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ELLIPTIC WEYL GROUP ELEMENTS AND UNIPOTENT ISOMETRIES WITH $p = 2$

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Abstract. Let G be a classical group over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 2 and let C be an elliptic conjugacy class in the Weyl group. In a previous paper the first named author associated to C a unipotent conjugacy class $\Phi(C)$ of G. In this paper we show that $\Phi(C)$ can be characterized in terms of the closure relations between unipotent classes. Previously, the analogous result was known in odd characteristic and for exceptional groups in any characteristic.

Introduction

0.1. Let G be a connected reductive algebraic group over an algebraically closed field $\mathbf{k}$ of characteristic $p \geq 0$. Let $\underline{\underline{G}}$ be the set of unipotent conjugacy classes in G. Let $\underline{\mathbf{W}}$ be the set of conjugacy classes in the Weyl group $\mathbf{W}$ of G. For $w \in \mathbf{W}$ and $\gamma \in \underline{\underline{G}}$ let $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$ be the variety of all pairs (g, B) where $g \in \gamma$ and B is a Borel subgroup of G such that B and gBg^{-1} are in relative position w. For $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}$ and $\gamma \in \underline{\underline{G}}$ we write $C \dashv \gamma$ when for some (or equivalently any) element w of minimal length in C we have $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma \neq \emptyset$. In [L1, 4.5] a natural surjective map $\Phi : \underline{\mathbf{W}} \to \underline{\underline{G}}$ was defined. When p is not a bad prime for G, the map Φ can be characterized in terms of the relation $C \dashv \gamma$ as follows (see [L1, 0.4]):

(a) *If $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}$, then $\Phi(C)$ is the unique unipotent class of G such that $C \dashv \Phi(C)$ and such that if $\gamma' \in \underline{\underline{G}}$ satisfies $C \dashv \gamma'$, then $\Phi(C)$ is contained in the closure of γ'.*

If p is a bad prime for G, then the definition of the map Φ given in [L1] is less direct; one first defines Φ on elliptic conjugacy classes by making use of the analogous map in characteristic 0 and then one extends the map in a standard way to nonelliptic classes. It would be desirable to establish property (a) also in bad characteristic. To do this it is enough to establish (a) in the case where C is elliptic (see the argument in [L1, 1.1].) One can also easily reduce the general case to the case where G is almost simple; moreover, it is enough to consider a single G in each isogeny class. The fact that (a) holds for C elliptic with G almost simple of exceptional type (with p a bad prime) was pointed out in [L2, 4.8(a)]. It remains then to establish (a) for C elliptic in the case where G is a symplectic or a special orthogonal group and $p = 2$. This is achieved in the present paper. In fact, Theorem 1.3 establishes (a) with C elliptic in the case where G is $Sp_{2n}(\mathbf{k})$ or $SO_{2n}(\mathbf{k})$ ($p = 2$); then (a) for $G = SO_{2n+1}(\mathbf{k})$ ($p = 2$) follows from the analogous

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result for $Sp_{2n}(\mathbf{k})$ using the exceptional isogeny $SO_{2n+1}(\mathbf{k}) \to Sp_{2n}(\mathbf{k})$. Thus the results of this paper establish (a) for any G without restriction on p.

0.2. If $w \in \mathbf{W}$ and $\gamma \in \underline{\underline{G}}$, then G_{ad} (the adjoint group of G) acts on $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$ by $x : (g, B) \mapsto (xgx^{-1}, xBx^{-1})$. Let $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}$ be elliptic. Let $\gamma = \Phi(C)$. The following result is proved in [L2, 0.2].

(a) *For any $w \in C$ of minimal length, $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$ is a single G_{ad}-orbit.*

The following converse of (a) appeared in [L2, 3.3(a)] in the case where p is not a bad prime for G and in the case where G is almost simple of exceptional type and p is a bad prime for G (see also [L1, 5.8(c)]):

(b) *Let $\gamma' \in \underline{\underline{G}}$. If $C \dashv \gamma'$ and $\gamma' \neq \Phi(C)$, then for any $w \in C$ of minimal length, $\mathfrak{B}_w^{\gamma'}$ is a union of infinitely many G_{ad}-orbits.*

Using 0.1(a) we see as in the proof of [L1, 5.8(b)] that (b) holds for any G without restriction on p. Namely, from [L1, 5.7(ii)] we see that $\mathfrak{B}_w^{\gamma'}$ has pure dimension equal to $\dim \gamma' + l(w)$ where $l(w)$ is the length of w and $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$ has pure dimension equal to $\dim \gamma + l(w)$. Also, by [L1, 5.2], the action of G_{ad} on $\mathfrak{B}_w^{\gamma'}$ or $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$ has finite isotropy groups. Thus, $\dim \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma = \dim G_{ad}$ (see (a)) and to prove (b) it is enough to show that $\dim \mathfrak{B}_w^{\gamma'} > \dim G_{ad}$ or equivalently that $\dim \gamma' + l(w) > \dim \gamma + l(w)$ or that $\dim \gamma' > \dim \gamma$. But from 0.1(a) we see that γ is contained in the closure of γ'; since $\gamma \neq \gamma'$ it follows that $\dim \gamma' > \dim \gamma$, as required.

Note that (a) and (b) provide, in the case where C is elliptic, another characterization of $\Phi(C)$ which does not rely on the partial order on $\underline{\underline{G}}$.

1. The main results

1.1. In this section we assume that $p = 2$. Let V be a $\mathbf{k}$-vector space of finite dimension $\mathbf{n} = 2n \geq 4$ with a fixed nondegenerate symplectic form $(,) : V \times V \to \mathbf{k}$ and a fixed quadratic form $Q : V \to \mathbf{k}$ such that (i) or (ii) below holds:

(i) $Q = 0$;

(ii) $Q \neq 0$, $(x, y) = Q(x + y) - Q(x) - Q(y)$ for $x, y \in V$.

Let $Is(V)$ be the group consisting of all $g \in GL(V)$ such that $(gx, gy) = (x, y)$ for all $x, y \in V$ and $Q(gx) = Q(x)$ for all $x \in V$ (a closed subgroup of $GL(V)$). Let G be the identity component of $Is(V)$. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be the set of all sequences $V_* = (0 = V_0 \subset V_1 \subset V_2 \subset \cdots \subset V_{\mathbf{n}} = V)$ of subspaces of V such that $\dim V_i = i$ for $i \in [0, \mathbf{n}]$, $Q|_{V_i} = 0$ and $V_i^\perp = V_{\mathbf{n}-i}$ for all $i \in [0, n]$. Here, for any subspace V' of V we set $V'^\perp = \{x \in V; (x, V') = 0\}$.

1.2. Let $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq \cdots \geq p_\sigma$ be a sequence in $\mathbf{Z}_{>0}$ such that $p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_\sigma = n$. (In the case where $Q \neq 0$ we assume that σ is even.) For any $r \in [1, \sigma]$ we set $p_{\leq r} = \sum_{r' \in [1,r]} p_{r'}$, $p_{<r} = \sum_{r' \in [1,r-1]} p_{r'}$. We fix $(V_*, V'_*) \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ such that for any $r \in [1, \sigma]$ we have

(a) $\dim(V'_{p_{<r}+i} \cap V_{p_{<r}+i}) = p_{<r} + i - r$, $\quad \dim(V'_{p_{<r}+i} \cap V_{p_{<r}+i+1}) = p_{<r} + i - r + 1$ if $i \in [1, p_r - 1]$;

(b) $\dim(V'_{p_{\leq r}} \cap V_{\mathbf{n}-p_{<r}-1}) = p_{\leq r} - r$, $\quad \dim(V'_{p_{\leq r}} \cap V_{\mathbf{n}-p_{<r}}) = p_{\leq r} - r + 1$. (Such (V_*, V'_*) exists and is unique up to conjugation by $Is(V)$.)

Let B (resp. B') be the stabilizer in G of V_* (resp. V'_*). Let w be the relative position of the Borel subgroups B, B' (an element of the Weyl group of G) and let C be the conjugacy class of w in the Weyl group (it is an elliptic conjugacy class).

A unipotent class γ in G is said to be adapted to (V_*, V'_*) if for some $g \in \gamma$ we have $gV_i = V'_i$ for all i. Note that γ is adapted to (V_*, V'_*) if and only if $C \dashv \gamma$.

There is a unique unipotent conjugacy class γ in G such that γ is adapted to (V_*, V'_*) and some/any element of γ has Jordan blocks of sizes $2p_1, 2p_2, \dots, 2p_\sigma$. (The existence of γ is proved in [L1, 2.6, 2.12]; the uniqueness follows from the proof of [L1, 4.6].)

Theorem 1.3. *Let γ' be a unipotent conjugacy class in G which is adapted to (V_*, V'_*). Then γ is contained in the closure of γ' in G.*

The proof is given in 1.5–1.8 (when $Q = 0$) and in 1.9 (when $Q \neq 0$).

1.4. Let $\mathcal{T}$ be the set of sequences $c_* = (c_1 \geq c_2 \geq c_3 \geq \dots)$ in $\mathbf{N}$ such that $c_m = 0$ for $m \gg 0$ and $c_1 + c_2 + \dots = \mathbf{n}$. For $c_* \in \mathcal{T}$ we define $c^*_* = (c^*_1 \geq c^*_2 \geq c^*_3 \geq \dots) \in \mathcal{T}$ by $c^*_i = |\{j \geq 1; c_j \geq i\}|$ and we set $\mu_i(c_*) = |\{j \geq 1; c_j = i\}|$ $(i \geq 1)$; thus we have

(a) $\mu_i(c_*) = c^*_i - c^*_{i+1}$.

For $i, j \geq 1$ we have

(b) $i \leq c_j$ iff $j \leq c^*_i$.

For $c_* \in \mathcal{T}$ and $i \geq 1$ we have

(c) $\sum_{j \in [1, c^*_i]} (c_j - i) + \sum_{j \in [1,i]} c^*_j = \mathbf{n}$.

Indeed, the left-hand side is

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{j \geq 1; i \leq c_j} (c_j - i) + \sum_{j \in [1,i], k \geq 1; c_k \geq j} 1 &= \sum_{j \geq 1; i \leq c_j} (c_j - i) + \sum_{k \geq 1} \min(i, c_k) \\ &= \sum_{j \geq 1; i \leq c_j} (c_j - i) + \sum_{k \geq 1; i \leq c_k} i + \sum_{k \geq 1; i > c_k} c_k \\ &= \sum_{j \geq 1; i \leq c_j} c_j + \sum_{k \geq 1; i > c_k} c_k = \sum_{j \geq 1} c_j = \mathbf{n}.\end{aligned}$$

For $c_*, c'_* \in \mathcal{T}$ and $i \geq 1$ we have:

(d) $\sum_{j \in [1,i]} c^*_j = \sum_{j \in [1,i]} c'^*_j$ *iff* $\sum_{j \in [1, c^*_i]} (c_j - i) = \sum_{j \in [1, c'^*_i]} (c'_j - i)$ *and we have* $\sum_{j \in [1,i]} c^*_j \geq \sum_{j \in [1,i]} c'^*_j$ *iff* $\sum_{j \in [1, c^*_i]} (c_j - i) \leq \sum_{j \in [1, c'^*_i]} (c'_j - i)$.

This follows from (c) and the analogous equality for c'_*.

For $c_*, c'_* \in \mathcal{T}$ we say that $c_* \leq c'_*$ if the following (equivalent) conditions are satisfied:

(i) $\sum_{j \in [1,i]} c_j \leq \sum_{j \in [1,i]} c'_j$ for any $i \geq 1$;

(ii) $\sum_{j \in [1,i]} c^*_j \geq \sum_{j \in [1,i]} c'^*_j$ for any $i \geq 1$.

We show the following:

(e) *Let $c_*, c'_* \in \mathcal{T}$ and $i \geq 1$ be such that $c_* \leq c'_*$, $\sum_{j \in [1,i]} c^*_j = \sum_{j \in [1,i]} c'^*_j$. Then $c^*_i \leq c'^*_i$. If, in addition, we have $\mu_i(c_*) > 0$, then $\mu_i(c'_*) > 0$.*

We set $m = c^*_i, m' = c'^*_i$. From $c_* \leq c'_*$ we deduce $\sum_{j \in [1,i-1]} c^*_j \geq \sum_{j \in [1,i-1]} c'^*_j$ (if $i = 1$ both sums are zero); using the equality $\sum_{j \in [1,i]} c^*_j = \sum_{j \in [1,i]} c'^*_j$ we deduce $c^*_i \leq c'^*_i$; that is, $m \leq m'$. From (d) we have $\sum_{j \in [1,m]} (c_j - i) = \sum_{j \in [1,m']} (c'_j - i)$.

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{j \in [1,m]} c_j &= \sum_{j \in [1,m']} c'_j + (m - m')i \\ &= \sum_{j \in [1,m]} c'_j + \sum_{j \in [m+1,m']} (c'_j - i) \geq \sum_{j \in [1,m]} c'_j \geq \sum_{j \in [1,m]} c_j;\end{aligned} \tag{f}$$

thus we have used $c_* \le c'_*$ and that for $j \in [m+1, m']$ we have $i \le c'_j$ (since $j \le c'^*_i$, see (b)). It follows that the inequalities in (f) are equalities, hence $c'_j = i$ for $j \in [m+1, m']$. Thus $\mu_i(c'_*) \ge m - m'$. This completes the proof of (e) in the case where $m > m'$. Now assume that $m = m'$. From $c_* \le c'_*$ we have $\sum_{j\in[1,m-1]} c_j \le \sum_{j\in[1,m-1]} c'_j$. Using this and (d) we see that

$$\sum_{j\in[1,m]}(c_j - i) = \sum_{j\in[1,m]}(c'_j - i) \ge \sum_{j\in[1,m-1]}(c_j - i) + c'_m - i,$$

hence $c_m - i \ge c'_m - i$. From $\mu_i(c_*) > 0$ and $c^*_i = m$ we deduce that $c_m = i$. (Indeed by 1.4(b) we have $i \le c_m$; if $i < c_m$, then $i + 1 \le c_m$ and by 1.4(b) we have $m \le c^*_{i+1} \le c^*_i = m$, hence $c^*_{i+1} = c^*_i$ and $\mu_i(c_*) = 0$, a contradiction.) Hence $c'_m \le i$. Since $c'^*_i = m$ we have also $i \le c'_m$ (see (b)), hence $c'_m = i$. Thus $\mu_i(c'_*) > 0$. This completes the proof of (e).

1.5. In this subsection (and until the end of 1.8) we assume that $Q = 0$. In this case we write $Sp(V)$ instead of $Is(V) = G$. Let u be a unipotent element of $Sp(V)$. We associate to u the sequence $c_* \in \mathcal{T}$ whose nonzero terms are the size of the Jordan blocks of u. We must have $\mu_i(c_*) =$ even for any odd i. We also associate to u a map $\epsilon_u : \{i \in 2\mathbf{N}; i \ne 0, \mu_i(c_*) > 0\} \to \{0, 1\}$ as follows: $\epsilon_u(i) = 0$ if $((u-1)^{i-1}(x), x) = 0$ for all $x \in \ker(u-1)^i : V \to V$ and $\epsilon_u(i) = 1$ otherwise; we have automatically $\epsilon_u(i) = 1$ if $\mu_i(c_*)$ is odd. Now $u \mapsto (c_*, \epsilon_u)$ defines a bijection between the set of conjugacy classes of unipotent elements in $Sp(V)$ and the set $\mathfrak{S}$ consisting of all pairs (c_*, ϵ) where $c_* \in \mathcal{T}$ is such that $\mu_i(c_*) =$ even for any odd i and $\epsilon : \{i \in 2\mathbf{N}; i \ne 0, \mu_i(c_*) > 0\} \to \{0, 1\}$ is a function such that $\epsilon(i) = 1$ if $\mu_i(c_*)$ is odd. (See [S, I,2.6]). We denote by $\gamma_{c_*,\epsilon}$ the unipotent class corresponding to $(c_*, \epsilon) \in \mathfrak{S}$. For $(c_*, \epsilon) \in \mathfrak{S}$ it will be convenient to extend ϵ to a function $\mathbf{Z}_{>0} \to \{-1, 0, 1\}$ (denoted again by ϵ) by setting $\epsilon(i) = -1$ if i is odd or $\mu_i(c_*) = 0$.

Now let γ, γ' be as in 1.3. We write $\gamma = \gamma_{c_*,\epsilon}, \gamma' = \gamma_{c'_*,\epsilon'}$ with $(c_*, \epsilon), (c'_*, \epsilon') \in \mathfrak{S}$. Let $g \in \gamma_{c'_*,\epsilon'}$ be such that $gV_* = V'_*$ and let $N = g - 1 : V \to V$. To prove that γ is contained in the closure of γ' in G it is enough to show that:

(a) $c_* \le c'_*$ and that for any $i \ge 1$, (b) and (c) below hold:

(b) $\sum_{j\in[1,i]} c^*_j - \max(\epsilon(i), 0) \ge \sum_{j\in[1,i]} c'^*_j - \max(\epsilon'(i), 0)$;

(c) if $\sum_{j\in[1,i]} c^*_j = \sum_{j\in[1,i]} c'^*_j$ and $c^*_{i+1} - c'^*_{i+1}$ is odd, then $\epsilon'(i) \ne 0$.

(See [S, II,8.2].) From the definition we see that $c_i = 2p_i$ for $i \in [1, \sigma]$, $c_i = 0$ for $i > \sigma$ and from [L1, 4.6] we see that $\epsilon(i) = 1$ for all $i \in \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$ such that $\mu_i(c_*) > 0$.

Now (a) follows from [L1, 3.5(a)]. Indeed, in *loc.cit.*, it is shown that for any $i \ge 1$ we have $\dim N^i V \ge \Lambda_i$ where

$$\Lambda_i = \sum_{j\ge1; i\le c_j}(c_j - i) = \sum_{j\in[1,c^*_i]}(c_j - i).$$

We have $\dim N^i V = \sum_{j\ge1; i\le c'_j}(c'_j - i) = \sum_{j\in[1,c'^*_i]}(c'_j - i)$, hence by 1.4(d) the inequality $\dim N^i V \ge \Lambda_i$ is the same as the inequality $\sum_{j\in[1,i]} c^*_j \ge \sum_{j\in[1,i]} c'^*_j$.

Note also that, by 1.4(d),

(d) *we have* $\sum_{j\in[1,i]} c^*_j = \sum_{j\in[1,i]} c'^*_j$ *iff* $\dim N^i V = \Lambda_i$.

1.6. Let $i \geq 1$. We show that:

(a) *If* $\mu_i(c_*) > 0$ *and* $\sum_{j\in[1,i]} c^*_j = \sum_{j\in[1,i]} c'^*_j$, *then* $\epsilon'(i) = 1$.

By 1.4(e) we have $\mu_i(c'_*) > 0$. Since $\mu_i(c_*) > 0$ we see that $i = 2p_d$ for some $d \in [1, \sigma]$. If $\mu_i(c'_*)$ is odd, then $\epsilon'(i) = 1$ (by definition, since i is even). Thus we may assume that $\mu_i(c'_*) \in \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$. From our assumption we have that $\dim N^i V = \Lambda_i$ (see 1.5(d)).

Let $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_\sigma$ be vectors in V attached to V_*, V'_*, g as in [L1, 3.3]. For $r \in [1, \sigma]$ let W_r, W'_r be as in [L1, 3.4]; we set $W_0 = 0$, $W'_0 = V$. From [L1, 3.5(b)] we see that $N^i W'_{d-1} = 0$ at least if $d \geq 2$; but the same clearly holds if $d = 1$. We have $v_d \in W'_{d-1}$, hence $N^{2p_d} v_d = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned}(N^{2p_d-1}(v_d), v_d) &= (N^{p_d} v_d, N^{p_d-1} v_d) = ((g-1)^{p_d} v_d, (g-1)^{p_d-1} v_d)\\ &= (g^{p_d} v_d, v_d) = 1.\end{aligned}$$

(We have used that $(v_d, g^k v_d) = 0$ for $k \in [-p_d + 1, p_d - 1]$ and $(v_d, g^{p_d} v_d) = 1$; see [L1, 3.3(iii)].) Thus $\epsilon'(i) = 1$. This proves (a).

1.7. We prove 1.5(b). It is enough to show that, if $\epsilon(i) = 1$ and $\epsilon'(i) \leq 0$, then $\sum_{j\in[1,i]} c^*_j \geq \sum_{j\in[1,i]} c'^*_j + 1$. Assume this is not so. Then using 1.5(a) we have $\sum_{j\in[1,i]} c^*_j = \sum_{j\in[1,i]} c'^*_j$. Since $\epsilon(i) = 1$ we have $\mu_i(c_*) > 0$; using 1.6(a) we see that $\epsilon'(i) = 1$, a contradiction. Thus 1.5(b) holds.

1.8. We prove 1.5(c). If i is odd, then $\epsilon'(i) = -1$, as required. Thus we may assume that i is even. Using 1.5(a) and 1.4(e) we see that $c^*_i \leq c'^*_i$.

Assume first that $c^*_i = c'^*_i$. From $\mu_i(c_*) = c^*_i - c^*_{i+1}$, $\mu_i(c'_*) = c'^*_i - c'^*_{i+1}$ we deduce that $\mu_i(c_*) - \mu_i(c'_*) = c'^*_{i+1} - c^*_{i+1}$ is odd. If $\mu_i(c'_*)$ is odd, we have $\epsilon'(i) = 1$ (since i is even); thus we have $\epsilon'(i) \neq 0$, as required. If $\mu_i(c'_*) = 0$, we have $\epsilon'(i) = -1$; thus we have $\epsilon'(i) \neq 0$, as required. If $\mu_i(c'_*) \in \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$, then $\mu_i(c_*)$ is odd so that $\mu_i(c_*) > 0$ and then 1.6(a) shows that $\epsilon'(i) = 1$; thus we have $\epsilon'(i) \neq 0$, as required.

Assume next that $c^*_i < c'^*_i$. By 1.5(a) we have $\sum_{j\in[1,i+1]} c^*_j \geq \sum_{j\in[1,i+1]} c'^*_j$; using the assumption of 1.5(c) we deduce that $c^*_{i+1} \geq c'^*_{i+1}$. Combining this with $c^*_i < c'^*_i$ we deduce $c^*_i - c^*_{i+1} < c'^*_i - c'^*_{i+1}$; that is, $\mu_i(c_*) < \mu_i(c'_*)$. It follows that $\mu_i(c'_*) > 0$. If $\mu_i(c_*) > 0$, then by 1.6(a) we have $\epsilon'(i) = 1$; thus we have $\epsilon'(i) \neq 0$, as required. Thus we can assume that $\mu_i(c_*) = 0$. We then have $c^*_i = c^*_{i+1}$ and we set $\delta = c^*_i = c^*_{i+1}$. As we have seen earlier, we have $c^*_{i+1} \geq c'^*_{i+1}$; using this and the assumption of 1.5(c) we see that $c^*_{i+1} - c'^*_{i+1} = 2a + 1$ where $a \in \mathbf{N}$. It follows that $c'^*_{i+1} = \delta - (2a + 1)$. In particular, we have $\delta \geq 2a + 1 > 0$.

If $k \in [0, 2a]$, we have $c'_{\delta-k} = i$. (Indeed, assume that $i + 1 \leq c'_{\delta-k}$; then by 1.4(b) we have $\delta - k \leq c'^*_{i+1} = \delta - (2a+1)$ hence $k \geq 2a+1$, a contradiction. Thus $c'_{\delta-k} \leq i$. On the other hand, $\delta = c^*_i < c'^*_i$ implies by 1.4(b) that $i \leq c'_\delta$. Thus $c'_{\delta-k} \leq i \leq c'_\delta \leq c'_{\delta-k}$, hence $c'_{\delta-k} = i$.)

Using 1.4(b) and $c'^*_{i+1} = \delta - (2a + 1)$ we see that $c'_{\delta-(2a+1)} \geq i + 1$ (assuming that $\delta - (2a + 1) > 0$). Thus the sequence $c'_1, c'_2, \dots, c'_\delta$ contains exactly $2a + 1$ terms equal to i, namely $c'_{\delta-2a}, \dots, c'_{\delta-1}, c'_\delta$.

We have $i > c_{\delta+1}$. (If $i \leq c_{\delta+1}$, then from 1.4(b) we would get $\delta + 1 \leq c^*_i = \delta$, a contradiction.)

Since $\delta > 0$, from $c^*_i = \delta$ we deduce that $i \leq c_\delta$ (see 1.4(b)); since $\mu_i(c_*) = 0$ we have $c_\delta \neq i$ hence $c_\delta > i$. From the assumption of 1.5(c) we see that $\dim N^i V = \Lambda_i$

(see 1.5(d)). Using this and $c_\delta > i > c_{\delta+1}$ we see that [L1, 3.5] is applicable and gives that $V = W_\delta \oplus W_\delta^\perp$ and W_δ, $W_\delta^\perp$ are g-stable; moreover, $g : W_\delta \to W_\delta$ has exactly δ Jordan blocks and each one has size $\geq i$ and $g : W_\delta^\perp \to W_\delta^\perp$ has only Jordan blocks of size $\leq i$. Since the δ largest numbers in the sequence $c'_1, c'_2, \dots$ are $c'_1, c'_2, \dots, c'_\delta$ we see that the sizes of the Jordan blocks of $g : W_\delta \to W_\delta$ are $c'_1, c'_2, \dots, c'_\delta$. Since the last sequence contains an odd number $(= 2a + 1)$ of terms equal to i we see that $\epsilon_{g|_{W_\delta}}(i) = 1$. (Note that $(,)$ is a nondegenerate symplectic form on W_δ, hence $\epsilon_{g|_{W_\delta}}(i)$ is defined as in 1.5.) Hence there exists $z \in W_\delta$ such that $N^i z = 0$ and $(z, N^{i-1}z) = 1$. This implies that $\epsilon_g(i) = 1$; that is, $\epsilon'(i) = 1$. This completes the proof of 1.5(c) and also completes the proof of Theorem 1.3 when $Q = 0$.

1.9. In this subsection we assume that $Q \neq 0$. Let γ, γ' be as in 1.3. We denote by γ_1, γ'_1 the $Is(V)$-conjugacy class containing γ, γ', respectively; let γ_2, γ'_2 be the $Sp(V)$-conjugacy class containing γ_1, γ'_1, respectively. Note that Theorem 1.3 is applicable to γ_2, γ'_2 instead of γ, γ' and with G replaced by the larger group $Sp(V)$. Thus we have that γ_2 is contained in the closure of γ'_2 in $Sp(V)$ and then, using [S, II,8.2], we see that γ_1 is contained in the closure of γ'_1 in $Is(V)$. We have $\gamma_1 = \gamma$ (see [S, I,2.6]). If $\gamma'_1 = \gamma'$, it follows that γ is contained in the closure of γ' in G, as required. If $\gamma'_1 \neq \gamma'$, then $\gamma'_1 = \gamma' \sqcup \gamma''$ where $\gamma'' = r\gamma' r^{-1}$ (r is a fixed element in $Is(V) - G$). We see that either γ is contained in the closure of γ' or in the closure of $r\gamma' r^{-1}$. In the last case we have that $r^{-1}\gamma r$ is contained in the closure of γ'. But $r^{-1}\gamma r = \gamma$ so that in any case γ is contained in the closure of γ'. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.3 when $Q \neq 0$.

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