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The Adjoint L -function of $SU_{2,1}$

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The Adjoint L -function of $SU_{2,1}$

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To the memory of my grandfather, Harold H. Hensold, Jr.

In these notes we give a construction for a certain L -function attached to a globally generic automorphic representation of the quasi-split unitary group in 3 variables associated to a quadratic extension E/F of number fields. Recall that the finite Galois form of the L -group of this group is a semidirect product of $GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ and $\text{Gal}(E/F)$. The representation we consider has the property that when restricted to $GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ it is the adjoint representation of this group. For this reason, we refer to the associated L function as the adjoint L function. In fact, there are two representations of $GL_3(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \text{Gal}(E/F)$ with the above property—related to one another by twisting by the unique nontrivial one dimensional representation of $\text{Gal}(E/F)$. We pin down precisely which one we are talking about in section 0.1.1 below. Let us mention that a small modification of this construction gives the other.

The construction is a slight modification of that given in [3].

0.1 Notation

Let F be a global field, and $\mathbb{A}$ its ring of adèles. Let $E = F(\tau)$ be a quadratic extension, such that $\rho := \tau^2 \in F$. Let $J = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix}$. Abusing notation, we will also denote by J the analogous matrix of any size with points in any ring (with unity). The F points of our special unitary group may be thought of as the set of 3×3 matrices with determinant 1 with entries in E such that $gJ {}^t\bar{g} = J$. Here $\bar{}$ denotes conjugation by the nontrivial element of $\text{Gal}(E/F)$. Presently we shall also identify this group with a group of matrices having entries in F . We denote this group by $SU_{2,1}$.

We consider also the split exceptional group of type G_2 defined over F , which we denote simply by G_2 . We recall a few facts about this group. (Cf. [4], pp. 350-57.) First, it may be realized as the identity component of the group of automorphisms of a seven dimensional vector space which preserve a general skew-symmetric trilinear form. Second, this seven dimensional “standard” representation of G_2 is orthogonal: the image also preserves a symmetric bilinear form. We wish now to pin things down explicitly. It will be convenient to realize G_2 as a subgroup of SO_8 .

Thus, we consider $SO_8 = \{g \in GL_8 : gJ {}^t\bar{g} = J\}$. Let

$$v_0 = {}^t(0, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 0).$$

By SO_7 we mean the stabilizer of v_0 in SO_8 . Let V_0 denote the orthogonal complement of v_0 , defined relative to J . To fix an embedding of G_2 , into SO_7 , we fix a trilinear form of V_0 in general position, namely:

$$T := e_7^* \wedge (e_4^* + e_5^*) \wedge e_2^* + e_1^* \wedge (e_4^* + e_5^*) \wedge e_8^* + e_6^* \wedge (e_4^* + e_5^*) \wedge e_3^* + 2e_3^* \wedge e_2^* \wedge e_8^* - 2e_6^* \wedge e_7^* \wedge e_1^*$$

(which is obtained from the form written down on p. 357 of [4] via suitable identifications). The identity component of the stabilizer of T in $GL(V_0)$ is a

group of type G_2 , defined and split over F , and contained in SO_7 as defined above.

Now, let $v_\rho = {}^t(0, 0, 1, 0, 0, \rho, 0, 0)$, and let H_ρ denote the stabilizer of v_ρ in G_2 .

Lemma 0.1.0.1 $H_\rho \cong SU_{2,1}$.

Remarks 0.1.0.2 1. This is essentially the same embedding of $SU_{2,1}$ into G_2 described on p. 371 of [1].

2. One may also obtain this embedding by making the following identifications between an F -basis of E^3 and one for the orthogonal complement of $\langle v_0, v_\rho \rangle$ in F^8 .

$$\begin{array}{lll} (1, 0, 0) \leftrightarrow e_1 & (-\tau^{-1}, 0, 0) \leftrightarrow e_2 & (0, -2\tau, 0) \leftrightarrow e_3 - \rho e_6 \\ (0, -2, 0) \leftrightarrow e_4 + e_5 & (0, 0, 2\tau) \leftrightarrow e_7 & (0, 0, 2) \leftrightarrow e_8 \end{array}$$

Proof. On the one hand, we know from [5], pp.808-810 that the stabilizer of a vector in this representation having nonzero length (relative to J) is isomorphic to either SL_3 or $SU(Q)$ for a suitable Q . On the other hand, H_ρ is clearly contained in the group of automorphisms of the six dimensional complement of v_ρ in V_0 which preserve both the original symmetric bilinear form and the skew symmetric form obtained by plugging in v_ρ as one of the arguments of T . This latter group is isomorphic to $U_{2,1}$ (with an isomorphism being given by the identification of bases above). The result follows.

To aid in visualizing these groups and checking various assertions below, we write down a general element of each of their Lie algebras.

$$G_2 : \begin{pmatrix} T_1 & a & c & d & d & e & f & 0 \\ g & T_2 - T_1 & b & -c & -c & d & 0 & -f \\ h & l & 2T_1 - T_2 & a & a & 0 & -d & -e \\ i & -h & g & 0 & 0 & -a & c & -d \\ i & -h & g & 0 & 0 & -a & c & -d \\ j & i & 0 & -g & -g & T_2 - 2T_1 & -b & -c \\ k & 0 & -i & h & h & -l & T_1 - T_2 & -a \\ 0 & -k & -j & -i & -i & -h & -g & -T_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.1.0.3)$$

$$SU_{2,1} : \begin{pmatrix} T_1 & a & -\rho e & d & d & e & f & 0 \\ \rho a & T_1 & -\rho d & \rho e & \rho e & d & 0 & -f \\ h & l & 0 & a & a & 0 & -d & -e \\ -\rho l & -h & \rho a & 0 & 0 & -a & -\rho e & -d \\ -\rho l & -h & \rho a & 0 & 0 & -a & -\rho e & -d \\ -\rho h & -\rho l & 0 & -\rho a & -\rho a & 0 & \rho d & \rho e \\ k & 0 & \rho l & h & h & -l & -T_1 & -a \\ 0 & -k & \rho h & \rho l & \rho l & -h & -\rho a & -T_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (0.1.0.4)$$

The set of upper triangular matrices in G_2 is a Borel subgroup B_{G_2} , and the set of diagonal matrices in G_2 is a maximal torus T_{G_2} . We use this torus

and Borel to define notions of “standard” for parabolics and Levis. We also fix a maximal compact subgroup $K = \prod_v K_v$ of $G_2(\mathbb{A})$ such that $G_2(F_v) = B_{G_2}(F_v)K_v$ for all v and $K_v = G_2(\mathfrak{o}_v)$ for almost all finite v . (Here $\mathfrak{o}_v$ denotes the ring of integers of F_v .)

For any matrix A we let ${}_tA$ denote the “other transpose” $J {}^tAJ$, obtained by reflecting A over the diagonal that runs from upper right to lower left. Finally, if H is any F group, then $H(F \backslash \mathbb{A}) := H(F) \backslash H(\mathbb{A})$.

0.1.1 The representation r

Let us now describe explicitly the representation r which appears in the Langlands L function we will construct. We first describe the L -group we consider, which is the finite Galois form of the L group of $U_{2,1}(E/F)$. Let Fr denote the nontrivial element of $\text{Gal}(E/F)$. Our L group is $GL_3(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \text{Gal}(E/F)$, where the semidirect product structure is such that

$$\text{Fr} \cdot g \cdot \text{Fr} = {}_t g^{-1}. \quad (0.1.1.1)$$

Now consider the 8 dimensional complex vector space of 3×3 traceless matrices, with an action of $GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ by conjugation. The definition

$$\text{Fr} \cdot X = {}_t X \quad (0.1.1.2)$$

extends this to a well-defined action of $GL_3 \rtimes \text{Gal}(E/F)$. This is our representation r .

It is not difficult to check that there is only one other way to define the action of Fr which is compatible with (0.1.1.1) and (0.1.1.2), namely $\text{Fr} \cdot X = -{}_t X$. Now, it is part of the L -group formalism that the parameter of π at an unramified place v is in the identity component iff ρ is a square in the completion of F at v . Hence, if we let r' denote the representation corresponding to the action $\text{Fr} \cdot X = -{}_t X$, then $L^S(s, \pi, r')$ is the twist of $L^S(s, \pi, r)$ by the quadratic character corresponding to the extension E/F . An integral for this L -function may be obtained from the one considered in this paper by inserting this character into the induction data for the Eisenstein series.

0.1.2 Eisenstein series

We shall make use of the same Eisenstein series on $G_2(F \backslash \mathbb{A})$ as in [3]. We recall the definition. Let P denote the standard maximal parabolic of G_2 such that the short simple root of G_2 is a root of the Levi factor of P . Take f a K -finite flat section of the fiber-bundle of representations $\text{Ind}_{P(\mathbb{A})}^{G_2(\mathbb{A})} |\delta_P|^s$ (non-normalized induction). Thus, for each s , $f(g, s)$ is a function $G_2(\mathbb{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $f(pg, s) = |\delta_P(p)|^s f(g, s)$ for all $p \in P(\mathbb{A})$, $g \in G_2(\mathbb{A})$, and for $k \in K$, the value of $f(k, s)$ is independent of s . The associated Eisenstein series is defined by the formula

$$E(g, s) = \sum_{\gamma \in P(F) \backslash G_2(F)} f(\gamma g, s)$$

for $\Re(s)$ sufficiently large, and by meromorphic continuation elsewhere.

0.2 Unfolding

Lemma 0.2.0.1 *The space $P(F) \backslash G_2(F) / SU_{2,1}(F)$ has two elements, represented by the identity and (any representative in $G_2(F)$ for) the simple reflection in the Weyl group of G_2 associated to the long simple root, which we denote w_2 .*

Proof. This follows easily from our characterization of $SU_{2,1}$ as a stabilizer. Indeed, $P(F) \backslash G_2(F) / SU_{2,1}(F)$ may be identified with the set of $P(F)$ orbits in the $G_2(F)$ -orbit of v_ρ . Write $v \in G_2(F)v_\rho$ as ${}^t(v_1, v_2, v_3)$ with $v_1, v_3 \in F^2$ and $v_2 \in F^4$. Either $v_3 = 0$ or not. This distinction clearly separates $P(F)$ orbits, and in particular separates the $P(F)$ -orbit of the identity from that of w_2 . On the other hand, an element of the $G_2(F)$ -orbit of v_ρ is certainly in V_0 and of norm 2ρ . It is not hard to check that $P(F)$ permutes the set of such elements with $v_3 = 0$ and $v_3 \neq 0$ each transitively.

Let φ_π be a cusp form in the space of an irreducible automorphic cuspidal representations π of $SU_{2,1}(\mathbb{A})$. Let N denote the maximal unipotent subgroup of $SU_{2,1}$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ & 1 & -\bar{x} \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} : x, y \in E, \operatorname{Tr} y + \operatorname{Norm} x = 0 \right\}.$$

Fix a nontrivial additive character ψ of $(F \backslash \mathbb{A})$, and let ψ_N denote the character of $N(\mathbb{A})$ with coordinates as above to $\psi(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} x)$. (The $\frac{1}{2}$ is for convenience: it cancels the 2 that arises when we take the trace of an element of F .)

We assume that the integral

$$W_{\varphi_\pi}(g) := \int_{N(F \backslash \mathbb{A})} \varphi_\pi(n g) \psi_N(n) \, dn \quad (0.2.0.2)$$

does not vanish identically. (And hence, that π is generic.) We consider the integral

$$I(\varphi_\pi, f, s) := \int_{SU_{2,1}(F \backslash \mathbb{A})} \varphi_\pi(g) E(g, s) \, dg.$$

Theorem 0.2.0.3 (The Unfolding) *Let N_2 denote the two-dimensional unipotent subgroup of $SU_{2,1}$ corresponding to the coordinates e and f in (0.1.0.4). Then for $\Re(s)$ sufficiently large,*

$$I(\varphi_\pi, f, s) = \int_{N_2(\mathbb{A}) \backslash SU_{2,1}(\mathbb{A})} W_{\varphi_\pi}(g) f(w_2 g, s) \, dg. \quad (0.2.0.4)$$

Proof. By the lemma, we find that $I(\varphi_\pi, f, s)$ is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(SU_{2,1} \cap P)(F) \backslash SU_{2,1}(\mathbb{A})} \varphi_\pi(g) f(g, s) dg \\ & + \int_{(SU_{2,1} \cap w_2 P w_2)(F) \backslash SU_{2,1}(\mathbb{A})} \varphi_\pi(g) f(w_2 g, s) dg. \end{aligned}$$

The first integral vanishes by the cuspidality of π .

The group $SU_{2,1} \cap w_2 P w_2$ consists of the one-dimensional F -split torus and the two-dimensional unipotent group N_2 . Incidentally, when written as elements of $GL_3(E)$, this unipotent group is

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r\tau & t\tau + \frac{r^2\rho}{2} \\ & 1 & r\tau \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} : r, t \in F \right\}.$$

We now expand φ_π along the subgroup of elements of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & s & -\frac{s^2}{2} \\ & 1 & -s \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The constant term vanishes by cuspidality. The remaining terms are permuted simply transitively by the action of the F -split torus. The term corresponding to 1 yields the integral (0.2.0.2).

0.3 Unramified computations

We now consider the value of the local analogue of (0.2.0.4) at a place where all data is unramified. Thus, let F be a nonarchimedean local field. We denote the nonarchimedean valuation on F by v , and the cardinality of the residue field by q . We keep the definitions of all the algebraic groups above. However, we now allow the possibility that ρ is a square in F . In this case the group $SU_{2,1}$ defined by the equations above is isomorphic to SL_3 over F . We assume that ρ and 2 are both units in F . In this section we encounter only the F -points of algebraic groups, so we suppress the “ (F) .”

Let f be the spherical vector in the induced representation $\text{Ind}_{P^2}^{G_2} |\delta_P|^s$, and let W denote the normalized spherical vector in the Whittaker model of an unramified local representation π of GL_3 . The integral we consider is

$$I(s, \pi) = \int_{N_2 \backslash SU_{2,1}} W(g) f(w_2 g, s) dg.$$

The main result of this section is the following:

Proposition 0.3.0.5 For $\Re(s)$ sufficiently large,

$$I(s, \pi) = \frac{L(3s-1, \pi, r)}{\zeta(3s)\zeta(6s-2)\zeta(3s-9)}.$$

Here, all zeta and L functions are local. Thus, if q is the number of elements in the residue field of F , then $\zeta(3s) = (1 - q^{-3s})^{-1}$, etc.

Proof. We begin with some computations which are valid regardless of whether or not ρ is a square in F . The one-dimensional subgroup of $SU_{2,1}$ corresponding to the variable d in (0.1.0.4) maps isomorphically onto the quotient $N_2 \backslash N$. An element of this group may also be expressed as $x_{\alpha_2}(\rho u)x_{2\alpha_1+\alpha_2}(-u)$, where x_{α_2} and $x_{2\alpha_1+\alpha_2}$ are maps of $\mathbb{G}_a$ onto the one parameter unipotent subgroups of G_2 corresponding to the indicated roots. These subgroups correspond to the variables b and d in (0.1.0.3). Using the Iwasawa decomposition, we express the integral over $N_2 \backslash SU_{2,1}$ as integrals over the maximal compact K , the torus T , and this one-dimensional subgroup. Since W and f are spherical, and the volume of K is 1, we may erase the integral over K . Also $w_2 x_{2\alpha_1+\alpha_2}(u) \in P$. Hence, we find that

$$I(s, \pi) = \int_T \int_F f(w_2 x_{\alpha_2}(\rho u)t, s) \psi_N(u) du W(t) \delta_B^{-1}(t) dt.$$

Here δ_B denotes the modular quasicharacter of the Borel subgroup of $SU_{2,1}$. Now, an element of T may be visualized as an element of $SL_3(F(\sqrt{\rho}))$ of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} a + b\sqrt{\rho} & & \\ & \frac{a-b\sqrt{\rho}}{a+b\sqrt{\rho}} & \\ & & \frac{1}{a-b\sqrt{\rho}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The corresponding 8×8 matrix is

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & -b & & & & & & \\ -b\rho & a & & & & & & \\ & & \frac{a^2}{N} & -\frac{ab}{N} & -\frac{ab}{N} & -\frac{b^2}{N} & & \\ & & -\frac{ab\rho}{N} & \frac{a^2}{N} & \frac{b^2\rho}{N} & \frac{ab}{N} & & \\ & & -\frac{ab\rho}{N} & \frac{b^2\rho}{N} & \frac{a^2}{N} & \frac{ab}{N} & & \\ & & -\frac{b^3\rho^2}{N} & \frac{ab\rho}{N} & \frac{ab\rho}{N} & \frac{a^2}{N} & & \\ & & & & & \frac{a}{N} & \frac{b}{N} & \\ & & & & & \frac{b\rho}{N} & \frac{a}{N} & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{where } N := a^2 - b^2\rho.$$

We now write the Iwasawa decomposition for this as an element of G_2 . First, suppose that $|b\rho| \leq |a|$. Then the decomposition is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{b}{a} & & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & & & \\ & & 1 & -\frac{b}{a} & -\frac{b}{a} & -\frac{b^2}{a^2} & & \\ & & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & & & 1 & \frac{b}{a} \\ & & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{N}{a} & & & & & & & \\ & a & & & & & & \\ & & \frac{N}{a^2} & & & & & \\ & & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & & \frac{a^2}{N} & & \\ & & & & & & \frac{1}{a} & \\ & & & & & & & \frac{a}{N} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a} & & & & & & & \\ & \frac{b\rho}{a} & & & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & & & \\ & & & \frac{1}{a} & & & & \\ & & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & & \frac{1}{a} & & \\ & & & & & -\frac{b^2\rho^2}{a^2} & -\frac{b\rho}{a} & -\frac{b\rho}{a} \\ & & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & & & \frac{1}{a} \\ & & & & & & & -\frac{b\rho}{a} \\ & & & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

If, $|b\rho| > |a|$, it is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{a}{b\rho} & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & 1 - \frac{a}{b\rho} - \frac{a}{b\rho} - \left(\frac{a}{b\rho}\right)^2 & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{N}{b\rho} & & & & \\ & b\rho & & & \\ & & \frac{N}{b^2\rho^2} & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & \frac{b^2\rho^2}{N} \\ & & & & & & \frac{1}{b\rho} \\ & & & & & & & \frac{b\rho}{N} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{b\rho} & & & \\ & & -1 & & \\ & & & -1 & -\frac{a}{b\rho} \\ & & & & -\frac{a}{b\rho} \\ & & & & & -1 \\ & & & & & & -1 \\ & & & & & & & \frac{a}{b\rho} \\ & & & & & & & & \frac{a^2}{b^2\rho^2} \\ & & & & & & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & & & & & & -1 \\ & & & & & & & & & & & \frac{a}{b\rho} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let us denote the three factors by u', t' and k' , respectively. Then u' has the property that $w_2 u' w_2^{-1}$ and $w_2 [x_{\alpha_2}(u), u'] w_2^{-1}$ (where $[\cdot, \cdot]$ denotes the commutator) are both in P . Thus $f(w_2 x_{\alpha_2}(u)t, s) = f(w_2 x_{\alpha_2}(u)t', s)$. We have

$$I(s, \pi) = \int_T \left(\int_F f(w_2 x_{\alpha_2}(u), s) \psi(\alpha_2(t')u) du \right) K(t) \delta_B^{-\frac{1}{2}}(t) \delta_P^s(w_2 t' w_2) |\alpha_2(t')| dt,$$

where t' is as above, and $K(t) := W(t) \delta_B(t)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. We find that

$$\delta_B^{-\frac{1}{2}}(t) = |N|^{-1}, \quad \delta_P(w_2 t' w_2) = \frac{|N|^2}{\max(|a|, |b|)^3}, \quad |\alpha_2(t')| = \frac{\max(|a|, |b|)^3}{|N|}.$$

Lemma 0.3.0.6

$$\int_F f(w_2 x_{\alpha_2}(u), s) \psi(cu) du = (1 - q^{-3s}) \frac{(1 - q^{(-3s+1)(v(c)+1)})}{(1 - q^{-3s+1})}.$$

Proof. There is an embedding j of SL_2 into G_2 such that $j \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ -1 & \end{pmatrix} = w_2$ and $j \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} = x_{\alpha_2}(u)$. The lemma is a well-known computation from SL_2 applied to this copy of SL_2 . One has only to check that $f(j \begin{pmatrix} t & \\ & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, s) = t^{-3s}$.

Let $x = q^{-3s+1}$. Then the above reads

$$(1 - q^{-1}x) \frac{(1 - x^{v(c)+1})}{(1 - x)}.$$

To complete the argument, we must consider the two cases ($SU_{2,1}$ splits over F or does not) separately.

Split Case

In this case put $t_1 = a + b\sqrt{\rho}$ and $t_2 = a - b\sqrt{\rho}$. Then t_1 and t_2 are just two independent variables ranging over $F^\times$. The quantity called “ N ” above is equal to $t_1 t_2$. Since ρ and 2 are units, $\max(|a|, |b|) = \max(|t_1|, |t_2|)$. Let β_1, β_2 denote the simple roots of SL_3 . We get

$$\delta_P(w_2 t' w_2) = \frac{|t_1 t_2|^2}{\max(|t_1|, |t_2|)^3} = \min(|t_1^{-1} t_2^2|, |t_1^2 t_2^{-1}|) = \min(|\beta_1(t)|, |\beta_2(t)|),$$

$$|\alpha_2(t')| = \frac{\max(|t_1|, |t_2|)^3}{|t_1 t_2|} = \max(|\beta_1(t)|, |\beta_2(t)|).$$

Now define two integer-valued variables, depending on t by $m_i = v(\beta_i(t))$, $i = 1, 2$. As t ranges over the torus of SL_3 , the pair (m_1, m_2) ranges over

$$\{(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : m_1 - m_2 \text{ is divisible by } 3\}.$$

Every part of our local integral can now be expressed in terms of m_1 and m_2 . First, we consider the function $K(t)$. This is evaluated using the Casselman-Shalika formula [2]. It is equal to zero unless m_1 and m_2 are both non-negative. If m_1 and m_2 are both non-negative, then the pair corresponds to a dominant weight for the group $PGL_3(\mathbb{C})$. Let Γ_{m_1, m_2} denote the corresponding irreducible finite dimensional representation, which we may also regard as a representation of $GL_3(\mathbb{C})$. Then we have

$$K(t) = \text{Tr } \Gamma_{m_1, m_2}(\tilde{t}_\pi),$$

where $\tilde{t}_\pi$ is the conjugacy class of $GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ associated to the local representation π . Also $\delta_P(w_2 t' w_2) = q^{-\max(m_1, m_2)}$, $|\alpha_2(t')| = q^{-\min(m_1, m_2)}$, and $\delta_B^{-\frac{1}{2}}(t) = q^{-m_1 - m_2}$. Thus, we consider,

$$(1 - q^{-1}x) \sum_{m_1, m_2} \frac{1 - x^{\min(m_1, m_2) + 1}}{1 - x} x^{\max(m_1, m_2)} \text{Tr } \Gamma_{m_1, m_2}(\tilde{t}_\pi),$$

where the sum is over m_1, m_2 both non-negative, such that $m_1 - m_2$ is divisible by 3.

We now make use of the relationship between local Langlands L -functions and the Poincaré series of certain graded algebras. We first review some definitions. Fix $N \in \mathbb{N}$, and

$$A = \bigoplus_{i_1, \dots, i_N \in \mathbb{N}} A_{i_1, \dots, i_N}$$

a graded algebra over a field k . The Poincaré series of A is a power series in N indeterminates

$$\sum_{i_1, \dots, i_N = 0}^{\infty} \dim(A_{i_1, \dots, i_N}) T_1^{i_1} \dots T_N^{i_N}.$$

The graded algebra which is relevant for consideration of Langlands L -functions is described as follows. Let ${}^L G$ be a semisimple complex Lie group, and (r, V) a finite-dimensional representation. Inside the symmetric algebra $\text{Sym}^*(V)$ we consider the subalgebra $\text{Sym}^*(V)^{{}^L U}$ of ${}^L U$ -invariants. This subalgebra contains the highest weight vectors of each of the irreducible components of $\text{Sym}^*(V)$ and is graded by the semigroup of dominant weights of ${}^L G$ as well as by degree.

Let us use a slightly different notation from that above. We use X for the indeterminate associated to the grading by degree, and $T_1, \dots, T_N$ for the grading by weight. Let π be an unramified representation of $G(F)$ where F is a non-archimedean local field and G is an algebraic group such that ${}^L G$ is the L -group. Let $\tilde{t}_\pi$ be the semisimple conjugacy class in ${}^L G$ corresponding to π . Then it follows from the definitions that the local Langlands L -function $L(s, \pi, r)$ may be obtained from the Poincaré series of $\text{Sym}^*(V)^{{}^L U}$ by substituting q^{-s} for X and $\text{Tr } \Gamma_{k_1 \varpi_1 + \dots + k_N \varpi_N}(\tilde{t}_\pi)$ for $T_1^{k_1} \dots T_N^{k_N}$. Here $\Gamma_{k_1 \varpi_1 + \dots + k_N \varpi_N}$ denotes the irreducible finite dimensional representation of ${}^L G$ with highest weight $k_1 \varpi_1 + \dots + k_N \varpi_N$.

In cases when ${}^L G$ is reductive but not semisimple, this discussion must be adapted, as the choice of maximal unipotent ${}^L U$ does not by itself pin down a basis for the weight lattice which may be used to define the grading. In the case at hand, one needs only to observe that, since the adjoint representation of $GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ factors through the projection to $PGL_3(\mathbb{C})$ (which is semisimple) each of the representations appearing in the decomposition of the symmetric algebra must as well. Alternatively, one may define the grading using the weights of the derived group.

The following fact is well-known:

Lemma 0.3.0.7 *Let ϖ_1, ϖ_2 denote the fundamental weights of $PGL_3(\mathbb{C})$. Let T_1, T_2 and X be indeterminates associated, as above, to the grading on $\text{Sym}^*(V)^{{}^L U}$, where V is the eight-dimensional adjoint representation. Then the Poincaré series of $\text{Sym}^*(V)^{{}^L U}$ may be summed, yielding the rational function:*

$$\frac{1 - T_1^3 T_2^3 X^6}{(1 - T_1 T_2 X)(1 - T_1 T_2 X^2)(1 - T_1^3 X^3)(1 - T_2^3 X^3)(1 - X^2)(1 - X^3)}.$$

To complete the proof of proposition 0.3.0.5 in the split case, we just need to show that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{m_1, m_2=0 \\ 3|(m_1-m_2)}} \frac{1 - X^{\min(m_1, m_2)+1}}{1 - X} X^{\max(m_1, m_2)} T_1^{m_1} T_2^{m_2} \\ = \frac{1 - T_1^3 T_2^3 X^6}{(1 - T_1 T_2 X)(1 - T_1 T_2 X^2)(1 - T_1^3 X^3)(1 - T_2^3 X^3)}, \end{aligned}$$

which is a straightforward computation.

Non-Split Case

Suppose now that ρ is not a square in the local field F . Then it is part of the L -group formalism that the semisimple conjugacy class $\tilde{t}_\pi$ in ${}^L G = GL_3(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \text{Gal}(E/F)$ associated to π is in the coset corresponding to the

nontrivial element of $\text{Gal}(E/F)$, which we denote Fr . Each such conjugacy class contains an element of the form

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} \mu & & \\ & \pm 1 & \\ & & \mu^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \text{Fr} \right).$$

Adjusting by an element of the center, we may assume the sign in the middle is plus.

Referring to section 0.1.1, we see that our eight-dimensional representation decomposes into a 5 dimensional $+1$ eigenspace for Fr on which $\begin{pmatrix} \mu & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \mu^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ acts with eigenvalues $\mu^2, \mu, 1, \mu^{-1}, \mu^{-2}$, and a 3-dimensional -1 eigenspace for Fr , on which $\begin{pmatrix} \mu & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \mu^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ acts with eigenvalues $\mu, 1, \mu^{-1}$. Hence, the local L -function is

$$\frac{1}{(1 - \mu^2 x)(1 - \mu^2 x^2)(1 - x^2)(1 - \mu^{-2} x)(1 - \mu^{-2} x^2)},$$

where $x = q^{-3s+1}$ as before. This may also be written as

$$\frac{1}{(1 - x^2)} \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} \text{Tr}(\Gamma_{k_1} \otimes \Gamma_{k_2}) \begin{pmatrix} \mu^2 & \\ & \mu^{-2} \end{pmatrix} x^{k_1+2k_2}.$$

Turning to the local integral, we find that in this case we have $m_1 = m_2$. Let us therefore denote this quantity simply “ m .”

Lemma 0.3.0.8 *With the notation as above, we have*

$$K(t) = \text{Tr} \Gamma_m \begin{pmatrix} \mu^2 & \\ & \mu^{-2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proof. This can be verified either by direct computation or by a close reading of [2]. In either method it is necessary first to identify the precise unramified character of the torus of $SU_{2,1}$ corresponding to $\left(\begin{pmatrix} \mu & & \\ & \pm 1 & \\ & & \mu^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \text{Fr} \right)$. For the convenience of the reader, we record that it is the map sending the torus element with coordinates a and b as above to $\mu^{v(a^2 - b^2 \rho)}$. (Here v is again the discrete valuation on the field F .)

This case of the proposition now follows from the identity

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k_1, k_2=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{\min(k_1, k_2)} X^{k_1+2k_2} T^{k_1+k_2-2i} &= \frac{1}{(1 - X^3)(1 - TX)(1 - TX^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - X^3} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} X^m \frac{1 - X^{m+1}}{1 - X} T^m, \end{aligned}$$

which is straightforward to verify

This also completes the proof of Proposition 0.3.0.5

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