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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

The Critical Numbers of Rankin-Selberg Convolutions of Cohomological Representations

Claus Günther Schmidt

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Abstract

We study the critical numbers of the Rankin-Selberg convolution of arbitrary pairs of cohomological cuspidal automorphic representations and we parametrize these critical numbers by certain 1-dimensional subrepresentations attached to the corresponding pair of finite dimensional representations of the related general linear groups.

1 Introduction

For arbitrary natural numbers n and m let π and σ denote cuspidal automorphic representations of $GL_n(\mathbb{A})$ and $GL_m(\mathbb{A})$ respectively over the adele ring \mathbb{A} of \mathbb{Q} . Jacquet, Piatetski-Shapiro and Shalika [4] introduced for such pairs (π, σ) an L-function $L(\pi, \sigma, s)$ which up to a few special cases is an entire function of the variable s. In analogy with Deligne's notion of critical values of motivic L-functions [2] we would like to study the values of $L(\pi, \sigma, s)$ at critical numbers $t \in \frac{n-m}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$ and in particular their arithmetic properties. Assuming that π and σ are cohomological in the case m = n - 1 these critical values are quite well understood by [7]. See also Januszewski's contributions [5] for totally real number fields. The assumption says that there are finite-dimensional irreducible rational representations M_{μ} and M_{ν} of GL_n and GL_m respectively of heighest weights μ and ν with a certain purity property such that for the infinity components π_{∞} and σ_{∞} the representations $\pi_{\infty} \otimes M_{\mu}$ and $\sigma_{\infty} \otimes M_{\nu}$ have non-trivial relative Lie algebra cohomology, i.e. we have

$$(1.1) H^{\bullet}(gl_n, K_{n,\infty}; \pi_{\infty} \otimes M_{\mu,\mathbb{C}}) \neq 0$$

and

(1.2)
$$H^{\bullet}(gl_m, K_{m,\infty}; \sigma_{\infty} \otimes M_{\nu,\mathbb{C}}) \neq 0,$$

where for a natural number n as usual gl_n denotes the Lie algebra of $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$, $K_{n,\infty} = SO_n(\mathbb{R})Z_n^+(\mathbb{R})$ and $Z_n^+(\mathbb{R})$ is the subgroup of matrices of positive determinant in the center $Z_n(\mathbb{R})$ of $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$. For a given weight μ the set of representations π with this property is usually denoted by $\operatorname{Coh}(\mu)$. The treatment of the critical values for m = n - 1 relied on the bijection $t \mapsto t + \frac{1}{2}$ in this case between the set $\operatorname{Crit}(\pi_\infty, \sigma_\infty)$ of critical numbers and the parameter set $\operatorname{Emb}(\nu, \check{\mu})$ of integers s allowing to embed the twists $M_{\nu-s} = \det^s \otimes M_{\nu}$ for $\nu - s = (\nu_1 - s, ..., \nu_m - s)$ into the contragredient $M_{\check{\mu}}$ of M_{μ} considered as

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