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THETA LIFTING FOR SOME COHOMOLOGICALLY INDUCED REPRESENTATIONS

by

Mathieu Cossutta

Abstract. — In his paper [14], Jian-Shu Li proved that a certain kind of cohomological representations of $U(a, b)$ is automorphic. In this paper, this result is generalized to a more general class of cohomological representations of this group. It comes from the fact that these cohomological representations are the image by the theta correspondance of some representations obtained by cohomological induction. In proving this theorem, we also prove some cases of Adams conjecture [1].

0. Introduction

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $n = a + b$. Let $G = U(a, b)$ viewed as the group of matrices:

$$\left\{ M \in M(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t \overline{M} I_{a,b} M = I_{a,b} \right\}$$

where:

$$I_{a,b} = \begin{pmatrix} I_a & 0 \\ 0 & -I_b \end{pmatrix}.$$

We have a diagonal embedding of $K = U(a) \times U(b)$ in G . K is a maximal subgroup of G and the quotient

$$X_{a,b} = G/K,$$

is the symmetric space associated to G . In the paper [14], Jian-Shu Li proves the most general known results about the construction of non trivial cohomology classes for manifolds

$$S(\Gamma) = \Gamma \backslash X_{a,b}$$

where Γ is a discrete cocompact subgroup of G acting freely on $X_{a,b}$. For example, he proves the following theorem.

Theorem 0.1. — [14] *Let $m, s, k, l, t \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that*

$$k + l \leq a, \quad s + m \leq b, \quad m + s + k + l < 2(a + b) \quad \text{and} \quad t \leq mk + sl$$

then there exists a discrete cocompact subgroup Γ of $U(a, b)$ such that

$$H^{R^+, R^-}(S(\Gamma), \mathbb{C}) \neq 0,$$

where $R^+ = k(q - s) + ps - t$ and $R^- = t + (q - s)l + (p - k - l)m$.

We give a generalization of this theorem (see theorem 4.8). Before stating our result, we recall the proof of this theorem. Let $(\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{u} \oplus \mathfrak{l}, L)$ be a parabolic theta stable algebra (see definition 2.2) and λ be the differential of a unitary character of L . Let

$$R(\mathfrak{q}) = \dim \mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p}.$$

According to Knapp and Vogan [11], one can then define by cohomological induction a representation $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$. Under the condition that

$$(1) \quad (\lambda, \tau) \geq 0 \quad \forall \tau \in \mathfrak{u},$$

the representation $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ is non zero unitary and irreducible. Let Γ be a cocompact discrete subgroup of G acting freely on X , then by Matsushima's formula

$$(2) \quad H^*(\Gamma \backslash X) = \oplus_{\mathfrak{q}} m(A_{\mathfrak{q}}(0), \Gamma) \operatorname{hom}_K(\bigwedge^* \mathfrak{p}, A_{\mathfrak{q}}(0)).$$

A more precise version of theorem 0.1 is:

Theorem 0.2. — [14] *Let (\mathfrak{q}, L) be a parabolic theta stable algebra of $U(a, b)$ such that*

$$L = U(x, y) \times a \text{ compact group},$$

and suppose that $2(x + y) > a + b$ then there exists a discrete cocompact subgroup of $U(a, b)$ such that:

$$m(A_{\mathfrak{q}}, \Gamma) \neq 0.$$

The proof is based on the use of local and global theta correspondance. In fact Jian-Shu Li proved the following archimedean result on theta correspondance.

Theorem 0.3. — [16] *Let (\mathfrak{q}, L) be a parabolic theta stable algebra of $U(a, b)$ such that*

$$L = U(x, y) \times a \text{ compact group},$$

and λ be the differential of a unitary character of L verifying (1). Suppose that $(x + y) \geq a + b$ then there exists a', b' with $a' + b' = a + b - (x + y)$ and a discrete series π_d of $U(a', b')$ such that:

$$\theta(\pi_d) = A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda).$$

It is now classical to deduce theorem 0.2 from theorem 0.3 by using global theta correspondance and De George and Wallach result [8] on multiplicities of discrete series. So to generalize theorem 0.2, we have to prove that more general representations of type $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ are in the image of the theta correspondance. In that purpose, one has to find a candidate for the equation

$$(3) \quad \theta(\pi) = A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda).$$

To solve this equation are introduced Arthur parameter and Arthur packet for cohomologically induced representation and the Adams conjectures are stated. This is done in sections 1,2 and 3. This allows to describe in a natural way a candidate π for equation (3). Our main theorem is then the following:

Theorem 0.4. — Let (\mathfrak{q}, L) be a standard parabolic theta stable algebra with

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^r U(a_i, b_i)$$

and λ be the differential of a unitary character of L verifying (1). Let $r_0 \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that

$$a_{r_0} + b_{r_0} = \max_i (a_i + b_i).$$

Let:

$$\begin{cases} a' = \sum_{i < r_0} a_i + \sum_{i > r_0} b_i \text{ and} \\ b' = \sum_{i > r_0} a_i + \sum_{i < r_0} b_i \end{cases} .$$

We suppose that

$$\sum_{i \neq r_0} a_i + b_i \leq \min(a, b),$$

then $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ is a theta lift from $U(a', b')$ of a representation $A_{\mathfrak{q}'}(\lambda')$ cohomologically induced from a parabolic theta stable algebra (\mathfrak{q}', L') verifying:

$$L' = \prod_{i=1}^{r_0-1} U(a_i, b_i) \times \prod_{i=r_0+1}^r U(b_i, a_i).$$

Since a representation $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ is a discrete serie if and only if L is compact, this theorem implies that some cohomological representations are obtained from a discrete series by a certain number of theta lifts. It can then be globalized to prove that some new $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ verify $m(A_{\mathfrak{q}}, \Gamma) \neq 0$. We introduce the notion of a convergent parabolic theta stable algebra (definition 4.7).

Theorem 0.5. — Let \mathfrak{q} be a convergent parabolic theta stable algebra of G . There exists a discrete cocompact subgroup Γ acting freely on $X_{a,b}$ such that:

$$m(A_{\mathfrak{q}}(0), \Gamma) \neq 0.$$

The article goes as follows. Some facts about Arthur parameter are recalled in the first part and some about $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ in the second one. The proof of our main archimedean results (theorem 3.7) is developped in the third part, using the facts recalled in the two previous one. In the last part, some global applications are given.

1. Arthur packets

Arthur parameters are representations of Weil groups in L -groups. Some useful definitions are recalled in the case of unitary groups.

Definition 1.1. — The Weil group of \mathbb{C} (resp. \mathbb{R}) is defined by:

- $W_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C}^*$,
- $W_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{C}^* \cup j\mathbb{C}^*$, with $j^2 = -1$ and $jcj^{-1} = \bar{c}$.

There is a canonical inclusion of $W_{\mathbb{C}}$ in $W_{\mathbb{R}}$ sitting in an exact sequence:

$$(4) \quad 1 \rightarrow W_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow W_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\} \rightarrow 1.$$

Definition 1.2. — The L -group of $U(a, b)$ is the semi-direct product:

$$\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C}) \rtimes W_{\mathbb{R}},$$

with $z \in \mathbb{C}^{\times}$ acting trivially on $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ and j acting by:

$$x \rightarrow \Phi_n {}^t x^{-1} \Phi_n^{-1},$$

where Φ_n is the matrix defined by

$$(\Phi_n)_{i,j} = \delta_{j,n+1-j} (-1)^{n-i}.$$

Definition 1.3. — An Arthur parameter is a homomorphism:

$$\psi : W_{\mathbb{R}} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow {}^L G,$$

satisfying:

1. the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W_{\mathbb{R}} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C}) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & {}^L G \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & W_{\mathbb{R}} & \end{array}$$

is commutative,

2. the restriction of ψ to $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is algebraic and
3. the image of the restriction of ψ to $W_{\mathbb{R}}$ is quasi-compact.

Let ψ be an Arthur parameter. In this paper, we are interested by the restriction of ψ to:

$$W_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C}).$$

Let μ be the character of \mathbb{C}^* given by:

$$\mu(z) = \frac{z}{\bar{z}}$$

and σ_k be the unique representation of dimension k of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$. Cases where

$$\psi|_{W_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} = \bigoplus_j \mu^{k_j} \otimes \sigma_{n_j}$$

with k_j half integral, will be studied.

One hopes to associate to every Arthur parameter, a packet $\Pi(\psi)$ of irreducible unitarisable (\mathfrak{g}, K) -modules with properties imposed by the trace formula (see [3]). These sets should not form a partition of the unitary dual of G , but their elements should appear in space $L^2(\Gamma \backslash G)$ for some discrete arithmetic Γ . The most simple example is the following.

Example 1.4. — If:

$$\psi|_{\mathbb{C}^{\times} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} = \mu(z)^k \otimes \sigma_n,$$

then:

$$(5) \quad \Pi(\psi) = \left\{ (\det \bullet)^k \right\}.$$

Bergeron and Clozel have conjectured in [5] that the elements of $\Pi(\psi)$ have the same infinitesimal character and that we can determine it simply from ψ . We state the precise conjecture.

2.1. Parabolic theta stable algebra. — Let $H \in \mathfrak{t}_0$. One defines:

$$(7) \quad \mathfrak{q}(H) = \bigoplus_{\substack{\tau \in \Delta(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{t}) \\ \tau(H) \geq 0}} \mathfrak{g}^\tau,$$

$$(8) \quad \mathfrak{l}(H) = \bigoplus_{\tau(H)=0} \mathfrak{g}^\tau \text{ and}$$

$$(9) \quad \mathfrak{u}(H) = \bigoplus_{\tau(H) > 0} \mathfrak{g}^\tau.$$

Then $\mathfrak{q}(H)$ is a parabolic subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} and $\mathfrak{q}(H) = \mathfrak{l}(H) \oplus \mathfrak{u}(H)$ is a Levi decomposition. Since $\mathfrak{l}(H)$ is defined over \mathbb{R} , there exists a well defined subgroup $L(H)$ of G of complexified Lie algebra $\mathfrak{l}(H)$.

Definition 2.2. — A pair $(\mathfrak{q}(H), L(H))$ defined by an element $H \in \mathfrak{t}_0$ is called a theta stable parabolic algebra.

Let (\mathfrak{q}, L) be a parabolic theta stable algebra of \mathfrak{g} . Let \mathfrak{u} be the radical unipotent of \mathfrak{g} . One defines:

$$(10) \quad R(\mathfrak{q}) = \dim \mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{u}.$$

the cohomological degree of \mathfrak{q} . By [18], $\bigwedge^{R(\mathfrak{q})}(\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{u})$ is the highest weight vector in $\bigwedge^{R(\mathfrak{q})} \mathfrak{p}$. Let $V(\mathfrak{q})$ be the irreducible K -submodule of $\bigwedge^{R(\mathfrak{q})} \mathfrak{p}$ generated by this vector. These modules play an important role in the study of the cohomology of locally symmetric spaces. We are going to explain their classification up to isomorphism (this is done for example by Bergeron in [4]). Clearly, if two theta stable parabolic algebras are K -conjugated they generate the same module. So up to K -conjugation, it can be assumed that \mathfrak{q} is defined by an element:

$$H = (x_1, \dots, x_a) \otimes (y_1, \dots, y_b) \in \mathbb{R}^a \times \mathbb{R}^b$$

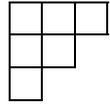
with:

$$x_1 \geq \dots \geq x_a \text{ and } y_1 \geq \dots \geq y_b.$$

Such an element will be called dominant.

Definition 2.3. — A parabolic theta stable algebra defined by a dominant element is called standard.

We are going to associate to H two partitions. Recall that a partition is a decreasing sequence α of natural integers $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l \geq 0$. The Young diagram of α , simply written α , is obtained by adding from top to bottom rows of α_i squares all of the same shape. For example the Young diagram associated to the partition $(3, 2, 1)$ is:



Let α and β be partitions such that the diagram of α is included in the diagram of β , written $\alpha \subset \beta$. We will also write $\beta \setminus \alpha$ for the complementary of the diagram of α in the diagram of β . It is a skew diagram. The notations $a \times b$ or b^a stand for the partition

$$\underbrace{(b, \dots, b)}_{a \text{ times}}.$$

For a diagram α , the diagram $\widetilde{\alpha}$ is defined as the diagram counting the length of columns. For example:

$$(\widetilde{3, 2, 1}) = (3, 2, 1).$$

For an inclusion of diagram $\alpha \subset a \times b$, the diagram $\widehat{\alpha}$ is defined as $[(a \times b) \setminus \alpha]$ rotated by an angle of π , it is a partition. For example, the inclusion $(3, 2, 1) \subset 3 \times 3$ gives $(\widehat{3, 2, 1}) = (2, 1)$. We remark that for $\alpha \subset a \times b$:

$$\widehat{\widehat{\alpha}} = \widetilde{\widetilde{\alpha}}.$$

Let $H \in \mathfrak{t}_0^*$ be dominant. One associates to H two partitions $\alpha \subset \beta \subset a \times b$ defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(i) &= |\{j | x_i > y_{b+1-j}\}| \text{ and} \\ \beta(i) &= |\{j | x_i \geq y_{b+1-j}\}|. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.4. — If \mathfrak{t} acts on a vector space V , one writes $\rho(V)$ for half the sum of weights of \mathfrak{t} on V . It is an element of \mathfrak{t}^* that can be seen as an element of $\mathbb{C}^a \times \mathbb{C}^b$.

Let \mathfrak{q} be a parabolic theta stable algebra and (α, β) be the associated partitions. By definition of (α, β) , one has:

$$(11) \quad \Delta(\mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p}) = \{x_i - y_{b+1-j} | (i, j) \in \alpha\} \cup \{-(x_i - y_{b+1-j}) | (i, j) \notin \beta\}.$$

Using this equality, it is a simple calculation to see that the highest weight of $V(\mathfrak{q})$ is:

$$(12) \quad 2\rho(\mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p}) = (\alpha_i + \beta_i - b)_{1 \leq i \leq a} \otimes (a - (\widetilde{\alpha}_{b+1-j} + \widetilde{\beta}_{b+1-j}))_{1 \leq j \leq b}.$$

So $V(\mathfrak{q}) \simeq V(\mathfrak{q}')$ if \mathfrak{q} and \mathfrak{q}' have the same associated partitions. Indeed:

Proposition 2.5. — *The following three points give the classification of modules $V(\mathfrak{q})$:*

- let \mathfrak{q} be a parabolic theta stable algebra and $\alpha \subset \beta$ be the associated partitions, then $(\beta \setminus \alpha)$ is a union of squares which intersect only on vertices.
- we have $V(\mathfrak{q}) \simeq V(\mathfrak{q}')$ if and only if (\mathfrak{q}, L) and (\mathfrak{q}', L') have the same associated partitions.
- If $\alpha \subset \beta \subset a \times b$ is a pair of partitions verifying the condition of the first point there exists a parabolic theta stable algebra \mathfrak{q} with associated partition (α, β) . Such a pair will be called compatible.

2.2. Representations. — Let $H \in \mathfrak{t}_0$ and (\mathfrak{q}, L) be the associated theta stable parabolic algebra. Choosing a positive set of roots $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{l})$ in $\Delta(\mathfrak{l})$ one can define:

$$\rho_{\mathfrak{q}} = \rho(\mathfrak{u}) + \rho^+(\mathfrak{l}),$$

where $\rho^+(\mathfrak{l})$ is half the sum of the roots in $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{l})$.

Theorem 2.6. — *Let λ be the differential of a unitary character of L viewed as an element of \mathfrak{t}^* such that:*

$$(13) \quad (\lambda, \tau) \geq 0 \quad \forall \tau \in \Delta(\mathfrak{u}),$$

then:

- there exists a unique irreducible and unitarisable (\mathfrak{g}, K) -module, which will be denoted $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$, verifying the two following properties :
 - the infinitesimal character of $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ is $\lambda + \rho_{\mathfrak{q}}$ and
 - the K -type $\lambda + 2\rho(\mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p})$ appears in $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$.

- Furthermore, every K -type of $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ is of the form:

$$(14) \quad \lambda + 2\rho(\mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p}) + \sum_{\beta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p})} n_{\tau} \tau$$

with $n_{\tau} \geq 0$.

The construction of $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ is done using cohomological induction (see [11]). The condition (13) can be relaxed for the construction of $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ but it is necessary to have at the same time irreducibility, unitarity and unicity. The case where $\lambda = 0$ is linked to cohomology of locally symmetric spaces, see equation (36).

Remark 2.7. — The representation $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ is a discrete series if and only if L is compact.

In the next paragraph, packets for cohomologically induced representation following Arthur [3] and Adams and Johnson [2] are defined.

2.3. Packets for cohomological representations. — Let

$$H = (x_1, \dots, x_a) \otimes (y_1, \dots, y_b)$$

be dominant. Let (\mathfrak{q}, L) be the associated parabolic theta stable algebra. Let λ be the differential of a character of L verifying (13). If $w \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{t})$ (the Weyl group of \mathfrak{t} in \mathfrak{g}) then $w \bullet \mathfrak{q}$ is a parabolic theta stable algebra and if λ verifies (13) then $w \bullet \lambda$ verify (13) for $w \bullet \mathfrak{u}$. Adams and Johnson in [2] suggest that the following packet:

$$(15) \quad \Pi_{\lambda, \mathfrak{q}} = \{A_{w \bullet \mathfrak{q}}(w \bullet \lambda) \mid w \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{t})\}$$

is an Arthur packet. Following Arthur ([3]), we explain the construction of the Arthur parameter that should be associated to this packet.

Definition 2.8. — A L -homomorphism ψ between ${}^L L$ and ${}^L G$ is a morphism of groups between ${}^L L$ and ${}^L G$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^L L & \xrightarrow{\psi} & {}^L G \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & W_{\mathbb{R}} & \end{array}$$

We want to build such a morphism. Let z_1, \dots, z_r be the different values of the (x_i) and the (y_j) . Let $(a_i)_{1 \leq i \leq r}$ and $(b_i)_{1 \leq i \leq r}$ be the integers verifying:

$$(16) \quad \begin{aligned} (x_1, \dots, x_a) &= \left(\underbrace{(z_1, \dots, z_1)}_{a_1 \text{ times}}, \dots, \underbrace{(z_r, \dots, z_r)}_{a_r \text{ times}} \right) \text{ and} \\ (y_1, \dots, y_b) &= \left(\underbrace{z_1, \dots, z_1}_{b_1}, \dots, \underbrace{z_r, \dots, z_r}_{b_r} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Then we can see that:

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^r U(a_i, b_i).$$

Let $n_i = a_i + b_i$ and $(k_i)_{1 \leq i \leq r} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. We define:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi_{\mathfrak{q}}(g_1, \dots, g_r) &= \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g_r \end{pmatrix}, \\
 \psi_{\mathfrak{q}}(z) &= \begin{pmatrix} \mu(z)^{\frac{k_1}{2}} I_{n_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu(z)^{\frac{k_r}{2}} I_{n_r} \end{pmatrix} \text{ and} \\
 \psi_{\mathfrak{q}}(j) &= \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_{n_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \Phi_{n_r} \end{pmatrix} \Phi_n^{-1}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{17}$$

One can check that $\psi_{\mathfrak{q}}$ extends itself to an L -homomorphism:

$${}^L L = {}^L (U(n_1) \times \dots \times U(n_r)) \xrightarrow{\psi_{\mathfrak{q}}} {}^L U(n) = {}^L G,$$

if and only if:

$$k_i \equiv n - n_i \pmod{2}. \tag{18}$$

Let

$$m_i = -n_1 - \dots - n_{i-1} + n_{i+1} + \dots + n_r$$

then clearly the (m_i) satisfy the relation (18) and $\psi_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is defined by the formulas (17) with $k_i = m_i$.

Definition 2.9. — Let

$$\psi_{\lambda} : W_{\mathbb{R}} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow {}^L L,$$

be the Arthur parameter associated to the character λ (see example 1.4). We set:

$$\psi_{\lambda, \mathfrak{q}} = \psi_{\mathfrak{q}} \circ \psi_{\lambda}.$$

It should be the parameter associated to $\Pi_{\lambda, \mathfrak{q}}$.

Recall that the infinitesimal character of a parameter ψ has been defined (definition 1.6).

Lemma 2.10. — *Every element of $\Pi_{\lambda, \mathfrak{q}}$ has the infinitesimal character of $\psi_{\lambda, \mathfrak{q}}$.*

Proof. — As λ is the differential of a character of L :

$$\lambda = \left(\underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{a_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_r, \dots, \lambda_r}_{a_r} \right) \otimes \left(\underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{b_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_r, \dots, \lambda_r}_{b_r} \right)$$

with $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. The condition (13) can be written as:

$$\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1} \geq 0.$$

Since

$$\psi_{\lambda}|_{W_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mu^{\lambda_i} \otimes \sigma_{n_i},$$

it comes that:

$$\psi_{\lambda, \mathfrak{q}}|_{W_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mu^{\lambda_i + \frac{m_i}{2}} \otimes \sigma_{n_i}. \tag{19}$$

Using definition 1.6, we find $\lambda + \rho_{\mathfrak{q}}$. □

3. Archimedean theta correspondance and Adams conjecture

3.1. Definition. — Let V' (resp. V) be a \mathbb{C} -vector space with a non degenerate hermitian (resp. skew hermitian) form $(,)'$ (resp. $(,)$). Let $W = V' \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} V$. With the form

$$B(,) = \Re((,)' \otimes (,)'),$$

the F -vector space W becomes a non degenerate symplectic space. Let:

$$G' = U(V') \text{ and } G = U(V).$$

The pair of group:

$$G' \times G \subset \mathrm{Sp}(W)$$

is a dual pair in the sense of Howe [10]. Let \mathbb{K} be a maximal compact subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}(W)$ such that $G \cap \mathbb{K}$ and $G' \cap \mathbb{K}$ are maximal compact subgroups of G respectively G' . Let $\mathrm{Mp}(W)$ be the metaplectic covering of $\mathrm{Sp}(W)$, it is an extension :

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathrm{Mp}(W) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(W) \rightarrow 1.$$

The metaplectic representation (ω, \mathbf{S}) is a unitary representation of the metaplectic group (see [10] for a definition). Let n' (resp. n) be the dimension of V' (resp. V). Let us choose a pair of unitary characters $\chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2)$ of \mathbb{C}^\times . Let $\alpha(\chi_1)$ and $\alpha(\chi_2)$ be the integers such that:

$$\chi_i(u) = u^{\alpha(\chi_i)} \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{S}^1,$$

these integers determine χ . Let ϵ be the sign character of \mathbb{R}^\times . We assume that:

$$\chi_1|_{\mathbb{R}^\times} = \epsilon^n \text{ and } \chi_2|_{\mathbb{R}^\times} = \epsilon^{n'}.$$

According to Kudla [12] this choice of characters determines a splitting:

$$\iota_\chi : G' \times G \rightarrow \mathrm{Mp}(W),$$

and by restriction of the metaplectic representation of $\mathrm{Mp}(W)$ a representation $(\omega_\chi, \mathbf{S})$ of $G' \times G$. Let $\tilde{\mathbb{K}}$ be the inverse image of \mathbb{K} in the metaplectic group and S be the $\tilde{\mathbb{K}}$ -finite vectors of \mathbf{S} . We will write S_χ for the representation of $(\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}', K' \times K)$ on S given by the choice of splitting ι_χ . The archimedean theta correspondance is defined using the following theorem of Howe [10].

Theorem 3.1. — *Let π' be an irreducible (\mathfrak{g}', K') -module. There exists at most one irreducible (\mathfrak{g}, K) -module such that:*

$$\mathrm{hom}_{\mathfrak{g}' \times \mathfrak{g}, K' \times K}(S_\chi, \pi' \otimes \pi) \neq 0,$$

if such a π exists, we will denote it $\theta_\chi(\pi')$ and otherwise we will set $\theta_\chi(\pi) = 0$.

The (\mathfrak{g}, K) -module $\theta_\chi(\pi)$ is called the theta lift of π' . To compute the theta lift of a representation π' , one has first to prove that theta lifts are non zero. We recall two theorems of Jian-Shu Li.

Definition 3.2. — The dual pair (G', G) is said to be in the stable range if V has an isotropic subspace of dimension n' .

Theorem 3.3. — [15, 16] *Suppose that:*

- $\dim V' \leq \dim V$ (resp. (G', G) is in the stable range) and
- π' is a discrete series (resp. unitarisable).

Then $\theta(\pi', V)$ is non zero and unitarisable.

3.2. Arthur packets and theta correspondance. — We consider the dual pair (G', G) with:

$$G' = U(a', b') \text{ and } G = U(a, b).$$

Let $n' = a' + b'$ and $n = a + b$. We suppose that $n' \leq n$. Let ψ' be an Arthur parameter for G' . We associate to ψ' an Arthur parameter $\theta_\chi(\psi')$ for the group G defined by:

$$(20) \quad \theta_\chi(\psi')|_{\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} = \mu^{\frac{\alpha(\chi_2) - \alpha(\chi_1)}{2}} \otimes \psi|_{\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} \oplus \mu^{\frac{\alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \otimes \sigma_{n-n'}$$

and

$$(21) \quad \theta_\chi(\psi')(j) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi'(j)\Phi_{n'} & 0 \\ 0 & \Phi_{n-n'} \end{pmatrix} \Phi_n^{-1} \times j.$$

By [9] or [1] it is a well defined Arthur parameter.

Adams made the following two conjectures about elements of $\Pi^G(\theta_\chi(\psi'))$.

Conjecture 3.4. — *If $\pi' \in \Pi^{U(a', b')}(\psi')$ then $\theta_\chi(\pi') \in \Pi^{U(a, b)}(\theta_\chi(\psi'))$.*

Conjecture 3.5. — *In the stable range (i.e $a' + b' \leq \min(a, b)$) we have:*

$$\Pi^{U(a, b)}(\theta_\chi(\psi')) = \cup_{a'+b'=n'} \theta_\chi(\Pi^{U(a', b')}(\psi')).$$

We use the notations of paragraph 2.3. Therefore the notations $H, \mathfrak{q}, L, \lambda, x_i, y_i, \lambda_i, r, z_i, a_i, b_i$ are well defined. We want to know when the parameter $\psi_{\mathfrak{q}, \lambda}$ can be of the form $\theta_\chi(\psi')$ for some χ, a', b', ψ' . According to equation (19) and (20) there must exist $r_0 \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that:

$$(22) \quad n_{r_0} = a + b - (a' + b').$$

We choose r_0 , then:

$$(23) \quad \psi_{\lambda, \mathfrak{q}}|_{\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} = \mu^{\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \otimes \left(\mu^{\frac{\alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \otimes \sigma_{n_{r_0}} \oplus \mu^{\frac{\alpha(\chi_2) - \alpha(\chi_1)}{2}} \left(\oplus_{i \neq r_0} \mu^{\lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_i - m_{r_0} + \alpha(\chi_1)}{2}} \otimes \sigma_{n_i} \right) \right).$$

Define:

$$a' = a_1 + \dots + a_{r_0-1} + b_{r_0+1} + \dots + b_r,$$

and:

$$b' = b_1 + \dots + b_{r_0-1} + a_{r_0+1} + \dots + a_r.$$

This choice of a', b' satisfies (22). We define an element

$$H' = (x'_1, \dots, x'_{a'}) \otimes (y'_1, \dots, y'_{b'})$$

of the Cartan algebra of $\mathfrak{u}(a', b')$ by the equalities:

$$(x'_1, \dots, x'_{a'}) = \left(\underbrace{z_1, \dots, z_1}_{a_1 \text{ times}}, \dots, \underbrace{z_{r_0-1}, \dots, z_{r_0-1}}_{a_{r_0-1} \text{ times}}, \underbrace{z_{r_0+1}, \dots, z_{r_0+1}}_{b_{r_0+1} \text{ times}}, \dots, \underbrace{z_r, \dots, z_r}_{b_r \text{ times}} \right)$$

and

$$(y'_1, \dots, y'_{b'}) = \left(\underbrace{z_1, \dots, z_1}_{b_1 \text{ times}}, \dots, \underbrace{z_{r_0-1}, \dots, z_{r_0-1}}_{b_{r_0-1} \text{ times}}, \underbrace{z_{r_0+1}, \dots, z_{r_0+1}}_{a_{r_0+1} \text{ times}}, \dots, \underbrace{z_r, \dots, z_r}_{a_r \text{ times}} \right).$$

Definition 3.6. — Let \mathfrak{q} (resp. \mathfrak{q}') be the theta parabolic algebra of \mathfrak{g} (resp. \mathfrak{g}') obtained from H (resp. H'). We will write this relation $\mathfrak{q} = \theta(\mathfrak{q}')$.

The objects associated to H' according to the definitions of paragraph 2.3 are designated by the same notation plus a prime. We have that:

$$(24) \quad \begin{aligned} r' &= r - 1, \\ L' &= \prod_{i=1}^{r_0-1} U(a_i, b_i) \times \prod_{i=r_0+1}^r U(b_i, a_i), \\ n'_j &= n_j \quad (j \neq r_0), \\ m_j - m'_j &= n_{r_0} \quad \text{if } j < r_0 \text{ and} \\ m_j - m'_j &= -n_{r_0} \quad \text{if } j > r_0. \end{aligned}$$

So:

$$\psi|_{W_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} = \mu^{\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \otimes \left(\mu^{\frac{\alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \sigma_{n_{r_0}} \oplus \mu^{\frac{\alpha(\chi_2) - \alpha(\chi_1)}{2}} \left(\bigoplus_{i < r_0} \mu^{\lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m'_i + n_{r_0} - m_{r_0} + \alpha(\chi_1)}{2}} \otimes \sigma_{n_i} \oplus \bigoplus_{i > r_0} \mu^{\lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m'_i - n_{r_0} - m_{r_0} + \alpha(\chi_1)}{2}} \otimes \sigma_{n_i} \right) \right).$$

Adams conjecture suggests therefore to define:

$$\lambda'_i = \begin{cases} \lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0} + \frac{n_{r_0} - m_{r_0} + \alpha(\chi_1)}{2} & \text{if } i < r_0 \\ \lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0} + \frac{-n_{r_0} - m_{r_0} + \alpha(\chi_1)}{2} & \text{if } i > r_0. \end{cases}$$

The (λ'_i) satisfy the conditions (13) and are in \mathbb{Z} . So the (\mathfrak{g}', K') -module $A_{\mathfrak{q}'}(\lambda')$ is well defined irreducible and unitarisable. We state our main theorem and some corollaries.

Theorem 3.7. — *We have that:*

- $\theta_{\chi}(\psi_{\mathfrak{q}', \lambda'}) = \psi_{\mathfrak{q}, \lambda - (\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2})}$.
- If $\theta_{\chi}(A_{\mathfrak{q}'}(\lambda'))$ is non zero and unitary then:

$$(\det \bullet)^{\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \otimes \theta_{\chi}(A_{\mathfrak{q}'}(\lambda')) = A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda).$$

Corollary 3.8. — *We have that:*

- if L' is compact then

$$(\det \bullet)^{\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \otimes \theta_{\chi}(A_{\mathfrak{q}'}(\lambda')) = A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda),$$

- if $a' + b' \leq \min(a, b)$ (in the stable range):

$$\begin{cases} (\det \bullet)^{\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \otimes \theta_{\chi}(A_{\mathfrak{q}'}(\lambda')) = A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda) \text{ and} \\ \Pi^{U(a, b)}(\psi_{\mathfrak{q}, \lambda - (\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2})}) = \cup_{a'+b'=n-n'} \theta_{\chi}(\Pi^{U(a', b')}(\psi_{\mathfrak{q}', \lambda'})) \end{cases}.$$

Proof. — We deduce the corollary from the theorem. The first two equalities are consequences of the second point of theorem 3.7 and of theorem 3.3. The last equality is an easy consequence of the second point of the corollary and of the explicit description of packets $\Pi_{\lambda, \mathfrak{q}}$ given by equation (15). \square

Beginning of the proof of theorem 3.7. — According to the discussion just before the theorem, we have chosen r_0 and integers (λ'_i) to have:

$$\theta_{\chi}(\psi_{\mathfrak{q}', \lambda'})|_{W_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} = \psi_{\mathfrak{q}, \lambda - (\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{mr_0 - \alpha(x_2)}{2})}|_{W_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})},$$

the extension of the equality to $W_{\mathbb{R}}$ is just a verification using the formulas for the action of j (equations (17) and (21)).

We explain the scheme of the proof of the second point, our main result. Since we assume that λ verifies (13) and that the theta lift is non zero and unitary by theorem 2.6, it is enough to prove that the (\mathfrak{g}, K) -module

$$(\det \bullet)^{\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{mr_0 - \alpha(x_2)}{2}} \otimes \theta_{\chi}(A_{\mathfrak{q}'}(\lambda'))$$

- has infinitesimal character $\lambda + \rho_{\mathfrak{q}}$ and
- contains the K -type of highest weight $\lambda + 2\rho(\mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p})$.

We prove these two points in the next section (corollary 3.12 and corollary 3.14). \square

An other reformulation of the corollary is:

Corollary 3.9. — *Let (\mathfrak{q}, L) a standard parabolic theta stable algebra with:*

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^r U(a_i, b_i)$$

and $(\lambda_i) \in \mathbb{Z}^{a+b}$ such that $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_{i+1}$. If:

$$\max(a_i + b_i) \geq \max(a, b)$$

then up to a character $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$ is a theta lift from a representation $A'_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda')$ such that λ' verifies the condition (13) and

$$L' = \prod_{i=1}^{r_0-1} U(a_i, b_i) \times \prod_{i=r_0+1}^r U(b_i, a_i).$$

3.3. Proof of theorem 3.7. —

3.4. Types. — We identify K' -representations with their highest weights. These are exactly the dominant elements of $\mathbb{Z}^{a'} \times \mathbb{Z}^{b'}$. We write a weight μ' in the following way

$$\mu' = \frac{\alpha(\chi_1)}{2} + \{(x'_1, \dots, x'_a) \otimes (y'_1, \dots, y'_b)\}$$

with the (x'_i) and (y'_i) in $\frac{a+b}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$. We define for μ' :

$$\mathrm{deg}(\mu') = \sum_i |x_i - \frac{a-b}{2}| + \sum_i |y_i - \frac{b-a}{2}|.$$

The following theorem describes parts of the relationship between theta correspondance and types.

Theorem 3.10 (Howe). — *Let π' be an irreducible (\mathfrak{g}', K') -module such that $\pi = \theta_\chi(\pi')$ is non zero. Let μ' be a K' -type of π' of minimal degree. Then if we write:*

(25)

$$\mu' = \frac{\alpha(\chi_1)}{2} + \left\{ \frac{a-b}{2} + (a_1, \dots, a_t, 0, \dots, 0, -b_1, \dots, -b_u) \otimes \frac{b-a}{2} + (c_1, \dots, c_v, 0, \dots, 0, -d_1, \dots, -d_w) \right\}$$

with $a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i > 0$ then:

- $t + w \leq a$ and $v + u \leq b$.
-

(26)

$$\theta(\mu') = \frac{\alpha(\chi_2)}{2} + \left\{ \frac{a' - b'}{2} + (a_1, \dots, a_t, 0, \dots, 0, -d_1, \dots, -d_w) \otimes \frac{b' - a'}{2} + (c_1, \dots, c_v, 0, \dots, 0, -b_1, \dots, -b_u) \right\}$$

is a K -type of π .

Recall that in paragraph 2.1, we have associated to H a pair of Young diagrams. Let

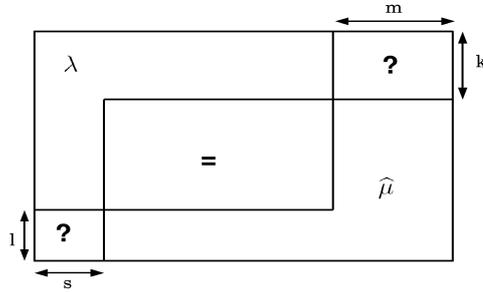
$$(27) \quad m = b_1 + \dots + b_{r_0-1}$$

$$s = b_{r_0+1} + \dots + b_r$$

$$(28) \quad k = a_1 + \dots + a_{r_0-1}$$

$$l = a_{r_0+1} + \dots + a_r.$$

Then because of equation (16), the pair of diagrams (α, β) associated to H has the following shape:



- In the upper box with a question mark the pair of partitions (α, β) is equal to

$$\alpha_1 \subset \beta_1 \subset k \times m \text{ and}$$

- In the lower box with a question mark the pair of partitions (α, β) is equal to $\alpha_2 \subset \beta_2 \subset l \times s$.

The two pairs of partitions (α_i, β_i) $i = 1, 2$ are compatible pairs of partitions and the pair of diagrams (α', β') associated to H' is:

+	$\alpha_1 \subset \beta_1$
$\widetilde{\beta}_2 \subset \widetilde{\alpha}_2$	-

According to equation (12):

$$(29) \quad 2\rho(\mathbf{u} \cap \mathbf{p}) = \underbrace{(\alpha_1(i) + \beta_1(i) + b - 2m, s - m, \dots, s - m)}_{1 \leq i \leq k} \underbrace{, \dots, ,}_{a_{r_0} \text{ times}} \underbrace{(\alpha_2(i) + \beta_2(i) - b)}_{1 \leq i \leq l} \\ \otimes \underbrace{(a - \widetilde{\alpha}_1(m + 1 - i) - \widetilde{\beta}_1(m + 1 - i), l - k, \dots, l - k)}_{1 \leq i \leq m} \underbrace{, \dots, ,}_{b_{r_0} \text{ times}} \underbrace{(2l - a - \widetilde{\alpha}_2(s + 1 - i) - \widetilde{\beta}_1(s + 1 - i))}_{1 \leq i \leq s}$$

and:

$$(30) \quad 2\rho(\mathbf{u}' \cap \mathbf{p}') = \underbrace{(\alpha_1(i) + \beta_1(i) + l - m)}_{1 \leq i \leq k} \underbrace{(l - m - \widetilde{\alpha}_2(s + 1 - i) - \widetilde{\beta}_2(s + 1 - i))}_{1 \leq i \leq s} \\ \otimes \underbrace{(k + s - \widetilde{\alpha}_1(m + 1 - i) - \widetilde{\beta}_1(m + 1 - i))}_{1 \leq i \leq m} \underbrace{(\alpha_2(i) + \beta_2(i) - a')}_{1 \leq i \leq l}.$$

Lemma 3.11. — *We have:*

- that the vector $\lambda' + 2\rho(\mathbf{u}' \cap \mathbf{p}')$ is of the form (25) with $t = k, u = s, v = m$ and $w = l$,
- the equality $\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2} + \theta_\chi(\lambda' + 2\rho(\mathbf{u}' \cap \mathbf{p}')) = \lambda + 2\rho(\mathbf{u} \cap \mathbf{p})$ and
- that the vector $\lambda' + 2\rho(\mathbf{u}' \cap \mathbf{p}')$ is of minimal degree in $A_{\mathfrak{q}'}(\lambda')$.

Proof. — We prove the first point. Using that:

$$(31) \quad \begin{aligned} n_{r_0} &= a + b - (l + s + k + m) \text{ and} \\ m_{r_0} &= -(k + m) + (l + s). \end{aligned}$$

it comes that:

$$\begin{aligned}
(32) \quad & \lambda' + 2\rho(\mathbf{u}' \cap \mathbf{p}') - \left(\frac{\alpha(\chi_1)}{2}\right) = \underbrace{(\lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0}, \dots, \lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0})}_{i < r_0 \text{ } a_i \text{ times}} \underbrace{(\lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0}, \dots, \lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0})}_{i > r_0 \text{ } b_i \text{ times}} \\
& \otimes \left(\underbrace{(\lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0}, \dots, \lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0})}_{i < r_0 \text{ } b_i \text{ times}} \underbrace{(\lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0}, \dots, \lambda_i - \lambda_{r_0})}_{i > r_0 \text{ } a_i \text{ times}} \right) \\
& + \left[\frac{a-b}{2} + \left(\underbrace{\alpha_1(i) + \beta_1(i) + b - (s+m)}_{1 \leq i \leq k}, \underbrace{-(a - (k+l)) - \tilde{\alpha}_2(s+1-i) - \tilde{\beta}_2(s+1-i)}_{1 \leq i \leq s} \right) \right] \\
& \otimes \left[\frac{b-a}{2} + \left(\underbrace{a - (k+l) + (k - \tilde{\alpha}_1(m+1-i)) + (k - \tilde{\beta}_1(m+1-i))}_{1 \leq i \leq m} \right) \right] \\
& , \left(\underbrace{\alpha_2(i) - s + \beta_2(i) - s - (b - (m+s))}_{1 \leq i \leq l} \right) \Big].
\end{aligned}$$

So the first point is proved.

Let us prove the second point. Using equation (26), we see that:

$$\begin{aligned}
(33) \quad & \left(\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2} \right) + \theta(\lambda' + 2\rho(\mathbf{u}' \cap \mathbf{p}')) = \lambda + \left(\frac{m_{r_0}}{2}\right) \\
& + \frac{a' - b'}{2} + \left(\underbrace{(\alpha_1(i) + \beta_1(i) + b - (s+m))}_{1 \leq i \leq k}, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{a-(k+l)}, \underbrace{\alpha_2(i) + \beta_2(i) - b + m - s}_{1 \leq i \leq l} \right) \\
& \otimes \frac{b' - a'}{2} + \left(\underbrace{(a + k - l - \tilde{\alpha}_1(m+1-i)) - \tilde{\beta}_1(m+1-i)}_{1 \leq i \leq m}, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{b-(m+s)}, \right. \\
& \left. \underbrace{-a + k + l - \tilde{\alpha}_2(s+1-i) - \tilde{\beta}_2(s+1-i)}_{1 \leq i \leq s} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Using the following two computations:

$$\begin{aligned}
(34) \quad & \frac{a' - b'}{2} + \frac{m_{r_0}}{2} = s - m \text{ and} \\
& \frac{b' - a'}{2} + \frac{m_{r_0}}{2} = l - k,
\end{aligned}$$

the second point is found..

The last point is an easy consequence of the description of K' -types of $A_{\mathfrak{q}'}$ (λ') given by equation (14) and of the description of $\Delta(\mathbf{u}' \cap \mathbf{p}')$ in terms of diagrams given by (11). \square

Corollary 3.12. — *If $(\det \bullet)^{\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \otimes \theta_{\chi}(A_{\mathfrak{q}'}(\lambda'))$ is non zero then $\lambda + 2\rho(\mathbf{u} \cap \mathbf{p})$ is one of these K -types.*

It remains to calculate the infinitesimal character of this (\mathfrak{g}, K) -module.

3.5. Infinitesimal character. — Infinitesimal characters of theta lifts have been determined by Przebinda.

Theorem 3.13 ([17]). — *If π' has infinitesimal character*

$$\frac{\alpha(\chi_1)}{2} + (t_1, \dots, t_{a'+b'}),$$

then $\theta(\pi')$ has infinitesimal character:

$$\frac{\alpha(\chi_2)}{2} + \left(t_1, \dots, t_{a'+b'}, \frac{n_{r_0} - 2i + 1}{2} \right) \quad 1 \leq i \leq n_{r_0}.$$

The infinitesimal character of $A_{q'}(\lambda')$ is:

$$\left(\lambda'_i + \frac{m'_i}{2} + \frac{n_i + 1 - 2k}{2} \right) \quad i \neq r_0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq n_i$$

(see lemma 2.10).

So by theorem 3.13 the infinitesimal character of $(\det \bullet)^{\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \otimes \theta(A_{q'}(\lambda'))$ is (using the definition of λ'):

$$(35) \quad \left(\lambda_i + \frac{n_{r_0} + m'_i}{2} + \frac{n_i - 2k + 1}{2} \quad i < r_0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq n_i \right. \\ \left. , \lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0}}{2} + \frac{n_{r_0} - 2k + 1}{2} \quad 1 \leq k \leq n_{r_0} \right. \\ \left. \lambda_i + \frac{-n_{r_0} + m'_i}{2} + \frac{n_i - 2k + 1}{2} \quad i > r_0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq n_i \right).$$

But by the formula for the (m'_i) (see equation (24)) this is equal to the infinitesimal character of $A_q(\lambda)$. Finally we have:

Corollary 3.14. — *If $(\det \bullet)^{\lambda_{r_0} + \frac{m_{r_0} - \alpha(\chi_2)}{2}} \otimes \theta_\chi(A_{q'}(\lambda')) = A_q(\lambda)$ is non zero its infinitesimal character is $\lambda + \rho_q$.*

4. Geometric applications

4.1. Matsushima formula. — Let $X_{a,b}$ be the symmetric space associated to $U(a, b)$, this is the quotient

$$G/K = U(a, b)/(U(a) \times U(b)).$$

Let Γ be a discrete cocompact subgroup of $G = U(a, b)$ acting freely on $X_{a,b}$. Let $C(\pi)$ be the constant by which the Casimir element acts on an irreducible unitary representation π of G . According to Hodge theory and Kuga's lemma, we have that:

$$(36) \quad H^*(\Gamma \backslash X_{a,b}) = \bigoplus_{\substack{\pi \\ C(\pi)=0}} m(\pi, \Gamma) \operatorname{hom}_K(\bigwedge^* \mathfrak{p}, \pi)$$

where $m(\pi, \Gamma)$ is the multiplicity of π in $L^2(\Gamma \backslash G)$.

Definition 4.1. — An irreducible unitarisable (\mathfrak{g}, K) -module π such that:

- $C(\pi) = 0$ and
- $\operatorname{hom}_K(\bigwedge^* \mathfrak{p}, \pi) \neq 0$

is called cohomological.

Clearly the representation $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(0)$ is cohomological for every \mathfrak{q} (because it has the infinitesimal character of the trivial representation and it contains $V(\mathfrak{q})$). Indeed by a theorem of Vogan and Zuckerman :

Theorem 4.2 ([18]). — *Every cohomological representation is of the form $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(0)$ and:*

$$(37) \quad \mathrm{hom}_K\left(\bigwedge^{i-R(\mathfrak{q})} \mathfrak{p}, A_{\mathfrak{q}}(0)\right) = \mathrm{hom}_{K \cap L}\left(\bigwedge^i \mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{l}, V(\mathfrak{q})\right).$$

Remark 4.3. — By the unicity in theorem 2.6 and theorem 2.5, we have $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(0) \simeq A_{\mathfrak{q}'}(0)$ if and only if the theta stable algebra have the same associated pair of partitions.

By this theorem part of the structure of the cohomology of $H^*(\Gamma \backslash X_{a,b})$ is contained in the numbers $m(A_{\mathfrak{q}}, \Gamma)$. Remind that the following theorem was stated in the:

Theorem 4.4 ([14]). — *Let (\mathfrak{q}, L) be a theta stable algebra of $U(a, b)$ such that*

$$L = U(x, y) \times a \text{ compact group,}$$

and suppose that $2(x+y) > a+b$ then there exists a discrete cocompact subgroup of $U(a, b)$ such that:

$$m(A_{\mathfrak{q}}, \Gamma) \neq 0.$$

We want to generalize this theorem to other parabolic theta stable algebras \mathfrak{q} . As we explained in the introduction, the main tool of the proof is the use of global theta correspondance and the first point of corollary 3.8. We recall some facts on global theta correspondance.

4.2. Global theta correspondance. — Let F be a totally real numberfield and E a totally complex quadratic extension of F . Let $\epsilon_{E/F}$ be the character of the idele of F associated to the quadratic extension E/F . Let V_1 (resp. V_2) be a E -vector space with a η (resp. $-\eta$) anisotropic hermitian form $(,)_1$ (resp. $(,)_2$). Let $n_i = \dim V_i$. We also let $G_i = U(V_i)$. Let $\chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2)$ be a pair of characters of the idele of E such that:

$$\chi_{1|\mathbb{A}_F^\times} = \epsilon_{E/F}^{n_2} \text{ and } \chi_{2|\mathbb{A}_F^\times} = \epsilon_{E/F}^{n_1}$$

for $i = 1, 2$.

4.3. Definition. — The metaplectic representation of $G_1(F \otimes \mathbb{R}) \times G_2(F \otimes \mathbb{R})$ can be globalized to a representation S_χ of $G_1(\mathbb{A}) \times G_2(\mathbb{A})$. Let $\pi_1 = \otimes_v \pi_{1,v}$ be an automorphic representation of $G_1(F) \backslash G_1(\mathbb{A})$. The theta lift of π_1 is the application:

$$\Theta : \pi_1^\vee \otimes S_\chi \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(G_2(F) \backslash G_2(\mathbb{A}))$$

which associates to $f \otimes \varphi$ the automorphic function:

$$(38) \quad \theta_{\psi, \chi}(f, \varphi)(h) = \int_{G_1(F) \backslash G_1(\mathbb{A})} f(g) \Theta_\chi(g, h, \varphi) dg$$

where $\Theta_\chi(g, h, \varphi)$ is the theta kernel. Since we have assumed that both V_1 and V_2 are anisotropic, there is no issue of convergence (the quotients $G_i(F) \backslash G_i(\mathbb{A})$ are compact). Let $\Theta_\chi(\pi_1, V_2)$ be the image of the application theta. According to S.S. Kudla and S. Rallis:

Theorem 4.5 ([13] prop 7.1.2). — If $\Theta_\chi(\pi_1, V_2) \neq 0$ then it is a finite sum of irreducible automorphic representations. Furthermore if $\pi_2 = \otimes_v \pi_{2,v}$ is an irreducible component of $\theta_\chi(\pi_1, V_2)$ then for all archimedean places we have that:

$$\pi_{2,v} = \theta_\chi(\pi_{1,v}).$$

Using the theory of L -functions and the Rallis inner product formula, one can prove the following result:

Theorem 4.6. — Let $\pi_1 = \otimes_v \pi_{1,v}$ be an automorphic representation on G_1 and suppose

- on the one hand that $\dim V_2 \geq 2 \dim V_1 + 1$
- and on the other hand that for every archimedean places v

$$\theta_\chi(\pi_{1,v}, V_{2,v}) \neq 0$$

then

$$\Theta_\chi(\pi_1, V_2) \neq 0.$$

Definition 4.7. — Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. A parabolic theta stable algebra of $U(a, b)$ is said to be convergent if there exists

- two sequences in $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, a_0, \dots, a_n and b_0, \dots, b_n such that

$$(39) \quad a_n = a \text{ and } b_n = b$$

$$(40) \quad a_{i+1} + b_{i+1} > 2(a_i + b_i) \text{ if } 0 \leq i \leq n-1,$$

$$(41) \quad a_{i-1} + b_{i-1} \leq \min(a_i, b_i) \text{ if } 2 \leq i \leq n-1.$$

- for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ a standard parabolic theta stable algebra \mathfrak{q}_i of $U(a_i, b_i)$ such that
 - the Levi L_0 of \mathfrak{q}_0 is compact,
 - $\mathfrak{q}_n = \mathfrak{q}$ and
 - for all $0 \leq i \leq n-1$, $\theta(\mathfrak{q}_{i-1}) = \mathfrak{q}_i$ (see definition 3.6).

Theorem 4.8. — Let \mathfrak{q} be a convergent theta stable algebra of $U(a, b)$ then there exists a discrete cocompact subgroup of $U(a, b)$ such that:

$$m(A_{\mathfrak{q}}, \Gamma) \neq 0.$$

Proof. — We can use the notation of definition 4.7 since \mathfrak{q} is assumed to be convergent. There exists a parameter $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}^{a_i} \times \mathbb{C}^{b_i}$ verifying (13) and such that

$$\theta(A_{\mathfrak{q}_{i-1}}(\lambda_{i-1})) = A_{\mathfrak{q}_i}.$$

Since L_0 is compact, $A_{\mathfrak{q}_0}$ is a discrete series. Using the main theorem of De George and Wallach article [8], we can choose Γ_0 such that $m(A_{\mathfrak{q}_0}, \Gamma_0) \neq 0$. Then using recursively global theta correspondance (i.e theorem 4.6), we find a sequence of discrete subgroups $(\Gamma_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ such that:

$$m(A_{\mathfrak{q}_i}(\lambda_i), \Gamma_i) \neq 0.$$

The case $i = n$ proves the theorem. □

One can of course obtain more precise statements (about the possible choice of Γ for example). Furthermore using the method of [6], one can even obtain some results on the growth of the multiplicity of $m(A_{\mathfrak{q}}(0), \Gamma)$ in the tower of arithmetic congruence groups, see [7] for more details.

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