Non-paritious Hilbert modular forms

Lassina Dembélé1 · David Loeffler2 · Ariel Pacetti2,3

Received: 10 May 2017 / Accepted: 10 December 2018 / Published online: 5 February 2019
© The Author(s) 2019

Abstract
The arithmetic of Hilbert modular forms has been extensively studied under the assumption that the forms concerned are “paritious”—all the components of the weight are congruent modulo 2. In contrast, non-paritious Hilbert modular forms have been relatively little studied, both from a theoretical and a computational standpoint. In this article, we aim to redress the balance somewhat by studying the arithmetic of non-paritious Hilbert modular eigenforms. On the theoretical side, our starting point is a theorem of Patrikis, which associates projective $\ell$-adic Galois representations to these forms. We show that a general conjecture of Buzzard and Gee actually predicts that a strengthening of Patrikis’ result should hold, giving Galois representations into certain groups intermediate between $GL_2$ and $PGL_2$; and we verify that the predicted Galois representations do indeed exist. On the computational side, we give an algorithm to compute non-paritious Hilbert modular forms using definite quaternion algebras. To our knowledge, this is the first time such a general method has been presented. We end the article with an example.

Keywords Hilbert modular forms · Galois representations

Mathematics Subject Classification Primary 11F41; Secondary 11F80

At various stages of this project, Lassina Dembélé was supported by EPSRC Grant EP/J002658/1 and a Visiting Scholar grant from the Max-Planck Institute for Mathematics. David Loeffler was supported by a Royal Society University Research Fellowship. Ariel Pacetti was supported by a Leverhulme Trust Visiting Professorship.

David Loeffler
d.a.loeffler@warwick.ac.uk
Lassina Dembélé
lassina.dembele@gmail.com
Ariel Pacetti
apacetti@famaf.unc.edu.ar

1 Max-Planck Institute for Mathematics, Vivatsgasse 7, 53111 Bonn, Germany
2 Mathematics Institute, Zeeman Building, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK
3 Present Address: FAMAF-CIEM, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, 5000 Córdoba, Argentina

 Springer
Introduction

Background

Let $G$ be a reductive group over a number field $F$. One of the key themes of the Langlands programme is that “sufficiently nice” automorphic representations of $G$ should give rise to $\ell$-adic Galois representations, for any prime $\ell$. However, translating this idea into a formal statement is surprisingly difficult, and a precise formulation of such a conjecture has only recently been given by Buzzard and Gee in [4].

In op.cit., they define a class of automorphic representations $\Pi$ of $G$ which are “$L$-algebraic”; and their conjecture predicts that if $\Pi$ is $L$-algebraic, then for every prime $\ell$ (and isomorphism $C \cong \mathbb{Q}_\ell$), there should be a continuous representation of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ with values in the Langlands $L$-group $LG(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$, whose restrictions to the decomposition groups at good primes $v$ are determined by the corresponding local factors $\Pi_v$ of $\Pi$. (We shall recall the statement of this conjecture in more detail below.)

One natural testing ground for this conjecture is provided by Hilbert modular forms. As noted in op.cit., if $F$ is a totally real number field, and $f$ is a Hilbert modular form for $GL_2/F$, then the automorphic representation $\Pi$ associated to $f$ is $L$-algebraic (after a suitable twist) if and only if the weight of $f$ is “paritious” (all of its components $k_\sigma$ are congruent modulo 2). It is well-known that paritious Hilbert eigenforms have associated 2-dimensional $\ell$-adic Galois representations, confirming the Buzzard–Gee conjecture in this case.

On the other hand, there are also eigenforms that are non-paritious. These do not have 2-dimensional Galois representations; however, Patrikis [10] showed1 one can associate 2-dimensional projective $\ell$-adic Galois representations to such forms. This is wholly consistent with the Buzzard–Gee conjecture: the group PGL$_2$ is the Langlands dual of SL$_2$, and one checks that non-paritious eigenforms give rise to automorphic representations of GL$_2$ which are not $L$-algebraic, but become $L$-algebraic when restricted to SL$_2$. This has inspired us to begin a more general study of non-paritious Hilbert modular forms, both from a theoretical and a computational viewpoint; as far as we are aware, the problem of computing non-paritious forms explicitly has not been considered before.

---

1 Patrikis’ result is actually considerably more general, applying to regular algebraic, essentially self-dual cuspidal automorphic representations of GL$_n$ over totally real fields. However, we shall consider only the $n = 2$ case in the present paper.
Goals of this article

The goals of the present article are the following.

1. We introduce a hierarchy of conditions on the weight \((k, t)\) of a Hilbert modular automorphic representation \(\Pi\) for \(GL_2/F\), depending on a choice of a subfield \(E \subseteq F\); we call such weights “\(E\)-paritious”. (If \(E = F\), this is the usual parity condition that all the \(k_\sigma\) are congruent modulo 2. If \(E = \mathbb{Q}\) it is no condition at all, i.e. every \(\Pi\) is \(\mathbb{Q}\)-paritious). We define a subgroup \(G^*\) of the restriction of scalars \(G := \text{Res}_{F/E} GL_2\), containing \(\text{Res}_{F/E} SL_2\); and we show that if \(\Pi\) is \(E\)-paritious, the restriction of \(\Pi\) to \(G^*(A_E)\) is \(L\)-algebraic after a suitable twist.

2. We shall demonstrate that, as predicted by the Buzzard–Gee conjecture, we may associate \(\ell\)-adic representations of \(\text{Gal}(\bar{E}/E)\) to \(E\)-paritious automorphic representations of \(GL_2/F\), taking values in the Langlands \(L\)-group of the group \(G^*\) defined in (1). Since our group \(G^*\) always strictly contains \(\text{Res}_{F/E}(SL_2)\), whose Langlands dual is \(\text{Res}_{F/E}(PGL_2)\), this result refines Patrikis’ construction of projective Galois representations.

3. We describe algorithms for computing non-paritious Hilbert modular forms, via the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence between \(GL_2\) and totally definite quaternion algebras.

4. We give an explicit example of non-paritious Hilbert modular forms computed using these algorithms, and describe the conjugacy classes of Frobenius elements in their associated Galois representations.

The article is organized as follows: in Sect. 1 we state Buzzard-Gee conjecture, and make a small detour through the concepts involved. Section 2 is about Hilbert modular forms: we recall their automorphic definition, and we prove that if a non-paritious Hilbert modular form is \(E\)-paritious (see Definition 2.2) then we can restrict it to an automorphic form of \(G^* = G \times_{(\text{Res}_{F/E} GL_1)} GL_1\) (as predicted by Buzzard-Gee). Section 3 contains the main theorem (Theorem 3.5), namely that non-paritious Hilbert modular forms, do have Galois representations attached to them, as predicted. Section 4 relates our construction with Patrikis’ one. In Sect. 5 we focus on real quadratic fields, where some exceptional isomorphism allows the Galois representation to land in \(GO_4\). In Sect. 6 we show how to use quaternion groups to compute Hilbert modular forms (paritious and non-paritious ones). In particular, in Theorem 6.7 and Corollary 6.8 we prove how from automorphic forms for the quaternion group \(H\) we can construct forms in \(H^*\). This is the key result for computational purposes. In the same section we explain how to compute the Hecke action on such forms. We end the article with one illustrative example. The code used is available at https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/sci/maths/people/staff/david_loeffler/research/nonparitious/.

Notation

Throughout the article, we use the following notations:

- \(F\) denotes a number field. (In Sect. 1 \(F\) can be arbitrary, but from Sect. 2 onwards we shall assume \(F\) to be totally real.)
- \(O_F\) denotes the ring of integers of \(F\), \(O_F^\times\) the unit group, and \(O_F^{\times+}\) the subgroup of totally positive units.
- \(A_F\) is the adele ring of \(F\).
- \(\text{Cl}^+(F)\) denotes the narrow class group of \(F\).
• $\Gamma_F$ denotes the Galois group $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$.
• $E$ will denote a subfield of $F$, and the notations $O_E$, $\Gamma_E$ etc have the same meanings as for $F$.

1 L-groups

In this section we’ll recall from [4] the necessary notions to formulate their conjecture relating automorphic representations and Galois representations; and we will check the compatibility of their conjecture with restriction of scalars.

1.1 Global definitions

Let $G$ be a connected reductive group over a number field $F$. The Langlands dual $\hat{G}$ is the connected reductive group $\hat{G}$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ whose root datum is dual to that of $G$. The Galois group $\Gamma_F = \text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ acts naturally on $\hat{G}$, and the Langlands $L$-group $L_G$ is the pro-algebraic group over $\mathbb{Q}$ defined as the semidirect product $\hat{G} \rtimes \Gamma_F$. See [4, Sect. 2.1] for details. If $G$ is split over $F$ (or is an inner form of a split group) the action of $\Gamma_F$ on $\hat{G}$ is trivial, so $L_G$ is a direct product.

We shall be interested in continuous homomorphisms $\rho : \Gamma_F \to L_G(M)$, for various fields $M$, satisfying the following condition: the composite of $\rho$ with the projection $L_G(M) \to \Gamma_F$ is the identity map on $\Gamma_F$. Such a morphism is called an admissible homomorphism, or sometimes $L$-homomorphism. More generally, if $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma_F$ is a subgroup, we define a homomorphism $\Gamma' \to L_G(M)$ to be admissible if its projection to $\Gamma_F$ is the inclusion map $\Gamma' \hookrightarrow \Gamma_F$.

Notation If $H_1$ and $H_2$ are two reductive groups over $F$, then the Langlands $L$-group $L(H_1 \times H_2)$ is the fibre product $L_{H_1} \times_{\Gamma_F} L_{H_2}$; for $r_1 : \Gamma_F \to L_{H_1}$ and $r_2 : \Gamma_F \to L_{H_2}$ admissible homomorphisms, we write $r_1 \times r_2 : \Gamma_F \to L(H_1 \times H_2)$ for their product.

1.2 Local theory

If $v$ is a finite place of $F$ at which $G$ is unramified (i.e., $G$ is quasi-split over $F_v$ and becomes split over an unramified extension of $F_v$), then there is a parametrisation of unramified representations of $G(F_v)$ in terms of Langlands–Satake parameters. We choose an embedding $\overline{F} \to \overline{F}_v$, so we can identify $\Gamma_{F_v}$ with a subgroup of $\Gamma_F$. Then a Langlands–Satake parameter is a $\hat{G}(\mathbb{C})$-conjugacy class of admissible homomorphisms

$$s_v : W_{F_v} \to L_G(\mathbb{C}),$$

whose projection to $\hat{G}(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \text{Gal}(F_v^{nr}/F_v)$ factors through $W_{F_v}/I_{F_v}$, where $I_{F_v}$ is the inertia group, and satisfies a certain semisimplicity condition. (Note that this projection is well-defined, since the action of the inertia group $I_v$ on $\hat{G}(\mathbb{C})$ is trivial by assumption.)

If $\Gamma_{F_v}$ acts trivially on $\hat{G}$—equivalently, if $G$ is split over $F_v$—then $s_v$ is entirely determined by the conjugacy class of the projection to $\hat{G}(\mathbb{C})$ of $s_v(Frob_v)$. This semisimple conjugacy class in $\hat{G}(\mathbb{C})$ is referred to simply as a Satake parameter.

As explained in [4, Sect. 2.2], there is a bijection between isomorphism classes of irreducible unramified representations of $G(F_v)$, and Langlands–Satake parameters.
1.3 The Buzzard–Gee conjecture

Let $\Pi = \bigotimes \pi_v$ be an automorphic representation of $G(A_F)$. Then the local factor $\Pi_v$ is unramified for almost all $v$, so we have a collection of Satake parameters $(s_v)_{v \not\in \Sigma}$, where $\Sigma$ is a finite set.

On the other hand, we also have a Harish–Chandra parameter for each infinite place $\sigma$ of $F$, which is a Weyl group orbit $\lambda_{\sigma} \in X_*(\hat{T}) \otimes \mathbb{C}$, where $\hat{T}$ is a maximal torus in $\hat{G}$.

**Definition 1.1** We say $\Pi$ is $L$-algebraic if $\lambda_{\sigma} \in X_*(\hat{T})$ for every infinite place $\sigma$.

**Conjecture 1.2** ([4, Conjectures 3.1.1 and 3.2.1]) Suppose $\Pi$ is an $L$-algebraic automorphic representation of $G(A_F)$. Then there is a finite extension $E/\mathbb{Q}$ such that the Satake parameters $r(\pi_v)$ are all defined over $E$; and for any prime $\ell$ and choice of embedding $i: E \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_\ell$, there exists an admissible homomorphism

$$r_\Pi : \Gamma_F \rightarrow ^L G(\overline{Q}_\ell)$$

such that the restriction of $r_\Pi$ to $\Gamma_F$ is conjugate to $i(s_v)$ for every prime $v \not\in \Sigma$ such that $v \nmid \ell$.

1.4 Weil restriction

We now check a compatibility property of the above conjecture. Let $E \subseteq F$ be number fields. Let $H$ be a reductive group over $F$, and let $G$ be the Weil restriction $\text{Res}_{F/E} H$, which is a reductive group over $E$. Then $G(A_E)$ is canonically isomorphic to $H(A_F)$, and this isomorphism sends $G(E)$ to $H(F)$; so automorphic representations of $H(A_F)$ and of $G(A_E)$ are the same objects. However, the Buzzard–Gee conjecture for $H$ over $F$, and for $G$ over $E$, are apparently very different statements. In this section we shall check that the two statements are in fact equivalent.

**Proposition 1.3** Let $E \subseteq F$ be number fields. Let $H$ be a reductive group over $F$, and let $G$ be the Weil restriction $\text{Res}_{F/E} H$, which is a reductive group over $E$. Then:

- The dual group $\hat{G}$ is a product of $[F:E]$ copies of $\hat{H}$ indexed by the cosets $\Gamma_E / \Gamma_F$; in particular the subgroup $\Gamma_F$ preserves the first factor.
- The $L$-group $^L G$ is isomorphic to the semidirect product $\hat{G} \rtimes \Gamma_E$, with the natural action of $\Gamma_E$ on $\hat{G}$.
- If $r : \Gamma_F \rightarrow ^L H(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ is an admissible homomorphism, there is an admissible homomorphism

$$\tilde{r} = \text{Ind}_{F/E}(r) : \Gamma_E \rightarrow ^L G(\overline{Q}_\ell),$$

(uniqely determined up to conjugacy) such that the projection of $\tilde{r}|_{\Gamma_F}$ to the first factor of $\hat{G}$ is $r$.

**Remark 1.4** This proposition takes a particularly simple form if $H$ is split over $F$ (or is an inner form of a split group). In this case the action of $\Gamma_F$ on $\hat{H}$ is trivial, so $^L H$ is a direct

\[\text{If } \sigma \text{ is a complex place then there is a small subtlety in that } \lambda_{\sigma} \text{ actually depends not only on the place } \sigma \text{ but also on a choice of isomorphism } F_{\sigma} \cong \mathbb{C}; \text{ but replacing this isomorphism with its conjugate changes } \lambda_{\sigma} \text{ by an element of } X_*(\hat{T}), \text{ so the notion of } L\text{-algebraicity is well-defined. However, in this paper we shall mostly restrict to the case of totally real } F \text{ where this subtlety does not arise.} \]
product; and an admissible homomorphism $\Gamma_F \to L H(\overline{Q}_E)$ is simply a homomorphism $\Gamma_F \to \hat{H}(\overline{Q}_E)$. Meanwhile, $\hat{G} \cong \prod_{x \in \Gamma_E / \Gamma_F} \hat{H}$, with $\Gamma_E$ acting by permuting the factors via its left action on $\Gamma_E / \Gamma_F$.

In this situation, if $r$ is an $L$-homomorphism $\Gamma_F \to L H(\overline{Q}_E)$, and $\rho : \hat{H} \to GL_m$ is a representation of $\hat{H}$, then there is a natural representation $\hat{\rho} : L G \to GL_{[F:E]m}$ whose restriction to the identity component $\hat{G}$ is given by $\rho \times \cdots \times \rho$; and the composite $\hat{\rho} \circ \hat{r}$ is the induced representation $\text{Ind}_{L H}^{L G}(\rho \circ r)$ in the usual sense. This justifies the notation “$\text{Ind}_{F/E}(r)$” for this homomorphism $\hat{r}$.

**Proof of Proposition 1.3** The first two statements of the proposition are standard. We give an outline of the construction of the homomorphism $\hat{r}$.

It is convenient to work in a slightly more general setting: let $V$ be an arbitrary group, and $\rho : V \to H$ a homomorphism. Suppose $U \geq V$ is an overgroup with $[U : V] = d < \infty$.

Let $G$ be the group $H^{U/V} \rtimes U$. Explicitly, an element of $G$ is a pair $(f, u)$ where $f$ is a function $U / V \to H$ and $u \in U$, and the multiplication is given by $(f, u)(f', u') = (x \mapsto f(x)f'(u^{-1}x), uu')$.

We define a map $\hat{\rho} : U \to G$, $u \mapsto (f_u, u)$, where $f_u : U / V \to H$ is defined as follows. Choose a set of coset representatives $U = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^k u_i V$. We define $f_u(u_i) = \rho(u_i^{-1} u u_k)$, where $k \in \{1, \ldots, d\}$ is the unique index such that $u_i^{-1} u u_k \in V$. Then a routine but tedious check shows that $\hat{\rho}$ is a group homomorphism. \(\square\)

We now consider automorphic representations of $G$ and $H$. Let $\Pi$ be an automorphic representation of $H(\mathbb{A}_F)$, and let $\hat{\Pi}$ denote the same space regarded as a representation of $G(\mathbb{A}_E)$.

**Proposition 1.5** We have the following compatibilities:

(i) $\Pi$ is $L$-algebraic as a representation of $G(\mathbb{A}_E)$ if and only if $\hat{\Pi}$ is $L$-algebraic as a representation of $H(\mathbb{A}_F)$ [4, Sect. 3.1].

(ii) If $w$ is a finite place of $E$ such that $F_v / E_w$ is unramified for every $v \mid w$, then $\hat{\Pi}_w = \bigotimes_{v \mid w} \hat{\Pi}_v$ is unramified as a representation of $G(\mathbb{A}_E)$ if and only if each $\Pi_v$ is unramified as a representation of $H(F_v)$: and in this setting, the Langlands–Satake parameter $\hat{s}_w$ of $\hat{\Pi}_w$ is defined over a subfield $E$ if and only if the same is true of each of the $s_v$.

(iii) Let $r : \Gamma_F \to L H(\overline{Q}_E)$ be an admissible homomorphism, and let $\hat{r} : \Gamma_E \to L G(\overline{Q}_E)$ be the induction of $r$ described in Proposition 1.3. Then the restriction of $\hat{r}$ to $W_{E_w}$ is $\hat{G}$-conjugate to $\iota(\hat{s}_w)$ if and only if the restriction of $r$ to $W_{F_v}$ is $\hat{H}$-conjugate to $\iota(s_v)$ for all $v \mid w$.

**Proof** Statements (i) and (ii) are proved in [4], in Sects. 3.1 and 3.2, respectively. So it remains to prove (iii), for which we need to make precise the relation between the Langlands–Satake parameters of $\hat{\Pi}_w$ and $\Pi_v$.

Let $H_v$ denote the base extension of $H$ to $F_v$, and similarly for $G_w$. Then we have $G_w = \prod_{v \mid w} \text{Res}_{F_v / E_w} H_v$ as algebraic groups over $E_w$. For each $v$, we have a Langlands–Satake parameter $s_v : W_{F_v} \to L H_v(\mathbb{C}) = \hat{H}(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \Gamma_{F_v}$ attached to $\Pi_v$. Applying exactly the same induction process as before, we obtain an admissible homomorphism

$$
\hat{s}_v = \text{Ind}_{F_v / E_w}(s_v) : W_{E_w} \to \hat{H}(\mathbb{C}) / \Gamma_{F_v} / \Gamma_{E_w} \rtimes \Gamma_{E_w}.
$$

From the definition of the Langlands–Satake parameter, one sees that $\hat{s}_v$ is exactly the Langlands–Satake parameter of $\Pi_v$ considered as a representation of the $E_w$-points of the algebraic group $\text{Res}_{F_v / E_w} H_v$ over $E_w$.\(\square\)
There is a bijection between the orbits for the action of the Frobenius \( \sigma_w \) on the factors of \( \hat{G}(C) \), and the primes \( v \mid w \); so taking the fibre product (over \( \Gamma_{E,w} \)) of the representations \( \hat{s}_v \) defines an admissible homomorphism \( \hat{s}_w : W_{E,w} \to \hat{G}(C) \). Since the Langlands–Satake parameter of a representation \( \Pi \otimes \Pi' \) of a product group \( U \times U' \) is the fibre product of the parameters of the factors, we see that \( \hat{s}_w \) is exactly the Langlands–Satake parameter of \( \hat{\Pi}_w \).

On the other hand, since \( \hat{s}_w \) is obtained from \( (s_v)_{v\mid w} \) by induction, it is clear that \( \iota(\hat{s}_w) \) is the restriction to \( W_{E,w} \) of a global homomorphism \( \tilde{r} = \text{Ind}_{F/E}(r) \) if and only if \( \iota(s_v) \) is the restriction of \( r \) to \( W_{F,v} \) for all \( v \mid w \).

\[\square\]

**Corollary 1.6** The Buzzard–Gee conjecture is true for an automorphic representation \( \Pi \) of \( H(A_F) \) if, and only if, it is true for the same representation regarded as a representation of \( G(A_E) \).

\[\square\]

## 2 Hilbert modular forms

### 2.1 Weights

Let \( F \) be a totally real field, and let \( \Sigma_F \) be the set of infinite places of \( F \). By a **weight** for \( F \), we mean a collection \( \underline{k} = (k_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \Sigma_F} \) of integers indexed by \( \Sigma_F \).

**Notation** For \( x \in F^\times \) and \( \underline{k} \) a weight, we write \( x^{\underline{k}} \) for \( \prod_{\sigma} \sigma(x)^{k_\sigma} \in R^\times \).

Thus weights are just the same thing as characters of the torus \( \text{Res}_{F/Q} G_m \).

**Definition 2.1** We say \( \underline{k} \) is **paritious** if the parity of \( k_\sigma \) is independent of \( \sigma \).

We also consider a slightly more general notion. For \( E \subseteq F \) a subfield and \( \underline{k} \) a weight of \( F \), we define \( \underline{k}_E \) to be the weight for \( E \) defined by \( (k_E)_\sigma = \sum_{\tau \mid \sigma} k_\tau \) (equivalently, the restriction of \( \underline{k} \) to \( \text{Res}_{E/Q} G_m \subseteq \text{Res}_{F/Q} G_m \)).

**Definition 2.2** We shall say \( \underline{k} \) is **E-paritious** if \( \underline{k}_E \) is paritious as a weight for \( E \).

Thus being \( E \)-paritious is no condition at all if \( E = Q \), and becomes more restrictive as \( E \) gets larger, with the opposite extreme \( E = F \) being the previous definition.

### 2.2 Adelic Hilbert modular forms

Let \( \mathcal{H}_F \) be the set of elements of \( F \otimes C \) of totally positive imaginary part, with its natural left action of \( \text{GL}_2^+(F \otimes R) \). Let \( \underline{k} = (k_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \Sigma_F} \) be a collection of integers, and \( \underline{t} = (t_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \Sigma_F} \) a collection of real numbers. We can define the weight \( (\underline{k}, \underline{t}) \) right action of \( \text{GL}_2^+(F \otimes R) \) on functions \( \mathcal{H}_F \to C \) by

\[(f |_{k,t} \gamma)(\tau) = \text{det}(\gamma)^{\frac{k}{2} + t - \frac{1}{2}} (c\tau + d)^{-\frac{k}{2}} f(\gamma \cdot \tau).\]

**Notation** We say the pair \( (\underline{k}, \underline{t}) \) is **reasonable** if the quantity \( k_\sigma + 2t_\sigma \) is independent of \( \sigma \), which is equivalent to requiring that \( \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{smallmatrix}\right) \) acts trivially for all \( x \in O_F^\times \) (or just for all \( x \) in a finite-index subgroup). We denote the common value of \( k_\sigma + 2t_\sigma \) by \( R \).

We define a **Hilbert modular form of weight** \( (\underline{k}, \underline{t}) \) to be a function

\[ f : \text{GL}_2(A_{F,t}) \times \mathcal{H}_F \to C \]

such that
• \( f(g, -) \) is holomorphic on \( \mathcal{H}_F \) for all \( g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i}) \),
• \( f(yg, g) = f(g, -) \mid_{\mathbb{A}_{F,i}} y^{-1} \) for all \( y \in \text{GL}_2^+(F) \),
• there exists an open compact subgroup \( U \) of \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i}) \) such that \( f(gu, \tau) = f(g, \tau) \) for all \( u \in U \) and \( (g, \tau) \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i}) \times \mathcal{H}_F \).

(If \( F = \mathbb{Q} \) we need an additional condition of holomorphy at the cusps, which is otherwise automatic by the Köcher principle.) We write \( M_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) for the space of such functions, and \( S_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) for the subspace of cusp forms. Both spaces are clearly zero unless \((k, \mathbb{A})\) is reasonable. From now on \((k, \mathbb{A})\) is implicitly assumed reasonable.

**Remark 2.3** We have chosen to formulate the definition in terms of \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i}) \times \mathcal{H}_F \) since it makes the link to the classical theory slightly more direct. The alternative, more analytic, approach is to work with functions on the quotient \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i}) \times \mathcal{H}_F \). This approach is automatic by the Köcher principle.) We write \( M_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) and \( S_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) for the spaces of \( \mathbb{A} \)-admissible smooth representations of the group \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i}) \times \mathcal{H}_F \).

The following properties of \( M_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) and \( S_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) are well-known:

• The spaces \( M_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) and \( S_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) are admissible smooth representations of the group \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i}) \), via the right-translation action.
• If \( \mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}_1 + \mathbb{A}_2 \) for some \( \mathbb{A}_1, \mathbb{A}_2 \), then the function \( f \) on \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i}) \) given by \( f(g, x) = f(g(x)) \) is \( \mathbb{A} \)-invariant, and for each \( \sigma \in \Sigma_F \), it transforms by \( e^{i\sigma x} \) under right translation by \( \left( \begin{array}{cc} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{array} \right) \in \text{SO}_2(F_\sigma) \). Conversely we can recover \( f \) from \( \tilde{f} \) via \( f(g, x) = y^{-(k+l-1)} \tilde{f}(g, \left( \begin{array}{cc} x & y \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)) \).

(Here \( \|x\| \) is the adèle norm map, sending a uniformiser at a prime \( q \) of \( F \) to the reciprocal of the size of its residue field.)
• For any \( f \in M_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) there is a finite-index subgroup of \( \mathbb{A}_{F,i} \), containing \( F^{x+} \), such that for \( x \) in this subgroup, \( \left( \begin{array}{cc} x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \in \text{Z}(\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i})) \) acts on \( f \) by \( \|x\|^{R-2} \) where \( R \) is the common value of \( k_\sigma + 2t_\sigma \).
• If the \( t_\sigma \) are all in \( \mathbb{Z} \), then \( M_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) and \( S_{k,\mathbb{A}} \) are the base-extensions to \( \mathbb{C} \) of \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i}) \)-representations defined over \( \mathbb{F} \), the Galois closure of \( F \) in \( \mathbb{C} \) (see e.g. [12]).

### 2.3 Hecke theory and Satake parameters

Let \( \Pi \) be an irreducible \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F,i}) \)-subrepresentation of \( S_{k,\mathbb{A}} \). Then we can write \( \Pi = \bigotimes_v \Pi_v \), where the product runs over finite primes of \( F \), and each \( \Pi_v \) is an irreducible smooth representation of \( \text{GL}_2(F_v) \). All but finitely many of the \( \Pi_v \) will be unramified, so we have a collection of Satake parameters \( s_v \).

These \( s_v \) can be described in terms of the action of Hecke operators. Let \( T_v \) denote the double coset of \( \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_v \end{array} \right) \), where \( \sigma_v \in \mathbb{A}_{F,i} \) is a uniformiser at \( v \); and let \( S_v \) denote the double coset of \( \left( \begin{array}{cc} \sigma_v & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_v \end{array} \right) \). If \( \tau_v \) and \( \sigma_v \) denote the eigenvalues of these operators acting on the \( \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{F,v}) \)-invariants of \( \Pi \), then one has the following formula:

\[ \|x\| = \|x\|^{R-2} \]
Proposition 2.4 The Satake parameter $s_v$ is the semisimple conjugacy class such that

$$\text{tr} s_v = \text{Nm}(v)^{-1/2} \tau_v \quad \text{and} \quad \det s_v = \sigma_v.$$  

We give a more explicit description of the $s_v$ if the prime $v$ is narrowly principal, generated by a totally positive element $\sigma$; compare [4, Sect. 3.3] for $F = \mathbb{Q}$. Let $f$ be the new vector of $\Pi$. Then the restriction of $f$ to $\mathcal{S}_F$ has a Fourier expansion

$$f(\tau) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_F^{-1}} c(\alpha) \exp(2\pi i \text{tr}(\alpha \tau)).$$

There is a constant $t(\sigma)$, the “naive Hecke eigenvalue”, such that $c(\sigma \alpha) = t(\sigma) c(\alpha)$ if $\langle \sigma, \alpha \mathcal{O}_F \rangle = 1$. This is related to the “normalised Hecke eigenvalue” $\tau_v$ above by

$$\tau_v = \sigma^2 - k - t(\sigma).$$

Meanwhile, the quantity $\sigma_v$ is simply $\text{Nm}(v)^{-2} \chi(\sigma)$, where $\chi$ is the finite-order character by which the diamond operators act on $F$.

It is shown in Sect. 3.2 of [4] that $\mathcal{S}_F$ is $L$-algebraic if and only if $t(\sigma) \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$ for all $\sigma \in \Sigma_F$. Notice that, for a given $k$, we can find $t$ such that $(k, t)$ is reasonable and $t(\sigma) \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$ if and only if $k$ is paritious. Thus the automorphic representations of $G$ arising from non-paritious Hilbert modular forms cannot be twisted to become $L$-algebraic.

It follows from Shimura’s algebraicity theorem quoted above that if all $t(\sigma)$ are in $\frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$ then the Satake parameters $s_v$ are all defined over a finite extension of $\mathbb{Q}$ (for all good primes $v$, not only those trivial in the narrow class group).

Remark 2.5 Buzzard and Gee define $\mathcal{S}_F$ to be $L$-arithmetic if all the $s_v$ lie in a common finite extension. So Shimura’s algebraicity theorem shows that if $\mathcal{S}_F$ is $L$-arithmetic, then it is $L$-arithmetic. If $F = \mathbb{Q}$, the converse holds: $L$-arithmetic implies $L$-algebraic, as shown in [4]. The same holds over general fields $F$, as we will see in the next section.

2.4 The group $G^*$

Now let $E$ be a subfield of $F$, as before, and set $G = \text{Res}_{F/E} \text{GL}_2$. We are interested in subgroups of $G$ defined by a condition on the determinant, as follows. The group $\text{GL}_1$ is a subgroup of $\text{Res}_{F/E} \text{GL}_1$ in the obvious way. We define a group $G^*$ over $E$ by

$$G^* = G \times \text{(Res}_{F/E} \text{GL}_1) \text{ GL}_1.$$  

Thus $G^*(E) = \{g \in \text{GL}_2(F) : \det(g) \in E^*\}$.

Proposition 2.6 [cf. [3, p. 399]] The $L$-group of $G^*$ is the quotient of $L G$ by a subgroup of $Z(\mathcal{G})$. More specifically, if $K$ is the kernel of the “norm” map $Z(\mathcal{G}) = \prod_{\Gamma_E/\Gamma_F} \text{GL}_1 \to \text{GL}_1$, then $K$ is normal in $L G$, and we have

$$\hat{G}^* = \hat{G} / K, \quad L G^* = L G / K.$$  

Remark 2.7 The group $\hat{G} = (\text{GL}_2)^{\Gamma_E/\Gamma_F}$ has a $2^d$-dimensional representation, where $d = [F : E]$, given by the tensor product of the standard $2$-dimensional representations of the $\text{GL}_2$ factors. This representation factors through $\hat{G}^*$, and since it is invariant under permutation of the factors, it extends to a representation of $L G^*$. We call this the Asai representation, as the corresponding $L$-series first appeared in the work of Asai [1]; see also Yoshida [13]. However,
it is important to note that many other interesting algebraic representations of $L^1 G^*$, such as the induction from $L^1 H$ of the 3-dimensional adjoint representation of $L^1 H$, where $H = \text{GL}_2 / F$.

The reason for introducing $G^*$ is that it, so to speak, “makes more representations algebraic”. There is a natural quotient map $X_\lambda(\mathcal{T})$ to $X_\lambda(\mathcal{T}^*)$, where $\mathcal{T}$ is the standard maximal torus of $G$. If $\lambda \in X_\lambda(\mathcal{T})_C$, and $\lambda^*$ is its image in $X_\lambda(\mathcal{T}^*)_C$, then it can occur that $\lambda^*$ is integral even if $\lambda$ is not. In fact, we have the following result:

**Proposition 2.8** Let $\Pi$ be the automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A}_E) = \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$ given by a Hilbert modular form over $F$ of weight $(k, t)$; and for $\tau$ a real place of $E$, let $\lambda_{\tau}$ be the Harish–Chandra parameter of $\Pi_{\tau}$.

Then the projection $\lambda_{\tau}^*$ lies in the integral cocharater lattice $X_\lambda(\mathcal{T}^*)$ if, and only if, we have $\sum_{\sigma | \tau} (t_{\sigma} - \frac{1}{2}) \in \mathbb{Z}$.

**Proof** Using the basis of the Cartan subalgebra of $gl_2(C)$ described in [4, Sect. 3.3], we can identify $X_\lambda(\mathcal{T})$ with the abelian group

$$\{(m_\sigma, n_\sigma)_{\sigma | \tau} : m_\sigma, n_\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}, m_\sigma = n_\sigma \text{ mod } 2\},$$

and in terms of this basis we have

$$\lambda_{\tau} = \left( \pm (k_\sigma - 1), k_\sigma + 2t_{\sigma} - 2 \right)_{\sigma | \tau}.$$

One has a similar description of $X_\lambda(\mathcal{T}^*)$; it is given by pairs $((m_\sigma)_{\sigma | \tau}, n)$, with $m_\sigma, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $n = \sum m_\sigma \text{ mod } 2$. The quotient map is given by $(m_\sigma, n_{\sigma | \tau}) \mapsto (m_\sigma)_{\sigma | \tau}, \sum n_\sigma)$. So one computes that $\lambda_{\tau}^* \in X_\lambda(\mathcal{T}^*)$ if and only if $\sum_{\sigma | \tau} (t_{\sigma} - \frac{1}{2}) \in \mathbb{Z}$, as required. $\square$

**Proposition 2.9** If $k$ is $E$-paritious, then we may choose the $t_{\sigma}$ such that $(k, t)$ is reasonable and $\lambda_{\tau}^*$ is $L$-algebraic for all real places $\tau$ of $E$. Conversely, if $k$ is not $E$-paritious then no such $t$ exists.

**Proof** Since $(k, t)$ is reasonable, the quantity $k_\sigma + 2t_{\sigma} = R$ is independent of $\sigma$. Then $\sum_{\sigma | \tau} (t_{\sigma} - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{[E:F](R-1)-\sum_{\sigma | \tau} k_\sigma}{2}$. We can chose $R$ so that this number is an integer if and only if the parity of $\sum_{\sigma | \tau} k_\sigma$ is independent of $\tau$. $\square$

### 2.5 Restriction of automorphic representations for $G$

Let $\Pi$ be an irreducible $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}_{F, t})$-subrepresentation of $S_{k,t}$. Then we may consider the restriction of $\Pi$ to the subgroup $G^*(\mathbb{A}_{E, t})$. This will usually not be irreducible. We denote by $\Psi$ the set of irreducible constituents of $\Pi$ as a $G^*(\mathbb{A}_{E, t})$-representation; this is (the finite part of) a global $L$-packet for $G^*$.

If $\Pi$ is not of CM type (which we shall assume from now on), then all representations $\Pi^* \in \Psi$ are the finite parts of automorphic representations of $G^*$, and they all have the same multiplicity in the spectrum of $G^*$ [3, Sect. 3.2]. Moreover, any two representations $\Pi^*_1, \Pi^*_2 \in \Psi$ have the same Satake parameter at any prime where they are both unramified, and the same Harish–Chandra parameter at $\infty$; these parameters are simply the images of the Satake and Harish–Chandra parameters of $\Pi$ under the quotient map $L^1 G^*(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow L^1 G^*(\mathbb{C})$.

In particular, the Buzzard–Gee conjecture is true for one $\Pi^* \in \Psi$ if and only if it holds for all of them, with the same representation $r_{\Pi^*, t}$. (That is, the Buzzard–Gee conjecture is really an assertion about automorphic $L$-packets, not about individual automorphic representations.)
3 Galois representations

3.1 Setup

The following theorem, which establishes the Buzzard–Gee conjecture for automorphic representations of $GL_2$ arising from paritious Hilbert modular forms, is well known:

**Theorem 3.1** (Blasius–Rogawski) Let $\Pi$ be an irreducible subrepresentation of $S_{k,t}$, where $k_\sigma \geq 2$ and $t_\sigma \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$ for all $\sigma$. Let $\ell$ be prime and let $\iota$ be an isomorphism $C \to \overline{Q}_\ell$. Then there exists a continuous Galois representation

$$r_{\Pi,\iota} : \Gamma_F \to GL_2(\overline{Q}_\ell),$$

such that for all primes $v \nmid \ell$ at which the local factor $\Pi_v$ is unramified, the representation $r_{\Pi,\iota}$ is also unramified, and the conjugacy class of $r_{\Pi,\iota}(\text{Frob}_v)$ is $\iota(s_v)$.

(For concreteness we take $\text{Frob}_v$ to be the geometric Frobenius at $v$, inducing $x \mapsto x^{1/\text{Nm}(v)}$ on the residue field, although the validity of the above statement is obviously independent of the choice of geometric or arithmetic Frobenius.)

Via the restriction-of-scalars compatibility above, the conjecture is true for the same representations $\Pi$ regarded as automorphic representations of $G = \text{Res}_{F/E} \text{GL}_2$ for any intermediate field $E$, giving admissible homomorphisms

$$r_{\Pi,\iota,E} : \Gamma_E \to L^*G(\overline{Q}_\ell).$$

If $k$ is not paritious, but is $E$-paritious for some subfield $E$ (recall that this is always the case for $E = \mathbb{Q}$), then the above theorem says nothing. However, as we have seen above, the restriction of $\Pi$ to the group $G^*$ is $L$-algebraic for a suitable choice of $t$, and hence the Buzzard–Gee conjecture predicts Galois representations into $L^*G$. The goal of this section will be to construct these “extra” Galois representations.

3.2 Representations over CM fields

**Theorem 3.2** (Blasius–Rogawski). Let $\Pi$ be a non-CM irreducible subrepresentation of $S_{k,t}$, where $k_\sigma \geq 2$ for all $\sigma$. Let $K/\mathbb{Q}$ be an imaginary quadratic extension and set $M = \mathbb{F}_K$. Then there exists a Hecke character $\chi$ of $M$, and a continuous Galois representation

$$r_{\Pi,\chi,\iota} : \Gamma_M \to GL_2(\overline{Q}_\ell),$$

with the following property: let $v \nmid \ell$ be a prime of $F$ which splits in $M/F$ and such that $\Pi$ and $\chi$ are unramified at $v$. Then for each of the two primes $w$ above $v$, the restriction of $r_{\Pi,\chi,\iota}$ to $W_{M,w}$ is conjugate to $\iota(s_v \otimes \chi(w))$. Furthermore, if $\Pi_E$ is not induced from a character of $A^*_{M^*}$, then $r_{\Pi,\chi,\iota}$ is irreducible.

**Proof** The existence of $r_{\Pi,\chi,\iota}$ comes from [2, Theorem 2.6.1], while the irreducibility result is proved in the same way as [8, Theorem 4.14, Proposition 5.9] (using the fact that $\Pi$ is assumed to be non-CM, so its base-change to $M$ is cuspidal).

**Corollary 3.3** The representation $\Pi$ is $L$-arithmetic if and only if it is $L$-algebraic.

**Proof** As mentioned in Remark 2.5, Shimura’s algebraicity results show that $L$-algebraic implies $L$-arithmetic. For the converse, the argument given in [4] generalizes as follows:
by Theorem 3.2 there are infinitely many principal primes \( v \) for which \( s_v \) is non-zero (look at the residual representation at a prime \( \ell \neq 2 \) and primes mapping to the identity have this property). If \( \Pi \) is \( L \)-arithmetic, by Shimura’s theorem the set \( \{ v^\ell \cdot \Nm(v) \} \) lies in a finite extension, so \( \ell \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z} \).

Before stating the main result, we need an auxiliary Lemma.

**Lemma 3.4** Let \( U, V \) be groups, with \( Z(V) \) 2-divisible, and let \( U' \subset U \) be an index 2 subgroup. Let \( \psi : U' \rightarrow V \) be a morphism satisfying:

- it has big image, i.e. \( \{ v \in V : v \psi(u)v^{-1} = \psi(u) \forall u \in U' \} = Z(V) \).
- The homomorphism \( \psi^\mu : U' \rightarrow V \) defined by \( \psi^\mu(u) = \psi(\mu u \mu^{-1}) \) is conjugate in \( V \) to \( \psi \).

Then \( \psi \) extends to a morphism \( U \rightarrow V \).

**Proof** Let \( \mu \) be an element of \( U - U' \). The second condition means that there exists \( v \in V \) such that

\[
v \psi(u)v^{-1} = \psi(\mu u \mu^{-1}) \quad \forall u \in U'.
\]

The first condition implies that if such an extension exists, then \( \psi(\mu) = vz \), for some \( z \in Z(V) \). The equality \( \psi(\mu^2 u \mu^{-2}) = v^2 \psi(u)v^{-2} \) together with the second condition implies that \( \psi(\mu^2) = v^2 z \) for some \( z \in Z(V) \). Since \( Z(V) \) is 2-divisible, let \( \tilde{z} \in Z(V) \) be a square root of \( z \), and define \( \psi(\mu) = v \tilde{z} \).

**Theorem 3.5** Let \( \Pi \) be a non-CM-type irreducible subrepresentation of \( S_{k,L} \), and \( E \subset F \) such that the restricted representation \( \Pi^* \) is \( L \)-algebraic. Let \( \iota : C \rightarrow \overline{Q}_\ell \) an isomorphism. Then there is a Galois representation

\[
r_{\Pi,\iota}^* : \Gamma_E \rightarrow L G^*(\overline{Q}_\ell),
\]

whose local factors at unramified places \( v \) are the \( \iota(r_v^*) \).

**Proof** As in Theorem 3.2, we choose an imaginary quadratic field \( K \), and a character \( \chi \) of \( \mathbb{A}^\infty_M \) (where \( M = FK \)), such that there is a Galois representation

\[
r_{\Pi,\chi,\iota} : \Gamma_M \rightarrow \GL_2(\overline{Q}_\ell)
\]

whose Satake parameters at the split primes are determined by \( \Pi \) and \( \chi \). Let \( L = KE \). By Proposition 1.3 we can extend \( r_{\Pi,\chi,\iota} \) to an admissible homomorphism

\[
\tilde{r}_{\Pi,\chi,\iota} : \Gamma_L \rightarrow L G(\overline{Q}_\ell).
\]

Let us write \( r_{\Pi,\chi,\iota}^* \) for the projection of \( \tilde{r}_{\Pi,\chi,\iota} \) into the quotient \( L G^*(\overline{Q}_\ell) \).

Since \( \Pi \) is \( E \)-paritious, the Hecke character \( \chi|_{\GL_1(\mathbb{A}_L)} \) is algebraic. Hence it has a Galois representation \( r_{\chi,\iota} : \Gamma_E \rightarrow \GL_1(\overline{Q}_\ell) \) attached to it. We identify \( \GL_1(\overline{Q}_\ell) \) with the centre of \( \hat{G}^*(\overline{Q}_\ell) \), and we consider the “tensor product” representation

\[
r_{\Pi,K,\iota}^* := r_{\Pi,\chi,\iota}^* \otimes r_{\chi^{-1},\iota} : \Gamma_{EK} \rightarrow L G(\overline{Q}_\ell).
\]

where by “tensor product” we mean the component-wise product in \( \hat{G} \), which goes to the quotient (as it lies in the center).

Let us check that this morphism \( r_{\Pi,K,\iota}^* \) is independent of the choice of the character \( \chi \). If we multiply \( \chi \) by an algebraic character \( \psi \) of \( \mathbb{A}^\infty_M \), then \( \psi \) has an associated
Galois representation $\Gamma_M \rightarrow \text{GL}_1(\overline{Q}_f)$, and we may induce this to a homomorphism $\Gamma_L \rightarrow (\text{GL}_1)^{[M:L]} \times \text{Gal}(M/L)$. If we compose this homomorphism with the product map $(\text{GL}_1)^{[M:L]} \rightarrow \text{GL}_1$, then the action of $\text{Gal}(M/L)$ becomes trivial, and one checks easily that the result is exactly the Galois representation $\Gamma_L \rightarrow \text{GL}_1(\overline{Q}_f)$ associated to $\psi|_{\Lambda^n}$. Hence the twists cancel out, showing that the representation $r^n_{\Pi,K,i}$ is independent of the choice.

Because of the irreducibility of $r^n_{\Pi,K,i}$, the centraliser of the image of $r^n_{\Pi,K,i}$ is the centre of $L^{*}(\overline{Q}_f)$, which is just $\overline{Q}_f^*$ and is thus certainly 2-divisible. So we are in a position to apply the preceding lemma.

Let $\tau$ denote a lift to $\Gamma_E$ of the complex conjugation automorphism of $K/Q$. Since $F$ is linearly disjoint from $K$ (and $K$ is Galois), we can and do assume that $\tau$ acts trivially on the dual group $\hat{G}$. Let $(r^n_{\Pi,K,i})^T$ denote the morphism given by $(r^n_{\Pi,K,i})(\tau) = r^n_{\Pi,K,i}(\tau \sigma \tau^{-1})$. We claim that $(r^n_{\Pi,K,i})^T$ is conjugate to $r^n_{\Pi,K,i}$.

Tracing through the definitions, we find that $(r^n_{\Pi,K,i})^T$ is obtained by induction and twisting from the homomorphism $(r^n_{\Pi,K,i})^T : \Gamma_M \rightarrow GL_2(\overline{Q}_f)$. Since the representations $(r^n_{\Pi,K,i})^T$ and $\pi_{\Gamma,\tau}(\lambda)$ are both irreducible and their traces agree on the Frobenii at split primes, they are conjugate by an element of $GL_2(\overline{Q}_f)$. Since the construction of $r^n_{\Pi,K,i}$ is independent of the choice of $\tau$, as we have seen, this gives the required conjugacy between $r^n_{\Pi,K,i}$ and $(r^n_{\Pi,K,i})^T$. Hence $r^n_{\Pi,K,i}$ extends to a representation of $\Gamma_E$, uniquely determined up to twisting by the quadratic character associated to $K/Q$.

By construction, $r^n_{\Pi,K,i}$ has the desired Satake parameters at all but finitely many primes split in $L/E$. It only remains to prove that the quadratic twists may be chosen in a uniform way, so that the morphisms obtained by extending $r^n_{\Pi,K,i}$ for different choices of $K$ coincide; this will imply that the resulting representation has the required Satake parameters at every prime (since for any given prime $q$, we may choose $K$ such that $q$ is split in $K$). This will be carried out in the next proposition.

**Proposition 3.6** Let $K_i$ be an infinite list of imaginary quadratic fields, whose ramification set is pairwise disjoint and disjoint from the ramification set of $F$, and for each $K_i$ let $r^n_{\Pi,K_i,i} : \Gamma_{E_{K_i}} \rightarrow L^{*}(\overline{Q}_f)$ be the morphism constructed in the previous proof. Then there exists a morphism $r^n_{\Pi,i} : \Gamma_E \rightarrow L^{*}(\overline{Q}_f)$ whose restriction to $\Gamma_{E_{K_i}}$ is isomorphic to $r^n_{\Pi,K_i,i}$ for every $i$.

**Proof** The result resembles that of [2, Proposition 4.3.1] and so does its proof. As pointed already each $r^n_{\Pi,K_i,i}$ can be extended, non-uniquely, to $\Gamma_E$; let $\phi_{\Pi,K_i,i}$ be such an extension. Recall that $\phi_{\Pi,K_i,i} \vert_{\Gamma_{F_{K_i}K_2}} \simeq \phi_{\Pi,K_2,i} \vert_{\Gamma_{F_{K_i}K_2}}$ (using irreducibility, and comparing traces of Frobenii at split primes). Our ramification conditions imply that there are characters $\alpha_{1,2} : \text{Gal}(E_{K_1} \vert E) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ and $\beta_{2,1} : \text{Gal}(E_{K_2} \vert E) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ such that

$$\phi_{\Pi,K_1,i} \otimes \alpha_{1,2} \simeq \phi_{\Pi,K_2,i} \otimes \beta_{2,1}.$$  

Fix one imaginary quadratic field $K_1$ and let $K_n$ vary. The restriction of $\alpha_{1,2}$ (as a character of $\text{Gal}(\overline{Q}/E_{K_1})$) to $\text{Gal}(E_{K_1}K_n/K_n)$ equals that of $\alpha_{1,n}$. Then the representation $\phi_{\Pi,K_1} \otimes \alpha_{1,2}$ satisfies that its restriction to any $\Gamma_{K_n}$ is isomorphic to $\phi_{\Pi,K_n,i}$, so we define

$$r^n_{\Pi,i} = \phi_{\Pi,K_1,i} \otimes \alpha_{1,2}.$$  

□

This completes the proof of the Buzzard–Gee conjecture for representations of $G^*$ arising from $E$-paritious Hilbert modular forms.
3.3 Realising the Asai representation geometrically

Composing the representation $r_{\Pi,\ell}^*$ constructed in the preceding subsection with the Asai representation $L G^*(\overline{Q}_\ell) \to \text{GL}_{2d}(\overline{Q}_\ell)$, we obtain a $2^d$-dimensional $\ell$-adic representation of $\Gamma_E$, the Asai Galois representation associated to $\Pi$.

In the special case $E = \mathbb{Q}$, this representation can be realised geometrically. Attached to the group $G^*$ is a compatible family of Shimura varieties (of varying levels), which are $d$-dimensional algebraic varieties defined over $\mathbb{Q}$. The main result of [3] shows that if the level is taken small enough, the Asai Galois representation of $\Pi$ is realised (up to semisimplification\(^4\)) as a direct summand of the middle-degree $\ell$-adic intersection cohomology of this Shimura variety (with coefficients in some locally-constant sheaf determined by the weight $k, t$). Hence the content of Theorem 3.5 is to show that this representation factors naturally through the group $L G^*$. If $\mathbb{Q} \subset E \subset F$ then standard conjectures predict that the Asai Galois representation should still be realisable geometrically, via Shimura varieties attached to quaternion algebras. Let us suppose that at least one of the following conditions holds:

(i) The degree $d = [F : E]$ is even;
(ii) The degree $[E : \mathbb{Q}]$ is odd;
(iii) There is a finite place $v$ of $F$ at which the local factor $\Pi_v$ is in the discrete series.

We then choose an infinite place $\tau$ of $E$, and a quaternion algebra $B$ over $F$ such that $B \otimes_{F, \sigma} \mathbb{R}$ is split for $\sigma \mid \tau$ and ramified for all other $\sigma \in \Sigma_F$. If either (i) or (ii) holds there is a unique such $B$ which is unramified at every finite place; if neither (i) nor (ii) holds, but (iii) does, then we can take $B$ to ramify additionally at $v$. Then $\Pi$ admits a Jacquet–Langlands transfer to $B^\times$, and the restriction of this representation to the group $H^*$ of elements of $B^\times$ whose reduced norm is in $E^\times \subset F^\times$ is $L$-algebraic.

Attached to $H^*$, there is a Shimura variety $\mathcal{X}$ of dimension $d$, whose reflex field is $E$. It is expected that the Asai Galois representation of $\Pi$ should appear in the middle-degree $\ell$-adic cohomology of $\mathcal{X}$, and a conditional proof of this has been given by Langlands [6] modulo a conjecture describing the action of Frobenius on the special fibre.

4 Relation to Patrikis’ construction

In the above construction, we verified the Buzzard–Gee conjecture for the restriction of $\Pi$ to the group $G^* \subseteq \text{Res}_{F/E} \text{GL}_2$. One can also restrict further, all the way to the group $G^0 = \text{Res}_{F/E} \text{SL}_2$. This case has also been treated by Patrikis, who works more generally with essentially self-dual automorphic representations of $\text{GL}_n$ and $\text{SL}_n$ for general $n$ [10, Corollary 5.10].

For a Hilbert modular automorphic representation $\Pi$, it follows from the $n = 2$ case of Patrikis’ result that there is an admissible homomorphism $\Gamma_F \to \text{PGL}_2(\overline{Q}_\ell)$, or (equivalently, via the restriction-of-scalars formalism of Corollary 1.6) an admissible homomorphism $\Gamma_E \to L G^0_0$, with the appropriate Satake parameters. This can be seen as a consequence of Theorem 3.5 by composing with the quotient map $L G^* \to \frac{L G^*}{Z(\hat{G}^*)} = L G^0$.\(^4\)

\(^4\) If $E = \mathbb{Q}$ then the semisimplification can be dispensed with, since it has been shown by Nekovar [9] that the $\ell$-adic cohomology is semi-simple.
5 The case $[F : E] = 2$

If $F/E$ is a quadratic extension, then the $L$-group $L^* G$ has a particularly simple description. In this case, $\hat{G}^*$ is the quotient of $GL_2 \times GL_2$ by the subgroup of elements of the form \[
\begin{pmatrix}
(z & 0 \\
0 & z^{-1}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

An explicit model for the Asai representation of $\hat{G} = GL_2 \times GL_2$ is given by the action on $2 \times 2$ matrices, via $(g_1, g_2)(m) = g_1 \cdot m \cdot g_2^t$. This factors through $\hat{G}^*$, and is a faithful representation of $\hat{G}^*$. We may extend this to a representation of $L^* G$, factoring through the quotient $\hat{G}^* \times \text{Gal}(F/E)$, by letting the non-trivial element $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(F/E)$ act as $m \mapsto m'$. This representation preserves the quadratic form $q(m) = \det m$ up to scalar multiplication, with the multiplier character given by $(g_1, g_2) \mapsto \det(g_1)\det(g_2)$. Thus we may regard this representation as a homomorphism $\hat{G}^* \times \text{Gal}(F/E) \to GO_4$. In fact it is an isomorphism between these groups [11, Sect. 1]. The identity component $GSO_4$ thus corresponds to $\hat{G}^*$. We thus obtain the following result:

Theorem 5.1 Let $F/E$ be a quadratic extension of totally real fields, and $\Pi$ a non-CM Hilbert modular automorphic representation of $GL_2 / F$ whose restriction to $G^*$ is $L$-algebraic. Then, for every embedding $\iota : \bar{Q} \hookrightarrow \bar{Q}_\ell$, there exists a Galois representation

$$r_{\Pi,\iota}^* : \Gamma_E \to GO_4(\bar{Q}_\ell),$$

such that for primes $w = w_1 w_2$ of $E$ split in $F$, $r_{\Pi,\iota}^*(\text{Frob}_w)$ is conjugate to the image of $(s_{w_1}(\Pi), s_{w_2}(\Pi))$ under the map $GL_2 \times GL_2 \to GO_4$.

Let $\nu$ denote the orthogonal multiplier $GO_4 \to G_m$. Then $\nu \circ r_{\Pi,\iota}^*$ is the $\ell$-adic Galois character corresponding (via $\iota$) to the algebraic Grössencharater $\omega \big|_{A_E^\times}$, where $\omega : F^\times \backslash A_F^\times \to C^\times$ is the central character of $\Pi$. (Note that $\omega$ will not generally be algebraic as a Grössencharacter of $F$, but its restriction to $E$ will be.)

The determinant of the standard 4-dimensional representation of $GO_4$ agrees with $\nu^2$ on $GSO_4$, but not on $GO_4$; the determinant of $r_{\Pi,\iota}^*$ is therefore given by $\omega^2 \big|_{A_E^\times} \cdot \chi_{F/E}$, where $\chi_{F/E}$ is the character associated to our quadratic extension.

Remark 5.2 For $d > 2$ we do not know of a simple description of the image of $L^* G$ in $GL_{2d}$.

6 Computing Hilbert modular forms and quaternion groups

We now explain how these non-paritious Hilbert modular forms can be computed explicitly. For computational purposes, it is better to work with a definite quaternion algebra, rather than with the Hilbert modular variety; so we need to explain how to explicitly compute examples of non-paritious automorphic forms for definite quaternion algebras over $F$, extending the algorithms explained in [5] for the paritious case.
6.1 Groups

Let $B$ be a totally definite quaternion algebra over $F$, of discriminant $\delta_B$, and let $\mathcal{O}_B$ be a maximal order in $B$. Then $H = \text{Res}_{F/E} B^\times$ is an algebraic group over $E$; it is an inner form of $G = \text{Res}_{F/E} \text{GL}_2$, and in particular it has the same $L$-group as $G$.

Let $H^*$ be the fibre product of $H$ with $\text{GL}_1$ over $\text{Res}_{F/E} \text{GL}_1$ (with respect to the reduced norm map $H \to \text{Res}_{F/E} \text{GL}_1$); this is an inner form of $G^*$. The $E$-paritious Hilbert modular forms will give rise to automorphic forms for $H$ which are not algebraic, but become algebraic while restricted to $H^*$. These are exactly the automorphic forms we shall compute.

6.2 Automorphic forms for $H$ and $H^*$

The following definition is standard:

**Definition 6.1** Let $U$ be an open compact subgroup of $H(A_{E,1}) = (B \otimes A_{F,1})^\times$, and $W$ a finite-dimensional $\mathbb{C}$-linear representation of $H(E) = B^\times$. The space of automorphic forms for $H$ of weight $W$ and level $U$ is the space $M_W (H; U)$ of functions

$$f : (B \otimes A_{F,1})^\times \to W$$

satisfying $f(\gamma gu) = \gamma \cdot f(g)$ for all $\gamma \in B^\times$ and $u \in U$.

As is well known, $B^\times \backslash (B \otimes A_{F,1})^\times / U$ is finite. If $C_U$ denotes a set of representatives for this set, and for $x \in C_U$ we write $\Gamma_x = B^\times \cap xuUx^{-1}$, then the map $f \mapsto (f(x))_{x \in C_U}$ gives an isomorphism

$$M_W (H; U) \cong \bigoplus_{x \in C_U} W^{\Gamma_x}. \quad (1)$$

In particular, $M_W (H; U)$ is finite-dimensional.

Similarly, if $U^*$ is an open compact subgroup of $H^* (A_{F,1})$, and $W$ a representation of $H^* (E)$, we can define a space $M_W (H^*; U^*)$ of automorphic forms for $H^*$ of weight $W$ and level $U^*$.

6.3 Pullback from $H$ to $H^*$

If $U$ is an open compact subgroup of $H(A_{E,1})$, and $U^*$ its intersection with $H^*$, then the inclusion $H^* (A_{E,1}) \hookrightarrow H(A_{E,1})$ gives a map

$$\psi : H^* (E) \backslash H^* (A_{E,1}) / U^* \to H (E) \backslash H (A_{E,1}) / U. \quad (2)$$

**Definition 6.2** The map $\psi$ induces a pullback map $\psi^* : M_W (H; U) \to M_W (H^*; U^*)$ given on $f \in M_W (H; U)$ by

$$\psi^* (f)(x) := f (\psi(x)).$$

We shall now analyse this map more closely, under the following hypothesis: the image of $U$ under the reduced norm map $\text{nd} : H(A_{E,1}) \to A_{F,1}^\times$ is the maximal compact subgroup $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_F^\times$. For instance, this is true if $U = \hat{\mathcal{O}}_B^\times$, or if $U$ is one of the subgroups $U_1(\mathfrak{N})$ or $U_0(\mathfrak{N})$ to be introduced below. In this case, all three maps

$$H(A_{E,1}) \to A_{E,1}^\times, \quad U \to \hat{\mathcal{O}}_F^\times, \quad H(E) \to F^\times.$$
induced by the reduced norm are surjective. We thus obtain a surjection from $H(E) \backslash H(A_{E,f})/U$ to $F^{\times+} \backslash A_{E,f}^{\times} / \hat{O}_F^{\times}$, which is the narrow class group $\text{Cl}^+(F)$; and this fits into a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{c}
H^*(E) \backslash H^*(A_{E,f})/U^* \\
\downarrow \text{nrd} \\
\text{Cl}^+(E) \\
\downarrow \text{nrd} \\
\text{Cl}^+(F)
\end{array} \xrightarrow{\psi} \begin{array}{c}
H(E) \backslash H(A_{E,f})/U \\
\downarrow \text{nrd} \\
\text{Cl}^+(E) \\
\downarrow \text{nrd} \\
\text{Cl}^+(F)
\end{array}
\]

where the vertical arrows are natural surjections.

**Lemma 6.3** The image of $\psi$ consists of those elements of $H(E) \backslash H(A_{E,f})/U$ whose reduced norm lies in the image of $\text{Cl}^+(E)$ in $\text{Cl}^+(F)$.

**Proof** It is clear from the commutativity of the diagram that the image of $\psi$ cannot be any larger than this. Conversely, let $x \in H(A_{E,f})$ be such that the class of $\text{nrd}(x)$ is in the image of $\text{Cl}^+(E)$. Since the maps (3) are surjective, there exist $\gamma \in H(E)$ and $u \in U$ such that $\text{nrd}(\gamma xu) \in A_{E,f}^{\times}$. That is, $\gamma xu \in H^*(A_{E,f})$, and $\gamma xu$ lies in the same double coset as $x$. \(\square\)

We now study the fibres of $\psi$. We will need the following definition:

**Definition 6.4** The capitulation group is the group

\[
K_{F/E} := \frac{F^{\times+} \cap \left[ \hat{O}_F^{\times} \cdot A_{E,f}^{\times} \right]}{E^{\times+}}.
\]

Clearly, if $a \in F^{\times+}$ represents a class in the capitulation group, then the ideal $a\mathcal{O}_F$ is the base-extension to $\mathcal{O}_F$ of an ideal of $\mathcal{O}_E$, whose narrow ideal class is independent of the representative $a$ and is in the kernel of the natural map $\text{Cl}^+(E) \to \text{Cl}^+(F)$ (the capitulation kernel). This gives an exact sequence

\[
0 \to \frac{\mathcal{O}_F^{\times+}}{\mathcal{O}_E^{\times+}} \to K_{F/E} \to \text{Cl}^+(E) \to \text{Cl}^+(F).
\]

**Definition 6.5** We define an action of $K_{F/E}$ on $H^*(E) \backslash H^*(A_{E,f})/U^*$ as follows. Given $a \in F^{\times+}$ representing a class in $K_{F/E}$, there exists $\gamma \in H(E)$ such that $\text{nrd}(\gamma) = a$, and $u \in U$ such that $a \text{nrd}(u) \in A_{E,f}^{\times} \subset A_{F,f}^{\times}$. Then we define the action by

\[
a \cdot [x] = [\gamma xu],
\]

which clearly is independent of the choice of $\gamma$ and $u$, and preserves the fibres of $\psi$.

**Remark 6.6** If $a \in (\mathcal{O}_F^{\times})^2$ then the action is trivial, since for such $a$ we may choose $\gamma$ to be in $Z(B) \cap U$ and $u = \gamma^{-1}$. Thus the action of $K_{F/E}$ factors through the quotient of $K_{F/E}$ by the image of $(\mathcal{O}_F^{\times})^2$, which is a finite group.

For $x \in H(A_{E,f})$, let $\Gamma_x$ denote the group $B^{\times} \cap xUx^{-1}$, as above. Let $\mathcal{O}_x = \{ \text{nrd}(\nu) : \nu \in \Gamma_x \} \subset \mathcal{O}_F^{\times+}$. As $(\mathcal{O}_F^{\times})^2 \subset \mathcal{O}_x$, the quotient $\mathcal{O}_F^{\times+} / \mathcal{O}_x$ is finite.

**Theorem 6.7** Let $x \in H^*(A_{E,f})$. Then $K_{F/E}$ acts transitively on $\psi^{-1}(\psi(x))$, and the stabiliser of $x$ is $\mathcal{O}_x$; i.e. the fiber at $\psi(x)$ is an homogeneous space for $K_{F/E} / \mathcal{O}_x$. 
Proof Let \(x, y \in H^*(A_{E,F})\) be such that \(\psi([x]) = \psi([y])\). Then there exists \(\gamma \in H(E)\) and \(u \in U\) such that \(\gamma xu = y\), so \(\text{nr}(\gamma) \in K_{F/E}\) and \([y] = \text{nr}(\gamma) \cdot [x]\), proving that the action is transitive.

Clearly the quotient \(K_{F/E}/O_F^+\) permutes different fibers, so the stabilizer is contained in \(O_F^+ / O_E^+\). Let \(f \in O_F^+\), choose \(\gamma\) and \(u\) depending on \(f\) as above, and suppose that there exists \(\tilde{\gamma} \in H^*(E)\) and \(\tilde{u} \in U^*\) such that \(\gamma xu = \tilde{\gamma} \tilde{x} \tilde{u}\). Taking norms, \(\text{nr} \tilde{\gamma} \in O_F^+ \cap E^+ = O_E^+\). The equality

\[x(\tilde{u}u^{-1})x^{-1} = \tilde{\gamma}^{-1} \gamma,\]

implies that the element on the right belongs to \(\Gamma_x\) and has norm equal to \(\text{nr}(\gamma)\), up to \(O_E^+\).

If there is no such element, the orbits cannot be equivalent, while if such an element \(\xi\) exists, \(\tilde{\gamma} = \gamma \xi^{-1} \in H^*(E)\) and \(\tilde{u} = x^{-1} \xi xu \in U^*\) gives the required equivalence. \(\square\)

Corollary 6.8 There exist an algorithm to compute the space \(M_W(H^*; U^*)\).

Proof The action of \(K_{E/F}\) on the above double quotients translates readily into an action on the space \(M_W(H^*; U^*)\). For an \(a \in F^x\) representing a class in \(K_{E/F}\), and \(\gamma, u\) as before, and \(f \in M_W(H^*; U^*)\), we define

\[(a \cdot f)(x) = \gamma^{-1} f(\gamma xu).\]

From Theorem 6.7, we see that the image of the pullback map \(\psi^*\) consists of exactly those forms in \(M_W(H^*; U^*)\) which are invariant under the action of \(K_{F/E}\). Therefore, provided we have determined the image of \(\text{Cl}^+(E)\) inside \(\text{Cl}^+(F)\) and the capitulation group \(K_{F/E}\), the algorithms described in [5] can be readily adapted to work with \(\psi^*(M_W(H; U))\). \(\square\)

6.4 Weights

We now define the specific modules \(W\) in which we are interested.

Definition 6.9 For \((k, t)\) a weight, with all \(k_\sigma \geq 2\), we define the weight module of weight \((k, t)\) to be the \(C\)-linear representation \(W_{k,t}(H)\) of \(B^x\) given by

\[W_{k,t}(H) = \bigotimes_{\sigma \in \Sigma_F} (\mathbf{Sym}^{k_\sigma-2}(V_\sigma) \otimes (\sigma \circ \text{nr})^{2-k_\sigma-t_\sigma}).\]

(The appearance of \(\text{nr}^{2-k_\sigma-t_\sigma}\) is needed in order for our parametrisation of the weights to be consistent with automorphic forms for \(GL_2\) via the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence.)

Here the action of \(B^x\) on the first factor is given by choosing splittings \(B \otimes_{F,\sigma} C \cong M_{2 \times 2}(C)\), for each \(\sigma \in \Sigma_F\). This representation is, of course, not algebraic unless the \(t_\sigma\) are all in \(\mathbb{Z}\).

Notation We write \(M_{k,t}(H; U)\) for \(M_{W(k, t)}(H; U)\) and similarly for \(H^*\).

The restriction map \(\psi^*\) is clearly compatible with taking direct limits as \(U\) shrinks. So we have a well defined map

\[\psi^* : M_{k,t}(H) \to M_{k,t}(H^*),\]

where \(M_{k,t}(H) := \varprojlim U M_{k,t}(H; U)\) and likewise for \(H^*\).

We now recall the precise statement of the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence. Let \(S_{k,t}(H) = M_{k,t}(H)\) if \(k \neq (2, \ldots, 2)\), and if \(k = (2, \ldots, 2)\) let it be the quotient of \(M_{k,t}(H)\) by its unique one-dimensional subrepresentation.

\(\square\) Springer
Theorem 6.10 (Jacquet–Langlands) There is a bijection between the $H(A_{E,f})$-subrepresentations of $S_{k,L}(H)$, and the $GL_2(A_{F,1})$-subrepresentations of the space $S_{k,L}$ of holomorphic Hilbert modular forms whose local factors at the primes dividing $\mathfrak{d}_B$ are discrete series; and this bijection preserves Satake parameters at the unramified primes.

Let $\Pi_{H^*}$ be an automorphic representation of $H^*$ of weight $(k,t)$ which arises from $\psi^*(S_{k,L}(H))$. Then $\Pi_{H^*}$ is a constituent of some automorphic representation $\Pi_H$ of $H$, which is the Jacquet–Langlands correspondent of an automorphic representation $\Pi_G$ of $G$ arising in $S_{k,L}$. If $\Pi_G$ is any $G^*$-constituent of $\Pi_G$, then the Satake parameters of $\Pi_G$ at unramified primes are the same as those of $\Pi_{H^*}$; and we can compute these using the action of Hecke operators on $M_{k,L}(H^*)$. This gives an explicit approach to computing with automorphic representations arising from (possibly non-paritious) Hilbert modular forms.

6.5 Induction and Shapiro’s lemma

We shall also need to consider some more general modules incorporating some finite-order character. Let $\mathfrak{N}$ be an ideal of $O_F$ coprime to $\mathfrak{d}_B$. For each $q \mid \mathfrak{N}$ we fix an isomorphism

$$O^\times_{B,q} = (O_B \otimes O_F O_{F,q})^\times \cong GL_2(O_{F,q}),$$

so that we can define the subgroups $U_0(\mathfrak{N}) = \{ u \in \hat{O}_B^\times : u = (\ast \ast) \mod \mathfrak{N} \}$ and $U_1(\mathfrak{N}) = \{ u \in \hat{O}_B^\times : u = (\ast \ast) \mod \mathfrak{N} \}$. Clearly $U_1(\mathfrak{N}) \leq U_0(\mathfrak{N})$, and the quotient is isomorphic to $(O_F/\mathfrak{N})^\times$.

Definition 6.11 Let $\varepsilon$ be a character of $(O_F/\mathfrak{N})^\times$. The weight module for $(\mathfrak{N}, k, L, \varepsilon)$ is the $C$-linear representation of $B^\times \cap \prod_q\mathfrak{N} \hat{O}_B^\times$ given by

$$V(\mathfrak{N}, k, L, \varepsilon) := W(k, L) \otimes C[\mathbf{P}^1(O_F/\mathfrak{N})],$$

where the action on $C[\mathbf{P}^1(O_F/\mathfrak{N})] = C[\hat{O}_B^\times / U_0(\mathfrak{N})]$ is given by induction from the character $\varepsilon : U_0(\mathfrak{N}) / U_1(\mathfrak{N}) \to C^\times$.

The module $V(\mathfrak{N}, k, L, \varepsilon)$ is not a representation of $B^\times$, but only of the subgroup consisting of elements that are units locally at the primes dividing $\mathfrak{N}$. However, by weak approximation, an automorphic form for $H$ or $H^*$ (of any level) is uniquely determined by its values on elements of $H(A_{E,f})$ or $H^*(A_{E,f})$ that are units at $\mathfrak{N}$. Thus we may make the following definition:

Definition 6.12 We define the space of quaternionic Hilbert modular forms of weight $(k, L)$, level $\mathfrak{N}$ and character $\varepsilon$ by

$$M_{k,L}(\mathfrak{N}, \varepsilon) := M_V(k, L, \mathfrak{N}, \varepsilon)(H, \hat{O}_B^\times).$$

We define similarly a space $M_{k,L}^*(\mathfrak{N}, \varepsilon)$ of automorphic forms on $H^*$.

From Shapiro’s lemma, one sees readily that there is an isomorphism between $M_{k,L}(\mathfrak{N}, \varepsilon)$ and the subspace of $M_{W(\mathfrak{N}, L)}(H; U_1(\mathfrak{N}))$ where the quotient $U_0(\mathfrak{N}) / U_1(\mathfrak{N})$ acts via the character $\varepsilon$. However, the former interpretation is more convenient for computations, since for $U = \hat{O}_B^\times$ the double cosets $C_U$ have an interpretation as equivalence classes of right $O_B$-ideals in $B$, and there are robust algorithms available for computing with them, as explained in [5].
**Lemma 6.13** The group \( \mathcal{O}_F^\times \subseteq \mathcal{O}_B^\times \) acts via a character on \( V(\mathfrak{M}, k, t, \varepsilon) \), and this character is trivial if and only if \((k, t)\) is reasonable and \( \varepsilon(u) = \prod \sigma(u)^{\kappa_0} \) for all \( u \in \mathcal{O}_F^\times \). \( \square \)

**Remark 6.14** The conditions of the lemma are equivalent to \( \varepsilon \) being the finite part of a Hecke character of conductor \( \mathfrak{M} \), whose signs at the infinite places are determined by the \( k_\sigma \).

For \( U = \hat{\mathcal{O}}_B^\times \), each of the groups \( \Gamma_\chi \) appearing in (1) will contain \( \mathcal{O}_F^\times \) as a finite-index subgroup; so \( M_{k,t}(\mathfrak{M}, \varepsilon) \) is zero unless the conditions of Lemma 6.13 are satisfied. If these conditions do hold, then \( M_{k,t}(\mathfrak{M}, \varepsilon) \) can be decomposed into a direct sum of eigenspaces for the action of \( Z(H)(\mathcal{A}_{E,t}) \), corresponding to the set of Grössencharacters of \( F \) extending \( \varepsilon \).

### 6.6 Hecke operators

Let \( m \) be an ideal of \( \mathcal{O}_F \) coprime to \( \mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{d}_B \). On the space \( M_{k,t}(\mathfrak{M}, \varepsilon) \), we have the following Hecke operators:

- The operator \( T(m) \), given by the double \( U \)-coset of elements of \( \mathcal{O}_B^\times \) whose norms generate the ideal \( m\mathcal{O}_F^\times \);
- the operator \( S(m) \), given by the double \( U \)-coset generated by the element \( x \in Z(H)(\mathcal{A}_{E,t}) \), for any \( x \in \mathcal{O}_F^\times \) generating the ideal \( m\mathcal{O}_F^\times \).

They satisfy the familiar multiplicative relations: if \( m \) and \( m' \) are coprime, then \( T(mm') = T(m)T(m') \), and if \( p \) is prime, then \( T(p)^2 = T(p^2) + qS(p) \), where \( q = \text{Nm}(p) \). If \( m \) is narrowly principal, generated by some \( x \in F^\times \), then \( S(m) = \text{Nm}(x)^{2-\rho} \varepsilon(x) \).

For \( M^*_E(\mathfrak{M}, \varepsilon) \), the action of Hecke operators is more restricted. We obtain Hecke operators \( T(m) \) and \( S(m) \) for any ideal \( m \) of \( \mathcal{O}_F \) (rather than \( \mathcal{O}_F^\times \)) coprime to \( \mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{d}_B \), and these are compatible with the corresponding operators for \( H \) via the map \( \psi \). More generally, we can descend to \( H^* \) those Hecke operators for \( H \) corresponding to double cosets with a natural choice of representative lying in \( H^* \). For instance, if \( p \) is a prime of \( F \), then the operator \( S(p)^{-1}T(p^2) \) is well-defined as a Hecke operator for \( H^* \), although \( S(p) \) and \( T(p^2) \) themselves are not, since in the spherical Hecke algebra of \( GL_2(F_q) \) we have

\[
S(p)^{-1}T(p^2) = [1] + \left[ \begin{array}{cc}
\sigma^{-1} & 0 \\
0 & \sigma \\
\end{array} \right]
\]

for \( \sigma \) a uniformizer at \( q \), and the double-coset representatives on the left are in \( SL_2(F_q) \) and thus a fortiori in \( H^*(\mathcal{A}_{E,t}) \).

Although we have fewer Hecke operators to consider when working with \( H^* \), we have potentially gained an algebraicity property. If \( k \) is not \( F \)-paritious, but is \( E \)-paritious, then we can choose \( t \) such that \((k, t)\) is reasonable and \( W \) is algebraic as a representation of \( H^* \) (although we cannot, of course, make it algebraic as a representation of \( H \)). In this case, we can find a finite extension \( L/Q \) to which \( V(\mathfrak{M}, k, t, \varepsilon) \) descends, and hence \( M^*_E(\mathfrak{M}, \varepsilon) \) is the base-extension to \( C \) of an \( L \)-vector space which is preserved by the action of the Hecke operators for \( H^* \).

**Remark 6.15** We can re-introduce some of the “missing” Hecke action using a trick due to Shimura (cf. [7, Definition 2.2.4]). Let \( \mathcal{H} \) denote the subgroup of \((B \otimes \mathcal{A}_{E,t})^\times \) consisting of the elements whose reduced norms are in \( F^\times \cdot \mathcal{A}_{E,t}^\times \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{E,t}^\times \). Then the double quotient \( H(E)\backslash \mathcal{H} / U^* \) bijects with \( H^*(E) \backslash H^*(\mathcal{A}_{E,t}) / U^* \), so we can interpret \( M^*_E(\mathfrak{M}, \varepsilon) \) as a space of functions on \( \mathcal{H} / U^* \). Thus we may define a Hecke operator for any double \( U^*-\text{coset in } \mathcal{H} \). In particular, we can use this to make sense of \( T(p) \) as an operator on \( M^*_E(\mathfrak{M}, \varepsilon) \) for any prime \( p \mid \mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{d}_B \) of \( F \) whose ideal class lies in the image of \( Cl^+(E) \) in \( Cl^+(\hat{F}) \); however, this will only be well-defined modulo the action of the capitulation group \( K_{E/F} \).

\( \copyright \) Springer
Note that the Hecke operators associated to double cosets in \( \mathcal{H} \) make sense even if \((k, t)\) is not “reasonable” in the sense of Sect. 2.2, since we only need \( \mathcal{O}_E^* \) to act trivially, not \( \mathcal{O}_F^* \). We shall see an application of this in the next section.

7 An explicit example of a non-paritious Hilbert eigenform

7.1 Setup

Let \( F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \), and let \( \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \) denote the two embeddings \( F \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R} \) (mapping \( \sqrt{2} \) to \( \sqrt{2} \) and \( -\sqrt{2} \) respectively). Let \( B = \left( \frac{-1}{F} \right) \) be the Hamilton quaternions over \( F \), so that \( B \) is the unique quaternion algebra over \( F \) unramified at all finite places; and let \( \mathcal{O}_B \) be a maximal order in \( B \), so that \( \mathcal{O}_B^* \) is a maximal compact subgroup of \( H(\mathbb{A}_F) \). The class number of \( \mathcal{O}_B \) is one.

There is a unique non-trivial quadratic character \( \varepsilon \) coming from a splitting of \( B \otimes F, \alpha \). This representation is, of course, not algebraic, but its restriction to \( H^* \) is algebraic and can be descended to any finite extension \( K / F \) over which \( B \) splits, such as the cyclotomic field \( \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_k) \).

The central character of \( W \) is the character of \( Z(B^x) = F^x \) given by

\[
z \mapsto \sigma_1(z)^2 \cdot \sigma_2(z) \cdot |\sigma_1(z)^2|^{-1/4} \cdot |\sigma_2(z)|^{1/4} = |Nm_F/Q z|^{3/2} \ sign \sigma_2(z).
\]

In order to obtain non-zero Hilbert modular forms, we need to take a non-trivial character. Let \( \mathfrak{N} \) be the ideal generated by \( 5 - 3\sqrt{2} \) (so \( \mathfrak{N} \) is one of the two prime ideals above \( 7 \)). There is a unique non-trivial quadratic character \( \varepsilon : (\mathcal{O}_F / \mathfrak{N})^* \to \pm 1 \), and one checks that for \( u \in \mathcal{O}_F \) we have \( \varepsilon(u) = \text{sign} \sigma_2(u) \), where \( \sigma_2 \) is the embedding \( F \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R} \) mapping \( \sqrt{2} \) to \( -\sqrt{2} \); in particular, the restriction of \( \varepsilon \) to \( \mathcal{O}_F^* \) is the inverse of the central character of \( V \), a necessary condition for Hilbert modular forms of weight \( V \) and character \( \varepsilon \) to exist.

With this choice we compute that the space \( M_{k, \ell}^*(\mathfrak{N}, \varepsilon) \) is 2-dimensional. Since \( F \) has narrow class number one, and \( \mathcal{O}_F^{*+} = (\mathcal{O}_F^*)^2 \), this is isomorphic (via the pullback map \( \psi \)) to the space \( M_{k, \ell}^*(\mathfrak{N}, \varepsilon) \).

7.2 Hecke operators

If \( m \) is an ideal of \( F \) coprime to \( n \), then we have two related definitions of a Hecke operator at \( m \):

- A normalized Hecke operator \( T(m) \), defined as in Sect. 6.6 above.
- A naive Hecke operator \( T(\omega \sigma) \), depending on a choice of totally-positive generator \( \omega \) of \( m \). This is given by identifying \( W \) as an \( H^* \)-representation with the representation \( W(k, t') = \text{Sym}^2 V_{\sigma_1} \otimes \text{Sym}^1 V_{\sigma_2} \), where \( t' = 2 - k = (-2, -1) \); and treating \( T(\omega \sigma) \) as a double coset in the group \( \mathcal{H} \) of Remark 6.15.

The normalisation of the “naive Hecke operator” is chosen in such a way that its eigenvalue corresponds to the “naive Hecke eigenvalue” defined above in the complex-analytic theory. The two operators are related by the formula
\[ T(m) = \left( \frac{\sigma_2(\sigma)}{\sigma_1(\sigma)} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} T(\sigma). \]  

(4)

In particular, if \( m \) is the base-extension to \( F \) of an ideal of \( \mathbb{Z} \), and \( \sigma \) is the positive integer generating \( m \), then \( T(m) \) and \( T(\sigma) \) agree.

The normalised Hecke operator \( T(m) \) is canonically defined, but it does not preserve the natural \( K \)-structure on the space, so the collection of eigenvalues of these operators (for varying \( m \)) do not all lie in a finite extension of \( \mathbb{Q} \). On the other hand, the naive Hecke operator \( T(\sigma) \) preserves the \( K \)-structure, but it will depend on the the choice of generator \( \sigma \).

From Eq. (4), it is clear that if \( p \) is a prime inert in \( F \) and \( m = (p) \), then \( T(m) = T(p) \); whereas if \( p = p_1p_2 \) is a prime split or ramified in \( F \), and \( \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \) are totally positive generators of these ideals such that \( \sigma_1\sigma_2 = p \), then \( T(p_1)T(p_2) = T(\sigma_1)T(\sigma_2) = T(p) \). So in either case we do have a canonical operator \( T(p) \), which is both independent of choices and has eigenvalues defined over a finite extension, which is the Hecke operator of \( H^* \) and can be computed with either definition.

Similarly we can define a normalized operator \( S(m) \) for any ideal \( m \), and a naive operator \( S(\sigma) \) for \( \sigma \in \mathcal{O}_F \), via the action of \( \left( \begin{smallmatrix} \sigma & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{smallmatrix} \right) \). Note that if \( p \) is a split prime and \( \sigma_1\sigma_2 = p \), the operators \( T(\sigma_1^2)S(\sigma_2) \) and \( T(\sigma_2^2)S(\sigma_1) \) are well defined and are independent of the choice of generators with either (but consistent) definition. Clearly the action of \( S(p) \) is given by \( p^3\varepsilon(p) \).

### 7.3 Hecke eigenvalues

Our space \( M_{k|\ell}(\emptyset, \varepsilon) \) is an irreducible module for the Hecke algebra with coefficients in \( F \); it decomposes over the CM field \( L = F[b] \), where \( b^2 = -3\sqrt{2} - 8 \). (We note that \( L \) is not Galois over \( \mathbb{Q} \).)

In Table 1, we display the Hecke eigenvalues for all primes of \( F \) of norm up to 200. For an inert prime \( p \), we list the eigenvalue \( t(p) \) of the Hecke operator \( T(p) = T(p) \). For a split prime, we choose arbitrary totally-positive generators \( \sigma_1 \) and \( \sigma_2 \) of the two primes above \( p \) such that \( \sigma_1\sigma_2 = p \), and we list the eigenvalues \( t(\sigma_1) \) of the naive Hecke operators \( T(\sigma_1) \) and \( T(\sigma_2) \).

The eigenvalues displayed show many of the interesting features we expect for such an eigensystem. For example, we see that the eigenvalue \( t(\sigma) \) lies in \( F \) when \( \varepsilon(\sigma) = 1 \), and in \( b \cdot F \) when \( \varepsilon(\sigma) = -1 \). In particular, when \( p \) is totally split in \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-7}) \), such as \( p = 23 \), then we see that \( t(\sigma_1) \) and \( t(\sigma_2) \) are both in \( F \).

The smallest rational prime which is inert in \( F \) is \( p = 3 \). In that case, we have \( \varepsilon(3) = -1 \), and \( t(3) = (7\sqrt{2} - 4)b \).

The smallest rational prime which splits in \( F \) is \( p = 17 \): we have \( 17 = \sigma_1\sigma_2 \) where \( \sigma_1 = 2\sqrt{2} + 5 \). Note that \( \varepsilon(\sigma_1) = -1 \), but \( \varepsilon(\sigma_2) = +1 \), so \( t(\sigma_2) \) is in \( F \) but \( t(\sigma_1) \) is not, and nor is the product \( t(p) = t(\sigma_1)t(\sigma_2) = (150\sqrt{2} + 264)b \) is not in \( F \).

If \( p_1 = (\sigma_1) \) then Eq. (4) tells us that the normalised Hecke operator \( T(p) \)-eigenvalue acts as \((3\sqrt{2} + 12)b \cdot \left( \frac{5 - 2\sqrt{3}}{5 + 2\sqrt{2}} \right)^{1/4} \). Any other totally positive generator of \( p \) is of the form \( \sigma' = u^k \), where \( u = 1 + \sqrt{2} \) is the fundamental unit. For such a generator, we see that \( T(\sigma') = (3\sqrt{2} + 12)u^k b \), and one readily verifies that
of matrices with characteristic polynomial

So, indeed, the eigenvalue for the normalised Hecke operator $T$ is included in order to give a slightly more pleasant normalisation of the Satake parameters.

Let $\Pi = \Pi_0 \otimes \| \text{nrd} \|^{-1/2}$, where $\Pi_0$ is the automorphic representation of $H$ arising from the system of eigenvalues described above (and tabulated in Table 1). The shift by $\| \text{nrd} \|^{-1/2}$ is included in order to give a slightly more pleasant normalisation of the Satake parameters.

If $s_p$ denotes the Satake parameter of $\Pi$ at a finite prime $p$, then $s_p$ is the conjugacy class of matrices with characteristic polynomial

$$\mathcal{H}_p(X) = X^2 - \tau(p)X + \text{Nm}(p)^{5/2} \varepsilon(p),$$

where $\tau(p)$ denotes the $T(p)$-eigenvalue. On the other hand, we may consider the “naive Satake parameter”

| Nm(p) | $\sigma_1$ | $t(\sigma_1)$ | $t(\sigma_2)$ |
|-------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 9     | 3          | $(7w - 4)b$    |                |
| 17    | $2w + 5$   | $(3w + 12)b$   | $-8w - 18$     |
| 23    | $w + 5$    | $-22w + 14$    | $26w + 36$     |
| 25    | 5          | $(16w + 18)b$  |                |
| 31    | $3w + 7$   | $(13w - 18)b$  | $-30w + 34$    |
| 41    | $2w + 7$   | $-16w - 106$   | $(-32w + 26)b$ |
| 47    | $w + 7$    | $-76w + 46$    | $(7w - 70)b$   |
| 71    | $5w + 11$  | $(74w - 6)b$   | $(3w - 32)b$   |
| 73    | $2w + 9$   | $-27w + 18b$   | $168w + 14$    |
| 79    | $w + 9$    | $-46w + 60b$   | $(7w + 40)b$   |
| 89    | $4w + 11$  | $(65w + 64)b$  | $-206w + 30$   |
| 97    | $6w + 13$  | $272w + 38$    | $(83w - 32)b$  |
| 103   | $3w + 11$  | $78w + 228$    | $(-8w + 122)b$ |
| 113   | $2w + 11$  | $(46w - 56)b$  | $(-18w + 8)b$  |
| 121   | 11         | $170w + 366$   |                |
| 127   | $9w + 17$  | $-50w + 46$    | $-272w + 372$  |
| 137   | $14w + 23$ | $-10$          | $-74w + 114$   |
| 151   | $3w + 13$  | $-282w - 168$  | $172w - 318$   |
| 167   | $w + 13$   | $(172w - 166)b$| $-398w - 24$   |
| 169   | 13         | $(-84w + 62)b$ |                |
| 191   | $7w + 17$  | $(11w + 12)b$  | $(-114w + 184)b$ |
| 193   | $4w + 15$  | $(129w + 162)b$| $(185w - 486)b$ |
| 199   | $11w + 21$ | $-250w - 188$  | $(-288w + 430)b$ |

Here $w = \sqrt{2}$ and $b^2 = -3\sqrt{2} - 8$
Similarly, if \( p \) is inert in \( F \) it is given by
\[
H_p(X) = X^4 - t(p)X^3 + p^5t(p)\varepsilon(p)X - p^{10}\varepsilon(p)^2.
\]

The coefficients of these characteristic polynomials for the three smallest primes of each type are given in Table 2.

**Acknowledgements** It is a pleasure to thank the two authors of the conjecture we are studying: firstly, Kevin Buzzard for several helpful remarks, and in particular for pointing us towards the work of Blasius–Rogawski which is the key input to constructing the required Galois representations; and secondly, Toby Gee, for making

\[\text{Note that for the } X^2 \text{ coefficient we need to compute the Hecke operators } T(p)^2 \text{ and } T(p^2); \text{ these can be calculated directly as double cosets, but it is quicker computationally to express these operators as polynomials in } T(\sigma_1) \text{ and } T(\sigma_2), \text{ since evaluating these non-normalised operators involves summing over fewer double coset representatives.}\]
us aware of the related work of Patrikis. We are also grateful to Stefan Patrikis for his comments on an earlier version of this paper.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

References

1. Asai, T.: On certain Dirichlet series associated with Hilbert modular forms and Rankin’s method. Math. Ann. 226(1), 81–94 (1977)
2. Blasius, D., Rogawski, J.D.: Motives for Hilbert modular forms. Invent. Math. 114(1), 55–87 (1993)
3. Brylinski, J.-L., Labesse, J.-P.: Cohomologie d’intersection et fonctions $L$ de certaines variétés de Shimura. Ann. Sci. École Norm. Sup. (4) 17(3), 361–412 (1984)
4. Buzzard, K., Gee, T.: The conjectural connections between automorphic representations and Galois representations, Automorphic forms and Galois representations. Vol. 1, London Math. Soc. Lecture Note Ser., vol. 414, Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, pp. 135–187 (2014)
5. Dembélé, L., Voight, J.: Explicit methods for Hilbert modular forms, Elliptic curves, Hilbert modular forms and Galois deformations, Adv. Courses Math. CRM Barcelona, Birkhäuser/Springer, Basel, pp. 135–198 (2013)
6. Langlands, R.P.: On the zeta functions of some simple Shimura varieties. Canad. J. Math. 31(6), 1121–1216 (1979)
7. Lei, A., Loeffler, D., Zerbes, S.L.: Euler systems for Hilbert modular surfaces. Forum Math. Sigma 6, e23 (2017)
8. Mok, C.P.: Galois representations attached to automorphic forms on $GL_2$ over CM fields. Compos. Math. 150(4), 523–567 (2014)
9. Nekovář, J.: Eichler–Shimura relations and semi-simplicity of étale cohomology of quaternionic Shimura varieties. Ann. Sci. École Norm. Sup. 51(5), 1179–1252 (2018)
10. Patrikis, S.: On the sign of regular algebraic polarizable automorphic representations. Math. Ann. 362(1–2), 147–171 (2015)
11. Ramakrishnan, D.: Modularity of solvable Artin representations of $GO(4)$-type. Int. Math. Res. Not. 2002(1), 1–54 (2002)
12. Shimura, G.: The special values of the zeta functions associated with Hilbert modular forms. Duke Math. J. 45(3), 637–679 (1978)
13. Yoshida, H.: On the zeta functions of Shimura varieties and periods of Hilbert modular forms. Duke Math. J. 75(1), 121–191 (1994)

Publisher’s Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.