Notes on the Knapp-Zuckerman theory

The point of these notes is to redefine some of their concepts in terms of the L-group. I observe, however, that it is best and indeed essential for further applications that their results be formulated for reductive groups rather than just for simply-connected semi-simple groups. I use the notation of $CRRAG$ (*On the classification of representations of real algebraic groups*) modified sometimes according to Borel's suggestions.

Since we are dealing with tempered representations we start from $\varphi : W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}} \to {}^LG$ with image which is essentially compact. We suppose φ defines an element of $\Phi(G)$. Choose a parabolic ${}^LP$ in ${}^LG$ which is minimal with respect to the property that $\varphi(W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}) \subseteq {}^LP$. ${}^LP$ defines P and M. Let ρ (with character Θ) be one of the representations of M associated to φ. Thus $\rho \epsilon \Pi_\varphi$, if φ is regarded as taking $W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}$ to ${}^LM$. It is

$$\mathrm{Ind}(G, P, \rho)$$

that Knapp-Zuckerman study.

They define W on p. 3, formula [2]. We want another definition. For this we observe that $\Omega({}^LT^0, {}^LG^0)$. Here T is a CSG (Cartan subgroup) of M. We want to regard W as a subgroup of the latter group. We may assume, along the lines of $CRRAG$ that $\varphi(\mathbf{C}^X) \subseteq {}^LT$, that $\varphi(W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}})$ normalizes ${}^LT$, and that ${}^LT \subseteq {}^LM$, a chosen Levi factor of ${}^LP$.

LEMMA 1. *W is the quotient* Norm $({}^LT) \cap$ Cent $\varphi(W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}})/{}^LT^0 \cap$ Cent $\varphi(W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}})$*, the normalizer and centralizer being taken in ${}^LG^0$.*

Let $\{1, \sigma\}$ be $\mathfrak{G}(\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R})$ so that $W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}$ is generated by $\mathbf{C}^\times$ and σ with $\sigma^2 = -1$. As on pages 48 and 49 of $CRRAG$ with M replacing G the homomorphism φ is defined by μ, ν with $\nu = \varphi(\sigma)\mu$ and by λ_0. If ω in $\Omega_{\mathbf{R}}(T, G)$ normalizes M then

$$\omega \epsilon W \Longleftrightarrow \omega\rho \sim \rho \Longleftrightarrow \omega\mu = \omega_1\mu,\, \omega\lambda_0 \equiv \omega_1\lambda_0 \bmod ({}^LX_* + (1 - \varphi(\sigma))\,({}^LX_* \otimes \mathbf{C}))$$

with $\omega_1 \,\epsilon\, \Omega_{\mathbf{R}}(T, M)$ and ${}^LX_* = \mathrm{Hom}\,(GL(1)), {}^LT$. Replace ω by $\omega_1^{-1}\omega$. Since ω normalizes M,

$$\varphi(\sigma)\omega = \omega\varphi(\sigma)$$

on ${}^LX_*$ and

$$\omega\mu = \mu \Longleftrightarrow \omega\mu = \mu, \omega\, v = v \Longleftrightarrow w\,\varphi(z)\,w\; for\; z \,\epsilon\, \mathbf{C}^\times$$

if $w \,\epsilon\, {}^LG^0$ represents ω. We write

$${}^LM = {}^LM^0 \times W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}$$

and let

$$\varphi(\sigma) = a \times \sigma$$

with

$$\lambda^\vee(a) = e^{2\pi i \langle \lambda_0, \lambda^\vee \rangle}.$$

By the first paragraph on p. 37 of *Problems in the theory of automorphic forms* we may choose w so that $w\sigma = \sigma w$. But this is the wrong choice.

$$\omega(a) = \sigma(b) b^{-1} a.$$

Replace w by bw then

$$w\varphi(\sigma)w^{-1} = \sigma(b)b^{-1}ab\sigma(b)^{-1} \times \sigma = a \times \sigma = \varphi(\sigma).$$

In other words this new choice of w satisfies

$$w\varphi(v)w^{-1} = \varphi(v) \quad \forall v \epsilon W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}.$$

Since $\omega \epsilon \Omega_{\mathbf{R}}(T, M)$ and $\omega\mu = \mu$ imply that $\omega = 1$ we have found

$$W \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Norm}\,({}^LT^0) \,\cap\, \mathrm{Cent}\,\varphi(W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}})/{}^LT^0 \cap \mathrm{Cent}\,\varphi(W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}}).$$

To obtain the full lemma we have only to show that if w lies in $\mathrm{Norm}\,({}^LT^0) \,\cap\, \mathrm{Cent}\,\varphi(W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}})$ then the corresponding element of the Weyl group stabilizes M and lies in $\Omega_{\mathbf{R}}(T, G)$. It stabilizes ${}^LM$ because $\alpha^\vee$ is a root of ${}^LM$ if and only if $\varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee = -\alpha^\vee$. Hence it stabilizes M. By Lemma 5.2 of Shelstad's thesis

$$\omega = \omega_1 \omega_2$$

with $\omega_1 \,\epsilon\, \Omega_{\mathbf{C}}(T, M), \omega_2 \,\epsilon\, \Omega_{\mathbf{R}}(T, G)$. Then

$$w\,\varphi \;=\; \varphi \;\Rightarrow\; \omega_1^{-1}\,\mu \;=\; \omega_2\,\mu, \omega_1^{-1}\,v \;=\; \omega_2 v, \omega_1^{-1}\lambda_0 \equiv \omega_2\lambda_0.$$

Another lemma of Shelstad implies that $\omega_1 \,\epsilon\, \Omega_{\mathbf{R}}(T, M)$. Hence

$$\omega \,\epsilon \Omega_{\mathbf{R}}(T, G).$$

The advantage of introducing the L-group appears immediately when Knapp's R-group is discussed. Let S be the centralizer of $\varphi(W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}})$ in ${}^LG^0$ and S^0 the connected component.

LEMMA 2. *If G is semi-simple and simply-connected then the R-group is S/S^0.*

Let ${}^L\mathfrak{t}$ be the Lie algebra of ${}^LT$ and set

$$ {}^L\mathfrak{t} = {}^L\mathfrak{t}_+ + {}^L\mathfrak{t}. $$

where ${}^L\mathfrak{t}_+$ and ${}^L\mathfrak{t}_-$ are the +1 and -1 eigenspaces for $\varphi(\sigma)$. I claim that ${}^L\mathfrak{t}_+$ which certainly lies in $\mathfrak{s}$, the Lie algebra of S^0, is in fact a Cartan subalgebra of S^0. Indeed

$$ \mathfrak{s} \subseteq {}^L\mathfrak{t}_+ + \Sigma_{\langle\mu,\alpha^\vee\rangle=\langle\nu,\alpha^\vee\rangle=0}\mathbf{C}X_{\alpha^\vee}. $$

If $\langle\mu,\alpha^\vee\rangle = \langle\nu,\alpha^\vee\rangle = 0$ then $\alpha^\vee$ cannot be a root of ${}^LT$ in ${}^LM$. Hence

$$ \varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee \neq -\alpha^\vee $$

and $\alpha^\vee$ is not 0 on ${}^L\mathfrak{t}_+$. The assertion follows.

We may indentify $\mathrm{Hom}({}^L\mathfrak{t},\mathbf{C})$ with $\mathfrak{t}\otimes\mathbf{C}$ as a $\mathfrak{G}(\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R})$-module if $\mathfrak{t}$ is the Lie algebra of T. If $\alpha^\vee$ is a root of ${}^LT^0$ in ${}^LG^0$ with $\varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee \neq -\alpha^\vee$ set

$$ \mathfrak{a}_{\alpha^\vee} = ({}^L\mathfrak{t}_- + \mathbf{C}\alpha^\vee)^\perp. $$

Then $G_{\alpha^\vee}$ the centralizer of $\mathfrak{a}_{\alpha^\vee}$ in G is defined over $\mathbf{R}$ and M is the Levi factor of a maximal PSG of $G_{\alpha^\vee}$. Let $\mu(\rho,\alpha^\vee)$ be the value of the Plancherel measure for

$$ \mathrm{Ind}\,(G_{\alpha^\vee}(\mathbf{R}), M(\mathbf{R}), \rho). $$

Let

$$ \mathfrak{X}_{\alpha^\vee} = \{\beta^\vee | \varphi(\sigma)\beta^\vee \neq -\beta^\vee, G_{\beta^\vee} = G_{\alpha^\vee}\}. $$

The centralizer of ${}^L\mathfrak{t}_+$ is

$$ {}^L\mathfrak{t}_+ + \Sigma_{\varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee=-\alpha^\vee}\mathbf{C}X_{\alpha^\vee} $$

and this is the Lie algebra of ${}^LM$. Moreover

$$ S/S^0 \simeq \mathrm{Norm}_S\,({}^L\mathfrak{t}_+)/\,\mathrm{Norm}_{S^0}({}^L\mathfrak{t}_+). $$

If $w\epsilon\,\mathrm{Norm}_S({}^L\mathfrak{t}_+)$ then w normalizes ${}^L\mathfrak{t}$ and we have

$$ \mathrm{Norm}_S\,({}^L\mathfrak{t}_+)/{}^LT_+ \simeq W. $$

The lemma and indeed more will be established once the following facts are proved. They will be proved for any G.

(i)
$$\dim \mathfrak{s}_{\alpha^\vee} = \dim\left((\Sigma_{\beta^\vee \epsilon \mathfrak{X}_{\alpha^\vee}} \mathbf{C} X_{\beta^\vee}) \cap \mathfrak{s}\right) \leq 1.$$

(ii) It is equal to 1 if and only if $\mu(\rho, \alpha^\vee) = 0$.

(iii) If it is one then $\mathfrak{s}_{\alpha^\vee}$ defines a root space of ${}^L\mathfrak{t}_+$ in $\mathfrak{t}$. The corresponding reflection in ${}^L\mathfrak{t}_+$ is the same as that defined by the real root of T in $G_{\alpha^\vee}$.

There are a number of possibilities to consider.

(a) $\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha^\vee}$ consists of a single element. Then $\varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee = \alpha^\vee$ and α, the corresponding root of T, is real. Since $\sigma\mu = \nu$, $\langle \mu, \alpha^\vee \rangle = \langle \nu, \alpha^\vee \rangle$ and $\dim \mathfrak{s}_{\alpha^\vee} = 1$ if and only if $\langle \mu, \alpha^\vee \rangle = 0$ and

$$\varphi(\sigma) X_{\alpha^\vee} = X_{\alpha^\vee}.$$

Certainly $T(\mathbf{R})$ is not fundamental. According to the formula on p. 141 of Harish–Chandra's preprint *Harmonic analysis III*, $\mu(\rho, \alpha^*)$ is 0 if and only if

$$\nu_\alpha = 0 \text{ and } \frac{(-1)^{\rho_\alpha}}{2}(\sigma_{a^*}(\gamma) + \sigma_{a^*}(\gamma^{-1})) \neq 1.$$

Now

$$\nu_\alpha = \langle \mu, \alpha^\vee \rangle.$$

Also $\mathfrak{s}_{a^*}$ is now of dimension one and

$$\sigma_{a^*}(\gamma) = \sigma_{a^*}(\gamma^{-1}) = \chi(\alpha^\vee(-1)).$$

Here χ is associated to $\varphi : W_{\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}} \to {}^L M$ as on p. 50 of $CRRAG$ and if the definition of a coroot is taken into account

$$\gamma = \alpha^\vee(-1).$$

Thus (cf. p. 51 of $CRRAG$)

$$\chi(\alpha^\vee(-1)) = e^{2\pi i \langle \lambda_0, \alpha^\vee \rangle}.$$

Apologies are necessary for this phase of the discussion but the transition from Harish-Chandra's notation to that used in $CRRAG$ is clumsy.

On the other hand

$$\varphi(\sigma) = a \times \sigma$$

and

$$\varphi(\sigma) X_{\alpha^\vee} = e^{2\pi i \langle \lambda_0, \alpha^\vee \rangle} \varphi'(\sigma)(X_{\alpha^\vee})$$

if $\varphi'(\sigma) = a' \times \sigma$, $a'\epsilon^L M_{\mathrm{der}}$, $a^{-1}a'\epsilon^L T^0$. The assertion (ii) will be verified if we show that

$$\varphi'(\sigma)(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = -(-1)^{\rho_\alpha} X_{\alpha^\vee}.$$

Now, by p. 122 of *Harmonic Analysis III*

$$\rho_\alpha = \langle \rho_{\alpha^\vee}, \alpha^\vee \rangle$$

if $\rho_{\alpha^\vee}$ is one-half the sum of the positive roots of $G_{\alpha^\vee}$. But in the present circumstances the derived algebra of $\mathfrak{g}_{\alpha^\vee}$ is a direct sum because $\alpha^\vee$ is perpendicular to all roots of $G_{\alpha^\vee}$ except $\pm\alpha^\vee$. Thus

$$\langle \rho_\alpha, \alpha^\vee \rangle = \frac{1}{2}\langle \alpha, \alpha^\vee \rangle = 1.$$

Moreover $\alpha^\vee$ must be a simple root and so by the definition of ${}^L M$

$$\varphi'(\sigma)(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = \sigma(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = 1.$$

The assertion (ii) follows. Since the reflections corresponding to α and $\alpha^\vee$ are the same, the assertion (iii) does also.

(b) Suppose $\varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee = \alpha^\vee$ and $\beta^\vee$ different from $\alpha^\vee$ lies in $\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha^\vee}$.

(i) Suppose

$$\langle \mu, \beta^\vee \rangle = \langle \nu, \beta^\vee \rangle = 0.$$

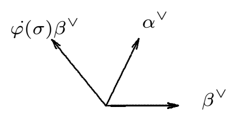
Then

$$\langle \mu, \varphi(\sigma)\beta^\vee \rangle = \langle \nu, \varphi(\sigma)\beta^\vee \rangle = 0.$$

Since $\varphi(\sigma)\beta^\vee$ lies in the span of $\{\alpha^\vee, \beta^\vee\}$ and is different from $\beta^\vee$, both μ and ν vanish on this two-dimensional space. As a consequence there are no roots $\gamma^\vee$ on it orthogonal to $\alpha^\vee$. For then $\varphi(\sigma)\gamma^\vee$ would be $-\gamma^\vee$ and as a consequence

$$\langle \mu, \gamma^\vee \rangle \neq 0.$$

This leaves only



of type A_2.

I claim next that if $\gamma^\vee$ lies in $X_{\alpha^\vee}$ and is defferent from $\alpha^\vee$, $\beta^\vee$, and $\varphi(\sigma)\beta^\vee$ then either $\langle \mu, \gamma^\vee \rangle \neq 0$ or $\langle \nu, \gamma^\vee \rangle \neq 0$. If not, consider all roots in the span of $\{\alpha^\vee, \beta^\vee, \gamma^\vee\}$. They form a root system of rank 3 on which $\varphi(\sigma)$ acts. If $\delta^\vee$ lies in this system then $\langle \mu, \delta^\vee \rangle = \langle \nu, \delta^\vee \rangle = 0$ so $\varphi(\sigma)\delta^\vee \neq -\delta^\vee$. As a consequence

$$\delta^\vee + \varphi(\sigma)\delta^\vee = a\alpha^\vee \quad a \neq 0$$

and

$$\{\delta^\vee | \langle \alpha, \delta^\vee \rangle \geq 0\}$$

defines a system of positive roots stable under $\varphi(\sigma)$. Let $\alpha_1^\vee$, $\alpha_2^\vee$, $\alpha_3^\vee$ be the simple roots. They are permuted amongst themselves by $\varphi(\sigma)$. Thus by a suitable numbering

$$a_1^\vee = \alpha^\vee \quad a_3^\vee = \varphi(\sigma) a_2^\vee.$$

Then

$$a\alpha^\vee = \alpha_2^\vee + a_3^\vee.$$

This is a contradiction.

Also we may take

$$X_{\alpha^\vee} = [X_{\beta^\vee}, \varphi(\sigma) X_{\beta^\vee}]$$

and

$$\varphi(\sigma) X_{\alpha^\vee} = -X_{\alpha^\vee}.$$

Thus

$$\mathfrak{s}_{\alpha^\vee} = \mathbf{C}(X_{\beta^\vee} + \varphi(\sigma) X_{\beta^\vee})$$

has dimension 1. Since

$$\langle \mu, \beta' \rangle = (\lambda + i\nu)(H_\beta),$$

the right side conforming to Harish-Chandra's notation, the measure $\mu(\rho, \alpha^\vee)$ is certainly zero. The reflection defined by $\mathfrak{s}_{\alpha^\vee}$ is clearly correct on $F_{\mathfrak{t}_+}$.

(ii) Suppose that for every $\beta^\vee$ different from $\alpha^\vee$ in $\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha^\vee}$

$$\langle \mu, \beta^\vee \rangle \neq 0 \text{ or } \langle \nu, \beta^\vee \rangle \neq 0.$$

Then $\dim \mathfrak{s}_{\alpha^\vee} = 1$ if and only if

$$\langle \mu, \alpha^\vee \rangle = 0, \qquad \varphi(\sigma) X_{\alpha^\vee} = X_{\alpha^\vee}.$$

Again the first condition is equivalent to $\nu_\alpha = 0$. We have to show that when this is so then the second is equivalent to

$$\frac{(-1)^{\rho_\alpha}}{2}(\sigma_{a^*}(\gamma) + \sigma_{a^*}(\gamma^{-1})) \neq 1.$$

Let

$$\varphi(\sigma) X_{\alpha^\vee} = \lambda X_{\alpha^\vee}.$$

We show that

$$\frac{(-1)^{\rho_\alpha}}{2}(\sigma_{a^*}(\gamma) + \sigma_{a^*}(\gamma^{-1})) = -\lambda.$$

This is enough, for $\lambda = \pm 1$. As before

$$\sigma_{a^*}(\gamma) = \sigma_{a^*}(\gamma^{-1}) = e^{2\pi i \langle \lambda_0, \alpha^\vee \rangle}$$

and

$$\varphi(\sigma) X_{\alpha^\vee} = -(-1)^{\langle \rho_{\alpha^\vee}, \alpha^\vee \rangle} X_{\alpha^\vee}.$$

if $\varphi'(\sigma)$ is defined as before. What we must do is show that

$$\varphi'(\sigma)(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = -(-1)^{\langle \rho_{\alpha^\vee}, \alpha^\vee \rangle} X_{\alpha^\vee}.$$

This is a statement about a reductive group $G_{\alpha^\vee}$ and a Levi factor M of a maximal parabolic, M and G both having compact $CSG's$. It is not bound to the present situation and may be proved by induction on the rank of $G_{\alpha^\vee}$. Let $\beta^\vee$ be the largest root of one of the simple factors of ${}^L M_{\mathrm{der}}$ and introduce a_2, a_1 as on p. 46 of $CRRAG$. We may take $a' = a_2 a_1$. If ρ' is the analogue of $\rho_{\alpha^\vee}$ for the roots perpendicular to $\beta^\vee$ then by induction

$$a_1 \times \sigma(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = -(-1)^{\langle \rho', \alpha^\vee \rangle} X_{\alpha^\vee}$$

What we have to do is show that

$$a_2(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = (-1)^\ell X_{\alpha^\vee}, \quad \ell = \frac{1}{2} \sum\nolimits_{\substack{\langle \gamma, \beta^\vee \rangle \neq 0 \\ \gamma > 0}} \langle \gamma, \alpha^\vee \rangle.$$

Suppose $\gamma > 0$, $\langle \gamma, \beta^\vee \rangle \neq 0$, $\langle \gamma, \alpha^\vee \rangle \neq 0$ and $\gamma^\vee$ is not in plane spanned by $\alpha^\vee$, $\beta^\vee$. Then:

1) $\gamma^\vee = a_2 \gamma^\vee \Rightarrow \gamma = a_2 \gamma \Rightarrow \langle \gamma, \beta^\vee \rangle = 0$ impossible

2) $\gamma^\vee = \varphi(\sigma)\gamma^\vee \Rightarrow \gamma^\vee = \pm \alpha^\vee$ impossible

3) $\gamma^\vee = a_2 \varphi(\sigma)\gamma^\vee \Rightarrow \gamma^\vee$ in plane of $\alpha^\vee$, $\beta^\vee$ because $(\alpha^\vee, \beta^\vee) = 0$. Thus γ, $a_2\gamma$, $\varphi(\sigma)\gamma$, $a_2\varphi(\sigma)\gamma$ are distinct and positive. Since

$$\langle \gamma, \alpha^\vee \rangle = \langle a_2 \gamma, \alpha^\vee \rangle = \langle \varphi(\sigma)\gamma, \alpha^\vee \rangle = \langle a_2 \varphi(\sigma)\gamma, \alpha^\vee \rangle$$

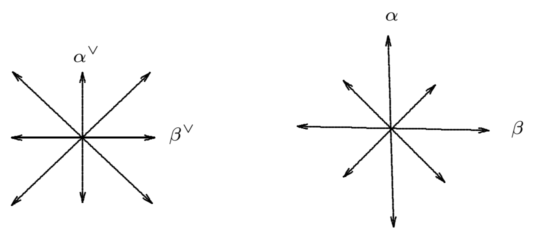
the sum of the four of them even after division by 2 is even and may be dropped from the exponent. So may those $\langle \gamma, \alpha^\vee \rangle$ which are 0. We confine ourselves to γ with $\gamma^\vee$ in the plane of $\alpha^\vee$, $\beta^\vee$.

The possibilities are as follows.

A) No roots except $\pm\alpha^\vee$, $\pm\beta^\vee$ in the plane. Then exponent is 0 and

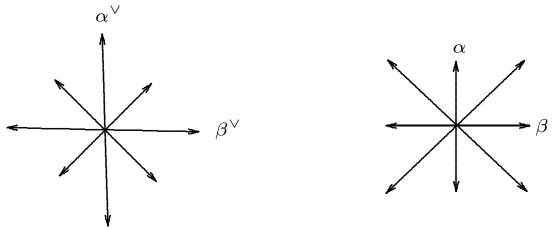
$$a_2(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = X_{\alpha^\vee}.$$

B)



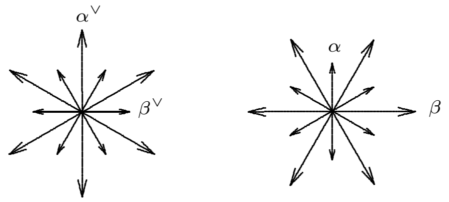
$$\frac{1}{2}\Sigma\langle\gamma,\alpha^\vee\rangle = \frac{1}{2}\langle\alpha,\alpha^\vee\rangle = 1, \quad a_2(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = -X_{\alpha^\vee}$$

C)



$$\frac{1}{2}\Sigma\langle\gamma,\alpha^\vee\rangle = \langle\alpha,\alpha^\vee\rangle = 2, \quad a_2(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = X_{\alpha^\vee}$$

D)



$$\frac{1}{2}\Sigma\langle\gamma,\alpha^\vee\rangle = 2\langle\alpha,\alpha^\vee\rangle = 4, \quad a_2(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = X_{\alpha^\vee}$$

E) The roles of α, $\alpha^\vee$ and β, $\beta^\vee$ are reversed

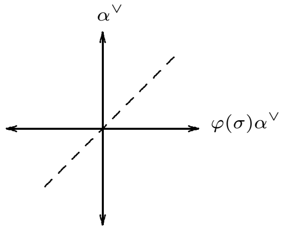
$$\frac{1}{2}\Sigma\langle\gamma,\alpha^\vee\rangle = \langle\alpha,\alpha^\vee\rangle = 2, \quad a_2(X_{\alpha^\vee}) = X_{\alpha^\vee}.$$

All that is claimed in A) through E) is easy to check. Finally it is clear that the reflection defined by $\mathfrak{s}_{\alpha^\vee}$ is that defined by α or $\alpha^\vee$.

i) Suppose that $\varphi(\sigma)\beta^\vee \neq \beta^\vee$ for all $\beta^\vee$ in $\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha^\vee}$. Then $\beta^\vee + \varphi(\sigma)\beta^\vee$ is not a root, nor is

$$\frac{\beta^\vee + \varphi(\sigma)\beta^\vee}{2}.$$

(1) Suppose that $\langle\mu, \alpha^\vee\rangle = \langle\nu, \alpha^\vee\rangle = 0$. Then $\alpha^\vee - \varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee$ is not a root and $\langle\alpha^\vee, \varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee\rangle = 0$. Since $\alpha^\vee$ and $\varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee$ have the same length, the root diagram of the plane spanned by $\alpha^\vee$, $\varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee$ is



I claim that if $\beta^\vee$ lies in $\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha^\vee}$ but not in this plane then either $\langle\mu, \beta^\vee\rangle = 0$ or $\langle\nu, \beta^\vee\rangle = 0$. Otherwise in the three-dimensional plane spanned by $\alpha^\vee$, $\varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee$, $\beta^\vee$, $\varphi(\sigma)\beta^\vee$ we have a root system and

$$\{\gamma^\vee | \langle\gamma, \alpha^\vee + \varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee\rangle \geq 0\}$$

is a set of positive roots, for

$$\{\gamma, \alpha^\vee + \varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee\rangle$$

is never 0, because if it were then $\varphi(\sigma)\gamma^\vee = -\gamma^\vee$. Since $\langle\mu, \gamma^\vee\rangle = \langle\nu, \gamma^\vee\rangle = 0$ this is impossible. Then $\varphi(\sigma)$ permutes the three simple roots amongst themselves, and leaves one fixed. This is a contradiction. Thus

$$\mathfrak{s}_\alpha = \mathbf{C}(X_{\alpha^\vee} + \varphi(\sigma)X_{\alpha^\vee})$$

has dimension one. Since T is fundamental in $G_{\alpha^\vee}$, the formula on p. 97 of *Harmonic analysis III* shows that $\mu(\rho, \alpha^\vee) = 0$. The three assertions follow again.

(ii) Suppose that for any $\beta^\vee$ in $\mathfrak{X}_{\alpha^\vee}$ either $\langle\mu, \beta^\vee\rangle \neq 0$ or $\langle\nu, \beta^\vee\rangle \neq 0$. Then $\mathfrak{s}_{\alpha^\vee} = 0$. By the same formula in *Harmonic analysis III,*

$$\mu(\rho, \alpha^\vee) \neq 0.$$

Lemma 2 is now completely proved. I should observe, for it will remove a confusion that could otherwise arise, that

$$\overline{-\langle\mu, \alpha^\vee\rangle} = \langle\nu, \alpha^\vee\rangle$$

for any $\alpha^\vee$.

It is also possible to give Zuckerman's proof that the R-group is a sum of Z_2's in the above context. Let $\mathrm{Norm}_S^+({}^L\mathfrak{t}_+)$ bet the set of elements of $\mathrm{Norm}_S({}^L\mathfrak{t}_+)$ that take positive roots of S_0 to positive roots. Then

$$R = S/S^0 \simeq \mathrm{Norm}_S^+({}^L\mathfrak{t}_+)/{}^L\mathfrak{t}_+.$$

Let

$$\mathfrak{s}_1 = {}^L\mathfrak{t} + \Sigma_{\langle\mu,\alpha^\vee\rangle=\langle\nu,\alpha^\vee\rangle=0}\mathbf{C}X_{\alpha^\vee}$$

The elements of $\mathrm{Norm}_S^+({}^L\mathfrak{t}_+)$ take $\mathfrak{s}_1$ to itself. Let Q be the operator

$$\frac{1}{|R|}\Sigma_R r$$

on $\mathfrak{t}\otimes\mathbf{C}$. Since the centralizer of $\varphi(\mathbf{C}^\times)$ is connected, S lies in the connected group S_1 with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{s}_1$. Thus by Chevalley's theorem R is contained in the group generated by the reflections associated to the roots $\alpha^\vee$ of $\mathfrak{s}_1$ for which $Q\alpha^\vee = 0$.

If $\alpha^\vee$ is a root of $\mathfrak{s}_1$ then $\varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee \neq -\alpha^\vee$. Suppose $\varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee \neq \alpha^\vee$.

Then

$$X_{\alpha^\vee} + \varphi(\sigma)X_{\alpha^\vee} \neq 0$$

and lies in $\mathfrak{s}$. Thus $\alpha^\vee$ restricted to ${}^L\mathfrak{t}_+$ defines a root of $\mathfrak{s}$. Since the elements of r stabilize ${}^L\mathfrak{t}_+$ and each r takes positive roots of ${}^L\mathfrak{t}_+$ in $\mathfrak{s}$ to positive roots,

$$Q\alpha^\vee \neq 0.$$

Thus if $\alpha^\vee$ is a root of $\mathfrak{s}_1$ then

$$Q\alpha^\vee = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(\sigma)\alpha^\vee = \alpha^\vee.$$

Moreover $\alpha^\vee$ cannot be a root of $\mathfrak{s}$ and therefore

$$\varphi(\sigma)X_{\alpha^\vee} = -X_{\alpha^\vee}.$$

Finally if $Q\alpha^\vee = 0$, $Q\beta^\vee = 0$ then $\alpha^\vee \pm \beta^\vee$ is not a root because $\varphi(\sigma)X_{\alpha^\vee+\beta^\vee} = \varphi(\sigma)[X_{\alpha^\vee}, X_{\beta^\vee}] = [-X_{\alpha^\vee}, -X_{\beta^\vee}] = X_{\alpha^\vee+\beta^\vee}$ and $\alpha^\vee + \beta^\vee$ would have to be a root of $\mathfrak{s}$. This is inconsistent with

$$Q(\alpha^\vee + \beta^\vee) = 0.$$

The set of positive $\alpha^\vee$ for which $\langle\mu,\alpha^\vee\rangle = \langle\nu,\alpha^\vee\rangle = 0$ and $Q\alpha^\vee = 0$ is the strongly orthogonal system needed for Zuckerman's argument.