be unique. This proves the proposition. ☐

Remark. For $G(\mathbb{Q}_v)$ of type C_n, the exceptional representation $\Theta(\gamma_v)$ is an even component of the oscillator representation [W]. The representation $\pi_v = V(\gamma_v) = \gamma_v$ is one dimensional and it is the Weil index [Rao].

If $v = p$ then the Jacquet functor $\Theta(\gamma_p)_U$ can be exactly described.

Proposition 6.4. *Let χ_0 be the exceptional character and w_0 the longest element in the Weyl group. Then $\Theta(\gamma_p)_U \cong \rho_U \cdot i(\chi_0^{w_0})$.*

Proof. Let α be a simple root. Let $P_\alpha = G_\alpha \cdot B$ be a parabolic subgroup, where G_α is the group generated by one parameter subgroups U_α and $U_{-\alpha}$. We need the following lemma:

Lemma 6.5. *For every simple root α, the induced representation $\mathrm{Ind}_B^{P_\alpha}(i(\chi_0))$ is reducible.*

Proof. Let us restrict this representation to G_α. Decompose $i(\chi) = \oplus \mu_i$ as a sum of characters of $T_\alpha = G_\alpha \cap T$. It follows that $\mathrm{Ind}_B^{P_\alpha}(i(\chi_0)) = \oplus I_i$ where I_i are principal series representations of G_α, parabolically induced from the characters μ_i. The characters μ_i are determined as follows. Recall that $i(\chi_0)$ is a twist, by χ_0, of a Weyl-group invariant representation of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ appearing as a local component of a representation in $\mathcal{A}$. Hence, if $m_\alpha = 1$, then Proposition 5.3 implies that $\mu_i(h_\alpha(t)) = \chi_0(h_\alpha(t)) = |t|$. It follows that each I_i has the Steinberg representation as a submodule and the trivial representation as a quotient. Since T normalizes G_α, the sum of all Steinberg submodules is a proper submodule for P_α. A similar argument works if $m_\alpha = 2$. Then Proposition 5.3 implies that $\mu_i(h_\alpha(t^2)) = \chi_0(h_\alpha(t^2)) = |t|$. It follows that each I_i reduces with a discrete series representation as a submodule and a quotient isomorphic to an even component of an oscillator representation [GS]. Again, the sum of discrete series representations is an P_α-submodule. The lemma is proved. ☐

We now follow an argument of Rodier [Ro]. Let V_α be the unique quotient of $\mathrm{Ind}_B^{P_\alpha}(i(\chi_0))$. Then, by induction in stages, $\mathrm{Ind}_{P_\alpha}^G(V_\alpha)$ is a quotient of $I(\chi_0)$. Since $\Theta(\gamma_p)$ is the unique irreducible quotient of $I(\chi_0)$, it must also be a quotient of $\mathrm{Ind}_{P_\alpha}^G(V_\alpha)$. Since

$$\mathrm{Ind}_{P_\alpha}^G(V_\alpha)_U = \oplus_{w \in W, w(\alpha) < 0} \, [\rho_U \cdot i(\chi_0^w)]$$

it follows that $\Theta(\gamma_p)_U$ is a sum of $\rho_U \cdot i(\chi_0^w)$ for w in the Weyl group such that $w(\alpha)$ is negative for all simple roots α. But this holds only for $w = w_0$, the longest element in the Weyl group. The proposition is proved. ☐

Assume that p is odd. Let v° be a non-zero element in $i(\chi)$ fixed by T_p. Note that v° is unique up to a non-zero scalar. Then the representation $I(\chi)$ contains a unique K_p-fixed vector f_χ° normalized by $f_\chi^\circ(1) = v^\circ$. The action of the intertwining operators on the spherical vector has been computed in [Sa2].

Proposition 6.6. *Assume that $p \neq 2$. Let α be a simple root. Then*

$$A_{w_\alpha}(f_\chi^\circ) = \frac{1 - p^{-1}(\chi(h_\alpha(p^{m_\alpha})))}{1 - \chi(h_\alpha(p^{m_\alpha}))} f^\circ_{\chi^{w_\alpha}}.$$

Note that the formula for $A_{w_{\alpha(1)}}(f_\chi^\circ)$ depends on the projection of w_α into the Weyl group W. Thus, for a general element in $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ we have the following corollary.

Corollary 6.7. *Let $\underline{w}$ be in W and w a preimage of $\underline{w}$ in $W_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. Then*

$$A_w f_\chi^\circ = \prod_{\alpha>0, \underline{w}(\alpha)<0} \frac{1 - p^{-1}(\chi(h_\alpha(p^{m_\alpha})))}{1 - \chi(h_\alpha(p^{m_\alpha}))} f^\circ_{\chi^w}. \quad \square$$

7. Eisenstein series

Recall that $B = TU$ denote the Borel subgroup of G where U is generated by $e_\alpha(t)$ for all positive root α. In the same fashion, we define the Borel subgroup $\underline{B} = \underline{TU}$ of $\underline{G}$.

We identify $\mathbb{A}^l \simeq \underline{T}(\mathbb{A})$ by $(x_1, \ldots, x_l) \mapsto \prod_{i=1}^l h_{\alpha_i}(x_i)$. For $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \ldots, s_l) \in \mathbb{C}^l$, we define the Hecke character $\chi_\mathbf{s}$ of $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Q})\backslash\underline{T}(\mathbb{A})$ by $\chi_\mathbf{s}(\underline{h}_{\alpha_i}(x_i)) = |x_i|^{s_i}$ for every simple root α_i. Here $|x_i| = \prod_v |x_i|_v$. We extend this to a function on $\underline{G}(\mathbb{A})$ by $\chi_\mathbf{s}(utk) = \chi_\mathbf{s}(t)$ where $u \in \underline{U}(\mathbb{A})$, $t \in \underline{T}(\mathbb{A})$ and $k \in \prod_p K_\infty \underline{G}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$. The square root of the modular function is given by $\rho = \chi_{(1,\ldots,1)} = \chi_\mathbf{1}$ where $\mathbf{1} = (1, \ldots, 1)$.

Similarly for a place v of $\mathbb{Q}$, we define a character $\chi_{\mathbf{s},v}$ of $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Q}_v)$ by $\chi_{\mathbf{s},v}(\underline{h}_{\alpha_i}(t)) = |t|_v^{s_i}$ for all every simple root α_i. We extend this to a function on $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_v)$ by $\chi_{\mathbf{s},v}(utk) = \chi_{\mathbf{s},v}(t)$ where $u \in \underline{U}(\mathbb{Q}_v)$, $t \in \underline{T}(\mathbb{Q}_v)$ and $k \in \underline{K}_v$.

Let π be as in Corollary 5.2. Let $K = K_\infty \prod_p K_p$. Let $\mathcal{J}$ denote the space of functions on $G(\mathbb{A})$ satisfying the following conditions:

(1) $f(ubag) = f(g)$ for $u \in U(\mathbb{A})$, $b \in B(\mathbb{Q})$, $a \in A$, $g \in G(\mathbb{A})$,
(2) f is K-finite and for each $k \in K$, the function $t \mapsto f(tk)$ is a function in π,

Let $I(\chi_\mathbf{s})$ denote the representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ on functions of the form $g \mapsto f(g)\chi_{\mathbf{s}+\mathbf{1}}(g)$ where $f \in \mathcal{J}$. We have

$$I(\chi_\mathbf{s}) = \mathrm{Ind}_{B(\mathbb{A})}^{G(\mathbb{A})} \pi\chi_\mathbf{s} = \left(\mathrm{Ind}_{B(\mathbb{R})}^{G(\mathbb{R})} \pi_\infty \chi_{\mathbf{s},\infty}\right) \bigotimes_p \mathrm{Ind}_{B(\mathbb{Q}_p)}^{G(\mathbb{Q}_p)} \pi_p \chi_{\mathbf{s},p}$$

where all the induced representations are normalized inductions. We form an Eisenstein series:

$$E(g, \mathbf{s}, f) = \sum_{x \in \underline{B}(\mathbb{Q})\backslash\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q})} f(xg)\chi_{\mathbf{s}+\mathbf{1}}(g)$$

where $g \in G(\mathbb{A})$, $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{C}^l$, $f \in \mathcal{J}$. The above sum converges absolutely and uniformly on compact sets contained in the region $\mathrm{Re}(s_i) > 1$ for all i. The Eisenstein series can be continued meromorphically to $\mathbb{C}^l$, see [MW]. We define the constant term of the above Eisenstein series by

$$E(g, \mathbf{s}, f)_U = \int_{U(\mathbb{Q})\backslash U(\mathbb{A})} E(ug, \mathbf{s}, f)\, du.$$

A standard computation in the domain of convergence of $E(g, \mathbf{s}, f)$ gives

$$E(g, \mathbf{s}, f)_U = \sum_{\underline{w} \in W} (A_w(\mathbf{s})f)(g)$$

where

$$(A_w(\mathbf{s})f)(g) = \int_{(U(\mathbb{Q}) \cap w\bar{U}(\mathbb{Q})w^{-1}) \backslash (U(\mathbb{A}) \cap w\bar{U}(\mathbb{A})w^{-1})} f(w^{-1}ug)\chi_{\mathbf{s}+\mathbf{1}}(w^{-1}ug)du$$

and $w \in W_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is an (arbitrary) element such that $\mathrm{pr}(w) = \underline{w}$. Suppose S is a finite set of primes including 2 and ∞ and $f = (\bigotimes_{v \in S} f_v) \otimes (\bigotimes_{p \notin S} f_p^\circ)$, then by Corollary 6.7

$$(A_w(\mathbf{s})f)(g) = \left(\bigotimes_{v \in S} A_{w,v}(\mathbf{s})f_v\right) \otimes \left(c_S(\underline{w}, \mathbf{s}) \bigotimes_{p \notin S} f^\circ_{w(\mathbf{s}),p}\right)$$

where

$$c_S(\underline{w}, \mathbf{s}) = \prod_{p \notin S} \prod_{\alpha > 0, \underline{w}(\alpha) < 0} \frac{1 - p^{-1}(\chi_{\mathbf{s},p}(h_\alpha(p^{m_\alpha})))}{1 - \chi_{\mathbf{s},p}(h_\alpha(p^{m_\alpha}))} = \prod_{\alpha > 0, \underline{w}(\alpha) < 0} \frac{\zeta_S(m_\alpha \alpha(\mathbf{s}))}{\zeta_S(1 + m_\alpha \alpha(\mathbf{s}))}.$$

Here $\zeta_S(z) = \prod_{p \notin S}(1 - p^{-s})^{-1}$ is the partial Riemann zeta function, and $\alpha(\mathbf{s}) = \sum_{i=1}^l n_i s_i$ if $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^l n_i \alpha_i$ as a sum of simple roots. Therefore as $\mathbf{s}$ tends to $\mathbf{s}_0 = (m_{\alpha_1}^{-1}, \ldots, m_{\alpha_l}^{-1})$, each term $(\prod_{i=1}^l (s_i - m_{\alpha_i}^{-1}))A_w(\mathbf{s})f$ vanishes except the term where $\underline{w} = \underline{w}_0$ is the longest element of W. Furthermore if we set $S = \{2, \infty\}$, then $A_{w,v}(\mathbf{s}_0)$ for $v \in S$ are nonzero intertwining operators so we may arrange f such that $(\prod_{i=1}^l (s_i - m_{\alpha_i}^{-1}))A_w(\mathbf{s})f$ is nonzero.

For $f \in \mathcal{J}$, we define

$$\theta_f(g) = \lim_{\mathbf{s} \to \mathbf{s}_0} \left(\prod_{i=1}^l (s_i - m_{\alpha_i}^{-1})\right) E(g, \mathbf{s}, f).$$

Then

$$\int_{U(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash U(\mathbb{A})} \theta_f(ug)du = A_{w_0}(\mathbf{s}_0)(f)$$

and, by the criterion of Jacquet (see [J] and [MW]), $\theta_f(g)$ is a square integrable function in $L^2(\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$. Let Θ denote the span of $\{\theta_f : f \in \mathcal{J}\}$. We now recall the exceptional representation $\Theta(\gamma_v)$ defined in Section 6.

Theorem 7.1. *The span Θ lies in $L^2(\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$. It is an irreducible automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ and it is isomorphic to $\bigotimes_v \Theta(\gamma_v)$.*

Proof. For every $f \in \mathcal{J}$, the map $f\chi_{\mathbf{s}_0+\mathbf{1}} \mapsto \theta_f$ defines a nonzero intertwining operator from the induced representation to $L^2(\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$. Thus the image Θ must decompose as a direct sum of irreducible representations. On the other hand, at each local place v the exceptional representation $\Theta(\gamma_v)$ is a unique quotient of the local induced representation. This implies that $\Theta \cong \bigotimes_v \Theta(\gamma_v)$, as desired. □

Corollary 7.2. *The exceptional representation $\Theta(\gamma_v)$ is unitarizable.* □

In a terminology of [A-V], $\Theta(\gamma_\infty)$ corresponds to the trivial representation of a split group $\underline{G}^l(\mathbb{R})$ which will be introduced in the next section. The unitarity of $\Theta(\gamma_\infty)$ was proved and studied for classical groups of type B_l in [Kn], [LS] and [T]. The unitarity for other groups may be new.

8. Iwahori-Hecke algebras

We will fix an odd prime p in this section. We fix an Iwahori subgroup I of K_p such that I contains $U_\alpha(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ for all positive α and $I \cap T(\mathbb{Q}_p) = T_p$. We recall that μ_2 is the kernel of the covering map $\mathrm{pr} : G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \to \underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Let $\mathcal{H}_- = \mathcal{H}_-(G(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ denote the algebra of all compactly supported I-bi-invariant functions on $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ such that $f(\epsilon g) = \epsilon f(g)$ for all $\epsilon \in \mu_2$. The multiplicative structure of $\mathcal{H}_-$ is defined by convolution of functions,

$$(f' \cdot f'')(g) = \int_G f'(h) f''(h^{-1}g) dh$$

where dh is a Haar measure on G so that the volume of $\mu_2 \times I$ is one. We call $\mathcal{H}_-$ the Iwahori-Hecke algebra of G. The following is Proposition 6.1 in [Sa2].

Proposition 8.1. *Let N' denote the normalizer in G of T_p. Then the support of the Hecke algebra is* $\mathrm{supp}(\mathcal{H}_-) = IN'I$. □

One can easily describe N'. Recall that, if $\underline{N}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is the normalizer of $\underline{T}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ in $\underline{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, then the quotient of the two is isomorphic to the affine Weyl group $\Lambda \rtimes W$. The group N' is smaller than the inverse image of $\underline{N}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Recall that $\eta_p(\lambda)$ centralizes (or normalizes) T_p if and only if λ is in

$$\Lambda' := \Lambda \cap 2\Lambda^*.$$

In particular, we have an exact sequence

$$1 \to \mu_2 \times T_p \to N' \xrightarrow{\phi} \Lambda' \rtimes W \to 1.$$

where ϕ is defined by sending $w_\alpha(1)$ to the reflection w_α in W and $\eta_p(\lambda)$ to λ in Λ'.

We now define a normalization of elements in the Hecke algebra. Let π_p be an unramified, Weyl group invariant, irreducible genuine representation of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ as in Corollary 5.2. Let γ_p be the central character of π_p. Recall that $\eta_p(\lambda)$ is in the center of $T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ for every λ in Λ'. In particular, $\gamma_p(\eta_p(\lambda))$ is well defined for every λ in Λ'. The Weyl group invariance of the central character of π_p implies that we can extend γ_p to N' by setting

$$\gamma_p(w_\alpha(1)) = 1.$$

Thus, γ_p is a character of N' which is trivial on T_p. For w in $\Lambda' \rtimes W$, we define $e_w \in \mathcal{H}_-$ by it values for every x in N', as follows:

$$e_w(IxI) = \begin{cases} \overline{\gamma_p(x)} \text{ if } \phi(x) = w \\ 0 \text{ otherwise }. \end{cases}$$

We note some elementary properties of elements e_w. Let $\ell(w)$ denote the usual length function on the affine Weyl group $\Lambda \rtimes W$. If $\ell(w_1 w_2) = \ell(w_1) + \ell(w_2)$, for two elements in $\Lambda' \rtimes W$, then $e_{w_1 w_2} = e_{w_1} \cdot e_{w_2}$. (See [Sa2]. A key here is the multiplicative property of γ_p.)

Let $\mathcal{L}$ denote the $\mathbb{C}$-span of e_λ where λ is dominant in Λ'. Note that $\ell(\lambda) = \langle\rho, \lambda\rangle$ for dominant λ. It follows that $\ell(\lambda + \lambda') = \ell(\lambda) + \ell(\lambda')$ for dominant λ, λ' in Λ'. Hence $e_\lambda \cdot e_{\lambda'} = e_{\lambda+\lambda'}$. In particular, $\mathcal{L}$ is a commutative subalgebra in $\mathcal{H}_-$.

Let H denote the subalgebra consisting of functions supported on $\mu_2 \times K_p$. It has basis $\{e_w : w \in W\}$. If α is a simple root and w_α is the corresponding simple reflection, then we denote e_{w_α} by e_α. These elements satisfy the following relations:

(1) $(e_\alpha - p)(e_\alpha + 1) = 0$ and
(2) $e_\alpha \cdot e_\beta \cdot e_\alpha \ldots = e_\beta \cdot e_\alpha \cdot e_\beta \ldots$ where the number of factors on each side is equal to the order $m_{\alpha\beta}$ of the element $w_\alpha w_\beta$ in W.

Conversely H is the $\mathbb{C}$-algebra generated by the set of e_α for all simple roots α satisfying the above two relations. One easily sees that

$$\mathcal{H}_- = H \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot H.$$

An important result is that for a positive $\lambda \in \Lambda'$, e_λ is an invertible element in $\mathcal{H}_-$. This implies that if V is an admissible genuine G-module generated by the subspace V^I, then every submodule V_1 of V is also generated by its subspace V_1^I.

Given $\lambda \in \Lambda'$, we write $\lambda = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2$ where λ_1, λ_2 are positive in Λ'. We define

$$t_\lambda = p^{-\frac{1}{2}\langle\rho,\lambda\rangle} e_{\lambda_1} \cdot e_{\lambda_2}^{-1}.$$

This definition does not depend on the choice of λ_1 and λ_2. We state the main results of [Sa1] and [Sa2]. (Note that we have already explained the first three relations.)

Theorem 8.2. *Let α, β be two simple roots, and $\lambda, \lambda' \in \Lambda'$. Then e_α, e_β, t_λ and $t_{\lambda'}$ satisfy the following relations:*

(1) $(e_\alpha - p)(e_\alpha + 1) = 0.$
(2) $e_\alpha \cdot e_\beta \cdot e_\alpha \ldots = e_\beta \cdot e_\alpha \cdot e_\beta \ldots$ *where there are $m_{\alpha\beta}$ factors on each side.*
(3) $t_\lambda \cdot t_{\lambda'} = t_{\lambda+\lambda'}$.
(4) $e_\alpha \cdot t_\lambda - t_{w_\alpha(\lambda)} \cdot e_\alpha = (q-1)\dfrac{t_\lambda - t_{w_\alpha(\lambda)}}{1 - t_{-m_\alpha\alpha^\vee}}.$

Conversely, let $\mathcal{H}'_-$ be the $\mathbb{C}$-algebra abstractly generated by e_α for all simple roots α, and t_λ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda'$, and these generators satisfy the relations (1) to (4) above, then $\mathcal{H}'_- = \mathcal{H}_-$. □

Remark: The above theorem was stated in [Sa2] only for simply laced $\underline{G}$, but for any degree central extension. The proof of relation (4) takes place in the Levi factor of the parabolic subgroup P_α. Thus the calculation given there (relying on $\gamma_p(h_\alpha(p^{m_\alpha})) = 1$; Proposition 5.3) is applicable to our situation.

Definition of $\underline{G}^l$. We will define an algebraic split group $\underline{G}^l(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. In order to do this, it suffices to define its coroots $\Psi^\vee$ and its co-character lattice Λ_c. We recall that Λ is the coroot lattice of G and we define

$$\Psi^\vee := \left\{\frac{m_\alpha}{2}\alpha^\vee \in \Lambda \otimes \mathbb{R} | \alpha^\vee \in \Phi^\vee\right\}$$

and $\Lambda_c := \frac{1}{2}\Lambda'$. Note that the root system Ψ is dual to the root system Φ. The isogeny class of $\underline{G}^l$ is determined by the lattice Λ_c. Let Λ_{cr} be the $\mathbb{Z}$-span of co-roots in $\Psi^\vee$. The group

$\underline{G}^l$ is a split, algebraic group obtained by taking a quotient of the split, simply connected algebraic group corresponding to Ψ by the central subgroup isomorphic to Λ_c/Λ_{cr}. It is an elementary 2-group. Its order is equal to the number of pseudo-spherical representations of M. The following table lists all cases when this 2-group is non-trivial:

Φ	A_{2n-1}	D_{2n-1}	D_{2n}	C_n	B_{2n}	E_7
Ψ	A_{2n-1}	D_{2n-1}	D_{2n}	B_n	C_{2n}	E_7
$[\Lambda_c : \Lambda_{cr}]$	2	2	4	2	2	2

The Iwahori-Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(\underline{G}^l)$ of $\underline{G}^l$ is similarly generated by $\underline{t}_\lambda$ and $\underline{e}_w$ where $\lambda \in \Lambda_c$ and $w \in W$.

Let $f(x) \in \mathcal{H}(G)$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}(\underline{G}^l)$). We define $f^*(x) = \overline{f(x^{-1})}$. Hence $* : \mathcal{H}_- \to \mathcal{H}_-$ (resp. $* : \mathcal{H}(\underline{G}^l) \to \mathcal{H}(\underline{G}^l)$) satisfies $(f^*)^* = f$ and $f^* \cdot g^* = (g \cdot f)^*$, i.e. it is an algebra anti-involution. We have $e_\lambda^* = e_{-\lambda}$ and $e_w^* = e_{w^{-1}}$ in $\mathcal{H}_-$. Similarly, $\underline{e}_\lambda^* = \underline{e}_{-\lambda}$ and $\underline{e}_w^* = \underline{e}_{w^{-1}}$ in $\mathcal{H}(\underline{G}^l)$.

Theorem 8.3. *(i) There is an algebra homomorphism $A : \mathcal{H}(\underline{G}^l) \to \mathcal{H}_-$ given by $A(\underline{t}_\lambda) = t_{2\lambda}$ and $A(\underline{e}_w) = e_w$ for $\lambda \in \underline{\Lambda}_c$ and $w \in W$.*

(ii) The algebra isomorphism A commutes with anti-involutions $*$ on $\mathcal{H}(\underline{G}^l)$ and $\mathcal{H}_-$.

Proof. Part (i) follows by comparing relations in $\mathcal{H}(\underline{G}')$ in [Lu] and those for $\mathcal{H}_-$ in Theorem 8.2. For (ii) we first have $A(\underline{e}_w^*) = A(\underline{e}_{w^{-1}}) = e_{w^{-1}} = e_w^*$ for any w in W. By the decomposition $\mathcal{H}_- = H \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot H$, it remains to show that $A(\underline{e}_\lambda^*) = (A(\underline{e}_\lambda))^*$ for a dominant co-character λ. To that end, let w be the unique element in W such that $w(\Delta) = -\Delta$. Then $\mu = -\lambda^w$ is again-dominant. Since

$$\begin{cases} \ell(\mu w) = \ell(\mu) + \ell(w) \\ \ell(-w\lambda) = \ell(w) + \ell(-\lambda) \end{cases}$$

we have $\underline{e}_w \underline{e}_{-\lambda} = \underline{e}_{-w\lambda} = \underline{e}_\mu \underline{e}_w$, and a similar statement for elements in $\mathcal{H}_-$. Now we have $A(\underline{e}_\lambda^*) = A(\underline{e}_{-\lambda}) = A(\underline{e}_w^{-1} \underline{e}_\mu \underline{e}_w) = e_w^{-1} A(\underline{e}_\mu) e_w = p^{-\ell(\mu)/2} e_w^{-1} e_{2\mu} e_w = p^{-\ell(\mu)/2} e_{-2\lambda} = p^{-\ell(\lambda)/2} e_{2\lambda}^* = A(\underline{e}_\lambda)^*$ as required. ☐

9. Representations with Iwahori fixed vectors

Let I and I' denote the Iwahori subgroups of G and $\underline{G}^l$ respectively which give rise to isomorphic Iwahori Hecke algebras $\mathcal{H}_-$ and $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\underline{G}^l)$ in Theorem 8.3. Let $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_-)$ and $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H})$ denote the categories of finite dimensional representations of the Iwahori-Hecke algebras $\mathcal{H}_-$ and $\mathcal{H}$ respectively.

Let $\mathcal{R}_-^I(G)$ denote the category of admissible smooth *genuine* representations V of G such that V^I generates V as a G-module. Similarly we let $\mathcal{R}^{I'}(\underline{G}^l)$ denote the category of admissible smooth representations V of $\underline{G}^l$ such that $V^{I'}$ generates V as a $\underline{G}^l$-module.

By [Bo] and [BZ], the functor $V \mapsto V^{I'}$ is an equivalence of categories from $\mathcal{R}^{I'}(\underline{G}^l)$ to $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H})$. Let $C_c(\underline{G}^l/I')$ denote locally constant, compactly supported, complex valued functions on $\underline{G}^l/I'$. This is a right $\mathcal{H}$-module. Then the inverse functor is given by $E \mapsto \mathrm{I}(E) := C_c(\underline{G}^l/I') \otimes_{\mathcal{H}} E$.

Similarly the functor $V \mapsto V^I$ is an equivalence of categories from $\mathcal{R}^I_-(G)$ to $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_-)$. Let $C_{c,-}(G/I)$ denote locally constant, compactly supported, complex valued functions on G/I such that $f(\epsilon xI) = \epsilon f(xI)$ for $\epsilon \in \mu_2$, $x \in G$. This is a right $\mathcal{H}_-$-module. Then the inverse functor is given by $E \mapsto \mathrm{I}(E) := C_{c,-}(G/I) \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_-} E$.

We recall the isomorphism $A : \mathcal{H} \to \mathcal{H}_-$ in Theorem 8.3. This establishes an equivalence of categories between $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H})$ and $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_-)$. Hence the following four categories are equivalent:

$$\mathcal{R}^{I'}(\underline{G}^l) \simeq \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}) \simeq \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}_-) \simeq \mathcal{R}^I_-(G). \tag{6}$$

Suppose V is a representation in $\mathcal{R}^I_-(G)$, then we call the corresponding representation in $\mathcal{R}^{I'}(\underline{G}^l)$ the *local Shimura lift* of V. For example, the Shimura lift of $\Theta(\gamma_p)$ is the trivial representation.

Hermitian representations. We gather some facts from [BM1] and [BM2]. Let (π, E) be a finite dimensional representation of $\mathcal{H}$. We say that E is a *Hermitian* representation of $\mathcal{H}$ if there exists a Hermitian form $\langle\, ,\, \rangle$ on E such that

$$\langle \pi(f)v_1, v_2\rangle = \langle v_1, \pi(f^*)v_2\rangle$$

for all $v_1, v_2 \in E$ and $f \in \mathcal{H}$. We say that E is a *unitary* representation of $\mathcal{H}$ if the Hermitian form is positive definite. Similarly we define Hermitian representations and unitary representations of $\mathcal{H}_-$.

Let V be a representation in $\mathcal{R}^{I'}(\underline{G}^l)$ (resp. $\mathcal{R}^I_-(G)$). Suppose $\langle\, ,\, \rangle$ is a non-degenerate $\underline{G}^l$-invariant (resp. G-invariant) Hermitian form on V. Then the restriction of the Hermitian form on V^I gives a Hermitian representation of $\mathcal{H}$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_-$). Similarly, a unitary representation V gives rise to a unitary representation of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_-$).

Conversely if E is a Hermitian representation of $\mathcal{H}$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}_-$), then $\mathrm{I}(E)$ exhibits an $\underline{G}^l$-invariant (resp. G-invariant) Hermitian form. Moreover, if E is a unitary representation of $\mathcal{H}$ then $\mathrm{I}(E)$ is a unitary representation of $\underline{G}^l$. This non-trivial statement is due to Barbasch and Moy (see [BM1] and Thm 8.1 in [BM2]). This, combined with the equivalence of the four categories in (6) (with the middle isomorphism preserving the anti-involution $*$) gives:

Theorem 9.1. *If V is an irreducible unitary representation in $\mathcal{R}^I_-(G)$, then its local Shimura lift to $\underline{G}^l(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is unitary.* □

Note that the Shimura lift of the exceptional representation $\Theta(\gamma_p)$ is the trivial representation of $\underline{G}^l(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We have proved unitarizability of $\Theta(\gamma_p)$ by global methods.

Corollary 9.2. *Assume that $\underline{G} \neq \mathrm{SL}_2$. Then the unitary representation $\Theta(\gamma_p)$ is isolated in the unitary dual $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.* □

Proof. Recall that the space of (equivalence classes of) smooth irreducible representations of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is equipped with a Fell topology [Ta]. To every irreducible representation Π we can attach a point in the support Ω of the Bernstein center of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. (The support is a disjoint union of complex varieties of dimension less then or equal to the rank of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$). Tadic in [Ta], Theorem 5.7, shows that this map is continuous and closed. Thus, the question whether Θ_p is isolated with respect to Fell's topology is equivalent to the same question for the Bernstein center. Since our isomorphism of Hecke algebras gives an equivalence of categories, Θ_p must be isolated in the unitary dual since the trivial representation in the unitary dual of $\underline{G}^l(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. □

Remark: Theorem 9.1 completes a part of [Hu]. Indeed, a key to Theorem 9.1 is that the isomorphism of Hecke algebras preserves $*$-structures. This was claimed but not verified in [Hu]. In retrospect, a verification of this statement at that time was impossible since normalizations of Hecke operators were not properly defined in [Sa1].

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