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**BASE CHANGE LIFTING AND GALOIS INVARIANCE**

JOE REPKA

# BASE CHANGE LIFTING AND GALOIS INVARIANCE

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Let  $G$  be a quasi-split connected reductive group defined over the reals. Every irreducible representation  $\pi$  of  $G_R$  has a base change lifting  $\Pi$ , a representation of  $G_C$ , such that  $\Pi$  is equivalent to its conjugate  $\Pi^\sigma$ . We prove that if  $G = \mathrm{GL}(n)$ , every  $\Pi$  which is equivalent to  $\Pi^\sigma$  is the lifting of some  $\pi$ , but show by examples that this is not always true for general  $G$ . Finally we discuss the analogous global question and show that there are global cusp forms on  $\mathrm{PGL}(2)$  which are Galois invariant but not liftings.

0. The relationship between a representation  $\pi$  of  $G_R$  and its base change lifting  $\Pi$  has been studied for various groups  $G$  by several authors, starting with Langlands [6], whose work on the global problem for  $\mathrm{GL}(2)$  includes the archimedean case, almost in passing. It is expected that the characters of  $\pi$  and  $\Pi$  are related, in a specific way, via the norm map, at least when  $\pi$  is tempered. This relation has in fact been proved by Shintani [8] for  $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbf{R})$ , by Clozel [2] for representations of  $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})$  induced from unramified quasicharacters of a minimal parabolic subgroup, and in a forthcoming paper by the present author [7] for arbitrary tempered irreducible representations of  $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})$ .

In this paper we address the question of whether a given representation  $\Pi$  of  $G_C$  is the lifting of some  $\pi$ . We first interpret the action of the Galois group of  $C/\mathbf{R}$  on representations of  $G_C$  in terms of the Langlands classification for these representations. Then we use our results to study liftings. We shall work directly with the  $L$ -homomorphisms corresponding to  $\pi$  and  $\Pi$ , rather than the representations themselves, and do not here broach the more difficult question of the relationship between  $\pi$  and  $\Pi$ .

We use the notations and terminology of [5], except that, following [1], we write  ${}^L G^\circ$  for the dual group. Thus  ${}^L G^\circ$  is a connected complex Lie group. Since  $G$  is defined over  $\mathbf{R}$ , there is an action of  $\Gamma = \mathrm{Gal}(C/\mathbf{R})$  on  ${}^L G^\circ$ , and if  $\sigma$  is the nontrivial element of  $\Gamma$  we denote this action by  $g \mapsto \sigma \cdot g$ . The Weil group  $W_R$  also acts on  ${}^L G^\circ$ , and we form the real dual group  ${}^L G_R = {}^L G^\circ \times W_R$  and the complex dual group  ${}^L G_C = {}^L G^\circ \times W_C$ .

1. An irreducible representation  $\Pi$  of  $G_C$  is associated to a (class of)  $L$ -homomorphisms  $\Phi: W_C \rightarrow {}^L G_C$  (see [5]). We define the

representation  $\Pi^\circ$  of  $G_c$  by  $\Pi^\circ(g) = \Pi(g^\circ)$ , where  $g^\circ$  is just the complex conjugate of  $g \in G_c$ . Then  $\Pi^\circ$  is associated to a (class of)  $L$ -homomorphisms  $\Phi^\circ: W_c \rightarrow {}^L G_c$ , which we now describe. As usual, identify  $W_c = C^\times$ , and write  $\Phi(z) = a(z) \times z \in {}^L G^\circ \times W_c$ . Then

PROPOSITION 1. *A representative of  $\Phi^\circ$  is*

$$\Phi^\circ(z) = [\sigma \cdot a(\bar{z})] \times z.$$

*Proof.* We may assume that the image of  $\Phi$  is contained in a maximal torus  ${}^L T^\circ \times W_c$  of  ${}^L G_c$  such that  $\sigma({}^L T^\circ) = {}^L T^\circ$ . Following [5], form  $L, L^\wedge$  as usual. There is an action of  $\Gamma$  on  $L$ , given by

$$(1) \quad \sigma(\lambda)(t^\circ) = \overline{\lambda(\bar{t})}, \quad (\lambda \in L, t \in T_c).$$

It induces a dual action on  $L^\wedge$ , which is compatible with the action on  ${}^L G^\circ$ .

Next we restrict scalars; i.e., find groups  $S, H$  so that  $S_R \cong T_c$ ,  $H_R \cong G_c$ . Then  ${}^L S^\circ \cong {}^L T^\circ \times {}^L T^\circ$  and  ${}^L H^\circ = {}^L G^\circ \times {}^L G^\circ$ ;  $\Gamma$  acts by transposition:

$$(2) \quad \sigma'(g_1, g_2) = (g_2, g_1).$$

Corresponding to  $S$ , form  $L' \cong L \times L$ ,  $L'^\wedge \cong L^\wedge \times L^\wedge$ , with the natural duality:  $\langle (\lambda_1, \lambda_2), (\lambda_1^\wedge, \lambda_2^\wedge) \rangle = \langle \lambda_1, \lambda_1^\wedge \rangle + \langle \lambda_2, \lambda_2^\wedge \rangle$ .

From the action (1) of  $\sigma$  on  $L$  we get an action on  $L'$  by  $\sigma(\lambda') = \sigma(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (\sigma\lambda_1, \sigma\lambda_2)$ . If  $t \in T_c$ ,  $\lambda' \in L'$ , this action satisfies the analogue of (1), namely

$$(3) \quad \sigma(\lambda')(t^\circ) = \overline{\lambda'(\bar{t})}.$$

By duality, there is an action on  $L'^\wedge = L^\wedge \times L^\wedge$  and also on  ${}^L S^\circ$  and  ${}^L H^\circ$ ; both actions are componentwise:  $\sigma(g_1, g_2) = (\sigma \cdot g_1, \sigma \cdot g_2)$ , if  $(g_1, g_2) \in {}^L H^\circ \cong {}^L G^\circ \times {}^L G^\circ$ .

Now from the action  $\sigma'$  given by (2), we get another action  $\sigma'$  on  $L'^\wedge$ , and by duality on  $L'$ , the latter given by  $\sigma'(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (\lambda_2, \lambda_1)$ . If  $\lambda' \in L'$ ,  $t = (t_1, \dots, t_n) \in T_c \cong (C^\times)^n$ , and  $\bar{t} = (\bar{t}_1, \dots, \bar{t}_n)$ , then this action satisfies

$$(4) \quad \sigma'(\lambda')(t) = \lambda'(\bar{t}) = \overline{\lambda'(\bar{t})}.$$

The automorphism  $g \mapsto g^\circ$  of  $G_c$ , regarded as the real group  $H_R$ , induces an automorphism of the (real) dual group  ${}^L H^\circ$  (and hence of  ${}^L H_R$ ). We wish to calculate this dual automorphism,  ${}^L \sigma$ .

If  $\lambda' \in L'$ ,  $t \in T_c$ , we find, using (3) and (4), that  $\sigma\sigma'(\lambda')(t^\circ) = \overline{\sigma'(\lambda')(\bar{t})} = \lambda'(t)$ . Thus  $\sigma\sigma'$  is the action on  $L$  dual to  $t \mapsto t^\circ$  on  $T_c$ . This allows us to calculate the action on  ${}^L H^\circ$  (and hence  ${}^L H_R$ ),

namely

$$(5) \quad {}^L\sigma(g_1, g_2) = \sigma\sigma'(g_1, g_2) = (\sigma g_2, \sigma g_1).$$

Now given our  $\Phi: W_C \rightarrow {}^L G_C$ , we restrict scalars and find the corresponding  $\phi: W_R \rightarrow {}^L H_R$  (cf. [5], p. 13). Composing  ${}^L\sigma$  with  $\phi$ , we obtain  $\phi^\sigma$ . Reversing the restriction of scalars process, we obtain  $\Phi^\sigma$ .

Explicitly, following [5], pp. 12–13, we let  $V = \{(1, 1), (1, \sigma)\}$  and find  $\phi(z, 1) = (a(z), a(\bar{z})) \times (z, 1)$ , and  $\phi^\sigma(z, 1) = (\sigma \cdot a(\bar{z}), \sigma \cdot a(z)) \times (z, 1)$ . From this we see that  $\Phi^\sigma(z) = \sigma \cdot a(\bar{z}) \times z$ .  $\square$

REMARK. We had to restrict scalars because the automorphism  $\sigma$  of  $G_C$  is not defined over  $C$ , though the corresponding automorphism of  $H_R$  is defined over  $R$ .

2. If  $\phi: W_R \rightarrow {}^L G_R$  is an  $L$ -homomorphism, its restriction to the subgroup  $W_C$  has its image contained in  ${}^L G_C$ , so is an  $L$ -homomorphism  $\Phi: W_C \rightarrow {}^L G_C$ . In this situation we say  $\Phi$  is a “lift” of  $\phi$ . It is easily seen that for such a  $\Phi$ , we have  $\Phi^\sigma \sim \Phi$ , i.e.,  $\Phi^\sigma = \text{Ad}(g)\Phi$ , for some  $g \in {}^L G^\circ$  (in fact, if  $\phi(1, \sigma) = h \times (1, \sigma)$ , then  $g = \sigma \cdot h$  will work). The question at hand is the converse: suppose an  $L$ -homomorphism  $\Phi$  satisfies  $\Phi^\sigma \sim \Phi$ . Must  $\Phi$  be the lift of some  $\phi$ ? We shall see that the answer is “sometimes”.

Given  $\Phi$  with  $\Phi^\sigma \sim \Phi$ , we must try to extend  $\Phi$  to an  $L$ -homomorphism  $\phi: W_R \rightarrow {}^L G_R$ . The difficulty is to define  $\phi(1, \sigma)$  so that

$$(1) \quad \phi(1, \sigma)\Phi(z)\phi(1, \sigma)^{-1} = \Phi(\bar{z})$$

and

$$(2) \quad \phi(1, \sigma)^2 = \Phi(-1).$$

In light of (1), a natural first choice for  $\phi(1, \sigma)$  is  $\sigma \cdot g \times (1, \sigma)$ , where  $g \in {}^L G^\circ$  is an element with  $\Phi^\sigma = \text{Ad}(g)\Phi$ , but we may need to modify this choice to satisfy (2).

At this point, two examples are in order.

EXAMPLE 1. Let  $G = \text{PGL}(2)$ , so  ${}^L G^\circ = \text{SL}(2, C)$ . Define  $\Phi: W_C \rightarrow {}^L G^\circ \times W_C$  by

$$\Phi(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \exp \text{ in arg } z & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(-\text{in arg } z) \end{pmatrix} \times z.$$

Then, since the action of  $\sigma$  on  ${}^L G^\circ$  is trivial,  $\Phi^\sigma(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \exp(-\text{in arg } z) & 0 \\ 0 & \exp \text{ in arg } z \end{pmatrix} \times z$ , and if  $g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  then  $\text{Ad}(g)\Phi = \Phi^\sigma$ , i.e.,  $\Phi^\sigma \sim \Phi$ .

However,  $g^2 = -\text{id}$ . If  $n$  is odd, we may define  $\phi(z, 1) = \Phi(z)$ ,  $\phi(1, \sigma) = g \times (1, \sigma)$ , and (1) and (2) will be satisfied. Thus  $\phi$  is an  $L$ -homomorphism  $\phi: W_R \rightarrow {}^L G_R$  and  $\phi|_{W_C} = \Phi$ : i.e.,  $\Phi$  is the lift of  $\phi$ . On the other hand, it won't work if  $n$  is even, and in fact it is easily checked that no choice of  $g$  will satisfy (1) and (2) if  $n$  is even. Thus  $\Phi^\sigma \sim \Phi$  for all  $n$ , but  $\Phi$  is a lift if and only if  $n$  is odd.

EXAMPLE 2. Let  $G = \text{SL}(2)$ , so  ${}^L G^\circ = \text{PGL}(2, C)$ . Define  $\Phi$  by  $\Phi(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \exp \text{in arg } z & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times z$ , where by the matrix we understand its image in  $\text{PGL}(2, C)$ . Then  $\Phi^\sigma(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \exp(-\text{in arg } z) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times z$ . If we let  $g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , then  $\text{Ad}(g)\Phi(z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp \text{in arg } z \end{pmatrix} \times z = \begin{pmatrix} \exp(-\text{in arg } z) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times z = \Phi^\sigma(z)$ , since the matrices are in  $\text{PGL}(2, C)$ . Thus  $\Phi^\sigma \sim \Phi$ . If  $n$  is even we may define  $\phi(1, \sigma) = g \times (1, \sigma)$  and (1) and (2) will be satisfied. However, if  $n$  is odd,  $\Phi(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times (-1)$ , and it is easily checked that no choice of  $g$  will work. Thus  $\Phi^\sigma \sim \Phi$  for all  $n$ , but  $\Phi$  is a lift if and only if  $n$  is even.

3. These examples can be explained, to some extent, in terms of the corresponding representations, as follows. In Example 1, it is convenient to think in terms of  $\text{GL}(2)$ . By composing  $\Phi$  with the inclusion  $\text{SL}(2, C) \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, C)$  we get an  $L$ -class and hence a representation of  $\text{GL}(2, C)$  and this representation is trivial on the center, so it factors to give a representation of  $\text{PGL}(2, C)$ . However the representation of  $\text{GL}(2, C)$  is the lift of a representation of  $\text{GL}(2, R)$  which is *not* trivial on the center if  $n$  is even (its value at  $-\text{id}$  is  $-1$ ), so does not correspond to a genuine representation of  $\text{PGL}(2, R)$ . So we have a representation of  $\text{PGL}(2, C)$  which is Galois invariant but for which the reasonable corresponding representation of  $\text{PGL}(2, R)$  does not exist.

In Example 2, for even  $n$ , the representations  $\pi$  of  $G_R$  which correspond to  $\phi$  are the discrete series representations corresponding to the characters  $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \exp \pm i n/2 \theta$ , which are not defined for odd  $n$ .

It should be noticed that other similar examples are not difficult to find; it is easy to mimic the construction of Example 1 for  $G = \text{PGL}(n)$  or when  ${}^L G^\circ = \text{Sp}(n, C)$ .

4. We now discuss some criteria which will help decide whether  $\Phi$  is a lift in certain cases.

PROPOSITION 2. *If  $G$  is split over  $R$  and  $\Phi^\sigma = \Phi$ , then  $\Phi$  is a lift.*

*Proof.* Since  $\Phi^\sigma = \Phi$ , rather than just  $\Phi^\sigma \sim \Phi$ , we may take any  $g \in {}^L T^\circ$  and set  $\phi(1, \sigma) = g \times (1, \sigma)$  to satisfy (1). And to satisfy (2), we need only take  $g$  so that  $\Phi(-1) = g^2 \times -1$ . (Note that since  $G$  is split,  $\sigma$  acts trivially.)  $\square$

Taking a cue from the above proof, we look for cases in which  $g$  can be found so that  $g(\sigma \cdot g)$  has the right value.

**PROPOSITION 3.** *Suppose  $G$  is split and suppose  $g \in {}^L G^\circ$  is such that*

- (i)  $\Phi^\sigma = \text{Ad}(g)\Phi$
- (ii)  $g^2 = 1$
- (iii)  $({}^L T^\circ)^\sigma$ , the subset of  ${}^L T^\circ$  fixed by  $\text{Ad}(g)$ , is connected;

*then  $\Phi$  is a lift.*

*Proof.* Let  $\Phi(-1) = a \times -1$ , with  $a \in ({}^L T^\circ)^\sigma$ . Since square roots exist in a connected complex torus, there exists  $c \in ({}^L T^\circ)^\sigma$  with  $c^2 = a$ ; let  $g' = cg$ . Then  $\Phi^\sigma = \text{Ad}(g')\Phi$  and  $(g')^2 = cgcg = cgcg^{-1} = c^2 = a$ .  $\square$

Proposition 2 applies, for example, to the  $\phi$ 's which arise as lifts of  $\phi$ 's corresponding to principal series representations induced from minimal parabolic subgroups.

5. We are now able to prove that there is no trouble for  $\text{GL}(n)$ .

**THEOREM.** *If  $G = \text{GL}(n)$  then  $\Phi$  is a lift if and only if  $\Phi^\sigma \sim \Phi$ .*

*Proof.* We know that lifts are Galois invariant. For the other direction we shall apply Proposition 3; we need to verify that it is possible to find a  $g$  satisfying (i), (ii), (iii).

Assume  ${}^L T^\circ$  is the diagonal torus. Thus  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi^\sigma$  are each specified by an ordered  $n$ -tuple of quasicharacters of  $W_c$  (the diagonal entries of the projection of  $\Phi$  into  ${}^L G^\circ = \text{GL}(n, C)$ ). Since  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi^\sigma$  are equivalent (i.e., conjugate by an element of  $\text{GL}(n, C)$ ) they must involve the same  $n$  quasicharacters. In other words,  $\Phi^\sigma$  is obtained from  $\Phi$  by a permutation of the diagonal entries. So we may choose a  $g$  in the normalizer of  ${}^L T^\circ$  so that  $\text{Ad}(g)\Phi = \Phi^\sigma$ . Moreover, since  $(\Phi^\sigma)^\sigma = \Phi$ , the permutation must be of order 1 or 2, so we may choose  $g$  with  $g^2 = 1$ .

Now  $\text{Ad}(g)$  acts on  ${}^L T^\circ$  as a product of (disjoint) transpositions, so that the fixed set  $({}^L T^\circ)^\sigma$  consists of all elements with certain pairs of entries equal. Such a set is isomorphic to  $(C^\times)^m$  for some

$m \leq n$ , so is certainly connected.

Thus Proposition 3 applies and the theorem is proved.  $\square$

6. The preceding analysis can be applied in other situations. If, for example, the group  $G$  is not quasi-split, then similar considerations apply, with the additional difficulty that a Galois invariant  $\Phi$  could be the lift of a  $\phi$  which is not "relevant" (examples are easily constructed for  $U(2)$ ).

The work with  $L$ -homomorphisms can also be done for  $p$ -adic groups, though in the absence of the classification theorem for representations, it lacks the representation-theoretic interpretation. On the other hand it may serve to suggest examples.

We turn now to the analogous global question: if a global cusp form is Galois invariant, must it be a lift? Of course for  $GL(2)$  Langlands ([6]) has shown the answer is yes. It would be very interesting to know the answer for  $GL(n)$ —especially in light of our earlier local result for  $GL(n, \mathbf{R})$ .

The purpose of this section is to show that for  $PGL(2)$  the answer is no. The idea is similar to our Example 1 above, especially the representation-theoretic discussion in §3. We observe that it is possible to find a representation of  $GL(2)$  which is not trivial on the center but whose lift is trivial on the center; the lift factors to a Galois invariant representation of  $PGL(2)$  which is not a lift.

Indeed, let  $F$  be a number field,  $E$  a quadratic extension,  $I_F$  and  $I_E$  their respective idèles. Let  $\chi$  be the grössencharakter of  $I_F$  which is trivial on  $N_{E/F}(I_E)$  (the existence of  $\chi$  is guaranteed by class field theory). Now let  $\pi$  be a cusp form on  $GL(2, A_F)$  with central character  $\chi$  and whose lift,  $\Pi$ , is a cusp form on  $GL(2, A_E)$ . Then the central character of  $\Pi$  is  $\chi \circ N_{E/F}$ , which, by the definition of  $\chi$ , is trivial (for these facts about liftings, see [6], pp. 1.14–1.15). Thus  $\Pi$  factors to give a cuspidal representation  $\bar{\Pi}$  of  $PGL(2, A_E)$ ;  $\bar{\Pi}$  is Galois invariant but we shall see it cannot be a lift.

Notice that every cuspidal representation of  $PGL(2, A_F)$  gives rise to a cuspidal representation of  $GL(2, A_F)$  by composition with the natural projection. By [6] we know each such representation has a lift, and as above the lift has trivial central character, so it factors to give a representation of  $PGL(2, A_E)$ . Thus every cusp form of  $PGL(2, A_F)$  already has a lift in this way, so our  $\bar{\Pi}$  cannot be the lift of any of them (note that ([6], p. 1.15)  $\Pi$  is the lift of at most two representations  $\pi$ , and that they have the same (non-trivial) central character  $\chi$ ).

For an explicit example, let  $F = \mathbf{Q}$ ,  $K = \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$ . We first construct a grössencharakter of  $K$ , as follows. The field  $\mathbf{Q}_2(\sqrt{-2})$  is a ramified quadratic extension of  $\mathbf{Q}_2$ , with prime ideal  $\mathfrak{p} = (\sqrt{-2})$ .

The units modulo  $1 + \mathfrak{p}^3$  form a cyclic group of order 4, generated by  $u = 1 + \sqrt{-2}$ . Define a character  $\psi_2$  of  $\mathbf{Q}_2(\sqrt{-2})^\times$ , trivial on  $1 + \mathfrak{p}^3$ , by  $\psi_2(u) = i$ ,  $\psi_2(\sqrt{-2}) = -1$ . The rational prime  $p = 3$  splits in  $K$ ; in the two copies of  $\mathbf{Q}_3$  which result, the element  $\sqrt{-2}$  is congruent to  $1 \pmod{3}$  in the first and to  $2 \pmod{3}$  in the second. Thus for the prime elements in these two localizations we may take  $1 - \sqrt{-2}$  and  $1 + \sqrt{-2}$  respectively. We define a character  $\psi_3$  of the product of these two localizations by

$$\psi_3(a, b) = |a/b|^{i\pi/2 \log_3} \operatorname{sgn}_2(a) \operatorname{sgn}_{-3}(b)$$

(here  $\operatorname{sgn}_\theta$  means the character of order two of  $\mathbf{Q}_3^\times$  which is trivial on the norms from  $\mathbf{Q}_3(\sqrt{\theta})^\times$ ). For the infinite prime, define  $\psi_\infty \equiv 1$ .

If  $x \in K^\times$ , we embed  $x$  in each localization, and so calculate  $\psi_\infty(x)\psi_2(x)\psi_3(x, x)$ . We do this for  $x = -1, \sqrt{-2}, 1 + \sqrt{-2}, 1 - \sqrt{-2}$ , and in each case the answer is 1. Each of these elements is a unit in every other localization, and since  $K$  has class number 1 there is a unique grössencharakter  $\psi$  of  $K$  which has the above local components at the given places and is unramified at every other place.

We make three remarks. First, if we restrict  $\psi$  to the diagonal embedding of the rational idèles  $I_Q$ , we get the grössencharakter associated to the extension  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{3})/\mathbf{Q}$ . To see this, we check it at the primes 2, 3,  $\infty$ , and then remark as before that these data determine a unique grössencharakter unramified at the other primes. Second, we remark that the prime  $p = 19$  splits in  $K$ , and calculate the corresponding local components of  $\psi$ . In fact, we are interested in the corresponding Euler factor, which we find is  $(1 + ip^{-s})^2$ . Third, we remark that  $\psi$  does not factor through the norm  $N: I_K \rightarrow I_Q$ ; consider the idèle which is  $-1$  at the two places lying over 3 and 1 elsewhere. Its norm is the trivial idèle but  $\psi$  of it is  $-1$ .

Given our grössencharakter  $\psi$  of  $K$  which does not factor through the norm, we make the usual construction of a cusp form  $\pi$  of  $\operatorname{GL}(2, \mathbf{A}_Q)$  (see, e.g., the discussion in [3], § 7B). The central character of  $\pi$  will be the product of the grössencharakter of  $Q$  associated to the extension  $K/Q$ , and the restriction of  $\psi$  to  $I_Q$ , i.e., the grössencharakter associated to  $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{3})/\mathbf{Q}$ . It is easy to check that this product is the grössencharakter associated to the extension  $E = \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{-6})$  of  $\mathbf{Q}$ .

Now consider the lifting  $\Pi$  of  $\pi$  to  $\operatorname{GL}(2, \mathbf{A}_E)$ . Its central character, the composition of the central character of  $\pi$  with the norm  $N: I_E \rightarrow I_Q$ , is trivial. Moreover,  $\Pi$  is cuspidal. Indeed the only way  $\Pi$  could fail to be cuspidal would be for  $\pi$  to be associated to a grössencharakter of  $E$  (see [4], Theorem 2). But we have calculated the Euler factor for  $p = 19$  to be  $(1 + ip^{-s})^2$ , which could not come from a grössencharakter of  $E$ , since  $p = 19$  does not split in  $E$ .

Thus  $\pi$  and  $\Pi$  are both cuspidal,  $\Pi$  is trivial on the center,  $\pi$  is not. So  $\Pi$  gives rise to a representation  $\bar{\Pi}$  of  $\mathrm{PGL}(2, \mathbf{A}_E)$ , which is the example we sought. It is Galois invariant but not a lifting.

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