

Correction

①

I missed this

ε -Hermitian forms

$$\langle v_2, v_1 \rangle = \varepsilon \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle^c$$

Notation

• V Hermitian, W skew-Herm

• $\text{disc}(V) = (-1)^{\binom{n}{2}} \det(V)$

($n = \dim V$)

$$F^x / NE^x$$

• $\text{disc}(W) := \text{disc}(\delta^{-n} V)$

$$\delta \in E_0^x$$

• p-adic fields

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$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{disc}(V) \\ \text{dim}(V) \end{array} \right\} \text{ determines } V.$

\rightarrow

$$\text{disc}(V) \in F^\times / N E^\times$$

$$\downarrow \text{? } w_{E/F}$$

$$\langle \pm 1 \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow V^+, V^-$$

• Real

disc not enough

Need signature (p, q) ,

$$p + q = n$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \underbrace{1 \dots 1}_p & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \underbrace{-1 \dots -1}_q \end{array} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{disc}(V_{p,q}) &= (-1)^q (-1)^{\binom{q}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

• Number Field: E/k

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Local-Global Principle

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Herm. space} \\ \text{over } k \end{array} \right\} \hookrightarrow \prod_v \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Herm. sp.} \\ \text{over } k_v \end{array} \right\}$$

$$V \longmapsto \left\{ V \otimes_k k_v \right\}_v$$

Injective!

Image? Given $\{V_v\}_v$,

lies in image (coherent)

\Downarrow

• for a.g. v , $\varepsilon(V_v) = +1$

• $\prod_v \varepsilon(V_v) = +1$.

Eg: p-adic

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Rank 1:

$$W_1^+ = \langle \delta \rangle$$

$$W_1^- = \langle \delta' \rangle$$

$$E_0^x / NE^x \\ \{ \delta, \delta' \}$$

Rank 2:

$$H_1 = W_2^+ = E e_1 + \bar{E} e_2$$

hyperbolic plane

$$\langle e_i, e_i \rangle = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle = 1$$

$W_2^- \rightarrow$ des. by quat. div alg.

Rank 2n

$$W_{2n}^+ = \mathbb{H}^{\oplus n}$$

$$W_{2n}^- = W_2^- \oplus \mathbb{H}^{\oplus (n-1)}$$

Rank 2n+1

$$W_{2n+1}^+ = \langle \delta \rangle \oplus \mathbb{H}^{\oplus n}$$

$$W_{2n+1}^- = \langle \delta' \rangle \oplus \mathbb{H}^{\oplus n}$$



Idea of Howe-PS

$$\dim_E W = 3 \implies U(W) \cong U_3$$

$$\text{Res}_{E/k}(W) - 6\text{-dim } k\text{-vsp}$$

Symplectic form: $\text{Tr}_{E/k} \langle -, - \rangle_W$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 U(W) & \xrightarrow{i} & \text{Sp}(\text{Res}_{E/k}(W)) \\
 \parallel & & \parallel \\
 U_3 & & \text{Sp}_6
 \end{array}$$

Start with a simple

theta functions $\leftarrow \Omega \subseteq A_2(\text{Sp}(-))$

Consider $i^*(\Omega)$

Note :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Center of } U(\mathbb{W}) &= E' \\ &= \left\{ x \in E^{\times} \mid \begin{array}{l} Nx = 1 \end{array} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{is} \\ \cap \\ A(U(\mathbb{W})) \end{array} \left(\bigoplus_{\substack{\chi \in E' \\ \text{auto char} \\ \text{of } E'}} \Omega_{\chi} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Central} \\ \text{char.} \\ \text{decom.} \end{array} \right)$$

Claim : Ω_{χ} is an irreducible cuspidal rep (except possibly for $\chi = 1$)

Ω_{χ} violates

RP.

Complications

Theta fns do not live
on Sp_6

but on a cover

Howe - PS produces.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aut. char} \\ \text{on } E' \\ \text{"} \\ \mathcal{U}_1 \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aut. reps} \\ \text{of } \mathcal{U}_3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\chi \longmapsto \Omega\chi$$

Q: How to produce map,

$$\text{Irr } G \longrightarrow \text{Irr } H ?$$

Simple Idea:

If you have a

$G \times H$ - rep Ω ,

then get a correspondence

betw. $\text{Irr } G$ & $\text{Irr } H$,

ie. a subset

$$\Sigma_{\Omega} \subseteq \text{Irr } G \times \text{Irr } H.$$

(Recall: $\text{Irr } (G \times H) = \{ \pi \oplus \sigma : \pi \in \text{Irr } G, \sigma \dots \}$)

$$\Sigma_{\Omega} = \left\{ (\pi, \sigma) \mid \text{Hom}_{G \times H}(\Omega, \pi \otimes \sigma) \neq 0 \right\}$$

Q: Is this corr. a graph?

Ans:

$$\Omega |_{G \times H} = \bigoplus_{\pi} \bigoplus_{\sigma} m(\pi, \sigma) \pi \otimes \sigma$$

$$= \bigoplus_{\pi} \underbrace{\left(\bigoplus_{\sigma} m(\pi, \sigma) \sigma \right)}_{\Theta(\pi)} \otimes \pi$$

Q: Is $\Theta(\pi)$ irred. (or ω)?

If so, get $\Theta: \text{Irr } G \rightarrow \text{Irr } H \cup \{0\}$

Point: Need $\dim \Omega$ to
be small.

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Supp. $G \times H \longrightarrow E$

Take smallest non-triv.

rep Ω of E

& pull it back to
 $G \times H$

Would like

$\mathcal{J}: \text{Irr } G \rightarrow \text{Irr } H$

to be injective

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Theta Corr : an instance of
above idea.

\bar{F} <u>p-adic field</u>	E/F quad
V Herm	}
W skew-Herm	
	$V \otimes_E W$ skew-Herm

Get

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 U(V) \times U(W) & \longrightarrow & Sp(V \otimes_E W) \\
 \parallel & & \parallel \\
 G \times H & & E
 \end{array}$$

Ω ? To get small enough Ω ,
need to go to the
metaplectic cover.

Metaplectic Group & Weil rep

$$S^1 \rightarrow Mp(V \otimes W) \rightarrow Sp(V \otimes W)$$

$$\downarrow \Omega = \omega_\psi$$

$$GL(S)$$

ψ

$\{\omega_\psi\}$ is the smallest inf-dim rep. of Mp . (Weil rep)

$$\psi: F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$$

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Quantum Mechanics

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Heisenberg group

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Stone - Von-Neuman

Thm.

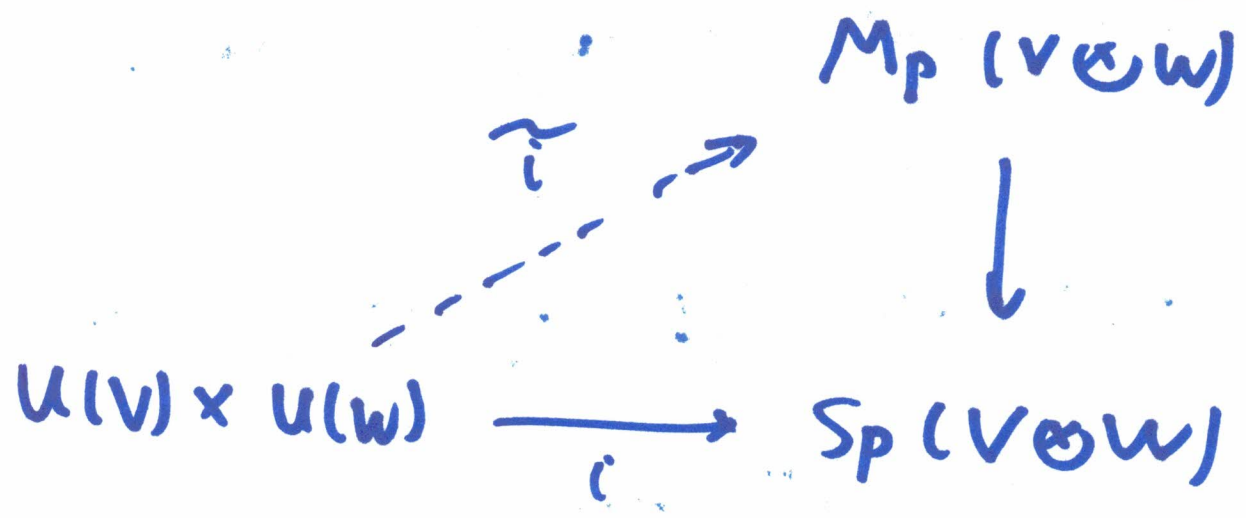
c.f § 23

§ 24

of Note,

.Mp. &

ω_ψ



Kudla : $\tilde{\iota}$ exists & is det
 by (χ_V, χ_W) chars of E^\times

s.t.

- $\chi_V|_{F^\times} = \omega_{E/F}^{\dim V}$

- $\chi_W|_{F^\times} = \omega_{E/F}^{\dim W}$

Indeed, χ_V gives

$$\tilde{\iota} : U(W) \rightarrow M_p$$

χ_W gives

$$\tilde{\iota} : U(V) \rightarrow M_p$$

Set

$$\Omega = \Omega_{V,W, \gamma_V, \gamma_W, \gamma}$$

$$= \tilde{\tau}_{\gamma_V, \gamma_W}^* (\omega_\gamma)$$

Properties, see Lect. Notes

Def: For $\pi \in \text{In } U(V)$,

set

$$\Theta(\pi) = (\Omega \otimes \pi^V)_{\otimes U(V)}$$

\curvearrowright
 $U(W)$

(Big Θ -litt)

\downarrow
 $U(V) - \text{with } v.$

Note :

$$\# \text{ Hom } (\Omega \otimes \pi^{\vee})_G, \mathbb{C}$$

$$= \text{Hom}_G (\Omega \otimes \pi^{\vee}, \mathbb{C})$$

$$= \text{Hom}_G (\Omega, \pi)$$

THM (Howe, Kudla)

- $\Theta(\pi)$ has finite length
as $U(W)$ -rep
(& so has finitely many
irred. quotients)
- For any (π, σ)

$$\dim \text{Hom}_{U(V) \times U(W)} (\Omega, \pi \otimes \sigma) < \infty$$

Def. $\Theta(\pi) =$ coset of $(\pi) \in$
 small theta lift = max. semisimple quotient

THM (Howe Duality)

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• $\mathcal{O}(\pi)$ is irred. if

$$\text{(i)} \quad \pi \neq 0$$

$$\cdot \quad \mathcal{O}(\pi) \cong \mathcal{O}(\pi') \Rightarrow \pi \cong \pi'$$

\cup^*

Get

$$\mathcal{O}: \text{Irr } U(V) \rightarrow \text{Irr } U(W) \cup \{0\}$$

injective on

$\text{supp } \mathcal{O}$

"

$$\text{Irr } U(V) \neq 0$$

Q: Is $\mathcal{O}(\pi)$ zero or not?