

09/16/20 Contragredient Repn.

I)  $\mathfrak{h}$  + d.c.,  $\mathcal{K}_{\mathfrak{h}}$ . [Vinos]

II) Idempotentd alg. [Bum, 3.4]

III) Main thm [God, 6]

[Bum, 4.2]

[BZ 76]

↑

- $\pi$  irr.  $\leftrightarrow$   $\frac{\pi}{\pi}$  irr. for  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathfrak{h}}$ . i.e. charact by an adm. repn

Def'n.  $(\pi, V)$  be smth. repn of  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{F}}$ .  $\text{Map}(V, \mathbb{C}) \supset \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{F}}$ .

$$\langle x, f \rangle := f(x).$$

- $\hat{V} :=$  subspace of smth. funs.

$$\{ f \in \text{Map}(V, \mathbb{C}) : \exists U \subseteq_{\text{open}} \mathfrak{h}, \langle \pi(g)v, f \rangle \forall g \in U, v \in V \}$$

lev.

||  
 $\langle v, f \rangle$

- $\hat{V}$  is also a smth. repn of  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{F}}$

Thm [JL, 2.18] [God, 6] let  $(\pi, V)$  be an irr. irr. adm. of  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{F}}$ .  
 $\omega$  its central-quasi-char.

$$(\hat{\pi}, \hat{V}) \cong (\omega \circ \pi, V).$$

Def'n: let  $\mathfrak{h}$  be +d.c.,  $\mathbb{Z}$  center of  $\mathfrak{h}$ .  $\pi$  admits central quasi-char  
iff  $\exists \chi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{\times}$  s.t.  $\pi(g) = \chi(g)$   $\forall g \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Ex. • irr. adm. repn.  $(\pi, V)$  of  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{F}}$ , its center acts by scalar.  
Here  $(\pi, V)$  admits a central quasi-char  $\omega$ .

## I. Hecke Algebra.

$\mathbb{R}$  t.l.c., unimodular.

Def'n: •  $\text{Map}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$  ass. with alg. str.

$$f_1 * f_2 (u) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_1(hg^{-1}) f_2(g) dg.$$

- $dg$  is a fixed Haar ( $\mathbb{R}$  unimodular)
- Denote  $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$  for this alg.

## II. Idempotent alg. [Bum, 34]

- ring are not necessarily unital or commutative.
- idemp:  $e^2 = e$ .
- po on idemp.  $f \leq e \iff fe = ef = f$ .

Def'n: An idemp. alg. over a field  $k$ , consists of

- $(H, E)$   $H$  is alg. over  $k$ ,  $E$  is coll'n idemp. in  $H$ .
- $E$  to be filtered. i.e.  $e_1, e_2 \in E, \exists f \in E, e_1, e_2 \leq f$ .
- $\forall x \in H, \exists e \in E, ex = xe = x$ .

Prop:  $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$  is an idemp. alg.

Pf: •  $E$  consists of elements of form  $e_U := \frac{1}{\text{vol}(U)} 1_U$ .  $U$  cpt. open  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$e_U * e_U = e_U$$

- $V \subseteq U$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_V * \epsilon_U (h) &= \int_G 1_V(hg^{-1}) 1_U(g) dg \\ &= \int_U 1_V(hg^{-1}) dg \\ &= \epsilon_V(b) \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

- with (\*) can check  $\bar{E}$  is  $\epsilon$ -filtered.
- [scd. chk.]

The Modules of idempotent alg.  $M$  is a  $H$ -module.

Not<sup>1</sup>: •  $H[e] := eHe$ ,  $e \in H[e]$  is a unit,  $e \in \text{Idem of } H$ .

- $M[e]$  denote the  $H[e]$  module  $eM$ .

Def<sup>2</sup>: 1)  $M$  is smooth iff

$$\varinjlim_{e \in E} M[e] \xrightarrow{\sim} M \quad (\text{this is just the union})$$

equivalently:  $\forall x \in M, \exists e \in E$  s.t.  $ex = x$

- 2)  $M$  is adun. if it is smooth.
- &  $M[e]$  is fd.  $\forall e \in E$

$$\mathcal{K}_F := \mathcal{K}_2(F)$$

IIb,  $\mathcal{K}_F$  modules  $\leftrightarrow$  reps of  $\mathcal{K}_F$

Thm: [1L, p25] ( $\mathcal{K}_F$ , but acts for  $\mathcal{K}_F \subset \mathcal{K}_2(F)$ )

• There is a bij.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{ \text{smooth reps of } \mathcal{K}_F \} & \longrightarrow & \{ \text{smooth moduls of } \mathcal{K}_F \} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \{ \text{adm. reps of } \mathcal{K}_F \} & \longrightarrow & \{ \text{adm. moduls of } \mathcal{K}_F \} \end{array}$$

•  $(\pi, V)$  smooth rep of  $\mathcal{K}_F$ ,  $U \subseteq_{\mathbb{Q}} V$   
 The  $U$  is stable under  $\mathcal{K}_F \leftrightarrow$  it stable under  $\mathcal{K}_F$ .

Pf. Step 1: l.h.s to r.h.s. Define a  $\mathcal{K}_F$  action on  $V$ . given  $(\pi, V)$   $f \in \mathcal{K}_F$ .

$$\pi f v := \int_{\mathcal{K}_F} f(g) \pi(g) v \, dg.$$

Step 1a: this action is well defined: Integral is a finite sum.

$g \rightarrow f(g) \pi(g) v$  is loc. const.

•  $g \mapsto \pi(g) v$  is loc. const.  $\mathcal{K} \rightarrow V$  [smooth]

•  $f \in \text{Map}_c^{\infty}(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{C})$ , then  $f$  is  $\text{Map}_c^{\infty}(\mathcal{K}, \mathbb{C})$

$\therefore$  Integral is a finite sum.

Step 1b:  $\pi(f_1 * f_2) = \pi f_1 \circ \pi f_2$

$\therefore \pi: \mathcal{K}_F \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}} V$ , is  $\mathbb{C}$ -alg. homo. i.e.  $\mathcal{K}_F$ -module.

Step 1c. This smooth module. let  $v \in V$

•  $\exists \xi \in \mathcal{X}_g$  s.t.  $\pi(\xi)v = v$ .

• By smoothness,  $\exists \mathcal{U}_v \subseteq_{\text{open}} \mathcal{G}$  stabilizes  $v$ .

•  $\exists \mathcal{U}' \subseteq_{\text{cpt open}} \mathcal{U}$ ,  $\pi(\mathcal{U}')v = v$ .

Step 2. define base map.  $\mathcal{X}_g$ -module  $V$ . let  $g \in \mathcal{G}$ . let  $v \in V$ .

• write  $v = \sum_{i=1}^n \pi f_i \cdot v_i$   $f_i \in \text{ideal}$ ,  $v_i \in V$ .  $\pi: \mathcal{X}_g \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}} V$ ,

(can choose  $n=1$ , by defn of smooth)

•  $\pi(g) \cdot v := \sum_{i=1}^n \pi(\lambda(g)f_i)v_i$

$\lambda$  is left  $g$  action  $\lambda$  on  $\mathcal{X}_g$   
 $\lambda(g)f(h) = f(g^{-1}h)$   
 $\forall f \in \mathcal{X}_g$

Step 3. standard tricks

□

II. Contragred. mod.,  $H$  an ideall. alg. over  $k$

ctx. • let  $\nu$  be an anti involution on  $H$

Defn. let  $M$  be a  $H$ -module.

- $M^* := \text{Map}(M, k) \cong H^{\text{op}}$   $\langle x, rf \rangle := \langle r^{\nu}x, f \rangle$
- $\tilde{M} := \{f \in \text{Map}(M, k) : f \text{ has a stabilizer in } E\}$ .

$\tilde{M}$  is the contragred. module of  $M$ .

•  $\nu$  also resp. adad. mod.

