

Commutation Relations of Differential Operators and Whittaker Functions on $Sp_2(\mathbf{R})^{*1}$

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§1. As usual we consider an element in the center of the universal enveloping algebra of Lie algebra of a Lie group G as a differential operator on G . Generators of the center of the universal enveloping algebra of $\mathfrak{sp}(2, \mathbf{R})$ are given in [6].

Put

$$H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X_{-i} = {}^t X_i \quad (1 \leq i \leq 4).$$

Then the generators of the center of the universal enveloping algebra of $\mathfrak{sp}(2, \mathbf{R})$ in [6] are

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(L_1) &= H_1 H_1 + H_2 H_2 + 6H_1 + 2H_2 \\ &\quad + 4X_{-1} X_1 + 8X_{-4} X_4 + 4X_{-3} X_3 + 8X_{-2} X_2, \\ \lambda(L_2) &= 16X_{-4} X_{-4} X_4 X_4 + 16X_{-4} X_{-3} X_3 X_4 \\ &\quad - 32X_{-4} X_{-2} X_2 X_4 + 16X_{-4} X_{-2} X_3 X_3 \\ &\quad + 16X_{-4} X_{-1} X_1 X_4 + 8X_{-4} H_1 H_2 X_4 \\ &\quad + 8X_{-4} (H_1 - H_2) X_1 X_3 - 16X_{-4} X_1 X_1 X_2 \\ &\quad + 16X_{-3} X_{-3} X_2 X_4 + 16X_{-3} X_{-2} X_2 X_3 \\ &\quad + 8X_{-3} X_{-1} (H_1 - H_2) X_4 + 4X_{-3} H_2 H_2 X_3 \\ &\quad + 8X_{-3} (H_1 + H_2) X_1 X_2 + 16X_{-2} X_{-2} X_2 X_2 \\ &\quad - 16X_{-2} X_{-1} X_{-1} X_4 + 8X_{-2} X_{-1} (H_1 + H_2) X_3 \\ &\quad + 16X_{-2} X_{-1} X_1 X_2 - 8X_{-2} H_1 H_2 X_2 \\ &\quad + 4X_{-1} H_1 H_1 X_1 + H_1 H_1 H_2 H_2 - 16X_{-4} H_1 X_4 \\ &\quad + 32X_{-4} H_2 X_4 + 32X_{-4} X_1 X_3 + 32X_{-3} X_{-1} X_4 \\ &\quad - 8X_{-3} H_1 X_3 + 16X_{-3} X_1 X_2 + 16X_{-2} X_{-1} X_3 \\ &\quad - 16X_{-2} (H_1 + H_2) X_2 + 24X_{-1} H_1 X_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ 2H_1 H_1 H_2 + 6H_1 H_2 H_2 - 48X_{-4} X_4 \\ &- 24X_{-3} X_3 - 48X_{-2} X_2 + 24X_{-1} X_1 - 2H_1 H_1 \\ &+ 12H_1 H_2 + 6H_2 H_2 - 12H_1 + 12H_2. \end{aligned}$$

We can find the generators of the centers of the universal enveloping algebras of the Lie algebras of classical groups by [6], [3]. The generators of the symmetric algebra $S(\mathfrak{g})$ of $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(4, \mathbf{R})$ are f_2, f_4, f_6 in [3, §13, no. 4, (VI), p. 189]. The polynomial functions f_2, f_4, f_6 on \mathfrak{g} are the coefficients of the characteristic polynomial of the identity representation of \mathfrak{g} . Identifying the dual of \mathfrak{g} with \mathfrak{g} and applying a symmetrizer Λ such that

$$\Lambda(X_1 X_2 \dots X_n) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} X_{\sigma(1)} X_{\sigma(2)} \dots X_{\sigma(n)} \quad (X_i \in \mathfrak{g})$$

on the universal enveloping algebra $U(\mathfrak{g})$ of \mathfrak{g} to f_2, f_4, f_6 , we get the generators $\beta_2 = \Lambda(f_2), \beta_3 = \Lambda(f_4), \beta_4 = \Lambda(f_6)$ of the center of $U(\mathfrak{g})$.

§2. We define the Weil representation r_n of $Sp_2(\mathbf{R})$ on $\mathcal{S}(V_n \times V_n), V = V_n = M_{n,2}(\mathbf{R})$ by putting

$$r_n \begin{pmatrix} E & X \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} f \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \exp(2\pi i \text{tr}(X {}^t X_1 X_2)) f \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$r_n \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & {}^t A^{-1} \end{pmatrix} f \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\det A)^n f \begin{pmatrix} X_1 A \\ X_2 A \end{pmatrix},$$

$$r_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E \\ -E & 0 \end{pmatrix} f \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \int_{V_n} \int_{V_n} \exp(2\pi i \text{tr} ({}^t Y_1 {}^t X_2 + {}^t Y_2 X_1)) f \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix} dY_1 dY_2$$

for $f \in \mathcal{S}(V_n \times V_n), X = {}^t X \in M_{2,2}(\mathbf{R}), A \in M_{2,2}(\mathbf{R}), E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, X_1 \in V_n, X_2 \in V_n$.

Put $G_1 = SL(2, \mathbf{R}), G_3 = SL(4, \mathbf{R})$. Then we can define representations ρ_2, ρ_3 of $G_1 \times G_1, G_3$ on $\mathcal{S}(V_2 \times V_2), \mathcal{S}(V_3 \times V_3)$ in the following manner. First we define linear mappings σ_1, σ_3 by

$$\sigma_1(X) = \begin{pmatrix} a & d \\ b & -c \end{pmatrix} \text{ for } X = {}^t(a \ b \ c \ d) \in M_{4,1}(\mathbf{R})$$

and

*1) Dedicated to Professor Hideo Shimizu on his sixtieth birthday.