Special unipotent representations of real classical groups and theta correspondence

Ma, Jia-Jun

(joint with Dan Barbasch, Binyong Sun and Chengbo Zhu)

School of Mathematical Sciences Shanghai Jiao Tong University

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(Zhejiang University)

Classical groups and special unipotent representations

	G	G	\mathbf{G}^\vee	
D_n	O(p, 2n - p)	$\mathrm{O}(2n,\mathbb{C})$	$\mathrm{O}(2n,\mathbb{C})$	D_n
C_n	$\mathrm{Sp}(2n,\mathbb{R})$	$\mathrm{Sp}(2n,\mathbb{C})$	$SO(2n+1,\mathbb{C})$	B_n
B_n	$\mathrm{O}(p, 2n + 1 - p)$	$O(2n+1,\mathbb{C})$	$\mathrm{Sp}(2n,\mathbb{C})$	C_n
\tilde{C}_n	$\mathrm{Mp}(2n,\mathbb{R})$	$\operatorname{Sp}(2n,\mathbb{C})$	$\mathrm{Sp}(2n,\mathbb{C})$	C_n
D_n	$O^*(n)$	$SO(2n, \mathbb{C})$	$\mathrm{SO}(2n,\mathbb{C})$	D_n
C_n	$\operatorname{Sp}(p, n-p)$	$\mathrm{Sp}(2n,\mathbb{C})$	$SO(2n+1,\mathbb{C})$	B_n
A_n	U(p, n-p)	$\mathrm{GL}(n,\mathbb{C})$	$\mathrm{GL}(n,\mathbb{C})$	A_n
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- Lemma:

$$\# \{ \pi \in \operatorname{Irr}_{\mu}(\mathfrak{g}, K)(G) \mid \operatorname{AV}_{\mathbb{C}}(\pi) = \overline{\mathcal{O}} \}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\tau \in \mathcal{D} \\ \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{U}}, \mathcal{O}}} [\tau : 1_{W_{\mu}}] \cdot [\tau : \mathscr{G}_{\lambda}(\mathfrak{g}, K)]$$

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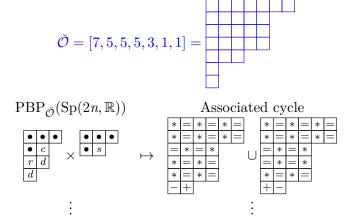
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Example of PBP



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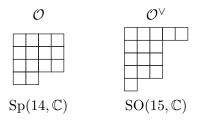
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- Assume $\check{\mathcal{O}}_b = \{r_1, r_1, \cdots, r_k, r_k\}.$

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$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Unip}_{\check{\mathcal{O}}_b'}(\operatorname{GL}_{\mathbb{R}}) \times \operatorname{Unip}_{\check{\mathcal{O}}_g}(\operatorname{Sp}_{\mathbb{R}}) & \xrightarrow{1-1} & \operatorname{Unip}_{\check{\mathcal{O}}}(\operatorname{Sp}_{\mathbb{R}}) \\ (\pi', \pi_0) & \mapsto & \operatorname{Ind}_{\operatorname{GL}(|\check{\mathcal{O}}_b'|, \mathbb{R}) \times \operatorname{Sp}(2n_0, \mathbb{R}) \times U}^{\operatorname{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{R})} \end{aligned}$$

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• Use theta correspondence to construct $\operatorname{Unip}_{\check{\mathcal{O}}_a}(G)$.

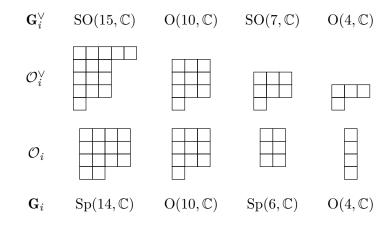
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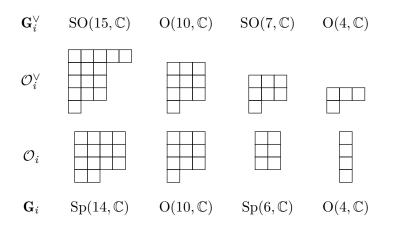
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- Use theta correspondence to construct Unip $\check{\mathcal{O}}_q(G)$.
- We assume $\check{\mathcal{O}}$ has good parity from now on.

Example of descent sequences



Example of descent sequences



Kraft-Procesi's resolution of singularities of the closure of complex nilpotent orbits.

■ Take $\check{\mathcal{O}} \in \text{Nil}^{gp}(\mathfrak{g}^{\vee})$ (nilpotent orbits with good parity).

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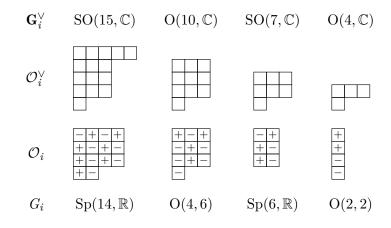
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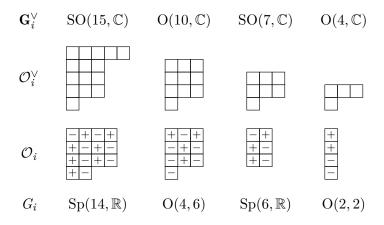
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Example of descent sequences



Example of descent sequences



Ohta's resolution of singularities of a nilpotent orbit closure in symmetric pairs.

- $\chi_j \in \{1, \operatorname{sgn}^{+,-}, \operatorname{sgn}^{-,+}, \det\}$

- $\chi = \bigotimes_{j=0}^{2a} \chi_j$, a 1-dim repn. of $\prod_{j=0}^{2a} G_j$.
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$$\pi_{\chi} := (\omega_{G_{2a}, G_{2a-1}} \widehat{\otimes} \omega_{G_{2a-1}, G_{2a-2}} \widehat{\otimes} \cdots \widehat{\otimes} \omega_{G_1, G_0} \otimes \chi)_{G_{2a-1} \times G_{2a-2} \times \cdots \times G_0}$$

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- Moreover,

$$\mathrm{Unip}_{\mathcal{O}^{\vee}}(G) = \{ \pi_{\chi} \mid \pi_{\chi} \neq 0 \}.$$

Example: Coincidences of theta lifting

Lift to $G = \operatorname{Sp}(6, \mathbb{R})$ from real forms of $\mathbf{G} = \operatorname{O}(4, \mathbb{C})$. $\check{\mathcal{O}} = 3^2 1^1$ and $\mathcal{O} = 2^3$.

		$\mathrm{Sp}(6,\mathbb{R})$	
O(4,0)		$\theta(\operatorname{sgn}^{+,-})$	
O(3,1)	heta(1)	$\theta(\operatorname{sgn}^{+,-})$	$\theta(\operatorname{sgn}^{-,+})$
O(2,2)	heta(1)	$\theta(\operatorname{sgn}^{+,-})$	$\theta(\operatorname{sgn}^{-,+})$
O(1, 3)	heta(1)	$\theta(\operatorname{sgn}^{+,-})$	$\theta(\operatorname{sgn}^{-,+})$
O(0,4)			$\theta(\operatorname{sgn}^{-,+})$

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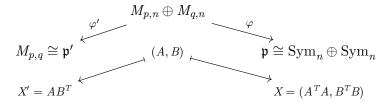
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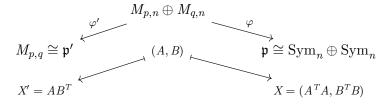
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- Corollary: (using [Gomez-Zhu]) For π_{χ} ,

Whittaker cycle = Wavefront cycle.

■ Example $(G, G') = (\operatorname{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{R}), \operatorname{O}(p, q))$

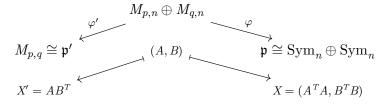


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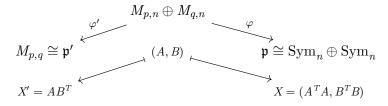
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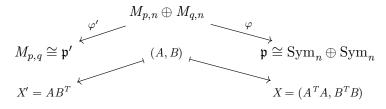
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such that

$$AC(\Theta(\pi')) \leq \vartheta^{geo}(AC(\pi')),$$

for any π' with $AV(\pi') \subset \overline{\mathcal{O}'}$

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 ⇒ admissible orbit data → admissible orbit data.
- Support of $\vartheta(\mathcal{L}')$ could be reducible.

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- For $\mathcal{L}' \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{O}'}(G')$, $\mathcal{L} = \vartheta(\mathcal{L}') \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$,

$$\mathscr{L}_{X} = \vartheta_{T}(\mathscr{L}_{X'}) := \det^{(p-q)/2}|_{K_{X}} \otimes (\mathscr{L}'_{X'})^{K'_{2,X'}} \circ \alpha,$$

 $\alpha\colon K_X\longrightarrow K'_{1,X'}\colon$ a homomorphism between isotropic subgroups.

- The twisting is crucial.
 - \Rightarrow admissible orbit data \leadsto admissible orbit data.
- Support of $\vartheta(\mathcal{L}')$ could be reducible.
- Stable range lifting trick: Suppose n > p + q.

$$\bigcup_{p,q} \mathrm{Unip}_{\mathcal{O}'^{\vee}}(\mathrm{O}(p,q)) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Unip}_{\mathcal{O}^{\vee}}(\mathrm{Sp}(2n,\mathbb{R}))$$

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$$\nabla \downarrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \theta$$

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■ The injectivity of theta lifting is crucial!

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Question: How to describe $\pi_{\psi,n}$ explicitly?

Dan Barabasch, M. , Binyong Sun and Chen-Bo Zhu Special unipotent representations: orthogonal and symplectic groups ArXiv e-prints: https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.05552v2

Thank you for your attention!