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Author(s): Siddhartha Sahi

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A SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION OF STEIN'S COMPLEMENTARY SERIES REPRESENTATIONS

SIDDHARTHA SAHI

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ABSTRACT. We give an elementary construction of Stein's complementary series for $GL(2n)$ over an arbitrary local field F , and determine their restrictions to the "mirabolic" subgroup $P_{2n} \approx GL(2n-1, F) \ltimes F^{2n-1}$. Taken together with the results in [S], this allows one to calculate the adduced representation $A\pi$ for an arbitrary irreducible, unitary representation π of $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$.

The purpose of this paper is (1) to give an elementary construction of Stein's complementary series representations [St] for $GL(2n, F)$, and (2) to explicitly identify their restriction to the "mirabolic" subgroup $P_{2n} \approx GL(2n-1, F) \ltimes F^{2n-1}$.

The main point is that the Bernstein-Zelevinsky theory of the (highest) derivative [B] gives an answer to (2) for nonarchimedean F (where analogous representations were constructed by Godement); namely that the restriction corresponds to the Stein (Godement) representation for $GL(2n-2, F)$ with the *same* parameter.

For archimedean fields it is not known (at least to the author) how to extend the above arguments to answer (2). However, it is reasonable to expect that the answer should be the same for all fields.

Having "guessed" the answer to (2), it seems clear that one should try an inductive argument (on n) to prove it. Such an argument is given in §2 and leads to the construction referred to in (1) above. The interesting feature of this argument is that it uses almost nothing from [B] or [St], and reduces the problem to the representation theory of $GL(2, F)$ where the corresponding facts are well known (and easy to prove).

1. STATEMENT OF THE MAIN THEOREM

1.1. Let F be a local field. We begin by describing the degenerate series studied by Stein and Godement.

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Let us write G_{2n} for $GL(2n, \mathbb{F})$, and write a typical element $g \in G_{2n}$ as

$$g = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} \quad a, b, c, d \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$$

where $\det(g) \neq 0$, and $M_n(\mathbb{F})$ is the space of $n \times n$ \mathbb{F} -matrices.

Also, let us write

$$Q_n = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \quad S_n = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \quad N_n = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & c \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

and $\bar{Q}_n = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ for the indicated subgroups of G_{2n} . Notice that N_n can be identified with the additive group of $M_n(\mathbb{F})$.

Let us fix a Haar measure on \mathbb{F} , and use it to define $d\mu$ on $M_n(\mathbb{F})$. Also let $|\cdot|$ be the absolute value on \mathbb{F} (see Weil [W]). For a in $M_n(\mathbb{F})$ we shall write $|a|$ as shorthand for $|\det a|$.

Consider the one-dimensional character L_s of \bar{Q}_n given by

$$L_s \left(\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} \right) = |a|^{-s} |d|^s \quad \text{for } s \in \mathbb{C}.$$

When s is imaginary, L_s is unitary, and we may consider the unitarily induced representation

$$\sigma_n^s = \sigma^s = \text{Ind}_{\bar{Q}_n}^{G_{2n}}(L_s).$$

Using the Gelfand–Naimark decomposition, σ^s may be realized explicitly on

$$L^2(N_n) \approx L^2(M_n(\mathbb{F}))$$

as follows:

$$\sigma^s(g)f(x) = |a'|^{-(n/2+s)} |d'|^{n/2+s} f(x')$$

where a', d', x' are obtained by solving

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a' & 0 \\ b' & d' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x' \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

This gives

$$a' = (a + xb), \quad x' = (a + xb)^{-1}(c + xd)$$

and

$$|d'| = |g||a'|^{-1} = |g||a + xb|^{-1}.$$

It is a classical result of Gelfand and Naimark that the representations $\{\sigma^s : s \in i\mathbb{R}\}$ are irreducible and unitary as representations of G_{2n} . In fact, the representations stay irreducible upon restriction to Q_n , or even S_n (see [S]).

Following Stein [St], we consider the (unitary) operators $B(s)$ on $L^2(M_n)$ given by

$$B(s)f(x) = |x|^s f(x), \quad \text{for } s \in i\mathbb{R}$$

and their Fourier transforms

$$A(s) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} B(s) \mathcal{F}, \quad \text{for } s \in i\mathbb{R}.$$

The operators $A(s)$ may be used to define the *normalized series* $\mathcal{N}_n^s = \mathcal{N}^s$ for $s \in i\mathbb{R}$

$$\mathcal{N}^s(g) = A(-s)\sigma^s(g)A(s).$$

The representations $\mathcal{N}^s(g)$ are unitarily equivalent to $\sigma^s(g)$ and satisfy

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{N}^s(q) = \mathcal{N}^0(q) = \sigma^0(q)$$

for all $s \in i\mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q_n$.

1.2. We now recall some ideas from [S]. For a group G , we will write \widehat{G} for its unitary dual, and $\text{Rep } G$ for the category of unitary representations of G . As before, let us write G_m for $\text{GL}(m, \mathbb{F})$. Let P_m be the subgroup of matrices fixing the vector $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$

$$P_m \approx G_{m-1} \ltimes \mathbb{F}^{m-1}.$$

Now G_{m-1} has exactly two orbits on $(\mathbb{F}^{m-1})^*$; 0 and everything else. The stabilizer of 0 (the trivial character) is G_{m-1} and that of a nontrivial character is isomorphic to P_{m-1} .

Thus, by Mackey theory, we have the functors $E: \widehat{G}_{m-1} \rightarrow \widehat{P}_m$ and $I: \widehat{P}_{m-1} \rightarrow \widehat{P}_m$ such that

$$\widehat{P}_m = E(\widehat{G}_{m-1}) \amalg I(\widehat{P}_{m-1}).$$

Also, let R be the restriction functor from $\text{Rep } G_m$ to $\text{Rep } P_m$. Then Kirillov's conjecture asserts

$$R: \widehat{G}_m \rightarrow \widehat{P}_m.$$

Motivated by this conjecture, we call σ in $\text{Rep } G_m$ *adducible* of depth k if

$$R\sigma = I^{k-1}E(\tau)$$

for some $\tau \in \text{Rep } G_{m-k}$.

In this case we call τ the *adduced* representation and denote it by $A\sigma$.

The following result is an easy consequence of [S]. We include it only to motivate the subsequent results.

Proposition 0. *For s in $i\mathbb{R}$, the representations $R\sigma_n^s$ and $IE\sigma_{n-1}^s$ are isomorphic, irreducible, unitary representations of P_{2n} .*

The representation $R\sigma_n^s$ and $IE\sigma_{n-1}^s$ may be realized (naturally) upon fixed Hilbert spaces H_1 and H_2 (independent of s), and the proposition implies the existence of unitary operators $\{T_s \in \mathcal{U}(H_1, H_2)\}$ which intertwine the representations. The key observation in this paper is

Lemma 1. *There is a fixed unitary operator T which intertwines the normalized representations $R\mathcal{N}_n^s$ and $IE\mathcal{N}_{n-1}^s$ for each s in $i\mathbb{R}$.*

This lemma will be proved in the next section. The main theorem is an easy consequence.

Theorem 1. (a) *For each g in G_{2n} , the family $\{\mathcal{N}^s(g) : s \in i\mathbb{R}\}$ may be extended to an analytic family $\{\mathcal{N}^s(g) : |\operatorname{Re} s| < 1/2\}$ of bounded operators on $L^2(M_n(\mathbb{F}))$.*

(b) *For a fixed s in $\{|\operatorname{Re}(s)| < 1/2\}$, the map $g \mapsto \mathcal{N}^s(g)$ gives a uniformly bounded representation of G_{2n} (the bound depends only on n and $|\operatorname{Re} s|$). For s in $(-1/2, 1/2)$, \mathcal{N}^s is an irreducible unitary representation.*

(c) *For $s \in (-1/2, 1/2)$, $R\mathcal{N}_n^s$ is irreducible and isomorphic to $IE\mathcal{N}_{n-1}^s$.*

2. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

The proofs are by direct computation. It may well be possible to give a more transparent, geometric argument, but I have not been able to find one.

In §§2.1–2.3, s is an imaginary number.

2.1. Partition \mathbb{F}^{2n} as $\mathbb{F}^{n-1} \oplus \mathbb{F} \oplus \mathbb{F}^{n-1} \oplus \mathbb{F}$ and accordingly decompose $2n \times 2n$ matrices into 4×4 block matrices. Then

$$P = P_{2n} = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let π_1^s be the representation σ^s restricted to P . Then by Mackey’s subgroup theorem, π_1^s is an induced representation, and may be explicitly realized on $H_1 = L^2(M(n, \mathbb{F}))$ as follows.

Partition \mathbb{F}^n as $\mathbb{F}^{n-1} \oplus \mathbb{F}$, and decompose $n \times n$ matrices as 2×2 block matrices. Let $F \in H_1$ and let

$$(2) \quad p = \begin{bmatrix} a & d & g & j \\ b & e & h & k \\ c & f & i & \ell \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in P$$

then

$$(3) \quad \pi_1^s(p)F \left(\begin{bmatrix} x & z \\ y & t \end{bmatrix} \right) = \left| \begin{bmatrix} a' & d' \\ b' & e' \end{bmatrix} \right|^{-\left(\frac{n}{2}+s\right)} |i'|^{\left(\frac{n}{2}+s\right)} F \left(\begin{bmatrix} x' & z' \\ y' & t' \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

where

$$(4) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x & z \\ 0 & 1 & y & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & d & g & j \\ b & e & h & k \\ c & f & i & \ell \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a' & d' & 0 & 0 \\ b' & e' & 0 & 0 \\ c' & f' & i' & \ell' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x' & z' \\ 0 & 1 & y' & t' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.2. Imbed G_{2n-2} in G_{2n} as matrices of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} * & 0 & * & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ * & 0 & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Extend σ_{n-1}^s trivially to

$$P_{2n-1} = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

and write $E\sigma_{n-1}^s$ for the extension.

Also, let us fix a nontrivial additive unitary character χ of \mathbb{F} as in [W] and use it to extend $E\sigma_{n-1}^s$ to $E\sigma_{n-1}^s \otimes \chi$ on

$$P_{2n-1} \ltimes \mathbb{F}^{2n-1} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\},$$

where the subgroup

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & j \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \ell \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

acts by the character $\chi(k)$.

Let π_2^s be the representation $IE\sigma_n^s = \text{Ind}_{P_{2n-1} \ltimes \mathbb{F}^{2n-1}}^P (E\sigma_n^s \otimes \chi)$. Then π_2^s is realized on $L^2(\mathbb{F}^{2n-1}; L^2(M(n-1, \mathbb{F}))) \approx L^2(M(n-1, \mathbb{F}) \oplus \mathbb{F}^{2n-1}) \equiv H_2$ as follows:

Decompose \mathbb{F}^{2n-1} as $\mathbb{F}^{n-1} \oplus \mathbb{F}^{n-1} \oplus \mathbb{F}$ and write (y, ζ, τ) for a typical element in \mathbb{F}^{2n-1} . Also let x be a typical element in $M(n-1, \mathbb{F})$. Then if $p \in P$ is as in (2), we have

$$(5) \quad \pi_2^s(p)\varphi(x, y, \zeta, \tau) = |p|^{1/2} \chi(-k'') |a''|^{-(\frac{n-1}{2}+s)} |i''|^{\frac{n-1}{2}+s} \varphi(x'', y'', \zeta'', \tau'')$$

where

$$(6) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \zeta & \tau & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & d & g & j \\ b & e & h & k \\ c & f & i & \ell \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a} & \tilde{d} & \tilde{g} & \tilde{j} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & k'' \\ \tilde{c} & \tilde{f} & \tilde{i} & \tilde{\ell} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \zeta'' & \tau'' & y'' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$(7) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a} & \tilde{g} \\ \tilde{c} & \tilde{i} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a'' & 0 \\ c'' & i'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x'' \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

In the appendix it is shown that

$$(8) \quad T_s \pi_1^s = \pi_2^s T_s$$

with $T_s = C_s^{-1} \circ \mathcal{F}_{zt}$ where \mathcal{F}_{zt} is the partial Fourier transform

$$(\mathcal{F}_{zt}F)(x, y, \zeta, \tau) = \int \chi(\zeta z + \tau t) F \left(\begin{bmatrix} x & z \\ y & t \end{bmatrix} \right) dz dt$$

and C_s is the (unitary) change of variables

$$C_s \varphi(x, y, \zeta, \tau) = |\tau|^{(n-1)/2+s} \varphi(x, \zeta x + \tau y, \zeta, \tau).$$

2.3. Next we need to consider the normalized versions of π_1^s and π_2^s . These are

$$(9) \quad \tilde{\pi}_1^s = A_1(-s) \pi_1^s A_1(s)$$

and

$$(10) \quad \tilde{\pi}_2^s = A_2(-s) \pi_2^s A_2(s)$$

where $A_1(s)$ and $A_2(s)$ are defined via the commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & H_1^* & & H_2 & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_x} & H_2^* \\ A_1(s) \uparrow & & \uparrow B_1(s) & & A_2(s) \uparrow & & \uparrow B_2(s) \\ H_1 & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} & H_1^* & & H_2 & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_x} & H_2^* \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}_x$ are Fourier transforms

$$\mathcal{F} F \left(\begin{bmatrix} \xi & \eta \\ \zeta & \tau \end{bmatrix} \right) = \int \chi(\text{tr}(\xi x + \eta y) + (\zeta z + \tau t)) F \left(\begin{bmatrix} x & z \\ y & t \end{bmatrix} \right) dx dy dz dt$$

$$\mathcal{F}_x \varphi(\xi, y, \zeta, \tau) = \int \chi(\text{tr}(\xi x)) \varphi(x, y, \zeta, \tau) dx$$

and $B_1(s), B_2(s)$ are the multiplication operators

$$B_1(s) \tilde{F} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \xi & \eta \\ \zeta & \tau \end{bmatrix} \right) = \left| \begin{bmatrix} \xi & \eta \\ \zeta & \tau \end{bmatrix} \right|^s \tilde{F} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \xi & \eta \\ \zeta & \tau \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$B_2(s) \tilde{\varphi}(\xi, y, \zeta, \tau) = |\xi|^s \tilde{\varphi}(\xi, y, \zeta, \tau).$$

Now, using (8), (9) and (10) we see that

$$A_2(-s) T_s A_1(s) \tilde{\pi}_1^s = \tilde{\pi}_2^s A_2(-s) T_s A_1(s).$$

The proof of Lemma 1 is now reduced to

Lemma 2. *The operator $A_2(-s)T_s A_1(s)$ is independent of s .*

Proof. Consider the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 H_1 & \xrightarrow{A_1(s)} & H_1 & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_{zt}} & H_2 & \xrightarrow{C_s^{-1}} & H_2 & \xrightarrow{A_2(-s)} & H_2 \\
 \mathcal{F} \downarrow & & \mathcal{F} \downarrow & & \uparrow 1 & & \mathcal{F}_x \downarrow & & \uparrow \mathcal{F}_x^{-1} \\
 H_1^* & \xrightarrow{B_1(s)} & H_1^* & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_{xy}^{-1}} & H_2 & & H_2^* & \xrightarrow{B_2(-s)} & H_2^*
 \end{array}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (C_s \mathcal{F}_x^{-1} B_2(s) \mathcal{F}_y^{-1}) \varphi(x, y, \zeta, \tau) \\
 &= (\mathcal{F}_x^{-1} B_2(s) \mathcal{F}_y^{-1} \varphi)(x, \xi x + \tau y, \zeta, \tau) |\tau|^{(n-1)/2+s} \\
 &= \int \chi(-\text{tr}(\xi x)) B_2(s) \mathcal{F}_y^{-1} \varphi(\xi, \zeta x + \tau y, \zeta, \tau) |\tau|^{(n-1)/2+s} d\xi \\
 &= \int \chi(-\text{tr}(\xi x)) |\xi|^s (\mathcal{F}_y^{-1} \varphi)(\xi, \zeta x + \tau y, \zeta, \tau) |\tau|^{(n-1)/2+s} d\xi \\
 &= \int \chi(-\text{tr}(\xi x + \eta(\zeta x + \tau y))) |\xi|^s \varphi(\xi, \eta, \zeta, \tau) |\tau|^{(n-1)/2+s} d\xi d\eta.
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $\begin{pmatrix} \xi' & \eta' \\ \zeta & \tau \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi & \eta \\ \zeta & \tau \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \zeta & \tau \end{bmatrix}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad & d\xi' d\eta' = |\tau|^{(n-1)/2} d\xi d\eta \\
 \text{(ii)} \quad & \begin{bmatrix} \xi' & \eta' \\ \zeta & \tau \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi & \eta \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \zeta & \tau \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left| \begin{bmatrix} \xi' & \eta' \\ \zeta & \tau \end{bmatrix} \right| = |\xi| |\tau|.
 \end{aligned}$$

So the integral becomes

$$\int \chi(-\text{tr}(\xi' x + \eta' y)) D^{-1} \varphi(\xi', \eta', \zeta, \tau) \left| \begin{matrix} \xi' & \eta' \\ \zeta & \tau \end{matrix} \right|^s d\xi' d\eta'$$

where

$$D\varphi(\xi, \eta, \zeta, \tau) = |\tau|^{(n-1)/2} \varphi(\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta, \tau)$$

with

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 & \eta_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi & \eta \\ \zeta & \tau \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \zeta & \tau \end{bmatrix}.$$

But the last expression for the integral is

$$\mathcal{F}_{xy}^{-1} B_1(s) D^{-1} \varphi(x, y, \zeta, \tau).$$

So we have

$$(11) \quad \mathcal{F}_{xy}^{-1} B_1(s) D^{-1} = C_s \mathcal{F}_x^{-1} B_2(s) \mathcal{F}_y^{-1} \Rightarrow B_2(-s) \mathcal{F}_x C_s^{-1} \mathcal{F}_{xy}^{-1} B_1(s) = \mathcal{F}_y^{-1} D.$$

The operator $A_2(-s)T_s A_1(s)$ is given by the top row of the diagram. So (11) implies that it equals

$$(12) \quad \mathcal{F}_x^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_y^{-1}D)\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{xy}^{-1}D\mathcal{F}$$

which is clearly independent of s . This proves Lemma 2 and also Lemma 1. \square

2.4. *Proof of Theorem 1.* We proceed by induction on n . The case $n = 1$ is classical (see [K]). For the inductive step, we observe that the inductive hypothesis allows us to analytically continue $IE\mathcal{N}_{n-1}^s$ in the strip $\{|\operatorname{Re} s| < 1/2\}$. Conjugating by T we get the continuation of \mathcal{N}_n^s restricted to $P = P_{2n}$. But by (1) we have the (constant) analytic continuation on Q and since G_{2n} is generated by Q and P , this proves part (a).

Fix some element $w \in P_{2n} \setminus Q_n$. Now there is a positive integer $K = K(n)$, such that every $g \in G_{2n}$ is expressible as a word in the elements of Q , together with at most K occurrences of w . By the inductive hypothesis $\mathcal{N}^s(w)$ is bounded if $|\operatorname{Re} s| < 1$ (with the bound depending only on $|\operatorname{Re} s|$) and is unitary if s is in $(-1/2, 1/2)$. Since $\mathcal{N}^s|_Q$ is unitary, this proves part (b).

Finally, part (c) is obvious. \square

Corollary. For s in $(-1/2, 1/2)$, $A\sigma_n^s = \sigma_{n-1}^s$.

This is just a reformulation of part (c).

2.5. We give an application to $\operatorname{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$. If ν is a unitary character of \mathbb{C}^\times , let us write ν_n for the character of $\operatorname{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ given by $\nu_n(x) = \nu(\det x)$. Then it is easily seen that

$$(13) \quad A\nu_n = \nu_{n-1},$$

$$(14) \quad A(\nu_{2n} \otimes \sigma_n^s) = \nu_{2n-2} \otimes \sigma_{n-1}^s, \quad \text{for } s \text{ in } (-1/2, 1/2).$$

Now, Vogan [V] has shown that every $\pi \in \widehat{\operatorname{GL}}(n, \mathbb{C})$ is of the form

$$(15) \quad \pi = \pi_1 \times \cdots \times \pi_k$$

where $n = n_1 + \cdots + n_k$, and each $\pi_i \in \widehat{\operatorname{GL}}(n_i, \mathbb{C})$ is either a unitary character or a Stein representation tensored with a unitary character. (The right side of (15) is Zelevinsky's notation for $\operatorname{Ind}_{P_{n_1, \dots, n_k}}^{G_n}(\pi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \pi_k)$.)

On the other hand in [S] we showed that

$$(16) \quad A(\pi_1 \times \cdots \times \pi_k) = A\pi_1 \times \cdots \times A\pi_k.$$

Now (13), (14) allow one to compute the right side of (16). Thus we get a description of $A\pi$ in terms of Vogan's classification.

APPENDIX

We sketch the proof of the intertwining relation (8) asserted in §2.2.

First observe that (3) may be rewritten as

$$(17) \quad \pi_1^s(p)F\left(\begin{bmatrix} x & z \\ y & t \end{bmatrix}\right) = |p|^{-\frac{n}{2}-s}|t'|^{n+2s}F\left(\begin{bmatrix} x' & z' \\ y' & t' \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

and that i' depends only on p and (x, y) . In fact, if (4) is broken up into

$$(18) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & d & g & j \\ b & e & h & k \\ c & f & i & \ell \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{d} & 0 & \bar{j} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{e} & 0 & \bar{k} \\ \bar{c} & \bar{f} & \bar{i} & \bar{\ell} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x' & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & y' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$(19) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & z \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{d} & 0 & \bar{j} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{e} & 0 & \bar{k} \\ \bar{c} & \bar{f} & \bar{i} & \bar{\ell} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a' & d' & 0 & 0 \\ b' & e' & 0 & 0 \\ c' & f' & i' & \ell' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & z' \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & t' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

then

$$(20) \quad i' = \bar{i}$$

Next, observe that (6) and (7) may be combined as

$$(21) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x & 0 \\ \zeta & \tau & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & d & g & j \\ b & e & h & k \\ c & f & i & \ell \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a'' & d'' & 0 & j'' \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & k'' \\ c'' & f'' & i'' & \ell'' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x'' & 0 \\ \zeta'' & \tau'' & y'' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and (5) becomes

$$(22) \quad \pi_2^s(p)\varphi(x, y, \zeta, \tau) = |p|^{1-\frac{n}{2}-s} \chi(-k'') (|\tau|^{-1} |\tau''| |i''|^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}+s} \varphi(x'', y'', \zeta'', \tau'').$$

Now

$$(23) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \zeta & \tau & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x & 0 \\ \zeta & \tau & \zeta x + \tau y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

So if C_s is the (unitary) operator

$$C_s \varphi(x, y, \zeta, \tau) = |\tau|^{(n-1)/2+s} \varphi(x, \zeta x + \tau y, \zeta, \tau),$$

then

$$(24) \quad C_s \pi_2^s(p) C_s^{-1} \varphi(x, y, \zeta, \tau) = |p|^{1-\frac{n}{2}-s} \chi(-k') |i'|^{n-1+2s} \varphi(x', y', \zeta', \tau')$$

where x', y' are determined by (18), and i', k', ζ', τ' are determined by

$$(25) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \zeta & \tau & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{d} & 0 & \bar{j} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{e} & 0 & \bar{k} \\ \bar{c} & \bar{f} & \bar{i} & \bar{\ell} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & 0 & * \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & k' \\ * & * & i' & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \zeta' & \tau' & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

From (25) it is clear that $i' = \bar{i}$ as before, and that

$$(26) \quad k' = \zeta \bar{j} + \tau \bar{k}$$

and

$$(29) \quad (\zeta' \quad \tau') = (\zeta \quad \tau) \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{d} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{e} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Taking the Fourier transform of (17) we get

$$(28) \quad \mathcal{F}_{zt} \pi_1^s(p) F(x, y, \zeta, \tau) = \int \chi(\zeta z + \tau t) |p|^{-\frac{n}{2}-s} |i'|^{n+2s} F \left(\begin{bmatrix} x' & z' \\ y' & t' \end{bmatrix} \right) dz dt$$

Now from (19) it follows that

$$\begin{bmatrix} z \\ t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \bar{j} \\ \bar{k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a' & d' \\ b' & e' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z' \\ t' \end{bmatrix}$$

and that

$$\begin{bmatrix} a' & d' \\ b' & e' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{d} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{e} \end{bmatrix}$$

and thus

$$(29) \quad \begin{bmatrix} z \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{d} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{e} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z' \\ t' \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \bar{j} \\ \bar{k} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Also, from (18) and (20) we have

$$(30) \quad \left| \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{d} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{e} \end{bmatrix} \right| = |p| |\bar{i}|^{-1} = |p| |i'|^{-1}.$$

Making the change of variables (29) in (28) and using (26), (27) and (30), we get

$$|p|^{1-\frac{n}{2}-s} \chi(-k') |i'|^{n-1+2s} \mathcal{F}_{zt} \varphi(x', y', \zeta', \tau').$$

And so $\mathcal{F}_{zt} \pi_1^s(p) \mathcal{F}_{zt}^{-1} = C_s \pi_2^s(p) C_s^{-1}$ which gives (8).

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON NEW JERSEY 08544
 MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720