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► **To cite this version:**

Alexandru Ioan Badulescu. The trace formula and the proof of the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence. *Relative Aspects in Representation Theory, Langlands Functoriality and Automorphic Forms*, 2221, , pp.197-250, 2018, *Lecture Notes in Mathematics*, 978-3-319-95230-7. 10.1007/978-3-319-95231-4_4. hal-01823921

HAL Id: hal-01823921

<https://hal.science/hal-01823921>

Submitted on 26 Jun 2018

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The trace formula

and the proof of the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence

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1. Introduction

This paper contains the material covered in the lectures I gave at the doctoral school *Introduction to Relative Aspects in Representation Theory, Langlands Functoriality and Automorphic Forms* held at the CIRM, Luminy, 16-20 May 2016. The organizers, Dipendra Prasad, Volker Heiermann and Fiona Murnaghan, asked me to give lectures on the proof of the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence, following my paper [Ba1], as an application of the trace formula of Arthur. The lectures were designed to meet the level of PhD students. I was very pleased to receive the invitation and I would like to warmly thank the organizers for this opportunity and for the perfect organization and wonderful atmosphere at the conference.

I was a bit scared however when they asked me to write a paper about it. In a lecture one may give an overview without getting into details, and in this field, when entering into definitions and details, everything becomes so complicated that the reader might easily give up. For example, one may say at the blackboard "by some kind of linear independence of characters we may show that...", but that looks awkward in a paper, where the reader would expect to have an explanation about which kind of linear independence of characters is actually used, since obviously it is not the classical one. Such kind of casual claim may involve new definitions and take two pages when explained - as a matter of fact, this claim became here an Appendix.

In the end I decided to first give a fake proof, explaining what are (in my opinion, following mainly [JL] and [DKV] where I learned this material) the six standard steps of the proof of a correspondence. Fake proof based on some simplifications (for example assuming that every reductive group has a simple trace formula, which is not the case), in order for the beginner to see why such and such object appears in the field, how such and such question arose, and also because the proof of correspondences is beautiful, but its beauty is often hidden by the very complicated technical aspects. That is why I decided to postpone these aspects. The truth is that each of this steps is awfully complicated for general groups, and even for any group which is not compact (modulo its center) like GL_n . Subsequently, I explain step by step what was untrue in my assumption and how things go in real life. It is a way of putting all the details after, and not cut the story of the proof every five lines. In the last section, I explain the proof of the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence following the six steps. It is a correspondence between the discrete series of the group GL_n and the discrete series of an inner form of GL_n , over an adèle ring of characteristic zero. Actually, I will not give the proof of the steps 2 and 3, because it is extremely long and complicated and has been carried out by Arthur and Arthur-Clozel, but I will directly use their final result about the comparison of the trace formulae in [AC].

The paper is divided into two chapters and an appendix. In the first chapter, the reader will find a collection of results concerning restricted products, construction of adèle groups of reductive groups over number fields, Hecke algebras and the theory of admissible representations of reductive groups over local fields including parabolic induction, definition of discrete series (which are representations of adèle groups of reductive groups) and a proof of the trace

formula in the compact quotient case. It has the ambition to give a clear overview of these matters, without proofs but with references, on a master level. I restrain myself and discuss the zero characteristic only. In the second chapter, I study general linear groups over finite dimension division algebras over local or number fields. I use the definitions from the first chapter and explain the transfer between general linear groups, then define the local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence for unitary representations (all these things are necessary in order to be able to state the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence). Afterwards, I explain the interaction between local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence and parabolic induction, which is necessary in the proof of the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence, where we need to use induction on the rank of the group and so proper Levi subgroups come into play. Only then I state the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence. Next, I give the six steps of the proof, using some simplifications and vague explanations in order to make it less difficult to swallow. I further clarify by explaining step by step what are the simplifications I made, and give the example of GL_2 (the original case in [JL], here I follow [GJ]). Finally, I come to the ultimate goal of the paper and give more precise technical details of the proof of the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence for GL_n , following the six steps scheme. In the appendix, I explain an important step of the proof, the classical simplification of the equality of the spectral sides (here this is "Step 4"). I give the proof for a general reductive group.

I want to thank Abderrazak Bouaziz for useful discussions and Guy Henniart who made useful remarks on the manuscript. I also want to thank Radu Craiu for remarks on the text.

CHAPTER 1

Reductive groups

1. Restricted products of groups

I follow chapter 5 of [RV]. Let V be a non empty set. *Almost all* $v \in V$ means *all but a finite number of elements* v of V . If $(G_v)_{v \in V}$ is a family of groups, we denote by $\prod_{v \in V} G_v$ the product group of the G_v . If $g \in \prod_{v \in V} G_v$ we denote by g_v the projection of g on G_v and call g_v the local component of g at v . Sometimes we write $(g_v)_{v \in V}$ for g .

Let $(G_v)_{v \in V}$ be a family of locally compact groups. Let V_∞ be a finite subset of V , and assume for every $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$ an open compact subgroup K_v of G_v is given. Then the **restricted product** of the G_v , $v \in V$, with respect to the K_v , $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$, is by definition the following topological group G :

- as a group, G is given by

$$G := \left\{ g \in \prod_{v \in V} G_v, g_v \in K_v \text{ for almost all } v \in V \right\}$$

with the componentwise product;

- the topology on G is defined by the fact that the following sets form a neighborhood base of 1: the products $\prod_{v \in V} N_v$, where N_v is a neighborhood of 1 in G_v and, for almost all $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$, $N_v = K_v$.

Example. Set $\mathbb{Q}_\infty := \mathbb{R}$. If P is the set of prime numbers and $V_\infty := \{\infty\}$, if $V := P \cup V_\infty$, then one may define the restricted product G of the \mathbb{Q}_p , $p \in V$, with respect to the \mathbb{Z}_p , $p \in V \setminus \{\infty\}$. Then G is usually denoted by \mathbb{A} and is the **ring of adèles** of \mathbb{Q} (beside being a group, it is obviously a ring). The **group of idèles** of \mathbb{Q} is the restricted product of the \mathbb{Q}_p^\times , $p \in V$, with respect to the \mathbb{Z}_p^\times , $p \in V \setminus V_\infty$. We denote it by \mathbb{A}^\times , because as a group it is the group of invertible elements of \mathbb{A} ; but the topology of \mathbb{A}^\times is not the restriction of the topology of \mathbb{A} .

If $x \in \mathbb{Q}$, then $(g_v)_{v \in V}$ defined by $g_v = x$ for all $v \in V$ defines an element a_x of \mathbb{A} . The map $x \mapsto a_x$ is the **standard embedding** of \mathbb{Q} as a subring of \mathbb{A} , and of \mathbb{Q}^\times as a subgroup of \mathbb{A}^\times .

Notation. If S is a finite subset of V , we set $G_S := \prod_{v \in S} G_v$ and we let G^S be the restricted product of the groups G_v , $v \in V \setminus S$, with respect to the K_v , $v \in V \setminus (S \cup V_\infty)$.

For every finite subset S of V containing V_∞ let $G(S) := \prod_{v \in S} G_v \times \prod_{v \in V \setminus S} K_v$ with the product topology. Then the restricted product of the G_v , $v \in V$, with respect to the K_v , $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$, is the inductive limit of the topological subgroups $G(S)$ where S runs through the finite subsets of V containing V_∞ . It follows that, if S is a finite subset of V containing V_∞ , then the restricted product of G_v , $v \in V$, with respect to the K_v , $v \in V \setminus S$, equals G . Moreover, if S is a finite subset of V , G is canonically isomorphic to the direct product

$$G_S \times G^S.$$

The isomorphism is a homeomorphism for the following (natural) topologies:

- the topology on G is the restricted product topology with respect to the K_v , $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$,
- the topology of $G_S \times G^S$ is the product topology, where
- the topology on $G_S = \prod_{v \in S} G_v$ is the (finite) product topology and
- the topology on G^S is the restricted product topology with respect to the K_v , $v \in V \setminus S$.

We have the smooth embedding of G_S into G given by $g \mapsto (g, 1) \in G_S \times G^S$, hence a smooth embedding of H into G for any subgroup H of G_S .

PROPOSITION 1.1. (a) G is locally compact.

(b) Any compact subset of G is included in a product $\prod_{v \in V} H_v$ where H_v is a compact subgroup of G_v , and, for almost all $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$, $H_v = K_v$.

Follows from the discussion above. See Proposition 5-1 [RV].

2. Characters

If H is a topological group, let $X(H)$ be the group of smooth characters¹ of H . Let V , V_∞ , G_v , K_v and G be like in the previous section. If $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$, if $\chi \in X(G_v)$, we say χ is **unramified** if χ is trivial on K_v .

PROPOSITION 2.1. Assume the groups G_v are abelian.

(a) If $\chi \in X(G)$, then χ induces by restriction a smooth character χ_v of G_v for all $v \in V$. For almost all $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$, χ_v is unramified.

(b) If for every $v \in V$ a smooth character χ_v of G_v is given, such that, for almost all $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$, χ_v is unramified, then

$$\chi(g) = \prod_{v \in V} \chi_v(g_v)$$

is well defined for every $g = (g_v)_{v \in V} \in G$ and is a smooth character of G . Moreover, the χ_v are obtained from χ as in (a).

¹Here all the characters have complex values; smooth means continuous; when H is locally compact and totally disconnected, a smooth character has open kernel, because open subgroups form a basis of neighborhoods of 1 in H , and there is a neighborhood of 1 in \mathbb{C}^\times containing no non trivial subgroup of \mathbb{C}^\times .

See Lemmas 5-2 and 5-3 [RV]. The character χ of (b) is the **product character of the** χ_v .

Example. Let us go back to idèles. There are canonical characters $\chi_p \in X(\mathbb{Q}_p^\times)$, $p \in P$, and $\chi_\infty \in X(\mathbb{Q}_\infty^\times) = X(\mathbb{R}^\times)$, given by $\chi_p(x) = |x|_p$, where $| \cdot |_p$ is the normalized (i.e. the value in p of $| \cdot |_p$ is $\frac{1}{p}$) p -adic norm of x and $\chi_\infty(x) = |x|$. Then all the χ_p , $p \in P$, are unramified and the product $\prod_{v \in V} \chi_v$, denoted $| \cdot |_{\mathbb{A}}$, is a character of \mathbb{A}^\times . It is easy to check that, given the definition of the normalized p -adic norm, $| \cdot |_{\mathbb{A}}$ is trivial on the subgroup \mathbb{Q}^\times of \mathbb{A}^\times . This character plays an important role in arithmetics. For example, it appears in the classification of the residual spectrum of $GL_n(\mathbb{A})$ ([MW1]).

We have (Proposition 6-12 [RV]) an isomorphism of topological groups

$$\mathbb{A}^\times \simeq \mathbb{Q}^\times \times \mathbb{R}_+^\times \times \prod \mathbb{Z}_p^\times,$$

which is also a homeomorphism. If we see \mathbb{Q}^\times as a subgroup of \mathbb{A}^\times via the standard embedding (Section 1), the isomorphism sends x to $(x, 1, 1)$ for every $x \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$. It follows that *every character of \mathbb{A}^\times trivial on \mathbb{Q}^\times is the product of a character of finite order and a complex power of $| \cdot |_{\mathbb{A}}$* (Proposition 6-13 [RV]).

3. Measures

For $v \in V$, let dg_v be a left Haar measure on G_v , such that $\text{vol}(K_v) = 1$ for almost all $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$. Then there exists a unique left Haar measure on G such that, for every finite subset S of V containing V_∞ , the restriction of dg to G_S is the product measure (Proposition 5-5 [RV]). The measure dg is the **product measure of the** dg_v . Then we have:

PROPOSITION 3.1. (a) *If $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is an integrable function, one has*

$$\int_G f = \lim_S \int_{G_S} f_S$$

where S runs over the finite subsets of V and f_S is the restriction of f to G_S .

(b) *If for all $v \in V$ a smooth integrable function $f_v : G_v \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is given such that f_v is the characteristic function of K_v for almost all $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$, then f is integrable and*

$$\int_G f = \prod_{v \in V} \int_{G_v} f_v.$$

See Proposition 5-6 [RV].

Example. Measures on the ring of adèles and on the group of idèles: on \mathbb{R} we consider the Haar measure dg_∞ given by $\text{vol}([0, 1]) = 1$ and on \mathbb{R}^\times the measure $dg_\infty^* := \frac{dg_\infty}{|\cdot|}$. On \mathbb{Q}_p , $p \in P$, we fix the Haar measure dg_p such that $\text{vol}(\mathbb{Z}_p) = 1$ and on \mathbb{Q}_p^\times the measure dg_p^* such

that $\text{vol}(\mathbb{Z}_p^\times) = 1$. One may show that $dg_p^* := \frac{dg_p}{|\cdot|_p}$. We obtain then product Haar measures dg on \mathbb{A} and dg^* on \mathbb{A}^\times , such that $dg^* = \frac{dg}{|\cdot|_{\mathbb{A}}}$.

Using the decomposition $\mathbb{A}^\times \simeq \mathbb{Q}^\times \times \mathbb{R}_+^\times \times \prod \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$, it is clear that the volume of $\mathbb{A}^\times/\mathbb{Q}^\times$ is not finite.

4. Restricted tensor products of vector spaces

I follow [Fl1]. Let V be a nonempty set and V_∞ a finite subset of V . Let $\{E_v\}_{v \in V}$ be a family of vector spaces over a field F . For every $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$ fix a vector $e_v \in E_v \setminus \{0\}$. For any finite subset S of V containing V_∞ , let $E_S = \otimes_{i \in S} E_i$. If S' is a finite subset of V containing S , there is a unique linear map $E_S \rightarrow E_{S'}$ extending $e \mapsto e \otimes (\otimes_{v \in S' \setminus S} e_v)$. Let E be the injective limit of this system, where S runs over the finite subsets of V . We say E is the **restricted tensor product of spaces** E_v , $v \in V$, with respect to the e_v , $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$. E is spanned by vectors of type $\otimes_{v \in V} x_v$, where $x_v \in E_v$ for all $v \in V$, and $x_v = e_v$ for almost all $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$.

5. Restricted tensor products of algebras

If the E_v in the preceding section are F -algebras, if e_v is an idempotent of E_v for almost all $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$, then the restricted tensor product of spaces E_v is an algebra for the componentwise multiplication.

6. Adèles of reductive groups

The references for this section are [Fl1] and [Ti]. Let F be a number field and G a connected reductive algebraic group defined over F . Recall a place of F is an equivalence class of norms on F . For a place v of F we denote by F_v the completion of F with respect to v , and by G_v the group $G(F_v)$. Let V be the set of places of F , V_∞ the (finite) set of infinite places (i.e. such that F_v is Archimedean) and V_f the set of finite places of F (i.e. such that F_v is non Archimedean).

For each $v \in V_f$, let O_v be the ring of integers of F_v . Fix an algebraic groups embedding of $G(F)$ into a matrix group $GL_n(F)$. It gives rise, for every $v \in V$, to an embedding of G_v into $GL_n(F_v)$. For $v \in V_f$, set $K_v := G_v \cap GL_n(O_v)$. Then K_v is an open compact subgroup of G_v . Moreover, there exists a finite set V_0 , such that $V_\infty \subset V_0 \subset V$ and, for all places $v \in V \setminus V_0$, K_v is a *maximal* open compact subgroup of G_v , and even hyperspecial ([Ti], 3.9; I do not give the definition of hyperspecial here).

The group $G(\mathbb{A})$, is defined as the restricted product of the G_v , $v \in V$, with respect to the K_v , $v \in V \setminus V_\infty$, and it is locally compact. It is the **adèle group** of G over F . We set $G_\infty := G_{V_\infty}$ and $G_f := G^{V_\infty}$ (see Section 1 for the notation G_S and G^S), and identify $G(\mathbb{A})$ with the direct product $G_\infty \times G_f$. For $v \in V_f$, we fix on G_v the unique Haar measure such

that $\text{vol}(K_v) = 1$. We fix arbitrary Haar measures on G_v , $v \in V_\infty$. Because the G_v are reductive, a left Haar measure is also a right Haar measure ([Re], Proposition V.5.4). On $G(\mathbb{A})$ we fix the measure associated to those local choices like in Section 3.

The group $G(F)$ has a **standard embedding** in $G(\mathbb{A})$ given by $x \mapsto (g_v)_{v \in V}$ where $g_v = x$ for all $v \in V$. In order to show it, one has to check that any element of $G(F)$ belongs to K_v for almost all $v \in V_f$. Because $G(F)$ is a subgroup of $GL_n(F)$, and using the definition of K_v , it is enough to show that given a matrix $M \in GL_n(F)$, one has $M \in GL_n(O_v)$ for almost all $v \in V_f$. But any element of F belongs to O_v for almost all $v \in V_f$, so for almost all $v \in V_f$ all the coefficients of M and of M^{-1} are in O_v .

In the sequel, we will treat $G(F)$ as a subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A})$. It is a discrete subgroup.

7. Local Hecke algebras, representations and traces

From now on, F, V, G, G_v etc. are like in the previous section. Fix $v \in V_f$. Let

$$\mathcal{H}(G_v) := \{f : G_v \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, f \text{ is locally constant with compact support}\}.$$

We will sometimes denote $\mathcal{H}(G_v)$ simply by \mathcal{H}_v .

Endowed with the multiplication $*$ given by the convolution of functions, \mathcal{H}_v is an algebra, without unit if G_v is not compact, called the **Hecke algebra** of G_v . The elements $e_{v,K} := \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} 1_K$ (1_K is the characteristic function of K), for open compact subgroups K of G_v , are idempotent elements in \mathcal{H}_v .

If $v \in V_f$, a function in \mathcal{H}_v is called **spherical** if it is left and right invariant by K_v . For v such that K_v is a hyperspecial compact subgroup (that is the case for almost all $v \in V_f$), the subalgebra $\mathcal{H}(G_v//K_v)$ of \mathcal{H}_v made of spherical functions is commutative (this is explained in [Ti] 3.3.3 when K_v special; but hyperspecial implies special – [Ti] 1.9, 1.10).

If (π, W) is a representation of G_v , then π is said to be **smooth** if every vector in W is fixed by an open subgroup of G_v and **admissible** if it is smooth and for every open compact subgroup K of G_v , the space W^K of vectors in W fixed by K is finite-dimensional. Any smooth irreducible representation is admissible ([Re] Th.VI.2.2). If π is admissible, if W is a Hilbert space, then π is said to be **unitary** if it preserves the Hilbert product. More generally, π is **unitarisable** if there exists a Hilbert space structure on W for which π is unitary.

If π is smooth and $f \in \mathcal{H}_v$, then we define the operator $\pi(f) : W \rightarrow W$ by

$$\pi(f)(x) := \int_{G_v} f(g)\pi(g)(x) dg.$$

When x is fixed, the integral is a finite sum. When π is an admissible representation and $f \in \mathcal{H}_v$, the operator $\pi(f)$ is of finite rank and so its trace $\text{tr}(\pi(f))$ is defined. The map $\text{tr}\pi : \mathcal{H}_v \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by $f \mapsto \text{tr}(\pi(f))$ is a \mathbb{C} -linear form on \mathcal{H}_v called the **distribution character** of π . It determines π up to equivalence (as the trace in the finite group case).

There is actually a stronger result ([JL] Lemma 7.1, [Re] Prop.III.1.13), which will be used later:

The linear independence of the distribution characters: *if $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_k$ are smooth irreducible non isomorphic representations of G_v , then $\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \operatorname{tr} \pi_i = 0$ implies all the λ_i are zero.*

Notice that $\pi(g)$ for $g \in G_v$ is not in general a trace operator, so the trace is not directly definable.

Let (π_v, W) be an irreducible admissible representation of G_v . Let W^{K_v} be the space of fixed vectors under K_v . Then $x \mapsto \pi(f)x$, $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v//K_v)$, makes W^{K_v} into an irreducible $\mathcal{H}(G_v//K_v)$ -module. When $\mathcal{H}(G_v//K_v)$ is commutative (we saw that occurs for almost all $v \in V_f$), W^{K_v} has dimension at most one ([Car], page 151). If the dimension of W^{K_v} is one, we say π_v is **unramified**.

We have the

LEMMA 7.1. *If f_v is spherical, then for every $x \in W$, $\pi_v(f_v)(x) \in W^{K_v}$. If $\mathcal{H}(G_v//K_v)$ is commutative, if π_v is not unramified, then $\pi_v(f_v) = 0$, while if π_v is unramified then $\operatorname{tr} \pi_v(1_{K_v}) = 1$.*

Proof. Easy. □

When $v \in V_\infty$ – so G_v is a real group – a notion of **admissible** representation of G_v may be defined and if $\mathcal{H}(G_v)$ is the algebra of C^∞ -functions on G_v with compact support, then for every irreducible admissible representation π of G_v and every $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v)$ the operator $\pi(f)$ is defined like in the case $v \in V_f$ and it is a trace class operator. See [Kn1], Chapter VIII and Chapter X ([Del], 4, for a summary). Notice that all the representations appearing in our paper are *unitarizable*.

8. Parabolic induction

Let $v \in V_f$. Let P be a parabolic subgroup of G_v and $P = LN$ a Levi decomposition of P . Let $\delta_P : P \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be the modulus character ([Cas] 3.1). Let π be a smooth representation of L in a space V . Let W be the space of functions $h : G_v \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfying the following conditions:

- $h(mng) = \delta_P^{-1/2}(m)\pi(m)f(g)$ for all $m \in L$, $n \in N$ and $g \in G_v$,
- there is an open subgroup K of G_v such that $h(gk) = h(g)$ for all $g \in G_v$ and all $k \in K$.

The representation of G_v in W by right translations is **the induced representation from π to G_v** (with respect to P) and is denoted by $\operatorname{ind}_P^{G_v} \pi$. It is a smooth representation. Moreover, if π is admissible, $\operatorname{ind}_P^{G_v} \pi$ is admissible ([Re] Lemma III.2.3); if π is unitary, $\operatorname{ind}_P^{G_v} \pi$ is unitarizable for a standard induced scalar product ([Re] IV.2.3 since $P \backslash G_v$ is compact); if π is of finite length, $\operatorname{ind}_P^{G_v} \pi$ is of finite length ([Re] Lemma VI.6.2 and Proposition VI.1.2).

The theory of parabolic induction may be developed for admissible representations of real groups G_v , $v \in V_\infty$, and has the same properties (see the nice paper of Delorme [Del] for a summary of the theory, with precise references to [Kn1]).

9. Global Hecke algebras

Let $\mathcal{H}(G(\mathbb{A}))$ be the restricted tensor product of the \mathcal{H}_v , $v \in V$, with respect to the idempotents 1_{K_v} (the characteristic function of K_v), $v \in V_f$ (Section 5).

A **simple tensor** in $\mathcal{H}(G(\mathbb{A}))$ is a function $f = \otimes_{v \in V} f_v$, where $f_v \in \mathcal{H}_v$ for all $v \in V$ and $f_v = 1_{K_v}$ for almost all $v \in V$. Any element of $\mathcal{H}(G(\mathbb{A}))$ is a linear combination of simple tensors.

10. $L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ and discrete series

In this section and the following, "almost all $x \dots$ " means "all x outside a negligible (i.e. measure zero) set". Let G be like before and denote by Z the center of G and by Z_v the center of G_v for all $v \in V$. Then $Z(\mathbb{A})$ is the restricted product of the Z_v , $v \in V$, with respect to the $K_v \cap Z_v$, $v \in V_f$. Fix Haar measures on Z_v , $v \in V$, such that, if $v \in V_f$, then the volume of $K_v \cap Z_v$ is one. Put on $Z(\mathbb{A})$ the product measure dz as in Section 3. Then $Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ inherits a quotient measure. The group $Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ is the restricted product of the $Z_v\backslash G_v$, $v \in V$, with respect to the $(K_v \cap Z_v)\backslash K_v$, $v \in V_f$, and it is locally compact.

$Z(F)\backslash G(F)$ is a discrete subgroup of $Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$, and we consider the standard quotient measure dg on the quotient $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$. The volume of $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ is then finite ([PR] Theorem 4.14 combined with the Theorem 5.5 and its proof; see also the original work [Bo], [Go2]).

LEMMA 10.1. *Let $p : G(\mathbb{A}) \rightarrow G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ be the canonical projection. Let N be a measurable subset of $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$. Then N is negligible if and only if $p^{-1}(N)$ is a negligible subset of $G(\mathbb{A})$.*

Proof. The same result with "locally negligible" instead of "negligible" is the Proposition 6 (a), [Bou1] Chapter VII, section 2, subsection 3. Locally negligible sets are treated in [Bou2] Chapter IV, section 5, subsection 2, and is proved (Corollary 3) that, in locally compact spaces countable at infinity, a set is locally negligible if and only if it is negligible. \square

Fix a smooth unitary character ω of $Z(F)\backslash Z(\mathbb{A})$ (see Section 2); ω will be often seen as a unitary character of $Z(\mathbb{A})$ trivial on $Z(F)$.

- Let X_ω be the set of measurable functions $\phi : G(\mathbb{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that
- $\phi(zg) = \omega(z)\phi(g)$ for all $z \in Z(\mathbb{A})$ and all $g \in G(\mathbb{A})$,
 - $\phi(ug) = \phi(g)$ for all $u \in G(F)$ and all $g \in G(\mathbb{A})$.

If $\phi, \phi' \in X_\omega$, then the relation $\phi(x) = \phi'(x)$ is stable by left multiplication with elements of $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})$. We let $L_\omega^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ be the space of classes of functions $\phi \in X_\omega$ modulo functions which are zero for almost all $x \in G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$, such that

- $|\phi|^2$ (which is trivial on $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})$) is integrable over $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$.

The product $(\phi, \psi) = \int_{G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} \bar{\phi}\psi$ is well defined and makes $L_\omega^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ into a Hilbert space.

From now on we fix ω and we write L^2 instead of L_ω^2 for the sake of simplification.

Let $L_0^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ be the subspace of $L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ made of classes of functions ϕ such that, for almost all $x \in G(\mathbb{A})$,

$$\int_{N(F)\backslash N(\mathbb{A})} \phi(nx)dn = 0$$

for every unipotent radical N of a proper parabolic subgroup of G defined over F . Notice that, if x verifies this condition, then every element of $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})x$ does. Thanks to the Lemma 10.1 one may say "for almost all $x \in G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ " instead of "for almost all x in $G(\mathbb{A})$ ".

The group $G(\mathbb{A})$ acts on $L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ by right translations. We call this representation R . Then R is a unitary representation. I will call here **irreducible** subrepresentation of R a topological irreducible subrepresentation, i.e. a subrepresentation of R which does not contain any proper *closed* subspace. The representation R stabilizes $L_0^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ and the induced representation on this space decomposes into a direct sum of irreducible representations with central character ω , all with finite multiplicities ([GP-S], [GGP-S], [Go1]). Such an irreducible subrepresentation is called **cuspidal**. The sum $L_0^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ of the cuspidal representations is the **cuspidal spectrum**.

The sum of all irreducible subrepresentations of $L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ is called the **discrete spectrum** and it is denoted by $L_{disc}^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$. It decomposes into a direct sum of irreducible representations with finite multiplicities. An irreducible subrepresentation of $L_{disc}^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ is called a **discrete series**. The space $L_{disc}^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ admits an orthogonal decomposition

$$L_{disc}^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})) = L_0^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})) \oplus L_{res}^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$$

where $L_{res}^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ is stable by the action R of $G(\mathbb{A})$ and decomposes into a sum of irreducible representations, all with finite multiplicities. It is called the **residual spectrum**. Finally, one has orthogonal decompositions:

$$\begin{aligned} L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})) &= \\ L_{disc}^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})) \oplus L_{cont}^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})) &= \\ L_0^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})) \oplus L_{res}^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})) \oplus L_{cont}^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})), \end{aligned}$$

where $L^2_{cont}(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ is a continuous sum of representations which has no irreducible quotient (and referred to as the **continuous spectrum**).

If (π, W) is a discrete series of $G(\mathbb{A})$ (π acts by right translations on the classes of functions in the subspace W of $L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$), then for every $f \in \mathcal{H}(G(\mathbb{A}))$ we define $\pi(f) : W \rightarrow W$ by $\pi(f)(\phi) = \phi'$, where, for all $x \in G(\mathbb{A})$,

$$\phi'(x) = \int_{G(\mathbb{A})} f(g)\phi(xg)dg.$$

Because of the Lemma 10.1 this is well defined, in the sense that, if ψ is in the class of ϕ , then ψ' is in the class of ϕ' .

To π we may associate a set $\{\pi_v\}_{v \in V}$, such that

- for all $v \in V$, π_v is a unitary irreducible smooth representation of G_v ,
- for all but a finite number of $v \in V$, π_v is unramified, and
- for every simple tensor $f = \otimes_{v \in V} f_v \in \mathcal{H}(G(\mathbb{A}))$ one has

$$\mathrm{tr}\pi(f) = \prod_{v \in V} \mathrm{tr}\pi_v(f_v).$$

I am not sure there is a place in the literature where a complete proof of this essential result is given. It may be recovered putting together results from [H-C1] and [BJ] with [F11], [GGP-S] and [KnVo] (see also [Bu], section 3.4).

Notice that, if (π_v, E) is unramified and f_v is the characteristic function of K_v , then $\pi_v(f_v)$ is a projection on the space of V^{K_v} . When K_v is hyperspecial (that is the case for all but a finite number of $v \in V$), the dimension of V^{K_v} is one and $\mathrm{tr}\pi_v(f_v) = 1$ (see Lemma 7.1).

Because of the independence of distribution characters for G_v , it is not hard to see that for every $v \in V$, the representation π_v is determined up to isomorphism by π .

The representation π_v is called the **local component of π at v** . We say π is ... at v to say π_v is ..., and π is ... at almost every place if, for almost all $v \in V$, π_v is We know, for example, that π is unramified at almost every place.

11. Trace formula – the compact quotient case

In this section we assume the quotient $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ to be compact. We make the general convention that, if H is a group and $x \in H$, then H_x is the centralizer of x in H . The definition of the orbital integrals given below in this section is the same when the quotient is no longer compact, if the integral defining it converges.

Fix a smooth unitary character ω of $Z(\mathbb{A})$ trivial on $Z(F)$ and let $L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ be like in the previous section the space of functions $\phi : G(\mathbb{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\phi(\gamma zg) = \omega(z)\phi(g)$

for all $\gamma \in G(F)$, all $z \in Z(\mathbb{A})$ and almost all $g \in G(\mathbb{A})$, and

$$\int_{G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} |\phi(g)|^2 dg < \infty.$$

Let R be like in the previous section, i.e. the action of $G(\mathbb{A})$ on $L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ by right translations: $R(g)(\phi)(x) = \phi(xg)$.

For $f \in \mathcal{H}(G(\mathbb{A}))$ let $f_\omega : G(\mathbb{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$,

$$f_\omega(g) = \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})} \omega(z) f(zg) dz.$$

That is well defined since the support of f is compact.

One has

$$\begin{aligned} R(f)(\phi)(x) &:= \int_{G(\mathbb{A})} f(g) \phi(xg) dg = \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})} f(zg) \phi(xzg) dz dg \\ &= \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})} f(zg) \omega(z) \phi(xg) dz dg = \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f_\omega(g) \phi(xg) dg. \end{aligned}$$

We want to interpret $R(f)$ as a kernel operator, and then apply the classical theorem on trace kernel operators which says: *if D is a measured space, if k is a kernel operator in the space W of complex functions on D – i.e. for all $\phi \in W$, for all $x \in D$, $k(\phi)(x) = \int_D K(x; g) \phi(g) dg$, where $K : D \times D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is, by definition, the kernel – then: if k is trace class, if K is continuous and $K(g; g)$ is integrable over D , one has $\text{tr}(k) = \int_D K(g; g) dg$.*

One has :

$$\begin{aligned} R(f)(\phi)(x) &= \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f_\omega(g) \phi(xg) dg = \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f_\omega(x^{-1}g) \phi(g) dg \\ &= \int_{G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} \left(\sum_{\gamma \in Z(F)\backslash G(F)} f_\omega(x^{-1}\gamma g) \phi(\gamma g) \right) dg \\ &= \int_{G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} \left(\sum_{\gamma \in Z(F)\backslash G(F)} f_\omega(x^{-1}\gamma g) \right) \phi(g) dg. \end{aligned}$$

If we set

$$K_f(x; g) = \sum_{\gamma \in Z(F)\backslash G(F)} f_\omega(x^{-1}\gamma g),$$

then

$$R(f)(\phi)(x) = \int_{G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} K_f(x; g) \phi(g) dg.$$

Notice that K_f is well defined: since ω is trivial on $Z(F)$, f_ω is $Z(F)$ invariant; also, because $G(F)$ is a discrete subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A})$ and f has compact support, given x and g the sum over γ is finite.

Now K_f is not strictly speaking the kernel of $R(f)$, because it is not well defined on $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}) \times G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ (K_f is defined on $G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}) \times G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ and has the property that $K_f(z_1x; z_2g) = \omega(z_1)\omega^{-1}(z_2)K_f(x; g)$ for all $z_1, z_2 \in Z(\mathbb{A})$).

But one may chose a measurable fundamental domain D for $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ (see for example [Bo] or [Go2]). Then, taking restriction to D we may reinterpret the whole situation as:

$$R(f)(\phi)(x) = \int_D K_f(x; g)\phi(g) dg,$$

where K_f is defined on $D \times D$. Now $K_f(g; g)$ is $Z(\mathbb{A})$ invariant, and integrable over D if and only if integrable over $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$.

Recall we assumed $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ is compact (this is the case for example if $G(F)$ is a central division algebra of finite dimension over F ; for a proof see [Booh]). Then for all $f \in H(G(\mathbb{A}))$, $R(f)$ is a trace class operator, K_f is continuous and $K_f(g; g)$ is integrable over D and $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ (see for example [Booh] where all the details are carefully given). In the end we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(R(f)) &= \int_D K_f(g; g) dg = \int_{G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} K_f(g; g) dg \\ &= \int_{G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} \left(\sum_{\gamma \in Z(F)\backslash G(F)} f_\omega(g^{-1}\gamma g) \right) dg. \end{aligned}$$

Let X be the set of conjugacy classes in $Z(F)\backslash G(F)$. Fix, for every $\mathcal{O} \in X$, a representative γ_o in $G(F)$ and a Haar measure on the centralizer $G_{\gamma_o}(\mathbb{A})$.

For every conjugacy class $\mathcal{O} \in X$, set

$$K_{f, \mathcal{O}}(x; g) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{O}} f_\omega(x^{-1}\gamma g).$$

Then $K_f = \sum_{\mathcal{O}} K_{f, \mathcal{O}}$. For $\mathcal{O} \in X$ one has

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\mathcal{O}}(f) &= \int_{G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} K_{f, \mathcal{O}}(g; g) dg = \int_{G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} \left(\sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{O}} f_\omega(g^{-1}\gamma g) \right) dg = \\ &= \int_{G_{\gamma_o}(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f_\omega(g^{-1}\gamma_o g) dg = \text{vol}(G_{\gamma_o}(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G_{\gamma_o}(\mathbb{A})) \int_{G_{\gamma_o}(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f_\omega(g^{-1}\gamma_o g) dg. \end{aligned}$$

For $x \in G(\mathbb{A})$ and $f \in \mathcal{H}(G(\mathbb{A}))$, we let

$$\Phi(f, x) := \int_{G_x(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f(g^{-1}xg) dg$$

be **the orbital integral of f at x** and

$$\Phi(f_\omega, x) := \int_{G_x(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f_\omega(g^{-1}xg) dg$$

be **the orbital integral of f_ω at x** . We have:

$$\Phi(f_\omega, x) = \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})} \Phi(f, zx) dz.$$

We obtained the **trace formula in the compact modulo the center case**:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{tr}(R(f)) &= \sum_{\mathcal{O} \in X} \mathrm{vol}(G_{\gamma_o}(F)Z(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G_{\gamma_o}(\mathbb{A})) \Phi(f_\omega, \gamma_o) = \\ &\sum_{\mathcal{O} \in X} \mathrm{vol}(G_{\gamma_o}(F)Z(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G_{\gamma_o}(\mathbb{A})) \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})} \Phi(f, z\gamma_o) dz. \end{aligned}$$

The quotients are compact and so the volumes are finite. They depend on the choice of a measure on G_{γ_o} , but so does the orbital integrals and changing measures does not change the trace formula.

Hence, the trace of the operator $R(f)$ is a sum of orbital integrals of f . $\mathrm{tr}(R(f))$ is called **the spectral side** of the trace formula, and the sum of orbital integrals is called **the geometric side**. The second is theoretically more easy to compute. Still under the assumption $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ is compact, the representation R breaks into a discrete sum of unitary irreducible representations each of them appearing with finite multiplicity ([Booh] Corollary 2.2.2). All these representations are cuspidal (indeed, because we are in the compact quotient case, G does not have proper parabolic subgroups). As these irreducible spaces are stable by $R(f)$, $\mathrm{tr}(R(f))$ decomposes into a sum according to this decomposition.

Let $f = \otimes_{v \in V} f_v$ be a simple tensor. We have seen that, if π is an irreducible subrepresentation of R , then

$$\mathrm{tr}\pi(f) = \prod_{v \in V} \mathrm{tr}\pi_v(f_v).$$

Also, one may prove that

$$\Phi(f, x) = \prod_{v \in V} \Phi(f_v, x_v),$$

if $x = (x_v)_{v \in V}$, where

$$\Phi(f_v, x_v) := \int_{G_{v, x_v} \backslash G_v} f_v(g_v^{-1}x_v g_v) dg_v,$$

with G_{v, x_v} the centralizer of x_v in G_v , is the **orbital integral of f_v in x_v** . (One has to interpret the quotient $G_x(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ as the restricted product of the $G_{v, x_v} \backslash G_v$, $v \in V$, with respect to the $K_v \cap G_{v, x_v} \backslash G_v$, $v \in V_f$, and fix compatible measures on the quotients; this is left as an exercise). Notice that, when we wrote $x = (x_v)_{v \in V}$, we used the standard embedding of $G(F)$ in $G(\mathbb{A})$ (section 6), which means that, for every v , one has $x_v = x$ (using the inclusion

$G(F) \subset G_v$.

What happens when $G(F)Z(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A})$ is no longer compact? Consider the example of $GL_2(\mathbb{Q})$. If, for example, we want to compute $J_{\mathcal{O}}$ for the conjugacy class \mathcal{O} of the element $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ we find

$$J_{\mathcal{O}}(f) = \text{vol}(G_{\gamma}(F)Z(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G_{\gamma}(\mathbb{A})) \int_{G_{\gamma}(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f_{\omega}(g^{-1}\gamma g) dg,$$

and, as G_{γ} is the diagonal torus, one has

$$G_{\gamma}(F)Z(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G_{\gamma}(\mathbb{A}) \simeq \mathbb{Q}^{\times} \backslash \mathbb{A}^{\times}$$

which has infinite volume (see the end of Section 3). So $J_{\mathcal{O}}(f)$ has no meaning.

CHAPTER 2

General linear groups

1. General linear groups over division algebras

Let F be a number field and V the set of places of F with the usual notation V_f and V_∞ (Chapter 1, Section 6). Let D be a central division algebra of finite dimension over F . Let d^2 , $d \in \mathbb{N}^*$, be the dimension of D over F (it is always a square). Let $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Set $A := M_{nd}(F)$ and $A' := M_n(D)$. For $v \in V$, let A_v, A'_v be the completion of A , respectively of A' , at the place v . For any $v \in V$, one has $A_v \simeq M_{nd}(F_v)$ and $A'_v \simeq M_{nr_v}(D_v)$ where r_v is a divisor of d and D_v is a central division algebra of dimension d_v^2 over F_v , with $d_v = d/r_v$ ¹. Notice that D_v is not in general a completion of D . If $v \in V$, we say that A' **splits** at v if $d_v = 1$. The set of places v of F where A' does not split is finite and we denote it by S . So, if $v \in V \setminus S$, one has $A_v \simeq M_{nd}(F_v) \simeq A'_v$. When $v \in V$, we fix once and for all isomorphisms $A_v \simeq M_{nd}(F_v)$ and $A'_v \simeq M_{nr_v}(D_v)$ which allow us to treat elements of A_v and A'_v as matrices, and to consider $A_v = A'_v$ for all $v \in V \setminus S$. Thanks to the Skolem-Noether theorem, any algebra automorphisms of A_v and A'_v is inner ([Kn2], Corollary 2.42), and what follows does not depend in any essential way on the isomorphisms we fixed. A reference for this paragraph is [We].

Set $G := A^\times = GL_{nd}(F)$ and $G' := A'^\times = GL_n(D)$. For all $v \in V$, let $G_v = A_v^\times = GL_{nd}(F_v)$ and $G'_v = A'_v{}^\times = GL_{nr_v}(D_v)$. We say G' **splits** at v if A' splits at v (if G' splits at v , then $G_v = G'_v$).

If $v \in V_f$, let O_v and O'_v be the ring of integers of F_v and D_v respectively. Set $K_v := GL_n(O_v)$ and $K'_v := GL_{nr_v}(O'_v)$ and fix Haar measures on G_v and G'_v such that the volume of K_v and K'_v is one. *For simplicity we will assume from now on that $V_\infty \cap S = \emptyset$, i.e. A' splits at all infinite places.* For every $v \in V_\infty$, we fix a Haar measure on $G_v = G'_v$.

One may see G and G' as algebraic groups defined over F and denote by $G(\mathbb{A})$ and $G'(\mathbb{A})$ the adèle associated groups (see Chapter 1, Section 6). Then $G(\mathbb{A})$ (respectively $G'(\mathbb{A})$) is the restricted product of the G_v , $v \in V$, with respect to the K_v , $v \in V_f$ (respectively of the G'_v , $v \in V$, with respect to the K'_v , $v \in V_f$).

The local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence is a correspondence between the representations of G_v and G'_v . The global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence is a correspondence

¹If $v \in V_\infty$, then F_v is isomorphic to \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} and D_v is isomorphic with \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{C} or the quaternion algebra \mathbb{H} . When $v \in V_f$ every perfect square is the dimension of at least one division algebra over F_v .

between the discrete series of the adèle groups $G(\mathbb{A})$ and $G'(\mathbb{A})$.

2. Regular semisimple elements, centralizers, orbital integrals, unitary induced representations

Let $v \in V$. Only for this section, we denote by A the algebra $M_n(D)$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and some central division algebra D of dimension d^2 over F_v , and set $G := A^\times = GL_n(D)$. In particular, the definitions and results of this section apply to both G_v and G'_v .

There is a way of defining a **characteristic polynomial** P_g for any element g of A , like in the case $D = F_v$. Actually, there are several equivalent ways, but I will use Bourbaki's definition – [Bou3] section 17, Definition 1 – where the characteristic polynomial is called reduced characteristic polynomial: for $g \in A$, if P is the characteristic polynomial of the F_v -endomorphism of A given by left multiplication with g , then P_g is the unique unitary polynomial in $F_v[X]$ such that $P_g^{nd} = P$. Then the characteristic polynomial (is well defined and) has the following properties which will be freely used in the sequel:

PROPOSITION 2.1. (a) *There is an extension E of F_v such that $[E : F_v] = d$ and there is a F_v -algebras isomorphism $f : E \otimes D \simeq M_d(E)$.*

(b) *Let \tilde{f} be the associated embedding of $A = M_n(D)$ into $M_{nd}(E) = M_n(M_d(E))$ using $A \rightarrow E \otimes A$, $x \mapsto 1 \otimes x$. If $g \in A$, then the characteristic polynomial of $\tilde{f}(g)$ as a matrix in $M_{nd}(E)$ has coefficients in F_v and equals P_g .*

Proof. (a) By [Serre] XII.2 Proposition 2, there is an extension E of F_v such that $[E : F_v] = d$ and $D \otimes E \simeq M_d(E)$ as F_v -algebras. The equality $[E : F_v] = d$ is not part of the claim of the proposition in [Serre], but it is shown in the proof.

(b) [Bou3], 17.3, Corollary 1 to Proposition 4. □

PROPOSITION 2.2. *Let $g \in A$ and let $P_{min,g}$ be the minimal polynomial of g over F_v . Then*

- (a) P_g is of degree nd ,
- (b) $g \in A^\times$ if and only if $P_g(0) \neq 0$,
- (c) $P_g(g) = 0$, i.e. $P_{min,g}$ divides P_g .
- (d) P_g divides $(P_{min,g})^{nd}$. In an algebraic closure of F_v , P_g and $P_{min,g}$ have the same roots.
- (e) If $g' \in A$ is conjugate to g , then $P_{g'} = P_g$.

Proof. (a) [Bou3], remark under the Definition 1 section 17.2.

(b) [Bou3] section 17.2, Proposition 3 combined with the Definition 2 of the reduced norm.

(c) Let \tilde{f} be like in Proposition 2.1 (b). By Hamilton-Cayley, $P_g(\tilde{f}(g)) = 0$. So $P_g(g) = 0$.

(d) With the notation from (c):

- If Q is the minimal polynomial of $\tilde{f}(g)$ over E then $P_g|Q^{nd}$ by standard matrix theory over fields.

- Because E is an extension of F_v , Q divides the minimal polynomial of $\tilde{f}(g)$ over F_v .

- The minimal polynomial of $\tilde{f}(g)$ over F_v is $P_{\min,g}$ because \tilde{f} is a morphism of F_v -algebras. The rest follows using (c).

(e) Easy, using either the definition or Proposition 2.1. \square

If (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) is a partition of n , we denote by $H(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)$ the subalgebra of A made of diagonal matrices by blocks of size n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k . We set $L(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) := H(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) \cap G = H(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)^\times$ and call it the **standard Levi subgroup** of G associated to (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) . We denote by (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k) an element of $H(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)$, understood that $g_i \in M_{n_i}(D)$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$. Then the characteristic polynomial of an element (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k) of $H(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)$ is the product of the characteristic polynomials of the elements $g_i \in M_{n_i}(D)$.

An element $g \in G$ is called **regular semisimple** if the characteristic polynomial P_g of g has simple roots (i.e. when decomposing P_g in an algebraic closure of F_v , all roots appear with multiplicity one). Notice that P_g is then the minimal polynomial of g (by Proposition 2.2 (c) and (d)). We denote by G^{rs} the set of regular semisimple elements of G . A conjugacy class c of G is called **regular semisimple** if it contains a regular semisimple element of G . Then all the elements of c are regular semisimple and, if $g \in c$, then the elements of c are exactly the elements of G having a characteristic polynomial equal to P_g (see the proof of Lemma 2.1 in [BaRo]).

If $P \in F_v[X]$ and $u \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we say P is **u -compatible** if the degree of any divisor of P is divisible by u .

PROPOSITION 2.3. (a) *If $g \in G^{rs}$ and P_g is the characteristic polynomial of g , then P_g is d -compatible.*

(b) *Conversely, if $P \in F_v[X]$ is unitary, of degree nd , with simple roots, all non zero, and d -compatible, then P is the characteristic polynomial of a regular semisimple element of G .*

Proof. See [BaRo] Lemma 2.1. \square

COROLLARY 2.4. *Let $g \in G^{rs}$ and let P_g be the characteristic polynomial of g . Let $P_g = \prod_{i=1}^k P_i$ be the decomposition of P_g in a product of irreducible unitary polynomials in $F_v[X]$. Then, for every $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, d divides the degree $\deg P_i$ of P_i . Moreover, if $\deg P_i = dn_i$, then P_i is the characteristic polynomial of some $g_i \in GL_{n_i}(D)$, and g is conjugate to the element (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k) of $L(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)$.*

Proof. The fact that d divides $\deg P_i$ follows from Proposition 2.3 (a). The existence of the g_i is a consequence of Proposition 2.3 (b). Then (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k) and g are conjugate because they have the same characteristic polynomial and g is regular semisimple (see the proof of Lemma 2.1, [BaRo]). \square

LEMMA 2.5. *Let $g \in G^{rs}$. Let U_g be the subalgebra of A spanned by g and A_g be the centralizer of g in A . Then*

(a) *One has $U_g = A_g$ and $\dim_{F_v} U_g = nd$. Moreover, U_g is a product of fields.*

(b) *If $h \in G^{rs}$ is such that there is an isomorphism $i : U_h \simeq U_g$, then i is conjugation with an element of G .*

Proof.

(a) Let $g \in G^{rs}$ and $P_g = \prod_{i=1}^k P_i$ as in the corollary. Let U_g be the F_v subalgebra of A spanned by g . Because P_g is the minimal polynomial of g , $U_g \simeq F_v[X]/(P_g)$. The polynomials P_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, are pairwise relatively prime since P_g has simple roots. By the Chinese lemma, $U_g \simeq \times_{i=1}^k K_i$ with $K_i = F_v[X]/(P_i)$ a field. Because a product of fields is a semisimple algebra, because $\dim_{F_v} U_g = \deg(P_g) = nd$, by [Bou3] section 14.6 Proposition 3, U_g is a maximal commutative sub-algebra of A . So U_g must be the centralizer of g (if $ag = ga$, then the subalgebra spanned by U_g and a is commutative).

(b) follows from (a) and the Corollary to Proposition 3, [Bou3] section 14.6. \square

Let $g \in G^{rs}$ as before. The centralizer T_g of g in G is a maximal torus of G , and every maximal torus is the centralizer of one of its elements. One has

$$T_g = U_g \cap G = U_g^\times \simeq (F_v[X]/(P_g))^\times \simeq K_1^\times \times K_2^\times \times \dots \times K_n^\times.$$

If $g, g' \in G^{rs}$ are conjugate in G , then obviously the centralizers T_g and $T_{g'}$ are conjugate in G . We will fix measures on all the maximal tori of G , such that when T and T' are conjugate, the measure of T' is the image of the measure of T under the conjugation. Let us be more precise: let T be a maximal torus of G and let dt be a Haar measure on T . Let $g \in G$. One may define a measure dt_g on gTg^{-1} in the following way:

- if $X \subset gTg^{-1}$, then X is measurable if and only if $g^{-1}Xg$ is measurable in T and then
- $\text{vol}(X, dt_g) := \text{vol}(g^{-1}Xg, dt)$.

LEMMA 2.6. *If $h \in G$ is such that $hTh^{-1} = gTg^{-1}$, then $dt_h = dt_g$.*

Proof. Set $g^{-1}h = u$. Then $uTu^{-1} = T$. It is enough to show that $dt_u = dt$. Because T is a maximal torus of G , it is known that the group W of automorphisms of T which are given by the conjugation with an element of G is finite. For every $w \in W$, there is $\delta(w) \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ such

that $dt_w = \delta(w)dt$ (uniquity of the Haar measure). It is easy to see that $\delta : W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$ is a group morphism. As the only finite subgroup of \mathbb{R}_+^* is $\{1\}$, it follows that δ is trivial and so $dt_w = dt$ for every $w \in W$. In particular, $dt_u = dt$. \square

We will simply say that dt_g is **the measure on gTg^{-1} obtained from dt by conjugation**, since it does not depend on the conjugation. Now chose a set S of representatives of conjugacy classes of maximal tori of G . For every $T \in S$, fix a Haar measure on T . If T' is a maximal torus of G , there is a unique T in S such that there exists $g \in G$ such that $T' = gTg^{-1}$. On T' we fix the measure obtained from dt by conjugation. With this choice on every maximal torus of G , if two maximal tori are conjugate in G , their measures are obtained from one another by conjugation.

With this choice of measures, we define the orbital integrals. Recall that, if $f \in \mathcal{H}(G)$ and $g \in G^{rs}$, the **orbital integral** of f at g is by definition the complex number:

$$\Phi(f, g) := \int_{T_g \backslash G} f(x^{-1}gx) \bar{d}x,$$

where $\bar{d}x$ is the quotient measure. The function $g \mapsto \Phi(f, g)$ is stable by conjugation.

We gather now some facts concerning parabolic induction. We identify the standard Levi subgroup $L := L(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)$ with $GL_{n_1}(D) \times GL_{n_2}(D) \times \dots \times GL_{n_k}(D)$ and set $L^{rs} := GL_{n_1}(D)^{rs} \times GL_{n_2}(D)^{rs} \times \dots \times GL_{n_k}(D)^{rs}$.

Let $g = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k) \in G^{rs} \cap L$. Because the characteristic polynomial P_g of g has simple roots and $P_g = \prod_{i=1}^k P_{g_i}$, all the P_{g_i} have simple roots and $g_i \in GL_{n_i}(D)^{rs}$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$. So $G^{rs} \cap L \subset L^{rs}$. The converse is not true: if g_i is regular semisimple in $GL_{n_i}(D)$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, g is not regular semisimple in G if the P_{g_i} have common roots (hence common factors). However, we have the following:

- PROPOSITION 2.7. (a) $G^{rs} \cap L$ is a dense subset of L^{rs} ,
 (b) the centralizer of an element $g \in L^{rs}$ in L equals the centralizer of a regular semisimple element of G and is a maximal torus of G .

Proof. Let $g = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k) \in L^{rs}$ as before. Assume g is regular semisimple in L but not in G . We have the relation $P_g = \prod_{i=1}^k P_{g_i}$ of characteristic polynomials and some polynomials P_{g_i} and P_{g_j} , $i \neq j$, have common factors. If $\varepsilon = (\lambda_1 Id_{n_1}, \lambda_2 Id_{n_2}, \dots, \lambda_k Id_{n_k})$ is an element of the center of L with $\lambda_i \in F_v^\times$, then one may chose λ_i , as small as we want, such that the polynomials $P_{g_i + \lambda_i Id_{n_i}}$ are pairwise relatively prime, i.e. $g + \varepsilon \in L \cap G^{rs}$. This shows that $L \cap G^{rs}$ is dense in L^{rs} . Moreover, ε being in the center of L , the centralizer of g in L equals the centralizer of $g + \varepsilon$ in L . Because $g + \varepsilon \in G^{rs}$, its centralizer in G is included in L (apply Lemma 2.5 (a)) and it is a maximal torus. \square

In particular, as we fixed Haar measures on centralizers of regular semisimple elements of G^{rs} , we also fixed Haar measures on centralizers of regular semisimple elements of all standard Levi subgroups.

We give some results about *unitary* representations *which are the only relevant representations for this paper*. All the representations are assumed to be admissible.

THEOREM 2.8. *Let P be a parabolic subgroup of G . Let $P = LN$ be a Levi decomposition of P . Let π be a unitary irreducible representation of L . Then the induced representation $\text{ind}_P^G \pi$ is unitarizable irreducible.*

Proof. The unitarizability of $\text{ind}_P^G \pi$ is known to follow easily from the definition of ind ([Re] IV.2.3, since $P \backslash G$ is compact). The irreducibility of $\text{ind}_P^G \pi$ is a difficult result. It is proved in [Be1] when D is a non archimedean field, [Se] when D is non archimedean and not a field, [Bar] when D is an archimedean field and [Vo] when D is the quaternion algebra over \mathbb{R} (see [BaRe] section 12). \square

PROPOSITION 2.9. *Let P, Q be parabolic subgroups of G with Levi decomposition $P = LN$ and $Q = MU$, where N (respectively U) is the unipotent radical of P (respectively of Q). Let π be a representation of L . Assume there exists $g \in G$ such that $M = gLg^{-1}$, and let π^g be the representation of M given by $\pi^g(x) = \pi(g^{-1}xg)$. If $\text{ind}_P^G \pi$ is irreducible then $\text{ind}_Q^G \pi^g$ and $\text{ind}_P^G \pi$ are isomorphic.*

Proof. First assume $Q = gPg^{-1}$. Then, for $x \in G$, $(\text{ind}_Q^G \pi^g)(x) = (\text{ind}_P^G \pi)(g^{-1}xg)$, so the representations are isomorphic. That brings us to the case when $M = L$. When F_v is non archimedean, one may use the formula of the induced character from [Cl] (Proposition 3) to prove that the character function of the induced representation does not depend of the choice of the parabolic subgroup. The same formula works when F_v is archimedean ([Kn1], Proposition 10.18; appears as Theorem 10 in Delorme's survey [Del]). \square

In particular, if $P = LN$ and π is a unitary irreducible representation of L , then $\text{ind}_P^G \pi$ does not depend on P and we simply denote it by $\text{ind}_L^G \pi$.

3. Transfer of conjugacy classes

Let $v \in V_f$. We go back to the notation G_v, G'_v . We write $g \leftrightarrow g'$ if $g \in G_v^{rs}, g' \in G'^{rs}_v$ and we have equality $P_g = P_{g'}$ of characteristic polynomials. If $g \in G^{rs}$ and $g' \in G'^{rs}$, we say g **corresponds to** g' if $g \leftrightarrow g'$. Then any element in the conjugacy class of g corresponds

to any element in the conjugacy class of g' . We obtain (Proposition 2.3) an injective map from the set of regular semisimple conjugacy classes of G' into the set of regular semisimple conjugacy classes of G . Moreover, if $g \in G_v^{rs}$, we have an equivalence between

(i) there exists $g' \in G_v'^{rs}$ such that $g \leftrightarrow g'$ and

(ii) the characteristic polynomial of g splits into a product of irreducible polynomials (over F_v) all of which degrees are divisible by d_v .

We denote $G_v^{rsd_v}$ the set of elements of G_v^{rs} satisfying this condition.

4. Transfer of centralizers and measures

Let $v \in V_f$. On maximal tori of G_v we fix measures like before, such that when two maximal tori are conjugate the Haar measures are conjugate. On maximal tori of G'_v we will fix Haar measures associated to the ones fixed on maximal tori of G_v . We will show that, when two maximal tori of G'_v are conjugate, the Haar measures we fixed are conjugate.

Let $g \leftrightarrow g'$. Then $P_g = P_{g'}$ and $U_g \simeq F_v[X]/(P_g) \simeq U_{g'}$. We fix an algebra isomorphism $i : U_g \rightarrow U_{g'}$. This gives rise to a group isomorphism between $T_g = U_g^\times$ and $T_{g'} = U_{g'}^\times$ which we denote again by i . Using i , we transfer the measure dt of T_g to a measure dt' on $T_{g'}$ (if $X \subset T_{g'}$, then X is measurable if and only if $i^{-1}(X)$ is measurable and then $\text{vol}(X) := \text{vol}(i^{-1}(X))$). Because of the Lemma 2.5 (b), if we chose a different isomorphism $\theta : U_g \simeq U_{g'}$, there exists $t \in G'_v$ such that $\theta \circ i^{-1}$ is conjugation by t . Then, by Lemma 2.6, the measure we obtain on $T_{g'}$ using θ is the same we obtained using i . A priori this measure depends on the choice of the couple g, g' , but the following argument will show that this is not the case. Assume $h' \in G'^{rs}$ is such that $T_{h'}$ is conjugate to $T_{g'}$ and let $h \in G^{rs}$ such that $h \leftrightarrow h'$. Put on $T_{h'}$ the measure obtained from the one on T_h like before. Now $U_{h'}$ is conjugate (hence isomorphic) to $U_{g'}$ (exercise) and so U_h is isomorphic to U_g . By Lemma 2.5 (b), U_h and U_g are conjugate, so T_h and T_g are conjugate. The measures on T_h and T_g are then conjugate. The independence on i of our construction shows (composing i with conjugations) that the measures on $T_{h'}$ and $T_{g'}$ are conjugate.

We say we obtained the measure on $T_{g'}$ **transferring from G_v** .

5. Transfer of functions

Let $v \in V_f$. In the previous section we fixed measures on the maximal tori of G_v such that if two maximal tori are conjugate the measures are conjugate, then we transferred the measures on the maximal tori of G'_v where we showed that the same holds.

If $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v)$ and $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$ we say f **corresponds to** f' and write $f \leftrightarrow f'$ if

- the support of f is included in G_v^{rs} and the support of f' is included in $G_v'^{rs}$,

- $\Phi(f, g) = \Phi(f', g')$ when $g \leftrightarrow g'$, and

- $\Phi(f, g) = 0$ if $g \in G_v^{rs}$ does not correspond to any element of G'_v (i.e. $g \in G_v^{rs} \setminus G_v^{rsd_v}$).

This is well defined since orbital integrals are stable by conjugation (as the relation $g \leftrightarrow g'$).

The problem is : are there corresponding functions? The answer is yes:

PROPOSITION 5.1. *If $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$ has support included in $G'_v{}^{rs}$, there exists $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v)$ such that $f \leftrightarrow f'$. Moreover, one may chose f to have support in $G_v{}^{rsd_v}$.*

If $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v)$ has support included in $G_v{}^{rs}$ and is such that the orbital integral of f is zero on $G_v{}^{rs} \setminus G_v{}^{rsd_v}$, then there exists $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$ such that $f \leftrightarrow f'$.

The proposition is known to be a consequence of the submersion principle of Harish-Chandra [H-C2] (see [BaRo], Lemme 2.3 and Prop.2.4 for the proof).

6. The local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence

Let $v \in V_f$. All representations are supposed admissible.

THEOREM 6.1. (**The local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence for unitary representations.**) *Let π be a unitary irreducible representation of G_v . Then π is in one of the following situations:*

- $\text{tr}\pi(f) = 0$ whenever $f \leftrightarrow f'$ for some $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$,
- there is a unique up to isomorphism representation π' of G'_v such that there is a sign $\varepsilon_\pi \in \{-1, 1\}$ such that

$$\text{tr}\pi(f) = \varepsilon_\pi \text{tr}\pi'(f')$$

whenever $f \leftrightarrow f'$ for some $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$. Moreover, π' is unitary and irreducible.

Proof. It is Theorem 5.2 in [BHLS]. □

When π is in the first situation we will say π **corresponds to zero**, when π is in the second situation, π **corresponds to π'** .

In the theorem, one may replace the hypothesis π *unitary* by π *square integrable* (resp. *tempered*, resp. *elliptic*, resp. *ladder*) and then the conclusion by π' *square integrable* [DKV] (resp. *tempered* [DKV], resp. *elliptic* [Ba2], resp. *ladder* [BLM]). When π is square integrable, the first situation never holds and the sign depends only on G'_v . This version of the correspondence (i.e. for square integrable representations) is the original one and was proved in [DKV] after long efforts ([JL], [Ro1]). All the other versions crucially use this original result in their proofs. In [Ba2] it is proved that any smooth irreducible representation π will be in one of the two situations, if we let π' be not a representation but a virtual sum of representations. Deng showed [De] that there are cases when the sum contains at least two different terms

(i.e. irreducible does not correspond to irreducible). The version I gave here, Theorem 6.1, is the good one for the statement and proof of the global correspondence. Indeed, the local components of discrete series are always unitary (but not necessarily tempered).

7. Corresponding Levi, parabolic induction and correspondence

Let $v \in V_f$. If $L(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)$ is a standard Levi subgroup of G'_v we say that it **corresponds** to the standard Levi subgroup $L(d_v n_1, d_v n_2, \dots, d_v n_k)$ of G_v . If $L(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k)$ is a standard Levi subgroup of G_v , then we say it **corresponds to nothing** if there is at least one m_i which is not divisible by d_v , and we say it **corresponds to** $L(m_1/d_v, m_2/d_v, \dots, m_k/d_v)$ if d_v divides m_i for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$.

Because the standard Levi subgroups are product of linear groups, it is easy to extend the Jacquet-Langlands correspondence to standard Levi subgroups L and L' such that L corresponds to L' . As induced representations from unitary irreducible are unitary irreducible (Theorem 2.8), it is important to know how parabolic induction interact with the local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence. Beyond being a natural question it is needed for the proof of the global correspondence.

PROPOSITION 7.1. *Let L be a standard Levi subgroup of G_v . Let π be a unitary irreducible representation of L . Then*

(a) *If L corresponds to nothing or π corresponds to zero, then $\text{ind}_L^{G_v} \pi$ corresponds to zero.*

(b) *If L corresponds to L' and π corresponds to π' , then $\text{ind}_L^{G_v} \pi$ corresponds to $\text{ind}_{L'}^{G'_v} \pi'$.*

Proof. Let P be a parabolic subgroup having L as a Levi subgroup. If $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v)$, then one may define the constant term f^P of f along P which is an element of $\mathcal{H}(L)$ such that

(i) if $g \in L \cap G_v^{rs}$, then $D_{G/L}^{-1/2}(g) \Phi(f^P, g) = \Phi(f, g)$

(ii) $\text{tr} \text{ind}_L^{G_v} \pi(f) = \text{tr} \pi(f^P)$.

See [Lau] Prop.4.3.11 and Lemma 7.5.7 for the definition of the function $D_{G/L}$, of f^P (4.3.8) and proofs. The proofs of Laumon are in positive characteristic but work the same here. See also [FK], chapter 7, page 62.

Assume L corresponds to L' . Let P be the parabolic subgroup of G_v containing L and the upper triangular matrices; let P' be the parabolic subgroup of G'_v containing L' and the upper triangular matrices. Let N (resp. N') be the unipotent radical of P (resp. of P'). Then, if $l \in L$ and $n \in N$, the characteristic polynomial of ln is the characteristic polynomial of l . That follows from the classical definition of the characteristic polynomial as a determinant (over a commutative field) and the fact that the determinant of a matrix in P depends only on the coefficients of the matrix in the diagonal blocs corresponding to L . Then the result

is true also for $l \in L'$ and $n \in N'$: it follows from Proposition 2.1 and the previous classical case. So, if $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v)$ (resp. $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$) has support included in G_v^{rs} (resp. in $G_v'^{rs}$), then f^P (resp. $f'^{P'}$) has support included in $L \cap G_v^{rs}$ (resp. $L' \cap G_v'^{rs}$).

LEMMA 7.2. *If L corresponds to L' , if $f \leftrightarrow f'$, then $f^P \leftrightarrow f'^{P'}$.*

Proof. Because f^P has support included in $G_v^{rs} \cap L$ and this set is stable by conjugation with elements of L , the orbital integral $\Phi(f^P, g)$ is zero if $g \in L^{rs} \setminus G_v^{rs}$. For the same reasons, $\Phi(f'^{P'}, g') = 0$ if $g' \in L'^{rs} \setminus G_v'^{rs}$.

Now, if $g \in L^{rs}$ and $g' \in L'^{rs}$ are such that $g \leftrightarrow g'$, then one has $g \in G_v^{rs}$ if and only if $g' \in G_v'^{rs}$. If $g \in L \cap G_v^{rs}$ and $g' \in L' \cap G_v'^{rs}$ and $g \leftrightarrow g'$, we have $\Phi(f^P, g) = \Phi(f'^{P'}, g')$ by (i) because $f \leftrightarrow f'$ and $D_{G/L}(g) = D_{G'/L'}(g')$.

If $g \in L \cap G_v^{rs}$ does not correspond to any $g' \in L'$, then g does not correspond to any $g' \in G_v'^{rs}$, so $\Phi(f^P, g) = 0$ by (i). \square

(a) First, assume that L corresponds to nothing, i.e. among the sizes of the blocks of L there is at least one not divisible by d_v . If $f \leftrightarrow f'$, then the support of $\Phi(f, \cdot)$ is included in $G_v^{rsd_v}$. But $G_v^{rsd_v}$ has no intersection with L because the characteristic polynomial of an element of L is a product of polynomials having degrees equal to the sizes of blocks of L . So the orbital integral of f^P is zero on $L \cap G_v^{rs}$ by (i). Because the support of f^P is included in $L \cap G_v^{rs}$ which is stable by conjugation with elements of L , the orbital integrals of f^P are zero on the whole L^{rs} . Then $\text{tr} \pi(f^P)$ is zero (the trace of a representation is zero on a function with everywhere null orbital integrals, [DKV] Theorem 2.f). So $\text{tr} \text{ind}_L^{G_v} \pi(f) = 0$ by (ii).

Assume now L corresponds to L' and π corresponds to zero. If $f \leftrightarrow f'$, then, by the Lemma 7.2, $f^P \leftrightarrow f'^{P'}$. But $\text{tr} \pi(f^P) = 0$ because π corresponds to zero. By (ii),

$$\text{tr} \text{ind}_L^{G_v} \pi(f) = \text{tr} \pi(f^P) = 0.$$

(b) We saw that $f \leftrightarrow f'$ implies $f^P \leftrightarrow f'^{P'}$. Then, by (ii),

$$\text{tr} \text{ind}_L^{G_v} \pi(f) = \text{tr} \pi(f^P) = \text{tr} \pi'(f'^{P'}) = \text{tr} \text{ind}_{L'}^{G_v'} \pi'(f').$$

8. The global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence

Let F be our number field and D a central division algebra of dimension d^2 over F as in Section 1. Let S be the (finite) set of places of F where D does not split. Recall we assume here that D splits at infinite places, i.e. $S \cap V_\infty = \emptyset$. We do that in order to avoid developing the harmonic analysis on real groups, for example the transfer of orbital integrals. This

restriction is also made in [Ba1]. The global Jacquet-Langlands is proved without assuming D splits at infinite places in [BaRe].

If $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, let $G_k := GL_k(F)$ and $G'_k := GL_k(D)$. Then $G'_{k,v} = G_{kd,v}$ for all $v \in V \setminus S$. Let DS_k be the set of discrete series of $G_k(\mathbb{A})$ and DS'_k the set of discrete series of $G'_k(\mathbb{A})$. The global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence is the following theorem:

THEOREM 8.1. (The global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence.) *There exists an injective map $\mathbf{G} : DS'_k \rightarrow DS_{kd}$, such that, for every $\pi' \in DS'_k$, if $\pi := \mathbf{G}(\pi')$, then*

- $\pi_v \simeq \pi'_v$ if $v \in V \setminus S$ and
- π_v corresponds to π'_v by the local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence if $v \in S$.

9. The six steps of the proof

I will give a fake sketch, step by step, of the proof of Theorems 6.1 and 8.1. The steps are more or less the same as in the proof of any correspondence of representations, using the trace formula. **The steps as described here in a first time are wishes, in the sense that things are not as simple as pretended.** For example, the groups $G_k(\mathbb{A})$ and $G'_k(\mathbb{A})$ do not have in general a trace formula as simple as in Step 2. However, these simplistic wishes have been the starting point of so many developments in the field. **I will discuss every step after, explaining what is the real situation.** To simplify notation, in this section we fix n and set $G = G_{nd}$ and $G' = G'_n$.

Step 1. (State the correspondence. This requires definitions and proofs of transfer of conjugacy classes, of centralizers and their measures, of functions (i.e. of orbital integrals).)

Define a natural injective map \mathcal{I} from the set of conjugacy classes of G'_v into the set of conjugacy classes of G_v . Write $g \leftrightarrow g'$ if the image of the class of g' through \mathcal{I} is the class of g .

If $g \leftrightarrow g'$, define in a coherent way measures on the centralizers of g and g' .

Write $f \leftrightarrow f'$ if $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v)$, $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$ and

- $\Phi(f, g) = \Phi(f', g')$ whenever $g \leftrightarrow g'$ and

- $\Phi(f, \cdot)$ is zero on classes which are not in the image of \mathcal{I} .

Prove that for every $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$ there is $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v)$ such that $f \leftrightarrow f'$.

Using that, state the correspondence, like for example in Theorems 6.1 and 8.1.

Those things have been explained for general linear groups in the previous part of this chapter.

Step 2. (The trace formula.)

If Z is the center of G and Z' is the center of G' , we have canonical isomorphisms $Z(\mathbb{A}) \simeq \mathbb{A}^\times \simeq Z'(\mathbb{A})$ and we identify $Z'(\mathbb{A})$ to $Z(\mathbb{A})$. Then $Z(\mathbb{A})$ is the restricted product of the Z_v , $v \in V$, with respect to the $Z_v \cap K_v$, $v \in V_f$. Fix a smooth unitary character ω of the center $Z(\mathbb{A})$ of $G(\mathbb{A})$ and $G'(\mathbb{A})$. Let R (resp. R') be the representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ (resp. $G'(\mathbb{A})$) by right translations in the space $L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ (resp. $L^2(G'(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G'(\mathbb{A}))$) like in Chapter 1, Section 10.

Prove trace formulae:

$$\mathrm{tr}(R(f)) = \sum_{\mathcal{O} \in X} \mathrm{vol}(G_{\gamma_o}(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G_{\gamma_o}(\mathbb{A})) \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})} \Phi(f, z\gamma_o) dz$$

and

$$\mathrm{tr}(R'(f')) = \sum_{\mathcal{O}' \in X'} \mathrm{vol}(G'_{\gamma_{o'}}(F)Z'(\mathbb{A})\backslash G'_{\gamma_{o'}}(\mathbb{A})) \int_{Z'(\mathbb{A})} \Phi(f', z\gamma_{o'}) dz$$

for G and G' , as in the compact quotient case, Chapter 1, Section 11.

Recall X (resp. X') is the set of conjugacy classes in $Z(F)\backslash G(F)$ (resp. $Z(F)\backslash G'(F)$) and for each element \mathcal{O} of X (resp. \mathcal{O}' of X') we chose an element $\gamma_o \in G(F)$ such that its class (modulo $Z(F)$) is in \mathcal{O} (resp. $\gamma_{o'} \in G'(F)$ such that its class is in \mathcal{O}').

Step 3. (Comparison of the trace formulae.)

Let S be the set of places where G' does not split. Then $G_v = G'_v = GL_{nd}(F_v)$ for $v \notin S$. If $f \in \mathcal{H}(G(\mathbb{A}))$ and $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'(\mathbb{A}))$, write $f \leftrightarrow f'$ if both are tensor products of local functions $f = \otimes_{v \in V} f_v$ and $f' = \otimes_{v \in V} f'_v$ such that

- $f_v \leftrightarrow f'_v$ for all $v \in S$, as defined at Step 1,
- $f_v = f'_v$ for all $v \notin S$.

Step 3 is to show the equality of the geometric sides of the trace formulae for a couple f, f' such that $f \leftrightarrow f'$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\mathcal{O} \in X} \mathrm{vol}(G_{\gamma_o}(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G_{\gamma_o}(\mathbb{A})) \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})} \Phi(f, z\gamma_o) dz \\ &= \sum_{\mathcal{O}' \in X'} \mathrm{vol}(G'_{\gamma_{o'}}(F)Z'(\mathbb{A})\backslash G'_{\gamma_{o'}}(\mathbb{A})) \int_{Z'(\mathbb{A})} \Phi(f, z\gamma_{o'}) dz \end{aligned}$$

and so to get the equality $\mathrm{tr}(R(f)) = \mathrm{tr}(R'(f'))$ of the spectral sides.

The equality of the geometric sides will be proved term by term. There is a natural injective map J from the set of conjugacy classes of $G'(F)$ into the set of conjugacy classes of $G(F)$ preserving the characteristic polynomial. It induces an injective map from X' to X , denoted by \mathcal{J} .

We will show that the term indexed by \mathcal{O}' on the right hand side equals the term indexed by $\mathcal{J}(\mathcal{O}')$ on the left hand side, and the other terms on the left hand side, indexed by orbits

which are not in the image of \mathcal{J} , are zero.

We will assume that the representative γ_o of $\mathcal{J}(\mathcal{O}')$ is in $J(\gamma_{o'})$ (that was already true up to multiplication with an element of the center), i.e. its characteristic polynomial P_{γ_o} equals the characteristic polynomial $P_{\gamma_{o'}}$ of $\gamma_{o'}$. Then the local components of γ_o and $\gamma_{o'}$ verify $\gamma_{o,v} \leftrightarrow \gamma'_{o,v}$ for all $v \in V$ (because $P_{\gamma_{o,v}} = P_{\gamma_o} = P_{\gamma_{o'}} = P_{\gamma'_{o,v}}$) and $z_v \gamma_{o,v} \leftrightarrow z_v \gamma'_{o,v}$ for all $z_v \in Z_v$.

Assume then measures on $G_{\gamma_o}(\mathbb{A})$ and $G'_{\gamma_{o'}}(\mathbb{A})$ are defined by the (restricted) product of local measures on local centralizers, of $\gamma_{o,v}$ in G'_v and $\gamma'_{o',v}$ in G''_v . The measures on these local centralizers correspond to each other by the construction of Step 1. Then, when $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{J}(\mathcal{O}')$, one has

$$\text{vol}(G'_{\gamma_{o'}}(F)Z'(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G'_{\gamma_{o'}}(\mathbb{A})) = \text{vol}(G_{\gamma_o}(F)Z(\mathbb{A}) \backslash G_{\gamma_o}(\mathbb{A})).$$

Also,

$$\Phi(f, z\gamma_o) = \prod_{v \in V} \Phi(f_v, z_v \gamma_{o,v}) = \prod_{v \in V} \Phi(f'_v, z_v \gamma'_{o',v}) = \Phi(f, z\gamma_{o'}).$$

Now, when \mathcal{O} is a conjugacy class which is not in the image of \mathcal{J} , the corresponding term in the geometric side of the trace formula for $G(\mathbb{A})$ is zero. Indeed, there is a place w where $\gamma_{o,w}$ does not correspond to any element of G'_w . Then $z_w \gamma_{o,w}$, $z_w \in Z_w$, does not correspond to any element of G'_w . Hence

$$\Phi(f, z\gamma_o) = \prod_{v \in V} \Phi(f_v, z_v \gamma_{o,v}) = 0,$$

because $\Phi(f_w, z_w \gamma_{o,w}) = 0$ by definition of $f_w \leftrightarrow f'_w$.

We proved the equality of the geometric sides of the trace formulae for G and G' . So

$$\text{tr}(R(f)) = \text{tr}(R'(f')).$$

Step 4. (Separate discrete series with equal S -part.)

We write R as a sum of irreducible non isomorphic representations π_i , $i \in I$, with finite multiplicity m_i and the representation R' as a sum of irreducible non isomorphic representations π'_j , $j \in J$, with finite multiplicities m'_j . By Step 3 we know that $\text{tr}(R(f)) = \text{tr}(R'(f'))$, so

$$\sum_{i \in I} m_i \text{tr} \pi_i(f) = \sum_{j \in J} m'_j \text{tr} \pi'_j(f')$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$.

Recall S is the set of places where G' does not split, so $G(\mathbb{A}) = G_S \times G^S$ and $G'(\mathbb{A}) = G'_S \times G^S$, as $G'_v = G_v = GL_{nd}(F_v)$ for $v \notin S$. Every irreducible representation π of $G(\mathbb{A})$ may be written as $\pi = \pi_S \otimes \pi^S$ where π_S is an irreducible representation of G_S (the S -part of π) and π^S is an irreducible representation of G^S (the S^c -part of π). Every irreducible representation

π' of $G'(\mathbb{A})$ may be written $\pi' = \pi'_S \otimes \pi'^S$ where π'_S is an irreducible representation of G'_S (the S -part of π') and π'^S is an irreducible representation of G^S (the S -part of π').

By linear independence of characters on the group G^S (for $v \notin S$, we have $f_v = f'_v \in \mathcal{H}(G_v) = \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$), we may separate the equation in equalities indexed by t , where t runs over the irreducible representations of G^S , keeping on left and right only representations which have S -part isomorphic to t :

$$\sum_{i \in I_t} m_i \operatorname{tr} \pi_i(f) = \sum_{j \in J_t} m'_j \operatorname{tr} \pi'_j(f')$$

where I_t (resp. J_t) is the set of representations π_i , $i \in I$ (resp. π'_j , $j \in J$), such that $\pi_i^S \simeq t$ (resp. $\pi'_j{}^S \simeq t$). If we write $f = f_S \otimes f^S$ and $f' = f'_S \otimes f^S$ with the obvious notation, we have:

$$\sum_{i \in I_t} m_i \operatorname{tr} \pi_{i,S}(f_S) \operatorname{tr}(t(f^S)) = \sum_{j \in J_t} m'_j \operatorname{tr} \pi'_{j,S}(f'_S) \operatorname{tr}(t(f^S)).$$

Then we may consider a function f^S such that $\operatorname{tr}(t(f^S)) \neq 0$, then we obtain

$$\sum_{i \in I_t} m_i \operatorname{tr} \pi_{i,S}(f_S) = \sum_{j \in J_t} m'_j \operatorname{tr} \pi'_{j,S}(f'_S).$$

Step 5. (Prove a global correspondence.)

We prove strong multiplicity one theorems: *all the multiplicities m_i and m'_j are 1, and given an irreducible representation t of G^S , the cardinality of the sets I_t and J_t are at most one; i.e. if two discrete series are isomorphic at almost every place, then they are equal.*

We fix a discrete series Π' of $G'(\mathbb{A})$ and set $t := \Pi'^S$. Then the right side of the equality indexed by t contains only one element, namely Π' . There is at least one function $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'(\mathbb{A}))$ such that $\operatorname{tr} \Pi'(f') \neq 0$. This shows that the left side is not identically zero, so $I_t \neq \emptyset$. Then I_t contains one element Π (which is a discrete series of $G(\mathbb{A})$) and we have:

$$\operatorname{tr} \Pi_S(f_S) = \operatorname{tr} \Pi'_S(f'_S)$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$. We obtained a **global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence**, that is an injective map \mathbf{G} from the set of discrete series of $G'(\mathbb{A})$ into the set of discrete series of $G(\mathbb{A})$ such that, if $\mathbf{G}(\Pi') = \Pi$, then $\operatorname{tr} \Pi(f) = \operatorname{tr} \Pi'(f')$ if $f \leftrightarrow f'$.

Step 6. (Prove the local correspondence.)

Only now, that we proved a global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence, we may come back to the local one and prove it. Fix a place $v_0 \in V$. First, fix a function f' such that $\operatorname{tr} \Pi'(f') \neq 0$, and then f such that $f \leftrightarrow f'$. The equality $\operatorname{tr} \Pi_S(f_S) = \operatorname{tr} \Pi'_S(f'_S)$ if $f_S \leftrightarrow f'_S$ of Step 5 reads:

$$\prod_{v \in S} \operatorname{tr} \Pi_v(f_v) = \prod_{v \in S} \operatorname{tr} \Pi'_v(f'_v)$$

if $f_v \leftrightarrow f'_v$ for all $v \in S$. Then varying only f'_{v_0} and f_{v_0} , such that $f_{v_0} \leftrightarrow f'_{v_0}$, we obtain that there is a constant $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ such that $\text{tr}\pi_{v_0}(f_{v_0}) = \lambda \text{tr}\pi'_{v_0}(f'_{v_0})$ if $f_{v_0} \leftrightarrow f'_{v_0}$. Finally, one may prove that $\lambda = \pm 1$. This is the local correspondence.

The truth. Let us now explain what are the difficulties in accomplishing the steps 1 to 6. Keep in mind $G(\mathbb{A})$ is not in the compact quotient case unless $n = d = 1$, and $G'(\mathbb{A})$ is not in the compact quotient case unless $n = 1$.

Step 1? That has been already explained in Section 3, 4 and 5. Notice however that we defined transfer only for regular semisimple elements. For proving correspondences, this transfer seems to be enough, and transfer of non regular semisimple classes may be avoided. The transfer is more complicated for other groups or other correspondences (see the first sections of [Ro2] for unitary groups and of [AC] for base change).

Step 2? Such a formula may not be proved unless $G(\mathbb{A})$ and $G'(\mathbb{A})$ are in the compact quotient case (so, in general, not for our groups). The general trace formulae are much more complicated.

However, the simple trace formula of Kazhdan and Deligne (see [DKV] or [He] 4.9) has this form, but applies only for a particular class of functions f and f' (they have to be "cuspidal" at one place v_1 and "supported in the regular elliptic set" at another place v_2). This simple trace formula applies to any reductive group, but has the inconvenient that the class of functions is not very large, in particular the trace of global representations on these functions is zero for discrete series which are not cuspidal (and even cuspidal at one place), which induces a serious loss of information.

The simple trace formula of Arthur ([Ar1]) applies to a particular class of functions as well ("elliptic" at two places) and to particular groups (including general linear groups). Unlike the simple trace formula of Kazhdan and Deligne, this class of functions does not automatically kill the trace of any non cuspidal representation. So it gives important information on some class of discrete series which are not cuspidal (it has been used in [Ba2], for example, for treating some residual representations).

In the next sections we will see parts of the full trace formula (for any $f \in \mathcal{H}(G(\mathbb{A}))$, any $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'(\mathbb{A}))$) specified to general linear groups as it appears in [JL] and [AC]. They are more complicated and involve representations which are not discrete series. But even those formulae are simple compared to the full trace formula for other reductive groups (than general linear).

It is hard to give one reference for the full trace formula, because the matter is extremely difficult and occupies many long and difficult articles of James Arthur. So we send the reader to Arthur's paper [Ar2] which is the most clear possible report and contains the references.

When using simplified trace formulae, one may get only a partial global correspondence at Step 5. However, that may be enough to accomplish a local correspondence as in Step 6 (for example, the proof of the local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence in [Ro1] and in [DKV] uses the simple trace formula of Kazhdan and Deligne and follows the described steps).

Step 3? The comparison term by term of the geometric side of the trace formulae as given here is correct. But, as a full trace formula is more complicated than the one indicated here at Step 2, which is true only in the compact quotient case, more terms appear on the geometric side. And the other terms appearing are much more difficult to transfer between the two groups.

Also, here, we tacitly assume that if a global elliptic element γ_o does not transfer (from $G(F)$ to $G'(F)$), then there is a place w such that $\gamma_{o,w}$ does not transfer (from G_w to G'_w). This is more complicated than the local transfer, and involves class field theory results – see Lemma 4.1 from [BaRo].

Step 4? There are three problems about claiming "By linear independence of characters on the group G^S ...".

First, linear independence of characters is not something obvious and might very well be untrue for some groups or for some type of representations. It is known to be true for admissible representations on reductive groups over local fields ([Cas]), but here we deal with a group which is a restricted product of a non finite number of reductive groups over different local fields.

Secondly, the number of representations appearing here is infinite, even if it might be finite for every given pair of functions $f \leftrightarrow f'$.

Also, usually, a linear independence of characters might apply to an equality true for every possible good function (for example, for a reductive group over a local field, equality is required for every function in the Hecke algebra, or at least every function with support in the regular semisimple set), while our functions here have to be spherical at almost every place.

But it is possible to give a meaning to that linear independence of characters and to prove it. It is exposed by Flath in [F12] and I detailed the beautiful proof in the Appendix of the present paper in the more general setting of reductive groups. So this step is essentially true the way it was stated here. However, one has to fix first a representation Π' of $G'(\mathbb{A})$ and to enlarge the set S such that it contains not only the places where G' does not split, but also V_∞ , all the finite places v such that $\mathcal{H}(G_v//K_v)$ is not commutative (see Chapter 1, Section 7) and all the places where Π' is not unramified.

Then, let $t = \Pi'^S$. If $f^S := \otimes_{v \in V \setminus S} f_v$, we have $\text{tr}(t(f^S)) = \prod_{v \in V \setminus S} \text{tr} \Pi'_v(f_v)$, where all the Π'_v are unramified (by choice of S). We put in the equality

$$\sum_{i \in I} m_i \text{tr} \pi_i(f) = \sum_{j \in J} m'_j \text{tr} \pi'_j(f')$$

only functions such that f_v is spherical when $v \in V \setminus S$. That kills any representation π_i or π'_j which is not unramified at every place $v \in V \setminus S$ (Chapter 1, Lemma 7.1). So, if we stay with only this type of functions we have

$$\sum_{i \in I^0} m_i \text{tr} \pi_i(f) = \sum_{j \in J^0} m'_j \text{tr} \pi'_j(f')$$

where I^0 is the set of i such that $\pi_{i,v}$ is unramified for every $v \notin S$ and J^0 is the set of j such that $\pi'_{j,v}$ is unramified for every $v \notin S$. Then, using the Lemma in the Appendix, we end up with

$$\sum_{i \in I_t} m_i \text{tr} \pi_i(f) = \sum_{j \in J_t} m'_j \text{tr} \pi'_j(f')$$

where I_t (resp. J_t) is the set of representations π_i , $i \in I$ (resp. π'_j , $j \in J$), such that $\pi_i^S \simeq t = \Pi'^S$ (resp. $\pi'_j{}^S \simeq t = \Pi'^S$). Now Π' belongs to J_t . We may go and search a representation in I_t corresponding to Π' .

Step 5? The strong multiplicity one theorem is indeed true for general linear groups. It is untrue for other reductive groups, for example for SL_n if $n \geq 3$ ([Bl]), and the correspondences for groups other than linear may not be injective maps, but more something like correspondences packet to packet. However, the strong multiplicity one theorem for linear groups over division algebras $D \neq F$ is not known a priori, but only *after* having proved a global correspondence with $GL_n(F)$ so one has to be more tricky in the proof than indicated at Step 5. The strong multiplicity one theorem for $GL_n(F)$ has been proved in [Sh] and [P-S] using Whittaker models which are not available for example on general linear groups over division algebras $D \neq F$. So the equality we get is not

$$\text{tr} \Pi(f) = \text{tr} \Pi'(f')$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$, but, as we may use the strong multiplicity one only on the left, the equation resembles more to something like

$$\text{tr} \Pi(f) = \sum_{j \in J_t} m'_j \text{tr} \Pi'_j(f')$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$. In [Ba3] it is shown that, when $G' = GL_n(D)$, the cardinality of J_t is finite. This is essential for the proof of a local correspondence for square integrable representation, as in [DKV], when orthogonality of character is used. When using the general trace formula we do not have only discrete series in the formula, but also representations induced from discrete series of proper Levi subgroups.

For other groups, one expects a sum on the left and a sum on the right and no possibility to go further (correspondence packet to packet).

Step 6? The problem with the Step 6 is that even if the Step 5 were perfect, i.e. we could come to an equality $\text{tr}\Pi(f) = \text{tr}\Pi'(f')$, not every unitary representation π' may be realized as the local component of a discrete series Π' of $G'(\mathbb{A})$. So even in the best case, one cannot obtain a correspondence for unitary representations just from the trace formula. Who may be realized as a local component of a discrete series? It is known that the claim "any tempered representation may be realized as a local component of a discrete series" fails for any group possessing proper parabolic subgroups. It is also known for a general reductive group that every unitary cuspidal representation may be realized as a local component of a discrete series. More generally, given local irreducible representations π_{v_i} of G_{v_i} , $1 \leq i \leq k$, which are all unitary cuspidal, at a finite number of places v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k , there exists a global discrete series whose local component at the place v_i is π_{v_i} , $1 \leq i \leq k$ ([He], Appendix 1). In the particular case of the general linear group over F , that is true replacing *unitary cuspidal* with *square integrable*, which is a substantial improvement. That allows one to prove the local correspondence (see [DKV]) for square integrable representations. Then the correspondence has to be extended locally to unitary representations by other means ([Ta1], [BHLS]).

Back to Steps 5 and 6. For the Jacquet-Langlands correspondence, one has to apply first the simple trace formula of Kazhdan and Deligne to get a very partial global correspondence and from that a local correspondence for square integrable representations ([DKV]). Because not every local unitary representation appears in the trace formula, one has then to extend the local correspondence to all unitary representations by local means (classification of representations and character formulas). Only then one has to come back to the global correspondence: apply the full trace formula, and use the Lemma in the Appendix to simplify with the S -part to get a relation of type:

$$\text{tr}\Pi(f) = \sum_{j \in J_t} m'_j \text{tr}\Pi'_j(f')$$

(actually more complicated, as we will see), with for example $t = \Pi'^S$, for a discrete series Π' of G' and a well chosen finite set of places S . Now after simplification (i.e. fix good spherical functions at every place $v \notin S$) we end up with

$$\prod_{v \in S} \text{tr}\Pi_v(f_v) = \sum_{j \in J_t} m'_j \text{tr}\Pi'_{j,v}(f'_v)$$

if $f_v = f'_v$ for $v \in S$ such that $G'_v = G_v$ and $f_v \leftrightarrow f'_v$ if G' does not split at v . Now we transfer Π_v on G'_v by the local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence, and we find an irreducible representation of G'_v up to a sign. We apply the linear independence of characters on G'_S and we obtain that on the right side there was only one representation, hence Π' , with multiplicity one, and such that Π_v corresponds to Π'_v for every $v \in S$. We applied the linear independence of characters on functions with support included in the semisimple regular set, which is not

exactly the result we quoted at Section 7 of Chapter 1. It is a deep result of Harish-Chandra that one implies the other.

The reader will find a more precise discussion based on examples in the following sections where "true" proofs are given.

10. The case $n = 1, d = 2$

This is the original case treated by Jacquet and Langlands in [JL], written also by Gelbart and Jacquet in [GJ]. I will follow here [GJ].

Let F be a number field and set $G := GL_2(F)$. Let D be a central division algebra over F of dimension 4. Set $G' = D^\times$. We use the previous notation, for example V is the set of places of F , V_∞ the set of infinite places and so on. The global situation is pretty easy in this case, because, for $v \in V$, G'_v is either isomorphic to $GL_2(F_v)$, or isomorphic to D_v^\times where D_v is a central division algebra of dimension 4 over F_v . In the first case all the transfer between G_v and G'_v is trivial, in the second case G'_v is compact modulo its center, has no proper Levi subgroup and its harmonic analysis is simple. We follow our steps 1-5 along the proof in [GJ].

Step 1. The transfer has been explained in some detail in our paper in general (any n , any d). But the transfer of conjugacy classes (which is the basis of everything) in the case $n = 1, d = 2$ works over every local field F_v in the same way as when $F_v = \mathbb{R}$, $G_v = GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ and $G'_v = \mathbb{H}^\times$, where \mathbb{H} is the quaternion algebra over \mathbb{R} . We chose to explain this case because even readers which are not familiar with p -adic fields may easily follow. Here $(1, i, j, k)$ is the usual basis of \mathbb{H} and $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$. If $x = a + bi + cj + dk \in \mathbb{H}$, define the trace and the norm of x by $\text{tr}(x) = 2a$ and $N(x) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$ and set $P_x(X) = X^2 - \text{tr}(x)X + N(x)$. Using the formula $N(x) = (a + bi + cj + dk)(a - bi - cj - dk)$ it is easy to check that $P_x(x) = 0$. If $x \notin Z = \mathbb{R}$, then $\text{tr}(x)^2 < 4N(x)$ and P_x is irreducible and is the minimal polynomial of x over \mathbb{R} . So the regular semisimple elements of \mathbb{H}^\times are the elements in $\mathbb{H}^\times \setminus Z^\times$. Moreover, if $Q(X) = X^2 - uX + v$ is an irreducible element of $\mathbb{R}[X]$, then $u^2 < 4v$ so there is $x \in \mathbb{H}^{\times rs}$ such that Q is the characteristic (and minimal) polynomial of x . Then x corresponds to g , where $g \in GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ is

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -v \\ 1 & u \end{pmatrix}.$$

The elements of $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ which are not in the image of the transfer are the matrices with real eigenvalues. The situation is the same replacing \mathbb{R} by F_v . *However, the parallel with the situation over \mathbb{R} applies only in our case $n = 1, d = 2$, because there is no central division algebra of dimension superior to 4 over \mathbb{R} , whereas such algebras always exist when F_v is a p -adic field.*

Step 2. The trace formulae for the two groups are computed in [GJ]. We explain the link with our computation for the compact quotient case in Section 11. We adopt, as in [GJ], the notation \tilde{G} and \tilde{G}' for $Z \backslash G$ and $Z \backslash G'$ where Z is the center.

Because $\tilde{G}'(F)\backslash\tilde{G}'(\mathbb{A})$ is compact, the trace formula for G' is the one we computed in Section 11:

$$\mathrm{tr}(R'(f')) = \sum_{\mathcal{O}' \in X'} \mathrm{vol}(\tilde{G}'_{\gamma_{\mathcal{O}'}}(F)\backslash\tilde{G}'_{\gamma_{\mathcal{O}'}}(\mathbb{A}))\Phi(f'_{\omega}, \gamma_{\mathcal{O}'}).$$

This is the formula of (1.11) in [GJ]. Theorem 1.16 [GJ] claims that $R'(f')$ is trace class (their reference is [DL]). The type of functions they use are functions with compact support modulo the center on which the center acts by the character ω^{-1} , and this corresponds to our functions f_{ω} , f'_{ω} , not f , f' . So our f'_{ω} here is the one denoted ϕ in [GJ]. Notice that $\pi(f_{\omega})$ is defined only for representations π with central character ω , by the formula $\pi(f_{\omega}) := \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f_{\omega}(\bar{g})\pi(\bar{g}) d\bar{g}$, and so we have $\pi(f_{\omega}) = \pi(f)$.

The trace formula for G is much more complicated. I give here the result of Theorem 6.33 in [GJ]. The representation R in the space $L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ as denoted in our paper for the compact quotient case is no longer the good one as it contains a continuous part. The trace formula involves its restriction to the space $L^2_{disc}(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})) = L^2_0(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})) \oplus L^2_{res}(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$, i.e. to the sum of irreducible subrepresentations of the space $L^2(G(F)Z(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$. It is this representation I will denote here by R . In [GJ] it is denoted $\rho_{cusp} + \rho_{sp}$. Also, X will not denote here the set of all conjugacy classes of $\tilde{G}(F)$, but only the set of *elliptic* classes, i.e. the trivial class and those classes for which the characteristic polynomial of a representative in $G(F)$ is irreducible (this is well defined as the property is Z -invariant). The function ϕ in [GJ] is our function f_{ω} here. Corollary 2.4 [GJ] claims that $R(f)$ is trace class (there is a proof, using again [DL]), and the formula ([GJ] page 240) is:

$$(6.34) \quad \mathrm{tr}(R(f)) = \sum_{\mathcal{O} \in X} \mathrm{vol}(\tilde{G}_{\gamma_{\mathcal{O}}}(F)\backslash\tilde{G}_{\gamma_{\mathcal{O}}}(\mathbb{A}))\Phi(f_{\omega}, \gamma_{\mathcal{O}}) + \text{f.p.} \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})N(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f_{\omega}(g^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} g) dg$$

$$(6.35) \quad - \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{vol}(F^*\backslash F^0(\mathbb{A})) \int_K \int_{N(\mathbb{A})} \sum_{\alpha \neq 1} f_{\omega}(k^{-1}n^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} nk) \log H[wnk] dn dk$$

$$(6.36) \quad + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathrm{tr}(M(-iy)M'(iy)\pi_{iy}(f_{\omega})) dy$$

$$(6.37) \quad - \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{tr}(M(0)\pi_0(f_{\omega})).$$

We do not explain the terms yet.

Step 3. Now Gelbart and Jacquet work out the formula of $R(f)$ in order to show that when $f \leftrightarrow f'$ some terms are zero and to compare it with the formula for $R'(f')$.

The term (6.34): one has

$$\int_{Z(\mathbb{A})N(\mathbb{A})\backslash G(\mathbb{A})} f_\omega(g^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} g) dg = \prod_{v \in V} \int_{Z_v N_v \backslash G_v} f_{\omega,v}(g_v^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} g_v) dg_v.$$

We assume (without loss of generality, see Section 5) that the support of f_v is included in $G_v^{rsd_v}$ if G' does not split at v (i.e. $d_v = 2$). (This assumption is not made in [GJ].) Then the elements conjugated to $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ are not in the support of $f_{\omega,v}$ (because their characteristic polynomial is not irreducible) and so the term (6.34) is zero. In [GJ] the assumption on the support is not made, that is why their computation is more complicated and involves the L -functions. Our assumption has a price to pay, but in characteristic zero it is very little, since it is proved that the harmonic analysis of G_v and G'_v are ruled by functions with regular support.

The term (6.35): same proof : if v is a place where G'_v does not split, then elements conjugated to $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ are not in the support of $f_{\omega,v}$ because they have real eigenvalues (see Step 1).

The term (6.36): it is shown in [GJ] page 243 that this term equals (see their formula (7.13)):

$$(7.13) \quad \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{\chi} \int_{-i\infty}^{i\infty} m'(\eta) \text{tr}(\pi_{\eta}(f_{\omega})) \\ + \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{u \in V} \sum_{\chi} \int_{-i\infty}^{i\infty} \prod_{v \in V \setminus u} \text{tr}(\pi_{\eta_v}(f_{\omega,v})) \text{tr}(R_u(\eta_u)^{-1} R'(\eta_u) \pi_{\eta_u}(f_{\omega,u})) dy.$$

Without getting into details, let us say that π_{η} is a representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ parabolically induced from a representation of the diagonal torus which depends on the character η , which depends itself on the character χ and on the complex number y . The only thing that matters for us is that, if $v \in V$ is such that G'_v does not split, then $\text{tr}(\pi_{\eta,v}(f_{\omega,v})) = 0$ by Proposition 7.1 (a) since the diagonal torus of G_v does not correspond to a Levi subgroup of G'_v , (because it is compact modulo its center, G'_v has no proper Levi subgroup). As there is at least one place v where G'_v does not split, the first term of (7.13) is zero. Now the second term of (7.13): we will show that every product appearing is zero. It is enough to show that there are at least two places $v_1, v_2 \in V$ such that G'_{v_1} and G'_{v_2} do not split, because then $\text{tr}(\pi_{v_1}(f_{\omega,v_1})) = \text{tr}(\pi_{v_2}(f_{\omega,v_2})) = 0$ so each product contains a zero term. The fact that two such places exist, i.e. the number of places where D does not split is at least two, is a classical (non trivial) result from the theory of central simple algebras over number fields, which is part of the class field theory. *This term resembles to the splitting formulae for (G, M) -families, which appear in the work of Arthur for general groups (see for example Lemma 17.6 of [Ar2] – there is a typo in formula (17.14), the last Q_1 is a Q_2). Sometimes, after the splitting formula has been applied, the same type of game between two different places combined with class field theory is played to show that the term vanishes (Corollary 7.5 in [Ar1] or Lemma*

4.5 and following in [BaRo] for example use such proofs).

The term (6.37): the operator $M(0)$ intertwines the representation π_0 with itself ([GJ] (3.22) for $s = 0$). But π_0 is irreducible because it is induced from a unitary irreducible representation of the diagonal torus. So $M(0)$ is a scalar. Then, in order to show that the term (6.37) is zero, it is enough to show that $\text{tr}(\pi_0(f_\omega)) = 0$. This is true by Proposition 7.1 (a), because there exists a place $v \in V$ such that G'_v does not split, and at this place the diagonal torus is a Levi subgroup which does not transfer. *In the general case $n \geq 2$, after comparison of trace formulae, [AC] got rid of all the other terms but those ones, which are not zero like here; they appear in the following section, where the reader will encounter some coefficients $\frac{1}{2}$, where l is the number of blocks of a Levi subgroup, of which the $\frac{1}{4}$ here is the particular case $l = 2$.*

Now that we showed that if $f \leftrightarrow f'$ we have:

$$\text{tr}(R(f)) = \sum_{\mathcal{O} \in X} \text{vol}(\tilde{G}_{\gamma_o}(F) \backslash \tilde{G}_{\gamma_o}(\mathbb{A})) \Phi(f_\omega, \gamma_o),$$

and

$$\text{tr}(R'(f')) = \sum_{\mathcal{O}' \in X'} \text{vol}(\tilde{G}'_{\gamma_{o'}}(F) \backslash \tilde{G}'_{\gamma_{o'}}(\mathbb{A})) \Phi(f'_\omega, \gamma_{o'}),$$

we want to show that the right parts of the formulae are equal.

The terms corresponding to $\gamma = 1$ and $\gamma' = 1$ are zero since we have functions which are supported in the regular semisimple set at least at one place, and 1 is not regular semisimple. If $\gamma \neq 1$, $\gamma' \neq 1$ and $\gamma \leftrightarrow \gamma'$, then the terms corresponding to γ and γ' are equal by definition of $f_\omega \leftrightarrow f'_\omega$ and the choice of measures. It is enough then to show that the terms indexed by elements of $X \setminus \{1\}$ which do not correspond to elements of X' are zero. This is a consequence of the class field theory as explained in the next paragraph.

Let γ be an element of $GL_2(F)$ such that the characteristic polynomial P_γ of γ is irreducible over F (i.e. the class of γ is in $X \setminus \{1\}$). Assume $\Phi(f_\omega, \gamma) \neq 0$. Because $\Phi(f_\omega, \gamma) = \prod_{v \in V} \Phi(f_{\omega, v}, \gamma_v)$, we have that for every place v such that G'_v does not split γ_v corresponds to an element of G'_v i.e. P_γ (which is the characteristic polynomial of γ_v) does not split over F_v . Let L be the subfield of $M_2(F)$ generated by γ , $L \simeq F[X]/(P_\gamma)$. Then, for every place v such that G'_v does not split, $L_v := L \otimes F_v$ is a *field* extension of degree 2 of F_v , because it is isomorphic to $F_v[X]/(P_\gamma)$. The proposition 5 of [We], XIII.3, more precisely "(ii) implies (iii)", shows then that there is an F_v -algebras isomorphism from L to a subfield of D . Then the image γ' of γ is an element of D having the same characteristic polynomial as γ . So, if $\Phi(f_\omega, \gamma) \neq 0$, then there is $\gamma' \in G'(F) = D^\times$ such that $\gamma \leftrightarrow \gamma'$.

Step 4. We start with the equality $\text{tr}(R(f)) = \text{tr}(R'(f'))$. The Corollary 1.7 and Corollary 2.5 in [GJ] claim that R and R' decompose in a sum of irreducible representations with

finite multiplicities (the references are [GGP-S] and [La]). We write

$$\sum_{i \in I} m_i \operatorname{tr} \pi_i(f_\omega) = \sum_{j \in J} m'_j \operatorname{tr} \pi'_j(f'_\omega)$$

for $f \leftrightarrow f'$. Recall $\operatorname{tr} \pi(f_\omega) = \operatorname{tr} \pi(f)$ and $\operatorname{tr} \pi'_j(f'_\omega) = \operatorname{tr} \pi'_j(f')$ so we simply write:

$$\sum_{i \in I} m_i \operatorname{tr} \pi_i(f) = \sum_{j \in J} m'_j \operatorname{tr} \pi'_j(f')$$

for $f \leftrightarrow f'$. **We fix a representation π'_{j_0} on the right.** Let S be the set of places v of F such that either v is infinite, or G' is not split at v , or $\pi'_{j_0, v}$ is not unramified.

Now every $\pi_{i, v}$ and every $\pi'_{j, v}$ is unitary. For each collection $u := \{(u_v)\}_{v \in V \setminus S}$ where, for every $v \in V \setminus S$, u_v is an irreducible unitary class of representations of $G_v = G'_v$, denote by $A(u)$ the subset of I made of elements i such that $\pi_{i, v} \in u_v$ for all $v \in V \setminus S$, and by $A'(u)$ the subset of J made of elements j such that $\pi'_{j, v} \in u_v$ for all $v \in V \setminus S$. Let $U(S)$ be the set of u such that $A(u)$ or $A'(u)$ is not empty.

If $f \leftrightarrow f'$ such that f_v is a spherical function on $G_v = G'_v$ for every $v \in V \setminus S$ we have

$$\sum_{u \in U(S)} c_u \prod_{v \in V \setminus S} \operatorname{tr} u_v(f_v) = 0,$$

where

$$c_u = \sum_{i \in A(u)} \prod_{v \in S} \operatorname{tr} \pi_{i, v}(f_v) - \sum_{j \in A'(u)} \prod_{v \in S} \operatorname{tr} \pi'_{j, v}(f'_v).$$

For every u such that there is a $v \in V \setminus S$ such that u_v is not unramified, we have $\operatorname{tr} u_v(f_v) = 0$ because f_v is spherical (the trace of a representation π on a spherical function is zero unless π is unramified, Chapter 1, Lemma 7.1). After deleting those terms we remain only with elements u of $U(S)$ such that u_v is unramified for every $v \in V \setminus S$. Applying the result from the Appendix, we conclude that $c_u = 0$ for those u ([GJ] has an alternate approach here, based on [LL]; we chose Flath's proof which is reproduced in our Appendix). But one of those u is $\{\pi_{j_0, v}\}_{v \in V \setminus S}$. We find

$$\sum_{i \in A(\pi'_{j_0})} m_i \prod_{v \in S} \operatorname{tr} \pi_{i, v}(f_v) = \sum_{j \in A'(\pi'_{j_0})} m'_j \prod_{v \in S} \operatorname{tr} \pi'_{j, v}(f'_v)$$

where $A(\pi'_{j_0})$ is the set of i such that $\pi_{i, v} \simeq \pi'_{j_0, v}$ for all $v \in V \setminus S$ and $A'(\pi'_{j_0})$ is the set of j such that $\pi'_{j, v} \simeq \pi'_{j_0, v}$ for all $v \in V \setminus S$. Here $f'_v = f_v \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v) = \mathcal{H}(G_v)$ for the places $v \in S$ such that $G'_v = G_v$ and $f_v \leftrightarrow f'_v$ for the places v where G'_v does not split.

Step 5. Now we have the following *finitude theorems*:

- $A(\pi'_{j_0})$ has at most one element, which appears with multiplicity 1 by the strong multiplicity one theorem. ([P-S], [Sh])

- $A'(\pi'_{j_0})$ is finite by Lemma 5.14 in [Ro1].

We have moreover linear independence of characters on the groups G'_v , $v \in S$. When G'_v does not split, G'_v is compact modulo its center. It is easy to show then that if a linear combination of traces of irreducible representations is zero on every $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$ supported in the regular set, then it is zero on every function in $\mathcal{H}(G'_v)^2$. So, because on the right hand side of the equality at least the one representation π'_{j_0} appears, the sum is not identically zero, which shows that $A(\pi'_{j_0}) \neq \emptyset$. Then $A(\pi'_{j_0})$ has one element, say π_0 , which already has the property that it has local components $\pi_{0,v} \simeq \pi'_{j_0,v}$ for all places $v \in V \setminus S$. Moreover, we have the equality

$$\prod_{v \in S} \text{tr} \pi_{0,v}(f_v) = \sum_{j \in A'(\pi'_{j_0})} m'_j \prod_{v \in S} \text{tr} \pi'_{j,v}(f'_v),$$

where $A'(\pi'_{j_0})$ is finite. Now S contains the set S_0 of places v where G'_v does not split. By linear independence of characters on the groups $G'_v = G_v$ for $v \in S \setminus S_0$, for every $j \in A'(\pi'_{j_0})$ we have $\pi'_{j,v} \simeq \pi_{0,v}$ for all $v \in S \setminus S_0$, and simplify:

$$\prod_{v \in S_0} \text{tr} \pi_{0,v}(f_v) = \sum_{j \in A'(\pi'_{j_0})} m'_j \prod_{v \in S_0} \text{tr} \pi'_{j,v}(f'_v).$$

In order to prove the global correspondence now, *we will show that on the right-hand side the only representation is π'_{j_0}* and so $\pi_{0,v}$ corresponds to $\pi'_{j_0,v}$ for the places $v \in S_0$, where G'_v does not split (we know already that they are isomorphic at all the places not in S_0).

The classification of discrete series of $GL_2(\mathbb{A})$ as proved in [MW1], implies that π_0 is either a unitary character, or a cuspidal representation.

First case: π_0 is a unitary character. In this case we will directly construct a character χ' of $G'(\mathbb{A})$ corresponding to π_0 . It is known (classical result for GL_n) that a smooth unitary character of $GL_2(\mathbb{A})$ is of the form

$$\chi : g \mapsto |\det(g)|_{\mathbb{A}}^{i\alpha_\chi} = \prod_{v \in V} |\det(g_v)|_v^{i\alpha_\chi},$$

where $g = (g_v)_{v \in V}$, α_χ is a real number and $|\cdot|_v$ is the normalized norm of the local field F_v .

If $v \in S_0$ and $G'_v = D_v^\times$, where D_v is a quaternion division algebra over F_v , a multiplicative norm $N_v : G'_v \rightarrow F_v^\times$ may be defined as in the case $F_v = \mathbb{R}$ treated at Step 1. If $g'_v \in G'^{rs}_v$, then $N_v(g'_v)$ is the constant coefficient of the minimal polynomial of g'_v (as in the case $F_v = \mathbb{R}$). So $\det(g_v) = N_v(g'_v)$ if $g_v \leftrightarrow g'_v$. Then

$$g' \mapsto \prod_{v \in S_0} |N_v(g'_v)|_v^{i\alpha_\chi} \prod_{v \in V \setminus S_0} |\det(g'_v)|_v^{i\alpha_\chi}$$

²When $n > 2$, G'_v is no longer compact modulo its center, but the same holds; this is a deep result of Harish-Chandra.

is a character of $G'(\mathbb{A})$ which corresponds to χ . Specializing χ to π_0 , there is a character χ' of $G'(\mathbb{A})$ such that $\pi_{0,v}$ corresponds to χ'_v for all $v \in S_0$ and $\pi_{0,v} = \chi'_v$ for every $v \in V \setminus S_0$. This second property of χ' shows that it appears on the right hand side of our equality. Because it corresponds to π_0 , we may simplify the equality by dropping χ from the left and χ' from the right. But then, by linear independence of characters on the groups G'_v , there is nothing left on the right hand side. So $\chi' = \pi'_{j_0}$.

Second case: π_0 is cuspidal. Now local information comes into play to be combined with global information. Let $v \in S_0$. Because the equality is not identically 0, the trace of $\pi_{0,v}$ is not zero on all the functions f which correspond to a function f' . So $\pi_{0,v}$ is not an induced representation from the unique standard Levi subgroup which is the diagonal torus of $G_v = GL_2(F_v)$ (Proposition 7.1 (a)). The classification of irreducible representation of G_v by parabolic induction implies that $\pi_{v,0}$ is either of finite dimension (actually of dimension one if v is finite), or a *square integrable representation* (I will not define it here). Moreover, one knows that, because π_0 is cuspidal, $\pi_{0,v}$ is a generic representation for every $v \in V$. I do not define *generic* here, but a finite dimensional representation is not generic so the only possibility is $\pi_{0,v}$ is square integrable.

Now the *orthogonality of characters* is needed. If π' is an admissible irreducible representation of G'_v , then π' has a central character ω_v . Because G'_v is compact modulo the center, π' is finite dimensional and one may define the **function character** $\chi_{\pi'}$ of π' by $\chi_{\pi'} : G'_v \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\chi_{\pi'}(g') = \text{tr} \pi'(g')$. Then $\chi_{\pi'}$ is locally constant, it is a class function (i.e. stable by conjugation) and has the same central character as π' (i.e. $\chi_{\pi'}(zg') = \omega_v(z)\chi_{\pi'}(g')$ for all $z \in Z_v$ and all $g' \in G'_v$). The link between the distribution character and the function character is : $\text{tr} \pi'(f') = \int_{G'_v} \chi_{\pi'}(g') f'(g') dg'$ if $f' \in \mathcal{H}(G'_v)$.

If T' is a maximal torus of G'_v , then T'/Z_v is compact, and on T' we chose the Haar measure such that the volume of T'/Z_v is one. This verifies that when two tori are conjugate, the measures are conjugate. Let \mathbf{S} be a set of representatives of conjugacy classes of maximal tori of G'_v . For each $T' \in \mathbf{S}$ let $|W_{T'}|$ be the cardinality of the Weyl group of T' . Then there is a scalar product defined on the set $C(G'_v, \omega_v)$ of continuous class functions on G'_v with central character ω_v by the formula:

$$(f, h) := \sum_{T' \in \mathbf{S}} \frac{1}{|W_{T'}|} \int_{T'/Z_v} \overline{f(t)} h(t) D(t) dt$$

where D is a class function with values in \mathbb{R}_+^* which depends only on the eigenvalues of t .

We extend the product to the space $L^2(G'_v, \omega_v)$ of class functions f with central character ω_v such that (f, f) converges. Then the set $\{\chi_{\pi'}\}$ where π' runs over the set of isomorphism classes of admissible irreducible representations of G'_v with central character ω_v form an orthonormal subset of $L^2(G'_v, \omega_v)$. This is a classical result in the theory of representations of compact groups, where the scalar product is taken as simply the integral on the group, combined with the Weyl integration formula, which takes a particular form when the functions

we integrate are class functions. This form of the scalar product is useful because we do not have point by point transfer of functions from G_v to G'_v , but we have class functions transfer, as we transferred the conjugacy classes.

Let now π be a smooth irreducible representation of G_v . According to [H-C2], there is a unique locally constant function $\chi_\pi : G_v^{rsd_v} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (recall here $d_v = 2$), such that:

- χ_π is stable by conjugation with elements of G_v ,
- χ_π has central character ω_v (the set G^{rsd_v} is stable by Z_v),
- $\text{tr}\pi(f) = \int_{G_v^{rsd_v}} \chi_\pi(g) f(g) dg$ for all $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v)$ supported in $G_v^{rsd_v}$.

Using our transfer of regular semisimple conjugacy classes (Step 1), we see every class function on $G_v^{rsd_v}$ as a class function on G_v^{rs} . Deep results are that, if π is square integrable, then $\chi_\pi \in L^2(G'_v, \omega_v)$ (notice that the set $G'_v \setminus G_v^{rs}$ is of measure zero) and the norm of χ_π is 1 [Cl2]. Let us now get back to the equation:

$$\prod_{v \in S_0} \chi_{\pi_{0,v}}(g_v) = \sum_{j \in A'(\pi'_{j_0})} m'_j \prod_{v \in S_0} \chi_{\pi'_{j,v}}(g'_v)$$

if $g_v \leftrightarrow g'_v$ for $v \in S_0$. Computing the square of the norm of the left and right hand sides (one uses the isomorphism between $L^2(X \times Y)$ and $L^2(X) \otimes L^2(Y)$ for X and Y measured spaces, since the scalar product has been defined so far only place by place) we find

$$\prod_{v \in S_0} \|\chi_{\pi_{0,v}}\|^2 = \sum_{j \in A'(\pi'_{j_0})} m_j'^2 \prod_{v \in S_0} \|\chi_{\pi'_{j,v}}\|^2.$$

All the norms appearing are 1 (we are in the case where $\pi_{0,v}$ are square integrable for $v \in S_0$); we have then:

$$1 = \sum_{j \in A'(\pi'_{j_0})} m_j'^2.$$

Because m'_j are integers, on the right there was only one representation, π'_{j_0} , and its multiplicity is 1. Now the relation

$$\prod_{v \in S_0} \text{tr}\pi_{0,v}(f_v) = \prod_{v \in S_0} \text{tr}\pi'_{j_0,v}(f'_v)$$

implies that for every $v \in S_0$, there is a scalar $\lambda_v \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ such that $\pi_{0,v}$ corresponds to $\lambda_v \pi'_{j_0,v}$, so $\chi_{\pi_{0,v}} = \lambda_v \chi_{\pi'_{j_0,v}}$. Because the norm of $\chi_{\pi_{0,v}}$ and $\chi_{\pi'_{j_0,v}}$ is one, $|\lambda_v| = 1$. To get to our definition of the global correspondence, we have moreover to prove that $\lambda_v = \pm 1$, or, equivalently, $\lambda_v \in \mathbb{R}$. This is not obvious. There are two (not simple) methods. Fix some place $v_0 \in S_0$. In order to show that $\lambda_{v_0} \in \mathbb{R}$, the first method is to show that there exists $g \leftrightarrow g'$ such that $\chi_{\pi'_{j_0,v_0}}(g')$ and $\chi_{\pi_{0,v_0}}(g)$ are both non zero real numbers. This method is used in [Ro1], Proposition 5.9. Another method is the following: define another discrete series π' of G' such that $\pi'_{v_0} = \pi'_{j_0,v_0}$ and, for every place $v \in S_0 \setminus \{v_0\}$, π'_v is the trivial representation of G'_v (this is possible since the trivial representation and π_{j_0,v_0} are square integrable representations; see **Step 6?**). Assume we did again the whole work with π' in place of π'_{j_0} . As the trivial

representation of G'_v for $v \in S_0$ corresponds to the Steinberg representation of G_v , we know that at these places $\lambda_v = -1$. Because $\prod_{v \in S_0} \lambda_v = 1$, $\lambda_{v_0} = \pm 1$.

We define the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence by setting $\pi'_{j_0} \mapsto \pi_0$. The fact that it is injective is obvious: if π' and π'' have the same image, then $\text{tr} \pi'_v = \pm \text{tr} \pi''_v$, so $\pi'_v \simeq \pi''_v$ by linear independence of the characters. One may also check that the image of this map is the set of discrete series of $G(\mathbb{A})$ which do not transfer to zero at any place $v \in S_0$. The proof is the same, replacing at Step 4 "**we fix a representation π'_{j_0} on the right**" with "**we fix a representation π_0 on the left**" and changing everything accordingly.

11. The proof of the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence

Let F be a number field, D a central division algebra of dimension d^2 ($d \in \mathbb{N}^*$) over F and S_0 the finite set of places of F where D does not split, *which we suppose to be disjoint with the set S_∞ of infinite places of F* . For $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, let $G_k := GL_k(F)$ and $G'_k := GL_k(D)$. Let DS_k be the set of discrete series of $G_k(\mathbb{A})$, DS'_k the set of discrete series of $G'_k(\mathbb{A})$. Every group $G'_{k,v}$ is of type $GL_{kr_v}(D_v)$ where D_v is a central division algebra of dimension d_v^2 , where $d_v = \frac{d}{r_v}$ over F_v . $d_v = 1$ if and only if $v \notin S_0$.

An ingredient for the trace formula (in the non compact quotient case) are the representations induced from discrete series. We define them here. A standard Levi subgroup L of G_k is given by a partition (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_l) of k and we use the notation L_v for the standard Levi subgroup of $G_{k,v}$ corresponding to the same partition. A standard Levi subgroup L' of $G'_{k,v}$ is given by a partition (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_l) of k and we use the notation L'_v for the standard Levi subgroup of G'_v corresponding to the partition $(r_v n_1, r_v n_2, \dots, r_v n_l)$ of $r_v k$. If L is a standard Levi subgroup of G corresponding to a partition (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_l) of k , then a **discrete series of L** is a representation $\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2 \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_l$, where ρ_i is a discrete series of $GL_{n_i}(\mathbb{A})$. We define $\pi := \text{ind}_L^G \rho_1 \otimes \rho_2 \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_l$ by local induction at every place, namely $\pi_v := \text{ind}_{L'_v}^{G_{k,v}} \rho_{1,v} \otimes \rho_{2,v} \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_{l,v}$, which is an irreducible representation, because local induction for unitary representations preserves irreducibility (Theorem 2.8). The same holds for G' .

We want to prove the global Jacquet-Langlands correspondence :

THEOREM 11.1. (a) *There exists an injective map $\mathbf{G} : DS'_k \rightarrow DS_{kd}$, such that, for all $\pi' \in DS'_k$, if $\pi := \mathbf{G}(\pi')$, then $\pi_v \simeq \pi'_v$ for all $v \in V \setminus S$ and π_v corresponds to π'_v for all $v \in S$.*

(b) *If $\pi \in DS_{kd}$, then π is not in the image of \mathbf{G} if and only if there exists a place $v \in S$ such that π_v corresponds to zero.*

(c) *The strong multiplicity one theorem is true for $G'_k(\mathbb{A})$: if two discrete series have isomorphic local components at almost every place then they are equal.*

Here is a discussion of the Steps 1-5 for the proof of the theorem. *We prove (a), (b) and (c) altogether by induction on k , so we assume in the sequel the theorem is true for every $k < n$ and we prove it for n . We denote all the correspondences by \mathbf{G} without mentioning k .*

Step 1 has already been explained in Sections 3, 4, 5 and we have just stated the global correspondence above. Steps 2 and 3 are very complicated and have been carried out by Arthur and Clozel in [AC], based on previous work of Arthur. I will explain the proof starting from the equality of the spectral side of the trace formula of $G_{nd}(\mathbb{A})$ and $G'_n(\mathbb{A})$. This is the relation at the page 203 of [AC]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_L |W_0^L| |W_0^{G_{nd}}|^{-1} \sum_{s \in W(\mathfrak{a}_L^G)_{reg}} |\det(s-1)_{\mathfrak{a}_L^{G_{nd}}}|^{-1} \text{tr}(M(s,0)\rho_{Q,t,\mu}(f)) = \\ & = \sum_{L'} |W_0^{L'}| |W_0^{G'_n}|^{-1} \sum_{s \in W(\mathfrak{a}_{L'}^{G'_n})_{reg}} |\det(s-1)_{\mathfrak{a}_{L'}^{G'_n}}|^{-1} \text{tr}(M(s,0)\rho'_{Q',t,\mu}(f')), \end{aligned}$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$.

Before explaining the symbols, notice that we changed \sum_M (in [AC]) to \sum_L (here) because another letter M appears in the formula. Also, the l and the σ disappeared from the second term of the equality, because the formula from [AC] is more general (is written in the base change setting) and applies here with $l = 1$ and σ trivial, which may be deleted.

In this equality, L runs over the set of Levi subgroups of G_{nd} which contain the diagonal torus and verify some symmetries ($W(\mathfrak{a}_L^G)_{reg} \neq \emptyset$). As explained in [AC], the contribution of such a Levi subgroup to the formula is the same as the contribution of a standard Levi subgroup to which it is conjugate. The symmetries imply that the standard Levi subgroup is made of blocs of the same size. W_0^L is the Weyl group of L , and $W_0^{G_{nd}}$ is the Weyl group of G_{nd} . For a standard Levi subgroup with l blocs (l divides nd), s runs through the cycles of maximal length in \mathfrak{S}_l . The contribution of any such element to the trace formula is the same as the one of the cycle $(1, 2, \dots, l)$. In order to not complicate things, we forget t and μ and we say that $\rho_{Q,t,\mu}$ is the representation induced from the whole space of discrete series of L , with respect to the parabolic subgroup Q of G_{nd} (we have already seen that, because the induced representation is irreducible, that does not depend on Q , but only on L). $M(s,0)$ is the standard intertwining operator with respect to s at 0. The representation $\rho_{Q,t,\mu}$ is a direct sum of all irreducible representations of the form $\pi := \text{ind}_L^{G_{nd}} \rho_1 \otimes \rho_2 \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_l$, where the ρ_i , $1 \leq i \leq l$, are discrete series of the blocks of L . For a place v where all the ρ_i are unramified, π_v is unramified (so $\pi(f)$ makes sense for f in the global Hecke algebra). Now $M(s,0)$ intertwines the space of π with the space of $\text{ind}_L^{G_{nd}} \rho_{s(1)} \otimes \rho_{s(2)} \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_{s(l)}$ (as subspaces of $\rho_{Q,t,\mu}$). So, if s is the cycle $(1, 2, \dots, l)$, the contribution to the trace of the operator $M(s,0)\rho_{Q,t,\mu}(f)$ is only that of representations π for which $\rho_1 \simeq \rho_2 \simeq \dots \simeq \rho_l$.

The same is true for the G' part of the formula. Now the representations on the G side appear only once (strong multiplicity one theorem for G_n and for its Levi subgroups). On the G' side we have the strong multiplicity one theorem for the proper Levi subgroups by the induction hypothesis. So, after some computation ([Ba1], page 414 and the following) the equality has the form:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\rho \in DS_{nd}} \operatorname{tr} \rho(f) + \sum_{l|nd, l \neq 1} \frac{1}{l^2} \sum_{\rho \in DS_{\frac{nd}{l}}} \operatorname{tr}(M(s_l, 0) \operatorname{ind}(\underbrace{\rho \otimes \rho \otimes \dots \otimes \rho}_{l \text{ times}})(f)) \\ &= \sum_{\rho' \in DS'_n} m_{\rho'} \operatorname{tr} \rho'(f) + \sum_{l|n, l \neq 1} \frac{1}{l^2} \sum_{\rho' \in DS'_{\frac{n}{l}}} \operatorname{tr}(M(s_l, 0) \operatorname{ind}(\underbrace{\rho' \otimes \rho' \otimes \dots \otimes \rho'}_{l \text{ times}})(f')) \end{aligned}$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$, where $s_l = (1, 2, \dots, l)$, $m_{\rho'}$ is the multiplicity of ρ' in the discrete spectrum of $G'_n(\mathbb{A})$ and ind is the parabolic induction from the Levi subgroup L_l with l blocks of equal size. $M(s, 0)$ intertwines the induced representation with itself and, as the induced representation is irreducible, $M(s, 0)$ acts as a scalar. Because $M(s, 0)$ is a unitary operator, the scalar has modulus one.

If l divides nd but l does not divide n , then there is a place v where $L_{l,v}$ does not transfer ([Ba1], Lemma 5.2) and the contribution of l on the G side is zero (Prop.7.1 (a) and because $M(s, 0)$ is a scalar). If l divides n but ρ_v corresponds to zero (Section 6) for some v , then $\operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{ind}(\underbrace{\rho_v \otimes \rho_v \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_v}_{l \text{ times}})(f_v)) = 0$ again by Prop.7.1 (a). So the corresponding term is zero (as $M(s, 0)$ is a scalar). Using the induction step (b), we see that ρ_v corresponds to zero for some v if and only if ρ is not in the image of \mathbf{G} .

So we have the equality

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\rho \in DS_{nd}} \operatorname{tr} \rho(f) + \sum_{l|n, l \neq 1} \frac{1}{l^2} \sum_{\rho' \in DS'_{\frac{n}{l}}} \lambda_{\mathbf{G}(\rho')} \operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{ind}(\mathbf{G}(\rho') \otimes \mathbf{G}(\rho') \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{G}(\rho'))(f)) \\ &= \sum_{\rho' \in DS'_n} m_{\rho'} \operatorname{tr} \rho'(f) + \sum_{l|n, l \neq 1} \frac{1}{l^2} \sum_{\rho' \in DS'_{\frac{n}{l}}} \lambda_{\rho'} \operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{ind}(\rho' \otimes \rho' \otimes \dots \otimes \rho')(f')) \end{aligned}$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$, where the λ are the scalars coming from the intertwining operator M as explained before.

Now, because the local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence commutes with parabolic induction (Proposition 7.1 (b)) we have $\operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{ind}(\mathbf{G}(\rho') \otimes \mathbf{G}(\rho') \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{G}(\rho'))(f)) = \operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{ind}(\rho' \otimes \rho' \otimes \dots \otimes \rho')(f'))$ if $f \leftrightarrow f'$.

If we let DS_k^D be the image of \mathbf{G} and set $\mathbf{G}(\rho') = \rho$, we get an equality:

$$\sum_{\rho \in DS_{nd}} \operatorname{tr} \rho(f) + \sum_{l|n, l \neq 1} \frac{1}{l^2} \sum_{\rho \in DS_{\frac{nd}{l}}^D} \lambda_{\rho} \operatorname{tr}(\operatorname{ind}(\rho \otimes \rho \otimes \dots \otimes \rho)(f))$$

$$= \sum_{\rho' \in DS'_n} m_{\rho'} \text{tr} \rho'(f') + \sum_{l|n, l \neq 1} \frac{1}{l^2} \sum_{\rho \in DS_{\frac{nd}{l}}^D} \lambda_{\mathbf{G}^{-1}(\rho)} \text{tr}(\text{ind}(\rho \otimes \rho \otimes \dots \otimes \rho)(f))$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$.

Let us now prove the case $n = 1$. The previous computations work the same in this case and, as the set of $l \neq 1$ which are divisors of $n = 1$ is empty, the equation is:

$$\sum_{\rho \in DS_{nd}} \text{tr} \rho(f) = \sum_{\rho' \in DS'_n} m_{\rho'} \text{tr} \rho'(f),$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$. Now we fix a discrete series $\rho' \in DS'_n$. We let S be the set of places v such that either v is infinite, or $G'_{1,v}$ is not split, or ρ'_v is not unramified. Then we may separate the representations having the S -part isomorphic to ρ'^S as explained at Step 4 for the case $n = 1$, $d = 2$, using the Lemma of the Appendix. We get an equality

$$\text{tr}(\rho(f)) = \sum_{i=1}^k m_{\rho'_i} \text{tr}(\rho'_i(f')),$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$, where ρ'_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$, are the discrete series in DS'_1 which have S -part isomorphic to ρ'^S , and ρ is the only discrete series in DS_d which have S -part isomorphic to ρ'^S . Such a representation ρ exists because the right hand side is not identically zero by linear independence of characters on $\prod_{v \in S} G'_{1,v}$, and is unique by the strong multiplicity one theorem for $GL_d(\mathbb{A})$.

Taking $f'_v = f_v = 1_{K_v}$ for every $v \notin S$, in order to have $\text{tr}(\rho'_{i,v}(f'_v)) = \text{tr}(\rho_v(f_v)) = 1$ (Chapter 1, Lemma 7.1), we simplify the formula with all the places not in S and we get

$$\prod_{v \in S} \text{tr}(\rho_v(f_v)) = \sum_{i=1}^k m_{\rho'_i} \prod_{v \in S} \text{tr}(\rho'_{i,v}(f'_v)),$$

where $f_v = f'_v$ for $v \in S$ such that G'_1 splits at v and $f_v \leftrightarrow f'_v$ for $v \in S$ such that G'_1 does not split at v .

For every $v \in S$, the representation ρ_v is unitary, and it corresponds to zero or to an irreducible representation θ_v of $G'_{1,v}$ by the local Jacquet-Langlands correspondence (Theorem 6.1). Because on the right hand side we have at least the representation ρ'_V , the sum is not identically zero by linear independence of characters on $\prod_{v \in S} G'_{1,v}$, and ρ_v cannot correspond to zero. Then $\otimes_{v \in S} \theta_v$ is an irreducible representation of $\prod_{v \in S} G'_{1,v}$ which satisfies $\prod_{v \in S} \text{tr}(\rho_v(f_v)) = \prod_{v \in S} \text{tr}(\theta_v(f_v))$. By linear independence of characters on $\prod_{v \in S} G'_{1,v}$ (we use the theory of Harish-Chandra on function characters, since some functions have to have support in the regular semisimple set), we have that on the right there is only one representation, with multiplicity one, and it is isomorphic to $\otimes_{v \in S} \theta_v$. But that representation can be but our ρ'_V . Finally $\rho'_v \simeq \theta_v$, so ρ_v corresponds to ρ'_v for all $v \in S$. We already selected

ρ in such way that $\rho_v \simeq \rho'_v$ for every $v \notin S$. So we set $\mathbf{G}(\rho') = \rho$.

We prove (c). The previous proof showed that the multiplicity of ρ' was 1. Let now ρ'' be a discrete series of G'_1 such that $\rho'_v \simeq \rho''_v$ for all $v \in V$ outside a finite set T . Then $\mathbf{G}(\rho')_v \simeq \mathbf{G}(\rho'')_v$ for every $v \in V$ such that G'_1 splits at v and $v \notin T$. By strong multiplicity one for G_n , $\mathbf{G}(\rho') = \mathbf{G}(\rho'')$. This obviously implies $\rho'_v \simeq \rho''_v$ for every $v \in V$. But the multiplicity of ρ' being one, we have $\rho' = \rho''$. We proved (c).

(b) is proved in the following way. Let ρ be a discrete series of G_n . If there is a place $v \in V$ such that ρ_v corresponds to zero, it is clear that ρ is not in the image of \mathbf{G} . Let now ρ be such that, for every place $v \in V$, ρ_v corresponds to some representation ρ'_v of $G'_{1,v}$. We start again from the relation

$$\sum_{\rho \in DS_{nd}} \mathrm{tr} \rho(f) = \sum_{\rho' \in DS'_n} m_{\rho'} \mathrm{tr} \rho'(f').$$

Then we fix a finite set of places S containing all the places where G'_1 does not split, all the infinite places of F and all the places where ρ is not unramified. Then we may separate the representations having the S -part isomorphic to ρ^S as explained at Step 4. We get to an equality

$$\mathrm{tr}(\rho(f)) = \sum_{i=1}^k m_{\rho'_i} \mathrm{tr}(\rho'_i(f')),$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$. Now we use the fact that there exists a couple $f \leftrightarrow f'$ such that $\mathrm{tr}(\rho(f)) \neq 0$. This proves that the equality is not $0 = 0$ and so there is at least a discrete series ρ' of G'_1 on the right. From now the same argument as before shows that $\mathbf{G}(\rho') = \rho$.

Let us prove the theorem for n assuming it is true for $k < n$. We start with the equation

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\rho \in DS_{nd}} \mathrm{tr} \rho(f) + \sum_{l|n, l \neq 1} \sum_{\rho \in DS_{\frac{nd}{l}}^D} \frac{\lambda_\rho - \lambda_{\mathbf{G}^{-1}(\rho)}}{l^2} \mathrm{tr}(\mathrm{ind}(\rho \otimes \rho \otimes \dots \otimes \rho)(f)) \\ = \sum_{\rho' \in DS'_n} m_{\rho'} \mathrm{tr} \rho'(f') \end{aligned}$$

if $f \leftrightarrow f'$. Now we apply the same method as for the proof in the case $n = 1$. We fix a discrete series ρ' of G'_n , and a finite set of places S of F including all the infinite places, the places where G'_n is not split and the places where ρ'_v is not unramified. Then we separate the representations with S -part isomorphic to ρ'^S . Proposition 4.1 in [Ba1] shows that on the left there is at most one representation with S -part isomorphic to ρ'^S (the proof uses the unicity of the cuspidal support for representations induced from discrete series of $GL_{nd}(\mathbb{A})$ from [JS])

and the classification of the discrete spectrum from [MW1]). So the equality is either of the type of

$$\mathrm{tr}\rho(f) = \sum_{i=1}^k m_{\rho'_i} \mathrm{tr}\rho'_i(f')$$

and then we continue the proof exactly as in the case $n = 1$, or then it is an equality like

$$\frac{\lambda_\theta - \lambda_{\mathbf{G}^{-1}(\theta)}}{l^2} \mathrm{tr}(\mathrm{ind}(\rho \otimes \rho \otimes \dots \otimes \rho)(f)) = \sum_{i=1}^k m_{\rho'_i} \mathrm{tr}\rho'_i(f'),$$

but we will show that this is impossible. We remember that $\rho = \mathbf{G}(\rho')$ and we get a relation

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^k m_{\rho'_i} \mathrm{tr}\rho'_i(f') - \beta \mathrm{tr}(\mathrm{ind}(\rho' \otimes \rho' \otimes \dots \otimes \rho')(f')).$$

where $\beta = \frac{\lambda_\rho - \lambda_{\mathbf{G}^{-1}(\rho)}}{l^2}$. We simplify with the S -part. The trick now is that $l \geq 2$ and λ_ρ and $\lambda_{\mathbf{G}^{-1}(\rho)}$ are complex numbers of modulus 1, so $|\beta| \leq \frac{1}{2}$. But then, by linear independence of characters on $G'_{n,S}$, β has to be an integer, so it is zero. Then $\sum_{i=1}^k m_{\rho'_i} \mathrm{tr}\rho'_i(f') = 0$ which is impossible by the linear independence of the characters on $G'_{n,S}$, since this sum contains at least one term, ρ' .

The proof of (b) and (c) is like in the case $n = 1$.

CHAPTER 3

Appendix: the spectral simplification

In this Appendix I recall the proof ([FL2]) of the classical Lemma which allows a simplification of the equality between the spectral sides of the trace formulae. It is a classical step in the proof of correspondences, and has been used in this paper. At the end of the Appendix, I explain how to adapt Flath's proof in [FL2] to quasi-split reductive groups (instead of general linear groups).

Let V be a countable set. For almost all $v \in V$ means for all $v \in V$ but a finite set. Let $\{F_v\}_{v \in V}$ be a set of non-Archimedean local fields. For every $v \in V$, let O_v be the ring of integers of F_v . Let $G_v := GL_n(F_v)$ and $K_v := GL_n(O_v)$. On G_v we fix the Haar measure giving volume 1 to the K_v . Let G be the restricted product of the G_v , $v \in V$, with respect to K_v , $v \in V$.

Let \mathcal{H}_v^0 be the set of functions $f : G_v \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with compact support and bi-invariant by K_v . Let \mathcal{H}^0 be the space spanned by functions on G denoted by $f = \otimes_{v \in V} f_v$ with $f_v \in \mathcal{H}_v^0$ for all $v \in V$ and f_v is the characteristic function 1_{K_v} of K_v for almost all $v \in V$, and defined by $f((g_v)_{v \in V}) = \prod_{v \in V} f_v(g_v)$. (\mathcal{H}^0 is the restricted product of the algebras \mathcal{H}_v with respect to the 1_{K_v} , where 1_{K_v} is the characteristic function of K_v , like in Section 5.)

Let J be a countable set. For each $j \in J$, for each $v \in V$, let $\pi_{j,v}$ be a unitary spherical smooth irreducible representation of G_v .

Assume that, for every couple $j_1, j_2 \in J$ such that $j_1 \neq j_2$, there is at least one $v \in V$ such that $\pi_{j_1,v}$ and $\pi_{j_2,v}$ are not isomorphic.

LEMMA 0.1. *Suppose given complex numbers c_j , $j \in J$, such that for every $f = \otimes_{v \in V} f_v \in \mathcal{H}^0$, the series*

$$(1) \quad \sum_{j \in J} c_j \prod_{v \in V} \text{tr} \pi_{j,v}(f_v)$$

converges absolutely to zero (in \mathbb{C}). Then all the c_j are zero.

Proof. Let F be a local non-Archimedean field and let $|\cdot|$ be the normalized norm of F . Every unramified smooth irreducible representation of $GL_n(F)$ is a sub-quotient of a parabolic induced representation from a character $|\cdot|^{z_1} \otimes |\cdot|^{z_2} \otimes \dots \otimes |\cdot|^{z_n}$, ($z_i \in \mathbb{C}$) of the diagonal torus with respect to the parabolic subgroup of upper triangular matrices. Conversely, every such induced representation has only one unramified sub-quotient. See [Car]. Then the set of isomorphism classes of unramified smooth irreducible representations of $GL_n(F)$ is in bijection with \mathbb{C}^n modulo the equivalence relations R_1 and R_2 defined by

- $(z_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n} \cong_{R_1} (z'_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ if for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $z_i - z'_i \in \frac{2\pi}{\ln|u_F|}i\mathbb{Z}$, where u_F is a prime element of F , and
- $(z_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n} \cong_{R_2} (z'_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ if $(z'_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ is obtained from $(z_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ by a permutation of the components.

Using Tadić classification of unitary representations ([Ta2]) one may show that if such an unramified representation is unitary, then, for all i , $|Re(z_i)| \leq \frac{n}{2}$, and the set with repetitions $\{Re(z_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ is symmetrical with respect to zero. This last condition of symmetry is sufficient for the unramified representation to be hermitian (i.e. isomorphic to the conjugate of its contragredient).

On the set \mathcal{Y} of n -tuples $(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that $|Re(z_i)| \leq \frac{n}{2}$ and the set with repetitions $\{Re(z_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ is symmetrical with respect to zero put the induced topology by restriction from \mathbb{C}^n . The quotient \mathcal{Y}' of this space by the equivalence relation R_1 is compact. Put the induced topology on \mathcal{Y}'' which is the quotient of \mathcal{Y}' by the equivalence relation R_2 . The set \mathcal{Y}'' is in natural bijection with the set \mathcal{W} of isomorphism classes of unramified representations defined by elements in \mathcal{Y} . Consider the induced topology on \mathcal{W} . Then \mathcal{W} is compact. Every class in \mathcal{W} is unramified and hermitian; every irreducible unramified unitary class of representations of $GL_n(F)$ is in \mathcal{W} .

For each $v \in V$, denote \mathcal{W}_v the analog space of \mathcal{W} for the group $G_v = GL_n(F_v)$. Let $R := \prod_{v \in V} \mathcal{W}_v$ be the product space, which is again a compact space. The points of R are collections $\pi = (\pi_v)_{v \in V}$ that have the property that every π_v is an (isomorphism class of) irreducible hermitian unramified representation(s) of G_v . Not every collection with this property is a point of R , but any collection $\pi = (\pi_v)_{v \in V}$ such that every π_v is an (isomorphism class of) irreducible unitary unramified representation(s) of G_v is a point of R . For every $f \in \mathcal{H}^0$, define $F_f : R \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by the formula $F_f(\pi) = \prod_{v \in V} \text{tr} \pi_v(f_v)$. The set of all these functions verifies the Stone-Weierstrass conditions:

- it contains the constant functions (consider f equal to a scalar multiple of the characteristic function of $\prod_{v \in V} K_v$);
- it is stable by complex conjugation because, if $f = \otimes_{v \in V} f_v \in \mathcal{H}^0$, if $f^*(g) := f(g^{-1})$, then $F_{f^*} = \overline{F_f}$ (indeed, if π_v is hermitian, then $\text{tr} \pi_v(f_v^*) = \overline{\text{tr} \pi_v(f_v)}$);
- it separates points, because if $\pi_{j_1, v}$ is not isomorphic to $\pi_{j_2, v}$, then there is a function in \mathcal{H}_v^0 such that $\text{tr} \pi_{j_1, v}(f) \neq \text{tr} \pi_{j_2, v}(f)$ (particular case of [Be], Corollary 3.9 for example).

Hence, the set of all functions F_f , $f \in \mathcal{H}^0$, is a dense subset of the set $C(R)$ of continuous functions on R . Now, putting $f = 1$ in formula (1), the absolute convergence implies that $\sum_J |c_j|$ converges. Then choose u in J such that $|c_u|$ is maximal. Suppose $|c_u| \neq 0$. Choose a finite subset J_0 of J such that $\sum_{J \setminus J_0} |c_j| < \frac{|c_u|}{4}$. The density result implies that we may find a function f such that

- $|\text{tr} \pi_j(f)| < 2$ for all $j \in J$,
- $|\text{tr} \pi_u(f)| > 1$ and
- $|\text{tr} \pi(f)| < \frac{|c_u|}{2|J_0|}$ for all $\pi \in J_0 \setminus \{u\}$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{j \in J \setminus \{u\}} c_j \operatorname{tr} \pi_j(f) \right| \leq \sum_{j \in J \setminus \{u\}} |c_j| |\operatorname{tr} \pi_j(f)| < \\ & < (|J_0| - 1) \frac{|c_u|}{2|J_0|} + 2 \frac{|c_u|}{4} < |c_u| < |c_u \operatorname{tr} \pi_u(f)| \end{aligned}$$

which contradicts the hypothesis. Hence $|c_u|$ must be 0. \square

Here is the generalization of this technique for other groups. Let G be a connected reductive quasi-split group over a local non archimedean field, let A be a maximal split torus in G , W the Weyl group of A , M the centralizer of A (so W is the quotient of the normalizer of A by M). Then M is a minimal Levi subgroup of G . Let P be a parabolic subgroup of G with Levi subgroup L . Let K be a maximal compact subgroup of G in good position with respect to P . Assume that the Hecke algebra \mathcal{H}^0 of left and right K -invariant functions over G with compact support is commutative. I will define a compact set \mathcal{W} with the same properties as before, namely \mathcal{W} parametrizes a set of irreducible hermitian unramified representations of G containing all the irreducible unitary unramified representations of G . It is known that the set X of unramified characters of M (here unramified means trivial on $M \cap K$) form a complex variety endowed with the obvious action of W .

According to Cartier's paper [Car] (I used his notation), for every $\chi \in X$, the induced representation $\operatorname{ind}_P^G \chi$ has a unique irreducible quotient which is an unramified representation of G , denoted by $I(\chi)$. Every irreducible unramified representation of G is obtained this way. If $\chi, \chi' \in X$, then $I(\chi)$ and $I(\chi')$ are isomorphic if and only if there is $w \in W$ such that $\chi' = w\chi$. So the set of irreducible unramified representations of G is parametrized by X/W .

Let X_u be the set of characters $\chi \in X$ such that $\operatorname{ind}_P^G \chi$ contains at least one irreducible quotient which has bounded coefficients. Tadić shows, [Ta3] Theorem 7.1, that the set X_u is relatively compact in X . It is obvious that X_u is stable by W . So the closure $\overline{X_u}$ is compact and stable by W .

A representation is hermitian if it is isomorphic to the complex conjugated of its contragredient. The contragredient representation of a character χ is $\overline{\chi(g^{-1})}$. We also know that the complex conjugation and the contragredient functor commute with parabolic induction. So using the classification, it follows that $I(\chi)$ is hermitian if and only if there is $w \in W$ such that $\overline{\chi(g^{-1})} = w\chi(g)$. If $w \in W$, then the set Y_w of $\chi \in \overline{X_u}$ such that $\overline{\chi(g^{-1})} = w\chi(g)$ is closed, so it is a compact set. W is finite, so $Y := \cup_{w \in W} Y_w$ is compact. The set $\mathcal{W} := Y/W$ has the required properties.

CHAPTER 4

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