

A CLASS OF SQUARE-INTEGRABLE IRREDUCIBLE
UNITARY REPRESENTATIONS OF SOME LINEAR
GROUPS OVER COMMUTATIVE p -FIELDS¹

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Let k be a commutative p -field which is not necessarily of characteristic 0 (cf. [2]). We denote by \mathcal{O} , \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{O}^\times the unique maximal compact subring of k , the unique maximal ideal contained in \mathcal{O} and the group of invertible elements of the ring \mathcal{O} , respectively. Then the residue class field \mathcal{O}/\mathcal{P} is a finite field of characteristic p ($p > 1$ being a prime number). Let $n > 1$ be a fixed positive integer. Let G be the subgroup of $\text{GL}(n, k)$ consisting of those elements whose determinant belongs to \mathcal{O}^\times . Then $K = \text{GL}(n, \mathcal{O})$ is a maximal compact subgroup of G .

Recently Shintani [1] constructed some square integrable irreducible unitary representations of G which are induced by suitable irreducible unitary representations of K , where these representations of K can be 'parametrized' by certain characters of suitable compact Cartan subgroups of G which are contained in K . However this construction is based on the assumption that n and p are relatively prime.

In the present note we show that an interesting subclass of these representations of G can be constructed without this assumption. Moreover we give a more explicit description of the structure of these representations of G in this case.

Formulation of the main result. Let k be a commutative p -field. Let \mathcal{O} , \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{O}^\times be the maximal compact subring of k , the maximal ideal in \mathcal{O} and the group of units in \mathcal{O} , respectively. Let π be a prime element of k and let q be the module of k . Then the residue class field $\tilde{k} = \mathcal{O}/\mathcal{P}$ is a finite field of characteristic p ($p > 1$) containing q elements. For every $v \in \mathbb{Z}$, we write $\mathcal{P}^v = \pi^v \mathcal{O}$ where $\mathcal{P}^0 = \mathcal{O}$. Let $n > 1$. Let G be the subgroup of the group $\text{GL}(n, k)$ consisting of those elements whose determinant belongs to \mathcal{O}^\times . Let $K = \text{GL}(n, \mathcal{O})$. Then G is a unimodular locally compact topological group and K is a maximal compact subgroup of G . We also note that the group G is totally disconnected. For every positive integer $m \geq 1$, we set $K_m = \{x \in K : x \equiv I_n \pmod{\mathcal{P}^m}\}$. Then K_m is a compact open normal subgroup of finite index in K and moreover $K_1 \supset K_2 \supset \dots$ form a fundamental system of neighborhoods of the identity I_n in K .

Let k' be an unramified extension of k of degree n over k . Let \mathcal{O}' ,

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\mathcal{P}' and \mathcal{O}'^\times be the maximal compact subring of k' , the maximal ideal in \mathcal{O}' and the group of units in \mathcal{O}' , respectively. Then we note that k' is generated over k by a primitive (q^n-1) th root of unity. Let $q'=q^n$. Let ζ be a primitive $(q'-1)$ th root of unity. Then $\zeta \in \mathcal{O}'^\times$ and moreover we have $\mathcal{O}' = \mathcal{O}[\zeta]$ and $k' = k(\zeta)$.

For every positive integer $m \geq 1$, we define the subgroup \mathcal{Q}'_m of the group \mathcal{O}'^\times by the formula $\mathcal{Q}'_m = \{a \in \mathcal{O}'^\times : a-1 \in \mathcal{P}'^m\}$. Then \mathcal{Q}'_m is a compact open subgroup of finite index in \mathcal{O}'^\times and moreover the subgroups $\mathcal{Q}'_1 \supset \mathcal{Q}'_2 \supset \dots$ form a fundamental system of neighborhoods of the identity in \mathcal{O}'^\times .

Let ω be an arbitrary character of the multiplicative group \mathcal{O}'^\times and let \mathcal{P}'^r be the conductor of ω . We assume $r \geq 2$ and set $s = [r/2]$. Let χ be a character of the additive group of k of order 0. Then there exists an element $x_\omega \in \mathcal{O}'$ such that the relation

$$\omega(a) = \chi(\text{Tr}_{k'/k}(\pi^{-r}x_\omega(a-1)))$$

holds for all $a \in \mathcal{Q}'_{r-s}$. The character ω of \mathcal{O}'^\times is said to be primitive if $x_\omega = \zeta$. Let ω be a primitive character of \mathcal{O}'^\times and let \mathcal{P}'^r be the conductor of ω . Let τ be the embedding of k' into $\mathcal{M}(n, k)$ as defined in [1]. Then $A = \tau(\mathcal{O}'^\times)$ is a compact Cartan subgroup of G such that $A \subset K$. We now define the character ω of the group A by the formula $\omega(\tau(a)) = \omega(a)$ for $a \in \mathcal{O}'^\times$.

We set $X = \tau(\zeta)$. Then $X \in \mathcal{M}(n, \mathcal{O})$. Then we define the one-dimensional representation χ_X^s on K_{r-s} by the formula

$$\chi_X^s(x) = \chi(\pi^{-r}(\text{Tr } X(x-1))), \quad x \in K_{r-s}.$$

Let K_X be the centralizer of χ_X^s in K . We now assume that r is even so $r=2s$ and hence $r-s=s$. Then $K_X = AK_s$. We now define the function λ_ω on K_X by the formula

$$\lambda_\omega(ax) = \omega(a)\chi_X^{2s}(x), \quad a \in A, x \in K_s.$$

Then λ_ω is a one-dimensional representation of K_X which coincides with ω on A and with $\chi_X^{2s} \cdot 1$ on $K_s = K_{r-s}$.

Then the main result can be formulated as follows.

THEOREM. (i) Let $\sigma_\omega = \text{Ind}_{K_X \uparrow K} \lambda_\omega$. Then σ_ω is an irreducible unitary representation of K .

(ii) Let $\pi_{\sigma_\omega} = \text{Ind}_{K \uparrow G} \sigma_\omega$. Then π_{σ_ω} is a square integrable irreducible unitary representation of G .

REFERENCES

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