ON THE ARITHMETIC OF SHALIKA MODELS AND THE CRITICAL VALUES OF L-FUNCTIONS FOR GL_{2n}

HARALD GROBNER AND A. RAGHURAM

With an appendix by Wee Teck Gan

Abstract. Let $\Pi$ be a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_{2n}(A)$ over a totally real number field $F$. Suppose that $\Pi$ has a Shalika model. We define a rational structure on the Shalika model of $\Pi_f$. Comparing it with a rational structure on a realization of $\Pi_f$ in cuspidal cohomology in top-degree, we define certain periods $\omega_{\psi}(\Pi_f)$. As applications, we obtain algebraicity results in the following cases: Firstly, for the symmetric cube $L$-functions attached to holomorphic Hilbert modular cusp forms; we also discuss the situation for higher symmetric powers. Secondly, for certain (self-dual of symplectic type) Rankin–Selberg $L$-functions for $GL_3 \times GL_2$; assuming Langlands Functoriality, this generalizes to certain Rankin–Selberg $L$-functions of $GL_n \times GL_{n-1}$. Thirdly, for the degree four $L$-functions attached to Siegel modular forms of genus 2 and full level. Moreover, we compare our top-degree periods with periods defined by other authors. We also show that our main theorem is compatible with conjectures of Deligne and Gross.

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1. Introduction

Let $F$ be a totally real number field and $G = GL_{2n}/F$, $n \geq 1$, the split general linear group over $F$. Let $\Pi$ be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(A)$ and $\chi$ an algebraic Hecke character. Attached to this data is the standard Langlands $L$-function $L(s, \Pi \otimes \chi)$. The main aim of this paper is to study the algebraicity of the critical values of $L(s, \Pi \otimes \chi)$ for representations $\Pi$ which admit a Shalika model. To that end, we will also investigate the arithmetic of such Shalika models.

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Manin and Shimura independently studied the arithmetic of L-functions associated to holomorphic Hilbert modular forms, see [43] and [56, Thm. 4.3]; and more generally, Harder [23] and Hida [29] proved algebraicity theorems for critical values of L-functions of cuspidal automorphic representations of GL$_2$. These results relate the L-value at hand to a non-zero complex number, called a period, which essentially captures the transcendental part of the critical L-values. Underlying this construction is the fact that the cuspidal automorphic representations considered are of cohomological type, i.e., have non-vanishing cohomology with respect to some finite-dimensional algebraic coefficient module. Then the periods arise from comparing a rational structure on the Whittaker model of the finite part of the cuspidal representation and a realization of the latter in cohomology. This idea of defining a period attached to cohomological cuspidal representations was pursued by several other authors, among them Kazhdan–Mazur–Schmidt [56], Manoharakrishnan [48] and Raghuram–Shahidi [50]. All these works have in common that they use the Whittaker model and the lowest possible degree of cohomology which can carry a cuspidal automorphic representation. Here, we replace the Whittaker model by what is called the Shalika model – if there is one – of a cuspidal automorphic representation Π of $G(\mathbb{A})$; furthermore, we will work with the highest possible degree of cohomology in which a cuspidal representation may appear. In particular, this approach gives rise to different periods than the ones considered by the previous authors.

To put ourselves in medias res, let $S/F = \Delta GL_n \cdot M_n \subset GL_{2n}$ be the Shalika subgroup of $G = GL_{2n}$. $\eta$ an idèle class character of $F$ such that $\eta^2$ equals the central character $\omega$ of $\Pi$ and $\psi$ a non-trivial additive character of $F'/\mathbb{A}$. The latter two characters naturally extend to characters of $S(\mathbb{A})$, cf. Sect. 5.1.1. A cuspidal automorphic representation Π of $G(\mathbb{A})$, which we do not assume to be unitary, is said to have an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model, if

$$S^0_{\psi}(\varphi)(g) := \int_{Z_G(\mathbb{A})S(F) \backslash S(\mathbb{A})} (\Pi(g) \cdot \varphi)(s) \eta^{-1}(s) \psi^{-1}(s) ds \neq 0$$

for some $\varphi \in \Pi$ and $g \in G(\mathbb{A})$. According to Jacquet–Shalika [34], this is equivalent to a twisted partial exterior square L-function $L^\vee(s, \Pi, \wedge^2 \otimes \eta^{-1}) = \prod_{\sigma \in S} L(s, \Pi_{\sigma}, \wedge^2 \otimes \eta_{\sigma}^{-1})$ having a pole at $s = 1$, cf. Thm. 3.1.1. One may again reformulate this by saying that Π has a Shalika model if and only if Π is the Asgari–Shahidi transfer of a globally generic, cuspidal automorphic representation of $GSpin_{2n+1}(\mathbb{A})$, see Prop. 3.1.4.

For the definition of the Shalika model $S^0_{\psi}(\Pi)$, see Def. 3.1.1. If $\Pi$ is cohomological and cuspidal, then we know that its $\sigma$-twist $^\sigma \Pi := \otimes_{v \text{ arch}} \Pi_{\sigma^{-1}v} \otimes (\Pi_F \otimes \wedge_\sigma^{-1} \mathbb{C})$ is also cohomological and cuspidal for all $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$; see Clozel [13]. We would like to define an action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ on Shalika models and hence define rational structures on such models. Toward this we have the following theorem which says that having a Shalika model is an arithmetic property of a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation $\Pi$. See Thm. 3.6.2. The appendix of this article contains a simple and elegant proof of this theorem by Wee Teck Gan.

Under our present assumptions, it is known that the rationality field $Q(\Pi)$ of $\Pi$, i.e., the fixed field of all automorphisms $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ which leave $\Pi$ invariant, $\Pi \cong ^\sigma \Pi$, is an algebraic number field. The same holds for $Q(\Pi, \eta)$, the compositum of the rationality fields of $\Pi$ and $\eta$. By virtue of Thm. 3.6.2, we are able to define a “$\sigma$-twisted action” on the Shalika model $S^0_{\psi}(\Pi_f)$ of the finite part $\Pi_f$ of $\Pi$, and hence obtain a $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-structure on $S^0_{\psi}(\Pi_f)$. That is, there is a $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-subspace of $S^0_{\psi}(\Pi_f)$, stable under the action of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, which – tensored by $\mathbb{C}$ – retrieves the Shalika model, see Lem. 3.3.1. Let $K_\infty = \prod_{v \text{ arch}} O(2n)R^\times$ and $q_0 = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(F)/(n^2 + n - 1)$. Then $q_0$ is the highest degree in which a cuspidal automorphic representation $\Pi$ can have non-vanishing $(g_\infty, K_\infty^\Sigma)$-cohomology with respect to some finite-dimensional, irreducible algebraic coefficient system $E_\mu^\Sigma$. It is known that every character $\epsilon$ of $\pi_0(G(\mathbb{A})) = K_\infty/K_\infty^\Sigma$ appears in $H^0(g_\infty, K_\infty^\Sigma, \Pi \otimes E_\mu^\Sigma)[\epsilon]$ with multiplicity one. Hence, taking the $\epsilon$-isotypic component gives a one-dimensional space $H^0(g_\infty, K_\infty^\Sigma, \Pi \otimes E_\mu^\Sigma)[\epsilon] \cong \mathbb{C}$. Fixing a basis vector $[\Pi_{\mu}]^\Sigma$ of the former cohomology space defines an isomorphism

$$\Theta^\epsilon : S^0_{\psi}(\Pi_f) \cong H^0(g_\infty, K_\infty^\Sigma, \Pi \otimes E_\mu^\Sigma)[\epsilon].$$

The right hand side also has a $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-structure, which originates from a geometric realization of automorphic cohomology. One may normalize $\Theta^\epsilon$ in such a way that it respects the $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-structures on both
sides. This normalization factor is a period which we denote $\omega'(\Pi_f)$; it is well-defined as an element of $\mathbb{C}^*/\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)$. See Definition/Proposition 4.2.1. Call this normalized isomorphism $\Theta^\Pi_{\sigma_f}$.

In Sect. 5 we prove the first main algebraicity result of this paper; see Theorem 5.2.1. It describes the behaviour of our top-degree periods $\omega'(\Pi_f)$ under twisting $\Pi$ by an algebraic Hecke character $\chi$ of $F$. Let $G(\chi_f)$ be the Gauss sum of $\chi_f$ and $\epsilon_\chi$ the signature of $\chi$, cf. Sect. 5.4. Let $\epsilon$ be a character of $K_\infty/K_\infty^\sigma$ with rationality field $\mathbb{Q}(\epsilon)$ and let $\omega' = \omega'(\Pi_f)$ be the attached period. Let $\chi$ be an algebraic Hecke character of $F$, and let $\epsilon_\chi$ be its signature. For any $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ we have

$$\sigma \left( \frac{\omega^{\epsilon_\chi}(\Pi_f \otimes \chi_f)}{G(\chi_f)^n \omega'(\Pi_f)} \right) = \left( \frac{\omega^{\epsilon_\chi}(\sigma \Pi_f \otimes \sigma \chi_f)}{G(\sigma \chi_f)^n \omega'(\sigma \Pi_f)} \right).$$

This roughly says that the periods of $\Pi_f \otimes \chi_f$ differ from the periods of $\Pi_f$ by the $n$-th power of the Gauss sum of $\chi$ up to an algebraic number in a canonical number field determined by the data at hand. In the context of periods arising from Whittaker models and bottom-degree cohomology, such a theorem was proved by the second author and Shahidi; see the main theorem of [50]. The strength of Thm. 5.2.1 relies on the fact that in order to prove an algebraicity theorem for all the critical values of $L(s, \Pi \otimes \chi)$, it suffices to prove an algebraicity theorem for just one critical value of the untwisted $L$-function $L(s, \Pi)$. In the rest of the introduction we show how one can prove such an algebraicity theorem for $L(\frac{s}{2}, \Pi)$, assuming that $s = \frac{1}{2}$ is critical for $L(s, \Pi)$.

For a Shalika function $\xi = S^\eta_\psi(\varphi) \in S^\eta_\psi(\Pi)$, following Friedberg–Jacquet [15], one may define the Shalika-zeta-integral

$$\zeta(s, \varphi) := \int_{\text{GL}_n(A)} S^\eta_\psi(\varphi) \left( \begin{array}{cc} g_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) |\det(g_1)|^{s-1/2} dg_1,$$

which may be shown to extend to a meromorphic function in $s \in \mathbb{C}$, cf. Prop. 3.1.5. This also makes sense locally, i.e., at a place $v$ of $F$. Under the standing assumption that $\Pi$ is cohomological and cuspidal automorphic and admits an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model, we prove in Sect. 6.9.3 that there is a very special vector $\zeta_{\Pi_f}^\eta$ in the Shalika model $S^\eta_\psi(\Pi_f)$ which satisfies

1. $\zeta_v(\frac{1}{2}, \zeta_{\Pi_f}^\eta) = L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_v)$ for all unramified finite places $v$,
2. $\zeta_v(1/2, \zeta_{\Pi_f}^\eta) = 1$ for all ramified finite places $v$.

Moreover, this vector $\zeta_{\Pi_f}^\eta$ is rational, i.e., $\zeta_{\Pi_f}^\eta$ lies inside the $\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)$-structure of the Shalika model. Let $H := \text{GL}_n \times \text{GL}_n$ which is naturally a subgroup of $G = \text{GL}_{2n}$. Next, one uses the result of Friedberg–Jacquet that the period integral along $H(F) \setminus H(\mathbb{A})$ of a cusp form $\varphi$ is nothing but the Shalika-zeta-integral of $\xi$. Hence, we get an integral representation of the central critical value $L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi)$ as a period integral of a cusp form, which in the Shalika model corresponds to a rational vector. Our main algebraicity result follows by interpreting this period integral in cohomology. Towards such a cohomological interpretation, consider the real orbifolds

$$\tilde{S}^H_K_f := H(F) \setminus H(\mathbb{A})/(K_\infty^\sigma \cap H_\infty) \sim (K_f) \rightarrow G(F) \setminus G(\mathbb{A})/K_\infty^\sigma K_f =: S^G_{K_f},$$

where $i : H \hookrightarrow G$ denotes the natural embedding of $H$ into $G$ and $K_f$ is an open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. It is a crucial observation that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \tilde{S}^H_K_f = q_0$. This numerical coincidence is a very important ingredient in making the whole story work. Another important ingredient, which follows from a classical branching law (cf. Prop. 5.3.1), is the observation that $s = \frac{1}{2}$ is critical for $L(s, \Pi)$ if and only if the essentially trivial representation of $H_\infty$ appears (and then necessarily with multiplicity one) in the representation $E^\Pi_{\sigma_f}$. Finally, we use a version of Poincaré-duality $\int_{\tilde{S}^H_K_f}$ (cf. Sect. 6.4) to obtain our main diagram of maps, see Sect. 6.5.
for details and notation unexplained here:

\[ H_{\overline{c}}^{\Omega}(S_{\overline{c}}^G, \mathcal{E}_\mu) \xrightarrow{\ast} H_{\overline{c}}^{\Omega}(S_{\overline{c}}^H, \mathcal{E}_\mu) \xrightarrow{T^\ast} H_{\overline{c}}^{\Omega}(S_{\overline{c}}^H, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-\omega)}) \]

\[ \mathcal{S}_{\overline{c}}^{\Omega}(\Pi_f, K_f) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_\overline{c}_{K_f}} \mathbb{C} \]

The “Main Identity” proved in Thm. [67.1] shows that chasing our special vector \( \xi_{\overline{c}}^0 \) through this diagram essentially computes the \( L \)-value \( L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_f) \). Here, we use recent work of Sun [57], which shows the non-vanishing of a quantity \( \omega(\Pi_{\infty}) \), depending only on the choice of generator \( [\Pi_{\infty}] \). This, together with our theorem on period relations then gives the second main algebraicity result of this paper; see Theorem 7.1.2. Let \( \chi \) be a finite-order Hecke character of \( F \) and \( \text{Crit}(\Pi) = \text{Crit}(\Pi \otimes \chi) \) be the set of critical points in \( \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z} \) for the \( L \)-function \( L(s, \Pi \otimes \chi) \) of \( \Pi \otimes \chi \). Let \( \frac{1}{2} + m \in \text{Crit}(\Pi \otimes \chi) \). Then, for any \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \), we have

\[ \frac{L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f)}{\omega(-1)^{m} \chi_f(\Pi_f) \mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^{\frac{n}{2}} \omega(\Pi_{\infty}, m)} = \frac{L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \sigma \Pi_f \otimes \sigma \chi_f)}{\omega(-1)^{m} \chi_f(\Pi_f) \mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^{\frac{n}{2}} \omega(\Pi_{\infty}, m)}, \]

where the quantity \( \omega(\Pi_{\infty}, m) \) is defined in Thm. [3.4.2].

For the case of trivial coefficients (i.e., when \( \mu = 0 \)) for the group \( \text{GL}_4 \), a weak form of the above theorem is implicit in a construction of \( p \)-adic \( L \)-functions due to Ash–Ginzburg [7]. (There the authors worked over \( \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \) – the algebraic closure of \( \mathbb{Q} \) in \( \mathbb{C} \) – instead of the number field \( \mathbb{Q}(\pi) \)) and needed to assume the non-vanishing of \( L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) \) for some unitary character \( \chi \) trivial at infinity.) There are several parts of that paper which are for \( \text{GL}_{2n} \), however, to quote them from the introduction of their paper, “our results are definitive when \( n = 2 \) and \( F \) totally real.” The reader should view our Thm. [7.1.2] as a generalization, as well as a refinement, of some of the results of [7].

For a cohomological cuspidal representation \( \pi \) of \( \text{GL}_n / \mathbb{Q} \), Mahnkopf [12] was the first to prove a general rationality result for the critical values of the standard \( L \)-function \( L(s, \pi) \). (See [12, Thm. A].) His rationality result, which is under the assumption of a non-vanishing hypothesis, is formulated in terms of certain periods \( \Omega_{\pi}(\pi) \) attached to \( \pi \). These periods however depend not only on \( \pi \), but also on a series of representations \( \pi = \pi_0, \pi_1, \ldots \), where \( \pi_j \) is a representation of \( \text{GL}_{n-2j} / \mathbb{Q} \). Unfortunately, \( \pi \) does not canonically determine the \( \pi_j \)’s; besides, there is no relation between the rationality fields \( \mathbb{Q}(\pi) \) and \( \mathbb{Q}(\pi_j) \). This raises significant problems in any particular instance; for example, using Langlands Functoriality for the symmetric cube transfer, it seems impossible to apply Mahnkopf’s results to prove that the critical values of the symmetric cube \( L \)-function of the Ramanujan \( \Delta \)-function, divided by his periods \( \Omega_{\pi}(\pi) \), are rational numbers. (See, for example, Mizumoto [11] for the critical values of the \( L \)-function of \( \text{Sym}^3(\Delta) \).) In comparison, our Thm. [7.1.2] which is totally independent of Mahnkopf’s paper, has the advantage that it is unconditional, and furthermore, it is sufficiently refined to give algebraicity results for critical values of concrete examples like the symmetric cube \( L \)-functions of Hilbert modular forms, or of the degree four \( L \)-functions of Siegel modular forms.

In Sect. [8] we take up various such examples to which Thm. [7.1.2] is applicable. Consider a primitive holomorphic Hilbert modular cusp form \( f \) of weight \( k = (k_v)_{v \in S_\infty} \) and let \( \pi(f) \) be the corresponding cuspidal automorphic representation of \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}) \). If \( f \) is algebraic, we prove that \( \Pi := \text{Sym}^3(\pi) \) is the Kim–Shahidi symmetric cube transfer of \( \pi = \pi(f) \otimes | \cdot |_{k_0}^{1/2} \), \( k_0 = \max k_v \), satisfies all the assumptions made in our Thm. [7.1.2] cf. Prop. [8.1.1], Hence, we get a new algebraicity theorem for the critical values of such symmetric cube \( L \)-functions, see Cor. [8.1.2]. The reader should compare this with a previous theorem of Garrett–Harris [17, Thm. 6.2] on symmetric cube \( L \)-functions. In fact, using their paper, we derive Cor. [8.1.3] which compares our top-degree periods with the Petersson inner product of \( f \). Further, assuming...
Langlands Functoriality. We get a theorem for all odd symmetric power $L$-functions of $f$, see Prop. 8.4.1. This should be compared with Raghuram [18] Thm. 1.3.

Next, we consider Rankin–Selberg $L$-functions for $GL_3 \times GL_2$ attached to a pair $(\pi, \tau)$ of unitary cuspidal automorphic representations. This $L$-function is the standard $L$-function of the Kim–Shahidi transfer $\Pi := \pi \boxtimes \tau$, which is a representation of $GL_6(\mathbb{A})$. We show that if $\pi$ is essentially self-dual, $\tau$ is not dihedral and $\pi$ is not a twist of the Gelbart–Jacquet transfer of $\tau$, then $\pi \boxtimes \tau$ is a cuspidal automorphic representation; if $\pi_{\infty}$ and $\tau_{\infty}$ are also cohomological and “sufficiently disjoint” (a mild condition on their Langlands parameters), then we prove that $\Pi$ is cohomological, too, and finally we verify that $\Pi$ admits a Shalika model, see Prop. 8.2.1. Hence, we get a new algebraicity theorem for the critical values of $L(s, \pi \times \tau)$, cf. Cor. 8.2.3. We compare this result with Raghuram [18] Thm. 1.1 in Cor. 8.2.4 which yields a comparison of our top-degree (Shalika–)periods and the bottom-degree (Whittaker–)periods used in the aforementioned reference. In Sect. 8.2.3, we indicate how these algebraicity theorems may be extended to the case of Rankin–Selberg $L$-functions of $GL_n \times GL_{n-1}$ assuming Langlands Functoriality.

As another class of examples, let $\Phi$ be a non-zero genus two cuspidal Siegel modular eigenform of full level. By a recent work of Pitale–Saha–Schmidt [47], one knows the existence of the Langlands transfer of $\Phi$ to a cuspidal automorphic representation $\Pi(\Phi)$ of $GL_4(\mathbb{A}_\mathbb{Q})$. We check that our Thm. 8.1.2 applies to $\Pi(\Phi)$, giving a new theorem on the critical values of the degree four $L$-function of Siegel modular cusp forms, cf. Cor. 8.3.1. This should be compared with Harris [20] Thm. 3.5.5.

In Sect. 8.2 we also comment on the compatibility of our theorem with Deligne’s conjecture on the critical values of motivic $L$-functions. As it stands, it seems impossible to compare our periods with Deligne’s motivic periods directly. However, Blasius and Panchishkin have independently computed the behaviour of Deligne’s periods upon twisting the motive by characters, and based on this they predict how critical values of automorphic $L$-functions change upon twisting. Our theorem is compatible with their predictions; see Cor. 8.3.1. We also note that our result is compatible with Gross’s conjecture on the order of vanishing of motivic $L$-functions at critical points; see Cor. 8.5.1

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2. Notation and conventions

2.1. Let $F$ be a totally real number field of degree $d = [F : \mathbb{Q}]$ with ring of integers $\mathcal{O}$. For any place $v$ we write $F_v$ for the topological completion of $F$ at $v$. Let $S_\infty$ be the set of archimedean places of $F$. If $v \notin S_\infty$, we let $\mathcal{O}_v$ be the local ring of integers of $F_v$ with unique maximal ideal $\mathfrak{p}_v$. Moreover, $\mathfrak{A}$ denotes the ring of adèles of $F$ and $\mathfrak{A}_f$ its finite part. We use the local and global normalized absolute values and denote each of them by $| \cdot |$. Further, $\mathcal{D}_F$ stands for the absolute different of $F$, i.e., $\mathcal{D}_F^{-1} = \{ x \in F : Tr_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(x\mathcal{O}) \subset \mathbb{Z} \}$.

2.2. Throughout this paper we let $G := GL_{2n}/F$, $n \geq 1$, the split general linear group over $F$. Let $H := GL_n \times GL_n/F$ which is viewed as a subgroup of $G$ consisting of block diagonal matrices. The center of $G$ is denoted $Z_G/F$. If $A$ is any abelian $F$-algebra, $G(A)$ (resp., $H(A)$) stands for the $A$-rational points of $G$ (resp., $H$). In accordance with the usual conventions, we write $G_\infty = \prod_{v \in S_\infty} G(F_v) = GL_{2n}(\mathbb{R})^d$ (resp., $H_\infty = \prod_{v \in S_\infty} H(F_v) = (GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \times GL_n(\mathbb{R}))^d$). Lie algebras of real Lie groups are denoted by the same letter but in lower case gothics; for example, $\mathfrak{g}_\infty = Lie(G_\infty)$, $\mathfrak{g}_v = Lie(G(F_v))$, $v \in S_\infty$.

2.3. We fix once and for all a maximal $F$-split torus of $G$, the group of diagonal matrices in $G$. Fixing positivity on the corresponding set of roots in the usual way gives us that the set of tuples $\mu = (\mu_v)_{v \in S_\infty}$, $\mu_v = (\mu_{v,1}, \ldots, \mu_{v,2n})$ with $\mu_{v,1} \geq \cdots \geq \mu_{v,2n}$ and $\mu_{v,i} \in \mathbb{Z}$, for all $v \in S_\infty$ and $1 \leq i \leq 2n$, can be identified with the set of equivalence classes of irreducible finite-dimensional algebraic representations $E_\mu$ of $G_\infty$ (on complex vector spaces) via the highest weight correspondence. It is clear that any such representation $E_\mu$
factors as $E_\mu = \bigotimes_{v \in S_\infty} E_{\mu_v}$, where $E_{\mu_v}$ is the irreducible representation of $G(F_v) = G(\mathbb{R})$ of highest weight $\mu_v$. The representation $E_\mu$ is called essentially self-dual if all its local factors $E_{\mu_v}$ are, i.e., if for all $v \in V_\infty$ there is a $w_v \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$\mu_v + \mu_v + 2w_v = w_v, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n.$$ 

This is equivalent to saying that $E_\mu \cong E_{\mu_v} \otimes \det^w$. It is called self-dual if $w_v = 0$, i.e., $E_{\mu_v} \cong E_{\mu_v}^\vee$.

2.4. At an archimedean place $v \in S_\infty$ we let $K_v$ be the product of a maximal compact subgroup of the real Lie group $G(F_v) = \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ and $Z_G(F_v) = Z_G(\mathbb{R})$. We make the following explicit choice:

$$K_v = O(2n)R^\times,$$

and set $K_\infty = \prod_{v \in S_\infty} K_v$. By $K_\infty$ we mean the topological connected component of the identity within $K_\infty$. Hence, locally

$$K_v^\circ = SO(2n)R_+.$$

All Lie-group representations $\Pi_\infty = \bigotimes_{v \in S_\infty} \Pi_v$ of $G_v$ appearing in this paper define a $(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K_\infty^\circ)$-module and for each $v \in S_\infty$ a $(\mathfrak{g}_v, K_v^\circ)$-module, which we shall all denote by the same letter as the original Lie group representation. In particular, this applies to a highest weight representation $E_\mu = \bigotimes_{v \in S_\infty} E_{\mu_v}$. If furthermore $\Pi_\infty = \bigotimes_{v \in S_\infty} \Pi_v$ is any $(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K_\infty^\circ)$-module, then we denote by $H^q(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K_\infty^\circ, \Pi_\infty)$ its space of $(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K_\infty^\circ)$-cohomology in degree $q$, cf. Borel–Wallach [12], I.5. A module $\Pi_\infty$ is called cohomological, if there is a highest weight representation $E_\mu$ as in Sect. 2.4 such that $H^q(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K_\infty^\circ, \Pi_\infty \otimes E_\mu^\vee) \neq 0$ for some degree $q$. It is a basic fact that these cohomology groups obey the Künneth-rule, i.e.,

$$H^q(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K_\infty^\circ, \Pi_\infty \otimes E_\mu^\vee) \cong \bigoplus_{q_\mu = q} \bigotimes_{v \in S_\infty} H^q(\mathfrak{g}_v, K_v^\circ, \Pi_v \otimes E_{\mu_v}^\vee).$$

Hence, $\Pi_\infty$ is cohomological, if and only if all its local components $\Pi_v$ are, i.e., they have non-vanishing $(\mathfrak{g}_v, K_v^\circ)$-cohomology with respect to some local highest weight representation $E_{\mu_v}^\vee$.

2.5. For $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$, let us define the $\sigma$-twist $\sigma\nu$ of a representation $\nu$ of $G(A_f)$ (resp., $G(F_v)$, $v \notin S_\infty$) on a complex vector space $W$ as in Waldspurger [20], I.1: If $W'$ is a $\mathbb{C}$-vector space with a $\sigma$-linear isomorphism $t' : W \to W'$ then we set

$$\sigma\nu := t' \circ \nu \circ t'^{-1}.$$ 

This definition is independent of $t'$ and $W'$ up to equivalence of representations. If $\nu_\infty = \bigotimes_{v \in S_\infty} \nu_v$ is a representation of $G_\infty$, we let

$$\sigma\nu_\infty := \bigotimes_{v \in S_\infty} \nu_{v^{-1}} \sigma v_v,$$

interpreting $v \in S_\infty$ as an embedding of fields $v : F \to \mathbb{R}$. For $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$, this defines the $\sigma$-twist on a global representation $\nu = \nu_\infty \otimes \nu_f$ of $G(\mathbb{A})$ be setting

$$\sigma\nu := \sigma\nu_\infty \otimes \sigma\nu_f.$$ 

Recall also the definition of the rationality field of a representation from [20], I.1. If $\nu$ is any of the representations considered above, then let $\mathfrak{S}(\nu)$ be the group of all automorphisms $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ such that $\sigma\nu \equiv \nu$. Then the rationality field $Q(\nu)$ is defined as

$$Q(\nu) := \{ z \in \mathbb{C} | \sigma(z) = z \text{ for all } \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}(\nu) \}.$$ 

As another ingredient we recall that a representation $\nu$ on a $\mathbb{C}$-vector space $W$ is said to be defined over a subfield $F \subset \mathbb{C}$, if there is an $F$-vector subspace $W_F \subset W$, stable under the given action, and such that the canonical map $W_F \otimes_F \mathbb{C} \to W$ is an isomorphism. In this case, we also say that $(\nu, W)$ has an $F$-structure.
2.6. We let \( \Pi \) be an irreducible cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \) with central character \( \omega_{\Pi} \), cf. [11] 4.4–4.6. It is of the form

\[
\Pi = \hat{\Pi} \otimes |\det|^t, \quad t \in \mathbb{C},
\]

with \( \hat{\Pi} \) being a unitary cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \). It decomposes abstractly into a restricted tensor product of local representations \( \Pi = \bigotimes_v \Pi_v \) of irreducible admissible representations \( \Pi_v = \hat{\Pi}_v \otimes |\det_v|^t \) of \( G(F_v) \). Collecting the local representations at the archimedean (resp., non-archimedean) places, we obtain an irreducible admissible representation \( \Pi_{\infty} = \bigotimes_{v \in S_\infty} \Pi_v \) of the real Lie group \( G_\infty \) (resp., an irreducible admissible representation \( \Pi_f = \bigotimes_{v \notin Q^{\times}} \Pi_v \) of the totally disconnected, locally compact group \( G(\mathbb{A}_f) \)). The finite set of places where \( \Pi_f \) ramifies is denoted \( S_{\Pi_f} \) and we let \( S_{\Pi} = S_{\infty} \cup S_{\Pi_f} \). We assume furthermore that there is an idèle class character \( \eta : F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times \) such that

\[
\eta^n = \omega_{\Pi}.
\]

It is hence of the form \( \eta = \bar{\eta} \otimes |\cdot|^{2t} \), \( \bar{\eta} \) being unitary. We will write \( S_\eta \) for the set of places where \( \eta \) ramifies and define \( S_{\Pi, \eta} := S_{\Pi} \cup S_\eta \). Further, let

\[
\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta) := \mathbb{Q}(\Pi)\mathbb{Q}(\eta),
\]

the compositum of the rationality field \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi) \) of \( \Pi \) and the rationality field \( \mathbb{Q}(\eta) \) of \( \eta \).

2.7. We fix, once and for all, an additive character \( \psi_Q \) of \( \mathbb{Q} \backslash \mathbb{A} \), as in Tate’s thesis, namely, \( \psi_Q(x) = e^{2\pi i \lambda(x)} \) with the \( \lambda \) as defined in [58] Sect. 2.2. In particular, \( \lambda = \sum_{p \leq \infty} \lambda_p \), where \( \lambda_p(t) = -t \) for any \( t \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( \lambda_p(x_p) \) for any \( x_p \in \mathbb{Q}_p \) is the rational number with only \( p \)-power denominator such that \( x_p - \lambda_p(x_p) \in \mathbb{Z}_p \). If we write \( \psi_Q = \psi_R \otimes \otimes_p \psi_{Q_p} \), then \( \psi_R(t) = e^{-2\pi i t} \) and \( \psi_{Q_p} \) is trivial on \( \mathbb{Z}_p \) and nontrivial on \( p^{-1} \mathbb{Z}_p \). Next, we define a character \( \psi \) of \( F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A} \) by composing \( \psi_Q \) with the trace map from \( F \) to \( Q \): \( \psi = \psi_Q \circ \text{Tr}_{F/Q} \). If \( \psi = \otimes_v \psi_v \), then the local characters are determined analogously. In particular, if \( \mathcal{D}_F = \prod_v \mathcal{D}_v \) with the product running over all prime ideals \( \mathfrak{p} \), then the conductor of the local character \( \psi_v \) is \( \mathfrak{p}_v \mathfrak{r}_v \), i.e., \( \psi_v \) is trivial on \( \mathfrak{p}_v \mathfrak{r}_v \) and nontrivial on \( \mathfrak{p}_v^{-1} \), Note that \( \psi_T \) takes values in the subgroup \( \mathfrak{m}_\infty \) of \( \mathbb{C}^\times \) consisting of all roots of unity. This comment will be relevant when we deal with rational structures on Shalika models, cf. Sect. 3.7.

2.8. A Haar measure \( dg \) on \( GL_n(\mathbb{A}) \) will be a product \( dg = \prod dg_v \) of local Haar measures. For \( v \notin S_\infty \), the local measures \( dg_v \) are exactly as in Friedberg–Jacquet [11], which in turn depend on the measures chosen in Godement–Jacquet [29]. The choice of an additive character \( \psi_v \), determines a unique self-dual measure \( dx_v \) on the algebra \( M_n(F_v) \) of \( n \times n \)-matrices with entries in \( F_v \); this in turn determines the multiplicative measure \( d^x q_v = dg_v/|\det(g_v)|^n \). Since we never explicitly use the additive measure, we will simplify our notation and denote \( d^x q_v \) by \( dg_v \). These choices imply that certain volume terms that will appear will be rational numbers. (See, for example, the proof of Lem. 3.4.1.) We will normalize measures on archimedean symmetric spaces by taking \( vol(SO(n)) = 1 \). For the group \( H = GL_n \times GL_n \) we take the product measure \( dh = d(h_1, h_2) = dh_1 \otimes dh_2 \) on \( H(\mathbb{A}) \), with \( dh_1 \) and \( dh_2 \) as above for each copy of \( GL_n \), and similarly for \( dh_v \) locally everywhere.

3. Shalika models and rational structures

3.1. Global Shalika models. We will now define the notion of a Shalika model of a cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \) as in Sect. 2.6. Let

\[
S := \left\{ s = \begin{pmatrix} h & 0 \\ 0 & h \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & X \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid h \in GL_n, \ X \in \mathbb{M}_n \right\} \subset G.
\]

It is traditional to call \( S \) the Shalika subgroup of \( G \). The characters \( \eta \) and \( \psi \) can be extended to a character of \( S(\mathbb{A}) \):

\[
s = \begin{pmatrix} h & 0 \\ 0 & h \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & X \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto (\eta \otimes \psi)(s) := \eta(\det(h))\psi(\text{Tr}(X)).
\]
We will also denote \( \eta(s) = \eta(\det(h)) \) and \( \psi(s) = \psi(Tr(X)) \). For a cusp form \( \varphi \in \Pi \) and \( g \in G(\mathbb{A}) \) consider the integral

\[
S^\varphi_\psi(g) := \int_{Z(\mathbb{A})S(F), S(\mathbb{A})} (\Pi(g) \cdot \varphi)(s) \eta^{-1}(s) \psi^{-1}(s) ds.
\]

It is well-defined by the cuspidality of the function \( \varphi \), cf. Jacquet–Shalika \[34\] 8.1, and hence yields a function \( S^\varphi_\psi(\varphi) : G(\mathbb{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \). It satisfies the transformation law

\[
S^\varphi_\psi(\varphi)(sg) = \eta(s) \cdot \psi(s) \cdot S^\varphi_\psi(\varphi)(g),
\]

for all \( g \in G(\mathbb{A}) \) and \( s \in S(\mathbb{A}) \) as above. In particular, we obtain an intertwining of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \)-modules

\[
\Pi \rightarrow \text{Ind}_{S(\mathbb{A})}^{G(\mathbb{A})} [\eta \otimes \psi]
\]

given by \( \varphi \mapsto S^\varphi_\psi(\varphi) \), which by the irreducibility of \( \Pi \) is either trivial or injective. The following theorem, due to Jacquet–Shalika, gives a necessary and sufficient condition for \( S^\varphi_\psi(\varphi) \) being non-zero.

**Theorem 3.1.1** (Jacquet–Shalika, \[34\] Thm. 1, p. 213). The following assertions are equivalent:

(i) There is a \( \varphi \in \Pi \) and \( g \in G(\mathbb{A}) \) such that \( S^\varphi_\psi(\varphi)(g) \neq 0 \).

(ii) \( S^\varphi_\psi \) defines an injection of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \)-modules

\[
\Pi \hookrightarrow \text{Ind}_{S(\mathbb{A})}^{G(\mathbb{A})} [\eta \otimes \psi].
\]

(iii) Let \( S \) be any finite set of places containing \( S_{1, \eta} \). The twisted partial exterior square \( L \)-function

\[
L^S(s, \Pi, \wedge^2 \otimes \eta^{-1}) := \prod_{\nu \in S} L(s, \Pi_{\nu}, \wedge^2 \otimes \eta^{-1})
\]

has a pole at \( s = 1 \).

**Proof.** This is proved in \[34\] for unitary representations and its extension to the non-unitary case is easy. \( \square \)

**Definition 3.1.2.** If \( \Pi \) satisfies any one, and hence all, of the equivalent conditions of Thm. 3.1.1 then we say that \( \Pi \) has an \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model, and we call the isomorphic image \( S^\varphi_\psi(\Pi) \) of \( \Pi \) under \( S^\varphi_\psi \) a global \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model of \( \Pi \). We will sometimes suppress the choice of the characters \( \eta \) and \( \psi \) and the fact that we deal with a global representation (i.e., a representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \)) and simply say that \( \Pi \) has a Shalika model.

**Corollary 3.1.3.** Let \( \Pi \) be a cuspidal automorphic representation of \( GL_2(\mathbb{A}) \) with central character \( \omega_\Pi \). Then \( \Pi \) has a global \((\omega_\Pi, \psi)\)-Shalika model.

**Proof.** For \( GL_2 \), the Whittaker model and the Shalika model of a representation \( \Pi \) coincide. \( \square \)

The following proposition gives another equivalent condition for \( \Pi \) to have a global Shalika model, which puts this notion into a broader context within the theory of automorphic forms and will be of particular importance in Wee Teck Gan’s appendix. We will use the functorial transfer from \( \text{GSpin}_{2n+1} \) to \( GL_{2n} \), established for unitary globally cuspidal automorphic representations by Asgari–Shahidi in \[4\] Thm. 1.1 in its weak form and finally in \[5\] Cor. 5.15 at every place. Its extension to the non-unitary case, which we are going to use, is given as follows: Every cuspidal automorphic representation \( \pi \) of \( \text{GSpin}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{A}) \) is of the form \( \pi \equiv \tilde{\pi} \otimes |\det|^{t/n} \) for a unitary cuspidal automorphic representation \( \tilde{\pi} \) and some \( t \in \mathbb{C} \). Further, \( \pi \) is globally generic if and only if \( \tilde{\pi} \) is. Now, if \( \Pi \) is the Asgari–Shahidi transfer of such a \( \tilde{\pi} \), then we let \( \pi \) transfer to the cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi := \tilde{\Pi} \otimes |\det|^{t} \) of \( GL_{2n}(\mathbb{A}) \). With this set-up in place we obtain

**Proposition 3.1.4.** Let \( \Pi \) be a cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}) = GL_{2n}(\mathbb{A}) \) with central character \( \omega_\Pi \). Then the following assertions are equivalent:

(i) \( \Pi \) has a global \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model for some idèle class character \( \eta \) satisfying \( \eta^n = \omega_\Pi \).

(ii) \( \Pi \) is the transfer of a globally generic cuspidal automorphic representation \( \pi \) of \( \text{GSpin}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{A}) \).
In particular, if any of the above equivalent conditions is satisfied, then Π is essentially self-dual. The character η may be taken to be the central character ω_π of π.

Proof. Let Π be a cuspidal automorphic representation of G(ℌ) with central character ω_Π. By Thm. 3.1.1 Π has an (η, ψ)-Shalika model for some idèle class character η satisfying η^n = ω_Π, if and only if the partial exterior square L-function L^S(s, Π, ∧^2 ⊗ ψ_Π) has a pole at s = 1. (Here S is any finite set of places containing S_Π,η.) Furthermore, a functorial transfer of a globally generic, cuspidal automorphic representation of $GSpin_{2n+1}(ℌ)$ is essentially self-dual by [5], Cor. 5.15. Observing that $L^S(s, Π, ∧^2 ⊗ ψ_Π)$ is absolutely convergent for $ℜ(s) > 0$, the equivalence of (i) and (ii) follows now from Hundley–Sayag [3], Thm. A, together with Asgari–Shahidi, [5], Thm. 5.10.(b). □

The following proposition is crucial for much that will follow. It relates the period-integral over $H$ of a cuspidal form $ϕ$ of $G$ to a certain zeta-integral of the function $S^0_ϕ(φ)$ in the Shalika model corresponding to $ϕ$ over one copy of GL_n.

Proposition 3.1.5 (Friedberg–Jacquet, [15] Prop. 2.3). Let Π have an (η, ψ)-Shalika model. For a cuspidal form $ϕ ∈ Π$, consider the integral

$$Ψ(s, φ) := \int_{Z_{G(A)}H(F) \backslash H(ℌ)} φ \left( \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & 0 \\ 0 & h_2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\det(h_1)}{\det(h_2)} \right)^{s-1/2} η^{-1}(\det(h_2)) d(h_1, h_2).$$

Then, $Ψ(s, φ)$ converges absolutely for all $s ∈ ℂ$. Next, consider the integral

$$ζ(s, φ) := \int_{GL_n(ℌ)} S^0_ϕ(φ) \left( \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{|\det(g_1)|^{s-1/2}}{dg_1} \right).$$

Then, $ζ(s, φ)$ is absolutely convergent for $ℜ(s) > 0$. Further, for $ℜ(s) > 0$, we have

$$ζ(s, φ) = Ψ(s, φ),$$

which provides an analytic continuation of $ζ(s, φ)$ by setting $ζ(s, φ) = Ψ(s, φ)$ for all $s ∈ ℂ$.

Proof. This is proved in [15] for unitary representations and its extension to the non-unitary case is easy. □

Remark 3.1.6. The results quoted in this section are valid for any number field $F$, however, we will need them only for a totally real $F$ since our main results will crucially depend on $F$ being totally real.

3.2. Local Shalika models. Consider a cuspidal automorphic representation $Π = ⊗_v Π_v$ of $G(ℌ)$ as in Sect. 2.3

Definition 3.2.1. For any place $v$ we say that $Π_v$ has a local $(η_v, ψ_v)$-Shalika model if there is a non-trivial (and hence injective) intertwining

$$Π_v ↷ Ind^{G(F_v)}_{S(F_v)} [η_v ⊗ ψ_v].$$

If $Π$ has a global Shalika model, then $S^0_ϕ$ defines local Shalika models at every place. The corresponding local intertwining operators are denoted by $S^0_ϕ(Π_v)$ and their images by $S^0_ϕ(Π_v)$, whence $S^0_ϕ(Π) = ⊗_v S^0_ϕ(Π_v)$.

We can now consider cuspidal forms $ϕ$ such that the function $ξ_ϕ = S^0_ϕ(φ) ∈ S^0_ϕ(Π)$ is factorizable as

$$ξ_ϕ = \otimes_v ξ_{ϕ_v},$$

where

$$ξ_{ϕ_v} ∈ S^0_ϕ(Π_v) ⊂ Ind^{G(F_v)}_{S(F_v)} [η_v ⊗ ψ_v].$$

Prop. 3.1.5 implies that

$$ζ_v(s, ξ_{ϕ_v}) := \int_{GL_n(F_v)} ξ_{ϕ_v} \left( \begin{pmatrix} g_{1,v} & 0 \\ 0 & 1_v \end{pmatrix} \frac{|\det(g_{1,v})|^{s-1/2}}{dg_{1,v}} \right)$$

is absolutely convergent for $ℜ(s)$ sufficiently large. The same remark applies to

$$ζ_f(s, ξ_{ϕ_f}) := \int_{GL_n(F_f)} ξ_{ϕ_f} \left( \begin{pmatrix} g_{1,f} & 0 \\ 0 & 1_f \end{pmatrix} \frac{|\det(g_{1,f})|^{s-1/2}}{dg_{1,f}} \right) = \prod_{v | S_∞} ζ_v(s, ξ_{ϕ_v}).$$
3.3. The next proposition, also due to Friedberg–Jacquet, relates the “Shalika-zeta-integral” with the standard $L$-function of $\Pi$.

**Proposition 3.3.1** ([15], Prop. 3.1 & 3.2). Assume that $\Pi$ has an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model. Then for each place $v$ and $\xi_{\varphi_v} \in S^0_{\psi_v}(\Pi_v)$ there is a holomorphic function $P(s, \xi_{\varphi_v})$ such that

$$\zeta_v(s, \xi_{\varphi_v}) = L(s, \Pi_v)P(s, \xi_{\varphi_v}).$$

One may hence analytically continue $\zeta_v(s, \xi_{\varphi_v})$ by re-defining it to be $L(s, \Pi_v)P(s, \xi_{\varphi_v})$ for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$. Moreover, for every $s \in \mathbb{C}$ there exists a vector $\xi_{\varphi_v} \in S^0_{\psi_v}(\Pi_v)$ such that $P(s, \xi_{\varphi_v}) = 1$. If $v \notin S_1$, then this vector can be taken to be the spherical vector $\xi_{\Pi_v} \in S^0_{\psi_v}(\Pi_v)$ normalized by the condition

$$\xi_{\Pi_v}(id_v) = 1.$$

**Proof.** This is proved in [15] for unitary representations and its extension to the non-unitary case is easy. □

Prop. 3.3.1 relates the Shalika-zeta-integral to $L$-functions, on the other hand Prop. 3.4 relates this integral to a period integral over $H$. As we shall see soon, the period integral over $H$ admits a cohomological interpretation, provided the cuspidal representation $\Pi$ is of cohomological type.

3.4. **An interlude: cohomological cuspidal automorphic representations.** We assume from now on that the cuspidal automorphic representation $\Pi$ of $G(\mathfrak{a})$ as defined in Sect. 2.4 is cohomological. By Sect. 2.4 this means that there is a highest weight representation $E_\mu = \otimes_{v \in S_{\infty}} E_{\mu_v}$ of $G_{\infty}$ such that

$$H^q(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K'_\infty, \Pi \otimes E^\circ_{\mu}) = H^q(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K'_\infty, \Pi_{\infty} \otimes E^\circ_{\mu}) \otimes \Pi_f \neq 0$$

for some degree $q$. Such a highest weight module $E_{\mu}$ is necessarily essentially self-dual, but even more is true due to the fact that $\Pi$ is cuspidal. Indeed, according to Clozel [13], Lem. 4.9, there is a $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that for each archimedean place $v \in S_{\infty}$ the highest weight $\mu_v = (\mu_v,1,\ldots,\mu_v,2n)$ satisfies

$$\mu_{v,i} + \mu_{v,2n-i+1} = w, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

In other words, $E_{\mu_v}$ differs from its dual by the same integer power $|\det|^{w_v} = |\det|^{w}$ of the determinant at each archimedean place $v \in S_{\infty}$, cf. Sect. 2.4. This integer is called the “purity weight” of $\Pi$ and if we write $\Pi = \Pi \otimes |\det|^t$ as in Sect. 2.4 then $t = \frac{w}{2}$.

As $\Pi$ is generic, the archimedean local component $\Pi_{\infty}$ must be essentially tempered. More precisely, for each archimedean place $v \in S_{\infty}$ let

$$\ell_{v,i} := \mu_{v,i} - \mu_{v,2n-i+1} + 2(n-i) + 1 = 2\mu_{v,i} + 2(n-i) + 1 - w, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

so $\ell_{v,1} > \ell_{v,2} > \ldots > \ell_{v,n} \geq 1$. Moreover, let $P$ be the parabolic subgroup of $G$ with Levi factor $L = \prod_{i=1}^n \text{GL}_2$ and $D(\ell_{v,i})$ the discrete series representations of GL$_2(\mathbb{R})$ of lowest (non-negative) $O(2)$-type $\ell_{v,i} + 1$. Then one can show, under these assumptions, that

$$\Pi_v \cong \text{Ind}_{P(\mathbb{R})}^{G(\mathbb{R})} \prod_{v} D(\ell_{v,1})[|\det|]^{\ell_{v,1}/2} \otimes \ldots D(\ell_{v,n})[|\det|]^{\ell_{v,n}/2}, \quad \forall v \in S_{\infty},$$

and so

$$H^q(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K_{\infty}^0, \Pi_{\infty} \otimes E^\circ_{\mu_v}) \cong \bigoplus_{q_v = q \in S_{\infty}} \bigotimes_{v \in S_{\infty}} H^{\ell_{v,i}}(\mathfrak{g}_{v2n}(\mathbb{R}), \text{SO}(2n)_{v2n} \otimes E_{\mu_v})$$

$$\cong \bigoplus_{q_v = q \in S_{\infty}} \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \bigwedge^{q_v-n^2} \mathbb{C}^{n-1}.$$

The group $K_\infty/K_{\infty}^0 \cong (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^d$ acts on this cohomology space. For any character $\epsilon$ of $K_\infty/K_{\infty}^0$ which we write as:

$$\epsilon = (\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_d) \in (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^d \cong (K_\infty/K_{\infty}^0)^*,$$
one obtains a corresponding eigenspace
\[ H^g(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K^*_\infty, \Pi_\infty \otimes E'_\mu)[\epsilon] \cong \bigoplus_{q_0} \bigotimes_{q_0' \in S_\infty} \mathbb{C}^{n-1}. \]

(As a general reference for the above see Clozel [13, 3]. See also [42, 3.1.2] or [22, 5.5].) In particular, for any cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \) of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \), the corresponding \( \epsilon \)-eigenspace in the \((\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K^*_\infty)\)-cohomology of \( \Pi_\infty \otimes E'_\mu \) in the top degree, i.e., in degree \( (3.4.2) \)

\[ q_0 := d(n^2 + n - 1) \]
is one-dimensional. Observe that \( q_0 \) only depends on \( n \) and the degree \( d \) of \( F/\mathbb{Q} \).

The next proposition explains the behaviour of cuspidal automorphic representations under \( \sigma \)-twisting.

**Proposition 3.4.3** (Clozel [13, Thm. 3.13]). Let \( \Pi \) be a cuspidal automorphic representation as in Sect. 2.6. If \( \Pi \) is cohomological with respect to a highest weight representation \( E'_\mu \), then \( \sigma \)-twisted representation \( \sigma \Pi \) is also cuspidal automorphic. It is cohomological with respect to \( \sigma E'_\mu \). Moreover, for every \( \epsilon \in (K^*_\infty/K^*_\infty)^* \), the \( G(\mathbb{A}_f) \)-module \( H^g(\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K^*_\infty, \Pi_\infty \otimes E'_\mu)[\epsilon] \) is defined over the rationality field \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi) \), which in this case is a number field. The same holds for \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi) \) being replaced by \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta) \).

**Remark 3.4.4.** This is shown in Clozel [13] for regular algebraic cuspidal automorphic representations, cf. [13, 3.5] for this notion. However, a cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \) as in Sect. 2.6 is cohomological if and only if it is regular algebraic, whence we obtain the proposition in the above form. The last assertion on cohomology being defined over \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi) \) and hence also over \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta) \) – although well-known to the experts – is only implicitly proved in [13]. For an actual proof one may consider [22, Thm. 8.6]. Here, we note that \( \Pi_\infty \) being cohomological forces its central character to be of the form \( \omega_{\Pi_\infty} \cong \otimes_{v \in S_\infty} \text{sgn}^{a_\nu} | \cdot |^{\nu w} \), for some \( a_\nu \in \{0, 1\} \), and so \( \Pi \) has to be algebraic, whence \( \mathbb{Q}(\eta) \) is a number field, etc. See also Sect. 5.1. The rational structure on cohomology has a purely geometric origin and it is inherited by a \( \mathbb{Q}(E'_\mu) \)-structure on cuspidal, or better, inner cohomology.

### 3.5. Shalika model versus cohomology

Let \( \Pi \) be a cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \) as in Sect. 2.6. On the one hand we can impose the condition that \( \Pi \) has a Shalika model, and on the other hand we can ask for \( \Pi \) to be cohomological. Let us observe that these conditions are independent of each other by presenting some examples. An example of **Shalika model but not cohomological** is as follows: Take \( n = 1 \). According to Cor. 3.1.3 any cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \) of \( G(\mathbb{A}) = \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}) \) has an \((\omega_{\Pi}, \psi)\)-Shalika model. But if \( \Pi \) is constructed from a Maass-form, then \( \Pi_\infty \) cannot be cohomological. An example of **cohomological but no Shalika model for \( \text{GL}_3 \)**: \( \Pi = \mathbb{Q} \). Let \( \pi_\kappa \) and \( \pi_\kappa' \) be cuspidal automorphic representations of \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}) \), \( F = \mathbb{Q} \), attached to primitive modular cusp forms of weights \( k \) and \( k' \), respectively. Assume that \( k \neq k' \) and both numbers are even. Assume moreover that both modular forms are not of CM-type, i.e., \( \text{Sym}^2(\pi_\kappa) \) and \( \text{Sym}^2(\pi_\kappa') \), cf. Sect. 5.1.2 are cuspidal. Put \( \Pi := (\pi_\kappa \boxtimes \pi_\kappa') \cdot | \cdot |^{1/2} \). Then \( \Pi \) is regular algebraic, i.e., cohomological, cf. Rem. 3.4.3. Furthermore, \( \Pi \) is cuspidal by Ramakrishnan [52, Thm. M]. Further, one may check that the exterior square of \( \Pi \) decomposes as an isobaric direct sum
\[ \Lambda^2 \Pi \cong (\text{Sym}^2(\pi_\kappa) \otimes \omega_{\pi_\kappa'}) \cdot | \cdot | \otimes (\text{Sym}^2(\pi_\kappa') \otimes \omega_{\pi_\kappa}) \cdot | \cdot |. \]

See, for example, Asgar–Raghu rrathan [2], Prop. 3.1. Hence, \( \Lambda^2 \Pi \) has no one-dimensional isobaric summand, and by Thm. 5.1.11 \( \Pi \) cannot have a Shalika model for any \( \eta \). Another example of **cohomological but no Shalika model but not for \( \text{GL}_4 \)**: \( \Pi = \mathbb{Q} \). Let \( n = 3 \). In [54, Thm. 5.1] Ramakrishnan and Wang gave an example of a cohomological unitary cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \) of \( G(\mathbb{A}) = \text{GL}_3(\mathbb{A}) \), \( F = \mathbb{Q} \), which is not essentially self-dual. Hence, Prop. 5.1.3 implies that \( \Pi \) does not admit an \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model for any \( \eta \).

### 3.6. Shalika models and \( \sigma \)-twisting

Having observed in the last subsection that having a Shalika model is independent of having non-zero \((\mathfrak{g}_\infty, K^*_\infty)\)-cohomology with respect to some finite-dimensional, algebraic coefficient system, one can still ask the question if having a Shalika-model is an invariant under \( \sigma \)-twisting. In other words, we may ask, if having a Shalika model is an **arithmetic** property of a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation. We begin with a useful observation about the character \( \eta \):
Lemma 3.6.1. Let $\Pi$ be a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ which admits an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model. Then, for all $v \in S_\infty$ we have

$$\eta_v = \text{sgn}^v |^w.$$  

**Proof.** See the proof of Thm. 5.3 in Gan–Raghuram [16].

By Prop. 3.4.3 $^s \Pi$ is also a cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ for all $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$. It makes sense to ask if $\Pi$ having an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model implies that $^s \Pi$ has a $(^s \eta, ^s \psi)$-Shalika model for all $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$. For $n = 1$ this is obvious in view of Cor. 3.1.3. If $n \geq 2$, the situation is more complicated, nevertheless, we have the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.6.2.** Let $\Pi$ be a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ which admits an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model. Then $^s \Pi$ has a $(^s \eta, ^s \psi)$-Shalika model for all $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$.

**Proof.** See the appendix for Wee Teck Gan’s proof of this theorem; this is elaborated further in Thm. 5.3 in Gan–Raghuram [16].

### 3.7. An action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ on Shalika functions.

Henceforth, we take $\Pi$ to be a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ which admits a $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)$.

Our goal is to define a $\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)$-structure $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)}$ on the Shalika model of $\Pi_f$. The main ingredient towards this will be a certain “twisted action” of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ on $\text{Ind}_{S(\mathbb{A}_f)}^{G(\mathbb{A})}[\eta_f \otimes \psi_f]$, which we shall now define. Recall that $\psi_f$, being the finite part of a unitary additive character, takes values in $\mu_\infty \subset \mathbb{C}^\times$, cf. Sect. 2.7.

This suggests that we consider the cyclotomic character:

$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_\infty)/\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times \cong \prod_p \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \\ \sigma \mapsto \sigma|_{\mathbb{Q}(\mu_\infty)} \mapsto t_\sigma \mapsto t_\sigma^{-1},$$

where the last inclusion is the one induced by the diagonal embedding of $\mathbb{Z}_p$ into $\prod_v \mathbb{O}_v$. The element $t_\sigma$ at the end may hence be thought of as an element of $\mathbb{A}_f^\times$. Let $t_\sigma^{-1}$ denote the diagonal matrix

$$t_\sigma^{-1} := \text{diag}(t_\sigma^{-1}, \ldots, t_\sigma^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1),$$

regarded as an element of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. For $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ and $\xi \in S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)$, we define the function $^s \xi$ by

$$(3.7.1) \quad ^s \xi(g_f) = \xi(t_\sigma^{-1} \cdot g_f),$$

$g_f \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$. Note that this action makes sense locally, by replacing $t_\sigma^{-1}$ by $t_\sigma^{-1,v}$. We see that $\xi \mapsto ^s \xi$ is a $\sigma$-linear $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$-equivariant isomorphism $\tilde{\sigma} : \text{Ind}_{S(\mathbb{A}_f)}^{G(\mathbb{A})}[\eta_f \otimes \psi_f] \rightarrow \text{Ind}_{S(\mathbb{A}_f)}^{G(\mathbb{A})}[^s \eta_f \otimes \psi_f]$ and the same holds locally at any finite place $v$.

### 3.8. A certain $\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)$-structure on $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)$.

**Lemma 3.8.1.** Let $\Pi$ be a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ which has an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi)$. Then, $\tilde{\sigma} \left( S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f) \right) = S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_{\mathbb{A}(\mathbb{C}/F)}$ for all $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$. For any finite extension $F/\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)$ we have an $F$-structure on $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)$ by taking invariants:

$S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_F := S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_{\mathbb{A}(\mathbb{C}/F)}.$

**Proof.** Using Thm. 3.6.2, the first part of the lemma may be proved in analogy to the case of Whittaker models. See Harder [23] p.80], Mahnkopf [12] p.594] or Raghuram–Shahidi [50] Lem. 3.2]. See also Remark 3.5.2 below.

In order to prove the remaining assertions of the lemma, consider the vector $\xi_{\Pi_f} = \otimes_{v \in S_\infty} \xi_{\Pi,v}$, where $\xi_{\Pi,v}$ is a new vector (called “essential vector” in Jacquet–Piatetski-Shapiro–Shalika [32].) That means that $\xi_{\Pi,v}$ is right invariant by a suitable open compact subgroup of $G(F_v)$ which gives rise to a one-dimensional space
of invariant vectors. At each finite place $v$, the vector $\xi_{\Pi_v}$ is unique up to scalars and we fix a choice of $\xi_{\Pi_v}$ by assuming that $\xi_{\Pi_v}(id_v) = 1$. Then we obtain by an easy calculation using (3.7.1) that

$$\sigma \xi_{\Pi_v} = \xi_{\sigma \Pi_v}.$$  

In particular, any $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta))$ fixes $\xi_{\Pi_v}$, and hence fixes the global new vector $\xi_{\Pi_f}$.

Now, let $S_{\psi_f}(\Pi_f)_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)}$ be the $\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)$-span of the $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$-orbit of $\xi_{\Pi_f}$. Then the canonical map

$$S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)} \mathbb{C} \to S_{\psi_f}(\Pi_f)$$

is an isomorphism. Indeed, as $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)} \neq 0$, surjectivity follows from the irreducibility of $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)$, and injectivity follows exactly as in the proof of [59, Lemme I.1.1]. The action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta))$ on $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)$ may then be identified with the action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta))$ on $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)} \mathbb{C}$, where it acts on the second factor. We deduce that

$$S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)} = S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)^{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta))}.$$  

Now, if $F$ is a finite extension of $\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)$ then, in the above isomorphism, one can identify

$$S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_F = S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)} F$$

with $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)^{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/F)}$. This proves the lemma.

\[ \square \]

**Remark 3.8.2.** For the first assertion of Lem. 3.8.1 to make sense, we need uniqueness of local, non-archimedean Shalika models. Uniqueness of Shalika models is proved in the literature only when $\eta$ is the trivial character; see, for example, Jacquet–Rallis [31] and Nien [45]. If $\eta$ is the square of a character then the central character $\omega_\eta$ is the $2n$-th power of a character and so we can twist it away and reduce to the case when $\eta$ is trivial. However, one expects multiplicity one to be true for $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika models for a general $\eta$; we henceforth assume such a multiplicity one result for local Shalika models. See also Sun [57], Thm. 4.3. Similar comments are applicable when we consider the map $\Theta^\sigma$ and the definition of the period $\omega^\sigma(\Pi_f)$ as in Sect. 4.2. It is interesting to quote Friedberg and Jacquet [15, p.119]: “the new integral representation we have obtained for $L(s, \pi)$ does not depend on the uniqueness of a local model for the representations,” however, the arithmetic aspects of their integral representation that we are interested in does depend on uniqueness of the local Shalika model.

3.9. A very specific choice of a rational vector in the Shalika model. Assume that $\Pi$ is a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representations of $G(\mathbb{A})$ which admits an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model. Under this assumption, we defined a $\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)$-structure on the Shalika model $S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)$ of $\Pi_f$ in Lem. 3.8.1. In addition, we shall now fix once and for all a particular vector

$$\xi_{\Pi_f} = \phi_{v \not\in S_{\Pi_f}}(\xi_{\Pi_v}) \in S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f)_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)}$$

inside this $\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta)$-structure, which has the following properties:

1. $\zeta_v(\frac{1}{2}, \xi_{\Pi_v}) = L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_v)$ for all $v \not\in S_{\Pi_f}$,
2. $\zeta_v(\frac{1}{2}, \xi_{\Pi_v}) = 1$ for all $v \in S_{\Pi_f}$.

We divide our discussion into two parts.

3.9.1. First, we consider the unramified case. So, let $v \not\in S_{\Pi_f}$. According to Prop. 3.3.1 the normalized spherical vector $\xi_{\Pi_v}$ has the property $\zeta_v(\frac{1}{2}, \xi_{\Pi_v}) = L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_v)$. Furthermore, for every $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ we have

$$\sigma \xi_{\Pi_v} = \xi_{\sigma \Pi_v},$$

cf. the proof of Lem. 3.8.1 and so $\sigma \xi_{\Pi_v} = \xi_{\Pi_v}$ for all $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta))$. Therefore, we let

$$\xi_{\Pi_v} := \xi_{\Pi_v} = \text{normalized spherical vector},$$

for $v \not\in S_{\Pi_f}$.  

3.9.2. Next, consider \( v \in S_{\Pi_{v}} \). Now the situation is more complicated. We introduce the following notation: For an integer \( m \geq 1 \), we let \( K_{v}(m) \) be the principal open congruence subgroup of \( G(O_{v}) \) of level \( m \), i.e.,

\[
K_{v}(m) = \{ g_{v} \in G(O_{v}) \mid g_{v} - id_{v} \in \mathfrak{p}^{m}_{v} \mathsf{M}_{2m}(O_{v}) \}.
\]

Put

\[
C_{v}(m) := \bigcup_{\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})} t_{\sigma,v} \cdot K_{v}(m).
\]

As \( K_{v}(m) \) is a normal subgroup of \( G(O_{v}) \) of finite index, the set \( C_{v}(m) \) is compact and open in \( G(F_{v}) \). We claim that if \( m \) is sufficiently large, then there is a function \( \xi_{v} \in S^{c}_{\mathfrak{p}_{v}}(\Pi_{v}) \) such that \( \text{supp}(\xi_{v}) = S(F_{v})C_{v}(m) \) and \( \xi_{v}|_{C_{v}(m)} \equiv 1 \). In order to see this, observe that by the very definition of \( C_{v}(m) \),

\[
C_{v}(m) \cap S(F_{v}) = K_{v}(m) \cap S(F_{v}).
\]

Pick any \( m \) large enough so that \( \eta_{v}(s_{v}) = \psi_{v}(s_{v}) = 1 \) for all \( s_{v} \in S(F_{v}) \cap C_{v}(m) \). Then \( \xi_{v} \) as above is well-defined. For \( \Re(s) \gg 0 \) such a function satisfies

\[
\xi_{v}(s,\xi_{v}) = \int_{GL_{n}(F_{v})} \xi_{v}
\left[
\begin{array}{cc}
g_{1,v} & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{array}
\right]
|\det(g_{1,v})|^{s - 1/2} dg_{1,v}
= \int_{C_{v}(m) \cap GL_{n}(F_{v})} \xi_{v}
\left[
\begin{array}{cc}
g_{1,v} & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{array}
\right]
|\det(g_{1,v})|^{s - 1/2} dg_{1,v}
= \text{vol}(C_{v}(m) \cap GL_{n}(F_{v}))
= \text{vol}(C_{v}(m)).
\]

This number is rational and independent of \( s \). In particular, by analytic continuation and the linearity of the integral, the function

\[
\xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}} := \text{vol}_{v}^{-1}(m) \cdot \xi_{v}
\]

gives \( \xi_{v}(\frac{1}{2},\xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}}) = 1 \).

Next, observe that if \( m \) is chosen as above, i.e., big enough to ensure that \( \eta_{v}(s_{v}) = \psi_{v}(s_{v}) = 1 \) for all \( s_{v} \in S(F_{v}) \cap C_{v}(m) \), then also \( \sigma \eta_{v}(s_{v}) = \psi_{v}(s_{v}) = 1 \) for all \( s_{v} \in S(F_{v}) \cap C_{v}(m) \) and \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \). Thus, we defined a vector \( \xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}} \) for all \( v \in S_{\Pi_{v}} \) and \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \).

**Lemma 3.9.1.** Let \( v \in S_{\Pi_{v}} \). With the above notation,

\[
\sigma \xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}} = \xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}},
\]

for all \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \). In particular, \( \sigma \xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}} = \xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}} \) for all \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Q}(\Pi,\eta)) \).

**Proof.** Let \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \). By the very definition of \( C_{v}(m) \), we obtain

\[
S(F_{v}) \cdot C_{v}(m) = S(F_{v}) \cdot t_{\sigma,v} \cdot C_{v}(m) = t_{\sigma,v} \cdot S(F_{v}) \cdot C_{v}(m).
\]

So, \( g_{v} \in S(F_{v})C_{v}(m) \) if and only if \( t_{\sigma,v}^{-1}g_{v} \in S(F_{v})C_{v}(m) \). In particular, we only need to show the equality \( \sigma \xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}} = \xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}} \) on the set \( S(F_{v})C_{v}(m) \). Write

\[
t_{\sigma,v}^{-1}g_{v} = s_{v}c_{v} = \left[
\begin{array}{cc}
h_{v} & 0 \\
0 & h_{v}
\end{array}
\right]
\left[
\begin{array}{cc}
1 & X_{v} \\
0 & 1
\end{array}
\right]c_{v},
\]

where \( h_{v} \in \mathfrak{p}^{m}_{v} \mathsf{M}_{2m}(O_{v}) \) and \( X_{v} \in \mathfrak{m}^{m}_{v} \mathsf{M}_{2m}(O_{v}) \). By the very definition of \( C_{v}(m) \), we have

\[
\xi_{v}(t_{\sigma,v}^{-1}g_{v}) = \xi_{v}(s_{v}c_{v}) = \xi_{v}(c_{v}) = 1.
\]

This shows that \( \sigma \xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}} = \xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_{v}} \).
with \( h_v \in \text{GL}_n(F_v) \), \( X_v \in M_n(F_v) \) and \( c_v \in C_v(m) \) and let \( a_{\sigma,v} = \text{diag}(t_{\sigma,v}, ..., t_{\sigma,v}) \in M_n(O_v) \). We obtain
\[
\sigma_{\Pi_v}^c(g_v) = \sigma(\xi_{\Pi_v}^c(t_{\sigma,v}^{-1}g_v)) = \sigma(\xi_{\Pi_v}^c(h_v 0 0 h_v, 1_v 0 1_v c_v)) = \sigma(\eta_v(\det(h_v)) \cdot \psi_v(\text{Tr}(X_v)) \cdot \xi_{\Pi_v}^c(c_v)) = \sigma(\eta_v(\det(h_v)) \cdot \psi_v(\text{Tr}(X_v a_{\sigma,v})) \cdot \sigma(\text{vol}_v(m)^{-1})) = \sigma(\eta_v(\det(h_v)) \cdot \psi_v(\text{Tr}(X_v a_{\sigma,v})) \cdot \text{vol}_v(m)^{-1}) = \xi_{\Pi_v}^c(t_{\sigma,v}c_v) = \xi_{\Pi_v}^c(\varpi_v, K_v) \cdot \sigma_{\Pi_v}^c(g_v).
\]

3.9.3. **In summary.** Putting 3.9.1 and 3.9.2 together, we have a very special vector
\[
\xi_{\Pi_f}^c(\psi_f, \Pi_f) \in S^q_{\psi_f}(\Pi_f),
\]
which satisfies

1. \( \zeta_v(\frac{1}{2}, \xi_{\Pi_v}^c) = L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_v) \) for all \( v \notin S_{\Pi} \),
2. \( \zeta_v(\frac{1}{2}, \xi_{\Pi_v}^c) = 1 \) for all \( v \in S_{\Pi} \),

and
\[
\sigma_{\Pi_f}^c(\psi_f, \Pi_f)(\psi_f, \Pi_f) = \sigma_{\Pi_f}^c(\psi_f, \Pi_f) \in S^q_{\psi_f}(\Pi_f),
\]
for all \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \). In particular,
\[
\xi_{\Pi_f}^c(\psi_f, \Pi_f) \in S^q_{\psi_f}(\Pi_f)^{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/Q(\Pi, \eta))} = S^q_{\psi_f}(\Pi_f)^{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}/Q(\Pi, \eta))},
\]
by virtue of Lem. 3.8.1.

4. **Automorphic cohomology groups and top-degree periods**

4.1. Continuing with the notation and assumptions of the previous sections, let \( \Pi \) be a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(k) \) which admits an \( (\eta, \psi) \)-Shalika model. Recall from Sect. 3.3 that in top-degree \( q_0 = d(n^2 + n - 1) \), and for any \( \epsilon = (\epsilon_1, ..., \epsilon_d) \in (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^d \cong (K_\infty/K_{\infty})^*, \) the \( \epsilon \)-eigenspace of \( (g_\infty, K_\infty) \)-cohomology is one-dimensional:
\[
H^0(g_\infty, K_\infty^c, \Pi_\infty \otimes E_\mu^\epsilon)[\epsilon] \cong \mathbb{C}.
\]
The same therefore holds for \( \Pi_\infty \) being replaced by its local Shalika model \( S^q_{\psi_\infty}(\Pi_\infty) \). We will now fix once and for all a generator of this one-dimensional cohomology space. To this end, observe that
\[
H^0(g_\infty, K_\infty^c, S^q_{\psi_\infty}(\Pi_\infty) \otimes E_\mu^\epsilon)[\epsilon] \subseteq \left( \bigwedge^{q_0} (g_\infty/\mathfrak{t}_\infty)^* \otimes S^q_{\psi_\infty}(\Pi_\infty) \otimes E_\mu^\epsilon \right)^{K_\infty^c},
\]
cf. [12, II.3.4]. So, we may choose a generator of \( H^0(g_\infty, K_\infty^c, S^q_{\psi_\infty}(\Pi_\infty) \otimes E_\mu^\epsilon)[\epsilon] \) of the form
\[
[X_{\Pi_\infty}]^\epsilon := \sum_{i = (i_1, ..., i_m)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\dim E_\mu} X_{i_1}^\epsilon \otimes \xi_{\Pi_\infty} x_{\alpha}^\epsilon \otimes e_{\alpha}^\epsilon,
\]
where the following data has been fixed:

1. A basis \( \{X_i\} \) of \( g_\infty/\mathfrak{t}_\infty \), which fixes the dual-basis \( \{X_i^\star\} \) for \( (g_\infty/\mathfrak{t}_\infty)^* \). For \( i = (i_1, ..., i_m) \), let \( X_i^\star = X_{i_1}^\star \wedge ... \wedge X_{i_m}^\star \in \bigwedge^{q_0} (g_\infty/\mathfrak{t}_\infty)^* \).
2. Elements \( e_1^\epsilon, ..., e_{\dim E_\mu}^\epsilon \) making up a \( \mathbb{Q}(E_\mu^\epsilon) \)-basis of \( E_\mu^\epsilon \).
(3) To each $\mathbf{1}$ and $\alpha$, $\xi_{\infty,\mathbf{1},\alpha} \in S^{0,\infty}_{\Theta,\infty}(\Pi_{\infty})$.

Finally, recall that $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ acts on objects at infinity which are parameterized by $S_{\infty}$ by permuting the archimedean places. For example, the action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ on a sign $\epsilon$ reads as

$$\sigma \epsilon = (\epsilon_{\sigma^{-1} v})_{v \in S_{\infty}}.$$ 

This induces an action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ on the cohomology class at infinity:

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\Pi_{\infty}^\epsilon) := [\Pi_{\infty}]^\epsilon.$$ 

4.2. The map $\Theta'$ and the definition of the period $\omega'(\Pi_f)$. The choice of the generator $[\Pi_{\infty}]^\epsilon$ of $H^{\phi}(g_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^0, S_{\Theta,\infty}^0(\Pi_{\infty}) \otimes E_{\mu}^\epsilon)[\epsilon]$ fixes an isomorphism $\Theta'$ of $G(\mathbb{k}_f)$-modules exactly as in [50, 3.3]; it is the composition of the three isomorphisms:

\[
\begin{align*}
S^{0,\infty}_{\Theta,\infty}(\Pi_f) &\rightarrow S^{0,\infty}_{\Theta,\infty}(\Pi_f) \otimes H^{\phi}(g_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^0, S_{\Theta,\infty}^0(\Pi_{\infty}) \otimes E_{\mu}^\epsilon)[\epsilon] \\
&\rightarrow H^{\phi}(g_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^0, S_{\Theta,\infty}^0(\Pi) \otimes E_{\mu}^\epsilon)[\epsilon] \\
&\rightarrow H^{\phi}(g_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^0, \Pi \otimes E_{\mu}^\epsilon)[\epsilon],
\end{align*}
\]

where the first map is $\xi_{\epsilon,\alpha} \mapsto \xi_{\epsilon,\alpha} \otimes [\Pi_{\infty}]^\epsilon$; the second map is the obvious one; and the third map is the map induced in cohomology by $(S^{0,\infty}_{\Theta})^{-1}$. More concretely, if we denote by $\xi_{\mathbf{1},\alpha} := \xi_{\infty,\mathbf{1},\alpha} \otimes \xi_{\epsilon,\alpha}$ and $\varphi_{\mathbf{1},\alpha} := (S^{0,\infty}_{\Theta})^{-1}(\xi_{\mathbf{1},\alpha})$, then

$$\Theta'(\xi_{\epsilon,\alpha}) = \sum_{\overline{\mathbf{1}}=(\overline{1},\ldots,\overline{m_0})} \dim E_{\mu} \sum_{\alpha=1} X_{\alpha} \otimes \varphi_{\mathbf{1},\alpha} \otimes \epsilon^\alpha.$$ 

Recall from Prop. 3.4.3 that the space $H^{\phi}(g_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^0, \Pi \otimes E_{\mu}^\epsilon)[\epsilon]$ has a certain $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-structure. In particular, it is defined over a number field. Since we are dealing with an irreducible representation of $G(\mathbb{k}_f)$, such $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-structures are unique up to homotheties, i.e., up to multiplication with non-zero complex numbers, cf. [59, Lem. I.1] or [13, Prop. 3.1]. This leads us to the following

**Definition/Proposition 4.2.1** (The periods). Let $\Pi$ be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ which is cohomological with respect to a highest weight representation $E_{\mu}^\epsilon$. Assume furthermore that $\Pi$ admits an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model. Let $\epsilon$ be a character of $K_{\infty}^0$ and let $[\Pi_{\infty}]^\epsilon$ be a generator of the one-dimensional vector space $H^{\phi}(g_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^0, S_{\Theta,\infty}^0(\Pi_{\infty}) \otimes E_{\mu}^\epsilon)[\epsilon]$. Then there is a non-zero complex number $\omega'(\Pi_f) = \omega'(\Pi_f, [\Pi_{\infty}]^\epsilon)$, such that the normalized map

$$\Theta_0^\epsilon := \omega'(\Pi_f)^{-1} \cdot \Theta'$$

is $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$-equivariant, i.e., the following diagram commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
S^{0,\infty}_{\Theta,\infty}(\Pi_f) & \xrightarrow{\Theta_0^\epsilon} & H^{\phi}(g_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^0, \Pi \otimes E_{\mu}^\epsilon)[\epsilon] \\
\tilde{\sigma} & & \tilde{\sigma} \\
S^{0,\infty}_{\Theta,\infty}(\pi_f) & \xrightarrow{\Theta_0^\epsilon} & H^{\phi}(g_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^0, \pi \otimes E_{\mu}^\epsilon)[\epsilon]
\end{array}
\]

In particular, $\Theta_0^\epsilon$ maps the $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-structure $S^{0,\infty}_{\Theta,\infty}(\Pi_f)_{Q(\Pi, \eta)}$, defined in Lem. 3.8.1, onto the $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-structure of $H^{\phi}(g_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^0, \Pi \otimes E_{\mu}^\epsilon)[\epsilon]$. The complex number $\omega'(\Pi_f)$ is well-defined only up to multiplication by invertible elements of the number field $Q(\Pi, \eta)$.

**Proof.** Having fixed a $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-structure on $S^{0,\infty}_{\Theta,\infty}(\Pi_f)$ and on $H^{\phi}(g_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^0, \Pi \otimes E_{\mu}^\epsilon)[\epsilon]$ above, which are both unique up to homotheties, we see that there is a non-zero complex number $\omega'(\Pi_f)$ such that $\Theta_0^\epsilon = \omega'(\Pi_f)^{-1}$. $\Theta'$ maps the one $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-structure onto the other. Now, recall the normalized new vector $\xi_{\Pi_f}$ from the proof of Lem. 3.8.1. By what we just said, for every $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$

$$\tilde{\sigma}(\Theta_0^\epsilon(\xi_{\Pi_f})) \quad \text{and} \quad \Theta_0^\epsilon(\tilde{\sigma}(\xi_{\Pi_f}))$$
are both new vectors in the same \(Q(\Pi, \eta)\)-structure of \(H^{0}(\mathfrak{g}_{\infty}, K_{\infty}^{\sigma}, \sigma \Pi \otimes E_{\mu}^{\tau})[c]\). Hence, these two vectors only differ by an element in \(Q(\Pi, \eta)\) and so, by adjusting \(\omega^{\sigma}(\Pi f)\) accordingly, we may assume that

\[ \sigma(\Theta_{0}(\xi_{\Pi})) = \Theta_{0}^{\sigma}(\sigma(\xi_{\Pi})). \]

Since \(\xi_{\Pi}\) generates \(S_{\psi}^{0}(\Pi f)\) as a \((\mathbb{A}_{\psi})\)-representation over \(\mathbb{C}\), cf. the proof of Lem. 3.8.1, this implies that the above diagram commutes. Thus, the assertion.

To emphasize the dependence of \(\Theta^{\sigma}\) on the representation, we will also denote this map sometimes by \(\Theta_{\Pi}^{\sigma}\), cf. for example, 5.2.2

**Remark 4.2.3.** Note that once we have chosen \(\omega^{\sigma}(\Pi f)\), requiring the commutativity of the above diagram actually pins down \(\omega^{\sigma}(\Pi f)\). Further, if we change \(\omega^{\sigma}(\Pi f)\) to \(\kappa \omega^{\sigma}(\Pi f)\) with \(\kappa \in Q(\Pi, \eta)^{\times}\) then the period \(\omega^{\sigma}(\Pi f)\) changes to \(\sigma(\kappa) \cdot \omega^{\sigma}(\Pi f)\).

5. Behaviour of periods upon twisting by characters

The purpose of this section is to study the behaviour of the periods \(\omega^{\sigma}(\Pi f)\) upon twisting \(\Pi\) by any algebraic Hecke character \(\chi\) of \(F\). This is a generalization to the context at hand of the main theorem of Raghuram–Shahidi [50].

5.1. Preliminaries on twisting characters

Before we state and prove the main result of this section, we need some preliminaries on Hecke characters. By a Hecke character \(\chi\) of \(F\), we mean a continuous homomorphism \(\chi : F^{\times} \setminus K_{\infty}^{\times} \to \mathbb{C}^{\times}\). By an algebraic Hecke character, we mean a Hecke character \(\chi\) whose component at infinity, denoted \(\chi_{\infty}\), is algebraic in the sense of Clozel [13, 1.2.3]; these are the Größencharakteren of type \(A_{0}\) of A. Weil. Note that \(\chi\) being algebraic implies that \(\chi = \tilde{\chi} | \cdot |^{d}\) with \(\tilde{\chi}\) a finite-order Hecke character and \(b \in \mathbb{Z}\). In particular, at each archimedean place \(v \in S_{\infty}\), \(\chi_{v}(x) = \text{sgn}(x)^{a_{v}} |x|^{b_{v}}\), for \(x \in \mathbb{R}^{\times}\), \(a_{v} \in \{0, 1\}\) and \(b_{v} \in \mathbb{Z}\). We define the *signature* of an algebraic Hecke character \(\chi\) of \(F\) to be

\[ \epsilon_{\chi} := \left((-1)^{a_{v} + b_{v}}\right)_{v \in S_{\infty}} \in \{\pm 1\}^{d}. \]

We will think of \(\epsilon_{\chi}\) as a character of \(K_{\infty}^{\times}/K_{\infty}^{\times}\). We let \(Q(\chi)\) denote the rationality field of \(\chi\). Since \(\chi\) is algebraic, \(Q(\chi)\) is a number field. We have \(Q(\chi) = Q(\text{Im}(\tilde{\chi}))\). We obtain the following lemma.

**Lemma 5.1.1.** Let \(\chi = \chi_{\infty} \otimes \chi_{f}\) be an algebraic Hecke character of \(F\) and \(\Pi\) a cuspidal automorphic representation of \(G(\mathbb{A})\). If \(\Pi\) is cohomological with respect to the highest weight module \(E_{\mu}^{\tau}\), then the twisted cuspidal automorphic representation \(\Pi \otimes \chi_{f}\) is cohomological with respect to the highest weight module \(E_{\mu}^{\tau} \otimes \chi_{f}^{\tau}\). If \(\Pi\) has an \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model, then \(\Pi \otimes \chi_{f}\) has an \((\eta \chi^{2}, \psi)\)-Shalika model. In particular, the period \(\omega^{\sigma}(\Pi f \otimes \chi_{f})\) is defined.

**Proof.** The first part of the lemma being clear, we only prove the second assertion. Therefore, let \(\varphi_{\chi} \in \Pi \otimes \chi_{f}\). It is of the form \(\varphi_{\chi}(g) = \varphi(g)\chi(\text{det}(g))\) for \(\varphi \in \Pi\), \(g \in G(\mathbb{A})\). Now, a direct calculation shows that \(S_{\psi}^{\chi}(\varphi_{\chi})(g) = S_{\psi}^{\chi}(\varphi)(g) \cdot \chi(\text{det}(g))\) for \(g \in G(\mathbb{A})\). So, \(\Pi \otimes \chi_{f}\) has an \((\eta \chi^{2}, \psi)\)-Shalika model, if \(\Pi\) has an \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model, cf. the proof of Thm. 3.1.1. \(\square\)

The point being made in the first assertion of Lem. 5.1.1 is that we are making a compatible choice of generators \([\Pi_{\infty}]^{\tau}\), i.e., given \(\Pi, \chi\) and \(\epsilon\), a choice of \([\Pi_{\infty}]^{\tau}\) pins down a choice \([\Pi_{\infty} \otimes \chi]^{\tau, \epsilon}\).

Following Weil [60, VII, Sect. 7], we define the Gauß sum of \(\chi_{f}\) as follows: We let \(c\) stand for the conductor ideal of \(\chi_{f}\). Let \(y = (y_{v})_{v \in \mathfrak{g} S_{\infty}} \in \mathcal{A}_{\infty}^{c}\) be such that \(\text{ord}_{v}(y_{v}) = -\text{ord}_{v}(c) - \text{ord}_{v}(\mathcal{O}_{F})\). The Gauß sum of \(\chi_{f}\) is defined as \(G(\chi_{f}, \psi_{f}, y) = (\Pi_{v} \otimes \psi_{v}(y))_{v \in \mathfrak{g} S_{\infty}}\), where the local Gauß sum \(G(\chi_{v}, \psi_{v}, y_{v})\) is defined as

\[ G(\chi_{v}, \psi_{v}, y_{v}) = \int_{\mathcal{O}_{v}^{c}} \chi_{v}(u_{v})^{-1} \psi_{v}(y_{v} u_{v}) du_{v}. \]

For almost all \(v\), wherever in sight is unramified, we have \(G(\chi_{v}, \psi_{v}, y_{v}) = 1\), and for all \(v\) we have \(G(\chi_{v}, \psi_{v}, y_{v}) \neq 0\). (See, for example, Godement [19, Eq. 1.22].) Note that, unlike Weil, we do not normalize the Gauß sum to make it have absolute value one and we do not have any factor at infinity. Suppressing the dependence on \(\psi\) and \(y\), we denote \(G(\chi_{f}, \psi_{f}, y)\) simply by \(G(\chi_{f})\).
As a last ingredient, for \( \epsilon \in \left( K_\infty / K_\infty^0 \right)^* \) we let \( \mathbb{Q}(\epsilon) \) be the rationality field of \( \epsilon \), i.e., the field of complex numbers fixed by all automorphisms \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \) satisfying \( \sigma \epsilon = \epsilon \). It is a number field.

### 5.2. The main theorem on period relations.

**Theorem 5.2.1.** Let \( F \) be a totally real number field and \( \Pi \) be a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}) = \text{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{A}) \) which admits an \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model. Let \( \epsilon \) be a character of \( K_\infty / K_\infty^0 \), \( \mathbb{Q}(\epsilon) \) its rationality field and we let \( \omega^\epsilon(\Pi_f) \) be the period as in Definition 4.2.1. Let \( \chi \) be an algebraic Hecke character of \( F \), and let \( \epsilon_\chi \) be its signature. We have the following relations:

1. For any \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \) we have
   \[
   \sigma \left( \frac{\omega^\epsilon \chi_s(\Pi_f \otimes \chi_f)}{G(\chi_f)^* \omega^\epsilon(\Pi_f)} \right) = \left( \frac{\omega^{\sigma \epsilon} \chi_s(\sigma \Pi_f \otimes \sigma \chi_f)}{G(\sigma \chi_f)^* \omega^{\sigma \epsilon}(\sigma \Pi_f)} \right).
   \]

2. Let \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi, \epsilon) \) be the compositum of the number fields \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta), \mathbb{Q}(\chi) \) and \( \mathbb{Q}(\epsilon) \). We have
   \[
   \omega^{\epsilon} \chi_s(\Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) \sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi, \epsilon)} G(\chi_f)^* \omega^\epsilon(\Pi_f).
   \]

By \( \sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi, \epsilon)} \) we mean up to multiplication by an element of \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi, \epsilon) \).

**Proof.** Note that (2) follows from (1) by the definition of the rationality fields of \( \Pi, \eta, \chi \) and \( \epsilon \). The proof of (1) is basically the same as the proof of Raghuram–Shahidi [50] Thm. 4.1] but suitably adapted to the situation at hand. This entails an analysis of the following diagram of maps. (Here, we have abbreviated the \( (g_\infty, K_\infty^0) \)-cohomology of a module \( M \) simply by \( H^0(M) \).) Observe that this diagram is not commutative. Indeed, the various complex numbers involved in (1) measure the failure of commutativity of this diagram.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
S_{\chi_f}^{\eta_f}(\Pi_f) & \overset{\sigma}{\rightarrow} & S_{\chi_f}^{\eta_f \chi_s}(\Pi_f) & \overset{\sigma}{\rightarrow} & H^0(\Pi \otimes \xi \chi_f)[\epsilon]
\end{array}
\]

Here, the maps \( S_{\chi_f} \) and \( A_\chi \) are defined as follows. If \( \xi_f \in S_{\psi_f}^{\eta_f}(\Pi_f) \), then

\[
S_{\chi_f}(\xi_f)(g_f) := \chi_f(\det(g_f))\xi_f(g_f)
\]

for \( g_f \in G(\mathbb{A}_f) \). It is easy to see that \( S_{\chi_f} \) maps \( S_{\psi_f}^{\eta_f}(\Pi_f) \) onto \( S_{\psi_f}^{\eta_f \chi_s}(\Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) \). Similarly, for any automorphic \( \varphi \) of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \) we define \( A_\chi(\varphi) \) by

\[
A_\chi(\varphi)(g) := \chi(\det(g))\varphi(g)
\]

for \( g \in G(\mathbb{A}) \). It is easy to see that \( A_\chi(\Pi_f) \) maps \( \Pi_f \otimes \Pi_f \) onto \( \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f \). The identity map on the vector space \( E^0_{\psi_f} \) is denoted \( 1_{E^0_{\psi_f}} \). We denote \( A_\chi(1_{E^0_{\psi_f}}) \) the map induced by \( A_\chi(1_{E^0_{\psi_f}})^* \) in cohomology.

We will leave the rest of the details to the reader, as the proof of Raghuram–Shahidi [50] Thm. 4.1] goes through mutatis mutandis. However, the part of the argument, where one sees the Gauß sums appearing in Thm. [5.2.1] needs some comments. This is the content of the next proposition. \( \square \)
Proposition 5.2.3. Let \( \Pi \) be a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}) = \text{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{A}) \) which admits an \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model. Let \( \chi \) be an algebraic Hecke character of \( F \). For any \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \) we have

\[
\tilde{\sigma} \circ S_{\chi_f} = \sigma(\chi_f(t_n^{-1})) S_{\chi_f} \circ \tilde{\sigma} = \left( \frac{\sigma(\mathcal{G}(\chi_f))}{\mathcal{G}(\chi_f)} \right)^{-n} S_{\chi_f} \circ \tilde{\sigma}.
\]

Proof. Consider the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\sigma}} & S_{\psi_f}^{\sigma \eta}(\sigma \Pi_f) \\
S_{\psi_f}^{\eta \chi_f^2}(\Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) & \downarrow S_{\psi_f}^{\sigma \eta \chi_f^2}(\sigma \Pi_f \otimes \sigma \chi_f) & \end{array}
\]

and chase an element of \( S_{\psi_f}^\eta(\Pi_f) \) both ways; note that \( t_n^{-1} \) is the determinant of the matrix \( t_n \) that was used to define the “twisted action” of \( \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \) on Shalika models, cf. 5.7.1. This gives the first equality. The second follows from a standard calculation which shows that \( \sigma(\mathcal{G}(\chi_f)) = \sigma(\chi_f(t_n)) \mathcal{G}(\chi_f) \).

5.3. Finite-order characters. Finally, recall that if a Hecke character \( \chi \) of \( F \) is of finite-order, then \( \chi_\infty \cong \otimes_{v \in S_\infty} \text{sgn}^a_v \), for some \( a_v \in \{0,1\} \). Hence, by the description of the archimedean component of a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \), see Sect. 3.3 we obtain \( \Pi_\infty \cong \Pi_\infty \otimes \chi_\infty \) for all finite-order Hecke characters \( \chi \) of \( F \).

6. THE MAIN IDENTITY: A COHOMOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CENTRAL CRITICAL VALUE

In this section, we will first determine the critical points of \( L(s, \Pi) \) for a cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \) of \( G(\mathbb{A}) = \text{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{A}) \) which is cohomological with respect to the highest weight representation \( E_\mu \) and of purity weight \( w \), cf. Sect. 6.1. As a next step, we consider compactly supported cohomology attached to certain geometric spaces \( S^G_{\psi_f} \) and \( \tilde{S}^G_{\psi_f} \) defined using the groups \( G \) and \( \tilde{H} \) with values in a sheaf \( \mathcal{E}_\mu \) constructed from the highest weight representation \( E_\mu \); this is the content of Sect. 6.2. Using a classical branching law, we see that the representation \( 1 \otimes \det^{-w} \) of \( H_\infty \) appears with multiplicity one in \( E_\mu \) if and only if \( s = \frac{1}{2} \) is critical for \( L(s, \Pi) \). Assuming this to be the case, we obtain a morphism from the cohomology \( H^g(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_\mu) \) to the sheaf cohomology \( H^g(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-w)}) \), where \( \mathcal{E}_{(0,-w)} \) is the sheaf constructed from \( 1 \otimes \det^{-w} \), cf. Sect. 6.3. Finally, we recall Poincaré duality for \( H^g(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-w)}) \) in Sect. 6.4. The cohomological interpretation of the central critical value is best illustrated by the main diagram in 6.5 which leads to the main identity in Thm. 6.1.1.

6.1. Critical points. We will now determine the critical points of \( L(s, \Pi) \) for a cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \) of \( G(\mathbb{A}) = \text{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{A}) \) which is cohomological with respect to the highest weight representation \( E_\mu \). These points can be read off from the coefficient system \( E_\mu \). According to Sect. 3.3 we may write a weight \( \mu \) as \( \mu = (\mu_v)_{v \in S_\infty} \) with each \( \mu_v \) being of the form

\( \mu_v = (\mu_v, 1, \ldots, \mu_{v,n}, \mu_{v,n+1}, \ldots, \mu_{v,2n}) = (\mu_v, 1, \ldots, \mu_{v,n}, w - \mu_{v,n}, \ldots, w - \mu_{v,1}) \)

where \( \mu_{v,1} \geq \cdots \geq \mu_{v,n} \) and \( w \in \mathbb{Z} \) is the purity weight of \( \Pi \).

Proposition 6.1.1. Let \( \Pi \) be a cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}) = \text{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{A}) \) which is cohomological with respect to the highest weight representation \( E_\mu \). Then the set of critical points for \( L(s, \Pi) \) is given by

\[
\text{Crit}(\Pi) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + m \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z} \mid -\mu_{v,n} \leq m \leq -\mu_{v,n+1} \quad \forall v \in S_\infty \right\}.
\]

In particular, \( s = \frac{1}{2} \) is critical if and only if \( \mu_{v,n} \geq 0 \geq \mu_{v,n+1} \) for all \( v \in S_\infty \).
Proof. Let us recall the definition of a point being critical. For an automorphic \( L \)-function \( L(s, \pi) \) of degree \( k \), a point \( s_0 \in \mathbb{C} \) is critical if \( s_0 \in \frac{k-1}{2} + \mathbb{Z} \) and if both \( L(s, \pi s_0) \) and \( L(1 - s, \pi^\vee s_0) \) are regular at \( s = s_0 \), i.e., if both the \( L \)-factors at infinity on either side of the functional equation are holomorphic at \( s_0 \). This definition is due to Deligne [14, Prop. Def. 2.3] for motivic \( L \)-functions; for automorphic \( L \)-functions of motivic type one may read off the definition we just gave after accounting for the shift by \( \frac{k+1}{2} \) coming from the so-called motivic normalization; see Clozel [13, Conj. 4.5]. The proof is now an exercise using the local Langlands correspondence (LLC) for \( \text{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{R}) \) which allows us to lay our hands on the \( L \)-factors at infinity. We refer the reader to Knapp [39] for all the details on LLC that we use. In our situation of a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \) of \( \text{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{A}) \) we have an \( L \)-function of degree \( k = 2n \) and so the critical points are all half-integers of the form \( \frac{1}{2} + m \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z} \).

Recall from [37, 4.1] that for each \( v \in S_\infty \) we have

\[
\Pi_v \cong \text{Ind}_{P_{\mathbb{R}}}^{G(\mathbb{R})} |D(\ell_{v,1})| \det|^{w/2} \otimes \ldots \otimes D(\ell_{v,n})| \det|\omega|^{w/2},
\]

where \( \ell_{v,j} := 2(\mu_{v,j} + n - j) + 1 - w, 1 \leq i \leq n \). From [39] we get that the \( L \)-factor attached to \( \Pi_\infty \) is of the form

\[
L(s, \Pi_\infty) \approx \prod_{v \in S_\infty} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \Gamma \left( s + \frac{w + \ell_{v,j}}{2} \right),
\]

where, by “\( \infty \)”, we mean up to multiplication by non-zero constants and exponential functions (which are holomorphic and non-vanishing everywhere) which are irrelevant to compute the critical points. By definition of \( \frac{1}{2} + m \) being critical we want both

\[
L(s, \Pi_\infty)|_{s = \frac{1}{2} + m} \approx \prod_{v \in S_\infty} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \Gamma \left( m + \mu_{v,j} + n - j + 1 \right),
\]

\[
L(1 - s, \Pi_\infty^\vee)|_{s = \frac{1}{2} + m} \approx \prod_{v \in S_\infty} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \Gamma \left( -m + \mu_{v,j} + n - j + 1 \right)
\]

to be regular values. Here we used that \( \Pi_\infty^\vee \cong \Pi_\infty^\vee | \det|^{-w} \). Using the fact that \( \Gamma(s) \) has poles only at non-positive integers and is non-vanishing everywhere, we deduce that

\[
-\mu_{v,j} - n + j \leq m \leq \mu_{v,j} + n - j - w
\]

for all \( v \in S_\infty \) and all \( j \) with \( 1 \leq j \leq n \). As \( \mu_{v,j} - w = -\mu_{v,2n-j+1} \) and \( \mu_{v,1} \geq \ldots \geq \mu_{v,2n} \) the proposition follows. \( \square \)

Remark 6.1.2. By Sect. 5.3 \( \text{Crit}(\Pi) = \text{Crit}(\Pi \otimes \chi) \) for any finite-order Hecke character \( \chi \) of \( F \).

Remark 6.1.3. One may also phrase the statement of the proposition in a motivic language: The representation \( \Pi \) conjecturally corresponds to a motive \( M \), and via the \( L \)-factors at infinity one can write down the Hodge-pairs for \( M \), i.e., pairs of integers \( (p, q) \) such that the Hodge number \( h^{p,q}(M) \neq 0 \). The critical strip is entirely a function of these Hodge pairs; see Harder–Raghuram [25, Sect. 3].

6.2. Spaces \( S_{K_f}^G \) and \( \tilde{S}_{K_f}^H \) and the map \( \iota^* \). Let \( K_f \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f) \) be an open compact subgroup and consider the “locally symmetric space” for \( G \) with level structure \( K_f \) defined as:

\[
S_{K_f}^G := G(F) \backslash G(\mathbb{A}) / K^\infty \cap K_f.
\]

Recall the group \( H = \text{GL}_n \times \text{GL}_n \), which is viewed as a block diagonal subgroup in \( G \). We denote this embedding of \( F \)-algebraic groups by \( \iota : H \hookrightarrow G \). Consider also the space

\[
\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H := H(F) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}) / (K^\infty \cap H_\infty)^\iota^{-1}(K_f),
\]

which is a real orbifold of dimension \( \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \tilde{S}_{K_f}^H = d(n^2 + n - 1) = q_0 \). The numerical coincidence

\[
\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \tilde{S}_{K_f}^H = d(n^2 + n - 1) = q_0 = \text{top non-vanishing degree for cuspidal cohomology for } \text{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{A})
\]
is a crucial ingredient in proving the main identity and the reason why we only consider totally real number fields \( F \). Moreover, it is a well-known result of A. Borel and G. Prasad, see, e.g., Ash [6], Lem. 2.7, that the natural inclusion

\[ \iota : \tilde{H}_{K_f} \hookrightarrow S_{K_f}^G \]

is a proper map.

Let \( E'_\mu \) be (the dual of) a highest weight representation of \( G_\infty \) as in Sect. 2.3. It defines a sheaf \( \mathcal{E}'_{\mu} \) on \( S_{K_f}^G \), by letting \( \mathcal{E}'_{\mu} \) be the sheaf with espace étale \( G(\mathfrak{A}_f)/K_\infty K_f \times G(F) E'_\mu \) with the discrete topology on \( E'_\mu \). (See also Harder, [24] (1.1.1) for a direct definition of this sheaf.) The sheaf-cohomology with compact support, \( H^q_c(S_{K_f}^G, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \), is a module for the Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}_{K_f}^c := C_\infty^c(G(\mathfrak{A}_f)/K_f, \mathbb{C}) \). Similarly, the sheaf-cohomology with compact support

\[ H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^G, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \]

is a module for the Hecke algebra \( \mathcal{H}_{K_f}^H := C_\infty^c(H(\mathfrak{A}_f)/K_f) \), where for brevity we also wrote \( \mathcal{E}'_{\mu} \) for the pulled back sheaf on \( S_{K_f}^H \). Since \( \iota \) is a proper map, we obtain a well-defined morphism in cohomology

\[ (6.2.1) \quad H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^G, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \xrightarrow{\iota^*} H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \]

If \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \), we let \( \sigma \mathcal{E}'_{\mu} \) be the sheaf constructed from \( \sigma E'_\mu \). Then there are \( \sigma \)-linear isomorphisms

\[ \sigma^*_G : H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^G, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^G, \sigma \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^*_H : H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^H, \sigma \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \]

cf. [13], p.128, and again a well-defined morphism in cohomology

\[ H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^G, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \xrightarrow{\iota^*} H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \]

The next lemma is a consequence of Clozel [13], p.122-123:

**Lemma 6.2.2.** Let \( E'_\mu \) be a highest weight representation of \( G_\infty \) such that there is a cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \) of \( G(\mathfrak{A}) \) as in Sect. 2.6, which is cohomological with respect to \( E'_\mu \). Then the \( \mathcal{H}_{K_f}^c \)-module \( H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^G, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \) and the \( \mathcal{H}_{K_f}^H \)-module \( H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \) are defined over \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta) \). Moreover, for all \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \) the following diagram commutes:

\[ \begin{array}{ccc}
H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^G, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) & \xrightarrow{\iota^*} & H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) \\
\cong & & \cong \\
H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^G, \sigma \mathcal{E}'_{\mu}) & \xrightarrow{\iota^*} & H^q_\sigma(S_{K_f}^H, \sigma \mathcal{E}'_{\mu})
\end{array} \]

In particular, the map \( \iota^* \) is a \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta) \)-rational map, i.e., preserves the chosen \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta) \)-structures on both sides.

6.3. The map \( T^* \).

**Proposition 6.3.1.** Let \( E'_\mu \) be a highest weight representation of \( G_\infty \) such that there is a cuspidal automorphic representation \( \Pi \) of \( G(\mathfrak{A}) \) which is cohomological with respect to \( E'_\mu \) with purity weight \( w \in \mathbb{Z} \). Assume furthermore that \( s = \frac{1}{2} \) is critical for \( L(s, \Pi) \), or, in other words that

\[ \mu_{v, n + 1} \geq 0 \quad \forall v \in S_\infty. \]

Let \( E_{(0,-w)} := 1 \otimes \det^{-w} \) be the \( H(\mathbb{C}) \)-representation, where the first block of \( H(\mathbb{C}) = \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \times \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \) acts as the trivial representation \( 1 \), and the second block by multiplication by \( \det^{-w} \). Then we have

\[ \dim \text{Hom}_H(F'_\mu, E_{(0,-w)}) = 1, \quad \forall v \in S_\infty. \]
This choice of basis determines a choice of an orientation and of a measure on each component. Write $H(\mathbb{C}) = H_1 \times H_2$ with $H_1$ the left-top diagonal block of $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ and $H_2$ the right bottom. Then, Knapp’s theorem says that under the above condition on the weight $\mu$, as a representation of $H_1$, we have $E^H_\mu \simeq E_\lambda \times E_\chi$, where the action of $H_1 = GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ on the right hand side is the diagonal action. We also have $E_\lambda \otimes E_\chi \simeq E_\lambda \otimes (\det^n \otimes E_\chi^*)$. Since the trivial representation appears with multiplicity one in $E_\lambda \otimes E_\chi$, we conclude that $\det w$ appears with multiplicity one in $E^H_\mu$, as a representation of $H_1$. This means that $E_{(w,0)}$ appears with multiplicity one in $E_\mu$ as a representation of $H(\mathbb{C})$. After dualizing we get $\dim \text{Hom}_{H(\mathbb{C})}(E^\nu_{\mu}, E_{(0,-w)}) = 1$. Now consider the matrix $J \in GL_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$ given by $J_{i,j} = \delta_{i,2n-j+1}$, and inner conjugating by $J$ we conclude $\dim \text{Hom}_{H(\mathbb{C})}(E^\nu_{\mu}, E_{(0,-w)}) = 1$, $\forall v \in S_\infty$.

We will henceforth assume that $s = \frac{1}{2}$ is critical for $L(s, \Pi)$ and fix a non-zero homomorphism $\mathcal{T} = \oplus_{v \in S_\infty} \mathcal{T}_v \in \bigotimes_{v \in S_\infty} \text{Hom}_{H(\mathbb{C})}(E^\nu_{\mu}, E_{(0,-w)})$.

The map $\mathcal{T}$ also gives rise to a map in cohomology

\[
H^0_{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_\mu) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}^*} H^0_{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-w)}).
\]

For $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ we let $\mathcal{T}_\sigma^*$ be the map

\[
H^0_{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_\mu) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}^*} H^0_{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-w)}),
\]

induced from $\mathcal{T}_\sigma = \oplus_{v \in S_\infty} \mathcal{T}_{\sigma^{-1}v}$. Then, the following lemma is immediate:

**Lemma 6.3.3.** For all $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ the following diagram commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
H^\mu_{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_\mu) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}^*} & H^\mu_{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-w)}) \\
\cong & \cong & \cong \\
H^\mu_{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_\mu) & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}^*} & H^\mu_{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-w)}).
\end{array}
\]

In particular, the map $\mathcal{T}^*$ is a $Q(\Pi, \eta)$-rational map. (This is true for all $q$ but we only need it for $q = q_0$.)

### 6.4. Poincaré Duality for $\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}$

Let $\Pi$ again be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ as in Sect. 2.6, which is critical for $L(s, \Pi)$ and assume that $s = \frac{1}{2}$ is critical for $L(s, \Pi)$. We may choose $K_f \subset G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ to be such that its pull-back $\iota^{-1}(K_f) \subset H(\mathbb{A}_f)$ is a direct product $\iota^{-1}(K_f) = K_H^{H_f} \times K_{H_f}$, with each factor sitting inside the corresponding copy of $GL_n(\mathbb{A}_f)$. We additionally assume that the open compact subgroup $K_f$ of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ is small enough such that $\eta_{H^*}f$ becomes trivial on $\det(K_{H_f}^{H_f})$. Then, it is easy to see that the character $1 \times \eta^{-1}$ of $H(\mathbb{A})$ defines a cohomology class $[\eta] \in H^0(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_{(0,w)})$.

Let $\mathcal{X}$ be the set of all connected components of $\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}$. Using the map induced by $\det \times \det : H(\mathbb{A}) \to \mathbb{A}^\times \times \mathbb{A}^\times$ on $\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}$, one can see that $\mathcal{X}$ is finite (cf. Borel [10], Thm. 5.1) and denote by $\tilde{S}^H_{K_f,x}$ the connected component corresponding to $x \in \mathcal{X}$. Each of them looks like a quotient of $H^\infty_{\mathcal{X}}/(H_{\infty} \cap H_{\infty})$ by a discrete subgroup of $H(F)$. Fix an ordered basis of $\mathfrak{h}_{\infty}/(\mathfrak{t}_{\infty} \cap \mathfrak{h}_{\infty})$, which then fixes the dual basis of $(\mathfrak{h}_{\infty}/(\mathfrak{t}_{\infty} \cap \mathfrak{h}_{\infty}))^\ast$. This choice of basis determines a choice of an orientation and of a measure on each component $\tilde{S}^H_{K_f,x}$ and so also defines a measure on $\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}$. Having done this, Poincaré duality between $H^0(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-w)})$ and $H^0(\tilde{S}^H_{K_f}, \mathcal{E}_{(0,w)})$ gives rise to a surjection.
\( H_c^0(\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-\omega)}) \overset{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \bigoplus_{x \in X} \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \)

where we remind ourselves that the orientations on all the connected components \( \tilde{S}_{K_f}^H \) have been compatibly chosen. The map \( \theta \mapsto \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H} \theta \wedge [\eta] \) given by Poincaré duality is rational, i.e., we have the following lemma:

**Lemma 6.4.2.** For all \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \) and for all \( \theta \in H_c^0(\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-\omega)}) \)

\[ \sigma \left( \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H} \theta \wedge [\eta] \right) = \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H} \sigma^\wedge_H(\theta) \wedge [\sigma^\wedge_H(\eta)]. \]

6.5. **The main diagram.** We now have all the ingredients to talk about the strategy behind the main identity which gives a cohomological interpretation of the central critical value. Therefore, let \( \Pi \) be a cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \) as in Sect. 6.4 which is cohomological with respect to a highest weight module \( E_\mu^\sigma \) of purity weight \( w \in \mathbb{Z} \). Assume that \( s = \frac{1}{2} \) is critical for \( L(s, \Pi) \). In terms of the coefficient system \( E_\mu^\sigma \), this means that \( \mu_{v,n} \geq 0 \geq \mu_{v,n+1} \) \( \forall v \in \tilde{S}_{K_f}^H \); see Prop. 6.4.1. Moreover, we suppose that \( \Pi \) admits an \( (\eta, \psi) \)-Shalika model. Recall the open compact subgroup \( K_f \subset G(K_f) \) from the end of Sect. 6.4. By making it even smaller, we can assure that it satisfies the following conditions:

1. \( \eta_f \) is trivial on \( \text{det}(K_f^{\Pi_f}) \)
2. \( \xi^\wedge_f \in S^0_0(\Pi_f)^{K_f} \).

From now on, we fix the choice of such an open compact subgroup \( K_f = K_f(\Pi_f) \). Furthermore, we fix the character \( \epsilon_+ := \left( +1, \ldots, +1 \right) \in (K_f^*/K_f)^* \cong (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^d \). Recalling the maps \( \Theta^\wedge_0 \) from (6.2.1), \( i^* \) from (6.2.1), \( \tau^* \) from (6.3.2) and \( \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H} \) from (6.4.1), we have the following diagram of rational maps:

\[ H_c^0(\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}_\mu^\sigma) \overset{i^*}{\longrightarrow} H_c^0(\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}_\mu^\sigma) \overset{\tau^*}{\longrightarrow} H_c^0(\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}_{(0,-\omega)}) \]

\[ \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H} \]

Here we notice that the special choice of \( \epsilon = \epsilon_+ \) is necessary in order to obtain a cohomology class \( \Theta^\wedge_0(\xi_f) \) in \( H_c^0(\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H, \mathcal{E}_\mu^\sigma) \) compatible with the choice of the orientation on the various connected components \( \tilde{S}_{K_f}^H, x \in X, \) of \( \tilde{S}_{K_f}^H \).

We start with a rational vector \( \xi_f \in S^0_0(\Pi_f)^{K_f} \) and chase it through the above diagram, i.e., we will compute

\[ \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_f}^H} \tau^* \Theta^\wedge_0(\xi_f) \wedge [\eta] \]

and see that it is essentially the required \( L \)-value. See Thm. 6.7.1 below. In this computation we will need the following non-vanishing theorem of B. Sun [57].

6.6. **A non-vanishing result.** Let \( Y_1^*, \ldots, Y_{\rho_0}^* \) be the basis of \( (\mathfrak{h}_\infty/(\mathfrak{t}_\infty \cap \mathfrak{h}_\infty))^* \) chosen in Sect. 6.4 above. Then, for each \( \underline{t} = (t_1, \ldots, t_{\rho_0}) \), there is a well-defined complex number \( s(\underline{t}) \in \mathbb{C} \) such that

\[ \iota^*(X_{\underline{t}}^*) = s(\underline{t})(Y_1^* \wedge \ldots \wedge Y_{\rho_0}^*) \]
Let $\Pi$ be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ which is cohomological with respect to a highest weight module $E^\mu$ and has an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model. Recall our choice of a generator $[\Pi_{\infty}]^+$ for the one-dimensional space $E^\mu(K_\infty)$. For a moment, let $\frac{1}{2}$ be critical for $L(s, \Pi)$, so $T$ exists. For every such $\Pi$ we define

$$c(\Pi_\infty) := \sum_{\underline{i}=(i_1, \ldots, i_{\eta})} \dim E_{\underline{i}} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\dim E_\mu} s(\underline{i}) T(c_{\alpha}')(\epsilon_{\alpha}(\frac{1}{2}, \xi_{\infty, \underline{i}})).$$

Now, drop the assumption that $\frac{1}{2}$ is critical for $L(s, \Pi)$, but take an arbitrary critical point $\frac{1}{2} + m \in \text{Crit}(\Pi)$. Then, consider the representation $\Pi(m) := \Pi \otimes \text{det}^m$. It is a cuspidal automorphic representation which is cohomological with respect to $E_{\mu+m}$. Observe that the set of critical points is shifted by $-m$, i.e., $\text{Crit}(\Pi(m)) = \text{Crit}(\Pi) - m$, and so by the choice of $m$, $\frac{1}{2}$ is critical for $\Pi(m)$. Hence, by Prop. 6.3.1 there is a non-trivial homomorphism $T^{(m)} \in \bigotimes_{\nu \in S_{\infty}} \text{Hom}_{H(\nu)}(E_{\mu+m}, E_{(0,-m-2m)})$ and we are in the situation considered above. We define

$$(6.6.1) c(\Pi_\infty, m) := c(\Pi(m)_{\infty}).$$

Note that in this notation $c(\Pi_{\infty}, 0) = c(\Pi_{\infty})$, if $\frac{1}{2}$ is critical for $L(s, \Pi)$, and by our consistent choice of generators $[\Pi(m)_{\infty}]^+(-1)^m$, cf. Lem. 3.1.7.

$$c(\Pi_\infty, m) = \sum_{\underline{i}=(i_1, \ldots, i_{\eta})} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\dim E_\mu} s(\underline{i}) T^{(m)}(c_{\alpha}')(\epsilon_{\alpha}(\frac{1}{2} + m, \xi_{\infty, \underline{i}})).$$

There is the following theorem:

**Theorem 6.6.2** (Sun [57]). *For all $\frac{1}{2} + m \in \text{Crit}(\Pi)$,*

$$c(\Pi_\infty, m) = \sum_{\underline{i}=(i_1, \ldots, i_{\eta})} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\dim E_\mu} s(\underline{i}) T^{(m)}(c_{\alpha}')(\epsilon_{\alpha}(\frac{1}{2} + m, \xi_{\infty, \underline{i}})) \neq 0.$$  

We denote its inverse by $\omega(\Pi_{\infty}, m)$. So, $\omega(\Pi(m)_{\infty}) = \omega(\Pi_{\infty}, m)$.

**Proof.** A tedious exercise, exactly as in the proof of [51] Prop. 3.24, gives that $c(\Pi_{\infty}, m) = \prod_{\nu \in S_{\infty}} c(\Pi_{\nu}, m)$, where each local factor $c(\Pi_{\nu}, m)$ is defined similarly. The result follows from Sun, [57] Thm. C. \qed

**Remark 6.6.3.** For $n = 1$, the numbers $c(\Pi_{\infty}, m)$ are known by an explicit calculation; see Raghuram-Tanabe [51] Prop. 3.24. Ultimately, one expects that one may always choose $[\Pi_{\infty}]^+$ such that $\omega(\Pi_{\infty}, m)$ is a power of $2\pi i$. Moreover, since any $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$ acts on $\Pi_{\infty}$ by permuting the local components and $c(\Pi_{\infty}, m) = \prod_{\nu \in S_{\infty}} c(\Pi_{\nu}, m)$, we deduce that $c(\omega(\Pi_{\infty}, m) = c(\Pi_{\infty}, m)$, and $\omega(\Pi_{\infty}, m) = \omega(\Pi_{\infty}, m)$.

6.7. The main identity.

**Theorem 6.7.1** *(Main Identity).* *Let $\Pi$ be a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$ such that $s = \frac{1}{2}$ is critical for $L(s, \Pi)$. Assume that $\Pi$ admits an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model and let $\epsilon^+$ and $K_f = K_f(\Pi_f)$ be chosen as in 6.5. Then*

$$\int_{S_{\infty}^*}^T \epsilon^+ \Theta_0^{(\xi_{\Pi_f})}(\xi_{\Pi_f}) \wedge [\eta] = \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_f)}{\omega^+(\Pi_f) \omega(\Pi_{\infty})} \cdot \frac{\text{vol}(F^\times \backslash \mathbb{A}^\times / \mathbb{R}^+_F)}{\text{vol}(L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_{\infty}))},$$

where $\xi_{\Pi_f}$ is the rational vector in the Shalika model chosen as in 3.9.3.

**Proof.** In order to have the notation ready at hand, let $E^\mu_{\nu}$ be the highest weight representation with respect to which $\Pi$ is cohomological and say that $\Pi$ is of purity weight $w \in \mathbb{Z}$. For each $\underline{i} = (i_1, \ldots, i_{\eta})$ and $\alpha$ let us...
write $\varphi_{\alpha}^o := (S_{\alpha}^o)^{-1}(\xi_{\infty,\alpha} \otimes \xi_{\Pi_f}^o)$. Then we obtain

$$\int_{S_{K_f}^H} T^* \eta^+ (\Theta^+_0(\xi_{\Pi_f}^o) \wedge [\eta] = \omega^\ast (\Pi_f)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{\dim E_u} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\dim E_u} \int_{S_{K_f}^H} T^*(X_{\alpha}^+) [\eta] \cdot \varphi_{\alpha}^o |_{H(\alpha)} T(e^\alpha)$$

$$= \text{vol}(\iota^{-1}(K_f))^{-1} \omega^\ast (\Pi_f)^{-1} \sum_{L \alpha} s(i) T(e^\alpha) \int_{H(F) \setminus H(\alpha) / \mathbb{R}_+^d} [\eta] \cdot \varphi_{\alpha}^o |_{H(\alpha)} dh,$$

where the last equality is due to the choice of the measure, cf. Sect. 2.2.1 and the right $K_f$-invariance of $\xi_{\Pi_f}^o$. For an individual summand index by $i$ and $\alpha$, we obtain more explicitly

$$\int_{H(F) \setminus H(\alpha) / \mathbb{R}_+^d} [\eta] \cdot \varphi_{\alpha}^o |_{H(\alpha)} d(h_1, h_2)$$

$$= \int_{H(F) \setminus H(\alpha) / \mathbb{R}_+^d} [\eta](h_1, h_2) \cdot \varphi_{\alpha}^o \left( \begin{array}{cc} h_1 & 0 \\ 0 & h_2 \end{array} \right) d(h_1, h_2)$$

$$= \int_{H(F) \setminus H(\alpha) / \mathbb{R}_+^d} \eta^{-1}(\det(h_2)) \cdot \varphi_{\alpha}^o \left( \begin{array}{cc} h_1 & 0 \\ 0 & h_2 \end{array} \right) d(h_1, h_2)$$

$$= \int_{Z_G(\mathbb{A}(H) \setminus H(\alpha) / \mathbb{R}_+^d)} \left( \int_{Z_G(F) \setminus Z_G(\mathbb{A}) / \mathbb{R}_+^d} \left( \varphi_{\alpha}^o \left( \begin{array}{cc} h_1 & 0 \\ 0 & h_2 \end{array} \right) \cdot \eta^{-1}(\det(h_2) \cdot z) dz \right) d(h_1, h_2),

where $h_j = (h_{j_1}, h_{j_f}) \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{A}), j = 1, 2$, and $z = \text{diag}(a, ..., a) \in Z_G(F) \setminus Z_G(\mathbb{A}) / \mathbb{R}_+^d$. Furthermore, this equals

$$\int_{Z_G(\mathbb{A}(H) \setminus H(\alpha) / \mathbb{R}_+^d)} \left( \int_{Z_G(F) \setminus Z_G(\mathbb{A}) / \mathbb{R}_+^d} \varphi_{\alpha}^o \left( \begin{array}{cc} h_1 & 0 \\ 0 & h_2 \end{array} \right) \cdot \eta^{-1}(\det(h_2)) d(h_1, h_2) \right) dh_1.$$
The result follows since \( c(\Pi_\infty) = \omega(\Pi_\infty)^{-1} = \sum_{\omega} \mathcal{S}(\omega) \mathcal{T}(\epsilon_\omega) \zeta(\frac{1}{2}, \xi_\omega) \).

\[\square\]

7. Algebraicity results for all critical \( L \)-values

7.1. Before stating the main theorem of this article, let us record a preliminary lemma which says that local \( L \)-values at a critical point transform rationally under \( \sigma \)-twisting.

**Lemma 7.1.1.** For a finite place \( v \) of \( F \), let \( \Pi_v \) be (any) irreducible admissible representations of \( GL_{2n}(F_v) \). Then

\[
\sigma(L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_v)) = L(\frac{1}{2}, \sigma \Pi_v).
\]

**Proof.** This can be showed exactly as in the proof of Raghuram [48, Prop. 3.17].

Recall the periods \( \omega'(\Pi_f) \) from Def./Prop. 4.2.1 the Gauss sum \( \mathcal{G}(\chi_f) \) from Sect. 5.1 and the non-zero quantities \( \omega(\Pi_\infty, m) \) from Sect. 6.6. We now prove the main theorem of this paper on the algebraicity of all the critical values \( L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) \).

**Theorem 7.1.2.** Let \( F \) be a totally real number field and \( G = GL_{2n}/F \), \( n \geq 1 \). Let \( \Pi \) be a cuspidal automorphic representation of \( G(\mathbb{A}) \), which is cohomological with respect to a highest weight representation \( E^\chi_n \) of \( G_\infty \) and which admits an \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model. Let \( \chi \) be a Hecke character of \( F \) of finite-order and \( \text{Crit}(\Pi) = \text{Crit}(\Pi \otimes \chi) \subset \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z} \) be the set of critical points for the \( L \)-function \( L(s, \Pi \otimes \chi) \) of \( \Pi \otimes \chi \). Then for all critical points \( \frac{1}{2} + m \in \text{Crit}(\Pi) \) the following assertions hold:

1. For every \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) 
\[
\sigma \left( \frac{L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f)}{\omega^{-1}(m \varepsilon_\chi_f) \mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^n \omega(\Pi_\infty, m)} \right) = \frac{L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \sigma \Pi_f \otimes \sigma \chi_f)}{\omega^{-1}(m \varepsilon_\chi_f) \mathcal{G}(\sigma \chi_f)^n \omega(\Pi_\infty, m)}.
\]

2. \( L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) \sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi)} L(\Pi, \eta, \chi) \omega^{-1}(m \varepsilon_\chi_f) \mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^n \omega(\Pi_\infty, m) \)

where \( \sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi)} \) means up to multiplication by an element in the number field \( \mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi) \).

**Proof.** Note that (1) implies (2) by definition of the rationality fields. For convenience of the reader we divide the proof of (1) into three steps.

**Step 1:** Assume \( \frac{1}{2} \) is critical for \( L(s, \Pi) \) (i.e., \( m = 0 \)) and \( \chi = 1 \)

In this case the sign \( \epsilon_\chi = \epsilon_+ = (+1, \ldots, +1) \) is the trivial sign character and \( \omega(\Pi_\infty, m) = \omega(\Pi_\infty) \). Let \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \), let \( K_f = K_f(\Pi_f) \) be chosen for \( \Pi \) as in Sect. 6.6 and recall our special choice of the vector \( \xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_f} \) from Sect. 6.7.6. The Main Identity, cf. Thm. 6.7.6. implies that

\[
\sigma \left( \int_{S^\infty \cap K_f} \mathcal{S}^{\infty} \Theta_0^{+}(\xi^{\sigma}_{\Pi_f}) \otimes [\eta] \right) = \sigma \left( \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_f)}{\omega^+(\Pi_f) \omega(\Pi_\infty)} \cdot \frac{\text{vol}(F^x \backslash \mathbb{A}^{1+} / \mathbb{R}^{1+})}{\text{vol}(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(K_f)) \prod_{v \in S_{\Pi_f}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_v)} \right)
\]

\[
= \sigma \left( \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_f)}{\omega^+(\Pi_f) \omega(\Pi_\infty)} \cdot \frac{\text{vol}(F^x \backslash \mathbb{A}^{1+} / \mathbb{R}^{1+})}{\text{vol}(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(K_f)) \prod_{v \in S_{\Pi_f}} \sigma(L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_v))} \right)
\]

where the last line follows from the fact that the volumes appearing in the formula are rational numbers by the choice of the measure, cf. Sect. 2.8. On the other hand,
\[ \sigma\left( T^{*} \iota_{0}^{\circ}(\xi_{H}^{0}) \wedge [\eta] \right) \]

\[ = \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_{f}}}^{\iota_{f}} \sigma \left( T^{*} \iota_{0}^{\circ}(\xi_{H}^{0}) \right) \wedge [\eta] \]

\[ = \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_{f}}}^{\iota_{f}} \sigma \left( T^{*} \iota_{0}^{\circ}(\xi_{H}^{0}) \right) \wedge [\eta] \]

\[ = \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_{f}}}^{\iota_{f}} \sigma \left( \iota_{0}^{\circ}(\xi_{H}^{0}) \right) \wedge [\eta] \]

\[ = \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_{f}}}^{\iota_{f}} \sigma \left( \iota_{0}^{\circ}(\xi_{H}^{0}) \right) \wedge [\eta] \]

\[ = \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_{f}}}^{\iota_{f}} \sigma \left( \iota_{0}^{\circ}(\xi_{H}^{0}) \right) \wedge [\eta] \]

\[ = \int_{\tilde{S}_{K_{f}}}^{\iota_{f}} \sigma \left( \iota_{0}^{\circ}(\xi_{H}^{0}) \right) \wedge [\eta] \]

By Prop. 5.4.3 \( \sigma \Pi \) is again a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation and by Thm. 6.6.2 it admits a \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model. One immediately checks that \( \sigma \Pi \) also satisfies the hypotheses of the Main Identity, Thm. 6.7.1 and so, applying it to \( \sigma \Pi \), we see that the last line equals

\[ \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \sigma \Pi_{f})}{\omega^{e}(\sigma \Pi_{f}), \omega^{e}(\sigma \Pi_{m})} \]

As \( \omega^{e}(\sigma \Pi_{m}) = \omega(\Pi_{m}) \) and \( S_{f_{1}} = S_{\sigma \Pi_{f}} \), Lem. 7.1.1 finishes the proof in this case.

**Step 2: \( m \) is arbitrary and \( \chi = 1 \)**

Now, let \( \frac{1}{2} + m \in \text{Crit}(\Pi) \) be an arbitrary critical value of \( \Pi \). Consider the representation \( \Pi(m) := \Pi \otimes |\text{det}|^{m} \) as in Sect. 6.6. It is a cuspidal automorphic representation which is cohomological. Observe that the set of critical points is shifted by \( -m \), i.e., \( \text{Crit}(\Pi(m)) = \text{Crit}(\Pi) - m \), and so by the choice of \( m \). \( \frac{1}{2} \) is critical for \( \Pi(m) \) and \( c(\Pi(m)) = c(\Pi_{m}) \neq 0 \) (i.e., \( \omega^{e}(\Pi(m)) = \omega(\Pi_{m}) \) exists) by Thm. 6.6.2. Furthermore, we may take \( K_{f}(\Pi(m)) = K_{f}(\Pi) \), since \( |\text{det}(K_{f}(\Pi))|^{m} \equiv 1 \). Therefore, we can apply the result proved in step one to \( \Pi(m) \) and obtain

\[ \sigma \left( L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi)^{\circ}(\Pi(m)) \right) \wedge (\Pi(m))_{\infty} = \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \sigma \Pi^{\circ}(\Pi(m)) \wedge (\Pi(m))_{\infty})}{\omega^{e}(\sigma \Pi^{\circ}(\Pi(m)) \wedge (\Pi(m))_{\infty})} \]

For the last equation, observe that \( \sigma(|\text{det}|^{m}) = \sigma(|\text{det}|)^{m} = |\text{det}|^{m} \). Applying Thm. 5.2.1 on period relations to the algebraic Hecke character \( | \cdot |^{m} \) associated to the twist \( |\text{det}|^{m} \) and keeping in mind that \( \mathcal{G}(\cdot \cdot, \cdot, \Pi) = 1 \) gives the theorem in this case.

**Step 3: \( m \) and \( \chi \) are arbitrary**

Finally, let \( \chi \) be any finite-order Hecke character of \( F \). Applying step two to the twisted representation \( \Pi \otimes \chi \), gives

\[ \sigma \left( L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \Pi_{f} \otimes \chi) \right) = \frac{L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \sigma \Pi_{f} \otimes \sigma \chi_{f})}{\omega^{e}(\Pi_{f} \otimes \chi)^{\circ}(\Pi_{m})_{\infty}} \]

for any critical value \( \frac{1}{2} + m \in \text{Crit}(\Pi) \) = \text{Crit}(\Pi \otimes \chi) and \( \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \). Here we observe that \( \Pi_{\infty} \equiv \Pi_{\infty} \otimes \chi_{\infty} \), since \( \chi \) is of finite-order, see Sect. 5.3. The result now follows from Thm. 5.2.1.

8. Complementa

In this section we give several families of examples to which our main result (Thm. 7.1.2) on \( L \)-values applies. We also comment on the compatibility of this theorem with Deligne’s conjecture on the critical
values of motivic $L$-functions. Our theorem is also weakly compatible with a conjecture of Gross on the order of vanishing of a motivic $L$-function at a critical point.

8.1. The symmetric cube $L$-functions for Hilbert modular forms.

8.1.1. In this section we want to construct a family of examples for Thm. 7.1.2 starting from Hilbert modular forms. For a $d$-tuple $k = (k_v)_{v \in S_\infty} \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ with $k_v \geq 1$ and an integral ideal $\mathfrak{n} \subseteq \mathcal{O}$ of $F$, let $\mathcal{M}_k(\mathfrak{n}, \tilde{\omega})$ be the space of holomorphic Hilbert modular forms of level $\mathfrak{n}$ and character $\tilde{\omega}$. The subspace of cuspidal holomorphic Hilbert modular forms is denoted $S_k(\mathfrak{n}, \tilde{\omega})$. To each primitive cusp form $f \in S_k(\mathfrak{n}, \tilde{\omega})$ we can associate a cuspidal automorphic representation $\pi(f)$ of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A})$ with archimedean component

$$\pi(f)_\infty \cong \bigotimes_{v \in S_\infty} D(k_v - 1).$$

All details concerning this construction may be found in Raghuram–Tanabe, [51, Sect. 4] to which we refer.

We write

$$\omega_\pi(f)$$

for all $f \in S_k(\mathfrak{n}, \tilde{\omega})$.

8.1.2. Let $\text{Sym}^a$ be the $a$-th symmetric power of the standard representation of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. By the Local Langlands Correspondence, see Harris–Taylor [27] and Henniart [28] for the non-archimedean places and Langlands [11] for the archimedean places, $\text{Sym}^a(\pi) := \bigotimes_v \text{Sym}^a(\pi_v)$ is a well-defined irreducible admissible representation of $\text{GL}_{a+1}(\mathbb{A})$. According to Kim–Shahidi, [33 Thm. 6.1], the symmetric cube $\text{Sym}^3(\pi)$ of $\pi$, is known to be an automorphic representation.

8.1.3. With this notation in place we obtain the following proposition.

**Proposition 8.1.1.** Let $k = (k_v)_{v \in S_\infty} \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ with $k_v \geq 2$ and $k_v \equiv k_w \pmod{2}$ for all $v, w \in S_\infty$. Let $f \in S_k(\mathfrak{n}, \tilde{\omega})$ be a primitive holomorphic Hilbert modular cusp form and let $\pi(f)$ be the corresponding cuspidal automorphic representation of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A})$. Assume that $\pi(f)$ is not dihedral and denote by $\pi = \pi(f) \otimes | \cdot |^{k_0/2}$. Then the symmetric cube transfer

$$\Pi = \text{Sym}^3(\pi)$$

of $\pi$ is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\text{GL}_4(\mathbb{A})$ which is cohomological with respect to a highest weight module $E_\mu^\vee$, and admits an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model with $\eta = \omega_{\pi(f)} | \cdot |^{3k_0}$.

**Proof.** For convenience we divide the proof in three parts.

**II is cuspidal:** As we assumed that $\pi(f)$ is not dihedral, $\text{Sym}^3(\pi(f))$ is cuspidal unless $\pi(f)$ is of tetrahedral type, cf. Kim–Shahidi [33 Thm. 6.1]. But for $\pi(f)$ to be tetrahedral, it is necessary that the local Langlands parameter of $\pi(f)_\infty$ has finite image. Using Knapp, [39], we obtain that at each $v \in S_\infty$ this local Langlands parameter is $\text{Ind}^{\text{GL}_2}_{\text{GL}_2}([\tilde{\omega}^{k_0-1}], \mathbb{A})$, which has infinite image unless $k_v = 1$ for all $v \in S_\infty$. Since we assume that $k_v \geq 2$, this shows that $\text{Sym}^3(\pi(f))$ is cuspidal, and hence $\Pi = \text{Sym}^3(\pi(f)) \otimes | \cdot |^{3k_0/2}$ is also cuspidal.

**II is cohomological:** For each $v \in S_\infty$, let

$$\mu_v = \left( \frac{3(k_v - 2) + 3k_0}{2}, \frac{k_v - 2 + 3k_0}{2}, \frac{-(k_v - 2) + 3k_0}{2}, \frac{-3(k_v - 2) + 3k_0}{2} \right) = \left( k_v - 2 \right) \rho_4 + \frac{3k_0}{2},$$

where $\rho_4$ is half the sum of positive roots of $\text{GL}_4(\mathbb{R})$. Then, $\Pi_v$ is cohomological with respect to $E_{\mu_v}^\vee$ for all $v \in S_\infty$ by Raghuram–Shahidi [49 Thm. 5.5] and so, using the Künneth rule, $\Pi$ is cohomological with respect to the highest weight module $E_\mu^\vee$ with $\mu = (\mu_v)_{v \in S_\infty}$.

**II has a $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model:** Let $\eta = (\omega_{\pi(f)} | \cdot |^{k_0})^3$. Then one easily checks that $\eta^2 = \omega_{\Pi}$, so $\eta$ is an idèle class character as considered in Sect. 2.6. We now show that $\Pi$ has an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model. By Thm.
Corollary 8.1.3. This amounts to proving that the partial $L$-function $L^S(s, \Pi, \wedge^2 \otimes \eta^{-1})$ has a pole at $s = 1$, $S$ being any finite set of places containing $S_{1, \eta}$. We obtain

\[
\wedge^2(\Pi) \cong \wedge^2 \left( \text{Sym}^3 \left( \pi(f) \otimes | \cdot |^{k_0/2} \right) \right) \cong \wedge^2 \left( \text{Sym}^3 \left( \pi(f) \right) \otimes | \cdot |^{3k_0/2} \right)
\]

where “$\boxplus$” denotes the isobaric direct sum of automorphic representations. Observe that we have used Kim [37] Sect. 7] in order to obtain the last line. This shows that $\wedge^2(\Pi) \otimes \eta^{-1} \cong \left( \text{Sym}^4(\pi(f)) \otimes \omega_{\pi(f)} \right) \boxplus 1$. Now, Kim [37, Thm. 7.3.2] together with Jacquet-Shalika [33] Thm. (1.3]) shows that $L^S(s, \Pi, \wedge^2 \otimes \eta^{-1})$ has a pole at $s = 1$ as desired.

\[
\text{Corollary 8.1.2. Thm. 7.3.2 can be applied to any representation } \Pi = \text{Sym}^3(\pi) \text{ as in Prop. 8.1.1. In particular, if } \chi \text{ is a finite-order Hecke character of } F, \text{ then for all integers } m \text{ with } -\frac{k_0-2}{2} \leq m + \frac{3k_0}{2} \leq \frac{k_0-2}{2}, \text{ the following assertions hold:}
\]

1. For every $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$,

\[
\sigma \left( L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) \right) = \frac{L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \pi(\Pi_f) \otimes \sigma(\chi_f))}{\omega(\Pi_f) \cdot \omega(\Pi_f) \cdot \omega(\Pi_f) \cdot m, m)}.
\]

2. \[
L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) \sim_{Q(\Pi, \eta, \chi)} \omega(\Pi_f) \cdot \omega(\Pi_f) \cdot \omega(\Pi_f) \cdot m, m),
\]

where “$\sim_{Q(\Pi, \eta, \chi)}$” means up to multiplication by an element in the number field $Q(\Pi, \eta, \chi)$.

\[
\text{Proof. This is a direct consequence of Prop. 8.1.1 and Prop. 6.1.1 which implies that the set of critical points for } \Pi \text{ is given by}
\]

\[
\text{Crit}(\Pi) = \text{Crit}(\Pi \otimes \chi) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + m \in \frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z} \mid -\frac{k_0-2}{2} \leq m + \frac{3k_0}{2} \leq \frac{k_0-2}{2} \right\}.
\]

The critical values of symmetric cube $L$-functions of a Hilbert modular form $f$ have been studied by Garrett and Harris [17, Thm. 6.2]. They analyzed the critical values of triple product $L$-functions and obtained those for symmetric cube $L$-functions as a by-product. One can use the symmetric cube $L$-values as an anchor to deduce certain relations between the top-degree periods of this paper and the Petersson norm of $f$. We record such a period relation in the corollary below. For simplicity we work with an elliptic modular form of even weight $k$, but the reader should be aware that a similar, but far more tedious, exercise can be carried through in the Hilbert modular setting.

\[
\text{Corollary 8.1.3 (Period Relations I). Let } f \in S_k(n, \tilde{\omega}) \text{ be a primitive holomorphic elliptic modular cusp form. Assume (for simplicity) that } k \text{ is even. Let } \Pi = \text{Sym}^3(\pi(f)). \text{ Put } k' = k - 1 \text{ and } \epsilon = \epsilon_{k'} = (-1)^k. \text{ We have}
\]

\[
\omega(\Pi_f) \cdot \omega(\pi(f)_f)^2 \sim_{Q(\pi(f))} \epsilon(\Pi_f, k') \cdot G(\tilde{\omega})^{-8} \cdot (f, f)^3 \text{ Blasius},
\]

where $(f, f)_{\text{Blasius}}$ is the Petersson norm of $f$ normalized as in Blasius [3].

\[
\text{Proof. Consider the triple product } L\text{-function } L(s, f \times f \times f) \text{ as defined in [17, Introduction]. We have}
\]

\[
L(s, f \times f \times f) = L(s - \frac{3(k_1-1)}{2}, \pi(f)_f \times \pi(f)_f \times \pi(f)_f) = L(s - \frac{3(k_1-1)}{2}, \Pi_f) \cdot L(s - \frac{3(k_1-1)}{2}, \pi(f)_f \otimes \tilde{\omega})^2.
\]

Put $s = 2(k - 1)$, which is the right-most critical point of $L(s, f \times f \times f)$; see [17, (6.4.1)]. Using (6.4.2) and (6.4.3) of [17] we obtain

\[
L(s, f \times f \times f) \sim_{Q(\pi(f))} (2\pi i)^{2(k-1)} G(\tilde{\omega})^{-6} (f, f)^3 \text{ Blasius}.
\]

(Note that the Gauss sum $G(\tilde{\omega})$ of [17] is our $G(\tilde{\omega})^{-1}$.)
On the other hand, by the above Corollary for \( \Pi = \text{Sym}^3(\pi(f)) \), and noting that \( s - \frac{3(k-1)}{2} \) at \( s = 2(k-1) \) is nothing but \( \frac{1}{2} + k' \), we get
\[
L\left(\frac{1}{2} + k', \Pi_f\right) \sim_{Q(\pi(f))} \omega'(\Pi_f) \omega(\Pi_{\infty}, k').
\]
By using Shimura’s classical theorem on the critical values for \( L\left(s - \frac{3(k-1)}{2}, \pi(f) \otimes \otimes\right) \), in the form stated in [51 Corollary 1.3], we obtain furthermore
\[
L\left(\frac{1}{2} + k', \pi(f)_{\infty} \otimes \otimes\right)^2 \sim_{Q(\pi(f))} (2\pi i)^{2(k-1)} \omega'(\pi(f)_{\infty})^2 \omega(\Pi_{\infty}, k').
\]
The corollary now follows keeping in mind that \( \omega(\Pi_{\infty}, k')^{-1} = c(\Pi_{\infty}, k') \), cf. Sect. 6.6.

8.1.4. Higher symmetric powers. The entire discussion may be generalized to higher symmetric powers. Let \( \Pi_r := \text{Sym}^{2r+1}(\pi) \) for \( r \geq 2 \). Criteria for \( \Pi_r \) being cuspidal automorphic are not yet known in all generality; however, there are some very interesting results due to Ramakrishnan [53]. Assuming Langlands Functoriality, \( \Pi_r \) should at least always be automorphic.

**Proposition 8.1.4.** Let \( k = (kv)_{v \in S_{\infty}} \in \mathbb{Z}^d \) with \( k_v \geq 2 \) and \( k_v \equiv k_w \) (mod 2) for all \( v, w \in S_{\infty} \). Let \( f \in S_{\infty}(\mathbb{A}, \otimes) \) be a primitive holomorphic Hilbert modular cusp form, \( \pi(f) \) the corresponding cuspidal automorphic representation of \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}) \) and write \( \pi = \pi(f) \otimes | \cdot |^{kn/2} \). The odd symmetric power transfer
\[
\Pi_r = \text{Sym}^{2r+1}(\pi), \quad r \geq 2,
\]
of \( \pi \) is an irreducible admissible representation of \( \text{GL}_{2(r+1)}(\mathbb{A}) \) which is cohomological with respect to a highest weight module \( E^\mu_{r} \). Assume furthermore that \( \Pi_r \) is cuspidal automorphic and \( \text{Sym}^{2(r-a)}(\pi(f)) \), \( 0 \leq a \leq r \), is an isobaric direct sum of unitary cuspidal automorphic representations. Then, \( \Pi_r \) admits a \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model with \( \eta = \omega_{\pi(f)}^{2r+1} \). In particular, Thm. 7.1.2 can be applied to the odd symmetric power transfer \( \Pi_r = \text{Sym}^{2r+1}(\pi), \quad r \geq 2 \).

**Proof.** For each \( v \in S_{\infty} \), let
\[
\mu_v = (kv_v - 2)\rho_{2(r+1)} + \frac{(2r+1)k_\infty}{2},
\]
where \( \rho_{2(r+1)} \) is half the sum of positive roots of \( \text{GL}_{2(r+1)}(\mathbb{R}) \). Then, \( \Pi_v \) is cohomological with respect to \( E^\mu_{\nu_v} \) for all \( v \in S_{\infty} \) by Raghuram–Shahidi [19] Thm. 5.5] and so, using the Künnew rule, \( \Pi_v \) is cohomological with respect to the highest weight module \( E^\mu_{\nu_v} \) with \( \mu = (\mu_v)_{v \in S_{\infty}} \). A similar calculation as in the proof of Prop. 8.1.1 shows that
\[
\lambda^2(\Pi_r) = \lambda^2\left(\text{Sym}^{2r+1}(\pi)\right) \cong \left(\bigotimes_{v=1}^{\infty} \text{Sym}^{2(r-a)}(\pi(f)) \otimes \omega_{\pi(f)}^{2a+1}\right) \otimes | \cdot |^{(2r+1)k_\infty}.
\]
Hence, by Jacquet–Shalika [33] Thm. (1.3] and Thm. 8.1.1 \( \Pi_r \) has an \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model with \( \eta = \omega_{\pi(f)}^{2r+1} \).\( \square \)

8.2. Rankin–Selberg \( L \)-functions for \( \text{GL}_3 \times \text{GL}_2 \).

8.2.1. We describe another class of examples where our theorem applies, and this concerns Rankin–Selberg \( L \)-functions for \( \text{GL}_3 \times \text{GL}_2 \) via transfer to \( \text{GL}_6 \). Let \( F \) be totally real as before, and \( \pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v \) (resp., \( \tau = \bigotimes_v \tau_v \)) be a unitary cuspidal automorphic representation of \( \text{GL}_3(\mathbb{A}) \) (resp. \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{A}) \)). For each place \( v \) of \( F \), let \( \pi_v \otimes \tau_v \) be the irreducible admissible representation of \( \text{GL}_6(F_v) \) attached to \( \pi_v \otimes \tau_v \) via the Local Langlands Correspondence [27, 28, 11]. Then, \( \Pi := \pi \otimes \tau \) is an irreducible admissible representation of \( \text{GL}_6(\mathbb{A}) \), which by Kim–Shahidi [38] Thm. 5.1], is automorphic. Recall also the symmetric square transfer, cf. Sect. 8.1.2 By Gelbart–Jacquet [18] it assigns to each unitary cuspidal automorphic \( \tau \) as above an automorphic representation \( \text{Sym}^2(\tau) \) of \( \text{GL}_3(\mathbb{A}) \).

Let \( v \in S_{\infty} \). We say that \( \pi_v \) is cohomological with respect to a highest weight module \( E^\mu_{\nu_v} \) of \( \text{GL}_3(\mathbb{R}) \) if \( H^q(\text{GL}_3(\mathbb{R}), O(3)_{\mathbb{R}}^{+}, \pi_v \otimes E^\mu_{\nu_v}) \neq 0 \) for some \( q \). Similarly, we say that \( \pi_{\infty} \) is cohomological with respect to \( E^\mu_{\nu_v} \) for all \( v \in S_{\infty} \). Observe that \( \pi_v \) being unitary
implies that $\mu_v = (\mu_{v,1}, 0, -\mu_{v,1}) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$. Putting $\ell_v := 2\mu_{v,1} + 2$, we obtain that $\pi_v$ is necessarily isomorphic to

$$\pi_v \cong \text{Ind}_{P_{\ell_1}(\mathbb{R})}^{GL(3)(\mathbb{R})} [D(\ell_v) \otimes \text{sgn}^\ell_v]$$

for a uniquely defined $\varepsilon_v = \varepsilon_v(\mu_v) \in \{0, 1\}$. For this, see, for instance, [42 Sect. 3.1] or [49] Sect. 5.1.

8.2.2. With this setup in place we obtain the following proposition.

**Proposition 8.2.1.** Let $\pi$ (resp., $\tau$) be a unitary cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_3(\mathbb{A})$ (resp., $GL_2(\mathbb{A})$). Let $\pi$ be cohomological with respect to $E_\mu$, $\mu = (\mu_v)_{v \in \mathcal{S}_\infty}$, $\mu_v = (\mu_{v,1}, 0, -\mu_{v,1})$, and let $\tau$ be cohomological with respect to $E_\lambda$, $\lambda = (\lambda_v)_{v \in \mathcal{S}_\infty}$, $\lambda_v = (\lambda_{v,1}, -\lambda_{v,1})$. (Note that the unitarity of $\pi$ and $\tau$ forces the weights $\mu$ and $\lambda$ to be self-dual and hence to be of the above form.) Put $\ell_v := 2\mu_{v,1} + 2$ and $\ell'_v := 2\lambda_{v,1} + 1$. Let $\omega_\tau$ be the central character of $\tau$. Assume furthermore that

1. $\tau$ is not dihedral and $\pi$ is not a twist of $\text{Sym}^2(\tau)$.
2. $\pi_\infty$ and $\tau_\infty$ are “sufficiently disjoint”, i.e., $\ell_v > \ell'_v$ and $\ell_v \neq 2\ell'_v$ for all $v \in \mathcal{S}_\infty$.
3. $\pi$ is essentially self-dual; say $\pi^* \cong \pi \otimes \chi_\pi$.

Then $\Pi = \pi \boxtimes \tau$ is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_6(\mathbb{A})$ which has an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model for $\eta = \omega_\tau \chi_\pi^{-1}$. Further, the standard $L$-function $L(s, \Pi)$ of $\Pi$ is the Rankin-Selberg $L$-function $L(s, \pi \times \tau)$ of the pair $(\pi, \tau)$.

**Proof.** For convenience, we divide the proof into four parts:

1. **$\Pi$ is cuspidal:** This follows from the cuspidality criterion [54 Thm. 3.1(a)] of Ramakrishnan–Wang for the Kim–Shahidi transfer: The hypothesis that $\tau$ is not dihedral and that $\pi$ is not a twist of the Gelbart–Jacquet transfer of $\tau$ guarantees cuspidality of the transfer $\Pi$.

2. **$\Pi$ is cohomological:** Recall from Sect. 8.2.1 above that for each $v \in \mathcal{S}_\infty$ we have

$$\pi_v \cong \text{Ind}_{P_{\ell_1}(\mathbb{R})}^{GL_3(\mathbb{R})} [D(\ell_v) \otimes \text{sgn}^\ell_v] \quad \text{and} \quad \tau_v \cong \text{Ind}_{P_{\ell'_1}(\mathbb{R})}^{GL_2(\mathbb{R})} [D(\ell'_v) \otimes \text{sgn}^{\ell'_v}]$$

This shows that

$$\Pi_v \cong \text{Ind}_{P_{\ell_1}(\mathbb{R})}^{GL_3(\mathbb{R})} [D(\ell_v + \ell'_v) \otimes D(\ell_v - \ell'_v) \otimes D(\ell'_v)].$$

Now one can check that $\mathcal{S}_\infty$ is regular algebraic, i.e., cohomological (cf. Rem. 3.4.4) if $\ell_v > \ell'_v$ and $\ell_v \neq 2\ell'_v$ for all $v \in \mathcal{S}_\infty$.

3. **$\Pi$ has a $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model:** We show that the $\eta^{-1}$-twisted partial exterior square $L$-function of $\Pi$ has a pole at $s = 1$. This hinges on the following easy identity in linear algebra: Let $V$ and $W$ be finite-dimensional vector spaces over some field then

$$\wedge^2(V \otimes W) = (\text{Sym}^2(V) \otimes \wedge^2 W) \oplus (\wedge^2 V \otimes \text{Sym}^2(W))$$

Applying this to a local unramified place $v$ of $F$, we see the following factorization of partial $L$-functions for any finite set of places $S$ containing $\mathcal{S}_\infty$:

$$L^S(s, \Pi, \wedge^2 \otimes \eta^{-1}) = L^S(s, \pi \otimes \tau, \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \wedge^2 \otimes \eta^{-1}) \cdot L^S(s, \pi \otimes \tau, \lambda^2 \otimes \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \eta^{-1}).$$

But $\wedge^2 \tau$ is nothing but the central character $\omega_\tau$ of $\tau$, hence the first factor of the right hand side of (8.2.2) may be rewritten as

$$L^S(s, \pi, \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \omega_\tau \eta^{-1}) = L^S(s, \pi, \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \chi_\pi),$$

which has a pole at $s = 1$, since we assumed that $\pi^* = \pi \otimes \chi_\pi$. Indeed, as $\pi$ is essentially self-dual, $L^S(s, \pi^* \times \pi) = L^S(s, \pi, \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \chi_\pi) \cdot L^S(s, \pi, \lambda^2 \otimes \chi_\pi)$ has a pole at $s = 1$. But since $\pi$ is on $GL_3$, we have

$$L^S(s, \pi, \lambda^2 \otimes \chi_\pi) = L^S(s, \pi^* \otimes \omega_\pi \chi_\pi) = L^S(s, \pi \otimes \omega_\pi \chi_\pi^2),$$

which is entire by the cuspidality of $\pi$. Hence, the pole at $s = 1$ of $L^S(s, \pi^* \times \pi)$ must come from $L^S(s, \pi, \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \chi_\pi)$. 

Now let us look at the second factor on the right hand side of \((\text{S2.2})\). Since \(\tau\) is not dihedral, the symmetric square transfer \(\text{Sym}^2(\tau)\) of \(\tau\) is cuspidal by Gelbart-Jacquet \([18]\) Thm. 9.3. Moreover, since \(\pi\) is on \(\text{GL}_3\), as above, we have \(\Lambda^2\pi = \pi^\tau \otimes \omega_\pi = \pi \otimes \chi_\pi \omega_\pi\). Hence, the second factor is the same as

\[
L^S(s, \pi \times \text{Sym}^2(\tau) \otimes \chi_\pi \omega_\pi \eta^{-1}) = L^S(s, \pi \times (\text{Sym}^2(\tau) \otimes \beta))
\]

for the unitary character \(\beta = \chi_\pi^2 \omega_\pi \omega_\tau^{-1}\), i.e., it equals the partial Rankin-Selberg \(L\)-function for \(\text{GL}_3 \times \text{GL}_3\) attached to the unitary cuspidal automorphic representations \(\pi\) and \(\text{Sym}^2(\tau) \otimes \beta\). The second factor is therefore non-vanishing at \(s = 1\) by Shahidi \([35]\), Thm. on p. 462. We conclude that \(L^S(s, \pi, \Lambda^2 \otimes \eta^{-1})\) has a pole at \(s = 1\). It follows from the equivalence of (i) and (iii) of Thm. 8.2.1 that \(\Pi\) has an \((\eta, \psi)\)-Shalika model. Compare these considerations to Gotsbacher–Grobner, \([21]\), Sect.s 4.2 and 4.3.

Equality of \(L\)-functions: Finally, the equality of \(L(s, \Pi)\) and \(L(s, \pi \times \tau)\) is proved in \([38]\), Prop. 5.8. \(\square\)

Corollary 8.2.3. Thm. \((\text{F1.2})\) can be applied to any representation \(\Pi = \pi \boxtimes \tau\) as in Prop. \((\text{S2.2})\). In particular, if \(\chi\) is a finite-order Hecke character of \(F\), then for all \(\frac{1}{2} + m \in \text{Crit}(\Pi)\), the following assertions hold:

1. For every \(\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})\),
   \[
   \sigma \left( \frac{L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \pi \times \tau) \otimes \chi_f}{\omega(\Pi_f) \mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^3 \omega(\Pi_\infty, m)} \right) = \frac{L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \sigma \pi \times \sigma \tau \otimes \sigma \chi_f)}{\omega(\Pi_f) \mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^3 \omega(\Pi_\infty, m)}.
   \]

2. \(L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \pi \times \tau) \sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi)}^{\mathcal{G}(\Pi_f) \mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^3 \omega(\Pi_\infty, m)} \sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi)}\).

where \(\sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi)}\) means up to multiplication by an element in the number field \(\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \eta, \chi)\).

In Raghuram \([38]\), for \(F = \mathbb{Q}\), another type of periods \(p^+(\pi_f), p^-(\tau_f)\) and \(p_\infty(\mu, \lambda)\) was introduced for cuspidal automorphic representations \(\pi\) and \(\tau\) as above – the latter one exists thanks to Kasten–Schmidt \([35]\) Sect. 4. This was done by considering cohomology in bottom-degree. Using the results obtained in \([38]\), we get another corollary, which compares our top-degree (Shalika-)periods for \(\Pi\) with the bottom-degree (Whittaker-)periods of \(\pi\) and \(\tau\).

Corollary 8.2.4 (Period Relations II). Let \(F = \mathbb{Q}\) and let \(\pi, \mu, \tau, \lambda\) and \(\Pi = \pi \boxtimes \tau\) be as in Prop. \((\text{S2.2})\). We get the following relation:

\[
\omega^+(\Pi_f) \mathcal{G}(\omega_{\tau_f})^{p_\infty(\mu, \lambda)} \sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\pi, \tau, \eta)} p^+(\pi_f) p^-(\tau_f) \mathcal{G}(\omega_{\tau_f})^{p_\infty(\mu, \lambda)},
\]

where \(\mathcal{G}(\pi, \tau, \eta)\) is the composition of the rationality fields of \(\pi, \tau\) and \(\eta\) and the rest of the notations are as in \([38]\).

Proof. This follows directly from comparing the algebraicity results for \(L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi) = L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi \times \tau)\) given by Theorem \((\text{F1.2})\) for \(L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi)\) and by \([38]\) Theorem 1.1) for \(L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi \times \tau)\). \(\square\)

8.2.3. Rankin–Selberg \(L\)-functions for \(\text{GL}_n \times \text{GL}_{n-1}\). We would like to point out that – similar to the case of \(\text{Sym}^3\) – the entire discussion in this section may be generalized, assuming Langlands Functoriality, to the situation where \(\pi\) (resp., \(\tau\)) is a unitary essentially self-dual cuspidal automorphic representation of \(\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{A})\) (resp., \(\text{GL}_{n-1}(\mathbb{A})\)) such that one of them is of symplectic type and the other of orthogonal type and for which the transfer \(\Pi = \pi \boxtimes \tau\) is cuspidal as a representation of \(\text{GL}_{n(n-1)}(\mathbb{A})\). The same remark applies to the corollary on period relations, if one additionally assumes the validity of Hypothesis 3.10 of \([38]\). However, as pointed out by Sun \([57]\), p. 4, this hypothesis may soon be proved to hold, applying similar techniques as used in the proof of \([57]\) Thm. C.

8.3. Degree four \(L\)-function of a Siegel modular form. In this section we let \(F = \mathbb{Q}\). Let \(\Phi\) be a non-zero holomorphic cuspidal scalar-valued Siegel modular eigenform of degree 2, weight \(\ell\) and of full level, i.e., for the full modular group \(\text{Sp}_4(\mathbb{Z})\). (Existence of such a \(\Phi\) implies \(\ell \geq 10\).) Let \(\pi = \pi(\Phi)\) be the cuspidal automorphic representation of \(\text{GSp}_4(\mathbb{A})\), associated to \(\Phi\) as in \([3]\) Thm. 2. Then \(\pi\) has trivial central character, is unramified everywhere, and the representation \(\pi_\infty\) at infinity is a holomorphic discrete series representation. The representation \(\pi\) is not globally generic since \(\pi_\infty\) is not generic, hence \(\pi\) does not come under the purview of “generic-transfer” from \(\text{GSp}_4\) to \(\text{GL}_4\) of Asgari–Shahidi \([4]\) Prop. 7.8.

However, under the assumption that $\Phi$ is not of Saito-Kurokawa type (i.e., $\pi = \pi(\Phi)$ is not CAP with respect to the Siegel parabolic subgroup or the Borel subgroup of $\text{GSp}_4$), Pitale–Saha–Schmidt [47] have recently proved the existence of the “non-generic-transfer” to a representation $\Pi = \Pi(\Phi)$ of $\text{GL}_4(\mathbb{A})$. It follows from [47] that $\Pi = \Pi(\Phi)$ is a cuspidal automorphic representation whose exterior square $L$-function has a pole at $s = 1$. Hence, by Theorem[3.1.1] we get that $\Pi$ has a $(1, \psi)$-Shalika model. Next, the Langlands parameter of $\Pi_\infty$, described in [47], is the representation

$$\text{Ind}_{C^\times}^{W_2}([\hat{\phi}]) \otimes \text{Ind}_{C^\times}^{W_2}([\hat{\phi}^{2\mathbb{Z}}]).$$

It is easy to see then that $\Pi_\infty \cong \text{Ind}_{P(\mathbb{R})}^{\text{GL}_4(\mathbb{R})}[D(2\ell - 3) \otimes D(1)]$ is cohomological with respect to $E_\mu^\pm$ with $\mu = (\ell - 3, 0, 0, -(\ell - 3))$, cf. Sect. [3.3]. All these observations collectively say that $\Pi = \Pi(\Phi)$ is a representation to which our main theorem on special values, Thm. [7.1.2] applies. The standard $L$-function of $\Pi$ is the degree four spinor $L$-function of $\Phi$ and so we get a description of the critical values of twisted degree four $L$-functions of $\Phi$ in terms of the top-degree periods $\omega^\iota(\Pi_f)$ of the transferred representation. We record this as the following corollary to Thm. [7.1.2].

**Corollary 8.3.1.** Let $F = \mathbb{Q}$ and let $\Phi$ be a non-zero holomorphic cuspidal scalar-valued Siegel modular eigenform of degree 2, weight $\ell$ and for the full modular group $\text{Sp}_4(\mathbb{Z})$. Let $\Pi = \Pi(\Phi)$ be the cuspidal automorphic representation of $\text{GL}_4(\mathbb{A})$ attached to $\Phi$ by Pitale–Saha–Schmidt [47]. For any finite-order Hecke character $\chi$ of $\mathbb{Q}$ the following assertions hold:

1. For every $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$,

$$\sigma \left( \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f)}{\omega^\iota(\Pi_f) \mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^2 \omega(\Pi_\infty)} \right) = \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \sigma \Pi_f \otimes \sigma \chi_f)}{\omega^\iota(\sigma \Pi_f) \mathcal{G}(\sigma \chi_f)^2 \omega(\Pi_\infty)},$$

2. $L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) \sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \chi)} \omega^\iota(\Pi_f) \mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^2 \omega(\Pi_\infty),$

where “$\sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \chi)}$” means up to multiplication by an element in the number field $\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \chi)$.

Note that $L(s, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f)$ has only one critical point, namely $s = \frac{1}{2}$. This follows from the Prop. [6.1.1] recalling that $\Pi$ is cohomological with respect to $E_\mu^\pm$ with $\mu = (\ell - 3, 0, 0, -(\ell - 3))$.

**Remark 8.3.2** (Period relations III). The critical values of degree four $L$-functions for $\text{GSp}(4)$ have been studied by Harris [20]. The periods appearing therein come via a comparison of rational structures on Bessel models and rational structures on coherent cohomology. Using the $L$-values as an anchor, one may compare the whimsically titled “occult” periods of Harris with the top-degree periods in this paper in the situation where the representation of $\text{GSp}_4$ comes from a Siegel modular form $\Phi$ as considered above.

**Remark 8.3.3.** With the current state of Langlands functoriality we can only deal with Siegel modular forms of genus 2 and full level, however, it is clear that the entire discussion in this subsection can be generalized to give algebraicity results for the degree four $L$-functions for holomorphic Hilbert-Siegel modular cusps forms of genus 2 and arbitrary level. Further, although we did not work out the details, using Arthur’s classification of the discrete spectrum for classical groups (see [1]), one should be able to get algebraicity results for spinor $L$-functions for certain representations of the split group $\text{SO}(2n + 1)$ over a totally real field.

8.4. **Compatibility with Deligne’s conjecture.** Given a critical motive $M$, a celebrated conjecture of Deligne [14, Conj. 2.8] relates the critical values of its $L$-function $L(s, M)$ to certain periods that arise out of a comparison of the Betti and de Rham realizations of the motive. One expects a cohomological cuspidal automorphic representation to correspond to a motive $M(\Pi)$ and under this correspondence the standard $L$-function $L(s, \Pi)$ is the motivic $L$-function $L(s, M(\Pi))$ up to a shift in the $s$-variable; see Clozel [13, Sect. 4. However, with the current state of technology, it seems impossible to compare our periods $\omega^\iota(\Pi_f)$ with Deligne’s periods $c^\pm(M(\Pi))$. Blasius [9] and Panchishkin [40] have studied the behaviour of Deligne’s periods upon twisting the motive by a Dirichlet character (more generally by Artin motives). Using Deligne’s conjecture, they then predict the behaviour of critical values of motivic $L$-functions upon twisting
by Dirichlet characters. For a critical motive over $\mathbb{Q}$, assumed to be simple, and of rank $2n$ this prediction looks like

$$L(m, M \otimes \chi_f) \sim_{\mathbb{Q}(M, \chi)} L(m, M)\mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^n.$$ 

Observe that no periods need to be mentioned to make such a statement about $L$-values. Our Thm. 7.1.2 is compatible with Deligne’s conjecture in the sense that an analogous relation holds between critical values of $L(s, \Pi)$ and $L(s, \Pi \otimes \chi)$.

**Corollary 8.4.1.** Let $F$ be a totally real number field and $G = \text{GL}_{2n}/F$, $n \geq 1$. Let $\Pi$ be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$, which is cohomological with respect to a highest weight representation $E_\eta^\nu$ of $G_{\infty}$ and which admits an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model. Let $\chi$ be a Hecke character of $F$ of finite order and let $\frac{1}{2} + m \in \text{Crit}(\Pi) = \text{Crit}(\Pi \otimes \chi)$. We have

$$L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) \sim_{\mathbb{Q}(\Pi, \chi)} L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \Pi_f)\mathcal{G}(\chi_f)^n.$$ 

**8.5. Compatibility with Gross’s conjecture.** A conjecture due to Gross [14, Conj. 2.7(ii)] says that the order of vanishing of a motivic $L$-function at a critical point is independent of which conjugate of the motive we are looking at, i.e., if $M$ is critical, then $\text{ord}_{s=0}L(s, \sigma, M)$ is independent of the embedding $\sigma : \mathbb{Q}(M) \to \mathbb{C}$. We are unable to say anything about the “order” of vanishing, however, it follows trivially from Thm. 7.1.2 that the property of vanishing is independent of which particular conjugate of the representation we consider.

**Corollary 8.5.1.** Let $F$ be a totally real number field and $G = \text{GL}_{2n}/F$, $n \geq 1$. Let $\Pi$ be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$, which is cohomological with respect to a highest weight representation $E_\eta^\nu$ of $G_{\infty}$ and which admits an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model. Let $\chi$ be a finite-order Hecke character of $F$ and let $\frac{1}{2} + m \in \text{Crit}(\Pi) = \text{Crit}(\Pi \otimes \chi)$. Then for $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$,

$$L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \Pi_f \otimes \chi_f) = 0 \iff L(\frac{1}{2} + m, \sigma \Pi_f \otimes \sigma \chi_f) = 0.$$ 

**APPENDIX: ARITHMETICITY FOR SHALIKA MODELS**

by Wee Teck Gan

The purpose of this appendix is to prove Thm. 3.6.2. More precisely, we show:

**Theorem.** Let $\Pi$ be a cohomological, cuspidal automorphic representation of $\text{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{A})$ which admits an $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model, then for any $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$, $\sigma \Pi$ admits a $(\sigma \eta, \sigma \psi)$-Shalika model.

**Proof.** Since $\Pi$ has $(\eta, \psi)$-Shalika model, it follows by Thm. 3.1.1 that $L^S(s, \Pi, \wedge^2 \otimes \eta^{-1})$ has a pole at $s = 1$, and thus $\Pi' \cong \Pi \otimes \eta^{-1}$. Further, the reader is reminded of Lem. 3.6.1 which says that all the archimedean components of $\eta$ are equal to $\text{sgn}^\wedge |^\wedge$. Now, we note the following:

- By recent results of Asgari–Shahidi [14] and Hundley–Sayag [30], $\Pi$ is a Langlands functorial lift of a cuspidal representation of $\text{GSpin}_{2n+1}(\mathbb{A})$ with central character $\eta$. See Prop. 3.1.4. Moreover, the lift is strong at the archimedean places, i.e., for each archimedean place, the $L$-parameter $\phi_v$ of $\Pi_v$ factors through the dual group $\text{GSpin}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$ of $\text{GSpin}_{2n+1}$ with similitude character $\eta_v$.

- For any $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{C})$, $\sigma \Pi' \cong \sigma \Pi \otimes \sigma \eta^{-1}$,

and thus

$$L^S(s, \sigma \Pi \otimes \sigma \Pi \otimes \sigma \eta^{-1}) = L^S(s, \sigma \Pi, \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \sigma \eta^{-1}) \cdot L^S(s, \sigma \Pi, \wedge^2 \otimes \sigma \eta^{-1})$$

has a pole at $s = 1$.

To prove the theorem, we need to show that the $\text{Sym}^2$ $L$-function does not have a pole at $s = 1$. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that $L^S(s, \sigma \Pi, \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \sigma \eta^{-1})$ has a pole at $s = 1$. Then by Asgari–Shahidi [14] and Hundley–Sayag [30], one knows that $\sigma \Pi$ is a Langlands functorial lift from a cuspidal representation of $\text{GSpin}_{2n}(\mathbb{A})$ with central character $\sigma \eta$, and this lift is strong at the archimedean places. Since the archimedean components of $\sigma \Pi$ and $\sigma \eta$ are, by definition, permutations of the archimedean components of $\Pi$ and $\eta$, we
deduce that for all archimedean places $v$, the $L$-parameter $\phi_v$ of $\Pi_v$ factors through the dual group $\text{GSO}_{2n}(\mathbb{C})$ of $\text{GSp}_{2n}$ with similitude character $\eta_v$.

As a result, for each archimedean place $v$, the $L$-parameter $\phi_v$ of $\Pi_v$ preserves both a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form $b_1$ and a non-degenerate skew-symmetric bilinear form $b_2$ on $\mathbb{C}^{2n}$ up to the same similitude character $\eta_v$. However, since $\Pi_v$ is cohomological, it follows from (3.11) that $\phi_v$ is a direct sum of (2-dimensional) irreducible representations $\phi_{i,v}$ of the Weil group $W_{F_v}$, and each $\phi_{i,v}$ is not a twist of another $\phi_{j,v}$. This shows that $b_1$ and $b_2$ must remain non-degenerate when restricted to each $\phi_{i,v}$. This gives two $W_{F_v}$-equivariant isomorphisms $\Phi_{i,v} \cong \phi_{i,v} \otimes \eta_v^{-1}$. Since $\phi_{i,v}$ is irreducible, this contradicts Schur’s lemma.

The reader should see Gan–Raghuram [16], where the above result is put into a broader context of arithmeticity for periods of automorphic forms.

Wee Teck Gan: Department of Mathematics, National University of Singapore, 10 Lower Kent Ridge Road Singapore 119076
E-mail address: matgwt@nus.edu.sg

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Harald Grobner: Fakultät für Mathematik, University of Vienna, Nordbergstrasse 15, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.
E-mail address: harald.grobner@univie.ac.at
URL: http://homepage.univie.ac.at/harald.grobner

A. Raghuram: Department of Mathematics, Oklahoma State University, 401 Mathematical Sciences, Stillwater, OK 74078, USA. Current Address: Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Dr. Homi Bhabha Road, Pashan, Pune 411021, India.
E-mail address: raghuram@iiserpune.ac.in