

Introduction to the Langlands Program

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This article is an introduction to automorphic forms on the adèles of a linear reductive group over a number field. The first half is a summary of aspects of local and global class field theory, with emphasis on the local Weil group, the L functions of Artin and Hecke, and the role of Artin reciprocity in relating the two kinds of L functions. The first half serves as background for the second half, which discusses some structure theory for reductive groups, the definitions of automorphic and cusp forms, the Langlands L group, L functions, functoriality, and some conjectures. Much of the material in the second half may be regarded as a brief introduction to the Langlands program. There are ten sections:

1. Local Fields and Their Weil Groups
2. Local Class Field Theory
3. Adeles and Ideles
4. Artin Reciprocity
5. Artin L Functions
6. Linear Reductive Algebraic Groups
7. Automorphic Forms
8. Langlands Theory for GL_n
9. L Groups and General Langlands L Functions
10. Functoriality

1. Local Fields and Their Weil Groups

This section contains a summary of information about local fields and their Weil groups. Four general references for this material are [Frö], [La], [Ta3], and [We4].

By a **local field** is meant any nondiscrete locally compact topological field. Let F be a local field. If α is a nonzero element of F , then multiplication by α is an automorphism of the additive group of F and hence carries additive Haar measure to a multiple of itself. This multiple is denoted $|\alpha|_F$, and it satisfies

$$\int_F h(\alpha^{-1}x) dx = \int_F h(x) d(\alpha x) = |\alpha|_F \int_F h(x) dx,$$

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where dx is an additive Haar measure. We refer to $|\alpha|_F$ as the **module** of α . By convention, $|0|_F = 0$. The function $\alpha \mapsto |\alpha|_F$ is continuous on F and is a homomorphism of the multiplicative group F^\times into the multiplicative group \mathbb{R}_+^\times of positive reals.

The local field F is said to be **nonarchimedean** if $|\alpha|_F$ satisfies the **ultrametric inequality**

$$|\alpha + \beta| \leq \max\{|\alpha|, |\beta|\}.$$

Otherwise F is **archimedean**.

A classification of local fields appears in [We4]. There are only two archimedean local fields, \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} . In the nonarchimedean case, the set of nonzero values of $|\cdot|_F$ is a discrete subgroup of \mathbb{R}_+^\times . The nonarchimedean local fields divide into two kinds. Those of characteristic 0 turn out to be the **p -adic fields**, namely the finite extensions of the fields \mathbb{Q}_p of p -adic numbers for each prime number p . Those of characteristic not 0 turn out to be the fields of Laurent series in one variable (finite in negative powers) over the various finite fields. In this article we consider only local fields of characteristic 0.

Let us review various constructions of \mathbb{Q}_p . One way to define \mathbb{Q}_p is as the completion of \mathbb{Q} in the metric $d(x, y) = |x - y|_p$, where $|ap^n/b|_p = p^{-n}$ if a and b are integers prime to p . The metric extends to \mathbb{Q}_p , giving it a locally compact topology, and the field operations extend as well. It is easy to see that $|\alpha|_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, which we abbreviate as $|\alpha|_p$, is just the distance between α and 0 in the completed metric.

Another construction begins with the definition of the maximal compact ring \mathbb{Z}_p of p -adic integers, which is taken to be the inverse limit

$$\mathbb{Z}_p = \varprojlim_n \mathbb{Z}/(p^n).$$

The ring \mathbb{Z}_p is an integral domain having a unique maximal ideal, namely $p\mathbb{Z}_p$. The ideals $p^n\mathbb{Z}_p$ form a neighborhood basis of 0, and $\{\alpha + p^n\mathbb{Z}_p\}$ is a neighborhood basis about $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_p$. Then \mathbb{Q}_p may be described algebraically as the field of quotients of \mathbb{Z}_p or as $\mathbb{Z}_p \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ or as $\mathbb{Z}[p^{-1}] = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} p^{-n}\mathbb{Z}_p$. The last of these descriptions provides the topology; each $p^{-n}\mathbb{Z}_p$ is to be open and homeomorphic with \mathbb{Z}_p . The inclusion $\mathbb{Z}_p \subset \mathbb{Q}_p$ makes \mathbb{Z}_p a compact subring of the local field \mathbb{Q}_p . Here \mathbb{Z}_p is precisely the set of all $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}_p$ with $|\alpha|_p \leq 1$, and the maximal ideal $p\mathbb{Z}_p$ is the set of all $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}_p$ with $|\alpha|_p < 1$.

Let K be a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p with $[K : \mathbb{Q}_p] = n$. If K is decomposed as a direct sum of n one-dimensional \mathbb{Q}_p vector spaces, then the decomposition automatically respects the topology. The set

$$\mathcal{O}_K = \{\alpha \in K \mid |\alpha|_K \leq 1\}$$

is a compact open subring of K called the **ring of integers** of K . It is the unique maximal compact subring of K and is equal to the integral closure of \mathbb{Z}_p in K . The group of units \mathcal{O}_K^\times of \mathcal{O}_K is the set of elements α with $|\alpha|_K = 1$. The ring \mathcal{O}_K has the following properties:

- 1) \mathcal{O}_K has a unique maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_K , namely the set of elements α with $|\alpha|_K < 1$. The ideal \mathfrak{m}_K is principal, having any element of maximal module as generator. Such an element will typically be denoted ϖ_K and is a **prime element**. Every nonzero ideal of \mathcal{O}_K is principal and is a power of \mathfrak{m}_K (with the corresponding power of ϖ_K as generator).
- 2) \mathcal{O}_K is the inverse limit of $\mathcal{O}_K/(\varpi_K^n)$ on n .

- 3) $k_K = \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{m}_K$ is a finite field k_K , the **residue field**. The inclusion of \mathbb{Z}_p into \mathcal{O}_K induces a map of $\mathbb{Z}_p/p\mathbb{Z}_p$ into k_K , and thus $\mathbb{Z}_p/p\mathbb{Z}_p$ may be regarded as the prime field of k_K . We write the number of elements in k_K as $q = p^f$ and call f the **residue degree** of K over \mathbb{Q}_p . The module of ϖ_K is q^{-1} .
- 4) By (1), the ideal $p\mathcal{O}_K$ of \mathcal{O}_K is of the form $\mathfrak{m}_K^e = (\varpi_K^e)$ for some integer e ; e is called the **ramification degree** of K over \mathbb{Q}_p .
- 5) $[K : \mathbb{Q}_p] = ef$ since $p^{-n} = |p|_K = |\varpi_K|_K^e = q^{-e}$.

Now let $K \supset F$ be two finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p , and write q_K, f_K, e_K and q_F, f_F, e_F for the respective integers q, f, e . Also let k_K and k_F be the residue fields. Then we have an inclusion $k_F \subset k_K$. We define $f = [k_K : k_F]$, and we let e be the integer such that $\varpi_F\mathcal{O}_K = \mathfrak{m}_K^e$. The integers f and e are the **residue degree** and **ramification degree** of K over F . Then

$$f = f_K/f_F, \quad e = e_K/e_F, \quad \text{and} \quad [K : F] = ef.$$

Fix finite extensions $K \supset F$ of \mathbb{Q}_p , and suppose that K/F is Galois. Any F automorphism of K is module-preserving and hence maps \mathcal{O}_K to itself and \mathfrak{m}_K to itself. It therefore induces an automorphism of the quotient, which is the residue field k_K , and this automorphism fixes the residue field k_F of F . The result is a homomorphism $\text{Gal}(K/F) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(k_K/k_F)$. Since $\text{Gal}(k_K/k_F)$ is cyclic with generator $x \mapsto x^{q_F}$, the image of a member of $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ is necessarily of the form $x \mapsto x^{q_F^n}$ for some integer n .

Theorem 1.1. *If K/F is a Galois extension of finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p and if k_K and k_F are the respective residue fields, then $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ maps onto $\text{Gal}(k_K/k_F)$.*

REFERENCE. See [La, p. 15]. For a formulation of this result without the assumption that K/F is Galois, see [Frö, p. 26].

In the setting of Theorem 1.1, we obtain an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow I_{K/F} \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(K/F) \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(k_K/k_F) \longrightarrow 0, \quad (1.1)$$

where $I_{K/F}$ is the kernel, which is called the **inertia group** of K over F . We shall be interested in the effect on (1.1) of letting K swell to \overline{F} .

For the moment let us drop the assumption that K/F is Galois. Let f and e be the residue and ramification degrees of K over F . We say that the extension K/F is **unramified** if $e = 1$. In the Galois case, the group $\text{Gal}(k_K/k_F)$ has order f , and the exactness of (1.1) implies that $I_{K/F}$ has order e ; thus K/F is unramified if and only if $\text{Gal}(K/F) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(k_K/k_F)$ is an isomorphism.

Theorem 1.2. *Let F be a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p , and let k be a finite extension of the residue field k_F . Then there exists an unramified finite extension K of F with residue field $k_K \cong k$. Such a field K is unique up to F isomorphism and is Galois over F .*

REFERENCE. [Frö, p. 26] or [Se2, p. 54].

Consequently for each $f \geq 1$, there is, up to F isomorphism, a unique unramified extension $K = K_f$ of F of degree f , and K/F is Galois. By Theorem 1.1, $\text{Gal}(K/F) \cong \text{Gal}(k_K/k_F)$ is a cyclic group of order $q = p^f$ whose generator Fr is the lift of the generator $x \mapsto x^{|k_F|}$ of $\text{Gal}(k_K/k_F)$. The element Fr of $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ is

called the **Frobenius element** and is characterized among members of $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ by the congruence $\text{Fr}(x) \equiv x^{|k_F|} \pmod{\mathfrak{m}_K}$.

Fix an algebraic closure \overline{F} of F , and regard each $K = K_f$ as contained in \overline{F} . When two residue degrees f and f' have the property that f divides f' , the multiplicative property of residue degrees and ramification degrees implies that $K_f \subset K_{f'}$. The result, as f varies, is a directed system of subfields of \overline{F} . The union of these subfields is called the **maximal unramified extension** of F and is denoted F_{ur} .

Every field map over F of a subfield of \overline{F} into \overline{F} extends to an automorphism of \overline{F} , and it follows that every member of $\text{Gal}(F_{\text{ur}}/F)$ extends to a member of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$. In other words, there is an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow I_F \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(F_{\text{ur}}/F) \longrightarrow 0 \quad (1.2)$$

in which I_F is the kernel of π . The group I_F is called the **inertia group** of F (or of \overline{F} over F).

Now let us take the inverse limit of (1.1), letting K swell to \overline{F} . Then we obtain a homomorphism of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ into $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}_F/k_F)$, where \overline{k}_F is the algebraic closure of k_F . Then we have the following result.

Theorem 1.3. *Every finite extension of F in F_{ur} is unramified. The natural homomorphism of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ into $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}_F/k_F)$ descends via (1.2) to a topological isomorphism of $\text{Gal}(F_{\text{ur}}/F)$ onto $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}_F/k_F)$.*

REFERENCE. [Frö, p. 28] or [Se2, p. 54–55].

Let us identify $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}_F/k_F)$, so that we can make (1.2) more explicit. The field \overline{k}_F is the union of its finite subfields. These form a directed system under divisibility of degree, and the degree can be any positive integer. Therefore $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}_F/k_F)$ is the inverse limit of cyclic groups $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, indexed according to divisibility of the indices n . The resulting compact group is denoted $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ and is isomorphic to $\prod_p \mathbb{Z}_p$. We regard the Frobenius element $x \mapsto x^{|k_F|}$ in $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}_F/k_F)$ as the integer $+1$, and the subgroup \mathbb{Z} of $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ generated by $+1$ is dense in $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$. The isomorphism of Theorem 1.3 tells us that $\text{Gal}(F_{\text{ur}}/F) \cong \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, and we let Fr be the (Frobenius) element of $\text{Gal}(F_{\text{ur}}/F)$ that corresponds to $+1$ in $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$. The rewritten form of (1.2) is then

$$1 \longrightarrow I_F \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \xrightarrow{\pi} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \longrightarrow 0 \quad (1.3)$$

where π is defined to be restriction from \overline{F} to F_{ur} composed with the isomorphism to $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$.

The Langlands theory of L groups and L functions makes extensive use of the Weil group of a local field. Let us define this group, sketch some of its properties, and formulate the theorems of local class field theory in terms of it. A reference for Weil groups is [Ta3].

We continue with F as a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p and with \overline{F} as an algebraic closure of F ; the archimedean case is postponed to the next section. Let $G_F = \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$. We write $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} = \text{Gal}(F_{\text{ur}}/F)$, and we let \mathbb{Z} be the infinite cyclic subgroup of $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ generated by the Frobenius element Fr . With π as in (1.3), the **Weil group** of F is defined as an abstract group by $W_F = \pi^{-1}(\mathbb{Z}) \subset \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$. The Weil form

of the exact sequence (1.3) is then

$$1 \longrightarrow I_F \longrightarrow W_F \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0. \tag{1.4}$$

The relative topology from (1.3) gives \mathbb{Z} an unusual topology, but we change matters to give \mathbb{Z} the discrete topology. Correspondingly we retopologize W_F so that π is continuous and I_F is homeomorphic with $\pi^{-1}(\{0\})$.

To understand π and W_F better, let K/F be a finite Galois extension. Then G_F maps onto $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ with kernel G_K , and in turn $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ maps onto $\text{Gal}(k_K/k_F)$ by Theorem 1.1. The effect is to associate to any member σ of G_F an integer n and the automorphism $x \mapsto x^{q_F^n}$, with n depending on K and defined modulo the residue degree of K/F . The inverse limit of the resulting tuple of n 's, as K varies, defines the member $\pi(\sigma)$ of $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$. For $\pi(\sigma)$ to be in \mathbb{Z} , the condition is that the inverse limit can be regarded as a single integer n . That is, the members of the Weil group W_F are those members of G_F that induce on the algebraic closure \overline{k}_F the automorphism $x \mapsto x^{q_F^n}$ for some integer n .

If E/F is a finite extension, then Galois theory says that G_E is the subgroup of G_F fixing E . Hence W_E is a subgroup of G_F . The next theorem identifies this subgroup.

Theorem 1.4. *If E/F is a finite extension, then $W_E = G_E \cap W_F$.*

PROOF. We may regard k_E as containing k_F with $\overline{k}_E = \overline{k}_F$. The subgroup $G_E \cap W_F$ consists of the members of G_F that induce on \overline{k}_F the automorphism $x \mapsto x^{q_F^n}$ for some integer n and that fix k_E . Then $x^{q_F^n} = x$ for all $x \in k_E$, and it follows that $[k_E : k_F]$ divides n . If we let $a = n/[k_E : k_F]$, then $q_F^n = q_F^{[k_E:k_F]a} = q_E^a$. Hence $G_E \cap W_F \subset W_E$. The reverse inclusion is trivial, and the theorem follows.

Since \mathbb{Z} is dense in $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, it follows that W_F is dense in G_F . If E/F is a finite extension, then G_F/G_E is a finite set, and the image of W_F in it is dense. Therefore W_F maps onto G_F/G_E . Because of Theorem 1.4, we obtain a bijection

$$W_F/W_E \xrightarrow{\sim} G_F/G_E \cong \text{Hom}_F(E, \overline{F}), \tag{1.5}$$

where $\text{Hom}_F(E, \overline{F})$ is the set of indicated field maps. If E/F is Galois, then $\text{Hom}_F(E, \overline{F}) = \text{Gal}(E/F)$ and (1.5) is a group isomorphism.

Let us mention an alternate definition of W_F . If G is a topological group, we let G^c be the closure of the commutator subgroup and we define $G^{\text{ab}} = G/G^c$. The closed subgroup G_F^c of $G_F = \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ corresponds to a subfield F^{ab} of \overline{F} called the **maximal abelian extension** of F . Its Galois group $\text{Gal}(F^{\text{ab}}/F)$ is just G_F^{ab} .

Let K be a finite Galois extension of F lying in \overline{F} , and form K^{ab} . Since $\text{Gal}(F_{\text{ur}}/F) = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ is abelian, we have $K^{\text{ab}} \supset F^{\text{ab}} \supset F_{\text{ur}}$. Therefore we have surjective maps induced by restriction:

$$\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(K^{\text{ab}}/F) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(F_{\text{ur}}/F) = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}. \tag{1.6}$$

The inverse image of $\mathbb{Z} \subset \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ in $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ was defined to be W_F , and we define the intermediate inverse image of \mathbb{Z} in $\text{Gal}(K^{\text{ab}}/F)$ to be $W_{K/F}$. This construction carries with it surjective maps $W_F \rightarrow W_{K/F}$, and these are compatible as K varies. In addition, any element of \overline{F} is in some finite Galois extension K of F and therefore

is also in K^{ab} . Hence no nontrivial element of W_F can restrict to the identity on every $W_{K/F}$, and it follows that W_F is the inverse limit

$$W_F = \varprojlim_K W_{K/F}. \tag{1.7}$$

2. Local Class Field Theory

In this section we shall state the main results from local class field theory and translate them into statements about Weil groups. For most of this section, we let F be a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p and \overline{F} be an algebraic closure of F . References for the material in this section are [Ne], [Se1], [Se2], and [Ta3].

Let K be a finite Galois extension of F lying in \overline{F} and having $[K : F] = n$, and let $G_{K/F} = \text{Gal}(K/F)$. It is known that $H^2(G_{K/F}, K^\times)$ is cyclic of order n with a canonical generator $u_{K/F}$. This can be proved rather quickly with the aid of the theory of the Brauer group [Se1, p. 137], and also a direct cohomological proof is possible [Se1, p. 130].

Theorem 2.1. *If K/F is a finite Galois extension, then the canonical generator $u_{K/F}$ of $H^2(G_{K/F}, K^\times)$ defines (by means of “cup product”) an isomorphism of $G_{K/F}^{\text{ab}}$ onto $F^\times/N_{K/F}(K^\times)$, where $N_{K/F}(\cdot)$ denotes the norm map.*

REFERENCE. [Se1, p. 140].

The inverse $\theta_{K/F} : F^\times/N_{K/F}(K^\times) \rightarrow G_{K/F}^{\text{ab}}$ of the isomorphism in Theorem 2.1 is called the **local reciprocity map** of K/F . When $G_{K/F}$ is abelian, then $G_{K/F}^{\text{ab}}$ equals $G_{K/F}$ and $\theta_{K/F}$ is an isomorphism of $F^\times/N_{K/F}(K^\times)$ onto $G_{K/F}$.

If $x \in F^\times$ lies in the coset \bar{x} of $F^\times/N_{K/F}(K^\times)$, then we write $\theta_{K/F}(\bar{x}) = (x, K/F)$.

The symbols $(x, K/F)$ define homomorphisms $F^\times \rightarrow G_{K/F}$ that are compatible [Se1, p. 140] when $K' \supset K \supset F$ and K'/F is finite abelian. Taking the inverse limit, we obtain a homomorphism $\theta_F : F^\times \rightarrow G_{F^{\text{ab}}/F}$ or $\theta_F : F^\times \rightarrow G_F^{\text{ab}}$.

In the exact sequence (1.3), the homomorphism π has an abelian image and therefore descends to a homomorphism π^{ab} defined on $G_F^{\text{ab}} = G_{F^{\text{ab}}/F}$. Accordingly we replace (1.3) by

$$1 \longrightarrow I_{F^{\text{ab}}/F} \longrightarrow G_F^{\text{ab}} \xrightarrow{\pi^{\text{ab}}} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \longrightarrow 0, \tag{2.1}$$

where $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} = G_{F_{\text{ur}}/F}$ and where $I_{F^{\text{ab}}/F}$ is the kernel of π^{ab} . By Galois theory we may interpret $I_{F^{\text{ab}}/F}$ as $G_{F^{\text{ab}}/F_{\text{ur}}}$.

We shall compute $\pi^{\text{ab}} \circ \theta_F : F^\times \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$. For any $x \in F^\times$, the number $|x|_F$ is a power of q^{-1} , and we define $v(x)$ to be that power.

Theorem 2.2. *If K/F is a finite unramified extension and if Fr in $G_{K/F}$ denotes the Frobenius element, then $(x, K/F) = \text{Fr}^{v(x)}$ for all $x \in F^\times$.*

REFERENCE. [Se1, p. 141].

Corollary 2.3. *For any $x \in F^\times$, $\pi^{\text{ab}}(\theta_F(x)) = v(x)$ as a member of $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$.*

Any inverse image in G_F of the element $\theta_F(x)$ of G_F^{ab} therefore lies in the Weil group W_F .

We shall prove below in Lemma 2 that the homomorphism $W_F^{\text{ab}} \rightarrow G_F^{\text{ab}}$ induced by $W_F \rightarrow G_F$ is one-one, and then we may regard $(\pi^{\text{ab}})^{-1}(\mathbb{Z})$ as W_F^{ab} . Thus (2.1) gives us an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow G_{F^{\text{ab}}/F_{\text{ur}}} \longrightarrow W_F^{\text{ab}} \xrightarrow{\pi^{\text{ab}}} \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0. \tag{2.2}$$

Lemma 1. $W_F^c = G_F^c$.

PROOF. Certainly $W_F^c \subset G_F^c$, and it is $G_F^c \subset W_F^c$ that needs proof. Let x be a member of W_F with $\pi(x) = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then W_F is the semidirect product of $\{x^n\}_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}$ with I_F . So W_F^c is the closure of the subgroup of I_F generated by all commutators of I_F and all elements $x^n i x^{-n} i^{-1}$ with $i \in I_F$.

Let Y be the smallest closed subgroup of G_F containing x . Since Y is compact abelian and \mathbb{Z} is dense in $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, $\pi(Y) = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$. If $g \in G_F$ is given, choose $y \in Y$ with $\pi(g) = \pi(y)$. Then $\pi(gy^{-1}) = 0$ shows that gy^{-1} is in I_F , and the identity $g = (gy^{-1})y$ therefore shows that every element of G_F is the product of an element of I_F and an element of Y . So G_F^c is the closure of the subgroup of I_F generated by all commutators of I_F and all elements $yiy^{-1}i^{-1}$ with $y \in Y$ and $i \in I_F$. The commutators of I_F are in W_F^c , and the element $yiy^{-1}i^{-1}$ is the limit of elements $x^n i x^{-n} i^{-1}$ with n varying through a suitable sequence. Hence $yiy^{-1}i^{-1}$ is in W_F^c , and $G_F^c \subset W_F^c$.

Lemma 2. *The homomorphism $W_F^{\text{ab}} \rightarrow G_F^{\text{ab}}$ induced by $W_F \rightarrow G_F$ is one-one.*

PROOF. We need to prove that $W_F \cap G_F^c = W_F^c$. Since $G_F^c \subset I_F \subset W_F$, we need $G_F^c = W_F^c$. But this is just what Lemma 1 gives.

With Lemma 2 proved, (2.2) now follows. Corollary 2.3 implies that the restriction of θ_F to \mathcal{O}_F^\times is in the kernel of π^{ab} on W_F^{ab} . Hence it is in the image of $G_{F^{\text{ab}}/F_{\text{ur}}}$. We can put this information and the full strength of Corollary 2.3 together in a diagram with exact rows and commutative squares

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_F^\times & \longrightarrow & F^\times & \xrightarrow{v} & \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \theta_F & & \downarrow \theta_F & & \downarrow 1 \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & G_{F^{\text{ab}}/F_{\text{ur}}} & \longrightarrow & W_F^{\text{ab}} & \xrightarrow{\pi^{\text{ab}}} & \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0. \end{array} \tag{2.3}$$

Let us now state in its classical form the Existence Theorem of local class field theory.

Theorem 2.4. *The map $K \rightarrow F^\times / N_{K/F}(K^\times)$ is a bijection of the set of finite abelian Galois extensions K of F onto the set of open subgroups of F^\times of finite index.*

REFERENCE. [Se1, p. 143].

Use of the Weil group allows us to restate this result more simply.

Corollary 2.5. *The local reciprocity map θ_F is a topological isomorphism of F^\times onto W_F^{ab} .*

PROOF. If K/F is a finite abelian extension within F^{ab} , then Theorem 2.1 shows that the composition of θ_F followed by the quotient map $G_F^{\text{ab}} \rightarrow G_{K/F}$ carries F^\times onto $G_{K/F}$. Letting K vary, we see that θ_F carries F^\times onto a dense subgroup of G^{ab} . Since \mathcal{O}_F^\times is compact, it follows from (2.3) that θ_F carries \mathcal{O}_F^\times onto $G_{F^{\text{ab}}/F_{\text{ur}}}$. A second application of (2.3) shows that θ_F carries F^\times onto W_F^{ab} . The kernel of θ_F is $\bigcap_K N_{K/F}(K^\times)$, the intersection being taken over all finite extensions K of F lying in F^{ab} . If i and j are any integers ≥ 0 , then the set $\{(\varpi_F^i)^n(1 + \mathcal{O}_F^j) \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is an open subgroup of F^\times of finite index. By Theorem 2.4 it is $N_{K/F}(K^\times)$ for some finite abelian K/F . Hence

$$\bigcap_K N_{K/F}(K^\times) \subset \bigcap_{i,j} \{(\varpi_F^i)^n(1 + \mathcal{O}_F^j) \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{1\},$$

and θ_F is one-one. Consequently $\theta_F : F^\times \rightarrow W_F^{\text{ab}}$ is a group isomorphism. Since $\theta_F : \mathcal{O}_F^\times \rightarrow G_{F^{\text{ab}}/F_{\text{ur}}}$ is continuous and \mathcal{O}_F^\times is compact, $\theta_F : \mathcal{O}_F^\times \rightarrow G_{F^{\text{ab}}/F_{\text{ur}}}$ is a homeomorphism. Then it follows that $\theta_F : F^\times \rightarrow W_F^{\text{ab}}$ is a homeomorphism.

REMARKS.

1) In Corollary 2.5, θ_F carries a prime element of \mathcal{O}_F to an element of W_F^{ab} that acts as a Frobenius automorphism in every unramified extension. Thus $\theta_F(x)(y) = y^{|x|_F^{-1}}$ for y in any unramified extension. Some authors adjust a sign somewhere to make $\theta_F(x)(y) = y^{|x|_F}$; see [Ta3, p. 6] for a discussion of this point. For these authors the later definitions of L functions are likely to be what we, with our traditional definitions, would call the L function of the contragredient.

2) Theorem 2.4, which is the difficult result in local class field theory, is essentially equivalent with Corollary 2.5. A proof that Corollary 2.5 implies Theorem 2.4 may be based on [Se1, p. 144].

3) Corollary 2.5 implies that the (continuous) one-dimensional representations of F^\times are parametrized by the continuous homomorphisms of W_F into \mathbb{C}^\times . This is a point of departure for conjectures of Langlands about parametrizing irreducible representations of linear reductive groups over F . We return to this matter in §8.

Let us return to the group $W_{K/F}$ defined from (1.6), where K is a finite Galois extension of F lying in \overline{F} . The kernel of the map $W_F \rightarrow W_{K/F}$ in (1.7), in view of (1.6), is the set of all $w \in W_F$ that act as Galois elements by 1 on K^{ab} . They are in particular members of G_F . Being 1 on K , they are in G_K . Being 1 on K^{ab} , they are in G_K^c , which equals W_K^c by Lemma 1. As a result we have

$$W_{K/F} \cong W_F/W_K^c. \tag{2.4}$$

We form the exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow W_K/W_K^c \longrightarrow W_F/W_K^c \longrightarrow W_F/W_K \longrightarrow 0. \tag{2.5}$$

The quotient W_K/W_K^c is just $W_{K/K}$ by (2.4), and this is by definition the subgroup of G_K^{ab} inducing an integral power of the Frobenius. By Lemma 2 and the derivation of (2.2), we can identify this subgroup with W_K^{ab} . Applying Corollary 2.5 and substituting into (2.5) from (1.5) and (2.4), we obtain an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow K^\times \longrightarrow W_{K/F} \longrightarrow G_{K/F} \longrightarrow 1. \tag{2.6}$$

Such an exact sequence yields by standard cohomology of groups a member of $H^2(G_{K/F}, K^\times)$. Tracking down the isomorphisms that led to (2.6) allows one to identify this cohomology element.

Theorem 2.6. *The cohomology class of the exact sequence (2.6) in the group $H^2(G_{K/F}, K^\times)$ is exactly the canonical generator $u_{K/F}$.*

REFERENCE. [Ta3, pp. 4–5].

Theorem 2.6 allows a fairly explicit understanding of $W_{K/F}$ for nonarchimedean local fields.

For the archimedean local fields \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} , we turn Theorem 2.6 around and use it as a *definition* of the Weil group. In the case of \mathbb{R} , $H^2(G_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ is cyclic of order 2, and $W_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}$ is defined correspondingly to be a group that fits into a nonsplit exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \longrightarrow W_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}} \longrightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}} \longrightarrow 1.$$

Specifically we take $W_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{C}^\times \cup j\mathbb{C}^\times$, where j acts on \mathbb{C}^\times by complex conjugation and where $j^2 = -1 \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. In view of (1.7), we make the definition

$$W_{\mathbb{R}} = W_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{C}^\times \cup j\mathbb{C}^\times.$$

Similarly we are led to define $W_{\mathbb{C}} = W_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C}^\times$. With these definitions we readily check that Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.5 remain valid for \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} .

3. Adeles and Ideles

Adeles occur in the study of “global fields,” which are of two kinds. The global fields of characteristic 0 are the **number fields**, the finite extensions of \mathbb{Q} . The global fields of characteristic nonzero are the finite extensions of the formal rational functions over a finite field. We shall limit our discussion to number fields. General references for adeles are [Cas], [La], and [We4].

The idea with adeles is to study number-theoretic questions about a number field by first studying congruences. For example, to study the factorization of a monic polynomial with integer coefficients, we first study the factorization modulo each prime. In addition, we consider any limitations imposed by treating the polynomial as having real coefficients. Thus, in the case of \mathbb{Q} , we use a structure that incorporates congruences modulo each prime (as well as powers of the prime), together with information about \mathbb{R} . The ring of adeles $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the structure in question. We defer to §5 the way it carries information about factorization of polynomials.

In the case of \mathbb{Q} , let $P = \{\infty\} \cup \{\text{primes}\}$. For $v \in P$, the field \mathbb{Q}_v is to be the field of p -adic numbers if v is a prime p , and it is to be \mathbb{R} if $v = \infty$. Let $S \subset P$ be a finite set containing ∞ , and define

$$\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}(S) = \left(\prod_{v \in S} \mathbb{Q}_v \right) \times \left(\prod_{v \notin S} \mathbb{Z}_v \right).$$

With the product topology, $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}(S)$ is a locally compact commutative topological ring. If $S_1 \subset S_2$, then $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}(S_1) \subset \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}(S_2)$. The directed system of inclusions allows us to define $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ as the direct limit

$$\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}} = \varinjlim_S \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}(S) = \bigcup_S \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}(S).$$

The direct-limit topology makes each $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}(S)$ be open in $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, the relative topology being the locally compact topology above. Then $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a locally compact commutative topological ring known as the **adeles** of \mathbb{Q} .

Elements of $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ may be regarded as tuples

$$x = (x_{\infty}, x_2, x_3, x_5, \dots, x_v, \dots) = \prod_v x_v$$

with **almost all** (i.e., all but finitely many) x_v having $|x_v|_v \leq 1$. (Here $|\cdot|_{\infty}$ denotes the module for the local field \mathbb{R} , which is just the usual absolute value.) Often one writes simply $x = (x_v)$.

The adeles are the result of a construction called restricted direct product. Suppose that I is a nonempty index set, that X_i is a locally compact Hausdorff space for each $i \in I$, and that a compact open subset K_i of X_i is specified for all i outside a finite subset S_{∞} of I . If S is any finite subset of I containing S_{∞} , we can define

$$A(S) = \left(\prod_{i \in S} X_i \right) \times \left(\prod_{i \notin S} K_i \right), \quad (3.1)$$

and $A(S)$ will be locally compact Hausdorff. The direct limit A of the $A(S)$'s as S increases is called the **restricted direct product** of the X_i relative to the K_i . The space A is locally compact Hausdorff, and each $A(S)$ is open in it. An element of $\prod_{i \in I} x_i$ of the Cartesian product $\prod_{i \in I} X_i$ is in A if and only if x_i is in K_i for almost all i .

In practice, X_i is usually a locally compact group and K_i is a compact open subgroup. Then A is a locally compact group. In the case of $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$, the finite set S_{∞} is $\{\infty\}$, each X_i is a locally compact ring (namely \mathbb{Q}_p or \mathbb{R}), and K_i is a compact open subring (namely \mathbb{Z}_p); thus $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a locally compact ring.

For a general number field F (possibly \mathbb{Q} itself), we construct the ring \mathbb{A}_F of adeles of F as follows. A **completion** of F is a pair (λ, K) , where K is a local field and $\lambda: F \rightarrow K$ is a field map with dense image. Two completions (λ, K) and (λ', K') are equivalent if there is a topological isomorphism $\rho: K \rightarrow K'$ such that $\rho \circ \lambda = \lambda'$. A **place** is an equivalence class of completions. Places are typically denoted v , and a representative of the corresponding local field is denoted F_v . When $F = \mathbb{Q}$, the only places are those coming from embedding \mathbb{Q} in \mathbb{R} and in each \mathbb{Q}_p for p prime.

An isomorphism that exhibits two completions as corresponding to the same place preserves the module. Consequently restriction of the module to F gives a well defined function $|\cdot|_v$ on F .

Suppose that F'/F is an extension of number fields, and let w be a place of F' . Regard w as a field map $w: F' \rightarrow F'_w$. It is not hard to see that the closure $\overline{w(F)}$ of $w(F)$ is a local field, that F'_w is a finite algebraic extension of $\overline{w(F)}$, and that the restriction of w to F determines a place v of F . In this case we say that v is the place of F that lies below w , and that w lies above v . We write $w | v$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let F'/F be an extension of number fields, and let v be a place of k . Then there exists a place of F' lying above v , and there are only finitely many such places.*

REFERENCE. [We4, p. 45].

We can apply Theorem 3.1 to construct \mathbb{A}_F . The X_i are the various F_v . All of these are p -adic fields except those with v lying above the place ∞ of \mathbb{Q} , and Theorem 3.1 says that there are only finitely many such places. We take S_∞ to be the set of places lying above ∞ , and we let the K_i 's be the rings of integers \mathcal{O}_v in F_v . Then \mathbb{A}_F is the restricted direct product of the F_v relative to the K_v , and it is a locally compact commutative ring.

We can get some insight into the places of a number field F by treating F as an extension of \mathbb{Q} and considering all places lying over a place of \mathbb{Q} (a prime or ∞). By the theory of semisimple algebras, the algebra $F \otimes \mathbb{Q}_v$ over \mathbb{Q}_v is a finite direct sum of fields, each of which is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_v . Fix an algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_v}$, and consider the set of field maps $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(F, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_v})$. The group $D_v = \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_v}/\mathbb{Q}_v)$ acts on this set of maps by acting on the values of each map. Let $P_v(F) = D_v \backslash \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(F, \overline{\mathbb{Q}_v})$. Then

$$F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_v \cong \bigoplus_{w \in P_v(F)} F_w,$$

with the right side involving each place lying over v just once.

Let us consider this decomposition for the infinite places, those lying above ∞ of \mathbb{Q} . We shall write F_∞ for the algebra $F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R}$. This \mathbb{R} algebra is of the form $\mathbb{R}^{r_1} \times \mathbb{C}^{r_2}$ for some integers $r_1 \geq 0$ and $r_2 \geq 0$ satisfying $r_1 + 2r_2 = [F : \mathbb{Q}]$. Since $D_\infty = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R})$ consists of 1 and complex conjugation, $P_\infty(F)$ consists of the set $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(F, \mathbb{C})$ of embeddings of F into \mathbb{C} , with two embeddings identified when they are complex conjugates of one another. Thus r_1 is the number of embeddings into \mathbb{R} , and r_2 is the number of complex-conjugate pairs of nonreal embeddings of F into \mathbb{C} .

Next let us consider the finite places. Recall that the ring of integers \mathcal{O} in F consists of all elements satisfying a monic polynomial equation with \mathbb{Z} coefficients. The places lying over the primes of \mathbb{Q} are related to the nontrivial prime ideals of \mathcal{O} . Let v be a place of F lying above a prime p for \mathbb{Q} . It is easy to see that the mapping $F \rightarrow F_v$ carries \mathcal{O} into the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_v of F_v . Let \mathfrak{m}_v be the maximal ideal of \mathcal{O}_v , and let P_v be the inverse image in \mathcal{O} of \mathfrak{m}_v . Then P_v is a prime ideal of \mathcal{O} . That is, every finite place of F leads to a prime ideal of \mathcal{O} .

This fact admits a converse. Before stating the converse, we recall that the nonzero ideals of \mathcal{O} admit unique factorizations as products of prime ideals, the exponents of the prime ideals being integers ≥ 0 . The notion of ideal can be extended to fractional ideal; a **fractional ideal** is just a set of the form $n^{-1}I$ for an ideal I and some nonzero $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. It is not hard to see that the nonzero fractional ideals form a group. Consequently the nonzero fractional ideals admit unique factorizations as products of prime ideals, the exponents of the prime ideals being integers that are not necessarily ≥ 0 .

Theorem 3.2. *Let P be a nontrivial prime ideal of \mathcal{O} , and let $q = |\mathcal{O}/P|$. For each $x \in F^\times$, let $v(x)$ be the power of P that appears in the factorization of the principal fractional ideal $(x) = x\mathcal{O}$, and define $|x|_P = q^{-v(x)}$. Then $|\cdot|_P$ defines a metric on F , and the completion of F in this metric is a local field whose module is the continuous extension of $|\cdot|_P$. The result is a place of F , and the prime ideal of \mathcal{O} associated to this place is just P .*

Since the factorization of (x) in the theorem is finite, it follows that $|x|_v$ is different from 1 for only finitely many places v . One consequence of this fact is

that any $x \in F$ embeds diagonally as an element of \mathbb{A}_F . We shall make constant use of this embedding. It is tempting to write $\text{diag } F$ for the image, but this notation soon becomes unwieldy and it is customary to denote the image simply by F . Briefly the subset F of \mathbb{A}_F always means the *diagonally embedded* version of F unless the contrary is stated.

A second consequence of the fact that $|x|_v \neq 1$ for only finitely many v is that $\prod_v |x|_v$ is well defined for each $x \in F^\times$. The next theorem tells the value of this product.

Theorem 3.3 (Artin product formula). $\prod_v |x|_v = 1$ for all $x \in F^\times$.

REFERENCE. [La, p. 99].

Theorem 3.4. *The image of F in \mathbb{A}_F is discrete, and the quotient group \mathbb{A}_F/F is compact.*

REFERENCE. [La, p. 139].

The construction of the ideles of the number field F is a second use of the notion of a restricted direct product. The index set I is the set $\{v\}$ of places, the factors X_i are the multiplicative groups F_v^\times , the subset S_∞ is the set of infinite places, and the K_i are the groups of units \mathcal{O}_v^\times . The restricted direct product is a locally compact abelian group denoted \mathbb{A}_F^\times and called the **ideles** of F .

If x is in F^\times , then the tuple consisting of x in every place is an idele as a consequence of the discussion before Theorem 3.3. Hence F^\times embeds diagonally in \mathbb{A}_F^\times . We denote the image simply by F^\times , understanding that F^\times is *diagonally embedded* unless the contrary is stated.

If one tracks down the definitions, the topology on \mathbb{A}_F^\times is not the relative topology from \mathbb{A}_F but is finer. Actually \mathbb{A}_F^\times gets the relative topology from

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{A}_F \times \mathbb{A}_F \mid xy = 1\}.$$

Since F^\times is discrete in \mathbb{A}_F (Theorem 3.4) and since the topology on \mathbb{A}_F^\times is finer than the relative topology on \mathbb{A}_F , F^\times is discrete in \mathbb{A}_F^\times .

Being a locally compact abelian group, \mathbb{A}_F has a Haar measure $\mu_{\mathbb{A}_F}$, and this can evidently be taken to be the product of the Haar measure on each F_v if the latter are normalized at almost every place to assign mass one to \mathcal{O}_v . Multiplication by any $r \in \mathbb{A}_F^\times$ is an automorphism of \mathbb{A}_F and hence carries $\mu_{\mathbb{A}_F}$ to a multiple of itself. We write

$$d\mu_{\mathbb{A}_F}(rx) = |r|_{\mathbb{A}_F} d\mu_{\mathbb{A}_F}(x)$$

and call $|r|_{\mathbb{A}_F}$ the **module** of r . Arguing first with r equal to 1 in all but one place and then passing to general r , we see that $|r|_{\mathbb{A}_F} = \prod_v |r|_v$. Theorem 3.3 therefore implies that any element x of F^\times has $|x|_{\mathbb{A}_F} = 1$.

Let $(\mathbb{A}_F^\times)^1$ be the subgroup of elements of \mathbb{A}_F^\times of module 1, i.e., the kernel of the homomorphism $|\cdot|_{\mathbb{A}_F} : \mathbb{A}_F^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^\times$. We have just seen that F^\times lies in this subgroup, and we saw above that F^\times is discrete. This proves the easy half of the following theorem.

Theorem 3.5. *The diagonal embedding $F^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_F^\times$ carries F^\times to a discrete subgroup of $(\mathbb{A}_F^\times)^1$, and the quotient $(\mathbb{A}_F^\times)^1/F^\times$ is compact.*

REMARKS. The compactness of the quotient is closely related to the Dirichlet Unit Theorem. For a proof of the result and a discussion of the connection, see [Cas, pp. 70–73] and [La, pp. 142–146]. For a direct argument in a more general context, see [We4, p. 76].

The relationship between \mathbb{A}_F^\times and $(\mathbb{A}_F^\times)^1$ is that

$$\mathbb{A}_F^\times = (\mathbb{A}_F^\times)^1 \times R \tag{3.2}$$

for a noncanonical subgroup R isomorphic to \mathbb{R}_+^\times . In fact, fix an infinite place v . Then F_v^\times contains a subgroup \mathbb{R}_+^\times , and we let R be the image of this subgroup in \mathbb{A}_F^\times under inclusion into the v^{th} place. It is clear that the module map $|\cdot|_{\mathbb{A}_F}$ carries R one-one onto \mathbb{R}_+^\times . Thus (3.2) follows.

From (3.2) and Theorem 3.5, it follows that

$$\mathbb{A}_F^\times/H \text{ is compact} \tag{3.3}$$

for any subgroup H of \mathbb{A}_F^\times containing RF^\times . Recall that $F_\infty = F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R}$ gives the archimedean component of \mathbb{A}_F (with 1 in all finite places). Then F_∞^\times gives the archimedean component of \mathbb{A}_F^\times . Since F_∞^\times contains R , (3.3) implies that $\mathbb{A}_F^\times/(F_\infty^\times F^\times)$ is compact. Let U_1 be the ring $\prod_{v \text{ finite}} \mathcal{O}_v$, so that $K_1 = U_1^\times$ is just $\prod_{v \text{ finite}} \mathcal{O}_v^\times$.

Corollary 3.6. *Suppose that K is any open compact subgroup of K_1 . Then the set $X_K = F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times / (F_\infty^\times K)$ is finite.*

REMARK. When $K = K_1$, use of the relationship discussed below between ideles and fractional ideals allows one to identify X_{K_1} with the ideal class group of F . Thus the corollary gives an adelic proof of the finiteness of the class number.

PROOF. The above considerations show that $\mathbb{A}_F^\times / (F_\infty^\times F^\times)$ is compact, and hence X_K is compact. On the other hand, $F_\infty^\times K$ is open in \mathbb{A}_F^\times . Thus $\mathbb{A}_F^\times / (F_\infty^\times K)$ is discrete, and consequently X_K is discrete.

Historically, ideles were introduced before adeles. Chevalley’s purpose in introducing ideles was to extend class field theory to infinite abelian extensions. But, as is indicated in the introduction of [Ch], the theory of ideles served also the purpose of reinterpreting results about fractional ideals and related notions. We give some details about this point in order to prepare for Artin reciprocity, which will be discussed in the next section. For each $x = (x_v) \in \mathbb{A}_F^\times$, we create a fractional ideal as follows. Each finite place v corresponds to some prime ideal \mathfrak{p} in \mathcal{O} . With $q_v = |\mathcal{O}_v/\mathfrak{m}_v|$ and $|x_v|_v = q_v^{-v(x_v)}$, associate to x the fractional ideal $\prod_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathfrak{p}^{v(x_v)}$. If $x = (x_0, x_0, \dots)$ is in F^\times , then this definition reproduces the fractional ideal (x_0) in its factored form; hence there is no ambiguity if we refer to this fractional ideal as (x) in every case. If S is a finite set of places containing S_∞ and if x is an idele, we define $(x)^S = \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \notin S} \mathfrak{p}^{v(x_v)}$.

Artin reciprocity initially involves a homomorphism of fractional ideals into an abelian Galois group, and we shall want to lift this homomorphism to a homomorphism of the group of ideles. We shall impose a continuity condition. Let S be a finite set of places containing S_∞ , and let I^S be the subgroup of fractional ideals whose \mathfrak{p} factor is (1) for every finite $\mathfrak{p} \in S$. If G is an abelian topological group, we

say that a homomorphism $\varphi : I^S \rightarrow G$ is **admissible** if, for each neighborhood N of 1 in G , there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $\varphi((a)^S)$ is in N whenever a is a member of F^\times such that $|a - 1|_v < \delta$ for all $v \in S$ (including all infinite places). To reinterpret admissible φ 's in terms of ideles, we use the following **Weak Approximation Theorem**.

Theorem 3.7. *Let $|\cdot|_n, 1 \leq n \leq N$ be distinct places of F , finite or infinite. If $x_n, 1 \leq n \leq N$, are members of F and if $\epsilon > 0$ is given, then there exists $\xi \in F^\times$ with $|\xi - x_n|_n < \epsilon$ for $1 \leq n \leq N$.*

REFERENCE. [Cas, p. 48].

Theorem 3.8. *Let S be a finite set of places containing S_∞ , and let G be a compact abelian group (usually finite abelian or S^1). If $\varphi : I^S \rightarrow G$ is an admissible homomorphism, then there exists a unique homomorphism $\tilde{\varphi} : \mathbb{A}_F^\times \rightarrow G$ such that*

- (a) $\tilde{\varphi}$ is continuous
- (b) $\tilde{\varphi}$ is 1 on F^\times
- (c) $\tilde{\varphi}(x) = \varphi((x)^S)$ for all $x = (x_v) \in \mathbb{A}_F^\times$ such that $x_v = 1$ for all $v \in S$ (including all infinite places).

REFERENCE. [Ta2, pp. 169–170].

PROOF OF UNIQUENESS. Given $x \in \mathbb{A}_F^\times$, choose, by Theorem 3.7, a sequence of elements a_n of F^\times such that $a_n \rightarrow x^{-1}$ at the places of S . For $y \in \mathbb{A}_F^\times$, let y^S be the idele with all entries in places of S set equal to 1, and let y_S be the idele with all entries in places outside S set equal to 1. For every n , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varphi}(x) &= \tilde{\varphi}(a_n x) && \text{by (b)} \\ &= \tilde{\varphi}((a_n x)_S) \tilde{\varphi}((a_n x)^S) && \text{since } \tilde{\varphi} \text{ is a homomorphism} \\ &= \tilde{\varphi}((a_n x)_S) \varphi((a_n x)^S) && \text{by (c).} \end{aligned}$$

The first factor on the right side tends to 1 by (a). Thus

$$\tilde{\varphi}(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi((a_n x)^S).$$

4. Artin Reciprocity

A general reference for Artin reciprocity is [Ta2]. Let K/F be a Galois extension of number fields, and let $G = \text{Gal}(K/F)$ be the Galois group.

Let v be a finite place of F , and let φ be the corresponding prime ideal of \mathcal{O}_F . The ideal $\varphi \mathcal{O}_K$ of \mathcal{O}_K has a factorization into prime ideals of \mathcal{O}_K , say

$$\varphi \mathcal{O}_K = P_1^{e_1} \cdots P_g^{e_g}$$

with the P_j distinct and with all $e_j > 0$. Here the P_j 's are exactly the prime ideals of \mathcal{O}_K that contain φ , and each P_j has $P_j \cap \mathcal{O}_F = \varphi$. We say that the P_j **lie above** φ . From the correspondence of finite places to prime ideals, it is easy to see that the places w_j corresponding to the P_j 's are exactly the places that lie above v .

Theorem 4.1. *In the factorization $\wp\mathcal{O}_K = P_1^{e_1} \cdots P_g^{e_g}$ into prime ideals in \mathcal{O}_K , the Galois group G permutes P_1, \dots, P_g , and the action of G on the g -element set is transitive. Consequently $e_1 = \cdots = e_g$. Moreover, if $|\mathcal{O}_F/\wp| = q$ and $|\mathcal{O}_K/P_j| = q^{f_j}$, then $f_1 = \cdots = f_g$. If e denotes the common value of the e_j and if f denotes the common value of the f_j , then*

$$efg = [K : F].$$

The prime ideal \wp of \mathcal{O}_F is said to **ramify** in K if $e > 1$. Ramification is an exceptional occurrence: If v lies above the place p of \mathbb{Q} , then ramification of \wp in K implies that p divides the absolute discriminant of K . In particular, only finitely many prime ideals of \mathcal{O}_F ramify in K .

In the situation of the theorem, let P be one of P_1, \dots, P_g . Let w and v be the places of K and F corresponding to P and \wp , so that w lies above v . Write K_P and F_\wp for the completions. Define

$$G_P = \{\sigma \in G \mid \sigma(P) = P\}.$$

This group is called the **decomposition group** relative to P . The members of G_P acts as isometries of K in the norm $|\cdot|_P$. Consequently σ extends to an automorphism of K_P , and we see that we can think in terms of an inclusion

$$G_P \hookrightarrow \text{Gal}(K_P/F_\wp). \tag{4.1}$$

Theorem 4.2. *The embedding of G_P in (4.1) is onto $\text{Gal}(K_P/F_\wp)$, and K_P/F_\wp is a Galois extension of local fields.*

We observed before Theorem 1.1 that each member of $\text{Gal}(K_P/F_\wp)$ acts by an isometry and consequently induces an automorphism of $\text{Gal}(K_P/F_\wp)$ into $\text{Gal}(k'_P/k_\wp)$, where k'_P and k_\wp are the respective residue fields. Theorem 1.1 says that the resulting homomorphism is onto. Thus we can rewrite the exact sequence (1.1) in this context as

$$1 \longrightarrow I_P \longrightarrow G_P \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(k'_P/k_\wp) \longrightarrow 0, \tag{4.2}$$

where the inertia group I_P is defined to be the kernel. With e , f , and g as in Theorem 4.1, we know that $efg = [K : F]$. Since G acts transitively on P_1, \dots, P_g by Theorem 4.1, the isotropy subgroup G_P at P has $efg/g = ef$ elements. By Theorem 4.2, $|\text{Gal}(K_P/F_\wp)| = ef$. Our definitions make $|\text{Gal}(k'_P/k_\wp)| = f$, and therefore $|I_P| = e$.

In other words, if \wp is unramified in K (as is the case for almost all prime ideals of F), the extension K_P/F_\wp is unramified in the sense of §1. In this case, $\text{Gal}(K_P/F_\wp)$ contains a well defined Frobenius element, as in the definition following Theorem 1.2. If P is replaced by another prime ideal P' lying over \wp , then G_P is conjugate to $G_{P'}$ by an element of G carrying P to P' , and this conjugacy carries the Frobenius element to the Frobenius element. In terms of \wp as a given piece of data, the Frobenius element is then any element of a certain conjugacy class of G .

Artin reciprocity deals with the situation that $G = \text{Gal}(K/F)$ is abelian. In this case when \wp is a prime ideal of \mathcal{O}_F that is unramified in K , the conjugacy class of Frobenius elements reduces to a single element, and we can unambiguously denote the Frobenius element by the notation

$$\left[\frac{K/F}{\wp} \right] \in G.$$

Let S be the finite set of all infinite places of F and all finite places of F that ramify in K . If $X = \prod_j \wp_j^{n_j}$ is the factorization of a fractional ideal of F into primes, we recall that $X^S = \prod_{j \notin S} \wp_j^{n_j}$. Then we can define

$$\left[\frac{K/F}{X^S} \right] = \prod_{j \notin S} \left[\frac{K/F}{\wp_j} \right]^{n_j}.$$

The resulting homomorphism of I^S into G is called the **Artin symbol** of K/F .

Theorem 4.3 (Artin reciprocity, first form). *Let K/F be a finite abelian Galois extension of degree n , and let S be the finite set of all infinite places of F and all finite places of F that ramify in K . If $a \in F^\times$ is such that a is in $(F_v^\times)^n$ for every $v \in S$ and if (a) denotes the fractional ideal $a\mathcal{O}_F$, then*

$$\left[\frac{K/F}{(a)^S} \right] = 1.$$

REFERENCE. [Ta2, p. 167].

This first form of Artin reciprocity is the weakest of three forms that we shall consider. However, it is already strong enough so that with a little computation it implies quadratic reciprocity [Cas-Fr, pp. 348–350]. It also implies a more general m^{th} power reciprocity theorem due to Kummer.

We shall now sharpen the statement of Artin reciprocity so as to be able to bring Theorem 3.8 to bear.

Theorem 4.4 (Artin reciprocity, second form). *Let K/F be a finite abelian Galois extension, and let S be the finite set of all infinite places of F and all finite places of F that ramify in K . There exists $\delta > 0$ such that whenever $a \in F^\times$ has $|a - 1|_v < \delta$ for all $v \in S$, then*

$$\left[\frac{K/F}{(a)^S} \right] = 1.$$

REFERENCE. [Ta2, p. 167].

Theorem 4.4 implies Theorem 4.3 by a simple argument [Ta2, p. 167] using the Weak Approximation Theorem (Theorem 3.7).

In the terminology at the end of §3, Theorem 4.4 says that the homomorphism $I^S \rightarrow G$ defined by the Artin symbol is admissible. By Theorem 3.8, the Artin symbol lifts uniquely to a continuous homomorphism of the **idele class group** of F ,

$$C_F = \mathbb{A}_F^\times / F^\times, \tag{4.3}$$

into G . Let us call this homomorphism the **Artin map** of K/F and denote it by $\theta_{K/F} : C_F \rightarrow G$.

Theorem 4.5. *Let K/F be a finite abelian Galois extension, let v be a place of F , and let w be a place of K lying above v . If $i_v : F_v^\times \rightarrow C_F$ denotes the composition of inclusion of F_v into the v^{th} place of \mathbb{A}_F^\times followed by the quotient map to C_F , then the Artin map and the local reciprocity map are related by $\theta_{K/F} \circ i_v = \theta_{K_w/F_v}$ as homomorphisms $F_v^\times \rightarrow G$.*

REFERENCE. [Ta2, p. 175].

Theorems 4.4 and 4.5 are the main facts about the Artin symbol and Artin map that we need in the next section. For completeness we include a little more information at this time. It is apparent from Theorem 4.5 and the precise statement of local class field theory in Theorem 2.4 that there has to be a sharper statement of Artin reciprocity than in Theorem 4.4. Here is such a result.

Theorem 4.6 (Artin reciprocity, third form). *Let K/F be a finite abelian Galois extension, and let S be the finite set of all infinite places of F and all finite places of F that ramify in K . If an element $a \in F^\times$ is a norm from K_w for all w lying over places of S , then*

$$\left[\frac{K/F}{(a)^S} \right] = 1.$$

REFERENCE. [Ta2, p. 176].

Now we think of K as varying. Namely we fix an algebraic closure \overline{F} of F and consider finite abelian Galois extensions K of F lying in \overline{F} . Let G_F be the Galois group of \overline{F} over F , and let $G_F^{\text{ab}} = G_F/G^c$ be the Galois group of the maximal abelian extension of F . If K is a finite abelian extension of F , then the Artin map $\theta_{K/F}$ is a continuous homomorphism of C_F into $G_{K/F} = \text{Gal}(K/F)$. These homomorphisms have a compatibility property that allows us to lift them to a single continuous homomorphism with values in the inverse limit, namely $\theta_F : C_F \rightarrow G_F^{\text{ab}}$. We call θ_F the **Artin map** of F . It follows from the various compatibility properties that Theorem 4.5 can be restated in this notation as

$$\theta_F \circ i_v = \theta_{F_v} \tag{4.4}$$

as homomorphisms $F_v^\times \rightarrow G_F^{\text{ab}}$.

Lemma. *The Artin map θ_F carries C_F onto G_F^{ab} .*

SKETCH OF PROOF. By (3.2), $\mathbb{A}_F^\times = R \times (\mathbb{A}_F^\times)^1$. Since F^\times lies in $(\mathbb{A}_F^\times)^1$, we obtain $C_F \cong R \times C_F^1$, where $C_F^1 = (\mathbb{A}_F^\times)^1/F^\times$. Since R is connected and G_F^{ab} is totally disconnected, $\theta_F(R) = 1$. Thus $\theta_F(C_F) = \theta_F(C_F^1)$, and this is compact by Theorem 3.5. On the other hand, one shows that the composition of θ_F and passage to any finite quotient of G_F^{ab} carries C_F onto the finite quotient. Hence $\theta_F(C_F)$ is dense in G_F^{ab} .

In practice, Artin reciprocity is proved at the same time as the Existence Theorem of global class field theory, whose statement is given in Theorem 4.7 below. If v is a place of F and w is a place of K lying above v , then the norm map $N_{K_w/F_v} : K_w^\times \rightarrow F_v^\times$ is well defined. We set $N_{K/F} : \mathbb{A}_K^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_F^\times$ equal to the coordinate-by-coordinate product $N_{K/F} = \prod_w N_{K_w/F_v}^\times$. It is clear that $N_{K/F}$ carries diagonally embedded K^\times to diagonally embedded F^\times and therefore descends to a homomorphism $N_{K/F} : C_K \rightarrow C_F$.

Theorem 4.7. *The map $K \mapsto C_F/N_{K/F}(C_K)$ is a bijection of the set of finite abelian Galois extensions K of F onto the set of open subgroups of C_F of finite index. The field corresponding to a subgroup B is the fixed field of the subgroup $\theta_F(B)$ of G_F^{ab} .*

REFERENCES. [Ta2, p. 172] and [Ar-Ta, p. 70].

Corollary 4.8. *The kernel of the Artin map θ_F of C_F onto G_F^{ab} is the identity component $(C_F)_0$ of C_F .*

REFERENCE. [Ta2, p. 173].

We can summarize Corollary 4.8 as saying that the sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow (C_F)_0 \longrightarrow C_F \xrightarrow{\theta_F} G_F^{\text{ab}} \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact.

5. Artin L Functions

At the beginning of §3, we mentioned that the ring of adeles carries information about the factorization of polynomials, and we shall elaborate on this assertion now. The Artin L functions to be introduced in this section encode this information as explicit functions of a complex variable given by product formulas. Artin reciprocity enables one to recognize certain Artin L functions as arising in another way that shows that they have nice analytic properties.

Example 1. For the polynomial $R(X) = X^2 + 1$, we ask how $R(X)$ reduces modulo p for primes $p \neq 2$. Before giving the well known answer, let us encode the problem in a generating function. Put

$$\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } X^2 + 1 \text{ factors completely modulo } p \\ -1 & \text{if } X^2 + 1 \text{ is irreducible modulo } p, \end{cases}$$

and define

$$L(s) = \prod_{p \neq 2} \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) p^{-s}}.$$

This certainly converges for $\text{Re } s > 1$. The well known answer to our question amounts to giving the pattern for $\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right)$, which is

$$\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } p = 4k + 1 \\ -1 & \text{if } p = 4k - 1. \end{cases}$$

This is the simplest case of quadratic reciprocity. The point to observe is that the pattern is described by finitely many linear congruences. If we define

$$\chi(n) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ -1 & \text{if } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \text{ even,} \end{cases}$$

then

$$L(s) = \prod_p \frac{1}{1 - \chi(p)p^{-s}}.$$

From the property $\chi(mm') = \chi(m)\chi(m')$, we obtain

$$L(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi(n)}{n^s}.$$

In this form, $L(s)$ becomes more manageable. This series is absolutely convergent for $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$. Use of summation by parts shows that $L(s)$ converges for $\operatorname{Re} s > 0$, and an elementary argument shows that $L(s)$ continues to an entire function. It is not hard to see that $L(1) \neq 0$, and from this fact it follows that there are infinitely many primes $p = 4k + 1$ and infinitely many primes $p = 4k - 1$. In other words, interesting information about primes has been encoded in $L(s)$ at a spot on the boundary of the region where $L(s)$ converges absolutely. Finding the pattern for $\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right)}$ enables us to extract this information.

Example 2 ([Buhl] and [Lgl6]). Let us consider the polynomial

$$R(X) = X^5 + 10X^3 - 10X^2 + 35X - 18.$$

This has discriminant $2^6 5^8 11^2$, and the question is to find the pattern of how $R(X)$ reduces modulo p for $p \neq 2, 5, 11$. For example, we can readily find by computer that $R(X)$ is irreducible modulo p for $p = 7, 13, 19, 29, 43, 47, 59, \dots$. Similarly we find that $R(X)$ splits completely for $p = 2063, 2213, 2953, 3631, \dots$. What is the pattern? These sequences of primes are not related to linear congruences, and the Langlands theory gives conjectures that describe the pattern. Let F be the splitting field of $R(X)$ over \mathbb{Q} , and let G be the Galois group. Since the discriminant is a square, $G \subset A_5$. The group G contains a Frobenius element Fr_p for each $p \neq 2, 5, 11$, and this element is the lift to G_p of a generator of the Galois group of $R(X) \bmod p$. Modulo $p = 7$, $R(X)$ is irreducible; so G has an element of order 5. Modulo $p = 3$, $R(X)$ is the product of two linear factors and an irreducible cubic; so G has an element of order 3. Since A_5 is generated by any two elements of respective orders 5 and 3, we conclude that $G = A_5$.

For any $p \neq 2, 5, 11$, the Galois group of $R(X) \bmod p$ tells us a great deal about the factorization of $R(X) \bmod p$. The generator of this group is a Frobenius element, which can be any element in a particular conjugacy class of G . In the case of A_5 , the order of an element determines the conjugacy class of the element in A_5 unless the order is 5, for which there are two conjugacy classes. The order of the Frobenius element is f . Order 4 does not occur in A_5 , and thus $f = 1, 2, 3$, or 5. If $f = 5$, $R(X) \bmod p$ is irreducible. If $f = 3$, $R(X) \bmod p$ is the product of two distinct linear factors and an irreducible cubic. If $f = 2$, the element of G has to be the product of two 2-cycles; thus $R(X) \bmod p$ has to be the product of a linear factor and two distinct irreducible quadratic factors. Finally if $f = 1$, then $R(X) \bmod p$ splits into five distinct linear factors. The value of f determines the conjugacy class of Frobenius elements in A_5 completely unless $f = 5$. For $f = 5$, there are two conjugacy classes; see [Buhl, p. 53] for how to distinguish them.

In order to encode the full information about the conjugacy classes of the Frobenius elements in one or more generating functions, we can proceed as follows. Let σ be a finite-dimensional representation of G over \mathbb{C} . Then the generating function is

$$L(s, \sigma) = \prod_{p \neq 2, 5, 11} \frac{1}{\det(1 - p^{-s} \sigma(\operatorname{Fr}_p))},$$

except that suitable factors for $p = 2, 5, 11$ need to be included. The goal is to recognize this function in another form and thereby to find the pattern of the coefficients. This is carried out in [Buhl].

Let K/F be a Galois extension of number fields, with Galois group G , and let $\sigma : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{C}}(V)$ be a finite-dimensional complex representation of G . (As always, we build continuity into the definition of “representation.”) The **Artin L function** is defined to be

$$L(s, \sigma) = L(s, \sigma, K/F) = \prod_{\varphi} L_{\varphi}(s, \sigma),$$

the product being taken over the nontrivial prime ideals φ in \mathcal{O}_F . Here s is a complex variable.

Fix φ , put $q = |\mathcal{O}_F/\varphi|$, and let P be a prime ideal in \mathcal{O}_K lying over φ . The definition of $L_{\varphi}(s, \sigma)$ is a little simpler if φ is unramified in K , and we consider that case first. Then there is a well defined Frobenius element Fr_P in G_P , and we put¹

$$L_{\varphi}(s, \sigma) = \det(1 - \sigma(\text{Fr}_P)q^{-s})^{-1} \quad \text{for } \text{Re } s > 0. \quad (5.1a)$$

Let the eigenvalues of $\sigma(\text{Fr}_P)$ be $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{\dim V}$; these are roots of unity since Fr_P has finite order. Then

$$L_{\varphi}(s, \sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^{\dim V} (1 - \varepsilon_i q^{-s})^{-1}.$$

As P varies, Fr_P moves in a conjugacy class of G . The eigenvalues of $\sigma(\text{Fr}_P)$ do not change, and the second formula for $L_{\varphi}(s, \sigma)$ shows that the function depends only on φ .

Now suppose φ is allowed to be ramified in K , so that the inertia group I_P is nontrivial. Let V^{I_P} be the subspace of V on which $\sigma(I_P)$ acts as the identity; this would be all of V in the unramified case. Then $\sigma(G_P)$ preserves this space. If Fr_P is one lift to G_P of the canonical generator of the Galois group of the residue field extension, then the most general lift is $\text{Fr}_P i_P$ with $i_P \in I_P$. Thus $\sigma(\text{Fr}_P)$ is unambiguous as a linear transformation on V^{I_P} , and we define²

$$L_{\varphi}(s, \sigma) = \det(1 - \sigma(\text{Fr}_P)|_{V^{I_P}} q^{-s})^{-1} \quad \text{for } \text{Re } s > 0. \quad (5.1b)$$

Again we can rewrite this using eigenvalues, and we see that the result is independent of P .

Each Artin L function converges for $\text{Re } s > 1$. Artin L functions have the following additional properties (see [Hei, pp. 222–223], [La, pp. 236–239], and [Mar, p. 9]):

- 1) $L(s, \sigma_1 \oplus \sigma_2, K/F) = L(s, \sigma_1, K/F)L(s, \sigma_2, K/F)$.
- 2) Suppose that $F \subset E \subset K$ and that E is Galois over F . Let $H = \text{Gal}(K/E)$, a normal subgroup of $G = \text{Gal}(K/F)$. If $\tilde{\sigma}$ is a representation of G lifted from a representation σ of G/H , then

$$L(s, \tilde{\sigma}, K/F) = L(s, \sigma, E/F).$$

Consequently an Artin L function depends only on s and a continuous finite-dimensional representation of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$.

¹Concerning the choice of Fr_P or its inverse in this formula (i.e., σ or its contragredient), see Remark 1 after Corollary 2.5.

²See the footnote with (5.1a).

- 3) Suppose that $F \subset E \subset K$ with E/F possibly not Galois. Let σ_0 be a representation of $G_0 = \text{Gal}(K/E)$. Then

$$L(s, \text{ind}_{G_0}^G(\sigma_0), K/F) = L(s, \sigma_0, K/E).$$

A **quasicharacter** is a continuous homomorphism into \mathbb{C}^\times . Let F be a number field. By a **Grossencharacter** of F is meant a quasicharacter of C_F .

Example 1. Fix a positive integer m . A **Dirichlet character** modulo m is the lift χ to \mathbb{Z} of a character of the multiplicative group $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$, with $\chi(a)$ set equal to 0 if a and m are not relatively prime. Fix such a χ . With $F = \mathbb{Q}$, let S consist of ∞ and the primes dividing m . In the notation of §3, define a homomorphism $\varphi : I^S \rightarrow S^1$ by $\varphi((a/b)^S) = \chi(a)/\chi(b)$ whenever a and b are integers relatively prime to m . If p is a prime dividing m and p^c is the exact power of p dividing m , then $|\frac{a}{b} - 1|_p < p^{-c}$ implies that a and b are congruent modulo p^c . Hence if $|\frac{a}{b} - 1|_p < m^{-1}$ for all p dividing m , then a and b are congruent modulo m , and it follows that $\chi(a) = \chi(b)$. In other words φ is admissible in the sense of §3. By Theorem 3.8 there exists a unique unitary Grossencharacter $\tilde{\varphi}$ of \mathbb{Q} such that

$$\tilde{\varphi}(1, \dots, 1, p, 1, \dots) = \chi(p)$$

for all primes p not dividing m ; here $(1, \dots, 1, p, 1, \dots)$ denotes the idele that is p in the p^{th} place and is 1 elsewhere.

Example 2. If ω is any (continuous) character of G_F^{ab} , then the composition $\omega \circ \theta_F$ with the Artin map of F is a Grossencharacter. Since ω has to factor through a finite quotient of G_F^{ab} , it is the same to consider compositions $\omega_0 \circ \theta_{K/F}$, where K is a finite abelian Galois extension of F and ω_0 is a character of $\text{Gal}(K/F)$.

Let φ be a Grossencharacter of F . Following Hecke in spirit, we shall associate an L function $L(s, \varphi)$ to φ . For each finite place v with corresponding prime ideal \mathfrak{o} of \mathcal{O}_F , we can restrict φ to the coordinate $F_\mathfrak{o}^\times$, obtaining a quasicharacter $\varphi_\mathfrak{o} : F_\mathfrak{o}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$. Let $\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{o}$ be the ring of integers in $F_\mathfrak{o}$. We say that $\varphi_\mathfrak{o}$ is **ramified** if $\varphi_\mathfrak{o}|_{\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{o}^\times}$ is nontrivial. For each \mathfrak{o} , let $\varpi_\mathfrak{o}$ be a prime element in $\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{o}$. Then the definition is³

$$L(s, \varphi) = \prod_{\substack{\mathfrak{o} \text{ unramified} \\ \text{for } \varphi}} L_\mathfrak{o}(s, \varphi) = \prod_{\substack{\mathfrak{o} \text{ unramified} \\ \text{for } \varphi}} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi_\mathfrak{o}(\varpi_\mathfrak{o})}{|\mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{o}|^s}\right)^{-1}. \tag{5.2}$$

The functions $L(s, \varphi)$ have nice analytic properties. They have meromorphic continuations to \mathbb{C} and satisfy a functional equation relating the values at s and $1 - s$. The only possible pole is at $s = 1$ and is at most simple; there is no pole if φ is nontrivial on $(\mathbb{A}_F^\times)^1$. These results are essentially due to Hecke. Later Tate [Ta1] found an important different proof that uses local-global methods. For an exposition of Tate’s work and a higher-dimensional generalization, see Jacquet’s lecture [Ja2].

Sometimes authors include in $L(s, \varphi)$ extra factors for the infinite places that involve a gamma function and powers of certain numbers. See [Kna2] for a description of these. Shortly we shall use this kind of completed L function, writing Λ for it. Inclusion of factors for the infinite places affects the poles of $L(s, \varphi)$ only slightly and makes the functional equation much simpler.

³See the footnote with (5.1a).

Theorem 5.1. *If K/F is a finite abelian Galois extension of number fields and ω is a character of $\text{Gal}(K/F)$, then the Artin L function $L(s, \omega, K/F)$ equals the Hecke L function $L(s, \varphi)$ of the Grossencharacter $\varphi = \omega \circ \theta_{K/F}$.*

PROOF. Let H be the kernel of ω in $G = \text{Gal}(K/F)$, and let E be the fixed field of H in K . Then E/F is a finite abelian Galois extension of F , and ω descends to a one-one character ω_0 of $G/H = \text{Gal}(E/F)$. By property (2) of Artin L functions, we have $L(s, \omega, K/F) = L(s, \omega_0, E/F)$. Also $\varphi = \omega_0 \circ \varphi_{E/F}$. Thus it is enough to prove that $L(s, \omega_0, E/F) = L(s, \omega_0 \circ \theta_{E/F})$. We do so factor by factor.

Let \wp be a nontrivial prime ideal in \mathcal{O}_F . We show that \wp is unramified in E if and only if \wp is unramified for φ . With S as the set of infinite places and places that ramify in E , first suppose that \wp is not in S . If x_\wp is in \mathcal{O}_\wp^\times , then the proof of Theorem 3.8 (with $a_n = 1$ for all n) shows that

$$\varphi_\wp(x_\wp) = \varphi(\dots, 1, x_\wp, 1, \dots) = \varphi(\{\{x_\wp\}\}^S) = \omega_0 \left[\frac{E/F}{(1)} \right] = 1.$$

Hence \wp is unramified for φ .

Conversely suppose \wp is unramified for $\varphi = \omega_0 \circ \theta_{E/F}$. This means that $\varphi_\wp = \omega_0 \circ \theta_{E/F} \circ i_\wp$ is 1 on \mathcal{O}_\wp^\times . By Theorem 4.5, $\omega_0 \circ \theta_{E/F}$ is 1 on \mathcal{O}_\wp^\times . Since ω_0 is one-one, $\theta_{E/F}$ is 1 on \mathcal{O}_\wp^\times . Referring to (2.3) and Corollary 2.5, we see that the inertia group I_\wp is trivial. Thus \wp is not in S .

Now suppose that \wp is ramified (in both senses). Then the \wp factor of $L(s, \varphi)$ is 1 by definition. Meanwhile the \wp factor of $L(s, \omega_0, E/F)$ is $(1 - \omega_0(\text{Fr}_P)|_{\mathbb{C}^{I_P}} q^{-s})^{-1}$. Since ω_0 is one-one and I_P is nontrivial, $\mathbb{C}^{I_P} = 0$. Thus the \wp factor for each L function is 1 in the ramified case.

Finally suppose that \wp is unramified (in both senses). Theorem 4.5 gives

$$\varphi_\wp = \varphi \circ i_\wp = \omega \circ \theta_{K/F} \circ i_\wp = \omega_0 \circ \theta_{E/F} \circ i_\wp = \omega_0 \circ \theta_{E/F_\wp}. \tag{5.3}$$

Then
$$L_\wp(s, \omega_0, E/F) = (1 - \omega_0(\text{Fr}_P)q^{-s})^{-1}$$

by definition, while

$$\begin{aligned} L_\wp(s, \varphi) &= (1 - \varphi_\wp(\varpi_\wp)q^{-s})^{-1} && \text{by definition} \\ &= (1 - \omega_0 \theta_{E/F_\wp}(\varpi_\wp)q^{-s})^{-1} && \text{by (5.3)} \\ &= (1 - \omega_0(\text{Fr}_P)q^{-s})^{-1} && \text{by Theorem 2.2.} \end{aligned}$$

Hence the \wp factors for the two L functions match in the unramified case.

Corollary 5.2. *If K/F is a finite abelian Galois extension of number fields and ω is a character of $\text{Gal}(K/F)$, then $L(s, \omega, K/F)$ extends to be entire in \mathbb{C} . For the trivial character $\omega = 1$, $L(s, 1, K/F)$ extends to be meromorphic in \mathbb{C} with a simple pole at $s = 1$.*

Of course, it is immediate from the properties of Artin L functions that many more such functions are entire. For example, let K/F be any finite Galois extension. Then the Artin L function for a representation of $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ induced from a nontrivial one-dimensional representation is entire. Thus for any **monomial group**, i.e., any finite group whose irreducible representations are all induced from one-dimensional representations of subgroups, the Artin L function of any nontrivial irreducible representation is entire. Dihedral groups are examples of monomial groups.

Artin Conjecture. *Let K/F be any finite Galois extension of number fields, and let σ be a nontrivial irreducible representation of $\text{Gal}(K/F)$. Then $L(s, \sigma, K/F)$ extends to be entire in \mathbb{C} .*

The Artin L function, which we defined to include only factors (5.1) from the finite places, has a natural completion by adjoining some gamma factors for the infinite places (see [Kna2, (3.6) and (4.6)], and we shall denote the completed L function by $\Lambda(s, \sigma, K/F)$. It is actually conjectured that $\Lambda(s, \sigma, K/F)$ is entire if σ is irreducible and nontrivial.

Despite the fact that the Artin Conjecture is not known, Brauer's Induction Theorem says that an Artin L function has a continuation to all of \mathbb{C} that is at least meromorphic and that the continued function satisfies the same kind of functional equation as a Hecke L function. A more detailed statement of Brauer's result is as follows.

Theorem 5.3. *The group character of any complex finite-dimensional representation of a finite group is an integer combination of group characters of representations induced from one-dimensional representations of subgroups. Consequently any Artin L function has a continuation to all of \mathbb{C} that is at least meromorphic. Moreover each Artin L function satisfies a functional equation of the form*

$$\Lambda(s, \sigma, K/F) = \varepsilon(s, \sigma, K/F) \Lambda(1 - s, \sigma^\vee, K/F), \quad (5.4)$$

where σ^\vee is the contragredient and $\varepsilon(s, \sigma, K/F)$ is entire and nonvanishing.

The Langlands theory proposes addressing the Artin Conjecture by introducing L functions that generalize those of Hecke and by showing that Artin L functions are always of this kind. Aspects of this theory occupy much of the remainder of this article. For another exposition of this kind, see [Gelb2].

6. Linear Reductive Algebraic Groups

Let F be a number field. Informally a **linear algebraic group** of n -by- n matrices over F is a group G of n -by- n matrices defined by polynomial equations in n^2 matrix variables with coefficients in F . For a precise definition, see [Bo2], [Bo3], or [We1].

Clearing fractions in the defining equations of G , we may assume that the coefficients are all in \mathcal{O}_F . If R is a torsion-free commutative ring containing \mathcal{O}_F as a subring, then the group of R points of G is well defined, independently of how we cleared fractions, and we denote this group by $G(R)$. The group G will be said to be **unipotent** if $G(\mathbb{C})$ consists entirely of unipotent matrices, while G is **reductive** if $\{1\}$ is the only connected unipotent normal subgroup of $G(\mathbb{C})$. The reader may wish to think of a reductive G as being GL_n or SL_n , and little will be lost for current purposes by doing so.

A simple example of a linear algebraic group is the affine line, whose R points are the elements of R . To work with this algebraic group as a linear group, we may view it as the group of all matrices $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Another example is the multiplicative group, whose R points are the elements of R^\times ; this group is also called GL_1 . The affine line is unipotent, and the multiplicative group is reductive.

If v is a place of F , we can topologize $GL_n(F_v)$ as an open subset of n^2 -dimensional space, and the result is a locally compact group. Then $G(F_v)$ is given

the relative topology from $GL_n(F_v)$ and is a locally compact group. If v is finite, then $G(\mathcal{O}_v)$ is a compact subgroup of $G(F_v)$.

For each finite set S of places containing the set S_∞ of infinite places, the group $G(\mathbb{A}_F(S))$ is well defined since the ring $\mathbb{A}_F(S)$ contains diagonally embedded \mathcal{O}_F . The group $G(\mathbb{A}_F(S))$ is nothing more than the direct product of all $G(F_v)$ for $v \in S$ and all $G(\mathcal{O}_v)$ for $v \notin S$. It is locally compact. Its topology may be described alternatively as the relative topology from $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F(S))$.

Similarly, the group $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ of \mathbb{A}_F points of G is well defined since \mathbb{A}_F contains diagonally embedded F . When G is the affine line, $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ is just the group of adèles of F ; when G is the multiplicative group, $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ is the group of ideles of F . In every case, a member of $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ may be regarded as a tuple of matrices indexed by the places of F , the matrix in the v^{th} place being in $G(F_v)$, with almost all such matrices lying in $G(\mathcal{O}_v)$.

As is the case with the ideles, the topology on $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ is not necessarily the relative topology from n -by- n matrices over \mathbb{A}_F . Instead the topology is the restricted direct product topology of the $G(F_v)$ relative to the $G(\mathcal{O}_v)$. In other words, it is the direct limit topology from the subgroups $G(\mathbb{A}_F(S))$, which are to be open. Alternatively we can topologize $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ by embedding it in matrices $\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & (\det x)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ of size $n + 1$ and giving it the relative topology from $(n + 1)^2$ -dimensional space over \mathbb{A}_F . With these definitions, $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ gets the relative topology from $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$.

Because of this second way of realizing the topology, it follows that the group $G(\text{diagonally embedded } F)$, which equals diagonally embedded $G(F)$, is a discrete subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$. We write $G(F)$ for this subgroup. The first theorem generalizes Corollary 3.6.

Theorem 6.1. *If G is a reductive linear algebraic group, then the number of double cosets in $G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}_F)/G(\mathbb{A}_F(S_\infty))$ is finite. For $G = GL_n$, the number of double cosets is the class number of F . For $G = SL_n$, the number of double cosets is 1.*

REFERENCES.

1) In a classical setting with $G(\mathbb{Z}) \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$, this theorem is due to Borel and Harish-Chandra [Bo-HC]. The result in the classical setting says in part that if G is a semisimple linear algebraic group over \mathbb{Q} , then $G(\mathbb{Z})\backslash G(\mathbb{R})$ has finite volume. The result in an adelic setting appears in Borel [Bo1, p. 19]. The relationship between the two settings will be described below.

2) If the group $G(\mathbb{A}_F(S_\infty))$ in the statement of the theorem is replaced by an open subgroup of finite index, then it is clear that the number of double cosets remains finite.

More is true than is asserted in the theorem. The hypothesis that G is reductive is unnecessary. In any event, let $G_\infty = G(F_\infty)$ be the archimedean component of $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ (equal to 1 at every finite place). We say that G has the **strong approximation property** if $G(F)G_\infty$ is dense in $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$. In this case the number of double cosets in $G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}_F)/G(\mathbb{A}_F(S_\infty))$ is automatically 1. The (unipotent) affine line has the strong approximation property [Cas, p. 67], and so does the reductive SL_n . For more discussion of this property, see [Kne].

In the classical setting for automorphic forms, one works with the quotient $G(\mathbb{Z})\backslash G(\mathbb{R})$. Following [Bo-Ja, p. 195], let us see how this quotient space is related to the double coset decomposition in Theorem 6.1. We decompose $G(\mathbb{A}_F(S_\infty)) =$

$G_\infty \times K_1$, where $G_\infty = G(F_\infty)$ is the archimedean component and where $K_1 = G(U_1) = G(\prod_{v \text{ finite}} \mathcal{O}_v)$ is the nonarchimedean component (equal to 1 at every infinite place). Let K be any open subgroup of finite index in K_1 , and use Theorem 6.1 to write

$$G(\mathbb{A}_F) = \coprod_{c \in C} G(F)cG_\infty K \tag{6.1}$$

as a disjoint union, for some finite subset C of $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that the members of C all have component 1 at the infinite place. For $c \in C$, define $G_c = G_\infty cKc^{-1}$ and $\Gamma_c = G_c \cap G(F)$. The group G_c is open in $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$, and the discreteness of $G(F)$ in $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ implies that Γ_c is a discrete subgroup of G_c . Since cKc^{-1} is compact, we may use projection on the infinite places to identify Γ_c with a discrete subgroup of G_∞ . If f is a right K invariant function on $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ and if c is in C , let f_c be the function $x \mapsto f(cx)$ on G_∞ . Then we readily check that the map

$$f \mapsto \{f_c\}_{c \in C} \tag{6.2}$$

is a bijection of the space of functions on $G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}_F)/K$ with the space of functions on $\coprod_{c \in C} (\Gamma_c \backslash G_\infty)$. Thus we obtain an identification

$$G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}_F)/K = \coprod_{c \in C} (\Gamma_c \backslash G_\infty). \tag{6.3}$$

Formula (6.3) is especially simple in cases where $C = \{1\}$. Examples, all with $K = K_1$, are when G is the affine line and F is arbitrary, when $G = SL_n$ and F is arbitrary, and when $G = GL_n$ and $F = \mathbb{Q}$. For these examples, (6.3) becomes

$$F\backslash \mathbb{A}_F / \prod_{\wp} \mathcal{O}_{F_\wp} = \mathcal{O}_F \backslash F_\infty, \tag{6.4a}$$

$$SL_n(F)\backslash SL_n(\mathbb{A}_F) / \prod_{\wp} SL_n(\mathcal{O}_{F_\wp}) = SL_n(\mathcal{O}_F)\backslash SL_n(F_\infty) \tag{6.4b}$$

and
$$GL_n(\mathbb{Q})\backslash GL_n(\mathbb{A}_\mathbb{Q}) / \prod_p GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p) = GL_n(\mathbb{Z})\backslash GL_n(\mathbb{R}). \tag{6.4c}$$

The right side of (6.3) is more concrete than the left side, but part of the action is lost in working with the right side rather than with the adeles. For instance, in the adelic picture of (6.4c), each of the groups $GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ acts on $GL_n(\mathbb{Q})\backslash GL_n(\mathbb{A}_\mathbb{Q})$, and the corresponding action on this space by functions on $GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ biinvariant under $GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ descends to an action on the left side of (6.4c). This action is hidden, however, in the realization as $GL_n(\mathbb{Z})\backslash GL_n(\mathbb{R})$.

Let us describe the functor “restriction of the ground field,” which has the property of reducing aspects of the theory over the number field F to the theory over \mathbb{Q} . We follow [We1]. Let $d = [F : \mathbb{Q}]$, and let $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_d$ be the distinct field maps of F into $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ fixing \mathbb{Q} . Let V be an affine variety over F . A pair (W, p) , in which W is an affine variety over \mathbb{Q} and $p : W \rightarrow V$ is an algebraic map defined over F , is said to be a variety obtained from V by **restriction of the ground field** from F to \mathbb{Q} if the map

$$(p^{\sigma_1}, \dots, p^{\sigma_d}) : W \rightarrow \prod_{j=1}^d V^{\sigma_j},$$

which is defined over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$, is an isomorphism of varieties. Such a pair (W, p) exists and is unique up to a canonical isomorphism over \mathbb{Q} . It is customary to drop the p from the notation and write $W = R_{F/\mathbb{Q}}V$, regarding $R_{F/\mathbb{Q}}$ as a functor from affine varieties over F to affine varieties over \mathbb{Q} . Restriction of the ground field has the key property that $(R_{F/\mathbb{Q}}V)(A) = V(F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} A)$ for any \mathbb{Q} algebra A .

Examples.

1) If V is the affine line over F , then W is the vector space V regarded as a \mathbb{Q} vector space of dimension d . To put this example in the above context, let $\{\alpha_j\}_{j=1}^d$ be a basis of F over \mathbb{Q} , and define $p(x_1, \dots, x_d) = \sum_j \alpha_j x_j$. Then $p^\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_d) = \sum_j \alpha_j^\sigma x_j$, and

$$(p^{\sigma_1}, \dots, p^{\sigma_d})(x_1, \dots, x_d) = \left(\sum_j \alpha_j^{\sigma_1} x_j, \dots, \sum_j \alpha_j^{\sigma_d} x_j \right).$$

The fact that $(p^{\sigma_1}, \dots, p^{\sigma_d})$ is an isomorphism follows from the fact that $\det\{\alpha_j^{\sigma_i}\} \neq 0$.

2) The previous example may be extended to an n -dimensional affine space V over F in obvious fashion, with

$$p(x_{11}, \dots, x_{1d}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{nd}) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^d \alpha_j x_{1j}, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^d \alpha_j x_{nj} \right).$$

More generally if V is the variety in n -dimensional affine space defined by some polynomials $P(X_1, \dots, X_n)$, we can define a variety W in the nd -dimensional affine space W by rewriting

$$P\left(\sum_{j=1}^d \alpha_j x_{1j}, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^d \alpha_j x_{nj}\right) = \alpha_1 p_1(x_{11}, \dots, x_{nd}) + \dots + \alpha_d p_d(x_{11}, \dots, x_{nd})$$

and replacing P by p_1, \dots, p_d .

Restriction of the ground field is a functor of linear algebraic groups. Specifically if $V = G$ is a linear algebraic group over F , then the pair $(R_{F/\mathbb{Q}}G, p)$ can be taken to consist of a linear algebraic group over \mathbb{Q} and a homomorphism over F , and the linear algebraic group structure is unique up to a canonical isomorphism of algebraic groups. The map $(p^{\sigma_1}, \dots, p^{\sigma_d}) : R_{F/\mathbb{Q}}G \rightarrow \prod_{j=1}^d G^{\sigma_j}$ is then an isomorphism over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ of algebraic groups. Because of the formula $(R_{F/\mathbb{Q}}G)(A) = G(F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} A)$, the isomorphism $(p^{\sigma_1}, \dots, p^{\sigma_d})$ induces isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} (R_{F/\mathbb{Q}}G)(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}) &\cong G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}) \times \dots \times G(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}), \\ (R_{F/\mathbb{Q}}G)(\mathbb{Q}) &\cong G(F), \\ (R_{F/\mathbb{Q}}G)(\mathbb{R}) &\cong G_\infty, \\ (R_{F/\mathbb{Q}}G)(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}) &\cong G(\mathbb{A}_F). \end{aligned} \tag{6.5}$$

Similarly we can define $R_{E/F}G$ as a reductive group over F whenever E/F is an extension of number fields and G is a reductive group over E .

With G defined over F , let $X^*(G)_F$ be the set of all F rational homomorphisms of G into GL_1 . If χ is in $X^*(G)_F$, then χ extends at each place to a continuous homomorphism $\chi_v : G(F_v) \rightarrow F_v^\times$. Let $\chi_{\mathbb{A}_F} : G(\mathbb{A}_F) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_F^\times$ be the product of

the χ_v . Then $|\chi_{\mathbb{A}_F}|_{\mathbb{A}_F}$ is a homomorphism of $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ into \mathbb{R}_+^\times . Define $G(\mathbb{A}_F)^1 = \bigcap_{\chi \in X^*(G)_F} \ker |\chi_{\mathbb{A}_F}|_{\mathbb{A}_F}$.

For example, if $G = GL_n$, then $X^*(G)_F$ consists of the integral powers of the determinant, and $|\det_{\mathbb{A}_F}(g_v)|_{\mathbb{A}_F} = \prod_v |\det g_v|_v$. Hence $G(\mathbb{A}_F)^1$ consists of the n -by- n matrices over \mathbb{A}_F for which the module of the determinant is 1. In the special case that $n = 1$, this reduces to the group $(\mathbb{A}_F^\times)^1$ that appears in Theorem 3.5. The following theorem generalizes Theorem 3.5.

Theorem 6.2. *Suppose that $G(\mathbb{C})$ is connected. Then the group $G(F)$ lies in $G(\mathbb{A}_F)^1$, and the quotient space $G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}_F)^1$ has finite volume. Moreover, $G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}_F)^1$ is compact if and only if every unipotent element of $G(F)$ belongs to the radical of $G(F)$.*

REFERENCES. [Bo-HC] and [Bo1, p. 22].

An example of a nonabelian G for which compactness of $G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}_F)^1$ follows from this theorem is the multiplicative group D^\times of a finite-dimensional division algebra D of F with center F . For a direct proof of the compactness in this case, see [Gf-Gr-P] or [We4, p. 74]. To prove the compactness from Theorem 6.2, we note that a unipotent element of $G(F)$ is of the form $1 + x$ with x nilpotent. Since D is closed under addition, x must be in $D(F)$. Since x is nilpotent, x is not invertible. Thus $x = 0$, and the theorem applies.

7. Automorphic Forms and Automorphic Representations

Historically the theory of automorphic forms began with modular and cusp forms for the group $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. For a detailed discussion of such forms, see [Kna1] or [Shi]. Briefly if $g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ is in $GL(2, \mathbb{R})$, let $g(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ for all nonreal complex numbers z , and define

$$j(g, z) = (cz + d)(\det g)^{1/2}.$$

In our discussion, $j(g, z)$ will occur only in the form $j(g, z)^2$, and we may consequently use either determination of the square root of $(\det g)^{1/2}$.

A **modular form** of weight k (an even integer) for $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is an analytic function $f(z)$ on the upper half plane such that

$$f(\gamma(z)) = j(\gamma, z)^k f(z) \quad \text{for all } \gamma \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$$

and such that f is analytic at ∞ in the following sense: The function f , being analytic and periodic under $z \mapsto z + 1$, has an expansion $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{2\pi i n z}$, and the condition of analyticity at ∞ is that $c_n = 0$ for $n < 0$. The condition at ∞ for a modular form can alternatively be formulated as the **slow-growth condition**

$$|f(x + iy)| \leq C y^N \quad \text{for some } C \text{ and } N \text{ as } y \rightarrow +\infty.$$

A **cusp form** is a modular form that vanishes at ∞ in the sense that $c_0 = 0$. The additional condition that a modular form is a cusp form can be reformulated as the vanishing of an integral:

$$\int_0^1 f(x + iy) dx = 0 \quad \text{for some or equivalently every } y > 0.$$

A cusp form satisfies the **rapid-decrease condition** that for each N

$$|f(x + iy)| \leq Cy^{-N} \quad \text{for some } C \text{ as } y \rightarrow +\infty.$$

A cusp form of weight k can be expanded as $f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{2\pi i n z}$, and the associated L function of f , defined by $L(s, f) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n / n^s$, satisfies a functional equation relating the values at s and $k - s$. Hecke introduced what we now call **Hecke operators** on the space of cusp forms of weight k . A computation using contour integrals shows that this space is finite-dimensional. The Hecke operators commute and are simultaneously diagonalizable. The eigenfunctions all have $c_1 \neq 0$, and if c_1 is normalized to be 1 for an eigenfunction, then the corresponding L function has an Euler product expansion, the product being taken over all primes.

Gelfand and Fomin were the first to notice that cusp forms could be realized as smooth vectors in representations of a certain ambient Lie group. It is possible to arrange for modular and cusp forms to lift both to $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash SL_2(\mathbb{R})$ and to $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash GL_2(\mathbb{R})$, and we shall indicate both liftings.

The details for the lifting to $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash SL_2(\mathbb{R})$ are in [Gelb1] and also [Bump]. Given a modular form f as above, we define

$$\phi_{f,\infty}(g) = f(g(i))j(g, i)^{-k} \quad (7.1)$$

for $g \in SL_2(\mathbb{R})$. Then $\phi_\infty = \phi_{f,\infty}$ has the properties that

- (i) $\phi_\infty(\gamma g) = \phi_\infty(g)$ for all $\gamma \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$
- (ii) $\phi_\infty(gr(\theta)) = e^{-ik\theta} \phi_\infty(g)$ for all $r(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$
- (iii) $\phi_\infty(g)$ satisfies the slow-growth condition that

$$\left| \phi_\infty \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y^{1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & y^{-1/2} \end{pmatrix} r(\theta) \right) \right| \leq Cy^N \quad \text{for some } C \text{ and } N \text{ as } y \rightarrow +\infty.$$

- (iv) $\Omega \phi_\infty = -\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{k}{2} - 1 \right) \phi_\infty$ for a suitable normalization of the Casimir operator Ω of $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$
- (v) if f is a cusp form, then ϕ_∞ is **cuspidal** in the sense that

$$\int_0^1 \phi_\infty \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} g \right) dx = 0 \quad \text{for all } g.$$

For the lifting to $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash GL_2(\mathbb{R})$, we start by extending f to all nonreal complex numbers by putting $f(-z) = f(z)$. Then we define $\phi_{f,\infty}(g)$ by (7.1) for $g \in GL_2(\mathbb{R})$. The invariance property in (i) extends to be valid for $\gamma \in GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$, properties (ii) through (v) are unchanged, and there is one new property:

- (vi) $\phi_\infty(zg) = \phi_\infty(g)$ for all g in the center of $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$.

It is natural to expect at first that $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$ is the better group to use for the above lifting, but it has become customary to lift to $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ or the positive-determinant subgroup rather than $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$ in order to be able to incorporate Hecke operators more conveniently into the theory.

There are some other classical theories of automorphic forms that can be lifted to Lie groups in the same way. The theory of Maass forms [Maa] concerns certain non-holomorphic functions on the upper half plane, and these lift to $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash GL_2(\mathbb{R})$.

A theory [We3] begun by Hecke for analytic functions on the upper half plane transforming under the group

$$\Gamma_0(N) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid N \text{ divides } c \right\}$$

leads to functions on $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ invariant under the group generated by $\Gamma_0(N)$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$. In addition, the theory of Hilbert modular forms [Ga] leads to quotients of products of several copies of $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$, and the theory of Siegel modular forms [Si] leads to quotients of real symplectic groups.

In each case the theory can be reinterpreted in an adelic setting by means of (6.3). For example, with classical modular and cusp forms with respect to $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$, the isomorphism (6.4c) tells us that f should be lifted to

$$\phi_f(g) = f(g_\infty(i))j(g_\infty, i)^{-k} \quad \text{for } g \in GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$$

if $g = \gamma g_\infty k_1$ is the decomposition of $g \in GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ according to (6.4c) reformulated as

$$GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}) = GL_2(\mathbb{Q})GL_2(\mathbb{R}) \prod_p GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p).$$

The function $\phi = \phi_f$ on $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ has the properties that

- (i) $\phi(\gamma g) = \phi(g)$ for all $\gamma \in GL_2(\mathbb{Q})$
- (ii) $\phi(gk_1) = \phi(g)$ for all $k_1 \in \prod_p GL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$
- (iii) $\phi(gr_\infty(\theta)) = e^{-ik\theta} \phi(g)$ for all $r_\infty(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ at the infinite place
- (iv) as a function of the variable in the infinite place, ϕ satisfies the equation $\Omega\phi = -\frac{k}{2} \left(\frac{k}{2} - 1\right) \phi$ for a suitable normalization of the Casimir operator Ω of $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$
- (v) $\phi(zg) = \phi(g)$ for all scalar z in $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$
- (vi) $\phi(g)$ satisfies the following slow-growth condition: for each $c > 0$ and compact subset ω of $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$, there exist constants C and N such that

$$\phi \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} g \right) \leq C|a|^N$$

for all $g \in \omega$ and $a \in \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}^\times$ with $|a|_{\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}} > c$

- (vii) if f is a cusp form, then ϕ is **cuspidal** in the sense that

$$\int_{\mathbb{Q} \backslash \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}} \phi \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} g \right) dx = 0 \quad \text{for all } g \in GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}).$$

The group $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$, relative to which f satisfies an invariance property, is captured by the compact group in (ii). The relevant identity is

$$GL_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cap \left(GL_2(\mathbb{R}) \times \prod_p GL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p) \right) = GL_2(\mathbb{Z}).$$

For Hecke's theory with $\Gamma_0(N)$, the corresponding compact group that appears in (ii) is $\prod_p K'_p$, where

$$K'_p = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in GL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p) \mid c/N \in \mathbb{Z}_p \right\}.$$

The group K'_p coincides with $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ for all p prime to N , and the relevant identity is

$$GL_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cap (GL_2(\mathbb{R}) \times \prod_p K'_p) = \Gamma_0(N) \cup \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Gamma_0(N).$$

This adelic setting is what we generalize to arbitrary reductive groups, following [Bo-Ja]. Let F be a number field, let $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}_F$ be the adèles of F , and let G be a reductive group over F such that $G(\mathbb{C})$ is connected. Let Z be a maximal F split torus of the center of G . Let $G_\infty = G(F_\infty)$ be the archimedean component of $G(\mathbb{A})$, and let $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ be the nonarchimedean component, so that

$$G(\mathbb{A}) = G_\infty \times G(\mathbb{A}_f). \tag{7.2}$$

Let

- K_∞ = a maximal compact subgroup of the Lie group G_∞
- \mathfrak{g} = complexification of the (real) Lie algebra of G_∞
- $U(\mathfrak{g})$ = universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{g}
- $Z(\mathfrak{g})$ = center of $U(\mathfrak{g})$.

Let K_1 be the open compact subgroup $G(\prod_{v \text{ finite}} \mathcal{O}_v)$ of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$.

A complex-valued function f on $G(\mathbb{A})$ is **smooth** if it is continuous and, when viewed as a function of two arguments (x, y) as in (7.2), it is smooth in x for each fixed y and is locally constant of compact support in y for each fixed x . Let ρ be a finite-dimensional representation of K_∞ , let $J \subset Z(\mathfrak{g})$ be an ideal of finite codimension, and let K be an open subgroup of K_1 . A smooth function f on $G(\mathbb{A})$ is **automorphic** relative to (ρ, J, K) if

- (i) $f(\gamma g) = f(g)$ for all $\gamma \in G(F)$
- (ii) $f(gk) = f(g)$ for all $k \in K$
- (iii) the span of the right translates of f by members of K_∞ is finite-dimensional, and every irreducible constituent of this representation of K_∞ is a constituent of ρ
- (iv) the ideal J , acting in the G_∞ variable of (7.2), has $Jf = 0$
- (v) for each $y \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, the function $x \mapsto f(xy)$ on G_∞ satisfies a certain slow-growth condition.

We shall not make (v) any more precise, but instead we refer to [Bo-Ja]; Theorem 7.3 below will clarify condition (v) in the principal case of interest. The set of automorphic functions relative to (ρ, J, K) will be denoted $\mathcal{A}(\rho, J, K)$.

When $G = GL_1$, any Grossencharacter gives an example of an automorphic form relative to a suitable triple.

Theorem 7.1. *For every (ρ, J, K) , $\mathcal{A}(\rho, J, K)$ is finite-dimensional.*

This theorem is fundamental. It is due to Harish-Chandra; see [HC1] and [HC2, p. 8], where it is proved in the setting of the right side of (6.3). The translation into the current setting (which is the left side of (6.3)) is in [Bo-Ja, p. 195].

Theorem 7.2. *Let a smooth function f on $G(\mathbb{A})$ satisfy (i) through (iv) above and also*

$$f(zx) = \chi(z)f(x) \quad \text{for all } z \in Z(\mathbb{A}) \text{ and } x \in G(\mathbb{A}) \tag{7.3}$$

for some (unitary) character of $Z(F)\backslash Z(\mathbb{A})$, so that $|f|$ may be regarded as a function on $(Z(\mathbb{A})G(F))\backslash G(\mathbb{A})$. If $|f|$ is in $L^p((Z(\mathbb{A})G(F))\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$ for some $p \geq 1$, then f satisfies condition (v) and hence is an automorphic form.

REFERENCE. See [Bo-Ja, pp. 191 and 195]. The proof makes use of Theorem 6.2 and [HC2].

A **cuspidal form** is an automorphic form f such that (7.3) holds for some unitary character χ of $Z(F)\backslash Z(\mathbb{A})$ and such that

$$\int_{N(F)\backslash N(\mathbb{A})} f(ng) \, dn = 0 \tag{7.4}$$

for the unipotent radical N of every proper parabolic subgroup of G and for all $g \in G(\mathbb{A})$. For $G = GL_1$, the condition (7.4) is empty, and therefore all unitary Grossencharacters are cuspidal forms for GL_1 . The classical analytic cuspidal forms relative to $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ yield cuspidal forms for $G = GL_2$ in the sense of (7.4), and so do Hecke’s cuspidal forms relative to the subgroup $\Gamma_0(N)$ of $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. For general G , let ${}^0\mathcal{A}(\rho, J, K)$ be the space of cuspidal forms relative to (ρ, J, K) .

Theorem 7.3. *Let a smooth function f on $G(\mathbb{A})$ satisfy (i) through (iv) above, as well as the cuspidal condition (7.4) and the condition (7.3) for some (unitary) character of $Z(F)\backslash Z(\mathbb{A})$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) f satisfies (v) and hence is a cuspidal form
- (ii) f is bounded
- (iii) $|f|$ is in $L^2((Z(\mathbb{A})G(F))\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))$.

Actually there is a sharper result: A smooth function f satisfying (i) through (iv) of an automorphic form, as well as the slow-growth condition in (v) and the condition (7.3) for some unitary χ , is automatically rapidly decreasing as soon as it satisfies the cuspidal condition (7.4). We already noted this fact for classical cuspidal forms relative to $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. The result for general G requires precise definitions of “slow growth” and “rapidly decreasing,” which we omit.

We want to define the notion of an automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$. Put $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(\rho, J, K)$. The idea is that an automorphic representation is any irreducible subquotient of \mathcal{A} , but the trouble is that \mathcal{A} need not be mapped to itself under right translation by $G(\mathbb{A})$. Specifically, K_∞ finiteness need not be preserved under right translation by G_∞ .

The idea is to make \mathcal{A} into a module for an algebra \mathcal{H} (the **Hecke algebra**) that reflects the action by $G(F_v)$ for each finite place v and reflects the action by $U(\mathfrak{g})$ and K_∞ at the infinite places. We summarize the construction, which is given in more detail in [F]. For each finite place v , let \mathcal{H}_v be the algebra (under convolution) of all complex-valued locally constant functions of compact support on $G(F_v)$. Haar measure on $G(F_v)$ is to be normalized so that $G(\mathcal{O}_v)$ has measure 1, and then the characteristic function I_v of $G(\mathcal{O}_v)$ is an idempotent in \mathcal{H}_v . The algebra \mathcal{H}_v contains a directed system of further idempotents, namely the normalized characteristic function of each open subgroup of $G(\mathcal{O}_v)$. An \mathcal{H}_v module is **approximately unital** if, for each member of the module, all idempotents corresponding to sufficiently small open subgroups act as the identity. It is fairly easy to see that **smooth** representations of $G(F_v)$, i.e., those in which each vector is fixed by some compact open subgroup, correspond exactly to approximately unital

\mathcal{H}_v modules. Such a representation is called **admissible** if the set of vectors fixed by any compact open subgroup is finite-dimensional.

There is a natural way of forming a restricted tensor product of the algebras \mathcal{H}_v with respect to the idempotents I_v . The resulting algebra \mathcal{H}_f is the part of \mathcal{H} corresponding to the finite places of F and is generated by product functions that equal I_v at almost every place. A tuple of local idempotents, one for each \mathcal{H}_v with almost all of them being I_v , yields another idempotent in \mathcal{H}_f , and the idempotents obtained in this way are indexed by a directed set. A right \mathcal{H}_f module is **smooth** if each member of the module is fixed by all idempotents corresponding to members of the directed set that are sufficiently large. The module is **admissible** if the set of vectors fixed by any of these idempotents is finite-dimensional.

Next we let \mathcal{H}_∞ be the convolution algebra of all K_∞ finite distributions on G_∞ that are supported on K_∞ . This algebra is studied extensively in [Kna-Vo]. It contains a directed family of idempotents as follows. Let dk denote normalized Haar measure on K_∞ . For each class of irreducible representations τ of K_∞ , let χ_τ be the character and let d_τ be the degree. The directed family of idempotents is indexed by all finite subsets of τ 's, the idempotent corresponding to a given set being the sum of $d_\tau \chi_\tau$ for all τ in the set. A right \mathcal{H}_∞ module is **approximately unital** if, for each member of the module, all sufficiently large idempotents act as the identity. It is shown in [Kna-Vo, pp. 75 and 90] that (\mathfrak{g}, K_∞) modules correspond exactly to approximately unital \mathcal{H}_∞ modules. Such a module is **admissible** if the set of vectors fixed by any of these idempotents is finite-dimensional, i.e., if each K_∞ type has finite multiplicity.

We define $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_\infty \otimes \mathcal{H}_f$. Smoothness and admissibility of right \mathcal{H} modules are defined using idempotents that are pure tensors from \mathcal{H}_∞ and \mathcal{H}_f . Then \mathcal{A} is a smooth right \mathcal{H} module. An **automorphic representation** of \mathcal{H} is any irreducible subquotient of \mathcal{A} . Similarly if we put ${}^0\mathcal{A} = {}^0\mathcal{A}(\rho, J, K)$, then a **cuspidal automorphic representation** of \mathcal{H} is any irreducible subquotient of ${}^0\mathcal{A}$.

If f is an automorphic form, then it is immediate from Theorem 7.1 that $f*\mathcal{H}$ is a smooth admissible \mathcal{H} module. It follows that every automorphic representation of \mathcal{H} is smooth and admissible. Such representations are commonly called automorphic representations of $G(\mathbb{A})$ even though not all of $G(\mathbb{A})$ really acts.

More generally a topologically irreducible $G(\mathbb{A})$ module is said to be **automorphic** if its underlying space of smooth vectors is an automorphic representation of \mathcal{H} . According to [Fl, Theorem 4], if χ is any (unitary) character of $Z(F)\backslash Z(\mathbb{A})$, then any $G(\mathbb{A})$ invariant irreducible closed subspace of

$$\begin{aligned} &L^2(G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))_\chi \\ &= \{f \mid |f| \in L^2((Z(\mathbb{A})G(F))\backslash G(\mathbb{A})) \text{ and } f(zx) = \chi(z)f(x) \text{ for } z \in Z(\mathbb{A}), x \in G(\mathbb{A})\} \end{aligned}$$

is automorphic in this sense.

Theorem 7.4. *The subspace of cuspidal functions in $L^2(G(F)\backslash G(\mathbb{A}))_\chi$ decomposes discretely with finite multiplicities. Consequently whenever f is a cusp form, $f*\mathcal{H}$ is a finite direct sum of cuspidal automorphic representations.*

REFERENCE. This theorem is due to Gelfand and Piatetski-Shapiro [Gelf-Pi]. See [Gelb1, p. 33] for a discussion when $G = GL_2$, and see [HC2, p. 9] for the general case.

REMARK. It follows from the theorem that cuspidal automorphic representations are unitarizable. That is, they are the underlying smooth representations for irreducible unitary representations of $G(\mathbb{A})$.

Hecke's cusp forms discussed earlier in the section lead to cusp forms in the adelic sense, by Theorem 7.3. Those whose L function has an Euler product expansion lead to adelic cusp forms that generate single (irreducible) cuspidal automorphic representations.

8. Langlands Theory for GL_n

In this section we describe what the Langlands theory proposes for GL_n . The theory for $G = GL_n$ may be regarded as a special case of the general theory, which will be discussed in the next section.

Fix a number field F . The theory wants to associate to each automorphic representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$ an L function given initially as a product of elementary L factors, one for each place of F . The method is arranged to be a direct generalization of the way in which an L function is attached to a Grossencharacter in (5.2), the case of a unitary Grossencharacter being the special case $n = 1$. At the same time it generalizes the way in which an L function is attached to a classical cusp form, except that the starting point is the Euler product expansion and not the series expansion; this situation is an instance of the special case $n = 2$ of the Langlands theory. For general n and a given automorphic representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$, the Langlands theory gives a precise definition of the elementary L factors at almost every place, and their product is convergent in a half plane. The definition at the remaining finite set of places hinges on a conjecture known as the Local Langlands Conjecture, which we shall discuss shortly.

By a theorem of Flath [Fl], any irreducible smooth admissible representation π of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$ (or, more precisely, of the Hecke algebra) is a "restricted tensor product" $\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$ of irreducible smooth admissible representations π_v of the respective factors $GL_n(F_v)$ of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$. To define the L function of π , it is therefore enough to describe the elementary L factor of the representation π_v of $GL_n(F_v)$.

Thus let k be a local field of characteristic 0, and let π be an irreducible representation of $GL_n(k)$. Approximately, the theory proposes attaching to π a continuous homomorphism $\varphi : W_k \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ with certain properties. Here W_k is the Weil group of k . Then the L factor for π is defined to be a certain elementary function attached to φ that generalizes any of the factors on the right side of (5.2).

The above description is correct if k is archimedean, but the use of the Weil group W_k is insufficient if k is nonarchimedean. For reasons that we illustrate by example later in this section, the group W_k in the nonarchimedean case is replaced by the Weil-Deligne group W'_k , which we shall define now.

Let $\theta_k : k^\times \rightarrow W_k^{\text{ab}}$ be the local reciprocity map of Corollary 2.5. Let $\|w\|$ denote the effect on $w \in W_k$ of the composition of passing from $W_k \rightarrow W_k^{\text{ab}}$, followed by passing to k^\times by θ_k^{-1} , followed by passing to \mathbb{R}_+^\times by $|\cdot|_k$. The **Weil-Deligne group** W'_k is the semidirect product of W_k and \mathbb{C} , where W_k acts on \mathbb{C} by $wxw^{-1} = \|w\|x$. Thus the multiplication rule on $\mathbb{C} \times W_k$ is $(a_1, w_1)(a_2, w_2) = (a_1 + \|w_1\|a_2, w_1w_2)$.

In the nonarchimedean case, a continuous homomorphism $\varphi : W'_k \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ is called an **admissible homomorphism** if φ is holomorphic in the \mathbb{C} variable, if $\varphi(\mathbb{C})$ consists of unipotent matrices, and if $\varphi(W_k)$ consists of semisimple matrices. Such a homomorphism amounts to specifying a pair (ρ, X) , where

$\rho : W_k \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ is a continuous homomorphism such that $\varphi(W_k)$ consists of semisimple matrices and X is a nilpotent endomorphism of \mathbb{C}^n such that $\rho(w)X\rho(w)^{-1} = \|w\|X$ for all $w \in W_k$. Let Fr be an element of W_k such that $\|\text{Fr}\| = q^{-1}$, where q is the order of the residue field; the element Fr is uniquely determined modulo the inertia group I_k of (1.4). If V_X^I is the subspace of $\ker X$ fixed by $\rho(I_k)$, then the elementary L factor associated to φ is⁴

$$L(s, \varphi) = \det(1 - (\rho(\text{Fr})|_{V_X^I})q^{-s})^{-1}. \tag{8.1}$$

Parenthetically let us mention a substitute for the Weil-Deligne group that one encounters in the literature. With the right definition the admissible homomorphisms into $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ for the substitute group will correspond to the admissible homomorphisms of W'_k , and ultimately no semidirect products will be involved in the definition of the substitute group. For $w \in W_k$, let h_w be the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} \|w\|^{1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & \|w\|^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ in $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$, and identify $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. The above action of W_k on \mathbb{C} by automorphisms translates into conjugation of $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & z \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ by h_w . Since conjugation by h_w extends to an automorphism of all of $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$, we can identify the action of W_k on \mathbb{C} with a subaction of the action of W_k on $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ by automorphisms. The semidirect product of $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ by W_k with respect to this action then consists of pairs (x, w) with $x \in SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ and $w \in W_k$, where $(x_1, w_1)(x_2, w_2) = (x_1h_{w_1}x_2h_{w_1}^{-1}, w_1w_2)$. This group is isomorphic to the direct product $SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times W_k$ by $(x, w) \mapsto (xh_w, w)$, and $SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times W_k$ is then used as the substitute for the Weil-Deligne group. We shall not use this substitute, however.

In the archimedean case, an **admissible homomorphism** $\varphi : W_k \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ is just a continuous homomorphism such that $\varphi(W_k)$ consists of semisimple matrices. The elementary L factor associated to such a φ is a nowhere-zero meromorphic function involving Γ functions and may be found in [Kna2, p. 404].

Two admissible homomorphisms φ_1 and φ_2 are said to be equivalent if they are conjugate via $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$, i.e., if there exists $g \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ with $g\varphi_1(x)g^{-1} = \varphi_2(x)$ for all x in the Weil-Deligne group or Weil group, as appropriate. The set of equivalence classes of admissible homomorphisms is denoted $\Phi(GL_n(k))$.

For each local field k of characteristic 0, let $\Pi(GL_n(k))$ be the set of equivalence classes of (smooth) irreducible admissible representations of $GL_n(k)$. If k is nonarchimedean, “equivalence” here means equivalence as representations of the group (or of the Hecke algebra). If k is archimedean, “equivalence” means infinitesimal equivalence (or equivalence as representations of the Hecke algebra). Leaving aside some further definitions for the moment, we can state the Local Langlands Conjecture as follows.

Local Langlands Conjecture. $\Pi(GL_n(k))$ is indexed by $\Phi(GL_n(k))$ in a natural way that is compatible with twisting by Grossencharacters and respects L factors and ε factors.

For $\varphi \in \Phi(GL_n(k))$ and $\pi \in \Pi(GL_n(k))$, the “twists” $\varphi \otimes \alpha$ and $\pi \otimes \alpha$ by a Grossencharacter α are defined toward the end of this section. The requirement about twists is that if φ corresponds to π , then $\varphi \otimes \alpha$ corresponds to $\pi \otimes \alpha$ for every α .

⁴See the footnote for (5.1a).

Let us discuss the requirement on L factors and ε factors. We can define the **Langlands elementary L factor** of an irreducible π to be the elementary L factor of the corresponding φ :

$$L(s, \pi) = L(s, \varphi) \quad \text{if } \varphi \leftrightarrow \pi, \quad (8.2)$$

with $L(s, \varphi)$ as in (8.1). In Jacquet's lecture [Ja2] may be found a completely different construction of elementary L factors attached to irreducible admissible representations (due to Godement and Jacquet [Go-Ja]), and this construction does not depend on any conjectures. We require that the two kinds of L factors match. Properties of the Godement-Jacquet L functions will be discussed below after Corollary 8.6.

We mentioned ε functions attached to Galois representations in connection with Theorem 5.3. These are products of local ε factors that we have not defined, are 1 at almost every place, and generalize the Gauss sums that occur in the functional equations of Dirichlet L functions [Kna1, p. 216]. Local ε factors depend upon additional data, but let us suppress this point. In a fashion similar to that for Galois representations, a **local ε factor** may be associated to each $\varphi \in \Phi(GL_n(k))$. The correspondence of the Local Langlands Conjecture then allows one to define a **Langlands ε factor** for $\pi \in \Pi(GL_n(k))$ by

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi) = \varepsilon(s, \varphi) \quad \text{if } \varphi \leftrightarrow \pi.$$

Meanwhile the Godement-Jacquet construction also defines an ε factor for each π in $\Pi(GL_n(k))$. We require that the two constructions match.

The paper [Kud, p. 380] gives a full list of the requirements that the conjectural local Langlands correspondence is supposed to satisfy.

The Local Langlands Conjecture is a theorem when $n = 1$. In this case the result amounts to a restatement of Corollary 2.5. For general n and for k archimedean, the conjecture is a theorem of Langlands; see [Kna2] for an exposition. Much is known in the nonarchimedean case. See [Kud] for an exposition. The conjecture is known for $n = 2$ ([Kut] and [Tu]), for $n = 3$ ([Hen1]), and for all relatively prime n and p [Moy]. For more recent work, see [Ha]. Henniart [Hen2] has shown that there is at most one candidate for the local Langlands correspondence respecting ε factors for "pairs" in the sense of [Ja-P-S]. See [Kud, §4.2] for more detail.

A part of the correspondence is easy to understand. For definiteness, let k be nonarchimedean. Let ρ be a continuous homomorphism of W_k into the diagonal subgroup of $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$. Composing with projection to each diagonal entry, we see that ρ is completely determined by n quasicharacters χ_1, \dots, χ_n of $W_k^{\text{ab}} \cong k^\times$. Let us write $\rho = \rho_{(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_n)}$. If we put $X = 0$, then

$$\varphi = \varphi_{(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_n)} = (\rho_{(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_n)}, 0)$$

is an admissible homomorphism. Let T be the diagonal subgroup of $GL_n(k)$, and let N be the upper-triangular subgroup with 1's on the diagonal. The data (χ_1, \dots, χ_n) give us a quasicharacter of T , and it is natural to associate to $\varphi_{(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_n)}$ the induced representation

$$\text{ind}_{TN}^{GL_n(k)}((\chi_1, \dots, \chi_n) \otimes 1) \quad (8.3)$$

given by normalized induction (a member of the **nonunitary principal series**). This representation may be taken to be the π that corresponds to φ when π is

irreducible, and it is known that irreducibility occurs if and only if there is no pair of indices i and j such that $\chi_i \chi_j^{-1}$ equals $|\cdot|_k$.

When (8.3) is reducible, the π that is associated to $\varphi_{(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_n)}$ is a certain irreducible subquotient of (8.3) known as the **Langlands subquotient**. To describe the Langlands subquotient, we first remark that the set of irreducible subquotients of (8.3) is unchanged (apart from equivalence) when χ_1, \dots, χ_n are permuted. In order to have the indexing $\Phi \leftrightarrow \Pi$ depend only on equivalence classes, we require that the Langlands subquotient not be affected by permutation. Next, we can introduce complex numbers s_1, \dots, s_n such that $|\chi_i| = |\cdot|_k^{s_i}$. The numbers s_i are not unique, but their real parts are unique. If the real parts of s_1, \dots, s_n are nonincreasing, then the Langlands subquotient is the (unique) irreducible quotient of (8.3). The result is that the Langlands subquotient is determined in every case. See [Moe2] in this volume for further discussion.

A special case of the nonunitary principal series of particular interest is the **unramified principal series**, those members of the nonunitary principal series having a nonzero fixed vector under $GL_n(\mathcal{O}_k)$. By Frobenius reciprocity these are just the representations (8.3) for which each $\chi_i(x)$ depends only on the module of x . Thus each χ_i is of the form $|\cdot|_k^{s_i}$ for some complex s_i . The Langlands subquotient of an unramified principal series is the irreducible subquotient containing a nonzero vector fixed by $GL_n(\mathcal{O}_k)$. All members of $\Pi(GL_n(k))$ having a nonzero vector fixed by $GL_n(\mathcal{O}_k)$ are of this form, up to equivalence. Up to equivalence, they are parametrized by orbits of the symmetric group on tuples (s_1, \dots, s_n) of complex numbers modulo $2\pi i(\log q)^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$. In view of (8.2), *the elementary L factor of Langlands is well defined* in the case of a member of $\Pi(GL_n(k))$ having a nonzero vector fixed by $GL_n(\mathcal{O}_k)$. Such a member of $\Pi(GL_n(k))$ is said to be **unramified**.

Let us now discuss the need for the Weil-Deligne group W'_k rather than just the Weil group W_k . Suppose that $n = 2$. The irreducible admissible representations of $GL_2(k)$ are then of three kinds—the **supercuspidal** representations (those whose matrix coefficients are compactly supported modulo the center), the Langlands subquotients of the nonunitary principal series, and the **special representations**. In (8.3), reducibility occurs for $GL_2(k)$ exactly when $\chi_1 \chi_2^{-1} = |\cdot|_k^{\pm 1}$. In this case, there are two irreducible subquotients, the Langlands subquotient and one other. These “other” representations are the special representations. Their matrix coefficients are square integrable modulo the center, but these representations are not supercuspidal.

For $n = 2$, the Godement-Jacquet L factors of supercuspidal representations are 1, of special representations involve one factor with q^{-s} in it, and of Langlands subquotients of nonunitary principal series involve two factors with q^{-s} in them. For the Local Langlands Conjecture to be valid, it is necessary to arrange for some other two-dimensional representations (of W_k or a substitute) than the irreducible ones (which give 1 as L factor) and the direct sums of one-dimensional ones (which give L factors that are the product of two expressions involving q^{-s}). Enlargement to the Weil-Deligne group allows the existence of indecomposable yet reducible two-dimensional representations of W'_k . For one of these representations, the space is \mathbb{C}^2 with a basis e_1, e_2 and with action

$$\rho(w)e_i = \|w\|^{i-1}e_i, \quad Xe_1 = e_2, \quad Xe_2 = 0.$$

The most general indecomposable yet reducible two-dimensional representation of W'_k , up to equivalence, is the tensor product of this one with a one-dimensional

representation. The equivalence classes of indecomposable two-dimensional representations are used to parametrize the special representations up to equivalence.

Use of W'_k to settle $GL_2(k)$ looks somewhat artificial, but W'_k looks more reasonable when one considers what is known about GL_n . For $GL_n(k)$ with k nonarchimedean, the irreducible admissible representations have been classified. The starting point is the supercuspidal representations, which have been classified by Bushnell-Kutzko and by Corwin. Bernstein and Zelevinski showed how to classify the irreducible admissible representations in terms of the supercuspidal representations. See [Kud] and [Moe2] for more detail and for references. The nature of the Bernstein-Zelevinski part of the classification implies that if the supercuspidal representations of $GL_n(k)$ correspond to the n -dimensional irreducible admissible homomorphisms $W_k \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ of the Weil group W_k for all n , then $\Pi(GL_n(k))$ is parametrized by the n -dimensional admissible homomorphisms $W'_k \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ of the Weil-Deligne group W'_k . (See [Ja1, (3.7)] and [Kud, p. 381].)

Now we return to the number field F . Let $\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$ be an irreducible admissible representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$. Then we can define the **Langlands L functions** by

$$\begin{aligned} L(s, \pi) &= \prod_{\text{finite } v} L(s, \pi_v) \\ \Lambda(s, \pi) &= \prod_{\text{all } v} L(s, \pi_v), \end{aligned} \tag{8.4}$$

where the factors are given by (8.2) and ultimately (8.1). The first question is one of convergence. Built into the factorization of π as $\bigotimes_v \pi_v$ is the following addendum, which simplifies questions of convergence greatly.

Theorem 8.1. *If $\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$ is an irreducible admissible representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$, then almost every π_v is unramified, i.e., has a nonzero fixed vector under $GL_n(\mathcal{O}_v)$ and is therefore the Langlands subquotient of an unramified principal series.*

REFERENCE. [Fl, p. 181].

Corollary 8.2. *If π is a unitarizable irreducible admissible representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$, then $L(s, \pi)$ converges absolutely for $\text{Re } s$ sufficiently large.*

REFERENCE. This is essentially due to Langlands. See [Bo4, p. 50].

In fact, Theorem 8.1 shows that it is enough to consider the factors of π that are unramified principal series. Flath's results show that we may take each factor to be unitarizable, and then all that is needed is an estimate on the L factor for a unitarizable unramified principal series.

Corollary 8.3. *If π is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$, then $L(s, \pi)$ converges absolutely for $\text{Re } s$ sufficiently large.*

REFERENCE. This kind of result is due to Langlands [Lgl2] and predates [Fl]. The proof is immediate from the above results: The cuspidal representation is unitarizable by Theorem 7.4, and convergence follows from Corollary 8.2.

With considerably more effort, Langlands has addressed convergence of $L(s, \pi)$ for general automorphic π . We need another corollary of Theorem 8.1.

Corollary 8.4. *Let $P = MN$ be the usual Levi decomposition of a standard parabolic subgroup of GL_n . Let σ be a unitarizable irreducible admissible representation of $M(\mathbb{A}_F)$, and let π be an irreducible subquotient of $\text{ind}_{M(\mathbb{A}_F)N(\mathbb{A}_F)}^{GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)}(\sigma \otimes 1)$. Then $L(s, \pi)$ converges absolutely for $\text{Re } s$ sufficiently large.*

REFERENCE. [Bo4, p. 52].

Theorem 8.5. *An irreducible admissible representation π of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$ is automorphic if and only if π is equivalent with an irreducible subquotient of*

$$\text{ind}_{M(\mathbb{A}_F)N(\mathbb{A}_F)}^{GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)}(\sigma \otimes 1)$$

for some cuspidal automorphic representation σ of $M(\mathbb{A}_F)$.

REFERENCE. [Lg14, p. 204].

Corollary 8.6. *If π is an automorphic representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$, then $L(s, \pi)$ converges absolutely for $\text{Re } s$ sufficiently large.*

REFERENCE. This result of Langlands combines the above ideas. See [Bo4, p. 52]. By Theorem 8.5, π is a constituent of a representation induced from a cuspidal representation, and the cuspidal representation is unitarizable by Theorem 7.4. Then convergence follows from Corollary 8.4.

The next question concerns the analytic properties of automorphic representations. We shall be content with the results in the cuspidal case. For the general automorphic case, see [Ja1, p. 83]. As we mentioned above, Godement and Jacquet [Go-Ja] have constructed L and Λ functions in a way that is completely different from using the Local Langlands Conjecture. Their theory is summarized in this volume in [Ja2], and conjecturally their functions, which we denote $L^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$ and $\Lambda^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$, coincide with those in (8.4). What is known is that the Godement-Jacquet L functions agree with the Langlands L functions at every place where π_v is unramified. (This condition holds for almost every place by Theorem 8.1.) The Godement-Jacquet L functions have good global analytic properties, as follows.

Theorem 8.7. *If π is a cuspidal representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$, the Godement-Jacquet function $\Lambda^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$ extends to be meromorphic in \mathbb{C} with singularities given at most by simple poles at $s = 0$ and $s = 1$. Moreover, $\Lambda^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$ satisfies a functional equation of the form*

$$\Lambda^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi) = \varepsilon^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi) \Lambda^{\text{GJ}}(1 - s, \pi^\vee),$$

where π^\vee is the contragredient and $\varepsilon^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$ is a multiple of N^{-s} for some integer N . The function $\Lambda^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$ is actually entire unless π is a unitary character of $GL_1(\mathbb{A}_F)$ trivial on the elements of module 1.

When $n = 1$, the L functions in Theorem 8.7 (with the elementary factors from the infinite places dropped) are the ones attached to unitary Grossencharacters by Hecke and Tate, and Theorem 8.7 generalizes the work in Tate's thesis [Ta1]. When $n = 2$, these L functions (after a change of parameter) generalize the L functions attached by Hecke to cusp forms relative to $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$; Hecke proved that his L functions are entire and satisfy a functional equation.

An important aspect of the Langlands theory for GL_n is a reciprocity conjecture that implies the Artin Conjecture (end of §5). We state this conjecture of Langlands in two forms—the first version involving almost all places and either Langlands L functions or Godement-Jacquet L functions, the second version involving all places and Godement-Jacquet L functions. For the second version we need to complete the Artin L function $L(s, \sigma)$ to a function $\Lambda(s, \sigma)$ by adjoining elementary L factors for the infinite places; these factors are listed explicitly in [Kna2, (3.6) and (4.6)].

Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture, first version. *For any irreducible representation σ of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ in $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$, there exists a cuspidal automorphic representation π of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$ such that the Artin L function of σ agrees with the Langlands L function of π at almost every place where π is unramified.*

Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture, second version. *For any irreducible representation σ of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ in $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$, there exists a cuspidal automorphic representation π of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$ such that the completed Artin L function $\Lambda(s, \sigma)$ of σ is identical with the Godement-Jacquet L function $\Lambda^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$ of π . In more detail, $L_v(s, \sigma) = L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$ for every finite place v , and $L_\infty(s, \sigma) = L_\infty^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$ if L_∞ and L_∞^{GJ} denote the products of the factors for the infinite places.*

If $\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$, then we have noted that the Langlands L factor for π_v agrees with the Godement-Jacquet L factor for π_v when π_v is unramified and that π_v is unramified at almost every place. Therefore the second version of the conjecture implies the first. The converse is addressed by the following.

Theorem 8.8. *The first version of the Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture for σ implies the second for σ . Consequently either version of the Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture for σ implies the Artin Conjecture (end of §5) for σ .*

We postpone the discussion of Theorem 8.8 to the end of this section except to note that the second sentence of the theorem follows by combining Theorem 8.7 and the second version of the conjecture.

Let us discuss the conjecture itself. The basic case for which this conjecture is known is Theorem 5.1, which handles $n = 1$. That theorem says that abelian Artin L functions are Hecke L functions of Grossencharacters. On the one hand, this result is essentially equivalent with Artin reciprocity. On the other hand, it establishes that the pattern of $\varphi_\wp(\pi_\wp)$, which governs the factorization of certain polynomials modulo \wp , is given in terms of arithmetic progressions in the abelian case. The general conjecture may therefore be regarded as a statement about reciprocity on the one hand and a statement about the pattern of factorization of polynomials modulo \wp on the other hand.

It is natural to expect that the Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture holds for $\sigma = \text{ind } \rho$ whenever it holds for ρ and $\text{ind } \rho$ is irreducible. But it is an open problem to prove such a statement, even for ρ one-dimensional. In the special case that ρ is one-dimensional and the induced representation is two-dimensional, Jacquet and Langlands [Ja-Lgl] did manage to prove the statement, and it follows that the Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture holds when $n = 2$ for σ of “dihedral type” in the sense of [Ro2, §16].

In fundamental work [Lgl5], Langlands handled some additional cases when $n = 2$, and later Tunnell [Tu] was able to deduce an improved result using the methods of Langlands. These results of Langlands and Tunnell are the subject of the lectures [Ro2] by Rogawski. The statement is as follows.

Theorem 8.9. *If σ is a two-dimensional complex representation of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ with solvable image, then the Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture holds for σ .*

For further work with $n = 2$, see [Buhl] and [Fre].

Any initial attempt at proving the Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture raises the following question: If we have irreducible admissible representations π_v for each place v of F and if $\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$ is well defined, how do we tell whether π is automorphic? In other words, how is the global behavior relative to $GL_n(F)$ reflected in the system of representations π_v ? Theorem 8.1 gives a necessary condition; almost all π_v must be Langlands subquotients of unramified principal series. What else can be said?

We are especially interested in the cuspidal case. If we are given an irreducible admissible $\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$, the **Multiplicity One Theorem** below says that there is at most one way that π can occur as a cuspidal representation. Recall from Theorem 7.4 that the cuspidal part of $L^2(GL_n(F)\backslash GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F))_\chi$ decomposes discretely with finite multiplicities.

Theorem 8.10. *If π is an irreducible admissible representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$ occurring in the cuspidal part of $L^2(GL_n(F)\backslash GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F))_\chi$ for some unitary character χ , then π occurs with multiplicity one.*

REFERENCE. [Sha].

For two Grossencharacters $\chi = \bigotimes_v \chi_v$ and $\chi' = \bigotimes_v \chi'_v$, an equality $\chi_v = \chi'_v$ for almost all v implies $\chi = \chi'$. In fact, we may assume that $\chi_v = 1$ for almost all v . Applying the Weak Approximation Theorem (Theorem 3.7) and using that χ is 1 on F^\times and is continuous, we see that χ equals 1 everywhere. The following **Strong Multiplicity One Theorem** generalizes this result from GL_1 to GL_n .

Theorem 8.11. *Let $\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$ and $\pi' = \bigotimes_v \pi'_v$ be irreducible admissible representations of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$ occurring in the cuspidal part of $L^2(GL_n(F)\backslash GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F))_\chi$ for some unitary character χ . If π_v is equivalent with π'_v for almost all v , then $\pi = \pi'$.*

REFERENCE. [Ja-Sha, p. 553].

We do not conclude merely that π and π' are equivalent. Theorem 8.10 allows us to deduce equality from equivalence. It follows from Theorem 8.11 that the cuspidal automorphic representation π in the Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture is unique if it exists.

Thus cuspidal representations are rather rigid. But how do we tell when we have one? When $F = \mathbb{Q}$, we can phrase the question in a related way. If $L(s)$ is a Dirichlet series obtained by expanding out a product of elementary factors as in (8.1), when is $L(s)$ the L function of a cuspidal automorphic representation? Weil [We2], generalizing work of Hecke, answered the question about when a Dirichlet series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n/n^s$ comes from a cusp form $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n e^{2\pi i n \tau}$ for some $\Gamma_0(N)$, and Jacquet-Langlands [Ja-Lgl] answered the corresponding question about general cuspidal representations of GL_2 . Weil's result, known as the Weil Converse Theorem, says that if every twist $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \chi(n)/n^s$ by a primitive Dirichlet character χ modulo r with r prime to N extends to an entire function bounded in vertical strips and satisfying a suitable functional equation, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n e^{2\pi i n \tau}$ is a cusp form for $\Gamma_0(N)$.

The Jacquet-Langlands result [Ja-Lgl, p. 397] below uses the Weil group W_F of the number field F , a notion treated in [Ta3] whose precise definition we do not need. We list the properties of W_F that we shall use:

- 1) There is a natural continuous homomorphism $W_F \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$, and it of course induces a homomorphism $W_F^{\text{ab}} \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)^{\text{ab}}$.
- 2) The Artin map $F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)^{\text{ab}}$ factors as

$$F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times \xrightarrow{\sim} W_F^{\text{ab}} \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)^{\text{ab}}.$$

- 3) There is a canonical continuous homomorphism $j_v : W_{F_v} \rightarrow W_F$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W_{F_v} & \xrightarrow{j_v} & W_F \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Gal}(\overline{F}_v/F_v) & \longrightarrow & \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F) \end{array}$$

commutes.

- 4) The isomorphisms $F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times \xrightarrow{\sim} W_F^{\text{ab}}$ of (2) and $F_v^\times \xrightarrow{\sim} W_{F_v}^{\text{ab}}$ of Corollary 2.5 are such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_v^\times & \longrightarrow & F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ W_{F_v}^{\text{ab}} & \longrightarrow & W_F^{\text{ab}} \end{array}$$

commutes. (This strengthens Theorem 4.5.)

The Jacquet-Langlands Converse Theorem also uses Weil’s generalization of Artin L functions in which a representation σ of the Galois group $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ is replaced by an admissible homomorphism of the Weil group W_F into some $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$. The local definition is in (8.1), and (3) says that it is consistent with Artin’s definition. Further properties of the Weil L functions $L(s, \sigma)$ and $\Lambda(s, \sigma)$ are given in [Ja-Lgl, pp. 393–394]. Like Artin L functions, the Weil L functions are known to have meromorphic continuations and to satisfy a functional equation (5.4). Thus a hypothesis about a functional equation need not be included in the theorem.

To state the theorem we need to explain a notion of **twisting** in this context. Let σ be an n -dimensional representation of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ or, more generally as a consequence of (1) above, of the Weil group W_F of the number field F . Let α be a Grossencharacter.

The twist $\sigma \otimes \alpha$ will be an admissible n -dimensional representation of W_F . To define $\sigma \otimes \alpha$, all we have to do is interpret α as a one-dimensional representation of W_F . This we can do since α is a one-dimensional representation of $F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_F^\times$ and this group is isomorphic with W_F^{ab} by (2). Thus $\sigma \otimes \alpha$ is meaningful, and so are the Weil L function $L(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha)$ and its completed version $\Lambda(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha)$. The decomposition $\alpha = \bigotimes \alpha_v$ is unambiguous in the two interpretations as a consequence of (4).

Theorem 8.12 (Jacquet-Langlands Converse Theorem). *Suppose that σ is a two-dimensional representation of W_F , and suppose that $\pi(\sigma_v)$ is the irreducible admissible representation of $GL_2(F_v)$ corresponding to $\sigma \circ j_v$. If, for every unitary Grossencharacter α , the Weil L functions $\Lambda(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha)$ and $\Lambda(s, \sigma^\vee \otimes \omega^{-1})$ are*

entire functions bounded in vertical strips, then $\bigotimes_v \pi(\sigma_v)$ is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$.

A corresponding theorem is known for GL_3 . See [Pi] and [Co-Pi] for results for GL_n with $n \geq 4$, where additional hypotheses are needed. Converse theorems play a role in the work of Langlands on the Artin Conjecture; see Rogawski's lectures [Ro2]).

Let us return to Theorem 8.8. A proof for $n = 2$ appears in [Lgl5, pp. 23–24]. See also [De-S]. The result for general n appears to be a folk theorem, with no proof appearing in the literature. We are grateful to Dinakar Ramakrishnan for supplying us with the proof that follows and for giving permission that it be reproduced here.

Let σ be an n -dimensional representation of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$, and let π be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$, with σ and π as in the first version of the Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture. We write σ_v for the restriction of σ to $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}_v/F_v)$. The same representation π of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$ will occur in the two versions of the conjecture, as it must by Theorem 8.11, and we decompose π as $\pi = \bigotimes \pi_v$.

If τ is any finite-dimensional representation of W_{F_v} , we say that τ is **ramified** if the restriction of τ to the inertia group in (1.4) is nontrivial. If τ is unramified, τ descends to a representation of the abelian group \mathbb{Z} in (1.4). A representation of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}_v/F_v)$ yields a representation of W_{F_v} by restriction, with the inertia group unchanged, and we may thus speak of ramification for a representation of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}_v/F_v)$.

We say that our given representation σ of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ is **ramified** at v if σ_v is ramified. The continuity of σ implies that σ descends to $\text{Gal}(K/F)$ for some finite Galois extension K of F . Almost every finite place of F is unramified in K , and each of these places is a place where σ_v is unramified. Therefore σ is unramified at almost every place.

The statement of the conjecture gives us a finite set of places where π is unramified but the L functions of σ and π are not known to agree. We enlarge this set to a finite set S so that S contains all finite places where σ or π is ramified, as well as all infinite places. Since the Langlands and Godement-Jacquet L factors of π agree at all places $v \notin S$, we may write our given equality as

$$L_v(s, \sigma) = L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi) \quad \text{for } v \notin S, \quad (8.5)$$

with an Artin L factor on the left side and a Godement-Jacquet L factor on the right side. The idea is to get information by twisting σ and π by suitable unitary Grossencharacters α .

The twist $\sigma \otimes \alpha$ was discussed above. A little explanation is in order for $\pi \otimes \alpha$. The representation π is an irreducible constituent of some $L^2(GL_n(F) \backslash GL_n(\mathbb{A}))_\chi$ generated by cuspidal functions. We can regard α as a representation of the center $Z(\mathbb{A})$ trivial on $Z(F)$, and then $\pi \otimes \alpha$ is an irreducible constituent of $L^2(GL_n(F) \backslash GL_n(\mathbb{A}))_{\chi\alpha}$ generated by cuspidal functions.

If v is a finite place, let \mathfrak{m}_{F_v} be the maximal ideal of \mathcal{O}_{F_v} . The **conductor** of a character β of F_v^\times will be defined to be the integer $m \geq 0$ such that β is trivial on $1 + \mathfrak{m}_{F_v}^m$ but not on $1 + \mathfrak{m}_{F_v}^{m-1}$. (For $m = 0$, we understand the condition to be that β is trivial on $\mathcal{O}_{F_v}^\times$; for $m = 1$, we understand the condition to be that β is trivial on $1 + \mathfrak{m}_{F_v}$ but not on $\mathcal{O}_{F_v}^\times$.) By Corollary 2.5 we may regard β as a character of $W_{F_v}^{\text{ab}}$, hence as a one-dimensional representation of W_{F_v} . The condition that $m = 0$ for β is the same as the condition that this one-dimensional representation be trivial on

the inertia group in (1.4); thus we may consistently define β to be **unramified** if $m = 0$.

Lemma 1. *Under the assumption that $L_v(s, \sigma) = L_v^{\text{GL}}(s, \pi)$ for $v \notin S$,*

$$L_v(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha) = L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha) \quad \text{for } v \notin S \tag{8.6}$$

for any Grossencharacter α .

PROOF. First suppose that α is unramified at v . Since σ is unramified at v , (8.1) gives the formulas

$$L_v(s, \sigma) = \det(1 - \sigma_v(\text{Fr})q^{-s})^{-1}, \tag{8.7a}$$

$$L_v(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha) = \det(1 - \sigma_v(\text{Fr})\alpha_v(\varpi_v)q^{-s})^{-1}, \tag{8.7b}$$

where ϖ_v is a member of \mathcal{O}_{F_v} of module q^{-1} and $\sigma_v(\text{Fr})$ is some unitary matrix. If the eigenvalues of $\sigma_v(\text{Fr})$ are a_1, \dots, a_n , then

$$L_v(s, \sigma) = \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - a_j q^{-s})^{-1}, \tag{8.8a}$$

$$L_v(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha) = \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - a_j \alpha_v(\varpi_v) q^{-s})^{-1}. \tag{8.8b}$$

Since π is unramified at v , the discussion with (8.3) shows that π_v is the Langlands subquotient of some unramified

$$\text{ind}_{TN}^{GL_n(F_v)}((\chi_1, \dots, \chi_n) \otimes 1) \tag{8.9}$$

and that the associated L factor is the factor for $(\rho_{(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_n)}, 0)$. Thus

$$L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi) = \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - b_j q^{-s})^{-1}, \tag{8.10}$$

where $b_j = \chi_j(\varpi_v)$. The twist of (8.9) by α_v is the unramified

$$\text{ind}_{TN}^{GL_n(F_v)}((\chi_1 \alpha_v, \dots, \chi_n \alpha_v) \otimes 1), \tag{8.11}$$

and it follows from [Ja1, (3.4)] that

$$L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha) = \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - b_j \alpha_v(\varpi_v) q^{-s})^{-1}. \tag{8.12}$$

The assumed equality of (8.8a) and (8.10) forces every symmetric polynomial in n variables to agree at (a_1, \dots, a_n) and (b_1, \dots, b_n) , and hence we have an equality of unordered sets $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\} = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$. Therefore (8.8b) equals (8.12).

Now suppose that α is ramified at v . We shall show that $L_v(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha)$ and $L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha)$ are both 1. In the case of σ , decompose σ_v into the direct sum of irreducibles τ . Since σ is unramified at v , each τ is unramified and thus $\tau \otimes \alpha_v$ is ramified. Let V_τ be the space on which τ acts. The invariant subspaces of V_τ under τ are the same as those under $\tau \otimes \alpha_v$, and the inertial invariants form a proper such subspace. By irreducibility the inertial invariants are 0, and $L_v(s, \tau \otimes \alpha_v) = 1$. Since $L_v(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha)$ is the product of such factors, $L_v(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha) = 1$.

In the case of π , we still have that $L_v^{GJ}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha)$ is to be computed from (8.12) and that $L_v^{GJ}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha) = \prod_{j=1}^n L_v^{GJ}(s, \chi_j \alpha_v)$ by [Ja1, (3.4)]. But this time $\chi_j \alpha_v$ is one-dimensional and ramified. The subspace of invariants is 0, $L_v^{GJ}(s, \chi_j \alpha_v)$ is 1, and $L_v^{GJ}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha) = 1$.

Lemma 2. *Let T and T' be finite sets of places, with T containing only finite places. Fix integers $m_u \geq 0$ for $u \in T$. Then there exists a Grossencharacter α such that*

- (i) $\alpha_v = 1$ for all v in T' and
- (ii) for each u in T the conductor of α_u is $\geq m_u$.

REFERENCE. This is a special case of [Ar-Ta, Theorem 5, p. 103].

From the end of §7, we know that the cuspidal automorphic representation π is unitary. The results of Flath [Fl] therefore imply that every local component π_v is unitary. Although π_v is not known to be tempered (see [Moe1] and [Moe2] for “tempered”), π_v does satisfy another property—it is “generic” in a sense to be defined below.

Let N be the algebraic group of matrices $x = (x_{ij})$ with x_{ij} equal to 0 for $i > j$, equal to 1 for $i = j$, and unrestricted for $i < j$. Fix a place v and a nontrivial unitary character ψ_v of the additive group F_v , and consider a unitary character θ_v of $N(F_v)$ of the form

$$\theta_v(x) = \psi(c_1 x_{12} + \cdots + c_{n-1} x_{n-1,n}).$$

We say that θ_v is **nondegenerate** if $c_1 \cdots c_{n-1} \neq 0$. Let $\Pi^{(v)}$ be an irreducible unitary admissible representative of $GL_n(F_v)$, and let $V^{(v)}$ be the space of its underlying smooth representation (the space of C^∞ vectors if v is infinite, the space of vectors fixed by some idempotent of \mathcal{H}_v if v is finite). The representation $\Pi^{(v)}$ is said to be **generic** if there exists a nonzero continuous linear functional λ on $V^{(v)}$ and some nondegenerate θ_v as above such that

$$\lambda(\Pi^{(v)}(ng)x) = \theta_v(n)\lambda(\Pi^{(v)}(g)x) \quad \text{for all } n \in N(F_v), g \in GL_n(F_v), x \in V^{(v)}.$$

Lemma 3. *If $\Pi = \otimes_v \Pi_v$ is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$, then each Π_v is a unitary generic representation of $GL_n(F_v)$.*

REFERENCE. [Sha, Corollary, p. 190].

PROOF OF THEOREM 8.8.

Step 1. If v is any finite place, then there exists an integer $m = m(v, \sigma) \geq 0$ such that $L_v(s, \sigma_v \otimes \beta) = 1$ for every unitary character β of F_v^\times of conductor $\geq m$.

In fact, since the L factor of a direct sum of representations is the product of the L factors of the summands, it is enough to prove that the local factor $L_v(s, \tau \otimes \beta)$ is 1 for an irreducible τ when m is large enough. Fix τ .

If there exists β_0 with $\tau \otimes \beta_0$ unramified (at v), then $\tau \otimes \beta_0$ factors through the abelian group \mathbb{Z} in (1.4), and τ must be one-dimensional. So we can regard τ as a character of F_v^\times , say with conductor m_0 . If β has conductor $> m_0$, then $\tau \otimes \beta$ will be ramified, and $L_v(s, \tau \otimes \beta)$ will be 1.

Otherwise $\tau \otimes \beta$ is ramified (at v) for every unitary character β of F_v^\times . Let τ act on V_τ . The invariant subspaces of V_τ under τ are the same as under $\tau \otimes \beta$, and

the inertial invariants form a proper such subspace. By irreducibility the inertial invariants are 0, and therefore $L_v(s, \tau \otimes \beta) = 1$.

Step 2. If v is any finite place, then there exists an integer $m' = m'(v, \pi) \geq 0$ such that $L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi_v \otimes \beta) = 1$ for every unitary character β of F_v^\times of conductor $\geq m'$.

In fact, the Langlands classification ([Moe2]) shows that π_v is the Langlands quotient of a representation induced from a parabolic subgroup with the product of a unitary discrete series and a quasicharacter on the Levi factor. The representation on the Levi factor is just the tensor product of similar representations on the component subgroups $GL_{n_i}(F_v)$, and [Ja1, (3.4)] shows that the L factor of π_v is the product of the L factors of these representations on the component subgroups $GL_{n_i}(F_v)$. Thus it is enough to handle a representation of $GL_k(F_v)$ that is the product of a unitary discrete series and a quasicharacter. Work of Zelevinsky discussed in [Moe2] shows that such a representation η is the unique irreducible submodule of an induced representation of the form

$$\text{ind}_P^{GL(k, F_v)}((\mu \otimes \gamma) \otimes (|\cdot|^{\frac{k-1}{2}}, \dots, |\cdot|^{-\frac{k-1}{2}}) \otimes 1).$$

Here $P = MU$ is the standard parabolic subgroup associated to the partition (d, d, \dots, d) for some divisor d of n , M is the product of copies of $GL(d, F_v)$, and the representation $\mu \otimes \gamma$ of M is the product of a (unitary) supercuspidal μ and a quasicharacter γ . By Theorem 8.2 of [Ja-P-S],

$$L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \eta \otimes \beta) = L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \mu \otimes (\gamma\beta|\cdot|^{\frac{k}{d}-1}))$$

for any quasicharacter β of F_v^\times . If $d > 1$, then this L factor is 1 for any β by [Ja1, (1.3.5)]. Thus we may assume that $d = 1$, in which case μ is just a unitary character of F_v^\times and the argument is finished as in the case of the Galois representation σ .

Step 3.

$$L_\infty(s, \sigma)L_\infty^{\text{GJ}}(1-s, \pi^\vee) = \varepsilon(s)L_\infty^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)L_\infty(1-s, \sigma^\vee) \tag{8.13}$$

for an entire nonvanishing function $\varepsilon(s)$.

In fact, let T be the subset of finite places in S , and let T' be the subset of infinite places. For each u in T , let m_u denote the maximum of the numbers $m(u, \sigma)$, $m(u, \sigma^\vee)$, $m'(u, \pi)$, and $m'(u, \pi^\vee)$ given by Steps 1 and 2. Let α be a Grossencharacter chosen by Lemma 2 for the data T , T' , and $\{m_u \mid u \in T\}$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} L_u(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha) &= L_u^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha) = 1 && \text{for } u \in T \\ L_v(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha) &= L_v(s, \sigma) && \text{for } v \in T' \\ L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha) &= L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi) && \text{for } v \in T'. \end{aligned} \tag{8.14}$$

Similar formulas are valid for σ^\vee and π^\vee . The global functional equations of $\Lambda(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha)$ and $\Lambda^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha)$ given in (5.4) (as generalized by Weil) and in Theorem 8.7 imply that

$$\Lambda(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha)\Lambda^{\text{GJ}}(1-s, \pi^\vee \otimes \alpha^\vee) = \varepsilon(s)\Lambda^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha)\Lambda(1-s, \sigma^\vee \otimes \alpha^\vee), \tag{8.15}$$

where $\varepsilon(s)$ is entire and nonvanishing. Let L^S or L^{GJS} denote a product of factors corresponding to the places not in S . Substituting from (8.14) into (8.15), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} L_\infty(s, \sigma)L^S(s, \sigma \otimes \alpha)L_\infty^{\text{GJ}}(1-s, \pi^\vee)L^{\text{GJS}}(1-s, \pi^\vee \otimes \alpha^\vee) \\ = \varepsilon(s)L_\infty^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)L^{\text{GJS}}(s, \pi \otimes \alpha)L_\infty(1-s, \sigma^\vee)L^S(1-s, \sigma^\vee \otimes \alpha^\vee). \end{aligned}$$

Use of Lemma 1 allows us to cancel all the factors L^S and L^{GJS} in this formula, and we arrive at (8.13).

Step 4.

$$L_\infty(s, \sigma) = L_\infty^{GJ}(s, \pi) \quad \text{and} \quad L_\infty(1 - s, \sigma^\vee) = L_\infty^{GJ}(1 - s, \pi^\vee).$$

In fact, inspection of the formulas in [Kna2, (3.6) and (4.6)] shows for each infinite place w that $L_w(s, \sigma_w)$ is nowhere vanishing and has no poles for $\text{Re } s > 0$. Similarly $L_w(1 - s, \sigma_w^\vee)$ is nowhere vanishing and has no poles for $\text{Re } s < 0$.

We expect corresponding properties for π , but we get less. By [Ja1, (5.1)], each $L_w^{GJ}(s, \pi_w)$ is an Artin L factor and hence is nowhere vanishing. The conclusions about poles are more difficult to prove: $L_w(s, \pi_w)$ has no poles for $\text{Re } s \geq \frac{1}{2}$, and $L_w(1 - s, \pi_w^\vee)$ has no poles for $\text{Re } s \leq \frac{1}{2}$. This result is stated as [Ba-R, Proposition 2.1]. Its proof combines the fact that π_w is unitary and generic (as follows from Lemma 3) with a classification of (irreducible) unitary generic representations (which follows readily from Vogan’s classification of irreducible unitary representations. (See [Moe2] for a qualitative discussion of Vogan’s classification in this volume.)

If we rewrite (8.13) as

$$L_\infty(s, \sigma)/L_\infty^{GJ}(s, \pi) = \varepsilon(s)L_\infty^{GJ}(1 - s, \sigma^\vee)/L_\infty^{GJ}(1 - s, \pi^\vee),$$

then we see that the left side has no poles or zeros for $\text{Re } s \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and the right side has no poles or zeros for $\text{Re } s \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Therefore both sides are entire and nonvanishing.

To complete Step 4, it is enough to show that a product of elementary L factors for archimedean places is determined by its poles. Referring to [Kna2, (3.6) and (4.6)], we see that each such elementary L factor is of the form $\pi^{-\frac{s}{2}-t}\Gamma(\frac{s}{2} + t)$ or $2(2\pi)^{-s-u}\Gamma(s + u)$ for some t or u . If we put $\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(s) = \pi^{-\frac{s}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{s}{2})$, then we conclude from the well known formula $\Gamma(\frac{z}{2})\Gamma(\frac{z}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = \pi^{1/2}2^{-z+1}\Gamma(z)$ that

$$2(2\pi)^{-s-u}\Gamma(s + u) = \Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(s + u)\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(s + u + 1).$$

Hence every product of elementary L factors for archimedean places is of the form $\prod_{j=1}^r \Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(s + t_j)$ for suitable t_j ’s. No factor has a zero, and the pole of $\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(s + t_j)$ with $\text{Re } s$ largest occurs at $s = -t_j$ and has residue 2. Thus we can decompose the product functions one factor at a time by finding the pole with $\text{Re } s$ as large as possible and dividing off a corresponding $\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(s + t_j)$.

Step 5. If v is any finite place in S , then $L_v(s, \sigma) = L_v^{GJ}(s, \pi)$.

In fact, let T be the set of finite places in S other than v , and let T' be the union of $\{v\}$ and the set of infinite places. For each u in T , let m_u denote the maximum of the numbers $m(u, \sigma)$, $m(u, \sigma^\vee)$, $m'(u, \pi)$, and $m'(u, \pi^\vee)$ given by Steps 1 and 2. Let α be a Grossencharacter chosen by Lemma 2 for the data T , T' , and $\{m_u \mid u \in T\}$. Arguing as in Step 3 and taking into account the result of Step 4, we are led to an equation

$$L_v(s, \sigma)/L_v^{GJ}(s, \pi) = \varepsilon_1(s)L_v^{GJ}(1 - s, \pi^\vee)/L_v^{GJ}(1 - s, \sigma^\vee). \tag{8.16}$$

where $\varepsilon_1(s)$ is an entire nonvanishing function.

Using the definition of $L_v(s, \sigma_v)$ in (5.1b) and taking into account that σ is unitary, we see that $L_v(s, \sigma_v)$ is a product of factors $(1 - cq_v^{-s})^{-1}$ with $|c| = 1$. Hence $L_v(s, \sigma_v)$ is nowhere vanishing and has no poles for $\text{Re } s > 0$. Similarly $L_v(1 - s, \sigma^\vee)$ is nowhere vanishing and has no poles for $\text{Re } s < 1$.

Again we expect corresponding formulas for π , but matters are not so simple. The conclusions are that $L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$ has no poles for $\text{Re } s \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and $L_v^{\text{GJ}}(1-s, \pi^\vee)$ has no poles for $\text{Re } s \leq \frac{1}{2}$, and again the result is stated as [Ba-R, Proposition 2.1]. Its proof uses Lemma 3 and a classification of the irreducible unitary generic representations. (A somewhat different proof may be found in [Ja-P-S].)

Arguing as in Step 4, we write (8.16) as

$$L_v(s, \sigma)/L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi) = \varepsilon_1(s)L_v^{\text{GJ}}(1-s, \sigma^\vee)/L_v^{\text{GJ}}(1-s, \pi^\vee).$$

The restrictions on zeros and poles imply that each side is entire and nonvanishing. The left side is of the form $(1 + P(q_v^{-s}))/ (1 + Q(q_v^{-s}))$, where P and Q are polynomials without constant term. For this expression to have neither poles nor zeros, we must have $P = Q$. Therefore $L_v(s, \sigma) = L_v^{\text{GJ}}(s, \pi)$. This completes Step 5 and the proof of Theorem 8.8.

9. L Groups and General Langlands L Functions

With GL_n in place as a model, we can now describe what the Langlands theory proposes for an arbitrary linear reductive group G over a number field F . It will be assumed throughout that $G(\mathbb{C})$ is connected.

The material in this section is largely due to Langlands [Lgl2] and [Lgl3], and the presentation amounts to a summary of the exposition [Bo4]. The reader may wish to consult [Bo4] for a more precise and detailed account and [Bl-Ro] for a discussion that includes a number of examples.

The theory introduces a group ${}^L G$ that is the semidirect product of a certain complex reductive group \widehat{G} and the Galois group $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$, with \widehat{G} normal.⁵

When $G = GL_n$, \widehat{G} is $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$, and the semidirect product is a direct product; the definitions will show that the Galois group can often be ignored in this case, and we are reduced to the situation in §8.

The same construction as for the L group of $G(F)$ yields, for each place v of F , an L group for $G(F_v)$. The complex group \widehat{G} is unchanged, and the Galois group $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ is cut down to the decomposition subgroup $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}_v/F_v)$.

Thinking in terms of F_v , let us consider the case of an arbitrary local field k of characteristic 0 containing F . Then we can form an L group for $G(k)$. An “admissible homomorphism” is a certain kind of homomorphism φ (to be described below) of the Weil group W_k or the Weil-Deligne group W'_k , according as k is archimedean or nonarchimedean, into the L group of $G(k)$ that “covers the identity mapping on $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$.” Here “ φ covers the identity mapping on $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$ ” means that when φ is followed by the map of the L group to $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$, the result is the usual map of W_k or W'_k into $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$. Two admissible homomorphisms are equivalent if they are conjugate via \widehat{G} , and the set of equivalence classes is denoted $\Phi(G(k))$.

We associate an elementary L factor $L(s, \varphi, r)$ to this situation whenever r is a representation of ${}^L G$ into some $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ that is holomorphic in the \widehat{G} variable. The

⁵To handle more advanced topics such as endoscopy, some adjustment in the definition of ${}^L G$ is needed. The traditional adjustment is to replace the Galois group by a Weil group. Another possibility, discussed in [Ad-Ba-V], is to use an extension of \widehat{G} by the Galois group that is not necessarily a semidirect product.

definition is simply

$$L(s, \varphi, r) = L(s, r \circ \varphi), \tag{9.1}$$

where the right side is given by (8.1). When G is GL_n and r is the standard representation, this definition reduces to the definition (8.1) for the group GL_n .

As with GL_n , we let $\Pi(G(k))$ be the set of equivalence classes of irreducible admissible representations of $G(k)$.

Local Langlands Conjecture. $\Pi(G(k))$ is partitioned in a natural way into finite nonempty subsets Π_φ indexed by all $\varphi \in \Phi(G(k))$.

As in the case of GL_n , the correspondence is to be consistent with a number of conditions. See [Bo4, p. 43] for details. Ideally the correspondence should be consistent with functoriality, which we shall define in §10. Consistency with functoriality implies that the sets Π_φ are not necessarily singleton sets, unlike the case of GL_n . (See §10 below.) A set Π_φ is called an L **packet**, and members of the same Π_φ are said to be L **indistinguishable**.

The conjecture is known to be true if G is a torus ([Lgl1], summarized in [Bo4, p. 41]) and if k is archimedean ([Lgl3], summarized in [Bo4, p. 46]). Cases with $G = GL_n$ for which it is true were discussed in §8. Also we shall insist that representations with a nonzero $G(\mathcal{O}_k)$ fixed vector (i.e., the Langlands subquotients of the unramified principal series) be parametrized by φ 's in a particular way; this parametrization we shall discuss below.

The Local Langlands Conjecture allows us to define an elementary L factor whenever π is an irreducible admissible representation of $G(k)$ and r is a finite-dimensional holomorphic representation of ${}^L G$. The definition is simply

$$L(s, \pi, r) = L(s, \varphi, r) \quad \text{if } \varphi \leftrightarrow \pi, \tag{9.2}$$

with $L(s, \varphi, r)$ as in (9.1). When G is GL_n and r is the standard representation, this definition reduces to the definition (8.2) for GL_n .

Before continuing, let us fill in some details in the above discussion.

We begin with a rough description of the L group ${}^L G$. The group \widehat{G} is a connected complex reductive group, having the same dimension as G and having root system equal to the system of coroots $2\alpha/\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$ of G . The question of the exact size of the center is somewhat involved and will be described in a moment. For our purposes, it will be enough to know that

- (i) if $G = GL_n$, then $\widehat{G} = GL_n(\mathbb{C})$
- (ii) if $G(\mathbb{C})$ is simply connected, then \widehat{G} is an adjoint group
- (iii) if $G(\mathbb{C})$ is an adjoint group, then \widehat{G} is simply connected.

Here are some examples:

G	\widehat{G}
SL_n	$PGL_n(\mathbb{C})$
PGL_n	$SL_n(\mathbb{C})$
Sp_{2n}	$SO_{2n+1}(\mathbb{C})$
SO_{2n+1}	$Sp_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$

Langlands [Lgl3] captured the exact size of the center of \widehat{G} by working with weight lattices, but the treatment in [B4] makes matters axiomatic with the

notion of root datum, which is described in [Sp]. A **root datum** is a 4-tuple $(X, \Delta, X^\vee, \Delta^\vee)$, where

- (i) X and X^\vee are free abelian groups of finite rank in duality by a pairing $X \times X^\vee \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ denoted $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$,
- (ii) Δ and Δ^\vee are reduced root systems lying in subspaces of $X \subset X \otimes \mathbb{R}$ and $X^\vee \subset X^\vee \otimes \mathbb{R}$, respectively,
- (iii) Δ and Δ^\vee are in bijection by a map $\alpha \mapsto \alpha^\vee$ such that $\langle \alpha, \alpha^\vee \rangle = 2$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta$,
- (iv) Δ is preserved by the maps $s_\alpha : X \rightarrow X$ given by $s_\alpha(x) = x - \langle x, \alpha^\vee \rangle \alpha$, and
- (v) Δ^\vee is preserved by the maps $s_{\alpha^\vee} : X^\vee \rightarrow X^\vee$ given by $s_{\alpha^\vee}(x) = x - \langle x, \alpha \rangle \alpha^\vee$.

To our reductive group G and a maximal torus T is associated a root datum $\psi(G, T) = (X, \Delta, X^\vee, \Delta^\vee)$ as follows: X is the group of rational characters $X^*(T)$ (i.e., algebraic homomorphisms $T \rightarrow GL_1$), X^\vee is the group $X_*(T)$ of one-parameter subgroups (i.e., algebraic homomorphisms $GL_1 \rightarrow T$), the form $\langle x, u \rangle$ for $x \in X^*(T)$ and $u \in X_*(T)$ is given by $x(u(t)) = t^{\langle x, u \rangle}$ for all $t \in \overline{F}^\times$, Δ is the root system of (G, T) , and Δ^\vee is the system of coroots described as a subset of $X_*(T)$ in [Sp, pp. 6–7]. The theorem below says that all root data arise in this way.

Theorem 9.1. *For any root datum Ψ , there exists a connected reductive group G and a maximal torus T in G such that $\Psi = \psi(G, T)$. The pair (G, T) is unique up to isomorphism over \overline{F} .*

REFERENCE. [Sp, p. 9].

If $\Psi = (X, \Delta, X^\vee, \Delta^\vee)$ is a root datum, then $\Psi^\vee = (X^\vee, \Delta^\vee, X, \Delta)$ is easily seen to be a root datum. Starting from (G, T) , we assemble the root datum $\psi(G, T)$ and apply Theorem 9.1 to $\psi(G, T)^\vee$. The group \widehat{G} is defined to be the \mathbb{C} points of the reductive group produced by the theorem. Also we define \widehat{T} to be the \mathbb{C} points of the maximal torus produced by the theorem.

All this discussion really involved only groups defined over \overline{F} . We bring in F through an action of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$. Fix a positive system Δ^+ . If γ is in $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$, then γ carries $T(\overline{F})$ to $T(\overline{F})$ and Δ to Δ , and there exists a member g_γ of $G(\overline{F})$ that normalizes $T(\overline{F})$ such that $g_\gamma \gamma$ carries Δ^+ to itself. Any two such elements g_γ are in the same coset relative to $T(\overline{F})$, and thus we can associate to γ a unique permutation of Δ^+ . This composite element also acts as an automorphism of $X^*(T)$ and $X_*(T)$. As γ varies, we obtain compatible group actions of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ on Δ^+ , $X^*(T)$, and $X_*(T)$. Thus we obtain a group action of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ on the dual root datum $(X_*(T), \Delta^\vee, X^*(T), \Delta)$ preserving positive roots. This action lifts uniquely to an action of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ on \widehat{G} once we choose root vectors for the simple roots. Taking all the choices into account, we find that this action is canonical up to inner automorphism by a member of \widehat{T} . In any event, ${}^L G$ is defined to be the semidirect product of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ and \widehat{G} . Henceforth we shall usually discuss only groups G that are split over F ; then the action is trivial, and ${}^L G$ is the direct product and \widehat{G} and the Galois group.

Let us now return to $G(k)$ with k a local field of characteristic 0 that contains F . We shall define admissible homomorphisms more precisely, but only in the case that

$G(k)$ is quasisplit over k . An element of ${}^L G$ is said to be semisimple or unipotent according as its \widehat{G} component is semisimple or unipotent. If k is nonarchimedean, an **admissible homomorphism** is a continuous homomorphism φ of the Weil-Deligne group W'_k into ${}^L G$ with the following properties:

- (i) φ covers the identity mapping of $\text{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$,
- (ii) φ is holomorphic in the \mathbb{C} variable of W'_k , and every member of $\varphi(\mathbb{C})$ is unipotent, and
- (iii) every member of $\varphi(W_k)$ is semisimple.

(Another condition, involving “relevance” of parabolic subgroups, is needed if $G(k)$ is not quasisplit. See [Bo4, p. 40].) If k is archimedean, admissible homomorphisms are defined in the same way except that W_k replaces W'_k and condition (ii) is dropped.

The definitions are now complete in the case of $G(k)$, and the Local Langlands Conjecture allows us to associate to each irreducible admissible representation π of $G(k)$ and holomorphic representation r of ${}^L G$ an elementary L factor $L(s, \pi, r)$.

It is known what these L factors should be in the case of unramified principal series. To keep matters simple, let us suppose that G is split over the nonarchimedean field k . Let Q be the compact subgroup $Q = G(\mathcal{O}_k)$. We shall assume that Q is a “hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup” in the sense of the exposition [Ti, pp. 35, 55]. Examples where this condition is satisfied are where $G(\mathcal{O}_k)$ is $GL_n(\mathcal{O}_k)$ in $GL_n(k)$, $Sp_n(\mathcal{O}_k)$ in $Sp_n(k)$, or $SO_n(\mathcal{O}_k)$ in $SO(k)$; here SO_n is the group of matrices of determinant one preserving a quadratic form

$$x_1 x_{p+1} + \cdots + x_p x_{2p} + x_{2p+1}^2$$

in which $p = \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ and the last term is absent if n is even. See [Car, p. 140] and [Bo4, pp. 38–39, 45] for further discussion of the terms “special” and “hyperspecial.”

Suppose that T is a k split maximal torus chosen so that $T(k) \cap Q$ is maximal compact in $T(k)$. Let $\mathcal{H}(G(k), Q)$ be the subalgebra of bi- Q -invariant functions in the Hecke algebra of $G(k)$. This subalgebra is known to be commutative, and the characteristic function of Q is the identity. Choose a Borel subalgebra $B = TN$ containing T , normalize Haar measure dm on $N(k)$ so that $N \cap Q$ gets total measure 1, and let $\Delta(t)$ be the positive function on $T(k)$ defined by $\Delta(t) = d(tnt^{-1})/dn$. For $f \in \mathcal{H}(G(k), Q)$, define

$$Sf(t) = \Delta(t)^{1/2} \int_{N(k)} f(tn) dn \quad \text{for } t \in T(k).$$

Theorem 9.2. *With the above assumptions and notation, the mapping S is an algebra isomorphism of $\mathcal{H}(G(k), Q)$ onto the subalgebra $\mathcal{H}(T(k), T(k) \cap Q)^W$ of Weyl-group invariants in $\mathcal{H}(T(k), T(k) \cap Q)$.*

REFERENCE. This theorem is due to Satake, and the mapping S is called the **Satake isomorphism**. See [Car, p. 147].

Now let π be an irreducible admissible representation with a nonzero vector ϕ fixed by Q . The space of all vectors fixed by Q is one-dimensional, and it follows that $\pi(\mathcal{H}(G(k), Q))$ operates on ϕ by scalars. The result is an algebra homomorphism $\lambda = \lambda(\pi)$ of $\mathcal{H}(G(k), Q)$ into \mathbb{C} . Sorting out the notation with the aid of [Car, p. 134], we see that the algebra homomorphisms of $\mathcal{H}(T(k), T(k) \cap Q)$ into \mathbb{C} are simply the members of \widehat{T} , and it follows that we may identify an algebra

homomorphism of $\mathcal{H}(T(k), T(k) \cap Q)^W$ into \mathbb{C} with a W orbit in \widehat{T} . Thus Theorem 9.2 implies that we may regard $\lambda(\pi)$ as a W orbit in \widehat{T} .

We may understand this construction in other terms as follows. The Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(T(k), T(k) \cap Q)$ is just the \mathbb{C} group ring of \widehat{T} , which we write as $\mathbb{C}[\widehat{T}]$. The subspace $\mathbb{C}[\widehat{T}]^W$ of Weyl-group invariants is the coordinate ring of the affine variety \widehat{T}/W , and then it becomes clear that a homomorphism of this algebra into \mathbb{C} is simply a W orbit in \widehat{T} . If π , as above, is an irreducible admissible representation of $G(k)$ with a nonzero vector fixed by Q , then the point it defines in \widehat{T}/W is called the **Langlands class** of π . For $G = GL_n$, this point can be represented by an n -tuple $(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ up to permutation, and the local L factor that we used in §8 amounts to $L(s, \pi) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \varepsilon_i q^{-s})^{-1}$ in these terms.

In the general case that we are studying, the elementary L factor associated to π and a holomorphic representation r of ${}^L G$ is taken to be

$$L(s, \pi, r) = \det(1 - r(\lambda(\pi))q^{-s})^{-1}. \tag{9.3}$$

(See [Bo4, p. 39].) In (9.3) any representative of the W orbit $\lambda(\pi)$ in \widehat{T} is to be used, and the determinant is independent of the choice. To arrange for this L factor to come from an admissible homomorphism φ , choose Fr in W_k with $\|\text{Fr}\| = q^{-1}$, and fix a representative of $\lambda(\pi)$ in \widehat{T} . The idea is to make $\varphi(\text{Fr}) = (\lambda(\pi), \text{Fr})$ and to make φ behave in an “unramified” fashion. To do so, define $\varepsilon : W'_k \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ by

$$\|\text{Fr}\|^{\varepsilon(z,w)} = \|w\| \quad \text{for } z \in \mathbb{C} \text{ and } w \in W_k,$$

and let

$$\varphi(z, w) = (\lambda(\pi), \text{Fr})^{\varepsilon(z,w)}.$$

With this φ associated to π , the definition (9.2) attaches (9.3) to π and r as elementary L factor.

When $G(k)$ is not k split, the treatment of unramified principal series involves considerably more structure theory, and the Satake isomorphism is more complicated to state. For an exposition of the structure theory, see [Ti] and [Car]. For the definition of the elementary L factor associated to an irreducible admissible representation with a nonzero fixed vector under $G(\mathcal{O}_k)$, see [Bo4, pp. 39 and 44–45].

Let us return to the number field F . As was true for GL_n , the results of [F] show that an irreducible admissible representation π of $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ is a restricted tensor product $\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$, and moreover almost every π_v has a nonzero vector fixed under $G(\mathcal{O}_v)$. Let r be a holomorphic representation of the L group of $G(F)$. Since the L group of $G(F_v)$ may be taken to be a subgroup of $G(F)$, we obtain by restriction a holomorphic representation r of the L group of each $G(F_v)$. For the irreducible admissible representation $\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$ of $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$, we can then define

$$\begin{aligned} L(s, \pi, r) &= \prod_{\text{finite } v} L(s, \pi_v, r) \\ \Lambda(s, \pi, r) &= \prod_{\text{all } v} L(s, \pi_v, r), \end{aligned} \tag{9.4}$$

with $L(s, \pi_v, r)$ as in (9.2) (and almost always as in (9.3)).

Theorem 9.3. *If π is an automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$ and r is a holomorphic representation of ${}^L G$, then $L(s, \pi, r)$ converges absolutely for $\operatorname{Re} s$ sufficiently large.*

REFERENCE. This theorem is due to Langlands. The line of argument was given in Corollary 8.2 through Corollary 8.6.

The global analytic properties of $\Lambda(s, \pi, r)$, if any, are known only in special cases. It is expected that these functions are meromorphic and satisfy a functional equation. For more information, see [Bo4].

10. Functoriality

Functoriality refers to translating knowledge of a holomorphic homomorphism of L groups into results about automorphic representations. Much of [Lgl2] raises specific questions about this problem, and [Bo4, §§ 15–17] discusses progress as of the late 1970s. More recent progress is the subject of [Lgl7].

A homomorphism $\omega : G \rightarrow H$ between reductive Lie groups over a local or global field induces a holomorphic homomorphism $\psi : {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$ if the image of ω is normal [Bo4, p. 29], and moreover ψ covers the identity mapping of the Galois group. For example, the inclusion ω of $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$ into $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ induces the natural quotient map

$$\psi : GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times \Gamma \rightarrow PGL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times \Gamma$$

of L groups, where $\Gamma = \operatorname{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R})$. An admissible homomorphism

$$\varphi : W_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times \Gamma$$

induces by composition the admissible homomorphism

$$\psi \circ \varphi : W_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow PGL_2(\mathbb{C}).$$

The resulting map $\Phi(GL_2(\mathbb{R})) \rightarrow \Phi(SL_2(\mathbb{R}))$ gives us a correspondence (not a function!) $\Pi(GL_2(\mathbb{R})) \rightarrow \Pi(SL_2(\mathbb{R}))$ since the Local Langlands Conjecture is a theorem in the archimedean case. Examining matters, we see that we associate to each irreducible admissible representation of $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ all of its constituents on restriction to $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$. Nothing very deep is happening here, but the fact that each discrete series of $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ and certain principal series decompose into two inequivalent pieces on restriction to $SL_2(\mathbb{R})$ forces some members of $\Pi(SL_2(\mathbb{R}))$ to have more than one element.

Let us call a holomorphic homomorphism $\psi : {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$ covering the identity of the Galois group an L **homomorphism**. Not every L homomorphism arises from a homomorphism $G \rightarrow H$; in fact, most do not. We can still ask

- (a) in the local case whether such a ψ induces a correspondence $\Pi(H) \rightarrow \Pi(G)$ and
- (b) in the global case whether such a ψ induces a correspondence of automorphic representations to automorphic representations (or cuspidal representations to cuspidal representations).

In each case we ask that the correspondence respect L functions, or as much of

L functions as is known. (Also we ask that the correspondence respect ε factors, which we have largely ignored in this article.)

To fix the ideas, let us continue with the notation of §9. Thus let F be a number field, and let G be a reductive group over F . We denote by k any local field containing F , so that $G(k)$ is defined.

First let us consider the local case. If we accept the Local Langlands Conjecture, then (a) is solved, by the same argument as in the example above: The L homomorphism $\psi : {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$ induces a map $\psi_* : \Phi(H) \rightarrow \Phi(G)$ (at least if G is quasisplit, so that the all the conditions on a member of $\Phi(G)$ were given in §9). In turn, ψ_* induces a correspondence $\Pi(H) \rightarrow \Pi(G)$, and the correspondence respects L factors.

From an organizational point of view, we could insist that the Local Langlands Conjecture is to be proved first (or else taken as a working hypothesis), and then functoriality is to be addressed. But [Bo4] points out some early cases in which a partial result about local functoriality was established and then used to obtain a partial result about the Local Langlands Conjecture. If local functoriality and the Local Langlands Conjecture ultimately turn out to be true, the proofs may therefore have to start from some basic information (the φ 's for the unramified principal series, the L and ε factors for GL_n and the standard representation, and some other conditions) and establish local functoriality and the Local Langlands Conjecture together.

Nevertheless, to keep matters brief, we shall take local functoriality as a working hypothesis and consider the global case (b). Here is one possible statement of the problem.

Question (Global functoriality). *Let G and H be reductive groups over F with G quasisplit, and let $\psi : {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$ be an L homomorphism. For each place v of F , let ψ_v be the restriction of ψ to a map between the L groups of $H(F_v)$ and $G(F_v)$, let $(\psi_v)_* : \Phi(H(F_v)) \rightarrow \Phi(G(F_v))$ be the induced map on admissible homomorphisms, and let $(\psi_v)_*$ also denote the correspondence $\Pi(H(F_v)) \rightarrow \Pi(G(F_v))$ obtained from the Local Langlands Conjecture. Let $\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$ be an automorphic representation of $H(\mathbb{A}_F)$.*

- (i) *Does there exist a choice $\Pi_v \in (\psi_v)_*(\pi_v)$ for every v such that $\Pi = \bigotimes_v \Pi_v$ is an automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A}_F)$?*
- (ii) *If so, and if π is cuspidal, under what conditions is Π cuspidal?*

This is an extremely deep question, even if the condition $\Pi_v \in (\psi_v)_*(\pi_v)$ is required only at almost every place. (Relaxing the requirement in this way allows one to address the question without first establishing the Local Langlands Conjecture.) Here are two illustrations, taken from [Lgl2], of just how deep it is. Let us write $\Gamma = \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ and $\Gamma_v = \text{Gal}(\overline{F}_v/F_v)$ with $\Gamma_v \subset \Gamma$.

Example 1. Let $G = GL_n$ and $H = \{1\}$, so that ${}^L H = \{1\} \times \Gamma$ and ${}^L G = GL_n(\mathbb{C}) \times \Gamma$. Fix an n -dimensional representation σ of Γ . The map $\psi : {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$ given by $\psi(1, \gamma) = (\sigma(\gamma), \gamma)$ is an L homomorphism. If v is a finite place of F , then the only admissible homomorphism for $H(F_v)$ is $\varphi_0^{(v)}(z, w) = (1, \iota(w))$, where $\iota : W_{F_v} \rightarrow \Gamma_v$ is the inclusion. Let r be the representation $1 \times \sigma$ of ${}^L H$, and let $p : W'_k \rightarrow W_k$ be the natural quotient map. Then the elementary L factor for the

representation r at the finite place v is

$$\begin{aligned} L(s, 1, r) &= L(s, r \circ \varphi_0^{(v)}) && \text{by (9.1)} \\ &= L(s, \sigma \circ \iota \circ p) && (10.1) \\ &= \det(1 - (\sigma \circ \iota(\text{Fr})|_{(\mathbb{C}^n)_I})q^{-s})^{-1} && \text{by (8.1),} \end{aligned}$$

and the right side coincides with the Artin L factor (5.1) for r . Hence the global L function for the cuspidal representation 1 of $H(\mathbb{A}_F) = \{1\}$ and for the representation r coincides with the Artin L function of r . If the answer to (i) is affirmative, let $\Pi \in \psi_*(1)$ be an automorphic representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$ for which $\Pi_v \in (\psi_v)_*(1_v)$ for each v . The admissible homomorphism Φ_v for Π_v has $\Phi_v = (\psi_v)_*(\varphi_0^{(v)}) = \psi_v \circ \varphi_0^{(v)}$. Let R be the standard representation of ${}^L G$ (trivial on Γ). Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} L(s, \Pi_v) &= L(s, \Pi_v, R) = L(s, \psi_v \circ \varphi_0^{(v)}, R) && \text{by (9.2)} \\ &= L(s, R \circ \psi_v \circ \varphi_0^{(v)}) && \text{by (9.1)} \\ &= L(s, \sigma \circ \iota \circ p) \\ &= L(s, 1, r) && \text{by (10.1).} \end{aligned}$$

Thus an affirmative answer to (i) for this situation implies that the Artin L function for any n -dimensional representation of Γ is the L function of an automorphic representation of GL_n . An affirmative answer to (ii) implies that the latter representation is cuspidal, i.e., gives an affirmative answer to the Langlands Reciprocity Conjecture of §8.

Example 2. Let H be general, and let r be a holomorphic representation of ${}^L H$ into $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$. Put $G = GL_n$, and define $\psi(x, \gamma) = (r(x, \gamma), \gamma)$. Let π be an automorphic representation of H . If the answer to (i) is affirmative, let $\Pi \in \psi_*(\pi)$ be a corresponding automorphic representation of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_F)$. Tracking down the definitions as in Example 1, we find that

$$L(s, \pi, r) = L(s, \Pi),$$

i.e., the L function of π and the representation r is a standard L function for GL_n . If we assume about GL_n that Langlands L functions and Godement-Jacquet L functions coincide, then it follows from a generalization of Theorem 8.7 proved in [Ja1] that $\Lambda(s, \pi, r)$ has a meromorphic continuation to \mathbb{C} and satisfies a functional equation. Moreover if π is cuspidal and the answer to (ii) is affirmative, then (with some exceptions that can be sorted out) $L(s, \pi, r)$ and $\Lambda(s, \pi, r)$ are entire.

We mention two situations in which substantial progress has been made in establishing global functoriality. Both these situations are discussed in more detail in Rogawski's lectures [Ro2].

1) *Adjoint representation for GL_2 .* This is an instance where Example 2 can be carried out. For automorphic representations π of GL_2 , we consider L functions $L(s, \pi, \text{Ad})$, where $\text{Ad} : GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ is the adjoint representation. As in Example 2, the goal is to exhibit these L functions as standard L functions $L(s, \Pi)$ with Π automorphic for GL_3 . This amounts to establishing global functoriality when $G = GL_3$, $H = GL_2$, and $\psi : {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$ is given by $\psi(x, \gamma) = (\text{Ad}(x), \gamma)$. The positive result here is due to Gelbart and Jacquet [Gelb-Ja].

2) *Base change for GL_2 .* Let E be any finite extension of the number field F . Let $H = GL_2$ over F , and let $G = R_{E/F}(GL_2)$ be the group over F given by restriction of ground field as in (6.5). As with (6.5), for any F algebra A , $(R_{E/F})(GL_2(A)) = GL_2(E \otimes_F A)$. Thus

$$G(\overline{F}) = GL_2(E \otimes_F \overline{F}) = GL_2(\overline{F}) \times \cdots \times GL_2(\overline{F})$$

and
$$G(F) = GL_2(E \otimes_F F) = GL_2(E).$$

The L groups are

$${}^L H = GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$$

and
$${}^L G = (GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times \cdots \times GL_2(\mathbb{C})) \rtimes \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F),$$

the second one being a semidirect product. The action of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ on the product $GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times \cdots \times GL_2(\mathbb{C})$ permutes the coordinates. This action factors through $\text{Gal}(E/F)$ if E is Galois over F . The map $\psi : {}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$ is given by the diagonal map on the identity component and by the identity map on the Galois group. Langlands [Lgl5] proved global functoriality in this setting when E/F is a cyclic Galois extension of prime degree; this is the long step in the proof of new cases of Artin's Conjecture established by Langlands. Arthur and Clozel [Ar-Cl] proved the corresponding instance of global functoriality for GL_n when E/F is cyclic Galois of prime degree.

There is also a considerable amount of more recent progress. Various newer results on the analytic properties of $L(s, \pi, r)$ are summarized in [Ra]. Rogawski [Ro1] has made an extensive study of automorphic representations of the group U_3 . Here E/F is a quadratic extension of number fields, and $G = U_3$ is the associated unitary group. For the group $H = U_2 \times U_1$, there is an embedding ${}^L H \rightarrow {}^L G$, and Rogawski's work addresses functoriality for this map. Rogawski also studies functoriality for the map ${}^L G \rightarrow {}^L \tilde{G}$, where $\tilde{G} = R_{E/F}(G)$; this is the base change lifting from U_3 to GL_3 over E . This work is applied to arithmetic geometry in [Lgl-Ra]; the forward of [Lgl-Ra] puts a number of aspects of the Langlands program in perspective.

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