# WHY ANY UNITARY PRINCIPAL SERIES REPRESENTATION OF $S L_{n}$ OVER A $p$-ADIC FIELD DECOMPOSES SIMPLY 

by roger howe and allan silberger ${ }^{1}$

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Recently A. Knapp [3] announced that every unitary principal series representation of a semisimple Lie group decomposes simply; that is, no two distinct irreducible components of a given unitary principal series representation are equivalent. In proving this result Knapp analyzed in detail the structure of the spaces of intertwining operators for principal series representations. His analysis used a detailed description, due to Harish-Chandra, of the Fourier transform on semisimple Lie groups. In this note we want to prove the analogue of Knapp's result for $S L_{n}$ over a $p$-adic field. Our proof will be conceptually quite different from Knapp's. Although the case we consider is admittedly quite special, there is hope that this approach to the problem will generalize.

Let $F$ be a nonarchimedean local field and let $G=G L_{n}(F)$. Let $D$ be the diagonal subgroup of $G$ and $U$ the upper unipotent matrices. Let $B=$ $D \cdot U$ be the group of all nonsingular upper triangular matrices and write $\delta$ for the modular function of $B$. (If $d_{l} b$ is a left Haar measure for $B$, then $\delta(b) d_{l} b$ is a right Haar measure.) Let $K$ be a maximal compact subgroup of $G$ and recall that $G=K B$.

Let $\chi$ be any (unitary) character of $D$ and regard it as a character of $B$. The induced representation $\pi_{x}=\operatorname{Ind}_{B}^{G}\left(\chi \delta^{1 / 2}\right)$ is called the (unitary) principal series representation attached to $\chi$. To describe the unitary representation $\pi_{x}$ explicitly we let $H_{x}$ denote the Hilbert space of all complex-valued measurable functions $h$ on $G$ such that $h(g b)=\chi^{-1}(b) \delta^{-1 / 2}(b) h(g)(g \in G, b \in B)$ and such that $\int_{K}|h(k)|^{2} d k<\infty$. Then $\pi_{x}$ is just left translation in $H_{x}$ : $\left(\pi_{x}(x) h\right)(g)=h\left(x^{-1} g\right)\left(h \in H_{x} ; g, x \in G\right)$.

We use the subscript " 1 " to denote the subgroup of $G_{1}=S L_{n}(F)$ ob-

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