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A CLASSIFICATION OF THE IRREDUCIBLE MOD- p REPRESENTATIONS OF $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$

by Karol KOZIOŁ

ABSTRACT. — Let p be a prime number. We classify all smooth irreducible mod- p representations of the unramified unitary group $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ in two variables. We then investigate Langlands parameters in characteristic p associated to $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$, and propose a correspondence between certain equivalence classes of Langlands parameters and certain isomorphism classes of semisimple L -packets on $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

RÉSUMÉ. — Soit p un nombre premier. Nous classifions les représentations lisses irréductibles modulo p du groupe unitaire non-ramifié $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ en deux variables. Ensuite, nous étudions les paramètres de Langlands en caractéristique p associés à $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ et proposons une correspondance entre certaines classes d'équivalence de paramètres de Langlands et certaines classes d'isomorphisme de L -paquets semi-simples de $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

1. Introduction

Recently, the mod- p representation theory of p -adic reductive groups has garnered a great deal of attention as a result of its roles in the mod- p and p -adic Local Langlands Programs. The expectation is that there exists a matching between (packets of) smooth mod- p representations of a p -adic reductive group and certain Galois representations. Representations of the group $GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ have been widely studied and analyzed, and a (semisimple) mod- p Local Langlands Correspondence has been established by Breuil ([10]) based on the explicit determination of the irreducible mod- p representations of $GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Moreover, this correspondence is compatible with the p -adic Local Langlands Correspondence (cf. [11]; see also [12], [16], [17], [18], [19], [24]).

Keywords: Supersingular representations, unitary group, mod- p representations.

Math. classification: 22E50, 11F80, 11F85.

The smooth irreducible mod- p representations of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ have recently been classified by Abdellatif in [3], by examining restrictions of the irreducible representations of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. This allowed her to take the first steps towards a mod- p Local Langlands Correspondence for $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. In addition, her results are the first to consider a mod- p Local Langlands Correspondence with L -packets.

Several aspects of the mod- p representation theory of unitary groups have already been considered by Abdellatif in [1], and by the author and Xu in [20]. In the present article, we utilize the work of Breuil and Abdellatif to investigate the smooth irreducible mod- p representations of the unitary group $\mathrm{U}(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$, where \mathbb{Q}_{p^2} denotes the unramified quadratic extension of the field of p -adic numbers \mathbb{Q}_p . The irreducible subquotients of representations of $\mathrm{U}(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ parabolically induced from characters have been classified by Abdellatif in [2]. We shall be interested in representations which do not arise in this way, which we will refer to as *supercuspidal* representations (we will comment on terminology at the end of this introduction). These representations are the ones which are expected to play a central role in a potential Local Langlands Correspondence.

We begin our investigation in a more general context. Denote by F a nonarchimedean local field of residual characteristic p , and E an unramified quadratic extension. Let G be the group $\mathrm{U}(1,1)(E/F)$, $G_S = \mathrm{SU}(1,1)(E/F)$ its derived subgroup, and $I_S(1)$ the unique pro- p Sylow subgroup of the standard Iwahori subgroup of G_S . The *pro- p -Iwahori-Hecke algebra* $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ is the convolution algebra of compactly supported, $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -valued functions on the double coset space $I_S(1)\backslash G_S/I_S(1)$. As $G_S \cong \mathrm{SL}_2(F)$, the structure and properties of $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ are well-understood (cf. [1], [31]). In particular, a classification of finite-dimensional simple right modules for $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ is known (see [1]). We review the necessary results in Chapter 3.

The results of [2] provide a classification of smooth irreducible nonsupercuspidal representations of any connected quasisplit reductive group of relative rank 1. We make the computations explicit in Section 4, and obtain an explicit description of all irreducible nonsupercuspidal representations of G (Theorem 4.3). We then investigate the behavior of irreducible representations upon restriction to the derived subgroup G_S .

Next, we specialize to the case where $F = \mathbb{Q}_p$ and $E = \mathbb{Q}_{p^2}$. Under these assumptions, the smooth irreducible supercuspidal representations of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ have been classified by Breuil and Abdellatif, respectively (cf. [10], [3]). Using the algebra $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ and a cohomological

argument, we show in Section 5 that the supercuspidal representations of $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) \cong G_S$ lift to smooth irreducible representations of G , which we denote

$$(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$$

for $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$ and $0 \leq k < p + 1$ (see Definition 5.5). Moreover, we show that every smooth irreducible supercuspidal representation of $U(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is of this form (Theorem 5.7), and thereby obtain a classification of all smooth irreducible representations (Corollary 5.8). To conclude, we arrange the irreducible representations into sets called L -packets, and determine the L -packets on $U(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ explicitly.

In the final section, we define the relevant Galois groups and L -groups attached to G . Our definitions are adapted from the complex setting (see [25] for the classical definitions). Thus, we are led to investigate Langlands parameters associated to the group G , that is, certain homomorphisms

$$\varphi : \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p/\mathbb{Q}_p) \longrightarrow {}^L G = \text{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \rtimes \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p/\mathbb{Q}_p).$$

Our first (somewhat surprising) result in this direction is Proposition 6.13, which asserts that there do not exist any parameters φ such that the Galois representation associated to $\varphi|_{\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p/\mathbb{Q}_{p^2})}$ is irreducible.

The aforementioned result suggests that the Langlands parameters associated to G which are of interest are “reducible” in some sense. We therefore consider homomorphisms whose image lies in the L -groups ${}^L J$ and ${}^L T$, where J is the unique *elliptic endoscopic group* associated to G , and T is the maximal torus of G . We classify all such parameters in Propositions 6.8 and 6.17, and determine the possible equivalences among the parameters (Lemmas 6.15, 6.18, and 6.19).

In the complex setting, the parameters coming from ${}^L J$ play a pivotal role in the representation theory of G (cf. [25]). In the characteristic p setting, they remain of particular importance:

THEOREM (COROLLARY 6.16). — *Suppose $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1$ and $k \neq \ell$. There exists a bijection between equivalence classes of Langlands parameters factoring through the group ${}^L J$ and L -packets of irreducible supercuspidal representations of the group $G = U(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$, given by*

$$\varphi_{k,\ell} \longleftrightarrow \{(\omega^\ell \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[k-\ell-1]}, (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[\ell-k-1]}\},$$

where $[k - \ell - 1]$ (resp. $[\ell - k - 1]$) denotes the unique integer between 0 and $p - 1$ equivalent to $k - \ell - 1$ (resp. $\ell - k - 1$) modulo $p + 1$. Moreover, this bijection is compatible with twisting by characters on both sides.

We refer to Definition 6.14 for the precise description of the parameters $\varphi_{k,\ell}$.

Finally, we extend this bijection to include semisimple nonsupercuspidal representations (Definition 6.20), using the parameters coming from ${}^L T$. This allows us to make explicit a case of *endoscopic transfer* from irreducible representations of J to semisimple L -packets on G (see the remarks following Definition 6.20).

Remark on Terminology. — We briefly address our choice of nomenclature. The notion of supersingularity was introduced by Barthel and Livné ([5] and [6]) in their classification of smooth irreducible mod- p representations of $\mathrm{GL}_2(F)$. For a general connected reductive group, a smooth irreducible admissible representation π is called *supersingular* if the Hecke eigenvalues of π are “as null as possible,” while π is called *supercuspidal* if it is not a subquotient of a representation parabolically induced from a smooth irreducible admissible representation of a proper Levi subgroup. Thanks to recent work of Abe–Henniart–Herzig–Vignéras ([4]), we now know that these notions are equivalent; we will use them interchangeably.

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2. Notation

Fix a prime number p , and let F be a nonarchimedean local field of residual characteristic p . We assume throughout that the characteristic of F is not equal to 2 (so that if $p = 2$, F is a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_2). Denote by \mathfrak{o}_F its ring of integers, and by \mathfrak{p}_F the unique maximal ideal of \mathfrak{o}_F . Fix a uniformizer ϖ_F and let $k_F = \mathfrak{o}_F/\mathfrak{p}_F$ denote the residue field of size q , a power of p . We fix also a separable closure \overline{F} of F , and let $k_{\overline{F}}$ denote its residue field.

Let E denote the unique unramified extension of degree 2 in \overline{F} . We denote by $\mathfrak{o}_E, \mathfrak{p}_E$, etc., the analogous objects for E . Since E is unramified, we may and do take $\varpi_E = \varpi_F =: \varpi$ as our uniformizer. Let $\iota : k_{\overline{F}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ denote a fixed isomorphism, and assume that every $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ -valued character factors through ι . We identify k_F and k_E with \mathbb{F}_q and \mathbb{F}_{q^2} , respectively,

using the isomorphism ι . We will also identify $\mathbb{F}_{q^2}^\times$ with the image of the Teichmüller lifting map $[\cdot] : \mathbb{F}_{q^2}^\times \rightarrow \mathfrak{o}_E^\times$ when convenient.

We let $x \mapsto \bar{x}$ denote the nontrivial Galois automorphism of E fixing F . This automorphism preserves \mathfrak{o}_E and \mathfrak{p}_E , and induces the automorphism $x \mapsto x^q$ on \mathbb{F}_{q^2} . We take $\epsilon \in \mathfrak{o}_F^\times$ to be a fixed element for which $E = F(\sqrt{\epsilon})$, so that $\sqrt{\bar{\epsilon}} = -\sqrt{\epsilon}$. We define $U(1)(E/F)$ to be the kernel of the norm map

$$\begin{aligned} N_{E/F} : E^\times &\longrightarrow F^\times \\ x &\longmapsto x\bar{x}. \end{aligned}$$

The norm map induces an isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{o}_E^\times/\mathfrak{o}_F^\times U(1)(E/F) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{o}_F^\times/(\mathfrak{o}_F^\times)^2 \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & p \neq 2, \\ (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{\oplus [F:\mathbb{Q}_2]+1} & p = 2. \end{cases}$$

This follows from, for example, Proposition II.5.7 of [23]. When $p \neq 2$ (resp. $p = 2$), we denote by ϑ (resp. $\vartheta_1, \dots, \vartheta_{[F:\mathbb{Q}_2]+1}$) a fixed element (resp. fixed elements) in \mathfrak{o}_E^\times whose image (resp. images) in $\mathfrak{o}_E^\times/\mathfrak{o}_F^\times U(1)(E/F)$ is a generator (resp. gives a set of generators).

Denote by G the F -rational points of the algebraic group $U(1,1)$, defined and quasisplit over F . Explicitly, we take G to have the form

$$G = \left\{ g \in \mathrm{GL}_2(E) : g^* \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\},$$

where $g^* = \bar{g}^\top$ denotes the conjugate transpose of a matrix g with coefficients in E .

Let K denote the maximal compact subgroup of G given by

$$K := \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathfrak{o}_E) \cap G,$$

(cf. [25], Section 1.10) and let

$$K_1 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \mathfrak{p}_E & \mathfrak{p}_E \\ \mathfrak{p}_E & 1 + \mathfrak{p}_E \end{pmatrix} \cap G$$

denote its pro- p radical. We define

$$\Gamma := K/K_1 \cong U(1,1)(\mathbb{F}_{q^2}/\mathbb{F}_q).$$

The Iwahori subgroup I is defined as the preimage under the quotient map $K \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma$ of the Borel subgroup of upper triangular matrices in Γ . We denote by $I(1)$ the pro- p radical of I , which is the preimage of the upper triangular unipotent elements of Γ . Explicitly, we have

$$I := \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{o}_E^\times & \mathfrak{o}_E \\ \mathfrak{p}_E & \mathfrak{o}_E^\times \end{pmatrix} \cap G, \quad I(1) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \mathfrak{p}_E & \mathfrak{o}_E \\ \mathfrak{p}_E & 1 + \mathfrak{p}_E \end{pmatrix} \cap G.$$

Let B denote the Borel subgroup of upper triangular elements of G , U its unipotent radical, and U^- the opposite unipotent. The subgroups U and U^- are both isomorphic to the additive group F .

We let G_S denote the derived subgroup of G . For any subgroup J of G , we let J_S denote its intersection with G_S . We have $G_S = \text{SU}(1, 1)(E/F) \cong \text{SL}_2(F)$, the latter isomorphism given by conjugation by the element

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\epsilon} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}_2(E).$$

We shall exploit this isomorphism to give a classification of the smooth irreducible representations of $\text{U}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

The maximal torus T of G consists of all elements of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

with $a \in E^\times$. Note that T (or more precisely, the algebraic group defining T) is not split over F . The maximal torus of G_S is $T_S = T \cap G_S$; it consists of all elements of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

with $a \in F^\times$, and is split over F . The center Z of G is given by the subgroup of elements

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix},$$

with $a \in \text{U}(1)(E/F)$. We let

$$T_0 := T \cap K \quad \text{and} \quad T_1 := T \cap K_1.$$

Finally, we define the following distinguished elements of $\text{GL}_2(E)$:

$$\begin{aligned} s &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & \beta &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \varpi & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ n_s &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{\epsilon}^{-1} \\ \sqrt{\epsilon} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & n_{s'} &:= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\varpi^{-1}\sqrt{\epsilon}^{-1} \\ \varpi\sqrt{\epsilon} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \theta &:= \begin{pmatrix} \vartheta & 0 \\ 0 & \vartheta^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ if } p \neq 2, & \theta_i &:= \begin{pmatrix} \vartheta_i & 0 \\ 0 & \vartheta_i^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ if } p = 2. \end{aligned}$$

3. Hecke Algebras

In the course of determining the smooth irreducible representations of $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$, we shall make essential use of the pro- p -Iwahori-Hecke algebra of the derived subgroup $SU(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We collect the relevant results here.

3.1. Preliminaries

We will be interested in the category $\mathfrak{Rep}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G)$ of smooth representations of G over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$. We briefly recall some preliminary terminology. Let J be a closed subgroup of G , and let (σ, V_σ) be a smooth $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -representation of J (meaning that stabilizers are open). We denote by $\text{ind}_J^G(\sigma)$ the space of functions $f : G \rightarrow V_\sigma$ such that $f(jg) = \sigma(j)f(g)$ for $j \in J, g \in G$, and such that the action of G given by right translation is smooth (meaning that there exists some open subgroup J' , depending on f , such that $f(gj') = f(g)$ for every $j' \in J', g \in G$). We let $\text{c-ind}_J^G(\sigma)$ denote the subspace of $\text{ind}_J^G(\sigma)$ spanned by functions whose support in $J \backslash G$ is compact. These functors are called *induction* and *compact induction*, respectively. We will mostly be concerned with the cases when J is a compact open subgroup, or when J is the group of F -rational points of a parabolic subgroup of $U(1, 1)$.

3.2. Pro- p -Iwahori-Hecke Algebra

Let π be a smooth $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -representation of the group $G_S = SU(1, 1)(E/F)$. Frobenius Reciprocity for compact induction gives

$$\pi^{I_S(1)} \cong \text{Hom}_{I_S(1)}(1, \pi|_{I_S(1)}) \cong \text{Hom}_{G_S}(\text{c-ind}_{I_S(1)}^{G_S}(1), \pi),$$

where 1 denotes the trivial character of $I_S(1)$. The *pro- p -Iwahori-Hecke algebra*

$$\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1)) := \text{End}_{G_S}(\text{c-ind}_{I_S(1)}^{G_S}(1))$$

is the algebra of G_S -equivariant endomorphisms of the universal module $\text{c-ind}_{I_S(1)}^{G_S}(1)$. This algebra naturally acts on $\text{Hom}_{G_S}(\text{c-ind}_{I_S(1)}^{G_S}(1), \pi)$ by precomposition, which induces a right action on $\pi^{I_S(1)}$. In this way, we obtain the functor of $I_S(1)$ -invariants, $\pi \mapsto \pi^{I_S(1)}$, from the category of smooth $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -representations of G_S to the category of right $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ -modules.

By adjunction, we have a natural identification

$$\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1)) \cong \text{c-ind}_{I_S(1)}^{G_S}(1)^{I_S(1)},$$

so we may view endomorphisms of $\text{c-ind}_{I_S(1)}^{G_S}(1)$ as compactly supported functions on G_S which are $I_S(1)$ -biinvariant. This leads to the following definition.

DEFINITION 3.1. — *Let $g \in G_S$. We let $T_g \in \mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ denote the endomorphism of $\text{c-ind}_{I_S(1)}^{G_S}(1)$ corresponding by adjunction to the characteristic function of $I_S(1)gI_S(1)$; in particular, T_g maps the characteristic function of $I_S(1)$ to the characteristic function of $I_S(1)gI_S(1)$.*

Using the isomorphisms above, we see that if π is a smooth $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -representation of G_S , $v \in \pi^{I_S(1)}$, and $g \in G_S$, then

$$(3.1) \quad v \cdot T_g = \sum_{u \in I_S(1) \setminus I_S(1)gI_S(1)} u^{-1} \cdot v = \sum_{u \in I_S(1)/I_S(1) \cap g^{-1}I_S(1)g} ug^{-1} \cdot v.$$

For more details, see [31].

3.3. Supersingular Modules

Let $H_S := T_{0,S}/T_{1,S} \cong \mathbb{F}_q^\times$. For $h \in H_S$, we let T_h denote the operator T_{t_0} for any preimage t_0 of h in $T_{0,S}$. Since the group G_S is split, we may apply results of [31] to give the structure of $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ (see [33] for the case of a general reductive group).

THEOREM 3.2. — *The operators $T_{n_s}, T_{n_s'}$, and T_h , for $h \in H_S$, generate $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ as an algebra.*

Proof. — The claim follows from (the remark following) Theorem 1 of [31]. □

In the study of Hecke modules over fields of characteristic p , the notion of supersingularity plays a prominent role. We recall the definition here.

DEFINITION 3.3 ([31], Definition 3). — *Let M be a nonzero simple right $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ -module which admits a central character. We say M is supersingular if every element of the center of $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ which is of “positive length” acts by 0. For the precise notion of “positive length,” see the discussion preceding Definition 2 (loc. cit.).*

The finite-dimensional simple right $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ -modules have been classified in Chapitre 6 of [1]. The supersingular modules take on a particularly simple form:

PROPOSITION 3.4. — *The supersingular $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ -modules are one-dimensional. They are given by:*

$$\begin{aligned} M_0 & : T_h \mapsto 1, & T_{n_s} & \mapsto 0, & T_{n_{s'}} & \mapsto -1; \\ M_{q-1} & : T_h \mapsto 1, & T_{n_s} & \mapsto -1, & T_{n_{s'}} & \mapsto 0; \\ M_r & : T_h \mapsto a^{-r}, & T_{n_s} & \mapsto 0, & T_{n_{s'}} & \mapsto 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $0 < r < q - 1$, $a \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$, and $h = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \in H_S$.

In order to make use of the machinery of Hecke modules, we will need a precise relationship between smooth representations of $SU(1,1)(E/F)$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ -modules. The following theorems provide us with the necessary link.

THEOREM 3.5 ([1], Corollaire 6.1.10 (i)). — *The functor of $I_S(1)$ -invariants $\pi \mapsto \pi^{I_S(1)}$ induces a bijection between isomorphism classes of smooth, irreducible, nonsupercuspidal representations of $SU(1,1)(E/F)$ and isomorphism classes of simple, finite-dimensional, nonsupersingular right $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ -modules.*

THEOREM 3.6 ([1], Corollaire 6.1.10 (ii)). — *The functor of $I_S(1)$ -invariants $\pi \mapsto \pi^{I_S(1)}$ induces a bijection between isomorphism classes of smooth, irreducible representations of $SU(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and isomorphism classes of simple, finite-dimensional right $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ -modules. Under this bijection, the supercuspidal representation π_r (of Definition 5.3) corresponds to the supersingular module M_r (of Proposition 3.4).*

COROLLARY 3.7. — *Let π be a smooth, irreducible supercuspidal representation of the group $SU(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$. For $t \in T_0$, we let π^t denote the representation with the same underlying space as π , with the action of $g \in SU(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ given by first conjugating g by t . Then $\pi^t \cong \pi$.*

Proof. — Note first that t normalizes $I_S(1)$, which implies we have $\pi^{I_S(1)} = (\pi^t)^{I_S(1)}$ as vector spaces. Equation (3.1) (along with Proposition 3.4) shows that the actions of the operators $T_{n_s}, T_{n_{s'}}$ and T_h on these two spaces are the same. By Theorem 3.2 we have $\pi^{I_S(1)} \cong (\pi^t)^{I_S(1)}$ as $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(G_S, I_S(1))$ -modules, and Theorem 3.6 now implies that $\pi \cong \pi^t$ as G_S -representations. □

4. Nonsupercuspidal Representations

In [2], Abdellatif has classified the smooth, irreducible, nonsupercuspidal representations of connected quasisplit reductive groups of relative rank 1

(or more accurately, the groups of F -rational points of these algebraic groups). In particular, these results apply to the group $G = \mathrm{U}(1, 1)(E/F)$. We recall the results here.

THEOREM 4.1 ([2], Théorème 1.1). — *Let $\chi : T \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ be a smooth character of T , which we inflate to a smooth character of B .*

- (1) *As a B -module, the $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -representation $\mathrm{ind}_B^G(\chi)|_B$ is of length 2, with irreducible subquotients given by the character χ and the representation V_χ , consisting of elements of $\mathrm{ind}_B^G(\chi)$ which take the value 0 at the identity.*
- (2) *The following are equivalent:*
 - (a) *The B -module $\mathrm{ind}_B^G(\chi)|_B$ is semisimple;*
 - (b) *The G -module $\mathrm{ind}_B^G(\chi)$ is reducible;*
 - (c) *The B -character χ extends to a character of G .*
- (3) *If χ extends to a character of G , then the G -module $\mathrm{ind}_B^G(\chi)$ admits as subquotients the representation χ (as a subrepresentation) and the representation $\chi \otimes \mathrm{St}_G$ (as a quotient). Here*

$$\mathrm{St}_G := \mathrm{ind}_B^G(1_B)/1_G$$

denotes the Steinberg representation of G , and 1_B and 1_G denote the trivial characters of B and G , respectively. The short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \chi \rightarrow \mathrm{ind}_B^G(\chi) \rightarrow \chi \otimes \mathrm{St}_G \rightarrow 0$$

does not split.

This theorem shows that the irreducible nonsupercuspidal representations divide into three families. The next result demonstrates the lack of isomorphisms between these representations.

THEOREM 4.2 ([2], Théorème 1.2, Section 3.3). — *There do not exist any isomorphisms between representations from distinct families. If χ and χ' are two characters of B which extend to G (resp. do not extend to G) and there exists an isomorphism $\chi \otimes \mathrm{St}_G \cong \chi' \otimes \mathrm{St}_G$ (resp. $\mathrm{ind}_B^G(\chi) \cong \mathrm{ind}_B^G(\chi')$), then $\chi = \chi'$.*

We make Theorem 4.1 explicit. For any finite extension L of F , we let ω denote the character of L^\times whose value at a fixed uniformizer ϖ_L is 1, and whose restriction to \mathfrak{o}_L^\times is given by the composition

$$(4.1) \quad \omega : \mathfrak{o}_L^\times \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{r}_L} k_L^\times \xrightarrow{\iota} \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times,$$

where $\mathfrak{r}_L : \mathfrak{o}_L \rightarrow k_L$ denotes the reduction modulo the maximal ideal. For $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, we denote by $\mu_\lambda : L^\times \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ the unramified character taking

the value λ at ϖ_L . In this notation, we have that any smooth character of E^\times (resp. F^\times) is of the form $\mu_\lambda\omega^r$ for a unique $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ and a unique $0 \leq r < q^2 - 1$ (resp. $0 \leq r < q - 1$). Likewise, any smooth character of $U(1)(E/F)$ is of the form ω^r for a unique $0 \leq r < q + 1$.

Since $T \cong E^\times$, we will identify the smooth characters of T (and B) with those of E^\times , by the formula

$$\mu_\lambda\omega^r \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & \bar{a}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} := \mu_\lambda\omega^r(a).$$

Assume now that the character $\mu_\lambda\omega^r$ extends to a character of G . This extension must therefore be trivial on the derived subgroup G_S and its maximal torus T_S . In particular, this implies

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \mu_\lambda\omega^r(\varpi) = 1, \\ a^r &= \mu_\lambda\omega^r([a]) = 1, \end{aligned}$$

where $a \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q^\times$ is arbitrary. Hence, we see that if the character $\mu_\lambda\omega^r$ extends to G , we must have $\lambda = 1$ and $r = (q - 1)m$ for $0 \leq m < q + 1$. The converse statement is easily verified, and combining Theorems 4.1 and 4.2, we obtain the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.3. — *Let π be a smooth, irreducible, nonsupercuspidal representation of the group $U(1,1)(E/F)$. Then π is isomorphic to one and only one of the following representations:*

- the smooth $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -characters $\omega^k \circ \det$, where $0 \leq k < q + 1$;
- twists of the Steinberg representation $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \text{St}_G$, where $0 \leq k < q + 1$;
- the principal series representations $\text{ind}_B^G(\mu_\lambda\omega^r)$, where $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ and $0 \leq r < q^2 - 1$ with $(r, \lambda) \neq ((q - 1)m, 1)$.

In addition to this classification, we will also need to know how the irreducible representations of $U(1,1)(E/F)$ behave upon restriction to the derived subgroup $SU(1,1)(E/F)$. We record some results in this direction.

PROPOSITION 4.4. — *We have the following isomorphisms:*

- (a) $\omega^k \circ \det|_{G_S} \cong 1_{G_S}$, where 1_{G_S} denotes the trivial character of G_S ;
- (b) $\text{ind}_B^G(\mu_\lambda\omega^r)|_{G_S} \cong \text{ind}_{B_S}^{G_S}(\mu_\lambda\omega^{r'})$, where r' denotes the unique integer such that $0 \leq r' < q - 1$ and $r' \equiv r \pmod{q - 1}$;
- (c) $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \text{St}_G|_{G_S} \cong \text{St}_{G_S}$, where $\text{St}_{G_S} := \text{ind}_{B_S}^{G_S}(1_{B_S})/1_{G_S}$ is the Steinberg representation of G_S .

Proof. — Part (a) follows from the definition of G_S . For part (b), we note that (by Hilbert’s Theorem 90) we have $G = BG_S = G_S B$, and use

the Mackey decomposition (cf. [29] Chapitre 1, Section 5.5):

$$\text{ind}_B^G(\mu_\lambda \omega^r)|_{G_S} = \text{ind}_{B_S}^{G_S}(\mu_\lambda \omega^r|_{B_S}) = \text{ind}_{B_S}^{G_S}(\mu_\lambda \omega^{r'}),$$

where r' is as in the statement of the theorem. Finally, since the restriction functor $\pi \mapsto \pi|_{G_S}$ is exact, we obtain $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \text{St}_G|_{G_S} \cong \text{St}_{G_S}$ from the definitions of St_G and St_{G_S} . This proves (c). □

COROLLARY 4.5. — *If π is a smooth irreducible nonsupercuspidal representation of $U(1, 1)(E/F)$, then π remains irreducible and nonsupercuspidal upon restriction to $SU(1, 1)(E/F)$.*

Proof. — This follows from Theorem 4.3 and Proposition 4.4 above, as well as Proposition 2.7 of [3]. □

PROPOSITION 4.6. — *Let π be a smooth irreducible representation of G . Then π admits a central character, and the restriction $\pi|_{G_S}$ is semisimple of length at most 2 (resp. at most $2^{[F:\mathbb{Q}_2]+1}$) when $p \neq 2$ (resp. $p = 2$).*

Proof. — We proceed as in Lemma 2.4 of [21]. We first note that, since K_1 is a pro- p group, the vector space π^{K_1} is nonzero, and has an action of the group K . This action factors through Γ , and we let $\sigma \subset \pi^{K_1}$ be an irreducible Γ -subrepresentation (such a representation always exists since Γ is finite). As σ is irreducible, the center of K acts on σ by a character. The injection

$$\sigma \hookrightarrow \pi|_K$$

gives, by Frobenius Reciprocity, a G -equivariant surjection $\text{c-ind}_K^G(\sigma) \twoheadrightarrow \pi$. Since K contains the center Z , we conclude that π admits a central character.

Suppose now that we have a locally profinite group \mathfrak{G} , a closed (normal) subgroup \mathfrak{H} of index 2, and an irreducible representation π of \mathfrak{G} . Let $\theta \in \mathfrak{G}$ be a representative of the nontrivial coset. Consider the representation $\pi|_{\mathfrak{H}}$, and suppose it is reducible, with a nonzero proper subrepresentation τ . Let V_τ be the underlying vector space of τ . It then follows that the space $V_\tau + \theta^{-1} \cdot V_\tau$ is nonzero and stable by \mathfrak{G} , and therefore must be all of π . Likewise, the space $V_\tau \cap \theta^{-1} \cdot V_\tau$ is stable by \mathfrak{G} , and hence must be zero. Thus we see that

$$\pi|_{\mathfrak{H}} \cong \tau \oplus \tau^\theta,$$

where τ^θ denotes the representation with the same underlying space as τ , with the action given by first conjugating an element of \mathfrak{H} by θ . The same argument shows that τ must be irreducible as a representation of \mathfrak{H} .

Applying this to the inclusion $ZG_S \leq \langle ZG_S, \theta \rangle = G$ when $p \neq 2$ (resp. the chain of inclusions

$$ZG_S \leq \langle ZG_S, \theta_1 \rangle \leq \langle ZG_S, \theta_1, \theta_2 \rangle \leq \dots \leq \langle ZG_S, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{[F:\mathbb{Q}_2]+1} \rangle = G$$

when $p = 2$) shows that the restriction to ZG_S is semisimple of length at most 2 when $p \neq 2$ (resp. at most $2^{[F:\mathbb{Q}_2]+1}$ when $p = 2$). Since π admits a central character, the representations appearing in a direct sum decomposition will remain irreducible upon further restricting to G_S . \square

PROPOSITION 4.7. — *Let π be a smooth irreducible representation of G , and let $\tau \subset \pi|_{G_S}$ be a nonzero irreducible G_S -subrepresentation. Then π is supercuspidal if and only if τ is supercuspidal.*

Proof. — Suppose that $\pi|_{G_S}$ contains an irreducible nonsupercuspidal representation τ . If τ is the trivial character of G_S , then Proposition 4.6 implies π is finite-dimensional. This implies by smoothness and irreducibility that π must itself be a character, and hence not supercuspidal. We may therefore assume that τ is a quotient of a parabolically induced representation, that is to say, there exists $\chi : B_S \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ such that τ is a quotient of $\text{ind}_{B_S}^{G_S}(\chi)$. Let $\tilde{\chi} : ZB_S \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ denote the character whose restriction to B_S is χ , and whose restriction to Z is the central character of π . Mackey theory now implies that

$$\text{Hom}_{ZG_S}(\text{ind}_{ZB_S}^{ZG_S}(\tilde{\chi}), \pi|_{ZG_S}) \neq 0.$$

Using Frobenius Reciprocity and transitivity of induction, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{ZG_S}(\text{ind}_{ZB_S}^{ZG_S}(\tilde{\chi}), \pi|_{ZG_S}) &\cong \text{Hom}_G(\text{c-ind}_{ZG_S}^G(\text{ind}_{ZB_S}^{ZG_S}(\tilde{\chi})), \pi) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_G(\text{ind}_{ZG_S}^G(\text{ind}_{ZB_S}^{ZG_S}(\tilde{\chi})), \pi) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_G(\text{ind}_{ZB_S}^G(\tilde{\chi}), \pi) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_G(\text{ind}_B^G(\text{ind}_{ZB_S}^B(\tilde{\chi})), \pi). \end{aligned}$$

Since every irreducible finite-dimensional representation of B is a character, we have that $\text{ind}_{ZB_S}^B(\tilde{\chi})$ is of length n , where $n = 2$ if $p \neq 2$ and $n = 2^{[F:\mathbb{Q}_2]+1}$ if $p = 2$. Suppose

$$0 = M_0 \subsetneq M_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq M_n = \text{ind}_{ZB_S}^B(\tilde{\chi})$$

is a composition series for $\text{ind}_{ZB_S}^B(\tilde{\chi})$, and set $\chi_i := M_i/M_{i-1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. We claim that there exists χ_i such that $\text{Hom}_G(\text{ind}_B^G(\chi_i), \pi) \neq 0$. Assume the contrary. Since parabolic induction is exact ([32], Proposition 4.3), the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \chi_i \longrightarrow M_n/M_{i-1} \longrightarrow M_n/M_i \longrightarrow 0$$

of B -representations yields an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{ind}_B^G(\chi_i) \longrightarrow \text{ind}_B^G(M_n/M_{i-1}) \longrightarrow \text{ind}_B^G(M_n/M_i) \longrightarrow 0$$

of G -representations for every $i = 1, \dots, n$ (noting that U acts trivially on M_n). Applying $\text{Hom}_G(-, \pi)$ gives an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_G(\text{ind}_B^G(M_n/M_i), \pi) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_G(\text{ind}_B^G(M_n/M_{i-1}), \pi) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_G(\text{ind}_B^G(\chi_i), \pi) = 0,$$

where the last equality holds by assumption. This gives

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_G(\text{ind}_B^G(M_n), \pi) &\cong \text{Hom}_G(\text{ind}_B^G(M_n/M_1), \pi) \\ &\cong \dots \cong \text{Hom}_G(\text{ind}_B^G(M_n/M_{n-1}), \pi) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction. From this we see that π is a quotient of a representation parabolically induced from a character, and is therefore not supercuspidal.

The reverse implication follows from Corollary 4.5. □

5. Supercuspidal Representations

We suppose from this point onwards that $F = \mathbb{Q}_p, E = \mathbb{Q}_{p^2}$, and $\varpi = p$. We let \mathbb{Z}_p and \mathbb{Z}_{p^2} denote the rings of integers of \mathbb{Q}_p and \mathbb{Q}_{p^2} , respectively.

The supercuspidal representations of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ have been classified by Breuil and Abdellatif, respectively (cf. [10], [3]). We review their results here.

5.1. The Group $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$

Let $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$ be an integer. Denote by $\sigma_r = \text{Sym}^r(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p^2})$ the $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$ -vector space of homogeneous polynomials in two variables of degree r , with an action of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot x^{r-i}y^i = (\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}(a)x + \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}(c)y)^{r-i}(\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}(b)x + \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}(d)y)^i,$$

where $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} : \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$ is the reduction map defined in Section 4. We denote by \mathbb{Q}_p^\times the center of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, and extend the above action to $\mathbb{Q}_p^\times \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ by letting $p \cdot \text{id}$ act trivially. Proposition 8 of [5] shows that the algebra of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -equivariant endomorphisms of the compactly induced representation $\text{c-ind}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^\times \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)}^{\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)}(\sigma_r)$ is isomorphic to a polynomial algebra over $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$

in one variable, generated by an endomorphism denoted T_r . For a smooth character χ of \mathbb{Q}_p^\times , we denote by $\pi(r, 0, \chi)$ the representation of $GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ afforded by the cokernel of the map T_r , twisted by χ :

$$\pi(r, 0, \chi) := (\chi \circ \det) \otimes \frac{\text{c-ind}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^\times GL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)}^{GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)}(\sigma_r)}{(T_r)} .$$

The necessary properties of the representations $\pi(r, 0, \chi)$ are summarized in the following theorem, proved by Barthel–Livné and Breuil.

THEOREM 5.1. — *In the following, r denotes an integer $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$ and $\chi : \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ a smooth character.*

(a) *Every smooth irreducible supercuspidal representation of $GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is of the form $\pi(r, 0, \chi)$.*

(b) *The only isomorphisms among the representations $\pi(r, 0, \chi)$ are the following :*

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(r, 0, \chi) &\cong \pi(r, 0, \chi\mu_{-1}) \\ \pi(r, 0, \chi) &\cong \pi(p - 1 - r, 0, \chi\omega^r) \\ \pi(r, 0, \chi) &\cong \pi(p - 1 - r, 0, \chi\mu_{-1}\omega^r). \end{aligned}$$

(c) *Let $Iw(1)$ denote the standard upper pro- p -Iwahori subgroup of $GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We have*

$$\pi(r, 0, 1)^{Iw(1)} = \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p[\text{id}, x^r] \oplus \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p[\beta, x^r],$$

where, for $g \in GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and $v \in \sigma_r$, $\overline{[g, v]}$ denotes the image in $\pi(r, 0, 1)$ of the element $[g, v]$ of $\text{c-ind}_{\mathbb{Q}_p^\times GL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)}^{GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)}(\sigma_r)$ with support $\mathbb{Q}_p^\times GL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)g^{-1}$ and value v at g .

Proof. — This follows from Theorems 33, 34 and Corollary 36 of [5], and Théorème 3.2.4 and Corollaires 4.1.1, 4.1.4, and 4.1.5 of [10]. We remark that the hypothesis of having a central character made in [5], [6], and [10] may be omitted by [8]. □

5.2. The Group $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$

Consider now the group $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Théorème 3.36 of [3] implies that for any smooth irreducible representation σ of $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, there exists a smooth irreducible representation Σ of $GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ such that σ is a Jordan–Hölder factor of Σ . Moreover, Corollaires 3.38 and 3.41 (*loc. cit.*) imply that in order to classify supercuspidal representations of $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, it suffices to

compute the restriction of the representations $\pi(r, 0, 1)$. Let $\pi_{r,\infty}$ denote the $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -subrepresentation of $\pi(r, 0, 1)|_{\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)}$ generated by $\overline{[\mathrm{id}, x^r]}$, and let $\pi_{r,0}$ denote the $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -subrepresentation of $\pi(r, 0, 1)|_{\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)}$ generated by $\overline{[\beta, x^r]}$.

THEOREM 5.2. — *In the following, r denotes an integer $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$.*

- (a) *We have $\pi(r, 0, 1)|_{\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)} \cong \pi_{r,\infty} \oplus \pi_{r,0}$.*
- (b) *The representations $\pi_{r,0}$ and $\pi_{r,\infty}$ are smooth, irreducible, admissible, and supercuspidal.*
- (c) *Conversely, any smooth, irreducible, and supercuspidal representation of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is isomorphic to one of the form $\pi_{r,0}$ or $\pi_{r,\infty}$.*
- (d) *The only isomorphisms among the representations $\pi_{r,0}$ and $\pi_{r,\infty}$ are the following:*

$$\pi_{r,\infty} \cong \pi_{p-1-r,0}$$

- (e) *Let $Iw_S(1)$ denote the standard upper pro- p -Iwahori subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. We have*

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{r,\infty}^{Iw_S(1)} &= \overline{\mathbb{F}_p[\mathrm{id}, x^r]}, \\ \pi_{r,0}^{Iw_S(1)} &= \overline{\mathbb{F}_p[\beta, x^r]}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. — This follows from Propositions 4.5 and 4.7 and Corollaires 4.8 and 4.9 of [3], and the comments following Corollaire 4.9. □

DEFINITION 5.3. — *We let π_r denote the representation $\pi_{r,\infty}$. In light of Theorem 5.2, the representations π_r with $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$ are a full set of representatives for the isomorphism classes of supercuspidal representations of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ (cf. [3], Théorème 4.12).*

We shall henceforth view the representations π_r as representations of $\mathrm{SU}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ via the isomorphism $\mathrm{SU}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p) \cong \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

5.3. The Group $\mathrm{U}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$

We now proceed to examine the supercuspidal representations of the group $\mathrm{U}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

DEFINITION 5.4. — *Let $\mathrm{U}(1)_1 := \mathrm{U}(1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p) \cap (1 + p\mathbb{Z}_{p^2})$. We define G_0 to be the subgroup of G generated by G_S and the central subgroup*

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} : a \in \mathrm{U}(1)_1 \right\}.$$

The group G_0 fits into an exact sequence

$$(5.1) \quad 1 \longrightarrow G_S \longrightarrow G_0 \xrightarrow{\det} U(1)_1^2 \longrightarrow 1,$$

and we have $G/G_0 \cong U(1)/U(1)_1^2$.

Assume $p \neq 2$. Proposition 6(b), Chapitre IV and Lemme 2, Chapitre V of [27] imply that the map $x \mapsto x^2$ is an automorphism of $U(1)_1$, and therefore the map

$$x^2 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix}$$

gives a well-defined section to the determinant map in the short exact sequence (5.1) above. Thus, we obtain

$$G_0 \cong G_S \times U(1)_1^2 \cong G_S \times U(1)_1.$$

Since $U(1)_1$ is a pro- p group, Lemma 3 of [5] implies that the set of smooth, irreducible mod- p representations of G_0 and G_S are in canonical bijection.

Assume now that $p = 2$. The map $x \mapsto x^2$ is no longer an automorphism of $U(1)_1$ (note that $\ker(x \mapsto x^2) = \{\pm 1\} \leq U(1)_1$). Pushing out the exact sequence (5.1) by the map $G_S \rightarrow G_S/\{\pm \text{id}\}$ gives an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow G_S/\{\pm \text{id}\} \longrightarrow G_0/\{\pm \text{id}\} \xrightarrow{\det} U(1)_1^2 \longrightarrow 1.$$

The map sending x^2 to the class of $\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix}$ gives a well-defined section to the short exact sequence above, and therefore we obtain

$$G_0/\{\pm \text{id}\} \cong G_S/\{\pm \text{id}\} \times U(1)_1^2.$$

Once again, the set of smooth, irreducible mod-2 representations of $G_0/\{\pm \text{id}\}$ and $G_S/\{\pm \text{id}\}$ are in canonical bijection. The argument of Proposition 4.6 shows that irreducible representations of G_0 and G_S admit central characters, which take the value 1 at $\pm \text{id}$. This shows that the smooth, irreducible mod-2 representations of G_0 and G_S are in canonical bijection.

We again assume p is arbitrary. Hilbert’s Theorem 90 implies that $T_0G_0 = G$, so we may and do choose coset representatives $\{\delta_i\}_{i \in U(1)/U(1)_1^2}$ for G/G_0 such that $\delta_i \in T_0$. Now let $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$, and let π_r be a smooth irreducible supercuspidal representation of G_S , inflated to G_0 . For δ_i as above, Corollary 3.7 implies $\pi_r \cong \pi_r^{\delta_i}$ as G_S -representations (and consequently as

G_0 -representations). Therefore, we may lift π_r to a projective representation of G . Since

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}^2(G/G_0, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times) &= \mathbb{H}^2(\mathrm{U}(1)/\mathrm{U}(1)_1^2, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times) \\ &= \begin{cases} \mathbb{H}^2(\mathbb{Z}/(p+1)\mathbb{Z}, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times) & \text{if } p \neq 2, \\ \mathbb{H}^2(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \oplus (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{\oplus 2}, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_2^\times) & \text{if } p = 2, \end{cases} \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

this representation lifts to a genuine representation $\tilde{\pi}_r$ of G . For more details, see [15].

It remains to determine the action of G on the lift $\tilde{\pi}_r$ of π_r . Consider the homomorphism $h_s : \mathbb{Q}_{p^2}^\times \rightarrow T$ defined by

$$h_s(a) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $0 \neq \tilde{\pi}_r^{I(1)} \subset \tilde{\pi}_r^{I_S(1)}$, Theorem 5.2(e) implies $\tilde{\pi}_r^{I(1)} = \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p v_r$, where $v_r = \overline{[\mathrm{id}, x^r]}$. As the elements $h_s([a])$ for $a \in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}^\times$ normalize $I(1)$, we have

$$h_s([a]).v_r = a^m v_r,$$

for some $0 \leq m < p^2 - 1$. Since $a^{p+1} \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times$ for $a \in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}^\times$, we have $h_s([a]^{p+1}) \in T_{0,S}$ and

$$a^{(p+1)r} v_r = h_s([a]^{p+1}).v_r = a^{(p+1)m} v_r,$$

by the action of I_S on $\overline{[\mathrm{id}, x^r]} \in \pi_r^{I_S(1)}$. Thus, we must have $m = r + (1-p)k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. This leads to the following definition.

DEFINITION 5.5. — *Let $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$ and $0 \leq k < p + 1$. We define the representation $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$ of $G = \mathrm{U}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ by the following conditions:*

- $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r|_{G_S} = \pi_r$;
- $((\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r)^{I(1)} = \pi_r^{I_S(1)} = \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p v_r$ as vector spaces;
- $h_s([a]).v_r = a^{r+(1-p)k} v_r$ for $a \in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}^\times$.

The last point defines the character that gives the action of I on $((\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r)^{I(1)}$, and the preceding discussion ensures that the vector spaces $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$ are bona fide representations of G . We collect their properties in the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 5.6. — *Let $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$ and $0 \leq k < p + 1$.*

- (a) *The representations $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$ are smooth, irreducible, admissible, and supercuspidal representations of G .*
- (b) *The representations $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$ are pairwise nonisomorphic.*

Proof. — (a) The claim about irreducibility follows from the fact that the restriction of the representation $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$ to G_S is irreducible. The space of $I(1)$ -invariants is one-dimensional, and therefore $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$ is admissible. Proposition 4.7 implies that the representations are supercuspidal.

(b) Suppose that

$$\varphi : (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r \longrightarrow (\omega^{k'} \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{r'}$$

is a G -equivariant isomorphism. The map φ then defines a G_S -equivariant isomorphism, so we must have $r = r'$ by Theorem 5.2. The last point of Definition 5.5 now shows that we must have $k \equiv k' \pmod{p + 1}$, which implies $k = k'$ (since $0 \leq k, k' < p + 1$). \square

THEOREM 5.7. — *Let π be a smooth irreducible supercuspidal representation of the group $G = U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Then π is isomorphic to a unique representation of the form $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$ with $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$ and $0 \leq k < p + 1$.*

Proof. — Let π be a smooth irreducible supercuspidal representation. The proofs of Propositions 4.6 and 4.7 and Corollary 3.7 imply that $\pi|_{G_S}$ must be of the form

$$\pi|_{G_S} \cong \bigoplus_{t \in \mathcal{J}} \pi_r^t \cong \pi_r^{\oplus |\mathcal{J}|},$$

for some $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$, and \mathcal{J} a finite subset of T_0 .

We claim that $|\mathcal{J}| = 1$. To see this, note first that $\pi|_{G_S}$ is an object of $\mathfrak{Rep}_{\mathbb{F}_p}^{I_S(1)}(G_S)$, the full subcategory of $\mathfrak{Rep}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(G_S)$ consisting of representations generated by their $I_S(1)$ -invariants. The functor of $I_S(1)$ -invariants restricted to this subcategory is faithful (this follows from [5], Lemma 3(1)), and we obtain an injection

$$\text{End}_{G_S}(\pi|_{G_S}) \hookrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\pi^{I_S(1)}),$$

given by restricting endomorphisms to $\pi^{I_S(1)}$. Counting dimensions shows that this map is bijective.

Now fix $t_0 \in \mathcal{J}$ and a nonzero $v_0 \in \pi_r^{I_S(1)}$, the latter space indexed by t_0 in the direct sum above. Let $v \in \pi^{I_S(1)}$ be a nonzero eigenvector for T_0 . There exists an \mathbb{F}_p -linear automorphism of $\pi^{I_S(1)}$ taking v to v_0 , and by the above remarks, we obtain a G_S -equivariant automorphism φ of $\pi|_{G_S}$ taking v to v_0 . Consider the subspace $\langle G.v \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_p} = \langle G_S T_0.v \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_p} = \langle G_S.v \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_p}$. Since it is stable by G , it must be all of π . On the other hand, the map

$\varphi|_{\langle G_S.v \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_p}}$ gives a G_S -equivariant isomorphism

$$\pi|_{G_S} = \langle G_S.v \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_p}|_{G_S} \xrightarrow{\sim} \langle G_S.v_0 \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_p}|_{G_S} \cong \pi_r.$$

This gives the claim.

We may therefore assume that $\pi|_{G_S} \cong \pi_r$. The discussion preceding Definition 5.5 then shows that there exists an integer k such that $\pi \cong (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$. □

COROLLARY 5.8. — *Let π be a smooth irreducible representation of $G = \text{U}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Then π admits a central character and is admissible. Moreover, π is isomorphic to one and only one of the following representations:*

- the smooth \mathbb{F}_p -characters $\omega^k \circ \det$, where $0 \leq k < p + 1$;
- twists of the Steinberg representation $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \text{St}_G$, where $0 \leq k < p + 1$;
- the principal series representations $\text{ind}_B^G(\mu_\lambda \omega^r)$, where $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times$ and $0 \leq r < p^2 - 1$ with $(r, \lambda) \neq ((p - 1)m, 1)$;
- the supercuspidal representations $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$, where $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$ and $0 \leq k < p + 1$.

Proof. — If π is not supercuspidal, then the result follows from Theorem 4.3, and if π is supercuspidal it follows from Proposition 5.6 and Theorem 5.7. It only remains to prove that no supercuspidal representation is isomorphic to a nonsupercuspidal representation. Assume this is the case; we then obtain a G_S -equivariant isomorphism between a supercuspidal representation and a nonsupercuspidal representation, contradicting Corollaire 3.19 of [3]. □

5.4. L -packets

We define the general unitary group $\text{GU}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ by

$$\left\{ g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}) : g^* \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} g = \kappa \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ for some } \kappa \in \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \right\}.$$

The association $g \mapsto \kappa$ is in fact a character, and induces a surjective homomorphism $\text{sim} : \text{GU}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p^\times$. We obtain a short exact sequence of groups

$$1 \rightarrow \text{U}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p) \rightarrow \text{GU}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p) \xrightarrow{\text{sim}} \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow 1$$

which splits, and we have

$$(5.2) \quad GU(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p) = U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p) \rtimes \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} : a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \right\}.$$

As $G = U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is normal in $GU(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$, the latter group acts on G by conjugation, and consequently acts on representations of G . The following definition is adapted from the complex case (see Section 11.1 of [25]).

DEFINITION 5.9. — An L -packet of semisimple representations on $G = U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is a $GU(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ -orbit of smooth semisimple representations of G . An L -packet is called supercuspidal if it consists entirely of irreducible supercuspidal representations.

PROPOSITION 5.10. — Let Π be an L -packet of smooth irreducible representations on $G = U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Then Π has cardinality 1 if and only if it contains an irreducible nonsupercuspidal representation. If Π is a supercuspidal L -packet, then it is of the form

$$\Pi = \{(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r, (\omega^{k+r+1} \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{p-1-r}\},$$

for some $0 \leq r \leq p - 1, 0 \leq k < p + 1$.

Proof. — We begin with the following general fact. Let $f : G \rightarrow G$ be a continuous automorphism. Given an irreducible representation π , we let π^f denote the representation with the same underlying vector space as π , and the action of $g \in G$ given by first applying f to g . One easily verifies that

$$\text{ind}_B^G(\chi)^f \cong \text{ind}_{f^{-1}(B)}^G(\chi \circ f).$$

Now let

$$t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

with $a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^\times$, and let $f : G \rightarrow G$ denote the automorphism $g \mapsto tgt^{-1}$ given by conjugation by t . Given an irreducible representation π , we denote π^f by π^t .

If $\pi = \omega^k \circ \det$ is a character of G , it is clear that $(\omega^k \circ \det)^t = \omega^k \circ \det$. Likewise, if $\pi = \text{ind}_B^G(\mu_\lambda \omega^r)$, then the above fact shows that

$$\pi^t = \text{ind}_B^G(\mu_\lambda \omega^r)^t \cong \text{ind}_{t^{-1}Bt}^G((\mu_\lambda \omega^r)^t) \cong \text{ind}_B^G(\mu_\lambda \omega^r) = \pi.$$

Since the functor $\pi \mapsto \pi^t$ is exact in the category $\mathfrak{Rep}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(G)$, we conclude that $((\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \text{St}_G)^t \cong (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \text{St}_G$. Hence, if Π is an L -packet containing a nonsupersingular representation, then Π has size 1.

Assume now that Π contains a supersingular representation $\pi = (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$, and let

$$t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

with $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$. Proceeding as in the proof of Corollary 3.7, we see that $\pi^t|_{G_S} \cong \pi|_{G_S}$, and the action of T on $(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r$ shows that $\pi^t \cong \pi$.

To conclude the proof, we must compute $\pi^{\beta s}$, where

$$\beta s = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & p \end{pmatrix};$$

since $s \in \mathrm{U}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$, we have $\pi^s \cong \pi$ and it suffices to determine π^β . Corollaire 4.6 of [3] implies

$$\pi^\beta|_{G_S} \cong \pi_r^\beta \cong \pi_{p-1-r},$$

and Theorem 5.7 gives $\pi^\beta \cong (\omega^{k'} \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{p-1-r}$ for some k' . As the element β normalizes $I(1)$, we have

$$\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p v_r = \pi^{I(1)} = (\pi^\beta)^{I(1)}$$

as vector spaces. For $a \in \mathbb{F}_{p^2}^\times$, the action of $h_s([a])$ on $(\pi^\beta)^{I(1)}$ is given by

$$h_s([a]).v_r = a^{-pr-pk+k} v_r,$$

while the action of $h_s([a])$ on $((\omega^{k'} \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{p-1-r})^{I(1)}$ is given by

$$h_s([a]).v_{p-1-r} = a^{p-1-r+(1-p)k'} v_{p-1-r}.$$

These actions coincide, and therefore $(1-p)k' - (1-p) - r \equiv (1-p)k - pr \pmod{p^2 - 1}$, which shows $k' \equiv r + k + 1 \pmod{p + 1}$. Hence

$$\Pi = \{(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_r, (\omega^{k+r+1} \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{p-1-r}\},$$

which concludes the proof. □

6. Galois Groups and Representations

In this section we recall the definitions associated to Galois representations attached to unitary groups.

6.1. Galois Groups

Let $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} := \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ denote the absolute Galois group of \mathbb{Q}_p , and $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ the inertia subgroup. Given a finite extension F of \mathbb{Q}_p contained in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, we define $\mathcal{G}_F := \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}/F)$. For $n \geq 1$, we let \mathbb{Q}_{p^n} denote the unique unramified extension of \mathbb{Q}_p of degree n contained in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, with canonical uniformizer p , and let

$$(6.1) \quad \iota_n : \mathbb{Q}_{p^n}^\times \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^n}}^{ab}$$

denote the reciprocity map of local class field theory, normalized so that uniformizers correspond to geometric Frobenius elements. We shall denote by Fr_p a fixed element of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ whose image in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{ab}$ is equal to $\iota_1(p^{-1})$.

Using the injections ι_n , we will identify the smooth $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$ -characters of $\mathbb{Q}_{p^n}^\times$ and $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^n}}$ in the following way. We fix a compatible system $\{p^{n-1}\sqrt[p]{p}\}_{n \geq 1}$ of $(p^n - 1)^{\text{th}}$ roots of p , and let $\omega_n : \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}^\times$ denote the character given by

$$(6.2) \quad \omega_n : h \longmapsto \iota \circ \tau_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \left(\frac{h \cdot p^{n-1}\sqrt[p]{p}}{p^{n-1}\sqrt[p]{p}} \right),$$

where $h \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ and $\tau_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}} : \overline{\mathbb{Z}_p} \longrightarrow k_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$ denotes the reduction modulo the maximal ideal. Lemma 2.5 of [13] shows that the character ω_n extends to a character of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^n}}$; we continue to denote by ω_n the extension which sends the element Fr_p^n to 1.

LEMMA 6.1. — For $n \geq 1$, we have $\omega_n \circ \iota_n = \omega$, where ω is the character defined in equation (4.1), which sends p to 1.

Proof. — Denote by \mathbb{Z}_{p^n} the ring of integers of \mathbb{Q}_{p^n} , and suppose $u \in \mathbb{Z}_{p^n}^\times$. Propositions 6 and 8 of Chapitre XIV, [27] imply

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\iota_n(u) \cdot p^{n-1}\sqrt[p]{p}}{p^{n-1}\sqrt[p]{p}} &= \frac{(u^{-1}, * / \mathbb{Q}_{p^n}) \cdot p^{n-1}\sqrt[p]{p}}{p^{n-1}\sqrt[p]{p}} \\ &= (p, u^{-1})_{\nu_n} \\ &= \left[\tau_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \left((-1)^{\nu_n(p)\nu_n(u^{-1})} \frac{p^{\nu_n(u^{-1})}}{u^{-\nu_n(p)}} \right) \right] \\ &= \left[\tau_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}}(u) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Here, $(\cdot, * / \mathbb{Q}_{p^n}) : \mathbb{Q}_{p^n}^\times \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^n}}^{ab}$ denotes the norm residue symbol of the field \mathbb{Q}_{p^n} (Chapitre XIII, *loc. cit.*), $\nu_n : \mathbb{Q}_{p^n}^\times \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is the normalized valuation on \mathbb{Q}_{p^n} , and $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\nu_n} : \mathbb{Q}_{p^n}^\times \times \mathbb{Q}_{p^n}^\times \longrightarrow \mu_{p^n-1}(\mathbb{Q}_{p^n}^\times)$ denotes

the Hilbert symbol (Chapitre XIV, *loc. cit.*). Applying $\iota \circ \tau_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$ to both sides shows that $\omega_n \circ \iota_n(u) = \omega(u)$.

The functorial properties of the reciprocity maps ι_n imply that we have equalities

$$\omega_n \circ \iota_n(p^{-1}) = \omega_n \circ \text{ver} \circ \iota_1(p^{-1}) = \omega_n(\text{Fr}_p^n) = 1 = \omega(p^{-1}),$$

where $\text{ver} : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{ab} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^n}}^{ab}$ denotes the transfer map. The result now follows. □

LEMMA 6.2. — For $h \in \mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ and $n \geq 1$, we have

$$\omega_n(\text{Fr}_p h \text{Fr}_p^{-1}) = \omega_n(h)^p.$$

Proof. — See the proof of Lemma 2.5 in [13]. □

For $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}^\times$ and $n \geq 1$, we let $\mu_{n,\lambda} : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^n}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}^\times$ denote the unramified character which is trivial on $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ and sends Fr_p^n to λ .

COROLLARY 6.3. — Let $n \geq 1$. Every smooth $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$ -character of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^n}}$ is of the form $\mu_{n,\lambda} \omega_n^r$, where $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}^\times$ and $0 \leq r < p^n - 1$. Moreover, the reciprocity maps ι_n induce a bijection between smooth $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$ -characters of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^n}}$ and $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}^\times$, given explicitly by $\mu_{n,\lambda} \omega_n^r \circ \iota_n = \mu_{\lambda^{-1}} \omega^r$.

Proof. — This follows from Lemmas 6.1 and 6.2. □

6.2. L-groups

We now review the definition of the L -group of $G = \text{U}(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$. For the general construction of L -groups, the reader should consult [9]; for the specific case of unitary groups, see Appendix A of [7], [22], or Section 1.8 of [25].

Let \widehat{G} denote the $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$ -valued points of the dual group of G ; since G splits over \mathbb{Q}_{p^2} , we have $\widehat{G} = \text{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p})$. We also define

$$\Phi_2 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \widehat{G}.$$

DEFINITION 6.4. — The L -group of G is defined as the semidirect product

$${}^L G = \widehat{G} \rtimes \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} = \text{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}) \rtimes \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p},$$

with the action of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on \widehat{G} given by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fr}_p g \text{Fr}_p^{-1} &= \Phi_2 (g^\top)^{-1} \Phi_2^{-1} = g \cdot \det(g)^{-1}, \\ h g h^{-1} &= g, \end{aligned}$$

for $g \in \widehat{G}$, $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$.

In addition to the group G , we shall also need unitary groups of lower rank. In particular, we will need the endoscopic group associated to G . For the general definition in the complex case, see Sections 4.2 and 4.6 of [25].

DEFINITION 6.5.

- (a) The group $J := (U(1) \times U(1))(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is the unique elliptic endoscopic group associated to $G = U(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$.
- (b) The L -group of J is defined as the semidirect product

$${}^L J = (\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times \times \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times) \rtimes \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p},$$

with the action of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times \times \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fr}_p(x, y)\text{Fr}_p^{-1} &= (x^{-1}, y^{-1}), \\ h(x, y)h^{-1} &= (x, y), \end{aligned}$$

for $x, y \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$.

PROPOSITION 6.6 ([25], Proposition 4.6.1). — There exists a homomorphism

$$\xi : {}^L J \hookrightarrow {}^L G,$$

which commutes with the projections to $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, given by

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) &\longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix}, \\ (1, 1)\text{Fr}_p &\longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{Fr}_p, \\ (1, 1)h &\longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{2,-1}(h) & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_{2,-1}(h) \end{pmatrix} h, \end{aligned}$$

where $x, y \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$.

6.3. Langlands Parameters for $(U(1) \times U(1))(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$

We begin by defining and investigating Langlands parameters in characteristic p associated to $(U(1) \times U(1))(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

DEFINITION 6.7. — A Langlands parameter is a homomorphism

$$\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^L J = (\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times \times \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times) \rtimes \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p},$$

such that the composition of φ with the canonical projection ${}^L J \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is the identity map of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We say two Langlands parameters are equivalent if they are conjugate by an element of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times \times \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$.

With this definition, we come to our first result.

PROPOSITION 6.8. — *Let $\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^L J$ be a Langlands parameter. Then there exist $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1$ such that φ is equivalent to the Langlands parameter $\eta_{k,\ell}$, defined by*

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{k,\ell}(\text{Fr}_p) &= (1, 1)\text{Fr}_p \\ \eta_{k,\ell}(h) &= (\omega_2^{(1-p)k}(h), \omega_2^{(1-p)\ell}(h))h, \end{aligned}$$

where $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$.

Proof. — The conjugation action of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times \times \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ shows that, up to equivalence, we have $\varphi(\text{Fr}_p) = (1, 1)\text{Fr}_p$. It remains to determine the image of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$. Since $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$ acts trivially on $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times \times \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, we see that the restriction of φ to $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$ must be of the form

$$\varphi(h) = (\mu_{2,\lambda_1}\omega_2^{r_1}(h), \mu_{2,\lambda_2}\omega_2^{r_2}(h))h,$$

where $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, $0 \leq r_1, r_2 < p^2 - 1$, and $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$. Lemma 6.2 and the definition of ${}^L J$ imply

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)\text{Fr}_p^2 &= \varphi(\text{Fr}_p^2) \\ &= \varphi(\text{Fr}_p)^2 \\ &= (1, 1)\text{Fr}_p^2, \\ (\omega_2^{pr_1}(h), \omega_2^{pr_2}(h))\text{Fr}_p h \text{Fr}_p^{-1} &= \varphi(\text{Fr}_p h \text{Fr}_p^{-1}) \\ &= \varphi(\text{Fr}_p)\varphi(h)\varphi(\text{Fr}_p)^{-1} \\ &= \text{Fr}_p(\omega_2^{r_1}(h), \omega_2^{r_2}(h))h \text{Fr}_p^{-1} \\ &= (\omega_2^{-r_1}(h), \omega_2^{-r_2}(h))\text{Fr}_p h \text{Fr}_p^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

which gives the result. □

COROLLARY 6.9. — *There is a bijection between the Langlands parameters associated to the group J and smooth irreducible representations of $(\text{U}(1) \times \text{U}(1))(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$, given explicitly by*

$$\eta_{k,\ell} \longleftrightarrow \omega^k \otimes \omega^\ell,$$

where $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1$, and ω is the character defined in equation (4.1).

6.4. Langlands Parameters for $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$

We now proceed to explore Langlands parameters in characteristic p for the group $G = U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$. For the analogous definitions in the complex setting, see [25], [26], and Appendix A of [7].

DEFINITION 6.10. — (a) A Langlands parameter is a homomorphism

$$\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^L G = \mathrm{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \rtimes \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p},$$

such that the composition of φ with the canonical projection ${}^L G \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is the identity map of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We say two Langlands parameters are equivalent if they are conjugate by an element of $\widehat{G} = \mathrm{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$.

(b) Let $\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^L G$ be a Langlands parameter and let $0 \leq k < p + 1$. We define the twist of φ by $\omega_2^{(1-p)k}$, denoted $\varphi \otimes \omega_2^{(1-p)k}$, by

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi \otimes \omega_2^{(1-p)k}(h) &= \varphi(h) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_2^{(1-p)k}(h) & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_2^{(1-p)k}(h) \end{pmatrix}, \\ \varphi \otimes \omega_2^{(1-p)k}(\mathrm{Fr}_p h) &= \varphi(\mathrm{Fr}_p h) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_2^{(1-p)k}(h) & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_2^{(1-p)k}(h) \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

where $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$. One easily checks that this is well-defined and gives a bona fide Langlands parameter.

DEFINITION 6.11. — Let $\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^L G$ be a Langlands parameter. Since the group $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$ acts trivially on \widehat{G} , the restriction of φ to $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$ must be of the form

$$\varphi(h) = \varphi_0(h)h,$$

where $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$ and $\varphi_0 : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}} \longrightarrow \widehat{G}$ is a homomorphism. As $\widehat{G} = \mathrm{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$, φ_0 is a two-dimensional Galois representation; we call it the Galois representation associated to φ .

DEFINITION 6.12. — Let $\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^L G$ be a Langlands parameter. We say φ is stable if the associated Galois representation $\varphi_0 : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ is irreducible.

Our first result on Langlands parameters for $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ stands in stark contrast to the complex case (cf. [25], Section 15.1).

PROPOSITION 6.13. — There do not exist any stable parameters $\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^L G$.

Proof. — The inclusion $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) \hookrightarrow U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ gives rise, by duality, to a homomorphism of L -groups, given explicitly by

$$\begin{aligned} \iota : {}^L G = GL_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \rtimes \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} &\longrightarrow {}^L SL_2 = PGL_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \times \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \\ gh &\longmapsto \llbracket g \rrbracket h, \end{aligned}$$

where $g \in GL_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$, $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, and $\llbracket g \rrbracket$ denotes the image in $PGL_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ of the element g . Given $\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^L G$, we consider the Langlands parameter $\iota \circ \varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow PGL_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \times \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ and the associated Galois representation $(\iota \circ \varphi)_0 : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}} \longrightarrow PGL_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$. It is clear that φ_0 is irreducible if and only if $(\iota \circ \varphi)_0$ is irreducible, and therefore it suffices to examine $\iota \circ \varphi$.

Now, since the group $SL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is split over \mathbb{Q}_p , $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ acts trivially on $\widehat{SL}_2 = PGL_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$, and therefore $\iota \circ \varphi$ takes the form

$$\iota \circ \varphi(h) = \varphi'(h)h,$$

where $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ and $\varphi' : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow PGL_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ is a homomorphism. Assume φ' is irreducible. By a theorem of Tate (see the proof of Theorem 4 (and its corollary) in [28]), we have

$$H^2(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}, \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times) = 0,$$

which implies that every projective representation has a lift to $GL_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$. Hence, we may write $\varphi'(h) = \llbracket \tilde{\varphi}'(h) \rrbracket$, where $\tilde{\varphi}' : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow GL_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ is an irreducible Galois representation.

It is well-known ([30], Section 1.14) that every two-dimensional irreducible mod- p representation of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is isomorphic to a representation of the form

$$\text{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}}^{\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} (\mu_{2, \lambda} \omega_2^m),$$

where $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, and $0 \leq m < p^2 - 1$ satisfies $m \not\equiv pm \pmod{p^2 - 1}$. By Mackey theory, we have

$$\tilde{\varphi}'|_{\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}} \cong \text{ind}_{\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}}^{\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} (\mu_{2, \lambda} \omega_2^m)|_{\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}} \cong \mu_{2, \lambda} \omega_2^m \oplus \mu_{2, \lambda} \omega_2^{pm},$$

which implies that the original Langlands parameter φ cannot be stable. □

Using the parameters $\eta_{k, \ell}$ above, we obtain the first nontrivial (necessarily nonstable) examples of Langlands parameters for the group G .

DEFINITION 6.14. — Let $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1$. We denote by $\varphi_{k,\ell} : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L G$ the Langlands parameter obtained by composing $\eta_{k,\ell}$ (of Proposition 6.8) with ξ (of Proposition 6.6). Explicitly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{k,\ell}(\text{Fr}_p) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{Fr}_p, \\ \varphi_{k,\ell}(h) &= \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{2,-1}\omega_2^{(1-p)k}(h) & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_{2,-1}\omega_2^{(1-p)\ell}(h) \end{pmatrix} h, \end{aligned}$$

for $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$.

We say $\varphi_{k,\ell}$ is regular if $k \neq \ell$, and singular otherwise.

LEMMA 6.15. — Let $0 \leq k, k', \ell, \ell' < p + 1$. Then $\varphi_{k,\ell}$ is equivalent to $\varphi_{k',\ell'}$ if and only if the sets $\{k, \ell\}$ and $\{k', \ell'\}$ coincide.

Proof. — This is left as an easy exercise. □

COROLLARY 6.16. — There exists a bijection between \widehat{G} -equivalence classes of regular Langlands parameters coming from the endoscopic group $J = (U(1) \times U(1))(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and L -packets of irreducible supercuspidal representations on the group $G = U(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$, given by

$$\varphi_{k,\ell} \longleftrightarrow \{(\omega^\ell \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[k-\ell-1]}, (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[\ell-k-1]}\},$$

where $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1$, and where $[k - \ell - 1]$ (resp. $[\ell - k - 1]$) denotes the unique integer between 0 and $p - 1$ equivalent to $k - \ell - 1$ (resp. $\ell - k - 1$) modulo $p + 1$. Moreover, this bijection is compatible with twisting by characters on both sides (under the one-dimensional version of the correspondence of Corollary 6.9).

Proof. — Let $\Pi_{k,\ell}$ denote the L -packet on the right-hand side of the correspondence above. Proposition 5.10 and Lemma 6.15 show that $\Pi_{k,\ell}$ and $\Pi_{k',\ell'}$ are identical if and only if $\{k, \ell\} = \{k', \ell'\}$, if and only if $\varphi_{k,\ell}$ is equivalent to $\varphi_{k',\ell'}$. □

Our next task will be to extend the correspondence of the above corollary to nonsupercuspidal L -packets. In doing so, we are led to consider Langlands parameters arising from a proper Levi subgroup of ${}^L G$. We let

$${}^L T := \widehat{T} \rtimes \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p},$$

where \widehat{T} is the diagonal maximal torus of \widehat{G} , and the action of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on \widehat{T} is the restriction of the action on \widehat{G} .

PROPOSITION 6.17. — Let $\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L G$ be a Langlands parameter which factors through the group ${}^L T$, that is, such that φ is a composition

$$\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^L T \hookrightarrow {}^L G,$$

where the second arrow denotes the canonical inclusion. Then there exist $0 \leq r < p^2 - 1$ and $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ such that φ is equivalent to the Langlands parameter $\psi_{r,\lambda}$, defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{r,\lambda}(\mathrm{Fr}_p) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{Fr}_p \\ \psi_{r,\lambda}(h) &= \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{2,\lambda^{-1}} \omega_2^r(h) & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_{2,\lambda} \omega_2^{-pr}(h) \end{pmatrix} h, \end{aligned}$$

where $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$.

Proof. — We proceed as in the proof of Proposition 6.8. Using the action of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on \widehat{T} we may assume that, up to equivalence, we have

$$\varphi(\mathrm{Fr}_p) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{Fr}_p$$

for some $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$. Let $\varphi_0 : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}} \rightarrow \widehat{T} \hookrightarrow \widehat{G}$ be the Galois representation associated to φ , so that

$$\varphi(h) = \varphi_0(h)h = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{2,\lambda_1} \omega_2^{r_1}(h) & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_{2,\lambda_2} \omega_2^{r_2}(h) \end{pmatrix} h,$$

where $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, $0 \leq r_1, r_2 < p^2 - 1$, and $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$. Again using Lemma 6.2 and the definition of ${}^L T$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{Fr}_p^2 &= \varphi(\mathrm{Fr}_p^2) \\ &= \varphi(\mathrm{Fr}_p)^2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{Fr}_p \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{Fr}_p \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{Fr}_p^2, \\ \begin{pmatrix} \omega_2^{pr_1}(h) & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_2^{pr_2}(h) \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{Fr}_p h \mathrm{Fr}_p^{-1} &= \varphi(\mathrm{Fr}_p h \mathrm{Fr}_p^{-1}) \\ &= \varphi(\mathrm{Fr}_p) \varphi(h) \varphi(\mathrm{Fr}_p)^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \omega_2^{-r_2}(h) & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_2^{-r_1}(h) \end{pmatrix} \mathrm{Fr}_p h \mathrm{Fr}_p^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

which gives the result. □

We shall also need more precise information about equivalence classes of the Langlands parameters $\varphi_{k,\ell}$ and $\psi_{r,\lambda}$. This is the content of the following two lemmas, whose proofs are left as exercises for the reader.

LEMMA 6.18. — *Let $0 \leq r, r' < p^2 - 1$ and $\lambda, \lambda' \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$. Then $\psi_{r,\lambda}$ is equivalent to $\psi_{r',\lambda'}$ if and only if $r' = r, \lambda' = \lambda$ or $r' \equiv -pr \pmod{p^2 - 1}, \lambda' = \lambda^{-1}$.*

LEMMA 6.19.

- (a) Assume $p \neq 2$. Let $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1, 0 \leq r < p^2 - 1$, and $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$. Then $\varphi_{k,\ell}$ is equivalent to $\psi_{r,\lambda}$ if and only if $k = \ell, r \equiv (1 - p)k \pmod{p^2 - 1}$, and $\lambda = -1$.
- (b) Assume $p = 2$. Then there are no equivalences between parameters $\varphi_{k,\ell}$ and $\psi_{r,\lambda}$.

DEFINITION 6.20. — We define a “semisimple mod- p correspondence for $G = U(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ ” to be the following correspondence between certain \widehat{G} -equivalence classes of Langlands parameters over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ and certain isomorphism classes of semisimple L -packets on $U(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$:

- the supercuspidal case: Let $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1$ with $k \neq \ell$.

$$\boxed{\varphi_{k,\ell} \longleftrightarrow \{(\omega^\ell \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[k-\ell-1]}, (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[\ell-k-1]}\}}$$

- the nonsupercuspidal case: Let $0 \leq r \leq p - 1, \lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, and $0 \leq k < p + 1$.
 - if $(r, \lambda) \neq (0, 1), (p - 1, 1)$:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \psi_{r,\lambda} \otimes \omega_2^{(1-p)k} &= \psi_{r+(1-p)k,\lambda} \\ \longleftrightarrow \{ &(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \text{ind}_B^G(\mu_{\lambda^{-1}}\omega^{-pr}) \oplus (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \text{ind}_B^G(\mu_\lambda\omega^r) \} \end{aligned}}$$

- if $(r, \lambda) = (0, 1)$:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \psi_{0,1} \otimes \omega_2^{(1-p)k} &= \psi_{(1-p)k,1} \\ \longleftrightarrow \{ &\omega^k \circ \det \oplus (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \text{St}_G \oplus \omega^k \circ \det \oplus (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \text{St}_G \} \end{aligned}}$$

6.5. Remarks

Remark 6.21. — Corollary 6.16 and Lemmas 6.15 and 6.18 imply that the correspondence above is well-defined.

Remark 6.22. — We may state this correspondence more elegantly as follows. For $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$, the group K acts irreducibly on the representation σ_r defined in Subsection 5.1. We let $\tau_{r,1}$ denote the endomorphism of $\text{c-ind}_K^G(\sigma_r)$ which corresponds via Frobenius Reciprocity to the function with support $K\alpha^{-1}K$ and taking the value U_r at α^{-1} . Here U_r is the endomorphism of σ_r given by

$$U_r \cdot x^{r-i}y^i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \neq r, \\ y^r & \text{if } i = r, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \varpi^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \varpi \end{pmatrix}.$$

The spherical Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(G, K, \sigma_r)$ of G -equivariant endomorphisms of the compactly induced representation $\text{c-ind}_K^G(\sigma_r)$ is then isomorphic to a polynomial algebra over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ in one variable, generated by an endomorphism τ_r . Explicitly, we have

$$\tau_r = \begin{cases} \tau_{r,1} & \text{if } r \neq 0, \\ \tau_{r,1} + 1 & \text{if } r = 0, \end{cases}$$

(this definition comes from the Satake isomorphism). For $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, we define

$$\pi(r, \lambda) := \frac{\text{c-ind}_K^G(\sigma_r)}{(\tau_r - \lambda)}.$$

A simple argument shows that

$$\pi(r, \lambda)|_{G_S} \cong \pi_0(r, \lambda),$$

where $\pi_0(r, \lambda)$ denotes the representation of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ (viewed as a representation of G_S) defined in [3], Section 3.4. Using Théorème 3.18 (*loc. cit.*) and the existence of certain $I(1)$ -invariant elements of $\pi(r, \lambda)$ (along with Proposition 4.4), we deduce

$$\pi(r, \lambda) \cong \begin{cases} \text{ind}_B^G(\mu_{\lambda^{-1}\omega^{-pr}}) & \text{if } (r, \lambda) \neq (0, 1), \\ \text{nonsplit extension of } 1_G \text{ by } \text{St}_G & \text{if } (r, \lambda) = (0, 1). \end{cases}$$

If we let π^{ss} denote the semisimplification of a smooth representation π of G , we obtain

$$\pi(r, \lambda)^{\text{ss}} = \begin{cases} \text{ind}_B^G(\mu_{\lambda^{-1}}\omega^{-pr}) & \text{if } (r, \lambda) \neq (0, 1), (p-1, 1), \\ \omega^p \circ \det \oplus (\omega^p \circ \det) \otimes \text{St}_G & \text{if } (r, \lambda) = (p-1, 1), \\ 1_G \oplus \text{St}_G & \text{if } (r, \lambda) = (0, 1). \end{cases}$$

The correspondence of Definition 6.20 now takes the form:

DEFINITION 6.20, MODIFIED.

- The supercuspidal case: Let $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1$ with $k \neq \ell$.

$$\varphi_{k, \ell} \longleftrightarrow \{(\omega^\ell \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[k-\ell-1]}, (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[\ell-k-1]}\}$$

- The nonsupercuspidal case: Let $0 \leq r \leq p - 1$, $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, and $0 \leq k < p + 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{r, \lambda} \otimes \omega_2^{(1-p)k} &= \psi_{r+(1-p)k, \lambda} \\ \longleftrightarrow &\{(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi(r, \lambda)^{\text{ss}} \oplus (\omega^{k+r+1} \circ \det) \otimes \pi(p-1-r, \lambda^{-1})^{\text{ss}}\} \end{aligned}$$

Remark 6.23. — Suppose $p \neq 2$. The correspondences of Corollary 6.9 and Definition 6.20, along with the homomorphism ξ of Proposition 6.6, imply that we have an endoscopic transfer map

$$\tilde{\xi} : \mathfrak{Tr}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}((U(1) \times U(1))(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{L}\text{-pack}_{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p}(U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p))$$

from the set of isomorphism classes of smooth irreducible representations of $(U(1) \times U(1))(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ to the set of isomorphism classes of L -packets of semisimple representations on $U(1, 1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Using Lemma 6.19, the map $\tilde{\xi}$ is given explicitly by

$$\tilde{\xi}(\omega^k \otimes \omega^\ell) = \begin{cases} \{(\omega^\ell \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[k-\ell-1]}, (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[\ell-k-1]}\} & \text{if } k \neq \ell, \\ \{\text{ind}_B^G(\mu_{-1}\omega^{(1-p)k}) \oplus \text{ind}_B^G(\mu_{-1}\omega^{(1-p)k})\} & \text{if } k = \ell. \end{cases}$$

This bears a striking resemblance to the complex case (see Prop. 11.1.1 of [25], especially points (c) and (e)). Moreover, the equation

$$\tilde{\xi}(\omega^0 \otimes \omega^0) = \left\{ \text{ind}_B^G(\mu_{-1}) \oplus \text{ind}_B^G(\mu_{-1}) \right\}$$

gives an example of transfer of unramified representations, which may also be deduced from (a modified version of) the discussion in Section 2.7 of [22] (see also Theorem 4.4, *loc. cit.*, and Section 4.5 of [25]).

Appendix A. Relation to C -groups

We now translate the results of the previous section into the language of C -groups of Buzzard–Gee [14]. As most of the computations are similar to those already given in the case of L -groups, we will omit them. We refer to *loc. cit.* throughout, in particular drawing on the example contained in Section 8.3. Additionally, we assume throughout that $p \neq 2$.

The C -group of G , denoted ${}^C G$, is defined as ${}^L \tilde{G}$, where \tilde{G} is an algebraic group defined by a certain central \mathbf{G}_m -extension of the algebraic group defining G :

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbf{G}_m \longrightarrow \tilde{G} \longrightarrow \mathbf{U}(1, 1) \longrightarrow 1.$$

For the precise definition, see Proposition 5.3.1 of *loc. cit.*. By Proposition 5.3.3 (*loc. cit.*), the $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ -points of the dual group $\widehat{\tilde{G}}$ take the form

$$\widehat{\tilde{G}} \cong (\widehat{G} \times \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times) / \langle (-\text{id}, -1) \rangle = (\text{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \times \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times) / \langle (-\text{id}, -1) \rangle.$$

We will denote elements of $\widehat{\tilde{G}}$ by $[g, \mu]$, with $g \in \text{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$, $\mu \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$. The action of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on $\widehat{\tilde{G}}$ is the one induced from its action on \widehat{G} . Therefore, we see that the C -group is given by the semidirect product

$${}^C G = \widehat{\tilde{G}} \rtimes \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} = \left((\text{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) \times \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times) / \langle (-\text{id}, -1) \rangle \right) \rtimes \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p},$$

with the action of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on $\widehat{\tilde{G}}$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fr}_p [g, \mu] \text{Fr}_p^{-1} &= [\Phi_2(g^\top)^{-1} \Phi_2^{-1}, \mu], \\ h [g, \mu] h^{-1} &= [g, \mu], \end{aligned}$$

for $g \in \widehat{G}$, $\mu \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$.

The inclusion $\mathbf{G}_m \longrightarrow \tilde{G}$ induces, by duality, a map $d : {}^C G \longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, which is given explicitly by

$$\begin{aligned} d : \quad {}^C G &\longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times \\ [g, \mu] \text{Fr}_p &\longmapsto \mu^2, \\ [g, \mu] h &\longmapsto \mu^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $g \in \widehat{G}$, $\mu \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, and $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$.

We now consider Langlands parameters with target ${}^C G$.

DEFINITION A.1.

(a) A Langlands parameter is a homomorphism

$${}^C\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^C G = \widehat{G} \rtimes \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p},$$

such that the composition of ${}^C\varphi$ with the canonical projection ${}^C G \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ is the identity map of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We say two Langlands parameters are equivalent if they are conjugate by an element of \widehat{G} .

(b) Let ${}^C\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^C G$ be a Langlands parameter. Since the group $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$ acts trivially on \widehat{G} , the restriction of ${}^C\varphi$ to $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$ must be of the form

$${}^C\varphi(h) = {}^C\varphi_0(h)h,$$

where $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$ and ${}^C\varphi_0 : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}} \longrightarrow \widehat{G}$ is a homomorphism. We say ${}^C\varphi$ is stable if the image of the associated Galois representation ${}^C\varphi_0 : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}} \longrightarrow \widehat{G}$ is not contained in any proper parabolic subgroup of \widehat{G} .

The first concrete examples of Langlands parameters with target ${}^C G$ are given by the following definition. Note that the construction of \widehat{G} shows that the element $\omega_1^{1/2}$ appearing in the definition is unambiguous.

DEFINITION A.2.

(a) Let $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1$. We denote by ${}^C\varphi_{k,\ell} : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^C G$ the following Langlands parameter:

$${}^C\varphi_{k,\ell}(\text{Fr}_p) = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, 1 \right] \text{Fr}_p,$$

$${}^C\varphi_{k,\ell}(h) = \left[\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{2,-1}\omega_2^{-1+(1-p)k}(h) & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_{2,-1}\omega_2^{-1+(1-p)\ell}(h) \end{pmatrix} \omega_1^{1/2}(h), \right. \\ \left. \omega_1^{1/2}(h) \right] h,$$

for $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$.

(b) Let $0 \leq r < p^2 - 1$ and $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$. We denote by ${}^C\psi_{r,\lambda} : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \longrightarrow {}^C G$ the following Langlands parameter:

$${}^C\psi_{r,\lambda}(\text{Fr}_p) = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, 1 \right] \text{Fr}_p,$$

$${}^C\psi_{r,\lambda}(h) = \left[\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{2,\lambda^{-1}}\omega_2^r(h) & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_{2,\lambda}\omega_2^{-pr-(p+1)}(h) \end{pmatrix} \omega_1^{1/2}(h), \omega_1^{1/2}(h) \right] h,$$

for $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$.

LEMMA A.3.

- (a) Let $0 \leq k, k', \ell, \ell' < p + 1$. Then ${}^C\varphi_{k,\ell}$ is equivalent to ${}^C\varphi_{k',\ell'}$ if and only if the sets $\{k, \ell\}$ and $\{k', \ell'\}$ coincide.
- (b) Let $0 \leq r, r' < p^2 - 1$ and $\lambda, \lambda' \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$. Then ${}^C\psi_{r,\lambda}$ is equivalent to ${}^C\psi_{r',\lambda'}$ if and only if $r' = r, \lambda' = \lambda$ or $r' \equiv -pr - (p+1) \pmod{p^2-1}, \lambda' = \lambda^{-1}$.
- (c) Let $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1, 0 \leq r < p^2 - 1$ and $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$. Then ${}^C\varphi_{k,\ell}$ is equivalent to ${}^C\psi_{r,\lambda}$ if and only if $k = \ell, r \equiv -1 + (1-p)k \pmod{p^2-1}$, and $\lambda = -1$.

Proof. — This is left as an exercise. □

We may now deduce the following results.

PROPOSITION A.4.

- (a) There do not exist any stable parameters ${}^C\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^C G$.
- (b) Let ${}^C\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow {}^C G$ denote a Langlands parameter which is semisimple (that is, for which ${}^C\varphi_0(h)$ is semisimple for every $h \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}}$), and for which $d \circ {}^C\varphi : \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$ is equal to ω_1 (cf. [14], Conjecture 5.3.4). Then ${}^C\varphi$ is equivalent to either ${}^C\varphi_{k,\ell}$ or ${}^C\psi_{r,\lambda}$.

Proof. — This is left as an exercise. □

We may now state an analog of Definition 6.20.

DEFINITION A.5. — We define a “semisimple mod- p correspondence for $G = \mathrm{U}(1,1)(\mathbb{Q}_{p^2}/\mathbb{Q}_p)$ ” to be the following correspondence between certain equivalence classes of ${}^C G$ -valued Langlands parameters over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ and certain isomorphism classes of semisimple L -packets on G :

- The supercuspidal case: Let $0 \leq k, \ell < p + 1$ with $k \neq \ell$.

$$\boxed{{}^C\varphi_{k,\ell} \longleftrightarrow \{(\omega^\ell \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[k-\ell-1]}, (\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi_{[\ell-k-1]}\}}$$

- The nonsupercuspidal case: Let $0 \leq r \leq p - 1, \lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p^\times$, and $0 \leq k < p + 1$.

$$\boxed{{}^C\psi_{(r-1)+(1-p)k,\lambda} \longleftrightarrow \{(\omega^k \circ \det) \otimes \pi(r, \lambda)^{\mathrm{ss}} \oplus (\omega^{k+r+1} \circ \det) \otimes \pi(p - 1 - r, \lambda^{-1})^{\mathrm{ss}}\}}$$

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