



$(\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F), \mathrm{GL}_n(F))$ is a Gelfand pair for any local field F

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ABSTRACT

Let F be an arbitrary local field. Consider the standard embedding $\mathrm{GL}_n(F) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$ and the two-sided action of $\mathrm{GL}_n(F) \times \mathrm{GL}_n(F)$ on $\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$. In this paper we show that any $\mathrm{GL}_n(F) \times \mathrm{GL}_n(F)$ -invariant distribution on $\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$ is invariant with respect to transposition. We show that this implies that the pair $(\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F), \mathrm{GL}_n(F))$ is a Gelfand pair. Namely, for any irreducible admissible representation (π, E) of $\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$, $\dim \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{GL}_n(F)}(E, \mathbb{C}) \leq 1$. For the proof in the archimedean case, we develop several tools to study invariant distributions on smooth manifolds.

1. Introduction

Let F be an arbitrary local field. Consider the standard embedding $\mathrm{GL}_n(F) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$. We consider the two-sided action of $\mathrm{GL}_n(F) \times \mathrm{GL}_n(F)$ on $\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$ defined by $(g_1, g_2)h := g_1 h g_2^{-1}$. In this paper we prove the following theorem.

THEOREM A. *Any $\mathrm{GL}_n(F) \times \mathrm{GL}_n(F)$ -invariant distribution on $\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$ is invariant with respect to transposition.*

Theorem A has the following consequence in representation theory.

THEOREM B. *Let (π, E) be an irreducible admissible representation of $\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$. Then*

$$\dim \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{GL}_n(F)}(E, \mathbb{C}) \leq 1. \tag{1}$$

In the non-archimedean case, admissible refers to admissible smooth representation (see [BZ76]). In the archimedean case, admissible refers to admissible smooth Fréchet representation (see §2).

Since any character of $\mathrm{GL}_n(F)$ can be extended to $\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$, we obtain the following corollary.

COROLLARY. *Let (π, E) be an irreducible admissible representation of $\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$ and let χ be a character of $\mathrm{GL}_n(F)$. Then*

$$\dim \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{GL}_n(F)}(\pi, \chi) \leq 1.$$

Theorem B has some application to the theory of automorphic forms, more specifically to the factorizability of certain periods of automorphic forms on GL_n (see [Fli99] and [FN08]).

We deduce Theorem B from Theorem A using an argument due to Gelfand and Kazhdan adapted to the archimedean case. In our approach we use two deep results: the globalization theorem of Casselman and Wallach (see [Wal92]), and the regularity theorem of Harish-Chandra (see [Wal88, ch. 8]).

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Clearly, Theorem B implies in particular that (1) holds for unitary irreducible representations of $\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$. That is, the pair $(\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F), \mathrm{GL}_n(F))$ is a generalized Gelfand pair in the sense of [vDi86] and [BvD94].

The notion of Gelfand pair has been studied extensively in the literature in the setting of both real groups and p -adic groups (e.g. [GK75], [vDi86], [vDP90], [BvD94], [Gro91], [Pra90] and [JR96] to mention a few). In [vDi86], the notion of generalized Gelfand pair is defined by requiring a condition of the form (1) for irreducible unitary representations. The definition suggested in [Gro91] refers to the non-archimedean case and to a property satisfied by all irreducible admissible representations. In both cases, the verification of the said condition is achieved by means of a theorem on invariant distributions. However, the required statement on invariant distributions needed to verify condition (1) for unitary representation concerns only positive definite distributions. We elaborate on these issues in § 2.

1.1 Related results

Several existing papers study related problems.

The case of non-archimedean fields of zero characteristic is covered in [AGRS07] (see also [AG07]) where it is proven that the pair $(\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F), \mathrm{GL}_n(F))$ is a strong Gelfand pair, i.e. $\dim_H(\pi, \sigma) \leq 1$ for any irreducible admissible representation π of G and any irreducible admissible representation σ of H . Here $H = \mathrm{GL}_n(F)$ and $G = \mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$.

In [JR96], it is proved that $(\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F), \mathrm{GL}_n(F) \times \mathrm{GL}_1(F))$ is a Gelfand pair, where F is a local non-archimedean field of zero characteristic.

In [vDP90] it is proved that for $n \geq 2$ the pair $(\mathrm{SL}_{n+1}(\mathbb{R}), \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}))$ is a generalized Gelfand pair and a similar result is obtained in [BvD94] for the p -adic case, for $n \geq 3$. We emphasize that these results are proved in the realm of unitary representations. Another difference between these works and the present paper is that the embedding $\mathrm{GL}_n(F) \subset \mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(F)$ studied here does not factor through the embedding $\mathrm{GL}_n(F) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{SL}_{n+1}(F)$ of [vDP90]. In particular, $(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R}), \mathrm{GL}_1(\mathbb{R}))$ is a generalized Gelfand pair, and the pair $(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R}), \mathrm{GL}_1(\mathbb{R}))$ is not a generalized Gelfand pair (see [Mol04], [vDi86]).

1.2 Content of the paper

We now briefly sketch the structure and content of the paper.

In § 2 we prove that Theorem A implies Theorem B. For this we clarify the relation between the theory of Gelfand pairs and the theory of invariant distributions both in the setting of [vDi86] and in the setting of [Gro91].

In § 3 we present the proof of Theorem A in the non-archimedean case. This section gives a good introduction to the rest of the paper since it contains many of the ideas but is technically simpler.

In § 4 we provide several tools to study invariant distributions on smooth manifolds. We believe that these results are of independent interest. In particular we introduce an adaption of a trick due to Bernstein which is very useful in the study of invariant distributions on vector spaces (Proposition 4.3.2). In addition we prove that under certain conditions an equivariant distribution is *a priori* a Schwartz distribution (Proposition 4.2.4). These results partly rely on [AG08].

In § 5 we prove Theorem A in the archimedean case. This is the main result of the paper. The scheme of the proof is similar to the non-archimedean case. However, it is complicated by the fact that distributions on real manifolds do not behave as nicely as distributions on ℓ -spaces (see [BZ76]).

We now explain briefly the main difference between the study of distributions on ℓ -spaces and distributions on real manifolds.

The space of distributions on an ℓ -space X supported on a closed subset $Z \subset X$ coincides with the space of distributions on Z . In the presence of group action on X , one can frequently use this property to reduce the study of distributions on X to distributions on orbits, that is on homogeneous spaces. Although this property fails for distributions on real manifolds, one can still reduce problems to orbits. In the case of finitely many orbits, this is studied in [Bru56], [CHM00] and [AG08].

We mention that unlike the p -adic case, after the reduction to the orbits one needs to analyze generalized sections of symmetric powers of the normal bundles to the orbits, and not just distributions on those orbits. Here we employ a trick, Proposition 4.3.1, which allows us to recover this information from a study of invariant distributions on a larger space.

In Appendix A we provide the proof for the Frobenius reciprocity. The proof follows the proof in [Bar03, § 3].

In Appendix B we prove the rest of the statements of § 4.

2. Generalized Gelfand pairs and invariant distributions

In this section we show that Theorem A implies Theorem B. When F is non-archimedean this is a well-known argument of Gelfand and Kazhdan (see [GK75, Pra90]). When F is archimedean and the representations in question are unitary, such a reduction is due to [Tho84]. We wish to consider representations that are not necessarily unitary and present here an argument that is valid in the generality of admissible smooth Fréchet representations. Our treatment is close in spirit to [Sha74] (where the multiplicity-one result of the Whittaker model is obtained for unitary representation) but at a crucial point we need to use the globalization theorem of Casselman and Wallach.

2.1 Smooth Fréchet representations

The theory of representations in the context of Fréchet spaces is developed in [Cas89b] and [Wal92]. We present here a well-known slightly modified version of that theory.

DEFINITION 2.1.1. Let V be a complete locally convex topological vector space. A representation (π, V, G) is a continuous map $G \times V \rightarrow V$. A representation is called *Fréchet* if there exists a countable family of semi-norms ρ_i on V defining the topology of V and such that the action of G is continuous with respect to each ρ_i .

Remark 2.1.2. Evidently, the underlying topological vector space of a Fréchet representation is a Fréchet space. In the literature, the term ‘Fréchet representation’ sometimes refers to a weaker notion, namely just ‘a continuous representation on a Fréchet space’. In such cases our notion of Fréchet representation is called ‘Fréchet representations of moderate growth’ and this is the class of representations that is considered.

DEFINITION 2.1.3. We will say that a Fréchet representation (π, V, G) is a *smooth Fréchet* representation if all its vectors are smooth and for any $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ the differentiation map $v \mapsto \pi(X)v$ is a continuous linear map from V to V .

An important class of examples of smooth Fréchet representations is obtained from continuous Hilbert representations (π, H) by considering the subspace of smooth vectors H^∞ as a Fréchet space (see [Wal88, § 1.6] and [Wal92, 11.5]).

We will consider mostly smooth Fréchet representations.

For a smooth Fréchet representation (π, E) , we define the smooth dual $(\tilde{\pi}, \tilde{E})$ by

$$\tilde{E} = E^{*\infty},$$

where E^* is the space of all continuous functionals on E . Here $E^{*\infty}$ is a Fréchet space consisting of the smooth vectors of E^* .

DEFINITION 2.1.4. By *admissible representation* of a real reductive group we mean a smooth Fréchet representation such that its underlying (\mathfrak{g}, K) -module is admissible.

We will require the following corollary of the globalization theorem of Casselman and Wallach (see [Wal92, ch. 11]).

THEOREM 2.1.5. *Let E be an admissible representation of a real reductive group. Then there exists a continuous Hilbert space representation (π, H) such that $E = H^\infty$.*

This theorem follows easily from the embedding theorem of Casselman combined with the Casselman–Wallach globalization theorem.

Fréchet representations of G can be lifted to representations of $\mathcal{S}(G)$, the Schwartz space of G . This is a space consisting of functions on G which, together with all their derivatives, are rapidly decreasing (see [Cas89a]; for an equivalent definition see § 4.1).

For a Fréchet representation (π, E) of G , the algebra $\mathcal{S}(G)$ acts on E through

$$\pi(\phi) = \int_G \phi(g)\pi(g) dg \tag{2}$$

(see [Wal88, § 8.1.1]).

The following lemma is straightforward.

LEMMA 2.1.6. *Let (π, E) be an admissible representation of G and let $\lambda \in E^*$. Then $\phi \rightarrow \pi(\phi)\lambda$ is a continuous map $\mathcal{S}(G) \rightarrow \tilde{E}$.*

The following proposition follows from Schur’s lemma for (\mathfrak{g}, K) -modules (see [Wal88, p. 80]) in light of the Casselman–Wallach theorem.

PROPOSITION 2.1.7. *Let G be a real reductive group. Let W be a Fréchet representation of G and let E be an irreducible admissible representation of G . Let $T_1, T_2 : W \hookrightarrow E$ be two embeddings of W into E . Then T_1 and T_2 are proportional.*

We need to recall the basic properties of characters of representations.

PROPOSITION 2.1.8. *Let (π, E) be an admissible representation of a real reductive group G . Then $\pi(\phi)$ is of trace class, and the assignment $\phi \rightarrow \mathrm{trace}(\pi(\phi))$ defines a continuous functional on $\mathcal{S}(G)$, i.e. a Schwartz distribution. Moreover, the distribution $\chi_\pi(\phi) = \mathrm{trace}(\pi(\phi))$ is given by a locally integrable function on G .*

The result is well known for continuous Hilbert representations (see [Wal88, ch. 8]). The case of admissible representation follows from the case of Hilbert space representation and Theorem 2.1.5.

Another useful property of the character (see [Wal88, ch. 8]) is the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 2.1.9. *If two irreducible admissible representations have the same character, then they are isomorphic.*

PROPOSITION 2.1.10. *Let (π, E) be an admissible representation. Then $\tilde{\tilde{E}} \cong E$. For a proof see [GP94, pp. 937–938].*

2.2 Three notions of Gelfand pair

Let G be a real reductive group and $H \subset G$ be a subgroup. Let (π, E) be an admissible representation of G as in the previous section. We are interested in representations (π, E) which admit a continuous H -invariant linear functional. Such representations of G are called H -distinguished.

Put differently, let $\text{Hom}_H(E, \mathbb{C})$ be the space of continuous functionals $\lambda : E \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfying

$$\forall e \in E, \quad \forall h \in H : \lambda(he) = \lambda(e).$$

The representation (π, E) is called *H-distinguished* if $\text{Hom}_H(E, \mathbb{C})$ is non-zero. We now introduce three notions of Gelfand pair and study their interrelations.

DEFINITION 2.2.1. Let $H \subset G$ be a pair of reductive groups.

- (a) We say that (G, H) satisfy GP1 if for any irreducible admissible representation (π, E) of G we have

$$\dim \text{Hom}_H(E, \mathbb{C}) \leq 1.$$

- (b) We say that (G, H) satisfy GP2 if for any irreducible admissible representation (π, E) of G we have

$$\dim \text{Hom}_H(E, \mathbb{C}) \cdot \dim \text{Hom}_H(\tilde{E}, \mathbb{C}) \leq 1.$$

- (c) We say that (G, H) satisfy GP3 if for any irreducible *unitary* representation (π, W) of G on a Hilbert space W we have

$$\dim \text{Hom}_H(W^\infty, \mathbb{C}) \leq 1.$$

Property GP1 was established by Gelfand and Kazhdan in certain p -adic cases (see [GK75]). Property GP2 was introduced by [Gro91] in the p -adic setting. Property GP3 has been studied extensively by various authors under the name *generalized Gelfand pair* in both the real and p -adic settings (see e.g. [vDP90], [BvD94]).

We have the following straightforward proposition.

PROPOSITION 2.2.2. *Property GP1 \Rightarrow property GP2 \Rightarrow property GP3.*

Remark 2.2.3. One could formulate a property stronger than GP1 by demanding uniqueness for H -invariant functionals on any admissible (\mathfrak{g}, K) -module. In particular, it would imply uniqueness for functionals on the space of analytic vectors of an admissible representation. It is an interesting question in what cases this property can be deduced from GP1.

2.3 Gelfand pairs and invariant distributions

The theory of generalized Gelfand pairs as developed in [vDP90] and [Tho84] provides the following criterion to verify GP3.

THEOREM 2.3.1. *Let τ be an involutive anti-automorphism of G such that $\tau(H) = H$. Suppose that $\tau(T) = T$ for all bi- H -invariant positive definite distributions T on G . Then (G, H) satisfies GP3.*

This is a slight reformulation of Criterion 1.2 of [vDi86, p. 583].

We now consider an analogous criterion which allows the verification of GP2. This is inspired by the famous Gelfand–Kazhdan method in the p -adic case.

THEOREM 2.3.2. *Let τ be an involutive anti-automorphism of G and assume that $\tau(H) = H$. Suppose that $\tau(T) = T$ for all bi- H -invariant distributions¹ on G . Then (G, H) satisfies GP2.*

Proof. Let (π, E) be an irreducible admissible representation. If E or \tilde{E} are not distinguished by H we are done. Thus we can assume that there exists a non-zero $\lambda : E \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that is H -invariant. Now let ℓ_1, ℓ_2 be two non-zero H -invariant functionals on \tilde{E} . We wish to show that they are proportional. For this we define two distributions D_1, D_2 as follows:

$$D_i(\phi) = \ell_i(\pi(\phi)\lambda)$$

¹In fact it is enough to check this only for Schwartz distributions.

for $i = 1, 2$. Here $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(G)$. Note that D_i are also Schwartz distributions. Both distributions are bi- H -invariant and hence, by the assumption, both distributions are τ -invariant. Now consider the bilinear forms on $\mathcal{S}(G)$ defined by

$$B_i(\phi_1, \phi_2) = D_i(\phi_1 * \phi_2).$$

Since E is irreducible, the right kernel of B_1 is equal to the right kernel of B_2 . We now use the fact that D_i are τ -invariant. Denote by J_i the left kernels of B_i . Then $J_1 = J_2$ which we denote by J . Consider the Fréchet representation $W = \mathcal{S}(G)/J$ and define the maps $T_i : \mathcal{S}(G) \rightarrow \widetilde{E} \cong E$ by $T_i(\phi) = \pi(\phi)\ell_i$. These are well defined by Lemma 2.1.6 and we use the same letters to denote the induced maps $T_i : W \rightarrow E$. By Proposition 2.1.7, T_1 and T_2 are proportional and hence ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 are proportional and the proof is complete. \square

2.4 Archimedean analogue of the Gelfand–Kazhdan theorem

To finish the proof that Theorem A implies Theorem B, we will show that, in certain cases, the property GP1 is equivalent to GP2.

PROPOSITION 2.4.1. *Let $H < \mathrm{GL}_n(F)$ be a transposition-invariant subgroup. Then GP1 is equivalent to GP2 for the pair $(\mathrm{GL}_n(F), H)$.*

For the proof we need the following notation. For a representation (π, E) of $\mathrm{GL}_n(F)$ we let $(\widehat{\pi}, E)$ be the representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(F)$ defined by $\widehat{\pi} = \pi \circ \theta$, where θ is the (Cartan) involution $\theta(g) = g^{-1t}$. Since

$$\mathrm{Hom}_H(\pi, \mathbb{C}) = \mathrm{Hom}_H(\widehat{\pi}, \mathbb{C}),$$

the following analogue of the Gelfand–Kazhdan theorem is enough.

THEOREM 2.4.2. *Let (π, E) be an irreducible admissible representation of $\mathrm{GL}_n(F)$. Then $\widehat{\pi}$ is isomorphic to $\widetilde{\pi}$.*

Remark 2.4.3. This theorem is due to Gelfand and Kazhdan in the p -adic case (they show that any distribution that is invariant to conjugation is transpose invariant, and in particular this is valid for the character of an irreducible representation) and due to Shalika for unitary representations that are generic [Sha74]. We give a proof in complete generality based on Harish-Chandra regularity theorem (see [Wal88, ch. 8]).

Proof of Theorem 2.4.2. Consider the characters $\chi_{\widehat{\pi}}$ and $\chi_{\widetilde{\pi}}$. These are locally integrable functions on G that are invariant with respect to conjugation. Clearly,

$$\chi_{\widehat{\pi}}(g) = \chi_{\pi}(g^{-1t})$$

and

$$\chi_{\widetilde{\pi}}(g) = \chi_{\pi}(g^{-1}).$$

But for $g \in \mathrm{GL}_n(F)$, the elements g^{-1} and g^{-1t} are conjugate. Thus, the characters of $\widehat{\pi}$ and $\widetilde{\pi}$ are identical. Since both are irreducible, [Wal88, Theorem 8.1.5] implies that $\widehat{\pi}$ is isomorphic to $\widetilde{\pi}$. \square

COROLLARY 2.4.4. *Theorem A implies Theorem B.*

Remark 2.4.5. The above argument proves also that Theorem B follows from a weaker version of Theorem A, where only Schwartz distributions are considered (these are continuous functionals on the space $\mathcal{S}(G)$ of Schwartz functions).

Remark 2.4.6. The non-archimedean analogue of Theorem 2.3.2 is a special case of [Pra90, Lemma 4.2]. The rest of the argument in the non-archimedean case is identical to the above.

3. Non-archimedean case

In this section F is a non-archimedean local field of arbitrary characteristic. We will use the standard terminology of l -spaces introduced in [BZ76, § 1]. We denote by $\mathcal{S}(X)$ the space of Schwartz functions on an l -space X , and by $\mathcal{S}^*(X)$ the space of distributions on X equipped with the weak topology.

We fix a non-trivial additive character ψ of F .

3.1 Preliminaries

DEFINITION 3.1.1. Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over F . A subset $C \subset V$ is called a *cone* if it is homothety invariant.

DEFINITION 3.1.2. Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over F . Note that F^\times acts on V by homothety. This gives rise to an action ρ of F^\times on $\mathcal{S}^*(V)$. Let α be a character of F^\times .

We call a distribution $\xi \in \mathcal{D}(V)$ *homogeneous of type α* if, for any $t \in F^\times$, we have $\rho(t)(\xi) = \alpha^{-1}(t)\xi$. That is, for any function $f \in \mathcal{S}(V)$, we have $\xi(\rho(t^{-1})(f)) = \alpha(t)\xi(f)$, where $\rho(t^{-1})(f)(v) = f(tv)$.

Example 3.1.3. A Haar measure on V is homogeneous of type $|\cdot|^{-\dim V}$. The Dirac δ -distribution is homogeneous of type 1.

The following proposition is straightforward.

PROPOSITION 3.1.4. Let an l -group G act on an l -space X . Let $X = \bigcup_{i=0}^l X_i$ be a G -invariant stratification of X . Let χ be a character of G . Suppose that, for any $i = 1, \dots, l$, we have $\mathcal{S}^*(X_i)^{G,\chi} = 0$. Then $\mathcal{S}^*(X)^{G,\chi} = 0$.

PROPOSITION 3.1.5. Let $H_i \subset G_i$ be l -groups acting on l -spaces X_i for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Suppose that $\mathcal{S}^*(X_i)^{H_i} = \mathcal{S}^*(X_i)^{G_i}$ for all i . Then $\mathcal{S}^*(\prod X_i)^{\prod H_i} = \mathcal{S}^*(\prod X_i)^{\prod G_i}$.

Proof. It is enough to prove the proposition for the case $n = 2$. Let $\xi \in \mathcal{S}^*(X_1 \times X_1)^{H_1 \times H_2}$. Fix $f_1 \in \mathcal{S}(X_1)$ and $f_2 \in \mathcal{S}(X_1)$. It is enough to prove that, for any $g_1 \in G_1$ and $g_2 \in G_2$, we have $\xi(g_1(f_1) \otimes g_2(f_2)) = \xi(f_1 \otimes f_2)$. Let $\xi_1 \in \mathcal{S}^*(X_1)$ be the distribution defined by $\xi_1(f) := \xi(f \otimes f_2)$. It is H_1 -invariant, hence also G_1 -invariant. Thus $\xi(f_1 \otimes f_2) = \xi(g_1(f_1) \otimes f_2)$. By the same reasons $\xi(g_1(f_1) \otimes f_2) = \xi(g_1(f_1) \otimes g_2(f_2))$. □

We will use the following important theorem proven in [Ber84, § 1.5].

THEOREM 3.1.6 (Frobenius reciprocity). Let a unimodular l -group G act transitively on an l -space Z . Let $\varphi : X \rightarrow Z$ be a G -equivariant continuous map. Let $z \in Z$. Suppose that its stabilizer $\text{Stab}_G(z)$ is unimodular. Let X_z be the fiber of z . Let χ be a character of G . Then $\mathcal{S}^*(X)^{G,\chi}$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{S}^*(X_z)^{\text{Stab}_G(z),\chi}$.

The next proposition formalizes an idea from [Ber89]. The key tool used in its proof is the Fourier transform.

PROPOSITION 3.1.7. Let G be an l -group. Let V be a finite dimensional representation of G over F . Suppose that the action of G preserves some non-degenerate bilinear form on V . Let $V = \bigcup_{i=1}^n C_i$ be a stratification of V by G -invariant cones.

Let \mathfrak{X} be a set of characters of F^\times such that the set $\mathfrak{X} \cdot \mathfrak{X}$ does not contain the character $|\cdot|^{-\dim V}$. Let χ be a character of G . Suppose that, for any i , the space $\mathcal{S}^*(C_i)^{G,\chi}$ consists of homogeneous distributions of type α for some $\alpha \in \mathfrak{X}$. Then $\mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G,\chi} = 0$.

In § B.4 we prove an archimedean analog of this proposition, and the same proof is applicable in this case.

3.2 Proof of Theorem A for non-archimedean F

We need some further notation.

Notation 3.2.1. Denote $H := H_n := \mathrm{GL}_n := \mathrm{GL}_n(F)$. Denote

$$G := G_n := \{(h_1, h_2) \in \mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_n \mid |\det(h_1)| = |\det(h_2)|\}.$$

We consider H to be diagonally embedded to G .

Consider the action of the two-element group S_2 on G given by the involution $(h_1, h_2) \mapsto (h_2^{-1t}, h_1^{-1t})$. It defines a semidirect product $\tilde{G} := \tilde{G}_n := G \rtimes S_2$. Denote also $\tilde{H} := \tilde{H}_n := H_n \rtimes S_2$.

Let $V = F^n$ and $X := X_n := \mathfrak{gl}_n(F) \times V \times V^*$.

The group \tilde{G} acts on X by

$$(h_1, h_2)(A, v, \phi) := (h_1 A h_2^{-1}, h_1 v, h_2^{-1t} \phi)$$

and

$$\sigma(A, v, \phi) := (A^t, \phi^t, v^t),$$

where $(h_1, h_2) \in G$ and σ is the generator of S_2 . Note that \tilde{G} acts separately on \mathfrak{gl}_n and on $V \times V^*$. Define a character χ of \tilde{G} by $\chi(g, s) := \mathrm{sign}(s)$.

We will show that the following theorem implies Theorem A.

THEOREM 3.2.2. *One has $\mathcal{S}^*(X)^{\tilde{G}, \chi} = 0$.*

3.2.1 Proof that Theorem 3.2.2 implies Theorem A. We will divide this reduction into several propositions.

Consider the action of \tilde{G}_n on GL_{n+1} and on \mathfrak{gl}_{n+1} , where G_n acts by the two-sided action and the generator of S_2 acts by transposition.

PROPOSITION 3.2.3. *If $\mathcal{S}^*(\mathrm{GL}_{n+1})^{\tilde{G}_n, \chi} = 0$ then Theorem A holds.*

The proof is straightforward.

PROPOSITION 3.2.4. *If $\mathcal{S}^*(\mathfrak{gl}_{n+1})^{\tilde{G}_n, \chi} = 0$ then $\mathcal{S}^*(\mathrm{GL}_{n+1})^{\tilde{G}_n, \chi} = 0$.*

*Proof.*² Let $\xi \in \mathcal{S}^*(\mathrm{GL}_{n+1})^{\tilde{G}_n, \chi}$. We have to prove that $\xi = 0$. Assume the contrary. Take $p \in \mathrm{Supp}(\xi)$. Let $t = \det(p)$. Let $f \in \mathcal{S}(F)$ be such that f vanishes in a neighborhood of zero and $f(t) \neq 0$. Consider the determinant map $\det : \mathrm{GL}_{n+1} \rightarrow F$. Consider $\xi' := (f \circ \det) \cdot \xi$. It is easy to check that $\xi' \in \mathcal{S}^*(\mathrm{GL}_{n+1})^{\tilde{G}_n, \chi}$ and $p \in \mathrm{Supp}(\xi')$. However, we can extend ξ' by zero to $\xi'' \in \mathcal{S}^*(\mathfrak{gl}_{n+1})^{\tilde{G}_n, \chi}$, which is zero by the assumption. Hence ξ' is also zero. This is a contradiction. \square

PROPOSITION 3.2.5. *If $\mathcal{S}^*(X_n)^{\tilde{G}_n, \chi} = 0$ then $\mathcal{S}^*(\mathfrak{gl}_{n+1})^{\tilde{G}_n, \chi} = 0$.*

Proof. Note that \mathfrak{gl}_{n+1} is isomorphic as a \tilde{G}_n -equivariant l -space to $X_n \times F$ where the action on F is trivial. This isomorphism is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{n \times n} & v_{n \times 1} \\ \phi_{1 \times n} & t \end{pmatrix} \mapsto ((A, v, \phi), t).$$

The proposition now follows from Proposition 3.1.5. \square

This finishes the proof that Theorem 3.2.2 implies Theorem A.

²This proposition is an adaptation of a statement in [Ber84, § 2.2].

3.2.2 *Proof of Theorem 3.2.2.* We will now stratify $X (= gl_n \times V \times V^*)$ and deal with each stratum separately.

Notation 3.2.6. Denote $W := W_n := V_n \oplus V_n^*$. Denote by $Q^i := Q_n^i \subset gl_n$ the set of all matrices of rank i . Denote $Z^i := Z_n^i := Q_n^i \times W_n$.

Note that $X = \cup Z^i$. Hence by Proposition 3.1.4, it is enough to prove the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 3.2.7. *One has $\mathcal{S}^*(Z^i)^{\widetilde{G}, \chi} = 0$ for any $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$.*

We will use the following key lemma.

LEMMA 3.2.8 (Non-archimedean key lemma). *One has $\mathcal{S}^*(W)^{\widetilde{H}, \chi} = 0$.*

For proof see § 3.3 below.

COROLLARY 3.2.9. *Proposition 3.2.7 holds for $i = n$.*

Proof. Clearly, one can extend the actions of \widetilde{G} on Q^n and on Z^n to actions of $\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n} := (GL_n \times GL_n) \times S_2$ in the obvious way.

Step 1: $\mathcal{S}^*(Z^n)^{\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n}, \chi} = 0$.

Consider the projection on the first coordinate from Z^n to the transitive $\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n}$ -space $Q^n = GL_n$. Choose the point $Id \in Q^n$. Its stabilizer is \widetilde{H} and its fiber is W . Hence by Frobenius reciprocity (Theorem 3.1.6), $\mathcal{S}^*(Z^n)^{\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n}, \chi} \cong \mathcal{S}^*(W)^{\widetilde{H}, \chi}$, which is zero by the key lemma.

Step 2: $\mathcal{S}^*(Z^n)^{\widetilde{G}, \chi} = 0$.

Consider the space $Y := Z^n \times F^\times$ and let the group $GL_n \times GL_n$ act on it by $(h_1, h_2)(z, \lambda) := ((h_1, h_2)z, \det h_1 \det h_2^{-1} \lambda)$. Extend this action to action of $\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n}$ by $\sigma(z, \lambda) := (\sigma(z), \lambda)$. Consider the projection $Z^n \times F^\times \rightarrow F^\times$. By Frobenius reciprocity (Theorem 3.1.6),

$$\mathcal{S}^*(Y)^{\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n}, \chi} \cong \mathcal{S}^*(Z^n)^{\widetilde{G}, \chi}.$$

Let Y' be equal to Y as an l -space and let $\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n}$ act on Y' by $(h_1, h_2)(z, \lambda) := ((h_1, h_2)z, \lambda)$ and $\sigma(z, \lambda) := (\sigma(z), \lambda)$. Now Y is isomorphic to Y' as a $\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n}$ space by $((A, v, \phi), \lambda) \mapsto ((A, v, \phi), \lambda \det A^{-1})$.

Since $\mathcal{S}^*(Z^n)^{\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n}, \chi} = 0$, Proposition 3.1.5 implies that $\mathcal{S}^*(Y')^{\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n}, \chi} = 0$ and hence $\mathcal{S}^*(Y)^{\widetilde{GL_n \times GL_n}, \chi} = 0$ and thus $\mathcal{S}^*(Z^n)^{\widetilde{G}, \chi} = 0$. □

COROLLARY 3.2.10. *We have*

$$\mathcal{S}^*(W_i \times W_{n-i})^{H_i \times H_{n-i}} = \mathcal{S}^*(W_i \times W_{n-i})^{\widetilde{H}_i \times \widetilde{H}_{n-i}}.$$

Proof. It follows from the key lemma and Proposition 3.1.5. □

Now we are ready to prove Proposition 3.2.7.

Proof of Proposition 3.2.7. Fix $i < n$. Consider the projection $pr_1 : Z^i \rightarrow Q^i$. It is easy to see that the action of \widetilde{G} on Q^i is transitive. We are going to use Frobenius reciprocity.

Denote

$$A_i := \begin{pmatrix} Id_{i \times i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in Q^i.$$

Denote by $G_{A_i} := \text{Stab}_G(A_i)$ and $\widetilde{G}_{A_i} := \text{Stab}_{\widetilde{G}}(A_i)$.

It is easy to check by explicit computation that:

- (i) G_{A_i} and \tilde{G}_{A_i} are unimodular;
- (ii) $H_i \times G_{n-i}$ can be canonically embedded into G_{A_i} ; and
- (iii) W is isomorphic to $W_i \times W_{n-i}$ as $H_i \times G_{n-i}$ -spaces.

By Frobenius reciprocity (Theorem 3.1.6),

$$\mathcal{S}^*(Z^i)^{\tilde{G}, \chi} = \mathcal{S}^*(W)^{\tilde{G}_{A_i}, \chi}.$$

Hence it is enough to show that $\mathcal{S}^*(W)^{G_{A_i}} = \mathcal{S}^*(W)^{\tilde{G}_{A_i}}$. Let $\xi \in \mathcal{S}^*(W)^{G_{A_i}}$. By the previous corollary, ξ is $\tilde{H}_i \times \tilde{H}_{n-i}$ -invariant. Since ξ is also G_{A_i} -invariant, it is \tilde{G}_{A_i} -invariant. \square

3.3 Proof of the key lemma (Lemma 3.2.8)

Our key lemma is proved in [RS07, § 10.1]. The proof below is slightly different and more convenient to adapt to the archimedean case.

PROPOSITION 3.3.1. *It is enough to prove the key lemma for $n = 1$.*

Proof. Consider the subgroup $T_n \subset H_n$ consisting of diagonal matrices, and $\tilde{T}_n := T_n \rtimes S_2 \subset \tilde{H}_n$. It is enough to prove $\mathcal{S}^*(W_n)^{\tilde{T}_n, \chi} = 0$.

Now, by Proposition 3.1.5 it is enough to prove $\mathcal{S}^*(W_1)^{\tilde{H}_1, \chi} = 0$. \square

From now on we fix $n := 1$, $H := H_1$, $\tilde{H} := \tilde{H}_1$ and $W := W_1$. Note that $H = F^\times$ and $W = F^2$. The action of H is given by $\rho(\lambda)(x, y) := (\lambda x, \lambda^{-1}y)$ and extended to the action of \tilde{H} by the involution $\sigma(x, y) = (y, x)$.

Let $Y := \{(x, y) \in F^2 \mid xy = 0\} \subset W$ be the *cross* and $Y' := Y \setminus \{0\}$.

By Proposition 3.1.7, it is enough to prove the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 3.3.2. *One has:*

- (i) $\mathcal{S}^*(\{0\})^{\tilde{H}, \chi} = 0$;
- (ii) any distribution $\xi \in \mathcal{S}^*(Y')^{\tilde{H}, \chi}$ is homogeneous of type 1; and
- (iii) $\mathcal{S}^*(W \setminus Y)^{\tilde{H}, \chi} = 0$.

Proof. Parts (i) and (ii) are trivial.

(iii) Denote $U := W \setminus Y$. We have to show that $\mathcal{S}^*(U)^{\tilde{H}, \chi} = 0$. Consider the coordinate change $U \cong F^\times \times F^\times$ given by $(x, y) \mapsto (xy, x/y)$. It is an isomorphism of \tilde{H} -spaces where the action of \tilde{H} on $F^\times \times F^\times$ is only on the second coordinate, and given by $\lambda(w) = \lambda^2 w$ and $\sigma(w) = w^{-1}$. Clearly, $\mathcal{S}^*(F^\times)^{\tilde{H}, \chi} = 0$ and hence, by Proposition 3.1.5, $\mathcal{S}^*(F^\times \times F^\times)^{\tilde{H}, \chi} = 0$. \square

4. Preliminaries on equivariant distributions in the archimedean case

From now till the end of the paper F denotes an archimedean local field, that is \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} . Also, the word smooth means infinitely differentiable.

4.1 Notation

4.1.1 *Distributions on smooth manifolds.* Here we present basic notation on smooth manifolds and distributions on them.

DEFINITION 4.1.1. Let X be a smooth manifold. Denote by $C_c^\infty(X)$ the space of complex-valued test functions on X , that is smooth compactly supported functions, with the standard topology, i.e. the topology of inductive limit of Fréchet spaces.

Denote $\mathcal{D}(X) := C_c^\infty(X)^*$ equipped with the weak topology.

For any vector bundle E over X we denote by $C_c^\infty(X, E)$ the complexification of the space of smooth compactly supported sections of E and by $\mathcal{D}(X, E)$ its dual space. Also, for any finite dimensional real vector space V we denote $C_c^\infty(X, V) := C_c^\infty(X, X \times V)$ and $\mathcal{D}(X, V) := \mathcal{D}(X, X \times V)$, where $X \times V$ is a trivial bundle.

DEFINITION 4.1.2. Let X be a smooth manifold and let $Z \subset X$ be a closed subset. We denote $\mathcal{D}_X(Z) := \{\xi \in \mathcal{D}(X) \mid \text{Supp}(\xi) \subset Z\}$.

For locally closed subset $Y \subset X$ we denote $\mathcal{D}_X(Y) := \mathcal{D}_{X \setminus (\overline{Y} \setminus Y)}(Y)$. In the same way, for any bundle E on X we define $\mathcal{D}_X(Y, E)$.

Notation 4.1.3. Let X be a smooth manifold and Y be a smooth submanifold. We denote by $N_Y^X := (T_X|_Y)/T_Y$ the normal bundle to Y in X . We also denote by $CN_Y^X := (N_Y^X)^*$ the conormal bundle. For a point $y \in Y$ we denote by $N_{Y,y}^X$ the normal space to Y in X at the point y and by $CN_{Y,y}^X$ the conormal space.

We will also use notions of a cone in a vector space and of homogeneity type of a distribution defined in the same way as in non-archimedean case (Definitions 3.1.1 and 3.1.2).

4.1.2 Schwartz distributions on Nash manifolds. Our proof of Theorem A uses a trick (Proposition 4.3.2) involving the Fourier transform which cannot be directly applied to distributions. For this we require a theory of Schwartz functions and distributions as developed in [AG08]. This theory is developed for Nash manifolds. Nash manifolds are smooth semi-algebraic manifolds but in the present work only smooth real algebraic manifolds are considered (Appendix B is a minor exception). Therefore the reader can safely replace the word *Nash* by *smooth real algebraic*.

Schwartz functions are functions that decay, together with all their derivatives, faster than any polynomial. On \mathbb{R}^n it is the usual notion of Schwartz function. For precise definitions of those notions we refer the reader to [AG08]. We will use the following notation.

Notation 4.1.4. Let X be a Nash manifold. Denote by $\mathcal{S}(X)$ the Fréchet space of Schwartz functions on X .

Denote by $\mathcal{S}^*(X) := \mathcal{S}(X)^*$ the space of Schwartz distributions on X .

For any Nash vector bundle E over X we denote by $\mathcal{S}(X, E)$ the space of Schwartz sections of E and by $\mathcal{S}^*(X, E)$ its dual space.

DEFINITION 4.1.5. Let X be a smooth manifold, and let $Y \subset X$ be a locally closed (semi-)algebraic subset. Let E be a Nash bundle over X . We define $\mathcal{S}_X^*(Y)$ and $\mathcal{S}_X^*(Y, E)$ in the same way as $\mathcal{D}_X(Y)$ and $\mathcal{D}_X(Y, E)$.

Remark 4.1.6. All the classical bundles on a Nash manifold are Nash bundles. In particular the normal and conormal bundles to a Nash submanifold of a Nash manifold are Nash bundles. For proof see e.g. [AG08, § 6.1].

Remark 4.1.7. For any Nash manifold X , we have $C_c^\infty(X) \subset \mathcal{S}(X)$ and $\mathcal{S}^*(X) \subset \mathcal{D}(X)$.

Remark 4.1.8. Schwartz distributions have the following two advantages over general distributions.

- (i) For a Nash manifold X and an open Nash submanifold $U \subset X$, we have the following exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_X^*(X \setminus U) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(U) \rightarrow 0$$

(see Theorem B.2.5 in Appendix B).

- (ii) Fourier transform defines an isomorphism $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{S}^*(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

4.2 Basic tools

We present here basic tools on equivariant distributions that we will use in this paper. All the proofs are given in Appendices A and B.

THEOREM 4.2.1. *Let a Lie group G act on a smooth manifold X . Let $X = \bigcup_{i=0}^l X_i$ be a smooth G -invariant stratification of X . Let χ be a character of G . Suppose that for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and any $0 \leq i \leq l$ we have $\mathcal{D}(X_i, \mathrm{Sym}^k(\mathrm{CN}_{X_i}^X))^{G,\chi} = 0$. Then $\mathcal{D}(X)^{G,\chi} = 0$.*

For proof see § B.2, Corollary B.2.3.

PROPOSITION 4.2.2. *Let $H_i \subset G_i$ be Lie groups acting on smooth manifolds X_i for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Let $E_i \rightarrow X_i$ be (finite dimensional) G_i -equivariant vector bundles. Suppose that $\mathcal{D}(X_i, E_i)^{H_i} = \mathcal{D}(X_i, E_i)^{G_i}$ for all i . Then $\mathcal{D}(\prod X_i, \boxtimes E_i)^{\prod H_i} = \mathcal{D}(\prod X_i, \boxtimes E_i)^{\prod G_i}$, where \boxtimes denotes the external product of vector bundles.*

The proof of this proposition is the same as that of its non-archimedean analog (Proposition 3.1.5).

THEOREM 4.2.3 (Frobenius reciprocity). *Let a unimodular Lie group G act transitively on a smooth manifold Z . Let $\varphi : X \rightarrow Z$ be a G -equivariant smooth map. Let $z \in Z$. Suppose that its stabilizer $\mathrm{Stab}_G(z)$ is unimodular. Let X_z be the fiber of z . Let χ be a character of G . Then $\mathcal{D}(X)^{G,\chi}$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}(X_z)^{\mathrm{Stab}_G(z),\chi}$. Moreover, for any G -equivariant bundle E on X and a closed G_z -invariant subset $Y \subset X_z$, the space $\mathcal{D}_X(GY, E)^{G,\chi}$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}_{X_z}(Y, E|_{X_z})^{\mathrm{Stab}_G(z),\chi}$.*

In Appendix A we formulate and prove a more general version of this theorem.

The next proposition shows that in certain cases equivariant distributions are *a priori* Schwartz distributions. This will allow us to use the Fourier transform.

PROPOSITION 4.2.4. *Let X be a Nash manifold. Let G be a Nash group acting on X . Let $Y \subset X$ be a locally closed subset that is a finite union of G -orbits. Let χ be a character of G . Then $\mathcal{D}_X(Y)^{G,\chi} = \mathcal{S}_X^*(Y)^{G,\chi}$.*

For proof see § B.3.

4.3 Specific tools

We present here tools on equivariant distributions that are more specific to our problem. All the proofs are given in Appendix B.

PROPOSITION 4.3.1. *Let a Lie group G act on a smooth manifold X . Let V be a real finite dimensional representation of G . Suppose that G preserves the Haar measure on V . Let $U \subset V$ be an open non-empty G -invariant subset. Let χ be a character of G . Suppose that $\mathcal{D}(X \times U)^{G,\chi} = 0$. Then $\mathcal{D}(X, \mathrm{Sym}^k(V))^{G,\chi} = 0$ for any $k \geq 0$.*

For proof see § B.5.

PROPOSITION 4.3.2. *Let G be a Nash group. Let V be a finite dimensional representation of G over F . Suppose that the action of G preserves some non-degenerate bilinear form on V . Let $V = \bigcup_{i=1}^n C_i$ be a stratification of V by G -invariant Nash cones.*

Let \mathfrak{X} be a set of characters of F^\times such that the set $\mathfrak{X} \cdot \mathfrak{X}$ does not contain the character $|\cdot|^{-\dim V}$. Let χ be a character of G . Suppose that, for any i and k , the space $\mathcal{S}^(C_i, \mathrm{Sym}^k(\mathrm{CN}_{C_i}^V))^{G,\chi}$ consists of homogeneous distributions of type α for some $\alpha \in \mathfrak{X}$. Then $\mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G,\chi} = 0$.*

For proof see § B.4.

In order to prove homogeneity of invariant distributions we will use the following corollary of Frobenius reciprocity.

PROPOSITION 4.3.3 (Homogeneity criterion). *Let G be a Lie group. Let V be a real finite dimensional representation of G . Let $C \subset V$ be a G -invariant G -transitive smooth cone. Consider the actions of $G \times F^\times$ on V , C and CN_C^V , where F^\times acts by homotheties. Let χ be a character of G . Let α be a character of F^\times . Consider the character $\chi' := \chi \times \alpha^{-1}$ of $G \times F^\times$. Let $x_0 \in C$ and denote $H := \text{Stab}_G(x_0)$ and $H' := \text{Stab}_{G \times F^\times}(x_0)$. Suppose that G, H, H' are unimodular. Fix $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.*

Then the space $\mathcal{D}(C, \text{Sym}^k(CN_C^V))^{G, \chi}$ consists of homogeneous distributions of type α if and only if

$$(\text{Sym}^k(N_{C, x_0}^V) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C})^{H, \chi} = (\text{Sym}^k(N_{C, x_0}^V) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C})^{H', \chi'}.$$

5. Proof of Theorem A for archimedean F

We will use the same notation as in the non-archimedean case (see Notation 3.2.1). Again, the following theorem implies Theorem A.

THEOREM 5.0.1. *One has $\mathcal{D}(X)^{\tilde{G}, \chi} = 0$.*

The implication is proven in exactly the same way as in the non-archimedean case (§ 3.2.1).

5.1 Proof of Theorem 5.0.1

We will now stratify $X (= \mathfrak{gl}_n \times V \times V^*)$ and deal with each stratum separately.

Notation 5.1.1. Denote $W := W_n := V_n \oplus V_n^*$. Denote by $Q^i := Q_n^i \subset \mathfrak{gl}_n$ the set of all matrices of rank i . Denote $Z^i := Z_n^i := Q_n^i \times W_n$.

Note that $X = \bigcup Z^i$. Hence by Theorem 4.2.1, it is enough to prove the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 5.1.2. *One has $\mathcal{D}(Z^i, \text{Sym}^k(CN_{Z^i}^X))^{\tilde{G}, \chi} = 0$ for any k and i .*

We will use the following key lemma.

LEMMA 5.1.3 (Key Lemma). *One has $\mathcal{D}(W)^{\tilde{H}, \chi} = 0$.*

For proof see § 5.2 below.

COROLLARY 5.1.4. *Proposition 5.1.2 holds for $i = n$.*

The proof is the same as in the non-archimedean case (Corollary 3.2.9).

COROLLARY 5.1.5. *One has $\mathcal{D}(W_n, \text{Sym}^k(\mathfrak{gl}_n^*))^{\tilde{G}, \chi} = 0$ for any $k \geq 0$.*

Proof. Consider the Killing form $K : \mathfrak{gl}_n^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}_n$. Let $U := K^{-1}(Q_n^n)$. In the same way as in the previous corollary one can show that $\mathcal{D}(W_n \times U)^{\tilde{G}, \chi} = 0$. Hence by Proposition 4.3.1, $\mathcal{D}(W_n, \text{Sym}^k(\mathfrak{gl}_n^*))^{\tilde{G}, \chi} = 0$. □

COROLLARY 5.1.6. *We have*

$$\mathcal{D}(W_i \times W_{n-i}, \text{Sym}^k(0 \times \mathfrak{gl}_{n-i}^*))^{H_i \times G_{n-i}} = \mathcal{D}(W_i \times W_{n-i}, \text{Sym}^k(0 \times \mathfrak{gl}_{n-i}^*))^{\tilde{H}_i \times \tilde{G}_{n-i}}.$$

Proof. It follows from the key lemma, the last corollary and Proposition 4.2.2. □

Now we are ready to prove Proposition 5.1.2.

Proof of Proposition 5.1.2. Fix $i < n$. Consider the projection $pr_1 : Z^i \rightarrow Q^i$. It is easy to see that the action of \tilde{G} on Q^i is transitive. Denote

$$A_i := \begin{pmatrix} Id_{i \times i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in Q^i.$$

Denote by $G_{A_i} := \mathrm{Stab}_G(A_i)$ and $\tilde{G}_{A_i} := \mathrm{Stab}_{\tilde{G}}(A_i)$. Note that they are unimodular. By Frobenius reciprocity (Theorem 4.2.3),

$$\mathcal{D}(Z^i, \mathrm{Sym}^k(CN_{Z^i}^X))^{\tilde{G}, \chi} = \mathcal{D}(W, \mathrm{Sym}^k(CN_{Q^i, A_i}^{\mathrm{gl}_n}))^{\tilde{G}_{A_i}, \chi}.$$

Hence it is enough to show that

$$\mathcal{D}(W, \mathrm{Sym}^k(CN_{Q^i, A_i}^{\mathrm{gl}_n}))^{G_{A_i}} = \mathcal{D}(W, \mathrm{Sym}^k(CN_{Q^i, A_i}^{\mathrm{gl}_n}))^{\tilde{G}_{A_i}}.$$

It is easy to check by explicit computation that:

- (i) $H_i \times G_{n-i}$ is canonically embedded into G_{A_i} ;
- (ii) W is isomorphic to $W_i \times W_{n-i}$ as $H_i \times G_{n-i}$ -spaces; and
- (iii) $CN_{Q^i, A_i}^{\mathrm{gl}_n}$ is isomorphic to $0 \times \mathrm{gl}_{n-i}^*$ as $H_i \times G_{n-i}$ -representations.

Let $\xi \in \mathcal{D}(W, \mathrm{Sym}^k(CN_{Q^i, A_i}^{\mathrm{gl}_n}))^{G_{A_i}}$. By the previous corollary, ξ is $\tilde{H}_i \times \tilde{G}_{n-i}$ -invariant. Since ξ is also G_{A_i} -invariant, it is \tilde{G}_{A_i} -invariant. □

5.2 Proof of the key lemma (Lemma 5.1.3)

As in the non-archimedean case, it is enough to prove the key lemma for $n = 1$ (see Proposition 3.3.1).

From now on we fix $n := 1$, $H := H_1$, $\tilde{H} := \tilde{H}_1$ and $W := W_1$. Note that $H = F^\times$ and $W = F^2$. The action of H is given by $\rho(\lambda)(x, y) := (\lambda x, \lambda^{-1}y)$ and extended to the action of \tilde{H} by the involution $\sigma(x, y) = (y, x)$.

Let $Y := \{(x, y) \in F^2 \mid xy = 0\} \subset W$ be the *cross* and $Y' := Y \setminus \{0\}$.

LEMMA 5.2.1. *Every (\tilde{H}, χ) -equivariant distribution on W is supported inside the cross Y .*

The proof of this lemma is identical to the proof of Proposition 3.3.2(iii).

To apply Proposition 4.3.2 (which uses Fourier transform) we need to restrict our consideration to Schwartz distributions. To allow that we use Proposition 4.2.4 that ensures $\mathcal{D}_W(Y)^{G, \chi} = \mathcal{S}_W^*(Y)^{G, \chi}$.

Hence it is enough to show that $\mathcal{S}^*(W)^{G, \chi} = 0$. By Proposition 4.3.2, it is enough to prove the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 5.2.2. *One has:*

- (i) $\mathcal{S}^*(W \setminus Y)^{\tilde{H}, \chi} = 0$;
- (ii) for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, any distribution $\xi \in \mathcal{S}^*(Y', \mathrm{Sym}^k(CN_{Y'}^W))^{\tilde{H}, \chi}$ is homogeneous of type α_k where $\alpha_k(\lambda) := \lambda^{-2k}$; and
- (iii) $\mathcal{S}^*(\{0\}, \mathrm{Sym}^k(CN_{\{0\}}^W))^{\tilde{H}, \chi} = 0$.

Proof. We have proven (i) in the proof of the previous lemma.

(ii) Fix $x_0 := (1, 0) \in Y'$. Now we want to use the homogeneity criterion (Proposition 4.3.3). Note that $\mathrm{Stab}_{\tilde{H}}(x_0)$ is trivial and $\mathrm{Stab}_{\tilde{H} \times F^\times}(x_0) \cong F^\times$. Note that $N_{Y', x_0}^W \cong F$ and $\mathrm{Stab}_{\tilde{H} \times F^\times}(x_0)$

acts on it by $\rho(\lambda)a = \lambda^2 a$. So we have

$$\text{Sym}^k(N_{Y',x_0}^W) = \text{Sym}^k(N_{Y',x_0}^W)^{F^\times, \alpha_k^{-1}}.$$

So by the homogeneity criterion any distribution $\xi \in \mathcal{S}^*(Y', \text{Sym}^k(CN_{Y'}^W))^{\tilde{H}, \chi}$ is homogeneous of type α_k .

(iii) This is a simple computation. Also, it can be deduced from (i) using Proposition 4.3.1. \square

Appendix A. Frobenius reciprocity

In this section we obtain a slight generalization of Frobenius reciprocity proven in [Bar03, § 3]. The proof will go along the same lines and is included for the benefit of the reader. To simplify the formulation and proof of Frobenius reciprocity, we pass from distributions to generalized functions. Note that the space of smooth functions embeds canonically into the space of generalized functions but there is no canonical embedding of smooth functions to the space of distributions.

Notation A.0.1. Let X be a smooth manifold. We denote by D_X the bundle of densities on X . For a point $x \in X$ we denote by $D_{X,x}$ its fiber in the point x . If X is a Nash manifold then the bundle D_X has a natural structure of a Nash bundle. For its description see [AG08, § 6.1.1].

Notation A.0.2. Let X be a smooth manifold. We denote by $C^{-\infty}(X)$ the space $C^{-\infty}(X) := \mathcal{D}(X, D_X)$ of *generalized functions* on X . Let E be a vector bundle on X . We also denote by $C^{-\infty}(X, E)$ the space $C^{-\infty}(X, E) := \mathcal{D}(X, D_X \otimes E^*)$ of generalized sections of E . For a locally closed subset $Y \subset X$ we denote $C_X^{-\infty}(Y) := \mathcal{D}_X(Y, D_X)$ and $C_X^{-\infty}(Y, E) := \mathcal{D}_X(Y, D_X \otimes E^*)$.

We will prove the following version of Frobenius reciprocity.

THEOREM A.0.3 (Frobenius reciprocity). *Let a Lie group G act transitively on a smooth manifold Z . Let $\varphi : X \rightarrow Z$ be a G -equivariant smooth map. Let $z_0 \in Z$. Denote by G_{z_0} the stabilizer of z_0 in G and by X_{z_0} the fiber of z_0 . Let E be a G -equivariant vector bundle on X . Then there exists a canonical isomorphism $\text{Fr} : C^{-\infty}(X_{z_0}, E|_{X_{z_0}})^{G_{z_0}} \rightarrow C^{-\infty}(X, E)^G$. Moreover, for any closed G_{z_0} -invariant subset $Y \subset X_{z_0}$, Fr maps $C_X^{-\infty}(Y, E|_{X_{z_0}})^{G_{z_0}}$ to $C_X^{-\infty}(GY, E)^G$.*

First we will need the following version of Harish-Chandra’s submersion principle.

THEOREM A.0.4 (Harish-Chandra’s submersion principle). *Let X, Y be smooth manifolds. Let $E \rightarrow X$ be a vector bundle. Let $\varphi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a submersion. Then the map $\varphi^* : C^\infty(X, E) \rightarrow C^\infty(Y, \varphi^*(E))$ extends to a continuous map $\varphi^* : C^{-\infty}(X, E) \rightarrow C^{-\infty}(Y, \varphi^*(E))$.*

Proof. By partition of unity it is enough to show for the case of trivial E . In this case it can be easily deduced from [Wal88, 8.A.2.5]. \square

Also we will need the following fact that can be easily deduced from [Wal88, 8.A.2.9.],

PROPOSITION A.0.5. *Let $E \rightarrow Z$ be a vector bundle and G be a Lie group. Then there is a canonical isomorphism $C^{-\infty}(Z, E) \rightarrow C^{-\infty}(Z \times G, pr^*(E))^G$, where $pr : Z \times G \rightarrow Z$ is the standard projection and the action of G on $Z \times G$ is the left action on the G coordinate.*

The last two statements give us the following corollary.

COROLLARY A.0.6. *Let a Lie group G act on a smooth manifold X . Let E be a G -equivariant bundle over X . Let $Z \subset X$ be a submanifold such that the action map $G \times Z \rightarrow X$ is submersive. Then there exists a canonical map $HC : C^{-\infty}(X, E)^G \rightarrow C^{-\infty}(Z, E|_Z)$.*

Now we can prove Frobenius reciprocity (Theorem A.0.3).

Proof of Frobenius reciprocity. We construct the map $Fr : C^{-\infty}(X_{z_0}, E|_{X_{z_0}})^{G_{z_0}} \rightarrow C^{-\infty}(X, E)^G$ in the same way as in [Ber84, (1.5)]. Namely, fix a set-theoretic section $\nu : Z \rightarrow G$. It gives us in any point $z \in Z$ an identification between X_z and X_{z_0} . Hence we can interpret a generalized function $\xi \in C^{-\infty}(X_{z_0}, E|_{X_{z_0}})$ as a functional $\xi_z : C_c^\infty(X_z, E^*|_{X_z} \otimes D_{X_z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, or as a map $\xi_z : C_c^\infty(X_z, (E^* \otimes D_X)|_{X_z}) \rightarrow D_{Z,z}$. Now define

$$Fr(\xi)(f) := \int_{z \in Z} \xi_z(f|_{X_z}).$$

It is easy to see that Fr is well defined.

It is easy to see that the map $HC : C^{-\infty}(X, E)^G \rightarrow C^{-\infty}(X_{z_0}, E|_{X_{z_0}})$ described in the last corollary gives the inverse map.

The fact that, for any closed G_z -invariant subset $Y \subset X_{z_0}$, Fr maps $C_{X_{z_0}}^{-\infty}(Y, E|_{X_{z_0}})^{G_{z_0}}$ to $C_X^{-\infty}(GY, E)^G$ follows from the fact that Fr commutes with restrictions to open sets. \square

COROLLARY A.0.7. *Theorem 4.2.3 holds.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we can assume that χ is trivial, since we can twist E by χ^{-1} . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(X, E)^G &\cong C^{-\infty}(X, E^* \otimes D_X)^G \cong C^{-\infty}(X_{z_0}, (E^* \otimes D_X)|_{X_{z_0}})^{G_{z_0}} \\ &\cong (\mathcal{D}(X_{z_0}, E^*|_{X_{z_0}}) \otimes D_{Z,z_0})^{G_{z_0}}. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that in the case that G and G_{z_0} are unimodular, the action of G_{z_0} on D_{Z,z_0} is trivial. \square

Remark A.0.8. For a Nash manifold X one can introduce the space of *generalized Schwartz functions* by $\mathcal{G}(X) := \mathcal{S}^*(X, D_X)$. Given a Nash bundle E one may consider the generalized Schwartz sections $\mathcal{G}(X, E) := \mathcal{S}^*(X, D_X \otimes E^*)$. Frobenius reciprocity in the Nash setting is obtained by restricting Fr and yields

$$Fr : \mathcal{G}(X, E)^G \cong \mathcal{G}(X_z, E|_{X_z})^{G_z}.$$

The proof goes along the same lines, but one has to prove that the corresponding integrals converge. We will not give the proof here since we will not use this fact.

Appendix B. Filtrations on spaces of distributions

B.1 Filtrations on linear spaces

In what follows, a filtration on a vector space is always increasing and exhaustive. We make the following definition.

DEFINITION B.1.1. Let V be a vector space. Let I be a well-ordered set. Let F^i be a filtration on V indexed by $i \in I$. We denote $\mathrm{Gr}^i(V) := F^i / (\bigcup_{j < i} F^j)$.

The following lemma is obvious.

LEMMA B.1.2. *Let V be a representation of an abstract group G . Let I be a well-ordered set. Let F^i be a filtration of V by G invariant subspaces indexed by $i \in I$. Suppose that for any $i \in I$ we have $\mathrm{Gr}^i(V)^G = 0$. Then $V^G = 0$. An analogous statement also holds if we replace the group G by a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} .*

B.2 Filtrations on spaces of distributions

The following theorem is well known.

THEOREM B.2.1. *Let X be a smooth manifold. Let E be a vector bundle on X . Let $Z \subset X$ be a smooth submanifold. Then the space $\mathcal{D}_X(Z, E)$ has a natural filtration $F^k := F^k(\mathcal{D}_X(Z, E))$ such that $F^k/F^{k-1} \cong \mathcal{D}(Z, E|_Z \otimes \text{Sym}^k(CN_Z^X))$.*

Using the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_X(X \setminus U, E) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(X, E) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(U, E|_U)$$

and a simple induction argument we easily obtain the following corollary.

COROLLARY B.2.2. *Let X be a smooth manifold and E be a vector bundle over X . Let $Y \subset X$ be locally closed G -invariant subset. Let $Y = \bigcup_{i=0}^l Y_i$ be a G -invariant stratification of Y .*

Then the space $\mathcal{D}_X(Y, E)$ has a natural filtration $F^{ik} := F^{ik}(\mathcal{D}_X(Y, E))$ such that $\text{Gr}^{ik}(\mathcal{D}_X(Y, E))$ is canonically embedded into $\mathcal{D}(Y_i, E|_{Y_i} \otimes \text{Sym}^k(CN_{Y_i}^X))$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, l\}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Here, the ordering on $\{1, \dots, l\} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ is lexicographical.

Now using Lemma B.1.2 we get the following corollary, which is a generalization of Theorem 4.2.1.

COROLLARY B.2.3. *Let a Lie group G act on a smooth manifold X . Let E be a G -equivariant vector bundle over X . Let $X = \bigcup_{i=0}^l X_i$ be a smooth G -invariant stratification of X . Suppose that, for any $0 \leq i \leq l$ and any $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we have $\mathcal{D}(X_i, E|_{X_i} \otimes \text{Sym}^k(CN_{X_i}^X))^G = 0$. Then $\mathcal{D}(X, E)^G = 0$.*

We will need the following version of Theorem B.2.1 for Schwartz distributions.

THEOREM B.2.4. *Let X be a Nash manifold. Let E be a Nash bundle on X . Let $Z \subset X$ be a Nash submanifold. Then the space $\mathcal{S}_X^*(Z, E)$ has a natural filtration $F^k := F^k(\mathcal{S}_X^*(Z, E))$ such that $F^k/F^{k-1} \cong \mathcal{S}^*(Z, E|_Z \otimes \text{Sym}^k(CN_Z^X))$.*

For proof see [AG08, Corollary 5.5.4].

We will also need the following important theorem.

THEOREM B.2.5. *Let X be a Nash manifold, $U \subset X$ be an open Nash submanifold and E be a Nash bundle over X . Then we have the exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_X^*(X \setminus U, E) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(X, E) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(U, E|_U) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. The only non-trivial part is to show that the restriction map $\mathcal{S}^*(X, E) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(U, E|_U) \rightarrow 0$ is onto. It is done in [AG08, Corollary 5.4.4]. □

Now we obtain the following corollary of Theorem B.2.4 using the exact sequence from Theorem B.2.5.

COROLLARY B.2.6. *Let X be a Nash manifold. Let E be Nash bundle over X . Let $Y \subset X$ be locally closed subset. Let $Y = \bigcup_{i=0}^l Y_i$ be a Nash stratification of Y .*

Then the space $\mathcal{S}_X^(Y, E)$ has a natural filtration $F^{ik}(\mathcal{S}_X^*(Y, E))$ such that*

$$\text{Gr}^{ik}(\mathcal{S}_X^*(Y, E)) \cong \mathcal{S}^*(Y_i, E|_{Y_i} \otimes \text{Sym}^k(CN_{Y_i}^X))$$

for all $i \in \{1, \dots, l\}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

B.3 Proof of Proposition 4.2.4

We will prove the following generalization of Proposition 4.2.4.

PROPOSITION B.3.1. *Let X be a Nash manifold. Let G be a Nash group acting on X and let $\mathfrak{g} := \text{Lie}(G)$ be its Lie algebra. Let E be a G -equivariant vector bundle on X . Let $Y \subset X$ be a locally closed subset that is a finite union of G -orbits. Let $\xi \in \mathcal{D}_X(Y, E)$ be a distribution such that, for any $A \in \mathfrak{g}$, the derivative $A\xi$ lies in $\mathcal{S}_X^*(Y, E)$. Then $\xi \in \mathcal{S}_X^*(Y, E)$.*

For the proof of this proposition we will need several lemmas.

LEMMA B.3.2. *Let $E \rightarrow X$ be a Nash bundle. Let L be a finite dimensional space of Nash sections of E such that for any $x \in X$ and $v \in E_x$ there exists an element $\alpha \in L$ such that $\alpha(x) = v$.*

Then there exists a finite open (semi-algebraic) cover $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^l U_i$ such that for any i the restriction $L|_{U_i}$ generates the module of Nash sections of $E|_{U_i}$ over the algebra of Nash functions $\mathcal{N}(U_i)$.

Proof. It is sufficient to prove the lemma for the case that X is affine and $E = X \times \mathbb{R}^m$ is a trivial bundle. Let e_1, \dots, e_n be a basis of L . For any subset $S \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ of cardinality m and any $x \in X$ we define $f_S(x) := \det(e_i(x), i \in S)$. Let $U_S := \{x \in X \mid f_S(x) \neq 0\}$. It is easy to see that U_S cover X . Clearly, every U_S is an open semi-algebraic subset and $L|_{U_S}$ generates the module of Nash sections of $E|_{U_S}$ over the algebra of Nash functions $\mathcal{N}(U_S)$. \square

DEFINITION B.3.3. Let X be a Nash manifold and E be a Nash vector bundle over X . A *Nash derivation* of E is a Nash section of the bundle $T_X \otimes E \otimes E^*$. Note that every Nash derivation of E defines a differentiation map $\mathcal{S}(X, E) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(X, E)$.

LEMMA B.3.4. *Let $E \rightarrow X$ be a Nash bundle. Then there exist a finite open (semi-algebraic) cover $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^l U_i$ and for any i a finite dimensional space L_i of Nash derivations of $E|_{U_i}$ such that the differentiation map $L_i \otimes \mathcal{S}(U_i, E|_{U_i}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(U_i, E|_{U_i})$ is onto and hence open.*

Proof. Any Nash manifold can be covered by a finite number of open (semi-algebraic) subsets Nash diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n (for a proof see [Shi87, Theorem I.5.12])³. Thus it is sufficient to prove the lemma for the case $X = \mathbb{R}^n$ and $E = X \times \mathbb{R}$ is trivial bundle.

Let $L_n = \mathrm{Span}(\{\partial/\partial x_i, x_i \partial/\partial x_i\}_{i=1}^n)$. It is easy to see that the differentiation map $a : L_n \otimes \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is onto.

By the Banach open map theorem (see [Rud73, Theorem 2.11]) it implies that a is open. \square

COROLLARY B.3.5. *Let $E \rightarrow X$ be a Nash bundle. Let $\xi \in \mathcal{D}(X, E)$ such that, for any open (semi-algebraic) $U \subset X$ and any Nash derivation α of $E|_U$, we have $\alpha\xi|_U \in \mathcal{S}^*(U, E|_U)$. Then $\xi \in \mathcal{S}^*(X, E)$.*

Proof. Choose a cover $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^l U_i$ and L_i as in Lemma B.3.4. Consider the space $C_c^\infty(U_i, E|_{U_i})$ with the induced topology from $\mathcal{S}(U_i, E|_{U_i})$ and consider $\eta := \xi|_{U_i}$ as a map $\eta : C_c^\infty(U_i, E|_{U_i}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. We need to prove that η is continuous. Consider the differentiation map $a : L \otimes \mathcal{S}(U_i, E|_{U_i}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(U_i, E|_{U_i})$. By Lemma B.3.4 it is open. Let $W := a^{-1}(C_c^\infty(U_i, E|_{U_i}))$ with the induced topology and consider the map $a|_W : W \rightarrow C_c^\infty(U_i, E|_{U_i})$. It is also open. Since for any $\alpha \in L$, $\alpha\eta \in \mathcal{S}^*(U_i, E|_{U_i})$, the map $\eta \circ a|_W$ is continuous. Since $a|_W$ is onto and open, it implies that η is continuous. \square

Now we are ready to prove Proposition B.3.1.

Proof of Proposition B.3.1. The proof splits into two steps.

Step 1: proof for the case when X is a transitive G -set and $Y = X$. Fix open (semi-algebraic) $U \subset X$. Consider the Lie algebra \mathcal{L} of Nash derivations of $E|_U$ and consider the map $\delta : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ given by the action of G on E . It is easy to see that $\mathrm{Im}\delta$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma B.3.2 and therefore there exists a finite open (semi-algebraic) cover $U = \bigcup_{i=1}^l U_i$ such that for any i the restriction $(\mathrm{Im}\delta)|_{U_i}$ generates the module of Nash derivations of $E|_{U_i}$ over the algebra of Nash functions $\mathcal{N}(U_i)$. Hence for any Nash derivation α of $E|_{U_i}$, we have $\alpha\xi|_{U_i} \in \mathcal{S}^*(U_i, E|_{U_i})$. Therefore

³The proof of this fact uses Hironaka's desingularization theorem. Actually it is not necessary to use this fact here, but it simplifies the proof.

(since Schwartz distributions form a sheaf by [AG08, Proposition 5.1.3]), for any Nash derivation α of $E|_U$, we have $\alpha\xi|_U \in \mathcal{S}^*(U, E|_U)$. Thus by the last corollary $\xi \in \mathcal{S}^*(X)$.

Step 2: proof in the general case. We have to show that $(\mathcal{D}_X(Y, E)/\mathcal{S}_X^*(Y, E))^{\mathfrak{g}} = 0$. Let $Y = \bigcup_{i=0}^l Y_i$ be the stratification of Y by its orbits. The space $(\mathcal{D}_X(Y, E)/\mathcal{S}_X^*(Y, E))$ has a canonical filtration given by Corollaries B.2.2 and B.2.6. By Lemma B.1.2 it is enough to show that $(\text{Gr}^{ik}(\mathcal{D}_X(Y, E)/\mathcal{S}_X^*(Y, E)))^{\mathfrak{g}} = 0$. However $(\text{Gr}^{ik}(\mathcal{D}_X(Y, E)/\mathcal{S}_X^*(Y, E)))^{\mathfrak{g}}$ is canonically embedded into

$$(\mathcal{D}(Y_i, E|_{Y_i} \otimes \text{Sym}^k(CN_{Y_i}^X))/\mathcal{S}^*(Y_i, E|_{Y_i} \otimes \text{Sym}^k(CN_{Y_i}^X)))^{\mathfrak{g}},$$

which is zero by step 1. □

B.4 Fourier transform and proof of Proposition 4.3.2

Notation B.4.1 (Fourier transform). Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over F . Let B be a non-degenerate bilinear form on V . We denote by $\mathcal{F}_B : \mathcal{S}^*(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(V)$ the Fourier transform defined using B and the self-dual measure on V .

We will use the following well-known fact.

PROPOSITION B.4.2. *Let V be an n dimensional vector space over F . Let B be a non-degenerate bilinear form on V . Consider the homothety action ρ of F^\times on $\mathcal{S}^*(V)$. Then for any $\lambda \in F^\times$ we have*

$$\rho(\lambda) \circ \mathcal{F}_B = |\lambda|^{-n} \mathcal{F}_B \circ \rho(\lambda^{-1}).$$

Notation B.4.3. Let (ρ, \mathcal{E}) be a complex representation of F^\times . We denote by $JH(\rho, \mathcal{E})$ the subset of characters of F^\times that are subquotients of (ρ, \mathcal{E}) .

We will use the following straightforward lemma.

LEMMA B.4.4. *Let (ρ, \mathcal{E}) be a complex representation of F^\times . Let χ be a character of F^\times . Suppose that there exists an invertible linear operator $A : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ such that, for any $\lambda \in F^\times$, $\rho(\lambda) \circ A = \chi(\lambda)A \circ \rho(\lambda^{-1})$. Then $JH(\mathcal{E}) = \chi/JH(\mathcal{E})$.*

We will also use the following standard lemma.

LEMMA B.4.5. *Let (ρ, \mathcal{E}) be a complex representation of F^\times of countable dimension.*

- (i) *If $JH(\mathcal{E}) = \emptyset$ then $\mathcal{E} = 0$.*
- (ii) *Let I be a well-ordered set and F^i be a filtration on \mathcal{E} indexed by $i \in I$ by subrepresentations. Then $JH(\mathcal{E}) = \bigcup_{i \in I} JH(\text{Gr}^i(\mathcal{E}))$.*

Now we will prove Proposition 4.3.2. First we recall its formulation.

PROPOSITION B.4.6. *Let G be a Nash group. Let V be a finite dimensional representation of G over F . Suppose that the action of G preserves some non-degenerate bilinear form B on V . Let $V = \bigcup_{i=1}^n S_i$ be a stratification of V by G -invariant Nash cones.*

Let \mathfrak{X} be a set of characters of F^\times such that the set $\mathfrak{X} \cdot \mathfrak{X}$ does not contain the character $|\cdot|^{\dim V}$. Let χ be a character of G . Suppose that, for any i and k , the space $\mathcal{S}^(S_i, \text{Sym}^k(CN_{S_i}^V))^{G, \chi}$ consists of homogeneous distributions of type α for some $\alpha \in \mathfrak{X}$. Then $\mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G, \chi} = 0$.*

Proof. Consider $\mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G, \chi}$ as a representation of F^\times . It has a canonical filtration given by Corollary B.2.6. It is easy to see that $\text{Gr}^{ik}(\mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G, \chi})$ is canonically embedded into $(\text{Gr}^{ik}(\mathcal{S}^*(V)))^{G, \chi}$. Therefore by the previous lemma $JH(\mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G, \chi}) \subset \mathfrak{X}^{-1}$. On the other hand G preserves B and hence we have $\mathcal{F}_B : \mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G, \chi} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G, \chi}$. Therefore by Lemma B.4.4 we have

$$JH(\mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G, \chi}) \subset |\cdot|^{-\dim V} \mathfrak{X}.$$

Hence $JH(\mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G,\chi}) = \emptyset$. Thus $\mathcal{S}^*(V)^{G,\chi} = 0$. □

B.5 Proof of Proposition 4.3.1

The following proposition clearly implies Proposition 4.3.1.

PROPOSITION B.5.1. *Let X be a smooth manifold. Let V be a real finite dimensional vector space. Let $U \subset V$ be an open non-empty subset. Let E be a vector bundle over X . Then for any $k \geq 0$ there exists a canonical embedding $\mathcal{D}(X, E \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^k(V)) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{D}(X \times U, E \boxtimes D_V)$.*

Proof. It is enough to construct a continuous linear epimorphism

$$\pi : C_c^\infty(X \times U, E \boxtimes D_V) \rightarrow C_c^\infty(X, E \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^k(V)).$$

By partition of unity it is enough to do it for trivial E . Let $w \in C_c^\infty(X \times U, D_V)$ and $x \in X$. We have to define $\pi(w)(x) \in \mathrm{Sym}^k(V)$. Consider the space $\mathrm{Sym}^k(V)$ as the space of linear functionals on the space of homogeneous polynomials on V of degree k . Define

$$\pi(w)(x)(p) := \int_{y \in V} p(y)w(x, y).$$

It is easy to check that $\pi(w) \in C_c^\infty(X, \mathrm{Sym}^k(V))$ and π is a continuous linear epimorphism. □

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