

NEWFORMS IN CUSPIDAL REPRESENTATIONS

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ABSTRACT.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Newforms. Casselman [Cas73] adelized the classical theory of newforms, translating them into the language of automorphic representations for $\mathrm{GL}(2)$. Jacquet–Piatetski-Shapiro–Shalika [JPSS81, Jac12] and Matringe [Mat13] generalized this picture to $\mathrm{GL}(n)$, showing the existence and uniqueness of newforms for generic \mathbb{C} -representations of $G_n = \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{F})$, where \mathbb{F} is a non-archimedean local field of residue characteristic p . (For archimedean newform theory see [Hum24].) Jacquet–Piatetski-Shapiro–Shalika and Matringe consider a decreasing family of compact open subgroups $(K_n(m))_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ of G_n , whose intersection consists of matrices in $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathbb{F}})$ with final row $(0 \ \cdots \ 0 \ 1)$, where $\mathfrak{o}_{\mathbb{F}}$ denotes the ring of integers of \mathbb{F} . Amazingly, it turns out that for π a ramified generic \mathbb{C} -representation of G_n , there exists a (unique) positive integer $c(\pi)$ such that

$$\pi^{K_n(m)} \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{C} & \text{if } m = c(\pi); \\ 0 & \text{if } m < c(\pi). \end{cases}$$

A non-zero vector of $\pi^{K(c(\pi))}$ is called a *newform*. Locally, newforms and their realizations in Whittaker models have proven useful as test vectors; see, for example, [JPSS81], [AM17], [Jo23], [Hum21].

Cuspidal representations. Let R now denote an algebraically closed field of characteristic $\ell \neq p$. Harish-Chandra’s approach to classifying the irreducible R -representations begins by considering the *cuspidal* R -representations (resp. *supercuspidal* R -representations) that is the representations which do not appear as a quotient (resp. subquotient) of an R -representation

parabolically induced from an irreducible R-representation of a parabolic subgroup. Amazingly, by work of Bushnell–Kutzko [BK93] extended to the modular setting by Vignéras [Vig96], it turns out that all cuspidal R-representations of G_n are compactly induced: for every cuspidal R-representation π of G_n there exists an (explicitly constructed) pair (\mathbf{J}, λ) , consisting of a compact-mod-centre subgroup \mathbf{J} of G_n and an irreducible representation λ of \mathbf{J} , in Bushnell–Kutzko’s list such that $\pi \simeq \text{ind}_{\mathbf{J}}^{G_n}(\lambda)$.

Paskunas–Stevens [PS08] use Bushnell and Kutzko’s models to construct explicit Whittaker functions with small support in the Whittaker model of a cuspidal representation of G_n . These functions have also proved useful as test vectors; see for example [KM19], AKMSS, KSSW.

. These two pictures lead to the following natural questions which we discuss in the paper:

- (1) Describe the (unique up to scalar) newform in the Bushnell–Kutzko model of a cuspidal \mathbb{C} -representation of G_n .
- (2) Compare the local test vectors arising from the globally motivated newform theory and the locally motivated Bushnell–Kutzko theory.
- (3) Does the theory of newforms extend to R-representations?

Our results. We approach these questions explicitly in the special cases of *depth zero* and *minimax* cuspidal representations. Note that this infinite family is reasonably broad, for example every cuspidal representation π of G_k for k prime which is *twist minimal* (i.e., it is of minimal depth among the family of representations obtained from π by twisting by a character) is either minimax or depth zero.

For question (3), the existence of newforms in a cuspidal R-representation π follows by reduction modulo ℓ (note that for a cuspidal R-representation over an algebraically closed field of characteristic ℓ , there exists an unramified twist of it defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$). By a lifting argument we first show:

Proposition 3.4. *Let π be a supercuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representation which has supercuspidal reduction modulo ℓ , then we have an equality of conductors $c(\pi) = c(r_\ell(\pi))$.*

We later extend this to include all depth zero supercuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representations. For uniqueness of newforms in positive characteristic, we prove this explicitly using a Mackey theory and lifting argument for depth zero and minimax representations.

Question (1) was first considered for cuspidal \mathbb{C} -representations of G_n of depth zero by Reeder [Ree91], where he shows in the model of a depth zero cuspidal compactly induced from $F^\times K_n$ where $K_n = \text{GL}_n(\mathfrak{o}_F)$ that a newform vector has support in $F^\times K_n \Sigma_n K_n(c(\pi))$ where

$$\Sigma_n = \text{diag}(\varpi_F^{n-1}, \varpi_F^{n-2}, \dots, 1).$$

We give a new proof of Reeder’s result which works more generally for depth zero cuspidal R-representations (also establishing existence and uniqueness of newforms directly for depth zero cuspidal R-representations without using Jacquet–Piatetski-Shapiro–Shalika’s or Matringe’s work), and use this to show the newform is an average of the Bessel vector considered by Paskunas and Stevens. Using this expression we obtain formulae for the matrix coefficients and Whittaker functions associated to newforms in depth zero cuspidal R-representations, in particular showing they are an average of the corresponding Paskunas–Stevens vectors giving an answer to (2) in this case.

For a cuspidal representation τ of $\text{GL}_n(k_F)$ we write $B_{\tau, \overline{\psi}}$ for its associated Bessel function (see Section ???). Our main depth zero theorem is:

Theorem (Theorem 4.1, Propositions 5.2 and 5.5). *Let $n \geq 2$, and π be a depth zero cuspidal R-representation containing the cuspidal R-type (K, τ) .*

- (1) (a) *(existence, uniqueness, and support of newforms) the conductor is given by $c(\pi) = n$,*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{R}[K(c(\pi))]}(1, \pi) \simeq \mathbf{R},$$

and the unique up to scalar (non-zero newform) $f_{\mathrm{new}} \in \pi^{K_n(n)}$ has support

$$\mathrm{supp}(f_{\mathrm{new}}) \subseteq Z_n K \Sigma_n K(n).$$

- (b) *(explicit formula in terms of Bessel functions) The function $f_{\mathrm{new}} \in \pi^{K_n(n)}$ is characterized by its support and*

$$f_{\mathrm{new}}(\Sigma_n) = \sum_{b \in \mathbf{B}_{n-1}^{\mathrm{op}}(k_F)} b \cdot B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}.$$

Moreover, there exists a unique R-Haar measure on $K_n(n)$ such that, for all $g \in G$,

$$f_{\mathrm{new}}(g) = \int_{K(n)} \mathcal{B}_{\bar{\tau}}(gk\Sigma_n^{-1})dk,$$

where $\mathcal{B}_{\bar{\tau}}, \dots$

- (2) *(Depth zero matrix coefficients of newforms) Let y_1, \dots, y_r be a set of coset representatives of $KZ \backslash KZ\Sigma K(n)$. The matrix coefficient $c_{f_{\mathrm{new}}, f_{\mathrm{new}}^\vee}$ is non-zero, bi- $K(n)$ -invariant, has support $\mathrm{supp}(c_{f_{\mathrm{new}}, f_{\mathrm{new}}^\vee}) \subseteq ZK(n)K^\Sigma K(n)$ and for $g \in K^\Sigma$ we have*

$$c_{f_{\mathrm{new}}, f_{\mathrm{new}}^\vee}(g) = \sum_{(i,j) \in I_g} \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)| \dim(\tau)} \sum_{b, b' \in \mathbf{B}_{n-1}^{\mathrm{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(b \Sigma y_j g y_i^{-1} \Sigma^{-1} b'),$$

where $I_g = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq r \text{ and } g \in y_j^{-1} Z(K^\Sigma) y_i\}$.

- (3) *(Depth zero Whittaker newforms) Suppose $\psi : F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ has conductor \mathfrak{o}_F , denote by ψ its extension to a non-degenerate character of the upper triangular unipotent subgroup U_n of G_n via precomposing with $u \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{i,i+1}$, and let $W_{\pi, \mathrm{new}, \psi}$ denote the Whittaker newform of π (normalized at the identity). Then*

$$\mathrm{supp}(W_{\pi, \mathrm{new}, \psi}) \subseteq Z_n U_n K^{\Sigma_n} K(n),$$

and for $g \in G$,

$$W_{\pi, \mathrm{new}, \psi}(g) = \int_{K(n)} W_{\pi, \mathrm{Gel}, \psi^{\Sigma_n^{-1}}}(\Sigma_n g k \Sigma_n^{-1}) dk$$

for an appropriately normalized R-Haar measure dk on $K(n)$, where $W_{\pi, \mathrm{Gel}, \psi^{\Sigma_n^{-1}}}$ denotes Gelfand's explicit Whittaker function for π (cf. [PS08]).

A minimax cuspidal R-representation π of G_n has a Bushnell–Kutzko model as an induced representation from a compact-mod-centre subgroup $\mathbf{J} = E^\times U^{[(m+1)/2]}(\Lambda)$ where E/F is a degree n field extension embedded in $M_n(F)$, and $U^{[(m+1)/2]}(\Lambda)$ is a filtration subgroup of a parahoric subgroup of G_n associated to the point Λ in the building of G (for some specific m given by the input data for π , see Section 6.2).

One invariant attached to π is its *depth*, in terms of the above inducing data this is given by $m/e(E/F)$. The special case of minimal depth $m = 1$, $e(E/F) = n$ the representations are called simple supercuspidals and questions 1 and 2 are answered in [KL15]. A novelty of our

approach is we consider infinitely many depths (and infinitely many unramified twist classes of supercuspidals).

Our main minimax theorem is:

Theorem (.....).

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2. NOTATION

2.1. Smooth representations. Let F be a non-archimedean local field, with ring of integers \mathfrak{o}_F . Let $\mathfrak{p}_F = (\varpi_F)$ denote the unique maximal ideal of \mathfrak{o}_F , and $k_F = \mathfrak{o}_F/\mathfrak{p}_F$ the residue field – a finite field of size q a power of p .

Let $G_n = \mathrm{GL}_n(F)$, $K_n = \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathfrak{o}_F)$, $Z_n \simeq F^\times$ denotes the centre of G_n . We drop the subscript n when it is clear, write $G = \mathrm{GL}_n(F)$, $K = K_n$ etc.

Let R be an algebraically closed field of characteristic $\ell \neq p$. Let H be a locally profinite group. By an R -representation of H we mean a smooth representation of H on an R -vector space.

For a closed subgroup J of H , a smooth R -representation (π, \mathcal{V}) of J , and $h \in H$, we write

- π^h for the smooth representation (π^h, \mathcal{V}) of $J^h := h^{-1}Jh$, where $\pi^h : h^{-1}jh \mapsto \pi(j)$.
- ${}^h\pi$ for the smooth representation $({}^h\pi, \mathcal{V})$ of ${}^hJ := hJh^{-1}$, where $\pi^h : hjh^{-1} \mapsto \pi(j)$.

For any commutative ring S and positive integers i, j let $M_{i \times j}(S)$ be the ring of $i \times j$ matrices with entries in S . We will write 1_j for the identity matrix in $M_{j \times j}(S)$.

2.2. Bessel functions. Let τ be a cuspidal R -representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(k_F)$. Let $B(k_F)$ be the standard Borel subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_n(k_F)$ of upper triangular matrices, with unipotent radical $U(k_F)$. Fix a non-trivial character $\bar{\psi} : k_F \rightarrow R^\times$, which we extend to a non-degenerate character $\bar{\psi} : U(k_F) \rightarrow R^\times$ defined by $\bar{\psi}(u) = \bar{\psi}(u_{1,2} + \cdots + u_{n-1,n})$.

Then τ is *generic*:

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R[\mathrm{GL}_n(k_F)]}(\tau, \mathrm{ind}_{U(k_F)}^{\mathrm{GL}_n(k_F)}(\bar{\psi})) \simeq R,$$

and we write $W(\tau, \bar{\psi})$ for its Whittaker model (that is the image of any non-zero morphism in $\mathrm{ind}_{U(k_F)}^{\mathrm{GL}_n(k_F)}(\bar{\psi})$).

The Bessel function $B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}} \in W(\tau, \bar{\psi})$ is the unique $\bar{\psi}$ -bi-invariant function in $W(\tau, \bar{\psi})$ with $B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(1) = 1$. We record the following useful properties of $B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}$ which follow from [Gel70] and the compatibility of the Bessel function with reduction modulo ℓ :

- (B1) Let $P_n(k_F)$ be the standard mirabolic subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_n(k_F)$ of all matrices with last row $(0 \cdots 0 \ 1)$. Then for $p \in P_n(k_F)$, the function $B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(p)$ is nonzero if and only if $p \in U(k_F)$.
- (B2) Let χ_τ denote the trace character of τ . Then $B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(a) = |U(\mathbb{F}_q)|^{-1} \sum_{U(\mathbb{F}_q)} \bar{\psi}^{-1}(u) \chi_\tau(au)$, for $a \in \mathrm{GL}_n(k_F)$.
- (B3) For $z \in k_F^\times$ and $a \in \mathrm{GL}_n(k_F)$, we have $B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(az) = \omega_\tau(z) B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(a)$.
- (B4) Let τ^\vee denote the contragredient of τ , for $a \in \mathrm{GL}_n(k_F)$, we have $B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(a^{-1}) = B_{\tau^\vee, \bar{\psi}^{-1}}(a)$.

3. NEWFORMS FOR CUSPIDAL REPRESENTATIONS

3.1. Conductors and newforms.

Definition 3.1. Let π be a generic R -representation of G_n with $n \geq 2$.

- (1) For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let $K_n(m)$ denote the conductor subgroup of G_n , defined by

$$K_n(m) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in K_n : c \in M_{1 \times (n-1)}(\mathfrak{p}_F^m), d \in (1 + \mathfrak{p}_F^m) \right\}.$$

Set $K_n(0) = K_n = \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathfrak{o}_F)$.

- (2) If there is a nonnegative integer such that $\pi^{K_n(m)} \neq 0$, then we define the conductor $c(\pi)$ of π to be the minimal (non-negative) m such that $\pi^{K_n(m)} \neq 0$.
 (3) We say that π is unramified if $c(\pi) = 0$ and ramified otherwise.
 (4) Let \mathcal{V} be the underlying R -vector space of π considered as an $R[G_n]$ -module via π . We call an element of $\mathcal{V}^{K_n(c(\pi))}$ a newform for π .

The existence of newforms for generic \mathbb{C} -representations (or equivalently $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representations) is established by Jacquet–Piatetski-Shapiro–Shalika, with a different proof given by Matringe:

Theorem 3.2 ([JPSS81, Jac12, Mat13]). Let π be a generic $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representation of G_n . The conductor $c(\pi)$ exists and, moreover, $\pi^{K_n(c(\pi))}$ is one-dimensional.

Let π be a cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representation of G_n with $n \geq 2$, then by [Bus87],

$$(\star) \quad c(\pi) = n(1 + d(\pi)),$$

where $d(\pi)$ is the depth of π .

3.2. Conductors modulo ℓ . The existence of newforms for cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$ -representations follows immediately by reduction modulo ℓ , and if π is an integral $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representation of G_n we have $c(r_\ell(\pi)) \leq c(\pi)$.

Remark 3.3. Let $\tilde{\pi}, \tilde{\pi}'$ be integral cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representations of G_n with $n \geq 2$. Suppose $r_\ell(\tilde{\pi}) = r_\ell(\tilde{\pi}')$, then $\tilde{\pi}$ and $\tilde{\pi}'$ have the same depth, and hence the same conductor by Bushnell’s equation (\star) .

Proposition 3.4. Let π be a supercuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$ -representation of G_n with $n \geq 2$, and $\tilde{\pi}$ a supercuspidal lift of π . Then $c(\pi) = c(\tilde{\pi})$.

This essentially follows from adapting the argument of Cui–Lanard–Lu [CLL23, Theorem 3.4] (who show one can lift distinction by a closed subgroup in this setting – we apply similar ideas to lifting invariants by $K_n(m)$). In fact, the approach of *ibid.* simplifies in our case as $K_n(m)$ is a compact open subgroup of G_n , and we give the full details:

Proof. We have already seen in Remark 3.3 that $c(\tilde{\pi})$ is independent of the choice of lift $\tilde{\pi}$, and $c(r_\ell(\pi)) \leq c(\pi)$. It thus suffices to construct a lift $\tilde{\pi}$ with a vector invariant by $K_n(c(\pi))$. We can choose a model from type theory for π :

$$\pi \simeq \mathrm{ind}_{JE^\times}^{G_n}(\Lambda),$$

with Bushnell–Kutzko–Vignéras supercuspidal type (JE^\times, Λ) , where J is the maximal compact open subgroup of JE^\times and E is a field extension of F embedded in $M_n(F)$. As in [BK93], summarised and extended to the modular setting in [Vig96, III], the compact open subgroup J is constructed together with a pro- p normal subgroup J^1 of J such that:

- (1) $\Lambda|_J = \kappa \otimes \tau$ where κ is a “beta extension” of an irreducible “Heisenberg representation” η of J^1 ;

- (2) τ is trivial on J^1 and identifies with an irreducible supercuspidal representation of $\mathrm{GL}_s(k_E) \simeq J/J^1$ where $s = s(\pi)$ is an invariant of π called its *relative degree*.

Let $m = c(\pi)$, i.e. $\pi^{K_n(m)} \neq 0$. Then by Mackey Theory we have :

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \neq \mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}[K_n(m)]}(1, \mathrm{ind}_{\mathrm{JE}^\times}^{G_n}(\Lambda)) &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}[K_n(m)]}(1, \bigoplus \mathrm{ind}_{(\mathrm{JE}^\times)^g \cap K_n(m)}^{K_n(m)}(\Lambda^g)) \\ &\simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}[K_n(m)]}(1, \bigoplus \mathrm{ind}_{J^g \cap K_n(m)}^{K_n(m)}(\Lambda^g)), \end{aligned}$$

as $K_n(m)$ is compact hence $(\mathrm{JE}^\times)^g \cap K_n(m) = J^g \cap K_n(m)$. Hence, there exists $g \in G$, such that

$$0 \neq \mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}[K_n(m)]}(1, \mathrm{ind}_{J^g \cap K_n(m)}^{K_n(m)}(\Lambda^g)) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}[J^g \cap K_n(m)]}(1, \kappa^g \otimes \tau^g).$$

By conjugating the type which does not change the isomorphism class of π , we can assume that the trivial double coset contributes a non-zero Hom-space. Now

$$0 \neq \mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}[J \cap K_n(m)]}(1, \kappa \otimes \tau) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}[J \cap K_n(m)]}(1, \kappa \otimes (P_\tau \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell})),$$

where P_τ is the projective $\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}[\mathrm{GL}_s(k_E)]$ -envelope of τ . Moreover, as τ is supercuspidal,

- (1) $P_\tau \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$ is in fact τ -isotypic;
- (2) P_τ is cuspidal, with $P_\tau \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \simeq \bigoplus \tilde{\tau}$ where the sum is over all supercuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representations $\tilde{\tau}$ of $\mathrm{GL}_s(k_E)$ with $r_\ell(\tilde{\tau}) = \tau$.

We lift κ to an integral beta extension $\kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}}$, then the representation $\kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}} \otimes P_\tau$ is a projective envelope of $\kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}} \otimes \tau$ in the category of $\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}[J]$ -modules – cf. [Hel16, Lemma 4.8]. Moreover, if $R = \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ or $R = \overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$ we have

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}[J \cap K_n(m)]}(1_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}}, \kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}} \otimes P_\tau) \otimes R \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{R[J \cap K_n(m)]}(1_R, (\kappa \otimes P_\tau) \otimes R),$$

and $\mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}[J \cap K_n(m)]}(1_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}}, \kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}} \otimes P_\tau)$ is ℓ -torsion free (as $\kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}} \otimes P_\tau$ is ℓ -torsion free).

Thus, as $\mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}[J \cap K_n(m)]}(1, \kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}} \otimes P_\tau) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell} \neq 0$, we have

$$0 \neq \mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}[J \cap K_n(m)]}(1, \kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}} \otimes P_\tau) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell} \simeq \bigoplus_{\tilde{\tau}: r_\ell(\tilde{\tau}) = \tau} \mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}[J \cap K_n(m)]}(1, \kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}} \otimes \tilde{\tau}).$$

Hence there exists $\tilde{\tau}$ such that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}[J \cap K_n(m)]}(1, \kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}} \otimes \tilde{\tau}) \neq 0$, and reversing the Mackey theory over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ for $\tilde{\pi} = \mathrm{ind}_{\mathrm{JE}^\times}^{G_n}(\tilde{\Lambda})$, for any extension $\tilde{\Lambda}$ of $\kappa_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}} \otimes \tilde{\tau}$ to JE^\times (in particular for a lift $\tilde{\pi}$ of π), we find that $c(\tilde{\pi}) = m \geq c(\pi)$, hence $c(\pi) = c(\tilde{\pi})$. \square

Remark 3.5. *We expect that the proposition holds for the more general case of cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$ -representations of G_n with $n \geq 2$, and will prove this in the special case of depth zero cuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$ -representations. However, for a cuspidal non-supercuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$ -representation there exist irreducible non-supercuspidal integral $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representations which contain the cuspidal representation as a subquotient on reduction modulo ℓ , and the conductors of these can differ as the following example shows: Let $G_2 = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F})$ and for a character χ of \mathbb{F}^\times denote by $\mathrm{St}_2(\chi)$ the generalized Steinberg $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representation which is the unique irreducible quotient of $\chi\nu^{1/2} \times \chi\nu^{-1/2}$. We have*

$$c(\mathrm{St}_2(\chi)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \chi \text{ is unramified,} \\ 2 & \text{if } \chi \text{ is ramified.} \end{cases}$$

Suppose χ is unramified and $\ell \mid q + 1$. Then $r_\ell(\text{St}_2(\chi))$ contains a depth zero cuspidal non-supercuspidal subquotient π (see for example [Vig89]) which has conductor 2 by Theorem 4.1. However, for such an unramified χ , $1 = c(\text{St}_2(\chi)) \neq c(\pi) = 2$.

Notice also the analogue of Proposition 3.4 for characters of G_1 only holds for ramified characters. This leads us to expect that subtleties occur whenever the supercuspidal support of a generic representation contains an unramified character.

3.3. Newforms vectors in models. With applications to test vector problems in mind, one can ask for an explicit description of the newform in an explicit model of a representation.

3.3.1. Whittaker models.

Theorem 3.6 ([Mat13], [Miy14]). *Let π be a generic \mathbb{C} -representation of G_n with $n \geq 2$, and $\psi : F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ of conductor 0. There exists a unique Whittaker function $W_{\text{new},\pi} \in W(\pi, \psi)$, which is right K_{n-1} -invariant, and which satisfies, for $t = \text{diag}(t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}) \in T_{n-1}$ the equality :*

$$W_{\text{new},\pi}(\text{diag}(t, 1)) = \begin{cases} W_{0,\pi_u}(t_r) \nu(t_r)^{\frac{n-r}{2}} \prod_{r < i < n} \mathbf{1}_{\mathfrak{o}_F^\times}(t_i) & \text{when } r \geq 1; \\ \prod_{1 < i < n} \mathbf{1}_{\mathfrak{o}_F^\times}(t_i) & \text{when } r = 0; \end{cases}$$

where $t_r = \text{diag}(t_1, \dots, t_r) \in T_r$, and π_u is an unramified standard module of G_r associated to π in [Mat13, Definition 1.3].

This formula characterizes the local newform (normalized at 1) in the Whittaker model. Note that, if π is cuspidal (and not an unramified character of G_1), then π_u is trivial.

For a generic $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -representation π , the map $\text{Res}_{P_n} : W \rightarrow W_{|P_n}$ on $W(\pi, \psi_A)$ is injective, and we denote its image (which gives the Kirillov model for π) by $\mathcal{K}(\pi, \psi)$. By the Iwasawa decomposition $P_n = U_n T_{n-1} K_{n-1}$, the Matringe–Miyauchi formula gives the description of $\text{Res}_{P_n}(W_{\text{new},\pi})$, i.e. describes its image in the Kirillov model $\mathcal{K}(\pi, \psi)$. Hence, by right $K_n(c(\pi))$ -invariance, it describes $W_{\text{new},\pi}$ on $P_n K_n(c(\pi))$.

3.3.2. Matrix coefficients in the cuspidal case. Let (π, \mathcal{V}) be a cuspidal R -representation of G_n , with contragredient $(\pi^\vee, \mathcal{V}^\vee)$, and let $c(\pi), c(\pi^\vee)$ denote their conductors. Let $v_{\text{new}}^\vee \in (\mathcal{V}^\vee)^{K(c(\pi))}$ be non-zero, aka a newform in π^\vee . We have the standard intertwiner

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &\rightarrow \text{ind}_Z^G(\omega_\pi) \\ v &\mapsto c_{v, v_{\text{new}}^\vee} : g \mapsto \langle \pi(g)v, v_{\text{new}}^\vee \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.7. *Let π be a cuspidal R -representation such that $c(\pi) = c(\pi^\vee)$, and $\pi^{K(c(\pi))} \simeq (\pi^\vee)^{K(c(\pi))} \simeq R$ (known for example, if $R = \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ by Theorem 3.2).*

- (1) *If $v \in \mathcal{V}^{K(c(\pi))}$ is non-zero then the coefficient $c_{v, v_{\text{new}}^\vee}$ is non-zero and there exists a unique $v_{\text{new}} \in \mathcal{V}^{K(c(\pi))}$ so that*

$$(\text{coeff1}) \quad c_{v_{\text{new}}, v_{\text{new}}^\vee}(1) = 1.$$

- (2) *Set $c_{\pi, \text{new}} = c_{v_{\text{new}}, v_{\text{new}}^\vee}$. For $k, k' \in K(c(\pi))$, and $g \in G$, we have*

$$(\text{coeff2}) \quad c_{\pi, \text{new}}(kgk') = c_{\pi, \text{new}}(g).$$

- (3) *$c_{\pi, \text{new}}$ is the unique matrix coefficient of π satisfying Equations [coeff1](#) and [coeff2](#).*

Proof. Note that $\omega_\pi|_{K(c(\pi)) \cap Z} = 1$, and the map

$$\pi \otimes_R \pi^\vee \rightarrow \text{ind}_Z^G(\omega_\pi),$$

is an injective $(G \times G)$ -module morphism for the action $(g, g') \cdot f(x) = f(g'^{-1}xg)$ on $\text{ind}_Z^G(\omega_\pi)$. By left exactness of $K(c(\pi)) \times K(c(\pi))$ -invariants, this induces an injective morphism

$$R = \pi^{K(c(\pi))} \otimes (\pi^\vee)^{K(c(\pi))} = (\pi \otimes \pi^\vee)^{K(n) \times K(n)} \hookrightarrow (\text{ind}_Z^G(\omega_\pi))^{K(c(\pi)) \times K(c(\pi))}.$$

Still need to see 1 is in the support for $c_{v,v^\vee} \dots$. This establishes the first statement and the others follow from this. \square

3.4. ε -factor conductor. Let $\psi : F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a non-trivial character. Let π be an irreducible \mathbb{C} -representation of G_n . Then we have a local Godement–Jacquet epsilon factor associated to $\pi : \varepsilon(s, \pi, \psi)$ which is a monomial in q^{-s} , and we can write

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi, \psi) = \varepsilon(0, \pi, \psi) q^{-c_{\varepsilon, \psi}(\pi)s}.$$

for a non-negative integer $c_{\varepsilon, \psi}(\pi)$ called the *Godement–Jacquet conductor*.

Proposition 3.8 ([JPSS81]). *Let π be an irreducible generic \mathbb{C} -representation of G_n . Then*

$$c(\pi) = c_{\varepsilon, \psi}(\pi) - nc(\psi).$$

Replacing q^{-s} with an indeterminate X and working with R -valued Haar measures, Mínguez extends the Godement–Jacquet construction to R -representations in [Mí12] (and the Rankin–Selberg construction is extended to R -representations in [KM17]). The epsilon factor in this setting is a monomial in X . And with this change of variable, for π a generic R -representation of G_n , for a non-trivial character $\psi : F \rightarrow R^\times$, we can define $c_{\varepsilon, \psi}(\pi) \in \mathbb{Z}$ by

$$\varepsilon(X, \pi, \psi) = aX^{c_{\varepsilon, \psi}(\pi)},$$

for some $a \in R^\times$.

For cuspidal representations, the epsilon factor agrees with the gamma factor which is compatible with congruences mod ℓ where we first fix a non-trivial character $\psi : F \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}^\times$ (cf. [Mí12, KM17]), hence we obtain from Propositions 3.4 and 3.8:

Lemma 3.9. *Let $\psi : F \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}^\times$ be a non-trivial character.*

- (1) *Let $\tilde{\pi}$ be an integral $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}$ -cuspidal of G_n , then $c_{\varepsilon, \psi \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}}(\pi) = c_{\varepsilon, \psi \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}}(r_\ell(\tilde{\pi}))$.*
- (2) *Let π be a supercuspidal $\overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}$ -representation of G_n . Then $c(\pi) = c_{\varepsilon, \psi \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell}}(\pi) - nc(\psi \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}_\ell})$.*

4. NEWFORM VECTORS IN DEPTH ZERO CUSPIDAL REPRESENTATIONS

Let π be a depth zero cuspidal R -representation of G_n . Choose a Moy–Prasad–Morris–Vignéras model [Vig96, III 3.3] for π as compactly induced

$$\text{ind}_{Z_n K_n}^{G_n}(\tilde{\tau}),$$

where $\tilde{\tau} = \omega_\pi \tau$ and τ is a cuspidal representation of $\text{GL}_n(k_F)$ which we identify with its Whittaker model $W(\tau, \overline{\psi})$ with respect to $(U_n(k_F), \overline{\psi})$ where U_n denotes the standard upper triangular unipotent of GL_n . **Change notation for Bessel vector v_ψ define as in PS?** We define the *Bessel vector* $\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}} \in \text{ind}_{Z_n K_n}^{G_n}(\tilde{\tau})$ by $\text{supp}(\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}) \subseteq Z_n K_n$, and

$$\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(zk) = \omega(z) \bar{k} \cdot B_{\tau, \overline{\psi}},$$

for all $z \in Z_n, k \in K_n$. Notice that for all $u \in (K_n \cap U_n)K_n^1$ we have $\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(-u) = \overline{\psi}(\overline{u})\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(-)$, and $\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}$ is the unique up to scalar vector in $((K_n \cap U_n)K_n^1, \overline{\psi})$ -isotypic space (cf. [PS08, Corollary 4.5]).

For $n > 2$, we write $B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)$ for the Borel subgroup of lower triangular matrices in $\text{GL}_{n-1}(k_F)$ which we consider as a subgroup of $\text{GL}_n(k_F)$ via the standard embedding $g \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ of $\text{GL}_{n-1}(k_F)$ in $\text{GL}_n(k_F)$. We set $B_1^{\text{op}}(k_F) = \text{GL}_1(k_F)$, which we also consider as a subgroup of $\text{GL}_2(k_F)$ by the standard embedding.

Let

$$\Sigma_n = \begin{pmatrix} \varpi_F^{n-1} & & & \\ & \varpi_F^{n-2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The aim of this section is to prove:

Theorem 4.1. *Let $n \geq 2$, and $\pi = \text{ind}_{Z_n K_n}^{G_n}(\tilde{\tau})$ be a depth zero cuspidal R -representation with cuspidal R -type (K_n, τ) .*

- (1) (newforms) *Then $c(\pi) = n$, $\text{Hom}_{R[K_n(c(\pi))]}(1, \pi) \simeq R$, and the unique up to scalar (non-zero newform) $f_{\text{new}} \in \pi^{K_n(n)}$ has support $\text{supp}(f_{\text{new}}) \subseteq Z_n K_n \Sigma_n K_n(n)$.*
- (2) (Reeder's oldforms) *for $m > c(\pi) = n$*

$$\dim_R(\text{Hom}_{R[K_n(m)]}(1, \pi)) = \binom{m-1}{n-1}.$$

- (3) (explicit formula in terms of Bessel functions) *The function $f_{\text{new}} \in \pi^{K_n(n)}$ is characterized by*

$$f_{\text{new}}(\Sigma_n) = \sum_{b \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} b \cdot B_{\tau, \overline{\psi}}.$$

Moreover, there exists a unique R -Haar measure on $K_n(n)$ such that, for all $g \in G$,

$$f_{\text{new}}(g) = \int_{K_n(n)} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(gk\Sigma_n^{-1})dk.$$

Remark 4.2. *In the special case, $R = \mathbb{C}$, parts (1) and (2) follows from Reeder in [Ree91, (2.3) Example] which uses: the existence and uniqueness of newforms [JPSS81, Jac12, Mat13], and the prior knowled $c(\pi) = n$ [Bus87]. For $\text{GL}_2(F)$ this is made further explicit [KR14] giving an explicit formula. In this section we will give a self-contained proof (just using the basic tools of Mackey theory) of this theorem, which applies equally well to the broader case including ℓ -modular representations where R has positive characteristic $\ell \neq p$.*

4.1. Mackey theory. For a positive integer m , by Mackey theory we have :

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \neq \text{Hom}_{R[K_n(m)]}(1, \text{ind}_{Z_n K_n}^{G_n}(\omega_{\pi}\tau)) &\simeq \text{Hom}_{R[K_n(m)]}(1, \bigoplus_{Z_n K_n \setminus G_n / K_n(m)} \text{ind}_{(Z_n K_n)^g \cap K_n(m)}^{K_n(m)}(\omega_{\pi}^g \tau^g)) \\ &\simeq \text{Hom}_{R[K_n(m)]}(1, \bigoplus_{Z_n K_n \setminus G_n / K_n(m)} \text{ind}_{K_n^g \cap K_n(m)}^{K_n(m)}(\tau^g)), \end{aligned}$$

as $K_n(m)$ is compact hence $(Z_n K_n)^g \cap K_n(m) = K_n \cap K_n(m)$. We are thus reduced to studying the spaces

$$\text{Hom}_{R[K_n(m)]}(1, \text{ind}_{K_n^g \cap K_n(m)}^{K_n(m)}(\tau^g)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{R[K_n^g \cap K_n(m)]}(1, \tau^g),$$

over a set of double coset representatives for $Z_n K_n \backslash G_n / K_n(m)$. Equivalently we study the spaces

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{R}[K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)]}(1, \tau) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{R}[\overline{K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)}]}(1, \tau)$$

where $\overline{K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)}$ denotes the image of $K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)$ in K_n / K_n^1 .

4.2. Coset representatives. For positive integers i and j and a commutative ring S , let

$$N_{i,j}(S) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1_i & \\ X & 1_j \end{pmatrix} \in M_{(i+j) \times (i+j)}(S) : X \in M_{j \times i}(S) \right\}.$$

be the unipotent radical of the lower triangular standard parabolic with block sizes i and j .

We introduce the following notation:

- If v is an element of $M_{i \times j}(\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m)$ we write \tilde{v} for a lift of v in $M_{i \times j}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$. If $v = 0$ we choose $\tilde{v} = 0$.
- For any matrix $X \in M_{i \times j}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$ we write $\overline{X} \in M_{i \times j}(k_F)$ for its reduction modulo \mathfrak{p}_F .
- For any subset $S = \{s_i\}_{i \in I} \subseteq M_{i \times j}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$ we will write \overline{S} for $\{\overline{s_i}\}_{i \in I}$.

Lemma 4.3. *For $n \geq 2$ and $m \geq 1$ the union of*

$$\mathcal{A}_n^1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-1} & 0 \\ \tilde{v} & \tilde{x} \end{pmatrix} \mid v \in M_{1 \times (n-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m), x \in (\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m)^\times \right\}$$

and the set

$$\mathcal{A}_n^2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-j-1} & \tilde{w}_1 & \tilde{w}_2 & \tilde{w}_3 & \tilde{x} \\ & 1 & & & \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{l} w_1 \in M_{1 \times (n-j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m), w_2 \in \mathfrak{p}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m, \\ w_3 \in M_{1 \times (j-1)}(\mathfrak{p}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m), x \in (\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m)^\times \end{array} \right\}$$

is a set of coset representatives for $K_n / K_n(m)$.

Proof. Note that $K_n = \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathfrak{o}_F)$ acts on $M_{1 \times n}(\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m)$, i.e. row vectors with entries in $\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m$, via reduction modulo \mathfrak{p}_F^m and multiplication from the right. Then $K_n(m)$ is exactly the stabilizer of $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$. We show that a vector $v = (v_{n-1}, \dots, v_0) \in M_{1 \times n}(\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m)$ lies in the orbit of $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$ if and only if there is a $0 \leq j \leq n-1$ such that $v_j \in (\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m)^\times$. It is clear that if all the v_i are elements of $\mathfrak{p}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m$ there can be no element in K_n that maps $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$ to v .

Suppose that $v_0 \in (\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m)^\times$, then

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-1} & 0 \\ \tilde{v}_{n-1} \cdots \tilde{v}_1 & \tilde{v}_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is an element of K_n that maps $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$ to v .

If $v_0 \in \mathfrak{p}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m$ let j be the smallest positive integer such that $v_j \in (\mathfrak{o}_F / \mathfrak{p}_F^m)^\times$, then

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-j-1} & 0 & & 1 \\ & & 1_{j-1} & \\ \tilde{v}_{n-1} \cdots \tilde{v}_{j+1} & \tilde{v}_j & \tilde{v}_{j-1} \cdots \tilde{v}_1 & \tilde{v}_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is an element of K_n that maps $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$ to v . By taking inverses we obtain the result. \square

Note that by the Cartan decomposition the set

$$\mathcal{B}_n = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}} & & & \\ & \varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-2}} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \varpi_F^{\alpha_1} \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid \alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_{n-1} \right\}$$

is a set of double coset representatives for $K_n Z_n \backslash G_n / K_n$. This together with Lemma 4.3 gives us an exhaustive list of representatives for $K_n Z_n \backslash G_n / K_n(m)$. We will need to following slight refinement.

Proposition 4.4. *The union of*

$$\mathcal{C}_n = \left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} \varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}} & & & \\ & \varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-2}} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \varpi_F^{\alpha_1} \\ \tilde{v}_{n-1} & \tilde{v}_{n-2} & \dots & \tilde{v}_1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_{n-1} \\ v_i \in M_n(\mathfrak{o}_F/\mathfrak{p}_F^m) \\ \text{val}_F(\tilde{v}_i) < \alpha_i \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

and $\mathcal{A}_n^2 \cdot \mathcal{B}_n$ is an exhaustive collection of coset representatives for $K_n Z_n \backslash G_n / K_n(m)$.

Proof. As already mentioned by the above and Lemma 4.3 we know that $\mathcal{A}_n^1 \cdot \mathcal{B}_n \cup \mathcal{A}_n^2 \cdot \mathcal{B}_n$ yields an exhaustive collection of coset representatives for $K_n Z_n \backslash G_n / K_n(m)$. Let X be any element in $\mathcal{A}_n^1 \cdot \mathcal{B}_n$. Then

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ \tilde{v} & \tilde{x} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $A = \text{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_1})$, $\tilde{x} \in \mathfrak{o}_F^\times$ and $\tilde{v} = (\tilde{v}_{n-1}, \dots, \tilde{v}_1) \in M_{1 \times (n-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$. Suppose there is $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ such that $\text{val}_F(\tilde{v}_j) \geq \alpha_j$. Then the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-j-1} & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1_{j-1} & \\ & -\tilde{v}_j \varpi_F^{-\alpha_j} & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

lies in K_n and

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-j-1} & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1_{j-1} & \\ & -\tilde{v}_j \varpi_F^{-\alpha_j} & & 1 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ \tilde{v}_{n-1} \dots \tilde{v}_{j+1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{v}_{j-1} \dots \tilde{v}_1 & \tilde{x} \end{pmatrix}$$

generates the same double coset as X . Hence we can assume that $\text{val}_F(\tilde{v}_i) < \alpha_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Moreover, by multiplying X by the left by the matrix $\text{diag}(1, \dots, 1, \tilde{x}^{-1}) \in K_n$ we see that

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ \tilde{x}^{-1} \tilde{v} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

lies in the same double coset as X , which implies the result. \square

4.3. Proof of Theorem 4.1. We now consider the Hom-space $\text{Hom}_{R[\overline{K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)}}(1, \tau)$ over various cases of our chosen coset representatives for $K_n Z_n \backslash G_n / K_n(m)$. Essentially, the cuspidality of τ will force most of these spaces to be zero.

Proposition 4.5. *For any $n \geq 2$ and $m \geq 1$ if $g \in \mathcal{A}_n^2 \cdot \mathcal{B}_n$, then $\text{Hom}_{R[\overline{K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)}}(1, \tau) = 0$.*

Proof. Let $g \in \mathcal{A}_n^2 \cdot \mathcal{B}_n$, which then has the form

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} A & & & \\ \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} w_1 & \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} w_2 & \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} w_3 & \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} x \\ & & B & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $w_1 \in M_{1 \times (n-j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$, $w_2 \in \mathfrak{p}_F$, $w_3 \in M_{1 \times (j-1)}(\mathfrak{p}_F)$, $x \in \mathfrak{o}_F^\times$, $A = \text{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_{j+1}})$, and $B = \text{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{j-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_1})$, for integers $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_{n-1}$. For $a \in M_{1 \times (n-j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$, $b \in M_{1 \times (j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$, $c \in \mathfrak{o}_F$, let

$$X(a, b, c) = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-j-1} & & & \\ aA + \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} c w_1 & 1 & bB + \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} c w_3 & x \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} c \\ & & 1_{j-1} & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

which is an element of $K_n(m)$. Note that

$$g^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & & & \\ & B^{-1} & & 1 \\ -x^{-1} w_1 A^{-1} & \varpi_F^{-\alpha_j} x^{-1} & -x^{-1} w_3 B^{-1} & -x^{-1} w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and we can compute

$$gX(a, b, c)g^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-j-1} & & & \\ \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} w_2 a & 1+w_2 c \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} & \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} w_2 b - \varpi_F^{2\alpha_j} c w_2^2 & \\ & a & c & b \\ & & & 1 - \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} c w_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This matrix is in K_n and since by assumption $w_2 \in \mathfrak{p}_F$ we obtain

$$\overline{gX(a, b, c)g^{-1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-j-1} & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & \bar{a} & \bar{c} & \bar{b} \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $a \in M_{1 \times (n-j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$, $b \in M_{1 \times (j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$, $c \in \mathfrak{o}_F$ were arbitrary we see that $\overline{{}^g K_n(m)} \cap K_n$ contains $N_{n-1,1}(k_F)$. Hence

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{{}^g K_n(m)} \cap K_n}(1, \tau) \subseteq \mathrm{Hom}_{N_{n-1,1}(k_F)}(1, \tau),$$

however by the cuspidality of τ the latter space is zero. \square

Proposition 4.6. *Suppose $g \in \mathcal{C}_n$ is not a diagonal matrix. Then $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{R}[\overline{K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)}]}(1, \tau) = 0$.*

Proof. Note that any such g has the form

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} A & & & \\ & \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} & & \\ v & x & B & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $1 \leq j \leq n-1$, $A = \mathrm{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_{j+1}})$, $B = \mathrm{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{j-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_1})$, $v \in M_{1 \times (n-j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$ and $x \neq 0$. Let $K'_{n,j}$ be the subgroup of $K_n(m)$, defined by,

$$K'_{n,j} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} X & & & \\ Y & 1_{j-1} & & \\ & & 1 & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid X \in \mathrm{GL}_{n-j}(\mathfrak{o}_F), Y \in M_{(j-1) \times (n-j)}(\mathfrak{o}_F) \right\}.$$

We claim that $\overline{{}^g K'_{n,j} \cap K}$ contains the unipotent radical $N_{n-j,j}(k_F)$. We will show this inductively. As a base case consider, for any $r \geq 2$, a matrix $h \in C_r$ of the form

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} A & & & \\ & \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} & & \\ 0 & x & B & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $1 \leq j \leq r-1$, $A = \mathrm{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{r-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_{j+1}})$, $B = \mathrm{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{j-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_1})$ and $x \neq 0$. Note that we have $\mathrm{val}_F(x) < \alpha_j$ and since $x \neq 0$ that $\alpha_j > 0$. For any $a \in M_{1 \times (r-j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$, $b \in \mathfrak{o}_F$, $c \in M_{(j-1) \times (r-j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$, and $d \in M_{1 \times (j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$ let

$$X(a, b, c, d) = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{r-j-1} & & & \\ x^{-1} a A & 1 + \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} x^{-1} b & & \\ B^{-1} c A & B^{-1} d \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} & 1_{j-1} & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $\alpha_i > \mathrm{val}_F(x)$ for all $i \geq j$ we have that $x^{-1} a A \in M_{(r-j-1) \times (r-j-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$. Moreover, the α_i are non-decreasing which implies that $X(a, b, c, d)$ is an element of $K'_{r,j}$. We can compute

$$hX(a, b, c, d)h^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{r-j-1} & & & \\ \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} x^{-1} a & 1 + \varpi_F^{\alpha_j} x^{-1} b & & \\ c & d & 1_{j-1} & \\ a & b & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

which yields an element of K_n . Clearly, we have

$$\overline{hX(a, b, c, d)h^{-1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{r-j-1} & & & \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\bar{c}} & & \\ \bar{c} & \bar{d} & 1_{j-1} & \\ \bar{a} & \bar{b} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

which finishes the base case.

Let

$$h_1 = \begin{pmatrix} B & \\ & C \\ v & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{C}_{r_1},$$

where $B = \text{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{r_1-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_j}), C = \text{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{j-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_1})$ and $v \in M_{1 \times (r_1-j)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$. We assume that $\overline{h_1 K'_{r_1,j} h_1^{-1} \cap K}$ contains $N_{r_1-j,j}(k_F)$.

Assume now that

$$h_2 = \begin{pmatrix} A & & \\ 0 & \varpi_F^{\alpha_{r_1}} & \\ & & h_1 \\ 0 & x & \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{C}_{r_2}$$

where $A = \text{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{r_2-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_{r_1+1}})$ and $x \neq 0$. Then for any

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} X & & \\ Y & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in K'_{r_1,j}$$

we have that

$$h_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1_{r_2-r_1} & \\ & T \end{pmatrix} h_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{r_2-r_1} & & \\ & h_1 T h_1^{-1} & \\ & & 1_j \end{pmatrix}.$$

By our assumption this implies that $\overline{h_2 K'_{r_2,j} h_2^{-1} \cap K}$ contains

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1_{r_2-r_1} & & \\ & 1_{r_1-j} & \\ & * & 1_j \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now let

$$Y(a, b, c, d) = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{r_2-r_1-1} & & & \\ x^{-1}aA & 1+\varpi_F^{\alpha_{r_1}}x^{-1}b & & \\ & & 1_{r_1-j} & \\ C^{-1}cA & C^{-1}d\varpi_F^{\alpha_{r_1}} & & 1_{j-1} \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $a \in M_{1 \times (r_2-r_1-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F), b \in \mathfrak{o}_F, c \in M_{(j-1) \times (r_2-r_1-1)}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$ and $d \in M_{(j-1) \times 1}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$. By our assumptions on x and the α_i , it is easy to see that $Y(a, b, c, d) \in K'_{r_2,j}$. We can compute

$$h_2 Y(a, b, c, d) h_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{r_2-r_1-1} & & & \\ \varpi_F^{\alpha_r} x^{-1}a & 1+\varpi_F^{\alpha_r} x^{-1}b & & \\ & & 1_{r_1-j} & \\ c & d & & 1_{j-1} \\ a & b & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and since $\text{val}_F(x) < \alpha_r$ we have

$$\overline{h_2 Y(a, b, c, d) h_2^{-1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{r_2-r_1-1} & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ \bar{c} & \bar{d} & 1_{r_1-j} & \\ \bar{a} & \bar{b} & 1_{j-1} & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence we obtain that $\overline{h_2 K'_{r_2,j} \cap K_n}$ contains $N_{r_2-j,j}(k_F)$. Hence

$$\text{Hom}_{R[\overline{K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)}}(1, \tau) \subseteq \text{Hom}_{R[N_{r_2-j,j}(k_F)]}(1, \tau),$$

however by the cuspidality of τ the latter space is zero. \square

By the above two propositions the only elements g of \mathcal{C}_n or $\mathcal{A}_n^2 \cdot \mathcal{B}_n$ for which the space $\text{Hom}_{R[\overline{K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)}}(1, \tau) = 0$ can be nonzero are diagonal matrices in \mathcal{C}_n , i.e., elements of \mathcal{B}_n .

Proposition 4.7. *Suppose that $g = \text{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_1}, 1)$ is an element of \mathcal{B}_n where $\alpha_{n-1} \geq m$, then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{R}[\overline{K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)}}(1, \tau) = 0$.*

Proof. Let $g' = \text{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-2}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_1})$. Note that by our assumptions for any $v \in M_{(n-2) \times 1}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$ and $x \in \mathfrak{o}_F$ the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ g'^{-1}v\varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}} & 1_{n-2} & \\ \varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}}x & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is an element of $K_n(m)$. We can compute

$$g \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ g'^{-1}v\varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}} & 1_{n-2} & \\ \varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}}x & & 1 \end{pmatrix} g^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ v & 1_{n-2} & \\ x & & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and obtain that $\overline{K_n \cap {}^g K_n(m)}$ contains $N_{1,n-1}(k_F)$ which yields the result. \square

Proposition 4.8. *Let $g = \text{diag}(\varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-1}}, \dots, \varpi_F^{\alpha_1}, 1) \in \mathcal{B}_n$ where $\alpha_{n-1} < m$.*

- (1) *Suppose the α_i are not strictly increasing, i.e. there is $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ such that $\alpha_{j-1} = \alpha_j$, then $\text{Hom}_{\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K}}(1, \tau)$ is zero.*
- (2) *If for $1 \leq i \leq n-2$ we have that $\alpha_i < \alpha_{i+1}$ then $\text{Hom}_{\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K}}(1, \tau)$ is one-dimensional.*

Proof. Note that for any matrix $X = (X_{i,j}) \in K_n(m)$ we have $(gXg^{-1})_{i,j} = \varpi_F^{\alpha_{n-i} - \alpha_{n-j}} X_{i,j}$. This implies that $\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K}$ is contained in P_n , i.e. the mirabolic subgroup. Since τ has a Kirillov model we see that

$$\text{Hom}_{\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K}}(1, \tau) = \text{Hom}_{\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K}}(1, \text{ind}_{U_n}^{P_n}(\psi_n)).$$

Moreover, $\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K}$ contains

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F) & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)$ are all invertible lower triangular matrices in $\text{GL}_{n-1}(k_F)$.

Let Ψ be an element of $\text{Hom}_{\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K}}(1, \text{ind}_{U_n}^{P_n}(\psi_n))$ and set $f = \Psi(1)$. Then for any $u \in U_n, g \in P_n, b \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)$ we have that $f(ugb) = \psi_n(u)f(gb) = \psi_n(u)(b \cdot f)(g) = \psi_n(u)f(g)$. Note that the Bruhat decomposition $P_n = \bigcup_{w \in W} U_n w B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)$ implies that f is uniquely determined by its values on the Weyl group W . We realize W as the set of permutation matrices. For any permutation matrix w_σ , where $\sigma \in S_n$ and any matrix $A = (a_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq n}$ we have that $(w_\sigma A w_\sigma^{-1})_{i,j} = a_{\sigma(i), \sigma(j)}$. Now if $\sigma^{-1}(i) < \sigma^{-1}(i+1)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, then $\sigma = \text{id}$. Hence if $w_\sigma \neq 1$, there is an element $b \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)$ such that $w b w^{-1} \in U_n$ and $\psi_n(w b w^{-1}) \neq 1$. Then $f(w_\sigma) = f(w_\sigma b) = \psi_n(w_\sigma b w_\sigma^{-1})f(w_\sigma)$ and hence $f(w_\sigma) = 0$ for $w_\sigma \neq 1$. Hence the support of f is contained in $U_n B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}$.

ad (1): Since we assume that there is $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ such that $\alpha_{j-1} = \alpha_j$, we see that $\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K}$ contains the subgroup

$$1_n + k_F E_{j-1,j},$$

where $E_{j-1,j}$ is the matrix whose only nonzero entry is one at $(j-1, j)$. This implies that there exists $u \in \overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K} \cap U_n$ such that $\psi_n(u) \neq 1$. We obtain

$$f(1) = (u \cdot f)(1) = f(u) = \psi_n(u)f(1)$$

and hence $f(1) = 0$, which implies that $f \equiv 0$ and $\Psi = 0$.

ad (2): In this case $\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K} = B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}$. Now the space of B_{n-1}^{op} -invariant functions in $\text{Ind}_{U_n}^{P_n}(\psi)$ which are supported in $U_n B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}$ is clearly one-dimensional. Moreover, any such function gives rise to a unique morphism in

$$\text{Hom}_{B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}}(1, \text{ind}_{U_n}^{P_n}(\psi_n))$$

which implies the result. \square

By putting all the above propositions together we obtain that $\text{Hom}_{\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K}}(1, \tau)$ can only be nonzero for g in the same double coset as any of

$$\mathcal{D}_n(m) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \varpi^{\alpha_{n-1}} & & & \\ & \varpi^{\alpha_{n-2}} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \varpi^{\alpha_1} \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid \alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 < \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \dots < \alpha_{n-1} < m \right\}.$$

Proof of Theorem 4.1. By the above Proposition 4.8 for any element g of $\mathcal{D}_n(m)$ the Hom-space

$$\text{Hom}_{\overline{gK_n(m)g^{-1} \cap K}}(1, \tau)$$

is one dimensional and we choose a nonzero ϕ_g in this space. By the computations in Section 4.1 any such ϕ_g gives rise to an element Φ_g of $\text{Hom}_{R[K_n(m)]}(1, \pi)$ and the collection $\{\Phi_g \mid g \in \mathcal{D}_n(m)\}$ is linearly independent. Hence we obtain

$$\dim_R(\text{Hom}_{R[K_n(m)]}(1, \pi)) = |\mathcal{D}_n(m)|.$$

If $m < n$ then $\mathcal{D}_n(m)$ is empty and if $m = n$ there is exactly one element, and if $m > n$, $|\mathcal{D}_n(m)| = \binom{m-1}{n-1}$.

The explicit form of $f_{\text{new}}(\Sigma_n)$ follows as $\sum_{b \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} b \cdot B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}$ is clearly $B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)$ -invariant, and it is nonzero as

$$\sum_{b \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} b \cdot B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(1) = \sum_{b \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(b) = B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(1) = 1$$

by property (B1) of Bessel functions.

It remains to show the final formula of (3). As the integral expression is clearly $K_n(n)$ -invariant, we just need to show it is non-zero, which we do by evaluating at $g = \Sigma_n$ and evaluating the resulting function at the identity: we consider

$$\int_{K_n(n)} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(\Sigma_n k \Sigma_n^{-1}) dk(1) = \int_{K_n(n) \cap K_n^{\Sigma_n}} B_{\tilde{\tau}, \bar{\psi}}(\Sigma_n k \Sigma_n^{-1}) dk.$$

As $k \in K_n(n)$, we can write

$$k = \begin{pmatrix} A & x \\ y & z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-1} & 0 \\ yA^{-1} & z - yA^{-1}x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

with $A \in \text{GL}_{n-1}(\mathfrak{o}_F)$, $x \in (\mathfrak{o}_F \ \cdots \ \mathfrak{o}_F)^T$, $y \in (\mathfrak{p}_F^n \ \cdots \ \mathfrak{p}_F^n)$, and $z \in 1 + \mathfrak{p}_F^n$. Moreover,

$$\Sigma_n \begin{pmatrix} 1_{n-1} & 0 \\ yA^{-1} & z - yA^{-1}x \end{pmatrix} \Sigma_n^{-1} \in 1_n + M_n(\mathfrak{p}_F) \subset K_n,$$

Hence, for $k \in K_n(n)$ decomposed as above,

$$\Sigma_n k \Sigma_n^{-1} \in K_n \Leftrightarrow \Sigma_n \begin{pmatrix} A & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Sigma_n^{-1} \in K_n$$

and

$$B_{\tilde{\tau}, \bar{\psi}}(\Sigma_n k \Sigma_n^{-1}) = B_{\tilde{\tau}, \bar{\psi}} \left(\Sigma_n \begin{pmatrix} A & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Sigma_n^{-1} \right).$$

Moreover, if $\Sigma_n \begin{pmatrix} A & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Sigma_n^{-1} \in K_n$ then it is lower unitriangular mod $M_n(\mathfrak{p}_F)$ with image inside $\begin{pmatrix} B_{n-1}^{\text{op}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and containing the identity. By property (B1) of Bessel functions, we deduce that the integral is a non-zero constant. \square

5. MATRIX COEFFICIENTS AND WHITTAKER FUNCTIONS OF DEPTH ZERO NEWFORM VECTORS

5.1. Matrix coefficients of depth zero newform vectors. Suppose now π is a depth zero cuspidal R-representation. Choose now a Moy–Prasad–Morris–Vignéras model for π as compactly induced

$$\text{ind}_{\text{ZK}}^G(\omega_\pi \tau),$$

where τ is a cuspidal representation of $\text{GL}_n(k_F)$ which we identify with $W(\tau, \bar{\psi})$ its Whittaker model, then in Theorem 4.1 we showed that v_{new} is given by the function (up to scalar) f_{new} . For π^\vee similarly, we take the model

$$\text{ind}_{\text{ZK}}^G(\omega_\pi^{-1} \tau^\vee),$$

where we identify τ^\vee with its Whittaker model $W(\tau^\vee, \bar{\psi}^{-1})$ and f_{new}^\vee is again given by Theorem 4.1.

Let dg be a right G-invariant measure on $\text{ZK} \backslash G$, normalized so that $dg(\text{ZK}) = 1$, then we can identify $\text{ind}_{\text{ZK}}^G(\omega_\pi^{-1} \tau^\vee)$ with $(\text{ind}_{\text{ZK}}^G(\omega_\pi \tau))^\vee$ via the bilinear form

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ind}_{\text{ZK}}^G(\omega_\pi \tau) \times \text{ind}_{\text{ZK}}^G(\omega_\pi^{-1} \tau^\vee) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (f, f') &\mapsto \int_{\text{ZK} \backslash G} \langle f(g), f'(g) \rangle dg. \end{aligned}$$

We identify $(W(\tau, \bar{\psi}))^\vee \simeq W(\tau^\vee, \bar{\psi}^{-1})$ via the bilinear form

$$\begin{aligned} W(\tau, \bar{\psi}) \times W(\tau^\vee, \bar{\psi}^{-1}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (W, W') &\mapsto \sum_{U(\mathbb{F}_q) \backslash G(\mathbb{F}_q)} W(k) W'(k). \end{aligned}$$

For $y \in K_n(n)$, define $f_{\Sigma y} \in \text{ind}_{\text{ZK}}^G(\omega_\pi \tau)$ by support $f_{\Sigma y} \subseteq \text{ZK} \Sigma y$ and

$$f_{\Sigma y} |_{\text{ZK} \Sigma y} = f_{\text{new}} |_{\text{ZK} \Sigma y}$$

and analogously $f_{\Sigma y}^\vee \in \text{ind}_{\text{ZK}}^G(\omega_\pi^{-1} \tau^\vee)$ by support $f_{\Sigma y}^\vee \subseteq \text{ZK} \Sigma y$ and

$$f_{\Sigma y}^\vee |_{\text{ZK} \Sigma y} = f_{\text{new}}^\vee |_{\text{ZK} \Sigma y}.$$

Let y_1, \dots, y_r be elements of $K(n)$ such that $\Sigma y_1, \dots, \Sigma y_r$ are representatives for $\text{KZ} \backslash \text{KZ} \Sigma K(n)$. Then

$$f_{\text{new}} = \sum_{i=1}^r f_{\Sigma y_i}, \text{ and } f_{\text{new}}^\vee = \sum_{i=1}^r f_{\Sigma y_i}^\vee.$$

Note that by right $K_n(n)$ -invariance of f_{new}^\vee , we have $f_\Sigma(x) = f_{\Sigma y}(xy)$, for $y \in K_n(n)$.

Remark 5.1. *A priori we have so far obtained two expressions for the newform in $\text{ind}_{Z_n K_n}^{G_n}(\tilde{\tau})$. Firstly, $f_{\text{new}} = \sum_{i=1}^r f_{\Sigma y_i}$ and furthermore*

$$f_{\text{new}}(g) = \int_{K_n(n)} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(gk\Sigma^{-1})dk.$$

We will show that one can obtain the first expression by simply evaluating the above integral.

As above let $\Sigma y_1, \dots, \Sigma y_r \in K(n)$ be a set of coset representatives for $KZ \backslash KZ\Sigma K(n)$, which implies that $y_1, \dots, y_r \in K(n)$ is a set of coset representatives for $K(n) \cap K^\Sigma \backslash K(n)$. In particular we obtain that

$$\int_{K_n(n)} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(gk\Sigma^{-1})dk = \sum_{i=1}^r \int_{K_n(n) \cap K^\Sigma} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(gy_i^{-1}k\Sigma^{-1})dk = \sum_{i=1}^r \int_{K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(g(\Sigma y_i)^{-1}k)dk$$

and we claim that $\int_{K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(g(\Sigma y_i)^{-1}k)dk = f_{\Sigma y_i}(g)$ for all $g \in G_n$. Since $\text{supp}(\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}) \subseteq ZK$ we obtain that if

$$\int_{K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(g(\Sigma y_i)^{-1}k)dk \neq 0$$

then $g \in KZ\Sigma y_i$. Suppose that $g \in KZ\Sigma y_i$ and write $g = zk'\Sigma y_i$ where $k' \in K$ and $z \in Z$. We obtain

$$\int_{K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(g(\Sigma y_i)^{-1}k)dk = \omega(z) \int_{K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(k'k)dk.$$

If $x \in K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K^1$ we have that $\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(k'kx) = \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(k'k)$ for all $k \in K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K$ and it is straightforward to see that $K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K/K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K^1 \cong B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)$. Hence we obtain that (we assume the measure of $K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K^1$ to be 1)

$$\omega(z) \int_{K_n(n)^{\Sigma^{-1}} \cap K} \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}(k'k)dk = \omega(z) \sum_{x \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} \overline{k'}x \cdot B_{\tau, \overline{\psi}},$$

which agrees with $f_{\Sigma y_i}(g)$.

The matrix coefficient $c_{\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}, \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}^\vee}}$, has a simple description: $\text{supp}(c_{\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}, \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}^\vee}}) \subseteq Z_n K_n$ and, for $k \in K_n$, $z \in Z_n$, expanding the definitions we have

$$c_{\mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}}, \mathcal{B}_{\tilde{\tau}^\vee}}(zk) = \omega_\pi(z) B_{\tau, \psi}(k).$$

This is a special case of the Bessel functions of [PS08, Proposition 5.7].

We now give a formula for the canonical bi- $K(n)$ -invariant matrix coefficient:

Proposition 5.2. *Let y_1, \dots, y_r be a set of coset representatives of $KZ \backslash KZ\Sigma K(n)$. The matrix coefficient $c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\text{new}}^\vee}$ is non-zero and satisfies:*

- (1) *(Bi- $K(c(\pi))$ -invariance), i.e., $c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\text{new}}^\vee} \in (\text{ind}_Z^G(\omega_\pi))^{K(c(\pi)) \times K(c(\pi))}$;*
- (2) *$\text{supp}(c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\text{new}}^\vee}) \subseteq ZK(n)K^\Sigma K(n)$ and for $g \in K^\Sigma$ let*

$$I_g = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq r \text{ and } g \in y_j^{-1}Z(K^\Sigma)y_i\},$$

then we have

$$c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\text{new}}^\vee}(g) = \sum_{(i, j) \in I_g} \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)| \dim(\tau)} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} B_{\tau, \overline{\psi}}(b \Sigma y_j g y_i^{-1} \Sigma^{-1} b').$$

(3) (expression in terms of $c_{\mathcal{B}_{\bar{\tau}}, \mathcal{B}_{\bar{\tau}^\vee}}$) for $g \in G$,

$$c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\text{new}}^\vee}(g) = \int_{K_n(n)} \int_{K_n(n)} c_{\mathcal{B}_{\bar{\tau}}, \mathcal{B}_{\bar{\tau}^\vee}}(k' \Sigma_n g k \Sigma_n^{-1}) dk' dk.$$

Proof. The final part follows directly from Theorem 4.1 (3). Let $x, y \in K(n)$. By our identification,

$$c_{f_{\Sigma x}, f_{\Sigma y}^\vee}(j) = \int_{ZK \backslash G} \langle f_{\Sigma x}(gj), f_{\Sigma y}^\vee(g) \rangle dg.$$

However, $f_{\Sigma y}^\vee$ is supported in $KZ\Sigma y$ and note that for all $g \in KZ\Sigma y$ we have

$$\langle f_{\Sigma x}(gj), f_{\Sigma y}^\vee(g) \rangle = \langle f_{\Sigma x}(\Sigma y j), f_{\Sigma y}^\vee(\Sigma y) \rangle.$$

Hence

$$c_{f_{\Sigma x}, f_{\Sigma y}^\vee}(j) = \mu_{KZ \backslash G}(KZ\Sigma y) \langle f_{\Sigma x}(\Sigma y j), f_{\Sigma y}^\vee(\Sigma y) \rangle.$$

Now for $f_{\Sigma x}(\Sigma y j)$ to be nonzero we need to have that $j \in y^{-1}Z(K^\Sigma)x$ and hence

$$(1) \quad \text{supp}(c_{f_{\Sigma x}, f_{\Sigma y}^\vee}) \subseteq y^{-1}Z(K^\Sigma)x.$$

Let $j \in y^{-1}K^\Sigma x$ and write $j' = \Sigma y j x^{-1} \Sigma^{-1}$. By the second identification we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f_{\Sigma x}(\Sigma y j), f_{\Sigma y}^\vee(\Sigma y) \rangle &= \sum_{k \in U(\mathbb{F}_q) \backslash G(\mathbb{F}_q)} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(kj'b) B_{\tau^\vee, \bar{\psi}^{-1}}(kb') \\ &= |U(\mathbb{F}_q)|^{-1} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \left(\sum_{k \in G(\mathbb{F}_q)} B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(kb'j'b) B_{\tau^\vee, \bar{\psi}^{-1}}(k) \right). \end{aligned}$$

By the formula for the Bessel function: $B_{\tau, \psi}(a) = |U(\mathbb{F}_q)|^{-1} \sum_{u \in U(\mathbb{F}_q)} \psi^{-1}(u) \chi_\tau(au)$ of (B2) and orthogonality of characters we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f_{\Sigma x}(\Sigma y j), f_{\Sigma y}^\vee(\Sigma y) \rangle &= |U(\mathbb{F}_q)|^{-3} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \left(\sum_{k \in G(\mathbb{F}_q)} \sum_{u, u' \in U(\mathbb{F}_q)} \psi^{-1}(u) \chi_\tau(kb'j'bu) \psi(u') \chi_{\tau^\vee}(ku') \right) \\ &= |U(\mathbb{F}_q)|^{-3} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \sum_{u, u' \in U(\mathbb{F}_q)} \psi(u^{-1}u') \left(\sum_{k \in G(\mathbb{F}_q)} \chi_\tau(ku'^{-1}b'j'bu) \chi_{\tau^\vee}(k) \right) \\ &= \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)|^3 \dim(\tau)} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \sum_{u, u' \in U(\mathbb{F}_q)} \psi(u^{-1}u') \chi_\tau(u'^{-1}b'j'bu). \end{aligned}$$

Hence we can compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle f_{\Sigma x}(\Sigma y j), f_{\Sigma y}^{\vee}(\Sigma y) \rangle &= \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)|^3 \dim(\tau)} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \sum_{u, u' \in U(\mathbb{F}_q)} \psi(u'^{-1} u^{-1} u') \chi_{\tau}(u'^{-1} b' j' b u u') \\
&= \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)|^2 \dim(\tau)} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} \sum_{u \in U(\mathbb{F}_q)} \psi(u^{-1}) \chi_{\tau}(b' j' b u) \\
&= \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)| \dim(\tau)} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} B_{\tau, \psi}(b' j' b). \\
&= \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)| \dim(\tau)} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} B_{\tau, \psi}(b' \Sigma y j x^{-1} \Sigma^{-1} b).
\end{aligned}$$

Let $y_1, \dots, y_r \in K(n)$ be a set of coset representatives for $KZ \backslash KZ \Sigma K(n)$ and choose y_1 to be the identity. As $f_{\text{new}} = \sum_{i=1}^r f_{\Sigma y_i}$, we see that

$$c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^r c_{f_{\Sigma y_i}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}}(x)$$

and hence $\text{supp}(c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}}) \subseteq Z(K^{\Sigma})K(n)$. For $g \in K^{\Sigma}$ note that $c_{f_{\Sigma y_i}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}}(g)$ is nonzero if and only if y_i is the identity, i.e. $i = 1$. We obtain that

$$c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}}(g) = \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)| \dim(\tau)} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(b \Sigma g \Sigma^{-1} b').$$

Moreover, we have that

$$c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\text{new}}^{\vee}}(g) = \sum_{i, j=1}^r c_{f_{\Sigma y_i}, f_{\Sigma y_j}^{\vee}}(g)$$

and hence $\text{supp}(c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\text{new}}^{\vee}}) \subseteq ZK(n)(K^{\Sigma})K(n)$. For $g \in K^{\Sigma}$ let

$$I_g = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq r \text{ and } g \in y_j^{-1} Z(K^{\Sigma}) y_i\}$$

and then

$$c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\text{new}}^{\vee}}(g) = \sum_{(i, j) \in I_g} \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)| \dim(\tau)} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(b \Sigma y_j g y_i^{-1} \Sigma^{-1} b').$$

□

While the first formula for the canonical bi- $K(n)$ -invariant matrix coefficient is only explicit up to the sets I_g , our proof allows us to give an explicit formula for the $K(n)$ -invariant matrix coefficient $c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}}$:

Corollary 5.3. *The matrix coefficient $c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}}$ satisfies:*

- (1) (Right $K(c(\pi))$ -invariance), i.e., $c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}} \in (\text{ind}_Z^G(\omega_{\pi}))^{K(c(\pi))}$;
- (2) $\text{supp}(c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}}) \subseteq ZK^{\Sigma}K(n)$ and for $g \in K^{\Sigma}$.

$$c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}}(j) = \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)| \dim(\tau)} \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(\mathbb{F}_q)} B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(b \Sigma g \Sigma^{-1} b').$$

In particular, $c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\Sigma}^{\vee}}(1) = \frac{|G(\mathbb{F}_q)|}{|U(\mathbb{F}_q)| \dim(\tau)}$.

5.2. Whittaker newforms of depth zero cuspidal representations. Given $\psi: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\times}$ a non-trivial character, we define a non-degenerate character $\psi: U_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\times}$ in the usual way:

$$\psi(u) = \psi\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{i,i+1}\right).$$

Using finite Bessel functions, Gelfand constructs an explicit Whittaker function for a depth zero cuspidal representation with small support:

Proposition 5.4 (Gelfand). *Let π be a depth zero cuspidal \mathbb{R} -representation of G_n containing cuspidal type (K, τ) , and suppose $\psi: F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\times}$ has conductor \mathfrak{p}_F . Then there is a unique Whittaker function $W_{\pi, \text{Gel}, \psi} \in W(\pi, \psi)$ defined by:*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp}(W_{\pi, \text{Gel}, \psi}) &\subseteq Z_n U_n K_n \\ W_{\pi, \text{Gel}, \psi}(zuk) &= \omega_{\pi}(z) \psi(u) B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(\bar{k}). \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that ψ' has conductor \mathfrak{p}_F and ψ has conductor \mathfrak{o}_F . **not for every pair right?** Note that the associated non-degenerate characters of U_n then satisfy that $\psi'^{\Sigma_n^{-1}} = \psi$. Hence for $f \in W(\pi, \psi')$ the map $\tilde{f}(g) := f(\Sigma_n g)$ is an element of $\text{Ind}_{U_n}^{G_n}(\psi)$. Since $f \mapsto \tilde{f}$ is G_n -equivariant we see that $\tilde{f} \in W(\pi, \psi)$. Hence $g \mapsto W_{\pi, \text{Gel}, \psi'}(\Sigma_n g)$ is an element of $W(\pi, \psi)$ and also for any $k' \in K_n(n)$ the function $g \mapsto (k' \Sigma_n^{-1}) \cdot W_{\pi, \text{Gel}, \psi'}(\Sigma_n g)$. This shows that the function

$$g \mapsto \int_{K_n(n)} W_{\pi, \text{Gel}, \psi^{\Sigma_n^{-1}}}(\Sigma_n g k \Sigma_n^{-1}) dk$$

is also an element of $W(\pi, \psi)$.

In the next proposition, we give a strong bound on the support of the Whittaker newform of a depth zero cuspidal \mathbb{C} -representation, and two integral expressions for it – one given by a Jacquet integral of our explicit matrix coefficient, and the second by integrating the translated-conjugate average of the Gelfand's Whittaker function over $K_n(n)$ defined above:

Proposition 5.5. *Let π be a depth zero cuspidal \mathbb{C} -representation of G_n , and suppose $\psi: F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{\times}$ has conductor \mathfrak{o}_F . The Whittaker newform $W_{\pi, \text{new}, \psi} \in W(\pi, \psi)$ (normalized at the identity) satisfies the following support condition*

$$\text{supp}(W_{\pi, \text{new}, \psi}) \subseteq Z_n U_n K_n^{\Sigma_n} K_n(n),$$

and for $g \in G$ is given by

$$W_{\pi, \text{new}, \psi}(g) = \int_{U_n} \psi^{-1}(u) c_{f_{\text{new}}, f_{\text{new}}^{\vee}}(ug) du,$$

where du is the \mathbb{R} -Haar measure on U_n normalized by $du(U \cap (K)^{\Sigma}) = 1$. Moreover, for $g \in G$,

$$W_{\pi, \text{new}, \psi}(g) = \int_{K_n(n)} W_{\pi, \text{Gel}, \psi^{\Sigma_n^{-1}}}(\Sigma_n g k \Sigma_n^{-1}) dk$$

for an appropriately normalized \mathbb{C} -Haar measure dk on $K_n(n)$. **Should we extend this to \mathbb{R} -representations or not?**

Proof. The support condition will follow once we have established either integral expression – directly from the support of our matrix coefficient or of Gelfand’s Whittaker function. For the first expression note that the map

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi: \pi &\rightarrow \text{Ind}_{U_n}^{G_n}(\psi_n) \\ v &\mapsto \left(g \mapsto \int_{U_n} \psi^{-1}(u) c_{v, f_{\text{new}}^\vee}(ug) du \right), \end{aligned}$$

is clearly an intertwining map. Since π is irreducible and $\Xi(f_{\text{new}})$ is $K(n)$ -invariant the formula follows if we can show that Ξ is nonzero. In particular it is enough to show that

$$\int_{U_n} \psi^{-1}(u) c_{f_\Sigma, f_{\text{new}}^\vee}(u) du \neq 0.$$

We write c for the matrix coefficient $c_{f_\Sigma, f_{\text{new}}^\vee}$. By Equation (1) we see that $\text{supp}(c) \subseteq K(n)Z(K^\Sigma)$ and hence the integral is actually over $U_n \cap K(n)Z(K^\Sigma)$. By [Herzig ref](#) we have that

$$U_n \cap K(n)Z(K^\Sigma) = U_n \cap K^\Sigma$$

which in particular implies that

$$\int_{U_n} \psi^{-1}(u) c(u) du = \int_{U_n} \psi^{-1}(u) c_{f_\Sigma, f_\Sigma^\vee}(u) du.$$

Note that by our choices $\psi^{-1}(u'u)c(u'u) = \psi^{-1}(u)c(u)$ for all $u \in U \cap K^\Sigma, u' \in U \cap (K^1)^\Sigma$. Hence we need to compute

$$\sum_{u \in U \cap (K^1)^\Sigma \setminus U \cap K^\Sigma} \psi^{-1}(u) c(u).$$

However, note that $U \cap (K^1)^\Sigma \setminus U \cap K^\Sigma \cong U_n(k_F)$, and we find

$$\sum_{u \in U \cap (K^1)^\Sigma \setminus U \cap K^\Sigma} \psi^{-1}(u) c(u) = \sum_{u \in U_n(k_F)} \bar{\psi}^{-1}(u) \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(bub').$$

To compute this, we will use the following lemma:

Lemma 5.6. *Let $\alpha: \text{GL}_r(k_F) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a function such that $\alpha(ug) = \bar{\psi}(u)\alpha(g)$ for all $u \in U_r(k_F), g \in \text{GL}_r(k_F)$. Then for all $g \in \text{GL}_r(k_F)$ we have that*

$$\frac{1}{|U_r(k_F)|} \sum_{u \in U_r(k_F), b \in B_{r-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} \bar{\psi}^{-1}(u) \alpha(bug) = \alpha(g).$$

Proof. We proceed via induction on r . For $x \in k_F^{r-1}$ let $n(x)$ be the matrix in $U_r(k_F)$ defined by

$$n(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{r-1} & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $N_r(k_F)$ be the abelian subgroup of $U_r(k_F)$ consisting of matrices of the form $n(x)$ where $x \in k_F^{r-1}$. Note that $U_r(k_F) = U_{r-1}(k_F) \ltimes N_r(k_F)$, and hence we have

$$\sum_{u \in U_r(k_F), b \in B_{r-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} \alpha(bug) = \sum_{u \in U_{r-1}(k_F)} \bar{\psi}^{-1}(u) \sum_{b \in B_{r-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F), x \in N_r(k_F)} \bar{\psi}^{-1}(x) \alpha(bxug).$$

Now $bx b^{-1} \in N_r(k_F)$ and hence

$$\sum_{x \in N_r(k_F)} \bar{\psi}^{-1}(x) \alpha(bxug) = \sum_{x \in N_r(k_F)} \bar{\psi}(x^{-1} b x b^{-1}) \alpha(bug).$$

Let $x = n(x')$ for some $x' \in k_F^{r-1}$. Then $x^{-1}bxb^{-1} = n((b - I_{r-1})x')$. Now if the bottom row of b is not equal to $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$ then $\sum_{x \in N_r(k_F)} \bar{\psi}(x^{-1}bxb^{-1}) = 0$. If b has bottom row equal to $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$, i.e. $b \in B_{r-2}^{\text{op}}(k_F)$, then $\bar{\psi}(x^{-1}bxb^{-1}) = 1$. Hence

$$\sum_{b \in B_{r-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F), x \in N_r(k_F)} \bar{\psi}^{-1}(x) \alpha(bxug) = |N_r(k_F)| \sum_{b \in B_{r-2}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} \alpha(bug).$$

Since $|U_r(k_F)| = |U_{r-1}(k_F)| \cdot |N_r(k_F)|$ This implies that

$$\frac{1}{|U_r(k_F)|} \sum_{u \in U_r(k_F), b \in B_{r-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} \bar{\psi}^{-1}(u) \alpha(bug) = \frac{1}{|U_{r-1}(k_F)|} \sum_{u \in U_{r-1}(k_F), b \in B_{r-2}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} \bar{\psi}^{-1}(u) \alpha(bug)$$

and we obtain the result via induction. \square

Hence, we see that

$$\sum_{u \in U(k_F)} \bar{\psi}^{-1}(u) \sum_{b, b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(bub') = |U_n(k_F)| \sum_{b' \in B_{n-1}^{\text{op}}(k_F)} B_{\tau, \bar{\psi}}(b') = |U_n(k_F)|,$$

which establishes our first integral expression. For our second integral expression, test \square

6. NEWFORM VECTORS IN MINIMAX CUSPIDAL REPRESENTATIONS

6.1. Parahoric subgroups and their filtrations. Let V be an F -vector space of dimension n , $G = \text{GL}_F(V)$, and $A = \text{End}_F(V)$. Fix a character $\psi : F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\times$ of conductor \mathfrak{p}_F (i.e., trivial on \mathfrak{p}_F , but not on \mathfrak{o}_F).

An \mathfrak{o}_F -lattice in V is a compact open \mathfrak{o}_F -submodule of V . Given any \mathfrak{o}_F -lattice L there exists a basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ of V such that $L = \mathfrak{o}_F e_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{o}_F e_n$. Let $\text{Latt}(V)$ denote the set of \mathfrak{o}_F -lattices in V . A function $\Lambda : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Latt}(V)$ is called a *lattice chain* if

- (1) it is *strictly decreasing*: $\Lambda(i) \subset \Lambda(i-1)$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- (2) *periodic*: there exists $e(\Lambda) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\Lambda(i + e(\Lambda)) = \mathfrak{p}_F \Lambda(i)$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Given a lattice chain in V , there exists a basis $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ of V such that for $0 \leq i \leq e(\Lambda) - 1$ we have

$$\Lambda(i) = \mathfrak{o}_F v_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{o}_F v_{r_i} \oplus \mathfrak{p}_F v_{r_i+1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{p}_F v_n;$$

we call such a basis *standard*. We say that a lattice chain Λ is principal if $\dim_{k_F}(\Lambda(i)/\Lambda(i+1))$ is independent of i .

Given a lattice chain Λ , the submodule of A defined by

$$\mathfrak{A}_0(\Lambda) = \bigcap_{i=0}^{e(\Lambda)-1} \text{End}_{\mathfrak{o}_F}(\Lambda(i)),$$

is a hereditary \mathfrak{o}_F -order in A , and all hereditary \mathfrak{o}_F -orders in A arise in this way. With respect to a standard basis for Λ , $\mathfrak{A}_0(\Lambda)$ is contained in $M_n(\mathfrak{o}_F)$ and block-upper-triangular modulo \mathfrak{p}_F . If Λ is principal then the blocks are of the same size equal to $n/e(\Lambda)$.

The hereditary order $\mathfrak{A}_0(\Lambda)$ has a decreasing filtration

$$\mathfrak{A}_r(\Lambda) = \{x \in A : x\Lambda(i) \subseteq \Lambda(i+r) \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}\},$$

by \mathfrak{o}_F -submodules, and $\mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{P}(\Lambda) = \mathfrak{A}_1(\Lambda)$ is the Jacobson radical of $\mathfrak{A}_0(\Lambda)$. We set

$$U^0(\Lambda) = \mathfrak{A}_0(\Lambda)^\times, \quad U^r(\Lambda) = 1 + \mathfrak{A}_r(\Lambda),$$

then $U^0(\Lambda)$ is a *parahoric subgroup* of G , with associated filtration $U^r(\Lambda)$. The commutator subgroup $[U^r(\Lambda), U^s(\Lambda)] \subseteq U^{r+s}(\Lambda)$ and we have the following crucial isomorphism:

Lemma 6.1. *For integers $0 \leq r \leq s \leq 2r + 1$, we have an isomorphism*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{P}^{-s}/\mathfrak{P}^{-r} &\rightarrow \text{Hom}(\text{U}^{r+1}(\Lambda)/\text{U}^{s+1}(\Lambda), \mathbb{R}^\times) \\ b + \mathfrak{P}^{-r} &\mapsto [\psi_b : x \mapsto \psi(\text{Tr}_{\Lambda/\mathbb{F}}(b(x-1)))]. \end{aligned}$$

6.2. Strata in cuspidal representations. A *stratum* in Λ is a 4-tuple $[\Lambda, r, s, \beta]$ where

- (1) Λ is an \mathfrak{o}_F -lattice chain;
- (2) $s < r$ are integers;
- (3) $\beta \in \mathfrak{P}^{-r}(\Lambda)$.

A *stratum* $[\Lambda, m, m-1, \beta]$ in Λ is called *fundamental* if $\beta + \mathfrak{P}^{-m+1}(\Lambda)$ contains no nilpotent elements.

Let π be an irreducible representation of G which is not of depth zero. Then there exists a fundamental stratum $[\Lambda, m, m-1, \beta]$ with $r \geq 1$ such that

$$(\dagger) \quad \text{Hom}_{\text{U}^m(\Lambda)}(\psi_\beta, \pi) \neq 0.$$

Following Bushnell and Kutzko, we say that π *contains* the stratum $[\Lambda, m, m-1, \beta]$. The rational number $m/e(\Lambda)$ is an invariant of π (i.e., does not depend on the choice of fundamental stratum), which we call the *depth* of π , and we write $d(\pi) = m/e(\Lambda)$.

For a cuspidal representation of G (of positive depth), Bushnell and Kutzko show that we can choose a particularly nice fundamental stratum – where, for example, amongst its additional properties β generates a field in Λ – satisfying (\dagger) .

A *minimal* stratum in Λ is a fundamental stratum $[\Lambda, m, m-1, \beta]$ satisfying:

- (1) Λ is an \mathfrak{o}_E -lattice chain;
- (2) the F -algebra $E = F[\beta]$ is a field in Λ ;
- (3) the element β is *minimal* over F , meaning:
 - (a) $\gcd(m, e(E/F)) = 1$;
 - (b) $\varpi^m \beta^{e(E/F)} + \mathfrak{p}_E$ generates the extension of residue fields k_E/k_F .

Note that, $e(\Lambda) = e(E/F)$.

A *minimax* stratum $[\Lambda, m, m-1, \beta]$ in Λ is a minimal stratum which is also *maximal* in that $\deg(E/F) = \deg(F[\beta]/F) = n$. In this case, up to translation, there is a unique choice for Λ given by $\{\mathfrak{p}_E^i : i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

Definition 6.2. A (positive depth) cuspidal R -representation of G is called *minimax* if it contains a minimax stratum $[\Lambda, m, m-1, \beta]$ such that $\text{Hom}_{\text{U}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda)}(\psi_\beta, \pi) \neq 0$. (In other words, it also contains the simple stratum $[\Lambda, m, 0, \beta]$ following Bushnell and Kutzko's terminology.)

Remark 6.3. Every minimax cuspidal R -representation is supercuspidal – cf., [Vig96, III 5.14].

6.3. Minimax characters. Let $[\Lambda, m, 0, \beta]$ be a simple stratum in Λ such that $[\Lambda, m, m-1, \beta]$ is a minimax stratum in Λ . We identify V with $E = F[\beta]$ as an F -vector space via the choice of (ordered) F -basis

$$\mathcal{B} = \{1, \beta, \beta^2, \dots, \beta^{n-1}\}.$$

We write $e = e(E/F)$. With respect to the basis \mathcal{B} , which we call the companion basis to $[\Lambda, m, 0, \beta]$, β is in companion matrix form:

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} & & -a_0 \\ 1 & & -a_1 \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 1 & -a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $f_\beta(X) = X^n + a_{n-1}X + \cdots + a_0$ is the minimal polynomial of β . We have

$$\nu_F(a_0) = -mn/e, \quad \nu_F(a_i) \geq -m(n-i)/e.$$

This basis has the nice property that the restriction of ψ_β to upper triangular unipotent matrices U_n (intersected with $U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda)$), agrees with the standard non-degenerate character $\Psi(x) = \psi(x_{1,2} + \cdots + x_{n-1,n})$. However, with respect to this basis, the principal order \mathfrak{A} is not, in general, standard.

Set

$$\begin{aligned} H^1 &= (1 + \mathfrak{p}_E)U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda), \quad J^1 = (1 + \mathfrak{p}_E)U^{\lfloor (m+1)/2 \rfloor}(\Lambda) \\ J &= \mathfrak{o}_E^\times U^{\lfloor (m+1)/2 \rfloor}(\Lambda), \quad \mathbf{J} = E^\times U^{\lfloor (m+1)/2 \rfloor}(\Lambda). \end{aligned}$$

(The centres of these groups are equal to their intersections with F^\times .)

The set of *simple characters* of H^1 associated to $[\mathfrak{A}, m, 0, \beta]$ is

$$\mathcal{C}(\Lambda, \beta) = \{\theta \in \text{Hom}(H^1, R^\times) : \theta|_{U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda)} = \psi_\beta\}.$$

As E^\times normalizes Λ , $U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda)$ is a normal subgroup of H^1 .

Given $\theta \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda, \beta)$, we set

$$\eta_\theta = \text{ind}_{(U_n \cap J^1)H^1}^{J^1}(\theta_\psi)$$

where $\theta_\psi(uh) = \Psi(u)\theta(h)$ (note that, $U_n \cap H^1 = U_n \cap U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda)$ and Ψ and θ clearly agree on this intersection). The representation η_θ is the unique irreducible representation of J^1 containing θ (from the theory of Heisenberg representations). Notice if m is odd, we have $H^1 = J^1$ and $\eta_\theta = \theta$. The representation η_θ extends to \mathbf{J} , choose any extension λ of η_θ , then

$$\pi = \text{ind}_{\mathbf{J}}^G(\lambda)$$

is irreducible, minimax, and supercuspidal (*and all minimax supercuspidals arise in this way*). The ramification index and inertial degree of E/F are invariants of π and we write $e(\pi) = e(E/F)$ and $f(\pi) = f(E/F)$.

6.4. Newform vectors in minimax cuspidals. Recall that Σ_n denotes the diagonal matrix $\text{diag}(\varpi_F^{n-1}, \varpi_F^{n-2}, \dots, 1)$. We start with a basic lemma:

Lemma 6.4. *Let $[\Lambda, m, 0, \beta]$ be a simple stratum in \mathbf{A} such that $[\Lambda, m, m-1, \beta]$ is a minimax stratum in \mathbf{A} , and write $U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda)$ with respect to the companion basis of $[\Lambda, m, 0, \beta]$. Then*

$$\psi_\beta|_{U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda) \cap \Sigma_n K_n(n(1+m/e))} = 1.$$

Proof. For $x = (x_{i,j}) \in U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda)$ the character ψ_β is given explicitly by

$$\psi_\beta(x) = \psi \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_{i,i+1} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{i-1}x_{n,i} - a_{n-1}(x_{n,n} - 1) \right).$$

Suppose now that $x \in {}^{\Sigma_n}\mathbf{K}_n(n(1 + m/e))$ and note that

$${}^{\Sigma_n}\mathbf{K}_n(n(1 + m/e)) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{p} & \mathfrak{p}^2 & \cdots \\ \mathfrak{p}^{-1} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{p} & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \mathfrak{p}^{nm/e+1} & \mathfrak{p}^{nm/e+2} & \cdots & \mathfrak{p}^{nm/e+(n-1)} & 1 + \mathfrak{p}^{n(m/e+1)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence $x_{i,i+1}$ is an element of \mathfrak{p} for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ and

$$\psi \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_{i,i+1} \right) = 1.$$

Moreover, since $\nu_{\mathbf{F}}(a_i) \geq -m(n-i)/e$ we obtain that $a_{i-1}x_{n,i} \in \mathfrak{p}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-2$ and $a_{n-1}(x_{n,n} - 1) \in \mathfrak{p}$ which implies the result. \square

To go further than this we specialize to minimax representations of integral depth. Note that a minimax cuspidal π is of integral depth if and only if $e(\pi) = 1$. Let π be a minimax cuspidal with $e(\pi) = 1$ and let $[\Lambda, m, m-1, \beta]$ be a minimax stratum contained in π . Note that π is of integral depth is equivalent to the extension $E = \mathbf{F}[\beta]$ being unramified. We change basis from \mathcal{B} to

$$\mathcal{B}' = \{\varpi^{km}\beta^k : 0 \leq k \leq n-1\}.$$

With respect to this basis

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda(i) &= \bigoplus \mathfrak{p}_{\mathbf{F}}^i; \\ \mathfrak{A}(\Lambda) &= \mathbf{M}_n(\mathfrak{o}), \quad \mathfrak{P}(\Lambda) = \mathbf{M}_n(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbf{F}}) \\ \beta &= \begin{pmatrix} & & -\varpi^{(n-1)m}a_0 \\ \varpi^{-m} & & -\varpi^{(n-2)m}a_1 \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \varpi^{-m} & -a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

(In particular, $U^r(\Lambda) = 1 + \mathbf{M}_n(\mathfrak{p}^r)$.)

Moreover, in this basis, the character ψ_{β} is given explicitly by

$$\psi_{\beta}(x) = \psi \left(\left(\varpi^{-m} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_{i,i+1} \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \varpi^{(n-i)m} a_{i-1} x_{n,i} \right) - a_{n-1}(x_{n,n} - 1) \right)$$

where $x = (x_{ij})$, which on upper triangular unipotent matrices U_n agrees with the non-degenerate character $\psi^{\mathbf{t}_m}$ where $\mathbf{t}_m = \text{diag}(\varpi^{(n-1)m}, \varpi^{(n-2)m}, \dots, 1)$.

As explained in the last section, there is a simple character $\theta \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda, \beta)$, and an extension λ of η_{θ} to \mathbf{J} such that $\pi \simeq \text{ind}_{\mathbf{J}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\lambda)$. By Bushnell's formula, and Proposition 3.4 in the modular setting, $c(\pi) = n(m+1)$. Let

$$\Sigma_{m,n} = \text{diag}(\varpi^{(m+1)(n-1)}, \varpi^{(m+1)(n-2)}, \dots, \varpi^{m+1}, 1) = \mathbf{t}_m \Sigma_n,$$

then

$$\Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1)) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{p}^{m+1} & \dots & & \\ \mathfrak{p}^{-m-1} & \mathfrak{o} & \mathfrak{p}^{m+1} & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & & \\ \mathfrak{p}^{m+1} & \mathfrak{p}^{2(m+1)} & \dots & \mathfrak{p}^{(n-1)(m+1)} & 1 + \mathfrak{p}^{n(m+1)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The aim of this section is to prove:

Proposition 6.5. *Let $n \geq 2$ and $\Lambda, \beta, \mathbf{B}'$ as above. Let $\pi = \text{ind}_{\mathbf{J}}^{\mathbf{G}_n}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$ be a unramified minimax cuspidal R-representation with cuspidal R-type (\mathbf{J}, λ) , and containing $[\Lambda, m, 0, \beta]$.*

- (1) *Then $c(\pi) = n(m+1)$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathbf{R}[K_n(c(\pi))]}(1, \pi) \simeq \mathbf{R}$.*
- (2) *The unique (normalized at the identity) non-zero newform $f_{\text{new}} \in \pi^{K_n(n(m+1))}$ is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp}(f_{\text{new}}) &\subseteq \mathbf{J}\Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1)) \\ f_{\text{new}}(j\Sigma_{m,n}k) &= \boldsymbol{\lambda}(j)\delta \end{aligned}$$

for all $j \in \mathbf{J}$, $k \in K_n(n(m+1))$, and

$$\delta = [(\mathbf{J}^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1))) : ((\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{J}^1)\mathbf{H}^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1)))]^{-1} \sum_{(\mathbf{J}^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1))) / ((\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{J}^1)\mathbf{H}^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1)))} g \cdot \mathcal{J},$$

where $\mathcal{J} \in W(\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \theta_\psi) \subseteq \text{ind}_{(\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{J}^1)\mathbf{H}^1}^{\mathbf{J}}(\theta_\psi)$ is the Paskunas–Stevens Bessel function.

We need the following basic lemma on intersections:

Lemma 6.6. (1) $\mathbf{H}^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1)) = \mathbf{U}^{[m/2]+1}(\Lambda) \cap \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1))$.
 (2) $(\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{J}^1)\mathbf{H}^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1)) = (\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{U}^{[m+1/2]}(\Lambda))\mathbf{U}^{[m/2]+1}(\Lambda) \cap \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1))$.
 (3) $\mathbf{J} \cap \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1)) = \mathbf{J}^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1))$.

Proof. All these statements follow from the following one: for all $1 \leq r \leq m+1$, for $p \in \mathbf{P}_n$, $x \in \mathfrak{o}_E$, and $u \in \mathbf{U}^r(\Lambda)$

$$pxu \in \Sigma_{m,n}K_n(n(m+1)) \Rightarrow x \in 1 + \mathfrak{p}_E^r,$$

where \mathbf{P}_n here denotes the standard mirabolic subgroup. As $\varpi^m\beta + \mathfrak{p}_E$ generates k_E/k_F we have $\mathfrak{o}_E = \mathfrak{o}_F[\varpi^m\beta]$. Note that $\varpi^m\beta \in \mathbf{M}_n(\mathfrak{o}_F)$. Since $x \in \mathfrak{o}_E$, we can write

$$x = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \alpha_j(\varpi^m\beta)^j,$$

where $\alpha_j \in \mathfrak{o}_F$. For $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, let v_i denote the bottom row of $(\varpi^m\beta)^i$, then one can compute that

$$v_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, r_i^i, \dots, r_1^i),$$

where $r_1^i, \dots, r_i^i \in \mathfrak{o}_F$. Set $x = (x_{ij})$, then for $1 \leq j \leq n$, we clearly have that

$$x_{nj} = \alpha_{n-j} + \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \alpha_{n-l} r_{n-j-1}^{n-l}.$$

We also write $u = (u_{ij})$, where $u_{ij} \in \delta_{i,j} + \mathfrak{p}_F^r$. Then the $(n, 1)$ -entry of pxu is equal to

$$\alpha_{n-1}u_{11} + \sum_{j=2}^n x_{nj}u_{j1} \in \mathfrak{p}_F^r,$$

and since $u_{11} \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ and $u_{j1} \in \mathfrak{p}_F^r$ for $j \geq 2$, we immediately obtain that $\alpha_{n-1} \in \mathfrak{p}_F^r$. Suppose now we have shown that $\alpha_{n-1}, \dots, \alpha_{n-k} \in \mathfrak{p}_F^r$ for some $1 \leq k \leq n-1$. Then the $(n, k+1)$ entry of pxu is

$$u_{k+1,k+1} \left(\alpha_{n-k-1} + \sum_{l=1}^k \alpha_{n-l} r_{n-l}^{n-k} \right) + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq n \\ j \neq k+1}} x_{nj}u_{j,k+1} \in \delta_{n,k+1} + \mathfrak{p}_F^{(k+1)(m+1)},$$

which immediately implies that $\alpha_{n-k-1} \in \mathfrak{p}_F^r$. Inductively, we obtain that $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} \in \mathfrak{p}_F^r$, and applying the inductive step one more time $\alpha_0 \in 1 + \mathfrak{p}_F^r$. Since $\mathfrak{p}_E^r = \mathfrak{p}_F^r \mathfrak{o}_E$ this implies that $x \in 1 + \mathfrak{p}_E^r$. \square

Proof of Proposition 6.5. We have already seen $c(\pi) = n(m+1)$ and one dimensionality over \mathbb{R} of characteristic zero follows from [JPSS81]. From Lemma 6.4

$$\psi_\beta \mid_{U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda) \cap \Sigma_{m,n} K_n(n(m+1))} = 1.$$

By Lemma 6.6 (1), it follows that for any $\theta \in \mathcal{C}(\Lambda, \beta)$

$$\theta \mid_{H^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n} K_n(n(m+1))} = \psi_\beta \mid_{U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda) \cap \Sigma_{m,n} K_n(n(m+1))} = 1.$$

Next we claim that $\theta_\psi \mid_{(U_n \cap J^1)H^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n} K_n(n(m+1))} = 1$. Indeed, via Lemma 6.6 (2), we can write $x \in (U_n \cap J^1)H^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n} K_n(n(m+1))$ as $x = uu'$ with $u \in (U \cap U^{\lfloor m+1/2 \rfloor}(\Lambda))$, and $u' \in U^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1}(\Lambda)$. Moreover, the final row of u' is contained in $(\mathfrak{p}_F^{m+1} \dots \mathfrak{p}_F^{(n-1)(m+1)} (1 + \mathfrak{p}_F^{n(m+1)}))$ hence $\psi_\beta(u') = \psi(\varpi^{-m} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u'_{i,i+1})$ and it suffices to show that the $u_{i,i+1} + u'_{i,i+1} \in \mathfrak{p}_F^{m+1}$. **explanation to add..** This completes the claim.

By Mackey theory and Frobenius reciprocity, we have an embedding

$$\Phi : \mathbb{R} = \text{Hom}_{(U_n \cap J^1)H^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n} K_n(n(m+1))}(1, \theta_\psi) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{J^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n} K_n(n(m+1))}(1, \text{ind}_{(U_n \cap J^1)H^1}^{J^1}(\theta_\psi)).$$

Moreover, from Lemma 6.6 (3), we have

$$\text{Hom}_{J \cap \Sigma_{m,n} K_n(n(m+1))}(1, \lambda) = \text{Hom}_{J^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n} K_n(n(m+1))}(1, \text{ind}_{(U_n \cap J^1)H^1}^{J^1}(\theta_\psi)),$$

and it follows from one dimensionality over algebraically closed fields of characteristic zero that Φ is an isomorphism.

Moreover, it follows from reduction mod ℓ , that

$$\text{Hom}_{J^1 \cap \Sigma_{m,n} K_n(n(m+1))}(1, \text{ind}_{(U_n \cap J^1)H^1}^{J^1}(\theta_\psi)) = \mathbb{R}$$

for all algebraically closed fields (as it is a Hom-space over a pro- p group and $\ell \neq p$), which allows us to deduce the one dimensionality in positive characteristic too (as all lifts are contributing the same Hom-space, this is the unique one mod ℓ and has dimension one by the previous lifting argument). The explicit form of the vector f_{new} follows from reversing the Mackey theory. \square

7. WORKING CONJECTURE

State PS-Whittaker functions in general?, then:

Possibly true in general: Let π be a cuspidal R-representation and $W_{\pi, \text{PS}} \in W(\pi, \psi)$ a PS-Whittaker function for π . Suppose Σ is such that ψ^Σ is the standard non-degenerate character of conductor \mathfrak{o} . Then

$$W_{\pi, \text{new}}(g) = \int_{K_n(c(\pi))} W_{\pi, \text{PS}}(\Sigma g k \Sigma^{-1}) dk.$$

8. TEST VECTORS/PERIOD COMPUTATIONS

It would be nice to include some test vector computations, e.g. Rankin-Selberg integrals $I(X, W, W')$ for depth zero cuspidals which will be constant, and

$$I(X, W, W^\vee, \Phi),$$

which might not be constant with the correct Φ . Jo computes the latter with a Φ depending on the conductor (which is n here) which makes the integral constant in the (general) cuspidal case. Looking at Nadir and my Nagoya computation with the Φ with larger support would be interesting if we got the L -factor instead, while it would just be in depth zero for the moment, it might say that newforms for cuspidals could still be “strong” TVs and we could investigate further the positive level case.

Also maybe some periods if possible as in Anand-Matringe, probably the type will need to be chosen well with respect to the subgroup H .

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