

HARISH-CHANDRA MODULES WITH THE UNIQUE EMBEDDING PROPERTY

BY

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ABSTRACT. Let G be a connected semisimple real matrix group. In view of Casselman's subrepresentation theorem, every irreducible admissible representation of G may be realized as a submodule of some principal series representation. We give a classification of representations with a unique embedding into principal series, in the case of regular infinitesimal character. Our basic philosophy is to link the theory of asymptotic behavior of matrix coefficients with the theory of coherent continuation of characters. This is accomplished by using the "Jacquet functor" and the Kazhdan-Lusztig conjectures.

Let G be a connected semisimple real matrix group. In his *subquotient theorem* [7], Harish-Chandra established a fundamental connection between irreducible admissible representations and principal series representations. Casselman strengthened this connection, proving the *subrepresentation theorem* [2]: Every irreducible admissible representation may be realized as a submodule of some principal series representation. Further, Casselman's proof (which proceeds via a "reciprocity formula") suggests that, in general, several such embeddings exist. In this paper we address the following problem: Classify those irreducible admissible representations which have a unique embedding into a unique principal series representation (along a fixed minimal parabolic subgroup.) Our main result gives a classification of such representations in the case of regular infinitesimal character. Aside from historical interest, this problem has an important formulation in category \mathcal{O}' ; cf. (1.24). Precisely, there exists an exact covariant functor $V \rightsquigarrow \hat{V}$ from the category of Harish-Chandra modules (cf. (1.6)) into category \mathcal{O}' . (We will define \hat{V} in a moment.) This functor has been studied by Casselman [2], Hecht-Schmid [11], Schmid [20] and Wallach [32]. A solution to our problem is equivalent to classifying admissible representations V , which have \hat{V} an irreducible quotient of some Verma module. This shifts our problem into a new context, namely, investigating the structure of the modules \hat{V} . Many of our techniques, as well as some of our results, are couched in this more general setting.

We will state our main results precisely, referring to later sections for some of the definitions. Fix an Iwasawa decomposition $G = KA_m N_m$ and a minimal parabolic

Received by the editors November 22, 1982.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 22E45; Secondary 20G05.

Key words and phrases. Representations of semisimple Lie groups, embedding theorems, asymptotic behavior of matrix coefficients, coherent continuation, composition series problem, Kazhdan-Lusztig conjectures.

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subgroup $P_m = M_m A_m N_m$. A *unique embedding property module* V (for G), abbreviated *UEP-module*, is defined to be an irreducible Harish-Chandra module with regular infinitesimal character and the property: there exists a unique (up to equivalence) irreducible $M_m A_m$ -module U , such that $\text{Hom}_{(\mathfrak{g}, K)}(V, I_{P_m}^G(U)) = \mathbb{C}$; here, $I_{P_m}^G(U)$ is a (normalized) generalized principal series along P_m . Next, given any Harish-Chandra module V , let V' be the contragredient. Define $\hat{V} = (V')^{[\mathfrak{n}_m^-]}$, where $\mathfrak{p}_m = \mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m \oplus \mathfrak{n}_m^-$ is the opposite minimal parabolic subalgebra and $(\dots)^{[\mathfrak{n}_m^-]}$ is defined as in [20, §4]. We call \hat{V} the *asymptotic module* of V . The first step in classifying UEP-modules is to show

(0.1) PROPOSITION ((1.20), (1.25)). *Let V be an irreducible Harish-Chandra module with regular infinitesimal character. Then the following are equivalent: (a) V is a UEP-module; (b) $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is $M_m A_m$ -irreducible; (c) $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -irreducible; (d) \hat{V} is irreducible in category \mathcal{O}' .*

The homology reformulation lends itself well to arguments involving “reduction to real rank one”; a general philosophy of this paper. Rephrasing the problem in category \mathcal{O}' will be important in our use of the Kazhdan-Lusztig conjectures. Our main result is

(0.2) THEOREM ((3.13), (3.38), (5.1)). (a) *If G is simple and $\text{rank } G \neq \text{rank } K$, then the UEP-modules are precisely the finite-dimensional modules.*

(b) *If $\text{rank } G = \text{rank } K$, then the UEP-modules are among the regular irreducible constituents of coherent continuations of the discrete series.*

(c) *If G/K is Hermitian symmetric, then the UEP-modules are precisely the regular irreducible constituents of coherent continuations of the holomorphic discrete series.*

Further refinements of (0.2)(b) are subtle. For example,

(i) In order that G possess non-finite-dimensional UEP-modules, it is necessary, but not sufficient, that $\text{rank } G = \text{rank } K$; cf. (6.1).

(ii) In order that G possess non-finite-dimensional UEP-modules, it is sufficient, but not necessary, that G/K be Hermitian symmetric; cf. Table 5 and (A.1.4).

(iii) The regular irreducible constituents of coherent continuations of a UEP-module need not be UEP-modules; cf. (3.35).

Finally, examination of the situation for $G = \text{SP}(3, 1)$ (cf. Table 5) indicates the complicated nature of our problem (in the case when G/K carries no complex structure).

The contents of this paper can be described as follows. In §1 we prove Proposition (0.1). This will hinge upon two “duality” results. First, V is a UEP-module if and only if V' is a UEP-module. This relies upon an observation, due to D. Vogan [1], which insures we may “twist” V into V' by an automorphism of G . (The linearity of G is important here.) Secondly, we need the existence of a nondegenerate pairing $(V')^{[\mathfrak{n}_m^-]} \otimes (V)^{[\mathfrak{n}_m]} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, due to Hecht and Schmid [11]. We also point out the linearity of G will be crucial in establishing the equivalence of (0.1)(b), (c).

In §2, arguing by “reduction to real rank one”, we show UEP-modules have integral infinitesimal character. Here, the key fact is that the property of having a

unique embedding is hereditary in an appropriate sense. Also, results on the reducibility of generalized principal series for linear groups [23] will be used.

§§3–5 constitute the heart of our paper. In §3 the first two parts of (0.2) are established. Arguments for (0.2)(a) are of a technical nature, depending upon the classification of real forms—but using (0.1) in a crucial way. The proof of (0.2)(b) is a consequence of the following observation: Whenever a UEP-module is tensored into the “worst growth chamber”, we obtain a finite-dimensional constituent. This will amount to showing: Asymptotic modules of irreducible constituents of successive “wall crossings” of a UEP-module are completely reducible. It is here we employ the Kazhdan-Lusztig conjectures for Harish-Chandra modules and Verma modules, in the case of regular integral infinitesimal character. (In this setting, the Kazhdan-Lusztig conjectures are theorems.)

In §4 Osborne’s conjecture (for the minimal parabolic) and the aforementioned nondegenerate pairing lead us to a “character formula”, linking characters of Harish-Chandra modules and formal characters of asymptotic modules; cf. [11]. In §5 this “character formula” and Hecht’s character formula for the coherent continuations of the holomorphic discrete series allow us to show: Regular irreducible constituents of coherent continuations of the holomorphic discrete series are UEP-modules. The remainder of §5 is devoted to showing these modules exhaust all UEP-modules when G/K is Hermitian symmetric. This exhaustion will follow from Langlands classification once we observe: For every UEP-module V the M_m -structure of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is totally determined by the lowest weight of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$; cf. (3.36).

Finally, in §6 we consider the case of a split group, and §7 presents a technique applicable to any real rank one group—illustrated by $G = \mathrm{SP}(3, 1)$.

Several people had previously obtained results on the UEP-problem. Casselman, Hecht, Schmid, Wallach and Zuckerman observed several years ago that holomorphic discrete series are UEP-modules. In her thesis, Silva [22] studied discrete series “embeddings” for real rank one groups, though her notion of “embedding” was in the sense of “subquotient”. Wallach had observed (A.1.4) and computed all of the embeddings of the “analytic continuations of the holomorphic discrete series” [31]. Knapp and Wallach [13] obtained Szegő embeddings for the discrete series, while Schmid [21] gave discrete series embeddings into generalized principal series along maximal cuspidal parabolics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I am very grateful to Professor Henryk Hecht for suggesting the topic of this paper. He continuously gave generous advice, encouragement and understanding during the time he was my thesis advisor. I also wish to thank Professor Dragan Milićić for helpful suggestions on several points of this paper, as well as his constant interest in my progress. Finally, I want to thank Professor David Vogan for helpful discussions—most notably (3.39) and (7.5).

1. Reformulating the problem. For the most part, this section sets up notation and recalls certain connections between asymptotics, homology and intertwining with generalized principal series. Our main result, Proposition (1.25), will reformulate the “unique embedding problem”, using the language of \mathfrak{n}_m -homology and category \mathcal{C}' .

Although connected semisimple real matrix groups will be the eventual objects of interest, it is technically advantageous to consider groups G which satisfy the following axioms:

(1.1)(a) G is a real reductive Lie group and $\text{Ad}(G)$ is contained in the complex adjoint group of \mathfrak{g} , where \mathfrak{g} denotes the complexification of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_0 of G .

(b) G has finitely many connected components and the analytic subgroup of G corresponding to $[\mathfrak{g}_0, \mathfrak{g}_0]$ has finite center.

(c) G has a faithful finite-dimensional representation.

(d) Let $\mathfrak{h}_0 \subseteq \mathfrak{g}_0$ be a Cartan subalgebra, and let H be the centralizer of \mathfrak{h}_0 in G . Then H is abelian.

Of course, (a) and (b) define the usual Harish-Chandra class of groups. Assumptions (c) and (d) are included chiefly to make (1.25) hold. This is the same class of groups studied in [30].

We now fix G satisfying (1.1). It follows that there must exist a compact subgroup K of G which meets every component of G such that $K \cap G^0$ is a maximal compact subgroup of $G^0 = \text{identity component of } G$. Observe that connected semisimple real matrix groups satisfy (1.1) and the standard properties of the former generalize to the latter. In particular, there exists a Cartan involution θ of \mathfrak{g}_0 associated to \mathfrak{k}_0 , which lifts to an automorphism of G . (As a general rule, we denote real Lie algebras by Gothic lower case letters and subscript “0”; the complexifications without subscript.) Fix, once and for all, a compact subgroup K and automorphism θ with the above described properties. Equip \mathfrak{g}_0 with a nondegenerate bilinear form (\mid) $\text{Ad}(G)$ -invariant. Further, if $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{k}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{s}_0$ is the Cartan decomposition (relative to θ), we assume (\mid) is positive definite on \mathfrak{s}_0 and negative definite on \mathfrak{k}_0 . Restricting (\mid) to any θ -invariant subspace remains nondegenerate. We use the same notation to denote such a restriction, as well as the transported form on the complexified dual.

(1.2) The groups in (1.1) satisfy the crucial hereditary property: If G is of type (1.1) and A is a θ -stable abelian subgroup, then the centralizer G^A of A in G is again of type (1.1).

Let

$$(1.3) \quad \mathfrak{h}_{m,0} = \mathfrak{t}_{m,0} \oplus \mathfrak{a}_{m,0} \quad (\text{resp. } H_m = T_m A_m)$$

be a maximally split θ -stable Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}_0 (resp. Cartan subgroup of G). Here, H_m is the centralizer of $\mathfrak{h}_{m,0}$ in G , $T_m = H_m \cap K$ is compact, and A_m is a vector group. We obtain root systems $\Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ and $\Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$. Fix systems of positive roots $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ and $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$ which satisfy the compatibility:

$$(1.4) \quad \alpha \in \Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m), \quad \alpha|_{\mathfrak{a}_m} \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m) \Rightarrow \alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m).$$

It is useful to recall that the compatibility of (1.4) is equivalent to choosing positive systems which satisfy:

$$\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m), \quad \alpha|_{\mathfrak{a}_m} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha|_{\mathfrak{a}_m} \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m).$$

In all that follows, phrases such as, “... the simple $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ roots...”, are meant to convey the fact we have chosen the simple roots determined by the fixed positive system $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$.

Let $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{k}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{a}_{m,0} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{m,0}$ and $G = KA_m N_m$ denote the Iwasawa decompositions determined by (1.4); $\mathfrak{p}_{m,0} = \mathfrak{m}_{m,0} \oplus \mathfrak{a}_{m,0} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{m,0}$ and $P_m = M_m A_m N_m$ the Langlands decompositions of the corresponding minimal parabolic subalgebra and subgroup. Having specified $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ is equivalent to fixing a Borel subalgebra $\mathfrak{b}_m = \mathfrak{h}_m \oplus \mathfrak{r}$ with

$$(1.5) \quad \mathfrak{r} = (\mathfrak{m}_m \cap \mathfrak{r}) \oplus \mathfrak{n}_m \quad (\text{semidirect product}).$$

Notice that $\mathfrak{h}_m \oplus [(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m) \cap \mathfrak{r}]$ is a Borel subalgebra of the Levi factor $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$; hence it determines a (compatible) positive root system $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ for

$$\Phi(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, \mathfrak{h}_m) = \{ \alpha \in \Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m) : \alpha|_{\mathfrak{a}_m} = 0 \}.$$

In all that follows, assume $P_m = M_m A_m N_m$ has been fixed along with the data required to define it.

By a *Harish-Chandra module* for G we shall mean a module V over the universal enveloping algebra $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, together with an action of K , such that:

(1.6)(a) The representation of K is an algebraic direct sum of irreducible finite-dimensional continuous representations, each isomorphism class occurring with finite multiplicity.

(b) The representation of \mathfrak{k} as a subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} coincides with the differential of the K -action.

(c) For any $X \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, $k \in K$ and $v \in V$,

$$\text{Ad } k(X) \cdot v = k \cdot X \cdot k^{-1} \cdot v.$$

(d) V has finite length as a $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ -module.

Recall, the space of K -finite vectors in an admissible finite length representation of G on a Banach space is the standard example of a Harish-Chandra module. If V is a Harish-Chandra module for G , then V^* (the full algebraic dual of V) admits a natural K -module and $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ -module structure. Let V' denote the K -finite vectors of V^* . We call V' the *contragredient* of V , which is itself a Harish-Chandra module.

Utilize $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$ to partially order the dual space \mathfrak{a}_m^* :

(1.7) $\mu > \nu \Leftrightarrow \mu - \nu$ is a nonzero linear combination, with positive integral coefficients, of roots in $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$.

We also set $A_m^- = \exp(\mathfrak{a}_{m,0})^-$, where

$$(1.8) \quad \begin{aligned} (\mathfrak{a}_{m,0})^- &= \{ X \in \mathfrak{a}_{m,0} : \langle \alpha, X \rangle < 0 \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m) \}. \\ \rho &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)} \alpha, \quad \rho(P_m) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)} n_\alpha \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

where n_α = dimension of the \mathfrak{g}_α -root space.

Let V be a Harish-Chandra module for G , which we may assume—by a result of Casselman-Prischepionok [2]—lifts to a global representation π of G : there exists a continuous representation π on a Hilbert space V_π such that V may be identified, as a (\mathfrak{g}, K) -module, with the K -finite vectors of V_π . We call V_π a *globalization* of V . Note that $V' \subseteq (V_\pi)^*$ is the K -finite part. If $v \in V$, $v' \in V'$ we form a typical (real analytic) K -finite matrix coefficient

$$f_{v,v'}(x) = \langle \pi(x)v, v' \rangle, \quad x \in G.$$

The main result about asymptotic expansions of matrix coefficients on A_m^- , which is due to Harish-Chandra, has been summarized in our next theorem [3].

(1.9) **THEOREM.** *There exists a collection of polynomial functions $P_{v,v'}^\nu$ on \mathfrak{a}_m , indexed by $v \in V$, $v' \in V'$ and by ν , which ranges over a countable set $\mathfrak{S}(V) \subseteq \mathfrak{a}_m^*$ such that*

$$f_{v,v'}(\exp X) = \sum_{\nu \in \mathfrak{S}(v)} P_{v,v'}^\nu(X) e^{\langle \nu + \rho(P_m), X \rangle}$$

for $X \in (\mathfrak{a}_{m,0})^-$. This series converges uniformly and absolutely on any translate of $(\mathfrak{a}_{m,0})^-$ whose closure is contained in $(\mathfrak{a}_{m,0})^-$. A finite subset $\mathfrak{S}_I(V) \subseteq \mathfrak{S}(V)$ has the property that every $\nu \in \mathfrak{S}(V)$ lies above some $\nu_I \in \mathfrak{S}_I(V)$, relative to the ordering $<$.

Though formally unnecessary for our arguments, we have included (1.9) for completeness of exposition.

Let $P = MAN$ (resp. $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$) be the Langlands decomposition of a parabolic subgroup (resp. subalgebra); $\Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}) =$ the roots of \mathfrak{a} in \mathfrak{g} . Let V be a $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ -module. The functor $V \rightsquigarrow V/\mathfrak{n}V$ (resp. $V \rightsquigarrow \mathfrak{n}$ -invariants of V) is covariant right exact (resp. covariant left exact). If we form the left (resp. right) derived functors, then we obtain the \mathfrak{n} -homology groups $H_p(\mathfrak{n}, V)$ (resp. \mathfrak{n} -cohomology groups $H^p(\mathfrak{n}, V)$) and $H_0(\mathfrak{n}, V) = V/\mathfrak{n}V$ (resp. $H^0(\mathfrak{n}, V) =$ space of \mathfrak{n} -invariants of V). Since $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{a}) \subseteq \mathfrak{Z}(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}) =$ center of $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a})$, we may decompose \mathfrak{n} -homology and \mathfrak{n} -cohomology into generalized α -weight spaces. Specifically,

$$(1.10) \quad \begin{aligned} H_p(\mathfrak{n}, V) &= \bigoplus_{\mu \in \mathfrak{a}^*} H_p(\mathfrak{n}, V)_\mu, \text{ where} \\ H_p(\mathfrak{n}, V)_\mu &= \text{largest subspace of } H_p(\mathfrak{n}, V) \text{ on which} \\ X - \langle \mu, X \rangle &\text{ acts nilpotently, for all } X \in \mathfrak{a}; \end{aligned}$$

A similar definition holds for cohomology.

Henceforth, unless otherwise indicated, we will assume

$$(1.11) \quad P \text{ is in standard position relative to } P_m; \text{ i.e. } M_m \subseteq M, A \subseteq A_m \text{ and } N \subseteq N_m.$$

We may identify $\Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$ with a subset of $\Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$. Let

$$\Phi(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m) = \{ \alpha \in \Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m) : \alpha|_{\mathfrak{a}} = 0 \}.$$

The compatible choices (1.4) of $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$, $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ and $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$ determine positive systems $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ and $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$ which satisfy the compatibility analogues of (1.4). We let $W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m) =$ Weyl group of $\Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$, similarly defining $W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$, $W(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$, etc. Analogously to (1.8) define

$$(1.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \rho_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)} \alpha, \quad \rho_{\mathfrak{a}} = \rho, \\ \rho(P) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})} n_\alpha \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

where $n_\alpha =$ dimension of the \mathfrak{g}_α -root space.

Let U be an irreducible Harish-Chandra module for MA . As previously remarked, U globalizes to a representation U_o on MA . Extend U_o to $P = MAN$ by letting it act

trivially on N . By right translation G acts on the space of smooth functions $f: G \rightarrow U_{\mathfrak{o}}$ satisfying:

$$f(pg) = U_{\mathfrak{o}}(p)e^{\rho(P)}(p)f(g), \quad \text{for } g \in G, p \in P.$$

If $I_P^G(U_{\mathfrak{o}})$ denotes the Hilbert space completion with respect to

$$(f_1|f_2) = \int_K (f_1(k)|f_2(k)) dk,$$

then it is well known that $I_P^G(U_{\mathfrak{o}})$ is an admissible representation of G of finite length. This yields a Harish-Chandra module for G :

$$I_P^G(U) = K\text{-finite vectors in } I_P^G(U_{\mathfrak{o}}).$$

We will call this a *generalized principal series representation (along P)*.

At this point we briefly recall the Harish-Chandra parameterization of infinitesimal characters: Let $P = MAN$ be a parabolic subgroup and $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ its Lie algebra. Using the Harish-Chandra isomorphism, every algebra homomorphism $\chi: \mathfrak{Z}(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, such that $\chi(1) = 1$, is of the form $\chi_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \gamma}: \mathfrak{Z}(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, for some $\gamma \in \mathfrak{h}_m^*$. For our purposes a precise definition of $\chi_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \gamma}$ is not necessary; see [10, (3.21)]. It is important to recall:

$$(1.13) \quad \chi_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \gamma} = \chi_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \gamma'} \Leftrightarrow \gamma \text{ and } \gamma' \text{ lie in the same } W(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)\text{-orbit.}$$

Every irreducible Harish-Chandra module U for MA has an infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \gamma}$ for some $\gamma \in \mathfrak{h}_m^*$. We say $\chi_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \gamma}$ is a *regular infinitesimal character* whenever γ is regular in \mathfrak{h}_m^* ; i.e. $(\gamma|\alpha) \neq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$.

Suppose V is a Harish-Chandra module for G . Then $H_*(\mathfrak{n}, V)$ is a Harish-Chandra module for MA [10, (2.24)]. In case $P = P_m$, $H_*(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is a finite-dimensional $M_m A_m$ -module.

(1.14) THEOREM (FROBENIUS RECIPROCITY [2]). *Let U and V be Harish-Chandra modules for MA and G , respectively, with U irreducible. Then*

$$(1.15) \quad \text{Hom}_{(\mathfrak{g}, K)}(V, I_P^G(U)) = \text{Hom}_{(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, K \cap M)}(H_0(\mathfrak{n}, V), U \otimes e^{\rho(P)}).$$

(1.16) REMARK. In case $P = P_m$, we actually have $\text{Hom}_{M_m A_m}(\dots, \dots)$ on the right-hand side of (1.15).

Using the existence of asymptotic expansions (1.9), Casselman observed that $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V) \neq 0$. This fact, in conjunction with the evident isomorphism

$$(1.17) \quad H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V) \cong H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, H_0(\mathfrak{n}, V))$$

and Frobenius reciprocity, yields

(1.18) COROLLARY. *Let V be an irreducible Harish-Chandra module for G and $P = MAN$ a parabolic subgroup of G . Then V embeds as a submodule of some $I_P^G(U)$.*

(1.19) REMARK. In particular, Casselman's subrepresentation theorem is a special case of (1.18)—the result to which we alluded in the Introduction.

A first reformulation of the “unique embedding problem” may now be carried out. Recall the definition of a UEP-module as given in the Introduction. (The definition given there makes perfectly good sense for G of the type in (1.1).)

(1.20) **LEMMA.** *Let V be an irreducible Harish-Chandra module for G with regular infinitesimal character. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) V is a UEP-module.
- (ii) $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is an irreducible $M_m A_m$ -module.
- (iii) $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is an irreducible $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -module.

PROOF. According to (1.14): the embeddings of V into generalized principal series along P_m are all determined by quotients of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$. Also [10, (6.6)], $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is a semisimple $M_m A_m$ -module. The equivalence of (i) and (ii) now follows, while (iii) \Rightarrow (ii) is clear. Using (1.2), the Levi factor $M_m A_m$ of P_m is again of the type in (1.1). By [30, 0.4.7], (ii) \Rightarrow (iii). Q.E.D.

(1.21) **REMARK.** The necessity of some sort of infinitesimal regularity in (1.20) is easily seen by considering $G = \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})$ and $V =$ the irreducible principal series with \mathfrak{a}_m parameter $\nu = 0$. Then V has a unique embedding into principal series, yet $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is not irreducible.

Let V be a Harish-Chandra module for G . Form the opposite minimal parabolic $\theta(\mathfrak{p}_m) = \mathfrak{p}_m^- = \mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m \oplus \mathfrak{n}_m^-$. We define the *asymptotic module* of V to be

$$(1.22) \quad \hat{V} = \{v \in (V')^*: (\mathfrak{n}_m^-)^k \cdot v = 0, \text{ some } k \in \mathbf{N}\}.$$

In the notation of [20, §4], our definition becomes $\hat{V} = (V')^{[\mathfrak{n}_m^-]}$. As defined here, \hat{V} is a purely algebraic object. However, Hecht and Schmid have shown that \hat{V} may be constructed solely in terms of the asymptotic expansions in (1.9)—hence the terminology “asymptotic module”; cf. [11].

(1.23) **THEOREM (CASSELMAN-HECHT-SCHMID).** *The association $V \rightsquigarrow \hat{V}$ determines an exact covariant functor from the category of Harish-Chandra modules for G to the category of finitely generated $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules which are \mathfrak{p}_m^- -finite and have finite \mathfrak{a}_m -multiplicities. For each Harish-Chandra module V , we have $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -isomorphisms*

$$H_p(\mathfrak{n}_m, V) \cong H_p(\mathfrak{n}_m, \hat{V}) \quad \text{for all } p.$$

(1.24) **REMARKS.** (i) All but the last statement is due to Casselman [20]. The homology assertion is due to Hecht-Schmid [11].

(ii) Denote by $\mathfrak{b}_m^- = \mathfrak{h}_m \oplus \mathfrak{r}^-$ the Borel subalgebra opposite \mathfrak{b}_m ((1.5)).

Henceforth, unless otherwise indicated, Verma modules are constructed relative to \mathfrak{b}_m^- .

Consequently, in view of (1.4), $M(\gamma) = \mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{b}_m^-)} \mathbf{C}_{\gamma+\rho}$ is the Verma module of lowest weight $\gamma + \rho$, $L(\gamma) =$ the unique irreducible quotient of $M(\gamma)$.

Category \mathcal{O}' consists of all finitely generated $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules which are \mathfrak{b}_m^- -finite. Recall:

Every $W \in \mathcal{O}'$ has a finite composition series, the irreducible subquotients of which are irreducible quotients of Verma modules.

If V is a Harish-Chandra module, then (1.23) shows $\hat{V} \in \mathcal{O}'$.

(1.25) PROPOSITION. *Let G be a connected semisimple real matrix group and V an irreducible Harish-Chandra module for G with regular infinitesimal character. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) V is a UEP-module.
- (ii) \hat{V} is irreducible in category \mathcal{O}' .

PROOF. Suppose \hat{V} is irreducible in \mathcal{O}' . By (1.5) and (1.23), we have \mathfrak{h}_m -isomorphisms

$$H_0(\mathfrak{r}, \hat{V}) \cong H_0(\mathfrak{r} \cap \mathfrak{m}_m, H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, \hat{V})) \cong H_0(\mathfrak{r} \cap \mathfrak{m}_m, H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)).$$

According to the proof of (1.20), $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -semisimple. Our assumption requires $H_0(\mathfrak{r}, \hat{V})$ to be \mathfrak{h}_m -irreducible, hence (ii) \Rightarrow (i).

In order to complete the proof, we establish a claim of independent interest:

$$(1.26) \quad V \text{ is a UEP-module} \Leftrightarrow V' \text{ is a UEP-module.}$$

Using a result of D. Vogan [1, I.7.5], there exists an automorphism $\tau: G \rightarrow G$, preserving K , such that $V^\tau \cong V'$; here, if π is a globalization of V , then $\pi^\tau(x) = \pi(\tau^{-1}(x))$. This (real) automorphism defines a twisted minimal parabolic $\mathfrak{p}_m^\tau = \mathfrak{l}_m^\tau \oplus \mathfrak{n}_m^\tau$. Now $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is \mathfrak{l}_m -irreducible $\Leftrightarrow H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m^\tau, V^\tau)$ is \mathfrak{l}_m^τ -irreducible. Conclude, $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m^\tau, V')$ is \mathfrak{l}_m^τ -irreducible. If we now twist back and consider all asymptotic expansions on $(\mathfrak{a}_{m,0})^-$, then $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V')$ is \mathfrak{l}_m -irreducible. Reversing the roles of V and V' , noting $V'' \cong V$, and using (1.20) establishes (1.26).

In order to prove (i) \Rightarrow (ii), argue by contradiction: Suppose $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -irreducible and \hat{V} reduces; recall (1.20).

Case (1). $H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, \hat{V})$ has two distinct minimal \mathfrak{a}_m -weights.

Let μ_i be two such weights. By the assumed minimality (and this is crucial!), one easily sees

$$(1.27) \quad H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, \hat{V})_{\mu_i} \cong H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, \hat{V})_{\mu_i}$$

as $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -modules. By (1.23), the right-hand side of (1.27) becomes $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)_{\mu_i}$; i.e. $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ has two distinct \mathfrak{a}_m -weights—contradiction.

In view of Case (1), we may as well assume $H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, \hat{V})$ has precisely one *minimal* \mathfrak{a}_m -weight; call it ν . By (1.24)(ii), choose a $\mathfrak{u}(\mathfrak{g})$ -submodule $0 \neq Q \subseteq \hat{V}$ such that \hat{V}/Q is nonzero irreducible in category \mathcal{O}' . There are two cases to consider.

Case (2). $H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, Q)_\nu \neq 0$.

Again, we see that minimality will lead to (1.27) with μ_i replaced by ν . The irreducibility of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ shows $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V) \cong H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)_\nu$; hence $H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, \hat{V})_\nu$ is $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -irreducible via (1.23). Left exactness of cohomology yields the exact sequence

$$(1.28) \quad 0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, Q)_\mu \rightarrow H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, \hat{V})_\mu$$

for any \mathfrak{a}_m -weight μ . Our hypothesis (for Case (2)) forces

$$H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, Q)_\nu = H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, \hat{V})_\nu.$$

Thus,

$$Q \supseteq H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, Q)_\nu = H^0(\mathfrak{n}_m^-, \hat{V})_\nu = \hat{V}_\nu;$$

the last equality following since $n_m^- \cdot \hat{V}_\nu$ are vectors of α_m -weight lower than ν . Conclude, $(\hat{V}/Q)_\nu = 0$. On the other hand, \hat{V}/Q is irreducible, so there exists $\mu \neq \nu$ such that $H_0(n_m, \hat{V}/Q)_\mu \neq 0$. The right exactness of n_m -homology leads to the exact sequence

$$H_0(n_m, \hat{V})_\mu \rightarrow H_0(n_m, \hat{V}/Q)_\mu \rightarrow 0.$$

By (1.23), $H_0(n_m, V)_\mu = H_0(n_m, \hat{V})_\mu \neq 0$ —contradiction.

Case (3). $H^0(n_m^-, Q)_\nu = 0$.

According to [11] there exists a nondegenerate g -invariant pairing

$$(1.29) \quad (V_+)^{\hat{}} \otimes (V_-)^{\hat{}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}.$$

Here, $+$ (resp. $-$) refers to defining asymptotic expansions on $(\alpha_{m,0})^-$ (resp. $(\alpha_{m,0})^+$) and asymptotic modules relative to $(\)'^{[n_m^-]}$ (resp. $(\)'^{[n_m]}$). Consequently, we have exhibited

$$(V_-)^{\hat{}} = [(V_+)^{\hat{}}]_{\alpha_m\text{-finite}}^*.$$

This fact, and an argument using the standard complex, shows

$$(1.30) \quad \begin{aligned} H_0(n_m^-, (V_-)^{\hat{}}) &\cong H_0(n_m^-, [(V_+)^{\hat{}}]_{\alpha_m\text{-finite}}^*) \\ &\cong H_0(n_m^-, ((V_+)^{\hat{}})^*) \cong H^0(n_m^-, (V_+)^{\hat{}})^*. \end{aligned}$$

As in (1.28), $H^0(n_m^-, Q)_\eta \hookrightarrow H^0(n_m^-, (V_+)^{\hat{}})_\eta$. By the hypothesis of Case (3),

$$H^0(n_m^-, Q)_\mu \neq 0 \quad \text{for some } \mu \neq \nu.$$

Thus, $H^0(n_m^-, (V_+)^{\hat{}})_\mu \neq 0$ and $H^0(n_m^-, (V_+)^{\hat{}})_\nu \neq 0$. Dualizing (1.30):

$$H_0(n_m^-, (V_-)^{\hat{}})_{-\mu} \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad H_0(n_m^-, (V_-)^{\hat{}})_{-\nu} \neq 0.$$

Conclude, $H_0(n_m^-, V')$ is not irreducible (this requires the analog of (1.23) for asymptotics on $(\alpha_{m,0})^+$). Twisting back to view asymptotic expansions on $(\alpha_{m,0})^-$, we have $H_0(n_m, V')$ not irreducible—a contradiction to (1.26). Q.E.D.

(1.31) EXAMPLE. With G as in (1.25), irreducible finite-dimensional G -modules are UEP-modules.

This follows from (1.25), since $F \cong \hat{F}$ for any finite-dimensional module F .

The following terminology will occur frequently in the sequel: Let V be a UEP-module for G . Then $H_0(n_m, V)$ is an irreducible (finite-dimensional) $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \alpha_m$ -module; (1.20). Consequently, $H_0(n_m, V)$ has a *lowest* \mathfrak{h}_m -weight. By this we will always mean the highest \mathfrak{h}_m -weight of $H_0(n_m, V)$ relative to the positive root system $[-\Phi^+(g, \mathfrak{h}_m)] \cap \Phi(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \alpha_m, \mathfrak{h}_m)$.

2. Infinitesimal character considerations. In this section we carry out an “infinitesimal reduction” of the UEP-problem. Throughout, G is a connected semisimple real matrix group and all parabolic subgroups satisfy (1.11).

(2.1) THEOREM. *If V is a UEP-module for G , then V has regular integral infinitesimal character $\chi_{g,\gamma}$; i.e. $2(\gamma|\alpha)/(\alpha|\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi(g, \mathfrak{h}_m)$.*

The basic strategy in proving (2.1) is laced throughout the entire paper. Consequently, we begin by sketching the argument. Suppose R is a subset of the simple $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$ roots and denote

$$(2.2) \quad \langle R \rangle = \text{root system generated by } R \text{ in } \Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m).$$

Form parabolics

$$\mathfrak{p}_0^R = \mathfrak{m}_0^R \oplus \mathfrak{a}_0^R \oplus \mathfrak{n}_0^R \quad \text{and} \quad P^R = M^R A^R N^R,$$

where

$$\mathfrak{m}_0^R \oplus \mathfrak{a}_0^R = \mathfrak{m}_{m,0} \oplus \mathfrak{a}_{m,0} \oplus \sum_{\beta \in \langle R \rangle} \mathfrak{g}_\beta, \quad \mathfrak{n}_0^R = \sum_{\beta \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m) \setminus \langle R \rangle} \mathfrak{g}_\beta$$

and $\mathfrak{g}_\beta = \beta$ -root space. In case $R = \{\alpha\}$, we call these *next to minimal parabolics*. Observe that $V \hookrightarrow I_{P^\alpha}^G(U_\alpha)$, U_α an irreducible quotient of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}^\alpha, V)$; this is (1.14). Next, U_α is a UEP-module for the real rank one Levi factor $M^\alpha A^\alpha$; cf. (2.3). These observations allow a “reduction to rank one” once we know something about UEP-modules for real rank one groups. With an eye toward proving (2.1), what we need in the real rank one setting will follow from results on reducibility of generalized principal series.

The following sequence of three lemmas—taken collectively—allows one to pass from a UEP-module for G to a UEP-module for the simple real rank one piece of the Levi factor of a next to minimal parabolic.

(2.3) LEMMA. *Let V be a UEP-module for G and $P = MAN$ a parabolic subgroup of G ; recall (1.11). Let Q (resp. Q^0) be an irreducible quotient of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}, V)$ as a Harish-Chandra module for MA (resp. $M^0 A$). Then Q (resp. Q^0) is a UEP-module for MA (resp. $M^0 A$).*

PROOF. We take $\mathfrak{p}_m \cap (\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}) = \mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m \oplus (\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m})$ to be the minimal parabolic of $\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}$. Right exactness of homology and (1.17) lead us to the exact sequence of $M_m A_m$ -modules

$$H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V) \cong H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, H_0(\mathfrak{n}, V)) \xrightarrow{\phi} H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, Q) \rightarrow 0.$$

By the assumed irreducibility of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$, ϕ is an isomorphism. Conclude that Q is an irreducible Harish-Chandra module with irreducible zero homology. If V has infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{g}, \gamma}$, then Q has infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \omega \gamma + \rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}}}$ for some $\omega \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ [10, (3.32)]. Q is a UEP-module once we observe $\omega \gamma + \rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}}$ is $\Phi(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ -regular. This is a consequence of the following fact (which we will need later):

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} & \{\text{simple } \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m) \text{ roots}\} \\ &= \{\text{simple } \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m) \text{ roots vanishing on } \mathfrak{a}\}. \end{aligned}$$

(If α is $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ simple and $\alpha = \beta_1 + \beta_2$, $\beta_i \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$, then $\beta_1|_{\mathfrak{a}} = -\beta_2|_{\mathfrak{a}}$. This contradicts compatibility remarks following (1.4). Conversely, any simple $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ root which vanishes on \mathfrak{a} is clearly $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ simple.) Now,

choose dual roots $\lambda_i \in \mathfrak{h}_m^*$ such that $2(\lambda_i | \alpha_j) / (\alpha_j | \alpha_j) = \delta_{ij}$, for $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ an enumeration of the simple $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ roots. Using (2.4), we may suppose $\rho = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$ and $\rho_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}} = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i$, some $1 \leq k \leq n$. Now, $(\rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}}) \perp \Phi(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ and the $\Phi(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ -regularity of $\chi_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \omega\gamma + \rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}}}$ follows. The proof for Q^0 is identical. Q.E.D.

(2.5) LEMMA. *Let $P = MAN$ be a parabolic subgroup and Q^0 a UEP-module for M^0A . Denote by M_{der}^0 the analytic subgroup of M^0A corresponding to $[\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}]$. Then the restriction of Q^0 to M_{der}^0 is a UEP-module for M_{der}^0 .*

PROOF. Since $\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a} = [\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}] \oplus (\text{center})$, we clearly have $Q^0|_{M_{\text{der}}^0}$ irreducible as a Harish-Chandra M_{der}^0 -module. Apply (1.20). Q.E.D.

(2.6) Discussion. Because of our assumptions on G , it is always true that $G \hookrightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}}$. Although $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ is not necessarily simply connected, its universal cover $\tilde{G}_{\mathbb{C}}$ has this property. The real points of $\tilde{G}_{\mathbb{C}}$, denoted \tilde{G} , form a connected semisimple real matrix group. The group \tilde{G} is a finite covering of G and $\tilde{G} = \tilde{G}_1 \times \dots \times \tilde{G}_n$, \tilde{G}_i simple. Using the projection $\tilde{G} \rightarrow G$, we may “lift” the UEP-modules of G to irreducible Harish-Chandra modules for \tilde{G} . Lemma (1.20) makes it clear:

(2.7) The UEP-modules for G are naturally included among the UEP-modules for \tilde{G} .

(2.8) LEMMA. *Assume G embeds into its simply connected complexification and write $G = G_1 \times \dots \times G_n$, according to (2.6). If V is a UEP-module for G , then we may realize V as*

$$(2.9) \quad V_1 \otimes V_2 \otimes \dots \otimes V_n,$$

where V_i is a UEP-module for G_i and the action of $(\mathfrak{g}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{g}_n, K_1 \times \dots \times K_n)$ on (2.9) is coordinatewise.

PROOF. For simplicity, assume $G = G_1 \times G_2$ and write $P_{m,i} = M_{m,i}A_{m,i}N_{m,i}$ for the minimal parabolic subgroup of G_i . As is well known, we may realize $V \cong V_1 \times V_2$ with V_i an irreducible Harish-Chandra module for G_i . Finally, observe

$$(2.10) \quad H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V) \cong H_0(\mathfrak{n}_{m,1}, V_1) \otimes H_0(\mathfrak{n}_{m,2}, V_2). \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

The final ingredient needed to prove (2.1) is some information about UEP-modules for real rank one groups.

(2.11) LEMMA. *If G is a connected simple real rank one matrix group and $I_{P_m}^G(U)$ a reducible generalized principal series with regular infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{a}, \gamma}$, then*

$$2(\gamma | \alpha) / (\alpha | \alpha) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for all } \alpha \in \Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m).$$

PROOF. For the classical groups, see [15, 18, 24, 33]. the case of $F_{4(-20)}$ proceeds as in [15], via [23]. Q.E.D.

(2.12) COROLLARY. *Theorem (2.1) holds whenever G has real rank one.*

(2.13) PROOF OF (2.1). Let V be a UEP-module for G with infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{a}, \gamma}$. We begin by establishing:

(2.14) Let $P = MAN$ be a real parabolic ((1.11)) and Q^0 an irreducible quotient of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}, V)$ as a Harish-Chandra module for M^0A . Then Q^0 has infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}}}$ for some $\tilde{\omega} \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$, and $\tilde{\omega}$ depends only on γ .

First, by (1.20), we know $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -irreducible. By [10, (3.32)]:

$$(2.15) \quad \begin{aligned} &H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V) \text{ has infinitesimal character } \chi_{\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, \tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m}} \\ &\text{for some } \tilde{\omega} \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m). \end{aligned}$$

Next, assume Q^0 has infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \gamma'}$. Then [10, (3.32)]:

$$(2.16) \quad \begin{aligned} &H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, Q^0) \text{ has infinitesimal character } \chi_{\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, s\gamma' + \rho_m \oplus \mathfrak{a} - \rho_{\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m}} \\ &\text{for some } s \in W(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m). \end{aligned}$$

In view of (1.17),

$$H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m V) \cong H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, H_0(\mathfrak{n}, V)) \rightarrow H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, Q^0) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact, forcing the infinitesimal characters in (2.15) and (2.16) to agree. Using (1.13) we arrive at the formula

$$(2.17) \quad \eta(\tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m}) = s\gamma' + \rho_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}} - \rho_{\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m}$$

for some $\eta \in W(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. According to (2.4), $W(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ is generated by reflections about simple \mathfrak{m}_m -roots, each of which is orthogonal to $\rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m}$ (as argued in the proof of (2.3)). Thus, $\eta(\tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m}) = \eta\tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m}$ and (2.17) leads us to

$$(2.18) \quad \eta\tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}} = s\gamma'.$$

Repeating the argument between (2.17) and (2.18) shows that

$$(2.19) \quad \tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}} = \eta^{-1}s\gamma'.$$

Now, (2.14) follows from (2.19), (1.13) and the observation that $W(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, \mathfrak{h}_m) \subseteq W(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$.

For definiteness enumerate the simple $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ roots as $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k, \alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_n$, requiring that:

(2.20)(i) $B = B_m \cup B_0$, where $B = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$, $B_m = \{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_k\} =$ simple $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ roots and $B_0 = \{\alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_n\} =$ the remaining roots in B ; (2.4).

(ii) Let \bar{B}_0 denote the restrictions $\alpha_j|_{\mathfrak{a}_m}$ ($k+1 \leq j \leq n$). Then $\bar{B}_0 =$ simple $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$ roots [12, p. 531].

To prove (2.1), it is certainly enough to show $2(\tilde{\omega}\gamma|\alpha_i)/(\alpha_i|\alpha_i) \in \mathbf{Z}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$, with $\tilde{\omega}$ as in (2.14). This is automatic for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Thus, we are reduced to showing

$$(2.21) \quad 2(\tilde{\omega}\gamma|\alpha_j)/(\alpha_j|\alpha_j) \in \mathbf{Z} \quad \text{for } k+1 \leq j \leq n.$$

Fix j with $k+1 \leq j \leq n$. By (2.20)(ii), $\alpha_j|_{\mathfrak{a}_m}$ is a simple restricted \mathfrak{a}_m -root, and therefore determines next to minimal parabolics $P_j = M_j A_j N_j \supseteq P_m$ and $\mathfrak{p}_j = \mathfrak{m}_j \oplus \mathfrak{a}_j \oplus \mathfrak{n}_j \supseteq \mathfrak{p}_m$. Let Q_j^0 be an irreducible quotient of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_j, V)$ as a Harish-Chandra $M_j^0 A$ -module. By (2.14), Q_j^0 has infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{m}_j \oplus \mathfrak{a}_j, \tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_j}$, with $\tilde{\omega}$ depending only on γ and $\rho_{\mathfrak{m}_j \oplus \mathfrak{a}_j} = \rho_j$ for notational simplicity. Lemmas (2.3) and (2.5) show that we may view Q_j^0 as a UEP-module for $M_{j, \text{der}}^0$ with infinitesimal character parametrized by $\tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_j$. Assume for the moment that $M_{j, \text{der}}^0$ embeds into its simply connected complexification. Since $M_{j, \text{der}}^0$ has real rank one, (2.8) shows $Q_j^0 \cong W_j \otimes S_j$, where W_j is an irreducible representation of the compact ideals

(if any) in $[m, m]$ and S_j is a UEP-module for a connected real rank one simple matrix group. Notice that W_j has integral infinitesimal character and, by (2.12), the same is true for S_j . Conclude that $\tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_j$ is integral with respect to $\Phi(m_j \oplus a_j, h_m)$. In case $M_{j, \text{der}}^0$ does not embed into its simply connected complexification, invoke (2.7) to see we still have

$$(2.22) \quad 2(\tilde{\omega}\gamma + \rho - \rho_j | \alpha) / (\alpha | \alpha) \in \mathbf{Z} \quad \text{for all } \alpha \in \Phi(m_j \oplus a_j, h_m).$$

As argued in the proof of (2.3), $(\rho - \rho_j) \perp \Phi(m_j \oplus a_j, h_m)$. Now, (2.22) yields (2.21) for our fixed j . Vary j , noting $\tilde{\omega}$ remains fixed. Q.E.D.

3. The role of the discrete series. In this section, we study the connection between UEP-modules and discrete series. As usual, G is a connected semisimple real matrix group.

Let V be a Harish-Chandra module for G . If (π, V_π) is a globalization of V , the operator $\phi \rightarrow \int_G \pi(g)\phi(g) dg$ ($\phi \in \mathbf{C}_0^\infty(G)$) is of trace class and defines an invariant distribution (in the sense of Schwartz). This distribution, denoted $\Theta_G(V)$, is actually a locally L^1 -function on G , real analytic on the set of regular points $G' \subseteq G$ [5]. Furthermore, the definition of $\Theta_G(V)$ is independent of the globalization. If U is another Harish-Chandra module, $\Theta_G(V) = \Theta_G(U) \Leftrightarrow V_{ss} \cong U_{ss}$, where $(\cdots)_{ss}$ denotes the direct sum of the irreducible subquotients in a composition series for (\cdots) . By an *irreducible character*, we understand a character of an irreducible Harish-Chandra module. A *virtual character* is a finite integral combination of irreducible characters.

According to Harish-Chandra's criteria [6], G has a nonempty discrete series exactly when G contains a compact Cartan subgroup H^c . In this case, the discrete series can be parametrized in terms of a certain lattice. To be precise, let $\Lambda_{\text{ch}} =$ lattice of differentials of characters of H^c . Notice, $\Lambda_{\text{ch}} \subseteq i(h_0^c)^*$. Put $\Phi(\mathfrak{g}, h^c) =$ root system of h^c in \mathfrak{g} and fix a positive system $\Phi^+(h^c)$. Form the corresponding half-sum of positive roots δ , and $W(G, H^c) = N_G(H)/H$. Harish-Chandra's fundamental result on the discrete series is [6]:

(3.1) THEOREM. *To each $\gamma \in \Lambda_{\text{ch}} + \delta$ such that $(\gamma | \alpha) > 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi^+(h^c)$, there exists a unique tempered invariant eigendistribution $\Theta_G(\Phi^+(h^c), \gamma)$ such that*

$$\Theta_G(\Phi^+(h^c), \gamma) |_{H^c \cap G'} = (-1)^q \frac{\sum_{\omega \in W(G, H^c)} \epsilon(\omega) e^{\omega\gamma}}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Phi^+(h^c)} (e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2})},$$

where $\epsilon(\omega) = \text{sign of } \omega$, $q = \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbf{R}} G/K$.¹ Every such $\Theta_G(\Phi^+(h^c), \gamma)$ is a discrete series character for G , and, conversely, every discrete series character for G arises as one of the $\Theta_G(\Phi^+(h^c), \gamma)$ for a suitable positive system $\Phi^+(h^c)$.

We recall the generalization of (3.1) to the case where M is a group satisfying (1.1). Specifically, let M arise from $P = MAN$, where P is a *cuspidal parabolic*

¹As it stands, the denominator in this formula may not make sense. This problem can be alleviated by passing to a linear cover.

subgroup. Then M contains a compact Cartan T . Fix a positive system $\Phi^+(t)$ and denote by δ_m the half-sum of positive roots. Define

$$(3.2) \quad M^+ = \{m \in M \mid \text{Ad}_m: M^0 \rightarrow M^0 \text{ is inner}\}.$$

Observe that $M^0 \subseteq M^+ \subseteq M$ with M^+ normal in M . In fact [14, §2]:

(3.3) $M^+ = M^0 \cdot \Gamma_M$, where Γ_M is a finite group isomorphic to a product of \mathbf{Z}_2 -groups. Further, we may take $\Gamma_M \subseteq M_m$, Γ_M central in M and $M_m^+ = M_m$.

The discrete series for M is obtained as follows: Let $\Theta_{M^0}(\Phi^+(t), \gamma)$ be a discrete series on M^0 and χ a character of Γ_M such that χ agrees with $e^{\gamma - \delta_m}$ on $T \cap \Gamma_M$. (We remark, (3.1) easily extends to the case of connected reductive groups with compact center—such as M^0 .) Form $\Theta_{M^0}(\Phi^+(t), \gamma) \otimes \chi$ on M^+ and induce to obtain

$$\text{ind}_{M^+}^M (\Theta_{M^0}(\Phi^+(t), \gamma) \otimes \chi) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Theta_M(\Phi^+(t), \gamma, \chi).$$

We then have Harish-Chandra's generalization of (3.1) (cf. [14, (1.7), (1.13)]):

(3.4) *The characters $\Theta_M(\Phi^+(t), \gamma, \chi)$ exhaust the discrete series for M and*

$$\Theta_M(\Phi^+(t), \gamma, \chi)|_{M^0} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \Theta_{M^0}(W_i), \quad n = |M/M^+|,$$

W_i discrete series on M^0 .

(3.5) LEMMA. *Let $P = MAN$ be a cuspidal parabolic subgroup of G , W a discrete series on M and $\nu \in \alpha^*$. If $M \neq M^+$, then $W \otimes e^\nu$ is not a UEP-module for MA .*

PROOF. We may choose $\mathfrak{p}_m \cap (\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}) = \mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m \oplus (\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m})$ as the minimal parabolic of $\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}$. Computation of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, W \otimes e^\nu)$ as a $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -module depends only upon $(W \otimes e^\nu)|_{M^0A}$. In view of the remarks contained in (3.4), conclude, as $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -modules,

$$H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, W \otimes e^\nu) \cong H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, W|_{M^0}) \otimes e^\nu \cong \left[\bigoplus_{i=1}^n H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, W_i) \right] \otimes e^\nu;$$

now apply (1.20). Q.E.D.

In a moment we will use (3.5) to classify UEP-modules for $\text{SL}(3, \mathbf{R})$. However, this will also require *Langlands classification*—as will many later arguments. Recall the notion of a collection of *regular Langlands data*: a cuspidal parabolic subgroup $P = MAN \supseteq P_m$, a discrete series W for M , and a $\nu \in \alpha^*$, such that $\text{Re}(\nu|\alpha) \leq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$.

(3.6) THEOREM (HARISH-CHANDRA, LANGLANDS, MILIČIĆ [27, §4]). *Let the induced module $I_P^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$, attached to a collection of regular Langlands data, have regular infinitesimal character. Then $I_P^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$ contains a unique irreducible submodule, denoted $J_P^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$. Every irreducible Harish-Chandra module for G , with regular infinitesimal character, is isomorphic to some $J_P^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$. The isomorphism class of $J_P^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$ determines the regular Langlands data uniquely up to conjugacy by elements of G .*

(3.7) LEMMA. *Let V be a UEP-module for G with \hat{V} finite-dimensional. Then V is finite dimensional.*

PROOF. According to Casselman [26, 4.5], the canonical \mathfrak{g} -invariant pairing $V' \otimes \hat{V} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is nondegenerate. Q.E.D.

(3.8) LEMMA. *Let G be covered by $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbf{R})$. Then the UEP-modules for G are precisely the irreducible finite-dimensional modules.*

PROOF. By (2.7) it is enough to prove the lemma for $G = \mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbf{R})$. Let V be a UEP-module for G . Since $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbf{R})$ has no discrete series, (3.6) shows:

$$V = J_P^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$$

for some set of regular Langlands data with $P \neq G$. Indeed, P is a minimal or maximal parabolic. Suppose $V = J_{P_m}^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$; then (3.6) and the fact that G is split (i.e. $\mathfrak{h}_m = \mathfrak{a}_m$) will force $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ to have lowest \mathfrak{h}_m -weight $\nu + \rho$, where $(\nu|\alpha) < 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. By (2.1) ν is integral, hence $2(\nu + \rho|\alpha)/(\alpha|\alpha) \in -\mathbf{N}$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. An application of (1.25) and (1.23) shows: \hat{V} is an irreducible quotient of some Verma module of integral antidominant lowest weight $\nu + \rho$. Using lowest weight theory and (3.7): $\hat{V} = V$ is finite dimensional. Next, suppose $V = J_P^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$, with P a maximal parabolic. A computation shows: $M = \mathrm{SL}^\pm(2, \mathbf{R})$, $M^+ = M^0 = \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})$; cf. [30, 1.4]. By (3.5) $W \otimes e^\nu$ is not a UEP-module for MA —a contradiction to (2.3). Q.E.D.

(3.9) REMARK. The “Verma reformulation” in (1.25) enters the above proof—and much of what follows—in a crucial way.

(3.10) PROPOSITION. *The UEP-modules for a complex group G are precisely the irreducible finite-dimensional modules.*

PROOF. $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ has lowest \mathfrak{h}_m -weight λ . Let α be a simple $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$ root. Recalling (2.2), form the next to minimal parabolic subgroup $P^\alpha = M^\alpha A^\alpha N^\alpha$ determined by $\{\alpha\}$. If Q_α is an irreducible Harish-Chandra quotient of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}^\alpha, V)$, then (1.17) and right exactness show

$$(3.11) \quad H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V) \cong H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}^\alpha, Q_\alpha).$$

Now, by (2.3), Q_α is a UEP-module for the real rank one group $M^\alpha A^\alpha$. The hereditary properties of complex groups will force $[\mathfrak{m}^\alpha, \mathfrak{m}^\alpha] = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{C}) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$. Since $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{C}) \cong \mathfrak{so}(3, 1)$, (A.1.4) and the proof of (2.1) show that Q_α is finite dimensional. The roots of $\mathfrak{m}^\alpha \oplus \mathfrak{a}^\alpha$ are given by $\Phi(\mathfrak{m}^\alpha \oplus \mathfrak{a}^\alpha, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. It follows from (3.11) that $2(\lambda|\beta)/(\beta|\beta) \in -\mathbf{N}$ for all $\beta \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}^\alpha \oplus \mathfrak{a}^\alpha, \mathfrak{h}_m)$.

Let α vary over the simple $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$ roots and obtain $2(\lambda|\beta)/(\beta|\beta) \in -\mathbf{N}$ for all $\beta \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ (this uses (2.20)(ii)!). As usual, (1.25), (1.23) and (3.7) show that $\hat{V} = V$ is finite dimensional. Q.E.D.

(3.12) Discussion. The classification of real simple groups will play an important role in the sequel. Consequently, we review a few relevant facts [12, §10]. First, the simple real groups fall into two classes—corresponding to $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_0 \otimes \mathbf{C}$ being simple or a sum of two ideals. In the second case, G is a complex group. By (3.10) the UEP-problem has been solved in this context. Consequently, the remainder of the paper is concerned with simple \mathfrak{g} . In this case we can list all \mathfrak{g}_0 as follows: Recall from (2.20) that $B = B_m \cup B_0$ and \bar{B}_0 . The classification data for \mathfrak{g}_0 consist of: (i) a

Satake diagram of B , (ii) a Dynkin diagram of \bar{B}_0 , and (iii) a multiplicity function $m: \bar{B}_0 \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$. Recall, (i) is just the Dynkin diagram of B with “nodes” corresponding to $\alpha \in B_m$ denoted by “black dots”, and two elements of B_0 which restrict to the same element of \bar{B}_0 are connected by a “curved arrow”. The useful fact is:

The structure of the Levi factors of real parabolics $\mathfrak{p} \supseteq \mathfrak{p}_m$ may be determined using the classification data.

The true meaning of this remark becomes clear in the proof of our next theorem. The technique employed there will resurface at later points in the paper. Consequently, we will be fairly explicit—later referring to the “proof of (3.13)”.

(3.13) **THEOREM.** *Let G be a simple group with no discrete series. Then the UEP-modules for G are precisely the irreducible finite-dimensional modules.*

PROOF. In view of (3.10) and (3.12), we may assume G is noncomplex. As previously remarked, G has discrete series $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank } G = \text{rank } K$. Using the classification of real forms [12, p. 518], one easily checks that \mathfrak{g}_0 is among the following algebras: $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbf{R})$ ($n \geq 3$); $\mathfrak{su}^*(2n)$ ($n \geq 3$); $\mathfrak{so}(p, q)$ (p, q odd); $\mathfrak{e}_{6(6)}$; or $\mathfrak{e}_{6(-26)}$. In (A.1.4), we prove the UEP-modules for groups covered by $\text{SPIN}(2n+1, 1)$ are precisely finite dimensional. This fact, (2.7), (3.8) and the proof of (3.10) establish (recall (2.20)):


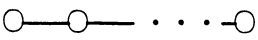
(3.14) Let V be a UEP-module for G . Suppose that for every $\alpha \in B_0$ we can find a parabolic $P = MAN$ such that:

- (i) $\alpha \in \Phi^+(m \oplus \alpha, \mathfrak{h}_m)$;
- (ii) $[m, m]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(2n+1, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ or $[m, m]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(3, \mathbf{R}) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$.

Then V is finite dimensional.


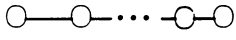
For us, the parabolic P in (3.14) will either be next to minimal or “second from minimal”. (A *second from minimal* parabolic $\mathfrak{p} = m \oplus \alpha \oplus n$ is determined by $R = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ as in (2.2).) We prove (3.13) case-by-case. First, suppose $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbf{R})$ ($n \geq 3$). In view of (3.8), assume $n \geq 4$. Form the sets $R_i = \{\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-2$. For each R_i , let $\mathfrak{p}_i = m_i \oplus \alpha_i \oplus n_i$ be the associated second from minimal parabolic. Observe that $[m_i, m_i]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(3, \mathbf{R})$; hence an application of (3.14) yields (3.13).

TABLE 1. $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbf{R})$

Satake diagram of B	Dynkin diagram of \bar{B}_0	m_β	$m_{2\beta}$
		1	0
$\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \quad \alpha_{n-1}$	$\beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \quad \beta_{n-1}$		

In case $\mathfrak{g}_0 = e_{6(6)}$, the argument proceeds exactly as for $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbf{R})$ ($n \geq 4$); we omit the details. Let $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{su}^*(2n)$ ($n \geq 3$). Let $R_i = \{\beta_{2i}\}$ for $i \leq i \leq n-1$ and form the next to minimal parabolic $\mathfrak{p}_i = \mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i \oplus \mathfrak{n}_i$ determined by R_i . Using Tables 2 and 6, one can see that $[\mathfrak{m}_i, \mathfrak{m}_i]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(5, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$; apply (3.14).

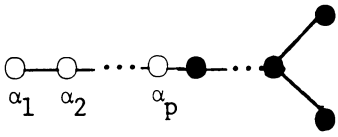
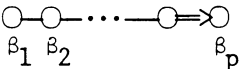
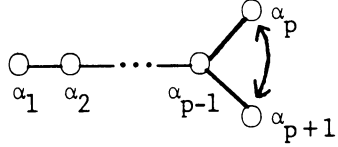
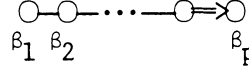
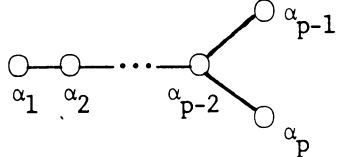
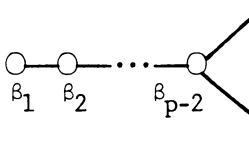
TABLE 2. $\mathfrak{su}^*(2n)$ ($n \geq 3$)

Satake diagram of B	Dynkin diagram of \bar{B}_0	\mathfrak{m}_β	$\mathfrak{m}_{2\beta}$
 $\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3 \quad \dots \quad \alpha_{2n-1}$	 $\beta_2 \quad \beta_4 \quad \dots \quad \beta_{2n-2}$	4	0

In the case $\mathfrak{g}_0 = e_{6(-26)}$, the argument proceeds exactly as for $\mathfrak{su}^*(2n)$. (In this case the \mathfrak{p}_i will have $[\mathfrak{m}_i, \mathfrak{m}_i]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(9, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$.)

Finally, it remains to consider $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{so}(p, q)$, with $1 \leq p \leq q$ and $p, q \in 2\mathbf{N} + 1$. If $p = 1$, (3.13) is a consequence of (A.1.4). Assume $3 \leq p \leq q$ and p, q are odd.

TABLE 3. $\mathfrak{so}(p, q)$ ($1 < p \leq q$; p, q odd)

Satake diagram of B	Dynkin diagram of \bar{B}_0	\mathfrak{m}_β	$\mathfrak{m}_{2\beta}$
 $\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \dots \quad \alpha_p$	 $\beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \dots \quad \beta_p$	$\begin{cases} 1 & 0 \\ (i < p) & \\ q-p & 0 \\ (i = p) & \end{cases}$	
 $\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \dots \quad \alpha_{p-1}$	 $\beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \dots \quad \beta_p$	$\begin{cases} 1 & 0 \\ (i < p) & \\ 2 & 0 \\ (i = p) & \end{cases}$	
 $\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \dots \quad \alpha_{p-1}$	 $\beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \dots \quad \beta_{p-1}$	1	0

The case when $p = q$ is handled just like $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbf{R})$ ($n \geq 4$). Assume $p = \frac{1}{2}(p + q) - 1$ —the quasi-split case. Let $R_i = \{\beta_i, \beta_{i+1}\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq p - 2$ and $R = \{\beta_p\}$. Let $\mathfrak{p}_i = \mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i \oplus \mathfrak{n}_i$ be the second from minimal parabolics determined by R_i , and $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ the next to minimal parabolic corresponding to R . By Tables 1, 3 and 6, $[\mathfrak{m}_i, \mathfrak{m}_i]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(3, \mathbf{R}) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ and $[\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{C}) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$. Recalling that $\mathfrak{so}(3, 1) \cong \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{C})$, we may apply (3.14) to establish (3.13). Finally, suppose $3 \leq p \leq \frac{1}{2}(p + q) - 2$. Let R_i and R be just as above. Then $[\mathfrak{m}_i, \mathfrak{m}_i]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(3, \mathbf{R}) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ and $[\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(q - p + 1, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$. Again, (3.14) leads to (3.13). Q.E.D.

(3.15) REMARK. If G is a simple real form, then we now know that existence of discrete series is a necessary condition for having non-finite-dimensional UEP-modules. However, the condition is *not* sufficient; cf. (6.1).

We now turn toward establishing a closer link between discrete series and UEP-modules. Write $\Lambda_m \subseteq (\mathfrak{h}_m)^*$ for the lattice of weights of finite-dimensional representations of G . If $\mu \in \Lambda_m$, let F_μ be the irreducible finite-dimensional representation of G with extremal weight μ [30, 0.4]. Let $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in \Lambda_m$ and $\gamma \in (\mathfrak{h}_m)^*$. We define the *Jantzen-Zuckerman translation functor* $\psi_{\gamma+\mu_2}^{\gamma+\mu_1}$ on the category of Harish-Chandra modules \mathcal{H} , or on category \mathcal{O}' , by the rule

$$(3.16) \quad \psi_{\gamma+\mu_2}^{\gamma+\mu_1}(X) = P_{\gamma+\mu_2}(F_{\mu_2-\mu_1} \otimes P_{\gamma+\mu_1}(X)).$$

Here, for $\eta \in \mathfrak{h}_m^*$,

$$P_\eta(X) = \left\{ x \in X : \text{for some } n > 0, \text{ and all } Z \in \mathfrak{Z}(\mathfrak{g}), (Z - \chi_{\mathfrak{a}, \eta}(Z))^n \cdot x = 0 \right\}.$$

It is well known that $\psi_{\gamma+\mu_2}^{\gamma+\mu_1}$ is an exact covariant functor mapping \mathcal{H} (resp. \mathcal{O}') into itself; see [30, 4.5.8, 34].

Now suppose γ is a regular integral element of $(\mathfrak{h}_m)^*$. We obtain a positive root system $\Phi^+(\gamma) = \{\alpha \in \Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m) : (\gamma|\alpha) > 0\}$ with simple roots $B(\gamma)$. If $\alpha \in B(\gamma)$ let λ_α be the fundamental weight dual to α and set $c = 2(\gamma|\alpha)/(\alpha|\alpha)$. Observe that $\gamma - c\lambda_\alpha$ is dominant integral and regular with respect to all $B(\gamma)$ simple roots, except α . For notational simplicity we set

$$(3.17) \quad \psi_\alpha = \psi_{\gamma-c\lambda_\alpha}^\gamma \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_\alpha = \psi_\gamma^{\gamma-c\lambda_\alpha}.$$

(Possibly passing to a finite linear cover of G , (3.17) always makes sense. In the future we often do this without further comment. In view of (2.7), the study of unique embedding modules will not be affected.) We will be interested in the functor $\phi_\alpha\psi_\alpha$. We know [34]: $\phi_\alpha\psi_\alpha X = 0$ only if $\psi_\alpha X = 0$. This leads to the (*Borho-Jantzen-Duflo*) τ -invariant of X :

$$\tau(X) = \{\alpha \in B(\gamma) : \psi_\alpha X = 0\}.$$

(3.18) THEOREM [28, 2.1]. *Let X be an irreducible \mathfrak{g} -module with infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{a}, \gamma}$. Assume X is a lowest weight module or a Harish-Chandra module for some real form of \mathfrak{g} . If $\alpha \notin \tau(X)$, then $\phi_\alpha\psi_\alpha X$ has X as its unique irreducible submodule and irreducible quotient. The sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{d_1} \phi_\alpha\psi_\alpha X \xrightarrow{d_2} X \rightarrow 0$$

is a chain complex with cohomology $U_\alpha X = \ker d_2 / \text{Im } d_1$. $U_\alpha X$ has a finite composition series and $\alpha \in \tau(U_\alpha X)$.

We now state the Kazhdan-Lusztig conjectures in the form we need.

(3.19) THEOREM. *In the setting of (3.18), if γ is regular integral, then $U_\alpha X$ is a completely reducible \mathfrak{g} -module.*

This result is a synthesis of work due to several people. For the precise distribution of credit see [29]. Actually, the Kazhdan-Lusztig conjectures refer to “formulas” for the multiplicities of “standard modules” in a given irreducible. However, these “formulas” are equivalent to complete reducibility of the U_α ’s.

Now suppose V is an irreducible Harish-Chandra module with regular integral infinitesimal character $\chi_{\alpha, \gamma}$. If $\alpha \notin \tau(V)$, (3.18) gives us the complex

$$C^*: 0 \rightarrow V \xrightarrow{d_1} \phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha V \xrightarrow{d_2} V \rightarrow 0,$$

where d_1 is an injection, d_2 is a surjection and $U_\alpha V$ is the cohomology. By exactness of $(\cdots)^\wedge$ ((1.23)), we obtain the complex

$$D^*: 0 \rightarrow \hat{V} \xrightarrow{\hat{d}_1} (\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha V)^\wedge \xrightarrow{\hat{d}_2} \hat{V} \rightarrow 0,$$

where \hat{d}_1 is injective, \hat{d}_2 is surjective and $(U_\alpha V)^\wedge = H(D^*)$. If F is finite dimensional, there is a natural embedding $\hat{V} \otimes F \hookrightarrow (V \otimes F)^\wedge$. Using the exactness of $(\cdots)^\wedge$, one can argue (cf. [11])

$$(3.20) \quad \hat{V} \otimes F \text{ is naturally isomorphic to } (V \otimes F)^\wedge.$$

The asymptotic functor clearly commutes with projections, so (3.20) leads us to the complex

$$E^*: 0 \rightarrow \hat{V} \xrightarrow{d'_1} \phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha \hat{V} \xrightarrow{d'_2} \hat{V} \rightarrow 0,$$

where $(U_\alpha V)^\wedge = H(D^*) = H(E^*)$. Our next result computes this cohomology, in a special case.

(3.21) PROPOSITION. *Let V be an irreducible Harish-Chandra module with regular integral infinitesimal character. If \hat{V} is completely reducible, then $(U_\alpha V)^\wedge$ is completely reducible.*

(3.22) REMARK. In the course of proving (3.21), we actually show that α is not in the τ -invariant of every summand in \hat{V} .

PROOF OF (3.21). Assume $\hat{V} = N_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus N_n$ is a decomposition of \hat{V} into irreducibles. Let $S = \{i: \alpha \notin \tau(N_i)\}$. E^* now becomes

$$E^*: 0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n N_i \xrightarrow{d'_1} \bigoplus_S \phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_i \xrightarrow{d'_2} \bigoplus_{i=1}^n N_i \rightarrow 0,$$

where d'_1 is injective, d'_2 is surjective. Fix $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then

$$N_i \xrightarrow[\neq 0]{d'_1} \bigoplus_S \phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_i \xrightarrow[\neq 0]{\text{proj}} \phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{f(i)}$$

for some $j(i) \in S$. Since N_i is irreducible, $0 \rightarrow N_i \xrightarrow{d'_1} \phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{j(i)}$ is exact. We may apply (3.18) to $\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{j(i)}$, concluding that N_i must be the unique irreducible submodule of $\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{j(i)}$. Now, repeat this argument for each $1 \leq i \leq n$. Using the fact d'_1 is $1:1$ and each $\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{j(i)}$ contains a unique irreducible submodule, we deduce $S = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ —as remarked prior to the proof. E^* now becomes

$$(3.23) \quad E^*: 0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n N_i \xrightarrow{d'_1} \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_i \xrightarrow{d'_2} \bigoplus_{i=1}^n N_i \rightarrow 0.$$

Next we study d'_2 . Since d'_2 is onto, it must be the case that there exists i_0 such that

$$\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{i_0} \xrightarrow[d'_2 \neq 0]{d'_2} \bigoplus_{i=1}^n N_i \xrightarrow[\neq 0]{\text{proj}} N_{k(i_0)}.$$

Since $N_{k(i_0)}$ is irreducible, $\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{i_0} \xrightarrow{d'_2} N_{k(i_0)} \rightarrow 0$ is exact. Again, (3.18) applied to $\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{i_0}$ forces $N_{k(i_0)}$ to be the unique irreducible quotient of $\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{i_0}$. Continuing on, using the fact that d'_2 is onto and (3.18), we naturally induce n “coordinatewise complexes”

$$(3.24) \quad E_i^*: 0 \rightarrow N_i \xrightarrow{d'_1} \phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{j(i)} \xrightarrow{d'_2} N_{k(j(i))} \rightarrow 0,$$

where $N_{j(i)} \cong N_i \cong N_{k(j(i))}$ is the unique irreducible submodule and quotient of $\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha N_{j(i)}$. Conclude

$$(U_\alpha V)^\wedge = H(E^*) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n H(E_i^*) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n U_\alpha N_i.$$

Now apply (3.19) to each $U_\alpha N_i$. Q.E.D.

Let $\gamma \in (\mathfrak{h}_m)^*$. A *coherent family (based on H_m and $\gamma + \Lambda_m$)* is a collection of virtual characters $\{\Theta_G(\gamma + \nu)\}_{\nu \in \Lambda_m}$ which satisfies:

(3.25)(a) $\Theta_G(\gamma + \nu)$ has infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{g}, \gamma + \nu}$.

(b) If F is a finite-dimensional G -module, then

$$F \otimes \Theta_G(\gamma + \nu) = \sum_{\eta \in \Delta(F)} \Theta_G(\gamma + (\nu + \eta)),$$

where $\Delta(F)$ = weights of F as an \mathfrak{h}_m -module (counting multiplicities).

Schmid and Zuckerman [30, 7.2] have shown:

(3.26) A virtual Harish-Chandra module Θ_G with infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{g}, \gamma}$ can be placed in a coherent family such that $\Theta_G(\gamma + 0) = \Theta_G$. If γ is regular, then this family is unique.

Fix a regular infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{g}, \gamma}$. We define a representation of $W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ on the lattice of virtual characters with infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{g}, \gamma}$ as follows:

$$(3.27) \quad \omega \cdot \Theta_G = \Theta_G(\omega^{-1}(\gamma + 0)).$$

According to [30, 7.2.29]: (i) $\omega \cdot \Theta_G$ is well defined; (ii) if $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$, then $\omega_1 \cdot (\omega_2 \cdot \Theta_G) = (\omega_1 \omega_2) \cdot \Theta_G$; (iii) if $\{\Theta_G(\gamma + \nu)\}_{\nu \in \Lambda_m}$ is the coherent family based on H_m and $\gamma + \Lambda_m$, and $\gamma + \nu$ is regular, then $\omega \cdot \Theta_G(\gamma + \nu) = \Theta_G(\omega^{-1}(\gamma + \nu))$.

(3.28) *Situation.* Let V be a UEP-module for G . By (1.25), (1.24)(ii) and (1.23), we know $\hat{V} = L(\gamma)$ and $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V) \cong H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, \hat{V})$ has lowest \mathfrak{h}_m -weight $\gamma + \rho$. We see V

has infinitesimal character $\chi_{\mathfrak{g}, \gamma}$. Let $\bar{\omega} \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ such that $(\bar{\omega}\gamma|\alpha) < 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. Now, $\bar{\omega}\gamma - \gamma = -\mu$ is a positive integral combination of negative roots. Let $F_{-\mu}$ be the finite-dimensional representation of lowest weight $-\mu$, leading to the Harish-Chandra module $V \otimes F_{-\mu}$ and the category \mathcal{O}' module $\hat{V} \otimes F_{-\mu}$. Since $(\cdots)^\wedge$ is exact ((1.23)), every irreducible subquotient Q of $V \otimes F_{-\mu}$ has \hat{Q} a subquotient of $(V \otimes F_{-\mu})^\wedge$. A priori, \hat{Q} is not irreducible!. Using (2.1) and [17, p. 78]:

(*) $P_\gamma(V \otimes F_{-\mu})$ contains an irreducible “worst growth” subquotient $Q(\mu)$ called the *worst growth piece* of $V \otimes F_{-\mu}$. Further, $(Q(\mu))^\wedge$ contains an irreducible finite-dimensional subquotient. Indeed, $L(\gamma - \mu)$ is a subquotient of $(Q(\mu))^\wedge$.

(3.29) LEMMA. *In the setting of (3.28), $Q(\mu)$ is finite dimensional.*

PROOF. Pick $\omega_0 \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ such that $\omega_0\gamma$ is $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ -dominant and define translation functors relative to $\Phi^+(\omega_0\gamma)$. Place $\Theta_G(V) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Theta_G(\omega_0\gamma)$ in a coherent family. Observe

(3.30) $Q(\mu)$ is a constituent of $\omega \cdot \Theta_G(\omega_0\gamma)$, some $\omega \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. The Kazhdan-Lusztig conjectures enter in establishing:

(3.31) The asymptotic module of an irreducible constituent of $\omega \cdot \Theta_G(\omega_0\gamma)$ ($\omega \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$) is completely reducible.

Assume (3.31) has been verified. Combining (3.31), (3.30), (3.28)(*) and Casselman’s result [26, (4.5)]: $Q(\mu)'$ has a nondegenerate pairing with $L(\gamma - \mu)$, hence the lemma.

To verify (3.31) recall [30, 7.3.19] that if $\omega = s_\alpha$ is a simple reflection,

$$(3.32) \quad s_\alpha \cdot \Theta_G(V) = \begin{cases} -\Theta_G(V) & \text{if } \alpha \in \tau(V), \\ \Theta_G(V) + \Theta_G(U_\alpha V) & \text{if } \alpha \notin \tau(V). \end{cases}$$

Assume $\alpha \notin \tau(V)$ and X_1 is an irreducible constituent of $s_\alpha \cdot \Theta_G(V)$. We may assume $U_\alpha V = X_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_n$, by (3.19). Clearly, $(U_\alpha V)^\wedge = \hat{X}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \hat{X}_n$. On the other hand, (3.21) shows $(U_\alpha V)^\wedge$ is completely reducible; hence \hat{X}_1 is completely reducible. In general, induct on length of ω . Q.E.D.

(3.33) COROLLARY. *Let V be a UEP-module for G and place V in a coherent family \mathcal{F} . Then the finite-dimensional irreducible G -modules are among the irreducible constituents of \mathcal{F} .*

PROOF. Using the Jantzen-Zuckerman translation principle [30, 7.3.3] and (3.20):

(3.34) *Translation functors map UEP-modules to UEP-modules inside the dominant chamber.*

Our proposition is now a consequence of (3.34) and (3.29). Q.E.D.

(3.35) REMARKS. (i) The proof of (3.29) shows: irreducible constituents of successive wall crossings of a UEP-module have completely reducible asymptotic modules. This is the best one can say. For example, let π be a discrete series for $SO(4, 1)$ and $\alpha \notin \tau(\pi)$. As follows from the Schmid character identity [23, (5.22)], $U_\alpha\pi$ is an irreducible representation. By (A.1.4), $U_\alpha\pi$ does not have UEP. In fact, character considerations (§4) allow one to show $(U_\alpha\pi)^\wedge = L_1 \oplus L_2$ with L_i irreducible.

(ii) Lemma (3.29) and its consequence (3.36) are the most delicate points in the paper. In proving (3.29), we utilized the Kazhdan-Lusztig conjectures for Harish-Chandra modules and lowest weight modules. We remark that a slight modification in (3.28) allows one to prove (3.29) (and (3.38)) in the case: When V is an irreducible Harish-Chandra module with regular integral infinitesimal character and \hat{V} is completely reducible.

As in (3.3), write $M_m = \Gamma_{M_m} \cdot M_m^0$. If F_μ is a finite-dimensional G -module of extremal weight μ , then e^μ extends to Γ_{M_m} in a unique manner determined solely by μ . This observation, combined with (3.29), gives

(3.36) COROLLARY. *Let V be a UEP-module for G and assume $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ has lowest \mathfrak{h}_m -weight λ . Then the M_m action on $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ is completely determined by λ .*

We shall need the following result concerning discrete series (which is apparently unpublished, but fairly well known).

(3.37) PROPOSITION. *Let $\Theta_G(\Phi^+(\mathfrak{h}^c), \gamma)$ be a discrete series representation for G . If we place $\Theta_G(\Phi^+(\mathfrak{h}^c), \gamma)$ in a coherent family \mathfrak{F} , then irreducible finite-dimensional representations are among the irreducible constituents of \mathfrak{F} .*

(3.38) THEOREM. *Let V be a UEP-module for G and assume $\text{rank } G = \text{rank } K$. Then V is a regular irreducible constituent of a coherent continuation of some discrete series.*

This follows immediately from (3.33) and the next proposition. By the phrase "...regular irreducible constituent...", we understand irreducible constituents with regular infinitesimal character.

(3.39) PROPOSITION. *Suppose V is an irreducible Harish-Chandra module for G with regular integral infinitesimal character. Place V in a coherent family \mathfrak{F} and assume the finite-dimensional modules are among the constituents in \mathfrak{F} . If $\text{rank } G = \text{rank } K$, then V is an irreducible constituent of a coherent continuation of some discrete series.*

Let $H = T \cdot A$ be a θ -stable Cartan subgroup of G , with $T = H \cap K$, $A = \exp(\mathfrak{h}_0 \cap \mathfrak{s}_0)$ and MA the Langlands decomposition of the centralizer of A in G . A regular character of H is an ordered pair (Γ, γ) , with Γ an ordinary character of H and $\gamma \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ regular with respect to $\Phi(\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{t})$. We assume a compatibility: $\gamma|_{\mathfrak{k}}$ is pure imaginary, so that it defines a positive root system $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{t})$. Write $\delta_{\mathfrak{m}}$, $\delta_{\mathfrak{m} \cap \mathfrak{t}}$ to denote the obvious half-sums of positive roots. Then we require $d\Gamma = \gamma + \delta_{\mathfrak{m}} - 2\delta_{\mathfrak{m} \cap \mathfrak{t}}$. Now, the pair (Γ, γ) determines a discrete series representation $\pi_M(\gamma)$ on M and a character $e^\nu = \exp(\gamma|_{\mathfrak{a}})$. Assume γ is regular and choose a parabolic $P = MAN$ such that ν is negative with respect to P —in the sense described prior to (3.6). The triple $(P, \pi_M(\gamma), e^\nu)$ is a collection of regular Langlands data. Let

$$\pi(\gamma) = I_P^G(\pi_M(\gamma) \otimes e^\nu)$$

and denote by $\bar{\pi}(\gamma)$ the unique irreducible submodule. We will call $\pi(\gamma)$ a *standard representation*. Finally, $\Theta_G(\gamma)$ and $\bar{\Theta}_G(\gamma)$ denote the respective characters [27, 30]. Langlands classification ((3.6)) can now be reformulated.

(3.40) Every irreducible Harish-Chandra module with regular infinitesimal character is equivalent to some $\bar{\pi}(\gamma)$.

PROOF OF (3.39) (D. VOGAN). We define *block equivalence* of Harish-Chandra modules to be the equivalence relation generated by $X \sim Y \Leftrightarrow \text{Ext}_{(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})}^1(X, Y) \neq 0$ [30, 9.2]. Equivalence classes under \sim are called *blocks*.

Using (3.40) we may view $V = \bar{\pi}(\gamma)$ for a regular character (Γ, γ) on H . By assumption there is a finite-dimensional module F among the irreducible constituents of $\omega \cdot \bar{\Theta}(\gamma)$, $\omega \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. Using (3.37) and the fact $\text{rk } G = \text{rk } K$, there exists a discrete series representation $\bar{\pi}(\gamma')$ having F among the irreducible constituents of $\omega \cdot \bar{\Theta}(\gamma')$, $\omega \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. By the proof of [30, 9.2.11], blocks are “closed” under taking U_α ’s. These observations, and the iteration of (3.32), lead us to conclude:

$$(3.41) \quad \bar{\pi}(\gamma) \text{ is block equivalent to a discrete series } \bar{\pi}(\gamma').$$

Assume for the moment:

(3.42) There exists a real root $\alpha \in \Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})$ which satisfies the *parity condition* (see [30, 8.3.11] for the definition).

Now, (3.42) says that α corresponds—via a Cayley transform—to a noncompact imaginary root $\tilde{\alpha}$ on a “more compact Cartan $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}_\alpha$ ” and α leads to a new regular character $(\tilde{\Gamma}_\alpha, \tilde{\gamma}_\alpha)$ on \tilde{H}_α [30, 8.3]. The parity condition insures the Hecht-Schmid character identities invert [30, 8.3]. But this will exhibit $\bar{\pi}(\gamma)$ as a constituent of a continuation of an irreducible character (block equivalent to $\bar{\pi}(\gamma)$) with “more compact data”. Induction in the split dimension of \mathfrak{h} shows that $\bar{\pi}(\gamma)$ is a constituent of a continuation of some discrete series.

It remains to see (3.42). This will use the notion of *compactness of a block*. For a precise definition, see [30, 9.2.12]. We only remark: All elements of the same block have the same compactness. By [30, 9.2.12] and the fact $\bar{\pi}(\gamma)$ is block equivalent to a discrete series (3.41), (3.42) must hold. Q.E.D.

4. A character formula. If $W \in \mathcal{O}'$ we define the *formal character* of W , denoted $\Theta(W)$, as in [4]. The usual properties of a character theory prevail [32, 10.6].

Let $\Phi_{\mathbf{R}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ denote the real roots in $\Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. By [10, §5], every $\alpha \in \Phi_{\mathbf{R}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ exponentiates to a real-valued character on H_m . Put

$$(4.1) \quad H_m^- = \{h \in H_m : e^\alpha(h) < 1 \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Phi_{\mathbf{R}}^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)\},$$

where $\Phi_{\mathbf{R}}^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m) = \Phi_{\mathbf{R}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m) \cap \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$.

(4.2) THEOREM. *Let V be a Harish-Chandra module for G . Then on $H_m^- \cap G'$ we have the formal identity $\Theta_G(V) = \Theta(\hat{V})$.*

PROOF. Recall, $H_p(\mathfrak{r}, \hat{V})$ may be computed via the complex $\{\hat{V} \otimes \Lambda^* \mathfrak{r}, d_p\}$. A formal argument shows

$$(4.3) \quad \Theta(\hat{V}) \cdot \sum_p (-1)^p \Theta(\Lambda^p \mathfrak{r}) = \sum_p (-1)^p \Theta(H_p(\mathfrak{r}, \hat{V})).$$

Using linear algebra,

$$(4.4) \quad \sum_p (-1)^p \Theta_{H_m}(\Lambda^p \mathfrak{r}) = \det(1 - \text{Ad}|_{\mathfrak{r}}).$$

By (1.5) we obtain a Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence

$$(4.5) \quad E_{p,q}^2 = H_q(\mathfrak{r} \cap \mathfrak{m}_m, H_p(\mathfrak{n}_m, X)) \Rightarrow H_{p+q}(\mathfrak{r}, X),$$

where $X = V$ or $X = \hat{V}$. For formal reasons,

$$(4.6) \quad \sum_{p,q} (-1)^{p+q} \Theta_{H_m}(H_q(\mathfrak{r} \cap \mathfrak{m}_m, H_p(\mathfrak{n}_m, V))) = \sum_p (-1)^p \Theta_{H_m}(H_p(\mathfrak{r}, V)).$$

Thus, on $H_m^- \cap G'$, *Osborne's conjecture* [10, (7.22)] gives

$$(4.7) \quad \Theta_G(V) \cdot \sum_p (-1)^p \Theta_{H_m}(\Lambda^p \mathfrak{r}) \stackrel{(4.4)}{=} \Theta_G(V) \cdot \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)} (1 - e^\alpha) \\ = \sum_p (-1)^p \Theta_{H_m}(H_p(\mathfrak{r}, V)) \\ \stackrel{(4.6)}{=} \sum_{p,q} (-1)^{p+q} \Theta_{H_m}(H_q(\mathfrak{r} \cap \mathfrak{m}_m, H_p(\mathfrak{n}_m, V))) \\ (4.8) \quad = \sum_{p,q} (-1)^{p+q} \Theta(H_q(\mathfrak{r} \cap \mathfrak{m}_m, H_p(\mathfrak{n}_m, \hat{V}))),$$

where the last step uses (1.23). To complete the proof, apply (4.3) and the analog of (4.6) for \hat{V} to (4.8). Q.E.D.

5. The Hermitian symmetric case. In the case when G/K carries a complex structure, (3.38) can be significantly refined.

(5.1) **THEOREM.** *Let G be a connected semisimple real matrix group whose quotient G/K carries a Hermitian symmetric structure. The UEP-modules for G are precisely the regular irreducible constituents of coherent continuations of the holomorphic discrete series.*

In view of (2.7) and (2.8), it is enough to establish (5.1) in the case when G is a connected simple real matrix group. Throughout this section we assume such a G has been fixed. The proof of (5.1) is broken into two steps: (i) an *existence* result (5.15); (ii) an *exhaustion* result (5.35).

Because of our assumption, there exists a compact Cartan subgroup $H^c \subseteq G$. Simplifying the notation of (3.1), we will let $\Phi(\mathfrak{h}^c) = \Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}^c)$. The root system $\Phi(\mathfrak{h}^c)$ is a union of two subsets: $\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$, consisting of *compact roots*; and $\Phi^n(\mathfrak{h}^c)$, consisting of *noncompact roots*. Since G/K is Hermitian symmetric:

(5.2) There exists a positive system ψ for $\Phi(\mathfrak{h}^c)$ with the property: $\alpha, \beta \in \Phi^n(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \notin \Phi(\mathfrak{h}^c)$.

In fact, up to the action of $W(G, H^c)$, there are precisely two positive systems, ψ and ψ' , with property (5.2) (G is simple!). Henceforth, we can, and do, assume $\psi \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c) = \psi' \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$. We call ψ and ψ' the *holomorphic* positive systems. A choice of ψ determines a splitting of \mathfrak{s} in the Cartan decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{s}$: $\mathfrak{s} = \mathfrak{s}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{s}_-$, with $\mathfrak{s}_+ = \bigoplus \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $\mathfrak{s}_- = \bigoplus \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}$ and $\alpha \in \psi \cap \Phi^n(\mathfrak{h}^c)$. Both \mathfrak{s}_+ and \mathfrak{s}_- are abelian $\text{Ad } K$ -invariant subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} complex conjugate to one another. In $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ they exponentiate to abelian subgroups S_{\pm} of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$. The semidirect product $K_{\mathbb{C}} S_+$ is a parabolic subgroup of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ (not defined over \mathbb{R}) and $G \cap (K_{\mathbb{C}} S_+) = K$. This

leads to the usual embedding of G/K into its compact dual $G_{\mathbb{C}}/K_{\mathbb{C}}S_+$. We have induced an invariant complex structure on G/K : the elements of \mathfrak{g}_{α} , $\alpha \in \psi \cap \Phi''(\mathfrak{h}^c)$, regarded as left invariant complex vector fields on G/K , are antiholomorphic. If we interchange S_+ and S_- , then G/K attains a complex structure determined by the positive system $-\psi \equiv \psi' \bmod (W(G, H^c))$.

According to Harish-Chandra [6], the discrete series of G is parametrized by lattice points in a fixed “compact chamber \mathcal{C} ” of $\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$. Two “subchambers of \mathcal{C} ” are determined by the positive systems ψ and ψ' , which index the “holomorphic discrete series”. To be more precise, let $\gamma \in i(\mathfrak{h}_0^c)^*$ with

$$(5.3) \quad \gamma + \delta \in \Lambda_{\text{ch}} \quad \text{and} \quad (\gamma|\alpha) > 0 \quad \text{for all } \alpha \in \psi \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c);$$

where Λ_{ch} is as in (3.1). Since Λ_{ch} contains the root lattice,

$$(5.4) \quad \mu = \gamma - \delta_c + \delta_n$$

also lies in Λ_{ch} ; δ_c (resp. δ_n) denotes the half-sum of roots in $\psi \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$ (resp. $\psi \cap \Phi''(\mathfrak{h}^c)$). Since $(\mu|\alpha) \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \psi \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$, there exists an irreducible holomorphic $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -module V_{μ} of highest weight μ . Let ω_0 = opposition involution for $\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi$. Then $V_{\mu} \cong V_{\omega_0\mu}$ = the irreducible $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ -module of lowest weight $\omega_0\mu$. Extend $V_{\omega_0\mu}$ to $K_{\mathbb{C}}S_+$ using the trivial action on S_+ . By a standard construction $V_{\omega_0\mu}$ associates a holomorphic vector bundle to the principal bundle $G_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}}/K_{\mathbb{C}}S_+$, which we denote by $\mathcal{V}_{\omega_0\mu} \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}}/K_{\mathbb{C}}S_+$. Since $G/K \hookrightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}}/K_{\mathbb{C}}S_+$,

$$(5.5) \quad \mathcal{V}_{\omega_0\mu} \rightarrow G/K$$

is a G -homogeneous holomorphic vector bundle. Let H_{γ} be the space of holomorphic sections of (5.5). The actions of G on G/K and $\mathcal{V}_{\omega_0\mu}$ induce a representation $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ on the K -finite vectors in H_{γ} . A similar discussion leads to $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$.

(5.6) **THEOREM (HARISH-CHANDRA [8]).** *The representations $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ are Harish-Chandra modules for G with infinitesimal character. As K -modules, $\pi(\psi, \gamma) = V_{\omega_0\mu} \otimes$ (symmetric algebra of \mathfrak{s}_+). If $(\gamma|\alpha) > 0$ for all $\alpha \in \psi$, then $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ globalizes to a discrete series representation of G .*

Of course, an analog of (5.6) holds for $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$. The characters of $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ and $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$ will be denoted $\Theta_G(\psi, \gamma)$ and $\Theta_G(\psi', \gamma')$, respectively. We define the *holomorphic discrete series* to consist of

$$\{\pi(\psi, \gamma) : \gamma \text{ is strictly } \psi\text{-dominant}\} \cup \{\pi(\psi', \gamma') : \gamma' \text{ is strictly } \psi'\text{-dominant}\}.$$

Let $s_m \subseteq \Phi''(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi$ be a maximal strongly orthogonal subset; cf. [19, (2.11)]. We may associate to s_m a Cayley transform c_{s_m} which is assumed to satisfy

$$(5.7) \quad c_{s_m} : \mathfrak{h}^c \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_m \quad \text{with } c_{s_m}(\psi) = \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m).$$

Similarly, we have $c_{s'_m}$ with $c_{s'_m}(\psi') = \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. The roots of $c_{s_m}(s_m)$ are real roots, hence exponentiate to real-valued characters on H_m [10, §5]. Define

$$(5.8) \quad \tilde{H}_m = \{h \in H_m : |e^{c_{s_m}\beta}(h)| < 1 \text{ for all } \beta \in s_m\}.$$

Comparing (4.1) and (5.8), we see

$$(5.9) \quad \tilde{H}_m \subseteq H_m^-.$$

(5.10) **THEOREM (HECHT-MARTENS [8]).** *The character $\Theta_G(\psi, \gamma)$ restricted to the subset (5.8) and pulled back to the corresponding subset of $(H^c)_\mathbb{C}$ via c_{s_m} is given by*

$$(-1)^q \frac{\sum_{\omega \in W(G, H^c)} \epsilon(\omega) e^{\omega\gamma}}{\prod_{\alpha \in \psi} (e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2})};$$

here $\epsilon(\omega) = \text{sign of } \omega$, $q = \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbb{R}} G/K$.

Fix the representations $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ and $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$ along with the data required to define them. Since $\psi \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c) = \psi' \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$, $-\psi \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$ and $-\psi' \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$ determine the same Borel subalgebra $\mathfrak{b}_c^- = \mathfrak{h}^c \oplus \mathfrak{n} \subseteq \mathfrak{k}$. The positive systems $-\psi$ and $-\psi'$ determine extensions of \mathfrak{b}_c^- to Borel subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} ;

$$(5.11) \quad \mathfrak{b}_\psi^- = \mathfrak{h}^c \oplus \mathfrak{n} \oplus \mathfrak{s}_- \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{b}_{\psi'}^- = \mathfrak{h}^c \oplus \mathfrak{n} \oplus \mathfrak{s}_+,$$

respectively. Define:

(5.12) \mathcal{O}'_ψ (resp. $\mathcal{O}'_{\psi'}$) is the category of all finitely generated $\mathfrak{u}(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules which are \mathfrak{b}_ψ^- (resp. $\mathfrak{b}_{\psi'}^-$)-finite.

By (5.6) $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ is K -isomorphic to $V_{\omega_0\mu} \otimes S(\mathfrak{s}_+)$; recall (5.4). Using Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt and the fact \mathfrak{s}_+ is abelian,

$$(5.13) \quad \mathfrak{u}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathfrak{u}(\mathfrak{b}_\psi^-)} \mathbb{C}_{\omega_0\mu} = \mathfrak{u}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathfrak{u}(\mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{s}_-)} \mathfrak{u}(\mathfrak{k}) \otimes_{\mathfrak{u}(\mathfrak{b}_c^-)} \mathbb{C}_{\omega_0\mu} \rightarrow S(\mathfrak{s}_+) \otimes V_{\omega_0\mu} \rightarrow 0.$$

This shows $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ is a \mathfrak{k} -quotient of a \mathfrak{b}_ψ^- -Verma module. Similarly, $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$ is a \mathfrak{k} -quotient of a $\mathfrak{b}_{\psi'}^-$ -Verma module. (In fact, arguing as in (5.13), $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$ is a \mathfrak{k} -quotient of a $\theta(\mathfrak{b}_\psi^-)$ -Verma module, $\theta(\mathfrak{b}_\psi^-)$ being the Borel subalgebra opposite \mathfrak{b}_ψ^- ; Observe \mathfrak{b}_ψ^- and $\theta(\mathfrak{b}_\psi^-)$ only differ in “compact directions”). Conclude, $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ (resp. $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$) decomposes into \mathfrak{h}^c -weight spaces with finite multiplicities and

$$(5.14) \quad \pi(\psi, \gamma) \text{ (resp. } \pi(\psi', \gamma')) \text{ is in } \mathcal{O}'_\psi \text{ (resp. } \mathcal{O}'_{\psi'}).$$

(5.15) **PROPOSITION.** *The regular irreducible constituents of coherent continuations of holomorphic discrete series are UEP-modules.*

PROOF. We establish (5.15) for the coherent family $\{\Theta_G(\psi, \gamma + \nu)\}_{\nu \in \Lambda_{\text{ch}}}$, the proof for ψ' proceeding similarly. Since ψ is holomorphic,

$$(5.16) \quad \{\text{compact simple } \psi\text{-roots}\} \equiv \{\text{simple } (\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi)\text{-roots}\}.$$

In view of this, [9, (3.6)] shows

$$(5.17) \quad \Theta_G(\psi, \omega\gamma) = \epsilon(\omega) \Theta_G(\psi, \gamma) \quad \text{for all } \omega \in W(G, H^c).$$

The essential properties of coherent families based on H_m carry over to coherent families based on H^c ; cf. (3.25). This observation and (5.17) reduce our problem to showing: the irreducible constituents of $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ are UEP-modules.

By (5.14) the formal character $\Theta(\pi(\psi, \gamma))$ is well defined. Using (5.6) and Weyl's character formula:

$$(5.18) \quad \begin{aligned} \Theta(\pi(\psi, \gamma)) &= \Theta(S(\mathfrak{s}_+) \otimes V_{\omega_0\mu}) = \Theta(V_{\omega_0\mu}) \Theta(S(\mathfrak{s}_+)) \\ &= \left(\frac{\sum_{\omega \in W(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{h}^c)} \epsilon(\omega) e^{\omega(\mu + \delta_c)}}{\prod_{\alpha \in \psi \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)} (e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2})} \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{\alpha \in \psi \cap \Phi^n(\mathfrak{h}^c)} (1 - e^\alpha) \right)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Observe, $W(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{h}^c) = W(G, H^c)$ and the denominator of the second term becomes

$$(5.19) \quad (-1)^q \cdot e^{\delta_n} \cdot \prod_{\alpha \in \psi \cap \Phi^n(\mathfrak{h}^c)} (e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2}),$$

with $q = \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbf{R}} G/K$. Since $\omega(\delta_n) = \delta_n$ for all $\omega \in W(G, H^c)$, (5.4) will force $\omega(\mu + \delta_c) - \delta_n = \omega(\mu + \delta_c - \delta_n) = \omega\gamma$. Combine (5.18), (5.19), (5.10), (5.9) and (4.2) to conclude

$$(5.20) \quad \Theta(\pi(\psi, \gamma)) = \Theta_G(\psi, \gamma)|_{\tilde{H}_m \cap G'} = \theta((\pi(\psi, \gamma))^{\wedge}).$$

This exhibits an “equivalence” of the object $\pi(\psi, \gamma) \in \mathcal{O}'_{\psi}$ with the object

$$(\pi(\psi, \gamma))^{\wedge} \in \mathcal{O}'.$$

We conclude that $(\pi(\psi, \gamma))_{ss} \cong ((\pi(\psi, \gamma))^{\wedge})_{ss}$. The exactness of $(\cdots)^{\wedge}$, (1.23) and (1.25) finish the proof. Q.E.D.

The proof of (5.1) is complete once we show the representations in (5.15) exhaust the UEP-modules for G . The classification shows that \mathfrak{g}_0 is among

$$\mathfrak{su}(p, q), \mathfrak{so}^*(2n), \mathfrak{so}(2, q), \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R}), e_{6(-14)}, e_{7(-25)}.$$

For notational simplicity we write $e_6 = e_{6(-14)}$ and $e_7 = e_{7(-25)}$.

A somewhat contrived technical device is needed, which we now proceed to describe. The *UEP-lattice* \mathbf{L} (for G) is defined by

$$(5.21) \quad \mathbf{L} = \{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}_m^*: \text{for some UEP-module } V \text{ (for } G), \\ \lambda \text{ is the lowest } \mathfrak{h}_m\text{-weight of } H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)\}.$$

Recalling (2.20):

(5.22)(a) We say \mathbf{L} is *degenerate* if there exists a unique subset $B_1 \subseteq B$ with the properties: (i) $\langle B_1 \rangle = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$ (as root systems); (ii) $(\mathbf{L}|\alpha) \leq 0$ for all $\alpha \in B_1$; and (iii) $B \setminus B_1$ is long (when two root lengths occur).

(b) We say \mathbf{L} is *faithful* if there exists a unique pair of subsets $B_1, B_2 \subseteq B$ such that: (i) $\langle B_1 \rangle = \langle B_2 \rangle = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$ (as root systems); (ii) for every $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}$, either $(\lambda|B_1) \leq 0$ or $(\lambda|B_2) \leq 0$.

It follows from (5.16) that $|B \setminus B_1| = |B \setminus B_2| = 1$. For example, let $G = \mathrm{SP}(2, \mathbf{R})$ (resp. $\mathrm{SU}(2, 1)$), with α the short simple root (resp. β and η the simple roots.) We will eventually see ((5.35)): \mathbf{L} is degenerate (resp. faithful) and \mathbf{L} consists of integral λ such that: (i) $(\lambda|\alpha) \leq 0$ (resp. $(\lambda|\beta) \leq 0$ or $(\lambda|\eta) \leq 0$); (ii) $\lambda - \rho$ is regular.

Now our strategy is as follows: We show every lattice \mathbf{L} is degenerate or faithful ((5.29)). In the degenerate (resp. faithful) case we attach to each $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}$ one or two (resp. one) UEP-modules of the type in (5.15). We will then employ Langlands classification to establish exhaustion.

(5.23) *Discussion.* Let $s \subseteq \Phi^n(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi$ be a strongly orthogonal subset and associate a Cayley transform [19] $c_s: \mathfrak{h}^c \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_s$, mapping \mathfrak{h}^c onto a θ -stable Cartan \mathfrak{h}_s . There is a splitting $\mathfrak{h}_s = \mathfrak{h}_{s,+} \oplus \mathfrak{h}_{s,-}$ into ± 1 -eigenspaces of θ . The corresponding Cartan subgroup H_s has a decomposition $H_s = H_{s,+} \cdot H_{s,-}$. The centralizer of $\mathfrak{h}_{s,-}$ in \mathfrak{g} is the Levi factor $\mathfrak{m}_s \oplus \alpha_s$ ($\alpha_s = \mathfrak{h}_{s,-}$) of a cuspidal parabolic subalgebra $\mathfrak{p}_s = \mathfrak{m}_s \oplus \alpha_s \oplus \mathfrak{n}_s$ and subgroup $P_s = M_s A_s N_s$. According to [19, (2.58)] (recall (3.2)):

$$(*) \quad M_s/M_s^+ = \{\omega \in W(G, H_s): \omega|_{\mathfrak{h}_{s,-}} = 1\}/W(M_s^0, H_{s,+}^0).$$

Moreover, using the results in [19, §2] (most notably (2.36) and (2.61)), $(*)$ is easily computed for specific examples. Finally, up to conjugacy, every cuspidal parabolic subgroup P is of the form P_s for some s .

Let $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}$. We say V is *associated* to λ (or λ *corresponds* to V) if V is a UEP-module for G with $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m, V)$ having lowest \mathfrak{h}_m -weight λ .

(5.24) LEMMA. *Let $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}$ correspond to some UEP-module V for G . Let $P = MAN$ be a parabolic subgroup ((1.11)) and suppose either (i) or (ii) below holds:*

(i) $[\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(3, \mathbf{R}) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ or $[\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(2n+1, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$.

(ii) $[\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(2n, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ and $M \neq M^+$.

Then $(\lambda|\alpha) \leq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$.

PROOF. Assume (ii) holds and let Q be an irreducible Harish-Chandra MA -quotient of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}, V)$. By (2.3) and (1.20), Q is a UEP-module for MA and $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, Q)$ is $\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m$ -irreducible. According to [16, (3.5)], $Q|_{M_{\text{der}}^0}$ is a (finite) direct sum of irreducible Harish-Chandra modules for M_{der}^0 ; recall (2.5). Arguing as in the proof of (3.5), we conclude Q restricts to a UEP-module for M_{der}^0 . Now (A.1.4) shows $Q|_{M_{\text{der}}^0}$ is finite dimensional or a discrete series. The second possibility cannot occur by (3.5): $M \neq M^+ \Rightarrow Q|_M$ is not a discrete series. Conclude Q is finite dimensional, hence (5.24) follows as in the proof of (3.10). Under assumption (i) the proof is similar using (3.8) and (A.1.4). Q.E.D.

(5.25) LEMMA. *Let $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$ or $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{so}(2, 2n+1)$. Then \mathbf{L} is degenerate.*

PROOF. First, suppose $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$. The classification data (3.12) for this split group are totally expressed by the Satake diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \bigcirc & \text{---} & \bigcirc & \cdots & \bigcirc & \text{---} & \bigcirc \\ \alpha_1 & & \alpha_2 & & \alpha_{n-1} & & \alpha_n \end{array}$$

If $n \geq 3$, form the sets $R_i = \{\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-2$. Let $\mathfrak{p}_i = \mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i \oplus \mathfrak{n}_i$ be the associated second from minimal parabolics; recall the proof of (3.13). Notice, $[\mathfrak{m}_i, \mathfrak{m}_i]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(3, \mathbf{R})$ and so (5.24) forces $(\mathbf{L}|\alpha) \leq 0$ for $\alpha \in B_1 = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}\}$. Since $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{u}(n)$, $\langle B_1 \rangle = \Phi(\mathfrak{u}(n)) = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$. Conclude, \mathbf{L} is degenerate. According to (5.23), every cuspidal parabolic subgroup of $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$ is of the type $\mathfrak{p}_s = \mathfrak{m}_s \oplus \mathfrak{a}_s \oplus \mathfrak{n}_s$. Using the ideas in (5.23), one shows that the following is true:

(5.26) Let $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$, $s \subseteq \Phi^n(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi$ a strongly orthogonal set and \mathfrak{p}_s the cuspidal parabolic of (5.23); $\mathfrak{p}_m \subseteq \mathfrak{p}_s \subseteq \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$. Then

$$\mathfrak{m}_s = \mathfrak{sp}(n - r - 2t, \mathbf{R}) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R}) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R}),$$

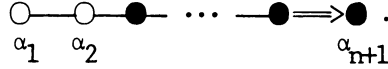
where $r = \#$ long roots in s , and $t = \#$ short roots in $s = \#$ of copies of $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R})$. Furthermore, $|M_s/M_s^+| = 2^t$.

In the special case of $n = 2$, the Satake diagram is given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigcirc & \text{---} & \bigcirc \\ \alpha_1 & & \alpha_2 \end{array}$$

Applying (5.26): there are two kinds of cuspidal parabolics, $\mathfrak{p}_1 = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{a}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{n}_1$ and $\mathfrak{p}_2 = \mathfrak{m}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{a}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{n}_2$, corresponding to a short and long root, respectively; with $|M_1/M_1^+| = 2$, $|M_2/M_2^+| = 1$. In both cases, $[\mathfrak{m}_i, \mathfrak{m}_i]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R})$ and $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R}) \cong \mathfrak{so}(2, 1)$. By (5.24) $(\lambda | \alpha_1) \leq 0$. If $B_1 = \{\alpha_1\}$ then the degeneracy of \mathbf{L} follows.

It remains to consider $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{so}(2, 2n+1)$, $n \geq 2$. We let $\{e_1, \dots, e_{n+1}\}$ be an orthonormal basis for $(i\mathfrak{h}_0^c)^*$ and $\psi = \psi_0$, $\Phi(\mathfrak{h}^c)$, $\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$, $\Phi^n(\mathfrak{h}^c)$ as in [19, (6.2)]. Then e_1 becomes a noncompact simple root. Put $s = \{e_1\}$ and form $P_s = M_s A_s N_s$. Arguing via (5.23), $M_s \neq M_s^+$. The Satake diagram of \mathfrak{g}_0 is



We may identify $B_1 = \{\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}\}$ with the simple roots for $\Phi(\mathfrak{m}_s, \mathfrak{h}_{s,+})$ and $[\mathfrak{m}_s, \mathfrak{m}_s]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(2n, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$. Now, (5.24)(ii) shows $(\mathbf{L} | B_1) \leq 0$. Since $\langle B_1 \rangle = \Phi(\mathfrak{so}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{so}(2n+1)) = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$, we have proven \mathbf{L} is degenerate. Q.E.D.

(5.27) LEMMA. *Fix any $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ and $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$. The only possible irreducible subquotient in common is finite dimensional.*

PROOF. Let X (resp. Y) be an irreducible subquotient of $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ (resp. $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$). Our remarks following (5.13) show: $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ (resp. $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$) is a \mathfrak{k} -quotient of a \mathfrak{b}_ψ^- -Verma module (resp. $\theta(\mathfrak{b}_\psi^-)$ -Verma module). This proves that X and Y decompose into \mathfrak{h}^c -weight spaces with finite multiplicities. Let Γ_X and Γ_Y denote the \mathfrak{h}^c -weights of X and Y . Then Γ_X (resp. Γ_Y) is contained in some cone generated by ψ (resp. $-\psi$). Since ψ spans $(\mathfrak{h}^c)^*$, $X = Y \Rightarrow \Gamma_X = \Gamma_Y$ is contained in a region of finite volume. Q.E.D.

(5.28) LEMMA. *Let $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}$ correspond to a UEP-module V for G . Suppose $P = MAN$ is a parabolic subgroup (1.11), with $[\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}]_0 = \mathfrak{su}(n, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ for some n . Put $B_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}} = \text{simple } \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ roots and denote by α_1, α_n the complex roots in $B_{\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}}$; recall (2.4). Then $(\lambda | \alpha_1) \leq 0$ or $(\lambda | \alpha_n) \leq 0$.*

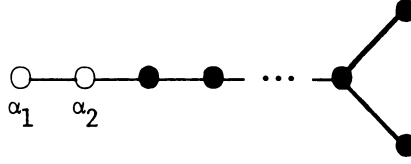
PROOF. According to (A.2.5), $\text{SU}(n, 1)$ has a faithful UEP-lattice. Conclude: if Q is a UEP-module for $M^0 A$ and λ is the lowest \mathfrak{h}_m -weight of $H_0(\mathfrak{n}_m \cap \mathfrak{m}, Q)$, then λ is antidominant with respect to one of the complex simple $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ roots. Apply (2.3) to finish the proof. Q.E.D.

(5.29) LEMMA. *The UEP-lattice for G is degenerate or faithful. More precisely:*

- (i) \mathbf{L} is degenerate $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R}), \mathfrak{so}(2, q), \mathfrak{su}(p, p), \mathfrak{so}^*(2n)$ (n even) or e_7 .
- (ii) \mathbf{L} is faithful $\Leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{su}(p, q)$ ($p \neq q$), $\mathfrak{so}^*(2n)$ (n odd) or e_6 .

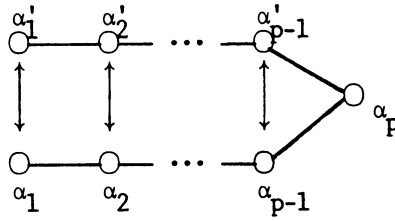
PROOF. If $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{su}(n, 1), \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$ or $\mathfrak{so}(2, 2n+1)$, then apply (A.2.5) and (5.25). We will handle the other possibilities case-by-case. Rather than writing out the full classification data—as in the proof of (3.13)—we only include a Satake diagram, referring to the “proof of (3.13)” when we make explicit claims about the structure of various parabolics.

In case $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{so}(2, 2n)$ ($n \geq 3$), the Satake diagram is



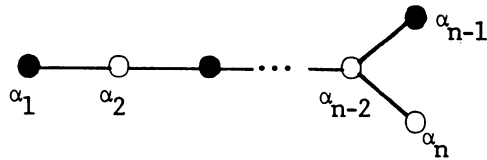
We have two (real) parabolics: $\mathfrak{p}_1 = \mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{a}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{n}_1$, $\mathfrak{p}_2 = \mathfrak{m}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{a}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{n}_2$, with $[\mathfrak{m}_1, \mathfrak{m}_1]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R}) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$, $[\mathfrak{m}_2, \mathfrak{m}_2]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(2n-1, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ and $\alpha_i \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ for $i = 1, 2$. By (5.24) $(\mathbf{L}|\alpha) \leq 0$ for all $\alpha \in B_1 = \{\alpha_2\} \cup B_m$; recall (2.20). Finally, $\langle B_1 \rangle = \Phi(\mathfrak{so}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{so}(2n)) = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$.

If $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{su}(p, p)$ the Satake diagram is



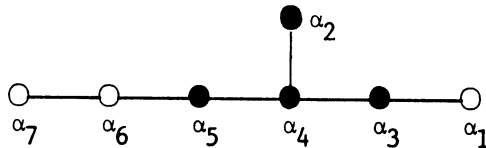
We have (real) parabolics $\mathfrak{p}_i = \mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i \oplus \mathfrak{n}_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq p$), with $[\mathfrak{m}_i, \mathfrak{m}_i]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{C}) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ for $1 \leq i \leq p-1$ and $[\mathfrak{m}_p, \mathfrak{m}_p]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R}) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$. Further, $\alpha_i, \alpha'_i \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ for $1 \leq i \leq p-1$ and $\alpha_p \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_p \oplus \mathfrak{a}_p, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. Recall, $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{C}) \cong \mathfrak{so}(3, 1)$. Apply (5.24) to conclude $(\mathbf{L}|\alpha) \leq 0$ for $\alpha \in B_1 = \{\alpha_i, \alpha'_i: 1 \leq i \leq p-1\}$. Finally, $\langle B_1 \rangle = \Phi(\mathfrak{so}(2) \oplus \mathfrak{su}(p) \oplus \mathfrak{su}(p)) = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$.

In case $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{so}^*(2n)$ (n even), the Satake diagram is



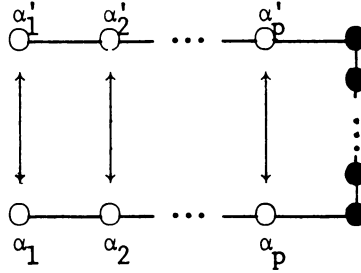
We have (real) parabolics $\mathfrak{p}_j = \mathfrak{m}_j \oplus \mathfrak{a}_j \oplus \mathfrak{n}_j$ ($j = 2k$, $1 \leq k \leq n/2$), with $[\mathfrak{m}_j, \mathfrak{m}_j]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(5, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ for $1 \leq k < n/2$, $[\mathfrak{m}_n, \mathfrak{m}_n]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R}) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ and $\alpha_j \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_j \oplus \mathfrak{a}_j, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. Since $(\mathbf{L}|B_m) \leq 0$ always holds, $(\mathbf{L}|B_1) \leq 0$ for $B_1 = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}\}$. Finally, $\langle B_1 \rangle = \Phi(\mathfrak{u}(n)) = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$.

The last degenerate possibility is $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{e}_7$ which has Satake diagram



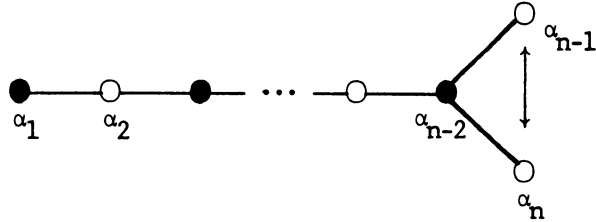
Obtain (real) parabolics $\mathfrak{p}_i = \mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i \oplus \mathfrak{n}_i$ ($i = 1, 6, 7$), with $[\mathfrak{m}_i, \mathfrak{m}_i] = \mathfrak{so}(9, 1) \oplus$ (compact ideal) for $i = 1, 6$ and $[\mathfrak{m}_7, \mathfrak{m}_7]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R}) \oplus$ (compact ideal). Further, $\alpha_i \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ ($i = 1, 6, 7$). If $B_1 = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_6\}$, then $(\mathbf{L}|B_1) \leq 0$ via (5.24) and $\langle B_1 \rangle = \Phi(\mathfrak{e}_6 \oplus \mathbf{R}) = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$.

For $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{su}(p, q)$ ($2 \leq p < q$), the Satake diagram is



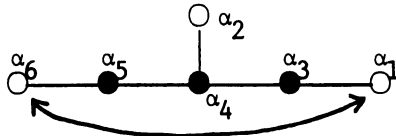
We have (real) parabolics $\mathfrak{p}_i = \mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i \oplus \mathfrak{n}_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq p$), with $[\mathfrak{m}_i, \mathfrak{m}_i]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{C}) \oplus$ (compact ideal) for $1 \leq i \leq p-1$, $[\mathfrak{m}_p, \mathfrak{m}_p]_0 = \mathfrak{su}(q-p+1, 1) \oplus$ (compact ideal) and $\alpha_i, \alpha'_i \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ for $1 \leq i \leq p$. Using (5.28), $(\mathbf{L}|\alpha_p) \leq 0$ or $(\mathbf{L}|\alpha'_p) \leq 0$. Since $(\mathbf{L}|B_m) \leq 0$ holds, (5.24) shows $(\mathbf{L}|B_1) \leq 0$ or $(\mathbf{L}|B_2) \leq 0$, where $B_1 = \{\alpha_i, \alpha'_i; 1 \leq i \leq p-1\} \cup \{\alpha_p\} \cup B_m$ and $B_2 = \{\alpha_i, \alpha'_i; 1 \leq i \leq p-1\} \cup \{\alpha'_p\} \cup B_m$. Finally, $\langle B_1 \rangle = \langle B_2 \rangle = \Phi(\mathfrak{su}(p) \oplus \mathfrak{su}(q) \oplus \mathbf{R}) = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$.

If $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{so}^*(2n)$ (n odd), then the Satake diagram is



We have (real) parabolics $\mathfrak{p}_j = \mathfrak{m}_j \oplus \mathfrak{a}_j \oplus \mathfrak{n}_j$ ($j = 2k, 1 \leq k \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)$), with $[\mathfrak{m}_j, \mathfrak{m}_j]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(5, 1) \oplus$ (compact ideal) for $1 \leq k \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-3)$ and $[\mathfrak{m}_{n-1}, \mathfrak{m}_{n-1}]_0 = \mathfrak{su}(3, 1) \oplus$ (compact ideal). Further, $\alpha_j \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_j \oplus \mathfrak{a}_j, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ for $1 \leq k \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-3)$ and $\alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_{n-1} \oplus \mathfrak{a}_{n-1}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. Let $B_1 = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-2}\} \cup \{\alpha_{n-1}\}$ and $B_2 = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-2}\} \cup \{\alpha_n\}$. An application of (5.24) and (5.28) shows $(\mathbf{L}|B_1) \leq 0$ or $(\mathbf{L}|B_2) \leq 0$. Finally, $\langle B_1 \rangle = \langle B_2 \rangle = \Phi(\mathfrak{u}(n)) = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$.

Our last case is $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{e}_6$ which has Satake diagram



There exists (real) parabolics $\mathfrak{p}_i = \mathfrak{m}_i \oplus \mathfrak{a}_i \oplus \mathfrak{n}_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) which satisfy $[\mathfrak{m}_1, \mathfrak{m}_1]_0 = \mathfrak{su}(5, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$ and $[\mathfrak{m}_2, \mathfrak{m}_2]_0 = \mathfrak{so}(7, 1) \oplus (\text{compact ideal})$. Further, $\alpha_2 \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{a}_2, \mathfrak{h}_m)$; $\alpha_1, \alpha_6 \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_1 \oplus \mathfrak{a}_1, \mathfrak{h}_m)$. Let $B_1 = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_5\}$ and $B_2 = \{\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_6\}$. Then (5.24) and (5.28) show $(\mathbf{L}|B_1) \leq 0$ or $(\mathbf{L}|B_2) \leq 0$. Finally, $\langle B_1 \rangle = \langle B_2 \rangle = \Phi(\mathfrak{so}(10) \oplus \mathbf{R}) = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)$. Q.E.D.

(5.30) PROPOSITION. Suppose V is a UEP-module for G . If V is a discrete series, then V is a holomorphic discrete series.

Note. Using Knapp and Wallach's "Szegő embeddings of discrete series" [13], Silva [22, (16.1)] established (5.30) for the real rank one case. Our proof will use iterated Schmid embeddings and the translation principle.

PROOF. Let $\psi = \psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_{m-1}, \psi_m = \psi'$ be positive systems indexing the discrete series of G ; recall (3.1).

(5.31) If ψ_1 is not a holomorphic positive system, then ψ_i contains at least two simple noncompact roots.

(Suppose ψ_i has simple roots $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta$, where $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ are compact and β is noncompact. Any noncompact ψ_i -positive root η has the form $\eta = \sum k_i \alpha_i + l\beta$, $k_i \in \mathbf{N}$, $l > 0$. Since G/K is Hermitian symmetric, \mathfrak{k} has one-dimensional center. Thus, $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\} = \{\text{simple } (\psi_i \cap \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c))\text{-roots}\}$. If τ is a compact root, then $\tau = \sum l_i \alpha_i$, $l_i \in \mathbf{Z}$. If $\eta + \tau$ is a root, we conclude that $\eta + \tau = \sum (k_i + l_i) \alpha_i + l\beta$ is ψ_i -positive since $l > 0$. Now $[\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{s}_+(\psi_i)] \subseteq \mathfrak{s}_+(\psi_i)$, where $\mathfrak{s}_+(\psi_i)$ is the positive part of \mathfrak{s} determined by ψ_i . But this condition is equivalent to ψ_i being holomorphic.)

Let V be a UEP-discrete series corresponding to ψ_i . Argue by contradiction, assuming ψ_i is not holomorphic. Let β_1, β_2 be noncompact simple ψ_i roots, (5.31). Form the maximal cuspidal parabolic subgroups P_{β_1}, P_{β_2} as in (5.23). We may assume (by conjugating) that $P_m \subseteq P_{\beta_j} \subseteq G$ for $j = 1, 2$. Using Schmid's character identity [21]:

(5.32)(a) $V \hookrightarrow I_{P_{\beta_j}}^G(W_j \otimes e^{\nu_j})$ ($j = 1, 2$), where $W_j \otimes e^{\nu_j}$ is explicitly constructed in [21]. In particular, W_j is a discrete series on M_{β_j} .

We claim:

(b) There exists only one maximal cuspidal parabolic subgroup $P = MAN$, $P_m \subseteq P \subseteq G$, such that (5.32)(a) holds.

If $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{su}(p, q)$ ($1 \leq p \leq q$), $\mathfrak{so}(2, 2n)$, $\mathfrak{so}^*(2n)$, e_6 or e_7 , then the classification data (3.12) establishes (5.32)(b). If $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{so}(2, 2n + 1)$, the proof of (5.25) shows there exist precisely two maximal cuspidal parabolics $P_m \subseteq P_k \subseteq G$ ($k = 1, 2$), where $|M_1/M_1^+| = 1$ and $|M_2/M_2^+| = 2$. Since V is a UEP-module, only P_1 is allowed in (5.32)(a); recall (3.5), (2.3). The case of $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$ is handled similarly, using (5.26). This proves (5.32)(b) and we conclude

(5.33) $V \hookrightarrow I_P^G(W_j \otimes e^{\nu_j})$ ($j = 1, 2$), where $W_j \otimes e^{\nu_j}$ is as in (5.32)(a) and $P = P_{\beta_1} = P_{\beta_2}$, $P_m \subseteq P \subseteq G$.

The constructions in [21] make it clear that the embeddings in (5.33) must differ for generic ψ_i -discrete series. Indeed, the ν_j are generically different. (Recall, translation functors map V to a ψ_i -discrete series inside the ψ_i chamber [34].) The W_j in

(5.33) have Schmid embeddings into cuspidal data for M . Iterating, we obtain embeddings

(5.34) $V \hookrightarrow I_{P_m}^G(\tilde{W}_j \otimes e^{\tilde{\nu}_j})$ ($j = 1, 2$), where $\tilde{\nu}_j$ are different for generic ψ_i -discrete series.

According to the translation principle (3.34) applied to V , all ψ_i -discrete series have UEP-contradiction. Q.E.D.

(5.35) PROPOSITION. *Let \mathbf{L}' consist of all $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}$ which are not in the closed negative chamber determined by $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$.*

(i) *If \mathbf{L} is degenerate and $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}'$, then we may associate two distinct UEP-modules V_λ and W_λ to λ , and these are the only UEP-modules associated to λ . Further, V_λ (resp. W_λ) is a subquotient of some $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ (resp. $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$).*

(ii) *If \mathbf{L} is faithful and $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}'$, then we may associate one UEP-module V_λ to λ and this is the only UEP-module associated to λ . Further, V_λ is a subquotient of either $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ or $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$ for some γ or γ' .*

PROOF. In (5.13) we noted that $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ is a \mathfrak{k} -quotient of a \mathfrak{h}_ψ^- -Verma module of lowest weight $\omega_0\mu = \omega_0\gamma + \delta$; recall (5.4). Let $Q_\psi(\gamma)$ be the unique irreducible subquotient of $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ which contains a vector of \mathfrak{h}^c -weight $\omega_0\gamma + \delta$. Similarly obtain $Q_{\psi'}(\gamma')$ containing a vector of \mathfrak{h}^c -weight $\omega_0\gamma' + \delta'$ in $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$. Define

$$\Lambda_\psi^- = \{ \tau \in (\mathfrak{h}^c)^*: (\tau|\alpha) \leq 0 \text{ for } \alpha \in \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi, \tau - \delta \text{ is regular, } \tau - \delta \in \Lambda_{\text{ch}} \}.$$

Replacing δ by δ' and noting $\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi'$, we are led to $\Lambda_{\psi'}^-$. Observe:

(5.36) Every $\tau \in \Lambda_\psi^-$ (resp. $\Lambda_{\psi'}^-$) has the form $\tau = \omega_0\gamma + \delta$ (resp. $\tau = \omega_0\gamma' + \delta'$) for some γ (resp. γ') in the positive compact chamber.

By (5.29) \mathbf{L} is faithful or degenerate. Define

$$\Lambda_{B_i}^- = \{ \lambda \in (\mathfrak{h}_m)^*: (\lambda|\alpha) \leq 0 \text{ for } \alpha \in B_i, \lambda - \rho \text{ is regular, } \lambda - \rho \in \Lambda_m \},$$

with B_1, B_2 as in (5.22) and Λ_m as in §3. If \mathbf{L} is degenerate only $\Lambda_{B_1}^-$ is defined. The choice of B_1 and B_2 in (5.22) shows the Cayley transforms c_{s_m} and $c_{s'_m}$ (5.7) must satisfy:

$$(5.37) \quad \begin{aligned} c_{s_m} \text{ maps } \Lambda_\psi^- &: 1:1 \text{ and onto } \Lambda_{B_1}^- \text{ or } \Lambda_{B_2}^-, \\ c_{s'_m} \text{ maps } \Lambda_{\psi'}^- &: 1:1 \text{ and onto } \Lambda_{B_1}^- \text{ or } \Lambda_{B_2}^-. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently:

(5.38)(i) \mathbf{L} degenerate: $\Lambda_{B_1}^- \subseteq \mathbf{L} \subseteq \Lambda_{B_1}^-$ and

$$c_{s_m}(\Lambda_\psi^-) = c_{s'_m}(\Lambda_{\psi'}^-) = \Lambda_{B_1}^-.$$

(ii) \mathbf{L} faithful: $c_{s_m}(\Lambda_\psi^-) \cup c_{s'_m}(\Lambda_{\psi'}^-) \subseteq \mathbf{L} \subseteq \Lambda_{B_1}^- \cup \Lambda_{B_2}^-$.

(The first inclusion in (5.38)(i) (resp. (5.38)(ii)) uses (5.20), (5.36) and (5.37). The second inclusions in (5.38)(i), (ii) follow from (5.22), the fact that $\hat{V} = L(\lambda - \rho)$ for any V associated to λ (1.25), and noting $\mathbf{L} - \rho \subseteq \Lambda_m$; recall (3.33).)

Case (1). L is degenerate.

From (5.38)(i), $L = \Lambda_{B_1}^-$ and every $\lambda \in L'$ is associated to some $Q_\psi(\gamma)$ and some $Q_{\psi'}(\gamma')$. By (5.27) and the definition of L' , we have associated two distinct UEP-modules to each $\lambda \in L'$.

It remains to see that there are no other UEP-modules associated to λ . If λ is associated to a discrete series, then (5.30) proves this. Thus, assume all modules associated to our fixed $\lambda \in L'$ are nontempered regular Langlands representations. If $J_p^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$ is associated to λ , then:

(5.39)(i) $P = MAN \neq P_m$; (ii) the noncompact part of $[m, m]_0$ has real rank strictly less than that of \mathfrak{g}_0 ; (iii) the noncompact part of $[m, m]_0$ is among the simple algebras $\mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$, $\mathfrak{so}(2, q)$, $\mathfrak{su}(p, p)$, $\mathfrak{so}^*(2n)$ (n even) or $\mathfrak{so}(2n, 1)$.

(If $P = P_m$, then by (3.36) and (3.3), W is uniquely determined by λ . We now have two distinct modules associated to λ with the same Langlands data—a contradiction to (3.6). The remaining parts of (5.39) follow from (5.29) and the classification, together with (5.26), (2.3) and (3.5) in the case of $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$.) Now, (2.3) and (3.5) show $M = M^+$. By (3.3) and (3.36), W is uniquely determined by λ on the component group of M . Arguing by induction in real rank and using (5.29), (5.39) and (A.1.4)(ii) (to get induction going), we see there exist at most two sets of data associated to λ .

Case (2). L is faithful.

As argued in Case (1), we may assume $\lambda \in L'$ corresponds to a nontempered Langlands representation. If $J_p^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$ is associated to λ , then, using the classification and (5.29):

(5.40)(i) $P = MAN = P_m$, or (ii) the noncompact part of $[m, m]_0$ is of real rank strictly less than that of \mathfrak{g}_0 and is among the simple algebras $\mathfrak{su}(p, q)$ ($p \neq q$), $\mathfrak{so}^*(2n)$ (n odd).

If $P = P_m$, then (3.36) and (3.3) show W is uniquely determined by λ . When $P \neq P_m$, (2.3) and (3.5) force $M = M^+$. Again, (3.3) and (3.36) show the component representation of W is uniquely determined by λ . Argue by induction in real rank, using (5.29), (5.40) and (A.2.6) (to get induction going) to see $W|_{M^0}$ is uniquely determined by λ . Conclude

(5.41) Each $\lambda \in L'$ corresponds to one and only one UEP-module.

Combine (5.37), (5.38)(ii), (5.27) and (5.41) to see: $c_{s_m}(\Lambda_\psi^-) = \Lambda_{B_1}^-$, $c_{s_m}(\Lambda_{\psi'}^-) = \Lambda_{B_1}^-$ ($i \neq j$) and $\Lambda_{B_1}^- \cup \Lambda_{B_2}^- \subseteq L \subseteq \Lambda_{B_1}^- \cup \Lambda_{B_2}^-$. This shows every $\lambda \in L'$ associates to a unique module of the type in (5.15). Q.E.D.

Combining (5.35) and (3.37) we obtain (5.1).

(5.42) REMARK. We have shown: *The asymptotic functor $(\cdots)^\wedge$, restricted to non-finite-dimensional UEP-modules of G , is 1:1 (resp. 2:1) as L is faithful (resp. degenerate).* This explains our terminology.

6. The split case. We now solve the UEP-problem whenever G is a split group.

(6.1) THEOREM. *Let G be a connected simple real split matrix group. If $\mathfrak{g}_0 \cong \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$, then the UEP-modules for G are given by (5.1). If $\mathfrak{g}_0 \not\cong \mathfrak{sp}(n, \mathbf{R})$, then the UEP-modules for G are precisely the irreducible finite-dimensional representations.*

By the classification of real forms and the technique of proof used in (3.13), a proof of (6.1) amounts to showing: The UEP-modules for $\mathfrak{so}(n, n+1)$ ($n \geq 3$) and $\mathfrak{g}_{2(2)}$ are finite dimensional.

(6.2) LEMMA. *The UEP-modules for $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{so}(n, n+1)$ ($n \geq 3$) are precisely the irreducible finite-dimensional representations.*

PROOF. The Satake diagram is

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \text{---} \bigcirc \text{---} \cdots \text{---} \bigcirc \Rightarrow \bigcirc \\ \alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \quad \quad \alpha_n \end{array}$$

Form real parabolics $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ and $\mathfrak{p}' = \mathfrak{m}' \oplus \mathfrak{a}' \oplus \mathfrak{n}'$ such that $[\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}]_0 = \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbf{R})$, $[\mathfrak{m}', \mathfrak{m}']_0 = \mathfrak{sp}(2, \mathbf{R})$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ and $\alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}' \oplus \mathfrak{a}', \mathfrak{h}_m)$. Let \mathbf{L} be defined as in (5.21) with $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}$ and V associated to λ . By an analog of (5.24)(i), $(\lambda | \alpha_i) \leq 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. The degeneracy of $\mathfrak{sp}(2, \mathbf{R})$, (5.25) leads to the conclusion $(\lambda | \alpha_n) \leq 0$. As usual, lowest weight theory, (1.25) and (3.7) show that $V = \hat{V}$ is finite dimensional. Q.E.D.

In order to deal with $\mathfrak{g}_{2(2)}$, we will need some M^+ considerations. Specifically, let α and β be the simple short and long roots of $\mathfrak{g}_{2(2)}$, respectively. Using the remarks in (5.23) (which hold whenever G has discrete series):

(6.3) Up to conjugacy P_β and $P_{\beta+\alpha}$ are the only maximal cuspidal parabolic subgroups of $G_{2(2)}$. Further, $|M_\beta/M_\beta^+| \neq 1$ and $|M_{\beta+\alpha}/M_{\beta+\alpha}^+| \neq 1$.

(6.4) LEMMA. *The UEP-modules for $G_{2(2)}$ are precisely the irreducible finite-dimensional representations.*

PROOF. Using (6.3) and an argument as in the proof of (3.8), we need only show: The discrete series for $G_{2(2)}$ are never UEP-modules. Let ψ be the positive system determined by our choice of α and β above. Then ψ corresponds to the so-called *Borel-de Siebenthal chamber*; cf. [19, (9.1)]. Let $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ be a ψ -discrete series and $\Theta_G(\psi, \gamma)$ the corresponding character. Vargas showed [25]:

(6.5) The character $\Theta_G(\psi, \gamma)$, restricted to the set (5.8) and pulled back to the corresponding subset of $(H^c)_C$ via c_{s_m} , is given by

$$2(-1)^q \frac{\sum_{\omega \in W_u} \epsilon(\omega) e^{T\omega\lambda}}{\prod_{\alpha \in \psi} (e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2})},$$

some $T \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}^c)$, W_u = Weyl group generated by reflections about compact simple ψ -roots, $q = \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbf{R}} G/K$.

Combining (6.5), (5.9) and (4.2) we conclude $(\pi(\psi, \gamma))^\wedge$ is *not* irreducible. By (1.25), $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$ is not a UEP-module.

Now, $G_{2(2)}$ contains three kinds of discrete series, corresponding to positive systems: ψ , $s_\beta\psi$, $s_{\beta+\alpha} \cdot s_\beta\psi$. Consider a $s_\beta\psi$ -discrete series $\pi(s_\beta\psi, \gamma_1)$ with character $\Theta_G(s_\beta\psi, \gamma_1)$. By Schmid's character identity [21],

$$(6.6) \quad \Theta_G(s_\beta\psi, \gamma_1) + \Theta_G(\psi, \gamma_1) = \Theta_G(\psi, \beta, \gamma_1),$$

where $\Theta_G(\psi, \beta, \gamma_1) = I_{P_\beta}^G(\phi)$, $\phi = \phi_1 \otimes e^\nu$,

$$(6.7) \quad \phi_1 = \begin{cases} \sum_{m \in M_\beta/M_\beta^+} \phi_0 \circ \text{Ad}_m & \text{on } M_\beta^+, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for some invariant eigendistribution ϕ_0 on M_β^+ . Every coset of M_β/M_β^+ has a representative m normalizing A_m [19, (5.4)]. Such an m , via Ad , operates on A_m as an element of $W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$. Hence, because ϕ is an IED on $M_\beta^+ A_\beta$, $\phi_1|_{A_m} = |M_\beta/M_\beta^+| \cdot \phi_0|_{A_m}$. Combining these observations with (6.3) and [10, §5],

$$(6.8) \quad \Theta_G(\psi, \beta, \gamma_1)|_{\tilde{A}_m \cap G'} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sum_{\omega \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}^\vee)} a_\omega e^{\omega \gamma_1}}{\prod_{\alpha \in \psi} (e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2})} \right),$$

with $a_\omega \in \mathbb{C}$. Place the ψ -discrete series character $\Theta_G(\psi, s_\beta \gamma_1)$ in a (unique) coherent family. As was noted by Schmid, this amounts to “freezing” the coefficients in the expression (3.1), then letting the parameter vary [34, §5]. The properties of coherence will then insure that (6.5) holds for the invariant eigendistribution $\Theta_G(\psi, \gamma_1)$. This remark, (6.6) and (6.8) combine to yield

$$\Theta_G(s_\beta \psi, \gamma_1)|_{\tilde{A}_m \cap G'} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\sum_{\omega \in W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}^\vee)} a'_\omega e^{\omega \gamma_1}}{\prod_{\alpha \in \psi} (e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2})} \right), \quad a'_\omega \in \mathbb{C}.$$

By (5.9) and (4.2), $(\pi(s_\beta \psi, \gamma_1))^\wedge$ is not irreducible. Thus (1.25) shows that the $s_\beta \psi$ -discrete series are never UEP-modules. A similar argument handles the $s_{\beta+\alpha} \cdot s_\beta \psi$ -discrete series. Q.E.D.

7. An example. Beyond (5.1), (6.1) and the Appendices, further refinements of (3.38) require substantial effort. In order to illustrate the complex nature of our problem, we will explicitly compute the UEP-modules for $G = \text{SP}(3, 1)$; cf. Table 5.

Throughout this section, $G = \text{SP}(3, 1)$. The relevant root systems may be identified as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\mathfrak{h}^\vee) &= \{ \pm(\varepsilon_i \pm \varepsilon_j), 1 \leq i < j \leq 4; \pm 2\varepsilon_i, 1 \leq i \leq 4 \}, \\ \Phi(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m) &= \{ \pm(e_i \pm e_j), 1 \leq i < j \leq 4; \pm 2e_i, 1 \leq i \leq 4 \}, \\ \Phi(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, \mathfrak{h}_m) &= \{ \pm(e_1 - e_2), \pm(e_3 \pm e_4), \pm 2e_3, \pm 2e_4 \}, \\ \Phi_{\mathbf{R}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m) &= \{ \pm(e_1 + e_2) \}. \end{aligned}$$

Choose positive systems $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{h}^\vee)$, $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}_m)$, $\Phi^+(\mathfrak{m}_m \oplus \mathfrak{a}_m, \mathfrak{h}_m)$ which correspond to choices of simple roots $\Pi = \{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_4, 2\varepsilon_4\}$, $B = \{e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_3, e_3 - e_4, 2e_4\}$ and $B_m = \{e_1 - e_2, e_3 - e_4, 2e_4\}$, respectively. The next lemma is contained in [15].

Note. In [15] $\bar{\pi}(\gamma)$ is the unique irreducible *quotient* of $\pi(\gamma)$. Consequently, to convert the regular character data of [15] into data of type (3.40), it is necessary to compose the parameters in [15] with the nontrivial element of $W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$. On the level of regular characters, this amounts to applying θ to the nontempered data in [15]. We point out,

$$\theta: \{e_1 \rightarrow -e_2, e_2 \rightarrow -e_1, e_3 \rightarrow e_3, e_4 \rightarrow e_4\}.$$

(7.1) LEMMA. *The regular Langlands representations of G , with trivial infinitesimal character, are parameterized as follows:*

(i) *There exist four discrete series $\bar{\pi}(\gamma_i) = \pi(\gamma_i)$ with $\gamma_i \in (\mathfrak{h}^c)^*$:*

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_0 &= 3\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + 4\varepsilon_4, & \gamma_2 &= 4\varepsilon_1 + 3\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + 2\varepsilon_4, \\ \gamma_1 &= 4\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 + 3\varepsilon_4, & \gamma_3 &= 4\varepsilon_1 + 3\varepsilon_2 + 2\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4.\end{aligned}$$

(ii) *There exist twelve nontempered regular Langlands representations $\bar{\pi}(\gamma_{ij})$ with $\gamma_{ij} \in (\mathfrak{h}_m)^*$:*

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{01} &= -3e_1 - 4e_2 + 2e_3 + e_4, & \gamma_{23} &= -e_1 - 2e_2 + 4e_3 + 3e_4, \\ \gamma_{02} &= -2e_1 - 4e_2 + 3e_3 + e_4, & \gamma_{05} &= 2e_1 - 4e_2 + 3e_3 + e_4, \\ \gamma_{03} &= -e_1 - 4e_2 + 3e_3 + 2e_4, & \gamma_{14} &= e_1 - 3e_2 + 4e_3 + 2e_4, \\ \gamma_{12} &= -2e_1 - 3e_2 + 4e_3 + e_4, & \gamma_{06} &= 3e_1 - 4e_2 + 2e_3 + e_4, \\ \gamma_{13} &= -e_1 - 3e_2 + 4e_3 + 2e_4, & \gamma_{15} &= 2e_1 - 3e_2 + 4e_3 + e_4, \\ \gamma_{04} &= e_1 - 4e_2 + 3e_3 + 2e_4, & \gamma_{24} &= e_1 - 2e_2 + 4e_3 + 3e_4.\end{aligned}$$

For convenience write $\bar{\pi}(\gamma_i) = \pi_i$, $\bar{\pi}(\gamma_{ij}) = \bar{\pi}_{ij}$ and $\pi(\gamma_{ij}) = \pi_{ij}$. If we define translation functors relative to $\Phi^+(\gamma_3)$, then the τ -invariants of the irreducible representations of (7.1) will be subsets of Π . These are listed in Table 4. Recall, a standard representation $\pi(\gamma)$ is attached to a θ -stable Cartan $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{a}$. We define

$$(7.2) \quad \begin{aligned}l'(\gamma) &= \frac{1}{2} |\{ \alpha \in \Phi^+(\gamma) : \theta\alpha \notin \Phi^+(\gamma) \}| + \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbf{R}} \mathfrak{a}_0 \\ &= \text{length of } \bar{\pi}(\gamma).\end{aligned}$$

Discrete series have length zero, while finite-dimensional modules have maximum length. (Length is a measurement of “asymptotic growth”.)

Since (3.19) holds for irreducible Harish-Chandra modules, we may apply D. Vogan’s algorithm [27] to compute the composition factors of the standard representations $\pi(\gamma)$ [27, 15]. This information is summarized in Table 4, all formulas being understood *on the level of characters*.

The next two results—collectively—allow us to determine the “fine structure” of the decompositions in Table 4.

(7.3) THEOREM (VOGAN, [28, (7.2); 27, (3.18)], (3.19)). *If $\bar{\pi}(\gamma)$ and $\bar{\pi}(\gamma_1)$ are distinct, then $\text{Ext}_{(\mathfrak{a}, K)}^1(\bar{\pi}(\gamma), \bar{\pi}(\gamma_1)) \cong \text{Ext}_{(\mathfrak{a}, K)}^1(\bar{\pi}(\gamma)) \neq 0$ only if $l'(\gamma)$ and $l'(\gamma_1)$ have different parities.*

(7.4) Recall. $\text{Ext}_{(\mathfrak{a}, K)}^1(X, Y) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$ there exists a Harish-Chandra module E , not isomorphic to $X \oplus Y$, such that $0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow E \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$ is exact [30, (9.2.2)].

Consider a standard representation $\pi(\gamma_{ij})$ and let $\bar{\phi}_{ij}$ be the dual of the restriction of an inner automorphism of \mathfrak{g} transforming \mathfrak{h}^c into \mathfrak{h}_m such that $\bar{\phi}_{ij}(\Phi^+(\gamma_3)) = \Phi^+(\gamma_{ij})$. Set $\alpha = \bar{\phi}_{ij}(\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in \Phi^+(\gamma_3)$.

(7.5) PROPOSITION (VOGAN). *Fix a standard representation π_{ij} . Suppose $\alpha \in \Pi$, $\bar{\alpha} = \bar{\phi}_{ij}(\alpha)$ is a simple complex root in $\Phi^+(\gamma_{ij})$ and $\theta\bar{\alpha} \notin \Phi^+(\gamma_{ij})$. Then α is not in the τ -invariant of any irreducible quotient of π_{ij} .*

PROOF. By [30, 8.2.7], there exists an exact sequence

$$\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha \pi_{ij} \rightarrow \pi_{ij} \rightarrow 0.$$

TABLE 4. Composition factors of $SP(3, 1)$

<i>Decomposition</i>	<i>τ-invariant of Langlands submodule</i>	<i>Length of Langlands submodule</i>
$\pi_{01} = \bar{\pi}_{01} + \bar{\pi}_{02} + \bar{\pi}_{23}$	Π	6
$\pi_{02} = \bar{\pi}_{02} + \bar{\pi}_{03} + \bar{\pi}_{12} + \bar{\pi}_{13} + \bar{\pi}_{23}$	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3\}$	5
$\pi_{03} = \bar{\pi}_{03} + \bar{\pi}_{04} + \bar{\pi}_{13} + \bar{\pi}_{14}$	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_4\}$	4
$\pi_{12} = \bar{\pi}_{12} + \bar{\pi}_{13} + \pi_3$	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2\}$	4
$\pi_{04} = \bar{\pi}_{04} + \bar{\pi}_{05} + \bar{\pi}_{14} + \bar{\pi}_{15}$	$\Pi \setminus \{2\epsilon_4\}$	3
$\pi_{13} = \bar{\pi}_{13} + \bar{\pi}_{14} + \bar{\pi}_{23} + \bar{\pi}_{24} + \pi_3$	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_4\}$	3
$\pi_{05} = \bar{\pi}_{05} + \bar{\pi}_{06} + \bar{\pi}_{15} + \pi_1$	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_4\}$	2
$\pi_{14} = \bar{\pi}_{14} + \bar{\pi}_{15} + \bar{\pi}_{24} + \pi_2$	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, 2\epsilon_4\}$	2
$\pi_{23} = \bar{\pi}_{23} + \bar{\pi}_{24}$	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3\}$	2
$\pi_{06} = \bar{\pi}_{06} + \pi_0 + \pi_1$	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3\}$	1
$\pi_{15} = \bar{\pi}_{15} + \pi_1 + \pi_2$	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_4\}$	1
$\pi_{24} = \bar{\pi}_{24} + \pi_2 + \pi_3$	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3, 2\epsilon_4\}$	1
π_0	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2\}$	0
π_1	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3\}$	0
π_2	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3, \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_4\}$	0
π_3	$\Pi \setminus \{\epsilon_3 - \epsilon_4\}$	0

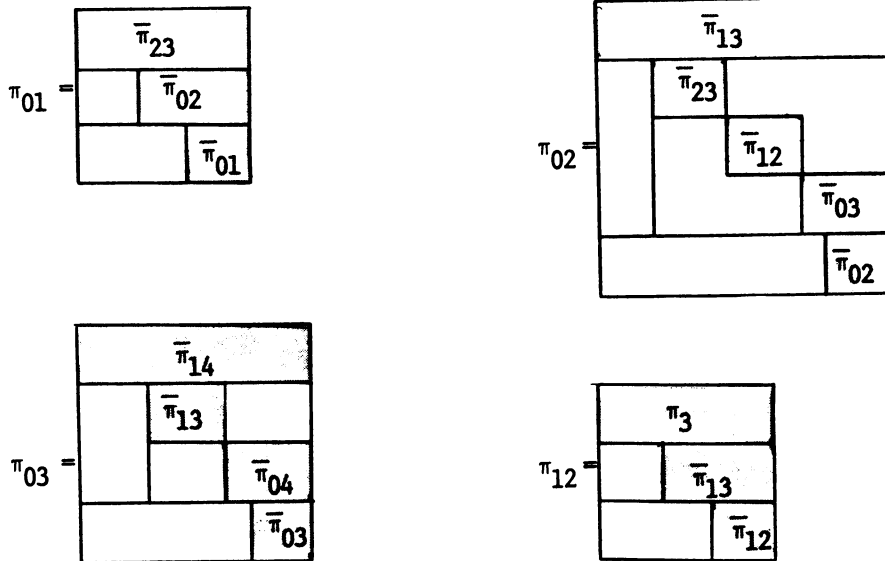
Let X be an irreducible quotient of π_{ij} . Then

$$0 \neq \text{Hom}_{(\mathfrak{g}, K)}(\pi_{ij}, X) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{(\mathfrak{g}, K)}(\phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha \pi_{ij}, X) \cong \text{Hom}_{(\mathfrak{g}, K)}(\pi_{ij}, \phi_\alpha \psi_\alpha X),$$

using the adjointness of translation functors [27, (3.4)]. Q.E.D.

We are now ready to determine the “fine structure” of π_{ij} . The meaning of the diagrams in (7.6) is explained in the proof.

(7.6) THEOREM. *All irreducible submodules and irreducible quotients of the standard representations π_{ij} are indicated below:*



$$\pi_{04} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & \overline{\pi}_{15} & \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_{14} & \\ \hline & & \overline{\pi}_{05} \\ \hline & & \overline{\pi}_{04} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\pi_{13} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & \overline{\pi}_{24} & \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_{23} & \\ \hline & \pi_3 & \\ \hline & & \overline{\pi}_{14} \\ \hline & & \overline{\pi}_{13} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\pi_{05} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & \pi_1 & \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_{15} & \\ \hline & & \overline{\pi}_{06} \\ \hline & & \overline{\pi}_{05} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\pi_{14} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & \pi_2 & \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_{24} & \\ \hline & & \overline{\pi}_{15} \\ \hline & & \overline{\pi}_{14} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\pi_{06} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \pi_0 & \\ \hline & \pi_1 \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_{06} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\pi_{15} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \pi_1 & \\ \hline & \pi_2 \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_{15} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\pi_{24} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \pi_2 & \\ \hline & \pi_3 \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_{24} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\pi_{23} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \overline{\pi}_{24} & \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_{23} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

PROOF. Submodules (resp. quotients) of π_{ij} are on the bottom (resp. top) layer of a box and subquotients are in between. By

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline X \\ \hline Y \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \left(\text{resp.} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline X \\ \hline Y \\ \hline \end{array} \right),$$

we mean $\text{Ext}_{(\mathfrak{g}, K)}^1(X, Y) \neq 0$ (resp. $X \oplus Y$). By (3.6), $\bar{\pi}_{ij}$ is the unique irreducible submodule of π_{ij} —so the bottom layer of each box is clear. π_{23} is obvious (by uniqueness of the subrepresentation $\bar{\pi}_{23}$) and $\pi_{06}, \pi_{15}, \pi_{24}$ are Schmid embeddings; cf. [23, (5.22)].

Next, consider π_{01} (resp. π_{12}). By (3.6) and Table 4, $\bar{\pi}_{01}$ (resp. $\bar{\pi}_{12}$) must have nontrivial extension with $\bar{\pi}_{02}$ or $\bar{\pi}_{23}$ (resp. $\bar{\pi}_{13}$ or π_3). Table 4 and the parity conditions of (7.3) force $\text{Ext}_{(\mathfrak{g}, K)}^1(\bar{\pi}_{02}, \bar{\pi}_{01}) \neq 0$ (resp. $\text{Ext}_{(\mathfrak{g}, K)}^1(\bar{\pi}_{13}, \bar{\pi}_{12}) \neq 0$). If $\bar{\pi}_{23}$ (resp. π_3) has trivial extension with $\bar{\pi}_{02}$ (resp. $\bar{\pi}_{13}$), then $\text{Ext}_{(\mathfrak{g}, K)}^1(\bar{\pi}_{23}, \bar{\pi}_{01}) \neq 0$ (resp. $\text{Ext}_{(\mathfrak{g}, K)}^1(\pi_3, \bar{\pi}_{12}) \neq 0$)—contradiction.

Now consider π_{02} . The inner automorphism $\bar{\phi}_{02}$ (defined prior to (7.5)) is given by $\theta \circ \phi_{02}$, where [15, p. 457]

$$\phi_{02}: \{\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow e_1, \varepsilon_2 \rightarrow e_3, \varepsilon_3 \rightarrow e_2, \varepsilon_4 \rightarrow e_4\}.$$

Let $\alpha = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2$ and $\beta = \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_4$. Then $\bar{\alpha} = -e_2 - e_3$ and $\bar{\beta} = -e_1 - e_4$. Using (7.1): $(\theta\bar{\alpha}|\gamma_{02}) < 0$, $(\theta\bar{\beta}|\gamma_{02}) < 0$ and $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}$ are complex simple $\Phi^+(\gamma_{02})$ roots. By (7.5), α, β are *not* in the τ -invariant of any irreducible quotient of π_{02} . In view of Table 4, $\bar{\pi}_{13}$ is the only possible irreducible quotient of π_{02} . By Table 4 the remaining subquotients $\bar{\pi}_{03}, \bar{\pi}_{12}, \bar{\pi}_{23}$ have the same parity. Using (7.3), these subquotients have trivial extensions with one another.

The argument for π_{02} works in all other cases. We need the formulas for the various $\bar{\phi}_{ij} = \theta \circ \phi_{ij}$, where ϕ_{ij} is given by [15, p. 457]:

$$\phi_{ij}(\varepsilon_k) = \begin{cases} e_{k+2}, & 1 \leq k \leq i, \\ e_1, & k = i+1, \\ e_{k+1}, & i+2 \leq k \leq j, \\ e_2, & k = j+1, \\ e_k, & j+2 \leq k \leq 4, \end{cases} \quad \phi_{ij}(\varepsilon_k) = \begin{cases} e_{k+2}, & 1 \leq k \leq i, \\ e_1, & k = i+1, \\ e_{k+1}, & i+2 \leq k \leq 7-j, \\ -e_2, & k = 8-j, \\ e_k, & 9-j \leq k \leq 4, \end{cases}$$

$$0 \leq i < j \leq 3, \quad 0 \leq i \leq 2, 4 \leq j \leq 6-i.$$

Q.E.D.

Note. The above ideas extend to any G of real rank one once analogs of (7.1) and Table 4 are in hand. Our approach, using parity considerations and (7.5), was a consequence of discussions with D. Vogan.

The above results were established under the assumption of trivial infinitesimal character. By the translation principle [30, (8.2.1)], this assumption may be dropped: *Theorem (7.6) holds for all standard representations $\pi_{ij}(\chi)$ with a fixed regular integral infinitesimal character χ .* We now invoke the fact that G has real rank one. Specifically, (7.6) tells us the “fine structure” of any $I_P^G(W_1 \otimes e^{\nu_1})$, where $(\nu_1|\alpha) < 0$ for $\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$. Dualizing, the structure of $I_P^G(W_1^* \otimes e^{\nu_2})$, where $(\nu_2|\alpha) > 0$ for $\alpha \in \Phi^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}_m)$, is an “upside down” version of some picture in (7.6). In short, the “fine structure” of every $I_P^G(W \otimes e^\nu)$ with regular integral infinitesimal character is known. A corollary to these remarks is the following observation:

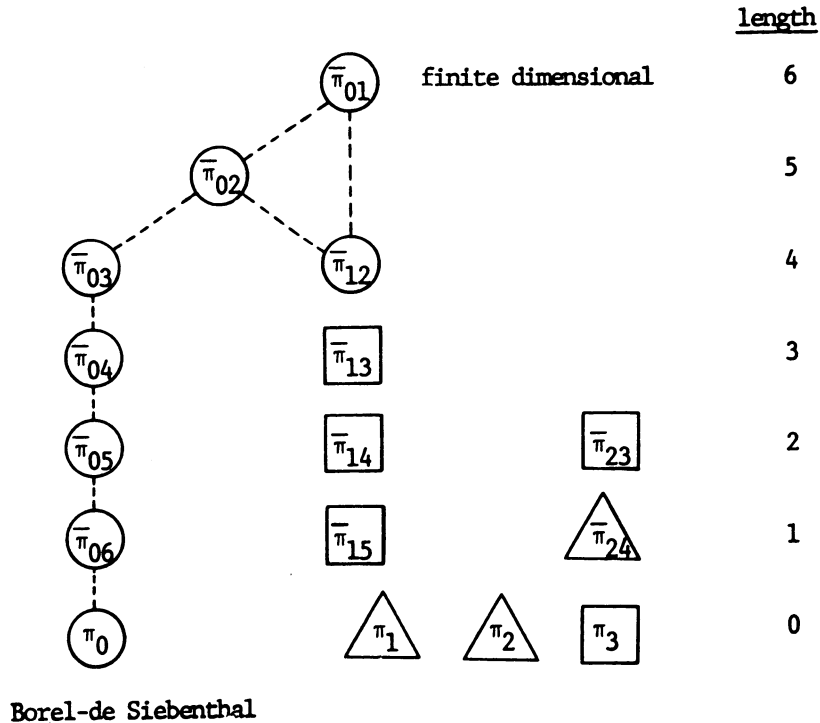
(7.7) *The UEP-modules for G consist of those regular Langlands representations V which satisfy one and only one of the following conditions: (i) V is an irreducible*

submodule in precisely one of the “boxes” in (7.6); (ii) V is an irreducible quotient in precisely one of the “boxes” in (7.6).

Note. A UEP-module V is a nontempered Langlands representation (resp. discrete series) as (i) (resp. (ii)) of (7.7) holds. (This is a consequence of (3.6).)

(7.8) *Explanation of Table 5.* In Table 5 we have drawn a lattice containing all irreducible representations with a fixed regular integral infinitesimal character. The UEP-modules are circled. Those modules with two (resp. three) embeddings into generalized principal series along P_m are enclosed in a box (resp. triangle). The levels of the lattice correspond to length. Placing π_0 in a coherent family \mathcal{F}_0 , the dashed lines connect all irreducible constituents of \mathcal{F}_0 having the same infinitesimal character as π_0 . (This is a computation of successive U_α 's and follows using the machinery in [15].) The discrete series π_0 is easily checked to have the Borel-de Siebenthal property. Finally, we remark that the coherent family \mathcal{F}_1 , containing π_1 , will contain the nontempered UEP-modules among its irreducible constituents. (Again, this is a computation of successive U_α 's.)

TABLE 5. Embedding lattice for $\mathrm{SP}(3, 1)$



APPENDICES

A.1. Fine structure of the composition series for $\mathrm{SPIN}(n, 1)$. Throughout this section $G = \mathrm{SPIN}(n, 1)$ with $n \geq 2$. This is a connected simple real matrix group embedding into its simply connected complexification. Further, $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R}) \cong \mathfrak{so}(2, 1)$ and $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{C}) \cong \mathfrak{so}(3, 1)$. (See Table 1 for $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbf{R})$ data.)

TABLE 6. $\mathfrak{so}(n, 1)$

Satake diagram of B	Dynkin diagram of \overline{B}_0	m_β	$m_{2\beta}$
$\begin{array}{c} \circ \alpha_2 \\ \updownarrow \\ \circ \alpha_1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \beta_1 \\ (n=3) \end{array}$	2	0
$\begin{array}{c} \circ \alpha_1 \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \dots \text{---} \bullet \Rightarrow \bullet \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \beta_1 \\ (n=2k) \end{array}$	$2k-1$	0
$\begin{array}{c} \circ \alpha_1 \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \dots \text{---} \bullet \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \bullet \\ \searrow \bullet \end{array} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \beta_1 \\ (n=2k+1) \end{array}$	$2k$	0

Fix a regular integral infinitesimal character χ . We will describe the “fine structure” of the composition series for each standard representation attached to χ .

(A.1.1) THEOREM. *If $G = \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbf{R})$, then the UEP-modules consist of the discrete series and the irreducible finite-dimensional representations.*

PROOF. As is well known, a standard character attached to χ is either irreducible or has “fine structure”

$$\pi(\chi) = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \pi_- & \\ \hline & \pi_+ \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}(\chi) \\ \hline \end{array},$$

adhering to the conventions in (7.6), where π_{\pm} are the discrete series representations attached to χ and $\overline{\pi}(\chi)$ is finite dimensional. Q.E.D.

The next two results may be found in [33]; also see [18, 24].

(A.1.2) THEOREM. *If $G = \mathrm{SPIN}(2k+1, 1)$, there are precisely $k+1$ standard representations attached to χ , say π_1, \dots, π_{k+1} . Furthermore, maintaining the conventions in (7.6), the “fine structure” of the π_i becomes*

$$\pi_i = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \overline{\pi}_{i+1} & \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_i \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_{k+1} = \boxed{\overline{\pi}_{k+1}}; \quad (1 \leq i \leq k)$$

i.e. π_{k+1} is irreducible.

(A.1.3) THEOREM. Let $G = \text{SPIN}(2k, 1)$, $k \geq 2$. There are precisely k standard representations associated to χ , say π_1, \dots, π_k . Following the conventions of (7.6), their “fine structure” becomes

$$\pi_i = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \overline{\pi}_{i+1} & \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_i \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_k = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \pi_+ & \\ \hline & \pi_- \\ \hline & \overline{\pi}_k \\ \hline \end{array}$$

($1 \leq i \leq k-1$)

where π_{\pm} are the two discrete series of G attached to χ .

Arguing as in (7.7), we obtain the following result.

(A.1.4) THEOREM. (i) If $G = \text{SPIN}(2k+1, 1)$, then the UEP-modules are precisely the irreducible finite-dimensional representations.

(ii) If $G = \text{SPIN}(2k, 1)$, then the UEP-modules are precisely the discrete series and the irreducible finite-dimensional representations. To each tempered $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}$ ((5.21)) there correspond precisely two UEP-discrete series.

A.2. Fine structure of the composition series for $\text{SU}(n, 1)$. Throughout this section $G = \text{SU}(n, 1)$ with $n \geq 2$. This is a connected simple real matrix group embedding into its simply connected complexification.

TABLE 7. $\text{su}(n, 1)$

Satake diagram of B	Dynkin diagram of \overline{B}_0	\mathfrak{m}_B	\mathfrak{m}_{2B}
		$2(n-1)$	1

Fix a regular integral infinitesimal character χ . We will describe the “fine structure” of the composition series for each standard representation attached to χ .

(A.2.1) THEOREM [33]. Let $G = \text{SU}(n, 1)$. The regular Langlands representations attached to χ may be parametrized as follows:

- (i) $\overline{\pi}_{i,j}$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq n-i+1$ (nontempered).
- (ii) $\pi_{1+i, n+1-i}$, $0 \leq i \leq n$ (discrete series).

Zelobenko [33] has given some “fine structure” information for the standard representations π_{ij} of (A.2.1). A priori his information is *not* as sharp as the type in (7.6) but will be adequate for our purposes. We will understand

$$(A.2.2) \quad \pi_{ij} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline A & B \\ \hline C & D \\ \hline \end{array}$$

to mean: A is an irreducible quotient of π_{ij} , D is an irreducible submodule of π_{ij} , C and B are irreducible subquotients of π_{ij} . Using (3.6), we know $D = \bar{\pi}_{ij}$ is the unique irreducible submodule of π_{ij} . However, these pictures do not tell us anything about $\text{Ext}_{(a,k)}^1(B, C)$, nor do we know A is the only quotient. This could be resolved using analysis as in §7.

Using (A.2.1), (A.2.2) and [33], the structure of the π_{ji} are given in Table 8.

TABLE 8. Fine structure of standard modules of $SU(n, 1)$

The diagram illustrates the structure of the matrix $\bar{\pi}$. It is a large square matrix partitioned into blocks. The top-left block is a square matrix with elements $\pi_{1,n+1}$ and $\pi_{2,n}$ in the first row, and $\pi_{n+1,1}$ and $\pi_{n,1}$ in the first column. The rest of the matrix is filled with elements $\bar{\pi}_{ij}$ in a symmetric pattern. The diagram uses ellipses to indicate that the matrix is larger than shown.

The standard representations π_{ij} “along the diagonal” in Table 8 are Schmid embeddings of the discrete series $\pi_{1+i, n+1-i}$, $0 \leq i \leq n$. Consequently, following the conventions of (7.6):

$$(A.2.3) \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \pi_{i+1,j} & \\ \hline & \pi_{i,j+1} \\ \hline \end{array} = \pi_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad j = n-i+1.$$

This observation, Table 8 and reasoning as in (7.7), yield

(A.2.4) **THEOREM.** *Let $G = \mathrm{SU}(n, 1)$ ($n \geq 2$). Then the UEP-modules are among the representations: $\bar{\pi}_{11}, \bar{\pi}_{12}, \dots, \bar{\pi}_{1n}; \bar{\pi}_{21}, \bar{\pi}_{31}, \dots, \bar{\pi}_{n1}$ (nontempered); $\pi_{n+1,1}$ and $\pi_{1,n+1}$ (discrete series).*

(A.2.5) **COROLLARY.** *Let $G = \mathrm{SU}(n, 1)$ ($n \geq 2$). Then the UEP-modules are precisely the regular irreducible constituents of coherent continuations of the holomorphic discrete series. Furthermore, \mathbf{L} is faithful (recall (5.22)), with $B_1 = \{\alpha_1\} \cup B_m$ and $B_2 = \{\alpha_n\} \cup B_m$; notation is as in Table 7 and (2.20).*

PROOF. By (5.30) we need only verify the first assertion of (A.2.5) for nontempered representations. Theorem (A.2.4) shows there are at most $2n - 1$ distinct nontempered UEP-modules attached to χ . We will show that continuations of holomorphic discrete series give at least $2n - 1$ distinct UEP-modules. In keeping with the notation of §5, let $\pi(\psi, \gamma) = \pi_{n+1,1}$ and $\pi(\psi', \gamma') = \pi_{1,n+1}$. As was noted in the proof of (5.35):

Let $\{\gamma = \gamma_0, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\}$ be the $W(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}^c)$ -orbit of γ in the “ $\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi$ -chamber”. Then $\pi(\psi, \gamma_i)$ contains a unique irreducible subquotient $Q_\psi(\gamma_i)$ of lowest \mathfrak{h}^c -weight $\omega_0\gamma_i + \delta$; recall, ω_0 is the opposition involution of $W(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{h}^c)$.

As a corollary to this remark and the proof of (5.15), we pick up n distinct nontempered UEP-modules by continuing $\pi(\psi, \gamma)$. (We have used the fact G has $n + 1$ “types” of discrete series.) A similar remark holds for $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$: we pick up n distinct nontempered UEP-modules by continuing $\pi(\psi', \gamma')$. By (5.27) and (3.37) we have $2n - 1$ distinct nontempered UEP-modules accounted for. The first assertion of (A.2.5) has now been established.

The above argument actually shows that each UEP-module is of the form $Q_\psi(\gamma)$ or $Q_{\psi'}(\gamma')$. By construction, $Q_\psi(\gamma)$ (resp. $Q_{\psi'}(\gamma')$) has lowest \mathfrak{h}^c -weight $\omega_0\gamma + \delta$ (resp. $\omega_0\gamma' + \delta'$). Further, $\omega_0\gamma + \delta$ and $\omega_0\gamma' + \delta'$ are antidominant with respect to $\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi = \Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c) \cap \psi'$. The Cayley transforms c_{s_m} and $c_{s'_m}$ ((5.7)) show $(Q_\psi(\gamma))^\wedge$ and $(Q_{\psi'}(\gamma'))^\wedge$ have lowest \mathfrak{h}_m -weights λ and λ' , respectively, satisfying

$$(\lambda | c_{s_m}(\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)) \cap \Phi^+(g, \mathfrak{h}_m)) \leq 0$$

and

$$(\lambda' | c_{s'_m}(\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)) \cap \Phi^+(g, \mathfrak{h}_m)) \leq 0.$$

Since $(\lambda | B_m) \leq 0$ and $(\lambda' | B_m) \leq 0$, we must have (recall (2.2)) $\langle c_{s_m}(\Phi^c(\mathfrak{h}^c)) \cap \Phi^+(g, \mathfrak{h}_m) \rangle = \langle B_m \cup \{\alpha_i\} \rangle$, $i = 1$ or n , as in Table 7. A similar statement holds for $c_{s'_m}$. Q.E.D.

(A.2.6) **LEMMA.** *Let $G = \mathrm{SU}(n, 1)$ and $\lambda \in \mathbf{L}$; recall (5.21). There is one and only one UEP-module associated to λ .*

PROOF. Assume distinct V and V_1 are associated to λ . Then V and V_1 embed into the same generalized principal series along P_m . This is impossible for a nontempered parameter by (3.6). Table 8 precludes the possibility of λ being a tempered parameter. Q.E.D.

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