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OVER LOCAL FIELDS**

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A polarized abelian variety (X, λ) of dimension g and good reduction over a local field K determines an admissible representation of $\mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}(K)$. We show that the restriction of this representation to $\mathrm{Spin}_{2g+1}(K)$ is reducible if and only if X is isogenous to its twist by the quadratic unramified extension of K . When $g = 1$ and $K = \mathbb{Q}_p$, we recover the well-known fact that the admissible $\mathrm{GL}_2(K)$ -representation attached to an elliptic curve E with good reduction is reducible upon restriction to $\mathrm{SL}_2(K)$ if and only if E has supersingular reduction.

Introduction

Consider an elliptic curve E/\mathbb{Q}_p with good reduction. Let π_E be the unramified principal series representation of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ with the same Euler factor as E . Although π_E is irreducible, the restriction of π_E from $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ to its derived group, $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, need not be irreducible. In fact, it is not hard to show that $\pi_E|_{\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)}$ is reducible if and only if the reduction of E is supersingular; see [Anandavardhanan and Prasad 2006, 2.1], for example.

This note generalizes the observation above, as follows. Let K be a non-Archimedean local field with finite residue field and let (X, λ) be a polarized abelian variety over K of dimension g with good reduction. Fix a rational prime ℓ invertible in the residue field of K . Then the associated Galois representation on the rational ℓ -adic Tate module of X takes values in $\mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda) \cong \mathrm{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$. The eigenvalues of the image of Frobenius under this unramified representation determine an irreducible principal series representation $\pi_{X, \lambda}$ of $\mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}(K)$ with the same Euler factor as X . Note that the dual group to GSpin_{2g+1} is GSp_{2g} ; note also that $\mathrm{GSpin}_3 \cong \mathrm{GL}_2$ and $\mathrm{GSpin}_5 \cong \mathrm{GSp}_4$, accidentally. In this note we show that the restriction of $\pi_{X, \lambda}$ from $\mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}(K)$ to its derived group $\mathrm{Spin}_{2g+1}(K)$

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is reducible if and only if X is isogenous to its twist by the quadratic unramified extension of K .

Furthermore, we identify the Langlands parameter $\phi_{X,\lambda}$ for $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ and then show that the corresponding L -packet $\Pi_{X,\lambda}$ contains the equivalence class of $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ only. Then we show that we can detect when X is isogenous to its quadratic unramified twist directly from the local L -packet $\Pi_{X,\lambda}^{\text{der}}$ determined by transferring the Langlands parameter $\phi_{X,\lambda}$ to the derived group $\text{Spin}_{2g+1}(K)$ of $\text{GSpin}_{2g+1}(K)$.

1. Abelian varieties

In this section, we collect some useful facts about abelian varieties, especially over finite fields. Many of the attributes discussed here are isogeny invariants. We write $X \sim Y$ if X and Y are isogenous abelian varieties, and $\text{End}^0(X)$ for the endomorphism algebra $\text{End}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ of X .

1A. Base change of abelian varieties. Let X/\mathbb{F}_q be an abelian variety of dimension g . Associated to it are the characteristic polynomial $P_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$ and minimal polynomial $M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$ of Frobenius. Then $P_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T) \in \mathbb{Z}[T]$ is monic of degree $2g$, and $M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$ is the radical of $P_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$.

The isogeny class of X is completely determined by $P_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$ [Tate 1966]. It is thus possible to detect from $P_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$ whether X is simple, but even easier to decide if X is isotypic, which is to say, isogenous to the self-product of a simple abelian variety. Indeed, let $\text{ZEnd}^0(X) \subset \text{End}^0(X)$ be the center of the endomorphism algebra of X . Then

$$(1-1) \quad \text{ZEnd}^0(X) \cong \mathbb{Q}[T]/(M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)),$$

and X is isotypic if and only if $M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$ is irreducible. While it is possible for a simple abelian variety to become reducible after extension of scalars of the base field, isotypicality is preserved by base extension (see [Oort 2008, Claim 10.8], for example).

For a monic polynomial $g(T) = \prod_{1 \leq j \leq N} (T - \tau_j)$ and a natural number r , set $g^{(r)}(T) = \prod_{1 \leq j \leq N} (T - \tau_j^r)$. It is not hard to check that

$$P_{X/\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}(T) = P_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}^{(r)}(T).$$

Lemma 1.1. *Suppose X/\mathbb{F}_q is isotypic, and let $\mathbb{F}_{q^r}/\mathbb{F}_q$ be a finite extension. Let Y be a simple factor of $X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}$. Then there exists some $m \mid r$ such that*

$$M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}^{(r)}(T) = M_{Y/\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}(T)^m \quad \text{and} \quad \dim \text{ZEnd}^0(X) = m \dim \text{ZEnd}^0(X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}).$$

Proof. Write $X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^r}} \sim Y^n$ with Y simple. Then we have two different factorizations of $P_{X/\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}(T)$:

$$P_{X/\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}(T) = (M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}^{(r)}(T))^d,$$

$$P_{X/\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}(T) = (M_{Y/\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}(T))^e.$$

Since $M_{Y/\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}(T)$ is irreducible (and all polynomials considered here are monic), there exists some integer m such that

$$M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}^{(r)}(T) = M_{Y/\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}(T)^m.$$

Note that

$$m = \frac{\deg M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)}{\deg M_{Y/\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}(T)} = [\mathrm{ZEnd}^0(X) : \mathrm{ZEnd}^0(X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^r}})].$$

Let τ be a root of $M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$. Then τ^r is a root of $M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}^{(r)}(T)$, and thus of $M_{Y/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$; and the inclusion of fields $\mathrm{ZEnd}^0(X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^r}}) \subseteq \mathrm{ZEnd}^0(X)$ is isomorphic to the inclusion of fields $\mathbb{Q}(\tau^r) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\tau)$, under (1-1). In particular, $m = [\mathbb{Q}(\tau) : \mathbb{Q}(\tau^r)]$. Since τ satisfies the equation $S^r - \tau^r$ over $\mathbb{Q}(\tau^r)$, its degree over $\mathbb{Q}(\tau^r)$ divides r . \square

1B. Even abelian varieties. Call an abelian variety X/\mathbb{F}_q *even* if its characteristic polynomial is even:

$$P_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T) = P_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(-T).$$

If X is simple, then it admits a unique nontrivial quadratic twist X'/\mathbb{F}_q . For an arbitrary X/\mathbb{F}_q , let X'/\mathbb{F}_q be the quadratic twist associated to the cocycle

$$\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_q) \rightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(X), \quad \mathrm{Fr}_q \mapsto [-1]$$

corresponding to a nontrivial quadratic twist of all simple factors of X .

For future use, we record the following elementary observation:

Lemma 1.2. *Let X/\mathbb{F}_q be an abelian variety. Then X is even if and only if X and X' are isogenous.*

Proof. Use the (canonical, given our construction) isomorphism $X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^2}} \cong X'_{\mathbb{F}_{q^2}}$ to identify $V_\ell X$ and $V_\ell X'$. Then one knows (see [Serre and Tate 1968, p. 506], for example) that $\rho_{X'/\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathrm{Fr}_q) = -\rho_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathrm{Fr}_q)$, and thus that

$$P_{X'/\mathbb{F}_q}(T) = P_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(-T).$$

The asserted equivalence now follows from Tate's theorem [1966, Theorem 1]. \square

To a large extent, evenness of X is captured by the behavior of the center of $\mathrm{End}^0(X)$ upon quadratic base extension.

Lemma 1.3. *If X/\mathbb{F}_q is even, then*

$$\dim \mathrm{ZEnd}^0(X) = 2 \dim \mathrm{ZEnd}^0(X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^2}}).$$

Proof. Suppose X/\mathbb{F}_q is even. Then the multiset $\{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{2g}\}$ of eigenvalues of Frobenius of X is stable under multiplication by -1 , and in particular the set of distinct eigenvalues of Frobenius is stable under multiplication by -1 . Moreover, this action has no fixed points; and thus $\{\tau_1^2, \dots, \tau_{2g}^2\}$, the set of eigenvalues of X/\mathbb{F}_{q^2} , has half as many distinct elements as the original set. The claim now follows from characterization (1-1) of $\text{ZEnd}^0(X)$. \square

The converse is almost true.

Proposition 1.4. *Suppose X is isotypic. Then X is even if and only if*

$$\dim \text{ZEnd}^0(X) = 2 \dim \text{ZEnd}^0(X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^2}}).$$

Proof. Suppose $\dim \text{ZEnd}^0(X) = 2 \dim \text{ZEnd}^0(X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^2}})$ and let Y be a simple factor of $X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^2}}$. By Lemma 1.1,

$$(1-2) \quad M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}^{(2)}(T) = M_{Y/\mathbb{F}_{q^2}}(T)^2.$$

Factor the minimal polynomials of X and Y as

$$M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T) = \prod_{1 \leq j \leq 2h} (T - \tau_j),$$

$$M_{Y/\mathbb{F}_{q^2}}(T) = \prod_{1 \leq j \leq h} (T - \beta_j).$$

By (1-2), we may order the roots of $M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$ so that, for each $1 \leq j \leq h$, we have

$$\tau_j^2 = \tau_{h+j}^2 = \beta_j,$$

so that $\tau_{h+j} = \pm \tau_j$. In fact, $\tau_{h+j} = -\tau_j$; for otherwise, $M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$ would have a repeated root, which contradicts the known semisimplicity of Frobenius. Now, $P_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T) = M_{X/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)^d$ for some d . The multiset of eigenvalues of Frobenius of X is thus stable under multiplication by -1 , and X/\mathbb{F}_q is even. \square

Note that evenness is an assertion about the *multiset* of eigenvalues of Frobenius, while the calculation of $\dim \text{ZEnd}^0(X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^e}})$ only detects the *set* of eigenvalues. Consequently, if one drops the isotypicality assumption in Proposition 1.4, it is easy to write down examples of abelian varieties which are not even but satisfy the criterion on dimensions of centers of endomorphism rings.

Example 1.5. Let E/\mathbb{F}_q be an ordinary elliptic curve; then E is not isogenous to E' over \mathbb{F}_q but $\text{End}^0(E) \cong \text{End}^0(E') \cong L$, a quadratic imaginary field. Set $X = E \times E \times E'$. Then X is not even, since $X' \cong E' \times E' \times E$, but $\text{ZEnd}^0(X) \cong L \times L$ while $\text{ZEnd}^0(X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^2}}) \cong L$. Therefore, X/\mathbb{F}_q satisfies the dimension criterion of Proposition 1.4 but is not even.

Example 1.6. Consider a supersingular elliptic curve E/\mathbb{F}_q , where q is an odd power of the prime p . Then $\text{End}^0(E) \cong \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-p})$, while $\text{End}^0(E_{\mathbb{F}_{q^2}})$ is the quaternion algebra ramified at p and ∞ . In particular, $\text{ZEnd}^0(E)$ is a quadratic imaginary field, while $\text{ZEnd}^0(E_{\mathbb{F}_{q^2}}) \cong \mathbb{Q}$. Therefore, E/\mathbb{F}_q is even.

Example 1.7. In contrast, if X/\mathbb{F}_q is an absolutely simple ordinary abelian variety, then $\text{End}^0(X) = \text{End}^0(X_{\mathbb{F}_{q^2}})$. (This is a consequence of Theorem 7.2 of [Waterhouse 1969], which unfortunately omits the necessary hypothesis of absolute simplicity.)

Example 1.8. Now consider an arbitrary abelian variety X/\mathbb{F}_q and its preferred quadratic twist X' . Then the sum $X \times X'$ is visibly isomorphic to its own quadratic twist, and thus even.

Example 1.9. Let X/\mathbb{F}_q be an abelian variety of dimension g . Suppose there is an integer $N \geq 3$, relatively prime to q , such that $X[N](\mathbb{F}_q) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/N)^{2g}$. Then X is not even. Indeed, if an abelian variety Y over a field k has maximal k -rational N -torsion for $N \geq 3$ and N is invertible in k , then $\text{End}^0(Y) \cong \text{End}^0(Y_{\bar{k}})$ [Silverberg 1992, Theorem 2.4]. By the criterion of Lemma 1.3, if X/\mathbb{F}_q satisfies the hypotheses of the present lemma, then X cannot be even.

1C. Abelian varieties over local fields. Now let K be a local field with residue field \mathbb{F}_q and let X/K be an abelian variety with good reduction X_0/\mathbb{F}_q . As in 1B, we define a canonical quadratic twist X' of X , associated to the unique nontrivial character

$$\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(K^{\text{unram}}/K) \rightarrow \{[\pm 1]\} \subset \text{Aut}(X).$$

Proposition 1.10. *Let X/K be an abelian variety with good reduction X_0/\mathbb{F}_q . The following are equivalent:*

- (a) X and X' are isogenous;
- (b) X_0/\mathbb{F}_q and X'_0/\mathbb{F}_q are isogenous;
- (c) X_0/\mathbb{F}_q is even.

Proof. By hypothesis, X spreads out to an abelian scheme $\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{O}_K$ (its Néron model) with special fiber X_0/\mathbb{F}_q ; the automorphism $[-1] \in \text{End}(X)$ extends to an automorphism of \mathcal{X} and the corresponding twist \mathcal{X}' has generic and special fibers X' and $(X'_0)/\mathbb{F}_q$, respectively. This compatibility explains the equivalence of (a) and (b); the equivalence of (b) and (c) is Lemma 1.2. □

Call X/K *even* if X has good reduction and satisfies any of the equivalent statements in Proposition 1.10.

2. L -packets attached to abelian varieties

2A. Polarizations. Let X/k be an abelian variety over an arbitrary field k . Let λ be a polarization on X , i.e., a symmetric isogeny $X \rightarrow \hat{X}$ which arises from an ample line bundle on X . Fix a rational prime ℓ invertible in k . The polarization λ on X induces a nondegenerate skew-symmetric pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda$ on the Tate module $T_\ell X$ and on the rational Tate module $V_\ell X$. Let $\mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda)$ be the group of symplectic similitudes of $V_\ell X$ with respect to this pairing; note that $\mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda)$ comes with a representation $r_{\lambda,\ell} : \mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V_\ell X)$. Let $\rho_{X,\ell} : \mathrm{Gal}(k) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V_\ell X)$ be the representation on the rational Tate module and let $\rho_{\lambda,\ell} : \mathrm{Gal}(k) \rightarrow \mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda)$ be the continuous homomorphism such that $\rho_{X,\ell} = r_{\lambda,\ell} \circ \rho_{\lambda,\ell}$.

$$(2-1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{k}/k) & \xrightarrow{\rho_{X,\ell}} & \mathrm{GL}(V_\ell X) \\ & \searrow \rho_{X,\lambda,\ell} & \nearrow r_{\lambda,\ell} \\ & & \mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda) \end{array}$$

2B. Admissible representations attached to abelian varieties with good reduction.

Let K be a local field. Fix a rational prime ℓ invertible in the residue field of K , and thus in K . It will be comforting, though not even remotely necessary, to fix an isomorphism $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \cong \mathbb{C}$. We will indicate the corresponding complex-valued versions of $\rho_{X,\ell}$, $\rho_{\lambda,\ell}$, and $r_{\lambda,\ell}$ from Section 2A by eliding the subscript ℓ .

In the rest of the paper we will commonly employ the notation $G := \mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}$; note that the dual group to G is $\check{G} = \mathrm{GSp}_{2g}$. The derived group $G_{\mathrm{der}} = \mathrm{Spin}_{2g+1}$, which is semisimple and simply connected, will play a role below, as will its dual $\check{G}_{\mathrm{ad}} = \mathrm{PGSp}_{2g}$, which is of adjoint type.

Proposition 2.1. *Let X/K be an abelian variety of dimension g with good reduction and let λ be a polarization on X . There is an irreducible unramified principal series representation $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ of $\mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}(K)$, unique up to equivalence, such that*

$$L(z, \rho_X) = L(z, \pi_{X,\lambda}, r_\lambda).$$

Moreover, $|\cdot|_K^{-1/2} \otimes \pi_{X,\lambda}$ is unitary.

Proof. This is a very small and well-known part of the local Langlands correspondence for $G = \mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}$ over K which, in this case, matches unramified principal series representations of $G(K) = \mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}(K)$ with unramified Langlands parameters taking values in $\check{G}(\mathbb{C}) = \mathrm{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{C})$. For completeness and to introduce notation for later use, we include the details here.

We begin by describing $L(z, \rho_X)$. By [Serre and Tate 1968], the Galois representation $\rho_{X,\ell}$ is unramified and the characteristic polynomial of $\rho_{X,\ell}(\mathrm{Fr}_q)$ has rational

coefficients. Accordingly, the Euler factor for $\rho_{X,\ell}$ takes the form

$$L(s, \rho_X) = \frac{(q^s)^{2g}}{P_{X_0/\mathbb{F}_q}(q^s)}.$$

Let $\{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{2g}\}$ be the (complex) roots of $P_{X_0/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$. Also by [Serre and Tate 1968], the ℓ -adic realization $\rho_{X,\ell}(\text{Fr}_q) \in \text{GL}(V_\ell X)$ of the Frobenius endomorphism of X is semisimple of weight 1, so each eigenvalue satisfies $|\tau_j| = \sqrt{q}$. Label the roots in such a way that, for each $1 \leq j \leq g$, we have $\tau_{g+j} = q\tau_j^{-1}$; and $\tau_j = \sqrt{q}e^{2\pi i\theta_j}$, where $1 > \theta_1 \geq \theta_2 \geq \dots \geq \theta_g \geq 0$.

Let T be a K -split maximal torus in G ; let \check{T} be the dual torus. Then the Lie algebra of the torus $\check{T}(\mathbb{C})$ may be identified with $X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{C}$ through the function

$$\exp : X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \check{T}(\mathbb{C})$$

defined by $\check{\alpha}(\exp(x)) = e^{2\pi i\langle \check{\alpha}, x \rangle}$ for each root $\check{\alpha}$ for \check{G} with respect to \check{T} . The Lie algebra of the compact part of $\check{T}(\mathbb{C})$, denoted by $\check{T}(\mathbb{C})^u$ below, is then identified with $X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$ under \exp . We pick a basis $\{e_0, \dots, e_g\}$ for $X^*(T)$ that identifies e_0 with the similitude character for \check{G} and write $\{f_0, \dots, f_g\}$ for the dual basis for $X_*(T) \cong X^*(\check{T})$. Set $\theta_0 := 0$ and set $\theta := \sum_{j=0}^g \theta_j e_j$; note that $\theta \in X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$, so $\exp(\theta)$ lies in $\check{T}(\mathbb{C})^u$. Then $\rho_{X,\lambda}(\text{Fr}_q) = \sqrt{q} \exp(\theta)$.

Let W_K be the Weil group for K . The L -group for T is ${}^L T = \check{T}(\mathbb{C}) \times W_K$ since T is K -split. Consider the Langlands parameter

$$\phi : W_K \rightarrow {}^L T$$

defined by $\phi(\text{Fr}_q) = \rho_{X,\lambda}(\text{Fr}_q) = \sqrt{q} \exp(\theta) \times \text{Fr}_q$. Let $\chi : T(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ be the quasicharacter of $T(K)$ matching ϕ under the local Langlands correspondence for algebraic tori [Yu 2009]. The character $\chi^u := |\cdot|_K^{-1/2} \otimes \chi$ corresponds to the unramified Langlands parameter

$$\phi^u : W_K \rightarrow {}^L T$$

defined by $\phi^u(\text{Fr}_q) = \exp(\theta) \times \text{Fr}_q$.

Now pick a Borel subgroup $B \subset G$ over K with reductive quotient T and set

$$\pi_{X,\lambda} := \text{Ind}_{B(K)}^{G(K)} \chi.$$

Then $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ is an irreducible, unramified principal series representation of $G(K)$. In the same way, the unitary character $\chi^u : K^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ determines the irreducible principal series representation

$$\pi_{X,\lambda}^u := \text{Ind}_{B(K)}^{G(K)} \chi^u.$$

This admissible representation $\pi_{X,\lambda}^u$ is unitary and enjoys

$$\pi_{X,\lambda}^u = | |_{K}^{-1/2} \otimes \pi_{X,\lambda},$$

as promised.

Having identified the irreducible principal series representation $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ of $G(K)$ attached to (X, λ) , we turn to the L function $L(s, \pi_{X,\lambda}, r_\lambda)$. For this it will be helpful to go back and say a few words about the representation $r_{\lambda,\ell} : \mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V_\ell X)$.

Let S be a maximal torus in $\mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda)$ containing $\rho_{X,\ell}(\mathrm{Fr}_q)$ and let S' be a maximal torus in $\mathrm{GL}(V_\ell X)$ containing $r_{\lambda,\ell}(S)$. Let F_ℓ be the splitting extension of S' in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$; observe that this contains the splitting extension of $P_{X_0/\mathbb{F}_q}(T) \in \mathbb{Q}[T]$ in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell$. Passing from \mathbb{Q}_ℓ to F_ℓ , we may choose bases $\{f_0, f_1, f_2, \dots, f_g\}$ for $X^*(S)$ and $\{f'_1, f'_2, \dots, f'_g\}$ for $X^*(S')$ such that the map $X^*(S') \rightarrow X^*(S)$ induced by the representation $r_{\lambda,\ell}$ is given, for $j = 1, \dots, g$, by

$$(2-2) \quad X^*(S') \rightarrow X^*(S), \quad f'_j \mapsto f_j, \quad f'_{g+j} \mapsto f_0 - f_{g-j+1}.$$

Note that this determines a basis for $V_\ell X \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} F_\ell$.

Passing from F_ℓ to \mathbb{C} , we have now identified a basis for $V_\ell X \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \mathbb{C}$ which defines

$$\mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \mathbb{C}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda) \cong \mathrm{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{C}) = \check{G}(\mathbb{C})$$

inducing $S \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \mathbb{C} \cong \check{T}$ and also gives

$$\mathrm{GL}(V_\ell X \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \mathbb{C}) \cong \mathrm{GL}_{2g}(\mathbb{C}).$$

Now (2-1) extends to

$$(2-3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K) & \xrightarrow{\rho_X} & \mathrm{GL}_{2g}(\mathbb{C}) \\ & \searrow \rho_{X,\lambda} & \nearrow r_\lambda \\ & & \check{G}(\mathbb{C}) \end{array}$$

It follows immediately that

$$L(s, \pi_{X,\lambda}, r_\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^{2g} \frac{1}{1 - \tau_i q^{-s}} = \prod_{i=1}^{2g} \frac{q^s}{q^s - \tau_i} = \frac{(q^s)^{2g}}{P_{X_0/\mathbb{F}_q}(q^s)} = L(s, \rho_X),$$

concluding the proof of [Proposition 2.1](#). □

2C. R -groups. The irreducible representation $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ of $G(K)$ in Proposition 2.1 is obtained by parabolic induction from an unramified quasicharacter of a split maximal torus $T(K)$. In Section 2E we will use the restriction of this representation to the derived group $G_{\text{der}}(K) = \text{Spin}_{2g+1}(K)$ of $G(K) = \text{GSpin}_{2g+1}(K)$ to study X . While the resulting representation of $G_{\text{der}}(K)$ is again an unramified principal series representation, it need not be irreducible; in fact, we will glean information about X from the components of this representation of $G_{\text{der}}(K)$. With this application in mind, here we review some basic facts about reducible principal series representations of $G_{\text{der}}(K)$.

As in the proof of Proposition 2.1, let B be a Borel subgroup of G with reductive quotient T , a split maximal torus in G . Set $B_{\text{der}} = G_{\text{der}} \cap B$. This is a Borel subgroup of G_{der} with reductive quotient $T_{\text{der}} = T \cap G_{\text{der}}$, a split maximal torus in G_{der} . Let σ be a character of $T_{\text{der}}(K)$. The component structure of the admissible representation $\text{Ind}_{B_{\text{der}}(K)}^{G_{\text{der}}(K)} \sigma$ is governed by the commuting algebra $\text{End}(\text{Ind}_{B_{\text{der}}(K)}^{G_{\text{der}}(K)} \sigma)$, which, in turn, is given by the group algebra $\mathbb{C}[R(\sigma)]$, where $R(\sigma)$ is the Knapp–Stein R -group; see [Keys 1982, Introduction] for a summary and references to original sources, including [Silberger 1979].

The Knapp–Stein R -group $R(\sigma)$ is determined as follows, as explained in [Keys 1982, §3]. Let R be the root system for G with respect to T and let W be the corresponding Weyl group for G . The root system for G_{der} may be identified with R ; see Table 1. Set $W_\sigma = \{w \in W \mid w\sigma = \sigma\}$. For each root $\alpha \in R$, let σ_α be the restriction of σ to the rank-1 subtorus $T_\alpha \subseteq T$. Consider the root system $R_\sigma = \{\alpha \in R \mid \sigma_\alpha = 1\}$. Then $R(\sigma) = \{w \in W_\sigma \mid w(R_\sigma) = R_\sigma\}$. The exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow W_\sigma^\circ \rightarrow W_\sigma \rightarrow R(\sigma) \rightarrow 1$$

determines $R(\sigma)$, with $W_\sigma^\circ := \{w_\alpha \mid \alpha \in R_\sigma\}$, the Weyl group of the root system R_σ ; see [Keys 1982, §3].

We will need the following alternate characterization of $R(\sigma)$. Let $s \in \check{T}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})$ be the semisimple element of $\check{G}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})$ corresponding to the character σ of $T_{\text{der}}(K)$. By Proposition 4 of [Steinberg 1974, §3.5] (see also [Humphreys 1995, §2.2, Theorem]), $Z_{\check{G}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})}(s)$ is a reductive group with root system $\check{R}_s := \{\check{\alpha} \in \check{R} \mid \check{\alpha}(s) = 1\}$. The bijection between R and \check{R} which comes with the root datum for G restricts to a bijection between R_σ and \check{R}_s . Moreover, by that same Proposition 4, the component group of the reductive group $Z_{\check{G}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})}(s)$ is W_s/W_s° , where W_s° is the Weyl group for the root system \check{R}_s and $W_s = \{w \in W \mid w(s) = s\}$:

$$1 \rightarrow W_s^\circ \rightarrow W_s \rightarrow \pi_0(Z_{\check{G}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})}(s)) \rightarrow 1.$$

Here we have identified the Weyl group W for R with the Weyl group for \check{R} . Under

that identification, $W_s = W_\sigma$ and $W_\sigma^\circ = W_s^\circ$, so

$$R(\sigma) \cong \pi_0(Z_{\check{G}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})}(s)),$$

canonically,

2D. Component group calculations. Now we calculate the group $\pi_0(Z_{\check{G}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})}(s))$.

Proposition 2.2. *Suppose $t \in \text{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{C})$ is semisimple and all eigenvalues have complex modulus 1. Let $s \in \text{PGSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{C})$ be the image of t under $\text{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{PGSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{C})$. Then, if and only if the characteristic polynomial of $r_\lambda(t)$ is even,*

$$\pi_0(Z_{\text{PGSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{C})}(s)) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z};$$

otherwise, $\pi_0(Z_{\text{PGSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{C})}(s))$ is trivial.

Proof. Using the notation in the proof of [Proposition 2.1](#), pick $x \in X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$ with $\exp(x) = t$; of course, x is not uniquely determined by t , as the kernel of $\exp : X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \check{T}(\mathbb{C})$ is the weight lattice for T , which, in this case, is the character lattice $X^*(T)$ itself; see [Table 1](#). Let $v \in X^*(T_{\text{der}}) \otimes \mathbb{R}$ be the image of x under the map $X^*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X^*(T_{\text{der}}) \otimes \mathbb{R}$ induced from $X^*(T) \rightarrow X^*(T_{\text{der}})$; see [Table 1](#). Note that $\exp(v) = s$, where now \exp refers to the map $\exp : X^*(T_{\text{der}}) \rightarrow \check{T}(\mathbb{C})$ defined as above. Using this map we may identify $\text{Lie } \check{T}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})$ with $X^*(T_{\text{der}}) \otimes \mathbb{C}$; under this identification, the Lie algebra of the compact subtorus of $\check{T}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})$ may be identified with $X^*(T_{\text{der}}) \otimes \mathbb{R}$, henceforth denoted by V .

Let R_{der} be the root system for G_{der} and let $\langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle$ be the lattice generated by R_{der} . By [\[Reeder 2010, §2.2\]](#),

$$(2-4) \quad \pi_0(Z_{\check{G}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})}(s)) \cong \{ \gamma \in X^*(T_{\text{der}}) / \langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle \mid \gamma(v) = v \},$$

for a canonical action of $X^*(T_{\text{der}}) / \langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle$ on V , which we will use to calculate $\pi_0(Z_{\check{G}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})}(s))$. Even before describing this action, however, we remark that (2-4), together with the calculation of $X^*(T_{\text{der}}) / \langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle$ in [Table 1](#), already gives us good information about $\pi_0(Z_{\check{G}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})}(s))$: this component group is trivial or $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, and in particular, abelian.

In order to describe the action of $X^*(T_{\text{der}}) / \langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle$ on V and calculate the right-hand side of (2-4), we must introduce yet more notation. Adapting [\[Bourbaki 1968, VI, §2\]](#), let $W_{\text{aff}} := \langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle \rtimes W$ be the affine Weyl group for \check{G}_{ad} and let $W_{\text{ext}} := X^*(T_{\text{der}}) \rtimes W$ be the extended affine Weyl group for \check{G}_{ad} . (Here we use the coincidence of the weight lattice for G_{der} with the character lattice for G_{der} .) Then W_{ext} is a semidirect product of the Coxeter group W_{aff} by $X^*(T_{\text{der}}) / \langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle$.

$$(2-5) \quad 1 \rightarrow W_{\text{aff}} \rightarrow W_{\text{ext}} \rightarrow X^*(T_{\text{der}}) / \langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle \rightarrow 1.$$

The quotient $X^*(T_{\text{der}}) / \langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle$ coincides with the fundamental group $\pi_1(\check{G}_{\text{ad}})$ of \check{G}_{ad}

Semisimple, simply connected		Type: B_g		Adjoint
$G_{\text{der}} = \text{Spin}_{2g+1}$	\rightarrow	$G = \text{GSpin}_{2g+1}$	\rightarrow	$G_{\text{ad}} = \text{SO}_{2g+1}$
$T_{\text{der}} = \mathbb{G}_m^g$	\rightarrow	$T = \mathbb{G}_m^{g+1}$	\rightarrow	$T_{\text{ad}} = \mathbb{G}_m^g$
$Z(G_{\text{der}}) = \mu_2$	\rightarrow	$Z(G) = \mathbb{G}_m$	\rightarrow	$Z(G_{\text{ad}}) = 1$
$X^*(T_{\text{der}}) = \langle e_1, \dots, e_g \rangle$	$0 \leftarrow e_0$	$X^*(T) = \langle e_0, e_1, \dots, e_g \rangle$	\leftarrow	$X^*(T_{\text{ad}}) = \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_g \rangle$
$R_{\text{der}} := R(G_{\text{der}}, T_{\text{der}})$ $= \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_g \rangle$		$R := R(G, T)$ $= \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_g \rangle$		$R_{\text{ad}} := R(G_{\text{ad}}, T_{\text{ad}})$ $= \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_g \rangle$
$\alpha_1 = e_1 - e_2$		$\alpha_1 = e_1 - e_2$		
$\alpha_2 = e_2 - e_3$		$\alpha_2 = e_2 - e_3$		
\vdots		\vdots		
$\alpha_{g-1} = e_{g-1} - e_g$		$\alpha_{g-1} = e_{g-1} - e_g$		
$\alpha_g = e_g$		$\alpha_g = e_g$		
$X^*(T_{\text{der}})/\langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$		$X^*(T)/\langle R \rangle = \mathbb{Z}$		$X^*(T_{\text{ad}}) = \langle R_{\text{ad}} \rangle$
weight lattice = $X^*(T_{\text{der}})$		weight lattice = $X^*(T)$		$\frac{X^*(T_{\text{ad}})}{\text{weight lattice}} = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
Adjoint		Type: C_g		Semisimple, simply connected
$\check{G}_{\text{ad}} = \text{PGSp}_{2g}$	\leftarrow	$\check{G} = \text{GSp}_{2g}$	\leftarrow	$\check{G}_{\text{der}} = \text{Sp}_{2g}$
$\check{T}_{\text{ad}} = \mathbb{G}_m^g$	\leftarrow	$\check{T} = \mathbb{G}_m^{g+1}$	\leftarrow	$\check{T}_{\text{der}} = \mathbb{G}_m^g$
$Z(\check{G}_{\text{ad}}) = 1$	\leftarrow	$Z(\check{G}) = \mathbb{G}_m$	\leftarrow	$Z(\check{G}_{\text{der}}) = \mu_2$
$X^*(\check{T}_{\text{ad}}) = \langle \check{\alpha}_1, \dots, \check{\alpha}_g \rangle$	\rightarrow	$X^*(\check{T}) = \langle f_0, f_1, \dots, f_g \rangle$	$f_0 \mapsto 0$	$X^*(\check{T}_{\text{der}}) = \langle f_1, \dots, f_g \rangle$
$\check{R}_{\text{ad}} := R(\check{G}_{\text{ad}}, \check{T}_{\text{ad}})$ $= \langle \check{\alpha}_1, \dots, \check{\alpha}_g \rangle$		$\check{R} := R(\check{G}, \check{T})$ $= \langle \check{\alpha}_1, \dots, \check{\alpha}_g \rangle$		$\check{R}_{\text{der}} := R(\check{G}_{\text{der}}, \check{T}_{\text{der}})$ $= \langle \check{\alpha}'_1, \dots, \check{\alpha}'_g \rangle$
		$\check{\alpha}_1 = f_1 - f_2$		$\check{\alpha}'_1 = f_1 - f_2$
		$\check{\alpha}_2 = f_2 - f_3$		$\check{\alpha}'_2 = f_2 - f_3$
		\vdots		\vdots
		$\check{\alpha}_{g-1} = f_{g-1} - f_g$		$\check{\alpha}'_{g-1} = f_{g-1} - f_g$
		$\check{\alpha}_g = 2f_g - f_0$		$\check{\alpha}'_g = 2f_g$
$X^*(\check{T}_{\text{ad}}) = \langle \check{R}_{\text{ad}} \rangle$		$X^*(\check{T})/\langle \check{R} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}$		$X^*(\check{T}_{\text{der}})/\langle \check{R}_{\text{der}} \rangle = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
$\frac{X^*(\check{T}_{\text{ad}})}{\text{weight lattice}} = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$		weight lattice = $\langle \check{R} \rangle$		weight lattice = $X^*(\check{T}_{\text{der}})$

Table 1. Based root data for GSpin_{2g+1} , Spin_{2g+1} and SO_{2g+1} .

(see [Steinberg 1968, p. 45] for a table of these finite abelian groups by type). By [Bourbaki 1968, VI, §2.4, Corollary], the minuscule coweights for \check{G}_{ad} determine a set of representatives for $X^*(T_{\text{der}})/\langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle$. The basis in Table 1 for the root system

\check{R}_{ad} determines the alcove

$$C := \{v \in V \mid \langle \check{\alpha}_i, v \rangle > 0, 0 \leq i \leq n\}$$

in V , where $\check{\alpha}_0$ is the affine root for which $1 - \check{\alpha}_0$ is the longest root with respect to the given basis for \check{R}_{ad} ; see [Bourbaki 1968, VI, §2.3]. The closure \bar{C} of C is a fundamental domain for the action of W_{aff} on V . The affine Weyl group W_{aff} acts freely and transitively on the set of alcoves in V . The extended affine Weyl group W_{ext} acts transitively on the set of alcoves, but generally not freely. Since minuscule coweights for \check{G}_{ad} determine a set of representatives for $X^*(T_{\text{der}})/\langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle$, and since each such coweight may be identified with a vertex of \bar{C} (not all vertices arise this way), we have

$$(2-6) \quad \{w \in W_{\text{ext}} \mid w(C) = C\} \cong X^*(T_{\text{der}})/\langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle,$$

canonically. This describes the action of $X^*(T_{\text{der}})/\langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle$ on V .

The calculation of $\{\gamma \in X^*(T_{\text{der}})/\langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle \mid \gamma(v) = v\}$ now follows easily. Let

$$\{\varpi_1, \dots, \varpi_g\}$$

be the basis of weights for $X^*(T_{\text{der}})$ dual to the basis $\check{R}_{\text{ad}} = \{\check{\alpha}_1, \dots, \check{\alpha}_g\}$ for $X^*(\check{T}_{\text{ad}}) = X_*(T_{\text{der}})$; set $\varpi_0 = 0$. The closure \bar{C} of the alcove C is the convex hull of the vertices $\{v_0, v_1, \dots, v_g\}$ defined by $v_j = (1/b_j)\varpi_j$, where $b_0 = 1$ and the other integers b_j are determined by the longest root in \check{R}_{ad} according to $\check{\alpha} = \sum_{j=1}^g b_j \check{\alpha}_j$. In the case at hand, the longest root is $\check{\alpha} = 2\check{\alpha}_1 + 2\check{\alpha}_2 + \dots + 2\check{\alpha}_{g-1} + \check{\alpha}_g$, so $b_1 = 2, \dots, b_{g-1} = 2, b_g = 1$. Note that exactly two vertices in $\{v_0, v_1, \dots, v_g\}$ are hyperspecial: v_0 and v_g . Since W_{ext} acts transitively on the alcoves in V and since $\text{exp} : V \rightarrow \check{T}_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C})$ is W_{ext} -invariant, we may now suppose $v \in \bar{C}$. Express $v \in V$ in the basis of weights for $X^*(T_{\text{der}})$:

$$(2-7) \quad v = \sum_{j=1}^g x_j \varpi_j;$$

note that the coefficients in this expansion are precisely the root values $x_j = \check{\alpha}_j(v)$. Then $v \in \bar{C}$ exactly means $x_j \geq 0$. Set $b_0 = 1$ and define $x_0 \geq 0$ so that $\sum_{j=0}^g b_j x_j = 1$; in other words,

$$v = \sum_{j=0}^g x_j \varpi_j, \quad x_0 + 2x_1 + \dots + 2x_{g-1} + x_g = 1.$$

Under the isomorphism (2-6), the nontrivial element of $X^*(T_{\text{der}})/\langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle$ corresponds to $\rho \in W_{\text{ext}}$ defined by $v_j \mapsto v_{g-j}$ for $j = 0, \dots, g$. In terms of the fundamental weights $\{\varpi_0, \varpi_1, \dots, \varpi_g\}$, this affine transformation is defined by $\varpi_j \mapsto \varpi_{g-j}$ for $j = 0, \dots, g$. Thus, $\{\gamma \in X^*(T_{\text{der}})/\langle R_{\text{der}} \rangle \mid \gamma(v) = v\}$ is nontrivial if and only

if $\rho(v) = v$, which is to say,

$$(2-8) \quad x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, g$$

and

$$x_1 + \dots + x_{g-1} + x_g = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$x_j = x_{g-j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, g-1.$$

It only remains to translate the conditions above into conditions on the eigenvalues of $t \in G(\mathbb{C})$. To do that we pass from root values $x_j = \langle \check{\alpha}_j, x \rangle$ to character values $y_j := \langle f_j, x \rangle$. Again using [Table 1](#), we see that these conditions are equivalent to

$$(2-9) \quad y_1 \geq y_2 \geq \dots \geq y_g \geq \frac{1}{2}y_0$$

and

$$y_1 + y_g = \frac{1}{2} + y_0,$$

$$y_j - y_{j+1} = y_{g-j} - y_{g-j+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, g-1.$$

When combined, these last two conditions take a very simple form:

$$(2-10) \quad y_0 - y_j = \frac{1}{2} + y_{g-j+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, g-1.$$

Finally, we calculate the characteristic polynomial of $r_\lambda(t)$. Observe that $r_\lambda(t) = r_\lambda(\exp(x)) = \exp(dr_\lambda(x))$, where $dr_\lambda : X^*(T) \rightarrow X^*(\mathbb{G}_m^{2g})$ is given by [\(2-2\)](#). Set $t_j = e^{2\pi i y_j}$ for $j = 0, \dots, g$. Then constraint [\(2-10\)](#) is equivalent to

$$(2-11) \quad t_0 t_j^{-1} = -t_{g-j+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, g-1.$$

The characteristic polynomial of $r_\lambda(t)$ is

$$(2-12) \quad P_{r_\lambda(t)}(T) := \prod_{j=1}^g (T - t_j) \prod_{j=1}^g (T - t_0 t_j^{-1}).$$

When combined with [\(2-11\)](#), it is clear that $P_{r_\lambda(t)}(T)$ is even:

$$P_{r_\lambda(t)}(T) = \prod_{j=1}^g (T - t_j) \prod_{j=1}^g (T + t_{g-j+1}), \quad (2-11)$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^g (T - t_j) \prod_{i=1}^g (T + t_i), \quad j \mapsto g - j + 1$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^g (T^2 - t_j^2).$$

We have now seen that if $\pi_0(Z_{\text{PGSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{C})}(s))$ is nontrivial, then $P_{r_\lambda(t)}(T)$ is even. To see the converse, suppose $P_{r_\lambda(t)}(T)$ [\(2-12\)](#) is even. Without loss of generality,

we may assume the similitude factor t_0 is trivial. Then, after relabeling if necessary, the symplectic characteristic polynomial $P_{r_\lambda(t)}(T)$ is even if and only if it takes the form $P_{r_\lambda(t)}(T) = \prod_{j=1}^g (T^2 - r_j^2)$, with $r_j^{-1} = -r_{\sigma(j)}$ for some permutation σ of $\{1, \dots, g\}$. Since the roots are the eigenvalues of t , which are unitary by hypothesis, we can order them by angular components, as in (2-9), while replacing σ with the permutation $j \mapsto g - j + 1$, thus bringing us back to (2-10). This concludes the proof of Proposition 2.2. \square

2E. Restriction to the derived group. In this section we show how to recognize when X/K is even through a simple property of the admissible representation $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ of $G(K)$.

Theorem 2.3. *Let X/K be an abelian variety of dimension g with good reduction and let λ be a polarization on X . The restriction of $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ from $\mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}(K)$ to $\mathrm{Spin}_{2g+1}(K)$ is reducible if and only if X is even.*

Proof. With reference to notation from the proof of Proposition 2.1, set $t = \exp(\theta)$ and let $s \in \check{T}_{\mathrm{ad}}$ be the image of t under $\check{T} \rightarrow \check{T}_{\mathrm{ad}}$. The restriction of $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ from $G(K)$ to $G_{\mathrm{der}}(K)$ decomposes into irreducible representations indexed by the component group $\pi_0(Z_{\check{G}_{\mathrm{ad}}(\mathbb{C})}(s))$. Indeed, the irreducible representations of $G_{\mathrm{der}}(K)$ that arise in this way are precisely the irreducible representations appearing in $\mathrm{Ind}_{B_{\mathrm{der}}(K)}^{G_{\mathrm{der}}(K)} \chi_{\mathrm{der}}$, where $B_{\mathrm{der}}(K)$ is a Borel subgroup containing $T_{\mathrm{der}}(K)$ and χ_{der} is the unramified quasicharacter of $T_{\mathrm{der}}(K)$ corresponding to $t_{\mathrm{ad}} \in \check{T}_{\mathrm{ad}}(\mathbb{C})$. The R -group for this unramified principal series representation is $\pi_0(Z_{\check{G}_{\mathrm{ad}}}(s))$. By Proposition 2.2, this group is either trivial or a group of order 2, so either $\pi_{X,\lambda}|_{G_{\mathrm{der}}(K)}$ is irreducible or contains two irreducible admissible representations; also by Proposition 2.2, the latter case occurs if and only if the characteristic polynomial $P_{X_0/\mathbb{F}_q}(T)$ is even, in which case X/K itself is even (Proposition 1.10). \square

2F. L-packet interpretation. In this section we show how to recognize even abelian varieties over local fields through associated L -packets.

As discussed in Section 2A, every polarized abelian variety (X, λ) over K determines an ℓ -adic Galois representation $\rho_{X,\lambda,\ell} : \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{K}/K) \rightarrow \mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda)$. Let W'_K be the Weil–Deligne group for K [Tate 1979, §4.1]. Let $\phi_{X,\lambda,\ell} : W'_K \rightarrow \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{K}/K) \rightarrow \mathrm{GSp}(V_\ell X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\lambda)$ be the Weil–Deligne homomorphism obtained by applying [Deligne 1973, Theorem 8.2] to $\rho_{X,\lambda,\ell}$. We note that ${}^L G = \check{G}(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes W_K = \mathrm{GSp}_{2g}(\mathbb{C}) \times W_K$. Let

$$\phi_{X,\lambda} : W'_K \rightarrow \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{K}/K) \rightarrow {}^L G$$

be the admissible homomorphism determined by $\phi_{X,\lambda,\ell}$ and the basis for $V_\ell X \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \mathbb{C}$ identified in the proof of Proposition 2.1. The equivalence class of the admissible homomorphism $\phi_{X,\lambda}$ is the Langlands parameter for the polarized abelian variety

(X, λ) over K . We remark that this recipe is valid for all polarized abelian varieties over K , not just those of good reduction. But here we are interested in the case when X has good reduction, in which case $\rho_{X,\lambda}$ is unramified in the strongest sense: the local monodromy operator for the Langlands parameter $\phi_{X,\lambda}$ is trivial ($\phi_{X,\lambda}$ factors through $W'_K \rightarrow W_K$) and $\phi_{X,\lambda}$ is trivial on the inertia subgroup I_K of W_K .

Although the full local Langlands correspondence for $G = \mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}$ is not yet known, the part which pertains to unramified principal series representations is, allowing us to consider the L -packet $\Pi_{X,\lambda}$ for the Langlands parameter $\phi_{X,\lambda}$. Indeed, we have seen that this L -packet contains the equivalence class of $\pi_{X,\lambda}$, only.

Theorem 2.3 shows that we can detect when X is K -isogenous to its twist over the quadratic unramified extension of K by restricting $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ from $G(K)$ to $G_{\mathrm{der}}(K)$. On the Langlands parameter side, this restriction corresponds to post-composing $\phi_{X,\lambda}$ with ${}^L G \rightarrow {}^L G_{\mathrm{ad}}$. Let $\phi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}$ be the Langlands parameter for G_{der}/K defined by the diagram below and let $\Pi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}$ be the corresponding L -packet.

$$(2-13) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} W'_K & \xrightarrow{\phi_{X,\lambda}} & {}^L G \\ & \searrow \phi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}} & \swarrow \\ & & {}^L G_{\mathrm{ad}} \end{array}$$

Corollary 2.4. *Let X/K be an abelian variety of dimension g with good reduction and let λ be a polarization on X . The L -packet $\Pi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}$ for $\mathrm{Spin}_{2g+1}(K)$ has cardinality 2 exactly when X is even; otherwise, it has cardinality 1.*

Proof. This follows directly from the fact that the R -group for any representation in the restriction of $\pi_{X,\lambda}$ to $G_{\mathrm{der}}(K)$ coincides with the Langlands component group attached to $\phi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}$. (See [Ban and Goldberg 2012] for more instances of this coincidence.) Namely, equivalence classes of representations that live in $\Pi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}$ are parametrized by irreducible representations of the group

$$\mathcal{S}_{\phi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}} := Z_{\check{G}_{\mathrm{ad}}}(\phi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}) / Z_{\check{G}_{\mathrm{ad}}}(\phi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}})^0 (Z\check{G}_{\mathrm{ad}})^{W_K}.$$

Since G_{der} is K -split, the action of W_K on \check{G}_{ad} is trivial, and since $\phi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}$ is unramified, $Z_{\check{G}_{\mathrm{ad}}}(\phi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}) = Z_{\check{G}_{\mathrm{ad}}}(t_{\mathrm{ad}})$, where $t_{\mathrm{ad}} = \phi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}(\mathrm{Fr}_q)$; thus,

$$\mathcal{S}_{\phi_{X,\lambda}^{\mathrm{der}}} = \pi_0(Z_{\check{G}_{\mathrm{ad}}}(t_{\mathrm{ad}})),$$

which is precisely the R -group for $\pi_{X,\lambda}|_{G_{\mathrm{der}}(K)}$ calculated in **Theorem 2.3**. □

3. Concluding remarks

It is natural to ask how the story above extends to include abelian varieties X over local fields which do not necessarily have good reduction, keeping track of the relation between the ℓ -adic Tate module $T_\ell X$ and the associated Weil–Deligne representations, generalizing [Rohrlich 1994], and the corresponding L -packets. For this it would be helpful to know the full local Langlands correspondence for $\mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}(K)$, not just the part which pertains to unramified principal series representations. Since the full local Langlands correspondence for $\mathrm{GSpin}_{2g+1}(K)$ is almost certainly within reach by an adaptation of Arthur’s work [2013] on the endoscopic classification of representations, following [Arthur 2004], we have, for the moment, postponed looking into such questions until Arthur’s ideas have been adapted to general spin groups.

At the heart of this note we have used a very simple instance of what is, according to a conjecture of Arthur [1989], a very general phenomenon: the coincidence of Knapp–Stein R -groups with the component groups attached to Langlands parameters, sometimes known as Arthur R -groups, as in [Ban and Zhang 2005]. While most known cases of this coincidence appear or are summarized in [Ban and Goldberg 2012], as remarked at the end of the introduction to that paper, there is work remaining for general spin groups.

When some of these missing pieces are available, we intend to use the local results in this note to explore the connection between abelian varieties over number fields and global L -packets of automorphic representations of spin groups and general spin groups, generalizing the results of [Anandavardhanan and Prasad 2006, §2].

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