ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF SATAKE PARAMETERS FOR SIEGEL
MODULAR FORMS

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ABSTRACT. We prove a harmonically weighted equidistribution result for the $p$-th Satake parameters of the family of automorphic cuspidal representations of $\text{PGSp}(2n)$ of fixed weight $k$ and prime-to-$p$ level $N \to \infty$. The main tool is a new asymptotic Petersson formula for $\text{PGSp}(2n)$ in the level aspect.

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CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1
2. The Satake transform 3
3. The symplectic group 5
4. Adelic Siegel modular forms 9
5. The test function and its kernel 10
6. Asymptotic Fourier trace formula for $\text{GSp}(2n)$ 15
7. Refinement of the geometric side 18
8. Weighted equidistribution of Satake parameters 21
9. Local computation when $n = 2$ 27
Appendix A. Discrete series matrix coefficients for $\text{GSp}(2n)$ 35
Appendix B. Off-diagonal terms 45
References 48

1. Introduction

For a split reductive algebraic group $G$ over a number field $F$, let $A(G)$ denote the set of cuspidal automorphic representations of $G(A_F)$. Each element of $A(G)$ factorizes as a restricted tensor product $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ of irreducible representations of the local groups $G(F_v)$. If $v$ is a nonarchimedean place of $F$, then the unramified irreducible representations of $G(F_v)$ are parametrized (via the Satake isomorphism) by the semisimple conjugacy classes in the complex dual group $\hat{G} = \hat{G}(\mathbb{C})$. When $\pi_v$ is unramified, we let

$$t_{\pi_v} \in \hat{T}/W$$

denote the associated Satake parameter. Here, $\hat{T} = \hat{T}(\mathbb{C})$ is a split maximal torus of $\hat{G}$ and $W = N_G(T)/T$ is the Weyl group of $G$.

It is of great interest to understand the distribution of the points $t_{\pi_v}$, possibly with weights, as $\pi$ and/or $v$ vary. If $\pi$ is fixed and $v$ varies, then according to the general Sato-Tate conjecture, the points are expected to be equidistributed relative to some naturally

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defined measure $\mu_{ST}$ with support in the maximal compact subgroup of $\hat{T}$. The support condition reflects the presumed predominance of representations satisfying the Ramanujan conjecture.

Many people have considered the analogous “vertical” question of fixing $v$ and varying $\pi$ in a family. If $G$ admits discrete series over $\mathbb{R}$, then when the $t_{\pi_v}$ are unweighted, the relevant measure (for many natural families) is the Plancherel measure at $v$, $\mu_{P_{v}}$. Shin and Templier obtained a quantitative version of this result with error bounds. Applications include: (i) a diagonal hybrid where the size of the family and the place $v$ both tend to infinity (the relevant measure being Sato-Tate rather than Plancherel), and (ii) a determination of the distribution of the low-lying zeroes of certain families of automorphic $L$-functions for $G$, $[ST]$. Matz and Templier have recently treated the case of $GL(n)$, $[MT]$.

When the Satake parameters at a fixed place $v$ are given the harmonic weights that arise naturally in the Petersson/Kuznetsov trace formula, it has been shown for many $GL(2)$ and $GL(3)$ families that they exhibit equidistribution relative to the Sato-Tate measure itself ($[Li]$, $[KL3]$, $[BBN]$, $[Z]$). In this paper we consider the distribution of harmonically weighted Satake parameters at a fixed place $p$ for the group $G = GSp(2n)$. For simplicity we work over $\mathbb{Q}$ and assume trivial central character. We consider cuspidal representations of level $N$ with fixed holomorphic discrete series archimedean component of weight $k > 2n$. We weight each Satake parameter $t_{\pi_p}$ by the globally defined value

$$w_{\pi} = \sum_{\phi \in E_k(\pi)} \frac{|c_{\sigma}(\phi)|^2}{\|\phi\|^2},$$

where $E_k(\pi)$ is a finite orthogonal set of cuspidal Hecke eigenforms giving rise to $\pi$, and $c_{\sigma}(\phi)$ denotes a Fourier coefficient, defined in (6.1). Weighted in this way, we prove that the parameters become equidistributed relative to a certain measure as $N \to \infty$ (see Theorem 8.3). In contrast to the $GL(2)$ case, the measure depends on $p$. Subject to a natural hypothesis on the growth of the geometric side of the trace formula (which holds at least when $n = 2$), in Theorem 8.4 we relate the measure to the Sato-Tate measure. In particular, it is supported on the tempered spectrum, and tends to the Sato-Tate measure as $p \to \infty$.

A very similar equidistribution problem has been studied already in the case $n = 2$ by Kowalski, Saha, and Tsimerman ($[KST2]$), who fix the level $N = 1$ and let the archimedean parameter $k \to \infty$. Using a formula of Sugano, they were able to form a connection between Satake parameters and Fourier coefficients, the latter of which they control with the intricate Petersson formula for $GSp(4)$ due to Kitaoka $[K]$. They use weights which are certain linear combinations of the ones given in (1.1). Their methods have been adapted to treat the case of higher level $N \to \infty$ by M. Dickson $[D]$. Very recently, Kim, Wakatsuki and Yamauchi have studied the equidistribution problem for $GSp(4)$ via Arthur’s invariant trace formula $[KWY]$. In all of these works, a quantitative equidistribution statement is proven, with application to the distribution of low-lying zeros of $L$-functions.

The key technical tools used in $[KST2]$, namely, Kitaoka’s formula and Sugano’s formula, are not yet available when $n > 2$. Nevertheless, we can apply two simple ideas to treat the higher rank case. The first is to use a Hecke operator as a test function in the relative trace formula to derive a Petersson formula for $GSp(2n)$ whose spectral side involves two Fourier coefficients (as usual) with the additional inclusion of a Satake parameter. In this way we can access the Satake parameters directly without the use of Sugano’s formula. In order to project onto the holomorphic cusp forms of weight $k$, we use a certain matrix coefficient of the weight $k$ holomorphic discrete series of $GSp(2n, \mathbb{R})$ as the archimedean component of our test function. This function is computed explicitly in the Appendix (Theorem A.9).
The second idea is to take the limit of the kernel function before integrating. This allows us to avoid computing or estimating all but a few of the orbital integrals that show up on the geometric side. The result is an asymptotic Petersson formula with only a finite sum on the geometric side (Theorem 6.3).

Petersson/Kuznetsov trace formulas play a fundamental role in the study of automorphic $L$-functions. There are well-established methods for GL(2), and to a lesser extent GL(3), but applications to other groups are rare. For a recent example, Blomer has used Kitaoka’s formula to compute first and second moments of spinor $L$-functions of GSp(4), with power-saving error term, [Bl]. It would be of great interest to extend Kitaoka’s formula from degree 2 to degree $n$. The machinery we develop here can form the starting point for such a generalization. Although at present there is no quantification of the error term for finite $N$ if $n > 2$ (the $n = 2$ case is treated in Appendix B), the asymptotic formula is sufficient for obtaining the equidistribution result.

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2. The Satake transform

Here we recall some basic background about the Satake transform. References include [Gr] and [Sha]. For notation in this section, let $G$ be a split group defined over $\mathbb{Q}$, and let $T$ be a (split) maximal torus of $G$ defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ and contained in a Borel subgroup $B = TN$ with $N$ unipotent. Let $X^*(T) = \text{Hom}(T, GL_1)$ denote the lattice of algebraic characters of $T$, and $X_*(T) = \text{Hom}(GL_1, T)$ the cocharacter lattice.

For each prime $p$, let $K_p = G(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, which is a maximal compact subgroup of $G_p = G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Let $\mathcal{H}(G_p, K_p)$ be the Hecke algebra of locally constant compactly supported complex-valued bi-$K_p$-invariant functions on $G_p$. The Satake transform of an element $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_p, K_p)$ is the function on $T(\mathbb{Z}_p) \setminus T(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ given by

$$S(f)(t) = \delta(t)^{1/2} \int_{N(\mathbb{Q}_p)} f(tn)dn.$$  

Here $\delta(t) = |\det \text{Ad}(t)|_{\text{Lie}(N_p)}$ is the modular function for $B_p$. By way of motivation for (2.1), suppose

$$\pi_\chi = \text{Ind}_{B_p}^{G_p}(\chi \delta^{1/2})$$

is an unramified representation of $G_p$, with nonzero $K_p$-invariant vector $\phi$. Then for $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_p, K_p)$, $\phi$ is an eigenfunction of the operator $\pi_\chi(f)$, with eigenvalue

$$\omega_\chi(f) = \int_{T(\mathbb{Q}_p)} S(f)(t)\chi(t)dt.$$  

The Satake transform is a $\mathbb{C}$-algebra isomorphism

$$S : \mathcal{H}(G_p, K_p) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}(T(\mathbb{Q}_p), T(\mathbb{Z}_p))^W,$$  

[1] After this paper was written, we became aware of [KST], in which a similar idea is applied to classical Poincaré series.

[2] Later on we will take $G = \text{GSp}(2n)$ and $B$ the Borel subgroup determined by the set of positive roots chosen in §3.2. Then $\delta(t)^{1/2} = p^{-\langle \lambda, \rho \rangle}$ if $t = \lambda(p)$ for $\lambda \in X_*(T)$ and $\rho$ is given by (3.9).
where the latter denotes the elements which are fixed by the Weyl group $W$. Let $\hat{T} = \text{Hom}(X_*(T), \mathbb{C})$ be the dual group of $T$. It satisfies

$$X^*(T) \cong X_*(\hat{T}), \quad X_*(T) \cong X^*(\hat{T}).$$

Using the algebra isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{H}(T(Q_p), T(Z_p))^W \cong C[X_*(T)]^W \cong C[X^*(\hat{T})]^W, \quad (2.4)$$

we may view $Sf$ as a function on any of these three spaces. We explain this in some more detail. The first isomorphism in (2.4) arises by identifying an element of $T(Q_p)/T(Z_p)$ with a tuple of integer powers of $p$, which is of the form $\lambda(p)$ for a unique $\lambda \in X_*(T)$. Thus if we write

$$Sf = \sum_{t \in T(Q_p)/T(Z_p)} a_t C_t \in \mathcal{H}(T(Q_p), T(Z_p)) \quad (2.5)$$

where $a_t \in C$ is nonzero for at most finitely many $t$, and $C_t$ is the characteristic function of the coset $t$, we can make the identification

$$Sf = \sum_{\lambda \in X_*(T)} a_\lambda \lambda \in C[X_*(T)], \quad (2.6)$$

where $a_\lambda = a_{\lambda(p)}$ from (2.4). Fix an isomorphism $X_*(T) \cong X^*(\hat{T})$ and denote it by $\lambda \mapsto \hat{\lambda}$. Then we may in turn identify $Sf$ with the function

$$Sf = \sum_{\hat{\lambda} \in X^*(\hat{T})} a_{\hat{\lambda}} \hat{\lambda} \in C[X^*(\hat{T})], \quad (2.7)$$

where $a_{\hat{\lambda}} = a_\lambda$.

An unramified character $\chi$ of $T(Q_p)$ as in (2.2) can be identified with the Satake parameter $t_\chi \in \hat{T}(C)$ determined by

$$\chi(\lambda(p)) = \hat{\lambda}(t_\chi), \quad \text{for all } \lambda \in X_*(T) \quad (2.8)$$

(cf. [Ca, p. 134, Eq. (3)]). With this notation, using (2.5) and (2.6), and taking $\text{meas}(T(Z_p)) = 1$, (2.2) becomes

$$\omega_\chi(f) = \sum_\lambda a_\lambda \chi(\lambda(p)) = \sum_\lambda a_\chi \hat{\lambda}(t_\chi) = Sf(t_\chi).$$

When $\pi = \pi_\chi$ is given, we write $t_\pi = t_\chi$ for the Satake parameter of $\pi$.

**Proposition 2.1.** Viewing $Sf$ as a function on $\hat{T}$ as in (2.6), we have

$$\overline{Sf} = Sf^*,$$

where $f^*(g) = \overline{f(g^{-1})}$.

**Proof.** For $t \in \hat{T}$, we need to show that $Sf(t) = \overline{Sf^*(t)}$. As in (2.4), there exists a unique unramified character $\chi$ of $T(Q_p)$ such that $\chi(\lambda(p)) = \hat{\lambda}(t)$ for all $\lambda \in X_*(T)$. Recalling that $\pi_\chi(f^*) = \pi_\chi(f^*)$, by (2.8) we have, for the spherical unit vector $\phi \in \pi_\chi$,

$$Sf(t) = \omega_\chi(f) = \langle \pi_\chi(f^*) \phi, \phi \rangle = \langle \phi, \pi_\chi(f^*) \phi \rangle = \overline{\omega_\chi(f^*)} = \overline{\overline{Sf^*}(t)}. \quad \square$$
3. THE SYMPLECTIC GROUP

3.1. Definition. Henceforth, we will denote by $G$ the algebraic group $\text{GSp}_{2n}$ defined as follows. For any commutative ring $R$, let $M_{2n}(R)$ be the set of $2n \times 2n$ matrices with entries in $R$. Letting $O$ denote the zero-matrix of suitable dimension, and $I_n$ denote the $n \times n$ identity matrix, define

$$\begin{pmatrix} O & I_n \\ -I_n & O \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{Sp}_{2n}(R) = \{ M \in M_{2n}(R) | t M J M = J \},$$

$$\text{GSp}_{2n}(R) = \{ M \in M_{2n}(R) | t M J M = r(M)J \text{ and } r(M) \text{ is a unit in } R \}.$$ 

Thus a matrix $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{GSp}_{2n}(R)$ if and only if there exists a similitude $r(M) \in R^*$ such that

$$\begin{align*}
\begin{pmatrix} A C & t M J M \\ B D & r(M)I_n \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix},
\end{align*}$$

Taking inverses in $t M J M = r(M)J$ shows that $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ B & D \end{pmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{GSp}_{2n}(R)$, and the above relations applied to this matrix give

$$\begin{align*}
A^t B &= B^t A, & C^t D &= D^t C, & A^t D - B^t C &= r(M)I_n.
\end{align*}$$

Note that $\text{Sp}_{2n}(R) = \{ M \in \text{GSp}_{2n}(R) | r(M) = 1 \}$. Define

$$\mathbb{G} = \text{PGSp}_{2n} = \text{GSp}_{2n} / Z,$$

where $Z$ is the center (the set of scalar matrices).

Let $S_n(R)$ be the set of $n \times n$ symmetric matrices over $R$. The Siegel upper half space is the following set of complex symmetric matrices

$$\mathcal{H}_n = \{ X + iY \in S_n(\mathbb{C}) | X, Y \in S_n(\mathbb{R}), Y > 0 \},$$

where $Y > 0$ means that $Y$ is positive definite. It is a complex vector space of dimension $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$. Letting

$$\text{GSp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})^+ = \{ M \in \text{GSp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) | r(M) > 0 \},$$

there is a transitive action of $\text{GSp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})^+$ on $\mathcal{H}_n$ given by

$$M3 = (A3 + B)(C3 + D)^{-1} \quad (3 \in \mathcal{H}_n).$$

The stabilizer in $\text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$ of the element $iI_n \in \mathcal{H}_n$ is the compact subgroup

$$K_\infty = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ -B & A \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) | A + iB \in U(n) \end{array} \right\},$$

where $U(n)$ is the group of $n \times n$ complex unitary matrices $X$ (so $X^{-1} = tX$). Define the Siegel parabolic subgroup

$$P(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & D \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GSp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \end{array} \right\},$$

$$P(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ r & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & S \\ \overline{S} & I \end{pmatrix} | A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}), r \in \mathbb{R}^*, S \in S_n(\mathbb{R}) \end{array} \right\}$$

(3.4)

(where $O$ denotes the $n \times n$ zero matrix), and set $\mathbb{P} = P / Z$. We recall the decomposition

$$\text{GSp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) = P(\mathbb{R}) K_\infty.$$ 

For a prime $p$, let

$$K_p = \text{PGSp}_{2n}(\mathbb{Z}_p).$$
Haar measure on $\text{PGSp}_{2n}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ will be normalized so that $\text{meas}(K_p) = 1$. For an integer $N > 0$, set

$$K_0(N)_p = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & B \\ C & D \end{array} \right) \in K_p | C \equiv O \mod N \mathbb{Z}_p \right\},$$

$$K_0(N) = \prod_{p \leq \infty} K_0(N)_p.$$

### 3.2. Root Data

We review some standard material to fix notation and terminology that will be used in the sequel. Let $F$ be an algebraically closed field. In this subsection we write $G$ for $G(F)$, and similarly for the other algebraic groups considered. In $G$, the diagonal subgroup

$$T = \{ t = \text{diag}(a_1, \ldots, a_n, \frac{1}{a_1}, \ldots, \frac{1}{a_n}) | ra_1 \cdots a_n \neq 0 \}$$

is a split maximal torus. Given $\chi \in X^*(T)$, there exist $k_0, \ldots, k_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$\chi(t) = r^{k_0} a_1^{k_1} \cdots a_n^{k_n}$$

for $t$ as in (3.6). By associating $\chi$ with the tuple $(k_0, \ldots, k_n)$, we obtain a natural identification $X^*(T) \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$. Let $e_j \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$ be the $(j+1)$-th standard basis vector $(j = 0, \ldots, n)$. The set $\Phi$ of roots (for the action of $T$ on $\text{Lie}(G)$) consists of

$$\pm(e_j - e_i) \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq n),$$

$$\pm(e_0 - e_j - e_i) \quad (1 \leq i \leq j \leq n).$$

We take the set $\Phi^+$ of positive roots to consist of those which have the $+$ coefficient. The corresponding set of simple roots is

$$\Delta = \{ e_{j+1} - e_j | j = 1, \ldots, n - 1 \} \cup \{ e_0 - 2e_n \}.$$ 

Let

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\chi \in \Phi^+} \chi = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (e_j - e_i) + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} (e_0 - e_i - e_j) \right).$$

Explicitly,

$$\rho = \frac{n(n + 1)}{4} e_0 - ne_1 - (n - 1)e_2 - \cdots - e_n.$$

The cocharacter lattice is $X_*(T) = \text{Hom}(F^*, T)$. We identify a tuple $\lambda = (\ell_0, \ell_1, \ldots, \ell_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$ with the cocharacter

$$\lambda(a) = \text{diag}(a^{\ell_1}, \ldots, a^{\ell_n}, a^{\ell_0 - \ell_1}, \ldots, a^{\ell_0 - \ell_n}).$$

In this way, $X_*(T) \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$.

The composition of a character with a cocharacter yields a rational homomorphism $F^* \rightarrow F^*$, which is necessarily of the form $x \mapsto x^m$ for $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Thus, we have a natural pairing $X^*(T) \times X_*(T) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ given by

$$\chi(\lambda(x)) = x^{(\chi \cdot \lambda)}.$$

In terms of the coordinates given above, this works out to

$$\langle (k_0, \ldots, k_n), (\ell_0, \ldots, \ell_n) \rangle = k_0 \ell_0 + \cdots + k_n \ell_n.$$
Our main group of interest is $G = \text{PGSp}_{2n}$. Letting $T = T/Z$ be the maximal torus, we can identify its character lattice $X^*(T)$ with the subset of $X^*(T)$ consisting of all characters which are trivial on $Z$. Thus,

$$X^*(T) \cong \{(k_0, k_1, \ldots, k_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1} | 2k_0 + k_1 + \cdots + k_n = 0\}. \tag{3.13}$$

Note that the roots (3.8) belong to this set, so we may identify $\Phi$ with the set of roots in $X^*(T)$. The cocharacter lattice $X_*(T)$ can be viewed as the quotient of $X_*(T)$ by the subgroup of cocharacters taking values in $Z$. In terms of the coordinates above (3.10), we have

$$X_*(T) \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}/(2, 1, \ldots, 1)\mathbb{Z}. \tag{3.14}$$

The pairing (3.11) makes sense for $(\chi, \lambda) \in X^*(T) \times X_*(T)$, and the formula (3.12) is independent of the choice of coset representative for $\lambda$.

The Weyl group of $G$, namely

$$W = N_G(T)/Z_G(T) = N_G(T)/Z_G(T),$$

acts on $T$ (and also $T$) by conjugation. It is isomorphic to $S_n \ltimes (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n$, with the following generators:

$$t \mapsto \text{diag}(a_{\sigma(1)}, \ldots, a_{\sigma(n)}, \frac{r}{a_{\sigma(n)}}, \ldots, \frac{r}{a_{\sigma(n)}})$$

for $\sigma$ in the symmetric group $S_n$, and, for $1 \leq i \leq n$,

$$t \mapsto \text{diag}(a_1, \ldots, a_{i-1}, \frac{r}{a_i}, a_{i+1}, \ldots, a_n, \frac{r}{a_{i-1}}, a_i, \frac{r}{a_{i+1}}, \ldots, \frac{r}{a_n}).$$

Likewise, $W$ acts faithfully on $X^*(T)$ by

$$w \chi(t) = \chi(w t w^{-1}).$$

The corresponding generators are

$$(k_0, k_1, \ldots, k_n) \mapsto (k_0, k_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}, \ldots, k_{\sigma^{-1}(n)}) \tag{3.15}$$

and

$$(k_0, k_1, \ldots, k_n) \mapsto (k_0 + k_i, k_1, \ldots, k_{i-1}, -k_i, k_{i+1}, \ldots, k_n). \tag{3.16}$$

Using the pairing (3.11), an action of $W$ on $X_*(T)$ is defined implicitly via

$$\langle w \chi, w \lambda \rangle = \langle \chi, \lambda \rangle.$$ 

In terms of the $\ell$-coordinates in (3.10), the action on $X_*(T)$ of the Weyl element in (3.15) is given by

$$(\ell_0, \ell_1, \ldots, \ell_n) \mapsto (\ell_0, \ell_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}, \ldots, \ell_{\sigma^{-1}(n)}),$$

and the one corresponding to (3.16) is given by

$$(\ell_0, \ell_1, \ldots, \ell_n) \mapsto (\ell_0, \ell_1, \ldots, \ell_{i-1}, \ell_0 - \ell_i, \ell_{i+1}, \ldots, \ell_n).$$

Suppose $\chi, \chi' \in X^*(T)$ correspond respectively to $(k_i), (k'_i) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$ as in (3.13). Then the pairing

$$\langle \chi, \chi' \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k_i k'_i$$

is $W$-invariant. (This is easily verified using the relation in (3.13).) For a root $\alpha \in \Phi$, there is a unique coroot $\alpha^\vee \in X_*(T)$ satisfying

$$\langle \chi, \alpha^\vee \rangle = \frac{2\langle \chi, \alpha \rangle}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle}$$
for all $\chi \in X^*(T)$. We let $\Phi^\vee \subseteq X_*(T)$ denote the set of coroots. These are given explicitly as follows. Let $f_i \in X_*(T)$ denote the dual of $e_i$; in (3.14), it is the coset attached to the $i$-th standard basis vector of $Z^{n+1}$. Then $(e_j - e_i)\gamma = f_j - f_i$ for $i \neq j$, $(e_0 - e_i)\gamma = -f_j - f_i$ for $i \neq j$, and $(e_0 - 2e_j)\gamma = -f_j$.

The above gives a description of the root datum $(X^*(T), \Phi, X_*(T), \Phi^\vee)$ of $G = \text{PGSp}_{2n}$. The complex dual group $\hat{G}$ (with dual root datum $(X^*(\hat{T}), \Phi^\vee, X_*(\hat{T}), \Phi)$) is $\text{Spin}(2n+1, C)$.

In particular, for the maximal torus $T$ of $\hat{G}$, we have

$$ (3.17) \quad X^*(\hat{T}) \cong X_*(T), \quad X_*(\hat{T}) \cong X^*(T). $$

Now define the positive Weyl chamber

$$ (3.18) \quad \mathcal{C}^+ = \{ \lambda \in X_*(T) \mid \langle \chi, \lambda \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } \chi \in \Delta \}. $$

We will frequently identify $\mathcal{C}^+$ with its counterpart in $X^*(\hat{T}) \cong X_*(T)$.

By definition, an element $\lambda \in X_*(T)$ belongs to $\mathcal{C}^+$ if and only if

$$ \langle e_{j+1} - e_j, \lambda \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for } j = 1, \ldots, n-1 \text{ and } \langle e_0 - 2e_n, \lambda \rangle \geq 0. $$

The above holds if and only if, in the notation of (3.14), every coset representative $(\ell_0, \ell_1, \ldots, \ell_n)$ for $\lambda$ satisfies

$$ (3.19) \quad \ell_1 \leq \ell_2 \leq \cdots \leq \ell_n \leq \ell_0/2. $$

In fact, each such $\lambda$ has a unique representative satisfying

$$ (3.20) \quad 0 = \ell_1 \leq \ell_2 \leq \cdots \leq \ell_n \leq \ell_0/2. $$

For notational convenience, we will often identify $\lambda$ with this coset representative.

**Proposition 3.1** (Cartan decomposition, [Gr]). The group $G(Q_p)$ is the disjoint union of the double cosets $K_p\lambda(p)K_p$ for $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}^+$. The analogous statement (involving $\lambda$ satisfying (3.19) rather than (3.20)) also holds for $G(Q_p)$.

**Proposition 3.2.** For $g \in G(Q_p)$ and $m \geq 1$, let $d_m(g)$ denote the generator (chosen as a power of $p$) of the fractional ideal of $Q_p$ generated by the set

$$ \{ \det B \mid B \text{ is an } m \times m \text{ submatrix of } g \}. $$

Then given $\lambda \in X_*(T)$ satisfying (3.19), an element $g \in G(Q_p)$ belongs to the double coset $G(Z_p)\lambda(p)G(Z_p)$ if and only if each of the following holds:

1. $r(g) = p^{\ell_0}$
2. for each $m = 1,\ldots,n$, $d_m(g) = p^{\ell_1 + \cdots + \ell_m}$.

**Proof.** This result can be extracted from Chapter II of Newman [Ne]. For convenience, we sketch some of the details. Let $g \in G(Q_p)$. By the Cartan decomposition, there exist $k_1, k_2 \in G(Z_p)$ such that $k_1gk_2 = \lambda(p)$ for a unique cocharacter $\lambda$ satisfying (3.19). We need to show that the two conditions given above are satisfied. The converse will then also follow, since $\lambda(p)$ is uniquely determined by its first $n$ diagonal entries and its similitude.

The first condition is immediate. For the second, observe that there exists an integer $a \geq 0$ such that $p^ag \in M_{2n}(Z_p)$. The $m$-th diagonal coordinate of $k_1p^agk_2$ is then $p^{a+\ell_m}$ in $Z_p$. Regarding $p^ag$ as an element of $M_{2n}(Z_p)$ and regarding $k_1, k_2$ as elements of $GL_{2n}(Z_p)$, by [Ne Chap. II, Sect. 16, Eq. (13)] with $R = Z_p$, we have

$$ p^{a+\ell_m} = \frac{d_m(p^ag)}{d_{m-1}(p^ag)} = \frac{p^{am}d_m(g)}{p^{a(m-1)}d_{m-1}(g)} = p^a \frac{d_m(g)}{d_{m-1}(g)}$$
ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF SATAKE PARAMETERS FOR SIEGEL MODULAR FORMS

with $d_0(g) = 1$. Hence

$$p_{m} \ell = \frac{d_{m}(g)}{d_{m-1}(g)}.$$ 

This is easily seen to be equivalent to condition (2), as needed. □

4. Adelic Siegel modular forms

Let $A$ denote the adele ring of $\mathbb{Q}$, and let $L^2 = L^2(\mathbb{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \mathbb{G}(A))$ be the space of measurable functions $\phi : \mathbb{G}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfying

- $\phi(z\gamma g) = \phi(g)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{Z}(A)$, $\gamma \in \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{Q})$, $g \in \mathbb{G}(A)$
- $\int_{\mathbb{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \mathbb{G}(A)} |\phi(g)|^2 dg < \infty$.

For any parabolic subgroup $P$ of $G$, $P$ can be written as $MN$, where $M$ is the Levi subgroup and $N$ is unipotent. An element $\varphi \in L^2$ is cuspidal if for any parabolic subgroup $P = MN$ of $G$,

$$\int_{N(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash N(A)} \varphi(ng) dn = 0 \quad \text{for a.e.} \ g \in G(A).$$

We let $L^2_0 \subseteq L^2$ denote the subspace of cuspidal functions.

The right regular representation of $G(A)$ on $L^2_0$ decomposes discretely as $\bigoplus \pi$, where $\pi$ are (by definition) the cuspidal automorphic representations of $G(A)$. Any such constituent $\pi$ is a restricted tensor product

$$\pi = \bigotimes_{p \leq \infty} \pi_p$$

where $\pi_p$ is an irreducible admissible representation of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

Fix an integer $k > n$ with $nk$ even (so that (A.24) is trivial). Then as in §A.7, there is a holomorphic discrete series representation $\pi_k$ of $G(\mathbb{R})$ of weight $k$. Up to unitary scaling, $\pi_k$ contains a unique holomorphic unit vector $\phi_0$ satisfying

$$\pi_k\left( \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ -B & A \end{pmatrix} \right) \phi_0 = \det(A + Bi)^k \phi_0 \quad \left( \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ -B & A \end{pmatrix} \in K_\infty \right).$$

Let $\Pi_k(N)$ denote the set of cuspidal representations $\pi$ of $G(A)$ for which $\pi_\infty = \pi_k$ and $\pi^K_\text{fin}(N) \neq 0$. For such $\pi$, we let $v_{\pi_\infty} \in V_{\pi_\infty}$ denote a lowest weight vector as in (4.1). For any representation $\pi_\text{fin}$ of $G(A_\text{fin})$ and any subgroup $U < G(A_\text{fin})$, we write $\pi^{U}_\text{fin}$ for the space of $U$-fixed vectors in the space of $\pi_\text{fin}$. Define

$$A_k(N) = \bigoplus_{\pi \in \Pi_k(N)} C v_{\pi_\infty} \otimes \pi^K_\text{fin}(N).$$

This corresponds to a classical space of holomorphic Siegel cusp forms of weight $k$ and level $N$ (AS, Sa).

For $\pi \in \Pi_k(N)$, let $E_k(\pi, N)$ be an orthogonal basis for the summand indexed by $\pi$ in (4.2). Then the set

$$E_k(N) = \bigcup_{\pi \in \Pi_k(N)} E_k(\pi, N)$$

is an orthogonal basis for $A_k(N)$. 


5. The test function and its kernel

Any function \( f \in L^1(\mathbb{G}(A)) \) defines an operator \( R(f) \) on \( L^2 \) by

\[
R(f)\phi(x) = \int_{\mathbb{G}(A)} f(g)\phi(xy)dg.
\]

In this section we will define the bi-\( K_0(N) \)-invariant test function \( f \) to be used in the trace formula.

5.1. Definition of the test function. We define, for \( g \in G(\mathbb{R}) \),

\[
f_{\infty}(g) = d_k(\pi_k(g)\phi_0, \phi_0);
\]

where \( \phi_0 \) is a unit vector in the space of \( \pi_k \) satisfying \((1.1)\), and \( d_k \) is the formal degree of \( \pi_k \). The matrix coefficient is independent of the choice of Haar measure on \( G(\mathbb{R}) \). It is computed explicitly in Corollary \[A.10\] of the Appendix. The formal degree \( d_k \), which depends on the choice of Haar measure, is given in \[A.21\]. For our purposes, the particular choice of measure is immaterial.

By Proposition \[A.6\] \( f_{\infty} \in L^1(\mathbb{G}(\mathbb{R})) \) precisely when

\[
k > 2n,
\]

so this hypothesis will be in force throughout.

We will take \( f_{\text{fin}} = \prod_{p<\infty} f_p \) to be a bi-\( Z(A_{\text{fin}})K_0(N) \)-invariant function on \( G(A_{\text{fin}}) \), of the following form \( \square \).

Fix a finite set \( S \) of prime numbers not dividing \( N \). For \( p \in S \), let \( f_p \) be a bi-\( Z_pK_p \)-invariant function with compact support modulo \( Z_p \), with the value 1 on its support. Here, \( Z_p = Z(\mathbb{Q}_p) \) is the center of \( G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \). By the Cartan decomposition, the support of \( f_p \) has the form \( Z_pC_p \), with \( C_p \) a finite union of double cosets of the form \( K_p\lambda(p)K_p \), where, by \((4.20)\),

\[
\lambda(p) = \text{diag}(p^{e_1}, \ldots, p^{e_n}, p^{\ell_0-\ell_1}, \ldots, p^{\ell_0-\ell_n})
\]

with \( 0 = \ell_1 \leq \cdots \leq \ell_n \leq \ell_0/2 \). Without any real loss of generality, we make the further assumption that the similitude of \( C_p \) has constant valuation, i.e.

\[
r(C_p) = p^{r_p}Z_p^*
\]

for some integer \( r_p \geq 0 \). This amounts to requiring that \( \ell_0 = r_p \) for each of the \( \lambda(p) \) out of which \( C_p \) is built. Having fixed such \( f_p \) for each \( p \in S \), we define the global similitude \( r = \prod_{p \in S} p^{r_p} \geq 1 \).

(5.1)

Now for \( p \notin S \), define \( C_p = K_0(N)_p \), and set

\[
\psi(N)_p = \text{meas}(K_0(N)_p)^{-1} = [K_p : K_0(N)_p],
\]

and

\[
\psi(N) = \prod_p \psi(N)_p = [K_{\text{fin}} : K_0(N)].
\]

We then define \( f_p : G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \) by

\[
f_p(g) = \begin{cases} \psi(N)_p & \text{if } g \in Z_pC_p \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\]

\(^1\)Although we have defined \( K_p \) and \( K_0(N)_p \) in \((3.5)\) as subsets of \( G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \), in this section we will blur the distinction between these sets and their preimages in \( G(\mathbb{Z}_p) \). No confusion should occur since everything is invariant under the center.
Hence

\[
\text{Proposition 5.1. Suppose } x, y \in G(A_{\infty'}) \text{ satisfy } r(x)^{-1}r(y) \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^*. \text{ Then for } \gamma \in G(\mathbb{Q}), \ f_{\infty'}(x^{-1}\gamma y) \neq 0 \text{ only if there exists } s \in \mathbb{Q}^*, \text{ uniquely determined up to its sign, such that }
\]

\[
(5.2) \quad r(\gamma) = \pm s^2 r.
\]

Suppose \( \gamma \in G(\mathbb{Q}) \) satisfies (5.2), and set \( \tilde{\gamma} = s^{-1}\gamma \). Then \( r(\tilde{\gamma}) = \pm r \), and \( f_{\infty'}(x^{-1}\gamma y) \neq 0 \) if and only if

\[
(5.3) \quad x^{-1}\tilde{\gamma}y \in \prod_p C_p = \prod_{p \in S} C_p \prod_{p | N} K_0(N)_p \prod_{p | N, p \notin S} K_p \subseteq M_{2n}(\hat{\mathbb{Z}}).
\]

Proof. If \( f_{\infty'}(x^{-1}\gamma y) \neq 0 \), then \( x^{-1}\gamma y = zc \) for some \( z \in Z(A_{\infty'}) \) and \( c \in \prod_p C_p \). Since \( A_{\infty'} = Q^* \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^* \), we may write \( z = sa \) where \( s \in \mathbb{Q}^* \) and \( a \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^* \). We may absorb \( a \) into \( c \) so that \( z = s \) without loss of generality. Taking the similitude and using \( r(x)^{-1}r(y) \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^* \), we see that \( r(\gamma) = s^2 ur \) for some \( u \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^* \). Since \( r(\gamma), s, r \in \mathbb{Q}^* \), it follows that \( u \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^* \cap \mathbb{Q}^* = \{ \pm 1 \} \), as claimed. It is clear that \( s \) is unique up to its sign, and that \( x^{-1}\tilde{\gamma}y \in \prod_p C_p \). Conversely, since the support of \( f_{\infty'} \) is \( Z(A_{\infty'}) \prod_p C_p \), it is also clear that if \( x^{-1}\tilde{\gamma}y \in \prod_p C_p \), then \( f_{\infty'}(x^{-1}\gamma y) \neq 0 \).

5.2. Spectral properties of \( R(f) \). Here we show that the Hecke operator \( R(f) \) has finite rank, and we compute its effect on adelic Siegel cusp forms.

\[
\text{Proposition 5.2. Let } U \text{ be a unipotent subgroup of } G \text{ and let } g \in \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{R}). \text{ Then for almost all } x \in U(\mathbb{R}) \backslash \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{R}),
\]

\[
\int_{U(\mathbb{R})} f_{\infty'}(gux) du = 0.
\]

Proof. Let \( U' \) be a one-dimensional subgroup of \( U \). There exists \( E \in M_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \) such that \( U'(\mathbb{R}) = \{ I + tE \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \} \). By Corollary A.10 there exist complex numbers \( A, B \) and \( C \neq 0 \) depending on \( u \in U(\mathbb{R}), g, x \in \mathbb{G}(\mathbb{R}) \), and \( k > 2n \), such that

\[
f_{\infty'}(g(I + tE)ux) = \frac{C}{(At + B)^k}.
\]

The denominator is nonzero for \( t \in \mathbb{R} \) since the matrix coefficient is finite. If \( A \neq 0 \), then by the fundamental theorem of calculus,

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{\infty'}(g(I + tE)ux) dt = \frac{C}{A} (At + B)^{-k+1}_{-\infty} = 0.
\]

If \( A = 0 \), then

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{\infty'}(g(I + tE)ux) dt = \infty.
\]

Hence

\[
\int_{U(\mathbb{R})} f_{\infty'}(gux) du = \int_{U'(\mathbb{R}) \backslash U(\mathbb{R})} \int_{U'(\mathbb{R})} f_{\infty'}(gu'ux) du' du
\]
is either 0 or divergent. It remains to show that this integral is convergent for almost all \( x \in U(R) \setminus G(R) \). But this is immediate from the fact that because \( f_\infty \in L^1(G(R)) \), the integral

\[
\int_{G(R)} f_\infty(gx)dx = \int_{U(R) \setminus G(R)} \int_{U(R)} f_\infty(gux)du dx
\]

is convergent.

\[ \square \]

**Proposition 5.3.** For the test function \( f \) defined in §5.1 and the subspace \( A_k(N) \subseteq L^2 \) given in (1.12), \( R(f) \) annihilates \( A_k(N) \) and maps \( A_k(N) \) into itself.

**Proof.** Complete details for the case of \( GL(2) \) are given in [KL1, Propositions 13.11, 13.12], and everything carries over directly to the case under consideration here, using the above proposition in place of [KL1, Corollary 13.10]. So we just briefly sketch the ideas. It follows easily from the above proposition that for any \( \phi \in L^2 \), \( R(f)\phi \) is cuspidal, i.e. \( R(f) : L^2 \rightarrow L^2 \). Furthermore one checks that \( f_\infty \) is self-dual, so the adjoint \( R(f)^* \) also has this property. It then follows that \( R(f) \) annihilates \( (L^2_0)^* \). Next, one may use a general orthogonality property of discrete series matrix coefficients, together with the \( K_0(N) \)-invariance of \( f_\text{fin} \), to show that the image of \( R(f) \) (and of \( R(f)^* \)) lies in \( A_k(N) \).

\[ \square \]

It remains to compute the effect of \( R(f) \) on a nonzero element \( v \in A_k(N) \). We may assume without loss of generality that \( v \) is a pure tensor in some cuspidal representation \( \pi \in \Pi_k(N) \). Write \( \pi = \pi_k \otimes \pi' \otimes \bigotimes_{p \in S} \pi_p \), where \( \pi' \) is a representation of \( \prod_{p \not\in S} G(Q_p) \). Accordingly, we write \( f = f_\infty \times f' \times \prod_{p \in S} f_p \) and

\[
v = v_\infty \otimes v' \otimes \bigotimes_{p \in S} v_p,
\]

where \( v_\infty = \phi_0 \) as in (1.11). Then (e.g. by [KL1, Prop. 13.17]) we have

\[
R(f)v = \pi_k(f_\infty)v_\infty \otimes \pi'(f')v' \otimes \bigotimes_{p \in S} \pi_p(f_p)v_p.
\]

By the orthogonality relations for discrete series matrix coefficients ([KL1, Corollary 10.26]),

\[
\pi_k(f_\infty)v_\infty = v_\infty,
\]

where \( \pi_k(f_\infty) \) is defined using the same Haar measure as that defining \( d_k \). Likewise, because \( f' \) is the characteristic function of \( K_0(N)' = \prod_{p \not\in S} K_0(N)_p \) scaled by \( \text{meas}(K_0(N))^{-1} \), and \( v' \in \pi'(K_0(N))' \), we have

\[
\pi'(f')v' = v'.
\]

For \( p \in S \), since \( f_p \) is \( K_p \) bi-invariant, \( \pi_p(f_p) \) preserves the subspace \( \pi_p^{K_p} = Cv_p \). Hence \( v_p \) is an eigenvector. Writing \( (Sf_p)(t_{\pi_p}) \) for the eigenvalue as in (2.8), we have

\[
(5.4) \quad R(f)v = \left( \prod_{p \in S} (Sf_p)(t_{\pi_p}) \right) v
\]

for \( v \) as above.
5.3. The kernel function. For the test function $f$ defined in \[5.1\] the associated kernel function on $G(\mathbb{A}) \times G(\mathbb{A})$ is defined as

$$K(x, y) = K_f(x, y) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q})} f(x^{-1} \gamma y).$$

It satisfies

$$R(f) \phi(x) = \int_{\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q}) \setminus G(\mathbb{A})} K(x, y) \phi(y) dy \quad (\phi \in L^2).$$

Proposition 5.4. $K(x, y)$ is continuous in both variables. Furthermore, given any subsets $J_1, J_2 \subseteq G(\mathbb{A})$ each having compact image in $\mathbb{G}(\mathbb{A})$, for every $\gamma \in \mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q})$ there exists a real number $\alpha_\gamma$, independent of $N$ and $k$, such that for all $g_1 \in J_1$ and $g_2 \in J_2$,

$$d_k^{-1} |\psi(N)^{-1} f(g_1^{-1} \gamma g_2)| \leq \alpha_\gamma$$

and

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Q})} \alpha_\gamma < \infty.$$

Proof. For $g \in G(\mathbb{R})$, define $f_k(g) = \langle \pi_k(g) \phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle$, so that $f_\infty(g) = d_k f_k(g)$. Define the function $\hat{f} = \hat{f}_\infty \hat{f}_\text{fin}$ on $G(\mathbb{A})$, where $\hat{f}_\infty = \hat{d}_k \hat{f}_k$ with

$$k_0 = 2n + 1 \leq k,$$

and $\hat{f}_\text{fin}$ is the characteristic function of $\prod_p Z_p C_p$, where $C_p = K_p$ for all $p \notin S$. In other words, $\hat{f}$ is the test function we have defined earlier in the special case where $k = k_0$ and $N = 1$. We claim that

$$\psi(N)^{-1} |d_k^{-1} \hat{f}(g)| \leq d_{k_0}^{-1} |\hat{f}(g)|. \quad (5.5)$$

Since $\text{supp}(f) \subseteq \text{supp}(\hat{f}_\text{fin})$, it is clear from the definitions that $\psi(N)^{-1} |f_\text{fin}(g)| \leq |\hat{f}_\text{fin}(g)|$ for all $g \in G(\mathbb{A}_\text{fin})$. For the archimedean part, by Corollary \[A.10\] when $g = (\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}) \in G(\mathbb{R})$ we have

$$\left[ \frac{r(g)^{n/2} 2^n}{|\text{det}(A + D + i(B - C))|} \right]^k = |f_k(g)| = |\langle \pi_k(g) \phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle| \leq \|\pi_k(g)\phi_0\| \|\phi_0\| = 1,$$

where we have used the fact that $\phi_0$ is a unit vector and $\pi_k$ is unitary. It follows that the expression in the brackets is at most 1, and hence $|f_k(g)| \leq |\hat{f}_k(g)|$ for all $g \in G(\mathbb{R})$. This proves \[5.5\].

Hence, it suffices to prove the assertion for $f = \hat{f}$ (with $N = 1$). By \[L1, Prop. 3.1\], it suffices to show that there exist bounded compactly supported functions $\psi_1, \psi_2$ on $G(\mathbb{A})$ such that $\hat{f} = \hat{f} * \psi_1 = \psi_2 * \hat{f}$, where convolution is defined by

$$f_1 * f_2 = \int_{G(\mathbb{A})} f_1(\alpha) f_2(\alpha^{-1} g) d\alpha = \int_{G(\mathbb{A})} f_1(\alpha g^{-1}) f_2(g) d\alpha.$$

For the finite part of $\psi_1, \psi_2$, we take the characteristic function of $Z(\mathbb{A}_\text{fin}) K_0(N)$, multiplied by the reciprocal of the measure of this set in $G(\mathbb{A}_\text{fin})$. It remains to define the archimedean components of $\psi_1, \psi_2$. We claim first that there exists a measurable compactly supported function $\xi$ on $G(\mathbb{R})$ satisfying

$$\xi(\begin{pmatrix} U & V \\ -V & U \end{pmatrix} g) = \det(U + iV)^{k_0} \xi(g)$$

for all $g \in G(\mathbb{R})$. ...
for all \((\frac{U}{V}, \frac{V}{U})\) \(\in K_\infty\), or equivalently, since \(G(\mathbb{R}) = K_\infty P(\mathbb{R})\),
\[
\xi\left(\begin{pmatrix} U & V \\ -V & U \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & D \end{pmatrix}\right) = \det(U + iV)^{k_0} \xi\left(\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & D \end{pmatrix}\right).
\]
Let \(P' \subseteq P(\mathbb{R})\) be a set of representatives for \((K_\infty \cap P(\mathbb{R})) \setminus P(\mathbb{R})\). Then every element \(g \in G(\mathbb{R})\) has a unique decomposition \(g = kb'\) with \(k \in K_\infty\) and \(b' \in P'\). We may choose \(P'\) so that it is a real manifold, and then take \(\xi\) to be any compactly supported function on \(P'\), extended to \(G(\mathbb{R})\) by \(\xi(kb') = \det(k)^{k_0} \xi(b')\). One choice of \(P'\) is given as follows. Notice that
\[
K_\infty \cap P(\mathbb{R}) = \{\begin{pmatrix} U \\ U \end{pmatrix} | U^tU = I\} \cong O(n),
\]
so using the decomposition \(3.3\) of \(P(\mathbb{R})\), we see that
\[
(K_\infty \cap P(\mathbb{R})) \setminus P(\mathbb{R}) \cong \left(O(n) \setminus \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})\right) \times \mathbb{R}^* \times S_n(\mathbb{R}).
\]
Hence we can take \(P' \subseteq P(\mathbb{R})\) to be the subgroup identifying as
\[
P' \cong \left\{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \ast & \cdots & \ast \\ \ast & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \ast \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \ast & \ast & \cdots & \alpha_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \big| \alpha_{jj} > 0\right\} \times \mathbb{R}^* \times S_n(\mathbb{R}).
\]
The proof now proceeds exactly as in \(13\) Prop. 3.2: one sees easily that \(\pi_{k_0}(\xi)\phi_0\) is a vector of weight \(k_0\) as in \(4.11\), and hence must be a multiple of \(\phi_0\). For an appropriate choice of \(\xi\), the multiple is nonzero, and hence without loss of generality \(\pi_{k_0}(\xi)\phi_0 = \phi_0\). From here it is easy to show directly that \(\xi \star f_{k_0} = f_{k_0}\), so we can take \(\psi_1 = \xi \times \psi_{\text{fin}}\). Similarly, we can take \(\psi_2 = \psi_1^*\).

5.4. Spectral expression for the kernel. Because the support of the test function is not compact modulo the center, some care is needed in order to justify the spectral expansion of the kernel function.

**Proposition 5.5.** With notation as in \(4\), the kernel function of the operator \(R(f)\) has the spectral expansion

\[
K(x, y) = \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_k(N)} \left(\sum_{\varphi \in E_k(\pi, \mathcal{N})} \frac{\varphi(x)\overline{\varphi(y)}}{\|\varphi\|^2}\right) \prod_{p \in \mathcal{S}} (Sf_p(t_{\pi_p})).
\]

**Proof.** As shown in \(5.2\) the operator \(R(f)\) vanishes on \(A_k(\mathbb{N})^\perp\) and is diagonalizable on \(A_k(\mathbb{N})\), the elements of \(E_k(\mathbb{N})\) (see \(4.3\)) being eigenvectors. It follows easily that
\[
\Phi(x, y) = \sum_{\varphi \in E_k(\mathbb{N})} \frac{R(f)\varphi(x)\overline{\varphi(y)}}{\|\varphi\|^2}
\]
is a kernel function for \(R(f)\). (See e.g. \(13\) p. 228 for details.) It follows that \(K(x, y) = \Phi(x, y)\) a.e. On the other hand, \(\Phi\) is continuous in both variables, being a sum of finitely many adelic Siegel cusp forms, while by Proposition \(5.4\), \(K(x, y)\) is also continuous. Hence they are equal everywhere. Using \(5.4\) we see that \(\Phi(x, y)\) is equal to the spectral expression given in \(5.6\).
6. Asymptotic Fourier trace formula for $\text{GSp}(2n)$

6.1. Additive characters. Let

$$\theta : \mathbb{Q}\backslash \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$$

be the nontrivial character whose local components are given by

$$\theta_p(x) = \begin{cases} e^{2\pi ix} & \text{if } p = \infty \\ e^{-2\pi ir_p(x)} & \text{if } p < \infty, \end{cases}$$

where $r_p(x) \in \mathbb{Q}$ is any number with $p$-power denominator satisfying $x \in r_p(x) + \mathbb{Z}_p$. All characters of the additive group $\mathbb{Q}\backslash \mathbb{A}$ are of the form $\theta(qx)$ for some $q \in \mathbb{Q}$. It follows easily that any character of the additive group $S_n(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash S_n(\mathbb{A})$ has the form $S \mapsto \theta(\text{tr } \sigma S)$ for some $\sigma \in S_n(\mathbb{Q})$. We fix two such matrices $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_n(\mathbb{Q})$ and define

$$\theta_j(S) = \theta(\text{tr } \sigma_j S) \quad (j = 1, 2).$$

Since we are interested in the $\theta_j$-Fourier coefficients of Siegel cusp forms, we can in fact assume that the $\sigma_j$ belong to the set

$$\mathcal{R}_n^+ = \text{set of half-integral positive definite symmetric matrices } \sigma \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$$

(this means $2\sigma$ has integer entries and even diagonal entries).

6.2. The setup and the spectral side. Given a continuous function $\varphi$ on $G(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(\mathbb{A})$, its Whittaker function along the unipotent subgroup $N = \{ \begin{pmatrix} I_n & S \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \mid S \in S_n(\mathbb{A}) \}$ is defined by

$$W_\varphi(g, \chi) = \int_{N(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash N(\mathbb{A})} \varphi(ng)\overline{\chi(n)}dn$$

for $g \in G(\mathbb{A})$ and $\chi$ a character. Write $n_S = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & S \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix}$ for $S \in S_n(\mathbb{A})$. There exists $\sigma \in S_n(\mathbb{Q})$ such that $\chi(n_S) = \theta(\text{tr } \sigma S)$ for all $S$. Define

$$c_\sigma(\varphi) = W(1, \chi) = \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash S_n(\mathbb{A})} \varphi(n_S)\overline{\theta(\text{tr } \sigma S)}dS. \quad (6.1)$$

In §5.1 we defined a test function, henceforth to be denoted $f_N$, from the following data: a finite set $S$ of primes, a level $N$ coprime to $S$, compact sets $C_p$ for $p \in S$, and a weight $k > 2n$. In this section, we compute the following limit:

$$I = \lim_{(N,B) \to \infty} \int_{\mathbb{Q}^{(N,B)}} \frac{K_{f_N}(n_1, n_2)}{\psi(N)} \overline{\theta_1(n_1)}\theta_2(n_2)dn_1dn_2. \quad (6.2)$$

where $\psi(N) = \text{meas}(K_0(N))^{-1}$. We will compute $I$ in two ways, using the spectral and geometric forms of the kernel function. The preliminary form of the resulting formula is given in Theorem 6.3 below.

Using the spectral form (6.9) of the kernel function along with (6.1), we immediately obtain

$$I = \lim_{(N,B) \to \infty} \frac{1}{\psi(N)} \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_\kappa(N)} \sum_{\varphi \in E_\kappa(\pi, N)} c_\sigma_1(\varphi)\overline{c_\sigma_2(\varphi)} \prod_{p \in S} (Sf_p)(t_{\pi_p}). \quad (6.3)$$
6.3. The geometric side. First we show how the limit can be eliminated on the geometric side.

**Proposition 6.1.** Let \( f = f_1 \) be the test function we have defined when \( N = 1 \). (Its finite part is the characteristic function of \( \prod Z_p C_p \), where \( C_p = K_p \) for all \( p \notin S \).) Then for \( I \) as in (6.2),

\[
I = \int_{(N(Q) \setminus N(A))^2} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{P}(Q)} f(n_1^{-1} \gamma n_2) \overline{\theta_1(n_1)} \theta_2(n_2) dn_1 dn_2.
\]

**Proof.** Recall that \([0,1) \times \hat{Z}\) is a fundamental domain in \(A\) for \(Q\setminus A\). We may therefore replace \(N(Q) \setminus N(A) \cong N(Q \setminus A)\) by the compact set \(J = N([0,1) \times \hat{Z})\). Applying Proposition 5.1 with \(J_1 = J_2 = J\), the integrand in (6.2) is absolutely bounded by the constant \(\sum \alpha_\gamma\). Hence by the dominated convergence theorem,

\[
I = \lim_{N \to \infty} \int_{J^2} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{G}(Q)} \frac{K_{f_1}(n_1, n_2)}{\psi(N)} \overline{\theta_1(n_1)} \theta_2(n_2) dn_1 dn_2
\]

\[
= \int_{J^2} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{G}(Q)} \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{f_N(n_1^{-1} \gamma n_2)}{\psi(N)} \overline{\theta_1(n_1)} \theta_2(n_2) dn_1 dn_2.
\]

By Proposition 6.1 we can assume \(r(\gamma) = \pm r\). Furthermore, if

\[f_{N, \text{fin}}(n_1^{-1} \gamma n_2 \text{fin}) \neq 0\]

for \(n_{j \text{fin}} \in N(\hat{Z})\), then

\[n_1^{-1} \gamma n_2 \text{fin} \in \prod_{p \in S} C_p \prod_{p \notin S} K_0(N)_p.\]

Therefore

\[\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} W \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} \in \prod_{p \in S} C_p \prod_{p \notin S} K_0(N)_p \subseteq M_{2n}(\hat{Z}).\]

In particular \(Y \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})\). Hence for any \(Y \neq 0\), \(f_{N, \text{fin}}(n_1^{-1} \gamma n_2 \text{fin}) = 0\) when \(N\) is sufficiently large. On the other hand, if \(Y = 0\), then for \(n_j \in J\),

\[\frac{f_N(n_1^{-1} \gamma n_2)}{\psi(N)} = f(n_1^{-1} \gamma n_2) = f_\infty(n_1^{-1} \gamma n_2, \infty) f_{\text{fin}}(\gamma)\]

for \(f = f_1\), which is obviously independent of \(N\). In particular,

\[I = \int_{J^2} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathbb{P}(Q)} f_1(n_1^{-1} \gamma n_2) \overline{\theta_1(n_1)} \theta_2(n_2) dn_1 dn_2.
\]

As a function of \(n_1\) and \(n_2\), the summation over \(\mathbb{P}(Q)\) is \(N(Q)\)-invariant in both variables. So we can replace the region of the double integral by \((N(Q) \setminus N(A))^2\). This completes the proof. \(\square\)

We now examine the sum in (6.4). By Proposition 5.4, we may assume that \(r(\gamma) = \pm r\). Because \(f_\infty(g) = 0\) if \(r(g) < 0\), we may in fact take \(r(\gamma) = r\). By a variant of (3.4), we may write

\[\gamma = \eta g_A r,\]

where \(\eta \in N(Q)\) and, for \(A \in \text{GL}_n(Q)\),

\[g_A r := \begin{pmatrix} A & r^t A^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.\]
Recalling that $\gamma \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})$ is only defined up to multiplication by the center, we observe that for $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}^\ast$, $\lambda g_{A,r} = g_{\lambda A, r}$. Hence by our insistence that $r(\gamma) = r$, we may only scale by $\lambda = \pm 1$. Therefore

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})} f(n_1^{-1}\gamma n_2) = \sum_{A \in \GL_n(\mathbb{Q})/\{\pm I_n\}} \sum_{\eta \in N(\mathbb{Q})} f(n_1^{-1}\eta g_{A,r} n_2).$$

Taking, as we may, $n_1, n_2$ to range through the fundamental domain $N([0,1] \times \mathbb{Z})$ for $N(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash N(A)$, by (5.3) a given summand vanishes unless

$$\eta g_{A,r} \in n_1 \hat{6}_n M_2(n_2) \gamma n_2^{-1} \subset M_2(n_2).$$

This implies that $A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and $r A^{-1} \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$. Hence

$$I = \sum_{A \in \{\pm I_n\} \backslash M_n(\mathbb{Z}), \; r A^{-1} \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})} \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash S_n(A)} \int_{S_n(\mathbb{A})} f \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) g_{A,r} \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & S_2 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) \theta(-\text{tr} \sigma_1 S_1 + \text{tr} \sigma_2 S_2) dS_1 dS_2.$$

The double integral becomes of the integrals.

$$= \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash S_n(A)} \int_{S_n(A)} f \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) g_{A,r} \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & S_2 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) \theta(-\text{tr} \sigma_1 S_1 + \text{tr} \sigma_2 S_2) dS_1 dS_2$$

$$= \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash S_n(A)} \int_{S_n(A)} f \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & S_2' \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) g_{A,r} \theta(-\text{tr} \sigma_1 S_1' + r^{-1} \sigma_1 S_1' A + \text{tr} \sigma_2 S_2) dS_1' dS_2.$$

Making the substitution $S_1' = S_1 - r^{-1} A S_2' A$, the above is

$$= \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash S_n(A)} \int_{S_n(A)} f \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & S_2' \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) g_{A,r} \theta(-\text{tr} \sigma_1 S_1' + r^{-1} \sigma_1 A S_2' A + \text{tr} \sigma_2 S_2) dS_1' dS_2.$$

The value of the second integral is

$$\begin{cases} \text{meas}(S_n(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash S_n(A)) = 1 & \text{if } \theta(\text{tr}(\sigma_2 S_2 - r^{-1} \sigma_1 A S_2' A)) = 1 \text{ for all } S_2 \in S_n(A), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

**Lemma 6.2.** We have $\theta(\text{tr}(\sigma_2 S - r^{-1} \sigma_1 A S_2' A)) = 1$ for all $S \in S_n(A)$ if and only if $r A \sigma_1 A = r \sigma_2$.

**Proof.** By the fact that $\text{tr} AB = \text{tr} BA$,

$$\theta(\text{tr}(\sigma_2 S - r^{-1} \sigma_1 A S_2' A)) = \theta(\text{tr}((\sigma_2 - r^{-1} A \sigma_1 A) S)).$$

The lemma follows from this. \qed
6.4. **Main formula.** The result of the above computation is the following asymptotic Petersson formula for $\text{PGSp}(2n)$.

**Theorem 6.3.** Let $S$ be a finite set of prime numbers, fix sets $C_p$ as in \([5.7]\) and let $r \geq 1$ be the integer defined in \((5.1)\). Let $f = f_1$ be the associated test function defined there for the case of level $N = 1$. Then for any $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \mathcal{R}^+$,

$$
\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\psi(N)} \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_1(N)} \left( \sum_{\varphi \in E_1(\pi, N)} c_{\sigma_1}(\varphi)c_{\sigma_2}(\varphi) \right) \prod_{p \in S} (Sf_p)(t_{\pi_p})
$$

\[(6.5)\]

Here, $S_n(A)$ is the set of symmetric $n \times n$ matrices over $A$, and $A$ runs through the finite set of invertible matrices in $M_n(\mathbb{Z})/\{ \pm I_n \}$ satisfying the following conditions:

1. $r^tA^{-1} \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$.
2. $tA\sigma_1 = r\sigma_2$.

**Remarks:** (1) In Appendix \(\text{[B]}\) we give a quantitative version of the above for $\text{GSp}(4)$.

2. Haar measure is normalized as follows. On the geometric side and in the definition of the Fourier coefficients \((6.1)\) we take $\text{meas}(S_n(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})) = 1$ and Lebesgue measure on the Euclidean space $S_n(\mathbb{R})$. The Satake transform is defined using $\text{meas}(K_p) = 1$. The archimedean test function $\theta_\infty$ depends (via $d_k$) on an unspecified choice of measure on $\mathbb{G}(\mathbb{R})$. This choice materializes on the spectral side in $\|\varphi\|^2$. The exact relationship between several natural choices of Haar measure on $\text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$ is computed in \(\text{[PSS]} \S A\).

**Proof.** In view of the discussion in the previous two subsections, it just remains to prove that only finitely many matrices $A$ satisfy the given conditions. For fixed $j$, let $d \in \mathbb{R}$ be the entry in the $j$-th row and $j$-th column of $r\sigma_2$. Suppose $A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$ satisfies condition 2, and let $v \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ denote the $j$-th column of $A$. Then $t^iv\sigma_1v = d$. We will show that there are only finitely many such $v$ (this is well-known), from which it follows that the set of $A$ is also finite since $j$ is arbitrary.

Because $\sigma_1$ is symmetric, there exists an orthogonal matrix $Q$ such that $\sigma_1 = t^iQ\Lambda Q$, where $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n)$ is diagonal. Furthermore the eigenvalues $\lambda_j$ are all positive since $\sigma_1$ is positive definite. It follows that the linear map $Q : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ restricts to give an isometry between the sets

$$
X = \{ v \in \mathbb{R}^n | t^iv\sigma_1v = d \}
$$

and

$$
Y = \{ w \in \mathbb{R}^n | t^iw\Lambda w = d \}.
$$

Notice that $Y$ is the ellipsoid

$$
\lambda_1 x_1^2 + \cdots + \lambda_n x_n^2 = d,
$$

which is compact. Hence $X$ is also compact. Since $\mathbb{Z}^n$ is discrete, it follows that there are only finitely many integer lattice points in $X$, as claimed. \(\square\)

7. **Refinement of the geometric side**

Fix a matrix $A \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$ satisfying the hypotheses of Theorem \(\S 6.3\). The integral on the geometric side of \((6.5)\) can be factorized as

$$
I_A = \prod_{p \leq \infty} I_{A,p} = \prod_{p \leq \infty} \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)} f_p(\begin{pmatrix} I_n & S \\ O & I_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & r^tA^{-1} \end{pmatrix}) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma_1 S) dS.
$$
We will see that for all \( p \not\in S \), \( I_{A,p} \) can be computed explicitly and is independent of \( A \).

### 7.1. Archimedean integral

When \( p = \infty \), by Corollary A.10 in the Appendix,

\[
I_{A,\infty} = \int_{S_n(\mathbb{R})} f_{\infty}(I_n, S) \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & O \\ O & r^t A^{-1} \end{array} \right) \frac{e^{2\pi i \text{tr} \sigma_1 S}}{\text{det}(A + r^t A^{-1} + iS)} dS
\]

\[
= \int_{S_n(\mathbb{R})} \frac{d_k 2^{nk} \text{det}(A)}{\text{det}(A)} \frac{e^{2\pi i \text{tr} \sigma_1 S}}{\text{det}(A + r^t A^{-1} + iS)} dS
\]

(7.1)

We apply the following formula of Siegel. Let

\[ \Gamma_n(a) = \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \Gamma(a - \frac{1}{2}(j-1)). \]

Then for \( \delta > \frac{n-1}{2} \) and symmetric matrices \( X_0, \Lambda > 0 \),

\[
\int_{S_n(\mathbb{R})} \frac{e^{\text{tr} i AX}}{\text{det}(X_0 + iY)^{\delta+(n+1)/2}} dY = \frac{1}{i^{n(n+1)/2}\pi^{(n-1)n/2}} \frac{(2\pi i)^{(n(n-1)/2)(\text{det} \Lambda)^{\delta}}}{\Gamma_n(\delta + (n+1)/2)} e^{-\text{tr} \Lambda X_0}
\]

(7.2)

\[
= \frac{2^n n^{n(n-1)/2}(\text{det} \Lambda)^{\delta}}{\Gamma_n(\delta + (n+1)/2)} e^{-\text{tr} \Lambda X_0}
\]

(7.3)

(cf. [Si] Hilfssatz 37, p. 585; we have used the form given by Herz [H, (1.2)]. In [H], the measure is \( dZ = \prod_{j<k} dZ_{jk} \), where \( Z = X_0 + iY = (\eta_{jk} z_{jk}) \) with \( \eta_{jk} = 1 \) if \( j = k \), and \( 1/2 \) otherwise. Thus

\[
dZ = i^n(n+1)/22^{(n-1)n/2} dY,
\]

which explains the first factor in the above formula.

We evaluate (7.4) using (7.3) with \( \delta = k - (n+1)/2 > (n-1)/2 \). \( X_0 = I_n + r^{-1} A^t A \), and \( \Lambda = 2\pi \sigma_1 \). By condition 2 of Theorem 6.3 \( \text{det}(A) = r^{n/2} \left( \frac{\text{det} \sigma_2}{\text{det} \sigma_1} \right)^{1/2} \). So (7.1) becomes

\[
= \frac{d_k 2^{nk} \text{det}(A)^{\delta/2}}{\pi^{n(n-1)/2} \text{det}(\sigma_2)^{\delta/2} \text{det}(\sigma_1)^{(n+1)/2}} e^{-2\pi \text{tr}((I_n + r^{-1} A^t A) \Lambda)}
\]

We simplify the above using \( \text{tr}(\sigma_1 r^{-1} A^t A) = \text{tr}(r^{-1} A \sigma_1 A) = \text{tr} \sigma_2 \) for matrices \( A \) as in Theorem 6.3 The result is the following:

\[
I_{A,\infty} = d_k 2^{-n(n-1)/2} \left( 4\pi \right)^{nk} \left( \frac{\text{det} \sigma_2}{\text{det} \sigma_1} \right)^{k/2} \left( \frac{\text{det} \sigma_1}{\text{det} \sigma_1} \right)^{-(n+1)/2} \frac{e^{-2\pi \text{tr}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)}}{\Gamma_n(k)}
\]

(7.4)

Observe that this is independent of \( A \).

### 7.2. Nonarchimedean integrals

\( p \not\in S \). In this case, \( r \in \mathbb{Z}_p \), and \( A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z}_p) \). It follows that

\[
f_p(I_n, S) \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & O \\ O & r^t A^{-1} \end{array} \right) \neq 0 \iff \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n & S \\ O & I_n \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & O \\ O & r^t A^{-1} \end{array} \right) \in K_p
\]

\[
\iff S \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p).
\]

For such \( S, \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma_1 S) = 1 \), so we find that

\[
I_{A,p} = \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)} f_p(I_n, S) \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & O \\ O & r^t A^{-1} \end{array} \right) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma_1 S) dS = \text{meas}(S_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)) = 1.
\]
(Recall that we use the $N = 1$ test function $f_1$ in [6.3], so that $f_p$ is the characteristic function of $Z_pK_p$ when $p \notin S$.)

7.3. Nonarchimedean integrals: $p \in S$. This case is more difficult. Our goal is to compute (or bound) the local integral

$$I_{A,p} = I_{A,p}(f_p) = \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)} f_p\left(\begin{pmatrix} I_n & S \\ O & I_n \end{pmatrix} \left( \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & r^tA^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right)\right) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma_1 S) dS.$$

To simplify the computation, we may essentially reduce to the case where $A$ is diagonal, as follows. By the elementary divisors theorem, there exist $U, V \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and a diagonal matrix

$$D = \text{diag}(d_1, \ldots, d_n)$$

with positive integer entries satisfying $d_1 | d_2 | \cdots | d_n$, such that

$$A = UDV.$$

**Proposition 7.1.** For $A$ as above,

$$I_{A,p} = \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)} f_p\left(\begin{pmatrix} I_n & S \\ O & I_n \end{pmatrix} \left( \begin{pmatrix} D & O \\ O & r^tD^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right)\right) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma'_1 S) dS,$$

where

$$\sigma'_1 = \sigma_U = U^t \sigma_1 U.$$

**Proof.** By definition,

$$I_{A,p} = \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)} f_p\left(\begin{pmatrix} I_n & S \\ O & I_n \end{pmatrix} \left( \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & r^tA^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right)\right) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma_1 S) dS$$

$$= \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)} f_p\left(\begin{pmatrix} UDV & rS^tU^{-1}D^{-1}tV^{-1} \\ O & r^tU^{-1}D^{-1}tV^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma_1 S) dS.$$

Because $f_p$ is bi-$K_p$-invariant, we are free to multiply its argument on the left by $\begin{pmatrix} U^{-1} \\ tU \end{pmatrix} \in K_p$ and on the right by $\begin{pmatrix} V^{-1} \\ tV \end{pmatrix} \in K_p$. This gives

$$I_{A,p} = \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)} f_p\left(\begin{pmatrix} D & r(U^{-1}S^tU^{-1})D^{-1} \\ O & r^tD^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma_1 S) dS.$$

Let $S' = U^{-1}S^tU^{-1}$. Then $dS' = dS$ since $S \mapsto S'$ is an isomorphism mapping $S(\mathbb{Z})$ to $S(\mathbb{Z})$. Hence the above is

$$= \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)} f_p\left(\begin{pmatrix} D & rS'D^{-1} \\ O & r^tD^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma_1 US'S^tU) dS'.$$

Now using $\text{tr} \sigma_1 US'S^tU = \text{tr} t^tU^t \sigma_1 US$, we find

$$I_{A,p} = \int_{S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)} f_p\left(\begin{pmatrix} D & rSD^{-1} \\ O & r^tD^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma'_1 S) dS. \quad \square$$

For the purpose of computing the above local integral, by the $K_p$-invariance of $f_p$, we may assume that $r = p^\gamma$, and that each diagonal entry of $D$ is a power of $p$. Thus, we take

$$D = \text{diag}(p^{\alpha_1}, \ldots, p^{\alpha_n}),$$

for

$$0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \cdots \leq \alpha_n.$$
For $x \in \mathbb{Q}_p$, we define $\text{ord}_p(x) = n$ if $x = p^n z$ with $z$ a unit.

**Proposition 7.2.** With the above notation, suppose $I_{A,p} \neq 0$. Then each $\alpha_j \leq \tau$. Under the additional assumption that $\text{ord}_p(\text{det } \sigma_1) = \text{ord}_p(\text{det } \sigma_2)$, we further have

$$\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n = \frac{n\tau}{2}. \tag{7.6}$$

**Proof.** As in Theorem 6.3 we are assuming that $rA^{-1} \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$. It follows that likewise $rD^{-1} \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$, and hence $\alpha_j \leq \tau$ for each $j$. Under the additional assumption, taking determinants in the relation $rA\sigma_1 A = r\sigma_2$ gives $p^{\tau(\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n)} = p^{n\tau}$, and the last assertion follows. \(\square\)

In principle, one can now compute the integral by applying Proposition 7.2 and considering various cases to obtain certain exponential sums. We will discuss this process in more detail for the special case of $\text{GSp}(4)$ in Section 9. It should be evident from this special case that the general case is very complicated.

We conclude the present section by giving a trivial bound for $I_{A,p}$.

**Proposition 7.3.** With notation as above,

$$|I_{A,p}| \leq \prod_{j=1}^{n} p^{j(\tau - \alpha_j)} = p^{\frac{\tau(\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n)}{2}}. \tag{7.6}$$

**Proof.** By Proposition 5.1,

$$f_p\left(\begin{pmatrix} D & rSD^{-1} \\ O & rD^{-1} \end{pmatrix}\right) \neq 0 \iff \begin{pmatrix} D & rSD^{-1} \\ O & rD^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \in C_p.$$

Because $C_p \subseteq M_{2n}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, we see that

$$|I_{A,p}| \leq \text{meas}\{S \in S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)|p^\tau SD^{-1} \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)\}.$$

Writing $S = (s_{ij})$,

$$|I_{A,p}| \leq \text{meas}\{S \in S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)|s_{ij}p^{\tau - \alpha_j} \in \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ for all } i, j\}$$

$$= \text{meas}\{S \in S_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)|s_{ij} \in p^{-(\tau - \alpha_j)}\mathbb{Z}_p \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n\}$$

since $s_{ij} = s_{ji}$. Hence,

$$|I_{A,p}| \leq \prod_{j=1}^{n} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j} \text{meas}(p^{-(\tau - \alpha_j)}\mathbb{Z}_p) = \prod_{j=1}^{n} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j} p^{(\tau - \alpha_j)}.$$\(\square\)

### 8. Weighted equidistribution of Satake parameters

Let $\hat{G} = \text{Spin}(2n + 1, \mathbb{C})$ be the complex dual group of $G = \text{PGSp}_{2n}$. Since we are assuming trivial central character, the Satake parameters $t_\pi$ belong to the maximal torus $\hat{T}$ of $\hat{G}$. For our fixed finite set $S$ of primes, let

$$\mathfrak{x}_S = (\hat{T}/W)^{|S|}.$$

Each $\pi \in \Pi_k(N)$ determines a point

$$t_\pi = (t_{\pi p})_{p \in S} \in \mathfrak{x}_S. \tag{8.1}$$

By Shin’s theorem, the points $t_\pi$ become equidistributed relative to the Plancherel product measure on $\mathfrak{x}_S$ as $N \to \infty$. Here we investigate their distribution with certain prescribed harmonic weights.

\(^\dagger\) For dual groups, we always take the ground field to be $\mathbb{C}$ unless specified otherwise.
Proposition 8.1. There exists a compact subset $\Omega \subseteq X_S$ such that $t_\pi \in \Omega$ for all $\pi \in \Pi_k(N)$.

Proof. [BW, Theorem XI.3.3].

8.1. Preliminary result. For $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \mathcal{R}_n^+$, define the weight

$$w_\pi(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = \sum_{\varphi \in E_\pi(\sigma,N)} \frac{c_{\sigma_1}(\varphi)c_{\sigma_2}(\varphi)}{||\varphi||^2}.$$ 

We will show in this section that the Satake parameters $t_\pi$, weighted by $w_\pi(\sigma,\sigma)$, have a uniform distribution relative to a certain Radon measure in the limit as $N \to \infty$.

Lemma 8.2. Let $I_\infty(k)$ denote the archimedean expression. Let $n_1$ denote the number of matrices $A \in (\pm I_n) \setminus M_n(\mathbb{Z})$ satisfying the conditions of Theorem 6.3 in the case when $r = 1$. Then

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{\psi(N)} \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_k(N)} w_\pi(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) = n_1 I_\infty(k).$$

In particular, if $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma \in \mathcal{R}_n^+$, then setting $w_\pi = w_\pi(\sigma,\sigma)$ we have

$$0 < \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{\psi(N)} \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_k(N)} w_\pi < \infty.$$ 

Remark: If $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$, it may happen that $n_1 = 0$.

Proof. Apply (8.3) with $r = 1$ and $S = \emptyset$. Then the spectral side is precisely the quantity that we need to compute. On the geometric side, since $r = 1$, $A$ runs through the set of matrices in $\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})/\{\pm I_n\}$ satisfying $A_0 A = \sigma_2$, and $f_{\text{fin}}$ is the characteristic function of $K_{\text{fin}} = G(\mathbb{Z})$. As a result, the integral in (8.3) can be taken over $S_n(\mathbb{R} \times \tilde{\mathbb{Z}})$. Its finite part is

$$\int_{S_n(\mathbb{Z})} \theta_{\text{fin}}(\text{tr} \, \sigma_1 S) dS = 1$$

since $\theta_{\text{fin}}(\text{tr} \, \sigma_1 S) = 1$ for all such $S$. So by (7.4),

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{\psi(N)} \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_k(N)} w_\pi = \sum_A \int_{S_n(\mathbb{R})} f_{\text{fin}}(\begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} A) e^{2 \pi i \text{tr} \, \sigma_1 S} dS = n_1 I_\infty(k),$$

as needed. When $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$, $n_1 > 0$ since $A = I_n$ satisfies the conditions. Because $I_\infty(k)$ is also nonzero, (8.2) follows.

For the compact space $\Omega$ in Proposition 8.1, let

$$V_S \subseteq C(\Omega)$$

denote the subspace consisting of all restrictions $F_\Omega$ of functions $F = \prod_{p \in S} S f_p$ in the image $\prod_{p \in S} C[X^* (\mathbb{T})]^W$ of the $S$-product Satake transform. (See (2.3) and (2.4).) Let $w_\pi = w_\pi(\sigma,\sigma)$ as above. Then we define a linear functional $\mathcal{L}$ on $V_S$ by

$$\mathcal{L}(F) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{\pi \in \Pi_k(N)} w_\pi F(t_\pi)}{\sum_{\pi \in \Pi_k(N)} w_\pi}.$$ 

By Lemma 8.2 and Theorem 6.3 the limit exists and is finite. Endowing $C(\Omega)$ with the $L^\infty$ norm, it contains $V_S$ as a dense subalgebra by the Stone-Weierstrass Theorem [Ru, p. 122]. (The latter algebra evidently separates points, and it is closed under complex conjugation by Proposition 2.1.) Because $V_S$ is dense in $C(\Omega)$, the right-hand side of (8.4) exists for $F \in C(\Omega)$ (for details, see e.g. [KL1], pages 358-359). Moreover it is clear from (8.4) that...
$|\mathcal{L}(F)| \leq \|F\|_{\infty}$ for all $F \in C(\Omega)$, so $\mathcal{L}$ is bounded. By the Riesz representation theorem, there exists a unique Radon measure $\mu = \mu_\sigma$ on $\Omega$ such that

$$\mathcal{L}(F) = \int_\Omega F \, d\mu$$

for all $F \in C(\Omega)$. This proves the following.

**Theorem 8.3.** For each choice of $\sigma \in R^+_n$, the Satake parameters $(t_\sigma)^{\pi \in \Pi_{\pi(N)}}$ of $F_{\pi}$ become $w_{\pi}(\sigma, \sigma)$-equidistributed with respect to the above measure $\mu_\sigma$ in the limit as $N \to \infty$.

Of course, one would like to know more about the measure $\mu$, for example whether it is supported on the tempered spectrum. (Recall that an unramified representation $\pi$ of $G(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is tempered if and only if its Satake parameter $t_\sigma$ lies in a compact subgroup of $\hat{G}$.) We will pursue this question by relating $\mu$ to the Sato-Tate measure, which is supported in a compact subtorus of $\hat{G}$. See Theorem 8.4 below.

### 8.2. Relating two measures

Generally, suppose $\eta$ is a Radon measure on $\Omega$, and $\{R_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ is a set of continuous functions forming an orthonormal basis for $L^2(\Omega, \eta)$ which also spans an $L^\infty$-dense subspace of $C(\Omega)$. Then the measure $\mu$ in (8.5) can be expressed as

$$d\mu(t) = \sum_{\lambda} \mathcal{L}(R_\lambda) \overline{R_\lambda}(t) d\eta(t),$$

provided the sum is uniformly absolutely convergent on $\Omega$. Indeed, for all $\alpha \in \Lambda$,

$$\int_\Omega R_\alpha(t) \sum_{\lambda} \mathcal{L}(R_\lambda) \overline{R_\lambda}(t) d\eta = \sum_{\lambda} \mathcal{L}(R_\lambda) \langle R_\alpha, R_\lambda \rangle_\eta = \mathcal{L}(R_\alpha) = \int_\Omega R_\alpha d\mu,$$

and by linearity and density of the span of the $R_\alpha$, the above holds as well for all functions in $C(\Omega)$.

### 8.3. The Sato-Tate measure

Fix a maximal compact subgroup $\hat{H} \subseteq \hat{G}$ with maximal torus

$$\hat{T}_c = \hat{H} \cap \hat{T} = \hat{T}(C)^1.$$

This is the maximal compact subtorus of $\hat{T}$. Let $dh$ denote the Haar measure on $\hat{H}$ of total volume 1. Because every conjugacy class in $\hat{H}$ contains exactly one Weyl orbit of $\hat{T}_c$, the measure $dh$ induces a quotient measure $\mu_{ST}$ on the space $\hat{T}_c/W$. We extend $\mu_{ST}$ to $\hat{T}/W$ by taking it to be zero on the complement of $\hat{T}_c/W$. This is the Sato-Tate measure. In more detail, for $f \in C(\hat{T}_c/W)$, we may identify $f$ with a class function on $\hat{H}$, and

$$\int_{\hat{T}_c/W} f(t) d\mu_{ST}(t) = \int_{\hat{H}} f(h) dh.$$

By the Weyl integration formula, the measure is given explicitly by

$$d\mu_{ST}(t) = \left| \det(\text{Ad}(t^{-1} - I)|_{\text{Lie}(\hat{H})/\text{Lie}(\hat{T}_c)}) \right| dt,$$

where $dt$ is the Haar measure giving $\hat{T}_c$ volume 1. An alternative expression for it is given in (8.13) below.

Fix a set $\Phi^+$ of positive roots in the root system attached to $\hat{H}$ and $\hat{T}_c$. We shall identify $X^*(\hat{T})$ and $X^*(\hat{T}_c)$. By the theorem of the highest weight, the irreducible representations $\pi_\lambda$ of $\hat{H}$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the elements $\lambda \in \mathcal{C}^+$, where $\mathcal{C}^+$ is the positive Weyl chamber of $X^*(\hat{T}_c) = X^*(\hat{T}) \cong X_*(\hat{T})$ given in (3.18). Let

$$F_\lambda = \text{tr} \pi_\lambda$$
denote the trace of \( \pi_\lambda \). It is a class function on \( \hat{H} \), so we may view it as a function on \( \hat{T}_c/W \). By the Peter-Weyl theorem, the set \( \{ F_\lambda : \lambda \in C^+ \} \) is an orthonormal basis for the space of \( L^2 \) class functions on \( \hat{H} \) (relative to the measure \( dh \)). In particular, by (8.7) we have

\[
(8.10) \quad \int_{\hat{T}(C)/W} F_\lambda(t)F_\mu(t)\,d\mu_{ST} = \delta_{\lambda,\mu} \tag{for the Kronecker \( \delta \)).
\]

Here, the domain of \( F_\lambda \) is extended from \( \hat{T}_c \) to \( \hat{T}(C) \) by viewing \( F_\lambda \) as a sum

\[
F_\lambda = \sum_{\mu \in X^*(\hat{T})} m_\lambda(\mu)[\mu] \in C[X^*(\hat{T})]^W.
\]

The orthogonality (8.10) can also be proved using (8.12) and (8.13) below.

We shall need the fact that the set \( \{ F_\lambda : \lambda \in C^+ \} \) spans \( C[X^*(\hat{T})]^W \) (see [FH, Theorem 23.24], using the fact that \( \Lambda = X^*(\hat{T}) \) since \( \hat{G} = \text{Spin}(2n + 1) \) is simply connected). By (2.4), this space coincides with the image of the local Satake transform.

Given a tuple \( \Lambda = (\lambda_p) \in \prod_{p \in S} C^+ \), we let

\[
F_\Lambda = \prod_{p \in S} F_{\lambda_p} \in \prod_{p \in S} C[X^*(\hat{T})]^W.
\]

Viewing the \( F_\Lambda \) as functions on \( \Omega \) (by restriction), they span the space \( V_S \) of (8.3). This follows from the above discussion.

8.4. **Relation between \( \mu \) and \( \mu_{ST} \).** For \( F_\Lambda \) as above, we may consider \( L(F_\Lambda) \) as in (8.4).

**Theorem 8.4.** Let \( \rho \in X^*(\hat{T}) = X_*(\hat{T}) \) be half the sum of the positive roots, as in (8.9). Suppose that there exists \( \varepsilon > 0 \) such that for all tuples \( \Lambda \) as above,

\[
(8.11) \quad \mathcal{L}(\prod_{p \in S} \mathcal{S}(e_{\lambda_p})) \ll_\varepsilon \prod_{p \in S} p^{(1-\varepsilon)(\rho,\lambda_p)},
\]

where \( e_{\lambda_p} \) is the characteristic function of \( K_p \lambda_p(p)K_p \). Then the measure \( \mu \) defined in (8.5) is given by

\[
d\mu(t) = \sum_\Lambda \mathcal{L}(F_\Lambda)F_\Lambda(t)\,d\mu_S(t),
\]

where \( \mu_S = \prod_{p \in S} \mu_{ST} \) is the product measure on \( X_S \), and the above sum converges absolutely and uniformly on \( \Omega \).

**Remarks:** (1) Hypothesis (8.11) would follow from (a) adequate bounds on the number of matrices \( A \) satisfying the conditions of Theorem 6.3 and (b) adequate bounds for the local geometric integrals \( I_{A,p}(c_{\lambda_p}) \) for \( p \in S \); (See [6.3].) In Section 9 we will carry this out and prove Hypothesis (8.11) in the special case \( n = 2 \), as an application of Theorem 6.3.

(2) It is not clear to us whether there is a closed form expression for the measure.

**Proof.** In Section 8.3 we saw that the set \( \{ F_\lambda : \lambda \in C^+ \} \) is an orthonormal basis for \( L^2(\Omega, \mu_{ST}) \). Furthermore, it is dense in \( V_S \), which in turn is dense in \( C(\Omega) \) as discussed before Theorem 8.3. Hence, by the discussion in (8.2) it suffices to prove that the given series is uniformly convergent under Hypothesis (8.11).

To ease the notation, we will first assume that \( S = \{ p \} \) consists of just one prime. For any weight \( \lambda \in X^*(\hat{T}) \), define

\[
A_\lambda = \sum_{w \in W} (\text{sgn } w)w(\lambda) \in C[X^*(\hat{T})].
\]
For \( t \in \hat{T}_c \),
\[
|A_{\lambda}(t)| \leq \left| \sum_{w \in W} (\text{sgn } w)w(\lambda)(t) \right| \leq \sum_{w \in W} |w(\lambda)(t)| = |W|.
\]
By the Weyl character formula ([FH, Theorem 24.2]),
\[
F_{\lambda} = \frac{A_{\lambda+\rho}}{A_{\rho}}.
\]
It is well-known that
\[
d\mu_{ST}(t) = |A_{\rho}(t)|^2 dt.
\]
(For example, compare (25.6) of [Bu] ((22.7) in the 2nd edition) with Lemma 24.3 of [FH]).

Therefore, for \( t \in \hat{T}_c \), we need to prove the convergence of
\[
\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{C}^+} |L(F_{\lambda}) F_{\lambda}(t)| ||A_{\rho}(t)||^2 \leq |W|^2 \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{C}^+} |L(F_{\lambda})|.
\]

Next, we need to relate \( F_{\lambda} \) to the functions \( S(c_{\mu}) \) in order to make use of Hypothesis (8.11). This is achieved by the following formula of Kato and Lusztig, which holds in any split reductive \( p \)-adic group ([HKP, Theorem 7.8.1]; see also [Gr, (3.12) and Proposition 4.4]):
\[
F_{\lambda} = p^{-\langle \lambda, \rho \rangle} \sum_{\mu \leq \lambda} P_{\mu,\lambda}(p) S(c_{\mu}).
\]
Here, \( \mu \) belongs to \( \mathcal{C}^+ \), and \( P_{\mu,\lambda} \) is the Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomial
\[
P_{\mu,\lambda}(p) = p^{\langle \lambda-\mu, \rho \rangle} \sum_{w \in W} \text{sgn}(w) \hat{P}(w(\lambda + \rho^\vee) - (\mu + \rho^\vee)),
\]
where
\[
\hat{P}(\mu) = \sum_{P = \sum n(\alpha^\vee) \alpha^\vee} p^{-\sum n(\alpha^\vee)} \geq 0
\]
encodes the number of expressions of \( \mu \) as a linear combination of positive co-roots with coefficients \( n(\alpha^\vee) \geq 0 \). We note that \( P_{\lambda,\lambda}(p) = 1 \), [Gr (4.5)].

Therefore, the quantity we need to bound is
\[
\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{C}^+} |L(F_{\lambda})| = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{C}^+} \left| p^{-\langle \lambda, \rho \rangle} \sum_{\mu \leq \lambda} P_{\mu,\lambda}(p) L(S(c_{\mu})) \right|
\]
\[
\leq \sum_{\mu \in \mathcal{C}^+} p^{-\langle \mu, \rho \rangle} |L(S(c_{\mu}))| \sum_{\lambda \geq \mu} \sum_{w \in W} \hat{P}(w(\lambda + \rho^\vee) - (\mu + \rho^\vee)).
\]
We claim that for \( w \in W \),
\[
\sum_{\lambda \geq \mu} \hat{P}(w(\lambda + \rho^\vee) - (\mu + \rho^\vee)) \leq 2^{d^+},
\]
where \( d^+ \) is the number of positive co-roots. Indeed, the left-hand side of (8.15) is
\[
\sum_{\lambda \geq \mu} \sum_{\alpha^\vee} p^{-\sum n(\alpha^\vee)} \sum_{\alpha^\vee} n(\alpha^\vee)
\]
where the inner sum is extended over all expressions of the form
\[
w(\lambda + \rho^\vee) - (\mu + \rho^\vee) = \sum_{\alpha^\vee} n(\alpha^\vee) \alpha^\vee
with \( n(\alpha^\vee) \geq 0 \) and \( \alpha^\vee \) positive co-roots. The above expression is equivalent to
\[
\lambda = w^{-1}(\sum_{\alpha^\vee} n(\alpha^\vee)\alpha^\vee + (\mu + \rho^\vee)) - \rho^\vee.
\]
Thus we may exchange the order of summation in (8.16), so the left-hand side of (8.15) is equal to
\[
\sum^*_{\alpha^\vee} p^{-\sum n(\alpha^\vee)},
\]
where the * indicates that we consider only those expressions for which the right-hand side of (8.17) is \( \geq \mu \). The above is of course bounded by the sum over all nonnegative linear combinations of positive co-roots
\[
\sum_{\alpha^\vee}^\infty p^{-\sum n(\alpha^\vee)} = \prod_{\alpha^\vee}^\infty p^{-n(\alpha^\vee)} \leq \prod_{\alpha^\vee}^2,
\]
proving the claim (8.15).

Combining (8.14) and (8.15), it follows that
\[
\sum_{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^+} |\mathcal{L}(F_\lambda)| \ll |W| \sum_{\mu \in \mathbb{C}^+} p^{-(\mu, \rho)} |\mathcal{L}(S(c_\mu))|.
\]
Using the given bound (8.11), the above is
\[
\ll \sum_{\mu \in \mathbb{C}^+} p^{-\varepsilon(\mu, \rho)},
\]
There exists a finite set \( \{\mu_1, \ldots, \mu_\ell\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}^+ \) such that \( \mathbb{C}^+ \subseteq \{\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} a_i \mu_i \mid 0 \leq a_i \in \mathbb{Z}\} \). Writing \( \mu = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} a_i \mu_i \), the above is
\[
\leq \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \left( \sum_{a_i=0}^\infty p^{-\varepsilon(\mu_i, \rho) a_i} \right) < \infty.
\]
This completes the proof when \( S = \{p\} \).

The general case is proven in the same way, using
\[
\sum_{\lambda} |\mathcal{L}(F_\lambda)| = \sum_{\lambda} \left| \sum_{\mu \leq \lambda} \left( \prod_{p \in S} p^{-(\lambda_p, \rho)} P_{\mu_p, \lambda_p}(p) \right) \mathcal{L}(\prod_{p \in S} S(c_{\mu_p})) \right| \leq \sum_{\mu} |\mathcal{L}(\prod_{p \in S} S(c_{\mu_p}))| \prod_{p \in S} \sum_{\lambda_p \geq \mu_p} p^{-(\lambda_p, \rho)} |P_{\mu_p, \lambda_p}(p)| \ll \sum_{\mu} |\mathcal{L}(\prod_{p \in S} S(c_{\mu_p}))| \prod_{p \in S} p^{-(\mu, \rho)}.
\]
Using Hypothesis (8.11), one shows as before that this is finite. □

**Corollary 8.5.** Write \( \mu = \mu_p \) for the measure on \( \hat{T}/W \) defined in (8.5) when \( S = \{p\} \). Then under Hypothesis (8.11),
\[
\lim_{p \to \infty} d\mu_p(t) = d\mu_{ST}(t).
\]
Proof. Let $0 \in C^+$ denote the element corresponding to the zero vector in $\mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$. As in the proof of the previous proposition,

$$\sum_{\lambda \in C^+ - \{0\}} |L(F_{\lambda})(t)| |A_p(t)|^2 \ll \sum_{\mu \in C^+ - \{0\}} p^{-\varepsilon(\mu, \rho)}.$$ 

Noting that $\langle \mu, \rho \rangle > 0$ when $\mu \neq 0$, the right-hand side tends to 0 as $p$ goes to $\infty$. Thus

$$\lim_{p \to \infty} d_{\mu_p}(t) = \lim_{p \to \infty} \sum_{\lambda \in C^+} L(F_{\lambda})d_{\mu_{ST}}(t) = L(F_0)d_{\mu_{ST}}(t) = d_{\mu_{ST}}(t).$$

The last step follows by (8.4) and the fact that $F_0 = 1$ (cf. (8.12)).

9. Local computation when $n = 2$

Here we refine the discussion from Section 7.3 for $p \in S$, with the simplifying assumptions that $n = 2$, and

$$(9.1) \quad p \nmid 4 \det \sigma_1.$$ 

(Recall that $\det \sigma_1 \in \frac{1}{4}\mathbb{Z}$.) The main goal of this section is to prove the following local bound.

Proposition 9.1. Under the above hypotheses, there exists a constant $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$(9.2) \quad |I_{A,p}(c_{\lambda})| \ll p^{(1-\varepsilon)(\lambda, \rho) - r^2}$$

for all $\lambda \in C^+$, where the implied constant depends only on $p$ and $\varepsilon$.

Before proving the proposition, let us observe how it implies the global Hypothesis (8.11).

Corollary 9.2. Suppose $n = 2$, $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma$, and $p \nmid 4 \det \sigma$ for all $p \in S$. Then Hypothesis (8.11) holds.

Proof. In Section 7.3, we saw that $I_{A,p} = 1$ for primes $p \notin S$. From the definition (8.4) of $L$, Theorem 6.3, and Lemma 8.2, it follows that

$$(9.3) \quad L(\prod_{p \in S} S(c_{\lambda_p})) = \frac{\sum_A I_0(\zeta) \prod_{p \in S} I_{A,p}(c_{\lambda_p})}{\prod_{n=1}^\infty I_0(k^n)} = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_A \prod_{p \in S} I_{A,p}(c_{\lambda_p}),$$

where $A$ runs through the matrices in $M_2(\mathbb{Z})/\mathbb{Z}\{\pm 1\}$ satisfying $r^tA^{-1} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and $A\sigma A = r\sigma$. In particular, writing

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b/2 & c/2 \\ b/2 & c & a \\ z & y & x \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}),$$

we have $ax^2 + bxz + cz^2 = ra$. Hence

$$4ra^2 = (2ax + bz)^2 - (b^2 - 4ac)z^2 = (2ax + bz + \sqrt{D}z)(2ax + bz - \sqrt{D}z),$$

where $D = b^2 - 4ac < 0$. Thus, in the ring of integers $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{D}]$, the ideal $(2ax + bz + \sqrt{D}z)$ is a factor of the ideal $(4ra^2)$. The number of ideal factors of $(4ra^2)$ is $\ll r^{3/2}$. In view of the fact that $|\mathcal{O}^*| < \infty$, the number of possible choices for $x, z$ is $\ll r^{3/2}$. Similarly, the number of choices for $y, w$ is $\ll r^{3/2}$.

Recalling that in the local setting we have set $\tau = r_p$, it follows from (9.2) that the above is

$$\ll \prod_{p \in S} p^{(1-\varepsilon)(\lambda_p, \rho)},$$

as required. \qed
The proof of Proposition 9.1 is given in Section 9.3. In the intervening sections, we describe how to compute the local integral $I_{A,p}$ explicitly, with the goal of producing the upper bound (9.2). In many situations, the trivial bound (7.6) is adequate, so an explicit computation is not necessary. In remaining cases (which, in the notation below, occur when $\beta - 1 \leq t$), we give a complete treatment of the local integral.

9.1. Preliminaries. Without loss of generality, we consider the case where $f_p = c_\lambda$ is the characteristic function of the double coset $Z_pK_p\lambda(p)K_p$, where

\[(9.4) \quad \lambda(p) = \text{diag}(1, p^t, p^\tau, p^{\tau-t})\]

for $0 \leq t \leq \tau/2$ as in (3.20). Thus we write $\tau$ in place of $r_p$ (for the purpose of eliminating a subscript).

By Proposition 7.2, we need only consider matrices $D$ of the form

\[D = \text{diag}(p^\alpha, p^\beta), \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \beta, \quad \alpha + \beta = \tau.\]

Write

\[\sigma_U = U\sigma_1U = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} a & b/2 & c \\ 0 & b/2 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 \end{array} \right).\]

Note that $\sigma_U$ is half-integral, and $\det \sigma_U = \det \sigma_1$. So by (9.1), either $p \nmid b$ or $p \nmid ac$. We would like to compute the integral

\[(9.5) \quad I_{A,p} = \int_{S(Q_p)} f_p(D\tau SD^{-1}) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma_U S)dS.\]

Writing $S = (x \ y \ z)$, we let

\[M = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} p^\alpha & 0 & p^\beta x & p^\beta y \\ 0 & p^\beta & p^\beta y & p^\beta z \\ 0 & 0 & p^\beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p^\alpha \end{array} \right).\]

By Proposition 4.2, $M \in \text{supp} f_p$ if and only if the fractional ideal generated by all the entries is $(1) = Z_p$ and the fractional ideal generated by the determinants of all $2 \times 2$ submatrices is $(p^t) = p^tZ_p$. The determinants of the $2 \times 2$ submatrices of $M$ are shown in the table below:

| rows | cols | 1,2 | 1,3 | 1,4 | 2,3 | 2,4 | 3,4 |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1,2  |      | $p^{\alpha+\beta}$ | $p^{\alpha+\beta} y$ | $p^{2\alpha} z$ | $-p^{2\beta} x$ | $-p^{\alpha+\beta} y$ | $p^{\alpha+\beta} (xz - y^2)$ |
| 1,3  |      | 0   | $p^{\alpha+\beta}$ | 0   | 0   | 0   | $-p^{\alpha+\beta} y$ |
| 1,4  |      | 0   | 0   | $p^{2\alpha}$ | 0   | 0   | $p^{\alpha+\beta} x$ |
| 2,3  |      | 0   | 0   | 0   | $p^{2\beta}$ | 0   | $-p^{\alpha+\beta} z$ |
| 2,4  |      | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | $p^{\alpha+\beta}$ | $p^{\alpha+\beta} y$ |
| 3,4  |      | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | $p^{\alpha+\beta}$ |

Using $\alpha \leq \beta$ and $\alpha + \beta = \tau$, we see that $M \in \text{supp} f_p$ if and only if

\[(9.6) \quad (p^\alpha, p^\beta x, p^\beta y, p^{2\alpha} z) = (1)\]

and

\[(9.7) \quad (p^{2\alpha}, p^\tau x, p^\tau y, p^{2\alpha} z, p^\tau (xz - y^2)) = (p^t).\]
Proof. Suppose \( \alpha \in \mathbb{N} \) is equivalent to
\begin{equation}
(p^{\alpha}, x', y', z') = (1)
\end{equation}
and \( \beta \) is equivalent to
\begin{equation}
(p^{2\alpha}, p^{\alpha} x', p^\beta y', p^\beta z', x' z' - p^{\beta-a} y'^2) = (p^t).
\end{equation}
If \( \alpha \neq 0 \), then \( \text{(9.6)} \) is equivalent to
\begin{equation}
(x', y', z') = (1),
\end{equation}
i.e., \( x', y', z' \in \mathbb{Z}_p \) and at least one of them is a unit.

9.2. Evaluation of the integral \( I_{A,p} \). We continue with the notation from above. Given a Borel subset \( S' \subseteq S(Q_p) \), we define
\begin{equation}
I_{S'} = \int_{S'} f_p \left( \frac{D}{O} \right) \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma U) S ds.
\end{equation}
Define
\begin{equation}
S_0 = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) \in S(Q_p) | x, y, z \text{ satisfy } (9.6) \text{ and } (9.7) \right\}.
\end{equation}
Then \( I_{S_0} = I_{A,p} \) is the integral \( (9.7) \) we need to compute.

Let \( E_{11} = \left( \begin{array}{ll}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 0
\end{array} \right) \), \( E_{22} = \left( \begin{array}{ll}
0 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{array} \right) \) and \( E'_{12} = \left( \begin{array}{ll}
0 & 1 \\
1 & 0
\end{array} \right) \).

**Proposition 9.3.** Let \( S' \) be a Borel subset of \( S_0 \). Suppose \( p \nmid a \) (resp. \( p \nmid b, p \nmid c) \). Suppose \( \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) \in S' \) implies that \( \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) = \pm \frac{1}{p} E_{11}, \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) = \pm \frac{1}{p} E'_{12}, \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) = \pm \frac{1}{p} E_{22} \) respectively) belongs to \( S' \). Then \( I_{S'} = 0 \).

**Proof.** Suppose \( p \nmid a \). The other cases can be handled similarly. By the given property, \( \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) \in S' \) if and only if \( \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) = \pm \frac{1}{p} E_{11} \). Hence
\begin{equation}
I_{S'} = \int_{S'} \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma U S) ds = \int_{S'} \theta_p(\text{tr} \sigma U (S - \frac{1}{p} E_{11})) ds = e(\frac{a}{p}) I_{S'}.
\end{equation}
The proposition follows.

**Proposition 9.4.** Suppose \( \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) \in S_0 \). Then:

(i) If \( \beta \geq 2, \tau - 1 \geq t + 1 \) and \( p^{t+1} | p^{\beta-1}x' \), then \( \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) = \pm \frac{1}{p} E_{11} \in S_0 \).

(ii) If \( \alpha \geq 2, \tau - 2 \geq t + 1 \) and \( p^{t+1} | p^{\beta-1}y' \), then \( \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) = \pm \frac{1}{p} E'_{12} \in S_0 \).

(iii) If \( \alpha \geq 2, 2\alpha - 1 \geq t + 1 \), then \( \left( \begin{array}{lll}
x & y \\
y & z
\end{array} \right) = \pm \frac{1}{p} E_{22} \in S_0 \).

**Remarks:**
1. If in \( (9.10) \), \( (p^{2\alpha}, p^{\alpha} x', p^\beta y', p^\beta z') = (p^t) \), then the last condition of (i) (resp. (ii), (iii)) can be replaced by the weaker condition \( p^t | p^{\beta-1}x' \) (resp. \( p^t | p^{\beta-1}y', p^t | p^{\alpha-1}x' \)), and the second condition of (ii) can be weakened to \( \tau - 2 \geq t \).
2. There are some other variants; for example, if \( (x', z') = 1 \) and \( \alpha = t \), then in (ii), the conditions can be replaced by \( \alpha \geq 1, \tau - 2 \geq t, \) and \( p^t | p^{\beta-1}y' \).
Proof. (i) Replace $x$ by $x \pm \frac{1}{p}$ in (9.6) and (9.7). The left-hand side of (9.6) becomes

$$(p^\alpha, p^\beta x \pm p^{\beta-1}, p^\alpha y, p^\alpha z).$$

The left-hand side of (9.7) becomes

$$(p^{2\alpha}, p^\tau x \pm p^{\tau-1}, p^\tau y, p^{2\alpha} z, p^\tau (xz - y^2) \pm p^{\beta-1} z').$$

Under the given hypotheses, $p^{\beta-1} \in (p)$, $p^{\tau-1} \in (p^{t+1})$ and $p^{\beta-1} z' \in (p^{t+1})$. Hence 

$$(x \ y \ z) \pm \frac{1}{p} E_{11}$$

satisfies (9.6) and (9.7).

(ii) Replace $y$ by $y \pm \frac{1}{p}$ in (9.6) and (9.7). The left-hand side of (9.6) becomes

$$(p^\alpha, p^\beta x, p^\alpha y \pm p^{\beta-1}, p^\alpha z).$$

The left-hand side of (9.7) becomes

$$(p^{2\alpha}, p^\tau x, p^\tau y \pm p^{\tau-1}, p^{2\alpha} z, p^\tau (xz - y^2) \mp 2p^{\beta-1} y' - p^{\tau-2}).$$

Under the given hypotheses in this case, $p^{\alpha-1} \in (p)$, $p^{\tau-2} \in (p^{t+1})$ and $p^{\beta-1} y' \in (p^{t+1})$. Hence 

$$(x \ y \ z) \pm \frac{1}{p} E_{12}$$

satisfies (9.6) and (9.7).

Assertion (iii) and the remarks can be proven similarly. \[\square\]

Corollary 9.5. Suppose $p \nmid a$, and that

(i) $\beta \geq 2$,
(ii) $\tau - 1 \geq t + 1$,
(iii) $\beta - 1 \geq t + 1$.

Then $I_{A,p} = 0$.

Proof. Suppose 

$$(x \ y \ z) \in S_0.$$ 

Then by (9.9), $z' \in Z_p$, so by the third hypothesis, $p^{t+1} | p^{\beta-1} z'$. By Proposition 9.4

$$(x \ y \ z) \pm \frac{1}{p} E_{11} \in S_0.$$ 

The assertion now follows by Proposition 9.3. \[\square\]

Corollary 9.6. Suppose $p \nmid b$, and

(i) $\alpha \geq 2$,
(ii) $\tau - 2 \geq t + 1$,
(iii) $\beta - 1 \geq t + 1$.

Then $I_{A,p} = 0$.

Proof. This follows in the same way as the previous corollary, using Proposition 9.4 (ii), and Proposition 9.3. \[\square\]

Proposition 9.7. Suppose condition (iii) of the above corollaries fails to hold, i.e., $\beta - 1 \leq t$. Then exactly one of the following is true:

(1) $\tau = 2\tau' + 1$ is odd, $\alpha = \tau'$, $\beta = \tau' + 1$, and $t = \tau'$,
(2) $\tau = 2\tau'$ is even, $\alpha = \tau' - 1$, $\beta = \tau' + 1$, and $t = \tau'$,
(3) $\tau = 2\tau'$ is even, and $\alpha = \beta = t = \tau'$,
(4) $\tau = 2\tau'$ is even, $\alpha = \beta = t$, and $t = \tau' - 1$. 


Proof. Suppose $\beta \leq t + 1$. Then because we always have $t \geq \lceil \frac{1}{2} \rceil$ (where brackets denote the floor), it follows that $\beta \leq t + 1 \geq \lceil \frac{1}{2} \rceil + 1$. On the other hand, $\tau = \alpha + \beta \leq 2\beta$, which gives the lower bound in the following inequality:

$$\left\lceil \frac{\tau}{2} \right\rceil \leq \beta \leq \left\lceil \frac{\tau}{2} \right\rceil + 1.$$  

(Here, $\lceil \cdot \rceil$ denotes the ceiling.) Using $\beta - 1 \leq t \leq \lceil \frac{1}{2} \rceil$, the result follows easily by considering the possible cases.

### Proposition 9.8

Suppose $\alpha, \beta, t, \tau$ satisfy Proposition [9.7] (1), i.e., $\tau = 2\tau' + 1$, $\alpha = \tau'$, $\beta = \tau' + 1$, and $t = \tau'$. Then if $\tau' \geq 2$, $I_{A,p} = 0$.

### Proof.

Let \( (x \ y \ z)^\ast \in S_0 \). Then \([9.10]\) is satisfied, and since $\alpha = \tau' \geq 2$, \([9.11]\) is also satisfied. In particular, by \([9.10]\),

\begin{equation}
(9.12) \quad x'z' \equiv py^2 \pmod{p^2}.
\end{equation}

It follows that either $x'$ or $z'$ is a unit. Indeed, if $p|x'$ and $p|z'$, then $y'$ is a unit by \([9.11]\), leading to an obvious contradiction in \([9.12]\). In fact, by \([9.12]\), $p|x'z'$ and hence exactly one of $x'$ or $z'$ is a unit.

First suppose $p \nmid b$. Note that $(x', z') = 1$, $\alpha = t \geq 2$,

$$\tau - 2 = 2\tau' - 1 > 2\tau' - \tau' = t,$$

and $p^t|p^{\beta - 1}y'$. By the second remark after Proposition \([9.4]\), \((x \ y \ z)^\ast \) satisfies \([9.13]\) and \([9.14]\), $E_{12} \in S_0$. By Proposition \([9.3]\), $I_{A,p} = I_{S_0} = 0$.

Finally, suppose $p|b$. Then as noted earlier, $p \nmid a$. Since one of $x'$ or $z'$ is a unit, $(p^\alpha x', p^\beta z') = (p^1)$. Furthermore, $p^{t}|p^{\beta - 1}z'$, and as above, $\tau - 2 \geq t$. By the first remark after Proposition \([9.4]\), \((x \ y \ z)^\ast \) satisfies \([9.13]\) and \([9.14]\), $E_{12} \in S_0$. By Proposition \([9.3]\), $I_{A,p} = I_{S_0} = 0$. \(\square\)

### Proposition 9.9

Suppose $\alpha, \beta, t, \tau$ satisfy Proposition [9.7] (2), i.e., $\tau = 2\tau'$ is even, $\alpha = \tau' - 1$, $\beta = \tau' + 1$, and $t = \tau'$. Then if $\tau' \geq 3$, $I_{A,p} = 0$. In fact, if $p \nmid ac$, then $I_{A,p} = 0$ if $\tau' \geq 2$.

### Proof.

Let \((x \ y \ z)^\ast \in S_0\). Suppose $\tau' \geq 2$. By \([9.10]\), $p^{\tau'}|p^{\beta - 1}x'$ and $p^{\tau'}|p^{\beta - 1}z'$, and hence $p|x'$ and $p|z'$. Therefore by \([9.11]\), $y'$ is a unit.

Suppose $p \nmid ac$. Because $p|z'$, we have $p^{t+1}|p^{\beta - 1}z'$. Hence by Proposition \([9.4]\), \((x' \ y' \ z') \) satisfies \([9.13]\) and \([9.14]\), $E_{12} \in S_0$. By Proposition \([9.3]\), $I_{S_0} = 0$.

Next suppose $p \nmid b$ and $\tau' \geq 3$. Write $x' = px''$ and $z' = px''$, with $x''$ and $z'' \in \mathbb{Z}_p$. By \([9.10]\), $p^\tau x'' z'' \equiv p^\tau y^2 \pmod{p^\tau}$, so $x'' z'' \equiv y^2 \pmod{p^{\tau - 2}}$. Because $\tau' \geq 3$, it follows that $x''$ and $z''$ are units. Therefore $(p^\tau x') = (p^\tau)$. Obviously $p^{t+1}|p^{\beta - 1}y'$. By the first remark after Proposition \([9.4]\), \((x' \ y' \ z') \) satisfies \([9.13]\) and \([9.14]\), $E_{12} \in S_0$. By Proposition \([9.3]\), $I_{A,p} = I_{S_0} = 0$. \(\square\)

### Proposition 9.10

Suppose $\alpha, \beta, t, \tau$ satisfy Proposition [9.7] (3), i.e., $\tau = 2\tau'$ and $\alpha = \beta = t = \tau'$. Suppose further that $\tau' \geq 2$. Then the integral $I_{A,p}$ is given explicitly by \([9.14]\) below.
Proof. Suppose \( \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ y & z \end{pmatrix} \in S_0 \). Then \([9.11]\) implies \((p^t x', p^t y', p^t z') = (p^t)\). Hence \([9.11]\) and \([9.10]\) taken together are equivalent to \([9.11]\) and \(\text{Proof.}\)

\[
\tau I = 0 \text{ if } 2 = 0 \text{ is similar.}
\]

We claim that \(I_{S_2} = I_{S_3} = 0\). Let \(\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ y & z \end{pmatrix} \in S_2\). Then \((p^{\alpha}x') = (p^t), p^t | p^{\beta-1}z', \) and \(\tau - 1 \geq t + 1\). By the first remark after Proposition 9.4, \((x y z) = 0\) if \(\text{p \nmid ac}\). Hence by Proposition 9.3, \(I_{S_2} = 0\) if \(p \nmid b\). In this case, \((p^{\alpha}x') = (p^t), p^t | p^{\beta-1}y', \) and \(\tau - 1 \geq t + 1\). By the first remark after Proposition 9.4, \((x y z) = 0\) if \(\text{p \nmid ac}\). Hence by Proposition 9.3, \(I_{S_3} = 0\). The proof that \(I_{S_1} = 0\) is similar.

For the integral over \(S_1\), note that the validity of \([9.11]\) and \([9.13]\) depends only on \(x', y', z' \pmod{p^t}\), which also means that \(S_1 = S_1 + S_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)\) (where \(S_2\) here denotes the symmetric matrices). Hence, writing \(x, y, z\) for the congruence classes of \(x', y', z' \pmod{p^t}\),

\[
I_{A,p} = I_{S_1} = \int_{S_1} \theta_p(\text{tr}(\sigma_U S))dS = \sum_{x, y, z \in (\mathbb{Z}_p/p^t \mathbb{Z}_p)^*} \int_{x, y, z \equiv y \pmod{p^t}} \int_{x, y, z \equiv z \pmod{p^t}} \int_{x, y, z \equiv x \pmod{p^t}} \theta_p(ax + by + cz)dx dy dz
\]

\[
= \sum_{y \in (\mathbb{Z}_p/p^t \mathbb{Z}_p)^*} e\left(\frac{-by}{p^t}\right) \left(\sum_{x, z \in (\mathbb{Z}_p/p^t \mathbb{Z}_p)^*} e\left(\frac{ax + cz}{p^t}\right)\right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{y \in (\mathbb{Z}_p/p^t \mathbb{Z}_p)^*} e\left(\frac{-by}{p^t}\right) \left(\sum_{x, z \in (\mathbb{Z}_p/p^t \mathbb{Z}_p)^*} e\left(\frac{-y(ax + cz)}{p^t}\right)\right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{x, z \equiv 1 (\pmod{p^t})} \left(\sum_{y \in (\mathbb{Z}_p/p^t \mathbb{Z}_p)^*} e\left(\frac{-y(ax + cz + b)}{p^t}\right)\right).
\]

\(\text{Proof.}\)
We remark that the computation here is valid for $\tau' \geq 1$. The sum over $y$ can be evaluated using (9.20) below.

**Proposition 9.11.** Suppose $\alpha, \beta, t, \tau$ satisfy Proposition 9.7 (4), i.e. $\tau = 2\tau'$ is even, $\alpha = \beta = \tau'$, and $t = \tau' - 1$. Suppose further that $\tau' \geq 2$. Then the integral $I_{A,p}$ is given by (9.18) below.

*Proof.* In this case, (9.11) and (9.10) are equivalent to (9.11) and

\[(x'z' - y^2) = (p^{\tau'-1}),\]

i.e.,

\[(x'z' \equiv y^2 \pmod{p^{\tau'-1}}),\]

but

\[(x'z' \not\equiv y^2 \pmod{p^{\tau'}})\]

As in the previous proof, we integrate over $S_1, S_2$ and $S_3$. We first show that $I_{S_2} = I_{S_3} = 0$. Suppose $(x\ y\ z) \in S_2$, so $x' \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*, \ p|y'$, and $p|z'$. Then the conditions of Proposition 9.4(i) are satisfied, so $(x\ y\ z) \pm \frac{1}{p}E_{11} \in S_0$. Since $p^2(x + \frac{1}{p}) = x' + p^{\beta-1}$ is a unit, this matrix in fact belongs to $S_2$. By Proposition 9.3, $I_{S_2} = 0$, assuming $p \nmid ac$. On the other hand, if $p|ac$, then $p \nmid b$. The hypotheses to Proposition 9.4(ii) are satisfied, so $(x\ y\ z) \pm \frac{1}{p}E_{12} \in S_2$, and once again Propostition 9.3 gives $I_{S_2} = 0$. The proof that $I_{S_3} = 0$ is similar.

For the integral over $S_1$, just as in the proof of the previous proposition, we have

\[I_{A,p} = I_{S_1} = \int_{S_1} \theta_p(tr\Sigma) dS\]

\[= \sum_{x, y, z \in (\mathbb{Z}_p/p^r\mathbb{Z}_p)^*} \int_{p^r + \mathbb{Z}_p} \int_{p^r + \mathbb{Z}_p} \theta_p(ax + by + cz) dx dy dz\]

\[= \sum_{y \in (\mathbb{Z}_p/p^r\mathbb{Z}_p)^*} e\left(-\frac{by}{p^r}\right) \left(\sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}_p/p^r\mathbb{Z}_p} e\left(-\frac{ax + cz}{p^r}\right)\right)\]

\[= \sum_{y \in (\mathbb{Z}_p/p^r\mathbb{Z}_p)^*} e\left(-\frac{by}{p^r}\right) \left(\sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}_p/p^r\mathbb{Z}_p} e\left(-\frac{y(ax + cz)}{p^r}\right)\right)\]

\[= \sum_{x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_p/p^r\mathbb{Z}_p} e\left(-\frac{y(ax + cz + b)}{p^r}\right)\]

(9.18)
Once again, this computation is valid for $\tau' \geq 1$. We remark that (9.18) can be rewritten as

$$
(9.19) \quad \sum_{x,z \in \mathbb{Z}_p/p^{\tau'} \mathbb{Z}_p} \left( \sum_{y \in (\mathbb{Z}_p/p^{\tau'} \mathbb{Z}_p)^*} e\left(-\frac{y(ax + cz + b)}{p^{\tau'}}\right) \right) - (9.14). \quad \square
$$

**Corollary 9.12.** Suppose $\beta - 1 \leq t$ and $\tau \geq 5$. Then $I_{A,p} \ll_p p^{3\tau/4}$.

**Proof.** By Propositions 9.7, 9.11, we may assume that $\tau = 2\tau'$ is even, and $I_{A,p}$ is given by (9.14) or (9.18). Recall the formula for the Ramanujan sum (Hun Theorem 4.3). Thus the summation over $y$ in (9.14) is non-zero only if

$$
(9.21) \quad ax + cz + b \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{\tau'-1}}.
$$

Since $xz \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{\tau'}}$, this is equivalent to

$$
(9.22) \quad ax^2 + bx + c \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{\tau'-1}},
$$

and also to

$$
(9.23) \quad cz^2 + bz + a \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{\tau'-1}}.
$$

Suppose $p|a$ and $p|c$, so that $p \nmid b$. Then (9.21) has no solution, so the summation is zero. If $p \nmid a$ (resp. $p \nmid c$), then the number of $x$ mod $p^{\tau'}$ satisfying (9.22) (resp. $z$ mod $p^{\tau'}$ satisfying (9.23)) is $\ll pp^{(\tau'-1)/2} \ll_p p^{\tau'/2}$ (cf. [KL3 Lemma 9.6]). Now applying (9.20), we see that (9.14) is $O(p^{3\tau'/2})$.

**Proof of Proposition 9.1** For $p \in S$, we require a bound for the local integral $I_{A,p}$ given in (9.5). We continue to use the notation of Section 9.1. Thus, $r = p\tau$, $\lambda(p) = \text{diag}(1,p^t,p^\tau,p^{\tau-t})$ for $0 \leq t \leq \tau/2$, $D = \text{diag}(p^\alpha,p^\beta)$ for $0 \leq \alpha \leq \beta$ with $\alpha + \beta = \tau$, and $\sigma_U = \sigma_1U = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b/2 \\ c \end{pmatrix}$.

By (3.9) we have

$$
\rho = \frac{3}{2}e_0 - 2e_1 - e_2,
$$

so

$$
(\lambda, \rho) = \frac{3}{2}t_0 - 2t_1 - t_2 = \frac{3}{2}t - t.
$$

To prove Proposition 9.1, we must show that for some $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$
(9.24) \quad |I_{A,p}(e_\lambda)| \ll p^{1-\varepsilon(\lambda,\rho)} = p^{(1-\varepsilon)(3\tau-t)-\varepsilon t}.
$$

By the trivial bound (7.6),

$$
|I_{A,p}| \leq p^{2\alpha+\beta} = p^{\alpha+\tau}.
$$
Therefore (9.24) is certainly satisfied when
\[(9.25) \quad \alpha + \tau \leq (1 - \varepsilon)(\frac{3}{2}\tau - t) - \varepsilon \tau,\]
or equivalently,
\[\alpha + (1 - \varepsilon)t \leq \frac{1 - 5\varepsilon}{2} \tau.\]
Note that \((1 - \varepsilon)(\frac{3}{2}\tau - t) - \varepsilon \tau\) is a decreasing function of \(\varepsilon\). Therefore if (9.24) holds for some particular \(\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0\), then it holds for all smaller positive \(\varepsilon\). For concreteness, we will verify it for \(\varepsilon_0 = 0.01\), in which case the above inequality takes the form
\[(9.26) \quad \alpha + 0.99t \leq 0.475\tau.\]
For any given value of \(\tau\), there are only finitely many permissible values for \(t, \alpha\), and \(\beta\), so the associated integral is bounded by a constant depending only on \(\tau\). Therefore we may assume that
\[(9.27) \quad \tau \geq 7.\]
If \(p \nmid b\) (resp. \(p \nmid ac\)) and the conditions of Corollary 9.5 (resp. Corollary 9.6) hold, the integral vanishes and the desired bound is trivially satisfied.
Suppose condition (iii) of either Corollary 9.5 or Corollary 9.6 fails. Then by Corollary 9.12
\[I_{A, p} \ll p^{3\tau/4} < p^{(1 - 2\varepsilon)\tau} \]
when \(\varepsilon < 1/8\). If \(t = \tau/2\) (as is the case in Proposition 9.10), then
\[p^{(1 - 2\varepsilon)\tau} = p^{(1 - \varepsilon)(\frac{3}{2}\tau - t) - \varepsilon \tau}.\]
If \(t = \tau/2 - 1\) (as is the case in Proposition 9.11), then
\[p^{(1 - 2\varepsilon)\tau} \ll p^{(1 - 2\varepsilon)\tau + (1 - \varepsilon)} = p^{(1 - \varepsilon)(\frac{3}{2}\tau - t) - \varepsilon \tau}.\]
Either way, we obtain the desired bound for \(I_{A, p}\) when \(\varepsilon < 1/8\).
Suppose condition (i) of either Corollary 9.5 or Corollary 9.6 fails. Then (using \(\alpha \leq \beta\) in the first case) \(\alpha \leq 1\). By (9.7), \(t \leq 2\). Hence by (9.27),
\[\alpha + 0.99t < 3 < 3.325 = 0.475 \times 7 \leq 0.475\tau,\]
so (9.26) is satisfied in this case, and the desired bound holds.
Suppose condition (ii) of either Corollary 9.5 or Corollary 9.6 fails. Then \(\tau - 2 \leq t \leq \frac{\tau}{2}\), which means that \(\tau \leq 4\), contradicting (9.27).
This proves (9.24) and hence Proposition 9.1.

Appendix A. Discrete series matrix coefficients for \(\text{GSp}(2n)\)

Here we explicitly compute certain discrete series matrix coefficients for \(\text{GSp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})\) using ideas of Harish Chandra. Our main references for the background material are [AS] and [Kn].
A.1. Root System. The Lie algebra of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$ is
\[
\mathfrak{g} = \{ X \mid JX + \imath XJ = 0 \}
\]
\[= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \mid A = -\imath D, B = \imath B, C = \imath C \right\}.
\]
We have
\[
\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p},
\]
where
\[
\mathfrak{k} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ -B & A \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \mid A = -\imath A, B = \imath B \right\}
\]
is the Lie algebra of $K$,†
\[
\mathfrak{p} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & -A \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \mid A = \imath A, B = \imath B \right\}.
\]
Let $\mathfrak{h} \subseteq \mathfrak{t}_\mathbb{C}$ denote the real subspace consisting of all matrices of the form
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
a_1 & a_2 \\ -a_2 & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ -a_1 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & a_n
\end{pmatrix},
\]
for $a_j \in \mathbb{R}(i^2 = -1)$. Then $\mathfrak{h}$ is a compact Cartan subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}_\mathbb{C}$. For each $j = 1, \ldots, n$, define a linear form $e_j$ on $\mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{C}$ by taking the above matrix to $i a_j$. Let $\Delta = \Delta(\mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{C}, \mathfrak{g}_\mathbb{C}) \subseteq \mathfrak{h}^* \mathbb{C}$ be the set of roots. One finds that
\[
\Delta = \{ \pm 2 e_j, \pm (e_j + e_k), e_j - e_k \mid j \neq k \}.
\]
The compact roots (i.e. those whose root spaces belong to $\mathfrak{t}_\mathbb{C}$) are
\[
\Delta_K = \{ e_j - e_k \mid j \neq k \}.
\]
Let $\Delta_{nc} = \Delta - \Delta_K$ denote the set of noncompact roots. We fix the inner product in $\Delta$ determined by
\[
\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}.
\]
We set $\varepsilon_j = -e_j$, and fix the following ordered basis for $\mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{C}$:
\[
\{ \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \cdots + \varepsilon_n, \varepsilon_n - \varepsilon_{n-1}, \varepsilon_{n-1} - \varepsilon_{n-2}, \ldots, \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1 \}.
\]
This determines a good ordering of $\Delta$ (i.e. $\Delta_{nc}^+ > \Delta_K^+$) in which $\Delta^+ = \Delta_{nc}^+ \cup \Delta_K^+$ is given by
\[
\begin{align*}
\{ 2\varepsilon_j, & \quad 1 \leq j \leq n \\
\varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_k, & \quad 1 \leq j < k \leq n \\
\varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_j, & \quad 1 \leq j < k \leq n \}
\end{align*}
\]
Then
\[
\delta_G = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta^+} \alpha = \varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2 + \cdots + n\varepsilon_n.
\]
Remark: The positive system (here denoted $\Delta'^+\!$) considered in [AS] is the one used in Chapter IX of [Kn]. The relationship to the present system is $\Delta_K^+ = \Delta_K'^+$ and $\Delta_{nc}^+ = -\Delta_{nc}^+$. In other words, $\Delta^+ = -w_K(\Delta'^+\!)$, where $w_K$ is the element of the Weyl group $W_K$ taking $\Delta_K^+$

†In this appendix, $K$ denotes the compact subgroup $\mathbb{K}_\infty$ which was denoted $K_\infty$ elsewhere in the paper.
to $-\Delta_K^+$. (See Remark (1) after Theorem 9.20 in [Kn].)

For each root $\alpha \in \Delta$, let $g_\alpha \subseteq g_C$ be the associated root space. Define the following subalgebras of $g_C$:

$$p^+ = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Delta_+} g_\alpha = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & -iA \\ -iA & -A \end{array} \right) \mid A = tA \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \right\},$$

and

$$p^- = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Delta_-} g_{-\alpha} = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & iA \\ iA & -A \end{array} \right) \mid A = tA \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \right\}.$$

The corresponding analytic subgroups of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$ are

$$P^+ = \exp(p^+) = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n + A & -iA \\ -iA & I_n - A \end{array} \right) \mid A = tA \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \right\}$$

and

$$P^- = \exp(p^-) = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n + A & iA \\ iA & I_n - A \end{array} \right) \mid A = tA \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \right\}.$$

We also have

$$K_C = \exp(t_C) = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & B \\ -B & A \end{array} \right) \in \text{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \mid (A + iB)(A - iB) = I_n \right\}.$$

Since $A$ and $B$ are complex, the condition on $(A + iB)$ is equivalent to $A + iB \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, reflecting the fact that $U(n, \mathbb{C}) \cong \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$.

**A.2. Realization in $SU(n, n)$.** Recall that

$$SU(n, n) = \left\{ g \in \text{SL}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \mid t^\tau \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n \\ -I_n \end{array} \right) g = \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n \\ -I_n \end{array} \right) \right\}.$$

Define

$$G' = \left\{ g \in SU(n, n) \mid {}^tgJg = J \right\}.$$

One can show that

$$G' = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} \alpha & \beta \\ \bar{\beta} & \bar{\alpha} \end{array} \right) \in \text{SL}_{2n}(\mathbb{C}) \mid \begin{array}{c} \bar{\tau} \alpha - \tau \bar{\beta} = I_n \\ \tau \beta = \tau \bar{\alpha} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Let $\tau = \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n & iI_n \\ iI_n & I_n \end{array} \right)$. Then the map

$$g \mapsto g' = \tau^{-1} g \tau$$

is an isomorphism from $\text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$ into $G'$. For any object $O$ associated to $\text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$, we let $O'$ denote the corresponding object for $G'$. Writing $g = \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & B \\ C & D \end{array} \right)$, we have

$$g' = \frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{array}{cc} (A + D) + i(B - C) & (B + C) + i(A - D) \\ (B + C) - i(A - D) & (A + D) - i(B - C) \end{array} \right).$$

Taking $g = \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & B \\ -B & A \end{array} \right) \in K$, we see that $g' = \left( \begin{array}{cc} A + Bi \\ A - Bi \end{array} \right)$, where $A + Bi$ is unitary. Thus

$$K' = \tau^{-1} K \tau = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} \alpha & \beta \\ \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \end{array} \right) \mid \alpha \in U(n) \right\}.$$
Likewise,
\[ K'_C = \tau^{-1} K_C \tau = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} \alpha & t \alpha^{-1} \\ t\alpha^{-1} & \tau \end{array} \right) \mid \alpha \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \right\} \]
\[ P'^+ = \tau^{-1} P^+ \tau = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n & 0 \\ -2iA & I_n \end{array} \right) \mid A = t A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \right\} \]
and
\[ P'^- = \tau^{-1} P^- \tau = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n & 2iA \\ O & I_n \end{array} \right) \mid A = t A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \right\} . \]

A.3. Holomorphic discrete series. We recall without proof some properties of the holomorphic discrete series for the group \( G = \text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \). This material is due to Harish-Chandra [HC]. We follow the exposition in Chapter VI of [Kn]. Suppose \( \lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*_C \) is analytically integral (i.e. \( \lambda(H) \in 2\pi i \mathbb{Z} \) whenever \( \exp(H) = 1 \)) and dominant with respect to \( K \) (i.e. \( \langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle > 0 \) for all \( \alpha \in \Delta^+_K \)). Let \( (\Phi_\lambda, V) \) denote the irreducible unitary representation of \( K \) with highest weight \( \lambda \). Let \( v_\lambda \in V \) be a highest weight unit vector (unique up to unitary scaling).

Extend \( \Phi_\lambda \) to a holomorphic representation of \( K_C \). For \( g \in G \), let \( \mu(g) \in K_C \) denote the middle component in the Harish-Chandra decomposition
\[ G \subseteq P^+ K_C P^- \]
([Kn] Theorem 6.3]). Define
\[ \psi_\lambda(g) = \langle \Phi_\lambda(\mu(g))^{-1} v_\lambda, v_\lambda \rangle_V . \]
Then under the condition
\[ \langle \lambda + \delta_G, \alpha \rangle < 0 \quad \text{for all} \quad \alpha \in \Delta^+_K, \]
\( \psi_\lambda \) is a nontrivial square-integrable function on \( G \) ([Kn] Lemma 6.9]), and its translates under the left regular representation generate an irreducible square-integrable representation \((\pi_\lambda, V_\lambda)\) of \( G \) ([Kn] Theorem 6.6]). Furthermore, by [Kn] p. 160 (6),
\[ \langle \pi_\lambda(g) \psi_\lambda, \psi_\lambda \rangle_{L^2} = \psi_\lambda(g^{-1}) ||\psi_\lambda||^2 . \]

To each \( v \in V \) we associate the function \( \langle \Phi_\lambda(\mu(g))^{-1} v, v_\lambda \rangle \in V_\lambda \). This defines a \( K \)-equivariant embedding \( V \to V_\lambda \), and hence \( \Phi_\lambda \) occurs as a \( K \)-type in \( \pi_\lambda \), with highest weight vector \( \psi_\lambda \). In fact, this \( K \)-type occurs with multiplicity one and \( \psi_\lambda = \frac{\psi_\lambda}{||\psi_\lambda||} \in \psi_\lambda \) is a highest weight unit vector ([Kn] p. 160 (5))). Our aim is to compute the matrix coefficient
\[ \langle \pi_\lambda(g) w, w_\lambda \rangle = \psi_\lambda(g^{-1}) = \langle \Phi_\lambda(\mu(g^{-1})) v_\lambda, v_\lambda \rangle_V . \]

We will use the realization of \( G \) in \( \text{SU}(n, n) \) since it facilitates the computation of \( \mu(g) \). Let \( g' = \left( \begin{array}{cc} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & \tau \end{array} \right) \in G' \). Then the Harish-Chandra decomposition is given explicitly by
\[ \left( \begin{array}{cc} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & \tau \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n & 0 \\ \beta^{-1} & I_n \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} \alpha & O \\ O & \alpha^{-1} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n & \alpha^{-1} \beta \\ O & I_n \end{array} \right) . \]

To verify this decomposition, note that the lower right corner on the right-hand side is \( t\alpha^{-1} + \beta \alpha^{-1} \beta \). By the fact that \( t\alpha = I_n + \beta \alpha^{-1} \beta \),
\[ \tau = \alpha^{-1} + t \alpha^{-1} \beta \].
Also \( \overline{\tau} \alpha = \alpha \overline{\beta} \iff \alpha^{-1} = \beta \alpha^{-1} \beta \). Substituting this into the second term above, we see that the lower right-hand corner is equal to \( \overline{\tau} \) as needed.
Let $g = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$, and let $g' = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \bar{\beta} & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \in G'$ as in (A.3). By (A.3), we see that $\mu(g') = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & O \\ O & t^\alpha \end{pmatrix}$. Now $g'^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} t^{-\alpha} & -t^\beta \\ \beta & t^\alpha \end{pmatrix}$, so

(A.7) $\mu(g'^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} t^{-\alpha} & O \\ O & \pi^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$.

A.4. Explicit formula for the matrix coefficient. Although it is possible to compute the matrix coefficient of $\pi_\lambda$ explicitly for any $\lambda$ (at least when $n = 2$), for simplicity, we have chosen here to treat just the case where $\dim \Phi_\lambda = 1$. This discussion is valid for any $n \geq 2$.

For $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\Phi_k$ be the character of $K = \text{U}(n)$ defined by

(A.8) $\Phi_k\left( \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ -B & A \end{pmatrix} \right) = \det(A + Bt)^k$.

Its holomorphic extension to $U_n(\mathbb{C}) = \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ is given by the same formula. The (unique) weight of this character is

(A.9) $\lambda_k = -k(\varepsilon_1 + \cdots + \varepsilon_n)$.

This weight satisfies condition (A.4) exactly when $k > n$.

**Proposition A.1.** The character $\Phi_k = \det^k$ arises as the minimal $K$-type of a holomorphic discrete series representation $\pi_\lambda^+$ of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$ if and only if $k > n$. If this holds and $w_k$ is a unit vector of weight $\lambda_k$, then for any $g = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$ we have

$$\langle \pi_\lambda^+(g)w_k, w_k \rangle = \frac{2^{nk}}{\det(A + D + i(-B + C))^k}.$$  

**Proof.** By (A.5) and (A.7),

$$\langle \pi_\lambda^+(g)w_k, w_k \rangle = \Phi_k(\mu(g^{-1}))^{-1} = \det(t^\alpha)^{-k}.$$  

By (A.3), if $g = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$,

(A.10) $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(A + D + i(B - C))$.

The given formula now follows. $\square$

**Corollary A.2.** For $g = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$, define $f_k^+(g) = \langle \pi_\lambda(g)w_k, w_k \rangle$. Then

(A.11) $f_k^+(g) = \frac{2^{nk}}{\det(A + D + i(B - C))^k}$.

**Corollary A.3.** We have

$$|f_k^+(g)| = \frac{2^{nk}}{\det(2I_n + A \cdot B + B \cdot C + C \cdot 1 + D \cdot D + i(A \cdot C - C \cdot A + B \cdot D - D \cdot B))^{k/2}}.$$  

**Proof.** For $\alpha = A + D + i(B - C)$, $|\det \alpha|^2 = \det \alpha \cdot \det(\pi) = \det \alpha \cdot \pi$. Expand this using the relations given in (3.11) and (3.22). The corollary then follows immediately. $\square$

With the formula for the matrix coefficient in hand, we can compute its $L^p$-norms. The formulas above and the calculations below closely parallel those for $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ given in [KL1] §14.
Proposition A.4. For any real number \( \ell > 0 \), the function \( |f_k|^\ell \) is integrable over \( G = \text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \) if and only if \( \ell k > 2n \). If this condition holds, then with Haar measure normalized as in the proof below,

\[
\int_G |f_k(g)|^\ell dg = \frac{2^{n(n+1)} \prod_{j=1}^n j!}{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} (\ell k - (i + j))}.
\]

Proof. The matrix coefficient \( f_k^+ \) is bi-\( K \)-invariant, so it is convenient to use the Cartan decomposition \( G = KA^+K \), where

\[
A^+ = \{ a = \text{diag}(a_1, \ldots, a_n, a_1^{-1}, \ldots, a_n^{-1}) | a_1, \ldots, a_n > 1 \}.
\]

We may view \( \Delta^+ \) as the set of positive roots relative to the action of the diagonal subgroup on \( g \). By Corollary A.3 and a standard integration formula ([vdB, Lemma 4.2]), when \( \ell k = 2n \), the above is

\[
\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i a_j - a_i^{-1} a_j^{-1}) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |a_j a_i^{-1} - a_j^{-1} a_i|da_1 \cdots da_n = \frac{2^{\kappa}}{\kappa!} \int_4 \cdots \int_4 \prod_{d=1}^n u_d^{-\kappa/2} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |u_i - u_j| du_1 \cdots du_n.
\]

To ease notation below, set \( \kappa = \ell k \). Then letting \( u_j = 2 + a_j^2 + a_j^{-2} \), the above is

\[
(A.12) = 2^{n} n! 2 \cdots 2 \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \prod_{i < j} |u_i - u_j| = \prod_{i < j} (u_j - u_i) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\sigma) u_1^{\sigma(1)-1} \cdots u_n^{\sigma(n)-1}.
\]

This can be evaluated using the Selberg integral, but we have chosen to give a self-contained treatment since it does not take much more space to do so. The integrand in \( (A.12) \) is independent of the ordering of the variables. Thus we divide the domain of the iterated integral into the \( n! \) regions defined by

\[
u_{\sigma(1)} < u_{\sigma(2)} < \cdots < u_{\sigma(n)}
\]

for \( \sigma \) ranging through the permutation group \( S_n \). By symmetry, the integral over each such region has the same value. Therefore it suffices to consider \( \sigma = 1 \). So we take \( u_1 < u_2 < \cdots < u_n \), which implies

\[
\prod_{i < j} |u_i - u_j| = \prod_{i < j} (u_j - u_i) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\sigma) u_1^{\sigma(1)-1} \cdots u_n^{\sigma(n)-1}.
\]

Hence \( (A.12) \) becomes

\[
\prod_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \int_4 \cdots \int_4 \prod_{d=1}^n u_d^{-\kappa/2} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |u_i - u_j| du_1 \cdots du_n
\]

\[
= n! 2^{n-\kappa} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\sigma)(-1)^n 4^{\sigma(1)+\sigma(2)+\cdots+\sigma(n)-n\kappa/2}.
\]
Applying the inductive hypothesis to (A.14),
\[
\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \frac{\text{sgn}(\sigma)}{(\kappa/2 - \sigma(n))(\kappa - \sigma(n) - \sigma(n - 1)) \cdots (n \kappa/2 - \sigma(n) - \cdots - \sigma(1))},
\]
provided \( \kappa > 2n \) (otherwise the integral diverges). Applying Lemma A.5 below with \( b_i = \kappa/2 - i \), the above is
\[
= n!2^{n^2} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \frac{\text{sgn}(\sigma)}{\prod_{i<j} (\kappa - (i + j))} = \frac{n!2^{n^2+n}}{\prod_{i<j} (\kappa - (i + j))},
\]
and the proposition follows.

Lemma A.5. Let \( F \) be a field of characteristic 0, and let \( b_1, \ldots, b_n \) be indeterminate variables. Then in the field \( F(b_1, \ldots, b_n) \) of rational functions,
\[
(A.13) \quad \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \frac{\text{sgn}(\sigma)}{b_{\sigma(1)}(b_{\sigma(1)} + b_{\sigma(2)}) \cdots (b_{\sigma(1)} + \cdots + b_{\sigma(n)})} = 2^n \frac{\prod_{i<j} (b_i - b_j)}{\prod_{i<j} (b_i + b_j)}.
\]

Proof. Let \( A(b_1, \ldots, b_n) \) denote the left-hand side of (A.13). Then
\[
(A.14) \quad A(b_1, \ldots, b_n) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} (-1)^{n-\ell} \frac{A(b_1, \ldots, b_{\ell-1}, b_{\ell+1}, \ldots, b_n)}{b_1 + \cdots + b_n}.
\]
To see this, write
\[
A(b_1, \ldots, b_n) = \frac{1}{b_1 + \cdots + b_n} \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n, \sigma(n) = \ell} \frac{\text{sgn}(\sigma)}{b_{\sigma(1)}(b_{\sigma(1)} + b_{\sigma(2)}) \cdots (b_{\sigma(1)} + \cdots + b_{\sigma(n-1)})}.
\]
Given \( \sigma \in S_n \) with \( \sigma(n) = \ell \), define \( \sigma' \in S_{n-1} \subseteq S_n \) by
\[
\sigma'(i) = \begin{cases} 
\sigma(i) & \text{if } 1 \leq \sigma(i) < \ell \\
\sigma(i) - 1 & \text{if } \ell + 1 \leq \sigma(i) \leq n.
\end{cases}
\]
Then \( \sigma \) is the composition of \( \sigma' \) with \( n - \ell \) transpositions, so \( \text{sgn}(\sigma) = (-1)^{n-\ell} \text{sgn}(\sigma') \). Since \( \sigma \mapsto \sigma' \) defines a bijection between the set of such \( \sigma \) and \( S_{n-1} \), (A.14) follows.

We may now prove (A.13) by induction on \( n \). The base case \( n = 2 \) is easy to check by hand. Applying the inductive hypothesis to (A.14),
\[
A(b_1, \ldots, b_n) = \frac{2^{n-1}}{b_1 + \cdots + b_n} \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} (-1)^{n-\ell} \frac{\prod_{i \leq j; i \neq j} (b_i - b_j) \prod_{i \leq j} (b_i + b_j)}{b_1 + \cdots + b_n},
\]
Let
\[
(B.1) \quad B(b_1, \ldots, b_n) = \frac{b_1 + \cdots + b_n}{2^{n-1}} \left( \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} (b_i + b_j) \right) A(b_1, \ldots, b_n)
\]
\[
= \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} (-1)^{n-\ell} \left( \prod_{i \leq j; i \neq j} (b_j - b_i) \right) \left( \prod_{i=1}^{n} (b_i + b_j) \right).
\]
This is a homogeneous polynomial of degree \( \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} + n = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + 1 \). Because
\[
A(b_1, \ldots, b_n) = \text{sgn}(\sigma) A(b_{\sigma(1)}, \ldots, b_{\sigma(n)})
\]
for all permutations \( \sigma \in S_n \), \( B \) inherits this property from (A.13). In particular,
\[
(B.2) \quad B(b_1, \ldots, b_n) = -B(b_{\sigma(1)}, \ldots, b_{\sigma(n)})
\]
if \( \sigma = (i \ j) \) is any 2-cycle. It follows that \( B(b_1, \ldots, b_n) = 0 \) if \( b_i = b_j \) for any \( i \neq j \). Hence \( \prod_{i<j}(b_j - b_i) \) divides \( B(b_1, \ldots, b_n) \), and

\[
\frac{B(b_1, \ldots, b_n)}{\prod_{i<j}(b_j - b_i)}
\]

is a homogeneous symmetric polynomial of degree \( \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + 1 - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 1 \). Hence it has the form \( c(b_1 + \cdots + b_n) \) for some constant \( c \). The monomial \( b_n^2 \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} b_i^{-1} \) appears in (A.16) with coefficient 2, and in \( (b_1 + \cdots + b_n) \prod_{i<j}(b_j - b_i) \) with coefficient 1. Therefore \( c = 2 \), and (A.13) follows. \( \square \)

A.5. Integrability. An irreducible unitary representation \( \pi \) of \( G = \text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \) is said to be integrable if it has a nonzero matrix coefficient belonging to \( L^1(G) \), or equivalently, if all of its \( K \)-finite matrix coefficients belong to \( L^1(G) \). Applying Proposition A.4 with \( \ell = 1 \), we immediately obtain the following.

**Proposition A.6.** The representation \( \pi_k^+ \) is integrable if and only if \( k > 2n \).

More generally, let \( \pi_\lambda \) be the discrete series representation of \( G \) (holomorphic or not) with Harish-Chandra parameter \( \lambda \). Then by a theorem due to Trombi, Varadarajan, Hecht and Schmid, \( \pi_\lambda \) is integrable if and only if

\[
|\langle \lambda, \beta \rangle| > \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta^+} |\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle| \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \Delta_{nc}
\]

(\( [TV, HS] \); see also Milićić [Mi]). With notation as in (A.2) and (A.9), the Harish-Chandra parameter of \( \pi_k^+ \) is

\[
\lambda = \lambda_k + \delta_G = (1-k)\varepsilon_1 + (2-k)\varepsilon_2 + \cdots + (n-k)\varepsilon_n
\]

(see Remark (1) after Theorem 9.20 of [Kn]). Note that for any \( j, \ell \),

\[
|\langle \lambda_k + \delta_G, \varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_\ell \rangle| = |(j + \ell) - 2k| = 2k - (j + \ell).
\]

Using this, one may easily verify that (A.18) holds for \( \lambda \) exactly when \( k > 2n \), for an alternative proof of Proposition A.6.

A.6. Formal Degree. Recall that the formal degree of \( \pi = \pi_\lambda \) is the constant \( d_\pi > 0 \) (depending only on the choice of Haar measure on \( G = \text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \)) satisfying

\[
\int_G |\langle \pi_\lambda(g)v, w \rangle|^2 \, dg = \frac{||v||^2||w||^2}{d_\lambda}
\]

for all \( v, w \in V_\pi \). Applying Proposition A.4 with \( \ell = 2 \), we immediately find the following.

**Proposition A.7.** The formal degree of \( \pi_k^+ \) is the following polynomial in \( k \) of degree \( n+\binom{n}{2} \)

\[
d_k = a \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} (2k - (i + j)),
\]

where \( a \) is a nonzero constant depending on \( dg \). With measure normalized as in the proof of Proposition A.4, \( a = (2^{n(n+1)} \prod_{j=1}^{n} j!)^{-1} \).

We remark that Harish-Chandra proved that there exists a choice of Haar measure for which

\[
d_\lambda = \prod_{\beta \in \Delta^+} \left| \frac{\langle \lambda, \delta_G, \beta \rangle}{\langle \delta_G, \beta \rangle} \right|
\]

for all \( \lambda \) ([HC] §10). If \( \lambda \) is given by (A.19), then by evaluating the above expression explicitly as in (A.20), we obtain an alternative proof of (A.21).
A.7. Extension of $\pi_k^+$ to $\text{GSp}_{2n}$. We can extend $\pi_k^+$ to a representation of $\text{GSp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$ in the following way. First induce $\pi_k^+$ to the group of symplectic similitudes with multiplier $\pm 1$, namely

$$\text{Sp}_{2n}^\pm = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -I_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \text{Sp}_{2n}.$$ 

Let $V^+$ be the space of $\pi_k^+$. Then the new space is

$$V = \{ f : \text{Sp}_{2n}^+(\mathbb{R}) \to V^+ \mid f(gx) = \pi_k^+(g)f(x) \text{ for all } g \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \},$$

and $\text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$ acts by right translation. Note that any $f \in V$ is determined by $f((I_n \ 0))$ and $f((0 \ 0 \ -I_n \ 0 \ 0 \ -I_n \ 0 \ 0 \ -I_n))$. We identify $V^+$ with the subspace of $V^\pm$ consisting of functions which vanish on $(I_n \ 0 \ 0 \ -I_n)$. Letting $V^-$ denote the space of functions vanishing on the identity element, we have

$$V = V^+ \oplus V^-.$$ 

We make $V$ into a Hilbert space by defining

$$(f, h) = \langle f(1), h(1) \rangle_{V^+} + \langle f(\sigma), h(\sigma) \rangle_{V^+},$$

where $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -I_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{pmatrix}$. Then (A.22) is an orthogonal direct sum.

Denote this representation on $V$ by $\pi_k$. One easily sees that each subspace in (A.22) is stable under $\text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$, and $\pi_k|_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})} = \pi_k^+ \oplus \pi_k^-$, where $\pi_k^-$ is also irreducible and square integrable. Let

$$Z^+ = \{ \begin{pmatrix} zI_n & \ast \\ \ast & zI_n \end{pmatrix} \mid z > 0 \}.$$ 

Then

$$\text{GSp}_{2n} = Z^+ \times \text{Sp}_{2n}^\pm.$$ 

Extend $\pi_k$ to a representation of $\text{GSp}_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$ by requiring $Z^+$ to act trivially. This is an irreducible square integrable representation, also denoted $\pi_k$. For any $z \in Z(\mathbb{R})$ and $f \in V$, we have

$$\pi_k(z)f(g) = f(\text{sgn}(z)g) = \pi_k^+(\text{sgn}(z))f(g) = \text{sgn}(z)^n f(g)$$

by (A.8). This shows that the central character of $\pi_k$ is

$$\chi_{\pi_k}(z) = \text{sgn}(z)^n.$$ 

As before, let $w_k \in V^+$ denote a unit vector of weight $\lambda_k$. Define $\phi_0 \in V$ by

$$\phi_0 \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & I_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = w_k \text{ and } \phi_0 \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & I_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0.$$ 

This is a lowest weight vector, spanning the minimal $K$-type of $\pi_k$, which is the two-dimensional representation $\text{Ind}_K^\pm(\Phi_k)$, where $K^\pm = K \cup K \left( \begin{pmatrix} I_n & I_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{pmatrix} \right)$.

**Proposition A.8.** The representation $\pi_k$ is irreducible, unitary, and square-integrable when $k > n$. It is integrable exactly when $k > 2n$, and in this case, the formal degree of $\pi_k$ coincides with that of $\pi_k^+$ given in (A.21).

**Proof.** Everything follows more or less immediately from the corresponding properties of $\pi_k^+$. Indeed, define the matrix coefficient

$$f_k(g) = \langle \pi_k(g)\phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle.$$
Unraveling the definitions, we see that \( f_k(g) = f_k^+(g) \) for \( g \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(R) \), and \( f_k(g) = 0 \) if \( r(g) < 0 \). Using the fact that \( \pi_k \) is \( Z^+ \)-invariant, we have

\[
\int_{\text{GSp}_{2n}(R)/Z} |f_k(g)|^2 dg = \int_{\text{Sp}_{2n}} |f_k(g)|^2 dg = \int_{\text{Sp}_{2n}} |f_k^+(g)|^2 dg.
\]

The assertions now follow from Proposition A.1. \( \square \)

**Theorem A.9.** For \( g = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GSp}_{2n}(R) \),

\[
\langle \pi_k(g) \phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle = \begin{cases} 
\frac{r(g)^{2nk}}{\det(A + D + i(-B + C))^k} & \text{if } r(g) > 0 \\
0 & \text{if } r(g) < 0.
\end{cases}
\]

**Proof.** Let \( r = r(g) \). Suppose \( r < 0 \). Then \( \pi_k(g) \phi_0(x) \neq 0 \iff r(x) < 0 \), i.e. \( \pi_k(g) \phi_0 \in V^- \), so it is orthogonal to \( \phi_0 \in V^+ \). Thus \( \langle \pi_k(g) \phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle = 0 \) in this case.

Now suppose \( r > 0 \). Let

\[
h = r^{-1/2}g = \begin{pmatrix} r^{-1/2}A & r^{-1/2}B \\ r^{-1/2}C & r^{-1/2}D \end{pmatrix}.
\]

It is easy to see that \( h(h) = 1 \), i.e. that \( h \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(R) \). By definition of \( \pi_k \), \( \pi_k(g) \phi_0 = \pi_k(h) \phi_0 \).

Therefore by [A.23],

\[
\langle \pi_k(g) \phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle = \langle \pi_k(h) \phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle = \langle \pi_k^+(h)w_k, w_k \rangle_{V^+} = \frac{2^{nk}}{r^{-nk/2} \det(A + D + i(-B + C))^k}
\]

by Proposition A.1. \( \square \)

The following corollaries are easily proven as in [A.24]

**Corollary A.10.** For \( f_k(g) = \langle \pi_k(g) \phi_0, \phi_0 \rangle \), if \( r(g) > 0 \), then

\[
f_k(g) = \frac{r(g)^{2nk}}{\det(A + D + i(B - C))^k}.
\]

If \( r(g) < 0 \), then \( f_k(g) = 0 \).

**Corollary A.11.** If \( g \in \text{GSp}_{2n}(R) \) with \( r(g) > 0 \), then

\[
|f_k(g)| = \frac{r(g)^{2nk}}{\det(2r(g)I_n + A^tA + B^tB + C^tC + D^tD + i(A^tC - C^tA + B^tD - D^tB))^{k/2}}.
\]

In the special case \( n = 2 \), we can make the above more explicit and provide a convenient upper bound for the matrix coefficient.

**Proposition A.12.** Suppose \( n = 2 \), and \( r(g) > 0 \). Then

\[
|f_k(g)| = \frac{r(g)^k 4^k}{(4r(g)^2 + 2r(g) \sum_{i,j} g_{ij}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2)^{k/2}},
\]

where \( g_{i,j} \) are the entries of \( g \), and the \( X_i \) are the bilinear forms in these entries defined in the proof below. Consequently,

\[
|f_k(g)| \leq \frac{(8r(g))^{k/2}}{(2r(g) + \sum_{i,j} g_{ij}^2)^{k/2}}.
\]
Proof. Write \( g = \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & B \\ C & D \end{array} \right) \). Let \( A_{ij} \) denote the \((i,j)\)-th entry of \( A \), and likewise for the entries of \( B, C, D \). Then

\[
\det(2r(g)I_2 + A'\,A + B'\,B + C'\,C + D'\,D + i(A'\,C - C'\,A + B'\,D - D'\,B))
\]

(A.26)

\[
= (2r(g) + A_{11}^2 + A_{21}^2 + B_{11}^2 + B_{21}^2 + C_{11}^2 + C_{21}^2 + D_{11}^2 + D_{21}^2) \\
\times (2r(g) + A_{22}^2 + B_{22}^2 + C_{22}^2 + C_{12}^2 + D_{22}^2 + D_{12}^2) - X_1^2 - X_2^2,
\]

where

\[
X_1 = A_{11}A_{21} + A_{12}A_{22} + B_{11}B_{21} + B_{12}B_{22} + C_{11}C_{21} + C_{12}C_{22} + D_{11}D_{21} + D_{12}D_{22},
\]

\[
X_2 = A_{11}C_{21} + A_{12}C_{22} + B_{11}D_{21} + B_{12}D_{22} - C_{11}A_{21} - C_{12}A_{22} - D_{11}B_{21} - D_{12}B_{22}.
\]

By Degen’s eight-square identity,

\[
(A_{11}^2 + A_{12}^2 + B_{11}^2 + B_{12}^2 + C_{11}^2 + C_{12}^2 + D_{11}^2 + D_{12}^2)(A_{21}^2 + A_{22}^2 + B_{21}^2 + B_{22}^2 + C_{21}^2 + C_{22}^2 + D_{21}^2 + D_{22}^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{8} X_i^2,
\]

for \( X_1, X_2 \) as above, and

\[
X_3 = A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21} + B_{11}D_{22} - B_{12}D_{21} - C_{11}C_{22} + C_{12}C_{21} - D_{11}B_{22} + D_{12}B_{21},
\]

\[
X_4 = A_{11}C_{22} - A_{12}C_{21} + B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}B_{21} - C_{11}A_{21} + C_{12}A_{22} + D_{11}D_{21} + D_{12}D_{22},
\]

\[
X_5 = A_{11}B_{21} - A_{12}D_{22} - B_{11}A_{21} + B_{12}C_{21} - C_{11}D_{21} + C_{12}B_{22} + D_{11}C_{21} + D_{12}A_{22},
\]

\[
X_6 = A_{11}D_{21} - A_{12}B_{22} - B_{11}C_{21} + B_{12}A_{22} + C_{11}D_{22} - C_{12}A_{21} + D_{11}C_{22} - D_{12}C_{21},
\]

\[
X_7 = A_{11}D_{22} + A_{12}B_{21} - B_{11}A_{22} - B_{12}C_{22} + C_{11}D_{21} + C_{12}B_{21} - D_{11}A_{22} - D_{12}A_{21},
\]

\[
X_8 = A_{11}B_{22} + A_{12}D_{21} - B_{11}C_{22} - B_{12}A_{21} - C_{11}D_{22} - C_{12}B_{22} + D_{11}A_{22} + D_{12}C_{22}.
\]

Therefore (A.26) equals

\[
4r(g)^2 + 2r(g)\sum_{i,j} g_{ij}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{8} X_i^2,
\]

and the proposition follows from Corollary [A.11].

\[\square\]

APPENDIX B. OFF-DIAGONAL TERMS

In this appendix, we give a very rough estimate for the off-diagonal terms in the relative trace formula to obtain the following quantitative version of Theorem 6.3 for a fixed level \( N \), valid when \( n = 2 \).

**Theorem B.1.** Suppose \( n = 2, k \geq 17 \), \( S \) is a finite set of primes, \( r = \prod_{p \in S} p^r \) is the similitude attached to the local test functions \( f_p \) as in (5.1), and \( N \) is a fixed level prime to \( S \). Then with notation as in Theorem 6.3

\[
\frac{1}{\psi(N)} \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_4(N)} \sum_{\varphi \in \Gamma_0(k, \pi)} \frac{c_{\sigma_1}(\varphi)c_{\sigma_2}(\varphi)}{\|\varphi\|^2} \prod_{p \in S}{(Sf_p)(t_{\pi_p})}
\]

\[
= \sum_A \int_{S_2(A)} f_1((J_2 \begin{array}{c} S \\ O \end{array} I_2 \begin{array}{c} A \\ O \end{array} r^t A^{-1}) \theta(tr \sigma_1 S)dS + O\left(\frac{k^{21/2}(8r)^{k/2}}{N^{k-12}}\right),
\]

for an absolute implied constant.
Remarks: (1) The sum over $A$ is dependent on $k$.

(2) With extra work, one can increase the power of $N$ in the error term, and decrease the lower bound on $k$.

Before specializing to the case $n = 2$, we give the general form of the Fourier trace formula for a fixed level $N$ and any $n$. With notation as in §5.3, define

$$I_N = \frac{1}{\psi(N)} \int_{\left(\mathbb{N}(Q)^{1/n}(\mathbb{A})\right)^2} K_{f_N}(n_1, n_2) \overline{\theta_1(n_1)\theta_2(n_2)}dn_1dn_2.$$ 

By using the spectral and geometric forms of the kernel, we have

$$(B.1) \quad 1 \overline{\psi(N)} \sum_{\pi \in \mathrm{Ih}(N)} \sum_{\varphi \in \mathcal{K}_\pi(N)} \frac{g_{\sigma_1}(\varphi)\overline{c_{\sigma_2}(\varphi)}}{\|\varphi\|^2} \prod_{p \in S} (Sf_p)(t_{\tau_p}) = M(f) + E(f),$$

where

$$M(f) = \sum_{\gamma} \int_{\mathcal{S}_\alpha(A)} f_1 \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_n & S \\ O & I_n \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} A & O \\ r^tA^{-1} \end{array} \right) \theta(\mathrm{tr} \sigma_1) dS$$

is the “diagonal” term appearing in Theorem 6.3, and

$$(B.2) \quad E(f) = \frac{1}{\psi(N)} \int_{\left(\mathbb{N}(Q)^{1/n}(\mathbb{A})\right)^2} \sum_{\gamma = (A \,(B \, C \, D)} f(n_1^{-1}n_2) \overline{\theta_1(n_1)}\theta_2(n_2)dn_1dn_2$$

is the off-diagonal contribution. (One checks readily that the integrand is indeed invariant under $N(Q) \times N(Q)$.)

It is possible to express $E(f)$ as a sum of explicit orbital integrals (cf. [KL2 §2]), with the orbits determined via the Bruhat decomposition of $G(Q)$. For our more modest goal of proving Theorem [B.1] it suffices to show that

$$(B.2) \quad E(f) \ll \frac{k^{21/2}(8\pi)^{k/2}}{N^{k-12}}$$

when $n = 2$.

**Lemma B.2.** For $k \geq 2$, $\Delta > 0$, and $a \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{((n+a)^2 + \Delta^2)^{k/2}} \leq \frac{k + \Delta}{\Delta} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + \Delta^2)^{k/2}}.$$

**Proof.** Let

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{((x+a)^2 + \Delta^2)^{k/2}}.$$

Then $f'(x) = -\frac{k(x+a)}{((x+a)^2 + \Delta^2)^{k/2+1}}$, so that

$$|f'(x)| \leq k \frac{(x+a)^2 + \Delta^2)^{1/2}}{(x+a)^2 + \Delta^2)^{k/2+1}} = \frac{k}{((x+a)^2 + \Delta^2)^{1/2}} f(x) \leq \frac{k}{\Delta} f(x).$$

By Euler’s summation formula ([MV p. 495]),

$$\sum_{c<n\leq d} f(n) = \int_c^d f(x)dx - f(d)\{d\} + f(c)\{c\} + \int_c^d \{x\} f'(x)dx,$$
where \( \{ x \} = x - [x] \) is the fractional part of \( x \). Hence
\[
\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(n) \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x)dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f'(x)|dx \leq \left( \frac{k}{\Delta} + 1 \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x)dx = \frac{k + \Delta}{\Delta} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dx}{((x+a)^2 + \Delta^2)^{k/2}} = \frac{k + \Delta}{\Delta} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + \Delta^2)^{k/2}}.
\]

**Proof of Theorem B.1.** As before, for any set \( R \), we let \( S_2(R) \) denote the \( 2 \times 2 \) symmetric matrices over \( R \). For such a matrix \( S \), let \( n_S = \left( \begin{array}{cc} I_S & S \\ 0 & I_S \end{array} \right) \). Because \( [0,1] \times \hat{\mathbb{Z}} \) is a fundamental domain for \( Q(A) \),
\[
E(f) = \frac{1}{\psi(N)} \int_{S_2([0,1])} \sum_{\gamma \in \{ (A \ B \ D) \in G(Q), C \neq O \}} f(n_S^{-1} \gamma n_S') \theta(\text{tr} \, \sigma_2 S' - \text{tr} \, \sigma_1 S) dSdS'.
\]
Assuming \( n_S^{-1} \gamma n_S' \in \text{supp} \, f \), by Proposition 5.1 we may take
\[
r(n_S^{-1} \gamma n_S') = r(\gamma) = \pm r, \quad (n_S^{-1} \gamma n_S')_n \in M_4(\hat{\mathbb{Z}}), \quad C \in M_2(N\hat{\mathbb{Z}}).
\]
In fact, because \( f_\infty \) is supported on matrices with positive similitude, we can take \( r(\gamma) = r \).
By the fact that \( S_1, S_2 \) is supported on matrices with positive similitude, we can take \( r(\gamma) = -r \).
By the fact that \( S_1, S_2 \) is supported on matrices with positive similitude, we can take \( r(\gamma) = r \).
By the fact that \( S_1, S_2 \) is supported on matrices with positive similitude, we can take \( r(\gamma) = r \).
By the fact that \( S_1, S_2 \) is supported on matrices with positive similitude, we can take \( r(\gamma) = r \).
By the fact that \( S_1, S_2 \) is supported on matrices with positive similitude, we can take \( r(\gamma) = r \).

For a square matrix \( g \) with real entries, define
\[
Q(g) = \sum_{i,j} g_{i,j}^2
\]
where \( g_{i,j} \) is the \((i,j)\)-th entry of \( g \). Then since \(|f(n^{-1}_1 \gamma n_2)| \leq \psi(N)|f_\infty(n^{-1}_1 \gamma n_2, \infty)|\), it follows by Proposition A.12 that
\[
|E(f)| \leq \frac{1}{2} k(8r)^{k/2} \int_{S_2([0,1])} \sum_{A,B,D \in M_2(\hat{\mathbb{Z}}), \quad O \neq C \in M_2(N\hat{\mathbb{Z}})} (2r + Q(n_S^{-1} \gamma n_S'))^{-k/2} dSdS'.
\]
(\text{The factor } 1/2 \text{ accounts for the fact that we quotient by the center of } G(Q.).) We first consider the sum over \( B \):
\[
\sum_{B \in M_2(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})} \left( 2r + Q(n_S^{-1} \gamma n_S') \right)^{-k/2} = \sum_{B \in M_2(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})} \left( 2r + Q(A - SC \quad B - SD + AS' - SC' + D \quad C) \right)^{-k/2}.
\]
By four applications of Lemma B.2 the above is
\[
\ll k^4 \int_{M_2(\mathbb{R})} \left( 2r + Q(A - SC \quad Y \quad C) \right)^{-k/2} dY.
\]
Summing this over \( A, D \), we find in the same way that
\[
\sum_{A,B,D \in M_2(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})} \left( 2r + Q(n_S^{-1} \gamma n_S') \right)^{-k/2} \ll k^4 \int_{M_2(\mathbb{R})^3} \left( 2r + Q(X \quad Y \quad Z) \right)^{-k/2} dXdYdZ.
\]
We now have an expression that is independent of \( S, S' \), so using (A.21), (B.3) gives
\[
|E(f)| \ll k^{15}(8r)^{k/2} \sum_{O \neq C \in M_2(N\hat{\mathbb{Z}})} \int_{M_2(\mathbb{R})^3} \left( 2r + Q(X \quad Y \quad Z) \right)^{-k/2} dXdYdZ.
\]
Because $C \neq O$, the above integral is bounded by
\[
\int_{M_2(\mathbb{R})^3} Q(X, Y, Z)\, dX dY dZ = \int_{M_2(\mathbb{R})^3} (Q(X) + Q(Y) + Q(Z))^{-k/2} dX dY dZ.
\]
Replacing $X, Y, Z$ with $Q(C)^{1/2}X, Q(C)^{1/2}Y, Q(C)^{1/2}Z$ respectively, the above is
\[
= Q(C)^{-k/2+6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{dX_{11} \cdots dX_{22} dY_{11} \cdots dY_{22} dZ_{11} \cdots dZ_{22}}{(1 + X_{11}^2 + \cdots + X_{22}^2 + Y_{11}^2 + \cdots + Y_{22}^2 + Z_{11}^2 + \cdots + Z_{22}^2)^{k/2}},
\]
which converges if $k \geq 13$. Indeed, for such $k$, we find using spherical coordinates that the above is
\[
\ll Q(C)^{-k/2+6} \int_0^\infty \frac{\rho^{11}}{(1 + \rho^2)^{k/2}} d\rho \ll k^{-6} (C_{11}^2 + C_{12}^2 + C_{21}^2 + C_{22}^2)^{-k/2+6}
\]
since the integral over $\rho$ is equal to $\frac{1}{2}B(6, \frac{k}{2} - 6)$ for the Beta function $B(x, y)$, and by Stirling’s formula, $B(6, \frac{k}{2} - 6) \sim \Gamma(6)(\frac{k}{2} - 6)^{-6}$ as $k \to \infty$.

Finally, we need to sum over all $O \neq C \in M_2(N \mathbb{Z})$. Write $C_{ij} = N C'_{ij}$. We may assume $C_{11} \neq 0$. (The other cases can be handled by the exactly the same method.) Thus
\[
|E(f)| \ll \frac{k^{12}(8r)^{k/2}}{N^{k-12}} \sum_{c_{11} \neq 0} ((C'_{11})^2 + (C'_{12})^2 + (C'_{21})^2 + (C'_{22})^2)^{-k/2+6}.
\]
\[
\ll \frac{k^{12}(8r)^{k/2}}{N^{k-12}} \sum_{c_{11} \neq 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\left(1 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{-k/2+6}}{dx dy dz} \quad \text{by Lemma [B.2]}
\]
\[
= \frac{k^{12}(8r)^{k/2}}{N^{k-12}} \sum_{c_{11} \neq 0} c^{-k+15} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left(1 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{-k/2+6} dx dy dz
\]
\[
\ll \frac{k^{12}(8r)^{k/2}}{N^{k-12}} \sum_{c_{11} \neq 0} \frac{1}{c^{-k-15}} \int_0^\infty \frac{\rho^2}{(1 + \rho^2)^{k/2-6}} d\rho.
\]
This converges as long as $k \geq 17$. The integral is equal to $\frac{1}{2}B\left(\frac{k}{2}, \frac{k-15}{2}\right) \sim \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)(\frac{k}{2}-15)^{-3/2} \ll k^{-3/2}$. Hence for $k \geq 17$, the above is $\ll \frac{k^{12}/(8r)^{k/2}}{N^{k-12}}$ for an absolute implied constant. This proves (3.2), and Theorem [B.1] follows. □

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