

## Reduction theorems for characters of finite groups of Lie type\*

By Charles W. CURTIS\*\*

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### Introduction.

The first main result of this paper is a formula for the values of irreducible complex characters of finite Chevalley groups, of normal or twisted type, on elements whose centralizers are contained in Levi factors of parabolic subgroups. The result is based on the organization, due to Harish-Chandra [13] and Springer ([18], [19]), of the character theory of these groups from the point of view of cusp forms, and can be stated as follows.

**THEOREM A.** *Let  $G$  be a finite group with a split  $(B, N)$ -pair of characteristic  $p$ , and let  $(W, R)$  be the Coxeter system of  $G$ . Let  $\zeta$  be an irreducible complex-valued character of  $G$ , such that  $(\zeta, \tilde{\varphi}^G) \neq 0$ , where  $\varphi$  is an irreducible cuspidal character of some Levi factor  $L_J$  of a parabolic subgroup  $P_J$  (for  $J \subseteq R$ ), and  $\tilde{\varphi}$  is the extension of  $\varphi$  to  $P_J$  with  $O_p(P_J) \leq \ker \tilde{\varphi}$ . Let  $x \in G$  be an element such that  $C_G(x) \leq L_{J'}$ , for some Levi factor  $L_{J'}$  of another parabolic subgroup  $P_{J'}$ . Then  $\zeta(x) = 0$  unless there exists a subset  $J'' \subseteq J'$  such that  $L_J$  and  $L_{J''}$  are conjugate by an element of the Coxeter group  $W$ . If this occurs, then the value  $\zeta(x)$  is given by*

$$\zeta(x) = \sum (\zeta, \tilde{\lambda}^G) \lambda(x),$$

where the sum is taken over irreducible characters  $\lambda$  of  $L_{J''}$ , such that  $\lambda \in \tilde{\eta}^{L_{J''}}$ , for an irreducible cuspidal character  $\eta$  of  $L_{J''}$ , with  $J'' \subseteq J'$ , and  $L_{J''}$  conjugate to  $L_J$  by an element of  $W$ .

A sharper version of Theorem A gives the value of the character  $\zeta(x)$  on an element  $x$  whose semisimple, or  $p$ -regular, part  $x_s$  has  $L_{J'}$  as its centralizer, in terms of certain decomposition numbers and the values of the characters  $\lambda$  in Theorem A on the unipotent part  $x_u$  of  $x$ . More precisely,

$$\zeta(x) = \sum \alpha_{\zeta, \lambda}^{x_s} \lambda(x_u),$$

for certain algebraic integers  $\alpha_{\zeta, \lambda}^{x_s}$ , corresponding to  $x_s$ ,  $\zeta$ , and the characters

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