

COUNTING IRREDUCIBLE REPRESENTATIONS OF GENERAL LINEAR GROUPS AND UNITARY GROUPS

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Abstract

Let G be a general linear group over \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{C} , or \mathbb{H} , or a real unitary group. In this paper, we precisely describe the number of irreducible Casselman-Wallach representations of G with a given infinitesimal character and a given associated variety, expressed in terms of painted and assigned Young diagrams.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and goals. In their paper [BMSZ], D. Barbasch, J.-J. Ma, B. Sun, and C.-B. Zhu established a formula for counting the number of irreducible representations of a real reductive group G with a given infinitesimal character and associated variety. Using this formula, when G is a classical Lie group, they precisely determined the number of special unipotent representations of G attached to $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}$ in the sense of Arthur and Barbasch-Vogan, where $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}$ is a nilpotent orbit in the Langlands dual group of G (or the metaplectic dual of G when G is the real metaplectic group). Furthermore, they utilized these counting results to construct all special unipotent representations and demonstrated that all such representations are unitarizable.

In this paper, we apply their counting formula to provide a precise description of the number of irreducible representations with a given infinitesimal character and associated variety, in the case where G is a general linear group or a unitary group.

1.2. Lie group (algebra) notations. Let G be a real reductive Lie group in Harish-Chandra's class, which is defined by the following properties:

- the corresponding Lie algebra $\mathrm{Lie}(G)$ is reductive;
- G has finitely many connected components;
- the connected subgroup G_{ss} of G corresponding to $\mathrm{Lie}(G)_{ss} = [\mathrm{Lie}(G), \mathrm{Lie}(G)]$ has a finite center;
- for any $g \in G$, $\mathrm{Ad}(g) \in \mathrm{Inn}(\mathrm{Lie}(G) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C})$, where Inn denotes the group of inner automorphisms.

Denote the complexification of $\mathrm{Lie}(G)$ by \mathfrak{g} . Let $\mathrm{Rep}(G)$ denote the category of Casselman-Wallach representations of G , whose Grothendieck group (with coefficients in \mathbb{C}) is denoted by $\mathcal{K}(G)$. Let $\mathrm{Irr}(G)$ be the set of equivalence classes of irreducible Casselman-Wallach representations of G , which form a basis of $\mathcal{K}(G)$.

The universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{g} is denoted by $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, and its center is denoted by $\mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{g})$. Let ${}^a\mathfrak{h}$ denote the abstract Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} (recall that for every Borel subalgebra \mathfrak{b} of \mathfrak{g} , there is an identification ${}^a\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{b}/[\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}]$). Write

$$\Delta^+ \subseteq \Delta \subseteq {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* \quad \text{and} \quad \check{\Delta}^+ \subseteq \check{\Delta} \subseteq {}^a\mathfrak{h}$$

for the positive root system, the root system, the positive coroot system, and coroot system, respectively, for the reductive Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Let $Q_{\mathfrak{g}}$ and $Q^{\mathfrak{g}}$ denote the root lattice and the weight group of \mathfrak{g} , respectively. Let $W \subseteq \mathrm{GL}({}^a\mathfrak{h})$ denote the abstract Weyl group. In general, we denote the linear dual of a vector space by a superscript $*$. By the Harish-Chandra isomorphism, there is a 1-1 correspondence between W -orbits of $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$ and algebraic characters $\chi_{\nu} : \mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. We say that an ideal of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ has infinitesimal character ν if it contains the kernel of χ_{ν} .

Let $\mathrm{Nil}(\mathfrak{g})$ (resp. $\mathrm{Nil}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$) denote the set of nilpotent elements in $[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$ (resp. $[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]^*$), and define

$$(1.1) \quad \overline{\mathrm{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}) := \mathrm{Inn}(\mathfrak{g}) \backslash \mathrm{Nil}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \overline{\mathrm{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}^*) := \mathrm{Inn}(\mathfrak{g}) \backslash \mathrm{Nil}(\mathfrak{g}^*),$$

the set of $\mathrm{Inn}(\mathfrak{g})$ -orbits in $\mathrm{Nil}(\mathfrak{g})$ and $\mathrm{Nil}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$. The Killing form on $[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$ yields an identification $\overline{\mathrm{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}) = \overline{\mathrm{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$.

Denote by $(\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})_k)_{k=0,1,2,\dots}$ the natural increasing filtration of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, where $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})_k$ is the subspace of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ generated by element $X_1 X_2 \cdots X_m$ ($0 \leq m \leq k$) with $X_j \in \mathfrak{g}$ ($1 \leq j \leq m$). By the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem, we can identify the associated ring

$$\mathrm{gr}(\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})) = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})_{i+1} / \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})_i$$

with the symmetric algebra $S(\mathfrak{g})$ in the canonical way.

For every two-sided ideal I of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, we define the associated variety of I as the subvariety of \mathfrak{g}^* annihilated by the ideal $\mathrm{gr}(I) := \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (I \cap \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})_{i+1}) / (I \cap \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})_i) \subseteq S(\mathfrak{g})$. Furthermore, if $V \in \mathrm{Irr}(G)$ is an irreducible Casselman-Wallach representation of G , we define the complex associated variety of V as the associated variety of the ideal $\mathrm{Ann}(V)$. It is straightforward to verify that these complex associated varieties of representations are stable under the action of $\mathrm{Inn}(\mathfrak{g})$. Suppose S is a $\mathrm{Inn}(\mathfrak{g})$ -stable Zariski closed subset of $\mathrm{Nil}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$, denote by $\mathrm{Rep}_S(G)$ the category of Casselman-Wallach representations of G whose complex associated variety is contained in S .

For every $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$, let $\mathrm{Rep}_{\nu}(G)$ and $\mathrm{Rep}_{\nu,S}(G)$ denote the full subcategories of $\mathrm{Rep}(G)$ and $\mathrm{Rep}_S(G)$, respectively, whose objects consisting of Casselman-Wallach representations with generalized infinitesimal character ν . Denote by $\mathcal{K}(G)$, $\mathcal{K}_{\nu}(G)$, and $\mathcal{K}_{\nu,S}(G)$ the Grothendieck groups of $\mathrm{Rep}(G)$, $\mathrm{Rep}_{\nu}(G)$, and $\mathrm{Rep}_{\nu,S}(G)$, respectively. The set of

irreducible objects in $\text{Rep}_\nu(G)$ and $\text{Rep}_{\nu,S}(G)$ will be denoted by $\text{Irr}_\nu(G)$ and $\text{Irr}_{\nu,S}(G)$, respectively.

By the work of Borho and Brylinski [BB], and Joseph [Jos], the associated variety of any primitive ideal (annihilator of an irreducible \mathfrak{g} -module) is the Zariski closure of a single nilpotent orbit. This implies the associated variety of any irreducible Casselman-Wallach representation is the Zariski closure of a single nilpotent orbit.

Suppose $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$ and \mathcal{O} is a nilpotent orbit in \mathfrak{g}^* , denote by $\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})$ the subset of $\text{Irr}(G)$ consisting of irreducible representations with infinitesimal character $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$ and complex associated variety $\overline{\mathcal{O}}$ (the Zariski closure of \mathcal{O}). Then, we observe that for any $\text{Inn}(\mathfrak{g})$ -stable Zariski closed subset S of $\text{Nil}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$

$$(1.2) \quad \text{Irr}_{\nu,S}(G) = \bigsqcup_{\substack{\mathcal{O} \in \text{Nil}(\mathfrak{g}) \\ \mathcal{O} \subseteq S}} \text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}).$$

This article aims to describe the number of elements in $\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})$ when G is a general linear group over \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{H} , or \mathbb{C} , or a real unitary group. We attach a label \star to each class of these groups, as in the following table ($n, p, q \in \mathbb{N}$).

Table \star	Classical Lie Group G	Complex Lie Group $G_{\mathbb{C}}$
$A^{\mathbb{R}}$	$\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$	$\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$
$A^{\mathbb{H}}$	$\text{GL}_{\frac{n}{2}}(\mathbb{H})$ (n is even)	$\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$
$A^{\mathbb{C}}$	$\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$	$\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \times \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$
A	$\text{U}(p, q)$	$\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ($n = p + q$)

1.3. The main results. For a Young diagram ι , write

$$\mathbf{r}_1(\iota) \geq \mathbf{r}_2(\iota) \geq \mathbf{r}_3(\iota) \geq \cdots$$

for its row lengths, and similarly

$$\mathbf{c}_1(\iota) \geq \mathbf{c}_2(\iota) \geq \mathbf{c}_3(\iota) \geq \cdots$$

for its column lengths. Let $|\iota| := \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{r}_i(\iota) \in \mathbb{N}$ denote the total size of ι , and let YD_n ($n \geq 0$) denote the set of all Young diagrams with total size n . For a non-negative integer n , we define the set of partitions of n by the descending sequences of positive integers $[d_1, \dots, d_k]$ ($k \geq 1$), such that $\sum_{i=1}^k d_i = n$. We identify this set with the set of partitions of n by associating each Young diagram with the partition given by row lengths. By abuse of notation, we also use Young diagrams to represent partitions.

For any Young diagram ι , we introduce the set $\text{Box}(\iota)$ of boxes of ι as follows:

$$(1.3) \quad \text{Box}(\iota) := \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}^+ \times \mathbb{N}^+ \mid j \leq \mathbf{r}_i(\iota)\}.$$

A subset of $\mathbb{N}^+ \times \mathbb{N}^+$ of this form also constitutes the Young diagram ι .

We introduce five symbols \bullet, s, r, c and d , and make the following definition.

Definition 1.1. (cf. [BMSZ, Definition 2.9.]) *A painting on a Young diagram ι is a map (we place a symbol in each box)*

$$\mathcal{P} : \text{Box}(\iota) \rightarrow \{\bullet, s, r, c, d\}$$

with the following properties

- (1) if we remove the boxes painted with $\{d\}$, $\{c, d\}$, $\{r, c, d\}$ or $\{s, r, c, d\}$, the remainder still constitutes a Young diagram;
- (2) every row of ι has at most one box painted with s , and has at most one box painted with r ;

- (3) every column of ι has at most one box painted with c , and has at most one box painted with d .

A painted Young diagram is a pair (ι, \mathcal{P}) consisting of a Young diagram ι and a painting \mathcal{P} on ι .

Definition 1.2. Suppose that $\star \in \{A^{\mathbb{R}}, A^{\mathbb{H}}\}$. A painting \mathcal{P} on a Young diagram ι has type \star if

- (1) the symbols of \mathcal{P} are in

$$\begin{cases} \{\bullet, c, d\}, & \text{if } \star = A^{\mathbb{R}}; \\ \{\bullet\}, & \text{if } \star = A^{\mathbb{H}}, \end{cases}$$

- (2) every column of ι has an even number of boxes painted with \bullet .

A painting (resp. degenerate painting) \mathcal{P} on a Young diagram ι has type A if

- (1) the symbols of \mathcal{P} are in $\{\bullet, s, r\}$ (resp. $\{\bullet\}$),
(2) every row of ι has an even number of boxes painted with \bullet .

Denote by $P_{\star}(\iota)$ the set of paintings on ι of type \star , and $P'_A(\iota)$ the set of degenerate paintings on ι of type A .

Now suppose that ι is a Young diagram and \mathcal{P} is a painting on ι of type A . Define the signature of \mathcal{P} to be the pair of non-negative integers

$$(1.4) \quad (p_{\mathcal{P}}, q_{\mathcal{P}}) := \left(\frac{\#(\mathcal{P}^{-1}(\bullet))}{2} + \#(\mathcal{P}^{-1}(s)), \frac{\#(\mathcal{P}^{-1}(\bullet))}{2} + \#(\mathcal{P}^{-1}(r)) \right),$$

for every $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $p + q = |\iota|$, we define

$$(1.5) \quad P_A^{p,q}(\iota) := \{\mathcal{P} \in P_A(\iota) \mid (p_{\mathcal{P}}, q_{\mathcal{P}}) = (p, q)\}.$$

We also introduce the notion of assigned Young diagrams.

Definition 1.3. For a Young diagram ι , and a partition $[d_1, \dots, d_k]$ of $|\iota|$. An assignment of type $[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N]$ on ι is a map (we place a positive integer in each box)

$$\mathcal{Q} : \text{Box}(\iota) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$$

with the following properties

- (1) for each $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$, the preimage $\mathcal{P}^{-1}(i)$ has exactly d_i elements;
(2) for each $1 \leq n \leq N$, if we remove the boxes assigned with $\{N + 1, \dots, |\iota|\}$, the reminder still constitutes a Young diagram;
(3) each positive integer occurs at most once in each column.

An assigned Young diagram of type $[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N]$ is a pair (ι, \mathcal{Q}) consisting of a Young diagram ι and an assignment \mathcal{Q} of type $[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N]$ on ι . Denote by $A_{[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N]}(\iota)$ the set of all assignments on ι of type $[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N]$.

Example 1.4. The following represents an assigned Young diagram.

1	1	1	1	2
2	3	3		
3	4	5		
4				

Each of the following does not represent an assigned Young diagram.

1		1	3
1		2	2

In the statement of the following theorems, we will use the canonical identification ${}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}^n$ or $\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$ defined in section 3.1, and identify nilpotent orbits in Lie algebras of type A with partitions or Young diagrams in the usual way. For a partition ι denote by \mathcal{O}_ι the corresponding nilpotent orbit, and for a nilpotent orbit \mathcal{O} , denote by $\iota(\mathcal{O})$ the corresponding partition. We also define the “row by row” union of Young diagrams \sqcup^r , e.g. $[5, 3, 1^2] \sqcup^r [4, 3^3] = [9, 6, 4^2]$

Theorem 1.5. *Suppose $G = \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$), and let $\mathcal{O} \in \overline{\mathrm{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$.*

- (1) *If $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}^n$ is integral, it means that the differences of its entries are integral, we can permute its entries such that*

$$\nu = (\underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{d_1}, \underbrace{\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_2}_{d_2}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_k, \dots, \lambda_k}_{d_k}) \in \mathbb{C}^n,$$

where $[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k]$ is a partition of n , and the $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$ satisfy the condition $\lambda_i - \lambda_j \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ for any $i \neq j$. Then

$$(1.6) \quad \sharp(\mathrm{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})) = \sharp(\mathrm{P}_{A^\mathbb{R}}(\iota(\mathcal{O}))) \cdot \sharp(A_{[d_1, \dots, d_k]}(\iota(\mathcal{O}))).$$

- (2) *For an arbitrary $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$, we can permute its entries so that*

$$\nu = (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\lambda}_r) \in \mathbb{C}^n,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i = (\underbrace{\lambda_{i,1}, \dots, \lambda_{i,1}}_{d_{i,1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_{i,k_i}, \dots, \lambda_{i,k_i}}_{d_{i,k_i}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i} \quad (e_i \geq 1),$$

where each $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i$ is integral but $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i, \boldsymbol{\lambda}_j) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i+e_j}$ is not integral for any $i \neq j$, $[d_{i,1}, \dots, d_{i,k_i}]$ is a partition of e_i , and the condition $\lambda_{i,p} - \lambda_{i,q} \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ holds for any $p \neq q$. Then,

$$(1.7) \quad \sharp(\mathrm{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})) = \sum_{\substack{(\iota_1, \dots, \iota_r) \in \mathrm{YD}_{e_1} \times \dots \times \mathrm{YD}_{e_r} \\ \iota_1 \sqcup^r \dots \sqcup^r \iota_r = \iota(\mathcal{O})}} \prod_{i=1}^r \sharp(\mathrm{Irr}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i}(\mathrm{GL}_{e_i}(\mathbb{R}); \mathcal{O}_{\iota_i})).$$

Example 1.6. (1) *Recall that a partial order is defined on the set of nilpotent orbits by $\mathcal{O} \leq \mathcal{O}'$ if $\overline{\mathcal{O}} \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{O}'}$. It can also be described in terms of corresponding partitions as follows:*

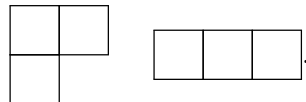
$$[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k] \leq [d'_1, d'_2, \dots, d'_{k'}]$$

if the condition

$$\sum_{1 \leq j \leq m} d_j \leq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq m} d'_j \quad \text{for } 1 \leq m \leq \max\{k, k'\},$$

is satisfied. Here, zeros are added to the shorter partition if necessary. With the notation as in the integral case of theorem 1.5, it is easy to verify that the unique minimal nilpotent orbit which is open in a complex associated variety of an irreducible Casselman-Wallach representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ with infinitesimal character ν is $\mathcal{O}([d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k])$.

- (2) *Suppose $G = \mathrm{GL}_3(\mathbb{R})$, $\nu = (0, 1, \frac{1}{2})$. There are two nilpotent orbits \mathcal{O}_1 and \mathcal{O}_2 , whose closures can occur as the associated variety of an irreducible Casselman-Wallach representation with this infinitesimal character. The corresponding Young diagrams are, respectively*



They each have a unique decomposition into small Young diagrams of sizes 2 and 1 respectively,

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \sqcup^r \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \sqcup^r \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

After enumerating all the assignments and paintings, we find that $\sharp(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}_1)) = 4$ and $\sharp(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}_2)) = 3$

Theorem 1.7. Let $G = \text{GL}_{\frac{n}{2}}(\mathbb{H})$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$ is even), and let $\mathcal{O} \in \overline{\text{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$.

- (1) If $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}^n$ is integral, it means that the differences of its entries are integral, we can permute its entries such that

$$\nu = (\underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{d_1}, \underbrace{\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_2}_{d_2}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_k, \dots, \lambda_k}_{d_k}) \in \mathbb{C}^n,$$

where $[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k]$ is a partition of n , and the $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$ satisfy the condition $\lambda_i - \lambda_j \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ for any $i \neq j$. Then

$$(1.8) \quad \sharp(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})) = \sharp(\text{P}_{A^\mathbb{H}}(\iota(\mathcal{O}))) \cdot \sharp(A_{[d_1, \dots, d_k]}(\iota(\mathcal{O}))).$$

- (2) For an arbitrary $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}$, we can permute its entries so that

$$\nu = (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\lambda}_r) \in \mathbb{C}^n,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i = (\underbrace{\lambda_{i,1}, \dots, \lambda_{i,1}}_{d_{i,1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_{i,k_i}, \dots, \lambda_{i,k_i}}_{d_{i,k_i}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i} \quad (e_i \geq 1),$$

where each $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i$ is integral but $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i, \boldsymbol{\lambda}_j) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i+e_j}$ is not integral for any $i \neq j$, $[d_{i,1}, \dots, d_{i,k_i}]$ is a partition of e_i , and the condition $\lambda_{i,p} - \lambda_{i,q} \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ holds for any $p \neq q$. Then,

$$(1.9) \quad \sharp(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})) = \begin{cases} 0, & \exists \text{ odd } e_i \\ \sum_{\substack{(\iota_1, \dots, \iota_r) \in \text{YD}_{e_1} \times \dots \times \text{YD}_{e_r} \\ \iota_1 \sqcup^r \dots \sqcup^r \iota_r = \iota(\mathcal{O})}} \prod_{i=1}^r \sharp(\text{Irr}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i}(\text{GL}_{\frac{e_i}{2}}(\mathbb{H}); \mathcal{O}_{\iota_i})), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Example 1.8. (1) Suppose $G = \text{GL}_4(\mathbb{H})$, $\nu = (1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3)$. Then, the associated variety of irreducible Casselman-Wallach representations with this infinitesimal character can only be the closure of the nilpotent orbit \mathcal{O} , whose Young diagram is

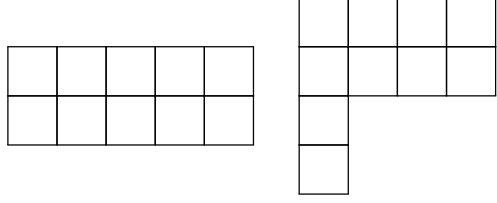
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

And there is a unique assignment of type $[3, 3, 2]$ on this diagram, given by

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

This implies that $\sharp(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})) = 1$, and $\sharp(\text{Irr}_\nu(G)) = 1$.

- (2) Suppose $G = \mathrm{GL}_5(\mathbb{H})$, $\nu = (1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4)$. There are two nilpotent orbits \mathcal{O}_1 and \mathcal{O}_2 , whose closures can occur as the associated variety of an irreducible Casselman-Wallach representation with this infinitesimal character. The corresponding Young diagrams are, respectively



On the first diagram, there are two assignments of type $[4, 3, 2, 1]$, given by

1	1	1	1	2
2	2	3	3	4

1	1	1	1	3
2	2	2	3	4

On the second diagram, there is only one assignment of type $[4, 3, 2, 1]$, given by

1	1	1	1
2	2	2	3
3			
4			

This implies that $\sharp(\mathrm{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}_1)) = 2$ and $\sharp(\mathrm{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}_2)) = 1$.

Theorem 1.9. Suppose $G = \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$), and let $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_\iota \times \mathcal{O}_{\iota'} \in \overline{\mathrm{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$.

- (1) If $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$ is integral, it means that in each factor \mathbb{C}^n , the differences of its entries are integral, we can permute its entries via Weyl group $S_n \times S_n$ such that

$$\nu = (\underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{d_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_k, \dots, \lambda_k}_{d_k}, \underbrace{\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_1}_{d'_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda'_k, \dots, \lambda'_k}_{d'_k}) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n,$$

where $[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k]$ and $[d'_1, d'_2, \dots, d'_k]$ are partitions of n , and the $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$ satisfy the condition $\lambda_i - \lambda_j, \lambda'_i - \lambda'_j \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ for any $i \neq j$. Then

$$(1.10) \quad \sharp(\mathrm{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \lambda_1 - \lambda'_1 \notin \mathbb{Z}, \\ \sharp(A_{[d_1, \dots, d_k]}(\iota)) \cdot \sharp(A_{[d'_1, \dots, d'_k]}(\iota')) \cdot \delta_{\iota, \iota'}, & \text{if } \lambda_1 - \lambda'_1 \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases}$$

Where

$$\delta_{\iota, \iota'} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \iota \neq \iota' \\ 1, & \text{if } \iota = \iota'. \end{cases}$$

- (2) For an arbitrary $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$, we can permute its entries via the Weyl group such that

$$(1.11) \quad \nu = (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\lambda}_r, \boldsymbol{\lambda}'_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\lambda}'_s) \in \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i = (\underbrace{\lambda_{i,1}, \dots, \lambda_{i,1}}_{d_{i,1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_{i,k_i}, \dots, \lambda_{i,k_i}}_{d_{i,k_i}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i},$$

$$(1.12) \quad \boldsymbol{\lambda}'_j = (\underbrace{\lambda'_{j,1}, \dots, \lambda'_{j,1}}_{d'_{j,1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda'_{j,l_j}, \dots, \lambda'_{j,l_j}}_{d'_{j,l_j}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{e'_j},$$

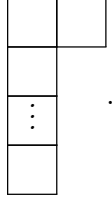
where each $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i$ (resp. $\boldsymbol{\lambda}'_j$) is integral but $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i, \boldsymbol{\lambda}_j) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i+e_j}$ (resp. $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}'_i, \boldsymbol{\lambda}'_j) \in \mathbb{C}^{e'_i+e'_j}$) is not integral for any $i \neq j$. $[d_{i,1}, \dots, d_{i,k_i}]$ (resp. $[d'_{j,1}, \dots, d'_{j,l_j}]$) forms a partition

of e_i (resp. e'_j). The condition $\lambda_{i,p} - \lambda_{i,q} \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ (resp. $\lambda'_{j,p} - \lambda'_{j,q} \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$) holds for any $p \neq q$.

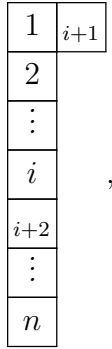
Then, there exist irreducible Casselman-Wallach representations with this infinitesimal character only if $r = s$, and we can permute the components of ν under the Weyl group such that $e_i = e'_i$ and $\lambda_{i,1} - \lambda'_{i,1} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for each $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$. In this case,

$$(1.13) \quad \text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}) = \sum_{\substack{(\iota_1, \dots, \iota_r), (\iota'_1, \dots, \iota'_r) \in \text{YD}_{e_1} \times \dots \times \text{YD}_{e_r} \\ \bigsqcup \iota_i = \iota, \bigsqcup \iota'_i = \iota'}} \prod_{i=1}^r \#(\text{Irr}_{\lambda_i}(\text{GL}_{e_i}(\mathbb{C}); \mathcal{O}_{\iota_i} \times \mathcal{O}_{\iota'_i})).$$

Example 1.10. Suppose $G = \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$ is regular integral, and $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_{\min} \times \mathcal{O}_{\min} \in \overline{\text{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g})$, where \mathfrak{g} is identified with $\text{Lie}(G) \times \text{Lie}(G)$ as in section 3.1, the corresponding Young diagram of \mathcal{O}_{\min} is



There are $n - 1$ assignments of type $\underbrace{[1, 1, \dots, 1]}_n$ on it, given by



for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$. This implies $\#(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}_{\min} \times \mathcal{O}_{\min})) = (n - 1)^2$.

Theorem 1.11. Suppose $G = \text{U}(p, q)$ ($p, q \in \mathbb{N}$), and let $\mathcal{O} \in \overline{\text{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$.

- (1) If $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}^n$ ($n = p + q$) is integral, means the differences of its entries are integral, and we can permute its entries such that

$$\nu = (\underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{d_1}, \underbrace{\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_2}_{d_2}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_k, \dots, \lambda_k}_{d_k}) \in \mathbb{C}^n,$$

where $[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k]$ is a partition of n , and the $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$ satisfy the condition $\lambda_i - \lambda_j \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ for any $i \neq j$. Then

$$(1.14) \quad \#(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})) = \begin{cases} \#(\text{P}_A^{p,q}(\nu(\mathcal{O}))) \cdot \#(\text{A}_{[d_1, \dots, d_k]}(\nu(\mathcal{O}))), & \text{if } \lambda_i \in \frac{n-1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}, \\ \#(\text{P}'_A(\nu(\mathcal{O}))) \cdot \#(\text{A}_{[d_1, \dots, d_k]}(\nu(\mathcal{O}))) \delta_{p,q}, & \text{if } \lambda_i \in \frac{n}{2} + \mathbb{Z}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (2) For an arbitrary $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$, there exist irreducible Casselman-Wallach representations with this infinitesimal character only if when we can permute the components of ν such that ν has the form

$$\nu = (\lambda_1, \lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda_r, \lambda'_r, \lambda, \lambda') \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}^n \quad (r \geq 0),$$

where

$$(1.15) \quad \lambda_i = (\underbrace{\lambda_{i,1}, \dots, \lambda_{i,1}}_{d_{i,1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_{i,k_i}, \dots, \lambda_{i,k_i}}_{d_{i,k_i}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i} \quad (e_i \geq 1),$$

$$(1.16) \quad \lambda'_i = (\underbrace{\lambda'_{i,1}, \dots, \lambda'_{i,1}}_{d'_{i,1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda'_{i,k'_i}, \dots, \lambda'_{i,k'_i}}_{d'_{i,k'_i}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i},$$

$$(1.17) \quad \lambda = (\underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{d_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_k, \dots, \lambda_k}_{d_k}) \in \left(\frac{n}{2} + \mathbb{Z}\right)^e \quad (e \geq 0 \text{ is even}),$$

$$(1.18) \quad \lambda' = (\underbrace{\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_1}_{d'_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda'_{k'}, \dots, \lambda'_{k'}}_{d'_{k'}}) \in \left(\frac{n-1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}\right)^{e'} \quad (e' \geq 0),$$

and $[d_{i,1}, \dots, d_{i,k_i}]$, $[d'_{i,1}, \dots, d'_{i,k'_i}]$ are partitions of e_i , with the following conditions

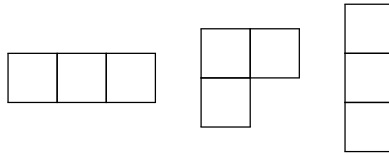
- each λ_i (resp. λ'_j) is integral but $(\lambda_i, \lambda_j) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i+e_j}$ (resp. $(\lambda'_i, \lambda'_j) \in \mathbb{C}^{e'_i+e'_j}$) is not integral for any $i \neq j$;
- $\lambda_{i,p} + \lambda'_{i,q} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\lambda_{i,p} \notin \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ for any $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$;
- $\frac{e}{2} + e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_r \leq \max\{p, q\}$.

In this case,

$$\begin{aligned} \#(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})) = & \sum_{\substack{(\iota_1, \iota'_1, \dots, \iota_r, \iota'_r, \iota, \iota') \in \text{YD}_{e_1} \times \text{YD}_{e_1} \times \dots \times \text{YD}_{e_r} \times \text{YD}_{e_r} \times \text{YD}_e \times \text{YD}_{e'} \\ \iota_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \iota_r \sqcup \iota \sqcup \iota' = \iota(\mathcal{O})}} \#(\text{Irr}_\lambda(\text{U}(p', q'); \mathcal{O}(\iota'))) \\ & \cdot \#(\text{Irr}_{\lambda'}(\text{U}(\frac{e}{2}, \frac{e}{2}); \mathcal{O}(\iota))) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r \#(\text{Irr}_{(\lambda_i, \lambda'_i)}(\text{GL}_{e_i}(\mathbb{C}); \mathcal{O}(\iota_i) \times \mathcal{O}(\iota'_i))), \end{aligned}$$

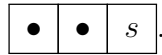
where $p' = p - (\frac{e}{2} + e_1 + \dots + e_r)$, $q' = q - (\frac{e}{2} + e_1 + \dots + e_r)$.

Example 1.12. Suppose $G = \text{U}(2, 1)$, and $\nu = (1, 1, 2) \in \mathbb{C}^3$. Let \mathcal{O}_1 , \mathcal{O}_2 , and \mathcal{O}_3 be the nilpotent orbits of \mathfrak{g} , whose Young diagrams are, respectively

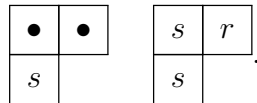


the number of assignments of type $[2, 1]$ on \mathcal{O}_1 , \mathcal{O}_2 , and \mathcal{O}_3 are, respectively 1, 1, and 0.

On the first diagram, there is only one painting, given by



On the second diagram, there are two paintings, given by



So, we can conclude that

- $\#(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}_1)) = 1$;
- $\#(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}_2)) = 2$;
- $\#(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}_3)) = 0$.

1.4. Structure of this article. In Section 3, we present the preliminaries for the counting formula, including coherent families, coherent continuation representations, and the representation theory of Weyl groups. In Section 4, we apply the theories developed in the previous sections to the specific cases of general linear groups over \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{C} , and \mathbb{H} , and real unitary groups, obtaining explicit counting results.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In section 2.1 and section 2.2, we review the concept of coherent families for Casselman-Wallach representations and double cells, special representations of Weyl groups. All of these concepts are taken from [BMSZ, Chapter 4].

2.1. Generalities on coherent families of Casselman-Wallach representations.

Let G be a real reductive group in Harish-Chandra's class. Fix a connected complex reductive Lie group $G_{\mathbb{C}}$, together with a homomorphism of real Lie groups $\iota : G \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}}$ such that the differential has the following properties:

- the kernel of $d\iota$ is contained in the center of $\text{Lie}(G)$;
- the image of $d\iota$ is a real form of $\text{Lie}(G_{\mathbb{C}})$.

It can be verified directly from the above assumption that the homomorphism ι induces a unique morphism between the abstract Cartan subalgebra of $\text{Lie}(G)$ and that of $\text{Lie}(G_{\mathbb{C}})$. The analytic weight lattice Q_{an} of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ is identified with a subgroup of ${}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$ via this morphism, and is denoted by $Q_{\iota} \subseteq {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$. Moreover, Q_{ι} is W -stable and $Q_{\mathfrak{g}} \subseteq Q_{\iota} \subseteq Q^{\mathfrak{g}}$. In the rest of this section, we fix a Q_{ι} -coset $\Lambda = \lambda + Q_{\iota} \subseteq {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$. Let W_{Λ} denote the stabilizer of Λ in W . Specifically

$$W_{\Lambda} := \{w \in W \mid w\lambda - \lambda \in Q_{\iota}\}.$$

We also put

$$(2.1) \quad \Delta(\Lambda) := \{\alpha \in \Delta \mid \langle \check{\alpha}, \nu \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for some (and all) } \nu \in \Lambda\}.$$

This is a root system with the corresponding coroots

$$(2.2) \quad \check{\Delta}(\Lambda) := \{\check{\alpha} \in \check{\Delta} \mid \langle \check{\alpha}, \nu \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for some (and all) } \alpha \in \Delta\}.$$

Let $W(\Lambda) \subseteq W$ denote the Weyl group of the root system $\Delta(\Lambda)$, which is referred to as the integral Weyl group associated with Λ .

There are equivalences of categories:

$$(2.3) \quad \mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{g}, Q_{\iota}) \cong \mathcal{R}(\text{Lie}(G_{\mathbb{C}}), Q_{an}) \cong \mathcal{R}_{hol}(G_{\mathbb{C}}),$$

which induce canonical isomorphisms between the corresponding Grothendieck groups, where $\mathcal{R}_{hol}(G_{\mathbb{C}})$ is the category of finite dimensional holomorphic representation of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$. So the Grothendieck group $\mathcal{K}(G)$ can be viewed as a $\mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{g}, Q_{\iota})$ -module.

Definition 2.1. A $\mathcal{K}(G)$ -valued Λ -coherent family is a map

$$\Phi : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(G),$$

such that:

- for any $\nu \in \Lambda$, $\Phi(\nu) \in \mathcal{K}_{\nu}(G)$,
- for any $F \in \mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{g}, Q_{\iota})$ and $\nu \in \Lambda$, $F \cdot (\Phi(\nu)) = \sum_{\mu \in \Delta(F)} \Phi(\nu + \mu)$ (where $\Delta(F)$ is the set of weights of F counted multiplicity).

Let $\text{Coh}_{\Lambda}(\mathcal{K}(G))$ denote the complex vector space of all coherent families on Λ . It is a representation of W_{Λ} under the action

$$(w \cdot \Psi)(\nu) = \Psi(w^{-1}\nu), \text{ for all } w \in W_{\Lambda}, \Psi \in \text{Coh}_{\Lambda}(\mathcal{K}(G)), \nu \in \Lambda.$$

This is called the coherent continuation representation.

We can define the concept of parameters for coherent continuation representations and compute them explicitly. Suppose H is a Cartan subgroup of G , meaning it is the centralizer of a Cartan subalgebra of $\mathrm{Lie}(G)$ in G . Since G is in Harish-Chandra's class, H has a unique maximal compact subgroup T . Denote by $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}} \subseteq \mathfrak{h}^*$ the root system of \mathfrak{g} . A root is called imaginary if $\tilde{\alpha} \in \mathfrak{t}$, where $\mathfrak{t} = \mathrm{Lie}(T)$, or equivalently if it takes purely imaginary values on \mathfrak{h}^* . Moreover, an imaginary root α is called compact imaginary if the corresponding root space \mathfrak{g}_α is contained in a complexified Lie algebra of a compact subgroup of G .

There are two fundamental facts about the representation theory of H :

- Every irreducible Casselman-Wallach representation of H has finite dimension.
- For every $\Gamma \in \mathrm{Irr}(H)$ differential of Γ is a direct sum of one-dimensional representations attached to a unique $d\Gamma \in \mathfrak{h}^*$.

For every Borel subalgebra \mathfrak{b} of \mathfrak{g} containing \mathfrak{h} , write

$$\xi_{\mathfrak{b}} : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow {}^a\mathfrak{h},$$

for the linear isomorphism attached to \mathfrak{b} defined by

$$\mathfrak{h} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{b} \rightarrow \mathfrak{b}/[\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}] = {}^a\mathfrak{h},$$

the transpose inverse of this map is still denoted by $\xi_{\mathfrak{b}} : {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^*$.

Write

$$(2.4) \quad W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}^*) = \{\xi_{\mathfrak{b}} : {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^* \mid \mathfrak{b} \text{ is a Borel subalgebra containing } \mathfrak{h}\},$$

put

$$(2.5) \quad \delta(\xi) := \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{\alpha \text{ is an imaginary root in } \xi\Delta^+} \alpha - \sum_{\beta \text{ is a compact imaginary root in } \xi\Delta^+} \beta \in \mathfrak{h}^*.$$

Definition 2.2. Write $\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ for the set of all triples $\gamma = (H, \xi, \Gamma)$, where H is a Cartan subgroup of G , $\xi \in W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}^*)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma : \Lambda &\longrightarrow \mathrm{Irr}(H) \\ \nu &\longmapsto \Gamma_\nu \end{aligned}$$

is a map with the following properties:

- $\Gamma_{\nu+\beta} = \Gamma_\nu \otimes \xi(\beta)$ for all $\beta \in Q_\iota$ and $\nu \in \Lambda$;
- $d\Gamma = \xi(\nu) + \delta(\xi)$ for all $\nu \in \Lambda$.

Here $\xi(\beta)$ is viewed as a character of H via the homomorphism $\iota : H \rightarrow H_{\mathbb{C}}$, $H_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the unique Cartan subgroup of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ containing $\iota(H)$.

The group G acts on $\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ in the standard way, and we define the set of parameters for $\mathrm{Coh}_\Lambda(G)$ to be

$$(2.6) \quad \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G) := G \backslash \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G).$$

For each $\gamma \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$, represented by $\gamma = (H, \xi, \Gamma)$, by [Vog81, Theorem 8.2.1], we have two $\mathcal{K}(G)$ -valued coherent families Ψ_γ and $\overline{\Psi}_\gamma$ on Λ such that

$$\Psi_\gamma(\nu) = X(\Gamma_\nu, \xi(\nu)) \text{ and } \overline{\Psi}_\gamma(\nu) = \overline{X}(\Gamma_\nu, \xi(\nu))$$

for all regular dominant element $\nu \in \Lambda$. Here $X(\Gamma_\nu, \xi(\nu))$ is the standard representation defined in [Vog81, Notation Convention 6.6.3] and $\overline{X}_\gamma(\nu)$ is its unique irreducible subrepresentation (see [Vog81, Theorem 6.5.12]).

By Langlands classification, $\{\overline{\Psi}_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)}$ is a basis of $\mathrm{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G))$ ([Vog81, Proposition 6.6.7]), and view $\mathrm{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G))$ as a basel representation of W_Λ with this basis (basel

representation means a representation with a fixed basis). The family $\{\Psi_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)}$ is also a basis of $\text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G))$ ([Vog81, Theorem 6.5.12]).

We now demonstrate how to compute coherent continuation representations using the parameters defined above. The cross action of W_Λ on the set $\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ is defined by ([Vog82, Definition 4.2]):

$$(2.7) \quad w \times (H, \xi, \Gamma) = (H, \xi \circ w^{-1}, (\nu \mapsto \Gamma_\nu \otimes (\xi \circ w^{-1}(\nu) + \delta(\xi \circ w^{-1}) - \xi(\nu) - \delta(\xi)))).$$

This commutes with the action of G and thus descends to an action on $\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$:

$$(2.8) \quad W_\Lambda \times \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G), \quad (w, \gamma) \mapsto w \times \gamma.$$

Since G is in Harish-Chandra's class, the real Weyl group

$$(2.9) \quad W_H := N_G(H)/H$$

is identified with a subgroup of the complex Weyl group $W_{\mathfrak{h}}$ of \mathfrak{g} with respect to \mathfrak{h} .

We have an inclusion:

$$(2.10) \quad W(\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}) \hookrightarrow W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}}$$

where $W(\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}})$ is the Weyl group for the imaginary root system $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}$. There is a group action of $W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}}$ on the set of positive systems of $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}$, with the subgroup $W(\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}})$ acts simply transitively. It is easy to verify that for any choice of positive systems $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}^+$ we obtain a decomposition:

$$(2.11) \quad W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}} = W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}, \Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}^+} \ltimes W(\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}),$$

where $W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}, \Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}^+}$ is the stabilizer of $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}^+$ in $W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}}$. For different choice of $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}^+$, the subgroups $W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}, \Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}^+}$ conjugate to each other. So there is a unique quartic character

$$\text{sgn}_{\text{im}} : W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$$

such that

- its restriction to $W(\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}})$ equals the sign character;
- its restriction to $W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}, \Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}^+}$ is trivial for some (and hence all) positive system $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}^+$ of $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{im}}$.

Fix a $\gamma \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$, and choose a representative $(H, \xi, \Gamma) \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ for it. Denote by $W_\gamma \subseteq W_\Lambda$ the stabilizer of γ under the cross action, and by $W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}}$ the stabilizer of \mathfrak{t} in $W_{\mathfrak{h}}$, then there are inclusions

$$\xi \circ W_\gamma \circ \xi^{-1} \subseteq W_H \hookrightarrow W_{\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{t}} \hookrightarrow W_{\mathfrak{h}}.$$

Therefore, we obtain a quartic character on W_γ :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sgn}_\gamma : W_\gamma &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \\ w &\longmapsto \text{sgn}_{\text{im}}(\xi \circ w \circ \xi^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

This character is independent of the choice of the representative (H, ξ, Γ) .

The coherent continuation representation can be computed using the basis of standard modules $\{\Psi_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)}$ (see [Vog82, Section14]). The following result is due to Barbasch-Vogan, in a suitably modified form from [BV82, Proposition 2.4].

Theorem 2.3. *As a representation of W_Λ ,*

$$(2.12) \quad \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G)) \cong \bigoplus_{\gamma} \text{Ind}_{W_\gamma}^{W_\Lambda} \text{sgn}_\gamma$$

where γ runs over a representative set of the W_Λ -orbits in $\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ under the cross action.

2.2. Representation of Weyl groups. Let H be a finite group with a linear action on a complex vector space V , $H_1 \subseteq H$ be a subgroup, denote by V^{H_1} the subspace of V defined by

$$V^{H_1} := \{v \in V \mid hv = v, \text{ for all } h \in H_1\}$$

it is an H_1 -submodule of V , so there is a decomposition $V = V^{H_1} \oplus V_1$, where V_1 is an H_1 -submodule which has no nonzero H_1 -invariants.

Theorem 2.4 (Macdonald, Lusztig, and Spaltenstein). *Denote by $S^e(V_1)$ denote the e -th symmetric power of V_1 . Suppose $\sigma_1 \in \text{Irr}(H_1)$ is an irreducible representation that occurs with multiplicity 1 in $S^e(V_1)$ and does not occur in $S^i(V_1)$ if $0 \leq i \leq e-1$. We may regard σ_1 as a subspace of $S^e(V)$ via the inclusion $\sigma_1 \subseteq \mathbb{C} \otimes S^e(V_1) \subseteq S^e(V)$, and consider the H -representation σ of $S^e(V)$ generated by σ' . Then*

- (1) σ is an irreducible H -representation;
- (2) σ occurs with multiplicity 1 in $S^e(V)$;
- (3) σ does not occur in $S^i(V)$ if $0 \leq i \leq e-1$.

Proof. See [Car, Theorem 11.2.1]. □

Let $\text{Irr}(H_1, e)$ denote the subset of all $\sigma \in \text{Irr}(H_1)$ such that σ occurs with multiplicity 1 in $S^e(V')$ and does not occur in $S^i(V')$ if $0 \leq i \leq e-1$. Then by the theorem above, we have a map called j -induction

$$\begin{aligned} j_{H_1}^H : \text{Irr}(H_1, e) &\longrightarrow \text{Irr}(H, e) \\ \sigma &\longmapsto j_{H_1}^H(\sigma) \end{aligned}$$

where $j_{H_1}^H(\sigma)$ is the subrepresentation of $S^e(V)$ generated by σ .

The following are some basic facts about j -induction.

Proposition 2.5. *Let $H_2 \subseteq H_1 \subseteq H$ be subgroups. Suppose that*

$$\begin{aligned} (2.13) \quad &V = V_1 \oplus V^{H_1}, \text{ where } V_1 \text{ is an } H_1\text{-submodule;} \\ &V_1 = V_2 \oplus V_1^{H_2}, \text{ where } V_2 \text{ is an } H_2\text{-submodule.} \end{aligned}$$

Then $V = V_2 \oplus V^{H_2}$, and we have

$$(2.14) \quad j_{H_2}^H = j_{H_1}^H \circ j_{H_2}^{H_1}.$$

Proof. See [Car, Proposition 11.2.4]. □

Proposition 2.6. *Let H and H' be finite groups, with linear actions on complex vector spaces V, V' respectively, $H_1 \subseteq H$ and $H'_1 \subseteq H'$ be subgroups. Let $\sigma_1 \in \text{Irr}(H_1, e_1)$ and $\sigma'_1 \in \text{Irr}(H'_1, e'_1)$, then*

- (1) $\sigma_1 \boxtimes \sigma'_1 \in \text{Irr}(H_1 \times H'_1, e_1 + e'_1)$;
- (2) *we have the following equation*

$$(2.15) \quad j_{H_1 \times H'_1}^{H \times H'}(\sigma_1 \boxtimes \sigma'_1) = j_{H_1}^H \sigma_1 \boxtimes j_{H'_1}^{H'} \sigma'_1,$$

where $j_{H_1 \times H'_1}^{H \times H'}$ is defined by the representation $V \oplus V'$ of $H \times H'$.

Proof. This is well known, we provide a sketch of proof for completeness. Since

$$S^n(V_1 \oplus V'_1) = \bigoplus_{i=0}^n S^i(V_1) \otimes S^{n-i}(V'_1),$$

$\sigma_1 \boxtimes \sigma'_1$ does not occur in $S^n(V_1 \oplus V'_1)$ if $n \leq e_1 + e_2$, and in $S^{e_1+e'_1}(V_1 \oplus V'_1)$, only $S^{e_1}(V_1) \boxtimes S^{e'_1}(V'_1)$ contains $\sigma_1 \boxtimes \sigma'_1$ as subrepresentation, the multiplicity is 1 by assumption, so $\sigma_1 \boxtimes \sigma'_1 \in \text{Irr}(H_1 \times H'_1, e_1 + e'_1)$. The second statement can be checked via direct verification. □

Back to our setting of real reductive groups, $W \subseteq \mathrm{GL}({}^a\mathfrak{h})$ denote the abstract Weyl group. For every $\sigma \in \mathrm{Irr}(W)$, its fake degree is defined as

$$(2.16) \quad a(\sigma) := \min\{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid \sigma \text{ occurs in the } k\text{-th symmetric power } S^k({}^a\mathfrak{h})\}.$$

This is well-defined since every $\sigma \in \mathrm{Irr}(W)$ occurs in the symmetric algebra $S({}^a\mathfrak{h})$. The representation is called univalent if it occurs in $S^{a(\sigma)}({}^a\mathfrak{h}_s)$ with multiplicity one, where ${}^a\mathfrak{h}_s := \mathrm{Span}(\check{\Delta})$ denotes the span of the coroots.

Recall Lusztig's notion of a special representation of a Weyl group [Lus79]. An irreducible representation of W is called Springer if it corresponds to the trivial local system on a nilpotent orbit in \mathfrak{g}^* via the Springer correspondence [Spr]. Note that every special irreducible representation is Springer, and the corresponding nilpotent orbit is called a special nilpotent orbit. Every Springer representation is univalent [BM].

We have a decomposition

$${}^a\mathfrak{h} = (\Delta(\Lambda))^\perp \oplus \mathrm{Span}(\check{\Delta}(\Lambda))$$

where

$$(\Delta(\Lambda))^\perp := \{x \in {}^a\mathfrak{h} \mid \langle x, \alpha \rangle = 0 \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Delta(\Lambda)\}.$$

Then $(\Delta(\Lambda))^\perp = {}^a\mathfrak{h}^{W(\Lambda)}$. For every univalent irreducible representation σ_0 of $W(\Lambda)$, we view it as a subrepresentation of $S^{a(\sigma_0)}({}^a\mathfrak{h})$ via the inclusions

$$\sigma_0 = \mathbb{C} \otimes \sigma_0 \subseteq S^0((\Delta(\Lambda))^\perp) \otimes S^{a(\sigma_0)}(\mathrm{Span}(\check{\Delta}(\Lambda))) \subseteq S^{a(\sigma_0)}({}^a\mathfrak{h})$$

The W -subrepresentation of $S^{a(\sigma_0)}({}^a\mathfrak{h})$ generated by σ_0 is just $j_{W(\Lambda)}^W(\sigma_0)$, it is irreducible and univalent by Theorem 2.4, with the same fake degree as that of σ_0 .

If σ_0 is special, then the j -induction $j_{W(\Lambda)}^W(\sigma_0)$ is Springer. Write

$$(2.17) \quad \mathcal{O}_{\sigma_0} \in \overline{\mathrm{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}^*) \text{ for the nilpotent orbit corresponding to } j_{W(\Lambda)}^W(\sigma_0),$$

There is also an equivalence relation \approx on $\mathrm{Irr}(W(\Lambda))$, which depends only on $W(\Lambda)$ as an abstract Coxeter group, for precise definition, see [BMSZ, Chapter 3].

An equivalence class of this equivalence relation is called a double cell in $\mathrm{Irr}(W(\Lambda))$. Note that this definition of double cell in $\mathrm{Irr}(W(\Lambda))$ coincides with that of Lusztig in [Lus82], and each double cell contains a unique special representation.

Denote by $\mathrm{Irr}^{\mathrm{sp}}(W(\Lambda))$ the set of special irreducible representations of $W(\Lambda)$.

Definition 2.7. For an $\mathrm{Ad}(\mathfrak{g})$ -stable closed subset of \mathfrak{g}^* , define

$$\mathrm{Irr}_S^{\mathrm{sp}}(W(\Lambda)) := \{\sigma_0 \in \mathrm{Irr}^{\mathrm{sp}}(W(\Lambda)) \mid \mathcal{O}_{\sigma_0} \subseteq S\},$$

and

$$\mathrm{Irr}_S(W(\Lambda)) := \{\sigma \in \mathrm{Irr}(W(\Lambda)) \mid \text{there is a } \sigma_0 \in \mathrm{Irr}_S^{\mathrm{sp}}(W(\Lambda)) \text{ such that } \sigma \approx \sigma_0\}.$$

For a nilpotent orbit $\mathcal{O} \in \overline{\mathrm{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$, define

$$\mathrm{Irr}^{\mathrm{sp}}(W(\Lambda); \mathcal{O}) := \{\sigma_0 \in \mathrm{Irr}^{\mathrm{sp}}(W(\Lambda)) \mid \mathcal{O}_{\sigma_0} = \mathcal{O}\},$$

and

$$\mathrm{Irr}(W(\Lambda); \mathcal{O}) := \{\sigma \in \mathrm{Irr}(W(\Lambda)) \mid \text{there is a } \sigma_0 \in \mathrm{Irr}^{\mathrm{sp}}(W(\Lambda); \mathcal{O}) \text{ such that } \sigma \approx \sigma_0\}.$$

It follows directly from the definition that

$$(2.18) \quad \mathrm{Irr}_S^{\mathrm{sp}}(W(\Lambda)) = \bigsqcup_{\mathcal{O} \subseteq S} \mathrm{Irr}^{\mathrm{sp}}(W(\Lambda); \mathcal{O}),$$

and

$$(2.19) \quad \mathrm{Irr}_S(W(\Lambda)) = \bigsqcup_{\mathcal{O} \subseteq S} \mathrm{Irr}(W(\Lambda); \mathcal{O}).$$

In the rest of this section, we mainly focus on the Weyl group of type A , in which case $W = S_n$ is the symmetric group, it has a linear action on the n -dimensional complex vector space ${}^a\mathfrak{h} = \mathbb{C}^n$. Then, all irreducible representations are special, and each double cell is a singleton (see [Lus79] and [Lus82]).

The following is a construction of irreducible representations of symmetric group S_n , see [GP, Chapter 5.4] for a proof.

Theorem 2.8. *There is a bijection between YD_n and $\text{Irr}(S_n)$:*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : YD_n &\longrightarrow \text{Irr}(S_n) \\ \iota &\longmapsto j_{S_{\iota^t}}^{S_n} \text{sgn}_{\iota^t} \end{aligned}$$

where ι^t is the transpose young diagram of ι , $S_{\iota^t} := S_{r_1(\iota^t)} \times \cdots \times S_{r_k(\iota^t)}$ (k is the number of rows of ι^t) viewed as a subgroup of S_n , $\text{sgn}_{\iota^t} := \text{sgn}_{r_1(\iota^t)} \times \cdots \times \text{sgn}_{r_k(\iota^t)}$ is the sign character of S_{ι^t} , and the j -induction is defined via the standard representation of S_n on ${}^a\mathfrak{h}$.

When we identify nilpotent orbits with partitions of n , the bijection ϕ coincides with the Springer correspondence.

Using the bijection ϕ , we can describe the j -induction of symmetric groups specifically.

Proposition 2.9. *Let $\iota = [d_1, d_2, \dots, d_r]$ be a partition of n , and for each $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$, let $\iota_i \in YD_{d_i}$, then*

$$(2.20) \quad j_{S_1 \times \cdots \times S_{d_r}}^{S_n} \phi(\iota_1) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \phi(\iota_r) = \phi(\iota_1 \sqcup^r \cdots \sqcup^r \iota_r).$$

Proof. We indicate the ideal of the proof for the convenience of the reader. According to Proposition 2.6, the j -induction compatible with direct product, we have

$$(2.21) \quad \phi(\iota_1) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \phi(\iota_r) = j_{S_{\iota_1^t}}^{S_{d_1}} \text{sgn}_{\iota_1^t} \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes j_{S_{\iota_r^t}}^{S_{d_r}} \text{sgn}_{\iota_r^t}$$

$$(2.22) \quad = j_{S_{\iota_1^t} \times \cdots \times S_{\iota_r^t}}^{S_{d_1} \times \cdots \times S_{d_r}} \text{sgn}_{\iota_1^t} \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \text{sgn}_{\iota_r^t}.$$

Then use Proposition 2.5

$$(2.23) \quad j_{S_1 \times \cdots \times S_{d_r}}^{S_n} \phi(\iota_1) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \phi(\iota_r) = j_{S_1 \times \cdots \times S_{d_r}}^{S_n} (j_{S_{\iota_1^t} \times \cdots \times S_{\iota_r^t}}^{S_{d_1} \times \cdots \times S_{d_r}} \text{sgn}_{\iota_1^t} \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \text{sgn}_{\iota_r^t})$$

$$(2.24) \quad = j_{S_{\iota_1^t} \times \cdots \times S_{\iota_r^t}}^{S_n} \text{sgn}_{\iota_1^t} \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \text{sgn}_{\iota_r^t}$$

$$(2.25) \quad = \phi(\iota_1 \sqcup^r \iota_2 \cdots \sqcup^r \iota_r),$$

where the third equality is the definition of ϕ . \square

We end this section with some branching formulas for the induction of representations of symmetry groups.

Let $W_n = S_n \ltimes \{\pm 1\}^n$ be the Weyl group of type B/C , and define quadratic character

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon : W_n &\longrightarrow \{\pm 1\} \\ (s, (x_1, \dots, x_n)) &\longmapsto x_1 \cdots x_n \end{aligned}$$

and as always, sgn denote the sign character.

Proposition 2.10 (Pieri's rule). *Let $k + l = n$ be positive integers, $\iota \in YD_k$ then*

$$(2.26) \quad \text{Ind}_{S_k \times S_l}^{S_n} \phi(\iota) \boxtimes 1 = \bigoplus_{\nu} \phi(\nu),$$

where the sum is over all Young diagram $\nu \in YD_n$, which is obtained from adding l boxes to ι , with no two boxes in the same column.

Similarly, we have

$$(2.27) \quad \text{Ind}_{S_k \times S_l}^{S_n} \phi(\iota) \boxtimes \text{sgn} = \bigoplus_{\nu} \phi(\nu),$$

where the sum is over all Young diagrams $\nu \in \text{YD}_n$, which is obtained from adding l boxes to ι , with no two boxes in the same row.

Proof. See [GP, Corollary 6.1.7]. \square

Proposition 2.11. *If we identify W_n as a subgroup of S_{2n} in the natural way, then*

$$(2.28) \quad \text{Ind}_{W_n}^{S_{2n}} \epsilon = \bigoplus_{\substack{\sigma \in \text{YD}_{2n} \\ \mathbf{c}_i(\sigma) \text{ is even for all } i \in \mathbb{N}^+}} \phi(\sigma),$$

$$(2.29) \quad \text{Ind}_{W_n}^{S_{2n}} 1 = \bigoplus_{\substack{\sigma \in \text{YD}_{2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_i(\sigma) \text{ is even for all } i \in \mathbb{N}^+}} \phi(\sigma)$$

Proof. See [BV83, Lemma 4.1 (b)]. \square

2.3. Counting formula. The following inequality is the main tool for counting irreducible representations, as proved in [BMSZ].

Theorem 2.12. *Let G be a real reductive group in Harish-Chandra's class, we have an inequality*

$$(2.30) \quad \sharp(\text{Irr}_{\nu, S}(G)) \leq \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Irr}_S(W(\Lambda))} [1_{W_\nu} : \sigma] \cdot [\sigma : \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G))],$$

where 1_{W_ν} denotes the trivial representation of the stabilizer W_ν of ν in W . The equality holds if the Coxeter group $W(\Lambda)$ has no simple factor of type F_4 , E_6 , E_7 , or E_8 , and G is linear or isomorphic to a real metaplectic group.

Moreover, through a direct verification together with equation 1.2 and 2.19, we can obtain

Theorem 2.13. *Under the setting of Theorem 2.12, we have an inequality*

$$(2.31) \quad \sharp(\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O})) \leq \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Irr}(W(\Lambda); \mathcal{O})} [1_{W_\nu} : \sigma] \cdot [\sigma : \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G))]$$

where $\mathcal{O} \in \overline{\text{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$ is a nilpotent orbit. The equality holds if the Coxeter group $W(\Lambda)$ has no simple factor of type F_4 , E_6 , E_7 , or E_8 , and G is linear or isomorphic to a real metaplectic group.

3. COUNTING RESULTS FOR GENERAL LINEAR GROUPS AND UNITARY GROUPS

3.1. Standard representations of classical groups. Given a label \star , we define the notion of a \star -structure, which consists of a finite dimensional complex vector space V and some additional data. The group $G(V)$ will be defined as the (real) subgroup of $\text{GL}(V)$ fixing the \star -structure. Its Zariski closure in $\text{GL}(V)$ will be denoted by $G_{\mathbb{C}}(V)$. The natural inclusion $\iota : G(V) \hookrightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}}(V)$ satisfies the assumptions at the beginning of section 2.1. Our classical group will be denoted by $G_\star(V)$.

The case when $\star \in \{A^{\mathbb{R}}, A^{\mathbb{H}}\}$. In this case, a \star -structure consists of a finite dimensional complex vector space V , and a conjugate linear automorphism $\mathbf{j} : V \rightarrow V$ such that

$$\mathbf{j}^2 = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \star = A^{\mathbb{R}}; \\ -1, & \text{if } \star = A^{\mathbb{H}}. \end{cases}$$

The group $G(V)$ is $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ when $\mathbf{j}^2 = 1$, and $GL_{\frac{n}{2}}(\mathbb{H})$ when $\mathbf{j}^2 = -1$. Here $n = \dim(V)$.

The case when $\star = A$. In this case, a \star -structure consists of a finite dimensional complex vector space V , and a non-degenerate Hermitian form $\langle -, - \rangle : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (which is linear on the first variable and conjugate linear on the second variable). The Hermitian form has signature (p, q) so $G(V)$ is $U(p, q)$ with $p + q = n$.

The case when $\star = A^{\mathbb{C}}$. In this case, a \star -structure consists of an even-dimensional complex vector space V , with a decomposition $V = W \oplus W'$, and a conjugate linear isomorphism $j : W \rightarrow W'$. The group $G(V)$ is $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$.

Now we assume that G is identified with $G_{\star}(V)$. We call V the standard representation of G . Recall that n is the rank of \mathfrak{g} in all cases. In the case when $\star \in \{A^{\mathbb{R}}, A^{\mathbb{H}}, A\}$, we fix a flag

$$(3.1) \quad \{0\} = V_0 \subseteq V_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq V_n$$

in V such that $\dim(V_i) = i$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

When $\star = A^{\mathbb{C}}$, we fix two flags

$$(3.2) \quad \{0\} = W_0 \subseteq W_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq W_n = W$$

$$(3.3) \quad \{0\} = W'_0 \subseteq W'_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq W'_n = W'$$

in W and W' such that $\dim W_i = \dim W'_i = i$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$.

The stabilizer of the flag in \mathfrak{g} is a Borel subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . Using this Borel subalgebra, we get canonical identifications

$${}^a\mathfrak{h} = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^n \mathfrak{gl}(V_i/V_{i-1}) = \mathbb{C}^n, & \text{if } \star \in \{A^{\mathbb{R}}, A^{\mathbb{H}}, A\}; \\ \prod_{i=1}^n \mathfrak{gl}(W_i/W_{i-1}) \times \prod_{i=1}^n \mathfrak{gl}(W'_i/W'_{i-1}) = \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n, & \text{if } \star = A^{\mathbb{C}}. \end{cases}$$

This identification is independent of the choice of flag 3.1. As in the section 2.1, we have a canonical identification:

$$Q_{\iota} = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}^n \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n = (\mathbb{C}^n)^* = {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, & \text{if } \star \in \{A^{\mathbb{R}}, A^{\mathbb{H}}, A\}; \\ \mathbb{Z}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n = (\mathbb{C}^n)^* \times (\mathbb{C}^n)^* = {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, & \text{if } \star = A^{\mathbb{C}}, \end{cases}$$

and the positive roots are

$$\Delta^+ = \begin{cases} \{e_i - e_j \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}, & \text{if } \star \in \{A^{\mathbb{R}}, A^{\mathbb{H}}, A\}; \\ \{e_i - e_j, e'_i - e'_j \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}, & \text{if } \star = A^{\mathbb{C}}. \end{cases}$$

Where e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n and e'_1, e'_2, \dots, e'_n are both the standard basis of \mathbb{C}^n , they also correspond to all the weights of the standard representation. The abstract Weyl group

$$W = \begin{cases} S_n, & \text{if } \star \in \{A^{\mathbb{R}}, A^{\mathbb{H}}, A\}; \\ S_n \times S_n, & \text{if } \star = A^{\mathbb{C}}. \end{cases}$$

Where $S_n \subseteq GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ is the group of permutation matrices.

3.2. Real general linear groups.

3.2.1. *Integral case.* If ν is an integral character in ${}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$, i.e.

$$\nu = (\underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{d_1}, \underbrace{\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_2}_{d_2}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_k, \dots, \lambda_k}_{d_k}) \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}^n,$$

where $\lambda_i - \lambda_j \in \mathbb{Z}$. In this case $W_\Lambda = W(\Lambda) = W$, $W_\nu = S_{d_1} \times \dots \times S_{d_k}$.

The set of conjugacy classes of the Cartan subgroup is parameterized by non-negative integers in $\{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor\}$, fix a parameter r , a representative element of this conjugacy class is given by a Cartan subgroup H_r , which is isomorphic to:

$$(\mathbb{C}^\times)^r \times (\mathbb{R}^\times)^{n-2r}$$

with the corresponding weights f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n in the standard representation, where

$$(3.4) \quad f_{2i-1}(z_1, \dots, z_r, t_{2r+1}, \dots, t_n) = z_i, \quad \text{if } i \leq r;$$

$$(3.5) \quad f_{2i}(z_1, \dots, z_r, t_{2r+1}, \dots, t_n) = \bar{z}_i, \quad \text{if } i \leq r;$$

$$(3.6) \quad f_i(z_1, \dots, z_r, t_{2r+1}, \dots, t_n) = t_i, \quad \text{if } i \geq 2r.$$

Since the adjoint representation of G on \mathfrak{g} is isomorphic to the second symmetric power of the standard representation, the set of roots is given by

$$\{\pm(f_i - f_j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$$

with the subset of real roots

$$\{\pm(f_i - f_j) \mid 2r \leq i < j \leq n\}$$

and the subset of imaginary roots

$$\{\pm(f_{2i-1} - f_{2i}) \mid 1 \leq i \leq r\}$$

moreover, they are all compact imaginary.

Denote the complexified Lie algebra of H_r by \mathfrak{h}_r . Let $\xi \in W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}_r^*)$ be the unique element such that $\xi(e_i) = f_i$. By abuse of notation, we may also identify f_i with their differentials which are linear functionals on \mathfrak{h}_r .

The real Weyl group W_{H_r} of H_r is given by

$$W_{H_r} = (S_r \ltimes (W(A_1))^r) \times S_{n-2r},$$

where

- S_r is generated by $s_{f_{2i-1}-f_{2i+1}} s_{f_{2i}-f_{2i+2}}$ for $1 \leq i \leq r-1$;
- $W(A_1)^r$ is generated by $s_{f_{2i-1}-f_{2i}}$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$ which is the Weyl group of imaginary root system;
- S_{n-2r} is generated by $s_{f_i-f_{i+1}}$ for $n-2r+1 \leq i \leq n-1$.

Then the quadratic character sgn_{im} of W_{H_r} is

- sign character on $(W(A_1))^r$;
- trivial character on other factors.

Let \mathcal{P}_r denote the set of parameters in $\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ which are represented by triples of the form $(H, \zeta, \Gamma) \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$, where H conjugate to H_r .

Lemma 3.1. *For any Cartan subgroup H and $\zeta \in W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}^*)$, $\zeta(\nu) + \delta(\zeta) \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$ is always the differential of a continuous character on H .*

Proof. Without loss of generality, assume $H = H_r$ for some r , and $\zeta = \xi$. Then, $\delta(\xi) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1, -1, 1, -1, \dots, 1, -1, 0, \dots, 0)$, where we identify ${}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$ with \mathfrak{h}^* through ξ , and the first $2r$ entries are nonzero. $\xi(\nu) = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_n)$, with $\nu_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. The difference between $2i$ -th entry and $(2i-1)$ -th entry of $\zeta(\nu) + \delta(\zeta)$ is always an integer for $1 \leq i \leq r$, and hence $\zeta(\nu) + \delta(\zeta)$ comes from the differential of a group character. \square

Thus, under the cross action, the set of W -orbits in \mathcal{P}_r under the cross action is parameterized by non-negative integers in $\{0, 1, \dots, n - 2r\}$. Each $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n - 2r\}$ corresponds to a W -orbit of \mathcal{P}_r represented by $\gamma_{r,i} = G \cdot \gamma_{r,i} = G \cdot (H_r, \xi, \Gamma^i) \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$, where $\Gamma_\nu^i|_{\{\pm 1\}^{n-2r}} = \underbrace{1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1}_i \otimes \underbrace{\text{sgn} \otimes \dots \otimes \text{sgn}}_{n-2r-i}$. ($\{\pm 1\}^{n-2r} \subseteq (\mathbb{R}^\times)^{n-2r}$ is the component subgroup.)

We can identify W with $W_{\mathfrak{h}_r}$ through the isomorphism ξ , then the centralizer $W_{\gamma_{r,i}}$ of $\gamma_{r,i} \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ in W is identified with the subgroup $\xi \circ W_{\gamma_{r,i}} \circ \xi = (S_r \ltimes (W(A_1))^r) \times (S_i \times S_{n-2r-i}) \subseteq (S_r \ltimes (W(A_1))^r) \times S_{n-2r} = W_{H_r} \subseteq W_{\mathfrak{h}}$.

Now, using Theorem 2.3, we can give the coherent continuation representation as

$$(3.7) \quad \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G)) = \bigoplus_{2r+i \leq n} \text{Ind}_{W_r \times S_i \times S_{n-2r-i}}^{S_n} \epsilon \otimes 1 \otimes 1.$$

For a given nilpotent orbit $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_\iota$, $\text{Irr}(W; \mathcal{O}) = \{\phi(\iota)\}$ is a singleton, so

$$(3.8) \quad \text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}) = [1_{W_\nu} : \phi(\iota)] \cdot [\phi(\iota) : \bigoplus_{2r+i \leq n} \text{Ind}_{W_r \times S_i \times S_{n-2r-i}}^{S_n} \epsilon \otimes 1 \otimes 1].$$

By Frobenius reciprocity,

$$(3.9) \quad [1_{W_\nu} : \phi(\iota)] = [\phi(\iota) : \text{Ind}_{W_\nu}^W 1] = [\phi(\iota) : \text{Ind}_{S_{d_1} \times \dots \times S_{d_k}}^{S_n} 1] = \sharp(A_{[d_1, \dots, d_k]}(\iota)),$$

the last equality is due to Pieri's rule 2.10.

Also use 2.10, 2.11, and induction by step, we can see

$$(3.10) \quad [\phi(\iota) : \bigoplus_{2r+i \leq n} \text{Ind}_{W_r \times S_i \times S_{n-2r-i}}^{S_n} \epsilon \otimes 1 \otimes 1] = \sharp(P_{A^\mathbb{R}}(\iota)).$$

And hence, we have proved the first part of Theorem 1.5.

3.2.2. *General case.* For the case of non-integral infinitesimal character, i.e.

$$\nu = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r) \in {}^a\mathfrak{h},$$

where

$$\lambda_i = (\underbrace{\lambda_{i,1}, \dots, \lambda_{i,1}}_{d_{i,1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_{i,k_i}, \dots, \lambda_{i,k_i}}_{d_{i,k_i}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i},$$

$d_{i,1} \geq \dots \geq d_{i,k_i} \geq 1$ is a partition of e_i , and $\lambda_{i,p} - \lambda_{i,q} \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\lambda_{i,1} - \lambda_{j,1} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ for different i, j . The integral Weyl group is $W_\Lambda = W(\Lambda) = S_{e_1} \times \dots \times S_{e_r} \subseteq S_n = W$.

We have a decomposition of abstract Cartan subalgebras ${}^a\mathfrak{h} = {}^a\mathfrak{h}_1 \times \dots \times {}^a\mathfrak{h}_r$ such that $\lambda_i \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}_i^*$, let $\Lambda_i \subseteq {}^a\mathfrak{h}_i^*$ be the integral lattices correspond to λ_i . Also, we fix a decomposition of the standard representation $V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus \dots \oplus V_r$ with $\dim V_i = e_i$ and each V_i is stable under \mathbf{j} , this corresponds to a levi subgroup $G(V_1) \times \dots \times G(V_r)$ of $G(V)$ and ${}^a\mathfrak{h}_i$ can be identified with abstract Cartan subalgebra of $G(V_i)$. For each i , define $\mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_i}(G(V_i))$ to be the set of triples (H_i, ξ_i, Γ_i) , such that H_i is a Cartan subgroup of $G(V_i)$, $\xi_i \in W({}^a\mathfrak{h}_i^*, \mathfrak{h}_i^*)$ where \mathfrak{h}_i is the Lie algebra of H_i , and

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_i : \Lambda_i &\longrightarrow \text{Irr}(H_i) \\ \nu_i &\longmapsto \Gamma_{\nu_i} \end{aligned}$$

which satisfies the same condition as Definition 2.2. Similarly, define $\mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_i}(G(V_i))$ to be the set of $G(V_i)$ -conjugacy classes under the standard adjoint action of $G(V_i)$.

Now we can define a map

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : \mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_1}(G(V_1)) \times \dots \times \mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_r}(G(V_r)) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G) \\ ((H_1, \xi_1, \Gamma_1), \dots, (H_r, \xi_r, \Gamma_r)) &\longmapsto (H, \xi, \Gamma) \end{aligned}$$

where $H = H_1 \times \cdots \times H_r \subseteq G$ is the product of small Cartan subgroups, ξ is the composition of

$${}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = {}^a\mathfrak{h}_1^* \times \cdots \times {}^a\mathfrak{h}_r^* \xrightarrow{\xi_1 \times \cdots \times \xi_r} \mathfrak{h}_1^* \times \cdots \times \mathfrak{h}_r^* = \mathfrak{h}^*,$$

and $\Gamma : \Lambda \rightarrow \text{Irr}(H)$ is the map

$$\nu = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_r) \mapsto \Gamma_{1, \nu_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \Gamma_{r, \nu_r}.$$

Proposition 3.2. *The map φ defined above is a bijection.*

Proof. Note that for every triple $(H, \xi, \Gamma) \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$, H can be embedding into the Levi subgroup $G(V_1) \times \cdots \times G(V_r)$ after conjugation. The rest follows from direct verification. \square

We can get the following isomorphism using this bijection of parameters and Theorem 2.3.

Proposition 3.3. *There is an isomorphism of W_Λ -representations*

$$(3.11) \quad \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G)) \cong \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_1}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_1))) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_r}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_r))).$$

Now for an irreducible representation $\sigma = \phi(\iota_1) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \phi(\iota_r)$ of $W_\Lambda = S_{e_1} \times \cdots \times S_{e_r}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} [\sigma : \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G))] &= [\phi(\iota_1) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \phi(\iota_r) : \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_1}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_1))) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_r}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_r)))] \\ &= [\phi(\iota_1) : \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_1}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_1)))] \cdots [\phi(\iota_r) : \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_r}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_r)))] \\ &= \sharp(\text{P}_{A^\mathbb{R}}(\iota_1)) \cdots \sharp(\text{P}_{A^\mathbb{R}}(\iota_r)), \end{aligned}$$

and use Frobenius reciprocity

$$\begin{aligned} [1_{W_\nu} : \sigma] &= [\sigma : \text{Ind}_{W_\nu}^W 1] \\ &= [\phi(\iota_1) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \phi(\iota_r) : \text{Ind}_{W_{\lambda_1}}^{W_1} 1 \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \text{Ind}_{W_{\lambda_r}}^{W_r} 1] \\ &= [\phi(\iota_1) : \text{Ind}_{W_{\lambda_1}}^{W_1} 1] \cdots [\phi(\iota_r) : \text{Ind}_{W_{\lambda_r}}^{W_r} 1] \\ &= \sharp(A_{[d_{1,1}, \dots, d_{1,r_1}]}(\iota_1)) \cdots \sharp(A_{[d_{k,1}, \dots, d_{k,r_k}]}(\iota_r)), \end{aligned}$$

where W_i is the corresponding abstract Weyl groups on ${}^a\mathfrak{h}_i$.

For a fixed nilpotent orbit $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_\iota \in \overline{\text{Nil}}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Irr}_{\mathcal{O}_\iota}(W_\Lambda) &= \text{Irr}_{\mathcal{O}_\iota}(S_{e_1} \times \cdots \times S_{e_r}) \\ &= \{\sigma \in \text{Irr}(S_{e_1} \times \cdots \times S_{e_r}) \mid j_{S_{e_1} \times \cdots \times S_{e_r}}^{S_n} \sigma = \phi(\iota)\} \\ &= \{(\iota_1, \dots, \iota_r) \in \text{YD}_{e_1} \times \cdots \times \text{YD}_{e_r} \mid \iota_1 \sqcup^r \iota_2 \cdots \sqcup^r \iota_r = \iota(\mathcal{O})\}, \end{aligned}$$

here, the third equality is the consequence of Proposition 2.9.

Combining the above three identities, we obtain the second part of Theorem 1.5.

3.3. Quaternion general linear groups.

3.3.1. *Integral case.* If ν is an integral character in ${}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$, i.e.

$$\nu = \underbrace{(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1)}_{d_1} \underbrace{(\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_2)}_{d_2} \cdots \underbrace{(\lambda_k, \dots, \lambda_k)}_{d_k} \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}^n,$$

where $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \cdots \geq d_k \geq 1$ is a partition of n and $\lambda_i - \lambda_j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

There is only one conjugacy class of Cartan subgroups, a representative is given by H , which is isomorphic to

$$(\mathbb{C}^\times)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

with the corresponding weights f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n in the standard representation, where

$$(3.12) \quad f_{2i-1}(z_1, \dots, z_{\frac{n}{2}}) = z_i,$$

$$(3.13) \quad f_{2i}(z_1, \dots, z_{\frac{n}{2}}) = \overline{z_i}.$$

Since the adjoint representation of G on \mathfrak{g} is isomorphic to the second symmetric power of the standard representation, the set of roots is given by

$$\{\pm(f_i - f_j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$$

with no real roots and the subset of imaginary roots is

$$\{\pm(f_{2i-1} - f_{2i}) \mid 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}\}$$

they are all compact imaginary.

Denote the complexified Lie algebra of H by \mathfrak{h} , let $\xi \in W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}^*)$ be the unique element such that $\xi(e_i) = f_i$.

The real Weyl group W_H is given by

$$W_H = S_{\frac{n}{2}} \ltimes W(A_1)^{\frac{n}{2}},$$

where

- $S_{\frac{n}{2}}$ is generated by $s_{f_{2i-1}-f_{2i+1}} s_{f_{2i}-f_{2i+2}}$;
- $W(A_1)^r$ is generated by $s_{f_{2i-1}-f_{2i}}$.

The quadratic character sgn_{im} of W_H is

- sign character on $W(A_1)^r$;
- trivial character on $S_{\frac{n}{2}}$.

Lemma 3.4. *For any Cartan subgroup H' and any $\zeta \in W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}'^*)$, $\zeta(\nu) + \delta(\zeta)$ is always the differential of a continuous group character on H' .*

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume $H' = H$ and $\zeta = \xi$. Then, $\xi(\nu) + \delta(\xi) = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_n) - \frac{1}{2}(1, -1, 1, -1, \dots, 1, -1)$, where we identify ${}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$ with \mathfrak{h}'^* through ξ , and $\nu_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. It always comes from a group character. \square

Since the abstract Weyl group W acts transitively on the set $W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}^*)$, and Γ in a character $\gamma' = (H, \xi', \Gamma)$ is uniquely determined by H and ξ' , the cross action of W on $\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ is transitive. Choose a representative element $\gamma = (H, \xi, \Gamma)$, where Γ is the unique map determined by H and ξ .

We can identify W with $W_{\mathfrak{h}}$ through the isomorphism ξ , then the centralizer W_γ of $\gamma = G \cdot \gamma$ in W can be identified with $W_H \subseteq W_{\mathfrak{h}}$.

Now using Theorem 2.3, we can give the coherent continuation representation as

$$(3.14) \quad \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G)) = \text{Ind}_{W_{\frac{n}{2}}}^{S_n} \epsilon.$$

So for a given nilpotent orbit $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_\iota$, $\text{Irr}(W; \mathcal{O}) = \{\phi(\iota)\}$ is a singleton, we can use Pieri's rule 2.10, and branching formula 2.11 again

$$(3.15) \quad \text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}) = [\phi(\iota) : \text{Ind}_{W_\nu}^W 1] \cdot [\phi(\iota) : \text{Ind}_{W_{\frac{n}{2}}}^{S_n} \epsilon] = \sharp(A_{[d_1, \dots, d_k]}(\iota)) \cdot \sharp(P_{A^\mathbb{H}}(\iota)).$$

And hence, we have proved the first part of Theorem 1.7.

3.3.2. *General case.* For the case of non-integral infinitesimal character, i.e.

$$\nu = (\boldsymbol{\lambda}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\lambda}_r) \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*,$$

where

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i = (\underbrace{\lambda_{i,1}, \dots, \lambda_{i,1}}_{d_{i,1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_{i,k_i}, \dots, \lambda_{i,k_i}}_{d_{i,k_i}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i},$$

$d_{i,1} \geq \dots \geq d_{i,k_i} \geq 1$ is a partition of e_i and $\lambda_{i,p} - \lambda_{i,q} \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\lambda_{i,1} - \lambda_{j,1} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ for different i, j . The integral Weyl group is $W_\Lambda = W(\Lambda) = S_{e_1} \times \dots \times S_{e_r} \subseteq S_n$.

If there exists any odd e_i , then $\xi(\nu) + \delta(\xi)$ cannot be the differential of a continuous character of H , as the entries with integral differences in a group character should appear in pairs. Consequently, there are no corresponding irreducible Casselman-Wallach representations.

Now, we assume that all the e_i 's are even, there is a decomposition of abstract Cartan subalgebra ${}^a\mathfrak{h} = {}^a\mathfrak{h}_1 \times \dots \times {}^a\mathfrak{h}_r$ corresponding to the infinitesimal character ν , fix a decomposition of standard representation $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_r$ with $\dim V_i = e_i$ and each V_i is stable under \mathbf{j} , it induces a Levi subgroup $G(V_1) \times \dots \times G(V_r)$ of $G(V)$, let ${}^a\mathfrak{h}_i$ be the abstract Cartan subalgebra of $G(V_i)$.

The same as in section 3.2, we can define $\mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_i}(G(V_i))$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, and we can also define the following map

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : \mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_1}(G(V_1)) \times \dots \times \mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_r}(G(V_r)) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G) \\ ((H_1, \xi_1, \Gamma_1), \dots, (H_r, \xi_r, \Gamma_r)) &\longmapsto (H, \xi, \Gamma) \end{aligned}$$

and by a similar argument as 3.2 and 3.3, we obtain the following result

Proposition 3.5. *The map φ defined above is an isomorphism.*

Proposition 3.6. *There is an isomorphism of W_Λ -representations*

$$(3.16) \quad \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G)) \cong \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_1}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_1))) \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_r}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_r))).$$

For a nilpotent orbit $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_\iota$, we can get

$$(3.17)$$

$$\text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}) = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Irr}(W_\Lambda; \mathcal{O})} [1_{W_\nu} : \sigma] \cdot [\sigma : \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G))]$$

$$(3.18) \quad = \sum_{\substack{(\iota_1, \dots, \iota_r) \in \text{YD}_{e_1} \times \dots \times \text{YD}_{e_r} \\ \iota_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \iota_r = \iota(\mathcal{O})}} \prod_{i=1}^r [\phi(\iota_i) : \text{Ind}_{W_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i}}^{W_i} 1] \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r [\phi(\iota_i) : \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_i}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_i)))]$$

$$(3.19) \quad = \sum_{\substack{(\iota_1, \dots, \iota_r) \in \text{YD}_{e_1} \times \dots \times \text{YD}_{e_r} \\ \iota_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \iota_r = \iota(\mathcal{O})}} \prod_{i=1}^r \#(A_{[d_{i,1}, \dots, d_{i,k_i}]}(\iota_i)) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r \#(P_{A^\sharp}(\iota_i))$$

$$(3.20) \quad = \sum_{\substack{(\iota_1, \dots, \iota_r) \in \text{YD}_{e_1} \times \dots \times \text{YD}_{e_r} \\ \iota_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \iota_r = \iota(\mathcal{O})}} \prod_{i=1}^r \#(\text{Irr}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i}(\text{GL}_{\frac{e_i}{2}}(\mathbb{H}); \mathcal{O}_{\iota_i})).$$

Thus, we obtain the second part of Theorem 1.7.

3.4. Complex general linear groups.

3.4.1. *Integral case.* If ν is an integral character in ${}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$, i.e.

$$\nu = (\underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{d_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_k, \dots, \lambda_k}_{d_k}, \underbrace{\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_1}_{d'_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda'_k, \dots, \lambda'_k}_{d'_k}) \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n,$$

where $[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k]$ and $[d'_1, d'_2, \dots, d'_k]$ are partitions of n , and $\lambda_i - \lambda_j, \lambda'_i - \lambda'_j \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $W_\Lambda = W(\Lambda) = W = S_n \times S_n$, and $W_\nu = (S_{d_1} \times \dots \times S_{d_k}) \times (S_{d'_1} \times \dots \times S_{d'_k})$.

There is only one conjugacy class of Cartan subgroups, a representative is given by H , which is isomorphic to

$$(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n$$

with the corresponding weights f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n and f'_1, f'_2, \dots, f'_n in the standard representation, where

$$(3.21) \quad f_i(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = z_i$$

$$(3.22) \quad f'_i(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) = \overline{z_i}.$$

Then the set of roots is

$$\{\pm(f_i - f_j), \pm(f'_i - f'_j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$$

all of them are complex roots.

Denote the complexified Lie algebra of H by \mathfrak{h} , fix a $\xi \in W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}^*)$ such that $\xi(e_i) = f_i$ and $\xi(e'_i) = f'_i$.

The real Weyl group of H is given by

$$W_H = S_n,$$

which is generated by $s_{f_i - f_{i+1}} s_{f'_i - f'_{i+1}}$.

The quadratic character sgn_{im} of W_H is the trivial character.

Lemma 3.7. *For any Cartan subgroup H' and any $\zeta \in W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}^*)$, $\zeta(\nu) + \delta(\zeta)$ is the differential of a continuous character of H' if and only if $\lambda_1 - \lambda'_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $H' = H$ and $\zeta = \xi$. Then, $\xi(\nu) + \delta(\xi) = \xi(\nu) = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n, \lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_n)$, where we identify ${}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$ with \mathfrak{h}^* through ξ . It comes from a group character if and only if $\lambda_i - \lambda'_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ for any $1 \leq i \leq n$, which is equivalent to $\lambda_1 - \lambda'_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. \square

So, if $\lambda_1 - \lambda'_1 \notin \mathbb{Z}$. There will be no irreducible representation of this infinitesimal character.

Now, suppose that $\lambda_1 - \lambda'_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. In this case, W acts transitively on $\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$, we choose the representative element $\gamma = (H, \xi, \Gamma)$, where Γ is determined by ξ since H is connected.

We can identify W with $W_{\mathfrak{h}}$ through the isomorphism ξ , then the centralizer W_γ of $\gamma = G \cdot \gamma \in \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ in W is identified with the real Weyl group $W_H = S_n \subseteq S_n \times S_n = W_{\mathfrak{h}}$, the inclusion is diagonal embedding.

Now, using Theorem 2.3, we can give the coherent continuation representation as

$$(3.23) \quad \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G)) = \text{Ind}_{S_n}^{S_n \times S_n} 1.$$

Given a nilpotent orbit $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_\iota \times \mathcal{O}_{\iota'}$, $\text{Irr}(W, \mathcal{O}) = \{\phi(\iota) \boxtimes \phi(\iota')\}$ is a singleton, so

$$(3.24) \quad \text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}) = [1_{W_\nu} : \phi(\iota) \boxtimes \phi(\iota')] \cdot [\phi(\iota) \boxtimes \phi(\iota') : \text{Ind}_{S_n}^{S_n \times S_n} 1]$$

$$(3.25) \quad = [\phi(\iota) \boxtimes \phi(\iota') : \text{Ind}_{W_\nu}^W 1] \cdot [1_{S_n} : \phi(\iota) \otimes \phi(\iota')]$$

$$(3.26) \quad = \#(A_{[d_1, \dots, d_k]}(\iota)) \cdot \#(A_{[d'_1, \dots, d'_k]}(\iota')) \cdot \epsilon_{\iota, \iota'},$$

the last equation is because all irreducible representations of symmetry groups are self-dual.

And hence, we have proved the first part of Theorem 1.9.

3.4.2. *General case.* For the case of non-integral infinitesimal character, i.e.

$$\nu = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, \lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_s) \in {}^a\mathfrak{h} = \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n,$$

where

$$(3.27) \quad \lambda_i = (\underbrace{\lambda_{i,1}, \dots, \lambda_{i,1}}_{d_{i,1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_{i,k_i}, \dots, \lambda_{i,k_i}}_{d_{i,k_i}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{e_i}$$

$$(3.28) \quad \lambda'_j = (\underbrace{\lambda_{j,1}, \dots, \lambda_{j,1}}_{d'_{j,1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_{j,l_j}, \dots, \lambda_{j,l_j}}_{d'_{j,l_j}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{e'_j},$$

$[d_{i,1}, \dots, d_{i,k_i}]$ is a partition of e_i , $[d'_{j,1}, \dots, d'_{j,l_j}]$ is a partition of e'_j , and $\lambda_{i,p} - \lambda_{i,q} \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\lambda_{i,1} - \lambda_{j,1}$, $\lambda'_{i,1} - \lambda'_{j,1} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ for different i, j . The integral Weyl group is $W_\Lambda = W(\Lambda) = (S_{e_1} \times \dots \times S_{e_r}) \times (S_{e_1} \times \dots \times S_{e_r}) \subseteq S_n \times S_n = W$.

If there exist $\xi \in W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}^*)$ such that $\xi(\nu) + \delta(\xi)$ becomes the differential of a character of the group H , there must be a permutation of ν under W , such that $r = s$, $e_i = e'_i$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, and $\lambda_{i,1} - \lambda'_{i,1} \in \mathbb{Z}$, otherwise there will be no irreducible Casselman-Wallach representations with infinitesimal character ν .

Now, we assume that $r = s$, $e_i = e'_i$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, and $\lambda_{i,1} - \lambda'_{i,1} \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have a canonical decomposition ${}^a\mathfrak{h} = {}^a\mathfrak{h}_1 \times \dots \times {}^a\mathfrak{h}_r$ such that $(\lambda_i, \lambda'_i) \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}_i$. Also, we fix a decomposition $V = W \oplus W' = (W_1 \oplus W'_1) \oplus \dots \oplus (W_r \oplus W'_r) = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_r$, where $\dim W_i = \dim W'_i = e_i$ and $j(W_i) = W'_i$, this decomposition induces a Levi subgroup $G(V_1) \times G(V_2) \times \dots \times G(V_r)$ of G , let ${}^a\mathfrak{h}_i$ denote the abstract Cartan subalgebra of $G(V_i)$.

The same as in section 3.2, we can define $\mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_i}(G(V_i))$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, and we can also define the following map

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: \mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_1}(G(V_1)) \times \dots \times \mathcal{P}_{\Lambda_r}(G(V_r)) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G) \\ ((H_1, \xi_1, \Gamma_1), \dots, (H_r, \xi_r, \Gamma_r)) &\longmapsto (H, \xi, \Gamma) \end{aligned}$$

and by a similar argument as 3.2 and 3.3, we obtain the following result

Proposition 3.8. *The map φ defined above is a bijection.*

Proposition 3.9. *There is an isomorphism of W_Λ -representations*

$$(3.29) \quad \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G)) \cong \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_1}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_1))) \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes \text{Coh}_{\Lambda_r}(\mathcal{K}(G(V_r))).$$

For a nilpotent orbit $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_\iota \times \mathcal{O}_{\iota'}$, we can get

$$(3.30) \quad \text{Irr}_\nu(G; \mathcal{O}) = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Irr}(W_\Lambda; \mathcal{O})} [1_{W_\nu} : \sigma] \cdot [\sigma : \text{Coh}_\Lambda(\mathcal{K}(G))]$$

$$(3.31) \quad = \sum_{\substack{(\iota_1, \dots, \iota_r), (\iota'_1, \dots, \iota'_r) \in \text{YD}_{e_1} \times \dots \times \text{YD}_{e_r} \\ \iota_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \iota_r = \iota, \iota'_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \iota'_r = \iota'}} \prod_{i=1}^r \#(\text{Irr}_{\lambda_i}(G(V_i); \mathcal{O}_{\iota_i} \times \mathcal{O}_{\iota'_i})).$$

Thus, we obtain the second part of Theorem 1.9.

3.5. Unitary groups. First, we give the coherent continuation representation for general $\nu \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^*$. The set of conjugacy classes of Cartan subgroups is parameterized by non-negative integers in $\{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{\min(p,q)}{2} \rfloor\}$. Fix a parameter s , a representative element of the conjugacy class is given by a Cartan subgroup H_s , which is isomorphic to

$$(\mathbb{C}^\times)^s \times (\mathbb{S}^1)^{p-s} \times (\mathbb{S}^1)^{q-s}$$

with the corresponding weights in the standard representation f_1, \dots, f_n where

$$(3.32) \quad f_i(z_1, \dots, z_s, a_1, \dots, a_{p-s}, b_1, \dots, b_{q-s}) = z_i, \quad \text{if } i \leq s;$$

$$(3.33) \quad f_i(z_1, \dots, z_s, a_1, \dots, a_{p-s}, b_1, \dots, b_{q-s}) = \bar{z}_i^{-1}, \quad \text{if } s+1 \leq i \leq 2s;$$

$$(3.34) \quad f_i(z_1, \dots, z_s, a_1, \dots, a_{p-s}, b_1, \dots, b_{q-s}) = a_{i-2s}, \quad \text{if } 2s+1 \leq i \leq s+p;$$

$$(3.35) \quad f_i(z_1, \dots, z_s, a_1, \dots, a_{p-s}, b_1, \dots, b_{q-s}) = b_{i-s-p}, \quad \text{if } s+p+1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Since the adjoint representation of G on \mathfrak{g} is isomorphic to the second symmetric power of the standard representation, the set of roots is

$$\{\pm(f_i - f_j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$$

there are no real roots, and the subset of imaginary roots is

$$\{\pm(f_i - f_j) \mid 2s+1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$$

moreover, the subset of compact imaginary roots is

$$\{\pm(f_i - f_j) \mid 2s+1 \leq i < j \leq s+p \text{ or } s+p+1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$$

Denote the complexified Lie algebra of H_s by \mathfrak{h}_s .

The real Weyl group W_{H_s} is given by

$$W_{H_s} = (S_s \ltimes (W(A_1))^s) \times S_{p-s} \times S_{q-s},$$

- S_s is generated by $s_{f_{2i-1}-f_{2i+1}} s_{f_{2i}-f_{2i+2}}$ for $1 \leq i \leq s-1$;
- $W(A_1)^r$ is generated by $s_{f_{2i-1}-f_{2i}}$ for $1 \leq i \leq s$ which is the Weyl group of real root system;
- S_{p-s} (resp. S_{q-s}) is generated by $s_{f_i-f_{i+1}}$ for $2r+1 \leq i \leq s+p-1$ (resp. $s+p+1 \leq i \leq n-1$).

The quadratic character sgn_{im} of W_{H_s} is

- sign character on S_{p-s} and S_{q-s} ;
- trivial character on $S_s \ltimes (W(A_1))^s$.

Lemma 3.10. *The parameter set $\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ is nonempty only if we can make a permutation of components of ν under the Weyl group W such that ν has the form*

$$(3.36) \quad \nu = (\lambda_1, \lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda_r, \lambda'_r, \lambda, \lambda') \in {}^a\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}^n,$$

where

$$(3.37) \quad \lambda_i = (\lambda_{i,1}, \lambda_{i,2}, \dots, \lambda_{i,l_i}) \in \mathbb{C}^{l_i},$$

$$(3.38) \quad \lambda'_i = (\lambda'_{i,1}, \lambda'_{i,2}, \dots, \lambda'_{i,l'_i}) \in \mathbb{C}^{l'_i},$$

$$(3.39) \quad \lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_l) \in \left(\frac{n}{2} + \mathbb{Z}\right)^l,$$

$$(3.40) \quad \lambda' = (\lambda'_1, \lambda'_2, \dots, \lambda'_{l'}) \in \left(\frac{n-1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}\right)^{l'},$$

and $\lambda_{i,p} - \lambda_{i,q} \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\lambda'_{i,p} - \lambda'_{i,q} \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\lambda_{i,p} + \lambda'_{i,q} \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\lambda_{i,p} \notin \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, and l' is even.

Proof. This follows from a direct calculation as in the previous sections, which we omit here. \square

And if ν satisfies the condition above, the set of W -orbits in $\mathcal{P}_\Lambda(G)$ under the cross action is parameterized by the set $\{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{\max\{p', q'\}}{2} \rfloor\}$, where $p' = p - (\frac{l}{2} + l_1 + \dots + l_r)$, $q' = q - (\frac{l}{2} + l_1 + \dots + l_r)$. For each $s \in \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{\max\{p', q'\}}{2} \rfloor\}$, the corresponding representative element is given by $\gamma_s = G \cdot \gamma_s = G \cdot (H, \xi, \Gamma)$, where $H = H_{\frac{n-l'}{2}+s}$, and

$\xi \in W({}^a\mathfrak{h}^*, \mathfrak{h}_s^*)$ is a morphism such that $\xi(\nu) + \delta(\xi)$ is the differential of a group character on H .

Γ is uniquely determined by ξ . And in this case, the integral Weyl group is given by $W(\Lambda) = S_{l_1} \times S_{l_1} \times \cdots \times S_{l_r} \times S_{l_r} \times S_l \times S_{l'} \subseteq W$.

Fix a representative parameter γ_s , we can identify W with $W_{\mathfrak{h}}$ through the isomorphism ξ , then the centralizer W_{γ_s} of $\gamma_s \in \mathcal{P}_{\Lambda}(G)$ in W is identified with $W_H \cap \xi \circ W(\Lambda) \circ \xi^{-1} = S_{l_1} \times \cdots \times S_{l_r} \times W_{\frac{l}{2}} \times (W_s \times S_{p'} \times S_{q'}) \subseteq W_H$.

Now, using Theorem 2.3, we can give the coherent continuation representation as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Coh}_{\Lambda}(\mathcal{K}(G)) &= \bigoplus_{0 \leq s \leq \lfloor \frac{\max\{p', q'\}}{2} \rfloor} \text{Ind}_{S_{l_1} \times \cdots \times S_{l_r} \times W_{\frac{l}{2}} \times (W_s \times S_{p'} \times S_{q'})}^{(S_{l_1} \times S_{l_1}) \times \cdots \times (S_{l_r} \times S_{l_r}) \times S_l \times S_{l'}} 1 \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes 1 \boxtimes (1 \boxtimes \text{sgn} \boxtimes \text{sgn}) \\ &= \text{Ind}_{S_{l_1}}^{S_{l_1} \times S_{l_1}} 1 \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \text{Ind}_{S_{l_r}}^{S_{l_r} \times S_{l_r}} 1 \boxtimes \text{Ind}_{W_{\frac{l}{2}}}^{S_l} 1 \\ &\quad \boxtimes \left(\bigoplus_{0 \leq s \leq \lfloor \frac{\max\{p', q'\}}{2} \rfloor} \text{Ind}_{W_s \times S_{p'} \times S_{q'}}^{S_{l'}} 1 \boxtimes \text{sgn} \boxtimes \text{sgn} \right). \end{aligned}$$

For each irreducible representation $\sigma = \phi(l_1) \boxtimes \phi(l'_1) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \phi(l_r) \boxtimes \phi(l'_r) \boxtimes \phi(l) \boxtimes \phi(l')$ of $W(\Lambda) = S_{l_1} \times S_{l_1} \times \cdots \times S_{l_r} \times S_{l_r} \times S_l \times S_{l'}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} [\sigma : \text{Coh}_{\Lambda}(\mathcal{K}(G))] &= [\phi(l) \boxtimes \phi(l') \boxtimes \phi(l_1) \boxtimes \phi(l'_1) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \phi(l_r) \boxtimes \phi(l'_r)] \\ &: \left(\bigoplus_{0 \leq s \leq \lfloor \frac{\max\{p', q'\}}{2} \rfloor} \text{Ind}_{W_s \times S_{p'} \times S_{q'}}^{S_{l'}} 1 \boxtimes \text{sgn} \boxtimes \text{sgn} \right) \otimes \text{Ind}_{W_{\frac{l}{2}}}^{S_l} 1 \otimes \text{Ind}_{S_{l_1}}^{S_{l_1} \times S_{l_1}} 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{Ind}_{S_{l_r}}^{S_{l_r} \times S_{l_r}} 1 \\ &= \sharp(P_A^{p', q'}(l)) \cdot \sharp(P_A'(l')) \cdot \delta_{l_1, l'_1} \cdots \delta_{l_r, l'_r}. \end{aligned}$$

And use Frobenius reciprocity

$$[1_{W_{\nu}} : \sigma] = \sharp(A_{[d_1, \dots, d_k]}(l)) \cdot \sharp(A_{[d'_1, \dots, d'_{k'}]}(l')) \cdots \sharp(A_{[d'_{r,1}, \dots, d'_{r,k'_r}]}(l'_r)).$$

Combining the above two identities, we get the second part of Theorem 1.11.

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