THE LS METHOD OVER FUNCTIONIELDS:
RAMANUJAN CONJECTURE AND RIEMANN HYPOTHESIS
FOR THE UNITARY GROUPS

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Dedicated to Freydoon Shahidi

Abstract. We establish the Langlands-Shahidi method over a global field of characteristic \( p \). We then focus on the unitary groups and prove global and local Langlands functoriality to general linear groups for generic representations. Main applications are to the Ramanujan Conjecture and Riemann Hypothesis.

Introduction

The LS method offers a local-global procedure to construct, in a number of situations, a system of \( \gamma \)-factors, \( L \)-functions and \( \varepsilon \)-factors. Let \( k \) be a global field with ring of adèles \( \mathbb{A}_k \). Consider:

1. a pair \((G, M)\) of quasi-split connected reductive groups such that \( M \) is a Levi component for a parabolic subgroup \( P \) of \( G \) over \( k \);
2. an irreducible constituent \( r_i \) of the adjoint action \( r \) of \( L M \) on the Lie algebra of the unipotent radical of \( L P \);
3. a cuspidal automorphic representation \( \pi \) of \( M(\mathbb{A}_k) \) which is globally generic with respect to a character \( \psi \).

We then have global \( L \)-functions and root numbers \( L(s, \pi, r_i) \) and \( \varepsilon(s, \pi, r_i) \), \( s \in \mathbb{C} \), which satisfy a functional equation

\[
L(s, \pi, r_i) = \varepsilon(s, \pi, r_i)L(1 - s, \tilde{\pi}, r_i),
\]

where \( \tilde{\pi} \) denotes the contragredient representation.

The Langlands-Shahidi method was developed by Shahidi when \( k \) is a number field in a series of papers with breakthrough work done in [54]. Shahidi also treated the case of Archimedean fields [51, 53]. When \( k \) is a function field, the author performed a study of the method for split classical groups under the assumption \( \text{char}(k) \neq 2 \) [38, 39]. The first part of the present article establishes the Langlands-Shahidi method in general for any global field of characteristic \( p \).

Locally, we obtain a system of \( \gamma \)-factors, \( L \)-functions and \( \varepsilon \)-factors at every place \( v \) of \( k \). Let \( \psi : k \backslash \mathbb{A}_k \to \mathbb{C}^\times \) be a non-trivial character. Then we have

\[
\gamma(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}, \psi_v), \quad L(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}) \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}, \psi_v).
\]

The definition is made with the aid of the Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient. For tempered representations, local factors satisfy the following relation

\[
\varepsilon(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}, \psi_v) = \frac{\gamma(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}, \psi_v)L(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v})}{L(1 - s, \tilde{\pi}_v, r_{i,v})}.\]
We begin in a purely local setting in sections 1 and 2, where we work over any non-archimedean local field $F$ of characteristic $p$. We take $\pi$ to be any generic representation of $\mathbf{M}(F)$ and $\psi$ a non-trivial character of $F$. The local coefficient
\[ C_\psi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) \]
is obtained via intertwining operators and the multiplicity one property of Whittaker models. Rank one cases are addressed in Proposition 1.3, which shows compatibility of the Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient with the abelian $\gamma$-factors of Tate’s thesis [61]. Then, Proposition 2.2 determines the behavior of the local coefficient as one varies the system of Weyl group element representatives, Haar measures and character $\psi$. When $\pi$ is an unramified principal series representation, the local coefficient decomposes into a product of rank one cases.

A very useful local to global result, Lemma 3.1, allows us to lift any supercuspidal representation $\pi_0$ to a cuspidal automorphic representation $\pi$ with controlled ramification at all other places; if $\pi_0$ is generic, then $\pi$ is globally generic. Globally, there is a connection to Langlands’ theory of Eisenstein series over function fields [17, 46]. This enables us to prove the crude functional equation involving the local coefficient and partial $L$-functions, Theorem 4.3.

We then turn towards the main result of the $\mathcal{LS}$ method. Theorem 5.1 establishes the existence and uniqueness of a system of $\gamma$-factors, $L$-functions and root numbers. Local $\gamma$-factors are defined recursively by means of the local coefficient and they connect to the global theory via the functional equation
\[ L^S(s, \pi, r_i) = \prod_{v \in S} \gamma(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}, \psi_v) L^S(1 - s, \tilde{\pi}, r_i). \]
Partial $L$-functions being defined by
\[ L^S(s, \pi, r_i) = \prod_{v \notin S} L(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}). \]
An inspiring list of axioms for $\gamma$-factors that uniquely characterize them can be found in [36]. Work on the uniqueness of Rankin-Selberg $L$-functions for general linear groups [21], led us to extend the characterization in a natural way to include $L$-functions and $\varepsilon$-factors beginning with the classical groups in [39]. Lemma 3.1 allows us to reduce the number of required axioms.

A very interesting result is obtained when we incorporate the results of L. Lafforgue for $\text{GL}_n$ [32] with those of V. Lafforgue for a connected reductive group scheme [33]. Indeed, in § 5.7 we show that the Ramanujan Conjecture implies the Riemann Hypothesis for $\mathcal{LS}$ automorphic $L$-functions. We observe that we have the Ramanujan Conjecture for $\text{GL}_n$ [32], for the classical groups [38, 41], and for the unitary groups in § 10 of this article.

In the second part of the article, what we establish is local and global Langlands functoriality for generic representations of the unitary groups, namely, stable Base Change. In our approach to Base Change, we work solely with techniques from Automorphic Forms and Representation Theory of $p$-adic groups.

Globally, we base ourselves on prior work on the classical groups over function fields [38], and we guide ourselves with the work of Kim and Krishnamurthy for the unitary groups in the case of number fields [29, 30]. Our approach is possible by combining the $\mathcal{LS}$ method with the Converse Theorem of Cogdell and Piatetski-Shapiro [7]. Over number fields, functoriality for the classical groups was
established for globally generic representations by Cogdell, Kim, Piatetski-Shapiro and Shahidi \[9\]; the work of Arthur establishes the general case for not necessarily generic representations in \[11\]; and, Mok addresses the endoscopic classification for the unitary groups in \[45\].

Locally, we prove the characteristic \(p\) Langlands correspondence from generic representations of \(U_N\) to admissible representations of a general linear group in \(\S 9\) (see \[38, 41\] for the split classical groups). For the general case, we are able to reduce to the generic case via Shahidi’s tempered \(L\)-packet conjecture. We observe that this is already a theorem for the split classical groups in characteristic \(p\), thanks to the work of Ganapathy-Varma \[15\]. For two alternative approaches to the local Langlands correspondence for admissible representations of the quasi-split classical groups, see \(\S \S 7\) and \(8\) of \[14\].

Let us now describe our study of \(L\)-functions and Langlands functoriality for the unitary groups. We begin by recalling the induction step of the \(\mathcal{L}\mathcal{S}\) method for the unitary groups in \(\S 6\). Namely, the case of Asai and twisted Asai \(L\)-functions studied in \[22, 40\]. We also retrieve from Theorem \(\S 7.1\) the Rankin-Selberg product \(L\)-function of a unitary group and a general linear group. In Theorem \(7.3\) we state our main result concerning the existence and uniqueness of extended \(\gamma\)-factors, \(L\)-functions and root numbers for the unitary groups. Locally, we work with irreducible admissible representations in general. However, the proof is complete for generic representations. The general case in \(\S 10.2\) is complete under the assumption that the tempered \(L\)-packet conjecture holds to be true. In addition to the list of axioms that uniquely characterize extended local factors, we list three important properties: the local functional equation; the global functional equation for completed \(L\)-functions; and, stability of \(\gamma\)-factors after twists by highly ramified characters. A proof of the latter property for all \(\mathcal{L}\mathcal{S}\) \(\gamma\)-factors in positive characteristic can be found in \[14\]; we use this to obtain a very useful stable form of local factors for the unitary groups after highly ramified twists in \(\S 7.7\).

In \(\S 8\), we establish a “weak” stable Base Change (agreeing with the local Base Change lift at every unramified place), for globally generic representations over function fields. We then prove it is a “strong” Base Change (agreeing at every place) in \(\S \S 9\) and \(10\). Let \(K/k\) be a separable quadratic extension of function fields. Given a cuspidal automorphic representation \(\pi\) of a unitary group \(U_N\), we construct a candidate admissible representation \(\Pi\) for the Base Change to \(\text{Res} \ GL_N\). Namely, at every unramified place, we use the Satake correspondence, where there is a natural bijection between conjugacy classes of \(^L\text{Res}_{K_v/k_v} GL_N = GL_N(\mathbb{C}) \times GL_N(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes W_{K_v}\) and conjugacy classes of \(L GL_N = GL_N(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes W_{K_v}\) as in \[42\]. At ramified places we can basically take an arbitrary representation \(\Pi_v\) with the same central character as \(\pi_v\), since we can locally incorporate stability under highly ramified twists.

For suitable twists by cuspidal automorphic representations \(\tau\) of \(GL_m\), we have that \(L(s, \Pi \times \tau) = L(s, \pi \times \tau)\). We prove that all \(\mathcal{L}\mathcal{S}\) automorphic \(L\)-functions over function fields are \(nice\) in \[41\], a condition required by the Converse Theorem. To summarize, we are then able to apply the Converse Theorem and establish the existence of a weak Base Change to \(\text{Res} GL_N\), Theorem \(8.6\).

In \(\S 9\) we turn towards the local Langlands conjecture for the unitary groups, that is, local Base Change. Let \(U_N\) be a unitary group defined over a non-archimedean local field \(F\) of characteristic \(p\) with underlying separable quadratic extension \(E/F\).
Then, Theorem 9.10 establishes the local transfer
\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{generic representations} \\
\pi \text{ of } U_N(F)
\end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{generic representations} \\
\Pi \text{ of } GL_N(E)
\end{array} \right\}
\]
The local Base Change \( \Pi = BC(\pi) \) is known as stable base change. It is uniquely characterized by the property that it preserves local \( L \)-functions, \( \gamma \)-factors and root numbers, as in the case of \( GL_N \). The proof is global in nature and we use the weak global Base Change of Theorem 8.6 to deduce existence for generic supercuspidals of \( U_N(F) \). We then go through the classification of representations of unitary groups. In particular, the construction of discrete series by Mœglin and Tadić \[43\] and the work of Muić on the standard module conjecture \[48\] play an important role. The Basic Assumption (BA) of \[43\] is part of Theorem 5.5 where we follow Shahidi for generic representations. In general, we verify (BA) in \[14\] without the generic assumption. In addition, the work of M. Tadić \[60\] on the classification of unitary representations of \( GL_m \) is very useful. Local Base Change in general is thus established recursively: Langlands’ classification reduces to the tempered case; then, tempered representations are constructed via discrete series, which in turn are constructed via supercuspidals. In this article, we present complete proofs for generic representations, and we refer to §§ 7 and 8 of \[14\] for a discussion of local Base Change for general admissible representations.

Let \( K/k \) be a separable quadratic extension of global function fields. In Theorem 9.11, we have the “strong” Base Change for globally generic representations of unitary groups:
\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{globally generic cuspidal} \\
\text{automorphic representations} \\
\pi \text{ of } U_N(A_K)
\end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{automorphic representations} \\
\Pi = \Pi_1 \boxplus \cdots \boxplus \Pi_d \\
of GL_N(A_K)
\end{array} \right\}
\]
We aid ourselves with the analytic properties of automorphic \( L \)-functions over function fields of \[41\] in order to write \( \Pi = BC(\pi) \) as an isobaric sum of cuspidal automorphic representations \( \Pi_i \) of \( GL_n(A_K) \).

In § 10 we conclude our study of \( L \)-functions for the unitary groups. In the case of generic representations, both local and global, our treatment is complete and self contained. For representations that are not necessarily generic, we note in § 10.2 how to reduce the study of local \( L \)-functions, \( \gamma \)-factors and root numbers to the case of generic representations, under the assumption that Conjecture 10.3 is valid.

We conclude our treatise over function fields by transporting via Base Change two important problems from the unitary groups to \( GL_N \). More precisely, we combine our results with those of L. Lafforgue \[92\] to prove the Ramanujan Conjecture and the Riemann Hypothesis for our automorphic \( L \)-functions.

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1. The Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient

In this section and the next we revisit the theory of the Langlands-Shahidi local
coefficient [52]. In characteristic \( p \) we base ourselves in [38, 40]. After some prelimi-
naries, we normalize Haar measures and choose Weyl group element representatives
for rank one groups in §1.3. The local coefficient is compatible with Tate’s thesis
in these cases. In §2 we will turn towards the subtle issues that arise when gluing
these pieces together.

1.1. Local notation.
Throughout the article we let \( F \) denote a non-archimedean
local field of characteristic \( p \). The ring of integers is denoted by
\( \mathcal{O}_F \) and a fixed
uniformizer by \( \varpi \). Let \((G, \mathcal{M})\) be a pair of quasi-split reductive group schemes,
with \( \mathcal{M} \) a maximal Levi subgroup of \( G \). Given an algebraic group scheme \( H \), we
let \( H^{\mathbb{A}} \) denote its group of rational points, e.g., \( H^{\mathbb{A}}(F) \).

Let \( \mathrm{ls}(p,G,\mathcal{M}) \), or simply \( \mathrm{ls}(p) \) when \( G \) and \( \mathcal{M} \) are clear from context, denote
the class of triples \((F,\pi,\psi)\) consisting of: a non-archimedean local field
\( F \), with \( \mathrm{char}(F) = p \); a generic representation \( \pi \) of \( G = G^{\mathbb{A}}(F) \); and, a smooth non-trivial
additive character \( \psi : F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \).

We say that \((F,\pi,\psi) \in \mathrm{ls}(p)\) is supercuspidal (resp. discrete series, tempered,
principal series) if \( \pi \) is a supercuspidal (resp. discrete series, tempered, principal
series) representation.

Given a quasi-split connected reductive groups scheme \( G \) we fix a Borel subgroup
\( B \). Write \( B = TU \) where \( T \) is the maximal torus and \( U \) is the unipotent radical.
Parabolic subgroups \( P \) of \( G \) will be standard, i.e., \( P \supset B \). Thus \( \mathcal{M} \) is the Levi
component of the parabolic \( P = MN \), with unipotent radical \( N \).

Let \( \Sigma \) denote the roots of \( G \) with respect to the split component \( T_s \) of \( T \) and
\( \Delta \) the simple roots. Let \( \Sigma_r \) denote the reduced roots. The positive roots are
denoted \( \Sigma^+ \) and the negative roots \( \Sigma^- \), and similarly for \( \Sigma_r^+ \) and \( \Sigma_r^- \). The fixed
borel \( B \) corresponds to a pinning of the roots with simple roots \( \Delta \). Standard
parabolic subgroups are then in correspondence with subsets \( \theta \subset \Delta ; \theta \leftrightarrow P_\theta \). The
opposite of a parabolic \( P_\theta \) and its unipotent radical \( N_\theta \) are denoted by \( P_\theta^- \) and
\( N_\theta^- \), respectively.

Given the choice of Borel there is a Chevalley-Steinberg system. To each \( \alpha \in \Sigma^+ \)
there is a subgroup \( N_\alpha \) of \( U \), stemming from the Bruhat-Tits theory of a not
necessarily reduced root system. Given smooth characters \( \psi_\alpha : N_\alpha/N_{2\alpha} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \),
\( \alpha \in \Delta \), we can construct a character of \( U \) via

\[
U \rightarrow U/ \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+ - \Delta} N_\alpha \cong \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta} N_\alpha/N_{2\alpha}
\] (1.1)

and taking \( \psi = \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta} \psi_\alpha \).

The character \( \psi \) is called non-degenerate if each \( \psi_\alpha \) is non-trivial. We often
begin with a non-trivial smooth character \( \psi : F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \). When this is the case,
unless stated otherwise, it is understood that the character \( \psi \) of \( U \) is obtained from the additive character \( \psi \) of \( F \) by setting \( \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta} \psi \) in (1.1).

Fix a non-degenerate character \( \psi : U \to \mathbb{C}^\times \) and consider \( \psi \) as a one dimensional representation on \( U \). Recall that an irreducible admissible representation \( \pi \) of \( G \) is called \( \psi \)-generic if there exists an embedding \( \pi \hookrightarrow \text{Ind}^G_U(\psi) \).

This is called a Whittaker model of \( \pi \). More precisely, if \( V \) is the space of \( \pi \) then for every \( v \in V \) there is a Whittaker functional \( W_v : G \to \mathbb{C} \) with the property

\[
W_v(u) = \psi(u)W_v(e), \quad \text{for } u \in U.
\]

It is the multiplicity one result of Shalika [57] which states that the Whittaker model of a representation \( \pi \) is unique, if it exists. Hence, up to a constant, there is a unique functional \( \lambda : V \to \mathbb{C} \) satisfying

\[
\lambda(\pi(u)v) = \psi(u)\lambda(v).
\]

We have that \( W_v(g) = \lambda(\pi(g)v) \), for \( g \in G \).

Given \( \theta \subset \Delta \) let \( P_\theta = M_\theta N_\theta \) be the associated standard parabolic. Let \( A_\theta \) be the torus \((\cap_{\alpha \in \Delta \ker(\alpha)})^\times\), so that \( M_\theta \) is the centralizer of \( A_\theta \) in \( G \). Let \( X(M_\theta) \) be the group of rational characters of \( M_\theta \), and let

\[
a^*_\theta,\mathbb{C} = X(M_\theta) \otimes \mathbb{C}.
\]

There is the set of cocharacters \( X^\vee(M_\theta) \). And there is a pairing \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : X(M_\theta) \times X^\vee(M_\theta) \to \mathbb{Z} \), which assigns a coroot \( \alpha^\vee \) to every root \( \alpha \).

Let \( X_{nr}(M_\theta) \) be the group of unramified characters of \( M_\theta \). It is a complex algebraic variety and we have \( X_{nr}(M_\theta) \cong (\mathbb{C}^\times)^d \), with \( d = \dim_\mathbb{R}(a^*_\theta) \). To see this, for every rational character \( \chi \in X(M_\theta) \) there is an unramified character \( q(\chi,H_\theta(m)) \in X_{nr}(M_\theta) \), where

\[
q(\chi,H_\theta(m)) = |\chi(m)|_F.
\]

This last relation can be extended to \( a^*_\theta,\mathbb{C} \) by setting

\[
q(s\otimes\chi,H_\theta(m)) = |\chi(m)|_F, \quad s \in \mathbb{C}.
\]

We thus have a surjection

\[
a^*_\theta,\mathbb{C} \twoheadrightarrow X_{nr}(M_\theta).
\]

Recall that, given a parabolic \( P_\theta \), the modulus character is given by

\[
\delta_\theta(p) = q^{(\rho_\theta,H_\theta(m))}, \quad p = mn \in P_\theta = MN,
\]

where \( \rho_\theta \) is half the sum of the positive roots in \( \theta \).

In [44] the variable appearing in the corresponding Eisenstein series ranges over the elements of \( X_{nr}(M_\theta) \). Already in Tate’s thesis [61], the variable ranges over the quasi-characters of \( GL_1 \). The surjection (1.2) allows one to use complex variables. In particular, our \( L \)-functions will be functions of a complex variable. For this we start by looking at a maximal parabolic subgroup \( P = MN \) of \( G \). In this case,
there is a simple root \( \alpha \) such that \( P = P_{\theta} \), where \( \theta = \Delta - \{ \alpha \} \). We fix a particular element \( \tilde{\alpha} \in a_{\theta, \mathbb{C}}^* \) defined by

\[
\tilde{\alpha} = (\rho_{\theta}, \alpha^\vee)^{-1} \rho_{\theta}.
\]

(1.3)

For general parabolics \( P_{\theta} \) we can reduce properties of \( L \)-functions to maximal parabolics via multiplicativity (Property (iv) of Theorem 5.1).

We make a few conventions concerning parabolic induction that we will use throughout the article. Let \((\pi, V)\) be a smooth admissible representation of \( M = M_{\theta} \) and let \( \nu \in a_{\theta, \mathbb{C}}^* \). By parabolic induction, we mean normalized unitary induction

\[
\text{ind}_G^P(\pi),
\]

where we extend the representation \( \pi \) to \( P = MN \) by making it trivial on \( N \). Also, whenever the parabolic subgroup \( P \) and ambient group \( G \) are clear from context, we will simply write

\[
\text{Ind}(\pi) = \text{ind}_G^P(\pi).
\]

We also incorporate twists by unramified characters. For any \( \nu \in a_{\theta, \mathbb{C}}^* \), let

\[
I(\nu, \pi) = \text{ind}_{P_{\theta}}^G(\langle \nu, H_{\theta}(\cdot) \rangle \otimes \pi)
\]

be the representation with corresponding space \( V(\nu, \pi) \). Finally, if \( P \) is maximal, we write

\[
I(s, \pi) = I(s\tilde{\alpha}, \pi), \quad s \in \mathbb{C},
\]

with \( \tilde{\alpha} \) as in equation (1.3); its corresponding space is denoted by \( V(s, \pi) \). Furthermore, we write \( I(\pi) \) for \( I(0, \pi) \).

1.2. The Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient. Let \( W \) denote the Weyl group of \( \Sigma \), which is generated by simple reflections \( w_\alpha \in \Delta \). And, let \( W_{\theta} \) denote the subgroup of \( W \) generated by \( w_\alpha, \alpha \in \theta \). We let

\[
w_0 = w_I w_{l, \theta},
\]

where \( w_I \) and \( w_{l, \theta} \) are the longest elements of \( W \) and \( W_{\theta} \), respectively. Choice of Weyl group element representatives in the normalizer \( N(T_\theta) \) will be addressed in section \( 2 \) in order to match with the semisimple rank one cases of §1.3. For now, we fix a system of representatives \( \mathfrak{W} = \{ \tilde{w}_\alpha, d\mu_\alpha \}_{\alpha \in \Delta} \).

There is an intertwining operator

\[
A(\nu, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) : V(\nu, \pi) \to V(\tilde{w}_0(\nu), \tilde{w}_0(\pi)),
\]

where \( \tilde{w}_0(\pi)(x) = \pi(\tilde{w}_0^{-1} x \tilde{w}_0) \). Let \( N_{w_0} = U \cap w_0 N_{\theta} w_0^{-1} \), then it is defined via the principal value integral

\[
A(\nu, \pi, \tilde{w}_0)f(g) = \int_{N_{w_0}} f(\tilde{w}_0^{-1} ng) \, dn.
\]

With fixed \( \psi \) of \( U \), let \( \psi_{\tilde{w}_0} \) be the non-degenerate character on the unipotent radical \( M_{\theta} \cap U \) of \( M_\theta \) defined by

\[
\psi_{\tilde{w}_0}(u) = \psi(\tilde{w}_0 u \tilde{w}_0^{-1}), \quad u \in U_G = G_\theta \cap U.
\]

(1.5)

This makes \( \psi \) and \( \psi_{\tilde{w}_0} \) compatible.
Given an irreducible $\psi_{\tilde{w}_0}$-generic representation $(\pi, V)$ of $M_\theta$, let $\overline{\theta} = w_0(\theta)$. Theorem 2.15 of [11] gives that $I(\nu, \pi)$, $\nu \in a^*_C$, is $\psi$-generic and establishes an explicit principal value integral for the resulting Whittaker functional

\begin{equation}
\lambda_\psi(\nu, \pi, \tilde{w}_0)f = \int_{\mathbb{N}_\theta} \lambda_{\psi_{\tilde{w}_0}}(f(\tilde{w}_0^{-1} n)) \overline{\psi}(n) \, dn.
\end{equation}

**Remark 1.1.** Given the pair $(G, M_\theta)$, with $M_\theta$ maximal, we identify $s \in C$ with the element $s\alpha \in a^*_C$. We thus write $\lambda_\psi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0)$ for $\lambda_\psi(s\alpha, \pi, \tilde{w}_0)$ and $I(s, \pi)$ for $I(s\alpha, \pi)$. Similarly, we identify $s'$ with $sw_0(\tilde{a}) \in a^*_C$ and let $\pi' = \tilde{w}_0(\pi)$. Hence, we simply write $\lambda_\psi(s', \pi', \tilde{w}_0)$ instead of $\lambda_\psi(s\tilde{w}_0(\tilde{a}), \tilde{w}_0(\pi), \tilde{w}_0)$.

**Definition 1.2.** For every $\psi_{\tilde{w}_0}$-generic $(F, \pi, \psi) \in I_*(p)$, the Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient $C_\psi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0)$ is defined via the equation

\begin{equation}
\lambda_\psi(s\alpha, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) = C_\psi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0)\lambda_\psi(s\tilde{w}_0(\tilde{a}), \tilde{w}_0(\pi), \tilde{w}_0)\Lambda(s\alpha, \pi, \tilde{w}_0),
\end{equation}

where $s\alpha \in a^*_C$ for every $s \in C$.

Let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in I_*(p)$ be $\psi_{\tilde{w}_0}$-generic. Theorem 2.15 of [11] also gives that $\lambda_\psi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0)f_s$ is a Laurent polynomial in the variable $\tilde{q}_F^s$. By Theorem 2.1 of [38], the Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient $C_\psi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0)$ is a rational function on $\tilde{q}_F^s$, independent of the choice of test function.

1.3. **Rank one cases and compatibility with Tate’s thesis.** Let $F'/F$ be a separable extension of local fields. Let $G$ be a connected quasi-split reductive group of rank one defined over $F$. The derived group is of the following form

$$G_D = \text{Res}_{F'/F} \text{SL}_2 \text{ or } \text{Res}_{F'/F} \text{SU}_3.$$  

Note that given a degree-2 finite étale algebra $E$ over the field $F'$, we consider the semisimple group $SU_3$ given by the standard Hermitian form $h$ for the unitary group in three variables as in § 4.4.5 of [11]. Given the Borel subgroup $B = TU$ of $G$, the group $G_D$ shares the same unipotent radical $U$. The $F$ rational points of the maximal torus $T_D$ are given by

$$T_D = \{(\text{diag}(t, t^{-1}) \mid t \in F'^\times)\},$$

in the former case, and by

$$T_D = \{(\text{diag}(z, \bar{z}z^{-1}, \bar{z}^{-1}) \mid z \in E'\times)\}$$

in the latter case.

We now fix Weyl group element representatives and Haar measures. In these cases, $\Delta$ is a singleton $\{\alpha\}$, and we note that the root system of $SU_3$ is not reduced. If $G_D = \text{Res}_{F'/F} \text{SL}_2$, we set

\begin{equation}
\tilde{w}_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},
\end{equation}

and, if $G_D = \text{Res}_{F'/F} \text{SU}_3$, we set

\begin{equation}
\tilde{w}_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{equation}

Given a fixed non-trivial character $\psi : F \to \mathbb{C}^\times$, we then obtain a self dual Haar measure $d\mu_\psi$ of $F$, as in equation (1.1) of [40]. In particular, for $SL_2$ we have
the unipotent radical $N_\alpha$, which is isomorphic to the the unique additive abelian group $G_\alpha$ of rank 1. Here, we fix the Haar measure $d\mu_\psi$ on $G_\alpha \cong F$. Given a separable extension $F'/F$, we extend $\psi$ to a character of $F'$ via the trace, i.e., $\psi_{F'} = \psi \circ \text{Tr}_{F'/F}$. We also have a self dual Haar measure $\mu_{\psi_{F'}}$ on $G_\alpha(F') \cong F'$.

Given a degree-2 finite étale algebra $E$ over the field $F$, assume we are in the case $G_D = SU_3$. The unipotent radical is now $N = N_\alpha N_{2\alpha}$, with $N_\alpha$ and $N_{2\alpha}$ the one parameter groups associated to the non-reduced positive roots. We use the trace to obtain a character $\psi_E : E \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ from $\psi$. We then fix measures $d\mu_\psi$ and $d\mu_{\psi_E}$, which are made precise in §3 of [40] for $N_\alpha$ and $N_{2\alpha}$. We then extend to the case $G_D = \text{Res}_{F'/F} SU_3$ by taking $\psi_{F'} = \psi \circ \text{Tr}_{F'/F}$ and $\psi_E = \psi_{F'} \circ \text{Tr}_{E/F'}$. Furthermore, we have corresponding self dual Haar measures $d\mu_{\psi_{F'}}$ and $d\mu_{\psi_E}$ for $\text{Res}_{F'/F} N_\alpha(F) \cong N_\alpha(F')$ and $\text{Res}_{F'/F} N_{2\alpha}(F) \cong N_{2\alpha}(E)$.

We also have the Langlands factors $\lambda(F'/F, \psi)$ defined in [55]. Let $W_{F'}$ and $W_F$ be the Weil groups of $F'$ and $F$, respectively. Recall that if $\rho$ is an $n$-dimensional semisimple smooth representation of $W_{F'}$, then

$$\lambda(F'/F, \psi)^n = \frac{\varepsilon(s, \text{Ind}_{W_{F'}}^{W_F} \rho, \psi)}{\varepsilon(s, \rho, \psi_{F'})}.$$ 

On the right hand side we have Galois $\varepsilon$-factors, see Chapter 7 of [5] for further properties. Given a degree-2 finite étale algebra $E$ over $F'$, the factor $\lambda(E/F', \psi)$ and the character $\eta_{E/F'}$ have the meaning of equation (1.8) of [40].

The next result addresses the compatibility of the Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient with the abelian $\gamma$-factors of Tate’s thesis [61]. It is essentially Proposition 3.2 of [40], which includes the case of $\text{char}(F) = 2$.

**Proposition 1.3.** Let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{h}(G, \mathcal{T}, p)$, where $G$ is a quasi-split connected reductive group defined over $F$ whose derived group $G_D$ is either $\text{Res}_{F'/F} SL_2$ or $\text{Res}_{F'/F} SU_3$.

(i) If $G_D = \text{Res}_{F'/F} SL_2$, let $\chi$ be the smooth character of $T_D$ given by $\pi|_{T_D}$. Then

$$C_{\psi_{F'}}(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) = \gamma(s, \chi, \psi_{F'}).$$

(ii) If $G_D = \text{Res}_{F'/F} SU_3$, $\chi$ and $\nu$ be the smooth characters of $E^\times$ and $E^1$, respectively, defined via the relation

$$\pi|_{T_D}(\text{diag}(t, z, \bar{t}^{-1})) = \chi(t)\nu(z).$$

Extend $\nu$ to a character of $E^\times$ via Hilbert’s theorem 90. Then

$$C_{\psi_{F'}}(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) = \lambda(E/F', \psi_{F'}) \gamma_E(s, \psi_{E}) \gamma(2s, \eta_{E/F}\chi|_{F^\times}, \psi_F).$$

The computations of [40] rely mostly on the unipotent group $U$, which is independent of the group $G$. However, there is a difference due to the variation of the maximal torus in the above proposition. For example, all smooth representations $\pi$ of $SL_2(F)$ are of the form $\pi(\text{diag}(t, t^{-1})) = \chi(t)$ for a smooth character $\chi$ of $GL_1(F)$; then $C_{\psi}(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) = \gamma(s, \chi, \psi)$. However, in the case of $GL_2(F)$ we have $\pi(\text{diag}(t_1, t_2)) = \chi_1(t_1)\chi_2(t_2)$ for smooth characters $\chi_1$ and $\chi_2$ of $GL_1(F)$; then $C_{\psi}(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) = \gamma(s, \chi_1\chi_2^{-1}, \psi)$. Note that the semisimple groups of rank one in the split case, ranging from adjoint type to simply connected, are $\text{PGL}_2$, $\text{GL}_2$ and $\text{SL}_2$. The cases $\text{PGL}_2 \cong \text{SO}_3$ and $\text{SL}_2 = \text{Sp}_2$ are also included in Proposition 3.2 of [loc.cit.]. Of particular interest to us in this article are $\text{Res}_{E/F} \text{GL}_2(F) \cong \text{GL}_2(E)$, $U_2(F)$ and $U_3(F)$, which arise in connection with the quasi-split unitary groups.
Given an unramified character \( \pi \) of \( T = T(F) \), we have a parameter
\[
\phi : \mathcal{W}_F \to L \to T
\]
corresponding to \( \pi \). Let \( \mathfrak{u} \) denote the Lie algebra of \( U \) and let \( r \) be the adjoint action of \( L \to \mathfrak{u} \). Then \( r \) is irreducible if \( G_D = \text{Res}_{F'/F} \text{SL}_2 \) and \( r = r_1 \oplus r_2 \) if \( G_D = \text{Res}_{F'/F} \text{SU}_3 \). As in [25], we normalize Langlands-Shahidi \( \gamma \)-factors in order to have equality with the corresponding Artin factors.

**Definition 1.4.** Let \( (F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{a}(p, G, T) \) be as in Proposition 1.3.

(i) If \( G_D = \text{Res}_{F'/F} \text{SL}_2 \), let
\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r, \psi) = \lambda(F'/F, \psi) \gamma(s, \chi, \psi_F).
\]

(ii) If \( G_D = \text{Res}_{F'/F} \text{SU}_3 \), let
\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_1, \psi) = \lambda(E/F, \psi) \gamma(s, \chi, \psi_E)
\]
and
\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_2, \psi) = \lambda(F/F', \psi) \gamma(s, \eta_{E/F}, \gamma|_{F'/\chi}, \psi_{F'}).
\]

In this way, with \( \phi \) as in (1.10), we have for each \( i \):
\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi) = \gamma(s, r_i \circ \phi, \psi).
\]
The \( \gamma \)-factors on the right hand side are those defined by Deligne and Langlands [62]. We can then obtain corresponding \( L \)-functions and root numbers via \( \gamma \)-factors, see for example § 1 of [40].

2. **Normalization of the local coefficient**

We begin with Langlands lemma. This will help us choose a system of Weyl group element representatives in a way that the local factors agree with the rank one cases of the previous section. We refer to Shahidi’s algorithmic proof of [52], for Lemma 2.1 below. In Proposition 2.2, we address the effect of varying the non-degenerate character on the Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient, in addition to changing the system of Weyl group element representatives and Haar measures. We then recall the multiplicativity property of the local coefficient, and we use this to connect between unramified principal series and rank one Proposition 1.3.

2.1. **Weyl group element representatives and Haar measures.** Recall that given two subsets \( \theta \) and \( \theta' \) of \( \Delta \) are associate if \( W(\theta, \theta') = \{ w \in W | w(\theta) = \theta' \} \) is non-empty. Given \( w \in W(\theta, \theta') \), define
\[
N_w = U \cap wN_0 w^{-1} \quad \overline{N}_w = w^{-1} N_w w.
\]
The corresponding Lie algebras are denoted \( \mathfrak{n}_w \) and \( \mathfrak{p}_w \).

**Lemma 2.1.** Let \( \theta, \theta' \subset \Delta \) are associate and let \( w \in W(\theta, \theta') \). Then, there exists a family of subsets \( \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_d \subset \Delta \) such that:

(i) We begin with \( \theta_1 = \theta \) and end with \( \theta_d = \theta' \).

(ii) For each \( j, 1 \leq j \leq d-1 \), there exists a root \( \alpha_j \in \Delta - \theta_j \) such that \( \theta_{j+1} \) is the conjugate of \( \theta_j \) in \( \Omega_j = \{ \alpha_j \} \cup \theta_j \).

(iii) Set \( w_j = w_j \alpha_j w_j j_i \alpha_j \) in \( W(\theta_j, \theta_{j+1}) \) for \( 1 \leq j \leq d-1 \), then \( w = w_{d-1} \cdots w_1 \).

(iv) If one sets \( \dot{w} = w \) and \( \dot{w}_{j+1} = \dot{w}_j \alpha_j \) for \( 1 \leq j \leq d-1 \), then \( \dot{w}_d = 1 \) and
\[
\overline{\mathfrak{p}}_{\dot{w}_j} = \overline{\mathfrak{p}}_{\dot{w}_j} \oplus \text{Ad}(w_j^{-1})\overline{\mathfrak{p}}_{\dot{w}_{j+1}}.
\]
For each $\alpha \in \Delta$ there corresponds a group $G_{\alpha}$ whose derived group is simply connected semisimple of rank one. We fix an embedding $G_{\alpha} \rightarrow G$. A Weyl group element representative $\tilde{w}_{\alpha}$ is chosen for each $w_{\alpha}$ and the Haar measure on the unipotent radical $N_{\alpha}$ are normalized as indicated in §1.3. We take the corresponding measure on $N_{-\alpha}$ inside $G_{\alpha}$. Fix

$$\mathfrak{M} = \{\tilde{w}_{\alpha}, d\mu_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in \Delta}$$

to be this system of Weyl group element representatives in the normalizer of $N(T_{s})$ together with fixed Haar measures on each $N_{\alpha}$.

We can apply Lemma 2.1 by taking the Borel subgroup $B$ of $G$ for the $w_{0}$ as in equation (2.1), i.e., we use $\theta = \emptyset$. In this way, we obtain a decomposition

$$w_{0} = \prod_{\beta} w_{0,\beta},$$

where $\beta$ is seen as an index for the product ranging through $\beta \in \Sigma_{r}^{+}$. For each such $w_{0,\beta}$, there corresponds a simple reflection $w_{\alpha}$ for some $\alpha \in \Delta$.

From Langlands lemma and equation (2.2) we further obtain a decomposition of $N$ in terms of $N_{\beta}$, $\beta \in \Sigma_{r}^{+}$, where each $N_{\beta}$ corresponds to the unipotent group of $N_{\alpha}$ of $G_{\alpha}$, for some $\alpha \in \Delta$. In this way, the measure on $N$ is fixed by $\mathfrak{M}$ and we denote it by

$$dn = d\mu_{N}(n).$$

The decomposition of (2.2) is not unique. However, the choice $\mathfrak{M}$ of representatives determines a unique $\tilde{w}_{0}$.

We now summarize several facts known to the experts about the Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient in the following proposition.

**Proposition 2.2.** Let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{l}(p, G, M)$. Let $\mathfrak{M}' = \{\tilde{w}'_{\alpha}, d\mu'_{\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in \Delta}$ be an arbitrary system of Weyl group element representatives and Haar measures. Let $\phi : U \rightarrow C^{\times}$ be a non-degenerate character and assume that $\pi$ is $\psi_{\tilde{w}_{0}}$-generic. There is a connected quasi-split reductive group scheme $\tilde{G}$ defined over $F$, sharing the same derived group as $G$, and with maximal torus $T = Z_{\tilde{G}}T$. Then, there exists an element $x \in \tilde{T}$ such that the representation $\pi_{x}$, given by

$$\pi_{x}(g) = \pi(x^{-1}gx)$$

is $\psi_{\tilde{w}_{0}}$-generic. And, there exists a constant $a_{x}(\phi, \mathfrak{M}')$ such that

$$C_{\phi}(s, \pi, \tilde{w}'_{0}) = a_{x}(\phi, \mathfrak{M}')C_{\psi}(s, \pi_{x}, \tilde{w}_{0}).$$

Let $(F, \pi_{i}, \psi) \in \mathfrak{l}(p)$, $i = 1, 2$. If $\pi_{1} \cong \pi_{2}$ and are both $\psi_{\tilde{w}_{0}}$-generic, then

$$C_{\psi}(s, \pi_{1}, \tilde{w}_{0}) = C_{\psi}(s, \pi_{2}, \tilde{w}_{0}).$$

**Proof.** The existence of a connected quasi-split reductive group scheme $\tilde{G}$ of adjoint type, sharing the same derived group as $G$, is due thanks to Proposition 5.4 of [59]. Its maximal torus is given by $T = Z_{\tilde{G}}T$. Let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{l}(p)$, where $(\pi, V)$ is $\phi_{\tilde{w}_{0}}$-generic. Because $\tilde{G}$ is of adjoint type, the character $\phi$ lies on the same orbit as the fixed $\psi$. Thus, there indeed exists an $x \in \tilde{T}$ such that $\pi_{x}$ is $\psi_{\tilde{w}_{0}}$-generic.

The system $\mathfrak{M}'$ fixes a measure on $N$, which we denote by $d\mu' = d\mu'_{N}$. Uniqueness of Haar measures gives a constant $b \in C$ such that $dn = bdn'$. Also, notice that we can extend $\pi$ to a representation of $\tilde{G}$ so that $\pi \cdot \omega_{x}^{-1}$ is trivial on $Z_{\tilde{G}}$. 

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To work with the local coefficient, take \( \varphi \in C_c^\infty(P_\theta w_0 B, V) \) and let \( f = f_s \equiv \mathcal{P}_s \varphi \) be as in Proposition 2.5 of \cite{41}, with \( \nu = \tilde{s}_\alpha \). Now, using the system \( \mathfrak{M}' \) in the right hand side of the definition (1.7) for \( C_\phi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) \), we have

\[
\lambda_\phi(s\tilde{u}_0'(\tilde{\alpha}), \tilde{u}_0'(\pi), \tilde{w}_0') A(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0') f = \int_{N_p} \int_{N_{w_0}} \lambda_{\phi \tilde{u}_0} (f(\tilde{u}_0'^{-1}n_1 \tilde{w}_0'^{-1}n_2)) \overline{\psi}(n_2) \, dn_1' \, dn_2'.
\]

Let \( f_s(g) = f(x^{-1}g x) \) for \( f \in I(s, \pi) \), so that \( f_s \in I(s, \pi_x) \) is \( \psi \)-generic for the \( \psi_{\tilde{w}_0} \)-generic \( (\pi_x, V) \). Let \( c_{\psi} \) be the module for the automorphism \( n \mapsto x^{-1} n x \). Then, after two changes of variables and an appropriate change in the domain of integration, the above integral is equal to

\[
b^2 c_{\psi}^2 \int_{N_p} \int_{N_{w_0}} \lambda_{\psi \tilde{w}_0} (f_s(\tilde{u}_0'^{-2}n_1 n_2)) \overline{\psi}(n_2) \, dn_1 \, dn_2.
\]

Let \( z = (\tilde{w}_0')^2 \) and \( \tilde{w}_0' = \tilde{w}_0 t \). We notice that the operator \( l_t \), given by \( l_t(f)(g) = f(t^{-1} g) \), satisfies

\[
\lambda_\psi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) \circ l_t = d_t \lambda_\psi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0),
\]

where \( d_t \) is a constant, by multiplicity one. Now, changing back the domain of integration on the previous inside integral, we obtain

\[
b^2 c_{\psi}^2 c_s c_t \int_{N_p} \lambda_{\psi \tilde{u}_0} (f_s(t^{-1} \tilde{w}_0'^{-1}n_1 \tilde{w}_0'^{-1}n_2)) \overline{\psi}(n_2) \, dn_1 \, dn_2 = b^2 c_{\psi}^2 c_s c_t \lambda_{\psi \tilde{w}_0} (s\tilde{u}_0(\tilde{\alpha}), \tilde{u}_0(\pi_x), \tilde{w}_0) A(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) f_s.
\]

Now, working in a similar fashion with the left hand side of equation (1.7) we obtain

\[
\lambda_\phi(s\tilde{\alpha}, \pi, \tilde{w}_0') f = b c_s \int_{N_p} \lambda_{\psi \tilde{w}_0} (f_s(x\tilde{w}_0'^{-1}x^{-1} \tilde{w}_0'^{-1}n)) \overline{\psi}(n) \, dn.
\]

We can always find an \( x \in \tilde{T} \) satisfying the above discussion and such that

\[
e = x\tilde{w}_0'^{-1}x^{-1} \tilde{w}_0' \in Z_G.
\]

We can also go to the separable closure, as in the discussion following Lemma 3.1 of \cite{54}, to obtain an element \( x \in T(F_s) \) satisfying (2.4); on \( \tilde{T} \) we observe that \( H^1 \) is trivial. We then have

\[
\lambda_\phi(s\tilde{\alpha}, \pi, \tilde{w}_0') f = b c_s \pi(e) \int_{N_p} \lambda_{\psi \tilde{w}_0} (f_s(t^{-1} \tilde{w}_0'^{-1}n)) \overline{\psi}(n) \, dn = b c_s d_t \pi(e) \lambda_0(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) f_s.
\]

In this way, we finally arrive at the desired constant

\[
a_x(\phi, \mathfrak{M}') = \frac{\pi(e)}{b c_s c_t d_t}.
\]

To conclude, we notice that if \( (F, \pi_i, \psi) \in \mathcal{L}(p), i = 1, 2 \), have \( \pi_1 \cong \pi_2 \) and are both \( \psi_{\tilde{w}_0} \)-generic, then Proposition 3.1 of \cite{72} gives

\[
C_\psi(s, \pi_1, \tilde{w}_0) = C_\psi(s, \pi_2, \tilde{w}_0).
\]

\( \square \)
2.2. Multiplicativity of the local coefficient. Shahidi’s algorithm allows us to obtain a block based version of Langlands’ lemma from the Corollary to Lemma 2.1.2 of [52]. We summarize the necessary results in this section. More precisely, let \( P = MN \) be the maximal parabolic associated to the simple root \( \alpha \in \Delta \), i.e., \( P = P_\theta \) for \( \theta = \Delta \setminus \{\alpha\} \). We have the Weyl group element \( w_0 \) of equation (1.4). Consider a subset \( \theta_0 \subset \theta \) and its corresponding parabolic subgroup \( P_{\theta_0} \) with maximal Levi \( M_{\theta_0} \) and unipotent radical \( N_{\theta_0} \).

Let \( \Sigma(\theta_0) \) be the roots of \( (P_{\theta_0}, A_{\theta_0}) \). In order to be more precise, let \( \Sigma^+(A_{\theta_0}, M_{\theta_0}) \) be the positive roots with respect to the maximal split torus \( A_{\theta_0} \) in the center of \( M_{\theta_0} \). We say that \( \alpha, \beta \in \Sigma^+ - \Sigma^+(A_{\theta_0}, M_{\theta_0}) \) are \( A_{\theta_0} \)-equivalent if \( \beta|_{A_{\theta_0}} = \alpha|_{A_{\theta_0}} \). Then

\[
\Sigma^+(\theta_0) = (\Sigma^+ - \Sigma^+(A_{\theta_0}, M_{\theta_0})) / \sim.
\]

Let \( \Sigma^+_r(\theta_0) \) be the block reduced roots in \( \Sigma^+(\theta_0) \). With the notation of Langlands’ lemma, take \( \theta_0' = w(\theta_0) \) and set

\[
\Sigma_r(\theta_0, w) = \{ [\beta] \in \Sigma^+_r(\theta_0) | w(\beta) \in \Sigma^- \}.
\]

We have that

\[
[\beta_j] = w_1^{-1} \cdots w_{j-1}^{-1}([\alpha_j]), \quad 1 \leq j \leq n-1,
\]

are all distinct in \( \Sigma_r(\theta_0, w) \) and all \([\beta] \in \Sigma_r(\theta_0, w) \) are obtained in this way.

We now obtain a block based decomposition

\[
w_0 = \prod_j w_{0,j}.
\]

In addition, the unipotent group \( N_{w_0} \) decomposes into a product via successive applications of equation (2.6). Namely

\[
N_{w_0} = \prod_j N_{0,j},
\]

where each \( N_{0,j} \) is a block unipotent subgroup of \( G \) corresponding to a finite subset \( \Sigma_j \) of \( \Sigma_r(\theta_0, w_0) \). In this way, we can partition the block set of roots into a disjoint union

\[
\Sigma_r(\theta_0, w_0) = \bigcup_i \Sigma_i.
\]

Explicitly

\[
N_{0,j} = \text{Ad}(w_1^{-1} \cdots w_{j-1}^{-1})N_{w_j},
\]

which gives a block unipotent \( N_j \) of \( G \). For each \( j \) we have an embedding

\[
G_j \hookrightarrow G
\]

of connected quasi-split reductive groups. Each constituent of this decomposition of \( N_{w_0} \) is isomorphic to a block unipotent subgroup \( N_{w_j} \) of \( M_j \). The reductive group \( M_j \) has root system \( \theta_j \) and is a maximal Levi subgroup of the reductive group \( G_j \) with root system \( \Omega_j \). We have \( P_j = M_j N_{w_j} \), a maximal parabolic subgroup of \( G_j \). Notice that each \( M_j \) corresponds to a simple root \( \alpha_j \) of \( G_j \). We obtain from \( \pi \) a representation \( \pi_j \) of \( M_j \). We let

\[
\hat{\alpha}_j = \langle \rho_{P_j}, \alpha_j^\vee \rangle^{-1} \rho_{P_j}.
\]
We note that each \( w_j \) in equation (2.7) is of the form

\[
w_j = w_l, G_j, w_l, M_j.
\]

Additionally, each \( w_j \) decomposes into a product of Weyl group elements corresponding to simple roots \( \alpha \in \Delta \). While these decompositions are again not unique, the choice \( \mathfrak{W} \) of representatives fixes a unique \( \tilde{w}_j \), independently of the decomposition of \( w_j \).

For each \( [\beta] \in \Sigma_j^+ (\theta_0, w_0) \), we let

\[
i_{[\beta]} = \langle \tilde{\alpha}, \beta^\vee \rangle.
\]

Since \( \theta_0 \subset \theta \), we have that the values of \( i_{[\beta]} \) range among the integer values

\[
i = [\alpha, \gamma^\vee], \quad 1 \leq i \leq m_r,
\]

where \( [\gamma] \in \Sigma_j^+(\theta, w_0) \). Let

\[
a_j = \min \{ i_{[\beta]} | [\beta] \in \Sigma_j \},
\]

where the \( \Sigma_i \) are as in (2.9). The following is Proposition 3.2.1 of [52].

**Proposition 2.3.** Let \((F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(p, G, M)\) and assume \( \pi \) is obtained via parabolic induction from a generic representation \( \pi_0 \) of \( M_{\theta_0} \)

\[
\pi \hookrightarrow \text{ind}_{P_{\theta_0}}^{M_{\theta_0}} \pi_0.
\]

Then, with the notation of Langlands’ lemma, we have

\[
C_\psi (s\tilde{\alpha}, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) = \prod_j C_\psi (a_j s\tilde{\alpha}_j, \pi_j, \tilde{w}_j).
\]

### 2.3. \( L \)-groups and the adjoint representation.

Given our connected reductive quasi-split group \( G \) over a non-archimedean local field or a global function field, it is also a group over its separable algebraic closure. Let \( W \) be the corresponding Weil group. The pinning of the roots determines a based root datum \( \Psi_0 = (X^\ast, \Delta, X^\ast, \Delta^\vee) \). The dual root datum \( \Psi_0^\vee = (X^\ast, \Delta^\vee, X^\ast, \Delta) \) determines the Chevalley group \( L\mathfrak{g}^\circ \) over \( \mathbb{C} \). Then the \( L \)-group of \( G \) is the semidirect product

\[
L G = L \mathfrak{g}^\circ \rtimes W,
\]

with details given in [3]. The base root datum \( \Psi_0^\vee \) fixes a borel subgroup \( L B \), and we have all standard parabolic subgroups of the form \( L P = L \mathfrak{p} \rtimes W \). The Levi subgroup of \( L P \) is of the form \( L M = L \mathfrak{m} \rtimes W \), while the unipotent radical is given by \( L N = L \mathfrak{n} \).

Let \( r : L M \to \text{End}(L \mathfrak{n}) \) be the adjoint representation of \( L M \) on the Lie algebra \( L \mathfrak{n} \) of \( L N \). It decomposes into irreducible components

\[
r = \oplus_{i=1}^{m_r} r_i.
\]

The \( r_i \)’s are ordered according to nilpotency class. More specifically, consider the Eigenspaces of \( L \mathfrak{m} \) given by

\[
L \mathfrak{n}_i = \{ X_{\beta^\vee} \in L \mathfrak{n} | \langle \tilde{\alpha}, \beta \rangle = i \}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq m_r.
\]

Then each \( r_i \) is a representation of the complex vector space \( L \mathfrak{n}_i \).
2.4. Unramified principal series and Artin $L$-functions. Consider a triple $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{Is}(G, M, p)$, where $\pi$ has an Iwahori fixed vector. From Proposition 2.2 we can assume $\pi$ is $\psi_{\omega_0}$-generic and $\omega_0$-compatible with $\psi$; the choice of Weyl group element representatives and Haar measures $29$ being fixed. With the multiplicativity of the local coefficient, we can proceed as in §2 of [25] and §3 of [15], and reduce the problem to the rank one cases of §1.3. We now proceed to state the main result.

For every root $\beta \in \Sigma_r(0, w_0)$, we have as in §2.1 a corresponding rank one group $G$. Let $\Sigma_r(w_0, SL_2)$ denote the set consisting of $\alpha \in \Sigma_r(0, w_0)$ such that $G_{\alpha}$ is as in case (i) of Proposition 1.3. Similarly, let $\Sigma_r(w_0, SU_3)$ consist of $\alpha \in \Sigma_r(0, w_0)$ such that $G_{\alpha}$ is as in the corresponding case (ii). Let

$$\lambda(\psi, w_0) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_r(w_0, SL_2)} \lambda(F'_{\alpha}/F, \psi) \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_r(w_0, SU_3)} \lambda(E_{\alpha}/F, \psi)^2 \lambda(F'_{\alpha}/F, \psi)^{-1}$$

Partitioning each of the sets $\Sigma_i$ of equation (2.9) arising in this setting further by setting $\Sigma_i = \Sigma_i(SL_2) \cup \Sigma_i(SU_3)$ we can define $\lambda_i(\psi, w_0)$ appropriately, so that

$$\lambda(\psi, w_0) = \prod_{i} \lambda_i(\psi, w_0).$$

**Proposition 2.4.** Let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{Is}(p, G, M)$ be such that $\pi$ has an Iwahori fixed vector. Then

$$C_\psi(s, \pi, \omega_0) = \lambda(\psi, \omega_0)^{-1} \prod_{i=1}^{m_y} \gamma(is, \pi, r_i, \psi).$$

Let $\phi : \mathcal{W}_F \to LM$ be the parameter of the Weil-Deligne group corresponding to $\pi$. Then

$$\prod_{i=1}^{m_y} \gamma(is, \pi, r_i, \psi) = \prod_{i=1}^{m_y} \gamma(is, r_i \circ \phi, \psi),$$

where on the right hand side we have the Artin $\gamma$-factors defined by Deligne and Langlands [62].

3. A local to global result

Lemma 3.1 below is the quasi-split reductive groups generalization of the local to global result of Henniart-Lomelí for $GL_n$ over function fields [21]. A more general globalization theorem in characteristic $p$ is now proved in collaboration with Gan [14]. We include here a proof which minimizes the number of auxiliary places required to one; Lemma 3.1 includes all of the cases at hand. This result can be seen as the function fields counterpart of Shahidi’s number fields Proposition 5.1 of [54], which is in turn a subtle refinement of a result of Henniart and Vignéras [19, 63].

3.1. Throughout the article $k$ will denote a global function field with field of constants $\mathbb{F}_q$ and ring of adèles $\mathbb{A}_k$. Given an algebraic group $H$ and a place $v$ of $k$, we write $q_v$, for $q_{\mathbb{A}_k}$ and $H_v$ instead of $H(k_v)$. Similarly with $\mathcal{O}_v$ and $\varpi_v$.

We consider pairs $(G, M)$ of quasi-split reductive group schemes defined over $k$. Globally we fix a maximal compact open subgroup $\mathcal{K} = \prod_v \mathcal{K}_v$ of $G(\mathbb{A}_k)$, where the $\mathcal{K}_v$ range through a fixed set of maximal compact open subgroups of $G_v$. Each
Given a finite set of places $S$ of $k$, we let $G_S = \prod_{v \in S} G_v \bigcap_{v \not\in S} K_v$.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let $\pi_0$ be a supercuspidal unitary representation of $G(F)$. There is a global function field $k$ with a set of two places $S = \{v_0, v_\infty\}$ such that $k_{v_0} \cong F$.

There exists a cuspidal automorphic representation $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ of $G(A_k)$ satisfying the following properties:

(i) $\pi_{v_0} \cong \pi_0$;
(ii) $\pi_v$ has an Iwahori fixed vector for $v \not\in S$;
(iii) $\pi_{v_\infty}$ is a constituent of a tamely ramified principal series;
(iv) if $\pi_0$ is generic, then $\pi$ is globally generic.

**Proof.** We construct a function $f = \otimes_v f_v$ on $G(A_k)$ in such a way that the Poincaré series

$$Pf(g) = \sum_{\gamma \in G(k)} f(\gamma g)$$

is a cuspidal automorphic function.

Let $Z$ be the center of $G$. Note that the central character $\omega_x$ is unitary. It is possible to construct a global unitary character $\omega : Z(k) \backslash Z(A_k) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ such that: $\omega_{v_0} = \omega_{\pi_0}; \omega_{v_\infty}$ is trivial on $Z_{v_\infty}^1$; and, $\omega_v$ is trivial on $Z_v^0$ for every $v \not\in \{v_0, v_\infty\}$.

Here, $Z_v^1$ is the pro-$p$ unipotent radical mod $p_{v_\infty}$ of $Z_{v_\infty}$ and $Z_v^0$ is the maximal compact open subgroup of $Z_v$.

We let $S' = \{v_0, v', v_\infty\}$, where $v'$ is an auxiliary place of $k$. Outside of $S'$ we consider the characteristic functions

$$f_v = 1_{K_v}, \quad v \notin S'.$$

At the place $v_0$ of $k$, we let

$$f_{v_0}(g) = \langle \pi_0(g) x, y \rangle, \quad x, y \in V_{\pi_0},$$

be a matrix coefficient of $\pi_0$, where $V_{\pi_0}$ is the space of $\pi_0$. The function $f_{v_0}$ has compact support $C_{v_0}$ modulo $Z_{v_0}$.

At the place $v'$, consider the Iwahori subgroup $I_{v'}$ of upper triangular matrices mod $p_{v'}$. At the place at infinity, we let $I_{v_\infty}^1$ be the pro-$p$ Iwahori subgroup of unipotent lower triangular matrices mod $p_{v_\infty}$. Let

$$f_{v'} = 1_{I_{v'}}, \quad \text{and} \quad f_{v_\infty} = 1_{I_{v_\infty}^1}.$$

Twist the global function $f = \otimes f_v$ by $\omega^{-1}$, in order to be able to mod out by the center. Let $\mathbb{H} = G/Z$ and set

$$C = C_{v_0} \times \prod_{v \notin S'} K_v \times I_{v'} \times I_{v_\infty}^1.$$

The projection $\overline{C}$ of $C$ on $\mathbb{H}(A_k)$ is compact. Hence, $\overline{C} \cap \mathbb{H}(k)$ is finite. Because of this, there exists a constant $h$, such that the height $\|g\| \leq h$ bounds the entries of
Remark 3.2. The above proposition admits a modification. Property (ii) can be replaced by: (ii') $\pi_v$ is spherical for $v \notin S$; and, condition (iii) replaced by: (iii') $\pi_{v_\infty}$ is a level zero supercuspidal representation in the sense of Morris [47]. If we begin with a level zero supercuspidal $\pi_0$, the above globalization produces a cuspidal automorphic representation $\pi$ such that $\pi_v$ arises from an unramified principal series at every $v \neq v_0$.

4. Partial $L$-functions and the local coefficient

The adjoint representation $r : L^G \rightarrow \text{End}(L^n)$ decomposes into irreducible constituents $r_i$, $1 \leq i \leq m_r$, as in [23]. Locally, let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathcal{I}(p)$ be such that $\pi$ has an Iwahori fixed vector. Then $\pi$ corresponds to a conjugacy class $\{A_\pi \times \sigma\}$ in $L^G$, where $A_\pi$ is a semisimple element of $LG^\circ$. Then

$$L(s, \pi, r_i) = \frac{1}{\det(\mathcal{I} - r_i(A_\pi \times \sigma)q_{\pi}^{-s})},$$
for \((F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(p)\) unramified, with the notation of §1.4.

4.1. Global notation. Let \(\mathcal{L}S(p, G, \bM)\), or simply \(\mathcal{L}S(p)\), be the class of quadruples \((k, \pi, \psi, S)\) consisting of: \(k\) of characteristic \(p\); a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation \(\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v\) of \(\bM(A_k)\); a non-trivial character \(\psi = \otimes_v \psi_v : k \setminus \mathcal{A}_k \to \mathbb{C}^\times\); and, a finite set of places \(S\) where \(k, \pi\) and \(\psi\) are unramified.

Given \((k, \pi, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{L}S(p)\), we have partial \(L\)-functions
\[
L^S(s, \pi, r_i) = \prod_{v \notin S} L(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}).
\]
They are absolutely convergent for \(\Re(s) \gg 0\).

4.2. Tamagawa measures. Fix \((k, \pi, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{L}S(p)\). From the discussion of §2.1 the character \(\psi = \otimes_v \psi_v\), gives a self-dual Haar measure \(d\mu_v\) at every place \(v\) of \(k\). We let
\[
d\mu = \prod_v d\mu_v.
\]
Notice that \(d\mu_v(O_v) = d\mu_v^\vee(O_v^\vee) = 1\) for all \(v \notin S\). Representatives of Weyl group elements are chosen using Langlands’ lemma for \(G(k)\). This globally fixes the system
(4.1) \[
\mathfrak{W} = \{\hat{w}_\alpha, d\mu_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Delta}.
\]
As in §2.1, this fixes the Haar measure on \(N(A_k)\).

We obtain a character of \(U(A_k)\) via the surjection \(\mathfrak{1.1}\) and the fixed character \(\psi\). Given an arbitrary global non-degenerate character \(\chi\) of \(N(A_k)\), we obtain a global character \(\hat{\psi}_0\) of \(N(A_k) = M(A_k) \cap N(A_k)\) via \(\mathfrak{1.5}\) which is \(\hat{\psi}_0\)-compatible with \(\chi\). We note that the discussion of Appendix A of \(\mathfrak{9}\) is valid also for the case of function fields. In particular, Lemma A.1 of [loc. cit.] combined with Proposition 5.4 of \(\mathfrak{56}\) give Proposition 4.1 below, which allows us to address the variance of the globally generic character.

**Proposition 4.1.** Let \((k, \pi, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{L}S(p)\). There exists a connected quasi-split reductive group \(\bG\) defined over \(k\), sharing the same derived group as \(G\), and with maximal torus \(\mathfrak{T} = \mathbb{Z}_k\mathfrak{T}\). Then, there exists an element \(x \in \mathfrak{T}\) such that the representation \(\pi_x\), given by
\[
\pi_x(g) = \pi(x^{-1}gx)
\]
is \(\hat{\psi}_0\)-generic. Furthermore, we have equality of partial \(L\)-functions
\[
L^S(s, \pi, r_i) = L^S(s, \pi_x, r_i).
\]

4.3. Eisenstein series. We build upon the discussion of §5 of \(\mathfrak{38}\), which is written for split groups. Let \(\phi : M(k) \backslash M(A_k) \to \mathbb{C}\) be an automorphic form on the space of a cuspidal automorphic representation \(\pi\) of \(M(A_k)\). Then \(\phi\) extends to an automorphic function \(\Phi : M(k)U(A_k) \backslash G(A_k) \to \mathbb{C}\) as in §1.2.17 of \(\mathfrak{44}\). For every \(s \in \mathbb{C}\), set
\[
\Phi_s = \Phi \cdot \eta^{\langle s\phi, \rho(P)\rangle}.
\]
The function \(\Phi_s\) is a member of the globally induced representation of \(G\) given by the restricted direct product
\[
I(s, \pi) = \otimes I(s, \pi_v).
\]
The irreducible constituents of $I(s, \pi)$ are automorphic representations $\Pi = \otimes' \Pi_v$ of $G$ such that the representation $\pi_v$ has $K_v$-fixed vectors for almost all $v$. The restricted tensor product is taken with respect to functions $f^0_{v, s}$ that are fixed under the action of $K_v$.

We use the notation of Remark 1.1, where $w_0 = w_I w_{LM}$. We have the global intertwining operator

$$M(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) : I(s, \pi) \to I(s', \pi'),$$

defined by

$$M(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0)f(g) = \int_{N'} f(\tilde{w}_0^{-1}ng)dn,$$

for $f \in I(s, \pi)$. It decomposes into a product of local intertwining operators

$$M(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) = \otimes_v A(s, \pi_v, \tilde{w}_0),$$

which are precisely those appearing in the definition of the Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient.

The following crucial result is found in [17] for everywhere unramified representations of split groups, the argument is generalized in [44, 46].

**Theorem 4.2** (Harder). The Eisenstein series

$$E(s, \Phi, g, P) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{P}(k) \backslash G(k)} \Phi_s(\gamma g)$$

converges absolutely for $\Re(s) \gg 0$ and has a meromorphic continuation to a rational function on $q^{-s}$. Furthermore

$$M(s, \pi) = \otimes_v A(s, \pi_v, \tilde{w}_0)$$

is a rational operator in the variable $q^{-s}$.

We also have that the Fourier coefficient of the Eisenstein series $E(s, \Phi, g)$ is given by

$$E_\psi(s, \Phi, g, P) = \int_{U(K) \backslash U(k)} E(s, \Phi, ug) \overline{\psi}(u) du.$$

The Fourier coefficients are also rational functions on $q^{-s}$.

4.4. **The crude functional equation.** We now turn towards the link between the Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient and automorphic $L$-functions.

**Theorem 4.3.** Let $(k, \pi, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{LS}(p)$ be $\psi\tilde{w}_0$-generic. Then

$$\prod_{i=1}^{m_r} L^S(is, \pi, r_i) = \prod_{v \in S} C_\psi(s, \pi_v, \tilde{w}_0) \prod_{i=1}^{m_r} L^S(1-is, \tilde{\pi}, r_i).$$

**Proof.** Since $\pi$ is globally $\psi$-generic, by definition, there is a cusp form $\varphi$ in the space of $\pi$ such that

$$W_{M, \varphi}(m) = \int_{U(k) \backslash U(k)} \varphi(um) \overline{\psi}(u) du \neq 0.$$
with $f_s \in V(s, \pi)$, $f_{s,v} = f_{s,v}^0$ for all $v \not\in S$. Here $E_\psi(s, \Phi_s, g, P)$ denotes the Fourier coefficient

$$E_\psi(s, \Phi_s, g, P) = \int_{U(K) \setminus U(\mathbb{A}_k)} E(s, \Phi_s, ug, P) \overline{\psi(u)} \, du.$$ 

The global intertwining operator $M(s, \pi)$ is defined by

$$M(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) f(g) = \int_{N'(\tilde{L})} f(\tilde{w}_0^{-1} ng) \, dn,$$

where $f \in V(s, \pi)$ and $N'$ is the unipotent radical of the standard parabolic $P'$ with Levi $M' = w_0 M w_0^{-1}$. It is the product of local intertwining operators

$$M(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) = \prod_v A(s, \pi_v, \tilde{w}_0).$$

It is a meromorphic operator, which is rational on $q^{-s}$ (Proposition IV.1.12 of [44]). We set $s' = \tilde{w}_0(\tilde{\alpha})$ globally as well as locally, and we use the conventions of Remark 1.1. Now equation (4.2) gives

$$E_\psi(s', M(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) \Phi_s, g, P') = \prod_v \lambda_{\psi_v}(s', w_0(\pi_v))(I(s', \pi'_v)(g_v) A(s, \pi_v, \tilde{w}_0) f_{s,v}).$$

Fourier coefficients of Eisenstein series satisfy the functional equation:

$$E_\psi(s', M(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) \Phi_s, g, P') = E_\psi(s, \Phi_s, g, P).$$

And, equation (4.2) gives

$$E_\psi(s, \Phi_s, e, P) = \prod_v \lambda_{\psi_v}(s, \pi_v) f_{s,v}$$

$$E_\psi(s', M(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) \Phi_s, e, P') = \prod_v \lambda_{\psi_v}(s', \pi'_v) A(s, \pi_v, \tilde{w}_0) f_{s,v}. $$

Then, the Casselman-Shalika formula for unramified quasi-split groups, Theorem 5.4 of [4], allows one to compute the Whittaker functional when $\pi_v$ is unramified:

$$\lambda_{\psi_v}(s, \pi_v) f_{s,v}^0 = \prod_{i=1}^{m_v} L(1 + is, \pi_v, r_{i,v})^{-1} f_{s,v}^0(e_v).$$

Also, for $v \not\in S$, the intertwining operator gives a function $A(s, \pi_v, w_0) f_{s,v}^0 \in \text{I}(s, w_0(\pi_v))$ satisfying

$$A(s, \pi_v, \tilde{w}_0) f_{s,v}^0(e_v) = \prod_{i=1}^{m_v} L(is, \pi_v, r_{i,v}) f_{s,v}^0(e_v).$$

This equation is established by means of the multiplicative property of the intertwining operator, which reduces the problem to rank one cases.

Finally, combining the last five equations together gives

$$\prod_{i=1}^{m_v} L^S(is, \pi, r_i) = \prod_{v \in S} \frac{\lambda_{\psi_v}(s, \pi_v) f_{s,v}}{\lambda_{\psi_v}(s', \pi'_v) A(s, \pi_v, \tilde{w}_0) f_{s,v}} \prod_{i=1}^{m_v} L^S(1 - is, \tilde{\pi}, r_i).$$

For every $v \in S$, equation (1.7) gives a local coefficient. Thus, we obtain the crude functional equation. □
The following useful corollary is a direct consequence of the proof of the theorem. It provides the connection between Eisenstein series and partial \( L \)-functions for globally generic representations.

**Corollary 4.4.** Let \((k, \pi, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{LS}(p)\), then

\[
E_\psi(s, \Phi, g, P) = \prod_{v \in S} \lambda_v(s, \pi_v) (I(s, \pi_v)(g_v)f_{s,v}) \prod_{i=1}^{m_v} L^S(1 + is, \pi, r_i)^{-1},
\]

for \( g \in G_S \).

5. The Langlands-Shahidi method over function fields

5.1. Main theorem. We now come to the main result of the Langlands-Shahidi method over function fields. The corresponding result over number fields can be found in Theorem 3.5 of [54]. We note that compatibility with Artin factors for real groups is the subject of [51].

**Theorem 5.1.** Given the pair \((G, M)\), let \( r = \oplus r_i \) be the adjoint action of \( LM \) on \( LN \). There exists a system of rational \( \gamma \)-factors, \( L \)-functions and \( \varepsilon \)-factors on \( is(p) \). They are uniquely determined by the following properties:

(i) (Naturality). Let \((F, \pi, \psi) \in is(p)\). Let \( \eta : F' \to F \) be an isomorphism of non-archimedean local fields and let \((F', \pi', \psi') \in \mathcal{L}_{loc}(p)\) be the triple obtained via \( \eta \). Then

\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi) = \gamma(s, \pi', r_i, \psi').
\]

(ii) (Isomorphism). Let \((F, \pi_j, \psi) \in is(p), j = 1, 2\). If \( \pi_1 \cong \pi_2 \), then

\[
\gamma(s, \pi_1, r_i, \psi) = \gamma(s, \pi_2, r_i, \psi).
\]

(iii) (Compatibility with Artin factors). Let \((F, \pi, \psi) \in is(p)\) be such that \( \pi \) has an Iwahori fixed vector. Let \( \sigma : \mathcal{W}_F' \to LM \) be the Langlands parameter corresponding to \( \pi \). Then

\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi) = \gamma(s, r_i \circ \sigma, \psi).
\]

(iv) (Multiplicativity). Let \((F, \pi, \psi) \in is(p)\) be such that

\[
\pi \mapsto \text{ind}_{\theta_0}^M (\pi_0),
\]

where \( \pi_0 \) is a generic representation of \( M_{\theta_0} \), with \( \theta_0 \subset \theta \). Suppose \((F, \pi_j, \psi) \in is(p, G_j, M_j)\), where the \( \pi_j \) are those of Proposition 2.3. With \( \Sigma_i \) as in (2.9) we have

\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi) = \prod_{j \in \Sigma_i} \gamma(s, \pi_j, r_{i,j}, \psi).
\]

(v) (Dependence on \( \psi \)). Let \((F, \pi, \psi) \in is(p)\). For \( a \in F^\times \), let \( \rho^a : F \to \mathbb{C}^\times \) be the character given by \( \rho^a(x) = \psi(ax) \). Then, there is an \( h_i \) such that

\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi^a) = \omega_{\pi}(a)^{h_i} |a|_{F}^{n_i(s-\frac{1}{2})} \cdot \gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi),
\]

where \( n_i = \dim L^n_i \).

(vi) (Functional equation). Let \((k, \pi, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{LS}(p)\). Then

\[
L^S(s, \pi, r_i) = \prod_{v \in S} \gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi)L^S(s, \tilde{\pi}, r_i).
\]
5.2. Before continuing, we record the following property of $\gamma$-factors.

(vii) (Tempered $L$-functions). For $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{s}(p)$ tempered, let $P_{\pi, r_i}(t)$ be the unique polynomial with $P_{\pi, r_i}(0) = 1$ and such that $P_{\pi, r_i}(q_F^{-s})$ is the numerator of $\gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi)$. Then

$$L(s, \pi, r_i) = \frac{1}{P_{\pi, r_i}(q_F^{-s})}$$

is holomorphic and non-zero for $\Re(s) > 0$.

(viii) (Tempered $\varepsilon$-factors). Let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{s}(p)$ be tempered, then

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi, r_i, \psi) = \gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi) \frac{L(s, \pi, r_i)}{L(1 - s, \pi, r_i)}$$

is a monomial in $q_F^{-s}$.

(ix) (Twists by unramified characters). Let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{s}(p)$, then

$$L(s + s_0, \pi, r_i) = L(s, q_F^{(s_0, H_0(\cdot))} \otimes \pi, r_i),$$

$$\varepsilon(s + s_0, \pi, r_i, \psi) = \varepsilon(s, q_F^{(s_0, H_0(\cdot))} \otimes \pi, r_i, \psi).$$

(x) (Langlands’ classification). Let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{s}(p)$. Let $\pi_0$ be a tempered generic representation of $M_0 = M_{H_0}$ and $\chi$ a character of $A_0 = A_{H_0}$ which is in the Langlands’ situation. Suppose $\pi$ is the Langlands’ quotient of the representation

$$\xi = \text{Ind}(\pi_0, \chi),$$

with $\pi_0, \chi = \pi_0 \cdot \chi$. Suppose $(F, \pi_j, \psi) \in \mathfrak{s}(p, \mathbf{G}_j, \mathbf{M}_j)$ are quasi-tempered, where the $\pi_j$ are obtained via Langlands’ lemma and equation (2.9). Then

$$L(s, \pi, r_i) = \prod_{j \in \Sigma_i} L(s, \pi_j, r_{i,j}),$$

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi, r_i, \psi) = \prod_{j \in \Sigma_i} \varepsilon(s, \pi_j, r_{i,j}, \psi).$$

5.2. Before continuing, we record the following property of $\gamma$-factors:

(xi) (Local functional equation) Let $(F, \pi_0, \psi_0) \in \mathfrak{s}(p)$, then

$$\gamma(s, \pi_0, r_i, \psi_0)\gamma(1 - s, \pi_0, r_i, \overline{\psi_0}) = 1.$$
with $\chi_\infty$ a tamely ramified character of $T(k_v)$. Property (iv) gives

$$(5.2) \quad \gamma(s, \pi_{v,\infty}, r_i, v, \psi_{v,\infty}) = \prod_{j \in \Sigma_i} \gamma(s, \pi_j, v, r_{i,j}, \psi_{v,\infty}).$$

Each $\gamma$-factor on the right hand side of the product is then obtained from (i) or (ii) of Proposition 1.3. The resulting abelian $\gamma$-factors are known to satisfy a functional equation as in Tate’s thesis. Hence, we also have the local functional equation for $v_\infty$. From the product of (5.1) we can thus conclude Property (xi) at the place $v_0$ as desired.

5.3. We here present a straightforward proof of a very useful induction step.

**Lemma 5.2.** Let $(G, M)$ be a pair consisting of a connected quasi-split reductive group and $M = M_\theta$ a maximal Levi subgroup. Let $r = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m_r} r_i$ be the adjoint action of $L^rM$ on $L^r n$. For each $i > 1$, there exists a pair $(G_i, M_i)$ such that the corresponding adjoint action of $L^r M_i$ on $L^r n_i$ decomposes as

$$r' = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{m'_r} r'_j \text{ with } m'_r < m_r,$$

and $r_i = r'_1$.

**Proof.** To construct the pair $(G_i, M_i)$, we begin by taking $M_i = M$. For the group $G_i$, we look at the unipotent subgroup

$$N_{w_0} = \prod_{i \in \Sigma'} N_{0,i},$$

obtained from a subproduct of equation (2.8), where $\Sigma'$ is the resulting indexing set. Each one unipotent group $N_{0,i}$ corresponds to a block set of roots $[\beta] \in \Sigma_r^+(\theta, w_0)$. We take only groups $N_{0,i}$ in the product corresponding to a $[\beta] \in \Sigma_r^+(\theta, w_0)$ such that

$$\langle \tilde{\alpha}, \beta \rangle \geq i, \beta \in [\beta].$$

We then set

$$N_i = w_0^{-1} N_{w_0} w_0.$$

For the group $G_i$ we take the reductive group generated by $M_i$, $N_i$ and $N_i^-$. The pair $(G_i, M_i)$ has

$$r' = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{m'_r} r'_j.$$

After rearranging, we obtain the form of the proposition. \qed

**Remark 5.3.** The above Lemma is present in Arthur and Shahidi’s work, who use endoscopy groups. In particular, an alternate proof can be given by adapting the discussion in § 4 of [54] to our situation.
5.4. Proof of Theorem 5.1. The crude functional equation of Theorem 4.3 together with Proposition 2.4 points us towards the existence part of Theorem 5.1 concerning $\gamma$-factors. Indeed, let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathcal{I}(p)$ be such that $\pi$ is $\psi_{\tilde{\omega}_0}$-generic. Then we recursively define $\gamma$-factors via the equation

$$C_\psi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) = \prod_{i=1}^{m_\pi} \lambda_i(\psi, w_0)^{-1}\gamma(is, \pi, r_i, \psi)$$

and Lemma 5.2. For arbitrary $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathcal{I}(p)$, they are defined with the aid of Proposition 2.2. From Theorem 2.1 of [38] (see also § 2 of [41]), it follows that $\gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi) \in \mathbb{C}(q_F^{-s})$.

With the above definition of $\gamma$-factors based on equation (5.3), Properties (i) and (ii) can be readily verified. The inductive argument on the adjoint action together with Proposition 2.4 gives Property (iii). Multiplicativity of the local coefficient, Property (iv), follows from the definitions for $(k, \pi, r_i, \psi)$ and the help of Propositions 2.2 and 4.1.

For Property (v), given the two characters $\psi$ and $\psi^a$, $a \in F^\times$, we use Proposition 2.2 to examine the variation of $\pi$ from being $\psi_{\tilde{\omega}_0}$-generic to $\pi_x$ which is $\psi_{\tilde{\omega}_0}$-generic for a suitable $x$. For this we let $x = T(F_s)$ be as in equation (2.4) and such that $d \in Z_M$. In fact, $d$ is identified with a power of $a$. In this case we have

$$C_\psi(s, \pi, \tilde{w}_0) = a_x(\psi^a, \mathfrak{M})C_{\psi^a}(s, \pi_x, \tilde{w}_0),$$

where $a_x(\psi^a, \mathfrak{M}) = \omega_T(a)^a \|a\|_F^{(s-\frac{1}{2})}$. The recursive definition of $\gamma$-factors, allows us to obtain integers $h_i$ and $n_i$ for each $1 \leq i \leq m_\pi$. Holomorphy of tempered $L$-functions is proved in [13], the discussion there is valid in characteristic $p$.

Moreover, we obtain individual functional equations for each of the $\gamma$-factors. Namely, this reasoning proves Property (vi) for $(k, \pi, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{LS}(p)$ with $\psi_{\tilde{\omega}_0}$-generic $\pi$. Note we define $\gamma$-factors in a way that they are compatible with the functional equation for a $\chi$-generic $\pi$ with the help of Propositions 2.2 and 4.1.

Property (viii), states the relation connecting Langlands-Shahidi local factors. We show that $\varepsilon$-factors are well defined for tempered representations. Let $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathcal{I}(p)$ be tempered. Let $P_{\pi, r_i}(z)$ and $P_{\tilde{\pi}, r_i}(z)$ the polynomials of Property (vii) with $z = q_F^{-s}$ and write

$$\gamma(s, \pi, r_i, \psi) \sim \frac{P_{\pi, r_i}(z)}{Q_{\pi, r_i}(z)} \text{ and } \gamma(s, \tilde{\pi}, r_i, \psi) \sim \frac{P_{\tilde{\pi}, r_i}(z)}{Q_{\tilde{\pi}, r_i}(z)},$$

where $\sim$ denotes the equivalence relation of equality up to a monomial in $z$. From Property (xi), we have

$$Q_{\pi, r_i}(z)Q_{\tilde{\pi}, r_i}(q_F^{-s}z^{-1}) \sim P_{\pi, r_i}(z)P_{\tilde{\pi}, r_i}(q_F^{-s}z^{-1}).$$

Property (viii) implies that the Laurent polynomials $P_{\pi, r_i}(z)$ and $P_{\tilde{\pi}, r_i}(q_F^{-s}z^{-1})$ have no zeros on $\Re(s) > 0$ and $\Re(s) < 1$, respectively. Then, up to a monomial in $z^{\pm 1}$, we have $L(s, \pi, r_i) = Q_{\pi, r_i}(q_F^{-s}z^{-1})^{-1}$ and $L(1 - s, \tilde{\pi}, r_i) = Q_{\tilde{\pi}, r_i}(z^{-1})^{-1}$. Hence, $\varepsilon(s, \pi, r_i, \psi)$ is a monomial in $q_F^{-s}$.

Property (ix) follows from the definitions for $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathcal{I}(p)$ tempered, and the fact that

$$I(s + s_0, \pi) = \text{ind}_{\mathfrak{P}_p}^G(q_F^{-s_0} \pi_{M(\varepsilon)} \otimes \pi).$$

To proceed to the general $(F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathcal{I}(p)$, we use Langlands’ classification. More precisely, $\pi$ is a representation of $M_\theta$ and we let $\theta_0 \subset \theta$. Let $\pi_0$ be a tempered
generic representation of \( M_0 = M_{\theta_0} \) and \( \chi \) a character of \( A_0 = A_{\theta_0} \) which is in the Langlands’ situation [3][58]. Then \( \pi \) is the Langlands’ quotient of the representation
\[
\xi = \text{Ind}(\pi_0, \chi),
\]
with \( \pi_{0, \chi} = \pi_0 \cdot \chi \).

From Proposition 2.3 we obtain \((F, \pi_j, \psi) \in ls(p, G_j, M_j)\). Each \( \pi_j \) is quasi-tempered. Property (ix) allows us to define \( L(s, \pi_j, r_{i,j}) \) and \( \varepsilon(s, \pi_j, r_{i,j}, \psi) \). We then let
\[
L(s, \pi, r_i) = \prod_{j \in \Sigma_i} L(s, \pi_j, r_{i,j}),
\]
\[
\varepsilon(s, \pi, r_i, \psi) = \prod_{j \in \Sigma_i} \varepsilon(s, \pi_j, r_{i,j}, \psi)
\]
be the definition of \( L \)-functions and root numbers. This concludes the existence part of Theorem 5.1.

For uniqueness, we start with a local triple \((F, \pi_0, \psi_0) \in ls(p)\). First, for \( \gamma \)-factors, we note that Property (iv) allows us to reduce to supercuspidal triples. We globalize \( \pi_0 \) into a globally generic representation \( \pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v \) via Lemma 3.1. We have a non-trivial global character \( \psi = \bigotimes_v \psi_v \), where by Property (v) if necessary, we can assume \( \psi_v = \psi_0 \). Notice that partial \( L \)-functions are uniquely determined.

Hence, the functional equations gives a uniquely determined product
\[
\prod_{v \in S} \gamma(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}, \psi_v).
\]

For each \( v \in S - \{v_0, v_\infty\} \) we can use Proposition 2.4. At \( v_\infty \) equation (5.2) above reduces \( \gamma(s, \pi_{v_\infty}, r_{i,v_\infty}, \psi_{v_\infty}) \) to a product of uniquely determined abelian \( \gamma \)-factors. Tempered \( L \)-functions and \( \varepsilon \)-factors are uniquely determined by Properties (vii) and (viii). Then in general by Properties (ix) and (x).

5.5. **Functional equation.** Given \((k, \pi, \psi, S) \in LS(p)\), we define
\[
L(s, \pi, r_i) = \prod_v L(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}) \text{ and } \varepsilon(s, \pi, r_i) = \prod_v \varepsilon(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}, \psi_v).
\]

The global functional equation for Langlands-Shahidi \( L \)-functions is now a direct consequence of the existence of a system of \( \gamma \)-factors, \( L \)-functions and \( \varepsilon \)-factors together with Property (vi) of Theorem 5.1.

(xii) (Global functional equation) Let \((k, \pi, \psi, S) \in LS(p)\), then
\[
L(s, \pi, r_i) = \varepsilon(s, \pi, r_i)L(1 - s, \hat{\pi}, r_i).
\]

5.6. **Local reducibility properties.** The following result is an immediate consequence of having a sound theory of local \( L \)-functions in characteristic \( p \). It is Corollary 7.6 of [54].

**Proposition 5.4.** Let \((F, \pi, \psi) \in ls(p)\) be supercuspidal. If \( i > 2 \), then \( L(s, \pi, r_i) = 1 \). Also, the following are equivalent:

(i) The product \( L(s, \pi, r_1)L(2s, \pi, r_2) \) has a pole at \( s = 0 \).
(ii) For one and only one \( i = 1 \) or \( i = 2 \), the \( L \)-function \( L(s, \pi, r_i) \) has a pole at \( s = 0 \).
(iii) The representation \( \text{Ind}(\pi) \) is irreducible and \( w_0(\pi) \cong \pi \).
Also a consequence of the Langlands-Shahidi theory of \( L \)-functions is Shahidi’s result on complimentary series. Namely, Theorem 8.1 of [54], whose proof carries through in the characteristic \( p \) case:

**Theorem 5.5.** Let \((F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{s}(p)\) be unitary supercuspidal. With the equivalent conditions of the previous proposition, choose \( i = 1 \) or \( i = 2 \), to be such that \( L(s, \pi, r_i) \) has a pole at \( s = 0 \), then

1. For \( 0 < s < 1/i \), the representation \( I(s, \pi) \) is irreducible and in the complimentary series.
2. The representation \( I(1/i, \pi) \) is reducible with a unique generic subrepresentation which is in the discrete series. Its Langlands quotient is never generic. It is a pre-unitary non-tempered representation.
3. For \( s > 1/i \), the representations \( I(s, \pi) \) are always irreducible and never in the complimentary series.

If \( w_0(\pi) \cong \pi \) and \( I(\pi) \) is reducible, then no \( I(s, \pi), s > 0 \), is pre-unitary; they are all irreducible.

We refer to [14] for a generalization of parts of this theorem to discrete series representations. In particular, we prove the basic assumption (BA) of Mœglin and Tadić [43] when \( \text{char}(F) = p \) in §§ 7.8 and 7.9 of [14].

### 5.7. The Ramanujan Conjecture implies the Riemann Hypothesis

Let us recall the generalized Ramanujan Conjecture for a quasi-split connected reductive group scheme \( G \) over a function field \( k \).

**Conjecture 5.6 (Ramanujan).** Let \( \pi = \bigotimes \pi_v \) be a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}_k) \). Then every \( \pi_v \) is tempered. Whenever \( \pi_v \) is unramified, its Satake parameters satisfy

\[
|\alpha_j,v|_{k_v} = 1.
\]

Thanks to the work of L. Lafforgue [32], in the context of \( \text{GL}_n \), a cuspidal automorphic representation satisfies the Ramanujan conjecture and Rankin-Selberg products satisfy the Riemann Hypothesis over function fields. For a general connected reductive group, we can incorporate the results of V. Lafforgue [33]. What we obtain is the following theorem, which is non-trivial since we have the Ramanujan Conjecture for the classical groups (see [38, 41]), in addition to the unitary groups (see § 10 of this article).

**Theorem 5.7.** Let \((k, \pi, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{LS}(p)\) and assume that \( \pi \) satisfies the Ramanujan Conjecture. Then, for each \( i \), there is an automorphic representation of \( \text{GL}_{N_i}(\mathbb{A}_k) \)

\[
\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_1 \boxplus \cdots \boxplus \mathcal{T}_d,
\]

written as an isobaric sum of unitary cuspidal automorphic representations \( \mathcal{T}_i \) of \( \text{GL}_{N_i}(\mathbb{A}_k) \), such that

\[
L^S(s, \pi, r_i) = L^S(s, \mathcal{T})
\]

and at every place \( v \) of \( k \) we have that

\[
\gamma(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}, \psi_v) = \gamma(s, \mathcal{T}_v, \psi_v).
\]

Furthermore, the zeros of \( L(s, \pi, r_i) \) are contained in the line \( \Re(s) = 1/2 \).
For this, we express the results of V. Lafforgue, in combination with those of L. Lafforgue, in such a way that we obtain a functorial lift in the context of the LS method. This is sometimes called a "weak" functorial lift [59], since it agrees with the principle of Langlands functoriality at every unramified place. However, a "strong" functorial lift would be one that agrees with the local Langlands correspondence at every place. We observe that the current work of A. Genestier and V. Lafforgue [16] promises to shed light into this latter step.

**Proposition 5.8.** Let \((k, \pi, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{LS}(p)\). Then there exists an automorphic representation \(T\) of \(\text{GL}_N(\mathbb{A}_k)\) such that

\[ L^S(s, \pi, r_i) = L^S(s, T) \]

and for every place \(v\) of \(k\) we have that

\[ \gamma(s, \pi_v, r_i, \psi_v) = \gamma(s, T_v, \psi_v). \]

**Proof.** We fix a prime \(\ell \neq p\), an algebraic closure \(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell\) of the \(\ell\)-adic numbers and an isomorphism \(\iota : \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\). Then \(\iota\) induces an isomorphism \(L^1(M(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell)) \rightarrow L^1(M(\mathbb{C}))\). We also fix a separable closure \(\overline{k}\) of \(k\). Then the cuspidal unitary representation \(\pi\) of \(G(\mathbb{A}_k)\) lifts to an \(n\)-dimensional representation \(\Sigma\) of \(\text{Gal}(\overline{k})\), via the work of V. Lafforgue [33]. The representation \(\Sigma\) is such that \(\Sigma_v\) agrees with \(\pi_v\) at unramified places \(v\) of \(k\) via the Satake correspondence. Furthermore, there is a map \(\rho_Z : L^1 M \rightarrow L^0 M/\text{Der}(M) \simeq L^1 Z_M\), where \(L^1 Z_M\) is the center of \(L^1 M\). The central character \(\omega_\pi\) of \(\pi\) corresponds to the map \(\rho_Z(\Sigma)\) under the global Langlands correspondence for tori.

Let \(\chi\) be a Größencharakter \(\chi : k^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_k^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times\), which we can identify with a character of \(\text{Gal}(\overline{k})\) via global class field theory. We let \(N\) be the dimension of the representation \(r(\Sigma \circ \chi)\). The procedure of semisimplification, already present in Grothendieck, allows us to obtain a Frob-semisimple representation

\[ R_\chi : W'_k \rightarrow L^1 M, \]

from \(r(\Sigma \circ \chi)\). This procedure does not alter the corresponding Artin \(L\)-functions. We then have \(R_\chi = \rho_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \rho_d\), with each \(\rho_i\) irreducible \(N_i\)-dimensional. From the work of L. Lafforgue [32], we have a one-to-one correspondence. Hence \(R_\chi\) corresponds to an automorphic representation \(T_\chi\) of \(\text{GL}_N(\mathbb{A}_k)\).

Let \(S\) be the finite set of places such that \(\pi_v\) is unramified. The construction is such that \(T_\chi\) agrees with the Satake correspondence at every \(v \notin S\). Then, we have equality of partial \(L\)-functions

\[ L^S(s, \pi \circ \chi, r_i) = L^S(s, T_\chi). \]

In particular, we have equality for \(\chi\) trivial.

Fix a place \(v_0 \in S\). From the Grundwald-Wang theorem of class field theory, there is a Größencharakter \(\eta : k^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_k^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times\) such that \(\eta_{v_0} = 1\) and \(\eta_v\) is highly ramified for \(v \in S' = S \setminus \{v_0\}\). At unramified places, we use the compatibility of V. Lafforgue’s lift with the Satake correspondence. At places \(v \in S'\) we have stability of \(\gamma\)-factors. Indeed, from § 5 of [14], if we take \(\eta_v\), for \(v \in S'\) to be sufficiently highly ramified, we have

\[ \gamma(s, \pi_v \circ \eta_v, r_i, \psi_v) = \gamma(s, T_{\eta_v}, \psi_v). \]

Hence, we can conclude equality at \(v_0\) by comparing functional equations. \(\square\)
5.8. **Proof of Theorem 5.7.** Let $\mathcal{T}$ be the functorial lift of Proposition 5.8. From the classification of representations for $\text{GL}_N$ [24], we can write $\mathcal{T}$ as an isobaric sum

\[(5.5)\quad \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{T}_d,\]

where $\mathcal{T}_j = \mathcal{T}_{j,0} \mathcal{R}_j$ and $\mathcal{T}_{j,0}$ is a cuspidal unitary representation of $\text{GL}_{N_j}(\mathbb{A}_k)$. The Langlands parameters can be arranged such that $t_1 \leq \cdots \leq t_d$. By construction, $\mathcal{T}$ must correspond to

$$R = \rho_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \rho_d,$$

where the $\rho_j$'s are, after rearrangement if necessary, the representations of the proof of Proposition 5.8.

For each $j$ and almost every place $v$ of $k$, we have that

$$\mathcal{T}_{j,v} \hookrightarrow \text{ind}(\chi_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{N_j,v})$$

is an unramified principal series. We have the corresponding Satake parameters

$$\left(\alpha_{1,v}, \ldots, \alpha_{N_j,v}\right) = (\chi_{1,v}(\mathfrak{o}_v), \ldots, \chi_{N_j,v}(\mathfrak{o}_v)).$$

Because each $\mathcal{T}_{j,0}$ satisfies the Ramanujan conjecture, we have that $|\alpha_{j,v}| = 1$.

On the other hand, at every place where $\mathcal{T}_v$ is unramified, we have

$$\mathcal{T}_v \hookrightarrow \text{ind}(\mu_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mu_{n,v})$$

with each $\mu_{l,v}$ an unramified character. The Satake parameters

$$\left(\beta_{1,v}, \ldots, \beta_{n,v}\right) = (\mu_{1,v}(\mathfrak{o}_v), \ldots, \mu_{n,v}(\mathfrak{o}_v))$$

correspond to a diagonal matrix $B_v$, and $|\beta_{l,v}| = 1$. Then $r(B_v)$ gives the Satake parameters for $\mathcal{T}$:

$$r(B_v) \leftrightarrow (\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_N)$$

with $|\gamma_{l,v}| = 1$. Now $\mathcal{T}_j = \mathcal{T}_{j,0} \mathcal{R}_j$, and $\mathcal{T}_{j,0,v}$ is unramified for almost all $v$, whose Satake parameters range among the set $\{\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_N\}$. Because each $\mathcal{T}_{j,0}$ is cuspidal unitary, by L. Lafforgue they satisfy Ramanujan. If $t_j \neq 0$, then the Satake parameters would not be of absolute value one at unramified places, hence we must have that $t_j = 0$ for each $j$.

Therefore, the isobaric sum of $(5.5)$, consists only of cuspidal unitary representations. Furthermore, each $L$-function $L(s, \mathcal{T}_j)$ satisfies the Riemann Hypothesis, again thanks to L. Lafforgue [32]. Notice that the partial $L$-functions $L^S(s, \mathcal{T}_j)$ also satisfy the Riemann Hypothesis. Then

$$L^S(s, \pi, r_i) = L^S(s, \mathcal{T}) = \prod_{j=1}^d L^S(s, \mathcal{T}_j)$$

also satisfies the Riemann Hypothesis. Notice that the partial $L$-functions $L^S(s, \mathcal{T}_j)$ also satisfy the Riemann Hypothesis. Then

$$L^S(s, \pi, r_i) = \prod_{v \in S} L(s, \pi_v, r_{i,v}) L^S(s, \pi, r_i)$$

satisfies the Riemann Hypothesis.
6. THE QUASI-_SPLIT UNITARY GROUPS AND THE LANGLANDS-SHAHIDI METHOD

We study generic $L$-functions $L(s, \pi \times \tau)$ in the case of representations $\pi$ of a
unitary group and $\tau$ of a general linear group. For this, we go through the induction
step of the Langlands-Shahidi method, which gives the case of Asai $L$-functions [22].

6.1. Unitary groups. Let $K$ be a degree-2 finite étale algebra over a field $k$ with
non-trivial involution $\theta$. We write $\bar{x} = \theta(x)$, for $x \in K$, and extend conjugation
to elements $g = (g_{i,j})$ of $\text{GL}_n(K)$, i.e., $\bar{g} = (\bar{g}_{i,j})$. We fix the following hermitian forms:

\[
\begin{align*}
    h_{2n+1}(x, y) &= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \bar{x}_i y_{2n+2-i} - \bar{x}_{n+1} y_{n+1}, \quad x, y \in K^{2n+1}, \\
    h_{2n}(x, y) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{x}_i y_{2n+1-i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{x}_{2n+1-i} y_i, \quad x, y \in K^{2n}.
\end{align*}
\]

Let $N = 2n + 1$ or $2n$. We then have odd or even quasi-split unitary groups of
rank $n$ whose group of $k$-rational points is given by

\[ U_N(k) = \{ g \in \text{GL}_N(K) \mid h_N(gx, gy) = h_N(x, y) \}. \]

These conventions for odd and even unitary groups $U_{2n+1}$ and $U_{2n}$ are in accordance
with those made in [11, 22, 40].

In particular, we have the two main cases to which every degree-2 finite étale algebra
is isomorphic: if $K$ is the separable algebra $k \times k$, we have $x = \theta(x_1, x_2) = (x_2, x_1) = \bar{x}$
and $N_K/k(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2$; and, if $K/k$ is a separable quadratic extension, we have
$\text{Gal}(K/k) = \{ 1, \theta \}$ and $N_{K/k}(x) = \bar{x}$. Notice that

\[ U_1(k) = K^1 = \text{ker}(N_{K/k}), \]

where in the separable algebra case we embed $k \hookrightarrow K$ via $k \cong \{(x, x) \in K \mid x \in k \}$
and $k^x \hookrightarrow K^x$ via $k^x \cong \{(x, x^{-1}) \in K \mid x \in k^x \} = U_1(k)$. In these two cases we
have that Hilbert’s theorem 90 gives us a continuous surjection

\[
(6.1) \quad \text{b} : K^x \twoheadrightarrow K^1, \quad x \mapsto x \bar{x}^{-1}.
\]

Throughout this article we let $G_n$ be either restriction of scalars of a general
linear group or a quasi-split unitary group of rank $n$. We think of $G_n$ as a functor
taking degree-2 finite étale algebras with involution $K$ over $k$, to either $\text{Res}_{K/k} \text{GL}_n$
or a unitary group $U_{2n+1}$, $U_{2n}$ defined over $k$.

Notice that in the case of the separable algebra $K = k \times k$, we have

\[ U_N(k) \cong \text{GL}_N(k) \text{ and } \text{Res}_{K/k} \text{GL}_N(k) \cong \text{GL}_N(k) \times \text{GL}_N(k). \]

6.2. $L$-GROUPS. Let $K/k$ be a separable quadratic extension of global function fields. Let $G_n$ be a unitary group of rank $n$. Let $N = 2n + 1$ or $2n$, according to the
unitary group being odd or even. Then, the $L$-group of $G_n = U_N$ has connected component $L^{G_n} = \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C})$. The $L$-group itself is given by the semidirect product

\[ L^{G_n} = \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes \mathcal{W}_k. \]
To describe the action of the Weil group, let $\Phi_n$ be the $n \times n$ matrix with $ij$-entries $(\delta_{i,n-j+1})$. If $N = 2n + 1$, we let

$$J_N = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_n & 1 \\ -\Phi_n & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and, if $N = 2n$, we let

$$J_N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\Phi_n \\ -\Phi_n & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, the Weil group $W_k$ acts on $L_{GL_n}$ through the quotient $W_k/W_K \sim \text{Gal}(K/k) = \{1, \theta\}$ via the outer automorphism $\theta(g) = J_N^{-1}g^{-1}J_N$.

The Langlands Base Change lift that we will obtain is from the unitary groups to the restriction of scalars group $H_N = \text{Res}_{K/k}GL_N$. Its corresponding $L$-group is given by

$$L_{H_N} = \text{GL}_n(C) \times \text{GL}_n(C) \rtimes W_k,$$

where the Weil group $W_k$ acts on $\text{GL}_n(C) \times \text{GL}_n(C)$ through the quotient $W_k/W_K \sim \text{Gal}(K/k) = \{1, \theta\}$ via

$$\theta(g_1 \times g_2) = g_2 \times g_1.$$

6.3. Asai $L$-functions (even case). The induction step in the Langlands-Shahidi method for the unitary groups can be seen in the when $M$ is a Siegel Levi subgroup.

The even case, when $(E/F, \tau, \psi) \in \text{ls}(p, U_{2n}, M)$, is thoroughly studied in [22, 40].

Assume first that $E/F$ is a quadratic extension of non-archimedean local fields. In this case, $\tau$ is a representation of $M \cong \text{GL}_n(E)$ and the adjoint representation $r$ of $L^1M$ on $L^1n$ is irreducible. More precisely, let $r_A$ be the Asai representation $r_A : L^1\text{Res}_{E/F}\text{GL}_n \rightarrow \text{GL}_{n^2}(C)$, given by

$$r_A(x, y, 1) = x \otimes y, \text{ and } r_A(x, y, \theta) = y \otimes x.$$

We thus have for $(E/F, \tau, \psi) \in \text{Is}(p, U_{2n}, M)$, that Theorem 5.1 gives

$$\gamma(s, \tau, r, \psi) = \gamma(s, \tau, r_A, \psi).$$

And, similarly we have Asai $L$-functions $L(s, \pi, r_A)$ and root numbers $\varepsilon(s, \pi, r_A, \psi)$.

Now, assume $E$ is the degree-2 finite étale algebra $F \times F$, we have for $(E/F, \pi, \psi) \in \text{Is}(p, U_{2n}, M)$ that $\pi = \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2$ is a representation of $M \cong \text{GL}_n(F) \times \text{GL}_n(F)$. Then, Proposition 4.5 of [40], gives that

$$\gamma(s, \pi, r_A, \psi) = \gamma(s, \pi_1 \times \pi_2, \psi),$$

a Rankin-Selberg $\gamma$-factor. And, similarly for the corresponding $L$-functions and root numbers.

Asai local factors obtained via the Langlands-Shahidi method are indeed the correct ones. Theorem 3.1 of [22] establishes their compatibility with the local Langlands correspondence [37]:
Theorem 6.1 (Henniart-Lomelí). Let \((E/F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{I}(p, U_{2n}, M)\), with \(E/F\) a quadratic extension of non-archimedean local fields. Let \(\sigma\) be the Weil-Deligne representation of \(W_E\) corresponding to \(\pi\) via the local Langlands correspondence. Then

\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_A, \psi) = \gamma_{\mathcal{P}}^{\mathbb{G}}(s, \circ \mathbb{I}(\sigma), \psi).
\]

Here, \(\circ \mathbb{I}(\sigma)\) denotes the representation of \(W_F\) obtained from \(\sigma\) via tensor induction and the Galois \(\gamma\)-factors on the right hand side are those of Deligne and Langlands. Local \(L\)-functions and root numbers satisfy

\[
L(s, \pi, r_A) = L(s, \circ \mathbb{I}(\sigma)),
\]

\[
\varepsilon(s, \pi, r_A, \psi) = \varepsilon(s, \circ \mathbb{I}(\sigma), \psi).
\]

Remark 6.2. Since we are in the case of \(\text{GL}_n\), the results of this section hold when \(\pi\) is a smooth representation, and not just generic \([22]\). Furthermore, the Rankin-Selberg products of \(\text{GL}_n\) and \(\text{GL}_n\) that appear in this article arise in the context of the Langlands-Shahidi method in positive characteristic. These are equivalent to those obtained via the integral representation of \([23]\) (see \([21]\)).

6.4. Asai \(L\)-functions (odd case). The case \((E/F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{I}(p, U_{2n+1}, M)\), with \(E/F\) a quadratic extension of non-archimedean local fields, has \(M \cong \text{GL}_n(E) \times E^1\) and \(r = r_1 \oplus r_2\). In this case \(\pi\) is of the form \(\tau \otimes \nu\), where \(\nu\) is a character of \(E^1\), and we extend \(\nu\) to a smooth representation of \(\text{GL}_1(E)\) via Hilbert’s theorem 90. Then, from Theorem 6.1, we have

\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_1, \psi) = \gamma(s, \tau \times \nu, \psi_E),
\]

\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_2, \psi) = \gamma(s, \tau \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A, \psi).
\]

Where the former \(\gamma\)-factor is a Rankin-Selber product of \(\text{GL}_n(E)\) and \(\text{GL}_1(E)\), while the latter is a twisted Asai \(\gamma\)-factor. And, similarly for the local \(L\)-functions \(L(s, \pi, r_i)\) and root numbers \(\varepsilon(s, \pi, r_i, \psi), 1 \leq i \leq 2\). This result in characteristic \(p\) is given by Theorem 6.4 of \([40]\) and the unramified case is proved ab initio in Proposition 4.5 there without any restriction on \(p\).

Furthermore, the case \(E = F \times F\) is also discussed in \([40]\). To interpret this case correctly, let \(\nu\) be the character of \(E\) obtained from a character \(\nu_0 : F^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times\) and Hilbert’s theorem 90 \([6, 11]\). Then \(\pi\) is of the form \(\tau \otimes \nu\), with \(\tau = \tau_1 \otimes \tau_2\) and each \(\tau_i\) a representation of \(\text{GL}_n(F)\). We thus obtain

\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_1, \psi) = \gamma(s, \tau_1 \times \nu_0^{-1}, \nu_0 \psi) \gamma(s, \tau_2 \times \nu_0, \psi),
\]

\[
\gamma(s, \pi, r_2, \psi) = \gamma(s, \tau_1 \times \tau_2, \psi).
\]

Each factor on the right hand side is a Rankin-Selberg \(\gamma\)-factor. In particular, the unramified case in this setting can be found in Theorem 4.5 of \([\text{loc. cit.}]\). The above equality can be obtained by combining Theorems 4.5 and Theorem 6.4 of \([\text{loc. cit.}]\) together with a local to global argument.

6.5. Rankin-Selberg products and Asai factors. We record a useful property of Asai factors. First for generic representations \(\pi\) of \(\text{GL}_n(E)\), and then for any smooth irreducible \(\pi\).
Proposition 6.3. Given \((E/F, \pi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{is}(p, G_n, \text{GL}_n)\), let \(\pi^0\) be the representation of \(\text{GL}_n(E)\) given by \(\pi^0(x) = \pi(\bar{x})\). Then

\begin{align}
(6.2) \quad & \gamma(s, \pi, r_A, \psi) = \gamma(s, \pi^0, r_A, \psi), \\
(6.3) \quad & \gamma(s, \pi \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A, \psi) = \gamma(s, \pi^0 \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A, \psi),
\end{align}

and we have the following equation involving Rankin-Selberg and Asai \(\gamma\)-factors

\begin{align}
(6.4) \quad & \gamma(s, \pi \times \pi^0, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \pi, r_A, \psi)\gamma(s, \pi \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A, \psi).
\end{align}

Proof. Let \(\sigma\) be the \(n\)-dimensional \(\ell\)-adic Frobenius-semisimple Weil-Deligne representation of \(\mathcal{W}_E\) corresponding to \(\pi\) via the local Langlands correspondence. Then, \(\sigma^0\) corresponds to \(\pi^0\). And, from the definition of tensor induction (see \([12]\)) we have that \(\otimes \mathbf{I}(\sigma) \cong \mathbf{I}(\sigma^0)\). Artin \(L\)-functions and root numbers remain the same for equivalent Weil-Deligne representations, thus

\[ \gamma(s, \mathbf{I}(\sigma), \psi) = \gamma(s, \mathbf{I}(\sigma^0), \psi). \]

Hence, by Theorem 6.1, the first equation of the Proposition follows.

The second equation, involving twisted Asai factors, follows from the first and the third. To prove equation (6.4), we first use multiplicativity of \(\gamma\)-factors to establish it for principal series representations. Then, in general, via the local-to-global technique of \([21, 22]\). \(\square\)

Corollary 6.4. Let \(\pi\) be a smooth representation of \(\text{GL}_n(E)\) and let \(\pi^0\) be the representation of \(\text{GL}_n(E)\) given by \(\pi^0(x) = \pi(\bar{x})\). Then

\[ L(s, \pi, r_A) = L(s, \pi^0, r_A), \]
\[ \varepsilon(s, \pi, r_A, \psi) = \varepsilon(s, \pi^0, r_A, \psi) \]

and

\[ L(s, \pi \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A) = L(s, \pi^0 \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A), \]
\[ \varepsilon(s, \pi \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A, \psi) = \varepsilon(s, \pi^0 \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A, \psi). \]

Furthermore, we have the following equation involving Rankin-Selberg and Asai factors

\[ L(s, \pi \times \pi^0) = L(s, \pi, r_A, \psi)\gamma(s, \pi \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A) \]
\[ \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \pi^0, \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \pi, r_A, \psi)\varepsilon(s, \pi \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A, \psi). \]

Proof. Since we are in the case of \(\text{GL}_n\), the idea from § 4.2 of \([22]\) directly applies to the cases at hand. \(\square\)

6.6. Products of \(\text{GL}_n\) and \(U_N\). When the maximal Levi subgroup \(M\) is not a Siegel Levi and we have a quadratic extension \(E/F\) of non-archimedean local fields, the adjoint representation always has two irreducible components \(r = r_1 \oplus r_2\). In this case, take \((E/F, \xi, \psi) \in \mathfrak{is}(G, M, p)\) in Theorem 5.1. We then have that \(M \cong \text{Res} \text{GL}_m \times G_n\) where \(G_i\) and \(G_n\) are unitary groups of the same parity. Also, \(\xi\) is of the form \(\tau \otimes \pi\) with \(\tau\) and \(\pi\) representations of \(\text{GL}_m(E)\) and \(G_n\), respectively.

We then have

\[ \gamma(s, \xi, r_1, \psi) = \gamma(s, \tau \times \pi, \psi), \]
the Rankin-Selberg $\gamma$-factor of $\tau$ and $\pi$. For the second $\gamma$-factor we obtain Asai $\gamma$-factors
\[
\gamma(s, \xi, r_2, \psi) = \begin{cases} 
\gamma(s, \tau, r_A, \psi) & \text{if } N = 2n \\
\gamma(s, \tau \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A, \psi) & \text{if } N = 2n + 1
\end{cases}.
\]
From Property (vii), given $(E/F, \xi, \psi) \in \mathcal{I}(G_1, M, p)$ tempered, we obtain the $L$-functions
\[
L(s, \xi, r_1) = L(s, \pi \times \tau)
\]
and
\[
L(s, \xi, r_2) = \begin{cases} 
L(s, \tau, r_A) & \text{if } N = 2n \\
L(s, \tau \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A) & \text{if } N = 2n + 1
\end{cases}.
\]
Tempered root numbers
\[
\varepsilon(s, \xi, r_i, \psi), \quad 1 \leq i \leq 2,
\]
are obtained via Property (viii) of Theorem 5.1. Then, $L$-functions and $\varepsilon$-factors are defined in general as in the proof of Theorem 6.1.

Now, assume $E = F \times F$. Let $(E/F, \xi, \psi) \in \mathcal{I}(p, G_1, M)$, so that $G_1 \cong \text{U}_L \cong \text{GL}_L$ and $M \cong \text{GL}_m \times \text{U}_N \times \text{GL}_m$, $l = m + n$, with $L$ and $N$ of the same parity. The representation $\xi$ is of the form $\gamma_1 \otimes \pi \otimes \gamma_2$. Then we obtain the following equations involving Rankin-Selberg products
\[
\gamma(s, \xi, r_1, \psi) = \gamma(s, \tau_1 \times \pi, \psi) \gamma(s, \tau_2 \times \pi, \psi)
\]
and
\[
\gamma(s, \xi, r_2, \psi) = \gamma(s, \tau_1 \times \tau_2, \psi).
\]
And, similarly for the corresponding $L$-functions and root numbers.

7. Extended Langlands-Shahidi local factors for the unitary groups

Let $G_1$ be either a quasi-split unitary group $U_N$ or the group $\text{Res GL}_N$. In the case of $G_1 = U_N$, it is of rank $n$, where we write $N = 2n + 1$ or $2n$ according to weather the unitary group is odd or even. Similarly, we let $G_2$ be either a unitary group of rank $m$ or $\text{Res GL}_M$, with $M = 2m + 1$ or $2m$.

We interpret $\text{Res GL}_N$ as a functor, taking a quadratic extension $E/F$ to the group scheme $\text{Res}_{E/F} \text{GL}_N$. Also, $U_N$ takes $E/F$ to the quasi-split reductive group scheme $U(h_N)$, where $h_N$ is the standard hermitian form of $\mathfrak{g}$. In order to emphasize the underlying quadratic extension, and the extended case of a system of $\gamma$-factors, $L$-functions and root numbers for products of two unitary groups, we modify the notation of Sections 1.1 and 1.2 accordingly. Also, given the involution $\theta$ of the quadratic extension $E/F$ and a character $\eta : \text{GL}_1(E) \to \mathbb{C}^\times$, denote by $\eta^\theta : \text{GL}_1(E) \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ the character given by $\eta^\theta(x) = \eta(\bar{x})$.

In section § 7.3 below we treat the case of a separable quadratic algebra $E = F \times F$. This extends the local theory to all degree-2 finite étale algebras $E$ over the archimedean local field $F$.

7.1. Local notation. Let $\mathcal{I}(G_1, G_2, p)$ be the category whose objects are quadruples $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi)$ consisting of: a non-archimedean local field $F$, with $\text{char}(F) = p$; a degree-2 finite étale algebra $E$ over $F$; irreducible admissible representations $\pi$ of $G_1$ and $\tau$ of $G_2$; and, a smooth non-trivial additive character $\psi : F \to \mathbb{C}^\times$.

We construct a character $\psi_E : E^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ from the character $\psi$ of $F$ via the trace, i.e., $\psi_E = \psi \circ \text{Tr}_{E/F}$. When $G_1$ and $G_2$ are clear from context, we will simply write $\mathcal{I}(p)$ for $\mathcal{I}(G_1, G_2, p)$. We say $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathcal{I}(p)$ is generic (resp.
supercuspidal, discrete series, tempered, principal series) if both $\pi$ and $\tau$ are generic (resp. supercuspidal, discrete series, tempered, principal series) representations. We let $q_F$ denote the cardinality of the residue field of $F$.

7.2. **Global notation.** Let $\mathcal{LS}(G_1, G_2, p)$, or simply $\mathcal{LS}(p)$, be the category whose objects are quintuples $(k, \pi, \tau, \psi, S)$ consisting of: a separable quadratic extension of global function fields $K/k$, with $\text{char}(k) = p$; globally generic cuspidal automorphic representations $\pi = \otimes_v \pi_v$ of $G_1(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and $\tau = \otimes_v \tau_v$ of $G_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$; a non-trivial character $\psi = \otimes_v \psi_v : k\backslash \mathbb{A}_k \to \mathbb{C}^\times$; and, a finite set of places $S$ where $k$, $\pi$ and $\psi$ are unramified.

We let $q$ be the cardinality of the field of constants of $k$. And, for every place $v$ of $k$, we let $q_v$ be the cardinality of the residue field of $k_v$.

Let $(K/k, \pi, \tau, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{LS}(p)$, then we have partial $L$-functions

$$L^S(s, \pi \times \tau) = \prod_{v \notin S} L(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v).$$

The case of a place $v$ in $k$, which splits in $K_v$ leads to the case of a separable algebra and we write $K_v = k_v \times k_v$.

7.3. **The case of a separable algebra.** Let $E = F \times F$, then we have the following possibilities for Langlands-Shahidi $\gamma$-factors:

(i) Let $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(U_M, U_N, p)$. Then $\pi$ is a representation of $GL_M(F)$ and $\tau$ one of $GL_N(F)$. The local functorial lift of $\pi$ to $H_M(F)$ obtained from

$$G_m(F) = U_M(F) = GL_M(F) \sim H_M(F) = GL_M(F) \times GL_M(F)$$

is given by $\pi \otimes \tilde{\pi}$. Similarly the local functorial lift of $\tau$ to $H_N(F)$ obtained from

$$G_n(F) = U_N(F) = GL_N(F) \sim H_N(F) = GL_N(F) \times GL_N(F)$$

is given by $\tau \otimes \tilde{\tau}$. Then the Langlands-Shahidi local factors are

$$\gamma_{E/F}(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi)\gamma(s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tilde{\tau}, \psi)$$

$$L_{E/F}(s, \pi \times \tau) = L(s, \pi \times \tau)L(s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tilde{\tau})$$

$$\varepsilon_{E/F}(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi)\varepsilon(s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tilde{\tau}, \psi).$$

(ii) Let $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(U_M, \text{Res GL}_N, p)$. Then $\pi$ is a representation of $GL_M(F)$ and $\tau$ one of $GL_N(F) \times GL_N(F)$. The local functorial lift of $\pi$ to $H_M(F)$ obtained from

$$G_m(F) = U_M(F) = GL_M(F) \sim H_M = GL_M(F) \times GL_M(F)$$

is given by $\pi \otimes \tilde{\pi}$. Write $\tau = \tau_1 \otimes \tau_2$ as a representation of

$$\text{Res}_{E/F}GL_N(F) = GL_N(F) \times GL_N(F).$$

Then the Langlands-Shahidi local factors are

$$\gamma_{E/F}(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \pi \times \tau_1, \psi)\gamma(s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tau_2, \psi)$$

$$L_{E/F}(s, \pi \times \tau) = L(s, \pi \times \tau_1)L(s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tau_2)$$

$$\varepsilon_{E/F}(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau_1, \psi)\varepsilon(s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tau_2, \psi).$$
(iii) Let \((E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(\text{Res } \text{GL}_M, \text{Res } \text{GL}_N, p)\). Then \(\pi = \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2\) is a representation of \(\text{GL}_M(F) \times \text{GL}_M(F)\) and \(\tau = \tau_1 \otimes \tau_2\) one of \(\text{GL}_N(F) \times \text{GL}_N(F)\). Then the Langlands-Shahidi local factors are

\[
\begin{align*}
\gamma_{E/F}(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) &= \gamma(s, \pi_1 \times \tau_1, \psi) \gamma(s, \pi_2 \times \tau_2, \psi) \\
L_{E/F}(s, \pi \times \tau) &= L(s, \pi_1 \times \tau_1)L(s, \pi_2 \times \tau_2) \\
\varepsilon_{E/F}(s, \pi \times \tau, \tau, \psi_E) &= \varepsilon(s, \pi_1 \times \tau_1, \psi)\varepsilon(s, \pi_2 \times \tau_2, \psi).
\end{align*}
\]

**Remark 7.1.** We usually drop the subscripts \(E/F\) when dealing with Langlands-Shahidi local factors. Hopefully, it is clear from context what we mean by an \(L\)-function, and related local factors, at split places of a global function field.

**Remark 7.2.** Let \((K/k, \pi, \tau, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{LS}(G_1, G_2, p)\). Then, at places \(v\) of \(K\) which are split in \(K\) we set \(K_v = k_v \otimes k_v\). It is interesting to note that the theory of the Langlands-Shahidi local coefficient can be treated directly and uniformly for unitary groups defined over a degree-2 finite étale algebra \(E\) over a non-archimedean local field \(F\) as in \([40]\). Alternatively, one can use the isomorphism \(U_N \cong \text{GL}_N\) in the case of a separable quadratic algebra.

### 7.4. Main theorem.

In \(\S\) 10 we showed the existence of a system of \(\gamma\)-factors, \(L\)-functions and root numbers on \(\mathfrak{ls}(G, \text{GL}_m, p)\). We now state our main theorem for extended factors. However, we postpone the proof until \(\S\) 10. More precisely, we will give a self contained proof for \((E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(p)\) generic in \(\S\) 10.3. In general, the tempered \(L\)-packet conjecture is expected to hold for the unitary groups (see Conjecture \([10.3]\)). Under this assumption, we complete the proof of existence and uniqueness of local factors on \(\mathfrak{ls}(p)\) in \(\S\) 10.3.

**Theorem 7.3.** There exist rules \(\gamma, L, \varepsilon\) on \(\mathfrak{ls}(p)\) which are uniquely characterized by the following properties:

(i) (Naturality). Let \((E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(p)\) be generic and let \(\eta : E'/E' \to E/F\) be an isomorphism on local field extensions. Let \((E'/E', \pi', \tau', \psi') \in \mathfrak{ls}(p)\) be the quadruple obtained via \(\eta\). Then

\[\gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \pi' \times \tau', \psi'_{E'})\]

(ii) (Isomorphism). Let \((E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi), (E/F, \pi', \tau', \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(p)\) be generic quadruples such that \(\pi \cong \pi'\) and \(\tau \cong \tau'\). Then

\[\gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \pi' \times \tau', \psi_E)\]

(iii) (Compatibility with class field theory). Let \(G_i\) be either \(U_1\) or \(\text{Res } \text{GL}_1\), for \(i = 1\) or \(2\), and let \((E/F, \chi_1, \chi_2, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(G_1, G_2, p)\). In the case of \(U_1\), we extend a character \(\chi_i\) of \(U_1(F) = E^1\) to one of \(\text{Res}_{E/F} \text{GL}_1(F) = \text{GL}_1(E)\) via Hilbert’s theorem 90. Then

\[\gamma(s, \chi_1 \times \chi_2, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \chi_1 \chi_2, \psi_E)\]

where the \(\gamma\)-factors on the right hand side are those of Tate’s thesis for \(\text{GL}_1(E)\).

(iv) (Multiplicativity). Let \((E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(G_1, G_2, p)\) be generic. Let \(M_1\) and \(M_2\) be Levi subgroups of \(G_1\) and \(G_2\), respectively. Let \(\pi_0\) be a generic representation of \(M_1\) and suppose that

\[\pi \mapsto \text{Ind}(\pi_0)\]
is the generic constituent. And let $\tau_0$ be a generic representation of $M_2$ and 
$\tau \mapsto \mathrm{Ind}(\tau_0)$ 
be the generic constituent. There exists a finite set $\Sigma$ such that for each 
j $\in \Sigma$: there is a maximal Levi subgroup $M_j$ of $G_j$, where $G_j$ is either 
$\Res \GL_n$, or $U_n$; there is a generic representation $\xi_j$ of $M_j$; and, the 
following relationship holds

$$
\gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi) = \prod_{j \in \Sigma} \gamma(s, \xi_j, r_1, \psi).
$$

(v) (Dependence on $\psi$). Let $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{Is}(p)$ be generic and let $a \in E^\times$, 
then $\psi_E^a$ be the character of $E$ defined by $\psi_E^a(x) = \psi_E(ax)$. Let $\omega_\tau$ and $\omega_\pi$ 
be the central characters of $\pi$ and $\tau$. Then

$$
\gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E^a) = \omega_\pi(a)^M \omega_\tau(a)^N |a|_{E_F}^{MN(s-\frac{1}{2})} \gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E).
$$

(vi) (Functional Equation). Let $(K/k, \pi, \tau, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{LS}(p)$, then

$$
L^S(s, \pi \times \tau) = \prod_{s \in S} \gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_v) L^S(1 - s, \pi \times \tau).
$$

At split places $v$ of $k$, where $K_v \cong k_v \times k_v$, the Langlands-Shahidi local 
factors are the ones of §7.3.

(vii) (Tempered $L$-functions). For $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{Is}(p)$ tempered, let $P_{\pi \times \tau}(t)$ 
be the polynomial with $P_{\pi \times \tau}(0) = 1$, with $P_{\pi \times \tau}(q_{F_p}^s)$ the numerator of 
$\gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E)$.

$$
L(s, \pi \times \tau) = \frac{1}{P_{\pi \times \tau}(q_{F_p}^s)}
$$

is holomorphic and non-zero for $\Re(s) > 0$.

(viii) (Tempered $\varepsilon$-factors). Let $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{Is}(p)$ be tempered, then

$$
\varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) \frac{L(s, \pi \times \tau)}{L(1 - s, \pi \times \tau)}.
$$

(ix) (Twists by unramified characters). Let $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{Is}(p, U_M, \Res \GL_N)$. 
Then

$$
L(s + s_0, \pi \times \tau) = L(s, \pi \times (\tau | \det(\cdot)|_{E_p}^{s_0})),
\varepsilon(s + s_0, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \pi \times (\tau | \det(\cdot)|_{E_p}^{s_0}), \psi_E).
$$

(x) (Langlands classification). Let $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{Is}(G_1, G_2, p)$. Let $M_1$ and 
$M_2$ be Levi subgroups of $G_1$ and $G_2$, respectively. Let $\pi_0$ be a tempered 
representation of $M_1$ and suppose that $\pi$ is the Langlands quotient of

$$
\mathrm{Ind}(\pi_0 \otimes \chi)
$$

with $\chi \in X_{\nr}(M_1)$ in the Langlands situation. And let $\tau_0$ be a tempered 
representation of $M_2$ such that $\tau$ is the Langlands quotient of

$$
\mathrm{Ind}(\tau_0 \otimes \mu)
$$

and $\mu \in X_{\nr}(M_2)$ is in the Langlands situation. There exists a finite set 
$\Sigma$ such that for each $j \in \Sigma$: there is a maximal Levi subgroup $M_j$ of $G_j$, 
and
where $G_j$ is either $\text{Res} \text{GL}_n$ or $U_n$; there is a tempered representation $\xi_j$ of $M_j$; and, the following relationships hold

$$L(s, \pi \times \tau) = \prod_{j \in \Sigma} L(s, \xi_j, r_1)$$

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi) = \prod_{j \in \Sigma} \varepsilon(s, \xi_j, r_1, \psi).$$

### 7.5. Additional properties of $L$-functions and local factors.

The proof of Theorem 7.3 in the case of $G_1 = U_m$ and $G_2 = \text{Res} \text{GL}_n$ can be obtained from that of Theorem 5.1. The proof of existence is completed in §10.1 for generic representations, and in §10.2 under the assumption that the tempered $L$-packet conjecture is valid. For uniqueness, we proceed as in Theorem 4.3 of [39].

We also obtain a local functional equation for $\gamma$-factors which is proved using only Properties (i)–(vi) of Theorem 7.3, as in §4.2 of [39].

(xi) (Local functional equation). Let $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(p)$, then

$$\gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E)\gamma(1-s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tilde{\tau}, \psi_{\tilde{E}}) = 1.$$ 

We can now define automorphic $L$-functions and root numbers for $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathcal{LS}(p)$ by setting

$$L(s, \pi \times \tau) = \prod_v L(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v) \text{ and } \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau) = \prod_v \varepsilon(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v, \psi_v).$$

They satisfy a functional equation, whose proof is completed in §10.3.

(xii) (Global functional equation). Let $(K/k, \pi, \tau, \psi, S) \in \mathcal{LS}(p)$, then

$$L(s, \pi \times \tau) = \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau)L(1-s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tilde{\tau}).$$ 

The following property is Theorem 5.1 of [14] adapted to the case of unitary groups.

(xiii) (Stability). Let $(E/F, \pi_i, \tau_i, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(U_N, \text{Res} \text{GL}_m, p)$, for $i = 1$ or $2$, be generic and such that $\omega_{\pi_1} = \omega_{\pi_2}$ and $\omega_{\tau_1} = \omega_{\tau_2}$. If $\eta : \mathbb{C}^* \to \mathbb{C}^*$ is highly ramified, then

$$\gamma(s, \pi_1 \times (\tau_1 \cdot \eta), \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \pi_2 \times (\tau_2 \cdot \eta), \psi_E).$$ 

We note that we also have the corresponding stability properties for local $L$-functions and root numbers

$$L(s, \pi_1 \times (\tau_1 \cdot \eta)) = L(s, \pi_2 \times (\tau_2 \cdot \eta)),$$

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi_1 \times (\tau_1 \cdot \eta), \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \pi_2 \times (\tau_2 \cdot \eta), \psi_E).$$

Stability for local $L$-functions is a result of Shahidi [55]. Stability for $\varepsilon$-factors follows by combining stability for $\gamma$-factors and $L$-functions via Property (viii) above for tempered representations. Then in general, by Langlands’ classification, Property (x).

### 7.6. Stable form of local factors.

The following Lemma, provides a stable form for the local factors after twists by highly ramified characters, useful when establishing global Base Change.
Lemma 7.4. Let \((E/F, \pi, \eta, \psi) \in \text{ls}(\text{Res GL}_n, p)\) be generic. Consider a quadruple \((E/F, \Pi, T, \psi) \in \text{ls}(\text{Res GL}_N, \text{Res GL}_m, p)\), with \(\Pi\) and \(T\) principal series, such that \(\omega_\pi = \omega_T\) and \(\omega_\Pi\) is the character of \(E^\times\) obtained from \(\omega_\pi\) of \(E^1\) via Hilbert’s theorem 90. Then, whenever \(\eta : E^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times\) is highly ramified, we have that

\[
L(s, \pi \times (\tau \cdot \eta)) = L(s, \Pi \times (T \cdot \eta)),
\]
\[
\varepsilon(s, \pi \times (\tau \cdot \eta), \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \Pi \times (T \cdot \eta), \psi_E),
\]
\[
\gamma(s, \pi \times (\tau \cdot \eta), \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \Pi \times (T \cdot \eta), \psi_E).
\]

Proof. There is always a \(T\), which is the generic constituent of

\[
\text{Ind}({\mu_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes {\mu_m}),
\]

where \(\mu_1, \ldots, \mu_m\) are characters of \(\text{GL}_1(E)\). Multiplicativity of \(\gamma\)-factors for the unitary groups gives

\[
\gamma(s, \pi \times (\tau \cdot \eta), \psi_E) = \prod_{i=1}^m \gamma(s, \pi \times (\chi_i \eta), \psi_E).
\]

And similarly for Rankin-Selberg products of general linear groups

\[
\gamma(s, \Pi \times (T \cdot \eta), \psi_E) = \prod_{i=1}^m \gamma(s, \Pi \times (\chi_i \eta), \psi_E).
\]

Now, let \(\xi\) be the representation of \(G_n = U_N(F)\) which is the generic constituent of either

\[
\text{ind}^B_B(\chi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_n) \quad \text{or} \quad \text{ind}^B_B(\chi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_n \otimes \nu),
\]

depending on whether \(N = 2n\) or \(2n + 1\), and such that \(\omega_\xi = \omega_\eta\). Then, let

\[
\Xi \mapsto \text{ind}^B_B(\chi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_n \otimes \chi_1^\theta),
\]

if \(N = 2n\), and let

\[
\Xi \mapsto \text{ind}^B_B(\chi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_n \otimes \nu \otimes \chi_1^\theta),
\]

if \(N = 2n + 1\). Then, \(\Xi\) has \(\omega_\Xi = \omega_\Pi\) obtained from \(\omega_\pi\) as in the statement of the Proposition. Using stability of \(\gamma\)-factors on \(\text{ls}(U_N, \text{Res GL}_1, p)\), Property (xiii) of §7.3 we have that for each \(i\)

\[
\gamma(s, \pi \times (\chi_i \cdot \eta), \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \xi \times (\chi_i \cdot \eta), \psi_E)
\]
\[
= \gamma(s, \Xi \times (\chi_i \cdot \eta), \psi_E)
\]
\[
= \gamma(s, \Pi \times (\chi_i \cdot \eta), \psi_E)
\]

Then from equations (7.1) and (7.2), we have the desired equality of \(\gamma\)-factors. The corresponding relations for the \(L\)-functions and root numbers can then be proved arguing as in the proof of Lemma 9.3

8. The converse theorem and Base Change for the unitary groups

We combine the Langlands-Shahidi method with the Converse Theorem and establish what is known as “weak” Base Change for globally generic representations.
8.1. The Converse Theorem. Let us recall the Converse Theorem of Cogdell and Piatetski-Shapiro [7]. In fact, we use a variant in the function field case [49] allowing for twists by a continuous character $\eta$ (see § 2 of [8]).

Fix a finite set of places $S$ of a global function field $K$, a Größencharakter $\eta : K^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ and an integer $N$. Let $\mathbb{T}(S; \eta)$ be the set consisting of representations $\tau = \tau_0 \otimes \eta$ of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_K)$ such that: $n$ is an integer ranging from $1 \leq n \leq N-1$; and, $\tau_0$ is a cuspidal automorphic representation.

Let $\pi$ of $G_1(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and $\tau$ of $G_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ be admissible representations whose $L$-function $L(s, \pi \times \tau)$ converges on some right half plane. We say $L(s, \pi \times \tau)$ is nice if the following properties are satisfied:

(i) $L(s, \pi \times \tau)$ and $L(s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tilde{\tau})$ are polynomials in $\{ q^{-s}, q^s \}$.

(ii) $L(s, \pi \times \tau) = \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau)L(1 - s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tilde{\tau}).$

We note that Property (i) implies that $L(s, \pi \times \tau)$ and $L(s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tilde{\tau})$ have analytic continuations to entire functions on the whole complex plane and are bounded on vertical strips.

**Theorem 8.1** (Converse Theorem). Let $\Pi = \otimes \Pi_v$ be an irreducible admissible representation of $GL_N(\mathbb{A}_K)$ whose central character $\omega_\Pi$ is a Größencharakter and whose $L$-function $L(s, \Pi) = \prod_v L(s, \Pi_v)$ is absolutely convergent in some right half-plane. Suppose that for every $\tau \in \mathbb{T}(S; \eta)$ the $L$-function $L(s, \Pi \times \tau)$ is nice. Then, there exists an automorphic representation $\Pi'$ of $GL_N(\mathbb{A}_K)$ such that $\Pi_v \cong \Pi'_v$ for all $v \notin S$.

8.2. Base change for the unitary groups. Let $K/k$ be a separable quadratic extension of global function fields. Let $\mathbb{A}_k$ and $\mathbb{A}_K$ denote the ring of adèles of $k$ and $K$, respectively. We now turn towards Base Change from $G_n = U_N$ to $H_N = \text{Res} GL_N$. The groups $G_n$ and $H_N$ are related via the following homomorphism of $L$-groups

$$BC : L G_n = GL_N(\mathbb{C}) \times W_k \hookrightarrow L H_N = GL_N(\mathbb{C}) \times GL_N(\mathbb{C}) \times W_k.$$  

We say that a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation $\pi = \otimes' \pi_v$ of $G_n(\mathbb{A}_k)$ has a base change lift $\Pi = \otimes' \Pi_v$ to $H_N(\mathbb{A}_k) = GL_N(\mathbb{A}_K)$, if at every place where $\pi_v$ is unramified, we have that $L(s, \pi_v) = L(s, \Pi_v)$.

This notion of a Base Change lift is sometimes referred to as a weak lift. The strong Base Change lift requires equality of $L$-functions and $\varepsilon$-factors at every place $v$ of $k$. We will establish the strong Base Change lift in §§ 9-10.

**Remark 8.2.** In order to be more precise, the base change map or Langlands functorial lift for the unitary groups obtained from § 11 is known as “stable” base change. There is also “unstable” base change. See for example the “stable” and “labile” base change discussion for $U_2$ of [13].

8.3. Unramified Base Change. Let $\pi = \otimes' \pi_v$ be a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation of $U_N(\mathbb{A}_k)$. Fix a place $v$ of $k$ that remains inert in $K$ and such that $\pi_v$ is unramified. Two unramified $L$-parameters $\phi_v : W_{k_v} \to L G_n$ and $\Phi_v : W_{k_v} \to L H_N$ are connected via the homomorphism of $L$-groups.
given by the base change map of (8.1).

Each $\pi_v$, being unramified, is of the form

$$\pi_v \mapsto \begin{cases} 
\text{Ind}(\chi_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{n,v} \otimes \nu_v) & \text{if } N = 2n + 1 \\
\text{Ind}(\chi_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{n,v}) & \text{if } N = 2n 
\end{cases},$$

with $\chi_{1,v}, \ldots, \chi_{n,v}$, unramified characters of $K_v^\times$. Let $\varpi_v$ be a uniformizer and let $\alpha_{i,v} = \chi_{i,v}(\varpi_v), i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Let Frobenius denote the Frobenius element of $W_{k_v}$. We know that $\pi_v$ is parametrized by the conjugacy class in $LU$

$$(\phi_v(Frob_v), w_\theta) = \begin{cases} 
\text{diag}(\alpha_{1,v}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \ldots, \alpha_{n,v}^{\frac{1}{2}}, 1, \alpha_{n,v}^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \ldots, \alpha_{1,v}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \times w_\theta & \text{if } N = 2n + 1 \\
\text{diag}(\alpha_{1,v}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \ldots, \alpha_{n,v}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \alpha_{n,v}^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \ldots, \alpha_{1,v}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \times w_\theta & \text{if } N = 2n 
\end{cases}.$$  

Then, from the results of [32], the $L$-parameter $\Phi_v = \text{BC} \circ \phi_v$ corresponds a semisimple conjugacy class in $GL_N(\mathbb{C})$ given by

$$\Phi_v(Frob_v) = \begin{cases} 
\text{diag}(\alpha_{1,v}, \ldots, \alpha_{n,v}, 1, \alpha_{n,v}^{-1}, \ldots, \alpha_{1,v}^{-1}) & \text{if } N = 2n + 1 \\
\text{diag}(\alpha_{1,v}, \ldots, \alpha_{n,v}, \alpha_{n,v}^{-1}, \ldots, \alpha_{1,v}^{-1}) & \text{if } N = 2n 
\end{cases}.$$  

The resulting Satake parameters $\Phi_v$, then uniquely determine an unramified representation $\Pi_v$ of $\text{Res}_{K_v/k_v} GL_N(k_v) = GL_N(K_v)$ of the form

$$\Pi_v \mapsto \begin{cases} 
\text{Ind}(\chi_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{n,v} \otimes 1 \otimes \chi_{n,v}^{-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{1,v}^{-1}) & \text{if } N = 2n + 1 \\
\text{Ind}(\chi_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{n,v} \otimes \chi_{n,v}^{-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{1,v}^{-1}) & \text{if } N = 2n 
\end{cases}.$$  

To summarize, let $\hat{A}_v$ be the semisimple conjugacy class of $\phi_v(Frob_v)$ in $GL_N(\mathbb{C})$ obtained via the Satake parametrization. We have

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\pi & \overset{BO}{\longrightarrow} & \left\{(\hat{A}_v, w_{\theta,v})\right\} \subset \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathcal{W}_{k_v} \\
\Pi & \overset{\text{BC}}{\downarrow} & \left\{(\hat{A}_v, \hat{A}_v, w_{\theta,v})\right\} \subset \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C}) \times \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathcal{W}_{k_v} \\
\Pi & \overset{\text{BC}}{\downarrow} & \left\{(\hat{A}_v, \hat{A}_v, w_{\theta,v})\right\} \subset \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C}) \times \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathcal{W}_{k_v} \\
\end{array}$$

Where we use the fact that there is a natural bijection between $w_{\theta,v}$-conjugacy classes of $\text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C}) \times \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C})$ and conjugacy classes of $\text{GL}_N(\mathbb{C})$.

**Definition 8.3.** Let $v$ be a place of $k$ that remains inert in $K$. For every unramified $\pi_v$ corresponding to $\phi_v$ we call the representation

$$\text{BC}(\pi_v) = \Pi_v,$$

**corresponding to $\Phi_v$ as in (8.3), the unramified local Langlands lift or the unramified base change of $\pi_v$.**
Let $\tau_v$ be any irreducible admissible generic representation of $\GL_m(K_v)$. We know that, given the homomorphism of $L$-groups $BC$, we have the following equality of local factors

$$
\gamma(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v, \psi_v) = \gamma(s, \Pi_v \times \tau_v, \psi_v)
$$

$$
L(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v) = L(s, \Pi_v \times \tau_v)
$$

$$
\varepsilon(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v, \psi_v) = \varepsilon(s, \Pi_v \times \tau_v, \psi_v).
$$

### 8.4. Split Base Change.

At split places $v$ of $k$, we are in the case of a separable algebra, as in §7.3. The local functorial lift of $\pi_v$ to $H_M(k_v)$ obtained from $U_N(k_v) = \GL_N(k_v) \rightarrow H_N(k_v) = \GL_N(k_v) \times \GL_N(k_v)$.

**Definition 8.4.** Fix a place $v$ of $k$ such that $K_v = k_v \times k_v$. Let $\pi_v$ be an irreducible generic representation of $U_N(k_v) \cong \GL_N(k_v)$. We call the representation

$$
BC(\pi_v) = \pi_v \otimes \tilde{\pi}_v
$$

the split local Langlands lift or the split base change of $\pi_v$.

Let $\tau_v = \tau_{1,v} \otimes \tau_{2,v}$ be any irreducible admissible generic representation of $\GL_m(K_v) = \GL_m(k_v) \times \GL_m(k_v)$. Then, from §7.3 we have the following equality of local factors

$$
\gamma(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v, \psi_v) = \gamma(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v, \psi_v) \gamma(s, \tilde{\pi}_v \times \tilde{\tau}_v, \psi_v)
$$

$$
L(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v) = L(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v)L(s, \tilde{\pi}_v \times \tilde{\tau}_v)
$$

$$
\varepsilon(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v, \psi_v) = \varepsilon(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v, \psi_v) \varepsilon(s, \tilde{\pi}_v \times \tilde{\tau}_v, \psi_v).
$$

### 8.5. Ramified Base Change.

At places $v$ of $k$ where the cuspidal automorphic representation $\pi$ of $U_N(A_k)$ may have ramification, we can use the stability of $\gamma$-factors. At this point, we do not have a unique ramified Base Change, even after twisting by a highly ramified character. However, we will establish a unique local Langlands lift or local Base Change completely in §9.

**Definition 8.5.** Let $\chi_{1,v}, \ldots, \chi_{n,v}$ be characters of $K_v^\times$. Let $\nu_v$ be a character of $K_v^1$, which we extend to one of $K_v^\times$ via Hilbert’s theorem 90. Assume that the representation

$$
\Pi_v \mapsto \begin{cases} 
\text{Ind}(\chi_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{n,v} \otimes \nu_v \otimes \chi_{1,m}^{-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{1,n}^{-1}) & \text{if } N = 2n + 1 \\
\text{Ind}(\chi_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{n,v} \otimes \chi_{1,m}^{-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \chi_{1,n}^{-1}) & \text{if } N = 2n
\end{cases}
$$

has central character $\omega_{\Pi_v} = \omega_{\pi_v}$. Then $\Pi_v$ is called a ramified local Langlands lift or a ramified Base Change of $\pi_v$.

We no longer have equality of local factors for every $\tau_v$ of $\GL_m(k_v)$. However, from Lemma 7.3 whenever $\eta_v : K_v^\times \rightarrow C^\times$ is a highly ramified character, we have that

$$
\gamma(s, \pi_v \times (\tau_v \cdot \eta_v), \psi_v) = \gamma(s, \Pi_v \times (\tau_v \cdot \eta_v), \psi_v)
$$

$$
L(s, \pi_v \times (\tau_v \cdot \eta_v)) = L(s, \Pi_v \times (\tau_v \cdot \eta_v))
$$

$$
\varepsilon(s, \pi_v \times (\tau_v \cdot \eta_v), \psi_v) = \varepsilon(s, \Pi_v \times (\tau_v \cdot \eta_v), \psi_v).
$$
8.6. **Weak Base Change.** We establish a preliminary version of Base Change for the unitary groups by combining the Langlands-Shahidi method with the Converse Theorem.

**Theorem 8.6.** Let \( \pi = \otimes' \pi_v \) be a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation of \( U_N(\mathbb{A}_k) \). There exists a unique globally generic automorphic representation

\[
BC(\pi) = \Pi
\]

of \( \text{Res}_{K/k}GL_N(\mathbb{A}_k) = GL_N(\mathbb{A}_K) \), which is a weak Base Change lift of \( \pi \).

**Proof.** Let \( \Pi_v = BC(\pi_v) \) be the local Base change of Definitions 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5 accordingly. Consider the irreducible admissible representation

\[
\Pi = \otimes' \Pi_v
\]

of \( GL_N(\mathbb{A}_K) \) whose central character \( \omega_{\Pi} \) has \( \omega_{\Pi_v} \) obtained from \( \omega_{\pi_v} \) via Hilbert’s theorem 90 at every place \( v \) of \( k \). By construction, \( \omega_{\Pi} \) is invariant under \( K^\times \).

Let \( S \) be a finite set of places of \( k \) such that \( \pi_v \) is unramified for \( v \notin S \). We abuse notation and identify \( S \) with the finite set of places of \( K \) lying above the places \( v \in S \). Then, we have an equality of partial \( L \)-functions

\[
L^S(s, \Pi) = L^S(s, \pi \times 1).
\]

Hence, \( L^S(s, \Pi) \) converges absolutely on a right hand plane; and so does \( L(s, \Pi) \).

Let \( \tau \) be a cuspidal automorphic representation of \( GL_m(\mathbb{A}_K) \). Choose a Größencharakter \( \eta = \otimes \eta_v : K^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}_K^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \) such that \( \eta_v \) is highly ramified for \( v \notin S \). Then, letting \( \tau' = \tau \otimes \eta \), we have that \( (K/k, \pi, \tau', \psi) \in \mathcal{L}S(U_N, GL_m, p) \). We have seen in \( \S \S 8.4 \) and \( 8.5 \) that the following equality of local factors holds in every case:

\[
\varepsilon(s, \pi_v \times \tau'_v) = \varepsilon(s, \Pi_v \times \tau'_v) = \varepsilon(s, \Pi_v \times \tau'_v, \psi_v).
\]

With \( \eta \) as in Proposition 4.1 of [1], we know that the Langlands-Shahidi \( L \)-functions \( L(s, \pi \times \tau') \) are polynomials in \( \{q^s, q^{-s}\} \). They also satisfy the global functional equation, Theorem 5.1(vi). Thus, they are nice. Then, since

\[
L(s, \Pi \times \tau') = L(s, \pi \times \tau') \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon(s, \Pi \times \tau') = \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau'),
\]

we can conclude that the \( L \)-functions \( L(s, \Pi \times \tau') \) are nice, as \( \tau' \) ranges through the set \( \mathcal{T}(S; \eta) \). From the Converse Theorem, there now exists an automorphic representation \( \Pi' \) of \( GL_N(\mathbb{A}_K) \) such that \( \Pi_v \cong \Pi'_v \) for all \( v \notin S \). Then \( \Pi' \) gives a weak Base Change.

Now, from [34], every automorphic form \( \Pi \) of \( GL_N(\mathbb{A}_K) \) arises as a subquotient of the globally induced representation

\[
(8.5) \quad \text{Ind}(\Pi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \Pi_d),
\]

with each \( \Pi_i \) a cuspidal automorphic representation of \( GL_N(\mathbb{A}_K) \). Since every \( \Pi_i \) is cuspidal, they are globally generic. The results on the classification of automorphic representations for general linear groups [24], shows that there exists a unique generic subquotient of (8.5), which we denote by

\[
\Pi = \Pi_1 \boxplus \cdots \boxplus \Pi_d.
\]

It is this automorphic representation \( \Pi \) which is our desired Base Change, i.e., we let \( BC(\pi) = \Pi \). It has the property that at every place \( w \) of \( K \) where \( \Pi_w \) is unramified, it is generic. Hence, at places where \( \pi_v \) is unramified and \( w = v \) remains inert, \( \Pi_w \)
is given by the unique generic subquotient of a principal series representation and \( \Pi \) agrees with the local Base Change lift of sections \(|8,3|\). At split places it also agrees with that of \(|8,3|\) at almost all places. It thus agrees with \( \Pi' \) at almost all places and is itself a weak Base Change lift. Furthermore, by multiplicity one \([50]\), any two globally generic automorphic representations of \( \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{A}_K) \) that agree at almost every place are equal. Hence \( \Pi \) is uniquely determined. □

9. On local Langlands functoriality and Strong Base Change

In Algebraic Number Theory there is a well known proof of existence for local class field theory from global class field theory. In an analogous fashion, we here prove the existence of the generic local Langlands functorial lift from a unitary group \( \text{U}_N \) to Res \( \text{GL}_N \), i.e., local Base Change. We are guided by the discussion found in \([9, 30]\). The lift preserves local \(L\)-functions and root numbers. In general, we refer to \(|10,2|\) for a discussion on reducing the study of local factors to the generic case. In \(|7|\) of \([14]\) we show how to establish Base Change in general, which preserves Plancherel measures for non-generic representations.

In \(|9,6|\) we address how to strengthen the “weak” base change map of Theorem \(|8,6|\) so that it is compatible with the local Langlands functorial lift or local base change. Throughout this section, we fix a quadratic extension \( E/F \) of non-archimedean local fields of positive characteristic. Given any general linear group \( \text{GL}_m(E) \), we let \( \nu \) denote the unramified character obtained via the determinant, i.e., \( \nu = |\det(\cdot)|_E \). Globally, we let \( K/k \) denote a separable quadratic extension of function fields.

**Definition 9.1.** Let \( \pi \) be a generic representation of \( \text{U}_N(F) \). Then, we say that a generic irreducible representation \( \Pi \) of \( \text{GL}_N(E) \) is a local base change lift of \( \pi \) if for every supercuspidal representation \( \tau \) of \( \text{GL}_m(E) \) we have that

\[
\gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \Pi \times \tau, \psi_E).
\]

9.1. Uniqueness of the local base change lift. The previous definition extends to twists by a general irreducible unitary generic representation \( \tau \) of \( \text{GL}_m(E) \), as we show in the next lemma. For this, the classification of \([60]\) is very useful. It allows us to write

\[
\tau = \text{Ind}(\delta_1 \nu^{t_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_d \nu^{t_d} \otimes \delta_{d+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_{d+k} \otimes \delta_{d+k+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_1 \nu^{-t_1}),
\]

where the \( \delta_i \)'s are unitary discrete series representations of \( \text{GL}_{m_i}(E) \) and \( 0 < t_d \leq \cdots \leq t_1 < 1/2 \).

Furthermore, from the Zelevinsky classification \([65]\), we know that every unitary discrete series representation \( \delta \) of \( \text{GL}_m(E) \) is obtained from a segment of the form

\[
\Delta = \left[ \rho \nu^{-\frac{m+1}{2}}, \rho \nu^{\frac{m+1}{2}} \right],
\]

where \( \rho \) is a supercuspidal representation of \( \text{GL}_e(E), e|m, \) and \( t \) is a positive integer. The representation \( \delta \) is precisely the generic constituent of

\[
\text{Ind}(\rho \nu^{-\frac{m+1}{2}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \rho \nu^{\frac{m+1}{2}}).
\]

An important result of Henniart \([20]\) allows us to characterize the local Langlands functorial lift by the condition that it preserves local factors.
Lemma 9.2. Let $\pi$ be a generic representation of $U_N(F)$ and suppose there exists $\Pi$, a local base change lift to $GL_N(E)$. Then, for every irreducible unitary generic representation $\tau$ of $GL_m(E)$ we have that

$$\gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \Pi \times \tau, \psi_E).$$

Furthermore, such a local base change lift $\Pi$ is unique.

Proof. Given an irreducible unitary generic representation $\tau$ of $GL_m(E)$, write $\tau$ in the form given by (9.1). Then, multiplicativity of $\gamma$-factors gives

$$\gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \prod_{i=1}^{k} \gamma(s, \pi \times \delta_{d+i}, \psi_E) \prod_{j=1}^{d} \gamma(s + t_j, \pi \times \delta_j, \psi_E) \gamma(s - t_j, \pi \times \delta_j, \psi_E).$$

And, similarly

$$\gamma(s, \Pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \prod_{i=1}^{k} \gamma(s, \Pi \times \delta_{d+i}, \psi_E) \prod_{j=1}^{d} \gamma(s + t_j, \Pi \times \delta_j, \psi_E) \gamma(s - t_j, \Pi \times \delta_j, \psi_E).$$

In this way, we reduce the problem to proving the relation

$$\gamma(s, \pi \times \delta, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \Pi \times \delta, \psi_E)$$

for discrete series representations $\delta$ of $GL_m(E)$.

Now, we write the representation $\delta$ as the generic constituent of

$$\text{Ind}(\rho^{t_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \rho^{t_l})$$

as in (9.2). Then, using the multiplicativity property of $\gamma$-factors, we obtain

$$\gamma(s, \pi \times \delta, \psi_E) = \prod_{l=0}^{t-1} \gamma\left(s - \frac{t-1}{2} + l, \pi \times \rho, \psi_E\right) = \prod_{l=0}^{t-1} \gamma\left(s - \frac{t-1}{2} + l, \Pi \times \rho, \psi_E\right) = \gamma(s, \Pi \times \delta, \psi_E).$$

This shows that $\Pi$ satisfies the desired relation involving $\gamma$-factors. That $\Pi$ is unique then follows from Theorem 1.1 of [20].

□

Lemma 9.3. Let $\pi$ be a generic representation of $U_N(F)$ and suppose it has a local Langlands functorial lift $\Pi$ of $GL_N(E)$. Then, for every irreducible unitary generic representation $\tau$ of $GL_m(E)$ we have that

$$L(s, \pi \times \tau) = L(s, \Pi \times \tau)$$

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \Pi \times \tau, \psi_E).$$
Proof. As in the previous Lemma, begin by writing the unitary generic representation $\tau$ of $\text{GL}_m(E)$ as in (9.1), with discrete series as inducing data. And, write

$$\tau_0 = \text{Ind}(\delta_{d+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_{d+k}).$$

Then, using Properties (ix) and (x) of Theorem 7.3, we obtain

$$L(s, \pi \times \tau) = L(s, \pi \times \tau_0) \prod_{i=1}^d L(s + t_i, \pi \times \delta_i)L(s - t_i, \pi \times \delta_i),$$

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau_0, \psi_E) \prod_{i=1}^d \varepsilon(s + t_i, \pi \times \delta_i, \psi_E) \varepsilon(s - t_i, \pi \times \delta_i, \psi_E).$$

Now, for the factors involving $\tau_0$, we use Langlands classification to express $\pi$ as a Langlands quotient of

$$\text{Ind}(\pi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \pi_e \otimes \pi_0).$$

Then $\pi$ is the generic constituent, where $P$ is the parabolic subgroup of $U_N$ with Levi $M = \prod_{i=1}^e \text{Res} \text{GL}_{m_i} \times U_{N_0}$ and each $\pi_i$ is a quasi-tempered representation of $\text{GL}_{m_i}(E)$. Now, Properties (ix) and (x) of Theorem 7.3 in this situation directly give

$$L(s, \pi \times \tau_0) = L(s, \pi_0 \times \tau_0) \prod_{i=1}^e L(s, \pi_i \times \tau_0),$$

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau_0, \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \pi_0 \times \tau_0, \psi_E) \prod_{i=1}^e \varepsilon(s, \pi_i \times \tau_0, \psi_E).$$

All representations involved in the previous two equations are quasi-tempered. Each individual local factor on the RHS of these equations can be shifted by Property (ix) of Theorem 7.3, which leads to an $L$-functions and $\varepsilon$-factor involving tempered representations. The connection to $\gamma$-factors, and the previous lemma, is now made via Property (viii) of Theorem 7.3 in addition to Property (xi) of 7.5. Now, multiplicativity of $\gamma$-factors leads to

$$L(s, \pi \times \tau) = \prod_{l=1}^k L(s, \pi \times \delta_{d+l}),$$

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau_0, \psi_E) = \prod_{l=1}^k \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \delta_{d+l}, \psi_E).$$

The properties of 21, for example, can be applied to Rankin-Selberg factors to obtain

$$L(s, \Pi \times \tau) = \prod_{l=1}^k L(s, \Pi \times \delta_{d+l}) \prod_{i=1}^d L(s + t_i, \Pi \times \delta_i)L(s - t_i, \Pi \times \delta_i),$$

$$\varepsilon(s, \Pi \times \tau, \psi_E) = \prod_{l=1}^k \varepsilon(s, \Pi \times \delta_{d+l}, \psi_E) \prod_{i=1}^d \varepsilon(s + t_i, \Pi \times \delta_i, \psi_E) \varepsilon(s - t_i, \Pi \times \delta_i, \psi_E).$$

Where we reduced to proving

$$L(s, \pi \times \rho) = L(s, \Pi \times \rho)$$

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi \times \rho, \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \Pi \times \rho, \psi_E).$$
for discrete series representations $\rho$ of $GL_m(E)$. Indeed, we now address this case in what follows.

For the irreducible unitary generic representation $\Pi$ of $GL_N(E)$, we use (9.1) to write

\begin{equation}
\Pi = \text{Ind}(\xi_1^{\nu_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{f+h}^{\nu_{f+h}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_1^{\nu_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_1^{\nu_{f+h}}),
\end{equation}

with each $\xi_i$ a discrete series and $0 < r_f \leq \cdots \leq r_1 < 1/2$.

\begin{equation}
\gamma(s, \pi \times \rho, \psi_E) = \prod_{i=1}^{h} \gamma(s, \xi_{f+i} \times \rho, \psi_E)
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\prod_{j=1}^{f} \gamma(s + r_j, \xi_j \times \rho, \psi_E) \gamma(s - r_j, \xi_j \times \rho, \psi_E).
\end{equation}

Each $\gamma$-factor on the right hand side of the previous expression involves discrete series (hence tempered) representations. Thus, each factor has a corresponding $L$-function and root number via Property (viii) of Theorem 5.1. The product

\begin{equation}
P(q_F^{-s})^{-1} = \prod_{i=1}^{h} L(s + r_i, \xi_i \times \rho) L(s - r_i, \xi_i \times \rho).
\end{equation}

From the Proposition on p. 451 of [23], each $L(s, \xi \times \rho)$ has no poles for $\Re(s) > 0$. And, since $r_j < 1/2$, the function $P(q_F^{-s})$ is non-zero for $\Re(s) \geq 1/2$. Now, the product

\begin{equation}
Q(q_F^{-s})^{-1} = \prod_{i=1}^{h} L(1 - s, \xi_{f+i} \times \rho) L(1 - s - r_j, \xi_j \times \rho) L(1 - s - r_j, \xi_j \times \rho)
\end{equation}

is in turn non-zero for $\Re(s) \leq 1/2$. Then, Property (viii) of Theorem 5.1 gives the relation

\begin{equation}
\gamma(s, \pi \times \rho, \psi_E) \sim \frac{P(q_F^{-s})}{Q(q_F^{-s})},
\end{equation}

which is an equality up to a monomial in $q_F^{-s}$. More precisely, the monomial is the root number, which we can decompose as

\begin{equation}
\varepsilon(s, \pi \times \rho, \psi_E) = \prod_{i=1}^{h} \varepsilon(s, \xi_{f+i} \times \rho, \psi_E)
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\prod_{j=1}^{f} \varepsilon(s + r_j, \xi_j \times \rho, \psi_E) \varepsilon(s - r_j, \xi_j \times \rho, \psi_E)
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
= \varepsilon(s, \Pi \times \rho, \psi_E).
\end{equation}

Notice that the regions where $P(q_F^{-s})$ and $Q(q_F^{-s})$ may be zero do not intersect. Hence, there are no cancellations involving the numerator and denominator of $\gamma(s, \pi \times \rho, \psi_E)$. This shows that

\begin{equation}
L(s, \pi \times \rho) = \frac{1}{P(q_F^{-s})} = L(s, \Pi \times \rho),
\end{equation}

where the second equality follows using the form [93] of $\Pi$ and the multiplicativity property of Rankin-Selberg $L$-functions. \qed
Lemma 9.4. Let $\pi$ be a tempered generic representation of $U_N(F)$ and suppose it has a local Langlands functorial lift $\Pi$ of $\GL_N(E)$. Then, $\Pi$ is also tempered.

Proof. We proceed by contradiction. If $\Pi$ is not tempered, then there is at least one $r_{i_0} > 0$ in the decomposition (9.3) of $\Pi$. From the previous lemma, we know that

$$L(s, \pi \times \rho) = L(s, \Pi \times \rho)$$

is valid for any discrete series representation $\rho$ of $\GL_m(E)$. Take $\rho = \tilde{\xi}_{i_0}$. From the holomorphy of tempered $L$-functions, $L(s, \pi \times \rho)$ has no poles in the region $\Re(s) > 0$. On the other hand

$$L(s, \Pi \times \tilde{\xi}_{i_0}) = \prod_{i=1}^{h} L(s, \xi_{f+i} \times \tilde{\xi}_{i_0}) \prod_{j=1}^{f} L(s + r_j, \xi_j \times \tilde{\xi}_{i_0}) L(s - r_j, \xi_j \times \tilde{\xi}_{i_0})$$

has a pole at $s = r_{i_0}$, due to the term $L(s - r_{i_0}, \xi_{i_0} \times \tilde{\xi}_{i_0})$. And, $L(s, \Pi \times \tilde{\xi}_{i_0})$ inherits this pole, which gives the contradiction. Hence, it must be the case that $f = 0$ in equation (9.3) and we have that

$$\Pi = \Ind(\xi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_h)$$

is thus tempered. \hfill $\square$

9.2. A global to local result. We prove that global Base Change is compatible with local Base Change. At unramified and split places it is that of §§ 8.3 and 8.4; the central character obtained via (6.1).

Proposition 9.5. Given a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation $\pi = \otimes' \pi_v$ of $U_N(\mathbb{A}_k)$, let $\BC(\pi) = \Pi = \otimes' \Pi_v$ be the base change lift of Theorem 8.6. Then, for every $v$ we have:

(i) $\Pi_v$ is the uniquely determined local base change of $\pi_v$;

(ii) $\Pi_v$ is unitary with central character $\omega_{\Pi_v}$ of $K_v^\times$ obtained from the character $\omega_{\pi_v}$ of $K_v^\times$ via Hilbert’s theorem 90.

Proof. The base change lift $\Pi = \BC(\pi)$, being globally generic, has every local $\Pi_v$ generic. At every place where $\pi_v$ is unramified, $\Pi_v$ is a constituent of an unramified principal series representation by construction. Since $\Pi_v$ is generic, it has to be the unique generic constituent of the principal series representation. Thus

(9.4)

$$\Pi_v = \BC(\pi_v)$$

is the unramified local base change of § 8.3 if $v$ is inert, and that of § 8.4 if $v$ is split.

Fix a place $v_0$ of $k$ which remains inert in $K$. We wish to show that

$$\gamma(s, \pi_{v_0} \times \tau_0, \psi_{v_0}) = \gamma(s, \Pi_{v_0} \times \tau_0, \psi_{v_0})$$

for every generic $(K_{v_0}/k_{v_0}, \pi_{v_0}, \tau_0, \psi_{v_0}) \in \mathcal{I}(U_N, \GL_m, p)$ with $\tau_0$ supercuspidal. Let $S$ be a finite set of places of $k$, not containing $v_0$, such that $\pi_v$ is unramified for $v \notin S \cup \{v_0\}$. Via Property (v) of Theorem 7.3 we may assume that $\psi_{v_0}$ is the component of a global additive character $\psi = \otimes v : \mathbb{A}_K \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$.

Via Lemma 3.1 there is a cuspidal automorphic representation $\tau = \otimes' \tau_v$ of $\GL_m(\mathbb{A}_K)$ such that $\tau_{v_0} = \tau_0$ and $\tau_v$ is unramified for all $v \notin S$. Now, using the Grunwald-Wang theorem of class field theory [2], there exists a Größencharakter
that it has a uniquely determined local base change theorem 90. Namely, we let
\( U \) of a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation
\( \chi \) of \( U \) at every place
\( v \)
Remark 9.6. Let \( \pi_0 \) be a generic representation of \( U_N(F) \). Suppose there is a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation \( \pi = \otimes \pi_v \) of \( U_N(A_K) \) with \( \pi_0 = \pi_v \) at some place \( v_0 \) of \( k \), where \( k_0 = F \). Then it follows from Proposition 9.2 that it has a uniquely determined local base change \( \Pi_0 = BC(\pi_0) \).
9.3. Supercuspidal lift. To avoid confusion between local and global notation, from here until the end of § 9.4 we use \( \pi_0 \) to denote a local representation of a unitary group and \( \Pi_0 \) for its local base change, when it exists. We use \( \pi = \otimes' \pi_v \) for a cuspidal automorphic representation of a unitary group and \( \Pi = \otimes' \Pi_v \) for its corresponding global base change.

**Proposition 9.7.** Let \( \pi_0 \) be a generic supercuspidal representation of \( U_N(F) \). Then \( \pi_0 \) has a unique local base change

\[
\Pi_0 = \text{BC}(\pi_0)
\]

to \( GL_N(E) \). The central character \( \omega_{\Pi_0} \) of \( \Pi_0 \) is the character of \( E^\times \) obtained from \( \omega_{\pi_0} \) of \( E^1 \) via Hilbert’s theorem 90. Moreover

\[
\Pi_0 = \text{Ind}(\Pi_{0,1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \Pi_{0,d}),
\]

where each \( \Pi_{0,i} \) is a supercuspidal representation of \( GL_{N_i}(E) \) satisfying: \( \Pi_{0,i} \cong \tilde{\Pi}_{0,i}^g \); \( \Pi_{0,i} \not\cong \Pi_{0,j} \) for \( i \neq j \); and

(i) \( L(s, \Pi_{0,i}, r_A) \) has a pole at \( s = 0 \) if \( N \) is odd;

(ii) \( L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A) \) has a pole at \( s = 0 \) if \( N \) is even.

**Proof.** Let \( k \) be a global function field with \( \kappa_v = F \). From Lemma 9.4 there exists a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation \( \pi = \otimes \pi_v \) of \( U_N(\kappa_k) \) such that \( \pi_0 = \pi_{v_0} \). Then, Remark 9.6 gives the existence of a unique base change \( \Pi_0 = \text{BC}(\pi_0) \).

By Lemma 9.4 \( \Pi_0 \) is a unitary tempered representation of \( GL_m(E) \). Hence, we have that

\[
\Pi_0 = \text{Ind}(\Pi_{0,1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \Pi_{0,d}),
\]

with each \( \Pi_{0,i} \) a discrete series representation. Via (9.2), each \( \Pi_i \) is the generic constituent of

\[
\text{Ind}(\rho_i \nu_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \rho_i \nu_i^{-\frac{1}{2}}),
\]

where \( \rho_i \) is a supercuspidal representation of \( GL_{m_i}(E) \), \( m_i | m \), and \( t_i \) is an integer.

We look at a fixed \( \Pi_{0,j} \). Due to the fact that all of the representations involved are tempered, we have

\[
L(s, \Pi_0 \times \tilde{\Pi}_{0,j}) = \prod_{i=1}^d L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \times \tilde{\Pi}_{0,j}) = \prod_{i=1}^d \prod_{l=0}^{t_i} \prod_{r=0}^{t_j} L(s+l+r-\frac{t_i-1}{2} - \frac{t_j-1}{2}, \rho_i \times \tilde{\rho}_r).
\]

The \( L \)-function \( L(s+t_j-1, \rho_j \times \tilde{\rho}_j) \) on the right hand side gives that the product has a pole at \( s = 1 - t_j \). Now, the tempered \( L \)-function

\[
L(s, \Pi_0 \times \tilde{\Pi}_{0,j}) = L(s, \pi_0 \times \tilde{\Pi}_{0,j})
\]

is holomorphic for \( \Re(s) > 0 \). This contradicts the fact that \( L(s, \Pi_0 \times \tilde{\Pi}_{0,j}) \) has a pole at \( s = 1 - t_j \), unless \( t_j = 1 \). This forces \( \Pi_{0,j} = \rho_j \), in addition to \( L(s, \pi_0 \times \tilde{\Pi}_{0,j}) \) having a pole at \( s = 0 \). The argument proves that our fixed \( \Pi_{0,j} \) is supercuspidal.

Now, let \( P = MN \) be the parabolic subgroup of \( U_{2m+N} \) with Levi \( M \cong \text{Res} GL_m \times U_N \). Then Proposition 9.3 tells us that \( L(s, \pi_0 \times \tilde{\Pi}_{0,j}) \) has a pole at \( s = 0 \) if and only if

\[
\text{Ind}_{U_{2m+N}(F)}^U(\tilde{\Pi}_{0,j} \otimes \tilde{\pi}_0)
\]
is irreducible and \( \Pi_{0,j} \otimes \pi_0 = w_0(\Pi_{0,j} \otimes \pi_0) \cong \Pi_{0,j}^0 \otimes \pi_0 \). This gives, for each \( j \),
that \( \Pi_{0,j} \cong \Pi_{0,j}^0 \). Furthermore, we have

\[
L(s, \pi_0 \times \Pi_{0,j}) = L(s, \Pi_0 \times \Pi_{0,j}) = \prod_{i=0}^d L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \times \Pi_{0,j}).
\]

Each \( L \)-function in the product of the right hand side has a pole at \( s = 0 \) whenever \( \Pi_{0,i} \cong \Pi_{0,j} \). However, the pole of \( L(s, \pi_0 \times \Pi_{0,j}) \) at \( s = 0 \) being simple, forces \( \Pi_{0,i} \not\cong \Pi_{0,j} \) for \( i \neq j \).

From the fact that \( \Pi_{0,i} \cong \Pi_{0,j}^0 \) and Proposition 6.4 we have

\[
L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \times \Pi_{0,j}) = L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \times \Pi_{0,j})L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A).
\]

Then, one and only one of \( L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A) \) or \( L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A) \) has a simple pole at \( s = 0 \). With the notation of \( \S \) 6.6 we have \( (E/F, \Pi_{0,i} \otimes \hat{\pi}_0, \psi_E) \in \mathfrak{b}(G, M, p) \) for \( M = \text{Res} \, \text{GL}_{m_1} \times U_N \) and \( G = U_{2m_1+N} \). By Proposition 5.3 the product

\[
L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \otimes \hat{\pi}_0, r_1)L(2s, \Pi_{0,i}, r_2)
\]

has a simple pole at \( s = 0 \). Using \( \Pi_{0,i} \cong \Pi_{0,j}^0 \) and Proposition 6.4 we have that

\[
L(s, \Pi_{0,i}, r_2) = L(s, \Pi_{0,i}, r_2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A) & \text{if } N = 2n \\
L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A) & \text{if } N = 2n + 1
\end{array} \right.
\]

Since we showed above that \( L(s, \pi_0 \times \Pi_{0,i}) = L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \otimes \hat{\pi}_0, r_1) \) has a simple pole
at \( s = 0 \), then \( L(2s, \Pi_{0,i}, r_2) \) cannot. Thus, depending on wether \( N \) is even or odd,
the other one between \( L(s, \Pi_{0,i}, r_A) \) and \( L(s, \Pi_{0,i} \otimes \eta_{E/F}, r_A) \) must have a pole at
\( s = 0 \).

9.4. Discrete series, tempered representations. Thanks to the work of Mœglin
and Tadić [43], we have the classification of generic discrete series representations
for the unitary groups. Their work allows us to obtain a generic discrete series
representation \( \xi \) of \( U_N(F) \) as a subrepresentation as follows

\[
(9.5) \quad \xi \mapsto \text{Ind}(\delta_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_d \otimes \delta'_1 \otimes \cdots \delta'_{e} \otimes \pi_0).
\]

Here, for \( 1 \leq i \leq d \) and \( 1 \leq j \leq e \), we have essentially square integrable
representations \( \delta_i \) of \( \text{GL}_{l_i}(E) \) and \( \delta'_j \) of \( \text{GL}_{m_j}(E) \). The representation \( \pi_0 \) is a generic
supercuspidal of \( U_{N_0}(F) \), with \( N_0 \) of the same parity as \( N \). We refer to [14] for
a discussion including non-generic representations and the basic assumption (BA)
that is made in [43].

We can apply the Zelevinsky classification [65], to the essentially discrete representations
of general linear groups appearing in the decomposition (9.5). They are obtained
via segments of the form

\[
\Delta = \left[ \rho \nu^{-b}, \rho \nu^a \right],
\]

where \( a, b \in \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z}, \ a > b > 0 \), and \( \rho \) is a supercuspidal representation of \( \text{GL}_{f_i}(E), f \vert l_i \)
or \( m_j \), respectively.

The Mœglin-Tadić classification involves a further refinement of the segments
corresponding to each \( \delta_i \) and \( \delta'_j \). More precisely, let \( a_i > b_i > 0 \) now be integers
of the same parity. Then we have

\[
(9.6) \quad \delta_i = \text{Ind} \left( \rho \nu^{-\frac{b_i+1}{2}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \rho \nu^{-\frac{a_i+1}{2}} \right),
\]
where $\rho_i$ is a supercuspidal representation of $\text{GL}_f(E)$, $f|_{i}$. Furthermore, we have $\rho_i \cong \tilde{\rho}_i^0$. Next, let $a'_j$ be a positive integer. We set $\varepsilon_j = 1/2$ if $a'_j$ is even and $\varepsilon_j = 1$ if $a'_j$ is odd. Then we have

$$
\delta_j' = \text{Ind} \left( \rho_j' \nu^{a'_j} \otimes \cdots \otimes \rho_j' \nu^{a'_j-1} \right),
$$

with $\rho_j' \cong (\tilde{\rho}_j')^q$ a supercuspidal representation of $\text{GL}_{f'|}(E)$, $f'|_{m_j}$. Furthermore, the integer $a'_j$ will be odd if $L(s, \pi_0 \times \rho')$ has a pole at $s = 0$, and $a'_j$ will be even otherwise. This is due to (BA) of [43] concerning the reducibility of the induced representation $\text{Ind}(\rho_j' \nu^a \otimes \pi_0)$ at $s = 1/2$ or 1, which is addressed in §5.6 for generic representations.

**Proposition 9.8.** Let $\xi_0$ be a generic discrete series representation of $U_N(F)$, which we can write as

$$
\xi_0 \hookrightarrow \text{Ind}(\delta_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_d \otimes \delta'_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta'_e \otimes \pi_0)
$$

with $\pi_0$ a generic supercuspidal of $U_{N_0}(F)$ and $\delta_1, \delta'_1$ as in (9.6). Then $\xi_0$ has a uniquely determined base change

$$
\Xi_0 = \text{BC}(\xi_0),
$$

which is a tempered generic representation of $\text{GL}_N(E)$ satisfying $\Xi_0 \cong \Xi_0^\theta$. The central character $\omega_{\Xi_0}$ of $\Xi_0$ is the character of $E^\times$ obtained from $\omega_{\xi_0}$ of $E^1$ via Hilbert’s theorem 90. Moreover, the lift $\Xi_0$ is the generic constituent of an induced representation:

$$
\Xi_0 \hookrightarrow \text{Ind} \left( \delta_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_d \otimes \delta'_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta'_e \otimes \pi_0 \otimes \delta_\theta^\theta \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_\theta^\theta \otimes \delta_\theta^\theta \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_\theta^\theta \right),
$$

The representation $\Pi_0$ is the local Langlands functorial lift of $\pi_0$ of Proposition 9.7.

**Proof.** Let $\xi_0$ be as in the statement of the Proposition, and consider quadruples $(E/F, \xi_0, \rho, \psi) \in i\mathfrak{s}(U_N, \text{Res GL}_m, p)$ such that $\rho$ is an arbitrary supercuspidal representation. To $\pi_0$ there corresponds a $\Pi_0$ via Proposition 9.7. With $\Xi_0$ as in the Proposition, we have $(E/F, \Xi_0, \rho, \psi) \in i\mathfrak{s}(\text{Res GL}_N, \text{Res GL}_m, p)$. Then we can use multiplicativity of $\gamma$-factors to obtain

$$
\gamma(s, \xi_0 \times \rho, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \pi_0 \times \rho, \psi_E) \prod_{i=1}^{d} \prod_{j=1}^{e} \gamma(s, \delta_i \times \rho, \psi_E) \gamma(s, \delta'_j \times \rho, \psi_E)
$$

$$
= \gamma(s, \Pi_0 \times \rho, \psi_E) \prod_{i=1}^{d} \prod_{j=1}^{e} \gamma(s, \delta_i \times \rho, \psi_E) \gamma(s, \delta'_j \times \rho, \psi_E)
$$

$$
= \gamma(s, \Xi_0 \times \rho, \psi_E).
$$

From Lemma 0.2, we have that $\Xi_0$ is the unique local Langlands lift of $\xi_0$. It satisfies $\Xi_0 \cong \Xi_0^\theta$ and has the right central character.

For each $i, 1 \leq i \leq d$, let $\tau_i$ be the generic constituent of $\text{Ind}(\delta_i \otimes \delta_i^\theta)$. After rearranging the factors coming from equation (9.6), we can see that $\tau_i$ is isomorphic to the generic constituent of

$$
\text{Ind} \left( (\rho_i \nu^{a_i} \otimes \cdots \otimes \rho_i \nu^{a_i}) \otimes (\rho_i \nu^{-a_i} \otimes \cdots \otimes \rho_i \nu^{-a_i}) \right).
$$

Recall that $\rho_i \cong \tilde{\rho_i}^0$. Hence, each $\tau_i$ is tempered and satisfies $\tau_i \cong \Xi_i^\theta$. We proceed similarly with $\tau'_j, 1 \leq j \leq e$, the generic constituent of $\text{Ind}(\delta'_j \otimes \delta'_j^\theta)$, now with the
aid of equation (9.7). We conclude that \( \tau'_j \) is tempered and satisfies \( \tau'_j \cong \tilde{\tau}'_j^0 \). We then rearrange the inducing data for \( \Xi_0 \) to obtain the form

\[
\Xi_0 \cong \text{Ind}(\tau_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \tau_d \otimes \tau'_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \tau'_e \otimes \Pi_0)
\]

Each \( \tau_i, \tau'_i \) and \( \Pi_0 \) being tempered, we conclude that \( \Xi_0 \) is also tempered.

We now turn to the tempered case, which is crucial, since \( L \)-functions and \( \varepsilon \)-factors are defined via \( \gamma \)-factors in this case. The proofs of the remaining two results are now similar to the case of a discrete series, thanks to Lemma 9.2.

**Proposition 9.9.** Let \( \tau_0 \) be a generic tempered representation of \( U_N(F) \), which we can write as

\[
\tau_0 \cong \text{Ind}(\delta_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_d \otimes \xi_0),
\]

with each \( \delta_i \) a discrete series representation of \( \text{GL}_{n_i}(E) \) and \( \xi_0 \) is one of \( U_{N_0}(F) \). Then \( \tau_0 \) has a uniquely determined base change

\[
T_0 = BC(\tau_0),
\]

which is a tempered generic representation \( \text{GL}_N(E) \) satisfying \( T_0 \cong \tilde{T}_0^{\theta} \). The central character \( \omega_{T_0} \) obtained from \( \omega_{\tau_0} \) via Hilbert’s theorem 90. Specifically, the lift \( T_0 \) is of the form

\[
T_0 = \text{Ind}(\delta_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \delta_d \otimes \Xi_0 \otimes \tilde{\delta}_d^\theta \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{\delta}^\theta).
\]

The representation \( \Xi_0 \) is the base change lift of Proposition 9.3.

**Proof.** The proof is now along the lines of Proposition 9.3 where we use multiplicativity of \( \gamma \)-factors and the fact that \( \Xi_0 \) is the local Langlands lift of the discrete series \( \xi_0 \). This way, we obtain equality of \( \gamma \)-factors to apply Lemma 9.2 and conclude that \( T_0 \cong \tilde{T}_0^{\theta} \) and has the correct central character.

\( \square \)

### 9.5. The generic local Langlands Conjecture

Theorem 9.10 summarizes our main local result. Local base change being recursively defined via the tempered, discrete series and supercuspidal cases of Propositions 9.9, 9.8 and 9.7, respectively.

In general, we have the Langlands quotient \[13 \text{[58]}. \] The work of Mučić on the standard module conjecture \[48\] helps us to realize a general generic representation \( \pi_0 \) of \( U_N(F) \) as the unique irreducible generic quotient of an induced representation. More precisely, \( \pi_0 \) is the Langlands quotient of

\[
(9.9) \quad \text{Ind}(\tau'_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \tau'_d \otimes \tau_0),
\]

with each \( \tau'_i \) a quasi-tempered representation of \( \text{GL}_{n_i}(E) \) and \( \tau_0 \) a tempered representation of \( U_{N_0}(F) \). We can write \( \tau'_i = \tau_{i,0}^t \tau^t \) with \( \tau_{i,0} \) tempered and the Langlands parameters have \( 0 \leq t_1 \leq \cdots \leq t_d \).

**Theorem 9.10.** Let \( \pi_0 \) be a generic representation of \( U_N(F) \). Write \( \pi_0 \) as the Langlands quotient of

\[
\text{Ind}(\tau'_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \tau'_d \otimes \tau_0),
\]

as in (9.9). Then \( \pi_0 \) has a unique generic local base change

\[
\Pi_0 = BC(\pi_0),
\]

which is a generic representation of \( \text{GL}_N(E) \) satisfying \( \Pi_0 \cong \tilde{\Pi}_0^{\theta} \). The central character \( \omega_{\Pi_0} \) obtained from \( \omega_{\pi_0} \) via Hilbert’s theorem 90. Specifically, the lift \( \Pi_0 \) is the Langlands quotient of

\[
\text{Ind}(\tau'_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \tau'_d \otimes \tau_0 \otimes \tilde{\tau}_d^{\theta} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{\tau}_1^{\theta}),
\]

\[ \square \]
with $T_0$ the Langlands functorial lift of the tempered representation $\tau_0$. Given $(E/F, \pi_0, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{ls}(U_N, \text{Res} \, GL_m, p)$, we have equality of local factors

$$
\gamma(s, \pi_0 \times \tau, \psi_E) = \gamma(s, \Pi_0 \times \tau, \psi_E)
$$

$$
L(s, \pi_0 \times \tau) = L(s, \Pi_0 \times \tau)
$$

$$
\varepsilon(s, \pi_0 \times \tau, \psi_E) = \varepsilon(s, \Pi_0 \times \tau, \psi_E).
$$

**Proof.** We reason as in the case of a tempered representation, Proposition 9.9. Equality of local factors follows from the definition of base change and Lemmas 9.2 and 9.3, after incorporating twists by unramified characters. □

### 9.6. Strong Base Change

Base change is now refined in such a way that it agrees with the local functorial lift of Theorem 9.10 at every place. Let

$$
\mathfrak{h} : U_1(\hat{A}_k) \to GL_1(\hat{A}_K)
$$

be the global reciprocity map such that $\mathfrak{h}_v$ is the map given by Hilbert’s Theorem 90 at every place $v$ of $k$, as in equation (6.1). We also have global twists by the unramified character $\nu$ of a general linear group obtained via the determinant, as in the local theory.

In the case of number fields, the method of descent is used in [59] to show how to obtain the strong lift from the weak lift. Over function fields, we can now give a self contained proof with the results of this article combined with those of [41].

**Theorem 9.11.** Let $\pi$ be a cuspidal globally generic automorphic representation of $U_N(\hat{A}_k)$. Then $\pi$ has a unique Base Change to an automorphic representation of $GL_N(\hat{A}_K)$, denoted by $\Pi = BC(\pi)$.

The central character of $\Pi$ is given by $\omega_\Pi = \omega_\pi \circ \mathfrak{h}$ and is unitary. Furthermore, $\Pi \cong \Pi^0$ and there is an expression as an isobaric sum

$$
\Pi = \Pi_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \Pi_d,
$$

where each $\Pi_i$ is a unitary cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_{N_i}(\hat{A}_K)$ such that $\Pi_i \cong \Pi^0_i$ and $\Pi_i \ncong \Pi_j$, for $i \neq j$. At every place $v$ of $k$, we have that

$$
\Pi_v = BC(\pi_v)
$$

is the local Base Change of Theorem 9.10 preserving local factors.

**Proof.** Let $\Pi'$ be the automorphic representation of $\text{Res}_{K/k}GL_N(\hat{A}_k) \cong GL_N(\hat{A}_K)$ obtained from $\pi$ via the weak Base Change of Theorem 8.6. For all $v \notin S$, $\Pi'$ has the property that $\Pi'_v$ is the unramified lift of $\pi_v$ of §8.3 or the split Base Change of §8.4. By Proposition 9.6, we know that $\Pi = BC(\pi)$ has unitary central character

$$
\omega_\Pi = \omega_\pi \circ \mathfrak{h}.
$$

From the Jacquet-Shalika classification [24], the functorial lift $\Pi$ decomposes as an isobaric sum

$$
\Pi = \Pi_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \Pi_d.
$$

More precisely, each cuspidal automorphic representation $\Pi_i$ of $GL_{N_i}(\hat{A}_K)$ can be written in the form

$$
\Pi_i = \Xi_i \nu^{t_i},
$$

with $\Xi_i$ a unitary cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_{N_i}(\hat{A}_K)$. Reordering if necessary, we can assume $t_1 \leq \cdots \leq t_d$. We wish to prove that each $t_i = 0$. Notice
that if \( t_i < 0 \) for some \( i \), then there is a \( j > i \) such that \( t_j > 0 \), due to the fact that \( \Pi \) is unitary. Also, we cannot have \( t_1 > 0 \). To obtain a contradiction, suppose there exists a \( t_{j_0} \), which is the smallest with the property \( t_{j_0} < 0 \). Due to the fact that \( \Pi \) is unitary, we cannot have \( t_1 > 0 \). To obtain a contradiction, suppose there exists a \( t_{j_0} \), which is the smallest with the property \( t_{j_0} < 0 \).

Consider \((K/k, \pi, \Xi_{j_0}, \psi) \in \mathcal{LS}(U_N, \Res GL_{N_{j_0}}, p)\). Theorem 6.5 of [41] tells us that \( L(s, \pi \times \tilde{\Xi}_{j_0}) \) is holomorphic for \( \Re(s) > 1 \). However, if we consider \((K, \Pi, \Xi_{j_0}, \psi) \in \mathcal{LS}(\Res GL_N, \Res GL_{N_{j_0}}, p)\), we have that

\[
L(s, \Pi \times \tilde{\Xi}_{j_0}) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} L(s + t_i, \Xi_i \times \tilde{\Xi}_{j_0}).
\]

And, by Theorem 3.6 of [24] (part II) the \( L \)-function

\[
L(s, \Xi_{j_0} \times \tilde{\Xi}_{j_0})
\]

has a simple pole at \( s = 1 \). This carries over to a pole at \( s = 1 - t_{j_0} > 1 \) for

\[
L(s, \pi \times \tilde{\Xi}_{j_0}) = L(s, \Pi \times \tilde{\Xi}_{j_0}).
\]

This causes a contradiction unless there exists no such \( t_{j_0} \). Hence, all \( t_i \) must be zero. This proves that each \( \Pi_i \) is a unitary cuspidal automorphic representation.

We now have that each \( \Pi_i = \Xi_i \) and

\[
L(s, \Pi \times \tilde{\Pi}_{l_0}) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} L(s, \Pi_i \times \tilde{\Pi}_{l_0}),
\]

where \( l_0 \) is a fixed ranging from \( 1 \leq l_0 \leq d \). On the right hand side we have a pole at \( s = 1 \) every time that \( \Pi_{l_0} \cong \Pi_i \), by Proposition 3.6 of [24] part II. However, on the left hand side, from Proposition 6.5 of the [41], we have that

\[
L(s, \Pi \times \tilde{\Pi}_{l_0}) = L(s, \pi \times \tilde{\Pi}_{l_0})\]

has only a simple pole at \( s = 1 \). Hence, \( \Pi_{l_0} \cong \Pi_i \) can only occur if \( l_0 = i \).

It remains to show that, for each \( j \), we have \( \Pi_j \cong \tilde{\Pi}_j \). For this, let \( T_j = \Pi_j \otimes \pi \). From Corollary 4.2 of [11], \( L(s, \pi \times \tilde{\Pi}_j) \) is a Laurent polynomial if \( \tilde{w}_0(T_j) \not\cong T_j \). If this is the case, it would have no poles. However

\[
L(s, \pi \times \tilde{\Pi}_j) = \prod_{i} L(s, \Pi_i \times \tilde{\Pi}_j)
\]

has only a simple pole at \( s = 1 \), reasoning as before. Thus, it must be the case that \( \tilde{w}_0(T_j) \cong T_j \), giving the desired \( \Pi_j \cong \tilde{\Pi}_j \).

The compatibility of global to local base change is addressed by Proposition 9.5 (i). Indeed, we have that

\[
\Pi_v = BC(\pi_v)
\]

is unique and must be given by Theorem 9.10 at every place. Notice that \( \Pi_v \cong \tilde{\Pi}_v \) for every \( v \notin S \). By multiplicity one for GL \( N \), we globally have \( \Pi \cong \tilde{\Pi} \).

\section{Ramanujan Conjecture and Riemann Hypothesis}

Let \( K/k \) be a quadratic extension of global function fields of characteristic \( p \). We can now complete the proof of the existence of extended \( \gamma \)-factors, \( L \)-functions and root numbers in order to include products of two unitary groups. Note that the Base Change map of Theorem 8.6 was strengthened in Theorem 9.11 so that it agrees with the local functorial lift of Theorem 9.10 at every place \( v \) of \( k \). In this way, we can prove our main application involving \( L \)-functions for the unitary groups. The
The Riemann Hypothesis for $L$-functions associated to products of cuspidal automorphic representations of general linear groups was proved by Laurent Lafforgue in [32].

**Theorem 10.1.** Let $\gamma$, $L$ and $\varepsilon$ be rules on $\mathfrak{L}(p)$ satisfying the ten axioms of Theorem 7.3. Given $(K/k, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{L}(p)$, define

$$L(s, \pi \times \tau) = \prod_v L(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v) \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi) = \prod_v \varepsilon(s, \pi_v \times \tau_v, \psi_v).$$

Automorphic $L$-functions on $\mathfrak{L}(p)$ satisfy the following:

(i) (Rationality). $L(s, \pi \times \tau)$ converges absolutely on a right half plane and has a meromorphic continuation to a rational function on $q^{-s}$.

(ii) (Functional equation). $L(s, \pi \times \tau) = \varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau) L(1 - s, \tilde{\pi} \times \tilde{\tau})$.

(iii) (Riemann Hypothesis). The zeros of $L(s, \pi \times \tau)$ are contained in the line $\Re(s) = 1/2$.

10.1. Extended local factors. Let us complete the definition of extended local factors of Theorem 7.3. In this section for generic representations and in the next in general under a certain assumption. The case of a unitary group and a general linear group for generic representations already addressed in §6. An exposition, within the Langlands-Shahidi method of the case of two general linear groups can be found in [21]. We now focus on the new case of $G_1 = U_{M}$ and $G_2 = U_{N}$.

**Definition 10.2.** Given $(E/F, \pi_0, \tau_0, \psi) \in \mathfrak{L}(U_{M}, U_{N}, p)$ generic, let

$$\Pi_0 = BC(\pi_0) \quad \text{and} \quad T_0 = BC(\tau_0)$$

be the corresponding base change maps of Theorem 9.11. We define

$$\gamma(s, \pi_0 \times \tau_0, \psi_E) := \gamma(s, \Pi_0 \times T_0, \psi_E)$$

$$L(s, \pi_0 \times \tau_0) := L(s, \Pi_0 \times T_0)$$

$$\varepsilon(s, \pi_0 \times \tau_0, \psi_E) := \varepsilon(s, \Pi_0 \times T_0, \psi_E).$$

The defining Properties (vii)–(x) of Theorem 7.3 allow us to construct $L$-functions and root numbers from $\gamma$-factors in the tempered case. This is compatible with the decomposition of $\pi_0$ and $\tau_0$ of Theorem 9.10. The rules $\gamma$, $L$ and $\varepsilon$ then satisfy all of the local properties of Theorem 7.3. The remaining property, the global functional equation, is part (ii) of Theorem 10.1, addressed in §10.2.

10.2. Non-generic representations and local factors. Consider an irreducible admissible representation $\pi$ of $U_N(F)$ that is not necessarily generic. We first look at the case when $\pi$ is tempered. If $\text{char}(F) = 0$, the tempered $L$-packet conjecture, Conjecture 10.3 below, is known (see Theorem 2.5.1 of [45]). Furthermore, it is part of the work of Ganapathy-Varma [15] on the local Langlands correspondence for the split classical groups if $\text{char}(F) = p$. For the unitary groups $U_N(F)$, $\text{char}(F) = p$, it is thus reasonable to work under the assumption that Conjecture 10.3 holds.

Let $\Phi$ be the set of all Langlands parameters

$$\phi : \mathcal{W}_F^p \to ^L U_N.$$

A parameter $\phi$ is tempered if its image on $GL_N(\mathbb{C})$ is bounded. For any tempered $L$-parameter $\phi$, there is an $L$-packet $\Pi_\phi$ which is a finite multi-set. We consider only tempered $L$-packets in this section, which agree with tempered Arthur packets.
Conjecture 10.3. If an L-packet contains a tempered element, then all of its elements are tempered. Every tempered L-packet $\Pi_\phi$ of $U_N(F)$ contains a representation $\pi_0$ which is generic.

In fact, we can be more precise. Let $(B, \psi)$ be Whittaker datum with $B = TU$ a fixed Borel subgroup of $G = U_N$ and $\psi : U \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ non-degenerate. Every tempered L-packet $\Pi_\phi$ of $U_N(F)$ contains exactly one representation $\pi_0$ which is generic with respect to $(B, \psi)$. In this article, we take the Borel subgroup of $U_N$ consisting of upper triangular matrices.

Furthermore, $L$-functions are independent on how the non-degenerate character varies. Let $G = U_N$ and let $\tilde{G}$ be as in Proposition 2.2, sharing the same derived group as $G$. Then $L$-functions are independent up to $\text{Ad}(g)$ by elements of $\tilde{G}(F)$. And there is a formula that keeps track of how $\gamma$-factors and root numbers behave as the additive character $\psi$ varies.

The importance of this conjecture is that it reduces the study of $\gamma$-factors, $L$-functions and $\varepsilon$-factors to the case of generic representations. Hence, under the assumption that Conjecture 10.3 is valid, we complete the existence part of Theorem 7.3 for tempered representations with the following definition.

Definition 10.4. Let $(E/F, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathfrak{l}(p)$ be tempered. Let $\Pi_{\phi_1}$ and $\Pi_{\phi_2}$ be tempered L-packets with $\pi \in \Pi_{\phi_1}$ and $\tau \in \Pi_{\phi_2}$. Let $\pi_0 \in \Pi_{\phi_1}$ and $\tau_0 \in \Pi_{\phi_2}$ be generic. Then we have

$$
\gamma(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) := \gamma(s, \pi_0 \times \tau_0, \psi_E) \\
L(s, \pi \times \tau) := L(s, \pi_0 \times \tau_0) \\
\varepsilon(s, \pi \times \tau, \psi_E) := \varepsilon(s, \pi_0 \times \tau_0, \psi_E).
$$

To prove Theorem 7.3 in general, we can use Langlands classification to write

$$
\pi \mapsto \text{Ind}(\sigma_1 \otimes \chi_1)
$$

and

$$
\tau \mapsto \text{Ind}(\sigma_2 \otimes \chi_2)
$$

with $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$ tempered and $\chi_1 \in X_{nr}(M_1), \chi_2 \in X_{nr}(M_2)$ in the Langlands situation, as in [4, 58]. With tempered $L$-functions and corresponding local factors defined, then Properties (vii)–(x) of Theorem 7.3 can now be used to define $L$-functions and related local factors on $\mathfrak{l}(G_1, G_2, p)$ in general.

Remark 10.5. We refer to §§ 7 and 8 of [14] for a further discussion on $L$-parameters and the local Langlands correspondence for the classical groups, including the unitary groups. Written under certain working hypothesis, we address the local Langlands correspondence in characteristic $p$. First for supercuspidal representations, then for discrete series and tempered $L$-parameters, to end with general admissible representations.

10.3. Proof of Theorem 10.1. The case of two general linear groups, i.e., for $(K/k, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathcal{L}(\text{Res}_{K/k}\text{GL}_M, \text{Res}_{K/k}\text{GL}_N, p)$, is already well understood. Properties (i) and (ii) of Theorem 10.1 are attributed to Piatetski-Shapiro [49]. They can be proved in a self contained way via the Langlands-Shahidi method over function fields, see [21, 40]. The Riemann Hypothesis in this case was proved by Laurent Lafforgue in [32].
The case of \((K/k, \pi, \tau, \psi) \in \mathcal{L}S(U_N, \text{Res}_{K/k} \text{GL}_m, p)\) is included in Theorem 5.1 by taking \(M = \text{Res} \text{GL}_m \times U_N\) as a maximal Levi subgroup of \(G = U_{N+2m}\) and forming the globally generic representation \(\tau \otimes \tilde{\tau}\) of \(M(\mathbb{A}_k)\). Property (i) in this situation is Theorem 1.2 of [41]. Property (ii) is the functional equation of \(\mathcal{L}\)-function \(L(s, \pi \times \tau)\). Hence the Riemann Hypothesis. Hence the \(L\)-function \(L(s, \pi \times \tau)\) also satisfies Properties (i)–(iii) of Theorem 10.1. \(\square\)

10.4. The Ramanujan Conjecture. Base Change over function fields also allows us to transport the Ramanujan conjecture from the unitary groups to \(\text{GL}_N\). The Ramanujan conjecture for cuspidal representations of general linear groups, being a theorem of L. Lafforgue [32].

**Theorem 10.6.** Let \(\pi = \otimes' \pi_v\) be a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation of \(U_N(\mathbb{A}_k)\). Then every \(\pi_v\) is tempered. Whenever \(\pi_v\) is unramified, its Satake parameters satisfy

\[|\alpha_{j,v}|_{k_v} = 1, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n.\]

**Proof.** Fix a place \(v\) of \(k\), which remains inert in \(K\). We can write \(\pi_v\) as the generic constituent of

\[
\text{Ind} \left( \tau'_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tau'_{d,v} \otimes \tau_{0,v} \right),
\]

as in (9.9), with each \(\tau'_{i,v}\) quasi-tempered and \(\tau_{0,v}\) tempered. Furthermore, we can write \(\tau'_{i,v} = \tau_{i,v}^\theta \cdot \tau_{i,v}^\theta\) with \(\tau_{i,v}\) tempered and Langlands parameters \(0 \leq t_{1,v} \leq \cdots \leq t_{d,v}\).

Now, let \(\Pi = \text{BC}(\pi)\) be the base change lift of Theorem 9.11. From Theorem 9.11, \(\Pi_v\) is the local Langlands functorial lift of \(\pi_v\). By Theorem 9.10, \(\Pi_v\) is the generic constituent of

\[
\text{Ind} \left( \tau'_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tau'_{d,v} \otimes \tau_{0,v}^\theta \otimes \tau_{d,v}^\theta \otimes \cdots \otimes \tau_{1,v}^\theta \right),
\]

with \(\tau_{0,v}\) the Langlands functorial lift of the tempered representation \(\tau_{0,v}\). The representation \(\tau_{0,v}^\theta\) is also tempered by Lemma 9.4.
On the other hand, the base change lift can be expressed as an isobaric sum
\[ \Pi = \Pi_1 \boxplus \cdots \boxplus \Pi_e, \]
with each \( \Pi_i \) a cuspidal unitary automorphic representation of \( \text{GL}_{m_i}(\mathbb{A}_K) \). Hence, \( \Pi_v \) is obtained from
\[ (10.2) \text{Ind}(\Pi_{1,v} \otimes \cdots \otimes \Pi_{e,v}). \]
Then, thanks to Théorème VI.10 of [32], each \( \Pi_{i,v} \) is tempered.

We then look at a fixed \( \tilde{\tau}_{j,v} \) from (10.1), where we now have
\[ L(s, \pi_v \times \tilde{\tau}_{j,v}) = L(s, \Pi_v \times \tilde{\tau}_{j,v}) \]
\[ = L(s, \tau_{0,v} \times \tilde{\tau}_{j,v}) \prod_{i=1}^d L(s + t_{i,v}, \tau_{i,v} \times \tilde{\tau}_{j,v}) L(s - t_{i,v}, \tau_{i,v} \times \tilde{\tau}_{j,v}). \]
The \( L \)-function appearing on the right hand side has a pole at \( s = t_{j,v} \). However, from (10.2) we have
\[ L(s, \Pi_v \times \tilde{\tau}_{j,v}) = \prod_{i=1}^e L(s, \Pi_{i,v} \times \tilde{\tau}_{j,v}). \]
Notice that each representation involved in the product on the right hand side is tempered. Then each \( L(s, \Pi_{i,v} \times \tilde{\tau}_{j,v}) \) is holomorphic for \( \Re(s) > 0 \). Hence, so is \( L(s, \Pi_v \times \tilde{\tau}_{j,v}) \). This causes a contradiction unless \( t_{j,v} = 0 \).

If \( v \) is split, we have that \( \text{BC}(\pi_v) = \pi_v \otimes \tilde{\pi}_v \) from § 8.4. For the places \( w_1 \) and \( w_2 \) of \( K \) lying above \( v \), we have that the representation of \( \text{GL}_N(k_v) \)
\[ \pi_v = \text{Ind}(\Pi_{1,w_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \Pi_{e,w_1}) \]
is tempered. Hence, so is
\[ \tilde{\pi}_v = \text{Ind}(\tilde{\Pi}_{1,w_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{\Pi}_{e,w_2}). \]
Now, if \( v \) is inert and \( \pi_v \) is unramified, we have from § 8.3 that the unramified Base Change \( \text{BC}(\pi_v) = \Pi_v \) corresponds to a semisimple conjugacy class given by
\[ \Phi_v(\text{Frob}_v) = \begin{cases} \text{diag}(\alpha_{1,v}, \ldots, \alpha_{n,v}, 1, \alpha_{n,v}^{-1}, \ldots, \alpha_{1,v}^{-1}) & \text{if } N = 2n + 1 \\ \text{diag}(\alpha_{1,v}, \ldots, \alpha_{n,v}, \alpha_{n,v}^{-1}, \ldots, \alpha_{1,v}^{-1}) & \text{if } N = 2n \end{cases}. \]
Each \( \alpha_{j,v} \) or \( \alpha_{j,v}^{-1} \) is a Satake parameter for one of the representations \( \Pi_{i,v} \), which are unramified. Since we are in the case of \( \text{GL}_{m_i}(K_v) \), we conclude that
\[ |\alpha_{j,v}|_{K_v} = 1. \]

\[ \square \]

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