

CONSTANT TERM OF EISENSTEIN INTEGRALS ON A REDUCTIVE p -ADIC SYMMETRIC SPACE

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ABSTRACT. Let H be the fixed point group of a rational involution σ of a reductive p -adic group on a field of characteristic different from 2. Let P be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , i.e. such that $\sigma(P)$ is opposite P . We denote the intersection $P \cap \sigma(P)$ by M .

Kato and Takano on one hand and Lagier on the other associated canonically to an H -form, i.e. an H -fixed linear form, ξ , on a smooth admissible G -module, V , a linear form on the Jacquet module $j_P(V)$ of V along P which is fixed by $M \cap H$. We call this operation the constant term of H -forms. This constant term is linked to the asymptotic behaviour of the generalized coefficients with respect to ξ .

P. Blanc and the second author defined a family of H -forms on certain parabolically induced representations, associated to an $M \cap H$ -form, η , on the space of the inducing representation.

The purpose of this article is to describe the constant term of these H -forms.

Also it is shown that when η is discrete, i.e. when the generalized coefficients of η are square integrable modulo the center, the corresponding family of H -forms on the induced representations is a family of tempered, in a suitable sense, H -forms. A formula for the constant term of Eisenstein integrals is given.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let \mathbf{F} be a nonarchimedean local field of characteristic different from 2. The hypothesis on the characteristic of the residue field in the first version of the article has been removed (see Proposition 2.3 and Section 10).

Let G be the set of \mathbf{F} -points of a connected reductive algebraic group defined over \mathbf{F} . Let σ be a rational involution of G defined over \mathbf{F} and let H be equal to the fixed point group of G (a slightly weaker assumption is made in the main body of the article).

If (π, V) is a smooth representation of G , an H -fixed element of the algebraic dual V' of V , i.e. $\xi \in V'^H$, will be called an H -form on V . We know (cf. [12, Theorem 4.5]) that if V is of finite length the vector space of H -forms on V is finite dimensional. We will denote the smooth dual of V by \check{V} .

If (π, V) is a smooth representation of G and P is a parabolic subgroup of G , we will denote the normalized Jacquet module along P by (π_P, V_P) and the canonical projection $V \rightarrow V_P$ by $j_P : V \rightarrow V_P$. For $v \in V$, we will also denote $j_P(v)$ by v_P .

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A parabolic subgroup of G is called a σ -parabolic subgroup if and only if P and $P^- := \sigma(P)$ are opposite (studied by A. Helminck and Wang, A. Helminck and G. Helminck; cf. [18] and [17]). Then $M := P \cap \sigma(P)$ is the σ -stable Levi subgroup of P and PH is open in G . Let U be the unipotent radical of P .

Let (π, V) be an admissible representation of G and let P be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . Let π' be the dual representation of π on V' . Independently Kato-Takano [20] and Lagier [23] have associated to each H -form ξ on V an $M \cap H$ -form $j_P-\xi$, also denoted by ξ_{P^-} , on V_P such that, for all $v \in V$, there exists ε satisfying:

$$\delta_P^{-1/2}(a)\langle \xi, \pi(a)v \rangle = \langle (\xi_{P^-}, \pi_P(a)v_P), a \in A_M^-(\varepsilon),$$

where $A_M^-(\varepsilon)$ is some translate of the negative Weyl chamber in the maximal split torus, A_M , of the center of M and δ_P is the modulus function of P . This is a characteristic property of ξ_{P^-} which describes the asymptotics of generalized coefficients. The linear form ξ_{P^-} will be called the constant term of ξ along P .

By the Second Adjointness Theorem (Casselman and Bernstein; cf. [8], [2], [25, VI.9.6]) $(\check{V})_{P^-}$ is canonically isomorphic to $(V_P)^\vee$, i.e. there exists a canonical nondegenerate pairing between $(\check{V})_{P^-}$ and V_P , denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_P$.

If K is a compact open subgroup, let e_K be the normalized Haar measure on K and $e_K\xi$ be the smooth linear form defined by:

$$\langle e_K\xi, v \rangle = \langle \xi, \pi(e_K)v \rangle, v \in V.$$

We define the notion of a (P, H) -good compact open subgroup of G (cf. (2.23)). For K a (P, H) -good compact open subgroup of G , one has:

$$\langle \xi_{P^-}, v_P \rangle = \langle (e_K\xi)_{P^-}, v_P \rangle_P, v \in V^K.$$

This property justifies the notation ξ_{P^-} . There exist arbitrary small (P, H) -good compact open subgroups of G (Kato-Takano [20, Lemma 4.6] and Lagier [23, Theorem 1 (ii)]). Hence ξ_{P^-} is determined by the various $(e_K\xi)_{P^-}$.

P. Blanc and the second author defined families of H -forms on parabolically induced representations (cf. [3]). The purpose of this article is to describe the constant term of these H -forms.

For this we prepare several tools. First we introduce two operations on H -forms on induced representations.

The first one is denoted $\check{j}_{Q^- \circ}$ (cf. Section 3.4). Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G , as above. Let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of finite length of M and let $i_P^G E$ be the normalized parabolically induced representation. Our choice is such that the elements of $i_P^G E$ are left covariant E -valued functions and G acts by the right regular representation. Let (Q, Q^-) be a pair of opposite parabolic subgroups of M . Let $P_Q = QU \subset P, P_{Q^-} = Q^-U \subset P$. We define a homomorphism of G -modules,

$$\check{j}_{Q^- \circ} : (i_P^G E)^\vee \rightarrow (i_{P_{Q^-}}^G E_Q)^\vee,$$

as the composition of four maps:

$$(i_P^G E)^\vee \rightarrow i_P^G \check{E} \xrightarrow{f} i_{P_{Q^-}}^G ((\check{E})_{Q^-}) \xrightarrow{g} i_{P_{Q^-}}^G ((E_Q)^\vee) \rightarrow (i_{P_{Q^-}}^G E_Q)^\vee,$$

where the first and the last maps are deduced from a choice (cf. (3.10)) of an isomorphism between the smooth dual of a parabolically induced representation and the parabolically induced representation of the smooth dual, where f is given

by the composition with j_{Q^-} and g is the induced map of the isomorphism between $(\check{E})_{Q^-}$ and $(E_Q)^\vee$ given by the Second Adjointness Theorem.

This operation on smooth linear forms easily extends to an H -form: one associates to an H -form, ξ , on $i_P^G E$, an H -form $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi$ on $i_{P_{Q^-}}^G (E_Q)$ (cf. Proposition 3.3).

Let $P_1 = M_1 U_1$ be a parabolic subgroup of G such that $P \subset P_1$, $M \subset M_1$ and such that $P_1 H$ is open. The second operation is denoted \check{r}_{M_1} (cf. Section 3.3). Let ξ be an H -form on $i_P^G E$. Inducing in stages, ξ is an H -form on $i_{P_1}^G E_1$ where $E_1 := i_{P \cap M_1}^{M_1} E$. The linear form ξ might be viewed as an E_1 -distribution which is right invariant under H and left covariant under P_1 . The restriction of this distribution to the open set $P_1 H$ is simply a function. Its value at 1 is denoted $\check{r}_{M_1} \xi \in (E_1)^{M_1 \cap H}$.

The next tool is what we call the Generic Basic Geometric Lemma (cf. Proposition 4.8). Let $P = MU$ be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . Let (δ, E) be a finite length smooth representation of M . Let $X(M)_\sigma$ be the identity component of the set of σ -antiinvariant elements of $X(M)$. If $\chi \in X(M)_\sigma$, we denote the space of the representation $\delta_\chi := \delta \otimes \chi$ by E_χ . If $x \in G$ and X is a subset of G , $x X x^{-1}$ will be denoted by $x.X$. Then $x\delta$ is the representation of $x.M$ on $x E := E$ such that, if $m \in M$, $x\delta(x m x^{-1}) = \delta(m)$. If there is no ambiguity, we will denote the bijective intertwining operator between $i_P^G E$ and $i_{x.P}^G x E$ by $\lambda(x)v(g) = v(x^{-1}g)$, $g \in G$. Also we will denote the transpose of the inverse of $\lambda(x)$ again by $\lambda(x)$.

Let $P' = M' U'$ be another σ -parabolic subgroup of G . Then we have the following result that we call the Generic Basic Geometric Lemma (or rather its dual version; cf. Proposition 4.9).

Lemma. *For a good choice $W(M' \backslash G/M)$ of a set of representatives of $P' \backslash G/P$, one defines successively for $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)$:*

$$X_{\chi,w} := i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'} w((E_\chi)_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'}),$$

$$\tilde{P}_w = (M \cap w^{-1}.P'^-)U, \tilde{P}'_w = (M' \cap w.P)U'^- A A.$$

Also, for χ in a suitable open dense subset of $X(M)_\sigma$ we define the transpose of the intertwining integral ${}^t A(w.\tilde{P}_w, \tilde{P}'_w, w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \delta_\chi)$ and $\beta_{\chi,w} : (i_P^G E_\chi)^\vee \rightarrow (X_{\chi,w})^\vee$ by:

$$\beta_{\chi,w} = \check{r}_{M'} \circ {}^t A(w.\tilde{P}_w, \tilde{P}'_w, w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \delta_\chi) \circ \lambda(w) \circ (\check{j}_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'^-} \circ)$$

so that the linear map $\bigoplus_{w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)} \beta_{\chi,w} : (i_P^G E_\chi)^\vee \rightarrow (\bigoplus_{w \in P' \backslash G/P} X_w)^\vee$ goes through the quotient to an isomorphism:

$$\beta_\chi : ((i_P^G E_\chi)^\vee)_{P'^-} \rightarrow \check{X}_\chi,$$

where $X_\chi = \bigoplus_{w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)} X_{\chi,w}$.

The proof of the Generic Basic Geometric Lemma requires the study of bijectivity of intertwining integrals and the notion of an infinitesimal character linked to the Bernstein center (cf. Section 9.2). This notion allows us to show that, for χ in an open dense subset of $X(M)_\sigma$, two distinct $X_{\chi,w}$ do not have irreducible subquotients in common. The end of the proof uses the Basic Geometric Lemma which describes the graded object associated to a natural filtration of the Jacquet module of a parabolically induced representation.

From our isomorphism $\beta_\chi : ((i_P^G E_\chi)^\vee)_{P'^-} \rightarrow \check{X}_\chi$, X_χ is identified with $(i_P^G E_\chi)_{P'}$, by the Second Adjointness Theorem. Hence, if ξ is an H -form on $i_P^G E_\chi$, $\xi_{P'^-}$

is identified with a linear form denoted again by $\xi_{P'-}$ on X_χ , with components $\xi_{P'-,w} \in (X_{\chi,w})'$.

By reduction to the $e_K\xi$, and by unwinding the definitions, one proves a preliminary result (cf. Theorem 4.11):

Theorem 1. *For χ in an open dense subset of $X(M)_\sigma$,*

$$\xi_{P'-,w} = \check{r}_{M'} \circ {}^t A(w, \tilde{P}_w, \tilde{P}'_w, wj_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'}\delta) \circ \lambda(w) \circ \check{j}_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'-} \circ \xi.$$

To simplify the exposition, we assume, only in the introduction, that there is only one open (P, H) -double coset, PH . A theorem due to Blanc and the second author (cf. [3, Theorem 2.8]) can be stated as follows. For $\eta \in E'^{M \cap H}$, there exists a unique rational map on $X(M)_\sigma$, $\chi \rightarrow \xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta) \in (i_P^G \delta_\chi)'^H$, with $\check{r}_M \xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta) = \eta$. The proof of this theorem adapts to the weaker hypothesis on \mathbf{F} in this article.

Let Q be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G whose σ -stable Levi subgroup is equal to M . Then one sees (cf. Proposition 6.2) that there is a rational map on $X(M)_\sigma$ (the analogue of the B -matrices of van den Ban, [1]), $\chi \mapsto B(Q, P, \delta_\chi) \in \text{End}(E'^{M \cap H})$, such that:

$${}^t A(P, Q, \delta_\chi) \xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta) = \xi(P, \delta_\chi, B(Q, P, \delta_\chi)\eta).$$

Let (π, V) be a smooth representation of G and let ξ be an H -form on V . For $v \in V$, we denote the smooth function on $H \backslash G$ defined by:

$$c_{\xi,v}(Hg) = \langle \xi, \pi(g)v \rangle, g \in G,$$

by $c_{\xi,v}$. If π is of finite length, hence admissible, ξ is said to be cuspidal or H -cuspidal if one of the equivalent statements holds (Kato-Takano [20]):

- 1) $\xi_{P'-} = 0$ for every proper σ -parabolic subgroup, P , of G .
- 2) For all $v \in V$, the function $g \mapsto \langle \xi, \pi(g)v \rangle$ has a compact support modulo HZ , where Z is the center of G .

Assuming that (π, V) is irreducible and unitary, an H -form is said to be discrete if the $c_{\xi,v}$ are square integrable on $H \backslash G/A_G$. Kato and Takano (cf. [21, Theorem 4.7]) have characterized a discrete H -form ξ by a criterion analogous to a criteria of Casselman [8, Theorem 4.4.6] for square integrable representations of the group. It involves a condition on $j_{P'-}\xi$ for each σ -parabolic subgroup of G , P . We define the tempered H -forms by a similar property (cf. Definition 7.6). One has the following result (cf. Theorems 7.4, 7.5, 7.8).

Theorem 2. *Let $\eta \in E'^{M \cap H}$. If $\chi \in X(M)_\sigma$ we denote the H -form $\xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)$ by ξ_χ , when it is defined.*

(i) *Let us assume that $(\xi_\chi)_{P'-,w}$ is nonidentically zero when χ varies in $X(M)_\sigma$. Then one may change w in the same double (P', P) -coset such that:*

a) *$M' \cap w.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M' , $M \cap w^{-1}.P'$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M , and \tilde{P}'_w, P_w and $w.\tilde{P}_w$ are σ -parabolic subgroups of G .*

b) *The exponents (cf. Definition 7.3) of ξ_χ along P' are explicitly controlled by the exponents of η along certain σ -parabolic subgroups of M .*

(ii) *With these choices of w , if η is cuspidal, one has $w.M \subset M'$, $M \cap w^{-1}.P'^- = M$, so that $\tilde{P}_w = P$ and*

$$(\xi_\chi)_{P'-,w} = \xi(M' \cap w.P, w\delta_\chi, B(\tilde{P}'_w, w.P, w\delta_\chi)\eta).$$

(iii) *If η is discrete and χ is unitary, then ξ_χ is tempered. The notion of a weak constant term of tempered H -forms is introduced and computed for ξ_χ .*

(iv) *The B -matrices preserve cuspidal (resp., discrete) $M \cap H$ -forms.*

Remark. (a) As expected, when η is cuspidal and P' is too small, $\xi_{P'-}$ vanishes, by (ii).

(b) The analogue of part (iii) for real groups is the main result of [10] which plays an important role in the proof of the Plancherel formula (cf. [11]). The long proof used the description of the relative discrete series by Oshima and Matsuki. Our proof here does not need such knowledge. It would be interesting if one could find a proof of this result of [10], avoiding the description of the relative discrete series.

Let us describe the two main key lemmas of the article and let us explain how they lead to (i) a) of the theorem above.

First key lemma (cf. Lemma 5.1). *Let P be a parabolic, not necessarily a σ -parabolic, subgroup of G . Let A_0 be a σ -stable maximal split torus of P , which exists, and let M be a Levi subgroup of P with $A_0 \subset M$. Let δ be a smooth representation of M of finite length.*

Let (ξ_χ) be a smooth family of H -forms on $i_P^G(\delta_\chi)$, with χ in a neighborhood of 1 in a complex subtorus X of $X(M)$.

Let us assume that PH is contained and open in the support of the family (ξ_χ) .

Then the elements of X are antiinvariant under σ . Moreover, if there exists χ strictly P -dominant in X , then P is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G .

Applying this to the family $((\xi_\chi)_{P',w})$ (with G replaced by M' , and P by a suitable conjugate in M' of $M' \cap w.P$), one sees why, in Theorem 2 (i) a), one can take $M' \cap w.M$ to be a σ -parabolic subgroup of M' . Then it is possible to refine the choice of w to get (i) a).

Let us explain how one gets assertion (a) of the above remark and let us assume now that η is cuspidal. If $M \cap w^{-1}.P'$ is different from M , it is not possible to see directly that $(\xi_\chi)_{P',w}$ is zero. What is easily seen in that case, from the cuspidality of η , is that $\check{j}_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \circ \xi_\chi$ vanishes on the open $(\tilde{P}_w, H)_\chi$ -double cosets, hence its support has an empty interior.

The second key lemma (cf. Lemma 5.4) describes the effect of intertwining integrals on the support of certain H -forms. It was suggested by a lemma of Matsuki (cf. [24, Lemma 3]) on the orbit closures of orbits of parabolic subgroups on a real reductive symmetric space. Then one sees, using the second key lemma (see the proof of Theorem 7.4 (iii)), that for χ in an open dense subset of $X(M)_\sigma$, the element

$${}^t A(w.\tilde{P}_w, \tilde{P}'_w, wj_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \delta) \circ \lambda(w) \circ \check{j}_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \circ \xi_\chi$$

of $(i_{\tilde{P}'_w}^G(wj_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \delta_\chi))'$ has support with an empty interior.

Applying $\check{r}_{M'}$ to something which vanishes on all open (\tilde{P}'_w, H) -double cosets, you get something which vanishes on all open $(M' \cap w.P, M' \cap H)$ -double cosets. The last ingredient to prove assertion (a) of the above Remark is that for χ -generic, an H -form on $i_P^G E_\chi$ is determined by its restriction to open (P, H) -double cosets (cf. [3]). This is applied to M' instead of G .

The computation of $(\xi_\chi)_{P',w}$ when $M \cap w^{-1}.P' = M$ follows from Theorem 1. The last statement, which says that B -matrices preserve cuspidal $M \cap H$ -forms, comes from the hereditary properties of $j_{P'-}$ and the fact observed in the Remark, that for P' small enough, $j_{P'-} \xi = 0$.

Theorem 2, together with the determination of part of the Casselman pairing for parabolically induced representations (cf. Lemma 8.3), leads to the determination

of the constant term and the weak constant term of Eisenstein integrals for p -adic reductive symmetric spaces in terms of the corresponding C -functions (cf. Theorem 8.4).

The role of this type of result might be seen in the p -adic case in [29] for the work of Harish-Chandra on the Plancherel formula for p -adic groups, and in [13], [14] for Whittaker functions.

2. NOTATION

2.1. Reductive p -adic groups. If E is a vector space, E' will denote its dual. If E is real, E_C will denote its complexification.

If G is a group, $g \in G$ and X is a subset of G , $g.X$ will denote gXg^{-1} . If J is a subgroup of G , $g \in G$ and (π, V) is a representation of J , V^J will denote the space of invariant elements of V under J and $(g\pi, gV)$ will denote the representation of $g.J$ on $gV := V$ defined by:

$$(g\pi)(gxg^{-1}) := \pi(x), x \in J.$$

We will denote the dual representation of a representation (π, V) of G in the algebraic dual vector space V' of V by (π', V') . If V is a vector space of vector-valued functions on G which is invariant under right (resp., left) translations, we will denote the right regular representation of G in V by ρ (resp., λ).

If G is locally compact, $d_l g$ will denote a left invariant Haar measure on G and δ_G will denote the modulus function.

Let \mathbf{F} , be a nonarchimedean local field. Unless specified we assume:

(2.1) The characteristic of \mathbf{F} is different from 2.

Let $|\cdot|_{\mathbf{F}}$ be the absolute value of \mathbf{F} .

One considers various algebraic groups defined over \mathbf{F} , and a sentence like:

(2.1) “let A be a split torus” will mean “let A be the group of \mathbf{F} -points of a torus, \underline{A} , defined and split over \mathbf{F} ”.

With these conventions, let G be a connected reductive linear algebraic group.

Let A be a split torus of G . Let $X_*(A)$ be the group of one-parameter subgroups of A . This is a free abelian group of finite type. Such a group will be called a lattice. One fixes a uniformizing element ϖ of \mathbf{F} :

(2.2) One denotes by $\Lambda(A)$ the image of $X_*(A)$ in A under the morphism of groups $\underline{\lambda} \mapsto \underline{\lambda}(\varpi)$.

Under this morphism $\Lambda(A)$ is isomorphic to $X_*(A)$.

If (P, P^-) are two opposite parabolic subgroups of G , we will denote their common Levi subgroup by M and the maximal split torus of its center by A_M or A . We denote the unipotent radical of P (resp., P^-) by U (resp., U^-).

Let A^- (or $A_{\bar{P}}$) be the set of P -antidominant elements in A . More precisely, if $\Sigma(P, A)$ is the set of roots of A in the Lie algebra of P , and $\Delta(P, A)$ is the set of simple roots, one has:

$$A^- = \{a \in A \mid |\alpha(a)|_{\mathbf{F}} \leq 1, \quad \alpha \in \Delta(P, A)\}.$$

Also one defines for $\varepsilon > 0$:

$$A^-(\varepsilon) = \{a \in A \mid |\alpha(a)|_{\mathbf{F}} \leq \varepsilon, \quad \alpha \in \Delta(P, A)\}.$$

If J is an algebraic group, one denotes by $\text{Rat}(J)$ the group of its rational characters defined over F . Let us define:

$$(2.3) \quad \mathfrak{a}_G = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\text{Rat}(G), \mathbb{R}).$$

The restriction of rational characters from G to A_G induces an isomorphism:

$$(2.4) \quad \text{Rat}(G) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R} \simeq \text{Rat}(A_G) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}.$$

Notice that $\text{Rat}(A_G)$ appears as a generating lattice in the dual space \mathfrak{a}'_G of \mathfrak{a}_G and

$$(2.5) \quad \mathfrak{a}'_G \simeq \text{Rat}(G) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}.$$

One has the canonical map $H_G : G \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}_G$ which is defined by:

$$(2.6) \quad e^{\langle H_G(x), \chi \rangle} = |\chi(x)|_{\mathbf{F}}, \quad x \in G, \chi \in \text{Rat}(G).$$

The kernel of H_G , which is denoted by G^1 , is the intersection of the kernels of the characters of G , $|\chi|_{\mathbf{F}}$, $\chi \in \text{Rat}(G)$. One defines

$$(2.7) \quad X(G) = \text{Hom}(G/G^1, \mathbb{C}^*),$$

which is the group of unramified characters of G . One will use similar notation for Levi subgroups of G . One denotes by $\mathfrak{a}_{G, \mathbf{F}}$, resp., $\tilde{\mathfrak{a}}_{G, \mathbf{F}}$, the image of G , resp., A_G , under H_G . Then G/G^1 is isomorphic to the lattice $\mathfrak{a}_{G, \mathbf{F}}$.

There is a surjective map:

$$(2.8) \quad (\mathfrak{a}'_G)_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow X(G) \rightarrow 1$$

denoted by $\nu \mapsto \chi_{\nu}$ which associates to $\chi \otimes s$, with $\chi \in \text{Rat}(G)$, $s \in \mathbb{C}$, the character $g \mapsto |\chi(g)|_{\mathbf{F}}^s$ (cf. [29, I.1.(1)]). In other words,

$$(2.9) \quad \chi_{\nu}(g) = e^{\langle \nu, H_G(g) \rangle}, \quad g \in G, \nu \in (\mathfrak{a}'_G)_{\mathbb{C}}.$$

The kernel is a lattice and it defines a structure of a complex algebraic variety on $X(G)$ of dimension $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathfrak{a}_G$. Moreover $X(G)$ is an abelian complex Lie group whose Lie algebra is equal to $(\mathfrak{a}'_G)_{\mathbb{C}}$.

If χ is an element of $X(G)$, let ν be an element of $(\mathfrak{a}'_G)_{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $\chi_{\nu} = \chi$. The real part $\text{Re}(\nu) \in \mathfrak{a}'_G$ is independent from the choice of ν . We will denote it by $\text{Re}(\chi)$. If $\chi \in \text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^*)$ is continuous, the character $|\chi|$ of G belongs to $X(G)$. One sets $\text{Re}(\chi) = \text{Re}(|\chi|)$. Similarly, if $\chi \in \text{Hom}(A_G, \mathbb{C}^*)$ is continuous, the character $|\chi|$ of A_G extends uniquely to an element of $X(G)$ with values in \mathbb{R}^{*+} , that we will denote again by $|\chi|$, and one sets $\text{Re}(\chi) = \text{Re}(|\chi|)$.

If P is a parabolic subgroup of G with Levi subgroup M we set:

$$\mathfrak{a}_P = \mathfrak{a}_M, H_P = H_M.$$

The inclusions $A_G \subset A_M \subset M \subset G$ determine a surjective morphism $\mathfrak{a}_{M, \mathbf{F}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}_{G, \mathbf{F}}$, resp., an injective morphism $\tilde{\mathfrak{a}}_{G, \mathbf{F}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{a}}_{M, \mathbf{F}}$, which extends uniquely to a surjective linear map between \mathfrak{a}_M and \mathfrak{a}_G , resp., an injective map between \mathfrak{a}_G and \mathfrak{a}_M . The second map allows us to identify \mathfrak{a}_G with a subspace of \mathfrak{a}_M , and the kernel of the first one, \mathfrak{a}_M^G , satisfies:

$$(2.10) \quad \mathfrak{a}_M = \mathfrak{a}_M^G \oplus \mathfrak{a}_G.$$

Let us denote the set of restrictions to M of elements of $X(G)$ by $X(G|M)$. Then $X(G|M)$ is the analytic subgroup of $X(M)$ with Lie algebra $(\mathfrak{a}'_G)_{\mathbb{C}} \subset (\mathfrak{a}'_M)_{\mathbb{C}}$. This follows easily from (2.9) and (2.10). Moreover:

$$(2.11) \quad X(G|M) \text{ is a closed subgroup of } X(M).$$

This will be seen by writing $X(G) = X(G)_u X(G)^+$, where $X(G)_u$ is the compact group of unitary characters in $X(G)$ and $X(G)^+$ is the group of elements in $X(G)$ which are strictly positive. The group $X(G)_u$ is compact and has compact image. The group $X(G)^+$ is isomorphic to a vector subgroup, and the restriction, which is a morphism of Lie groups, determines an isomorphism of $X(G)^+$ to a connected Lie subgroup of $X(M)^+$: the restriction of an element of $X(G)^+$ trivial on A_G is trivial by what has been said above. Hence the image of $X(G)^+$ is closed. This implies our claim on $X(G|M)$.

One has (cf. [12], (4.5))

(2.12) The map $\Lambda(A_G) \rightarrow G/G^1$ is injective and allows us to identify $\Lambda(A_G)$ with a subset of \mathfrak{a}_G .

Let A be a maximal split torus of G and let M_0 be the centralizer of A in G . We fix a W -invariant scalar product on $\mathfrak{a} := \mathfrak{a}_{M_0}$, where W is the Weyl group of (G, A) . Then \mathfrak{a}_G is identified with the fixed point set of \mathfrak{a} under W and \mathfrak{a}^G is an invariant subspace of \mathfrak{a} under W which is supplementary to \mathfrak{a}_G . Hence it is the orthogonal subspace to \mathfrak{a}_G in \mathfrak{a} . The space \mathfrak{a}'_G might be viewed as a subspace of \mathfrak{a}' by (2.10). More generally let M be a Levi subgroup of G which contains A . From (2.10) applied to M instead of G and to M_0 instead of M , one gets a decomposition $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{a}^M_{M_0} \oplus \mathfrak{a}_M$. From the W -invariance of the scalar product one gets:

(2.13) The decomposition $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{a}^M_{M_0} \oplus \mathfrak{a}_M$ is an orthogonal decomposition. The space \mathfrak{a}'_M appears as a subspace of \mathfrak{a}' and, in the identification of \mathfrak{a} with \mathfrak{a}' given by the scalar product, \mathfrak{a}'_M is identified with \mathfrak{a}_M .

If $\nu \in \mathfrak{a}'$, the parabolic subgroup of G whose Lie algebra is equal to the sum of the A -weight spaces for the weights α which are either equal to zero or to a root α such that $(\nu, \alpha) \geq 0$, is denoted by P_ν . Then one has:

(2.14) The parabolic subgroups of G, P_ν and $P_{-\nu}$ are opposite.

If $\rho_P \in \mathfrak{a}'$ is the half sum of the A -roots of A in the Lie algebra of P , then the following is clear:

(2.15)
$$P = P_{\rho_P}.$$

Let \underline{G} be the algebraic group defined over \mathbf{F} whose group of \mathbf{F} -points is G . Let σ be a rational involution of \underline{G} defined over \mathbf{F} . Let H be the group of \mathbf{F} -points of an open \mathbf{F} -subgroup of the fixed point set of σ . We will also denote the restriction of σ to G by σ .

(2.16) A split torus of G, A , is said to be σ -split if A is contained in the set of elements of G which are antiinvariant under σ .

Notice that our terminology differs from other authors ([18], [17], [20]). Let A be a σ -invariant maximal split torus of G . We fix a scalar product on \mathfrak{a} which is invariant under σ and the action of the Weyl group of G with respect to A . This is possible because σ normalizes A , hence its normalizer and the Weyl group of G with respect to A .

(2.17) Let A^σ (resp., A_σ) be the maximal split torus in the group of elements of A which are invariant (resp., antiinvariant) under σ . Then \mathfrak{a}^σ (resp., \mathfrak{a}_σ) is identified with the set \mathfrak{a}^σ (resp., $\mathfrak{a}^{-\sigma}$) of invariant (resp., antiinvariant) elements of \mathfrak{a} under σ and A_σ is the maximal σ -split torus of A .

(2.18) If M is a σ -invariant Levi subgroup of G which contains A , \mathfrak{a}_M is a σ -invariant subspace of \mathfrak{a} and $\mathfrak{a}_M = \mathfrak{a}_M^\sigma \oplus \mathfrak{a}_M^{-\sigma}$ where $\mathfrak{a}_M^\sigma = \mathfrak{a}_M \cap \mathfrak{a}^\sigma$, $\mathfrak{a}_M^{-\sigma} = \mathfrak{a}_M \cap \mathfrak{a}^{-\sigma}$. This is an orthogonal decomposition and, in the identification of \mathfrak{a} to \mathfrak{a}' , $(\mathfrak{a}_M)^{-\sigma}$ is identified with the space $(\mathfrak{a}'_M)^{-\sigma}$ of σ -antiinvariant elements of \mathfrak{a}'_M .

Moreover the Lie algebra of the connected component, $X(M)_\sigma$, of the group of antiinvariant elements of $X(M)$, with the identification of \mathfrak{a}_M and \mathfrak{a}'_M , is equal to $\mathfrak{a}_M^{-\sigma}$.

(2.19) A parabolic subgroup of G , P , is called a σ -parabolic subgroup if P and $\sigma(P)$ are opposite parabolic subgroups. Then $M := P \cap \sigma(P)$ is the σ -stable Levi subgroup of P . If P is such a parabolic subgroup, P^- will denote $\sigma(P)$. Then the maximal split torus of the center of M , A_M is σ -stable.

The sentence “Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G ” will mean that U is the unipotent radical of P and M is a Levi subgroup of G . If moreover P is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , M will denote its σ -stable Levi subgroup.

One deduces from [18, Proposition 13.4]:

(2.20) PH and P^-H are open in G . Let M be equal to $P \cap \sigma(P)$. The restriction to $H \cap M$ of the modulus function of P , δ_P , is trivial as it is positive and equal to its inverse on $M \cap H$.

We also recall that (cf. loc. cit. Corollary 6.16):

(2.21) There are only a finite number of H -conjugacy classes of parabolic subgroups of G .

Let M_\emptyset be the σ -stable Levi subgroup of a minimal σ -parabolic subgroup of G . Let A_\emptyset be the maximal σ -split torus of the center of M_\emptyset .

Definition 2.1. An element x of G is said to be A_\emptyset -good if and only if $x^{-1}.A_\emptyset$ is a σ -split torus.

From [3, Lemma 2.4] one sees:

(2.22) There exists a finite set of representatives of the (P_\emptyset, H) -double cosets open in G , $\mathcal{W}_{M_\emptyset}^G$, whose elements are A_\emptyset -good. Moreover if M is the σ -stable Levi subgroup of a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , with M_\emptyset (or A_\emptyset) contained in M , there exists a subset, \mathcal{W}_M^G , of $\mathcal{W}_{M_\emptyset}^G$ such that for all σ -parabolic subgroups P of G with Levi subgroup M , \mathcal{W}_M^G is a set of representatives of the (P, H) -double open cosets.

Lemma 2.2. *Let the notation be as above. Let $P = MU$ be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G with $M_\emptyset \subset M$ and let $x \in G$ be A_\emptyset -good. Then one has:*

(i) *The group $x^{-1}.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G with σ -stable Levi subgroup $x^{-1}.M$. Moreover $\sigma(x^{-1}.P) = x^{-1}.P^-$, where $P^- = \sigma(P)$.*

(ii) *The set PxH is open in G .*

(iii) *One defines an involution of G , σ_x , by:*

$$\sigma_x(g) := x\sigma(x^{-1}gx)x^{-1}, g \in G,$$

whose fixed point set contains $x.H$. Then P is a σ_x -parabolic subgroup of G , $\sigma_x(M) = M$ and $\sigma_x(P) = P^-$.

(iv) For all $y \in PxH$, $y^{-1}.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G and P is a σ_y -parabolic subgroup of G . Let M_y be the σ_y -stable Levi subgroup of P . Then $M_y \cap y.H = P \cap y.H$. Moreover if $y = px$ with $p \in P$, one has $M_y = p.M$.

Proof. (i) and (ii) follow from [3, Lemma 2.4].

(iii) follows immediately from (i).

(iv) If $y = pxh$ with $h \in H, p \in P$, then $y^{-1}.P = h^{-1}.(x^{-1}.P)$. Then the first part of (iv) follows from (i). One also has $\sigma_y = \sigma_{px}$. Hence one is reduced to prove the second part of (iv) for $h = 1$ and $y = px$. A simple computation shows that $\sigma_y(P) = p.P^{-}$. Hence $\sigma_y(P) \cap P = p.M$, which proves (iv). □

Let A_\emptyset be a maximal σ -split torus of G and let A_0 be a σ -stable maximal split torus of G which contains A_\emptyset . Let $P_\emptyset = M_\emptyset U_\emptyset$ be a minimal σ -parabolic subgroup of G , whose σ -stable Levi subgroup is equal to the centralizer, M_\emptyset , of A_\emptyset in G .

Proposition 2.3. *There exists a decreasing sequence of σ -stable compact open subgroups of G , $(J_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$, which forms a basis of neighborhoods of 1 in G and such that for each $n \geq 1$, $J := J_n$ satisfies:*

(i) For every σ -parabolic subgroup of G , $P = MU$ which contains P_\emptyset , the product map $J_{U^-} \times J_M \times J_U \rightarrow J$ is bijective, where $J_{U^-} = J \cap U^-$, $J_M = J \cap M$, $J_U = J \cap U$.

(ii) Let $A \subset A_\emptyset$ be the maximal σ -split torus of the center of M and let A^- be the set of its P -antidominant elements. For all a belonging to A^- , one has

$$aJ_U a^{-1} \subset J_U, a^{-1}J_{U^-} a \subset J_{U^-}.$$

(iii) One has $J = J_H J_P$, where $J_H = J \cap H, J_P = J \cap P$.

(iv) For each σ -parabolic subgroup of G which contains P_\emptyset , $P = MU$, the sequence $(J_n \cap M)$ enjoys the same properties as those of (J_n) for $M, P_\emptyset \cap M$.

Remark 2.4. If the characteristic of the residue field of \mathbf{F} is different from 2, the proposition is due to Katano and Takano (cf. [20, Lemma 4.3]). In that case, their result is stronger, as their J_n satisfy more properties.

Proof. We use the terminology and notation of Section 10 (cf. also Lemma 10.2). We fix a basis of the Lie algebra of G , \underline{g} , (X_j) , which is the union of a basis (U_k) of \underline{u}_\emptyset made of weight vectors for A_\emptyset , of a basis of $\underline{m}_\emptyset \cap \underline{h}$, a basis of the space of σ -antiinvariant elements of \underline{m}_\emptyset and the basis $(\sigma(U_k))$ of $\sigma(\underline{u}_\emptyset)$. We use Lemma 10.1 (iv) for $G_1 = U, G_2 = M, G_3 = \sigma(U)$ to prove (i).

Let A^0 be the maximal compact open subgroup of A . One can choose a finite family (λ_i) such that the family $(A^0 \lambda_i)$ generates the monoid A^- . We apply Lemma 10.1 (iii) to the family of automorphisms of G induced by the conjugation by elements of $A^0 \lambda_i$. The fact that J_n can be chosen σ -stable is proven similarly.

(iii) We apply Lemma 10.1 to $G_1 = U, G_2 = M, G_3 = H$. Here $\underline{g}'_1 = \underline{u}, \underline{g}'_2 = \underline{m}$ and \underline{g}'_3 is the subspace generated by $U_i + \sigma(U_i)$, where U_i are those which belong to \underline{u} .

(iv) The results from the fact that J_M is defined like J , in view of Lemma 10.1 (iv). □

Remark 2.5. In [12, Remark 3.2], it was stated incorrectly, although not used, that in (ii) one could replace A by the maximal split torus of the center of M .

(2.23) If a compact open subgroup of G satisfies the properties of Proposition 2.3, it will be said to have a σ -factorization. These are the (P, H) -good subgroups from the introduction.

(2.24) If $(P = MU, P^- = MU^-)$ is a pair of opposite parabolic subgroups of G , we will say that a compact open subgroup J of G has an Iwahori factorization with respect to (P, P^-) if the product map $J_{U^-} \times J_M \times J_U \rightarrow J$ is bijective, where $J_{U^-} = J \cap U^-$, $J_M = J \cap M$, $J_U = J \cap U$.

3. TWO OPERATIONS ON H -FORMS ON INDUCED REPRESENTATIONS

3.1. **Second Adjointness Theorem and H -forms.** In the sequel, the smooth representations of G and of its closed subgroups will have complex coefficients.

Let (π, V) be a smooth representation of G and let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G . One denotes by (π_P, V_P) the tensor product of the quotient of V by the M -submodule generated by $\pi(u)v - v$, $u \in U, v \in V$, with the representation of M on \mathbb{C} given by $\delta_P^{-1/2}$. We call it the normalized Jacquet module of V along P . We denote the natural projection map from V to V_P by j_P and sometimes π_P will be denoted $j_P(\pi)$. For further reference, we state the following fact:

(3.1) Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G , let $Q = LV$ be a parabolic subgroup of M and let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of M . If x is an element of G , one has the equality of vector spaces $(xE)_{x.Q} = E_Q$, and the natural representation of $x.Q$ on $(xE)_{x.Q}$ is simply $x.\delta_Q$.

The following result is due to J. Bernstein for smooth representations (cf. [2], [25, Chapter V.9]; see also [7] for the first published proof). Here we present a slight reformulation of his result (cf. [12, Lemma 2.1]). This is a generalization of a result of W. Casselman for admissible representations (cf. [8]). Let (P, P^-) be a pair of opposite parabolic subgroups of G with common Levi subgroup M . Let A_0 be a maximal split torus of M and let P_0 be a minimal parabolic subgroup P_0 such that $A_0 \subset P_0 \subset P$. We define:

$$(3.2) \quad \Theta_P := \Delta(P_0 \cap M, A_0)$$

and, for $\varepsilon > 0$, we set:

$$A_0^-(P, < \varepsilon) := \{a \in A_0^- \mid |\alpha(a)|_{\mathbb{F}} < \varepsilon, \alpha \in \Delta(P_0, A_0) \setminus \Theta_P\}.$$

Second Adjointness Theorem.

Let (π, V) be a smooth representation of G . Let j_P (resp., j_{P^-}) denote the canonical projection of V (resp., of the smooth dual \check{V} of V) onto V_P (resp., $(\check{V})_{P^-}$).

(3.3) Then there exists a unique nondegenerate M -invariant bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_P$ on $(\check{V})_{P^-} \times V_P$ such that for all compact open subgroups, J , of G , there exists $\varepsilon_J < 1$ such that:

$$\delta_P^{1/2}(a) \langle j_{P^-}(\check{v}), \pi_P(a)j_P(v) \rangle_P = \langle \check{v}, \pi(a)v \rangle,$$

for $a \in A_0^-(P, < \varepsilon_J), v \in V^J, \check{v} \in \check{V}^J$. It is part of the statement that ε_J does not depend on V .

In particular there is a canonical isomorphism between $(V_P)^\check{,} (\check{V})_{P^-}$.

(3.4) An H -form on a smooth module of G is an H -fixed linear form on V .

One denotes by e_J the normalized Haar measure on J that we view as a compactly supported distribution on G . Using the same argument as in [23, Lemma 2], one sees:

Let $P = MU$ be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . Let A be the maximal split torus of the center of M . Let A_σ be the maximal σ -split torus of the maximal split torus, A , of the center of M . Let J be a compact open subgroup of G with a σ -factorization with respect to (P, P^-) .

(3.5) Then for every smooth module (π, V) , $\xi \in V'^H$:

$$\langle \xi, \pi(a)v \rangle = \langle e_J \xi, \pi(a)v \rangle, \quad v \in V^J, \quad a \in A^- \cap A_\sigma,$$

where $e_J \xi$ is the element of \tilde{V} defined by:

$$\langle e_J \xi, v \rangle = \langle \xi, \pi(e_J)v \rangle, \quad v \in V.$$

From our hypothesis on J , one sees that one can take $J' = J$ in the proof of Lemma 2 of [23].

The following result has been proved independently on one hand by Kato and Takano ([20, Proposition 6]) and on the other by Lagier ([23, Theorem 1 (ii)]) for admissible modules. Later, it was remarked (cf. [12]) that it works for general smooth modules. Let A_M , or simply A , be the maximal split torus of the center of M . For every smooth module (π, V) of G and ξ an H -form on V , there exists a unique $M \cap H$ -form $j_P \xi$ on V_P such that for each compact open subgroup J of G , there exists $\varepsilon'_J > 0$, such that $\varepsilon'_J \leq \varepsilon_J$, depending only on J and not on V and ξ . Thus one has:

$$(3.6) \quad \langle \xi, \pi(a)v \rangle = \delta_P^{1/2}(a) \langle j_P \xi, \pi_P(a)j_P(v) \rangle, \quad v \in V^J, \quad a \in A^-(\varepsilon'_J).$$

From (3.5), one deduces from the above that if J is a compact open subgroup of G with a σ -factorization, one has

$$\langle e_J \xi, \pi(a)v \rangle = \delta_P^{1/2}(a) \langle j_P \xi, \pi_P(a)j_P(v) \rangle_P, \quad v \in V^J, \quad a \in A_\sigma \cap A^-(\varepsilon'_J).$$

From the Second Adjointness Theorem, one deduces from this that for $a \in A_\sigma \cap A^-(\varepsilon'_J), v \in V^J$:

$$\langle j_P \xi, \pi_P(a)j_P(v) \rangle = \langle j_P e_J \xi, \pi_P(a)j_P(v) \rangle.$$

If π is admissible, the two sides of this equality are A_σ -finite functions on A_σ , hence they are equal. In particular, in $a = 1$ one gets:

(3.7) Let J be a compact open subgroup of G with a σ -factorization with respect to (P, P^-) . Then, if π is admissible, one has

$$\langle j_P \xi, v \rangle = \langle j_P (e_J \xi), v \rangle_P, \quad v \in V_P^J.$$

3.2. Induced.

(3.8) Let A be a maximal split torus of G . Let K be a maximal compact open subgroup of G which is the stabilizer of a special point of the apartment of the extended building of G . It fixes a choice of a left invariant measure on each algebraic closed subgroup of G such that the measure of its intersection with K is equal to 1. It depends on A and K .

Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G with Levi subgroup M containing A and with unipotent radical U . Let χ be an element of $X(M)$. One denotes by E_χ the space of the representation $\delta_\chi := \delta \otimes \chi$. Let $i_P^G E_\chi$ be the space of maps v from G to E , right invariant under a compact open subgroup of G and such that

$v(mug) = \delta_P(m)^{1/2} \delta_\chi(m) f(g)$ for all $m \in M, u \in U, g \in G$. Let $i_P^G \delta_\chi$ be the representation of G in $i_P^G E_\chi$ by right translations.

If (δ, E) is a smooth representation of M , one extends it to a representation of P trivial on U , denoted in the same way. One denotes by $i_{P \cap K}^K E$ the space of maps v from K in E , which are right invariant under a compact open subgroup of K and such that $v(pk) = \delta(p)v(k)$ for all $k \in K$ and $p \in P \cap K$. The restriction of functions to K determines an isomorphism from $i_P^G E_\chi$ to $i_{P \cap K}^K E$. We will denote the representation of G in $i_{P \cap K}^K E$ deduced from $i_P^G \delta_\chi$ "par transport de structure" by $\tilde{i}_P^G(\delta_\chi)$. This representation will be called the compact realization of $i_P^G \delta_\chi$ in this space independent from χ . If $v \in i_{P \cap K}^K E$, one denotes by v_χ the element of $i_P^G E_\chi$ whose restriction to K is equal to v . If δ is unitary, one defines a scalar product on $i_{P \cap K}^K E$ by:

$$(3.9) \quad (v, v') = \int_K (v(k), v'(k)) dk, \quad v, v' \in i_{P \cap K}^K E.$$

The representation $\tilde{i}_P^G \delta_\chi$ is unitary for this scalar product when χ is unitary. Consequently, "par transport de structure", $i_P^G \delta_\chi$ is also unitary.

If $g \in G$, one chooses $u_P(g) \in U, m_P(g) \in M$ and $k_P(g) \in K$ such that $g = u_P(g)m_P(g)k_P(g)$. Then $\delta_P(m_P(g))$ does not depend on the choice of $m_P(g)$. Let $P^- = MU^-$ be the opposite parabolic subgroup of P with respect to M .

We will identify $i_P^G \tilde{E}$ with $(i_P^G E)^\sim$ by associating to $\tilde{v} \in i_P^G \tilde{E}$ the linear form ϕ on $i_P^G E$ defined by

$$(3.10) \quad \langle \phi, v \rangle = \int_K \langle \tilde{v}(k), v(k) \rangle dk, \quad v \in i_P^G E.$$

Let e be an element of E and let J be a compact open subgroup of G such that e is invariant under $J \cap P$ under δ . One defines a map $v_{e,\delta}^{P,J}$ from G to E by:

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{aligned} v_{e,\delta}^{P,J}(pj) &= \delta_P^{1/2}(p)\delta(p)e, \quad j \in J, p \in P, \\ v_{e,\delta}^{P,J}(g) &= 0, \quad g \notin PJ, \end{aligned}$$

the definition making sense due to our hypothesis on J and e . Notice that this hypothesis is satisfied if J has an Iwahori factorization with respect to (P, P^-) (resp., if P is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G and J has a σ -factorization for (P, P^-)) and e is J_M -invariant.

In all cases $v_{e,\delta}^{P,J}$ is invariant on the right by J and defines an element of $i_P^G E$.

3.3. The operation \check{r}_M . Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G such that $A \subset M$ and (δ, E) is a smooth representation of M . Let $\pi = i_P^G \delta$.

Then with our choice of Haar measures, the left invariant Haar measure $d_l p$ on P satisfies:

$$(3.12) \quad \int_G f(g) dg = \int_{P \times K} f(pk) d_l p dk, \quad f \in C_c^\infty(G).$$

Let $d_r p = \delta_P d_l p$, which is a right invariant measure on P . One defines a linear map $M_{\delta,P}$ from $C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E$ to $i_P^G E$ by:

$$(3.13) \quad (M_{\delta,P}(f))(g) = \int_P \delta_P^{1/2}(p^{-1})\delta(p^{-1})f(pg) d_r p, \quad f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E, g \in G,$$

where we have identified $C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E$ with $C_c^\infty(G, E)$. This map goes through the quotient to an isomorphism between $H_0(P, C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E)$ and $i_P^G E$ ([3, Prop. 1.13 (iv)]), where H_0 stands for the 0-homology.

Lemma 3.1. *We recall our choice of a left invariant measure on P (cf. (3.12)). A linear form ξ on $i_P^G E$ determines an E -distribution on G , $\tilde{\xi}$, which is defined by*

$$\tilde{\xi}(f) = \langle \xi, M_{\delta, P}(f) \rangle, f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E.$$

The distribution $\tilde{\xi}$ is P -covariant for the representation $\pi = \delta \otimes \delta_P^{-1/2}$ (cf. Section 9.1 for the definitions).

Proof. Here we denote the left regular representation of G on $C^\infty(G) \otimes E$ by λ . The lemma follows from the obvious equality:

$$\langle \tilde{\xi}, \lambda(p)(\pi(p)f) \rangle = \langle \xi, M_{\delta, P}(\lambda(p)(\pi(p)f)) \rangle, f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E$$

and from the equality:

$$M_{\delta, P}(\lambda(p)(\pi(p)f)) = M_{\delta, P}(f), f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E,$$

that we are going to prove. Let p_0 be an element of P . Taking into account the equality $\delta_P(p_0)^{-1/2}$ with $\delta_P(p_0)^{1/2} \delta_P^{-1}(p_0)$, one has, for $g \in G$:

$$[M_{\delta, P}(\lambda(p_0)(\pi(p_0)f))](g) = \int_P \delta_P^{1/2}(p^{-1}p_0) \delta(p^{-1}p_0) f(p_0^{-1}pg) \delta_P(p_0)^{-1} d_r p.$$

Using the definition of $d_r p$, the change of variables $p' = p_0^{-1}p$ leads to the required identity. □

The support of E -distributions is given in Section 9.1. We define the support of ξ as follows:

(3.14) The support of ξ is by definition the support of $\tilde{\xi}$. As $\tilde{\xi}$ is left P -covariant, one has:

(3.15) $\text{Supp}(\xi)$ is left P -invariant and is equal to the complement of the largest left P -invariant open subset of G , O , such that $\langle \xi, v \rangle = 0$ if the support of $v \in i_P^G E$ is contained in O .

If moreover ξ is invariant under the right action of H , then the same is true for the E -distribution $\tilde{\xi}$.

Let us assume that PH is open in G and that ξ is right invariant under H . The group $P \times H$ acts on PH by

$$(p, h)g = pgh^{-1}, g \in PH, p \in P, h \in H.$$

Hence $X = PH$ is a homogeneous space under $P \times H$ homeomorphic to $X = (P \times H)/\text{Diag}(P \cap H)$ by the map $(p, h) \rightarrow ph^{-1}$ (cf. [3, Lemma 3.1 (iii)]). One remarks that the Haar measure on G restricted to PH is left invariant under P and right invariant under H . One applies Lemma 9.1 to $P \times H$ (instead of G) acting on PH and to the $\delta \otimes \delta_P^{-1/2}$ -covariant distribution $\tilde{\xi}$ restricted to PH . From above, X has a $P \times H$ -invariant measure. The dual representation of δ_P is δ_P^{-1} . Hence there exists a unique $H \cap P$ -invariant linear form η on E such that one can define:

(3.16) $f_\xi(g) := (\delta_P)(p)^{1/2} \delta'(p) \eta, g = ph, p \in P, h \in H,$

which verifies:

$$(3.17) \quad \langle \tilde{\xi}, f \rangle = \int_{PH} \langle f_{\xi}(g), f(g) \rangle dg \text{ if } f \in C_c^{\infty}(G) \otimes E \text{ has its support contained in } PH.$$

Let us assume that moreover f has its support contained in $P(K \cap H)$. The set of $(p, k) \in P \times K$ such that $pk \in P(K \cap H)$ is equal to $P \times (K \cap P)(K \cap H)$. Thus, from (3.12), one gets:

$$\int_{P(K \cap H)} \langle f_{\xi}(g), f(g) \rangle dg = \int_{P \times (K \cap P)(K \cap H)} \langle f_{\xi}(pk), f(pk) \rangle d_l p dk.$$

Then one integrates over P , taking into account the covariance property of ξ . Then, as $\delta_P d_l p = d_r p$, one gets:

$$(3.18) \quad \langle \xi, v \rangle = \int_{(K \cap P)(K \cap H)} \langle f_{\xi}(k), v(k) \rangle dk,$$

where $v = M_{\delta, P}(f)$.

One remarks that if e is fixed by $J \cap P$, using the notation of (3.11), one has:

$$(3.19) \quad v_{e, \delta}^{P, J} = \text{Vol}(J \cap P)^{-1} M_{\delta, P}(1_J \otimes e),$$

where $\text{Vol}(J \cap P)$ denotes the volume of $J \cap P$ for the measure $d_l p$.

Let x in G be such that PxH is open in G . Applying (3.16) and (3.17) to each $\pi'(x)f$, which is xHx^{-1} -invariant, one can define a function on the union Ω of all (P, H) open double cosets, f_{ξ} , with values in E' , right invariant under H , and left covariant under P by $\delta' \otimes \delta_P^{-1/2}$, such that:

If $f \in C_c^{\infty}(G) \otimes E$ has its support contained in Ω ,

$$(3.20) \quad \langle \tilde{\xi}, f \rangle = \int_{\Omega} \langle f_{\xi}(g), f(g) \rangle dg.$$

Moreover if $x \in G$ is such that PxH is open in G :

$$f_{\xi}(x) \in E'^{P \cap x.H}.$$

Notice that f_{ξ} depends on our choice of dg .

Let us assume moreover that P is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . Let J be a compact open subgroup of K which has a σ -factorization for (P, P^-) . Let $e \in E$ be fixed by J_M . Let us prove:

$$(3.21) \quad \langle \xi, v_{e, \delta}^{P, J} \rangle = \text{Vol}((K \cap P)J_H) \langle \eta, e \rangle.$$

One can apply (3.18) with $v = v_{e, \delta}^{P, J}$ by taking into account (3.19). As the support of v is contained $PJ = PJ_H$ where $J_H = J \cap H$, one gets from (3.18):

$$\langle \xi, v \rangle = \int_{K \cap (PJ_H)} \langle f_{\xi}(k), v(k) \rangle dk.$$

But $K \cap (PJ_H) = (K \cap P)J_H$. So, one has:

$$\langle \xi, v \rangle = \int_{(K \cap P)J_H} \langle f_{\xi}(k), v(k) \rangle dk.$$

The function under the integral sign is left invariant under $K \cap P$, due to (3.16) and to the properties of the induced representation. It is right invariant under J_H due to the fact that ξ is H -invariant and that v is J -invariant. Hence (3.21) follows.

(3.22) Let \check{v} be a smooth (resp., ξ be an H -fixed) linear form on $i_P^G E$, where $P = MU$ is a parabolic subgroup of G (resp., a parabolic subgroup of G such that PH is open in G) such that $A \subset M$ and (δ, E) is a smooth representation of M . We have identified \check{v} with an element of $i_P^G \check{E}$ (cf (3.10)), and we will denote its value at 1 by $\check{r}_M \check{v} \in \check{E}$. Similarly $f_\xi(1) \in E^{M \cap H}$ is well defined. We will denote it by $\check{r}_M \xi$.

Proposition 3.2. *Let us assume that A is a σ -stable maximal split torus which contains a maximal σ -split torus.*

(i) *If $P = MU$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G such that $A \subset M$, for all compact open subgroups of K, J , with a σ -factorization with respect to (P, P^-) , one has:*

$$\check{r}_M(e_J \xi) = e_{J_M}(\check{r}_M \xi).$$

(ii) *Let $Q = LV$ be a parabolic subgroup of G , such that QH is open and let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup, such that $P \subset Q$ and $A \subset M \subset L$. Let (δ, E) , \check{v}, ξ be as above. Applying induction in stages, $i_P^G E$ is isomorphic to $i_Q^G(i_{P \cap L}^L E)$. From (3.22), one gets an element $\check{r}_L \check{v}$ of $(i_{P \cap L}^L E)^\vee$ (resp. $\check{r}_L \xi$ of $(i_{P \cap L}^L E)^{L \cap H}$).*

(iii) *Let us assume that P and Q are σ -parabolic subgroups of G . Then:*

$$\check{r}_M \xi = r_M(\check{r}_L \xi).$$

Proof. (i) One reduces easily to compare the evaluation on any element e of E^{J_M} of both sides of the equality that we want to prove. One introduces $v := v_{e, \delta}^{P, J}$. From (3.21), one gets, on one hand:

$$\langle \xi, v \rangle = \text{Vol}((K \cap P)J_H) \langle f_\xi(1), e \rangle.$$

As v is J -invariant, this implies:

$$(3.23) \quad \langle e_J \xi, v \rangle = \text{Vol}((K \cap P)J_H) \langle f_\xi(1), e \rangle.$$

On the other hand:

$$\langle e_J \xi, v \rangle = \int_K \langle (e_J \xi)(k), v(k) \rangle dk.$$

Again, we use the fact that the support of v is contained in $PJ = PJ_H$:

$$\langle e_J \xi, v \rangle = \int_{(K \cap P)J_H} \langle (e_J \xi)(k), v(k) \rangle dk.$$

The function under the integral sign is left invariant under $K \cap P$, by the properties of the induced representations, and right invariant under J_H as v and $e_J \xi$ are invariant under J . So one gets:

$$\langle e_J \xi, v \rangle = \text{Vol}((K \cap P)J_H) \langle (e_J \xi)(1), e \rangle.$$

The equality needed to prove that (i) follows from this and from (3.23).

(ii) is a simple consequence of (i).

(iii) It is easy to see that for all $\check{v} \in (i_P^G E)^\vee$ the equality $\check{r}_M \check{v} = \check{r}_M(\check{r}_L \check{v})$ holds. Then (iii) follows from the last assertion of (i). □

3.4. The operation $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ$. Our second operation needs some preparation.

Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G . Let (Q, Q^-) be a pair of opposite parabolic subgroups of M with $L := Q \cap Q^-$. Let us assume that $A \subset L \subset M$. Let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of M . We denote the parabolic subgroup of G equal to QU (resp., Q^-U) by P_Q (resp., P_{Q^-}). We define a G -homomorphism $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ$ from $(i_P^G E)^\vee$ to $(i_{P_{Q^-}}^G E_Q)^\vee$ as follows. Let $\check{v} \in (i_P^G E)^\vee$. As in (3.10) we identify $(i_P^G E)^\vee$ with $i_P^G \check{E}$ and we denote the element of $i_{P_{Q^-}}^G ((\check{E})_{Q^-})$ obtained by the composition of \check{v} with the projection j_{Q^-} by $j_{Q^-} \circ \check{v}$. By the Second Adjointness Theorem (cf. (3.3)), $(\check{E})_{Q^-}$ is canonically isomorphic to $(E_Q)^\vee$. Let us denote the image of $j_{Q^-} \circ \check{v}$ under the induced isomorphism by $j'_{Q^-} \circ \check{v}$. This is an element of $i_{P_{Q^-}}^G (E_Q)^\vee$. Then one defines $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \check{v}$ as the image of $j'_{Q^-} \circ \check{v}$ under the isomorphism defined by (3.10) of $i_{P_{Q^-}}^G (E_Q)^\vee$ with $(i_{P_{Q^-}}^G E_Q)^\vee$. Summarizing, $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ$ appears as the composition of the homomorphisms of G -modules:

$$(i_P^G E)^\vee \rightarrow i_P^G \check{E} \xrightarrow{f} i_{P_{Q^-}}^G ((\check{E})_{Q^-}) \xrightarrow{g} i_{P_{Q^-}}^G (E_Q)^\vee \rightarrow (i_{P_{Q^-}}^G E_Q)^\vee,$$

where the first arrow is the isomorphism (3.10) between $(i_P^G E)^\vee$ and $i_P^G \check{E}$, the last arrow is the isomorphism (3.10) between $i_{P_{Q^-}}^G (E_Q)^\vee$ and $(i_{P_{Q^-}}^G E_Q)^\vee$, the arrow f is given by composition of functions with the projection j_{Q^-} , and the arrow g is the induced morphism from the canonical isomorphism between $(\check{E})_{Q^-}$ and $(E_Q)^\vee$ given by the Second Adjointness Theorem. Hence $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ$ is a G -module homomorphism. One sees easily that:

For $\check{v} \in (i_P^G E)^\vee$, one has:

$$(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \check{v})(1) = j_{Q^-}(\check{v}(1)),$$

(3.24) where on the left hand side of the equality $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \check{v}$ is viewed as an element of $i_{P_{Q^-}}^G (E_Q)^\vee$ and where on the right side \check{v} is viewed as an element of $i_P^G \check{E}$ (cf. (3.10)) and $j_{Q^-}(\check{v}(1))$ is viewed as an element of $(E_Q)^\vee$ by the Second Adjointness Theorem. In other words:

$$\check{r}_L(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \check{v}) = j_{Q^-}(\check{r}_M(\check{v})).$$

Proposition 3.3. *Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G . Let (Q, Q^-) be a pair of opposite parabolic subgroups of M . Let us assume that $A \subset L := Q \cap Q^-$. Let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of M and let ξ be an H -form on $V = i_P^G E$.*

(i) *Let $v_1 \in V_1 := i_{P_{Q^-}}^G E_Q$. The number $\langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_J \xi), v_1 \rangle$ does not depend on the compact open subgroup J of G such that v_1 is fixed by J .*

(ii) *This allows us to define a linear form on V_1 , denoted by $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi$, as follows.*

If $v_1 \in V_1$ is fixed by the compact open subgroup J of G , one defines

$$\langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi, v_1 \rangle := \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_J \xi), v_1 \rangle.$$

Then $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi$ is an H -form on V_1 .

(iii) *For every compact open subgroup J of G , one has:*

$$e_J(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi) = \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_J \xi).$$

(iv) *The support of $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi$ is contained in the support of ξ .*

Proof. (i) Let $v_1 \in V_1$. It is enough to prove that if $J' \subset J$ are two compact open subgroups of G which leave v_1 invariant, one has:

$$\langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_{J'}\xi), v_1 \rangle = \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_J\xi), v_1 \rangle.$$

As $e_J v_1 = v_1$, one has:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_{J'}\xi), v_1 \rangle &= \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_{J'}\xi), e_J v_1 \rangle = \langle e_J \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_{J'}\xi), v_1 \rangle \\ &= \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_J\xi), v_1 \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (i).

(ii) Let π (resp., π_1) be the induced representation of G on $V = i_P^G E$ (resp., $V_1 = i_{P_{Q^-}}^G E_Q$). Let v_1 be an element of V_1 and let h be an element of H . One may choose a small enough compact open subgroup J of G , such that $h.J$ and $h^{-1}.J$ also leave v_1 under π_1 invariant. This implies that $\pi_1(h)v_1$ is also fixed by J . Then, one has, from the definition of $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi$:

$$\langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi, \pi_1(h)v_1 \rangle = \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_J\xi), \pi_1(h)v_1 \rangle.$$

By elementary operations one sees that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi, \pi_1(h)v_1 \rangle &= \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (\pi'(h^{-1})e_J\xi), v_1 \rangle = \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (\pi'(h^{-1})e_J\pi'(h)\xi), v_1 \rangle \\ &= \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_{h^{-1}.J}\xi), v_1 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Hence one gets, from the definition of $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi$ and the fact that v_1 is $h^{-1}.J$ fixed, the equality:

$$\langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi, \pi_1(h)v_1 \rangle = \langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi, v_1 \rangle,$$

which proves the H -invariance of $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi$.

The linearity is proved in the same way. This proves (ii).

(iii) is an immediate corollary of (ii).

(iv) Let F be the support of ξ and let $v_1 \in V_1$ whose support, F_1 , is contained in the complement of F in G . Let us choose a compact open subgroup J of G which fixes v_1 and such that FJ is disjoint from F_1 , which might be achieved from the compactness of $P_Q \backslash G$.

Then the support of $e_J\xi$ is disjoint from the support of v_1 . As the composition by j_{Q^-} does not increase support, one concludes, from the definition in (ii), that:

$$\langle \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi, v_1 \rangle = 0.$$

This implies (iv). □

Lemma 3.4. *We keep the notation of the preceding proposition, but we assume that P is a σ -parabolic subgroup with a σ -stable Levi subgroup M and that Q is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M with a σ -stable Levi subgroup L . We assume moreover that A is σ -stable, contained in L , and that it contains a maximal σ -split torus A_\emptyset of L . Let x be an element of G which is A_\emptyset -good. Then $\pi'(x)\xi$ is an $x.H$ -form, P, Q are σ_x -parabolic subgroups (see Lemma 2.2) and one has:*

$$\check{r}_L(\pi'_1(x)(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi)) = j_{Q^-}(\check{r}_M(\pi'(x)\xi)).$$

Proof. We first treat the case where $x = 1$.

Notice that $\sigma(P_{Q^-}) = (P^-)_Q$ is opposite to P_{Q^-} . Hence P_{Q^-} is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G .

Let e be an element of E_Q . From Proposition 2.3, one can choose a compact open subgroup of K, J , arbitrarily small, which has a σ -factorization with respect

to (P, P^-) and $(P_{Q^-}, (P^-)_{Q^-})$, such that J_M has a σ -factorization with respect to (Q, Q^-) . Hence we can choose J such that J_L fixes e . One has:

$$(3.25) \quad \begin{aligned} J &= (J \cap P_{Q^-})(J \cap H), \\ J_M &= (J_M \cap Q^-)(J_M \cap H). \end{aligned}$$

Let us prove

$$(3.26) \quad \langle \check{r}_L(e_J(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi)), e \rangle = \langle \check{r}_L(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi), e \rangle.$$

Let P' denote P_{Q^-} . As e is fixed by J_L , $v := v_{e, \check{j}_{Q^-}(\delta)}^{P', J}$ is well defined.

One will compute $\langle e_J \xi', v \rangle$ in two ways, where $\xi' = \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi$. First v is invariant under J so that one has:

$$\langle e_J \xi', v \rangle = \langle \xi', v \rangle.$$

Using (3.18) and (3.19), one deduces from the preceding equality, as in the proof of (3.21), that:

$$\langle e_J \xi', v \rangle = \int_{(P' \cap K)_{J_H}} \langle f_{\xi'}(k), v(k) \rangle dk.$$

The function under the integral sign is left invariant under $K \cap P'$. Moreover, if $j \in J_H$, $f_{\xi'}(j) = f_{\xi'}(1)$ by the right H -invariance of $f_{\xi'}$ and $v(j) = e$ by the right invariance by J of v . So one gets:

$$(3.27) \quad \langle e_J \xi', v \rangle = \text{Vol}((P' \cap K)_{J_H}) \langle f_{\xi'}(1), e \rangle.$$

Our second computation of $\langle e_J \xi', v \rangle$ starts with:

$$\langle e_J \xi', v \rangle = \int_K \langle (e_J \xi')(k), v(k) \rangle dk.$$

As v is supported on $P'J$, one gets:

$$\langle e_J \xi', v \rangle = \int_{(K \cap P')_J} \langle (e_J \xi')(k), v(k) \rangle dk.$$

As the function to integrate is invariant under $P' \cap K$ on the left and by J on the right, one has

$$(3.28) \quad \langle e_J \xi', v \rangle = \text{Vol}((P' \cap K)J) \langle (e_J \xi')(1), e \rangle.$$

Notice that:

$$f_{\xi'}(1) = \check{r}_L(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi), (e_J \xi')(1) = \check{r}_L((e_J \xi')).$$

Then, taking into account the equality $J = (J \cap P')_{J_H}$, one sees that $(P' \cap K)J = (P' \cap K)_{J_H}$. Then (3.26) follows from these two computations of $\langle e_J \xi', v \rangle$ (cf. (3.27) and (3.28)).

From the fact that the composition by j_{Q^-} commutes with right translations by elements of G , one sees:

$$e_J(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi) = \check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_J \xi);$$

hence:

$$\langle \check{r}_L(e_J(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi)), e \rangle = \langle (\check{r}_L(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ (e_J \xi))), e \rangle.$$

From this and (3.24), one deduces:

$$\langle \check{r}_L(e_J(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi)), e \rangle = \langle j_{Q^-}(\check{r}_M(e_J \xi)), e \rangle.$$

As J has a σ -factorization for (P, P^-) , one deduces from Proposition 3.2 (i), that

$$\check{r}_M(e_J(\xi)) = e_{J_M} \check{r}_M(\xi).$$

Replacing it in the above equality, one gets:

$$\langle \check{r}_M(e_J(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi)), e \rangle = \langle j_{Q^-}(e_{J_M} \check{r}_M \xi), e \rangle.$$

From (3.7), and using the fact that J_M has a σ_x -factorization for (Q, Q^-) , this implies:

$$\langle \check{r}_M(e_J(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi)), e \rangle = \langle j_{Q^-}(\check{r}_M \xi), e \rangle.$$

Together with (3.26), this shows that:

$$\langle \check{r}_L(\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi), e \rangle = \langle j_{Q^-}(\check{r}_M \xi), e \rangle,$$

which proves the assertion for $x = 1$.

Let us treat the general case. Then (see Lemma 2.2), P is a σ_x -parabolic subgroup of G , M is σ_x -stable and Q is a σ_x -parabolic subgroup of M . One may apply the first part of the proof to $\xi_x := \pi'(x)\xi$ which is fixed by $x.H$. The result follows from the fact that $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ$ is a G -module homomorphism. □

4. GENERIC BASIC GEOMETRIC LEMMA

In the next two subsections, we make no assumptions on the characteristic of the residue field of \mathbf{F} .

4.1. Intertwining integrals. We keep the choices of (3.8). Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G such that $A \subset M$, and let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of M with finite length. Let $Q = MV$ be another parabolic subgroup of G with M as a Levi subgroup. We denote the set of roots of A_M in the Lie algebra of Q which are not roots of A_M in the Lie algebra of P by $\Sigma(Q, P)$. Let $P^- = MU^-$ be the opposite parabolic to P which admits M as a Levi subgroup. We have a right V -invariant measure on $V \cap U \backslash V$ which follows from our choice of measures (cf. (3.8)). We have a canonical identification of $V \cap U \backslash V$ with $V \cap U^-$.

We have $A_M \subset A$ and we fix a scalar product on \mathfrak{a}' which is invariant under the Weyl group of the pair (G, A) . It induces a scalar product on \mathfrak{a}'_M (cf. (2.13)).

One has (cf. [29, Theorem IV.1.1 and Proposition IV.2.1]):

There exists $R > 0$ such that, for all $\chi \in X(M)$ which satisfies

$$(\text{Re}(\chi), \alpha) > R, \alpha \in \Sigma(Q, P),$$

there exists an intertwining operator, $A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$, between $i_P^G \delta_\chi$ and $i_Q^G \delta_\chi$ satisfying:

$$(4.1) \quad (A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)f)(g) = \int_{V \cap U \backslash V} f(vg) dv, f \in i_P^G E_\chi,$$

the integral being absolutely convergent. This family of operators viewed in the compact realization admits an extension to a rational family in $\chi \in X(M)$ denoted in the same way. More precisely, there is a nonzero polynomial function b on $X(M)$ such that for all f in $i_{K \cap P}^K E$, the family $b(\chi)(A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)f)$ is polynomial, in the compact realization.

From this characterization, one deduces:

(4.2) The intertwining integrals commute with induced operators from intertwining operators between smooth representations of finite length of M . Namely let (δ^1, E^1) be another smooth admissible representation of M , and let us assume that T is an intertwining operator between the representations (δ, E) and (δ_1, E_1) . For $\chi \in X(M)$, the composition with T determines an induced map T_χ^P between $i_P^G E_\chi$ and $i_P^G E_\chi^1$. With the notation above, one has:

$$T_\chi^Q \circ A(Q, P, \delta_\chi) = A(Q, P, \delta_\chi^1) \circ T_\chi^P.$$

Let us show that:

(4.3) When $A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$ is defined, this operator is nonzero.

Let P^- be the opposite parabolic subgroup to P with Levi subgroup M . Let $e \in E$ and let J be a compact open subgroup with Iwahori factorization with respect to (P, P^-) and such that e is invariant under J_M . Let $f = v_{e, \delta_\chi}^{P, J}$ whose support is PJ . As $(V \cap U^-) \cap PJ = V \cap (U^- \cap J)$ one sees that

$$(A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)f)(1) = \text{Vol}(V \cap U^- \cap J)e,$$

which proves our claim.

The following lemma is an immediate consequence of the induction in stages and of the definitions.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G and let $Q_1 = LV_1, Q_2 = LV_2$ be two parabolic subgroups of M . Let us assume $A \subset L$. Let us define $P_{Q_1} := Q_1U, P_{Q_2} := Q_2U$. Let (ω, F) be a finite length smooth representation of L . By induction in stages, the representation $i_{P_{Q_i}}^G \omega$ is identified with $i_P^G (i_{Q_i}^M \omega)$.*

Let $v \in i_{P_{Q_1}}^G E_1$. Then, with the identifications defined above, one has the equality of rational functions in $\chi \in X(L)$:

$$A(Q_1, Q_2, \omega_\chi) \circ v = A(P_{Q_1}, P_{Q_2}, \omega_\chi)v.$$

From [29, IV.1 (11)], one has the relation:

$$(4.4) \quad \langle A(Q, P, \delta)f, \check{f} \rangle = \langle f, A(P, Q, \check{\delta})\check{f} \rangle, f \in i_P^G E, \check{f} \in i_P^G \check{E}.$$

Let us prove:

Lemma 4.2. *Let $\chi \in X(M)$ such that $A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$ and $A(P, Q, \check{\delta}_\chi)$ are defined.*

(i) *Let $f \in i_P^G E_\chi$. Then one has:*

$$\text{Supp}(A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)f) \subset \text{cl}(V(\text{Supp}(f))),$$

where cl denotes the closure in G and Supp the support.

(ii) *Let T be a linear form on $i_Q^G E_\chi$. Let $T' = T \circ A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$. Then one has:*

$$\text{Supp}(T') \subset \text{cl}(U(\text{Supp}(T))).$$

Proof. (i) Let $g \notin \text{cl}(V(\text{Supp}(f)))$. Let us show that g is not an element of the support of $(A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)f)$. One reduces immediately, by holomorphy, to the case where $A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$ is defined by a converging integral. If there exists $v \in V$ such that $f(vg)$ does not vanish, g has to be an element of $V\text{Supp}(f)$. As this is not true, this implies that $(A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)f)(g) = 0$. This proves (i).

(ii) Let $A := A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$. Let g be an element of $\text{Supp}(T')$. Then for any compact open neighborhood Ω of g in G , there exists an $f \in i_P^G E_\chi$ with support in $P\Omega$, such that $\langle T', f \rangle \neq 0$. Then $\langle T, Af \rangle \neq 0$, so that $\text{Supp } T \cap \text{Supp}(Af)$ is nonempty. By (i), $\text{Supp}(Af) \subset cl(V\text{Supp}(f))$. So one has:

$$(4.5) \quad cl(VP\Omega) \cap \text{Supp}(T) \neq \emptyset.$$

Let us show that if X is a subset of G and (Ω_p) is a decreasing sequence of compact open neighborhoods of g in G , whose intersection is reduced to g ,

$$(4.6) \quad \bigcap_{p \in \mathbb{N}} cl(X\Omega_p) = cl(Xg).$$

In order to see this, one can reduce to the case where $g = e$. If $y \in \bigcap_{p \in \mathbb{N}} cl(X\Omega_p)$, for all p , $y = \lim x_{n,p} \omega_{n,p}$, where $\omega_{n,p} \in \Omega_p$ and $x_{n,p} \in X$. Let V, V' be symmetric neighborhoods of e in G with $V'^2 \subset V$. Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\Omega_p \subset V'$ and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $y^{-1} x_{n,p} \omega_{n,p} \in V'$. Then $y^{-1} x_{n,p}$ is an element of V . Hence y is an element of $cl(X)$, which proves our claim. But, as $VP = QU$, $VP\Omega_p$ is left Q -invariant and the image of $cl(VP\Omega_p)$ in $Q \backslash G$ is closed as the projection is open. Hence this projection is compact. It is the same for the projection of $\text{Supp}(T)$. Together with (4.5), an argument of compactness shows that the intersection $\bigcap_{p \in \mathbb{N}} cl(VP\Omega_p) \cap \text{Supp}(T)$ is nonempty. Together with (4.6), this implies:

$$cl(VPg) \cap \text{Supp}(T) \neq \emptyset.$$

Then, one sees that $g \in cl(PV\text{Supp}(T))$: if $(v_n p_n g)$ admits $t \in \text{Supp}(T)$ as a limit, then $(v_n p_n)$ has tg^{-1} as a limit and $((v_n p_n)^{-1} t)$ has g as a limit.

But, by the Q -invariance of $\text{Supp}(T)$ and the equality $PV = UQ$, one has:

$$PV\text{Supp}(T) = U\text{Supp}(T).$$

Hence g is an element of $cl(U\text{Supp}(T))$, which proves (ii). □

Definition 4.3. A (Q, P) -subset of $X(M)$ is the complement in $X(M)$ of a finite union of sets of the form $\{\chi_\nu | \nu \in (\mathfrak{a}'_M)_\mathbb{C}, (\nu, \alpha) = c\}$, where α describes the set $\Sigma(Q, P)$.

It is clear that such a set is open and dense in $X(M)$.

Lemma 4.4. *There exists a (Q, P) -subset of $X(M)$, such that for the χ element of this set, $A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$ is invertible and the map $\chi \mapsto A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$, viewed in the compact realization, is holomorphic on this set.*

Proof. From [29, IV.1.1(12) and (14)], it suffices to prove the statement assuming that P and Q are adjacent and opposite, hence maximal. Let α be the single element of $\Sigma(Q, P)$. Recall that $\mathfrak{a}_M = \mathfrak{a}_M^G \oplus \mathfrak{a}_G$ (cf. (2.10)). Here \mathfrak{a}_M^G is one dimensional. Hence the image in $X(M)$ of $(\mathfrak{a}_M^G)_\mathbb{C}$, $X(M)^G$, under the map $\lambda \mapsto \chi_\lambda$, is a one dimensional torus. Thus the family $\chi \rightarrow A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$, depending rationally on $\chi \in X(M)^G$, has a finite number of poles χ_i . One remarks that $A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$ does not change if χ is multiplied by an element of $X(G|M)$, so that $A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$ has poles only along the sets $\chi_i X(G|M)$. This implies the holomorphy statement.

From [29, IV.3], there exists a rational function on $X(M)$ with values in \mathbb{C} , j , such that $A(P, Q, \delta_\chi)A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)$ is equal to the multiplication by $j(\chi)$. Moreover (cf. [27, Theorem 3.2]), $i_P^G \delta_\chi$ is irreducible for χ in an open dense subset of $X(M)$. From (4.3), one deduces that j is not identically zero. Also it is invariant under

$X(G|M)$, by the remark above. Hence, again, its poles and zeros are along a finite number of subtori of $X(M)$ of the form $\chi'_i X(G|M)$ where $\chi'_i \in X(M)^G$. The second part of the lemma follows. \square

It follows from (4.2) and the proof of the preceding lemma that:

(4.7) The intertwining integrals and their inverses commute with induced operators from intertwining operators between smooth representations of finite length of M .

Let $P' = M'U'$ be a parabolic subgroup of G with $M \subset M', P \subset P'$. Let (δ, E) be a finite length smooth representation of M . Let v be an element of $i_P^G E$. We denote the value at 1 of the element of $i_{P'}^G (i_{M' \cap P}^{M'} \delta)$ associated to v by the induction in stages by $r_{M'} v$. Thus for $\chi \in X(M)$, it defines a map denoted again by $r_{M'}$:

$$(4.8) \quad r_{M'} : i_P^G E_\chi \rightarrow i_{P \cap M'}^{M'} E_\chi.$$

We will identify $i_M^M E$ with E .

Lemma 4.5. *There exists a (Q, P) -subset of $X(M)$, O , such that for every $\chi \in O$ one has the following property:*

For every G -submodule, V , of $i_P^G E_\chi$ the equality

$$r_M(V) = E$$

implies the equality

$$r_M(A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)V) = E.$$

Proof. Let us take a (Q, P) -set as in the previous lemma and let χ be an element of this (Q, P) -set. If $r_M(A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)V)$ is equal to a strict M -submodule, E_1 , of E , this implies that $A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)V$ is a submodule of $i_Q^G E_1$. By (4.7) one would have $r_M V \subset E_1$. This leads to a contradiction. This proves that the (Q, P) -set of the previous lemma has the required property. The lemma follows. \square

4.2. Generic Basic Geometric Lemma. Let P (resp., P') be a parabolic subgroup of G with Levi subgroup M (resp., M'). Let A (resp., A') be a maximal split torus of M (resp., M'). We choose a maximal compact subgroup K (resp. K') of G which is the stabilizer of a special point of the apartment associated to A (resp. A') in the extended Bruhat-Tits building of G . Let us show:

(4.9) There exists a set of representatives of $P' \backslash G/P$ such that for each of its elements, w , one has $w.A = A'$.

By considering a minimal parabolic subgroup of G , contained in P (resp., P') and containing A (resp., A'), one can reduce to the case where P and P' are minimal parabolic subgroups of G . Then $P' = x.P$ for some element x of G . As all maximal split tori in a minimal parabolic subgroup are conjugate by an element of this parabolic subgroup (cf. [5, Theorem 11.6]), one can choose x such that $x.P = P'$ and $x.A = A'$. On the other hand, by the Bruhat decomposition $G = \bigcup_w PwP$ where the w normalize A . Hence, $G = \bigcup_w P'xwP$. Then (4.9) follows from the fact that $xw.A = A'$.

We will say that a maximal split torus of G is maximally σ -split if it contains a maximal σ -split torus. Such a torus is σ -stable (cf. [18, Lemma 4.5(ii)]).

(4.10) We will denote a set of representatives of $P' \backslash G/P$ such that for each $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)$, $w.A = A'$ by $W(M' \backslash G/M)$ (although this set is not unique).

Then $M' \cap w.M$ (resp., $M \cap w^{-1}.M'$) contains A' (resp., A) and is the Levi subgroup of the parabolic subgroup $M' \cap w.P$ (resp., $M \cap w^{-1}.P'$) of M' (resp., M) which contains A' (resp., A).

If $P = MU, P' = M'U'$ are σ -parabolic subgroups of G , one will assume that A (resp., A') is a maximally σ -split σ -stable maximal split torus of M (resp., M').

Proposition 4.6. *Let $P = MU$ and $P' = M'U'$ be parabolic subgroups of G such that $A \subset M, A' \subset M'$. We denote the set of A_M -roots in the Lie algebra of P by $\Sigma(P)$. Let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of M of finite length. Let w, w' be two distinct elements of $W(M' \backslash G/M)$. Let X be a complex subtorus of $X(M)$ stable under complex conjugation. We assume that the Lie algebra of X contains at least an element ν such that (ν, α) is strictly positive for each element α of the set $\Sigma(P)$. This condition is satisfied in particular if $P = MU$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup and $X = X(M)_\sigma$. Then the following holds:*

(i) *The set $O_{w,w'}$ of elements χ of X such that:*

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{The } M'\text{-modules } V_{\chi,w} = i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'}(w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi) \text{ and } V_{\chi,w'} = \\ & i_{M' \cap w'.P'}^{M'}(w' j_{M \cap w'^{-1}.P} E_\chi) \text{ have disjoint sets of Bernstein parameters} \\ & \text{(cf. Section 9.2 for the terminology)} \end{aligned}$$

is open and dense in X . If (δ, E) is unitary, $O_{w,w'} \cap X(M)_u$ is dense in $X_u := X \cap X(M)_u$.

(ii) *If χ is an element of the open dense subset $O = \bigcap_{w,w' \in W(M' \backslash G/M), w \neq w'} O_{w,w'}$ of $X(M)$, the Jacquet module $j_{P'}(i_{P'}^G E_\chi)$ is isomorphic to the direct sum:*

$$\bigoplus_{w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)} i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'}(w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi).$$

Proof. Let $\{\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_p\}$ be the set of Bernstein’s parameters of the representation $(j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \delta, j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E)$ of $M \cap w^{-1}.M'$, where for every $i, \Lambda_i = (L_i, \omega_i)_{M \cap w^{-1}.M'}$, L_i is a Levi subgroup of $M \cap w^{-1}.M'$ which contains A and ω_i is a cuspidal representation of L_i , i.e. whose smooth coefficients have a support which is compact modulo the center of L_i .

We introduce similar data related to w', L'_j, ω'_j . Then, using (9.3) and (9.4), one sees:

$$(4.12) \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{The set of Bernstein’s parameters of the finite length } M'\text{-smooth mod-} \\ & \text{ule } V_{\chi,w} \text{ is equal to} \end{aligned}$$

$$\{(w.L_1, w(\omega_1 \otimes \chi|_{L_1}))_{M'}, \dots, (w.L_p, w(\omega_p \otimes \chi|_{L_p}))_{M'}\}.$$

Let us prove that the set $Y = X \setminus O_{w,w'}$ is closed in X and has an empty interior. From (4.12), one sees that $\chi \in Y$, if and only if for some i, j , one has:

$$(4.13) \quad (w.L_i, w(\omega_i \otimes \chi|_{L_i}))_{M'} \text{ is } M'\text{-conjugate to } (w'.L'_j, w'.(\omega_j \otimes \chi|_{L'_j}))_{M'}.$$

Let $Y_{i,j}$ be the subset of elements of Y satisfying (4.13). Let us assume that $Y_{i,j}$ is nonempty. In particular $w.L_i$ is conjugate in M' to $w'.L'_j$.

These are two Levi subgroups of M' which contain A' and which are conjugate under M' . As two maximal split tori in $w'.L'_j$ are conjugate, these two Levi subgroups of M' are conjugate by an element of the normalizer in M' of A' .

By multiplying w by this element of the normalizer in M' of A' , one reduces to the case where these two Levi subgroups of $M', w.L_i, w'.L'_j$ are equal. Let us

denote this Levi subgroup of M' by L'' . Two cuspidal representations of L'' , ω , ω' define the same infinitesimal character for M' if for some x in the normalizer of L'' in M' , $N_{M'}(L'')$, $x\omega$ is equivalent to ω' . Hence $\chi \in Y_{i,j}$ if and only if for some $x \in N_{M'}(L'')$, that might be chosen to normalize A' ,

$$(4.14) \quad xw\omega_i \otimes xw\chi|_{L''} \text{ is equivalent to } w'\omega'_j \otimes w'\chi|_{L''}.$$

For x given, the set $Y_{i,j,x}$ of such χ is easily seen to be closed because

$$(4.15) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{The characters of these two families of irreducible representations of} \\ L'' \text{ vary weakly holomorphically in } \chi. \end{array}$$

As $Y_{i,j,x}$ depends only on the right coset xL'' and as $N_{M'}(L'')/L''$ is finite, this implies that $Y_{i,j}$ is closed. Hence Y is closed in $X(M)$ and $O_{w,w'}$ is open in X .

Let us assume that O is not dense. This implies that Y has a nonempty interior, hence by Baire's Theorem, there exist w, w', i, j, x as above such that $Y_{i,j,x}$ has a nonempty interior.

By multiplying w' by x^{-1} one may and one will reduce to the case where $x = 1$. From (4.15), one deduces that for all $\chi \in X$, (4.14) holds. In particular it is true for $\chi = 1$. Denote by ω'' the representation $w\omega_i$ of L'' . Then one also concludes that for all $\chi \in X$, $(w'\chi|_{L''}^{-1})(w\chi|_{L''})$ belongs to the finite set of elements χ'' of $X(L'')$ such that $\omega'' \otimes \chi''$ is equivalent to ω'' . Hence, by connectedness,

$$(4.16) \quad \text{for all } \chi \in X, w\chi|_{L''} = w'\chi|_{L''}.$$

Let us denote the Lie algebra of X by $\mathfrak{b} \subset (\mathfrak{a}'_M)_{\mathbb{C}}$. By differentiation, it implies

$$w\nu = w'\nu, \nu \in \mathfrak{b}.$$

This might be written:

$$w''\nu = \nu, \nu \in \mathfrak{b},$$

where $w'' = w'^{-1}w$ is an element of the normalizer of A in G . From our hypothesis on \mathfrak{b} , one sees that $w''\nu = \nu$ for a strictly P -dominant element of \mathfrak{b} , ν . But w'' acts on $\mathfrak{a}'_{\mathbb{C}}$ as an element of the Weyl group of A , which, by the above, is a product of symmetries with respect to roots orthogonal to ν . The corresponding roots have to be roots of A in the Lie algebra of M , by our hypothesis on ν . This implies that w'' fixes pointwise $(\mathfrak{a}_M)'_{\mathbb{C}}$. Hence w'' is an element of the normalizer of A which fixes pointwise \mathfrak{a}_M . This implies that it is an element of M . As $w = w'^{-1}w''$, this implies that w and w' represent the same element of $P' \backslash G/P$. This is a contradiction with our hypothesis. Hence Y has an empty interior and O is dense in X . This proves the first statement on $O_{w,w'}$. The proof of the statement for $O_{w,w'} \cap X_u$ is similar.

(ii) By the Basic Geometric Lemma (cf. [25, VI.5.1]) the Jacquet module $j_P(i_P^G E_{\chi})$ has a filtration whose associated graded object is the direct sum of the statement. (ii) is an immediate consequence of the definition of O and (9.5). \square

Lemma 4.7. *We keep the notation and the assumptions of the previous lemma.*

(i) *Let us assume that (δ, E) is irreducible (resp. irreducible and unitary). There exists an open dense subset of X (resp., X_u) such that for every χ in this subset, $i_P^G \delta_{\chi}$ is irreducible.*

(ii) *Let us assume that (δ, E) is a finite length smooth representation of M . There exists an open dense subset of X , X' , such that for every $\chi \in X'$ and for every G -submodule V of $i_P^G E_{\chi}$ such that $r_M V = E_{\chi}$, then $V = i_P^G E_{\chi}$.*

Proof. (i) follows easily from [27, Theorem 3.2], where no assumption of unitarity on the inducing representation is made, and on our hypothesis on X .

(ii) Let X' be an open and dense subset of X such that:

1) For every irreducible subquotient of (δ, E) , (ω, F) and $\chi \in X'$, $i_P^G \omega_\chi$ is irreducible.

2) X' is a subset of the set O of the preceding lemma, where we take $P = P'$, $M = M'$.

The existence of X' follows from (i) and from the preceding lemma. We proceed by induction on the length of E to prove that:

(4.17) An open dense subset, X' , of X satisfying 1) and 2) above has the properties required by the lemma.

If E is of length one and $\chi \in X'$, $i_P^G E_\chi$ is irreducible. As V is nonzero, one sees that the claim is true in that case.

Now let us assume that (4.17) is true if E is of length $p \geq 1$. Let E be a smooth M -module of length $p + 1$. Let χ be an element of X' . Let (π_1, V_1) be an irreducible G -submodule of V . As $\chi \in X'$, π_1 is isomorphic to $i_P^G \omega_\chi$ for some irreducible subquotient (ω, F) of (δ, E) . This determines a nonzero element, T , of $\text{Hom}_G(i_P^G F_\chi, V) \subset \text{Hom}_G(i_P^G F_\chi, i_P^G E_\chi)$. The latter space is isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_M(j_P(i_P^G F_\chi), E_\chi)$. But from our hypothesis on χ and the properties of X' , $j_P(i_P^G F_\chi)$ splits as a direct sum $\bigoplus_{w \in W(M \setminus G/M)} i_{M \cap w.P}^M w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P} F_\chi$. As χ is an element of O , for $w \notin P$, the set of Bernstein parameters of $i_{M \cap w.P}^M w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P} F_\chi$ is disjoint from the set of Bernstein parameters of F_χ . Hence, one has:

$$\text{Hom}_M(j_P(i_P^G F_\chi), E_\chi) \approx \text{Hom}_M(F_\chi, E_\chi).$$

From this and from the fact that T is nonzero, it follows that $\text{Hom}_M(F_\chi, E_\chi)$ is nonreduced to zero. This proves that F appears as a submodule of E , which we still denote by F . Moreover T is the induced map from an element of $\text{Hom}_M(F_\chi, E_\chi)$ and V_1 is equal to $i_P^G F_\chi$. Going through the quotient of V by $i_P^G F_\chi$ and applying the induction hypothesis, one gets the result. \square

We need some notation.

Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G , let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of M and let x be an element of G . If there is no ambiguity, we will denote the bijective intertwining operator between $i_P^G E$ and $i_{x.P}^G xE$, which associates to $v \in i_P^G E$ the element $\lambda(x)v$ of $i_{x.P}^G xE$ defined by

$$\lambda(x)v(g) = v(x^{-1}g), g \in G,$$

by $\lambda(x)$. We will also denote, again by abuse of notation, the transpose of the inverse of $\lambda(x)$ by $\lambda(x)$. It intertwines $(i_P^G E)'$ and $(i_{x.P}^G xE)'$.

Proposition 4.8. *Generic Basic Geometric Lemma.*

Let $P = MU$, $P' = M'U'$ be parabolic subgroups of G such that $A \subset M$, $A' \subset M'$. Let $\Sigma(P)$ be the set of A_M -roots in the Lie algebra of P , let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of the finite length of M and let X be a complex subtorus of $X(M)$ stable under complex conjugation. We assume that the Lie algebra of X , denoted by $\mathfrak{b} \subset (\mathfrak{a}'_M)_\mathbb{C}$, contains at least an element ν such that (ν, α) is strictly positive for each α element of the set $\Sigma(P)$. This in particular is satisfied if P is a σ -parabolic subgroup and $X = X(M)_\sigma$.

If $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)$, let us define parabolic subgroups of G by:

$$P_w = (M \cap w^{-1}.P')U \subset P, P'_w = (M' \cap w.P)U' \subset P'.$$

There exists a dense open subset O of X , whose intersection with X_u is dense, such that:

(i) For χ belonging to O and w belonging to $W(M' \backslash G/M)$, the map $\alpha_{\chi,w}$ is well defined from $i_P^G E_\chi$ to $V_{\chi,w} := i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'} w(j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi)$ by:

$$\alpha_{\chi,w}(v) = r_{M'}[A(P'_w, w.P_w, wj_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \delta_\chi)(\lambda(w) \circ j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \circ v)],$$

for $v \in i_P^G E_\chi$. Moreover it goes through the quotient to a surjective morphism of M' -modules from $j_{P'} i_P^G E_\chi$ to $V_{\chi,w}$, that we will denote in the same way. Here we use the normalization of measures as in (3.8) relative to (A', K') .

(ii) For $\chi \in O$, the map

$$\alpha_\chi : j_{P'}(i_P^G E_\chi) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)} V_{\chi,w},$$

whose components are the $\alpha_{\chi,w}$, is an isomorphism of M' -modules.

Proof. Let us denote the Levi subgroup of P'_w which contains $A' = w.A$ by M'_w . Then $M'_w = M' \cap w.M$.

From the properties of intertwining integrals (cf. Lemma 4.4), $\alpha_{\chi,w}$ is well defined for a χ element of X and such that $w\chi|_{M'_w}$ is an element of some $(P'_w, w.P_w)$ -subset Y_w of $X(M'_w)$.

We denote the set of such χ by X_w . Such a set is open in X . Let us show that it is dense in X . If it was false, the complement of some $(P'_w, w.P_w)$ -subset of $X(M'_w)$ would contain the set of $w\chi|_{M'_w}$ when χ varies in a nonempty open subset of X . Thus, by looking to tangent spaces, one would see that $w\mathfrak{b}$ should be contained in the orthogonal subspace of some nonempty collection of roots, α , of the maximal split torus of the center of $M'_w, A_{M'_w}$, in the Lie algebra of P'_w and which are not a root in the Lie algebra of $w.P_w$. But, by the hypothesis on X in Proposition 4.6, such a root would be trivial on $w\mathfrak{a}_M$, as the roots which are orthogonal to \mathfrak{b} are trivial on \mathfrak{a}_M . Hence it would be a root of $A_{M'_w}$ in the Lie algebra of the intersection of P' with $w.M$. On the other hand, from the definition of P_w one sees that:

$$w.M \cap P' \subset w.P_w.$$

Moreover one has:

$$w.M \cap P' = (w.M \cap M')(w.M \cap U').$$

From the definition of P'_w one concludes:

$$w.M \cap P' \subset P'_w.$$

Hence one sees that $w.M \cap P'$ is a subset of $w.P_w \cap P'_w$ and there is no root having the required property. This proves that X_w is dense in X . Similarly one sees that $X_w \cap X_u$ is dense in X_u .

Let us denote the G -submodule $\{\lambda(w)(j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \circ v) | v \in i_P^G E_\chi\}$ of $i_{w.P_w}^G(wj_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi)$ by V . From the surjectivity of $j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'}$ and the surjectivity of r_M from $i_P^G E_\chi$ to E , one concludes, by “transport de structure”, that $r_{M' \cap w.M} V = wj_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi$. By Lemma 4.5, one concludes that for χ belonging to an open dense subset of X_w one has:

$$r_{M' \cap w.M}(A(P'_w, P_w, wj_{M \cap w^{-1}.M'} E_\chi)V) = wj_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi.$$

As $r_{M' \cap w.M} = r_{M' \cap w.M} \circ r_{M'}$, one concludes that for χ belonging to this open dense subset of X_w , the image of $\alpha_{\chi,w}$, $\alpha_{\chi,w}(i_P^G E_\chi)$ satisfies:

$$r_{M' \cap w.M} \alpha_{\chi,w}(i_P^G E_\chi) = w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi.$$

Then from Lemma 4.7, one deduces that for χ belonging to an open dense subset of X_w , the image of $\alpha_{\chi,w}$ is equal to $i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'}(w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi)$. Hence the image of α admits $V_{\chi,w} = i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'}(w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi)$ as a quotient. The fact that α goes through the quotient to $j_{P'}(i_P^G E_\chi)$ follows from the fact that, in the definition of $\alpha_{\chi,w}$, all maps are G -morphisms except $r_{M'}$, which goes through the quotient to the Jacquet module. This proves (i).

(ii) Using (i) and Proposition 4.6, one sees that for χ in a dense open subset of X , O , whose intersection with X_u is dense in X_u , $\alpha_{\chi,w}$ is surjective for every $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)$ and that the various $V_{\chi,w}$ have disjoint sets of Bernstein's parameters. This implies (cf. (9.5)) that the image is equal to the direct sum of $V_{\chi,w}$. So α is a surjective M' -module map from $j_{P'}(i_P^G E_\chi)$ to $\bigoplus_{w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)} V_{\chi,w}$. On the other hand, by Proposition 4.6, $j_{P'}(i_P^G E_\chi)$ is an M' -module isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)} V_{\chi,w}$. By looking to the length of modules, one concludes from this that α is bijective. \square

Let P and Q be two parabolic subgroups of G , with a common Levi subgroup M . Let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of the finite length of M such that the operators $A(Q, P, \delta)$ and $A(P, Q, \delta)$ are well defined. Then the restriction of the transposed operator of $A(Q, P, \delta)$, ${}^t A(Q, P, \delta)$ to the space of smooth vectors intertwines $(i_Q^G \delta)^\sim$ with $(i_P^G \delta)^\sim$. Using the isomorphism of $i_P^G \check{E}$ with $(i_P^G E)^\sim$ and $i_Q^G \check{E}$ with $(i_Q^G E)^\sim$ (cf. (3.10)), the restriction of ${}^t A(Q, P, \delta)$ to the space of smooth vectors defines an intertwining operator between $i_Q^G \check{E}$ and $i_P^G \check{E}$ which, by (4.4), is equal to $A(P, Q, \delta)$.

Proposition 4.9. *One keeps the notation of the preceding proposition. If $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)$, let us define two parabolic subgroups of G by*

$$\tilde{P}_w = (M \cap w^{-1}.P'^-)U \subset P, \tilde{P}'_w = (M' \cap w.P)U'^- \subset P'^-.$$

There exists a dense open subset O' of X , whose intersection with X_u is dense in X_u , such that:

(i) *For $\chi \in O'$ and $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)$ and $\check{v} \in (i_P^G E_\chi)^\sim$:*

$$\beta_{\chi,w}(\check{v}) := \check{r}_{M'} \circ {}^t A(w.\tilde{P}_w, \tilde{P}'_w, w.j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \delta_\chi) \circ \lambda(w)(\check{j}_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'^-} \circ \check{v})$$

is a well-defined element of $(V_{\chi,w})^\sim$ where $V_{\chi,w} := i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'}(w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi)$. Moreover the map $\beta_{\chi,w}$ goes through the quotient to a surjective morphism of M' -modules from $j_{P'^-}((i_P^G E_\chi)^\sim)$ to $(V_{\chi,w})^\sim$ that we will denote in the same way.

(ii) *For $\chi \in O'$, the map*

$$\beta_\chi : j_{P'^-}((i_P^G E_\chi)^\sim) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)} (V_{\chi,w})^\sim,$$

whose components are $\beta_{\chi,w}$, is an isomorphism of M' -modules.

Remark 4.10. Notice that in order to define $\check{j}_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'^-}$ we use the normalization of measures relative to (A, K) (cf. (3.8)). For the intertwining integrals we use (A', K') . When it will be needed, we will make a particular choice of K' .

Proof. The fact that $\beta_{\chi,w}(\check{v})$ is a well-defined element of $(V_{\chi,w})^\sim$ follows from the definitions. The rest of the proof is similar to the proof of the preceding proposition, using the isomorphism of the smooth dual of a parabolically induced representation with the parabolically induced representation of the smooth dual of the inducing representation (cf. (3.10)). \square

4.3. Generic Basic Geometric Lemma and H -forms. We come back to our assumption that the characteristic of \mathbf{F} is different from 2. Let us keep the notation of the preceding proposition. Let $\chi \in O'$. We set $V = i_P^G E_\chi$. The Second Adjointness Theorem shows that $(i_P^G E_\chi)_{P'}$ is canonically isomorphic to $((i_P^G E_\chi)_{P'^-})^\sim$. From the preceding proposition, the isomorphism β_χ determines an isomorphism

$$\gamma_\chi : j_{P'}(i_P^G E_\chi) \rightarrow V_{P',1} := \bigoplus_{w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)} V_{\chi,w}.$$

We recall that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{P'}$ is the canonical pairing between $V_{P'}$ and $(\check{V})_{P'^-}$. In other words, the isomorphism γ_χ is characterized by

$$(4.19) \quad \langle \check{v}_{P'^-}, v_{P'} \rangle_{P'} = \langle \beta_\chi(\check{v}), \gamma_\chi(v) \rangle, v \in V, \check{v} \in \check{V},$$

where, in the second member of the equality, the pairing is the natural pairing between $(V_{P',1})^\sim$ and $V_{P',1}$. We denote the composition of γ_χ with the projection onto $V_{\chi,w}$ by $\gamma_{\chi,w}$.

Theorem 4.11. *We keep the notation of the preceding proposition. We assume moreover that P and P' are σ -parabolic subgroups of G . Let $\chi \in O'$ and let ξ be an H -form on $V := i_P^G E_\chi$. We define:*

$$\xi_{P'^-} := j_{P'^-} \xi.$$

We will denote the components of the linear form $\xi^1 := \xi_{P'^-} \circ \gamma_\chi^{-1}$ on $V_{P',1} = \bigoplus_{w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)} V_{\chi,w}$ by $\xi_{P'^-,w} \in (V_{\chi,w})'$, where $V_{\chi,w} := i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'}(w.j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi)$. Then one has:

$$\xi_{P'^-,w} = \check{r}_{M'} \circ^t A(w.\check{P}_w, \check{P}'_w, w.j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \delta_\chi) \circ \lambda(w)(\check{j}_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'^-} \circ \xi).$$

Proof. Let J be a compact open subgroup of G with a σ -factorization with respect to (P', P'^-) . Let v be an element of V^J . Let us compute $\langle \xi_{P'^-}, v_{P'} \rangle$. First one has, from the definition of γ_χ and ξ^1 :

$$(4.20) \quad \langle \xi_{P'^-}, v_{P'} \rangle = \langle \xi^1, \gamma_\chi(v_{P'}) \rangle.$$

From the definition of $\xi_{P'^-}$ and of the σ -factorization (cf. (3.7), Proposition 2.3), one has:

$$\langle \xi_{P'^-}, v_{P'} \rangle = \langle (e_J \xi)_{P'^-}, v_{P'} \rangle_{P'}.$$

From (4.19), one sees:

$$\langle \xi_{P'^-}, v_{P'} \rangle = \langle \beta_\chi(e_J \xi), \gamma_\chi(v_{P'}) \rangle.$$

Let us denote the element of the dual of $V_{P',1}$ whose components are

$$\check{r}_{M'} \circ^t A(w.\check{P}_w, \check{P}'_w, w.j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} \delta_\chi) \circ \lambda(w) \circ \check{j}_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'^-} \circ \xi,$$

by ξ^2 . Using Proposition 3.3, Proposition 3.2 (i), and the definition of β_χ in Proposition 4.9, one easily sees that

$$\beta_\chi(e_J \xi) = e_{J_{M'}} \xi^2.$$

Hence we get a second expression for $\langle \xi_{P'^-}, v_{P'} \rangle$:

$$\langle \xi_{P'^-}, v_{P'} \rangle = \langle e_{J_{M'}} \xi^2, \gamma_\chi(v_{P'}) \rangle, v \in V^J.$$

Together with (4.20), this implies that ξ^1 and ξ^2 are equal on $V_{P',1}^{J_{M'}}$. As there are arbitrary small open compact subgroups of G with a σ -factorization with respect to (P', P'^-) , this implies that $\xi^1 = \xi^2$. This finishes the proof of the theorem. \square

5. TWO KEY LEMMAS AND SOME OF THEIR CONSEQUENCES

5.1. Families of distributions on PH , where P is a parabolic subgroup of G . We keep the notation of the preceding subsection. Let O be a nonempty open subset of X . A map $\chi \mapsto \xi_\chi \in (i_P^G E_\chi)'$ defined on O is said to be weakly holomorphic if for all $v \in i_{K \cap P}^K E$, the map $\chi \mapsto \langle \xi_\chi, v_\chi \rangle$ is holomorphic on O .

We will denote the map $C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E \rightarrow i_P^G E_\chi$ denoted by $M_{\delta_\chi, P}$ in equation (3.13) by M_χ , and we set $\tilde{\xi}_\chi := \xi_\chi \circ M_\chi$. Let us prove:

(5.1) Let $f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E$. Then $\chi \mapsto \langle \tilde{\xi}_\chi, f \rangle$ is holomorphic on O ; in other words, $\chi \mapsto \tilde{\xi}_\chi$ is a weakly holomorphic family of E -distributions on G .

Let J be a compact open subgroup of K such that f is right and left invariant under J . Then $v(\chi) := (M_\chi f)|_K$ has its values in the finite dimensional space $(i_{K \cap P}^K E)^J$. To see that $\chi \rightarrow v(\chi)$ is holomorphic, it is enough to check that for every $k \in K$, $\chi \rightarrow (v(\chi))(k)$ is holomorphic. By using left translates by elements of K , one can reduce to $k = 1$. But $f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E$. Hence its restriction to P is invariant under a compact open subgroup J' of P and is supported by a finite number of right cosets of J' in P , $x_i J'$. Hence, using the definition of M_χ and the fact that the unramified characters are trivial on compact open subgroups, one sees that:

$$(v(\chi))(1) = \sum_i \chi(x_i^{-1}) \left(\int_{J'} \delta_P^{1/2}(x_i^{-1}) \delta((x_i p)^{-1}) f(x_i) d_r p \right).$$

Hence $\chi \mapsto v(\chi)$ is holomorphic. Then (5.1) follows from the finite dimension of $(i_{K \cap P}^K E)^J$ and from our hypothesis on the family (ξ_χ) .

Let (ξ_χ) be as above and let us assume that every ξ_χ has a zero restriction to the complement of a closed set F of X , which is left P -invariant. Then (cf. Section 9.1) $\tilde{\xi}_\chi$ induces on F an E -distribution denoted by $\tilde{\xi}_{F,\chi} \in (C_c^\infty(F) \otimes E)'$. If $f \in C_c^\infty(F) \otimes E$, let $f_1 \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes E$ be such that its restriction to F is equal to f . Then

$$(5.2) \quad \tilde{\xi}_{F,\chi}(f) = \tilde{\xi}_\chi(f_1).$$

From this one concludes that: $\chi \rightarrow \tilde{\xi}_{F,\chi}$ is a weakly holomorphic family of E -distributions on F . Similarly, if Ω is a left P -invariant open set of F , the restriction of $\tilde{\xi}_{F,\chi}$ to Ω , $(\tilde{\xi}_{F,\chi})|_\Omega$, is a weakly holomorphic family of E -distributions on Ω .

Let us make two observations. By [17, Lemma 2.4] one has:

(5.3) Each parabolic subgroup of G contains a σ -stable maximal split subgroup of G .

One also has:

(5.4) Let A_0 be a maximal split torus of M . The morphism of Lie groups from $X(M)$ to $X(A_0)$ given by the restriction has finite kernel. Hence one may view the Lie algebra $(\mathfrak{a}_M)'_{\mathbb{C}}$ of $X(M)$ as a subspace of the Lie algebra $(\mathfrak{a}_0)'_{\mathbb{C}}$ of $X(A_0)$ (cf. also (2.13)).

The following lemma is one of the two key lemmas in the article.

Lemma 5.1. *Let P be a parabolic subgroup of G . Let A_0 be a σ -stable maximal split torus of G contained in P . Let M be the Levi subgroup of P which contains A_0 and let U be the unipotent radical of P .*

Let (δ, E) be a finite length smooth representation of M and let X be a complex subtorus of $X(M)$. Let O be a nonempty open subset of X .

Let $\chi \mapsto \xi_\chi$ be a weakly holomorphic family, depending on $\chi \in O$, of E -distributions on PH . We assume moreover that the family (ξ_χ) is nonidentically zero and that for every $\chi \in O$, ξ_χ is H -invariant on the right and δ_χ -covariant under P (cf. Section 9.1).

(i) The elements of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{b} of X , viewed as a subspace of $(\mathfrak{a}_0)'_{\mathbb{C}}$ as in (5.4), are σ -antiinvariant.

(ii) Moreover if \mathfrak{b} contains a strictly P -dominant element, ν (i.e. such that $(\nu, \alpha) > 0$ for every root, α , of A_M in the Lie algebra of P), then P is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G .

Proof. There is no restriction to assume that O is connected and ξ_χ is never equal to zero. Also, by translation by an element of O , one can assume that O contains 1. The group $P \times H$ acts on PH by

$$(p, h)g = pgh^{-1}, g \in PH, p \in P, h \in H.$$

Hence PH is a homogeneous space under $P \times H$ homeomorphic to $(P \times H)/\text{Diag}(P \cap H)$ by the map $(p, h) \rightarrow ph^{-1}$ (cf. [3, Lemma 3.1 (iii)]).

Let us denote the trivial character of H by ε_H . Let us define the mean value operation $M_{P \cap H}$ which sends $C_c^\infty(P \times H) \otimes E$ to $C_c^\infty(PH) \otimes E$:

$$(M_{P \cap H} f)(ph) := \int_{P \cap H} f(px, x^{-1}h) d_l x, f \in C_c^\infty(P \times H) \otimes E,$$

where $d_l x$ is a left invariant Haar measure on $P \cap H$. We define ξ'_χ by:

$$\xi'_\chi := \xi_\chi \circ M_{P \cap H}.$$

It is a weakly holomorphic family of E -distributions on $P \times H$ which are $(\delta_P^{1/2} \otimes \delta_\chi) \otimes \varepsilon_H$ -left covariant under $P \times H$.

From Lemma 9.1, there exists $\eta_\chi \in E'$ such that for all $e \in E$ and for all compact open subgroups, J , of P which fixes e under δ , one has

$$\langle \xi'_\chi, f \rangle = \int_{P \times H} \langle \eta_\chi, \delta(p) f(p, h) e \rangle d_l p dh = \text{vol}(J) \langle \eta_\chi, e \rangle,$$

where $f = 1_J \otimes f_1 \otimes e \in C_c^\infty(P \times H) \otimes E$ and f_1 is a smooth function on H with compact support and with its integral equal to 1.

As the family (ξ'_χ) is weakly holomorphic, this implies that:

(5.5) (η_χ) is a weakly holomorphic family of linear forms on E .

Also from Lemma 9.1, one deduces:

$$(5.6) \quad (\delta_\chi)'(p)\eta_\chi = \delta_{P \cap H}^{-1}(p)\delta_P(p)\eta_\chi, p \in P \cap H.$$

Let $a \in A_M \subset A_0$ and let b be equal to $a\sigma(a) \in A_0 \cap H \subset M \cap H$. Then, one has:

$$(\delta_\chi)'(b)\eta_\chi = \delta_{P \cap H}^{-1}(b)\delta_P(b)\eta_\chi.$$

But $(\delta_\chi)'(b) = \chi^{-1}(b)\delta'(b)$ so that one has:

$$(5.7) \quad \delta'(b)\eta_\chi = \delta_{P \cap H}^{-1}(b)\delta_P(b)\chi(b)\eta_\chi.$$

Let us consider the parabolic subgroup $M \cap \sigma(P)$ of M . Its Levi subgroup containing A_0 is equal to $M \cap \sigma(M)$. Let us prove that:

$$(5.8) \quad \eta_\chi \in (E_{M \cap \sigma(P)})',$$

where $E_{M \cap \sigma(P)}$ is the Jacquet module of (δ, E) with respect to the parabolic subgroup $M \cap \sigma(P)$ of M .

Let $x \in M \cap \sigma(U)$. From [3, Proposition 2.1 (iv)], there exists a unipotent subgroup V' of $P \cap \sigma(P)$, $h \in H \cap V'$ and $y \in U \cap \sigma(P)$ such that $x = yh$. Then, as δ_χ is trivial on U , one has:

$$(\delta_\chi)'(x)\eta_\chi = (\delta_\chi)'(yh)\eta_\chi = (\delta_\chi)'(h)\eta_\chi.$$

As $h \in V' \cap H$ and V' is a unipotent subgroup of P , h is an element of a union of compact subgroups of $P \cap H$. From the fact that a continuous positive character on a topological group is trivial on compact subgroups, one deduces:

$$\delta_{P \cap H}^{-1}(h)\delta_P(h) = 1.$$

Similarly, as χ is unramified, one has

$$\chi(h) = 1.$$

Hence, from (5.6), one gets

$$(\delta_\chi)'(h)\eta_\chi = \eta_\chi.$$

As χ is an unramified character of M and x is an element of the unipotent subgroup of M , $M \cap \sigma(U)$, one has $\chi(x) = 1$. From the previous discussion, one sees:

$$\delta'(x)\eta_\chi = \eta_\chi, x \in M \cap \sigma(U),$$

so that one has:

$$\eta_\chi \in (E'_\delta)^{M \cap \sigma(U)},$$

which proves (5.8).

The Jacquet module $E_{M \cap \sigma(P)}$ being an $M \cap \sigma(M)$ -module of finite length and b being an element of the center of $M \cap \sigma(M)$, the number of generalized eigenvalues of $\delta'(b)$ on $(E_{M \cap \sigma(U)})'$ is finite. From (5.7), one deduces that the map $\chi \mapsto \chi(b)$ is constant on O , and equal to 1 as O is connected and contains 1. In other words we have proved:

$$(5.9) \quad \chi(a\sigma(a)) = 1, \chi \in X, a \in A_M.$$

As $X \subset X(M)$, one views an element ν of \mathfrak{b} as an element of $(\mathfrak{a}_0)'_{\mathbb{C}}$ which vanishes on \mathfrak{a}_0^M . One deduces from (5.9) that:

$$(5.10) \quad \nu(X + \sigma(X)) = 0, X \in \mathfrak{a}_M, \nu \in \mathfrak{b}.$$

Hence the restriction of ν to $\mathfrak{a}_M + \sigma(\mathfrak{a}_M)$ is σ -antiinvariant.

Recall that we have chosen a scalar product on \mathfrak{a}_0 which is invariant under the Weyl group of (G, A_0) and by σ . Then $\nu \in \mathfrak{b} \subset (\mathfrak{a}'_M)_{\mathbb{C}}$ is zero on the orthogonal to \mathfrak{a}_M , hence also on the orthogonal to $\mathfrak{a}_M + \sigma(\mathfrak{a}_M)$. Hence ν is σ -antiinvariant. This proves (i).

Now let us assume that ν is an element of \mathfrak{b} which is strictly P -dominant. Then, with the notation of (2.14), one has $P = P_\nu$. One sees from the antiinvariance of ν that $\sigma(P) = P_{-\nu}$, which is clearly opposite to P . Hence P is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . □

Lemma 5.2. *Let $P = MU$ be a parabolic subgroup of G and let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of M of finite length. Let X be a complex subtorus of $X(M)$ and let O be a nonempty subset of X . Let $\chi \mapsto \xi_\chi$ be a weakly holomorphic family of H -forms on $i^G_P E_\chi$ defined for $\chi \in O$. Let F be the union of the supports of the ξ_χ , $\chi \in O$. As these supports are left invariant under P and right invariant under H and as there are only a finite number of (P, H) -double cosets, F is closed. We call F the support of the family.*

Let A be a maximal split torus in M . Let Ω be a (P, H) -double coset of G open in F . Then one can choose $x \in \Omega$ such that $A_x := x^{-1}.A$ is a σ -stable maximal split torus contained in $x^{-1}.P$. For such an x , $x^{-1}.M$ is the Levi subgroup of $x^{-1}.P$ which contains A_x . The conjugation by x^{-1} induces a map $\chi \rightarrow x^{-1}\chi$ from X to the subtorus $x^{-1}.X$ of $X(x^{-1}.M)$.

(i) *Then the Lie algebra of $x^{-1}.X$ appears as a subspace of $(\mathfrak{a}_x)'_{\mathbb{C}}$ made of anti-invariant elements by σ .*

(ii) *Moreover if X contains a strictly P -dominant element, $x^{-1}.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup.*

(iii) *With the assumption of (ii), one can choose x such that A_x is a maximally σ -split σ -invariant maximal split torus in the σ -stable Levi subgroup of $x^{-1}.P$.*

Proof. Let x be an element of Ω . First $x^{-1}.P$ contains a σ -invariant maximal split torus of G (cf. [17, Lemma 2.4]). Two maximal split tori of a parabolic subgroup are conjugate by an element of this subgroup (see [5, Proposition 4.7 and Theorem 4.21]). Hence changing x into px , for a suitable $p \in P$, one can assume that A_x is σ -invariant. The restriction to Ω of the induced E -distribution $\xi_{F,x}$ by ξ_χ on F (see Section 9.1) will be denoted by ζ_χ . Then, from the text that follows (5.2), $\lambda(x^{-1})\zeta_\chi$ (cf. (4.18) for the definition of $\lambda(x)$) satisfies the hypothesis of the preceding lemma with P changed in $x^{-1}.P$, A_0 in A_x and X in $x^{-1}.X$. Then (i) and (ii) are an immediate consequence of the preceding lemma.

Let us prove (iii). We are in the case where $x^{-1}.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup whose σ -stable Levi subgroup contains a maximally σ -split σ -invariant maximal split torus of G . This implies (iii). □

5.2. Generic Basic Geometric Lemma for H -forms and the role of σ -parabolic subgroups.

Proposition 5.3. *Let $P = MU$ (resp., $P' = M'U'$) be a σ -parabolic subgroup and let A (resp., A') be a maximally σ -split maximal split torus of M (resp., M'). Let A_σ (resp., A'_σ) be the maximal σ -split torus of A (resp., A'). We denote the identity component of the set of elements of $X(M)$ which are antiinvariant under σ by $X := X(M)_\sigma$. Let (ξ_χ) be a weakly holomorphic family of H -forms on $i^G_P E_\chi$ defined for χ in an open subset O of X . With the notation of Theorem 4.11, let w be an element of $W(M' \backslash G/M)$. Let us assume that $\xi_{P',w} \neq 0$ where $\xi = \xi_{\chi_0}$ for*

some element χ_0 of $O \cap O'$, where O' is as in Theorem 4.11. Then one may change our choice of w in its class in $P' \backslash G / P$ in such a way that:

- (i) One has $A' := w.A$.
- (ii) The group $w.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G with a σ -stable Levi subgroup $w.M$ and $M' \cap w.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M' .
- (iii) The groups P'_w and $w.P_w$ are σ -parabolic subgroups of G .
- (iv) One has the equality $w^{-1}.A'_\sigma = A_\sigma$.
- (v) The group $w^{-1}.P'$ (resp., $w^{-1}.P'^-$) is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G with a σ -stable Levi subgroup $w^{-1}.M'$ and $M \cap w^{-1}.P'$ (resp., $M \cap w^{-1}.P'^-$) is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M .

The groups $P_w, P'_w, \tilde{P}_w, \tilde{P}'_w$ are σ -parabolic subgroups of G .

Proof. It will be more convenient for the proof of this proposition to denote A' by A_1 in order to avoid too many 's.

First, as $w \in W(M' \backslash G / M)$, one has $w.A = A_1$. Moreover:

(5.11) The Lie algebra of X is equal to the space $(\mathfrak{a}_M)'_{\mathbb{C}}{}^{-\sigma}$ of σ -antiinvariant elements of $(\mathfrak{a}_M)'_{\mathbb{C}}$ that one can view as a subspace of $\mathfrak{a}'_{\mathbb{C}}$ (cf. (2.13) and (2.18)).

We define $X' := \{w\chi|_{M' \cap w.M} | \chi \in X\}$ which is closed in $X(M' \cap w.M)$ (cf. (2.11)). By looking to a differential, one sees that on an open neighborhood of χ_0 in $O \cap O'$, the map $\chi \mapsto w\chi|_{M' \cap w.M}$, from X to X' , is an isomorphism whose inverse, defined by $O'' \subset X'$, will be denoted $\chi' \mapsto w^{-1}\chi'$. Let us show that the family $\chi' \rightarrow (\xi_{w^{-1}\chi'})_{P'^-, w}$ defined by O'' is weakly holomorphic. It is enough to prove that for all e elements of the compact realization of $i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'} w j_{M \cap w^{-1}.P'} E_\chi$, the map $\chi \mapsto \langle (\xi_\chi)_{P'^-, w}, e_{w\chi} \rangle$ is holomorphic on O . We choose a compact open subgroup of G , J , with a σ -factorization for (P', P'^-) such that e is fixed by $J_{M'}$. One starts by using (3.7) and then uses the fact that $(e_J \xi_\chi)$ is a holomorphic family of J -fixed vectors. One deduces from Proposition 4.9 that $\langle (\xi_\chi)_{P'^-, w}, e_{w\chi} \rangle$ is weakly holomorphic if for all v in the compact realization of $i_P^G E$, the map $\chi \mapsto \langle \beta_{\chi, w}(\check{v}), e_{w\chi} \rangle$ is holomorphic on O' , where $\beta_{\chi, w}(\check{v}) = (\check{v}_\chi)_{P'^-, w}$. This follows easily from the definition of $\beta_{\chi, w}(\check{v})$ (cf. Proposition 4.9) and from the holomorphy properties of the intertwining integrals.

As P is a σ -parabolic subgroup, X contains strictly P -dominant elements and X' contains a strictly $M' \cap w.P$ -dominant element. The conclusion of the preceding lemma, applied to M' instead of G and X' instead of X , asserts that there exists $m' \in M'$ such that $A_2 := m'.w.A = m'.A_1$ is a maximally σ -split, σ -stable, maximal split torus of M' , $Q := m'.(M' \cap w.P)$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M' , $m'.X'$ and hence $m'.w(\mathfrak{a}_M)'^{-\sigma} \subset (\mathfrak{a}_2)'$ is made of σ -antiinvariant elements, where $(\mathfrak{a}_M)'^{-\sigma}$ is the space of antiinvariant elements of $(\mathfrak{a}_M)'$. Then the half sum of the roots of A_2 in the Lie algebra of Q , ρ_Q , satisfies:

(5.12)
$$\rho_Q \in (\mathfrak{a}_2)'^{-\sigma}.$$

Two maximally σ -split σ -stable maximal split tori of M' are conjugate by an element of M' which conjugates their maximal σ -split tori, because two maximal σ -split tori are conjugate, and two maximal split tori in the centralizer of a maximal σ -split torus are conjugate. So one can choose m'' in M' such that $m''.A_2 = A'$ and $m''(\mathfrak{a}_2)'^{-\sigma} = (\mathfrak{a}_1)'^{-\sigma}$. Then from (5.12), one sees that the parabolic subgroup of M , $Q' := (m''m'.w.M) \cap P'$ contains A_1 and the half sum of the roots of A_1 in

its Lie algebra $\rho_{Q'}$ is an element of $(\mathfrak{a}_1)^{-\sigma}$. Using (2.14), one sees that it is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M . One will change w to $m''m'w$. Hence one has:

$$(5.13) \quad w.A = A_1, w(\mathfrak{a}_M)^{-\sigma} \subset (\mathfrak{a}_1)^{-\sigma}.$$

Let us show that w satisfies (ii) and (iii). Let $\rho_P \in \mathfrak{a}'_M \subset \mathfrak{a}'$ be the half sum of roots of A in the Lie algebra of P . Similarly we define $\rho_{w.P_w}$, $\rho_{P'_w}$ and $\rho_{P' \cap w.M}$ with respect to A_1 . These are elements of $(\mathfrak{a}_1)'$. One has

$$(5.14) \quad \rho_{w.P_w} = \rho_{P' \cap w.M} + w\rho_P.$$

As P is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , one has $\rho_P \in (\mathfrak{a}_M)^{-\sigma}$. From (5.13), one deduces that:

$$(5.15) \quad w\rho_P \in (\mathfrak{a}_1)^{-\sigma} \text{ is } \sigma\text{-antiinvariant.}$$

It follows that $w.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . The group $w.M$ is the Levi subgroup of $w.P$ which contains $A_1 = w.A$, whose Lie algebra is the sum of the A_1 -weight spaces for weights α which are equal to zero or to an A_1 -root α such that $(w\rho_P, \alpha) = 0$. As $w\rho_P$ is σ -antiinvariant, one sees that $w.M$ is σ -invariant. As P' is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , $\sigma(P') \cap P' = M'$, which implies:

$$\sigma(P' \cap w.M) \cap P' \cap w.M = M' \cap w.M.$$

As $M' \cap w.M$ is the Levi subgroup of the parabolic subgroup $P' \cap w.M$ of $w.M$ which contains A' , this implies that $P' \cap w.M$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of $w.M$ with the σ -stable Levi subgroup equal to $w.M \cap M'$. Hence

$$(5.16) \quad \rho_{P' \cap w.M} \text{ is } \sigma\text{-antiinvariant.}$$

From (5.14), (5.15), and (5.16), one sees that $\rho_{w.P_w} \in (\mathfrak{a}_1)'$ is σ -antiinvariant. It follows from (2.14) that $w.P_w$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . One easily sees that its σ -stable Levi subgroup is $M' \cap w.M$.

Similarly one proves that P'_w is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , by using the equality:

$$\rho_{P'_w} = \rho_{M' \cap w.P} + \rho_{P'}$$

and that P' (resp., $M' \cap w.P$) is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G (resp., M'), as $w.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G from (5.15) and $w.M$ is its σ -stable Levi subgroup.

Altogether we have found a choice of w which satisfies (i), (ii) and (iii). We will modify our preceding choice of w to get one which will also satisfy (iv).

Let w be as above. Then $(w.P)wH = wPH$ is open in G . Moreover $w.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , and $(A_1)_\sigma$ is a maximal σ -split torus contained in $w.P$, hence contained in its σ -stable Levi subgroup $w.M$. As any $(w.P, H)$ -open orbit has a representative which is $(A_1)_\sigma$ -good (cf. (2.22)), there exists $p' = w.p$ with $p \in P$ such that $w' := (w.p)w = wp$ satisfies the fact that $w'^{-1}.(A_1)_\sigma$ is σ -split. But $w'^{-1}.(A_1)_\sigma \subset p^{-1}.A \subset P$. As $w'^{-1}.(A_1)_\sigma$ is σ -split, it is σ -stable hence contained in $M = P \cap \sigma(P)$. Hence $w'^{-1}.(A_1)_\sigma$ is a maximal σ -split torus in M . Then, as all maximal σ -split tori in M are conjugate (cf. [17, Proposition 1.16]), we can choose an element m of M , such that $w'' = w'm$ satisfies $w''^{-1}.(A_1)_\sigma = A_\sigma$. Then $w''^{-1}.A'$ is contained in the centralizer of A_σ which is contained in M . Hence one can choose m_1 elements of this centralizer such that $w_1 := w''m_1$ is such that $w_1^{-1}.A_1 = A$ and $w_1^{-1}.(A_1)_\sigma = A_\sigma$. Hence, as $\rho_P \in \mathfrak{a}'^{-\sigma}$, $w_1\rho_P$ is σ -antiinvariant and $w_1.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . As above, one also sees that it implies that $w_1.M$ is its σ -stable Levi subgroup. Then, as above, one sees that w_1 satisfies

(ii) and (iii). As P' is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , $\rho_{P'}$ is an element of $(\mathfrak{a}_1)^{-\sigma}$ and one gets $w_1^{-1}\rho_{P'} \in \mathfrak{a}'^{-\sigma}$. One sees, as above, that $w_1^{-1}.P'$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G with a σ -stable Levi subgroup equal to $w_1^{-1}.M'$. This easily implies that $M \cap w_1^{-1}.P'$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M with a σ -stable Levi subgroup equal to $M \cap w_1^{-1}.P'$.

Then the assertions on $P_{w_1}, P'_{w_1}, \tilde{P}_{w_1}, \tilde{P}'_{w_1}$ follow easily. Thus w_1 has the required properties. □

5.3. Intertwining integrals and support of families of H -forms. An ordered pair $(P = MU, P' = MU')$ of parabolic (resp., σ -parabolic) subgroups of G , is said to be adjacent (resp., σ -adjacent) if there is a unique reduced A_M -root (resp., a reduced $(A_M)_\sigma$ -root), α , which is positive for P and negative for P' . We denote by A^α the group of \mathbf{F} -points of the identity component of the kernel of α in \underline{A}_M (resp., $(\underline{A}_M)_\sigma$) and by M^α the centralizer of A^α in G . The group P^α generated by P and P' is a parabolic (resp. σ -parabolic) subgroup of G with M^α as a Levi subgroup (resp. the σ -stable Levi subgroup) and its unipotent radical U^α is contained in $U \cap U'$. It is easy to see that α is P -simple.

A minimal string of parabolic (resp., σ -parabolic) subgroups of G between two parabolic (resp., σ -parabolic) subgroups of G , $P = MU, P' = MU'$, is a sequence $(P_i)_{i=0,\dots,r}$ of parabolic (resp., σ -parabolic) subgroups of G , such that $P_0 = P, P_r = P'$ and (P_i, P_{i+1}) is adjacent (resp., σ -adjacent) for $i = 0, \dots, r - 1$. Such a string always exists (cf. [22], before Theorem 4.2 for parabolic subgroups; it works in a similar manner for σ -parabolic subgroups).

The next lemma is the second key lemma mentioned in the Introduction. It was suggested by a geometric result of Matsuki (cf. [24, Lemma 3]).

Lemma 5.4. *Let $P = MU$ and $Q = LV$ be two σ -parabolic subgroups of G , with $P \subset Q$. Let (δ, E) be a smooth irreducible representation of M . Let $P' = MU'$ be another σ -parabolic subgroup of G such that (P, P') is σ -adjacent, and let α be the unique reduced $(A_M)_\sigma$ -root which is positive for P and negative for P' . One assumes that the restriction $\alpha|_{\mathfrak{a}_L^{-\sigma}}$ of α , to $\mathfrak{a}_L^{-\sigma}$ is nonzero, where $\mathfrak{a}_L^{-\sigma}$ is the subspace of elements of \mathfrak{a}_L antiinvariant under σ .*

We denote the identity component of the set of σ -antiinvariant elements of $X(L)$ by $X(L)_\sigma$.

Let $\chi \mapsto \xi_\chi$ be a weakly holomorphic family of H -forms on $i_P^G E_\chi$ defined for χ in an open subset, O , of $X(L|M)_\sigma := \{\chi|_M | \chi \in X(L)_\sigma\}$. Let us assume that the support of every ξ_χ has an empty interior in G .

Then one has the following:

(i) The set O' of $\chi \in O$ such that $A(P, P', \delta_\chi)$ has no pole is an open and dense subset of O .

(ii) If $\chi \in O'$, the support of $\xi_\chi \circ A(P, P', \delta_\chi)$, which is an H -form on $i_{P'}^G E_\chi$, has an empty interior in G .

(iii) Let Q' be the σ -adjacent σ -parabolic subgroup of G determined by the Q -simple $(A_L)_\sigma$ -root $\alpha|_{\mathfrak{a}_L^{-\sigma}}$. Then $P' \subset Q'$ and (Q, Q') are σ -adjacent.

Proof. The fact that O' is dense follows from the fact that α restricted to $\mathfrak{a}_L^{-\sigma}$ is nonzero and from Lemma 4.4. This proves (i).

Let us show that the union of the (P, H) -double cosets Px_iH which are open in the support F of the family $\xi_\chi, \chi \in O'$ is dense in this support. In fact if it

was false, the complementary of the union of the Px_iH would contain a (P, H) -invariant subset open in F . Then it contains an open (P, H) -double coset in F (see e.g. [3, Lemma 3.1 (ii)]). This is impossible due to our definition of Px_iH . This proves our claim.

From Lemma 4.2, the support of the family $(\xi_\chi \circ A(P, P', \delta, \chi))_{\chi \in O'}$ is contained in $cl(P^\alpha F)$, hence in the union of $cl(P^\alpha x_i H)$ as for A, B , subsets of G , $cl(Acl(B)) = cl(AB)$ and $cl(A \cup B) = cl(A) \cup cl(B)$. Hence it suffices to show that:

$$(5.17) \quad \text{For all } x = x_i \text{ one has } P^\alpha xH \text{ with empty interior.}$$

Let A be a maximally σ -split torus σ -stable maximal split torus in M , which is automatically a maximally σ -split σ -stable maximal split torus in G as P is a σ -parabolic subgroup. As any parabolic subgroup contains a σ -invariant maximal split torus, we may and we will choose x in its double (P, H) -coset such that $x^{-1}.A$ is σ -stable. The Lie algebra of $X := X(L|M)_\sigma$ is identified with $(\mathfrak{a}'_L)_{\mathbb{C}}^{-\sigma}$. We can apply Lemma 5.2 (ii) to the family $(\xi_\chi)_{\chi \in O'}$ and one sees, using (2.18), that:

$$(5.18) \quad x^{-1}(\mathfrak{a}_L^{-\sigma}) \subset (x^{-1}\mathfrak{a})^{-\sigma}.$$

One sets: $P_x = x^{-1}.P, P'_x = x^{-1}.P'$, etc.. Here we denote the Lie algebra of the algebraic group \underline{G} such that $G = \underline{G}(\mathbf{F})$ by \underline{g} . By abuse of terminology we will say that \underline{g} is the Lie algebra of G (notice that this notion is different from the one used in Section 10). We use a similar terminology for the subgroups of G which are the groups of \mathbf{F} -points of a subgroup of \underline{G} defined over \mathbf{F} .

Let $\underline{g}(\alpha)$ (resp., $\underline{g}(-\alpha)$) be the Lie algebra of $U \cap M^\alpha$ (resp., $U' \cap M^\alpha$). Similarly let $\underline{g}(x^{-1}\alpha)$ (resp., $\underline{g}(-x^{-1}\alpha)$) be the Lie algebra of $U_x \cap M_x^\alpha$ (resp., $U'_x \cap M_x^\alpha$). One has:

$$\underline{p}_x^\alpha = \underline{g}(-x^{-1}\alpha) + \underline{p}_x.$$

We fix $Y_x = x^{-1}Y \in x^{-1}(\mathfrak{a}_L^{-\sigma})$, where Y is a strictly Q -dominant element in $(\mathfrak{a}'_L)^{-\sigma}$ which is canonically identified to $\mathfrak{a}_L^{-\sigma}$ (cf. (2.18)). Then an A_x -root β is such that $\beta(Y_x) > 0$ if and only if the corresponding root space is contained in \underline{v}_x . But $\underline{g}(\alpha) \subset \underline{v}$, as $P \subset Q$ and $\alpha|_{\mathfrak{a}_L} \neq 0$. So one has $(x^{-1}\alpha)(Y_x) > 0$. Let us prove that:

$$(5.19) \quad \underline{h} + \underline{p}_x = \underline{h} + \underline{p}_x^\alpha.$$

The only thing to prove is that $\underline{g}(-x^{-1}\alpha) \subset \underline{h} + \underline{p}_x$. Let β be a root of A_x in $\underline{g}(-x^{-1}\alpha)$, so that $\beta(Y_x) < 0$ by what has been said above. Let Z be an element of the corresponding weight space in \underline{g} . Let $\sigma\beta$ be the A_x root $\beta \circ \sigma$. Then $\sigma\beta(Y_x) = \beta(\sigma(Y_x))$. But as $x^{-1}(\mathfrak{a}_L^{-\sigma})$ is contained in the space of σ -antiinvariant elements (cf. (5.18)), one has $\sigma(Y_x) = -Y_x$, and $\sigma\beta(Y_x) = -\beta(Y_x)$ is strictly positive. Hence $\sigma(Z)$ is an element of $\underline{v}_x \subset \underline{p}_x$. Consequently one has:

$$Z = (Z + \sigma(Z)) - \sigma(Z) \in \underline{h} + \underline{p}_x,$$

which proves (5.19).

Let us assume that $P_x^\alpha H$ has a nonempty interior. We will prove that it leads to a contradiction. From (2.22) and Lemma 2.2 (iv), one deduces that P_x^α is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . Hence (9.6) implies that \underline{P}_x^α is a σ -parabolic of \underline{G} and (9.7) implies

$$\underline{h} + \underline{p}_x^\alpha = \underline{g}.$$

Then, together with (5.19), it implies that $\underline{h} + \underline{p}_x = \underline{g}$. Hence (cf. Lemma 9.3), \underline{HP}_x is open. From Lemma 9.4, one sees that $P_x H$ would be open in G . This is

a contradiction with our hypothesis on the support of ξ , which implies (5.17). We have thus proved (ii).

The assertion on Q' in (iii) being clear, this proves the lemma. □

Lemma 5.5. *We keep the notation of the previous lemma, except that P' is not necessarily adjacent to P . We assume that every $(A_M)_\sigma$ -root which is positive for P' and negative for P satisfies $\alpha|_{\mathfrak{a}_L^-} \neq 0$. Then the same conclusion as in (i) and (ii) of the previous lemma is valid.*

Proof. Let P_0, \dots, P_r be a minimal string of σ -parabolic subgroups between P and P' . We will prove by induction on i that for $\chi \in O'$, the support of $A(P_i, P, \delta_\chi)\xi_\chi$ has an empty interior in G and we will define σ -parabolic subgroups of G , $Q_0 = Q, \dots, Q_r$, with a σ -stable Levi subgroup L , such that:

The family $(\xi_\chi^i) := (\xi_\chi \circ A(P_i, P, \delta_\chi))$ is such that (P_i, P_{i+1}) , Q_i satisfy the hypothesis of the previous lemma, by the induction hypothesis. The lemma follows by using this previous lemma. □

6. FAMILIES OF H -FORMS ON REPRESENTATIONS INDUCED FROM σ -PARABOLIC SUBGROUPS AND B -MATRICES

6.1. Families of H -forms on representations induced from σ -parabolic subgroups. Let $P = MU$ be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . Let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of M with finite length. Let \mathcal{W}_M^G be a set of representatives of the open (P, H) -double cosets as in (2.22): here A_σ is a maximal σ -split torus of M . As remarked in Lemma 2.2, if $x \in \mathcal{W}_M^G$, $x^{-1}.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . We define

$$(6.1) \quad E'(\delta, H) := \bigoplus_{x \in \mathcal{W}_M^G} E'^{M \cap x.H}.$$

We have the following mild generalization of [3, Theorem 2.8], that one gets in an entirely similar way (see the comments following the statement). Notice that this statement is true assuming only that the characteristic of \mathbf{F} is different from 2, as is shown by the examination of the proof.

Let us give a definition.

$$(6.2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{If } B \text{ is a split torus we denote the real vector space denoted } \mathfrak{a}_B \text{ in (2.3)} \\ \text{by } \mathfrak{b}. \end{array}$$

The lattice $\Lambda(B)$ (cf. (2.2) for its definition) is identified with a subset of \mathfrak{b} (cf. (45)), and if B is a subtorus of the split torus A one has $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{a}$.

We will use the identification of the Lie algebra of $X(M)_\sigma$ and $(\mathfrak{a}_M^{-\sigma})_{\mathbf{C}}$ given by a suitable scalar product on \mathfrak{a}_M (see (2.13) and (2.18)).

Proposition 6.1. *Let us assume that we are given a σ -split torus $B \subset A_M$, and a complex subtorus X of $X(M)_\sigma$. We assume that the Lie algebra of X is identified with $\mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{C}} \subset (\mathfrak{a}_M^{-\sigma})_{\mathbf{C}}$ and that the lattice $\Lambda(B)$ contains strictly P -dominant elements.*

(i) *Let $\chi \in X$. Let us denote the subspace of elements of $i_P^G E_\chi$ whose support is contained in the union of the open (P, H) -double cosets by J_χ .*

There is a canonical linear isomorphism between $E'(\delta, H)$ and $J_\chi^{I^H}$ which associates to $\eta \in E'^{M \cap x.H}$ the element $\xi'(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)$ of $J_\chi^{I^H}$ defined by:

$$\xi'(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)(\varphi) = \int_{(H \cap x^{-1}.M) \backslash H} \langle \varphi(xh), \eta \rangle dh, \varphi \in J_\chi.$$

(ii) *There exists an open dense subset, O_0 , of X such that for $\chi \in O_0$, $\xi'(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)$ extends uniquely to an H -form, $\xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)$, on $i_P^G E_\chi$. In particular for $\chi \in O_0$, every H -form on $i_P^G E_\chi$ whose restriction to J_χ is equal to zero vanishes.*

(iii) *Moreover there exists a polynomial function, b , on X , such that for every $v \in i_{K \cap P}^K E$ and $\eta \in E'(\delta, H)$, $\chi \mapsto b(\chi)\langle \xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta), v_\chi \rangle$ extends to a polynomial function on X .*

The main point for this generalization of [3, Theorem 2.8] is the generalization of [3, Lemma 2.5] with our X . But it is straightforward by changing A to B in its proof and the projection p_a to the orthogonal projection p_b on \mathfrak{b} .

Then, we will see that one has, for a suitable normalization of the measures in Proposition 6.1:

$$(6.3) \quad \text{For all } \eta = (\eta_x)_{x \in \mathcal{W}_M^G} \text{ and for all } x \in \mathcal{W}_M^G, \check{r}_M((i_P^G \delta_\chi)'(x)\xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)) = \eta_x.$$

For $x = 1$, it follows from Section 9.1 and [3, Equation (2.33)]. Now the assertion reduces to the one for $x = 1$ applied to the $x.H$ -fixed linear form $(i_P^G \delta_\chi)'(x)\xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)$.

6.2. B -matrices.

Proposition 6.2. *We keep the notation of the preceding proposition. Let Q be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G with a σ -stable Levi subgroup equal to M . There exists a rational function $\chi \mapsto B(P, Q, \delta_\chi)$ on $X(M)_\sigma$ with values in $\text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(E'(\delta, H))$ such that one has the equality of rational maps on $X(M)_\sigma$:*

$$\xi(Q, \delta_\chi, \eta) \circ A(Q, P, \delta_\chi) = \xi(P, \sigma, B(P, Q, \delta_\chi)\eta), \quad \eta \in E'(\delta, H).$$

More precisely, let b_A (resp., b_ξ) be a nonzero polynomial function on $X(M)_\sigma$, such that for all v in $i_{K \cap P}^K E$, $\chi \mapsto b_A(\chi)(A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)v)$ (resp., and for all $\eta \in E'(\delta, H)$, $\chi \mapsto b_\xi(\chi)\langle \xi(Q, \delta_\chi, \eta), v_\chi \rangle$) is polynomial on $X(M)_\sigma$. Then for all $\eta \in E'(\delta, H)$, the map $\chi \mapsto (b_A b_\xi(\chi))B(P, Q, \sigma_\chi)\eta$ is a polynomial map on $X(M)_\sigma$ with values in $E'(\delta, H)$.

Proof. From Proposition 6.1, for χ an element of a dense open subset, O , of $X(M)_\sigma$, there is a unique $\theta(\chi) \in E'(\delta, H)$, such that

$$b_\xi(\chi)\xi(Q, \delta_\chi, \eta) \circ (b_A(\chi)A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)) = \xi(P, \delta_\chi, \theta(\chi)).$$

Let us show that the map $\chi \mapsto \theta(\chi)$ is polynomial in $\chi \in X(M)_\sigma$. Let $\theta(\chi)_x, x \in \mathcal{W}_M^G$, be the components of $\theta(\chi)$. First, let us prove:

$$(6.4) \quad \text{For all } e \in E, \langle \theta(\chi)_1, e \rangle \text{ is polynomial in } \chi \in X(M)_\sigma.$$

Let J be a compact open subgroup of K which has a σ -factorization for (P, P^-) and such that e is fixed by J_M . Then one has from (3.21)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \theta(\chi)_1, e \rangle &= \text{Vol}((K \cap P)J_H)^{-1} \langle \xi(Q, \delta_\chi, \theta(\chi)), v_{e, \delta_\chi}^{P, J} \rangle \\ &= \text{Vol}((K \cap P)J_H)^{-1} b_\xi(\chi) \langle \xi(Q, \delta_\chi, \eta), b_A(\chi)A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)v_{e, \delta_\chi}^{P, J} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (3.11) that the restriction to K of $v_{e, \delta_\chi}^{P, J}$ is independent of χ . Hence, from the properties of b_A , one sees that $\chi \rightarrow v(\chi) := b_A(\chi)A(Q, P, \delta_\chi)v_{e, \delta_\chi}^{P, J}$ is polynomial in the compact realization. Hence (6.4) follows.

Let $x \in \mathcal{W}_M^G$. One applies (6.4) to $(i_P^G \delta_\chi)'(x)\xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)$ by changing σ to σ_x . One concludes that the map $\chi \rightarrow \theta(\chi)$ is polynomial in $\chi \in X(M)_\sigma$. Then

$$B(Q, P, \sigma_\chi)\eta := (b_\xi b_A)^{-1}(\chi)\theta(\chi)$$

satisfies the required properties. □

7. MAIN THEOREMS

7.1. Let us prove

(7.1) Let $P = MU$ be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G and let A_σ be a maximal σ -split torus of M . If $x, x' \in G$ are A_σ -good and $PxH = Px'H$, then $x' = mxh$ with $m \in M, h \in H$

One has $x' = muxh$ with $m \in M, u \in U, h \in H$. As x' is A_σ -good, $x'^{-1}.M$ is σ -stable, which implies that $x^{-1}.u^{-1}.M$ is σ -stable. Let $M' = x^{-1}.M$, which contains $x^{-1}.A_\sigma$. Then M' is the σ -stable Levi subgroup of the σ -parabolic subgroup $P' := x^{-1}.P$ (cf. Lemma 2.2). Hence, as $x^{-1}.(u^{-1}.M) \subset P'$, one has $x^{-1}.(u^{-1}.M) = x^{-1}.M$, which implies that $u^{-1}.M = M$. Hence, for all $m \in M, u^{-1}mu \in M$, which implies $m^{-1}u^{-1}mu \in M$. Then $m^{-1}u^{-1}mu$ is an element of $U \cap M$ and hence is equal to 1. Hence u commutes with every element of M . This is possible only if $u = 1$. Hence $x' = mxh$, which proves (7.1).

Lemma 7.1. (i) Let $P = MU, R = LV \subset P$ be two σ -parabolic subgroups of G . Let Q be equal to $R \cap M$, which is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M with a σ -stable Levi subgroup equal to L . Let A_σ be a maximal σ -split torus of M . If $x \in M$ and $\Omega = Qx(M \cap H)$ is open in M , then RxH is open in G .

(ii) Let $x, x' \in M$, which are A_σ -good. If $RxH = Rx'H$, one has $Qx(M \cap H) = Qx'(M \cap H)$.

(iii) Let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of L and let ξ be an H -form on $i_R^G E$. If $\text{Supp}(\xi) \subset G$ has an empty interior, the same is true for the support of $\check{r}_M \xi \in (i_Q^M E)'$.

Proof. (i) The first claim on Q is clear as $Q \cap \sigma(Q) = R \cap \sigma(R) \cap M \cap \sigma(M) = L$.

The map $P \times H \rightarrow PH, (p, h) \mapsto ph$, is open (cf. [3, Lemma 3.1]) and $U\Omega$ is open in P . Hence $U\Omega H$ is open in PH and also in G , as PH is open in G . But $U\Omega H \subset RxH$. It implies that RxH has a nonempty interior, and hence is open.

(ii) By (7.1) applied to R , one has $x' = lxx$ with $l \in L, h \in H$. Hence h is an element of $M \cap H$ and (ii) follows.

(iii) Let us prove that with our hypothesis, 1 does not belong to the support of $\check{r}_M \xi$. The hypothesis implies that $\check{r}_L \xi = 0$. From Proposition 3.2 (iii), one deduces that $\check{r}_L \xi = \check{r}_L(\check{r}_M \xi) = 0$, which is equivalent to the fact that 1 is not in the support of $\check{r}_M \xi$. This proves our claim.

Now let x be as in (i). Changing the representative in $Qx(H \cap H)$, we may assume (cf (2.22)) that x is A_σ -good. Then P is a σ_x -parabolic subgroup of G (cf. Lemma 2.2). Then one applies the first part of the proof to $(i_R^G \delta)'(x)\xi$, which is fixed by $x.H$, replacing σ by σ_x . This implies that x is not an element of the support of $\check{r}_M \xi$. □

Lemma 7.2. Let $P = MU, R = LV$ be two σ -parabolic subgroups of G with $R \subset P$. Let $Q = M \cap R$, which is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M . Let A be a σ -stable maximally σ -split maximal split torus of L . We choose the set \mathcal{W}_M^G such that its elements are A_σ -good. Then for all $y \in \mathcal{W}_M^G, y^{-1}.M$ is σ -stable and $y^{-1}.Q$ is a

σ -parabolic subgroup of $y^{-1}.M$ with a σ -stable Levi subgroup equal to $y^{-1}.L$. For all $y \in \mathcal{W}_M^G$, we choose $\mathcal{W}_{y^{-1}.L}^{y^{-1}.M}$ such that its elements are $y^{-1}.A_\sigma$ -good. Then $\mathcal{W} := \bigcup_{y \in \mathcal{W}_M^G} y\mathcal{W}_{y^{-1}.L}^{y^{-1}.M}$ is made of A_σ -good elements, the union being disjoint, and may be taken as \mathcal{W}_L^G .

Proof. We will show that \mathcal{W} is a set of representatives of the open (R, H) -double cosets in G .

Let $x = yz, x' = y'z' \in \mathcal{W}$ with $y, y' \in \mathcal{W}_M^G, z \in \mathcal{W}_{y^{-1}.L}^{y^{-1}.M}, z' \in \mathcal{W}_{y'^{-1}.L}^{y'^{-1}.M}$. Then x, x' are A_σ -good. Hence RxH and $Rx'H$ are open. Moreover $PxH = PyH, Px'H = Py'H$ as $z \in y^{-1}.M, z' \in y'^{-1}.M$. Let us show that:

$$(7.2) \quad \text{The equality } RxH = Rx'H \text{ implies } y = y' \text{ and } z = z'.$$

Our hypothesis implies $PxH = Px'H$. By what we have just seen, it implies $PyH = Py'H$. Hence one has $y = y'$.

First, let us assume that $y = y' = 1$. Then $z, z' \in M$ are A_σ -good, $RzH = Rz'H$, and, by (7.1), $z' = lzh$, where $l \in L$ and $h \in H$. Hence one has $h \in M \cap H$. If $Q = R \cap M, z, z'$ determine the same $(Q, M \cap H)$ -double coset. This implies that $z' = z$. Hence this proves (7.2) if $y = y' = 1$.

For the general case, we apply this to $y^{-1}.L$ and $y^{-1}.R$ in order to prove (7.2). So \mathcal{W} is a set of representatives of certain open (R, H) -cosets.

Reciprocally, let RxH be an open (R, H) -double coset in G . We may assume that x is A_σ -good. Let $Q = R \cap M$. Let us show that there is $x' \in \mathcal{W}$ with $RxH = Rx'H$. First there exists $y \in \mathcal{W}_M^G$ such that $PxH = PyH$. Let us assume that $y = 1$. Then, by (7.1), one has $x = mh$ with $m \in M, h \in H$. Hence one can assume $x \in M$. As $x \in M$ is A_σ -good, $Qx(H \cap M)$ is open in M and $Qx(H \cap M) = Qx'(H \cap M)$ with $x' \in \mathcal{W}_L^M$. Then $RxH = Rx'H$, as wanted. In general one changes P to $P' = y^{-1}.P$ and R to $R' = y^{-1}.R$. Hence one has $P'y^{-1}xH = P'H$, as $PxH = PyH$. Then one uses our last result. \square

7.2. σ -exponents of j_P - ξ .

Definition 7.3. Let (π, V) be a smooth representation of G of finite length. Then it is a finite direct sum of generalized eigenspaces under $A_{G,\sigma} := (A_G)_\sigma$. If ν is a character of $A_{G,\sigma}$, let us denote the corresponding generalized eigenspace of V by $V(\nu)$ and the restriction to $V(\nu)$ of any element ξ of V' by $\xi(\nu)$, which might be extended to an element of V' , which is zero on the other generalized eigenspaces also denoted $\xi(\nu)$. If $\xi \in V'^H, \text{Exp}(\xi)$ will denote the subset of ν such that $\xi(\nu)$ is nonzero. The elements of $\text{Exp}(\xi)$ are called the $A_{G,\sigma}$ -exponents or σ -exponents of ξ .

Theorem 7.4. Let $P = MU$ (resp., $P' = M'U'$) be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G and let A (resp., A') be a maximally σ -split σ -stable maximal split torus of M (resp., M'). Let $(P' \backslash G/P)_\sigma$ be the set of (P', P) -double cosets in G having a representative w such that $w.A = A', w.A_\sigma = A'_\sigma$. We denote a set of representatives of $(P' \backslash G/P)_\sigma$ with this property by $W(M' \backslash G/M)_\sigma$ and we assume that the set $W(M' \backslash G/M)$ defined in (4.10) contains $W(M' \backslash G/M)_\sigma$.

Let (δ, E) be an irreducible smooth representation of M and let η be an element of the space $E'(\delta, H)$ (cf. (6.1) for the definition of this space). Let O' be as in Theorem 4.11, with $X = X(M)_\sigma$. In particular it is open and dense in $X(M)_\sigma$. Let O_0 be the

open dense subset of $X(M)_\sigma$ from Proposition 6.1 (ii) for $X = X(M)_\sigma$. Let χ be an element of the open and dense subset $O' \cap O_0$ of $X(M)_\sigma$ and let $\xi = \xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)$.

(i) Let $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)$. Then if $\xi_{P^-, w}$ is nonzero, one has $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)_\sigma$.

(ii) If $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)_\sigma$, then $Q = M \cap w^{-1}.P'$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M and $L = M \cap w^{-1}.M'$ is its σ -stable Levi subgroup. We introduce \mathcal{W}_L^G as in the preceding lemma.

If $y \in \mathcal{W}_M^G$ and $z \in \mathcal{W}_{y^{-1}.L}^{y^{-1}.M}$, we define $z' := yzy^{-1} \in M$ and $x = yz$. Then $\delta'(z')\eta_y$ is $M \cap x.H$ -invariant and Q is a σ_x -parabolic subgroup of M . Hence $j_{Q^-}\delta'(z')\eta_y$ is defined.

(iii) One writes

$$E_Q = E_Q^+ \oplus E_Q^0,$$

where E_Q^+ is the sum over $y \in \mathcal{W}_M^G$ and $z \in \mathcal{W}_{y^{-1}.L}^{y^{-1}.M}$ of the $A_{L,\sigma}$ -weight space corresponding to the set of exponents of $j_{Q^-}\delta'(z')\eta_y$, where E_Q^0 is the sum over the other weights.

Then, for χ belonging to an open dense subset, O'' of $O_0 \cap O'$, hence also open and dense in $X(M)_\sigma$, the $A_{M',\sigma}$ -exponents of $\xi_{P^-, w}$ are of the form $(w\chi^+)_{|A_{M',\sigma}}$ where χ^+ is an $A_{M',\sigma}$ -eigenvalue of $(E_Q^+)_\chi$.

Proof. (i) If $\xi_{P^-, w}$ is nonzero, one has $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)_\sigma$ by Proposition 5.3. This proves (i).

Let us prove (ii). From (i), $w^{-1}.P'$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , as w is A'_σ -good, which contains A . Hence Q is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M .

Let x, y, z be as in statement (ii). The linear form $\delta'(z')\eta_y$ on E is $M \cap x.H$ -invariant as η_y is $M \cap y.H$ -invariant and $z'y = yz = x$. By the construction of \mathcal{W}_M^G , x is A_σ -good. Hence Q, Q^- are opposite σ_x -parabolic subgroups of M (cf. Lemma 2.2). This proves (ii).

Let us prove (iii). One defines projections p_Q^+ and p_Q^0 of E_Q onto E_Q^+ and E_Q^0 corresponding to the decomposition $E_Q = E_Q^+ \oplus E_Q^0$. This defines, by induction, projections on the space $(i_{P_{Q^-}}^G(E_\chi)_Q)'$ that we will denote in the same way. Notice that P_{Q^-} is equal to \tilde{P}_w . With these conventions, we define for $\chi \in O_0 \cap O'$:

$$\xi_Q^+ = p_Q^+(j_{Q^-}\check{\circ}\xi).$$

Similarly one defines ξ_Q^0 . Then

$$\xi_{P^-, w}^+ := \check{r}_{M'} \circ {}^tA(w.\tilde{P}_w, \tilde{P}'_w, w.j_Q\delta_\chi) \circ \lambda(w)\xi_Q^+$$

is a well-defined element of V'_w where $V_w := i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'}(wE_\chi^+)$. Similarly one defines $\xi_{P^-, w}^0$ so that one has:

$$\xi_{P^-, w} = \xi_{P^-, w}^+ + \xi_{P^-, w}^0.$$

We will prove that $\xi_{P^-, w}^0 = 0$. We first study the restriction of ξ_Q^0 on the open $(M' \cap w.P, M' \cap H)$ -orbits. From Lemma 3.4, one sees that for $x \in \mathcal{W}_L^G$:

$$\check{r}_L((i_{P_{Q^-}}^G(\delta_\chi)_Q)'(x)\check{j}_{Q^-}\check{\circ}\xi) = j_{Q^-}(\check{r}_M((i_P^G\delta_\chi)'(x)\xi)).$$

But if $x = yz$ with $y \in \mathcal{W}_M^G$ and $z \in \mathcal{W}_{y^{-1}.L}^{y^{-1}.M}$, one has $x = z'y$ with $z' = yzy^{-1} \in M$ and, with the notation of (3.20), one has:

$$\check{r}_M((i_P^G\delta_\chi)'(x)\xi) = f_\xi(x) = \delta'_\chi(z')f_\xi(y) = \chi(z')^{-1}\delta'(z')\eta_y.$$

Hence, one has:

$$\check{r}_L((i_{\tilde{P}_{Q^-}}^G(\delta_\chi)_Q)'(x)\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi) = \chi(z')^{-1}j_{Q^-}(\delta'(z')\eta_y)$$

and the result is not changed if one replaces $\check{j}_{Q^-} \circ \xi$ by ξ_Q^+ . This implies:

$$\check{r}_L(i_{\tilde{P}_{Q^-}}^G(\delta_\chi)_Q)'(x)\xi_Q^0 = 0.$$

From the preceding lemma, one sees that the support of ξ_Q^0 has an empty interior. By structural transport the same is true for $\lambda(w) \circ \xi_Q^0$. One can apply Lemma 5.5 with L replaced by $w.M$ and M replaced by $M' \cap w.M$ as it follows immediately from the definition of $\tilde{P}_w, \tilde{P}'_w$ in Proposition 4.9. Then by Lemma 5.5 and Lemma 7.1, one sees that the support of $\xi_{P',w}^0$ has an empty interior. Let us see that one can apply Proposition 6.1 to $M', M' \cap w.P, w.(A_M)_\sigma$ and $X' = \{(w\chi)|_{M' \cap w.M} | \chi \in X(M)_\sigma\}$ instead of G, P, B and X . As $wA_\sigma = A'_\sigma$, one sees that $M' \cap w.P$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of $w.M$ with $M' \cap w.M$ as its σ -stable Levi subgroup. Then $X' \subset X(M' \cap w.M)_\sigma$ and its Lie algebra is equal to $w(\mathfrak{a}'_M)_\mathbb{C}$, and if λ is any strictly P -dominant element in $\Lambda(A_M)_\sigma$, $w.\lambda$ is a strictly- $(M' \cap w.P)$ dominant of $\Lambda(w.(A_M)_\sigma)$. Then Proposition 6.1 implies that $\xi_{P',w}^0$ is equal to zero for χ belonging to an open dense subset, O'' of $O_0 \cap O'$. Hence one has:

$$\xi_{P',w} = \xi_{P',w}^+$$

As $\xi_{P',w}^+$ is a linear form on $i_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'} w((E_Q^+)_{\chi|_{M \cap w^{-1}M'}})$, (iii) follows. □

An H -form ξ on a smooth admissible representation of G , (π, V) is said to be H -cuspidal if $j_{Q^-}\xi = 0$ for all proper σ -parabolic subgroups of G . We denote the space of cuspidal H -forms on V by V_{cusp}^H .

We define

$$E'(\delta, H)_{cusp} := \bigoplus_{x \in \mathcal{W}_M^G} (E')_{cusp}^{M \cap x.H}.$$

Theorem 7.5. *Let $\eta \in E'(\delta, H)_{cusp}$. Let $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)_\sigma$. With the notation of the preceding theorem, let χ be an element of the open and dense subset O'' of $X(M)_\sigma$ and let $\xi = \xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)$.*

(i) *If $\xi_{P',w} \neq 0$, one has $M \cap w^{-1}.P' = M$.*

(ii) *If $M \cap w^{-1}.P' = M$, one defines $\mathcal{W}_{w.M}^G := w\mathcal{W}_M^G$ whose elements are $A'_\sigma = w.A_\sigma = A'_\sigma$ -good. One can choose $\mathcal{W}_{w.M}^{M'}$ such that for $y' \in \mathcal{W}_{w.M}^{M'}$, there exists a unique $y \in \mathcal{W}_{w.M}^G$ and $h \in M' \cap H$ with $y' = yh$.*

If $\eta \in E'(w\delta, H)$, $p_{M'}\eta := (\eta_y)_{y' \in \mathcal{W}_{w.M}^{M'}}$ is an element of $(wE)'(w\delta, M' \cap H)$. With this notation,

$$\xi_{P',w} = \xi(M' \cap w.P, w\delta_\chi, p_{M'}B(\tilde{P}'_w, w.P, w\delta_\chi)\eta),$$

where the B -matrices are defined relative to $\mathcal{W}_{w.M}^G$.

(iii) *Let us assume that $M' = M$ and $A' = A$. Then $B(P', P, \delta_\chi)\eta$ is an element of $E'(\delta, H)_{cusp}$. Hence $B(P', P, \delta_\chi)$ restricts to an endomorphism of $E'(\delta, H)_{cusp}$.*

Proof. (i) Let us assume that $M \cap w^{-1}.P' \neq M$. From the definition of $E'(\delta, H)_{cusp}$ and of E_Q^+ in Theorem 7.4 (iii) one will see that E_Q^+ is zero. In fact, with the notation of Theorem 7.4 (ii), as η_y is $M \cap y.H$ cuspidal, one sees by a direct computation that $\delta'(z')\eta_y$ is $M \cap x.H$ -cuspidal and $j_{Q^-}\delta'(z')\eta_y = 0$. This implies that $E_Q^+ = \{0\}$. From the preceding theorem one has $\xi_{P',w} = 0$.

(ii) Let us assume $M \cap w^{-1}.P' = M$. Then the σ -stable Levi subgroup of P'_w is equal to $w.M$.

If $y' \in M'$ is A'_σ -good, then $P'_w y' H$ is open and $P'_w y' H = P'_w y H$ for some element y of $\mathcal{W}_{w.M}^G$. In particular y is A'_σ -good. From (7.1), one sees that $y' = lyh$ with $l \in M' \cap w.M$, $h \in H$. Changing y' to $l^{-1}y'$, one may assume that $y' = yh$ for some $h \in M' \cap H$. This allows us to choose $\mathcal{W}_{w.M}^{M'}$ as in (ii). From Theorem 4.11

$$\xi_{P'-,w} = \check{r}_{M'} \ ^t A(w.P, \tilde{P}'_w, w(\delta_\chi)) \lambda(w) \xi.$$

One has chosen $\mathcal{W}_{w.M}^G := w\mathcal{W}_M^G$ whose elements are $A'_\sigma = w.A_\sigma$ -good. Then, one sees that $(wE)'(w\delta, H)_{cusp} = E'(\delta, H)_{cusp}$, as $(E')^{M \cap x.H} = ((wE)')^{(w.M) \cap (wx.H)}$. Also one has $\lambda(w) \xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta) = \xi(w.P, w(\delta_\chi), \eta)$. Hence from the definition of B -matrices one has:

$$\xi_{P'-,w} = \check{r}_{M'} \xi(\tilde{P}'_w, w(\delta_\chi), B(\tilde{P}'_w, w.P, w(\delta_\chi)) \eta).$$

In order to prove the equality of the theorem for χ in an open dense subset of $X(M)_\sigma$, one can use Proposition 6.1 applied to M' instead of G and $M' \cap w.P'$ instead of P to the complex torus $X = \{w\chi|_{M' \cap w.M} | \chi \in X(M)_\sigma\}$ and to $B = w.(A_M)_\sigma$. Then it suffices to prove the equality of the values of $\check{r}_{M'} \xi(P'_w, w(\delta_\chi), B(P'_w, w.P, w(\delta_\chi)) \eta)$ and $\xi(M' \cap w.P, w\delta_\chi, p_{M'} B(P'_w, w.P, w\delta_\chi), \eta)$ at every element, y' , of $\mathcal{W}_{w.M}^{M'}$. This is easily seen from (6.3) and from the fact that $y' = yh$ for an element y of $\mathcal{W}_{w.M}^G$ and $h \in H \cap M'$.

(iii) We take $w = 1$ in (ii). Hence, one has:

$$\xi_{P'-,1} = B(P', P, \delta_\chi) \eta \in V(\delta, H).$$

From (i) and the transitivity of the constant term, one sees that $\xi_{P'-,1} \in E'(\delta, H)_{cusp}$ is $M \cap H$ -cuspidal. □

If $P = MU$ is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , let us denote $(A_M)_\sigma$ by $A_{M,\sigma}$. Let $+\mathfrak{a}'_{M,\sigma}$ (resp $++\mathfrak{a}'_{M,\sigma}$) be the set of $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}'_{M,\sigma}$ which are linear combinations of roots of $A_{M,\sigma}$ in the Lie algebra of U with coefficients greater than or equal to zero (resp., greater than zero).

Definition 7.6. Let (π, V) be a finite length smooth representation of G and ξ an H -form on V . Then ξ is said to be tempered (resp., discrete) if and only if for every σ -parabolic subgroup of G , $P = MU$, every exponent, χ , of ξ_{P-} is such that $\text{Re}(\chi)$ is an element of $+\mathfrak{a}'_{M,\sigma}$ (resp $++\mathfrak{a}'_{M,\sigma}$). If ξ is a tempered H -form we define its weak constant term

$$(7.3) \quad \xi_{P-}^w = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Exp}(\xi_{P-}), \text{Re}(\chi)=0} \xi_{P-}(\chi).$$

Hence a discrete H -form is a tempered H -form such that its weak constant term is zero for all proper σ -parabolic subgroups of G . Notice that Kato-Takano (cf. [21]) showed that, if π is irreducible and has a unitary central character, an H -form is discrete if and only if its generalized coefficients are square integrable modulo the center.

Lemma 7.7. (i) *If ξ is a tempered H -form on V , then ξ_{P-}^w is a tempered $M \cap H$ -form on V_P .*

(ii) *If Q is a σ -parabolic subgroup of M and $R = QU$, one has:*

$$\xi_{R-}^w = (\xi_{P-}^w)_{Q-}^w.$$

Proof. (i) and (ii) follow from the transitivity of the constant term (cf. [12]). \square

If (δ, E) is a smooth unitary irreducible representation of M , let $E'_{disc}{}^{M \cap H}$ be the space of discrete $M \cap H$ -forms on E and let:

$$E'(\delta, H)_{disc} = \bigoplus_{x \in \mathcal{W}_M^G} E'_{disc}{}^{M \cap x.H}.$$

Theorem 7.8. *With the notation of Theorem 7.4, let us assume δ is unitary, $\eta \in E'(\delta, H)_{disc}$ and $\chi \in O'' \cap X(M)_u$. Then one has:*

- (i) *The H -form $\xi(P, \delta_\chi, \eta)$ is tempered.*
- (ii) *If $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)$ is not in $W(M' \backslash G/M)_\sigma$ or if $M \cap w^{-1}.P'$ is distinct from M , then $\xi_{P'-,w}^w = 0$. Otherwise, with the notation of Theorem 7.5 (ii):*

$$\xi_{P'-,w}^w = \xi(M' \cap w.P, w\delta_\chi, p_{M'}B(\tilde{P}'_w, w.P, w\delta_\chi)\eta),$$

where the B -matrices are defined relative to $\mathcal{W}_{w.M}^G$.

(iii) *Let us assume that $M' = M$ and $A' = A$. Then $B(P', P, \delta_\chi)$ restricts to an endomorphism of $E'(\delta, H)_{disc}$.*

Proof. Let us use the notation of Theorem 7.4 (ii). Using the criteria of Kato and Takano (see above), one sees by “transport de structure” that $\delta'(z')\eta_y$ is discrete. Moreover Q is a σ_x -parabolic subgroup of M . Then (i) follows from Theorem 7.4 (iii) and from our definition of discrete forms.

The proof of (ii) (resp., (iii)) is analogous to the proof of (i) and (ii) (resp., (iii)) of the preceding theorem. \square

8. CONSTANT TERM OF EISENSTEIN INTEGRALS

If f is a smooth function on $H \backslash G$ the constant term f_P of f along P has been defined in [12, Section 3.3]. It generalizes the definition in [23, Proposition 2] to general smooth function. It is a smooth function on $M \cap H \backslash M$.

If (π, V) is a smooth admissible representation of G , ξ is an H -form on V and v is an element of V , let $c_{\xi,v}$ be the generalized coefficient defined by:

$$c_{\xi,v}(Hg) = \langle \xi, \pi(g)v \rangle.$$

Let $P = MU$ be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G . If $f = c_{\xi,v}$, the constant term f_P of f along P has been defined in [23, Proposition 2 (i)] (see [12, Section 3.3], for a definition for general smooth functions). Then (cf. [23, Proposition 2 (ii)]) one has:

$$(8.1) \quad (c_{\xi,v})_P = c_{\xi_{P-},v_P},$$

where $\xi_{P-} = j_{P-}\xi, v_P = j_P v$.

Definition 8.1. We define $\mathcal{A}_{temp}(H \backslash G)$ to be the set of functions of the type $c_{\xi,v}$ for a finite length smooth representation (π, V) of G and a tempered H -form on V . It is easily seen to be a vector subspace of the space of smooth functions on $H \backslash G$. If f is such a generalized coefficient f_P^w will denote the generalized coefficient c_{ξ_{P-},v_P}^w . It is naturally deduced from the constant term f_P as in the definition of ξ_{P-}^w (cf. Definition 7.6), hence it does not depend on the presentation of f as a generalized coefficient.

Definition 8.2. Let $P = MU$ be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G and let (δ, E) be an irreducible smooth representation of M . Let $\eta \in E'(\delta, H)$ be such that $\xi(P, \delta, \eta)$ is defined. Then if $v \in i_P^G E$, one defines an element $E_P^G(\eta \otimes v)$ of $C^\infty(H \backslash G)$ by:

$$E_P^G(\eta \otimes v)(g) = \langle \xi(P, \delta, \eta), (i_P^G \delta)(g)v \rangle, g \in G.$$

Then, from Proposition 6.1, there exists a nonzero polynomial function b on $X(M)_\sigma$ such that for all $v \in i_{K \cap P}^K E, \eta \in E'(\delta, H), g \in G$ the map $\chi \mapsto b(\chi)E_P^G(\eta \otimes v_\chi)(g)$ is polynomial in $\chi \in X(M)_\sigma$. By bilinearity, we define $E_P^G(\phi)$ similarly, where ϕ is an element of $E'(\delta, H) \otimes i_P^G E$.

Lemma 8.3. *Let $W(M'|G|M)_\sigma$ be the set of elements of $W(M' \backslash G/M)_\sigma$ such that $w.M \subset M'$. Let us assume that $W(M'|G|M)_\sigma$ is non empty. Let $s \in W(M'|G|M)_\sigma$. We choose $K' = s.K$ (see the beginning of Section 4.2). This choice together with the choice of K determines β_χ . Let w be an element of $W(M'|G|M)_\sigma$. Let $\gamma(G|M')$ be the constant defined in [29] after the proof of I.1.(3), with the normalization of measures determined by K' . For χ belonging to an open dense subset of $X(M)_\sigma$ one has, with the notation of (4.19):*

$$\gamma_{\chi,w} = \gamma(G|M')^{-1} \alpha_{\chi,w}.$$

Proof. It is enough, by “transport de structure”, to prove the result for $s^{-1}.P'$ instead of P' , as the Jacquet modules for P' and $s^{-1}.P'$ of $i_P^G \delta_\chi$ are canonically isomorphic. So we may assume that $1 \in W(M' \backslash G/M)_\sigma$ and $A' = A, K' = K$. By Lemma 4.7 applied to M' instead of G , one sees that for χ belonging to a dense subset O'' of $X(M)_\sigma, V_{\chi,w}$ is irreducible for all $w \in W(M' \backslash G/M)_\sigma$. Hence $\gamma_{\chi,w} = \gamma(P, w, \chi) \alpha_{\chi,w}$ for an element $\gamma(P, w, \chi)$ of \mathbb{C}^* . Notice that in the definition of $\beta_{\chi,w}$ (resp. $\alpha_{\chi,w}$) the intertwining integrals which occur are relative to parabolic subgroups of G with a Levi subgroup equal to M . Also only the operations j_M and \check{j}_M occur and they are equal to the identity. Then the proof of the lemma is identical to the proof of Proposition V.1.1 in [29] (see Equations V.1 (2), (3) and (4)), where parabolic subgroups have to be replaced by σ -parabolic subgroups. \square

Theorem 8.4. *We keep the notation of Theorem 7.4. Let χ be an element of the dense open subset O'' of $X(M)_\sigma$. If $w \in W(M'|G|M)_\sigma$, one defines a linear map $C(w, P', P, \delta_\chi)$ from $E'(\delta, H) \otimes i_P^G E_\chi$ to $(wE)'(w\delta, M' \cap H) \otimes i_{P_w}^G wE_\chi$ by :*

$$C(w, P', P, \delta_\chi) = \gamma(G|M')^{-1} B(\tilde{P}_w, w.P, w(\delta_\chi)) \otimes (A(P'_w, w.P, w(\delta_\chi)) \lambda(w)).$$

Then, if $\phi \in E'(\delta, H)_{cusp} \otimes i_P^G E_\chi$ (resp., $E'(\delta, H)_{disc} \otimes i_P^G E_\chi$ and δ and χ are unitary), one has: $E_{P'}^G(\phi)_{P'} = 0$ (resp., $E_{P'}^G(\phi)_{P'}^w = 0$) if $W(M'|G|M)_\sigma$ is empty. Otherwise $E_{P'}^G(\phi)_{P'}$ (resp., $E_{P'}^G(\phi)_{P'}^w$) is equal to:

$$\sum_{w \in W(M'|G|M)_\sigma} E_{M' \cap w.P}^{M'}((p_{M'} \otimes r_{M'})(C(w, P', P, \delta_\chi)\phi)).$$

Proof. By M' -equivariance, it is enough to prove the equalities of the proposition evaluated at $m' = 1$. Then the result follows from property (8.1) (resp., Definition 8.1) and from (4.19) together with Theorem 7.5 (resp., Theorem 7.8) and Lemma 8.3. \square

9. APPENDIX

9.1. Covariant distributions on a homogeneous space. Let X be an l -space (cf. e.g. [3, section 3] for the terminology) and let V be a complex vector space. We denote the space of locally constant functions on X with compact support and with values in \mathbb{C} (resp., V) by $C_c^\infty(X)$ (resp., $C_c^\infty(X, V)$). Notice that $C_c^\infty(X, V)$ is identified with $C_c^\infty(X) \otimes V$. We denote the space of linear forms on $C_c^\infty(X, V)$ which are called V -distributions on X by $\mathcal{D}'(X, V)$. The support of a V -distribution T on X is the complement of the largest open subset O such that T restricted to $C_c^\infty(O) \otimes V$ is equal to zero.

Let F be a closed subset of X and let O denote $X \setminus F$. From the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow C_c^\infty(O) \otimes V \rightarrow C_c^\infty(X) \otimes V \rightarrow C_c^\infty(F) \otimes V \rightarrow 0,$$

one sees that if T has support contained in F , then T defines a V -distribution on F which is called the distribution on F induced by T .

Let (π, V) be a smooth representation of an l -group G . Recall that $H_0(G, V)$ denotes the quotient of V by the subspace generated by the elements of the form $\pi(g)v - v, g \in G, v \in V$. The dual of $H_0(G, V)$ is identified with the space of G -fixed linear forms on V .

Let X be an l -space on which G acts continuously on the left. Let λ be the left regular representation of G on $C_c^\infty(X)$. A V -distribution T on X is said to be π -covariant if

$$T(f - (\lambda(g) \otimes \pi(g))f) = 0, f \in C_c^\infty(X) \otimes V.$$

Lemma 9.1. *Let H be a closed subgroup of G and let (π, V) be a smooth representation of G . Let T be a π -covariant distribution on G/H . Let us denote a left invariant Haar measure on G (resp., H) by d_lg (resp., d_lh). Let us denote the modulus function of G by δ_G . It satisfies*

$$\int_G f(gg_0)d_lg = \delta_G(g_0) \int_G f(g) d_lg, f \in C_c(G), g_0 \in G.$$

We define a linear map from $C_c^\infty(G) \otimes V$ to $C_c^\infty(G/H) \otimes V$ by

$$M_H f(gH) := \int_H f(gh) d_lh, f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes V.$$

Then there exists a unique $\eta \in V'$ such that

$$\langle T, M_H f \rangle = \int_G \langle \pi'(g)\eta, f(g) \rangle d_lg, f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes V.$$

The linear form η will be called the value at 1 of T and denoted ev_1T or $T(1)$. Moreover

$$\pi'(h)\eta = \delta_H^{-1}(h)\delta_G(h)\eta, h \in H.$$

Notice that $T(1)$ depends on the choice of d_lg, d_lh .

If G/H has a nonzero left G -invariant measure, one has

$$\langle T, f \rangle = \int_{G/H} \langle \pi'(g)\eta, f(gH) \rangle dgH, f \in C_c^\infty(G/H) \otimes V.$$

In that case η is H -invariant and depends only on the choice of the left G -invariant measure on G/H .

Proof. Let us assume first that $H = \{1\}$. We remark that $T \in (H_0(G, C_c^\infty(G) \otimes V))'$ where G acts on $C_c^\infty(G) \otimes V$ by the tensor product $\lambda \otimes \pi$ of the left regular representation with π . From [3, Prop. 1.13 (iv)], one sees

$$(9.1) \quad \text{The map } f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes V \mapsto \int_G \pi(g^{-1})f(g) \, d_1g \text{ goes through the quotient to an isomorphism of } H_0(G, C_c^\infty(G) \otimes V) \text{ with } V.$$

Hence T defines $\eta \in V'$ by “transport de structure”. One sees that T verifies

$$(9.2) \quad \langle T, f \rangle = \int_G \langle \pi'(g)\eta, f(g) \rangle \, d_1g, f \in C_c^\infty(G, V),$$

which proves our claim when $H = \{1\}$.

In general, we introduce a V -distribution \tilde{T} on G by

$$\langle \tilde{T}, f \rangle = \langle T, M_H f \rangle, f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes V.$$

Since T is π -covariant implies that \tilde{T} is π -covariant, we may apply the first part of the proof to \tilde{T} . Now one has

$$M_H R_h f = \delta_H(h) M_H f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes V,$$

which implies

$$\langle \tilde{T}, R_h f \rangle = \delta_H(h) \langle \tilde{T}, f \rangle, f \in C_c^\infty(G) \otimes V.$$

Hence, it follows from (9.2) applied to \tilde{T} that

$$\langle \tilde{T}, R_h f \rangle = \delta_H(h) \int_G \langle \eta, \pi(g)^{-1} f(g) \rangle \, d_1g.$$

But, again using (9.2), one has

$$\langle \tilde{T}, R_h f \rangle = \int_G \langle \pi'(g)\eta, f(gh) \rangle \, d_1g = \delta_G(h) \int_G \langle \pi'(g)\pi'(h^{-1})\eta, f(g) \rangle \, d_1g.$$

From the preceding equalities one deduces

$$\delta_H(h) \int_G \langle \eta, \pi(g)^{-1} f(g) \rangle \, d_1g = \delta_G(h) \int_G \langle \pi'(h^{-1})\eta, \pi(g)^{-1} f(g) \rangle \, d_1g.$$

Then (9.1) implies

$$\pi'(h)\eta = \delta_H^{-1}(h)\delta_G(h)\eta, h \in H.$$

□

9.2. Bernstein’s parameters of finite length smooth modules. The Bernstein’s center [9], $ZB(G)$, is identified with an algebra of functions on the set, $\Omega(G)$, of G -conjugacy classes of cuspidal pairs, i.e. pairs (L, ω) , where L is a Levi-subgroup of G and ω is a smooth, irreducible cuspidal representation of L . Here cuspidal means that the smooth coefficients of the representation are compactly supported modulo the center.

If (L, ω) is such a pair, we denote its conjugacy class under G by $(L, \omega)_G$. If $\Lambda \in \Omega(G)$, we denote the character of $ZB(G)$ given by the evaluation at Λ by χ_Λ and the kernel of χ_Λ by I_Λ . It is a maximal ideal of $ZB(G)$. We say that χ_Λ has Bernstein parameter Λ .

Let (π, V) be a smooth G -module of finite length. We say that $\{\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_p\} \subset \Omega(G)$ is the set of Bernstein’s parameters of (π, V) , if V splits as a direct sum of

G -modules $V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_p$ such that V_i is nonreduced to $\{0\}$ and is annihilated by a power of the ideal I_{Λ_i} of $ZB(G)$. Then one easily sees

(9.3) If χ is an unramified character of G and if the set of Bernstein's parameter of (π, V) is equal to $\{(L_1, \omega_1)_G, \dots, (L_p, \omega_p)_G\}$, the set of Bernstein's parameter of $(\pi \otimes \chi, V)$ is equal to $\{(L_1, \omega_1 \otimes \chi|_{L_1})_G, \dots, (L_p, \omega_p \otimes \chi|_{L_p})_G\}$.

Let P be a parabolic subgroup of G with Levi subgroup M and let (δ, E) be a smooth representation of finite length of M with the set of Bernstein's parameters $\{(L_1, \omega_1)_M, \dots, (L_p, \omega_p)_M\}$, where (L_i, ω_i) is a cuspidal pair for M . Then, one has

(9.4) The set of Bernstein's parameters of $(i_P^G E, i_P^G \delta)$ is $\{(L_1, \omega_1)_G, \dots, (L_p, \omega_p)_G\}$.

The following is an immediate consequence of the splitting of the category of smooth modules (cf. [2], [25]):

(9.5) If one has a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow V_1 \rightarrow V_2 \rightarrow V_3 \rightarrow 0$ of finite length smooth M' -modules such that V_1 and V_3 have disjoint sets of Bernstein's parameters, then V_2 is isomorphic to the direct sum of $V_1 \oplus V_3$.

9.3. Some results on σ -parabolic subgroups. In this subsection, we slightly change the notation of the main body of the article.

Lemma 9.2. *Let G be a connected algebraic group acting over the nonempty variety X .*

- (i) *Let $x \in X$. Then $Y = Gx$ is a smooth locally closed subset of X .*
- (ii) *There exists at least one closed orbit.*
- (iii) *Let G_x be the stabilizer of x in G . Then $\dim Y = \dim G - \dim G_x$.*

Proof. (i) and (ii) follows from [19, Proposition 8.3].

(iii) The morphism $G \rightarrow G.x$ is dominant: this morphism is surjective and G is irreducible, hence $G.x$ is also irreducible and our claim follows from the discussion in the middle of [4, Ch. AG. 8.2]. Then, the assertion on dimensions follows from [4, Ch. AG. 10.1], with $X = G, Y = G.x, W = \{x\}$, and Z the identity component of G_x .

Lemma 9.3. *Let G be a connected algebraic group acting over an irreducible non-singular variety X , with a finite number of orbits.*

If an orbit, X' , of G in X has the same dimension than X , then X' is open in X .

Proof. We use induction on the number of orbits. If this number is 1, our statement is clear. Otherwise, if this number is greater than 1, let Y be a closed orbit in X . Then Y is not equal to X . As G is connected, Y is irreducible. It follows from [19, Proposition 3.2] that $\dim Y < \dim X$. Then $X \setminus Y$ contains X' and is irreducible, as Y is closed and X is irreducible. Moreover the action of G on X induces an action on $X \setminus Y$. One applies the induction hypothesis. □

Let G be a connected reductive group defined over a local field k of characteristic different from 2. Let P, Q be two parabolic subgroups of G defined over k . Let G_k be the set of k -points of G . We have similar notation for subgroups of G .

Let us show

(9.6) The k -parabolic subgroups P and Q of G are opposed if and only if $P_k \cap Q_k$ is equal to M_k where M is a common Levi to P and Q .

If P and Q are opposed, $P \cap Q$ is equal to their common Levi subgroup, M , and it is clear that $P_k \cap Q_k = M_k$. Reciprocally if $P_k \cap Q_k = M_k$, then $P \cap Q$ contains the Zariski closure of M_k which is equal to M by [4, Corollary 18.3]. By looking to the k -parabolic subgroups of G with Levi subgroup M , one sees that only the k -parabolic subgroup opposed to P satisfies $P_k \cap Q_k = M_k$. This proves our claim.

Hence if σ is an involution of G defined over k and P is a parabolic subgroup of G defined over k , P is a σ -parabolic of G if and only if P_k is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G_k .

Let us show

(9.7) If P is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , $\underline{p} + \underline{h} = \underline{g}$, where \underline{g} (resp., \underline{p}) is the Lie algebra of G (resp., P) and \underline{h} is the Lie algebra of the fixed point group of σ .

As P is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G , $\underline{p} + \sigma(\underline{p}) = \underline{g}$. Hence any $X \in \underline{g}$ is of the form $Y + \sigma(Z)$ with $Y, Z \in \underline{p}$. Hence, one has

$$X = Y - Z + (Z + \sigma(Z)).$$

The result follows from the fact that \underline{h} is equal to the fixed point set of σ in \underline{g} (cf. [26, proof of Lemma 2.4]). Let H be an open subgroup, defined over k , of the fixed point group of σ . We will show

(9.8) Let P be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G defined over k . Then: a) HP is open in G , b) $H_k P_k$ is open in G_k .

Assertion a) follows from [18, Lemma 4.8] and assertion b) reduces to the case where P is a minimal σ -parabolic subgroup of G defined over k . In that case it follows from [18, Definition 13.1 and Proposition 13.4].

Lemma 9.4. *Let P be a σ -parabolic subgroup of G defined over k . Let $x \in G_k$.*

The following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) $H_k x P_k$ is open in G_k .
- (ii) HxP is open in G .
- (iii) $x \in HP$.
- (iv) xPx^{-1} is a σ -parabolic subgroup of G defined over k .

Proof. (i) implies (ii): Let P' be a minimal k -parabolic subgroup of G contained in P . There are finitely many (H_k, P'_k) -double cosets in G_k (cf. [18, Corollary 6.16]). Hence $H_k x P_k$ contains an open (H_k, P'_k) -double coset, $H_k x' P_k$, with $x' = xp$ and $p \in P_k$. From [17, Proposition 3.5], one sees that $x'.P'$ is contained in a minimal σ -parabolic subgroup of G , hence $Hx'.P'$ is open in G by [18, Lemma 4.8]. Hence $Hx'.P = Hx.P$ is open in G and hence (i) implies (ii).

(ii) implies (iii): As the union of the closures of the open (H, P) -double coset in G is equal to G and as G is connected, hence irreducible, there is only one open (H, P) -double coset in G . From (9.8) a), one knows that HP is open. Hence (ii) implies (iii).

(iii) implies (iv) because the conjugation by an element of H preserves the set of σ -parabolic subgroups of G .

(iv) implies (i) follows from (9.8) b). □

10. COMPACT OPEN SUBGROUPS OF LIE GROUPS OVER \mathbf{F}

Let G be a Lie group over \mathbf{F} in the sense of [6, Ch. III.1, Definition 1] and let \underline{g} be its Lie algebra.

We will use an idea given by Deligne in [9, top of p. 16]. We fix an analytic bijective map $\psi : V \rightarrow W$ between an open neighborhood V of 0 in \underline{g} to an open neighborhood W of 1 in G . We assume that its differential at 0 is the identity. Such a map will be called a good chart at 1 for G .

Lemma 10.1. *Let \mathfrak{P} be the maximal ideal of the ring of integers, \mathfrak{D} of \mathbf{F} . We fix a basis (X_j) of \underline{g} .*

(i) *Let $\Lambda_n \underline{g}$ (resp. $\Lambda \underline{g}$) be the \mathfrak{P}^n -module (resp. \mathfrak{D} -module) generated by (X_j) . It is a basis of neighborhoods of 0 in \underline{g} . Let J_n be the image of $\Lambda_n \underline{g}$ under ψ , which is defined for n large enough.*

Then for n large enough, J_n is a compact open subgroup of G .

(ii) *If J'_n is defined with another good chart ψ' , one has $J_n = J'_n$ for n large enough.*

(iii) *Let Θ be a family of automorphisms of the Lie group G whose differential preserves $\Lambda \underline{g}$. Then it preserves $\Lambda_n \underline{g}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. We assume moreover that Θ has the structure of a compact analytic manifold over \mathbf{F} and that the map $\Theta \times G \rightarrow G, (\theta, g) \mapsto \theta(g)$ is analytic. Then for n large enough, J_n is invariant under every $\theta \in \Theta$.*

(iv) *Let us assume that we are given three closed Lie subgroups G_1, G_2, G_3 of G and vector subspaces $\underline{g}'_i \subset \underline{g}_i, i = 1, 2, 3$, of \underline{g} such that $\Lambda \underline{g} = (\Lambda \underline{g} \cap \underline{g}'_1) \oplus (\Lambda \underline{g} \cap \underline{g}'_2) \oplus (\Lambda \underline{g} \cap \underline{g}'_3)$. Then for n large enough one has*

$$J_n = (J_n \cap G_1)(J_n \cap G_2)(J_n \cap G_3).$$

Proof. (i) The fact that J_n is compact and open follows from the fact that $\Lambda_n \underline{g}$ is compact and open. We choose n large enough so that $J_n J_n \subset W$.

Let us denote by x_j the j -th coordinate map on \underline{g} . We define

$$|X| = \text{Sup}_j |x_j(X)|_{\mathbf{F}}.$$

Let $X, X' \in \Lambda_n \underline{g}$, and let us study $x_j(\psi^{-1}(\psi(X)\psi(X')))$. By our hypothesis on ψ and from the formula of the differential of the product in G , one sees that the differential of this map of (X, X') is simply $(X, X') \mapsto x_j(X) + x_j(X')$. The definition of the differential shows that

$$x_j(\psi^{-1}(\psi(X)\psi(X'))) = x_j(X) + x_j(X') + \text{Sup}(|X|, |X'|)\varepsilon(X, X'),$$

where $\varepsilon(X, X')$ tends to zero if (X, X') tends to $(0, 0)$. Let n_0 be large enough such that $|\varepsilon(X, X')| < 1$ for X, X' in $\Lambda_{n_0} \underline{g}$. One deduces from the above equality that for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ larger than $n_0, jj' \in J_n$ for all $j, j' \in J_n$. Similarly one sees that $j^{-1} \in J_n$ if $j \in J_n$ and n is larger than some n'_0 . Then (i) follows.

(ii) One proceeds as in (i), by considering the map $X \mapsto x_j(\psi^{-1}(\psi(X)(\psi'(X))^{-1}))$, whose differential at 0 is equal to zero. Arguing as in (i), for n large one sees that $\psi(X)(\psi'(X))^{-1} \in J_{n+1}$ if $X \in \Lambda_n \underline{g}$. Hence if $j \in J_n$, we have found $j' \in J'_n$ such that $j(j')^{-1} \in J_{n+1}$. Using the fact that J'_n is a group, and proceeding inductively, we find a sequence (j'_p) in J'_n such that $j(j'_p)^{-1} \in J'_{n+p}$. Hence j'_p converges to j . But J'_n is compact, hence $j \in J'_n$ and $J_n \subset J'_n$. The reverse inclusion is proved similarly. This proves (ii).

(iii) By compactness, one is reduced to prove that for every $\theta_0 \in \Theta$, there exist a neighborhood $V(\theta_0)$ of θ_0 in Θ and $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ greater than n_0 and for all $\theta \in V(\theta_0)$, one has $\theta(J_n) \subset J_n$. We fix θ_0 . We again denote the differential at 1 of $\theta \in \Theta$ by θ . Shrinking V and Θ if necessary, let us consider the analytic map from (Θ, V) to \underline{g} , $(\theta, X) \mapsto \psi^{-1}[\theta(\psi(X))(\psi(\theta(X)))^{-1}]$. By looking to partial derivatives, one sees that its differential at $(\theta_0, 0)$ is equal to zero. One sees as above that it implies that for θ in a small neighborhood $V(\theta_0)$ of θ_0 and for n large enough one has

$$\theta(\psi(X))(\psi(\theta(X)))^{-1} \in J_n, X \in \Lambda_n \underline{g}.$$

As $\theta(X) \in \Lambda_n \underline{g}$, this implies $\theta(\psi(X)) \in J_n$. This proves (iii).

(iv) Let ψ_i be a good chart at zero of G_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$. From the first part of the lemma, one can use the following map ψ to study J_n :

$$\psi(Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3) = \psi_1(Y_1)\psi_2(Y_2)\psi_3(Y_3), Y_i \in \underline{g}'_i, i = 1, 2, 3.$$

One easily sees that $\Lambda_n \underline{g} = (\Lambda_n \underline{g} \cap \underline{g}'_1) \oplus (\Lambda_n \underline{g} \cap \underline{g}'_2) \oplus (\Lambda_n \underline{g} \cap \underline{g}'_3)$. From the definition of J_n it is clear that

$$J_n \subset (J_n \cap G_1)(J_n \cap G_2)(J_n \cap G_3).$$

The reverse inclusion being clear, this proves the lemma. □

Lemma 10.2. *If $\underline{G} \subset GL(n)$ is a linear algebraic group defined over \mathbf{F} , the group $G = \underline{G}(\mathbf{F})$ has a structure of analytic Lie group, whose Lie algebra \underline{g} is the Lie algebra, $\underline{g}(\mathbf{F})$, of \mathbf{F} -points of the Lie algebra of \underline{G} .*

Proof. The following fact seems to be well known but by lack of reference, we give a proof. We thank Joseph Bernstein, Bertrand Lemaire and Jean-Pierre Labesse for discussions on this fact.

Let X be an affine irreducible variety. Let us assume that X is nonsingular and defined over \mathbf{F} and let Ω be the algebraic closure of \mathbf{F} . Let us assume that X is a Zariski closed set in Ω^n . Let $x \in X(\mathbf{F})$.

(10.1) (a) There exist f_1, \dots, f_p polynomial functions vanishing on X with coefficients in \mathbf{F} such that the rank of their differentials at x is equal to the codimension of X in Ω^n and to p .

(b) If f_1, \dots, f_p are as above, let $V(f_1, \dots, f_p)$ be the set of their common zeroes. There exists an open subset O in Ω^n such that $x \in O$ and such that $X \cap O$ is equal to $V(f_1, \dots, f_p) \cap O$.

(a) follows from the definition of nonsingular points in [15, I.5] and from the fact that the ideal of functions vanishing on X is generated by polynomials with coefficients in \mathbf{F} .

(b) Let $Y = V(f_1, \dots, f_p)$ and let O' be the open set of elements of Ω^n such that the rank of the differential of f_1, \dots, f_p is of rank p . It is open in Ω^n and it contains x . By [15, Theorem I.5.3], one knows that

(10.2) The rank r of the Jacobian matrix, at a point of $y \in Y$, associated to polynomial functions vanishing on Y , is at most $n - \dim(Y)$, i.e. $\text{codim}(Y) \geq r$.

Applying this to f_1, \dots, f_p one has $\text{codim}(Y) \geq p$, hence the codimension of any irreducible component of Y is of codimension greater than or equal to p . On the other hand, from the definition of Y by p equations and [19, 3.4 Corollary B], every

irreducible component of Y has codimension at most p . Hence every irreducible component of Y is of dimension $n - p$. Then from the definition of a nonsingular point in [15, I.5] and (10.2), one sees that x is nonsingular in Y .

A simple point in the sense of [4, AG.17.1] is exactly a nonsingular point in the sense of [15], due to [15, Theorem I.5.1]. Hence, by [4, Theorem 17.1], one sees that x belongs to only one irreducible component of Y . Let Z be the irreducible component of Y which contains x and let O'' be the complement in Ω^n of the (finite) union of the other irreducible components of Y . It is open in Ω^n and contains x .

Let us show that $O := O' \cap O''$ satisfies (b). In fact $X' = X \cap O$ is contained in $Z' = Z \cap O$ and has the same dimension. It contains x . Moreover as X (resp. Z) is irreducible, X' and Z' are irreducible [4, AG.1.1]. Hence from [19, Proposition 3.2], one has $X' = Z'$. This proves (10.1).

Let f_1, \dots, f_p be a set of polynomials, with coefficients in \mathbf{F} , as in (10.1) for $X = \underline{G}$. Then we consider the map $h : \mathbf{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{F}^n, x \mapsto (f_1(x), \dots, f_p(x), x_1(x), \dots, x_{n-p}(x))$, where the affine coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) in \mathbf{F}^n are equal to zero at the neutral element 1 of G and are chosen such that the differential of h at 1 is bijective. The Inverse Function Theorem (cf. [28, LG.2.10]) gives a local analytic inverse to this map, ϕ .

Let ψ be the map defined on an open neighborhood V of $(0, \dots, 0)$ in \mathbf{F}^{n-p} by $\psi(y) = \phi((0, \dots, 0), y)$. From (10.1) and from the fact that ϕ is a homeomorphism, one sees that if V is small enough, ψ is a homeomorphism from V onto an open neighborhood of 1 in G . The differential at 0 of ψ is injective and its image is a subspace of the space of common zeroes in \mathbf{F}^n of the differential at 1 of f_1, \dots, f_p . The space of common zeroes in Ω^n of the differential at 1 of f_1, \dots, f_p is the tangent space at 1 of \underline{G} , hence is equal to \underline{g} . For reasons of dimension this implies that the image of the differential at 0 of ψ is equal to $\underline{g}(\mathbf{F})$.

The map ψ gives one chart of G at 1. Then by translation this gives a chart at every point of G . The analyticity of the change of charts follows from the analyticity of ϕ and its inverse. Similarly one proves that G has a structure of Lie groups. It is even an analytic Lie subgroup of $GL(n, \mathbf{F})$. The Lie algebra of G is the image of the differential at 0 of ψ . Hence the Lie algebra of G is $\underline{g}(\mathbf{F})$.

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