AUTOMORPHIC COHOMOLOGY, MOTIVIC COHOMOLOGY, AND THE ADJOINT L-FUNCTION
(COHOMOLOGIE AUTOMORPHE, COHOMOLOGIE MOTIVIQUE ET FONCTION L ADJOINTE)

KARTIK PRASANNA AND AKSHAY VENKATESH

ABSTRACT. We propose a relationship between the cohomology of arithmetic groups, and the motivic cohomology of certain (Langlands-)attached motives. The motivic cohomology group in question is that related, by Beilinson's conjecture, to the adjoint L-function at $s = 1$. We present evidence for the conjecture using the theory of periods of automorphic forms, and using analytic torsion.

RÉSUMÉ. Nous proposons une relation entre la cohomologie des groupes arithmétiques et la cohomologie motivique de certains motifs attachés. La cohomologie motivique en question est liée à la fonction L adjointe en $s = 1$ par la conjecture de Beilinson. Nous présentons des éléments de confirmation pour la conjecture en utilisant la théorie des périodes des formes automorphes et la torsion analytique.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

A remarkable feature of the cohomology $H^*(\Gamma, \mathbf{C})$ of arithmetic groups Γ is their spectral degeneracy: Hecke operators can act in several different degrees with exactly the same eigenvalues. For an elementary introduction to this phenomenon, see [73, §3]. In some cases, such as Shimura varieties, it can be explained by the action of a Lefschetz SL_2 but in general it is more mysterious.

We shall propose here that this degeneracy arises from a hidden degree-shifting action of a certain motivic cohomology group on $H^*(\Gamma, \mathbf{Q})$. This is interesting both as an extra structure of $H^*(\Gamma, \mathbf{Q})$, and because it exhibits a way to access the motivic cohomology

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group. We do not know how to define the action directly, but we give a formula for the action tensored with $\mathbf{C}$, using the archimedean regulator. Our conjecture, then, is that this action over $\mathbf{C}$ respects $\mathbf{Q}$ structures.

The conjecture has numerical consequences: it predicts what the "matrix of periods" for a cohomological automorphic form should look like. We shall verify a small number of these predictions. This is the main evidence for the conjecture at present; we should note that we found the verifications somewhat miraculous, as they involve a large amount of cancellation in "Hodge–linear algebra." The most novel aspect of our proofs is the use of analytic torsion to compute cohomological periods even when there are no natural cycles to integrate over (§9), and it is this technique that gives rise to what seems to us the most compelling evidence for the conjecture.

It takes a little while to formulate the conjecture: in §1.1 we will set up notation for the cohomology of arithmetic groups; as usual it is more convenient to work with adelic quotients. We formulate the conjecture itself in §1.2. §1.3 discusses the case of tori – this is just a small reality check. In §1.4 we describe how to extract numerically testable predictions from the conjecture, some of which we have verified.

1.1. **Cohomological representations.** Fix a reductive $\mathbf{Q}$-group $\mathbf{G}$, which we always suppose to have no central split torus. Let S be the associated symmetric space; for us, this will be G/K_∞^0, where K_∞^0 is a maximal compact *connected* subgroup of $G := \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$; thus S need not be connected, but G preserves an orientation on it.

Let $\mathbf{A}_\mathrm{f}$ denote the finite adeles of $\mathbf{Q}$ and let $K \subset \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}_\mathrm{f})$ be a level structure, i.e., an open compact subgroup; we suppose that K factorizes as $K = \prod_v K_v$. We may form the associated arithmetic manifold

$$Y(K) = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash S \times \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}_\mathrm{f})/K.$$

If the level structure K is fixed (as in the rest of the introduction) we allow ourselves to just write Y instead of $Y(K)$.

The cohomology $H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q})$ is naturally identified with the direct sum $\bigoplus H^*(\Gamma_i, \mathbf{Q})$ of group cohomologies of various arithmetic subgroups $\Gamma_i \leqslant \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})$, indexed by the connected components of Y. However, it is much more convenient to work with Y; for example, the full Hecke algebra for $\mathbf{G}$ acts on the cohomology of Y but may permute the contributions from various components.

As we recall in (1.1.2) below, the action of the Hecke algebra on $H^*(Y, \mathbf{C})$ often exhibits the same eigencharacter in several different cohomological degrees. Our conjecture will propose the existence of extra endomorphisms of $H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q})$ that commute with the Hecke algebra and explain this phenomenon.

First of all, we want to localize at a given character of the Hecke algebra. For each v not dividing the level of K, i.e., at which K_v is hyperspecial, let $\chi_v : \mathscr{H}(\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_v), K_v) \to \mathbf{Q}$ be a character.

Consider the set of automorphic representations $\pi = \otimes \pi_v$ of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})^1$ such that:

- $\pi^K \neq 0$
- π_∞ has nonvanishing $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0)$-cohomology.
- For finite places v not dividing the level of K (places for which K_v is hyperspecial) the representation π_v is spherical and corresponds to the character χ_v.

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[1]Here and throughout the paper, we understand automorphic representations not as abstract representations, but as being realized on subspaces of functions on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})/\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})$.

This is a finite set, which we shall assume to be nonempty, say

$$\Pi = \{\pi_1, \ldots, \pi_h\}.$$

These automorphic representations are nearly equivalent; we moreover shall assume that:

- Each π_i is cuspidal;
- Each π_i is tempered at ∞ and at one finite place v at which K_v is hyperspecial.

Here, the cuspidality assumption is to avoid complications of non-compactness. The second assumption is simply an unconditional proxy for asserting that π_i belong to a tempered A-packet; temperedness is important for the way we formulate our conjecture. (One expects that the condition at v implies the condition at ∞, cf. [16, Conjecture 2A]).

We will be interested in the part of cohomology which transforms according to the character χ, which we will denote by a subscript Π:

$$(1.1.1) \quad H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi = \{h \in H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q}) : Th = \chi_v(T)h \text{ for all } T \in \mathscr{H}(\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_v), K_v)$$
$$\text{and all places } v \text{ not dividing the level of } K.\}$$

We sometimes abridge $H^i(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$ to H^i_Π.

In particular, under our assumptions above, $H^*(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ can be computed from the $(\mathfrak{g}, K^0_\infty)$-cohomology of the π_i. The computation of the $(\mathfrak{g}, K_\infty)$-cohomology of tempered representations (see [8, Theorem III.5.1] and also [9, 5.5] for the noncompact case) implies that

$$(1.1.2) \qquad\qquad \dim H^j(Y, \mathbf{R})_\Pi = k \cdot \binom{\delta}{j - q},$$

where we understand $\binom{\delta}{a} = 0$ if $a \notin [0, \delta]$,

$$(1.1.3) \qquad\qquad \delta := \operatorname{rank} G - \operatorname{rank} K_\infty, \quad q := \frac{\dim Y - \delta}{2},$$

and $k = \dim H^q(Y, \mathbf{R})_\Pi$. For example, if $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{SL}_{2m}$, then $q = m^2$ and $\delta = m - 1$.

In words, (1.1.2) asserts that the Hecke eigensystem indexed by Π occurs in every degree j between q and $q + \delta$, with multiplicity proportional to $\binom{\delta}{j-q}$.

1.1.1. *Galois representations and motives attached to* Π. In the situation just described, Π should conjecturally [13] have attached to it a compatible system of Galois representations $\rho_\ell : \operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q}) \to {}^L G(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)$. Actually all that is important for us is the composition with the adjoint or the co-adjoint representation of ${}^L G$:

$$\operatorname{Ad} \rho_\ell : \operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q}) \to \mathrm{GL}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell), \quad \operatorname{Ad}^* \rho_\ell : \operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q}) \to \mathrm{GL}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell),$$

where $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ denotes the Lie algebra of the dual group $\widehat{G}$ (considered as a split reductive $\mathbf{Q}$-group) and $\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \operatorname{Hom}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}, \mathbf{Q})$ is its linear dual. In fact, if $\mathbf{G}$ is not simply connected the representation ρ_ℓ requires, for its definition, a modification of the notion of L-group (see again [13]); however, no such modification should be required for $\operatorname{Ad} \rho_\ell$ or $\operatorname{Ad}^* \rho_\ell$; see §4.2 and in particular footnote 5 for more discussion.

We will assume throughout, as is predicted by the Langlands program, that $\operatorname{Ad} \rho_\ell$ and $\operatorname{Ad}^* \rho_\ell$ are Galois representations underlying a Grothendieck motive; this weight zero motive will be denoted by $\operatorname{Ad} \Pi$ or $\operatorname{Ad}^* \Pi$ respectively. Thus, for example, the Galois representation on the etale realisation of $\operatorname{Ad} \Pi$ is identified with $\operatorname{Ad} \rho_\ell$.

Before we proceed, a brief remark about "adjoint" versus "coadjoint." The representations $\operatorname{Ad} \rho_\ell$ and $\operatorname{Ad}^* \rho_\ell = (\operatorname{Ad} \rho_\ell)^*$ are isomorphic if $\mathbf{G}$ is semisimple, because of

the Killing form. Consequently, the associated motives $\operatorname{Ad}\Pi$ and $\operatorname{Ad}^*\Pi$ should be isomorphic. However, both to handle the reductive case and to be more canonical, we will distinguish between the two.

1.2. **The conjecture.** It is expected (cf. (3.2) of [41]) that the adjoint L-function

$$L(s, \Pi, \operatorname{Ad}^*)$$

that is to say, the L-function attached to the motive $\operatorname{Ad}^*\Pi$, is holomorphic at $s = 1$ under our assumptions (in particular, that $\mathbf{G}$ has no central split torus). According to Beilinson's conjecture, the value of this L-function is related to a regulator on a certain motivic cohomology group attached to $\operatorname{Ad}^*\Pi$. It is this motivic cohomology group that will play the starring role in our conjecture. We defer to later sections more careful expositions of points of detail; in particular, what we need of motivic cohomology and Beilinson's conjectures is summarized in §2, and discussion of "automorphic versus motivic" L-functions, at least in the case we need it, is given in §6.4.4.

First, to the real reductive group $G = \mathbf{G_R}$ we shall attach in §3 a canonical $\mathbf{C}$-vector space $\mathfrak{a}_G$, such that $\dim(\mathfrak{a}_G) = \delta$; it can be described in either of the following ways:

- $\mathfrak{a}_G$ is the split component of a fundamental Cartan subalgebra inside $\operatorname{Lie}(\mathbf{G})_{\mathbf{C}}$.
- The dual $\mathfrak{a}_G^* := \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbf{C}}(\mathfrak{a}_G, \mathbf{C})$ is the fixed points, on the Lie algebra $\operatorname{Lie}(\widehat{T})$ of the dual maximal torus, of $w_0\sigma$, where w_0 is a long Weyl element and σ is the (pinned) action of complex conjugation on $\widehat{G}$.

We shall construct in §3 an action of the exterior algebra $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on the $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0)$-cohomology of a tempered representation of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$. This gives rise to a natural degree-shifting action of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on $H^*(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi$, with the property that the associated map

$$(1.2.1) \qquad\qquad H^q(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi \otimes \wedge^i \mathfrak{a}_G^* \xrightarrow{\sim} H^{q+i}(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi$$

is an isomorphism. For a more careful discussion see §3.

Next, standard conjectures allow us to attach to a Grothendieck motive M over $\mathbf{Q}$ a motivic cohomology group $H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(j))$ (the subscript $\mathbf{Z}$ means that these are classes that "extend to an integral model"; the group $H^i_{\mathscr{M}}$ should however be independent of integral model). Then $H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(j))$ is a $\mathbf{Q}$-vector space, conjecturally finite dimensional, and is equipped with a regulator map whose target is the Deligne cohomology $H^i_{\mathscr{D}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(j))$. We are interested in the case of $M = \operatorname{Ad}^*\Pi$, and write for brevity:

$$(1.2.2) \qquad\qquad L := H^1_{\mathscr{M}}((\operatorname{Ad}^*\Pi)_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(1)).$$

In this case (§5.1) the target of the archimedean regulator (tensored with $\mathbf{C}$) is canonically identified with $\mathfrak{a}_G$; we get therefore a map

$$(1.2.3) \qquad\qquad L \otimes \mathbf{C} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{a}_G$$

which is conjecturally an isomorphism.

Write $L^* = \operatorname{Hom}(L, \mathbf{Q})$ for the $\mathbf{Q}$-dual and $L_{\mathbf{C}}^* = \operatorname{Hom}(L, \mathbf{C})$. Dualizing (1.2.3), the map

$$(1.2.4) \qquad\qquad \mathfrak{a}_G^* \longrightarrow L_{\mathbf{C}}^*$$

is again conjecturally an isomorphism. We are ready to formulate our central

Conjecture 1.2.1. *Notation as above: $H^*(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ is the subspace of cohomology associated to the automorphic form Π, $\mathfrak{a}_G$ is the $\mathbf{C}$-vector space associated to $\mathbf{G}$, and L is, as in (1.2.2), the motivic cohomology of the adjoint motive associated to Π.*

Then the action of $\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on $H^*(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ described above is compatible with rational forms, i.e., if an element of $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ maps to L^*, then its action on cohomology preserves $H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi \subset H^*(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi$.

In particular, the conjecture means that

> *There is a natural, graded action of $\wedge^* L^*$ on $H(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$, with respect to which the cohomology is freely generated in degree q.*

As we mentioned earlier, this is interesting because it suggests a direct algebraic relationship between motivic cohomology and the cohomology of arithmetic groups. At present we cannot suggest any mechanism for this connection; it doesn't seem to be readily related to other heuristics in the Langlands program. The occurrence of algebraic K-groups of rings of integers in the stable homology of GL_n (see, e.g. [67, p 25]) is likely a degenerate case of it. For the moment, we must settle for trying to check certain numerical consequences.

Although it is not the concern of this paper, the conjecture has a p-adic counterpart, which itself has a rich algebraic structure. As written, the conjecture postulates an action of L^* on $H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$; this action (assuming it exists) is pinned down because we explicitly construct the action of $L_{\mathbf{C}}^*$. But the conjecture also implies that $L_{\mathbf{Q}_p}^* = L^* \otimes \mathbf{Q}_p$ acts on the cohomology with p-adic coefficients $H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q}_p)_\Pi$. Conjecturally, the p-adic regulator gives an isomorphism

$$(1.2.5) \qquad\qquad L \otimes \mathbf{Q}_p \xrightarrow{\simeq} H_f^1(\mathbf{Q}, \mathrm{Ad}^* \rho_p(1)),$$

where the subscript f denotes the "Bloch-Kato Selmer group," [6]. This means that there should be an action of $H_f^1(\mathbf{Q}, \mathrm{Ad}^* \rho_p(1))^*$ on $H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q}_p)_\Pi$ by degree 1 graded endomorphisms. The papers [21] and [75] give two different ways of producing this action. One advantage of the p-adic analogue of the conjecture is that it is more amenable to computations, and numerical evidence for its validity will be given in [25].

Finally we were informed by Michael Harris that Alexander Goncharov has also suggested, in private communication, the possibility of a connection between the motivic cohomology group L_Π and the cohomology of the arithmetic group.

1.3. **The case of tori.** We briefly explicate our constructions in the case of tori. In this case the conjecture is easy, but this case is helpful for reassurance and to pinpoint where there need to be duals in the above picture.

Let $\mathbf{T}$ be an anisotropic $\mathbf{Q}$-torus. Let $\mathfrak{a}_T^*$ be the canonical $\mathbf{C}$-vector space attached to $\mathbf{T}$, as in the discussion preceding (1.2.1). Then $\mathfrak{a}_T^*$ is canonically identified with the dual of

$$\mathfrak{a}_T = \mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{C},$$

where $\mathbf{S}$ is the maximal $\mathbf{R}$-split subtorus of $\mathbf{T_R}$. This identification gives a natural logarithm map

$$\log : \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R}) \to \mathfrak{a}_T$$

characterized by the fact that it is trivial on the maximal compact subgroup K_∞ and coincides with the usual logarithm map on the connected component of $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{R})$.

The associated symmetric space is

$$Y = \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R}) \times \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A}_f) / K \mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ$$

Then Y has the structure of a compact abelian Lie group: each component is the quotient of $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R})^\circ / \mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ \simeq \mathfrak{a}_T$ by the image of

$$\Delta = \{ t \in \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{Q}) : t \in \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R})^\circ \cdot K \},$$

which is a discrete cocompact subgroup of $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R})$.

As in the general discussion above, there is a natural action of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_T^*$ on the cohomology of Y. In this case the action of $\nu \in \wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_T^*$ is by taking cup product with $\Omega(\nu)$. Here,

$$\Omega : \wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_T^* \longrightarrow \text{ invariant differential forms on } Y$$

comes from the identification of the tangent space of $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R})/\mathrm{K}_\infty$ at the identity with $\mathfrak{a}_T$. Note that, for $\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_T^*$, the cohomology class of $\Omega(\nu)$ is rational (i.e., lies in $H^1(Y, \mathbf{Q})$) if and only if $\langle \log(\delta), \nu \rangle \in \mathbf{Q}$ for all $\delta \in \Delta$.

On the other hand, as in our prior discussion, to any cohomological representation Π is associated a motive $\mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi$ of dimension equal to $\dim(T)$. In fact, $\mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi$ is the Artin motive whose Galois realization is the (finite image) Galois representation on $X_*(\mathbf{T}) \otimes \mathbf{Q}$. Then $H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1)) = \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{Q}) \otimes \mathbf{Q}$ and the subspace of "integral" classes is then identified with

$$(1.3.1) \qquad\qquad H^1_{\mathscr{M}}((\mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi)_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(1)) = \Delta \otimes \mathbf{Q}.$$

The regulator map $H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(1)) \to \mathfrak{a}_T$ is just the logarithm map.

Then Conjecture 1.2.1 just says: if $\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_T^*$ takes $\mathbf{Q}$-values on $\log(\Delta)$, then cup product with $\Omega(\nu)$ preserves $H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q})$. But this is obvious, because the assumption means that $\Omega(\nu)$ defines a class in $H^1(Y, \mathbf{Q})$.

1.4. **Numerical predictions and evidence for the conjecture.** We now turn to describing our evidence for the conjecture. To do so, we must first extract numerical consequences from the conjecture; for this we put metrics on everything. It turns out there are plenty of consequences that can be examined even with minimal knowledge of motivic cohomology.

Throughout this section, we continue with the general setup of §1.1; in particular, all the cohomological automorphic representations that we consider are tempered cuspidal.

By a *metric* on a real vector space we mean a positive definite quadratic form; by a metric on a complex vector space we mean a positive definite Hermitian form. If V is a vector space with metric $\langle -, - \rangle$, there are induced metrics on $\wedge^* V$ and on V^*; these arise by thinking of a metric as an isomorphism to the (conjugate) dual space, and then by transport of structure. Explicitly, the induced metric on $\wedge^m V$ is given by the formula:

$$(1.4.1) \qquad\qquad \langle v_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge v_m, w_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge w_m \rangle = \det\left(\langle v_i, w_j \rangle \right).$$

A perfect pairing $V \times V' \to \mathbf{R}$ of metrized real vector spaces will be said to be a "metric duality" when there are dual bases for V, V' that are simultaneously orthonormal (equivalently: $V' \to V^*$ is isometric, for the induced metric on V^*).

If V is a metrized real vector space and $V_{\mathbf{Q}} \subset V$ is a $\mathbf{Q}$-structure, i.e., the $\mathbf{Q}$-span of an $\mathbf{R}$-basis for V, then we can speak of the volume of $V_{\mathbf{Q}}$,

$$(1.4.2) \qquad\qquad \mathrm{vol}\, V_{\mathbf{Q}} \in \mathbf{R}^\times / \mathbf{Q}^\times,$$

which is, by definition, the covolume of $\mathbf{Z} v_1 + \ldots \mathbf{Z} v_n$ for any $\mathbf{Q}$-basis $\{v_1, \ldots, v_n\}$ for $V_{\mathbf{Q}}$, with respect to the volume form on $V_{\mathbf{R}}$ defined by the metric. Explicitly

$$(1.4.3) \qquad\qquad \left(\mathrm{vol}\, V_{\mathbf{Q}}\right)^2 = \det(\langle v_i, v_j \rangle).$$

We will later allow ourselves to use the same notation even when the form $\langle -, - \rangle$ is not positive definite; thus $\mathrm{vol}\, V_{\mathbf{Q}}$ could be a purely imaginary complex number. By (1.4.1), the volume of $V_{\mathbf{Q}}$ equals the norm of a generator of $\wedge^n V_{\mathbf{Q}}$ for the induced metric on $\wedge^n V$, that is to say

$$(1.4.4) \qquad\qquad \mathrm{vol}\, V_{\mathbf{Q}} = \mathrm{vol}\, \wedge^n V_{\mathbf{Q}}.$$

Fix an invariant bilinear $\mathbf{Q}$-valued form on $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{G})$, for which the Lie algebra of K_∞ is negative definite and the induced form on the quotient is positive definite. This gives rise to a G-invariant metric on the symmetric space, and thus to a Riemannian metric on Y. Once this is fixed, $H^j(Y, \mathbf{R})_\Pi$ and $H^j(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ both get metrics by means of the L^2 norm on harmonic forms. (Scaling the metric $g \mapsto \lambda g$ leaves the notion of harmonic form unchanged; but it scales the metric on H^i by $\lambda^{d/2-i}$, where $d = \dim(Y)$.)

The Poincaré duality pairing $H^j(Y, \mathbf{R}) \times H^{j^*}(Y, \mathbf{R}) \to \mathbf{R}$, where $j + j^* = \dim(Y)$, induces a metric duality, in the sense just described. The same conclusions are true for the induced pairing

$$(1.4.5) \qquad H^j_\Pi(Y, \mathbf{R}) \times H^{j^*}_{\widetilde{\Pi}}(Y, \mathbf{R}) \to \mathbf{R}$$

between the Π part and the $\widetilde{\Pi}$-part, where $\widetilde{\Pi}$ denotes the contragredient of Π; since we are supposing that Π arose from a $\mathbf{Q}$-valued character of the Hecke algebra, we have in fact $\widetilde{\Pi} \simeq \Pi$.

In §3.5, we explain how to introduce on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ a metric for which the action of $\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ is "isometric," i.e., for $\omega \in H^q(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ and $\nu \in \wedge^t \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ we have

$$(1.4.6) \qquad \|\omega \cdot \nu\| = \|\omega\| \cdot \|\nu\|.$$

This metric on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ depends, of course, on the original choice of invariant form on $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{G})$. It also induces a metric, by duality, on $\mathfrak{a}_G$.

Note that we also introduce an $\mathbf{R}$-structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ – the "twisted real structure", see Definition 3.1.2 – which is compatible with the real structure $L \otimes \mathbf{R} \subset L \otimes \mathbf{C}$, and preserves the real structure $H^q(Y, \mathbf{R}) \subset H^q(Y, \mathbf{C})$ – see Lemma 5.1.1 and Proposition 5.5.1. Therefore, we get also corresponding statements for real cohomology.

With these preliminaries, we now examine explicit period identities that follow from our conjecture:

Prediction 1.4.1. *Suppose that* $\dim H^q(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi = 1$. *Let* ω *be a harmonic q-form on Y whose cohomology class generates $H^q(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$. Then*

$$(1.4.7) \qquad \langle \omega, \omega \rangle \sim (\mathrm{vol}\ L)$$

where the volume of L is measured with respect to the metric induced by the inclusion $L \subset \mathfrak{a}_G$, or more precisely the inclusion of L into the twisted real structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G$ discussed above; we have used the notation $A \sim B$ for $A/B \in \mathbf{Q}^*$.

Note that (1.4.7) is equivalent to

$$(1.4.8) \qquad \frac{\langle \omega, \omega \rangle}{\left| \int_\gamma \omega \right|^2} \sim (\mathrm{vol}\ L)$$

where ω is now an arbitrary nonzero harmonic q-form belonging to $H^q(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ and γ is a generator for $H_q(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$.

At first sight, (1.4.7) or the equivalent (1.4.8) look like they would require a computation of the motivic cohomology group L to test. However, Beilinson's conjecture implies a formula for $\mathrm{vol}(L)$ in terms of the adjoint L-function and certain other Hodge-theoretic invariants. Thus, although not formulated in a way that makes this evident, (1.4.7) can be effectively tested without computation of motivic cohomology.

To assist the reader we say a few words about how Beilinson's conjecture is used to compute $\mathrm{vol}(L)$ – it is, in fact, used *twice*. First of all, Beilinson's conjecture applied to the adjoint L-function of Π expresses a special value of that L-function as the product of

(a) a certain period depending only on the underlying Hodge structure, and

(b) a regulator, given by the volume of L above.

In the main text, this fact is expressed by (2.2.9), which will be applied with M the motive underlying this adjoint L-function – the period from (a) is the "$\mathrm{vol}_S F^1$" term of (2.2.9), and the regulator from (b) is the "$\mathrm{vol}_S H^1_{\mathscr{M}}$" of (2.2.9). Now, to remove term (a) we use Beilinson's conjecture a second time (in fact, in this case, the conjecture reduces to Deligne's conjecture about critical values). In the examples that we study, there is a *second* L-function in the picture, and Deligne's conjecture shows that its value at a certain critical point coincides with (a) up to $\mathbf{Q}^*$. This rather surprising equality is expressed by (7.2.10) in the main text. Therefore, by taking the ratio of these two applications of Beilinson's conjecture, we obtain a formula for $\mathrm{vol}(L)$ purely in terms of L-functions.

Proof. (that Conjecture 1.2.1 implies Prediction 1.4.1): Let ν generate $\wedge^\delta L^*$ (the top exterior power). The conjecture implies that $\omega' = \omega \cdot \nu$ gives a nonzero element of $H^{q^*}(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$, where $q + q^* = \dim(Y)$. Since (1.4.5) is a metric duality we get

(1.4.9) $$\|\omega\|_{L^2} \cdot \|\omega'\|_{L^2} \in \mathbf{Q}^*.$$

By (1.4.6), we have

(1.4.10) $$\|\omega'\|_{L^2} = \|\omega\|_{L^2} \cdot \|\nu\|.$$

Combining (1.4.9) and (1.4.10) yields

(1.4.11) $$\langle \omega, \omega \rangle \cdot \|\nu\| \in \mathbf{Q}^*.$$

Now $\|\nu\|$ is precisely the volume (see (1.4.4)) of L^* with respect to the given metric on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$; said differently, $\|\nu\|^{-1}$ is the volume of L for the dual metric on $\mathfrak{a}_G$. $\square$

The first piece of evidence for the conjecture, informally stated, is a verification of Prediction 1.4.1, in the following sense (see Theorem 7.2.1 for precise statement):

> **Evidence for Prediction 1.4.1:** Assume Beilinson's conjecture, as formulated in §2. Assume also the Ichino–Ikeda conjecture on period integrals and the "working hypotheses" on local period integrals, all formulated in §6.10.[2]
>
> Let $(\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{H})$ be as in the "cohomological GGP cases" of §6.3: either $(\mathrm{PGL}_{n+1} \times \mathrm{PGL}_n \supset \mathrm{GL}_n)$ over $\mathbf{Q}$ [3], or $(\mathrm{PGL}_{n+1} \times \mathrm{PGL}_n \supset \mathrm{GL}_n)$ over a quadratic imaginary field, or $(\mathrm{SO}_{n+1} \times \mathrm{SO}_n \supset \mathrm{SO}_n)$ over a quadratic imaginary field.
>
> Then, for ω a cohomological form on $\mathbf{G}$, and γ the homology class of the cycle defined by $\mathbf{H}$ we have
>
> (1.4.12) $$\frac{\left| \int_\gamma \omega \right|^2}{\langle \omega, \omega \rangle} \in \sqrt{\mathbf{Q}} (\mathrm{vol}\, L)^{-1},$$
>
> In other words, (1.4.8) is always compatible with the period conjectures of Ichino–Ikeda, up to possibly a factor in $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}}$.

Remark 1. The left-hand side of (1.4.12) is nonzero if and only if both:

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[2] Note that many cases of the Ichino–Ikeda conjecture are already known: we include in our formulation the $\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_{n+1}$ cases, which were established by Jacquet, Piatetski-Shapiro and Shalika. Also, the working hypotheses on local period integrals are primarily used to handle archimedean integrals. In view of recent work there is reason to hope that they should be soon removed.

[3] In this case, we prove not (1.4.12) but a slight modification thereof, since the hypothesis $\dim H^q(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi = 1$ is not literally satisfied.

- the central value of the Rankin–Selberg L-function for Π is nonvanishing, where Π is the automorphic representation underlying ω.
- (in the SO cases only): there is abstractly a nonzero $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{A})$-invariant functional on Π (this condition can be rephrased in terms of ε-factors, by [81]).

Without getting into details let us say why we found the proof of (1.4.12) striking. The conjecture and Prediction 1.4.1 are phrased in terms of the motivic cohomology group L; this group is closely related to the adjoint L-function $L(s, \Pi, \mathrm{Ad})$ at the edge point $s = 0$ or $s = 1$. By contrast, the Ichino–Ikeda conjecture involves various Rankin-Selberg type L-functions, and it is, at first, difficult to see what they have to do with L.

We are saved by the feature that was discussed after (1.4.8). Namely, Beilinson's conjecture for the central values of these Rankin-Selberg type L-functions (which in this case is due to Deligne) involves many of the same "period invariants" as Beilinson's conjecture for the adjoint L-functions at $s = 1$, leading to various surprising cancellations – it is the *ratio* of these two L-functions that recovers $\mathrm{vol}(L)$. [4] A further miracle is that all the factors of π (the reader can glance at the Table in §7 to get a sense of how many of them there are) all cancel with one another. Finally, there are various square classes that occur at several places in the argument, giving rise to the $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}}$ factor. To the extent that we tried to check it, these square classes indeed cancel, as we would expect; however, we found that this added so much complexity to the calculations that we decided to omit it entirely.

It may be worth pointing out that in the Ichino-Ikeda conjecture, it is usually the central L-value that is of most interest, and the adjoint L-value (at $s = 1$) that appears may be viewed a "correction factor". In the analysis above however, the tables are turned and it is the adjoint L-value at 1 that is of central importance while the central L-value provides the correction terms in the period identity.

We would also like to acknowledge that there is a substantial body of work on the cohomological period in degree q, for example [58, 39, 54, 53, 22]. The focus of those works is the relationship between this period and Deligne's conjecture, and many of these papers go much further than we do in verifying what we have simply called "working hypotheses," and in evading the issues arising from possibly vanishing central value. Our work adds nothing in this direction, but our focus is fundamentally different: it sheds light not on the interaction between this period and Deligne's conjecture, but rather its interaction with the motivic cohomology group mentioned above. (Closer in spirit to this paper is the work [72], where the relationship between periods in different degrees and the adjoint L-function plays an important role.)

Remark 2. The fact that we obtain no information when the Rankin–Selberg L-function vanishes at the critical point may seem disturbing at first. However, we do not regard it as onerous: if one assumes standard expectations about the frequency of non-vanishing L-values, it should be possible to deduce (1.4.8) for *all* such Π – again, up to $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$, and assuming Beilinson's conjectures.

Consider, for example, the case of PGL_n over an imaginary quadratic field. For any cohomological automorphic representation π_2 on PGL_2, the equality (1.4.8) can be verified using known facts about nonvanishing of L-functions. (Note that in this case the evaluation of the left-hand side in terms of L-functions was already carried out by Waldspurger [81].) Now for a given form π_3 on PGL_3 one expects that there should be a cohomological form π_2' on PGL_2 for which $L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_3 \times \pi_2') \neq 0$; in this case, our result (1.4.12) above permits

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[4]See §8 of [74] for an attempt at understanding this striking coincidence.

us to deduce the validity of (1.4.8) for $\pi_3 \times \pi'_2$, and thus for π_3 (and then also for $\pi_3 \times \pi_2$ for any π_2). We may then proceed inductively in this way to PGL_n for arbitrary n.

Admittedly, such non-vanishing results seem to be beyond current techniques of proof; nonetheless this reasoning suggests that the result above should be regarded as evidence in a substantial number of cases.

As for the "working hypotheses" on archimedean period integrals, these do not seem entirely out of reach; a key breakthrough on nonvanishing has now been made by Sun [68]. We have formulated the hypotheses fairly precisely and we hope that the results of this paper will give further impetus to studying and proving them.

Next, suppose that $\dim H^q(Y, \mathbf{C})_\Pi = d > 1$. Choose a basis $\omega_1, \ldots, \omega_d$ of harmonic forms whose classes give a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis for $H^q(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$. Then similar reasoning to the above gives

$$(1.4.13) \qquad\qquad \det\left(\langle \omega_i, \omega_j \rangle\right) \sim (\mathrm{vol}\, L)^d.$$

More precisely, if $\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{G}'$ are inner forms of one another, we may equip the associated manifolds Y and Y' with compatible metrics – i.e., arising from invariant bilinear forms on $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{G})$ and $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{G}')$ which induce the same form on $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{G}) \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}} = \mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{G}') \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. Assume that there exist automorphic representations Π and Π' as in §1.1 corresponding to (for almost all v) matching characters χ_v, χ'_v of the local Hecke algebras. We assume that all the representations in Π and Π' are tempered cuspidal, as before.

Prediction 1.4.2. *Suppose, as discussed above, that $\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{G}'$ are inner forms of one another, and Π, Π' are nearly-equivalent automorphic representations, contributing to the cohomology of both Y and Y'. Equip Y, Y' with compatible metrics, as explained above. Then*

$$\det\left(\langle \omega_i, \omega_j \rangle\right)^{d'} \sim \det\left(\langle \omega'_i, \omega'_j \rangle\right)^d,$$

where $d = \dim H^q(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$, d' is similarly defined, and the ω, ω' are as above a basis for harmonic forms which give $\mathbf{Q}$-rational bases for cohomology.

Again, this prediction is pleasant because it does not mention motivic cohomology. The general phenomenon that period matrices for different inner forms are related has been observed for Shimura varieties where it is closely tied to the Tate conjecture [65], [50], [23], [52]. However, the prediction above suggests that such relationships exist also outside the Hermitian case. This feature is (to us) rather unexpected (see, however, [14] for an example of this in a simple setting). Rather than focus on this, we move on to a more interesting consequence.

The above examples mentioned only periods in the lowest cohomological degree (q) to which tempered representations contribute. The conjecture, however, gives control on the cohomology groups $H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$ in *intermediate* dimensions $q < j < q^*$. In principle, it allows us to compute the entire "period matrix" of cohomology, i.e., the matrix of pairings $\langle \gamma_i, \omega_j \rangle$ between a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis γ_i for homology and an orthogonal basis ω_j of harmonic forms, *given* a complete knowledge of L. It is difficult, however, to test this directly, for two reasons:

- it is almost impossible to numerically compute with motivic cohomology, and
- it is hard to exhibit explicit cycles in those dimensions (at least, it is hard to exhibit cycles that are geometrically or group-theoretically natural).

Here is a case where we can finesse both of these issues. Suppose that $E \supset F$ is a field extension. Start with an F-algebraic group $\mathbf{G}$; let $\mathbf{G}_F$ be the restriction of scalars of $\mathbf{G}$ from F to $\mathbf{Q}$, and let $\mathbf{G}_E$ be the restriction of scalars of $\mathbf{G} \times_F E$ to $\mathbf{Q}$. We write

$\delta_F, q_F, \delta_E, q_E$ for the quantities defined in (1.1.3) but for $\mathbf{G}_F$ and $\mathbf{G}_E$ respectively. A (near-equivalence class of) cohomological automorphic representation(s) Π_F for $\mathbf{G}_F$ conjecturally determines a base change lift Π_E on $\mathbf{G}_E$. Let L_{Π_F} and L_{Π_E} be the motivic cohomology groups attached to Π_F, Π_E respectively. We will assume that the archimedean regulator is an isomorphism on these groups; in particular $\dim L_{\Pi_E} = \delta_E$ and $\dim L_{\Pi_F} = \delta_F$. Now there is a natural map (dualizing a norm map) $L^*_{\Pi_F} \hookrightarrow L^*_{\Pi_E}$ and the induced map

$$(1.4.14) \qquad \wedge^{\delta_F} L^*_{\Pi,F} \subset \wedge^{\delta_F} L^*_{\Pi,E}$$

has image a $\mathbf{Q}$-line inside $\wedge^{\delta_F} L^*_{\Pi,E}$.

To get a sense of what this implies, suppose that we can fix a level structure for $\mathbf{G}_E$ such that the associated manifold Y_E satisfies $\dim H^{q_E}(Y_E, \mathbf{C})_{\Pi_E} = 1$. Then the $\mathbf{Q}$-line above should, according to the conjecture, give rise to a "distinguished" $\mathbf{Q}$-line $\mathbf{Q}\eta \subset H^{q_E + \delta_F}(Y_E, \mathbf{Q})$ – namely, we act on the $\mathbf{Q}$-line $H^{q_E}(Y_E, \mathbf{Q})_{\Pi_E}$ using the image of (1.4.14). The conjecture also allows us to predict various periods of the cohomology class η in terms of L-functions. In some special cases when E/F is quadratic (e.g., when $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{GL}_n$) this is related to the theory of base change; but when $[E : F] > 2$ this seems to be a new and "exotic" type of base change identity (indeed, in the classical theory, only quadratic base changes have a nice "period" interpretation). We can generalize this in various evident ways, e.g. if E/F is Galois we can isolate various subspaces of $L_{\Pi,E}$ indexed by representations of $\mathrm{Gal}(E/F)$, and make a corresponding story for each one.

Let us turn this discussion into a more precise prediction in one case:

Prediction 1.4.3. *Notation as above; suppose that E/F is Galois, with Galois group $\mathrm{Gal}_{E/F}$, and split at all infinite primes. Choose a level structure for $\mathbf{G}_F$ and a $\mathrm{Gal}_{E/F}$-invariant level structure for $\mathbf{G}_E$, giving arithmetic manifolds Y_F and Y_E respectively. Fix compatible metrics on Y_F and Y_E. Suppose again that*

$$\dim H^{q_F}(Y_F, \mathbf{Q})_{\Pi_F} = \dim H^{q_E}(Y_E, \mathbf{Q})_{\Pi_E} = 1.$$

Then there exist harmonic representatives $\omega_F, \omega_E, \omega'_E$ for nonzero classes in

$$(1.4.15) \qquad H^{q_F}(Y_F, \mathbf{Q})_{\Pi_F}, H^{q_E}(Y_E, \mathbf{Q})_{\Pi_E}, H^{q_E + \delta_F}(Y_E, \mathbf{Q})^{\mathrm{Gal}_{E/F}}_{\Pi_E}.$$

such that

$$(1.4.16) \qquad \frac{\|\omega'_E\|\|\omega_F\|^2}{\|\omega_E\|} \in \sqrt{[E : F]} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^*$$

In the case $\delta_F = 1$, the third space of (1.4.15) is also one-dimensional and ω_F, ω'_E and ω'_E are all determined up to $\mathbf{Q}^*$; we can achieve a similar situation in general by a slightly more careful discussion of ω'_E.

As in (1.4.8), we can translate this to a statement of periods and L^2 norms. The nice thing about (1.4.16) is that, like the second prediction, it doesn't involve any motivic cohomology.

Proof. Let ν_F be a generator for $\wedge^{\delta_F} L^*_{\Pi,F}$. As in (1.4.11) we have

$$\langle \omega_F, \omega_F \rangle \cdot \|\nu_F\|_{\mathfrak{a}_F} \in \mathbf{Q}^*.$$

Let ν_E be the image of ν_F under (1.4.14) and set $\omega'_E = \omega_E \cdot \nu_E$. Also $\|\nu_E\|_{\mathfrak{a}_E} = \sqrt{[E : F]} \times \|\nu_F\|_{\mathfrak{a}_F}$. Taking norms and using (1.4.6) we get the result. $\qquad\square$

The second piece of evidence for the conjecture is a verification of Prediction 1.4.3, in the following setting (see §9.5 and also Theorem 9.1.1 for a more general statement):

Evidence for Prediction 1.4.3: (1.4.16) is valid up to $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^{\times}}$ when $\mathbf{G}$ is an inner form of PGL_2, F is a quadratic imaginary field, $E \supset F$ is a cyclic cubic extension, and (for level structures precisely specified) Π_F is the only non-trivial representation contributing to $H^*(Y_F)$ and Π_E is the only non-trivial representation contributing to $H^*(Y_E)$.

Note that we do this without knowing how to produce any cycles on the nine-manifold Y_E in dimension $q_E + \delta_F = 4$! Rather we proceed indirectly, using analytic torsion.

In fact, in the text, we prove a stronger result (Theorem 9.1.1), which relies for its phrasing on Beilinson's conjectures.

1.5. **Some problems and questions.** Here are a few problems that are suggested by the conjecture:

(i) General local systems: it would be interesting to generalize our discussion beyond the case of the trivial local system. While the general picture should adapt to that setting, the verifications described in §1.4 use the specific numerology of Hodge numbers associated to the trivial local system – it is by no means apparent the same miraculous cancellations should occur in general.

(ii) Non-tempered representations: our entire discussion in this paper concerns only tempered representations, but it seems very likely that the phenomenon continues in the non-tempered case. For example, that part of the cohomology of Y associated with the *trivial* automorphic representation shows interesting connections with algebraic K-theory. It seems important to formulate precisely the conjecture in the general case.

(iii) Coherent cohomology: a Hecke eigensystem can appear in multiple cohomological degrees. For example, this already happens for the modular curve, in the case of weight one. It would be good to develop a version of the theory of this paper that applies to that context.

(iv) We have formulated here a conjecture concerning rational cohomology; but, of course, it would be most desirable to understand the integral story. It is plausible that this can be done by integrating the current discussion with that of the derived deformation ring, developed in [21].

1.6. **Notation.** We gather here some notation that will be consistently used throughout the paper.

As in §1.4, we will often refer to the "volume" of a vector space: if $V_{\mathbf{Q}}$ is a rational vector space, equipped with a real-valued symmetric bilinear form $\langle -, - \rangle$ on $V_{\mathbf{R}}$, we define $\mathrm{vol}_{\mathbf{Q}} V \in \mathbf{C}^{\times}/\mathbf{Q}^{\times}$ by the rule

$$(\mathrm{vol}\, V_{\mathbf{Q}})^2 = \det(\langle v_i, v_j \rangle),$$

for a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis $v_1, \ldots, v_n$. If the form $\langle -, - \rangle$ is indefinite, the volume could be imaginary.

$\mathbf{G}$ will denote a reductive group over $\mathbf{Q}$; for all the global conjectures we will assume that $\mathbf{G}$ has no central split torus. $\widehat{G}$ denotes the dual group to $\mathbf{G}$, a complex reductive Lie group. It is equipped with a pinning, in particular a "Borus" $\hat{T} \subset \hat{B}$. We put $^LG = \widehat{G} \rtimes \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q})$, as usual. Now $\widehat{G}$ and ^LG can be descended to algebraic groups over $\mathbf{Z}$, using the Chevalley form of $\widehat{G}$; we will, by a slight abuse of notation, refer to the R-points of the resulting groups by $\widehat{G}(R)$ and $^LG(R)$. We will also write $\widehat{G}_R$ and ^LG_R for the corresponding algebraic groups over $\mathrm{Spec}\, R$.

Note that, at certain points in the paper it will be useful to refer to the "c-group" a modification of the L-group that (in effect) does not require one to choose square roots

in normalizing the Langlands correspondence. The definition of this group is recalled in §A.1.2.

We denote by $G = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$ the real points of $\mathbf{G}$ and by K_∞ a maximal compact subgroup of G. Set $\mathfrak{g}_\mathbf{Q} = \mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{G})$ to be the $\mathbf{Q}$-Lie algebra, and set

$$\mathfrak{g}_\mathbf{R} = \mathrm{Lie}(G) = \mathfrak{g}_\mathbf{Q} \otimes \mathbf{R}, \ \mathfrak{k}_\mathbf{R} := \mathrm{Lie}(\mathrm{K}_\infty),$$

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_\mathbf{R} \otimes \mathbf{C}, \ \mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{k}_\mathbf{R} \otimes \mathbf{C}.$$

We denote by $\mathbf{G}_\mathbf{R}$ the base-change of $\mathbf{G}$ from $\mathbf{Q}$ to $\mathbf{R}$, and similarly define $\mathbf{G}_\mathbf{C}$.

We set

(1.6.1) $$[\mathbf{G}] = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$$

to be the associated adelic quotient. We will usually use the letter K to denote an open compact subgroup of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}_\mathrm{f})$. For such a K, we have an attached "arithmetic manifold,"

(1.6.2) $$Y(K) = [\mathbf{G}]/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ \cdot K,$$

which coincides with the definition given in the introduction.

There are two numerical invariants attached to $\mathbf{G}$ and $Y(K)$ which will occur often. Firstly, the difference $\delta = \mathrm{rank}(G) - \mathrm{rank}(\mathrm{K}_\infty)$ between the ranks of G and its maximal compact subgroup. Secondly, the minimal cohomological dimension q in which a tempered G-representation has nonvanishing $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0)$-cohomology; these are related via $2q + \delta = \dim Y(K)$.

The notation $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ denotes the complex Lie algebra that is the Lie algebra of $\widehat{G}$ and if R is any ring we denote by $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_R$ the Lie algebra of $\widehat{G}$ as an R-group. Also, as above, $\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ denotes the linear dual of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, i.e.,

$$\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathrm{Hom}_\mathbf{C}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}, \mathbf{C}),$$

and we similarly define $\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}_\mathbf{Q}$ to be the $\mathbf{Q}$-dual of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_\mathbf{Q}$.

We use the word "cohomological" in a slightly more narrow way than usual. A representation of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$ is cohomological, for us, if it has nontrivial $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0)$-cohomology. In other words, we do not allow for the possibility of twisting by a finite dimensional representation; any cohomological representation, in this sense, has the same infinitesimal character as the trivial representation.

Π will usually denote a near-equivalence class of cohomological automorphic representations on $\mathbf{G}$, or a variant with a stronger equivalence relation; π will usually be an automorphic representation belonging to this class.

For any automorphic L-function $L(s)$ and any special value s_0, we denote by $L^*(s_0)$ the leading term of the Taylor expansion of $L(s)$ at $s = s_0$, i.e. $L^*(s_0) = \lim_{s \to s_0}(s - s_0)^{-r}L(s)$, where r is the order of vanishing of the meromorphic function $L(s)$ at $s = s_0$. Occasionally, when typographically convenient, we will write this instead as $L(s_0)^*$.

We often use the notation $A \sim B$ to mean that $A = \alpha B$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$. We will often also encounter situations where $(A/B)^2 \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$, in which case we write $A \sim_{\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}} B$.

For fields $E' \supset E$, an E-structure on an E'-vector space V' is, by definition, an E-vector subspace $V \subset V'$ such that $V \otimes_E E' \xrightarrow{\sim} V'$. If V is a complex vector space we denote by $\overline{V}$ the conjugate vector space with the same underlying space and conjugated scaling. So there is a tautological antilinear map $V \mapsto \overline{V}$ that we denote by $v \mapsto \bar{v}$.

If Q is a nondegenerate quadratic form on a finite-dimensional vector space V, and Q^* a form on the dual space V^*, we say that Q and Q^* are in duality if Q induces Q^* via the isomorphism $V \xrightarrow{\sim} V^*$ associated to Q; this is a symmetric relation. The Gram matrices of

Q and Q^* with reference to dual bases are inverse; Q and Q^* are called "inverse" quadratic forms by Bourbaki [10, Chapter 9].

The terminology **Q**-motive will be used to denote a motive with *coefficients* in **Q**. This will be mostly relevant in §8.

2. MOTIVIC COHOMOLOGY AND BEILINSON'S CONJECTURE

The first part (§2.1) of this section is a recollection of Beilinson's conjecture and the theory of motives. The second part (§2.2) is less standard: we use a polarization to put a metric on Deligne cohomology. The most important result is Lemma 2.2.2, which allows us to compute volumes of certain motivic cohomology groups in terms of values of L-functions.

2.1. **Beilinson's conjecture for motives.** In this section we recall Beilinson's conjecture for motives. For simplicity, we restrict to the case of motives defined over **Q** and coefficients in **Q**, which is the main case we require. The summary below follows for the most part [33] §4, which the reader is referred to for more details. (Our notation however is somewhat different.)

2.1.1. *Cycles and correspondences.* For k a field, let Var_k denote the category of smooth projective varieties over k. For any variety $Y \in \mathrm{Var}_k$, let $\mathrm{CH}^j(Y)_\mathbf{Q}$ denote the **Q**-vector space given by the group of algebraic cycles of codimension j on Y modulo rational equivalence, tensored with **Q**. If we replace rational equivalence by homological or numerical equivalence, the corresponding **Q**-vector spaces will be denoted $\mathrm{CH}^j_{\mathrm{hom}}(Y)_\mathbf{Q}$ and $\mathrm{CH}^j_{\mathrm{num}}(Y)_\mathbf{Q}$ respectively. If $\mathscr{Z}_1 \in \mathrm{CH}^j(Y)_\mathbf{Q}$ and $\mathscr{Z}_2 \in \mathrm{CH}^k(Y)_\mathbf{Q}$, there is a well defined intersection product $\mathscr{Z}_1 \cdot \mathscr{Z}_2 \in \mathrm{CH}^{j+k}(Y)_\mathbf{Q}$. This makes $\mathrm{CH}^*(Y)_\mathbf{Q} := \oplus_{j=0}^{\dim(Y)} \mathrm{CH}^j(Y)_\mathbf{Q}$ into a graded commutative **Q**-algebra with multiplication given by the intersection product.

If $X, Y \in \mathrm{Var}_k$, a correspondence on $X \times Y$ is an element of $\mathrm{CH}^*(X \times Y)_\mathbf{Q}$. Correspondences may be composed as follows: if $X, Y, Z \in \mathrm{Var}_k$, and $\mathscr{Z}_1 \in \mathrm{CH}^*(X \times Y)_\mathbf{Q}$, $\mathscr{Z}_2 \in \mathrm{CH}^*(Y \times Z)_\mathbf{Q}$, then

$$\mathscr{Z}_2 \circ \mathscr{Z}_1 := p_{13,*}\left(p_{12}^*(\mathscr{Z}_1) \cdot p_{23}^*(\mathscr{Z}_2)\right),$$

where $p_{12} : X \times Y \times Z \to X \times Y, p_{23} : X \times Y \times Z \to Y \times Z$ and $p_{13} : X \times Y \times Z \to X \times Z$ denote the natural projections. Note that if $\mathscr{Z}_1 \in \mathrm{CH}^j(X \times Y)_\mathbf{Q}$ and $\mathscr{Z}_2 \in \mathrm{CH}^k(Y \times Z)_\mathbf{Q}$, then $\mathscr{Z}_2 \circ \mathscr{Z}_1 \in \mathrm{CH}^{j+k-\dim(Y)}(X \times Z)_\mathbf{Q}$.

2.1.2. *Chow motives.* Let $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$ denote the category of Chow motives over k. An object in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$ consists of a triple $M = (X, p, r)$ where X is a smooth projective variety over k of dimension d say, p is an idempotent in $\mathrm{CH}^d(X \times X)_{\mathbf{Q}}$ (i.e., $p \circ p = p$) and $r \in \mathbf{Z}$ is an integer. Formally, the category of Chow motives is obtained by starting with the category of effective motives (i.e., pairs (X, p) with p idempotent) and inverting the Tate motive

$$\mathbf{Q}(-1) = (\mathbf{P}^1, \{0\} \times \mathbf{P}^1),$$

Informally, the reader should think of (X, p, r) as first projecting X according to p, and then "Tate-twisting" by r. In this optic, we have $\mathbf{Q}(-1) = (\mathrm{spec}(k), \mathrm{id}, -1)$.

The morphisms in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$ are described thus: for $N = (Y, q, s)$ another object of $\mathscr{M}$

(2.1.1) $$\mathrm{Hom}(M, N) = q \circ \mathrm{CH}^{\dim Y + r - s}(X \times Y)_{\mathbf{Q}} \circ p.$$

Note that this convention is opposite to Deligne [17], who uses "cohomological" motives; this amounts to the opposite of the above category.

Let Δ_X be the diagonal on $X \times X$. We denote (X, Δ_X, r) by the symbol $hX(r)$, and if further $r = 0$ we denote this simply by hX. We then get a covariant functor $h : \mathrm{Var}_k \to \mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$ by sending $f : X \to Y$ to the graph of f on $X \times Y$. The dual motive $M^\vee$ of M is defined by

$$M^\vee = (X, p^t, d - r),$$

where $p \mapsto p^t$ is the involution induced by interchanging the two components of $X \times X$. (Caution: the realizations of $M^\vee$ are closely related to but not exactly the duals of the realizations of M. See §2.1.3 below.) The category $\mathscr{M}_k$ admits a symmetric monoidal tensor structure defined by

$$(X, p, r) \otimes (Y, q, s) = (X \times Y, p \times q, r + s).$$

The commutativity and associativity constraints $M \otimes N \simeq N \otimes M$ and $(M \otimes N) \otimes P \simeq M \otimes (N \otimes P)$ are induced by the obvious isomorphisms $X \times Y \simeq Y \times X$ and $(X \times Y) \times Z \simeq X \times (Y \times Z)$. If $k \to k'$ is a field extension, there is a natural base-change functor $\mathscr{M}_k \to \mathscr{M}_{k'}$, denoted either $M \mapsto M \otimes_k k'$ or $M \mapsto M_{k'}$.

There is also a notion of restriction of scalars along a finite field extension for Chow motives; we warn that it does not correspond to restriction of scalars of the underlying variety. See [17, Example 0.1.1].

2.1.3. *Cohomology.* For any subring A of $\mathbf{R}$, we use $A(j)$ to denote $(2\pi i)^j A \subset \mathbf{C}$. We will need various cohomology theories on $\mathrm{Var}_{\mathbf{Q}}$: Betti cohomology $H^i_{\mathrm{B}}(X_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}(j))$, algebraic de Rham cohomology $H^i_{\mathrm{dR}}(X, j)$, ℓ-adic cohomology $H^i_{\mathrm{et}}(X_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}, \mathbf{Q}_\ell(j))$, the Deligne cohomology $H^i_{\mathscr{D}}(X_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(j))$ and motivic cohomology $H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(X, \mathbf{Q}(j))$.

These are all *twisted Poincaré duality theories* in the sense of Bloch and Ogus [7]; see e.g. [34, Examples 6.7, 6.9, 6.10] and §1,2 of [19]. Moreover, they all admit a cup-product in cohomology such that the cycle class map is compatible with the product structure.

Any such theory H^* may be extended to $\mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q},\mathrm{rat}}$ as follows. First, for motives of the form $hX(r)$ set

$$H^i(hX(r), j) := H^{i+2r}(X, j + r).$$

If $f \in \mathrm{Hom}(hX(r), hY(s))$, define

$$f^* : H^i(hY(s), j) \to H^i(hX(r), j)$$

by

$$f^*(\alpha) = \pi_{X,*}(\mathrm{cl}(f) \cup \pi_Y^*(\alpha)),$$

where π_X and π_Y denote the projections from $X \times Y$ onto X and Y respectively. Then for $M = (X, p, r)$, define

$$(2.1.2) \qquad H^i(M, j) = p^* H^i(hX(r), j).$$

If H^i is a *geometric* cohomology theory (such as H_B^i, H_{dR}^i or $H_{et}^i(M_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}})$), then it satisfies usual Poincaré duality and we have canonical isomorphisms

$$(2.1.3) \qquad H^{-i}(M^\vee) \simeq (H^i(M))^\vee.$$

2.1.4. *Comparison isomorphisms and periods.* We continue to suppose that M is an object of $\mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q},\mathrm{rat}}$.

There are comparison isomorphisms

$$(2.1.4) \qquad \mathrm{comp}_{B,dR} : H_B^i(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}) \otimes \mathbf{C} \simeq H_{dR}^i(M) \otimes \mathbf{C}.$$

$$(2.1.5) \qquad \mathrm{comp}_{B,et} : H_B^i(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}) \otimes \mathbf{Q}_\ell \simeq H_{et}^i(M_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}, \mathbf{Q}_\ell).$$

Let c_B and c_{dR} denote the involutions given by $1 \otimes c$ on the left and right of (2.1.4) respectively, where c denotes complex conjugation. Then via $\mathrm{comp}_{B,dR}$, we have ([17, Proposition 1.4])

$$(2.1.6) \qquad F_\infty \cdot c_B = c_{dR}$$

where, if $M = hX$ is the motive of a variety X, then F_∞ denotes the involution on $H_B^i(X_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q})$ induced by the action of complex conjugation on the topological space $X(\mathbf{C})$; this definition passes to $H_B^i(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q})$ via (2.1.2). Note that F_∞ is complex-linear, whereas c_B and c_{dR} are complex antilinear. We will often denote c_B by the usual complex conjugation sign, i.e.,

$$\bar{v} = c_B(v).$$

More generally, we can go through the same discussion with $\mathbf{Q}(j)$ coefficients: replacing M by its Tate twist we obtain the comparison isomorphisms

$$(2.1.7) \qquad \mathrm{comp}_{B,dR} : H_B^i(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}(j)) \otimes \mathbf{C} \simeq H_{dR}^i(M, j) \otimes \mathbf{C}$$

We denote by $\delta(M, i, j)$ the determinant of the comparison map $\mathrm{comp}_{B,dR}$ taken with respect to the natural $\mathbf{Q}$-structures $H_B = H_B^i(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}(j))$ and $H_{dR} = H_{dR}^i(M, j)$. This may be viewed as an element in $\mathbf{C}^\times/\mathbf{Q}^\times$. The equation (2.1.6) needs to be modified slightly; while c_B and c_{dR} are still defined as the complex conjugations with reference to the real structures defined by (2.1.7), one twists F_∞ by $(-1)^j$ to take into account the complex conjugation on $\mathbf{Q}(j)$.

The $\mathbf{Q}$-vector space $H_B^i(M, \mathbf{Q}(j))$ is in a natural way the underlying vector space of a rational Hodge structure, pure of weight $w = i - 2j$; as usual we denote by $F^* H_{dR}$ the associated Hodge filtration on $H_B \otimes \mathbf{C} = H_{dR} \otimes \mathbf{C}$. Thus $H_B \otimes \mathbf{C} = \oplus_{p+q=w} H^{p,q}$ and $F_\infty : H^{p,q} \simeq H^{q,p}$ is a complex-linear isomorphism. We denote by $H_B^\pm$ the ± 1 eigenspaces for the action of F_∞.

We suppose now that (M, i, j) satisfies the following additional condition:

$$(2.1.8) \qquad \text{If } w \text{ is even, then } F_\infty \text{ acts on } H^{w/2,w/2} \text{ as a scalar } \varepsilon = \pm 1.$$

Let

$$p^\pm = \begin{cases} \frac{w-1}{2}, & \text{if } w \text{ is odd}; \\ \frac{w-1}{2} \mp \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon, & \text{if } w \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

Set $F^\pm = F^{p^\pm} H_{dR}$ and $H_{dR}^\pm = H_{dR}/F^\mp$. Then

$$\dim H_B^\pm = \dim H_{dR}^\pm$$

and the *Deligne period* $c^{\pm}(M, i, j)$ is defined to be the determinant of the composite map

$$H_{\mathrm{B}}^{\pm} \otimes \mathbf{C} \to H_{\mathrm{B}} \otimes \mathbf{C} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{comp_{B,dR}}} H_{\mathrm{dR}} \otimes \mathbf{C} \to H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{\pm} \otimes \mathbf{C}$$

with respect to the $\mathbf{Q}$-structures $H_{\mathrm{B}}^{\pm}$ and $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{\pm}$, viewed as an element of $\mathbf{C}^{\times}/\mathbf{Q}^{\times}$. Note that this is defined only under the assumption of (2.1.8).

2.1.5. *Cohomology of $M_{\mathbf{R}}$.* Suppose $M = hX$, and let A be a subring of the complex numbers, containing $\mathbf{Q}$ and stable by conjugation. Complex conjugation induces an involution ι of $X(\mathbf{C})$. This involution is covered by an involution of the constant sheaf A, which induces complex conjugation on each fiber, and by an involution of the de Rham complex $\Omega_{X(\mathbf{C})}^{*}$, sending a differential form ω to $\overline{\iota^{*}\omega}$. Accordingly we obtain conjugate-linear involutions on de Rham cohomology tensored with $\mathbf{C}$, as well as on each step of the Hodge filtration; on Betti cohomology with A coefficients, and (since the involutions are compatible under the map $A \to \Omega_{X(\mathbf{C})}^{0}$) also Deligne cohomology with A coefficients.

In each case, the fixed points will be denoted, following Beilinson, by the notation $H_{?}^{*}(X_{\mathbf{R}}, -)$. Compare [2, p. 2037]. This notation extends, as before, to general motives M.

Thus, for example,

$$H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, A) = H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{C}}, A)^{F_{\infty} c_{\mathrm{B}}},$$

is the subspace fixed by $F_{\infty} c_{\mathrm{B}}$, where F_{∞} is "acting on the topological space $M_{\mathbf{C}}$" (at least when $M = hX$) and c_{B} is acting on the coefficients.

On the other hand,

$$H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}) = H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M) \otimes \mathbf{R}$$

is simply the (real) de Rham cohomology of the associated real algebraic variety (or motive). Similarly, $F^{n} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}})$ is the nth step of the Hodge filtration on the above space. Observe, then, that $F^{n} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}})$ has a natural $\mathbf{Q}$-structure.

2.1.6. *The fundamental exact sequences and $\mathbf{Q}$-structures.* For $n \geqslant \frac{i}{2} + 1$ there are canonical isomorphisms (see [2, §3.2])

$$H_{\mathscr{D}}^{i+1}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n)) \simeq H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{C})/(H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n)) + F^{n} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}))$$

$$\simeq H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n-1))/F^{n} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}),$$

In the second equation, we regard $F^{n} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}})$ as a subspace of $H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n-1))$ via the composite

$$(2.1.9) \qquad \tilde{\pi}_{n-1} : F^{n} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}) \hookrightarrow H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{C}) \xrightarrow{\pi_{n-1}} H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n-1))$$

where the latter map is the projection along $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{R}(n) \oplus \mathbf{R}(n-1)$.

This gives rise to two fundamental exact sequences:

$$(2.1.10) \qquad 0 \to F^{n} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}_{n-1}} H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n-1)) \to H_{\mathscr{D}}^{i+1}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n)) \to 0,$$

and
(2.1.11)

$$0 \to H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n)) \to H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}})/F^{n} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}) \to H_{\mathscr{D}}^{i+1}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n)) \to 0,$$

These exact sequences can be used to put (different) $\mathbf{Q}$-structures on the $\mathbf{R}$-vector space $\det H_{\mathscr{D}}^{i+1}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n))$ using the canonical $\mathbf{Q}$-structures on the left two terms of each sequence. The first, denoted $\mathscr{R}(M, i, n)$ will be the $\mathbf{Q}$-structure obtained from (2.1.10), namely using the $\mathbf{Q}$-structures $\det H_{\mathrm{B}}^{i}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{Q}(n-1))$ and $\det(F^{n} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{i}(M))$. The second, denoted $\mathscr{D}\mathscr{R}(M, i, n)$ will be the $\mathbf{Q}$-structure obtained from (2.1.11), namely using

the $\mathbf{Q}$-structures $\det(H^i_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)/F^n)$ and $\det H^i_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{Q}(n))$. These $\mathbf{Q}$-structures are related by

$$(2.1.12) \qquad \mathscr{D}\mathscr{R}(M, i, n) = (2\pi\sqrt{-1})^{-d^-(M,i,n)} \cdot \delta(M, i, n) \cdot \mathscr{R}(M, i, n),$$

where $d^-(M, i, n) = \dim H^i_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}(n))^-$. (See [33] (4.9.1).)

2.1.7. *L-functions.* For M in $\mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q},\mathrm{rat}}$ and i an integer, the L-function $L^i(M, s)$ is defined by

$$(2.1.13) \qquad\qquad L^i(M, s) = \prod_p L^i_p(M, s),$$

with

$$L^i_p(M, s) = \det(1 - \mathrm{Frob}_p\, p^{-s} | H^i_{\mathrm{et}}(M_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)^{I_p})^{-1},$$

where Frob_p denotes a *geometric* Frobenius at p, the superscript I_p denotes taking invariants under an inertia subgroup at p and ℓ is any prime not equal to p.

Implicit in this definition is the following conjecture, which we will will assume:

> Each factor $L^i_p(M, s)^{-1}$ is in fact a polynomial in p^{-s}, with rational coefficients, independent of the choice of ℓ. Moreover, this factor has no poles in the plane $\mathrm{Re}(s) > \frac{i}{2}$.

See [62, C5 and C6] of Serre's article on local factors, for example. The last statement is not necessary for Beilinson's conjecture, but is very useful in handling bad factors; e.g. it would be necessary in formulating Beilinson's conjecture for the *partial L*-function, which is implicitly what we end up using. In fact, we could get by with the weaker bound $\mathrm{Re}(s) \geqslant \frac{i+1}{2}$.

The Euler product (2.1.13) converges on some right half plane in $\mathbf{C}$; conjecturally, one also expects (see [70]) that $L^i(M, s)$ admits a meromorphic continuation to all of $\mathbf{C}$ that is analytic as long as either i is odd or the pair (M, i) satisfies the following condition:

$$(\star) \qquad i = 2j \text{ is even and } H^{2j}_{\mathrm{et}}(M_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}, \mathbf{Q}_\ell(j))^{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q})} = 0.$$

One also expects that $L^i(M, s)$ satisfies a functional equation of the form:

$$(L_\infty \cdot L)^i(M, s) = (\varepsilon_\infty \cdot \varepsilon)^i(M, s) \cdot (L_\infty \cdot L)^{-i}(M^\vee, 1 - s).$$

where L_∞ is the archimedean L-factor, and $\varepsilon_\infty, \varepsilon$ are ε-factors; for definitions, we refer to [69].

2.1.8. *Regulators and Beilinson's conjecture.* There are regulator maps

$$(2.1.14) \qquad\qquad r_{\mathscr{D}} : H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q}(j)) \otimes \mathbf{R} \to H^i_{\mathscr{D}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(j))$$

which give rise to a morphism of twisted Poincaré duality theories.

Scholl has shown [61, Theorem 1.1.6] that there is a unique way to assign $\mathbf{Q}$-subspaces $H^{i+1}_{\mathscr{M}}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(n)) \subseteq H^{i+1}_{\mathscr{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q}(n))$ to each Chow motive over $\mathbf{Q}$, in a way that respects morphisms, products, and so that $H^{i+1}_{\mathscr{M}}(hX_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(n))$ is given by the image of motivic cohomology of a regular model $\mathscr{X}$, when one exists (for details, see *loc. cit.*). We now present a version of Beilinson's conjectures relating regulators to L-values.

Conjecture 2.1.1. *(Beilinson) Suppose that $n \geqslant \frac{i}{2} + 1$ and that if $n = \frac{i}{2} + 1$ then (M, i) satisfies the condition $(\star)$ above.*

(a) Then

$$r_{\mathscr{D}} : H^{i+1}_{\mathscr{M}}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(n)) \otimes \mathbf{R} \to H^{i+1}_{\mathscr{D}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n))$$

is an isomorphism.

(b) Further, we have equivalently

$$(2.1.15) \qquad r_{\mathscr{D}}\left(\det H^{i+1}_{\mathscr{M}}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(n))\right) = L^{-i}(M^{\vee}, 1-n)^* \cdot \mathscr{R}(M, i, n),$$

(where, for typographical reasons, we have written $L(\dots)^*$ instead of L^* for the regularized value) and

$$(2.1.16) \qquad r_{\mathscr{D}}\left(\det H^{i+1}_{\mathscr{M}}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(n))\right) = L^{i}(M, n) \cdot \mathscr{D}\mathscr{R}(M, i, n).$$

We understand the meromorphic continuation of the L-function and its functional equation, as well as the properties of local Euler factors discussed after (2.1.13)*, to be part of this conjecture.*

Remark 3. We have omitted the description at the central point (conjecture of Bloch and Beilinson). The point of main interest for us is the near right-of-center point, given by $n = \frac{i}{2} + 1$ (with i even). At this point, the formulation has to be typically modified to allow for Tate cycles. For the motive that will be of most interest to us (namely the adjoint motive attached to a tempered automorphic representation) this is unnecessary since this motive satisfies assumption $(\star)$ in the cases of interest.

However, we will make use of the conjecture at the central point in part of our arguments; there we will simply use Deligne's formulation [17]. We also note that we implicitly assume a version of the Tate conjecture below in order to claim that the adjoint motive is determined up to isomorphism (in the category of Grothendieck motives, see §2.1.9–§2.1.11) by its associated Galois representations. (See Appendix A and the reference to [63] therein.)

Remark 4. In Beilinson's original formulation of this conjecture one postulates the existence of a Chow motive M_0 (Beilinson denotes this M^0) such that

$$(2.1.17) \qquad\qquad\qquad H^{-i}(M^{\vee}) = H^{i}(M_0, i)$$

for all geometric cohomology theories H^* and all i. Then

$$L^{-i}(M^{\vee}, 1-s) = L^{i}(M_0, i+1-s),$$

so the value $L^{-i}(M^{\vee}, 1-n)^*$ in (2.1.15) can be replaced by $L^{i}(M_0, i+1-n)^*$. See also §2.1.12 below.

2.1.9. *Pure motives.* The category of Chow motives has the disadvantage that it is not Tannakian. To construct a (conjectural) Tannakian category one needs to modify the morphisms and the commutativity constraint. For any field k, let $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$ and $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{num}}$ denote the categories obtained from $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$ by replacing the morphisms in (2.1.1) by cycles modulo homological and numerical equivalence respectively. Thus there are natural functors

$$\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}} \to \mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}} \to \mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{num}}.$$

Jannsen [35] has shown that $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{num}}$ is a semisimple abelian category and that numerical equivalence is the only adequate equivalence relation on algebraic cycles for which this is the case.

To outline what would be the most ideal state of affairs, we assume the following standard conjectures on algebraic cycles:

(1) (Kunneth standard conjecture) For any smooth projective variety X, the Kunneth components of the diagonal (with respect to some Weil cohomology theory) on $X \times X$ are algebraic.
(2) Numerical and homological equivalence coincide on $\mathrm{CH}^*(X)_{\mathbf{Q}}$.

Then the second functor above is an equivalence of categories, so we can identify $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$ and $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{num}}$; this will be the category of *pure motives* or *Grothendieck motives*.

To make this category Tannakian, one needs to modify the commutativity constraint as described in [18] §6, [35]. With this new commutativity constraint, the category of pure motives is Tannakian ([35] Cor. 2); we denote it $\mathscr{M}_k$. If $k = \mathbf{Q}$, then $M \mapsto H_B^*(M_{\mathbf{C}})$, $M \mapsto H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)$ and $M \mapsto H_{\mathrm{et}}^*(M_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}})$ are Tannakian fiber functors.

We say moreover that a motive M is *pure of weight* w when the cohomology $H_{\mathrm{B}}^j(M, \mathbf{C})$ is concentrated in degree $j = w$. In this case, we write for short $H_{\mathrm{B}}(M, \mathbf{C})$ for the graded vector space $H_{\mathrm{B}}^*(M, \mathbf{C})$, which is entirely concentrated in degree w. Note that in general, a pure motive is not necessarily pure of a fixed weight.

2.1.10. *Passage from Chow motives to pure motives.* The L-function of a Chow motive only depends on the associated Grothendieck motive. Therefore, one would like to make sense of Beilinson's conjectures directly for Grothendieck motives over $\mathbf{Q}$. As we shall explain in §2.1.10, §2.1.11, this can be done satisfactorily assuming the filtration conjectures; and this assumption seems to be inevitable in our current state of understanding. While the discussion that follows is presumably known to experts, we were not able to find it in the literature.

When we apply Beilinson's conjecture to Grothendieck motives, we always understand that the filtration conjectures are assumed. One could remove this, in each fixed instance, by starting with a Chow motive rather than a Grothendieck motive; however, it is more natural in our applications to work with Grothendieck motives, see Remark 9.

For any field k, Beilinson conjectures the existence of a descending filtration $F^\bullet$ on motivic cohomology $H_{\mathscr{M}}^i(X, \mathbf{Q}(j))$ for X in Var_k satisfying the properties (ã) through (ẽ) of [36] Remark 4.5(b):

(1) $F^0 H_{\mathscr{M}}^i(X, \mathbf{Q}(j)) = H_{\mathscr{M}}^i(X, \mathbf{Q}(j))$.
(2) On $H_{\mathscr{M}}^{2j}(X, \mathbf{Q}(j)) = \mathrm{CH}^j(X)_{\mathbf{Q}}$, we have $F^1 = \mathrm{CH}^j(X)_{\mathrm{hom},\mathbf{Q}}$.
(3) $F^\bullet$ is respected by pushforward and pullback for maps $f : X \to Y$.
(4) $F^r H_{\mathscr{M}}^{i_1}(X, \mathbf{Q}(j_1)) \cdot F^s H_{\mathscr{M}}^{i_2}(X, \mathbf{Q}(j_2)) \subseteq F^{r+s} H_{\mathscr{M}}^{i_1+i_2}(X, \mathbf{Q}(j_1 + j_2))$.
(5) $F^r H_{\mathscr{M}}^i(X, \mathbf{Q}(j)) = 0$ for $r \gg 0$. For k a number field, $F^2 H_{\mathscr{M}}^i(X, \mathbf{Q}(j)) = 0$.
(6) There are functorial isomorphisms

$$\mathrm{Gr}_F^r(H_{\mathscr{M}}^i(X, \mathbf{Q}(j))) = \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathrm{MM}_k}^r(1, h^{i-r}(X)(j)).$$

Here MM_k is a conjectural abelian category of *mixed motives* containing $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$ as a full subcategory and 1 denotes the trivial motive $h(\mathrm{Spec}\, k)$.

Assuming these conjectures, one also gets a filtration $F^\bullet$ on $H_{\mathscr{M}}^i(M, \mathbf{Q}(j))$ for $M \in \mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$.

Let us note the following consequence of the above conjectures, a proof of which can be found in [48, §7.3 Remark 3.bis]:

Proposition 2.1.1. *(Beilinson) Assuming the conjectures above on the filtration $F^\bullet$, the functor $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}} \to \mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$ is essentially surjective. Given $M \in \mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$, and any two lifts $\widetilde{M}$ and $\widetilde{M}'$ of M to $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$, there exists an isomorphism $\widetilde{M} \simeq \widetilde{M}'$ in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$ that maps to the identity on M in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$.*

Remark 5. In fact, (assuming the filtration conjectures) if $\xi : M \to N$ is an isomorphism in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$, any lift $\tilde{\xi} : \widetilde{M} \to \widetilde{N}$ of ξ to $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$ is an isomorphism in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$. Indeed, let $\eta : N \to M$ be the isomorphism which is inverse to ξ and let $\tilde{\eta} : \widetilde{N} \to \widetilde{M}$ be a lift of η. Then $\tilde{\xi}\tilde{\eta} := \tilde{\xi} \circ \tilde{\eta} \in \mathrm{End}(\widetilde{N})$ maps to the identity in $\mathrm{End}(N)$. Now the filtration

conjectures imply that the kernel of the map $\mathrm{End}(\widetilde{N}) \to \mathrm{End}(N)$ is a nilpotent (two-sided) ideal. It follows from this that $\tilde{\xi}\tilde{\eta}$ is invertible in $\mathrm{End}(\widetilde{N})$, which implies that $\tilde{\xi}$ admits a right inverse $\tilde{\xi}'$. Similarly, $\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\xi}$ is invertible in $\mathrm{End}(\widetilde{M})$, so $\tilde{\xi}$ admits a left inverse $\tilde{\xi}''$. Clearly, $\tilde{\xi}' = \tilde{\xi}''$, so $\tilde{\xi}$ is an isomorphism.

Corollary 2.1.1. *Let $M = (X, p, r)$ in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$. For any two lifts $\widetilde{M} = (X, \tilde{p}, r)$ and $\widetilde{M}' = (X, \tilde{p}', r)$ of M to $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$, there exist canonical isomorphisms*

$$\mathrm{Gr}_F^n(H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(\widetilde{M}, \mathbf{Q}(j))) \simeq \mathrm{Gr}_F^n(H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(\widetilde{M}', \mathbf{Q}(j)))$$

Proof. Let $\tilde{\xi}$ be an element in $\tilde{p}' \circ \mathrm{CH}^{\dim(X)}(X \times X)_{\mathbf{Q}} \circ \tilde{p}$ giving an isomorphism $\widetilde{M} \simeq \widetilde{M}'$, covering the identity map on M. Then $\tilde{\xi}$ induces maps

$$\tilde{\xi}^* : H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(\widetilde{M}', \mathbf{Q}(j))) \to H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(\widetilde{M}, \mathbf{Q}(j)))$$

that preserve the filtration, given as usual by $x \mapsto p_{1,*}(\xi \cdot p_2^*(x))$. Now $\tilde{\xi}$ is well defined up to an element in $\tilde{p}' \circ \mathrm{CH}^{\dim(X)}(X \times X)_{\mathrm{hom},\mathbf{Q}} \circ \tilde{p} = \tilde{p}' \circ F^1 \mathrm{CH}^{\dim(X)}(X \times X)_{\mathbf{Q}} \circ \tilde{p}$. It follows from property (4) of the filtration that the induced map on Gr^n is independent of the choice of $\tilde{\xi}$. $\square$

This corollary allows us to defined graded pieces of motivic cohomology for motives in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$. Indeed, for $M \in \mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$, we lift M to $\widetilde{M}$ in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$ and define

$$\mathrm{Gr}_F^n(H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q}(j))) := \mathrm{Gr}_F^n(H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(\widetilde{M}, \mathbf{Q}(j))).$$

The corollary above shows that this is independent of the choice of $\widetilde{M}$ up to canonical isomorphism.

Corollary 2.1.2. *Let $M = (X, p, r), N = (Y, q, s) \in \mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$ and $\xi : M \to N$ a morphism in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$. Then ξ induces canonical maps*

$$\xi^* : \mathrm{Gr}_F^n(H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(N, \mathbf{Q}(j))) \to \mathrm{Gr}_F^n(H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q}(j))).$$

Proof. To construct ξ^*, first pick lifts $\widetilde{M} = (X, \tilde{p}, r)$ and $\widetilde{N} = (Y, \tilde{q}, s)$ of M and N respectively to $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{rat}}$. Let $\tilde{\xi}$ be a lift of ξ to $\tilde{q} \circ \mathrm{CH}^*(X \times Y) \circ \tilde{p}$. The map

$$\tilde{\xi}^* : H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(N, \mathbf{Q}(j)) \to H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q}(j))$$

preserves filtrations; by the same argument as in the previous propostiion, the induced map on graded pieces is independent of the choice of $\tilde{\xi}$, and is thus canonical. $\square$

The following corollary follows immediately from the canonicity of the map ξ^*.

Corollary 2.1.3.   (1) *Suppose $\xi : M \to N$ and $\xi' : N \to P$ are morphisms in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$. Then $(\xi' \circ \xi)^* = \xi^* \circ \xi'^*$ on $\mathrm{Gr}^n H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(P, \mathbf{Q}(j))$.*
(2) *Suppose that $\xi : M \to N$ is an isomorphism in $\mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$. Then*

$$\xi^* : \mathrm{Gr}^n H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(N, \mathbf{Q}(j)) \to \mathrm{Gr}^n H^i_{\mathscr{M}}(M, \mathbf{Q}(j))$$

is an isomorphism.

2.1.11. *Beilinson's conjectures for pure motives.* Now we specialize the previous section to the setting of Beilinson's conjectures on L-values. The key point is that even though these conjectures are formulated in terms of motivic cohomology of Chow motives, in each case it is only a certain graded piece that matters, so the conjectures make sense for Grothendieck motives as well. Indeed, let us now specialize to $k = \mathbf{Q}$, and let X be a variety over $\mathbf{Q}$. Then:

(i) For $n \geqslant \frac{i}{2} + 1$, we see from (6) that

$$\mathrm{Gr}^0 H_{\mathscr{M}}^{i+1}(X, \mathbf{Q}(n)) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q}}}(1, h^{i+1}(X)(n)) = 0$$

since $h^{i+1}(X)(n)$ is pure of weight $i + 1 - 2n \leqslant -1$. Thus in this range we have

$$H_{\mathscr{M}}^{i+1}(X, \mathbf{Q}(n)) = F^1 H_{\mathscr{M}}^{i+1}(X, \mathbf{Q}(n)) = \mathrm{Gr}^1 H_{\mathscr{M}}^{i+1}(X, \mathbf{Q}(n)),$$

since $F^2 = 0$ by (5).

(ii) If $n = \frac{i}{2} + 1$, the conjecture typically also involves

$$\mathrm{CH}^{n-1}(X)_{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathrm{CH}^{n-1}(X)_{\mathrm{hom},\mathbf{Q}} = \mathrm{Gr}^0 H_{\mathscr{M}}^{2n-2}(X, \mathbf{Q}(n-1)).$$

(iii) If $n = \frac{i+1}{2}$, we are at the center and the conjecture involves

$$\mathrm{CH}^n(X)_{\mathrm{hom},\mathbf{Q}} = F^1 H_{\mathscr{M}}^{2n}(X, \mathbf{Q}(n)) = \mathrm{Gr}^1 H_{\mathscr{M}}^{2n}(X, \mathbf{Q}(n)),$$

since $F^2 = 0$ by (5).

To be more precise, in case (i) (which is the case of main interest in this paper), one needs to work with the subspace of "integral" elements, $H_{\mathscr{M}}^{i+1}(X_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(n))$. But as pointed out earlier, Scholl has defined rational subspaces $H_{\mathscr{M}}^{i+1}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(n))$ for $M \in \mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q},\mathrm{rat}}$ that are invariant under isomorphisms in $\mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q},\mathrm{rat}}$. Consequently, if $M \in \mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q},\mathrm{hom}}$, one can lift M to $\widetilde{M}$ in $\mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q},\mathrm{rat}}$ and then consider the subspace $H_{\mathscr{M}}^{i+1}(\widetilde{M}_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(n))$, this being independent of the choice of $\widetilde{M}$.

2.1.12. *The dual motive.* One sees now that there are two different notions of the "dual motive". On the one hand, if $M = (X, p, r)$ is either a Chow motive or a Grothendieck motive, we have defined $M^{\vee} = (X, p^t, d - r)$ with $d = \dim(X)$. Recall that this satisfies

(2.1.18) $$H^{-i}(M^{\vee}) = H^i(M)^{\vee}$$

for any (geometric) cohomology theory. On the other hand, assuming the conjectural framework described above (so that $\mathscr{M}_{\mathrm{hom}}$ is a Tannakian category), one can attach to any M in $\mathscr{M}_{\mathrm{hom}}$ a motive M^* in $\mathscr{M}_{\mathrm{hom}}$ such that

(2.1.19) $$H^i(M^*) = H^i(M)^{\vee}$$

for all i. By Prop. 2.1.1, one can lift M^* to a Chow motive, any two such lifts being isomorphic but not canonically so. We note the following example: if $M = (X, \pi_j, 0)$ with π_j the Kunneth projector onto $h^j(X)$, then

$$M^{\vee} = (X, \pi_{2d-j}, d),$$
$$M^* = (X, \pi_{2d-j}, d - j).$$

and we can take $M_0 = M = (X, \pi_j, 0)$ (see Remark 4).

Remark 6. The case of most interest in this paper is when $M \in \mathscr{M}_{k,\mathrm{hom}}$ is (pure) of weight zero so that $H^i(M)$ vanishes outside of $i = 0$. It follows then from (2.1.18) and (2.1.19) that $M^* = M^{\vee}$. Further, from (2.1.17) we see that we can choose

$$M_0 = M^* = M^{\vee},$$

so all notions of dual agree in this case. Let us restate Beilinson's conjecture in this case for $n = 1$. Writing simply L instead of L^0 and $\mathscr{R}(M)$, $\mathscr{D}\mathscr{R}(M)$ for $\mathscr{R}(M, 0, 1)$, $\mathscr{D}\mathscr{R}(M, 0, 1)$ respectively, the conjecture predicts, equivalently:

$$(2.1.20) \qquad r_{\mathscr{D}} \left(\det H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(1)) \right) = L^*(M^*, 0) \cdot \mathscr{R}(M)$$

and

$$(2.1.21) \qquad r_{\mathscr{D}} \left(\det H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(1)) \right) = L(M, 1) \cdot \mathscr{D}\mathscr{R}(M).$$

2.2. **Polarizations, weak polarizations and volumes.** In this section, we examine the fundamental exact sequence (2.1.10) in the presence of a polarization on M. We also introduce the notion of a weak polarization, which for us will have all the properties of a polarization except that we replace the usual definiteness assumption by a non-degeneracy requirement.

2.2.1. *Hodge structures.* We first discuss these in the context of rational Hodge structures. A $\mathbf{Q}$-Hodge structure of weight m consists of a finite dimensional $\mathbf{Q}$-vector space V and a decomposition

$$(2.2.1) \qquad V_{\mathbf{C}} = \oplus_{p+q=m} V^{p,q},$$

such that $\overline{V^{p,q}} = V^{q,p}$. The Hodge filtration on $V_{\mathbf{C}}$ is given by $F^i V_{\mathbf{C}} := \oplus_{\substack{p \geqslant i \\ p+q=m}} V^{p,q}$. The splitting (2.2.1) can be recovered from the Hodge filtration since $V^{pq} = F^p V_{\mathbf{C}} \cap \overline{F^q V_{\mathbf{C}}}$.

If $M \in \mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q}}$, the Betti cohomology $H^m_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{C}})$ carries a Hodge structure of weight m.

The Hodge structure $\mathbf{Q}(m)$ of weight $-2m$ is defined by the cohomology of the motive $\mathbf{Q}(m)$, explicitly:

$$(2.2.2) \qquad V = (2\pi\sqrt{-1})^m \mathbf{Q}, \quad V^{-m,-m} = V_{\mathbf{C}}.$$

In particular, $\mathbf{Q}(1)$ should be regarded as the Hodge structure of $H_1(\mathbb{G}_m)$ (or $H_2(\mathbb{P}^1)$, if one wants to only work with projective varieties). Indeed, if we identify

$$H_{1,\mathrm{B}}(\mathbb{G}_m, \mathbf{C}) \simeq \mathbf{C}$$

by integrating the form $\frac{dz}{z}$, the resulting identification carries the Betti $\mathbf{Q}$-structure to $(2\pi\sqrt{-1})\mathbf{Q} \subset \mathbf{C}$, and the de Rham $\mathbf{Q}$-structure to $\mathbf{Q} \subset \mathbf{C}$.

If V is a $\mathbf{Q}$-Hodge structure then there is an action of $\mathbf{C}^\times$ on $V_{\mathbf{C}}$, which acts by the character

$$(2.2.3) \qquad z \mapsto z^p \overline{z}^q$$

on V^{pq}. This action preserves $V \otimes \mathbf{R} \subset V_{\mathbf{C}}$.

For the cohomology of motives defined over $\mathbf{Q}$ this action extends to a larger group: let $W_{\mathbf{R}}$ and $W_{\mathbf{C}}$ denote the Weil groups of $\mathbf{R}$ and $\mathbf{C}$ respectively. Thus $W_{\mathbf{C}} = \mathbf{C}^\times$ while $W_{\mathbf{R}}$ is the non-split extension

$$1 \to \mathbf{C}^\times \to W_{\mathbf{R}} \to \langle j \rangle \to 1$$

where $j^2 = -1$ and $j^{-1}zj = \bar{z}$ for $z \in \mathbf{C}^\times$. For $M \in \mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q}}$, we extend the action of (2.2.3) to the real Weil group via

$$j = i^{-p-q} F_\infty \text{ on } V^{pq}$$

see [69, §4.4] (we have used an opposite sign convention to match with (2.2.3)).

2.2.2. *Polarizations on Hodge structures.* A *weak polarization* on a pure **Q**-Hodge structure V of weight m will be a *non-degenerate* bilinear form

$$Q : V \times V \to \mathbf{Q}$$

satisfying (here we continue to write Q for the scalar extension to a *bilinear* form $V_{\mathbf{C}} \times V_{\mathbf{C}} \to \mathbf{C}$)

  (i) $Q(u, v) = (-1)^m Q(v, u)$. Thus Q is $(-1)^m$-symmetric.
  (ii) $Q(V^{p,q}, V^{p',q'}) = 0$ unless $(p, q) = (q', p')$.

We mention various equivalent formulations of these conditions. Firstly, since Q is defined over **Q**, we have $\overline{Q(u, v)} = Q(\bar{u}, \bar{v})$. From this it is easy to see that (ii) may be replaced by (ii′):

  (ii′) $F^i V_{\mathbf{C}}$ is orthogonal to $F^{i^*} V_{\mathbf{C}}$ where $i^* := m - i + 1$.

Since Q is non-degenerate and since $F^i V_{\mathbf{C}}$ and $F^{i^*} V_{\mathbf{C}}$ have complementary dimensions in $V_{\mathbf{C}}$, we can also replace (ii′) by (ii″):

  (ii″) The orthogonal complement of $F^i V_{\mathbf{C}}$ is $F^{i^*} V_{\mathbf{C}}$.

Now define

$$S := (2\pi\sqrt{-1})^{-m} Q,$$

considered as a linear function

$$S : V \otimes V \to \mathbf{Q}(-m).$$

Then condition (ii″) above is exactly equivalent to saying that S gives a morphism of **Q**-Hodge structures. Thus we can equivalently define a weak polarization on V to consist of a morphism of **Q**-Hodge structures S as above satisfying $S(u \otimes v) = (-1)^m S(v \otimes u)$.

A *polarization* on a **Q**-Hodge structure V is a weak polarization Q that satisfies the following additional positivity condition:

  (iii) If $u \in V^{p,q}$, $u \neq 0$, then $i^{p-q} Q(u, \bar{u}) > 0$. (That $i^{p-q} Q(u, \bar{u})$ lies in **R** follows from (i) and the fact that Q is defined over **Q**.)

Let C be the operator on $V_{\mathbf{C}}$ given by the action of $i \in \mathbf{C}^{\times}$ (see (2.2.3)). Then we can rewrite (iii) above as $Q(Cu, \bar{u}) > 0$. This statement holds for all $u \in V_{\mathbf{C}}$ (and not just on elements of fixed type (p, q)) on account of (ii). Thus condition (iii) is equivalent to:

  (iii′) The hermitian form $(u, v) \mapsto Q(Cu, \bar{v})$ is positive definite.

Now C restricts to an **R**-linear operator on $V_{\mathbf{R}}$, and the condition (iii′) is equivalent to

  (iii″) The **R**-bilinear form

$$V_{\mathbf{R}} \times V_{\mathbf{R}} \to \mathbf{R}, \quad (u, v) \mapsto Q(Cu, v)$$

  is symmetric and positive definite.

2.2.3. *Polarizations on motives.* A *weak polarization* on a pure motive $M \in \mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ of weight m will be a morphism

$$s : M \otimes M \to \mathbf{Q}(-m)$$

that is $(-1)^m$-symmetric and such that the induced map

$$M \to M^*(-m)$$

is an isomorphism. In particular, writing $V = H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{C})$ for the associated **Q**-Hodge structure, s induces an isomorphism $V \xleftarrow{\sim} V^*(-m)$, which gives a $(-1)^m$-symmetric bilinear form

$$H_{\mathrm{B}}(s) : V \otimes V \to \mathbf{Q}(-m),$$

commuting with the action of $\mathbf{C}^\times$.

Thus $H_B(s)$ is a weak polarization of Hodge structures, in the sense of §2.2.2. A *polarization* on M is a weak polarization s such that $H_B(s)$ is a polarization on V.

For the next statement, recall that $V = H_B(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{C})$ is equipped with an involution F_∞.

Lemma 2.2.1. *The (complexification of the) weak polarization $H_B(s) : V \otimes V \to \mathbf{Q}(-m)$ is equivariant for c_B, F_∞ and the action of the Hodge S^1 on $V_{\mathbf{C}}$.*

Proof. It is enough to show these assertions for the morphism $V^*(-m) \to V$. But given any morphism $f : M \to M'$ of objects in $\mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ the induced morphism on Betti cohomology commutes with c_B, F_∞ and S^1. $\qquad\square$

In practice, instead of a weak polarization on M, we can work just with part of the linear algebraic data given by such a form.

Namely, we give ourselves a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form

$$(2.2.4) \qquad S : V \times V \to \mathbf{Q}(-m) = (2\pi i)^{-m}\mathbf{Q}$$

on $V = H_B(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q})$ whose complexification $S_{\mathbf{C}}$ on $V_{\mathbf{C}}$ satisfies:

  (a) $S_{\mathbf{C}}$ is invariant by F_∞ and $\mathbf{C}^\times$, i.e., by the action of $W_{\mathbf{R}}$, and
  (b) $S_{\mathbf{C}}$ restricts to a $\mathbf{Q}$-valued form on $H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$.

This gives a Hermitian form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $V_{\mathbf{C}}$ defined by

$$\langle x, y \rangle = S(x, \bar{y})$$

2.2.4. *Metrics on Deligne cohomology.* We shall now explain how to use a polarization to equip Deligne cohomology with a quadratic form. In fact, we do not need a polarization, but simply the linear algebra-data associated to a weak polarization, as in (2.2.4) and discussion after it.

Recall (for $M \in \mathscr{M}_{\mathbf{Q}}$) the Beilinson exact sequence:

$$(2.2.5) \quad 0 \to F^n H^i_{\mathrm{dR}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}_{n-1}} H^i_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n-1)) \to H^{i+1}_{\mathscr{D}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n)) \to 0,$$

where i and n are integers with $i \leqslant 2n - 1$; and the first map is as in (2.1.9).

Let M be pure of weight i and let V be the $\mathbf{Q}$-Hodge structure $H^i_B(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q})$. We suppose, as in the discussion above, we are given the linear algebraic data associated to a weak polarization, i.e.

$$S : V \times V \to \mathbf{Q}(-i)$$

and we define $Q = (2\pi\sqrt{-1})^i S$, as before. The distinction between S and Q is that S is rational valued on de Rham cohomology, and Q is rational valued on Betti cohomology.

Proposition 2.2.1. *Let $(\cdot, \cdot)$ denote the bilinear form $u, v \mapsto Q(u, \bar{v})$ on $H^i_B(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n - 1))$. Then*

  (1) *The form $(\cdot, \cdot)$ is $\mathbf{R}$-valued.*
  (2) *Suppose that i is even. Then the form $(\cdot, \cdot)$ is symmetric and non-degenerate and so is its restriction to the subspace $\tilde{\pi}_{n-1}(F^n H^i_{\mathrm{dR}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}))$. In particular, it induces by orthogonal projection a non-degenerate form, also denoted $(\cdot, \cdot)$, on the quotient $H^{i+1}_{\mathscr{D}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n))$.*
  (3) *If $i = 2n - 2$ and S arises from a polarization, the form $(\cdot, \cdot)$ on $H^{i+1}_{\mathscr{D}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n))$ is symmetric and positive-definite.*

Proof. Q is real-valued on $H_B^i(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{R})$ and so $\overline{Q(u, \bar{v})} = Q(\bar{u}, v)$. Let $u, v \in H_B^i(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n-1))$. Then $\bar{u} = (-1)^{n-1} u$ and same for v; thus

$$\overline{Q(u, \bar{v})} = Q(\bar{u}, v) = Q((-1)^{n-1}u, (-1)^{n-1}\bar{v}) = Q(u, \bar{v}),$$

from which we see that $(\cdot, \cdot)$ is $\mathbf{R}$-valued.

Now suppose that i is even. Then Q is symmetric, and so $(v, u) = Q(\bar{v}, u) = Q(u, \bar{v}) = Q(\bar{u}, v) = (u, v)$. Thus $(\cdot, \cdot)$ is symmetric.

The Hermitian form $(u, v) \mapsto S(u, \bar{v})$ is nondegenerate, and so $(u, v) \mapsto \operatorname{Re} Q(u, \bar{v})$ is a nondegenerate real-valued quadratic form on $V_{\mathbf{C}}$ considered as a real vector space.

Now the inclusion $\mathbf{R}(n-1) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$ induces an identification (§2.1.5)

$$(2.2.6) \qquad H_B^i(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n-1)) = H_B^i(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{C})^{c_{\mathrm{B}}=(-1)^{n-1}, F_\infty=(-1)^{n-1}}$$
$$= V_{\mathbf{C}}^{c_{\mathrm{B}}=(-1)^{n-1}, F_\infty=(-1)^{n-1}}.$$

The quadratic form $\operatorname{Re} Q(u, \bar{v})$ is preserved by c_{B}, and $Q(F_\infty u, \overline{F_\infty v}) = (-1)^i Q(u, \bar{v})$; since i is even, we see that $\operatorname{Re} Q(u, \bar{v})$ is preserved by F_∞. Therefore, the restriction of $\operatorname{Re} Q(u, \bar{v})$ to $H_B^i(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(n-1))$ remains nondegenerate, since this subspace is an eigenspace for the action of the Klein four-group generated by F_∞, c_{B}, and this group preserves $\operatorname{Re} Q(u, \bar{v})$.

The same analysis holds verbatim replacing $V_{\mathbf{C}}$ by $V^{p,q} \oplus V^{q,p}$, and shows that $\operatorname{Re} Q(u, \bar{v})$ is nondegenerate on $(V^{p,q} \oplus V^{q,p})^{c_{\mathrm{B}}=(-1)^{n-1}, F_\infty=(-1)^{n-1}}$. Since

$$\tilde{\pi}_{n-1}(F^n H_{\mathrm{dR}}^i(M_{\mathbf{R}})) = \bigoplus_{\substack{p \geq n \\ p+q=i}} (V^{p,q} \oplus V^{q,p})^{c_{\mathrm{B}}=(-1)^{n-1}, F_\infty=(-1)^{n-1}}$$

the non-degeneracy of $(\cdot, \cdot)$ restricted to $\tilde{\pi}_{n-1}(F^n H_{\mathrm{dR}}^i(M_{\mathbf{R}}))$ follows.

Finally, for (3), we note that when $i = 2n-2$, the orthogonal complement of $\tilde{\pi}_{n-1}(F^n H_{\mathrm{dR}}^j(M_{\mathbf{R}}))$ is just

$$(V^{n-1,n-1})^{c_{\mathrm{B}}=(-1)^{n-1}, F_\infty=(-1)^{n-1}}$$

and the restriction of $(\cdot, \cdot)$ to this subspace is positive definite if S is a polarization. $\qquad \square$

2.2.5. *Motives of weight zero.* The case of most interest to us is when M is of weight 0 and $n = 1$, $i = 0$ and we restrict to this case for the rest of this section.

The exact sequence (2.2.5), specialized to $n = 1$ and $i = 0$ is:

$$(2.2.7) \qquad 0 \to F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{R} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}_0} H_{\mathrm{B}}^0(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}) \to \underbrace{H_{\mathscr{D}}^1(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(1))}_{=H_{\mathscr{M}}^1(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(1)) \otimes \mathbf{R}} , \to 0$$

where the equality in the second line is conditional on Beilinson's conjecture. The map $\tilde{\pi}_0$ here is given by:

$$\tilde{\pi}_0(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x + \bar{x}).$$

Note that the Weil group $W_{\mathbf{R}}$ acts naturally on $H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{R})$ and the fixed set can be described in equivalent ways:

$$H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{R})^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} = \text{subspace of the } (0,0)\text{-Hodge part of } H_B(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{C}) \text{ fixed by } F_\infty \text{ and } c_{\mathrm{B}}$$
$$= \text{orthogonal complement of } \tilde{\pi}_0\left(F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{R}\right) \text{ inside } H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}),$$

for any weak polarization s on M. Thus (2.2.7) induces an isomorphism

$$(2.2.8) \qquad\qquad H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{R})^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\mathscr{D}}^1(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(1)).$$

Proposition 2.2.1 implies that, if we are given a weak polarization s on M, then the form S induces on $H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{R})^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} \xrightarrow{\sim} H^1_{\mathscr{D}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(1))$ a non-degenerate quadratic form; if s is actually a polarization, this quadratic form is in fact positive definite.

2.2.6. *Volumes.* We continue to study the setting of a weight 0 motive M. In what follows, we do not need the full structure of a polarization: all we need is the associated linear-algebraic data, i.e., S as in equation (2.2.4), and thus we will just assume M to be so equipped. Recall that although S is nondegenerate, no definiteness properties are imposed on it.

We can compute the volumes (in the sense of (1.4.2)) of the three $\mathbf{Q}$-vector spaces appearing in (2.2.7), using the metric arising from S.

The restriction of $S_{\mathbf{C}}$ to $H_B(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}) = V_{\mathbf{C}}^{F_\infty, c_{\mathrm{B}}}$ is just given by $(x, y) \mapsto S_{\mathbf{C}}(x, y)$. When we pull back this form to $F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \otimes \mathbf{R}$ via $\tilde{\pi}_0$, the result is

$$(x, y) = \langle \frac{x + \bar{x}}{2}, \frac{y + \bar{y}}{2} \rangle = \frac{1}{4}(S_{\mathbf{C}}(x, \bar{y}) + S_{\mathbf{C}}(\bar{x}, y)) = \frac{1}{4}(S_{\mathbf{C}}(x, \bar{y}) + \overline{S_{\mathbf{C}}(x, \bar{y})})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} S_{\mathbf{C}}(x, \bar{y}) = \frac{1}{2} S_{\mathbf{C}}(x, \bar{y}).$$

Here we have used that $S_{\mathbf{C}}(x, \bar{y}) \in \mathbf{R}$ for $x, y \in F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \otimes \mathbf{R}$: this is because c_{B} preserves $H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \otimes \mathbf{R}$ (since c_{B} and c_{dR} commute), and so $\bar{y} \in H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \otimes \mathbf{R}$ also.

The next lemma describe some basic results concerning these volumes and their relations. In particular, up to factors of $\mathbf{Q}^\times$, the squares of these volumes *do not depend* on the choice of S:

Lemma 2.2.2. *With notation as above, the square of $\operatorname{vol}_S H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{Q})$ lies in $\mathbf{Q}^\times$, and the square of $\operatorname{vol}_S F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$ is, at least up to $\mathbf{Q}^\times$, independent of the choice of the form S (subject to S satisfying the conditions (a) and (b) after (2.2.4)).*

If we moreover assume Beilinson's conjecture, as formulated in (2.1.20), we have:

$$(2.2.9) \qquad \operatorname{vol}_S H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(1)) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} L^*(M^*, 0) \cdot \frac{\operatorname{vol}_S H_B(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{Q})}{\operatorname{vol}_S F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)},$$

where L^* means highest non-vanishing Taylor coefficient; and again all volumes are computed with respect to the form S.)

Proof. The first assertion is immediate, since S is rational-valued on $H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q})$. We next prove the assertion concerning $\operatorname{vol}_S F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$. The form S descends to a perfect pairing

$$S : F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \times H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)/F^0 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \to \mathbf{Q},$$

and hence a perfect pairing

$$S : \det F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \times \det(H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)/F^0) \to \mathbf{Q}.$$

Note also that the complex conjugation c_{B} induces an isomorphism

$$F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \otimes \mathbf{C} \simeq (H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)/F^0) \otimes \mathbf{C}.$$

Choose generators v^+, v^- for the $\mathbf{Q}$-vector spaces $\det F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$ and $\det(H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)/F^0)$. If $\dim F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) = d$, the image of $\overline{v^+}$ under the natural projection

$$\varphi : \bigwedge\nolimits^d (H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \otimes \mathbf{C}) \to \bigwedge\nolimits^d (H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)/F^0 \otimes \mathbf{C})$$

is a generator for the right-hand side, so we have

$$(2.2.10) \qquad\qquad\qquad \varphi(\overline{v^+}) = \lambda \cdot v^-$$

for some scalar $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}^{\times}$ (in fact, in $\mathbf{R}^{\times}$) which is obviously independent of the choice of S. The volume of $F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$ is then given by

$$(2.2.11) \quad 2^d \cdot \left(\mathrm{vol}_S F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)\right)^2 = S_{\mathbf{C}}(v^+, \overline{v^+}) = S_{\mathbf{C}}(v^+, \varphi(\overline{v^+})) = \lambda \cdot S(v^+, v^-).$$

The result follows since $S(v^+, v^-) \in \mathbf{Q}^{\times}$.

We finally verify (2.2.9): by (2.1.20) we have:

$$(2.2.12) \quad \det(H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{Q})) \cdot L^*(M^*, 0) \sim \det F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \cdot \det(H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(M_{\mathbf{Z}}, \mathbf{Q}(1))),$$

which we should regard as an equality inside

$$\bigwedge{}^* H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}) \simeq \bigwedge{}^* (F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M_{\mathbf{R}})) \otimes \bigwedge{}^* H^1_{\mathscr{D}}(M_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(1)).$$

Computing volumes of both sides of (2.2.12) with respect to the polarization we get (2.2.9).

$\square$

We remark that the Lemma allows us to define $\mathrm{vol}\, F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$ up to $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^{\times}}$– namely, take $\sqrt{\lambda}$ where λ is in (2.2.10) – even without a polarization.

3. FUNDAMENTAL CARTAN AND TEMPERED COHOMOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIONS

In this section, we will associate a canonical $\mathbf{C}$-vector space $\mathfrak{a}_G$ to the real reductive group $\mathbf{G_R}$; its complex-linear dual will be denoted by $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$. These vector spaces depend on $\mathbf{G_R}$ only up to isogeny.

Despite the notation, the group $\mathbf{G_R}$ does not need to be the extension of a reductive group over $\mathbf{Q}$; for this section alone, it can be an arbitrary real reductive group. We denote by G the real points of $\mathbf{G_R}$. Similarly, in this section alone, we will allow $^L G$ to denote the dual group of the *real* algebraic group, rather than the $\mathbf{Q}$-algebraic group; in other words,

$$^L G = \widehat{G} \rtimes \mathrm{Gal}(\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}),$$

rather than the variant with $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q})$.

We shall then construct an action of $\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on the cohomology of any tempered, cohomological representation of G, over which this cohomology is freely generated in degree q. We will always have

$$(3.0.1) \qquad\qquad \dim \mathfrak{a}_G^* = \delta = \mathrm{rank}(G) - \mathrm{rank}(\mathrm{K}_\infty),$$

The short version is that the vector space $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ is dual to the Lie algebra of the split part of a fundamental Cartan algebra, but we want to be a little more canonical (in particular, define it up to a unique isomorphism).

We will give two definitions of $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$. The first in §3.1 is analogous to the definition of "canonical maximal torus" of a reductive group. The second definition in §3.2 uses the dual group.

There is a natural real structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G$, arising from either of the constructions. However, what will be more important to us is a slightly less apparent real structure, the "twisted real structure," which we define in Definition 3.1.2.

In §3.4 we construct the action of $\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on the $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty)$-cohomology of a tempered representation; in fact we will work with $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0)$-cohomology, where K_∞^0 is the identity component of K_∞. The book [8] is a standard reference for $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty)$ cohomology.

We follow in this section the convention of allowing $\mathfrak{g}$ etc. to denote the complexifications of the Lie algebras and reserving $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{R}}$ or $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{G_R})$ for the real Lie algebra. We write $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{R}}$ for the Lie algebra of K_∞; let θ be the Cartan involution of $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{R}}$ that fixes $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{R}}$, and $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbf{R}}$ the -1 eigenspace for θ, with complexification $\mathfrak{p}$. Thus $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$. Finally, let $\mathbf{Z}_G$ be the center of $\mathbf{G_R}$, with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{z}$ and real Lie algebra $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathbf{R}}$.

Moreover, let us fix

$$(3.0.2) \qquad B_{\mathbf{R}} = \text{ an invariant, } \theta\text{-invariant, } \mathbf{R}\text{-valued quadratic form on } \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{R}},$$

with the property that $B_{\mathbf{R}}(X, \theta(X))$ is negative definite. (Invariant means that it is invariant by inner automorphisms, whereas θ-invariant means $B_{\mathbf{R}}(\theta(X), \theta(Y)) = B_{\mathbf{R}}(X, Y)$.) For example, if $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is semisimple, the Killing form has these properties. Note that such a form gives rise to a positive definite metric on $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{R}}/\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{R}}$, and this normalizes a Riemannian metric on the locally symmetric space $Y(K)$.

3.1. **First construction of $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ via fundamental Cartan subalgebra.** A *fundamental Cartan subalgebra* of $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is a θ-stable Cartan subalgebra whose compact part (the fixed points of θ) is of maximal dimension among all θ-stable Cartan subalgebras. These are all conjugate, see [82, 2.3.4]. Let δ be the dimension of the split part (-1 eigenspace of θ) of a fundamental Cartan subalgebra. Then $\delta = \text{rank}(G) - \text{rank}(K_\infty)$. Informally, δ is the smallest dimension of any family of tempered representations of G. The integer δ depends only on the inner class of $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{R}}$. For almost simple groups, $\delta = 0$ unless $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is "a complex group" (i.e. $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{R}} \simeq \text{Res}_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{G}^*$ where $\mathbf{G}^*$ is a simple complex reductive group) or $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is (up to center and inner twisting) $\text{SL}_n (n \geqslant 3), \text{E}_6^{\text{split}}$ or $\text{SO}_{p,q}$ where p, q are odd.

Consider triples $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ that arise thus: Begin with a Cartan subgroup $B \subset K_\infty^\circ$, with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{R}} \subset \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{R}}$ and complexified Lie algebra $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{k}$. Form its centralizer $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbf{R}} = \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{R}} \oplus \mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{R}}$ inside $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{R}}$, where $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is the -1 eigenspace for θ; it is a fundamental Cartan subalgebra with complexification $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$. Pick generic $x \in i\mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{R}}$ and let $\mathfrak{q}$ be the sum of all eigenspaces of x on $\mathfrak{g}$ which have non-negative eigenvalue. Thus $\mathfrak{q}$ is a Borel subalgebra and its torus quotient is $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$.

Proposition 3.1.1. *Suppose* $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ *and* $(\mathfrak{a}', \mathfrak{b}', \mathfrak{q}')$ *arise, as described above, from* $(\mathfrak{b}, x)$ *and* $(\mathfrak{b}', x')$.

Then there then there exists $g \in \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{C})$ *such that* $\text{Ad}(g)$ *carries* $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ *to* $(\mathfrak{a}', \mathfrak{b}', \mathfrak{q}')$ *and preserves the real structure on* $\mathfrak{a}$ *(i.e., carries* $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{R}} \subset \mathfrak{a}$ *to* $\mathfrak{a}'_{\mathbf{R}} \subset \mathfrak{a}'$*). Moreover, any two such* g, g' *induce the* same *isomorphism* $\mathfrak{a} \to \mathfrak{a}'$.

Note that $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ and $(\mathfrak{a}', \mathfrak{b}', \mathfrak{q}')$ need not be conjugate under $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{R})$.

Proof. The last (uniqueness) assertion is obvious: g, g' differ by an element of the Borel subgroup corresponding to $\mathfrak{q}$, which act as as the identity on its torus quotient.

We thank the referee for suggesting the following proof (*much* shorter than our original one): There certainly exists such a g carring $\mathfrak{q}$ to $\mathfrak{q}'$, and $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$ to $\mathfrak{a}' \oplus \mathfrak{b}'$. It suffices to show that the map

$$\text{Ad}(g) : \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b} \to \mathfrak{a}' \oplus \mathfrak{b}'$$

commutes both with complex conjugation and with the Cartan involution. For this, it suffices to show that the adjoint action of $\theta(g)$ and $\bar{g}$ also carry $(\mathfrak{q}, \mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b})$ to $(\mathfrak{q}', \mathfrak{a}' \oplus \mathfrak{b}')$, for this characterizes them up to the centralizer of $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$.

But $\theta(g)$ takes $\theta(\mathfrak{q}) = \mathfrak{q}$ to $\theta(\mathfrak{q}') = \mathfrak{q}'$, and similarly it takes $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$ to $\mathfrak{a}' \oplus \mathfrak{b}'$. Also, $\bar{g}$ takes $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}$ to $\bar{\mathfrak{q}'}$ (all complex conjugations are for the real structure on $\mathbf{G}$) and takes $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$ to $\mathfrak{a}' \oplus \mathfrak{b}'$. Since $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}$ is the opposite to $\mathfrak{q}$ with respect to $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$, and similarly for $\mathfrak{q}'$, we see that $\bar{g}$ also takes $\mathfrak{q}$ to $\mathfrak{q}'$ as claimed. $\square$

Therefore, $\mathfrak{a}$ or $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{R}}$ as above is well-defined up to unique isomorphism; we denote this common space by $\mathfrak{a}_G$. More formally,

$$(3.1.1) \qquad\qquad \mathfrak{a}_G := \varprojlim_{(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})} \mathfrak{a},$$

and we define $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ to be its $\mathbf{C}$-linear dual. Visibly $\mathfrak{a}_G$ does not depend on the isogeny class of $\mathbf{G_R}$ - it depends only on the Lie algebra $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{G_R})$. It is also equipped with a canonical real structure arising from $\mathfrak{a_R} \subset \mathfrak{a}$.

There is another real structure on $\mathfrak{a}$ of importance to us. To describe it, the following Lemma (which we shall prove in §3.1.1) will be useful:

Lemma 3.1.1. *With notation as described, let $n_K \in \mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ$ normalize $\mathfrak{b}$ and take the parabolic subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \cap \mathfrak{k} \subset \mathfrak{k}$ to its opposite, with respect to the Cartan subalgebra $\mathfrak{b}$. Similarly, let $n_G \in \mathbf{G_R}(\mathbf{C})$ normalize $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$ and carry $\mathfrak{q}$ to its opposite. Then n_G and n_K both preserve $\mathfrak{a}$, and coincide on it.*

It is at least clear that n_K preserves $\mathfrak{a}$, and the same statement for n_G can be proved in a fashion that is analogous to the proof of Proposition 3.1.1. However, the full statement seems a bit tricker, which is why we confine the proof to §3.1.1.

Definition 3.1.1. *The* long Weyl element *is the involution of $\mathfrak{a}_G = \varprojlim_{(\mathfrak{a},\mathfrak{b},\mathfrak{q})} \mathfrak{a}$ induced by the common action of n_G or n_K from the prior Lemma.*

The long Weyl element preserves $\mathfrak{a}_{G,\mathbf{R}}$, since w_K can be represented by an element of K_∞. We use it to define a second real structure:

Definition 3.1.2. *The twisted real structure $\mathfrak{a}_{G,\mathbf{R}}'$ on $\mathfrak{a}_G$ is the fixed points of the involution given by*
$$(X \mapsto \bar{X}) \cdot w,$$
where $X \mapsto \bar{X}$ is the antilinear involution defined by $\mathfrak{a}_{G,\mathbf{R}}$, and w is the long Weyl group element for $\mathfrak{a}_G$.

3.1.1. *Root systems on $\mathfrak{b}$.* The following section – whose aim is to prove Lemma 3.1.1 – owes much to an anonymous referee of this paper, whose suggestions greatly simplified our previous arguments.

Write $\mathbf{M}$ for the centralizer of $\mathfrak{a}$ in $\mathbf{G_C}$; it is a Levi subgroup. Write $\mathfrak{m}$ for the (complex) Lie algebra of $\mathbf{M}$.

It is proved in [20, Proposition 18.2.3]; that the set of roots of $\mathfrak{b}$ on $\mathfrak{g}$ form a not necessarily reduced root system inside the dual of $i\mathfrak{b_R}/i(\mathfrak{z_R} \cap \mathfrak{b_R})$; we regard the latter as an inner product space by using the form $B_\mathbf{R}$. (The reference cited uses the Killing form, but B has all the necessary properties for the argument.)

We will abuse notation slightly and simply say that these roots form a root system
$$\Delta(\mathfrak{g} : \mathfrak{b}) \subset i\mathfrak{b}_\mathbf{R}^*,$$
with the understanding that their span is only the subspace of $i\mathfrak{b}_\mathbf{R}^*$ orthogonal to the central space $\mathfrak{z_R} \cap \mathfrak{b_R} \subset \mathfrak{b_R}$. Then the roots $\Delta(\mathfrak{k} : \mathfrak{b})$ on $\mathfrak{k}$ or the roots $\Delta(\mathfrak{m} : \mathfrak{b})$ on $\mathfrak{m}$ form subsystems of $\Delta(\mathfrak{g} : \mathfrak{b})$. The Weyl groups of these root systems will be denoted W_G, W_K, W_M respectively; these are all regarded as subgroups of $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathfrak{b})$. We note two useful facts about this setup:

- Each root of $\mathfrak{b}$ on $\mathfrak{g}$ is either a root on $\mathfrak{k}$ or a root on $\mathfrak{m}$:

(3.1.2) $\Delta(\mathfrak{g} : \mathfrak{b}) = \Delta(\mathfrak{k} : \mathfrak{b}) \cup \Delta(\mathfrak{m} : \mathfrak{b}).$

  Indeed, for α a root of $\mathfrak{b}$ on $\mathfrak{g}$, the corresponding root subspace $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ is preserved by $\theta_\mathbf{C}$, the complex-linear extension of the Cartan involution for $\mathfrak{g_R}$, and also by $\mathrm{ad}(\mathfrak{a})$. If the fixed space of $\theta_\mathbf{C}$ on $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ is nontrivial, then α lies inside $\Delta(\mathfrak{k} : \mathfrak{b})$. Otherwise $\theta_\mathbf{C}$ acts as -1 on $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, and for $Z \in \mathfrak{a}, X \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ we compute

  $$-[Z, X] = \theta([Z, X]) = [\theta(Z), \theta(X)] = [-Z, -X] = [Z, X].$$

so that $\mathfrak{a}$ centralizes the whole root space; in particular, $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \subset \mathfrak{m}$. This proves (3.1.2).

- Each element of W_M has a representative $n_M \in \mathbf{G_R}(\mathbf{C})$ which normalizes $\mathfrak{a}$ and $\mathfrak{b}$. For this it is harmless to assume (passing to the derived group) that $\mathbf{G}$ is semisimple, and to consider the case of a root reflection s_β for some root $\beta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{m} : \mathfrak{b})$. Now β is the restriction of some root β^* of $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$ on $\mathfrak{m}$, and so w has a representative $\tilde{w}$ inside the normalizer of $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$ inside $M_{\mathbf{C}}$; now $\tilde{w}$ preserves $\mathfrak{a}$, and therefore it preserves $\mathfrak{b}$ too by consideration of the Killing form. (At the last step, we note that $\mathfrak{a_R}, \mathfrak{b_R}$ are orthogonal to one another under $B_{\mathbf{R}}$, which follows from the fact that they are in different eigenspaces for the Cartan involution.)

Lemma 3.1.2. *Suppose that $\mathscr{C}, \mathscr{C}'$ are chambers for $\Delta(\mathfrak{g} : \mathfrak{b})$ that lie in a fixed chamber for $\Delta(\mathfrak{k} : \mathfrak{b})$. (Here, a "chamber" for a root system is a connected component of the complement of all hyperplanes orthogonal to the roots.) Then there is $w_M \in W_M$, the Weyl group of $\Delta(\mathfrak{m} : \mathfrak{b})$, such that $w_M \mathscr{C} = \mathscr{C}'$.*

Proof. Because of (3.1.2) a fixed chamber for $\Delta(\mathfrak{k} : \mathfrak{b})$ is subdivided by hyperplanes $\mathscr{H}$ orthogonal to roots $\beta \in \Delta(\mathfrak{m} : \mathfrak{b})$; the corresponding reflection $s_\alpha \in W(\mathfrak{m} : \mathfrak{b})$ allows one to move between the two sides of this $\mathscr{H}$. $\qquad\square$

Conclusion of the proof of Lemma 3.1.1. We choose a chamber $\mathscr{C}$ in $i\mathfrak{b_R}$ for $\Delta(\mathfrak{g} : \mathfrak{b})$ that is associated to $\mathfrak{q}$, i.e. for $x \in \mathscr{C}$ the Borel subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \supset \mathfrak{b} \oplus \mathfrak{a}$ is spanned from non-negative root spaces of x.

Let w_K be the automorphism of $\mathfrak{b}$ induced by n_K (equivalently n_K^{-1}). Let w_G be an element in the Weyl group of $\Delta(\mathfrak{g} : \mathfrak{b})$ such that $w_G \mathscr{C} = -\mathscr{C}$ (this is possible because the Weyl group W_G acts simply transitively on chambers).

Then $w_K w_G \mathscr{C}$ and $\mathscr{C}$ both lie in the same positive chamber for $\Delta(\mathfrak{k} : \mathfrak{b})$. By Lemma 3.1.2 there is $w_M \in W_M$ such that $w_M \mathscr{C} = w_K w_G \mathscr{C}$. Choose a representative $n_M \in \mathbf{G_R}(\mathbf{C})$ for this w_M, normalizing $\mathfrak{a}$ and $\mathfrak{b}$. Then $n := n_K \cdot n_M \in \mathbf{G_R}(\mathbf{C})$ normalizes $\mathfrak{a}$ and $\mathfrak{b}$; this element n takes the chamber $\mathscr{C}$ to $-\mathscr{C}$, and so it takes $\mathfrak{q}$ to $\mathfrak{q}^{\mathrm{op}}$. We may therefore suppose $n = n_G$. It follows that n_G preserves $\mathfrak{a}$, and its action on $\mathfrak{a}$ coincides with n_K. $\qquad\square$

3.2. **Second construction of $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ via the dual group.** Let $\widehat{T} \subset \widehat{B}$ be the standard maximal torus and Borel in $\widehat{G}$. Let $^L W$ denote the normalizer of $\widehat{T}$ inside $\widehat{G} \rtimes \mathrm{Gal}(\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R})$, modulo $\widehat{T}$. There exists a unique lift $w_0 \in {}^L W$ of the nontrivial element of $\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R})$ with the property that w_0 sends $\widehat{B}$ to the opposite Borel (w.r.t. $\widehat{T}$). Moreover, we may choose a representative of w_0 that lies inside $\widehat{G}(\mathbf{R}) \rtimes \mathrm{Gal}(\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R})$, unique up to $\widehat{T}(\mathbf{R})$; thus the space $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})^{w_0}$ carries a real structure arising from the real structure on $\widehat{T}$. (Here, and in what follows, we are using the structure of $\widehat{G}$ as a split Chevalley group to speak of its $\mathbf{R}$ points, as mentioned in §1.6).

We will show that $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ can be identified with $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})^{w_0}$, in a fashion that carries the real structure $\mathfrak{a}_{G,\mathbf{R}}^*$ to the natural real structure on the latter space.

Observe, first of all, that a choice of $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ as before yields a torus $\mathbf{T} \subset \mathbf{G_R}$ with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$, and a Borel subgroup of $\mathbf{G_R} \times_{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{C}$ containing $\mathbf{T}$, with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{q}$; then we get identifications

$$(3.2.1) \qquad \mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T}) \simeq X_*(\widehat{T}) \otimes \mathbf{C} = X^*(\mathbf{T}) \otimes \mathbf{C} = (\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b})^*$$

We have used the fact that, for any complex torus $\mathbf{S}$, we may identify $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{S})$ with $X_*(\mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathrm{Lie}(\mathbb{G}_m)$ and thus with $X_*(\mathbf{S}) \otimes \mathbf{C}$, choosing the basis for $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbb{G}_m)$ that is dual to $\frac{dz}{z}$.

If we choose a different triple $(\mathfrak{a}', \mathfrak{b}', \mathfrak{q}')$ there exists $g \in \mathbf{G_R}(\mathbf{C})$ conjugating $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ to $(\mathfrak{a}', \mathfrak{b}', \mathfrak{q}')$; the maps (3.2.1) differ by $\mathrm{Ad}(g)$. In particular, we get by virtue of Proposition 3.1.1, a map

$$(3.2.2) \qquad \mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T}) \to \varprojlim_{(\mathfrak{a},\mathfrak{b},\mathfrak{q})} \mathfrak{a}^* = \mathfrak{a}_G^*.$$

Lemma 3.2.1. *The map* (3.2.2) *carries* $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})^{w_0}$ *isomorphically onto* $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$, *and preserves real structures.*

Moreover, the long Weyl group element $w_{\widehat{G}}$ *for* $\widehat{T}$, *carrying* $\widehat{B}$ *to its opposite, preserves* $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})^{w_0}$, *and is carried under this identification to the long Weyl element acting on* $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ *(see discussion after Lemma 3.1.1).*

This justifies using $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})^{w_0}$ as an alternate definition of $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$.

In the following proof, we will refer to the "standard" antiholomorphic involution on $\widehat{T}$ or its Lie algebra. The torus $\widehat{T}$ is, by definition, a split torus; as such it has a unique split $\mathbf{R}$-form, and we refer to the associated antiholomorphic involution as the "standard" one.

Proof. Under the identification of (3.2.1) the action of w_0 on $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})$ is carried to the action on $X^*(\mathbf{T}) \otimes \mathbf{C} = (\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b})^*$ of an automorphism γ of $\mathfrak{g}$ that belongs to the same outer class as complex conjugation, and switches $\mathfrak{q}$ and its opposite $\mathfrak{q}^{\mathrm{op}}$ relative to $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$. However, by virtue of the construction of $\mathfrak{q}$ from an element $x \in i\mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{R}}$, complex conjugation switches $\mathfrak{q}$ and $\mathfrak{q}^{\mathrm{op}}$. It follows that γ corresponds precisely to the action of complex conjugation c on $X^*(\mathbf{T}) \otimes \mathbf{C}$. It readily follows that it acts by -1 on $\mathfrak{b}^*$ and 1 on $\mathfrak{a}^*$. This shows that $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})^{w_0}$ is carried isomorphically onto $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ by (3.2.2).

Now the antiholomorphic involution $(c \otimes (z \mapsto \bar{z}))$ on $X^*(\mathbf{T}) \otimes \mathbf{C} = (\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b})^*$ fixes precisely $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{R}}^* \oplus \mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{R}}^*$. Transporting to $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})$ by means of the above identification, we see that the real structure on $(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{R}} \oplus \mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{R}})^* \subset (\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b})^*$ corresponds to the antiholomorphic involution c' on $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})$ which is the composition of w_0 with the standard antiholomorphic involution. In particular, restricted to the w_0-fixed part, c' reduces to the standard antiholomorphic involution. This proves the statement about real structures.

For the second claim, we note that $w_{\widehat{G}}$ and w_0 commute, so certainly $w_{\widehat{G}}$ preserves $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})^{w_0}$; under the identifications of (3.2.1) $w_{\widehat{G}}$ corresponds to an element of the Weyl group of $(\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b})$ which sends $\mathfrak{q}$ to the opposite parabolic. This coincides with the long Weyl element for $\mathfrak{a}_G$ by Lemma 3.1.1. $\square$

3.3. The tempered cohomological parameter.
We will next construct a canonical identification

$$(3.3.1) \qquad \mathfrak{a}_G^* \simeq \text{Lie algebra of the centralizer of } \rho : W_{\mathbf{R}} \to {}^L G$$

where ρ is the parameter of any tempered cohomological representation for G; correspondingly we get

$$(3.3.2) \qquad \mathfrak{a}_G \simeq \text{fixed points of } \mathrm{Ad}^* \rho : W_{\mathbf{R}} \to \mathrm{GL}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}) \text{ on } \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}.$$

where $\mathrm{Ad}^* : {}^L G \to \mathrm{GL}(\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}})$ is the co-adjoint representation.

To see this we must discuss the L-parameter of tempered cohomological representations:

Write as usual $W_{\mathbf{R}} = \mathbf{C}^{\times} \cup \mathbf{C}^{\times} j$, where $j^2 = -1$, for the real Weil group. Let $\rho : W_{\mathbf{R}} \to {}^L G$ be a tempered Langlands parameter whose associated L-packet contains a representation with nonvanishing $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_{\infty}^0)$ cohomology (with respect to the trivial local

system, as always in this paper). In particular, the infinitesimal character of this representation coincides with that of the trivial representation. The infinitesimal character can be read off from the $\mathbf{C}^\times$ part of the Langlands parameter (see [49, §15.1, Lemma] although we believe this result to be folklore). Therefore, by examining infinitesimal characters, we can conjugate ρ in $\widehat{G}$ to a representation ρ_0 such that

$$(3.3.3) \qquad\qquad \rho_0|_{\mathbf{C}^\times} : \mathbf{C}^\times \to {}^L G$$

is given by $\Sigma_G(\sqrt{z/\bar{z}})$, where Σ_G is the canonical cocharacter $\mathbb{G}_m \to \widehat{G}$ given by the sum of all positive coroots. The connected centralizer of $\rho_0|_{\mathbf{C}^\times}$ is then $\widehat{T}$, so the image of j in ${}^L G$ must normalize $\widehat{T}$ and sends $\widehat{B}$ to $\widehat{B}^{\mathrm{op}}$. Therefore, $\rho_0(j)$ defines the same class as w_0 inside ${}^L W$ (notation of §3.2) and therefore

$$(3.3.4) \qquad\qquad \mathfrak{a}_G^* = \text{ Lie algebra of the centralizer of } \rho_0.$$

Now $\rho = \mathrm{Ad}(g)\rho_0$ for some $g \in \widehat{G}$; since the centralizer of ρ_0 is contained in $\widehat{T}$, g is specified up to right translation by $\widehat{T}$, and consequently the induced map

$$\text{Lie algebra of the centralizer of } \rho_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Lie algebra of the centralizer of } \rho$$

is independent of the choice of g. Composing with (3.3.4), we arrive at the desired identification (3.3.1).

Remark 7. In general, there are multiple possibilities for the conjugacy class of ρ, i.e. multiple L-packets of tempered cohomological representations; however, if $\mathbf{G_R}$ is simply connected or adjoint, ρ is unique up to conjugacy: any two choices of w_0 differ by an element $t \in \widehat{T}$, which lies in the fixed space for $\tau : z \mapsto 1/z^{w_0}$ on $\widehat{T}$. Thus we must verify that every element of the τ-fixed space $\widehat{T}^\tau$ is of the form $x \cdot \tau(x)$ for some $x \in \widehat{T}$; equivalently that $\widehat{T}^\tau$ is connected. If $\widehat{G}$ is simply connected, coroots give an isomorphism $\mathbb{G}_m^r \simeq \widehat{T}$, and the map $\alpha \mapsto -w_0\alpha$ permutes the coroots; we are reduced to verifying connectivity of fixed points in the case of τ the swap on $\mathbb{G}_m^2$ or τ trivial on $\mathbb{G}_m$, which are obvious. The adjoint case is similar, replacing the use of coroots by roots.

3.4. **The action of the exterior algebra $\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on the cohomology of a tempered representation.** In this section, we will construct an action of $\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on $H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \Pi)$, for any finite length, tempered, cohomological representation Π of G. In this situation, by "cohomological," we mean that every constituent of Π is cohomological – note that Π is tempered, and thus semisimple.

This action will have the property that the induced map

$$(3.4.1) \qquad\qquad H^q(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \Pi) \otimes \wedge^j \mathfrak{a}_G^* \longrightarrow H^{q+j}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \Pi)$$

is an isomorphism. Here q is the minimal dimension in which the $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0)$-cohomology is nonvanishing; explicitly, we have $2q + \dim_{\mathbf{C}} \mathfrak{a}_G = \dim Y(K)$. The action of $\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ will commute with the natural action of $\mathrm{K}_\infty/\mathrm{K}_\infty^0$ on $H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \Pi)$.

As a general reference for $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0)$ cohomology, the reader may refer to [8]. In general, $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0)$ cohomology of π is computed by a complex with terms $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{K}_\infty^0}(\wedge^p \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi)$. However, for unitary irreducible cohomological π, all the differentials in this complex vanish (as proved by Kuga, see [8, Theorem 2.5]); so we may identify the $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0)$ cohomology with $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{K}_\infty^0}(\wedge^p \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi)$.

We construct the action first in the simply connected case, and then reduce the general case to that one.

3.4.1. *The action for* $\mathbf{G_R}$ *simply connected.* Here G is connected, as is its maximal compact; and the cohomological, tempered representations are indexed (with notation as in §3.1) by choices of a positive chamber $\mathscr{C}$ for the root system $\Delta(\mathfrak{g} : \mathfrak{b})$:

We have already explained that such a chamber $\mathscr{C}$ gives rise to a Borel subgroup $\mathfrak{q}$ and a notion of positive root for $\Delta(\mathfrak{g} : \mathfrak{b})$. Vogan and Zuckerman [76] attach to $\mathscr{C}$ a tempered cohomological representation $\pi(\mathscr{C})$ characterized by the additional fact that it contains with multiplicity one the irreducible representation $V_{\mathscr{C}}$ of $\mathrm{K}_\infty = \mathrm{K}_\infty^0$ with highest weight

$$\mu_{\mathscr{C}} = \text{ the sum of roots associated to root spaces in } \mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p},$$

where $\mathfrak{u}$ is the unipotent radical of $\mathfrak{q}$. (See [76, Theorem 2.5]). Moreover, it is known that $V_{\mathscr{C}}$ is the only irreducible representation of K_∞ that occurs both in $\pi(\mathscr{C})$ and in $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}$ (proof and discussion around [76, Corollary 3.7]).

We write $V_{-\mathscr{C}}$ for the dual representation to $V_{\mathscr{C}}$; its lowest weight is then equal to $-\mu_{\mathscr{C}}$. Let us fix a highest $v^+ \in V_{\mathscr{C}}$ and a lowest weight vector v^- in $V_{-\mathscr{C}}$, with weights $\mu_{\mathscr{C}}$ and $-\mu_{\mathscr{C}}$. In what follows, a vector of "weight μ" means that it transforms under the character μ of $\mathfrak{q}\cap\mathfrak{k}$: and a vector "of weight $-\mu$" transforms under that character of $\mathfrak{q}^{\mathrm{op}}\cap\mathfrak{k}$, where $\mathfrak{q}^{\mathrm{op}}$ is the parabolic subgroup associated to $-\mathscr{C}$. In other words, "weight μ" is a requirement on how the vector transforms by a Borel subalgebra, not merely a toral subalgebra.

Write $W[\mathscr{C}]$ for the $V_{\mathscr{C}}$-isotypical subspace of an arbitrary K_∞-representation W, and $W[-\mathscr{C}]$ for the $\widetilde{V_{\mathscr{C}}}$-isotypical subspace. Thus $W[\mathscr{C}] = V_{\mathscr{C}} \otimes \mathrm{Hom}(V_{\mathscr{C}}, W)$ and $f \mapsto f(v^\pm)$ gives isomorphisms

(3.4.2) $\mathrm{Hom}(V_{\mathscr{C}}, W) = $ vectors in W of weight $\mu_{\mathscr{C}}$ under $\mathfrak{q} \cap \mathfrak{k}$.

(3.4.3) $\mathrm{Hom}(V_{-\mathscr{C}}, W) = $ vectors in W of weight $-\mu_{\mathscr{C}}$ under $\mathfrak{q}^{\mathrm{op}} \cap \mathfrak{k}$.

Let $\overline{\mathfrak{u}}$ be the unipotent radical of $\mathfrak{q}^{\mathrm{op}}$. From the splitting

$$(3.4.4) \qquad\qquad \mathfrak{a} \oplus (\mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p}) \oplus (\overline{\mathfrak{u}} \cap \mathfrak{p}) = \mathfrak{p},$$

we get a tensor decomposition of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}$ and of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*$. For the spaces of vectors of weights μ and $-\mu$ we get

(3.4.5) $(\wedge^*\mathfrak{p})^\mu = \wedge^*\mathfrak{a} \otimes \det(\mathfrak{u} \cap \mathfrak{p}), \quad (\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*)^{-\mu} = \wedge^*\mathfrak{a}^* \otimes \det(\overline{\mathfrak{u}} \cap \mathfrak{p})^*.$

In particular, there is a natural inclusion $\mathfrak{a}^* \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{p}^*$ (from (3.4.4)), and then the natural action of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}^*$ on $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*$ makes the space of weight $-\mu$ vectors in the latter a free, rank one module. Note that we may regard $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*$ either as a left- or a right- module for $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}^*$; the two actions differ by a sign $(-1)^{\deg}$ on $\mathfrak{a}^*$. We will use either version of the action according to what is convenient.

Thus we have an action of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}^*$ on

(3.4.6) $\mathrm{Hom}(V_{-\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*)^{-\mu}$ (via $f \mapsto f(v^-)$),

given (in the left-hand space) by the rule $Xf(v^-) = X \wedge f(v^-)$.

There is also a contraction action of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}^*$ on $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}$: for $X \in \mathfrak{a}^*$, the rule $Y \mapsto X \lrcorner Y$ is a derivation of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}$ with degree -1, which in degree 1 realizes the pairing $\mathfrak{a}^* \times \mathfrak{p} \to \mathbf{C}$. As a reference for contractions, see [11, Chapter 3]. This action again makes the space of weight μ vectors a free, rank one module.

The two actions are adjoint:

(3.4.7) $\langle X \wedge A, B \rangle = \langle A, X \lrcorner B \rangle, \quad X \in \mathfrak{a}^*, A \in \wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*, B \in \wedge^*\mathfrak{p},$

where the pairing between $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}$ and $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*$ is the usual one (the above equation looks a bit peculiar – it might seem preferable to replace $X \wedge A$ by $A \wedge X$ on the left – but in order to do that we would have to use a different pairing, which we prefer not to do).

From

(3.4.8)
$$H^*(\mathfrak{g}, K_\infty^0; \pi(\mathscr{C})) = \underbrace{(\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^* \otimes \pi(\mathscr{C}))^{K_\infty}}_{=\mathrm{Hom}_{K_\infty}(\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}, \pi(\mathscr{C}))} \simeq \underbrace{\mathrm{Hom}(V_{-\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*)}_{\simeq (\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*)^{-\mu}} \otimes \mathrm{Hom}(V_\mathscr{C}, \pi(\mathscr{C})),$$

we have also constructed an action of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}^*$ on the $(\mathfrak{g}, K_\infty^0)$ cohomology of $\pi(\mathscr{C})$. Again, it can be considered either as a left action or a right action, the two being related by means of a sign; we will usually prefer to consider it as a right action.

This action is characterized in the following way: for any $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{K_\infty}(\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}, \pi(\mathscr{C}))$, and any vector v of weight $\mu_\mathscr{C}$ in $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}$, and for $X \in \wedge^*\mathfrak{a}^*$, we have

(3.4.9)
$$Xf : v \mapsto f(X \lrcorner v).$$

The left action is related to this via $f \cdot X = (-1)^{\deg(f)}(X \cdot f)$ $(X \in \mathfrak{a}^*)$.

To verify (3.4.9), note that the map f factors through $V_\mathscr{C} \subset \pi(\mathscr{C})$. We may replace $\pi(\mathscr{C})$ by $V_\mathscr{C}$, regarding f as a K_∞-map $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p} \to V_\mathscr{C}$, and write $f^t : V_{-\mathscr{C}} \to \wedge^*\mathfrak{p}^*$ for the transpose of f. Now, for $v^+ \in V_\mathscr{C}$ a vector of weight $\mu_\mathscr{C}$, the evaluation $f(v^+)$ is determined by its pairing with a lowest weight vector $v^- \in V_{-\mathscr{C}}$. We have

$$\langle v^-, Xf(v^+)\rangle = \langle (Xf)^t v^-, v^+\rangle = \langle X \wedge f^t(v^-), v^+\rangle \overset{(3.4.7)}{=} \langle f^t(v^-), X \lrcorner v^+\rangle = \langle v^-, f(X \lrcorner v^+)\rangle.$$

In summary, we have a well-defined action of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on the $(\mathfrak{g}, K_\infty^0)$ cohomology of any tempered irreducible cohomological representation. (Strictly speaking, we should verify that our definitions did not depend on the choice of $(\mathfrak{b}, \mathscr{C})$. If $k \in K_\infty$ conjugates $(\mathfrak{b}, \mathscr{C})$ to $(\mathfrak{b}', \mathscr{C}')$, then it carries $(\mathfrak{q}, \mu_\mathscr{C})$ to $(\mathfrak{q}', \mu_{\mathscr{C}'})$; there is an isomorphism $\iota : \pi(\mathscr{C}) \to \pi(\mathscr{C}')$, and the actions of $\mathrm{Ad}(k) : \wedge^*\mathfrak{a} \simeq \wedge^*\mathfrak{a}'^*$ are compatible with the map on $(\mathfrak{g}, K_\infty^0)$ cohomology induced by ι; thus we get an action of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ as claimed.)

Finally, it is convenient to extend the action to representations that are not irreducible, in the obvious fashion: If Π is any tempered representation of finite length, we have

$$H^*(\mathfrak{g}, K_\infty^0; \Pi) = \bigoplus_\alpha \mathrm{Hom}(\pi_\alpha, \Pi) \otimes H^*(\mathfrak{g}, K_\infty^0; \pi_\alpha),$$

the sum being taken over (isomorphism classes of) tempered cohomological representations π_α; we define $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ to act term-wise.

Remark 8. It is also possible to construct this action using the realization of tempered cohomological representations as parabolic induction from a discrete series on $\mathbf{M}$. We omit the details.

3.4.2. *Interaction with automorphisms.* We continue to suppose that $\mathbf{G_R}$ is semisimple and simply connected. Suppose that α is an automorphism of $\mathbf{G_R}$ that arises from the conjugation action of the adjoint form $\mathbf{G}^{\mathrm{ad}}$, preserving K_∞. If Π is a tempered representation of finite length, then so is its α-twist $^\alpha\Pi$, defined by $^\alpha\Pi(\alpha(g)) = \Pi(g)$.

Also α induces an automorphism $Y \mapsto \alpha(Y)$ of $\mathfrak{p}$; the K_∞ representations $\mathfrak{p}$ and $^\alpha\mathfrak{p}$ are intertwined via the inverse map $Y \mapsto \alpha^{-1}(Y)$.

Lemma 3.4.1. *Let Π be tempered cohomological of finite length. The natural map*

(3.4.10)
$$\mathrm{Hom}_{K_\infty}(\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}, \Pi) \to \mathrm{Hom}_{K_\infty}(\wedge^*\mathfrak{p}, {}^\alpha\Pi),$$

which sends f to the composite $\wedge^*\mathfrak{p} \simeq \wedge^*({}^\alpha\mathfrak{p}) \overset{\alpha f}{\to} {}^\alpha\Pi$, commutes the $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ actions on both spaces.

Proof. This reduces to the irreducible case. So suppose that $\pi = \pi(\mathscr{C})$, where $\mathscr{C}$ is a chamber $\mathscr{C} \subset i\mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{R}}^*$, giving rise to data $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$. Adjusting α by an element of K_∞, we may suppose that α preserves K_∞ and $\mathfrak{b}$ and the Borel subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \cap \mathfrak{k} \subset \mathfrak{k}$.

If W is an irreducible K_∞-representation of highest weight μ, then $^\alpha W$ has highest weight $\mu \circ \alpha^{-1}$. Therefore the representation $^\alpha\pi(\mathscr{C})$ contains the K_∞-representation with highest weight $\mu_{\mathscr{C}} \circ \alpha^{-1}$, which is associated to the chamber $\alpha(\mathscr{C})$ and the parabolic $\alpha(\mathfrak{q})$:

$$^\alpha\pi(\mathscr{C}) = \pi(\alpha(\mathscr{C})).$$

Now α sends $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ to $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \alpha(\mathfrak{q}))$. Although it belongs only to $\mathbf{G}^{\mathrm{ad}}(\mathbf{R})$ it can be lifted to $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{R}}(\mathbf{C})$, and so the following diagram commutes:

(3.4.11)
$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathfrak{a}_G & \xrightarrow{\ \mathscr{C}\ } & \mathfrak{a} \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \alpha} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle =} \\
\mathfrak{a}_G & \xrightarrow{\ \alpha(\mathscr{C})\ } & \mathfrak{a}.
\end{array}
$$

where the vertical arrows refer to the identification of $\mathfrak{a}$ with $\mathfrak{a}_G$ induced by the triples $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ (at top) and $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \alpha(\mathfrak{q}))$ (at bottom).

Note that the map $Y \mapsto \alpha^{-1}(Y)$ takes $(\wedge^*\mathfrak{p})^{\mu\alpha^{-1}} \to (\wedge^*\mathfrak{p})^\mu$ (where the weight spaces are computed for the usual actions, not the twisted ones). The map (3.4.10) explicitly sends f to $f' : Y \in \wedge^*\mathfrak{p} \mapsto f(\alpha^{-1}(Y))$; if f on the left factors through highest weight μ, then f' on the right factors through highest weight $\mu\alpha^{-1}$.

For $v \in (\wedge^*\mathfrak{p})^\mu$ and $X \in \wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ we have $\alpha(v) \in (\wedge^*\mathfrak{p})^{\mu\alpha^{-1}}$ and, for f as above,

$$(Xf)' : \alpha v \mapsto (Xf)(v) = f(X \lrcorner v),$$

$$(\alpha(X)f') : \alpha v \mapsto f'(\alpha(X) \lrcorner \alpha(v)) = f(X \lrcorner v)$$

In view of diagram (3.4.11) this proves the statement.

$\square$

3.4.3. *Interaction with duality and complex conjugation.* Suppose that $j + j' = d = \dim(Y(K))$. Let Π be a tempered cohomological representation of finite length. There is a natural pairing

(3.4.12)
$$H^j(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \Pi) \times H^{j'}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \widetilde{\Pi}) \longrightarrow \det \mathfrak{p}^*$$

corresponding to

$$(\wedge^j\mathfrak{p}^* \otimes \Pi)^{\mathrm{K}_\infty} \otimes (\wedge^{j'}\mathfrak{p}^* \otimes \widetilde{\Pi})^{\mathrm{K}_\infty} \longrightarrow \det \mathfrak{p}^*,$$

amounting to cup product on the first factors and the duality pairing on the second factors.

Lemma 3.4.2. *The pairing* (3.4.12) *has the following adjointness:*

$$\langle f_1 \cdot X, f_2 \rangle = \langle f_1, (wX) \cdot f_2 \rangle$$

for $X \in \wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$, and w the long Weyl group element (Lemma 3.1.1).

Proof. This reduces to the irreducible case $\Pi = \pi(\mathscr{C})$; its contragredient is $\pi(-\mathscr{C})$, parameterized by the chamber $-\mathscr{C}$ associated to $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q}^{\mathrm{op}})$. We must verify that $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ acts (up to sign) self-adjointly for the the cup product

$$\wedge^j\mathfrak{p}^*[-\mathscr{C}] \otimes \wedge^{d-j}\mathfrak{p}^*[\mathscr{C}] \to \det \mathfrak{p}^*$$

or, what is the same, the map

$$\mathrm{Hom}(V_{-\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^j\mathfrak{p}^*) \otimes \mathrm{Hom}(V_{\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^{d-j}\mathfrak{p}^*) \to \mathrm{Hom}(V_{-\mathscr{C}} \otimes V_{\mathscr{C}}, \det \mathfrak{p}^*) \to \det \mathfrak{p}^*$$

Suppose $f_1 \in \operatorname{Hom}(V_{-\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^j \mathfrak{p}^*)$ and $f_2 \in \operatorname{Hom}(V_{\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^{d-j} \mathfrak{p}^*)$; their image under the first map is given by $v_1 \otimes v_2 \mapsto f_1(v_1) \wedge f_2(v_2)$. This map factors through the one-dimensional subspace of invariants on $V_{-\mathscr{C}} \otimes V_{\mathscr{C}}$; to evaluate it on a generator for that space, we may as well evaluate it on $v^- \otimes v^+$, which has nonzero projection to that space. In other words, we must prove the adjointness statement for $(f_1, f_2) \mapsto f_1(v^-) \wedge f_2(v^+)$. For $X \in \wedge^* \mathfrak{a}^*$ we have

$$(f_1 \cdot X)(v^-) \wedge f_2(v^+) = f_1(v^-) \wedge X \wedge f_2(v^+) = f_1(v^-) \wedge (X f_2)(v^+),$$

where the sign is as in the statement of the Lemma. However, the identifications of $\mathfrak{a}$ with $\mathfrak{a}_G$ arising from $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ and $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q}^{\mathrm{op}})$ differ by a long Weyl group element, as in Lemma 3.1.1. $\square$

Lemma 3.4.3. *Let Π be a tempered, finite length, cohomological representation, and observe that the natural real structure on $\mathfrak{p}$ induces a "complex conjugation" antilinear map $H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \Pi) \to H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \overline{\Pi})$, where, as usual, $\overline{\Pi}$ denotes the representation with the same underlying vectors but the scalar action modified by complex conjugation.*

Then the following diagram commutes:

(3.4.13)
$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \Pi) \otimes \wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^* & \longrightarrow & H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \Pi) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \overline{\Pi}) \otimes \wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^* & \longrightarrow & H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \overline{\Pi})
\end{array}
$$

where all vertical maps are complex conjugation; the complex conjugation on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ is that corresponding to the twisted real structure.

Proof. Again, this reduces to the irreducible case $\Pi = \pi(\mathscr{C})$. Fixing an invariant Hermitian form on $V_{\mathscr{C}}$, we may identify $V_{-\mathscr{C}}$ with $\overline{V_{\mathscr{C}}}$, in such a way that $\overline{v^+} = v^-$.

The following diagram commutes:

(3.4.14)
$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\operatorname{Hom}_K(V_{-\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^* \mathfrak{p}) & \xrightarrow{S \mapsto S v^-} & (\wedge^* \mathfrak{p})^{-\mu} \\
{\scriptstyle S \mapsto \bar{S}}\downarrow & & \downarrow {\scriptstyle \text{conjugation}} \\
\operatorname{Hom}_K(V_{\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^* \mathfrak{p}) & \xrightarrow{R \mapsto \overline{R v^-}} & (\wedge^* \mathfrak{p})^{\mu}
\end{array}
$$

where we define $\bar{S}$ by $\bar{S}(\bar{v}) = \overline{S(v)}$. There is an induced complex conjugation

$$
\underbrace{\wedge^* \mathfrak{p}[-\mathscr{C}]}_{\operatorname{Hom}_K(V_{-\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^* \mathfrak{p}) \otimes V_{-\mathscr{C}}} \quad \to \quad \underbrace{\wedge^* \mathfrak{p}[\mathscr{C}]}_{\operatorname{Hom}_K(V_{\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^* \mathfrak{p}) \otimes V_{\mathscr{C}}}
$$

where we tensor $S \mapsto \bar{S}$ with the conjugation on $V_{-\mathscr{C}}$, and then the following diagram is also commutative:

(3.4.15)
$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\wedge^* \mathfrak{p}[-\mathscr{C}] \otimes \wedge^* \mathfrak{a} & \longrightarrow & \wedge^* \mathfrak{p}[-\mathscr{C}] \\
{\scriptstyle (S \mapsto \bar{S}) \otimes \text{conj.}}\downarrow & & \downarrow {\scriptstyle \text{conjugation}} \\
\wedge^* \mathfrak{p}[\mathscr{C}] \otimes \wedge^* \mathfrak{a} & \longrightarrow & \wedge^* \mathfrak{p}[\mathscr{C}]
\end{array}
$$

where the conjugation on $\mathfrak{a}^*$ is that which fixes $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{R}}^*$.

This gives rise to (3.4.13) – however, just as in the previous Lemma, the identifications of $\mathfrak{a}$ with $\mathfrak{a}_G$ induced by $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ and $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q}^{\mathrm{op}})$ again differ by the long Weyl element,

and so in (3.4.13) we take the conjugation on $\mathfrak{a}_G$ as being with reference to the *twisted* real structure. $\qquad\square$

3.4.4. *Construction for general* $\mathbf{G_R}$. Let $\mathbf{G_R}$ now be an arbitrary reductive group over $\mathbf{R}$.

Let $\mathbf{G}'$ be the simply connected cover of the derived group of $\mathbf{G_R}$, and let $\mathbf{Z}_G$ be the center of $\mathbf{G_R}$. Thus there is an isogeny $\mathbf{G}' \times \mathbf{Z}_G \to \mathbf{G_R}$. Let $\mathfrak{g}', \mathfrak{k}', \mathfrak{a}_{G'}$ be the various Lie algebras for $\mathbf{G}'$. Let $\mathfrak{a}_Z$ be the $\mathfrak{a}$-space for $\mathbf{Z}_G$; it is naturally identified with the Lie algebra of a maximal split subtorus. We have

$$\mathfrak{a}_G = \mathfrak{a}_{G'} \oplus \mathfrak{a}_Z.$$

For any representation Π of G let Π' be its pullback to $\mathbf{G}'$; this is a finite length tempered representation. There is a natural identification

$$H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}^0_\infty; \Pi) = \wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_Z \otimes H^*(\mathfrak{g}', \mathrm{K}'_\infty; \Pi')$$

Our foregoing discussion has given an action of $\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_{G'}$ on the second factor; and so we get an action of

$$\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_{G'} \otimes \wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_Z = \wedge^* (\mathfrak{a}_{G'} \oplus \mathfrak{a}_Z)^* = \wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$$

on $H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}^0_\infty; \Pi)$. Lemma 3.4.2 and Lemma 3.4.3 continue to hold in this setting.

Observe that the group $\mathrm{K}_\infty / \mathrm{K}^0_\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_0 \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$ acts naturally on $H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}^0_\infty; \Pi)$. By the discussion of §3.4.2, this action of $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ will commute with the action of $\mathrm{K}_\infty / \mathrm{K}^0_\infty$.

3.5. **Metrization.** As remarked near (1.4.6) it is very convenient to put a Euclidean metric on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ in such a way that the induced action on cohomology is isometric.

Let the bilinear form $B_{\mathbf{R}}$ be as in (3.0.2). With notation as in §3.1, $B_{\mathbf{R}}$ induces a invariant quadratic form on $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{R}} \oplus \mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{R}}$, so also on $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{R}}$ and $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{R}}^*$. In particular, we get a $\mathbf{C}$-valued positive definite hermitian form on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$. Then:

Lemma 3.5.1. *Let* $X \in \wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$. *Let* Π *be a finite length cohomological tempered representation. Let* $T \in H^q(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}^0_\infty, \Pi)$, *where q is the minimal cohomological degree as in (3.4.1); equip* $H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}^0_\infty, \Pi)$ *with the natural hermitian metric (arising from a fixed inner product on* Π, *and the bilinear form* $B_{\mathbf{R}}$*). Then*

$$\| T \cdot X \| = \| T \| \| X \|.$$

Proof. This reduces to the case where $\mathbf{G_R}$ is simply connected, and then again to the case when $\Pi = \Pi(\mathscr{C})$ is irreducible. There it reduces to a similar claim about the weight space $(\wedge^* \mathfrak{p}^*)^{-\mu}$, since (with notations as previous) the map $\mathrm{Hom}(V_{-\mathscr{C}}, \wedge^* \mathfrak{p}^*) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\wedge^* \mathfrak{p}^*)^{-\mu}$ of (3.4.6) is isometric (up to a constant scalar, which depends on the choice of highest weight vector) for the natural Hermitian forms on both sides. But the corresponding claim about $(\wedge^* \mathfrak{p}^*)^{-\mu}$ is clear from (3.4.5), noting that the factors $\mathfrak{a}$ and $(\mathfrak{u} \oplus \bar{\mathfrak{u}}) \cap \mathfrak{p}$ are orthogonal to one another under B. $\qquad\square$

The following explicit computation will be useful later:

Lemma 3.5.2. *Suppose* $\mathbf{G_R}$ *is one of* $\mathrm{GL}_n, \mathrm{Res}_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}} \, \mathrm{GL}_n$, *and endow* $\mathfrak{g}$ *with the invariant quadratic form* $B = \mathrm{tr}(X^2)$ *or* $\mathrm{tr}_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}} \mathrm{tr}(X^2)$, *where* tr *is taken with reference to the standard representation. Then, with reference to the identification (3.2.2), the form on* $\mathfrak{a}_{G,\mathbf{R}}^*$ *induced by the dual of B is the restriction of the trace form on* $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ *(by which we mean the sum of the trace forms on the two factors, in the case of* $\mathrm{Res}_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}} \, \mathrm{GL}_n$*). A similar result holds when* $\mathbf{G_R}$ *is one of* SO_n *and* $\mathrm{Res}_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}} \, \mathrm{SO}_n$, *except that the form on* $\mathfrak{a}_{G,\mathbf{R}}^*$ *is the restriction of* $\frac{1}{4} \cdot$ *(trace form).*

Proof. Write $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}$ for the trace form on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, in each case. As explained in (3.2.1) the choice of $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{q})$ induces a natural perfect pairing of $\mathbf{C}$-vector spaces

$$(\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}) \otimes \underbrace{\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})}_{\supset \mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})^{w_0}} \to \mathbf{C},$$

wherein $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T}^{w_0})$ is identified with the dual of $\mathfrak{a}$. We want to show that, under this pairing, the form $\mathrm{tr}\,|_{\mathfrak{a}}$ is in duality with the form $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}|_{\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})^{w_0}}$. Since $\mathfrak{a}$ and $\mathfrak{b}$ are orthogonal with respect to tr, it is enough to check that the form tr on $\mathfrak{a} \oplus \mathfrak{b}$ and $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}$ on $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})$ are in duality.

It is convenient to discuss this in slightly more generality: Note that, if $\mathbf{H}$ is a reductive group over $\mathbf{C}$, the choice of a nondegenerate invariant quadratic form Q on $\mathfrak{h} = \mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{H})$ induces a nondegenerate invariant quadratic form $\widehat{Q}$ on the dual Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$. Indeed, choose a torus and Borel $(\mathbf{T}_H \subset \mathbf{B}_H)$ in $\mathbf{H}$; then Q restricts to a Weyl-invariant form on the Lie algebra of $\mathbf{T}_H$, and the identification

$$\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{T}_H) \simeq \mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})^*,$$

induced by $(\mathbf{T}_H \subset \mathbf{B}_H)$ allows us to transport Q to a Weyl-invariant form on $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})$. This does not depend on the choice of pair $(\mathbf{T}_H \subset \mathbf{B}_H)$, because of invariance of Q. Finally the resulting Weyl-invariant form on $\mathrm{Lie}(\widehat{T})$ extends uniquely to an invariant form on $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$.

In this language, the question is precisely to compute $\widehat{Q}$, where $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{G_C}$ and Q is the complexification of tr, i.e. a form on the Lie algebra of $\mathbf{G_C}$.

(i) $\mathbf{G_R} = \mathrm{GL}_n$. Here it is clear that $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}} = \mathrm{tr}$.

(ii) $\mathbf{G_R} = \mathrm{Res}_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}\,\mathrm{GL}_n$. Here again $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}} = \mathrm{tr}$:

   The associated complex group is $\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_n$, and the form there is $\mathrm{tr}(X_1)^2 + \mathrm{tr}(X_2)^2$. The dual form on $\mathfrak{gl}_n \times \mathfrak{gl}_n$ is thus, again, the trace form on $\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_n$.

(iii) $\mathbf{G_R} = \mathrm{SO}_n$: In this case we have

(3.5.1) $$\widehat{\mathrm{tr}} = \frac{1}{4}\,(\mathrm{tr} \text{ on the dual group.})\,.$$

We will analyze the cases of $\mathrm{SO}(2)$ and $\mathrm{SO}(3)$, with the general cases being similar:

(a) Consider $\mathrm{SO}(2)$, which we realize as the stabilizer of the quadratic form $q(x,y) = xy$. The maximal torus is the image of the generating co-character $\chi : t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$, and (with the standard identifications) $\langle \chi, \chi' \rangle = 1$ where χ' is the co-character $\chi : t \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ of the dual $\mathrm{SO}(2)$. Denote simply by $d\chi$ the image of the standard generator of $\mathrm{Lie}(\mathbb{G}_m)$ under χ. Then $\langle d\chi, d\chi \rangle_{\mathrm{tr}} = 2$, and so $\langle d\chi', d\chi' \rangle_{\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}} = \frac{1}{2}$.

(b) Consider $\mathrm{SO}(3)$, which we realize as the stabilizer of the quadratic form $q(x,y) = xy + z^2$, and a maximal torus is the image of the co-character $\chi : \mathrm{diag}(t, t^{-1}, 1)$. This is dual to the same character χ' as above (now considered as a character of SL_2). We reason just as in (a).

(iv) $\mathrm{Res}_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}\,\mathrm{SO}_n$. Here again (3.5.1) holds. To see this, note that the associated complex group is $\mathrm{SO}_n \times \mathrm{SO}_n$, and the form there is given by $\mathrm{tr}(X_1^2) + \mathrm{tr}(X_2^2)$; then the result follows from (iii).

$\square$

4. The motive of a cohomological automorphic representation: conjectures and descent of the coefficient field

We briefly formulate a version of the standard conjectures relating cohomological automorphic forms and motives, taking some care about coefficient fields. A more systematic discussion of the general conjectures is presented in Appendix A; for the moment we present only what is needed for the main text.

4.1. **The example of a fake elliptic curve.** To recall why some care is necessary, let us consider the example of a *fake elliptic curve* over a number field F: this is, by definition, an abelian surface A over F which admits an action of an (indefinite) quaternion algebra $D \hookrightarrow \mathrm{End}_F(A) \otimes \mathbf{Q}$.

In any realization $H^1(A)$ admits a natural right D-action, and thus, for any rational prime ℓ, one gets a Galois representation

$$\rho_{A,\ell} : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/F) \to \mathrm{GL}_D(H^1(A_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)) \simeq (D \otimes \mathbf{Q}_\ell)^\times,$$

where the latter identification depends on a choice of a basis for $H^1(A_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ over $D \otimes \mathbf{Q}_\ell$. If ℓ is not ramified in D, a choice of splitting $D \otimes \mathbf{Q}_\ell \simeq M_2(\mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ converts this to a genuine two-dimensional representation

$$\rho_{A,\ell} : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/F) \longrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{Q}_\ell).$$

This is expected to correspond to an automorphic form π on $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbf{A}_F)$ with Hecke eigenvalues in $\mathbf{Q}$, characterized by the fact that we have an equality

$$\mathrm{tr}(\rho_{A,\ell}(\mathrm{Frob}_v)) = a_v(\pi)$$

for all but finitely many v; here tr denotes the trace and $a_v(\pi)$ is the Hecke eigenvalue of π at v.

The correspondence between π and A, in this case, has two deficiencies. The first is that the dual group of PGL_2 is SL_2 but the target of the Galois representation is $(D \otimes \mathbf{Q}_\ell)^\times$. The second is that the automorphic form π has $\mathbf{Q}$ coefficients; but there is no natural way, in general, to squeeze a motive of rank two with $\mathbf{Q}$-coefficients out of A. One could get a rank two motive after extending coefficients to some splitting field of D, but this is somewhat unsatisfactory.

However, although one cannot directly construct a rank two motive attached to $\rho_{A,\ell}$, it is possible to construct a rank three motive that is attached to the composition $\mathrm{Ad}\, \rho_{A,\ell}$ with the adjoint representation $\mathrm{PGL}_2 \to \mathrm{GL}_3$. Namely, construct the motive

$$(4.1.1) \qquad\qquad M = \mathrm{End}_D^0(h^1(A)),$$

where End_D denotes endomorphisms that commute with the natural (right) D-action on $h^1(A)$ and the superscript 0 denotes endomorphisms with trace zero. This is a motive over F of rank three with $\mathbf{Q}$-coefficients, which can be explicitly realized as a sub-motive of $h^1(A) \otimes h^1(A)^*$.

Write $\mathfrak{g}$ for the Lie algebra of $\mathrm{SL}_1(D)$; this is a three-dimensional Lie algebra over $\mathbf{Q}$, and is an inner form of $\mathfrak{sl}_2$. We have natural conjugacy classes of identifications

$$H_{\mathrm{et}}(M, \mathbf{Q}_\ell) \simeq \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbf{Q}_\ell,$$

$$H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{v,\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}) \simeq \mathfrak{g},$$

for any infinite place v of F.

We expect that this phenomenon is quite general. Below we formulate, in a general setting, the properties that such an "adjoint motive" M attached to a cohomological automorphic form should have.

4.2. **The conjectures.** It will be useful to formulate our conjectures over a general number field; thus let F be a number field, let $\mathbf{G}_F$ be a reductive group over F, and let π be an automorphic cohomological tempered representation for $\mathbf{G}_F$. (Recall from §1.6 that "cohomological," for this paper, means cohomological with reference to the trivial local system.) The definitions that follow will depend only on the near-equivalence class of π.

We suppose that π has coefficient field equal to $\mathbf{Q}$, i.e., the representation π_v has a $\mathbf{Q}$-structure for almost all v. One can attach to π the associated archimedean parameter

$$W_{F_v} \longrightarrow {}^L G,$$

for any archimedean place v. The Langlands program also predicts that π should give rise to a Galois representation valued in a slight modification of ${}^L G$ (see [13]).[5] Composing these representation with the adjoint representation of the dual group on its Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, we arrive at representations

$$(4.2.1) \qquad \qquad \mathrm{Ad}\,\rho_\ell : G_F \longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}_\ell}}).$$

$$(4.2.2) \qquad \qquad \mathrm{Ad}\,\rho_v : W_{F_v} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{C}}).$$

of the Galois group and each archimedean Weil group. With these representations in hand, we can formulate the appropriate notion of "adjoint motive attached to (the near equivalence class of) π," namely,

Definition 4.2.1. *An* adjoint motive associated to π *is a weight zero Grothendieck motive M over F with $\mathbf{Q}$ coefficients, equipped with an injection of $\mathbf{Q}$-vector spaces*

$$\iota_v : H_B(M_{v,\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}) \longrightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}$$

for every infinite place v, such that:

> *The image of $H_B(M_{v,\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q})$ is the fixed set of an inner twisting of the standard Galois action on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}$. Said differently, ι_v identifies $H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{v,\mathbf{C}})$ with an inner form $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q},*}$ of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$:*

$$(4.2.3) \qquad \qquad \iota_v : H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_{v,\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q},*} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}.$$

(This inner form may depend on v.) Moreover, for any such v, and for any rational prime ℓ, we require:

> 1. *The isomorphism*

$$(4.2.4) \qquad H_{\mathrm{et}}(M_{\bar{F}}, \overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell) \simeq H_B(M_{v,\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}) \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \overline{\mathbf{Q}_\ell} \xrightarrow{\iota_v} \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q},*} \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}_\ell} \simeq \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}_\ell}}$$

> *identifies the Galois action on the étale cohomology of M with a representation in the conjugacy class of $\mathrm{Ad}\,\rho_\ell$ (see (4.2.1)).*
> 2. *The isomorphism*

$$(4.2.5) \qquad H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{C} \simeq H_B(M_{v,\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}) \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{C} \xrightarrow{\iota_v} \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q},*} \otimes \mathbf{C} \simeq \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{C}}$$

> *identifies the action of the Weil group W_{F_v} on the de Rham cohomology of M with a representation in the conjugacy class of $\mathrm{Ad}\,\rho_v$ (see (4.2.2)).*

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[5]Here we draw attention to a slight subtlety: this Galois representation is characterized by the conjugacy classes of Frobenius, and in some (rather rare) cases this may not characterize it up to global conjugacy. However, this problem does not occur if the target group is GL_n, and in particular the composition of this representation with the adjoint is uniquely characterized. It is only this composition which enters into our conjecture.

3. *Each $\mathbf{Q}$-valued bilinear form on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$, invariant by the action of ${}^{L}G_{\mathbf{Q}}$[6], induces a weak polarization $M \times M \to \mathbf{Q}$ with the property that, for each v, its Betti realization $H_B(M_{v,\mathbf{C}}) \times H_B(M_{v,\mathbf{C}}) \to \mathbf{Q}$ is identified, under ι_v, with the given bilinear form.*[7]

We are not entirely sure if *every* cohomological π should have an attached adjoint motive, because of some slight subtleties about descent of the coefficient field from $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ to $\mathbf{Q}$. However, it seems very likely that the overwhelming majority should admit such attached adjoint motives, and we will analyze our conjectures carefully only in this case. (One can handle the general case at the cost of a slight loss of precision, simply extending coefficients from $\mathbf{Q}$ to a large enough number field.)

In Appendix A we explain more carefully what the correct conjectures for motives attached to automorphic representations should look like and why, if we suppose that the Galois representation has centralizer that is as small as possible, these conjectures imply the existence of an adjoint motive associated to π. Moreover, assuming the Tate conjecture, this motive is uniquely determined up to isomorphism.

Remark 9. We could have also in principle formulated this conjecture in terms of Chow motives rather than Grothendieck motives, since as explained in Prop. 2.1.1 – assuming Beilinson's filtration conjectures – every Grothendieck motive lifts to a Chow motive which is well defined up to isomorphism. However, the formulation with Grothendieck motives is more natural for two reasons:

(1) The category of Grothendieck motives is (conjecturally) semi-simple Tannakian; the Tannakian formalism is important to the way we formulate the automorphic to motivic correspondence in Appendix A. On the other hand, the category of Chow motives is not even abelian in general. (See the introduction and Cor. 3.5 of [60] for a discussion of this issue.)

(2) Technically, to define the relevant motivic cohomology group that occurs in our main conjecture below, one needs to work with a lift to the category of Chow motives. However, as explained in §2.1.11, the filtration conjectures imply that this motivic cohomology group is nevertheless independent of the choice of such lift, up to canonical isomorphism. Thus all objects involved in the main conjecture below only depend on the associated Grothendieck motive.

Note that even in the more familiar setting of Shimura varieties, the known constructions of motives associated to cohomological automorphic forms typically only yield Grothendieck motives, eg. the case of GL_2 modular forms of higher weight that is discussed in [59]. Thus it is psychologically useful to break up the problem of attaching a motive to an automorphic form into two steps: first, construct a Grothendieck motive, and then lift it to a Chow motive. In the setting that is of most interest in this paper (non-hermitian symmetric spaces), neither of these steps is easy since the locally symmetric space has no natural structure of an algebraic variety.

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[6]Explicitly, this means it is invariant both by inner automorphisms of $\mathbf{G}$ and by the pinned outer automorphisms arising from the Galois action on the root datum.

[7]Observe that a $\mathbf{Q}$-valued invariant bilinear form on $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ induces also a $\mathbf{Q}$-valued bilinear form on $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Q},*}$, characterized by the fact that their linear extensions to $\mathfrak{g}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}$ agree.

5. FORMULATION OF THE MAIN CONJECTURE

Here we combine the ideas of the prior two sections to precisely formulate the main conjecture. (We have already formulated it in the introduction, but we take the opportunity to write out a version with the assumptions and conjectures identified as clearly as possible.)

We briefly summarize our setup. We return to the setting of §1.1 so that $\mathbf{G}$ is a reductive $\mathbf{Q}$-group without central split torus. Now let $\mathscr{H}$ be the Hecke algebra for K at good places, i.e., the tensor product of local Hecke algebras at places v at which K is hyperspecial. We fix a character $\chi : \mathscr{H} \to \mathbf{Q}$, and let

$$\Pi = \{\pi_1, \ldots, \pi_r\}$$

be the associated set of cohomological automorphic representations which contribute to cohomology at level K, defined more precisely as in §1.1. The set Π determines χ and we suppress mention of χ from our notation.

Just as in our introductory discussion in §1.1 we make the following

Assumption: Every π_i is cuspidal and tempered,

where, as in §1.1, "tempered" is a proxy for "tempered Arthur parameter" and is taken to mean tempered at ∞ *and* at one unramified place. We define

$$(5.0.1) \qquad H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{Q})_\Pi = \{\alpha \in H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{Q}) : T\alpha = \chi(T)\alpha \text{ for all } T \in \mathscr{H}\}$$

and similarly $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi$, etc.

Let $\operatorname{Ad}\Pi$ be the adjoint motive associated to Π, in the sense of Definition 4.2.1. We have attached to $\mathbf{G}$ a canonical $\mathbf{C}$-vector space $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ in §3. Also $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ comes with a real structure, the "twisted real structure" of Definition 3.1.2.

We shall first explain (§5.1) why the Beilinson regulator on the motivic cohomology of $\operatorname{Ad}\Pi$, with $\mathbf{Q}(1)$ coefficients, takes values in (a space canonically identified with) $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$, and indeed in the twisted real structure on this space. Then, after a brief review of cohomological automorphic representations (§5.3) we will be able to define an action of $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on the cohomology $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ and then we formulate precisely our conjecture in §5.4. Finally, Proposition 5.5.1 verifies various basic properties about the action of $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ (e.g., it is self-adjoint relative to Poincaré duality and it preserves real structures).

5.1. **The Beilinson regulator.**
The motive $\operatorname{Ad}\Pi$ has weight zero. The Beilinson regulator gives

(5.1.1)
$$H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(\operatorname{Ad}\Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1)) \overset{(2.2.8)}{\to} H_{\mathrm{B}}((\operatorname{Ad}\Pi)_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{R})^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} \hookrightarrow H_{\mathrm{B}}((\operatorname{Ad}\Pi)_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{C})^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} \overset{(4.2.5)}{\to} \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} \overset{(3.3.1)}{\to} \mathfrak{a}_G^*,$$

where the last two arrows are isomorphisms of complex vector spaces. Proceeding similarly for the dual motive, we get a map

$$(5.1.2) \qquad\qquad H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(\operatorname{Ad}^* \Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1)) \to \mathfrak{a}_G,$$

and, just as in the introduction, we call L the image of (5.1.2); thus if we accept Beilinson's conjecture, L is a $\mathbf{Q}$-structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G$.

We want to understand how (5.1.1) interacts with the real structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$. Recall that we have defined a second "twisted" real structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$, in Definition 3.1.2.

Lemma 5.1.1. *The map $H_{\mathrm{B}}(\operatorname{Ad}\Pi)_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{R})^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} \to \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ has image equal to the twisted real structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$. In particular, the Beilinson regulator carries $H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(\operatorname{Ad}\Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1))$ into the twisted real structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$.*

Proof. We may as well suppose that (4.2.5) identifies the $W_{\mathbf{R}}$-action with the action $\rho_0 :$ $W_{\mathbf{R}} \to \mathrm{Aut}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ arising from ρ_0 normalized as in (3.3.3). Also, (4.2.5) allows us to think of the "Betti" conjugation c_{B} on $H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi) \otimes \mathbf{C} = H_{\mathrm{B}}((\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi)_{\mathbf{C}}) \otimes \mathbf{C}$ as acting on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. From (4.2.3) the fixed points of c_{B} are given by $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q},*} \otimes \mathbf{R}$ and so c_{B} is an inner twist of the standard antiholomorphic involution. (By "standard antiholomorphic involution" we mean the involution of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ with respect to the Chevalley real form.) Since $\rho_0(S^1)$ preserves real Betti cohomology, c_{B} commutes with $\rho_0(S^1)$.

Define an antilinear self-map ι on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ via

$$\iota(X) = \mathrm{Ad}(w_{\widehat{G}})\overline{X},$$

where $\overline{X}$ refers to the standard antilinear conjugation, and $w_{\widehat{G}}$ is an element of $\widehat{G}(\mathbf{R})$ that normalizes $\widehat{T}$ and takes $\widehat{B}$ to $\widehat{B}^{\mathrm{op}}$. Then ι also commutes with the action of $\rho_0(S^1)$.

The composition ιc_{B} is now an inner automorphism of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ which commutes with $\rho_0(S^1)$ and thus is given by conjugation by an element of $\widehat{T}$. Thus ι and c_{B} act in the same way on the Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{t}}$ of $\widehat{T}$.

The image of $H_{\mathrm{B}}((\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi)_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{R})^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} \xrightarrow{(4.2.5)} \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}^{W_{\mathbf{R}}}$ is just the fixed points of c_{B}. However, we have just seen that c_{B} and ι act the same way on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{t}}$. The fixed points of ι on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} \simeq \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ give (by Lemma 3.2.1 and Definition 3.1.2) the twisted real structure. $\square$

5.2. **Trace forms.** Endow $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ with any nondegenerate $^L G_{\mathbf{Q}}$-invariant $\mathbf{Q}$-valued quadratic form $\widehat{B}$; it gives by scalar extension a complex valued quadratic form on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. The pullback of this form under

$$H_{\mathrm{B}}((\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi)_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q}) \simeq \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_*$$

defines (part (3) of Definition 4.2.1) a weak polarization Q on $\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi$: since $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_*$ is an inner form, the restriction of $\widehat{B}$ is actually $\mathbf{Q}$-valued on it.

We may form the corresponding Hermitian form $Q(x, c_{\mathrm{B}}y)$ on $H_{\mathrm{B}}((\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi)_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{C})$; when restricted to $H_{\mathrm{B}}((\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi)_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{C})^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} \simeq \mathfrak{a}_G^*$, this is given by

$$(5.2.1) \qquad (X, Y) \in \mathfrak{a}_G^* \times \mathfrak{a}_G^* \mapsto \widehat{B}(X, \overline{\mathrm{Ad}(w_{\widehat{G}})Y}),$$

where the conjugation is that with reference to $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{R}}$, and $w_{\widehat{G}}$ is as in Lemma 5.1.1.

This form is real-valued when restricted to the twisted real structure, since (writing just wX for $\mathrm{Ad}(w)X$, etc.):

$$(5.2.2) \qquad \overline{\widehat{B}(X, \overline{w_{\widehat{G}}Y})} = \widehat{B}(\overline{X}, w_{\widehat{G}}Y) = \widehat{B}(\overline{w_{\widehat{G}}^{-1}X}, Y) = \widehat{B}(\overline{w_{\widehat{G}}X}, Y).$$

and $\overline{w_{\widehat{G}}X} = X, \overline{w_{\widehat{G}}Y} = Y$ on the twisted real structure.

We warn the reader that, although real-valued, the form (5.2.1) *need not* be positive definite on the twisted real structure. This corresponds to the fact that the form $\widehat{B}$ gives a weak polarization on $\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi$ but not necessarily a polarization.

5.3. **Review of cohomological automorphic forms.** For any cohomological automorphic representation π for $\mathbf{G}$, denote by Ω the natural map

$$(5.3.1) \qquad \Omega : \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ}(\wedge^p \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi^K) \to \underbrace{p\text{-forms on } Y(K)}_{\Omega^p(Y(K))}$$

where π^K, as usual, denotes the K-invariants in π.

Indeed, $\Omega^p(Y(K))$ can be considered as functions on $\mathbf{G}(F)\backslash (\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}) \times \wedge^p \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}) / \mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ K$ that are linear on each $\wedge^p \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}$-fiber. Explicitly, for $X \in \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}$ and $g \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$, we can produce

a tangent vector $[g, X]$ to $\mathbf{G}(F)g\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ K \in Y(K)$ – namely, the derivative of the curve $\mathbf{G}(F)ge^{tX}\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ K$ at $t = 0$. This construction extends to $X_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge X_p \in \wedge^p\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}$ by setting

$$[g, X_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge X_p] = [g, X_1] \wedge \cdots \wedge [g, X_p],$$

which belongs to the pth exterior power of the tangent space at the point gK. The map Ω is normalized by the requirement that, for $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ}(\wedge^p\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi^K)$ and $X_i \in \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}$, we have

(5.3.2) $$\Omega(f)([g, X_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge X_p]) = f(X_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge X_p)(g).$$

As discussed in §3.4, we may identify $H^p(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \pi^K) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{K}_\infty^0}(\wedge^p\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi^K)$ for unitary cohomological π. We will freely make use of this identification. In particular, the map Ω defines a map on cohomology

(5.3.3) $$\Omega : H^p(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \pi^K) \to H^p(Y(K), \mathbf{C}).$$

This map is injective if $Y(K)$ is compact, or if π is cuspidal, by [9, 5.5]; in particular, if we have fixed a Hermitian metric on $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}$ we also get a Hermitian metric on the image, by taking L^2-norms of differential forms. We also put a metric on $H^p(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \pi^K)$ for which (5.3.3) is isometric.

Moreover, this story is compatible, in the natural way, with complex conjugation: if $T \in H^p(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \pi^K)$, we have $\Omega(\bar{T}) = \overline{\Omega(T)}$, where $\bar{T} \in H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \bar{\pi})$ is defined so that $\bar{T}(\bar{v}) = \overline{T(v)}$ and the embedding $\bar{\pi} \hookrightarrow ($ functions on $[\mathbf{G}])$ is obtained by conjugating the corresponding embedding for π. If π and $\bar{\pi}$ are the same (i.e., they coincide as subrepresentations of functions on $[\mathbf{G}]$, and so we have an identification $\pi \simeq \bar{\pi}$) we shall say that T is *real* if $T = \bar{T}$; in that case $\Omega(T)$ is a real differential form and defines a class in $H^p(Y(K), \mathbf{R})$.

5.4. **Formulation of main conjecture.** In the setting at hand, the map Ω induces (see [9]) an isomorphism

(5.4.1) $$\bigoplus_{i=1}^r H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \pi_i^K) \xrightarrow{\Omega} H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi.$$

We have previously defined (§3.4) an action of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on each $H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \pi_i^K)$, and we may transfer this action via Ω to get an action of $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi$.

We now formulate the main conjecture assuming that Π satisfies the assumptions formulated at the beginning of the section (in particular, it is tempered). We also need to assume the existence of an adjoint motive attached to Π and part (a) of Beilinson's conjecture (Conjecture 2.1.1) as extended to pure motives in §2.1.11. *We will keep these as standing assumptions for the rest of the article.* Observe then that the image of $H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(\mathbf{Q}, \mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi(1))$ under (5.1.2) gives a well defined $\mathbf{Q}$-structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G$. Then we have the following:

Main conjecture: *(motivic classes preserve rational automorphic cohomology). The induced $\mathbf{Q}$-structure on $\wedge^*\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ preserves*

$$H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{Q})_\Pi \subset H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi$$

for the action just defined.

5.5. **Properties of the $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ action.**

Proposition 5.5.1. *The action of $\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ just defined has the following properties:*

(i) *Fix a bilinear form $B_\mathbf{R}$ on $G_\mathbf{R}$, as in §3.5; it gives rise to a hermitian metric on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ and a Riemannian metric on $Y(K)$ by that discussion. Then if $T \in H^q(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ is in minimal cohomological degree we have $\|XT\| = \|X\|\|T\|$ for $X \in \wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$; the hermitian metric on $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ is that obtained by its identification with harmonic forms.*

(ii) *The action of $\wedge^* \mathfrak{a}_G^*$ on $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ satisfies the same adjointness property as that formulated in Lemma 3.4.2, with respect to the Poincaré duality pairing.*

(iii) *Suppose that the character χ of the Hecke algebra is real-valued. Then the twisted real structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ preserves real cohomology $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{R})_\Pi$.*

Proof. The map (5.4.1) is isometric, so property (i) is now immediate from Lemma 3.5.1.

It will be convenient, just for the remainder of the proof, to abuse notation and write Π for the direct sum $\bigoplus_{i=1}^r \pi_i$.

For property (ii): Regard $\overline{\Pi}$ as embedded in functions on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$, by conjugating the elements of Π. We note, first of all, that for $T \in H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \Pi^K)$ and $T' \in H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0, \overline{\Pi}^K)$ with $\deg(T) + \deg(T') = \dim(Y(K))$ the pairing $\int_{Y(K)} \Omega(T) \wedge \Omega(T')$ is proportional to the natural pairing $H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \Pi^K) \otimes H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0, \overline{\Pi}^K) \to (\det \mathfrak{p})^*$, where we integrate Π against $\overline{\Pi}$. (The coefficient of proportionality has to do with choices of measure, and will not matter for us.) This integration pairing identifies $\widetilde{\Pi}$ with $\overline{\Pi}$, thus giving $\widetilde{\Pi}$ an embedding into the space of functions on $[\mathbf{G}]$; and so the pairing

$$\int_{Y(K)} \Omega(T) \wedge \Omega(T'), \quad T \in H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \Pi^K), T' \in H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \widetilde{\Pi}^K)$$

is proportional to the natural pairing on $H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \Pi^K) \times H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty^0; \widetilde{\Pi}^K)$. Then the conclusion follows from Lemma 3.4.2.

For (iii) note that, by the discussion at the end of §5.3, the following diagram commutes

$$(5.5.1) \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \Pi^K) & \longrightarrow & H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi \\ \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle \text{conjugation}} & & \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle \text{conjugation}} \\ H^*(\mathfrak{g}, \mathrm{K}_\infty, \overline{\Pi^K}) & \longrightarrow & H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_{\overline{\Pi}} \end{array}$$

Our claim now follows from Lemma 3.4.3. $\qquad\square$

To conclude, we discuss adjointness a little more. The Langlands parameter of the contragredient $\widetilde{\Pi}$ is obtained from Π by composition with the Chevalley involution, which we shall denote by C_0: this is a pinned involution of $\widehat{G}$ that acts, on $\widehat{T}$, as the composition of inversion and the long Weyl group element. The general conjectures (see Appendix A) predict that there exists an identification of motives $\mathfrak{d} : \mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi \simeq \mathrm{Ad}\,\widetilde{\Pi}$ which fits into a commutative diagram

$$(5.5.2) \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} H_\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi, \mathbf{C}) & \xrightarrow{(4.2.3)} & \widehat{\mathfrak{g}} \\ \Big\downarrow & & \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle C} \\ H_\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\widetilde{\Pi}, \mathbf{C}) & \xrightarrow{(4.2.3)} & \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}. \end{array}$$

where C is the composite of C_0 with an inner automorphism. We denote also by $\mathfrak{d}$ the resulting isomorphism $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1)) \to H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \widetilde{\Pi}, \mathbf{Q}(1)))$.

Lemma 5.5.1. *With assumptions as above: The action of $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1))^*$ on $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi$, induced by (5.1.2), and the similar action of $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \widetilde{\Pi}, \mathbf{Q}(1))^*$ on $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_{\widetilde{\Pi}}$, are adjoint to one another, up to sign, with respect to the Poincaré duality pairing and the identification of motivic cohomologies induced by $\mathfrak{d}$:*

$$\langle f_1 \cdot X_1, f_2 \rangle = -\langle f_1, X_2 \cdot f_2 \rangle,$$

where $X_1 \in H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1))^*$ and $X_2 \in H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \widetilde{\Pi}, \mathbf{Q}(1))^*$ correspond under the identification induced by $\mathfrak{d}$.

Proof. Conjugating the horizontal arrows in (5.5.2) we may suppose that the induced actions of $W_{\mathbf{R}}$ on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, top and bottom, both arise from the maps ρ_0 normalized as in (3.3.3); since C intertwines these, it must be a conjugate of C_0 by $\widehat{T}$.

Thus we get:

$$(5.5.3) \qquad \begin{array}{ccccc} H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1)) & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} & \xrightarrow{(3.3.2)} & \mathfrak{a}_G \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathfrak{d}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle C} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle -w} \\ H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \widetilde{\Pi}, \mathbf{Q}(1))) & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}^{W_{\mathbf{R}}} & \xrightarrow{(3.3.2)} & \mathfrak{a}_G. \end{array}$$

where w is the long Weyl element on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$, and we used Lemma 3.2.1 (or the same statements transposed to the dual Lie algebra). Our conclusion now follows from the prior adjointness results (part (ii) of the Proposition). $\qquad \square$

This discussion has also shown:

Lemma 5.5.2. *If $\Pi \simeq \widetilde{\Pi}$, then the image of $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^* \Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1))$ inside $\mathfrak{a}_G$ is stable by w.*

6. PERIOD INTEGRALS

6.1.   The remainder of the paper is devoted to giving evidence for Prediction 1.4.1. As discussed there, we must analyze quantities of the type (1.4.8) – that is to say, integrals of cohomology classes on $Y(K)$ against cycles. In this section we will study such integrals when the cycles come from a sub-locally symmetric space $Z(U)$ defined by a $\mathbf{Q}$-subgroup $\mathbf{H} \subset \mathbf{G}$. We will relate these integrals to L-functions in two steps:

- Proposition 6.9.1 relates the integral of an L^2-normalized automorphic cohomology class over $Z(U)$ (i.e., the reciprocal of the left-hand side of (1.4.8)) to a more standard automorphic period integral – that is to say, the integral of a certain automorphic form over $[\mathbf{H}]$.
- Then, we rely on standard conjectures and assumptions about periods of automorphic forms to express the latter in terms of L-values (Theorem 6.11.1).

The steps in the section are routine, but one must be careful about factors of π, normalizations of metrics, volumes, and so forth. Similar results have been derived by several other authors in related contexts; for example, see [58, §3].

The pairs $(\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{H})$ that we study are a subset of those arising from the Gan-Gross-Prasad conjecture; we specify them in §6.3. There is no reason not to consider other examples of periods, but these are convenient for several reasons:

- It is an easily accessible source of examples, but sufficiently broad to involve various classical groups;

- There are uniform conjectural statements (after Ichino–Ikeda);
- Although we invoke simply the uniform conjectural statements, there are in fact many partial results towards them known. [8]

Recall our notation $A \sim B$ whenever $A/B \in \mathbf{Q}^*$.

6.2. **Setup on submanifolds.** Let $\mathbf{H} \subset \mathbf{G}$ be a reductive $\mathbf{Q}$-subgroup.

We write H, G for the $\mathbf{R}$-points, K_∞ for a maximal compact subgroup of G and U_∞ for a maximal compact subgroup of H. We write (e.g.) d_H for the dimension of H and r_H for its rank (for us this means always the geometric rank, i.e. the rank of the $\mathbf{C}$-algebraic group $\mathbf{H}_\mathbf{C}$). We introduce notation for the various Lie algebras:

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{G}_\mathbf{C}), \ \mathfrak{k} = \mathrm{Lie}(\mathrm{K}_\infty)_\mathbf{C}, \ \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \ p_G = \dim(\mathfrak{p}),$$

$$\mathfrak{h} = \mathrm{Lie}(\mathbf{H}_\mathbf{C}), \ \mathfrak{u} = \mathrm{Lie}(\mathrm{U}_\infty)_\mathbf{C}, \ \mathfrak{p}_H = \mathfrak{h}/\mathfrak{u}, \ p_H = \dim(\mathfrak{p}_H).$$

These are complex vector spaces, but they are all endowed with natural real forms; as before we denote (e.g) by $\mathfrak{h}_\mathbf{R}$ the natural real form of $\mathfrak{h}$, and so forth.

Let $U \subset \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{A}_\mathrm{f})$ be a compact open subgroup, and define the analog of $Y(K)$ (see (1.6.2)) but with $\mathbf{G}$ replaced by $\mathbf{H}$ and K replaced by U:

$$Z(U) = \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}) \backslash \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{A}) / \mathrm{U}_\infty^\circ U.$$

Fixing an H-invariant orientation on $H/\mathrm{U}_\infty^\circ$, we get an $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{A})$-invariant orientation of $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{A})/\mathrm{U}_\infty^\circ U$ and thus an orientation of $Z(U)$. (If $Z(U)$ is an orbifold, choose a deeper level structure $U' \subset U$ such that $Z(U')$ is a manifold; then $Z(U')$ admits a U/U'-invariant orientation.) This discussion gives a fundamental class

$$[Z(U)] \in H_{p_H}^{\mathrm{BM}}(Z(U), \mathbf{Q})$$

where we work with $\mathbf{Q}$ coefficients, rather than $\mathbf{Z}$ coefficients, to take into account the possibility of orbifold structure.

Let $g = (g_\infty, g_f) \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R}) \times \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}_f)$ be such that $\mathrm{Ad}(g^{-1})\mathrm{U}_\infty U \subset \mathrm{K}_\infty K$. Then also $\mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1})$ carries U_∞° to K_∞°. Then the map induced by right multiplication by g, call it

$$(6.2.1) \qquad\qquad \iota : Z(U) \xrightarrow{\times g} Y(K),$$

is a proper map. Moreover, the action of $\mathrm{U}_\infty/\mathrm{U}_\infty^\circ$ on $Z(U)$ corresponds, under ι, to its action on $Y(K)$ via $\mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1}) : \mathrm{U}_\infty/\mathrm{U}_\infty^\circ \to \mathrm{K}_\infty/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ$.

The image of $Z(U)$ is a p_H-dimensional cycle on $Y(K)$ and defines a Borel–Moore homology class

$$\iota_*[Z(U)] \in H_{p_H}^{\mathrm{BM}}(Y(K), \mathbf{Q}).$$

Our goal will be to compute the pairing of this with classes in $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$, and interpret the result in terms of "automorphic periods."

Remark 10. Now the class $\iota_*[Z(U)]$ can only be paired with compactly supported classes. The classes that we pair with will be attached to *cuspidal* automorphic representations. Therefore, the associated cohomology classes lift, in a canonical way, to compactly supported cohomology, by [9, Theorem 5.2]; if ω is a cuspidal harmonic form, the integral of $\iota^*\omega$ over $Z(U)$ coincides with the pairing of this compactly supported class with $\iota_*[Z(U)]$. In other words, in the setting of §1.1, the map

$$H_c^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C}) \to H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})$$

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[8]For example, in the PGL cases it seems that all the hypotheses of §6.10 are known except (iv), the exact evaluation of archimedean integrals on the cohomological vector.

induces an isomorphism when localized at the ideal of the Hecke algebra corresponding to Π. In what follows we will then pair $\iota_*[Z(U)]$ with such cuspidal cohomology classes without further comment.

6.3. We will study the following cases:

1. Let $E = \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{-D_E})$ be an imaginary quadratic field. For (V, q) a quadratic space over E, with $\dim(V) \geqslant 2$, set $(V', q') = (V, q) \oplus (E, x^2)$, and put

$$\mathbf{H}_E = \mathrm{SO}(V) \subset \mathbf{G}_E = \mathrm{SO}(V') \times \mathrm{SO}(V),$$

with respect to the diagonal embedding. Put $\mathbf{H} = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{H}_E$, $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{G}_E$.

2. Let $E = \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{-D_E})$ be an imaginary quadratic field. For V a finite-dimensional E-vector space, set $V' = V \oplus E$ and put

$$\mathbf{H}_E = \mathrm{GL}(V) \subset \mathbf{G}_E = \mathrm{PGL}(V') \times \mathrm{PGL}(V).$$

Define $\mathbf{H}$, $\mathbf{G}$ by restriction of scalars, as before.

3. Let $E = \mathbf{Q}$. For V a finite-dimensional $\mathbf{Q}$-vector space, set $V' = V \oplus \mathbf{Q}$ and put

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathrm{GL}(V) \subset \mathbf{G} = \mathrm{PGL}(V') \times \mathrm{PGL}(V).$$

In this case, we set $\mathbf{H}_E = \mathbf{H}$, $\mathbf{G}_E = \mathbf{G}$.

These cases correspond to cases of the Gross–Prasad conjecture where the cycle $Z(U)$ has dimension p_H equal to the *minimal tempered cohomological degree for $Y(K)$, i.e.*

$$(6.3.1) \qquad p_H = \frac{1}{2}\left(d_G - d_K - (r_G - r_K)\right) \iff p_G - 2p_H = r_G - r_K.$$

This dimensional condition is satisfied in the cases $U_{p,q} \times U_{p+1,q} \supset U_{p,q}$ and $\mathrm{SO}_{p,q} \times \mathrm{SO}_{p+1,q} \supset \mathrm{SO}_{p,q}$ only when $q = 1$; that is why we did not discuss these cases.

The numerical data in the cases we will consider is presented in Table 1. We shall also need the following lemma, which assures us that the archimedean component of g (as defined before (6.2.1)) is almost determined:

Lemma 6.3.1. *In all examples of §6.3, the fixed point set of (the left action of) U_∞ on G/K_∞ is a single orbit of the centralizer of H in G; in particular, the condition $\mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1})\mathrm{U}_\infty \subset \mathrm{K}_\infty$ determines g_∞ up to right translation by K_∞ and left translation by this centralizer.*

Note that $\mathrm{K}_\infty/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ$ is nontrivial only in case (3), i.e. the GL cases over $\mathbf{Q}$. In this case, the induced map

$$\mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1}) : \mathrm{U}_\infty/\mathrm{U}_\infty^\circ \to \mathrm{K}_\infty/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ$$

will be an isomorphism; both groups are isomorphic to ± 1. In particular, right translation of g_∞ by K_∞ does not affect the image of the embedding $Z(U) \to Y(K)$, and indeed affects the embedding itself only through the action of $\mathrm{U}_\infty/\mathrm{U}_\infty^\circ$ on the source.

The Lenma will mean that, in computations, we may suppose that $\mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1})H \subset G$ arises from the "standard" inclusion of the real group of type $\mathbf{H}$ into the group of type $\mathbf{G}$. By explicit computations with the standard realizations, we see that this inclusion is compatible with Cartan involutions. In other words, if θ is the Cartan involution of G that fixes K_∞, then $\mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1})H$ is stable by θ and θ induces a Cartan involution of $\mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1})H$, fixing $\mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty)^{-1}\mathrm{U}_\infty$.

Proof. In what follows, O_n and U_n mean these compact groups in their standard realizations as stabilizers of the forms $\sum x_i^2$ on $\mathbf{R}^n$ and $\sum |z_i|^2$ on $\mathbf{C}^n$. The embeddings $\mathrm{O}_n \hookrightarrow \mathrm{O}_{n+1}$ etc. are the standard ones also.

G	H	$d_{G/K}$	$d_{H/U}$	$d_{G/K} - 2d_{H/U}$
$\mathrm{SO}_n(\mathbf{C}) \times \mathrm{SO}_{n+1}(\mathbf{C})$	$\mathrm{SO}_n(\mathbf{C})$	n^2	$\frac{n^2-n}{2}$	n
$\mathrm{PGL}_n(\mathbf{C}) \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}(\mathbf{C})$	$\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{C})$	$2n^2 + 2n - 1$	n^2	$2n - 1$
$\mathrm{PGL}_n(\mathbf{R}) \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}(\mathbf{R})$	$\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{R})$	$n^2 + 2n - 1$	$\frac{n^2+n}{2}$	$n - 1$

TABLE 1. The cases of the Gross-Prasad family that we will study

Consider, first, case (3) in the numbering at the start of §6.3: We must compute the fixed points of O_{n-1} acting on pairs of a scaling class of a positive definite quadratic form on $\mathbf{R}^{n-1}$, and a scaling class of a positive definite quadratic form on $\mathbf{R}^n$. There is a unique fixed point on scaling classes of positive definite forms on $\mathbf{R}^{n-1}$. Thus, we are left to compute the fixed points of O_{n-1} acting on scaling classes of quadratic forms on $\mathbf{R}^n$: A positive definite quadratic form q on $\mathbf{R}^n$ whose scaling class is fixed by O_{n-1} is actually fixed by O_{n-1} (it is clearly fixed up to sign, and then definiteness makes it fixed). By considering the action of $-\mathrm{Id} \in \mathrm{O}_{n-1}$ we see that $q = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i^2 + (ax_n)^2$. Such forms constitute a single orbit of the centralizer of $\mathrm{GL}_{n-1}(\mathbf{R})$ within $\mathrm{PGL}_n(\mathbf{R})$, which implies the claimed result.

The remaining cases follow similarly from the computation of the following sets:

Case 2: The fixed points of U_{n-1} acting on scaling classes of positive definite Hermitian forms on $\mathbf{C}^n$:

As above, any such form is $\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |z_i|^2 + a|z_n|^2$; again, these form a single orbit of the centralizer of $\mathrm{GL}_{n-1}(\mathbf{C})$ within $\mathrm{PGL}_n(\mathbf{C})$, as desired.

Case 1: The fixed points of SO_n acting on $\mathrm{SO}_{n+1}(\mathbf{C})/\mathrm{SO}_{n+1}(\mathbf{R})$.

Suppose $\mathrm{SO}_n \subset g\mathrm{SO}_{n+1}g^{-1}$ for $g \in \mathrm{SO}_{n+1}(\mathbf{C})$; then SO_n fixes the subspace $g\mathbf{R}^{n+1} \subset \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$; this subspace gives a real structure on $\mathbf{C}^{n+1}$ and of course $\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i^2$ will be positive definite on this subspace.

For $n \geqslant 3$, the only $\mathbf{R}$-structures of $\mathbf{C}^{n+1}$ that are fixed by SO_n are of the form $\alpha.\mathbf{R}^n \oplus \beta.\mathbf{R}$, $(\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{C}^\times)$, and moreover if $\sum x_i^2$ is real and positive definite on this space, this means it is simply the standard structure $\mathbf{R}^{n+1}$. It follows that $g\mathbf{R}^{n+1} = \mathbf{R}^{n+1}$, and so $g \in \mathrm{SO}_{n+1}$ as desired. Thus the fixed set mentioned above reduces to a single point.

For $n = 2$, there are other real structures fixed by SO_n, namely

$$\{x + i\varphi(x) : x \in \mathbf{R}^2\} \oplus \mathbf{R},$$

where $\varphi \in M_2(\mathbf{R})$ commutes with SO_2. However, for $\sum x_i^2$ to be real-valued on this space we should have $\varphi + \varphi^T = 0$; the real structure is therefore of the form

$$\{(x + iAy, y - iAx) : (x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2\} \oplus \mathbf{R},$$

for some $A \in \mathbf{R}$; definiteness of $\sum x_i^2$ means that $A^2 < 1$. This is the image of the standard real structure by the matrix $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-A^2}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & iA \\ -iA & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, which lies in $\mathrm{SO}_2(\mathbf{C}) \subset \mathrm{SO}_3(\mathbf{C})$ and (obviously) centralizes the commutative group $\mathrm{SO}_2(\mathbf{C})$.

$\square$

6.4. Setup on automorphic representations and differential forms.
We now fix assumptions on the automorphic representations to be studied.

Let Π be as in §1.1: a (near-equivalence class of) cohomological automorphic representation(s) for $\mathbf{G}$ at level K, satisfying the assumptions formulated there. In particular, we

may define, as in (5.0.1), the Π-subspace $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{Q})_\Pi \subset H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{Q})$ of rational cohomology.

In fact, we want to impose a stricter condition, namely a multiplicity one condition on cohomology. This is very convenient: it makes everything defined over $\mathbf{Q}$ and forces Π to be a singleton.

6.4.1. *The condition in the case of imaginary quadratic base field.* In the cases *besides* $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$ over $\mathbf{Q}$, we assume that the level structure K has multiplicity one for Π, in the sense that

$$(6.4.1) \qquad\qquad \dim H^q(Y(K), \mathbf{Q})_\Pi = 1.$$

In particular, in this case, there is just one automorphic representation in Π contributing to this cohomology, $\Pi = \{\pi\}$ say; in particular $\pi = \overline{\pi}$. We ask that π be tempered cuspidal (just as in our prior discussion in §1.1). In this case, we obtain from π a harmonic differential form

$$\omega \in \Omega^q(Y(K))$$

whose cohomology class generates $H^q(Y(K), \mathbf{R})_\Pi$. This form is unique up to real scalars.

6.4.2. *The case of $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$ in the case of rational base field.* In the remaining case $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}/\mathbf{Q}$, it is impossible to satisfy (6.4.1) because of disconnectedness issues. We ask instead that[9]

$$(6.4.2) \qquad\qquad \dim H^q(Y(K), \mathbf{Q})_\Pi^\pm = 1,$$

where $\pm$ denotes eigenspaces under $\mathrm{K}_\infty/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ \simeq \{\pm 1\}$. This again means there is just one automorphic representation $\Pi = \{\pi\}$ contributing to this cohomology (see discussion of cohomological representations for $\mathrm{PGL}_n(\mathbf{R})$ in [45, §3] or [54, §5]); we again require that $\pi = \overline{\pi}$ is tempered cuspidal. In this case, we similarly obtain from π harmonic differential forms

$$\omega^\pm \in \Omega^q(Y(K))$$

whose cohomology classes generate $H^q(Y(K), \mathbf{R})_\Pi^\pm$.

6.4.3. *Rational structures.* Under our assumptions above, we discuss rational structures on the representation.

Fix a character $\chi : \mathrm{K}_\infty/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ \to \{\pm 1\}$. Both sides of

$$(6.4.3) \qquad \mathrm{Hom}_{(\mathrm{K}_\infty, \chi)}(\wedge^q \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi^K) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{(\mathrm{K}_\infty, \chi)}(\wedge^q \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi_\infty) \otimes \pi_f^K$$

are one-dimensional, and the map $T \mapsto \Omega(T)$ of §5.3 identifies this with $H^q(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\pi^\chi$. This cohomology space is one-dimensional, and has a rational structure, namely $H^q(Y(K), \mathbf{Q})_\pi^\chi$.

Note that the induced real structure on the left-hand side is simply the natural one (arising from combining the real structures on $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k}$ and on π^K, thought of as a space of complex-valued functions). In what follows we may accordingly refer to an element of $\mathrm{Hom}_{(\mathrm{K}_\infty, \chi)}(\wedge^q \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi^K)$ as being "real."

It also follows, examining the right-hand side of (6.4.3), that the Hecke action on each $\pi_v^{K_v}$ is by rational scalars, and therefore π_v itself admits a $\mathbf{Q}$-rational structure (arbitrarily take a K_v-stable vector, and take the rational span of its translates). Our situation has been rendered particularly simple by our multiplicity one hypothesis – see [77, Lemma

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[9] For example, for the group PGL_2, a tempered cohomological representation contributes two dimensions to cohomology – an antiholomorphic form and a holomorphic form; these are interchanged by the action of O_2, and so (6.4.2) holds.

I.1] for a related argument using multiplicity one, and [37] for a more complete discussion of rationality fields.

6.4.4. *L functions.* In the situation above, we can consider the L-functions $L(\pi, \rho, s)$ attached to a representation ρ of the dual group of $\mathbf{G}$; here, we will only be concerned with the standard representation and the adjoint representation. (Here, the standard representation of the product of two classical groups is simply the tensor product of their standard representations.)

Let us summarize the state of knowledge concerning meromorphic continuation of these L-functions (this is simply assumed in Beilinson's conjectures, but much is known unconditionally). For the partial L-function – that is to say, the L-function ignoring archimedean factors and factors at ramified finite places – the situation is as follows:

- In the PGL cases, both standard and adjoint L-functions have meromorphic continuation in s because of the Rankin-Selberg method [32].
- In the SO case, the situation is the same if we impose the assumption that
    (*) the form π has a transfer π^* to the general linear group $\mathrm{GL}_m \times \mathrm{GL}_{m'}$
    (with $(m, m') = (n, n)$ or $(n-1, n+1)$).
  Here we use in addition to the Rankin-Selberg method, the theory of exterior square L-functions from the Langlands-Shahidi method [64] to handle the adjoint L-function.

    In more detail, (*) demands an automorphic form π^* on the general linear group whose Hecke eigenvalues at almost all primes coincide with the functorial transfer of π. Assumption (*) has been proved by Arthur in the quasisplit case [1] - the form π^* need not be cuspidal, but it is readily described in terms of cuspidal constituents. It is currently the focus of substantial work to extend to the general case (see [38] for parallel work in the case of unitary groups).

In addition (assuming (*) in the orthogonal case) one has definitions of the corresponding local L-factor at *all* places, and work of Henniart [27, §1.2] and [28] moreover shows that the local factors thus defined are, in fact, compatible with the local Langlands correspondence for GL.

In any case, for our main theorems, it is not necessary to assume (*); rather we can simply use the assumptions that are already made in Beilinson's conjecture. Namely, the output of this section involves only the partial L-function omitting ramified finite places (see Theorem 6.11.1); this manifestly agrees with the "motivic" L-function whenever one has a motive that matches the L-function at good places, and the assumptions that are part of Beilinson's conjecture imply that it admits a meromorphic continuation. We will transition to the completed motivically normalized L-function (i.e., including ramified finite factors) after (7.2.4).

6.5. **Tamagawa measure versus Riemannian measure.** On $[\mathbf{G}]$ there are two measures, one arising from the Riemannian structure and one from the Tamagawa measure. Our eventual goal is to compare them. For the moment, we explain carefully how to construct both of them:

For the Riemannian measure, we first fix once and for all the "standard" representation of $\mathbf{G}$, or rather of an isogenous group $\mathbf{G}'$. Let $\eta : \mathbf{G}' \to \mathrm{GL}(W)$ be the following $\mathbf{Q}$-rational faithful representation: in all cases, we take W to be $\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(V' \oplus V)$, and we take $\mathbf{G}'$ to be the restriction of scalars of $\mathrm{SL}(V') \times \mathrm{SL}(V)$ in cases (2) and (3), and $\mathbf{G}' = \mathbf{G}$ in case (1).

Define the form B on $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ via

$$(6.5.1) \qquad\qquad B(X, Y) = \mathrm{trace}(d\eta(X).d\eta(Y)).$$

This defines a $\mathbf{G}$-invariant $\mathbf{Q}$-valued quadratic form B on the Lie algebra. Note that (the real-linear extension of) B is invariant by the Cartan involution θ on $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{R}}$, by explicit computation. Moreover B is nondegenerate and negative definite on the associated splitting $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{R}} + i\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbf{R}}$, because the standard representation η just introduced carries the associated maximal compact of $\mathbf{G}'(\mathbf{C})$ into a unitary group. It follows that B is negative definite on $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{R}}$ and positive definite on $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbf{R}}$. In particular, B defines a Riemannian structure on $Y(K)$.

We will also use the same letter B to denote the corresponding Hermitian form on the complexification of any of these spaces, e.g. $\langle -, - \rangle_B$ on $\mathfrak{p} \simeq \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}$ is the Hermitian-linear extension of B from $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbf{R}}$ to $\mathfrak{p}$.

We shall also equip $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{Q}} \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ with the restriction of the form B, i.e., with the form arising similarly with the representation $\eta|\mathfrak{h}$. When extended to $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{R}}$ this coincides with the pullback of B under $\mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1}) : \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbf{R}} \to \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{R}}$, since the form B was invariant; therefore the restricted form is preserved by a Cartan involution fixing U_∞ (see remark after Lemma 6.3.1), and similarly defines a Riemannian structure on $Z(U)$.

For Tamagawa measure, what one actually needs is a measure on $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{Q}}}$, where $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ is the adele ring of $\mathbf{Q}$. Choose a volume form on $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Q}}$:

$$(6.5.2) \qquad\qquad \omega_G \in \det(\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Q}}^*).$$

Let ψ be the standard additive character of $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q}$, whose restriction to $\mathbf{R}$ is given by $x \mapsto e^{2\pi i x}$. We choose the ψ_v-autodual measure on $\mathbf{Q}_v$ for every place v; from that and ω_G we obtain a measure on $\mathfrak{g}_v = \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbf{Q}_v$ for every place v, and so also a measure μ_v on $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}_v)$.

By abuse of notation we refer to all the measures μ_v as "local Tamagawa measures." They depend on ω_G, but only up to $\mathbf{Q}^\times$, and their product $\prod_v \mu_v$ is independent of ω_G.

We proceed similarly for $\mathbf{H}$, fixing a volume form $\omega_H \in \det(\mathfrak{h}^*)$, which gives rise to local Tamagawa measures on $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{Q}_v)$ and a global Tamagawa measure on $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{A})$.

The last needs a short discussion: Note that in case (2) and (3) the group $\mathbf{H}$ has a center equal to $\mathbb{G}_m$, and so the product of local measures is formally divergent; however, $\prod_v (1 - q_v^{-1})^{-1} \mu_v$ is convergent, and whenever we write an integral over $\mathbf{H}$ against the measure $\prod \mu_v$, it will appear in combination with a product of ζ functions that formally contains the factor $\zeta(1)$. We shall therefore understand that this $\zeta(1)$ should be incorporated into the measure, i.e. $\zeta(1)$ is removed from the expression outside the integral, and the measure is modified to be $\prod_v (1 - q_v^{-1})^{-1} \mu_v$. We hope this causes no confusion; the expressions are always formally valid and then literally valid when interpreted in this way.

6.6. **Lattices inside Lie algebras.** We choose an integral lattice inside $\mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathfrak{k}$:

For $\mathfrak{g}$, we simply choose a lattice $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Z}} \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ of volume 1 for ω_G, i.e. $\langle \omega_G, \det \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Z}} \rangle = 1$.

For $\mathfrak{k}$, Macdonald [44] has specified a class of lattices $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{Z}}^{\mathrm{cmpt}} \subset \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{R}}$ deriving from a Chevalley basis. First choose in $\mathfrak{k}$ a Chevalley basis associated to the complexification of the compact real Lie group K_∞°. This can be done in such a way that the compact form $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{R}}$ is the $\mathbf{R}$-linear span of the torus elements of $\sqrt{-1}H_i$ (where H_i are the torus elements indexed by simple roots), together with $X_\alpha + X_{-\alpha}$ and $i(X_\alpha - X_{-\alpha})$, where α varies over all positive roots. We take $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{Z}}^{\mathrm{cmpt}}$ to be the integral span of these elements.

With these definitions, we define discriminants of $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}$ thus:

(6.6.1) $$\operatorname{disc} \mathfrak{g} := \langle \det \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Z}}, \det \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Z}} \rangle_B$$

(6.6.2) $$\operatorname{disc} \mathfrak{k} := \langle \det \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{Z}}^{\mathrm{cmpt}}, \det \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{Z}}^{\mathrm{cmpt}} \rangle_{-B}.$$

(6.6.3) $$\operatorname{disc} \mathfrak{p} := \left| \frac{\operatorname{disc} \mathfrak{g}}{\operatorname{disc} \mathfrak{k}} \right|.$$

Note that

(6.6.4) $$\operatorname{disc} \mathfrak{g} = \langle \omega_G, \omega_G \rangle_B^{-1},$$

and that the signs of the discriminants of $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}$ are given by $(-1)^{d_K}, 1, 1$ respectively. Also all these definitions carry over to $\mathbf{H}$: in particular, we define $\operatorname{disc} \mathfrak{p}_H$ in a similar way.

We need:

Lemma 6.6.1. *The discriminants of $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{p}$ all belong to $\mathbf{Q}^\times$.*

Proof. For $\operatorname{disc}(\mathfrak{g})$ this follows from the fact that B is $\mathbf{Q}$-valued. It is enough to prove the result for $\mathfrak{k}$. There we observe that

$$\det \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{Z}} \in \mathbf{Q}^\times \cdot i^{\frac{d_K + r_K}{2}} \det \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{Z}}^{\mathrm{Chev}},$$

where $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{Z}}^{\mathrm{Chev}}$ is a Chevalley lattice in $\mathfrak{k}$ arising from the complexification of K_∞°. The representation η defining the bilinear form B gives a representation $\eta_{\mathbf{C}}$ of the Chevalley group underlying $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{C}}$; this representation, like all representations of the complexified Chevalley group, can be defined over $\mathbf{Q}$ and so the trace form takes rational values on $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{Z}}^{\mathrm{Chev}}$, as desired. $\qquad\square$

Note that the same reasoning applies to $\mathbf{H}$; thus the discriminants of $\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{p}_H$ all lie in $\mathbf{Q}^\times$ too.

6.7. Factorization of measures on G.
First let us compute the Riemannian volume of K_∞. Macdonald [44] shows that, for any top degree invariant differential form ν on K_∞°, regarded also as a volume form on the Lie algebra in the obvious way, we have

(6.7.1) $$\nu\text{-volume of } \mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ = \prod_i \frac{2\pi^{m_i+1}}{m_i!} \nu(\det \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{Z}}^{\mathrm{cmpt}}) \sim \Delta_K \cdot \nu(\det \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{Z}}^{\mathrm{cmpt}})$$

where $\Delta_K = \pi^{(d_K + r_K)/2}$; here the m_i are the exponents of the compact Lie group K_∞°, so that $\sum m_i = (d_K - r_K)/2$. Therefore,

$$\operatorname{vol}(\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ) := \text{Riemannian volume of } \mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ \text{ w.r.t. } -B|_{\mathfrak{k}} \sim \Delta_K \cdot \sqrt{\operatorname{disc}(\mathfrak{k})}.$$

We can factor $\det(\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{R}}^*) \simeq \det(\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{R}}^*) \otimes \det(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbf{R}}^*)$, and with reference to such a factorization,

$$\omega_G \overset{(6.6.4)}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\operatorname{disc} \mathfrak{g}|}} \cdot \omega_K \otimes \omega_P,$$

where $\omega_K \in \det \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbf{R}}^*$ is determined (up to sign) by the requirement that $\langle \omega_K, \omega_K \rangle_{-B} = 1$, and similarly $\omega_P \in \det \mathfrak{p}_{\mathbf{R}}^*$ is determined by requiring that $\langle \omega_P, \omega_P \rangle_B = 1$. We can regard ω_K and ω_P as differential forms on K_∞ and G/K_∞, extending them from the identity tangent space by invariance; the measures on K_∞ and G/K_∞ defined by the differential forms ω_K and ω_P coincide with the Riemannian measures (associated to $-B|_{\mathfrak{k}}$ and $B|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ respectively).

This implies that

$$
\text{(6.7.2)} \qquad \frac{\text{local Tamagawa measure on } G \text{ pushed down to } G/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ}{\text{Riemannian measure on } G/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ \text{ w.r.t. } B|_{\mathfrak{p}}} \;=\; \frac{\mathrm{vol}(\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ)}{\sqrt{|\mathrm{disc}\,\mathfrak{g}|}}
$$

$$
\sim \quad \Delta_K \cdot \sqrt{\mathrm{disc}\,\mathfrak{p}}.
$$

6.8. **Tamagawa factors.** Let μ_f denote the volume of $K \subset \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{f}})$ with respect to Tamagawa measure (more precisely: the product of local Tamagawa measures as in §6.5, over finite places). Evaluating μ_f is a standard computation, and is particularly straightforward in the split cases where we use it: There is an L-function Δ_G attached to $\mathbf{G}$, with the property that its local factor at almost all places is given by $\frac{p^{\dim \mathbf{G}}}{\#\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{F}_p)}$; for example, if $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{SL}_n$, then $\Delta_G = \zeta(2) \ldots \zeta(n)$. Then $\mu_f \sim \Delta_G^{-1}$. We shall later use the notation

$$
\Delta_{G,v} = \text{ local factor of } \Delta_G \text{ at the place } v.
$$

Let us introduce

$$
\text{(6.8.1)} \qquad \Delta_{G/K} = \Delta_G/\Delta_K,
$$

where $\Delta_K = \pi^{(d_K + r_K)/2}$ as before. We can define similarly $\Delta_{H/U}$.

Now examine the Riemannian measure on $Y(K)$. We write

$$
\text{(6.8.2)} \qquad Y(K) = \coprod_i \Gamma_i \backslash G/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ,
$$

where $I = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})\backslash\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{f}})/K$ and, for $i \in I$ with representative g_i, we have $\Gamma_i = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q}) \cap g_i K g_i^{-1}$. If we choose a fundamental domain $F_i \subset \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R})$, right invariant by K_∞°, for the action of Γ_i, then $\coprod_i F_i g_i K$ is a fundamental domain in $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$ for the action of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})$, and $F_i g_i K$ maps bijectively to $Y(K)_i$, the ith component of $Y(K)$ under (6.8.2). The global Tamagawa measure of $F_i g_i K$ equals μ_f multiplied by the local Tamagawa measure of F_i; on the other hand, the Riemannian measure of $Y(K)_i$ is the Riemannian measure of $F_i/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ$, and so by (6.7.2) we have

$$
\text{(6.8.3)} \qquad \frac{\text{projection of Tamagawa measure to } Y(K)}{\text{Riemannian measure on } Y(K)} \sim \Delta_{G/K}^{-1}\sqrt{\mathrm{disc}\ \mathfrak{p}}.
$$

Similarly,

$$
\text{(6.8.4)} \qquad \frac{\text{projection of Tamagawa measure to } Z(U)}{\text{Riemannian measure on } Z(U)} \sim \Delta_{H/U}^{-1}\sqrt{\mathrm{disc}\ \mathfrak{p}_H}
$$

6.9. **Cohomological periods versus automorphic periods.** We now carry out the first step mentioned in §6.1. Our situation and notation on groups, manifolds, automorphic forms differential forms and measures is as stated in §6.2 – §6.5.

Proposition 6.9.1. *Fix* $\nu_H^0 \in \det(\mathfrak{p}_{H,\mathbf{R}})$ *with* $\langle \nu_H^0, \nu_H^0 \rangle_B = 1$*; let* $\nu_H = \mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1})\nu_H^0$ *the the corresponding element of* $\wedge^{p_H}\mathfrak{p}$*:*

$$
\det(\mathfrak{p}_H) = \wedge^{p_H}\mathfrak{p}_H \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1})} \wedge^{p_H}\mathfrak{p}.
$$

If $T \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ}(\wedge^{p_H}\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi^K)$ *lies in a* $\mathrm{K}_\infty/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ$ *eigenspace and induces the differential form* $\Omega(T)$ *on* $Y(K)$*, as in* (5.3.1)*, then*

$$
\text{(6.9.1)} \qquad \frac{\left|\int_{Z(U)} \iota^*\Omega(T)\right|^2}{\langle \Omega(T), \Omega(T) \rangle_{\mathrm{R}}} \sim (\mathrm{disc}\ \mathfrak{p})^{1/2} \frac{\Delta_{H/U}^2}{\Delta_{G/K}} \cdot \frac{\left|\int_{[\mathbf{H}]} gT(\nu_H)dh\right|^2}{\langle T(\nu_H), T(\nu_H)\rangle}
$$

(where we regard the statement as vacuous if $T(\nu_H) = 0$). Here $gT(\nu_H)$ is the translate of $T(\nu_H) \in \pi$ by $g = (g_\infty, g_f)$, and $\langle T(\nu_H), T(\nu_H) \rangle$ is the L^2-norm $\int_{[\mathbf{G}]} |T(\nu_H)|^2$ with respect to Tamagawa measure.

On the left-hand side the L^2-norm of $\Omega(T)$ is taken with respect to Riemannian measure[10] on $Y(K)$ induced by B (thus the subscript R), whereas on the right-hand side everything is computed with respect to Tamagawa measure.

Proof. We follow the convention that a subscript R will denote a computation with respect to the Riemannian measure induced by B. Although this measure is defined on the locally symmetric space $Y(K)$, we will also refer to a "Riemannian" measure on $[\mathbf{G}]$; this is simply a Haar measure that is normalized to project to the Riemannian measure under $[\mathbf{G}] \to Y(K)$.

We want to integrate $\iota^*\Omega(T)$ over $Z(U)$, for which we will first evaluate $\iota^*\Omega(T)$ against a unit length element in the determinant of a tangent space. Take a point in $Z(U)$ represented by $h \in \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{A})$, with tangent space T, and consider a positively oriented unit length element of the top exterior power $\wedge^{\dim T}T$. In the notation established after (5.3.1) such an element is denoted by $[h, \nu_H^0]$, and its pushforward by ι is given by

$$[hg, \mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1})\nu_H^0] = [hg, \nu_H].$$

Consequently, the value of $\iota^*\Omega(T)$ on this unit length element is given by $T(\nu_H)(hg)$.

The integral of $\iota^*\Omega(T)$ over $Z(U)$ is therefore the same as the integral of $T(\nu_H)(hg)$ over $Z(U)$ with respect to Riemannian measure. Note that $h \mapsto T(\nu_H)(hg)$ indeed defines a function on $Z(U)$: for $u \in \mathrm{U}_\infty^\circ$, writing $u' = \mathrm{Ad}(g_\infty^{-1})u$, we have $T(\nu_H)(hug) = T(\nu_H)(hg \cdot u') = T(u' \cdot \nu_H)(hg)$, but u' preserves ν_H, because u preserves ν_H^0.

Therefore, when we integrate $\Omega(T)$ over the cycle representing $\iota_*[Z(U)]$ we get

$$\int_{Z(U)} \iota^*\Omega(T) = \int_{Z(U)} gT(\nu_H)d_{\mathrm{R}}h \overset{(6.8.4)}{\sim} \Delta_{H/U}\sqrt{\mathrm{disc}\ \mathfrak{p}_H} \int_{[\mathbf{H}]} gT(\nu_H)dh.$$

here d_{R} is Riemannian measure on $Z(U)$ and dh is Tamagawa measure, and $g = (g_\infty, g_f)$ as before; we also used the fact $(\mathrm{disc}\,\mathfrak{p}_H)^{1/2} \sim (\mathrm{disc}\,\mathfrak{p}_H)^{-1/2}$.

Next we compute the norm of $\Omega(T)$ with respect to Riemannian volume and compare it to the Tamagawa-normalized L^2 norm of $T(\nu_H)$. Let $\mathscr{B}$ be a B-orthogonal basis for $\wedge^{p_H}\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbf{R}}$. For each $x \in \mathscr{B}$, if we evaluate $\Omega(T)$ at x (considered at the tangent space of the identity coset) we get, by definition, $T(x)$ evaluated at the identity. More generally the sum

$$\sum_{x \in \mathscr{B}} |T(x)|^2$$

defines a function on $[\mathbf{G}]/K$ that is K_∞°-invariant, and therefore descends to $Y(K)$; its value at a point of $Y(K)$ is the norm of $\Omega(T)$ at that point. Integrating over $Y(K)$ with

---

[10]The reason we use Riemannian measure at all is that it interfaces well with the action of $\mathfrak{a}_G$ (e.g. Proposition 5.5.1 part (i)).

respect to Riemannian norm, we see

$$(6.9.2) \quad \langle \Omega(T), \Omega(T) \rangle_R \;=\; \int_{g \in Y(K)} \left(\sum_{x \in \mathscr{B}} |T(x)|^2 \right) d_R g$$

$$(6.9.3) \qquad\qquad = \; \frac{\int_{g \in Y(K)} \left(\sum_{x \in \mathscr{B}} |T(x)|^2 \right) d_R g}{\langle T(\nu_H), T(\nu_H) \rangle_R} \langle T(\nu_H), T(\nu_H) \rangle_R$$

$$(6.9.4) \qquad\qquad = \; \frac{\|T\|^2}{\langle T(\nu_H), T(\nu_H) \rangle} \langle T(\nu_H), T(\nu_H) \rangle_R.$$

Here we define

$$(6.9.5) \qquad\qquad \|T\|^2 = \sum_{x \in \mathscr{B}} \langle T(x), T(x) \rangle_{L^2([\mathbf{G}])},$$

and the L^2-norm is now computed with respect to *Tamagawa* measure on $[\mathbf{G}]$. After translating (6.8.3) between Riemannian and Tamagawa measure for $\langle T(\nu_H), T(\nu_H) \rangle_R$, the result follows from Lemma 6.9.1 below. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 6.9.1. *Notation as above; in particular* $(\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{H})$ *are as in §6.3 and B is the trace form defined in* (6.5.1)*. Let $T \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ}(\wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi^K)$ lie in a $\mathrm{K}_\infty/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ$ eigenspace (necessarily one-dimensional, see §6.4). Let ν_H be as in Proposition 6.9.1, and the norm $\|T\|$ be as in* (6.9.5)*. Then*

$$\frac{\langle T(\nu_H), T(\nu_H) \rangle}{\|T\|^2 \langle \nu_H, \nu_H \rangle_B} = \frac{\langle g_\infty T(\nu_H), g_\infty T(\nu_H) \rangle}{\|T\|^2 \langle \nu_H, \nu_H \rangle_B} \in \mathbf{Q},$$

Note that $\langle \nu_H, \nu_H \rangle_B = 1$, by the way it was defined in the statement of Proposition 6.9.1, but we prefer to write the expression above because it is scaling invariant.

Proof. Observe the ratio under consideration is invariant under rescaling the norm either on source or target of T, or rescaling T, or rescaling ν_H. The validity of the statement depends only on the data

$$(6.9.6) \qquad\qquad (\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R}) \supset \mathrm{K}_\infty, \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{R}) \supset \mathrm{U}_\infty, g_\infty, \pi_\infty, T)$$

together with the scaling class of the form induced by B on $\mathfrak{p}_\mathbf{R}$ and $\mathfrak{p}_H$. By Lemma 6.3.1, it suffices to treat the case when $g_\infty = e$, the identity element, and $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{R}) \supset \mathrm{K}_\infty, \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{R}) \supset \mathrm{U}_\infty$ is one of the following:

$$(6.9.7) \qquad \mathrm{PGL}_n(\mathbf{R}) \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}(\mathbf{R}) \supset \mathrm{PO}_n \times \mathrm{PO}_{n+1}, \qquad \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{R}) \supset \mathrm{O}_n.$$

$$(6.9.8) \qquad \mathrm{PGL}_n(\mathbf{C}) \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}(\mathbf{C}) \supset \mathrm{PU}_n, \qquad \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{C}) \supset \mathrm{U}_n.$$

$$(6.9.9) \qquad \mathrm{SO}_{n+1}(\mathbf{C}) \times \mathrm{SO}_n(\mathbf{C}) \supset \mathrm{SO}_{n+1} \times \mathrm{SO}_n, \qquad \mathrm{SO}_n(\mathbf{C}) \supset \mathrm{SO}_n.$$

In all cases, O and U refer to the standard orthogonal form $\sum x_i^2$ and the standard Hermitian form $\sum |z_i|^2$.

In other words, the assertion in question is a purely archimedean one, and we may freely assume that $\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{H}$ are the $\mathbf{Q}$-split forms in the first case, and (the restriction of scalars of the) $\mathbf{Q}(i)$-split forms in the second and third cases. With these $\mathbf{Q}$-structures, the inclusion of $\mathbf{H}$ into $\mathbf{G}$ is $\mathbf{Q}$-rational, the form B remains $\mathbf{Q}$-rational on the $\mathbf{Q}$-Lie algebra, and moreover the maximal compacts $\mathrm{U}_\infty, \mathrm{K}_\infty$ described above are actually defined over $\mathbf{Q}$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{p}_\mathbf{R}$ and also $\wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{p}_\mathbf{R}$ inherits a $\mathbf{Q}$-structure, and the line $\mathbf{R}\nu_H \subset \wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{p}_\mathbf{R}$ is thus defined over $\mathbf{Q}$. We may freely replace ν_H, then, by a $\mathbf{Q}$-rational element $\nu_H' \in \mathbf{R}.\nu_H$.

First let us consider the latter two cases: $\mathbf{G}_\mathbf{R}$ is a "complex group" and so $\mathrm{K}_\infty = \mathrm{K}_\infty^0$. In this case (see §3.4.1 or the original paper [76]) T factors through a certain K_∞-type

$\delta \subset \pi_\infty$, which occurs with multiplicity one inside $\wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{p}$. In particular, $\langle T(v), T(v) \rangle$ is proportional simply to $\langle \mathrm{proj}_\delta(v), \mathrm{proj}_\delta(v) \rangle_B$. The ratio in question is therefore simply

$$(\dim \delta)^{-1} \frac{\langle \mathrm{proj}_\delta \nu'_H, \mathrm{proj}_\delta \nu'_H \rangle_B}{\langle \nu'_H, \nu'_H \rangle_B}$$

It suffices to see that $\mathrm{proj}_\delta \nu'_H$ is $\mathbf{Q}$-rational. However, the isomorphism class of δ is fixed by outer automorphisms of K_∞: the highest weight of δ is the sum of positive roots, and the character of δ on the center of K_∞ is trivial. It follows that proj_δ, as a self-map of $\wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{p}$, is actually defined over $\mathbf{Q}$.

In the remaining case (6.9.7), fix a character $\chi : K_\infty \to \{\pm 1\}$. The subspace

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{p}, \pi_\infty)^{(K_\infty, \chi)} \subset \mathrm{Hom}(\wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{p}, \pi_\infty)$$

transforming under (K_∞, χ), remains 1-dimensional (if nonzero). This space consists precisely of the K_∞-homomorphisms

$$\wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow \pi_\infty|_{K_\infty} \otimes \chi.$$

In this case there is a unique irreducible K_∞-representation $\delta' \subset \wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{p}$ which is common to $\wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{p}$ and $\pi_\infty|_{K_\infty} \otimes \chi$. This δ' splits into two irreducibles when restricted to $K_\infty^0 = \mathrm{PSO}_{n+1} \times \mathrm{PSO}_n(\mathbf{R})$; these two irreducibles are switched by K_∞/K_∞^0, which is just the outer automorphism group of K_∞^0, and each irreducible occurs with multiplicity one inside π_∞ (one in each irreducible factor of $\pi_\infty|_{\mathrm{SL}_{n+1} \times \mathrm{SL}_n}$). It follows that the projection from $\wedge^{p_H} \mathfrak{p}$ to the δ'-isotypical component is actually defined over $\mathbf{Q}$, and we can proceed just as before. $\qquad\square$

6.10. **Working hypotheses on period integrals.** We now simplify (6.9.1) a little bit further using the Ichino-Ikeda conjecture [29]. Note that the original conjectures of Ichino and Ikeda were formulated only for orthogonal groups, but in fact the analogue of their conjecture is known to be valid in the GL case (see, e.g. [57, Theorem 18.4.1], although the result is well-known to experts).

At this point it is convenient, in cases (1) and (2) from §6.3, to work with the E-groups $\mathbf{H}_E, \mathbf{G}_E$ instead of their restriction of scalars to $\mathbf{Q}$. Recall that we regard $E = \mathbf{Q}$ in the remaining case.

To normalize Tamagawa measures, we must choose a measure on E_v for each place; we choose these measures so that the volume of $\mathbf{A}_E/E$ is 1 and so that the measure of the integer ring of E_v is $\mathbf{Q}$-rational for every finite place v, and 1 for almost every place v. Note that this implies that, for v the archimedean place of E,

(6.10.1)   measure on $E_v \sim D_E^{1/2} \cdot$ Lebesgue.

Fix now E-rational invariant differential forms of top degree on $\mathbf{H}_E$ and $\mathbf{G}_E$ and use this to define Tamagawa measures dh and dg on $\mathbf{H}_E(\mathbf{A}_E) = \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{A}_\mathbf{Q})$ and $\mathbf{G}_E(\mathbf{A}_E) = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A}_\mathbf{Q})$, thus on $[\mathbf{H}] = [\mathbf{H}_E]$ and $[\mathbf{G}_E] = [\mathbf{G}]$; these global Tamagawa measures coincide with the ones made using $\mathbf{Q}$-rational differential forms.

We factorize dh and dg as $\prod dh_v$ and $\prod dg_v$ where dh_v, dg_vs are local Tamagawa measures, and the factorization is over *places of E* rather than places of $\mathbf{Q}$. As before, the dh_v, dg_v depend on the choices of differential form, but they only depend up to $\mathbf{Q}^\times$, since $|e|_v \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$ for each $e \in E$ and each place v.

We will use the following expected properties; not all are presently known, and thus *we regard the currently unproven ones as assumptions.* (i) is known in the PGL cases and is the Ichino–Ikeda conjecture in the orthogonal case; (ii) is known in all cases and it should be possible to establish (iii) with some effort. Finally (iv) is a problem of special functions.

(i) (Global integral): Suppose that, with reference to a factorization $\pi = \otimes \pi_v$, $gT(\nu_H)$ can be factored[11]as $\otimes_v \varphi_v$ and factorize also the inner product. Then

$$\frac{\left|\int_{[\mathbf{H}]} gT(\nu_H)dh\right|^2}{\int_{[\mathbf{G}]} |T(\nu_H)|^2 dg} \sim \prod_v \frac{\int_{\mathbf{H}(F_v)}\langle h_v\varphi_v, \varphi_v\rangle dh_v}{\langle\varphi_v, \varphi_v\rangle}.$$

where the right-hand side is regularized as a global L-value according to (ii) below.

This is the conjecture of Ichino–Ikeda [29]. Its validity in the PGL case is folklore, see e.g. [57, Theorem 18.4.1].

(ii) (Local integrals at almost all nonarchimedean places): At almost all nonarchimedean places v, with local Tamagawa measures dh_v, we have

(6.10.2)
$$\underbrace{\frac{\int_{\mathbf{H}(F_v)}\langle h_v\varphi_v, \varphi_v\rangle dh_v}{\langle\varphi_v, \varphi_v\rangle}}_{:=\mathrm{LHS}_v} = \underbrace{\frac{\Delta_{G,v}}{\Delta_{H,v}^2} \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi_v; \rho)}{L(1, \pi_v, \mathrm{Ad})}}_{:=\mathrm{RHS}_v}.$$

where the representation ρ of the L-group of $\mathbf{G}$ is that corresponding to the Rankin-Selberg L-function in the SO cases, and that corresponding to the square of the Rankin-Selberg L-function in the PGL cases. Also $\Delta_{H,v}$ and $\Delta_{G,v}$ are the local factors described in §6.8.

This is known in the SO cases by [29, Theorem 1.2] (note that our measure normalization differs from theirs), and in the PGL cases by [26, §2].

(iii) (Local integrals at the remaining nonarchimedean places) If v is a nonarchimedean place and π_v admits a $\mathbf{Q}$-rational structure (as is the case in our setting, see §6.4.3), then for φ_v in this $\mathbf{Q}$-structure we have

(6.10.3)
$$\mathrm{LHS}_v \in \mathbf{Q}$$

where LHS_v is the left-hand side of (6.10.2).

We believe this should not too difficult to show – on the left hand side, for example, the ratio $\frac{\langle h_v\varphi_v, \varphi_v\rangle}{\langle\varphi_v, \varphi_v\rangle}$ is already a rational-valued function of h_v. However, we do not know a reference, and to make the argument carefully would take us too far afield.

(iv) (Rationality, archimedean places) For v the unique archimedean place of E, let T and ν_H be as in Lemma 6.9.1. The condition we will enunciate depends only on the same archimedean data as in (6.9.6), and we thus may freely assume (just as in the discussion following that equation) that $g_\infty = e$ and that $(\mathbf{G_R}, \mathbf{H_R})$ have been put in the standard position of Lemma 6.3.1.

Moreover, if we are in the $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$ over $\mathbf{Q}$ case, assume that T transforms under the character of $\mathrm{K}_\infty/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ \simeq \{\pm 1\}$ given by $x \mapsto x^{n+1}$: this is the only case that will be encountered in our application in §7, and the specific choice of character arises from numerology discussed in §7.0.1.

Finally write $\varphi_\infty \in \pi_\infty$ for the archimedean component of the factorizable vector $g_\infty T(\nu_H)$; this is uniquely defined up to scalar multiple, and the associated line is characterized purely locally (take the image of ν_H under a nonzero element of $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ}(\wedge^{p_H}\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi_\infty)$ and translate by g_∞).

---

[11]In our application, we will only have to deal with a factorizable vector, because of the one-dimensionality of (6.4.3). However, we note for completeness that knowledge of a *factorizable* Hermitian form on pure tensors determines the Hermitian form; the Hermitian forms arising from the periods we consider are factorizable by multiplicity one.

With these choices of data, we have

$$(6.10.4) \qquad \frac{\mathrm{LHS}_v}{\mathrm{RHS}_v} \sim D_E^{d_H/2}$$

where D_E was the absolute value of the discriminant of E. (We understand here that the RHS_v, which involves an archimedean L-factor, is defined via the local Langlands correspondence for archimedean fields.)

Aside from the factor $D_E^{d_H/2}$, this simply states the belief that "in good situations, the archimedean integral behaves like the nonarchimedean integrals." This belief must be applied with caution, see e.g [31] for other examples where this is expected to be false, but seems reasonable in the instances at hand. The factor $D_E^{d_H/2}$ is necessary to make the conjecture independent of E, because of (6.10.1). Note the very fact that LHS_v is *nonzero* is not known in all cases; it has been proven by B. Sun by a remarkable positivity argument in the GL_n cases [68].

6.11. **Summary.** Combining Proposition 6.9.1 with the working hypotheses of §6.10, we have proved:

Theorem 6.11.1. *Let* $\iota : Z(U) \to Y(K)$ *be, as in §6.2, a map of arithmetic manifolds associated to the inclusion* $\mathbf{H} \subset \mathbf{G}$ *and the element* $g = (g_\infty, g_f) \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$, *as in §6.3.*

Let π *be as in §6.4, a cohomological automorphic representation for* $\mathbf{G}$, *tempered at* ∞ *and cuspidal, with* $\pi = \overline{\pi}$.

In the $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}/\mathbf{Q}$ *case let* χ *be the order* 2 *character of* K_∞ *described after* (6.10.4); *otherwise we understand* χ *to be trivial. Let*

$$T \in \mathrm{Hom}_{(\mathrm{K}_\infty, \chi)}(\wedge^q \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{k}, \pi^K)$$

be nonzero and real, and let $\Omega(T)$ *be the associated differential form on* $Y(K)$ *(as in* (5.3.1)*).*

Assume the working hypothesis on period integrals (§6.10). Then

$$(6.11.1) \qquad \frac{\left(\int_{Z(U)} \iota^* \Omega(T)\right)^2}{\langle \Omega(T), \Omega(T)\rangle_R} \in \mathbf{Q} c_f c_\infty \left(\frac{L^{(\mathrm{ur})}(\frac{1}{2}, \pi; \rho)}{L^{(\mathrm{ur})}(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})}\right)$$

where (ur) *means that we omit factors at finite ramified places,* ρ *is the representation of the* L-*group occurring in* (6.10.2), $c_f^2 \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$, c_∞ *is a half-integral power of* π, *and the subscript* R *means that we compute the* L^2-*norm with respect to a Riemannian measure normalized as in §6.5. Explicitly:*

$$c_f = \left(\mathrm{disc}\,\mathfrak{p} \cdot D_E^{d_H}\right)^{1/2} \left(\in \sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}\right),$$

$$c_\infty = \left(\frac{\Delta_K}{\Delta_U^2}\right)\left(\frac{\Delta_{G,\infty}}{\Delta_{H,\infty}^2}\right)\left(\frac{L_\infty(\frac{1}{2}, \pi; \rho)}{L_\infty(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})}\right)$$

Moreover, if $L^{(\mathrm{ur})}(\frac{1}{2}, \pi; \rho) \neq 0$ *and there exists a nonzero* $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{A})$-*invariant functional on the space of* π, *it is possible to choose the data* (g_∞, g_f) *and level structure* U *in such a way that the left-hand side of* (6.11.1) *is also nonzero.*

Proof. This follows by putting together Proposition 6.9.1 with the statements of §6.10. (See §6.4.3 for the rational structures, used for (6.10.3).)

Note that the assumption that T was real means that $\Omega(T)$ is a real differential form, and that $T(\nu_H)$ is a real-valued function on $[\mathbf{G}]$; this allows us to drop absolute value

signs. We were able to drop the ramified factors using (6.10.3). The last sentence of the Theorem follows because for each finite place v of E and any nonzero $\varphi_v \in \pi_v$, it is (under the assumption quoted) possible to choose $g_v \in \mathbf{G}_E(E_v)$ with the property that $\int_{\mathbf{H}_E(E_v)} \langle h_v g_v \varphi_v, g_v \varphi_v \rangle \neq 0$ (see [81] or [57]).

7. Compatibility with the Ichino–Ikeda conjecture

We now study more carefully the compatibility of our conjecture with the Ichino–Ikeda conjectures on periods. We work in the following situation:

Let $\mathbf{H} \subset \mathbf{G}$ be as discussed in §6.3. Each case involves a field E, which is either imaginary quadratic $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{-D_E})$ or $E = \mathbf{Q}$.

As in §6.3, we use (e.g.) $\mathbf{G}_E$ for $\mathbf{G}$ regarded as an E-group and $\mathbf{G}$ for it as a $\mathbf{Q}$-group and similar notations for Lie algebras: in particular $\mathfrak{g}_E$ is the Lie algebra of $\mathbf{G}_E$, an E-vector space, whereas $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Q}} = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} \mathfrak{g}_E$ is the $\mathbf{Q}$-Lie algebra that is the Lie algebra of $\mathbf{G}$.

We use other notation as in section §6.4, §6.2 and 6.3; in particular we have a map of arithmetic manifolds
$$\iota : Z(U) \to Y(K)$$
associated to $\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{G}$ and the element $g = (g_\infty, g_f) \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{A})$. The Borel–Moore cycle $\iota_*[Z(U)]$ defined by $\mathbf{H}$ lies in the minimal cohomological dimension for tempered representations for G (see (6.3.1) and Table 1), which we shall now call q:

$$q = p_H = \text{minimal cohomological dimension for tempered representations.}$$

Finally, as in §6.4, we have fixed a near equivalence class Π of automorphic representations; only one representation π in Π contributes to cohomology at level K.

7.0.1. *The cycle $Z(U)$ and its twisted versions.* We have available in all cases the class $\iota_*[Z(U)]$ in Borel–Moore homology. However in the case $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$ we want to twist it, for reasons that we will now explain:

The point is that the fundamental class of $Z(U)$ is *not* preserved by the action of $U_\infty/U_\infty^\circ \simeq \{\pm 1\}$. Rather, the nontrivial element -1 alters the orientation by a sign $(-1)^{n+1}$, as one sees by a direct computation (cf. [45, 5.1.1]. Therefore, $\iota_*[Z(U)]$ transforms as $x \mapsto x^{n+1}$ under $\mathrm{K}_\infty/\mathrm{K}_\infty^\circ \simeq \{\pm 1\}$; as such, it can only pair nontrivially with a cohomology class of this sign. By twisting it, we will produce a class that transforms under the opposite character $x \mapsto x^n$. This motivates the precise numerology of the twisting below:

Fix an auxiliary quadratic character ψ of $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{Q}}^\times/\mathbf{Q}^\times$ which, at ∞, gives the sign character of $\mathbf{R}^*$. The function $\psi \circ \det$ now gives rise to a locally constant function on $[\mathbf{H}]$, and thus a Borel–Moore cycle
$$[Z(U)]_\psi \in H_{p_H}^{\mathrm{BM}}(Z(U), \mathbf{Q})$$
of top dimension on $Z(U)$. To be precise first choose $U' \subset U$ on which ψ is constant, so that ψ gives a locally constant function on $Z(U')$, then push forward the resulting cycle and multiply by $\frac{1}{[U:U']}$; however, this will equal zero unless ψ was trivial on U to start with. It will be convenient to write for $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}$

$$(7.0.1) \qquad [Z(U)]^\varepsilon = \begin{cases} [Z(U)], & \varepsilon = (-1)^{n+1}; \\ [Z(U)]_\psi, & \varepsilon = (-1)^n. \end{cases}$$

The notation is designed so that $[Z(U)]^\varepsilon$ has trivial sign under $\mathrm{U}_\infty/\mathrm{U}_\infty^\circ$ if $\varepsilon = 1$ and nontrivial sign if $\varepsilon = -1$.

7.1. **Motivic cohomology; traces and metrics and volumes.** We assume that there exists an adjoint motive $\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi$ attached to Π, in the sense of Definition 4.2.1. By its very definition, it is equipped with an isomorphism

$$(7.1.1) \qquad\qquad H_B(\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi, \mathbf{C}) \simeq \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q},*} \otimes \mathbf{C} = \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}.$$

where $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q},*}$ is as in Definition 4.2.1. Now we may define the motivic cohomology group

$$(7.1.2) \qquad\qquad L_\Pi = H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^*\Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1)),$$

as in (1.2.2). As described in §5.1, the regulator on L_Π takes the shape

$$(7.1.3) \qquad\qquad L_\Pi \longrightarrow \mathfrak{a}_G$$

and indeed L_Π lands inside the twisted real structure on $\mathfrak{a}_G$ (see §5.1).

There are two natural metrics which can be used to compute the volume of L_Π. One of these metrics arises from a bilinear form on the Lie algebra of $\mathbf{G}$, and the other one arises from a bilinear form on the Lie algebra of the dual group. We will need to pass between the volumes with respect to these metrics in our later computations, and so we explain now why they both give the same volume, up to ignorable factors.

As per §5.2 we can equip $\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi$ with a weak polarization whose Betti incarnation is the standard trace form on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ itself. Note that $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ is a sum of classical Lie algebras; by "standard trace form," we mean that we take the form $\mathrm{tr}(X^2)$ on each factor, where we use the standard representation of that factor. This is visibly $\mathbf{Q}$-valued on $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$. We refer to this as the "trace weak polarization" and denote it by $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}$.

This induces a quadratic form (denoted $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}^*$) on $\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}$, by duality, which corresponds to a weak polarization on $\mathrm{Ad}^*\,\Pi$. As in §2.2.4 we may use this to induce a quadratic real-valued form on $H^1_{\mathscr{D}}((\mathrm{Ad}^*\,\Pi)_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(1))$, which we extend to a Hermitian form on

$$H^1_{\mathscr{D}}((\mathrm{Ad}^*\,\Pi)_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{R}(1)) \otimes \mathbf{C}.$$

As in §2.2.5 this $\mathbf{C}$-vector space is identified with $\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}^{W_{\mathbf{R}}}$, and thus with $\mathfrak{a}_G$. (Here, and in the remainder of this proof, we understand $W_{\mathbf{R}}$ to act on $\mathfrak{g}$ by means of the tempered cohomological parameter, normalized as in §3.3.)

Explicitly, this induced Hermitian form on $\mathfrak{a}_G$ is given by

$$(7.1.4) \qquad\qquad (X, Y) \in \mathfrak{a}_G \times \mathfrak{a}_G \mapsto \widehat{\mathrm{tr}}^*(X \cdot \overline{wY})$$

where w is the long Weyl group element; we used the computation of the Betti conjugation in the proof of Lemma 5.1.1.

By its construction the Hermitian form (7.1.4) is a real-valued quadratic form when it is restricted to the twisted real structure $\mathfrak{a}'_{G,\mathbf{R}}$. *This quadratic form need not be positive definite,* since we started only with a "weak" polarization, but this makes little difference to us. The volume of L_Π with reference to $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}^*$ may be analyzed by means of Lemma 2.2.2 (the failure of positive definiteness means that the volume may be purely imaginary: the square of the volume is, by definition, the determinant of the Gram matrix). We denote this volume by $\mathrm{vol}_{\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}}(L_\Pi)$.

On the other hand there is a different Hermitian form on $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$, which *is* positive definite, and whose interaction with the norm on harmonic forms is easy to understand. Namely, we have equipped (§6.5) $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ with a $\mathbf{Q}$-rational bilinear form, the trace form for a standard representation; this form endows $Y(K)$ with a Riemannian metric. Then, by (i) of Proposition 5.5.1, $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$ acts "isometrically" (in the sense specified there) for the dual of the form given by

$$(7.1.5) \qquad\qquad (X, Y) \in \mathfrak{a}_G \times \mathfrak{a}_G \mapsto B(X, \overline{Y}).$$

This form is also real-valued on the twisted real structure $(\mathfrak{a}_{G,\mathbf{R}}^*)'$, and moreover it defines a positive definite quadratic form there. It is positive definite because $B(X, \bar{X}) > 0$ for $X \in \mathfrak{p}$, and this contains (a representative for) $\mathfrak{a}_G$. To see that it is real-valued, observe that

$$(7.1.6) \qquad \overline{B(X, \overline{wY})} = B(\bar{X}, wY) = B(\overline{w^{-1}X}, Y) = B(\overline{wX}, Y),$$

so $B(X, Y) \in \mathbf{R}$ if X, Y belong to the twisted real structure; but if Y belongs to the twisted real structure, so does $\bar{Y}$.

By Lemma 3.5.2, the quadratic forms given by restriction of $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}$ to $\mathfrak{a}_{G,\mathbf{R}}^* \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, and the restriction of B to $\mathfrak{a}_{G,\mathbf{R}}$, are in duality with one another (after possibly multiplying $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$); thus also their complex-linear extensions $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}$ on $\mathfrak{a}_G^* \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ and B on $\mathfrak{a}_G$ are dual to one another (up to the same possible rescaling). Noting that $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}^*$ on $\widetilde{\mathfrak{g}}^{W_{\mathbf{R}}}$ and $\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}$ on $\mathfrak{g}^{W_{\mathbf{R}}}$ are also dual quadratic forms, it follows that (as quadratic forms on $\mathfrak{a}_G$) we have an equality $B = \widehat{\mathrm{tr}}^*$ (up to the same possible rescaling).

We will be interested in

$$\mathrm{vol}_{\mathrm{tr}}(L_\Pi) := \text{ volume of } L_\Pi \text{ with respect to (7.1.5)}.$$

Choosing a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis x_i for L_Π and with notation as above, we compute:

$$(7.1.7)$$
$$\mathrm{vol}_{\mathrm{tr}}(L_\Pi)^2 \overset{(7.1.5)}{=} \det B(x_i, \overline{x_j}) \overset{\mathrm{Lem.} \, 3.5.2}{=} 4^k \widehat{\mathrm{tr}}^*(x_i, \overline{x_j}) = 4^k \det(w) \widehat{\mathrm{tr}}^*(x_i, \overline{wx_j})$$
$$(7.1.8) \qquad = (4^k \det(w)) \, \mathrm{vol}_{\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}}(L_\Pi)^2$$

for some $k \in \mathbf{Z}$. Clearly $\det(w) = \pm 1$; it is possible that $\det(w) = -1$, but in any case our final results will have factors of $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$ which allow us to neglect this factor.

7.2.   We may state our theorem:

Theorem 7.2.1. *Notation as before, so that $(\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{G})$ is as in §6.3, the embedding $Z(U) \to Y(K)$ is set up as in §6.2, and the cuspidal cohomological automorphic representation Π is as in §6.4.*

Make the following assumptions:

(a) *Beilinson's conjectures on special values of L-functions (both parts (a) and (b) of Conjecture 2.1.1) extended to pure motives as discussed in §2.1.11.*

(b) *Existence of an adjoint motive attached to Π (as in Definition 4.2.1), arising from a $\widehat{G}$-motive attached to Π (Conjecture A.2.1 in Appendix A).[12]*

(c) *Working hypotheses on period integrals (§6.10).*

Then, with $\omega, \omega^\pm$ as in §6.4, and cycles $[Z(U)]^\pm$ as in §7.0.1, we have

$$(7.2.1) \qquad \frac{\langle \omega, \iota_*[Z(U)] \rangle^2}{\langle \omega, \omega \rangle} \in \sqrt{\mathbf{Q}} \, (\mathrm{vol}_{\mathrm{tr}} \, L_\Pi)^{-1},$$

$$(7.2.2) \qquad \frac{\langle \omega^+, \iota_*[Z(U)]^+ \rangle^2}{\langle \omega^+, \omega^+ \rangle} \frac{\langle \omega^-, \iota_*[Z(U)]^- \rangle^2}{\langle \omega^-, \omega^- \rangle} \in \sqrt{\mathbf{Q}} \, (\mathrm{vol}_{\mathrm{tr}} \, L_\Pi)^{-2}.$$

where $[Z(U)]^\pm$ is as in (7.0.1); the pairing $\langle \omega, \iota_*[Z(U)] \rangle$ is to be interpreted as in Remark 10.

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[12]The latter conjecture is, roughly speaking, a generalization of requiring the existence of an adjoint motive, but replacing the adjoint representation of the dual group by all representations at once. However Conjecture A.2.1 is a little less precise about coefficient fields than the existence of an adjoint motive as in Definition 4.2.1.

Moreover, in case (7.2.1): *if the central value of the Rankin-Selberg L-function attached to* Π *is nonvanishing and there exists a nonzero* $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{A})$-*invariant functional on the space of* Π, *it is possible to choose the data* (g_∞, g_f) *and level structure* U *in such a way that the* $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}}$ *factor is nonzero. A similar assertion holds for* (7.2.2), *where we require the same conditions both for* Π *and its twist* Π^ψ *(see* (7.2.3)).

Note that (7.2.1) and (7.2.2) conform exactly to the prediction of the conjecture – see (1.4.8) and (1.4.13). In an early draft of this paper, we attempted to eliminate the factor of $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$ as far as possible, and indeed found that (to the extent we computed) the square classes all appear to cancel – often in a rather interesting way. However, this makes the computation exceedingly wearisome, and to spare both ourselves and our readers such pain, we have omitted it from the present version of the paper.

Proof. We will now give the proof of the Theorem, relying however on several computations that will be carried out in the next section. To treat the two cases uniformly, it will be convenient to use the following shorthand *for this proof only*:

- For all cases *except* $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$ over $\mathbf{Q}$, we put $\pi = \Pi$. The reader is advised to concentrate on this case, the modifications for the other case being straightforward but notationally complicated.
- In the remaining case of $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$ over $\mathbf{Q}$, we "double" everything. First of all, factor $\Pi = \Sigma_{\mathrm{PGL}_n} \boxtimes \Sigma_{\mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}}$ as an external tensor product of an automorphic representation on PGL_n and an automorphic representation on PGL_{n+1}, as we may.

    Now define a new automorphic representation on $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$

(7.2.3) $$\Pi^\psi = \begin{cases} (\Sigma_{\mathrm{PGL}_n} \cdot \psi) \boxtimes \Sigma_{\mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}}, & n \in 2\mathbf{Z}. \\ \Sigma_{\mathrm{PGL}_n} \boxtimes (\Sigma_{\mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}} \cdot \psi), & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

be the twist of Π by the quadratic character ψ, i.e., we twist by $\psi \circ \det$ only on the *even-dimensional* factor so that the resulting automorphic representation remains on PGL.

    Now, put
$$\pi = \Pi \boxtimes \Pi^\psi$$

considered as an automorphic representation of $(\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1})^2$. Observe that the adjoint motive attached to Π^ψ is identified with the adjoint motive attached to Π; thus $L_\pi = L_\Pi \oplus L_\Pi$.

    Finally replace all the groups $G, \mathrm{K}_\infty, H, \mathrm{U}_\infty$ by a product of two copies: thus $G = (\mathrm{PGL}_n(\mathbf{R}) \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}(\mathbf{R}))^2, H_\infty = \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{R}) \times \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{R})$ and so on.

We have proved in Theorem 6.11.1 that

(7.2.4) $$\text{left-hand side of (7.2.1)} \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} c_f c_\infty \frac{L^{(\mathrm{ur})}(\frac{1}{2}, \pi; \rho)}{L^{(\mathrm{ur})}(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})},$$

where ρ is the representation of the dual group of $\mathbf{G}$ described in that theorem. Note in particular that $c_f \in \sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$. In the $(\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1})^2$ case, the same result holds, replacing (7.2.1) by (7.2.2), and now taking ρ to be the sum of two copies of the tensor product representations of the two factors.

Now the L-functions defined above are Euler products over unramified places, together with an archimedean factor, and these agree with the corresponding motivic L-function arising from the $\widehat{G}$-motive of π. Moreover, for these motivic L-functions, the factors at missing (ramified) places are rational and nonvanishing, by the assumptions discussed in

(2.1.13). So we can replace $L^{(\mathrm{ur})}$ by the full L-function, which we henceforth understand to be the motivic L-function obtained from the assumed $\widehat{G}$-motive attached to π:

$$(7.2.5) \qquad \text{left-hand side of (7.2.1)} \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} c_f c_\infty \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi; \rho)}{L(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})},$$

So let us look at the right-hand side of (7.2.1) or (7.2.2), according to which case we are in. Lemma 2.2.2, applied with tr the trace weak polarization and p an *arbitrary* weak polarization on $\mathrm{Ad}\,\pi$, implies

$$\mathrm{volume}_{\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}}\, H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^*\,\pi, \mathbf{Q}(1)) \quad \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \quad L^*(0, \pi, \mathrm{Ad}) \frac{\mathrm{vol}_{\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}}\, H_{\mathrm{B}}\big((\mathrm{Ad}^*\,\pi)_{\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{Q}\big)}{\mathrm{vol}_{\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}}\, F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}^*\,\pi)}$$

$$\sim_{\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}} \quad \frac{L^*(0, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})}{\mathrm{vol}_p\, F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\pi)}$$

where we also used, at the last step, the fact that $\mathrm{vol}_{\widehat{\mathrm{tr}}}\, F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}^*\,\pi) \sim_{\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}} \mathrm{vol}_p\, F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\pi)$, beause $\mathrm{Ad}\,\pi$ and $\mathrm{Ad}^*\,\pi$ are abstractly isomorphic and $\mathrm{vol}_S\, F^1$ is independent, up to $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$, of the choice of weak polarization S (again, Lemma 2.2.2). Using (7.1.7) and (7.2.4), we see that proving (7.2.1) or (7.2.2) is equivalent to verifying

$$(7.2.6) \qquad c_\infty \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi; \rho)}{L(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})} \frac{L^*(0, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})}{\mathrm{vol}_p\, F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\pi)} \in \sqrt{\mathbf{Q}}.$$

The functional equation means that $L^*(0, \pi, \mathrm{Ad}) = \sqrt{\Delta_{\mathrm{Ad}}} \frac{L_\infty(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})}{L^*_\infty(0, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})} L(1, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})$, where $\Delta_{\mathrm{Ad}} \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$ is the conductor of the adjoint L-function; so, substituting the expression for c_∞ from Theorem 6.11.1, we must check

$$(7.2.7) \qquad \underbrace{\frac{L_\infty(\frac{1}{2}, \pi; \rho)}{L^*_\infty(0, \pi, \mathrm{Ad})}}_{\gamma_1'} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\Delta_K}{\Delta_U^2}\right)\left(\frac{\Delta_{G,\infty}}{\Delta_{H,\infty}^2}\right)}_{\gamma_2'} \cdot \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi; \rho)}{\mathrm{vol}_p(F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}})} \in \sqrt{\mathbf{Q}}.$$

Now computing case-by-case (see Table 2 below):

$$(7.2.8) \qquad \gamma_1' \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{-m}, \gamma_2' \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} 1,$$

where

$$(7.2.9) \qquad m = \begin{cases} n(n+1), & \text{if } G = \mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}; \\ n(n+1), & \text{if } G = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}); \\ 2n^2, & \text{if } G = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(\mathrm{SO}_{2n} \times \mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}); \\ 2n(n+1), & \text{if } G = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(\mathrm{SO}_{2n+1} \times \mathrm{SO}_{2n+2}). \end{cases}$$

Moreover, (assuming Deligne's conjecture [17], which is a special case of Beilinson's conjecture):

$$(7.2.10) \qquad \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi; \rho)}{\mathrm{vol}_p(F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\pi))} \in \sqrt{\mathbf{Q}} \cdot (2\pi i)^m.$$

with m the same integer as above. Equation (7.2.10) requires an argument, and is in fact quite surprising: the numerator is related to the Rankin-Selberg L-function and the denominator to the adjoint L-function, and so it is not apparent they should cancel. This is the surprising cancellation that we have referred to in the introduction, and we prove it in the next section.

The final assertion of Theorem 7.2.1 follows immediately from the corresponding assertion in Theorem 6.11.1.

$\square$

TABLE 2. Collates data about the various cases; repeatedly uses $\sum_{i=1}^{m} i(m+1-i) = \frac{1}{6}m(m+1)(m+2)$. "same" means "same as the other entry in the same row." "sym" means "extend by symmetry."

G_∞	$\mathrm{SO}_{2n} \times \mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}/\mathbf{C}$	$\mathrm{SO}_{2n+1} \times \mathrm{SO}_{2n+2}/\mathbf{C}$
H_∞	$\mathrm{SO}_{2n}/\mathbf{C}$	$\mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}/\mathbf{C}$
$(d_K + r_K)$	$4n^2 + 2n$	$4n^2 + 6n + 2$
$(d_U + r_U)$	$2n^2$	$2n^2 + 2n$
Δ_K/Δ_U^2	$(\sqrt{\pi})^{(2n)}$	$(\sqrt{\pi})^{2n+2}$
$\Delta_{G,\infty}$	$\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2i)^2 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(n)\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2n)$	$\prod_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2i)^2 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(n+1)$
$\Delta_{H,\infty}$	$\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2i)\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(n)$	$\prod_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2i)$
$\Delta_{G,\infty}/\Delta_{H,\infty}^2$	$\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2n)/\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(n) = \pi^{-n}$	$\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(n+1) = \pi^{-n-1}$
$L(1/2, \pi_\infty, \rho)$	$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-\frac{1}{3}(2n-1)(2n)(2n+1)-n(n+1)}$	$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-\frac{1}{3}(2n)(2n+1)(2n+2)-n(n+1)}$
$L^*(0, \pi_\infty, \mathrm{Ad})$	$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-\frac{8}{3}(n-1)n(n+1)+n^2-3n}$	$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-\frac{4}{3}n(n+1)(2n+1)+n(n+1)}$
$\frac{L(1/2,\pi_\infty,\rho)}{L^*(0,\pi_\infty,\mathrm{Ad})}$	$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-2n^2}$	$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-2n(n+1)}$
M	$(2n-2,0)^1, \ldots, (n, n-2)^1, (n-1, n-1)^2,$ sym.	$(2n, 0), \ldots, (n+1, n-1), (n, n)^2,$ sym.
N	$(2n-1, 0), (2n-2, 1), \ldots, (0, 2n-1)$	$(2n-1, 0), (2n-2, 1), \ldots, (0, 2n-1)$
$M \otimes N$	$(4n-3, 0)^1, (4n-4, 1)^2 \ldots, (3n-1, n-2)^{n-1}$	$(4n-1, 0)^1, (4n-2, 1)^2, \ldots, (3n, n-1)^n$
	$(3n-2, n-1)^{n+1}, \ldots, (2n-1, 2n-2)^{2n},$ sym.	$(3n-1, n)^{n+2}, \ldots, (2n, 2n-1)^{2n+1},$ sym.
$L(s, \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} M \otimes N)$	$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s-i+1)^i \cdot \prod_{i=n}^{2n-1} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s-i+1)^{i+1}\right)^2$	$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s-i+1)^i \cdot \prod_{i=n+1}^{2n} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s-i+1)^{i+1}\right)^2$
$\mathrm{Ad}(M)$	see text	see text
$\mathrm{Ad}(N)$	$(2n-1, 1-2n)^1, (2n-2, 2-2n)^1, (2n-3), 3-2n)^2,$	same
	$((2n-4), -(2n-4))^2, \ldots, (1, -1)^n, (0, 0)^n,$ sym)	

G_∞	$\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}/\mathbf{C}$	$(\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}/\mathbf{R})^2$
H_∞	$\mathrm{GL}_n/\mathbf{C}$	$(\mathrm{GL}_n/\mathbf{R})^2$
$(d_K + r_K)$	$2n^2 + 4n - 2$	$2n^2 + 2n$
$(d_U + r_U)$	$n^2 + n$	$n(n-1) + 2[n/2]$
Δ_K/Δ_U^2	$(\sqrt{\pi})^{2n-2}$	$\pi^{2n-2[n/2]}$
$\Delta_{G,\infty}$	$(\prod_{i=2}^{n} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(i))^2 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(n+1)$	$(\prod_{i=2}^{n} \Gamma_{\mathbf{R}}(i))^4 \Gamma_{\mathbf{R}}(n+1)^2$
$\Delta_{H,\infty}$	$(\prod_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(i))$	$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma_{\mathbf{R}}(i)\right)^2$
$\Delta_{G,\infty}/\Delta_{H,\infty}^2$	$\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(n+1)/\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(1)^2 \sim \pi^{1-n}$	$\Gamma_{\mathbf{R}}(n+1)^2/\Gamma_{\mathbf{R}}(1)^4 \sim \pi^{2([n/2]-n)}$
$L(1/2, \pi_\infty, \rho)$	$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-\frac{2}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)}$	same
$L^*(0, \pi_\infty, \mathrm{Ad})$	$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-\frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(2n+1)}$	same
$\frac{L(1/2,\pi_\infty,\rho)}{L^*(0,\pi_\infty,\mathrm{Ad})}$	$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-n(n+1)}$	same
M	$(n-1, 0), (n-2, 1), \ldots, (0, n-1)$	same
N	$(n, 0), (n-1, 1), \ldots, (0, n)$	same
$M \otimes N$	$(2n-1, 0)^1, (2n-2, 1)^2, \ldots, (n, n-1)^n,$ sym.	same
$L(s, \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} M \otimes N)$	$(\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s)^1 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s-1)^2 \cdots \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s-n+1)^n)^2$	same
$(L(s, M \otimes N)L(s, M' \otimes N)$ for $E = \mathbf{Q})$		
$\mathrm{Ad}(M)$	$(n-1, 1-n)^1, \ldots, (1, -1)^{n-1}, (0, 0)^{n-1},$ sym.	same
$\mathrm{Ad}(N)$	$(n, -n)^1, \ldots, (1, -1)^n, (0, 0)^n,$ sym.	same
$L(s, \Pi, \mathrm{Ad})$	$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{j} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+i)^{j+1-i} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{j+1} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+i)^{j+2-i}\right)^2$	same

8. Hodge linear algebra related to the Ichino–Ikeda conjecture

In this section, we will prove most brutally (7.2.10) from the prior section. To recapitulate, and unpack some notation, this asserts that, for an automorphic cohomological representation Π of $\mathbf{G}$ as in Theorem 7.2.1, we have (under Deligne's conjectures)
(8.0.1)
$$\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}}(2\pi i)^m \ni \begin{cases} \frac{L(\frac{1}{2},\Pi)}{\mathrm{vol}_p(F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi))}, \mathbf{G} = \mathrm{SO}_n \times \mathrm{SO}_{n+1}/E \text{ or} \\ \frac{L(\frac{1}{2},\Pi)^2}{\mathrm{vol}_p(F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi))}, \mathbf{G} = \mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}/E \text{ or} \\ \frac{L(\frac{1}{2},\Pi)^2}{\mathrm{vol}_p(F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi))} \frac{L(\frac{1}{2},\Pi^\psi)^2}{\mathrm{vol}_p(F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi))}, \mathbf{G} = \mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}/\mathbf{Q} \end{cases}$$

where m is in (7.2.9), p is a weak polarization on $\mathrm{Ad}(\Pi)$ and, in the last equation, ψ is a quadratic character as in §7.0.1, and Π^ψ is as in (7.2.3). In all cases the L-function above is now the Rankin–Selberg L-function.

This will follow (as explained below) from (8.3.5), (8.4.8), (8.6.2), (8.7.1) in the four cases.

We note that Yoshida [83] has given an elegant "invariant-theoretic" framework for doing computations of the type that we carry out here. However we will follow a fairly direct approach, along the lines taken by M. Harris [24]. In any case the main point is similar: the period invariants described in §8.2 behave quite well under functorial operations. The ICM address of the second-named author [74, §9] contains a first attempt to describe a more conceptual interpretation of these calculations.

8.1. **Preliminaries.** In all the cases, the group $\mathbf{G}$ is the product of two classical groups
$$\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(G_1 \times G_2),$$

where E is either $\mathbf{Q}$ or a quadratic imaginary extension of $\mathbf{Q}$, and G_1, G_2 are reductive E-groups.

There is a choice of whether we take G_1 to be the larger or smaller group. In the case of $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$, we take $G_1 = \mathrm{PGL}_n, G_2 = \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$. In the cases involving $\mathrm{SO}_n \times \mathrm{SO}_{n+1}$ we take G_1 to be the even orthogonal group, G_2 to be the odd orthogonal group and E the imaginary quadratic field. Then we may factor Π into automorphic representations π_i on G_i:
$$\Pi = (\pi_1 \boxtimes \pi_2).$$

We will often use the abbreviation $j = n - 1$ in the $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$ cases.

First of all, let us describe how to construct a $\mathbf{Q}$-motive whose L-function agrees with the L-function appearing in (8.0.1). We are going to make use of the C-groups to avoid various choices of twist that are necessary to present the same material with L-groups. See the Appendix, especially §A.1.2, for a summary of this theory.

The dual groups of the algebraic E-groups G_1 and G_2 are classical groups, and as such their C-groups have a "standard" representation: standard on the dual group factor, and we fix the $\mathbb{G}_m$ factor so that the weight of the associated motive is given by $n-1$ in the PGL_n cases and $k-2$ in the SO_k cases. The reader is referred to Appendix A.4 for more detail on these standard representations, and for the computation of the Hodge numbers of all the relevant motives. The archimedean L-factors in the table can be deduced from the Hodge numbers by the recipe in [17, §5.3].

Conjecture A.2.1 of §A states that attached to π_1, π_2 are systems of motives indexed by representations of the C-group; in particular, attached to the "standard representations" just mentioned, we get motives M (for π_1) and N (for π_2).

Here a subtlety arises, similar to that discussed in §4.1: the morphisms from the motivic Galois group to the C-group (from Conjecture A.2.1) are not necessarily defined over $\mathbf{Q}$. Thus, in general, we can construct the motives M, N only with $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$-coefficients, rather than with $\mathbf{Q}$-coefficients. *For the moment, however, we suppose they can be realized with $\mathbf{Q}$-coefficients,* and write M and N for the motives with $\mathbf{Q}$-coefficients thus attached to π_1 and π_2 respectively. This italicized assumption is not necessary: the argument can be adapted to the general case by using an auxiliary coefficient field; for expositional ease we postpone this argument to Sec. 8.8.

Proceeding under the italicized assumption for the moment, then, we obtain $\mathbf{Q}$-motives M and N defined over E, whose L-functions coincide with the L-functions of the standard representations of π_1 and π_2, shifted by a factor of one-half of the weight of the motive. By computing the determinant of the standard representations, we verify

$$(8.1.1) \qquad \det(M) \simeq \mathbf{Q}(-n(n-1)/2) \text{ and } \det(N) \simeq \mathbf{Q}(-n(n+1)/2)$$

in the PGL cases, and

$$(8.1.2) \quad \det(M) \simeq \mathbf{Q}(-2n(n-1))^{\chi} \text{ (SO}_{2n}) \text{ and } \det(N) \simeq \mathbf{Q}(-n(2n-1)) \text{ (SO}_{2n+1}).$$

where χ is the quadratic character of E that arises from the action on the Dynkin diagram of SO_{2n}. These equalities will be used to evaluate period determinants attached to M and N.

We will need to use the notion of restriction of scalars for motives, as defined in [17, Example 0.1.1]. If we write

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N)$$

then we have an equality of L-functions:

$$(8.1.3) \qquad\qquad L(s + \tfrac{1}{2}, \Pi) = L(s + r, \mathbf{M}) = L(s, \mathbf{M}(r)),$$

where (since Π is unitarily normalized) the shift $r - \frac{1}{2}$ equals half the weight of $\mathbf{M}$. Here

$$r = \begin{cases} n, & \text{if } G = \mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1} \\ n, & \text{if } G = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}) \\ 2n-1, & \text{if } G = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(\mathrm{SO}_{2n} \times \mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}) \\ 2n, & \text{if } G = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(\mathrm{SO}_{2n+1} \times \mathrm{SO}_{2n+2}). \end{cases}$$

In the case $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$ over $\mathbf{Q}$ it is also useful to note that

$$L(s + \tfrac{1}{2}, \Pi^{\psi}) = L(s + r, \mathbf{M}^{\psi}) = L(s, \mathbf{M}^{\psi}(r))$$

with Π^{ψ} as in (7.2.3) and one can express $\mathbf{M}^{\psi}$ either as $M^{\psi} \otimes N$ or $M \otimes N^{\psi}$; here, in all cases, the superscript ψ on a motive means that we tensor by the one-dimensional Artin motive corresponding to ψ. In general twisting by ψ can change the determinant, so that the twisted motive M^{ψ} (or N^{ψ}) may only correspond to an automorphic form on GL_n (or GL_{n+1}) rather than PGL_n (or PGL_{n+1}); however this does not affect the computations below, and because of $M^{\psi} \otimes N = M \otimes N^{\psi}$ we can freely twist whichever factor is most convenient for the computation.

We will freely use the c^+, c^-, δ periods of a motive defined over $\mathbf{Q}$; these are defined in §2.1.4.

To avoid very heavy notation, we shall write:

$$\mathscr{L}_M = F^1 H^0_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}\,\mathrm{Ad}(M)),$$
$$\mathscr{L}_N = F^1 H^0_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}\,\mathrm{Ad}(N)).$$

These are $\mathbf{Q}$-vector spaces. If the motives in question are equipped with a weak polarization, we may compute the volumes of $\mathscr{L}_M, \mathscr{L}_N$ according to this polarization, as in §2.2.6. However, these volumes can be defined intrinsically, as in the proof of Lemma 2.2.2. Thus if we write $\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M)$ without specifying a polarization, we mean the class in $\mathbf{C}^\times/\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$ defined as in that Lemma.

Also, observe that the adjoint motives for M and M^ψ are canonically identified, so we do not need to distinguish between $\mathscr{L}_M$ and $\mathscr{L}_{M^\psi}$.

We note that the adjoint motive for Π is identified with $\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}\,\mathrm{Ad}(M) \oplus \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}\,\mathrm{Ad}(N)$, and so

(8.1.4) $$\mathrm{vol}(F^1 H^0_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\,\Pi)) = \mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M)\,\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N),$$

the equality being of complex numbers up to $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$. Moreover assuming Deligne's conjecture [17], which is a special case of Beilinson's conjecture, for the motive $\mathbf{M}(r)$, we have:

(8.1.5) $$\frac{L(0, \mathbf{M}(r))}{c^+(\mathbf{M}(r))} \in \mathbf{Q}.$$

Now combining (8.1.4), (8.1.3) and (8.1.5), we see that the sought after relation (8.0.1) reduces to a relation between $c^+(\mathbf{M}(r))$, $\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M)$, $\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N)$, namely

(8.1.6) $$\frac{c^+(\mathbf{M}(r))^e}{\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M)\,\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N)} \sim_{\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}} (2\pi i)^m$$

in the SO cases (with $e = 1$) or the PGL over E case (with $e = 2$), or in the remaining case:

(8.1.7) $$\frac{c^+(\mathbf{M}(r))^2}{\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M)\,\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N)}\frac{c^+(\mathbf{M}^\psi(r))^2}{\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M)\,\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N)} \sim_{\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}} (2\pi i)^m.$$

We verify these statements case-by-case in (8.3.5), (8.4.8), (8.6.2), (8.7.1) below.

8.2. **Period invariants of motives.** Our proof of (8.1.6) and (8.1.7) will be to write both sides in terms of certain elementary "period invariants" attached to the motives M and N. More precisely we attach an invariant $\mathscr{Q}_p \in \mathbf{C}^\times/E^\times$ to the motive M, any integer p for which $F^p H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)/F^{p+1} H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$ is one-dimensional, and an embedding $\sigma : E \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$. Such period invariants have been previously considered by M. Harris [23].

Here is a general overview of the computations that go into the proofs. Firstly, one has the period matrices for M, N and $M \otimes N$ that relate the different rational structures on the Betti and de Rham realizations of these motives. The Deligne periods $c^\pm(M)$, $c^\pm(N)$ and $c^\pm(M \otimes N)$ are obtained as determinants of certain sub-matrices, corresponding to eigenspaces for the action of complex conjugation c_B on the Betti side and certain pieces of the Hodge filtration on the de Rham side. On the other hand, the de Rham realization of the motives that appear here have a particularly simple Hodge filtration; in most cases, the graded pieces are just one-dimensional. This allows us to define (as mentioned above) certain additional period invariants $\mathscr{Q}_p, \mathscr{R}_p$ that measure the failure of c_B to preserve the rational structure on graded pieces of $H^*_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$, respectively $H^*_{\mathrm{dR}}(N)$. The three ingredients that we use then are:

(1) The period matrix of $M \otimes N$ is the tensor product of the period matrices of M and N; from this one deduces a formula for $c^{\pm}(M \otimes N)$ in terms of $c^{\pm}(M)$, $c^{\pm}(N)$ and the invariants $\mathscr{Q}_p$, $\mathscr{R}_q$.

(2) The realizations of the adjoint motives $\mathrm{Ad}(M)$ and $\mathrm{Ad}(N)$ may be thought of as subspaces of the realizations of $M \otimes M^{\vee}$ and $N \otimes N^{\vee}$. Using this, the volumes of $\mathscr{L}_M$ and $\mathscr{L}_N$ can also be computed in terms of $\mathscr{Q}_p$ and $\mathscr{R}_q$.

(3) Finally, the determinants of the period matrices of M and N can be computed in terms of $c^{\pm}(M)$, $\mathscr{Q}_p$ and $c^{\pm}(N)$, $\mathscr{R}_p$. On the other hand, these determinants are essentially powers of $2\pi i$, so this yields an additional relation.

Putting these three ingredients together yields the desired formulas (8.1.6) and (8.1.7).

8.2.1. *Bases.* Let M be a pure motive over $\mathbf{Q}$ of weight m and let V denote the $\mathbf{Q}$-Hodge structure $H_B^*(M_{\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{Q})$. Let $V_{\mathbf{C}} = \oplus_p V^{p,m-p}$ be the Hodge decomposition. The Betti-de Rham comparison isomorphism yields a natural injective map

$$(8.2.1) \qquad\qquad V^{p,m-p} \to F^p H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M) \otimes \mathbf{C}$$

which induces an isomorphism

$$(8.2.2) \qquad\qquad V^{p,m-p} \simeq \frac{F^p H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)}{F^{p+1} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)} \otimes \mathbf{C}.$$

This isomorphism gives a $\mathbf{Q}$-structure on $V^{p,m-p}$, namely that coming from $\frac{F^p H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)}{F^{p+1} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)}$. In what follows, we often use the injective map (8.2.1) to identify $V^{p,m-p}$ with a subspace of $F^p H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M) \otimes \mathbf{C}$.

Lemma. *Let ω_p be any element of $V^{p,m-p}$ that is $\mathbf{Q}$-rational for the $\mathbf{Q}$-structure defined above. Then $c_{\mathrm{dR}}(\omega_p) = \omega_p$. Equivalently, $F_{\infty}(\omega_p) = c_{\mathrm{B}}(\omega_p) = \bar{\omega}_p$.*

Proof. The element ω_p corresponds via the isomorphism above to an element $\tilde{\omega}_p$ in $F^p H_{\mathrm{dR}}^m(M)$ that is well defined up to elements of $F^{p+1} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^m(M)$. Let us fix once and for all such an $\tilde{\omega}_p$ so that

$$\eta_p := \omega_p - \tilde{\omega}_p \in F^{p+1} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^m(M) \otimes \mathbf{C}.$$

Then

$$c_{\mathrm{dR}}\omega_p - \omega_p = c_{\mathrm{dR}}\eta_p - \eta_p \in F^{p+1} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^m(M) \otimes \mathbf{C}$$

(since c_{dR} preserves the Hodge filtration). Since c_{dR} preserves the spaces $V^{p,m-p}$ and $V^{p,m-p}$ injects into $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^m(M)/F^{p+1} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^m(M) \otimes \mathbf{C}$, we deduce that $c_{\mathrm{dR}}\omega_p = \omega_p$, as claimed. $\qquad\square$

8.2.2. *Motives over E.* Now suppose that M is a motive over E; for this subsection, suppose that E is an imaginary quadratic field.

Let σ denote the given embedding of E in $\mathbf{C}$ and $\bar{\sigma}$ the complex conjugate of σ. Then the interaction between the Betti-de Rham comparison isomorphisms and complex conjugation is described by the commutativity of the following diagram:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M) \otimes_{E,\sigma} \mathbf{C} & \xrightarrow[\varphi_{\sigma}]{\simeq} & H_B^*(M_{\sigma,\mathbf{C}}) \otimes \mathbf{C} =: V_{\sigma} \\
{\scriptstyle c_{\mathrm{dR}}} \downarrow & & \downarrow {\scriptstyle F_{\infty} \cdot c_{\mathrm{B}}} \\
H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M) \otimes_{E,\bar{\sigma}} \mathbf{C} & \xrightarrow[\varphi_{\bar{\sigma}}]{\simeq} & H_B^*(M_{\bar{\sigma},\mathbf{C}}) \otimes \mathbf{C} =: V_{\bar{\sigma}}
\end{array}
$$

Here c_{dR} is complex conjugation on the second factor, c_{B} is complex conjugation on the second factor, F_∞ denotes the map on H_B^* induced by complex conjugation on the underlying analytic spaces, and $\varphi_\sigma, \varphi_{\bar\sigma}$ denote the comparison isomorphisms. For $\tilde\omega$ any element in $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)$, we denote by $\tilde\omega^\sigma$ and $\tilde\omega^{\bar\sigma}$ the images of $\tilde\omega$ under φ_σ and $\varphi_{\bar\sigma}$ respectively.

Note that

$$F_\infty : V_\sigma^{p,q} \to V_{\bar\sigma}^{q,p}, \quad c_{\mathrm{B}} : V_\sigma^{p,q} \to V_\sigma^{q,p} \text{ and so } F_\infty c_{\mathrm{B}} : V_\sigma^{p,q} \to V_{\bar\sigma}^{p,q}.$$

Now the map

$$\varphi_\sigma : F^p H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M) \otimes \mathbf{C} \to \oplus_{i \geqslant p} V_\sigma^{i,m-i}$$

induces an isomorphism

$$(8.2.3) \qquad \frac{F^p H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)}{F^{p+1} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)} \otimes \mathbf{C} \simeq V_\sigma^{p,m-p},$$

and likewise with σ replaced by $\bar\sigma$.

Next, we discuss how restriction of scalars interacts with cohomology. If M is any motive over E, then

$$(8.2.4) \qquad H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M)) = H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M),$$

viewed as a $\mathbf{Q}$-vector space, and

$$(8.2.5) \qquad H_B^*(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M)) = H_{B,\sigma}^*(M) \oplus H_{B,\bar\sigma}^*(M).$$

(See [17, §0.5].)

8.2.3. *Standard elements* $\tilde\omega, \omega$. We return to allowing E to be either $\mathbf{Q}$ or a quadratic imaginary field.

Now, we will use the following notation. For the various M defined over E that we will consider, let p be any integer such that $\dim F^p/F^{p+1} = 1$ and p^* the dual integer, so that $p + p^*$ equals the weight m of M.

We denote by

$$\tilde\omega_p \in F^p H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)$$

any element that spans the one-dimensional quotient $F^p H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)/F^{p+1} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)$. For $\sigma : E \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$ an embedding we define

$$\omega_p^\sigma \in H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_\sigma, \mathbf{C})^{p,p^*}$$

the element corresponding to $\tilde\omega_p$ via the isomorphism (8.2.3). If $E = \mathbf{Q}$ we will omit the σ. Observe that

$$(8.2.6) \qquad F_\infty c_{\mathrm{B}}(\omega_p^\sigma) = \omega_p^{\bar\sigma}.$$

Whenever ω_p and ω_{p*} are defined, we define complex scalars $\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma$ by the rule

$$(8.2.7) \qquad \overline{\omega_p^\sigma} = c_{\mathrm{B}}(\omega_p^\sigma) = \mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma \omega_{p*}^\sigma \cdot \begin{cases} 1, & p < p^*; \\ 1 = (-1)^m, & p = p^*; \\ (-1)^m, & p > p^*. \end{cases}$$

Observe that

$$(8.2.8) \qquad \overline{\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma} \mathscr{Q}_{p*}^\sigma = (-1)^m.$$

This invariant is compatible with complex conjugation:

Lemma 8.2.1. $\overline{\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma} = \mathscr{Q}_p^{\bar\sigma}.$

Proof. We have for $p \leqslant p^*$

$$F_\infty(\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma \omega_{p*}^\sigma) \overset{(8.2.6)}{=} \omega_p^{\bar\sigma} \quad \text{and} \quad F_\infty(\mathscr{Q}_{p*}^{\bar\sigma} \omega_p^{\bar\sigma}) \overset{(8.2.6)}{=} (-1)^m \omega_{p*}^\sigma,$$

which together imply that $\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma \mathscr{Q}_{p*}^{\bar\sigma} = (-1)^m$; now compare with (8.2.8). $\qquad\square$

As a result, we will sometimes write

$$|\mathscr{Q}_p|^2 = \mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma \cdot \mathscr{Q}_p^{\bar\sigma},$$

noting that the right-hand side doesn't depend on σ, and equals 1 if $p = p^*$. In particular, in the case when $E = \mathbf{Q}$ so that $\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma = \mathscr{Q}_p^{\bar\sigma}$ we have $\mathscr{Q}_p = \pm 1$ in middle dimension $p = p^*$.

8.3. **The case of** $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$ **over Q.** In this case (see Appendix A.4), the dimension of each graded piece of the Hodge filtration, for both M and N, equals 1. Recall that we write $j = n - 1$ for the weight of M. Therefore, let $\omega_i, \tilde\omega_i, 0 \leqslant i \leqslant j$ be the standard elements attached to M, as in §8.2.3, and $\mathscr{Q}_i, 0 \leqslant i \leqslant j$ the associated quadratic period invariants, as in §8.2.3. The corresponding elements attached to N will be denoted $\eta_i, \tilde\eta_i, \mathscr{R}_i$ for $0 \leqslant i \leqslant j + 1$.

We may form the dual bases $\tilde\omega_p^\vee \in H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M^\vee) = H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)^\vee$ and $\omega_p^\vee \in H_B(M^\vee, \mathbf{C}) = H_B(M, \mathbf{C})^\vee$, defined as usual by the rule

$$\langle \tilde\omega_a, \tilde\omega_b^\vee \rangle = \delta_{ab}.$$

Then $\tilde\omega_p^\vee$ gives a basis for $F^{-p} H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M^\vee)/F^{1-p} H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M^\vee)$ and is associated to the element $\omega_p^\vee \in H^{-p,-p^*}(M^\vee, \mathbf{C})$ under the isomorphism (8.2.2), but now for $M^\vee$. Defining period invariants $\mathscr{Q}^\vee$ for $M^\vee$ using this basis, we get

$$\mathscr{Q}_p^\vee = \pm \mathscr{Q}_{p*}.$$

Write $\omega_{p,q} = \omega_p \otimes \omega_{j-q}^\vee \in H_B^0(M \otimes M^\vee, \mathbf{C})$ and $\tilde\omega_{p,q} = \tilde\omega_p \otimes \tilde\omega_{j-q}^\vee \in H_{\mathrm{dR}}^0(M \otimes M^\vee)$.

The subspace $F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}^0(\mathrm{Ad}(M))$ has as a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis the elements

$$(8.3.1) \qquad\qquad \tilde\omega_{p,q}, \quad p + q \geqslant j + 1.$$

Recall, from the proof of Lemma 2.2.2, that the square of $\mathrm{vol}\, F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\, M)$ can be computed via computing the image of a generator of $\det F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}\, M)$ under the complex conjugation map to $\det(H_{\mathrm{dR}}/F^0 H_{\mathrm{dR}})$. (See in particular (2.2.11)). In the case at hand, a generator for $\det F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}$ is given by

$$\bigwedge_{p+q \geqslant j+1} \tilde\omega_{p,q} = \bigwedge_{p+q \geqslant j+1} \omega_{p,q},$$

and its complex conjugate is given by

$$\left(\prod_{p+q \geqslant j+1} \mathscr{Q}_p \mathscr{Q}_q \right) \bigwedge_{p+q \geqslant j+1} \omega_{p*,q*} = \left(\prod_{p+q \geqslant j+1} \mathscr{Q}_p \mathscr{Q}_q \right) \bigwedge_{p+q \geqslant j+1} \tilde\omega_{p*,q*}$$

where the last equality is valid in the determinant of $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^0(\mathrm{Ad}\, M)/F^0 H_{\mathrm{dR}}$. Therefore

$$(8.3.2) \qquad\qquad \mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M) \sim_{\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}} \prod_{0 \leqslant p \leqslant j} \mathscr{Q}_p^p.$$

Likewise, for N, we get:

$$(8.3.3) \qquad\qquad \mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N) \sim_{\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}} \prod_{0 \leqslant p \leqslant j+1} \mathscr{R}_p^p.$$

Now $M \otimes N$ has a unique critical point, namely $s = j + 1$. We will now compute *square* of the period

$$c^+(M \otimes N(j + 1))$$

in the case $j = 2t$ is even; the case j odd is exactly similar.

We first note that since M is attached to a form on PGL_n, F_∞ acts on $H^{tt}(M)$ by $+1$. Let $e_0^+, \ldots, e_t^+$ be a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis of $H_B(M)^+$ and $e_{t+1}^-, \ldots, e_{2t}^-$ a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis of $H_B(M)^-$; here $+$ and $-$ refer to the F_∞-eigenvalue. Then

$$(e_0^+ \cdots e_t^+ \; e_{t+1}^- \cdots e_{2t}^-) = (\omega_0 \cdots \omega_t \; \omega_{2t} \cdots \omega_{t+1}) \begin{pmatrix} A_M & B_M \\ C_M & D_M \end{pmatrix}$$

where A_M, B_M, C_M and D_M are of sizes $(t + 1) \times (t + 1)$, $(t + 1) \times t$, $t \times (t + 1)$ and $t \times t$ respectively. Likewise let $f_0^+, \ldots, f_t^+$ be a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis of $H_B(N)^+$ and $f_{t+1}^-, \ldots, f_{2t+1}^-$ a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis of $H_B(N)^-$. Then

$$(f_0^+ \cdots f_t^+ \; f_{t+1}^- \cdots f_{2t+1}^-) = (\eta_0 \cdots \eta_t \; \eta_{2t+1} \cdots \eta_{t+1}) \begin{pmatrix} A_N & B_N \\ C_N & D_N \end{pmatrix}$$

where A_N, B_N, C_N and D_N all have size $(t + 1) \times (t + 1)$. Note that the ith row of C_M (resp. of D_M) is equal to $\mathscr{Q}_i$ (resp. $-\mathscr{Q}_i$) times the ith row of A_M (resp. of B_M). Likewise the ith row of C_N (resp. of D_N) is equal to $\mathscr{R}_i$ (resp. $-\mathscr{R}_i$) times the ith row of A_N (resp. of B_N).

Let us compute both $c^\pm(M \otimes N)$ in terms of $c^\pm(M)$ and $c^\pm(N)$. Since $H_B(M \otimes N)^+ = (H_B(M)^+ \otimes H_B(N)^+) \oplus (H_B(M)^- \otimes H_B(N)^-)$ and (with notation $F^\pm$ as in §2.1.4)

$$F^\pm H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M \otimes N) = \oplus_{p+q \geqslant j+1} \mathbf{Q} \cdot \omega_p \otimes \eta_q,$$

we get $c^+(M \otimes N) = \det(X)$, where

$$\left((e_i^+ \otimes f_k^+)_{i,k} \quad (e_{i'}^- \otimes f_{k'}^-)_{i',k'} \right) = \left((\omega_p \otimes \eta_q)_{p,q} \quad (\omega_{p'} \otimes \eta_{q'})_{p',q'} \right) X,$$

and the indices i, k, i', k', p, q range over $0 \leqslant i \leqslant t$, $0 \leqslant k \leqslant t$, $2t \geqslant i' \geqslant t + 1$, $2t + 1 \geqslant k' \geqslant t + 1$, $0 \leqslant p \leqslant t$, $0 \leqslant q \leqslant t$ and (p', q') ranges over pairs such that $p' > t$ or $q' > t$ but $p' + q' \leqslant 2t$. Note that if $p' > t$ then $q' \leqslant t$ and $0 \leqslant 2t - p' < t$. Likewise, if $q' > t$, then $p' \leqslant t$ and $0 \leqslant 2t + 1 - q' \leqslant t$. Let A_M^* and B_M^* be the matrices obtained from A_M and B_M by deleting the last row. Using the relations $\omega_{2t-p} = \mathscr{Q}_p^{-1} F_\infty(\omega_p)$ and $\eta_{2t+1-q} = \mathscr{R}_q^{-1} F_\infty(\eta_q)$, we see that

$$
\begin{aligned}
c^+(M \otimes N) \quad &= \quad \prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p^{p+1} \prod_{0 \leqslant q \leqslant t} \mathscr{R}_q^q \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} A_M \otimes A_N & B_M \otimes B_N \\ A_M^* \otimes A_N & -B_M^* \otimes B_N \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \quad \prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p^{p+1} \prod_{0 \leqslant q \leqslant t} \mathscr{R}_q^q \cdot \det(A_M \otimes A_N) \cdot \det(-2B_M^* \otimes B_N) \\
&\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \quad \prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p^{p+1} \prod_{0 \leqslant q \leqslant t} \mathscr{R}_q^q \cdot \det(A_M)^{t+1} \det(A_N)^{t+1} \det(B_M^*)^{t+1} \det(B_N)^t \\
&= \quad \prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p^{p+1} \prod_{0 \leqslant q \leqslant t} \mathscr{R}_q^q \cdot (c^+(M)c^-(M))^{t+1} \cdot c^+(N)^{t+1} c^-(N)^t.
\end{aligned}
$$

Now

$$\delta(M) = \det\begin{pmatrix} A_M & B_M \\ C_M & D_M \end{pmatrix} = \prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p \cdot \det\begin{pmatrix} A_M & B_M \\ A_M^* & -B_M^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p \cdot \det\begin{pmatrix} A_M & B_M \\ 0 & -2B_M^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p \cdot c^+(M)c^-(M).$$

Likewise,

(8.3.4) $$\delta(N) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \prod_{0 \leqslant q \leqslant t} \mathscr{R}_q \cdot c^+(N)c^-(N).$$

Thus, up to $\mathbf{Q}^\times$ factors, $c^+(M \otimes N)$ equals

$$\prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p^{p+1} \prod_{0 \leqslant q \leqslant t} \mathscr{R}_q^q \cdot \left(\delta(M)\prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p^{-1}\right)^{t+1} \cdot \left(\delta(N)\prod_{0 \leqslant q \leqslant t} \mathscr{R}_q^{-1}\right)^t \cdot c^+(N)$$

$$= \delta(M)^{t+1}\delta(N)^t \cdot \prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p^{p-t} \cdot \prod_{0 \leqslant q \leqslant t} \mathscr{R}_q^{q-t} \cdot c^+(N)$$

We will also need the same result when we do not assume that F_∞ acts on $H^{tt}(M)$ as $+1$, for example if we replace M by $M \otimes \psi$. A similar computation shows:

Proposition 8.3.1. *Suppose that χ is a quadratic idele character for $\mathbf{Q}$; write $\mathrm{sign}(\chi) = \pm 1$ according to whether χ is trivial or not on $\mathbf{R}^*$. Then*

$$c^\pm(M^\chi \otimes N) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \delta(M)^{t+1}\delta(N)^t \cdot \prod_{0 \leqslant p < t} \mathscr{Q}_p^{p-t} \cdot \prod_{0 \leqslant q \leqslant t} \mathscr{R}_q^{q-t} \cdot c^{\pm\mathrm{sign}(\chi)}(N)$$

Let $R^\pm(M, N)$ be the ratio defined by:

$$R^\pm(M, N) := \frac{c^\pm(M \otimes N(j+1))^2}{\mathrm{vol}(F^1(\mathrm{Ad}(M))) \cdot \mathrm{vol}(F^1(\mathrm{Ad}(N)))}.$$

Since $j + 1 = 2t + 1$ is odd, we have

$$c^\pm(M \otimes N(j+1)) = (2\pi i)^{\frac{1}{2}(j+1)\cdot\mathrm{rank}(M\otimes N)}c^\mp(M\otimes N) = (2\pi i)^{\frac{1}{2}(j+1)^2(j+2)}c^\mp(M\otimes N).$$

Therefore, the Proposition above, together with the properties of period invariants given in (8.2.8) and Lemma 8.2.8, and the evaluations (8.3.2) and (8.3.3) of the volumes of the $\mathscr{L}$ subspaces, give

$$R^\pm(M^\psi, N) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{(j+1)^2(j+2)}\delta(M^\psi)^{2t+2}\delta(N)^{2t} \cdot \prod_{0 \leqslant q \leqslant t} \mathscr{R}_q \cdot c^{\mp\mathrm{sign}(\chi)}(N)^2.$$

By (8.1.1) we have

$$\delta(M)^2 \text{ and } \delta(M^\psi)^2 \in (2\pi i)^{-j(j+1)} \cdot (\mathbf{Q}^\times)^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta(N)^2 \in (2\pi i)^{-(j+1)(j+2)} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^\times,$$

where the computation for $\delta(M^\psi)$ comes from [17, Proposition 6.5]. We now get from (8.3.4) our desired result, namely, if ψ has sign -1, then

(8.3.5) $$R^\pm(M, N) \cdot R^\pm(M^\psi, N) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{(j+1)(j+2)}.$$

8.4. The case $\mathrm{PGL}_n \times \mathrm{PGL}_{n+1}$ **over imaginary quadratic** E. Again M has weight j and rank $j + 1$. Just as in the prior case, each graded step of the Hodge filtration has dimension 1, both for M and for N.

Let $\tilde{\omega}_0, \ldots, \tilde{\omega}_j$ be a E-basis for $H^*_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$, chosen as in §8.2.3, and with associated invariants $\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma$ as in §8.2.3. Just as at the start of §8.3, but now keeping track of embeddings, we form $\omega_p^\sigma \in H^*_B(M_\sigma, \mathbf{C})$, and also the dual bases $\tilde{\omega}_p^\vee, \omega_p^{\vee, \sigma}$, and put

$$\tilde{\omega}_{p,q} = \tilde{\omega}_p \otimes \tilde{\omega}^\vee_{j-q} \in H^*_{\mathrm{dR}}(M \otimes M^\vee)$$

and similarly $\omega_{p,q} \in H^*_B(M_\sigma \otimes M_\sigma^\vee, \mathbf{C})$.

We may compute the volume of $\mathscr{L}_M$ in a very similar way to the previous discussion. In the case at hand, a generator for $\det F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}$ is given by

$$\bigwedge_{p+q \geqslant j+1} \tilde{\omega}_{p,q} \wedge \sqrt{-D}\tilde{\omega}_{p,q} \sim \bigwedge_{p+q \geqslant j+1} (\omega_{p,q}^\sigma, \omega_{p,q}^{\bar\sigma}) \wedge (\sqrt{-D}\omega_{p,q}^\sigma, -\sqrt{-D}\omega_{p,q}^{\bar\sigma}),$$

where we used the isomorphism from (8.2.5) to go from left to right. The complex conjugate of the above element is given by

$$\left(\prod_{p+q \geqslant j+1} |\mathscr{Q}_p|^2 |\mathscr{Q}_q|^2 \right) \underbrace{\bigwedge_{p+q \geqslant j+1}}_{\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \det(H_{\mathrm{dR}}/F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}})} (\text{ same, replacing } p, q \text{ by } p^*, q^*).$$

Therefore,

$$\text{(8.4.1)} \qquad \mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M) \sim_{\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}} \prod_{0 \leqslant p \leqslant j} |\mathscr{Q}_p|^{2p}.$$

There is an identical expression for the volume of $\mathscr{L}_N$, simply replacing j by $j+1$ and $\mathscr{Q}$ by $\mathscr{R}$.

For the remainder of this subsection, we fix an embedding $\sigma : E \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$, *and when we write* $\mathscr{Q}, \mathscr{R}$ *etc. we mean* $\mathscr{Q}^\sigma, \mathscr{R}^\sigma$, *etc.*

We shall now compute the Deligne periods $c^\pm(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N))$. Instead of using the basis consisting of $\tilde{\omega}_i^\sigma$, we can work with the ω_i^σ. Suppose that A is the $(j+1) \times (j+1)$ complex matrix defined by

$$\text{(8.4.2)} \qquad (e_0 \cdots e_j) = (\omega_0^\sigma \cdots \omega_j^\sigma) \cdot A.$$

Note that this depends on the choice of σ, but we fixed one above.

Note that

$$F_\infty c_{\mathrm{B}} \cdot e_i = F_\infty e_i \quad \text{and} \quad F_\infty c_{\mathrm{B}} \cdot \omega_i^\sigma = \omega_i^{\bar\sigma}.$$

Thus applying $F_\infty c_{\mathrm{B}}$ to (8.4.2), we get

$$(F_\infty e_0 \cdots F_\infty e_j) = (\omega_0^{\bar\sigma} \cdots \omega_j^{\bar\sigma}) \cdot \bar{A}.$$

Likewise, let $f_0, \ldots, f_{j+1}$ denote a basis of $H^*_{B,\sigma}(N)$ and let B be the $(j+2) \times (j+2)$ complex matrix defined by

$$\text{(8.4.3)} \qquad (f_0 \cdots f_{j+1}) = (\eta_0^\sigma \cdots \eta_{j+1}^\sigma) \cdot B,$$

where $(\eta_0, \ldots, \eta_{j+1})$ is a E-basis for $H^*_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$. Note that

$$\text{(8.4.4)} \qquad \overline{a_{t,i}} = \mathscr{Q}_t^{-1} a_{j-t,i} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{b_{t',i'}} = \mathscr{R}_{t'}^{-1} b_{j+1-t',i'},$$

where we repeat that $\mathscr{Q}_t$ really means $\mathscr{Q}_t^\sigma$, with the same choice of σ as fixed above.

Now we need to compute the change of basis matrix X between the bases:

$$\text{(8.4.5)} \qquad e_i \otimes f_{i'} \pm F_\infty(e_i \otimes f_{i'}), \quad 0 \leqslant i \leqslant j, 0 \leqslant i' \leqslant j+1$$

and

(8.4.6) $(\varphi_\sigma, \varphi_{\bar\sigma})(\omega_t \otimes \eta_{t'}),\ \ (\varphi_\sigma, \varphi_{\bar\sigma})(\sqrt{-D}\omega_t \otimes \eta_{t'}),\quad 0 \leqslant t + t' \leqslant j$

of the complex vector spaces

$$(H_B(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N)) \otimes \mathbf{C})^\pm \simeq H^*_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N) \otimes \mathbf{C})/F^\mp.$$

Note that

$$(\varphi_\sigma, \varphi_{\bar\sigma})(\omega_t \otimes \eta_{t'}) = (\omega_t^\sigma \otimes \eta_{t'}^\sigma, \omega_t^{\bar\sigma} \otimes \eta_{t'}^{\bar\sigma}),$$

while

$$(\varphi_\sigma, \varphi_{\bar\sigma})(\sqrt{-D} \cdot \omega_t \otimes \eta_{t'}) = \sqrt{-D}(\omega_t^\sigma \otimes \eta_{t'}^\sigma, -\omega_t^{\bar\sigma} \otimes \eta_{t'}^{\bar\sigma}).$$

Thus the entries in the (i, i')th column of X corresponding to the elements in (8.4.5) and (8.4.6) are

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{a_{t,i}b_{t',i'} + \overline{a_{t,i}b_{t',i'}}}{2} \\ \frac{\pm(a_{t,i}b_{t',i'} - \overline{a_{t,i}b_{t',i'}})}{2\sqrt{-D}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\det(X) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-D}^{\frac{(j+1)(j+2)}{2}}} \det(Y)$$

where Y is the matrix whose entries in the (i, i')th column corresponding to (t, t') are

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{t,i} \cdot b_{t',i} \\ \overline{a_{t,i}} \cdot \overline{b_{t',i'}} \end{pmatrix} \overset{(8.4.4)}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a_{t,i} \cdot b_{t',i'} \\ \mathscr{Q}_t^{-1} \mathscr{R}_{t'}^{-1} a_{j-t,i} \cdot b_{j+1-t',i'} \end{pmatrix}.$$

As (t, t') vary over all pairs such that $t + t' \leqslant j$, the pairs $(t^*, (t')^*) := (j - t, j + 1 - t')$ vary over all pairs such that $t^* + (t')^* \geqslant j + 1$. Thus

$$\det(Y) = \left(\prod_{0 \leqslant t+t' \leqslant j} \mathscr{Q}_t^{-1} \mathscr{R}_{t'}^{-1} \right) \cdot \det(Z),$$

where up to a permutation of the rows, the matrix Z is just $A \otimes B$. Then

$$c^\pm(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N)) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-D}^{\frac{1}{2}(j+1)(j+2)}} \cdot \mathscr{Q}_0^{-(j+1)} \mathscr{Q}_1^{-j} \cdots \mathscr{Q}_j^{-1}$$
$$\cdot \mathscr{R}_0^{-(j+1)} \mathscr{R}_1^{-j} \cdots \mathscr{R}_{j+1}^0 \cdot \det(A)^{j+2} \det(B)^{j+1}.$$

Now we note that (8.1.1) implies that

(8.4.7) $$\det(A)^2 \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{-j(j+1)} \cdot \prod_{i=0}^{j} \mathscr{Q}_p,$$

and in fact that $\prod_{i=0}^{j} \mathscr{Q}_p$ is an element in E of norm 1.

Indeed $\det(M)$ is a Tate motive, as observed in (8.1.1); if we denote by $H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\det M)_{\mathbf{Q}}$ a generator of the canonical $\mathbf{Q}$-line inside its de Rham cohomology, arising from a $\mathbf{Q}$-rational differential form on $\mathbb{G}_m$, we may write

$$\tilde\omega_0 \wedge \tilde\omega_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \tilde\omega_j = \lambda \cdot H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\det M)_{\mathbf{Q}}$$

for some $\lambda \in E^\times$ and computing periods we see that

$$\det(A) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \lambda^{-1} (2\pi i)^{-j(j+1)/2}.$$

On the other hand, we have $\omega_0 \wedge \omega_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \omega_j = \tilde{\omega}_0 \wedge \tilde{\omega}_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \tilde{\omega}_j$, and comparing this element with its complex conjugate we find $\bar{\lambda} = \pm \lambda \cdot \prod_{i=0}^{j} \mathscr{Q}_j$ (for an explicit, but unimportant, choice of sign). This relation determines λ up to $\mathbf{Q}^\times$, and we have

$$\det(A)^2 \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{-j(j+1)} \lambda^{-2} \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{-j(j+1)} |\lambda|^{-2} \cdot \bar{\lambda}/\lambda,$$

which proves (8.4.7). Likewise, $\det(B)^2 \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{-(j+1)(j+2)} \prod_{q=0}^{j+1} \mathscr{R}_q^{-1}$, where again $\prod_{q=0}^{j+1} \mathscr{R}_q^{-1}$ is an element of E of norm 1.

We may thereby simplify the expression above to

$$c^\pm(\operatorname{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N))^2 \cdot (2\pi i)^{j(j+1)(j+2)+(j+1)^2(j+2)}$$

$$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \left(\mathscr{Q}_0^{-j} \mathscr{Q}_1^{2-j} \dots \mathscr{Q}_j^{+j} \right) \cdot \left(\mathscr{R}_0^{-j-1} \mathscr{R}_1^{-j+1} \dots \mathscr{R}_{j+1}^{j+1} \right)$$

$$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} |\mathscr{Q}_j|^{2j} |\mathscr{Q}_{j-1}|^{2(j-2)} \cdots \times |\mathscr{R}_{j+1}|^{2(j+1)} |\mathscr{R}_j|^{2j} \dots$$

$$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \prod_{p=0}^{j} |\mathscr{Q}_p|^{2p} \cdot \prod_{q=0}^{j+1} |\mathscr{R}_q|^{2q}.$$

Using (8.4.1) and the relation

$$c^+(\operatorname{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N)(j+1)) = (2\pi i)^{(j+1)\cdot \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{rank} \operatorname{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M\otimes N)} \cdot c^+(\operatorname{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N))$$

$$= (2\pi i)^{(j+1)^2(j+2)} c^+(\operatorname{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N),$$

we find at last

$$(8.4.8) \qquad \frac{c^+(\operatorname{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N)(j+1))^2}{\operatorname{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M)) \operatorname{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N)} \sim_{\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}} (2\pi i)^{(j+1)(j+2)}.$$

8.5. Polarizations.

In the remaining orthogonal cases, the motives M and N over the imaginary quadratic field E are equipped with (weak) polarizations, as follows from the discussion in the Appendix; these arise from the (orthogonal or symplectic) duality on the standard representations used to define M and N.

We will make use of these polarizations for our analysis, and thus we summarize here some useful properties:

We denote by S the weak polarization on M, i.e. $S : M \otimes M \to \mathbf{Q}(-w)$, with w the weight of M. As usual, we write

$$(8.5.1) \qquad\qquad\qquad Q = (2\pi\sqrt{-1})^w S.$$

Thus the form Q is $\mathbf{Q}$-valued on $H_{\mathrm{B}}^*(M_\sigma, \mathbf{Q})$ (we shall denote this form by Q_σ, and write $S_\sigma = (2\pi\sqrt{-1})^{-w} Q_\sigma$ on the same space) whereas the form S is E-valued on $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)$. We denote by the same letter S the weak polarization on N.

These polarizations induce also polarizations on $\operatorname{Ad}(M), \operatorname{Ad}(N), M \otimes N$ by transport of structure, and also on the restriction of scalars from E to $\mathbf{Q}$ of any of these motives; we will again denote these by the same letters, or by (e.g.) S^{Ad} if we want to emphasize that we are working with the adjoint motive. We denote similarly (e.g.) $Q_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}, S_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}$ for the forms on the σ-Betti realizations, just as above.

8.5.1. *Polarizations and restriction of scalars.* For a moment, let X denote a polarized motive defined over E and $\mathbf{X} := \operatorname{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} X$. Then $\mathbf{X}$ inherits a polarization from X. The corresponding bilinear form Q on $H_B^*(\mathbf{X})$ is just the sum of the forms Q_σ and $Q_{\bar\sigma}$ on $V_\sigma = H_{B,\sigma}^*(X)$ and $V_{\bar\sigma} = H_{B,\bar\sigma}^*(X)$ respectively. On the de Rham realization, the form is just the trace from E to $\mathbf{Q}$ of the E-valued form on $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(X)$. Further, the $\mathbf{C}$-antilinear isomorphism $F_\infty c_{\mathrm{B}}$ from V_σ to $V_{\bar\sigma}$ identifies Q_σ and $Q_{\bar\sigma}$ with complex conjugates of each

other. In particular, to compute the form on $H^*_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathbf{X})$, we may embed $H^*_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathbf{X})$ in V_σ for instance (via φ_σ) and take the trace (from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathbf{R}$) of the form Q_σ.

8.5.2. *The adjoint motive: polarized case.* Next, some comments on the adjoint motive. Let w be the weight of the polarized motive M.

Since $\mathrm{Ad}(M) \subset \mathrm{Hom}(M, M) \simeq M \otimes M^\vee$, and since $M^\vee \simeq M(w)$ via the polarization, we may view $\mathrm{Ad}(M)$ as a sub-motive of $M \otimes M(w)$. Now
(8.5.2)
$$H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathrm{Ad}(M)) \subset H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M \otimes M^\vee) = H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)^{\otimes 2} \otimes H_{\mathrm{dR}}(\mathbf{Q}(w)) \overset{(2.2.2)}{\simeq} H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)^{\otimes 2}$$

In this way, we can regard $\eta \otimes \eta'$ as an element of $H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M \otimes M^\vee)$ when $\eta, \eta' \in H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$. Under the above identification the form Q_{Ad} induced on the adjoint corresponds to $(2\pi\sqrt{-1})^{-2w} Q^{\otimes 2}$, whereas S_{Ad} corresponds to $S^{\otimes 2}$.

Similarly, for σ an embedding of E into $\mathbf{C}$, we have

(8.5.3)
$$H_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{Ad}(M)_\sigma, \mathbf{C}) \subset H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_\sigma \otimes M_\sigma^\vee, \mathbf{C}) = H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_\sigma)^{\otimes 2} \otimes H_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathbf{Q}(w), \mathbf{C}) \overset{(2.2.2)}{\simeq} H_{\mathrm{B}}(M_\sigma, \mathbf{C})^{\otimes 2}.$$

Under this identification Q_{Ad} corresponds to $Q^{\otimes 2}$, and S_{Ad} corresponds to $(2\pi\sqrt{-1})^{2w} S^{\otimes 2}$.

8.5.3. In what follows, we will compute the volume of $\mathscr{L}_M$ with respect to the polarization, as described in §2.2.6.

In other words, we compute the volume on $\mathbf{Q}$-vector space $\mathscr{L}_M$ with reference to the quadratic form obtained by pulling back the polarization under the map
$$\mathscr{L}_M \to H^*_{\mathrm{B}}(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} \mathrm{Ad}(M), \mathbf{R})$$
given by $x \mapsto \frac{1}{2}(x + \bar{x})$.

If we regard the target above as $H^*_{\mathrm{B},\sigma}(\mathrm{Ad}(M), \mathbf{R}) \oplus H^*_{\mathrm{B},\bar{\sigma}}(\mathrm{Ad}\, M, \mathbf{R})$ the map is given by $\frac{1}{2}(\varphi_\sigma + \overline{\varphi_\sigma}, \varphi_{\bar{\sigma}} + \overline{\varphi_{\bar{\sigma}}})$. Here φ_σ is as in §8.2.2. In other words, the form on $\mathscr{L}_M$ is given by

$$(x, y) := \mathrm{tr}_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}\, S_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}(\tfrac{1}{2}(x^\sigma + \overline{x^\sigma}), \tfrac{1}{2}(\overline{y^\sigma + \overline{y^\sigma}})) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathrm{tr}_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}\, S_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}(x^\sigma, y^\sigma) + \mathrm{tr}_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}\, S_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}(x^\sigma, \overline{y^\sigma})).$$

8.5.4. *Period invariants, revisited.* In this case, the previous discussion of period invariants can be slightly simplified. In §8.2.3 we have introduced elements $\tilde{\omega}_p \in H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$ for each integer p with $\dim F^p/F^{p+1} = 1$. In the cases with a polarization we can and will choose the elements $\tilde{\omega}_p$ to be self-dual, in that

(8.5.4)
$$S(\tilde{\omega}_p, \tilde{\omega}_{p*}) = 1 = S_\sigma(\omega_p^\sigma, \omega_{p*}^\sigma) \ \ (p < p^*)$$

whenever both $\tilde{\omega}_p, \tilde{\omega}_{p*}$ are both chosen. (The second equality follows from the first.) The same quantity then equals $(-1)^w$ for $p > p^*$.

If $p = p^*$, which only occurs in even weight w, we cannot guarantee (8.5.4); here $S_\sigma(\omega_p^\sigma, \omega_p^\sigma) = \sigma(S(\tilde{\omega}_p, \tilde{\omega}_p))$ lies in $E^\times$ and its class mod $(E^\times)^2$ is independent of the choice of $\tilde{\omega}_p$. Define therefore

(8.5.5)
$$\alpha_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) = S(\tilde{\omega}_p, \tilde{\omega}_p).$$

If the weight j is odd, we set $\alpha_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) = 1$. In all cases, this is an element of $E^\times$ whose square-class is independent of choices.

We may then evaluate the $\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma$ in terms of the polarization. It follows from (8.2.7) that

$$\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma = \begin{cases} S_\sigma(\omega_p^\sigma, \overline{\omega_p^\sigma}), & p < p^* \\ \sigma(\alpha_{\mathrm{dR}}(M))^{-1} S_\sigma(\omega_p^\sigma, \overline{\omega_p^\sigma}), & p = p^*. \end{cases}$$

Note that $\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma$ belongs to $\mathbf{R}^\times$ if $p \neq p^*$; thus, when $\tilde\omega_p$ are normalized above, we have $\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma = \mathscr{Q}_p^{\bar\sigma}$, and we may simply refer to $\mathscr{Q}_p$. For $p = p^*$ we have $\mathscr{Q}_p^\sigma \in \sigma(\alpha_{\mathrm{dR}}(M))^{-1}\mathbf{R}^\times$.

Finally, if $\tilde\omega_p, \tilde\omega_q$ are both defined, we denote by

$$\tilde\omega_{p,q} \in H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M \otimes M^\vee), \omega_{p,q}^\sigma \in H_{\mathrm{B}}((M \otimes M^\vee)_\sigma, \mathbf{C})$$

the image of $\tilde\omega_p \otimes \tilde\omega_q$ and $\omega_p \otimes \omega_q$, respectively, under the identifications of (8.5.2) and (8.5.3), respectively.

8.6. $\mathrm{SO}_{2n} \times \mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}$ **over** E **imaginary quadratic.** Recall that M is the motive attached to automorphic form on SO_{2n}, and N the motive attached to the automorphic form on SO_{2n+1}, and we have fixed polarizations in §8.5.

8.6.1. *Computation of archimedean L-factors.* In this case, the Hodge numbers for $\mathrm{Ad}\, M$ are somewhat irregular, so we will discuss the archimedean computation by hand. We have

$$L_\infty(s, \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}\, \mathrm{Ad}\, N) = \left(\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2n-1)^1 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2n-2)^1 \cdots \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+3)^{n-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2)^{n-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+1)^n\right)^2 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s)^n$$

and

$$L_\infty^*(0, \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}\, \mathrm{Ad}\, N) = \left(\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2n-1)^1 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2n-2)^1 \cdots \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(3)^{n-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2)^{n-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(1)^n\right)^2 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}^*(0)^n$$

$$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-2[n\cdot 1+(n-1)\cdot(2+3)+\cdots+1\cdot(2n-1+2n-2)]} = \pi^{-2\left[n+\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i(2n-2i+2n-2i+1)\right]}$$

$$= \pi^{-2\left[\sum_{i=1}^n i+4\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i(n-i)\right]} = \pi^{-\frac{4}{3}n(n-1)(n+1)-n(n+1)}.$$

For $\mathrm{Ad}\, M$, the Hodge numbers range from $(2n-3, -(2n-3))$ to $(-(2n-3), (2n-3))$; the multiplicities are given by

$$1, 1, \cdots, \overline{t,t}, \cdots, n-1, n-1, n, n, n, n-1, n-1, \cdots, \overline{t,t}, \cdots, 1, 1,$$

if $n = 2t$ is even, and by

$$1, 1, \cdots, \overline{t,t+1}, \cdots n-1, n-1, n, n, n, n-1, n-1, \cdots \overline{t+1,t}, \cdots, 1, 1,$$

if $n = 2t+1$ is odd. (Here the bar indicates that those terms are skipped.) In the first case,

$$L_\infty(s, \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}\, \mathrm{Ad}\, M) = \left(\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+4t-3)^1 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+4t-4)^1 \cdots \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2t+1)^{t-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2t)^{t-1}\cdot\right.$$
$$\left.\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2t-1)^{t+1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2t-2)^{t+1}\cdots\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+3)^{2t-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2)^{2t-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+1)^{2t}\right)^2\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s)^{2t}$$

and

$$L_\infty^*(0, \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}\, \mathrm{Ad}\, M) = \left(\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(4t-3)^1 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(4t-4)^1 \cdots \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2t+1)^{t-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2t)^{t-1}\cdot\right.$$
$$\left.\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2t-1)^{t+1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2t-2)^{t+1}\cdots\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(3)^{2t-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2)^{2t-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(1)^{2t}\right)^2\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}^*(0)^{2t}$$

$$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-2[2t+(2t-1)(2+3)+\cdots+(t+1)(2t-1+2t-2)+(t-1)(2t+1+2t)+\cdots+1(4t-3+4t-4)]}$$

$$= \pi^{-2[\sum_{i=1}^{2t-1} i(4t-2i-1+4t-2i-2)+\sum_{i=1}^{2t-1} i]} = \pi^{-2[4\sum_{i=1}^{2t-1} i(2t-i)-2\sum_{i=1}^{2t-1} i]}$$

$$= \pi^{-2[4\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i(n-i)-2\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i]} = \pi^{-\frac{4}{3}n(n-1)(n+1)+2n(n-1)}.$$

Similarly, if $n = 2t+1$, we have:

$$L_\infty(s, \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}\, \mathrm{Ad}\, M) = \left(\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+4t-1)^1 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+4t-2)^1 \cdots \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2t+3)^{t-1}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2t+2)^{t-1}\cdot\right.$$
$$\left.\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2t+1)^t\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2t)^{t+1}\cdots\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+3)^{2t}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+2)^{2t}\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s+1)^{2t+1}\right)^2\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(s)^{2t+1}$$

and

$$L_\infty^*(0, \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} \mathrm{Ad}\, M) = \left(\Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(4t-1)^1 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(4t-2)^1 \cdots \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2t+3)^{t-1} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2t+2)^{t-1} \cdot \right.$$

$$\left. \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2t+1)^t \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2t)^{t+1} \cdots \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(3)^{2t} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(2)^{2t} \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}(1)^{2t+1}\right)^2 \Gamma_{\mathbf{C}}^*(0)^{2t+1}$$

$$\sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-2[(2t+1)(0+1)+2t(2+3)+\cdots+(t+1)(2t)+t(2t+1)+(t-1)(2t+2+2t+3)+\cdots+1(4t-2+4t-1)]}$$

$$= \pi^{-2[\sum_{i=1}^{2t} i(4t-2i+4t-2i+1)+\sum_{i=1}^{2t} i]} = \pi^{-2[4\sum_{i=1}^{2t} i(2t-i)+2\sum_{i=1}^{2t} i]}$$

$$= \pi^{-2[4\sum_{i=1}^{2t} i(2t+1-i)-2\sum_{i=1}^{2t} i]} = \pi^{-2[4\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i(n-i)-2\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i]} = \pi^{-\frac{4}{3}n(n-1)(n+1)+2n(n-1)},$$

which is the same expression as in the case $n = 2t$.

Thus, in either case, we have:

(8.6.1)
$$L^*(0, \pi_\infty, \mathrm{Ad}) = L_\infty^*(0, \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} \mathrm{Ad}\, M) L_\infty^*(0, \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} \mathrm{Ad}\, N) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \pi^{-\frac{8}{3}n(n-1)(n+1)+n^2-3n}.$$

8.6.2. *Volume computation.* We first compute the volume term for $\mathrm{Ad}(N)$. As in the PGL cases, all the graded pieces of the Hodge filtration for N are one-dimensional. Let $\tilde{\eta}_0, \ldots, \tilde{\eta}_{2n-1}$ be a basis of $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(N)$, chosen as before; these define invariants $\mathscr{R}_0, \ldots, \mathscr{R}_{2n-1}$ as well as a basis $\mathscr{B}_N = (\eta_0, \cdots, \eta_{2n-1})$ of $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(N) \otimes_{E,\sigma} \mathbf{C}$. (As before, we fix an embedding $\sigma : E \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$ and when we write $\mathscr{Q}, \mathscr{R}$ etc. we mean $\mathscr{Q}^\sigma, \mathscr{R}^\sigma$, etc.) To compute $\mathrm{vol}(F^1 \mathrm{Ad}(N))$, we first write down an explicitly a basis for $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^* \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} \mathrm{Ad}(N) \otimes \mathbf{C}$. Here $\mathrm{Ad}(N)$ is the $n(2n+1)$-dimensional subobject of $\mathrm{Hom}(N, N)$ consisting of the those endomorphisms L satisfying $Q(Lx, y) + Q(x, Ly) = 0$, where Q is the symplectic form on N.

A basis for $F^m H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(\mathrm{Ad}(N)) \otimes_{E,\sigma} \mathbf{C}/F^{m+1}$ is indexed by *unordered* pairs (i, j) such that $i + j = m + (2n - 1)$ and is given by

$$\{\eta_i \otimes \eta_j + \eta_j \otimes \eta_i : \quad i + j = m + (2n - 1)\}$$

or more precisely the image of these elements under the identifications of (8.5.2).

If we replace $\mathrm{Ad}(N)$ by $\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(\mathrm{Ad}(N))$, then we also need to throw in $\sqrt{-D}$ times the basis vectors above. The union of the elements above with $m \geqslant 1$ is then a $\mathbf{C}$-basis for $F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} \mathrm{Ad}(N)) \otimes \mathbf{C}$. While it is not a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis of the natural rational structure on this space, it is a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis of the corresponding graded for the Hodge filtration, so to compute the volume we may as well work with this basis.

In a similar fashion to our previous computations, we get

$$\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N)^2 \sim_{(\mathbf{Q}^\times)^2} D^{n^2} \cdot \left(\mathscr{R}_{2n-1}^{2n} \mathscr{R}_{2n-2}^{2n-1} \cdots \mathscr{R}_n^{n+1} \mathscr{R}_{n-1}^{n-1} \cdots \mathscr{R}_2^2 \mathscr{R}_1\right)^2$$

and using $\mathscr{R}_i \mathscr{R}_{2n-1-i} = (-1)$, that

$$\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} D^{\frac{1}{2}n^2} \cdot \mathscr{R}_0^{-2n} \mathscr{R}_1^{-(2n-2)} \cdots \mathscr{R}_{n-1}^{-2}.$$

We now turn to $\mathrm{Ad}(M)$. For $i = 0, \ldots, n-2, n, \ldots 2n-2$ pick elements $\tilde{\omega}_i \in F^i H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)$ according to the discussion of (8.2.3), obtaining invariants $\mathscr{Q}_i$ as explained there.

For the two dimensional space $F^n H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*/F^{n+1}$, there is no natural basis, so we just pick any orthogonal basis $\{\tilde{\omega}_{n-1}^+, \tilde{\omega}_{n-1}^-\}$ for the form S. Let $\tilde{\mathscr{B}}_M = \{\tilde{\omega}_i\} \cup \{\tilde{\omega}_{n-1}^+, \tilde{\omega}_{n-1}^-\}$. Let $\omega_{n-1}^+, \omega_{n-1}^-$ be the images of $\tilde{\omega}_{n-1}^+, \tilde{\omega}_{n-1}^-$ respectively in $H_\sigma^{n-1,n-1}(M)$. Suppose that

$$\overline{\omega_{n-1}^+} = \mathscr{Q}_{11}\omega_{n-1}^+ + \mathscr{Q}_{12}\omega_{n-1}^-,$$

$$\overline{\omega_{n-1}^-} = \mathscr{Q}_{21}\omega_{n-1}^+ + \mathscr{Q}_{22}\omega_{n-1}^-.$$

Let $\mathscr{B}_M$ denote the basis $\{\omega_0, \cdots, \omega_{n-2}, \omega_{n-1}^+, \omega_{n-1}^-, \omega_n \cdots, \omega_{2n-2}\}$ of $H_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \otimes_{E,\sigma}$ **C**. As before $\mathrm{Ad}(M)$ is the $n(2n-1)$-dimensional sub-object of $\mathrm{Hom}(M, M)$ consisting of the those endomorphisms L satisfying

$$Q(Lx, y) + Q(x, Ly) = 0,$$

where Q is the symmetric form on M.

A basis for $F^m H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(\mathrm{Ad}(M)) \otimes_{E,\sigma} \mathbf{C}/F^{m+1}$ is indexed by *unordered* pairs (ω_i, ω_j), $\omega_i, \omega_j \in \mathscr{B}_M$, such that $i + j = m + (2n-2)$ with $i \neq j$ and is given by

$$\{\omega_i \otimes \omega_j - \omega_j \otimes \omega_i : \quad i + j = m + (2n-2)\}$$

again with reference to the isomorphism (8.5.2).

We will compute $(\mathrm{vol}\,\mathscr{L}_M)^2$ as the determinant of the Gram matrix of the form described in §8.5.3. The only tricky part is the contribution of terms involving $\omega_{n-1}^{\pm}$. Let

$$x^{\pm} = \omega_{n-1}^{\pm} \otimes \omega_j - \omega_j \otimes \omega_{n-1}^{\pm},$$

where j lies in the range $n \leqslant j \leqslant 2n - 2$. Consider the 4×4-matrix X of inner products (x, y) where x, y run over the elements $x^{\pm}, \sqrt{-D}x^{\pm}$. Set

$$\mathscr{Q}_+ = S_\sigma(\omega_{n-1}^+, \overline{\omega_{n-1}^+}), \quad \mathscr{Q}_- = S_\sigma(\omega_{n-1}^-, \overline{\omega_{n-1}^-})$$

and

$$\mathbf{A} + i\mathbf{B} = S_\sigma(\omega_{n-1}^+, \overline{\omega_{n-1}^-}), \quad \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbf{R},$$

Note for example that, using (8.5.2)

$$(x^+, \sqrt{-D}x^+) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\mathrm{tr}\ S_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}(x^+, \sqrt{-D}x^+) + \mathrm{tr}\ S_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}(x^+, \overline{\sqrt{-D}x^+})\right) = 0,$$

while

$$(x^+, x^-) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\mathrm{tr}\ S_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}(x^+, x^-) + \mathrm{tr}\ S_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}(x^+, \overline{x^-})\right) = 2\mathbf{A}\mathscr{Q}_j.$$

and

$$(x^+, \sqrt{-D}x^-) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\mathrm{tr}\ S_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}(x^+, \sqrt{-D}x^-) + \mathrm{tr}\ S_\sigma^{\mathrm{Ad}}(x^+, \overline{\sqrt{-D}x^-})\right) = 2\sqrt{D}\mathbf{B}\mathscr{Q}_j.$$

Then

$$\det(X) = (2\mathscr{Q}_j)^4 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathscr{Q}_+ & \mathbf{A} & 0 & \sqrt{D}\mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{A} & \mathscr{Q}_- & -\sqrt{D}\mathbf{B} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{D}\mathbf{B} & D\mathscr{Q}_+ & D\mathbf{A} \\ \sqrt{D}\mathbf{B} & 0 & D\mathbf{A} & D\mathscr{Q}_- \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (2\mathscr{Q}_j)^4 \cdot D^2(\mathscr{Q}_+\mathscr{Q}_- - \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2)^2.$$

Note that

$$\mathscr{Q}_+\mathscr{Q}_- - \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2 = \det(\Gamma) = \Delta \cdot \det(\Xi),$$

where

$$\Gamma := \begin{pmatrix} \mathscr{Q}_+ & \mathbf{A} + i\mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{A} - i\mathbf{B} & \mathscr{Q}_- \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta := S_\sigma(\omega_{n-1}^+, \omega_{n-1}^+)S_\sigma(\omega_{n-1}^-, \omega_{n-1}^-), \quad \Xi := \begin{pmatrix} \mathscr{Q}_{11} & \mathscr{Q}_{12} \\ \mathscr{Q}_{21} & \mathscr{Q}_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

We remark that $\det(\Gamma)$ lies in $\mathbf{R}^{\times}$, $\Xi\bar{\Xi} = I$ and Δ lies in $E^{\times}$, hence

$$\det(\Gamma)^2 = \Delta\bar{\Delta} \in \mathbf{Q}^{\times}.$$

Combining the above computation with a routine computation of the contribution from terms not involving $\omega_{n-1}^{\pm}$, we find

$$\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M)^2 \sim_{(\mathbf{Q}^{\times})^2} D^{n^2-n} \cdot \left(\mathscr{Q}_{2n-2}^{2n-2} \cdots \mathscr{Q}_n^n \mathscr{Q}_{n-2}^{n-2} \cdots \mathscr{Q}_2^2 \mathscr{Q}_1\right)^2 \cdot \det(\Gamma)^{2(n-1)},$$

and using $\mathscr{Q}_i \mathscr{Q}_{2n-2-i} = 1$, that

$$\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \mathscr{Q}_0^{-(2n-2)} \mathscr{Q}_1^{-(2n-4)} \cdots \mathscr{Q}_{n-2}^{-2} \cdot \Delta^{n-1} \cdot \det(\Xi)^{n-1}.$$

Let $\{e_0, \ldots, e_{2n-1}\}$ and $\{f_0, \ldots, f_{2n-1}\}$ be $\mathbf{Q}$-bases for $H_{B,\sigma}^*(M)$ and $H_{B,\sigma}^*(N)$ respectively. Then $c^+(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M \otimes N))$ is the determinant of the change of basis matrix between

$$\{e_i \otimes f_{i'} + F_\infty(e_i \otimes f_{i'})\}, \quad 0 \leqslant i, i' \leqslant 2n-1,$$

and

$$\{(\varphi_\sigma, \varphi_{\bar\sigma})\omega \otimes \eta\}, \ \{(\varphi_\sigma, \varphi_{\bar\sigma})\sqrt{-D}\omega \otimes \eta\}$$

where $\omega \in \mathscr{B}_M \cap F^t H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(M)$, $\eta \in \mathscr{B}_N \cap F^{t'} H_{\mathrm{dR}}^*(N), 0 \leqslant t + t' \leqslant 2n - 2$. We find as in the previous section that

$$c^\pm(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} M \otimes N) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \sqrt{-D}^{-2n^2} \cdot \mathscr{Q}_0^{-(2n-2)} \mathscr{Q}_1^{-(2n-4)} \cdots \mathscr{Q}_{n-2}^{-2} \cdot$$
$$\mathscr{R}_0^{-2n} \mathscr{R}_1^{-(2n-2)} \cdots \mathscr{R}_{n-1}^{-2} \cdot \det(\Xi)^{-n} \cdot \det(A \otimes B),$$

where A and B are the period matrices given by

$$(e_0 \ e_1 \cdots e_{2n-1}) = \mathscr{B}_M \cdot A, \quad (f_0 \ f_1 \cdots f_{2n-1}) = \mathscr{B}_N \cdot B.$$

Computing the Gram matrices of the bases e_i and $\mathscr{B}_M$ with respect to the polarization and taking determinants, we may compute $\det(A)$ and $\det(B)$:

$$\det(A)^2 \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \Delta^{-1} \cdot (2\pi i)^{-2n(2n-2)}, \quad \det(B)^2 \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{-2n(2n-1)},$$

so

$$\det(A \otimes B) = \det(A)^{2n} \det(B)^{2n} \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \Delta^{-n}(2\pi i)^{-2n^2(4n-3)}.$$

Finally the center is the point $s = 2n - 1$ and

$$c^\pm((\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} M \otimes N)(2n-1)) = c^\mp(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} M \otimes N) \cdot (2\pi i)^{4n^2(2n-1)}.$$

Putting all of the above together yields:

$$(8.6.2) \qquad \frac{c^+((\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} M \otimes N)(2n-1))}{\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M)\,\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N)} \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{2n^2} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{\Delta\bar\Delta}}_{\in \sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}} \cdot \sqrt{D}^n.$$

8.7. $\mathrm{SO}_{2n+1} \times \mathrm{SO}_{2n+2}$ over E imaginary quadratic.

Recall that here N is associated with SO_{2n+1} and M with SO_{2n+2}. We will be brief for all the computations are very similar to the prior section, e.g. the term $L^*(0, \mathrm{Ad}\, N)$ is the same as in the previous section, while the formula for $L^*(0, \mathrm{Ad}(M))$ is obtained by replacing n by $n + 1$ in the formula from the previous section.

The volume computations are also similar: we have

$$\mathrm{vol}(F^1 \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(\mathrm{Ad}\, N)) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} D^{\frac{1}{2}n^2} \cdot \mathscr{R}_0^{-2n} \mathscr{R}_1^{-(2n-2)} \cdots \mathscr{R}_{n-1}^{-2}.$$

$$\mathrm{vol}(F^1 \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(\mathrm{Ad}\, M)) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \mathscr{Q}_0^{-2n} \mathscr{Q}_1^{-(2n-2)} \cdots \mathscr{Q}_{n-1}^{-2} \cdot \Delta^n \cdot \det(\Xi)^n,$$

where Δ, Ξ are defined similarly.

$$c^\pm(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} M \otimes N) \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \sqrt{-D}^{-2n(n+1)} \cdot \mathscr{Q}_0^{-2n} \mathscr{Q}_1^{-(2n-2)} \cdots \mathscr{Q}_{n-1}^{-2} \cdot$$
$$\mathscr{R}_0^{-2n} \mathscr{R}_1^{-(2n-2)} \cdots \mathscr{R}_{n-1}^{-2} \cdot \det(\Xi)^{-n} \cdot \det(A \otimes B),$$

where A and B are the period matrices as before. Now, computing with Gram matrices as before shows

$$\det(A)^2 \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \Delta^{-1} \cdot (2\pi i)^{-2n(2n+2)}, \quad \det(B)^2 \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{-2n(2n-1)},$$

so

$$\det(A \otimes B) = \det(A)^{2n} \det(B)^{2n+2} \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \Delta^{-n}(2\pi i)^{-n(2n+2)(4n-1)}.$$

The center is the point $s = 2n$ and

$$c^\pm((\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} M \otimes N)(2n)) = c^\mp(\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} M \otimes N) \cdot (2\pi i)^{4n^2(2n+2)}.$$

Putting all of the above together yields:

$$(8.7.1) \qquad \frac{c^+((\mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} M \otimes N)(2n))}{\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_M)\,\mathrm{vol}(\mathscr{L}_N)} \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^\times} (2\pi i)^{2n(n+1)} \cdot \sqrt{D}^{\,n}.$$

8.8. Motives with coefficients.

We return to the issue mentioned on page 68, namely, the morphism from the motivic Galois group to the C-group of G_1 or G_2 might not be defined over $\mathbf{Q}$. In this remark we outline a modification of the argument above that accounts for this possibility. We will explain this in the case $G = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}} \mathrm{SO}(2n) \times \mathrm{SO}(2n+1)$ for an imaginary quadratic E, the other cases being similar. The reader is referred to [17] Sec. 2 for a survey of motives with coefficients and for the formulation of Deligne's conjecture in that setting, which we use below.

Choose a large enough number field K over which the $\widehat{G_i}$-motives attached to π_1, π_2 are defined, i.e. so that the associated morphisms from the motivic Galois group to the C-group of G_i are defined over K.

We get motives attached to π_1 and π_2 over E with coefficients in K, denoted M_K and N_K respectively. Attached to Π one has the motive $\mathbf{M}_K = \mathrm{Res}_{E/\mathbf{Q}}(M_K \otimes N_K)$. Then

$$L(2n-1, \mathbf{M}_K) \in (K \otimes \mathbf{C}), \quad c^+(\mathbf{M}_K(2n-1)) \in (K \otimes \mathbf{C})^*/K^*,$$

where all the tensor products are taken over $\mathbf{Q}$; Deligne's conjecture states that

$$(8.8.1) \qquad \frac{L(2n-1, \mathbf{M}_K)}{c^+(\mathbf{M}_K(2n-1))} \in K \hookrightarrow (K \otimes \mathbf{C}).$$

Let $\mathrm{Ad}\, M_K$ and $\mathrm{Ad}\, N_K$ be defined as above as sub-motives of $M_K \otimes M_K(2n-2)$ and of $N_K \otimes N_K(2n-1)$ respectively; by the general formalism of Appendix §A these are equipped with polarizations (in the category of motives with K-coefficients).[13] Then we can define the volumes

$$\mathrm{vol}\,\mathscr{L}_M, \mathrm{vol}\,\mathscr{L}_N \in (K \otimes \mathbf{C})^\times/K^\times,$$

generalizing in the obvious way the definition in (1.4.2), and

$$\mathrm{vol}\, F^1 H^0_{\mathrm{dR}}\, \mathrm{Ad}\,\mathbf{M}_K = \mathrm{vol}\,\mathscr{L}_M\, \mathrm{vol}\,\mathscr{L}_N.$$

Moreover the computations in Sec. 8.6 can be easily modified to show that the following variant of (8.6.2) remains valid:

$$(8.8.2) \qquad \frac{c^+(\mathbf{M}_K(2n-1))}{\mathrm{vol}\, F^1 H_{\mathrm{dR}}\, \mathrm{Ad}\,\mathbf{M}_K \cdot (2\pi i)^{2n^2}} \in \sqrt{(K \otimes \mathbf{Q})^*}.$$

(One uses that the K-action on $H_B(M_K)$ and $H_B(\mathbf{M}_K)$ commutes with the action of $\mathbf{C}^\times$ and $W_\mathbf{R}$ respectively.)

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[13] It is plausible that this fails in some PGL cases, but there our proofs never used polarizations and with minor modifications one proceeds without them.

Now we have an equality

$$(8.8.3) \qquad L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi) = L(2n - 1, \mathbf{M}_K)$$

(Rankin-Selberg L-function on the left) which in fact shows that the RHS lies in $(\mathbf{Q} \otimes \mathbf{C}) \hookrightarrow (K \otimes \mathbf{C})$.

Finally, we note that there is a natural functor

$$\text{Motives with } \mathbf{Q}\text{-coefficients} \mapsto \text{Motives with } K\text{-coefficients}$$

denoted $X \mapsto X_K$ and we have the relation

$$(\text{Ad}\,\Pi)_K \simeq \text{Ad}\,\mathbf{M}_K$$

where $\text{Ad}\,\Pi$ is the conjectural adjoint motive with $\mathbf{Q}$-coefficients attached to Π. The proof of Lemma 2.2.2 shows that the square of the volume $\text{vol}_S F^1 H_{\text{dR}}(\text{Ad}\,\Pi)$ (for any weak polarization S on $\text{Ad}\,\Pi$), is (up to $\mathbf{Q}^\times$) independent of the choice of S. Moreover,

$$(8.8.4) \qquad \text{vol}_S F^1 H_{\text{dR}}(\text{Ad}\,\Pi) = \text{vol}_S F^1 H_{\text{dR}}(\text{Ad}\,\mathbf{M}_K)$$

where the LHS lies in $\mathbf{C}^\times / \mathbf{Q}^\times$, the RHS in $(K \otimes \mathbf{C})^* / K^*$ and the equality must be viewed as saying the LHS maps to the RHS under the natural map $\mathbf{C}^\times / \mathbf{Q}^\times \to (K \otimes \mathbf{C})^* / K^*$. Putting everything together (i.e. (8.8.1), (8.8.2), (8.8.3) and (8.8.4)) gives

$$(8.8.5) \qquad \frac{L(\frac{1}{2}, \Pi)}{\text{vol}_S F^1 H_{\text{dR}}(\text{Ad}\,\Pi) \cdot (2\pi i)^{2n^2}} \in (\mathbf{Q} \otimes \mathbf{C}) \cap \sqrt{(K \otimes \mathbf{Q})^*},$$

in particular, the square of the left-hand side lies in $(\mathbf{Q} \otimes \mathbf{C}) \cap (K \otimes \mathbf{Q}) = \mathbf{Q}$, as desired.

9. A CASE WITH $\delta = 3$

In this section we offer what is perhaps the most interesting evidence for our conjecture, in a case where $Y(K)$ is a 9-manifold. Namely, we verify some of the numerical predictions in a cohomological degree that is neither minimal nor maximal. These are degrees in which we cannot even produce explicit cycles!

What we check is the following: our conjecture relating H^3 to H^4, H^5, H^6 holds, "up to rotation" (see Theorem 9.1.1 for the precise statement). That theorem is phrased as conditional on Beilinson's conjectures, but what we actually do is unconditional: we compute many numerical invariants of the lattices H^*, and we only need Beilinson's conjectures to compare these computations with our conjecture. We also verify Prediction 1.4.3 unconditionally (at least up to some factors in $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$). It would be interesting to analyze the square classes that appear in our argument, in order to eliminate these factors of $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$.

A critical input into our result is the work of M. Lipnowski [42], who combines the ideas of equivariant analytic torsion with base change.

9.1. Notation and assumptions.

- Let F be an imaginary quadratic field (we will regard it as embedded in $\mathbf{C}$) and $E \supset F$ a cyclic extension of degree 3; let σ be a generator for the Galois group of E/F, so that

$$\text{Gal}(E/F) = \langle \sigma \rangle = \{1, \sigma, \sigma^2\}.$$

We will assume E/F to be *unramified*, but this is only so we can apply the work of [42] in the simplest form; the reader can easily verify that the same idea would apply for E/F unramified at primes above 3, for example, using the refined theorems later in [42].

- Choose a non-split quaternion algebra D over F, and let $\mathbf{G}_F$ be the (algebraic) group (underlying) $D^\times/F^\times$. Let $\mathbf{G}_E$ be the base change of $\mathbf{G}$ to E; and let

$$G = \mathbf{G}_E(E \otimes \mathbf{C}) = \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbf{C}) \times \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbf{C}) \times \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbf{C})$$

be the archimedean group at ∞ associated to $\mathbf{G}_E$.
- We denote by $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{G}_F(\mathbf{R})}$ or $\mathfrak{a}_F$ for short the (one-dimensional) complex vector space attached to the real group $\mathbf{G}_F(\mathbf{R})$ (see §3). Similarly we define $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{G}_E(\mathbf{R})} = \mathfrak{a}_E$ for short, a three-dimensional complex vector space. Note that we may naturally identify

$$\mathfrak{a}_E \simeq \mathfrak{a}_F^\Sigma$$

where Σ is the set of embeddings $E \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$ extending the given embedding of F.
- Let π be an infinite-dimensional automorphic representation for $\mathbf{G}_F$, cohomological at ∞, and let Π be the base-change of π to $\mathbf{G}_E$.
- We suppose that π is trivial at each ramified place for D, and with conductor $\mathfrak{p}^{f(\mathfrak{p})}$ at each prime $\mathfrak{p}$ that is unramified for D. Put $\mathfrak{n} = \prod_\mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{p}^{f(\mathfrak{p})}$. (If one allows the case where E/F is ramified, we should additionally assume that $\mathfrak{n}$ is relatively prime to the discriminant of E/F.)
- Let K_F be the level structure for $\mathbf{G}_F$ of "level $\Gamma_0(\mathfrak{n})$." By this we mean $K_F = \prod_v K_v$, the product over all finite places v, where
  (a) If v is ramified for D, then take $K_v = \mathscr{O}_{D_v}^* F_v^*/F_v^*$ where $\mathscr{O}_{D_v} \subset D_v$ is the maximal order.
  (b) If v is unramified for D, fix an isomorphism $D_v \simeq \mathrm{PGL}_2(F_v)$; then K_v is given by the preimage of the matrices $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathscr{O}_v)$ where the valuation of c is at least $f(v)$.

  We define similarly K_E to be the level structure for $\mathbf{G}$ "of level $\Gamma_0(\mathfrak{n} \cdot \mathscr{O}_E)$," where we choose the isomorphisms in (b) in such a way that K_E is σ-invariant.
- Let

(9.1.1) $$Y = Y(K_E), \quad \overline{Y} = Y(K_F)$$

be the corresponding arithmetic manifolds for $\mathbf{G}_E$ and $\mathbf{G}_F$, respectively; thus Y is nine-dimensional and $\overline{Y}$ is three-dimensional. Moreover there is a natural $\mathrm{Gal}(E/F) = \langle \sigma \rangle$-action on Y (arising from the σ-action on $\mathbf{G}_E$, which preserves the level structure). The inclusion $\mathbf{G}_F \hookrightarrow \mathbf{G}_E$ gives rise to a map $\overline{Y} \to Y^\sigma$ of $\overline{Y}$ into the σ-fixed subspace on Y.

We equip $\overline{Y}$ with the Riemannian metric arising from the standard Riemannian metric on hyperbolic 3-space $\mathbb{H}^3$, and we equip Y with the Riemannian metric arising from the standard Riemannian metric on $\mathbb{H}^3 \times \mathbb{H}^3 \times \mathbb{H}^3$.
- We suppose that

(9.1.2) $$\dim H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^3(Y, \mathbf{C}) = 1.$$

Here the notation "cusp" should be understood as meaning the contribution of all infinite-dimensional automorphic representations to cohomology.

(9.1.2) implies firstly that $\dim H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^1(\overline{Y}, \mathbf{C}) = 1$, because of base change, and secondly that $Y, \overline{Y}$ have only one connected component (which is equivalent to asking that the class numbers of E and F are odd). It also implies that π is the only nontrivial automorphic representation which contributes to the cohomology of $\overline{Y}$, and similarly Π is the only nontrivial automorphic representation which contributes to the cohomology of Y.

- Let L_Π be the coadjoint motivic cohomology $H^1_{\mathscr{M}}(\mathrm{Ad}^*\Pi, \mathbf{Q}(1))$ as in (7.1.2); let $L_\Pi \otimes \mathbf{C} \to \mathfrak{a}_E$ be the Beilinson regulator, as in (7.1.3). We define similarly L_π with its regulator map $L_\pi \otimes \mathbf{C} \to \mathfrak{a}_F$. There is a natural action of $\langle \sigma \rangle \simeq \mathbf{Z}/3\mathbf{Z}$ on L_Π, and an identification

$$(9.1.3) \qquad\qquad\qquad L_\pi \xrightarrow{\sim} L_\Pi^\sigma.$$

Before we give the statement of the theorem, let us comment a little on the assumptions. Although we do not have any numerical examples, we expect that situations like the above should be very easy to find *given* an effective ability to compute $H^3(Y, \mathbf{C})$ numerically. In particular, it is very common (see discussion in [3]) that the cuspidal cohomology of $\overline{Y}$ is one-dimensional. When that is so, we would expect that the cuspidal contribution to $H^3(Y, \mathbf{C})$ *also* is one-dimensional, comprising solely the base-change forms – in situations with $\delta > 0$, cuspidal cohomology in characteristic zero that does not arise via a lift from another group is considered to be very rare (see, e.g., [55] for a sample numerical investigation).

Before we formulate the theorem, note that $\mathrm{Gal}(E/F)$, and thus the real group algebra $\mathbf{R}[\mathrm{Gal}(E/F)]$, acts on $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})$. By a *rotation* in the group algebra $\mathbf{R}[\mathrm{Gal}(E/F)] \simeq \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{C}$ we mean an element of the form $(1, z)$ where $|z| = 1$.

Theorem 9.1.1. *With the assumptions above, Prediction 1.4.3 (more precisely equation (1.4.16)) holds up to $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$.*

Moreover, assume Beilinson's conjectures, as formulated in Conjecture 2.1.1 and extended to pure motives in §2.1.11, and the existence of a 2-dimensional motive associated to π (so also Π). Let $\mathfrak{a}_G^*$, and so also L_Π^*, act on $H^*(Y(K), \mathbf{C})_\Pi$ by means of the action constructed in §3.

Then there are rotations $r_i \in \mathbf{R}[\mathrm{Gal}(E/F)]$, for $1 \leqslant i \leqslant 3$, such that

$$(9.1.4) \qquad\qquad H^3(Y(K), \overline{\mathbf{Q}})_\Pi \cdot \wedge^i L_\Pi^* = r_i H^{3+i}(Y(K), \overline{\mathbf{Q}})_\Pi.$$

In other words, the main Conjecture 1.2.1 holds, up to replacing $\mathbf{Q}$ by $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ and up to a rotation in $\mathbf{R}[\mathrm{Gal}(E/F)]$. (In fact, $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ can be replaced by an extension of the form $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{a}, b^{1/4})$ for $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$, and r_3 can be taken trivial.)

Here the tempered cohomology contributes in degrees 3 to 6. The groups H^4 and H^5 are "inaccessible", because it appears to be very difficult to directly construct rational cohomology classes of this degree. Our method of proof is in fact quite indirect, going through analytic torsion.

We need some setup first on metrized lattices (§9.2) and then on Reidemeister torsion (§9.3). This setup will allow us to check that Prediction 1.4.3 holds in §9.5. The full Theorem above will follow from a more detailed analysis, which we carry out in the remainder of the section. This final analysis uses many of the results of this paper: it uses the results of Theorem 7.2.1 both over F and over E, the compatibility with Poincaré duality (Proposition 5.5.1), and the study of analytic torsion over F and over E (both usual and σ-equivariant).

9.2. **Volumes and functoriality.** Some brief remarks about the behavior of volumes under functoriality: Let V be a $\mathbf{Q}$-vector space equipped with a metric, i.e., $V \otimes \mathbf{R}$ is equipped with an inner product. We define its volume as in (1.4.2). Then

$$V^* := \mathrm{Hom}(V, \mathbf{Q}), \ \mathrm{Sym}^k V, \ \wedge^k V$$

all obtain metrics; similarly, if V, W are $\mathbf{Q}$-vector spaces with metrics, then $V \otimes W$ inherits a metric. We have a natural metrized isomorphism $\wedge^k V \simeq \left(\wedge^{d-k} V\right)^* \otimes (\det V)$, where we wrote $\det(V) = \wedge^{\dim(V)} V$.

Fix an isomorphism $f : (V \otimes \mathbf{R}, \text{metric}) \to (\mathbf{R}^n, \text{Euclidean inner product})$. If we write $f(V) = \mathbf{Q}^n g$ for some $g \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{R})$, we have $\mathrm{vol}(V) = \det(g)$. Using this it is easy to check the following identities:

$$(9.2.1) \qquad \mathrm{vol}(V_1 \otimes V_2) = (\mathrm{vol}\, V_1)^{\dim V_2}(\mathrm{vol}\, V_2)^{\dim V_1}$$

$$(9.2.2) \qquad \mathrm{vol}(V^*) = \mathrm{vol}(V)^{-1}, \ \ \prod_i (\mathrm{vol} \wedge^i V)^{(-1)^i} = 1 \ \ (\dim V \geqslant 2),$$

where all equalities are in $\mathbf{R}^\times / \mathbf{Q}^\times$.

If σ is an automorphism of V with prime order, then we denote by V^σ the fixed point space; we denote by V_σ the quotient V/V^σ. It will be convenient to abridge

$$\mathrm{vol}^\sigma(V) := \mathrm{vol}(V^\sigma),$$

the volume of the σ-invariants with respect to the induced metric.

Finally, it will be convenient to make the following notation: If V_i are a collection of $\mathbf{Q}$-vector spaces with metrics, indexed by the integers, and only finitely many V_i are nonzero, we denote by

$$(9.2.3) \qquad \mathrm{vol}\, V_* = \prod (\mathrm{vol}\, V_i)^{(-1)^i},$$

the *alternating product* of the volumes. We will often apply this notation when V_i is the ith cohomology group of a Riemannian manifold, equipped with the metric that arises from its identification with harmonic forms.

9.3. Analytic torsion and equivariant analytic torsion. The theorems of Moscovici-Stanton and Lipnowski.

As a reference on this topic see [15] (for the general case) and [43] (for the equivariant case); see also [47, 4, 5]. We briefly summarize the important points.

Let M be a compact Riemannian manifold, σ an automorphism of M of prime order p, $G = \langle \sigma \rangle$ the group generated by σ. Note that the fixed point set M^σ is automatically a smooth submanifold.[14] We shall suppose that $\dim(M)$ and $\dim(M^\sigma)$ are both odd. We may find a G-stable triangulation of M, by [30], and it may be assumed to be regular (see [12, Chapter III]).

If W is a real vector space, let $\det(W)$ be the line (= one-dimensional real vector space) given by $\wedge^{\dim(W)} W$. If W has a Euclidean metric, then $\det(W)$ has a metric too; this normalizes an element of $\det(W)$ up to sign, the element of norm 1. If $W_\bullet$ is a finite complex of real vector spaces, define $\det W_\bullet = \otimes_i (\det W_i)^{(-1)^i}$, a one-dimensional real vector space. (Here, L^{-1} denotes the dual of L, if L is one-dimensional.) There is a natural isomorphism $\det W_\bullet \simeq \det H^*(W_\bullet)$, where we regard the cohomology as a complex of vector spaces with zero differential.

In particular, writing $C^*(M, \mathbf{R})$ for the cochain complex of M with respect to the fixed triangulation, we get an isomorphism

$$(9.3.1) \qquad \det C^*(M, \mathbf{R}) \simeq \det H^*(M, \mathbf{R}).$$

---

[14]To see that, note that one can assume the metric to be invariant by averaging under G, and then the exponential map in the neighbourhood of a fixed point provides a linear chart for M^σ near that point.

Equip the chain complex $C_*(M, \mathbf{R})$ with the metric where the characteristic functions of cells form an orthonormal basis; give $C^*(M, \mathbf{R})$ the dual metric. Equip the cohomology $H^*(M, \mathbf{R})$ with the metric that arises from its identifications with harmonic forms (here, harmonic forms are endowed with the L^2 inner product). These metrics induce metrics on the one-dimensional vector spaces $\det C^*(M, \mathbf{R})$ and $\det H^*(M, \mathbf{R})$ respectively.

We define the Reidemeister torsion of M (with reference to the given triangulation) by comparing these metrics, using the identification (9.3.1):

$$(9.3.2) \qquad\qquad \mathrm{RT}(M) \cdot \| \cdot \|_{C*} = \| \cdot \|_{H*}.$$

Evaluate the resulting equality on an element $c \in \det C^*(M, \mathbf{Q})$; then $\|c\|_{C*}$ is easily seen to lie in $\mathbf{Q}^{\times}$, whereas $\|c\|_{H*} \sim_{\mathbf{Q}^{\times}} \operatorname{vol} H^*(M, \mathbf{Q})$, where the right-hand side is defined as an alternating product as in (9.2.3). Therefore,

$$(9.3.3) \qquad\qquad \mathrm{RT}(M) \sim \operatorname{vol} H^*(M, \mathbf{Q}).$$

We also need an equivariant version of the same discussion. The complex of invariants $C^*(M, \mathbf{R})^{\sigma}$ has cohomology identified with $H^*(M, \mathbf{R})^{\sigma}$; we get

$$(9.3.4) \qquad\qquad \det C^*(M, \mathbf{R})^{\sigma} \simeq \det H^*(M, \mathbf{R})^{\sigma}.$$

These too have metrics, induced from $C^*(M, \mathbf{R})$ and $H^*(M, \mathbf{R})$; we define the "invariant part" $\mathrm{RT}^{\sigma}(M)$ of the Reidemeister torsion via the same rule (9.3.2), now applied to (9.3.4). An orthogonal basis for $C_*(M, \mathbf{Q})^{\sigma}$ is obtained by taking all σ-invariant cells, and the σ-orbits of cells that are not invariant; we have a similar (dual) basis for $C^*(M, \mathbf{Q})^{\sigma}$. The elements of the resulting basis are orthogonal, and their lengths are either 1 or $\sqrt{p}$, where p is the order of σ. Writing ε_j for the number of j-dimensional simplices that are not invariant, we see $\operatorname{vol} C^j(M, \mathbf{Q})^{\sigma} \sim p^{\varepsilon_j/2}$. However, modulo 2, $\sum \varepsilon_j = \sum (-1)^j \varepsilon_j = \chi(M) - \chi(M^{\sigma})$. Both Euler characteristics are zero (we are dealing with odd-dimensional manifolds). Proceeding as above, we get

$$\mathrm{RT}^{\sigma}(M) \sim \operatorname{vol} H^*(M, \mathbf{Q})^{\sigma}.$$

The main theorem of [15] is an equality between RT and an analytic invariant, the analytic torsion; the main theorem of [43] is a corresponding equality for RT^{σ}. We do not need to recall these results in full here.

All that is important for us are the following two statements, in the case when $M = Y$ from (9.1.1), and σ is given by the action of a generator of $\operatorname{Gal}(E/F)$ on Y:

$$(9.3.5) \qquad\qquad \mathrm{RT}(Y) = 1$$

$$(9.3.6) \qquad\qquad \mathrm{RT}^{\sigma}(Y) = \mathrm{RT}(\overline{Y})^2.$$

These statements are proved by studying the analytic torsion. The proof of (9.3.5) is exactly as in [46] or [66] (the stated theorems there do not cover the current case, but the proof applies in exactly the same way). The idea is, roughly speaking, that the product decomposition of the universal cover of Y means that every Laplacian eigenvalue occurs in several cohomological degrees, leading to a mass cancellation in the analytic torsion.

As for (9.3.6), this key relationship is due to Lipnowski [42, §0.2, "Sample Theorem"]. Lipnowski's results are deduced from the theory of base change: the analytic torsion counterparts of $\mathrm{RT}(Y)$ and $\mathrm{RT}^{\sigma}(Y)$ are defined in terms of a regularized trace of $\log \Delta$, acting on Y, and possibly twisted by a power of σ; however the theory of base change precisely allows one to relate this to corresponding computations on $\overline{Y}$. [15]

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[15]Here are some notes regarding the translation of Lipnowski's theorem to the form above: Lipnowski works in a situation with a Galois group $\langle \sigma \rangle$ of order p and shows that $\tau_{\sigma} = \tau^p$. Here τ is exactly $\mathrm{RT}(\overline{Y})$, for

9.4. **Volumes of cohomology groups for Y and $\overline{Y}$.** We gather some preliminary results related to the volumes of groups $H^j(Y, \mathbf{Q})$ and $H^j(\overline{Y}, \mathbf{Q})$, measured as always with respect to the metric induced by the L^2-norm on harmonic forms.

We have

$$(9.4.1) \qquad \operatorname{vol} H^i(Y, \mathbf{Q}) = \operatorname{vol} H^i_\Pi(Y, \mathbf{Q}) \cdot \operatorname{vol} H^i(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}},$$

(equality in $\mathbf{R}^\times/\mathbf{Q}^\times$) by virtue of our assumption that the only cohomological automorphic representations at level K are the trivial representation and Π: the splitting $H^i = H^i_\Pi \oplus H^i_{\mathrm{triv}}$ is both orthogonal and defined over $\mathbf{Q}$. Poincaré duality induces a metric isomorphism $H^i(Y, \mathbf{Q}) \simeq H^{i^*}(Y, \mathbf{Q})^*$, where $i + i^* = 9$, and thus

$$\operatorname{vol} H^i(Y, \mathbf{Q}) \cdot \operatorname{vol} H^{i^*}(Y, \mathbf{Q}) \sim 1$$

and the same result holds for the trivial and Π parts individually. We have similar results for the σ-invariant volumes, and also a similar equality for $\overline{Y}$:

$$\operatorname{vol} H^i(\overline{Y}, \mathbf{Q}) = \operatorname{vol} H^i_\pi(\overline{Y}, \mathbf{Q}) \cdot \operatorname{vol} H^i(\overline{Y}, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}},$$

We now compute the various volume terms related to the trivial representation. Observe that

$$\dim H^i(\overline{Y}, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}} = \begin{cases} 1, i \in \{0, 3\}; \\ 0, \text{else}, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \ \dim H^i(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}} = \begin{cases} 1, i \in \{0, 9\}; \\ 3, i \in \{3, 6\}; \\ 0, \text{else}. \end{cases}$$

Explicitly speaking, harmonic representatives for $H^3(Y, \mathbf{R})_{\mathrm{triv}}$ are obtained from the pullbacks $\pi^*\nu$ under the coordinate projections

$$(9.4.2) \qquad\qquad \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{H} \to \mathbb{H},$$

here $\mathbb{H}$ is the hyperbolic 3-space, and ν the (Riemannian) volume form on it. Moreover, cup product gives an isomorphism

$$\wedge^3 H^3(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}} \simeq H^9(Y, \mathbf{Q}) = H^9(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}}.$$

Lemma 9.4.1.

$$(9.4.3) \qquad\qquad \operatorname{vol} H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}} \sim 1$$

Proof. It is enough to show that

$$(9.4.4) \qquad\qquad \operatorname{vol}(H^3(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}}) \operatorname{vol}(H^9(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}}) \sim 1.$$

because then Poincaré duality gives $\operatorname{vol}(H^6(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}}) \operatorname{vol}(H^0(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}}) \sim 1$, and that gives the Lemma. To verify (9.4.4), take an orthonormal basis $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ for harmonic 3-forms spanning $H^3(Y, \mathbf{R})_{\mathrm{triv}}$. The norm of each one at every point of $Y(K)$ (where the norm is that induced by the Riemannian structure) equals $1/\sqrt{\operatorname{vol}(Y)}$, where we measure the volume of Y with respect to the Riemannian measure.

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suitable choices of data, but τ_σ takes some translation: its logarithm is the logarithmic determinant of the de Rham Laplacian on Y twisted by σ. One obtains the same logarithmic determinant if we twist by σ^i for any $1 \leqslant i \leqslant p-1$. Add up over $1 \leqslant i \leqslant p-1$ and apply the main theorem of [43] to the representation of $\langle \sigma \rangle$ which is the difference of the regular representation and p copies of the trivial representation. We find $\mathrm{RT}(Y) \cdot \tau_\sigma^{p-1} = \mathrm{RT}^\sigma(Y)^p$; therefore, in our case with $p = 3$, we find $\frac{\mathrm{RT}^\sigma(Y)^3}{\mathrm{RT}(Y)} = \tau_\sigma^2 = \tau^6$. To conclude we apply (9.3.5).

The volume of $H^3(Y, \mathbf{Q})$ equals (up to $\mathbf{Q}^\times$, as usual) equals

$$\frac{\sqrt{\det\langle \omega_i, \omega_j \rangle}}{\int_Y \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \wedge \omega_3} = \frac{1}{\int_Y \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \wedge \omega_3} = \sqrt{\mathrm{vol}(Y)},$$

The first equation is just the definition (1.4.3), where the denominator adjusts for the fact that the ω_i are not a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis, and, at the last step, we used that $\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 \wedge \omega_3$ is a multiple of the volume form, and its norm at each point is $\mathrm{vol}(Y)^{-3/2}$.

On the other hand, the volume of $H^9(Y, \mathbf{Q})$ equals the L^2-norm of $\frac{d(\mathrm{vol})}{\mathrm{vol}(Y)}$, with $d(\mathrm{vol})$ the Riemannian volume form, i.e., $\mathrm{vol}(Y)^{-1/2}$. That proves (9.4.4). $\square$

Lemma 9.4.2.

(9.4.5) $\mathrm{vol}^\sigma \ H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}} \sim \mathrm{vol}(\overline{Y})^2.$

As above, the volume of $\overline{Y}$ is measured with respect to the Riemannian structure – equivalently, with respect to ν.

Proof. Notation as in (9.4.2), a generator ω_3 for $H^3(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}}^\sigma$ is given as $\frac{\pi_1^*\nu + \pi_2^*\nu + \pi_3^*\nu}{\mathrm{vol}\,\overline{Y}}$. To verify this, recall that we have a map $\overline{Y} \to Y^\sigma$ (it is possible that this map is not surjective but it doesn't matter). Each $\pi_i^*\nu$ pulls back to ν on Y, and in particular integrates to $\mathrm{vol}(\overline{Y})$. Therefore $\int_{\overline{Y}} \omega_3 = 3$, so ω_3 really does belong to $H^3(Y, \mathbf{Q})$. The L^2-norm of ω_3 is given by $\sqrt{3 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{vol}\,Y}{\mathrm{vol}(\overline{Y})^2}}$. Therefore, the left hand side of (9.4.5) is

$$\sim \underbrace{\mathrm{vol}(Y)^{1/2}}_{0} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\mathrm{vol}(\overline{Y})}{\mathrm{vol}(Y)^{1/2}}}_{3} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\mathrm{vol}(\overline{Y})}{\mathrm{vol}(Y)^{1/2}}}_{6} \cdot \underbrace{\mathrm{vol}(Y)^{1/2}}_{9} = \mathrm{vol}(\overline{Y})^2,$$

where, on the left, we noted in braces the cohomological degree that is giving rise to each term (one uses Poincaré duality for $6, 9$, and recall that these terms are raised to the power $(-1)^6, (-1)^9$ respectively). $\square$

9.5. **Proof of Prediction 1.4.3.** In what follows we abbreviate

$$H_\Pi^i := H^i(Y, \mathbf{Q})_\Pi$$

for the Π-summand of cohomology.

Combining (9.3.3), (9.3.5), (9.4.1), (9.4.3) and Poincaré duality we get

(9.5.1) $\mathrm{vol}\ H_\Pi^4 \in \sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times} \cdot \mathrm{vol}\ H_\Pi^3,$

where the $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$ comes from the fact that we took the square root of an equality that held up to $\mathbf{Q}^\times$. Next, we have

(9.5.2) $\mathrm{vol}^\sigma \ H_\Pi^* \sim (\mathrm{vol}\ H_\pi^*)^2$

since from $\mathrm{RT}^\sigma(Y) \overset{(9.3.6)}{=} \mathrm{RT}(\overline{Y})^2$ we get

(9.5.3) $\mathrm{vol}^\sigma \ H_\Pi^*(Y, \mathbf{Q}) \cdot \mathrm{vol}^\sigma \ H^*(Y, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}} \sim \left(\mathrm{vol}\ H_\pi^*(\overline{Y}, \mathbf{Q}) \cdot \mathrm{vol}\ H^*(\overline{Y}, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}} \right)^2$

but Lemma 9.4.2, and the simple fact that $\mathrm{vol}\ H^*(\overline{Y}, \mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{triv}} = \mathrm{vol}(\overline{Y})$, implies that the contribution of the trivial representation on left and right cancel.

Expanding (9.5.2), noting that H_Π^3 is σ-fixed, and using Poincaré duality, we see

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{vol}^\sigma \ H_\Pi^4}{\mathrm{vol}\ H_\Pi^3} \right)^2 \sim \left(\frac{1}{\mathrm{vol}\ H_\pi^1} \right)^4,$$

that is to say

$$(9.5.4) \qquad \frac{\text{vol}^\sigma H_\Pi^4 \left(\text{vol } H_\pi^1\right)^2}{\text{vol } H_\Pi^3} = \sqrt{q'},$$

for some $q' \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$. This indeed verifies Prediction 1.4.3 up to $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$.

9.6. **Computation of** $\text{vol } H_\Pi^3$ **and** $\text{vol } H_\pi^1$**.** In this case we know (1.4.8) both over E and F:

$$(9.6.1) \qquad \text{vol}(H_\Pi^3)^2 \cdot \text{vol}(L_\Pi^*) \sim \sqrt{q_1}.$$

$$(9.6.2) \qquad \text{vol}(H_\pi^1)^2 \cdot \text{vol}(L_\pi^*) \sim \sqrt{q_2}.$$

for $q_i \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$.

The computation of the periods of cohomological forms on inner forms of $\text{GL}(2)$ in minimal cohomological degree, in terms of associated L-functions, was in essence done by Waldspurger [79, 78], and (9.6.1), (9.6.2) can be deduced from this computation, together with a computation along the lines of §8 relating these L-functions to L_Π and L_π.

However, we will now briefly outline how to deduce (9.6.1) and (9.6.2) directly from some mild variants of Theorem 7.2.1, because that Theorem already has done all the appropriate normalizations and Hodge–linear algebra needed to get the result in the desired form. We will focus on (9.6.2); all steps of the proof of Theorem 7.2.1, and the variant we will need below, go through with F replaced by E or indeed any CM field, and that will give (9.6.1). Besides this issue of working over E rather than F, the reason we need "variants" of Theorem 7.2.1 is to provide enough flexibility to ensure that the L-values occuring are not zero. One pleasant feature of the current case is that the hypotheses of §6.10 are all known here.

We apply Theorem 7.2.1 with:
- $\mathbf{G}$ the form of $\text{SO}(3)$ defined by the reduced norm on the trace-free part of D; in particular $\mathbf{G}(F) = D^*/F^*$.
- $\mathbf{H} \subset \mathbf{G}$ the $\text{SO}(2)$-subgroup defined by a subfield $\tilde{F} \subset D$, quadratic over F, i.e. we have $\mathbf{H}(F) = \tilde{F}^*/F^*$.
- The cycle $Z(U)$ will be twisted, as in §7.0.1, by a quadratic idele class character ψ of $\tilde{F}$, trivial on F.

The twist mentioned was not used in Theorem 7.2.1, but all steps of the proof go through. The only change is in the nonvanishing criterion in the last paragraph: one must replace the Rankin-Selberg L-function by its ψ-twist.

It is possible, by Theorem [80, Theorem 4, page 288] and a local argument, given below, to choose such $\tilde{F}, \psi$ in such a fashion that:

(a) $L(\frac{1}{2}, \text{BC}_F^{\tilde{F}} \pi \otimes \psi) \neq 0$, and

(b) for v a place of F which remains inert in $\tilde{F}$, the local ε-factor $\varepsilon_v(\text{BC}_F^{\tilde{F}} \pi \otimes \psi)$ equals -1 when D is ramified and otherwise 1.

In both cases $\text{BC}_F^{\tilde{F}}$ means base change (global or local) from F to $\tilde{F}$. According to the last paragraph of Theorem 7.2.1, together with the work of Tunnell–Saito [71, 56, 51] relating invariant linear forms to ε-factors, conditions (a) and (b) imply that the $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}}$ ambiguity in Theorem 7.2.1 is actually nonzero, giving (9.6.2).

Finally, we describe the local argument alluded to above. We will find a pair of distinct quadratic idele class characters χ_1, χ_2 of F, and then construct $\tilde{F}, \psi$ from them, so that there is an equality of L-functions $L(\tilde{F}, \psi) = L(F, \chi_1)L(F, \chi_2)$. (Thus, if χ_i corresponds

to the quadratic extension $F(\sqrt{d_i})$, we take $\tilde{F} = F(\sqrt{d_1 d_2})$, and ψ to correspond to the quadratic extension $F(\sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{d_2})$ over $\tilde{F}$).

Let T be the set of ramified places for D. Let S be the set of all places not in T where π is ramified, together with the archimedean places. Let R be the remaining places. Our requirements (a) and (b) then translate to:

(a)' $L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi \times \chi_1)L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi \times \chi_2) \neq 0$, and

(b)' $\varepsilon_v(\pi \times \chi_1)\varepsilon_v(\pi \times \chi_2)\chi_1\chi_2(-1) = \begin{cases} -1, v \in T. \\ 1, v \in S \coprod R. \end{cases}$

Let us recall (see e.g. the summary in [71, §1]) that for k a local field and σ a representation of $\mathrm{PGL}_2(k)$, the local epsilon factor $\varepsilon(\sigma, \psi, 1/2) = \varepsilon(\sigma)$ is independent of additive character ψ. Moreover, if σ is a principal series, induced from the character α of k^*, we have $\varepsilon(\sigma) = \alpha(-1)$; if σ is the Steinberg representation we have $\varepsilon(\sigma) = -1$, and for the unramified quadratic twist of the Steinberg representation have $\varepsilon(\sigma) = 1$.

If χ is a quadratic idele class character of F that is unramified at T and trivial at S, the global root number of the χ-twist satisfies

$$\frac{\varepsilon(\pi \times \chi)}{\varepsilon(\pi)} = \prod_{v \in T} \chi_v(\varpi_v) \cdot \underbrace{\prod_{v \in R} \chi_v(-1)}_{=\prod_{v \in S \coprod T} \chi_v(-1) = 1} = \prod_{v \in T} \chi_v(\varpi_v).$$

In other words, twisting by such a χ changes the global root number by a factor $(-1)^t$, where t is the number of places in T where χ is nontrivial.

Choose χ_1 and χ_2 of this type such that χ_1 and χ_2 are "opposed" at each place of T (i.e. one is trivial and one is the nontrivial quadratic unramified character), and such that χ_1 and χ_2 are both trivial at each place of S. Then

(9.6.3) $\qquad \varepsilon_v(\pi \times \chi_1)\varepsilon_v(\pi \times \chi_2)\chi_1\chi_2(-1) = \begin{cases} -1, v \in T \\ 1, v \in S \coprod R \end{cases}$

The global root numbers of $\pi \times \chi_i (i = 1, 2)$ are both given by $\varepsilon(\pi) \cdot (-1)^t$, where t is the number of nontrivial places in T for χ_1 or χ_2 (they have the same parity). Choosing t appropriately we arrange that $\varepsilon(\pi \times \chi_1) = \varepsilon(\pi \times \chi_2) = 1$.

Waldspurger's result implies that we may now find twists χ_1', χ_2' of χ_1, χ_2, coinciding with χ_1, χ_2 at all places of $T \coprod S$, such that $L(\frac{1}{2}, \pi \times \chi_i') \neq 0$. The condition (9.6.3) continues to hold for the χ_i', so we have achieved (a)' and (b)' as required.

9.7. **Proof of the remainder of Theorem 9.1.1.** We must verify (9.1.4) for $1 \leqslant i \leqslant 3$. Let us compute volumes of everything in sight in terms of the volumes of L_Π and L_π.

First of all,

(9.7.1) $\quad \mathrm{vol}(H_\Pi^3 \otimes L_\Pi^*)^2 \overset{(9.2.1)}{=} \mathrm{vol}(H_\Pi^3)^6 \cdot \mathrm{vol}(L_\Pi)^{-2} \overset{(9.6.1)}{\sim} \mathrm{vol}(H_\Pi^3)^2 \overset{(9.5.1)}{\sim} \mathrm{vol}(H_\Pi^4)^2.$

Also we have (since H_Π^3 is σ-fixed):

(9.7.2) $\qquad \mathrm{vol}^\sigma(H_\Pi^3 \otimes L_\Pi^*)^2 = \mathrm{vol}^\sigma(L_\Pi^*)^2 \mathrm{vol}(H_\Pi^3)^2 \overset{(9.1.3)}{\sim} \mathrm{vol}(L_\pi^*)^2 \mathrm{vol}(H_\Pi^3)^2$

(9.7.3) $\qquad \overset{(9.6.2)}{\sim} \frac{(\mathrm{vol}\, H_\Pi^3)^2}{(\mathrm{vol}\, H_\pi^1)^4} \overset{(9.5.4)}{\sim} \left(\mathrm{vol}^\sigma\, H_\Pi^4\right)^2.$

We can now deduce the conclusions of the Theorem. First of all,

$$H_\Pi^3 \cdot \wedge^3 L_\Pi^* = \sqrt{q_1} H_\Pi^6.$$

Both sides above are one dimensional $\mathbf{Q}$-vector spaces, so that this can be checked by comparing volumes, for which we use (9.6.1), Poincaré duality, and the fact that the volume of $\wedge^3 L_\Pi^*$ and L_Π^* coincide (see (1.4.4)). That proves (9.1.4) for $i = 3$. For $i = 1$ we use the following lemma, applied with L_1 the image of $H_\Pi^3 \otimes L_\Pi^*$ in $H^4(Y, \mathbf{R})_\Pi$, and $L_2 := H_\Pi^4$.

Lemma. *Let $V_\mathbf{R}$ be a three-dimensional real vector space with metric, equipped with an isometric action of $\langle \sigma \rangle \simeq \mathbf{Z}/3\mathbf{Z}$, with $\dim V_\mathbf{R}^\sigma = 1$. Suppose $V_1, V_2 \subset V_\mathbf{R}$ are two different $\mathbf{Q}$-structures, both stable under σ. If*

(9.7.4) $$\mathrm{vol}(V_1) = \mathrm{vol}(V_2), \ \ \mathrm{vol}^\sigma(V_1) = \mathrm{vol}^\sigma(V_2),$$

then we have

$$V_1 \otimes \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{b}) = \alpha(V_2 \otimes \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{b}))$$

for a rotation $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}[\sigma]^*$ and some positive $b \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$.

Proof. We have an isomorphism $\mathbf{Q}[\sigma] \simeq \mathbf{Q} \oplus \mathbf{Q}[\zeta_3]$ and correspondingly we may split orthogonally

$$V_i = V_i^\sigma \oplus (V_i)_\sigma.$$

Since V_1^σ, V_2^σ have the same volume, they are equal. On the other hand, $(V_1)_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{R} = (V_2)_\sigma \otimes \mathbf{R}$, and these spaces are both isometric to $\mathbf{R}[\zeta_3]$ equipped with the standard quadratic form $|x + iy|^2 = x^2 + y^2$. The images of V_1, V_2 in $\mathbf{R}[\zeta_3]$ must be of the form $\alpha_i \cdot \mathbf{Q}[\zeta_3]$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}[\zeta_3]^* \simeq \mathbf{C}^\times$; since the volumes of these spaces coincide in $\mathbf{R}^\times/\mathbf{Q}^\times$ we get $|\alpha_1|^2 = b|\alpha_2|^2$ for some $b \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$. Therefore $V_1 \otimes \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{b}), V_2 \otimes \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{b})$ differ by a rotation as claimed. $\square$

In our case we do not have the exact equality of volumes as in (9.7.4), but only equality up to certain factors in $\sqrt{\mathbf{Q}^\times}$. Correspondingly, we get $L_1 = \alpha L_2$ only after first extending scalars to a field of the form $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{a_1}, b^{1/4})$. This implies the case $i = 1$ in the theorem.

Finally, the case of $i = 2$ of the theorem follows from Poincaré duality: take $h, h' \in H_\Pi^3$ and $a \in \wedge^2 L_\Pi^*, a' \in L_\Pi^*$. Then Lemma 5.5.1 implies

$$\langle h \cdot a, h' \cdot a' \rangle = \langle h \cdot aa', h' \rangle \in \mathbf{Q} \cdot \sqrt{q_1}$$

where $\langle -, - \rangle$ is the Poincaré duality pairing on $H^*(Y, \mathbf{R})$, and we used (9.6.1) at the last step. Therefore, the three-dimensional vector spaces $H_\Pi^3 \cdot L_\Pi^* \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ and $H_\Pi^3 \cdot \wedge^2 L_\Pi^* \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ are dual to one another under the Poincaré duality pairing. Since the former space is a rotation of $H_\Pi^4 \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$, as explained above, we deduce that the latter space is a rotation of $H_\Pi^5 \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. This concludes the proof of the theorem.

APPENDIX A. THE MOTIVE OF A COHOMOLOGICAL AUTOMORPHIC REPRESENTATION

In this appendix, for lack of a sufficiently general reference, we shall formulate the precise conjectures relating cohomological automorphic representations to motives.

A.1. **The notion of a $\widehat{G}$-motive.**

A.1.1. *The motivic Galois group.* Let F be a number field. Assuming standard conjectures, the category $\mathscr{M}_F$ of Grothendieck motives over F (with $\mathbf{Q}$-coefficients) is a neutral Tannakian category, with fiber functor sending the motive M to the Betti cohomology of $M_v := M \times_v \mathbf{C}$ for an embedding $v : F \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$. (See §2.1.9). Fixing such v gives a motivic Galois group (the automorphisms of this fiber functor), denoted G_{Mot}. It is a pro-algebraic group over $\mathbf{Q}$; it depends on the choice of v, but we will suppress this dependence in our notation.

For any object M of $\mathscr{M}_F$, we let G_M denote the algebraic group over $\mathbf{Q}$ defined similarly but with $\mathscr{M}_F$ replaced by the smallest Tannakian subcategory containing M. Then G_M is of finite type and

(A.1.1) $$G_{\mathrm{Mot}} = \varprojlim_M G_M.$$

The natural map

$$\rho_{M,\ell} : \Gamma_F \to \mathrm{GL}(H^*_{\mathrm{et}}(M_v, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)) = \mathrm{GL}(H^*_B(M_v) \otimes \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$$

factors through $G_M(\mathbf{Q}_\ell)$. Conjecturally the image of this map is Zariski dense in $G_M(\mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ [63] §3.2? (sic), and we will assume this in our discussion.

The groups G_M and G_{Mot} sit in exact sequences:

$$1 \to G_M^0 \to G_M \to \Gamma_M \to 1$$

and

$$1 \to G_{\mathrm{Mot}}^0 \to G_{\mathrm{Mot}} \to \Gamma_F \to 1$$

where G_M^0 and G_{Mot}^0 denotes the identity components of G_M and G_{Mot} respectively. The group $\Gamma_F = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ may be viewed as the Tannakian group associated with the Tannakian category of Artin motives over F.

The Galois representations $\rho_{M,\ell} : \Gamma_F \to G_M(\mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ yields, in the inverse limit, a map

(A.1.2) $$\rho_\ell : \Gamma_F \to G_{\mathrm{Mot}}(\mathbf{Q}_\ell)$$

with the property that the composite map $\Gamma_F \to G_{\mathrm{Mot}}(\mathbf{Q}_\ell) \to \Gamma_F$ is the identity.

A.1.2. *The group $^C G$.* We will use the C-group defined in [13], see in particular Proposition 5.3.3 therein. Let $\mathring{G} = (\widehat{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m)/\langle\Sigma\rangle$, where Σ is the order 2 element defined by $(\Sigma_{\widehat{G}}(-1), -1)$, and $\Sigma_{\widehat{G}}$ is the co-character of $\widehat{T} \subset \widehat{G}$ corresponding to the sum of all positive roots for $\mathbf{G}$. This has the property that the cocharacter $x \mapsto (\Sigma_{\widehat{G}}(x), x)$ from $\mathbb{G}_m \to \widehat{G} \times \mathbb{G}_m$ admits a square root when projected to $\mathring{G}$; this square root will be denoted by ϖ:

(A.1.3) $$\varpi : \mathbb{G}_m \to \mathring{G},$$

so that we may informally write $\varpi(x) = (\sqrt{x}, \Sigma_{\widehat{G}}(\sqrt{x}))$.

We define the C-group as the semidirect product

$$^C G = \mathring{G} \rtimes \Gamma_F$$

where Γ_F acts on $\widehat{G}$ in the natural way and on $\mathbb{G}_m$ trivially. The action of Γ_F on $\mathring{G}$ factors through a finite quotient of Γ_F. We understand $^C G$ to be a pro-algebraic group defined over $\mathbf{Q}$.

Note that, parallel to the structure of G_{Mot} noted above, there is an exact sequence

$$1 \to \mathring{G} \to {}^C G \to \Gamma_F \to 1.$$

Just as for $\widehat{G}$ itself, the complex algebraic groups $\mathring{G}$, $^C G$ can be descended to algebraic groups $\mathring{G}$, $^C G$ over $\mathbf{Z}$, using the split Chevalley model of $\widehat{G}$; thus their R-points make sense for any ring R and, by a slight abuse of notation, we will allow ourselves to write $\mathring{G}(R)$, $^C G(R)$ for these R-points. We also write $\mathring{G}_R$, $^C G_R$ for the corresponding R-algebraic groups.

A.1.3. $\widehat{G}$-*motives.* A $\widehat{G}$-*motive X (over F)* will by definition be a homomorphism

$$(A.1.4) \qquad \qquad \iota_X : G_{\mathrm{Mot},\overline{\mathbf{Q}}} \to {}^C G_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}},$$

commuting with the projections to Γ_F, and whose projection to $\mathbb{G}_m/\{\pm 1\} \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$ gives the representation associated to the Tate motive $\mathbf{Q}(-1)$.

Here the subscripts refer to base extensions of these algebraic groups to $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. The morphisms between G-motives X, Y will be understood to be the elements of $\mathring{G}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$ conjugating ι_X to ι_Y; in particular, the isomorphism class of X depends only on the $\mathring{G}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$-conjugacy class of ι_X.

Then X defines a functor (also denoted X) from finite-dimensional ${}^C G$-representations over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ to the category of motives over F with coefficients in $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. In fact, this functor is a more intrinsic presentation of a $\widehat{G}$-motive, because, after all, the motivic Galois group depends on a choice of fiber functor to begin with.

Composing ι_X with ρ_ℓ (see (A.1.2)) gives a map

$$\rho_{X,\ell} : \Gamma_F \xrightarrow{\rho_\ell} G_{\mathrm{Mot}}(\mathbf{Q}_\ell) \to G_{\mathrm{Mot},\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}(\mathbf{Q}_\ell \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}}) \xrightarrow{\iota_X} {}^C G_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}(\mathbf{Q}_\ell \otimes \overline{\mathbf{Q}}).$$

Thus we get a representation $\rho_{X,\lambda} : \Gamma_F \to {}^C G_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\lambda)$ for each prime λ of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ above ℓ, with the property that the composite of this map with the projection ${}^C G \to \Gamma_F$ is the identity.

Lemma A.1.1 (The Galois representation determines the motive)**.** *If $\rho_{X,\lambda}$ and $\rho_{Y,\lambda}$ are conjugate under $\mathring{G}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\lambda)$ for some λ, then also X, Y are isomorphic – i.e., ι_X, ι_Y define the same $\mathring{G}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$-conjugacy class of maps.*

Proof. If $\rho_{X,\lambda}$ and $\rho_{Y,\lambda}$ are conjugate, then ι_X and ι_Y, considered as maps of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\lambda$-algebraic groups, are conjugate on a Zariski-dense subset of the source (by our assumption that the image of Γ_F in $G_{\mathrm{Mot}}(\mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ is dense). Thus ι_X and ι_Y are conjugate over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\lambda$. But then they are also conjugate over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. $\qquad\qquad\square$

If (ρ, V_ρ) is a ${}^C G$-representation over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$, we write X_ρ for the associated motive, i.e. the motive with $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ coefficients associated to the composite $\rho \circ \iota_X$. There is a tautological isomorphism

$$(A.1.5) \qquad \qquad H_B(X_\rho \times_v \mathbf{C}, \overline{\mathbf{Q}}) \simeq V_\rho.$$

A.2. **The $\widehat{G}$ motive attached to a cohomological automorphic representation.** Now let $F = \mathbf{Q}$; we will formulate the precise connections between cohomological automorphic representation for $\mathbf{G}$, and $\widehat{G}$-motives.

It is convenient to start with a character $\chi : \mathscr{H} \to \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ of the cohomological Hecke algebra for $Y(K)$, as in §1.1 but allowing $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ values. Attached to each embedding $\lambda : \overline{\mathbf{Q}} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$ there is a near-equivalence class of cohomological automorphic representation Π^λ whose Hecke eigenvalues coincide with $\lambda \circ \chi$.

Attached to χ there should be a compatible system of Galois representations to ${}^C G$ in the following sense: For each nonarchimedean place λ of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ we should have [13, Conjecture 5.3.4] attached a distinguished conjugacy class of maps

$$(A.2.1) \qquad \rho_\lambda : \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q}) \longrightarrow {}^C G(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_\lambda) \quad \lambda \text{ nonarchimedean};$$

which matches with $\lambda \circ \chi$ under the Satake correspondence, (see *loc. cit.* for details).

The basic conjecture concerning the existence of motives (cf. the discussion at the end of [40, §2]) is then the following:

Conjecture A.2.1. *Given a cohomology class as above, there exists a $\widehat{G}$-motive X over $\mathbf{Q}$, with the property that for each nonarchimedean λ the Galois representation ρ_λ attached to the cohomology class is isomorphic to the Galois representation $\rho_{X,\lambda}$ arising from X.*

A.3. **Descent of the coefficient field for a $\widehat{G}$-motive.** In §A.2 we have formulated the conjectures over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. However if the Hecke character χ takes values in a subfield $E \subset \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ it is of course preferable to work over E. In the current section, we outline how to do this, i.e. how to descend the coefficient field of a $\widehat{G}$-motive, at the cost of replacing $\widehat{G}$ by an inner form.

A.3.1. *Twisting a Galois representation.* Let us first recall how to "apply a Galois automorphism to a representation."

Suppose that H is an algebraic group over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$, and σ is an automorphism of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. We can define the σ-twist H^σ: if H is defined by various equations $f_i = 0$, then H^σ is defined by the equations $f_i^\sigma = 0$, and so on; if H is defined over $\mathbf{Q}$ there is a canonical isomorphism $H \simeq H^\sigma$. Also σ induces a bijection $H(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}) \to H^\sigma(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$ denoted by $h \mapsto h^\sigma$.

In particular, given a homomorphism $\pi : H \to H'$ of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$-algebraic groups, we obtain a twisted morphism $\pi^\sigma : H^\sigma \to (H')^\sigma$, with the property that $\pi^\sigma(h^\sigma) = \pi(h)^\sigma$.

A.3.2. *Descent of coefficients for a motive.* Let X be a $\widehat{G}$-motive. For $\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q})$, we can form a new motive X^σ by the rule

$$\iota_{X^\sigma} = (\iota_X)^\sigma.$$

Informally, X^σ applies σ to the coefficients of the system of motives defined by X.

Now let E be a finite extension of $\mathbf{Q}$, and suppose that $X^\sigma \simeq X$ for all $\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/E)$. In particular, there exists an element $g_\sigma \in \mathring{\widehat{G}}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$ with the property that

$$\mathrm{Ad}(g_\sigma)\iota_X = \iota_{X^\sigma}.$$

Explicitly, this means that for $g \in G_{\mathrm{Mot}}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$ we have $\mathrm{Ad}(g_\sigma)\iota_X(g^\sigma) = \iota_X(g)^\sigma$, so that the image of $G_{\mathrm{Mot}}(\mathbf{Q})$ is fixed under $z \mapsto \mathrm{Ad}(g_\sigma^{-1})z^\sigma$.

The element g_σ is determined up to $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$-points of $Z(\iota_X)$, the centralizer of ι_X inside $\mathring{\widehat{G}}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}$. In particular, if the centralizer of ι_X coincides with the center of $\mathring{\widehat{G}}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}$, the rule $\sigma \mapsto g_\sigma$ defines a cocycle; its cohomology class lies in

$$H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/E), \mathring{\widehat{G}}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}) \text{ modulo center}) = H^1(E, \widehat{G} \text{ modulo center}),$$

where we use the usual notation for Galois cohomology on the right.

This cocycle can be used to descend $\widehat{G}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}, \mathring{\widehat{G}}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}$ and ${}^C G_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}$ to $\mathbf{Q}$-forms $\widehat{G}_*, \mathring{\widehat{G}}_*, {}^C G_*$, described as the fixed points of $z \mapsto \mathrm{Ad}(g_\sigma^{-1})z^\sigma$ on the respective (pro)-groups. We may then descend ι_X to a morphism

(A.3.1) $\iota_X : G_{\mathrm{Mot}} \longrightarrow {}^C G_*$ (morphism of E-groups)

Composition with the adjoint representation of ${}^C G_*$ should then yield the adjoint motive described in Definition 4.2.1.

A.4. **Standard representations of the C-group for** PGL **and** SO. According to our prior discussion, a cohomological form for $\mathbf{G}$ gives rise to a $\widehat{G}$-motive with $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ coefficients; in particular, a representation of ${}^C G$ gives rise to a usual motive with $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ coefficients. The Hodge weights of the resulting motive are given by the eigenvalues of the weight cocharacter (A.1.3).

In the remainder of this section, we specify a standard representation of the C-group in the cases of interest, namely, $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{PGL}_n$ and $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{SO}_m$. We will compute the Hodge numbers both for this motive (denoted M) and for the motive associated to the adjoint representation of $^C G$ (denoted $\mathrm{Ad}\, M$). We work over an arbitrary number field F; in the text, F will sometimes be an imaginary quadratic extension of $\mathbf{Q}$.

- $G = \mathrm{PGL}_n, \mathring{G} = \mathrm{SL}_n \times \mathbb{G}_m / ((-1)^{n+1}\mathrm{Id}_n, -1)$.
    Here

(A.4.1) $$\varpi(x) = \left(\mathrm{Sym}^{n-1}\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} & \\ & 1/\sqrt{x}\end{bmatrix}, \sqrt{x}\right),$$

and we define the standard representation of $\mathring{G}$ to be the tensor product of the character $x \mapsto x^{n-1}$ on $\mathbb{G}_m$ with the standard representation of SL_n. This extends to $^C G$, by extending trivially on Γ_F.

Thus the Hodge numbers of M are

$$(n-1, 0), (n-2, 1)\ldots, (1, n-2), (0, n-1)$$

each with multiplicity one, and the Hodge numbers of $\mathrm{Ad}\, M$ are

$$(n-1, -(n-1))^1, (n-2, -(n-2))^2 \ldots, (1, -1)^{n-1}, (0, 0)^{n-1},$$
$$(-1, 1)^{n-1} \ldots, (-(n-2), n-2)^2, (-(n-1), n-1)^1$$

where we wrote the multiplicities as superscripts.

- $G = \mathrm{SO}_{2n}, \mathring{G} = \mathrm{SO}_{2n} \times \mathbb{G}_m / (\mathrm{Id}_n, -1)$.
    Here

$$\varpi(x) = \left(\mathrm{Sym}^{2n-2}\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} & \\ & 1/\sqrt{x}\end{bmatrix} \oplus \mathrm{Id}_1, \sqrt{x}\right).$$

where Id_1 is the identity matrix in one dimension, and we define the standard representation of $\mathring{G}$ to be the tensor product of the standard representation on SO_{2n} and the character $x \mapsto x^{2n-2}$ on $\mathbb{G}_m$. This extends to $^C G$: first extend it to $\mathrm{O}_{2n} \times \mathbb{G}_m / (1, -1)$, and then use the map $^C G \to \mathrm{O}_{2n} \times \mathbb{G}_m / (1, -1)$ extending the inclusion of $\mathring{G}$; here the map $\Gamma_F \to \mathrm{O}_{2n}$ should induce the natural action of Γ_F on $\mathrm{SO}_{2n} = \hat{G}$ by pinned automorphisms.

Thus the Hodge numbers of M are

$$(2n-2, 0)^1, (2n-3, 1)^1, \cdots, (n-1, n-1)^2, \cdots, (1, 2n-3)^1, (0, 2n-2)^1$$

and the Hodge numbers of $\mathrm{Ad}(M)$ (which is of rank $n(2n-1)$) range from $(2n-3, -(2n-3))$ to $(-(2n-3), (2n-3))$ and admit a pattern that depends on the parity of n. If $n = 2t$, the multiplicities are given by

$$1, 1, \cdots, \overline{t, t}, \cdots, n-1, n-1, n, n, n, n-1, n-1, \cdots, \overline{t, t}, \cdots, 1, 1,$$

where the bar above (t, t) indicates that those terms are skipped. If $n = 2t + 1$, then the multiplicities are

$$1, 1, \cdots, \overline{t, t+1}, \cdots n-1, n-1, n, n, n, n-1, n-1, \cdots \overline{t+1, t}, \cdots, 1, 1,$$

where again the bar has the same interpretation as before.

- $G = \mathrm{SO}_{2n+1}, \mathring{G} = \mathrm{Sp}(2n) \times \mathbb{G}_m/(-\mathrm{Id}_n, -1)$.
  Here ϖ is given by

$$\varpi(x) = (\mathrm{Sym}^{2n-1} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{x} & \\ & 1/\sqrt{x} \end{bmatrix}, \sqrt{x}),$$

and we define the standard representation of $\mathring{G}$ to be the tensor product of the standard representation of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n)$ and the character $x \mapsto x^{2n-1}$ on $\mathbb{G}_m$. This extends to $^C G$, by extending trivially on Γ_F.

The Hodge numbers of M are

$$(2n-1, 0), (2n-2, 1), \ldots, (1, 2n-2), (0, 2n-1),$$

each with multiplicity one. The Hodge numbers of $\mathrm{Ad}(M)$ (which is of rank $n(2n+1)$) range from $(2n-1, -(2n-1))$ to $(-(2n-1), (2n-1))$ and have multiplicities

$$1, 1, 2, 2, \cdots, n-1, n-1, n, n, n, n-1, n-1, \cdots, 2, 2, 1, 1.$$

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 2074 EAST HALL, 530 CHURCH STREET, ANN ARBOR MI 48109-1043

Email address: kartikp@umich.edu

INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDY, PRINCETON, NJ 08540, USA

Email address: akshay@math.ias.edu