

Uniform temperedness
of Whittaker integrals

Erik van den Ban (Utrecht)

Sophus Lie Seminar

Erlangen, March 10, 2023

Setting: G real reductive

①

$G = KAN_0$ Iwasawa-dec

$\Sigma = R(\sigma, \alpha)$, $\Sigma^+ \leftrightarrow N_0$, $\Delta = \{\text{simple roots}\}$

$\chi \in \hat{N}_0$: unitary character

Regular: $\forall \alpha \in \Delta \quad d\chi(e) | \log \alpha \neq 0$

$C(G/N_0, \chi) := \{f \in C^0(G) \mid f(qn_0) = \chi(n_0)^{-1} f(q)\}$

$C_c(G/N_0, \chi)$: supp f cpt mod N_0

$L^2(G/N_0, \chi)$: L^2 completion, $L =: \text{Ind}_{N_0}^G(\chi)$.

Whittaker Plancherel: HC '82 announcement
← Harish-Chandra

History Whittaker Plancherel $\text{Ind}_N^G(\gamma)$

HC 1982: announcement

HC 2018: Collected Papers \forall , Posthumous

Discrete part OK

Remaining part **not complete**

W 1992: RRG2 discrete part OK

↑

Wallach

Remaining part, **erroneous estimate**

(Kuit & ~).

Whittaker vectors / coefficients

(3)

(π, H_π) unitary repⁿ, $H_\pi^{-\infty} := \overline{H_\pi^\infty}$

$$H_\pi^\infty \subset H_\pi \subset H_\pi^{-\infty} \quad \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow$$

Whittaker vectors



$$(H_\pi^{-\infty})_\chi := \{ j \in H_\pi^{-\infty} \mid \pi^{-\infty}(n) j = \chi(n) j \quad (\forall n \in N_0) \}$$

Lemma (HC, W) : π irred $\Rightarrow \dim (H_\pi^{-\infty})_\chi < \infty$

Wh_j : $H_\pi^\infty \rightarrow C^\infty(G/N_0, \chi)$ equivariant

↑
W-coeff^t

$$Wh_j(v) : x \mapsto \langle \pi(x)^{-1} v, j \rangle \quad (v \in H_\pi^\infty)$$

Schwartz space

(4)

$$\mathcal{C}(G/N_0, \chi) := \{ f \in C^\infty(G/N_0, \chi) \mid \forall_{u \in U(\mathfrak{g}), N \in \mathbb{N}} :$$

$$\sup_{k \in K, a \in A} (1 + |\log a|)^N a^\rho \mid L_u f(ka) \mid < \infty \}$$

Thm (HC, W): For $\pi \in \widehat{G}_{ds}$, $f \in (H_\pi^\infty)_\chi$

whj: $H_\pi^\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(G/N_0, \chi)$ continuous

Induced Reps: $P = M_P A_P N_P$ standard

$$\sigma \in \widehat{M}_{P, ds}, \nu \in \sigma_{\mathbb{P}}^*$$

$$\text{Ind}_{\mathbb{P}}^G(\sigma \otimes \nu) := L \text{ in } L^2(G/\overline{P}: \sigma: \nu)$$

$$\text{Ind}_{\bar{P}}^G(\sigma \otimes \nu) := L \text{ in } L^2(G/\bar{P}; \sigma; \nu) := \quad (5)$$

$$\{ f \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(G, \sigma) \mid f(gman) = a^{-\nu + \rho_P} \sigma(m)^{-1} f(g) \}$$

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: L^2(G/\bar{P}; \sigma; \nu) \times L^2(G/\bar{P}; \sigma; -\bar{\nu}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\uparrow \quad (f, g) \mapsto \int_{K/K_P} \langle f(k), g(k) \rangle_{\sigma} dk$$

sesquilinear
perfect
equivariant

$$\nu \in i\mathfrak{a}_P^* \Rightarrow \text{Ind}_{\bar{P}}^G(\sigma \otimes \nu) \text{ unitary}$$

compact picture: $L^2(G/\bar{P}; \sigma; \nu) \xrightarrow[\cong]{} L^2(K/K_P; \sigma|_{K_P})$

\swarrow $K \cap M_P$ \nearrow $\sigma|_{K_P}$

$L \longleftrightarrow \pi_{\bar{P}, \sigma, \nu}$

C^∞ & $C^{-\infty}$ vectors

(6)

$$L^2(G/\bar{P} : \sigma : \nu)^\infty = C^\infty(G/\bar{P} : \sigma : \nu) \subset C^\infty(G, H_\sigma)$$

$$C^{-\infty}(G/\bar{P} : \sigma : \nu) := \overline{C^\infty(G/\bar{P} : \sigma : -\bar{\nu})}$$

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : C^\infty(G/\bar{P} : \sigma : \nu) \times C^{-\infty}(G/\bar{P} : \sigma : -\bar{\nu}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

\cup \cap

$$\text{---} \parallel \text{---} \times L^2(G/\bar{P} : \sigma : -\bar{\nu}) \xrightarrow{\langle \dots \rangle}$$

Problem Determine $C^{-\infty}(G/\bar{P} : \sigma : \nu)$ \times

Lemma If $j \in$ then

(a) $j|_{N_P \bar{P}} \in C(N_P \bar{P}, H_\sigma^{-\infty})$

(b) $w_e(j) = j(e) \in (H_\sigma^{-\infty})_{\mathfrak{q}_P}$

Thm (HC, W): $e\mathcal{V}_c: C^{-\infty}(G/\bar{P}: \sigma: \nu)_\mathfrak{g} \hookrightarrow (H_\sigma^{-\infty})_{\mathfrak{g}_P}$ ⑦

Def for $R \in \mathbb{R}$, $\sigma_{P, \mathbb{C}}^*(P, R) :=$

$$= \{ \nu \in \sigma_{P, \mathbb{C}}^* \mid \langle \operatorname{Re} \nu, \alpha \rangle > R \quad (\alpha \in \Sigma(\mathfrak{n}_P, \sigma)) \}$$

Thm (HC, W): Let $\eta \in (H_\sigma^{-\infty})_\mathfrak{g}$, $\nu \in \sigma_{P, \mathbb{C}}^*(P, 0)$. Then

$$j(P, \sigma, \nu, \eta): N_P \bar{P} \rightarrow H_\sigma^{-\infty}$$

$$(n m a \bar{n}) \longmapsto \chi(n) a^{-\nu + P} \xi(m)^{-1} \eta$$

belongs to $L^1(K, H_\sigma^{-\infty})$ and defines

an element of $C^{-\infty}(G/\bar{P}: \sigma: \nu)_\mathfrak{g}$. Moreover,

$\nu \mapsto j(P, \sigma, \nu, \eta)|_K$ is holomorphic $C^{-\infty}(K/K_P = \delta_P)$ -valued

Goal: extend $j(\bar{P}, \sigma, \nu, \eta)$ mess mit with estimates (8)

Def

$C^s(K/K_p; \sigma_p)$: Banach, $\|\cdot\|_s$ \swarrow dual $(s \in \mathbb{N})$

$C^{-s}(K/K_p; \sigma_p) := \overline{C^s(K/K_p; \sigma_p)'} , \|\cdot\|_{-s}$

Observe: $C^{-\infty}(K/K_p; \sigma_p) = \bigcup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} C^{-s}(K/K_p; \sigma_p)$

\uparrow dir lim topology \supset strong dual topology

isomorphism w.r.t. \uparrow

Thm (~) (Functional equation) There exists

(9)

a diff op $D(\nu) : C^{-s} \rightarrow C^{-s-t}$ ($H \otimes K_p : \sigma_p$)

of the form

$$D(\nu) = m \circ (I \otimes e^{N_0}) \circ \left[\pi_{\bar{p}, \sigma, \nu}^{-\infty} \otimes \pi_{\mu}(\underline{z}(\nu)) \right] \circ (\cdot \otimes e_K)$$

dual hw vector
f.d. hw $\mu = 4\rho_E$

$\in P(\sigma_{PC}^*, \mathbb{Z})$
K-fixed

s.t.

$$j(\bar{p}, \sigma, \nu) = D(\nu) \circ j(\bar{p}, \sigma, \nu + \mu) \circ R(\nu)$$

rational,

$$\in \text{End}(H_{\sigma, \mathcal{X}_P}^{-\infty})$$

Cor (~): $\forall R \in \mathbb{R} \exists p_R \in P(\sigma_{p_C}^*) \exists s > 0, N > 0$ s.t.

$p_R(\cdot) j(p, \sigma, \cdot)$ extends to holomorphic function

$$\sigma_{p_C}^*(0, R) \rightarrow C^{-s}(\mathbb{K}/\mathbb{K}_p; \sigma_p) \otimes (H_{\sigma, \rho_p}^{-s})'$$

&

$$\forall v \in \sigma_{p_C}^*(0, R) \quad \| p_R(v) j(p, \sigma, \cdot) \|_{-s} \leq C(1 + |v|)^N$$

Thm (~) **holomorphy**: Above valid with $p_R = 1$.

Pf involves injectivity of $ev_e \leftarrow$ Hartog's lemma

Rem weak holomorphy due to W.

Fix $\eta \in H_{\sigma, \chi_p}^{-s}$ and put

$$I_{p, \sigma}^{\infty} :=$$

(11)

$$wh_{\nu} := wh_{f(\bar{p}, \sigma, \nu, \eta)} : C^{\infty}(K/K_p : \sigma) \rightarrow C^{\infty}(G/N_0, \chi)$$

Def $\sigma_{p\mathbb{C}}^*(\varepsilon) = \{ \nu \in \sigma_{p\mathbb{C}}^* \mid |\operatorname{Re} \nu| < \varepsilon \}$

Notation $CSN(I_{p, \sigma}^{\infty}) := \{ \text{cont}^s \text{ seminorms on } I_{p, \sigma}^{\infty} \}$

$$l(\nu, a) := (1 + |\nu|)(1 + |\log a|)$$

Cor (ν) (uniformly moderate estimate) $\exists \xi \in \sigma^*$:

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists s, N > 0 \quad \exists n \in CSN(I_{p, \sigma}^{\infty}) : \forall f \in I_{p, \sigma}^{\infty}$$

$$|wh_{\nu}(f)(a)| \leq l(\nu, a)^N a^{\xi} e^{s|\operatorname{Re} \nu| |\log a|} n(f)$$

$$(\nu \in \sigma_{p\mathbb{C}}^*(\varepsilon), a \in A).$$

Cor (ν) (uniformly moderate estimate) $\exists \xi \in \sigma^*$

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists s, N > 0 \quad \exists n \in \text{csn}(I_{p, \sigma}^\infty) : \forall f \in I_{p, \sigma}^\infty$$

$$|Wh_\nu(f)(a)| \leq |(v, a)|^N a^\xi e^{s \| \text{Re } v \| \log |a|} n(f)$$

$(\nu \in \sigma_{p, \sigma}^*(\varepsilon), a \in A)$

" ξ dominates (Wh_ν) " : \Leftrightarrow

Goal: reduce to $\xi = -\rho$, (w.l.o.g. $Z(G)$ cpt)

Def • \preceq on σ^* : $\xi_1 \preceq \xi_2 \iff \xi_2 - \xi_1 \succeq 0$ on σ^+

• $(h_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Delta}$ basis of σ^* dual to Δ

• for $\xi \in \sigma^*$, $\alpha \in \Delta$ $i_\alpha(\xi) := \begin{cases} -\rho & \text{on } h_\alpha \\ \xi & \text{on } \text{span}\{h_\beta \mid \beta \in \Delta \setminus \{\alpha\}\}. \end{cases}$

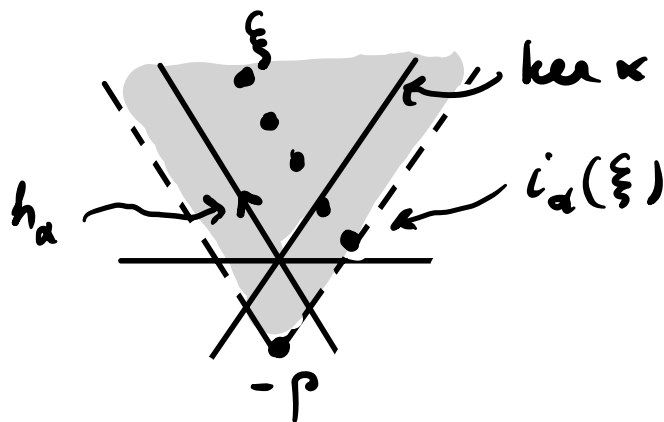
Lemma (improvement step) Let $\alpha \in \Delta, \xi \in \sigma^*$

13

Suppose ξ dominates (why) and $\xi \geq -\rho$.

(a) if $\xi - \alpha \geq -\rho$ then $\forall 0 \leq c < 1$: $\xi - c\alpha$ dominates (why) and $\geq -\rho$.

(b) if not, then $i_\alpha(\xi)$ dominates (why) and $i_\alpha(\xi) \geq -\rho$.



Proof By using the differential equations

$$L_z w_{h_\alpha} = \gamma(\Lambda_\sigma - \nu, z) w_{h_\alpha} \quad (z \in \mathbb{Z}),$$

asymptotic analysis along walls $\mathbb{R}h_\alpha, \alpha \in \Delta,$

pin down leading exponents with parameter dependence

Thm: $-\rho$ dominates (whv).

(14)

Meaning

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \substack{N > 0 \\ s > 0} \quad \exists n \in (sn) \cap \mathbb{I}_{p,r}^{\infty} \quad \forall f \in \mathbb{I}_{p,r}^{\infty}$$

$$|\text{wh}_v(f)(a)| \leq |(v, a)|^N a^{-\rho} e^{s \| \text{Re } v \| \log |a|} n(f)$$

$$(v \in \sigma_p^*(\varepsilon), a \in A).$$

Cor (Uniformly tempered estimate)

Let $f \in \mathbb{I}_{p,r,k}^{\infty}$. Then $\forall u \in \mathcal{U}(op) \quad \forall D \in S(\sigma_p^*) \quad \exists N, C > 0$:

$$|L_u(\text{wh}_v; D)(f)(a)| \leq C |(v, a)|^N a^{-\rho}$$

$$(v \in \sigma_p^*, a \in A).$$

Cor If $v \in I_{p, \sigma, K}^\infty$ then

$$\mathcal{F}_{v, \eta} \varphi(v) = \int_{G/N_0} \varphi(x) \overline{w_{v, \eta}(v)(x)} dx$$

defines $\mathcal{F}_{v, \eta} : \mathcal{C}(G/N_0, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\text{ios}_p^*)$.

& is continuous linear

↑
Euclidean
Schwartz space

Final Remark:

Striking analogy with G/H (symmetric space)