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Periods and Distribution of Cycles on Hilbert Modular Varieties

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To Professor John Coates, with admiration

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1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this paper is to prove an explicit identity between period integrals of automorphic forms and special values of automorphic L-series. As an application, we will show that certain Shimura subvarieties on Hilbert modular varieties are equidistributed. In the following we describe the main results.

1.1. Hilbert modular varieties. Let F be a totally real field with degree d . Let $\mathbf{G} = \text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}\text{PGL}_2$. Then the group $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R}) = \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{R})^d$ acts on the product $X := (\mathcal{H}^\pm)^d$ of Poincaré double-half planes. Let \mathbb{A} be the ring of adeles of \mathbb{Q} and write $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{R} \times \widehat{\mathbb{Q}}$, where $\widehat{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{A}_f$ is the finite adeles of \mathbb{Q} . For each open and compact subgroup U of $\mathbf{G}(\widehat{\mathbb{Q}})$ we have a Hilbert modular variety $\mathcal{M}_{U,\mathbb{C}}$ over \mathbb{C} whose complex points are given by

$$\mathcal{M}_{U,\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}) := \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash X \times \mathbf{G}(\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}) / U.$$

As U varies the family $\{\mathcal{M}_{U,\mathbb{C}}\}$ forms a projective system of quasi-projective varieties over \mathbb{C} . This system has a natural action by $\mathbf{G}(\widehat{\mathbb{Q}})$. Let F_+ denote the group of totally positive elements in F . The set of geometric connected components over \mathbb{C} is given by

$$\pi_0(\mathcal{M}_{U,\mathbb{C}}) \simeq F^\times \backslash \{\pm 1\}^d \times \widehat{F}^\times / \det(U) = F_+^\times \backslash \widehat{F}^\times / \det(U)$$

with the map $\mathcal{M}_{U,\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \pi_0(\mathcal{M}_{U,\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}))$ given by taking determinants.

The homomorphism from \mathbb{C}^\times to $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})^d$ which sends $x + yi$ to

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

defines a morphism h_0 from $\mathbb{S} = \text{Res}_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}(\text{GL}_1)$ to $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbb{R}}$. The space X can be identified with the $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})$ -conjugacy class of h_0 . With respect to h_0 , the system of varieties $\mathcal{M}_{U,\mathbb{C}}$ have canonical models \mathcal{M}_U over \mathbb{Q} which is compatible with the action of $\mathbf{G}(\widehat{\mathbb{Q}})$. Thus the variety $\mathcal{M}_{U,\mathbb{C}}$ has a (left) action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ which

commutes with the right action of $\mathbf{G}(\widehat{\mathbb{Q}})$. Every geometric component of $\mathcal{M}_{U,\mathbb{C}}$ is defined over \mathbb{Q}^{ab} . The induced action of $\text{Gal}(\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ on $\pi_0(\mathcal{M}_U)$ is given by the composition of the class field theory map

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}^{\text{ab}}/\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \mathbb{Q}_+^\times \backslash \widehat{\mathbb{Q}}^\times$$

and the multiplication of $\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}^\times$ on \widehat{F}^\times . Here the class field theory map is normalized such that the geometric Frobenius corresponds to the uniformizers. We refer to Deligne’s paper [5] for the definition of canonical models but notice that our Galois action is inverse to (the right) Galois action used in Deligne’s paper.

Let us recall the description of Shimura subvarieties of \mathcal{M}_U . For each point $x \in \mathcal{M}_U(\mathbb{C})$, the minimal Shimura subvariety of Hodge type containing x can be defined as follows. Let $(h, \tau_f) \in X \times \text{GL}_2(\widehat{\mathbb{Q}})$ represent x . Let \mathbf{H} denote the Zariski closure of $h(\mathbb{S})$ in \mathbf{G} as an algebraic subgroup over \mathbb{Q} which is called the *Mumford-Tate group* of x . The Hodge closure $\mathcal{M}_{U,x}$ of x in \mathcal{M}_U is defined to be the subvariety of \mathcal{M} represented by $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})h \times \mathbf{H}(\widehat{\mathbb{Q}})\tau_f$. The minimal Shimura subvariety $\mathcal{M}_{U,x}$ of Hodge type containing x has the form

$$\mathcal{M}_{U,x} := \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash X' \times (\mathbf{H}(\widehat{\mathbb{Q}})/U')\tau_f, \quad U' := \mathbf{H}(\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}) \cap \tau_f U \tau_f^{-1}, \quad X' := \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R})h.$$

There are basically two different types of Shimura subvarieties for \mathcal{M}_U up to conjugations:

- Let k be a subfield of F and D be a quaternion algebra over k with a fixed embedding into $M_2(F)$. Take \mathbf{H} to be the group $\text{Res}_{k/\mathbb{Q}}(D^\times/k^\times)$. The variety so obtained is called a *quaternion subvariety*. All these varieties are defined over \mathbb{Q} with Galois action given by the reciprocity law and the homomorphism

$$\text{GL}_1 \longrightarrow \text{Res}_{k/\mathbb{Q}}\text{GL}_1.$$

- Let K be a totally imaginary quadratic extension of F embedded in $M_2(F)$. Take \mathbf{H} to be the group K^\times . The variety so obtained is a set of points, which are called *CM-points* on \mathcal{M}_U . All CM-points are defined over abelian extensions of a certain *reflex field* \widetilde{K} .

1.2. Main Theorems. Let k be a fixed subfield of F such that $[F : k] = 2$. Let $\mathcal{M} := \mathcal{M}_U$ be the Hilbert modular variety with U the standard maximal compact subgroup $\text{PGL}_2(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_F)$. Let \mathcal{M}^0 be the unit connected component of \mathcal{M}_U corresponding to the unit element in $\pi_0(\mathcal{M}) = F_+^\times \backslash \widehat{F}^\times / \det U$. Let $x \in \mathcal{M}^0$ be a point such that the Mumford-Tate group \mathbf{H} of x has the form $\mathbf{H} = \text{Res}_{k/\mathbb{Q}}(D^\times/k^\times)$ for some quaternion algebra over k embedded into $M_2(F)$.

Let π be an irreducible automorphic representation of $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ which is spherical with weight 0. Let $\varphi \in \pi$ be its newform. By definition, φ is the unique

spherical function in π such that

$$(1.2.1) \quad L(s, \pi) = d_F^{1/2-s} \int_{F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times} (\varphi - C_\varphi) \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} |a|^{s-1/2} d^\times a$$

where d_F is the absolute discriminant of F , C_φ is the constant term of φ , and the measure $d^\times a = \prod_v d^\times a_v$ is the product of local measures $d^\times a_v$ such that $\text{vol}(\mathcal{O}_v^\times) = 1$ if v is finite and $d^\times a_v = da_v/a_v$ if v is infinite. We will try to get a formula for the integration of φ on \mathcal{M}_x with respect to an invariant measure dh on \mathcal{M}_x :

$$(1.2.2) \quad \ell_x(\varphi) = \text{vol}(\mathcal{M}_x(\mathbb{C}))^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{M}_x(\mathbb{C})} \varphi(h) dh.$$

Theorem 1.2.1. *Assume that either \mathcal{M}_x is compact or φ is cuspidal, that the Hodge closure \mathcal{M}_x has minimal level, and that the integral $\ell_x(\varphi) \neq 0$. Then π is a base change of an automorphic representation σ of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ with central character η associated to the extension F/k . Moreover the value of the integral is given by the following formula:*

$$\ell_x(\varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_k} \zeta_k(2)} \cdot \prod_{v|\delta_D} \frac{\chi_v(\varpi_v) - \chi_v(\varpi_v)^{-1}}{q_v^{1/2} - q_v^{-1/2}} \cdot L(1, \text{Sym}^2 \sigma).$$

Here

- d_k is the absolute discriminant of k ;
- δ_D is the discriminant ideal of \mathcal{O}_k for D ;
- q_v is the cardinality of the residue field of $\mathcal{O}_{k,v}$ at v ;
- where χ_v is an unramified character of k_v^\times such that $\sigma_v \simeq \pi(\chi_v, \chi_v^{-1} \eta_v)$, η_v is the v -component of the central character η , and ϖ_v is a local parameter of k_v .

Remark 1.2.2. 1. *The proof of Theorem can be extended to more general cases: where \mathcal{M} may have some level N , ϕ may be a form for the representation Π with central character of the form $\chi \circ \mathbb{N}_{F/k}$ with conductor $c(\omega)$ prime to N , and M_x is the quaternion algebra with discriminant prime to $c(\omega)N$. We will have the periods*

$$\ell_{\mathbf{H}}(\varphi) := \int_{\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{A})} \varphi(h) \chi^{-1}(\det h) dh.$$

The nonvanishing of this period will imply that π is the base change of a representation σ of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ with central character $\chi \cdot \eta$. The period $\ell_{\mathbf{H}}(\varphi)$ is equal to a constant times the value at $s = 1$ of a certain twisted adjoint L -function of σ .

2. *The equivalence between the nonvanishing of period integral and the base change is well known, which was first proved by Harder, Langlands, and Rapoport in their work [8] on the Tate’s conjecture at least when D is split and π is holomorphic of parallel weight 2. Our explicit formula has two applications: one is the*

equidistribution theorem described as below, and another is about the refinement of the Tate's conjecture given by Bloch and Kato [2] which will be considered in our future work.

In the following we want to describe an application to the distribution of Shimura subvarieties with arbitrary level. With notations as above, let \mathcal{M}_x^0 denote the intersection between \mathcal{M}^0 and \mathcal{M}_x . Now let φ be a function on $\mathcal{M}^0(\mathbb{C})$ which is smooth with compact support. We want to compute the integral

$$(1.2.3) \quad \ell_x^0(\varphi) := \text{vol}(\mathcal{M}_x^0(\mathbb{C}))^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{M}_x^0(\mathbb{C})} \varphi(h) dh$$

with respect to an invariant measure on $\mathcal{M}_x^0(\mathbb{C})$. To state our result, we define the order $\mathcal{O}_x \subset D(k)$ by the formula

$$\mathcal{O}_x = D(k) \cap \tau_f M_2(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_F) \tau_f^{-1}$$

where τ_f is determined by x by definition. Let δ_x denote the (reduced) discriminant ideal of this order \mathcal{O}_k with respect to canonical pairing $D(k) \times D(k) \rightarrow k$ given by

$$(x, y) \mapsto \text{tr}_{D/k}(xy).$$

We will show that there are only finitely many quaternion Shimura subvarieties \mathcal{M}_x with bounded discriminants $N_{k/\mathbb{Q}}\delta_x$.

We also need a bound α for the Fourier coefficients of Maass forms f . Write the local L-factor of the standard L-function $L(s, f)$ as

$$L_v(s, f) = \frac{1}{(1 - a_v(f)|\omega_v|_v^s)(1 - a_v^{-1}(f)|\omega_v|_v^s)}.$$

Then α is a positive number such that there are constant C and A depending only on field k such that

$$\max(|a_v(f)|, |a_v(f)|^{-1}) \leq C\lambda(f)^A q_v^\alpha$$

for every Maass eigen form f for $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$, where $\lambda(f)$ is the eigenvalues of f under the Laplace operator, and q_v is the cardinality of the residue field of \mathcal{O}_k . The Peterson-Ramanujan conjecture says that the absolute value of $a_v(f)$ is always 1. So α could be any positive number. The recent work of Kim-Shahidi [13] implies that the inequality hold for $\alpha = 1/9 + \epsilon$.

Theorem 1.2.3. *For any $\epsilon > 0$ there is a positive number C such that*

$$|\ell_x^0(\varphi)| \leq C \cdot N_{k/\mathbb{Q}}(\delta_x)^{\epsilon + \alpha - 1/2}.$$

Thus we have the following equidistribution statement with precise rate of convergence for quaternion Shimura varieties (with same or different quaternion algebras):

Corollary 1.2.4. *Let \mathcal{M}_i be an infinite sequence of distinct compact quaternion Shimura subvarieties of \mathcal{M} defined by some x as above. Let φ be a smooth function on $\mathcal{M}^0(\mathbb{C})$ with compact support. Then $\ell_{\mathcal{M}_i^0}(\varphi)$ converges to $\int_{\mathcal{M}^0(\mathbb{C})} \varphi$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$.*

The above corollary is a very special case of the following conjecture:

Conjecture 1.2.5. *Let \mathcal{M}_i be a sequence Shimura subvarieties of \mathcal{M}_U defined over a fixed number field E . Assume that no subsequence of \mathcal{M}_i is included in a proper Shimura subvariety of \mathcal{M}_U . Then \mathcal{M}_i is equidistributed.*

Remark 1.2.6. *1. A general statement for the so called strongly special subvarieties \mathcal{M}_i defined by semi-simple group \mathbf{H} has been proved by Clozel-Ullmo [3] using ergodic theory. This includes the case of our Corollary 1.2.4 without precise rate of convergence.*

2. It is not difficult to see that Conjecture 1.2.5 for zero-dimensional subvarieties \mathcal{M}_i implies the André-Oort conjecture, which is stated below.

Conjecture 1.2.7 (André-Oort, [1], [16], [15]). *Let S be a set of CM-points on \mathcal{M}_U . Then the Zariski closure \bar{S} of S is a finite union of Shimura subvarieties of \mathcal{M}_U .*

Under certain assumption on subconvexity bound for L-series, Conjecture 1.2.5 has been established for CM-points with the maximal Mumford-Tate group by one of the authors, see [21] for details.

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2. EQUIDISTRIBUTIONS

In this section we will show that the estimate of our periods (Theorem 1.2.3) is a consequence of the explicit formula of the periods (Theorem 1.2.1). We start with a classification of quaternion subvarieties in terms of conductors. Then we show that the cycles generated by these subvarieties are generated by minimal ones. Finally we show that the equidistribution property follows from the estimates of the Fourier coefficients of the forms, and special values of the L-series. Note that we re-introduce notations for the rest of this paper, which are close to, but may be different from those in §1.

2.1. Geometric setting. Let k be a fixed subfield of F such that $[F : k] = 2$ and D be a fixed quaternion algebra over k . Let $\iota : D(k) \rightarrow M_2(F)$ be an embedding of k -algebras. Note that the existence of such ι is equivalent to D being split over F . Let $\mathbf{G} = \text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(\text{PGL}_2)$ be the restriction by scalar of PGL_2 , which defines an algebraic group defined over \mathbb{Q} . Let $\mathbf{H} = \text{Res}_{k/\mathbb{Q}}(D^\times/Z_{D^\times})$ be the restriction by scalar of D^\times/Z_{D^\times} (Z_{D^\times} is the center of D^\times), which is an algebraic group defined over \mathbb{Q} and is viewed as an algebraic subgroup of \mathbf{G} via ι .

Let $H = D^\times/Z_{D^\times}$, so that

$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Q}) = H(k), \text{ and } \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{PGL}_2(F).$$

We denote by \mathbb{A} the ring of adèles of \mathbb{Q} . Let $\tau \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{A}) = \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ be an element with the Mumford-Tate group \mathbf{H} . Then the right multiplication by τ gives rise to a morphism

$$\iota_\tau : \mathcal{M}_{D,\tau} := \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{A}) / U_{D,\tau} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} = \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{A}) / U$$

where U is the standard maximal compact subgroup of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{A})$ and $U_{D,\tau} = \tau U \tau^{-1} \cap \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{A})$. Note that τ has Mumford-Tate group \mathbf{H} if and only if for every infinite place v of k ,

- $(U_{D,\tau})_v$ is a maximal connected compact subgroup of $H(k_v)$,
- the manifold $H(k_v)/(U_{D,\tau})_v$ has a complex structure via the embedding ι_{τ_v} .

Our first task is to classify the subvarieties

$$\mathcal{M}_{\iota,\tau} := \iota_\tau(\mathcal{M}_{D,\tau})$$

of \mathcal{M} . For each τ with the Mumford-Tate group \mathbf{H} as above, we define the order $\mathcal{O}_{\iota,\tau} \subset D(k)$ by the formula

$$\iota(\mathcal{O}_{\iota,\tau}) = \iota(D(k)) \cap \tau M_2(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_F) \tau^{-1}.$$

Let $\delta_{\iota,\tau}$ denote the (reduced) discriminant ideal in \mathcal{O}_k of this order with respect to the canonical pairing $D(k) \times D(k) \rightarrow k$ given by

$$(x, y) \mapsto \text{tr}_{D/k}(xy).$$

Proposition 2.1.1. *Fix a quaternion algebra D over k which is split over F . The map*

$$\mathcal{M}_{\iota,\tau} \rightarrow \delta_{\iota,\tau}$$

is well defined and bijective between the set of Shimura subvarieties of \mathcal{M} defined by some data (ι, τ) and the set of nonzero ideals of \mathcal{O}_k of the type $\delta_D \cdot \mathcal{N}_{F/k}$ where δ_D is the discriminant of D and \mathcal{N} is an ideal in \mathcal{O}_F .

We call $c = N_{F/k}\mathcal{N}$ the *conductor* of $\mathcal{M}_c := \mathcal{M}_{\iota,\tau}$.

The proof of Proposition 2.1.1 reduces to those of Lemma 2.1.2 and Lemma 2.1.3. First, we show the map given in Proposition 2.1.1 is well-defined.

Since D is split over F , via the embedding ι , we may write $D = F + F\lambda$ with $\lambda x = \bar{x}\lambda$ for all $x \in F$. Then the embedding ι can be expressed as

$$(2.1.1) \quad x + y\lambda \mapsto \gamma \begin{pmatrix} x & y\epsilon \\ \bar{y} & \bar{x} \end{pmatrix} \gamma^{-1}.$$

where $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(F)$ and $\epsilon = \lambda^2 \in k^\times$. We write $\mathbf{H}_{\epsilon,\gamma}$ for the image of \mathbf{H} . Then

$$\mathcal{M}_{\iota,\tau} = \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{Q})\mathbf{H}_{\epsilon,\gamma}(\mathbb{A})\tau U/U = \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{Q})\mathbf{H}_{\epsilon,1}\gamma^{-1}\tau U/U.$$

With τ replaced by $\gamma^{-1}\tau$, we may assume $\gamma = 1$ for all $\mathcal{M}_{\iota,\tau}$. The subvariety $\mathcal{M}_{\iota,\tau}$ is completely determined by the double coset of τ in $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{A}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{A})/U$.

It follows that for different choices of representatives in the double coset of τ the completion $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\iota,\tau}$ of $\mathcal{O}_{\iota,\tau}$ in $D(\mathbb{A}_{k,f})$ is conjugate to each other. Thus $\delta_{\iota,\tau}$ depends only on the double coset of τ . Moreover the order $\mathcal{O}_{\iota,\tau}$ containing \mathcal{O}_F will have the form

$$\mathcal{O}_F + \mathcal{N}\mathcal{O}_D$$

where \mathcal{O}_D is a fixed maximal order of D containing \mathcal{O}_F and \mathcal{N} is an ideal of \mathcal{O}_F . The discriminant of this order is given by $\delta_D \cdot N_{F/k}\mathcal{N}$. Since the conjugacy class of $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\iota,\tau}$ in $D(\mathbb{A}_{k,f})$ depends only on $\delta_{\iota,\tau}$, the map in Proposition 2.1.1 is well-defined.

Now let us analyze the nature of τ_∞ . By choosing different λ in the decomposition, we may assume that

- ϵ is totally negative.

Lemma 2.1.2. *The element τ has Mumford-Tate group \mathbf{H} if and only if for every pair (v_1, v_2) of conjugate real places of F over a real place v of k ,*

$$\tau_{v_2} \in \lambda_v \tau_{v_1} \cdot \mathrm{SO}_2(k_v) \cdot k_v^\times$$

where $\lambda_v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \epsilon \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

Proof. Fix a real place v of k . The subgroup $H(k_v)$ of

$$\mathrm{PGL}_2(F_v) = \mathrm{PGL}_2(k_v) \times \mathrm{PGL}_2(k_v)$$

consists of pairs (g_1, g_2) of the form

$$g_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b\epsilon \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \quad g_2 = \begin{pmatrix} d & c\epsilon \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

In other words, $H(k_v)$ consists of pairs of type $(g, \lambda g \lambda^{-1})$. Now, τ is of Hodge type if and only if the following two conditions are satisfied:

- the subgroup U_v of elements $g \in \mathrm{PGL}_2(k_v)$ such that

$$(\tau_{v_1}^{-1}g\tau_{v_1}, \tau_{v_2}^{-1}\lambda_v g \lambda_v^{-1}\tau_{v_2}) \in \mathrm{SO}_2(k_v)^2$$

is conjugate to $\mathrm{SO}_2(k_v)$.

- two maps

$$\mathrm{Ad}(\tau_{v_1}), \mathrm{Ad}(\tau_{v_2}\lambda_v^{-1}) : \mathrm{GL}_2(F_v)/U_v \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}^\pm$$

induces the same complex structure on $\mathrm{GL}_2(F_v)/U_v$.

The first condition is equivalent to that

$$\lambda_v \tau_{v_1} \mathrm{SO}_2(k_v) \tau_{v_1}^{-1} \lambda_v^{-1} = \tau_{v_2} \mathrm{SO}_2(k_v) \tau_{v_2}^{-1}.$$

In other words,

$$\tau_{v_2} \in \lambda_v \tau_{v_1} \cdot \mathrm{O}_2(k_v) \cdot k_v^\times.$$

The second condition is equivalent to that $\det(\tau_{v_1})$ has the same sign as $\det(\tau_{v_2}\lambda_v^{-1})$. Thus we may replace O_2 by SO_2 . The lemma follows. \square

This lemma shows that the class of τ_∞ in $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{R}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbb{R})/U_\infty$ is really fixed. We may simply fix such an element as

$$(2.1.2) \quad \tau_v = (1, \lambda_v). \quad (v \mid \infty)$$

It remains to analyze the nature of τ_f . Let \mathcal{O}_D be any fixed maximal order of $D(k)$ containing \mathcal{O}_F . Let \mathcal{N} be any ideal of \mathcal{O}_F and consider the order

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{N}} = \mathcal{O}_F + \mathcal{N}\mathcal{O}_D.$$

Let $\tau_{\mathcal{N}}$ be a fixed element in $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{A}_f)$ such that

$$(2.1.3) \quad \mathcal{O}_F^2 = (0, 1)\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{N}}\tau_{\mathcal{N}}.$$

The existence of such $\tau_{\mathcal{N}}$ is obvious as $(0, 1)\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{N}}$ is an \mathcal{O}_F -lattice in F^2 .

Lemma 2.1.3. *The variety $\mathcal{M}_{\iota, \tau}$ has discriminant $\delta_{\iota, \tau} = \delta_D \cdot \mathbf{N}_{F/k}(\mathcal{N})$ if and only if*

$$\tau_f \in \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{A}_f) \cdot \tau_{\mathcal{N}} \cdot U.$$

Proof. Let Λ be the lattice in D defined by the equation

$$\mathcal{O}_F^2 = (0, 1) \cdot \Lambda \cdot \tau_f.$$

Then Λ is a bi- \mathcal{O}_F module. It is thus a left invertible module over some order R of D containing \mathcal{O}_F . In other words we have the equality

$$\mathcal{O}_F^2 = (0, 1)Rh\tau_f$$

where $h \in \mathbf{H}(\mathbb{A}_f)$. Replacing τ by $h\tau$ we may assume that $h = 1$. We claim that

$$\tau_f M_2(\mathcal{O}_F) \tau_f^{-1} \cap D(\mathbb{A}_{k, f}) = R.$$

Indeed for $g \in D(\mathbb{A}_{k,f})$, $g \in \tau_f M_2(\mathcal{O}_F) \tau_f^{-1}$ if and only if

$$\mathcal{O}_F^2 \tau_f^{-1} g \tau_f \subset \mathcal{O}_F^2$$

This is equivalent to saying that $(0, 1)g\tau_f \subset (0, 1)R\tau_f$ or equivalently, that $g \in R$.

Now the discriminant $\delta_{\iota, \tau}$ equals $\delta_D \cdot N_{F/k}(\mathcal{N})$. Thus R is conjugate to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{N}}$ by elements in $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{A}_f)$. With τ replaced by a certain element in the coset $\mathbf{H}(\mathbb{A}_f)\tau_f$ we may simply assume that $R = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{N}}$. Now we have the equality

$$\mathcal{O}_F^2 \tau_f^{-1} = (0, 1)\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{N}} = \mathcal{O}_F^2 \tau_{\mathcal{N}}^{-1}.$$

Hence we must have $\tau_f \in \tau_{\mathcal{N}}U$. □

2.2. On Hecke orbits. For the fixed quaternion algebra D over k , which is embedded into $M_2(F)$ via ι , we have just shown that all Shimura varieties $\mathcal{M}_{\iota, \tau}$ defined by certain elements τ of the Mumford-Tate group D^\times/k^\times are indexed by ideals c of \mathcal{O}_k which are norms from ideals \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{O}_F . We may normalize \mathcal{N} as follows: write $c = c''(c')^2$ with c'' square free, then $\mathcal{N} = c'\mathcal{N}''$ with $c'' = N_{F/k}(\mathcal{N}'')$.

The main result of this subsection is to show that the Shimura subvariety $\mathcal{M}_c := \mathcal{M}_{\iota, \tau}$ of conductor c is in the Hecke orbit of the Shimura subvariety \mathcal{M}_{min} of minimal level. For an ideal \mathfrak{n} of \mathcal{O}_F , let $T_{\mathfrak{n}}$ be the Hecke operator defined by integral matrices in $M_2(F)$ of determinant n . Now we define a Hecke operator $T_{\mathfrak{n}}^*$ by the formula

$$T_{\mathfrak{n}}^* = \prod_v T_{\mathfrak{n}_v}^*$$

where $T_{\mathfrak{n}_v}^*$ is a Hecke operator at the place v of k given by

$$T_{\mathfrak{n}_v}^* = \mu(\mathfrak{n}_v)^{-1} \begin{cases} T_{\mathfrak{n}_v} & \text{if } v \mid \delta_D \\ T_{\mathfrak{n}_v} - (1 + |\varpi_v|^{-1})T_{\mathfrak{n}_v/\varpi_v} + |\varpi_v|^{-1}T_{\mathfrak{n}_v/\varpi_v^2} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

where $\mu(\mathfrak{n}_v)$ is a number to make the degree of $T_{\mathfrak{n}_v}^*$ to be 1. In other words,

$$\mu(\mathfrak{n}_v) = \begin{cases} \sigma_1(\mathfrak{n}_v) & \text{if } v \mid \delta_D \\ \sigma_1(\mathfrak{n}_v) - (1 + |\varpi_v|_k^{-1})\sigma_1(\mathfrak{n}_v/\varpi_v) + |\varpi_v|_k^{-1}\sigma_1(\mathfrak{n}_v/\varpi_v^2) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

where $\sigma_1(\mathfrak{n}) = \sum_{\mathfrak{m} \mid \mathfrak{n}} N_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(\mathfrak{m})$.

Proposition 2.2.1. *The following identity of cycles in \mathcal{M} with rational coefficients holds:*

$$\mathcal{M}_c = T_c^* \mathcal{M}_{min}$$

Our plan to prove this Proposition is to express $T_{\mathfrak{n}}\mathcal{M}_{min}$ as a sum of \mathcal{M}_c and try to convert the formula for any ideal \mathfrak{n} of \mathcal{O}_F . Let $H_{\mathfrak{n}}$ denote the set of integral matrices in $M_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$ of determinant \mathfrak{n} then we have an expression

$$T_{\mathfrak{n}}\mathcal{M}_{min} = \sum_i \mathcal{M}_{\tau g_i}$$

where τ is an element in $G(\mathbb{A})$ with the Mumford-Tate group D^\times/k^\times such that $\mathcal{M}_{min} = \mathcal{M}_\tau$ and g_i are representatives of $H_{\mathfrak{n}}/H_1$. Thus the multiplicity $m(\mathfrak{n}, c)$ of \mathcal{M}_c in $T_{\mathfrak{n}}\mathcal{M}_{min}$ is the number of τg_i with conductor c . Let Λ_i be the submodule of D such that

$$(0, 1)\Lambda_i\tau g_i = \mathcal{O}_F^2$$

then Λ_i is an invertible module over an order

$$R_i = \{x \in D : x\Lambda_i \in \Lambda_i\}.$$

The conductor of τg_i is the conductor of R_i . Recall that we may normalize τ by the following expression:

$$(0, 1)\mathcal{O}_D\tau = \mathcal{O}_F^2,$$

and thus we have

$$(0, 1)\mathcal{O}_D\tau g_i = \mathcal{O}_F^2 g_i.$$

Since $\mathcal{O}_F^2 g_i$ runs through the submodules of \mathcal{O}_F^2 of index \mathfrak{n} , the modules Λ_i will run through submodules of \mathcal{O}_D of index \mathfrak{n} . Thus the multiplicity $m(\mathfrak{n}, c)$ of \mathcal{M}_c in $T_{\mathfrak{n}}\mathcal{M}_{min}$ runs through the set of sublattices of \mathcal{O}_D of index \mathfrak{n} with conductor c .

For each ideal \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{O}_F , let $R_{\mathcal{N}}$ denote the order

$$R_{\mathcal{N}} = \mathcal{O}_F + \mathcal{N}\mathcal{O}_D$$

and let $m(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{N})$ denote the number of $R_{\mathcal{N}}$ -invertible module in \mathcal{O}_D of determinant \mathfrak{n} . Then

$$m(\mathfrak{n}, c) = \sum_{N_{F/k}(\mathcal{N})=c} m(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{N}).$$

Note that for a fixed \mathcal{N} , an invertible R -submodule Λ in \mathcal{O}_D has the form $R_{\mathcal{N}}x := \mathcal{O}_D \cap \widehat{R}_{\mathcal{N}}x$ with x a nonzero element in $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_D$. The element x is uniquely determined up to multiplication by elements in $\widehat{R}_{\mathcal{N}}^\times$. The index of $R_{\mathcal{N}}x$ is given by

$$\mathcal{N} \cdot \det x = \mathfrak{n}.$$

Thus $m(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{N})$ is the number of elements in $\widehat{R}_{\mathcal{N}}^\times \backslash \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_D$ of determinant $\mathfrak{n}\mathcal{N}^{-1}$. This is the same as the product of $[\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_D^\times : \widehat{R}_{\mathcal{N}}^\times]$ and the set of elements in $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_D^\times \backslash \mathcal{O}_D$ with determinant $\mathfrak{n}\mathcal{N}^{-1}$.

For each \mathfrak{n} , we may write $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{n}'\mathfrak{n}''$ where \mathfrak{n}' is the maximal factor of \mathfrak{n} in \mathcal{O}_k . Since $\det x \in \mathcal{O}_k$, the \mathcal{N} must have the form $\mathfrak{n}''\mathcal{N}'$ with \mathcal{N}' dividing \mathfrak{n}' .

Also since \mathcal{N} is normalized with norm $c = c''(c')^2$, one must have $c' = \mathcal{N}'$ and $c'' = N_{F/k}(\mathbf{n}'')$.

In summary, we have obtained that $T_{\mathbf{n}}\mathcal{M}_{min}$ is the sum of \mathcal{M}_c 's for c having the form $c = N_{F/k}(\mathbf{n}'')(c')^2$ with c' dividing \mathbf{n}' . Moreover, the multiplicity of \mathcal{M}_c in $T_{\mathbf{n}}\mathcal{M}_{min}$ is given by

$$m(\mathbf{n}, c) = \mu(c) \cdot \#\{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_D^\times \setminus \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_D, \det x = \mathbf{n}'/c'\}$$

where $\mu(c)$ is the index of \widehat{R}^\times in $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_D$ and R is an order of conductor c .

Now for an integer $d \geq 0$ and a finite place v of k , let us compute the number of elements $x \in \mathcal{O}_{D_v}^\times \setminus \mathcal{O}_{D_v}$ with order d . If D_v is not split, there is only one such element. If D_v is split, then the number we want is

$$\sigma_1(\varpi_v^d) = \sum_{i=0}^d |\varpi_v|^{-i}.$$

Thus we obtain

$$T_{\mathbf{n}}\mathcal{M}_{min} = \sum_{c'|\mathbf{n}'} \mu(N_{F/k}(\mathbf{n}'')c'^2) \sigma_1^D(\mathbf{n}'/c') \mathcal{M}_{N_{F/k}(\mathbf{n}'')c'^2}$$

where $\sigma_1^D(\mathbf{n})$ is computed only at places over which D_v is split.

Now we try to convert this formula. The question is purely local. We fix a place v of k and consider ideals $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}'\mathbf{n}''$ of $\mathcal{O}_{F,v}$ with \mathbf{n}'' fixed and $\mathbf{n}' = \varpi_v^i$ running through all ideals of $\mathcal{O}_{k,v}$. Now consider formal power series of t :

$$\sum_i T_{\mathbf{n}'\varpi_v^i} \mathcal{M}_{min} \cdot t^i = \sum_m \sigma_1^D(\varpi_v^m) t^m \sum_j \mu(N_{F/k}(\mathbf{n}'')\varpi_v^{2j}) \cdot \mathcal{M}_{N_{F/k}(\mathbf{n}'')(\varpi_v)^{2j}} \cdot t^j.$$

Notice that

$$\sum_m \sigma_1^D(\varpi_v^m) t^m = \begin{cases} (1 - |\varpi_v|^{-1}t)^{-1}(1-t)^{-1} & \text{if } v \mid \delta_D \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

We thus obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_j \mu(N_{F/k}(\mathbf{n}'')\varpi_v^{2j}) \cdot \mathcal{M}_{N_{F/k}(\mathbf{n}'')\varpi_v^{2j}} \cdot t^j &= \sum_i T_{\mathbf{n}'\varpi_v^i} \mathcal{M}_{min} \cdot t^i \\ &\cdot \begin{cases} (1 - |\varpi_v|^{-1}t)(1-t) & \text{if } v \mid \delta_D \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu(N_{F/k}(\mathbf{n}'')\varpi_v^{2j}) \cdot \mathcal{M}_{N_{F/k}(\mathbf{n}'')\varpi_v^{2j}} \\ &= \begin{cases} T_{\mathbf{n}'\varpi_v^j} \mathcal{M}_{min} & \text{if } v \mid \delta_D \\ T_{\mathbf{n}'\varpi_v^j} \mathcal{M}_{min} - (1 + |\varpi_v|^{-1})T_{\mathbf{n}'\varpi_v^{j-1}} \mathcal{M}_{min} + |\varpi_v|^{-1}T_{\mathbf{n}'\varpi_v^{j-2}} \mathcal{M}_{min}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of Proposition 2.2.1.

2.3. From Theorem 1.2.1 to Theorem 1.2.3. In this section we show that Theorem 1.2.3 follows from Theorem 1.2.1. Let φ be a smooth function on \mathcal{M}^0 with compact support. Let \mathcal{M}_x be a sequence of Shimura subvarieties in \mathcal{M} defined by datum (D, c) where D is a quaternion algebra over k and c is the conductor of \mathcal{M}_x . Assume that the intersection \mathcal{M}_x^0 of \mathcal{M}_x with \mathcal{M}^0 is nonempty. We need to estimate the integral $\ell_{\mathcal{M}_x^0}(\varphi)$. We may extend φ to all of \mathcal{M} by setting $\varphi = 0$ at other components and write

$$\ell_{\mathcal{M}_x^0}(\varphi) = (\#\pi_0(\mathcal{M}))^{-1} \sum_{\alpha} \ell_{\mathcal{M}_x}(\varphi\alpha)$$

where the summation runs through the characters α of the group of the connected components $\pi_0(\mathcal{M})$ which are also considered as functions on \mathcal{M} , and

$$(2.3.1) \quad \ell_{\mathcal{M}_x}(\varphi) = \text{vol}(\mathcal{M}_x)^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{M}_x} \varphi(h)dh.$$

Thus the question is reduced to estimate $\ell_{\mathcal{M}_x}(\varphi)$. Here φ is identified with the spherical function (also denoted by φ) on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{Q})\backslash\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{A})$.

Consider the spectral decomposition:

$$(2.3.2) \quad \varphi = \sum c_n \varphi_n + \int_{\Omega} c_{\mu} E_{\mu} d\mu$$

where φ_n 's are discrete (cuspidal or residual) eigenform under Hecke operators with norm 1, and μ runs through the set Ω of characters of $F^{\times}\backslash\mathbb{A}_F^{\times}$ modulo equivalence $\mu \sim \mu^{-1}$, and E_{μ} is certain form of *norm* 1.

For the discrete spectrum, we may take φ_n to be characters of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{Q})\backslash\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{A})$, or

$$\varphi_n = \|\varphi_n^{\text{new}}\|^{-1} \varphi_n^{\text{new}}$$

with φ_n^{new} newforms. For the continuous spectrum, we may take E_{μ} to be

$$E_{\mu} = |L(1, \mu^2)|^{-1} E_{\mu}^{\text{new}}$$

where E_{μ}^{new} is the newform in $\pi(\mu, \mu^{-1})$. The measure $d\mu$ is induced from a Haar measure on the topological group of idele class character of F . Since φ is compactly supported we have

$$\|\varphi\|^2 = \sum |c_n|^2 + \int_{\Omega} |c_{\mu}|^2 d\mu < \infty.$$

Moreover, $\Delta^N \varphi$ is still compactly supported,

$$\|\Delta^N \varphi\|^2 = \sum |c_n \lambda_n^N|^2 + \int_{\Omega} |c_{\mu} \lambda_{\mu}^N|^2 d\mu < \infty$$

where λ_i (resp. λ_{μ}) are eigenvalues of φ_i (resp. E_{μ}) under Δ . Thus c_n (resp. c_{μ}) decays faster than any negative power of λ_n (resp. λ_{μ}). It can be shown that

$\|\phi_n\|_{\text{sup}}$ is bounded by a polynomial function of λ_n . Thus, the sum of the right hand side of (2.3.2) is absolutely convergent point-wisely. Similarly, for a fixed compact domain E of $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{C})$, it can be shown that $\sup_{x \in E} |E_\mu(x)|$ is bounded by a polynomial function of λ_μ . Thus, the integral of the right hand side of (2.3.2) are absolutely and uniformly convergent on E . See Clozel-Ullmo [4], Lemma 7.2-7.4 for a complete proof. It follows for each compact \mathcal{M}_x that

$$\ell_{\mathcal{M}_x}(\varphi) = \sum c_n \ell_{\mathcal{M}_x}(\varphi_n) + \int_{\Omega} c_\mu \ell_{\mathcal{M}_x}(E_\mu) d\mu.$$

Thus it suffices to show the following:

Proposition 2.3.1. *For any $\varepsilon > 0$, there are positive numbers C and N such that for any new form φ (which is either cuspidal or Eisenstein):*

$$|\ell_{\mathcal{M}_{D,c}}(\varphi)| \leq C \cdot \|\varphi\| \cdot \lambda(\varphi)^N \cdot N_{k/\mathbb{Q}}(\delta_{D,c})^{\varepsilon+\alpha-1/2}$$

where

- $\|\varphi\| = |L(1, \mu^2)|$ if $\varphi \in \pi(\mu, \mu^{-1})$,
- α is a positive number such that

$$|\chi_v(\varpi_v)| \ll |\varpi_v|^{-\alpha}$$

for every finite place v where χ_v is an unramified character of k_v^\times such that $\pi_{k,v} = (\chi_v, \chi_v^{-1}\eta_v)$.

It remains to prove this Proposition. By Proposition 2.2.1 we have

$$\ell_{\mathcal{M}_{D,c}}(\varphi) = \lambda_\varphi(\mathbf{T}_c^*) \ell_{\mathcal{M}_{D,1}}(\varphi)$$

where $\lambda_\varphi(\mathbf{T}_c^*)$ is the eigenvalue of φ under the Hecke operator \mathbf{T}_c^* . Now the question is reduced to the estimate of $\lambda_\varphi(\mathbf{T}_c^*)$ and $\ell_{\mathcal{M}_{D,1}}(\varphi)$.

By Theorem 1.2.1 and property of α in the Proposition, we have

$$|\ell_{\mathcal{M}_{D,1}}(\varphi)| \ll N_{k/\mathbb{Q}}(\delta_{D,1})^{\varepsilon+\alpha-1/2} \lambda(\varphi)^\varepsilon.$$

It remains to estimate $\lambda_\varphi(\mathbf{T}_c^*)$. Notice that the eigenvalues of φ under \mathbf{T}_n is given by $a_n |n|^{-1/2}$, where a_n is the n -Fourier coefficient of f which is bounded by $N_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(n)^{\alpha+1/2}$. It follows that

$$|\lambda_\varphi(\mathbf{T}_c^*)| \ll N_{k/\mathbb{Q}}(c)^{\varepsilon+\alpha-1/2}.$$

This proves the proposition.

Notice that we can forget $\|\varphi\|$ in Proposition 2.3.1, because the following estimate is well known:

$$\lambda(\varphi)^\varepsilon \gg \|\varphi\| \gg \lambda(\varphi)^{-\varepsilon}$$

for λ large and any $\varepsilon > 0$.

3. PERIODS OF EISENSTEIN SERIES

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.2.1 for Eisenstein series. After a direct computation, the period with respect to a standard measure is expressed as a product of local integrals of Godement-Jacquet type. From this expression we obtain the volumes of the cycles and deduce Theorem 1.2.1 for Eisenstein series.

3.1. First computations. We are going to study the nonvanishing condition and its explicit formula for the following period integral

$$(3.1.1) \quad \int_{H(k)\backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(h\tau)dh$$

with φ being an Eisenstein series on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{A}) = \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$. Here recall that $H = D^\times/k^\times$ with $D = F + F\lambda$ a quaternion algebra over k embedded into $M_2(F)$ by ι defined in (2.1.1) with $\gamma = 1$:

$$\iota(x + y\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} x & y\epsilon \\ \bar{y} & \bar{x} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Before we begin our explicit computation, let us fix the standard measures on various groups as follows.

- (1) For $\mathrm{GL}_1(\mathbb{A}_F)$ (or $\mathrm{GL}_1(\mathbb{A}_k)$), we choose a measure $d^\times t = \otimes d^\times t_v$ such that $\mathrm{vol}(\mathcal{O}_{F,v}^\times) = 1$ for all finite places and such that $d^\times x = dx/x$ at archimedean places.
- (2) For $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ (or $D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)$) we choose measures with local decomposition $dg = \otimes dg_v$ such that at a finite place, the maximal compact subgroup has volume 1. At an infinite place v with coordinates given by the Iwasawa decomposition

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} z & 0 \\ 0 & z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} k, \quad k \in \mathrm{SO}_2(\mathbb{R})$$

we take

$$dg = d^\times z \cdot d^\times y \cdot |y^{-1}dx| \cdot dk$$

where $d^\times x$ is the Harr measure dx/x on \mathbb{R}^\times , dk is a Haar measure on $\mathrm{SO}_2(\mathbb{R})$ of volume 1.

In this section we write $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathrm{PGL}_2(F)$ and $B(F) = T(F)N(F)$ the standard Borel subgroup of $\mathrm{PGL}_2(F)$ with T the diagonal matrices, and N the unipotent subgroup. Let μ be a character of $\mathbb{A}_F^\times/F^\times$, which is also a character of $T(\mathbb{A}_F)/T(F)$: if $m = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$, then we have

$$\mu(m) := \mu\left(\frac{a}{b}\right).$$

We write $|m|$ for the character $|a/b|$. We consider the induced representation

$$(3.1.2) \quad I(\mu) = \text{Ind}_{B(\mathbb{A}_F)}^{\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)}(\mu),$$

which consists of smooth complex functions f on $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ satisfying the following property:

$$f(bg) = \mu(m)|m|^{1/2} \cdot f(g).$$

We define an Eisenstein series for each $f \in I(\mu)$ by

$$(3.1.3) \quad E(g; \mu, f) = \sum_{\gamma \in B(F) \backslash \text{PGL}_2(F)} f(\gamma g).$$

It is known that the Eisenstein series converges absolutely for the real part of μ large and has a meromorphic continuation to the whole domain of μ . Now we take φ to be $E(g; \mu, f)$ in the integral (3.1.1). We need the following decomposition:

Lemma 3.1.1. *Let B be the standard Borel subgroup of GL_2 , then*

$$\text{GL}_2(F) = B(F) \cdot D^\times.$$

if D is non-split; and

$$\text{GL}_2(F) = B(F) \cdot D^\times \coprod B(F)\alpha D^\times$$

if D is split. Here α is an element such that

$$\alpha D \alpha^{-1} = M_2(k).$$

Proof. Let $g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ be an element in $\text{GL}_2(F)$. We try to find an $h = \begin{pmatrix} x & y\epsilon \\ \bar{y} & \bar{x} \end{pmatrix}$ in D^\times such that gh is triangular. We may assume that $c = 1$. In this case, we may take h with $x = d$ and $y = -1$. This element has determinant $d\bar{d} - \epsilon$ which is non split if ϵ is not a norm from F . For split group $\text{GL}_2(k)$, one has

$$\text{GL}_2(F) = B(F) \cdot \text{GL}_2(k) \coprod B(F) \cdot h \cdot \text{GL}_2(k)$$

where h is any element not in

$$B(F) \cdot \text{GL}_2(k) = B(F) \cdot \alpha D^\times \alpha^{-1}.$$

In other words,

$$\text{GL}_2(F) = B(F) \cdot h D^\times \coprod B(F) \cdot h \cdot \alpha D^\times.$$

The lemma follows by taking $h = \alpha^{-1}$. □

By this lemma, we have that the natural embedding $H \rightarrow G$ induces a bijection

$$B(F) \backslash \text{PGL}_2(F) \simeq (B(F) \cap H(k)) \backslash H(k) \simeq F^\times \backslash D^\times$$

if D is non split; and

$$B(F)\backslash\mathrm{PGL}_2(F) \simeq F^\times\backslash D^\times \coprod \alpha \cdot B_H(k)\backslash H(k)$$

if D is split, where B_H is a Borel subgroup of H . Thus when the real part of μ is large and D is nonsplit, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{H(k)\backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} E(h\tau; \mu, f)dh &= \int_{H(k)\backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \sum_{\gamma \in B(F)\backslash\mathrm{PGL}_2(F)} f(\gamma h\tau)dh \\ (3.1.4) \qquad \qquad \qquad &= \int_{F^\times\mathbb{A}_k^\times\backslash D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} f(h\tau)dh. \end{aligned}$$

We assume that $\mu = \mu_0 \cdot |\cdot|_{\mathbb{A}_F}^s$. For any $a \in F^\times$, we have

$$f(\iota(a)g) = \mu_0\left(\frac{a}{\bar{a}}\right) f(g).$$

It follows that the last integral in (3.1.4) can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{F^\times\mathbb{A}_k^\times\backslash D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} f(h\tau)dh &= \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times\backslash D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} \int_{F^\times\mathbb{A}_k^\times\backslash\mathbb{A}_F^\times} f(th\tau)dt dh \\ (3.1.5) \qquad \qquad \qquad &= \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times\backslash D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} f(h\tau)dh \int_{\mathbb{A}_k^\times \cdot F^\times\backslash\mathbb{A}_F^\times} \mu\left(\frac{a}{\bar{a}}\right)d^\times a. \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that

$$C(\mu) = \int_{\mathbb{A}_k^\times \cdot F^\times\backslash\mathbb{A}_F^\times} \mu\left(\frac{a}{\bar{a}}\right)d^\times a$$

is a well defined constant depending on the character μ . Note that $C(\mu)$ vanishes if and only if $\mu(\alpha) \neq \mu(\bar{\alpha})$, i.e. the character μ is not stable under the Galois twist of $\mathrm{Gal}(F/k)$.

When D is split, then we have $G(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathrm{PGL}_2(F)$ and $H(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathrm{GL}_2(k)$. The period of the Eisenstein series

$$\int_{H(\mathbb{Q})\backslash H(\mathbb{A})} E(h\tau; \mu, f)dh$$

can be regularized as in [12]. It was calculated explicitly in Example 6 on Page 238 of [12] that the regularized period of $E(h\tau; \mu, f)$ is equal to

$$\int_{F^\times\mathbb{A}_k^\times\backslash D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} f(h\tau)dh.$$

Thus we reach the following:

Lemma 3.1.2. *The period*

$$\int_{H(k)\backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} E(h\tau; \mu, f)dh$$

does not vanish, i.e. $E(h\tau; \mu, f)$ is $H(\mathbb{A}_k)$ -distinguished for embedding defined by (ι, τ) only if μ is $\text{Gal}(F/k)$ -stable; in this case it equals to

$$\text{vol}(\mathbb{A}_k^\times F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times) \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times \backslash D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} f(h\tau) dh.$$

This is in fact expected from the general theory of quadratic base change from k to F for GL_2 . More precisely, $\pi(\mu, \mu^{-1})$ is the base change of the representation $\pi(\chi, \chi^{-1}\eta)$ on $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ when χ is the character on $k^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_k^\times$ such that $\mu(x) = \chi \cdot \text{N}_{F/k}(x)$.

3.2. Godement-Jacquet integrals. In the following we assume that the character μ is $\text{Gal}(F/k)$ -stable. Since $E(g, \mu, f)$ is spherical, one must have that μ is unramified at all finite places, and up to a constant multiple, $f = \mu^{-1}(\delta_F) f_\phi$ for a standard Bruhat-Schwartz function ϕ in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{A}_F^2)$:

$$(3.2.1) \quad f_\phi(g) = \mu(\det(g)) \cdot |\det(g)|_{\mathbb{A}_F}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times} \phi((0, t)g) \mu^2(t) |t|_{\mathbb{A}_F} d^\times t.$$

Here $\phi = \otimes \phi_v$ is decomposable with ϕ_v given as follows:

- for v a finite place of k , ϕ_v is the characteristic function of \mathcal{O}_v^2 .
- for v an archimedean place of F , $\phi_v(x, y) = e^{-\pi(x^2+y^2)}$.

It is easy to check that f_ϕ is left \mathbb{A}_F^\times -invariant since μ is $\text{Gal}(F/k)$ -stable. Now we compute for the section f_ϕ the local period integral in Lemma 3.1.2.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times \backslash D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} f_\phi(h\tau) dh &= \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times \backslash D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} \mu(\det(h\tau)) \cdot |\det(h\tau)|_{\mathbb{A}_F}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times} \phi((0, t)h\tau) \mu^2(t) |t|_{\mathbb{A}_F} d^\times t dh. \end{aligned}$$

By changing the variables, the last integral is equal to

$$\int_{D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} \phi((0, 1)h\tau) \mu(\det(h\tau)) |\det(h\tau)|_{\mathbb{A}_F}^{\frac{1}{2}} dh.$$

Therefore, we obtain

Lemma 3.2.1. *Let φ be a Bruhat-Schwartz function on $D(\mathbb{A})$ defined by*

$$\varphi(h) = \phi((0, 1)h\tau).$$

Let χ be a character of $k^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_k^\times$ such that $\mu = \chi \circ \text{N}_{F/k}$. Then

$$\int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times \backslash D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} f_\phi(h) dh = \chi(\text{N}_{F/k} \det \tau) |\det \tau|_F^{1/2} Z(\chi^2, \varphi)$$

where $Z(\chi^2, \varphi)$ is the Godement-Jacquet integral:

$$Z(\chi^2, \varphi) := \int_{D^\times(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(h) \chi^2(\det(h)) |\det(h)|_k dh.$$

Note that this last integral is a special case ($n = d = 2$) studied in Godement-Jacquet's book [7], Proposition 4.4. This integral is a product of the corresponding local integrals $Z(\mu_v, \varphi_v)$ with respect to a decomposition of measures $dh = \otimes dh_v$. In the following we want to evaluate this integral for the case where τ satisfies conditions (2.1.2) and (2.1.3) for trivial ideal $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{O}_F$. We normalize the measure dx_v which is standard at achimedean place and that $\text{vol}(\mathcal{O}_{D,v}) = 1$ at finite places v where \mathcal{O}_D is a maximal order of D .

Lemma 3.2.2. *Let v be a finite place of k . Then*

$$Z(\chi_v^2, \varphi_v) = \begin{cases} L(1, \chi_v^2) L(0, \chi_v^2), & \text{if } D_v \text{ is split;} \\ L(1, \chi_v^2), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. By our assumption (2.1.3), φ_v is the characteristic function of $\mathcal{O}_{D,v}$, a maximal order of \mathcal{O}_v . It follows that

$$Z(\chi_v^2, \varphi_v) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \text{vol}(\mathcal{O}_v(n)) \chi_v^2(\varpi)^n |\varpi|^n$$

where $\mathcal{O}_v(n)$ is the set of integral matrices in $\mathcal{O}_{D,v}$ whose determinant have order n .

If D_v is not split, then $\mathcal{O}_{D,v}(n) = \varpi_{D_v}^n \mathcal{O}_{D,v}^\times$. It follows that

$$Z(\chi_v, \varphi_v) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \chi_v^2(\varpi)^n |\varpi|^n = L(1, \chi_v^2).$$

Now assume that D_v is split. Then there is an isomorphism $D_v \simeq M_2(k_v)$ such that $\mathcal{O}_v \simeq M_2(\mathcal{O}_{k_v})$. It is well-know that $\mathcal{O}_v(n)$ has decomposition into $\mathcal{O}_{D,v}^\times$ -coset:

$$\mathcal{O}_v(n) = \coprod_{\substack{i+j=n \\ x \pmod{\varpi^i}}} \begin{pmatrix} \varpi^i & x \\ 0 & \varpi^j \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{O}_{D,v}^\times.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol}(\mathcal{O}_v(n)) &= \sum_{i+j=n} |\varpi|^{-i} \\ Z(\chi_v^2, \varphi_v) &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{i+j=n} \chi_v^2(\varpi)^{i+j} |\varpi|^j = L(0, \chi_v^2) L(1, \chi_v^2). \end{aligned}$$

□

It remains to compute the integral at an archimedean place v .

Lemma 3.2.3. *Let v be an archimedean place, then*

$$Z(\chi_v^2, \varphi_v) = L(0, \chi_v^2)L(1, \chi_v^2).$$

Proof. In this case, $F_v = \mathbb{R}^2$, and the subalgebra D_v is split and consists of matrices

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} a & b\epsilon \\ \bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \delta & \gamma\epsilon \\ \beta\epsilon^{-1} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

Take

$$\tau_v = \left(1, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \epsilon \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

The function φ is given by

$$\varphi(h) = \phi((0, 1)h\tau_v) = e^{-\pi Q(h)}$$

where for $h = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix}$,

$$Q(x) = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2.$$

Thus

$$Z(\chi^2, \varphi) = \int_{\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})} e^{-\pi Q(h)} \chi^2(\det(h)) |\det h| dh.$$

Notice that $Q(h)$ does not change under the translation of $U_v := \text{SO}_2(\mathbb{R})$. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} Z(\chi, \varphi) &= \int_{B(\mathbb{R})} e^{-\pi Q(b)} \chi^2(\det(b)) \cdot |\det(b)| db \\ &= \int e^{-\pi t^2(1+x^2+y^2)} \chi_v^2(t^2y) |t^2y| |y|^{-1} dx d^x y d^x t \\ &= L(0, \chi_v^2)L(1, \chi_v^2) \end{aligned}$$

□

To compute the integral in Lemma 3.2.1, it remains to compute $N_{F/k}(\det \tau)$.

Lemma 3.2.4. *Assume that conditions (2.1.2) and (2.1.3) hold for trivial ideal $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{O}_F$. Let $\delta_F, \delta_D \in \mathbb{A}_k^\times$ be ideles with trivial infinite components such that their finite components generate the relative discriminants of F and D over k . Then we have*

$$N_{F/k}(\det(\tau)) \equiv -\epsilon \delta_F \delta_D^{-1} \pmod{\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_k^\times}.$$

Proof. Obviously, by (2.1.2), there is nothing to prove for archimedean places. So we need only treat the nonarchimedean places. We identify D with F^2 by the isomorphism

$$x \in D \longrightarrow (0, 1)x \in F^2.$$

Thus the trivial lattice \mathcal{O}_F^2 in F^2 corresponds to the lattice $\mathcal{O}_F + \mathcal{O}_F \cdot \lambda$. By (2.1.3),

$$\mathcal{O}_D = (\mathcal{O}_F + \mathcal{O}_F \lambda) \tau^{-1}.$$

Recall that the discriminant $\text{disc}(\mathcal{O}_D)$ is a fractional ideal of k such that

$$\det(\mathcal{O}_D) = \text{disc}(\mathcal{O}_D)^2 \det(\mathcal{O}_D^\vee)$$

in $\det(D) = \wedge^4(D)$, where \mathcal{O}_D^\vee is the dual of \mathcal{O}_D with respect to the following pairing on D :

$$(x, y) = \text{tr}_{D/k}(x\bar{y}).$$

We want to compute the discriminant for \mathcal{O}_D by the above explicit description. Thus we need to compare $\det \mathcal{O}_D$ and $\det \mathcal{O}_D^\vee$. Since \mathcal{O}_D is a module over \mathcal{O}_F , we may identify

$$(3.2.2) \quad \det \mathcal{O}_D = N_{F/k}(\det_F \mathcal{O}_D)$$

where \det_F means the determinant of \mathcal{O}_D as \mathcal{O}_F -module, and $N_{F/k}(\det_F \mathcal{O}_D)$ is an \mathcal{O}_F -module generated by symbols $N_{F/k}(t)$ for $t \in \det_F \Lambda$ with relation

$$N_{F/k}(at) = N_{F/k}(a)N_{F/k}(t), \quad a \in \mathcal{O}_F.$$

It is easy to see that in this identification:

$$(3.2.3) \quad \det \mathcal{O}_D = \mathcal{O}_F N_{F/k}(\det \tau)^{-1} N_{F/k}(1 \wedge \lambda).$$

It remains to compute \mathcal{O}_D^\vee and $\det \mathcal{O}_D^\vee$. We will use the following identity:

$$(x, y) = \text{tr}_{F/k}(x, y)_F$$

with

$$(x, y)_F = \rho_F(x\bar{y})$$

where ρ_F is the projection of D onto F with respect to the decomposition:

$$D = F + F\lambda.$$

Then, for $x \in D$, $x \in \mathcal{O}_D^\vee$ if and only if $\text{tr}(x\mathcal{O}_D)$ is integral, and the later is equivalent to that

$$\rho_F(\bar{x}\Lambda)_F \subset \mathcal{O}_F^\vee$$

where \mathcal{O}_F^\vee is the dual of \mathcal{O}_F with respect to $\text{tr}_{F/k}$. Thus we have

$$\mathcal{O}_D^\vee = \mathcal{O}_F^\vee \cdot \mathcal{O}_D^*$$

where \mathcal{O}_D^* is the dual of \mathcal{O}_D with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)_F$.

Let τ^* denote the adjoint of τ with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)_F$:

$$(x\tau, y)_F = (x, y\tau^*)_F.$$

Then

$$\mathcal{O}_D^* = (\mathcal{O}_F + \mathcal{O}_F \epsilon^{-1} \lambda) \tau^*.$$

Thus we obtain

$$\mathcal{O}_D^\vee = \mathcal{O}_F^\vee \cdot (\mathcal{O}_F + \epsilon^{-1} \mathcal{O}_F \lambda) \cdot \tau^*.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \det \mathcal{O}_D^\vee &= N_{F/k}(\det \mathcal{O}_D^\vee) = N_{F/k}((\mathcal{O}_F^\vee)^2 \cdot \epsilon^{-1} \det(\tau^*)(1 \wedge \lambda)) \\ (3.2.4) \quad &= \mathcal{O}_{k,v} \epsilon^{-1} \delta_{F/k}^{-2} N(\det \tau) N(1 \wedge \lambda). \end{aligned}$$

Now (3.2.3) and (3.2.4) imply that

$$\text{disc}(\mathcal{O}_D) = \epsilon \delta_F N(\det \tau)^{-1}$$

The identity in the lemma follows. □

By the above lemmas, our global formula can be stated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} E(h\tau, \mu, f) dh &= \chi^{-1}(N_{F/k} \delta_F) \text{vol}(\mathbb{A}_k^\times F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times) L(0, \chi^2) L(1, \chi^2) \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot \chi(\delta_{F/k} / \delta_D) d_{F/k}^{-1/2} d_D^{1/2} \prod_{v|\delta_D} (1 - \chi_v^2(\varpi_v)). \end{aligned}$$

We may write every thing in terms of the representation $\sigma = \pi(\chi, \chi^{-1}\eta)$, using the following identities:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol}(\mathbb{A}_k^\times F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times) &= 2d_F^{1/2} d_k^{-1/2} L(1, \eta), \\ L(0, \chi^2) &= \chi^2(\delta_k) d_k^{1/2} L(1, \chi^{-2}), \\ N_{F/k} \delta_F &= \delta_{F/k} \delta_k^2, \\ \chi(\delta_D)^{-1} \prod_{v|\delta_D} (1 - \chi_v(\varpi_v)) &= \prod_{v|\delta_D} \lambda_v^*. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 3.2.5. *Let d_k and d_D denote the absolute norms of the discriminants of k and D respectively. Then*

$$\int_{H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} E(h\tau, \mu, f) dh = 2d_k d_D^{1/2} L(1, \text{Sym}^2 \sigma) \prod_{v|\delta_D} (\chi_v(\varpi) - \chi_v^{-1}(\varpi))$$

3.3. Volumes of Shimura subvarieties. In this section we compute $\text{vol}(H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k))$ and deduce a formula from Proposition 3.2.5 for $\ell_H(\varphi)$ as in Theorem 1.2.1 when φ is our standard Eisenstein series

$$\varphi = E(g; \mu, f).$$

We will actually use Proposition 3.2.5 and analyze poles of the Eisenstein series. First of all we need to compute the constant term of the Eisenstein series.

Let dx be the Haar measure on \mathbb{A}_F such that together with the counting measure on F it gives rise to the normalized measure on $F \backslash \mathbb{A}_F$ with volume 1. Then the constant term of the Eisenstein series is given by

$$C(g; \mu, f) := \int_{F \backslash \mathbb{A}_F} E(n(x)g; \mu, f) dx = \int_{F \backslash \mathbb{A}_F} \sum_{\gamma \in B(F) \backslash \text{GL}_2(F)} f(\gamma n(x)g) dx$$

where $n(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Using decomposition

$$\text{GL}_2(F) = B(F) \amalg B(F)wN(F), \quad w = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

one obtains

$$C(g; \mu, f) = f(g) + \tilde{f}(g), \quad \tilde{f}(g) = \int_{\mathbb{A}_F} f(w n(x)g) dx.$$

To compute f we observe that f is invariant under the right translation by U and has character

$$\mu_B := (\mu | \cdot |^{1/2}, \mu^{-1} | \cdot |^{-1/2})$$

under the left translation of B . Thus, we need only to compute $f(e)$:

$$f(e) = \mu^{-1}(\delta_F) \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times} \phi((0, t)) \mu^2(t) |t|_{\mathbb{A}_F} d^\times t = \mu^{-1}(\delta_F) L(1, \mu^2).$$

Similarly, \tilde{f}_ϕ is invariant from right by U and has character

$$\tilde{\mu}_B = (\mu^{-1} | \cdot |^{-1/2}, \mu | \cdot |^{1/2}).$$

Thus, we also need only to compute $\tilde{f}_\phi(e)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(e) &= \int_{\mathbb{A}_F} f(w n(x)) dx = \mu^{-1}(\delta_F) \int_{\mathbb{A}_F} \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times} \phi((0, t) w n(x)) \mu^2(t) |t|_{\mathbb{A}_F} d^\times t dx \\ &= \mu^{-1}(\delta_F) \int_{\mathbb{A}_F} \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times} \phi(-t, -tx) \mu^2(t) |t|_{\mathbb{A}_F} d^\times t dx \end{aligned}$$

Using the change of variables $x \rightarrow -xt^{-1}$, $t \rightarrow -t$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(e) &= \mu^{-1}(\delta_F) \int_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times} \int_{\mathbb{A}} \phi(t, x) \mu^2(t) dx d^\times t \\ &= \mu(\delta_F)^{-1} L(0, \mu^2) |\delta_F|^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the first pole of \tilde{f} from the right hand side is at $\mu = \| \cdot \|^{1/2}$ and has a constant residue. Thus we obtain the following:

Lemma 3.3.1. *The Eisenstein series $E(g; \mu, f)$ for $\mu(x) = |x|^s$ has a pole at $s = 1/2$ with residue given by*

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 1/2} (s - 1/2) \zeta_F(2s).$$

Now we take the residue at $s = \frac{1}{2}$ from both sides of the identity in Proposition 3.2.5 for $\mu(x) = |x|_F^s$, $\chi(x) = |x|_k^s$. By Lemma 3.3.1, we then obtain

$$\text{vol}(H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)) = d_D^{1/2} d_k \lim_{s \rightarrow 1/2} \frac{L(1, \text{Sym} \sigma)}{\zeta_F(2s)} \prod_{v | \delta_D} (|\varpi_v|^s - |\varpi_v|^{-s}).$$

Recall

$$\begin{aligned} L(1, \text{Sym}^2 \sigma) &= L(1, \chi^2) L(1, \chi^{-2}) L(1, \eta) \\ &= \zeta_k(1 + 2s) \zeta_k(1 - 2s) L(1, \eta) \\ &= \zeta_k(1 + 2s) d_k^{1/2} d_k^{2s-1} \zeta_k(2s) L(1, \eta) \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

Proposition 3.3.2. *We have the explicit formula:*

$$\text{vol}(H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)) = 2d_D^{1/2} d_k^{3/2} \zeta_k(2) \prod_{v | \delta_D} (|\varpi_v|^{1/2} - |\varpi_v|^{-1/2}).$$

Combined with Proposition 3.2.5, this proves the Theorem 1.2.1 in the case of Eisenstein series.

4. THETA LIFTING

In this section, we will study periods of cusp forms using theta lifting. More precisely, we will identify $\text{Res}_{F/k}(\text{PGL}_2)$ (resp. D^\times/k^\times) as the adjoint group of $\text{GSO}(V)$ (resp. the group $\text{SO}(V_1)$) with V the space of hermitian matrices (resp. with V_1 a subspace of V of codimension 1). Then the theta lifting gives a correspondence between forms on $\text{GSO}(V_{\mathbb{A}_k})$ and $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$, the subgroup of $\text{GL}_2(2, \mathbb{A})$ with determinants in $N_{F/k}(\mathbb{A}_F^\times)$. We will show that for a form φ on $\text{GSO}(V)$, the nonvanishing of the periods over H implies that φ is a theta lifting from f on $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{A})_+$. Then we can use the Siegel-Weil formula to evaluate the periods and show that Theorem 1.2.1 is true up to certain universal constant at a finite number of bad places. All these results can be extended to Eisenstein series which will be used in the final determination of these universal constants.

4.1. The Isogeny. We first describe a homomorphism from $\text{Res}_{F/k}(\text{GL}_2)$ to an orthogonal group attached to a quadratic form over k in 4 variables.

Recall that F/k is a quadratic extension of totally real fields. Denote by $x \rightarrow \bar{x}$ the Galois involution of F over k , and let V be the space of 2×2 hermitian matrices with entries in F . This is a vector space over k of dimension 4. We define a quadratic form q on V via $q(x) = \det(A)$. Note that

$$\det(A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \bar{b} & d \end{pmatrix} = ad - b\bar{b}.$$

Thus q has signature $(2, 2)$ over any real place of k , but its Witt index over k is 1. The associated symmetric bilinear form is

$$(A, B) = \text{tr}(AB^*)$$

where

$$B^* = \text{tr}(B)I - B.$$

We write $O(V)$ for the orthogonal group of V , $\text{GO}(V)$ for the group of orthogonal similitudes, and $\text{GSO}(V)$ and $\text{SO}(V)$ the connected components of identity for $\text{GO}(V)$ and $O(V)$ respectively.

Description of $\text{GO}(V)$.

Proposition 4.1.1. *Let $a \in k^\times$ act on V via scalar multiplication by a , and let c act on V by conjugation on F/k . Let $\gamma \in \text{GL}_2(F)$ act on V by*

$$(4.1.1) \quad \gamma(A) = \gamma A \bar{\gamma}^t.$$

Then:

- (1) $\text{GO}(V)$ is generated by $\gamma \in \text{GL}_2(F)$, $a \in \text{GL}_1(k)$, and c with similitudes given by

$$N_{F/k}(\det \gamma), \quad a^2, \quad 1$$

respectively.

- (2) $\text{GSO}(V)$ is generated by $\text{GL}_1(k)$ and $\text{GL}_2(F)$, and is equal to the quotient of $k^\times \times \text{GL}_2(F)$ modulo the subgroup of elements $(N(z)^{-1}, zI_2)$ for $z \in F^\times$.
- (3) $\text{SO}(V)$ is the subgroup of $\text{GSO}(V)$ of elements (α, γ) such that

$$\alpha^2 N_{F/k}(\det \gamma) = 1.$$

Proof. We need only prove (1). It follows from the definition that the described actions by $\text{GL}_2(F)$, k^\times , and c are indeed in $\text{GO}(V)$. We want to show that every element $g \in \text{GO}(V)$ is a composition of these three kinds of operators.

The space V has a decomposition $V = ke_1 + ke_2 + Fe_3$ with

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We are done by performing the following steps:

- (1) For any $v \in V$ such that $q(v) = 0$, $v \neq 0$, there are $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(F)$, $\lambda \in k^\times$ such that

$$\gamma e_1 = \lambda v.$$

Applying this to $v = g^{-1}e_1$ and replacing g by $g\gamma$, we may assume that g fixes the line ke_1 . Moreover the stabilizer of ke_1 in $\mathrm{GL}_2(F)$ is the group $B(F)$ of upper triangular matrices.

- (2) For any $v \in V$ such that $q(v) = 0$, $v \neq 0, e_1$, there are $\gamma \in B(F)$, $\lambda \in k^\times$ such that

$$\gamma e_2 = \lambda e_2.$$

Applying this to $v = g^{-1}e_2$, and replacing g by $g\gamma$, we may assume g fixes the lines ke_1, k_2e_2 . Moreover the stabilizer of double lines ke_1 and ke_2 in $\mathrm{GL}_2(F)$ are the group $M(F)$ of diagonal matrices.

- (3) For any $v \in F^\times e_3$, there is a $\gamma \in M(F)$ such that $\gamma v = e_3$. Applying this to $v = g^{-1}e_3$ we may assume that

$$ge_1 = \lambda e_1, \quad ge_2 = \mu e_2, \quad ge_3 = e_3.$$

In this case $\lambda\mu = 1$, and g is product of a scalar multiplication of μ , and a matrix action by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and a possible action by c .

□

Lemma 4.1.2. *The group $\mathrm{SO}(V)$ is isomorphic to the group of elements $g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(F)$ with determinant in k modulo the scalars. Here g acts on V by*

$$(4.1.2) \quad g(v) = \det(g)^{-1} \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \bar{g}^t.$$

Proof. First, the action given in the lemma defines an injective map

$$\{g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(F) : \det g \in k\} / k^\times \longrightarrow \mathrm{SO}(V).$$

We need only show that this map is surjective. Let h be an element in $\mathrm{SO}(V)$ represented by (α, g) with $\alpha \in k^\times$, $g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(F)$ such that

$$\alpha^2 \mathrm{N}_{F/k}(\det g) = 1.$$

Then $\mathrm{N}_{F/k}(\alpha \cdot \det g) = 1$. Thus there is a $z \in F^\times$ such that

$$\alpha \cdot \det g = z / \bar{z}.$$

Now we may replace (α, g) by $(\alpha z \bar{z}, g \cdot z^{-1})$ to assume that $\det g \in k^\times$. □

Image of $H = D^\times/k^\times$. Recall that we have fixed an embedding ι of D into $M_2(F)$ by

$$\iota(x + y\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} x & y\epsilon \\ \bar{y} & \bar{x} \end{pmatrix}.$$

One has the obvious formula

$$\det \iota(h) = N_D(h)$$

where $N_D(h)$ denote the norm map on D .

What is the action of D^\times on V ? A simple calculation shows that D^\times fixes the line through

$$e_\epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Moreover, one can show that the stabilizer of e_ϵ is simply $F^\times \cdot D^\times$. Thus with our modified action given in Lemma 4.1.2, we have that the stabilizer of e_ϵ in $\text{SO}(V)$ is given by D^\times/k^\times . Conversely, any line in V with norm $-\epsilon(k^\times)^2$ modulo k^\times is fixed by a conjugate of D^\times/k^\times .

Let V_1 be the orthogonal complement of e_ϵ :

$$V_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a\epsilon & b \\ \bar{b} & a \end{pmatrix} : a \in k, b \in F \right\}$$

Let D^0 be the pure quaternions, namely the set of trace free elements in D . One checks that the restriction of q to V_1 corresponds to the restriction of $\epsilon \cdot \xi^2 \cdot N_D$ on D^0 via the following isomorphism of k -vector spaces:

$$V_1 \longrightarrow D^0 : \begin{pmatrix} a\epsilon & b \\ \bar{b} & a \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \xi \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ \bar{b}\epsilon^{-1} & -a \end{pmatrix}$$

where ξ is a nonzero trace free element in F . This map identifies the action of D^\times on V_1 with its action by Ad on D^0 . In other words, as a representation of D^\times one has

$$V \simeq \text{trivial} \oplus \text{Ad}.$$

Note that the image of D^\times under Ad is exactly $\text{SO}(D^0)$.

4.2. Theta lifting. For the moment we consider algebraic groups over k . Set

$$GL(2)_{/F} = \text{Res}_{F/k} GL(2)$$

In Proposition 4.1.1, Part (2) of the last section, we have defined an algebraic homomorphism

$$\nu : GL(1) \times GL(2)_{/F} \longrightarrow GSO(V),$$

which is surjective and defined over k . Let π be an irreducible automorphic representation of $GL(2)_{/F}$, and let χ be an automorphic character of $GL(1)$. Suppose that the representation $\chi \otimes \pi$ of $GL(1) \times GL(2)_{/F}$ is trivial on the kernel of the map ν . Then the central character of π must be $\chi \circ N_{F/k}$. In such a

case it defines a representation of $GSO(V)$ with central character χ . Conversely any irreducible automorphic representation of $GSO(V)$ with a central character χ defines an automorphic representation $\chi \otimes \pi$ as above, where π has central character $\chi \circ N_{F/k}$. We note that once π is given, the character χ is determined up to a twist by the $\eta_{F/k}$, the quadratic character associated to the extension F/k . The obvious local analogue of this discussion also applies.

Suppose we are in the global situation, with π and χ as above. Let V_π be the space of π . For any $\varphi \in V_\pi$ let φ_χ be the function on $GL(1, \mathbb{A}_k) \times GL(2, \mathbb{A}_F)$ defined by

$$\varphi_\chi(t, x) = \chi(t)\varphi(x).$$

Define a function $\tilde{\varphi}_\chi$ on $GSO(V)$ by the formula

$$\tilde{\varphi}_\chi(\nu(t, x)) = \varphi_\chi(t, x).$$

It is easy to see that $\tilde{\varphi}_\chi$ is an automorphic form on $GSO(V)$. Similarly, we can push the representation $\chi \otimes \pi$ forward to $GSO(V)$; call it π_χ . By this kind of correspondence, we see in particular that automorphic forms on $GSO(V)$ have the strong multiplicity one property.

For the rest of this section we assume that π has trivial central character and actually that $\chi = 1$. We write

$$G = GSO(V), \quad G_1 = SO(V), \quad H = SO(V_1)$$

where V_1 is the orthogonal complement of a line fixed by H with nonzero norms. If φ is an automorphic function on G we define its period relative to H by the formula

$$(4.2.1) \quad \ell_H(\varphi) = \int_{H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(x) dx = \int_{SO(V_1)_k \backslash SO(V_1)_{\mathbb{A}_k}} \varphi(x) dx.$$

Of course this period integral also makes sense if φ is just an automorphic function on G_1 .

We shall relate the non-vanishing of period integrals to the existence of a certain theta lift. Fix an additive character ψ for \mathbb{A}_k/k . Then the Weil representation ω of $G_1 \times SL_2$ can be realized on $\mathcal{S}(V_{\mathbb{A}_k})$, the space of Bruhat-Schwartz functions on $V_{\mathbb{A}_k}$, with (part of the) actions given by

$$(4.2.2) \quad \begin{cases} \omega(g_1)\phi(v) = \phi(g_1^{-1}v), & (g_1 \in G_1(\mathbb{A}_k)) \\ \omega \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \phi(v) = \psi(xq(v))\phi(v). \end{cases}$$

We would like to extend this to similitude groups, following Jacquet-Langlands [11] and Harris-Kudla [9]. In what follows all facts stated about theta correspondence for similitude groups can be found in [9], unless otherwise specified. (Note however that our G is denoted H in [9], and they use $GO(V)$ instead of $GSO(V)$).

First we define an action of $\mathrm{GO}(V)$ on $\mathcal{S}(V_{\mathbb{A}_k})$. For $g \in \mathrm{GO}(V)$ let $\lambda(g)$ be the similitude factor of g . We let $L(g)$ be the unitary operator defined by

$$L(g)\phi(v) = |\lambda(g)|^{-1}\phi(g^{-1}v).$$

We may view $\mathrm{GL}(2)$ over k as the similitude group of a two dimensional symplectic form. The similitude factor of $h \in \mathrm{GL}(2)$ is then just $\det h$. Let R be the closed subgroup of $G \times \mathrm{GL}(2)$ defined by

$$R = \{(g, h) \in G \times \mathrm{GL}(2) \mid \lambda(g) = \det h\}.$$

If A is an algebra over k , then

$$R(A) = \{(g, h) \in G(A) \times \mathrm{GL}(2, A) \mid \lambda(g) = \det h\}.$$

Now we define

$$(4.2.3) \quad \omega(g, h)\phi(v) = L(g)\omega(h_1)\phi(v),$$

where

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \det h \end{pmatrix} h_1.$$

One checks that this defines a representation of $R(\mathbb{A}_k)$ on $\mathcal{S}(V_{\mathbb{A}_k})$, extending that of $G_1(\mathbb{A}_k) \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)$ already defined above. As usual, one has $\omega = \otimes \omega_v$, with ω_v defined by formulas analogous to the ones given above. For each $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(V_{\mathbb{A}_k})$, we define a theta function on $R(\mathbb{A}_k)$ by the usual formula

$$\theta(g, h; \phi) = \sum_{\xi \in V(k)} \omega(g, h)\phi(\xi).$$

From [9] we know that $\theta(g, h; \phi)$ is left $R(k)$ -invariant as a function on $R(\mathbb{A}_k)$.

Let $\mathrm{GL}(2)_+$ be the subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(2)$ defined by

$$\mathrm{GL}(2)_+ = \{h \in \mathrm{GL}(2) \mid \det h \in \lambda(G) = N_{F/k}(F^\times)\}.$$

Let v be a place of k . If v splits in F then $\mathrm{GL}(2, k_v)_+ = \mathrm{GL}(2, k_v)$. Otherwise, $\mathrm{GL}(2, k_v)_+$ is a subgroup of index 2 in $\mathrm{GL}(2, k_v)$. We also note that $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathcal{O}_v) \subset \mathrm{GL}(2, k_v)_+$ whenever v is a finite place unramified in F . Let π_v, σ_v be irreducible admissible representations of $G(k_v)$ and $\mathrm{GL}(2, k_v)_+$, respectively. We say that π_v and σ_v are in theta correspondence with each other if

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R(k_v)}(\omega_v, \pi_v \otimes \sigma_v) \neq 0$$

Based on work of Waldspurger [20], Brooks Roberts [18] has shown that whenever v is finite with odd residue characteristic, theta correspondence defines a bijection of certain subsets of the admissible duals of $G(k_v)$ and $\mathrm{GL}(2, k_v)_+$. (Of course, Roberts' result is more general, covering arbitrary symplectic-orthogonal dual pairs). In other words, Howe's local duality conjecture is valid in the present setting.

But the theta correspondence of [18] is phrased in terms of the pair $\mathrm{GO}(V)$ and $\mathrm{GL}(2)_+$. So we need to explain why it suffices to consider $\mathrm{GSO}(V)$ and $\mathrm{GL}(2)_+$ here. Recall from the last section that V is the orthogonal direct sum of $-F$ and a hyperbolic plane. Let c be the non-trivial Galois involution of F/k , which is extended to a reflection on V by making it trivial on the hyperbolic plane. Then $\mathrm{GO}(V)$ is the semi-direct product of $\mathrm{GSO}(V)$ and the two-element group $\{1, c\}$. (See Proposition 4.1.1)

Fix a place v and let π_v be an irreducible representation of $\mathrm{GSO}(V)_v = G(k_v)$. Then we may twist π_v by c and get a new representation π_v^c . (This is the composition of π_v with conjugation by c). There are two possibilities:

(1). $\pi_v^c \simeq \pi_v$. In this case there are two possible extensions of π_v to $\mathrm{GO}(V)_v$. Let $\tilde{\pi}_v$ be one such extension. Let sgn be the unique non-trivial character of $\mathrm{GO}(V)_v$ which is trivial on $\mathrm{GSO}(V)_v$. Then the other extension of π_v is just the tensor product of $\tilde{\pi}_v$ with sgn . A well known argument (see below) shows that at most one of these two representations of $\mathrm{GO}(V)_v$ could occur in theta correspondence with $\mathrm{GL}(2, k_v)_+$.

(2). $\pi_v^c \not\simeq \pi_v$. In this case π_v induces to an irreducible representation of $\mathrm{GO}(V)_v$.

It is well known (Mackey theory) that all irreducible representations of $\mathrm{GO}(V)_v$ are obtained in the manner described in (1) and (2) above.

We claim that, in the context of theta correspondence with $\mathrm{GL}(2)_+$, only possibility (1) could arise. Suppose we are in the situation of (2). Let $\tilde{\pi}_v$ be the representation of $\mathrm{GO}(V)_v$ induced from π_v , and suppose that it occurs in the theta correspondence. Clearly we have $\tilde{\pi}_v \simeq \mathrm{sgn} \otimes \tilde{\pi}_v$, and so the later also occurs in the theta correspondence. This implies that $\mathrm{sgn} \otimes \tilde{\pi}_v \otimes \tilde{\pi}_v^*$ occurs as a quotient of a Weil representation associated GSp_4 . That is, $\mathrm{sgn} \otimes \tilde{\pi}_v \otimes \tilde{\pi}_v^*$ is a quotient of $\omega_v \otimes \omega_v^*$ which can be viewed as the restriction to $\mathrm{GO}(V)_v$ of a Weil representation associated to the pair $\mathrm{GO}(V)$ and GSp_4 . Since sgn is obviously a quotient of $\mathrm{sgn} \otimes \tilde{\pi}_v \otimes \tilde{\pi}_v^*$, we see that sgn occurs in theta correspondence with GSp_4 . By restriction, we see that the determinant character of $\mathrm{O}(V)$ occurs in the ‘‘classical’’ theta correspondence associated with the reductive dual pair $(\mathrm{O}(V), \mathrm{Sp}_4)$. This contradicts the known fact that $\det(\cdot)$ of an orthogonal group $\mathrm{O}(V)$ does not occur in the theta correspondence with Sp_{2n} unless $\dim V \leq n$. This proves our claim.

For any cuspidal automorphic function φ on $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and any $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(V_{\mathbb{A}_k})$ we now define a function on $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$ by the formula

$$(4.2.4) \quad \theta_{\phi}^{\varphi}(h) = \theta(\varphi; \phi)(h) = \int_{G_1(k) \backslash G_1(\mathbb{A}_k)} \theta(g_1 g, h; \phi) \varphi(g_1 g) dg_1$$

where g is any element in $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$ with $\lambda(g) = \det h$ (the result being independent of this choice). Then θ_ϕ^φ is left invariant under $\mathrm{GL}(2, k)_+$. The definition of $\theta_\phi^\varphi(h)$ is compatible with theta correspondence in the sense that

$$(4.2.5) \quad \theta(\varphi; \omega(g, h)\phi)(x) = \theta(r(g^{-1})\varphi; \phi)(xh)$$

for any $(g, h) \in R(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and $x \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$. Here r denotes the usual action by right translations. This was given in Harris-Kudla [9] for the case $(g, h) \in \mathrm{SO}(V)_{\mathbb{A}_k} \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)$ but its extension to all of $R(\mathbb{A})$ is obvious.

The unipotent subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}(2)_+$ are the same as those of $\mathrm{GL}(2)$. Thus the notion of cuspidality for functions on $\mathrm{GL}(2, k)_+ \backslash \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$ can be defined in the obvious way. Any function f on $\mathrm{GL}(2, k)_+ \backslash \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$ extends to a unique function \tilde{f} on $\mathrm{GL}(2, k) \backslash \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)$ which is supported on $\mathrm{GL}(2, k) \cdot \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$. It is easy to see that \tilde{f} is cuspidal if and only if f is cuspidal.

Proposition 4.2.1. *Let φ be a cuspidal automorphic function on $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$. If $\ell_H(\varphi) \neq 0$, then φ has a nonzero cuspidal theta lift to $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$. In other words, there is a $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(V_{\mathbb{A}_k})$ such that $f := \theta_\phi^\varphi \neq 0$. Furthermore, the function f is cuspidal.*

Proof. Let $n(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. For $t \in k$, define the t -th Fourier coefficient f_t by

$$f_t(h) = \int_{k \backslash \mathbb{A}_k} f(n(x)h)\psi(-tx)dx.$$

From (4.2.2), we get

$$f(n(x)) = \int_{G_1(k) \backslash G_1(\mathbb{A}_k)} \sum_{\xi \in V(k)} \psi(xq(\xi))\phi(g^{-1}\xi)\varphi(g)dg.$$

Hence

$$f_t(1) = \int_{G_1(k) \backslash G_1(\mathbb{A}_k)} \sum_{q(\xi)=t} \phi(g^{-1}\xi)\varphi(g)dg.$$

First suppose $t \neq 0$. By Witt's theorem the set $\{\xi \mid q(\xi) = t\}$ is a single orbit under $G_1(k)$ (or empty). Take a $\xi \in V(k)$ such that $q(\xi) = t$ (if no such ξ exists then $f_t(1) = 0$). Let G_ξ be the stabilizer of ξ in G_1 . Then

$$\begin{aligned} f_t(1) &= \int_{G_1(k) \backslash G_1(\mathbb{A}_k)} \sum_{\gamma \in G_\xi(k) \backslash G_1(k)} \phi(g^{-1}\gamma^{-1}\xi)\varphi(g)dg \\ &= \int_{G_\xi(k) \backslash G_1(\mathbb{A}_k)} \phi(g^{-1}\xi)\varphi(g)dg \\ &= \int_{G_\xi(\mathbb{A}_k) \backslash G_1(\mathbb{A}_k)} \left(\int_{G_\xi(k) \backslash G_\xi(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(hg)dh \right) \phi(g^{-1}\xi)dg. \end{aligned}$$

Apply this to a nonzero vector ξ_0 in V_1^\perp . Then $t_0 = q(\xi_0) \neq 0$, $H = G_{\xi_0}$. If $\ell_H(\varphi) \neq 0$, we see from the above formula that $f_{t_0}(1) \neq 0$ for some choice of ϕ .

Now consider f_0 . The set $\{\xi : q(\xi) = 0\}$ breaks up into two orbits, namely $\{0\}$ and $\{\xi \neq 0 : q(\xi) = 0\}$. We get

$$f_0(1) = \int \phi(0)\varphi(g)dg + \int \sum_{q(\xi)=0, \xi \neq 0} \phi(g^{-1}\xi)\varphi(g)dg.$$

The first term is always zero since φ is cuspidal. Fix $\xi_0 \neq 0$ with $q(\xi_0) = 0$. Let P be the parabolic subgroup of G_1 stabilizing the line through ξ_0 . Let $\xi_1 \in V(k)$ be another isotropic vector with $(\xi_0, \xi_1) = 1$. Let $V_0 \subset V$ be the orthogonal complement of the hyperbolic plane spanned by ξ_0, ξ_1 . Then $P = \text{GL}(1)\text{SO}(V_0)N$. The unipotent radical N is nontrivial. One has $G_{\xi_0} = \text{SO}(V_0)N$. Thus

$$f_0(1) = \int_{G_{\xi_0}(\mathbb{A}_k) \backslash G_1(\mathbb{A}_k)} \left(\int_{G_{\xi_0}(k) \backslash G_{\xi_0}(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(hg)dh \right) \phi(g^{-1}\xi)dg$$

and the inner integral is

$$\int_{G_{\xi_0}(k) \backslash G_{\xi_0}(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(hg)dh = \int_{\text{SO}(V_0)(k) \backslash \text{SO}(V_0(\mathbb{A}))} \int_{N(k) \backslash N(\mathbb{A})} \varphi(nag)dnda = 0,$$

since φ is cuspidal. Thus we see that the theta lift of φ is always cuspidal. \square

Let $\pi = \otimes \pi_v$ be an irreducible cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$. We denote by $\Theta(\pi)$ the space of functions on $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$ generated by

$$\theta_\phi^\varphi, \quad (\phi \in \mathcal{S}(V(\mathbb{A}_k)), \varphi \in V_\pi)$$

This is a space of cusp forms on $\text{GL}(2, k)_+ \backslash \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$. Suppose it is non-zero. Let V_σ be an irreducible summand of this space, corresponding to an irreducible cuspidal automorphic representation $\sigma = \otimes \sigma_v$ of $\text{GL}(2)_+$. Then each σ_v is a local theta lift of π_v^* , or equivalently, σ_v^* is a local theta lift of π_v . Here π_v^* denotes the contragredient of π_v , and similarly for σ_v^* . By the validity of the Howe duality conjecture over local fields with odd residue characteristic [18], we see that for almost all place v , the isomorphism class of σ_v is uniquely determined by π_v . Thus the space $\Theta(\pi)$ is a finite sum of irreducible cuspidal automorphic representations of $\text{GL}(2)_+$.

We now try to lift σ back to $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$. Define

$$(4.2.6) \quad \theta_\phi^f(g) = \theta_V(f; \phi)(g) = \int_{\text{SL}(2, k) \backslash \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)} \theta(g, h_1h; \phi)f(h_1h)dh_1$$

for $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(V(\mathbb{A}_k)), f \in V_\sigma, g \in G(\mathbb{A}_k)$, where h is any element of $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$ such that $\det h = \lambda(g)$. Let $\Theta_V(\sigma)$ be the linear span of all such θ_ϕ^f . For any $\varphi \in V_\pi$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.2.7) \quad \langle \theta_\phi^f, \bar{\varphi} \rangle_{G_1} &= \int \int \theta_\phi(g, h) f(h) \cdot \varphi(g) dh dg \\
 &= \int \left(\int \theta_\phi(g, h) \varphi(g) dg \right) f(h) dh \\
 &= \langle \theta_\phi^\varphi, \bar{f} \rangle_{\text{SL}(2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

It follows from this formula and the definitions that the space $\Theta_V(\sigma)$ is non-zero. By Lemma 5.1.9 of [9] (and the analogous result for theta lifting in the “other” direction), $\Theta_V(\sigma)$ has the same central character as π , say χ .

Lemma 4.2.2. *The space $\Theta(\sigma)$ consists of cusp forms.*

Proof. Suppose not. A well known principle says that σ is generated by binary theta series. In other words, σ is a theta lift from $\text{GSO}(F, \mathbb{A}_k)$, where F is viewed as a two dimensional space over k with quadratic form given by the norm form.

Since $\text{GSO}(F, \mathbb{A}_k) = \mathbb{A}_F^\times$, this means that σ is a cusp form attached to a grossencharacter χ of \mathbb{A}_F^\times by Jacquet and Langlands [11]. The restriction of χ to \mathbb{A}_k^\times must be equal to $\eta_{F/k}$, the quadratic character associated to the extension F/k . Note that in this case σ induces to an irreducible cuspidal automorphic representation of $\text{GL}(2)$ (see [11], Theorem 4.6). Now another familiar principle in the theory of theta correspondence (the induction principle) says that the local theta lift $\theta_v(\sigma_v^*)$ is a subquotient of an induced representation. More precisely, this induced representation is the local component of the representation of $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$ induced from the character

$$\begin{pmatrix} aN(u) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r(u) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \eta(u), \quad (u \in \mathbb{A}_F^\times, a \in \mathbb{A}_k^\times).$$

Since this is a unitary character and G is a quotient of $\text{GL}(1) \times \text{GL}(2)_{/F}$, we see that this induced representation is actually irreducible at each v , and is isomorphic to $\theta_v(\sigma_v^*) \simeq \pi_v$.

As already indicated, our representation π corresponds to the automorphic cuspidal representation $\chi \otimes \tilde{\pi}$ of $\text{GL}(2)_{/F}$. Making the map $\text{GL}(1) \times \text{GL}(2)_{/F} \rightarrow G$ explicit, we see that the representation $\tilde{\pi}$ is (fully) induced from the character

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \eta(a_1 \bar{a}_2), \quad (a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{A}_F^\times).$$

Let $L^S(s, \tilde{\pi})$ be the partial standard L -function attached to $\tilde{\pi}$. One has

$$L^S(s, \tilde{\pi}) = L^S(s, \eta) L^S(s, \bar{\eta})$$

where $\bar{\eta}(a) = \eta(\bar{a})$. Thus $L^S(s, \eta^{-1} \otimes \tilde{\pi})$ has a pole at $s = 1$, which contradicts the fact that π , and therefore $\tilde{\pi}$, is cuspidal. □

Now let $\pi' = \otimes \pi'_v$ be any irreducible summand of $\Theta_V(\sigma)$. Then each π'_v is in theta correspondence with σ_v^* . By the results of Roberts [18] quoted earlier, we know that $\pi'_v \simeq \pi_v$ for almost all v . By the strong multiplicity one property, we see that $\Theta_V(\sigma)$ is irreducible and coincides with (the space of) π .

The analogue of (4.2.5) is

$$(4.2.8) \quad \theta_V(f; \omega(g, h)\phi) = \theta_V(r(h^{-1})f; \phi)(xg), \quad ((g, h) \in R(\mathbb{A}_k))$$

Now for any fixed ϕ , the map

$$f \mapsto \theta_V(f, \phi)$$

is a homomorphism from V_σ to V_π . On the space $\text{Hom}(V_\sigma, V_\pi)$ we have the action of $R(\mathbb{A}_k)$ given by

$$(g, h) \cdot T = \pi(g)T\sigma(h^{-1})$$

Then the relation (4.2.8) just says that

$$\phi \mapsto \theta_V(\cdot; \phi)$$

is an $R(\mathbb{A}_k)$ -intertwining map from $\mathcal{S}(V_{\mathbb{A}_k})$ to $\text{Hom}(V_\sigma, V_\pi)$.

Let $K_{\mathbb{A}_k}$ and $K'_{\mathbb{A}_k}$ be maximal compact subgroups of $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and $GL(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$ respectively. (Keep in mind that $GL(2, \mathcal{O}_v) \subseteq GL(2, k_v)_+$ for almost all v). Set

$$K_R = R(\mathbb{A}_k) \cap (K_{\mathbb{A}_k} \times K'_{\mathbb{A}_k}),$$

and let $\text{Hom}(V_\sigma, V_\pi)_{K_R}$ be the space of K_R -finite vectors in $\text{Hom}(V_\sigma, V_\pi)$. Then

$$(4.2.9) \quad \text{Hom}(V_\sigma, V_\pi)_{K_R} \simeq (V_\pi)_{K_{\mathbb{A}_k}} \otimes (V_\sigma^*)_{K'_{\mathbb{A}_k}}$$

The right hand side is algebraically irreducible. As usual, for an archimedean place v we replace the action of the group by the joint action of the universal enveloping algebra and the maximal compact subgroup, i.e. the Harish-Chandra module structure.

Thus the map

$$\mathcal{S}(V(\mathbb{A}_k))_{K_R} \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(V_\sigma, V_\pi)_{K_R}, \quad \phi \mapsto \theta_V(\cdot; \phi)$$

must be surjective. In particular, if $\varphi \in (V_\pi)_{K_{\mathbb{A}_k}}$ and $\bar{f} \in (V_\sigma^*)_{K'_{\mathbb{A}_k}}$ then there is Bruhat-Schwartz function ϕ which is K_R -finite and such that

$$\theta_V(\cdot; \phi) = \varphi \otimes \bar{f}$$

Here we use \bar{f} to denote an element of V_σ^* because when V_σ is realized as a space of cusp forms, V_σ^* is identified with the space of functions which are complex conjugates of functions in V_σ . This means

$$\theta_V(f_1; \phi) = \langle f_1, f \rangle \cdot \varphi, \quad (f_1 \in V_\sigma)$$

In particular, we have

$$(4.2.10) \quad \varphi = \frac{1}{|f|^2} \theta_V(f; \phi).$$

If both φ and f are factorizable then ϕ can be chosen to be factorizable.

4.3. The Siegel-Weil formula. Let $\pi = \otimes \pi_v$ be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$, realized on the space $V_\pi \subset C^\infty(G(k) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}_k))$. Suppose π is a theta lift of a cusp form on $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$. For $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(V(\mathbb{A}_k))$, we may define $\theta(g, x)$ as before, where $(g, x) \in R(\mathbb{A}_k)$. Our assumption says there is a cuspidal automorphic representation σ of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$ on $V_\sigma \subset C^\infty(\mathrm{GL}(2, k)_+ \backslash \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+)$, such that V_π is generated by the integrals

$$(4.3.1) \quad \varphi(g) = \int_{\mathrm{SL}(2, k) \backslash \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)} \theta(g, xx_0) f(xx_0) dx, \quad (\phi \in V(\mathbb{A}_k), f \in V_\sigma)$$

where x_0 is any element in $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ with determinant equal to $\lambda(g)$. For these forms, the periods becomes

$$(4.3.2) \quad \int_{H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(h) dh = \int_{\mathrm{SL}(2, k) \backslash \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)} f(x) \int_{H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \theta(h, x) dh dx.$$

Note that the inner integral is absolutely convergent if H is non-split. Otherwise, we need to regularize the integral.

Let $\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}}_2(\mathbb{A})$ be the metaplectic two fold cover $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A})$. We denote the covering map by $\tilde{x} \rightarrow x$. For any subset $X \subset \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A})$, let \tilde{X} denote its preimage in $\widetilde{\mathrm{SL}}_2(\mathbb{A})$.

We write $V = V_0 \oplus V_1$. Then

$$\mathrm{SO}(V_0) \times \mathrm{SO}(V_1) = \mathrm{SO}(V_0) \times H \subset \mathrm{SO}(V) = G_1.$$

Consider the see-saw pairs

$$(4.3.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} O(V) & & \mathrm{SL}_2 \times \mathrm{SL}_2 \\ & \times & \\ O(V_0) \times O(V_1) & & \mathrm{SL}_2 \end{array}$$

We let ω_j denote the Weil representation associated to the pair $(O(V_j), \widetilde{\mathrm{SL}}_2)$ realized on $\mathcal{S}(V_j(\mathbb{A}_k))$ ($j = 0, 1$). For the sake of clarity, we assume that $\phi = \phi_0 \otimes \phi_1$ with $\phi_j \in \mathcal{S}(V_j(\mathbb{A}))$ and let θ_j be the corresponding theta functions. Then $\theta = \theta_0 \cdot \theta_1$ and we have

$$(4.3.4) \quad \int_{H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \theta(h, x) dh = \theta_0(1, \tilde{x}) \int_{H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \theta_1(h, \tilde{x}) dh.$$

This integral can be evaluated via the Siegel-Weil formula:

$$(4.3.5) \quad \int_{H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \theta_1(h, x) dh = E(x, \phi_1, 1/2)$$

where $E(x, \phi_1, 1/2)$ is the Eisenstein series defined as follows. Let $P = MN$ be the upper triangular parabolic subgroup of $SL(2)_k$. As usual, for W an orthogonal space of dimension n , $M = GL_1$ and \widetilde{M} acts on $\mathcal{S}(W(\mathbb{A}_k))$ by

$$(4.3.6) \quad \omega_V(\widetilde{m})\phi(w) = \gamma(\widetilde{m})^n |m|^{n/2} \phi(wm).$$

Here γ is a character on \widetilde{M} satisfying

$$\gamma(\widetilde{m})^2 = (-1, m)_k$$

where $(\cdot, \cdot)_k$ is the product of local Hilbert symbols $(\cdot, \cdot)_v$. When n is even, ω_V can be viewed as a representation of SL_2 with (4.3.6) replaced by

$$\omega_V(m)\phi(w) = \eta_V(m) |m|^{n/2} \phi(wm)$$

where

$$\eta_V(m) = (\text{disc}(V), m)_k.$$

Let U be the standard maximal compact subgroup of $SL_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$. Write any $x \in SL_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ as $x = nmu$ with $n \in N(\mathbb{A}_k)$, $m \in M(\mathbb{A}_k)$, $u \in U$, and define

$$|x| := |m| = |a|.$$

for $m = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$. Set

$$F(\widetilde{x}, \phi_1, s) = \omega_1(\widetilde{x})\phi_1(0) |x|^{s-1/2}.$$

Finally define

$$E(\widetilde{x}, \phi_1, s) = \sum_{\gamma \in P(k) \backslash SL_2(k)} F(\gamma \widetilde{x}, \phi_1, s).$$

Suppose that V_1 is anisotropic. Then the Eisenstein series is holomorphic at $s = 1/2$.

Now by the Siegel-Weil formula, we obtain the main formula

$$(4.3.7) \quad \ell_H(\varphi) = \int_{SL_2(k) \backslash SL_2(\mathbb{A})} f(x) \theta_0(\widetilde{x}) E(\widetilde{x}, \phi_1, 1/2) dx$$

The right hand side is exactly the kind of integral considered by Gelbart and Jacquet ([6]), which generalizes the classical Shimura integral. Unfolding this integral we get an Euler product which represents nothing but the symmetric square L-function of f . In a little more detail one has the following. Change $1/2$

to s and call the right hand side $J(s)$ so that $\ell_H(\varphi) = J(1/2)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} J(s) &= \int_{P(k)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} f(x)\theta_0(\tilde{x})F(\tilde{x}, \phi_1, s)dx \\ &= \int_{N(k)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} f(x)\omega_0(\tilde{x})\phi_0(e)F(\tilde{x}, \phi_1, s)dx \\ &= \int_{N(k)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} f(x)\omega(x)\phi(e)|x|^{s-1/2}dx \\ &= \int_{N(\mathbb{A}_k)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} \int_{N(k)\backslash N(\mathbb{A}_k)} f(nx)\omega(nx)\phi(e)|x|^{s-1/2}dndx \\ &= \int_{N(\mathbb{A}_k)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} W_{-q(e)}(x)\omega(x)\phi(e)|x|^{s-1/2}dx. \end{aligned}$$

Here

$$W_{-q(e)}(x) = \int_{k\backslash\mathbb{A}_k} f\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x\right) \psi(q(e)t)dt$$

is the $-q(e)$ -Fourier coefficient of f .

Lemma 4.3.1. *Let e be a nonzero element in V and let H be the stabilizer of e in G . Let φ be a cusp form on G given by (4.3.1). Then*

$$\int_{H(k)\backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi dh = J(1/2, \varphi)$$

where

$$J(s, \varphi) = \int_{N(\mathbb{A}_k)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} |x|^{s-1/2}W_{-q(e)}(x)(\omega(x)\phi)(e)dx.$$

Here $W_{-q(e)}(x)$ is the $-q(e)$ -th Fourier coefficient of f as defined above.

Proof. We have proved the case where $\phi = \phi_0 \otimes \phi_1$. But the general case follows by the density of the factorizable Schwartz-Bruhat functions and the continuity of the integrals of Gelbart-Jacquet type ([6]). □

4.4. Theta Lifts for Eisenstein Series. We use the notations in Sections 4.2 and 4.3. Consider the see-saw diagram (4.3.2)

$$(4.4.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} O(V) & & \mathrm{SL}_2 \times \mathrm{SL}_2 \\ & \times & \\ O(V_0) \times O(V_1) & & \mathrm{SL}_2 \end{array}$$

We shall show that formula (4.3.1) holds when φ is an Eisenstein series of $O(V)$.

Since the space V with norm is isomorphic to the direct sum of F with norm $-N_{F/k}$ and a hyperbolic space, $O(V)$ is the orthogonal group with respect to

$$\begin{pmatrix} & & & 1 \\ & * & * & \\ & * & * & \\ 1 & & & \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}$ defines the norm $-N_{F/k}$ on F , we have only one non-trivial parabolic subgroup P_0 of $O(V)$ defined over the number field k . We write $P_0 = M_0N_0$, where

$$(4.4.2) \quad M_0 = \{m(a, b) \in \text{GL}_1 \times O(F) \in O(V)\}$$

$$(4.4.3) \quad N_0 = \{n(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & * \\ & I_2 & x^* \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in O(V)\}.$$

The characters of $M_0(k) \backslash M_0(\mathbb{A}_k)$ are

$$\chi(m(a, b)) = \chi_s(a)\delta(b),$$

where $\chi_s(a) = \chi_0(a)|a|^s$ and δ is a character of $O(F, \mathbb{A}_k)$. The Eisenstein series attached to the normalized induced representation

$$I(\chi) = \text{Ind}_{P_0(\mathbb{A}_k)}^{O(V)(\mathbb{A}_k)}(\chi)$$

is defined by

$$E(g, \alpha_\chi) = \sum_{\gamma \in P_0(k) \backslash O(V)(k)} \alpha_\chi(\gamma g)$$

for $\alpha_\chi \in I(\chi)$.

Proposition 4.4.1. *The Eisenstein series $E(g, \alpha_\chi)$ has a non-zero theta lift to SL_2 if and only if the character δ is trivial. Moreover, the Eisenstein series $E(g, \alpha_{\chi_s})$ is lifted to the Eisenstein series $\mathcal{E}(h, \beta_s)$, where*

$$\beta_s \in \text{Ind}_{B(\mathbb{A}_k)}^{\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)}(\chi_s).$$

Proof. This follows the calculation in Section 5.4, in Kudla-Rallis [14]. □

From this we can write, for $\chi = \chi_s$,

$$(4.4.4) \quad E(g, \alpha_\chi) = \int_{\text{SL}_2(k) \backslash \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} \mathcal{E}(x, \beta_s)\theta(g, x; \omega(z)\phi)dx$$

where $\theta(g, h; \omega(z)\phi)$ is the regularized theta function, which is rapidly decreasing in the variable x . Note that the integral in (4.4.4) converges absolutely as long as the theta function $\theta(g, x; \phi)$ is rapidly decreasing in the variable x for some choice

of ϕ . For generic value s , the induced representation $\text{Ind}_{B(\mathbb{A}_k)}^{\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)}(\chi_s)$ is irreducible. Hence if the integral in (4.4.4) does not vanish, it must be the Eisenstein series as given in (4.4.4).

In order to calculate the period over $\text{O}(V_1)(k)\backslash\text{O}(V_1)(\mathbb{A}_k)$ of the Eisenstein series $E(g, \alpha_\chi)$, we consider the following choice of the test function ϕ . We first consider the dual reductive pair $(\text{O}(V_0), \widetilde{\text{SL}}_2)$. By the regularization method in [14] and [10], there is an operator z_0 (in the center of the universal enveloping algebra or of the Hecke algebra for the dual reductive pair) such that for any test function $\phi_0 \in \mathcal{S}(V_0(\mathbb{A}))$, the theta function $\theta(h, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_0)\phi_0)$ is rapidly decreasing in the variable \tilde{x} or more precisely on $\widetilde{\text{SL}}_2(k)\backslash\widetilde{\text{SL}}_2(\mathbb{A})$. Then we consider the dual reductive pair $(\text{O}(V_1), \widetilde{\text{SL}}_2)$. There is an operator z_1 such that for any test function $\phi_1 \in \mathcal{S}(V_1(\mathbb{A}))$, the theta function $\theta(h, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_1)\phi_1)$ is rapidly decreasing in the variable h or more precisely on $\text{O}(V_1)(k)\backslash\text{O}(V_1)(\mathbb{A})$. Note that if V_1 is k -anisotropic, then there is no need of regularization.

Now take $\phi = \omega(z_0)\phi_0 \otimes \omega(z_1)\phi_1 \in \mathcal{S}(V(\mathbb{A}))$. Then we have

$$\theta((h_0, h_1), x; \phi) = \theta(h_0, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_0)\phi_0) \cdot \theta(h_1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_1)\phi_1).$$

Note that the product of two genuine functions on $\widetilde{\text{SL}}_2(\mathbb{A})$ factors through the linear group $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{A})$. Since $\theta(h_0, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_0)\phi_0)$ is rapidly decreasing in \tilde{x} and $\theta(h_1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_1)\phi_1)$ has moderate growth in \tilde{x} , we know that the integral in (4.4.4) is equal to (4.4.5)

$$\mathcal{F}((h_0, h_1), s) = \int_{\text{SL}_2(k)\backslash\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} \mathcal{E}(x, \beta_s)\theta(h_0, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_0)\phi_0)\theta(h_1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_1)\phi_1)dx$$

which converges absolutely. As remarked before, if integral (4.4.5) is non-zero, it gives the Eisenstein series $E(g, \alpha_\chi)$ for generic value s .

Next we compute the period of $\mathcal{F}((h_0, h_1), s)$ over the variable h_1 . By the see-saw duality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{[\text{O}(V_1)]} \mathcal{F}((1, h_1))dh_1 \\ &= \int_{[\text{O}(V_1)]} \int_{[\text{SL}_2]} \mathcal{E}(x, \beta_s)\theta(1, x; \omega(z_0)\phi_0)\theta(h_1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_1)\phi_1)dx dh_1 \\ &= \int_{[\text{SL}_2]} \mathcal{E}(x, \beta_s)\theta(1, x; \omega(z_0)\phi_0) \int_{[\text{O}(V_1)]} \theta(h_1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_1)\phi_1)dh_1 dx \end{aligned}$$

where $[G]$ denotes the quotient $G(k)\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$. By the regularized Siegel-Weil formula (4.3.5) we have

$$(4.4.6) \quad \int_{[\text{O}(V_1)]} \theta(h_1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_1)\phi_1)dh_1 = \mathcal{E}(\tilde{x}, \omega(z_1)\phi_1, \frac{1}{2}).$$

Hence we obtain

$$(4.4.7) \quad \int_{[\mathcal{O}(V_1)]} \mathcal{F}((1, h_1), s) dh_1 = \int_{[\mathrm{SL}_2]} \mathcal{E}(x, \beta_s) \theta(1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_0)\phi_0) \mathcal{E}(\tilde{x}, \omega(z_1)\phi_1, \frac{1}{2}) dx.$$

Note that since $\theta(1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_0)\phi_0)$ is rapidly decreasing in \tilde{x} , the integral in (4.4.7) converges absolutely. This is the analogue of (4.3.7) with the cusp form f replaced by the Eisenstein series $\mathcal{E}(x, \beta_s)$. We want to show this integral is also eulerian. We can consider the following more general integral

$$\int_{\mathrm{SL}_2(k) \backslash \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} \mathcal{E}(x, \beta_s) \theta(1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_0)\phi_0) \mathcal{E}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\beta}_\lambda) dx.$$

By unfolding the Eisenstein series $\mathcal{E}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{\beta}_\lambda)$, we have

$$\int_{B(k) \backslash \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} \mathcal{E}(x, \beta_s) \theta(1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z)\phi_1) \cdot \tilde{\beta}_\lambda(\tilde{x}) dx.$$

In general we have

$$\theta(1, \tilde{x}; \phi_0) = \omega(\tilde{x})\phi_0(0) + \sum_{\xi \in k^\times} \omega(\tilde{x})\phi_0(\xi).$$

Because of the regularization, we have

$$\omega(\tilde{x})\omega(z_0)\phi_0(0) = 0$$

identically. Hence we have

$$\theta(1, \tilde{x}; \omega(z_0)\phi_0) = \sum_{\xi \in k^\times} \omega(\tilde{x})\omega(z_0)\phi_0(\xi).$$

Now by the same calculation as we did for Lemma 4.3.1, we obtain that for $\chi = \chi_s$, we have

$$(4.4.8) \quad \int_{\mathcal{O}(V_1)(k) \backslash \mathcal{O}(V_1)(\mathbb{A}_k)} \mathcal{F}((1, h_1), s) dh_1 = J\left(\frac{1}{2}, E((1, \cdot), \beta_{\chi_s})\right)$$

where

$$J(\lambda, E((1, \cdot), \alpha_{\chi_s})) = \int_{N(\mathbb{A}_k) \backslash \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} |x|^{\lambda - \frac{1}{2}} W_{-q(e), s}(x) \omega(x) \omega(z) \phi(e) dx.$$

Here we define $W_{-q(e), s}(x)$ by

$$W_{\beta, s}(x) = \int_{k \backslash \mathbb{A}_k} \mathcal{E}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x, \phi_s\right) \psi(q(e)t) dt.$$

As a consequence, we know that

$$\mathcal{F}(g, s) = \int_{\mathrm{SL}_2(k) \backslash \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} \mathcal{E}(x, \beta_s) \theta(g, x; \omega(z_0)\phi_0 \otimes \omega(z_1)\phi_1) dx$$

is not identically zero as indicated in Lemma 4.3.1. Therefore we obtain the analogue of Lemma 4.3.1 for the period of Eisenstein series

Lemma 4.4.2. *For $\chi = \chi_s$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{O}(V_1)(k)\backslash\mathcal{O}(V_1)(\mathbb{A}_k)} E((1, h_1), \alpha_{\chi_s}) dh_1 &= \int_{\mathcal{O}(V_1)(k)\backslash\mathcal{O}(V_1)(\mathbb{A}_k)} \mathcal{F}((1, h_1), s) dh_1 \\ &= J\left(\frac{1}{2}, E((1, \cdot), \beta_{\chi_s})\right). \end{aligned}$$

5. PERIODS OF CUSP FORMS

In this section we shall prove Theorem 1.2.1 for cusp forms using theta lifting method. Following section 4.3, it remains to compute the Gelbart-Jacquet integrals. However, we will start with a direct evaluation in the case where H is the split subgroup $\mathrm{PGL}_2(k)$ of $\mathrm{PGL}_2(F)$.

5.1. Split case. Let us first compute the period for the case where H is the subgroup $\mathrm{PGL}_2(k)$ of $\mathrm{PGL}_2(F)$. Let φ be the newform in a spherical cuspidal representation π on $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ so that its Mellin transformation defines the right L-series as in (1.2.1). We want to study the following period:

$$(5.1.1) \quad \ell_H(\varphi) = \int_{H(k)\backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(h) dh.$$

We have shown in section 4.3 that the non-vanishing of the periods implies that π is a base change of a representation σ of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$. In other words if locally at each place v of k , σ_v is given by a principal series $\pi(\chi_v, \chi_v^{-1}\eta_v)$ with χ_v unramified, then at a place w of F over v , π_w is given by

$$\pi(\chi_v \circ N_{w/v}, \chi_v^{-1} \circ N_{w/v}).$$

Let $E(g, s)$ be a spherical Eisenstein series on $H(\mathbb{A}_k)$ attached to the induced representation $\pi(|\cdot|^s, |\cdot|^{-s})$:

$$E(g, s) = \sum_{\gamma \in B(k)\backslash H(k)} f(\gamma g, s)$$

where for $g = \begin{pmatrix} a & x \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} u$ with $u \in U_H$,

$$f(g, s) = |a/b|^{s+1/2}.$$

Now we have

$$(5.1.2) \quad \ell_H(\varphi) = c_1 \cdot \mathrm{Res}_{s=1/2} \int_{H(k)\backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(h) E(g, s) dh,$$

where c_1 is the constant so that $c_1 E(g, s)$ has residue equal to 1 at $s = 1/2$. Unfold the above integral to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(\varphi) &= c_1 \cdot \text{Res}_{s=1/2} \int_{B(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(h) f(g, s) dh \\ &= c_1 \cdot \text{Res}_{s=1/2} \int_{N(\mathbb{A}_k) B(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \int_{N(k) \backslash N(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(nh) dn f(h, s) dh, \end{aligned}$$

where dh is the quotient measure on $N(\mathbb{A}_k) B(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)$.

Let ψ be any nontrivial character of $N(k) \backslash N(\mathbb{A}_k)$. Let W be the Whittaker coefficient of φ for the character $x \mapsto \psi(\text{tr}_{F/k} x)$:

$$W(g) = \int_{N(F) \backslash N(\mathbb{A}_F)} \varphi \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} g \right) \psi(-\text{tr}_{F/k} x) dx.$$

Then φ has a Fourier expansion

$$\varphi \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} g \right) = \sum_{\xi \in F^\times} \psi(\text{tr}(x\xi)) \cdot W \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} g \right).$$

Bring this to the inner integral to obtain

$$\int_{N(k) \backslash N(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(nh) dn = \sum_{\xi \in k^\times} W \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 \xi & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} h \right)$$

where ξ_0 is any trace free element in F^\times . Now via the surjective maps

$$M(\mathbb{A}_k) U_H \longrightarrow N(\mathbb{A}_k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k),$$

the quotient measure dh on $N(\mathbb{A}_k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)$ is lifted to the product measure $c_2 \delta(m)^{-1} dm \cdot du$ where c_2 is a positive constant and du is a measure on U_H with volume 1. Thus we obtain the following expression:

$$\ell(\varphi) = c_1 \cdot c_2 \cdot \text{Res}_{s=1/2} \int_{\mathbb{A}_k^\times} W \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |a|^{s-1/2} da.$$

The last integral is a product of local integrals:

$$\ell_v(s) = \int_{k_v^\times} W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 \delta_v^{-1} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |a|^{s-1/2} da$$

where W_v is the Whittaker function for π_v with respect to an unramified additive character of F_v . We want to evaluate this integral case by case.

First assume that v is a finite place which is unramified and nonsplit in F . Let w be the place of F over v . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_v(s) &= \sum W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 \delta_v^{-1} \pi_v^n & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |\pi_v^n|_v^{s-1/2} \\ &= \sum W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 \delta_v^{-1} \pi_v^n & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |\pi_v^n|_w^{s/2-1/4} \\ &= \int_{F_w^\times} W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 \delta_v^{-1} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |a|^{s/2-1/4} da \\ &= |\xi_0 \delta_v^{-1}|^{1/4-s/2} \int_{F_w^\times} W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |a|^{s/2-1/4} da \\ &= |\xi_0 \delta_v^{-1}|^{1/4-s/2} L(s/2 + 1/4, \pi_v). \end{aligned}$$

If we write $\sigma_v = \pi(\chi_v, \chi_v^{-1} \cdot \eta_v)$ then $\pi_w = \pi(\chi_v \circ N_{w/v}, \chi_v^{-1} \circ N_{w/v})$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} L(s, \pi_v) &= (1 - \chi_v(\pi_v^2) |\pi_v|_v^{2s})^{-1} (1 - \chi_v^{-1}(\pi_v^2) |\pi_v|_v^{2s})^{-1} \\ &= L(2s, \text{sym}^2 \sigma_v) (1 + |\pi_v|_v^{2s}) \\ &= L(2s, \text{sym}^2 \sigma_v) \zeta_v(2s) \zeta_v(4s)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\ell_v(s) = |\xi_0 \delta_v^{-1}|^{1/4-s/2} L(s + 1/2, \text{sym}^2 \sigma_v) \zeta_v(s + 1/2) \zeta_v(2s + 1)^{-1}.$$

The case where v is ramified in F is similar:

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_v(s) &= \sum W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 \delta_v^{-1} \pi_w^{2n} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |\pi_w^{2n}|_w^{s-1/2} \\ &= |\xi_0 \delta_v^{-1}|^{1/4-s/2} \sum W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} \pi_w^{2n} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |\pi_w^{2n}|_w^{s-1/2} \\ &= |\xi_0 \delta_v^{-1}|^{1/4-s/2} \int_{F_w^\times} W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |a|_w^{s/2-1/4} \frac{1 + \nu(a)}{2} da \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |\xi_0 \delta_v^{-1}|^{1/4-s/2} (L(s/2 + 1/4, \pi_v) + L(s/2 + 1/4, \nu, \pi_v)) \end{aligned}$$

where ν is the character on F_w^\times given by

$$\nu(x) = (-1)^{\text{ord} x}.$$

If we write $\sigma_v = \pi(\chi_v, \chi_v^{-1} \cdot \eta_v)$ with χ_v unramified, then

$$\pi_w = \pi(\chi_v \circ N_{w/v}, \chi_v^{-1} \circ N_{w/v}).$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & L(s, \pi_v) + L(s, \nu, \pi_v) \\ &= \frac{1}{(1 - \chi_v(\pi_v)|\pi_v|_v^s)(1 - \chi_v^{-1}(\pi_v)|\pi_v|_v^s)} + \frac{1}{(1 + \chi_v(\pi_v)|\pi_v|_v^s)(1 + \chi_v^{-1}(\pi_v)|\pi_v|_v^s)} \\ &= \frac{2(1 + |\pi_v|^{2s})}{(1 - \chi_v(\pi_v)^2|\pi_v|^{2s})(1 - \chi_v(\pi_v)^{-2}|\pi_v|^{2s})} \\ &= 2\zeta_v(2s)\zeta_v(4s)^{-1} \cdot |\pi_v|^s L(2s, \text{Sym}^2\sigma_v). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\ell_v(s) = |\xi_0\delta_v^{-1}|^{1/4-s/2}\zeta_v(s + 1/2)\zeta(2s + 1)^{-1}L(s + 1/2, \text{Sym}^2\sigma_v).$$

Now we consider the case where v is split in F . Let w_1 and w_2 be two places of F over v . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_v(s) &= \int_{k_v^\times} W_{w_1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_{01}\delta_v^{-1}a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) W_{w_2} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -\xi_{01}\delta_v^{-1}a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |a|^{s-1/2} da \\ &= |\xi_0\delta_v^{-1}|^{1/4-s/2} \int_{k_v^\times} W_{w_1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) W_{w_2} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |a|^{s-1/2} da \\ &= |\xi_0\delta_v^{-1}|_v^{1/4-s/2}\zeta_v(2s + 1)^{-1}L(s + 1/2, \pi_{w_1} \times \pi_{w_2}). \end{aligned}$$

Here $L(s, \pi_{w_1} \times \pi_{w_2})$ is the convolution of two L-functions $L(s, \pi_{w_1})$ and $L(s, \pi_{w_2})$. If $\sigma_v = \pi(\chi_v, \chi_v^{-1})$ then

$$L(s, \pi_{w_1}) = L(s, \pi_{w_2}) = L(s, \sigma_v) = \frac{1}{(1 - \chi_v(\pi_v)|\pi_v|_v^s)(1 - \chi_v(\pi_v)^{-1}|\pi_v|_v^s)}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} L(s, \pi_{w_1} \times \pi_{w_2}) &= \frac{1}{(1 - \chi_v^2(\pi_v)|\pi_v|_v^s)(1 - \chi_v^{-2}(\pi_v)|\pi_v|_v^s)(1 - |\pi_v|_v^s)^2} \\ &= \zeta_v(s)L(s, \text{Sym}^2\sigma_v). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\ell_v(s) = |\xi_0\delta_v^{-1}|_v^{1/4-s/2}L(s + 1/2, \text{Sym}^2\sigma_v)\zeta_v(s + 1/2)\zeta_v(2s + 1)^{-1}.$$

In summary, we have shown that

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_H(\varphi) &= c_1 \cdot c_2 \cdot \text{Res}_{s=1/2}|\xi_0\delta^{-1}|^{1/4-s/2}L(s + 1/2, \text{Sym}^2\sigma) \frac{\zeta_k(s + 1/2)}{\zeta_k(2s + 1)} \\ &= c_1 \cdot c_2 \cdot c_3 \cdot L(1, \text{Sym}^2\sigma) \end{aligned}$$

where c_3 is the constant $\frac{\text{Res}_{s=1}\zeta_k(s)}{\zeta_k(2)}$.

All constants c_1 , c_2 and c_3 can be computed as in §3.2 and §3.3. Then we obtain Theorem 1.2.1 for split H . Alternatively, we may use the above method

to compute continuous spectrum $\varphi = \int_{\Omega} c_{\mu} E_{\mu}$ where E_{μ} are newforms for representation $\pi(\mu, \mu^{-1})$ with unitary character μ of \mathbb{A}_F^{\times} . Then we get the same expression except an additional form

$$\text{Res}_{s=1/2} \int_{\mathbb{A}_k^{\times}} c_{\phi} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} |a|^{s-1/2} d^{\times} a$$

where c_{ϕ} is the constant term of ϕ . One may show that the above Mellin transform of c_{ϕ} is holomorphic in s . Thus it has no residue at $s = 1/2$. Since we already prove the main formula in Theorem 1.2.1, the constant $c_1 \cdot c_2 \cdot c_3$ must agree with the constant given in Theorem 1.2.1.

5.2. Gelbart-Jacquet integrals. Let us first recall what have been done so far for periods of cusp forms toward the proof of Theorem 1.2.1. We start with the setting in §1. Recall that we fix a quadratic extension of totally real fields F/k and a quaternion algebra D over k embedded into $M_2(F)$.

Now let $\tau \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ with the Mumford-Tate group D^{\times}/k^{\times} , such that the right multiplication of τ defines a map of complex manifolds:

$$\iota_{\tau} : M_{U_H} := H(k) \backslash Y \times H(\widehat{k})/U_H \longrightarrow M_U := \text{PGL}_2(F) \backslash X \times \text{PGL}_2(\widehat{F})/U$$

where U is the standard maximal compact subgroup of $\text{PGL}_2(\widehat{F})$ and U_H is *some* maximal compact subgroup of $H(\widehat{k})$, respectively. Let φ be the newform in a spherical cuspidal representation π on $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ so that its Mellin transformation defines the right L-series as in (1.2.1). We want to study the following period:

$$(5.2.1) \quad \ell_{H,\tau}(\varphi) = \int_{H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(h\tau) dh.$$

In the last section we have shown that the non-vanishing of this integral implies that φ is the theta lifting of a form f on $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)_+$. More precisely, let $G = \text{GSO}(V)$ be the connected component of the group $\text{GO}(V)$ of orthogonal similitudes of the space V of 2×2 hermitian matrices over F with norm given by determinant. We have shown in §4.1 that G is generated by scalars and $\text{GL}_2(F)$. Here the action of $\text{GL}_2(F)$ on Hermitian matrices is given as usual:

$$\gamma(A) = \gamma \cdot A \cdot \bar{\gamma}^t, \quad \forall \gamma \in \text{GL}_2(F), \forall A \in V.$$

Thus G has the center generated by scalars and has the adjoint group $\text{Res}_{F/k} \text{PGL}_2$. We can view φ as a form on $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$. The embedding

$$H = D^{\times}/k^{\times} \longrightarrow \text{Res}_{F/k} \text{PGL}(2)$$

can be lifted to an embedding to G with action of H on V as follows:

$$h(A) = \det h^{-1} \cdot h \cdot A \cdot \bar{h}^t, \quad \forall h \in D^{\times}.$$

In this way, H becomes the stabilizer of a vector $e \in V$ in the special group $\mathrm{SO}(V)$ with nontrivial norm. Moreover, let V_1 be the orthogonal complement of $V_0 := ke$. Then $H = \mathrm{SO}(V_1)$. Now view τ as an element in $G(\mathbb{A})$ and $g \mapsto \varphi(g\tau)$ as a function φ_τ on $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$.

Assume that the period $\ell_{H,\tau}(\varphi) \neq 0$. The main result of §4.2 shows that π is the theta lifting of a representation σ on $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)_+$. Thus we have $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(V(\mathbb{A}))$ and $f \in V_\sigma$ such that (4.3.1) holds:

$$(5.2.2) \quad \varphi(g) = \int_{\mathrm{SL}(2,k)\backslash\mathrm{SL}(2,\mathbb{A}_k)} \theta_\phi(g, xx_0) f(xx_0) dx,$$

for any $g \in G(\mathbb{A}_k)$ where $x_0 \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)$ is any element with the norm equal to the similitude of g . It is easy to see from (4.2.8) that the function $g \mapsto \varphi(g\tau)$ is given by the pair $(\omega(\tau, h_0)\phi, r(h_0)f)$ where $h_0 \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_k)_+$ with the same norm as τ . Now applying Lemma (4.3.1) we obtain

$$\ell_{H,\tau}(\varphi) = J(1/2)$$

where $J(s)$ is a Gelbart-Jacquet integral:

$$(5.2.3) \quad J(s) = \int_{N(\mathbb{A}_k)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)} |x|^{s-1/2} W_{-q(e)}(xh_0) (\omega(\tau, xh_0)\phi)(e) dx.$$

Recall that the measure dx on $N(\mathbb{A}_k)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ is taken to be the quotient measure of the measure dh on $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and a measure dn on $N(\mathbb{A}_k)$ so that the volumes of $\mathrm{SL}_2(k)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and $N(k)\backslash N(\mathbb{A}_k)$ are both equal to 1.

Now we further assume that f is the restriction of a cuspidal eigenform on $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ with central character η , has weight 0 at infinite places, and is invariant under matrices $U_v(\varpi_v^{c_v})$ of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_v).$$

The Whittaker function of W with respect to a fixed character ψ of $k\backslash\mathbb{A}_k$ has a decomposition $W = \otimes_v W_v$. These local Whittaker function W_v are normalized such that

$$W_v \begin{pmatrix} \delta_v^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1.$$

Here δ_v are conductors of ψ_v .

The function ϕ can be chosen to be invariant under the standard maximal compact subgroups of $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and to be decomposable: $\phi = \otimes \phi_v$. In this way, the function $J(s)$ has decomposition $J(s) = \prod J_v(s)$ with

$$(5.2.4) \quad J_v(s) = \int_{N(k_v)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(k_v)} |x|^{s-1/2} W_{-q(e),v}(xh_{0,v}) (\omega(\tau_v, xh_{0,v})\phi_v)(e_v) dx.$$

Here $W_{-q(e),v}$ is the normalized spherical Whittaker function for the representation σ_v with respect to the character $x \rightarrow \psi_v(\epsilon x)$. Of course the definition of function J_v depends on the choice of $\psi_v, \tau_v, e_v, \phi_v$, and the decomposition of measures on $N(k_v)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(k_v)$.

In the following we assume that τ is normalized by formula (2.1.2) and (2.1.3). We want to show that $J_v(s)$ depends only on ψ_v, ϕ_v , and the ramification of H at v . Take $h_{0,v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda(\tau) \end{pmatrix}$ with $\lambda(\tau) = N_{F/k} \det \tau$. Assume that $|\lambda(\tau)| = 1$ and make the substitution $x \rightarrow h_0 x h_0^{-1}$. Then we have

$$(5.2.5) \quad J_v(s) = \int_{N(k_v)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(k_v)} |x|^{s-1/2} W_{\frac{-q(e)}{\lambda(\tau)},v}(x)(\omega(x)\phi_v)(\tau_v^{-1}e_v) dx.$$

Suppose H' is another group defined by ϵ' with the same ramification as H at v . Then $\epsilon' = N(t)\epsilon$ for some $t \in F_v$. It follows that

$$H' = \alpha H \alpha^{-1}, \quad e'_v = \alpha e_v$$

with $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} t & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Since $\mathrm{Ad}(\tau'_v)(U_v) \cap H'(k_v)$ is maximal compact in $H'(k_v)$, $\mathrm{Ad}(\alpha^{-1}\tau'_v)(U_v) \cap H(k_v)$ is maximal in $H(k_v)$. It follows that

$$\alpha^{-1}\tau'_v \in H(k_v) \cdot \tau_v U_v.$$

As ϕ_v is invariant under U_v ,

$$\phi_v((\tau')^{-1}e'_v) = \phi_v(\tau_v e_v).$$

This is enough to conclude that $J_v(s)$ is same for H' as

$$\frac{-q(e)}{\lambda(\tau)} = \frac{-\delta_D}{\delta_F} \pmod{\mathcal{O}_v^\times}$$

by Lemma 3.2.4.

Now define local periods by the formula

$$(5.2.6) \quad j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v) = J_v(1/2).$$

where H_v is the localization of H at v . Thus we have the decomposition:

$$(5.2.7) \quad \ell_{H,\tau}(\theta_f^\phi) = c \prod_v j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v).$$

Here c is a constant related to the decomposition of measures on $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$.

By definition, the dependence on ψ_v of $j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$ is through the norm $|\delta_v|$ of the conductor of ψ_v . In the following we want to show that it depends essentially on the parity class in $k_v^\times/\mathcal{O}_v^\times \cdot (k_v^\times)^2$. Here $\mathcal{O}_v^\times = \pm 1$ for archimedean place v . Let $\psi'_v(x) = \psi_v(t^2x)$ be a different character and ϕ'_v be another function

invariant under the maximal compact subgroups of G_v and $\mathrm{SL}_v(2)$ with respect to the Weil representation ω' defined by the character ψ'_v . Since

$$\omega'(x) = \omega(m(t)xm(t)^{-1})$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} & j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi'_v, \psi'_v) \\ &= \int_{N(k_v)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(k_v)} |x|^{s-1/2} W'_{\frac{-q(\epsilon)}{\lambda(\tau)}, v}(x) (\omega'(x)\phi'_v)(\tau_v^{-1}e_v) dx \\ &= \int_{N(k_v)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(k_v)} |x|^{s-1/2} W_{\frac{-q(\epsilon)}{\lambda(\tau)}, v} \left(\begin{pmatrix} t^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x \right) (\omega(m(t)xm(t)^{-1})\phi'_v)(\tau_v^{-1}e_v) dx \\ &= \eta(t) \int_{N(k_v)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(k_v)} |x|^{s-1/2} W_{\frac{-q(\epsilon)}{\lambda(\tau)}, v}(m(t)x) (\omega(m(t)xm(t)^{-1})\phi'_v)(\tau_v^{-1}e_v) dx \\ &= \eta(t)|t|^{5/2-s} \int_{N(k_v)\backslash\mathrm{SL}_2(k_v)} |x|^{s-1/2} W_{\frac{-q(\epsilon)}{\lambda(\tau)}, v}(x) (\omega(xm(t)^{-1})\phi'_v)(\tau_v^{-1}e_v) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have the following expression

$$(5.2.8) \quad j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi'_v, \psi'_v) = \eta(t)|t|^2 j(H_v, \sigma_v, \omega(m(t)^{-1})\phi'_v, \psi_v).$$

Now we want to evaluate $J_v(s)$ in the *unramified case* defined by the following conditions:

- η_v is unramified; here η is the quadratic character corresponding to the extension of F/k .
- ϕ_v is the characteristic function of $\delta_v^{-1}V(\mathcal{O}_v)$;
- H is split at v .

In the unramified case, we may assume $\epsilon = 1$ and $\tau = 1$. Consider the Iwasawa decomposition

$$\mathrm{SL}_2(k_v) = N(k_v)M(k_v)U'_v$$

and the integration formula

$$(5.2.9) \quad dx = |x|^{-2} dndmdu, \quad n \in N(k_v), m \in M(k_v), u \in U'_v.$$

Here dn is the invariant measure on $N(k_v)$ with respect to the additive character on $N(k_v)$ such that $N(\mathcal{O}_v)$ has volume 1, and dm is the invariant measure on $M(k_v)$ such that the volume of $M(\mathcal{O}_v)$ has volume 1, and du is the measure on

the maximal compact subgroup U'_v of $\mathrm{SL}_2(k_v)$ with volume 1. Then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} J_v(s) &= \int_{k_v^\times} \eta(a) |a|^{s-1/2} W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} u \right) \phi(ae) d^\times a \\ &= \int_{k_v^\times} |a|^{s-1/2} W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \phi_v(ae) d^\times a. \\ &= \int_{k_v^\times} |a|_v^{s-1/2} W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) d^\times a. \end{aligned}$$

Let α and β be the parameters of the local L-factors of f on GL_2 below, with $\alpha\beta = \eta_v(\varpi)$. Let χ be the character on k_v^\times given by $\chi(x) = (-1)^{\mathrm{ord}(x)}$. Then we have

$$L_v(s, f) = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha|\varpi|^s)(1 - \beta|\varpi|^s)}, \quad L_v(s, f, \chi) = \frac{1}{(1 + \alpha|\varpi|^s)(1 + \beta|\varpi|^s)}.$$

On the other hand, these local L-factors are expressed as the local Mellin transforms of the local Whittaker functions by

$$\begin{aligned} L_v(s, f) &= \int_{k_v^\times} W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} a\delta_v^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |a|^{s-1/2} d^\times a \\ L_v(s, f, \chi) &= \int_{k_v^\times} W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} a\delta_v^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) |a|^{s-1/2} \chi(a) d^\times a. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} J_v(2s - 1/2) &= \frac{1}{2} (L(s, f) + L_v(s, f, \chi)) \\ &= \frac{1 + \eta(\varpi)|\varpi|^{2s}}{(1 - \alpha^2|\varpi|^{2s})(1 - \beta^2|\varpi|^{2s})} \\ &= \frac{L_v(2s, \mathrm{sym}^2 f)}{\zeta_{k_v}(4s)}. \end{aligned}$$

Take $s = 1/2$. We obtain

$$j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v) = \frac{L(1, \mathrm{sym}^2 \sigma_v)}{\zeta_v(2)}$$

This is exactly the factor predicted by Theorem 1.2.1. More precisely, we have shown the following:

Lemma 5.2.1. *Assume that ϕ is invariant under the standard maximal compact subgroups of $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$, respectively, and is decomposable:*

$$\phi = \otimes \phi_v.$$

Then the periods of $\theta_\phi^f(g)$ is also decomposable:

$$\ell_{H,\tau}(\theta_\phi^f) = c \cdot \prod_v j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$$

where

- c is a constant depending only on k and F ;
- $j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$ depends only on the field extension F_v/k_v , the representation σ_v , the order of conductor of ψ_v , the function ϕ_v , and the ramification of H at v .

Moreover $j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$ has the following properties

- (1) $j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$ is continuous in ϕ_v , analytic in complex number s , if $\sigma_v = \pi(|\cdot|^s, \eta_v|\cdot|^{-s})$;
- (2) $j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$ is a rational function of $q_v^{1/2}$ over \mathbb{C} when v is a finite place;
- (3) for a finite place v , one has the following expression

$$j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v) = \frac{L(1, \text{sym}^2 \sigma_v)}{\zeta_v(2)}$$

in the unramified case as defined below:

- F_v/k_v is unramified;
 - ψ_v is unramified;
 - ϕ_v is the characteristic function of standard lattice $V(\mathcal{O}_v)$;
 - H is split at v ;
- (4) if $\psi'_v(x) = \psi_v(t^2x)$ is another character with $t \in k_v^\times$, then

$$j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi'_v, \psi'_v) = \eta(t)|t|^2 j(H_v, \sigma_v, \omega_{\psi_v}(m(t)^{-1})\phi'_v, \psi_v).$$

5.3. On normalization of theta lifting. Let π be a cuspidal representation of $G(\mathbb{A}_k) = \text{GSO}(V(\mathbb{A}_k))$ which is a lifting of a representation σ of $G'(\mathbb{A}_k) = \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_k)_+$. Let φ and f be the new forms in π and σ respectively.

To say that φ is a new form for π means φ will transform according to a character of a suitable compact subgroup U of $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$. Any two vectors in the space of π satisfying the same transformation rules under U will be multiples of each other. For the case needed in this paper (see section 5.4 below), U will be a maximal compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and the new forms are spherical vectors in the space of π .

Thus if $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(V(\mathbb{A}_k))$ is a Schwartz function satisfying this same transformation rule under U then there is a constant $c(\sigma, \phi)$ such that

$$\theta_\phi^f = c(\sigma, \phi)\varphi.$$

We will show that when ϕ is decomposable. say $\phi = \otimes_v \phi_v$, then $c(\sigma, \phi)$ is decomposable

$$c(\sigma, \phi) = \prod_v c(\sigma_v, \phi_v)$$

with the following properties:

- for all good place v , $c(\sigma_v, \phi_v) = 1$;
- for bad places $c(\sigma_v, \phi_v)$ is continuous in the variable ϕ_v and analytic in coefficients of $L(s, \sigma_v)$.

One natural approach to the study $c(\sigma, \phi)$ is to compute the Whittaker coefficient $W_\phi^f(g)$ of θ_ϕ^f and compare it with $W_\varphi(g)$. At this stage, it seems hard to see such decomposability. Dually we may try to compute the Fourier coefficients of θ_ϕ^φ which will involve the computation of periods $\ell_H(\varphi)$. When H is split, such a period has been computed in §5.1.

Let us start with the expression

$$c(\sigma, \phi) = \frac{(\theta_\phi^f, \varphi)_G}{(\varphi, \varphi)_G}.$$

Here the inner product is taken on $G(k) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}_k)$. Recall that

$$\theta_\phi^f(g) = \int_{G'_1(k) \backslash G'_{\lambda(g)}(\mathbb{A})} \theta_\phi(g, h) f(h) dh$$

where G'_λ is the set of elements in G' with determinant λ , viewed as a homogeneous space of $G'_1 = \text{SL}_2$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (\theta_\phi^f, \varphi)_G &= \int_{(G \times G')_\Delta(k) \backslash (G \times G')_\Delta(\mathbb{A})} \theta_\phi(g, h) f(h) \bar{\varphi}(g) d(g, h) \\ &= (f, \tilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi)_{G'} \end{aligned}$$

where subscript Δ means elements with the same determinants or similitudes, and $\tilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi$ is the lifting of φ using kernel $\tilde{\theta}_\phi$. Thus we have the expression:

$$c(\sigma, \phi) = \frac{(f, \tilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi)}{(f, f)} \cdot \frac{(f, f)}{(\varphi, \varphi)}.$$

The first term is the ratio of $\tilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi$ over f which be computed by comparing the Fourier coefficients. More precisely, let \tilde{W}_ϕ^φ be the Whittaker function of $\tilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi$ then

$$\frac{(f, \tilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi)}{(f, f)} = \frac{\tilde{W}_\phi^\varphi}{W_f}.$$

The other term is essentially equal to $L(1, \text{Sym}^2 f)/L(1, \text{Sym}^2 \varphi)$.

The computation of $\widetilde{W}_\phi^\varphi$ is similar to the proof of Proposition 4.2.1. By the definition of the Weil representation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{W}_\phi^\varphi(x) &= \int_{k \backslash \mathbb{A}_k} \widetilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi(n(t)h)\psi(-t)dt \\ &= \int_{G_1(k) \backslash G_{\det h}(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(g) \sum_{\xi \in V_{-1}(k)} \overline{\omega(g, x)\phi(\xi)} dg \\ &= |\det x|^{-1} \int_{G_1(k) \backslash G_{\det x}(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(g) \sum_{\xi \in V_{-1}(k)} \overline{\omega(x_0)\phi(g^{-1}\xi)} dg. \end{aligned}$$

Here V_{-1} denotes the set of elements of norm -1 which is a single orbit under $G_1(k)$, and $x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \det x^{-1} \end{pmatrix} x$. Let H be the stabilizer of $e := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \in V_{-1}$ in G_1 . Then H is the subgroup corresponding to $\epsilon = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{W}_\phi^\varphi(x) &= |\det x|^{-1} \int_{H(k) \backslash G_{\det x}(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(g) \overline{\omega(x_0)\phi(g^{-1}e)} dg \\ &= |\det x|^{-1} \int_{H(\mathbb{A}_k) \backslash G_{\det x}(\mathbb{A}_k)} \ell(g, \varphi) \overline{\omega(x_0)\phi(g^{-1}e)} dg. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\ell(g, \varphi)$ is the period of $r(g)\varphi$:

$$\ell(g, \varphi) = \int_{H(k) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(hg)dh.$$

This period can be computed using method in §5.1. To use notation in §5.1, we let $\alpha \in \text{GL}_2(F)$ such that $\alpha H \alpha^{-1} = H_0 := \text{GL}_2(k)$ and transform everything in terms of H_0 . Now we copy some computations from §5.1:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ell(g, \varphi) &= \int_{H_0(k) \backslash H_0(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(h\alpha g) dh \\
 &= c_1 \operatorname{Res}_{s=1/2} \int_{H_0(k) \backslash H_0(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(h\alpha g) E(h, s) dh \\
 &= c_1 \operatorname{Res}_{s=1/2} \int_{B(k) \backslash H_0(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(h\alpha g) f(h, s) dh \\
 &= c_1 \operatorname{Res}_{s=1/2} \int_{N(\mathbb{A}_k) B(k) \backslash H_0(\mathbb{A}_k)} \int_{N(k) \backslash N(\mathbb{A}_k)} \varphi(nh\alpha g) dn f(h, s) dh \\
 &= c_1 \operatorname{Res}_{s=1/2} \int_{N(\mathbb{A}_k) B(k) \backslash H_0(\mathbb{A}_k)} \sum_{\xi \in k^\times} W_\varphi \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi & \xi_0 \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} h\alpha g \right) f(h, s) dh \\
 &= c_1 \operatorname{Res}_{s=1/2} \int_{N(\mathbb{A}_k) \backslash H_0(\mathbb{A}_k)} W_\varphi \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} h\alpha g \right) f(h, s) dh
 \end{aligned}$$

Take $\varphi = \otimes_v \varphi_v$ and $f = \otimes_v f_v$ to be factorizable. Then by the uniqueness of local Whittaker models, we have

$$W_\varphi(g) = \prod_v W_v(g_v)$$

where $W_v(g)$ is the local Whittaker function attached to φ_v . It follows that the last integral is a product of the following local integrals over places of k for the real part of s large:

$$\int_{N(k_v) \backslash H_0(k_v)} W_{\varphi_v} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} h\alpha g \right) f_v(h, s) dh.$$

For places v of k where $\alpha_v g_v \in U_v$, these local integrals equal to

$$|\xi_0 \delta_v|^{1/4-s/2} L_v(s+1/2, \operatorname{Sym}^2 \sigma_v) \zeta_v(s+1/2) \zeta_v(2s+1)^{-1}.$$

If $\alpha_v g_v \notin U_v$, it can be expressed as a product of

$$L_v(s+1/2, \operatorname{Sym}^2 \sigma_v) \cdot \zeta_v(s+1/2)$$

times a polynomial function in q^{-s} , since φ_v is still spherical. Hence the local integrals have a meromorphic continuation to the complex plane \mathbb{C} with the denominator given above. Therefore, if we define local function at each local place v by

$$(5.3.1) \quad \ell_v(g_v) = \frac{\zeta_v(2)}{\zeta_v(1)} \int_{N(k_v) \backslash H_0(k_v)} W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} \xi_0 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} hg \right) f(1/2, h) dh,$$

then we have a factorization formula:

$$\ell(g, \varphi) = c_4 \prod_v \ell_v(\alpha g_v)$$

where c_4 is a nonzero constant. Note that the definition of $\ell_v(g_v)$ does not depend on the choice of ξ_0, ψ_v , and is invariant under the center of $G(k_v)$.

Now we assume that ϕ is decomposable $\phi = \otimes \phi_v$. Then we have

$$\widetilde{W}_\phi^\varphi(x) = \prod_v \widetilde{W}_v(x_v)$$

with

$$\widetilde{W}_v(x_v) = |\det x_v|^{-1} \int_{H_0(k_v) \backslash G_{\det x \lambda(\alpha)}(k_v)} \ell_v(g) \overline{\omega(x_{0,v}) \phi_v(g^{-1} \alpha e)} dg.$$

It is easy to check that \widetilde{W}_v here is a Whittaker function with respect to the character ψ_v . To understand the dependence on α , we notice that for any fixed nonzero trace free element ξ we may choose α such that

$$\alpha e = e_\xi := \begin{pmatrix} & \xi \\ -\xi & \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus we have the expression

$$(5.3.2) \quad \widetilde{W}_v(x_v) = |\det x_v|^{-1} \int_{H_0(k_v) \backslash G_{-\det x \cdot \xi^2}(k_v)} \ell_v(g) \overline{\omega(x_{0,v}) \phi_v(g^{-1} e_\xi)} dg.$$

Since $\ell_v(g)$ is invariant if g is replaced by gt with $t \in k^\times = Z(G)$, we see that $\widetilde{W}_v(x_v)$ does not depend on ξ .

The dependence of \widetilde{W}_v on ψ_v is through the norm $|\delta_v|$ of its conductor. We want to show that this dependence can be extended to the class of δ_v modulo $\mathcal{O}_v^\times \cdot (k_v^\times)^2$. Let $\psi'_v(x) = \psi_v(t^2 x)$ be another character with a $t \in k_v^\times$. Let \widetilde{W}' be the Whittaker function of a different function ϕ'_v and the Weil representation $\omega'(x) = \omega(m(t)xm(t)^{-1})$ with respect to the character ψ'_v . Since $\ell_v(g)$ does not depend on the choice of ψ_v , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{W}'_v(x_v) &= |\det x_v|^{-1} \int_{H_0(k_v) \backslash G_{-\det x \cdot \xi^2}(k_v)} \ell_v(g) \overline{\omega'(x_{0,v}) \phi'_v(g^{-1} e_\xi)} dg \\ &= |\det x_v|^{-1} \int_{H_0(k_v) \backslash G_{-\det x \cdot \xi^2}(k_v)} \ell_v(g) \overline{\omega(m(t)x_{0,v}m(t)^{-1}) \phi'_v(g^{-1} e_\xi)} dg. \end{aligned}$$

In other words, we have

$$(5.3.3) \quad \widetilde{W}'_v(x_v) = W_v(m(t)x_v) = \eta_v(t) W_v \left(\begin{pmatrix} t^2 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} x_v \right)$$

where \widetilde{W} is the Whittaker function with respect to ψ_v and the function $\phi_v = \omega(m(t)^{-1}) \phi'_v$.

Now we want to evaluate $\widetilde{W}_v(1)$ at the following nice place

- ϕ_v is the characteristic function of $V(\mathcal{O}_v)$;

- F_v/k_v is unramified.
- ψ_v is unramified.

In this case, we may choose ξ_v so that $|\xi_v| = 1$. Thus have

$$\widetilde{W}_v(1) = \int_{H_0(k_v)\backslash G_{-\xi^2}(k_v)} \ell_v(g) \overline{\phi_v(g^{-1}e_\xi)} dg.$$

where $G_{-\xi^2}(k_v)^0$ denotes the subset of elements g such that $g^{-1}e$ is integral. It is not difficult to show that $G_{\xi^2}(k_v)^0$ has decomposition $H(k_v)U_{-\xi^2}$ where $U_{-\xi^2}$ is the subgroup of $G_{-\xi^2}(k_v)$ fixing lattice $V(\mathcal{O}_v)$. Thus

$$\widetilde{W}_v(1) = \ell_v(1) = L(1, \text{sym}^2\sigma_v).$$

In summary, we have shown that $\widetilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi$ has the Whittaker function $\widetilde{W}_\phi^\varphi$ which is decomposable:

$$\widetilde{W}_\phi^\varphi = \prod_v \widetilde{W}_v$$

with

$$\widetilde{W}_v(e) = L(1, \text{Sym}^2\sigma_v)$$

for all good places v of k . Since $\widetilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi$ is a multiple of f , by comparing their Fourier coefficients, we have that

$$\widetilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi = \widetilde{W} \begin{pmatrix} \delta^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot f.$$

Let $c_v(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$ be the constant defined by

$$c_v(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v) = L(1, \text{Sym}^2\sigma_v)^{-1} \cdot \widetilde{W}_v \begin{pmatrix} \delta_v^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\widetilde{\theta}_\phi^\varphi = c \cdot L(1, \text{sym}^2\sigma) \cdot \prod c(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v) \cdot f$$

where c is a nonzero constant independent of σ . Plugging this to our earlier expression, we obtain

$$c(\sigma, \phi) = c \cdot L(1, \text{sym}^2\sigma) \cdot \prod c(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v) \cdot \frac{(f, f)}{(\varphi, \varphi)}.$$

On the other hand, $\|f\|^2$ and $\|\varphi\|^2$ are $L(1, \text{Ad}\pi)$ and $L(1, \text{Ad}\sigma)$ respectively. By the following identity:

$$L(1, \text{Sym}^2\sigma)L(1, \text{Ad}\sigma) = L(1, \eta \otimes \text{Ad}\sigma)L(1, \text{Ad}\sigma) = L(1, \text{Ad}\pi),$$

we have the following

Lemma 5.3.1. *The constant $c(\phi, \sigma)$ has a decomposition*

$$c(\sigma, \phi) = c_0 \prod_v c(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v),$$

where

- c_0 is a nonzero constant depending only on extension F/k ;
- $c(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$ depends only on ϕ_v and σ_v , and the order of ψ_v .

Moreover $c(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$ has the following properties:

- (1) $c(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$ is continuous in ϕ_v and analytic in $s \in \mathbb{C}$ if

$$\sigma_v = \pi(|\cdot|^s, \eta_v|\cdot|^{-s});$$

- (2) for v a finite place, $c(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$ is a rational function of q_v^s over \mathbb{C} ;
 (3) for v a finite place, $c(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v) = 1$ if the following unramified conditions hold at v :
- ψ_v is unramified,
 - ϕ_v is the characteristic function of $V(\mathcal{O}_v)$,
 - F_v/k_v is unramified;
- (4) if $\psi'_v(x) = \psi_v(t^2x)$ is another character of k_v with $t \in k_v^\times$, and ϕ'_v is another function on $V(k_v)$, then

$$c(\sigma_v, \phi'_v, \psi'_v) = \eta_v(t)c(\sigma_v, \omega(m(t)^{-1})\phi'_v, \psi_v).$$

5.4. On ratios. We complete here the proof of Theorem 1.2.1. We fix a Bruhat-Schwartz function ϕ which is invariant under the maximal compact subgroups of $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and $SL_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$, such that $c(\phi, \sigma) \neq 0$, and is decomposable:

$$\phi = \otimes \phi_v.$$

The period of the newform φ is given by Lemma 4.3.1:

$$\ell(\varphi) = c(\sigma, \phi)^{-1}J(1/2).$$

We also fix an additive character ψ of $k \backslash \mathbb{A}_k$. Our main results in the last section show that the right hand side is decomposable and agrees with Theorem 1.2.1 for good places. Let $\alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v)$ be the function defined by

$$\alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v)\beta(H_v, \sigma_v) = c(\sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)^{-1}j(H_v, \sigma_v, \phi_v, \psi_v)$$

where $\beta(H_v, \sigma_v)$ is the local term at v in the formula in Theorem 1.2.1:

$$\beta(H_v, \sigma_v) = \frac{L(1, \text{Sym}^2 \sigma_v)}{\sqrt{d_v} \zeta_v(2)} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } H_v \text{ is split} \\ \frac{\chi_v(\varpi_v) - \chi_v(\varpi_v)^{-1}}{q_v^{1/2} - q_v^{-1/2}} & \text{if } H_v \text{ is not split.} \end{cases}$$

The Lemmas proved in the last subsections imply the following:

Lemma 5.4.1. *Let $\alpha(H, \sigma)$ be the ratio of the two sides in the formula in Theorem 1.2.1. Then we have decomposition:*

$$\alpha(H, \sigma) = \alpha_0 \prod_v \alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v)$$

where

- α_0 is a constant depending only on F/k ;
- $\alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v)$ depends only on σ_v, ψ_v , and the ramification of H at v ;

Moreover, $\alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v)$ has the following properties:

- (1) $\alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v)$ is analytic in $s \in \mathbb{C}$ if $\sigma_v = (|\cdot|^s, \eta_v |\cdot|^{-s})$;
- (2) $\alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v)$ is a rational function of q_v^s if v is a finite place;
- (3) for v a finite place, $\alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v) = 1$ if the following unramification conditions hold at v :
 - ψ_v is unramified;
 - H is split at v ;
 - F_v/k_v is unramified.
- (4) if $\psi'_v(x) = \psi_v(t^2x)$ another character with $t \in k_v^\times$, then

$$\alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi'_v) = |t|^{-2} \alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v).$$

We are going to show that $\alpha = 1$. The idea is that Lemma 5.4.1 holds also for Eisenstein series in the sense of continuous spectrum:

$$(5.4.1) \quad \alpha(H, \sigma) = \alpha_0 \prod_v \alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v) = 1$$

if σ is a global principal series representation $\pi(|\cdot|^s, \eta |\cdot|^{-s})$.

Lemma 5.4.2. *If v is an infinite place then $\alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v)$ is independent of σ_v .*

Proof. In this case we may assume $k = \mathbb{Q}$. In this case, $\psi_v(x) = e^{\pm 2\pi i t^2 x}$ for some $t \in \mathbb{R}^\times$. By property (4) and (1) in Lemma 5.4.1, we may assume that $t = 1$ and that s is imaginary. Now by property (2) of Lemma 5.4.1, for each prime p , $\alpha(H_p, \sigma_p, \psi_p)$ is a rational function of p^s which is 1 in the unramified case. The formula (5.4.1) thus implies that $\alpha_\infty(H_\infty, \sigma_\infty, \psi_\infty)$ is a rational function of p^{-s} for a set S of primes p ramified in D or F . Certainly we may choose a different pair (D', F') with disjoint set S' of ramified primes. So $\alpha_\infty(H_\infty, \sigma_\infty, \psi_\infty)$ have two expressions as rational functions of p^s with p 's in two disjoint sets of primes. Since p^s for different p 's are algebraically independent, all these expressions must be constants. □

Lemma 5.4.3. *Let p be a finite prime and let $\sigma = \pi(|\cdot|^s, |\cdot|^{-s}\eta)$ be a principal series then*

$$\alpha_p(H_p, \sigma_p, \psi_p) := \prod_{v|p} \alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v)$$

does not depend on σ .

Proof. We apply Lemma 5.4.1 to equation (5.4.1) to get

$$\alpha_0 \prod_p \alpha(H_p, \sigma_p, \psi_p) = 1.$$

Now by property (2) of Lemma 5.4.1, $\alpha(H_p, \sigma_p, \psi_p)$ are rational functions of p^s . Since p^s for different p are algebraically independent, all $\alpha(H_p, \sigma_p, \psi_p)$ must be constant. \square

Lemma 5.4.4. *For a given finite place v of k with residue characteristic p , there is a totally real quadratic extension F' of k , a quaternion algebra D' over k split in F' , and a character ψ' of $k \setminus \mathbb{A}_k$ such that the following conditions are satisfied:*

- $F'_v \simeq F_v$ over v but F' is unramified over other places of k over p ;
- $H'_v \simeq H_v$ but H' is split at other places of k over p ;
- ψ'_v has the same order as ψ_v , but ψ' is unramified at other places of k over p .

Proof. This is obvious since each condition amounts to the existence of certain elements in k^\times satisfying some congruent conditions at the places of k over p . \square

Now by Lemma 5.4.3, and property (3) of Lemma 5.4.1 we conclude that $\alpha(H_v, \sigma_v, \psi_v)$ is independent of σ_v . Thus $\alpha(H, \sigma)$ does not depend on σ . Finally, by equation (5.4.1), we conclude that $\alpha(H, \sigma) = 1$.

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