

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

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If G is a reductive group quasi-split over a number field F and K the kernel of the trace formula, one can integrate K in the two variables against a generic character of a maximal unipotent subgroup N to obtain the Kuznetsov trace formula. If H is the fixator of an involution of G , one can also integrate K in one variable over H and in the other variable against a generic character of N : one obtains then a “relative” version of the Kuznetsov trace formula. We propose as a conjecture that the relative Kuznetsov trace formula can be “matched” with the Kuznetsov trace formula for another group G' . A consequence of this formula would be the characterization of the automorphic representations of G which admit an element whose integral over H is non-zero: they should be functorial image of representations of G' . In this article, we study the case where H is the symplectic group inside the linear group; we prove the “fundamental lemma” for the situation at hand and outline the identity of the trace formulas. This case is elementary and should serve as a model for the general case.

1. Introduction. Let F be a local field. We will denote by G' the group $\mathrm{GL}(m)$, regarded as an algebraic group over F , by N' the group of upper triangular matrices with unit diagonal, by A' the group of diagonal matrices and by W' the Weyl group of A' identified to the group of permutation matrices. Let ψ be a non-trivial additive character of F and θ' the character of N' defined by:

$$(1) \quad \theta'(n) = \psi \left(\sum_{1 \leq i \leq m-1} n_{i, i+1} \right).$$

The group N' operates on G' by

$$(2) \quad g' \mapsto {}^t n'_1 g' n'_2.$$

We say that the orbit of g' under $N' \times N'$ on G' is relevant (with respect to θ') if $\theta' \otimes \theta'$ is trivial on the fixator of g' in $N' \times N'$. If f' is a smooth function of compact support of G' , we define for every relevant element g' an orbital integral:

$$(3) \quad I(g', f') = \int f'({}^t n'_1 g' n'_2) \theta'(n'_1 n'_2) dn'_1 dn'_2.$$

The integral is taken over the quotient of $N' \times N'$ by the fixator of g' . At the moment, we do not specify the choice of the Haar measures. This type of integral is a "Kloosterman integral," the local analogue of a Kloosterman sum (see [G] and the references therein).

Now let S or S_F be the space of skew symmetric matrices of size $2m \times 2m$ and rank $2m$. The group $G = GL(2m, F)$ operates on S by:

$$(4) \quad s \mapsto {}^t g s g.$$

We denote by N the group of upper triangular matrices with unit diagonal, by A the group of diagonal matrices and by W the group of permutation matrices in G . In particular, the group N operates on S and its orbits are easily described: each orbit has exactly one representative in the normalizer of A . More precisely, every orbit has a representative of the form wa where $w \in W$, $a \in A$, $w^2 = 1$ and $waw = -a$. We let θ be the character of N defined by:

$$(5) \quad \theta(n) = \theta'(n_1)\theta'(n_2)$$

if

$$(6) \quad n = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 & u \\ 0 & n_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In particular, θ is a degenerate character. We define again the notion of a relevant orbit (with respect to the character θ). If Φ is a smooth function of compact support on S we will denote by $I(s, \Phi)$ its orbital integrals:

$$I(s, \Phi) = \int \Phi({}^t n s n) \theta(n) dn;$$

the integral is over N divided by the fixator N_s of s ; by definition, the character θ is trivial in N_s , so that the integral makes sense. We think of this integral as a relative Kloosterman integral. Remarkably, the two kinds of Kloosterman integrals lead to the same kind of functions.

Let w_0 be the following matrix:

$$(7) \quad w_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1_m \\ 1_m & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We will first show that every relevant orbit has a representative of the form

$$(8) \quad s = w_0 \begin{pmatrix} g' & 0 \\ 0 & -{}^t g' \end{pmatrix},$$

where g' is in G' and the orbit of g' under $N' \times N'$ is relevant for θ' ; furthermore, the orbit of g' determines the orbit of s under N . Next, we will prove that given Φ there is f' such that the orbital integrals of Φ and f match in the sense that:

$$I(s, \Phi) = I(g', f') |\det g'|^{(m-1)/2},$$

if s and g' are as above. Although f' is not unique, there is a canonical choice for f' in terms of Φ : we will use the notation $\Phi \mapsto f'$ for this canonical choice.

Now let ε be the following skew matrix:

$$(9) \quad \varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1_m \\ -1_m & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and let H be the fixator of ε in G . For any smooth function of compact support f on G , the function Φ_f on S defined by:

$$\Phi_f({}^t g \varepsilon g) = \int_H f(hg) dh$$

is smooth of compact support. Moreover, if g is relevant, we have:

$$\iint f(hgn) dh \theta(n) dn = I({}^t g \varepsilon g, \Phi_f),$$

the integral on the left is for $h \in H$ and n in the quotient of N by the fixator of ${}^t g \varepsilon g$ in N , that is, the group

$$N \cap g^{-1} H g.$$

Consider now the function f' associated to Φ_f . We will write

$$f \mapsto f'.$$

If furthermore f is a Hecke function then f' is also a Hecke function; we will show the map $f \mapsto f'$ is an homomorphism of Hecke algebras. There is a dual correspondence on the set of unramified representations that we now describe: let π' be an unramified representation of G' ; consider then the parabolic subgroup of $P = MU$ of type (m, m) in G and the representation σ of G induced by the representation

$$(10) \quad \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & u \\ 0 & g_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \pi'(g_1) |\det g_1|^{1/2} \otimes \pi'(g_2) |\det g_2|^{-1/2}.$$

Let π be its unique unramified constituent. We will show that the Satake transforms of these functions (see (19) below) are related by:

$$\hat{f}(\pi) = \hat{f}'(\pi').$$

Once these results are established, we can write down a global trace formula: let F be a number field, and f a smooth function of compact support on $G(F_{\mathbb{A}})$; we will assume that f is a product of functions f_v ; for each place v , we will denote by Φ_v the corresponding function on S_v and by f'_v the corresponding function on G'_v : thus $f_v \mapsto f'_v$. We will denote by f' the product of the functions f'_v . Now we can form the geometric kernels K and K' attached to f and f' respectively:

$$K(x, y) = \sum_{\xi \in G(F)} f(x^{-1}\xi y), \quad K'(x, y) = \sum_{\xi' \in G'(F)} f'(x^{-1}\xi' y).$$

Then we have the following identity

$$(11) \quad \iint K(h, n) dh \theta(n) dn = \iint K'(n_1, n_2) \theta'(n_1)^{-1} dn_1 \theta'(n_2) dn_2;$$

here

$$h \in H(F) \backslash H(F_{\mathbb{A}}), \quad n \in N(F) \backslash N(F_{\mathbb{A}}), \quad n_i \in N'(F) \backslash N'(F_{\mathbb{A}}).$$

The right-hand side is the Kuznietsov trace formula and the left-hand side the relative Kuznietsov trace formula.

Indeed, the left-hand side can be written as:

$$\sum_{\xi} \int f(h\xi n) \theta(n) dn$$

where h is in $H(F_{\mathbb{A}})$, ξ in $H(F) \backslash G(F)$, n in $N(F) \backslash N(F_{\mathbb{A}})$. Let Φ be the product of the functions Φ_v . Then this expression can be expressed in terms of Φ as follows:

$$\sum_{\sigma} \int \Phi({}^t n \sigma n) \theta(n) dn.$$

Here σ is S_F and n is as before. We can also rewrite this integral with σ in a set of representatives for the orbits of $N(F)$ on S_F and n in $N_{\sigma}(F) \backslash N(F_{\mathbb{A}})$. For each σ the integral factors through an integral

$$\int_{N_{\sigma}(F) \backslash N_{\sigma}(F_{\mathbb{A}})} \theta(n_{\sigma}) dn_{\sigma}$$

and is thus zero unless θ is trivial on N_{σ} , that is, σ is relevant. Thus we can rewrite our expression as

$$\sum_{\sigma} \int \Phi({}^t n \sigma n) \theta(n) dn,$$

where now σ is in a set of representatives for the relevant orbits of $N(F)$ and n in

$$N_\sigma(F_\mathbb{A}) \backslash N(F_\mathbb{A}).$$

This can be written also as a sum of global orbital integrals:

$$\sum_\sigma I(\sigma, \Phi),$$

each of which is a product of local ones. Next, we choose for σ elements of the form:

$$\sigma = w_0 \begin{pmatrix} \tau & 0 \\ 0 & -t\tau \end{pmatrix},$$

where τ is in a set of representatives for the relevant orbits of $N'(F) \times N'(F)$. Then our expression can be written also

$$\sum_\tau I(\tau, f'),$$

since $|\det \tau| = 1$. In turn, this is equal to the right-hand side of (11) and the identity (11) is proved.

It would be more difficult to prove a spectral version of this identity where K and K' are replaced by the discrete spectrum kernels. Dual to this formula, would be a functorial map from the automorphic cuspidal representations of G' to the automorphic representations of G . The image would consist of automorphic representations of G which are distinguished with respect to H , that is, which admit a vector ϕ such that the integral is non-zero:

$$\int_{H(F) \backslash H(F_\mathbb{A})} \phi(h) dh$$

is non-zero. Moreover, if π' corresponds to π , then, for almost all v , the representation π_v and π'_v are unramified and π_v is the unramified component of the induced representation σ_v (see (10)) determined by π'_v . In fact, the image consists of residues of Eisenstein series and it is more convenient to study directly the above integral as in [J-R].

Our motivation for studying this question is that we expect similar results for any symmetric space. For instance in [J-Y], we began to study the case where S is the space of Hermitian matrices with respect to a quadratic extension E of F : in this case, $G = \text{GL}(n, E)$, the character θ is generic and $G' = \text{GL}(n, F)$. The correspondence $\pi' \mapsto \pi$ is the quadratic base change. The case at hand is much simpler, in fact elementary, and should serve as a model for the general case.

2. Relevant orbits in G' . We first recall the classification of relevant orbits for the action of $N' \times N'$ on G' (see [G]). Let Δ' be the set of roots which are simple with respect to $A'N'$. Let W' be the Weyl group of A' . We identify W' to the group of permutation matrices. For each root α , we denote by X_α the corresponding root vector. Thus if $\alpha(a) = a_i/a_j$, X_α is the matrix with 1 in the i th row and j column entry and 0 in all other entries.

Suppose wa is relevant. Let Θ' be the set of simple roots α such that $w\alpha < 0$ and let Θ'' be the set of positive roots of the form $-w(\alpha)$ with $\alpha \in \Theta'$. Then Θ'' is contained in Δ' . Indeed, if $\beta = -w(\alpha)$ is not simple, we consider a pair (n_1, n_2) with

$$n_1 = 1 + yX_\beta, \quad n_2 = 1 + xX_\alpha.$$

The relation

$${}^t n_1 w a n_2 = wa$$

is equivalent to

$$y + \alpha(a)x = 0.$$

Choose x such that $\psi(x) \neq 0$ and then determine y by the above equation. The pair (n_1, n_2) is then in the fixator of wa and yet $\theta'(n_1)\theta'(n_2) = \psi(x) \neq 1$, a contradiction.

Thus Θ'' is contained in Δ' . Next, exchanging the roles of w and w^{-1} we see that Θ'' is the set of simple roots α such that $w^{-1}(\alpha) < 0$. We now appeal to a simple lemma that we will use again.

LEMMA 1. *Let $w \in W'$ and Θ' (resp. Θ'') the set of simple roots α such that $w\alpha < 0$ (resp. $w^{-1}\alpha < 0$). Suppose $w(\Theta') = -\Theta''$. Then, in fact $\Theta' = \Theta''$ and $w^2 = 1$. Furthermore, let $P' = M'U'$ be the standard parabolic subgroup determined by Θ' . Then w is in M' and is the longest element of $W \cap M'$.*

Here standard means that P' contains $A'N'$; the Levi-factor M' is the one containing A' ; thus M' is determined by the condition that the roots α in Θ' be "contained" in M' (i.e. the root group N_α is contained in M'). For the proof, we introduce also the parabolic subgroup $P'' = M''U''$ determined by Θ'' . Clearly, $wM'w^{-1} = M''$. Next we claim any root γ in U' is transformed into a positive root in U'' by w . Indeed, $\beta = w\gamma$ cannot be in M'' . Otherwise, applying w^{-1} to β we would find that γ is in M' . Now suppose β is in $\overline{U''}$. Then

$$\beta = - \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} n_\alpha \alpha$$

with $n_\alpha \geq 0$ for all α and $n_\alpha > 0$ for at least one $\alpha \notin \Theta''$. On the other hand,

$$\gamma = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} m_\alpha \alpha,$$

with $m_\alpha \geq 0$ for all α and $m_\alpha > 0$ for at least one $\alpha \notin \Theta'$. Applying w to this relation we get

$$\beta = w\gamma = - \sum_{\alpha \in \Theta'} m_\alpha (-w\alpha) + \sum_{\alpha \notin \Theta'} m_\alpha w\alpha.$$

Since $\alpha \mapsto -w\alpha$ is a bijection of Θ' onto Θ'' , we get that

$$\sum_{\alpha \notin \Theta'} m_\alpha w\alpha = \sum_{\alpha \in \Theta''} n'_\alpha \alpha - \sum_{\alpha \notin \Theta''} n_\alpha \alpha,$$

for suitable n'_α . The left-hand side is a non-zero sum of positive roots, hence a linear combination of simple roots with positive coefficients, one of which is strictly positive. However, this is not the case for the right-hand side and we get a contradiction. We conclude that $w\gamma$ is in U'' for γ in U' . Hence w transforms P' into P'' . Since both are standard we must have $P' = P''$ and $\Theta' = \Theta''$. Thus w is in M' and $w\Theta' = -\Theta'$. In other words, w is the longest element of $W \cap M'$. This concludes the proof of the lemma.

The lemma being proved, we apply it to our relevant element wa . Thus w is the longest element in $W \cap M'$, where $P' = M'U'$ is determined by Θ' . It remains to see that a is in the center of M' . Let α be a root in Θ' and set $\beta = -w\alpha$. Consider elements (n_1, n_2) with

$$n_1 = 1 + yX_\beta, \quad n_2 = 1 + xX_\alpha.$$

The relation

$${}^t n_1 w a n_2 = w a$$

is again equivalent to

$$y + \alpha(a)x = 0,$$

but now

$$\theta'(n_1 n_2) = \psi(x + y).$$

We see that

$$y + \alpha(a)x = 0,$$

must imply $\psi(x + y) = 1$. This means that $\alpha(a) = 1$. Thus a is indeed in the center of M' .

In conclusion, we have proved the following result:

PROPOSITION 1. *Let M' be a standard parabolic subgroup of G' , w the longest element in $W \cap M'$ and a in the center of M' . Then wa is relevant. All relevant elements have this form.*

3. Relevant orbits in S . We first describe all orbits of N on S :

LEMMA 2 ([S]). *Every $s \in S$ can be written in the form*

$$s = {}^t n w a n$$

with $n \in N$, $a \in A$, $w \in W$, $w^2 = 1$ and $w a w = -a$.

Indeed, every element can be written in the form

$$s = {}^t n_1 w a n_2$$

with $n_i \in N$. Since ${}^t s = -s$ and w and a are uniquely determined, we have ${}^t(wa) = -wa$. Since ${}^t w = w^{-1}$ we get the condition of the lemma for wa . Next, we let N^+ (resp. N^-) be the group generated by the root groups N_α with $\alpha > 0$ and $w\alpha > 0$ (resp. $w\alpha < 0$). We have $N = N^+ N^- = N^- N^+$. Let us write

$$n_1 = n_1^- n_1^+, \quad n_2 = n_2^+ n_2^-.$$

Replacing s by ${}^t(n_2^-)^{-1} s (n_2^-)^{-1}$, we may assume $n_2 \in N^+$. We have then

$$s = -{}^t s = {}^t n_2 w a n_1^- n_1^+$$

and so $n_1^+ = n_2$. Replacing s by an element of the same orbit, we see we may assume $n_2 = 1$, $n_1^+ = 1$. In other words:

$$s = {}^t n_1 w a$$

with $n_1 \in N^-$. Writing once more that s is skew symmetric we find:

$${}^t n_1 = w a n_1 a^{-1} w^{-1}.$$

For $n \in N^-$, let us write

$$\xi(n) = w a^{-1} ({}^t n^{-1}) a w^{-1}.$$

Since $w^2 = 1$, $\xi(n)$ is again in N^- and $\xi^2 = 1$. Thus ξ is an automorphism of N^- of order 2. Now the above condition reads $\xi(n_1) = n_1^{-1}$. Since N is nilpotent there is $n \in N^-$ such that

$$n_1 = \xi(n)^{-1} n.$$

This condition reads

$$s = {}^t n w a n$$

and we are done.

We first consider the case of a generic character. Thus we temporarily define θ by formula (1) with m replaced by $2m$. Then:

PROPOSITION 2. *Suppose θ is a generic character of N . Then there are no relevant orbits for θ in S .*

We first observe the following: if α is a simple root and $w\alpha$ is negative, then $w\alpha = -\beta$ with $\beta \in \Delta$. Indeed, suppose β is not a simple root. We choose root vectors X_γ in the usual way but agree that $X_{\alpha+\beta} = 0$ if $\alpha + \beta$ is not a root. Define

$$(12) \quad n = 1 + xX_\alpha + yX_\beta + zX_{\alpha+\beta}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} {}^t n w a n^{-1} w^{-1} &= 1 + (x + y\beta(a))X_{-\alpha} + (y + x\alpha(a))X_{-\beta} \\ &\quad + (z(1 + \alpha(a)\beta(a)) + u)X_{-\alpha-\beta}, \end{aligned}$$

where u depends only on (x, y) but not on z . We have

$$\theta(n) = \psi(x).$$

On the other hand,

$$\beta(a) = (w\alpha(a))^{-1} = \alpha(waw^{-1})^{-1} = \alpha(-a)^{-1} = \alpha(a)^{-1}.$$

Thus, if

$$\psi(x) \neq 1, \quad y = -\alpha(a)x, \quad z = -\frac{u}{2}$$

then n is in the fixator of wa and yet $\theta(n) \neq 1$, a contradiction. Thus β is in Δ . Let Θ be the set of simple roots α such that $w(\alpha) < 0$. Then $w(\Theta) = -\Theta'$, with Θ' contained in Δ . Since $w^2 = 1$, we have $\Theta' \subseteq \Theta$ and thus $\Theta' = \Theta$. Let $P = MU$ be the parabolic subgroup determined by Θ . Then, by Lemma 1, w is the longest element in $W \cap M$.

Finally, we consider again a root α in Θ and the root $\beta = -w\alpha$. Consider n as in (12), then

$$\theta(n) = \psi(x + y).$$

Thus $\psi(x + y) = 1$ if $y = -x\alpha(a)$; this implies $\alpha(a) = 1$.

We now derive a contradiction. It will be convenient to identify W to the group of permutations of the set $[1, 2m]$; for each i we will denote by α_i the simple root $a \mapsto a_i/a_{i+1}$. Since w is the longest element of $W \cap M$, there is an index i such that $wi = i$ or $wi = i + 1$. In the first case, the relation $wa = -a$ implies $a_i = -a_i$ or $a_i = 0$, a contradiction. In the second case, we get $a_i = -a_{i+1}$, that is, $\alpha_i(a) = -1$. However, we also have $w\alpha_i = -\alpha_i$ so α_i is in Θ ; then $\alpha_i(a) = 1$, a contradiction. Thus there is no relevant orbit in this case. An essentially equivalent result is the following:

PROPOSITION 3. *If θ is a generic character of N then there is no non-zero distribution on G which is invariant on the left under H and transforms on the right under θ .*

We sketch a proof. Any distribution on G invariant under H may be viewed as a distribution on S . Thus we have to prove there is no distribution μ on S such that

$$\int f({}^t n s n) d\mu(s) = \theta(n) \int f(s) d\mu(s).$$

For each w in W with $w^2 = 1$, let S_w be the set of matrices of the form ${}^t n w a n$ with $w a w = -a$. We can write S as a finite union of an increasing sequence of open subsets X_i such that each difference $X_{i+1} - X_i$ is one of the sets S_w . We prove by induction on i that there is no non-zero distribution on X_i which transforms under θ . Assuming our assertion proved for i , we prove it for $i + 1$. Consider the space V of distributions on X_{i+1} which transform under θ . The restriction of such a distribution to X_i is zero by assumption. Thus, we may view V as the space of distributions on the manifold S_w which transform under θ . Let T be the set of a in A such that $w a w = -a$. Then T is a manifold and there is a projection map

$$p: S_w \rightarrow T$$

defined by:

$$p({}^t n w a n) = a.$$

We use it to regard the space of distributions on S_w as a module over the space of smooth functions on T . In particular, V is a submodule. By the localisation principle of Gel'fand-Kazhdan (see [B]), the elements of V which are supported by a fiber form a total subspace in V , that is, their linear combinations are dense in V for the weak topology. However, a fiber may be identified to the quotient of N by the fixator N_s of a point $s \in S$. A distribution supported by the fiber may be viewed as a distribution on this quotient. Since θ is non-trivial on N_s , a distribution on $N_s \backslash N$ which transforms under θ is necessarily 0 and we are done.

We note that, in turn, this implies that a generic representation of G does not have a symplectic model, that is, does not imbed into the space of functions on $H \backslash G$ ([H-R]).

We now turn to the case of the degenerate character θ determined by formula (5).

PROPOSITION 4. *Among the elements of the system of representatives of Lemma 2, the ones relevant for θ are those of the form*

$$s = w_0 \begin{pmatrix} w'a' & 0 \\ 0 & -w'a' \end{pmatrix},$$

where w' is in W' , a' in A' and $w'a'$ is relevant in G' for θ' .

First, we check that such an element is indeed relevant. Suppose that

$$n = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 & u \\ 0 & n_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

fixes s . Then (n_1, n_2) fixes $w'a'$. Hence

$$\theta(n) = \theta'(n_1)\theta'(n_2) = 1.$$

So s is relevant.

Conversely, let us show that every relevant element wa has this form. We first observe the following: if α is a simple root not equal to α_m and $w\alpha$ is negative, then $w\alpha = -\beta$ with $\beta \in \Delta - \{\alpha_m\}$. Indeed, since θ is trivial on N_{α_m} and non-trivial on any N_α with $\alpha \neq \alpha_m$, the proof is the same as before. Moreover, just as before, $\alpha(a) = 1$ for such a root. Let Θ_1 be the set of simple roots $\alpha \neq \alpha_m$ such that $w\alpha < 0$. Then $w\Theta_1 = -\Theta'$ where Θ' is a suitable subset of $\Delta - \{\alpha_m\}$. Since $w^2 = 1$, we have $\Theta' \subseteq \Theta_1$ and thus $\Theta' = \Theta_1$ or

$$w\Theta_1 = -\Theta_1.$$

Now suppose that $w\alpha_m > 0$. Then Θ_1 is the set of simple roots α such that $w\alpha < 0$. Let $P_1 = M_1U_1$ be the parabolic subgroup attached to Θ_1 . Then by Lemma 1 w is the longest element of $W \cap M_1$. As before, this gives a contradiction: either there is an i such that $wi = i$ or there is a root α in Θ_1 such that $w\alpha = -\alpha$. In the first case, we get $a_i = 0$; in the second case, we get $\alpha(a) = -1$. In either case, we get a contradiction.

Thus $w\alpha_m < 0$. Let Θ be the set $\Delta - \{\alpha_m\}$ and Θ_2 be the set $\Delta - \Theta_1 - \{\alpha_m\}$. Let $P = MU$ be the parabolic subgroup attached to Θ . Suppose $w\alpha_m$ is in M . Then:

$$w\alpha_m = - \sum_{\Theta_1} n_\alpha \alpha - \sum_{\Theta_2} n_\alpha \alpha,$$

with $n_\alpha \geq 0$. Applying w to this formula, we get:

$$\alpha_m + \sum_{\Theta_2} n_\alpha w\alpha = \sum_{\Theta_1} n_\alpha (-w\alpha).$$

Since $\alpha \mapsto -w\alpha$ is a bijection of Θ_1 onto itself, and $w\alpha > 0$ for $\alpha \in \Theta_2$, this implies $\alpha_m \in \Theta_1$, a contradiction. We conclude $w\alpha_m$ is in \bar{U} .

Next, let α_i be a root in Θ_2 . Thus $w\alpha_i > 0$. We are going to show that $w\alpha_i$ is in M . Suppose it is in U . Then if $i + 1 \leq m$, we have $wi \leq m$ and $w(i + 1) > m$. If $m < i$, then $wi \leq m$, $w(i + 1) > m$. Let us show that the first case will lead to a contradiction. The argument would be similar for the second case. We have found the existence of an integer j such that $j < m$ and $wj \leq m$; let us assume j is the least such integer. Then $j = 1$. Otherwise, we would have $w(j - 1) > m$ and the root α_{j-1} would be changed by w into a negative root in \bar{U} . However, by definition of Θ_1 , α_{j-1} would be in Θ_1 and $w(\alpha_{j-1})$ would be in $M_1 \subseteq M$, a contradiction. We thus have $k = w1 \leq m$. We now claim that w transforms the interval $[1, k]$ into itself and reverses its order, that is, for $1 \leq i \leq k$, we have $i + wi = k + 1$. We have just proved this for $i = 1$. Assume it is true for $1, 2, \dots, l$ with $2l \leq k$; if $2l = k$ or $2l + 1 = k$ we are done. So we assume this is not the case and we prove our assertion for $l + 1$. We have in particular, $wl = k - l + 1$. Consider $w(k - l)$. Then $w(k - l) > l = w(k - l + 1)$. Thus $w\alpha_{k-l}$ is a negative root; it follows that α_{k-l} is in Θ_1 and $w\alpha_{k-l}$ is the opposite of a simple root. This implies that $w(k - l) = l + 1$. Thus we obtain our assertion by induction on l . Now if k is odd, we get $w((k + 1)/2) = (k + 1)/2$ and $a_{(k+1)/2} = 0$, a contradiction. If k is even then $w\alpha_{k/2} = -\alpha_{k/2}$ and $\alpha_{k/2}$ is in Θ_1 with $\alpha_{k/2}(a) = -1$. Again, this is a contradiction. We conclude that $w\alpha_i$ is in M .

At this point, we have

$$w\Theta_1 = -\Theta_1, \quad w\Theta_2 > 0, \quad w(\Theta_2) \subseteq M, \quad w(\alpha_m) \in \bar{U}.$$

Now consider the element $w_1 = w_0w$, where w_0 is defined in (7). Since w_0 takes Θ to itself and U to \bar{U} , we have

$$\begin{aligned} w_1\Theta_1 &= -\Theta', \quad \text{with } \Theta' \subseteq \Theta, \\ w_1\Theta_2 &> 0, \quad w_1(\Theta_2) \subseteq M. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$w_1\alpha_m \in U.$$

Let $P' = M'U'$ be the parabolic subgroup determined by Θ' . Recall P_1 is the one determined by Θ_1 . We have $w_1M_1w_1^{-1} = M'$. Next, if β is in U_1 , then

$$\beta = \sum_{\Delta} n_{\alpha}\alpha$$

with $n_\alpha \geq 0$ for all α and $n_\alpha > 0$ for $\alpha = \alpha_m$ or some $\alpha \in \Theta_2$. This implies that $\gamma = w_1\beta$ is positive. Indeed:

$$\gamma + \sum_{\Theta_1} n_\alpha w_1(-\alpha) = \sum_{\Theta_2} n_\alpha w_1\alpha + n_{\alpha_m} w_1\alpha_m.$$

The right-hand side is a sum of positive roots. Moreover $\alpha \mapsto w_1(-\alpha)$ is a bijection of Θ_1 onto Θ' . Thus if γ is negative it must be in M' . Applying w_1^{-1} to γ , we would find β is in M_1 , a contradiction. Thus γ is positive and in fact in U' . We conclude that $w_1P_1w_1^{-1}$ is contained in P' , hence equal to it. Since P_1 and P' are standard parabolic subgroups, it follows that $P_1 = P'$, $\Theta_1 = \Theta'$ and $w_1 = w_0w$ transforms Θ_1 into $-\Theta_1$. Thus w_1 is in fact the longest element of $W \cap M_1$. We have also $w_0\Theta_1 = \Theta_1$. This means that there is a Levi-subgroup M' of $G' = GL(m)$ such that M_1 is the group of matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

with $m_i \in M'$ and

$$w_1 = \begin{pmatrix} w' & 0 \\ 0 & w' \end{pmatrix},$$

where w' is the longest element of $W' \cap M'$. Finally, the conditions $\alpha(a) = 1$ for α in Θ_1 and $w(a) = -a$ mean that a has the form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a' & 0 \\ 0 & -a' \end{pmatrix},$$

where a' is in the center of M' . So

$$wa = w_0 \begin{pmatrix} w'a' & 0 \\ 0 & -w'a' \end{pmatrix},$$

and the proposition is completely proved.

4. Matching orbital integrals. Let Φ be a smooth function of compact support on S . We will set

$$(13) \quad f'(g) = \int \Phi \left[w_0 \begin{pmatrix} g & v \\ 0 & -{}^t g \end{pmatrix} \right] dv |\det g|^{(1-m)/2}.$$

Here v is integrated over the vector space $Sk(m \times m)$ of skew $m \times m$ matrices. The Haar measure is self dual when we identify that vector space to its dual, via

$$(v, v') \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(vv').$$

We will write $\Phi \mapsto f'$. Clearly, f' is a smooth function of compact support on G' . We claim that Φ and f' have matching orbital integrals:

PROPOSITION 5. Let g be a relevant element in G' and set

$$(14) \quad s = w_0 \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & -{}^t g \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$I(s, \Phi) = J(g, f') |\det g|^{(m-1)/2}.$$

The proof of the proposition will indicate the correct choice of the Haar measures. Consider the orbital integral

$$I(s, \Phi) = \int \Phi({}^t n s n) \theta(n) dn.$$

Let us write:

$$(15) \quad n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n_1 & 0 \\ 0 & n_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$(16) \quad {}^t n s n = w_0 \begin{pmatrix} {}^t n_2 g n_1 & {}^t n_2 A_g(u) n_2 \\ 0 & -{}^t n_1 {}^t g n_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

where we have set:

$$(17) \quad A_g(u) = gu - {}^t u {}^t g.$$

Note that the image of A_g is the space $\text{Sk}(m \times m)$. We see that n is in the fixator N_s of s if and only if u is in the kernel of A_g and the pair (n_1, n_2) in the fixator N'_g of g in $N' \times N'$. Moreover, $N_s \backslash N$ is isomorphic to the product

$$(N'_g \backslash N' \times N') \times (\ker A_g \backslash M(m \times m)).$$

Let us choose a measure on the quotient $N'_g \backslash N' \times N'$ and use A_g to transport the measure on $\text{Sk}(m \times m)$ to

$$\ker A_g \backslash M(m \times m).$$

We obtain then a measure on $N_s \backslash N$. For that measure, we get:

$$(18) \quad I(s, \Phi) = \iint \Phi \left[w_0 \begin{pmatrix} {}^t n_2 g n_1 & {}^t n_2 v n_2 \\ 0 & -{}^t n_1 {}^t g n_2 \end{pmatrix} \right] dv \theta'(n_1 n_2) dn_1 dn_2.$$

Here v is integrated over $\text{Sk}(m \times m)$. After changing v to ${}^t n_2 v n_2$, we obtain

$$I(s, \Phi) = \iint \Phi \left[w_0 \begin{pmatrix} {}^t n_2 g n_1 & v \\ 0 & -{}^t n_1 {}^t g n_2 \end{pmatrix} \right] dv \theta'(n_1 n_2) dn_1 dn_2$$

or

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(s, \Phi) &= \int f'({}^t n_1 g n_2) \theta'(n_1 n_2) dn_1 dn_2 |\det g|^{(m-1)/2} \\
 &= J(g, f') |\det g|^{(m-1)/2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have proved the proposition.

Now we discuss orbital integrals for Hecke functions. We assume F is non-Archimedean of odd residual characteristic. Let R be the ring of integers of F . We choose a character ψ with conductor R and set $K = \text{GL}(2m, R)$, $K' = \text{GL}(m, R)$. Suppose that f is a Hecke function, that is, a function of compact support, bi-invariant under $K = \text{GL}(2m, R_F)$. As in the introduction, define:

$$\Phi_f({}^t g \varepsilon g) = \int f(h \varepsilon g) dh,$$

where H is the fixator of ε in K . It is easy to see that $K \cap S$ is one orbit of K . Because f is K -invariant on the left, we could replace ε by any other element of $K \cap S$ in this definition and yet arrive at the same function Φ_f . On the other hand, the invariance of f under K on the right implies that Φ_f is invariant under K . For the function f' corresponding to Φ_f , this implies that f' is bi- K' -invariant.

We claim that the map $f \mapsto f'$ is an homomorphism of the Hecke algebras. First suppose that f is the characteristic function of K . Then $\Phi_f(s) = 0$ unless s is in the orbit of ε under K , that is, is in $K \cap S$. For such an s , we have $\Phi_f(s) = 1$. Thus Φ_f is the characteristic function of $K \cap S$. This implies that the function f' is the characteristic function of K' .

Now let π' be an unramified irreducible representation of G_m . Let V' be its space, ω' the corresponding spherical function. Denote by $f' \mapsto \hat{f}'(\pi')$ the corresponding character of the Hecke algebra:

$$(19) \quad \int_{G'} f'(g') \omega'(g') dg' = \hat{f}'(\pi').$$

Recall that the representation π' is contragredient to the representation

$$g \mapsto \pi'({}^t g^{-1}).$$

In other words, there is a linear form $\beta \neq 0$ on the space $V' \otimes V'$ such that

$$\beta(\pi'(g) \otimes \pi'({}^t g^{-1})v) = \beta(v).$$

We choose a K' -invariant vector ϕ'_0 in the representation such that

$$\beta(\phi'_0 \otimes \phi'_0) = 1.$$

We use π' to construct a representation σ of G induced from the parabolic subgroup P of type (m, m) . Its space is the space V of smooth functions ϕ on G with values in the space $V' \otimes V'$ such that

$$(20) \quad \phi \left[\begin{pmatrix} g_1 & x \\ 0 & g_2 \end{pmatrix} g \right] = \left| \frac{\deg g_1}{\det g_2} \right|^{(m+1)/2} \pi'(g_1) \otimes \pi'(g_2) \phi(g).$$

Let ϕ_0 be the function in that space such that

$$\phi_0(k) = \phi'_0, \quad k \in K.$$

In particular, ϕ_0 is K -invariant. We let π be the irreducible component of σ containing the unit representation of K . Our aim is to prove the following result:

PROPOSITION 6. *With the above notations,*

$$\hat{f}(\pi) = \hat{f}'(\pi').$$

In particular, the map $f \mapsto f'$ is a morphism of the Hecke algebras.

Before proving the proposition, we remark it is the fundamental lemma for the case at hand: we could define f' by this property. Then the proposition states that the orbital integrals of f and f' match:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int f(hgn) dh \theta(n) dn \\ &= |\det g'|^{(m-1)/2} \iint f'({}^t n_1 g' n_2) \theta'(n_1) \theta'(n_2) dn_1 dn_2 \end{aligned}$$

where g' is relevant for θ' in G' and g is such that

$${}^t g \varepsilon g = w_0 \begin{pmatrix} g' & 0 \\ 0 & -{}^t g' \end{pmatrix}.$$

As in [H-R], we construct a linear form γ on V which is invariant under translation by H . The group $P \cap H$ is a parabolic subgroup in H . A Levi factor consists of all matrices of the form

$$m = \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & {}^t g^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The unipotent radical consists of all matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where ${}^t u = u$. The module of $P \cap H$ is given by:

$$\delta_{P \cap H}(m) = |\det g|^{m+1}.$$

Thus the function $g \mapsto \beta(\phi(g))$ satisfies

$$\beta(\phi(pg)) = \delta_{P \cap H}(p)\beta(\phi(g)),$$

for $p \in P \cap H$. In particular, the linear form

$$(21) \quad \gamma(\phi) = \int_{K \cap H} \beta(\phi(k)) dk$$

has the required invariance property:

$$\gamma(\sigma(h)\phi) = \gamma(\phi), \quad h \in H.$$

Moreover

$$\gamma(\phi_0) = 1.$$

Now suppose f is in the Hecke algebra G . Then we have:

$$\int \phi_0(gx)f(x) dx = \phi_0(g)\hat{f}(\pi).$$

Let us apply the linear form γ to both sides. We obtain

$$(22) \quad \hat{f}(\pi) = \beta \left[\iint \phi_0(kx)f(x) dx dk \right]$$

the integral over $G \times (K \cap H)$. After a change of variables, the integral on the right can be written

$$(23) \quad \hat{f}(\pi) = \beta \left[\iint \phi_0(x)f(kx) dx dk \right].$$

Set

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & {}_t g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g' & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} k_1$$

where u is symmetric, v skew symmetric and $k_1 \in K$. Then

$$dx = dg dg' dudv dk_1 |\det g'|^{-m}.$$

Our integral becomes

$$\int f \left[k \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & {}_t g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g' & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \cdot \beta \left[\pi' \otimes \pi' \begin{pmatrix} g' & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \phi_0 \right] |\det g'|^{(1-m)/2} |\det g|^{m+1} dg dg' du dv dk.$$

We recognize the Haar measure dh on H and we get:

$$\int f \left[h \begin{pmatrix} 1 & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g' & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \beta(\pi'(g')\phi'_0 \otimes \phi'_0) |\det g'|^{(1-m)/2} dh dg' dv .$$

Now

$$\beta(\pi'(g')\phi'_0 \otimes \phi'_0)$$

is the spherical function ω' attached to π' . In terms of Φ_f the previous integral can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \int \Phi_f \left[\begin{pmatrix} g' & 2v \\ 0 & -{}^t g' \end{pmatrix} \right] \omega'(g') |\det g'|^{(1-m)/2} dv dg' \\ = \int f'(g') \omega'(g') dg' = \hat{f}'(\pi') . \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we find the right-hand side of (22) is equal to $\hat{f}'(\pi')$, as required.

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Received February 11, 1991 and in revised form May 1, 1991. The first author was partially supported by NSF grant DMS-88-01759. The second author was partially supported by NSF grant DMS-87-04375.

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