Explicit Gross–Zagier and Waldspurger formulae

Li Cai, Jie Shu and Ye Tian
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We give an explicit Gross–Zagier formula which relates the height of an explicitly constructed Heegner point to the derivative central value of a Rankin L-series. An explicit form of the Waldspurger formula is also given.

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1A. Introduction. The Gross–Zagier formula and the Waldspurger formula are probably the two most important analytic tools known at present for studying the still largely unproven conjecture of Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer. Much work has already been done on both formulae. In particular, the recent book by Yuan, Zhang and Zhang [Yuan et al. 2013] establishes what is probably the most general case

Li Cai was supported by the Special Financial Grant from the China Postdoctoral Science Foundation 2014T70067; Ye Tian was supported by grants NSFC 11325106 and NSFC 11321101.

MSC2010: 11G40.
Keywords: Gross–Zagier formula, Waldspurger formula, Heegner points, periods.
of the Gross–Zagier formula. Nevertheless, when it comes to actual applications to the arithmetic of elliptic curves or abelian varieties, one very often needs a more explicit form of the Gross–Zagier formula than that given in [Yuan et al. 2013], and similarly a more explicit form of the Waldspurger formula than one finds in the existing literature. This is clearly illustrated, for example, by the papers [Bertolini and Darmon 1997; Tian 2014; Tian et al. 2013; Coates et al. 2014]. Our aim here is to establish what we believe are the most general explicit versions of both formulae, namely Theorems 1.5 and 1.6 for the Gross–Zagier formula, and Theorems 1.8 and 1.9 for the Waldspurger formula. Our methods have been directly inspired by [Yuan et al. 2013], and also the ideas of [Gross 1988] and [Gross and Prasad 1991].

In the remainder of this introduction, we would like to explain in detail our explicit formulae in the simplest and most important case of modular forms over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $\phi$ be a newform of weight 2, level $\Gamma_0(N)$, with Fourier expansion $\phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n q^n$ normalized so that $a_1 = 1$. Let $K$ be an imaginary quadratic field of discriminant $D$ and $\chi$ a primitive ring class character over $K$ of conductor $c$, i.e., a character of $\operatorname{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_K)$, where $\mathcal{O}_K$ is the order $\mathbb{Z} + c\mathbb{Z}$ of $K$. Assume the Heegner conditions (first introduced by Birch in a special case):

1. $(c, N) = 1$, no prime divisor $p$ of $N$ is inert in $K$, and $p$ must split in $K$ if $p^2 | N$.
2. $\chi([p]) \neq a_p$ for any prime $p|(N, D)$, where $p$ is the unique prime ideal of $\mathcal{O}_K$ above $p$ and $[p]$ is its class in $\operatorname{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_K)$.

Let $L(s, \phi, \chi)$ be the Rankin L-series of $\phi$ and the theta series $\phi \chi$ associated to $\chi$ (without the local Euler factor at infinity). It follows from the Heegner conditions that the sign in the functional equation of $L(s, \phi, \chi)$ is $-1$. Let $(\phi, \phi)_{\Gamma_0(N)}$ denote the Petersson norm of $\phi$:

$$(\phi, \phi)_{\Gamma_0(N)} = \iint_{\Gamma_0(N)\backslash \mathcal{H}} |\phi(z)|^2 \, dx \, dy, \quad z = x + iy.$$  

Let $X_0(N)$ be the modular curve over $\mathbb{Q}$ whose $\mathbb{C}$-points parametrize isogenies $E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ between elliptic curves over $\mathbb{C}$ whose kernels are cyclic of order $N$. By the Heegner conditions, there exists a proper ideal $\mathfrak{n}$ of $\mathcal{O}_c$ such that $\mathcal{O}_c/\mathfrak{n} \cong \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$. For any proper ideal $a$ of $\mathcal{O}_c$, let $P_a \in X_0(N)$ be the point representing the isogeny $\mathbb{C}/a \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/aN^{-1}$, which is defined over the ring class field $H_c$ over $K$ of conductor $c$ and only depends on the class of $a$ in $\operatorname{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_c)$. Let $J_0(N)$ be the Jacobian of $X_0(N)$. Writing $\infty$ for the cusp at infinity on $X_0(N)$, we have the morphism from $X_0(N)$ to $J_0(N)$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ given by $P \mapsto [P - \infty]$. Let $P_{\chi}$ be the point

$$P_{\chi} = \sum_{[a] \in \operatorname{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_c)} [P_a - \infty] \otimes \chi([a]) \in J_0(N)(H_c) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C},$$

and write $P_{\chi}^{\phi}$ for the $\phi$-isotypical component of $P_{\chi}$. 
Then Néron differential on $E$ then $f$

Let $E$ be an elliptic curve defined over a quadratic field and $\chi$ in $S$ where $m$ is an isogeny $(/H5115$ be any ideal with $\ell$ either $\text{div}$ now $\chi$, $\ell$ dividing $N$, $\ell$ splits in $K$, or $\ell$ is ramified in $K$ and $E$ has nonsplit semistable reduction at $\ell$. Let $f : X_0(N) \to E$ be a modular parametrization mapping the cusp $\infty$ to the identity $O \in E$, then the Heegner divisor $P_0(\chi) := \sum_{[a] \in \text{Pic}(C)} f(a) \otimes \chi([a]) \in E(H_c)_C$ satisfies

$$L'(1, E, \chi) = 2^{-\mu(N,D)} \cdot \frac{8\pi^2(\phi, \phi)\Gamma_0(N)}{u^2\sqrt{|Dc^2|}} \cdot \hat{h}_K(P_\chi),$$

where $\mu(N, D)$ is the number of prime factors of the greatest common divisor of $N$ and $D$, $u = [\mathbb{O}_c^\times : \mathbb{Z}^\times]$ is half of the number of roots of unity in $\mathbb{O}_c$, and $\hat{h}_K$ is the Néron–Tate height on $E$ over $K$. In particular, if $\phi$ is associated to an elliptic curve $E$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ via Eichler–Shimura theory and $f : X_0(N) \to E$ is a modular parametrization mapping the cusp $\infty$ to the identity $O \in E$, then the Heegner divisor $P_0(\chi) := \sum_{[a] \in \text{Pic}(C)} f(a) \otimes \chi([a]) \in E(H_c)_C$ satisfies

$$L'(1, E, \chi) = 2^{-\mu(N,D)} \cdot \frac{8\pi^2(\phi, \phi)\Gamma_0(N)}{u^2\sqrt{|Dc^2|}} \cdot \hat{h}_K(P_\chi(f)),$$

where $\hat{h}_K$ is the Néron–Tate height on $E$ over $K$ and $\deg f$ is the degree of the morphism $f$.

Comparing the above Gross–Zagier formula with the conjecture of Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer for $L(E/K, s)$, we immediately are led to:

**Conjecture.** Let $E$ be an elliptic curve defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ of conductor $N$ and let $K$ be an imaginary quadratic field of discriminant $D$ such that for any prime $\ell$ dividing $N$, either $\ell$ splits in $K$, or $\ell$ is ramified in $K$ and $E$ has nonsplit semistable reduction at $\ell$. Let $f : X_0(N) \to E$ be a modular parametrization mapping $\infty$ to $O$. Let $N \subset \mathbb{O}_K$ be any ideal with $\mathbb{O}_K/N \cong \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$, let $P \in X_0(N)(H_K)$ be the point representing the isogeny $(C/\mathbb{O}_K \to C/N^{-1})$, and write $P_K(f) := \text{Tr}_{H_K/K} f(P) \in E(K)$. Assume $P_K(f)$ is not torsion. Then

$$\sqrt{#\text{III}(E/K)} = 2^{-\mu(N,D)} \cdot \frac{[E(K) : \mathbb{Z}P_K(f)]}{C \cdot [\mathbb{O}_K^\times : \mathbb{Z}^\times] \cdot \prod_{\ell | N/(N, D)} m_\ell},$$

where $m_\ell = [E(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) : E^0(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)]$ and $C$ is the positive integer such that if $\omega_0$ is a Néron differential on $E$ then $f^*\omega_0 = \pm C \cdot 2\pi i \phi(z) dz$.

We next state our explicit Waldspurger formula over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $\phi = \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n q^n$ in $S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$ be a newform of weight 2 and level $\Gamma_0(N)$. Let $K$ be an imaginary quadratic field and $\chi : \text{Gal}(H_c/K) \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ a character of conductor $c$. Assume the conditions:

(i) $(c, N) = 1$ and, if $p|(N, D)$, then $p^2 \nmid N$. 

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(ii) Let $S$ be the set of places $p | N$ non-split in $K$ such that, for a finite prime $p$, $\text{ord}_p(N)$ is odd if $p$ is inert in $K$, and $\chi([p]) = a_p$ if $p$ is ramified in $K$.

Then $S$ has even cardinality.

It follows that the sign of the functional equation of the Rankin L-series $L(s, \phi, \chi)$ is $+1$. Let $B$ be the quaternion algebra over $\mathbb{Q}$ ramified exactly at places in $S$. Note that condition (ii) implies that there exists an embedding of $K$ into $B$, which we fix once and for all. Let $R \subset B$ be an order of discriminant $N$ with $R \cap K = \mathcal{O}_c$. Such an order exists and is unique up to conjugation by $\hat{R}^\times$. Here, for an abelian group $M$, we define $\hat{M} = M \otimes \mathbb{Z} \hat{\mathbb{Z}}$, where $\hat{\mathbb{Z}} = \prod_p \mathbb{Z}_p$ with $p$ running over all primes. By the reduction theory of definite quadratic forms, the coset $X := B^\times \setminus \hat{B}^\times / \hat{R}^\times$ is finite, say of order $n$. Let $g_1, \ldots, g_n$ in $\hat{B}^\times$ represent the distinct classes $[g_1], \ldots, [g_n]$. For each $i = 1, \ldots, n$, let $\Gamma_i = (B^\times \cap g_i \hat{R}^\times g_i^{-1}) / \{\pm 1\}$. Then $\Gamma_i$ is a finite group, and we denote its order by $w_i$. Let $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ denote the free $\mathbb{Z}$-module of formal sums $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i[g_i]$ with $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, and define a height pairing on $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ by

$$\left\langle \sum a_i[g_i], \sum b_i[g_i] \right\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i w_i,$$

which is positive definite on $\mathbb{R}[X] := \mathbb{Z}[X] \otimes \mathbb{R}$ and has a natural Hermitian extension to $\mathbb{C}[X] := \mathbb{Z}[X] \otimes \mathbb{C}$. Define the degree of a vector $\sum a_i[g_i] \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ to be $\sum a_i$ and let $\mathbb{Z}[X]^0$ denote the degree-0 submodule of $\mathbb{Z}[X]$. Then $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ and $\mathbb{Z}[X]^0$ are endowed with actions of Hecke operators $T_p, S_p, p \nmid N$, which are linear and defined as follows: For any prime $p \nmid N$, $B_p^\times / R_p^\times \cong \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) / \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ can be identified with the set of $\mathbb{Z}_p$-lattices in a 2-dimensional vector space over $\mathbb{Q}_p$. Then, for any $g = (g_v) \in \hat{B}^\times$,

$$S_p([g]) = [g^{(p)} s_p(g_p)] \quad \text{and} \quad T_p([g]) = \sum_{h_p} [g^{(p)} h_p],$$

where $g^{(p)}$ is the $p$-off part of $g$, namely $g^{(p)} = (g_v^{(p)})$ with $g_v^{(p)} = g_v$ for all $v \neq p$ and $g_p^{(p)} = 1$; if $g_p$ corresponds to lattice $\Lambda$, then $s_p(g_p)$ is the coset corresponding to the homothetic lattice $p \Lambda$; and $h_p$ runs over $p+1$ lattices $\Lambda' \subset \Lambda$ with $[\Lambda : \Lambda'] = p$. There is a unique line $V_\phi \subset \mathbb{C}[X]^0$ where $T_p$ acts as $a_p$ and $S_p$ acts trivially for all $p \nmid N$. Recall that the fixed embedding of $K$ into $B$ induces a map

$$\text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_c) = K^\times \setminus \hat{K}^\times / \hat{\mathcal{O}}^\times \longrightarrow X = B^\times \setminus \hat{B}^\times / \hat{R}^\times, \quad t \mapsto x_t,$$

using which we define an element in $\mathbb{C}[X]$,

$$P_\chi := \sum \chi^{-1}(t) x_t,$$

and let $P^{\phi}_\chi$ be its projection to the line $V_\phi$. The following explicit height formula for $P^{\phi}_\chi$, which was proved by Gross [1987] in some cases, is a special case of the
explicit Waldspurger formulas in Theorems 1.8 and 1.10 (with Proposition 3.8).

**Theorem 1.2.** Let \((\phi, \chi)\) be as above satisfying the conditions (i) and (ii). Then we have

\[
L(1, \phi, \chi) = 2^{-\mu(N,D)} \cdot \frac{8\pi^2(\phi, \phi\Gamma_0(N))}{u^2|Dc^2|} \cdot \langle P_\chi, P_\phi \rangle,
\]

where \(\mu(N, D)\) and \(u\) are as in Theorem 1.1. Let \(f = \sum_i f(g_i)w_i^{-1} [g_i]\) be any nonzero vector on the line \(V_\phi\), and let \(P_\chi^0(f) = \sum_{t \in \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_c)} f(t) \chi(t)\). Then the above formula can be rewritten as

\[
L(1, \phi, \chi) = 2^{-\mu(N,D)} \cdot \frac{8\pi^2(\phi, \phi\Gamma_0(N))}{u^2|Dc^2|} \cdot \frac{|P_\chi^0(f)|^2}{\langle f, f \rangle}.
\]

**Notation for first two sections.** We denote by \(F\) the base number field of degree \(d = [F : \mathbb{Q}]\) over \(\mathbb{Q}\) and \(\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_F\) its ring of integers with different \(\delta\). Let \(\mathbb{A} = F_\mathbb{A}\) be the adèlic ring of \(F\) and \(\mathbb{A}_f\) its finite part. For any \(\mathbb{Z}\)-module \(M\), we let \(\widehat{M} = M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}\) and \(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} = \prod_p \mathbb{Z}_p\). For example, \(\widehat{F} = \mathbb{A}_f\). Let \(|\cdot|_\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{A}_\mathbb{A}^\times \to \mathbb{R}_+^\times\) denote the standard adelic absolute value, so that \(d(ab) = |a|_\mathbb{A} d(b)\) for any Haar measure \(db\) on \(\mathbb{A}\). Let \(|\cdot|_v\) denote the absolute value on \(F_v^\times\) for each place \(v\) of \(F\), with \(|x|_v = \prod_{v'} |x_{v'}|_v\) for any \(b = (x_v) \in \mathbb{A}_f^\times\). For any nonzero fractional ideal \(b\) of \(F\), let \(|b|\) denote the norm of \(b\). For any \(x \in \mathbb{A}_f^\times\), we also write \(|x|\) for \(|b_x|\), where \(b_x\) is the ideal corresponding to \(x\), so that \(|x| = |x|_-1\); and for any nonzero fractional ideal \(b\) we also write \(|b|_\mathbb{A}\) for \(|x_b|_\mathbb{A}\) for any \(x \in \mathbb{A}_f^\times\) whose corresponding ideal is \(b\), so that \(|b|_\mathbb{A} = |b|^{-1}\). For a finite place \(v\), sometimes we also denote by \(v\) its corresponding prime ideal and write \(q_v = \mathfrak{q}/v\). For a fractional ideal \(b\) of \(F\), we write \(|b|_v = |x_b|_v\) for \(x_b \in F_v\) with \(x_b \mathcal{O}_v = b \mathcal{O}_v\), denote by \(\text{ord}_v(b)\) the additive valuation of \(b\) at \(v\) such that \(\text{ord}_v(v^{-1}) = 1\), and write \(v\|b\) if \(\text{ord}_v(b) = 1\). We denote by \(\infty\) the set of infinite places of \(F\). Denote by \(L(s, 1_F)\) the complete \(L\)-series for the trivial Hecke character \(1_F\) on \(\mathbb{A}_\mathbb{A}^\times\), so that \(L(s, 1_F) = \Gamma_R(s)^{-1} \Gamma_C(s)^{-1} \zeta_F(s)\), where \(r_1\) and \(r_2\) are the number of real and complex places of \(F\), \(\zeta_F(s)\) is the usual Dedekind zeta function of \(F\), \(\Gamma_R(s) = \pi^{-s/2} \Gamma(s/2)\), and \(\Gamma_C(s) = 2(2\pi)^{-s} \Gamma(s)\). For each place \(v\) of \(F\), let \(L(s, 1_v)\) denote the local Euler factor of \(L(s, 1_F)\) at \(v\). Let \(D_F\) denote the absolute discriminant of \(F\), and \(\delta \subset \mathcal{O}\) the different of \(F\), so that \(|\delta| = |D_F|\).

In the first two sections, we let \(K\) be a quadratic extension over \(F\), \(D = D_{K/F} \subset \mathcal{O}\) be the relative discriminant of \(K\) over \(F\), and \(D_K\) be the absolute discriminant of \(K\). Let \(K_{ab}\) be the maximal abelian extension over \(K\) and \(\sigma : K_{ab}^\times / K^\times \to \text{Gal}(K_{ab}/K)\) be the Artin reciprocity map in class field theory. For any nonzero ideal \(b\) of \(\mathcal{O}\), let \(\mathcal{O}_b = \mathcal{O} + b\mathcal{O}_K\) be the unique \(\mathcal{O}\)-order of \(K\) satisfying \([\mathcal{O}_K : \mathcal{O}_b] = \#\mathcal{O}/b\), and we call \(b\) its conductor. For any finite place \(v\) of \(F\), \(\mathcal{O}_{b,v} = \mathcal{O}_b \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_K} \mathcal{O}_v\) only depends on \(\text{ord}_v(b)\). Thus, for a fractional ideal \(b\) and a finite place \(v\) of \(F\), \(\mathcal{O}_{b,v}\) makes sense if
ord_v b \geq 0. Let $\text{Pic}_{K/F}(\mathcal{O}_b) = \hat{K}^\times / K^\times \hat{F}^\times \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times$. Then there is an exact sequence

$$\text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_F) \longrightarrow \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_b) \longrightarrow \text{Pic}_{K/F}(\mathcal{O}_b) \longrightarrow 0.$$  

Let $\kappa_\mathfrak{b}$ be the kernel of the first map, which has order 1 or 2 if $F$ is totally real and $K$ is a totally imaginary quadratic extension over $F$ (see [Washington 1997, Theorem 10.3]).

For any algebraic group $G$ over $F$, let $G_\mathbb{A} = G(\mathbb{A})$ be the group of adelic points on $G$. For a finite set $S$ of places of $F$, let $G_S = \prod_{v \in S} G(F_v)$ (resp. $G_S(S) = G(\mathbb{A})$) be the $S$-part of $G_\mathbb{A}$ (resp. the $S$-off part of $G_\mathbb{A}$) viewed as a subgroup of $G_\mathbb{A}$ naturally so that the $S$-off components (resp. $S$-components) are constant 1. More generally, for a subgroup $U$ of $G_\mathbb{A}$ of the form $U = U_T U_T^T$ for some set $T$ of places disjoint with $S$, where $U_T \subset \prod_{v \in T} G(F_v)$ and $U_T^T = \prod_{v \notin T} U_v$ with $U_v$ a subgroup of $G(F_v)$, we may define $U(S), U_S$, and view them as subgroups of $U$ similarly. For any ideal $b$ of $\mathcal{O}$, we also write $U^{(b)}$ for $U(S_b)$ and $U_b$ for $U_{S_b}$, where $S_b$ is the set of places dividing $b$. Let $U_0(N)$ and $U_1(N)$ denote subgroups of $GL_2(\hat{\mathcal{O}})$ defined by

$$U_0(N) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}_2(\hat{\mathcal{O}}) \mid c \in N\hat{\mathcal{O}} \right\},$$  

$$U_1(N) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in U_0(N) \mid d \equiv 1 \text{ mod } N\hat{\mathcal{O}} \right\}.$$  

When $F$ is a totally real field and $\sigma$ is an automorphic cuspidal representation of level $N$ such that $\sigma_v$ is a discrete series for all $v | \infty$, for an automorphic form $\phi$ of level $U_1(N)$ we let $(\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)}$ denote the Petersson norm defined using the invariant measure $dx \, dy / y^2$ on the upper half-plane.

**1B. The explicit Gross–Zagier formula.** Let $F$ be a totally real number field of degree $d$, $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}_F$ the adèlle ring of $F$, and $\mathbb{A}_f$ its finite part. Let $\mathbb{B}$ be an incoherent quaternion algebra over $\mathbb{A}$, totally definite at infinity. For each open compact subgroup $U$ of $\mathbb{B}_f^\times = (\mathbb{B} \otimes \mathbb{A}_f) ^\times$, let $X_U$ be the Shimura curve over $F$ associated to $U$ and $\xi_U \in \text{Pic}(X_U)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ the normalized Hodge class on $X_U$, that is, the unique line bundle which has degree one on each geometrically connected component and is parallel to

$$\omega_{X_U/F} + \sum_{x \in X_U(\hat{F})} (1 - e_x^{-1}) x.$$  

Here $\omega_{X_U/F}$ is the canonical bundle of $X_U$ and $e_x$ is the ramification index of $x$ in the complex uniformization of $X_U$, i.e., for a cusp $x$, $e_x = \infty$, so that $1 - e_x^{-1} = 1$; for a noncuspidal $x$, $e_x$ is the ramification index of any preimage of $x$ in the map $X_{U'} \to X_U$ for any sufficiently small open compact subgroup $U'$ of $U$ such that each geometrically connected component of $X_{U'}$ is a free quotient of $\mathfrak{H}$ under the complex uniformization. For any two open compact subgroups $U_1 \subset U_2$ of $\mathbb{B}_f^\times$,  

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there is a natural surjective morphism $X_{U_1} \to X_{U_2}$. Let $X$ be the projective limit of the system $(X_U)_U$, which is endowed with the Hecke action of $\mathbb{B}_f^\times$ where $\mathbb{B}_f^\times$ acts trivially. Note that each $X_U$ is the quotient of $X$ by the action of $U$.

Let $A$ be a simple abelian variety over $F$ parametrized by $X$ in the sense that there is a nonconstant morphism $X_U \to A$ over $F$ for some $U$. Then, by Eichler–Shimura theory, $A$ is of strict GL(2)-type in the sense that $M := \text{End}^0(A) = \text{End}(A) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is a field and $\text{Lie}(A)$ is a free module of rank one over $M \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F$ by the induced action. Let

$$\pi_A = \text{Hom}_0^0(X, A) := \lim_{\text{U}} \text{Hom}_0^0(X_U, A),$$

where $\text{Hom}_0^0(X_U, A)$ denotes the morphisms in $\text{Hom}(X_U, A) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ using $\xi_U$ as a base point: if $\xi_U$ is represented by a divisor $\sum_i a_i x_i$ on $X_{U,F}$, then for $f \in \text{Hom}_F(X_U, A) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$,

$$f \in \pi_A \iff \sum_i a_i f(x_i) = 0 \text{ in } A(\overline{F})_\mathbb{Q} := A(\overline{F}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}.$$  

For each open compact subgroup $U$ of $\mathbb{B}_f^\times$, let $J_U$ denote the Jacobian of $X_U$. Then

$$\pi_A = \text{Hom}_0^0(J, A) := \lim_{\text{U}} \text{Hom}_0^0(J_U, A),$$

where $\text{Hom}_0^0(J_U, A) = \text{Hom}_F(J_U, A) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$. The action of $\mathbb{B}_f^\times$ on $X$ induces a natural $\mathbb{B}_f^\times$-module structure on $\pi_A$ so that $\text{End}_{\mathbb{B}_f^\times}(\pi_A) = M$ and there is a decomposition $\pi_A = \bigotimes_M \pi_{A,v}$, where $\pi_{A,v}$ are absolutely irreducible representations of $\mathbb{B}_v^\times$ over $M$. Using the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence, one can define the complete L-series of $\pi_A$,

$$L(s, \pi_A) = \prod_v L(s, \pi_{A,v}) \in M \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C},$$

as an entire function of $s \in \mathbb{C}$. Let $L(s, A, M)$ denote the L-series of the $\ell$-adic Euler factors at infinity; then $L_v(s, A, M) = L(s - \frac{1}{2}, \pi_v)$ for all finite places $\nu$ of $F$. Let $A^\vee$ denote the dual abelian variety of $A$. There is a perfect $\mathbb{B}_f^\times$-invariant pairing

$$\pi_A \times \pi_{A^\vee} \longrightarrow M$$
given by

$$(f_1, f_2) = \text{Vol}(X_U)^{-1}(f_{1,U} \circ f_{2,U}^\vee), \quad f_{1,U} \in \text{Hom}(J_U, A), \ f_{2,U} \in \text{Hom}(J_U, A^\vee),$$

where $f_{2,U}^\vee : A \to J_U$ is the dual of $f_{2,U}$ composed with the canonical isomorphism $J_U^\vee \simeq J_U$. Here $\text{Vol}(X_U)$ is defined by a fixed invariant measure on the upper
half-plane. It follows that \( \pi_{A^\vee} \) is dual to \( \pi_A \) as representations of \( \mathbb{B}^\times \) over \( M \). For any fixed open compact subgroup \( U \) of \( \mathbb{B}_j^\times \), define the \( U \)-pairing on \( \pi_A \times \pi_{A^\vee} \) by

\[
(f_1, f_2)_U = \text{Vol}(X_U)(f_1, f_2), \quad f_1 \in \pi_A, \quad f_2 \in \pi_{A^\vee},
\]

which is independent of the choice of measure defining \( \text{Vol}(X_U) \). If \( A \) is an elliptic curve and we identify \( A^\vee \) with \( A \) canonically then, for any morphism \( f : X_U \to A \), we have \( (f, f)_U = \deg f \), the degree of the finite morphism \( f \).

Let \( K \) be a totally imaginary quadratic extension over \( F \) with associated quadratic character \( \eta \) on \( \mathbb{A}^\times_1 \). Let \( L \) be a finite extension of \( M \) and \( \chi : K^\times \setminus K^\times_1 \to L^\times \) an \( L \)-valued Hecke character of finite order. Let \( L(s, A, \chi) \) be the \( L \)-series (without Euler factors at infinity) of the \( \ell \)-adic Galois representations associated to \( A \) tensored with the induced representation of \( \chi \) from \( \text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K) \) to \( \text{Gal}(\overline{Q}/Q) \). Assume that

\[
\omega_A \cdot \chi|_{\mathbb{A}^\times_1} = 1,
\]

where \( \omega_A \) is the central character of \( \pi_A \) on \( \mathbb{A}^\times_1 \) and that, for each finite place \( v \) of \( F \),

\[
\epsilon(\pi_{A,v}, \chi_v) = \chi_v \eta_v(-1)\epsilon(\mathbb{B}_v),
\]

where \( \epsilon(\mathbb{B}_v) = 1 \) if \( \mathbb{B}_v \) is split and is \( -1 \) otherwise, and \( \epsilon(\pi_{A,v}, \chi_v) = \epsilon\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_{A,v}, \chi_v\right) \) is the local root number of \( L(s, \pi_A, \chi) \). It follows that the global root number of the \( L \)-series \( L(s, \pi_A, \chi) \) is \(-1\) and there is an embedding of \( K_{\mathbb{A}} \) into \( \mathbb{B} \) over \( \mathbb{A} \). We fix such an embedding once for all and then view \( K_{\mathbb{A}}^\times \) as a subgroup of \( \mathbb{B}^\times \).

Let \( N \) be the conductor of \( \pi^\dagger \), \( D \) the relative discriminant of \( K \) over \( F \), and \( c \subset \mathfrak{o} \) the ideal that is maximal such that \( \chi \) is trivial on \( \prod_{v \mid c} \mathfrak{o}_K^\times \prod_{v \nmid c} (1 + c\mathfrak{o}_K,v) \). Define the set of places \( v \) of \( F \) dividing \( N \),

\[
\Sigma_1 := \{ v | N \text{ nonsplit in } K \mid \text{ord}_v(c) < \text{ord}_v(N) \}.
\]

Let \( c = \prod_{p \mid c, p \not\in \Sigma_1} p_{\text{ord}_p c} \) be the \( \Sigma_1 \)-off part of \( c \), \( N_1 \) the \( \Sigma_1 \)-off part of \( N \), and \( N_2 = N/N_1 \).

Let \( v \) be a place of \( F \) and \( \sigma_v \) a uniformizer of \( F_v \). Then there exists an \( \mathfrak{o}_v \)-order \( R_v \) of \( \mathbb{B}_v \) with discriminant \( N\mathfrak{o}_v \) such that \( R_v \cap K_v = \mathfrak{o}_{c,v} \). Such an order \( R_v \) is called admissible for \( (\pi_v, \chi_v) \) if it also satisfies the conditions (1) and (2) that follow. Note that up to \( K_v^\times \)-conjugate there is a unique such order when \( v \mid (c_1, N) \), and that \( \mathbb{B} \) must be split at places \( v \mid (c_1, N) \) by Lemma 3.1.

(1) If \( v \mid (c_1, N) \), then \( R_v \) is the intersection of two maximal orders \( R'_v, R''_v \) of \( \mathbb{B}_v \) such that \( R'_v \cap K_v = \mathfrak{o}_{c,v} \) and

\[
R''_v \cap K_v = \begin{cases} 
\mathfrak{o}_{c/N,v} & \text{if } \text{ord}_v(c/N) \geq 0, \\
\mathfrak{o}_{K,v} & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}
\]

Note that, for \( v \mid (c_1, N) \), there is a unique order up to \( K_v^\times \)-conjugate satisfying condition (1), unless \( \text{ord}_v(c_1) < \text{ord}_v(N) \). In the case \( 0 < \text{ord}_v(c_1) < \text{ord}_v(N) \),
Let $\mathfrak{c}_1$ denote the space of forms $f \in \pi_A \otimes_M L$ which are $\omega$-eigenforms under $U(N_2)$ and $\chi_v^{-1}$-eigenforms under $K_v^{\times}$ for all places $v \in \Sigma_1$. The space $V(\pi, \chi)$ is actually a one-dimensional $L$-space (see Proposition 3.7).

Consider the Hecke action of $K^{\times}_A \subset \mathbb{B}_f^{\times}$ on $X$. Let $X^{K^{\times}}$ be the $F$-subscheme of $X$ of fixed points of $X$ under $K^{\times}$. The theory of complex multiplication asserts that every point in $X^{K^{\times}}(\overline{F})$ is defined over $K^{ab}$ and that the Galois action is given by the Hecke action under the reciprocity law. Fix a point $P \in X^{K^{\times}}$ and let $f \in V(\pi, \chi)$ be a nonzero vector. Define a Heegner cycle associated to $(\pi, \chi)$ by

$$P^0_{\chi}(f) := \sum_{t \in \text{Pic}_{K/F}(\mathcal{O}_c_1)} f(P)^{\sigma_t} \chi(t) \in A(K^{ab})_Q \otimes_M L,$$

where $\text{Pic}_{K/F}(\mathcal{O}_c_1) = \mathcal{K}^{\times}/K^{\times} \mathcal{F}^{\times} \mathcal{O}_{c_1}^{\times}$ and $t \mapsto \sigma_t$ is the reciprocity law map in class field theory. The Néron–Tate height pairing over $K$ gives a $\mathbb{Q}$-linear map $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_K : A(\overline{K})_Q \otimes_M A^\vee(\overline{K})_Q \to \mathbb{R}$. Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{K,M} : A(\overline{K})_Q \otimes_M A^\vee(\overline{K})_Q \to M \otimes \mathbb{R}$ be the unique $M$-bilinear pairing such that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_k = \text{tr}_{M \otimes \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{R}} \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{K,M}$. The pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{K,M}$ induces an $L$-linear Néron–Tate pairing over $K$,

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{K,L} : (A(\overline{K})_Q \otimes_M L) \otimes_L (A^\vee(\overline{K})_Q \otimes_M L) \to L \otimes \mathbb{Q} \mathbb{R}.$$
The $\mathcal{B}^\times$-invariant $M$-linear pairing $(\cdot, \cdot)_U : \pi_A \times \pi_{A^\vee} \to M$ induces a $\mathcal{B}^\times$-invariant $L$-linear pairing

$$(\cdot, \cdot)_U : (\pi_A \otimes_M L) \times (\pi_{A^\vee} \otimes_M L) \to L.$$ 

The Hilbert newform $\phi$ in the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence $\sigma$ of $\pi_A$ on $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A})$ is the form satisfying these conditions:

- $\phi$ is of level $U_1(N)$.
- For each $v|\infty$, the action of $\text{SO}_2(\mathbb{R}) \subset \text{GL}_2(F_v)$ on $\phi$ is given by $\sigma(k_\theta)\phi = e^{4\pi i \theta} \phi$, where $k_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SO}_2(\mathbb{R})$.
- Let $d^\times a$ be the Tamagawa measure so that $\text{Res}_{s=1} \int_{|a| \leq 1, a \in F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}^\times} |a|^{s-1} d^\times a = \text{Res}_{s=1} L(s, 1_F)$; then

$L(s, \pi) = 2^d \cdot |\delta|_{\mathbb{A}^\times}^{-1/2} \cdot Z(s, \phi)$ with $Z(s, \phi) = \int_{F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}^\times} \phi\left(\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right) |a|_{\mathbb{A}^\times}^{-1/2} d^\times a$,

where $\delta$ is the different of $F$.

Note that $\phi(g) \overline{\phi}(g)$ is a function on

$\text{GL}_2(F)_+ \backslash \text{GL}_2(F_\infty)_+ \times \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_f) / Z(\mathbb{A}) \cdot (U_1, \infty \times U_0(N)) 
\cong \text{GL}_2(F)_+ \backslash \mathcal{H}^d \times \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_f) / U_0(N) \mathbb{A}_f^\times.$

We define the Petersson norm $(\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)}$ by the integration of $\phi \overline{\phi}$ with measure $dx \, dy / y^2$ on each upper half-plane. One main result of this paper is the following:

**Theorem 1.5** (explicit Gross–Zagier formula). *Let $F$ be a totally real field of degree $d$. Let $A$ be an abelian variety over $F$ parametrized by a Shimura curve $X$ over $F$ and $\phi$ the Hilbert holomorphic newform of parallel weight 2 on $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A})$ associated to $A$. Let $K$ be a totally imaginary quadratic extension over $F$ with relative discriminant $D$ and discriminant $D_K$. Let $\chi : K^\times_{\mathbb{A}} / K^\times \to L^\times$ be a finite Hecke character of conductor $c$ over some finite extension $L$ of $M := \text{End}^0(A)$. Assume that:

1. $\omega_A \cdot \chi |_{\mathbb{A}^\times} = 1$, where $\omega_A$ is the central character of $\pi_A$;
2. for any place $v$ of $F$, $\epsilon(\pi_{A,v}, \chi_v) = \chi_v \eta_v(-1) \epsilon(\mathbb{B}_v)$.

For any nonzero forms $f_1 \in V(\pi_A, \chi)$ and $f_2 \in V(\pi_{A^\vee}, \chi^{-1})$, we have an equality in $L \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C}$,

$L'(\Sigma)(1, A, \chi) = 2^{-\#D} \cdot \langle \phi, \phi \rangle_{U_0(N)} \cdot \frac{\langle P_0^\chi(f_1), P_0^\chi(f_2) \rangle_{K,L}}{u_1^2 \sqrt{|D_K|} \|c_1^2\|} \cdot \frac{(f_1, f_2)_{\mathbb{R}^\times}}{(f_1, f_2)_{\mathbb{R}^\times}}.$*
where
\[ \Sigma := \{ v | (N, Dc) | v \parallel N \text{ then } \text{ord}_v(c/N) \geq 0 \}, \]
\[ \Sigma_D := \{ v | (N, D) | \text{ord}_v(c) < \text{ord}_v(N) \}, \]
the ideal \( c_1 | c \) is the \( \Sigma_1 \)-off part of \( c \) as before, \( u_1 = \# \kappa_{c_1} \cdot [0^\times_{c_1} : 0^\times] \) and \( \kappa_{c_1} \) is the kernel of the morphism from \( \text{Pic}(\mathbb{O}) \) to \( \text{Pic}(\mathbb{O}_{c_1}) \), which has order 1 or 2, and \((\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)}\) is the Petersson norm with respect to the measure \( dx \, dy/y^2 \) on the upper half-plane.

**Remark.** The assumption \( \omega_A|_{\Delta^\times} \cdot \chi = 1 \) implies \( L(s, A, \chi) = L(s, A^\vee, \chi^{-1}) \). Let \( \phi^\vee \) be the Hilbert newform associated to \( A^\vee \). Then \((\phi^\vee, \phi^\vee)_{U_0(N)} = (\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)}\).

We may state the above theorem in simpler way under some assumptions. First assume that \( \omega_A \) is unramified and, if \( v \in \Sigma_1 \), then \( v \nmid c \).

Given this, \( c_1 = c \). Fix an infinite place \( \tau \) of \( F \) and let \( B \) be the nearby quaternion algebra whose ramification set is obtained from that of \( \mathbb{B} \) by removing \( \tau \). Then there is an \( F \)-embedding of \( K \to B \) which we fix once and for all and view \( K^\times \) as an \( F \)-subtorus of \( B^\times \). Let \( R \) be an admissible \( \mathcal{O} \)-order of \( B \) for \((\pi, \chi)\), by which we mean that \( \widehat{R} \) is an admissible \( \widehat{\mathcal{O}} \)-order of \( \mathbb{B}_f = \mathbb{B} \) for \((\pi, \chi)\). Note that \( R \) is of discriminant \( N \) and that \( R \cap K = \mathcal{O}_c \). Let \( U = \widehat{R}^\times \subset \widehat{B}^\times \) and let \( X_U \) be the Shimura curve of level \( U \), so that it has complex uniformization
\[ X_{U, \tau}(\mathbb{C}) = B_+^\times \backslash \mathfrak{H} \times \widehat{B}^\times / U \cup \{ \text{cusps} \}, \]
where \( B_+^\times \) is the subgroup of elements \( x \in B^\times \) with totally positive norms. Let \( u = \# \kappa_c \cdot [0^\times_c : 0^\times] \). By Proposition 3.8, we have that \( V(\pi_A, \chi) \subset (\pi_A \otimes_M L)^{\widehat{R}^\times} \).

**Special case 1.** Further assume that \((N, Dc) = 1\). Then there is a nonconstant morphism \( f : X_U \to A \) mapping a Hodge class on \( X_U \) to the torsion of \( A \) and, for any two such morphisms \( f_1, f_2 : X_U \to A, n_1 f_1 = n_2 f_2 \) for some nonzero integers \( n_1, n_2 \). Let \( h_0 \) be the unique fixed point of \( K^\times \) and let \( P = [h_0, 1] \in X_U \). Replace \( \chi \) by \( \chi^{-1} \); there is a nonconstant morphism \( X_U \to A^\vee \) with similar uniqueness. For any such \( f_1 : X_U \to A \) and \( f_2 : X_U \to A^\vee \), let \((f_1, f_2) = f_1 \circ f_2^\vee \). Then we have an equality in \( L \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C} \),
\[ L'(1, A, \chi) = \frac{(8\pi^2)^d (\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)}}{u^2 \cdot \sqrt{|D_K||c^2|}} \cdot \frac{(P^0_\chi(f_1), P^0_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2))_{K,L}}{(f_1, f_2)_U}. \]

**Special case 2.** Further assume that \( \omega_A \) is trivial — or, more generally, that \( \omega_A(\sigma_v) \) is in \( \text{Aut}(A)^2 \subset M^{\times 2} \) for all places \( v \) dividing \((N, D)\) but not \( c \), where \( \sigma_v \) is a uniformizer of \( F_v \). For each place \( v \) that divides \((N, D)\) but not \( c \), \( K^\times_v \) normalizes \( R^\times_v \) (see Lemma 3.4) and a uniformizer \( \sigma_{K_v} \) of \( K_v \) induces an automorphism \( T_{\sigma_{K_v}} : X_U \to X_U \) over \( F \). Note that \( \chi_v(\sigma_{K_v}) \in \text{Aut}(A) \subset M^{\times} \). There exists a nonconstant morphism \( f : X_U \to A \) mapping a Hodge class to the torsion point
such that $T_{\omega_{K_v}} f = \chi^{-1}(\omega_{K_v}) f$ for each place $v$ dividing $(N, D)$ but not $c$. Such an $f$ has the same uniqueness property as in special case 1. Then, for any such $f_1 : X_U \to A$ and $f_2 : X_U \to A^\vee$, we have an equality in $L \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C}$,

$$L'(\Sigma)(1, A, \chi) = 2^{-\#\Sigma_v} \cdot \frac{(8\pi^2)^d(\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)}}{u^2 \cdot \sqrt{|D_K\|c^2\|}} \cdot \frac{\langle P^0_{\chi}(f_1), P^0_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2) \rangle_{K,L}}{(f_1, f_2)_U},$$

where $\Sigma$ is now the set of places $v | (cD, N)$ of $F$ such that, if $v \| N$, then $v \nmid D$.

**Example.** Let $\phi \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$ be a newform. Let $K$ be an imaginary quadratic field of discriminant $D$ and $\chi$ a primitive character of Pic($\mathcal{O}_c$). Assume that $(\phi, \chi)$ satisfies the Heegner conditions (1)–(2) in Theorem 1.1; then, by Lemma 3.1(1) and (3), $e(\phi, \chi) = -1$ and $B = M_2(\mathbb{Q})$. The Heegner conditions also imply that there exist $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $(N, a, b) = 1$ such that $a^2 - 4Nb = Dc^2$. Fix an embedding of $K$ into $B$ by

$$(Dc^2 + \sqrt{Dc^2})/2 \mapsto \left(\frac{(Dc^2 + a)/2}{Nb}, \frac{-1}{(Dc^2 - a)/2}\right).$$

Then $R := \left\{ \left(\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}\right) \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid N | c \right\}$ is an order of $B$ such that $\hat{R} \cap K = \mathcal{O}_c$. Let $A$ be an abelian variety associated to $\phi$ via Eichler–Shimura theory and $f : X_0(N) \to A$ any nonconstant morphism mapping cusp $\infty$ to $O \in A$. Then $f \in V(\pi_A, \chi)$. Let $z \in \mathcal{H}$ be the point fixed by $K^\times$; then $Nbz^2 - az + 1 = 0$, $\mathcal{O}_c = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}z^{-1}$, and $n^{-1} = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}N^{-1}z^{-1}$, so that $\mathcal{O}_c/n \cong \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$. The point on $X_0(N)$ corresponding to $z$ via complex uniformization represents the isogeny $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}z) \to \mathbb{C}/(N^{-1}\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}z)$, or $\mathbb{C}/\mathcal{O}_c \to \mathbb{C}/n^{-1}$. Thus Theorem 1.1 now follows from Theorem 1.5.

For various arithmetic applications, we may need explicit formulas for different test vectors, which we now give. Let $v$ be a finite place of $F$, fix $(\cdot, \cdot)_v$ a $\mathbb{Q}_v^\times$-invariant pairing on $\pi_{A,v} \times \pi_{A^v,v}$ and a Haar measure $dt_v$ on $F_v^\times \backslash K_v^\times$. For any $f_{1,v}, f_{2,v} \in \pi_{A,v}$, $f'_{1,v}, f'_{2,v} \in \pi_{A^v,v}$ with $(f'_{1,v}, f'_{2,v})_v \neq 0$, let

$$\beta^0(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}) = \beta^0(f'_{1,v}, f'_{2,v}, dt_v) = \int_{F_v^\times \backslash K_v^\times} \frac{\langle \pi_{A,v}(t_v)f'_{1,v}, f'_{2,v} \rangle_v}{\langle f'_{1,v}, f'_{2,v} \rangle_v} \chi_v(t_v) dt_v.$$

For any two nonzero pure tensor forms $f' = \bigotimes_v f'_{v}, f'' = \bigotimes_v f''_{v} \in \pi$, we say that $f'$ and $f''$ differ at a place $v$ if $f'_{v}$ and $f''_{v}$ are not parallel, and that they coincide otherwise. This is independent of the decompositions. In particular, if two nonzero pure tensor forms coincide locally everywhere then they are the same up to a scalar.

**Theorem 1.6** (variation of the Gross–Zagier formula). Let $(A, \chi), f_1 \in V(\pi_A, \chi)$ and $f_2 \in V(\pi_{A^v}, \chi^{-1})$ be as in Theorem 1.5. Let $S$ be a finite set of finite places of $F$, $f'_1 \in \pi_A, f'_2 \in \pi_{A^v}$ be vectors such that $f'_1$ and $f_1$ coincide for any $v \notin S$,
$i = 1, 2$, and $\langle f'_1, f'_2 \rangle_v \neq 0$ and $\beta^0(f'_1, f'_2) \neq 0$ for any $v \in S$. Define
\[
P^0_X(f'_1) = \frac{\# \text{Pic}(\mathcal{C}_c)}{\text{Vol}(K \times \mathcal{F} \times \hat{K}, dt)} \cdot \int_{K \times \mathcal{F} \times \hat{K}} f'_1(P)^{\sigma_i} \chi(t) \, dt,
\]
and define $P^0_{X^{-1}}(f'_2)$ similarly. Then, with notations as in Theorem 1.5, we have
\[
L'(\Sigma)(1, A, \chi) = 2^{-\#\Sigma_D} \cdot \frac{(8\pi^2)^d \cdot (\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)}}{u_1^2 \sqrt{|D_K||c^2_t|}} \cdot \frac{\langle P^0_X(f'_1), P^0_{X^{-1}}(f'_2) \rangle_{K,K}}{\langle f'_1, f'_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{D}}} \cdot \prod_{v \in S} \frac{\beta^0(f'_1, f'_2)}{\beta^0(f'_1, f'_2)}
\]
which is independent of the choice of Haar measure $dt_v$ for $v \in S$.

Example. Let $A$ be the elliptic curve $X_0(36)$ with the cusp $\infty$ as the identity point and let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$. Let $p \equiv 2 \mod 9$ be a prime; then the field $L' = K(\sqrt[p]{p})$ is contained in $H_{3p}$. Let $\chi : \text{Gal}(L'/K) \to K^\times$ be the character mapping $\sigma$ to $(\sqrt[p]{p})^{\sigma-1}$. Fix the embedding $K \to M_2(\mathbb{Q})$ mapping $w := \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( -1 + \sqrt{-3} \right)$ to $\left( \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right)$.

For $f' = \text{id} : X_0(36) \to A$, let $P \in X_0(36)$ be the point corresponding to $-pw/6 \in \mathcal{H}$. The Heegner divisor $P^0_X(f')$ is
\[
P^0_X(f') = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{r \in \text{Pic}(\mathcal{C}_{6p})} f'(P)^{\sigma_i} \chi(t).
\]
One can show that $P^0_X(f')$ is nontrivial (see [Satgé 1987; Dasgupta and Voight 2009; Cai et al. 2014]) and then it follows that the prime $p$ is the sum of two rational cubes. By the variation formula, one can easily obtain the height formula of $P^0_X(f')$: let $\phi \in S_2(\Gamma_0(36))$ be the newform associated to $A$, and note that $\#\Sigma_D = 1$, $u_1 = 1$ and $c_1 = p$ in the variation
\[
L'(1, A, \chi) = 9 \cdot \frac{8\pi^2 \cdot (\phi, \phi)_{\Gamma_0(36)}}{\sqrt{3p^2}} \cdot \langle P^0_X(f'), P^0_{X^{-1}}(f') \rangle_{K,K}.
\]
In fact, $U = \mathbb{R}^\times$ in Theorem 1.5 is given by
\[
\mathbb{R} = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} a & b/6 \\ 6c & d \end{array} \right) \in M_2(\mathbb{Q}) \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}, \ p^{-1}b + pc, \ a + pc - d \in 6\mathbb{Z} \right\}
\]
and $f \in V(\pi_A, \chi)$ is a $\chi_{v}^{-1}$-eigenform for $v = 2, 3$. Then
\[
\langle f', f' \rangle = \frac{\text{Vol}(X_U)}{\text{Vol}(X_0(36))} = \frac{2}{9}.
\]
The ratio $\beta^0(f_v, f_v)/\beta^0(f'_v, f'_v)$ equals $1$ at $v = 2$, and $4$ at $v = 3$. 

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1C. The explicit Waldspurger formula. Let $F$ be a general base number field. Let $B$ be a quaternion algebra over $F$ and $\pi$ a cuspidal automorphic representation of $B^\times_{\mathbb{A}}$ with central character $\omega$. Let $K$ be a quadratic field extension of $F$ and $\eta$ the quadratic Hecke character on $F^\times\backslash\mathbb{A}^\times$ associated to the quadratic extension. Let $\chi$ be a Hecke character on $K^\times_{\mathbb{A}}$. Write $L(s, \pi, \chi)$ for the Rankin $L$-series $L(s, \pi^\mathrm{JL} \times \pi_\chi)$, where $\pi^\mathrm{JL}$ is the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence of $\pi$ on $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A})$ and $\pi_\chi$ is the automorphic representation of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A})$ corresponding to the theta series of $\chi$, so that $L(s, \pi_\chi) = L(s, \chi)$. Assume that

$$\omega \cdot \chi|_{\mathbb{A}^\times} = 1.$$ 

Then, for any place $v$ of $F$, the local root number $\epsilon\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_v, \chi_v\right)$ of the Rankin $L$-series is independent of the choice of additive character. We also assume that, for all places $v$ of $F$,

$$\epsilon\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_v, \chi_v\right) = \chi_v \eta_v(-1) \epsilon(B_v),$$

where $\epsilon(B_v) = -1$ if $B_v$ is division and $+1$ otherwise. It follows that the global root number $\epsilon\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi\right)$ equals $+1$ and there exists an $F$-embedding of $K$ into $B$. We fix such an embedding once and for all and view $K^\times$ as an $F$-subtorus of $B^\times$.

Let $N$ be the conductor of $\pi^\mathrm{JL}$, $D$ the relative discriminant of $K$ over $F$, $c \subset \mathfrak{O}$ the ideal maximal such that $\chi$ is trivial on $\prod_{v \mid c} \mathfrak{O}_{K_v}^\times \prod_{v \not\mid c} (1 + c\mathfrak{O}_{K,v})$. Define the following set of places $v$ of $F$ dividing $N$:

$$\Sigma_1 := \{v | N \text{ nonsplit in } K \mid \text{ord}_v(c) < \text{ord}_v(N)\},$$

Let $c_1 = \prod_{p | c, p \notin \Sigma_1} p^{\ord_p c}$ be the $\Sigma_1$-off part of $c$, $N_1$ the $\Sigma_1$-off part of $N$, and $N_2 = N/N_1$ the $\Sigma_1$-part of $N$.

Let $R$ be an admissible $\mathfrak{O}$-order of $B$ for $(\pi, \chi)$ in the sense that $R_v$ is admissible for $(\pi_v, \chi_v)$ for every finite place $v$ of $F$. It follows that $R$ is an $\mathfrak{O}$-order with discriminant $N$ such that $R \cap K = \mathfrak{O}_{c_1}$.

Let $U = \prod_v U_v \subset B^\times_{\mathbb{A}}$ be a compact subgroup such that, for any finite place $v$, $U_v = R_v^\times$, and that, for any infinite place $v$ of $F$, $U_v$ is a maximal compact subgroup of $B_v^\times$ such that $U_v \cap K_v^\times$ is the maximal compact subgroup of $K_v^\times$. For any finite place $v | N_1$, $B_v$ must be split. Let $Z \cong \mathbb{A}_F^\times$ denote the center of $B^\times$. The group $U^{(N_2\infty)}$ has a decomposition $U^{(N_2\infty)} = U' \cdot (Z \cap U^{(N_2\infty)})$, where $U' = \prod_{v \mid N_2} U'_v$ is such that, for any finite place $v \mid N_2$, $U'_v = U_v$ if $v \mid N$ and $U'_v \cong U_1(N)_v$ otherwise. View $\omega$ as a character on $Z$ and we may define a character on $U^{(c_2\infty)}$ that is $\omega$ on $Z \cap U^{(c_2\infty)}$ and trivial on $U'$; we also denote this character by $\omega$.

**Definition 1.7.** Let $V(\pi, \chi)$ denote the space of forms $f = \bigotimes_v f_v \in \pi$ such that $f$ is an $\omega$-eigenform under $U^{(N_2\infty)}$; for all places $v \in \Sigma_1$, $f$ is a $\chi_v^{-1}$-eigenform under $K_v^\times$; and, for any infinite place $v$, $f$ is a $\chi_v^{-1}$-eigenform under $U_v \cap K_v^\times$ with weight minimal. The space $V(\pi, \chi)$ is actually one-dimensional (see Proposition 3.7).
Let $r, s, t$ be integers such that $B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} = H^r \times M_2(\mathbb{R})^s \times M_2(\mathbb{C})^t$, and let $X_U$ denote the $U$-level real manifold

$$X_U = B_+^\times \backslash \left( \mathcal{H}_2^s \times \mathcal{H}_3^t \right) \times \hat{B}_+^\times / U,$$

which has finitely many connected components, where $\mathcal{H}_2, \mathcal{H}_3$ are the usual hyperbolic spaces of dimension two and three, respectively. Define the volume of $X_U$, denoted by $\text{Vol}(X_U)$, as follows:

- If $s + t > 0$, then $X_U$ is the disjoint union of manifolds of dimension $2s + 3t$,

$$X_U = B_+^\times \backslash \left( \mathcal{H}_2^s \times \mathcal{H}_3^t \right) \times \hat{B}_+^\times / U = \bigsqcup_i \Gamma_i \backslash \left( \mathcal{H}_2^s \times \mathcal{H}_3^t \right),$$

for some discrete subgroup $\Gamma_i \subset B_+^\times \cap \prod_{v \mid \infty} B_v$ not division $(B_v)^\times$, then define the volume of $X_U$ with the measure $dx\,dy\,dv/(4\pi y^2)$ on $\mathcal{H}_2$ and the measure $dx\,dy\,dv/\pi^2 v^3$ on $\mathcal{H}_3$. Here the notation $\mathcal{H}_3$ is the same as in [Vignéras 1980].

- If $s+t=0$, then $F$ is totally real and $B$ is totally definite. For any open compact subgroup $U$ of $\hat{B}_+^\times$, the double coset $B_+^\times \backslash \hat{B}_+^\times / U$ is finite; let $g_1, \ldots, g_n \in \hat{B}_+^\times$ be a complete set of representatives for the coset. Let $\mu_Z = \hat{F}_+^\times \cap U$; then, for any $g \in \hat{B}_+^\times$, $B_+^\times \cap gUg^{-1}/\mu_Z$ is a finite set. Define the volume of $X_U$ to be the mass of $U$:

$$\text{Vol}(X_U) = \text{Mass}(U) = \frac{1}{\#(B_+^\times \cap g_i U g_i^{-1})/\mu_Z}.$$

For any automorphic forms $f_1 \in \pi$ and $f_2 \in \tilde{\pi}$, $\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}}$ is the Petersson pairing of $f_1, f_2$, defined by

$$\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}} = \int_{B_+^\times \backslash B_+^\times} f_1(g) f_2(g) \, dg,$$

where $dg$ is the Tamagawa measure on $F_+^\times \backslash B_+^\times$, so that $B_+^\times \backslash B_+^\times$ has total volume 2. For any $f_1 \in V(\pi, \chi)$ and $f_2 \in V(\tilde{\pi}, \chi^{-1})$, one may define the $U$-level pairing as

$$\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_U = \frac{1}{2} \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}} \cdot \text{Vol}(X_U).$$

For any $f \in V(\pi, \chi)$, define the $c_1$-level period of $f \in V(\pi, \chi)$ as follows: let $K_\infty^X/F_\infty^X$ be the closure of $K_\infty^X/F_\infty^X$ in the compact group $K_\infty^X/\mathbb{A}_\infty^X K_+^\times$ and endow $K_\infty^X/F_\infty^X$ with the Haar measure $dh$ of total volume one; then, let

$$P_X^0(f) = \sum_{t \in \text{Pic}_{K/F}(G_{c_1})} f^0(t) \chi(t), \quad f^0(t) = \int_{K_\infty^X/F_\infty^X} f(th) \chi(h) \, dh.$$
Notations. Let \( b \) be an integral ideal of \( F \); we define the relative regulator \( R_b \) to be the quotient of the regulator of \( \mathcal{O}_b^{\times} \) by the regulator of \( \mathcal{O}^{\times} \) and \( w_b = \#\mathcal{O}_b^{\times,\text{tor}}/\#\mathcal{O}^{\times,\text{tor}} \). Denote by \( \kappa_b \) the kernel of the natural homomorphism from \( \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}) \) to \( \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_b) \). Define \( \nu_b = 2^{-r_{K/F}} R_b^{-1} \cdot \#\kappa_b \cdot w_b \), where \( r_{K/F} = \text{rank} \mathcal{O}_K^{\times} - \text{rank} \mathcal{O}_b^{\times} \). For example, if \( F \) is a totally real field of degree \( d \) and \( K \) is a totally imaginary quadratic field extension over \( F \), then \( \nu_b = 2^{1-d} \cdot \#\kappa_b \cdot [\mathcal{O}_b^{\times} : \mathcal{O}_b^{\times}] \), where \( \kappa_b \subset \kappa_1 \) and \( \#\kappa_1 = 1 \) or 2 [Washington 1997, Theorem 10.3].

For an infinite place \( v \) of \( F \), let \( U_v \) denote the maximal compact subgroup of \( \text{GL}_2(F_v) \), which is \( O_2 \) if \( v \) is real and \( U_2 \) if \( v \) is complex, and let \( U_{1,v} \subset U_v \) denote its subgroup of diagonal matrices \( \left( \begin{array}{ll} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \) for \( a \in F_v^{\times} \) with \( |a|_v = 1 \). For a generic \((g_v, U_v)\)-module \( \sigma_v \) and a nontrivial additive character \( \psi_v \) of \( F_v \), let \( W(\sigma_v, \psi_v) \) be the \( \psi_v \)-Whittaker model of \( \sigma_v \). There is an invariant bilinear pairing on \( W(\sigma_v, \psi_v) \times W(\overline{\sigma}_v, \psi^{-1}) \),

\[
\langle W_1, W_2 \rangle_v := \int_{F_v^{\times}} W_1 \left( \left( \begin{array}{ll} a \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \right) W_2 \left( \left( \begin{array}{ll} a \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \right) d^{\times}a,
\]

with the measure \( d^{\times}a = L(1, 1, d) da/|a|_v \), where \( da \) equals \([F_v : \mathbb{R}] \) times the usual Lebesgue measure on \( F_v \). Let \( W_0 \in W(\sigma_v, \psi_v) \) be the vector invariant under \( U_{1,v} \) with minimal weight such that

\[
L(s, \pi_v) = Z(s, W_0), \quad \text{where} \quad Z(s, W_0) := \int_{F_v^{\times}} W_{\sigma_v} \left( \left( \begin{array}{ll} a \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \right) |a|_v^{s-1/2} d^{\times}a
\]

with \( d^{\times}a \) the Tamagawa measure. Similarly, define \( \tilde{W}_0 \) for \( \overline{\sigma}_v \). Then \( \Omega_{\sigma_v} := \langle W_0, \tilde{W}_0 \rangle_v \) is an invariant of \( \sigma_v \) which is independent of the choice of \( \psi_v \) (see an explicit formula for \( \Omega_{\sigma_v} \) before Lemma 3.14). We associate to \((\sigma_v, \chi_v)\) a constant by

\[
C(\sigma_v, \chi_v) := \begin{cases} 2^{-1} \pi \cdot \Omega_{\sigma_v}^{-1} & \text{if } K_v \text{ is nonsplit}, \\ \Omega_{\sigma_v} \chi_{1,v} \cdot \Omega_{\sigma_v}^{-1} & \text{if } K_v \text{ is split}, \end{cases}
\]

where for split \( K_v \cong F_v^2 \), embedded into \( M_2(F_v) \) diagonally, the character \( \chi_1 \) is given by \( \chi_{1,v}(a) := \chi_v \left( \left( \begin{array}{ll} a \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \right) \). If \( v \) is a real place of \( F \) and \( \sigma_v \) is a discrete series of weight \( k \), then \( C(\sigma_v, \chi_v) = 4^{k-1} \pi^{k+1} \Gamma(k)^{-1} \) when \( K_v \cong \mathbb{C} \), and \( C(\sigma_v, \chi_v) = 1 \) when \( K_v \cong \mathbb{R}^2 \).

Let \( \sigma \) be the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence of \( \pi \) to \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}) \); the normalized new vector \( \phi^0 = \otimes_v \phi_v \in \sigma \) is the one fixed by \( U_1(N) \) and \( \phi_v \) is fixed by \( U_{1,v} \) with weight minimal for all \( v|\infty \) such that

\[
L(s, \sigma) = |\delta|^s Z(s, \phi^0), \quad \text{where} \quad Z(s, \phi^0) := \int_{F_v^{\times} \setminus \mathbb{A}^{\times}} \phi^0 \left( \left( \begin{array}{ll} a \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \right) |a|_\mathbb{A}^{s-1/2} d^{\times}a
\]

with the Tamagawa measure on \( \mathbb{A}^{\times} \), so that

\[
\text{Res}_{s=1} \int_{|a|_\mathbb{A} \leq 1, a \in F^{\times} \setminus \mathbb{A}^{\times}} |a|^{s-1} d^{\times}a = \text{Res}_{s=1} L(s, 1_F).
\]
When $F$ is a totally real field and $\sigma$ a cuspidal automorphic representation such that $\sigma_v$ is a discrete series for any infinite place $v$, the normalized new vector $\phi^0$ is not parallel to the Hilbert newform $\phi$: they are different at infinity. If $\sigma$ is unitary and $\phi^0$ is the normalized new vector of $\sigma$, then $\overline{\sigma} \cong \sigma$ and $\overline{\phi^0}$ is the normalized new vector of $\overline{\sigma}$. We will see that $(\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)} = (2\pi)^d \langle \phi_0, \overline{\phi}_0 \rangle_{U_0(N)}$.

**Theorem 1.8** (explicit Waldspurger formula). Let $F$ be a number field. Let $B$ be a quaternion algebra over $F$ and $\pi$ an irreducible cuspidal automorphic representation of $B \otimes F$ with central character $\omega$. Let $K$ be a quadratic field extension of $F$ and $\chi$ a Hecke character of $K \times F$. Assume that:

1. $\omega \cdot \chi |_{\mathbb{A}^\times} = 1$;
2. $\epsilon \left( \frac{1}{2}, \pi_v, \chi_v \right) = \chi_v \eta_v(-1) \epsilon(B_v)$ for all places $v$ of $F$.

Then, for any nonzero forms $f_1 \in V(\pi, \chi)$ and $f_2 \in V(\bar{\pi}, \chi^{-1})$, we have

$$L^{(\Sigma)} \left( \frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi \right) = 2^{-\# \Sigma_D + 2} C_\infty \cdot \frac{\langle \phi^0_1, \phi^0_2 \rangle_{U_0(N)}}{\nu_{c_1}^2 \sqrt{|D_K| \lVert c_1 \rVert^2}} \cdot \frac{P^0_{\chi}(f_1) P^0_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2)}{(f_1, f_2)_{\mathbb{R}^\times}},$$

where $\phi^0_1 \in \pi^{IL}$ and $\phi^0_2 \in \bar{\pi}^{IL}$ are normalized new vectors, $\Sigma$ is the set of places $v | (cD, N) \infty$ of $F$ such that $v | N$ then $\text{ord}_v(c/N) \geq 0$, and if $v | \infty$ then $K_v \cong \mathbb{C}$. The constant $C_\infty = \prod_{v \in \infty} C_v$, $c_v | c$ and $\Sigma_D$ are the same as in Theorem 1.5, and $C_v = C(\pi^{IL}_v, \chi_v)$ is given in (1.1).

For many applications, we need an explicit form of the Waldspurger formula for different test vectors. The following variation of the formula is useful. For each place $v$ of $F$, fix a $B_v \otimes F$-invariant pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_v$ on $\pi_v \times \bar{\pi}_v$. Here, if $v | \infty$, we mean it is the restriction of a $B_v \otimes F$-invariant pairing on the corresponding smooth representations. For any $f'_{1,v} \in \pi_v$, $f'_{2,v} \in \bar{\pi}_v$ with $\langle f'_{1,v}, f'_{2,v} \rangle_v \neq 0$, define $\beta^0(f'_{1,v}, f'_{2,v})$ as in Theorem 1.6.

**Theorem 1.9** (variation of the Waldspurger formula). Let $(\pi, \chi)$ and $f_1 \in V(\pi, \chi)$, $f_2 \in V(\bar{\pi}, \chi^{-1})$ be as in Theorem 1.8. Let $S$ be a finite set of places of $F$, $f'_1 \in \pi$, $f'_2 \in \bar{\pi}$ be pure vectors which coincide with $f_1$, $f_2$ respectively outside $S$ such that $\langle f'_{1,v}, f'_{2,v} \rangle_v \neq 0$ and $\beta^0(f'_{1,v}, f'_{2,v}) \neq 0$ for all $v \in S$. Here $\beta^0$ is similarly defined as in Theorem 1.6. Define

$$P^0_{\chi}(f'_1) := \frac{\# \text{Pic}_{K/F}(\mathcal{O}_{c_1})}{\text{Vol}(K \times \mathbb{A}^\times \setminus K \otimes \mathbb{A}^\times, dt)} \cdot \int_{K \times \mathbb{A}^\times \setminus K \otimes \mathbb{A}^\times} f'(t) \chi(t) dt,$$

and define $P^0_{\chi^{-1}}(f'_2)$ similarly. Then, in the notation of Theorem 1.8, we have

$$L^{(\Sigma)} \left( \frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi \right) = 2^{-\# \Sigma_D + 2} C_\infty \cdot \frac{\langle \phi^0_1, \phi^0_2 \rangle_{U_0(N)}}{\nu_{c_1}^2 \sqrt{|D_K| \lVert c_1 \rVert^2}} \cdot \frac{P^0_{\chi}(f'_1) P^0_{\chi^{-1}}(f'_2)}{(f'_1, f'_2)_{\mathbb{R}^\times}} \cdot \prod_{v \in S} \beta^0(f'_{1,v}, f'_{2,v}).$$
Example. Let \( \phi = \sum a_n q^n \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N)) \) be a newform of weight 2 and \( p \) a good ordinary prime of \( \phi \), \( K \) an imaginary quadratic field of discriminant \( D \) and \( \chi \) a character of \( \text{Gal}(H_c/K) \) of conductor \( c \) that is prime to \( p \). Assume that the conditions (i)–(ii) in Theorem 1.2 are satisfied. Let \( B \) be the quaternion algebra, \( \pi \) the cuspidal automorphic representation on \( B^\times \), and identify \( \bar{\pi} \) with \( \pi \). Let \( f \in \pi \hat{\otimes} = V(\pi, \chi) \) be a nonzero test vector as in Theorem 1.8. Define the \( p \)-stabilization of \( f \) by

\[
f^\dagger = f - \alpha^{-1} \pi \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) f,
\]

where \( \alpha \) is the unit root of \( X^2 - \alpha p X + p \) and \( \beta = p/\alpha \) is another root. By the variation of the Waldspurger formula and Theorem 1.2, one may easily obtain a formula for \( P^0_\chi(f^\dagger) \), which is used to give the interpolation property of anticyclotomic \( p \)-adic L-functions:

\[
L(1, \phi, \chi) = 2^{-\mu(N,D)} \cdot \frac{8\pi^2(\phi, \phi)\Gamma_0(N)}{[\mathbb{O}_c^\times : \mathbb{Z}^\times]^2} \cdot \frac{|P^0_\chi(f^\dagger)|^2}{(f^\dagger, f^\dagger)_{\hat{\otimes}}} \cdot e_p,
\]

where

\[
e_p = \frac{\beta^0(W, \overline{W})}{\beta^0(W^\dagger, \overline{W^\dagger})} = \frac{L(2, 1_p)}{L(1, \pi_p, \text{ad})} \cdot (1 - \alpha^{-1} \chi_1(p))^{-1} (1 - \beta^{-1} \chi_1^{-1}(p))^{-1}.
\]

Here \( W \) is a new vector of the Whittaker model \( \hat{W}(\pi_p, \psi_p) \) with \( \psi_p(x) = e^{-2\pi i \tau(x)} \), where \( \tau : \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p \to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \) is the natural embedding and \( W^\dagger := W - \alpha^{-1} \pi_p(1_p)W \) is its stabilization, where \( K^\times \cong \mathbb{Q}_p^2 \) is embedded into \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) \) as a diagonal subgroup and \( \chi_1(a) = \chi(a_1) \).

Now we consider the situation that:

1. \( F \) is a totally real field and \( K \) is a totally imaginary quadratic extension over \( F \),
2. for any place \( v|\infty \) of \( F \), \( \pi_v^\text{JL} \) is a unitary discrete series of weight 2,
3. \( (c, N) = 1 \).

Let \( \phi \) be the Hilbert newform as in Theorem 1.5 (which is different from the one we chose in Theorem 1.8). We are going to give an explicit form of the Waldspurger formula following [Gross 1988], which is quoted in many references.

Let \( X = B^\times \backslash \hat{B}^\times /\hat{\mathcal{O}}^\times \) and let \( g_1, \ldots, g_n \in \hat{B}^\times \) be a complete set of representatives of \( X \). Write \( [g] \in X \) for the class of an element \( g \in \hat{B}^\times \). For each \( g_i \), let \( \Gamma_i = (B^\times \cap g_i \hat{B}^\times g_i^{-1})/\hat{\mathcal{O}}^\times \), which is finite, and denote by \( w_i \) its order. Let \( \mathbb{Z}[X] \) be the free \( \mathbb{Z} \)-module (of rank \#\( X \)) of formal sums \( \sum a_i[g_i] \). There is a height pairing on \( \mathbb{Z}[X] \times \mathbb{Z}[X] \) defined by

\[
\langle \sum a_i[g_i], \sum b_i[g_i] \rangle = \sum_i a_i b_i w_i.
\]

By Eichler’s norm theorem, the norm map

\[
N : X \to C_+,
\]

where \( X := B^\times \backslash \hat{B}^\times /\hat{\mathcal{O}}^\times \), \( C_+ := F^\times_+ \backslash \hat{F}^\times /\hat{\mathcal{O}}^\times \),
is surjective. For each \( c \in \mathbb{C}_+ \), let \( X_c \subset X \) be the preimage of \( c \) and \( \mathbb{Z}[X_c] \) be the submodule of \( \mathbb{Z}[X] \) supported on \( X_c \). Then \( \mathbb{Z}[X] = \bigoplus_{c \in \mathbb{C}_+} \mathbb{Z}[X_c] \). Let \( \mathbb{Z}[X_c]^0 \) be the submodule of classes \( \sum a_i[g_i] \in \mathbb{Z}[X_c] \) with degree \( \sum a_i = 0 \), and let \( \mathbb{Z}[X]^0 = \bigoplus_{c \in \mathbb{C}_+} \mathbb{Z}[X_c]^0 \) and \( \mathbb{C}[X]^0 = \mathbb{Z}[X]^0 \otimes \mathbb{C} \). Note that \( V(\pi, \chi) \subset \pi^{\hat{R}} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \) by Proposition 3.8, and then there is an injection

\[
V(\pi, \chi) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}[X]^0, \quad f \mapsto \sum f([g_i])w_i^{-1}[g_i],
\]

so we can view \( V(\pi, \chi) \) as a line on \( \mathbb{C}[X]^0 \). It follows that \( \langle f, f \rangle = \langle f, f \rangle_{\hat{R} \times \mathbb{R}} \).

The fixed embedding \( K \rightarrow B \) induces a map

\[
\text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_c) \rightarrow X, \quad t \mapsto x_t,
\]

using which we define an element in \( \mathbb{C}[X], \)

\[
P_{\chi} := \sum_{t \in \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_c)} \chi^{-1}(t)x_t,
\]

and let \( P_{\chi}^\pi \) be its projection to the line \( V(\pi, \chi) \). Then the explicit formula in Theorem 1.8 implies:

**Theorem 1.10.** Let \((\pi, \chi)\) be as above with conditions (1)–(3). The height of \( P_{\chi}^\pi \) is given by the formula

\[
L(\Sigma)(\tfrac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi) = 2^{-\#\Sigma_D} \cdot \frac{(8\pi^2)^d \cdot (\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)} \cdot \langle P_{\chi}^\pi, P_{\chi}^\pi \rangle}{u^2 \sqrt{|D_K| \|c\|^2}},
\]

where

\[
\Sigma := \{v|(N, D)\infty|if \ v\|N \ then \ v \nmid D\}, \quad \Sigma_D := \{v|(N, D)\},
\]

\[
u = \#\kappa_c \cdot [\mathcal{O}_c^\times : \mathcal{O}_c^\times] , \text{ and } \phi \in \pi^{\text{IL}} \text{ is the Hilbert newform as in Theorem 1.5.}
\]

For any nonzero vector \( f \in V(\pi, \chi) \), let \( P_{\chi}^\pi(f) = \sum_{t \in \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_c)} f(t)\chi(t) \); then we have

\[
L(\Sigma)(\tfrac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi) = 2^{-\#\Sigma_D} \cdot \frac{(8\pi^2)^d \cdot (\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)} \cdot |P_{\chi}^\pi(0(f)|^2}{u^2 \sqrt{|D_K| \|c\|^2}} \cdot \langle f, f \rangle.
\]

**Remark.** When \( c \) and \( N \) have a common factor, one can still formulate an explicit formula in the spirit of Gross by defining a system of height pairings \( \langle , \rangle_U \) in the same way as Theorem 1.8.

As a byproduct, we obtain the following result about the relation between the Petersson norm of a newform and a special value of the adjoint L-function:

**Proposition 1.11.** Let \( F \) be a totally real field and \( \sigma \) a cuspidal unitary automorphic representation of \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}) \) of conductor \( N \) such that, for any \( v|\infty, \sigma_v \) is a discrete
series of weight $k_v$. Let $\phi$ be the Hilbert newform in $\sigma$ as in Theorem 1.5. Then
\[
\frac{L^{(S)}(1, \sigma, \text{ad})}{(\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)}} = 2^{d-1+\sum_{v|\infty} k_v} \cdot \|N\delta^{-2}\|^{-1} \cdot h_F^{-1},
\]
where $S$ is the set of finite places $v$ of $F$ with $\text{ord}_v(N) \geq 2$ and $\text{ord}_v(N) > \text{ord}_v(C)$, $C$ is the conductor of the central character of $\sigma$, $h_F$ is the ideal class number of $F$, and
\[
(\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)} = \int \int_{X_{U_0(N)}} |\phi|^2 \left( \bigwedge_{v|\infty} y_v^{k_v-2} dx_v dy_v \right), \quad z_v = x_v + y_v i.
\]

Or, equivalently,
\[
\frac{L^{(S\infty)}(1, \sigma, \text{ad})}{(\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \|N\delta^{-2}\|^{-1} \cdot h_F^{-1} \cdot \prod_{v|\infty} \frac{4^{k_v} \pi^{k_v+1}}{\Gamma(k_v)}.
\]

Proof. This follows from Proposition 2.1, Lemma 2.2, and Proposition 3.11. Here [Tunnell 1978, Proposition 3.4] is also used. 

Example. Assume that $F = \mathbb{Q}$ and $\sigma$ is the cuspidal automorphic representation associated to a cuspidal newform $\phi \in S_k(\operatorname{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}))$. Then we have that
\[
L(1, \sigma, \text{ad}) = 2^k \cdot (\phi, \phi)_{\operatorname{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})}, \quad L^{(\infty)}(1, \sigma, \text{ad}) = \frac{2^{2k-1} \pi^{k+1}}{\Gamma(k)} \cdot (\phi, \phi)_{\operatorname{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})}.
\]

2. Reduction to local theory

We now explain how to obtain the explicit formulas in Theorems 1.5 and 1.8 from the original Waldspurger formula and the general Gross–Zagier formula proved in [Yuan et al. 2013]. We first consider the Waldspurger formula. Let $B$ be a quaternion algebra over a number field $F$ and $\pi$ a cuspidal automorphic representation on $B^\times \times A$ with central character $\omega$. Let $K$ be a quadratic field extension over $F$ and $\chi$ be a Hecke character on $K^\times \times A$. Assume that: (1) $\omega \cdot |A^\times = 1$; and (2) for any place $v$ of $F$, $\epsilon(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_v, \chi_v) = \chi_v \eta_v(-1) \epsilon(B_v)$. Define the Petersson pairing on $\pi \otimes \tilde{\pi}$ by
\[
\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}} = \int_{B^\times \times A^\times \times B^\times \times A} f_1(g) f_2(g) dg
\]
with the Tamagawa measure, so that the volume of $B^\times \times A^\times \times B^\times \times A$ is 2. Let $P_\chi$ denote the period functional on $\pi$
\[
P_\chi(f) = \int_{K^\times \times A^\times \times K^\times \times A} f(t) \chi(t) dt \quad \text{for all } f \in \pi.
\]
Then Waldspurger’s period formula [Waldspurger 1985; Yuan et al. 2013, Theorem 1.4] says that, for any pure tensors $f_1 \in \pi$, $f_2 \in \tilde{\pi}$ with $\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}} \neq 0$, 

\[
P'_\chi(f_1) P'_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2) = \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi)}{2L(1, \pi, \text{ad})L(2, 1_F)^{-1}} \cdot \prod_v \beta(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}),
\]

(2-1)

where \(L(1, \pi, \text{ad})\) is defined using the Jacquet–Langlands lifting of \(\pi\). Here, for any place \(v\) of \(F\), let \(\langle , \rangle_v : \pi_v \times \widehat{\pi_v} \to \mathbb{C}\) be a nontrivial invariant pairing; then

\[
\beta(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}) = \frac{L(1, \eta_v) L(1, \pi_v, \text{ad})}{L\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_v, \chi_v\right) L(2, 1_{F_v})} \int_{K_v^\infty/K_v^\times} \frac{\langle \pi(t_v) f_{1,v}, f_{2,v} \rangle_v}{\langle f_{1,v}, f_{2,v} \rangle_v} \chi(t_v) \, dt_v,
\]

where local Haar measures \(dt_v\) are chosen so that \(\otimes_v dt_v = dt\) is the Haar measure on \(K_\mathbb{A}^\times/\mathbb{A}_v^\times\) in the definitions of \(P'_\chi\) and \(P'_{\chi^{-1}}\), and the volume of \(K^\times \backslash K_\mathbb{A}^\times /\mathbb{A}_v^\times\) with respect to \(dt\) is \(2L(1, \eta)\). Note that the Haar measure \(dt\) is different from the one used in [Yuan et al. 2013, Theorem 1.4]. To obtain the explicit formula, we first relate \(P'_\chi(f)\), \(L(1, \pi, \text{ad})\), and \(\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_{\text{pet}}\) to the corresponding objects with levels in Theorem 1.8, and reduce to local computation.

For our purpose, it is more convenient to normalize local additive characters and local Haar measures as follows. Take the additive character \(\psi = \otimes_v \psi_v\) on \(\mathbb{A}\) given by

\[
\psi_v(a) = \begin{cases} 
  e^{2\pi ia} & \text{if } F_v = \mathbb{R}, \\
  e^{4\pi i \text{Re}(a)} & \text{if } F_v = \mathbb{C}, \\
  \psi_p(\text{tr}_{F/Q_p}(a)) & \text{if } F_v \text{ is a finite extension of } \mathbb{Q}_p \text{ for some prime } p,
\end{cases}
\]

where \(\psi_p(b) = e^{-2\pi i \text{tr}(b)}\) and \(\text{tr} : \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p \to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}\) is the natural embedding. It turns out that \(\psi\) is a character on \(F\backslash \mathbb{A}\). For any place \(v\) of \(F\), let \(da_v\) denote the Haar measure on \(F_v\) self-dual to \(\psi_v\) and let \(d^\times a_v\) denote the Haar measure on \(F_v^\times\) defined by \(d^\times a_v = L(1, 1_v) da_v/a_v|_v\). Let \(L\) be a separable quadratic extension of \(F_v\) or a quaternion algebra over \(F_v\), and \(q\) the reduced norm on \(L\); then \((L, q)\) is a quadratic space over \(F_v\). Fix the Haar measure \(dx\) on \(L\) to be the one self-dual with respect to \(\psi_v\) and \(q\), in the sense that \(\hat{\Phi}(x) = \Phi(-x)\) for any \(\Phi \in S(L)\), where \(\hat{\Phi}(y) := \int_L \Phi(x) \psi((x, y)) \, dx\) is the Fourier transform of \(\Phi\) and \(\langle x, y \rangle = q(x + y) - q(x) - q(y)\) is the bilinear form on \(L\) associated to \(q\). Fix the Haar measure \(d^\times x\) on \(L^\times\) to be the one defined by

\[
d^\times x = \begin{cases} 
  L(1, 1_v)^2 \frac{dx}{|q(x)|_v} & \text{if } L = F_v^2, \\
  L(1, 1_L) \frac{dx}{|q(x)|_v} & \text{if } L \text{ is a quadratic field extension over } F_v, \\
  L(1, 1_v) \frac{dx}{|q(x)|_v^2} & \text{if } L \text{ is a quaternion algebra}.
\end{cases}
\]

Endow \(L^\times / F_v^\times\) with the quotient Haar measure. Let \(K\) be a quadratic field extension of \(F\) and \(B\) a quaternion algebra over \(F\). For local Haar measures on \(K_v^\times / F_v^\times\) and
\( B_v^\times / F_v^\times \), their product Haar measures on \( K_{\mathbb{A}}^\times / \mathbb{A}^\times \) and \( B_{\mathbb{A}}^\times / \mathbb{A}^\times \) satisfy

\[
\text{Vol}(K_{\mathbb{A}}^\times \backslash K_{\mathbb{A}}^\times / \mathbb{A}^\times) = 2L(1, \eta) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Vol}(B_{\mathbb{A}}^\times \backslash B_{\mathbb{A}}^\times / \mathbb{A}^\times) = 2.
\]

Thus, these measures can be taken as the ones used in the above statement of Waldspurger’s formula. From now on, we always use these measures and the additive character \( \psi \) on \( \mathbb{A} \).

### 2A. Petersson pairing formula.

Let \( \sigma \) be a cuspidal automorphic representation of \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}) \) and \( \tilde{\sigma} \) its contragredient; let \( N \) be the unipotent subgroup \( N = \{(1 \ x) \mid x \in F\} \) of \( \text{GL}_2 \). View \( \psi \) as a character on \( N(F) \backslash N(\mathbb{A}) \) and the Haar measure \( da \) on \( \mathbb{A} \) as the one on \( N(\mathbb{A}) \). For any \( \phi \in \sigma \), let \( W_\phi \in \mathcal{W}(\sigma, \psi) \) be the Whittaker function associated to \( \phi \),

\[
W_\phi(g) := \int_{N(F) \backslash N(\mathbb{A})} \phi(n g) \overline{\psi(n)} \, dn.
\]

Recall there is a \( \text{GL}_2(F_v) \)-pairing on \( \mathcal{W}_{\sigma_v, \psi_v} \times \mathcal{W}_{\tilde{\sigma}_v, \psi_v^{-1}} \) : for any local Whittaker functions \( W_{1,v} \in \mathcal{W}(\sigma_v, \psi_v) \), \( W_{2,v} \in \mathcal{W}(\tilde{\sigma}_v, \psi_v^{-1}) \),

\[
\langle W_{1,v}, W_{2,v} \rangle_v = \int_{F_v^\times} W_{1,v}(a) W_{2,v}(a) \, d^\times a.
\]

Define the Petersson pairing on \( \sigma \times \tilde{\sigma} \) by

\[
\langle \phi_1, \phi_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}} := \int_{Z(\mathbb{A}) \text{GL}_2(F) \backslash \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A})} \phi_1(g) \phi_2(g) \, dg, \quad \phi_1 \in \sigma, \, \phi_2 \in \tilde{\sigma},
\]

where \( Z \cong F^\times \) is the center of \( \text{GL}_2 \).

**Proposition 2.1.** For any pure tensors \( \phi_1 \in \sigma, \phi_2 \in \tilde{\sigma} \), with \( W_{\phi_i} = \bigotimes_v W_{i,v} \), \( i = 1, 2 \),

\[
\langle \phi_1, \phi_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}} = 2L(1, \sigma, \text{ad}) L(2, 1_F)^{-1} \prod_v \alpha(W_{1,v}, W_{2,v}),
\]

(2-2)

where, for any place \( v \) of \( F \),

\[
\alpha(W_{1,v}, W_{2,v}) = \frac{1}{L(1, \sigma_v, \text{ad}) L(1, 1_v) L(2, 1_v)^{-1}} \cdot \langle W_{1,v}, W_{2,v} \rangle_v.
\]

**Proof.** We may assume that the cuspidal automorphic representation \( \sigma \) is also unitary and identify \( \tilde{\sigma} \) with \( \sigma \). Let \( G = \text{GL}_2 \) over \( F \), \( P \) the parabolic subgroup of upper triangular matrices in \( G \), and let \( U = \prod_v U_v \) be a maximal compact subgroup of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \). For any place \( v \) of \( F \), with respect to the Iwasawa decomposition of \( G(F_v) \),

\[
g = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} k \in G(F_v), \quad a, b \in F_v^\times, \ x \in F_v, \ k \in U_v.
\]

Choose the measure \( dk \) on \( U_v \) such that \( dg = |b| \, dx \, d^\times a \, d^\times b \, dk \) is the fixed local Haar measure on \( G(F_v) \). For \( v \) nonarchimedean, \( U_v \) has volume \( L(2, 1_v)^{-1} |\delta_v|^{1/2} \).
with respect to $dk$ and has volume $L(2, 1_v)^{-1}|v|^2$ with respect to the fixed measure on $G(F_v)$; for $v$ archimedean, $U_v$ has volume $L(2, 1_v)^{-1}$ with respect to $dk$.

By [Jacquet and Chen 2001, Lemma 2.3], for any Bruhat–Schwartz function $\Phi_v \in \mathcal{S}(F_v^2)$ we have

$$\int_{F_v^\times \times U_v} \Phi([0, b]k)|b|^2 d^\times b \, dk = \hat{\Phi}_v(0),$$

where $\hat{\Phi}_v$ is the Fourier transformation of $\Phi_v$ and $\hat{\Phi}_v(0)$ is independent of the choice of the additive character $\psi_v$. For any $\Phi \in \mathcal{S}({\mathbb{A}}^2)$, let

$$F(s, g, \Phi) = |\det g|^s \int_{\mathbb{A}_v^\times} \Phi([0, b]g)|b|^{2s} d^\times b,$$

and define the Eisenstein series

$$E(s, g, \Phi) := \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{P}(F) \setminus G(F)} F(s, \gamma g, \Phi), \quad \text{Re}(s) \gg 0.$$ 

By the Poisson summation formula,

$$E(s, g, \Phi) = |\det g|^s \int_{F^\times \setminus \mathbb{A}^\times} \left( \sum_{\xi \in F^2 \setminus \{0\}} \Phi(a \xi g) \right) |a|^{2s} d^\times a$$

$$= |\det g|^s \int_{|a| \geq 1} \left( \sum_{\xi \in F^2 \setminus \{0\}} \Phi(a \xi g) \right) |a|^{2s} d^\times a$$

$$+ |\det g|^{s-1} \int_{|a| \geq 1} \left( \sum_{\xi \in F^2 \setminus \{0\}} \hat{\Phi}(g^{-1} \xi^{-1} a) \right) |a|^{2-2s} d^\times a$$

$$+ |\det g|^{s-1} \hat{\Phi}(0) \int_{|a| \leq 1} |a|^{2s-2} d^\times a - |\det g|^s \Phi(0) \int_{|a| \leq 1} |a|^{2s} d^\times a.$$ 

It follows that $E(s, g, \Phi)$ has meromorphic continuation to the whole $s$-plane, has possible poles only at $s = 0$ and 1, and its residue at $s = 1$ is equal to

$$\text{Res}_{s=1} E(s, g, \Phi) = \hat{\Phi}(0) \lim_{s \to 1} (s - 1) \int_{|a| \leq 1} |a|^{2s-2} d^\times a = \frac{1}{2} \hat{\Phi}(0) \text{Res}_{s=1} L(s, 1_F),$$

which is independent of $g$. By unfolding the Eisenstein series and Fourier expansions of $\phi_i$,

$$Z(s, \phi_1, \phi_2, \Phi) := \int_{[Z \setminus G]} \phi_1(g)\phi_2(g) E(s, g, \Phi) \, dg$$

$$= \int_{N(\mathbb{A}) \setminus G(\mathbb{A})} |\det g|^s W_{\phi_1}(g) W_{\phi_2}(g) \Phi([0, 1]g) \, dg.$$
has an Euler product if $\Phi \in S(\mathbb{A}^2)$ is a pure tensor. For each place $v$ of $F$ and $\Phi_v \in S(F_v^2)$, denote

$$Z(s, W_{1,v}, W_{2,v}, \Phi_v) = \int_{N(F_v) \backslash G(F_v)} |\det g|^s W_{1,v}(g) W_{2,v}(g) \Phi_v([0, 1]g) \, dg,$$

which has meromorphic continuation to the whole $s$-plane; and moreover, for $v \nmid \infty$, the fractional ideal of $\mathbb{C}[q_v^s, q_v^{-s}]$ of all $Z(s, W_{1,v}, W_{2,v}, \Phi_v)$ with $W_{1,v}, W_{2,v} \in W_{\sigma_v, \psi_v}$, $\Phi_v \in \mathcal{F}(F_v^2)$ is generated by $L(s, \sigma_v \times \tilde{\sigma}_v)$. It is also known ([Jacquet and Chen 2001, p. 51]) that, for each $v$,

$$Z(1, W_{1,v}, W_{2,v}, \Phi_v) = \int_{F_v^\times} W_{1,v} \left( \begin{array}{c} a \\ 1 \end{array} \right) W_{2,v} \left( \begin{array}{c} a \\ 1 \end{array} \right) d^x a \cdot \int_{F_v^\times \times U_v} \Phi_v([0, b]k)|b|^2 d^x b \, dk,$$

with the Haar measures chosen above. Let $\Phi = \bigotimes_v \Phi_v \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{A}^2)$ be a pure tensor such that $\hat{\Phi}(0) \neq 0$ and take residue at $s = 1$ on the two sides of

$$Z(s, \phi_1, \phi_2, \Phi) = \prod_v Z(s, W_{1,v}, W_{2,v}, \Phi_v).$$

We have

$$\langle \phi_1, \phi_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}} \text{Res}_{s=1} E(s, g, \Phi) = \text{Res}_{s=1} \text{L}(s, \sigma \times \tilde{\sigma}) \hat{\Phi}(0) \prod_v \frac{\langle W_{1,v}, W_{2,v} \rangle_{\text{Pet}}}{\text{L}(1, \sigma_v \times \tilde{\sigma}_v)},$$

or

$$\frac{\text{L}(1, \sigma, \text{ad})}{\langle \phi_1, \phi_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}}} = \frac{1}{2} \prod_v \frac{\text{L}(1, \sigma_v, \text{ad}) \text{L}(1, 1_{F_v})}{\langle W_{1,v}, W_{2,v} \rangle_{\text{Pet}}}. $$

The formula in the proposition follows. \hfill \Box

2B. $U$-level pairing.

**Lemma 2.2.** Let $B$ be a quaternion algebra over a number field $F$ and denote by $r, s, t$ integers such that $B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} \cong H^r \times M_2(\mathbb{R})^s \times M_2(\mathbb{C})^t$. For $U \subset \mathbb{B}^\times$ an open compact subgroup, the volume of $X_U$, defined after **Definition 1.7**, is given by

$$\text{Vol}(X_U) = 2(4\pi^2)^{-d} #(\mathbb{A}_f^\times / F^\times U_Z) \cdot \frac{\text{Vol}(U_Z)}{\text{Vol} U},$$

where $U_Z = U \cap \mathbb{F}^\times$ and the volumes $\text{Vol}(U_Z)$ and $\text{Vol} U$ are with respect to Tamagawa measure, so that

$$\text{Vol}(\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{C}_v)) = L(2, 1_v)^{-1} \text{Vol}(\mathbb{C}_v)^4,$$

$$\text{Vol}(B_v^\times) = L(2, 1_v)^{-1} \text{Vol}(\mathbb{C}_v)^4 (q_v - 1)^{-1} \quad \text{for } B_v \text{ division.}$$

In particular, if $U$ contains $\mathbb{G}^\times$ then — where $h_F$ is the class number of $F$ —

$$\text{Vol}(X_U) = 2(4\pi^2)^{-d} |D_F|^{-1/2} \cdot h_F \cdot \text{Vol}(U)^{-1}. $$
Proof (see also [Yuan et al. 2013] for the case $s = 1$ and $t = 0$). Let $q$ be the reduced norm on $B$, and $B^1 := \{b \in B^\times \mid q(b) = 1\}$. For each place $v$ of $F$, we have the exact sequence
\[ 1 \to B_v^1 \to B_v^\times \to q(B_v^\times) \to 1, \]
and define the Haar measure $dh_v$ on $B_v^1$ so that the Haar measure on $q(B_v^\times)$—obtained by the restriction of the Haar measure on $F_v^\times$—equals the quotient of the Haar measure on $B_v^\times$ by $dh_v$. The product of these local measures give the Tamagawa measure on $B_\mathbb{A}^1$, so that $\text{Vol}(B_\mathbb{A}^1 \setminus B_\mathbb{A}^1) = 1$. This follows from the fact that the Tamagawa numbers of $B^1$ and $B^\times$ are 1 and 2, respectively. Assume that $B \otimes \mathbb{Q} \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{H}^r \times M_2(\mathbb{R})^s \times M_2(\mathbb{C})^t$. We assume that $s + t > 0$ first and let $\Sigma \subset \infty$ be the subset of infinite places of $F$ where $B$ splits. By the strong approximation theorem, $B_\mathbb{A}^1 = B^1 B_\infty^1 U^1$, where $U^1 = U \cap B_{\mathbb{A}f}^1$ is an open compact subgroup of $B_{\mathbb{A}f}^1$. It follows that
\[ B_\mathbb{A}^1 B_\mathbb{A}^1 = B^1 B_\infty^1 U^1 = (\Gamma \setminus B_\Sigma^1) B_\infty^1 \Sigma U^1, \]
where $\Gamma = B^1 \cap U^1$, and we identify $\Gamma \setminus B_\Sigma^1$ with the fundamental domain of this quotient.

For a real place $v$ of $F$, $B_v^1 \cong \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. By the Iwasawa decomposition, any element is uniquely of the form
\[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y^{1/2} \\ y^{-1/2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad y \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi). \]
The measure on $B_v^1$ is $dx \, dy \, d\theta / 2y^2$ with $dx \, dy$ the usual Lebesgue measure, and $\theta$ has volume $2\pi$. For a complex place $v$ of $F$, $B_v^1 \cong \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. By the Iwasawa decomposition, any element in $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ is uniquely of form
\[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v^{1/2} \\ v^{-1/2} \end{pmatrix} u, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad v \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad u \in \text{SU}_2. \]
The measure on $B_v^1$ is $dx \, dy \, dv \, du / v^3$ with $z = x + yi$, $dx$, $dy$, $dv$ the usual Lebesgue measure, and $du$ has volume $8\pi^2$ (see [Vignéras 1980]). It follows that
\[ \text{Vol}(\Gamma \setminus B_\Sigma^1) = 2^{-t}(4\pi^2)^{s+2t} w_U^{-1} \cdot \text{Vol}\left( \Gamma \setminus (\mathcal{H}_2^s \times \mathcal{H}_3^t), \frac{dx \, dy}{4\pi^2 y^2} \wedge \frac{dx \, dy \, dv}{\pi^2 v^3} \right), \]
where $w_U = \#\{\pm 1\} \cap U$. But also, for any infinite place $v \notin \Sigma$, $\text{Vol}(B_v^1) = 4\pi^2$. Thus,
\[ w_U^{-1} \cdot 2^{-t}(4\pi^2)^d \cdot \text{Vol}\left( \Gamma \setminus (\mathcal{H}_2^s \times \mathcal{H}_3^t), \frac{dx \, dy}{4\pi^2 y^2} \wedge \frac{dx \, dy \, dv}{\pi^2 v^3} \right) \cdot \text{Vol}(U^1) = 1, \]
where \( d = [F : \mathbb{Q}] \). Let \( B^\times_+ \subset B^\times \) be the subgroup of elements whose norms are positive at all real places. Now consider the natural map
\[
(B^1 \cap U^1)\setminus(\mathcal{H}^k_2 \times \mathcal{H}^l_3) \longrightarrow (B^\times_+ \cap U^1)\setminus(\mathcal{H}^k_2 \times \mathcal{H}^l_3),
\]
whose degree is just
\[
[(B^\times_+ \cap U) : (B^1 \cap U^1)\mu_U] = [\det(B^\times_+ \cap U) : \mu_U^2] = [\mu_U' : \mu_U^2].
\]
Here \( \mu_U = F^\times \cap U \) and \( \mu_U' = F^\times_+ \cap \det U \), subgroups of \( O^\times \) with finite index. It follows that
\[
\Vol(X_U) = \Vol((B^\times_+ \cap U)\setminus(\mathcal{H}^k_2 \times \mathcal{H}^l_3)) \cdot \#(F^\times_+ / \det U) = \frac{2^t w_U}{(4\pi^2)^d \cdot \Vol(U^1) \cdot [\mu_U' : \mu_U^2]} \cdot \#(\hat{F}^\times / \det U).
\]
Note that
\[
\frac{\#(\hat{F}^\times / \det U)}{\#(\hat{F}^\times / \det U)} = [F^\times U_Z : F^\times_+ \det U] = [F^\times : F^\times_+] \frac{\Vol(U_Z)}{\Vol(\det U)} [\mu_U' : \mu_U^2].
\]
Since \([F^\times : F^\times_+] = 2^{r+s}, [\mu_U : \mu_U^2] = 2^{r+s+t-1} w_U\), and \( \Vol U = \Vol(U^1) \Vol(\det U) \), we have
\[
\Vol(X_U) = 2(4\pi^2)^{-d} \#(\hat{F}^\times / \det U) \cdot \frac{\Vol(U_Z)}{\Vol(U)}.
\]

Now assume \( s = t = 0 \). The Tamagawa number of \( B^\times \) is 2, \( \Vol(B_B^\times / F_B^\times) = 4\pi^2 \) for any \( v|\infty \), and the decomposition
\[
B^\times \setminus B^\times_+ = F^\times \setminus B^\times_\infty \times B^\times \hat{F}^\times \setminus \hat{B}^\times.
\]
It follows that \( \Vol(B^\times \hat{F}^\times \setminus \hat{B}^\times) = 2(4\pi^2)^{-d}. \) Let \( \gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_h \) be a complete set of representatives in \( \hat{B}^\times \) of the coset \( B^\times \hat{B}^\times / U \). Consider the natural map
\[
B^\times \setminus B^\times_+ \gamma_i U \longrightarrow B^\times \hat{F}^\times \setminus B^\times \hat{F}^\times \gamma_i U,
\]
whose degree is \( \#\hat{F}^\times / \det U \). Now
\[
\Vol(B^\times \hat{F}^\times \setminus B^\times \hat{F}^\times \gamma_i U) = \Vol\left( \frac{\gamma_i (U / U_Z) \gamma_i^{-1}}{(B^\times \cap \gamma_i U \gamma_i^{-1}) / \mu_Z} \right) = \frac{\Vol(U) / \Vol(U_Z)}{\#(B^\times \cap \gamma_i U \gamma_i^{-1}) / \mu_Z}.
\]
Thus,
\[
2(4\pi^2)^{-d} = \Vol(B^\times \hat{F}^\times \setminus \hat{B}^\times) = \#\hat{F}^\times / \det U \cdot \frac{\Vol(U) / \Vol(U_Z)}{\sum_{i=1}^{h} \#(B^\times \cap \gamma_i U \gamma_i^{-1}) / \mu_Z}.
\]
2C. \textit{c}_1\text{-level periods.} Now take \( f_1 \in V(\pi, \chi) \), \( f_2 \in V(\pi, \chi^{-1}) \) to be nonzero test vectors as defined before. Let \( \sigma = \pi^{\mathbb{N}} \) and take \( \phi_1 \in \sigma \) and \( \phi_2 \in \tilde{\sigma} \) to be normalized new vectors. The \( c_1 \)-level periods \( P^0_\chi(f_1), P^0_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2) \) are related to the periods in Waldspurger’s formula by the following lemma:

\textbf{Lemma 2.3.} Let \( b \subset \mathcal{O} \) be a nonzero ideal of \( F \) and denote by \( \text{Pic}_{K/F}(\mathcal{O}_b) \) the group \( \hat{\mathbb{K}}^\times / K^\times \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times \). Then there is a relative class number formula,

\[
L^{(b)}(1, \eta) \cdot \|D_{K/F}b^2\delta\|^1/2 \cdot 2^{-r_{K/F}} = \frac{\# \text{Pic}_{K/F}(\mathcal{O}_b) \cdot R_b}{\# \kappa_b \cdot w_b},
\]

where \( r_{K/F} = \text{rank} \mathcal{O}_K^\times - \text{rank} \mathcal{O}_F^\times, w_b = [\mathcal{O}_b^\times : \mathcal{O}_{b_{\text{tor}}}^\times], R_b \) is the quotient of the regulator of \( \mathcal{O}_b^\times \) by that of \( \mathcal{O}_F^\times \), and \( \kappa_b \) is the kernel of the natural morphism from \( \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}) \) to \( \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}_b) \). Define a constant \( v_b := 2^{-r_{K/F}} R_b^{-1} \cdot \# \kappa_b w_b \). Then

\[
P_{\chi}(f) = 2L_{c_1}(1, \eta)\|Dc_1^2\delta\|^{-1/2}v_{c_1}^{-1} \cdot P^0_\chi(f).
\]

\textbf{Proof.} There are exact sequences

\[
1 \longrightarrow \kappa_b \longrightarrow \hat{F}^\times / F^\times \hat{\mathcal{O}}_F^\times \longrightarrow \hat{\mathbb{K}}^\times / K^\times \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times \longrightarrow \hat{\mathbb{K}}^\times / K^\times \hat{F}^\times \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times \longrightarrow 1
\]

and

\[
1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_K^\times / \mathcal{O}_F^\times \longrightarrow \hat{\mathcal{O}}_K^\times / \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times \longrightarrow \hat{\mathbb{K}}^\times / K^\times \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times \longrightarrow \hat{\mathbb{K}}^\times / K^\times \hat{\mathcal{O}}_K^\times \longrightarrow 1.
\]

It follows that

\[
\# \text{Pic}_{K/F}(\mathcal{O}_b) = \# \hat{\mathbb{K}}^\times / K^\times \hat{F}^\times \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times = \frac{h_K}{h_F} \cdot [\hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times : \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times] \cdot [\hat{\mathcal{O}}_K^\times : \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times]^{-1} \cdot \# \kappa_b,
\]

where \( h_K = \# \hat{\mathbb{K}}^\times / K^\times \hat{\mathcal{O}}_K^\times \) is the ideal class number of \( K \) and similarly for \( h_F \). By the class number formula for \( F \) and \( K \),

\[
\text{Res}_{s=1} L(s, 1_F) = 2^{r_F+1} \frac{R_F h_F}{w_F \sqrt{|D_F|}}, \quad \text{Res}_{s=1} L(s, 1_K) = 2^{r_K+1} \frac{R_K h_K}{w_K \sqrt{|D_K|}},
\]

where \( r_F = \text{rank} \mathcal{O}_F^\times, D_F \) is the discriminant of \( F, R_F \) is the regulator of \( \mathcal{O}_F^\times \), \( h_F \) the ideal class number of \( F, w_F = \# \mathcal{O}_{b_{\text{tor}}}^\times \), and similar for \( r_K, D_K, R_K, h_F \) and \( w_K \). Noting that \( |D_K|/|D_F| = |D_{K/F}\delta|_{\mathbb{A}}^{-1} \) and \( [\hat{\mathcal{O}}_K^\times : \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times]^{-1} = L_{b}(1, \eta)|b| \), we have that

\[
L(1, \eta) = \frac{h_K}{h_F} 2^{r_{K/F}} \frac{R_K w_K^{-1}}{R_F w_F^{-1}} \|D_{K/F}\delta\|^{-1/2}
\]

\[
= \# \text{Pic}_{K/F}(\mathcal{O}_b) \cdot L_{b}(1, \eta) 2^{r_{K/F}} [\hat{\mathcal{O}}_K^\times : \hat{\mathcal{O}}_b^\times] \frac{R_K w_K^{-1}}{R_F w_F^{-1}} \cdot \# \kappa_b \cdot \|D_{K/F}b^2\delta\|^{-1/2}.
\]

The relative class number formula then follows. \( \square \)
Let $N$ be the conductor of $\sigma = \pi^\text{IL}$, let $U \subset \widehat{B}^\times$ be an open compact subgroup, and recall
\[
(f_1, f_2)_U = \frac{1}{2} \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}} \text{Vol}(X_U), \quad (\phi_1, \phi_2)_{U_0(N)} = \frac{1}{2} \langle \phi_1, \phi_2 \rangle_{\text{Pet}} \text{Vol}(X_{U_0(N)}).
\]
Applying Proposition 2.1, Lemma 2.2, and Lemma 2.3, Waldspurger’s formula (2-1) implies the following:

**Proposition 2.4.** Let $U = \prod_{v} U_v \subset \widehat{B}^\times$ be an open compact subgroup with $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}^\times \subset U$. Let $\gamma_v = \text{Vol}(U_0(N)_v)^{-1} \text{Vol}(U_v)$ for all finite places $v$ and $\gamma_v = 1$ for $v | \infty$. Let $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in \pi^\text{IL}$ be any forms with $\langle \phi_1, \phi_2 \rangle_{U_0(N)} \neq 0$ and let $\alpha(W_1, v, W_2, v)$ be the corresponding local constants defined in Proposition 2.1. Let $f_1 \in \pi$, $f_2 \in \tilde{\pi}$ be any pure tensors with $(f_1, f_2)_{\text{Pet}} \neq 0$ and $\beta(f_1, v, f_2, v)$ the corresponding constants defined in (2-1). Then we have
\[
(2L_{c_1}(1, \eta)) |Dc_1^2| \delta_{A}^{1/2} v_{c_1}^{-1} \cdot \frac{P_\chi^0(f_1) P_\chi^{-1}(f_2)}{\langle f_1, f_2 \rangle_U} = \frac{L\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi\right)}{\langle \phi_1, \phi_2 \rangle_{U_0(N)}} \cdot \prod_v \alpha(W_1, v, W_2, v) \beta(f_1, v, f_2, v) \gamma_v, \quad (2-3)
\]
where $v_{c_1}$ is defined as in Lemma 2.3.

It is now clear that the explicit Waldspurger formula will follow from the computation of these local factors. In the next section, we will choose $\phi_1, \phi_2$ to be normalized new vectors in $\pi^\text{IL}$ and $\tilde{\pi}^\text{IL}$, respectively, choose nonzero $f_1 \in V(\pi, \chi), f_2 \in V(\tilde{\pi}, \chi)$, and compute the related local factors in (2-3).

We obtain the explicit Gross–Zagier formula from the Yuan–Zhang–Zhang formula in a similar way. Let $F$ be a totally real field and $X$ a Shimura curve over $F$ associated to an incoherent quaternion algebra $\mathbb{B}$. Let $A$ be an abelian variety over $F$ parametrized by $X$ and let $\pi_A = \text{Hom}_\xi^0(X, A)$ be the associated automorphic representation of $\mathbb{B}^\times$ over the field $M := \text{End}^0(A)$ and $\omega$ its central character. Let $K$ be a totally imaginary quadratic extension over $F$ and $\chi : K^\times_A \rightarrow L^\times$ a finite-order Hecke character over a finite extension $L$ of $M$ such that $\omega \cdot \chi |_{A^\times} = 1$ and, for all places $v$ of $F$, $\epsilon\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_A, \chi\right) = \chi_v \eta_v (-1) \epsilon(\mathbb{B}_v)$. Fix an embedding $K_A \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ with $K^\times_A \rightarrow \mathbb{B}^\times$, let $P \in X^K X(K^{ab})$, and define
\[
P_{\chi}(f) = \int_{K_A^\times / K^\times A^\times} f(P)^{\sigma_i} \otimes_M \chi(t) dt \in A(K^{ab})_\mathbb{Q} \otimes_M L,
\]
where we use the Haar measure so that the total volume of $K^\times_A / K^\times A^\times$ is $2L(1, \eta)$, and $\eta$ is the quadratic Hecke character on $\mathbb{A}^\times$ associated to the extension $K / F$. We further assume for all nonarchimedean places $v$ that the compact subgroup $\Theta_{K_v}^\times / \Theta_v^\times$ has a volume in $\mathbb{Q}^\times$, and fix a local invariant pairing $(,)_{v}$ on $\pi_{A,v} \times \pi_{A,v}$ with
values in \( M \). Define \( \beta(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}) \in L \) for \((f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}) \neq 0\) by
\[
\beta(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}) = \frac{\zeta(1, \eta_v) L(1, \pi_v, \text{ad})}{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_v, \chi_v) \zeta(2, \text{ad})} \int_{K_v \backslash F_v} (\pi(t_v) f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}) dt_v \in L,
\]
where we take an embedding of \( L \) into \( \mathbb{C} \), and the above integral lies in \( L \) and does not depend on the embedding.

Then, for any pure tensors \( f_1 \in \pi_A, f_2 \in \pi_{A^\vee} \) with \((f_1, f_2) \neq 0\), Yuan et al. [2013] obtained the following celebrated formula as an identity in \( L \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C} \):
\[
\frac{(P_\chi(f_1), P_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2))_{K,L}}{\text{Vol}(X_U)^{-1}(f_1, f_2)_U} = \frac{L'(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_A, \chi)}{L(1, \pi_A, \text{ad}) L(2, 1_F)^{-1}} \prod_v \beta(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}). \tag{2-4}
\]

Note that we use height over \( K \) whereas that used in [Yuan et al. 2013] is over \( F \), the Haar measure to define \( P_\chi(f) \) is different from theirs by \( 2L(1, \eta) \), and the measure to define \( \text{Vol}(X_U) \) is different from theirs by \( 2 \). Similar to Proposition 2.4, we have:

**Proposition 2.5.** Let \( U = \prod_v U_v \subset \hat{B}^\times \) be a pure product open compact subgroup such that \( \hat{G}^\times \subset U \). Let \( \gamma_v = \text{Vol}(U_0(N)_v) \text{Vol}(U_v)^{-1} \) for all finite places \( v \) and \( \gamma_v = 1 \) for \( v|\infty \). Let \( \phi \in \pi_A^{\text{I}} \) be any nonzero form and let \( \alpha(W_v, \overline{W}_v) \) be the corresponding local constants defined in Proposition 2.1. Let \( f_1 \in \pi_A, f_2 \in \pi_{A^\vee} \) be any pure tensors with \((f_1, f_2) \neq 0\) and \( \beta(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}) \) the corresponding constants defined in (2-4). Then we have
\[
(2L_1(1, \eta)|Dc_1^2|_A^{1/2}v_{c_1}^{-1})^2 \cdot \frac{(P_\chi^0(f_1), P_{\chi^{-1}}^0(f_2))_{K,L}}{(f_1, f_2)_U} = \frac{L'(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_A, \chi)}{(\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)}} \prod_v \alpha_v(W_{1,v}, W_{2,v}) \beta_v(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}) \gamma_v. \tag{2-5}
\]

We will study the local factors appearing in formulas in Propositions 2.4 and 2.5 in the next section.

**2D. Proofs of main results.** In this subsection, we prove Theorems 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10, assuming local results proved in Section 3.

**Proof of Theorem 1.8.** We first give a proof of the explicit Waldspurger formula. In (2-3), take nonzero \( f_1 \in V(\pi, \chi), f_2 \in V(\overline{\pi}, \chi^{-1}) \), and \( \phi_1^0 \) (resp. \( \phi_2^0 \)) the normalized new vector of \( \pi^{\text{I}} \) (resp. \( \overline{\pi}^{\text{I}} \)). Let \( W_{\phi_i^0} := W_i = \bigotimes_v W_{i,v} \) be the corresponding Whittaker functions of \( \phi_i^0, i = 1, 2 \). Let \( R \subset B \) be the order, as defined in Theorem 1.8, and \( U = \hat{R}^\times \). Denote
\[
\alpha := \alpha(W_{1,v}, W_{2,v}) \cdot |\delta|_v^{1/2}, \quad \beta := \beta(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}) \cdot |D\delta|_v^{-1/2}.
\]
Then (2-3) becomes
\[ 4|Dc_1^2 \delta^2|^1/2_{\mu} v_{c_1}^{-2} \frac{P_0^0(f_1)P_0^0(f_2)}{(f_1, f_2)_U} = \frac{L(\Sigma)(1/2, \pi, \chi)}{(\phi^0_1, \phi^0_2)_{U_0(N)}} L_{\Sigma}(1/2, \pi, \chi) L_{c_1}(1, \eta)^{-2} |c_1|^{-1} \prod_v \alpha_v \beta_v \gamma_v. \]

Let \( \Sigma \) be the set in Theorem 1.8, \( \Sigma_{\infty} = \Sigma \cap \infty \) and \( \Sigma_f = \Sigma \setminus \Sigma_{\infty} \). Comparing with the formula (2-3), the proof of the explicit formula in Theorem 1.8 is reduced to showing that
\[ L_{\Sigma_f}(1/2, \pi, \chi) L_{c_1}(1, \eta)^{-2} |c_1|^{-1} \prod_v \alpha_v \beta_v \gamma_v = 2^{\# \Sigma_D} \]
and
\[ L_{\Sigma_{\infty}}(1/2, \pi, \chi) \prod_v \alpha_v \beta_v \gamma_v = C_{\infty}^{-1}, \]
which are given by Lemma 3.13 and Lemma 3.14.

\[ \square \]

**Proof of Theorem 1.10.** Given the hypotheses of Theorem 1.10, identify \( \tilde{\pi} \) with \( \pi \); by Theorem 1.8,
\[ L(\Sigma)(1/2, \pi, \chi) = 2^{-\# \Sigma_D + 2} (4\pi^3)^d \frac{(\phi_0, \phi^0_0)_{U_0(N)}}{v_{c_1}^2 \sqrt{|D_K| ||c_1^2|| (f_1, f_2)_U}}. \]

The formula in Theorem 1.10 follows by noting these facts:

(i) \( v_{c_1} = 2^{1-d} u_1 \).

(ii) \( (\phi_0, \phi^0_0)_{U_0(N)} = (2\pi)^{-d} (\phi, \phi)_{U_0(N)} \), where \( \phi \) is the Hilbert newform of \( \pi \).

This is obtained by applying the formula in Proposition 2.1 to \( \phi \) and \( \phi^0 \), and the comparison of local Whittaker pairings at infinity; see the discussion before Proposition 3.12.

(iii) Let \( g_1, \ldots, g_n \in \hat{B}^x \) be a complete set of representatives of \( X = B^x \setminus \hat{B}^x / \hat{R}^x \) and let \( w_i = #(B^x \cap g_i \hat{R}^x g_i^{-1}/\hat{O}^x) \); then, as in the proof of Lemma 2.2, for \( U = \hat{R}^x \),
\[ \langle f, \bar{f} \rangle_U = 2^{-1} \text{Vol}(X_U) \langle f, \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{Pet}} = \sum_{i=1}^n |f(g_i)|^2 w_i^{-1} = \left( \sum f(g_i) w_i^{-1} [g_i], \sum f(g_i) w_i^{-1} [g_i] \right) = \langle f, f \rangle, \]
where we identify \( f \) with its image under the map \( V(\pi, \chi) \to \mathbb{C}[X] \) and \( \langle , \rangle \) is the height pairing on \( \mathbb{C}[X] \).
Proof of Theorem 1.5. To show the explicit Gross–Zagier formula in Theorem 1.5, similarly to above, we apply the formula (2-5) in Proposition 2.5 to nonzero forms \( f_1 \in V(\pi_A, \chi) \), \( f_2 \in V(\pi_{A^\vee}, \chi^{-1}) \), \( \phi^0 \) the normalized new vector of \( \pi_{A^\vee} \), and \( U = \mathbb{R}^\times \) as in Theorem 1.5. By Lemma 3.13 and Lemma 3.14, we have

\[
L'(\Sigma) \left( \frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi \right) = 2^{-\#\Sigma + 2} (4\pi^3) \frac{d \langle \phi^0, \overline{\phi^0} \rangle_{U(\mathbb{A})}}{\nu_{c_1}^2 \sqrt{|D_K| c_1^2}} \frac{\langle P_{\chi}(f_1), P_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2) \rangle_{K_L}}{(f_1, f_2)_U}.
\]

Then the explicit Gross–Zagier formula follows again by noting facts (i) and (ii) above.

Proof of Theorems 1.9 and 1.6. We now show that the variations of the explicit Waldspurger formula in Theorem 1.9 follow from the Waldspurger formula (2-1) and its explicit form in Theorem 1.8, and similarly for the variation of the explicit Gross–Zagier formula in Theorem 1.6.

Let \( f_1' = \bigotimes_v f_{1,v}' \in \pi, f_2' = \bigotimes_v f_{2,v}' \in \widetilde{\pi} \) be forms different from the test vectors \( f_1 = \bigotimes_v f_{1,v} \in V(\pi, \chi), f_2 = \bigotimes_v f_{2,v} \in V(\pi, \chi^{-1}) \) at a finite set \( S \) of places of \( F \), respectively, such that \( \langle f_{1,v}', f_{2,v}' \rangle_v \neq 0 \) and \( \beta(f_{1,v}', f_{2,v}') \neq 0 \) for any \( v \in S \). By the Waldspurger formula (2-1), we have the formulas

\[
\frac{P_{\chi}(f_1) \cdot P_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2)}{(f_1, f_2)_U} = \mathcal{L}(\pi, \chi) \prod_v \beta(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}),
\]

\[
\frac{P_{\chi}(f_1') \cdot P_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2')}{(f_1', f_2')_U} = \mathcal{L}(\pi, \chi) \prod_v \beta(f_{1,v}', f_{2,v}'),
\]

where

\[
\mathcal{L}(\pi, \chi) = \left( \frac{\#\text{Pic}_{K/F}(\mathcal{O}_{c_1})}{2L(1, \eta)} \right)^2 \frac{2}{\text{Vol}(X_U)} \frac{L\left( \frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi \right)}{2L(1, \pi, \text{ad})L(2, 1_F)^{-1}}.
\]

It follows that

\[
\frac{P_{\chi}(f_1) \cdot P_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2)}{(f_1, f_2)_U} = \frac{P_{\chi}(f_1') \cdot P_{\chi^{-1}}(f_2')}{(f_1', f_2')_U} \prod_{v \in S} \beta(f_{1,v}, f_{2,v}) \cdot \beta(f_{1,v}', f_{2,v}').
\]

The variation formula follows immediately.

\[\square\]

3. Local theory

Notations. In this section, we denote by \( F \) a local field of characteristic zero, i.e., a finite field extension of \( \mathbb{Q}_v \), for some place \( v \) of \( \mathbb{Q} \). Denote by \( | \cdot | \) the absolute value of \( F \) such that \( d(ax) = |a| \, dx \) for a Haar measure \( dx \) on \( F \). Take an element \( \delta \in F^\times \) such that \( \delta \mathcal{O} \) is the different of \( F \) over \( \mathbb{Q}_v \) for \( v \) finite and \( \delta = 1 \) for \( v \) infinite. For \( F \) nonarchimedean, denote by \( \mathcal{O} \) the ring of integers in \( F \), \( \sigma \) a uniformizer, \( p \) its...
maximal ideal, and $q$ the cardinality of its residue field. Let $v : F \to \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$ be the additive valuation on $F$ such that $v(\sigma \mathfrak{p}) = 1$. For $\mu$ a (continuous) character on $F^\times$, denote by $n(\mu)$ the conductor of $\mu$, that is, the minimal nonnegative integer $n$ such that $\mu$ is trivial on $(1 + \sigma^n \mathcal{O}) \cap \mathcal{O}^\times$. We will always use the additive character $\psi$ on $F$ and the Haar measure $da$ on $F$ as in Section 2, so that $da$ is self-dual to $\psi$.

Denote by $K$ a separable quadratic extension of $F$ and, for any $t \in K$, write $t \mapsto \overline{t}$ for the nontrivial automorphism of $K$ over $F$. We use similar notations as those for $F$ with a subscript $K$. If $F$ is nonarchimedean and $K$ is nonsplit, denote by $e$ the ramification index of $K/F$. Denote by $\tr_{K/F}$ and $N_{K/F}$ the trace and norm maps from $K$ to $F$, and let $D \in \mathcal{O}$ be an element such that $D\mathcal{O}$ is the relative discriminant of $K$ over $F$. For an integer $c \geq 0$, denote by $\mathcal{O}_c$ the order $\mathcal{O} + \sigma^c \mathcal{O}_K$ in $K$. Let $\eta : F^\times \to \{\pm 1\}$ be the character associated to the extension $K$ over $F$. Let $B$ be a quaternion algebra over $F$. Let $\epsilon(B) = +1$ and $\delta(B) = 0$ if $B \cong M_2(F)$ is split, and $\epsilon(B) = -1$ and $\delta(B) = 1$ if $B$ is division. Denote by $G$ the algebraic group $B^\times$ over $F$, and we also write $G$ for $G(F)$. We take the Haar measure on $F^\times$, $K^\times$ and $K^\times/F^\times$ as in Section 2. In particular, $\Vol(\mathcal{O}^\times, d^\times \alpha) = \Vol(\mathcal{O}, da) = |\delta|^{1/2}$ and

$$
\Vol(K^\times/F^\times) = \begin{cases} 
2 & \text{if } F = \mathbb{R} \text{ and } K = \mathbb{C}, \\
|\delta|^{1/2} & \text{if } K \text{ is the unramified extension field of } F, \\
2|D\delta|^{1/2} & \text{if } K/F \text{ is ramified.}
\end{cases}
$$

For $F$ nonarchimedean and $n$ a nonnegative integer, define the following subgroups of $\GL_2(\mathcal{O})$:

$$
U_0(n) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \GL_2(\mathcal{O}) \mid c \in \mathfrak{p}^n \right\}, \quad U_1(n) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in U_0(n) \mid d \in 1 + \sigma^n \mathcal{O} \right\}.
$$

Let $\pi$ be an irreducible admissible representation of $G$, which is always assumed to be generic if $G \cong \GL_2$. Denote by $\omega$ the central character of $\pi$ and by $\sigma = \pi_{\JL}$ the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence of $\pi$ to $\GL_2(F)$. Let $\chi$ be a character on $K^\times$ such that

$$
\chi|_{F^\times} \cdot \omega = 1.
$$

For $F$ nonarchimedean, let $n$ be the conductor of $\sigma$, i.e., the minimal nonnegative integer such that the invariant subspace $\sigma^{U_1(n)}$ is nonzero, and let $c$ be the minimal nonnegative integer such that $\chi$ is trivial on $(1 + \sigma^c \mathcal{O}_K) \cap \mathcal{O}_K^\times$.

Denote by

$$
L(s, \pi, \chi) := L(s, \sigma \times \pi_{\chi}) \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon(s, \pi, \chi) := \epsilon(s, \sigma \times \pi_{\chi}, \psi)
$$

the Rankin–Selberg $L$-factor and $\epsilon$-factor of $\sigma \times \pi_{\chi}$, where $\pi_{\chi}$ is the representation on $\GL_2(F)$ constructed from $\chi$ via Weil representation. Denote by $\pi_K$ the base
change lifting of $\sigma$ to $\text{GL}_2(K)$; then we have

$$L(s, \pi, \chi) = L(s, \pi_K \otimes \chi), \quad \epsilon(s, \pi, \chi) = \eta(-1)\epsilon(s, \pi_K \otimes \chi, \psi_K)$$

Note that $\epsilon(\pi, \chi) := \epsilon\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi\right)$ equals $\pm 1$ and is independent of the choice of $\psi$.

In the following, we denote by $L(s, \pi, \text{ad}) := L(s, \sigma, \text{ad})$ the adjoint $L$-factor of $\sigma$.

### 3A. Local toric integrals.

Let $\mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi)$ denote the functional space

$$\mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi) := \text{Hom}_{K^\times}(\pi, \chi^{-1}).$$

By a theorem of Tunnell [1983] and Saito [1993], the space $\mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi)$ has dimension at most one, and equals one if and only if $\epsilon(\pi, \chi) = \chi\eta(-1)\epsilon(B)$.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let the pair $(\pi, \chi)$ be as above with $\epsilon(\pi, \chi) = \chi\eta(-1)\epsilon(B)$.

1. If $K$ is split or $\pi$ is a principal series, then $B$ is split.
2. If $K/F = \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}$, $\sigma$ is the discrete series of weight $k$, and $\chi(z) = |z|^s_C(z/\sqrt{|z|_C})^m$ with $s \in \mathbb{C}$ and $m \equiv k \pmod{2}$, then $B$ is split if and only if $m \geq k$.

Furthermore, assume $F$ is nonarchimedean. Then:

3. If $K/F$ is nonsplit and $\sigma$ is the special representation $\text{sp}(2) \otimes \mu$ with $\mu$ a character of $F^\times$, then $B$ is division if and only if $\mu_K \chi = 1$ with $\mu_K := \mu \circ N_{K/F}$.
4. If $K/F$ is inert and $c = 0$, then $B$ is split if and only if $n$ is even.
5. If $K$ is nonsplit with $c \geq n$, then $B$ is split.

**Proof.** See [Tunnell 1983, Propositions 1.6, 1.7] for (1), (3), and [Gross 1988, Propositions 6.5, 6.3(2)] for (2), (4). We now give a proof of (5). If $\pi$ is a principal series then, by (1), $B$ is split. If $\sigma$ is a supercuspidal representation then, by [Tunnell 1983, Lemma 3.1], $B$ is split if $n(\chi) \geq ne/2 + (2 - e)$. It is then easy to check that, if $c \geq n$, this condition always holds. Finally, assume $\sigma = \text{sp}(2) \otimes \mu$ with $\mu$ a character of $F^\times$. By (2), $B$ is division if and only if $\mu_K \chi = 1$. If $\mu$ is unramified, then $n = 1$ and $\chi$ is ramified, which implies that $B$ must be split. Assume $\mu$ is ramified; then $n = 2n(\mu)$ and, by [Tunnell 1983, Lemma 1.8], $f n(\mu_K) = n(\mu) + n(\mu \eta) - n(\eta)$, where $f$ is the residue degree of $K/F$. If $K/F$ is unramified and $\mu_K \chi = 1$, then $c = n(\mu_K) = n(\mu) = n/2$, a contradiction. If $K/F$ is ramified and $\mu_K \chi = 1$, then $2c - 1 \leq n(\mu_K) < 2n(\mu) = n$, a contradiction again. Hence, if $c \geq n$, $B$ is always split.

Assume that the pair $(\pi, \chi)$ is essentially unitary, in the sense that there exists a character $\mu = |\cdot|^s$ on $F^\times$ with $s \in \mathbb{C}$ such that both $\pi \otimes \mu$ and $\chi \otimes \mu_K^{-1}$ are unitary. In particular, if $\pi$ is a local component of some global cuspidal representation, then $(\pi, \chi)$ is essentially unitary.
\( \mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi) \) via the toric integral

\[
\int_{F^\times \backslash K^\times} \langle \pi(t) f_1, f_2 \rangle \chi(t) dt,
\]

where \( f_1 \in \pi, f_2 \in \widetilde{\pi} \), and \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \) is any invariant pairing on \( \pi \times \widetilde{\pi} \). The following basic properties for this toric integral are established in [Waldspurger 1985]:

- It is absolutely convergent for any \( f_1 \in \pi \) and \( f_2 \in \widetilde{\pi} \).
- \( \mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi) \neq 0 \) if and only if \( \mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi) \otimes \mathcal{P}(\widetilde{\pi}, \chi^{-1}) \neq 0 \), and in this case the above integral defines a generator of \( \mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi) \otimes \mathcal{P}(\widetilde{\pi}, \chi^{-1}) \).
- For \( f_1 \in \pi, f_2 \in \widetilde{\pi} \) such that \( \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle \neq 0 \), define the toric integral

\[
\beta(f_1, f_2) := \frac{L(1, \eta)L(1, \pi, \text{ad})}{L(2, 1_F)L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi)} \int_{F^\times \backslash K^\times} \langle \pi(t) f_1, f_2 \rangle \chi(t) dt.
\]

Then \( \beta(f_1, f_2) = 1 \) in the case that \( B = M_2(F), K \) is an unramified extension of \( F \), both \( \pi \) and \( \chi \) are unramified, \( dt \) is normalized such that \( \text{Vol}(\mathcal{O}_K^\times / \mathcal{O}_F^\times) = 1 \), and \( f_1, f_2 \) are spherical.

For any pair \((\pi, \chi)\), \( \beta \) is invariant if we replace \((\pi, \chi)\) by \((\pi \otimes \mu, \chi \otimes \mu_K^{-1})\) for any character \( \mu \) of \( F^\times \). Therefore, we may assume \( \pi \) and \( \chi \) are both unitary from now on and identify \((\widetilde{\pi}, \chi^{-1})\) with \((\widetilde{\pi}, \overline{\chi})\). Let \((\cdot, \cdot) : \pi \times \pi \to \mathbb{C} \) be the Hermitian pairing defined by \( (f_1, f_2) = \langle f_1, \overline{f_2} \rangle \).

Let \( \beta(f) := \beta(f, \tilde{f}) \). Then the functional space \( \mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi) \) is nontrivial if and only if \( \beta \) is nontrivial. Assume \( \mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi) \) is nonzero in the following. A nonzero vector \( f \) of \( \pi \) is called a test vector for \( \mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi) \) if \( \ell(f) \neq 0 \) for some (thus any) nonzero \( \ell \in \mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi) \) or, equivalently, if \( \beta(f) \) is nonvanishing.

The notion of new vectors in an irreducible smooth admissible representation of \( \text{GL}_2(F) \) (see [Casselman 1973a] for \( F \) nonarchimedean and [Popa 2008] for \( F \) archimedean) can be viewed as a special case of test vectors. Let \( \pi \) be an irreducible admissible representation of \( \text{GL}_2(F) \). Recall the definition of new vector line in \( \pi \), as follows. Denote by \( T = K^\times \) the diagonal torus in \( \text{GL}_2(F) \). Write \( T = ZT_1 \) with \( T_1 = \{(\ast, 1)\} \).

- If \( F \) is nonarchimedean, then the new vector line is the invariant subspace \( \pi^{U_1(n)} \).
- If \( F \) is archimedean, take \( U \) to be \( O_2(\mathbb{R}) \) if \( F = \mathbb{R} \) and \( U_2 \) if \( F = \mathbb{C} \). The new vector line consists of vectors \( f \in \pi \) which are invariant under \( T_1 \cap U \) with weight minimal.

It is known that new vectors satisfy the following properties:

1. For any \( s \in \mathbb{C} \), denote by \( \omega_s \) the character on \( T \) such that \( \omega_s|_Z = \omega \) and \( \omega_s|_{T_1} = |\cdot|^{s-1/2} \). Then any nonzero \( f \) in the new vector line is a test vector for \( \mathcal{P}(\pi, \omega_s^{-1}) \).
(2) If $W(\pi, \psi)$ is the Whittaker model of $\pi$ with respect to $\psi$, then there is a vector $W_0$ in the new vector line, called the normalized new vector of $\pi$, such that the local zeta integral $|\delta|^{s-1/2}Z(s, W_0)$ equals $L(s, \pi)$.

3B. **Local orders of quaternions.** Assume $F$ is nonarchimedean in this subsection.

First, in the case that the quaternion algebra $B$ is split, given nonnegative integers $m$ and $k$ we want to classify all the $K^\times$ conjugacy classes of Eichler orders $R$ in $B$ with discriminant $m$ such that $R \cap K = \mathcal{O}_k$. For this, identify $B$ with the $F$-algebra $\text{End}_F(K)$ which contains $K$ as an $F$-subalgebra by multiplication. Recall that an Eichler order in $B$ is the intersection of two maximal orders in $B$. Then, any Eichler order must be of the form $R(L_1, L_2) := R(L_1) \cap R(L_2)$, where $L_i$, $i = 1, 2$, are two $\mathcal{O}_j$-lattices in $K$ and $R(L_i) := \text{End}_{\mathcal{O}}(L_i)$. Denote by $d(L_1, L_2)$ the discriminant of $R(L_1, L_2)$. For any maximal order $R(L)$, there exists a unique integer $j \geq 0$ such that $L = t\mathcal{O}_j$ for some $t \in K^\times$. In fact, $\mathcal{O}_j = \{x \in K \mid xL \subseteq L\}$. Thus, any $K^\times$-conjugacy class of Eichler order contains an order of the form $R(\mathcal{O}_j, t\mathcal{O}_{j'})$ with $0 \leq j' \leq j$ and $t \in K^\times$ and the conjugacy class is exactly determined by the integers $j' \leq j$ and the class of $t \in K^\times$ modulo $F^\times \mathcal{O}_{j'}^\times$. The question is reduced to solving the equation with variables $k'$ and $[t]$,

$$d(\mathcal{O}_k, t\mathcal{O}_{k'}) = m, \quad 0 \leq k' \leq k, \quad [t] \in K^\times/F^\times \mathcal{O}_{k'}^\times.$$  

If $(k', [t])$ is a solution, then so is $(k', [\bar{t}])$. A complete representative system $(k', t)$ with $t \in K^\times$ of solutions to the above equation corresponds to a complete system $R(\mathcal{O}_k, t\mathcal{O}_{k'})$ for $K^\times$-conjugacy classes of Eichler orders $R$ with discriminant $m$ and $R \cap K = \mathcal{O}_k$.

**Lemma 3.2.** Let $m, k$ be nonnegative integers. Let $\tau \in K^\times$ be such that $\mathcal{O}_K = \mathcal{O}[\tau]$, if $K$ is split then $\tau^2 - \tau = 0$, and if $K$ is nonsplit then $\nu(\tau) = (e - 1)/2$. Let $d := k + k' - m$. Then a complete representative system of $(k', t)$ is the following:

- For $0 \leq m \leq 2k, k' \in [|m - k|, k]$ with $d$ even, so $d \in 2 \cdot [0, k']$, and
  $$t = 1 + \omega^{d/2} \tau u, \quad u \in (\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}^{k' - d/2 \mathcal{O}})^\times.$$  

In the case $k' = k - m \geq 0$, the unique class of $t$ is also represented by 1.

- For split $K \cong F^2$ and $k + 1 \leq m, k' \in [0, \min(m - k - 1, k)]$, so $d \in [k - m, 0)$, and
  $$t = (\omega^{k'} u, 1), \quad u \in (\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}^{k'} \mathcal{O})^\times.$$  

- For nonsplit $K$ and $k + 1 \leq m \leq 2k + e - 1, k' = m - k - e + 1$, i.e., $d = 1 - e$, and
  $$t = \omega x + \tau, \quad x \in \mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}^{k' + e - 2 \mathcal{O}}.$$
Lemma 3.4. Let $e_i$, $e'_i$ be an $\mathcal{O}$-basis of $L_i$, $i = 1, 2$, and let $A = (a_{ij}) \in \text{GL}_2(F)$ so that $A(e'_i) = (e'_i)^A$. Let $v : F \to \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$ be the additive valuation on $F$ such that $v(\sigma^i) = 1$. Let $\alpha = \min_{i,j} v(a_{ij})$ and $\beta = v(\det A)$. Then $d(L_1, L_2) = |2\alpha - \beta|$. Now solve the equation

$$d(\mathcal{O}_k, t\mathcal{O}_{k'}) = m, \quad k' \in [0, k], \quad t \in K^\times/F^\times \mathcal{O}_k^\times.$$  

Define

$$c_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } K \text{ is nonsplit and } c < n, \\ c & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Lemma 3.3. There exists an order $R$ of discriminant $n$ and $R \cap K = \mathcal{O}_{c_1}$ satisfying the condition that, if $nc_1 \neq 0$, then $R$ is the intersection of two maximal orders $R'$ and $R''$ of $B$ such that $R' \cap K = \mathcal{O}_{c_1}$ and $R'' \cap K = \mathcal{O}_{\max[0, c_1-n]}$. Such an order is unique up to $K^\times$-conjugacy unless $0 < c_1 < n$. In the case $0 < c_1 < n$, there are exactly two $K^\times$-conjugacy classes which are conjugate to each other by a normalizer of $K^\times$.

Proof. If $nc_1 = 0$, this is proved in [Gross 1988, Propositions 3.2, 3.4]. Now assume that $nc_1 \neq 0$; then $B$ is split and one can apply Lemma 3.2.

Let $R$ be an $\mathcal{O}$-order of $B$ of discriminant $n$ such that $R \cap K = \mathcal{O}_{c_1}$. Such an order $R$ is called admissible for $(\pi, \chi)$ if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. If $nc_1 \neq 0$ (thus $B$ is split), then $R$ is the intersection of two maximal orders $R'$ and $R''$ of $B$ such that $R' \cap K = \mathcal{O}_{c_1}$ and $R'' \cap K = \mathcal{O}_{\max[0, c_1-n]}$.

2. If $0 < c_1 < n$, fix an $F$-algebra isomorphism $K \cong F^2$ and identify $B$ with $\text{End}_F(K)$. The two $K^\times$-conjugacy classes of $\mathcal{O}$-orders in $B$ satisfying the above condition (1) contain, respectively, the orders $R_i = R'_i \cap R''_i$, $i = 1, 2$ with $R'_1 = R'_2 = \text{End}_\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{O}_{c_1})$, $R''_1 = \text{End}_\mathcal{O}((\sigma^a-c, 1)\mathcal{O}_K)$ and $R''_2 = \text{End}_\mathcal{O}((1, \sigma^a-c)\mathcal{O}_K)$. Let $\chi_1(a) = \chi(a, 1)$ and $\chi_2(b) = \chi(1, b)$. Then $R$ is $K^\times$-conjugate to some $R_i$ such that the conductor of $\chi_i$ is $c_1$.

Lemma 3.4. If $K$ is nonsplit, $n > 0$ and $c = 0$, then there is a unique admissible order $R$ for $(\pi, \chi)$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{O}_B$ be a maximal order containing $\mathcal{O}_K$; then, by [Gross 1988, (3.3)], any admissible order for $(\pi, \chi)$ is $K^\times$-conjugate to $R := \mathcal{O}_K + I\mathcal{O}_B$, where $I$ is a nonzero ideal of $\mathcal{O}_K$ such that $n = \delta(B) + \text{length}_\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{O}_K/I)$. If $B$ is nonsplit, then $\mathcal{O}_B$ is invariant under $B^\times$-conjugations and $R$ is unique. Assume $B$ is split. As $\mathcal{O}_K^\times \subset \mathcal{O}_B^\times$, $\mathcal{O}_B$ is invariant under $F^\times \mathcal{O}_K^\times$-conjugations. In particular, if $K$ is unramified, then $K^\times = F^\times \mathcal{O}_K^\times$ and $R$ is unique. Consider the case that $K$ is ramified. Then $K^\times = F^\times \mathcal{O}_K^\times \cup \sigma_K F^\times \mathcal{O}_K^\times$ and it suffices to show that $\sigma_K$ normalizes $R$. For this, embed $K$ into $B = M_2(F)$ by $\sigma_K \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \text{tr} \sigma_K & 1 \\ -N(\sigma_K^0) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and take $\mathcal{O}_B = M_2(\mathcal{O})$. Then $R = \mathcal{O}_K + \sigma_K^n M_2(\mathcal{O})$. Note that $R_0(1) = \mathcal{O}_K + \sigma_K M_2(\mathcal{O})$ with $R_0(1) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{O} & \mathcal{O} \\ \mathcal{O} & \mathcal{O} \end{pmatrix}$.
Iwahori order in $M_2(F)$. Denote by $m$ the maximal integer such that $2m \leq n$. Then $R = \mathcal{O}_K + \sigma^m \mathcal{O}_K R_0(1)$ if $n$ is even, and $R = \mathcal{O}_K + \sigma^m R_0(1)$ if $n$ is odd. As $\sigma_K$ normalizes $R_0(1)$, it also normalizes $R$ and $R$ is unique. □

In the following, take an admissible $\mathcal{O}$-order $R$ of $B$. Let $U = R^\times$ and define

$$\gamma := \frac{\text{Vol}(U)}{\text{Vol}(U(0))},$$

where the Haar measure is taken, so that $\text{Vol}(\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})) = L(2, 1_F)^{-1} |\delta|^2$ and $\text{Vol}(\mathcal{O}_B^\times) = L(2, 1_F)^{-1} (q - 1)^{-1} |\delta|^2$ if $B$ is division.

**Lemma 3.5.** If either $R$ is not maximal or $B$ is nonsplit, then

$$\gamma = L(1, 1_F)(1 - e(R)q^{-1})$$

where $e(R)$ is the Eichler symbol of $R$, defined as follows: Let $\kappa(R) = R/\text{rad}(R)$ with $\text{rad}(R)$ the Jacobson radical of $R$ and let $\kappa$ be the residue field of $F$. Then

$$e(R) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } \kappa(R) = \kappa^2, \\
-1 & \text{if } \kappa(R) \text{ is a quadratic field extension of } \kappa, \\
0 & \text{if } \kappa(R) = \kappa.
\end{cases}$$

**Proof.** Let $R_0$ be a maximal order of $B$ containing $R$. Then we have the formula (for example, see [Yu 2013])

$$\frac{[R_0^\times : R^\times]}{[R_0 : R]} = \frac{|\kappa(R_0)^\times|/|\kappa(R^\times)|}{|\kappa(R_0)|/|\kappa(R)|}.$$

If $B$ is split and $R$ is not maximal, then

$$[R_0 : R] = q^n, \quad \frac{|\kappa(R_0)^\times|}{|\kappa(R_0)|} = (1 - q^{-2})(1 - q^{-1}),$$

$$\frac{|\kappa(R)|}{|\kappa(R^\times)|} = (1 - q^{-1})^{-1}(1 - e(R)q)^{-1},$$

while, if $B$ is division, then

$$[R_0 : R] = q^{n-1}, \quad \frac{|\kappa(R_0)^\times|}{|\kappa(R_0)|} = 1 - q^{-2}, \quad \frac{|\kappa(R)|}{|\kappa(R^\times)|} = (1 - q^{-1})^{-1}(1 - e(R)q)^{-1}.$$

Summing up,

$$[R_0^\times : R^\times] = (q - 1)^{-\delta(B)}q^n(1 - q^{-2})(1 - e(R)q^{-1})^{-1},$$

where $\delta(B)$ equals 0 if $B$ is split and 1 if $B$ is ramified. Thus
Proposition 3.8. Assume $K$ has characteristic $p$. We next prove this case with arbitrary residue characteristic. In this case, the proof in [Gross 1988, §7] is based on a character formula for odd residue characteristic. Write $\pi$ for the case that $\chi \in \pi$ is supercuspidal on $G = GL_2(F)$. If $\pi$ is a newform, then the proof in [Gross 1988, §7] is based on a character formula for odd residue characteristic. We next prove this case with arbitrary residue characteristic.

\[
\gamma^{-1} = \frac{\text{Vol}(U_0(n))}{\text{Vol}(U)} = \frac{\text{Vol}(GL_2(\mathbb{C}))}{\text{Vol}(R_0^\times)} \cdot \frac{[R_0^\times : U]}{[GL_2(\mathbb{C}) : U_0(n)]}
\]
\[
= \frac{L(2, 1)^{-1}}{(q - 1)^{-\delta(B)}q^n(1 - q^{-2})(1 - e(R)q^{-1})^{-1}}
\]
\[
= L(1, 1_F)^{-1}(1 - e(R)q^{-1})^{-1}.
\]

3C. Test vector spaces.

Definition 3.6. Define $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \chi) \subseteq \pi$ to be the subspace of vectors $f$ satisfying the following conditions:

- For nonarchimedean $F$, $K$ split or $c \geq n$, let $U \subseteq G$ be the compact subgroup defined before Lemma 3.5, then $f$ is an $\omega$-eigenform under $U$. Here, write $U = (U \cap Z)U'$ so that $U' = U$ if $cn = 0$ and $U' \cong U_1(n)$ otherwise, and view $\omega$ as a character on $U \cap Z$ that extends to $U$ by making it trivial on $U'$.

- For nonarchimedean $F$, $K$ nonsplit and $c < n$, $f$ is a $\chi^{-1}$-eigenform under the action of $K^\times$.

- For archimedean $F$, let $U$ be a maximal compact subgroup of $G$ such that $U \cap K^\times$ is the maximal compact subgroup of $K^\times$; then $f$ is a $\chi^{-1}$-eigenform under $U \cap K^\times$ with weight minimal.

Proposition 3.7. The dimension of $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \chi)$ is one, and any nonzero vector in $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \chi)$ is a test vector for $\mathcal{P}(\pi, \chi)$.

Proof. If $F$ is nonarchimedean, the claim that $\dim \mathcal{V}(\pi, \chi) = 1$ follows from local newform theory [Casselman 1973a]. Assume $F$ is archimedean. If $K$ is nonsplit, then $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \chi)$ is the $\chi^{-1}$-eigenline of $K^\times$. If $K$ is split, then without loss of generality embed $K^\times$ into $G \cong GL_2(F)$ as the diagonal matrices and decompose $K^\times = F^\times K^1$ so that the image of $K^1$ in $G$ is $\left( \begin{smallmatrix} * & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$. Then $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \chi)$ is the new vector line for $\pi \otimes \chi_1$ with $\chi_1 := \chi|_{K^1}$.

We shall prove any nonzero vector in $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \chi)$ is a test vector in the next subsection by computing the toric integral $\beta$.

Proposition 3.8. Assume $K/F$ is a quadratic extension of nonarchimedean fields with $n > 0$ and $c = 0$. Then $\mathcal{V}(\pi, \chi) \subseteq \pi^{R^\times}$ and $\dim \pi^{R^\times} = \dim \pi^{C_K} \leq 2$. The dimension of $\pi^{R^\times}$ is one precisely when $K/F$ is inert or $K/F$ is ramified and $\epsilon(\pi, \chi_1) \neq \epsilon(\pi, \chi_2)$, where $\chi_i, i = 1, 2$, are unramified characters of $K^\times$ with $\chi_i|_{F^\times} \cdot \omega = 1$.

The proof of this proposition is in [Gross 1988; Gross and Prasad 1991] except for the case that $\pi$ is a supercuspidal representation on $G = GL_2(F)$. For this case, the proof in [Gross 1988, §7] is based on a character formula for odd residue characteristic. We next prove this case with arbitrary residue characteristic.
Let $R_0 = M_2(\mathbb{C})$ if $e = 1$ and the Iwahori order $\left( \frac{\mathbb{C}}{p} \right)$ if $e = 2$. Fix an embedding of $K$ into $M_2(F)$ such that $R_0 \cap K = \mathbb{C}_K$. Consider the filtration of open compact subgroups of $G$ and $K^\times$

$$\mathcal{H}(r) := (1 + \sigma^r R_0) \cap \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{C}), \quad \mathcal{E}(r) := \mathcal{H}(r) \cap K^\times, \quad r \geq 0.$$ 

Denote by $m$ the minimal integer such that $2m + 1 \geq n$. The proof is based on:

**Proposition 3.9.** For any integer $r \geq m$, $\pi^{\mathcal{H}(r)} = \pi^{\mathcal{E}(r)}$.

**Proof.** Firstly, note that it is enough to prove Proposition 3.9 for the case $\pi$ is minimal, that is, $\pi$ has minimal conductor among its twists. In fact, assume that $\pi$ is not minimal. Denote by $n_0$ the minimal conductor of $\pi$. Take a character $\mu$ so that $\pi_0 := \pi \otimes \mu$ has conductor $n_0$. Then, by [Tunnell 1978, Proposition 3.4], $n_0 \leq \max(n, 2n(\mu))$ with equality if $\pi$ is minimal or $n \neq 2n(\mu)$. In particular, $n = 2m$ with $n(\mu) = m$. Hence, for any $r \geq m$, $\pi^{\mathcal{H}(r)} = \pi_0^{\mathcal{H}(r)}$ and $\pi^{\mathcal{E}(r)} = \pi_0^{\mathcal{E}(r)}$.

Since $r \geq n_0/2$, one can apply the proposition to the minimal representation $\pi_0$.

Assume $\pi$ is minimal in the following. Since $\mathcal{H}(r) \supset \mathcal{E}(r)$, $\pi^{\mathcal{H}(r)} \subset \pi^{\mathcal{E}(r)}$. It remains to prove that $\pi^{\mathcal{H}(r)}$ and $\pi^{\mathcal{E}(r)}$ have the same dimension. Denote by $\pi_D$ the representation on $D^\times$, where $D$ is the division quaternion algebra over $F$, so that the Jacquet–Langlands lifting of $\pi_D$ to $G$ is $\pi$. Then $\pi_D$ has conductor $n$, that is, $\pi_D^{1+\sigma^n_{D}-\mathcal{E}(r)} = \pi_D$ and $\pi_D^{1+\sigma^n_{D}-\mathcal{E}(r)} = 0$, where $\sigma_D$ is a uniformizer of $D$. Moreover, by [Carayol 1984, Proposition 6.5],

$$\dim \pi_D = \begin{cases} 2q^m-1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ q^m + q^{m-1} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

For any $r \geq m$, $\mathcal{E}(r) \subset (1 + \sigma^n_{D}) \cap \mathbb{C}_K$. Therefore, by the Tunnell–Saito theorem, if we denote by $\mathcal{H}(r)$ the set of all the characters $\mu$ on $K^\times$ such that $\mu|_F \omega = 1$ and $\mu|_{\mathcal{E}(r)} = 1$, then

$$\dim \pi^{\mathcal{H}(r)} + \dim \pi_D = \sum_{\mu \in \mathcal{H}(r)} \dim \pi^{\mu} + \sum_{\mu \in \mathcal{E}(r)} \dim \pi^{\mu} = \sum_{\mu \in \mathcal{H}(r)} (\dim \pi^{\mu} + \dim \pi^{\mu}_D) = \#\mathcal{H}(r)$$

and, on the other hand, the lemma below implies that

$$\dim \pi^{\mathcal{H}(r)} + \dim \pi_D = \#\mathcal{H}(r),$$

and then the equality $\dim \pi^{\mathcal{E}(r)} = \dim \pi^{\mathcal{H}(r)}$ holds. \hfill \Box

**Lemma 3.10.** Let $\pi$ be minimal. For any integer $r \geq m$, we have the dimension formula

$$\dim \pi^{\mathcal{H}(r)} = \begin{cases} q^r + q^{r-1} - 2q^{m-1} & \text{if } n \text{ is even and } e = 1, \\ q^r + q^{r-1} - (q^{m-1} + q^{m-2}) & \text{if } n \text{ is odd and } e = 1, \\ 2q^r - (q^m + q^{m-1}) & \text{if } n \text{ is odd and } e = 2, \\ 2q^r - 2q^{m-1} & \text{if } n \text{ is even and } e = 2. \end{cases}$$
Proof. For \( r = m \) and \( e = 1 \), this formula occurs in [Casselman 1973b, Theorem 3]. We now use the method in [Casselman 1973b] to prove the dimension formula for the case \( n \) is even and \( e = 1 \), while the other cases are similar. Firstly, recall some basics about the Kirillov model. Let \( \psi \) be an unramified additive character of \( F \). Associated to \( \psi \), we can realize \( \pi \) on the space \( C_c(\mathbb{F}^\times) \) of Schwartz functions on the multiplicative group. For any \( f \in C_c(\mathbb{F}^\times) \) and any character \( \mu \) of \( \mathcal{O}_1^\times \), define

\[
f_k(\mu) = \int_{\mathcal{O}_1^\times} f(u \sigma^k) \mu(u) \, du,
\]

where we choose the Haar measure on \( \mathcal{O}_1^\times \) so that the total measure is 1. Define further the formal power series

\[
\hat{f}(\mu, t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f_k(\mu) t^k,
\]

which is actually a Laurent polynomial in \( t \) as \( f \) has compact support on \( \mathbb{F}^\times \). Because \( f \) is locally constant, this vanishes identically for all but a finite number of \( \mu \). By Fourier duality for \( \mathbb{F}^\times \), knowing \( f(\mu, t) \) for all \( \mu \) is equivalent to knowing \( f \). For each \( \mu \), there is a formal power series \( C_0(\mu) t^{n(\mu)} \) such that, for all \( f \in C_c(\mathbb{F}^\times) \),

\[
(\pi(w) f)(\mu, t) = C(\mu, t) \hat{f}(\mu^{-1} \omega_0^{-1}, t^{-1} z_0^{-1}),
\]

where \( \omega_0 = \omega|_{\mathcal{O}_1^\times} \), \( z_0 = \omega(\sigma) \) and \( n_\mu \) is an integer, \( n_\mu \leq -2 \). Moreover, if \( \mu = 1 \), then \( -n_1 = n \). For any character \( \mu \) of \( \mathcal{O}_1^\times \),

\[
-n_\mu = \begin{cases} n & \text{if } n(\mu) \leq m, \\ 2n(\mu) & \text{if } n(\mu) > m. \end{cases}
\]

In fact, if we take any character \( \Omega \) on \( \mathbb{F}^\times \) such that \( \Omega|_{\mathcal{O}_1^\times} = \mu \), denote \( \pi' = \pi \otimes \Omega \) and \( C'(\cdot, \cdot) \) the monomial that occurs in the above functional equation, then for any character \( \nu \) on \( \mathcal{O}_1^\times \), \( C'(\nu, t) = C(\nu \mu, \Omega(\sigma)t) \). Therefore, \( -n_\mu = n(\pi') = \max(n, 2n(\mu)) \).

On the other hand, by [Casselman 1973b, Corollary to Lemma 2], for any \( r \geq m \), the subspace \( \pi_{\mathcal{O}_1^\times}(r) \) is isomorphic to the space of all functions \( \hat{f}(\mu, t) \) such that

1. \( \hat{f}(\mu, t) = 0 \) unless \( n(\mu) \leq r \);
2. for each \( \mu \), \( f_k(\mu) = 0 \) unless \( -r \leq k \leq n_\mu + r \).

Summing up, for a given \( \mu \) with conductor \( n(\mu) \leq r \), the dimension of the space consisting of those \( \hat{f}(\mu, t) \) with \( f \in \pi_{\mathcal{O}_1^\times}(r) \) is

\[
\begin{cases} 2(r - m) + 1 & \text{if } n(\mu) \leq m, \\ 2(r - n(\mu)) + 1 & \text{if } n(\mu) > m. \end{cases}
\]
Therefore,
\[
\dim \pi^{3(r)} = (q^m - q^{m-1})(2(r - m) + 1) + \sum_{m < k \leq r} (q^k - 2q^{k-1} + q^{k-2})(2(r - k) + 1) = q^r + q^{r-1} - 2q^{m-1}.
\]

\[\square\]

**Proof of Proposition 3.8.** Note that \(R^\times = \mathcal{O}_K^\times \mathbb{H}(m)\) unless \(K\) is ramified with \(n\) even and, once this equation holds, Proposition 3.8 follows directly from Proposition 3.9. So consider the case \(K\) is ramified with \(n\) even. Here, \(R^\times = \mathcal{O}_K^\times \mathbb{H}'(m)\) with \(\mathbb{H}'(m) = 1 + \sigma_j^{2m-1} R_0\). We want to show \(\pi^{\mathbb{H}(m)} = \pi^{\mathbb{H}'(m)}\) with \(\mathbb{H}'(m) = \mathbb{H}(m) \cap K^\times\), and Proposition 3.8 then holds. By [Tunnell 1983, Proposition 3.5], \(\pi\) is not minimal. Take a character \(\mu\) such that \(\pi_0 = \pi \otimes \mu\) has minimal conductor \(n_0\). Then \(n(\mu) = m\).

Apply Proposition 3.9:
\[
\pi^{\mathbb{H}'(m)} = \pi_0^{\mathbb{H}'(m)} \supset \pi_0^{\mathbb{H}(m-1)} = \pi_0^{\mathbb{E}(m-1)}.
\]

We claim that \(\pi_0^{\mathbb{E}(m-1)} = \pi_0^{\mathbb{E}'(m)}\). If so, \(\pi_0^{\mathbb{E}(m-1)} = \pi_0^{\mathbb{E}'(m)}\) and then \(\pi^{\mathbb{H}'(m)} = \pi^{\mathbb{E}'(m)}\).

To prove this, note that \(\mathbb{E}'(m) \subset \mathbb{E}(m-1) \subset 1 + \sigma_j^{n_0} K^\times\). Using the Tunnell–Saito theorem,
\[
\dim \pi_0^{\mathbb{E}(m-1)} + \dim \pi_0, D = \# \mathbb{H}(m-1), \quad \dim \pi_0^{\mathbb{E}'(m)} + \dim \pi_0, D = \# \mathbb{H}'(m),
\]
where the set \(\mathbb{H}(m-1)\) consists of characters \(\Omega\) of \(K^\times\) such that \(\Omega|_{\mathbb{E}(m-1)} = 1\) with \(\Omega|_{\mathbb{E}(m)} = 1\), and the set \(\mathbb{H}'(m)\) is defined similarly. As they are nonempty,
\[
\# \mathbb{H}(m-1) = \# K^\times / F^\times \mathbb{E}(m-1) = \# K^\times / F^\times \mathbb{E}'(m) = \# \mathbb{H}'(m).
\]

Thus, \(\pi_0^{\mathbb{E}(m-1)} = \pi_0^{\mathbb{E}'(m)}\) and the proof is complete. \(\square\)

3D. **Local computations.** Let \(\mathcal{W}(\sigma, \psi)\) be the Whittaker model of \(\sigma\) with respect to \(\psi\) and recall that we have an invariant Hermitian form on \(\mathcal{W}(\sigma, \psi)\) defined by
\[
(W_1, W_2) := \int_{F^\times} W_1 \left( \begin{pmatrix} a & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) W_2 \left( \begin{pmatrix} a & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) d^\times a.
\]

For any \(W \in \sigma\), denote
\[
\alpha(W) = \frac{(W, W)}{L(1, \sigma, \text{ad}) L(1, 1_F) L(2, 1_F)^{-1}}.
\]

**Proposition 3.11.** Denote by \(W_0\) the normalized new vector of \(\sigma\). If \(F\) is non-archimedean, then
\[
\alpha(W_0)|_\delta|^{1/2} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sigma \text{ is unramified}, \\ L(2, 1_F) L(1, 1_F)^{-1} L(1, \sigma, \text{ad})^{-\delta_\sigma} & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases}
\]
where $\delta_\sigma \in \{0, 1\}$ and equals 0 precisely when $\sigma$ is a subrepresentation of the induced representation $\text{Ind}(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ with at least one $\mu_i$ unramified. If $F = \mathbb{R}$ and $\sigma$ is the discrete series $\mathcal{D}_\mu(k)$, then $\alpha(W_0) = 2^{-k}$.

The proposition follows from the explicit form of $W_0$. If $F$ is nonarchimedean, $W_0$ is the one in the new vector line such that

$$W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \delta^{-1} & \mu_1 & \mu_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = |\delta|^{-1/2}$$

and we have the following list (see [Schmidt 2002, p. 23]):

1. If $\sigma = \pi(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ is a principal series, then

$$W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} y & \mu_1 & \mu_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} |y|^{1/2} \sum_{k+l=v(\delta y)} \mu_1(wv) \mu_2(wv) & \text{if } n(\mu_1) = n(\mu_2) = 0, \\
|y|^{1/2} \mu_1(\delta y) 1_0(\delta y) & \text{if } n(\mu_1) = 0, n(\mu_2) > 0, \\
|\delta|^{-1/2} 1_0(\delta y) & \text{if } n(\mu_1) > 0, n(\mu_2) > 0. \end{array} \right.$$  \hspace{1cm}

2. If $\sigma = \text{sp}(2) \otimes \mu$ is a special representation, then

$$W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} y & \mu_1 & \mu_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} |\delta|^{-1/2} \mu(\delta y) |\delta y| 1_0(\delta y) & \text{if } n(\mu) = 0, \\
|\delta|^{-1/2} 1_0(\delta y) & \text{if } n(\mu) > 0. \end{array} \right.$$  \hspace{1cm}

3. If $\sigma$ is supercuspidal, then

$$W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} y & \mu_1 & \mu_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = |\delta|^{-1/2} 1_0(\delta y).$$

If $F = \mathbb{R}$ and $\sigma$ is the discrete series $\mathcal{D}_\mu(k)$, then

$$W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} y & \mu_1 & \mu_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = |y|^{k/2} e^{-2\pi |y|}$$

and, in general, for archimedean cases it is expressed by the Bessel function [Popa 2008]. For $F = \mathbb{R}$ and $\sigma$ a unitary discrete series of weight $k$, let $W \in \mathcal{W}(\sigma, \psi)$ be the vector satisfying

$$W \left[ \begin{pmatrix} y & \mu_1 & \mu_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = |y|^{k/2} e^{-2\pi |y|} 1_\mathbb{R}^\times(y).$$

Then $W$ can be realized as a local component of a Hilbert newform and

$$(W_0, W_0) = 2(W, W), \hspace{1cm} Z(s, W) = \frac{1}{2} L(s, \sigma).$$
**Proposition 3.12.** If $F$ is nonarchimedean, let $f$ be a nonzero vector in the one-dimensional space $V(\pi, \chi)$; then $\beta(f) |D\delta|^{-1/2}$ equals:

$$
\begin{cases}
1 & \text{if } n = c = 0, \\
L(1, \eta)^2|\omega^c| & \text{if } n = 0 \text{ and } c > 0, \\
L(1, \pi, \mathrm{ad})_{\delta\pi} & \text{if } n > 0, c = 0 \text{ and } K \text{ is split}, \\
L(1, \pi, \mathrm{ad})_{\delta\pi} & \text{if } nc > 0, \text{either } K \text{ is split or } c \geq n, \\
\frac{L(1, \eta)^2|\omega^c|}{L(1, \pi, \mathrm{ad})_{\delta\pi}} & \text{if } n > c \text{ and } K \text{ is nonsplit}, \\
& \text{which is independent of the choice of } f \in V(\pi, \chi).
\end{cases}
$$

The proof of Proposition 3.12 is reduced to computing the integral

$$
\beta^0 = \int_{F^\times \setminus K^\times} \frac{(\pi(t)f, f)}{(f, f)} \chi(t) \, dt,
$$

where $f$ is any nonzero vector in $V(\pi, \chi)$.

In the case that $n > c$ and $K$ is nonsplit, $f$ is a $\chi^{-1}$-eigenform and it is easy to see that $\beta^0 = \Vol(F^\times \setminus K^\times)$.

From now on assume $n \leq c$ or $K$ is split. Then $B = M_2(F)$ by Lemma 3.1(5). Recall that the space $V(\pi, \chi)$ depends on a choice of an admissible order $R$ for $(\pi, \chi)$. Let $f$ be a test vector in $V(\pi, \chi)$ defined by $R$. For any $t \in K^\times$, $f' := \pi(t)f$ is a test vector defined by the admissible order $R' = tRt^{-1}$. It is easy to check that $\beta(f') = \beta(f)$. Thus, for a $K^\times$-conjugacy class of admissible orders, we can pick a particular order to compute $\beta^0$. There is a unique $K^\times$-conjugacy class of admissible orders except for the exceptional case $0 < c_1 < n$ and $n(\chi_1) = n(\chi_2) = c$. In this case, there are exactly two $K^\times$-conjugacy classes of admissible orders, which are conjugate to each other by a normalizer of $K^\times$ in $B^\times$.

Any admissible order (in the case $n \leq c$ or $K$ is split) is an Eichler order of discriminant $n$, i.e., conjugate to $R_0(n) := (\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & c \\ c & 0 \end{smallmatrix})$. Choose an embedding of $K$ into $M_2(F)$ as follows, so that $R_0(n)$ is an admissible order for $(\pi, \chi)$:

1. If $K$ is split, fix an $F$-algebra isomorphism $K \cong F^2$. If $c \geq n$ or $n(\chi_1) = c$, embed $K$ into $M_2(F)$ by

$$
\iota_1: (a, b) \mapsto \gamma_c^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \gamma_c, \quad \gamma_c = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \omega^{-c} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.
$$

If $n(\chi_1) < c < n$, embed $K$ into $M_2(F)$ by

$$
\iota_2: (a, b) \mapsto \gamma_c^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \end{pmatrix} \gamma_c.
$$
Assume $K \cong F^2$. If $n(\chi_1) < c < n,$

$$\beta^0 = \int_{F^\times \setminus K^\times} \frac{(\pi(t_2(t))W_0, W_0)}{(W_0, W_0)} \chi(t) dt = \int_{F^\times \setminus K^\times} \frac{(\pi(t_1(t))W_0, W_0)}{(W_0, W_0)} \overline{\chi}(t) dt,$$

where $\overline{\chi}_1 = \chi_2$, $\overline{\chi}_2 = \chi_1$ and $n(\overline{\chi}_1) = n(\chi_2) = c$. We reduce to the case $c \geq n$ or $n(\chi_1) = c$. For the exceptional case, if we take $\pi(j)W_0$ as a test vector, then

$$\beta^0 = \int_{F^\times \setminus K^\times} \frac{(\pi(t_1(t))jW_0, \pi(j)W_0)}{(W_0, W_0)} \chi(t) dt = \int_{F^\times \setminus K^\times} \frac{(\pi(t_1(t))W_0, W_0)}{(W_0, W_0)} \chi(i) dt$$

with $n(\overline{\chi}_1) = n(\chi_2) = c$. Thus, even for the exceptional case, we only need to consider $W_0$ as a test vector. Thus,

$$\beta^0 = (W_0, W_0)^{-1} \int_{(F^\times)^2} \pi(\gamma_c)W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} ab \cr 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \pi(\gamma_c)W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} b \cr 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \chi_1(a) d^x b d^x a$$

$$= (W_0, W_0)^{-1} |Z(\frac{1}{2}, \pi(\gamma_c)W_0, \chi_1)|^2.$$

If $c = 0$, $Z(\frac{1}{2}, W_0, \chi_1) = \chi_1(\delta)^{-1} L\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi \otimes \chi_1\right)$ and so $\beta^0 = (W_0, W_0)^{-1} L\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi\right)$. If $c > 0$, then

$$Z(\frac{1}{2}, \pi(\gamma_c)W_0, \chi_1) = \int_{F^\times} W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} a \cr 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \psi(a \sigma^{-c}) \chi_1(a) d^x a$$

$$= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^k \cr 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \int_{\sigma^k \mathbb{G}^\times} \psi(a \sigma^{-c}) \chi_1(a) d^x a.$$

Assume $n(\chi_1) = c$; then the integral $\int_{\sigma^k \mathbb{G}^\times} \psi(a \sigma^{-c}) \chi_1(a) d^x a$ vanishes unless $k = -v(\delta)$, while

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{G}^\times} \psi(a \sigma^{-c}) \chi_1(a) d^x a \right| = L(1, 1_F) |\delta|^{1/2} q^{-c/2}.$$

Thus,

$$\beta^0 = (W_0, W_0)^{-1} L(1, 1_F)^2 q^{-c}.$$

Assume $c \geq n$ and $n(\chi_1) < c$. Let $j$ be a normalizer of $K^\times$ with $jt = \tilde{t} j$ for any $t \in K^\times$. As $c \geq n$, there exists some $t_0 \in K^\times$ such that $t_0 U_0(n) t_0^{-1} = j U_0(n) j^{-1}$
and \( \pi(t_0)W_0, \pi(j)W_0 \) are in the same line. Thus,
\[
\beta^0 = \int_{F^\times \setminus K^\times} \frac{(\pi(t)W_0, W_0)}{(W_0, W_0)} \overline{\chi}(t) \, dt = (W_0, W_0)^{-1}L(1, 1_F)^2q^{-c}
\]
as \( n(\overline{\chi}_1) = n(\chi_2) = c \).

**Remark.** Assume \( n(\chi_1) < c < n \) and \( R \) is the intersection of two maximal orders \( R' \) and \( R'' \) with \( R' \cap K = \mathcal{O}_c \) and \( R'' \cap K = \mathcal{O}_K \). If \( R \) is not admissible, then the toric integral for \( \omega \)-eigenforms \( f \) under \( R^\times \) must vanish if \( c > 1 \). In the case \( c = 1 \), so that \( n(\chi_1) = 0 \),
\[
\int_{F^\times \setminus K^\times} \frac{(\pi(t_1(t))W_0, W_0)}{(W_0, W_0)} \chi(t) \, dt = (W_0, W_0)^{-1}L(1, 1_F)^2q^{-2}.
\]
It remains to consider the case \( K \) is a field and \( c \geq n \). Let \( \Psi(g) \) denote the matrix coefficient:
\[
\Psi(g) := \frac{(\pi(g)W_0, W_0)}{(W_0, W_0)}, \quad g \in GL_2(F).
\]
Then
\[
\beta^0 = \frac{\text{Vol}(K^\times/F^\times)}{\#K^\times/F^\times \mathcal{O}_c^\times} \sum_{t \in K^\times/F^\times \mathcal{O}_c^\times} \Psi(t)\chi(t).
\]
In the case \( c = 0 \), \( \pi \) is unramified. Furthermore, if \( K/F \) is unramified, then \( \beta^0 = \text{Vol}(K^\times/F^\times) = |\delta|^{1/2} \) and, if \( K/F \) is ramified, \( \beta^0 = |D\delta|^{1/2}(1 + \Psi(\tau)\chi(\tau)) \), where \( \Psi(\tau) \) is expressed by the MacDonald polynomial and one has \( \beta(f) = |D\delta|^{1/2} \).

It remains to consider the case \( c > 0 \). Denote
\[
S_i = \{1 + b\tau \mid b \in \mathcal{O}/p^c, v(b) = i\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq c - 1,
\]
and
\[
S' = \begin{cases} 
\{a + \tau \mid a \in \mathcal{O}/p^c\} & \text{if } e = 1, \\
\{a\sigma + \tau \mid a \in \mathcal{O}/p^c\} & \text{if } e = 2.
\end{cases}
\]
Then a complete representatives of \( K^\times/F^\times \mathcal{O}_c^\times \) can be taken as
\[
\{1\} \sqcup \bigcup_i S_i \sqcup S'.
\]
Note that \( \Psi \) is a function on \( U_1(n) \setminus G/U_1(n) \). The following observation is key to our computation: the images of \( S_i \), \( 0 \leq i \leq c - 1 \), and \( S' \) under the natural map
\[
\text{pr} : K^\times \to U_1(n) \setminus G/U_1(n)
\]
are constant. Precisely,
\[
\text{pr}(S_i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sigma^{i-c} \\ \sigma^{-c} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{pr}(S') = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sigma^{-c-e} \\ -\sigma^{c+e-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.
\]
From this, it follows that
\[ \sum_{t \in K / F \times G_\xi} \Psi(t) \chi(t) = 1 + \sum_{i=0}^{c-1} \Psi_i \sum_{t \in S_i} \chi(t) + \Psi' \sum_{t \in S'} \chi(t), \]

where \( \Psi_i \) (resp. \( \Psi' \)) are the valuations of \( \Psi(t) \) on \( S_i \) (resp. \( S' \)).

Assume the central character \( \omega \) is unramified; then we may take \( \omega = 1 \). If \( e = c = 1 \), we have

\[ \sum_{t \in S_0'} \chi(t) = -\chi(\tau) - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{t \in S'} \chi(t) = \chi(\tau). \]

Otherwise,

\[ \sum_{t \in S_i} \chi(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } c > 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq i \leq c - 2, \\ -1 & \text{if } i = c - 1, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{t \in S'} \chi(t) = 0. \]

Therefore,

\[ \sum_{t \in K / F \times G_\xi} \Psi(t) \chi(t) = \begin{cases} 1 + (-\chi(\tau) - 1) \Psi_0 + \chi(\tau) \Psi' & \text{if } e = c = 1, \\ 1 - \Psi_{c-1} & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases} \]

Note that, if \( e = 1 \), then \( \left( -a^{-e} \sigma^{-e} \right) \) equals \( \left( 1 \sigma^{-e} \right) \) in \( Z U_1(n) \setminus G / U_1(n) \) and, since \( \omega = 1 \), \( \Psi' = \Psi_0 \). We obtain

\[ \sum_{t \in K / F \times G_\xi} \Psi(t) \chi(t) = 1 - \Psi_{c-1} \]

and reduce to the evaluation of \( \Psi_{c-1} \). If \( n = 0 \), the matrix coefficient \( \Psi_{c-1} \) is expressed by the MacDonald polynomial. In particular, if the Satake parameter of \( \pi \) is \( (\alpha, \alpha^{-1}) \), then

\[ 1 - \Psi_{c-1} = \frac{(1 - \alpha^2 q^{-1})(1 - \alpha^{-2} q^{-1})}{1 + q^{-1}}. \]

If \( n = 1 \), then \( \pi = \text{sp}(2) \otimes \mu \) with \( \mu \) an unramified quadratic character on \( F^\times \). By definition,

\[ \Psi_{c-1} = |\delta|^{1/2} L(1, \pi, \text{ad}^{-1}) \int_{F^\times} W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] W_0 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] d^\times a \]

\[ = |\delta|^{3/2} L(1, \pi, \text{ad}^{-1}) \int_{\sigma^{-n(\psi)} \setminus G} \psi(a^{-n(\psi)}) |a|^2 d^\times a \]

\[ = |\delta|^{3/2} L(1, \pi, \text{ad}^{-1})(-q^{-1})L(1, \pi, \text{ad})|\delta|^{-3/2} = -q^{-1}. \]

If \( n \geq 2 \), then

\[ \Psi_{c-1} = |\delta|^{-1/2} \int_{\sigma^{-1-n(\psi)} \setminus G^\times} \psi(x) d^\times x = -q^{-1} L(1, 1_F). \]
With these results, we obtain

\[
\beta^0 = \frac{\text{Vol}(K^\times / F^\times)}{\#K^\times / F^\times \mathcal{O}_c^\times} \times \begin{cases} 
\frac{L(1, 1_F)}{L(1, \pi, \text{ad})(1 + q^{-1})} & \text{if } n = 0, \\
1 + q^{-1} & \text{if } n = 1, \\
L(1, 1_F) & \text{if } n \geq 2.
\end{cases}
\]

Finally, we deal with the case that \(\omega\) is ramified. As above, it is routine to check that \(\Psi_i\) for \(i < c - 1\) and \(\Psi'\) are vanishing. Moreover, \(\Psi_{c-1} = 0\) if and only if \(\delta_\pi = 0\) and, for \(\delta_\pi = 1\),

\[
\Psi_{c-1} = -q^{-1}L(1, 1_F).
\]

By the definition of \(\delta_\pi\), if \(\delta_\pi = 1\) then \(c \geq 2\) and \(n(\omega) < n \leq c\). Thus, for \(\delta_\pi = 1\),

\[
0 = \sum_{t \in 1 + \mathfrak{c}^{-1} \mathfrak{c}/1 + \mathfrak{c} \mathcal{O}_K} \chi(t) = \sum_{t \in 1 + \mathfrak{c}^{-1} \mathfrak{c}/(1 + \mathfrak{c}^{-1} \mathfrak{c})(1 + \mathfrak{c} \mathcal{O}_K)} \chi(t) \sum_{a \in 1 + \mathfrak{c}^{-1} \mathfrak{c}/1 + \mathfrak{c} \mathcal{O}} \omega^{-1}(a) = q \sum_{b \in \mathfrak{c}^{-1} / \mathfrak{c}} \chi(1 + b \tau).
\]

Therefore, if \(\delta_\pi = 1\), then \(\sum_{t \in \mathfrak{s}_{c-1}} \chi(t) = -1\) and

\[
\beta^0 = \frac{\text{Vol}(K^\times / F^\times)}{\#K^\times / F^\times \mathcal{O}_c^\times} \times \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } \delta_\pi = 0, \\
L(1, 1_F) & \text{if } \delta_\pi = 1.
\end{cases}
\]

The proof of Proposition 3.12 is now complete.

We finish our discussions of \(\alpha(W_0)\), \(\beta(f)\) and \(\gamma\) with Lemmas 3.13 and 3.14.

**Lemma 3.13.** Let \(F\) be nonarchimedean and \(f\) a nonzero element in \(V(\pi, \chi)\); then

\[
\alpha(W_0)\beta(f)\gamma|D|^{-1/2} = 2^{\delta(\Sigma_D)} L\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi\right)^{-\delta(\Sigma')} L(1, \eta)^{2\delta(c_1)} q^{-c_1},
\]

where these \(\delta \in \{0, 1\}\) are given by:

- \(\delta(\Sigma_D) = 1\) if and only if \(K\) is ramified, \(n > 0\) and \(c < n\);
- \(\delta(\Sigma) = 1\) if and only if \(n > 0\), \(K\) is either ramified or \(c > 0\) and, if \(n = 1\), then \(c \geq n\);
- \(\delta(c_1) = 1\) if and only if \(c_1 \neq 0\).

**Proof.** We have computed \(\alpha(W_0)\) in Proposition 3.11 and \(\beta(f)\) in Proposition 3.12. When \(n > 0\), by Lemma 3.5, \(\gamma = L(1, 1_F)(1 - e(R)q^{-1})\) and it suffices to compute \(e(R)\):

(i) \(e(R) = 1\) and \(\gamma = 1\) if \(K\) is split, or if \(K\) is ramified, \(n = 1\) and \(B\) is split, or if \(K\) is nonsplit and \(c \geq n\);
In particular

\( e(R) = -1 \) and \( \gamma = L(1, 1_F)(1 + q^{-1}) \) if \( K \) is inert and \( c < n \), or if \( K \) is ramified, \( n = 1 \), \( B \) is division and \( c = 0 \);

(iii) \( e(R) = 0 \) and \( \gamma = L(1, 1_F) \) if \( K \) is ramified, \( n \geq 2 \) and \( c < n \).

For archimedean places, using Barnes’ lemma we have the following list for \((W_0, W_0)\) (see [Tadić 2009] for the classification of unitary dual of \( \text{GL}_2(F) \)):

1. Assume \( F = \mathbb{R} \), \( \sigma \) is the infinite-dimensional subquotient of the induced representation \( \text{Ind}(\mu_1, \mu_2) \), where \( \mu_i(a) = |a|^{s_i} \text{sgn}(a)^{m_i} \) with \( s_i \in \mathbb{C} \) and \( m_i \in \{0, 1\} \). Let \( k = s_1 - s_2 + 1 \), \( \mu = s_1 + s_2 \).

   (a) If \( \sigma = \mathcal{D}_\mu(k) \) is the discrete series with \( k \geq 2 \), then \((W_0, W_0)\) equals

   \[ 2(4\pi)^{-k} \Gamma(k). \]

   (b) If \( \sigma = \pi(\mu_1, \mu_2) \) is a principal series, then \((W_0, W_0)\) equals

   \[ \pi^{-1-m_1-m_2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}(1+2m_1)\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}(1+2m_2)\right) B\left(\frac{1}{2}(k+m_1+m_2), \frac{1}{2}(2-k+m_1+m_2)\right), \]

   where \( B(x, y) := \Gamma(x) \Gamma(y) \Gamma(x+y)^{-1} \) is the beta function.

2. Assume \( F = \mathbb{C} \), \( \sigma = \pi(\mu_1, \mu_2) \) is a principal series with \( \mu_i(z) = |z|^{s_i} \left( \frac{z}{\sqrt{|z| \mathbb{C}}} \right)^{m_i} \) and \( s_i \in \mathbb{C} \) and \( m_i \in \mathbb{Z} \); then \((W_0, W_0)\) equals

   \[ 8(2\pi)^{-1-|m_1|-|m_2|} \Gamma(1 + |m_1|) \Gamma(1 + |m_2|) \]

   \[ \times B\left(1 + s_1 - s_2 + \frac{1}{2}(|m_1| + |m_2|), 1 - s_1 + s_2 + \frac{1}{2}(|m_1| + |m_2|)\right). \]

For a pair \((\pi, \chi)\), define

\[
C(\pi, \chi) = \begin{cases} 
2^{-1} \pi(W_0, W_0)^{-1} & \text{if } K/F = \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \\
(W_0', W_0')(W_0, W_0)^{-1} & \text{if } K = F^2.
\end{cases}
\]

In the split case, \( W_0' \) is the new vector of \( \pi \otimes \chi_1 \), where \( K \) is embedded into \( \text{M}_2(F) \) diagonally and \( \chi_1(a) = \chi \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \).

**Lemma 3.14.** For \( F \) archimedean, let \( f \) be a nonzero vector in \( V(\pi, \chi) \); then

\[
\alpha(W_0) \beta(f) = C(\pi, \chi)^{-1} \begin{cases} 
L\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi\right)^{-1} & \text{if } K/F = \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}, \\
1 & \text{if } K = F^2.
\end{cases}
\]

In particular, if \( \sigma = \mathcal{D}_\mu(k) \) is a discrete series with weight \( k \), then

\[
C(\pi, \chi) = \begin{cases} 
4^{k-1} \pi^{k+1} \Gamma(k)^{-1} & \text{if } K = \mathbb{C}, \\
1 & \text{if } K = \mathbb{R}^2.
\end{cases}
\]

**Proof.** By definition,

\[
\alpha(W_0) \beta(f) = \frac{L(1, \eta)}{L(1, 1_F)} L\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi\right)^{-1} (W_0, W_0) \beta^0
\]
with  
\[ \beta^0 = \int_{F \times K} \frac{(\pi(t)f, f)}{(f, f)} \chi(t) \, dt, \quad f \in V(\pi, \chi). \]

If \( K/F = \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R} \), then \( \beta^0 = \text{Vol}(K^\times/F^\times) = 2 \). If \( K \) is split, taking \( f = W'_0 \), then \( \beta^0 = L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi, \chi)(W'_0, W'_0)^{-1} \). If \( \sigma = \otimes_{p} \mu(k) \), the value for \( (W_0, W'_0) \) is given in (1a) in the above list and we note that, if \( K = \mathbb{R}^2 \), then \( (W'_0, W'_0) = (W_0, W_0) \) as, for any \( \chi_1, \pi \otimes \chi_1 \) and \( \pi \) have the same weight.  

Acknowledgements

We thank J. Coates, H. Darmon, B. Gross, D. Prasad, W. Xiong, X. Yuan, S. Zhang, and W. Zhang for encouragement and helpful discussions.

References


Communicated by John Henry Coates
Received 2014-10-03 Revised 2014-10-21 Accepted 2014-11-23

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