Eine Woche, ein Beispiel 4.17 preliminary facts of representions of p-adic groups

Main reference: The Local Langlands Conjecture for GL(2) by Colin J. Bushnell Guy Henniart. [https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/3-540-31511-X]

Process.

- 1. Basic properties
 - Smoothness
 - Irreducibility and unitary
 Reduction to smaller cardinal.
- 2 Construction of new reps Special sub & quotient rep

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1. Basic properties.
 1.1. Smoothness
           G loc profinite group
            V. cplx vs.
            \rho: G \longrightarrow Aut_{\mathbb{C}}(V) g \mapsto [v \mapsto g.v]
     Def (p, V) is smooth if
              V veV, ∃ K ≤ G cpt open s.t. k.v = v YkeK
          Rep(G) = Psm rep of G? is a full subcategory of Prep of G?
     Rmk. Any sub quotient rep of (PV) ∈ Rep(G) is smooth.
            H \in G \text{ cpt. } (p, V) \in \text{Rep}(G) \Rightarrow (p|_{H}, V) \in \text{Rep}(H)
     Rmk. For fets, smoothness has a different meaning.
            Recall the definition of C^{\infty}(G) & C^{\infty}_{c}(G).
                     C^{\infty}(G) = \{f, G \rightarrow C \mid f \text{ is loc const}\}
                     C_c^{\infty}(G) = \{f \in C^{\infty}(G) \mid supp f \in G \text{ is } cpt\}
 1.2. Irreducibility and unitary
           Irr(G) = f(p, V) ∈ Rep(G) | p is a irreducible rep ]
               G = {(p, V) ∈ Irr(G) | dimeV = 1}
                  Rmk. The notation is slightly different with the original reference.
      Rmk.
                              Ĝ ⊆ Irr(G) ⊆ Rep(G)
            When G is cpt, any (p, V) & Rep(G) is semisimple, and Ind(G) = Irv(G);
            when G is abelian and G/K is countable (3 K < G cpt open), G = Irr (G).
           (countable = at most countable here)
      Def (Action as character)
            Let H≤G, (p,V) ∈ Rep(G), x ∈ Ĥ.
                       Hacts on V as X if PH decompose as follows.

PH: H \xrightarrow{X} \mathbb{C}^{\times} \xrightarrow{\text{scalar}} Aut_{\alpha}(V)
            We may denote X by X_p or X_H. When H = Z(G), X is denoted by w_p.
      Def (Contain irr rep)
             Let H < G, '(p, V) ∈ Rep(G), (π, W) ∈ Irr(H).
             We say p contains \pi, or \pi occurs in p, if
                          HomH (ResHρ, π) +0
              i.e., The can be realized as a quotient subrep of Restip.
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Cor When Hacts on Vas 7p, p contains 7p

Def (Unitary operator) V. Hilbert space. U & Auto (V) is called an unitary operator if $\langle Uv, U\omega \rangle = \langle v, \omega \rangle$ $\forall v, \omega \in V$

Def (Unitary rep) V. Hilbert space. $(p,V) \in \text{Rep}(G)$ is unitary if p(g) is an unitary operator $(\forall g \in G)$.

E.p. $\chi \in \widehat{G}$ is unitary if $\operatorname{Im} \chi \subseteq S'$ Rmk. When $G = \bigcup_{\substack{K \subseteq G \\ \text{Opt-open}}} K$, any $\chi \in \widehat{G}$ is unitary.

1.3. Reduction to smaller cardinal

Admissibility

 (π, V) is admissible if dime $V^k < +\infty$ for $\forall k \in G$ opt open.

Countable hypothesis

∃/V K ≤ G cpt open , G/K is countable

Assuming countable hypothesis. we get

 $(\rho, V) \in Irr(G) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} dim_C V \text{ is countable} \\ End_G(V) = C \end{cases}$ $\xrightarrow{G \text{ is abelian}} dim_C V = 1.$

2. Construction of new reps
2.1. Special sub & quotient rep.