

The characters of some induced representations of semisimple Lie groups

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Introduction.

Let G be a connected semisimple Lie group. A general method to construct representations of G is to induce, in a sense, representations of some subgroups of G . In particular, all finite-dimensional irreducible representations of G are obtained by inducing one-dimensional representations of a certain subgroup. But the situation is not so simple in the case of infinite-dimensional representations. Concerning this problem, F. Bruhat obtained a criterion for irreducibility of some induced representations of G in [1]. The purpose of the present paper is to give a formula which expresses the characters of such induced representations of G on Hilbert spaces that has been treated by F. Bruhat, by means of the characters of the original representations. Our principal result is Theorem 2 in §5, which gives this formula. This formula generalizes analogous ones for very particular cases considered in [2], [3], and [4(c)]. In the opinion of the author, this formula has an important significance for such problems to establish the Plancherel formula for G , to obtain the characters of all (quasi-simple) irreducible representations of G on Hilbert spaces, and to exhaust all invariant eigendistributions of all Laplace operators on G (see for example [5(a), (b), (c)]).

As an application of our result, the characters of all unitary irreducible representations of $GL(3, \mathbf{R})$ and $SL(3, \mathbf{R})$ can be calculated

explicitly by using the result [10] of I. Ya. Vakhutinskiĭ (see the last note in §5).

Also, in the forth coming paper [4(d)], we obtain the explicit form of the Plancherel formula for $SU(p, q)$ by using the result of this paper (Theorem 2) and the result of [4(c), §10] on the explicit form of the characters of irreducible unitary square-integrable representations of $SU(p, q)$.¹⁾

Section 1 is devoted to construct induced representations T^L of some representations L of a certain subgroup S_1 of G in such a form that are convenient for our purpose. In this section, some elementary facts are stated without proofs for the sake of brevity, but the reader can find their proofs in another papers cited in places. In Section 2, we study a sufficient condition for the existence of the characters of the representations L and T^L . In Section 3, we prove an integral formula on G which is essential to calculate explicitly the character of T^L in Section 5. Let $x(g)$ be an indefinitely differentiable function on G which vanishes outside a compact set and put

$$T_x^L = \int_G T_g^L x(g) dg$$

where dg is a Haar measure on G . Then T_x^L is a *summable* operator under certain conditions on S_1 and L (for the definition, see §2). The principal result in Section 4 is to express the trace $\text{Sp}(T_x^L)$ of T_x^L by means of an integral on G containing x and the character τ of L (Theorem 1). In other words, the character π of T^L is expressed as a distribution on G defined from τ . To prove Theorem 1, we must verify the following fact. Let T be a *summable* integral operator on a Hilbert space of all square-integrable functions on a certain locally euclidian measure space $\{\Omega, d\mu\}$. Then the trace $\text{Sp}(T)$ of T is expressed as

$$\text{Sp}(T) = \int_{\Omega} K(u, u) d\mu(u),$$

1) $SU(p, q)$ is a real form of $SL(p+q; \mathbf{C})$ consisting of all $g \in SL(p+q; \mathbf{C})$ which fulfill that $g^* I g = 1$, where I is a diagonal matrix whose p diagonal elements are 1 and the other q elements are -1 , and $g^* = {}^t \bar{g}$.

where K is the integral kernel of T and $d\mu$ is the measure on \mathfrak{u} . The last half of Section 4 is devoted to prove this fact in more general form than necessary at the time. In Section 5, assuming some additional conditions on S_1 and L , we rewrite the expression of $\text{Sp}(T_x^L)$ in Theorem 1 in more simpler form and thus we obtain our principal result, a simple formula expressing the character π of T^L by means of the character τ of L (Theorem 2). In the last note of the section, the essential points of the proof of our formula are summarized.

The formulas (4.12) in Theorem 1 and (5.9) in Theorem 2 which express π by means of τ may hold for invariant eigendistributions on the groups S_1 and G . That is, if we take any invariant eigendistribution τ on S_1 of all Laplace operators on it and define a distribution π on G by the formula (4.12) or the one (5.9). Then, under some appropriate conditions on S_1 , π may be well-defined and give an invariant eigendistribution on G of all Laplace operators on it. In [5(c), §7], we prove this fact and use it to obtain a complete system of linearly independent invariant eigendistributions on G of all Laplace operators, for $G = SU(p, q)$ ($p, q \geq 1$).

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Short summary of the results of this paper has been published in [5(e)].

§1. Some induced representations.

1. Let G be a simply connected semisimple Lie group whose Lie algebra is denoted by \mathfrak{g}_0 . Let $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{p}_0 + \mathfrak{k}_0$ be a Cartan decomposition of \mathfrak{g}_0 , where as usual \mathfrak{k}_0 denotes a maximal compact subalgebra. Let \mathfrak{g} , \mathfrak{p} , and \mathfrak{k} be the complexifications of \mathfrak{g}_0 , \mathfrak{p}_0 , and \mathfrak{k}_0 respectively. Then $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{p} + \mathfrak{k}$. Let \mathfrak{c}_0 be the center of \mathfrak{k}_0 and put $\mathfrak{k}'_0 = [\mathfrak{k}_0, \mathfrak{k}_0]$. Then $\mathfrak{k}_0 = \mathfrak{k}'_0 + \mathfrak{c}_0$ and $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{k}' + \mathfrak{c}'$ where \mathfrak{k}' and \mathfrak{c}' are the complexifications of \mathfrak{k}'_0 and \mathfrak{c}_0 respectively. Let K , K' , and D be the analytic subgroups

corresponding to \mathfrak{k}_0 , \mathfrak{k}'_0 , and \mathfrak{c}_0 respectively. Let \mathfrak{h}_0^- be a maximal abelian subalgebra of \mathfrak{p}_0 , and let $\mathfrak{h}_0 = \mathfrak{h}_0^- + \mathfrak{h}_0^+$ be a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}_0 where $\mathfrak{h}_0^+ \subset \mathfrak{k}_0$. Let \mathfrak{h} , \mathfrak{h}^- , and \mathfrak{h}^+ be the complexifications of \mathfrak{h}_0 , \mathfrak{h}_0^- , and \mathfrak{h}_0^+ resp. Now let Δ be the set of all roots of \mathfrak{g} with respect to \mathfrak{h} (simply of $\{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}\}$). For every $\alpha \in \Delta$, let \mathbf{e}_α be a non-zero element of \mathfrak{g} such that

$$[\mathbf{h}, \mathbf{e}_\alpha] = \alpha(\mathbf{h})\mathbf{e}_\alpha \quad (\mathbf{h} \in \mathfrak{h})$$

and put $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{e}_\alpha$ where \mathbf{C} is the field of complex numbers. Denote by B the Killing form of \mathfrak{g} , and for every $\alpha \in \Delta$, let \mathbf{h}_α be a unique element of \mathfrak{h} such that $B(\mathbf{h}_\alpha, \mathbf{h}) = \alpha(\mathbf{h})$ ($\mathbf{h} \in \mathfrak{h}$). Put $\mathfrak{h}^* = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} \mathbf{R}\mathbf{h}_\alpha$ where \mathbf{R} is the field of real numbers. Then $\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathfrak{h}_0^- + \sqrt{-1}\mathfrak{h}_0^+$ and every root of $\{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}\}$ is real valued on \mathfrak{h}^* .

Fix an ordering in the dual space of \mathfrak{h}_0^- and choose an ordering in the dual space of \mathfrak{h}^* in such a way that an element λ of the dual space of \mathfrak{h}^* is positive whenever its restriction $\bar{\lambda}$ on \mathfrak{h}_0^- is positive. Let P be the set of all positive roots of $\{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}\}$ with respect to this ordering in the dual space of \mathfrak{h}^* and let Q be the set of all $\alpha \in P$ whose restrictions on \mathfrak{h}_0^- are not identically zero. Put $\mathfrak{n} = \sum_{\alpha \in Q} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ and $\mathfrak{n}_0 = \mathfrak{n} \cap \mathfrak{g}_0$. Let N and H^- be the analytic subgroups of G corresponding respectively to \mathfrak{n}_0 and \mathfrak{h}_0^- . Then $G = NH^-K$ is so called Iwasawa decomposition of G . The mapping $(n, h, u) \rightarrow nhu$ ($n \in N$, $h \in H^-$, $u \in K$) is an homeomorphism of $N \times H^- \times K$ onto G [12, Ch. VI, §3]. Let M be the centralizer of \mathfrak{h}_0^- in K , that is, the subgroup of K consisting of all elements $u \in K$ such that $\text{Ad } u(\mathbf{h}) = \mathbf{h}$ ($\mathbf{h} \in \mathfrak{h}_0^-$). Then $\Gamma = NH^-M$ is a closed subgroup of G .

Now let us fix a non-zero element $\mathbf{h}_0 \in \mathfrak{h}_0^-$. Let P' be the set of all $\alpha \in P$ such that $\alpha(\mathbf{h}_0) = 0$. Let \mathfrak{h}'_0 be the subalgebra of \mathfrak{h}_0^- orthogonal to P' , i.e., the set of all $\mathbf{h} \in \mathfrak{h}_0^-$ fulfilling $\alpha(\mathbf{h}) = 0$ ($\alpha \in P'$). Let P'' denote the set of all $\alpha \in P$ not identically zero on \mathfrak{h}'_0 . Then evidently $P = P' \cup P''$. Let S be the centralizer of \mathfrak{h}'_0 in G . Let \mathfrak{h}''_0 be the orthogonal complement of \mathfrak{h}'_0 in \mathfrak{h}_0 with respect to the Killing form B of \mathfrak{g}_0 . Put

$$\mathfrak{s} = \sum_{\alpha \in P'} (\mathfrak{g}_\alpha + \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}) + \mathfrak{h}$$

and $\mathfrak{s}_0 = \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{g}_0$. Then \mathfrak{s}_0 is the centralizer of \mathfrak{h}'_0 in \mathfrak{g}'_0 and the Lie algebra of S . It is reductive and $\mathfrak{h}_0 = \mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{g}_0$ is a Cartan subalgebra of it. Put $\mathfrak{s}' = [\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{s}]$ and let $\mathfrak{c}_\mathfrak{s}$ be the center of \mathfrak{s} . \mathfrak{s}' is spanned over \mathbb{C} by \mathbf{h}_α , \mathbf{e}_α , and $\mathbf{e}_{-\alpha}$ ($\alpha \in P'$), and $\mathfrak{c}_\mathfrak{s}$ is the orthogonal complement of $\{\mathbf{h}_\alpha, \alpha \in P'\}$ in \mathfrak{h} with respect to B .²⁾ It is easily proved that $\mathfrak{s}'_0 = \mathfrak{s}' \cap \mathfrak{g}_0 \supset \mathfrak{h}''_0$ and $\mathfrak{c}_\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{g}_0 \supset \mathfrak{h}'_0$.

Let \mathfrak{h}'' be the complexification of \mathfrak{h}'_0 and put

$$\mathfrak{m}' = \mathfrak{h}^+ + \mathfrak{h}'' + \sum_{\alpha \in P'} (\mathfrak{g}_\alpha + \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha})$$

and $\mathfrak{m}'_0 = \mathfrak{m}' \cap \mathfrak{g}_0$. Then \mathfrak{m}'_0 is reductive and $\mathfrak{h}'_0 + \mathfrak{h}''_0$ is its Cartan subalgebra. Clearly $\mathfrak{m}'_0 \subset \mathfrak{s}_0$ and $\mathfrak{s}_0 = \mathfrak{h}'_0 + \mathfrak{m}'_0$. Put $\mathfrak{n}' = \sum_{\alpha \in P'} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ and $\mathfrak{n}'_0 = \mathfrak{n}' \cap \mathfrak{g}_0$. Then \mathfrak{n}'_0 is nilpotent and $[\mathfrak{s}_0, \mathfrak{n}'_0] \subset \mathfrak{n}'_0$. Let M'^0, H' , and N' be the analytic subgroups corresponding respectively to $\mathfrak{m}'_0, \mathfrak{h}'_0$, and \mathfrak{n}'_0 . They are closed in G . And $N'H', H'M'^0$, and $N'H'M'^0$ are closed subgroups of G . Let \mathcal{E} be the centralizer of H' in K and put $M' = \mathcal{E}M'^0$. Then $S = H'M'$ [3(e), Corollary 3 of Lemma 26]. If G is complex semisimple, M' and S are connected [3(e), Lemma 27]. Put $\Gamma' = N'S = N'H'M'$. This is a closed subgroup of G and N' is normal in Γ' . The connected component of the identity element of S (Γ' resp.) is $S^0 = H'M'^0$ ($\Gamma'^0 = N'H'M'^0$ resp.). Let Z be the center of G . Then $M'/M'^0(D \cap Z)$ is finite. In fact, this is discrete and isomorphic to $\mathcal{E}/\mathcal{E} \cap M'^0(D \cap Z)$, hence compact (because $K/D \cap Z$ is compact [3(e)]).

Let S_1 be a subgroup of S such that $S^0(D \cap Z) \subset S_1 \subset S$. Then there exists a subgroup M_1 of M fulfilling $M'^0(D \cap Z) \subset M_1 \subset M'$ and $S_1 = H'M_1$. Put $\Gamma_1 = N'S_1$. As $G = NH^-K$ and $\Gamma'^0 \supset NH^-$, we obtain that $G = \Gamma_1 K$, that is, every element $g \in G$ may be expressed as $g = \gamma u$ ($\gamma \in \Gamma, u \in K$). If g has two expressions $g = \gamma u = \gamma' u'$, there exists an element $\xi \in \mathcal{E}_1 = M_1 \cap K$ such that $\gamma' = \gamma \xi, u' = \xi^{-1} u$, because $\mathcal{E}_1 = \Gamma_1 \cap K$.

2) A detailed proof of the facts stated here can be found in [1, pp. 199-201].

2. Now let us summarize some elementary results on invariant measures on groups and on homogeneous spaces. Put $\rho = 2^{-1} \sum_{\alpha \in P} \alpha$ and $\rho' = 2^{-1} \sum_{\alpha \in P'} \alpha$. For $g \in G$, let $\mathbf{h}(g)$ be a unique element of \mathfrak{h}_0^- such that $g \in N \exp(\mathbf{h}(g))K$. Define

$$(1.1) \quad \beta(g) = \exp\{(2\rho - 2\rho')(\mathbf{h}(g))\}.$$

If the element \mathbf{h}_0 is regular, ρ' is zero on \mathfrak{h}_0^- and therefore $2\rho - 2\rho' = 2\rho$ on \mathfrak{h}_0^- . Put

$$\beta_c(g) = \exp\{2\rho(\mathbf{h}(g))\}.$$

As N' is normal in Γ' , Ad_γ makes \mathfrak{n}' invariant for any $\gamma \in \Gamma'$. Denote by $\text{Ad}_{\mathfrak{n}'}\gamma$ the restriction of Ad_γ on \mathfrak{n}' , considered as a complex linear transformation.

Lemma 1.1. *For any element $\gamma \in \Gamma'$, $\beta(\gamma) = |\det(\text{Ad}_{\mathfrak{n}'}(\gamma))|$. If $g = \gamma \cdot u$ ($\gamma \in \Gamma'$, $u \in K$), then $\beta(g) = \beta(\gamma)$. Moreover $\beta(\gamma g) = \beta(\gamma)\beta(g)$ ($\gamma \in \Gamma'$, $g \in G$).*

Proof. Put $\mathfrak{E} = \Gamma' \cap K = M' \cap K$. Γ' has a decomposition $\Gamma' = NH^-\mathfrak{E}$. If $\gamma = nh\xi$ ($n \in N$, $h \in H^-$, $\xi \in \mathfrak{E}$), $\text{Ad}_\gamma = \text{Ad}_n \cdot \text{Ad}_h \cdot \text{Ad}_\xi$. For any $\mathbf{x} \in \mathfrak{n}$, $\text{ad}_\mathbf{x}$ is nilpotent on \mathfrak{n}' . Therefore for any $n \in N$, Ad_n is unipotent on \mathfrak{n}' . Hence $\det(\text{Ad}_{\mathfrak{n}'}n) = 1$. For any $\xi \in \mathfrak{E}$, Ad_ξ is a unitary transformation of \mathfrak{g} with respect to the positive definite inner product $B(\mathbf{x}, \eta\mathbf{y})$ ($\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathfrak{g}$), where η is the conjugation of \mathfrak{g} associated with the subalgebra $\mathfrak{k}_0 + \sqrt{-1}\mathfrak{p}_0$. $\text{Ad}_{\mathfrak{n}'}\xi$ is also unitary, therefore $|\det(\text{Ad}_{\mathfrak{n}'}\xi)| = 1$. Recalling that $\mathfrak{n}' = \sum_{\alpha \in P''} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, and $P = P' \cup P''$, we obtain that for $h \in H^-$, letting $\log h \in \mathfrak{h}_0^-$ be as usual,

$$\det(\text{Ad}_{\mathfrak{n}'}h) = \prod_{\alpha \in P''} e^{\alpha(\log h)} = \exp\{2\rho - 2\rho'\}(\log h).$$

This proves the first assertion. The 2nd is evident from the definition of β . The 3rd is an immediate consequence of the 1st.

Lemma 1.2. *Let $\Gamma_1 = N'S_1$ be as before.*

(1) *Let dn ($n \in N'$) and ds ($s \in S_1$) be Haar measures on N' and S_1 respectively. Then $d_\gamma = dn ds$, $d_{\gamma\tau} = \beta^{-1}(\gamma) dn ds$, where $\gamma = ns$*

$(n \in N', s \in S_1)$, are respectively a right invariant measure and a left invariant measure on Γ_1 .

$$(2) \quad d_*(r^{-1}) = \beta^{-1}(r) d_* r, \quad d_*(rr_0) = \beta^{-1}(r_0) d_* r \quad (r, r_0 \in \Gamma_1).$$

Proof. This is easy.

For $u \in K$ and $g \in G$, let $ug = n'h'u'$ ($n' \in N, h' \in H^-, u' \in K$). Then we put $n' = n(ug)$, $h' = h(ug)$, and $u' = u\bar{g}$. Let $u \rightarrow u^*$ ($u \in K$) be the natural mapping of K onto $K^* = K/D \cap Z$. The coset $(u\bar{g})^*$ depends only on u^* , therefore it may be denoted as $u^*\bar{g}$. Let $C_0(K)$ be the set of all continuous functions on K which vanish outside some compact sets. Let du^* be the normalized Haar measure on K^* such that $\int_{K^*} du^* = 1$. Then there exists a Haar measure du on K such that for any $f \in C_0(K)$,

$$\int_K f(u) du = \int_{K^*} \{ \sum_{z \in D \cap Z} f(zu) \} du^*.$$

Lemma 1.3. Let dn and dh be Haar measures on N and H^- respectively.

(1) $dg = e^{-2\rho(\log h)} dn dh du = \beta_G^{-1}(g) dn dh du$, where $g = nhu$ ($n \in N, h \in H^-, u \in K$), is a Haar measure on G .

(2) $d(u\bar{g}) = \beta_G(u\bar{g}) du$, $d(u^*\bar{g}) = \beta_G(u\bar{g}) du^*$ ($g \in G, u \in K$).

Proof. This is well known [3(a), §12].

Let $\xi \rightarrow \xi^*$ be the natural mapping of \mathcal{E}_1 onto $\mathcal{E}_1^* = \mathcal{E}_1/D \cap Z$, and let $d\xi^*$ be the normalized Haar measure on \mathcal{E}_1^* such that $\int_{\mathcal{E}_1^*} d\xi^* = 1$, and $d\xi$ be the Haar measure on \mathcal{E}_1 defined by

$$\int_{\mathcal{E}_1} f(\xi) d\xi = \int_{\mathcal{E}_1^*} \{ \sum_{z \in D \cap Z} f(z\xi) \} d\xi^* \quad (f \in C_0(\mathcal{E}_1)).$$

There exists an invariant measure $d\tilde{u}$ on $\tilde{K}_1 = \mathcal{E}_1 \setminus K = \mathcal{E}_1^* \setminus K^*$ which fulfills that

$$\int_K f(u) du = \int_{\tilde{K}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{\mathcal{E}_1} f(\xi u) d\xi \quad (f \in C_0(K), \tilde{u} = \mathcal{E}_1 u)$$

and

$$\int_{K^*} F(u^*) du^* = \int_{\tilde{K}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{\mathcal{E}_1^*} F(\xi^* u^*) d\xi^* \quad (F \in C_0(K^*), \tilde{u} = \mathcal{E}_1^* u^*).$$

Let $\tilde{u}\bar{g}$ denote the element of \tilde{K}_1 containing $u\bar{g}$, where u is an representative of \tilde{u} . Then $\tilde{u} \rightarrow \tilde{u}\bar{g}$ is a transformation on \tilde{K}_1 .

Lemma 1.4. $d(\tilde{u}\bar{g}) = \beta(ug)d\tilde{u}$ ($u \in K, g \in G, \tilde{u} = \Xi_1 u$).

Proof. As $\Gamma_1 = NH^{-}\Xi_1$, $\Gamma_1 \backslash G$ is isomorphic to $\tilde{K}_1 = \Xi_1 \backslash K$. Let dn and dh be Haar measures on N and H^- respectively. Then by Lemma 1.3,

$$dg = \beta_G^{-1}(h)dn dh du \quad (g = nhu)$$

is a Haar measure on G , and $d_{\Gamma_1} = \beta_G^{-1}(h)dn dh d\xi$ ($\gamma = nh\xi \in \Gamma_1, n \in N, h \in H^-, \xi \in \Xi_1$) is a left invariant measure on Γ_1 . As is easily seen,

$$\int_G f(g)dg = \int_{\tilde{K}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{\Gamma_1} f(\gamma u) d_{\Gamma_1} \quad (f \in C_0(G)).$$

If $ug_0 = \gamma' u \bar{g}_0$ ($u \in K, g \in G$), then $\beta(ug_0) = \beta(\gamma')$. Therefore using Lemma 1.2,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_G f(g)dg &= \int_G f(gg_0)dg = \int_{\tilde{K}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{\Gamma_1} f(\gamma ug_0) d_{\Gamma_1} \\ &= \int_{\tilde{K}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{\Gamma_1} f(\gamma \gamma' u \bar{g}_0) d_{\Gamma_1} \\ &= \int_{\tilde{K}_1} \beta(ug_0) d\tilde{u} \int_{\Gamma_1} f(\gamma u \bar{g}_0) d_{\Gamma_1}. \end{aligned}$$

Putting $\tilde{f}(\tilde{u}) = \int_{\Gamma_1} f(\gamma u) d_{\Gamma_1}$ ($f \in C_0(G), u \in K$), we obtain that

$$\int_{\tilde{K}_1} \tilde{f}(\tilde{u}) d\tilde{u} = \int_{\tilde{K}_1} \tilde{f}(\tilde{u}\bar{g}_0) \beta(ug_0) d\tilde{u}.$$

This means that $d(\tilde{u}\bar{g}_0) = \beta(ug_0)d\tilde{u}$, because the functions \tilde{f} on \tilde{K}_1 ($f \in C_0(G)$) are sufficiently many. Q.E.D.

As is seen from Lemmas 1.3 and 1.4,

$$\int_{K^*} \beta_G(ug) du^* = 1, \quad \int_{K^*} \beta(ug) du^* = 1 \quad (g \in G).$$

More generally we obtain the following lemma, not used in the following.

Lemma 1.5. $\int_{\Xi_1^*} \beta_G(\xi g) d\xi^* = \beta(g)$ ($g \in G$).

Proof. Any $f \in C_0(\tilde{K}_1)$ may be considered as a function on K^*

fulfilling $f(\xi^*u^*) = f(u^*)$ ($\xi^* \in \Xi_1^*$, $u^* \in K^*$). For any $g \in G$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{K^*} f(u^* \bar{g}) du^* &= \int_{K^*} f(u^*) \beta_G(ug^{-1}) du^* \\ &= \int_{\bar{K}_1} f(\bar{u}) \left\{ \int_{\Xi_1^*} \beta_G(\xi u g^{-1}) d\xi^* \right\} d\bar{u}, \end{aligned}$$

where u and ξ are representatives of u^* and ξ^* respectively. On the other hand,

$$\int_{K^*} f(u^* \bar{g}) du^* = \int_{\bar{K}_1} f(\bar{u} \bar{g}) d\bar{u} = \int_{\bar{K}_1} f(\bar{u}) \beta(ug^{-1}) d\bar{u}.$$

Hence $\int_{\Xi_1^*} \beta_G(\xi u g^{-1}) d\xi^* = \beta(ug^{-1})$. This proves the lemma.

3. A representation U of G on a Hilbert space E is a homomorphism $g \rightarrow U_g$ of G into the group of continuous invertible operators on E such that $(g, a) \rightarrow U_g a$ ($g \in G, a \in E$) is a continuous mapping of $G \times E$ into E . The last condition is equivalent to that $g \rightarrow U_g a$ is a continuous mapping of G into E for any $a \in E$. U is said to be irreducible if there exists no closed invariant subspace different from $\{0\}$ and E .

Let L be a representation of S_1 on a Hilbert space E such that $L_z = \lambda(z) 1_E$ for all $z \in D \cap Z$, where λ is a homomorphism of $D \cap Z$ into \mathbf{C} and 1_E is the identity operator on E . Let us construct canonically an induced representation T^L of G from L . First we study a Hilbert space $L_2^L(K)$ on which T^L is realized. For any $u \in K$, let $\Gamma(u)$ be an element of \mathfrak{c}_0 determined uniquely by $\exp(-\Gamma(u))u \in K'$. There exists uniquely two real-valued linear functionals ν and ν' on \mathfrak{c}_0 such that

$$\lambda(z) = e^{(\nu + \sqrt{-1}\nu') \chi(\Gamma(z))} \quad (z \in D \cap Z).$$

Hence $|\lambda(z)| = e^{\nu(\Gamma(z))}$ ($z \in D \cap Z$). The correspondence $\xi \rightarrow e^{-\nu(\Gamma(\xi))} L_\xi$ ($\xi \in \Xi_1$) is a representation of Ξ_1 on E and this is equivalent to a unitary one. In fact, $\xi \rightarrow e^{-(\nu + \sqrt{-1}\nu') \chi(\Gamma(\xi))} L_\xi$ is a representation of Ξ_1 , which is trivial on $D \cap Z$. And hence it may be considered as a representation of the compact group Ξ_1^* . Therefore it is equivalent

to a unitary representation of Ξ_1^* . This proves our assertion.

Let \mathfrak{A} be the set of all functions f with values in E which fulfill the following two conditions:

- (a) $f(\xi u) = L_\xi f(u)$ for any $u \in K$ and $\xi \in \Xi_1$,
- (b) f is (strongly) continuous.

Denote the inner product of E by (a, b) ($a, b \in E$). If $f, f_1 \in \mathfrak{A}$, $(f(zu), f_1(zu)) = (L_z f(u), L_z f_1(u)) = e^{2\nu(r(z))} (f(u), f_1(u))$ ($z \in D \cap Z$, $u \in K$). Therefore $e^{-2\nu(r(u))} (f(u), f_1(u))$ may be considered as a function on K^* . Introduce in \mathfrak{A} a positive definite inner product

$$\langle f, f_1 \rangle = \int_{K^*} (f(u), f_1(u)) e^{-2\nu(r(u))} du^*.$$

Then we obtain a Hilbert space $L_2^1(K)$ by completing \mathfrak{A} with respect to the norm

$$\|f\| = \sqrt{\langle f, f \rangle} \quad (f \in \mathfrak{A}).$$

Lemma 1.6. $L_2^1(K)$ consists of all functions f on K with values in E fulfilling the following three conditions:

- (a) $f(\xi u) = L_\xi f(u)$ for any $u \in K$, $\xi \in \Xi_1$,
- (b') $(f(u), a)$ is measurable on K for any $a \in E$,
- (c) $\int_{K^*} (f(u), f(u)) e^{-2\nu(r(u))} du^* < +\infty$.

Of course, we must identify two functions f_1 and f_2 if $f_1(u) = f_2(u)$ for almost all u .

First note that the integral in (c) has a sense, because the function $(f(u), f(u))$ is measurable on K from (b'), and

$$(f(zu), f(zu)) = e^{2\nu(r(z))} (f(u), f(u)) \quad (z \in D \cap Z).$$

Let $\mu = \nu + \sqrt{-1} \nu'$. Then as is explained above, we can define

$$L_{\xi^*}^1 = e^{-\mu(r(\xi))} L_\xi \quad (\xi \in \Xi_1, \xi^* = \xi(D \cap Z)).$$

Let \mathfrak{A}^* be the set of all functions φ on K^* with values in E such that

- (α) $\varphi(\xi^* u^*) = L_{\xi^*}^1 \varphi(u^*)$ ($\xi^* \in \Xi_1^*$, $u^* \in K^*$), and
- (β) φ is continuous on K^* .

Let us complete \mathfrak{A}^* with respect to the norm

$$\|\varphi\| = \left\{ \int_{K^*} (\varphi(u^*), \varphi(u^*)) du^* \right\}^{1/2}.$$

Then we obtain a Hilbert space $L_2'(K^*)$. The mapping $f \rightarrow \varphi(u^*) = e^{-\mu(r(u))} f(u)$ of \mathfrak{A} onto \mathfrak{A}^* is an isomorphism, because $|e^{\mu(r(u))}| = e^{\nu(r(u))}$ ($u \in K$) and hence $\|f\| = \|\varphi\|$. Therefore the above lemma is equivalent to the following one.

Lemma 1.6'. $L_2'(K^*)$ consists of all functions on K^* fulfilling the following three conditions: (α),

(β') $(\varphi(u^*), a)$ is measurable on K^* for every $a \in E$, and

(γ) $\int_{K^*} (\varphi(u^*), \varphi(u^*)) du^* < +\infty$.

The norm of φ is the square root of the above integral.

Proof. First let us remark that $(\varphi(u^*), \varphi(u^*))$ is measurable from (β'). Let \mathcal{H} be the Hilbert space obtained from the set of all functions φ on K^* with values in E verifying (β') and (γ), by introducing in it the inner product

$$\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle = \int_{K^*} (\varphi(u^*), \psi(u^*)) du^*.$$

For any $\xi^* \in \Xi_1^*$, the mapping

$$A_{\xi^*}: \varphi \rightarrow \varphi'(u^*) = \varphi(\xi^* u^*) - L_{\xi^*}' \varphi(u^*) \quad (u^* \in K^*)$$

of \mathcal{H} into itself is continuous. Therefore the intersection \mathcal{H}_1 of all $A_{\xi^*}^{-1}(0)$ ($\xi^* \in \Xi_1^*$), is a closed subspace of \mathcal{H} . Put

$$(P\varphi)(u^*) = \int_{\Xi_1^*} L_{\xi^*}'^{-1} \varphi(\xi^* u^*) d\xi^* \quad (\varphi \in \mathcal{H}, u^* \in K^*).$$

Then P is a continuous mapping of \mathcal{H} onto \mathcal{H}_1 . Let \mathfrak{B} be the set of all continuous functions on K^* with values in E . As \mathfrak{B} is dense in \mathcal{H} , $P\mathfrak{B}$ is dense in \mathcal{H}_1 . On the other hand, $P\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{A}^*$. And \mathcal{H}_1 consists of all functions φ fulfilling (α'), (β'), and (γ), where (α') says that

(α') for every $\xi^* \in \Xi_1^*$, $\varphi(\xi^* u^*) = L_{\xi^*}' \varphi(u^*)$ for almost all u^* .

Therefore it rests only to prove that for every function φ fulfilling (α') , (β') , and (γ) , there exists a function $\hat{\varphi}$ which fulfills (α) , (β') , (γ) , and $\hat{\varphi}(u^*) = \varphi(u^*)$ for almost all u^* . There exists for any such φ a subset A of K^* such that the complement of A in K^* is of measure zero, and for any $u^* \in A$, $\varphi(\xi^* u^*) = L_{\xi^*}^l \varphi(u^*)$ for almost all ξ^* . Then $\varphi(\xi^* u^*) = L_{\xi^*}^l \varphi(u^*)$ if $u^* \in A$ and $\xi^* u^* \in A$. Put $\hat{\varphi}(\xi^* u^*) = L_{\xi^*}^l \varphi(u^*)$ if $u^* \in A$ and $\xi^* \in \Xi_1^*$, and $\hat{\varphi}(u^*) = 0$ if $u^* \notin \Xi_1^* A$. Then $\hat{\varphi}$ is well-defined and this is a function looked for. Q.E.D.

As is suggested above, the mapping

$$f \rightarrow \varphi(u^*) = e^{-\mu(\Gamma(u))} f(u)$$

of $L_2^l(K)$ onto $L_2^{l'}(K^*)$ is an isomorphism.

Now let us define a representation T^L of G on $L_2^l(K)$. Extend the representation L of S_1 to that of the group $\Gamma_1 = N'S_1$ by putting $L_n = 1_E$ for all $n \in N'$. For any $f \in L_2^l(K)$ and $g \in G$, put

$$(1.2) \quad (T_g^L f)(u) = \beta^{1/2}(ug) L_{n(ug)h(ug)} f(u\bar{g}).$$

As is easily seen, if $ug = \gamma u'$ ($\gamma \in \Gamma_1$, $u' \in K$),

$$(1.3) \quad (T_g^L f)(u) = \beta^{1/2}(\gamma) L_\gamma f(u').$$

Let us prove that $g \rightarrow T_g^L$ ($g \in G$) defines actually a representation on $L_2^l(K)$. Denote by f' the function at the right hand side of (1.2). We see easily that f' fulfills (a) and (b'). Therefore let us check the condition (c). Denote the norm in $L_2^l(K)$ (E resp.) by $\|\cdot\|$ ($\|\cdot\|_E$ resp.) and let $\zeta(ug)$ denote $n(ug)h(ug)$. Then

$$\|f'\|^2 = \int_{K^*} \|L_{\zeta(ug)} f(u\bar{g})\|_E^2 \beta(ug) e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} du^*.$$

The element $\zeta(ug) = n(ug)h(ug)$ depends continuously on $(u, g) \in K \times G$, and may be considered as a function of $(u^*, g) \in K^* \times G$. Let V be a compact subset of G . Then the set $\{\zeta(ug); u \in K, g \in V\}$ is compact in NH^- . Therefore it follows from the continuity of L that

$$\sup_{u \in K, g \in V} |L_{\zeta(ug)}| = M_V < +\infty.$$

Similarly $e^{2\nu(-\Gamma(u)+\Gamma(u\bar{g}))}\beta(ug)\beta_G^{-1}(ug)$ may be considered as a continuous function on $K^*\times G$. Therefore

$$\sup_{u\in K, g\in V} \{e^{2(-\Gamma(u)+\Gamma(u\bar{g}))}\beta(ug)\beta_G^{-1}(ug)\} = N_V < +\infty.$$

Hence if $g\in V$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|f'\|^2 &\leq M_V N_V \int_{K^*} \|f(u\bar{g})\|_E^2 e^{-2\Gamma(u\bar{g})}\beta_G(ug) du^* \\ &= M_V N_V \int_{K^*} \|f(u)\|_E^2 e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} du^* \\ &= M_V N_V \|f\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $f'\in L^2_2(K)$, and $|T'_g| \leq (M_V N_V)^{1/2}$ if $g\in V$.

Moreover it follows from (1.3) that $T'_g T'_{g'} = T'_{gg'}$ for any $g, g'\in G$ (note that $\beta(\xi) = 1$ for any $\xi\in \mathfrak{E}$).

Hence it remains only to prove the continuity of T^L . For a fixed $f\in L^2_2(K)$ and a given $\varepsilon > 0$, choose an element f_1 of \mathfrak{A} such that $\|f-f_1\| < \varepsilon$. It follows from the continuity of L that for every fixed $u\in K$,

$$\|T'_g f_1(u) - f_1(u)\|_E^2 = \|\beta^{1/2}(ug)L_{\zeta(u\bar{g})}f_1(u\bar{g}) - f_1(u)\|_E^2$$

tends to zero as $g\rightarrow e$.

On the other hand, let V be a compact neighbourhood of e in G , then if $g\in V$ and $u\in K$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|T'_g f_1(u) - f_1(u)\|_E^2 e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} \\ \leq (M_V N_V + 1) \sup_{u\in K} \{\|f_1(u)\|_E^2 e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))}\} < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Because $\|f_1(u)\|_E^2 e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))}$ may be considered as a continuous function on K^* . Thus the integrand in the right hand side of

$$\|T'_g f_1 - f_1\|^2 = \int_{K^*} \|T'_g f_1(u) - f_1(u)\|_E^2 e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} du^*$$

is uniformly bounded for $g\in V$ and converges pointwise to zero as $g\rightarrow e$. Applying Lebesgue's theorem, we obtain that $\|T'_g f_1 - f_1\| \rightarrow 0$ as $g\rightarrow e$. Hence there exists a neighbourhood V_ε of e , contained in V , such that $\|T'_g f_1 - f_1\| < \varepsilon$ if $g\in V_\varepsilon$. Thus if $g\in V_\varepsilon$,

$$\|T_g^L f - f\| \leq \|T_g^L(f - f_1)\| + \|T_g^L f_1 - f_1\| + \|f_1 - f\| \leq \varepsilon(\sqrt{M_v N_v} + 2).$$

This proves that $T_g^L f \rightarrow f$ as $g \rightarrow e$ and moreover $g \rightarrow T_g^L f$ is a continuous mapping of G into $L_2^L(K)$. The proof of the lemma is now completed.

Remark. The representation T^L is an induced representation of L in the sense of [1, p. 134] (note that $\beta(\xi) = 1$ for any $\xi \in \Xi_1$).

By the isometry $f \rightarrow \varphi(u^*) = e^{-\mu(\Gamma(u))} f(u)$ of $L_2^L(K)$ onto $L_2^{L'}(K^*)$, the representation T^L in $L_2^L(K)$ is transformed into another one $U^{\mu, L}$ in $L_2^{L'}(K^*)$. Here $U_g^{\mu, L}$ is defined as

$$(1.4) \quad (U_g^{\mu, L} \varphi)(u^*) = e^{\mu(\Gamma(u_g) - \Gamma(u))} \beta^{1/2}(u_g) L_{\zeta(u_g)} \varphi(u^* \bar{g})$$

$$(\varphi \in L_2^{L'}(K^*), g \in G, u \in K),$$

where $\Gamma(g)$ is a unique element of \mathfrak{c}_0 such that $g \exp(-\Gamma(g)) \in NH^{-1}K'$. In short, T^L and $U^{\mu, L}$ are unitary equivalent to each other.

Lemma 1.7. *Let L^j ($j=1, 2$) be a representation of S_1 on a Hilbert space E^j such that for every $z \in D \cap Z$, L_z^j is a scalar multiple of the identity operator 1_{E^j} . If L^1 and L^2 are equivalent, T^{L^1} and T^{L^2} are also equivalent.*

Proof. Let ν_j ($j=1, 2$) be the linear functional on \mathfrak{c}_0 associated with L^j . Let A be an isomorphism of E^1 onto E^2 such that $L_s^2 = A^{-1} L_s^1 A$ ($s \in S_1$). Put $|A| = a$ and $|A^{-1}| = b$. Then

$$(ab)^{-1} |L_s^2| \leq |L_s^1| \leq ab |L_s^2| \quad (s \in S_1),$$

and therefore

$$(ab)^{-1} e^{\nu_2(\Gamma(z))} \leq e^{\nu_1(\Gamma(z))} \leq ab e^{\nu_2(\Gamma(z))}$$

for any $z \in D \cap Z$. Hence $\nu_1 = \nu_2$. Denote it by ν .

Let \mathcal{A}^j ($j=1, 2$) denote $L_2^{L^j}(K)$. If $f \in \mathcal{A}^1$, the function $\widehat{f}(u) = A(f(u))$ on K with values in E^2 , fulfills (a) and (b'). Moreover

$$\|\widehat{f}\|^2 = \int_{K^*} \|\widehat{f}(u)\|_{E^2}^2 e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} du^*$$

$$\leq a^2 \int_{K^*} \|f(u)\|_{E^1}^2 e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} du^* = a^2 \|f\|^2.$$

Hence $\widehat{f} \in \mathcal{H}^2$, and the mapping $\widetilde{A} : f \rightarrow \widehat{f}$ of \mathcal{H}^1 into \mathcal{H}^2 is bounded and $|\widetilde{A}| \leq a$. Similarly we can define a continuous mapping (\widetilde{A}^{-1}) of \mathcal{H}^2 into \mathcal{H}^1 . Each of these operators is the inverse of the other. And moreover

$$T_g^{L^1} = (\widetilde{A})^{-1} T_g^{L^2} \widetilde{A} \quad (g \in G).$$

This proves the lemma.

4. If $g \rightarrow U_g$ be a representation of G on a Hilbert space, $g \rightarrow (U_{g^{-1}})^*$ is also a representation of G on the same space. This representation is denoted by \check{U} .

Lemma 1.8. *If L is unitary, T^L is also unitary. In general $(T^L)^\vee$ is equivalent to $T^{\check{L}}$.*

Proof. Suppose that L is not necessarily unitary. As is mentioned earlier, there exists a representation L^1 equivalent to L such that $e^{-\nu(\zeta(\xi))} L_\xi^1$ is unitary for any $\xi \in \Xi_1$. Therefore taking into account Lemma 1.7, we can suppose from the beginning that $e^{-\nu(\zeta(\xi))} L_\xi$ is unitary for any $\xi \in \Xi_1$. If so, $(T^L)^\vee$ is unitary equivalent to $T^{\check{L}}$.

For any $f_1, f_2 \in L_2^L(K)$, put $F(u) = (f_1(u), f_2(u)) \cdot e^{-2\nu(\zeta(u))}$. Then $F(\xi u) = F(u)$ ($\xi \in \Xi_1, u \in K$), and therefore F may be considered as a function on \check{K}_1 . Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle &= \int_{K^*} (f_1(u), f_2(u)) e^{-2\nu(\zeta(u))} du^* \quad (u^* = u(D \cap Z)) \\ &= \int_{\check{K}_1} (f_1(u), f_2(u)) e^{-2\nu(\zeta(u))} d\check{u} \quad (\check{u} = \Xi_1 u). \end{aligned}$$

Let us calculate $(T_{g^{-1}}^L)^*$ for any $g \in G$.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f_1, (T_{g^{-1}}^L)^* f_2 \rangle &= \langle T_{g^{-1}}^L f_1, f_2 \rangle \\ &= \int_{\check{K}_1} (\beta^{1/2}(ug^{-1}) L_{\zeta(ug^{-1})} f_1(u\bar{g}^{-1}), f_2(u)) e^{-2\nu(\zeta(u))} d\check{u} \\ &= \int_{\check{K}_1} (f_1(u\bar{g}^{-1}), L_{\zeta(ug^{-1})}^* f_2(u)) \beta^{1/2}(ug^{-1}) e^{-2\nu(\zeta(u))} d\check{u}. \end{aligned}$$

Put $u\bar{g}^{-1} = v$, $n(ug^{-1}) = n$, and $h(ug^{-1}) = h$, then $ug^{-1} = nhv$ and hence $vg = (nh)^{-1}u$. Therefore $\zeta(vg) = (nh)^{-1} = (\zeta(ug^{-1}))^{-1}$,

$$\beta(vg) = \beta^{-1}(h) = \beta^{-1}(ug^{-1}), \quad u = v\bar{g}, \quad \check{u} = \check{v}\bar{g}, \quad \text{and } d(\check{v}\bar{g}) = \beta(vg) d\check{v}.$$

Hence

$$\langle f_1, (T_{g^{-1}}^L)^* f_2 \rangle = \int_{\tilde{K}_1} (f_1(v), (L_{\zeta(vg)}^{-1})^* f_2(v\bar{g})) \beta^{1/2}(vg) e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(vg))} d\bar{v}.$$

The function

$$f'(v) = e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(v\bar{g})-\Gamma(v))} \beta^{1/2}(vg) \check{L}_{\zeta(vg)} f_2(v\bar{g})$$

is an element of $L_2^1(K)$. In fact, if $vg = \gamma'v'$ ($\gamma' \in \Gamma_1$, $v' \in K$),

$$e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(v\bar{g}))} \check{L}_{\zeta(vg)} f_2(v\bar{g}) = e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(v'))} \check{L}_{\gamma'} f_2(v').$$

Because $\Gamma_1 = NH^{-1}\Xi_1$, $\check{L}_{\xi} = (L_{\xi}^{-1})^* = e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(\xi))} L_{\xi}$ for any $\xi \in \Xi_1$, and $f_2(\xi u) = L_{\xi} f_2(u)$ ($\xi \in \Xi_1$, $u \in K$). Therefore $f'(\xi v) = L_{\xi} f'(v)$.

Thus we obtain that for $f \in L_2^1(K)$,

$$(T_{g^{-1}}^L)^* f(u) = e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u\bar{g})-\Gamma(u))} \beta^{1/2}(ug) \check{L}_{\zeta(ug)} f(u\bar{g}).$$

Consider the mapping $f \rightarrow \hat{f}(u) = e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} f(u)$. This is an isometry of $L_2^1(K)$ onto $L_2^{\check{L}}(K)$. In fact

$$\hat{f}(\xi u) = e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(\xi))} L_{\xi} \hat{f}(u) = (\check{L}_{\xi}^{-1})^* \hat{f}(u) = \check{L}_{\xi} \hat{f}(u)$$

and

$$\|f\|^2 = \int_{K^*} \|\hat{f}(u)\|_{\check{L}}^2 e^{2\nu(\Gamma(u))} du^*.$$

The real-valued linear functional on c_0 associated with \check{L} is exactly $-\nu$. Therefore the above integral is equal to the square of the norm of f in $L_2^{\check{L}}(K)$. By this isometry $f \rightarrow \hat{f}$, $(T_{g^{-1}}^L)^*$ is transformed into $T_{g^{-1}}^{\check{L}}$. This means that $(T^L)^*$ is unitary equivalent to $T^{\check{L}}$.

It follows from these arguments that T^L is unitary if L is unitary. Thus the lemma is completely proved.

Remark. In this section, we fix a Cartan decomposition $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{k}_0 + \mathfrak{p}_0$ and a maximal abelian subalgebra \mathfrak{h}_0^- of \mathfrak{p}_0 . But this does not restrict the generality of our discussion. In fact, the following facts are well known. (1) Let $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{k}'_0 + \mathfrak{p}'_0 = \mathfrak{k}''_0 + \mathfrak{p}''_0$ be two Cartan decomposition of \mathfrak{g}_0 . Then there exists an element of the adjoint group G^* of \mathfrak{g}_0 which transforms \mathfrak{k}'_0 onto \mathfrak{k}''_0 and \mathfrak{p}'_0 onto \mathfrak{p}''_0 resp. (2) Let $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{k}_0 + \mathfrak{p}_0$ be a Cartan decomposition of \mathfrak{g}_0 . And let $\mathfrak{h}'_0, \mathfrak{h}''_0$ be two

maximal abelian subalgebras of \mathfrak{p}_0 . Then there exists an element of the analytic subgroup of G^* corresponding to \mathfrak{k}_0 which transforms \mathfrak{h}'_0 onto \mathfrak{h}''_0 . The proof of these fact is found for instance in [7, pp. 377-381].

§2. The existence of the characters.

Let A be a bounded operator on a separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . A is called summable if for a complete orthonormal system (or simply "basis") v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots of \mathcal{H} ,

$$(2.1) \quad \sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} |(Av_i, v_j)| < +\infty.$$

If A is summable, the condition (2.1) holds for any basis $\{v_i\}_{1 \leq i < +\infty}$ of \mathcal{H} , and the value

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (Av_i, v_i)$$

does not depend on the choice of the basis of \mathcal{H} . This value is called the trace of A and denoted by $\text{Sp}(A)$. If B_1, B_2 be bounded operators on \mathcal{H} , B_1AB_2 is also summable [4(b), p. 237].

Let G be a connected semisimple Lie group and T a representation of G on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . Let $C_0^\infty(G)$ be the set of all indefinitely differentiable functions on G which vanish outside some compact sets. For any $x \in C_0^\infty(G)$,

$$T_x = \int_G x(g) T_g dg$$

is a bounded operator on \mathcal{H} .

Let \mathcal{Q} be the set of all equivalent classes of finite-dimensional irreducible representations of K . For $\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{Q}$, let $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})$ be the set of all vectors $v \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $\{T_u v; u \in K\}$ spans a finite-dimensional vector space on which $T_u (u \in K)$ operate as a multiple of a representation of class \mathcal{D} . Let $d(\mathcal{D})$ be the dimension of \mathcal{D} . A vector $v \in \mathcal{H}$ is called differentiable under T if $f(g) = T_g v$ is an indefinitely (strongly) differentiable function on G with values in \mathcal{H} . Let \mathcal{H}^∞ denote the set of all differentiable vectors of \mathcal{H} . Then \mathcal{H}^∞ is invariant

under T_z for any $g \in G$, and under T_y for any element y of the envelopping algebra $U(\mathfrak{g})$ of \mathfrak{g} .

T is called permissible if T_z is the scalar multiple of the unit operator on \mathcal{H} for any $z \in D \cap Z$. T is called quasi-simple if it is (1) permissible and (2) $T_z v = \alpha(z)v$ ($z \in \mathfrak{Z}$, $v \in \mathcal{H}^\infty$), where \mathfrak{Z} is the center of $U(\mathfrak{g})$, α is a homomorphism of \mathfrak{Z} into \mathbb{C} and is called the infinitesimal character of T .

Lemma 2.1. (Harish-Chandra, [4(b) and (e)])

Let T be a permissible representation of G on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} which fulfills that

$$\dim \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}) \leq Nd(\mathcal{D})^2$$

for every $\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{Q}$, where N is a constant independent of \mathcal{D} . Then for any $x \in C_0^\infty(G)$, T_x is summable, and $x \rightarrow \text{Sp}(T_x)$ is a distribution in the sense of L. Schwartz. If T is in addition quasi-simple, denoting this distribution by π ,

$$z\pi = \alpha(z)\pi$$

for any $z \in \mathfrak{Z}$.³⁾ And π is essentially a locally summable function on G which is analytic on the set of all regular elements of G .

This distribution π is called the character of T .

If T is quasi-simple irreducible, it satisfies that $\dim \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}) \leq Nd(\mathcal{D})^2$ ($\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{Q}$) [4(b), Lemma 4]. As is proved in Appendix, an irreducible representation T is quasi-simple if and only if $\dim \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}) < +\infty$ for any $\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{Q}$. If T is irreducible unitary representation, it is quasi-simple [6], and therefore has the property that $\dim \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}) \leq Nd(\mathcal{D})^2$ ($\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{Q}$).

We keep to the notations of §1. Let ω be the set of all equivalent classes of irreducible finite-dimensional representations of \mathfrak{E}_1 . Let $d(\delta)$ be the dimension of $\delta \in \omega$. Now let L be a representation

3) Every $y \in \mathfrak{g}$ is identified with a right invariant differential operator on G as $(yx)(g) = (d/dt)x(\exp(-ty)g)|_{t=0}$ ($x \in C_0^\infty(G)$).

Moreover any $y \in U(\mathfrak{g})$ may be identified with a differential operator on G [9].

of S_1 on a Hilbert space E . For any $\delta \in \omega$, let $E(\delta)$ be the subspace of E analogous as $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{D})$ under T .

In this section, we prove the following proposition.

Proposition 1. *Suppose that L fulfills the following two conditions:*

- (1) $L_z = \lambda(z)1_E \quad (z \in D \cap Z, \lambda(z) \in \mathbb{C}),$
- (2) $\dim E(\delta) \leq Nd(\delta)^2 \quad (\delta \in \omega),$

where N is a constant independent of δ . Then L_x is summable for any $x \in C_0^\infty(S_1)$ and L has a character which is a distribution on S_1 . Moreover T_x^L is summable for any $x \in C_0^\infty(G)$ and T^L has a character, a distribution on G .

Considering the universal covering group of G if necessary, it may be assumed that G is simply connected. Let us first prove the 2nd assertion.

Lemma 2.2. *Suppose that L fulfills the conditions (1) and (2) in the proposition. Then the induced representation T^L is permissible, and putting $\mathcal{A} = L_2^L(K)$, $\dim \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{D}) \leq Nd(\mathcal{D})^2$ for every $\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{Q}$.*

Proof. It is evident that T^L is permissible. Now take a linear functional μ on \mathfrak{c}_0 such that $L'_\xi = e^{-\mu(r(\xi))} L_\xi$ ($\xi \in \mathfrak{E}_1$) may be considered as a representation of \mathfrak{E}_1^* . To prove the lemma, it is convenient to employ $U^{\mu, L}$ instead of T^L . Put $\mathcal{F} = L_2^{\mu, L}(K^*)$. For $v \in K$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$,

$$U_v^{\mu, L} \varphi(u^*) = e^{\mu(r(v))} \varphi(u^*v^*).$$

Therefore $U'_u = e^{-\mu(r(u))} U_u^{\mu, L}$ ($u \in K$) may be considered as a representation of K^* :

$$U_{v^*}' \varphi(u^*) = \varphi(u^*v^*) \quad (u^*, v^* \in K^*, \varphi \in \mathcal{F}).$$

Let \mathcal{Q}^* (ω^* resp.) be the set of all equivalent classes of finite-dimensional irreducible representations of K^* (\mathfrak{E}_1^* resp.). If $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}) \neq \{0\}$ for $\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{Q}$, taking any representation R of class \mathcal{D} , $v \rightarrow e^{-\mu(r(v))} R_v$ ($v \in K$) may be considered as a representation of K^* and determines

a class $\mathcal{D}^* \in \mathcal{Q}^*$. As $d(\mathcal{D}) = d(\mathcal{D}^*)$ and $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D})$ under $U^{\omega, L}$ is identical with $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ under U' (as vector spaces), it is sufficient to verify that

$$\dim \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}^*) \leq Nd(\mathcal{D}^*)^2 \quad (\mathcal{D}^* \in \mathcal{Q}^*).$$

If $E(\delta) \neq \{0\}$ for $\delta \in \omega$, we can determine a class $\delta^* \in \omega^*$ as above. Decompose the representation L' of Ξ_1^* into irreducible components. L' is equivalent to the direct sum of its restriction on $E(\delta^*)$'s. $E(\delta^*)$ is expressed as a direct sum of irreducible components $E^j(\delta^*)$, $1 \leq j \leq (L' : \delta^*)$, where $(L' : \delta^*)$ denotes the multiplicity of δ^* contained in L' . And $(L' : \delta^*) \leq Nd(\delta^*)$ from the assumption. Let us recall the general theory of induced representations of compact groups. Let V^{j, δ^*} be the induced representation of the restriction of L' on $E^j(\delta^*)$. Then U' is equivalent to the direct sum of

$$V^{j, \delta^*} \quad (\delta^* \in \omega^* \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq (L' : \delta^*)).$$

It is well known that $(V^{j, \delta^*} : \mathcal{D}^*) = (\mathcal{D}^* : \delta^*)$ for every $\mathcal{D}^* \in \mathcal{Q}^*$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} (U' : \mathcal{D}^*) &= \sum_{\delta^* \in \omega^*} (L' : \delta^*) (\mathcal{D}^* : \delta^*) \leq N \sum_{\delta^* \in \omega^*} d(\delta^*) (\mathcal{D}^* : \delta^*) \\ &= Nd(\mathcal{D}^*). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\dim \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{D}^*) \leq Nd(\mathcal{D}^*)^2$.

Q.E.D.

The 2nd assertion of Proposition 1 is an immediate consequence of Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2.

To prove the 1st assertion of the proposition, we must slightly generalise Lemma 2.1. We can prove the following lemma.

Lemma 2.3. *Let G be a (not necessary connected) Lie group and T a representation of G on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . Suppose that there exists two closed subgroups K and D , a continuous homomorphism λ of K into \mathbf{C} , and a constant N , which fulfill the following conditions: (0) D is normal in K , (1) K/D is compact, (2) $T_z = \lambda(z)1_{\mathcal{H}}$ for any $z \in D$, (3) $\dim \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}) \leq Nd(\mathcal{D})^2$ for any equivalent class \mathcal{D} of irreducible finite-dimensional representations of K , where $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})$*

is the set of all vectors in \mathcal{A} which transform under T_u ($u \in K$) according to \mathcal{D} . Then T_x is summable for any $x \in C_0^\infty(G)$ and $x \rightarrow \text{Sp}(T_x)$ is a distribution on G in the sense of L. Schwartz.

Proof. Put $T_u^* = \lambda(u)^{-1}T_u$. As $T_{zu}^* = T_u^*$ ($u \in K, z \in D$), T^* may be considered as a representation of $K^* = K/D$. Let K_0^* be the connected component of K^* . Then K_0^* is a connected reductive Lie group and the index of K_0^* in K^* is finite (say n). Let \mathcal{Q}^* (\mathcal{Q}_0^* resp.) be the set of all equivalent classes of irreducible finite-dimensional representations of K^* (K_0^* resp.). It follows from (3) that for the representation T^* of K^* on \mathcal{A} , $\dim \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{D}^*) \leq Nd(D^*)^2$ for any $\mathcal{D}^* \in \mathcal{Q}^*$. Consider the restriction of T^* on K_0^* . Then we see that $\dim \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{D}_0^*) \leq nNd(\mathcal{D}_0^*)^2$ for any $\mathcal{D}_0^* \in \mathcal{Q}_0^*$. In fact, it follows from the theory of induced representation of compact groups that any $\mathcal{D}_0^* \in \mathcal{Q}_0^*$ is contained in at most n different classes of \mathcal{Q}^* , $\mathcal{D}_1^*, \mathcal{D}_2^*, \dots, \mathcal{D}_m^*$ ($m \leq n$), and

$$\sum_{j=1}^m [\mathcal{D}_j^* : \mathcal{D}_0^*] d(\mathcal{D}_j^*) = nd(\mathcal{D}_0^*).$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{D}_0^*) &\leq \sum_{j=1}^m \dim \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{D}_j^*) d(\mathcal{D}_j^*)^{-1} [\mathcal{D}_j^* : \mathcal{D}_0^*] d(\mathcal{D}_0^*) \\ &\leq N \sum_{j=1}^m d(\mathcal{D}_j^*) [\mathcal{D}_j^* : \mathcal{D}_0^*] d(\mathcal{D}_0^*) = nNd(\mathcal{D}_0^*)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Applying Lemmas 5, 6, and 7 in [4(f)] to the restriction of T^* on K_0^* , we know that Lemma 3 in [4(b)] is also true for it. And the proof in [4(b), pp. 241-245] of the existence of the character is valid also for T without any essential modification. Q.E.D.

Let us apply this lemma to the representation L of S_1 . Recall that S_1 is a subgroup of G such that $S^0(D \cap Z) \subset S_1 \subset S$. Therefore $\Xi^0(D \cap Z) \subset \Xi_1 \subset \Xi$, where Ξ^0 is the connected component of e in Ξ . We know that $\Xi_1^* = \Xi_1/D \cap Z$ is compact. For any $z \in D \cap Z$, $L_z = \lambda(z)1_\Xi$ by assumption. Let μ be a linear functional on c_0 such that $e^{\mu(\Gamma(z))} = \lambda(z)$ ($z \in D \cap Z$). Put

$$\lambda(\xi) = e^{\mu(\Gamma(\xi))} \quad (\xi \in \Xi_1).$$

Then λ is a homomorphism of Ξ_1 into \mathbb{C} . Thus it becomes clear

that Lemma 2.3 is applicable to the representation L by taking S_1 , Ξ_1 , $D \cap Z$, and λ respectively as G , K , D , and λ in the lemma. Therefore Proposition 1 is now completely proved.

Let G be a reductive Lie group which is not necessarily connected but fulfills that $G = G^0 Z$ where G^0 is the connected component of e in G and Z is the center of G . Let \mathfrak{g}_0 be the Lie algebra of G and $\mathfrak{g}'_0 = [\mathfrak{g}_0, \mathfrak{g}_0]$. Let $\mathfrak{g}'_0 = \mathfrak{p}'_0 + \mathfrak{k}'_0$ be a Cartan decomposition of the semi-simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}'_0 , and let K' be the analytic subgroup of G corresponding to \mathfrak{k}'_0 and $K = K'Z$. A representation T of G on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} is called strongly quasi-simple if it verifies the following conditions:

$$(1) \quad T_z = \lambda(z) 1_{\mathcal{H}} \quad (\lambda(z) \in \mathbf{C}, z \in Z),$$

(2) $\dim \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}) \leq N d(\mathcal{D})^2$ for any equivalent class \mathcal{D} of irreducible finite-dimensional representation of K , where N is a constant independent of \mathcal{D} ,

(3) $T_z v = \alpha(\mathbf{z}) v$ ($v \in \mathcal{H}^\infty$, $\mathbf{z} \in \mathfrak{Z}$), where \mathfrak{Z} is the center of the universal enveloping algebra of the complexification \mathfrak{g} of \mathfrak{g}_0 .

An element $g \in G$ is called regular if the rank of $\text{Ad } g$ is the maximum of those of $\text{Ad } g'$ ($g' \in G$). Then we have the following lemma.

Lemma 2.4. *The character of a strongly quasi-simple representation is essentially a locally summable function on G which coincides with an analytic function on the set of regular elements of G .*

This is an immediate consequence of Lemma 2.1. In §5, this is restated and applied to a representation L of S_1 .

In the subsequent sections, we try to express the character of T^L by means of that of L . The most interesting case is the case where the character of L is an invariant eigendistribution of all Laplace operators on S_1 . This is treated in §5.

§3. Some integral formulas on a semisimple Lie group.

In this section, we establish some integral formulas which will

be necessary in the later.

Let G be a connected real semisimple Lie group with a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_0 . Let \mathfrak{h}_0 be a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}_0 and let H be the Cartan subgroup of G corresponding to \mathfrak{h}_0 . H is, by definition, the centralizer in G of \mathfrak{h}_0 , that is, $H \ni h$ is equivalent to $\text{Ad } h(\mathfrak{h}) = \mathfrak{h} (\mathfrak{h} \in \mathfrak{h}_0)$. Let \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{h} be the complexifications of \mathfrak{g}_0 and \mathfrak{h}_0 respectively. Introduce an order in the set of roots of $\{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}\}$ and let P be the set of all positive roots of $\{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}\}$. For any root α , let e_α be a non-zero element of \mathfrak{g} such that $[\mathfrak{h}, e_\alpha] = \alpha(\mathfrak{h}) \cdot e_\alpha (\mathfrak{h} \in \mathfrak{h})$. We see easily that for every root α , there exists a character η_α of H into \mathbb{C} such that

$$\text{Ad } h(e_\alpha) = \eta_\alpha(h)e_\alpha \quad (h \in H).$$

We obtain $\eta_{-\alpha}(h) = \eta_\alpha(h)^{-1}$ from the equality $\text{Ad } h([e_\alpha, e_{-\alpha}]) = [e_\alpha, e_{-\alpha}]$.

Let $g \in G$ and consider the polynomial of t , $\det(\text{Ad } g - 1 + t1)$, where 1 denotes the unit operator on \mathfrak{g} . Let $l = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathfrak{h}$ and let $D(g)$ denote the coefficient of t^l . Then for any $h \in H$,

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{aligned} D(h) &= \prod_{\alpha \in P} (\eta_\alpha(h) - 1)(\eta_{-\alpha}(h) - 1) \\ &= \prod_{\alpha \in P} \eta_\alpha(h)^{-1} (\eta_\alpha(h) - 1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$D(g) = D(g_1)$, if $g = g_0^{-1}g_1g_0$ for some $g_0 \in G$, and $D(g) = D(g^{-1})$. An element $g \in G$ is called regular if $D(g) \neq 0$. Let G^r be the set of all regular elements of G . Put $H^r = H \cap G^r$. For any subset A of H , let G_A be the set of all elements of the form $g^{-1}hg$ ($g \in G$, $h \in A \cap H^r$).

Let H_0 be the center of H and \tilde{H} the normalizer of \mathfrak{h}_0 in G , and put $W_H = \tilde{H}/H_0$. H_0 contains Z and the connected component of the unit element of H . Hence W_H is a finite group and this is called the Weyl group of $\{G, H\}$.⁴⁾ Let $g \rightarrow \bar{g}$ be the natural mapping of G onto $\bar{G} = H_0 \backslash G$. Define $h^{\bar{g}} = g^{-1}hg$ and consider the mapping

$$\phi : (\bar{g}, h) \rightarrow h^{\bar{g}}$$

⁴⁾ Let A (B resp.) be the set of all inner automorphisms of G which leave H (every element of H resp.) invariant. Then W_H is canonically isomorphic to A/B .

of $\overline{G} \times H^R$ onto G_H . As is seen in the proof of [4(e), Lemma 36, p. 488], W_H operates on \overline{G} and H respectively as follows. Let $\omega \in W_H$ and g_0 be an element of the coset ω . Then

$$\omega \overline{g} = (\overline{g_0 g}), \quad h^\omega = g_0 h g_0^{-1} \quad (g \in G, h \in H).$$

Hence W_H operates on the left on $\overline{G} \times H^R$ as

$$\omega(\overline{g}, h) = (\omega \overline{g}, h^\omega) \quad (\overline{g} \in \overline{G}, h \in H^R).$$

Now suppose that $g^{-1} h g = g'^{-1} h' g'$ ($g, g' \in G, h, h' \in H^R$). Then $h' = g_0 h g_0^{-1}$ where $g_0 = g' g^{-1}$. The sets of fixed points in \mathfrak{g}_0 of $\text{Ad } h$ and $\text{Ad } h'$ are exactly \mathfrak{h}_0 . Therefore $\mathfrak{h}_0 = \text{Ad } g_0 (\mathfrak{h}_0)$ and hence $g_0 \in \widetilde{H}$. Let ω be the element of W_H containing g_0 . Then $h' = h^\omega$ and $\overline{g}' = \omega \overline{g}$. Thus we see that the quotient space $W_H \backslash (\overline{G} \times H^R)$ may be identified with G_H by the mapping ϕ .

Before studying ϕ more closely, we shall make some comments. Let g be an arbitrary element of G . Any element \mathbf{x} of \mathfrak{g}_0 may be considered as an element of the tangent space of G at g as follows: for any function f which is differentiable in a neighbourhood of g ,

$$\mathbf{x}f = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{dt} f(\exp(-t\mathbf{x})g),$$

where \exp denotes the exponential mapping of \mathfrak{g}_0 into G . In this manner \mathbf{x} defines a right invariant vector field on G which is denoted by $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$. Let us denote the natural mapping $g \rightarrow \overline{g}$ of G onto \overline{G} by π . Consider \mathbf{x} as an element of the tangent space of G at g , then $(d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}$ is an element of the tangent space of \overline{G} at $\overline{g} = \pi(g)$. Let ψ_{g_0} be the transformation $\overline{g} \rightarrow \overline{g} g_0$ of \overline{G} . Then

$$(d\psi_{g_0})_{\overline{g}} \circ (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x} = (d\pi)_{g g_0} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\text{and} \quad (d\pi)_{h g} \mathbf{x} = (d\pi)_g (\text{Ad}(h^{-1}) \mathbf{x}) \quad (h \in H_0).$$

The function $(d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}$ ($g \in G$) on G may be denoted by $d\pi(\hat{\mathbf{x}})$. If $\mathbf{x} \in \mathfrak{h}_0$, then $(d\pi)_g \mathbf{x} = 0$.

Let dg , $d\overline{g}$, and dh be invariant measures on G , \overline{G} , and H respectively, and let η , $\overline{\eta}$, and ξ be the right invariant differential forms

on G, \bar{G} , and H corresponding respectively to $dg, d\bar{g}$, and dh . Let $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r$ be a basis of $\mathfrak{g}_0 \bmod \mathfrak{h}_0$ and $\mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_l$ be a basis of \mathfrak{h}_0 . Then $(d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_1, (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_r$ is a base of the tangent space of \bar{G} at \bar{g} . The value $\eta_g(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r, \mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_l)$ does not depend on g and may be denoted by $\eta(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_2, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_r, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_1, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_l)$. Since $(d\psi_{g_0})_{\bar{g}} \circ (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x} = (d\pi)_{gg_0} \mathbf{x}$, the value

$$\bar{\eta}_{\bar{g}}((d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_1, (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_r)$$

does not depend on g and therefore may be denoted by $\bar{\eta}((d\pi)\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1, (d\pi)\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_2, \dots, (d\pi)\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_r)$. Let us denote also by $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_i$ the (right) invariant vector field on H defined by \mathbf{h}_i in the analogous fashion. The value $\xi_{\mathbf{h}}(\mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_l)$ does not depend on h and may be denoted by $\xi(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_1, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_2, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_l)$. Now we claim the following fact.

Lemma 3.1. *Suppose that the measures $dg, d\bar{g}$, and dh satisfy that for any $f \in C_0(G)$,*

$$(3.2) \quad \int_G f(g) dg = \int_{\bar{G}} \left\{ \int_{H_0} f(hg) dh \right\} d\bar{g},$$

where $\bar{g} = H_0 g$. Then

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} &\eta(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_r, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_1, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_l) \\ &= \bar{\eta}((d\pi)\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1, \dots, (d\pi)\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_r) \xi(\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_1, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_l) \end{aligned}$$

and vice versa.

Proof. Let e be the identity element of G . It is sufficient for us to prove that

$$\begin{aligned} &\eta_e(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \dots, \mathbf{y}_r, \mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2, \dots, \mathbf{z}_l) \\ &= \bar{\eta}_e((d\pi)_e \mathbf{y}_1, (d\pi)_e \mathbf{y}_2, \dots, (d\pi)_e \mathbf{y}_r) \xi_e(\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2, \dots, \mathbf{z}_l) \end{aligned}$$

for some basis $\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \dots, \mathbf{y}_r$ of $\mathfrak{g}_0 \bmod \mathfrak{h}_0$ and some basis $\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2, \dots, \mathbf{z}_l$ of \mathfrak{h}_0 . We know from [11, §44] that there exists a basis $\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2, \dots, \mathbf{y}_r$ of $\mathfrak{g}_0 \bmod \mathfrak{h}_0$, a basis $\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2, \dots, \mathbf{z}_l$ of \mathfrak{h}_0 , and $\varepsilon > 0$ which fulfill the following conditions. Put

$$\begin{aligned} &g(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_l, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r) \\ &= \exp(-t_1 \mathbf{z}_1) \cdots \exp(-t_l \mathbf{z}_l) \exp(-s_1 \mathbf{y}_1) \exp(-s_2 \mathbf{y}_2) \cdots \exp(-s_r \mathbf{y}_r). \end{aligned}$$

And let W be the set of all elements $g(t, s)$, where $t = (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_l)$ and $s = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)$, such that $|t_i| < \varepsilon$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$ and $|s_j| < \varepsilon$ for $1 \leq j \leq r$. Then W is a neighbourhood of e in G and $W \cap H_0$ consists of all elements $g(t, s)$ such that $|t_i| < \varepsilon$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$ and $s_1 = s_2 = \dots = s_r = 0$. Let U be the set of all elements $g(t, s)$ such that $t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_l = 0$ and $|s_j| < \varepsilon$ for $1 \leq j \leq r$. Then for every $g \in W$, there exists a unique element $u \in U$ such that $W \cap H_0 g = (W \cap H_0)u$. In the neighbourhood $\pi(W) = \pi(U)$ of $\bar{e} = H_0$ in $\bar{G} = H_0 \setminus G$, we can take the parameter $s = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r)$ of u as the co-ordinates of $\bar{g} = H_0 g$ with respect to some co-ordinate system of \bar{G} . Moreover the parameters (t, s) and t in W and in $H_0 \cap W$ can be taken as the co-ordinates with respect to some co-ordinate systems on G and H_0 respectively.

We see easily that as the elements of the tangent space of G at e ,

$$y_j = \left(\frac{d}{ds_j} \right)_0, \quad z_i = \left(\frac{d}{dt_i} \right)_0 \quad (1 \leq j \leq r, 1 \leq i \leq l),$$

where the suffices 0 mean that the derivations are considered at $(t, s) = 0$. Similarly as the elements of the tangent space of H_0 at e ,

$$z_i = \left(\frac{d}{dt_i} \right)_0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq l).$$

And by the definition of $d\pi$,

$$(d\pi)_e y_j = \left(\frac{d}{ds_j} \right)_0 \quad (1 \leq j \leq r)$$

as the elements of the tangent space of \bar{G} at \bar{e} .

Now let $dh = \sigma(t) dt_1 dt_2 \dots dt_l$ ($h \in W$) and $d\bar{g} = \rho(s) ds_1 ds_2 \dots ds_r$ ($\bar{g} \in \pi(W)$), where t and s is the co-ordinates of h and \bar{g} resp., $\sigma(t)$ and $\rho(s)$ are positive continuous functions. Then it follows from (3.2) that

$$dg = \sigma(t) \rho(s) dt_1 dt_2 \dots dt_l ds_1 ds_2 \dots ds_r \quad (g \in W),$$

where (t, s) is the co-ordinates of g . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_e(\mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_r, \mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_i) &= \sigma(0)\rho(0), \\ \bar{\eta}_e((d\pi)_e \mathbf{y}_1, \dots, (d\pi)_e \mathbf{y}_r) &= \rho(0), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\xi_e(\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_i) = \sigma(0).$$

This proves our assertion. Q.E.D.

Now let us assume the condition (3.2) and hence (3.3). Then reproducing the arguments of Harish-Chandra in [4(c), pp. 501-502 and p. 508], we see that

$$\begin{aligned} (d\phi)_{\bar{g},h} \circ (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_i &= \text{Ad}(g^{-1})[\text{Ad}(h) - 1] \mathbf{x}_i \\ (d\phi)_{\bar{g},h} \mathbf{h} &= \text{Ad}(g^{-1}) \mathbf{h} \quad (\mathbf{h} \in \mathfrak{h}_0). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore for $g \in G$ and $h \in H^R$,

$$\begin{aligned} &(\delta\phi \eta)_{\bar{g},h}((d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_1, \dots, (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_r, \mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_i) \\ &= \eta_{h\bar{g}}((d\phi)_{\bar{g},h} \circ (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_1, \dots, (d\phi)_{\bar{g},h} \circ (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_r, (d\phi)_{\bar{g},h} \mathbf{h}_1, \dots, (d\phi)_{\bar{g},h} \mathbf{h}_i) \\ &= \pm |D(h)| \eta_{h\bar{g}}(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r, \mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_i) \\ &= \pm |D(h)| \bar{\eta}_{\bar{g}}((d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_1, \dots, (d\pi)_g \mathbf{x}_r) \xi_h(\mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_i). \end{aligned}$$

This proves that

$$(3.4) \quad (\delta\phi \eta)_{\bar{g},h} = \pm |D(h)| \zeta_{\bar{g},h}$$

where ζ is the differential form on $\bar{G} \times H^R$ corresponding to the product measure $d\bar{g}dh$.

The mapping ϕ is everywhere regular because $D(h) \neq 0$ for every $h \in H^R$. Moreover we obtain the following integral formula essentially due to Harish-Chandra.

Lemma 3.2. *Let dg , $d\bar{g}$, and dh be invariant measures on G , \bar{G} , and H respectively which fulfill the condition (3.2). For any integrable function f on G_H ,*

$$(3.5) \quad w_H \int_{G_H} f(g) dg = \int_{\bar{G}} d\bar{g} \int_H f(h\bar{g}) |D(h)| dh$$

where w_H is the order of W_H .

Let A be an open subset of H^R , then G_A is open in G because

ϕ is everywhere regular. We obtain from (3.4) and Lemma 3.2 the following result.

Lemma 3.3. *Let dg , $d\bar{g}$, and dh be as in Lemma 3.2. Let A be an open subset of H^R and let f and φ be measurable functions on G_A and A respectively such that $f(h^{\bar{g}})\varphi(h)$ is integrable on $\bar{G} \times A$. Then*

$$(3.6) \quad \int_{\bar{G}} \int_A f(h^{\bar{g}})\varphi(h) dh d\bar{g} = \int_{G_A} f(g) \left\{ \sum_{\omega \in W_H, h_g^\omega \in A} \varphi(h_g^\omega) \right\} |D(g)|^{-1} dg,$$

where h_g is an element of H^R such that $g = g_0^{-1}h_g g_0$ for some $g_0 \in G$ and the summation of $\varphi(h_g^\omega)$ runs over all $\omega \in W_H$ such that $h_g^\omega = (h_g)^\omega \in A$.⁵⁾

As an immediate generalization of Lemma 3.2, we obtain the following integral formula. Let H^1, H^2, \dots, H^k be a maximal set of Cartan subgroups of G such that each two of them are not mutually conjugate to under any inner automorphism of G . Let w_i be the order of W_{H^i} and put $\mathcal{E}^i = H^i \backslash G$. Then for any integrable function f on G ,

$$(3.7) \quad \int_G f(g) dg = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{E}^i} \int_{H^i} f(h^{\bar{g}}) |D(h)| dh d\bar{g}$$

where in i -th term, $\bar{g} = H_0^i g \in \mathcal{E}^i$, and dh and $d\bar{g}$ are invariant measures on H^i and \mathcal{E}^i respectively which fulfill the analogous relations as (3.2).

Lemma 3.3 can be easily generalized in a similar manner and the generalized integral formula plays an important roll in §5.

Let G be a reductive Lie group which is not necessarily connected but $G = G^0 Z$ where G^0 and Z are as in the last part of the preceding section. We can easily prove that Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3 are also valid for G . In this case, H , W_H , and $D(h)$ etc. may be defined analogously. In §5, we apply this generalized Lemma 3.3 to our group S_1 which is reductive and not necessarily connected.

5) Let $h \in H$. Note that h and h^ω may coincide for some $\omega \in W_H$ different from the identity element, even if h is regular. In fact, let W' be the subgroup H/H_0 of $W_H = \tilde{H}/H_0$, then $h = h^\omega$ for any $\omega \in W'$ and $h \in H_0$.

§4. Calculation of the characters (1st step).

In this section, we keep to the notations of §1. Let us calculate the character of the induced representation T^L . First of all, we remark the following fact. If two representations L and L' of S_1 are equivalent, so are T^L and $T^{L'}$, and hence they have the same character. Therefore we can assume from the beginning that $e^{-\nu(\Gamma(\xi))}L_\xi$ is unitary for any $\xi \in \Xi_1$ (see §1).

As is proved easily, we can find a section \mathfrak{U} in K of $\tilde{K}_1 = \Xi_1 \backslash K$ which has the following properties (1) and (2). Let ψ be the mapping $u \rightarrow \tilde{u}$ of \mathfrak{U} onto \tilde{K}_1 . Introduce on \mathfrak{U} by the mapping ψ the measure $d\mu(u)$ corresponding to the measure $d\tilde{u}$ on \tilde{K}_1 . Then

(1) the closure of \mathfrak{U} in K is compact,

(2) \mathfrak{U} has a finite subset U_1, U_2, \dots, U_p such that $\mathfrak{U} - \bigcup_{i=1}^p U_i$ is of measure zero with respect to $d\mu$, each U_i is a submanifold of K , and the restriction of ψ on U_i is an isomorphism of U_i with its image in \tilde{K}_1 as analytic manifolds.

Fix once for all a such section \mathfrak{U} and put $\mathring{\mathfrak{U}} = \bigcup_{i=1}^p U_i$. The mapping $(\xi, u) \rightarrow \xi u$ of $\Xi \times \mathring{\mathfrak{U}}$ into K is analytic. Conversely for $u \in K$, let $\xi(u)$ and $\phi(u)$ denote the unique elements of Ξ_1 and \mathfrak{U} such that $u = \xi(u)\phi(u)$, then the mapping $u \rightarrow (\xi(u), \phi(u))$ of K onto $\Xi \times \mathfrak{U}$ is analytic on every point u of the set $\Xi_1 \mathring{\mathfrak{U}}$, whose complement in K is of measure zero with respect to du .

For any $f, f_1 \in L_2^1(K)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.1) \quad \langle f, f_1 \rangle &= \int_{K^*} (f(u), f_1(u)) e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} du^* \\
 &= \int_{K^*} (L_{\xi(u)} f(\phi(u)), L_{\xi(u)} f_1(\phi(u))) e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(\xi(u)) + \Gamma(\phi(u)))} du^* \\
 &= \int_{\mathfrak{U}} (f(u), f_1(u)) e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} d\mu(u).
 \end{aligned}$$

Because $du^* = d(\xi(u)^*) d\mu(\phi(u))$ ($u \in K$), and by assumption $e^{-\nu(\Gamma(\xi))}L_\xi$ is unitary for any $\xi \in \Xi_1$.

Let $L_2(\mathfrak{U})$ be the Hilbert space consisting of all square-integrable

functions on \mathfrak{U} with respect to $d\mu$. Take a basis, i.e., a complete orthonormal system $\{v_i\}_{1 \leq i < \infty}$ of E , and a one $\{\varphi_j\}_{1 \leq j < \infty}$ of $L_2(\mathfrak{U})$. Put

$$f_{ij}(u) = e^{\gamma(\Gamma(\phi(u)))} \varphi_j(\phi(u)) L_{\xi(u)} v_i.$$

Lemma 4.1. *The set $\{f_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i, j < \infty}$ is a complete orthonormal system of $L_2^L(K)$.*

Proof. Using (4.1), we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f_{ij}, f_{kl} \rangle &= \int_{\mathfrak{U}} (f_{ij}(u), f_{kl}(u)) e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} d\mu(u) \\ &= \int_{\mathfrak{U}} \varphi_j(u) \overline{\varphi_l(u)} d\mu(u) \cdot (v_i, v_k) = \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl}. \end{aligned}$$

Now suppose that $f \in L_2^L(K)$ is orthogonal to all f_{ij} . Since f fulfills (a) in Lemma 1.6,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f, f_{ij} \rangle &= \int_{K^*} (f(u), f_{ij}(u)) e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} du^* \\ &= \int_{\mathfrak{U}} (f(u), v_i) e^{-\nu(\Gamma(u))} \varphi_j(u) d\mu(u) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $(f(u), v_i) = 0$ for any i and almost all $u \in \mathfrak{U}$. Hence $f(u) = 0$ for almost all $u \in \mathfrak{U}$. This means that $f = 0$ as an element of $L_2^L(K)$. Thus we obtained the lemma.

Let us fix once for all a Haar measure dg on G . Let L be a representation of S_1 fulfilling the conditions (1) and (2) in Proposition 1. For any $x \in C_0^\infty(G)$, let us compute the trace of

$$T_x^L = \int_G x(g) T_g^L dg.$$

Put

$$a_{ijk} = \langle T_x^L f_{ij}, f_{ik} \rangle.$$

Then

$$\sum_{i, j, k=1}^{\infty} |a_{ijk}| < \infty$$

from Proposition 1. On the other hand, since $T_x^L f_{ij}$ is defined originally in the sense of convergence with respect to the norm of $L_2^L(K)$, we obtain

$$\langle T_g^L f_{ij}, f_{ik} \rangle = \int_G x(g) \langle T_g^L f_{ij}, f_{ik} \rangle dg.$$

And by (4.1)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{ijk} &= \int_G x(g) \left\{ \int_{\mathfrak{U}} (T_g^L f_{ij}(u), f_{ik}(u)) e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} d\mu(u) \right\} dg \\ &= \int_G x(g) dg \int_{\mathfrak{U}} \beta^{1/2}(ug) (L_{\zeta(ug)} f_{ij}(u\bar{g}), f_{ik}(u)) e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} d\mu(u). \end{aligned}$$

This double integral converges absolutely and therefore the order of the integration may be changed. Hence

$$(4.2) \quad a_{ijk} = \int_{\mathfrak{U}} d\mu(u) \int_G x(u^{-1}g) \beta^{1/2}(g) (L_{\zeta(ug)} f_{ij}(e\bar{g}), f_{ik}(u)) e^{-2\nu(\Gamma(u))} dg.$$

Put $g = nsv$ ($n \in N', s \in S_1, v \in \mathfrak{U}$), then it follows from Lemma 1.2 and the 1st equality in the proof of Lemma 1.4 that

$$(4.3) \quad dg = \beta^{-1}(s) dn ds d\mu(v),$$

where dn and ds are appropriate Haar measures on N' and S_1 respectively. Taking into account that $\beta(g) = \beta(s)$,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{ijk} &= \int_{\mathfrak{U} \times \mathfrak{U} \times N' \times S_1} x(u^{-1}nsv) (L_s v_i, v_i) \\ &\quad e^{\nu(\Gamma(v))} \varphi_j(v) e^{-\nu(\Gamma(u))} \overline{\varphi_k(u)} \beta^{-1/2}(s) dn ds d\mu(v) d\mu(u). \end{aligned}$$

Put

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{aligned} x_{jk}(s) &= \int_{\mathfrak{U} \times \mathfrak{U} \times N'} x(u^{-1}nsv) e^{\nu(\Gamma(v))} \varphi_j(v) \\ &\quad e^{-\nu(\Gamma(u))} \overline{\varphi_k(u)} dn d\mu(v) d\mu(u). \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$(4.5) \quad a_{ijk} = \int_{S_1} x_{jk}(s) \beta^{-1/2}(s) (L_s v_i, v_i) ds.$$

Let $\bar{\mathfrak{U}}$ be the closure of \mathfrak{U} in K . This is compact from the condition (1) on \mathfrak{U} . Let B be the support of x . Then $A = \bar{\mathfrak{U}}B\bar{\mathfrak{U}}^{-1}$ is compact and hence $A \cap \Gamma_1$ is compact in $\Gamma_1 = N'S_1$. The mapping $(n, s) \rightarrow ns$ of $N' \times S_1$ onto Γ_1 is one-to-one regular everywhere. Therefore there exist compact subsets B_1 and B_2 of N' and S_1 respectively such that $\Gamma_1 \cap A \subset B_1 B_2$. If $s \in B_2, x_{jk}(s) = 0$. And it can be proved

that x_{jk} is indefinitely differentiable on S_1 . Hence $x_{jk} \in C_0^\infty(S_1)$ for any j and k . Applying the 1st part of Proposition 1 to the representation $\beta^{-1/2}(s)L_s$ of S_1 and $x_{jk} \in C_0^\infty(S_1)$, we obtain that for any j and k ,

$$(4.6) \quad \sum_{i=0}^\infty a_{i,jk} = \int_{S_1} x_{jk}(s)\beta^{-1/2}(s)\tau(s)ds,$$

where $\tau(s)$ is the character of L .

Put $b_{jk} = \sum_{i=1}^\infty a_{i,jk}$, then

$$\text{Sp}(T_x^L) = \sum_{j=1}^\infty b_{jj}.$$

The integral (4.4) converges to x_{jk} in the sence of the ordinary convergence in $C_0^\infty(S_1)$ and $\beta^{-1/2}(s)\tau(s)$ is a distribution on S_1 . Therefore

$$(4.7) \quad b_{jk} = \int_{\mathbb{U} \times \mathbb{U} \times N'} \tilde{x}(v, u, n) e^{v(r(vu^{-1}))} \varphi_j(v) \overline{\varphi_k(u)} dnd\mu(v) d\mu(u),$$

where

$$\tilde{x}(v, u, n) = \int_{S_1} x(u^{-1}nsv)\beta^{-1/2}(s)\tau(s)ds \quad (v, u \in K, n \in N').$$

Note that \tilde{x} is continuous in $(v, u, n) \in K \times K \times N'$, and is equal to zero if $v, u \in \bar{\mathbb{U}}$ and $n \in B_1$. Therefore the above integral (4.7) converges absolutely and hence the following expression holds:

$$(4.8) \quad b_{jk} = \int_{\mathbb{U} \times \mathbb{U}} K(u, v) \varphi_j(v) \overline{\varphi_k(u)} d\mu(v) d\mu(u)$$

where

$$(4.9) \quad K(u, v) = e^{v(r(vu^{-1}))} \int_{N'} \tilde{x}(v, u, n) dn.$$

Now consider the integral operator T on $L_2(\mathbb{U})$ with the integral kernel $K(u, v)$: for $\varphi \in L_2(\mathbb{U})$,

$$(4.10) \quad (T\varphi)(u) = \int_{\mathbb{U}} K(u, v)\varphi(v) d\mu(v) \quad (u \in \mathbb{U}).$$

This operator T is summable, because

$$\sum_{j,k=1}^\infty |(T\varphi_j, \varphi_k)| = \sum_{j,k=1}^\infty |b_{jk}| < \infty$$

where (\cdot, \cdot) denotes the inner product of $L_2(\mathfrak{U})$. Moreover

$$\text{Sp}(T) = \text{Sp}(T_x^L).$$

As $\mathfrak{U} - \mathring{\mathfrak{U}}$ is of measure zero, $L_2(\mathfrak{U})$ is isomorphic to $L_2(\mathring{\mathfrak{U}})$, the Hilbert space consisting of all square-integrable functions on $\mathring{\mathfrak{U}}$ with respect to the restriction of $d\mu$ on \mathfrak{U} . Therefore we can apply Lemma 4.2 which will be proved in the following, to the operator T on $L_2(\mathring{\mathfrak{U}})$. Hence

$$\text{Sp}(T) = \int_{\mathring{\mathfrak{U}}} K(u, u) d\mu(u) = \int_{\mathfrak{U}} K(u, u) d\mu(u).$$

And therefore

$$(4.11) \quad \text{Sp}(T_x^L) = \int_{\mathfrak{U} \times N'} \tilde{x}(u, u, n) dn d\mu(u).$$

If $\xi \in \Xi_1$, $n \rightarrow n' = \xi^{-1}n\xi$ and $s \rightarrow s' = \xi^{-1}s\xi$ are automorphism of N' and S_1 respectively and $dn' = dn$, $ds' = ds$. Moreover the distribution $\beta^{-1/2}(s)\tau(s)$ on S_1 is invariant under any inner automorphism of S_1 . Therefore we obtain that for any $\xi \in \Xi_1$,

$$\int_{N'} \tilde{x}(u, u, n) dn = \int_{N'} \tilde{x}(\xi u, \xi u, n) dn.$$

Thus we proved the following theorem.

Theorem 1. *Suppose L is a representation of S_1 fulfilling the conditions (1) and (2) in Proposition 1. Then the characters τ and π of L and T^L respectively exist and π is expressed by means of τ as follows. Let dg , dn , and ds be Haar measures on G , N' , and S_1 respectively such that for all $x \in C_0(G)$,*

$$\int_G x(g) dg = \int_{\tilde{K}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{N' \times S_1} x(nsu) \beta^{-1}(s) dn ds.$$

Then for any $x \in C_0^\infty(G)$,

$$(4.12) \quad \int_G x(g) \pi(g) dg = \text{Sp}(T_x^L) \\ = \int_{\tilde{K}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{N'} dn \int_{S_1} x(u^{-1}nsu) \beta^{-1/2}(s) \tau(s) ds.$$

Now let us state Lemma 4.2. A measure space $(\mathfrak{M}, d\mu)$ is called locally euclidian (of p dimensions) if it has a covering $\{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ and a one-to-one mapping ϕ_α of U_α onto an open subset of \mathbf{R}^p for every $\alpha \in A$, such that the transformed measure of $d\mu$ by ϕ_α on $\phi_\alpha(U_\alpha)$ is absolutely continuous with respect to the usual Lebesgue measure. That is, identifying U_α with $\phi_\alpha(U_\alpha)$ by ϕ_α ,

$$d\mu(m) = \rho_\alpha(x) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_p, \quad (m \in U_\alpha)$$

where $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p) = \phi_\alpha(m)$ and ρ_α is non negative measurable function on $\phi_\alpha(U_\alpha)$. Such family $\{(U_\alpha, \phi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ is called μ -family temporarily. A locally euclidian measure $d\mu$ is called continuous if we can find a μ -family for which any ρ_α is continuous and strictly positive on $\phi_\alpha(U_\alpha)$. Suppose that a locally euclidian measure space $(\mathfrak{M}, d\mu)$ has a μ -family consisting of only countably many (U_i, ϕ_i) ($i \geq 1$). Then taking away from \mathfrak{M} an appropriate subset of measure zero if necessary, we can introduce on \mathfrak{M} a structure of separable C^0 -manifold (or locally euclidian topological space) of p dimensions such that there exists a μ -family $\{(U'_i, \phi'_i)\}_{i \geq 1}$ for which every U'_i is a co-ordinate neighbourhood and ϕ'_i gives the coordinates of points of U'_i . In fact, let U'_i be the inverse image by ϕ_i of the set of inner points of $\phi_i(U_i - \bigcup_{j=1}^{i-1} U_j)$. Put $\mathfrak{M}' = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} U'_i$. Then $\mathfrak{M} - \mathfrak{M}'$ is of measure zero with respect to $d\mu$. It is sufficient to introduce on \mathfrak{M}' a structure of C^0 -manifold of p dimensions by the family $\{(U'_i, \phi'_i)\}_{i \geq 1}$, where ϕ'_i is the restriction of ϕ_i on U'_i . Let $L_2(\mathfrak{M}, d\mu)$ denote the Hilbert space of all square-integrable functions on \mathfrak{M} with respect to $d\mu$.

Now let $d\mu$ be a continuous locally euclidian measure on a separable C^0 -manifold \mathfrak{M} such that the C^0 -structure is compatible with $d\mu$ in the sense above, that is, there exists a μ -family $\{(U_i, \phi_i)\}_{i \geq 1}$ for which every U_i is a co-ordinate neighbourhood and ϕ_i gives the co-ordinates. (All weights ρ_i are continuous and strictly positive.) Then we have the following lemma. Denote $L_2(\mathfrak{M}, d\mu)$ by \mathcal{H} .

Lemma 4.2. *Let T be a summable operator on \mathcal{A} . Then it is expressed by a continuous square-integrable kernel $K(m, m')$ as*

$$(4.13) \quad T\varphi(m) = \int_{\mathfrak{M}} K(m, m')\varphi(m')d\mu(m') \quad (m \in \mathfrak{M}, \varphi \in \mathcal{A})$$

and this integral converges absolutely for every m and φ . Moreover the function $K(m, m)$ is integrable on \mathfrak{M} and the trace of T is given by

$$\text{Sp}(T) = \int_{\mathfrak{M}} K(m, m)d\mu(m).$$

Proof. Let U'_j be the set of all inner points of $U_j - \bigcup_{i=1}^{j-1} U_i$ and put $\mathfrak{M}' = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} U'_j$. Then $\mathfrak{M} - \mathfrak{M}'$ is of measure zero. Moreover for every j , we can find a family $\{O_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ of disjoint open subsets of U'_j such that (1) each O_k is defined by

$$(4.14) \quad a_r^k < x_r < b_r^k \quad (1 \leq r \leq p),$$

where (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p) is the co-ordinates in U'_j defined by ϕ_j and $a_r^k, b_r^k \in \mathbf{R}$, (2) denoting the closure of O_k by \bar{O}_k ,

$$U'_j = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bar{O}_k.$$

Assemble all such non-empty open sets over all j and let them be V_1, V_2, \dots . Put $\mathfrak{M}_1 = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} V_j$, then $\mathfrak{M} - \mathfrak{M}_1$ is also of measure zero. Therefore restricting $d\mu$ on \mathfrak{M}_1 , \mathcal{A} is canonically isomorphic to $L_2(\mathfrak{M}_1, d\mu)$. The latter is isomorphic to the direct sum of $\mathcal{A}_j = L_2(V_j, d\mu_j)$ ($1 \leq j < \infty$), where $d\mu_j$ is the restriction of $d\mu$ on V_j .

Consider \mathcal{A}_j as a subspace of \mathcal{A} and let P_j be the orthogonal projection of \mathcal{A} onto \mathcal{A}_j . Then $T_j = P_j T P_j$ is also a summable operator on \mathcal{A}_j and

$$\text{Sp}(T) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \text{Sp}(T_j),$$

where the sum is absolutely convergent. In fact, take a basis $\{\varphi_l^j\}_{1 \leq l < \infty}$ for every \mathcal{A}_j . Then

$$\text{Sp}(T_j) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (T_j \varphi_l^j, \varphi_l^j) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (T \varphi_l^j, \varphi_l^j).$$

On the other hand, $\{\varphi^i\}_{1 \leq j, l < \infty}$ is a basis of \mathcal{H} . Therefore

$$\sum_{j,l=1}^{\infty} |(T\varphi^j, \varphi^l)| < \infty$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sp}(T) &= \sum_{j,l=1}^{\infty} (T\varphi^j, \varphi^l) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (T\varphi^j, \varphi^l) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \text{Sp}(T_j). \end{aligned}$$

Put $T_{jk} = P_j T P_k$. This is an operator of \mathcal{H}_k into \mathcal{H}_j . Let us identify every V_j with its image in the co-ordinate space \mathbf{R}^p . The following lemma is the main step of the proof of Lemma 4.2. Let \mathbf{Z}^p denote the p -times product of the set of all integers, \mathbf{Z} .

Lemma 4.3. *For any j and k , T_{jk} is expressed by an continuous kernel $K_{jk}(x, y)$ ($x \in V_j, y \in V_k$) as*

$$(4.15) \quad T_{jk}\varphi(x) = \int_{V_k} K_{jk}(x, y)\varphi(y) d\mu_k(y) \quad (x \in V_j, \varphi \in \mathcal{H}_k).$$

Moreover for $j=k$,

$$\text{Sp}(T_{jj}) = \int_{V_j} K_{jj}(x, x) d\mu_j(x)$$

and

$$\int_{V_j} |K_{jj}(x, x)| d\mu_j(x) \leq \sum_{l, l' \in \mathbf{Z}^p} |(T\varphi^l, \varphi^{l'})|,$$

where $\{\varphi^l\}_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^p}$ is a certain basis of \mathcal{H}_j .

Proof. Suppose that V_j is the subset of \mathbf{R}^p defined by (4.14). Put for $l = (l_1, l_2, \dots, l_p) \in \mathbf{Z}^p$,

$$\varphi^l(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho_j(x)}} \prod_{r=1}^p \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_r^l - a_r^l}} \exp\left\{2\pi\sqrt{-1} l_r \frac{x_r - a_r^l}{b_r^l - a_r^l}\right\}$$

where $\rho_j(x)$ is the continuous and strictly positive function defined by

$$d\mu_j(x) = \rho_j(x) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_p.$$

Then $\{\varphi^l\}_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^p}$ is a basis of \mathcal{H}_j . Put

$$a_{i'l'}^{jk} = (T_{jk}\varphi_{i'l'}^k, \varphi_i^j) = (T\varphi_{i'l'}^k, \varphi_i^j).$$

We know that $\sum_{l, l' \in \mathbb{Z}^p} |a_{i'l'}^{jk}| < \infty$. On the other hand,

$$|\varphi_i^j(x)| \leq \left[\prod_{r=1}^p (b_r^j - a_r^j) \right]^{-1/2} \max_{x \in V_j} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho_j(x)}} = M_j < \infty.$$

Therefore

$$K_{jk}(x, y) = \sum_{l, l' \in \mathbb{Z}^p} a_{i'l'}^{jk} \varphi_i^j(x) \overline{\varphi_{i'l'}^k(y)}$$

converges absolutely and uniformly on $V_j \times V_k$ and hence K_{jk} is continuous. The expression (4.15) is evident.

If $j = k$,

$$K_{jj}(x, x) = \sum_{l, l' \in \mathbb{Z}^p} a_{i'l'}^{jj} \varphi_i^j(x) \overline{\varphi_{i'l'}^j(x)}.$$

Therefore

$$\int_{V_j} K_{jj}(x, x) d\mu_j(x) = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^p} a_{il}^{jj} = \text{Sp}(T_{jj})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{V_j} |K_{jj}(x, x)| d\mu_j(x) &\leq \sum_{l, l' \in \mathbb{Z}^p} |a_{i'l'}^{jj}| \int_{V_j} |\varphi_i^j(x) \overline{\varphi_{i'l'}^j(x)}| d\mu_j(x) \\ &\leq \sum_{l, l' \in \mathbb{Z}^p} |a_{i'l'}^{jj}|. \end{aligned}$$

This proves Lemma 4.3.

Let us return to the proof of Lemma 4.2. Put $K'(m, m') = K_{jk}(x(m), x(m'))$ if $m \in V_j$ and $m' \in V_k$ where $x(m) = (x_1(m), x_2(m), \dots, x_p(m))$ is the co-ordinates of $m \in V_j$ and $x(m')$ is that of $m' \in V_k$. Then K' is defined on $\mathfrak{M}_1 \times \mathfrak{M}_1$ and continuous. Moreover for any $\varphi \in L_2(\mathfrak{M}_1, d\mu)$,

$$(4.13') \quad T_\varphi(m) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_{V_j} K'(m, m') \varphi(m') d\mu(m'),$$

in the sense of the convergence in $L^2(\mathfrak{M}_1, d\mu)$. The function K' can be extended to a continuous function K on $\mathfrak{M} \times \mathfrak{M}$. In fact, for any $m, m' \in \mathfrak{M}$, there exists a subset \mathfrak{M}'_1 constructed analogously as \mathfrak{M}_1 such that $m, m' \in \mathfrak{M}'_1$. Let K'' be the kernel defined analogously as above on $\mathfrak{M}'_1 \times \mathfrak{M}'_1$. Then K' and K'' must be identical almost

everywhere and therefore they coincide with each other on $(\mathfrak{M}_1 \cap \mathfrak{M}'_1) \times (\mathfrak{M}_1 \cap \mathfrak{M}'_1)$. This proves that K' can be extended on a neighbourhood of (m, m') as a continuous function. The extended function K on \mathfrak{M} of K' is the kernel looked for. K is square-integrable because

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathfrak{M} \times \mathfrak{M}} |K(m, m')|^2 d\mu(m) d\mu(m') &= \sum_{j,k=1}^{\infty} \int_{V_j \times V_k} |K_{jk}(x, y)|^2 d\mu_j(x) d\mu_k(y) \\ &= \sum_{j,k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l, l' \in \mathbb{Z}^p} |a_{ll'}^{jk}|^2 < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover for any $m \in \mathfrak{M}$,

$$(4.16) \quad \int_{\mathfrak{M}} |K(m, m')|^2 d\mu(m') < +\infty.$$

In fact, we can assume that $m \in V_j$ for some j . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathfrak{M}} |K(m, m')|^2 d\mu(m') &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{V_k} |K_{jk}(m, m')|^2 d\mu(m') \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l, l', l'' \in \mathbb{Z}^p} a_{ll''}^{jk} \overline{a_{l'l''}^{jk}} \varphi_l^j(m) \overline{\varphi_{l'}^j(m)} \\ &\leq M_j^2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l, l', l'' \in \mathbb{Z}^p} |a_{ll''}^{jk} a_{l'l''}^{jk}| < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

From (4.16), we see that the integral (4.13) converges absolutely for any $m \in \mathfrak{M}$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}$.

Now

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathfrak{M}} |K(m, m)| d\mu(m) &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_{V_j} |K_{jj}(x, x)| d\mu_j(x) \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l, l' \in \mathbb{Z}^p} |a_{ll'}^{jj}| < +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the following integral is absolutely convergent.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathfrak{M}} K(m, m) d\mu(m) &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_{V_j} K_{jj}(x, x) d\mu_j(x) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \text{Sp}(T_j). \end{aligned}$$

Thus we now proved that

$$\text{Sp}(T) = \int_{\mathfrak{M}} K(m, m) d\mu(m). \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

Remark. An operator T on a Hilbert space E is called of Hilbert-Schmidt type if

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \|Te_j\|^2 < +\infty$$

for a basis $\{e_j\}_{1 \leq j < \infty}$ of E , where $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the norm of E . As is well known, the product of any two operators of Hilbert-Schmidt type, is summable.

§5. Calculation of the characters (2nd step).

To obtain a more explicit formula for the character of T^λ , we must assume that S_1 and its representation L fulfill more stronger conditions.

As the readers may have been noticed, the assumption in §§1, 2, and 4 that G is simply connected is artificial. This one is made only to define well the functions $\Gamma(g)$ on G , ν , ν' , and μ on \mathfrak{c}_0 . Here we cast off this assumption as follows. Let Z_1 be the subgroup of $Z \cap S_1$ consisting of all elements z such that $L_z = 1_E$. Then as is easily seen, $T_z^\lambda = 1_{\mathcal{H}}$ for every $z \in Z_1$, where \mathcal{H} denotes $L^2(K)$. Therefore L and T^λ may be considered as representations of the factor groups S_1/Z_1 and G/Z_1 respectively. Accordingly, their characters τ and π may be considered as the distributions on these factor groups respectively. For our purpose, there exists no essential difference for considering G/Z_1 and S_1/Z_1 instead of G and S_1 . Hence in this section, we denote the factor groups G/Z_1 and S_1/Z_1 again by G and S_1 respectively. Moreover we denominate another notations as well, for instance, S/Z_1 is denoted again by S , and the notations L , T^λ , τ , and π are preserved. Then Theorem 1 in the preceding section remains valid for this case.

Let Z_{S_1} be the center of S_1 and $\mathfrak{Z}_{\mathfrak{g}}$ the center of the universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{g} . In this section, we assume that (i) $S_1 = S^0 Z_{S_1}$ and $S^0(D \cap Z) \subset S_1 \subset S$, and (ii) L is a strongly quasi-simple representation. By definition, L is strongly quasi-simple if it verifies that

$$(1) \quad L_z = \lambda(z) 1_E \quad (\lambda(z) \in \mathbb{C}, z \in Z_{S_1}),$$

(2) $\dim E(\delta) \leq Nd(\delta)^2$ ($\delta \in \omega$), where N is a constant independent of δ ,

(3) $L_z a = \alpha(z)a$ ($\alpha(z) \in \mathbb{C}$, $a \in E^\infty$, $z \in \mathfrak{Z}_{\mathfrak{s}}$).

Then as is easily proved, the character τ of L fulfills that

$$z\tau = \alpha(z)\tau \quad (z \in \mathfrak{Z}_{\mathfrak{s}}).$$

These conditions on S_1 and L are stronger than the ones (1) and (2) in Proposition 1.

Lemma 5.1. *Under these assumptions on S_1 and L , $\tau(s)$ is essentially a locally summable function on S_1 and the multiple integral in the right hand side of*

$$(5.1) \quad \text{Sp}(T_x^L) = \int_{\tilde{K}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{N'} dn \int_{S_1} x(u^{-1}nsu) \beta^{-1/2}(s) \tau(s) ds \quad (\tilde{u} = \Xi_1 u)$$

is absolutely convergent.

Proof. Let \mathfrak{h}_0 and \mathfrak{h}'_0 be as in §1. Put $l = \dim \mathfrak{h}_0$ and $l' = \dim \mathfrak{h}'_0$. Let $Ad_{\mathfrak{s}} s$ denote the restriction on \mathfrak{s} of $Ad s$ on \mathfrak{g} . And let $D_{\mathfrak{s}}(s)$ be the coefficient of $t^{l-l'}$ of $\det(Ad s - 1_{\mathfrak{s}} + t1_{\mathfrak{s}})$, where $1_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is the unit operator on \mathfrak{s} . Then $D_{\mathfrak{s}}(s) = D_{\mathfrak{s}}(m)$ if $s = hm$ ($h \in H'$, $m \in M'$). We know the following two facts due to Harish-Chandra: (1) the function $|D_{\mathfrak{s}}(s)|^{-1/2}$ is integrable on any compact subset of S_1 [4(e), p. 504], (2) $|D_{\mathfrak{s}}(s)|^{1/2} \tau(s)$ is a function defined at least on the set of all regular elements of S_1 , which is bounded on every compact subset of S_1 [4(d)⁶⁾, pp. 129–134, and 4(e), p. 477]. From these two facts, the assertions of the lemma follow immediately.

Now let \mathfrak{h}_0 , \mathfrak{h}'_0 , \mathfrak{h}_0^+ , and \mathfrak{h}_0^- be as in §1. $\mathfrak{h}_0 = \mathfrak{h}_0^- + \mathfrak{h}_0^+$ is a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{s}_0 . Let $\mathfrak{h}_0^1 = \mathfrak{h}_0$, $\mathfrak{h}_0^2, \dots, \mathfrak{h}_0^k$ be a maximal set of Cartan subalgebras of \mathfrak{s}_0 such that each two of which are not conjugate to one another under any inner automorphism of S_1 . Every \mathfrak{h}'_0 contains \mathfrak{h}_0^j , and is also a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}_0 because $\dim \mathfrak{h}_0^j = \dim \mathfrak{h}_0$.

6) Note that the correct definition of Cartan subgroups of a semisimple Lie group is found in p. 556 of "Harish-Chandra, Some results on an invariant integral on a semisimple Lie algebra, Ann. Math., 80 (1964), pp. 551–593."

(We can choose every \mathfrak{h}_0^j in such a manner that $\mathfrak{h}_0^j = \mathfrak{h}_0^j \cap \mathfrak{k}_0 + \mathfrak{h}_0^j \cap \mathfrak{p}_0$ and $\mathfrak{h}_0^j \cap \mathfrak{p}_0 \subset \mathfrak{h}_0^-$ [7, p. 383]).

Let A^j (H^j resp.) be the Cartan subgroup of S_1 (G resp.) corresponding to \mathfrak{h}_0^j . Then clearly $H^j \cap S_1 = A^j$. Moreover $H^j \subset S$ because any $h \in H^j$ must commute with all elements of \mathfrak{h}_0' . Let A_0^j (H_0^j resp.) be the center of A^j (H^j resp.) Then $H_0^j \cap S_1 = H_0^j \cap A^j = H_0^j \cap A_0^j$. Put $Z^j = H_0^j \cap A_0^j$. Since Z^j contains the connected component of the identity element e in H and $Z \cap D$, the indices $p_j = [H_0^j : Z^j]$ and $q_j = [A_0^j : Z^j]$ are finite, where $[H_0^j : Z^j]$ denotes the number of the elements of H_0^j/Z^j .⁷⁾ If G is complex semisimple, S and H^j 's are connected [4(e), p. 482], and moreover $k=1$. Therefore $S_1 = S$ and $A^1 = A_0^1 = H^1 = H_0^1$, hence $p_1 = q_1 = 1$. Let S_{A^j} be the set of all elements of S_1 which can be expressed as $s^{-1}hs$ ($s \in S_1, h \in A^j \cap G^R$). Then $S_{A^i} \cap S_{A^j} = \phi$ if $i \neq j$, and $S_1 \cap G^R = \bigcup_{j=1}^k S_{A^j}$. And for any $g \in G, g^{-1}S_{A^j}g \subset G_{H^j}$.

For every j ($1 \leq j \leq k$), let $d^j h$ be a Haar measure on H^j and let $d^j \hat{s}$ be a Haar measure on $\hat{S}^j = A_0^j \backslash S_1$ such that

$$(5.2) \quad \int_{S_1} \varphi(s) ds = \int_{\hat{S}^j} d^j \hat{s} \int_{A_0^j} \varphi(hs) d^j h \quad (\varphi \in C_0(S_1)),$$

where $\hat{s} = A_0^j s$. Apply (3.5) to every term of the right hand side of

$$\int_{S_1} x(u^{-1}nsu) \beta^{-1/2}(s) \tau(s) ds = \sum_{j=1}^k \int_{S_{A^j}} x(u^{-1}nsu) \beta^{-1/2}(s) \tau(s) ds.$$

Then (5.1) becomes

$$(5.3) \quad \text{Sp}(T_x^L) = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{w_j} \int_{\tilde{K}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{N'} dn \int_{\hat{S}^j} d^j \hat{s} \int_{A_0^j} x(u^{-1}ns^{-1}hsu) \beta^{-1/2}(h) \tau(h) |D_{\hat{s}}(h)| d^j h,$$

where w_j is the order of the Weyl group W_{A^j} of $\{S_1, A^j\}$, because

$$\beta^{-1/2}(s^{-1}hs) \tau(s^{-1}hs) = \beta^{-1/2}(h) \tau(h).$$

To rewrite (5.3), we need the following lemma.

7) See [4(e), p. 481] and recall that $K/D \cap Z$ is compact.

Lemma 5.2. *If $s \in S \cap G^R$, the mapping $n \rightarrow n' \equiv n^{-1} s n s^{-1}$ ($n \in N'$) is one-to-one regular mapping of N' onto itself. And*

$$(5.4) \quad \begin{aligned} dn' &= |\det(\text{Ad}_{n'} s - 1_{n'})| dn \\ &= |D(s)|^{1/2} |D_{\mathfrak{g}}(s)|^{-1/2} \beta^{1/2}(s) dn, \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{Ad}_{n'} s$ denotes the restriction of $\text{Ad} s$ on n' and $1_{n'}$ denotes the identity operator on n' .

Proof. As s is a regular element of G , it is contained in a Cartan subgroup \widehat{H} of G . Let $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}_0$ be the Lie algebra of \widehat{H} , then its complexification $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$ is a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . As is easily seen, $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}} \supset \mathfrak{h}'$. Therefore $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}} \subset \mathfrak{s}$, and hence $\text{Ad} \mathfrak{h}(n') \subset n'$ for every $\mathfrak{h} \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$. For every root α of $\{\mathfrak{g}, \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}\}$, let \mathbf{e}_α be a non-zero element of \mathfrak{g} such that $[\mathfrak{h}, \mathbf{e}_\alpha] = \alpha(\mathfrak{h})\mathbf{e}_\alpha$ ($\mathfrak{h} \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$). Let R be the set of all roots such that $\mathbf{e}_\alpha \in n'$. Then $n' = \sum_{\alpha \in R} \mathbf{C}\mathbf{e}_\alpha$. Let θ be the conjugation of \mathfrak{g} associated with the real form \mathfrak{g}_0 . For a root α , let $\theta\alpha$ be the root defined by

$$(\theta\alpha)(\mathfrak{h}) = \overline{\alpha(\theta\mathfrak{h})} \quad (\mathfrak{h} \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}).$$

Then R is invariant under θ because n' is invariant under θ . And there exists a constant τ_α such that $\theta\mathbf{e}_\alpha = \tau_\alpha \mathbf{e}_{\theta\alpha}$ for every root α . $|\tau_\alpha| = 1$ if $\theta\alpha = \alpha$. Therefore $\sum_{\alpha \in R} y_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\alpha \in n'_0 = n' \cap \mathfrak{g}_0$ if and only if $\tau_\alpha \bar{y}_\alpha = y_{\theta\alpha}$ ($\alpha \in R$). Since the exponential mapping of n'_0 is one-to-one and onto N' ,

$$\exp\left(\sum_{\alpha \in R} y_\alpha \mathbf{e}_\alpha\right) \in N'$$

if and only if $\tau_\alpha \bar{y}_\alpha = y_{\theta\alpha}$ for every $\alpha \in R$.

Let n_1 be the center of n' . Then there exists a non-empty subset R_1 of R such that

$$n_1 = \sum_{\alpha \in R_1} \mathbf{C}\mathbf{e}_\alpha$$

because if α, α' , and $\alpha + \alpha'$ are roots of $\{\mathfrak{g}, \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}\}$, $[\mathbf{e}_\alpha, \mathbf{e}_{\alpha'}] = N_{\alpha\alpha'} \mathbf{e}_{\alpha+\alpha'}$ where $N_{\alpha\alpha'}$ is a non-zero constant. Let n_2 be the inverse image of the center of the quotient n'/n_1 by the natural mapping of n' onto n'/n_1 . Then there exists a subset R_2 of R such that $R_1 \cap R_2 = \emptyset$ and

$$\mathfrak{n}_2 = \sum_{\alpha \in R_1 \cup R_2} \mathbf{C}e_\alpha.$$

Inductively, let \mathfrak{n}_k be the inverse image of the center of $\mathfrak{n}'/\mathfrak{n}_{k-1}$ by the natural mapping of \mathfrak{n}' onto $\mathfrak{n}'/\mathfrak{n}_{k-1}$. And let R_k be a subset of R such that $R_k \cap (R_1 \cup R_2 \cup \dots \cup R_{k-1}) = \emptyset$ and

$$\mathfrak{n}_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{\alpha \in R_j} \mathbf{C}e_\alpha.$$

Suppose that $\mathfrak{n}'/\mathfrak{n}_{r-1}$ is abelian, then $R = R_1 \cup R_2 \cup \dots \cup R_r$. Let us line up all roots in R in such a way that any $\alpha \in R_i$ is placed in the left of any $\alpha' \in R_j$ if $i > j$. Fix one of such arrangement $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p$ and put

$$n(y) = \exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^p y_j e_{\alpha_j}\right)$$

where $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_p)$. If $n(y'') = n(y)n(y')$ and $y' = (y'_1, y'_2, \dots, y'_p)$, then for $1 \leq j \leq p$,

$$y''_j = y_j + y'_j + P_j(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{j-1}; y'_1, y'_2, \dots, y'_{j-1})$$

where P_j is a polynomial of $(2j-2)$ variables [8, p. 82-83].

Since $s \in \widehat{H}$, there exist numbers a_j such that $\text{Ad } s(e_{\alpha_j}) = a_j e_{\alpha_j}$. Then putting $n = n(y)$ and $n' = n(y')$, $n' = n^{-1} s n s^{-1}$ is expressed as

$$n(y') = n(-y)n(a_1 y_1, a_2 y_2, \dots, a_p y_p).$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} y'_1 &= (a_1 - 1)y_1 \\ y'_2 &= (a_2 - 1)y_2 + P_2(-y_1; a_1 y_1) \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ y'_p &= (a_p - 1)y_p + P_p(-y_1, \dots, -y_{p-1}; a_1 y_1, \dots, a_{p-1} y_{p-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Since θ is identity on \mathfrak{g}_0 and G is a connected Lie group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_0 ,

$$\theta(\text{Ad } g(x)) = \text{Ad } g(\theta x)$$

for any $g \in G, x \in \mathfrak{g}$. Especially $\theta(\text{Ad } s(e_\alpha)) = \text{Ad } s(\theta e_\alpha)$ and therefore $a_i = \bar{a}_j$ if $\alpha_i = \theta \alpha_j$. Let R' be the set of all $\alpha \in R$ such that $\theta \alpha = \alpha$

and let R'' be the set of all $\alpha \in R$ such that $\alpha < \theta\alpha$. If $\alpha \in R'$, fix a number σ_α such that $\sigma_\alpha^{-2} = \tau_\alpha$. Then $\sigma_\alpha^{-2} \bar{y}_\alpha = y_\alpha$ and hence $\overline{\sigma_\alpha y_\alpha} = \sigma_\alpha y_\alpha$, i.e., $\sigma_\alpha y_\alpha$ is real. Moreover the number a_i is real if $\alpha_i \in R'$.

Introduce new variables z_1, z_2, \dots, z_p as follows. Put

$$z_i = \sigma_{\alpha_i} y_{\alpha_i} \text{ if } \alpha_i \in R', \quad z_i = y_{\alpha_i} \text{ if } \alpha_i \in R'',$$

and

$$z_i = (\tau_{\alpha_j})^{-1} y_{\alpha_i} = \bar{y}_{\alpha_j} = \bar{z}_j \quad \text{if } \theta^{-1}\alpha_i = \alpha_j \in R''.$$

Then the above transformation $y \rightarrow y'$ is rewritten as

$$z'_1 = (a_1 - 1)z_1$$

and

$$z'_i = (a_i - 1)z_i + P'_i(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{i-1}) \quad (2 \leq i \leq p),$$

where P'_i is a polynomial of the variables z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{i-1} . Put

$$z_i = \xi_i + \sqrt{-1} \eta_i \quad (\xi_i, \eta_i \in \mathbf{R})$$

for every $\alpha_i \in R''$. Let us consider the exterior algebra over \mathbf{C} generated by $d\xi_i, d\eta_i$, and dz_j ($\alpha_i \in R''$, $\alpha_j \in R'$). Then we see easily that

$$dz'_1 \wedge dz'_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dz'_p = \prod_{j=1}^p (a_j - 1) dz_1 \wedge dz_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_p$$

hence

$$\bigwedge_{\alpha_i \in R''} (dz'_i \wedge d\bar{z}'_i) \bigwedge_{\alpha_j \in R'} dz'_j = \pm \prod_{j=1}^p (a_j - 1) \bigwedge_{\alpha_i \in R''} (dz_i \wedge d\bar{z}_i) \bigwedge_{\alpha_j \in R'} dz_j.$$

This proves that the Jacobian of the transformation

$$(\xi_i, \eta_i, z_j) \rightarrow (\xi'_i, \eta'_i, z'_j) \quad (\alpha_i \in R'', \alpha_j \in R')$$

of these p variables is equal to $\pm \prod_{j=1}^p (a_j - 1)$ ($\prod_{j=1}^p (a_j - 1)$ is real).

Since s is regular, $\prod_{j=1}^p (a_j - 1) \neq 0$ and therefore the mapping $n \rightarrow n'$ is one-to-one regular mapping of N' onto itself. And moreover

$$dn' = \left| \prod_{j=1}^p (a_j - 1) \right| dn.$$

On the other hand, it is clear that

$$\prod_{j=1}^p (a_j - 1) = \det(\text{Ad}_{n'} s - 1_{n'}).$$

Moreover

$$\beta(s) = \left| \prod_{j=1}^p a_j \right|, \quad D(s) (D_{\mathfrak{g}}(s))^{-1} = \prod_{j=1}^p (a_j - 1) (a_j^{-1} - 1).$$

Therefore the lemma is now completely proved.

Applying this lemma to (5.3), we obtain

$$(5.5) \quad \text{Sp}(T_x^L) \\ = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{w_j} \int_{\tilde{\kappa}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{N'} dn \int_{\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}'} d^j \tilde{s} \int_{A^j} x(u^{-1} n^{-1} s^{-1} h s n u) |D(h) D_{\mathfrak{g}}(h)|^{1/2} \tau(h) d^j h \\ (\tilde{s} = A_0^j s, \tilde{u} = \Xi_1 u).$$

The measures ds , dn , and $d\tilde{u}$ have been taken in such a fashion that for any $\varphi \in C_0(G)$,

$$\int_G \varphi(g) dg = \int_{\tilde{\kappa}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{N'} dn \int_{s_1} \varphi(snu) ds \\ = \int_{\tilde{\kappa}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{N'} dn \int_{s_1} \varphi(nsu) \beta^{-1}(s) ds.$$

Let $d^j \tilde{g}$ be an invariant measure on $\mathcal{Q}^j = A_0^j \backslash G$ such that for $\varphi \in C_0(G)$,

$$\int_G \varphi(g) dg = \int_{\mathcal{Q}^j} d^j \tilde{g} \int_{A_0^j} \varphi(hg) d^j h \quad (\tilde{g} = A_0^j g \in \mathcal{Q}^j).$$

Then it follows from (5.2) that for any $\psi \in C_0(\mathcal{Q}^j)$,

$$\int_{\mathcal{E}^j} \psi(\tilde{g}) d^j \tilde{g} = \int_{\tilde{\kappa}_1} d\tilde{u} \int_{N'} dn \int_{\tilde{\mathfrak{S}}^j} \psi(snu) d^j \tilde{s} \quad (\tilde{s} = A_0^j s, \tilde{u} = \Xi_1 u).$$

Therefore (5.5) becomes

$$(5.6) \quad \text{Sp}(T_x^L) = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{w_j} \int_{\mathcal{Q}^j} d^j \tilde{g} \int_{A^j} x(g^{-1} hg) \sigma(h) d^j h$$

where $\sigma(h) = |D(h) D_{\mathfrak{g}}(h)|^{1/2} \tau(h)$ and $\tilde{g} = A_0^j g$ for every j .

Let $d\nu_j$ be an invariant measure on $\mathcal{E}^j = Z^j \backslash G$ such that

$$\int_G \varphi(g) dg = \int_{\mathcal{E}^j} d\nu_j(\dot{g}) \int_{Z^j} \varphi(hg) d^j h \\ = q_j^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{E}^j} d\nu_j(\dot{g}) \int_{A_0^j} \varphi(hg) d^j h \\ = p_j^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{E}^j} d\nu_j(\dot{g}) \int_{H_0^j} \varphi(hg) d^j h \quad (\dot{g} = Z^j g, \varphi \in C_0(G)).$$

Then for any $\psi \in C_0(\mathcal{Q}^j)$, considering it as a function on \mathcal{E}^j at the same time,

$$(5.7) \quad \int_{\mathcal{Q}^j} \psi(\tilde{g}) d^j \tilde{g} = q_j^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{E}^j} \psi(\dot{g}) d\nu_j(\dot{g}).$$

Let $d^j \bar{g}$ be an invariant measure on $X^j = H_0^j \backslash G$ which fulfills

$$\int_G \varphi(\bar{g}) d\mathbf{g} = \int_{X^j} d^j \bar{g} \int_{H_0^j} \varphi(h\mathbf{g}) d^j h \quad (\bar{g} = H_0^j \mathbf{g}, \varphi \in C_0(G)).$$

Then for any $\psi \in C_0(X^j)$,

$$(5.8) \quad \int_{X^j} \psi(\bar{g}) d^j \bar{g} = p_j^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{E}^j} \psi(\dot{g}) d\nu_j(\dot{g}).$$

It follows from (5.7) and (5.8) that

$$\text{Sp}(T_x^L) = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{p_j}{w_j q_j} \int_{X^j} d^j \bar{g} \int_{A^j} x(g^{-1} h \mathbf{g}) \sigma(h) d^j h,$$

where in the j -th term, $\bar{g} = H_0^j \mathbf{g}$.

Apply Lemma 3.3 to the above integral, then we obtain that

$$\text{Sp}(T_x^L) = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{p_j}{w_j q_j} \int_G x(g) |D(g)|^{-1} \left\{ \sum_{\omega \in W_{H^j}, h_g^\omega \in A^j} \sigma(h_g^\omega) \right\} dg,$$

where as in Lemma 3.3, h_g is an element of some H^j such that $g = g_0^{-1} h_g g_0$ for some $g_0 \in G$ and the last summation runs over all $\omega \in W_{H^j}$ such that $h_g^\omega \in A^j$, for every j .

Thus we arrived at the following theorem.

Theorem 2. *Suppose that S_1 and L fulfill the conditions stated at the beginning of this section. Let τ and π be the characters of L and T^L respectively. Then for any $g \in G^R$,*

$$(5.9) \quad \begin{aligned} \pi(g) &= |D(g)|^{-1/2} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{p_j}{w_j q_j} \sum_{\omega \in W_{H^j}, h_g^\omega \in A^j} |D_{\mathfrak{g}}(h_g^\omega)|^{1/2} \tau(h_g^\omega) \right\} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{p_j}{w_j q_j} \sum_{\omega \in W_{H^j}, h_g^\omega \in A^j} \frac{\tau(h_g^\omega)}{\prod_{\alpha \in R_j} |\eta_\alpha(h_g^\omega)|^{-1/2} |\eta_\alpha(h_g^\omega) - 1|} \end{aligned}$$

where R_j is the set of all positive roots (with respect to some order) of $\{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}^j\}$ which are not identically zero on \mathfrak{h}' .

Proof. The 1st part of (5.9) has been already proved. Let us prove the 2nd part. Let Q_j be the set of all positive roots of $\{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}^j\}$ which are identically zero on \mathfrak{h}^j . If $h \in H^j$,

$$D(h) = \prod_{\alpha \in Q_j \cup R_j} (\eta_\alpha(h) - 1)(\eta_\alpha(h)^{-1} - 1),$$

$$D_{\mathfrak{h}}(h) = \prod_{\alpha \in Q_j} (\eta_\alpha(h) - 1)(\eta_\alpha(h)^{-1} - 1).$$

Hence

$$|D(h)|^{-1/2} |D_{\mathfrak{h}}(h)|^{1/2} = \left\{ \prod_{\alpha \in R_j} |\eta_\alpha(h)|^{-1/2} |\eta_\alpha(h) - 1| \right\}^{-1}. \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

Note. Let \tilde{H}^j (\tilde{A}^j) be the normalizer of \mathfrak{h}^j in G (in S_1). Then $\tilde{A}^j \subset \tilde{H}^j$, $W_{A^j} = \tilde{A}^j/A_0^j$, and $W_{H^j} = \tilde{H}^j/H_0^j$. The order of W_{A^j} is w_j by definition. The order of the subgroup $W' = \tilde{A}^j H_0^j / H_0^j \cong \tilde{A}^j / Z^j$ of W_{H^j} is $w_j q_j$. And the order of $\tilde{H}^j / \tilde{A}^j$ is p_j times of that of W_{H^j} / W' .

Remark 1. Let B be the support in S_1 of the distribution τ . Then that of π is contained in the closure of $\bigcup_{g \in G} g^{-1} B g$.

Remark 2. Any two of the Cartan subgroups A^1, A^2, \dots, A^k of S_1 are not conjugate to each other by any inner automorphism of S_1 . But in the set of the Cartan subgroups H^1, H^2, \dots, H^k of G there may exist the ones which are conjugate to each other by inner automorphisms of G . Suppose that H^1, H^2, \dots, H^d are conjugate to each other, and for $j > d$, H^j is not conjugate to H^1 . Then $G_{H^1} = G_{H^2} = \dots = G_{H^d}$ and $G_{H^j} \cap G_{H^1} = \phi$ for $j > d$. Therefore if $g \in G_{H^1}$, the first summation in (5.9) runs over at most on $j=1, 2, \dots, d$ essentially.

Remark 3. If S is the product of its center and its connected component of e , then $A_0^j \subset H_0^j$ for any j . Therefore $q_j=1$. In particular, if G is a complex semisimple Lie group, then $p_j=q_j=1$, and $h \neq h^\omega$ for any $h \in H_j \cup G^R$ and $\omega \in W_{H^j}$ different from the identity element (in this case, $k=1$, hence $j=1$).

Remark 4. For the universal covering group of $SL(n, \mathbf{R})$ ($n \geq 3$), we can find some examples for which $p_j > 1$ and $q_j > 1$ for some j .

Note. The conditions put on S_1 and L at the beginning of this section are sufficient for the deduction of the formula (5.9) but are not necessarily indispensable. In fact, the essential conditions on S_1 and L for the deduction of the formula (5.9) are the followings.

(I) $S^0(D \cap Z) \subset S_1 \subset S$ and Lemma 3.2 is true for S_1 and any of its Cartan subgroups, where we employ the same definition of Cartan subgroup as in the case where S_1 is connected.

(II) L fulfills that

- (1) $L_z = \lambda(z)1_E \quad (\lambda(z) \in \mathbf{C}, z \in E \cap Z)$,
- (2) $\dim E(\delta) \leq Nd(\delta)^2 \quad (\delta \in \omega)$, where N is a constant independent of δ ,
- (3) the character τ of L is essentially a function on S_1 which is locally summable with respect to ds .

The connectedness of G is not indispensable for the deduction of the formula (5.9). In fact, let G be the group consisting of all real $n \times n$ matrices whose determinant is equal to 1 or -1 . For this group, the formula (5.9) is true if L verifies the condition (II) above. Because G has an analogous decomposition as that of Iwasawa and Lemma 3.3 is true for G , and any S_1 fulfills the condition (I) above.

Appendix. We keep to the notations of §§1 and 2. Let T be a representation of a connected semisimple Lie group G on a Banach space \mathcal{H} . T is called K -finite if $\dim \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}) < \infty$ for all $\mathcal{D} \in \Omega$.

Lemma. *Suppose that T is irreducible. Then T is quasi-simple if and only if T is K -finite.*

Proof. The necessity of the condition is clear from [4(b), Theorem 4]. Therefore it rests only to prove the sufficiency of the condition.

(a) Let us first prove that T is permissible. Let \mathfrak{A} be the set of all bounded operators A which commute with all T_g ($g \in G$). It follows from the irreducibility of T that if $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ and $A \neq 0$, A is invertible and $A^{-1} \in \mathfrak{A}$. Moreover \mathfrak{A} is a division algebra over \mathbf{C} in

the natural fashion. Take one $\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{O}$ such that $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}) \neq \{0\}$. Every $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ makes $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})$ invariant and $A \rightarrow A|_{\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})}$ is a field-isomorphism of \mathfrak{A} into the set of all transformations on $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})$. The latter is of finite dimensions over \mathbf{C} . Therefore \mathfrak{A} is also finite-dimensional over \mathbf{C} . Hence \mathfrak{A} is isomorphic to \mathbf{C} . This means that any $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ is a scalar multiple of the unit operator $1_{\mathcal{H}}$. Thus T_z is a scalar multiple of $1_{\mathcal{H}}$ for any $z \in Z$.

(b) Replacing G by its universal covering group if necessary, we may assume that G is simply connected. Let $\Gamma(u)$ ($u \in K$) be as in §1. And let μ be a linear functional on \mathfrak{c}_0 such that $T_z = e^{\mu(\Gamma(z))} 1_{\mathcal{H}}$ ($z \in D \cap Z$). Then $T'_u = e^{-\mu(\Gamma(u))} T_u$ may be considered as a representation of $K^* = K/D \cap Z$. Let \mathcal{Q}^* be the set of all equivalent classes of finite-dimensional irreducible representations of K^* . For any $\mathcal{D}^* \in \mathcal{Q}^*$, let $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ be the analogous subspace as $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})$. Let $d(\mathcal{D}^*)$ be the dimension of \mathcal{D}^* and $\chi_{\mathcal{D}^*}(u^*)$ ($u^* \in K^*$) the character of \mathcal{D}^* . Define

$$P_{\mathcal{D}^*} = d(\mathcal{D}^*) \int_{K^*} \chi_{\mathcal{D}^*}(u^*) T'_{u^*} du^*.$$

This is a continuous projection of \mathcal{H} onto $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}^*)$.

As is well known, \mathcal{H}^∞ (see §2) is invariant under any T_g ($g \in G$) and any T_x ($x \in U(\mathfrak{g})$). And it is dense in \mathcal{H} [1]. Therefore $P_{\mathcal{D}^*} \mathcal{H}^\infty$ is contained in \mathcal{H}^∞ and dense in $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}^*)$. Hence $P_{\mathcal{D}^*} \mathcal{H}^\infty = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ and $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}^*) \subset \mathcal{H}^\infty$. Let \mathcal{H}_0 be the algebraic sum of all $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})$ ($\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{O}$). Then this is also the algebraic sum of all $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D}^*)$ ($\mathcal{D}^* \in \mathcal{Q}^*$). Therefore $\mathcal{H}_0 \subset \mathcal{H}^\infty$.

\mathcal{H}_0 is invariant under any T_x ($x \in U(\mathfrak{g})$). And the representation $x \rightarrow T_x$ of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ on \mathcal{H}_0 is algebraically irreducible. In fact, it can be easily shown that Theorem 16 in [9, p. 545] is also valid for our case, although K is not necessarily compact. Therefore we see as in (a) that

$$(1) \quad T_z v = \alpha(z) v \quad (z \in \mathfrak{Z}, v \in \mathcal{H}_0)$$

where α is a homomorphism of \mathfrak{Z} into \mathbf{C} .

(c) Let us introduce in \mathcal{H}^∞ the topology defined in [1, p. 115]. Then \mathcal{H}^∞ becomes Fréchet space. $T_x (g \in G)$ defines a representation of G on \mathcal{H}^∞ and every element of \mathcal{H}^∞ is differentiable under this representation [1, p. 115]. Consider the representation $u^* \rightarrow T'_u{}^*$ ($u^* \in K^*$) on \mathcal{H}^∞ and apply Lemma 4 of [4(f)] on it. Then we see that \mathcal{H}_0 is dense in \mathcal{H}^∞ . On the other hand, $T_x (x \in U(\mathfrak{g}))$ are all continuous in \mathcal{H}^∞ . Therefore it follows from (1) that

$$(2) \quad T_z v = \alpha(z)v \quad (z \in \mathfrak{g}, v \in \mathcal{H}^\infty).$$

This completes the proof of the sufficiency of the condition. Q.E.D.

Note. Let T be not necessarily irreducible. Suppose that T is permissible and K -finite. Then if T has the property (1), it has also the property (2) and vice versa. In fact, (b) and (c) in the above proof are also valid for this case without any modification.

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