

## SOME APPLICATIONS OF GELFAND PAIRS TO NUMBER THEORY

BENEDICT H. GROSS

The classical theory of Gelfand pairs has found a wide range of applications, ranging from harmonic analysis on Riemannian symmetric spaces to coding theory. Here we discuss a generalization of this theory, due to Gelfand-Kazhdan, and Bernstein, which was developed to study the representation theory of  $p$ -adic groups. We also present some recent number-theoretic results, on local  $\epsilon$ -factors and on the central critical values of automorphic  $L$ -functions, which fit nicely into this framework.

### 1. COMPACT PAIRS

Let  $G$  be a compact topological group. By a representation of  $G$  we will mean a continuous homomorphism from  $G$  to the group of unitary operators on a Hilbert space  $V$ . If  $V$  and  $W$  are two representations of  $G$ , the complex vector space  $\text{Hom}_G(V, W)$  consists of all continuous linear transformations from  $V$  to  $W$  which commute with the action of  $G$ .

We say  $V$  is an irreducible representation of  $G$  if and only if there are no nontrivial closed subspaces of  $V$  which are  $G$ -invariant. The irreducible representations of  $G$  are all finite dimensional [D, Chapter 3]. Let  $V$  be a fixed irreducible representation. Then  $V$  has, up to scaling, a unique  $G$ -invariant Hermitian structure, and any linear map from  $V$  to a Hilbert space  $W$  is continuous. If  $W$  is a representation of  $G$ , we define the multiplicity of  $V$  in  $W$  as the dimension of the complex vector space  $\text{Hom}_G(V, W)$ . We will only consider those representations  $W$  (often called admissible) such that  $d_i = \dim \text{Hom}_G(V_i, W)$  is finite, for all irreducible representations  $V_i$  of  $G$ . In this case,  $W$  decomposes as a Hilbert space direct sum:  $W \simeq \hat{\bigoplus}_i d_i V_i$ . We say  $W$  is multiplicity-free if  $d_i \leq 1$  for all  $i$ .

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