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RESONANCES FOR THE LAPLACIAN ON PRODUCTS OF TWO RANK ONE RIEMANNIAN SYMMETRIC SPACES

J. HILGERT, A. PASQUALE, AND T. PRZEBINDA

ABSTRACT. Let $X = X_1 \times X_2$ be a direct product of two rank-one Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type. We show that when at least one of the two spaces is isomorphic to a real hyperbolic space of odd dimension, the resolvent of the Laplacian of X can be lifted to a holomorphic function on a Riemann surface which is a branched covering of \mathbb{C} . In all other cases, the resolvent of the Laplacian of X admits a singular meromorphic lift. The poles of this function are called the resonances of the Laplacian. We determine all resonances and show that the corresponding residue operators are given by convolution with spherical functions parameterized by the resonances. The ranges of these operators are finite dimensional and explicitly realized as direct sums of finite-dimensional irreducible spherical representations of the group of the isometries of X .

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
1. Notation and preliminaries	7
1.1. General notation	7
1.2. Analysis on Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type	7
1.3. The rank one case	10
1.4. The functions c and s	12
2. Direct products: extension away from the negative imaginary axis	14
2.1. The resolvent kernel	14
2.2. Holomorphic extension	16
3. Contour deformation and residues	18
3.1. The case of two odd multiplicities	19
3.2. The case of one odd multiplicity	23
4. Odd multiplicities: meromorphic extensions	24
4.1. Extension of the functions $G_{j,\ell}$	24
4.2. Piecewise extension of F	27
4.3. Extension across the negative imaginary axis	30
4.4. Meromorphic extension of the resolvent	35
5. One odd multiplicity: holomorphic extensions	36
6. The residue operators	38
References	39

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INTRODUCTION

In the last thirty years, the problem of the analytic or meromorphic extension of the resolvent of the Laplacian across its continuous spectrum has been studied for several classes of noncompact complete Riemannian manifolds. Examples include asymptotically hyperbolic manifolds, such as the real hyperbolic space and its convex co-compact quotients ([16, 7, 5]), manifolds with asymptotically cylindrical ends ([6, 20]), and Riemannian symmetric or locally symmetric spaces of the noncompact type ([6, 7, 1, 21, 17, 18, 23, 19, 12, 13]).

The extension is obtained by considering the resolvent as an operator acting on a suitable dense subspace of $L^2(\mathbf{X})$, the Hilbert space of square-integrable functions on the considered Riemannian manifold \mathbf{X} , rather than on $L^2(\mathbf{X})$ itself. When this extension turns out to be meromorphic, then its poles are called the *resonances* of the Laplacian of \mathbf{X} . These complex numbers play the role of the eigenvalues for a Laplacian with discrete spectrum and are of interest in physics as they are related to metastable states (see e.g. [14, 22, 2]).

The basic problems are the existence, location, counting estimates and geometric interpretation of the resonances. These problems are nowadays well understood in the case of Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type having rank one (see [7, 1, 12]). The situation is dramatically different in higher rank, where the existence of resonances has been proven so far only for one particular Riemannian symmetric space of rank two (the space $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SO}(3)$, see [13]). The purpose of this paper is to present complete results for the class of rank-two symmetric spaces \mathbf{X} which are direct products $\mathbf{X}_1 \times \mathbf{X}_2$ of two Riemannian symmetric spaces \mathbf{X}_1 and \mathbf{X}_2 of the noncompact type and rank one. These are the simplest cases of higher rank Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type. Still, they present some interesting new phenomena which we hope will shed some light on the general case. The guiding role of direct products in the understanding of the general Riemannian symmetric case has also been pointed out in [17]. Note however that there are no results in [17] hinting at the existence or non-existence of resonances on direct products of Riemannian symmetric spaces.

Before presenting the main results of this paper, we review some background information and give a more precise description of the problems we are looking at. Recall that a Riemannian symmetric space of the noncompact type is a homogenous space $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{K}$, where \mathbf{G} is a noncompact connected real semisimple Lie group with finite center and \mathbf{K} is a maximal compact subgroup of \mathbf{G} . The (real) rank of \mathbf{X} is the dimension of a Cartan subspace of \mathbf{G} : if $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ is the Cartan decomposition of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of \mathbf{G} , then a Cartan subspace is a maximal abelian subspace \mathfrak{a} of \mathfrak{p} . Geometrically, the rank of \mathbf{X} is the maximal dimension of a complete, totally geodesic submanifold of \mathbf{X} that is isometric to a flat Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n (see e.g. [3, §2.10]). The simplest examples of Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type are the real hyperbolic spaces $H^n(\mathbb{R}) = \mathrm{SO}_0(1, n)/\mathrm{SO}(n)$. Here $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{SO}_0(1, n)$ is the generalized Lorentz group, i.e. the connected component of the identity in the group of $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ matrices of determinant 1 preserving the standard bilinear form on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} of signature $(1, n)$, and $\mathbf{K} = \mathrm{SO}(n)$

is the special orthogonal group of order n . They are Riemannian symmetric spaces of rank one.

The (positive) Laplacian Δ of a Riemannian symmetric space of the noncompact type \mathbf{X} is an essentially self-adjoint operator on $L^2(\mathbf{X})$ with continuous spectrum $[\rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2, +\infty[$, where $\rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2$ is a positive constant depending on the structure of \mathbf{X} . Its resolvent $(\Delta - u)^{-1}$ is therefore a bounded linear operator on $L^2(\mathbf{X})$ depending holomorphically in $u \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [\rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2, +\infty[$. Denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2$ the inner product on $L^2(\mathbf{X})$. Let the resolvent act on the dense subspace $C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ of $L^2(\mathbf{X})$ consisting of the smooth compactly-supported functions. The problem of extending the resolvent is then to see whether there is some Riemann surface extending $\mathbb{C} \setminus [\rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2, +\infty[$ to which all functions $\langle (\Delta - u)^{-1}f, g \rangle_2$, where $f, g \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$, admit a meromorphic continuation in u .

As it is customary in the study of resonances, one adds a shift to the Laplacian to bring the bottom of its spectrum to the origin of the complex plane and makes the quadratic change of variable $u = z^2$. Let $\mathbb{C}^+ = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im } z > 0\}$ be the upper half-plane and set

$$R(z) = (\Delta - \rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2 - z^2)^{-1}.$$

Then the original extension problem is equivalent to meromorphically continue the function

$$\mathbb{C}^+ \ni z \rightarrow \langle R(z)f, g \rangle_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

across the real axis, for arbitrary $f, g \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$.

A natural strategy in this context is to use Fourier analysis. Indeed, the Plancherel theorem for the Helgason-Fourier transform on \mathbf{X} provides an explicit integral formula for $\langle R(z)f, g \rangle_2$ for all $f, g \in L^2(\mathbf{X})$. Moreover, if $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ then, by the Paley-Wiener theorem, $R(z)f$ is a smooth function on \mathbf{X} . One obtains an explicit (though complicated) formula for this function as an integral in the real spectral variables; see section 2.1.

The spectral variables of the Helgason-Fourier transform are the elements $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$, where $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ is the complexified dual of the fixed Cartan subspace \mathfrak{a} . The elements of the dual \mathfrak{a}^* of \mathfrak{a} are real spectral variables. The Killing form of \mathfrak{g} endows \mathfrak{a}^* with an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ which we extend by \mathbb{C} -bilinearity to $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$. In the spectral variables, the resolvent $R(z)$ becomes the multiplication operator by $(\langle \lambda, \lambda \rangle - z^2)^{-1}$, a rational function of λ . Additional singularities, located along finitely many locally-finite infinite families of parallel affine hyperplanes in $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$, arise from the Plancherel density. They determine our meromorphic extension and the residues. The Plancherel density is of the form $[c_{\text{HC}}(\mathbf{i}\lambda)c_{\text{HC}}(-\mathbf{i}\lambda)]^{-1}$, where c_{HC} is Harish-Chandra's c -function and \mathbf{i} denotes the complex multiplication in $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ with respect to \mathfrak{a}^* . Its explicit expression from Gindikin-Karpelevic's formula plays a major role in all computations; see (9) and (17).

When the Plancherel density has no singularities, the resolvent has a holomorphic extension, either to the entire complex plane, if the rank of \mathbf{X} is odd, or to a logarithmic Riemann surface above \mathbb{C} and branched at the origin 0, if the rank of \mathbf{X} is even; see [23, Theorem 3.3(2)]. Geometrically, the absence of singularities of the Plancherel density corresponds to the condition that the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G possesses a unique conjugacy class of Cartan subalgebras. For instance, this happens when \mathfrak{g} has a complex structure and, in rank one, when $\mathbf{X} = H^{2n+1}(\mathbb{R})$ is a real hyperbolic space of odd dimension. For

a product $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_1 \times \mathbf{X}_2$ of rank-one Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type, this condition corresponds to the case where both \mathbf{X}_1 and \mathbf{X}_2 are odd-dimensional real hyperbolic spaces. In the general case, the condition can also be stated in terms of the root system Σ of the pair $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$, where \mathfrak{a} is a Cartan subspace of \mathfrak{g} . Indeed, \mathfrak{g} has a unique conjugacy class of Cartan subalgebras if and only if Σ is reduced and all root multiplicities are even. See [9, Chapter IX, Theorem 6.1, and Chapter X, Exercise F4].

For all rank-one Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type \mathbf{X} different from $H^{2n+1}(\mathbb{R})$, the Plancherel measure is singular and the extended resolvent has first order poles, i.e. the Laplacian of \mathbf{X} admits resonances in these cases, see e.g. [12, Theorem 3.8] or subsection 1.3 below. One of the results of this article shows that the singularity of the Plancherel density is not sufficient for the existence of resonances. In Theorem 25 we prove that the Laplacian of the product \mathbf{X} of two Riemannian symmetric spaces of rank-one has no resonances when exactly one of the two rank-one factors is an odd dimensional real hyperbolic space $H^{2n+1}(\mathbb{R})$ for some n . In this case, the Plancherel density of \mathbf{X} is singular, but “not singular enough” to get resonances.

For arbitrary Riemannian symmetric spaces of noncompact type, the dichotomy of the extension of the resolvent in the odd and the even rank situations, mentioned above for the case of one conjugacy class of Cartan subalgebras, holds in general. Namely, there is a constant $L > 0$ so that the resolvent R has a holomorphic extension across the spectrum of \mathbf{X} , either to an open domain of the form $\mathbb{C} \setminus -i[L, +\infty)$, if the rank of \mathbf{X} is odd, or to a logarithmic Riemann surface above $\mathbb{C} \setminus -i[L, +\infty)$ and branched at the origin 0, if the rank of \mathbf{X} is even. This was proven in [23, Theorem 3.2 and 3.3] and [18, section 7]. The constant L depends on the structure of \mathbf{X} . It is determined by the condition that the Plancherel density $r \rightarrow [c_{\text{HC}}(i\mathbf{r}\omega)c_{\text{HC}}(-i\mathbf{r}\omega)]^{-1}$ is a holomorphic function of $r \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -L] \cup [L, +\infty))$ for all $\omega \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ of norm $|\omega| = 1$. One can check from [12, Corollary 2.2] that

$$L = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(m_\beta + \frac{m_{\beta/2}}{2} \right) |\beta|; \beta \in \Sigma_*^+, m_\beta \text{ odd} \right\}, \quad (1)$$

where Σ_*^+ is the set of positive unmultipliable roots (i.e. the positive roots β so that $2\beta \notin \Sigma$) and m_β denotes the multiplicity of the root β . Observe that $L = +\infty$ in case all root multiplicities are even.

The above results show that the region where the possible resonances are located, is the half-line $i(-\infty, -L]$ on the imaginary axis. Understanding the extension of the resolvent across this half-line is the crucial matter. This is the content of sections 3, 4 and 5 of this paper. For the case where none of the spaces \mathbf{X}_1 and \mathbf{X}_2 is isomorphic to an odd-dimensional real hyperbolic spaces (called below the *case of two odd multiplicities*), the main result, providing the meromorphic extension of the resolvent across the negative imaginary axis to a suitable Riemann surface as well as the location of the resonances, is Theorem 22. For the case where exactly one of the spaces \mathbf{X}_1 or \mathbf{X}_2 is isomorphic to an odd-dimensional real hyperbolic spaces (called below the *case of one odd multiplicity*), the main result, providing the holomorphic extension of the resolvent across the negative imaginary axis to a suitable Riemann surface, is Theorem 25.

We refer the reader to the later parts of this paper for the precise statements of these theorems. Here, we point out some features making these results special with respect to those known at present on the resonances of the Laplacian on Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type.

Recall that resonances are known to exist only when \mathbf{X} is either of rank one and $\neq H^{2n+1}(\mathbb{R})$, or $\mathbf{X} = \mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SO}(3)$. In both cases, the Laplacian has an infinite sequence of resonances that are regularly spaced along $i(-\infty, -L]$. The point $-iL$, which by construction is the first radial value on the negative imaginary axis of the singularities of the Plancherel density, is also the first resonance of the Laplacian. Its absolute value squared L^2 agrees with the bottom $\rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2$ of the spectrum of the Laplacian. Furthermore, for $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SO}(3)$, the resonances occur at the branching points of the Riemann surface to which the meromorphic extension of the resolvent across $i(-\infty, -L]$ takes place. On the other hand, for the product $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_1 \times \mathbf{X}_2$ in the case of two odd multiplicities, the first resonance occurs at $-i\rho_{\mathbf{X}}$, the point of the negative imaginary axis with absolute value squared equal to $\rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2$. But $\rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2 = \rho_{\mathbf{X}_1}^2 + \rho_{\mathbf{X}_2}^2 > L^2 = \min\{\rho_{\mathbf{X}_1}^2, \rho_{\mathbf{X}_2}^2\}$. Moreover, the resonances are not regularly spaced along $i(-\infty, -\rho_{\mathbf{X}}]$ and they are generally not among the branching points of the Riemann surface to which the meromorphic extension of the resolvent takes place.

If z_0 is a resonance of the Laplacian, then the (*resolvent*) *residue operator at z_0* is the linear operator

$$\mathrm{Res}_{z_0} : C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X}) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathbf{X}) \quad (2)$$

defined by

$$(\mathrm{Res}_{z_0} f)(y) = \mathrm{Res}_{z=z_0}[R(z)f](y) \quad (f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X}), y \in \mathbf{X}). \quad (3)$$

If the meromorphic extension takes place on a Riemann surface, then the right-hand side of (3) is computed with respect to some coordinate charts and hence determined up to constant multiples. However, the image $\mathrm{Res}_{z_0}(C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X}))$ is a well-defined subspace of $C^\infty(\mathbf{X})$. Its dimension is the *rank* of the residue operator at z_0 . In the known rank-one and $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SO}(3)$ situations,

$$\mathrm{Res}_{z_0}(C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})) = \{f \times \varphi_{\lambda_0}; f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})\}, \quad (4)$$

where $\lambda_0 \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ depends on z_0 , φ_{λ_0} denotes the spherical function of spectral parameter λ_0 , and \times denote the convolution on \mathbf{X} ; see 1.2 for more information on these objects. For $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_1 \times \mathbf{X}_2$, the expression of the residue operators is generally more complicated. For instance, the convolution is in general taken with a suitable linear combination of spherical functions. See (130).

The group G acts on the space (4) by left translation. We prove in Proposition 26 that this is a generally reducible representation of G with explicit decomposition as a direct sum of finite-dimensional irreducible spherical representations. It follows, in particular, that all residue operators have finite rank, which might be unexpected for a higher rank symmetric space. Also this representation theoretic aspect of the resonances presents some new features compared to the known situations. Indeed, in the rank-one case with odd multiplicities, the representation spaces arising from the residues are finite-dimensional

spherical representations but they are always irreducible; in the case of $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SO}(3)$, they are irreducible and infinite dimensional.

This paper is organized as follows. In section 1 we collect some notation and preliminary results. The case of rank one is reviewed in subsection 1.3. In section 2, we write the integral formula for resolvent of the Laplacian in polar coordinates on \mathfrak{a}^* and, using [23, 18], we extend it holomorphically to a logarithmic Riemann surface above $\mathbb{C} \setminus i(-\infty, -L]$ and branched along $(-\infty, 0]$. We then prove that, for arbitrarily fixed $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ and $y \in \mathbf{X}$, the existence of the meromorphic extension across $i(-\infty, -L]$ of the resolvent $z \rightarrow [R(z)f](y)$ is equivalent to that of a certain function $z \rightarrow [F(z)f](y)$. See (31), Lemma 3 and Proposition 4. Section 2 follows quite closely the construction done for $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SO}(3)$ in [13, section 2].

The following three sections, which form the core of this paper, contain the analysis leading to the extension of the function $z \rightarrow [F(z)f](y)$. To simplify our notation, we will omit the dependence of this function on f and y . We will therefore indicate it as $z \rightarrow F(z)$. This function is defined by an integral over the unit circle S^1 in \mathfrak{a}^* . Since \mathfrak{a}^* is a 2-dimensional real space, we can identify \mathfrak{a}^* with \mathbb{C} and use complex analysis. The integrand of F is a meromorphic function on \mathfrak{a}^* . By fixing z and deforming S^1 into circles of different radius $r > 0$, we pick up residues when crossing the singularities of the Plancherel density. Each residue is a function $G_{j,\ell}$ of the variable z . Here $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ is a nonnegative integral parameter and the index $j \in \{1, 2\}$ refers to the fact that the residue comes from a singularity of the Plancherel density of \mathbf{X}_1 or \mathbf{X}_2 . One has therefore to distinguish the case of two odd multiplicities from the simpler case of one odd multiplicity, where one of the two Plancherel density is nonsingular.

We start with the case of two odd multiplicities, treated first in subsection 3.1 and then completed in section 4.

The number of residue functions $G_{j,\ell}$ one picks up by deforming the circle S^1 depends a priori on the fixed value z and on the radius $r > 0$ of the circle which is the new contour of integration. In the last part of subsection 3.1 we make this dependence local.

The next step in the analysis is Lemma 9, where we suitably rewrite the functions $G_{j,\ell}$ as meromorphic multi-valued functions. This allow us, in subsection 4.1, to identify the concrete Riemann surface $M_{j,\ell}$ to which a given function $G_{j,\ell}$ lifts and extends meromorphically. The extended function is denoted by $\tilde{G}_{j,\ell}$. Its singularities are determined in Lemma 15 and the residues at the singularities with respect to a coordinate chart are computed in Lemma 16.

The Riemann surface $M_{j,\ell}$ is a 2-to-1 cover of $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, \pm iL_{j,\ell}\}$, with branching points at $z = \pm iL_{j,\ell}$. The branching points are related to the fact that $G_{j,\ell}$ originates from taking residues at a pole of the Plancherel density of \mathbf{X}_j . On the other hand, the singularities of $\tilde{G}_{j,\ell}$ combine the value $L_{j,\ell}$ with the contribution of all the singularities of the Plancherel density of the other symmetric space. It is possible that there are two positive integers ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 for which $L_{1,\ell_1} = L_{2,\ell_2}$. This explains why we introduce, in (100) and (102), some auxiliary functions $G_{(\ell)}$, $\tilde{G}_{(\ell)}$ and the corresponding concrete Riemann surfaces $M_{(\ell)}$, to take into account the fact that the $L_{j,\ell}$ might not be all different.

In subsection 4.2 we put together the local extensions of the function F . The main result is Proposition 18. For each $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ we construct some “sufficiently thin” neighborhood of the interval $-i[L_m, L_{m+1})$, where $\{-iL_\ell\}_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}}$ are the different branching points, ordered according to their distance from the origin 0. Here $L_0 = L$. For $z \in W_{(m)} \setminus i\mathbb{R}$, the function F can be written as $F(z) = F_{(m)}(z) + 2 \sum_{\ell=0}^m G_{(\ell)}(z)$, where $F_{(m)}$ is holomorphic. This provides a piecewise extension of F away from $i(-\infty, -L]$.

The meromorphic extension of F across $i(-\infty, -L]$ is finally obtained in subsection 4.3. For a fixed positive integer N , we construct a Riemann surface $M_{(N)}$ by “pasting together” the Riemann surfaces $M_{(\ell)}$ to which all functions $G_{(\ell)}$, with $\ell = 0, 1, \dots, N$, admit meromorphic extension. Moving from branching point to branching point, all the local extensions of F constructed in Proposition 18 are lifted to a neighborhood M_{γ_N} the branched curve γ_N in $M_{(N)}$ over the interval $-i(0, L_{N+1})$. The different pieces of F have been constructed from intervals of the form $-i[L_\ell, L_{\ell+1})$ with the branching points of the $G_{(\ell)}$ ’s as endpoints only. So – despite the different nature of the branching points, of the meromorphic functions $G_{(\ell)}$ and their singularities – the structure of the local extensions of F is similar to the one we dealt with in extending the resolvent of the Laplacian of $SL(3, \mathbb{R})/SO(3)$. The same method used to prove [13, Theorem 19] therefore yields the final formula for the meromorphically extended lift \tilde{F} of F , given in Theorem 19. The residues of \tilde{F} are computed in Proposition 21.

The final subsection 4.4 translates the results back to the resolvent. See Theorem 22.

In the case of one odd multiplicity, the various steps leading to the extension of the resolvent can be easily deduced from the corresponding steps in the case of two odd multiplicities we just described. Supposing that $X_2 = H^{2n+1}(\mathbb{R})$, there is one family of residual functions $G_{1,\ell}$. They extend and lift to the same Riemann surfaces $M_{1,\ell}$ considered above. But there are no contributions from the singularities of the Plancherel density of X_2 . Hence the resulting functions $\tilde{G}_{1,\ell}$ (and thus \tilde{F}) turn out to be holomorphic. These results are collected in subsection 3.2 and section 5.

The final section 6 studies the residue operators and provides their interpretation in terms of representation theory.

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1. NOTATION AND PRELIMINARIES

1.1. General notation. We use the standard notation \mathbb{Z} , $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R}^+ , \mathbb{C} and \mathbb{C}^\times for the integers, the nonnegative integers, the reals, the positive reals, the complex numbers and the non-zero complex numbers, respectively. The upper half-plane in \mathbb{C} is $\mathbb{C}^+ = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im } z > 0\}$; the lower half-plane $-\mathbb{C}^+$ is denoted \mathbb{C}^- . If X is a manifold, then $C^\infty(X)$ and $C_c^\infty(X)$ respectively denote the space of smooth functions and the space of smooth compactly supported functions on X .

1.2. Analysis on Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type. In this subsection we recall some basic notions on the Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type and their harmonic analysis. For more information on this subject, we refer the reader to the books [10, 11, 4].

Basic structure theory. Let X be a Riemannian symmetric space of the noncompact type. Then $X = G/K$, where G is a noncompact, connected, semisimple, real Lie group with finite center and K is a maximal compact subgroup of G . Let \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{k} ($\subset \mathfrak{g}$) be the Lie algebras of G and K , respectively, and let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ be the Cartan decomposition of \mathfrak{g} . A Cartan subspace of \mathfrak{g} is a maximal abelian subspace of \mathfrak{p} . Fix such a subspace \mathfrak{a} . Its dimension is called the (real) rank of X . We denote by \mathfrak{a}^* the (real) dual space of \mathfrak{a} and by $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ its complexification. The Killing form of \mathfrak{g} restricts to an inner product on \mathfrak{a} . We extend it to \mathfrak{a}^* by duality. The \mathbb{C} -bilinear extension of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ to $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ will be indicated by the same symbol.

The set of (restricted) roots of the pair $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$ is denoted by Σ . It consists of all $\beta \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ for which the vector space $\mathfrak{g}_\beta = \{X \in \mathfrak{g} : [H, X] = \beta(H)X \text{ for every } H \in \mathfrak{a}\}$ contains nonzero elements. The dimension m_β of \mathfrak{g}_β is called the multiplicity of the root β . We extend the multiplicities to \mathfrak{a}^* by setting $m_\beta = 0$ if $\beta \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ is not a root. Recall that if both β and $\beta/2$ are roots, then $m_{\beta/2}$ is even and m_β is odd; see e.g. [9, Ch. X, Ex. F.4., p. 530]. We say that a root β is unmultipliable if $2\beta \notin \Sigma$. We fix a set Σ^+ of positive roots in Σ . Define $\mathfrak{a}_+^* = \{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^* : \langle \lambda, \beta \rangle > 0 \text{ for all } \beta \in \Sigma^+\}$. We respectively denote by Σ_* and Σ_*^+ the set of unmultipliable roots and unmultipliable positive roots in Σ . Furthermore, we denote by ρ the half-sum of the positive roots, counted with their multiplicities: hence

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\beta \in \Sigma_*^+} \left(m_\beta + \frac{m_{\beta/2}}{2}\right) \beta. \quad (5)$$

The Weyl group W of the pair $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$ is the finite group of orthogonal transformations of \mathfrak{a} generated by the reflections in the hyperplanes $\ker(\beta)$ with $\beta \in \Sigma$. The Weyl group action extends to \mathfrak{a}^* by duality and to $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ by complex linearity.

Differential operators. Let $\mathbb{D}(X)$ denote the algebra of differential operators on X which are invariant under the action of G by left translations. Then $\mathbb{D}(X)$ is a commutative algebra which contains the (positive) Laplacian Δ of X . Moreover, let $S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*)^W$ be the algebra of W -invariant polynomial functions on $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$. Then there is an isomorphism $\Gamma : \mathbb{D}(X) \rightarrow S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*)^W$

such that $\Gamma(\Delta)(\lambda) = \langle \rho, \rho \rangle - \langle \lambda, \lambda \rangle$ for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$. The joint eigenspace $\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{X})$ for the algebra $\mathbb{D}(\mathbf{X})$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{X}) = \{f \in C^{\infty}(X) : Df = \Gamma(D)(\lambda)f \text{ for all } D \in \mathbb{D}(\mathbf{X})\}. \quad (6)$$

See e.g. [11, Ch. II, p. 76].

The spherical function with the spectral parameter $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ is the unique K -invariant function φ_{λ} in the joint eigenspace $\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}(\mathbf{X})$ satisfying the normalizing condition $\varphi_{\lambda}(o) = 1$, where $o = eK$ is the base point of \mathbf{X} corresponding to the unit element e of G . It is explicitly given by Harish-Chandra's integral formula. See e.g. [10, Ch. IV, Proposition 24 and Theorem 4.3].

Harish-Chandra's c -function. For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ and $\beta \in \Sigma$ we shall employ the notation

$$\lambda_{\beta} = \frac{\langle \lambda, \beta \rangle}{\langle \beta, \beta \rangle}. \quad (7)$$

Let $\beta \in \Sigma_{*}^{+}$ and set

$$c_{\beta}(\lambda) = \frac{2^{-2\lambda_{\beta}} \Gamma(2\lambda_{\beta})}{\Gamma(\lambda_{\beta} + \frac{m_{\beta}/2}{4} + \frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(\lambda_{\beta} + \frac{1}{2}(m_{\beta} + \frac{m_{\beta}/2}{2}))}, \quad (8)$$

where $\Gamma(t) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{t-1} e^{-x} dx$ is the gamma function. Harish-Chandra's c -function (written in terms of unmultipliable roots) is the function c_{HC} defined on $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ by

$$c_{\text{HC}}(\lambda) = c^0 \prod_{\beta \in \Sigma_{*}^{+}} c_{\beta}(\lambda), \quad (9)$$

where c^0 is a normalizing constant so that $c_{\text{HC}}(\rho) = 1$.

The resolvent of Δ . Endow the Euclidean space \mathfrak{a}^* with the Lebesgue measure normalized so that the unit cube has volume 1. On the Furstenberg boundary $B = K/M$ of \mathbf{X} , where M is the centralizer of \mathfrak{a} in K , we consider the K -invariant measure db normalized so that the volume of B is equal to 1. Let \mathbf{X} be equipped with its (suitably normalized) natural G -invariant Riemannian measure, so that, by the Plancherel Theorem, the Helgason-Fourier transform \mathcal{F} is a unitary equivalence of the Laplacian Δ on $L^2(\mathbf{X})$ with the multiplication operator M on $L^2(\mathfrak{a}_{+}^* \times B, [c_{\text{HC}}(\mathbf{i}\lambda)c_{\text{HC}}(-\mathbf{i}\lambda)]^{-1} d\lambda db)$ given by

$$MF(\lambda, b) = \Gamma(\Delta)(\mathbf{i}\lambda)F(\lambda, b) = (\langle \rho, \rho \rangle + \langle \lambda, \lambda \rangle)F(\lambda, b) \quad ((\lambda, b) \in \mathfrak{a}^* \times B). \quad (10)$$

See [11, Ch. III, §1, no. 2]. It follows, in particular, that the spectrum of Δ is the half-line $[\rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2, +\infty[$, where $\rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2 = \langle \rho, \rho \rangle$. By the Paley-Wiener theorem for \mathcal{F} , see e.g. [11, Ch. III, §5], for every $u \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [\rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2, +\infty[$ the resolvent of Δ at u maps $C_c^{\infty}(\mathbf{X})$ into $C^{\infty}(\mathbf{X})$.

Recall that for sufficiently regular functions $f_1, f_2 : \mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, the convolution $f_1 \times f_2$ is the function on \mathbf{X} defined by $(f_1 \times f_2) \circ \pi = (f_1 \circ \pi) * (f_2 \circ \pi)$. Here $\pi : G \rightarrow \mathbf{X} = G/K$ is the natural projection and $*$ denotes the convolution product of functions on G .

The Plancherel formula yields the following explicit expression for the image of $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ under the resolvent operator $R(z) = (\Delta - \rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2 - z^2)^{-1}$ of the shifted Laplacian $\Delta - \rho_{\mathbf{X}}^2$:

$$[R(z)f](y) = \int_{\mathfrak{a}^*} \frac{1}{\langle \lambda, \lambda \rangle - z^2} (f \times \varphi_{i\lambda})(y) \frac{d\lambda}{c_{\text{HC}}(i\lambda)c_{\text{HC}}(-i\lambda)} \quad (z \in \mathbb{C}^+, y \in \mathbf{X}). \quad (11)$$

See [12, formula (14)]. Here and in the following, resolvent equalities as (11) are given up to non-zero constant multiples.

The convolution $(f \times \varphi_{i\lambda})(y)$ can be described in terms of the Helgason-Fourier transform of f . Moreover, for $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$, $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ and $y = g \cdot o \in \mathbf{X}$, by [11, Ch. III, Lemma 1.2 and proof of Theorem 1.3], $f \times \varphi_{i\lambda}$ is the spherical Fourier transform of the K -invariant function $f_y \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ given by

$$f_y(g_1) = \int_{\mathbf{K}} f(gkg_1 \cdot o) dk.$$

It follows by the Paley-Wiener Theorem that for every fixed $y \in \mathbf{X}$ the function $(f \times \varphi_{i\lambda})(y)$ is a Weyl-group-invariant entire function of $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ and there exists a constant $R \geq 0$ (depending on y and on the size of the support of f) so that for each $N \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\sup_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*} e^{-R|\text{Im}\lambda|} (1 + |\lambda|)^N |(f \times \varphi_{i\lambda})(y)| < \infty. \quad (12)$$

Eigenspace representations and convolution operators. The group G acts on $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\mathbf{X})$ by left translations:

$$[T_\lambda(g)f](x) = f(g^{-1}x) \quad (g \in G, x \in \mathbf{X}) \quad (13)$$

The space $\mathcal{E}_{\lambda,G}(\mathbf{X})$ of G -finite elements in $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\mathbf{X})$ is a (possibly zero) invariant subspace of $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\mathbf{X})$. (Recall that $f \in \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\mathbf{X})$ is said to be G -finite if the vector space spanned by the left translates $T_\lambda(g)f$ of f with $g \in G$ is finite dimensional.) By definition, $\mathcal{E}_{w\lambda}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathcal{E}_\lambda(\mathbf{X})$ and $\mathcal{E}_{w\lambda,G}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathcal{E}_{\lambda,G}(\mathbf{X})$ for $w \in W$.

The convolution operator

$$\mathcal{R}_\lambda : C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X}) \ni f \rightarrow f \times \varphi_\lambda \in C^\infty(\mathbf{X}) \quad (14)$$

maps into the eigenspace representation space $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\mathbf{X})$. Its image $\mathcal{R}_\lambda(C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})) = \{f \times \varphi_\lambda : f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})\}$ has been studied in [12, Theorem 3.2] and [13, Proposition 21]. More precisely, $\mathcal{R}_\lambda(C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X}))$ is a non-zero T_λ -invariant subspace of $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\mathbf{X})$. Its closure is the unique closed irreducible subspace $\mathcal{E}_{(\lambda)}(\mathbf{X})$ of $\mathcal{E}_\lambda(\mathbf{X})$, which is generated by the translates of the spherical function φ_λ . Moreover, the space $\mathcal{R}_\lambda(C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X}))$ is finite dimensional if and only if $\mathcal{E}_{\lambda,G}(\mathbf{X}) \neq \{0\}$ is a finite dimensional spherical representation. This means that there is some $w \in W$ so that $w\lambda - \rho$ is a highest restricted weight. (Recall that an element $\mu \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ is a highest restricted weight if $\mu_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma^+$.) In this case, $\mathcal{R}_\lambda(C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})) = \mathcal{E}_{\lambda,G}(\mathbf{X})$ is the finite dimensional spherical representation of highest restricted weight $w\lambda - \rho$ for some $w \in W$.

1.3. The rank one case. The space X is of rank one when \mathfrak{a}^* is one dimensional. In this case, the set Σ^+ of positive roots consists of at most two elements: β and (possibly) $\beta/2$. The Weyl group W is $\{\pm \text{id}\}$.

Recall the notation $\lambda_\beta = \frac{\langle \lambda, \beta \rangle}{\langle \beta, \beta \rangle}$. If we view the real vector space \mathfrak{a}^* as a real manifold then the map

$$\mathfrak{a}^* \ni \lambda \rightarrow \lambda_\beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

is a chart with the inverse given by

$$\mathbb{R} \ni x \rightarrow x\beta \in \mathfrak{a}^*. \quad (15)$$

Also, the Lebesgue measure becomes

$$d(x\beta) = b dx \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}), \quad (16)$$

where

$$b = \sqrt{\langle \beta, \beta \rangle}.$$

Moreover, formula (5) becomes $\rho = \rho_\beta \beta$, where

$$\rho_\beta = \frac{\langle \rho, \beta \rangle}{\langle \beta, \beta \rangle} = \frac{1}{2} \left(m_\beta + \frac{m_{\beta/2}}{2} \right).$$

Notice that $2\rho_\beta$ is a positive integer. Moreover, $\rho_X^2 = \langle \rho, \rho \rangle = b^2 \rho_\beta^2$ is the bottom of the spectrum of the Laplacian Δ of X .

Remark 1. The following table gives the multiplicity data of the irreducible connected Riemannian symmetric spaces of rank-one G/K . In the table, the symbol H_0 denotes the connected component of the identity in a given group H .

G	K	Σ^+	$m_{\beta/2}$	m_β	ρ_β
$SO_0(2n+1, 1), n \geq 1$	$SO(2n+1)$	$\{\beta\}$	0	$2n$	n
$SO_0(2n, 1), n \geq 1$	$SO(2n)$	$\{\beta\}$	0	$2n-1$	$n-1/2$
$SU(n, 1), n \geq 2$	$S(U(n) \times U(1))$	$\{\beta/2, \beta\}$	$2(n-1)$	1	$n/2$
$Sp(n, 1), n \geq 2$	$Sp(n) \times Sp(1)$	$\{\beta/2, \beta\}$	$4(n-1)$	3	$n+1/2$
$F_{4(-20)}$	$Spin(9)$	$\{\beta/2, \beta\}$	8	7	$11/2$

In the rank-one case, Harish-Chandra's c function reduces to a constant multiple of the function c_β , see (8). The Plancherel density can be rewritten as a polynomial multiple of a hyperbolic function by means of the classical formulas for the Gamma function. Indeed, if m_β is even define

$$P(x) = \prod_{k=0}^{2(\rho_\beta-1)} (x - (\rho_\beta - 1) + k) \quad \text{and} \quad Q(x) = 1.$$

If m_β is odd, then $\frac{m_\beta+1}{2} \leq 2\rho_\beta$ and we define

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= \prod_{k=0}^{2\rho_\beta-2} (x - (\rho_\beta - 1) + k) \prod_{k=0}^{\frac{m_\beta/2}{2}-1} (x - (\frac{m_\beta/2}{4} - \frac{1}{2}) + k) \\ &= \prod_{k=\frac{m_\beta+1}{2}}^{2\rho_\beta-\frac{m_\beta+1}{2}} (x - \rho_\beta + k) \prod_{k=1}^{2\rho_\beta-1} (x - \rho_\beta + k) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$Q(x) = \cot(\pi(x - \rho_\beta)).$$

Notice that if $Q \neq 1$ then the product PQ is singular at

$$i(\rho_\beta + \mathbb{Z}) \setminus \{-i(\rho_\beta - 1), -i(\rho_\beta - 2), \dots, i(\rho_\beta - 2), i(\rho_\beta - 1)\}.$$

The Plancherel density becomes

$$\frac{1}{c_{\text{HC}}(\mathbf{i}\lambda)c_{\text{HC}}(-\mathbf{i}\lambda)} = c_0 \lambda_\beta P(i\lambda_\beta) Q(i\lambda_\beta) \quad (\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*). \quad (17)$$

where c_0 is a constant depending on the root multiplicities.

To simplify the notation in the later parts of the paper, we introduce the functions

$$p(x) = P(i\frac{x}{b}) \quad \text{and} \quad q(x) = Q(i\frac{x}{b}). \quad (18)$$

Remark 2. The function q is odd if m_β is odd because $2\rho_\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ and the cotangent is odd and π -periodic. It is obviously even when m_β is even. Moreover, $xp(x)q(x)$ is even since, by (17), it is a constant multiple of $[c_{\text{HC}}(\mathbf{i}\lambda)c_{\text{HC}}(-\mathbf{i}\lambda)]^{-1}$ where $\lambda_x = \frac{x}{b}\beta$. It follows that the polynomial p is odd if m_β is even, and even if m_β is odd. Of course this can also be seen directly. Indeed, suppose m_β is odd. Then the first factor of P is odd if and only if $2\rho_\beta - m_\beta - 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, i.e. $\frac{m_\beta/2}{2} \in 2\mathbb{Z} + 1$, whereas the second factor is odd if and only if $\rho_\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$, i.e. $m_\beta + \frac{m_\beta}{2} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$. Thus the two factors are either both odd (and this happens if $\frac{m_\beta/2}{2} \in 2\mathbb{Z} + 1$) or both even (if $\frac{m_\beta/2}{2} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$). In any case, P is even when m_β is odd. When m_β is even, then $\rho_\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$, so P is odd.

The following theorem was proven in [12], see also [21]. Here we employ the notation $\beta/2, \beta$ instead of $\alpha, 2\alpha$ for the elements of Σ^+ . This choice allows us to unify the resulting formulas. (In particular, there is no need of distinguishing, as in [12], between the cases $m_{2\alpha} = 0$ and $m_{2\alpha} \neq 0$ when m_α is odd.) When m_β is even (and hence $\beta/2$ is not a root), we are in a case of even multiplicities and odd rank, in which $R(z)$ admits holomorphic extension to the entire complex plane. We can therefore restrict ourselves to the case where m_β is odd.

Theorem 1. *Suppose X has rank one and m_β is odd. Then the resolvent $R(z)$ admits meromorphic extension from \mathbb{C}^+ to the entire complex plane \mathbb{C} , with simple poles at the points*

$$z_k = -i(\rho_\beta + k)b \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}). \quad (19)$$

The (resolvent) residue operator $R_k : C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X}) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ given by

$$[R_k(f)](y) = \text{Res}_{z=z_k}[R(z)f](y)$$

has image

$$R_k(C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})) = \{f \times \varphi_{(\rho_\beta+k)\beta} : f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})\},$$

where $\varphi_{(\rho_\beta+k)\beta}$ is the spherical function of spherical parameter $(\rho_\beta + k)\beta$. Endowed with the action of group G by left translations, the image $R_k(C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X}))$ is the finite dimensional spherical representation of G of highest restricted weight $k\beta$.

Proof. This is [12, Theorem 3.8]. Notice that for $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, the element $(\rho_\beta + k)\beta - \rho$ is a highest restricted weight as $((\rho_\beta + k)\beta - \rho)_\beta = (\rho_\beta + k)\beta_\beta - \rho_\beta = k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. (This implies the integrality condition for $\beta/2$ as well, since $\mu_{\beta/2} = 2\mu_\beta$ for $\mu \in \mathfrak{a}^*$.) \square

1.4. The functions c and s . For $r > 0$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ set

$$\begin{aligned} D_r &= \{z \in \mathbb{C}; |z| < r\}, \\ E_{a,b} &= \left\{ \xi + i\eta \in \mathbb{C}; \left(\frac{\xi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\eta}{b}\right)^2 < 1 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Their boundaries ∂D_r and $\partial E_{a,b}$ are respectively the circle of radius r and the ellipse of semi-axes $|a|, |b|$, both centered at 0. In particular, ∂D_1 is the unit circle $S^1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$. Moreover, the closure $\overline{D_r}$ of D_r is the closed disc of center 0 and radius r .

For $z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ define

$$c(z) = \frac{z + z^{-1}}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad s(z) = \frac{z - z^{-1}}{2} = ic(-iz). \quad (20)$$

Then $c : D_1 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1]$ is a biholomorphic map. For $0 < r < 1$, it restricts to a biholomorphic function

$$c : D_1 \setminus \overline{D_r} \rightarrow E_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1] \quad (21)$$

and to a bijection

$$c : \partial D_r \rightarrow \partial E_{c(r),s(r)}. \quad (22)$$

Let $c^{-1} : \mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1] \rightarrow D_1 \setminus \{0\}$ be the inverse of the function c . We will need the following lemma, proved in [13, Lemma 7].

Lemma 2. *Let $|\zeta| = |\zeta_0| = 1$. Then*

$$(\zeta c^{-1}(\zeta_0 \mathbb{R} \setminus [-1, 1])) \cap (c^{-1}(\zeta_0 \mathbb{R} \setminus [-1, 1])) \neq \emptyset$$

if and only if $\zeta = \pm 1$.

Let $\sqrt{\cdot}$ denote the single-valued holomorphic branch of the square root function defined on $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$ by

$$\sqrt{Re^{i\Theta}} = \sqrt{R}e^{\frac{i\Theta}{2}} \quad (R > 0, -\pi < \Theta < \pi). \quad (23)$$

Then the function $\sqrt{z+1}\sqrt{z-1}$, originally defined on $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 1]$, extends to a holomorphic function on $\mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1]$ satisfying

$$\sqrt{(-z)+1}\sqrt{(-z)-1} = -\sqrt{z+1}\sqrt{z-1}. \quad (24)$$

See e.g. [13, Lemma 5]. For $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1]$, we have by [13, Lemma 6]:

$$c^{-1}(z) = z - \sqrt{z+1}\sqrt{z-1}, \quad (25)$$

$$s \circ c^{-1}(z) = -\sqrt{z+1}\sqrt{z-1}. \quad (26)$$

Consider the Riemann surface

$$M = \{(w, \zeta) \in \mathbb{C}^2, \zeta^2 = w^2 - 1\} \quad (27)$$

above \mathbb{C} , with holomorphic projection map

$$\pi : M \ni (w, \zeta) \rightarrow w \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (28)$$

The fibers of π consist of two points (w, ζ) and $(w, -\zeta)$ if $w \neq \pm 1$. If $w = \pm 1$, then the fibers consist of one point $(w, 0)$.

Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ and let $\tilde{S} \subseteq M$ be the preimage of S in M under the map π given by (28). We say that a function $\tilde{f} : \tilde{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a lift of $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ if there is a holomorphic section $\sigma : S \rightarrow \tilde{S}$ of the restriction of π to \tilde{S} so that

$$\tilde{f}(w, \zeta) = f(w) \quad ((w, \zeta) \in \sigma(S)).$$

Let $\sigma^+ : \mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1] \ni w \rightarrow (w, \zeta^+(w)) \in M$ be the holomorphic section of π defined by $\zeta^+(w) = \sqrt{w+1}\sqrt{w-1}$. Because of (25) and (26), the functions

$$(c^{-1})^\sim : M \ni (w, \zeta) \rightarrow w - \zeta \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (29)$$

$$(s \circ c^{-1})^\sim : M \ni (w, \zeta) \rightarrow -\zeta \in \mathbb{C} \quad (30)$$

are holomorphic extensions to M of the lifts of c^{-1} and $s \circ c^{-1}$ for σ^+ , respectively.

2. DIRECT PRODUCTS: EXTENSION AWAY FROM THE NEGATIVE IMAGINARY AXIS

From now on $X = X_1 \times X_2$ where X_1 and X_2 are Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type and of rank one. To distinguish the objects associated with the two spaces, we will add the indices $_1$ and $_2$ to the notation introduced above. (However, we will write $\mathfrak{a}_{1,\mathbb{C}}$ rather than $\mathfrak{a}_{1\mathbb{C}}$ or $(\mathfrak{a}_1)_{\mathbb{C}}$.) Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{a}^* &= \mathfrak{a}_1^* \oplus \mathfrak{a}_2^*, \quad \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1 \oplus \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2, \quad \Delta = \Delta_1 \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \Delta_2, \\ c_{\text{HC}}(\lambda) &= c_{\text{HC},1}(\lambda_1)c_{\text{HC},2}(\lambda_2) \quad (\lambda_1 \in \mathfrak{a}_{1,\mathbb{C}}^*, \lambda_2 \in \mathfrak{a}_{2,\mathbb{C}}^*, \lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2), \\ \rho &= \rho_1 + \rho_2 = \rho_{\beta_1}\beta_1 + \rho_{\beta_2}\beta_2, \quad b_1 = \sqrt{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle}, \quad b_2 = \sqrt{\langle \beta_2, \beta_2 \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

and the Harish-Chandra spherical function

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_\lambda(y) &= \varphi_{1,\lambda_1}(y_1)\varphi_{2,\lambda_2}(y_2) \\ & \quad (\lambda_1 \in \mathfrak{a}_{1,\mathbb{C}}^*, \lambda_2 \in \mathfrak{a}_{2,\mathbb{C}}^*, \lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2, y_1 \in X_1, y_2 \in X_2, y = (y_1, y_2)) \end{aligned}$$

Then $\rho_X^2 = \langle \rho, \rho \rangle = \langle \rho_1, \rho_1 \rangle + \langle \rho_2, \rho_2 \rangle = b_1^2 \rho_{\beta_1}^2 + b_2^2 \rho_{\beta_2}^2$ is the bottom of the spectrum of Δ .

As in the case of $\text{SL}(3, \mathbb{R})/\text{SO}(3)$, treated in [13], it will be convenient to identify \mathfrak{a}^* with \mathbb{C} as vector spaces over \mathbb{R} . More precisely, we want to view \mathfrak{a}_1^* and \mathfrak{a}_2^* as the real and the purely imaginary axes, respectively. To distinguish the resulting complex structure in \mathfrak{a}^* from the natural complex structure of $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$, we shall indicate the complex units in

$\mathfrak{a}^* \equiv \mathbb{C}$ and $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ by i and \mathbf{i} , respectively. So $\mathfrak{a}^* \equiv \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R} + i\mathbb{R}$, whereas $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^* = \mathfrak{a}^* + \mathbf{i}\mathfrak{a}^*$. For $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\lambda, \nu \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ we have $(r + is)(\lambda + \mathbf{i}\nu) = (r\lambda - s\nu) + \mathbf{i}(r\nu + s\lambda) \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$.

2.1. The resolvent kernel. Introduce the coordinates (15) on each component of the real vector space $\mathfrak{a}^* = \mathfrak{a}_1^* \oplus \mathfrak{a}_2^*$. Let $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$, $y \in \mathbf{X}$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}^+$. Using (17) and omitting non-zero constant multiples, we can rewrite (11) as

$$\begin{aligned} R(z)f(y) &= \int_{\mathfrak{a}^*} \frac{1}{\langle \lambda, \lambda \rangle - z^2} (f \times \varphi_{\mathbf{i}\lambda})(y) \frac{1}{c_{\text{HC}}(\mathbf{i}\lambda)c_{\text{HC}}(-\mathbf{i}\lambda)} d\lambda \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{1}{x_1^2 b_1^2 + x_2^2 b_2^2 - z^2} (f \times \varphi_{\mathbf{i}x_1 \beta_1 + \mathbf{i}x_2 \beta_2})(y) x_1 x_2 P_1(ix_1) P_2(ix_2) Q_1(ix_1) Q_2(ix_2) dx_1 dx_2. \end{aligned}$$

The $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ -spherical coordinates on \mathfrak{a}^* become elliptical coordinates on \mathbb{R}^2 via the substitution

$$x_1 = \frac{r}{b_1} \cos \theta, \quad x_2 = \frac{r}{b_2} \sin \theta \quad (0 < r, \quad 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi).$$

In these terms (up to a non-zero constant multiple)

$$R(z)f(y) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{r^2 - z^2} F(r) r dr,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F(r) &= \int_0^{2\pi} (f \times \varphi_{\mathbf{i} \frac{r}{b_1} \cos \theta \beta_1 + \mathbf{i} \frac{r}{b_2} \sin \theta \beta_2})(y) r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ &\quad \times p_1(r \cos \theta) q_1(r \cos \theta) p_2(r \sin \theta) q_2(r \sin \theta) d\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

Here and in the following, we omit from the notation the dependence of F on the function $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ and on $y \in \mathbf{X}$.

Recall the functions, (20),

$$c(w) = \frac{w + w^{-1}}{2} \quad s(w) = \frac{w - w^{-1}}{2} = ic(-iw) \quad (w \in \mathbb{C}^\times)$$

and notice that

$$\cos \theta = c(e^{i\theta}), \quad \sin \theta = \frac{s(e^{i\theta})}{i} = c(-ie^{i\theta}), \quad d\theta = \frac{de^{i\theta}}{ie^{i\theta}}.$$

For $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $w \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ define

$$\psi_z(w) = (f \times \varphi_{\mathbf{i} \frac{z}{b_1} c(w) \beta_1 + \mathbf{i} \frac{z}{b_2} c(-iw) \beta_2})(y) \quad (32)$$

$$\phi_z(w) = -z^2 c(w) \frac{s(w)}{w} p_1(zc(w)) q_1(zc(w)) p_2(zc(-iw)) q_2(zc(-iw)). \quad (33)$$

Then

$$F(r) = \int_{|w|=1} \psi_r(w) \phi_r(w) dw. \quad (34)$$

Notice that $c(-w) = -c(w)$. Hence, by Remark 2 and the Weyl group invariance of the spherical functions with respect to the spectral parameter, we have

$$\psi_{-z}(w) = \psi_z(w) \quad \psi_z(-w) = \psi_z(w), \quad (35)$$

$$\phi_{-z}(w) = \phi_z(w) \quad \phi_z(-w) = -\phi_z(w). \quad (36)$$

For $j = 1, 2$ let

$$L_{j,0} = \begin{cases} b_j \rho_{\beta_j} = \sqrt{\langle \rho_j, \rho_j \rangle} & \text{if } m_{\beta_j} \in 2\mathbb{Z} + 1, \\ +\infty & \text{if } m_{\beta_j} \in 2\mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

and let

$$S_j = \begin{cases} ib_j((\rho_{\beta_j} + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}) \cup (-\rho_{\beta_j} - \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})) & \text{if } m_{\beta_j} \in 2\mathbb{Z} + 1, \\ \emptyset & \text{if } m_{\beta_j} \in 2\mathbb{Z}. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

(The index 0 in (37) will play a role later in this paper, where $L_{j,0}$ will be the first element of an infinite series $L_{j,\ell}$. See (54).)

2.2. Holomorphic extension. We start our extension procedure with a two step holomorphic extension of $R(z)$ to a logarithmic Riemann surface branched along $(-\infty, 0]$.

Lemma 3. *The function $F(r)$, (34), extends holomorphically to*

$$F(z) = \int_{|w|=1} \psi_z(w) \phi_z(w) dw, \quad (39)$$

where

$$z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -L] \cup [L, +\infty)), \quad L = \min\{L_{1,0}, L_{2,0}\}.$$

The function $F(z)$ is even and $F(z)z^{-2}$ is bounded near $z = 0$.

Proof. The holomorphic extension of F to $\mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -L] \cup [L, +\infty))$ is a consequence of the fact that $p_j q_j$ has singularities only at points of S_j . Since $\psi_z(w)$ and $\phi_z(w)$ are even functions of z , so is $F(z)$. Finally, (33) implies that $F(z)z^2$ is bounded near $z = 0$. \square

Let $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ and $y \in \mathbf{X}$ be fixed. The following proposition, which is the analogue to [13, Proposition 2, (a)], reduces the study of the meromorphic extension from \mathbb{C}^+ to $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$ of the resolvent $z \rightarrow [R(z)f](y)$ to that of the function $z \rightarrow F(z)$. Recall that we are omitting the dependence on f and y from the notation. We will do this for the resolvent as well, writing $R(z)$ instead of $[R(z)f](y)$.

Proposition 4. *Let $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ and $y \in \mathbf{X}$ be fixed. Fix $x_0 > 0$ and $y_0 > 0$. Let*

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \{z \in \mathbb{C}; \operatorname{Re} z > x_0, y_0 > \operatorname{Im} z \geq 0\} \\ U &= Q \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C}; \operatorname{Im} z < 0\} \end{aligned}$$

Then there is a holomorphic function $H : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$R(z) = H(z) + \pi i F(z) \quad (z \in Q). \quad (40)$$

As a consequence, the resolvent $R(z) = [R(z)f](y)$ extends holomorphically from \mathbb{C}^+ to $\mathbb{C} \setminus ((-\infty, 0] \cup i(-\infty, -L])$.

Proof. Since

$$\frac{2r}{r^2 - z^2} = \frac{1}{r - z} + \frac{1}{r + z},$$

we have

$$2R(z) = \int_0^\infty \frac{F(r)}{r - z} dr + \int_0^\infty \frac{F(r)}{r + z} dr, \quad (41)$$

where the first integral is holomorphic in $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, +\infty)$ and the second is holomorphic in $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$.

Let γ_+ be a curve in the first quadrant that starts at 0, goes to the right and up above $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$, and then becomes parallel to the positive real line and goes to infinity. We suppose that Q is in the interior to the region bounded by γ_+ and the positive real axis.

Let M, m be two fixed positive numbers. The convolution defining the function $\psi_z(w)$ in (32) can be written in terms of the Helgason-Fourier transform of the function $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$; see [11, Ch. III, Lemma 1.2 and proof of Theorem 1.3]. Therefore, by the Paley-Wiener theorem for this transform (see [11, Theorem 5.1, p. 260]), $\psi_z(w)$ is rapidly decreasing in the strip $\{z \in \mathbb{C}; |\operatorname{Im} z| \leq M\}$. See also [13, formula (22)]. Moreover, $\phi_z(w)$ is a polynomial function of z times $q_1(zc(w))q_2(zc(-iw))$. This latter function is bounded in the half plane $\{z \in \mathbb{C}; \operatorname{Re} z \geq m\}$. These estimates allow us to apply Cauchy's theorem: for $z \in Q$, we have

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{F(r)}{r - z} dr = \int_{\gamma_+} \frac{F(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta + 2\pi i F(z), \quad (42)$$

where the first integral extends holomorphically from the interior of Q to U . The proposition then follows, with

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{F(r)}{r + z} dr + \int_{\gamma_+} \frac{F(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \right).$$

□

As in the case of $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SO}(3)$ in [13], the extension of $R(z)$ across $(-\infty, 0]$ can be deduced from the results of Mazzeo and Vasy [18] and of Strohmaier [23]. Another option is to rewrite Proposition 4 with the region Q replaced by $\{z \in \mathbb{C}; \operatorname{Re} z < -x_0, y_0 > \operatorname{Im} z \geq 0\}$.

Let \log denote the holomorphic branch of the logarithm defined on $\mathbb{C} \setminus]-\infty, 0]$ by $\log 1 = 0$. It gives a biholomorphism between \mathbb{C}^+ and the strip $S_{0, \pi} = \{\tau \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < \operatorname{Im} \tau < \pi\}$. As above, $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ and $y \in \mathbf{X}$ are fixed and omitted from the notation. Set $\tau = \log z$ and define

$$R_{\log}(\tau) = R(e^\tau) = \int_{\mathfrak{a}^*} \frac{1}{\langle \lambda, \lambda \rangle - e^{2\tau}} (f \times \varphi_{i\lambda})(y) \frac{d\lambda}{c_{\mathrm{HC}}(\mathbf{i}\lambda)c_{\mathrm{HC}}(-\mathbf{i}\lambda)}. \quad (43)$$

Polar coordinates in \mathfrak{a}^* now give

$$R_{\log}(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^{2t} - e^{2\tau}} F(e^t) e^{2t} dt. \quad (44)$$

Since F is even, the function $t \rightarrow F(e^t)$ is $i\pi$ -periodic.

Proposition 5. *Let $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathsf{X})$ and $y \in \mathsf{X}$ be fixed. The function $R_{\log}(\tau) = [R_{\log}(\tau)f](y)$ extends holomorphically from $S_{0,\pi}$ to the open set*

$$U_{\log} = \mathbb{C} \setminus \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} \left(i\pi \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) + [\log(L), +\infty) \right)$$

and satisfies the identity:

$$R_{\log}(\tau + i\pi) = R_{\log}(\tau) + i\pi F(e^\tau) \quad (\tau \in U_{\log} \setminus (i\pi(\frac{1}{2}) + [\log(L), +\infty))). \quad (45)$$

Consequently, the resolvent $R(z) = [R(z)f](y)$ extends holomorphically from $\mathbb{C} \setminus ((-\infty, 0] \cup i(-\infty, -L])$ to a logarithmic Riemann surface branched along $(-\infty, 0]$, with the preimages of $i((-\infty, -L] \cup [L, +\infty))$ removed and, in terms of monodromy, it satisfies the following equation

$$R(ze^{2i\pi}) = R(z) + 2i\pi F(z) \quad (z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus ((-\infty, 0] \cup i(-\infty, -L] \cup i[L, +\infty))).$$

Proof. This is [23, Proposition 4.3] with $f(x) = F(x)x$ for $x \in [0, +\infty)$; see also [18, Theorem 1.3]. Recall that $F(0) = 0$. \square

Proposition 4 shows that all possible resonances of the resolvent R of the Laplacian of X are located along the half-line $i(-\infty, -L]$. Because of (40), the possible meromorphic extension of R across this domain is equivalent to that of the function F . In fact, we shall see that the function F , and then the resolvent, extend further along the negative imaginary axis to a Riemann surface above \mathbb{C} . The extension is holomorphic except when both multiplicities m_{β_1} and m_{β_2} are odd. In the latter case, we shall prove that the extension is meromorphic, with simple poles, and first pole (i.e. the first resonance) occurs at $-i(L_{1,0} + L_{2,0})$. Observe that $L_{1,0} + L_{2,0} > L = \min\{L_{1,0}, L_{2,0}\}$.

If both X_1 and X_2 have even multiplicities, then Proposition 5 completely describes the holomorphic extension of the resolvent to a logarithmic Riemann surface above \mathbb{C} ; see [23, Theorem 3.3(2)]. Therefore, in the following, we shall assume that at least one of the numbers m_{β_1} or m_{β_2} is odd.

3. CONTOUR DEFORMATION AND RESIDUES

The following proposition is a consequence of the Residue Theorem.

Proposition 6. *Suppose $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -L] \cup [L, \infty))$ and $r > 0$ are such that*

$$(S_1 \cup S_2) \cap z\partial E_{c(r),s(r)} = \emptyset. \quad (46)$$

Then

$$F(z) = F_r(z) + 2\pi i G_r(z), \quad (47)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F_r(z) &= \int_{\partial D_r} \psi_z(w) \phi_z(w) dw, \\ G_r(z) &= \sum'_{w_0} \psi_z(w_0) \operatorname{Res}_{w=w_0} \phi_z(w), \end{aligned}$$

and \sum'_{w_0} denotes the sum over all the w_0 such that

$$zc(w_0) \in S_1 \cap z(\mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1]) \quad (48)$$

or

$$zc(-iw_0) \in S_2 \cap z(\mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1]). \quad (49)$$

Both F_r and G_r are holomorphic functions on the open subset of $\mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -L] \cup [L, \infty))$ where the condition (46) holds. Furthermore, F_r extends to a holomorphic function on the open subset of \mathbb{C} where the condition (46) holds.

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. By Lemma 2 (with $\zeta_0 = i\frac{|z|}{z}$ and $\zeta = i$), there is no w_0 satisfying both $zc(w_0) \in i\mathbb{R}$ and $zc(-iw_0) \in i\mathbb{R}$. In particular, there is no w_0 which satisfies both (48) and (49). This implies that the set of singularities of the functions $w \rightarrow q_1(zc(w))$ and $w \rightarrow q_2(zc(-iw))$ are disjoint. Hence, we deduce the following lemma.

Lemma 7. *With the notation of Proposition 6 we have*

$$\sum'_{w_0} \psi_z(w_0) \operatorname{Res}_{w=w_0} \phi_z(w) = \sum'_{w_1} \psi_z(w_1) \operatorname{Res}_{w=w_1} \phi_z(w) + \sum'_{w_2} \psi_z(w_2) \operatorname{Res}_{w=w_2} \phi_z(w),$$

where

$$zc(w_1) \in S_1 \cap z(\mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1]) \quad (50)$$

and

$$zc(-iw_2) \in S_2 \cap z(\mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1]). \quad (51)$$

The remainder of this section is devoted to the explicit computation of the function G_r occurring in (47). We have to distinguish the case when both multiplicities m_{β_1} and m_{β_2} are odd, from the case when one of them is even.

3.1. The case of two odd multiplicities. In this subsection we suppose that both multiplicities m_{β_1} and m_{β_2} are odd.

Lemma 8. *With the notation of Proposition 6, (50) and (51), we have for $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -L] \cup [L, +\infty))$,*

$$\operatorname{Res}_{w=w_1} \phi_z(w) = \frac{ib_1}{\pi} zc(w_1) p_1(zc(w_1)) p_2(zc(-iw_1)) q_2(zc(-iw_1)) \quad (52)$$

and

$$\operatorname{Res}_{w=w_2} \phi_z(w) = \frac{b_2}{i\pi} zc(-iw_2) p_1(zc(w_2)) p_2(zc(-iw_2)) q_1(zc(w_2)) \quad (53)$$

Proof. Let w_1 be satisfying condition (50). As observed before the proof of Lemma 7, the function q_2 is not singular at $zc(-iw_1)$. Furthermore,

$$\operatorname{Res}_{w=w_1} q_1(zc(w)) = \operatorname{Res}_{w=w_1} \frac{1}{i} \coth\left(\pi\left(\frac{z}{b_1}c(w) + i\rho_{\beta_1}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{\pi \frac{z}{b_1}c(w_1)w_1^{-1}}.$$

So (52) follows from (33). Similarly,

$$\operatorname{Res}_{w=w_2} q_2(zc(-iw)) = \frac{1}{\pi \frac{z}{b_2}c(w_2)w_2^{-1}}.$$

So (53) follows, too. \square

For $j \in \{1, 2\}$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ we define

$$L_{j,\ell} = b_j(\rho_{\beta_j} + \ell). \quad (54)$$

Under the conditions (50) and (51) there are $\epsilon_j = \pm 1$ and $\ell_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that

$$zc(w_1) = i\epsilon_1 b_1(\rho_{\beta_1} + \ell_1) = i\epsilon_1 L_{1,\ell_1}, \quad (55)$$

$$zc(-iw_2) = i\epsilon_2 b_2(\rho_{\beta_2} + \ell_2) = i\epsilon_2 L_{2,\ell_2}. \quad (56)$$

If $0 \neq z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -L_{j,\ell}] \cup [L_{j,\ell}, +\infty))$, then $\frac{ib_j}{z}(\rho_{\beta_j} + \ell) \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1]$. We can therefore uniquely define $w_1^\pm, w_2^\pm \in D_1 \setminus \{0\}$ satisfying

$$zc(w_1^\pm) = \pm i L_{1,\ell}, \quad (57)$$

$$zc(-iw_2^\pm) = \pm i L_{2,\ell}. \quad (58)$$

Notice that, since the domain $E_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1]$ is symmetric with respect to the origin $0 \in \mathbb{C}$, the element w_j^+ occurs in the residue sum of Lemma 7 if and only if w_j^- does.

Lemma 9. *For $j \in \{1, 2\}$, $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $0 \neq z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -L_{j,\ell}] \cup [L_{j,\ell}, +\infty))$, with the notation introduced above, we have*

$$\operatorname{Res}_{w=w_j^+} \phi_z(w) = \operatorname{Res}_{w=w_j^-} \phi_z(w) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_z(w_j^+) = \psi_z(w_j^-). \quad (59)$$

Define

$$G_{j,\ell}(z) = \psi_z(w_j^+) \operatorname{Res}_{w=w_j^+} \phi_z(w) = \psi_z(w_j^-) \operatorname{Res}_{w=w_j^-} \phi_z(w).$$

Then $G_{j,\ell}$ is holomorphic on $\mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -L_{j,\ell}] \cup \{0\} \cup [L_{j,\ell}, +\infty))$. Explicitly, if

$$C_{j,\ell} = \frac{b_j}{\pi} L_{j,\ell} p_j(iL_{j,\ell}) \quad (60)$$

then $C_{j,\ell} \neq 0$ and

$$G_{1,\ell}(z) = C_{1,\ell} \psi_z\left(c^{-1}\left(\frac{iL_{1,\ell}}{z}\right)\right) p_2\left(iz(s \circ c^{-1})\left(\frac{iL_{1,\ell}}{z}\right)\right) q_2\left(iz(s \circ c^{-1})\left(\frac{iL_{1,\ell}}{z}\right)\right), \quad (61)$$

$$G_{2,\ell}(z) = C_{2,\ell} \psi_z\left(ic^{-1}\left(\frac{iL_{2,\ell}}{z}\right)\right) p_1\left(iz(s \circ c^{-1})\left(\frac{iL_{2,\ell}}{z}\right)\right) q_1\left(iz(s \circ c^{-1})\left(\frac{iL_{2,\ell}}{z}\right)\right). \quad (62)$$

Proof. Recall from Remark 2 that if m_{β_j} is odd, then the polynomial p_j is even and the product $p_j q_j$ is odd. We see from (57) that $c(w_1^+) = -c(w_1^-) = c(-w_1^-)$. So $w_1^+ = -w_1^-$. Similarly (58) yields $w_2^+ = -w_2^-$. Thus, for $j = 1, 2$,

$$c(w_j^-) = -c(w_j^+) \quad \text{and} \quad c(-iw_j^-) = -c(-iw_j^+). \quad (63)$$

The first equality in (59) follows then from the formulas in Lemma 8. The second one is a consequence of the definition (32) and the fact the spherical functions are even in the spectral parameter.

The explicit formulas for $G_{1,\ell}$ and $G_{2,\ell}$ are obtained from Lemma 8, (57) and (58), as well as from

$$c(-iw_1^+) = -i(s \circ c^{-1})\left(i\frac{L_{1,\ell}}{z}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad c(w_2^+) = i(s \circ c^{-1})\left(i\frac{L_{2,\ell}}{z}\right).$$

□

Recall the sets S_j ($j = 1, 2$) from (38).

Proposition 10. *For $j = 1, 2$, for $0 < r < 1$ and $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -L] \cup [L, +\infty))$, define*

$$S_{j,r,z,\pm} = \{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} : \pm iL_{j,\ell} \in z(\mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1])\}. \quad (64)$$

Let $W \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be a connected open set such that

$$(S_1 \cup S_2) \cap W \partial \mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)} = \emptyset. \quad (65)$$

Then

$$S_{j,r,z,\pm} = \{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} : \pm iL_{j,\ell} \in W \mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)}\} \quad (z \in W \setminus i\mathbb{R}). \quad (66)$$

and hence $S_{j,r,z,\pm} = S_{j,r,W,\pm}$ does not depend on $z \in W \setminus i\mathbb{R}$. Moreover,

$$F(z) = F_r(z) + 2\pi i G_r(z) \quad (z \in W \setminus i\mathbb{R}), \quad (67)$$

where

$$G_r(z) = \sum_{\ell_1 \in S_{1,r,W,+} \cup S_{1,r,W,-}} G_{1,\ell_1}(z) + \sum_{\ell_2 \in S_{2,r,W,+} \cup S_{2,r,W,-}} G_{2,\ell_2}(z). \quad (68)$$

Proof. Let $j = 1, 2$. The condition (65) implies that for any fixed $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $\epsilon \in \{\pm 1\}$, the set $\{z \in W : \epsilon iL_{j,\ell} \in z \mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)}\}$ is open and closed in W . Since W is connected, it is either \emptyset or W . Hence, for every $z \in W$, we have

$$\epsilon i b_j(\rho_{\beta_j} + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}) \cap z \mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)} = \epsilon i b_j(\rho_{\beta_j} + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}) \cap W \mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)}.$$

Moreover, if $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i\mathbb{R}$, then

$$i \epsilon b_j(\rho_{\beta_j} + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}) \cap z \mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)} = i \epsilon b_j(\rho_{\beta_j} + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}) \cap z(\mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1]).$$

Hence, for $z \in W \setminus i\mathbb{R}$, the equality (66) holds and thus $S_{j,r,z,\pm}$ depends on W but not on z .

Notice that w_1 and w_2 respectively satisfy (55) and (56) if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} w_1 &= c^{-1}\left(i\epsilon_1 \frac{L_{1,\ell_1}}{z}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \ell_1 \in S_{1,r,z,+} \cup S_{1,r,z,-}, \\ w_2 &= ic^{-1}\left(i\epsilon_2 \frac{L_{2,\ell_2}}{z}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \ell_2 \in S_{2,r,z,+} \cup S_{2,r,z,-}. \end{aligned}$$

Formulas (67) and (68) follow then from Lemmas 7 and 9. □

Corollary 11. *For every $iv \in i\mathbb{R}$ and for every r with $0 < r < 1$ and $vc(r) \notin i(S_1 \cup S_2)$ there is a connected open neighborhood W_v of iv in \mathbb{C} satisfying the following conditions.*

- (1) $(S_1 \cup S_2) \cap W_v \partial \mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)} = \emptyset$,
- (2) $S_{j,r,W_v,+} = \{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} : iL_{j,\ell} \in iv \mathbf{E}_{c(r),s(r)}\}$,
- (3) $S_{j,r,W_v,+} = S_{j,r,W_v,-}$,
- (4) the equality (67) holds for $z \in W_v \setminus i\mathbb{R}$ with

$$G_r(z) = 2 \sum_{\ell_1 \in S_{1,r,W_v,+}} G_{1,\ell_1}(z) + 2 \sum_{\ell_2 \in S_{2,r,W_v,+}} G_{2,\ell_2}(z). \quad (69)$$

Proof. Clearly,

$$(S_1 \cup S_2) \cap iv\partial E_{c(r),s(r)} = \emptyset. \quad (70)$$

Hence, we may “enlarge” the point iv to a connected open neighborhood W_v of iv satisfying (65).

If $z \in W_v \setminus i\mathbb{R}$ is sufficiently close to iv , we have

$$\{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} : iL_{j,\ell} \in ivE_{c(r),s(r)}\} = \{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} : iL_{j,\ell} \in zE_{c(r),s(r)}\},$$

and, by Proposition 10, the set on the right-hand side of this equality is $S_{j,r,W_v,+}$.

Observe that, since the domain $iv(E_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1])$ is symmetric with respect to the origin $0 \in \mathbb{C}$, we have $i\frac{L_{j,\ell}}{z} \in iv(E_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1])$ if and only if $-i\frac{L_{j,\ell}}{z} \in iv(E_{c(r),s(r)} \setminus [-1, 1])$. The open neighborhood W_v can be chosen so that this property is preserved when iv is replaced by W_v . Hence $S_{j,r,W_v,+} = S_{j,r,W_v,-}$. Thus (69) follows from (68). \square

The following lemma allows us to make explicit the sets $S_{j,r,W_v,+}$ appearing in (69). Recall that $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denotes the largest integer not greater than $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Lemma 12. *Let $j = 1, 2$ be fixed and let $v \in \mathbb{R}^+$ be such that $v \geq b_j \rho_{\beta_j}$. Select an $0 < r < 1$ satisfying (70) and define*

$$\begin{aligned} S_{j,r,v} &= \{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}; iL_{j,\ell} \in ivE_{c(r),s(r)}\} \\ &= \{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}; \rho_{\beta_j} + \ell \in \nu_j E_{c(r),s(r)}\}, \end{aligned} \quad (71)$$

where $\nu_j = \frac{v}{b_j}$. Then the following properties hold.

- (1) $S_{j,r,v} = \{0, 1, \dots, N_{j,v}\}$ for some $N_{j,v} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.
- (2) If r is chosen so that

$$c(r) < \frac{\lfloor \nu_j \rfloor + 1}{\nu_j} \quad (72)$$

(or even $c(r) < \frac{\lfloor \nu_j \rfloor + \frac{3}{2}}{\nu_j}$ if $\rho_{\beta_j} \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$), then $N_{j,v} \leq \lfloor \nu_j \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_{\beta_j} \rfloor$.

- (3) Suppose that $\rho_{\beta_j} \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $N_{j,v} \geq \lfloor \nu_j \rfloor - \rho_{\beta_j}$. Thus

$$N_{j,v} = \lfloor \nu_j \rfloor - \rho_{\beta_j}$$

if (72) is satisfied.

- (4) Suppose that $\rho_{\beta_j} \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$.

If $\lfloor \nu_j \rfloor + \frac{1}{2} \leq \nu_j$, then $N_{j,v} \geq \lfloor \nu_j \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_{\beta_j} \rfloor$. Hence

$$N_{j,v} = \lfloor \nu_j \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_{\beta_j} \rfloor$$

if (72) is satisfied.

If $\lfloor \nu_j \rfloor + \frac{1}{2} > \nu_j$ and $c(r) < \frac{\lfloor \nu_j \rfloor + \frac{1}{2}}{\nu_j}$, then

$$N_{j,v} = \lfloor \nu_j \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_{\beta_j} \rfloor - 1.$$

Proof. To simplify notation, in this proof we shall omit the indices j .

Notice first that, for $u \in \mathbb{R}^+$, we have that $iu \in ivE_{c(r),s(r)}$ if and only if $u < c(r)v$, and $iu \notin iv\overline{E_{c(r),s(r)}}$ if and only if $u > c(r)v$.

In particular, since $v \geq b\rho_\beta$ and $c(r) \geq 1$, we have $c(r)v > v \geq \rho_\beta$. Hence $0 \in S_{j,r,v}$. Since $ivE_{c(r),s(r)}$ is a bounded convex set containing $0 \in \mathbb{C}$, the set $S_{j,r,v}$ is of the form given in (1) for some $N_v \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

Observe also that $v \geq b\rho_\beta$ implies $\nu \geq \rho_\beta \geq \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor$. So $\lfloor \nu \rfloor \geq \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor$ and $\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

The inequality $N_v \leq \lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor$, i.e. $\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor + 1 \notin S_{j,r,v}$, is equivalent to $\rho_\beta + (\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor + 1) \notin \nu E_{c(r),s(r)}$, i.e. $\rho_\beta + (\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor + 1) \geq \nu c(r)$.

We have

$$\rho_\beta + (\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor + 1) = \begin{cases} \lfloor \nu \rfloor + \frac{1}{2} + 1 & \text{if } \rho_\beta \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \lfloor \nu \rfloor + 1 & \text{if } \rho_\beta \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases}$$

In both cases,

$$\rho_\beta + (\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor + 1) \geq \lfloor \nu \rfloor + 1 > c(r)v$$

if (72) holds. This proves (2).

Suppose now that $\rho_\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$\rho_\beta + (\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \rho_\beta) = \lfloor \nu \rfloor \leq \nu < c(r)v.$$

Hence $\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \rho_\beta \in S_{j,r,v}$, i.e. $N_v \geq \lfloor \nu \rfloor - \rho_\beta$. The equality (3) follows then from (2).

Finally, suppose $\rho_\beta \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$.

If $\lfloor \nu \rfloor + \frac{1}{2} \leq \nu$, then

$$\rho_\beta + (\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor) = \lfloor \nu \rfloor + \frac{1}{2} \leq \nu < c(r)v.$$

Hence $\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor \in S_{j,r,v}$ and the first claim of (4) follows then from (2).

If $\lfloor \nu \rfloor + \frac{1}{2} > \nu$ and $c(r) < \frac{\lfloor \nu \rfloor + \frac{1}{2}}{\nu_j}$. Then

$$\rho_\beta + (\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor) = \lfloor \nu \rfloor + \frac{1}{2} > c(r)v.$$

Hence $\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor > N_v$. On the other hand,

$$\rho_\beta + (\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor - 1) = \lfloor \nu \rfloor - \frac{1}{2} < \nu < c(r)v.$$

So $\lfloor \nu \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_\beta \rfloor - 1 \geq N_v$, and the equality follows. \square

Corollary 13. *Keep the notation introduced above, and set for $j \in \{1, 2\}$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$:*

$$I_{j,m} = b_j \rho_{\beta_j} + b_j [m, m+1) = [L_{j,m}, L_{j,m+1}). \quad (73)$$

Suppose that $v \in I_{j,m}$. Let r_m be such that $0 < r_m < 1$ and $c(r_m) = \frac{\rho_{\beta_j} + m + \frac{1}{2}}{\rho_{\beta_j} + m}$. Then

$$\sum_{\ell \in S_{j,r,W_v,+}} G_{j,\ell}(z) = \sum_{\ell=0}^m G_{j,\ell}(z) \quad (r_m < r < 1, z \in W_v \setminus i\mathbb{R}).$$

Proof. This is a consequence of (2) in Corollary 11 and Lemma 12. Indeed, suppose first that $\rho_{\beta_j} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\nu_j = \frac{v}{b_j} \in \rho_{\beta_j} + [m, m+1)$. Then, with the given choice of r , $N_{j,v} = \lfloor \nu_j \rfloor - \rho_{\beta_j} = (m + \rho_{\beta_j}) - \rho_{\beta_j} = m$.

Similarly, suppose now that $\rho_{\beta_j} \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$. If $\nu_j \in \rho_{\beta_j} + [m, m + \frac{1}{2})$, then $N_{j,v} = \lfloor \nu_j \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_{\beta_j} \rfloor = (m + \lfloor \rho_{\beta_j} \rfloor) - \lfloor \rho_{\beta_j} \rfloor = m$. If $\nu_j \in \rho_{\beta_j} + [m + \frac{1}{2}, m+1)$, then $N_{j,v} = \lfloor \nu_j \rfloor - \lfloor \rho_{\beta_j} \rfloor - 1 = (\lfloor \rho_{\beta_j} \rfloor + m + 1) - \lfloor \rho_{\beta_j} \rfloor - 1 = m$. \square

3.2. The case of one odd multiplicity. In this subsection we assume that only one of the two multiplicities m_{β_1} and m_{β_2} is odd. (Recall that the case where both multiplicities are even is covered by [23, Theorem 3.3(2)]. See also Proposition 5 above).

Without loss of generality, we shall assume that m_{β_2} is even. Hence

$$\rho_{\beta_2} \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad L = b_2 \rho_{\beta_2} = \sqrt{\langle \rho_2, \rho_2 \rangle}.$$

Moreover, the Plancherel density (17) for the symmetric space \mathbf{X}_2 is a polynomial because q_2 is the constant function 1. Therefore, the second sum on the right-hand side of the displayed formula in Lemma 7 does not appear. The computations for the local meromorphic extension of the function F near the imaginary axis, done in subsection 3.1, apply, in a simplified version, to the case of m_{β_1} even as well. The following proposition summarizes the results. Recall from (38) that $S_1 = ib_1((\rho_{m_1} + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}) \cup (-\rho_{m_1} - \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}))$. Moreover, as in (60),

$$C_{1,\ell} = \frac{b_1}{\pi} L_{1,\ell} p_1(iL_{1,\ell}) \quad \text{with} \quad L_{1,\ell} = b_1(\rho_{\beta_1} + \ell).$$

Proposition 14. *For every $iv \in i\mathbb{R}$ and for r , with $0 < r < 1$ and $vc(r) \notin S_1$, there is a connected open neighborhood W_v of iv in \mathbb{C} satisfying*

$$S_1 \cap W_v \partial E_{c(r),s(r)} = \emptyset,$$

so that for $z \in W_v \setminus i\mathbb{R}$ we have

$$F(z) = F_r(z) + 2\pi i G_r(z),$$

where $F_r(z)$ and $G_r(z)$ are as in Proposition 6.

If $v \geq b_1 \rho_{\beta_1}$ and $v \in I_{1,m} = b_1 \rho_{\beta_1} + b_1 [m, m+1) = [L_{1,m}, L_{1,m+1})$ with $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $c(r) < \frac{\rho_{\beta_j} + m + \frac{1}{2}}{\rho_{\beta_j} + m}$, then

$$G_r(z) = 2 \sum_{\ell=0}^m G_{1,\ell}(z), \tag{74}$$

where

$$G_{1,\ell}(z) = C_{1,\ell} \psi_z \left(c^{-1} \left(\frac{iL_{1,\ell}}{z} \right) \right) p_2 \left(z (s \circ c^{-1}) \left(\frac{iL_{1,\ell}}{z} \right) \right) \tag{75}$$

and $C_{1,\ell} \neq 0$.

4. ODD MULTIPLICITIES: MEROMORPHIC EXTENSIONS

In this section we determine the meromorphic extension of the resolvent in the case in which both multiplicities m_{β_1} and m_{β_2} are odd.

4.1. **Extension of the functions $G_{j,\ell}$.** Fix $j \in \{1, 2\}$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Then

$$M_{j,\ell} = \left\{ (z, \zeta) \in \mathbb{C}^\times \times (\mathbb{C} \setminus \{i, -i\}) : \zeta^2 = \left(\frac{iL_{j,\ell}}{z} \right)^2 - 1 \right\} \quad (76)$$

is a Riemann surface above \mathbb{C}^\times , with projection map $\pi_{j,\ell} : M_{j,\ell} \ni (z, \zeta) \rightarrow z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. The fiber of $\pi_{j,\ell}$ above $z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ is $\{(z, \zeta), (z, -\zeta)\}$. In particular, the restriction of $\pi_{j,\ell}$ to $M_{j,\ell} \setminus \{(\pm iL_{j,\ell}, 0)\}$ is a double cover of $\mathbb{C}^\times \setminus \{\pm iL_{j,\ell}\}$.

Lemma 15. *Suppose that m_{β_1} and m_{β_2} are odd. Then, in the above notation,*

$$\tilde{G}_{1,\ell} : M_{1,\ell} \ni (z, \zeta) \rightarrow \frac{b_1}{\pi} L_{1,\ell} p_1(iL_{1,\ell}) \psi_z \left(\frac{iL_{1,\ell}}{z} - \zeta \right) p_2(-iz\zeta) q_2(-iz\zeta) \in \mathbb{C} \quad (77)$$

is the meromorphic extension to $M_{1,\ell}$ of a lift of $G_{1,\ell}$, and

$$\tilde{G}_{2,\ell} : M_{2,\ell} \ni (z, \zeta) \rightarrow \frac{b_2}{\pi} L_{2,\ell} p_2(iL_{2,\ell}) \psi_z \left(i \left(\frac{iL_{2,\ell}}{z} - \zeta \right) \right) p_1(-iz\zeta) q_1(-iz\zeta) \in \mathbb{C} \quad (78)$$

is the meromorphic extension to $M_{2,\ell}$ of a lift of $G_{2,\ell}$.

The function $\tilde{G}_{1,\ell}$ has simple poles at all points $(z, \zeta) \in M_{1,\ell}$ such that

$$z = \pm i \sqrt{L_{1,\ell}^2 + L_{2,m}^2}, \quad (79)$$

where $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. The function $\tilde{G}_{2,\ell}$ has simple poles at all points $(z, \zeta) \in M_{2,\ell}$ such that

$$z = \pm i \sqrt{L_{2,\ell}^2 + L_{1,m}^2}, \quad (80)$$

where $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

Proof. The map

$$\sigma_{j,\ell}^+ : \mathbb{C} \setminus i(-\infty, -L_{j,\ell}] \cup [L_{j,\ell}, +\infty) \ni z \rightarrow (z, \zeta_{j,\ell}^+(z)) \in M_{j,\ell},$$

where

$$\zeta_{j,\ell}^+(z) = \sqrt{\frac{iL_{j,\ell}}{z} + 1} \sqrt{\frac{iL_{j,\ell}}{z} - 1}, \quad (81)$$

is a holomorphic section of $\pi_{j,\ell}$ and, on the domain of $\sigma_{j,\ell}^+$,

$$\tilde{G}_{j,\ell} \circ \sigma_{j,\ell}^+ = G_{j,\ell}. \quad (82)$$

by (25), (26), (60), (61) and (62). So, $\tilde{G}_{j,\ell}$ is a lift of $G_{j,\ell}$. Its meromorphic extension follows from (29) and (30).

The poles of $\tilde{G}_{1,\ell}$ are the points $(z, \zeta) \in M_{1,\ell}$ such that

$$p_2(-iz\zeta) q_2(-iz\zeta) \quad (83)$$

is singular (and hence simple poles). They are such that there is an $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $\epsilon_2 = \pm 1$ with

$$-iz\zeta = \epsilon_2 i L_{2,m}. \quad (84)$$

By definition of $M_{1,\ell}$,

$$\zeta^2 = -\frac{L_{1,\ell}^2}{z^2} - 1. \quad (85)$$

Formula (79) is equivalent to

$$-z^2 = L_{1,\ell}^2 + L_{2,m}^2, \quad z \neq 0.$$

So $z \in i\mathbb{R}$ and, by (85),

$$\zeta^2 = \frac{L_{1,\ell}^2}{L_{1,\ell}^2 + L_{2,m}^2} - 1 = -\frac{L_{2,m}^2}{L_{1,\ell}^2 + L_{2,m}^2} < 0. \quad (86)$$

Therefore $\zeta \in i\mathbb{R}$ and (z, ζ) satisfies (84).

Conversely, one can easily check that for every $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, the element (z, ζ) defined by (79) and (84) is in $M_{1,\ell}$ and makes (83) (and hence $\tilde{G}_{1,\ell}$) singular.

The computation of the singularities of $\tilde{G}_{2,\ell}$ is similar. \square

For $\ell_1, \ell_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, set

$$z_{\ell_1, \ell_2} = i\sqrt{L_{1,\ell_1}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2} \quad (87)$$

and

$$\zeta_{j, \ell_1, \ell_2} = i\sqrt{\frac{L_{3-j, \ell_3-j}^2}{L_{1,\ell_1}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2}}, \quad (88)$$

where $j \in \{1, 2\}$. Then the points of the fiber of $\pm z_{\ell_1, \ell_2}$ in M_{j, ℓ_j} are $(\pm z_{\ell_1, \ell_2}, \epsilon \zeta_{j, \ell_1, \ell_2})$ with $\epsilon = \pm 1$. For fixed $j \in \{1, 2\}$ and $\ell_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ the set

$$U_{j, \ell_j, \pm} = \{(z, \zeta) \in M_{j, \ell_j} ; \pm \operatorname{Im} z > 0\} \quad (89)$$

is an open neighborhood of all the points $(\pm z_{\ell_1, \ell_2}, \epsilon \zeta_{j, \ell_1, \ell_2}) \in M_{j, \ell_j}$. Moreover, the following maps are local charts:

$$\kappa_{j, \ell_j, \pm} : U_{j, \ell_j, \pm} \ni (z, \zeta) \rightarrow \zeta \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)), \quad z = \pm i \frac{L_{j, \ell_j}}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 1}}. \quad (90)$$

Lemma 16. *For $j = 1, 2$ the local expressions for \tilde{G}_{j, ℓ_j} in terms of the charts (90) are*

$$(\tilde{G}_{1, \ell_1} \circ \kappa_{1, \ell_1, \pm}^{-1})(\zeta) = \pm \frac{b_1}{\pi} L_{1, \ell_1} p_1(iL_{1, \ell_1}) p_2\left(\frac{L_{1, \ell_1} \zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 1}}\right) q_2\left(\frac{L_{1, \ell_1} \zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 1}}\right) \psi_{i \frac{L_{1, \ell_1}}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 1}}}(\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 1} \mp \zeta) \quad (91)$$

and

$$(\tilde{G}_{2, \ell_2} \circ \kappa_{2, \ell_2, \pm}^{-1})(\zeta) = \pm \frac{b_2}{\pi} L_{2, \ell_2} p_2(iL_{2, \ell_2}) p_1\left(\frac{L_{2, \ell_2} \zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 1}}\right) q_1\left(\frac{L_{2, \ell_2} \zeta}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 1}}\right) \psi_{i \frac{L_{2, \ell_2}}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 1}}}(i(\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 1} \mp \zeta)). \quad (92)$$

With the above notation, the residue of the local expression of \tilde{G}_{1, ℓ_1} at a point $(z, \zeta) \in M_{1, \ell_1}$ with $z = \pm z_{\ell_1, \ell_2}$ is

$$\operatorname{Res}_{\zeta = \pm \zeta_{1, \ell_1, \ell_2}} (\tilde{G}_{1, \ell_1} \circ \kappa_{1, \ell_1, \pm}^{-1})(\zeta) = \pm \frac{b_1}{i\pi^2} L_{1, \ell_1} p_1(iL_{1, \ell_1}) p_2(iL_{2, \ell_2}) (f \times \varphi_{(\rho_{\beta_1 + \ell_1})\beta_1 + (\rho_{\beta_2 + \ell_2})\beta_2})(y). \quad (93)$$

The residue of the local expression of \tilde{G}_{2,ℓ_2} at $(z, \zeta) \in M_{2,\ell_2}$ with $z = \pm z_{\ell_1, \ell_2}$ is

$$\operatorname{Res}_{\zeta = \pm \zeta_{2,\ell_1, \ell_2}} (\tilde{G}_{2,\ell_2} \circ \kappa_{2,\ell_2, \pm}^{-1})(\zeta) = \pm \frac{b_2}{i\pi^2} L_{2,\ell_2} p_1(iL_{1,\ell_1}) p_2(iL_{2,\ell_2}) (f \times \varphi_{(\rho_{\beta_1} + \ell_1)\beta_1 + (\rho_{\beta_2} + \ell_2)\beta_2})(y). \quad (94)$$

The constants

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 L_{1,\ell_1} p_1(iL_{1,\ell_1}) p_2(iL_{2,\ell_2}) \\ b_2 L_{2,\ell_2} p_1(iL_{1,\ell_1}) p_2(iL_{2,\ell_2}) \end{aligned}$$

appearing in the above formulas are positive.

Proof. Recall that

$$\varphi_{x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2} = \varphi_{\pm x_1\beta_1 \pm x_2\beta_2}.$$

and that the polynomials p_1 and p_2 are even when m_{β_1} and m_{β_2} are odd.

Let $(z, \zeta) \in M_{1,\ell_1}$ with $z = \pm z_{\ell_1, \ell_2}$ with $\ell_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Then, as in (84) with $m = \ell_2$, we have $-iz\zeta = i\epsilon_2 L_{2,\ell_2}$ for $\epsilon_2 \in \{\pm 1\}$, and

$$\operatorname{Res}_{x = i\epsilon_2 L_{2,\ell_2}} q_2(x) = \operatorname{Res}_{x = i\epsilon_2 L_{2,\ell_2}} \frac{1}{i} \coth\left(\pi\left(\frac{x}{b_2} + i\rho_{\beta_2}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{i\pi}.$$

We see from (77) and (91) that the residue of \tilde{G}_{1,ℓ_1} at (z, ζ) is

$$\pm \frac{b_1}{i\pi^2} L_{1,\ell_1} p_1(iL_{1,\ell_1}) p_2(i\epsilon_2 L_{2,\ell_2}) \psi_z(w),$$

where

$$\psi_z(w) = (f \times \varphi_{\mathbf{i} \frac{z}{b_1} c(w) \beta_1 + \mathbf{i} \frac{z}{b_2} c(-iw) \beta_2})(y),$$

with

$$w = \frac{iL_{1,\ell_2}}{z} - \zeta = \frac{iL_{1,\ell_2} + \epsilon_2 L_{2,\ell_2}}{\pm i \sqrt{L_{1,\ell_2}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2}}.$$

Observe that

$$w^{-1} = \frac{\pm i \sqrt{L_{1,\ell_2}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2}}{iL_{1,\ell_2} + \epsilon_2 L_{2,\ell_2}} = \frac{iL_{1,\ell_2} - \epsilon_2 L_{2,\ell_2}}{\pm i \sqrt{L_{1,\ell_2}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2}}.$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} c(w) &= \frac{w + w^{-1}}{2} = \pm \frac{L_{1,\ell_2}}{\sqrt{L_{1,\ell_2}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2}}, \\ c(-iw) &= \frac{w - w^{-1}}{2i} = \mp \frac{\epsilon_2 L_{2,\ell_2}}{\sqrt{L_{1,\ell_2}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$z c(w) = iL_{1,\ell_1} \quad \text{and} \quad z c(-iw) = -i\epsilon_2 L_{2,\ell_2}.$$

Since $\mathbf{i}i = -1$, this verifies (93).

The proof of (94) is similar, using

$$\psi_z(iw) = (f \times \varphi_{\mathbf{i}\frac{z}{b_1}c(-iw)\beta_1 + \mathbf{i}\frac{z}{b_2}c(w)\beta_2})(y)$$

where

$$w = i\frac{L_{2,\ell_1}}{z} - \zeta \quad \text{and} \quad z\zeta = -\epsilon_1 L_{1,\ell_2}$$

with $\epsilon_1 = \pm 1$.

For the positivity of the constants in (93) and (94), notice that, omitting indices as in the notation from section 1.3, we have $p(ibx) = P(-x) = P(x)$ since P is even when m_β is odd. If $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, then $\rho_\beta + \ell$ is bigger than all roots of P , and P is monic. Thus $P(\rho_\beta + \ell) > 0$. □

4.2. Piecewise extension of F . For $j \in \{1, 2\}$ set $I_{j,-1} = (0, b_j \rho_{\beta_j})$ and, for $x \geq 0$,

$$I_{j,x} = b_j \rho_{\beta_j} + b_j [x, x+1). \quad (95)$$

Notice that if $x = m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, then $I_{j,m} = [L_{j,m}, L_{j,m+1})$. So (95) extends the notation introduced in (73). (We shall need it for $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $x \in -\frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.) We also define

$$L_{j,-1} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad I_{j,-1} = (0, L_{j,0}).$$

Let $v \in (0, +\infty)$. Then there exists a unique pair $(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$ such that $v \in I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2}$. Suppose first that $(m_1, m_2) \neq (-1, -1)$. Then, according to Corollaries 11 and 13, there exists $0 < r_v < 1$ and an open neighborhood W_v of $-iv$ in \mathbb{C} such that

$$F(z) = F_{r_v}(z) + 2 \sum_{\ell_1=0}^{m_1} G_{1,\ell_1}(z) + 2 \sum_{\ell_2=0}^{m_2} G_{2,\ell_2}(z) \quad (z \in W_v \setminus i\mathbb{R}), \quad (96)$$

where the function F_{r_v} is holomorphic in W_v and, as usual, empty sums are equal to 0. We can extend (96) to $v \in I_{1,-1} \cap I_{2,-1} = (0, L = \min\{L_{1,0}, L_{2,0}\})$ by choosing W_v to be an open disk centered at $-iv$ whose intersection with \mathbb{R} is entirely contained in $I_{1,-1} \cap I_{2,-1}$ and by setting $F_{r_v}(z) = F(z)$ for $z \in W_v$.

Notice that for $(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1} \setminus \{(-1, -1)\}$ the left boundary point of $I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2}$, if this interval is nonempty, is $\max\{L_{1,m_1}, L_{2,m_2}\}$. Moreover, L_{1,m_1} and L_{2,m_2} can be equal.

Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Denote by I° the interior of the set I . By shrinking W_v if necessary, we may assume that W_v is an open disk centered at $-iv$ such that for $j \in \{1, 2\}$ we have

$$W_v \cap i\mathbb{R} \subseteq \begin{cases} -iI_{j,m}^\circ & \text{if } v \in I_{j,m}^\circ, \\ -iI_{j,m-\frac{1}{2}}^\circ & \text{if } v = L_{j,m}. \end{cases} \quad (97)$$

Suppose $W_v \cap W_{v'} \neq \emptyset$. By (97), if $v \in I_{j,m}^\circ$ then $v' \in I_{j,m}^\circ$, and if $v = L_{j,m}$ then $v' \in I_{j,m-1}^\circ \cup I_{j,m}$. Only the first case can occur if $m = -1$.

So, let $(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$. Comparing (96) for $v \in I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2}$ and for $v' \in (0, +\infty)$ with $W_v \cap W_{v'} \neq \emptyset$, we obtain for $z \in W_v \cap W_{v'} \setminus i\mathbb{R}$

$$F_{r_{v'}}(z) = F_{r_v}(z) + \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } v' \in I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2}, \\ 2G_{1,m_1}(z) & \text{if } v = L_{1,m_1} \in I_{2,m_2}^\circ \text{ and } v' \in I_{1,m_1-1}^\circ \cap I_{2,m_2}, \\ 2G_{2,m_2}(z) & \text{if } v = L_{2,m_2} \in I_{1,m_1}^\circ \text{ and } v' \in I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2-1}^\circ, \\ 2G_{1,m_1}(z) + 2G_{2,m_2}(z) & \text{if } v = L_{1,m_1} = L_{2,m_2} \text{ and } v' \in I_{1,m_1-1}^\circ \cap I_{2,m_2-1}^\circ. \end{cases} \quad (98)$$

Notice that, by the above discussion, these four cases cover all the non-overlapping possibilities.

Now we set for $(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$

$$W_{(m_1, m_2)} = \bigcup_{v \in I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2}} W_v.$$

Moreover, for all (m_1, m_2) with $I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2} \neq \emptyset$, we define a function $F_{(m_1, m_2)}$ on $W_{(m_1, m_2)}$ by

$$F_{(m_1, m_2)}(z) = F_{r_v}(z) \quad \text{if } v \in I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2} \text{ and } z \in W_v.$$

The first case of (98) ensures that $F_{(m_1, m_2)} : W_{(m_1, m_2)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is holomorphic.

We collect the above considerations in the following proposition (cf. [13, Cor.18]).

Proposition 17. *For every integers $(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$ for which $I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2} \neq \emptyset$, we have*

$$F(z) = F_{(m_1, m_2)}(z) + 2 \sum_{\ell_1=0}^{m_1} G_{1, \ell_1}(z) + 2 \sum_{\ell_2=0}^{m_2} G_{2, \ell_2}(z) \quad (z \in W_{(m_1, m_2)} \setminus i\mathbb{R}), \quad (99)$$

where $F_{(m_1, m_2)}$ is holomorphic in $W_{(m_1, m_2)}$, the G_{j, ℓ_j} are as in Lemma 9, and empty sums are defined to be equal to 0.

It will be more convenient to use a different parametrization for the intervals partitionning $-i(0, +\infty)$. Let $\{L_\ell\}_{\ell=0}^\infty$ be the set of the distinct L_{j, ℓ_j} , where $j \in \{1, 2\}$ and $\ell_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, ordered according to their distance from 0. Notice that $L_0 = L$. We also set $L_{-1} = 0$.

Let $(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$. Then $I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2} \neq \emptyset$ if and only if there is $\tau(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $(I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2})^\circ = (L_{\tau(m_1, m_2)}, L_{\tau(m_1, m_2)+1})$. In this case, $L_{\tau(m_1, m_2)} = \max\{L_{1,m_1}, L_{2,m_2}\}$. The correspondence $(m_1, m_2) \rightarrow \tau(m_1, m_2)$ is a bijection between the set of pairs $(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$ for which $I_{1,m_1} \cap I_{2,m_2} \neq \emptyset$ and the set $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$. We define

$$W_{(\tau(m_1, m_2))} = W_{(m_1, m_2)} \quad \text{and} \quad F_{(\tau(m_1, m_2))} = F_{(m_1, m_2)}.$$

Furthermore, for all $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$, we set

$$G^{(\ell)} = \begin{cases} G_{j, \ell_j} & \text{if } L_\ell = L_{j, \ell_j} \text{ for a unique pair } (j, \ell_j), \\ G_{1, \ell_1} + G_{2, \ell_2} & \text{if } L_\ell = L_{1, \ell_1} = L_{2, \ell_2} \text{ for some } \ell_1, \ell_2. \end{cases} \quad (100)$$

Then we have the following restatement of Proposition 17.

Proposition 18. *For every integer $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$, we have*

$$F(z) = F_{(m)}(z) + 2 \sum_{\ell=0}^m G_{(\ell)}(z) \quad (z \in W_{(m)} \setminus i\mathbb{R}), \quad (101)$$

where $F_{(m)}$ is holomorphic in $W_{(m)}$, the $G_{(\ell)}$ are as in (100), and empty sums are defined to be equal to 0.

Recall the Riemann surface $M_{j,\ell}$ to which the fixed lift of $G_{j,\ell}$ extends as a meromorphic function. To unify the notation, we will write M_ℓ instead of M_{j,ℓ_j} if $L_\ell = L_{j,\ell_j}$. Notice that this is well defined when $L_\ell = L_{1,\ell_1} = L_{2,\ell_2}$ for some ℓ_1, ℓ_2 . Likewise, the projection map and the fixed chart map will be written respectively π_ℓ and κ_ℓ instead of π_{j,ℓ_j} and κ_{j,ℓ_j} .

By (100), the function $G_{(\ell)}$ can be lifted and extended to a meromorphic function $\tilde{G}_{(\ell)}$ on M_ℓ . Specifically,

$$\tilde{G}_{(\ell)} = \begin{cases} \tilde{G}_{j,\ell_j} & \text{if } L_\ell = L_{j,\ell_j} \text{ for a unique pair } (j, \ell_j), \\ \tilde{G}_{1,\ell_1} + \tilde{G}_{2,\ell_2} & \text{if } L_\ell = L_{1,\ell_1} = L_{2,\ell_2} \text{ for some } \ell_1, \ell_2. \end{cases} \quad (102)$$

The singularities of $\tilde{G}_{(\ell)}$ are at most simple poles located at points $(z, \zeta) \in M_\ell$ where

$$\pm z = \begin{cases} i\sqrt{L_\ell^2 + L_{2,m}^2} & (m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}), & \text{if } L_\ell = L_{j,\ell_j} \text{ for a unique } (j, \ell_j) = (1, \ell_1), \\ i\sqrt{L_\ell^2 + L_{1,m}^2} & (m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}), & \text{if } L_\ell = L_{j,\ell_j} \text{ for a unique } (j, \ell_j) = (2, \ell_2), \\ i\sqrt{L_\ell^2 + L_{1,m_1}^2} & \text{and } i\sqrt{L_\ell^2 + L_{2,m_2}^2} & (m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}), \\ & & \text{if } L_\ell = L_{1,\ell_1} = L_{2,\ell_2} \text{ for some } \ell_1, \ell_2. \end{cases} \quad (103)$$

4.3. Extension across the negative imaginary axis. The meromorphic continuation of F across $-i(0, +\infty)$ will be done inductively, on certain Riemann surfaces constructed from the M_ℓ 's. First, we will lift to these Riemann surfaces the local extensions of F determined in Proposition 18. Then, we will piece together these lifts along the branched curve lifting the interval $-i(0, L_N)$, where N is a positive integer. We will be moving from branching point to branching point following the method developed in [13, §3.4]. However, in contrast to the situation discussed there, our branching points are in general not evenly spaced. So additional care is needed.

Let N be a fixed positive integer and define

$$M_{(N)} = \{(z, \zeta) \in \mathbb{C}^- \times \mathbb{C}^{N+1}; \zeta = (\zeta_0, \dots, \zeta_N), (z, \zeta_\ell) \in M_\ell, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, 0 \leq \ell \leq N\}. \quad (104)$$

Then $M_{(N)}$ is a Riemann surface, and the map

$$\pi_{(N)} : M_{(N)} \ni (z, \zeta) \rightarrow z \in \mathbb{C}^- \quad (105)$$

is a holomorphic 2^{N+1} -to-1 cover, except when $z = -iL_\ell$ for some $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ with $0 \leq \ell \leq N$. The fiber above each of these elements $-iL_\ell$ consists of 2^N branching points of $M_{(N)}$.

Recall the choice of square root function $\zeta_\ell^+(z)$ introduced in (81). Making this choice for every coordinate function ζ_ℓ on $M_{(N)}$ yields a section

$$\sigma_{(N)}^+ : z \rightarrow (z, \zeta_0^+(z), \dots, \zeta_N^+(z))$$

of the projection $\pi_{(N)}$. For $v \in \mathbb{R}^+$ we let $\zeta_\ell^+(-iv) = \zeta_\ell^+(-iv + 0)$. Then by [13, Lemma 6] we have

$$\zeta_\ell^+(-iv) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\left(\frac{L_\ell}{v}\right)^2 - 1} & \text{if } 0 < v \leq L_\ell \\ i\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{L_\ell}{v}\right)^2} & \text{if } v \geq L_\ell. \end{cases} \quad (106)$$

We now construct a local meromorphic lift of F to $M_{(N)}$ by means of the right-hand side of (101) for every m with $-1 \leq m \leq N$. Observe that we are considering $M_{(N)}$ as a Riemann surface above \mathbb{C}^- to avoid the (known) logarithmic singularity of F at $z = 0$.

For $0 \leq \ell \leq N$ consider the holomorphic projection

$$\pi_{(N,\ell)} : M_{(N)} \ni (z, \zeta) \rightarrow (z, \zeta_\ell) \in M_\ell. \quad (107)$$

Then the meromorphic function

$$\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)} = \tilde{G}_{(\ell)} \circ \pi_{(N,\ell)} : M_{(N)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (108)$$

is holomorphic on $(\pi_{(N)})^{-1}(\mathbb{C}^- \setminus i\mathbb{R})$. Moreover, on $\mathbb{C}^- \setminus i\mathbb{R}$,

$$\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)} \circ \sigma_{(N)}^+ = G_{(\ell)}$$

by (82). Therefore, $\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)}$ is a meromorphic lift of $G_{(\ell)}$ to $M_{(N)}$.

Using the right-hand side of (101) with $F_{(m)}$ constant on the z -fibers, we obtain the requested lift of F to $\pi_{(N)}^{-1}(W_{(m)} \setminus i\mathbb{R})$.

The next step is to “glue together” all these local meromorphic extensions of F to get a meromorphic extension of F along the branched curve in $M_{(N)}$ covering the interval $-i(0, L_{N+1})$.

An arbitrary section of $\pi_{(N)}$ corresponds to a choice of sign $\pm\zeta_\ell^+$ for each coordinate function. More precisely, with every

$$\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_N) \in \{\pm 1\}^{N+1} \quad (109)$$

we associate the section

$$\sigma_\varepsilon : \mathbb{C}^- \setminus i(-\infty, -L] \rightarrow M_{(N)}$$

of $\pi_{(N)}$ given by

$$\sigma_\varepsilon(z) = (z, \varepsilon_0 \zeta_0^+(z), \dots, \varepsilon_N \zeta_N^+(z)). \quad (110)$$

(Hence $\sigma_{(N)}^+$ corresponds to $\varepsilon = (1, \dots, 1)$.)

To separate the study of the regular points from that of the branching points $-iL_\ell$, we exclude the latter from the open sets $W_{(m)}$ introduced in subsection 4.2. Hence, we define for $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}$

$$W'_{(m)} = \bigcup_{v \in (L_m, L_{m+1})} W_v$$

where the W_v are chosen as in (97). Then $W_{(m)} = W_{L_m} \cup W'_{(m)}$ and $W'_{(m)} \cap i\mathbb{R} = -i(L_m, L_{m+1})$ contains none of the $-iL_\ell$. By shrinking the disks W_v if necessary, we may assume that $\pi_{(N)}^{-1}(W'_{(m)})$ is the disjoint union of 2^{N+1} homeomorphic copies of $W'_{(m)}$. In particular, each of these copies is a connected set. We denote by $U_{m,\varepsilon}$ the copy containing $\sigma_\varepsilon(W'_{(m)} \setminus i\mathbb{R})$. Likewise, we may assume that, for every $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, the preimage under $\pi_{(N)}$ of the open neighborhood W_{L_m} is the disjoint union of 2^N homeomorphic copies of the disk W_{L_m} . These homeomorphic copies can be parameterized by the elements (109) with one component ε_m removed. We denote by $\varepsilon(m^\vee)$ the resulting element. Observe then that $\varepsilon(m^\vee) = \varepsilon'(m^\vee)$ if and only if ε and ε' are equal but for their m -th component, which can be ± 1 . Modulo this identification, we can indicate the connected components of $\pi_{(N)}^{-1}(W_{L_m})$ by $U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)}$ with $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}^{N+1}$. Furthermore, we define $U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} = \emptyset$ for $m = -1$ and every $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}^{N+1}$.

We want to construct a meromorphic lift of F along the branched curve

$$\gamma_N : (0, L_{N+1}) \ni v \rightarrow (-iv, \pm\zeta_0^+(-iv), \dots, \pm\zeta_N^+(-iv)) \in M_{(N)}, \quad (111)$$

Observe that $\{U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon} : \varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}^{N+1}, m \in \mathbb{Z}, -1 \leq m \leq N\}$ is a covering of

$$M_{\gamma_N} = \pi_{(N)}^{-1} \left(\bigcup_{m=-1}^N W_{(m)} \right)$$

consisting of open connected sets. Moreover, $\bigcup_{m=-1}^N W_{(m)} \cap i\mathbb{R} = -i(0, L_{N+1})$.

Theorem 19. *For $m \in \{-1, 0, \dots, N\}$, $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}^{N+1}$ and $(z, \zeta) \in U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon}$ define*

$$\tilde{F}(z, \zeta) = F_{(m)}(z) + 2 \sum_{\ell=0}^m \tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)}(z, \zeta) + 2 \sum_{\substack{m < \ell \leq N \\ \text{with } \varepsilon_\ell = -1}} [\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)}(z, \zeta) - \tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)}(z, -\zeta)], \quad (112)$$

where the first sum is equal to 0 if $\ell = -1$ and the second sum is 0 if $\varepsilon_\ell = 1$ for all $\ell > m$. Then \tilde{F} is a meromorphic lift of F to the open neighborhood M_{γ_N} of the branched curve γ_N lifting $-i(0, L_{N+1})$ in $M_{(N)}$.

The singularities of \tilde{F} on M_{γ_N} are at most simple poles at the points $(z, \zeta) \in M_{(N)}$ for which there exists $(\ell_1, \ell_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $L_{1,\ell_1}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2 < L_{N+1}^2$ and

$$z = -i\sqrt{L_{1,\ell_1}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2}.$$

Proof. Formula (112) can be obtained as in the proof of [13, Theorem 19].

Recall from (103) that the singularities of $\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)}(z, \zeta) = \tilde{G}_{(\ell)}(z, \zeta_\ell)$ occur above values of $z \in i(-\infty, 0)$ with $|z| > L_\ell$. Therefore the second sum on the right-hand side of (112) is holomorphic on $U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon}$ and the possible singularities of \tilde{F} on this domain come from $\sum_{\ell=0}^m \tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)}(z, \zeta)$. They are the elements $(z, \zeta) \in M_{\gamma_N}$ with z given by (103). The condition $L_{1,\ell_1}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2 < L_{N+1}^2$ is necessary for the point (z, ζ) to be in M_{γ_N} . \square

To have a more precise description of the singularities of \tilde{F} , let us order them according to their distance from the origin $0 \in \mathbb{C}$. Let $(z_{(k)})_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}}$ be the sequence so obtained. For a fixed $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, let $S_{(1,k)}$ denote the set of all $(1, \ell_1)$ with $\ell_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for which there exists $\ell_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ so that $L_{1,\ell_1}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2 = |z_{(k)}|^2$. The correspondence $(1, \ell_1) \rightarrow (2, \ell_2)$ so obtained is a bijection of $S_{(1,k)}$ onto a subset $S_{(2,k)}$ of pairs $(2, \ell_2)$ with $\ell_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

Let $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ be chosen so that $|z_{(k)}| < L_{N+1}$. Then there is $m \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ such that $|z_{(k)}| \in [L_m, L_{m+1})$. By (112), the possible singularities of \tilde{F} at points of $M_{(N)}$ above $z_{(k)}$ are those of

$$\sum_{\ell}^{(k)} \tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)}(z, \zeta),$$

where $\sum_{\ell}^{(k)}$ denotes the sum over all $\ell \in \{0, \dots, m\}$ for which there exists $(j, \ell_j) \in S_{(1,k)} \cup S_{(2,k)}$ so that $L_{\ell} = L_{j,\ell_j}$. Observe that, by (108) and (102), this is equal to

$$\sum_{\ell}^{(k)} \tilde{G}_{(\ell)}(z, \zeta_{\ell}) = \sum_{(j,\ell_j) \in S_{(1,k)} \cup S_{(2,k)}} \tilde{G}_{j,\ell_j}(z, \zeta_{\ell_j}) = \sum_{(1,\ell_1) \in S_{(1,k)}} \left(\tilde{G}_{1,\ell_1}(z, \zeta_{\ell_1}) + \tilde{G}_{2,\ell_2}(z, \zeta_{\ell_2}) \right), \quad (113)$$

where in each summand we choose the element $(2, \ell_2) \in S_{(2,k)}$ associated with the fixed $(1, \ell_1) \in S_{(1,k)}$.

Let $m \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ be fixed. For every $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ with $0 \leq \ell \leq m$ and $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}^{N+1}$, we consider the chart

$$\kappa_{m,\varepsilon,\ell} : U_{\varepsilon(m^{\vee})} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon} \ni (z, \zeta) \rightarrow \zeta_{\ell} \in \mathbb{C} \setminus i((-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)). \quad (114)$$

Its inverse is given by

$$(z, \zeta) = \kappa_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}^{-1}(\zeta_{\ell}) \quad \text{with} \quad z = -i \frac{L_{\ell}}{\sqrt{\zeta_{\ell}^2 + 1}} \quad (115)$$

Notice that

$$\kappa_{m,\varepsilon,\ell} = \kappa_{\ell} \circ \pi_{(N,\ell)}|_{U_{\varepsilon(m^{\vee})} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon}} \quad (116)$$

in the notation of page 29 and (107). Moreover, by (110), (106) and the definition of $U_{\varepsilon(m^{\vee})} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon}$, we have

$$\zeta_{\ell} = \kappa_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}((z, \zeta)) = \varepsilon_{\ell} \zeta_{\ell}^{+}(z).$$

We shall write $\kappa_{m,\varepsilon}$ instead of $\kappa_{m,\varepsilon,m}$. The local expression of \tilde{F} on $U_{\varepsilon(m^{\vee})} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon}$ will be computed in terms of $\kappa_{m,\varepsilon}$. However, to compute its residue at a singular point above $z_{(k)}$ with $|z_{(k)}| \in [L_m, L_{m+1})$ we will need to pass to some charts $\kappa_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}$ with $0 \leq \ell \leq m$, to use the results from Lemma 16. The following lemma examines the change of coordinates.

Lemma 20. *Suppose $m \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\}$, $|z_{(k)}| \in [L_m, L_{m+1})$ and $0 \leq \ell \leq m$. Then*

$$\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)} \circ \kappa_{m,\varepsilon}^{-1} = \left(\tilde{G}_{(\ell)} \circ \kappa_{\ell}^{-1} \right) \circ \left(\kappa_{m,\varepsilon,\ell} \circ \kappa_{m,\varepsilon}^{-1} \right). \quad (117)$$

The map $\kappa_{m,\varepsilon,\ell} \circ \kappa_{m,\varepsilon}^{-1}$ is a bijection of $\kappa_{m,\varepsilon}(U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon})$ onto $\kappa_\ell(\pi_{(N,\ell)}((U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon}))$. Let $\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}$ denote its inverse. Then

$$\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}(\zeta_\ell) = \varepsilon_m \zeta_m^+ \left(-\frac{iL_\ell}{\sqrt{\zeta_\ell^2 + 1}} \right) = \varepsilon_m \sqrt{-\frac{L_m}{L_\ell} \sqrt{\zeta_\ell^2 + 1} + 1} \sqrt{-\frac{L_m}{L_\ell} \sqrt{\zeta_\ell^2 + 1} - 1}.$$

Let $(z_{(k)}, \zeta^{(k,\varepsilon)})$ denote the point in $U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon}$ above $z_{(k)}$ and let $\zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)}$ be the value of its ζ_ℓ -coordinate. Then

$$\zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)} = \varepsilon_\ell \zeta_\ell^+(z_{(k)}) = i\varepsilon_\ell \frac{\sqrt{|z_{(k)}|^2 - L_\ell^2}}{|z_{(k)}|}, \quad (118)$$

$$\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}(\zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)}) = \zeta_m^{(k,\varepsilon)} \quad (119)$$

and

$$\phi'_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}(\zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)}) = \varepsilon_\ell \varepsilon_m \frac{L_m^2}{L_\ell^2} \frac{\sqrt{|z_{(k)}|^2 - L_\ell^2}}{\sqrt{|z_{(k)}|^2 - L_m^2}}. \quad (120)$$

Proof. The equality (117) is a consequence of (108) and of the definition of $U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon}$, whereas (118) and (119) follow from (106), since $iz_{(k)} = |z_{(k)}| \geq L_m \geq L_\ell$. Notice that $\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}^2(\zeta_\ell) = \frac{L_m^2}{L_\ell^2} (\zeta_\ell^2 + 1) - 1$. So $(\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}^2)'(\zeta_\ell) = 2 \frac{L_m^2}{L_\ell^2} \zeta_\ell$. On the other hand, $(\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}^2)'(\zeta_\ell) = 2(\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell})'(\zeta_\ell)\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}(\zeta_\ell)$. Hence

$$\phi'_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}(\zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)}) = \frac{(\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}^2)'(\zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)})}{2\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}(\zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)})} = \frac{L_m^2}{L_\ell^2} \frac{\zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)}}{\phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}(\zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)})} = \frac{L_m^2}{L_\ell^2} \varepsilon_\ell \varepsilon_m \frac{\sqrt{|z_{(k)}|^2 - L_\ell^2}}{\sqrt{|z_{(k)}|^2 - L_m^2}}$$

by (118) and (119). \square

Proposition 21. *Keep the above notation. Furthermore, set for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$,*

$$S_{(k)} = \{(\ell_1, \ell_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^2; L_{1,\ell_1}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2 = |z_{(k)}|^2\}. \quad (121)$$

and, for $\ell_1, \ell_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$,

$$C_{\ell_1,\ell_2} = p_1(iL_{1,\ell_1})p_2(iL_{2,\ell_2})\left(b_1 \frac{L_{2,\ell_2}}{L_{1,\ell_1}} + b_2 \frac{L_{1,\ell_1}}{L_{2,\ell_2}}\right), \quad (122)$$

$$\lambda(\ell_1, \ell_2) = (\rho_{\beta_1} + \ell_1)\beta_1 + (\rho_{\beta_2} + \ell_2)\beta_2. \quad (123)$$

Then C_{ℓ_1,ℓ_2} is a positive constant, and the residue of the local expression of \tilde{F} with respect to the chart $(U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m,\varepsilon}, \kappa_{m,\varepsilon})$ at the point of $M_{(N)}$ above $z_{(k)}$ and in the domain of this chart is

$$\operatorname{Res}_{\zeta_m = \zeta_m^{(k,\varepsilon)}} (\tilde{F} \circ \kappa_{m,\varepsilon}^{-1})(\zeta_m) = \frac{i\varepsilon_m L_m^2}{\pi^2 \sqrt{|z_{(k)}|^2 - L_m^2}} \sum_{(\ell_1,\ell_2) \in S_{(k)}} C_{\ell_1,\ell_2} (f \times \varphi_{\lambda(\ell_1,\ell_2)})(y). \quad (124)$$

Proof. By (113),

$$\operatorname{Res}_{\zeta_m = \zeta_m^{(k,\varepsilon)}} (\tilde{F} \circ \kappa_{m,\varepsilon}^{-1})(\zeta_m) = \sum_{\ell}^{(k)} \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta_m = \zeta_m^{(k,\varepsilon)}} (\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)} \circ \kappa_{m,\varepsilon}^{-1})(\zeta_m).$$

Recall that if f is meromorphic in the disk $D_r(b) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - b| < r\}$ and φ is a diffeomorphism defined on $D_s(a)$ with $b = \varphi(a)$, then $\operatorname{Res}_{z=b} f(z) = \operatorname{Res}_{z=a} (f \circ \varphi)(z) \varphi'(z)$. See e.g. [8, Ch. VI, Theorem 3.2]. Hence, by Lemma 20 and (108),

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta_m = \zeta_m^{(k,\varepsilon)}} (\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)} \circ \kappa_{m,\varepsilon}^{-1})(\zeta_m) &= \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta_\ell = \zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)}} (\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)} \circ \kappa_{m,\varepsilon}^{-1} \circ \phi_{m,\varepsilon,\ell})(\zeta_\ell) \phi'_{m,\varepsilon,\ell}(\zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)}) \\ &= \frac{L_m^2}{L_\ell^2} \varepsilon_\ell \varepsilon_m \frac{\sqrt{|z(k)|^2 - L_\ell^2}}{\sqrt{|z(k)|^2 - L_m^2}} \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta_\ell = \zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)}} (\tilde{G}_{(\ell)} \circ \kappa_\ell^{-1})(\zeta_\ell). \end{aligned}$$

Write $\zeta_{j,\ell_j,\varepsilon,k} = \zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)}$ and $\varepsilon_{j,\ell_j} = \varepsilon_\ell$ if $L_{j,\ell_j} = L_\ell$. Then, by (113) and the above computation,

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_\ell^{(k)} \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta_m = \zeta_m^{(k,\varepsilon)}} (\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)} \circ \kappa_{m,\varepsilon}^{-1})(\zeta_m) \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon_m L_m^2}{\sqrt{|z(k)|^2 - L_m^2}} \sum_\ell^{(k)} \frac{\varepsilon_\ell}{L_\ell^2} \sqrt{|z(k)|^2 - L_\ell^2} \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta_\ell = \zeta_\ell^{(k,\varepsilon)}} (\tilde{G}_{(\ell)} \circ \kappa_\ell^{-1})(\zeta_\ell) \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon_m L_m^2}{\sqrt{|z(k)|^2 - L_m^2}} \sum_{(1,\ell_1) \in S_{(1,k)}} \sum_{j=1}^2 \left[\frac{\varepsilon_{j,\ell_j}}{L_{j,\ell_j}^2} \sqrt{|z(k)|^2 - L_{j,\ell_j}^2} \operatorname{Res}_{\zeta_{\ell_j} = \zeta_{j,\ell_j,\varepsilon,k}} (\tilde{G}_{j,\ell_j} \circ \kappa_{j,\ell_j,-}^{-1})(\zeta_{\ell_j}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

The residues from Lemma 16 and the fact that $|z(k)|^2 = L_{1,\ell_1}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2$ yield (124). Notice that the sign of the residue at $\zeta_{j,\ell_j,\varepsilon,k}$ cancels the factor ε_{j,ℓ_j} . \square

Remark 3. Finding the list of the singularities $z(k) = -i|z(k)|$ of \tilde{F} and, for each of them, determining the set $S_{(1,k)}$, is the problem of finding which positive reals can be written as a sum of squares $L_{1,\ell_1}^2 + L_{2,\ell_2}^2$ with L_{j,ℓ_j} in the lattices $b_j(\rho_{\beta_j} + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0})$ ($j = 1, 2$), and in how many different ways. This is a variation of the classical problem of finding the positive integers which can be represented as a sum of squares of two integers and in how many ways. See e.g. [15, section 6.7.4].

Notice that the first singularity occurs at $z(0) = -i\sqrt{L_{1,0}^2 + L_{2,0}^2} = -i\sqrt{\langle \rho, \rho \rangle}$ and in this case $S_{(1,0)}$ contains only $(1, 0)$.

4.4. Meromorphic extension of the resolvent. Recall that $\mathbb{C}^- = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; \operatorname{Im} z < 0\}$ denotes the lower half plane, $L_{1,0}$ and $L_{2,0}$ are as in (37), and $L = \min\{L_{1,0}, L_{2,0}\}$. In this subsection we meromorphically extend the resolvent $z \mapsto [R(z)f](y)$ (where $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ and $y \in \mathbf{X}$ are arbitrarily fixed) from $\mathbb{C}^- \setminus i(-\infty, -L]$ across the half-line $i(-\infty, -L]$. As before, we shall omit the dependence on f and y from the notation and write $R(z)$ instead of $[R(z)f](y)$. This simplification of notation will be employed wherever it is appropriate.

The meromorphic extension of the resolvent will be deduced from that of F obtained in the previous section. In fact, Proposition 4 shows that on an open subset of the upper half-plane we can write

$$R(z) = H(z) + \pi i F(z), \quad (125)$$

where H is a holomorphic function on a domain containing \mathbb{C}^- .

We keep the notation introduced in subsection 4.3.

The resolvent R can be lifted and meromorphically extended along the curve γ_N in M_{γ_N} . Its singularities (i.e. the resonances of the Laplacian) are those of the meromorphic extension \tilde{F} of F and are located at the points of M_{γ_N} above the elements $z_{(k)}$. They are simple poles. The precise description is given by the following theorem.

Theorem 22. *Let $f \in C_c^\infty(X)$ and $y \in X$ be fixed. Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and let γ_N be the curve in $M_{(N)}$ given by (111). Then the resolvent $R(z) = [R(z)f](y)$ lifts as a meromorphic function to the neighborhood M_{γ_N} of the curve γ_N in $M_{(N)}$. We denote the lifted meromorphic function by $\tilde{R}_{(N)}(z, \zeta) = [\tilde{R}_{(N)}(z, \zeta)f](y)$.*

The singularities of $\tilde{R}_{(N)}$ are at most simple poles at the points $(z_{(k)}, \zeta^{(k, \varepsilon)}) \in M_{(N)}$ with $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ so that $|z_{(k)}| < L_{N+1}$ and $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}^{N+1}$. Explicitly, for $(m, \varepsilon) \in \{0, 1, \dots, N\} \times \{\pm 1\}^{N+1}$,

$$\tilde{R}_{(N)}(z, \zeta) = \tilde{H}_{(N, m, \varepsilon)}(z, \zeta) + 2\pi i \sum_{\ell=0}^m \tilde{G}_{(N, \ell)}(z, \zeta) \quad ((z, \zeta) \in U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m, \varepsilon}), \quad (126)$$

where $\tilde{H}_{(N, m, \varepsilon)}$ is holomorphic and $\tilde{G}_{(N, \ell)}(z, \zeta)$ is in fact independent of N and ε (but dependent on f and y , which are omitted from the notation). The singularities of $\tilde{R}_{(N)}(z, \zeta)$ in $U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m, \varepsilon}$ are simple poles at the points $(z_{(k)}, \zeta^{(k, \varepsilon)})$ belonging to $U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)} \cup U_{m, \varepsilon}$. The residue of the local expression of $\tilde{R}_{(N)}$ at this points is $i\pi$ times the right-hand side of (124).

Remark 4. Unlike the case of $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbb{R})/\mathrm{SO}(3)$, the resonances usually do not coincide with the branching points of the Riemann surface $M_{(N)}$ to which the resolvent lifts as a meromorphic function. In fact, one can check from the table in Remark 1 that, when $X_2 = X_1$ and m_β is odd, none of the singularities happens to be at one of the branching points $-iL_\ell$ unless $X_1 = \mathrm{SU}(2n, 1)/\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{U}(2n) \times \mathrm{U}(1))$ (which is the only case where ρ_β is an integer).

5. ONE ODD MULTIPLICITY: HOLOMORPHIC EXTENSIONS

In this section we show that when only one of the two multiplicities m_{β_1} and m_{β_2} is odd, then the resolvent of the Laplacian on $X_1 \times X_2$ admits a holomorphic extension to a suitable Riemann surface above \mathbb{C}^\times . As before, we assume without loss of generality that m_{β_2} is even.

Fix $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Then, as in (76), we consider the Riemann surface above \mathbb{C}^\times

$$M_{1, \ell} = \left\{ (z, \zeta) \in \mathbb{C}^\times \times (\mathbb{C} \setminus \{i, -i\}) : \zeta^2 = \left(i \frac{L_{1, \ell}}{z} \right)^2 - 1 \right\}$$

with projection map $\pi_{1, \ell} : M_{1, \ell} \ni (z, \zeta) \rightarrow z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ and branching points $\pm(iL_{1, \ell}, 0)$. Notice that Lemma 15 holds in the present situation with $q_2 = 1$ and gives the lift $\tilde{G}_{1, \ell}$ of $G_{1, \ell}$ to $M_{1, \ell}$. Since now q_2 is holomorphic, $\tilde{G}_{1, \ell}$ turns out to be holomorphic as well.

Lemma 23. *Suppose that m_{β_1} is odd and m_{β_2} is even. Then, in the notation of subsection 3.2,*

$$\tilde{G}_{1,\ell} : M_{1,\ell} \ni (z, \zeta) \rightarrow \frac{b_1}{\pi} L_{1,\ell} p_1(iL_{1,\ell}) p_2(-z\zeta) \psi_z\left(\frac{iL_{1,\ell}}{z} - \zeta\right) \in \mathbb{C} \quad (127)$$

is the holomorphic extension to $M_{1,\ell}$ of a lift of $G_{1,\ell}$.

For the piecewise extension of F along the negative imaginary half-line $-i[b_1\rho_{\beta_1}, +\infty)$, recall from Proposition 14 that for $v \in I_{1,m} = b_1\rho_{\beta_1} + b_1[m_1, m_1 + 1) = [L_{j,m}, L_{j,m+1})$ with $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ there exists $0 < r_v < 1$ and an open neighborhood W_v of $-iv$ in \mathbb{C} such that

$$F(z) = F_{r_v}(z) + 2 \sum_{\ell=0}^m G_{1,\ell}(z) \quad (z \in W_v \setminus i\mathbb{R}), \quad (128)$$

where the function F_{r_v} is holomorphic in W_v . As before, (128) extends to $I_{1,-1} = (0, L_{1,0})$ by allowing empty sums. By possibly shrinking W_v , we may assume that W_v is an open disk around $-iv$ such that

$$W_v \cap i\mathbb{R} \subseteq \begin{cases} -iI_{1,m} & \text{for } v \in I_{1,m}^\circ, \\ -i(I_{1,m} - \frac{b_1}{2}) & \text{for } v = L_{1,m}. \end{cases}$$

In addition, for $0 < v < b_1\rho_{\beta_1}$ we define W_v to be an open ball around $-iv$ in \mathbb{C} such that $W_v \cap i\mathbb{R} \subset (0, b_1\rho_{\beta_1})$.

If $v \in I_{1,m}$, $v' \geq b_1\rho_{\beta_1}$ and $W_v \cap W_{v'} \neq \emptyset$, then we obtain for $z \in W_v \cap W_{v'}$

$$F_{r_{v'}}(z) = F_{r_v}(z) + \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } v' \in I_{1,m}, \\ 2G_{1,m_1}(z) & \text{for } v' \in I_{1,m_1-1}. \end{cases}$$

Now we set

$$\begin{aligned} W_{(m)} &= \bigcup_{v \in I_{1,m}} W_v \quad (m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}), \\ W_{(-1)} &= \bigcup_{v \in I_{1,-1}} W_v. \end{aligned}$$

For $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ we define a holomorphic function $F_{(m)} : W_{(m)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by

$$F_{(m)}(z) = \begin{cases} F_{r_v}(z) & \text{for } m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, v \in I_{1,m} \text{ and } z \in W_v \\ F(z) & \text{for } m = -1 \text{ and } z \in W_{(-1)}. \end{cases}$$

We therefore obtain the following analogue of Proposition 17.

Proposition 24. *For every integers $(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq -1}^2$ we have*

$$F(z) = F_{(m)}(z) + 2 \sum_{\ell_1=0}^m G_{1,\ell}(z) \quad (z \in W_{(m)} \setminus i\mathbb{R}), \quad (129)$$

where $F_{(m)}$ is holomorphic in $W_{(m)}$, the $G_{1,\ell}$ are as in (75), and empty sums are defined to be equal to 0.

We can continue F across $-i[0, +\infty)$ inductively, as in the case of two odd multiplicities. The situation is however easier, either because there is only one regularly spaced sequence of branching points (there are no branching points of the form $-iL_{2,\ell}$, since they originated from the singularities of the Plancherel density of \mathbf{X}_2), or because the continuation turns out to be holomorphic (because of Lemma 23).

Let N be a fixed positive integer and let $M_{(N)}$ be defined by (104) with M_ℓ replaced by $M_{1,\ell}$ for $0 \leq \ell \leq N$. Then $M_{(N)}$ is a Riemann surface which is a 2^{N+1} -to-1 cover of \mathbb{C}^- , except when $z = -iL_{1,\ell}$ with $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $0 \leq \ell \leq N$. The fiber of the latter points consists of 2^N branching points of $M_{(N)}$.

For $0 \leq \ell \leq N$ define

$$\tilde{G}_{(N,\ell)} = \tilde{G}_{1,\ell} \circ \pi_{N,\ell},$$

where $\pi_{N,\ell} : M_{(N)} \ni (z, \zeta) \rightarrow (z, \zeta_\ell) \in M_{1,\ell}$. Furthermore, define as in section 4.3, the open sets $U_{m,\varepsilon}$, $U_{\varepsilon(m^\vee)}$ (with $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}^{N+1}$), the branched curve γ_N lifting $-i(0, L_{1,N+1})$ to $M_{(N)}$, and the open neighborhood M_{γ_N} of γ_N in $M_{(N)}$. Then we have the following analogues of Theorems 19 and 22.

Theorem 25. *Let $f \in C^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ and $y \in \mathbf{X}$ be fixed. Let N be a positive integer. Then the function F from Proposition 14 (which depends on f and y) admits a holomorphic extension \tilde{F} to M_{γ_N} given by (112). The resolvent $R(z) = [R(z)f](y)$ of the Laplacian lifts and extends holomorphically to the function $\tilde{R}_{(N)}$ given on M_{γ_N} by the formula*

$$\tilde{R}_{(N)}(z, \zeta) = \tilde{H}(z, \zeta) + i\pi\tilde{F}(z, \zeta),$$

where $\tilde{H}(z, \zeta) = H(z)$ is a lift of the holomorphic function H of Proposition 18. Consequently, the Laplacian has no resonances.

6. THE RESIDUE OPERATORS

In this section we come back to the case where both multiplicities m_{β_1} and m_{β_2} are odd. By Theorem 22, for every positive integer N , the resolvent of the (shifted) Laplacian of $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_1 \times \mathbf{X}_2$ admits a meromorphic continuation $\tilde{R}_{(N)}$ on suitable Riemann surface $M_{(N)}$. The extended resolvent has simple poles (i.e. resonances) at the points of $M_{(N)}$ above the negative purely imaginary values $z_{(k)}$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$) introduced in section 4.3.

Associating with $f \in C^\infty(\mathbf{X})$ the residue at the point $(z_{(k)}, \zeta^{(\varepsilon,k)})$ of the extended resolvent $\tilde{R}_{(N)}(z)f$ yields a continuous linear operator

$$\text{Res}_{N,k} : C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X}) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathbf{X}),$$

where

$$\text{Res}_{N,k}f = \sum_{(\ell_1, \ell_2) \in S_{(k)}} C_{\ell_1, \ell_2} (f \times \varphi_{\lambda(\ell_1, \ell_2)}) \quad (f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})) \quad (130)$$

and $S_{(k)}$, C_{ℓ_1, ℓ_2} , $\varphi_{\lambda(\ell_1, \ell_2)}$ are as in (121), (123) and (122), respectively. Notice that $\text{Res}_{N,k}$ is independent of the choice of the point in the fiber of $z_{(k)}$.

The element $\lambda(\ell_1, \ell_2)$ given by (123) is a highest restricted weight of \mathbf{X} . Indeed, for $j = 1, 2$ we have $(\lambda(\ell_1, \ell_2) - \rho)_{\beta_j} = \ell_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Recall the operator \mathcal{R}_λ from (14). By the properties of the eigenspace representations given in subsection 1.2,

$$\mathcal{R}_{\lambda(\ell_1, \ell_2)}(C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})) = \mathcal{E}_{\lambda(\ell_1, \ell_2), \mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathcal{E}_{(\rho_{\beta_1} + \ell_1)\beta_1, \mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{X}_1) \otimes \mathcal{E}_{(\rho_{\beta_2} + \ell_2)\beta_2, \mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{X}_2)$$

is the finite dimensional irreducible spherical representation of \mathbf{G} of highest restricted weight $\lambda(\ell_1, \ell_2)$.

We therefore obtain the following proposition.

Proposition 26. *Let N be a positive integer and let $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ be so that $|z_{(k)}| < L_{N+1}^2$. Then the (resolvent) residue operator $R_{N,k}$ at $(z_{(k)}, \zeta^{(\varepsilon, k)}) \in \mathbf{M}_{(N)}$ has image*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_{N,k}(C_c^\infty(\mathbf{X})) &= \bigoplus_{(\ell_1, \ell_2) \in S_{(k)}} \mathcal{E}_{\lambda(\ell_1, \ell_2), \mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{X}) \\ &= \bigoplus_{(\ell_1, \ell_2) \in S_{(k)}} \left(\mathcal{E}_{(\rho_{\beta_1} + \ell_1)\beta_1, \mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{X}_1) \otimes \mathcal{E}_{(\rho_{\beta_2} + \ell_2)\beta_2, \mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{X}_2) \right). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $\text{Res}_{N,k}$ has finite rank and is independent of the choice of the point $(z_{(k)}, \zeta^{(\varepsilon, k)})$ in the fiber of $z_{(k)}$ in $\mathbf{M}_{(N)}$.

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