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Nadir Matringe

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# Distinction of some induced representations

Nadir MATRINGE

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## Abstract

Let  $K/F$  be a quadratic extension of  $p$ -adic fields,  $\sigma$  the nontrivial element of the Galois group of  $K$  over  $F$ , and  $\Delta$  a quasi-square-integrable representation of  $GL(n, K)$ . Denoting by  $\Delta^\vee$  the smooth contragredient of  $\Delta$ , and by  $\Delta^\sigma$  the representation  $\Delta \circ \sigma$ , we show that representation of  $GL(2n, K)$  obtained by normalized parabolic induction of the representation  $\Delta^\vee \otimes \Delta^\sigma$  is distinguished with respect to  $GL(2n, F)$ . This is a step towards the classification of distinguished generic representations of general linear groups over  $p$ -adic fields.

## Introduction

Let  $K/F$  be a quadratic extension of  $p$ -adic fields,  $\sigma$  the nontrivial element of the Galois group of  $K$  over  $F$ , and  $\Delta$  quasi-square-integrable representation of  $GL(n, K)$ . We denote by  $\sigma$  again the automorphism of  $M_{2n}(K)$  induced by  $\sigma$ .

If  $\chi$  is a character of  $F^*$ , a smooth representation  $\rho$  of  $GL(2n, K)$  is said to be  $\chi$ -distinguished if there is a nonzero linear  $L$  form on its space  $V$ , verifying  $L(\rho(h)v) = \chi(\det(h))L(v)$  for all  $h$  in  $GL(2n, F)$  and  $v$  in  $V$ , we say distinguished if  $\chi = 1$ . If  $\rho$  is irreducible, the space of such forms is of dimension at most 1.

Calling  $\Delta^\vee$  the smooth contragredient of  $\Delta$  and  $\pi^\sigma$  the representation  $\Delta \circ \sigma$ , we denote by  $\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^\vee$  the representation of  $GL(2n, K)$ , obtained by normalized induction of the representation  $\Delta^\sigma \otimes \Delta^\vee$  of the standard parabolic subgroup of type  $(n, n)$ . The aim of the present work is to show that the representation  $\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^\vee$  is distinguished.

The case  $n = 1$  is treated in [H] for unitary  $\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^\vee$ , using a criterion characterizing distinction in terms of gamma factors. In [F3], Flicker defines a linear form on the space of  $\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^\vee$  by a formal integral which would define the invariant linear form once the convergence is insured. Finally in [F-H], for  $n = 1$ , the convergence of this linear form is obtained for  $\Delta^\sigma | \cdot |_K^s \times \Delta^\vee | \cdot |_K^{-s}$  and  $s$  of real part large enough when  $\Delta$  is unitary, the conclusion follows from an analytic continuation argument.

We generalize this method here. The first section is about notations and basic concepts used in the rest of the work.

In the second section, we state a useful theorem of Bernstein (Theorem 2.1) about rationality of solutions of polynomial systems, and use it as in [C-P] or [Ba], in order to show, in Proposition 2.2, the holomorphy of integrals of Whittaker functions depending on several complex variables. The third section is devoted to the proof of our main theorem 3.1, which asserts that the representation  $\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^\vee$  is distinguished.

We end this introduction by recalling a conjecture about classification of distinguished generic representations:

**Conjecture.** *Let  $m$  be a positive integer, and  $\rho$  a generic representation of the group  $GL(m, K)$ , obtained by normalized parabolic induction of quasi-square-integrable representations  $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_t$ . It is distinguished if and only if there exists a reordering of the  $\Delta_i$ 's, and an integer  $r$  between 1 and  $t/2$ , such that we have  $\Delta_{i+1}^\sigma = \Delta_i^\vee$  for  $i = 1, 3, \dots, 2r - 1$ , and  $\Delta_i$  is distinguished for  $i > 2r$ .*

We denote by  $\eta$  the nontrivial character of  $F^*$  trivial on the norms of  $K^*$ . According to Proposition 26 in [F1], Proposition 12 of [F2], Theorem 6 of [K], and Corollary 1.6 [A-K-T], our

result reduces the proof of the conjecture to showing that representations of the form  $\Delta_1 \times \cdots \times \Delta_t$  with  $\Delta_{i+1}^\sigma = \Delta_i^\vee$  for  $i = 1, 3, \dots, 2r - 1$  for some  $r$  between 1 and  $t/2$ , and non isomorphic distinguished or  $\eta$ -distinguished  $\Delta_i$ 's for  $i > 2r$  are not distinguished whenever one of the  $\Delta_i$ 's is  $\eta$ -distinguished for  $i > 2r$ . According to [M3], the preceding conjecture implies the equality of the analytically defined Asai  $L$ -function and the Galois Asai  $L$ -function of a generic representation.

## 1 Notations

We denote by  $|\cdot|_K$  and  $|\cdot|_F$  the respective absolute values on  $K^*$ , by  $q_K$  and  $q_F$  the respective cardinalities of their residual field, and by  $R_K$  the valuation ring of  $K$ . The restriction of  $|\cdot|_K$  to  $F$  is equal to  $|\cdot|_F^2$ .

More generally, if the context is clear, we denote by  $|M|_K$  and  $|M|_F$  the positive numbers  $|\det(M)|_K$  and  $|\det(M)|_F$  for  $M$  a square matrix with determinant in  $K$  and  $F$  respectively. Hence if  $\pi$  is a representation of  $GL(n, K)$  for some positive  $n$ , and if  $s$  is a complex number, we denote by  $\pi|_K^s$  the twist of  $\pi$  by the character  $|\det(\cdot)|_K^s$ .

We call partition of a positive integer  $n$ , a family  $\bar{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_t)$  of positive integers (for a certain  $t$  in  $\mathbb{N} - \{0\}$ ), such that the sum  $n_1 + \cdots + n_t$  is equal to  $n$ . To such a partition, we associate a subgroup of  $GL(n, K)$  denoted by  $P_{\bar{n}}(K)$ , given by matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} g_1 & \star & \star & \star & \star \\ & g_2 & \star & \star & \star \\ & & \ddots & \star & \star \\ & & & g_{t-1} & \star \\ & & & & g_t \end{pmatrix},$$

with  $g_i$  in  $GL(n_i, K)$  for  $i$  between 1 and  $t$ . We call it the standard parabolic subgroup associated with the partition  $\bar{n}$ . We denote by  $N_{\bar{n}}(K)$  its unipotent radical subgroup, given by the matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_{n_1} & \star & \star \\ & \ddots & \star \\ & & I_{n_t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Finally we denote by  $P_n(K)$  the affine subgroup of  $GL(n, K)$  given by the matrices  $\begin{pmatrix} g & \star \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , with  $g$  in  $GL(n-1, K)$ .

Let  $X$  be a locally closed space of an  $l$ -group  $G$ , and  $H$  closed subgroup of  $G$ , with  $H.X \subset X$ . If  $V$  is a complex vector space, we denote by  $C^\infty(X, V)$  the space of smooth functions from  $X$  to  $V$ , and by  $C_c^\infty(X, V)$  the space of smooth functions with compact support from  $X$  to  $V$  (if one has  $V = \mathbb{C}$ , we simply denote it by  $C_c^\infty(X)$ ).

If  $\rho$  is a complex representation of  $H$  in  $V_\rho$ , we denote by  $C^\infty(H \backslash X, \rho, V_\rho)$  the space of functions  $f$  from  $X$  to  $V_\rho$ , fixed under the action by right translation of some compact open subgroup  $U_f$  of  $G$ , and which verify  $f(hx) = \rho(h)f(x)$  for  $h \in H$ , and  $x \in X$  (if  $\rho$  is a character, we denote this space by  $C^\infty(H \backslash X, \rho)$ ). We denote by  $C_c^\infty(H \backslash X, \rho, V_\rho)$  subspace of functions with support compact modulo  $H$  of  $C^\infty(H \backslash X, \rho, V_\rho)$ .

We denote by  $Ind_H^G(\rho)$  the representation by right translation of  $G$  in  $C^\infty(H \backslash G, \rho, V_\rho)$  and by  $ind_H^G(\rho)$  the representation by right translation of  $G$  in  $C_c^\infty(H \backslash G, \rho, V_\rho)$ . We denote by  $Ind'_H^G(\rho)$  the normalized induced representation  $Ind_H^G((\Delta_G/\Delta_H)^{1/2}\rho)$  and by  $ind'_H^G(\rho)$  the normalized induced representation  $ind_H^G((\Delta_G/\Delta_H)^{1/2}\rho)$ .

Let  $n$  be a positive integer, and  $\bar{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_t)$  be a partition of  $n$ , and suppose that we have a representation  $(\rho_i, V_i)$  of  $GL(n_i, K)$  for each  $i$  between 1 and  $t$ . Let  $\rho$  be the extension to  $P_{\bar{n}}(K)$  of the natural representation  $\rho_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \rho_t$  of  $GL(n_1, K) \times \cdots \times GL(n_t, K)$ , by taking it trivial on  $N_{\bar{n}}(K)$ . We denote by  $\rho_1 \times \cdots \times \rho_t$  the representation  $Ind_{P_{\bar{n}}(K)}^{GL(n, K)}(\rho)$ .

## 2 Analytic continuation of Whittaker forms

If  $\rho$  is a generic representation of  $GL(n, K)$ , and  $\psi$  is a nontrivial character of  $K$ , trivial on  $F$ , then for every  $W$  in the Whittaker model  $W(\rho, \psi)$  of  $\rho$ , by standard arguments, the following integral is convergent for  $Re(s)$  large, and defines a rational function in  $q^{-s}$ , which has a Laurent series development in  $q^{-s}$ :

$$I_{(0)}(W, s) = \int_{N_n(F) \backslash P_n(F)} W(p) |det(p)|_F^{s-1} dp.$$

By standard arguments again, the vector space generated by the functions  $I_{(0)}(W, s)$ , for  $W$  in  $W(\pi, \psi)$ , is a fractional ideal  $I_{(0)}(\pi)$  of  $\mathbb{C}[q_F^{-s}, q_F^s]$ , which has a unique generator which is an Euler factor, independent of  $\psi$ , that we denote by  $L_{(0)}(\rho, s)$ .

According to theorem 9.7 of [Z], there is a partition of  $n$  and quasi-square-integrable representations  $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_t$  associated to it such that  $\rho$  is isomorphic to  $\Delta_1 \times \dots \times \Delta_t$ . The map  $u = (u_1, \dots, u_t) \mapsto q_K^u = (q_K^{u_1}, \dots, q_K^{u_t})$  defines an isomorphism of varieties between  $(\mathcal{D}_K)^t = (\mathbb{C}/\frac{2i\pi}{\ln(q_K)\mathbb{Z}})^t$  and  $(\mathbb{C}^*)^t$ . We also denote by  $\mathcal{D}_F$  the variety  $(\mathbb{C}/\frac{2i\pi}{\ln(q_F)\mathbb{Z}})$  which the isomorphism  $s \mapsto q_F^{-s}$  identifies to  $(\mathbb{C}^*)^t$ , and we denote by  $\mathcal{D}$  the product  $(\mathcal{D}_K)^t \times \mathcal{D}_F$ .

Associate to  $u$  and  $\rho$  is the representation  $\rho_u = \Delta_1 |^{u_1} \times \dots \times \Delta_t |^{u_t}$ . In their classical model, for every representation  $\rho_u$ , the restrictions of the functions of the space of  $\rho_u$  to the maximal compact subgroup  $GL(n, R_K)$  of  $GL(n, K)$  define the same space  $\mathcal{F}_\rho$ , which is called the space of flat sections of the series  $\rho_u$ . To each  $f$  in  $\mathcal{F}_\rho$ , corresponds a unique function  $f_u$  in  $\rho_u$ . It is known that for fixed  $g$  in  $GL(n, K)$  and  $f$  in  $\mathcal{F}_\rho$ , the function  $(u, s) \mapsto |det(g)|_K^s \rho_u(g) f$  belongs to  $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{D}] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{F}_\rho$ . For every  $f$  in  $\mathcal{F}_\rho$  and  $u$  in  $(\mathcal{D}_K)^t$ , there is a function  $W_{f,u} = W_{f_u}$  defined in Section 3.1 of [C-P] in the Whittaker model  $W(\rho_u, \psi)$ , such that  $W_{f,u}$  describes  $W(\rho_u, \psi)$  when  $f$  describes  $\mathcal{F}_\rho$ . The space  $W^{(0)}$  is defined in [C-P] as the complex vector space generated by the functions  $(g, u) \mapsto W_{f,u}(gg')$  for  $g'$  in  $GL(n, K)$ .

We will need a theorem of Bernstein insuring rationality of solutions of polynomial systems. The setting is the following.

Let  $V$  be a complex vector space of countable dimension. Let  $R$  be an index set, and let  $\Xi$  be a collection  $\{(x_r, c_r) | r \in R\}$  with  $x_r \in V$  and  $c_r \in \mathbb{C}$ . A linear form  $\lambda$  in  $V^* = Hom_{\mathbb{C}}(V, \mathbb{C})$  is said to be a solution of the system  $\Xi$  if  $\lambda(x_r) = c_r$  for all  $r$  in  $R$ .

Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be an irreducible algebraic variety over  $\mathbb{C}$ , and suppose that to each  $d$ , a system  $\Xi_d = \{(x_r(d), c_r(d)) | r \in R\}$  with the index set  $R$  independent of  $d$  in  $\mathcal{D}$ . We say that the family of systems  $\{\Xi_d, d \in \mathcal{D}\}$  is polynomial if  $x_r(d)$  and  $c_r(d)$  belong respectively to  $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{D}] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} V$  and  $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{D}]$ . Let  $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{C}(\mathcal{D})$  be the field of fractions of  $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{D}]$ , we denote by  $V_{\mathcal{M}}$  the space  $\mathcal{M} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} V$  and by  $V_{\mathcal{M}}^*$  the space  $Hom_{\mathcal{M}}(V_{\mathcal{M}}, \mathcal{M})$ .

The following statement is a consequence of Bernstein's theorem, the discussion preceding it, and its corollary in Section 1 of [Ba].

**Theorem 2.1.** (Bernstein) *Suppose that in the above situation, the variety  $\mathcal{D}$  is nonsingular and that there exists a non-empty subset  $\Omega \subset \mathcal{D}$  open in the usual complex topology of  $\mathcal{D}$ , such that for each  $d$  in  $\Omega$ , the system  $\Xi_d$  has a unique solution  $\lambda_d$ . Then the system  $\Xi = \{(x_r(d), c_r(d)) | r \in R\}$  over the field  $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{C}(\mathcal{D})$  has a unique solution  $\lambda(d)$  in  $V_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ , and  $\lambda(d) = \lambda_d$  is the unique solution of  $\Xi_d$  on  $\Omega$ .*

In order to apply this theorem, we first prove the following proposition.

**Proposition 2.1.** *Let  $\rho$  be a generic representation of  $GL(n, K)$ , there are  $t$  affine linear forms  $L_i$ , for  $i$  between 1 and  $t$ , with  $L_i$  depending on the variable  $u_i$ , such that if the  $L_i(u_i)$ 's and  $s$  have positive real parts, the integral  $I_{(0)}(W, s) = \int_{N_n(F) \backslash P_n(F)} W(p) |det(p)|_F^{s-1} dp$  is convergent for any  $W$  in  $W(\rho_u, \psi)$ .*

*Proof.* We recall the following claim, which is proved in the lemma of Section 4 of [F1].

**Claim.** Let  $\tau$  be a sub- $P_n(K)$ -module of  $C^\infty(N_n(K)\backslash P_n(K), \psi)$ , such that for every  $k$  between 0 and  $n$ , the central exponents of  $\tau^{(k)}$  are positive (i.e. the central characters of all the irreducible subquotients of  $\tau^{(k)}$  have positive real parts), then whenever  $W$  belongs to  $\tau$ , the integral  $\int_{N_n(F)\backslash P_n(F)} W(p)dp$  is absolutely convergent.

Applying this to our situation, and noting  $e_\rho$  the maximal element of the set of central exponents of  $\rho$  (see Section 7.2 of [Ber]), we deduce that as soon as  $u$  is such that  $L_i(u) = u_i - e_\rho - 1$  has positive real part for  $i$  between 1 and  $t$ , and as soon as  $s$  has positive real part, the integral  $\int_{N_n(F)\backslash P_n(F)} W(p)|\det(p)|_F^{s-1}dp$  converges for all  $W$  in  $W(\rho_u, \psi)$ .  $\square$

We now can prove the following:

**Proposition 2.2.** Let  $\rho$  be a generic representation of  $GL(n, K)$ , for every  $f$  in  $\mathcal{F}_\rho$ , the function  $I_{(0)}(W_{f,u}, s)$  belongs to  $\mathbb{C}(q_F^{-u}, q_F^{-s})$ .

*Proof.* In our situation, the underlying vector space is  $V = \mathcal{F}_\rho$  and is of countable dimension because  $\rho$  is admissible. The invariance property satisfied by the functional  $I$ , is

$$I_{(0)}(\rho_u(p)W_{f,u}, s) = |\det(p)|_F^{1-s}I_{(0)}(W_{f,u}, s) \quad (1)$$

for  $f$  in  $\mathcal{F}_\rho$ , and  $p$  in  $P_n(F)$ .

From the proofs of Lemma 8 and of the unique proposition of [F4], it follows that out of the hyperplanes in  $(u, s)$  defined by  $c_{\rho_u}|z|^{j(s-1)} = 1$ , for  $\rho_u$  in the irreducible components of  $\rho_u^{(n-j)}$ , and for  $j > 0$ , the space of solutions of equation 1 is of dimension at most one. If we take a basis of  $(f_\alpha)_{\alpha \in A}$  of  $\mathcal{F}_\rho$ , the polynomial family over the irreducible complex variety  $\mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}_K)^t \times \mathcal{D}_F$  of systems  $\Xi'_d$ , for  $d = (u, s) \in \mathcal{D}$  expressing the invariance of  $I$  is given by:

$$\Xi'_d = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\rho_u(p)\rho_u(g_i)f_\alpha - |\det(p)|_F^{1-s}\rho_u(g_i)f_\alpha, 0), \\ \alpha \in A, p \in P_n(F), g_i \in GL(n, K) \end{array} \right\}$$

Now we define  $\Omega$  to be the intersection of the three following subsets of  $\mathcal{D}$ :

- the intersection of the complements of the hyperplanes on which uniqueness up to scalar fails,
- the intersection of the domains  $\{Re(L_i(u)) > 0\}$  and  $\{Re(s) > 0\}$ , on which  $I(W_{f,u}, \phi, s)$  is given by an absolutely convergent integral.

The functional  $I$  is the unique solution up to scalars of the system  $\Xi'$ , in order to apply Theorem 2.1, we add for each  $d \in \mathcal{D}$  a normalization equation  $E_d$  depending polynomially on  $d$ . This is done as follows.

From Proposition 3.4 of [M3], if  $F$  is a positive function in  $C_c^\infty(N_n(K)\backslash P_n(K), \psi)$ , we choose a  $W$  in  $W_\rho^{(0)}$  such that its restriction to  $P_n(K)$  is of the form  $W(u, p) = F(p)P(q_K^{\pm u})$  for some nonzero  $P$  in  $\mathcal{P}_0$ . We thus have the equality  $I_{(0)}(W, u, s) = \int_{N_n(F)\backslash P_n(F)} F(p)|\det(p)|_F^{s-1}dpP(q^{\pm u})$ . Calling  $c$  the constant  $r \int_{N_n(F)\backslash P_n(F)} F(p)|\det(p)|_F^{s-1}dp$ , this latter equality becomes  $I(W, u, s) = cP(q_K^{\pm u})$ .

Now as  $W$  is in  $W_\rho^{(0)}$ , it can be expressed as a finite linear combination  $W(g, u) = \sum_k \rho_u(g_\alpha)W_{f_\alpha, u}(g)$  for appropriate  $g_\alpha \in GL(n, K)$ . Hence our polynomial family of normalization equations (which is actually independent of  $s$ ) can be written

$$E_{(u,s)} = \left\{ \left( \sum_\alpha \rho_u(g_\alpha)f_\alpha, cP(q_K^{\pm u}) \right) \right\}.$$

We now call  $\Xi$  the system given by  $\Xi'$  and  $E$ , it satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1. We thus conclude that there is a functional  $I'$  which is a solution of  $\Xi$  such that  $(u, s) \mapsto I'(W_{f,u}, s)$  is a rational function of  $q_F^{\pm u}$  and  $q_F^{\pm s}$  for  $f \in \mathcal{F}_\rho$ . We also know that  $I'(W_{f,u}, s)$  is the unique solution of  $\Xi'_{(u,s)}$  on  $\Omega$ . This implies that for fixed  $u \in (\mathcal{D}_K)^t$  and  $f \in \mathcal{F}_\rho$ , for  $Re(s)$  large enough (let's say

$\operatorname{Re}(s) \geq r$  for some real number  $r$ , for which  $c_{\tau_u} |z|^{j(s-1)} \neq 1$ , for  $\tau_u$  in the irreducible components of  $\rho_u^{(n-j)}$ , and for  $j > 0$ , both functions  $I(W_{f,u}, s)$  and  $I'(W_{f,u}, s)$  are equal. As they are rational functions of  $q_F^{-s}$ , they are equal for all  $s$ , and we conclude that  $(u, s) \mapsto I(W_{f,u}, s)$  belongs to  $\mathbb{C}(q_F^{-u}, q_F^{-s})$ .  $\square$

We now recall the following theorem of Youngbin Ok:

**Proposition 2.3.** ([Ok], Theorem 3.1.2 or Proposition 1.1 of [M2]) *Let  $\rho$  be an irreducible distinguished representation of  $GL(n, K)$ , if  $L$  is a  $P_n(F)$ -invariant linear form on the space of  $\rho$ , then it is actually  $GL(n, F)$ -invariant.*

In order to apply this theorem later, we also recall the proposition 2.3 of [M2].

**Proposition 2.4.** *Let  $\rho$  be a generic representation of  $GL(n, K)$ , the functional  $\Lambda_{\rho, s} : W \mapsto I_{(0)}(W, s)/L_{(0)}(\rho, s)$  defines a nonzero linear form on  $W(\rho, \psi)$  which transforms by  $|\det(\cdot)|_F^{1-s}$  under the affine subgroup  $P_n(F)$ .*

*For fixed  $W$  in  $W(\rho, \psi)$ , then  $s \mapsto \Lambda_{\rho, s}(W)$  is a polynomial of  $q_F^{-s}$ .*

### 3 Distinction of representations $\pi^\sigma \times \pi^\vee$

We denote by  $G$  the group  $GL(2n, K)$ , by  $H$  its subgroup  $GL(2n, F)$ , by  $G'$  the group  $GL(n, K)$  and by  $M$  the group  $M_n(K)$ . We denote by  $P$  the group  $P_{(n,n)}(K)$ , and by  $N$  the group  $N_{(n,n)}(K)$ .

We denote by  $\bar{H}$  subgroup of  $G$  given by matrices of the form  $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B^\sigma & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix}$ , and by  $\bar{T}$  the subgroup of  $\bar{H}$  of matrices  $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix}$ , with  $A$  in  $G'$ .

We call  $U$  be the matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} I_n & -\delta I_n \\ I_n & \delta I_n \end{pmatrix}$  of  $G$ , and  $W$  the matrix  $\begin{pmatrix} & -I_n \\ I_n & \end{pmatrix}$ . One has  $U^\sigma U^{-1} = W$  and the group  $H$  is equal to  $U^{-1} \bar{H} U$ .

**Lemma 3.1.** *The double class  $PUH$  is opened in  $G$ .*

*Proof.* Call  $S$  the space of matrices  $g$  in  $G$  verifying  $g^\sigma = g^{-1}$ , which is, from Proposition 3. of chapter 10 of [S], homeomorphic to the quotient space  $G/H$  by the map  $Q : g \mapsto g^\sigma g^{-1}$ . As the map  $Q$  sends  $U$  on  $W$ , the double class  $PUH$  corresponds to the open subset of matrices  $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$  in  $S$  such that  $\det(C) \neq 0$ , the conclusion follows.  $\square$

We prove the following integration formula.

**Lemma 3.2.** *There is a right invariant measure  $d\dot{h}$  on the quotient space  $\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H}$ , and a Haar measure  $dB$  on  $M$ , such that for any measurable positive function  $\phi$  on the quotient space  $\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H}$ , then the integrals*

$$\int_{\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H}} \phi(\dot{h}) d\dot{h}$$

and

$$\int_M \phi \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ B^\sigma & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) \frac{dB}{|\det(I_n - BB^\sigma)|_K^n}$$

are equal.

*Proof.* It suffices to show this equality when  $\phi$  is positive, continuous with compact support in  $\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H}$ . We fix Haar measures  $dt$  on  $\bar{T}$  and  $dg$  on  $\bar{H}$ , such that  $d\dot{h} dt = dg$ . It is known that there

exists some positive function  $\tilde{\phi}$  with compact support in  $\bar{H}$ , such that  $\phi = \tilde{\phi}^{\bar{T}}$ , which means that for any  $\dot{h}$  in  $\bar{H}$ , one has  $\phi(\dot{h}) = \int_{\bar{T}} \tilde{\phi}(tg) dt$ . One then has the relation

$$\int_{\bar{T} \setminus \bar{H}} \phi(\dot{h}) d\dot{h} = \int_{\bar{H}} \tilde{\phi}(g) dg.$$

Now as  $\bar{H}$  is conjugate to  $H$ , there are Haar measures  $dA$  and  $dB$  on  $M$  such that  $dt$  is equal to  $d^*A = \frac{dA}{|\det(A)|_K^n}$ , and the Haar measure on  $\bar{H}$  is described by the relation

$$d \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B^\sigma & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix} = \frac{dAdB}{\left| \det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B^\sigma & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix} \right|_F^{2n}} = \frac{dAdB}{\left| \det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B^\sigma & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix} \right|_K^n}.$$

Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\bar{T} \setminus \bar{H}} \phi(\dot{h}) d\dot{h} &= \int_{M \times M} \tilde{\phi} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B^\sigma & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix} \frac{dAdB}{\left| \det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B^\sigma & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix} \right|_K^n} \\ &= \int_{M \times M} \tilde{\phi} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ (A^{-1}B)^\sigma & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right] \frac{dAdB}{|\det(A)|_K^{2n} |\det(I_n - A^{-1}B(A^{-1}B)^\sigma)|_K^n} \end{aligned}$$

as the complement of  $G'$  is a set of measure zero of  $M$  (we recall that if  $M$  is in  $G'$ , one has  $\det \begin{pmatrix} I & M \\ M^\sigma & I \end{pmatrix} = \det \left( \begin{pmatrix} I & M \\ M^\sigma & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ & -M^\sigma \end{pmatrix} \right) = \det \begin{pmatrix} I - MM^\sigma & M \\ & I \end{pmatrix} = \det(I - MM^\sigma)$ ).

This becomes after the change of variable  $B := A^{-1}B$  equal to

$$\int_{M \times M} \tilde{\phi} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ B^\sigma & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right] \frac{dA}{|\det(A)|_K^n} \frac{dB}{|\det(I_n - BB^\sigma)|_K^n}$$

which is itself equal to

$$\int_{G' \times M} \tilde{\phi} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & A^\sigma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ B^\sigma & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right] d^*A \frac{dB}{|\det(I_n - BB^\sigma)|_K^n}.$$

The conclusion follows from the fact that  $\tilde{\phi}^{\bar{T}}$  is equal to  $\phi$ . □

**Theorem 3.1.** *Let  $n$  be a positive integer, and let  $\pi$  be an admissible unitary representation of  $G'$ . Then the representation  $\pi^\sigma | \bar{K}^s \times \pi^\vee | \bar{K}^{-s}$  is a distinguished representation of  $G$  for every complex number  $s$  such that  $|\operatorname{Re}(s)| \leq n/2$ .*

*Proof.* As the representations  $\pi^\sigma | \bar{K}^s \times \pi^\vee | \bar{K}^{-s}$  and  $\pi^\vee | \bar{K}^{-s} \times \pi^\sigma | \bar{K}^s$  are isomorphic, we only need to show it for  $\operatorname{Re}(s) \leq n/2$ . We denote by  $\langle, \rangle$ ,  $\langle, \rangle$  a non trivial  $G'$ -invariant hermitian definite positive form on the space  $V$  of  $\pi$ . We denote by  $\bar{V}$  the completion of  $V$  for the norm  $\| \cdot \|$  associated to  $\langle, \rangle$ ,  $\langle, \rangle$ . Denoting by  $v_2^\vee$  the linear form on  $\bar{V}$  given by  $v_1 \mapsto \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$ , the functionals  $v^\vee$  describe the topological dual  $\bar{V}$  of  $\bar{V}$  when  $v$  describes  $\bar{V}$ , and they describe the smooth dual  $\tilde{V}$  of  $V$ , when  $v$  describes  $V$ . Moreover, one has the inequality  $|v_2^\vee(v_1)| \leq \|v_1\| \|v_2\|$  for  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  in  $\bar{V}$ . As the bilinear form  $(v_1, v_2^\vee) \mapsto v_2^\vee(v_1)$  is a non degenerate  $\pi(G') \times \pi^\vee(G')$ -invariant bilinear form on  $V \times \tilde{V}$ , we deduce that the linear form  $L$  given by  $L(v_1 \otimes v_2^\vee) = v_2^\vee(v_1)$  is a nonzero  $\bar{T}$ -invariant linear form on the space of  $\pi^\sigma \otimes \pi^\vee$ .

Step 1.

The linear form  $L$  is actually a nonzero  $\bar{T}$ -invariant linear form on the space of  $\pi^\sigma | \bar{K}^s \otimes \pi^\vee | \bar{K}^{-s}$  for all  $s$ .

We denote by  $\rho_s$  the representation  $P$ , which is the extension of  $\pi^\sigma | \bar{K}^s \otimes \pi^\vee | \bar{K}^{-s}$  to  $P$  by the trivial

representation of  $N_{(n,n)}(K)$ . Let  $f_s$  belong to the space  $C_c^\infty(P \setminus G, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$  of  $\pi^\sigma | \cdot |_K^s \times \pi^\vee | \cdot |_K^{-s}$ , corresponding to  $f$  in the space of flat sections  $\mathcal{F}_\Pi$ , where  $\Pi = \Pi_0 = \pi^\sigma \times \pi^\vee$ . If  $A, B$  and  $g$  belong respectively to  $G', G'$  and  $G$ , one has the following relation:

$$f_s \left[ \begin{pmatrix} A & \star \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} g \right] = \frac{|\det(A)|_K^{n/2+s}}{|\det(B)|_K^{n/2+s}} \pi^\sigma(A) \otimes \pi^\vee(B) f(g).$$

In particular for  $f_s$  in  $C_c^\infty(P \setminus G, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$ , corresponding to  $f$ , the restriction to  $\bar{H}$  of the function  $L_{f_s} : g \mapsto L(f_s(g))$  belongs to the space  $C_c^\infty(\bar{T} \setminus \bar{H})$ , but its support modulo  $\bar{T}$  is generally not compact, we will show later that the space of functions obtained this way contains  $C_c^\infty(\bar{T} \setminus \bar{H})$  as a proper subspace. We must show that for  $s$  of real part large enough, the integral  $\int_{\bar{T} \setminus \bar{H}} |L_{f_s}(\dot{h})| d\dot{h}$  converges.

According to lemma 3.2, this integral is equal to

$$\int_M |L_{f_s}| \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ B^\sigma & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) \frac{dB}{|\det(I_n - BB^\sigma)|_K^n}.$$

As before, we can suppose that  $B$  belongs to  $G'$ , hence the following decomposition holds

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ B^\sigma & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (I_n - BB^\sigma)B^{-\sigma} & I_n \\ B^\sigma & B^\sigma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & -I_n \\ I_n & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B^{-\sigma} \\ & I_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Denoting by  $\Phi_{f_s}$  the function

$$B \mapsto L \left[ \pi^\sigma(I_n - B^{-\sigma} B^{-1}) \otimes \pi^\vee(I_n) \left( f_s \left[ \begin{pmatrix} & -I_n \\ I_n & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right] \right) \right],$$

the following equalities follow:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\bar{T} \setminus \bar{H}} |L_{f_s}(\dot{h})| d\dot{h} &= \int_M \left( \frac{|\det(I_n - BB^\sigma)|_K}{|\det(B)|_K^2} \right)^{s+n/2} |\Phi_{f_s}(B^{-\sigma})| \frac{dB}{|\det(I_n - BB^\sigma)|_K^n} \\ &= \int_{G'} \left( \frac{|\det(I_n - BB^\sigma)|_K}{|\det(B)|_K^2} \right)^{s+n/2} |\Phi_{f_s}(B^{-\sigma})| \frac{|\det(B)|_K^n d^* B}{|\det(I_n - BB^\sigma)|_K^n} \\ &= \int_{G'} (|\det(I_n - C^{-\sigma} C^{-1})|_K |\det(C)|_K^2)^{s+n/2} |\Phi_{f_s}(C)| \frac{d^* C}{|\det(C)|_K^n |\det(I_n - C^{-\sigma} C^{-1})|_K^n} \\ &= \int_M |\det(CC^\sigma - I_n)|_K^{s-n/2} |\Phi_{f_s}(C)| dC \end{aligned}$$

Recalling that the map  $f_s$  belongs to  $C_c^\infty(P \setminus G, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$ , and as the map  $(P, N') \in P \times N \mapsto PWN' \in G$  is a homeomorphism, we deduce that the function

$$g_s : C \mapsto f_s \left[ \begin{pmatrix} & -I_n \\ I_n & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & C \\ & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

from  $M$  to  $V \times \tilde{V}$  is smooth with compact support in  $M$ . Hence the image of  $g_s$  generates a finite dimensional subspace of  $V \otimes \tilde{V} \subset \bar{V} \otimes \hat{\tilde{V}}$ , which is contained in some subspace  $V_1 \otimes V_2'$ , for  $V_1$  and  $V_2'$  vector subspaces of  $V$  and  $\tilde{V}$  respectively, both with finite dimension  $t$ . Completing an orthonormal basis  $(u_1, \dots, u_t)$  of  $V_1$  into an orthonormal basis  $(u_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$  of  $\bar{V}$ , and an orthonormal basis  $(v_1^\vee, \dots, v_t^\vee)$  of  $V_2'$  into an orthonormal basis  $(v_j^\vee)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  of  $\hat{\tilde{V}}$ , we deduce that there exist smooth functions  $\lambda_{i,j}$  with compact support in  $M$ , all zero if  $i$  or  $j$  is greater than  $t+1$ , such that  $g_s(C) = \sum_{i,j} \lambda_{i,j}(C) u_i \otimes v_j^\vee$  for  $C$  in  $M'$ . Now for  $C$  in  $M'$ , one has  $|\Phi_{f_s}(C)| = |L(\pi^\sigma(I_n - B^{-\sigma} B^{-1}) \otimes \pi^\vee(I_n)(g_s(C)))| = |\sum_{i,j} \lambda_{i,j}(C) L(\pi^\sigma(I_n - B^{-\sigma} B^{-1}) u_i \otimes v_j^\vee)| = |\sum_{i,j} \lambda_{i,j}(C) v_j^\vee(\pi^\sigma(I_n - B^{-\sigma} B^{-1}) u_i)| \leq \sum_{i,j} |\lambda_{i,j}(C)| \|v_j^\vee(\pi^\sigma(I_n - B^{-\sigma} B^{-1}) u_i)\| \leq \sum_{i,j} |\lambda_{i,j}(C)| \|v_j\| \|\pi^\sigma(I_n - B^{-\sigma} B^{-1}) u_i\| = \sum_{i,j} |\lambda_{i,j}(C)|.$

This eventually implies that  $\int_{\bar{T} \setminus \bar{H}} L(f_s(\dot{h})) d\dot{h}$  is convergent as soon as  $s$  has real part greater than  $n/2$ .



Step 2.

Suppose that the complex number  $s$  has real part greater than  $n/2$ . We are going to show that the linear form  $\Lambda : f_s \mapsto \int_{\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H}} L_{f_s}(h) dh$  is nonzero. More precisely we are going to show that the space of functions  $L(f)$  on  $\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H}$  for  $f$  in  $C_c^\infty(P \backslash G, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$ , contain  $C_c^\infty(\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H})$ .

According to Lemma 3.1, the double class  $PUH$  is opened in  $G$ , hence the extension by zero outside  $PUH$  gives an injection of the space  $C_c^\infty(P \backslash PUH, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$  into the space  $C_c^\infty(P \backslash G, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$ . But the right translation by  $U$ , which is a vector space automorphism of  $C_c^\infty(P \backslash G, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$ , sends  $C_c^\infty(P \backslash PUH, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$  onto  $C_c^\infty(P \backslash P\bar{H}, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$ , hence  $C_c^\infty(P \backslash P\bar{H}, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$  is a subspace of  $C_c^\infty(P \backslash G, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$ .

Now restriction to  $\bar{H}$  defines an isomorphism between  $C_c^\infty(P \backslash P\bar{H}, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$  and  $C_c^\infty(\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H}, \rho_s)$  because  $\Delta_P$  has trivial restriction to the unimodular group  $\bar{T}$ . But then the map  $f \mapsto L(f)$  defines a morphism of  $\bar{H}$ -modules from  $C_c^\infty(\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H}, \rho_s)$  to  $C_c^\infty(\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H})$ , which is surjective because of the commutativity of the following diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_c^\infty(\bar{H}) \otimes V_{\rho_s} & \xrightarrow{Id \otimes L} & C_c^\infty(\bar{H}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C_c^\infty(\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H}, \rho_s) & \longrightarrow & C_c^\infty(\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H}) \end{array},$$

where the vertical arrows defined in Lemma 2.9 of [M1] and the upper arrow are surjective.

We thus proved that space of restrictions to  $\bar{H}$  of functions of  $L(f)$ , for  $f$  in  $C_c^\infty(P \backslash G, \Delta_P^{-1/2} \rho_s)$ , contain  $C_c^\infty(\bar{T} \backslash \bar{H})$ , hence  $\Lambda$  is nonzero and the representation  $\pi^\sigma |_{K^s} \times \pi^\vee |_{K^{-s}}$  is distinguished for  $Re(s) \geq n/2$ .

□

Now we are going to restrain ourself to the case of  $\pi$  a discrete series representation.

We recall if  $\rho$  is a supercuspidal representation of  $G_r(K)$  for a positive integer  $r$ . The representation  $\rho \times \rho |_F \times \dots \times \rho |_F^{l-1}$  of  $G_{rl}(K)$  is reducible, with a unique irreducible quotient that we denote by  $[\rho |_K^{l-1}, \rho |_K^{l-2}, \dots, \rho]$ . A representation  $\Delta$  of the group  $G_n(K)$  is quasi-square-integrable if and only if there is  $r \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $l \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  with  $lr = n$ , and  $\rho$  a supercuspidal representation of  $G_r(K)$  such that the representation  $\Delta$  is equal to  $[\rho |_K^{l-1}, \rho |_K^{l-2}, \dots, \rho]$ , the representation  $\rho$  is unique.

Let  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$  be two quasi-square-integrable representations of  $G_{l_1 r}(K)$  and  $G_{l_2 r'}(K)$ , of the form  $[\rho_1 |_K^{l_1-1}, \rho_1 |_K^{l_1-2}, \dots, \rho_1]$  with  $\rho_1$  a supercuspidal representation of  $G_r(K)$ , and  $[\rho_2 |_K^{l_2-1}, \rho_2 |_K^{l_2-2}, \dots, \rho_2]$  with  $\rho_2$  a supercuspidal representation of  $G_{r'}(K)$  respectively, then if  $\rho_1 = \rho_2 |_K^{l_2}$ , we denote by  $[\Delta_1, \Delta_2]$  the quasi-square integrable representation  $[\rho_1 |_K^{l_1-1}, \dots, \rho_2]$  of  $G_{(l_1+l_2)r}(K)$ . Two quasi-square-integrable representations  $\Delta$  and  $\Delta'$  of  $G_n(K)$  and  $G_{n'}(K)$  are said to be linked if and only if there are quasi-square-integrable representations  $\Delta_1$  of  $G_m(K)$  for  $m < \min(n, n')$ ,  $\Delta_2$  of  $G_{n-m}(K)$ , and  $\Delta_3$  of  $G_{n-m'}(K)$ , such that  $\Delta = [\Delta_1, \Delta_2]$  and  $\Delta' = [\Delta_3, \Delta_1]$ , or  $\Delta = [\Delta_2, \Delta_1]$  and  $\Delta' = [\Delta_1, \Delta_3]$ . It is known that the representation  $\Delta \times \Delta'$  always has a nonzero Whittaker functional on its space, and is irreducible if and only if  $\Delta$  and  $\Delta'$  are unlinked.

We will need the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.2.** *Let  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  be two positive integers, and  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$  be two unlinked quasi-square integrable representations of  $G_{n_1}(K)$  and  $G_{n_2}(K)$  respectively. If the representation  $\Delta_1 \times \Delta_2$  of  $G_{n_1+n_2}(K)$  is distinguished, then either both  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$  are distinguished, either  $\Delta_2^\vee$  is isomorphic to  $\Delta_1^\sigma$ .*

*Proof.* In the proof of this theorem, we will denote by  $G$  the group  $G_{n_1+n_2}(K)$  (not the group  $G_{2n}(K)$  anymore), by  $H$  the group  $G_{n_1+n_2}(F)$ , and by  $P$  the group  $P_{(n_1, n_2)}(K)$ .

As the representation  $\Delta_1 \times \Delta_2$  is isomorphic to  $\Delta_2 \times \Delta_1$ , we suppose  $n_1 \leq n_2$ . From Lemma 4 of [F4], the  $H$ -module  $\pi$  has a factor series with factors isomorphic to the representations

$ind_{u^{-1}P \cap H}^H((\delta_P^{1/2} \Delta_1 \otimes \Delta_2)^u)$  (with  $(\delta_P^{1/2} \Delta_1 \otimes \Delta_2)^u(x) = \delta_P^{1/2} \Delta_1 \otimes \Delta_2(uxu^{-1})$ ) when  $u$  describes a set of representatives of  $P \backslash G/H$ . Hence we first describe such a set.

**Lemma 3.3.** *The matrices  $u_k = \begin{bmatrix} I_{n_1-k} & & & \\ & I_k & -\delta I_k & \\ & I_k & \delta I_k & \\ & & & I_{n_2-k} \end{bmatrix}$ , give a set of representatives  $R(P \backslash G/H)$  of the double classes  $P \backslash G/H$  when  $k$  describes the set  $\{0, \dots, n_1\}$  (we set  $u_0 = I_{n_1+n_2}$ ).*

*Proof of Lemma 3.3.* Set  $n = n_1 + n_2$ , the quotient set  $H \backslash G/P$  identifies with set of orbits of  $H$  for its action on the variety of  $K$ -vectors spaces of dimension  $n_1$  in  $K^n$ . We claim that two vector subspaces  $V$  and  $V'$  of dimension  $n_1$  of  $K^n$  are in the same  $H$ -orbit if and only if  $\dim(V \cap V^\sigma)$  equals  $\dim(V' \cap V'^\sigma)$ . This condition is clearly necessary. If it is verified, we choose  $S$  a supplementary space of  $V \cap V^\sigma$  in  $V$  and we choose  $S'$  a supplementary space of  $V' \cap V'^\sigma$  in  $V'$ ,  $S$  and  $S'$  have same dimension. We also choose  $Q$  a supplementary space of  $V + V^\sigma$  in  $K^n$  defined over  $F$  (i.e. stable under  $\sigma$ , or equivalently having a basis in the space  $F^n$  of fixed points of  $K^n$  under  $\sigma$ ), and  $Q'$  a supplementary space of  $V' + V'^\sigma$  in  $K^n$  defined over  $F$ , and  $Q$  and  $Q'$  have the same dimension. Hence we can decompose  $K^n$  in the two following ways:  $K^n = (V \cap V^\sigma) \oplus (S \oplus S^\sigma) \oplus Q$  and  $K^n = (V' \cap V'^\sigma) \oplus (S' \oplus S'^\sigma) \oplus Q'$ . Let  $u_1$  be an isomorphism between  $V \cap V^\sigma$  and  $V' \cap V'^\sigma$  defined over  $F$  (i.e.  $u(v_1^\sigma) = u(v_1)^\sigma$  for  $v_1$  in  $V \cap V^\sigma$ ),  $u_2$  an isomorphism between  $S$  and  $S'$  (to which we associate an isomorphism  $u_3$  between  $S^\sigma$  and  $S'^\sigma$  defined by  $u_3(v) = (u_2(v^\sigma))^\sigma$  for  $v$  in  $S^\sigma$ ), and  $u_4$  an isomorphism between  $Q$  and  $Q'$  defined over  $F$ . Then the isomorphism  $h$  defined by  $v_1 + v_2 + v_3 + v_4 \mapsto u_1(v_1) + u_2(v_2) + u_3(v_3) + u_4(v_4)$  is defined over  $F$ , and sends  $V = S \oplus V \cap V^\sigma$  to  $V' = S' \oplus V' \cap V'^\sigma$ , hence  $V$  and  $V'$  are in the same  $H$ -orbit.

If  $(e_1, \dots, e_n)$  is the canonical basis of  $K^n$ , we denote by  $V_{n_1}$  the space  $\text{Vect}(e_1, \dots, e_{n_1})$ . Let  $k$  be an integer between 0 and  $n$ , the image  $V_k$  of  $V_{n_1}$  by the morphism whose matrix in the canonical

basis of  $K^n$  is  $\begin{bmatrix} I_{n_1-k} & & & \\ & 1/2I_k & 1/2I_k & \\ & -1/(2\delta)I_k & 1/(2\delta)I_k & \\ & & & I_{n_2-k} \end{bmatrix}$  verifies  $\dim(V_{n_1} \cap V_{n_1}^\sigma) = n - k$ . Hence the

matrices  $\begin{bmatrix} I_{n_1-k} & & & \\ & 1/2I_k & 1/2I_k & \\ & -1/(2\delta)I_k & 1/(2\delta)I_k & \\ & & & I_{n_2-k} \end{bmatrix}$  for  $k$  between 0 and  $n_1$  give a set of representa-

tives of the quotient set  $H \backslash G/P$ , which implies that their inverses  $\begin{bmatrix} I_{n_1-k} & & & \\ & I_k & -\delta I_k & \\ & I_k & \delta I_k & \\ & & & I_{n_2-k} \end{bmatrix}$

give a set of representatives of  $P \backslash G/H$ . □

We will also need to understand the structure of the group  $P \cap uHu^{-1}$  for  $u$  in  $R(P \backslash G/H)$ .

**Lemma 3.4.** *Let  $k$  be an integer between 0 and  $n_2$ , we deduce the group  $P \cap u_k H u_k^{-1}$  is the*

*group of matrices of the form  $\begin{bmatrix} H_1 & X & X^\sigma & M \\ & A & Y & \\ & & A^\sigma & Y^\sigma \\ & & & H_2 \end{bmatrix}$  for  $H_1$  in  $G_{n_1-k}(F)$ ,  $H_2$  in  $G_{n_2-k}(F)$ ,  $A$*

*in  $G_k(K)$ ,  $X$  in  $M_{n_1-k,k}(K)$ ,  $Y$  in  $M_{k,n_2-k}(K)$ , and  $M$  in  $M_{n_1-k,n_2-k}(F)$ . It is the semi-direct product of the subgroup  $M_k(F)$  of matrices of the preceding form with  $X, Y$ , and  $M$  equal to zero, and of the subgroup  $N_k$  of matrices of the preceding form with  $H_1 = I_{n_1-k}$ ,  $H_2 = I_{n_2-k}$ , and  $A = I_k$ . Moreover denoting by  $P_k$  the parabolic subgroup of  $M$  associated with the subpartition  $(n_1-k, k, kn_2-k)$  of  $(n_1, n_2)$ , the following relation of modulus characters is verified:  $\delta_{P \cap u_k H u_k^{-1} | M_k(F)}^2 = (\delta_{P_k} \delta_P)_{M_k(F)}$ .*

*Proof of Lemma 3.4.* One verifies that the algebra  $u_k M_n(K) u_k^{-1}$  consists of matrices having the

block decomposition corresponding to the partition  $(n_1 - k, k, k, n_2 - k)$  of the form 
$$\begin{bmatrix} M_1 & X & X^\sigma & M_2 \\ Y & A & B^\sigma & Y' \\ Y^\sigma & B & A^\sigma & Y'^\sigma \\ M_3 & X & X'^\sigma & M_4 \end{bmatrix},$$

the first part of the proposition follows. For the second part, if the matrix  $T = \begin{bmatrix} H_1 & & & \\ & A & & \\ & & A^\sigma & \\ & & & H_2 \end{bmatrix}$

belongs to  $M_k(F)$ , the complex number  $\delta_{P \cap u_k H u_k^{-1}}(T)$  is equal to the modulus of the automorphism  $\text{int}_T$  of  $N_k$ , hence is equal to

$$|H_1|_F^{2k} |A|_K^{k-n_1} |H_1|_F^{n_2-k} |H_2|_F^{k-n_1} |A|_K^{n_2-k} |H_2|_F^{-2k} = |H_1|_F^{n_2+k} |A|_K^{n_2-n_1} |H_2|_F^{-k-n_1}.$$

In the same way, the complex number  $\delta_{P_k}(T)$  equals

$$|H_1|_K^k |A|_K^{k-n_1} |A|_K^{n_2-k} |H_2|_F^{-k} = |H_1|_F^{2k} |A|_K^{n_2-n_1} |H_2|_F^{-2k},$$

and  $\delta_{P_k}(T)$  equals  $(|H_1|_K |A|_K^{n_2}) (|H_2|_K |A|_K^{-n_1}) = |H_1|_F^{2n_2} |A|_K^{n_2-n_1} |H_2|_F^{-2n_1}$ .

The wanted relation between modulus characters follows.  $\square$

A helpful corollary is the following.

**Corollary 3.1.** *Let  $P_k$  be the standard parabolic subgroup of  $M$  associated with the subpartition  $(n_1 - k, k, k, n_2 - k)$  of  $(n_1, n_2)$ ,  $U_k$  its unipotent radical, and  $N_k$  the intersection of the unipotent radical of the standard parabolic subgroup of  $G$  associated with the the partition  $(n_1 - k, k, k, n_2 - k)$  and  $u H u^{-1}$ . Then one has  $U_k \subset N_k N$ .*

*Proof of Corollary 3.1.* It suffices to prove that matrices of the form 
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{n_1-k} & X & & \\ & I_k & & \\ & & I_k & \\ & & & I_{n_2-k} \end{bmatrix}$$

and 
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{n_1-k} & & & \\ & I_k & & Y \\ & & I_k & \\ & & & I_{n_2-k} \end{bmatrix}$$
 for  $Y$  and  $X$  with coefficients in  $K$ , belong to  $N_k N$ . This is immedi-

ate multiplying on the left by respectively 
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{n_1-k} & & X^\sigma & \\ & I_k & & \\ & & I_k & \\ & & & I_{n_2-k} \end{bmatrix}$$
 and 
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{n_1-k} & & & Y^\sigma \\ & I_k & & \\ & & I_k & \\ & & & I_{n_2-k} \end{bmatrix}.$$
  $\square$

Now if the representation  $\Delta = \Delta_1 \otimes \Delta_2$  is distinguished, then at least one of the factors  $\text{ind}_{u^{-1} P u \cap H}^H ((\delta_P^{1/2} \Delta)^u)$  admits on its space a nonzero  $H$ -invariant linear form. This is equivalent to say that the representation  $\text{ind}_{P \cap u H u^{-1}}^{u H u^{-1}} (\delta_P^{1/2} \Delta)$  admits on its space a nonzero  $u H u^{-1}$ -invariant linear form. From Frobenius reciprocity law, the space  $\text{Hom}_{u H u^{-1}} (\text{ind}_{P \cap u H u^{-1}}^{u H u^{-1}} (\delta_P^{1/2} \Delta), 1)$  is isomorphic as a vector space, to  $\text{Hom}_{P \cap u H u^{-1}} (\delta_P^{1/2} \Delta, \delta_{P \cap u H u^{-1}}) = \text{Hom}_{P \cap u H u^{-1}} (\delta_P^{1/2} / \delta_{P \cap u H u^{-1}} \rho, 1)$ . Hence there is on the space  $V_\Delta$  of  $\Delta$  a linear nonzero form  $L$ , such that for every  $p$  in  $P \cap u H u^{-1}$ , and for every  $v$  in  $V_\Delta$ , one has  $L(\chi(p) \Delta(p)v) = L(v)$ , where  $\chi(p) = \frac{\delta_P^{1/2}}{\delta_{P \cap u H u^{-1}}}(p)$ . As both  $\delta_P^{1/2}$  and  $\delta_{P \cap u H u^{-1}}$  are trivial on  $N_k$ , so is  $\chi$ . Now, fixing  $k$  such that  $u = u_k$ , let  $n$  belong to  $U_k$ , from Corollary 3.1, we can write  $n$  as a product  $n_k n_0$ , with  $n_k$  in  $N_k$ , and  $n_0$  in  $N$ . As  $N$  is included in  $\text{Ker}(\Delta)$ , one has  $L(\Delta(n)(v)) = L(\Delta(n_k n_0)(v)) = L(\Delta(n_k)(v)) = L(\chi(n_k) \Delta(n_k)v) = L(v)$ . Hence  $L$  is actually a nonzero linear form on the Jacquet module of  $V_\Delta$  associated with  $U_k$ . But we also know that  $L(\chi(m_k) \Delta(m_k)v) = L(v)$  for  $m_k$  in  $M_k(F)$ , which reads according to Lemma

3.4:  $L(\delta_{P_k}^{-1/2}(m_k)\Delta(m_k)v) = L(v)$ .

This says that the linear form  $L$  is  $M_k(F)$ -distinguished on the normalized Jacquet module  $r_{M_k, M}(\Delta)$  (as  $M_k$  is also the standard Levi subgroup of  $M$ ).

But from Proposition 9.5 of [Z], there exist quasi-square-integrable representations  $\Delta'_1$  of  $G_{n_1-k}(K)$ ,  $\Delta''_1$  and  $\Delta'_2$  of  $G_k(K)$ , and  $\Delta''_2$  of  $G_{n_2-k}(K)$ , such that  $\Delta_1 = [\Delta'_1, \Delta''_1]$  and  $\Delta_2 = [\Delta'_2, \Delta''_2]$ , and the normalized Jacquet module  $r_{M_k, M}(\Delta)$  is isomorphic to  $\Delta'_1 \otimes \Delta''_1 \otimes \Delta'_2 \otimes \Delta''_2$ . This latter representation being distinguished by  $M_k(F)$ , the representations  $\Delta'_1$  and  $\Delta''_2$  are distinguished and we have  $\Delta_2^{\vee} = \Delta_1^{\sigma}$ . Now we recall from Proposition 12 of [F2], that we also know that either  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$  are Galois autodual, or we have  $\Delta_2^{\vee} = \Delta_1^{\sigma}$ . In the first case, the representations  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$  are unitary because so is their central character, and if nonzero,  $\Delta'_1$  and  $\Delta''_2$  are also unitary. This implies that either  $\Delta_1 = \Delta'_1$  and  $\Delta_2 = \Delta''_2$  (i.e.  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$  distinguished), or  $\Delta_1 = \Delta''_1$  and  $\Delta_2 = \Delta'_2$  (i.e.  $\Delta_1^{\sigma} = \Delta_2^{\vee}$ ). This ends the proof of Theorem 3.2.  $\square$

As a corollary, we have the following result.

**Corollary 3.2.** *Let  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  be two positive integers, and  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$  be two square integrable representations of  $G_{n_1}(K)$  and  $G_{n_2}(K)$  respectively. Then if  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  are two complex numbers of real part strictly greater than  $n_1/2$  and strictly less than  $-n_2/2$  respectively, and  $s_0$  any complex number, the representation  $\Pi = \Delta_1 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_1} \times \Delta_2 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_2}$  is  $| \cdot |_{F}^{-s_0}$ -distinguished if and only if  $n_1$  equals  $n_2$ , and the representation  $\Delta_2^{\vee} | \cdot |^{-u_2}$  is isomorphic to  $\Delta_1^{\sigma} | \cdot |^{u_1+s_0}$ .*

*Proof.* In this case the representation  $\Delta_1$  is of the form  $[\rho_1 | \cdot |^{(k-1)/2}, \dots, \rho_1 | \cdot |^{(1-k)/2}]$ , for  $\rho_1$  unitary supercuspidal and  $k \leq n_1/2$ , and  $\Delta_1$  is of the form  $[\rho_2 | \cdot |^{(l-1)/2}, \dots, \rho_2 | \cdot |^{(1-l)/2}]$ , for  $\rho_2$  unitary supercuspidal and  $l \leq n_2/2$ , so that  $\Delta_1 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_1}$  and  $\Delta_2 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_2}$  cannot be linked.

According to lemma 3.2, if the representation  $\Delta_1 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_1} \times \Delta_2 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_2}$  is  $| \cdot |^{-s_0}$ -distinguished, or equivalently if  $\Delta_1 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_1+s_0/2} \times \Delta_2 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_2+s_0/2}$  is  $| \cdot |^{-s_0}$ -distinguished, then either  $\Delta_1 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_1+s_0/2}$  and  $\Delta_2 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_2}$  are distinguished, or  $n_1 = n_2 = n$  and the representation  $(\Delta_1 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_1+s_0/2})^{\sigma}$  is isomorphic to  $(\Delta_2 | \cdot |_{K}^{s_0/2+u_2})^{\vee}$ . But in the first case, as the central characters of  $\Delta_1 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_1+s_0/2}$  and  $\Delta_2 | \cdot |_{K}^{s_0/2+u_2}$  should be unitary, one would have  $Re(u_1 + s_0/2) = Re(u_2 + s_0/2) = 0$ , which is absurd. This means that the representation  $\Delta_2^{\vee} | \cdot |^{-u_2}$  is isomorphic to  $\Delta_1^{\sigma} | \cdot |^{u_1+s_0}$ . Hence we have  $\Pi = \Delta_2^{\sigma \vee} | \cdot |^{-u_2} \times \Delta_2 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_2}$ , which is distinguished from Proposition 3.1.  $\square$

We refer to Section 2 of [M3] for a survey about Asai  $L$ -functions of generic representations, we will use the same notations here. We recall that if  $\pi$  is a generic representation, its Asai  $L$ -function is equal to the product  $L_{rad(εx)}(\pi)L_{(0)}(\pi)$ , where  $L_{rad(εx)}(\pi)$  is the Euler factor with simple poles, which are the  $s_i$ 's in  $\mathbb{C}/(\frac{2i\pi}{ln(q_F)}\mathbb{Z})$  such that  $\pi$  is  $| \cdot |_{F}^{-s_i}$ -distinguished.

We refer to Proposition 2.3 of [A-K-T] and the discussion preceding it for a summary about Bernstein-Zelevinsky derivatives. We use the same notations, except that we use the notation  $[\rho | \cdot |^{-1}, \dots, \rho]$  where they use the notation  $[\rho, \dots, \rho | \cdot |^{-1}]$ . We refer to Definition 3.10 of [M3] for the definition of general position, and recall from Definition-Proposition of [M3], that if  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$  are two square integrable representations of  $G_{n_1}(K)$  and  $G_{n_2}(K)$ , the representation  $\Delta_1 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_1} \times \Delta_2 | \cdot |_{K}^{u_2}$  is in general position outside a finite number of hyperplanes of  $\mathbb{C}^2$  in  $(u_1, u_2)$ . If  $\pi$  is a representation of  $G_m(K)$  for some positive integer  $m$ , admitting a central character, we denote by  $R(\Pi)$  the finite subgroup of elements  $s$  in  $\mathbb{C}/(2i\pi Ln(q_F)\mathbb{Z})$  such that  $\pi | \cdot |_{K}^s$  is isomorphic to  $\pi$ .

A consequence of Corollary 3.2 is:

**Proposition 3.1.** *Let  $\Delta$  be a square-integrable representation of  $G_n(K)$ , and  $t$  be a complex number of real part strictly greater than  $n/2$  such that the representation  $\Pi_t = \Delta^{\sigma} | \cdot |^t \times \Delta^{\vee} | \cdot |^{-t}$  is in general position, then the Euler factor  $L_F^K(\Pi_t, s)$  equals  $L_F^K(\Delta^{\sigma}, s+2t)L_F^K(\Delta^{\vee}, s-2t)L(\Delta^{\sigma} \times \Delta^{\sigma \vee}, s)$ , and the Euler factor  $L_{(0)}(\Pi_t, s)$  equals  $\prod_{s_i \in R(\Delta)} (1 - q^{s_i-s})L_F^K(\Delta^{\sigma}, s+2t)L_F^K(\Delta^{\vee}, s-2t)L(\Delta^{\sigma} \times \Delta^{\sigma \vee}, s)$ .*

*Proof.* The following is actually true:

**Lemma 3.5.** *Let  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  be two positive integers, and  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$  be two square integrable representations of  $G_{n_1}(K)$  and  $G_{n_2}(K)$  respectively. If  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  are two complex numbers of real part strictly greater than  $n_1/2$  and strictly less than  $-n_2/2$  respectively, such that the representation  $\Delta_1| \cdot |_K^{u_1} \times \Delta_2| \cdot |_K^{u_2}$  is in general position, then the Asai  $L$ -function  $\Delta_1| \cdot |_K^{u_1} \times \Delta_2| \cdot |_K^{u_2}$  is equal to  $L_F^K(\Delta_1, s + 2u_1)L_F^K(\Delta_2, s + 2u_2)L(\Delta_1 \times \Delta_2^\sigma, s + u_1 + u_2)$ .*

*Proof of Lemma 3.5.* As soon as one has verified that the irreducible components of the derivatives of  $\Delta_1| \cdot |_K^{u_1} \times \Delta_2| \cdot |_K^{u_2}$  (i.e. the representations  $\Delta_1^{(k_1)}| \cdot |_K^{u_1} \times \Delta_2^{(k_2)}| \cdot |_K^{u_2}$ , for  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  natural integers) are representations of the form  $\Delta'_1| \cdot |_K^{u'_1} \times \Delta'_2| \cdot |_K^{u'_2}$  with  $\Delta'_1$  and  $\Delta'_2$  two square integrable representations of  $G_{n'_1}(K)$  and  $G_{n'_2}(K)$  respectively, with  $n'_1 \leq n_1$  and  $n'_2 \leq n_2$ , and  $u'_1$  and  $u'_2$  two complex numbers of real part strictly greater than  $n'_1/2$  and strictly less than  $-n'_2/2$  respectively, the lemma is a consequence of the proof of Theorem 3.11 of [M3]. But if  $\Delta$  is a discrete series representation of  $G_m(K)$ , it is of the form  $St_l(\rho) = [ |^{(l-1)/2}\rho, \dots, |^{(l-1)/2}\rho ]$ , for  $\rho$  a unitary supercuspidal representation of  $G_r(K)$ , for  $m = lr$ . In this case the representation  $St_l(\rho)^{(k)}$  is zero unless  $k = rk'$  for some integer  $k'$ , in which case  $St_l(\rho)^{(k)} = |^{k'/2}St_{l-k'}(\rho)$ , and the claim follows.  $\square$

This implies that for  $t$  a complex number of real part strictly greater than  $n/2$  such that the representation  $\Pi_t = \Delta^\sigma| \cdot |^t \times \Delta^\vee| \cdot |^{-t}$  is in general position, the Asai  $L$ -function  $L_F^K(\Pi_t, s)$  equals  $L_F^K(\Delta^\sigma, s + 2t)L_F^K(\Delta^\vee, s - 2t)L(\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^{\sigma^\vee}, s)$ . Finally, it follows from Corollary 3.2, that the representation  $\Pi_t$  is  $|^{-s_0}$ -distinguished if and only if  $s_0$  belongs to the group  $R(\Delta)$ . This equivalent to say that the function  $L_{rad(ex)}(\Pi_t, s)$  is equal to  $1/\prod_{s_i \in R(\Delta)}(1 - q^{s_i - s})$ .  $\square$

**Definition 3.1.** *We denote by  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, s)$  the element of  $\mathbb{C}[q_F^{\pm t}, q_F^{\pm s}]$  defined by the expression  $\frac{\prod_{s_i \in R(\Delta)}(1 - q^{s_i - s})}{L_F^K(\Delta^\sigma, s + 2t)L_F^K(\Delta^\vee, s - 2t)L(\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^{\sigma^\vee}, s)}$ . The expression  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, 1)$  defines a nonzero element of  $\mathbb{C}[q_F^{\pm t}]$ , having simple roots.*

*Proof.* As the  $s_i$ 's have real part equal to zero, and as the function  $L(\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^{\sigma^\vee}, s)$  admits no pole for  $Re(s) > 0$  (see [J-P-S], 8.2 (6)), the constant  $c = \frac{\prod_{s_i \in R(\Delta)}(1 - q^{s_i - 1})}{L(\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^{\sigma^\vee}, 1)}$  is nonzero. Hence the zeroes of  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, 1)$  are the poles of  $L_F^K(\Delta^\sigma, 1 + 2t)L_F^K(\Delta^\vee, 1 - 2t)$ . From Proposition 3.1 of [M3], the function  $L_F^K(\Delta^\sigma, 1 + 2t)$  has simple poles which occur in the domain  $Re(1 + 2t) < 0$  whereas the function  $L_F^K(\Delta^\vee, 1 - 2t)$  has simple poles which occur in the domain  $Re(1 - 2t) < 0$ , hence those two functions have no common pole, and there product have simple poles.  $\square$

**Lemma 3.6.** *For every  $f$  in  $\mathcal{F}_\Pi$ , the expression  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, s)I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, s)$  defines an element of  $\mathbb{C}[q_F^{\pm t}, q_F^{\pm s}]$ . This implies that for fixed  $f$  in  $\mathcal{F}_\Pi$ , the function  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1)$  is well defined and belongs to  $\mathbb{C}(q_F^t)$ , and for  $t_0$  in  $\mathbb{C}$ , the function  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_{t_0}}, s)$  is well defined and belongs to  $\mathbb{C}(q_F^{-s})$ . Moreover the function  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1)$  has a pole at  $t_0$  in  $\mathbb{C}$ , if and only if the function  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_{t_0}}, s)$  in  $\mathbb{C}(q_F^{-s})$  has a pole at 1, in which case the couple  $(t_0, 1)$  lies in a polar locus of the function  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, s)$ . In this case the functions  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, 1)I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1)$  and  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t_0, s)I_{(0)}(W_{f_{t_0}}, s)$  have the same limit when  $t$  tends to  $t_0$  and  $s$  tends to 1, which is nonzero.*

*Proof.* Let  $f$  be in  $\mathcal{F}_\Pi$ , the function  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, s)I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, s)$  belongs to  $\mathbb{C}(q_F^{-t}, q_F^{-s})$ , hence it is the quotient of two polynomials  $P(q_F^{-t}, q_F^{-s})/Q(q_F^{-t}, q_F^{-s})$ . If  $Q$  is not constant, writing  $Q(q_F^{-t}, q_F^{-s})$  under the form  $\sum_{i=i_0}^d a_i(q_F^{-t})q_F^{-is}$ , with the  $a_i$ 's in  $\mathbb{C}[X] - \{0\}$ , we deduce that there are two positive real numbers  $r$  and  $r'$ , such that none of the functions  $a_i(q_F^{-t})$  have a zero for  $Re(t) \geq r$ , and such that if  $Re(t) \geq r$  and  $Re(s) \geq r'$ , the function  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, s)$  is given by an absolutely convergent Laurent development  $\sum_{k \geq n_0} c_k(t)q_F^{-ks}$  with  $c_k$  in  $\mathbb{C}[q_F^{\pm t}]$ . Moreover for  $Re(t) > n/2$  and large enough so that  $\Pi_t$  is in general position, the function  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, s)I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, s) = I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, s)/L_{(0)}(\Pi_t, s)$  actually belongs to  $\mathbb{C}[q_F^{\pm t}]$ . Suppose there were an infinite number of nonzero  $c_k$ 's, then for  $t$  of real part large enough, and outside the countable number of zeroes of the  $c_k$ 's, the Laurent development  $\sum_{k \leq n_0} c_k(t)q_F^{-ks}$  would not be finite, a contradiction. Hence for  $f$  in  $\mathcal{F}_\Pi$ , the function  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, s)I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, s)$  defines an element of  $\mathbb{C}[q_F^{\pm t}, q_F^{\pm s}]$ .

Now the function  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1)$  defines an element of  $\mathbb{C}(q_F^{-t})$  whose poles form a subset of the poles of  $1/P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, 1)$ , and for  $t_0$  in  $\mathbb{C}$ , the function  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_{t_0}}, s)$  defines an element of  $\mathbb{C}(q_F^{-s})$  whose poles form a subset of the poles of  $1/P_{(0)}(\Pi, t_0, s)$ .

The final statement follows from the fact that if  $t_0$  is a pole of  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1)$ , or if 1 is a pole of  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_{t_0}}, s)$ , then  $(t_0, 1)$  must lie in a polar locus of the function  $1/P_{(0)}(\Pi, t_0, s)$ . Now in a neighborhood of  $(t_0, 1)$ , the functions  $1/\prod_{s_i \in R(\Delta)}(1 - q^{s_i - s})$  and  $L(\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^\vee, s)$  are regular, as they have no pole at  $s = 1$ , hence the polar locus in this neighborhood is the one of the function  $L_F^K(\Delta^\sigma, 1 + 2t)L_F^K(\Delta^\vee, 1 - 2t)$ , because of the equality  $1/P_{(0)}(\Pi, t_0, s) = 1/\prod_{s_i \in R(\Delta)}(1 - q^{s_i - s})L(\Delta^\sigma \times \Delta^\vee, s)L_F^K(\Delta^\sigma, 1 + 2t)L_F^K(\Delta^\vee, 1 - 2t)$ . Such a polar locus is actually an affine hyperplane of the form  $s - 2t = 1 - 2t_0$  or  $s + 2t = 1 + 2t_0$ . In both case the functions  $L_F^K(\Delta^\sigma, s + 2t_0)L_F^K(\Delta^\vee, s - 2t_0)$  and  $L_F^K(\Delta^\sigma, 1 + 2t)L_F^K(\Delta^\vee, 1 - 2t)$  are defined respectively for  $s$  in a neighborhood of 1, and  $t$  in a neighborhood of  $t_0$ . Now, from Lemma 3.6, the complex number  $t_0$  is a simple pole of  $1/P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, 1)$ , hence it is also a simple pole of  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1)$ , so that the function  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, 1)I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1)$  has a nonzero limit when  $t$  tends to  $t_0$ , but as the function  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, s)I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, s)$  belongs to  $\mathbb{C}[q_F^{\pm t}, q_F^{\pm s}]$ , the function  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t_0, s)I_{(0)}(W_{f_{t_0}}, s)$  tends to the same limit when  $s$  tends to 1.  $\square$

Finally we can prove the main result.

**Theorem 3.3.** *Let  $\Delta'$  be a quasi-square-integrable representation of  $G_n(K)$ , then if the representation  $\Delta'^\sigma \times \Delta'^\vee$  of  $G_{2n}(K)$  is irreducible, then it is distinguished.*

Write  $\Delta' = \Delta| \cdot |_K^u$ , for  $\Delta$  a square-integrable representation, and  $u$  a complex number. Denoting by  $\Pi_t$  the representation  $\Delta^\sigma| \cdot |_K^t \times \Delta^\vee| \cdot |_K^{-t}$ , we know from Proposition 3.1 that  $\Pi_t$  is distinguished for  $Re(t) \geq n/2$ . Hence for  $Re(t) \geq n/2$ , we know from Proposition 2.4, that the linear form  $W_{f_t} \mapsto \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, s)/L_{(0)}(\Pi_t, s)$  is nonzero and  $G_{2n}(F)$ -invariant.

Suppose that  $t$  is outside the finite number of affine hyperplanes (i.e. points) such that  $\Pi_t$  is in general position, then the function  $1/L_{(0)}(\Pi_t, s)$  is equal to  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, s)$ . But the function  $P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, 1)$ , which is polynomial in  $q_F^{-t}$ , has no zeroes for  $Re(t)$  large enough. From this we deduce that for  $Re(t)$  large enough, according to Lemma 3.6, the functions  $s \mapsto I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, s)$  and  $t' \mapsto I_{(0)}(W_{f_{t'}}, 1)$  have respectively no pole at  $s = 1$  and  $t' = t$ , and we have  $\lim_{s \rightarrow 1} I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, s) = \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} I_{(0)}(W_{f_{t'}}, 1)$ .

Hence for  $Re(t)$  large enough, lets say  $Re(t) \geq r$  for a positive real number  $r \geq n/2$ , if  $h$  belongs to  $G_{2n}(F)$  the two functions  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1)$  and  $I_{(0)}(\rho_t(h)W_{f_t}, 1)$  coincide, but as they are rational functions in  $q_F^{-t}$ , they are equal. Hence for  $f$  in the space of  $\Pi_0$ , and  $h$  in  $G_{2n}(F)$ , the functions  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1)$  and  $I_{(0)}(\rho_t(h)W_{f_t}, 1)$  are equal.

Suppose that for every  $f$  in the space of  $\Pi_0$ , the function  $I_{(0)}(\rho_t(h)W_{f_t}, 1)$  has no pole at  $t = u$ , then according to Proposition 3.6, for every  $f$  in the space of  $\Pi_0$ , the function  $I_{(0)}(\rho_u(h)W_{f_u}, s)$  has no pole at  $s = 1$ , and if  $h$  is in  $G_{2n}(F)$ , one has  $\lim_{s \rightarrow 1} I_{(0)}(\rho_u(h)W_{f_u}, s) = \lim_{t \rightarrow u} I_{(0)}(\rho_t(h)W_{f_t}, 1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow u} I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} I_{(0)}(W_{f_u}, s)$ . Hence we have a  $G_{2n}(F)$ -invariant linear form  $f_u \mapsto \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} I_{(0)}(W_{f_u}, s)$

on the space of  $\Pi_u$ . Moreover, as  $W_{f_u}$  describes the space  $W(\pi_u, \psi)$  when  $f_u$  describes the space of  $\Pi_u$ , and as the restrictions to  $P_n(K)$  of functions of  $W(\pi_u, \psi)$  form a vector space with subspace  $C_c^\infty(N_n(K) \backslash P_n(K), \psi)$ , if we choose  $W_{f_u}$  with restriction to  $P_n(K)$  positive and in  $C_c^\infty(N_n(K) \backslash P_n(K), \psi)$ , then we have  $I_{(0)}(W_{f_u}, 1) = \int_{N_n(F) \backslash P_n(F)} W_{f_u}(p) dp > 0$ , and the  $G_{2n}(F)$ -invariant linear form defined above is nonzero, hence  $\Pi_u = \Delta'^\sigma \times \Delta'^\vee$  is distinguished.

Now if for some  $f$  in in the space of  $\Pi_0$ , the function  $I_{(0)}(\rho_t(h)W_{f_t}, s)$  has a pole at  $s = 1$ , it is a consequence of Lemma 3.6 that we have  $\lim_{s \rightarrow 1} P_{(0)}(\Pi, u, s)I_{(0)}(W_{f_u}, s)$  is nonzero, and from the same Lemma, we know that for every  $f$  in in the space of  $\Pi_0$ , and  $h$  in  $G_{2n}(F)$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} P_{(0)}(\Pi, u, s)I_{(0)}(\rho_u(h)W_{f_u}, s) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow u} P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, 1)I_{(0)}(\rho_t(h)W_{f_t}, 1) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow u} P_{(0)}(\Pi, t, 1)I_{(0)}(W_{f_t}, 1) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} P_{(0)}(\Pi, u, s)I_{(0)}(W_{f_u}, s). \end{aligned}$$

Hence in this case too, the representation  $\Pi_u = \Delta'^\sigma \times \Delta'^\vee$  is distinguished.

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