

THE WAVE FRONT SET AND THE ASYMPTOTIC SUPPORT FOR p -ADIC GROUPS

TOMASZ PRZEBINDA

We prove that for p -adic groups the notion of the wave front set of a representation coincides with the notion of the asymptotic support.

1. The wave front sets of finite sums of homogeneous distributions.

Let Ω be a p -adic field of characteristic zero, with valuation $|\cdot|$. Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a finite dimensional vector space over Ω . Fix a non-trivial character χ of the additive group Ω , and a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form β on $\mathfrak{g}$ with values in Ω .

For $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{g})$ (compactly supported, locally constant functions on $\mathfrak{g}$) define a Fourier Transform by

$$(1.1) \quad \hat{f}(Y) = \int_{\mathfrak{g}} \chi(\beta(Y, X)) f(X) dX \quad (Y \in \mathfrak{g}).$$

Here dX is a Haar measure on the additive group of $\mathfrak{g}$ (normalized so that the formula $(\hat{f})^\wedge(x) = f(-x)$ holds). Then $f \rightarrow \hat{f}$ is a bijective mapping of $C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{g})$ onto itself (see [Ha1] or [W, p. 107]). If T is a distribution $\mathfrak{g}$ then its Fourier transform $\hat{T}$ is given by

$$(1.2) \quad \hat{T}(f) = T(\hat{f}) \quad (f \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{g})).$$

Let $n = \dim_\Omega(\mathfrak{g})$. For $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{g})$ define

$$(1.3) \quad f_\lambda(X) = |\lambda|^{-n} f(\lambda^{-1} X) \quad (X \in \mathfrak{g}, \lambda \in \Omega^\times).$$

Fix an open subgroup Λ of $\Omega^\times$ with $[\Omega^\times : \Lambda] < \infty$.

DEFINITION 1.4. A distribution T on $\mathfrak{g}$ is Λ -homogeneous of degree $d \in \mathbb{C}$ if

$$T(f_\lambda) = |\lambda|^d T(f) \quad (f \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{g}), \lambda \in \Lambda).$$

Notice that

$$(1.5) \quad (f_\lambda)^\wedge = |\lambda|^{-n} (\hat{f})_{\lambda^{-1}} \quad (f \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{g}), \lambda \in \Omega^\times),$$

so that if T is Λ -homogeneous of degree d then $\hat{T}$ is a Λ -homogeneous of degree $-n - d$. Clearly if T is a function:

$$T(f) = \int_{\mathfrak{g}} T(X) f(X) dX,$$