

HARMONIC ANALYSIS ON NILMANIFOLDS

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Abstract. We compute, using a device of A. Weil, an explicit decomposition of L^2 of a nilmanifold into irreducible translation-invariant subspaces. The results refine previous work of C. C. Moore and L. Green.

1. Introduction. Let N be a connected and simply connected nilpotent Lie group that contains a discrete, cocompact subgroup Γ . On the compact manifold N/Γ there is a measure μ which is invariant under translation by elements of N . Thus translation by an element n of N defines a unitary operator U_n^Γ on $L^2(N/\Gamma, \mu)$ = H as

$$(U_n^\Gamma f)(\Gamma m) = f(\Gamma mn)$$

for all m and n in N . The map $n \mapsto U_n^\Gamma$ defined a unitary representation U^Γ of N on H . It is known that H decomposes into discrete direct sum of irreducible invariant subspaces for U^Γ . Indeed, under a mild condition on Γ , Calvin C. Moore has computed explicitly which irreducible unitary representations of N occur in U^Γ . Moore's result is quoted in the next section. The object of this paper is to use Moore's result to obtain an explicit direct-sum decomposition of H into irreducible invariant subspaces.

The argument we shall use was motivated by a construction used by A. Weil in [6]. Our variant of Weil's construction applies directly only when N is two-step nilpotent—that is, when $[N, N]$ is central in N . We have therefore isolated this case in §§3 and 4. The result we have for general N is an algorithm that enables one to reduce the general case to the two-step case.

It is not surprising that we should end up with an algorithm (i.e. and not an intrinsic description of the subspaces). The fact is that although it is known what irreducible unitary representations of N occur in U^Γ , only the crudest of estimates can be made by present techniques of the multiplicities, at least for general N . (See Moore's discussion of this problem in [4].) The problem is that both Moore's approach and our approach involve induction on the dimension of N , and in the course of this induction, the multiplicities are presented only as the solutions to Diophantine equations of great complexity.

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2. Moore's result. We begin by recalling Kirillov's correspondence. Let $\mathfrak{N}$ denote the Lie algebra of N , and let φ denote a linear functional on $\mathfrak{N}$. A subalgebra $\mathfrak{S}$ of $\mathfrak{N}$ is said to be subordinate to φ if $\varphi([\mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{S}]) = 0$, or in other words, if the restriction of φ to $\mathfrak{S}$ defines a Lie algebra homomorphism from $\mathfrak{S}$ into the real numbers $\mathbb{R}$.

Let us assume that we are given a subalgebra $\mathfrak{S}$ of $\mathfrak{N}$ subordinate to φ , and let H denote the connected subgroup of N corresponding to $\mathfrak{S}$. Because the restriction of φ to $\mathfrak{S}$ is a Lie algebra homomorphism, there exists a Lie group homomorphism $\Phi: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ whose derivative at the identity of H is the restriction of φ to $\mathfrak{S}$: $d\Phi = \varphi|_{\mathfrak{S}}$. The map $h \mapsto \exp(2\pi i \Phi(h))$ defines a character χ of H . We shall use $I_N(\varphi, \mathfrak{S})$ to denote the unitary representation of N induced (in Mackey's sense) by the character χ .

THEOREM (KIRILLOV [3]). (1) *If $\mathfrak{S}$ is chosen of maximal dimension among those subalgebras of $\mathfrak{N}$ subordinate to φ , then $I_N(\varphi, \mathfrak{S})$ is irreducible.*

(2) *If $\mathfrak{S}$ and $\mathfrak{R}$ are any two subalgebras of $\mathfrak{N}$ of maximal dimension among those subordinate to φ , then $I_N(\varphi, \mathfrak{S}) = I_N(\varphi, \mathfrak{R})$.*

Let $\mathfrak{N}^$ denote the space of all linear functionals on $\mathfrak{N}$. We shall use I_N to denote the map which assigns to an element $\varphi \in \mathfrak{N}^*$ the unitary equivalence class $I_N(\varphi, \mathfrak{S})$ described in (2).*

(3) *I_N maps $\mathfrak{N}^*$ onto the space $\hat{N}$ of all unitary equivalence classes of irreducible unitary representations of N . Furthermore, if $\varphi, \psi \in \mathfrak{N}^*$, then $I_N(\varphi) = I_N(\psi)$ if, and only if, there is some $n \in N$ such that $\varphi(x) = \psi(\text{Ad}(n)x)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$.*

I_N is called Kirillov's correspondence.

Crucial to Moore's application of Kirillov's theorem is the following notion:

DEFINITION. Recall that, N being nilpotent, the exponential map $\exp: \mathfrak{N} \rightarrow N$ is a homeomorphism. Let $\log$ denote the inverse of $\exp$. We shall call the discrete, cocompact subgroup Γ of N a *lattice subgroup* if, and only if, $\log \Gamma$ is a subgroup of the underlying additive group of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{N}$ of N .

REMARKS. The notion of lattice subgroups is useful in many situations other than that we are about to consider. See [1], for example. Moore's paper contains a thorough discussion of the existence of lattice subgroups.

THEOREM (C. C. MOORE [4]). *Let Γ be a lattice subgroup of N and let φ be a linear functional on the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{N}$ of N . Then $I_N(\varphi)$ occurs in U^Γ if, and only if, there is some $n \in N$ such that $\varphi \circ \text{Ad}(n)$ maps $\log(\Gamma)$ into the integers $\mathbb{Z}$.*

For previous work in this direction, see L. Green's work in [2].

3. A reduction lemma. In addition to the assumptions already made on N and Γ (in the introduction), we now impose the assumptions that

- (1) N is two-step nilpotent.
- (2) Γ is a lattice subgroup of N .

We remark that conditions for the existence of such pairs (N, Γ) are considered in detail by J. Scheuneman in [5].

Let φ be a linear functional on $\mathfrak{N}$ that maps $\log(\Gamma)$ into $\mathbb{Z}$. By Moore's theorem $I_N(\varphi)$ is a subrepresentation of U^Γ . The Hilbert space H of U^Γ can be decomposed into a direct sum $K(\varphi) \oplus L(\varphi)$ in such a way that $K(\varphi)$ and $L(\varphi)$ are both invariant under U^Γ , the restriction of U^Γ to $K(\varphi)$ is equivalent to a finite multiple of $I_N(\varphi)$, and $I_N(\varphi)$ is not a subrepresentation of the restriction of U^Γ to $L(\varphi)$. Our immediate objective is to compute $K(\varphi)$.

Let $\mathfrak{K}$ be the kernel of φ , and let $\mathfrak{R}$ be the set of all x in $\mathfrak{N}$ satisfying $\varphi([x, \mathfrak{N}]) = 0$. Since $[\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{N}]$ is central in $\mathfrak{N}$, we have $[\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{N}] \subseteq \mathfrak{R}$, and hence $\mathfrak{R}$ is an ideal in $\mathfrak{N}$. Because $[\mathfrak{R}, \mathfrak{N}] \subseteq \mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K}$, $\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K}$ is also an ideal in $\mathfrak{N}$.

There are two possibilities to consider:

The first possibility is that $[\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{N}] \subseteq \mathfrak{K}$. When that happens, $I_N(\varphi)$ is a character of N , and $K(\varphi)$ is the space of all f in H satisfying

$$f(\Gamma mn) = [(I_N(\varphi))(n)]f(\Gamma m)$$

for all m and n in N .

The remaining possibility is that $[\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{N}] \not\subseteq \mathfrak{K}$. Here matters are more complicated. We begin with a lemma:

Let $A = \exp(\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K})$. A is then a closed, normal subgroup of N .

LEMMA. $A\Gamma$ is a closed subgroup of N .

Proof. We shall prove that $A\Gamma = \exp(\log(\Gamma) + (\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K}))$ and that $\log(\Gamma) + (\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K})$ is a closed subgroup of $\mathfrak{N}$. This will prove the lemma.

The lemma is proved by means of the Campbell-Hausdorff formula, which, in the case at hand, takes the form

$$\exp(x+y) \exp(\tfrac{1}{2}[x, y]) = \exp(x) \exp(y),$$

because $[x, y]$ is central in $\mathfrak{N}$.

If x and y are in $\log(\Gamma)$, then $x+y \in \log(\Gamma)$, and hence by the Campbell-Hausdorff formula, $\tfrac{1}{2}[x, y] \in \log(\Gamma)$. We have thus shown that $[\log(\Gamma), \log(\Gamma)] \subseteq \log(\Gamma)$. Thus

$$[\log(\Gamma) + (\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K}), \log(\Gamma) + (\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K})] \subseteq 2(\log(\Gamma) + (\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K})).$$

Hence the Campbell-Hausdorff formula implies that $\exp(\log(\Gamma) + (\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K}))$ is a subgroup of N and that this subgroup is generated by Γ and A . In other words, $\exp(\log(\Gamma) + (\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K})) = A\Gamma$.

It remains now to show that $\log(\Gamma) + (\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K})$ is a closed subgroup of $\mathfrak{N}$. In order to prove this, we need only prove that $\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K}$ has a basis consisting of *rational* linear combinations of elements from a basis for the free abelian group $\log(\Gamma)$. In other words, we must prove that the rank of $\log(\Gamma) \cap \mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K}$ as a free abelian group equals the dimension of $\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{K}$, and this is completely obvious. Q.E.D.

We now know that $\Gamma A/A$ is a lattice subgroup of N/A . Moreover, A lies in the kernel of the representation $I_N(\varphi)$, as one can easily see by retracing the construction of $I_N(\varphi)$ from φ . It follows that the subspace $K(\varphi)$ is contained in $\{f \in H : f(\Gamma na) = f(\Gamma n) \text{ for all } n \in N \text{ and } a \in A\}$. Hence, by denoting by $\bar{\varphi}$ the linear functional on $N/R \cap K$ defined by φ , we see that there is a natural map from $K(\varphi)$ onto the corresponding subspace for $I_{N/A}(\bar{\varphi})$ in $L^2(N/A\Gamma, \nu)$, where ν is an invariant measure on $N/A\Gamma$ normalized so that the map $K(\varphi) \rightarrow L^2(N/A\Gamma, \nu)$ is an isometry.

Thus, in order to describe $K(\varphi)$, it is enough to describe the corresponding subspace of $L^2(N/A\Gamma, \nu)$. But N/A is a very special sort of group:

LEMMA. *The commutator subgroup of N/A and the center of N/A are equal and both are one dimensional.*

Proof. If x is central in $\mathfrak{N}/\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{R}$, then $\bar{\varphi}([x, \mathfrak{N}]) = 0$ and hence $x \in \mathfrak{N}/\mathfrak{R} \cap \mathfrak{R}$. Since φ does not vanish on $[\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{N}]$, it follows that $[N/A, N/A] = R/A$.

One can easily see that N/A is isomorphic to one of the groups $H(r)$, where $H(r)$, for a positive integer r , is the group of all real matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_r & z \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y_1 \\ & & 0 & \ddots & & \vdots & y_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & 1 & 0 & \vdots \\ & & & & & 1 & y_r \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$H(r)$ is sometimes called the r th Heisenberg group.

4. Solution of the main problem for the Heisenberg groups. We now assume that $N = H(r)$ for some r . We shall first compute the possibilities for Γ . Let $\mathfrak{L}$ denote $\log(\Gamma)$, and let $\mathfrak{Z} = \mathfrak{L} \cap [\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{N}]$. $\mathfrak{L}/\mathfrak{Z}$ is torsion-free, since it is a subgroup of $\mathfrak{N}/[\mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{N}]$. Hence $\mathfrak{L}/\mathfrak{Z}$ is free and the extension

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{Z} \rightarrow \mathfrak{L} \rightarrow \mathfrak{L}/\mathfrak{Z} \rightarrow 0$$

splits. Hence $\mathfrak{L} = \mathfrak{B} \oplus \mathfrak{Z}$ for some $\mathfrak{B}$. As we saw above, $[\mathfrak{L}, \mathfrak{L}] \subseteq \mathfrak{Z}$ —in fact, $[\mathfrak{L}, \mathfrak{L}] \subseteq 2\mathfrak{Z}$. Thus $[\cdot, \cdot]$ is an alternating, nondegenerate bilinear form on V .

Choose an element z in $\mathfrak{Z}$ that generates $\mathfrak{Z}$. Because $[\cdot, \cdot]$ is alternating and nondegenerate on $\mathfrak{B}$, we can choose a basis $x_1, \dots, x_r, y_1, \dots, y_r$ for $\mathfrak{B}$ with the following properties:

- (a) $[x_i, x_j] = [y_i, y_j] = 0$, and
- (b) $[x_i, y_j] = a_i \delta_{ij} z$

for $1 \leq i, j \leq r$. Set $u_i = a_i^{-1} y_i$. Then $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r, u_1, \dots, u_r, z\}$ is a basis for $\mathfrak{N}$ with the familiar multiplication table $[x_i, u_j] = \delta_{ij} z$.

Let $\mathfrak{N}^*$ be the space of all linear functionals on $\mathfrak{N}$, and let $\{x_1^*, \dots, x_r^*, u_1^*, \dots, u_r^*, z^*\}$ be the basis for $\mathfrak{N}^*$ dual to the given basis of $\mathfrak{N}$. Then $\varphi = m_1 x_1^* + m_2 x_2^*$

$+ \cdots + m_r x_r^* + n_1 u_1^* + \cdots + n_r u_r^* + pz^*$, where $m_i \in \mathbf{Z}$, $a_i n_i \in \mathbf{Z}$, and $p \in \mathbf{Z}$, and $p \neq 0$. Furthermore, one can easily see from Kirillov's theorem that $I_N(\varphi)$ is uniquely determined by $p = \varphi(z)$, and also does *not* depend on m_i or n_i .

If we take for the maximal subordinate subalgebra the subalgebra generated by $u_1, \dots, u_r$ and z , then $I_N(\varphi)$ can be realized on

$$L^2(\mathbf{R}x_1 \times \mathbf{R}x_2 \times \cdots \times \mathbf{R}x_r, dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_r)$$

in the following manner:

Let $\chi = \sum_{i=1}^r \chi_i x_i$, $\eta = \sum_{i=1}^r \eta_i x_i$, and $\zeta \in \mathbf{R}$. Denote by $\langle \chi, \eta, \zeta \rangle$ the group element $\exp(\chi + \eta + (\zeta - \frac{1}{2}\chi \cdot \eta)z)$, where $\chi \cdot \eta = \sum_{i=1}^r \chi_i \eta_i$. Then define

$$(U_{\langle \chi, \eta, \zeta \rangle}^\varphi f)(\lambda) = [\exp 2\pi i(p(\zeta + \lambda \cdot \eta) + \mathbf{n} \cdot \eta)]f(\lambda + \chi)$$

for all $\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i x_i$ and all $f \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^r)$, where $\mathbf{n} \cdot \eta$ is defined to be $\sum_{i=1}^r n_i \eta_i$. Using the group law in N in the form

$$\langle \chi, \eta, \zeta \rangle \langle \rho, \sigma, \tau \rangle = \langle \chi + \rho, \sigma + \eta, \zeta + \tau + \chi \cdot \sigma \rangle,$$

one can easily verify that U^φ is a homomorphism. U^φ is a unitary representation of N whose unitary equivalence class is $I_N(\varphi)$.

We shall now exhibit an operator V^φ that carries $L^2(\mathbf{R}^r)$ into $L^2(N/\Gamma, \mu)$ in such a way that (1) V^φ is an isometry if μ is appropriately normalized and (2) $V^\varphi U^\varphi (V^\varphi)^{-1}$ is the restriction of U^Γ to $V^\varphi(L^2(\mathbf{R}^r))$. We remark that the operator V^φ we are about to define is a mild variant of an operator introduced in a similar context by A. Weil in [6]; see p. 164 et seq in [6].

Let f be a C^∞ -function on $\mathbf{R}^r$ with compact support. Define

$$(V^\varphi f)(\langle \chi, \eta, \zeta \rangle) = \exp 2\pi i(p\zeta + \mathbf{n} \cdot \eta) \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathbf{Z}^r} f(\chi + \mathbf{m}) \exp 2\pi i p(\mathbf{m} \cdot \eta).$$

As we have defined it, $V^\varphi f$ is a C^∞ -function on N . We shall now show that $V^\varphi f$ is constant on right Γ cosets. Let $\langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, r \rangle \in \Gamma$. Recall that $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbf{Z}^r$, $r \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $\mathbf{q} = \sum_{i=1}^r q_i u_i$ where $a_i | q_i$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} (V^\varphi f)(\langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, r \rangle \langle \chi, \eta, \zeta \rangle) &= \exp 2\pi i(p(\zeta + r + \mathbf{p} \cdot \eta) + \mathbf{n} \cdot (\eta + \mathbf{q})) \cdot \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathbf{Z}^r} f(\chi + \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{m}) \exp 2\pi i p(\mathbf{m} \cdot (\eta + \mathbf{q})) \\ &= \exp 2\pi i[p(\zeta + \mathbf{p} \cdot \eta) + \mathbf{n} \cdot \eta] \sum_{\mathbf{m}} f(\chi + \mathbf{m}) \exp 2\pi i p((\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{p}) \cdot \eta) \\ &= \exp 2\pi i[p\zeta + \mathbf{n} \cdot \eta] \sum_{\mathbf{m}} f(\chi + \mathbf{m}) \exp 2\pi i p(\mathbf{m} \cdot \eta), \end{aligned}$$

as desired. Thus we shall view $V^\varphi f$ as a function on N/Γ . As Weil points out in different terms, the fact that $V^\varphi f$ is well-defined modulo Γ corresponds in the special case $r=1$ for the special function $f(x) = \exp(-x^2)$ to the familiar transformation rules for θ -functions.

For a proof that V^φ is a constant multiple of an isometry, see Weil's paper, p. 165.

Let f be as above, and let $\langle \chi, \eta, \zeta \rangle$ and $\langle \rho, \sigma, \tau \rangle \in N$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (V^\theta U_{\langle \rho, \sigma, \tau \rangle}^\theta f)(\langle \chi, \eta, \zeta \rangle) \\
 &= \exp 2\pi i(p\zeta + n\eta) \sum_m (U_{\langle \rho, \sigma, \tau \rangle}^\theta f)(\chi + m) \exp 2\pi i p(m \cdot \eta) \\
 &= \exp 2\pi i(p\zeta + n\eta) \sum_m \exp 2\pi i[p(\tau + (\chi + m) \cdot \sigma) + n\sigma] f(\chi + \rho + m) \exp 2\pi i p(m \cdot \eta) \\
 &= \exp 2\pi i[p(\zeta + \tau + \chi \cdot \sigma) + n(\eta + \sigma)] \sum_m f(\chi + \rho + m) \exp 2\pi i p m \cdot (\sigma + \eta) \\
 &= (V^\theta f)(\langle \chi, \eta, \zeta \rangle \langle \rho, \sigma, \tau \rangle) \\
 &= (U_{\langle \rho, \sigma, \tau \rangle}^\Gamma V^\theta f)(\chi, \eta, \zeta).
 \end{aligned}$$

We have thus proved that $V^\theta U_{\langle \rho, \sigma, \tau \rangle}^\theta (V^\theta)^{-1}$ is $U_{\langle \rho, \sigma, \tau \rangle}^\Gamma$ restricted to $V^\theta(L^2(\mathbf{R}^r))$.

THEOREM. $K(\varphi) = \sum_\theta \bigoplus V^\theta(L^2(\mathbf{R}^r))$, where θ traces $\{\psi \in \mathfrak{L}^* : \psi(z) = p \text{ and } 0 \leq a_i \psi(u_i) < p \text{ for all } i, 1 \leq i \leq r\}$.

Proof. That the sum is direct is clear from the fact that the defining sums for V^θ involve different $\exp(2\pi i c \cdot \eta)$ terms for different values of θ . That the sum is exhaustive is equally clear. (Cf. Moore's computation of the multiplicities in the case $r=1$ —[4, p. 157].) Q.E.D.

5. The general case. We now consider the case where Γ is a lattice subgroup of a simply connected and connected, but otherwise arbitrary nilpotent Lie group N . Let φ be a linear functional on the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{N}$ of N . We assume that φ takes integer values on the lattice $\log(\Gamma)$, so that $I_N(\varphi)$ occurs in U^Γ . We shall use $K(\varphi) \oplus L(\varphi)$ to denote the direct sum decomposition of $H = L^2(N/\Gamma, \mu)$ described at the beginning of §3, above. Our object is to give an inductive method for computing a direct-sum decomposition of $K(\varphi)$ into irreducible subspaces.

We begin with a reduction analogous to that of §3. Let $\mathfrak{N} = \{x \in \mathfrak{N} : \varphi(x) = 0 \text{ and } [x, \mathfrak{N}] = 0\}$. Clearly $\mathfrak{N}$ is of codimension one in the center of $\mathfrak{N}$. One can easily show that the center of $\mathfrak{N}$ has a basis consisting of elements of $\log(\Gamma)$. It then follows from the integrality of φ on $\log(\Gamma)$ that such a basis can also be found for $\mathfrak{N}$. Hence $\Gamma \exp(\mathfrak{N}) = \exp(\log(\Gamma) + \mathfrak{N})$ is a closed subgroup of N . Arguing as in §3, we see that it is sufficient to work with the pair $(\mathfrak{N}/\mathfrak{N}, \Gamma \exp(\mathfrak{N})/\exp(\mathfrak{N}))$ and the linear functional on $\mathfrak{N}/\mathfrak{N}$ defined by φ . In other words: it is no loss of generality to assume $\mathfrak{N} = 0$.

We thus assume that we are dealing with the case $\mathfrak{N} = 0$. In particular, we now know that $\mathfrak{N}$ has a one-dimensional center $\mathfrak{Z}$ on which φ does not vanish. Let $\mathfrak{Z}_1 = \{x \in \mathfrak{N} : [x, \mathfrak{N}] \subseteq \mathfrak{Z}\}$. Then $\log(\Gamma) \cap \mathfrak{Z}_1$ we contain a basis for $\mathfrak{Z}_1$ (as is clear from the corresponding fact for the center). Let y_1 be an element of such a basis, and assume that $y_1 \notin \mathfrak{Z}$, also.

Let $\mathfrak{N}_1 = \{x \in \mathfrak{N} : [x, y_1] = 0\}$. $\mathfrak{N}_1$ is readily seen to be an ideal in $\mathfrak{N}$ of codimension one. Let $\Gamma_1 = N_1 \cap \Gamma$, where $N_1 = \exp(\mathfrak{N}_1)$. Clearly Γ_1 is a lattice subgroup of N_1 , and the restriction θ of φ to $\log(\Gamma_1)$ is integral. Hence we may assume, by

induction, that we have already computed a direct-sum decomposition $K(\theta) = \sum \bigoplus_{i=1}^k J_i$ of the subspace $K(\theta)$ in $L^2(N_1/\Gamma_1)$ into irreducible, invariant subspaces (for U^{Γ_1}). Let U^i be the restriction of U^{Γ_1} to J_i .

We now make use of the crucial point in Kirillov's proof of the theorem of his that we have cited: $I_N(\varphi)$ is the unitary representation of N induced (in the sense of Mackey) by U^i . Hence we can realize $I_N(\varphi)$ as the representation T^i of N on $L^2(R, J_i)$ given by

$$(*) \quad (T_{m\chi}^i f)(t) = U_{t[m]}^i(f(\chi_0 + t))$$

which is to be interpreted as follows:

Because $N/N_1 = R$, the extension

$$1 \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow N/N_1 \rightarrow 1$$

is split. Also, $\log(\Gamma)/\log(\Gamma_1) = Z$. Hence $\log(\Gamma) = \log(\Gamma_1) \oplus Zx_1$ for some $x_1 \in \log(\Gamma)$, and clearly then, N is the semidirect product $N_1 \cdot X$, where $X = \exp(Rx_1)$. In the equation $(*)$ above, m is any element of N_1 , χ is the element $\exp(\chi_0 x_1)$ of X and $t \in R$. Finally, by $t[m]$, we mean the element

$$\exp(tx_1)m \exp(-tx_1)$$

of N_1 .

Define $V^i: L^2(R, J_i) \rightarrow L^2(N/\Gamma)$ by

$$(V^i f)(\Gamma m\chi) = \sum_{n \in Z} (f(\chi_0 + n))(\Gamma_1 n[m]),$$

where $m \in N_1$ and $\chi = \exp(\chi_0 x_1)$. To see that $V^i f$ is well defined is easy:

Let $\gamma \in \Gamma_1$; $\eta \in \exp(Zx_1)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (V^i f)(\gamma \eta m\chi) &= (V^i f)(\gamma(\eta_0[m])\eta x) \\ &= \sum_n (f(\chi_0 + \eta_0 + n))(\Gamma_1 \gamma(\eta_0 + n)[m]) \\ &= \sum_n (f(\chi_0 + n))(\Gamma_1 n[m]) \\ &= (V^i f)(m\chi). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we must compute $V^i T_{m\chi}^i$:

$$\begin{aligned} (V^i T_{m\chi}^i f)(\Gamma p\eta) &= \sum_n [(T_{m\chi}^i f)(\eta_0 + n)](\Gamma_1(n[p])) \\ &= \sum_n U_{(\eta_0 + n)[m]}^i([f(\chi_0 + n + \eta_0)](\Gamma_1(n[p]))) \\ &= \sum_n [f(\chi_0 + n + \eta_0)](\Gamma_1(n[p]) (\eta_0[m])) \\ &= (V^i f)(\Gamma p\eta m\chi) \\ &= (U_{m\chi}^{\Gamma} V^i f)(\Gamma p\eta). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $V^i T_{m\chi}^i = U_{m\chi}^{\Gamma} V^i$.

The proof is now complete, except to show that when $i \neq j$, $V^i(L^2(\mathbf{R}, J_i)) \perp V^j(L^2(\mathbf{R}, J_j))$. The latter is evident from the fact that $m \mapsto n[m]$ is a Haar-measure preserving automorphism of N_1 .

We now have a map $V: K(\theta) \rightarrow K(\varphi)$. This map is *into* and *not* onto, in general. In order to get the remainder of $K(\varphi)$, we use the process described above, but with $\varphi \circ \text{Ad}(\chi)$ in place of φ , where $\chi = \exp(\pm x_1), \exp(\pm 2x_1), \dots, \exp(\pm nx_1), \dots$

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