

## SPECTRUM AND MULTIPLICITIES FOR RESTRICTIONS OF UNITARY REPRESENTATIONS IN NILPOTENT LIE GROUPS

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Let  $G$  be a connected, simply connected nilpotent Lie group, and let  $AT$  be a Lie subgroup. We consider the following question: for  $n \in \mathfrak{G}^A$ , how does one decompose  $U/K$  as a direct integral? In his pioneering paper on representations of nilpotent Lie groups, Kirillov gave a qualitative description; our answer here gives the multiplicities of the representations appearing in the direct integral, but is geometric in nature and very much in the spirit of the Kirillov orbit picture.

1. The problem considered here is the dual of the one investigated by us and G. Grelaud in [2]: give a formula for the direct integral decomposition of  $\text{Ind}^A o$ ,  $a \in K^A$ . The answer, too, can be regarded as the dual of the answer in [2]. Let  $\mathfrak{g}$ ,  $\mathfrak{k}$  be the Lie algebras of  $G$ ,  $K$  respectively, and let  $\mathfrak{g}^*$ ,  $\mathfrak{k}^*$  be the respective (vector space) duals;  $P: \mathfrak{g}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}^*$  denotes the natural projection. Given  $n \in \hat{G}$ , we want to write

$$n|_K \pm \int n(a) \text{odv}(o);$$

we need to describe  $n(o)$  and  $v$ . To this end, we review some aspects of Kirillov theory. In [7], Pukanszky showed that  $V$  can be partitioned into "layers"  $U_e$ , each  $\text{Ad}^*(AT)$ -stable, such that on  $U_e$  the  $\text{Ad}^*(K)$ -orbits are parametrized by a Zariski-open subset  $\sim L_e$  of an algebraic variety. (See also §2 of [2].) We can thus parametrize  $\hat{K}$  by the union of the  $*L_e$ . Let  $@_n \subset \mathfrak{g}^*$  be the Kirillov orbit corresponding to  $n$ . There is a unique  $e$  such that  $\langle f_n n P^{-1}(U_e) \rangle$  is Zariski-open in  $\langle ?_n \rangle$ . Let  $\mathfrak{k}^* \subset S_e$  be the set of  $l' \in T_e$  such that  $P(@_n)$  meets  $K \cdot l'$ . It turns out that  $\Sigma$  is a finite disjoint union of manifolds. Let  $k^*$  be the maximal dimension of these manifolds; define  $\nu$  to be  $k^*$ -dimensional measure on the manifolds of maximum dimension and 0 elsewhere. Then we will have

$$\pi|_K \simeq \int_{\Sigma}^{\oplus} n(l') \sigma_{l'} d\nu(l'),$$

where  $a \in \mathfrak{G}$  corresponds to  $l' \in \Sigma$  via the Kirillov orbit picture.