

ON ZETA FUNCTIONS OF MATRIX ALGEBRAS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

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Introduction. Let Π be an irreducible, smooth representation of $G = \text{GL}_n(F)$, where F is a nonarchimedean, local field. Denote the category of such representations by $\text{Irr } G$. If $s \in \mathbb{C}$, $\text{Res } s > 0$, and Φ is a Schwartz–Bruhat function on the matrix algebra $M_n = M_n(F)$, then the following integral is convergent:

$$Z(\Phi, \Pi, s) = \int_G \Phi(x)\Pi(x)\alpha^s(x) d^\times x \quad \text{where } \alpha^s(x) = |\det x|^s$$

By results of Godement and Jacquet in (G. J.), $Z(\Phi, \Pi, s)$ can be extended as a meromorphic, operator valued function of s . The operator valued distribution $\Phi \rightarrow Z(\Phi, \Pi, s)$ is called the Zeta distribution of M_n . Its behavior under the left and right multiplicative translations (denoted by λ and ρ) is described by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(g)Z(\Pi, s) &= \Pi(g^{-1})\alpha^{-s}(g)Z(\Pi, s) & g \in G \\ \rho(g)Z(\Pi, s) &= Z(\Pi, s)\Pi(g)\alpha^s(g). \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

If s is a pole of the Zeta distribution, then the first coefficient of the Laurent expansion of Z has the same invariance properties. Let J_{π, α^s} denote these operator valued distributions which satisfy (1).

A. Weil has proved that $\dim J_\Pi = 1$ if $n = 1$ (W1) or Π is cuspidal (J).

The main result of this paper is the following:

THEOREM 3. *If $\Pi \in \text{Irr } G$ and Π is generic then $\dim J_\Pi = 1$.*

By a generic representation we mean one which admits a Whittaker model. It is a “nondegenerate representation” in the terminology of (BZ). All tempered irreducible representations are generic.

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Preliminaries. We use results of Bernstein and Zelevinski throughout this paper and we adopt their notation.

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