Evaluation of characters of smooth representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$: I. Strongly primitive representations of even level

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EVALUATION OF CHARACTERS OF SMOOTH REPRESENTATIONS OF $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$: I.STRONGLY PRIMITIVE REPRESENTATIONS OF EVEN LEVEL.

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Abstract. Let F be a local field, let $\mathcal{O}$ be its integer ring and ϖ a uniformizer of its maximal ideal. To an irreducible complex finite dimensional smooth representation π of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ is associated a pair of positive integers k, k' called the level and the sublevel of π. The level is the smallest integer k such that π factorizes through the finite group $GL(2,\mathcal{O}/\varpi^k\mathcal{O})$, whereas the sublevel is the smallest integer $k' \leq k$ such that there exists χ, one dimensional representation of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$, such that $\pi \otimes \chi$ factorizes through the finite group $GL(2,\mathcal{O}/\varpi^{k'}\mathcal{O})$. A representation of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ is said strongly primitive if the level and sublevel are equal. The classification of smooth finite dimensional representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ is equivalent to the classification of strongly primitive irreducible representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$.

In this first article we describe explicitely the even level strongly primitive irreducible finite dimensional complex representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ along the lines of [13] and [7] using Clifford theory. In the case where the characteristic p of the residue field is not equal to 2, we give exact formulas for the characters of these representations in most cases by reducing them to the evaluation of Gauss sums, Kloosterman sums and Salié sums for the finite ring $\mathcal{O}/\varpi^k\mathcal{O}$. It generalizes the work of [7] which was devoted to $F = \mathbb{Q}_p$. The second article [12] will give the evaluation of characters in the odd level case and the exact expressions for certain generalized Zeta function representations [11] of $PGL(2,\mathcal{O})$.

Keywords:
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Contents

1. Introduction

Let F be a local field, $\mathcal{O}$ its ring of integers and p the characteristic of the residue field. $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ is a maximal compact subgroup of $GL(2,F)$ and it is a fundamental theorem that the smooth irreducible complex representations of $GL(2,F)$ are admissible i.e decompose with finite multiplicities in terms of smooth irreducible representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$. It is therefore of interest to have a classification of irreducible smooth complex representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ and to have closed expressions for the characters of this group.
Classification of irreducible smooth complex representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ has been obtained in [13] using Clifford theory [5]. Finer results such as the explicit evaluation of characters has been obtained in [7] only when $F=\mathbb{Q}_p$ and $p\neq 2$.
In this article we generalize this last work for arbitrary local field F with $p\neq 2$ using similar methods.
In section 2, we recall the classification of conjugacy classes of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ following [1]. When $p\neq 2$ we give a classification of them in the form given in [7].
In section 3, we recall the classification of smooth irreducible representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ which are strongly primitive of even level following [13] and give a detailed and simpler description of these representations.
In section 4, we evaluate the characters of these representations using Frobenius formula. The expression of the characters can in most cases be evaluated in a closed form by reducing them to twisted Kloosterman sums associated to the finite ring $\mathcal{O}/\varpi^k\mathcal{O}$. Note that, not to diminish the value of the work [7], we have simplified and sometimes corrected their work.
The original motivation for our work was the evaluation of generalized Zeta representation function [15, 6, 11] of the group $PGL(2,\mathcal{O})$. In order to keep the length of the present article reasonable, we have computed the characters of the representations only for those which are strongly primitive of even level. In a forthcoming article [12] we evaluate the characters of representations which are strongly primitive of odd length and by mixing these two results we give closed expression of the evaluation of certain generalized Zeta representation functions of $PGL(2,\mathcal{O})$

2. Conjugacy classes

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a local principal ring, let $\mathfrak{M}$ be the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{A}$, ϖ a uniformiser of $\mathfrak{M}$, $\Bbbk$ the residual field of characteristic p. Let $r\in\mathbb{N}\cup\{\infty\}$ be the length of $\mathcal{A}$, i.e the smallest positive integer r, if it exists, such that $\mathfrak{M}^r=\{0\}$, if not we define $r=\infty$. By convention we denote $\varpi^\infty=0$, and $\mathfrak{M}^\infty=\{0\}$. If $r\neq\infty, [\![0,r]\!]=\{0,\cdots,r\}$ and $[\![0,\infty]\!]=\mathbb{N}\cup\{\infty\}$. We recall the classification of similarity classes of matrices of $M_2(\mathcal{A})$ as given in [1] (Theorem 2.2). For $i\in[\![0,r]\!]$ we denote $\mathcal{A}_i=\mathcal{A}/\mathfrak{M}^i$, and for $i\neq\infty$ we choose $s_i:\mathcal{A}_i\to\mathcal{A}$ sections of the canonical projections $p_i:\mathcal{A}\to\mathcal{A}_i$. We denote $\mathbb{A}_i\subset\mathcal{A}$ the image of $\mathcal{A}_i$ under s_i for $i\neq\infty$. We choose s_i such that $\mathbb{A}_0=\{0\}$, $s_1(0)=0$, and for $0<i<\infty$, $\mathbb{A}_i=\{\sum_{j=0}^{i-1}a_j\varpi^j, a_j\in\mathbb{A}_1\}$, $\mathbb{A}_i$ is in bijection with the set $\mathcal{A}_i$. Let $j\in[\![0,r]\!]$, $j\neq\infty$, we denote $\rho_j:\mathcal{A}\to\varpi^j\mathcal{A}, a\mapsto\varpi^j a$, which after quotienting by the kernel defines an isomorphism of $\mathcal{A}$-module $\bar{\rho}_j:\mathcal{A}_{r-j}\xrightarrow{\sim}\varpi^j\mathcal{A}$.

The following easy lemma is central in the classification of [1].

Lemma 1. *Let $X \in M_2(\mathcal{A})$, it can be written as $X = A + \varpi^j B$ where $j \in [\![0, r]\!]$ is maximal such that X is congruent modulo $\mathfrak{M}^j$ to a scalar matrix $A = \alpha I, \alpha \in \mathcal{A}$. If $j = \infty$ then $X = \alpha I, \alpha \in \mathcal{A}$. If $j \neq \infty$, α can be chosen in $\mathbb{A}_j$ and is unique, B is unique mod $\mathfrak{M}^{r-j}$ and moreover is a cyclic matrix i.e there exist $v \in \mathcal{A}_{r-j}$ such that (v, Bv) is a basis of $\mathcal{A}^2_{r-j}$.*

Note that $\alpha = 0$ when $j = 0$.

If $(a, b) \in \mathcal{A}$ we denote $C(a, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}$.

As a result one obtains the theorem (theorem 2.2 of [1]):

Theorem 1. *Let $X \in M_2(\mathcal{A})$ and j, α, B associated to X by the previous lemma, then X is similar to the matrix $\alpha I + \varpi^j C(-det(B), tr(B)) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^j \\ -\varpi^j det(B) & \alpha + \varpi^j tr(B) \end{pmatrix}$. Inversely, given $j \in \{0, ..., r\}$, $j \neq \infty$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{A}_j$, and a couple $(\varpi^j \beta, \varpi^j \gamma) \in \bar{\rho}_j(\mathcal{A}_{r-j})$, there exists a unique class of similarity matrix having $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^j \\ -\varpi^j \gamma & \alpha + \varpi^j \beta \end{pmatrix}$ as representative. If $j = \infty$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$, the class of similarity matrix having αI as representative consists only on this matrix.*

As a result the conjugacy classes of $GL(2, \mathcal{A})$ are in bijection with the subset of these representatives defined by the additional condition that the determinant is invertible. This last condition can also be written: if $j = 0$ then $\alpha = 0$ and $\gamma = det(B) \in \mathcal{A}^\times$ and if $j \geq 1$ then $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}^\times$.

A further classification, simpler, is obtained when the characteristic of the residual field $\Bbbk$ is different of 2.

Proposition 1. *A set of representatives of similarity classes of $M_2(\mathcal{A})$ are given by the set of matrices $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^j \\ \varpi^j \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$, $j \in [\![0, r]\!]$, $j \neq \infty$, $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$, $\varpi^j \beta \in \bar{\rho}_j(\mathcal{A}_{r-j})$ with the addition of the case $j = \infty$ (when $r = \infty$) and the set of matrices αI with $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$.*

Proof. Let $y \in \mathcal{A}$, we denote $Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ y & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, we have $Y(\alpha I + \varpi^j C(-\gamma, \beta))Y^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \varpi^j y & \varpi^j \\ \varpi^j(-\gamma - y^2 - \beta y)) & \alpha + \varpi^j \beta + \varpi^j y \end{pmatrix}$. Therefore if 2 is invertible in $\mathcal{A}$, we can choose $y = -\frac{1}{2}\beta$ in order to impose that the elements on the diagonal are equal. □

Remark: The proposition 1 is easily shown to be false when $p = 2$. Indeed fix $j = 0$ and β invertible. The matrix $(\alpha I + \varpi^j C(-\gamma, \beta))$ has its trace equal to $2\alpha + \beta$, therefore it cannot be similar to a matrix having the same elements on the diagonal which trace, multiple of 2, is therefore non invertible.

Let F be local field, we assume that the characteristic p of the residual field is different of 2 and let $\mathcal{O}$ be its integer ring. We will now use the previous classification when $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{O}$ and the length $r = \infty$. One obtains a generalisation of the classification obtained in [7] for the case $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{Z}_p$. Let fix $\epsilon \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ which is not a square, it always exists because $p \neq 2$.

Proposition 2. *A set of representatives of conjugacy classes of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ is given by:*

- $I_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ *(Scalar class)*
- $B_{i,\alpha,\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^{i+1}\beta \\ \varpi^i & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, i \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times, \beta \in \mathcal{O}$ *(Unipotent class)*
- $C_{i,\alpha,\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^i\epsilon\beta \\ \varpi^i\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, i \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha \in \mathcal{O}, \beta \in \mathcal{O}^\times, \alpha^2 - \epsilon\beta^2\varpi^{2i} \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ *(Elliptic class)*
- $D_{i,\alpha,\delta} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \delta \end{pmatrix}, i \in \mathbb{N}, \alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times, \delta \in \mathcal{O}^\times, \alpha - \delta \in \varpi^i\mathcal{O}^\times$ *(Diagonal class).*

Proof. One uses the proposition (1) giving a set of representatives of conjugacy classes of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ to be $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^j \\ \varpi^j\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$, $j \in \mathbb{N}$, $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{O}$ with $\alpha^2 - \varpi^{2j}\beta \in \mathcal{O}^\times$, with the addition of the matrices αI, $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ corresponding to $j = \infty$.
Let $j \in \mathbb{N}$, if β is not invertible in $\mathcal{O}$ then $\beta = \varpi\beta'$ and a representative of this conjugacy class is given by $B_{j,\alpha,\beta'}$. If β is invertible, there are two possibilities: it is a square or not. If $\beta = \mu^2$, let $P = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & -\mu \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, P is invertible ($det(P) = 2\mu$) when $p \neq 2$ and we have $P^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^j\mu^2 \\ \varpi^j & \alpha \end{pmatrix}P = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \varpi^j\mu & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha - \varpi^j\mu \end{pmatrix}$. Therefore a representative of this conjugacy class is given by the matrix $D_{j,\alpha+\varpi^j\mu,\alpha-\varpi^j\mu}$. We have fixed $\epsilon \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ which is not a square, therefore if β is not a square $\beta\epsilon^{-1}$ is a square ν^2. This comes from the fact that by Hensel lemma an invertible element is a square in $\mathcal{O}$ if and only if it is a square mod $\mathfrak{M}$. If we denote $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \nu \end{pmatrix}$ we have $P\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^j\epsilon\nu^2 \\ \varpi^j & \alpha \end{pmatrix}P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^j\epsilon\nu \\ \varpi^j\nu & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = C_{j,\alpha,\nu}$. As a result the set of matrices defined in the proposition is a set of representatives of the conjugacy classes of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$.
The name of the classes comes from the name of the projection of the matrix in $GL(2,\mathbb{k})$.

□

3. Irreducible finite dimensional complex smooth representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$

In this section F is a local field, v the additive valuation normalized by $v(\varpi) = 1$, $\mathcal{O}$ is the ring of integers of F and p the characteristic of the residual field $\mathbb{k}$. We denote q the cardinal of $\mathbb{k}$. We dot not assume in this section, unless explicitely stated, that $p \neq 2$.
Let $r \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$, we denote $\mathcal{O}_r = \mathcal{O}/\varpi^r\mathcal{O}$, and we define $G^{(r)} = GL(2,\mathcal{O}_r)$. $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ is the profinite group $\varprojlim G^{(r)}$. We denote $p_r : GL(2,\mathcal{O}) \to GL(2,\mathcal{O}_r)$ the canonical maps.

Definition 3.1. *If π is a finite dimensional complex smooth representation of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ then there exists an integer k such that π factorizes through p_k as $\pi = \pi_k \circ p_k$ where π_k is a representation of $GL(2,\mathcal{O}_k)$. π is irreducible if and only if π_k is.*

The smallest of these k is by definition the **level** *of π.*
A representation of $G^{(r)}$ of level r is said to be **primitive**.

As a result the classifications of irreducible finite dimensional smooth representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ of level less than r is equivalent to the classification of irreducible finite dimensional complex representations of the finite group $GL(2,\mathcal{O}_r)$.
Remark 1: Note that the theorem 1 applies as well when $\mathcal{A}=\mathcal{O}/\varpi^r\mathcal{O}$ where r is any positive integer. Therefore a set of representative of conjugacy classes of $GL(2,\mathcal{O}/\varpi^r\mathcal{O})$ is given by $\{\alpha I + C(-\varpi^j\beta', \varpi^j\alpha'), \alpha \in \mathbb{A}_j, j=0, \alpha'=0, \beta' \in {\mathcal{O}_r}^\times$ or $1 \leq j \leq r, \varpi^j\beta', \varpi^j\alpha' \in \bar{\rho}_j(\mathcal{O}_{r-j})\}$. The cardinal of this set is $q^{r-1}(q-1)+\sum_{j=1}^{r}(q-1)q^{j-1}q^{r-j}q^{r-j} = q^{r-1}(q^{r+1}-1)$. Therefore the number n_r of conjugacy classes of $GL(2,\mathcal{O}/\varpi^r\mathcal{O})$ is equal to $n_r = q^{r-1}(q^{r+1}-1)$ which is also the number a_r of irreducible finite dimensional complex representations up to isomorphism of the finite group $GL(2,\mathcal{O}/\varpi^r\mathcal{O})$. As a result the number b_r of irreducible finite dimensional complex smooth representations up to isomorphism of level r of $GL(2,\mathcal{O})$ is $b_r = n_r - n_{r-1}$.
Remark 2: When $p \neq 2.$, we will use the following classification of conjugacy classes of $GL(2,\mathcal{O}_r)$, which is a direct application of proposition (2). Let fix $\epsilon \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times$ which is not a square, it always exists because $p \neq 2$.

Proposition 3. *A set of representatives of conjugacy classes of $GL(2,\mathcal{O}_r)$ is given by:*

- $I_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \alpha \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times$
- $B_{i,\alpha,\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^{i+1}\beta \\ \varpi^i & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, i \in [\![0, r-1]\!], \alpha \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times, \beta \in \mathcal{O}_r$
- $C_{i,\alpha,\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \varpi^i\epsilon\beta \\ \varpi^i\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, i \in [\![0, r-1]\!], \alpha \in \mathcal{O}_r, \beta \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times, \alpha^2 - \epsilon\beta^2\varpi^{2i} \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times$
- $D_{i,\alpha,\delta} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \delta \end{pmatrix}, i \in [\![0, r-1]\!], \alpha \in \mathcal{O}^\times, \delta \in \mathcal{O}^\times, \alpha - \delta \in \varpi^i\mathcal{O}^\times.$

The problem of classifying the irreducible finite dimensional complex representations of $GL(2,\mathcal{O}_r)$ can be completely understood and in great detail using Clifford theory, this is what we review in the sequel.
For $0 \leq i \leq r$, let $K_i^{(r)} = \{g \in G^{(r)}, g = I \bmod \varpi^i\}$. If the context is clear we will forget the upper index r.
We have $\{I\} = K_r^{(r)} \subset K_{r-1}^{(r)} \subset ... \subset K_0^{(r)} = G^{(r)}$. The isomorphism $\bar{\rho}_j : \mathcal{O}_{r-j} \to \varpi^j\mathcal{O}_r$ is extended to an isomorphism $\bar{\rho}_j : M_2(\mathcal{O}_{r-j}) \to \varpi^j M_2(\mathcal{O}_r)$. Having fixed a set of compatible section s_j of $\mathcal{O}_j$ (like in section 1) for $0 \leq j \leq r$, we denote $\mathbb{O}_j$ the image of s_j, $\mathbb{O}_j$ and $\mathcal{O}_j$ are in bijection. We denote $\mathbb{O}_j^\times$ the invertible elements of $\mathbb{O}_j$.
The following properties hold:

Proposition 4. (1) *$K_i^{(r)}$ is a normal subgroup of $G^{(r)}$.*
(2) *$G^{(r)}/K_i^{(r)}$ is isomorphic to $G^{(i)}, i > 0$.*
(3) *$K_i^{(r)} = I + \varpi^i M_2(\mathcal{O}_r)$ if $i > 0$.*

(4) $K_i^{(r)}$ *is abelian if* $i \geq r/2$ *and* $(M_2(\mathcal{O}_{r-i}),+) \to K_i^{(r)}, x \mapsto I + \bar{\rho}_i(x)$ *is an isomorphism of abelian group if* $i \geq r/2$ *where* $M_2(\mathcal{O}_{r-i})$ *is endowed with the addition of matrix group law.*
(5) $|K_i^{(r)}| = q^{4(r-i)}$ *if* $i > 0$.
(6) $|G^{(r)}| = q^{4r-3}(q+1)(q-1)^2, r \geq 1$.

Proof. The only nontrivial result is the computation of $|G^{(r)}|$. Let $p : GL(2,\mathcal{O}_r) \to GL(2,\Bbbk)$ the canonical map, the kernel of p is $K_1^{(r)} = I + \varpi M(\mathcal{O}_r)$, which cardinal is $q^{4(r-1)}$. We have $|GL(2,\mathbb{F}_q)| = q(q+1)(q-1)^2$ from which the proposition follows. □

We will define $l = \lfloor \frac{r+1}{2} \rfloor$ and $l' = \lfloor \frac{r}{2} \rfloor$. We have $l + l' = r$ and l is the smallest integer i with $i \geq r/2$.
Let us fix a smooth additive character $\psi^{(r)} : (\mathcal{O},+) \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ of level r which means that the kernel of $\psi^{(r)}$ contains $\mathfrak{M}^r$ but not $\mathfrak{M}^{r-1}$ (such character always exists). If the context is clear we will denote it simply by ψ.
We first recall a simple description of characters of the abelian groups $K_i^{(r)}$ for $i \geq r/2$. Let $\beta \in M_2(\mathcal{O}_r)$, one defines $\psi_\beta : K_i^{(r)} \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ by $\psi_\beta(x) = \psi(Tr(\beta(x-I)))$. ψ_β depends only on $\varpi^i\beta$, therefore the map $M_2(\mathcal{O}_r) \to Hom(K_i^{(r)}, \mathbb{C}^\times), \beta \mapsto \psi_\beta$ factorizes through an isomorphism (because $\psi^{(r)}$ is of level r) $M_2(\mathcal{O}_{r-i}) \xrightarrow{\sim} Hom(K_i^{(r)}, \mathbb{C}^\times), \beta \mapsto \psi_\beta$.
We use the following theorem of Clifford theory [5] recalled in [13] (Theorem 2.1): let G be a finite group and N a normal subgroup of G. G acts on the set of representations of N by conjugation: if ρ is a representation of N then for $g \in G$ we denote ρ^g the representation of N defined by $\rho^g(n) = \rho(gng^{-1})$. For any irreducible representation ρ of N, we define the stabilizer $T(\rho)$ as being the subgroup of G defined by $T(\rho) = \{g \in G, \rho^g \text{ is isomorphic to } \rho\}$, $T(\rho)$ always contains N. Assume that ρ is an irreducible representation of N, then the set of irreducible representations of G which restriction to N contains ρ is in bijection with the set of irreducible representations of $T(\rho)$ which restriction to N contains ρ. More precisely, if $A = \{\theta \in Irr(T(\rho)), Res_N^{T(\rho)}(\theta) \text{ contains } \rho\}$ and $B = \{\pi \in Irr(G), Res_N^G(\pi) \text{ contains } \rho\}$, then $\theta \mapsto Ind_{T(\rho)}^G(\theta)$ is a bijection from A to B. Moreover if π is an irreducible representation of G then $Res_N^G(\pi) = e(\bigoplus_{\rho \in \Omega} \rho)$ where Ω is an orbit of the action of G on the set of classes of irreducible representations of N and e is a positive integer.
We will use this theorem and apply it to $G = GL(2,\mathcal{O}_r)$ and $N = K_l^{(r)}$ with l the smallest integer greater than $r/2$, the reason being that K_l is abelian and therefore the irreducible representations of K_l are one dimensional and simple to describe and if ρ is a one dimensional representation of K_l the condition that l is the smallest implies that the stabilizer of K_l is bigger than K_l but not too much. We will heavily use the method of [13] but we will be more precise in the description of the representations of the stabilisers. This is important for the computation of the characters of $GL(2,\mathcal{O}_r)$.
$G^{(r)}$ acts on $Hom(K_l, \mathbb{C}^\times) \simeq M_2(\mathcal{O}_{l'})$, the orbits are analysed according to their reductions mod $\mathfrak{M}$.
In $M_2(\Bbbk)$ there are 4 types of similarity equivalence classes:

- type c_1 (scalar): $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, a \in \Bbbk$
- type c_2 (diagonal): $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}, a, d \in \Bbbk, a \neq d$
- type c_3 (elliptic): $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\Delta & s \end{pmatrix}, \Delta, s \in \Bbbk, x^2 - sx + \Delta$ irreducible in $\Bbbk[x]$
- type c_4 (unipotent): $\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, a \in \Bbbk$.

If $a \in \mathcal{O}_{l'}$ we denote $\bar{a} \in \Bbbk$ its reduction mod $\mathfrak{M}$, if $\beta \in M_2(\mathcal{O}_{l'})$ we denote $\bar{\beta} \in M_2(\Bbbk)$ its reduction mod $\mathfrak{M}$. If $\beta \in M_2(\mathcal{O}_{l'}), \psi_\beta|_{K_{r-1}^{(r)}}$ depends only on $\bar{\beta}$, we denote it $\psi_{\bar{\beta}}$.

Let π be an irreducible representation of $G^{(r)}$ acting on V, $\pi|_{K_l}$ decomposes as a direct sum of one dimensional representations and we have $\pi|_{K_l^{(r)}} = e\bigoplus_{\beta\in\Omega} \psi_\beta$ where Ω is an orbit under $G^{(r)}$. We have $\pi|_{K_{r-1}^{(r)}} = e\bigoplus_{\beta\in\Omega} \psi_{\bar{\beta}}$. All these $\bar{\beta}$ are in the same orbit under the action of $GL(2, \Bbbk)$. Therefore we can distinguish two cases: all $\bar{\beta}$ are the nul matrix or none of them are zero. In the first case this means that $\pi|_{K_{r-1}^{(r)}}$ is a direct sum of trivial representations, therefore π factorises as $\pi : G^{(r)} \to G^{(r)}/K_{r-1}^{(r)} \to GL(V)$, which means, after using $G^{(r)}/K_{r-1}^{(r)} \simeq G^{(r-1)}$ that π is of level less or equal to $r-1$. If, on the contrary , one (all) of the $\bar{\beta}$ is not the nul matrix then π is of level r.
The case $\bar{\beta}$ is of type c_1 i.e $\bar{\beta} = aI$ with $a \neq 0$ is interesting. Let $x \in K_{r-1}^{(r)}$ we have $\psi_{aI}(x) = \psi^{(r)}(a(Tr(x - I))) = \psi^{(r)}(a(det(x) - 1)) = \chi_a \circ det(x)$ where χ_a is a character $K_{r-1}^{(r)} \to \mathbb{C}^\times$. From the theory of extension of characters of abelian group, χ_a can be extended to a character $\tilde{\chi}_a : {\mathcal{O}_r}^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times$. We will denote $\tilde{\psi}_a$ a one dimensional representation of $G^{(r)}$ extending ψ_{aI} by $\tilde{\psi}_a = \tilde{\chi}_a \circ det$. Note that $\tilde{\psi}_a$ is of level r because $a \neq 0$. The representation π satisfies $\pi = \tilde{\psi}_a \otimes \pi'$ where π' is of level less or equal to $r-1$. This result motivates the introduction of the notion of sublevel of a complex finite dimensional irreducible smooth representation π of $GL(2, \mathcal{O})$.

Definition 3.2. *The sublevel is the smallest integer k such that there exists χ, one dimensional representation of $GL(2, \mathcal{O})$, such that $\pi \otimes \chi$ factorizes through the finite group $GL(2, \mathcal{O}_k)$. Because the level always exists, the sublevel always exists and is less or equal to the level. A representation of $GL(2, \mathcal{O})$ of level k which sublevel is also k will be called* **strongly primitive of level** *k.*

Let n_r the the number of conjugacy classes of $G^{(r)}$, let a_r the number of non isomorphic irreducible representations of $G^{(r)}$, b_r $(resp\ b'_r)$ the number of non isomorphic primitive (strongly primitive) representations of $G^{(r)}$. From the discussion above we have $b_r = b'_r + (q-1)a_{r-1}$ which implies $n_r - qn_{r-1} = b'_r$.
Finally one obtains the following proposition [13]:

Proposition 5. *Let π be an irreducible representation of $G^{(r)}$ and let β be an element in the orbit Ω of the decomposition of $\pi|_{K_l^{(r)}}$, then β is conjugated under $G^{(r)}$ to one of these elements:*

- *(C_1)* $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}, a, d \in \mathbb{O}_{l'}, a = d = 0 \ mod \ \mathfrak{M}$. *In this case* π *is of level less or equal to* $r-1$.
- *(C_1')* $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}, a, d \in \mathbb{O}_{l'}, a = d \ mod \ \mathfrak{M}$ *and* $a \neq 0 \ mod \ \mathfrak{M}$. *In this case* $\pi = \tilde{\psi}_{\bar{a}} \otimes \pi'$ *where* π' *is a representation of* $G^{(r)}$ *of level less than* $r-1$ *and* $\tilde{\psi}_{\bar{a}}$ *is a primitive character of* $G^{(r)}$. *In this case* π *is of level* r *and of sublevel less or equal to* $r-1$.
- *(C_2)* $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}, a, d \in \mathbb{O}_{l'}, a \neq d \ mod \ \mathfrak{M}$.
- *(C_3)* $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\Delta & s \end{pmatrix}, \Delta, s \in \mathbb{O}_{l'}, x^2 - sx + \Delta$ *is irreducible mod* $\mathfrak{M}$.
- *(C_4)* $\begin{pmatrix} a & 1+b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{O}_{l'}, b, c, a - d \in \mathfrak{M}$. *Then* $\pi = \tilde{\psi}_{\bar{a}} \otimes \pi'$ *where* π' *is a primitive representations which restriction* $\pi'|_{K_l^{(r)}} = e \bigoplus_{\beta' \in \Omega'} \psi_{\beta'}$ *where* β' *is conjugated under* $G^{(r)}$ *to* $\beta_{C_4'(\Delta,s)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\Delta & s \end{pmatrix} \Delta, s \in \mathbb{O}_{l'}, \Delta, s \in \mathfrak{M}$.

In the case C_2, C_3, C_4 *the representation is strongly primitive.*
The orbit associated to (C_1) *and* (C_1') *are not regular in the sense of Hill* [2]. *The orbits of type* $(C_2), (C_3), (C_4)$ *are regular. The orbit* (C_2) *and* (C_4) *are* **split** [2] *whereas* (C_3) *is* **cuspidal** *in Hill's terminology* [3]. *In all the cases where* β *is regular, we have* $T(\psi_\beta) = (\mathcal{O}_r[\hat{\beta}])^\times K_{l'}$ *where* $\hat{\beta}$ *is an element in* $M_2(\mathcal{O}_r)$ *having* β *as projection in* $M_2(\mathcal{O}_{l'})$.

In [13] a complete classification (valid even for $p = 2$) of irreducible representation of $GL(2, \mathcal{O}_r)$ is given using an inductive process. These representations fall in two classes: they can be strongly primitive of level r or they are twisted by a character from an irreducible representation of level less or equal to $r-1$. Therefore the knowledge of all irreducible strongly primitive representations of $GL(2, \mathcal{O}_k)$ for every $k \leq r$ gives, after twisting by characters, the complete list of irreducible representations of $GL(2, \mathcal{O}_r)$.
We now proceed and study in detail the strongly primitive representations of $GL(2, \mathcal{O}_r)$. They fall into classes according to the previous proposition.

Definition 3.3. *The representations associated to the orbits* C_2 *will be called* **principal split** *representations.*
The representations associated to the orbits C_3 *will be called* **cuspidal** *representations*
The representations associated to the orbits C_4 *will be called* **non-principal split** *representations.*

At this point we have to distinguish two cases:

- the simplest case is when r is even, i.e $l = l' = \dfrac{r}{2}$, in this case $K_{l'}$ is abelian.
- the more complicated case is when r is odd, i.e $l' = l - 1 = \dfrac{r-1}{2}$, in this case $K_{l'}$ is not abelian.

In the rest of this work we study the case where r is even, the case where r is odd is studied in [12].
We use the notations and results of of [13]. Let β be an element of $M_2(\mathcal{O}_{l'})$ belonging to the orbits C_2, C_3 or C_4 and let $\hat{\beta}$ be any lift of β in $M_2(\mathcal{O}_r)$. Let $\theta \in Hom(\mathcal{O}_r[\hat{\beta}]^\times, \mathbb{C}^\times)$, be a character such that θ and ψ_β coincide on $K_{l'} \cap \mathcal{O}_r[\hat{\beta}]^\times$, one define $\theta\psi_\beta$ to be the one dimensional representation of $T(\psi_\beta) = \mathcal{O}_r[\hat{\beta}]^\times K_{l'}$ by $(\theta\psi_\beta)(xy) = \theta(x)\psi_\beta(y), x \in \mathcal{O}_r[\hat{\beta}]^\times, y \in K_{l'}$. Then the representation $\pi(\theta, \beta) = Ind_{\mathcal{O}_r[\hat{\beta}]^\times K_{l'}}^{G^{(r)}}(\theta\psi_\beta)$ is an irreducible representation. It is shown that the set of representations $\pi(\theta, \beta)$ up to isomorphism depends only on the orbit of β and is independent of the choice of lift $\hat{\beta}$. Furthermore up to isomorphism this is the complete list of strongly primitive representations of level r.
We now proceed further and analyse in detail these representations. We have tried to simplify as much the construction of these representations, this will be important for computing their characters. Note that there is a neat construction for the Principal split and Cuspidal representations, but the non principal split representations resist such a description..

3.1. **Principal Split representations.** Let $a, d \in \mathbb{O}_l, a \neq d \mod \mathfrak{M}$, we define $\beta(C_2(a,d)) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$. Let $g = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\varpi^l x & \varpi^l y \\ \varpi^l z & 1+\varpi^l t \end{pmatrix} \in K_l$. We have $\psi_{\beta(C_2(a,d))}(g) = \psi(\varpi^l a x + \varpi^l t d)$. The number of characters of the form $\psi_{\beta(C_2(a,d))}$ is $|\mathbb{O}_l||\mathbb{O}_l \setminus \mathfrak{M}| = q^l(q^l - q^{l-1}) = (q-1)q^{r-1}$. Because $\beta(C_2(a,d))$ and $\beta(C_2(d,a))$ are the only elements in the same orbit under the conjugation action, the number of orbits of type C_2 is $\frac{1}{2}(q-1)q^{r-1}$.
We have $T(\psi_{\beta(C_2(a,d))}) = SK_l$ with $S = \{\begin{pmatrix} s_1 & 0 \\ 0 & s_2 \end{pmatrix}, s_1, s_2 \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times\} = (\mathcal{O}_r[\hat{\beta}])^\times$ where $\hat{\beta}$ is any lift of $\beta(C_2(a,d))$ in $M_2(\mathcal{O}_r)$. Note that $T(\psi_{\beta(C_2(a,d))}) = \{\begin{pmatrix} s_1 & \varpi^l y \\ \varpi^l z & s_2 \end{pmatrix}, s_1, s_2 \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times, y, z \in \mathcal{O}_r\} = T(C_2)$ and is independent of a, d.
We have $|T(\psi_{\beta(C_2(a,d))})| = |\mathcal{O}_r^\times|^2 (q^l)^2 = (q-1)^2 q^{3r-2}$.
Because $K_l \cap S = \{\begin{pmatrix} 1+\varpi^l x & 0 \\ 0 & 1+\varpi^l y \end{pmatrix}, x, y \in \mathcal{O}_r\}$ we have $|K_l \cap S| = q^l q^l = q^r$. The number of characters $\theta : S \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ which are equal to $\psi_{\beta(C_2(a,d))}$ on $K_l \cap S$ is given by $\frac{|S|}{|S \cap K_l|} = q^{r-2}(q-1)^2$. The irreducible principal split representation $\pi(\theta, \beta((C_2(a,d)))$ is strongly primitive and of dimension $\frac{|G^{(r)}|}{|SK_l|} = (q+1)q^{r-1}$.
Moreover from the counting above, the number of inequivalent irreducible principal split representations of $G^{(r)}$ is $\frac{1}{2}(q-1)^3 q^{2r-3}$.
We now give a precise description of these characters θ.
A one dimensional representation θ of S is necessarily equal to $\theta_{\mu,\mu'}$ where μ, μ' are characters of $\mathcal{O}_r^\times$ and $\theta_{\mu,\mu'}(\begin{pmatrix} s_1 & 0 \\ 0 & s_2 \end{pmatrix}) = \mu(s_1)\mu'(s_2)$. The condition that θ and $\psi_{\beta(C_2(a,d))}$

are equal on $S \cap K_l$ is given by:

$$\mu(1+\varpi^l x)\mu'(1+\varpi^l y) = \psi(\varpi^l ax + \varpi^l dy), \forall x, y \in \mathcal{O}_r,$$

which is equivalent to

$$\mu(1+\varpi^l x) = \psi(\varpi^l ax), \forall x \in \mathcal{O}_r, \mu'(1+\varpi^l y) = \psi(\varpi^l dy), \forall y \in \mathcal{O}_r.$$

Note that we can recover $a, d \in \mathbb{O}_l$ from the characters μ, μ' using the last condition. In particular one has the important property that $\mu{\mu'}^{-1}(1+\varpi^l x) = \psi(\varpi^l x(a-d)), \forall x \in \mathcal{O}_r$. Asking that the restriction of $\mu{\mu'}^{-1}$ to the multiplicative group $(1+\varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r)$ is of level l is equivalent to the fact that $a \neq d \; mod \; \mathfrak{M}$.
We can therefore parametrize the set of principal split representations of $G^{(r)}$ by a pair of characters of $\mathcal{O}_r^\times$. We say that a couple (μ, μ') of characters of $\mathcal{O}_r^\times$ is regular if and only if ${\mu\mu'}^{-1}|_{1+\varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r}$ is primitive (i.e of level l).
For such regular couple (μ, μ'), we will denote $\Pi_{\mu,\mu'}$ the irreducible representation $\pi(\theta_{\mu,\mu'}, \psi_{\beta(C_2(a,d))})$ where a (resp. d) are defined by μ (resp. μ'). The representation $\Pi_{\mu,\mu'}$ and $\Pi_{\mu',\mu}$ are isomorphic and up to equivalence depend only on the pair $\{\mu, \mu'\}$.
Remark: Note that the character $\theta_{\mu,\mu'}\psi_{\beta(C_2(a,d))}$ of SK_l, denoted $\mu \boxtimes \mu'$ has the following simple expression on $T(C_2)$

$$(\mu \boxtimes \mu')(\begin{pmatrix} s_1 & \varpi^l y \\ \varpi^l z & s_2 \end{pmatrix}) = \mu(s_1)\mu'(s_2), s_1, s_2 \in {\mathcal{O}_r}^\times, x, y \in \mathcal{O}_r,$$

and $\Pi_{\mu,\mu'} = Ind_{T(C_2)}^{G^{(r)}}(\mu \boxtimes \mu')$. With this description we do not use (a, d), which can be recovered from (μ, μ').

3.2. **Cuspidal representations.** Let F^{ur} be the maximal unramified extension of F, we have $Gal(F^{ur}/F) \simeq Gal(\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q/\mathbb{F}_q)$, let σ be the element of $Gal(F^{ur}/F)$ corresponding to the Frobenius automorphism Fr of $\bar{\mathbb{F}}_q$. Let E be the unique unramified extension of F of degree 2 i.e $E = \{x \in F^{ur}, \sigma^2(x) = x\}$, we denote $\mathcal{O}^E$ the ring of integers of E, its maximal ideal is generated by ϖ and its residual field is $\mathbb{F}_{q^2}$.
We denote $\mathcal{O}^E/\varpi^k\mathcal{O}^E = \mathcal{O}_k^E$ for k positive integer. We fix r integer and denote $\mathbb{O}_k^E$, for $0 \leq k \leq r$ the image of compatible sections of $\mathcal{O}_k^E$. As usual we define the maps $Tr, N : E \to F$ by $Tr(x) = x + \sigma(x), N(x) = x\sigma(x)$.
For any $\tau \in \mathbb{O}_l^E$ such that $\tau - \sigma(\tau) \neq 0 \bmod \varpi$, we define $\beta(C_3(\tau)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -N(\tau) & Tr(\tau) \end{pmatrix}$, which is a matrix of type C_3. The reduction of $\beta(C_3(\tau))$ in $M_2(\Bbbk)$ is $\overline{\beta(C_3(\tau))} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\bar{\tau}Fr(\bar{\tau}) & \bar{\tau} + Fr(\bar{\tau}) \end{pmatrix}$ with $Fr(\bar{\tau}) \neq \bar{\tau}$, i.e $\bar{\tau} \in \mathbb{F}_{q^2} \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$.
Let $g = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\varpi^l x & \varpi^l y \\ \varpi^l z & 1+\varpi^l t \end{pmatrix} \in K_l$, we have $\psi_{\beta(C_3(\tau))}(g) = \psi(\varpi^l z - \varpi^l N(\tau)y + \varpi^l Tr(\tau)t)$.
The number of characters of the form $\psi_{\beta(C_3(\tau))}$ is $\frac{1}{2}(q-1)q^{r-1}$. This is because the set $\{\tau \in \mathbb{O}_l^E, \tau = \sigma(\tau) \bmod \ \varpi\}$ is of cardinal $qq^{2(l-1)}$ and $\psi_{\beta(C_3(\tau))} = \psi_{\beta(C_3(\sigma(\tau)))}$. Therefore the number of orbits of type C_3 is $\frac{1}{2}(q-1)q^{r-1}$.

Let $\hat{\tau}$ a representative of τ in $\mathcal{O}_r^E$, we define $\hat{\beta}$ a lift of $\beta(C_3(\tau))$, $\hat{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\hat{\tau}\sigma(\hat{\tau}) & \hat{\tau}+\sigma(\hat{\tau}) \end{pmatrix}$.
$T(\psi_{\beta(C_3(\tau))}) = SK_l$ and we have $S = \mathcal{O}_r[\hat{\beta}]^\times = \{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b\hat{\tau}\sigma(\hat{\tau}) & a+b(\hat{\tau}+\sigma(\hat{\tau})) \end{pmatrix}, a, b \in \mathcal{O}_r, (a+b\hat{\tau})(a+b\sigma(\hat{\tau})) \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times\}$. As a result we obtain

$$T = \{\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y\hat{\tau}\sigma(\hat{\tau})+\varpi^l z & x+y(\hat{\tau}+\sigma(\hat{\tau}))+\varpi^l t \end{pmatrix}, x, y, z, t \in \mathcal{O}_r\}.$$

Let $a, b \in \mathcal{O}_r$, because $\bar{\tau} \in \mathbb{F}_{q^2} \setminus \mathbb{F}_q$, we have the equivalence: $(a+b\hat{\tau})(a+b\sigma(\hat{\tau})) = 0 \ mod \ \varpi$ if and only if a and b are equal to 0 mod ϖ.
Therefore $S = \{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b\hat{\tau}\sigma(\hat{\tau}) & a+b(\hat{\tau}+\sigma(\hat{\tau})) \end{pmatrix}, a, b \in \mathcal{O}_r \setminus \varpi\mathcal{O}_r\}$ implying $|S| = (q^2-1)q^{2(r-1)}$.
Moreover $S \cap K_l = \{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b\hat{\tau}\sigma(\hat{\tau}) & a+b(\hat{\tau}+\sigma(\hat{\tau})) \end{pmatrix}, a, b \in \mathcal{O}_r \ a = 1 \ mod \ \varpi^l, \ b = 0 \ mod \ \varpi^l\}$
We therefore have $|S \cap K_l| = (q^{r-l})^2 = q^r$, from which it follows that $|T(\psi_{\beta(C_3(\tau))})| = (q^2-1)q^{3r-2}$.
The number of characters $\theta : S \to \mathbb{C}^\times$, which extend $\psi_{\beta(C_3(\tau))}$ on $S \cap K_l$, is given by $\dfrac{|S|}{|S \cap K_l|} = (q^2-1)q^{r-2}$.
From the counting argument above, the number of inequivalent cuspidal representations of $G^{(r)}$ is $\dfrac{1}{2}(q-1)(q^2-1)q^{2r-3}$. These representations are all strongly primitive and of dimension $\dfrac{|G_r|}{|SK_l|} = (q-1)q^{r-1}$.
We now give a precise description of these characters θ.
Let ν, ν' characters $(\mathcal{O}_r^E)^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times$, we define a character $\theta_{\nu,\nu'} : S \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ by

$$\theta_{\nu,\nu'}(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b\hat{\tau}\sigma(\hat{\tau}) & a+b(\hat{\tau}+\sigma(\hat{\tau})) \end{pmatrix}) = \nu(a+b\hat{\tau})\nu'(a+b\sigma(\hat{\tau})).$$

Each character of S is of this type.
The condition that θ and $\psi_{\beta(C_3(\tau))}$ are equal on $S \cap K_l$ is given by:
(1)
$\nu(1+\varpi^l x+\varpi^l y\tau)\nu'(1+\varpi^l x+\varpi^l y\sigma(\tau)) = \psi(\varpi^l\tau(x+y\tau)+\varpi^l\sigma(\tau)(x+y\sigma(\tau))), \forall x, y \in \mathcal{O}_r.$

Let $\mathcal{O}_r^{E(\pm)} = \{z \in \mathcal{O}_r^E, \sigma(z) = \pm z\}$, $(1+\varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r^{E(\pm)}, \times)$ are subgroups of $(\mathcal{O}_r^E)^\times$. The condition (1) implies that

$$\nu(1+\varpi^l z)\nu'(1+\epsilon\varpi^l z) = \psi(\varpi^l z(\tau+\epsilon\sigma(\tau)), \forall z \in \mathcal{O}_r^{E(\pm)}, \forall \epsilon \in \{+,-\}.$$

In particular we obtain that $\nu\nu'^{-1}(1+\varpi^l z) = \psi(\varpi^l(\tau-\sigma(\tau))z)$ for $z \in \mathcal{O}_r^{E(-)}$, i.e $\nu\nu'^{-1}$ is a representation of $(1+\varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r^{E(-)})$ of level l.
We say that a couple (ν, ν') of characters of $(\mathcal{O}_r^E)^\times$ is regular if and only if $\nu\nu'^{-1}$ is a representation of $(1+\varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r^{E(-)})$ of level l.
In the case where $p \neq 2$, we can recover $\tau \in \mathbb{O}_l^E$ from the knowledge of ν, ν'.

Indeed if (ν,ν') is a regular couple of characters of $(\mathcal{O}_r^E)^\times$, let $\epsilon\in\{+,-\}$ then there exists a unique $\tau^{(\epsilon)}\in\mathbb{O}_l^E$ such that $\nu(1+\varpi^l z)\nu'(1+\epsilon\varpi^l z)=\psi(\varpi^l\tau^{(\epsilon)}),\forall z\in\mathcal{O}_r^{E(\epsilon)}$. The regularity condition implies that $\tau^{(-)}\notin\mathfrak{M}$. It is an easy exercise to show that if we define $\tau=\frac{1}{2}(\tau^{(+)}+\tau^{(-)})$ then the condition (1) holds.
Given (ν,ν') a regular couple of characters of $(\mathcal{O}_r^E)^\times$, we will denote $\nu\boxtimes\nu'=\theta_{\nu,\nu'}\psi_{\beta(C_3(\tau))}$, where τ is defined from (ν,ν').
We denote $\mathcal{C}_{\nu,\nu'}$ the representation $\pi(\theta_{\nu,\nu'},\psi_{\beta(C_3(\tau))})=Ind_{T(C_3(\tau))}^{G^{(r)}}(\nu\boxtimes\nu')$. Note that $\mathcal{C}_{\nu,\nu'}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}_{\nu'\circ\sigma,\nu\circ\sigma}$.
Remark: At this point, we want to make a connection with the work of [7]. They are working with the case where $p\neq 2$ and $\mathcal{O}=\mathbb{Z}_p$. They have chosen a different representative of C_3 and a different choice of β associated to C_3. For F any local field with $p\neq 2$, denote $\mathcal{O}$ the ring of integer of F, if $\tilde{\rho}\in\mathbb{O}_l$ and $\tilde{\epsilon}\in\mathbb{O}_l$ such that $\tilde{\epsilon}$ is not a square in $\mathcal{O}_r$ and is invertible in $\mathcal{O}_r$ we define $\tilde{\beta}=\begin{pmatrix}\tilde{\rho} & \tilde{\epsilon}\\ 1 & \tilde{\rho}\end{pmatrix}$. (The elements $\tilde{\rho},\tilde{\epsilon}$ are the element α,ϵ (page 1297) of [7] in the case where $\mathcal{O}=\mathbb{Z}_p$). We have $\tilde{\beta}=P\psi_{\beta(C_3(\tau))}P^{-1}$ with $P=\begin{pmatrix}-\tilde{\rho} & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{pmatrix}$, with $\tilde{\rho}=\frac{1}{2}(\tau+\sigma(\tau)),\tilde{\epsilon}=(\frac{1}{2}(\tau-\sigma(\tau)))^2$. Note they have used the same ϵ to parametrize the conjugacy classes of type C_3 as well as the represention of cuspidal type. We will prefer to proceed as follows: once forall, we have fixed an invertible element ϵ in $\mathcal{O}_r$ such that ϵ is not a square. This ϵ is used for the proposition (3). We will denote Φ a square root in $\mathcal{O}_r^E$ of ϵ. The cuspidal representations are labelled by a regular couple (ν,ν'). This couple defines $\tau\in\mathbb{O}_l^E$ from which we define $\tilde{\epsilon}=(\frac{1}{2}(\tau-\sigma(\tau)))^2$: ϵ is fixed whereas $\tilde{\epsilon}$ depends on the choice of the regular couple (ν,ν'). $\epsilon\tilde{\epsilon}$ is a square in $\mathcal{O}_r$ and we have $\epsilon\tilde{\epsilon}=u^2$ with $u=\frac{1}{2}\Phi(\tau-\sigma(\tau))\in\mathcal{O}_r^\times$.

3.3. **Non-Principal Split representations.** Let $\Delta,s\in\mathbb{O}_l\cap\mathfrak{M}$, we define $\beta_{C_4'(\Delta,s)}=\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ -\Delta & s\end{pmatrix}$.
Let $g=\begin{pmatrix}1+\varpi^l x & \varpi^l y\\ \varpi^l z & 1+\varpi^l t\end{pmatrix}\in K_l$, we have $\psi_{\beta(C_4'(\Delta,s))}(g)=\psi(\varpi^l z-\Delta\varpi^l y+s\varpi^l t)$.
The number of characters of the form $\psi_{\beta(C_4'(\Delta,s))}$ is $(q^{(r-l-1)})^2=q^{r-2}$.
Let $\hat{\Delta},\hat{s}$ lifts of Δ,s in $\mathcal{O}_r$ and define $\hat{\beta}(\hat{\Delta},\hat{s})=\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ -\hat{\Delta} & \hat{s}\end{pmatrix}$ a lift of $\beta_{C_4'(\Delta,s)}$.
We have $T(\psi_{\beta(C_4'(\Delta,s))})=SK_l$ with
$S(\hat{\Delta},\hat{s})=S=(\mathcal{O}_r[\hat{\beta}])^\times=\{\begin{pmatrix}a & b\\ -\hat{\Delta}b & a+\hat{s}b\end{pmatrix},a,b\in\mathcal{O}_r,a^2+\hat{s}ab+\hat{\Delta}b^2\in\mathcal{O}_r^\times\}=$
$\{\begin{pmatrix}a & b\\ -\hat{\Delta}b & a+\hat{s}b\end{pmatrix},a\in\mathcal{O}_r^\times,b\in\mathcal{O}_r\}$
We have $|(\mathcal{O}_r[\hat{\beta}])^\times|=|\mathcal{O}_r||\mathcal{O}_r\setminus\varpi\mathcal{O}_r|=(q-1)q^{2r-1}$.

Because $S\cap K_l = \{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -\hat{\Delta}b & a+\hat{s}b \end{pmatrix}, a, b \in \varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r\}$, $|S\cap K_l| = q^r$ therefore $|T(\psi_{\beta(C_4'(\Delta,s))})| = \frac{|S||K_l|}{|S\cap K_l|} = (q-1)q^{3r-1}$.

The number of characters $\theta : S \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ which extend $\psi_{\hat{\beta}}$ on $S\cap K_l$ is given by $\frac{|S|}{|S\cap K_l|} = (q-1)q^{r-1}$.

Finally the number of inequivalent irreducible representations of type C_4' is $(q-1)q^{r-1}\times q^{r-2} = (q-1)q^{2r-3}$. These representations are all strongly primitive and of dimension $\frac{|G_r|}{|SK_l|} = (q^2-1)q^{r-2}$.

Finally these representations can be tensored with one dimensional characters of $G^{(r)}$ of the type $\tilde{\psi}_a$, $a \in \Bbbk$, which give all the inequivalent representations of type C_4. There is therefore $(q-1)q^{2r-2}$ inequivalent representations of this type, all of them being strongly primitive and of dimension $(q^2-1)q^{r-2}$.

We now give a precise description of the characters θ extending $\psi_{\hat{\beta}}$ on $S\cap K_l$. Because $\hat{\beta}^2 = -\hat{\Delta}I + \hat{s}\hat{\beta}$ the group law on S is given by

$$(aI + b\hat{\beta})(a'I + b'\hat{\beta}) = (aa' - \hat{\Delta}bb')I + (ab' + a'b + \hat{s}bb')\hat{\beta}$$

with $a, a' \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times, b, b' \in \mathcal{O}_r$. Let $\theta : S \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a character, the center of S being $Z(S) = \{aI, a \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times\}$, the restriction $\theta|_{Z(S)}$ defines a multiplicative character, denoted σ of $\mathcal{O}_r^\times$. Therefore we have $\theta(aI + b\hat{\beta}) = \sigma(a)\eta(b/a)$ where $\eta : \mathcal{O}_r \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ defined by $\eta(x) = \theta(1 + x\hat{\beta}), x \in \mathcal{O}_r$ satisfies:

$$\eta(x)\eta(y) = \sigma(1 - \hat{\Delta}xy)\eta(x \star y)$$

with

$$x \star y = \frac{x + y + \hat{s}xy}{1 - \hat{\Delta}xy}. \tag{2}$$

$(\mathcal{O}_r, \star)$ is a commutative group.

Let $c : \mathcal{O}_r \times \mathcal{O}_r \to \mathbb{C}^\times$, be the map defined by $c(x, y) = \sigma(1 - \hat{\Delta}xy)$, c is a two cocycle in the sense that $c(x \star y, z)c(x, y) = c(x, y \star z)c(y, z), \forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{O}_r$, and η is therefore a projective representation of the additive group $(\mathcal{O}_r, \star)$ associated to the 2-cocycle c^{-1}.

The condition that θ extends $\psi_{\hat{\beta}}$ reads:

$$\begin{aligned}&\theta((1 + \varpi^l a)I + \varpi^l b\hat{\beta}) = \psi(-2\Delta\varpi^l b + s\varpi^l a + s^2\varpi^l b) \ \ \forall a, b \in \mathcal{O}_r\\ &= \sigma(1 + \varpi^l a)\eta(\varpi^l b/(1 + \varpi^l a)) = \sigma(1 + \varpi^l a)\eta(\varpi^l b)\end{aligned}$$

which is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(1 + \varpi^l a) &= \psi(s\varpi^l a), \forall a \in \mathcal{O}_r\\ \eta(\varpi^l b) &= \psi((s^2 - 2\Delta)\varpi^l b), \forall b \in \mathcal{O}_r.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the restriction of σ to the group $1 + \varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r$ is not primitive and it defines uniquely $s \in \mathbb{O}_l \cap \mathfrak{M}$. Note that the restriction of $\star$ and $+$ to $\varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r$ coincide and the restriction of the cocycle c to $\varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r$ is trivial. Therefore the restriction of η to $(\varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r, +)$

is a one dimensional representation. It is not primitive, and once s is known through the knowledge of σ, it defines uniquely $\Delta \in \mathbb{O}_l \cap \mathfrak{M}$ when $p \neq 2$.
Remark 1. One can endow $\mathcal{O}$ with an internal law $\star$ defined by the same formula as (2), but with $\hat{s}, \hat{\Delta} \in \varpi\mathcal{O}$. By the theory of formal group it is shown that $(\mathcal{O}, \star)$ is isomorphic to $(\mathcal{O}, +)$ when F is of 0 characteristic (Exercice 2 of [8] page 345). This is however not the case when we consider $\mathcal{O}_r$ and this prevent us to construct all the characters of S using only projective characters of $(\mathcal{O}_r, +)$.
Remark 2. In [7] it is said in the introduction that their methods could be applied to find the character value of $GL(2, \mathcal{O})$ which is the content of our work. They say that it is easier for them to count the number of irreducible representations in the case where $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{Z}_p$ but from the work of [13] there is no counting argument involved because the list of irreducible representations is known to be complete by Clifford theory. Nevertheless we can check by a counting argument that the list of representations is indeed complete as follows. The number of irreducible representations that we have constructed which fall into the classes of principal or non principal split and cuspidal representations is $b''_r = \frac{1}{2}(q-1)^3 q^{2r-3} + \frac{1}{2}(q-1)(q^2-1)q^{2r-3} + (q-1)q^{2r-2} = (q-1)q^{2r-1}$ which is equal to $n_r - qn_{r-1} = b'_r$. Therefore the list of strongly primitive representations is complete.

In the case where $p \neq 2$ we can give a somewhat simpler descriptions of nonprincipal split representations which is closer to the classification given in [7]. For $\tilde{\Delta}, \tilde{s} \in \mathbb{O}_l \cap \mathfrak{M}$, denote $\beta_{C''_4(\tilde{\Delta},\tilde{s})} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{s}/2 & 1 \\ -\tilde{\Delta} & \tilde{s}/2 \end{pmatrix}$. The matrix $\beta_{C'_4(\Delta,s)}$ is conjugated under $G^{(r)}$ to the matrix $\beta_{C''_4(\Delta-\frac{s^2}{4},s)}$.

Proposition 6. *We use the same notation as in proposition 5. If π is an irreducible representation of $G^{(r)}$ which orbit has a representative $\beta_{C'_4(\Delta,s)}$, with $\Delta, s \in \mathbb{O}_l \cap \mathfrak{M}$, we have $\pi = \tilde{\psi}_{s/2} \otimes \pi''$ where π'' is a strongly primitive representation which restriction $\pi''|_{K_l^{(r)}} = e \bigoplus_{\beta'' \in \Omega''} \psi_{\beta''}$ where β'' is conjugated under $G^{(r)}$ to $\beta_{C''_4(\Delta-\frac{s^2}{4},0)}$ and $\tilde{\psi}_{\frac{s}{2}}$ is a one dimensional representation of $G^{(r)}$ of the form $\tilde{\psi}_{\frac{s}{2}} = \tilde{\chi} \circ det$ with $\tilde{\chi}$ one dimensional representation of $\mathcal{O}_r^\times$ and the restriction of $\tilde{\psi}_{\frac{s}{2}}$ to K_l is given by $\psi_{\frac{s}{2}I}$.*

Proof. Same proof as in [13]. □

Therefore we have "absorbed" s by tensoring with a one dimensional representation, and we are left with the analysis of the representations associated to $\beta_{C''_4(\Delta,0)}$. Let $\hat{\Delta}$ be a lift in $\varpi\mathcal{O}_r$ of Δ. Let θ be a character of $S(\hat{\Delta}, 0) \to \mathbb{C}^\times$. One can associate to it η, σ satisfying the same relations as (3, 3) but with $\hat{s} = 0$. In particular σ is trivial on $1 + \varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r$. The representation $\pi(\theta, \beta_{C''_4(\Delta,0)})$ will be denoted $\Xi_{\Delta,\theta}$. Up to isomorphism it does not depend on the choice of the lift of Δ. In order to obtain the complete set of representations which are non principal split, we have to tensor them with $\tilde{\psi}_{\frac{s}{2}}$ $s \in \mathbb{O}_l \cap \mathfrak{M}$ and with $\tilde{\psi}_{\bar{a}_0}, a_0 \in \mathbb{O}_1$.
We shall also denote $\Xi_{a,\Delta,\theta} = \tilde{\psi}_a \otimes \Xi_{\Delta,\theta}$, with $a \in \mathbb{O}_l$ and $\tilde{\psi}_a$ is a one dimensional representation of $G^{(r)}$ of the type $\tilde{\psi}_a = \tilde{\chi}_a \circ det$ where $\tilde{\chi}_a$ a one dimensional representation of

$\mathcal{O}_r^\times$ and the restriction of $\tilde{\psi}_a$ to K_l is given by ψ_{aI}, we have $a = a_0 + s/2$ with $a_0 \in \mathbb{O}_1$ and $s \in \mathbb{O}_l \cap \mathfrak{M}$.

The following table summarizes the essential informations on strongly primitive representations:

Strongly primitive irrep of odd level r	Dimension	Number of inequivalent irrep
Principal Split representations $\Pi_{\mu,\mu'}$	$(q+1)q^{r-1}$	$\frac{1}{2}(q-1)^3q^{2r-3}$
Cuspidal representations $\mathcal{C}_{\nu,\nu'}$	$(q-1)q^{r-1}$	$\frac{1}{2}(q-1)(q^2-1)q^{2r-3}$
Non Principal Split representations $\Xi_{a,\Delta,\theta}$	$(q^2-1)q^{r-2}$	$(q-1)q^{2r-2}$

4. Characters

We will use the formula of Frobenius giving the character of an induced representation. Let G a finite group, H a subgroup of G and π a finite dimensional complex representation of H having character χ_π, then the character of $Ind_H^G(\pi)$ is given by:

$$tr(g|_{Ind_H^G(\pi)}) = \frac{1}{|H|}\sum_{t\in G}\chi_\pi^0(tgt^{-1}),\ \forall g \in G \tag{3}$$

$$= \sum_{t\in X}\chi_\pi^0(tgt^{-1}), \tag{4}$$

where for any function ϕ on H, ϕ^0 denotes the extension of ϕ on G by $\phi^0(g) = \phi(g)$ if $g \in H$ and zero otherwise, and X denote any section of the right cosets of H in G. We will apply this formula to the case where $G = G^{(r)}$, r even and $H = T(\psi_\beta) = SK_l$.
We will assume that $p \neq 2$ in the rest of this work and we will use the proposition (3) to obtain a representative set of conjugacy classes.
Remark: Although representatives of conjugacy classes are known in the case $p = 2$ as well as an exhaustive list of irreducible representations, computing characters using Frobenius formula appears to be very complicated.

4.1. Principal split representations.

Having chosen β ot type C_2, we obtain:

Proposition 7. *A section of the right cosets of SK_l is given by the following set of matrices $X = \{e_{x,y}, f_{x,z}; x, y \in \mathbb{O}_l, z \in \mathbb{O}_{l-1}\}$ where $e_{x,y} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & x\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ y & 1\end{pmatrix}$, $f_{x,z} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & x\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\varpi z & 1\\ 1 & \varpi z\end{pmatrix}$.*

Proof. We have $SK_l = \{\begin{pmatrix}s_1 & \varpi^l y\\ \varpi^l z & s_2\end{pmatrix}, s_1, s_2 \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times, y, z \in \mathcal{O}_r\}$. It is an easy exercise to show that the right coset associated to the elements of X are disjoints. Moreover $|X| = (q^l)^2 + q^l q^{l-1} = |G/SK_l|$ therefore X is a section of the right cosets of SK_l. □

We will denote $\xi : \mathcal{O}_r \to \mathcal{O}_r^\times$ the function defined by $\xi(z) = 1 - \varpi^2 z^2 = det(f_{x,z})$. Frobenius formula therefore gives:

$$tr(g|_{\Pi_{\mu,\mu'}}) = \sum_{t\in X} (\mu \boxtimes \mu')^0(tgt^{-1}) = S_e(g) + S_f(g), \tag{5}$$

where $S_e(g) = \sum_{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l} (\mu \boxtimes \mu')^0(e_{x,y} g e_{x,y}^{-1})$ and $S_f(g) = \sum_{x\in\mathbb{O}_l, z\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1}} (\mu \boxtimes \mu')^0(f_{x,z} g f_{x,z}^{-1})$.

• Conjugacy class of type I.

I_α being central we have $tr(I_\alpha|_{\Pi_{\mu,\mu'}}) = \dfrac{|G|}{|SK_l|}\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha) = q^{r-1}(q+1)\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha)$.

• Conjugacy class of type C.

Proposition 8. $tr(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\Pi_{\mu,\mu'}}) = 0$.

Proof. $e_{x,y} C_{i,\alpha,\beta} e_{x,y}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \varpi^i\epsilon\beta y + \varpi^i\beta x(1-\epsilon y^2) & (1+xy)^2\varpi^i\epsilon\beta - x^2\varpi^i\beta \\ \varpi^i\beta(1-\epsilon y^2) & \alpha + \varpi^i\epsilon\beta y - \varpi^i\beta x(1-\epsilon y^2) \end{pmatrix}$. Therefore this matrix does not belong to SK_l if $i < l$ (because β is invertible) and its value on $(\mu \boxtimes \mu')^0$ is 0. When $i \geq l$, we necessarily have $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times$,

$$\begin{aligned} S_e(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}) &= \sum_{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l} \mu(\alpha - \varpi^i\epsilon\beta y + \varpi^i\beta x(1-\epsilon y^2))\mu'(\alpha + \varpi^i\epsilon\beta y - \varpi^i\beta x(1-\epsilon y^2)) \\ &= \mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha) \sum_{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l} (\mu\mu'^{-1})(1 - \frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}(\epsilon\beta y + \beta x(1-\epsilon y^2))). \end{aligned}$$

Because the restriction of $\mu\mu'^{-1}$ to the multiplicative group $(1+\varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r)$ is primitive and $i < r$, we have $\sum_{x\in\mathbb{O}_l}(\mu\mu'^{-1})(1 - \frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}(\epsilon\beta y + \beta x(1-\epsilon y^2))) = 0$, therefore $S_e(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}) = 0$.

We have

$$f_{x,z} C_{i,\alpha,\beta} f_{x,z}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \frac{\varpi^i}{\xi(z)}(-\beta(1+\varpi zx)\varpi z + \epsilon\beta(\varpi z + x)) & \star \\ \frac{\varpi^i}{\xi(z)}\beta(\epsilon - \varpi^2 z^2) & \alpha + \frac{\varpi^i}{\xi(z)}(\varpi z\beta(1+x\varpi z) - \epsilon\beta(x+\varpi z)), \end{pmatrix}$$

in order to have a non zero value by $(\mu \boxtimes \mu')^0$ it is necessary that $i \geq l$. In that case α is invertible and

$$\begin{aligned} &S_f(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}) = \\ &\sum_{x\in\mathbb{O}_l, z\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1}} \mu(\alpha - \varpi^i\frac{(\beta(1+\varpi zx)\varpi z - \epsilon\beta(\varpi z + x))}{\xi(z)})\mu'(\alpha + \varpi^i\frac{(\beta(1+\varpi zx)\varpi z - \epsilon\beta(\varpi z + x))}{\xi(z)}) \\ = \ &\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha) \sum_{x\in\mathbb{O}_l, z\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1}} (\mu\mu'^{-1})(1 - \frac{\varpi^i}{\beta\alpha}(\frac{(\varpi z - \epsilon\beta\varpi z) + x(\varpi^2 z^2 - \epsilon\beta)}{\xi(z)})). \end{aligned}$$

The sum over x gives again 0 for the same reason as the one used for proving that $S_e(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}) = 0$. Therefore $S_f(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}) = 0$. The evaluation of the character on elliptic elements is 0. □

• Conjugacy class of type D.

Lemma 2. *Let $\lambda : 1 + \varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a primitive character with $r = 2l$. Let $u \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times$ and $i \in [\![0, r-1]\!]$, the following identity holds:*

$$\sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l \\ v(y)\geq l-i, v(x)\geq l-i}} \lambda(1 + u\varpi^i xy) = q^i.$$

Proof. Up to changing the primitive character, we can always assume $u = 1$.
If $i \geq l$ then there is no constraint on x, y. We can write $i = l + i'$ and we have to evaluate $A = \sum_{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l} \lambda(1 + \varpi^l x\varpi^{i'} y)$. y being fixed, the sum over x is nul unless $v(\varpi^{i'} y) \geq l$ and in this case it gives $|\mathbb{O}_l|$. The summation over x, y gives therefore $A = |\mathbb{O}_l||\{y \in \mathbb{O}_l, v(\varpi^{i'} y) \geq l\}| = |\mathbb{O}_l||\varpi^{l-i'}\mathbb{O}_{i'}| = q^l q^{i'} = q^i$.
If $i < l$, we set $x = \varpi^{l-i}x', y = \varpi^{l-i}y', x', y' \in \mathbb{O}_i$, therefore $A = \sum_{x',y'\in\mathbb{O}_i} \lambda(1 + \varpi^l\varpi^{l-i}x'y')$. Noting that $z \mapsto \lambda(1 + \varpi^l\varpi^{l-i}z)$ is a primitive character of $\mathcal{O}_i$, we obtain that for y' fixed the sum over x' gives 0 unless $y' = 0$. The summation over x', y' gives therefore $A = |\mathbb{O}_i| = q^i$.

□

Proposition 9. $tr(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}|_{\Pi_{\mu,\mu'}}) = q^i(\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\delta) + \mu'(\alpha)\mu(\delta))$.

Proof. From

$$e_{x,y}D_{i,\alpha,\delta}e_{x,y}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + (\alpha-\delta)xy & (\delta-\alpha)x(1+xy) \\ (\alpha-\delta)y & \delta - (\alpha-\delta)xy \end{pmatrix},$$

we see that only the matrix such that $v((\alpha-\delta)y) \geq l$ and $v((\delta-\alpha)x(1+xy)) \geq l$ can contribute to $S_e(D_{i,\alpha,\delta})$. Because $v(\alpha-\delta) = i$, we necessarily have $v(y) \geq l-i$. As a result we have to distinguish two cases: $i \geq l$ or $i < l$.
In the first case $i \geq l$, there is no condition on x, y. In the second case we necessarily have $v(y) \geq l-i > 0$, therefore $1+xy$ is invertible and we necessarily have $v(x) \geq l-i$. Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} S_e(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}) &= \sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l \\ v(y)\geq l-i, v(x)\geq l-i}} \mu(\alpha + (\alpha-\delta)xy)\mu'(\delta - (\alpha-\delta)xy) \\ &= \mu(\alpha)\mu'(\delta) \sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l \\ v(y)\geq l-i, v(x)\geq l-i}} \mu(1 + \frac{(\alpha-\delta)}{\alpha}xy)\mu'(1 - \frac{(\alpha-\delta)}{\delta}xy) \\ &= \mu(\alpha)\mu'(\delta) \sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l \\ v(y)\geq l-i, v(x)\geq l-i}} \mu(1 + \frac{(\alpha-\delta)}{\alpha}xy)\mu'(1 - \frac{(\alpha-\delta)}{\alpha}xy) \end{aligned}$$

the last equality holds because the equality $\frac{(\alpha-\delta)}{\delta}xy = \frac{(\alpha-\delta)}{\alpha}xy$ holds from the valuation condition on x, y. As a result:

$$\begin{aligned} S_e(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}) &= \mu(\alpha)\mu'(\delta) \sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l \\ v(y)\geq l-i, v(x)\geq l-i}} (\mu\mu'^{-1})(1+\frac{(\alpha-\delta)}{\alpha}xy) \\ &= q^i\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\delta), \end{aligned}$$

where for the last equality we have used the preceeding lemma with $\lambda = (\mu\mu'^{-1})$ and $\frac{(\alpha-\delta)}{\alpha} = u\varpi^i$.
From

$$\begin{aligned} & f_{x,z}D_{i,\alpha,\delta}f_{x,z}^{-1} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \delta + (\delta-\alpha)\frac{\varpi z(x+\varpi z)}{\xi(z)} & \frac{(1+x\varpi z)(x+\varpi z)(\alpha-\delta)}{\xi(z)} \\ \frac{\varpi z(\alpha-\delta)}{\xi(z)} & \alpha + (\alpha-\delta)\frac{\varpi z(x+\varpi z)}{\xi(z)} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

only the matrix with $v((\alpha-\delta)\varpi z) \geq l$ and $v((\alpha-\delta)(x+\varpi z) \geq l$ can contribute to $S_f(D_{i,\alpha,\delta})$. This last condition is also equivalent to $v(\varpi z) \geq l-i$ and $v(x) \geq l-i$. We therefore have:

$$\begin{aligned} S_f(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}) &= \sum_{\substack{x\in\mathbb{O}_l, z\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1} \\ v(x)\geq l-i, v(\varpi z)\geq l-i}} \mu(\delta-(\alpha-\delta)\frac{\varpi z(x+\varpi z)}{\xi(z)})\mu'(\alpha+(\alpha-\delta)\frac{\varpi z(x+\varpi z)}{\xi(z)}) \\ &= \mu(\delta)\mu'(\alpha) \sum_{\substack{x\in\mathbb{O}_l, z\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1} \\ v(x)\geq l-i, v(\varpi z)\geq l-i}} \mu(1-\frac{\alpha-\delta}{\delta}\frac{\varpi z(x+\varpi z)}{\xi(z)})\mu'(1+\frac{(\alpha-\delta)}{\alpha}\frac{\varpi z(x+\varpi z)}{\xi(z)}) \\ &= \mu(\delta)\mu'(\alpha) \sum_{\substack{x\in\mathbb{O}_l, z\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1} \\ v(x)\geq l-i, v(\varpi z)\geq l-i}} \mu(1-\frac{\alpha-\delta}{\delta}\frac{\varpi z(x+\varpi z)}{\xi(z)})\mu'(1+\frac{(\alpha-\delta)}{\delta}\frac{\varpi z(x+\varpi z)}{\xi(z)}) \\ &= \mu(\delta)\mu'(\alpha) \sum_{\substack{x\in\mathbb{O}_l, z\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1} \\ v(x)\geq l-i, v(\varpi z)\geq l-i}} (\mu\mu'^{-1})(1-\frac{\alpha-\delta}{\delta}\frac{\varpi z(x+\varpi z)}{\xi(z)}) \\ &= q^i\mu(\delta)\mu'(\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

The proof of the last equality follows the same analysis as the preceeding lemma with minor adjustments. Indeed we have to distinguish two cases. If $i \geq l$ then $i = i' + l$, the summation on x, z being fixed, is 0 unless $v(\varpi^{i'}\varpi z) \geq l$ and in this case it gives $\mu(\delta)\mu'(\alpha)|\mathbb{O}_l|(\mu\mu'^{-1})(1-\frac{\alpha-\delta}{\delta}(\frac{(\varpi z)^2}{\xi(z)})$. From the condition on i we have $(\alpha-\delta)(\varpi z)^2 = 0$, therefore $S_f(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}) = \mu(\delta)\mu'(\alpha)|\mathbb{O}_l||\{z \in \mathbb{O}_{l-1}, v(\varpi^{i'}\varpi z) \geq l\}| = \mu(\delta)\mu'(\alpha)|\mathbb{O}_l||\{z \in \mathbb{O}_{l-1}, \varpi z \in \varpi^{l-i'}\mathbb{O}_{i'}| = \mu(\delta)\mu'(\alpha)q^i$. If $i < l$, we proceed as in the previous lemma setting $x = \varpi^{l-i}x'$, the summation on x' forces ϖz to be zero, in order to get a non zero sum. As a result $S_f(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}) = \mu(\delta)\mu'(\alpha)|\mathbb{O}_i| = q^i\mu(\delta)\mu'(\alpha)$.

□

• Conjugacy classes of type B

Proposition 10. $tr(B_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\Pi_{\mu,\mu'}}) = \delta_{i,r-1}q^{r-1}\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha)$.

Proof.

$$e_{x,y}B_{i,\alpha,\delta}e_{x,y}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha+\varpi^i(x-y\varpi\beta(1+xy)) & \varpi^{i+1}\beta(1+xy)^2 - x^2\varpi^i \\ \varpi^i(1-\beta\varpi y^2) & \alpha+\varpi^{i+1}\beta y(1+xy)-\varpi^i x \end{pmatrix}.$$

This matrix is in SK_l only when $i \geq l$.

$$f_{x,z}B_{i,\alpha,\delta}f_{x,z}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha+\frac{\varpi^{i+1}}{\xi(z)}(\beta(\varpi z+x)-z(1+\varpi zx)) & \frac{\varpi^i}{\xi(z)}((1+\varpi zx)^2-(x+\varpi z)^2\varpi\beta)) \\ \frac{\varpi^{i+1}}{\xi(z)}(\beta-\varpi x^2) & \alpha+\frac{\varpi^{i+1}}{\xi(z)}(z(x\varpi z+1)-\beta(x+\varpi z))) \end{pmatrix}.$$

This matrix is in SK_l only when $i \geq l$.
Therefore if $i < l$ then $S_e(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}) = S_f(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}) = 0$.
If $i \geq l$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} S_e(B_{i,\alpha,\beta}) &= \sum_{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l} \mu(\alpha+\varpi^i(x-y\varpi\beta(1+xy)))\mu'(\alpha+\varpi^{i+1}\beta y(1+xy)-\varpi^i x) \\ &= \mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha)\sum_{x,y\in\mathbb{O}_l}(\mu\mu'^{-1})(1+\frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}(x(1-\varpi y^2\beta)-y\varpi\beta))), \end{aligned}$$

the sum over x gives 0 for $i \leq r-1$.

$$\begin{aligned} &S_f(B_{i,\alpha,\beta}) = \\ &\sum_{x\in\mathbb{O}_l, z\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1}} \mu(\alpha+\frac{\varpi^{i+1}}{\xi(z)}(\beta(\varpi z+x)-z(1+\varpi zx)))\mu'(\alpha-\frac{\varpi^{i+1}}{\xi(z)}(\beta(\varpi z+x)-z(1+\varpi zx))) \\ = \ &\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha)\sum_{x\in\mathbb{O}_l, z\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1}}(\mu\mu'^{-1})(1+\frac{\varpi^{i+1}}{\alpha\xi(z)}(\beta(\varpi z+x)-z(1+\varpi zx))). \end{aligned}$$

The sum over x gives 0 unless $i = r-1$ where the result is $\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha)|\mathbb{O}_l||\mathbb{O}_{l-1}| = q^{r-1}\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha)$. □

The following table give the complete list of evaluation of characters of principal split representations:

	I_α	$D_{i,\alpha,\delta}$	$C_{i,\alpha,\beta}$	$B_{i,\alpha,\beta}$
$tr(\Pi_{\mu,\mu'})(.)$	$q^{r-1}(q+1)\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha)$	$q^i(\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\delta)+\mu'(\alpha)\mu(\delta))$	0	$\delta_{i,r-1}q^{r-1}\mu(\alpha)\mu'(\alpha)$

4.2. **Cuspidal representations.** Having chosen β of type C_3, and a lift $\hat{\beta}$ we obtain:

Proposition 11. *A section of the right cosets of SK_l are given by the following set of matrices $Y = \{h_{c,d}, c \in \mathbb{O}_l, d \in \mathbb{O}_l^\times\}$ where $h_{c,d} = \begin{pmatrix} d & 0 \\ c & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.*

Proof. We have $SK_l = \{\begin{pmatrix} a+\varpi^l x & b+\varpi^l y \\ -b\hat{\tau}\sigma(\hat{\tau})+\varpi^l z & a+b(\hat{\tau}+\sigma(\hat{\tau}))+\varpi^l t \end{pmatrix}, a,b,x,y,z,t \in \mathcal{O}_r\}$.
It is an easy exercise to show that the orbits associated to the elements Y are disjoints. Moreover $|Y| = q^l(q^l - q^{l-1}) = |G/SK_l|$ therefore Y is a section of the right cosets of SK_l.

□

Frobenius formula therefore gives:

$$tr(g|_{\mathcal{C}_{\nu,\nu'}}) = \sum_{t\in Y} (\nu \boxtimes \nu')^0(tgt^{-1}) = S_h(g,\nu,\nu').$$

• Conjugacy class of type I.
I_α being central we have
$tr(I_\alpha|_{\mathcal{C}_{\nu,\nu'}}) = \dfrac{|G|}{|SK_l|}\nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha) = q^{r-1}(q-1)\nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha).$
• Conjugacy class of type D.

Proposition 12. $tr(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}|_{\mathcal{C}_{\nu,\nu'}}) = 0$

Proof.

$$h_{c,d}D_{i,\alpha,\delta}h_{c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ (\alpha-\delta)c/d & \delta \end{pmatrix},$$

therefore

$$S_h(D_{i,\alpha,\delta},\nu,\nu') = \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} (\nu\boxtimes\nu')^0(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ (\alpha-\delta)c/d & \delta \end{pmatrix})$$
$$= |\mathbb{O}_l^\times| \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l} (\nu\boxtimes\nu')^0(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ (\alpha-\delta)c & \delta \end{pmatrix})$$

We have $\alpha - \delta = \varpi^i u$ with u invertible therefore $h_{c,d}D_{i,\alpha,\delta}h_{c,d}^{-1} \in SK_l$ only if $i \geq l$ (this comes from the fact it is lower triangular).
In the case where $i \geq l$ we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ (\alpha-\delta)c & \delta \end{pmatrix} = I_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \dfrac{\varpi^i uc}{\alpha} & 1-\dfrac{\varpi^i u}{\alpha} \end{pmatrix},$$

therefore

$$(\nu\boxtimes\nu')(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ (\alpha-\delta)c & \delta \end{pmatrix}) = \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)\psi(\frac{1}{\alpha}(\varpi^i uc - Tr(\tau)\varpi^i u)).$$

As a result

$$S_h(D_{i,\alpha,\delta},\nu,\nu') = |\mathbb{O}_l^\times|\nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l}\psi(\frac{1}{\alpha}(\varpi^i uc - Tr(\tau)\varpi^i u)) = 0,$$

the summation on c giving 0 because ψ is primitive and $i < r$.

□

• Conjugacy class of type B.

Proposition 13. $tr(B_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\mathcal{C}_{\nu,\nu'}}) = -\delta_{i,r-1}\nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)q^{r-1}$.

Proof. We prefer to work with the representative $wB_{i,\alpha,\beta}w^{-1}$ where $w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, it will be easier to compare with results of [7]. We have

$$h_{c,d}wB_{i,\alpha,\beta}w^{-1}h_{c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - c\varpi^i & d\varpi^i \\ \frac{\varpi^i}{d}(\varpi\beta - c^2) & \alpha + \varpi^i c \end{pmatrix}.$$

This matrix belongs to SK_l only when $i \geq l$.

Indeed, if $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha - c\varpi^i & d\varpi^i \\ \frac{\varpi^i}{d}(\varpi\beta - c^2) & \alpha + \varpi^i c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a + \varpi^l x & b + \varpi^l y \\ -bN(\hat{\tau}) + \varpi^l y & a + bTr(\hat{\tau}) + \varpi^l t \end{pmatrix}$ we necessarily have $b = d\varpi^i \bmod \varpi^l$, $a = \alpha - \frac{d}{2}Tr(\hat{\tau})\varpi^i \bmod \varpi^l$, $c\varpi^i = \frac{d}{2}Tr(\hat{\tau})\varpi^i \bmod \varpi^l$, $\varpi^{i+1}\beta - c^2\varpi^i = -d^2\varpi^i N(\hat{\tau}) \bmod \varpi^l$. Assuming $i < l$ the last equation implies that $(c^2 - d^2N(\hat{\tau}))\varpi^i = 0 \bmod \varpi^{i+1}$, but using $c = \frac{d}{2}Tr(\hat{\tau}) \bmod \varpi^{l-i}$, we necessarily have that $d^2((\frac{1}{2}Tr(\hat{\tau}))^2 - N(\hat{\tau})) = d^2\tilde{\epsilon} = 0 \bmod \varpi$ which contradicts d and $\tilde{\epsilon}$ invertible.

Let us therefore assume that $i \geq l$, we have $h_{c,d}wB_{i,\alpha,\beta}w^{-1}h_{c,d}^{-1} \in SK_l$, and:

$$\begin{aligned}
&S_h(B_{i,\alpha,\beta}, \nu, \nu') = S_h(wB_{i,\alpha,\beta}w^{-1}, \nu, \nu') = \\
&= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} \psi(\frac{\varpi^i}{d\alpha}(\varpi\beta - c^2) - \frac{\varpi^i d}{\alpha}N(\tau) + \frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}Tr(\tau)c) \\
&= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} \psi(\frac{\varpi^i}{d\alpha}(\varpi\beta - (c - dTr(\tau))^2) + \frac{\varpi^i d}{\alpha}(\frac{\tau - \sigma(\tau))}{2})^2) \\
&= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} \psi(\frac{\varpi^i}{d\alpha}(\varpi\beta - c^2) + \frac{\varpi^i d\tilde{\epsilon}}{\alpha}) \text{ (with } \tilde{\epsilon} = (\frac{\tau - \sigma(\tau))}{2})^2) \\
&= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)q^{2(i-l)} \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times} \psi(\frac{\varpi^i}{d\alpha}(\varpi\beta - c^2) + \frac{\varpi^i d\tilde{\epsilon}}{\alpha}).
\end{aligned}$$

Using Proposition.18 of the Appendix, because $\varpi\beta$ is not invertible, this sum is equal to 0 unless $\varpi^{i+1}\beta = 0$, i.e $r - i = 1$, and the result is equal to $-\nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)q^{r-1}$.

• Conjugacy class of type C.

Recall that we have denoted $\Phi \in \mathcal{O}_r^E$ a solution of $\Phi^2 = \epsilon$.

Proposition 14.

$$tr(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\mathcal{C}_{\nu,\nu'}}) = (-q)^i(\nu(\alpha + \varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha - \varpi^i\Phi\beta) + \nu(\alpha - \varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha + \varpi^i\Phi\beta))$$

Proof. We have

$$h_{c,d}C_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - c\varpi^i\epsilon\beta & d\varpi^i\epsilon\beta \\ \frac{\beta\varpi^i}{d}(1 - c^2\epsilon) & \alpha + \varpi^i c\epsilon\beta \end{pmatrix}.$$

We have to distinguish two cases $i \geq l$ and $i < l$.
$\diamond$ If $i \geq l$ then this last matrix belongs to SK_l and is equal to $I_\alpha k$ where $k \in K_l$. Therefore

$$S_h(C_{i,\alpha,\beta},\nu,\nu') = \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l,d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times}\psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{d\alpha}(1-c^2\epsilon)-\frac{\varpi^i d\epsilon\beta}{\alpha}N(\tau)+\frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}Tr(\tau)c\epsilon\beta)$$

$$= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l,d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times}\psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{d\alpha}(1-(c+\frac{d}{2}Tr(\tau))^2\epsilon)-\frac{\varpi^i d\epsilon\beta}{\alpha}N(\tau)+\frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}Tr(\tau)(c+\frac{d}{2}Tr(\tau))\epsilon\beta)$$

$$= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l,d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times}\psi(\frac{\varpi^i\beta}{d\alpha}(1-c^2\epsilon)+\frac{\varpi^i\epsilon\beta d\tilde{\epsilon}}{\alpha})$$

$$= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l,d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times}\psi(\frac{\varpi^i\beta}{d\alpha}(\epsilon-c^2\epsilon^2)+\frac{\varpi^i\beta d\tilde{\epsilon}}{\alpha})$$

$$= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l,d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times}\psi(\frac{\varpi^i\beta}{d\alpha}(\epsilon-c^2)+\frac{\varpi^i\beta d\tilde{\epsilon}}{\alpha})$$

$$= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)q^{2(i-l)}\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i},d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times}\psi(\frac{\varpi^i\beta}{d\alpha}(\epsilon-c^2)+\frac{\varpi^i\beta d\tilde{\epsilon}}{\alpha}).$$

Applying Proposition (18) of the Appendix (evaluation of Salié sums), this is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} tr(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\mathbb{C}_{\nu,\nu'}}) &= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)q^{2(i-l)}(-q)^{r-i}(\psi(\frac{\varpi^i\beta}{\alpha}2u)+\psi(-\frac{\varpi^i\beta}{\alpha}2u)) \\ &\quad (\text{where } u^2=\epsilon\tilde{\epsilon}, 2u=\Phi(\tau-\sigma(\tau))) \\ &= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)(-q)^i(\psi(\frac{\varpi^i\beta}{\alpha}\Phi(\tau-\sigma(\tau)))+\psi(-\frac{\varpi^i\beta}{\alpha}\Phi(\tau-\sigma(\tau))), \\ &= \nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)(-q)^i(\nu(1+\varpi^i\Phi\frac{\beta}{\alpha})\nu'(1-\varpi^i\Phi\frac{\beta}{\alpha})+\nu(1-\varpi^i\Phi\frac{\beta}{\alpha})\nu'(1+\varpi^i\Phi\frac{\beta}{\alpha})) \\ &= (-q)^i(\nu(\alpha+\varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha-\varpi^i\Phi\beta)+\nu(\alpha-\varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha+\varpi^i\Phi\beta)) \end{aligned}$$

which gives the announced result.
Remark: This corrects misprints in [7] (Page 1306 it should be p^i and not p^{l-i} in the expression of $tr(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\mathcal{C}_{\nu,\nu'}})$ and moreover they have considered the case were $\epsilon=\tilde{\epsilon}=u$).
$\diamond$ We now proceed with $i<l$. The same method as developped in [7] can be applied and this is a non trivial result. We can ask what are the $(c,d)\in\mathbb{O}_l\times\mathbb{O}_l^\times$ such that $h_{c,d}C_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1}\in SK_l$, this condition is equivalent to the existence of $X,Y,Z,T\in\mathcal{O}_r$ such that

$$h_{c,d}C_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix} X & Y \\ -Y\hat{\tau}\sigma(\hat{\tau})+\varpi^l Z & X+Y(\hat{\tau}+\sigma(\hat{\tau}))+\varpi^l T\end{pmatrix}.$$

This imply $Y=d\varpi^i\epsilon\beta$, $2c\varpi^i\epsilon\beta=YTr(\hat{\tau})+\varpi^l T$. Therefore $c=\frac{d}{2}Tr(\hat{\tau})+\varpi^{l-i}T, T\in\mathbb{O}_i$. From $\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{d}(1-c^2\epsilon)=-YN(\tau)+\varpi^l Z$, a little algebra implies that $d=\pm u^{-1}+$

$d'\varpi^{l-i}, d' \in \mathbb{O}_i$, and $c = \pm\frac{u^{-1}}{2}Tr(\hat{\tau}) + c'\varpi^{l-i}, c' \in \mathbb{O}_i$. Inversely this is a sufficient condition on c, d for having $h_{c,d}C_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1} \in SK_l$.

We now fix $d = u^{-1} + d'\varpi^{l-i}, c = \frac{u^{-1}}{2}Tr(\tau) + c'\varpi^{l-i}$, the other choice of sign follows the same method.

Under this condition, we now factorise: $h_{c,d}C_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1} = sk, s \in S, k \in K_l$. This is not unique, we can choose $s = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b\hat{\tau}\sigma(\hat{\tau}) & a + b(\hat{\tau} + \sigma(\hat{\tau})) \end{pmatrix}$, with $a = \alpha - \frac{u^{-1}}{2}Tr(\hat{\tau})\varpi^i\epsilon\beta, b = u^{-1}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta$. The matrix $k = s^{-1}h_{c,d}C_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \varpi^l x & \varpi^l y \\ \varpi^l z & 1 + \varpi^l t \end{pmatrix}$. Note that $det(s) = a^2 + abTr(\hat{\tau}) + b^2N(\hat{\tau})$ which after simplifications gives $det(s) = \alpha^2 - \varpi^{2i}\epsilon\beta^2$. Therefore the matrix k can be computed as

$$k = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \varpi^{2i}\epsilon\beta^2} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b\hat{\tau}\sigma(\hat{\tau}) & a + b(\hat{\tau} + \sigma(\hat{\tau})) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - c\varpi^i\epsilon\beta & d\varpi^i\epsilon\beta \\ \frac{\beta\varpi^i}{d}(1 - c^2\epsilon) & \alpha + \varpi^i c\epsilon\beta \end{pmatrix}.$$

From this equation we obtain, after a direct lengthy computation

$$\begin{aligned} &(\alpha^2 - \varpi^{2i}\epsilon\beta^2)(\varpi^l z - \varpi^l y N(\tau) + Tr(\tau)(1 + \varpi^l t)) = \\ &= 2b\alpha N(\tau) + \frac{a\beta\varpi^i}{d}(1 - c^2\epsilon) - ad\varpi^i\epsilon\beta N(\tau) + a(\alpha + \varpi^i c\epsilon\beta)Tr(\tau). \end{aligned}$$

This expression can be simplified by different changes of variables. Defining $\tilde{c} = c - \frac{d}{2}Tr(\tau)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &d(\alpha^2 - \varpi^{2i}\epsilon\beta^2)(\varpi^l z - \varpi^l y N(\tau) + Tr(\tau)\varpi^l t) = \\ &= 2bd\alpha N(\tau) + ad\alpha Tr(\tau) + a\beta\varpi^i(1 - \tilde{c}^2\epsilon) + ad^2\varpi^i\beta\epsilon\tilde{\epsilon} - d(\alpha^2 - \varpi^{2i}\epsilon\beta^2)Tr(\tau) \\ &= ad^2\varpi^i u^2\beta - 2u\varpi^i\beta ad + \alpha\beta\varpi^i - \tilde{c}^2\epsilon a\beta\varpi^i. \end{aligned}$$

Setting $d = u^{-1} + f\varpi^{l-i}, \tilde{c} = e\varpi^{l-i}$ with $e, f \in \mathbb{O}_i$ in the last expression, we obtain:

$$\varpi^l z - \varpi^l y N(\tau) + Tr(\tau)\varpi^l t = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 - \varpi^{2i}\epsilon\beta^2}\frac{ua\beta\epsilon\pi^{2l-i}}{1 + fu\varpi^{l-i}}(f^2\tilde{\epsilon} - e^2).$$

As a result we obtain for $d = u^{-1} + f\varpi^{l-i}, \tilde{c} = e\varpi^{l-i}$:

$$(\nu \boxtimes \nu')(h_{c,d}C_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1}) = \nu(a + b\hat{\tau})\nu'(a + b\sigma(\hat{\tau}))\psi(\varpi^l z - \varpi^l y N(\tau) + Tr(\tau)\varpi^l t)$$

We can simplify:

$$\begin{aligned} &\nu(a + b\hat{\tau})\nu'(a + b\sigma(\hat{\tau})) = \\ &= \nu(\alpha - \frac{u^{-1}}{2}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta Tr(\hat{\tau}) + u^{-1}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta\hat{\tau})\nu'(\alpha - \frac{u^{-1}}{2}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta Tr(\hat{\tau}) + u^{-1}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta\sigma(\hat{\tau})) \\ &= \nu(\alpha + \frac{\varpi^i\epsilon(\tau - \sigma(\tau))\beta}{2u})\nu'(\alpha - \frac{\varpi^i\epsilon(\tau - \sigma(\tau))\beta}{2u}) \\ &= \nu(\alpha + \varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha - \varpi^i\Phi\beta). \end{aligned}$$

As a result

$$S_h(C_{i,\alpha,\beta},\nu,\nu') = \nu(\alpha+\varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha-\varpi^i\Phi\beta)S^+ + \nu(\alpha-\varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha+\varpi^i\Phi\beta)S^-$$

where

$$S^\pm = \sum_{e,f\in\mathbb{O}_i} \psi(\pm\frac{1}{\alpha^2-\varpi^{2i}\epsilon\beta^2}\frac{ua\beta\epsilon\pi^{2l-i}}{1\pm fu\varpi^{l-i}}(f^2\tilde{\epsilon}-e^2)).$$

Let us define the characters $\lambda^\pm : \mathcal{O}_i \to \mathbb{C}^\times, \lambda^\pm(z) = \psi(\frac{\pm ua\beta\epsilon\pi^{2l-i}z}{\alpha^2-\varpi^{2i}\epsilon\beta^2})$.
We have

$$\begin{aligned} S^\pm &= \sum_{e,f\in\mathcal{O}_i} \lambda^\pm(\frac{f^2\tilde{\epsilon}-e^2)}{1\pm fu\varpi^{l-i}}) \\ &= \sum_{e',f'\in\mathcal{O}_i} \lambda^\pm(f'^2\tilde{\epsilon}-e'^2) \text{ with } e' = \frac{e}{\sqrt{1\pm fu\varpi^{l-i}}}, f' = \frac{f}{\sqrt{1\pm fu\varpi^{l-i}}} \\ &= (-q)^i. \end{aligned}$$

We have used to conclude the proposition 17 of the appendix using properties of Gauss sums. □

As a result

$$S_h(C_{i,\alpha,\beta},\nu,\nu') = (-q)^i(\nu(\alpha+\varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha-\varpi^i\Phi\beta) + \nu(\alpha-\varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha+\varpi^i\Phi\beta)),$$

which is the desired result. □

The following table give the complete list of evaluation of characters of cuspidal representations:

	I_α	$D_{i,\alpha,\delta}$	$C_{i,\alpha,\beta}$	$B_{i,\alpha,\beta}$
$tr(.\|_{\mathcal{C}_{\nu,\nu'}})$	$q^{r-1}(q-1)\nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)$	0	$(-q)^i(\nu(\alpha+\varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha-\varpi^i\Phi\beta)$ $+\nu(\alpha-\varpi^i\Phi\beta)\nu'(\alpha+\varpi^i\Phi\beta))$	$-\delta_{i,r-1}\nu(\alpha)\nu'(\alpha)q^{r-1}$

4.3. **Non principal split representations.** Let $\Delta \in \mathbb{O}_l \cap \mathfrak{M}$, let $\hat{\Delta}$ a lift in $\mathcal{O}_r$ of Δ. We have $T(\psi_{\beta(C_4'(\Delta,0))}) = SK_l$ with $S = S(\hat{\Delta},0) = \{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -\hat{\Delta}b & a \end{pmatrix}, a \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times, b \in \mathcal{O}_r\}$.

Proposition 15. *A section of the right cosets of SK_l is given by the following set of matrices $Y \cup Z$ where $Y = \{h_{c,d}, c \in \mathbb{O}_l, d \in \mathbb{O}_l^\times\}$ with $h_{c,d} = \begin{pmatrix} d & 0 \\ c & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $Z = \{h_{\varpi c,d}w, c \in \mathbb{O}_{l-1}, d \in \mathbb{O}_l^\times\}$ and $w = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.*

Proof. We use $SK_l = \{\begin{pmatrix} X & Y \\ -\hat{\Delta}Y+\varpi^l Z & X+\varpi^l T \end{pmatrix}, X \in \mathcal{O}_r^\times, Y, Z, T \in \mathcal{O}_r\}$. It is a direct verification. □

An important remark: note that w is put on the right of $h_{\varpi c,d}$ and this is essential for the proposition to be true. In [7] an analog of this proposition is stated in Lemma 6.1 and in section 6.2 page 1315 but w is incorrectly put on the left and the corresponding set of elements E_{cd} and F_{cd} (in their notations) do not provide a set of representative of right cosets. Indeed with the notations of Lemma 6.1, if we define the group $L = \{\begin{pmatrix} x & \varpi^j y\beta \\ y & x \end{pmatrix}\}$, we have $F_{cd}F_{c'd'}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} dd'^{-1} & 0 \\ \dfrac{(c-c')\varpi}{d'} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, this matrix belongs to L as soon as $d = d', v(c-c') \geq i-j-1$ $(j \leq i)$ with their notations. Therefore there exist c, c' such that $F_{cd} \neq F_{c'd}$ and $LF_{cd} = LF_{c'd}$ contradicting the Lemma 6.1. Our remark applies as well for the section 6.2. As a consequence the results obtained in [7] concerning the value of the characters of the split non principal representations cannot be trusted.

• Conjugacy class of type I.
I_α being central we have
$tr(I_\alpha|_{\Xi_{a,\Delta,\theta}}) = \dfrac{|G|}{|SK_l|}\tilde{\chi}_a(\alpha^2)\theta(I_\alpha) = (q^2-1)q^{r-2}\tilde{\chi}_a(\alpha^2)\sigma(\alpha)$, where σ is the multiplicative character associated to θ.
• Conjugacy class of type D.
We have $h_{c,d}D_{i,\alpha,\delta}h_{c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ c(\alpha-\delta)/d & \delta \end{pmatrix}$ and $h_{\varpi c,d}wD_{i,\alpha,\delta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta & 0 \\ \varpi c(\delta-\alpha)/d & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$, as a result the conjugacy class of $D_{i,\alpha,\delta}$ intersects SK_l only when $i \geq l$ because the valuation of the difference of the matrix elements on the diagonal has to be greater or equal to l.
Therefore we obtain that $tr(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}|_{\Xi_{a,\Delta,\theta}}) = 0$ when $i < l$.
When $i \geq l$ we have both $h_{c,d}D_{i,\alpha,\delta}h_{c,d}^{-1} \in SK_l, h_{\varpi c,d}wD_{i,\alpha,\delta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1} \in SK_l$. Noting that $h_{c,d}D_{i,\alpha,\delta}h_{c,d}^{-1} = I_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ c(\alpha-\delta))/(d\alpha) & 1-(\alpha-\delta)/\alpha \end{pmatrix}$ and similarly for $h_{\varpi c,d}wD_{i,\alpha,\delta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1}$ we obtain

$$tr(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}|_{\Xi_{\Delta,\theta}}) = \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} \theta(I_\alpha)\psi(\frac{c}{d}\frac{\alpha-\delta}{\alpha}) + \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1}, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} \theta(I_\delta)\psi(\frac{\varpi c}{d}\frac{\delta-\alpha}{\delta}).$$

The first sum is always 0, because $\alpha - \delta \in \varpi^i\mathcal{O}_r$ with $i < r$, and therefore for fixed d the sum over c gives 0. The second sum is zero for the same reason unless $i = r-1$. In the case $i = r-1$ we have $\varpi(\alpha-\delta) = 0$, therefore the second sum is equal to $\theta(I_\delta)|\mathbb{O}_l^\times||\mathbb{O}_{l-1}| = \theta(I_\delta)(q-1)q^{r-2}$.
We finally obtain
$tr(D_{i,\alpha,\delta}|_{\Xi_{a,\Delta,\theta}}) = \delta_{i,r-1}\tilde{\chi}_a(\alpha)\tilde{\chi}_a(\delta)\sigma(\delta)(q-1)q^{r-2}$.
Note that because the restriction of σ to $1+\varpi^l\mathcal{O}_r$ is trivial we have $\sigma(\alpha) = \sigma(\delta)$ when $i = r-1$, the result is symmetric in the exchange of α and δ, as it should be.

• Conjugacy class of type C.
We have

$$h_{c,d}C_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - c\varpi^i\epsilon\beta & d\varpi^i\epsilon\beta \\ \beta\varpi^i(1-c^2\epsilon)/d & \alpha + c\varpi^i\epsilon\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

this matrix does not belong to SK_l when $i < l$.

Indeed if $h_{c,d}C_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X & Y \\ -\hat{\Delta}Y + \varpi^l Z & X + \varpi^l T \end{pmatrix}$ then $Y = d\varpi^i\epsilon\beta$ is of valuation i, but $-\hat{\Delta}Y + \varpi^l Z$ is of valuation strictly bigger to i because $\hat{\Delta}$ is of positive valuation and $i < l$, therefore one cannot have $-\hat{\Delta}Y + \varpi^l Z = \beta\varpi^i(1-c^2\epsilon)/d$ which is of valuation i.
We have

$$h_{\varpi c,d}wC_{i,\alpha,\beta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \varpi c\varpi^i\beta & d\varpi^i\beta \\ \beta\varpi^i(\epsilon - (\varpi c)^2)/d & \alpha + \varpi c\varpi^i\beta \end{pmatrix},$$

for the same reason if $i < l$ then $h_{\varpi c,d}wC_{i,\alpha,\beta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1} \notin SK_l$.
As a result we get $tr(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\Xi_{a,\Delta,\theta}}) = 0$ when $i < l$.

If $i \geq l$, we have

$$h_{c,d}C_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1} = I_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{c}{\alpha}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta & \frac{d}{\alpha}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta \\ \frac{\beta}{\alpha d}\varpi^i(1-c^2\epsilon) & 1 + \frac{c}{\alpha}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta \end{pmatrix} \in SK_l.$$

Therefore we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &tr(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\Xi_{\Delta,\theta}}) = \\ &= \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} \theta(I_\alpha)\psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha d}(1-c^2\epsilon) - \Delta\frac{d}{\alpha}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta) + \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1}, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} \theta(I_\alpha)\psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha d}(\epsilon - (\varpi c)^2) - \Delta\frac{d}{\alpha}\varpi^i\beta) \\ &= q^{2(i-l)} \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times} \theta(I_\alpha)\psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha d}(1-c^2\epsilon) - \Delta\frac{d}{\alpha}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta) + \\ &+ q^{2(i-l)} \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i-1}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times} \theta(I_\alpha)\psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha d}(\epsilon - (\varpi c)^2) - \Delta\frac{d}{\alpha}\varpi^i\beta). \end{aligned}$$

In order to compute the first term of this sum we remark that $1 - c^2\epsilon$ is invertible and that the map $d \mapsto \frac{1}{d} - d\Delta u$ from $\mathcal{O}_{r-i}^\times$ to $\mathcal{O}_{r-i}^\times$, where $u \in \mathcal{O}_{r-i}$, is bijective. As a result we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times} \psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha d}(1-c^2\epsilon) - \Delta\frac{d}{\alpha}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta) = \\ &= \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times} \psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha d}(1-c^2\epsilon)) \\ &= \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times} \psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha}(1-c^2\epsilon)d) \\ &= \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}} \psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha}(1-c^2\epsilon)d) - \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i-1}} \psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha}(1-c^2\epsilon)\varpi d) \end{aligned}$$

Fixing c the sum over d gives 0 when $r-i>1$. When $i=r-1$, we have to evaluate $\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_1,d\in\mathbb{O}_1^\times}\psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha}(1-c^2\epsilon)d)$. For fixed c the sum over d gives -1, therefore the value of this sum is equal to $-|\mathbb{O}_1|=-q$. We obtain that

$$\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l,d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times}\theta(I_\alpha)\psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha d}(1-c^2\epsilon)-\hat{\Delta}\frac{d}{\alpha}\varpi^i\epsilon\beta)=-\theta(I_\alpha)q^{r-1}\delta_{i,r-1}.$$

The second sum is evaluated with the same technique and we obtain

$$\sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1},d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times}\theta(I_\alpha)\psi(\frac{\beta\varpi^i}{\alpha d}(\epsilon-(\varpi c)^2)-\hat{\Delta}\frac{d}{\alpha}\varpi^i\beta)=-q^{r-2}\theta(I_\alpha)\delta_{i,r-1}.$$

As a result we get:

$$tr(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\Xi_{\Delta,\theta}})=-q^{r-2}(q+1)\theta(I_\alpha)\delta_{i,r-1}=-q^{r-2}(q+1)\sigma(\alpha)\delta_{i,r-1}.$$

Finally:

$$tr(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\Xi_{a,\Delta,\theta}})=-\tilde{\chi}_a(det(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}))\sigma(\alpha)q^{r-2}(q+1)\delta_{i,r-1}.$$

Because $\alpha^2-\pi^{2i}\epsilon\beta^2=\alpha^2$ when $i=r-1$, we finally obtain:

$$tr(C_{i,\alpha,\beta}|_{\Xi_{a,\Delta,\theta}})=-\tilde{\chi}_a(\alpha^2)\sigma(\alpha)q^{r-2}(q+1)\delta_{i,r-1}.$$

• Conjugacy class of type B.

The case of conjugacy class of type B is much more involved than the other conjugacy classes. This comes from two difficulties: there is no neat description of the non principal split representations and moreover the character depends on three positive integers i,j,k. We have done a careful analysis of this case but there are cases where we cannot give explicit closed formulas.

Note also that there are numerous mistakes in the analysis of [7] concerning this case: the given set of representatives of right cosets is not a set of representatives as already mentionned, the evaluation of the sum denoted P of [7] is mistaken as noted and corrected in [4] (but only for the case $\mathbb{Z}_p$) and moreover they have used the same parameter β for the parametrisation of the conjugacy classes and also for the parametrisation of the representation $\Xi_{a,\Delta,\theta}$ (i.e they have called our Δ also β). Therefore their evaluation of the characters, which was nevertheless not given in a closed form for some cases in i,j,k cannot be trusted for these conjugacy classes.

We have

$$h_{c,d}B_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix}\alpha-\varpi^{i+1}\beta & d\varpi^{i+1}\beta\\ (\varpi^i-c^2\varpi^{i+1}\beta)/d & \alpha+c\varpi^{i+1}\beta\end{pmatrix},$$

$$h_{\varpi c,d}wB_{i,\alpha,\beta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix}\alpha-c\varpi^{i+1} & d\varpi^i\\ (\varpi^{i+1}\beta-\varpi^{i+2}c^2)/d & \alpha+c\varpi^{i+1}\end{pmatrix}.$$

At this point let us define $j=v(\beta)$, we have $0\leq j\leq r-1$ and let $k=v(\hat{\Delta})$ we have $1\leq k\leq r$. Note that $1+i+j\leq r$. It will be convenient to chose β' and $\hat{\Delta}'$ inversible such that $\beta=\varpi^j\beta',\hat{\Delta}=\varpi^k\hat{\Delta}'$.

Lemma 3. *$h_{c,d}B_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1}$ belongs to SK_l only if $i\geq l$.*

Proof. Assume that $h_{c,d}B_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1} \in SK_l$, then there exists $Y, Z \in \mathcal{O}_r$ such that $Y = d\varpi^{i+1}\beta$, $(\varpi^i - c^2\varpi^{i+1}\beta)/d = -\hat{\Delta}Y + \varpi^l Z$. Therefore $v(Y) = i+j+1$ and $i = v((\varpi^i - c^2\varpi^{i+1}\beta)/d) = v(-\hat{\Delta}Y + \varpi^l Z)$. We have $v(\hat{\Delta}Y) = i+j+k+1$ and $v(\varpi^l Z) = l + v(Z)$. As a result $i \geq min(i+j+k+1, l+v(y))$ which is possible only if $i \geq l$.

□

We consider as usual two cases.
◇ The first case is when $i \geq l$, in this case both $h_{c,d}B_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1}$ and $h_{\varpi c,d}wB_{i,\alpha,\beta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1}$ belong to SK_l. From $h_{c,d}B_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1} = I_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1-\varpi^{i+1}\beta/\alpha & d\varpi^{i+1}\beta/\alpha \\ (\varpi^i - c^2\varpi^{i+1}\beta)/(\alpha d) & 1+c\varpi^{i+1}\beta/\alpha \end{pmatrix}$, the contribution of the elements $h_{c,d}B_{i,\alpha,\beta}h_{c,d}^{-1}$ to the character of the representation $\Xi_{\Delta,\theta}$ is given by the following sum:

$$\chi_1 = \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_l, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} \theta(I_\alpha)\psi(\frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}(\frac{1-c^2\varpi\beta}{d} - \hat{\Delta}d\varpi\beta))$$

$$= q^{2(i-l)}\theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times} \psi(\frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}(\frac{1-c^2\varpi\beta}{d} - \hat{\Delta}d\varpi\beta)).$$

Using the fact that $d \mapsto \frac{1}{d} - d\hat{\Delta}u$ from $\mathcal{O}_{r-i}^\times$ to $\mathcal{O}_{r-i}^\times$, where $u \in \mathcal{O}_{r-i}$ is a bijection, the evaluation of this sum follows the same procedure as in the case of conjugacy classes of type C and we obtain:

$$\chi_1 = -\theta(I_\alpha)q^{r-1}\delta_{i,r-1}.$$

From $h_{\varpi c,d}wB_{i,\alpha,\beta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1} = I_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1-c\varpi^{i+1}/\alpha & d\varpi^i/\alpha \\ (\varpi^{i+1}\beta - \varpi^{i+2}c^2)/(\alpha d) & 1+c\varpi^{i+1}/\alpha \end{pmatrix}$ the contribution of the elements $h_{\varpi c,d}wB_{i,\alpha,\beta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1}$ to the character of the representation $\Xi_{\Delta,\theta}$ is given by the following sum:

$$\chi_2(i,j,k) = \theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1}, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} \psi(\frac{\varpi^{i+1}\beta - \varpi^{i+2}c^2}{\alpha d} - \hat{\Delta}\frac{d}{\alpha}\varpi^i\beta)$$

$$= \theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{l-1}, d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times} \psi(\frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}(\frac{\varpi^{j+1}\beta' - \varpi^2c^2}{d} - d\varpi^{j+k}\hat{\Delta}'\beta') =$$

$$= q^{2(i-l)}\theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i-1}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times} \psi(\frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}(\frac{\varpi^{j+1}\beta' - \varpi^2c^2}{d} - d\varpi^{j+k}\hat{\Delta}'\beta').$$

Note that when $i = r-1$, ψ is evaluated on the 0 element, therefore $\chi_2 = \theta(I_\alpha)|\mathbb{O}_{l-1}||\mathbb{O}_l^\times| = \theta(I_\alpha)q^{r-2}(q-1)$. Therefore when $i = r-1$, we obtain that the character of $\Xi_{\Delta,\theta}$ is $\chi_1 + \chi_2 = -\theta(I_\alpha)q^{r-2}$.
When $i < r-1$, the value of the character reduces to $\chi_2(i,j,k)$. This sum can be simplified as explained by [4] in the case of $\mathbb{Z}_p$, the generalisation to the case of $\mathcal{O}$ is provided in the appendix of our work.
◇ The second case is when $i < l$.

We have $h_{\varpi c,d} w B_{i,\alpha,\beta} w h_{\varpi c,d}^{-1} \in SK_l$ if and only if there exists $X, Y, Z, T \in \mathcal{O}_r$ such that

$$h_{\varpi c,d} w B_{i,\alpha,\beta} w h_{\varpi c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X & Y \\ -\hat{\Delta} Y + \varpi^l Z & X + \varpi^l T \end{pmatrix}.$$

In this hypothesis we have $2c\varpi^{i+1} = \varpi^l T$, i.e $c = \varpi^{l-i-1} e, e \in \mathcal{O}_r$. We now look for a necessary condition on d. We also have

$$-\hat{\Delta} Y \varpi^i + \varpi^l Z = (\varpi^{i+j+1}\beta' - \varpi^{r-i} e^2)/d. \tag{6}$$

From this last equation we have to distinguish two cases: $i+j+1 < l$ or $i+j+1 \geq l$.
$\diamond\diamond$In the first case $i+j+1 < l$. Because $Y = d\varpi^i$, $-\hat{\Delta} Y$ is necessarily of valuation $i+k$, but from the equation (6) and the inequality $i+j+1 < l$, we must have $k = j+1$. We therefore have that if $k \neq j+1$ then $h_{\varpi c,d} w B_{i,\alpha,\beta} w h_{\varpi c,d}^{-1}$ is not in SK_l. The character of the representation is zero.
If $k = j+1$ then we have to solve the equation

$$-\hat{\Delta}' d\varpi^{i+k} + \varpi^l Z = (\varpi^{i+j+1}\beta' - \varpi^{r-i} e^2)/d. \tag{7}$$

There are two cases to consider. This equation modulo ϖ^l gives:

$$-\hat{\Delta}' d\varpi^{i+k} = \varpi^{i+j+1}\beta'/d \bmod \varpi^l.$$

The first case is when $-\dfrac{\hat{\Delta}'}{\beta'}$ is not a square, then there is no solution in d to this equation implying $h_{\varpi c,d} w B_{i,\alpha,\beta} w h_{\varpi c,d}^{-1}$ is not in SK_l. The value of the character is therefore equal to zero.
The second case is when $-\dfrac{\hat{\Delta}'}{\beta'} = \Gamma^{-2}$, the equation (7) implies that $d = \pm\Gamma + \varpi^{l-i-k} f$ with $f \in \mathcal{O}_r$. As a result we obtain

$$h_{\varpi c,d} w B_{i,\alpha,\beta} w h_{\varpi c,d}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \varpi^l e & d\varpi^i \\ (\varpi^{i+k}\beta' - \varpi^{2l-i} e^2)/d & \alpha + \varpi^l e \end{pmatrix} = sk \in SK_l$$

with

$$s = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & d\varpi^i \\ -d\varpi^i \hat{\Delta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + d^2\varpi^{2i}\hat{\Delta}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 - \alpha\varpi^l e - \varpi^{2i+k}\beta' & -d\varpi^{l+i} e \\ \alpha d\varpi^{i+k}\hat{\Delta}' - d\varpi^{i+k+l}\hat{\Delta}' e + \alpha d^{-1}(\varpi^{i+k}\beta' - \varpi^{2l-i} e^2) & \alpha^2 + \alpha\varpi^l e + \varpi^{2i+k} d^2 \hat{\Delta}' \end{pmatrix}.$$

(one can very that indeed k belongs to K_l.) Therefore the character of $\Xi_{\Delta,\theta}$ evaluated on the conjugacy class is equal to

$$\chi_3 = \sum_{\substack{e \in \mathbb{O}_i \\ d = \pm\Gamma + \varpi^{l-i-k} f, f \in \mathbb{O}_{i+k}}} \theta\left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & d\varpi^i \\ -d\varpi^i \hat{\Delta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}\right) \psi\left((d\varpi^{i+k}\hat{\Delta}' + d^{-1}(\varpi^{i+k}\beta' - \varpi^{2l-i} e^2)) \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + d^2\varpi^{2i}\hat{\Delta}}\right).$$

We have not been able to simplify this formula further.
$\diamond\diamond$In the second case $i+j+1 \geq l$. In order for $h_{\varpi c,d} w B_{i,\alpha,\beta} w h_{\varpi c,d}^{-1}$ to belong to SK_l, we necessarily have $c = \varpi^{l-i-1} e$, and there must exists $Z \in \mathcal{O}_r$ such that $-\hat{\Delta}' d\varpi^{i+k} + \varpi^l z = (\varpi^{i+j+1}\beta' - \varpi^{r-i} e^2)/d$. We have to distinguish 2 cases:

$\diamond\diamond\diamond$ $i+k<l$. There is no solution Z to the previous equation because $v(\hat{\Delta}'d\varpi^{i+k}+\varpi^{i+j+1}\beta'-\varpi^{r-i}e^2)/d)=i+k$. Therefore the value of the character is zero on the conjugacy class.
$\diamond\diamond\diamond$ $i+k\geq l$ Then $h_{\varpi c,d}wB_{i,\alpha,\beta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1}$ belong to SK_l if $c=\varpi^{l-i-1}e$. We proceed analogously as in the previous case

$$h_{\varpi c,d}wB_{i,\alpha,\beta}wh_{\varpi c,d}^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix}\alpha-\varpi^l e & d\varpi^i\\ (\varpi^{i+j+1}\beta'-\varpi^{2l-i}e^2)/d & \alpha+\varpi^l e\end{pmatrix}=sk\in SK_l$$

with

$$s=\begin{pmatrix}\alpha & d\varpi^i\\ -d\varpi^i\hat{\Delta} & \alpha\end{pmatrix}$$

$$k=\frac{1}{\alpha^2+d^2\varpi^{2i}\hat{\Delta}}\begin{pmatrix}\alpha^2-\alpha\varpi^l e-\varpi^{2i+j+1}\beta' & -d\varpi^{l+i}e\\ \alpha(d\varpi^{i+k}\hat{\Delta}'+d^{-1}(\varpi^{i+j+1}\beta'-\varpi^{2l-i}e^2)) & \alpha^2+\alpha\varpi^l e+\varpi^{2i+k}d^2\hat{\Delta}'\end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore the character of $\Xi_{\Delta,\theta}$ evaluated on the conjugacy class is equal to

$$\sum_{\substack{e\in\mathbb{O}_i\\ d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times}}\theta(\begin{pmatrix}\alpha & d\varpi^i\\ -d\varpi^i\hat{\Delta} & \alpha\end{pmatrix})\psi((d\varpi^{i+k}\hat{\Delta}'+d^{-1}(\varpi^{i+j+1}\beta'-\varpi^{2l-i}e^2))\frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2+d^2\varpi^{2i}\hat{\Delta}}).$$

Noting that $\dfrac{\alpha}{\alpha^2+d^2\varpi^{2i}\hat{\Delta}}=\dfrac{1}{\alpha}(1-\dfrac{\hat{\Delta}'}{\alpha^2}\varpi^{2i+k}d^2)$, the value of the character is:

$$\chi_4=\sum_{\substack{e\in\mathbb{O}_i\\ d\in\mathbb{O}_l^\times}}\theta(\begin{pmatrix}\alpha & d\varpi^i\\ -d\varpi^i\hat{\Delta} & \alpha\end{pmatrix})\psi(\frac{1}{\alpha}(d\varpi^{i+k}\hat{\Delta}'+d^{-1}(\varpi^{i+j+1}\beta'-\varpi^{2l-i}e^2))).$$

We have not been able to simplify this formula further.
To summarize:

	I_α	$D_{i,\alpha,\delta}$	$C_{i,\alpha,\beta}$	$B_{i,\alpha,\beta}$
$tr(\Xi_{a,\Delta,\theta})(.)$	$(q^2-1)q^{r-2}\tilde{\chi}_a(\alpha^2)$ $\sigma(\alpha)$	$\delta_{i,r-1}\tilde{\chi}_a(\alpha)\tilde{\chi}_a(\delta)$ $\sigma(\delta)(q-1)q^{r-2}$	$-\delta_{i,r-1}\tilde{\chi}_a(\alpha^2)$ $\sigma(\alpha)q^{r-2}(q+1)$	Many cases No "simple" formula

Appendix A. Gauss sums, Kloosterman sums, Salié sums

We use the notations of section 3.
Let $\lambda:(\mathcal{O}_k,+)\to\mathbb{C}^\times$ a primitive character, let $a\in\mathcal{O}_k$, we will denote the quadratic Gauss sum $G(a,\lambda)$ to be:

$$G(a,\lambda)=\sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(ax^2).$$

Let $a,b\in\mathcal{O}_k$, the Kloosterman sum $K(a,b,\lambda)$ is defined as:

$$K(a,b,\lambda)=\sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times}\lambda(ax+bx^{-1}).$$

Let ρ be a multiplicative character $\mathcal{O}_k^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times$, the twisted Kloosterman sum $K(a,b,\lambda,\rho)$ is defined as:

$$K(a,b,\lambda,\rho) = \sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times} \rho(x)\lambda(ax+bx^{-1}).$$

Important example of twisted Kloosterman sum which appear in our work is the Salié sum $S(a,b,\lambda)$ defined as:

$$S(a,b,\lambda) = \sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times} (\frac{x}{\mathcal{O}_k})\lambda(ax+bx^{-1}),$$

where $(\frac{x}{\mathcal{O}_k})$ denotes the Legendre symbol in $\mathcal{O}_k$, which is defined for every $x \in \mathcal{O}_k$ and is equal to

$$(\frac{x}{\mathcal{O}_k}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is not invertible} \\ 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is a square} \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that the Legendre symbol restricted to $\mathcal{O}_k^\times$ is a group morphism with value in $\{+1,-1\}$ which factor through the group $\mathbb{k}^\times$.
Remark: In order to keep track of the dependence of k, we will sometimes use the notation G_k, K_k, S_k for the Gauss, Kloosterman, Salié sum associated to $\mathcal{O}_k$.
In [14] quadratic Gauss sum are studied and computed for any finite commutative ring of odd characteristic. We apply his results to the case of the ring $\mathcal{O}_k$. With his notations, we have $d_{\mathcal{O}_k} = k$, and the theorem 6.2 of [14] can be stated as:

Proposition 16.

$$G(1,\lambda)^2 = (\frac{-1}{\mathcal{O}_k})^k q^k$$
$$G(ab,\lambda) = (\frac{a}{\mathcal{O}_k})^k G(b,\lambda), a,b \in \mathcal{O}_k^\times.$$

From this theorem we obtain the following result which is needed for the evaluation of the characters of cuspidal representations for conjugacy class of type C.

Proposition 17. *Let $\lambda : (\mathcal{O}_k,+) \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a primitive character, let $\eta \in \mathcal{O}_k$ an invertible element which is not a square, we have:*

$$\sum_{e,f\in\mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(e^2-\eta f^2) = (-q)^k.$$

Proof. Let $S = \sum_{e,f\in\mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(e^2-\eta f^2) = G(1,\lambda)G(-\eta,\lambda)$. We have $S = G(1,\lambda)G(-\eta,\lambda) = G(1,\lambda)(\frac{-\eta}{\mathcal{O}_k})^k G(1,\lambda) = (\frac{-\eta}{\mathcal{O}_k})^k(\frac{-1}{\mathcal{O}_k})^k q^k = (\frac{\eta}{\mathcal{O}_k})^k q^k = (-q)^k$. □

In the evaluation of characters of cuspidal representations, one needs an explicit expression for $T(b,\eta,\lambda) = \sum_{c\in\mathcal{O}_k, d\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times} \lambda(d^{-1}(b-c^2)+d\eta)$ where $b \in \mathcal{O}_k, \eta \in \mathcal{O}_k^\times$, η not a square

and $\lambda : (\mathcal{O}_k, +) \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ is a primitive character. This sum is a twisted Kloosterman sum. Indeed we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
T(b,\eta,\lambda) &= \sum_{c\in\mathcal{O}_k, d\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times} \lambda(d^{-1}(b-c^2)+d\eta) \\
&= \sum_{d\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times} \lambda(db+d^{-1}\eta)G(-d,\lambda) \\
&= \sum_{d\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times} \lambda(db\eta+d^{-1})G(-d\eta,\lambda) \\
&= G(-1,\lambda)\sum_{d\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times} (\frac{d\eta}{\mathcal{O}_k})^k \lambda(db\eta+d^{-1}) \\
&= G(-1,\lambda)(-1)^k \sum_{d\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times} (\frac{d}{\mathcal{O}_k})^k \lambda(db\eta+d^{-1}).
\end{aligned}$$

As a result when k is even we get a Kloosterman sum and when k is odd we obtain a Salié sum. The following result give a simple formula of the evaluation of this sum for any k. When k is even, and $\mathcal{O}_k = \mathbb{Z}/p^k\mathbb{Z}$, this is the classical formula for evaluation of Kloosterman sum obtained by H.Salié in 1931. In the case where $\mathcal{O}$ is the ring of integer of a p-adic field F, we could obtain the evaluation of these sums by applying the results of [9, 10] to a number field having F at some place. This is not completely direct and do not cover the case where the local field is of positive characteristic, we prefer to give a direct proof of it using a generalization of the method of [7].

Proposition 18. *Let $\lambda : (\mathcal{O}_k, +) \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a primitive character, let $\eta \in \mathcal{O}_k$ an invertible element which is not a square, we have:*

$$\sum_{c\in\mathcal{O}_k, d\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times} \lambda(d^{-1}(b-c^2)+d\eta) = \begin{cases} (-q)^k(\lambda(2u)+\lambda(-2u)), & \text{if } u^2=\eta b \text{ is invertible,} \\ -q & \text{if } k=1 \text{ and } b=0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. The sum $T(b,\eta,\lambda)$ can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned}
T(b,\eta,\lambda) &= \sum_{c\in\mathcal{O}_k, d\in\mathcal{O}_k^\times} \lambda(d^{-1}(b-c^2)+d\eta) \\
&= \sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)|\{(c,d)\in\mathcal{O}_k\times\mathcal{O}_k^\times, x=\eta d+(b-c^2)d^{-1}\}| \\
&= \sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)|E(x)\cap(\mathcal{O}_k\times\mathcal{O}_k^\times)|
\end{aligned}$$

where $E(x) = \{(c,d)\in\mathcal{O}_k\times\mathcal{O}_k, xd=\eta d^2+(b-c^2)\}$.

Noting that $E(x) \cap (\mathcal{O}_k \times \varpi\mathcal{O}_k) = E(x + \varpi^{k-1}) \cap (\mathcal{O}_k \times \varpi\mathcal{O}_k)$, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)|E(x) \cap (\mathcal{O}_k \times \varpi\mathcal{O}_k)| = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)|E(x + \varpi^{k-1}) \cap (\mathcal{O}_k \times \varpi\mathcal{O}_k)| \\
&= \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x - \varpi^{k-1})|E(x) \cap (\mathcal{O}_k \times \varpi\mathcal{O}_k)| \\
&= \lambda(-\varpi^{k-1}) \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)|E(x) \cap (\mathcal{O}_k \times \varpi\mathcal{O}_k)| \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

As a result we obtain: $T(b, \eta, \lambda) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)|E(x)|$.

Let $F(x) = \{(c, d) \in \mathcal{O}_k^2, d^2 - \eta c^2 = x\}$, a simple computation shows that $E(x) = F((\frac{x}{2})^2 - \eta b)$. As a result, if we introduce $\rho : \mathcal{O}_k \to \mathbb{N}, \rho(y) = |F(y)|$, and noting that $\rho(y) = \rho(u^2 y)$ if u is invertible,

$$T(b, \eta, \lambda) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)\rho(x^2 - 4\eta b).$$

Using a straighforward generalization of the argument of [7], ρ can be evaluated exactly and is a function of the valuation

$$\rho(y) = \begin{cases} q^{2(k - \lfloor \frac{k+1}{2} \rfloor)} & \text{if } y = 0 \\ (q+1)q^{k-1-v(y)} & \text{if } v(y) \text{ even (including 0)} \\ 0 & \text{if } v(y) \text{ odd.} \end{cases}$$

Let us recall the argument of [7] generalized in our setting. We consider the different cases.

(1) b invertible and is a square
(2) b invertible and is a non-square
(3) b non invertible

In the case 1), ηb is not a square, this is also equivalent by Hensel lemma to the fact that it is not a square in the residual field. Therefore $x^2 - 4\eta b$ is invertible for all $x \in \mathcal{O}_k$, because otherwise it would vanish in the residual field contradicting that ηb is not a square. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
T(b, \eta, \lambda) &= \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)\rho(x^2 - 4\eta b) \\
&= \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)(q+1)q^{k-1} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

In the case 3) b belongs to $\varpi\mathcal{O}_k$. When $k \geq 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
T(b, \eta, \lambda) &= \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_k^\times} \lambda(x)\rho(x^2 - 4\eta b) + \sum_{x \in \varpi\mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)\rho(x^2 - 4\eta b) \\
&= \sum_{x \in \mathcal{O}_k^\times} \lambda(x)(q+1)q^{k-1} + \sum_{x \in \varpi\mathcal{O}_k} \lambda(x)\rho(x^2 - 4\eta b)
\end{aligned}$$

The first sum is 0 after having used the following property, direct generalisation of the lemma 5.1 of [7]

$$\sum_{x\in\varpi^j\mathcal{O}_k^\times}\lambda(x)=\begin{cases}0 & \text{if } j<k-1\\ -1 & \text{if } j=k-1\\ 1 & \text{if } j=k.\end{cases} \tag{8}$$

To evaluate the second sum we notice that $(x+\varpi^{k-1})^2=x^2$ when $x\in\varpi\mathcal{O}_k$, hence:

$$\sum_{x\in\varpi\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(x)\rho(x^2-4\eta b)=\sum_{x\in\varpi\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(x)\rho((x+\varpi^{k-1})^2-4\eta b)$$
$$=\sum_{x\in\varpi\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(x-\varpi^{k-1})\rho(x^2-4\eta b)=\lambda(-\varpi^{k-1})\sum_{x\in\varpi\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(x)\rho(x^2-4\eta b),$$

implying the vanishing of the second sum. Therefore $T(b,\eta,\lambda)=0$.
Note that when $k=1$, we necessarily have $b=0$, and

$$T(b,\eta,\lambda)=\sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_1}\lambda(x)\rho(x^2)$$
$$=\lambda(0)\rho(0)+\sum_{x\in\Bbbk^\times}\lambda(x)(q+1)$$
$$=1-(q+1)=-q.$$

In the remaining case 2), we have $\epsilon b=u^2$ with u invertible, therefore $T(b,\eta,\lambda)=\sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(x)\rho((x-2u)(x+2u))$.
$(x-2u)(x+2u)$ is non invertible if and only if $x-2u$ or $x+2u$ has a strictly positive valuation. We denote $X_j^\pm=\pm 2u+\varpi^j\mathcal{O}_k, j\geq 1$. We have

$$T(b,\eta,\lambda)=\sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(x)\rho((x-2u)(x+2u))$$
$$=\sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k\setminus\cup_{j=1}^k X_j^\pm}\lambda(x)\rho(1)+\sum_{\epsilon=\pm}\sum_{j=1}^k\sum_{x\in X_j^\epsilon}\lambda(x)\rho(\varpi^j)$$
$$=\sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(x)\rho(1)+\sum_{\epsilon=\pm}\sum_{j=1}^k\sum_{x\in X_j^\epsilon}\lambda(x)(\rho(\varpi^j)-\rho(1))$$
$$=\sum_{x\in\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(x)\rho(1)+\sum_{\epsilon=\pm}\sum_{j=1}^k\sum_{x\in\varpi^j\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(\epsilon u)\lambda(x)(\rho(\varpi^j)-\rho(1)).$$

Using $\sum_{x\in\varpi^j\mathcal{O}_k}\lambda(x)=0$ for $j=0,...,k-2$ we obtain

$$T(b,\eta,\lambda)=\sum_{j=k-1}^k\sum_{x\in\varpi^j\mathcal{O}_k}(\lambda(2u)+\lambda(-2u))\lambda(x)(\rho(\varpi^j)-\rho(1)).$$

Applying (8) we end up with:

$$\begin{aligned}
&T(b,\eta,\lambda) = -(\lambda(2u)+\lambda(-2u))(\rho(\varpi^{k-1})-\rho(1)) + (\lambda(2u)+\lambda(-2u))(\rho(0)-\rho(1)) \\
&= (\lambda(2u)+\lambda(-2u))(\rho(0)-\rho(\varpi^{k-1})) \\
&= (-q)^k((\lambda(2u)+\lambda(-2u))).
\end{aligned}$$

This ends the proof of the proposition.

□

The rest of this section is devoted to the evaluation of the sum

$$\chi_2(i,j,k) = q^{2(i-l)}\theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i-1}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times} \psi(\frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}(\frac{\varpi^{j+1}\beta' - \varpi^2 c^2}{d} - d\varpi^{j+k}\hat{\Delta}'\beta'))$$

with the conditions $l \leq i < r-1$, $0 \leq j \leq r-1$, $1 \leq k \leq r, 1+i+j \leq r$. This sum is the character of $\Xi_{\Delta,\theta}$ evaluated on the conjugacy class $B_{i,\alpha,\beta}$ when $l \leq i < r-1$.
Precise evaluation of these kind of sums have been given by Maeda in [4] for the case $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{Z}_p$. We will show that $\chi_2(i,j,k)$ can always be expressed in term of Gauss Sums, Kloosterman sums and Salié sums. In most cases one can further evaluate them but in the case where $k = 1$ there are cases where the evaluation amount to evaluate Kloosterman sums in the case where there is no closed formula for them.

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_2(i,j,k) &= q^{2(i-l)-1}\theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathbb{O}_{r-i}^\times} \psi(\frac{\varpi^i}{\alpha}(\frac{\varpi^{j+1}\beta' - \varpi^2 c^2}{d} - d\varpi^{j+k}\hat{\Delta}'\beta')) \\
&= q^{2(i-l)-1}\theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i}^\times} \lambda(\frac{\varpi^{j+1}\beta' - \varpi^2 c^2}{d} - d\varpi^{j+k}\hat{\Delta}'\beta') \\
&= q^{2(i-l)-1}\theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{c\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i}, d\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i}^\times} \lambda((\varpi^{j+1}\beta' - \varpi^2 c^2)d - \frac{\varpi^{j+k}\hat{\Delta}'\beta'}{d})
\end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda : \mathcal{O}_{r-i} \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ is the primitive character factor map of the character $z \mapsto \psi(\varpi^i\frac{z}{\alpha})$.
When $i = r-2$ then the elements on which λ is evaluated are all 0. Therefore we obtain $\chi_2(i,j,k) = q^{2(i-l)-1}|\mathcal{O}_2||\mathcal{O}_2^\times| = q^{r-2}(q-1)$. We now assume $i < r-2$.
We have to distinguish two cases: $j \geq 1$ and $j = 0$
◇ If $j \geq 1$

Denoting $\mu : \mathcal{O}_{r-i-2} \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ the primitive character factor map of the character $z \to \lambda(\varpi^2 z)$, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_2(i,j,k) &= q^{2(i-l)+3}\theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{\substack{c\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i-2}\\ d\in\mathcal{O}^\times_{r-i-2}}} \mu((\varpi^{j-1}\beta' - c^2)d - \frac{\varpi^{j-1+k-1}\hat{\Delta}'\beta'}{d}) \\
&= q^{2(i-l)+3}\theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{d\in\mathcal{O}^\times_{r-i-2}} \mu(\varpi^{j-1}\beta' d - \frac{\varpi^{j+k-2}\hat{\Delta}'\beta'}{d}) G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-d) \\
&= q^{2(i-l)+3}\theta(I_\alpha) G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1) \sum_{d\in\mathcal{O}^\times_{r-i-2}} \mu(\varpi^{j-1}\beta' d - \frac{\varpi^{j+k-2}\hat{\Delta}'\beta'}{d}) (\frac{d}{\mathcal{O}_{r-i-2}})^{r-i-2}.
\end{aligned}$$

When $i+j+1=r$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_2(i,j,k) &= q^{2(i-l)+3}\theta(I_\alpha) G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1) \sum_{d\in\mathcal{O}^\times_{r-i-2}} (\frac{d}{\mathcal{O}_{r-i-2}})^{r-i-2} \\
&= q^{2(i-l)+3}\theta(I_\alpha) G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1) \times \begin{cases} |\mathcal{O}^\times_{r-i-2}| & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

When $i+j+1<r$ we denote $\tilde{\mu} : \mathcal{O}_{r-i-j-1} \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ the primitive character factor map of the character $z \to \mu(\varpi^{j-1}z)$,

$$\chi_2(i,j,k) = q^{2(i-l)+3}\theta(I_\alpha) G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1) \times \begin{cases} K_{r-i-j-1}(\beta', -\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'\beta', \tilde{\mu}) & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ S_{r-i-j-1}(\beta', -\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'\beta', \tilde{\mu}) & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

When $k>1$ we can further simplify these expressions. Indeed using the fact that the map $d \mapsto d - \dfrac{\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'}{d}$ is a bijection from $\mathcal{O}^\times_{r-i-j-1}$to $\mathcal{O}^\times_{r-i-j-1}$ when $k>1$, we can write

$$\chi_2(i,j,k) = q^{2(i-l)+3}\theta(I_\alpha) G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1) \times \begin{cases} K_{r-i-j-1}(\beta', 0, \tilde{\mu}) & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ S_{r-i-j-1}(\beta', 0, \tilde{\mu}) & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

When $k=1$; we have

$$\chi_2(i,j,k) = q^{2(i-l)+3}\theta(I_\alpha) G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1) \times \begin{cases} K_{r-i-j-1}(\beta', -\hat{\Delta}'\beta', \tilde{\mu}) & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ S_{r-i-j-1}(\beta', -\hat{\Delta}'\beta', \tilde{\mu}) & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Note that only the case $r-i-j-1=1$ and i even cannot be further simplified.
$\diamond$ If $j=0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_2(i,0,k) &= q^{2(i-l)-1}\theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{\substack{c\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i}\\ d\in\mathcal{O}^\times_{r-i}}} \lambda((\varpi\beta' - \varpi^2 c^2)d - \frac{\varpi^k\hat{\Delta}'\beta'}{d}) \\
&= q^{2(i-l)-1}q^2\theta(I_\alpha) \sum_{\substack{c\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i-1}\\ d\in\mathcal{O}^\times_{r-i-1}}} \tilde{\lambda}((\beta' - \varpi c^2)d - \frac{\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'\beta'}{d})
\end{aligned}$$

with $\tilde{\lambda} : \mathcal{O}_{r-i-1} \to \mathbb{C}$ primitive character factor map of $z \mapsto \lambda(\varpi z)$. If we still denote $\mu : \mathcal{O}_{r-i-2} \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ the primitive character factor map of the character $z \to \tilde{\lambda}(\varpi z)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_2(i,0,k) &= q^{2(i-l)-1}q^2q\theta(I_\alpha)\sum_{\substack{c\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i-2}\\ d\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i-1}^\times}}\tilde{\lambda}(\beta' d-\frac{\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'\beta'}{d})\mu(-p(d)c^2)\\ &= q^{2(i-l)+2}\theta(I_\alpha)\sum_{d\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i-1}^\times}\tilde{\lambda}(\beta' d-\frac{\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'\beta'}{d})G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-p(d)).\end{aligned}$$

where $p(d)$ is the projection of d in $\mathcal{O}_{r-i-2}$. As a result we get:

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_2(i,0,k) &= q^{2(i-l)+2}\theta(I_\alpha)G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1)\sum_{d\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i-1}^\times}\tilde{\lambda}(\beta' d-\frac{\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'\beta'}{d})(\frac{p(d)}{\mathcal{O}_{r-i-2}})^{r-i-2}\\ &= q^{2(i-l)+2}\theta(I_\alpha)G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1)\sum_{d\in\mathcal{O}_{r-i-1}^\times}\tilde{\lambda}(\beta' d-\frac{\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'\beta'}{d})(\frac{d}{\mathcal{O}_{r-i-1}})^{r-i-2}\\ &= q^{2(i-l)+2}\theta(I_\alpha)G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1)\times\begin{cases}K_{r-i-1}(\beta',-\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'\beta',\tilde{\lambda}) & \text{if } i \text{ is even}\\ S_{r-i-1}(\beta',-\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'\beta',\tilde{\lambda}) & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.}\end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

When $k > 1$ we can further simplify these expressions. Indeed using the fact that the map $d \mapsto d - \dfrac{\varpi^{k-1}\hat{\Delta}'}{d}$ is a bijection from $\mathcal{O}_{r-i-1}^\times$to $\mathcal{O}_{r-i-1}^\times$ when $k > 1$, we can write

$$\chi_2(i,0,k) = q^{2(i-l)+2}\theta(I_\alpha)G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1)\times\begin{cases}K_{r-i-1}(\beta',0,\tilde{\lambda}) & \text{if } i \text{ is even}\\ S_{r-i-1}(\beta',0,\tilde{\lambda}) & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.}\end{cases}$$

When $k = 1$; we have

$$\chi_2(i,0,1) = q^{2(i-l)+2}\theta(I_\alpha)G_{r-i-2}(\mu,-1)\times\begin{cases}K_{r-i-1}(\beta',-\hat{\Delta}'\beta',\tilde{\lambda}) & \text{if } i \text{ is even}\\ S_{r-i-1}(\beta',-\hat{\Delta}'\beta',\tilde{\lambda}) & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.}\end{cases}$$

Note that only the case $i = r - 2$ cannot be further simplified.

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