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# ON THE RANKIN-SELBERG METHOD FOR VECTOR VALUED SIEGEL MODULAR FORMS

THANASIS BOUGANIS AND SALVATORE MERCURI

In this work we use the Rankin-Selberg method to obtain results on the analytic properties of the standard  $L$ -function attached to vector valued Siegel modular forms. In particular we provide a detailed description of its possible poles and obtain a non-vanishing result of the twisted  $L$ -function beyond the usual range of absolute convergence. Our results include also the case of metaplectic Siegel modular forms. We remark that these results were known in this generality only in the case of scalar weight Siegel modular forms. As an interesting by-product of our work we establish the cuspidality of some theta series.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The standard  $L$  function attached to a scalar weight Siegel eigenform has been extensively studied in the literature. Its analytic properties have been investigated, among others, by Andrianov and Kalinin [1], Böcherer [3], Shimura [20, 21, 24], Piatetski-Shapiro and Rallis [8, 19] and Kudla and Rallis [15, 16] (the works of Piatetski-Shapiro and Rallis and Kudla and Rallis study more general types of Siegel modular forms and we come back to this later in the introduction). In all these works the properties of the  $L$ -function are read off by properties of Siegel-type Eisenstein series, which themselves are well-understood. However there are (at least) two different ways to obtain an integral expression of the  $L$ -function involving Siegel-type Eisenstein series which does not require the assumption of the existence of a specific model (Whittaker model, Bessel model etc). The first is what in this paper we will be calling the Rankin-Selberg method (involving a theta series and a Siegel-type Eisenstein series of the same degree) and the second is usually called the doubling method (involving the restriction of a higher degree Siegel-type Eisenstein series).

It is now well-understood (see for example the discussion in [21, Remark 6.3, (III)] or [24, proof of Theorem 28.8] or even [15, page 17]), that the two methods are not equivalent, and that both deserve to be explored for their own merit. One particularly interesting application of the Rankin-Selberg method is to obtain non-vanishing results of the standard  $L$ -function beyond the usual range of absolute convergence. Such a non-vanishing theorem is known for the scalar weight case. For example in [24] the usual bound of  $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 2n + 1$  in [24, Lemma 20.12] is extended to  $\operatorname{Re}(s) > (3n/2) + 1$  in [24, Theorem 20.13], where  $n$  is the degree of the symplectic group. Note here that we follow the convention of Shimura and take  $n+1/2$  as the center of the critical script. This result was firstly obtained in [23] improving a previous result of [6]. A very interesting aspect

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of the method is that one obtains the improvement on the absolute convergence range without obtaining first an estimate on the growth of the Fourier coefficients of the Siegel modular forms. Such non-vanishing results have important application to the study of scalar weight Siegel modular forms, as for example to establish algebraicity results for special  $L$ -values of Siegel modular forms. Indeed the extension of the non-vanishing range has a direct consequence on the weights of the Siegel modular forms for which one can obtain such results, see for example [24, Theorem 28.5 and Theorem 28.8]. Another interesting application, and actually closely related to the algebraicity of  $L$ -values, is on the study of the space of holomorphic Eisenstein series (decomposition to Klingen-type Eisenstein series), and on the splitting of the Eisenstein part from the cuspidal part for Siegel modular forms with algebraic Fourier coefficients i.e.  $M_k(\mathbb{Q}) = S_k(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus Eis_k(\mathbb{Q})$ , with the rather standard notation. Here the non-vanishing result allows one to obtain results for small weights, [24, Theorems 27.13 and 27.14]. Moreover all the above are valid not only for integral weight Siegel modular forms but also for half-integral weight ones, which in this paper we call them metaplectic modular forms.

Of course one can consider the standard  $L$ -function attached to non-scalar weight (vector valued) Siegel modular forms. The known results with respect to the location of poles in this situation are due to Piatetski-Shapiro and Rallis [8, 19] and Kudla and Rallis [15, 16] using the automorphic representation language. In these papers some Euler factors are removed, and the gamma factors are not given explicitly. These results were further developed by Lapid and Rallis in [17] and more recently by Yamana [27] where the doubling method is used to define candidates for the missing Euler and gamma factors. However in all these works the description of the possible set of poles is “generic”, in the sense that it does not depend on the weight (or even the type of the corresponding automorphic representation at infinity) of the Siegel modular form giving potentially a larger set of possible poles than the particular  $L$ -function may have, see also the discussion in [21, page 571] or [23, page 334] and the Remark after Theorem 5.2 for more on this. We should also mention here the works [2, 4, 13, 25] which also use the doubling method, but are different in their approach to the works mentioned in this paragraph. They rely, especially the first one, on work of Ibukiyama [10] on vector valued differential operators which one applies to Siegel type Eisenstein series of scalar weight. Perhaps we should mention here that in [2] the authors have other aims and do not establish detailed results on the location of poles, or make explicit computation of the gamma factors of the (untwisted) standard  $L$ -function. Nevertheless their approach is closer in spirit to the one we follow in this paper, but very different in method. On the other hand in [13, 25] some detailed results on the analytic properties of the standard  $L$ -function are established and we offer a detailed discussion of how these works compare with ours right after Remark 5.3.

Indeed, the main aim of this paper is to use the Rankin-Selberg expression (opposite to the doubling method) in the vector valued case, including the metaplectic case, to obtain precise results regarding the location and orders of possible poles (our description will take into account the weight of the Siegel modular form), compute the gamma factors, and establish a non-vanishing result similar to the one of Shimura in the scalar weight situation. The main ingredient of our approach is some vector valued theta series, which in turn relies on the existence of some pluriharmonic polynomials studied by Kashiwara and Vergne [11]. We should remark right away that this puts some

limitations on the representations we can consider as weights of the underlying Siegel modular form. However the advantage using this method is that the Eisenstein series involved, which is the source of the poles, is of scalar weight and hence we have a very detailed description of the possible poles thanks to work of Shimura. It is in this sense our work is closer in spirit that of [2, 4] than to the works [8, 19, 15, 16].

Furthermore, and even more importantly, we will use the Rankin-Selberg expression to obtain some non-vanishing results of the standard  $L$ -function. A crucial ingredient for this is the cuspidality of certain vector valued theta series for which, since the approach used in [24] is not applicable, we need a completely new idea. This is an interesting byproduct of our work.

We believe that it is very important to have a detailed study of the Rankin-Selberg method in the vector valued situation from the point of view taken in this work. Furthermore it is reasonable to expect that our results have direct consequences for the algebraicity of the special  $L$ -values, the study of the space of holomorphic Eisenstein series and the (algebraic) splitting of the Eisenstein part from the cuspidal part in the vector-valued situation much in the same way the results of Shimura [24] had in the scalar weight one. That is, one may be able to extend algebraicity results such as the ones obtained by Kozima in [12] to include “smaller” weight Siegel modular forms. We hope to explore these application in the near future.

## 2. VECTOR VALUED SIEGEL MODULAR FORMS

Alongside that of standard scene-setting, the intention of this section is to introduce adelic vector valued Siegel modular forms and establish their Fourier expansions. We mainly follow [24].

Throughout the paper  $1 \leq n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ;  $\mathbb{T} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$  is the unit circle; and we define three characters on  $\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Q}_p, \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  (the adèles of  $\mathbb{Q}$ ) respectively by

$$\begin{aligned} e(z) &:= e^{2\pi iz}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}, \\ e_p(x) &:= e(-\{x\}), \quad x \in \mathbb{Q}_p, \\ e_{\mathbb{A}}(x) &:= e(x_{\infty}) \prod_{p \in \mathbf{h}} e_p(x_p), \quad x \in \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\{x\}$  denotes the fractional part of  $x \in \mathbb{Q}_p$ ,  $\infty$  denotes the Archimedean place of  $\mathbb{Q}$ , and  $\mathbf{h}$  denotes the non-Archimedean places. When convenient, for  $x \in \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  and a square matrix  $M$ , we shall also write  $e_{\mathbf{h}}(x) = e_{\mathbb{A}}(x_{\mathbf{h}})$ ;  $e_{\infty}(x) = e_{\mathbb{A}}(x_{\infty})$ ;  $|M| := \det(M)$ ,  $\|M\| := |\det(M)|$ ;  $M > 0$  ( $M \geq 0$ ) to mean that  $M$  is positive definite (respectively positive semi-definite);  $\sqrt{M}$  to be the symmetric matrix such that  $(\sqrt{M})^2 = M$ ; and

$$\text{diag}[M_1, \dots, M_{\ell}] = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & M_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & M_{\ell} \end{pmatrix}$$

for square matrices  $M_i$ .

If  $\alpha \in \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{Q})$  then put

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_\alpha & b_\alpha \\ c_\alpha & d_\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

for  $a_\alpha, b_\alpha, c_\alpha, d_\alpha \in M_n(\mathbb{Q})$ . With

$$G := \mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \{\alpha \in \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{Q}) \mid {}^t\alpha\eta_n\alpha = \eta_n\} \quad \eta_n := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -I_n \\ I_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P := \{\alpha \in G \mid c_\alpha = 0\}$$

$$\mathbb{H}_n := \{z = x + iy \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid {}^t z = z, y > 0\},$$

let  $G_{\mathbb{A}}$  and  $P_{\mathbb{A}}$  denote the adelizations of  $G$  and  $P$  respectively; there are the usual respective actions of  $\mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathbb{R})$  and  $G_{\mathbb{A}}$  on  $\mathbb{H}_n$  given by

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \cdot z &:= (a_\alpha z + b_\alpha)(c_\alpha z + d_\alpha)^{-1} \\ x \cdot z &:= x_\infty \cdot z \end{aligned}$$

for  $\alpha \in \mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $x \in G_{\mathbb{A}}$ , and  $z \in \mathbb{H}_n$ ; and we also have factors of automorphy

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\alpha, z) &= c_\alpha z + d_\alpha \\ \mu(x, z) &= \mu(x_\infty, z). \end{aligned}$$

Let  $V$  be a finite-dimensional complex vector space and let

$$(1) \quad \rho : \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$$

be a representation of  $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ . For any  $f : \mathbb{H}_n \rightarrow V$  and  $\alpha \in G_{\mathbb{A}}$  define a new function  $f|_\rho\alpha : \mathbb{H}_n \rightarrow V$  by

$$(f|_\rho\alpha)(z) := \rho(\mu(\alpha, z))^{-1} f(\alpha \cdot z)$$

and it is clear that  $f|_\rho(\alpha\beta) = (f|_\rho\alpha)|_\rho\beta$  for any two  $\alpha, \beta \in G_{\mathbb{A}}$ .

Let  $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$  and define  $[k] := k$  if  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $[k] := k - \frac{1}{2}$  if  $k \notin \mathbb{Z}$ . To talk about metaplectic vector-valued modular forms, we introduce the metaplectic group  $Mp_n(\mathbb{Q})$ , its adelization  $M_{\mathbb{A}}$ , and a particular subgroup  $\mathfrak{M} \leq M_{\mathbb{A}}$  (we refer to [22] for definitions). Let  $\mathrm{pr} : M_{\mathbb{A}} \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{A}}$  be the natural projection and, with  $\mathrm{pr}(\sigma) = \alpha$  for  $\sigma \in M_{\mathbb{A}}$  and  $\alpha \in G_{\mathbb{A}}$ , put  $x_\sigma = x_\alpha$  for  $x \in \{a, b, c, d\}$ ,  $\sigma \cdot z = \alpha \cdot z$ , and  $\mu(\sigma, z) = \mu(\alpha, z)$ . There is also a lift  $r : G_{\mathbb{A}} \rightarrow M_{\mathbb{A}}$  through which  $G$  can be viewed as a subgroup of  $M_{\mathbb{A}}$ . If  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  then we make the natural assumption that the projection map  $\mathrm{pr}$  and any of its associated lifts

$$\begin{aligned} r : G_{\mathbb{A}} &\rightarrow M_{\mathbb{A}} \\ r_P : P_{\mathbb{A}} &\rightarrow M_{\mathbb{A}}, \end{aligned}$$

are all the identity.

The kinds of modular forms we will be considering transform with respect to representations of the form  $\rho_k := j^k \otimes \rho$ , where  $\rho$  is a rational (later even polynomial) representation of  $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $j^k : \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$  is a scalar representation whose definition depends on whether  $k$  is an integer or not. If  $k$  is an integer then we simply let

$j^k := \det^k$ , i.e. the determinant to the power of  $k$ . However special care is needed in the case where  $k$  is not an integer. We define,

$$j_\sigma^k(z) := \begin{cases} |\mu(\sigma, z)|^k & \text{if } k \in \mathbb{Z}, \sigma \in G_{\mathbb{A}} \\ h_\sigma(z)|\mu(\sigma, z)|^{|k|} & \text{if } k \notin \mathbb{Z}, \sigma \in \mathfrak{M} \end{cases}$$

where  $h_\sigma(z) = h(\sigma, z)$  is a half-integral factor of automorphy defined, only for  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{M}$ , in [22, p. 25], and we remind the reader our notation  $|M| := \det(M)$  for a square matrix  $M$ . Then put  $j^k(\mu(\sigma, z)) = j_\sigma^k(z)$  for appropriate  $\sigma$ . In the case where  $k \notin \mathbb{Z}$ , the representation  $j^k$  will also take into account the factor of automorphy  $J^{\frac{1}{2}}$  defined in [22, p. 32], which is an extension of  $h_\sigma$  to a larger subgroup  $\mathcal{Z}$  (see [22, p. 29]) of  $M_{\mathbb{A}}$  that allows for the definition of Hecke operators in this setting. Explicitly, we have

$$\rho_k(\mu(\sigma, z)) = \begin{cases} j_\sigma^k(z)\rho(\mu(\sigma, z)), & \text{for } \sigma \in G_{\mathbb{A}} \text{ if } k \in \mathbb{Z}, \sigma \in \mathfrak{M} \text{ if } k \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ J^{\frac{1}{2}}(\sigma, z)|\mu(\sigma, z)|^{|k|}\rho(\mu(\sigma, z)), & \text{for } \sigma \in \mathcal{Z} \text{ and } k \notin \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases}$$

We can now give the definition of a vector-valued Siegel modular form. In the case below where  $k$  is not an integer we will use the term metaplectic Siegel modular forms, or simply metaplectic modular forms.

**Definition 2.1.** Given  $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ , a congruence subgroup  $\Gamma \leq G$  (contained in  $\mathfrak{M}$  if  $k \notin \mathbb{Z}$ ), and  $\rho_k$  as above, then  $\mathcal{M}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma)$  denotes the complex vector space of all holomorphic  $f : \mathbb{H}_n \rightarrow V$  such that

- (1)  $f|_{\rho_k}\gamma = f$  for all  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ ;
- (2)  $f$  is holomorphic at all cusps.

The last condition is needed only in the case of  $n = 1$ . In order to explain it, and also introduce the notion of a cusp form, we define the sets of symmetric matrices

$$\begin{aligned} S &:= \{\tau \in M_n(\mathbb{Q}) \mid {}^t\tau = \tau\} \\ S_+ &:= \{\tau \in S \mid \tau \geq 0\} \\ S^+ &:= \{\tau \in S \mid \tau > 0\} \\ S(\mathfrak{r}) &:= S \cap M_n(\mathfrak{r}) \\ S_{\mathbf{h}}(\mathfrak{r}) &:= \prod_p S(\mathfrak{r}_p), \end{aligned}$$

for some fractional ideal  $\mathfrak{r}$  of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . For any  $f \in \mathcal{M}_{\rho}(\Gamma)$  and any  $\gamma \in G$  we have a Fourier expansion of the form

$$(2) \quad (f|_{\rho_k}\gamma)(z) = \sum_{\tau \in S_+} c(\tau)e_\infty(\tau z),$$

where  $c(\tau) \in V$  and  $c(\tau) = 0$  for all  $\tau \notin L$  for some  $\mathbb{Z}$ -lattice  $L \subset S_+$ . This is automatic in the case of  $n > 1$  and is the condition we impose in the case of  $n = 1$ . We let  $\mathcal{S}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma)$  denote the subspace of cusp forms, that is those  $f \in \mathcal{M}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma)$  with the property that in the expansion (2) above the sum is running over  $\tau \in S^+$ .

The level of the studied forms will be congruence subgroups of the following form

$$\Gamma = \Gamma[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}] := G \cap D[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}]$$

$$D[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}] := Sp_n(\mathbb{R}) \prod_{p \in \mathfrak{h}} D_p[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}]$$

$$D_p[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}] := \{x \in Sp_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) \mid a_x, d_x \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p), b_x \in M_n(\mathfrak{b}_p^{-1}), c_x \in M_n((\mathfrak{bc})_p)\}$$

for a fractional ideal  $\mathfrak{b}$  and an integral ideal  $\mathfrak{c}$  under the additional assumption that  $2 \mid \mathfrak{b}^{-1}$  and  $2 \mid \mathfrak{bc}$  if  $k \notin \mathbb{Z}$ .

Let  $\psi = \psi_\infty \otimes_{p \in \mathfrak{h}} \psi_p : \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}^\times / \mathbb{Q}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$  be a finite order Hecke character (or often we simply say a character) such that  $\psi_p(a) = 1$  for any  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$  with  $a \in 1 + \mathfrak{c}_p \mathbb{Z}_p$ . Then we define the following complex vector spaces

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma, \psi) &:= \{f \in \mathcal{M}_{\rho_k} \mid f|_{\rho_k} \gamma = \psi_\mathfrak{c}(|a_\gamma|)f \text{ for every } \gamma \in \Gamma\} \\ \mathcal{S}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma, \psi) &:= \mathcal{M}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma, \psi) \cap \mathcal{S}_{\rho_k} \end{aligned}$$

where  $\psi_\mathfrak{c}(x) = \prod_{p \mid \mathfrak{c}} \psi_p(x_p)$ .

Suppose, for some character  $\psi$ , that  $f, g : \mathbb{H}_n \rightarrow V$  satisfy  $f|_{\rho_k} \gamma = \psi_\mathfrak{c}(|a_\gamma|)f$  and  $g|_{\rho_k} \gamma = \psi_\mathfrak{c}(|a_\gamma|)g$  for all  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ , and endow  $V$  with a Hermitian inner product  $\prec \cdot, \cdot \succ$  with respect to which  $\rho$  satisfies

$$\prec \rho(M) \cdot, \cdot \succ = \prec \cdot, \rho({}^t \bar{M}) \cdot \succ$$

for any  $M \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  (see [24, page 96]). Then the Petersson inner product of  $f$  and  $g$  is given by

$$\langle f, g \rangle := \text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n)^{-1} \int_{\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n} \prec \rho_k(\sqrt{y})f(z), \rho_k(\sqrt{y})g \succ d^\times z$$

whenever this integral is convergent, where

$$\text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n) := \int_{\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n} dz, \quad dz := \bigwedge_{p \leq q} (dx_{pq} \wedge dy_{pq}), \quad d^\times z := |y|^{-n-1} dz$$

for  $z = (x_{pq} + iy_{pq})_{p,q=1}^n$ .

With  $(\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{c})$  and  $\Gamma = \Gamma[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}]$  as above we take  $f \in \mathcal{M}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma, \psi)$ . Then its adelization is a map  $f_{\mathbb{A}} : \text{pr}^{-1}(G_{\mathbb{A}}) \rightarrow V$  defined by

$$f_{\mathbb{A}}(\alpha w) := \psi_\mathfrak{c}(|d_w|)(f|_{\rho_k} w)(i)$$

for  $\alpha \in G$  and  $w \in \text{pr}^{-1}(D[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}])$ . Note that if  $x \in G_{\mathbb{A}}$  and  $\alpha, w$  as above then

$$f_{\mathbb{A}}(\alpha x w) = \psi_\mathfrak{c}(|d_w|) \rho_k(\mu(w, z)^{-1}) f_{\mathbb{A}}(x).$$

Let  $t \in \text{pr}^{-1}(G_{\mathfrak{h}})$ ,  $\Gamma^t := G \cap tD[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}]t^{-1}$ , and set

$$\mathcal{M}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma^t, \psi) := \{f \in \mathcal{M}_{\rho_k} \mid f|_{\rho_k} \gamma = \psi_\mathfrak{c}(|a_{t^{-1}\gamma t}|)f \text{ for every } \gamma \in \Gamma^t\}.$$

**Lemma 2.2.** *For any such  $t$  as above and  $y = \alpha w \in G \text{pr}^{-1}(D[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}])$  we have  $f_{\mathbb{A}}(ty) = (f_t|_{\rho_k} y)(i)$  for some  $f_t \in \mathcal{M}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma^t, \psi)$ .*

*Proof.* Heuristically, the function  $f_t$  is the translation of  $f$  to some cusp. With  $t$  fixed as above let  $ty = \alpha_t w_t$  where  $\alpha_t \in G$  and  $w_t \in \text{pr}^{-1}(D[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}])$ , then by definition

$$f_{\mathbb{A}}(ty) = \psi_\mathfrak{c}(|d_{w_t}|)(f|_{\rho_k} w_t)(i)$$

and so define  $f_t$  by letting  $y \in \text{pr}^{-1}(G_{\mathbb{A}})$  vary in

$$f_t(y \cdot i) = \psi_\mathfrak{c}(|d_{w_t}|) \rho_k(\mu(y, i))(f|_{\rho_k} w_t)(i).$$

□

The following is an extension of Proposition 20.2 in [24] from the scalar weight to the vector valued case. We include here its proof for completeness.

**Proposition 2.3.** *If  $f \in \mathcal{M}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma, \psi)$  then there exists  $c_f(\tau, q) \in V$  for  $\tau \in S_+$  and  $q \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q})_{\mathbb{A}}$  such that*

$$f_{\mathbb{A}} \left( r_P \begin{pmatrix} q & s^t q^{-1} \\ 0 & t q^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right) = \rho_{[k]}({}^t q_{\infty}) |\det(q)_{\infty}^{k-[k]}| \sum_{\tau \in S_+} c_f(\tau, q) e_{\infty}(\mathrm{tr}(i^t q \tau q)) e_{\mathbb{A}}(\mathrm{tr}(\tau s))$$

for any  $s \in S_{\mathbb{A}}$ . The coefficients satisfy the following properties:

- (1)  $c_f(\tau, q) \neq 0$  only if  $e_{\mathbf{h}}(\mathrm{tr}({}^t q \tau q s)) = 1$  for any  $s \in S_{\mathbf{h}}(\mathbf{b}^{-1})$ ;
- (2)  $c_f(\tau, q) = c_f(\tau, q_{\mathbf{h}})$ ;
- (3)  $c_f({}^t b \tau b, q) = \rho_{[k]}({}^t b) |\det(b)^{k-[k]}| c_f(\tau, b q)$  for any  $b \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q})$ ;
- (4)  $\psi_{\mathbf{h}}(|e|) c_f(\tau, qe) = c_f(\tau, q)$  for any  $e \in \prod_p GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ .

If  $t \in \mathrm{pr}^{-1}(G_{\mathbf{h}})$ ,  $r \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q})_{\mathbf{h}}$ , and  $\beta \in G \cap \mathrm{diag}[r, \tilde{r}] D[\mathbf{b}^{-1}, \mathbf{bc}] t^{-1}$ , then we have

$$\rho_k(\mu(\beta, \beta^{-1} z)) f_t(\beta^{-1} z) = \psi_{\mathbf{c}}(|a_{\beta t}^{-1} r|) \sum_{\tau \in S_+} c_f(\tau, r) e_{\infty}(\mathrm{tr}(\tau z)).$$

*Proof.* Let  $x = \begin{pmatrix} q & s^t q^{-1} \\ 0 & t q^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$  as in the theorem, and put  $t = x_{\mathbf{h}}$ . The functions  $f_t \in \mathcal{M}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma^t, \psi)$  given in Lemma 2.2 have Fourier expansions

$$f_t(z) = \sum_{\tau \in S_+} c'_f(\tau) e_{\infty}(\mathrm{tr}(\tau z))$$

where the coefficients  $c'_f(\tau) = c'_f(\tau, q, s)$  depend on  $q$  and  $s$ . We have  $x_{\infty} i = {}^t q_{\infty} q_{\infty} i + s_{\infty}$  and by Lemma 2.2 that

$$f_{\mathbb{A}}(x) = (f_t|_{\rho_k} x)(i) = \rho_{[k]}({}^t q_{\infty}) |\det(q)_{\infty}^{k-[k]}| \sum_{\tau \in S_+} c'_f(\tau, q, s) e_{\infty}(\mathrm{tr}(i^t q \tau q)) e_{\infty}(\mathrm{tr}(\tau s)).$$

Subsequently defining  $c(\tau, q, s) := e_{\mathbf{h}}(-\mathrm{tr}(\tau s)) c'_f(\tau, q, s)$  gives us

$$f_{\mathbb{A}}(x) = \rho_{[k]}({}^t q_{\infty}) |\det(q)_{\infty}^{k-[k]}| \sum_{\tau \in S_+} c(\tau, q, s) e_{\infty}(\mathrm{tr}(i^t q \tau q)) e_{\mathbb{A}}(\mathrm{tr}(\tau s)).$$

Since  $f_{\mathbb{A}}(\alpha x w) = f_{\mathbb{A}}(x)$  for any

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \star \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G \text{ and } w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \star \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_{\mathbf{h}} \cap \mathrm{pr}^{-1}(D[\mathbf{b}^{-1}, \mathbf{bc}])$$

we get independence of the  $c_f(\tau, q, s)$  on  $s$  as seen in [[24], p. 168]. This yields our Fourier expansion, and with this the proof of the properties for the coefficients follows through exactly as it does in [[24], p.168]. □



## 3. THETA SERIES

In this section we obtain some vector valued theta series, which we will employ later to obtain an integral expression of the standard  $L$  function attached to an eigenform. These theta series will be Siegel modular forms in  $M_\rho(\Gamma, \psi)$  for some particular congruence subgroup  $\Gamma$  and a nebentype  $\psi$ , which will become explicit later. However we will not be able to obtain theta series for any weight  $\rho$  but rather for some specific ones. The existence of such theta series is closely related to the existence of some pluriharmonic polynomials. We first summarize some results from the work of Kashiwara and Vergne in [11]. Actually here we restrict to the case that will be of interest to us and do not work in full generality as in their work.

**3.1. Pluriharmonic Polynomials.** Following [11], as well as [7, section 6 and its appendix] we denote by  $\mathbb{C}[M_n]$  the ring of complex polynomials on the  $n \times n$  matrices. A polynomial  $P \in \mathbb{C}[M_n]$  is called pluriharmonic if

$$(\Delta_{i,j}P)(x) = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n,$$

where  $\Delta_{i,j} := \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_{ik} \partial x_{jk}}$ . We denote the space of pluriharmonic polynomials by  $\mathfrak{H}$ . The group  $O_n(\mathbb{C}) \times GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  acts on  $\mathbb{C}[M_n]$  by  $(g, h) : P(x) \mapsto P(g^{-1}xh)$  and this action preserves the subspace  $\mathfrak{H}$ . We now consider an irreducible representation  $(\sigma, V_\sigma)$  of  $O_n(\mathbb{C})$ , and denote by  $\mathfrak{H}(\sigma)$  the space of all  $V_\sigma$ -valued pluriharmonic polynomials  $P(x)$  such that  $P(gx) = \sigma(g)^{-1}P(x)$ . Here pluriharmonicity is understood component-wise.

Following Kashiwara and Vergne we write  $\Sigma$  for the set of irreducible  $\sigma \in O_n(\mathbb{C})^\wedge$  such that  $\mathfrak{H}(\sigma) \neq 0$ , and denote by  $\tau(\sigma)$  the representation of  $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  obtained by  $\tau(\sigma)({}^t g)(P) = P(xg)$ , for  $P \in \mathfrak{H}(\sigma)$ . Then it is shown in [11] that  $\tau(\sigma)$  is an irreducible representation of  $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ . Kashiwara and Vergne have determined the representations  $\sigma \in \Sigma$  and for each such  $\sigma$  they have also described the representation  $\tau(\sigma)$ . In order to give their results we have to distinguish between the case of  $n$  being even or odd.

**3.1.1. The case  $n = 2l + 1$ .** Following the notation of [11] we parametrize the irreducible representations of  $O_n(\mathbb{C})$  by the  $l + 1$  tuple  $(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_l; \epsilon)$  where  $m_j \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_l \geq 0$  and  $\epsilon = \pm 1$ . Here we are using the fact that  $O_n(\mathbb{C}) \cong SO_n(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ , and that  $(m_1, \dots, m_l)$  is the highest weight of a representation of  $SO_n(\mathbb{C})$ . Similarly we parametrize the finite dimensional irreducible representations of  $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  by the highest weights with respect to upper triangular matrices, that is by  $n$ -tuples  $(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n)$  with  $m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_n$  with  $m_j \in \mathbb{Z}$ . We summarize the results of Kashiwara and Vergne in the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.1** (Kashiwara and Vergne). *Assume  $n = 2l + 1$ . Every  $\sigma \in O_n(\mathbb{C})^\wedge$  belongs to  $\Sigma$ . Let  $\sigma = (m_1, \dots, m_l; \epsilon)$ . If  $\epsilon = (-1)^{\sum_j m_j}$  then*

$$\tau(\sigma) = (m_1, \dots, m_l, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$$

*If  $\epsilon = (-1)^{1+\sum_j m_j}$  and we write  $\sigma = (m_1, \dots, m_r, 0, \dots, 0; \epsilon)$  with  $m_r \neq 0$ , then*

$$\tau(\sigma) = (m_1, \dots, m_{r-1}, m_r, 1, \dots, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0),$$

*where the sequence ends with  $r$ -many zeros. If  $\sigma = (0, 0, \dots, 0; -1)$  then it is understood that  $\tau(\sigma) = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ .*

3.1.2. *The case  $n = 2l$ .* In order to describe the results of Kashiwara and Vergne in this case, we need to introduce some more notation. For an  $l$ -tuple  $(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_l)$  of decreasing non-negative integers we denote by  $\sigma = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_l)_+$  the irreducible representation of  $O_n(\mathbb{C})$  generated by  $\Delta_1(x)^{m_1-m_2} \dots \Delta_{l-1}^{m_{l-1}-m_l}(x) \Delta_l^{m_l}(x)$  under left translations, where for the definition of  $\Delta_j$  we refer the reader to [11]. Moreover, for an integer  $1 \leq j \leq l$ , such that  $m_j \neq 0$  and  $m_{j+1} = 0$ , we denote by  $\sigma = (m_1, \dots, m_l)_-$  the irreducible representation generated by  $\Delta_1(x)^{m_1-m_2} \dots \Delta_{j-1}(x)^{m_{j-1}-m_j} \Delta_j(x)^{m_j-1} \tilde{\Delta}_j(x, y)$  under left translation, where again we refer to [11] for the definition of  $\tilde{\Delta}_j(x, y)$ . We only note here that  $\tilde{\Delta}_l(x, y) = \Delta_l(x)$  and hence in particular if  $m_l \neq 0$  we have that  $(m_1, \dots, m_l)_+ = (m_1, \dots, m_l)_-$ . We can now state

**Theorem 3.2** (Kashiwara and Vergne). *Assume  $n = 2l$ . Then  $\Sigma = \Sigma_+ \cup \Sigma_-$  where*

$$\Sigma_{\pm} := \{(m_1, \dots, m_l)_{\pm}\}$$

Let  $\sigma = (m_1, \dots, m_l)_+ \in \Sigma_+$ , then

$$\tau(\sigma) = (m_1, \dots, m_l, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$$

If  $\sigma = (m_1, \dots, m_r, 0, \dots, 0)_- \in \Sigma_-$  with  $m_r \neq 0$ , then

$$\tau(\sigma) = (m_1, \dots, m_r, 1, 1, \dots, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0),$$

where the sequence ends with  $r$ -many zeros.

**3.2. Theta series with pluriharmonic coefficients.** Let now  $\rho \in \tau(\Sigma)$ , that is  $\rho = \tau(\sigma)$  for some  $\sigma \in \Sigma$ . We will construct a theta series with weight  $\rho_{n/2}$  where of course in the case where  $n$  is odd, our theta series will be a metaplectic one.

We start by recalling a Jacobi theta series defined by Shimura in [24]. Let  $\tau \in M_n(\mathbb{Q})$  be symmetric and positive definite. We also write  $W := M_n(\mathbb{Q})$  and consider an  $\lambda \in \mathcal{S}(W_{\mathbf{h}})$ , the Schwarz space of the finite adeles of  $W$ . Following Shimura [24, Appendix A.3] we define, for  $z \in \mathbb{H}_n$  and  $u \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ , the series

$$\begin{aligned} g(u, z, \lambda) &:= \sum_{\xi \in W} \lambda(\xi_{\mathbf{h}}) \Phi(\xi; u, z), \\ \Phi(\xi; u, z) &:= e^{t\tilde{u}(1_n \otimes 4iy)^{-1}\tilde{u} + \text{tr}(z^t \xi \tau \xi) + \text{tr}(u\sqrt{2}\tau\xi)} \\ \tilde{u} &:= {}^t(u_{11}, \dots, u_{n1}, \dots, u_{1n}, \dots, u_{nn}). \end{aligned}$$

The properties of this theta series are stated in [24, Theorem A3.3]. In particular it is shown there that

$$(3) \quad J(\alpha, z)^{-1} g(\alpha(u, z); {}^\alpha \lambda) = g(u, z; \lambda), \quad \alpha \in Sp_n(\mathbb{Q}) \cap \mathfrak{M}_n$$

in which

$$\begin{aligned} J(\alpha, z) &:= \begin{cases} j(\alpha, z)^{n/2} & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ h(\alpha, z)^n & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \end{cases} \\ \alpha(u, z) &:= ({}^t\mu(\alpha, z)^{-1}u, \alpha(z)), \end{aligned}$$

and where we recall  $\mu(\alpha, z) := c_\alpha z + d_\alpha \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ . Here  $\mathfrak{M}_n = Sp_n(\mathbb{A})$  if  $n$  is even, and is equal to a certain subgroup of the adelic metaplectic group if  $n$  is odd (see line

(A2.17) of [24]), and in [24] an action of this group is defined on the space  $\mathcal{S}(W_{\mathbf{h}})$ , which is denoted by  $\lambda \mapsto {}^\alpha\lambda$ .

Consider a representation  $(\rho, V)$  of  $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  with  $\rho \in \tau(\Sigma)$ , and let  $m := \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(V)$ . In particular there exists a  $V$ -valued pluriharmonic polynomial  $P(x) = {}^t(P_1(x), \dots, P_m(x))$  with  $x \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$  such that  $P(x^t g) = \rho(g)P(x)$  for  $g \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ . Moreover we can select  $P(x)$  (see [11, remark (6.5)]) such that  $P(1) \in V$  to be a highest weight vector with respect to the representation  $\rho$ .

We now define the following  $V$ -valued theta series,

$$\theta(z, \lambda; P) := \sum_{\xi \in W} \lambda(\xi_{\mathbf{h}}) P(\sqrt{2\tau}\xi) e(2^{-1}\text{tr}({}^t\xi\tau\xi z)).$$

The following theorem generalizes the one in [24] from the scalar weight situation to the vector valued one. We also refer the reader to [7] for vector valued theta series.

**Theorem 3.3.** *For any  $\alpha \in Sp_n(\mathbb{Q}) \cap \mathfrak{M}_n$  we have,*

$$\theta(\alpha z, {}^\alpha\lambda; P) = J_\rho(\alpha, z)\theta(z, \lambda; P).$$

where

$$J_\rho(\alpha, z) := \begin{cases} j(\alpha, z)^{n/2} \rho(\mu(\alpha, z)) & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ h(\alpha, z)^n \rho(\mu(\alpha, z)) & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* We consider the differential operator  $P(\partial) = (P_1(\partial), \dots, P_m(\partial))$  on the space  $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ , where we have set  $x_{ij} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{ij}}$ . Here for a function  $f(u)$  on  $M_n(\mathbb{C})$  we understand that  $P(\partial)f := (P_1(\partial)f, \dots, P_m(\partial)f)$  is a  $V$ -valued function on  $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ . We now observe that

$$2\pi i \theta(z, \lambda; P) = (P(\partial)g(u, z; \lambda))|_{u=0}$$

Indeed this follows from the fact that  $P(\partial)e^{2\pi i \text{tr}(ua)} = 2\pi i P(a)e^{\pi i \text{tr}(ua)}$  for any matrix  $a \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$  and that

$$\begin{aligned} P(\partial)e({}^t\tilde{u}(1_n \otimes 4iy)^{-1}\tilde{u} + \text{tr}(z{}^t\xi\tau\xi) + \text{tr}(u\sqrt{2\tau}\xi))|_{u=0} \\ = P(\partial)(e(\text{tr}(z{}^t\xi\tau\xi) + \text{tr}(u\sqrt{2\tau}\xi))|_{u=0} \end{aligned}$$

by [24, Lemma A3.6]. We now apply to (3) above the operator  $P(\partial)(\cdot)|_{u=0}$  to both sides and, observing that  $P(\sqrt{2\tau}\xi{}^t\mu(\alpha, z)^{-1}) = \rho(\mu(\alpha, z))^{-1}P(\sqrt{2\tau}\xi)$ , we conclude the proof.  $\square$

The function  $\theta(z, \lambda, P)$  enjoys the same properties with respect to level as the function  $\theta(z, \lambda)$  defined in [24], since they are both obtained by the Jacobi theta series by applying differential operators. Actually it is exactly the same function if we take  $\rho = \det^\mu$  where  $\mu = \{0, 1\}$ , since  $\det$  is in  $\tau(\Sigma)$ . In particular Propositions A. 3.17 and A. 3.19 in [24] hold also for the theta function defined here when one replaces  $\det(\xi)^\mu$  there with  $P(\sqrt{2\tau}\xi)$ . Indeed the level of the theta series depends, thanks to the theorem above, only on the choice of the Schwartz function  $\lambda$ . We now describe a particular choice of  $\lambda$  and give the congruence subgroup of the corresponding theta series.

We start with a Hecke character  $\chi$  of conductor  $\mathfrak{f}$ . For a fixed  $Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{h}})$ , we define the theta series  $\theta_{\rho, \chi}(z) := \theta(z, \lambda; P)$  where the Schwartz function  $\lambda$  is given at each place by  $\lambda_p(x) = \chi_p^{-1}(|Q|)\lambda'_p(Q^{-1}x)$ ,

$$\lambda'_p(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p) \text{ and } p \nmid \mathfrak{f} \\ \chi_p^{-1}(|x|) & \text{if } x \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p) \text{ and } p \mid \mathfrak{f} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and, overall, by  $\lambda(x) := \prod_p \lambda_p(x_p) \in \mathcal{S}(M_n(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{h}}))$ . Then as in the scalar weight case (see Proposition A3.19 in [24]) we have that  $\theta_{\rho, \chi}(z) \in \mathcal{M}_{\rho_{n/2}}(\Gamma, \chi \epsilon_{\tau})$  where  $\epsilon_{\tau}$  is the quadratic character, of conductor  $\mathfrak{h}$ , corresponding to the extension  $F(i^{[n/4]}\sqrt{|2\tau|})/F$ ;  $\Gamma = G \cap D[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}]$  for a fractional ideal  $\mathfrak{b}$  and integral ideal  $\mathfrak{c}$  given by

$$(\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{c}) = \begin{cases} (2^{-1}\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{f} \cap \mathfrak{r}^{-1}\mathfrak{f}^2\mathfrak{t}) & \text{if } n \in 2\mathbb{Z} \\ (2^{-1}\mathfrak{a}^{-1}, \mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{f} \cap 4\mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{f}^2\mathfrak{t}) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

in which the ideals  $\mathfrak{r}$ ,  $\mathfrak{t}$ , and  $\mathfrak{a}$  are defined, for all  $g \in Q\mathbb{Z}^n$  and for all  $h \in {}^tQ^{-1}\mathbb{Z}^n$ , by

$$\begin{aligned} {}^t g 2\tau g &\in \mathfrak{r}, \\ {}^t h (2\tau)^{-1} h &\in 4\mathfrak{t}^{-1}, \\ \mathfrak{a} &:= \mathfrak{r}^{-1} \cap \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

**3.3. Cuspidal theta series.** Our next aim in this section is to obtain a result towards the cuspidality of this theta series, which will be useful later in establishing non-vanishing results for the  $L$ -function of a cusp form. We first note that Theorem A3.3 (5) and (6) of [24] tell us that if  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{M}_n$  is such that  $\text{pr}(\sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b_{\sigma} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x \in M_n(\mathbb{Q})$ , and  $\tau \in S_+$  is fixed, then

$$(4) \quad (\sigma\lambda)(x) = e_{\mathfrak{h}}(\text{tr}({}^t x \tau x {}^t b_{\sigma})) \lambda(x)$$

$$(5) \quad ({}^{\eta}\lambda)(x) = i^d \int_{M_n(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{h}})} \lambda(y) e_{\mathfrak{h}}(-\text{tr}({}^t x 2\tau y)) d_{\mathfrak{h}}y,$$

where  $d = n^2/2$  if  $n$  is even,  $d = 0$  if  $n$  is odd, recall  $\eta := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1_n \\ 1_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , and  $d_{\mathfrak{h}}y = \prod_p d_p y$  is the Haar measure such that  $\int_{M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)} d_p y = |\det(2\tau)|_p^{\frac{n}{2}}$ .

If  $\chi$  is a character modulo  $\mathfrak{f} = F\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $X \in M_n(\mathbb{Z})$ , and  $R \in S$  is a symmetric matrix, then define the generalised quadratic Gauss sum by

$$G'_n(\chi, X, R, F) := \sum_{T \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}/F\mathbb{Z})} \chi(|T|) e^{2\pi i \frac{\text{tr}({}^t X T - \tau[Q] T R {}^t T)}{F}},$$

where  $\tau[Q] := {}^t Q \tau Q$ . The integral  $({}^{\sigma\eta}\lambda)(x)$  is calculated as follows.

**Lemma 3.4.** *Let  $\chi$  be a character modulo  $\mathfrak{f} = F\mathbb{Z}$  and put  $F_p := \text{ord}_p(\mathfrak{f})$ . Assume that  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$  are as above, that  $b = b_{\sigma} \in S(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ , and let  $Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{h}})$ . Then the value of*

$(\eta^\sigma \lambda)(x)$  is non-zero if and only if

$$p^{F_p} \tau[Q] - 2^t x \tau Q \in \begin{cases} p^{-F_p} M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p/p^{F_p} \mathbb{Z}_p) & \text{if } p \mid \mathfrak{f} \\ M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p) & \text{if } p \nmid \mathfrak{f} \end{cases}$$

at which it is given by

$$(\eta^\sigma \lambda)(x) = i^d \chi(|Q|) |2QF\tau|^{-\frac{n}{2}} G'_n(\chi, 2F^t Q \tau x, Fb, F).$$

*Proof.* Write  $i^{-d}(\eta^\sigma \lambda) = \prod_p (\eta^\sigma \lambda)_p$ . First consider the local integrals for  $p \mid \mathfrak{f}$ , at which we have that  $(\eta^\sigma \lambda)_p(x)$  is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \chi_p^{-1}(|Q|) \int_{QGL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)} \chi_p^{-1}(|Q^{-1}y|) e_p(\text{tr}(\tau y b^t y - {}^t x 2\tau y)) d_p y \\ &= \chi_p^{-1}(|Q|) |\det(Q)|_p^{\frac{n}{2}} \int_{GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)} \chi_p^{-1}(|y|) e_p(\text{tr}(\tau[Q]y b^t y - {}^t x 2\tau Q y)) d_p y. \end{aligned}$$

Since the local conductor of  $\chi_p$  is  $p^{F_p}$  this becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & \chi_p^{-1}(|Q|) |\det(Q)|_p^{\frac{n}{2}} \sum_{a \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}/p^{F_p} \mathbb{Z})} \chi_p^{-1}(|a|) e(\text{tr}({}^t x 2\tau Q a - \tau[Q] a b^t a)) \\ & \quad \times \int_{M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)} e_p(\text{tr}(p^{2F_p} \tau[Q] y b^t y - p^{F_p} {}^t x 2\tau Q y)) d_p y. \end{aligned}$$

The integral on the second line is non-zero if and only if the integrand is a constant function in  $y$  – i.e. if and only if  $p^{F_p} \tau[Q] - 2^t x \tau Q \in p^{-F_p} M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)$  – at which point it is equal to  $p^{-F_p(n^2/2)}$ . Multiplying all such local sums together for  $p \mid \mathfrak{f}$  gives the form in the lemma. Note that if  $p^{F_p} \tau[Q] - 2^t x \tau Q \in M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)$  then the above expression becomes a sum of a character over all its values, which is zero.

When  $p \nmid \mathfrak{f}$  then the local integral  $(\eta^\sigma \lambda)_p(x)$  is equal to

$$\int_{QM_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)} e_p(\text{tr}(\tau y b^t y - {}^t x 2\tau y)) d_p y$$

and this is non-zero if and only if we have the condition given in the lemma at which point, by the definition of the Haar measure, it is  $|\det(2\tau Q)|_p^{\frac{n}{2}}$ .  $\square$

**Proposition 3.5.** *If  $\det(X) = 0$ ;  $p$  is an odd prime;  $\tau = \text{diag}[\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n]$  is diagonal,  $Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{f}})$  is upper triangular with coefficients  $q_{n1}, \dots, q_{n,n-1} = 0$ ; and  $\chi$  is odd of conductor  $p$ , then*

$$G'_n(\chi, X, R, p) = 0.$$

*Proof.* In the base  $n = 1$  case,  $0 = X \in \mathbb{Z}$  and we can write

$$G'_1(\chi, X, R, p) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{F}_p^\times} \chi(n) e^{-2\pi i \tau Q^2 \frac{Sn^2}{p}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} [\chi(n) + \chi(-n)] e^{-2\pi i \tau Q^2 \frac{Rn^2}{p}}$$

for  $Q \in \mathbb{Q}$ ;  $\tau, R \in \mathbb{Z}$ ; and this is zero if  $\chi$  is odd.

For the general  $n$  case, first let  $M_{jn}$  be the  $(n-1) \times (n-1)$  matrix obtained from any  $n \times n$  matrix  $M$  by removing the  $j$ th row and the  $n$ th column. By a change of basis followed by a change of variables in  $T$  we can assume that

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_{nn} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{x} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $(\mathbf{x} \ 0) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$  is the  $n$ th row of  $X$ . Let  $\mathbf{t}_i$  be the  $i$ th column of  $T$ , and let  $\mathbf{t}_i^Q$  be the  $i$ th column of  $T^tQ$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr}({}^tXT) &= \operatorname{tr}({}^tX_{nn}T_{nn}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_{ni}t_{ni} \\ \operatorname{tr}(\tau[Q]{}^tTRT) &= \operatorname{tr}(\tau({}^tT^tQ)RT^tQ) = \sum_{i=1}^n \tau_i t_i^Q R t_i^Q \end{aligned}$$

and so within the sum defining  $G'_n(\chi, X, R, p)$  appears the following subsum

$$(6) \quad \sum_{\mathbf{t}_n \in \mathbb{F}_p^n} \chi(|T|) e\left(-\frac{\tau_n q_n^2 \mathbf{t}_n R \mathbf{t}_n}{p}\right).$$

We have been able to separate the variables as such by the specific form of  $Q$  and by using that  $\mathbf{t}_n^Q = q_n \mathbf{t}_n$  since  $Q$  is upper triangular. The proof is completed by showing that the above sum (6) is zero if  $\chi$  is odd. By Lemma A1.5 of [24], there exists  $\alpha \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$  such that  ${}^t\alpha^{-1}R\alpha^{-1} = R' := \operatorname{diag}[r_1, \dots, r_n]$  is diagonal. Using the expansion

$$|T| = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{n+j} t_{jn} |T_{jn}|$$

the sum of (6) can be written as

$$\chi(|\alpha|^{-1}) \sum_{\mathbf{t}_n \in \mathbb{F}_p^n} \chi(|\alpha T|) e\left(-\frac{\tau_n q_n^2 ({}^t\alpha \mathbf{t}_n) R' ({}^t\alpha \mathbf{t}_n)}{p}\right)$$

and this right-hand sum, after a change of variables, becomes

$$(7) \quad \sum_{(t_{1n}, \dots, t_{nn}) \in \mathbb{F}_p^n} \chi\left(\sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{n+j} t_{jn} |(\alpha T)_{jn}|\right) e\left(-p^{-1} \tau_n q_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^n r_j t_{jn}^2\right).$$

In the base  $n=1$  case (7) becomes  $G'_1(\chi, X, R, p)$  which we have shown to be zero at the beginning of this proof. So now assume that the  $n-1$  degree sum corresponding to (7) is zero. If one of the  $t_{jn} = 0$  in (7), then it becomes the  $n-1$  degree sum and is therefore zero. So we can assume by induction that  $(t_{1n}, \dots, t_{nn}) \in (\mathbb{F}_p^\times)^n$ , which set can be partitioned as

$$(\mathbb{F}_p^\times)^n = \bigsqcup_{i_1, \dots, i_n=0}^1 (-1)^{i_j} (\mathbb{F}_p^-)^n$$

for  $\mathbb{F}_p^- := \{1, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}\}$ . This can easily be seen by writing any  $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in (\mathbb{F}_p^\times)^n$  as  $((-1)^{i_1} a'_1, \dots, (-1)^{i_n} a'_n)$ , where  $a'_j = |a''_j|$  and  $a''_j$  is the representative of  $a_j$  taken in

$\{\pm 1, \dots, \pm \frac{p-1}{2}\}$ . The aim is to re-write the sum of (7) over  $(\mathbb{F}_p^-)^n$ . To this end notice that as  $(t_{1n}, \dots, t_{nn}) \mapsto ((-1)^{i_1} t'_{1n}, \dots, (-1)^{i_n} t'_{nn})$  we have

$$(7) \mapsto \sum_{(t'_{1n}, \dots, t'_{nn}) \in (\mathbb{F}_p^-)^n} \sum_{\mathbf{i} \in \mathbb{F}_2^n} \chi(|T|_{\mathbf{i}}) e \left( -p^{-1} \tau_n q_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^n r_j (t'_{jn})^2 \right)$$

$$|T|_{\mathbf{i}} := \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{n+j+i_j} t'_{jn} |(\alpha T)_{jn}|$$

where  $\mathbf{i} = (i_1, \dots, i_n)$ . The argument of the exponential is unchanged by the transformation  $((-1)^{i_1} t'_{1n}, \dots, (-1)^{i_n} t'_{nn}) \mapsto -((-1)^{i_1} t'_{1n}, \dots, (-1)^{i_n} t'_{nn})$ , yet in the coefficients we see  $|T|_{\mathbf{i}} \mapsto -|T|_{\mathbf{i}}$ . Hence we can pair up the coefficients of the exponential as follows. Let  $\sim$  be an equivalence relation on  $\mathbb{F}_2^n$  defined by  $\mathbf{i}_1 \sim \mathbf{i}_2$  if and only if  $\mathbf{i}_1 = \mathbf{i}_2 + \mathbf{1}$ . Then (7) becomes

$$\sum_{(t'_{n1}, \dots, t'_{nn}) \in (\mathbb{F}_p^-)^n} \sum_{\mathbf{i} \in \mathbb{F}_2^n / \sim} [\chi(|T|_{\mathbf{i}}) + \chi(-|T|_{\mathbf{i}})] e \left( -p^{-1} \tau_n q_n^2 \sum_{j=1}^n r_j (t'_{jn})^2 \right)$$

which is zero, since  $\chi$  is odd.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.6.** *Let  $\chi$  be an odd non-trivial Dirichlet character of square free conductor prime to 2. Then there are choices of  $\tau \in S_+$  and  $Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_h)$  such that the corresponding  $\theta_{\rho, \chi}(z)$  is a cusp form.*

*Proof.* We write  $\theta(z, \lambda; P)$  for  $\theta_{\rho, \chi}(z)$ , where  $\lambda$  is the corresponding to  $\chi$  Schwartz function and  $P$  the pluriharmonic polynomial. We first note that for any  $\alpha \in Sp_n(\mathbb{Q})$  we have that  $\theta(z, \lambda; P)|_{\rho_{\frac{n}{2}}} \alpha = \theta(z, \alpha^{-1} \lambda; P)$ . If we write  $\Gamma$  for the congruence subgroup of this theta series, then in order to prove that it is a cusp form, it is enough to show that (see for example [24, Lemma 27.3])

$$\Phi \left( \theta|_{\rho_{\frac{n}{2}}} \alpha \right) = 0$$

where  $\alpha$  runs over a set of representatives of  $\Gamma \backslash Sp_n(\mathbb{Z})/P_{n-1}(\mathbb{Z})$  and  $P_{n-1}$  denotes the Klingen parabolic corresponding to boundary components of degree  $n-1$ . For a definition we refer, for example, to [21, page 595] where it is denoted as  $P^{n, n-1}$ . Furthermore  $\Phi$  denotes Siegel's  $\Phi$ -operator, a definition of which can be found in [24, page 219].

Our aim is to find, explicitly, some representatives for the above double coset. We do this for a congruence subgroup  $\Gamma$  of a particular type, namely  $\Gamma[m, m]$  where  $m$  is a square free integer, i.e.  $m = \prod_i p_i$  where  $p_j \neq p_k$  for  $k \neq j$  and  $p_i$  primes. Here we denote,

$$\Gamma[m, m] = \left\{ \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in Sp_n(\mathbb{Z}) \mid b \equiv 0 \pmod{m}, c \equiv 0 \pmod{m} \right\}$$

Our approach is inspired by a similar one done in [5, page 76], where the case of groups  $\Gamma_0(m)$  for square free  $m$  was considered. We first consider the case where  $m = p$  for some prime  $p$ . By taking the projection  $Sp_n(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow Sp_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$  modulo  $p$ , which is surjective, and since the kernel belongs to  $\Gamma(p, p)$  we see that is enough to find representatives for

the set  $C := Q(\mathbb{F}_p) \backslash Sp_n(\mathbb{F}_p)/P_{n-1}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ , where  $Q(\mathbb{F}_p)$  is the set of matrices  $\text{diag}[a, ta^{-1}]$  with  $a \in GL_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ . If we write  $P_0(\mathbb{F}_p)$  for the points of the Siegel parabolic over the finite field  $\mathbb{F}_p$  then we have the Bruhat decomposition

$$Sp_n(\mathbb{F}_p) = P_0(\mathbb{F}_p)P_{n-1}(\mathbb{F}_p) \cup P_0(\mathbb{F}_p)\eta P_{n-1}(\mathbb{F}_p).$$

But then if we use the fact that  $P_0 = QR$  where  $R(\mathbb{F}_p) = \left\{ m(s) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & s \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| t_s = s \right\}$  we can conclude that a set of representatives for the set  $C$  can be given by a subset of the matrices  $\{m(s), m(s)\eta : s \in S(\mathbb{F}_p)\}$ . By lifting back this set to  $Sp_n(\mathbb{Z})$  we obtain a set of representatives for the  $n - 1$ -degree cusps, in the case of  $m$  being a prime.

For the general case, where  $m$  is a product of distinct primes we can use the Chinese remainder theorem to show that  $Sp_n(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}) = Sp_n(\mathbb{F}_{p_1}) \times \dots \times Sp_n(\mathbb{F}_{p_m})$  to reduce everything to the case of a single prime.

We now explain how we can construct theta series whose congruence subgroup is of the form  $\Gamma[2p, 2p]$  for an odd prime  $p$ . We let  $\chi$  be a character of conductor  $p$ . Following the notation above we choose our  $\tau$  and  $Q$  such that  $(\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{c}) = ((2p)^{-1}, 4p^2)$ . This can be done for example by selecting  $\tau = 2pI_n$ , and  $Q = (2p)^{-1}I_n$ .

With these choices, we now show that the corresponding theta series is cuspidal. Since for any  $\alpha \in Sp_n(\mathbb{Q})$  we have that  $\theta(z, \lambda; P)|_{\rho_{\frac{n}{2}}\alpha} = \theta(z, \alpha^{-1}\lambda; P)$ , it is enough to show that the support of the Schwartz function  $\alpha^{-1}\lambda$  is on full rank matrices for all the representatives  $\alpha$  of the double coset, which we have listed. This can be achieved by using the reciprocity laws, see (4) and (5) above, of the action of the representatives of the cusps above to the Schwarz function of the theta series. We distinguish the cusps according how are represented locally at places  $(2, p)$  as follows

$$(8) \quad (m(s_1), m(s_2)),$$

$$(9) \quad (m(s_1), m(s_2)\eta),$$

$$(10) \quad (m(s_1)\eta, m(s_2)),$$

$$(11) \quad (m(s_1)\eta, m(s_2)\eta).$$

As is done in [5] it's enough to check the Schwarz functions locally. For the first kind (8), we have by Theorem A3.3 (5) of [24] that the support of the Schwarz function  $\alpha^{-1}\lambda$  at the corresponding cusp is at the non-singular matrices. For the cusp of (10), this is also clear since the support of  $\chi$  is away from 2, and so  $\eta^{m(-s_1)}\lambda_2$  is just Theorem A3.3 (5). For the kinds (9) and (11), the Schwarz function  $\eta^{m(-s_2)}\lambda_p$  is zero on singular matrices by the lemma and proposition preceding this theorem.  $\square$

#### 4. RANKIN-SELBERG INTEGRAL EXPRESSION

The main aim of this section is to extend some well-known results of the Rankin-Selberg integral expression from the scalar weight case (as for example in [24, Section 22]) to the vector valued case. For the rest of the paper we will assume that the representation  $\rho$  is in  $\tau(\Sigma)$ .



**4.1. The function  $D(s, f, g)$ .** For  $0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $k, \ell \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$  we let  $f \in S_{\rho_k}(\Gamma_1, \psi_1)$  and  $g \in M_{\rho_\ell}(\Gamma_2, \psi_2)$  where  $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma[\mathfrak{b}_1^{-1}, \mathfrak{b}_1 \mathfrak{c}_1], \Gamma_2 = \Gamma[\mathfrak{b}_2^{-1}, \mathfrak{b}_2 \mathfrak{c}_2]$  are two congruence subgroups ( $\Gamma_1$  or  $\Gamma_2$  contained in  $\mathfrak{M}$  if  $k \notin \mathbb{Z}$  or  $\ell \notin \mathbb{Z}$  respectively), and  $\psi_1, \psi_2$  are two nebentypes such that

$$(\psi_1 \bar{\psi}_2)_\infty(-1) = (-1)^{[k]-[\ell]}.$$

We consider the Eisenstein series of weight  $k - \ell$  defined, for  $z \in \mathbb{H}_n$  and  $s \in \mathbb{C}$ , by

$$E_{k-\ell}(s) = E_{k-\ell}^n(z, s; \chi, \Gamma) := \sum_{\gamma \in P \cap \Gamma \backslash \Gamma} \chi(a_\gamma) j_\gamma^{k-\ell}(z)^{-1} \delta(\gamma \cdot z) s^{-\frac{k-\ell}{2}}$$

where  $\delta(z) := \det(\text{Im}(z))$ ,  $\Gamma := \Gamma[\mathfrak{z}^{-1}, \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{y}]$ ,  $\mathfrak{z} := \mathfrak{b}_1 + \mathfrak{b}_2$ ,  $\mathfrak{y} = \mathfrak{z}^{-1}(\mathfrak{b}_1 \mathfrak{c}_1 \cap \mathfrak{b}_2 \mathfrak{c}_2)$ , and  $\chi := \bar{\psi}_1 \psi_2$ . Then we have that  $\text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n) \langle f, g E_{k-\ell}(s + \frac{n+1}{2}) \rangle$  is equal to

$$\int_{\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n} \sum_{\gamma \in P \cap \Gamma \backslash \Gamma} \langle \rho_k(y) f(z), g(z) (\bar{\psi}_1 \psi_2)(|a_\gamma|) j_\gamma^{k-\ell}(z)^{-1} \rangle \delta(\gamma \cdot z)^{s + \frac{n+1-k+\ell}{2}} d^\times z$$

where we used that  $\langle \rho_k(\sqrt{y}) v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle v_1, \rho_k(\sqrt{y}) v_2 \rangle$  for  $v_1, v_2 \in V$ . Note that for any  $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} y &= ({}^t c \bar{z} + {}^t d) \text{Im}(\gamma \cdot z) (cz + d) \\ f(z) &= \bar{\psi}_1(|a|) \rho_k((cz + d)^{-1}) f(\gamma \cdot z) \\ g(z) &= \bar{\psi}_2(|a|) \rho_\ell((cz + d)^{-1}) g(\gamma \cdot z) \\ j_\gamma^{k-\ell}(z)^{-1} \rho_k(cz + d) \rho_\ell((cz + d)^{-1}) &= \rho(cz + d) \rho((cz + d)^{-1}) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

and making these substitutions now gives that  $\text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n) \langle f, g E_{k-\ell}(s + \frac{n+1}{2}) \rangle$  is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n} \left[ \sum_{\gamma \in P \cap \Gamma \backslash \Gamma} \langle \rho_k({}^t c \bar{z} + {}^t d) \rho_k(\text{Im}(\gamma \cdot z)) f(\gamma \cdot z), \rho_\ell((cz + d)^{-1}) g(\gamma \cdot z) j_\gamma^{k-\ell}(z)^{-1} \rangle \right. \\ & \quad \left. \times \delta(\gamma \cdot z)^{s + \frac{n+1-k+\ell}{2}} \right] d^\times z \\ &= \int_{\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n} \sum_{\gamma \in P \cap \Gamma \backslash \Gamma} \langle \rho_k(\text{Im}(\gamma \cdot z)) f(\gamma \cdot z), g(\gamma \cdot z) \rangle \delta(\gamma \cdot z)^{s + \frac{n+1-k+\ell}{2}} d^\times z \end{aligned}$$

using that  $\langle \rho_k({}^t c \bar{z} + {}^t d) v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle v_1, \rho_k(cz + d) v_2 \rangle$  for any  $v_1, v_2 \in V$ .

If we put  $\varphi(z) := (\rho_k(y) f(z), g(z)) |y|^{s + \frac{n+1-k+\ell}{2}}$  then this is  $P \cap \Gamma$ -invariant. Indeed, this follows from that fact that for a  $\gamma \in P$  we have

$$\rho_k(\text{Im}(\gamma z)) = \rho_k({}^t d_\gamma^{-1}) \rho_k(y) \rho_k(d_\gamma^{-1}), \quad \delta(\gamma z) = \det(d_\gamma)^{-2} \delta(z)$$

We can now apply to it the standard unfolding procedure

$$\int_{\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n} \sum_{\gamma \in P \cap \Gamma \backslash \Gamma} \varphi(\gamma \cdot z) |y|^{-n-1} dx dy = \int_{P \cap \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n} \varphi(z) |y|^{-n-1} dx dy$$

to obtain

$$\text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n) \langle f, gE_{k-\ell}(s + \frac{n+1}{2}) \rangle = \int_{P \cap \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n} \langle \rho_k(y)f(z), g(z) \rangle |y|^{s + \frac{n+1-k+\ell}{2}} d^\times z.$$

We can take the domain  $P \cap \Gamma[1, 1] \backslash \mathbb{H}_n = X \cup Y'$ , where

$$X := \{x \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid x = {}^t x \pmod{1}\}$$

$$Y := \{y \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid {}^t y = y > 0\},$$

$$Y' := Y/SL_n(\mathbb{Z}),$$

the latter being defined with respect to the equivalence relation  $y \sim {}^t a y a$  for  $a \in SL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ .

The domain  $P \cap \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n$  is  $N(\mathfrak{z}^{-1})^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$  copies of these. Defining the differentials

$$dx := \bigwedge_{p \leq q} dx_{pq}, \quad dy := \bigwedge_{p \leq q} dy_{pq}, \quad d^\times y = |y|^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} dy$$

and using the Fourier expansions of  $f$  and  $g$  the integral  $\text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n) \langle f, gE_{k-\ell} \rangle$  becomes

$$N(\mathfrak{z})^{-\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \sum_{R, S \in S_+} \left[ \int_X e(\text{tr}((R-S)x)) dx \right. \\ \left. \times \int_Y \langle \rho_k(y)c_f(R, 1), c_g(S, 1) \rangle |y|^{s + \frac{\ell-k}{2}} e^{-4\pi \text{tr}((R+S)y)} d^\times y \right].$$

The integral over  $X$  is only non-zero for  $R = S$ , at which point it is equal to 1. With a factor of 2 to account for the action of  $-I_n$  we obtain the expression

$$(12) \quad 2N(\mathfrak{z})^{-\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \sum_{R \in S^+} \int_Y \langle \rho(y)c_f(R, 1), c_g(R, 1) \rangle |y|^{s + \frac{k+\ell}{2}} e^{-4\pi \text{tr}(Ry)} d^\times y$$

for  $\text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n) \langle f, gE_{k-\ell}(s + \frac{n+1}{2}) \rangle$ . Now we set  $h := \frac{k+\ell}{2}$  and define

$$H_{\rho, h, R}^n(s) = H_{\rho, R}(s) := \int_Y \rho(y) e^{-4\pi \text{tr}(Ry)} |y|^{s+h} d^\times y$$

By Theorem 3 in Godement's Expose 6, [9] we have that this operator is Hermitian, and

$$H_{\rho, R}(s) = \rho(R^{-1/2}) H_{\rho}(s) \rho(R^{-1/2}) \det(R)^{-(s+h)}$$

where  $H_{\rho}(s) = H_{\rho, I_n}(s)$ .

Plugging this back into (12) we get

$$\text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n) \langle f, gE_{k-\ell}(s + \frac{n+1}{2}) \rangle = 2N(\mathfrak{z})^{-\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \sum_{R \in S^+} \langle H_{\rho, R}(s)c_f(R, 1), c_g(R, 1) \rangle$$

and so define the Rankin product of  $f$  and  $g$  by

$$D(s, f, g) := \sum_{R \in \mathcal{S}} \nu_R \langle H_{\rho, R}(s)c_g(R, 1), c_f(R, 1) \rangle$$

where  $\mathcal{S} := S^+/GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$  and  $\nu_R^{-1} := \#\{u \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z}) : {}^t u R u = R\}$ . That this is well-defined is shown in the following calculation. Let  $u \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ , then by definition

$$(13) \quad H_{\rho, {}^t u R u}(s) = \rho(u^{-1}) H_{\rho, R}(s) \rho({}^t u^{-1}).$$

With this and Theorem 2.3 (3) – (4) we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \prec H_{\rho, {}^t u R u}(s) c_f({}^t u R u, 1), c_g({}^t u R u, 1) \succ \\
& = \prec \rho(u^{-1}) H_{\rho, R}^n(s) \rho({}^t u^{-1}) \rho_{[k]}({}^t u) \psi_1(|u|) c_f(R, 1), \rho_{[\ell]}({}^t u) \psi_2(|u|) c_g(R, 1) \succ \\
& = \prec H_{\rho, h, R}^n(s) c_f(R, 1), c_g(R, 1) \succ (\psi_1 \bar{\psi}_2)(|u|) |u|^{[\ell]-[k]} |u|^{2[k]} \\
& = \prec H_{\rho, h, R}^n(s) c_f(R, 1), c_g(R, 1) \succ .
\end{aligned}$$

That is, we can now conclude

$$(14) \quad D(s, f, g) = 2^{-1} N(\mathfrak{z})^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \langle f, g E_{k-\ell}(s + \frac{n+1}{2}) \rangle \text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}_n).$$

The following result is a generalization of Proposition 22.2 in [24] from the scalar weight case to the vector valued case.

**Proposition 4.1.** *With  $k, \ell \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $f \in S_{\rho_k}(\Gamma_1, \psi_1)$ , and  $g \in M_{\rho_\ell}(\Gamma_2, \psi_2)$  such that  $(\psi_1 \bar{\psi}_2)_\infty(-1) = (-1)^{[k]-[\ell]}$ , then*

- (1) *The series  $D(s, f, g)$  can be meromorphically continued to the whole  $s$ -plane and it is holomorphic for  $\text{Re}(s) \geq 0$  if  $k \neq \ell$  or  $\text{Re}(s) > 0$  if  $k = \ell$ ;*
- (2) *The sum defining  $D(s, f, g)$  is absolutely convergent for  $\text{Re}(s) > 0$  if  $g$  is a cusp form.*

*Proof.* (1) This follows from (14) and Lemma 17.2 (4) of [24] concerning the meromorphic continuation of the Eisenstein series  $E_{k-\ell}(z, s)$ .

(2) By [9, Theorem 3, Expose 6] the operator  $H_{\rho, R}$  is Hermitian and positive definite and hence satisfies  $\sqrt{H_{\rho, R}} \sqrt{H_{\rho, R}} = H_{\rho, R}$  for some hermitian operator  $\sqrt{H_{\rho, R}}$ . We have

$$D(s, f, g) := \sum_{R \in \mathcal{S}} \nu_R \prec \sqrt{H_{\rho, R}} c_f(R, 1), \sqrt{H_{\rho, R}} c_g(R, 1) \succ$$

and then by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

$$\left| \prec \sqrt{H_{\rho, R}} c_f(R, 1), \sqrt{H_{\rho, R}} c_g(R, 1) \succ \right| \leq \left[ \left\{ \left\{ \sqrt{H_{\rho, R}} c_f(R, 1) \right\} \right\} \left\{ \left\{ \sqrt{H_{\rho, R}} c_g(R, 1) \right\} \right\} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where  $\{\cdot\}$  denotes the norm induced by  $\prec \cdot, \cdot \succ$ . From this we get

$$\sum_{R \in \mathcal{S}} \nu_R \left| \prec \sqrt{H_{\rho, R}} c_f(R, 1), \sqrt{H_{\rho, R}} c_g(R, 1) \succ \right| \leq [D(s, f, f) D(s, g, g)]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Therefore (ii) is given by showing convergence of  $D(s, h, h)$  for  $\text{Re}(s) > 0$  where  $h$  is a cusp form. By (i) the series  $D(s, h, h)$  is holomorphic for  $\text{Re}(s) > 0$ , is a Dirichlet series whose coefficients are non-negative, and so is convergent.  $\square$

**4.2. The function  $D(s, f, \theta)$ .** For a fixed  $\tau \in S_+$  such that  $\prec c_f(\tau, 1), P(\sqrt{\tau}^{-1}) \succ \neq 0$  we consider the theta series  $\theta := \theta_{\rho, \chi}(z) \in M_{\rho_\ell}(\Gamma', \psi_2)$  obtained in section 3. We recall that  $\psi_2 = \chi \epsilon_\tau$  and  $\ell = \frac{n}{2}$ , and assume that  $(\psi \chi)_\infty(-1) = (-1)^{[k]}$ .

We now consider  $D(s, f, \theta) = \sum_{R \in \mathcal{S}} \nu_R \prec H_{\rho, R}^n(s) c_f(R, 1), c_\theta(R, 1) \succ$  in which

$$c_\theta(R, 1) = \sum_{\xi \in X_R} (\chi_\infty \chi^*)(\det(\xi)) P(\sqrt{\tau} \xi),$$

and  $X_R := \{\xi \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}) \cap M_n(\mathbb{Z}) \mid R = {}^t\xi\tau\xi\}$ . To give a more explicit description of the series  $D(s, f, \theta)$  the value of the integral  $H_\rho(s)P(1)$  is now calculated.

**Proposition 4.2.** *We have the following equality,*

$$(4\pi)^{n(s+h+\lambda_P)} \rho(\xi^{-1}\sqrt{\tau}^{-1})H_\rho(s)P(1) = \mathbf{\Gamma}_\rho(s)P(\sqrt{\tau}^{-1}{}^t\xi^{-1})$$

where  $\lambda_P := \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n$  with  $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$  the weight of the vector  $P(1)$  and

$$\mathbf{\Gamma}_\rho(s) := \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \left( \prod_{i=1}^n \Gamma\left(s + h + \lambda_i - \frac{i}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \right).$$

*Proof.* By definition

$$\rho(\xi^{-1}\sqrt{\tau}^{-1})H_\rho(s)P(1) = \int_Y \rho(\xi^{-1}\sqrt{\tau}^{-1})P(y)e^{-4\pi\text{tr}(y)}|y|^{s+h}d^\times y$$

which latter integral we show to be  $(4\pi)^{-n(s+h+\lambda_P)}\mathbf{\Gamma}_\rho(s)P(\sqrt{\tau}^{-1}{}^t\xi^{-1})$ .

First we show that there is an  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^\times$  such that

$$\int_Y P(y)e^{-4\pi\text{tr}(y)}|y|^{s+h}d^\times y = \alpha P(1).$$

We write  $V := V_\rho$  for the representation space of  $\rho$  and  $W := V_\tau$  for the representation space of  $\tau$ , the irreducible representation of  $O(n)$  associated with  $\rho$ . Then we have the identifications  $V \otimes W = V \otimes W^* = \text{Hom}(V, W) = M_{d,r}(\mathbb{C})$  where  $d = \dim(V)$  and  $r = \dim(W)$ . In particular we have that the group  $GL_n \times O(n)$  acts on the set of pluriharmonic polynomials on  $M_n$  with values on  $M_{d,r}$  by  $\mathbf{P}(g_1 x g_2) = \rho({}^t g_2)\mathbf{P}(x)\tau({}^t g_1)$ . Notice that each such polynomial  $\mathbf{P}$  consists of polynomials (columns)  $P_j$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, r$ , that are pluriharmonic and  $P_j(xg) = \rho({}^t g)P_j(x)$ . In particular we may choose our polynomial  $P$  above to be one of the columns of a polynomial  $\mathbf{P}$ . So it is enough to show that there is a constant  $\alpha$  such that

$$\int_Y \mathbf{P}(y)e^{-4\pi\text{tr}(y)}|y|^{s+h}d^\times y = \alpha \mathbf{P}(1).$$

We claim that we may pick the polynomial  $\mathbf{P}$  such that  $\mathbf{P}(1) = v \otimes w$  with  $v$  a highest weight vector for  $\rho$  and  $w$  a highest weight for  $\tau$ , where here we use the identification above. Indeed given such a  $\mathbf{P}$  we may find a matrix  $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  such that  $\mathbf{P}(A) \neq 0$  – this is since  $GL_n$  is dense in  $M_n$  and the representation  $\rho \otimes \tau$  is non trivial. That is, there exists a  $\mathbf{P}$  such that  $\mathbf{P}(1) \neq 0$ . We now consider the set  $S$  of all  $\mathbf{P}$  as above with the property  $\mathbf{P}(1) \neq 0$ , and note that the space  $R = \{\mathbf{P}(1) \in V \otimes W : \mathbf{P} \in S\} \subseteq V \otimes W$  is invariant under the action of  $GL_n \otimes O_n$ . Indeed

$$(g_1, g_2)\mathbf{P}(1) = \mathbf{P}(g_1 g_2) = \rho({}^t g_1)\mathbf{P}(1)\tau({}^t g_2) \neq 0.$$

But the representation  $\rho \otimes \tau$  is irreducible, and so  $R$  must be equal to  $V \otimes W$ . That is, we can find a  $\mathbf{P}$  such that  $\mathbf{P}(1)$  is a highest weight vector. The proof of the proposition is now completed in the following two lemmas.  $\square$

**Lemma 4.3.** *With notation as above there exists an  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$  such that*

$$\int_Y \mathbf{P}(y)e^{-4\pi\text{tr}(y)}|y|^{s+h}d^\times y = \alpha \mathbf{P}(1).$$

*Proof.* We recall that every symmetric matrix  $y$  may be written in the form  $y = {}^t a \delta a$  (polar decomposition) with  $a \in O(n)$  and  $\delta = \text{diag}[\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n]$  a diagonal matrix. Let  $D := \{\text{diag}[\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n] \mid \delta_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_Y \mathbf{P}(y) e^{-4\pi \text{tr}(y)} |y|^{s+h} d^\times y \\ &= c_0 \int_{O(n)} \int_D \mathbf{P}({}^t a \delta a) e^{-4\pi \text{tr}(\delta)} |\delta|^{s+h-\frac{n+1}{2}} \left( \prod_{j < k} (\delta_k - \delta_j) \right) d\delta da \\ &= c_0 \int_{O(n)} \rho({}^t a) \int_D \mathbf{P}({}^t a \delta) e^{-4\pi \text{tr}(\delta)} |\delta|^{s+h-\frac{n+1}{2}} \left( \prod_{j < k} (\delta_k - \delta_j) \right) d\delta da \end{aligned}$$

for some constant  $c_0$ . Since  $\mathbf{P}(1) \in V \otimes W$  is a highest weight vector in the first component we know that  $\mathbf{P}({}^t a \delta) = [\rho(\delta) \mathbf{P}(1)] \tau(a) = \delta_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \delta_n^{\alpha_n} \mathbf{P}({}^t a)$ .

That is, the above integral reads

$$\begin{aligned} & c_0 \int_{O(n)} \rho({}^t a) \int_D \mathbf{P}({}^t a) \delta_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \delta_n^{\alpha_n} e^{-4\pi \text{tr}(\delta)} |\delta|^{s+h-\frac{n+1}{2}} \left( \prod_{j < k} (\delta_k - \delta_j) \right) d\delta da \\ &= \mathbf{P}(1) c_0 \int_{O(n)} \left( \int_D \delta_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \delta_n^{\alpha_n} e^{-4\pi \text{tr}(\delta)} |\delta|^{s+h-\frac{n+1}{2}} \left( \prod_{j < k} (\delta_k - \delta_j) \right) d\delta \right) da \end{aligned}$$

where of course we have used the fact that  $\rho({}^t a) \mathbf{P}({}^t a) = \mathbf{P}({}^t a a) = \mathbf{P}(1)$  since  $a \in O(n)$ .  $\square$

By the above lemma and the remark that our polynomial  $P$  can be selected as a column polynomial of  $\mathbf{P}$  as above we have established that

$$\int_Y P(y) e^{-4\pi \text{tr}(y)} |y|^{s+h} d^\times y = \alpha P(1).$$

for some constant  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ . We now calculate this constant.

**Lemma 4.4.** *We have that*

$$(4\pi)^{n(s+h+\lambda_P)} \alpha = \mathbf{\Gamma}_\rho(s) = \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \left( \prod_{i=1}^n \Gamma(s+h+\lambda_i - \frac{i}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) \right).$$

*Proof.* In principle we could try to calculate the above integral and the constant  $c_0$ , however we can do it in a different way. Instead we calculate

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha P(1), P(1) \rangle &= \langle \int_Y P(y) e^{-4\pi \text{tr}(y)} |y|^{s+h} d^\times y, P(1) \rangle \\ &= \int_Y \langle P(y), P(1) \rangle e^{-4\pi \text{tr}(y)} |y|^{s+h} d^\times y, \end{aligned}$$

Our method is similar to the one used in [2, page 88]. We first use Gauss decomposition and write  $y = {}^tTT$  where  $T$  is lower triangular. Then by  $P({}^tTT) = \rho({}^tT)P(T)$  and the fact that  $\langle \rho({}^tT) \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \langle \cdot, \rho(T) \cdot \rangle$  we get

$$\langle P({}^tTT), P(1) \rangle = \langle P({}^tT), \rho(T)P(1) \rangle = \langle P({}^tT), P({}^tT) \rangle$$

and so the integral is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_Y \langle P({}^tTT), P(1) \rangle e^{-4\pi\text{tr}(y)} |y|^{s+h} d^\times y \\ &= \int_Y \langle P({}^tT), P({}^tT) \rangle e^{-4\pi\text{tr}(y)} |y|^{s+h} d^\times y. \end{aligned}$$

But we have  $P({}^tT) = t_{11}^{\lambda_1} \dots t_{nn}^{\lambda_n} P(1)$  since  ${}^tT$  is upper triangular and  $P$  is a highest weight vector. In particular we compute that

$$\langle P(1), P(1) \rangle = \int_Y \prod_{i=1}^n t_{ii}^{2\lambda_i} e^{-4\pi\text{tr}(y)} |y|^{s+h} d^\times y, \quad y = {}^tTT.$$

The last integral has been computed by Maass in [18, pp. 76–80] and is equal to

$$(4\pi)^{-n(s+h+\lambda_P)} \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \prod_{i=1}^n \Gamma\left(s+h+k+\lambda_i - \frac{i}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

Hence so is  $\alpha$ . □

Recalling the definition of  $D(s, f, \theta)$  and  $c_\theta(R, 1)$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} D(s, f, \theta) &= \sum_{R \in \mathcal{S}} \nu_R \langle H_{\rho, R}(s) c_f(R, 1), \sum_{\xi \in X_R} (\chi_\infty \chi^*)(|\xi|) P(\sqrt{\tau} \xi) \rangle \\ &= \sum_{R \in \mathcal{S}} \nu_R \langle c_f(R, 1), \sum_{\xi \in X_R} (\chi_\infty \chi^*)(|\xi|) H_{\rho, R}(s) P(\sqrt{\tau} \xi) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that  $H_{\rho, R}(s)$  is hermitian. In the inner sum we may write  $R = {}^t\xi\tau\xi$  so that, by (13), the summation above is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{R \in \mathcal{S}} \nu_R \sum_{\xi \in X_R} \chi(\det(\xi)) \langle c_f({}^t\xi\tau\xi, 1), H_{\rho, {}^t\xi\tau\xi}(s) P(\sqrt{\tau} \xi) \rangle \\ &= \sum_{\xi \in X} (\chi_\infty \chi^*)(\det(\xi)) \langle c_f({}^t\xi\tau\xi, 1), \rho(\xi^{-1} \sqrt{\tau}^{-1} H_\rho(s) P(1)) \rangle \det({}^t\xi\tau\xi)^{-(s+h)} \end{aligned}$$

where  $X = (GL_n(\mathbb{Q}) \cap M_n(\mathbb{Z})) / GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ .

By Proposition 4.2 we have

$$(4\pi)^{n(s+h+\lambda_P)} D(s, f, \theta) = \mathbf{\Gamma}_\rho(s) \sum_{\xi \in X} \chi(|\xi|) \langle c_f({}^t\xi\tau\xi, 1), P(\sqrt{\tau} {}^t\xi^{-1}) \rangle |{}^t\xi\tau\xi|^{-(s+h)}.$$

## 5. ANALYTIC PROPERTIES

In this section we introduce the  $L$ -function attached to a cuspidal eigenform  $f$ , and relate it to the Dirichlet series  $D(s, f, \theta)$  studied in the previous sections. We closely follow Shimura's method in the scalar weight case as for example is done in [20, 24]. Using this relation we then obtain the main results of the paper. We remind the reader that all the theorems below are subject to the assumption that the representation  $\rho$  is in  $\tau(\Sigma)$ .

We define

$$B := \prod_p M_n(\mathbb{Z}_p) \cap GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_p)$$

$$E := \prod_p GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p).$$

If  $e \in B$  and  $\sigma = \text{diag}[\tilde{e}, e]$  then with the finite decomposition  $\Gamma\sigma\Gamma = \bigsqcup_{\gamma \in C} \Gamma\gamma$  we define the action of  $T_{e,\psi}$  on  $f \in \mathcal{M}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma, \psi)$  by

$$f|T_{e,\psi} := \sum_{\gamma \in C} \psi_{\mathfrak{c}}(|a_{\gamma}|)^{-1} f|_{\rho_k} \gamma.$$

Adelically this is given by the decomposition  $D\sigma D = \bigsqcup_y Dy$  for  $D := D[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{c}]$  and  $y \in G_{\mathfrak{h}}$  and then

$$(f|T_{e,\psi})_{\mathbb{A}}(x) := \sum_y \psi_{\mathfrak{c}}(|a_y|)^{-1} f_{\mathbb{A}}(xy^{-1})$$

with  $x \in G_{\mathbb{A}}$  or  $M_{\mathbb{A}}$  depending on the parity of  $2k$ . For a positive integer  $n$  let

$$T_{\psi}(n) := \sum_{e \in E \backslash B/E, |e|=n} T_{e,\psi}$$

and we assume that  $f$  is an eigenform so that  $f|T_{\psi}(n) = \lambda(n)f$  for  $\lambda(n) \in \mathbb{C}$ . Let  $\psi' = \psi/\psi_{\mathfrak{c}}$  and for any Hecke character  $\chi$  such that  $(\psi\chi)_{\infty}(x) = \text{sgn}(x)^{[k]}$  define the operator

$$\mathfrak{T}_{\psi,\chi} := \sum_{e \in E \backslash B/E} T_{e,\psi} \psi'(|e|) \chi^*(|e|) |e|^{-s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T(n) \psi'(n) \chi^*(n) n^{-s}$$

where  $\chi^*$  is the ideal Hecke character associated to  $\chi$ . For such an eigenform one defines the standard  $L$ -function as follows. For any prime  $p$  we can associate to  $f$  the Satake  $p$ -parameters  $\lambda_{p,i}$  where  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ , as per [20, p. 554]. If  $p \nmid \mathfrak{c}$  then define

$$L_p(t) := \begin{cases} (1 - p^n t) \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - p^n \lambda_{p,i} t) (1 - p^n \lambda_{p,i}^{-1} t) & \text{if } k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - p^n \lambda_{p,i} t) (1 - p^n \lambda_{p,i}^{-1} t) & \text{if } k \notin \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

and if  $p \mid \mathfrak{c}$  then  $L_p(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - p^n \lambda_{p,i} t)$  in either case. For a complex variable  $s$  the standard  $L$ -function is subsequently given by

$$L_\psi(s, f, \chi) = \prod_p L_p(\psi'(p)\chi^*(p)p^{-s})^{-1}.$$

We remark here that for  $f$  a cusp form we have that  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  is absolute convergent for  $\text{Re}(s) > 2n + 1$  if  $k$  is an integer and for  $\text{Re}(s) > 2n$  if  $k$  is half-integer. This is shown, for example, in [24, Lemma 20.12] in the scalar weight situation, but the same argument carries to the vector valued situation.

By [26, Lemma 4 and the discussion after] we can find  $\tau \in S_+$  such that

$$\prec c_f(\tau, 1), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}) \succ \neq 0$$

and then define a Dirichlet series

$$D_\tau(s, f, \chi) := \sum_{\xi \in B/E} (\psi\chi^*)(|\xi|) \prec c_f(\tau, \xi), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}) \succ |\xi|^{-s} \|\xi\|_{\mathbb{A}}^{-n-1}.$$

Much like Theorem 5.1 and Corollary 5.2 of [20] and [21] we are able to obtain a relation between  $D_\tau(s, f, \chi)$  and  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi)$ . Let  $c_{\mathfrak{T}}(\tau, b) := c(\tau, b; f|_{\mathfrak{T}_{\psi, \chi}})$  and immediately we know on the one hand that

$$(15) \quad c_{\mathfrak{T}}(\tau, b) = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda(n)\psi'(n)\chi^*(n)n^{-s} \right) c_f(\tau, b).$$

On the other hand we use the definition of the Hecke operators and the coset decompositions given in Lemma 2.6 of [20] to obtain an alternate expression for  $c_{\mathfrak{T}}(\tau, b)$ . This lemma tells us that we can take as our coset representatives

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} g^{-1}h & g^{-1}\sigma\tilde{h} \\ 0 & {}_t g\tilde{h} \end{pmatrix}$$

for suitable  $\sigma \in S$ ;  $g, h \in B$ . Using the adelic Hecke action on  $f_{\mathbb{A}}$  and mimicking p.554 of [20] we obtain

$$c_{\mathfrak{T}}(\tau, b) = \sum_{g, h} (\psi\chi^*)(|h^{-1}g|) c_f(\tau, bh^{-1}g) |gh|^{-s} \|g\|_{\mathbb{A}}^{-n-1} \alpha_{\mathfrak{c}}(B_k \tilde{h} {}_t b \tau b h^{-1})$$

where  $\alpha_{\mathfrak{c}} = \prod_{p \nmid \mathfrak{c}} \alpha_p$  and  $\alpha_p$  is defined by [20, (2.5b)] if  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  and [21, (4.2)] if  $k \notin \mathbb{Z}$ . The rest of the proof of Theorem 5.1 in [20] and [21] now follows and, noting that  $\psi$  is trivial on global ideles, this gives

$$c_{\mathfrak{T}}(\tau, b) = \alpha_{\mathfrak{c}}(B_k \tau) \sum_{\xi \in B/E} (\psi\chi^*)(|\xi|) c_f(\tau, b\xi) |\xi|^{-s} \|\xi\|_{\mathbb{A}}^{-n-1}$$

and in particular

$$(16) \quad \prec c_{\mathfrak{T}}(\tau, 1), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}) \succ = \alpha_{\mathfrak{c}}(B_k \tau) D_\tau(s, f, \chi).$$



Using [20, p. 554 and equation (5.8)] when  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  and [21, (5.4a–b), (5.5)] when  $k \notin \mathbb{Z}$  we have

$$(17) \quad \begin{aligned} \Lambda_{\mathfrak{c}}^{2n,k}(\tfrac{s}{2}, \chi\psi) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda(n)\psi'(n)\chi^*(n)n^{-s} &= L_{\psi}(s, f, \chi) \\ \Lambda_{\mathfrak{c}}^{n,k-\frac{n}{2}}(\tfrac{s}{2}, \chi\psi\epsilon_{\tau})\alpha_{\mathfrak{c}}(B_k\tau) &= \prod_{p \in \mathfrak{b}} g_p(\chi'(p)\chi^*(p)p^{-s}) \end{aligned}$$

where  $B = N(\mathfrak{b})$ ,  $B_k = B^{2k-2[k]-1}$ ;  $\mathfrak{b}$  is the set of all primes  $p$  that divide either the numerator or denominator of  $2^{-n} \pmod{2} |2B_k\tau|$ ;  $g_p \in \mathbb{Q}[t]$  such that  $g_p(0) = 1$ ; and  $\Lambda$  is a product of Dirichlet  $L$ -functions defined, for  $1 \leq m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\kappa \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ , character  $\eta$ , and integral ideal  $\mathfrak{r}$ , by

$$\Lambda_{\mathfrak{r}}^{m,\kappa}(s, \eta) := \begin{cases} L_{\mathfrak{r}}(2s, \eta) \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} L_{\mathfrak{r}}(4s - 2i, \eta^2) & \text{if } \kappa = [\kappa] \\ \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor (m+1)/2 \rfloor} L_{\mathfrak{r}}(4s - 2i + 1, \eta^2) & \text{if } \kappa \neq [\kappa]. \end{cases}$$

Combining (15), (16), and (17) yields

$$(18) \quad \begin{aligned} &\prec c_f(\tau, 1), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}) \succ L_{\psi}(s, f, \chi) \\ &= \prod_{p \in \mathfrak{b}} g_p(\psi'(p)\chi^*(p)p^{-s}) \Lambda_{\mathfrak{c}}(\tfrac{2s-n}{4}) D_{\tau}(s, f, \chi) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{c}}(s) = \Lambda_{\mathfrak{c}}^{n,k-\frac{n}{2}}(s, \chi\psi\epsilon_{\tau})$ .

For relating our two Dirichlet series  $D_{\tau}(s, f, \chi)$  and  $D(s, f, \theta)$  we need to turn our adelic series  $D_{\tau}(s, f, \chi)$  into a global one. By the strong approximation theorem we have  $GL_n(\mathbb{Q})_{\mathbb{A}} = GL_n(\mathbb{Q}) \times (GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \times E)$  and as in (5.16) of [20] we have

$$D_{\tau}(s, f, \chi) = \sum_{\xi \in X} (\psi_{\mathfrak{h}}\chi^*)(|\xi|) \prec c_f(\tau, \xi), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}) \succ |\xi|^{n+1-s}.$$

Using Theorem 2.3 (3) we get

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\tau}(s, f, \chi) &= \sum_{\xi \in X} (\psi_{\mathfrak{h}}\chi^*)(|\xi|) \prec \rho_k(\tilde{\xi})c_f({}^t\xi\tau\xi, 1), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}) \succ |\xi|^{n+1-s} \\ &= \sum_{\xi \in X} (\psi_{\mathfrak{h}}\chi^*)(|\xi|) \prec c_f({}^t\xi\tau\xi, 1), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}\tilde{\xi}) \succ |\xi|^{n+1-k-s} \\ &= \sum_{\xi \in X} (\chi_{\infty}\chi^*)(|\xi|) \prec c_f({}^t\xi\tau\xi, 1), P\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}\tilde{\xi}) \succ |\xi|^{n+1-k-s} \end{aligned}$$

where in the last line we used the fact that  $(\psi\chi)_{\infty}(|\xi|) = \text{sgn}(|\xi|)^{[k]} = 1$  since  $\xi$  is taken modulo  $GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ , and the fact that  $\psi(|\xi|) = 1$  as  $\xi$  is global.

By the previous section we have

$$(4\pi)^{n\lambda_P} |4\pi\tau|^{s+\frac{2k+n}{4}} D(s, f, \theta) = \mathbf{\Gamma}_\rho(s) \sum_{\xi \in X} (\chi_\infty \chi^*) (|\xi|) \prec c_f(t_\xi \tau \xi, 1), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}} \tilde{\xi}) \succ |\xi|^{-2s-k-\frac{n}{2}}$$

and so we get

$$(19) \quad \mathbf{\Gamma}_\rho(s') D_\tau(s, f, \chi) = (4\pi)^{n\lambda_P} |4\pi\tau|^{s'+\frac{2k+n}{4}} D(s', f, \theta)$$

where  $s' = \frac{2s-3n-2}{4}$ .

For an integer  $h$  such that  $h \geq 0$  we follow [20, Theorem 7.3] and define

$$\Gamma^{h,n}(s) := \begin{cases} \Gamma_n \left( s + \frac{h}{2} \right) \Gamma \left( s + \frac{h}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{2h+n}{4} \right\rfloor \right) & \text{if } n/2 < h \in \mathbb{Z}, n \text{ even,} \\ \Gamma_n \left( s + \frac{h}{2} \right) & \text{if } n/2 < h \in \mathbb{Z}, n \text{ odd,} \\ \Gamma_{2h+1} \left( s + \frac{h}{2} \right) \prod_{i=h+1}^{[n/2]} \Gamma(2s-i) & \text{if } 0 \leq h \leq \frac{n}{2}, h \in \mathbb{Z}, \\ \Gamma_n \left( s + \frac{h}{2} \right) \Gamma \left( s + \frac{h-1}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{2h+n-2}{4} \right\rfloor \right) & \text{if } n/2 < h \notin \mathbb{Z}, n \text{ odd,} \\ \Gamma_n \left( s + \frac{h}{2} \right) & \text{if } n/2 < h \notin \mathbb{Z}, n \text{ even,} \\ \Gamma_{2h+1} \left( s + \frac{h}{2} \right) \prod_{i=[h]+1}^{[(n-1)/2]} \Gamma \left( 2s - \frac{1}{2} - i \right) & \text{if } 0 \leq h \leq \frac{n}{2}, h \notin \mathbb{Z}, \end{cases}$$

where  $\Gamma_n(s) := \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma(s - \frac{j}{2})$  and  $\Gamma_0(s) = 1$ .

Combining equations (14), (18), and (19) then gives us the final integral expression for  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  which we give in a theorem below.

**Theorem 5.1.** *Let  $k \geq n/2$ ,  $\rho \in \tau(\Sigma)$ , and let  $f \in \mathcal{S}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma, \psi)$  be a non-zero Hecke eigenform where  $\Gamma = \Gamma[\mathfrak{b}^{-1}, \mathfrak{bc}]$  for a fractional ideal  $\mathfrak{b}$  and integral ideal  $\mathfrak{c}$  of  $\mathbb{Q}$  ( $\Gamma \leq \mathfrak{M}$  if  $k \notin \mathbb{Z}$ ). Select a  $\tau \in S_+$  so that*

$$\prec c_f(\tau, 1), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}) \succ \neq 0$$

and fix this  $\tau$ . Let  $\chi$  be a character such that  $(\psi\chi)_\infty(-1) = (-1)^{[k]}$ , and let  $\chi^*$  denote the corresponding ideal Hecke character. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} L_\psi(s, f, \chi) \mathbf{\Gamma}_\rho(s') \Gamma^{k-\frac{n}{2}, n} \left( \frac{2s-n}{4} \right) &= [2 \prec c_f(\tau, 1), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}) \succ]^{-1} N(\mathfrak{z})^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \text{Vol}(\Gamma' \backslash \mathbb{H}) \\ &\times (4\pi)^{n\lambda_P} |4\pi\tau|^{s'+\frac{2k+n}{4}} \prod_{p \in \mathfrak{b}} g_p(\psi'(p) \chi^*(p) p^{-s}) \\ &\times \left( \frac{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{c}}}{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{q}}} \right) \left( \frac{2s-n}{4} \right) \langle f, \theta \mathcal{E}(z, \frac{2s-n}{4}) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

where  $s' = \frac{2s-3n-2}{4}$ ;  $\Gamma_\rho$  is defined in the previous section;  $\theta$  is defined as in Section 3 with weight  $\rho_{\frac{n}{2}}$ , level  $(\mathfrak{b}', \mathfrak{c}')$ , and character  $\chi\epsilon_\tau$ ;

$$\mathcal{E}(z, s) := \Gamma^{k-\frac{n}{2}, n}(s) \Lambda_\eta(s) E_{k-\frac{n}{2}}(z, s; \bar{\psi}\chi\epsilon_\tau, \Gamma')$$

where  $\mathfrak{z} := \mathfrak{b} + \mathfrak{b}'$ ,  $\eta = \mathfrak{z}^{-1}(\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{c} \cap \mathfrak{b}'\mathfrak{c}')$ , and  $\Gamma' = \Gamma[\mathfrak{z}^{-1}, \mathfrak{z}\eta]$ ;  $\mathfrak{b}$  is a finite set of primes;  $g_p \in \mathbb{Q}[t]$  and  $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{r}}(s) = \Lambda_{\mathfrak{r}}^{n, k-\frac{n}{2}}(s, \chi\psi\epsilon_\tau)$  are given above.

Let  $Z_\psi(s, f, \chi) := \Gamma_\rho\left(\frac{2s-3n-2}{4}\right) \Gamma^{k-\frac{n}{2}, n}\left(\frac{2s-n}{4}\right) L_\psi(s, f, \chi)$ , then the integral expression of theorem 5.1 easily allows us to determine the analyticity and location of any poles, since these can only occur at the possible poles of  $\mathcal{E}(z, \frac{2s-n}{4})$  and the factor  $\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{c}}}{\Lambda_\eta}\right)\left(\frac{2s-n}{4}\right)$ . Note that the latter is just a finite product of Euler factors.

**Theorem 5.2.** *If  $f \in \mathcal{S}_{\rho_k}(\Gamma, \psi)$  is a non-zero Hecke eigenform,  $k \geq n/2$ ,  $\rho \in \tau(\Sigma)$  and  $\chi$  is a character such that  $(\psi\chi)_\infty(-1) = (-1)^{[k]}$ , then the function  $Z_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  has only finitely many poles all of which are simple.*

- If  $(\psi\chi)^2 \neq 1$  then  $Z_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  may have simple poles at the values of  $s$  where the factor  $\frac{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{c}}}{\Lambda_\eta}\left(\frac{2s-n}{4}\right)$  has poles.
- If  $(\psi\chi)^2 = 1$  and  $\eta \neq \mathbb{Z}$  then in addition to the possible poles by the factor  $\frac{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{c}}}{\Lambda_\eta}\left(\frac{2s-n}{4}\right)$ , there may be some poles occurring only in the following sets.
  - (1) If  $k > n$  then  $Z_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  has a single pole at  $s = n + 1$  only if  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $k - n \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ ;
  - (2) If  $\frac{n}{2} \leq k \leq n$  then the possible poles of  $Z_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  occur only in the sets

$$\begin{cases} \{j \mid j \in \mathbb{Z}, n+1 \leq j \leq 2n+1-k\} & \text{if } k - \frac{n}{2} \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \{j + \frac{1}{2} \mid j \in \mathbb{Z}, n+1 \leq j \leq 2n + \frac{1}{2} - k\} & \text{if } k - \frac{n}{2} \notin \mathbb{Z}; \end{cases}$$

If, on the other hand, we have  $(\psi\chi)^2 = 1$ ,  $\eta = \mathbb{Z}$ , and  $k - \frac{n}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$  then in addition to the potential poles specified in the first set of (2) there may also be poles in

$$\left\{j + \frac{n}{2} \mid j \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq j \leq [n/2]\right\}.$$

*Proof.* As we indicated above this now follows from the integral expression in Theorem 5.1 and by determining the poles of the Eisenstein series involved in this expression. The poles of this Eisenstein series have been determined in Theorem 7.3 of [20].  $\square$

*Remark 5.3.* We now make the following remarks.

- (1) We note here that the factor  $\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\mathfrak{c}}}{\Lambda_\eta}\right)\left(\frac{2s-n}{4}\right)$  also appears in the scalar weight situation in [20]. Actually in that paper Shimura gives some conditions [20, Proposition 8.3] such that this factor is trivial, which can be also used here. We refer to [20] for this.
- (2) We moreover remark that the location of poles, and their order, of  $Z_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  can be studied by using the doubling method, as has been done, for example by Shimura in [21] for the scalar weight case and by Piatetski-Shapiro and Rallis [8] and Kudla and Rallis [15, 16] for the general vector valued case. However as we have remarked already in the introduction the result of the two methods (Rankin-Selberg vs. Doubling method) already in the scalar weight

situation do not overlap (see for example the discussion in [21, Remark 6.3] or [15, page 17]). We further mention that even though the factor  $\left(\frac{\Lambda_c}{\Lambda_\eta}\right)\left(\frac{2s-n}{4}\right)$  does not appear in the doubling method, it seems that one has to make other assumption regarding the behavior of  $f$  at the primes dividing the level its level (see for example the conditions on Theorem 6.1 in [21]). We also remark that the result in [15, 16, 27] are “generic” in the sense that the location of poles does not depend on the weight of the Siegel modular form (or even the type of the corresponding automorphic representation at infinity). That is, their set of possible poles is in some cases larger than ours, as for example in the case of  $k > n$  above. Indeed their approach relies on the detection of poles of Siegel Eisenstein series for any “good” section (we refer to [15] for a definition) and hence the results have to be generic, whether in our approach the Eisenstein series are very particular scalar-weight ones and hence we have a more precise description of the possible poles. Furthermore we also note here that thanks to the precise computation of the gamma factors in the definition of  $Z_\psi(s, f, \chi)$ , and the fact that all poles are simple one can make the set of possible poles of  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  even smaller or even detect some trivial zeros.

- (3) We mention that the theorem above is not covered by the result in [19] where the Rankin-Selberg method is used. Indeed here we include all the Euler factors, we twist by characters and we make the gamma factors precise.

**Comparison with the works of Takayanagi and Kozima.** As it was mentioned in the introduction, Takayanagi in [25] and Kozima in [13] have established detailed results on the analytic properties of the standard  $L$ -function attached to vector valued Siegel modular forms of specific type. In particular, and in the notation used in this paper, Takayanagi considers representations  $\rho_k = \det^k \times \rho$  with  $\rho = \text{Sym}^l(V)$  for some  $n$ -dimensional complex vector space  $V$ , i.e. symmetric tensor representations, and Kozima with  $\rho = \text{Alt}^l(V)$  with  $0 \leq l \leq n$  i.e. alternating tensor. We note here that the set of representations  $\rho$  considered by Takayanagi and Kozima are included in the ones considered in this paper. Of course in this paper in addition to these we consider representations which are neither symmetric nor alternating powers. Below we will compare the gamma factors attached in [25, 13] with the ones in this work. As we will see our gamma factors are essentially the same with [13] but differ to the ones of [25]. However we should emphasize here that the main aim in [25, 13] is to obtain a functional equation for a completed standard  $L$ -function (after adding gamma factors) something that we do not consider here. Indeed in our work we do not establish a functional equation but on the other hand our results are more general in the sense that we consider more general congruence subgroups (i.e level) and nebetype character, we consider twists of the standard  $L$ -function with Dirichlet characters and we even consider the case of  $k$  (in the notation above) to be a half-integer. In this generality the involved Eisenstein series are not known to satisfy a good functional equation. We note that both in [25] and [13] the level is taken to be trivial, the  $L$ -functions are untwisted and the weight  $k$  is always an integer. In particular in order to compare our results with the ones in these works we need to consider trivial level,  $k$  should be an integer and of course  $\rho$  is a symmetric or an alternating power representation. We note here that in this setting the choice of gamma factors in our paper and the location of the

possible poles of the Eisenstein series may not be the strongest possible in this case (see [20, page 564]).

**Comparison with Kozima:** As we discussed above we take  $f$  to be of trivial level and nebentype, as well as  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . For simplicity we take  $n$  even but one can also show the same for  $n$  odd. We also take, in the notation above,  $\rho = \text{Alt}^\ell(V)$ , that is, we have  $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_\ell = 1$  and  $\lambda_{\ell+1} = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$ . Then the gamma factors in [13] are:

$$\pi^{-s/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) \left( \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} 2(2\pi)^{-s} \Gamma(s+k+1-j) \right) \left( \prod_{j=\ell+1}^n 2(2\pi)^{-s} \Gamma(s+k-j) \right).$$

In our paper they are equal to  $\Gamma_\rho(s') \times \Gamma^{k-\frac{n}{2}, n} \left(\frac{2s-n}{4}\right)$  where,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_\rho(s') &= \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2} - \frac{3n}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{n}{4} + 1 - \frac{j}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \prod_{j=\ell+1}^n \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2} - \frac{3n}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{n}{4} - \frac{j}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \\ &= \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2} + 1\right) \prod_{j=\ell+1}^n \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2}\right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^{k-\frac{n}{2}, n} \left(\frac{2s-n}{4}\right) &= \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n}{2}\right) \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2}\right) = \\ &= \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n}{2}\right) \prod_{j=1}^n \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j+1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

We now use that

$$\Gamma(s+1) = s\Gamma(s) \quad (\text{recurrence formula}),$$

and

$$\Gamma(2s) = 2^{2-2s} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(s) \Gamma\left(s + \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad (\text{Legendre duplication formula})$$

to see that for  $1 \leq j \leq \ell$  we have,

$$\begin{aligned} &\Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2} + 1\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j+1}{2}\right) = \\ &\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \\ &2^{s-n+k-j-1} \pi^{-1/2} \left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2}\right) \Gamma(s-n+k-j) = \\ &2^{s-n+k-j-2} \pi^{-1/2} \Gamma(s-n+k-j+1), \end{aligned}$$

and similarly for  $\ell+1 \leq j \leq n$  we have

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j+1}{2}\right) = 2^{s-n+k-j-1} \pi^{-1/2} \Gamma(s-n+k-j).$$

We now recall that in our paper the standard  $L$ -function is normalised as in [20], and hence is related to the one considered by Kozima by replacing  $s - n$  with  $s$ . In particular we see that our gamma factors differ from those of Kozima by an entire function with no zeros. That is, our gamma factors and these of Kozima give the same zeros and poles, and hence they give the same information regarding the poles and zeros of the function  $L(s, f)$ .

There is yet another interesting work of Kozima, which should be mentioned here. In [14], a generalisation of the so-called Garrett's pullback formula for general vector valued Siegel modular forms is proved. Kozima obtains the formula [14, Theorem 6.1] by applying some differential operators of Ibukiyama to a fixed weight  $k$  holomorphic Siegel Eisenstein series, and hence the formula does not involve the standard  $L$  function as a function on the variable  $s$  but rather some of its special values, namely when evaluated at  $s = k$ . Furthermore there are some constants involved ( $c_r$  in the notation [14, Theorem 6.1]), which are left undetermined. However in the last section of [14] Kozima does give their explicit values in the case of alternating powers, which is the case discussed above in connection to his [13] paper. We do not discuss [14] any further here but we simply mention that even though it does not involve any results on the analytic properties of the standard  $L$ -function, there is little doubt that the techniques developed there could be very useful to obtain results of this kind using the doubling method.

**Comparison with Tagayanagi:** We consider again the case  $n$  even and trivial level and character, as well as  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $\rho = \text{Sym}^\ell(V)$  with  $\ell$  even since one needs  $nk \equiv \ell \pmod{2}$  for the existence of non-trivial Siegel modular forms. That is, we have  $\lambda_1 = \ell$  and  $\lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$ . Then the gamma factors in [25] are:

$$(20) \quad \pi^{-s/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) 2(2\pi)^{-s} \Gamma(s + k - 1 + \ell) \left( \prod_{j=2}^n 2(2\pi)^{-s} \Gamma(s + k - j) \right),$$

and in this paper they are equal to  $\Gamma_\rho(s') \times \Gamma^{k-\frac{n}{2}, n} \left( \frac{2s-n}{4} \right)$  where now,

$$\Gamma_\rho(s') = \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2} + \ell\right) \prod_{j=2}^n \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2}\right),$$

and

$$\Gamma^{k-\frac{n}{2}, n} \left( \frac{2s-n}{4} \right) = \pi^{n(n-1)/4} \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n}{2}\right) \prod_{j=1}^n \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j+1}{2}\right).$$

Arguing as above we see that the gamma factors  $\Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) \left(\prod_{j=2}^n \Gamma(s+k-j)\right)$  in Equation (20) match the factors

$$\prod_{j=2}^n \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n}{2}\right) \prod_{j=2}^n \Gamma\left(\frac{s-n+k-j+1}{2}\right)$$

up to a function with no zeros or poles. Hence we need to “measure” the discrepancy between the factor  $\Gamma(s + k - 1 + \ell)$  in Equation (20) and the factor

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{s - n + k - 1}{2} + \ell\right) \times \Gamma\left(\frac{s - n + k - 1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

We set  $s_0 := s - n + k - 1$  and after using the recurrence relation repeatedly we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma\left(\frac{s_0}{2} + \ell\right) \times \Gamma\left(\frac{s_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) &= \frac{s_0}{2} \left(\frac{s_0}{2} + 1\right) \cdots \left(\frac{s_0}{2} + \ell - 1\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{s_0}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{s_0}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \\ &= 2^{-\ell} s_0 (s_0 + 2) \cdots (s_0 + 2(\ell - 1)) 2^{s_0 - 1} \pi^{-1/2} \Gamma(s_0) = \\ &= \left(2^{-\ell} 2^{s_0 - 1} \pi^{-1/2}\right) \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{\ell - 1} (s_0 + (\ell + 2j))}{\prod_{j=1}^{\ell - 1} (s_0 + j)} \Gamma(s_0 + \ell). \end{aligned}$$

Here we see that our gamma factors and the gamma factors in [25] differ essentially by the function  $\frac{\prod_{j=1}^{\ell - 1} (s_0 + (\ell + 2j))}{\prod_{j=1}^{\ell - 1} (s_0 + j)}$  which have both zeros and poles. One way to interpret this difference is that in our work the gamma factors allow us to detect some trivial zeros of  $L(s, f)$  that are not detected in [25], namely the zeros of  $\prod_{j=1}^{\ell - 1} (s_0 + j)$ , where in [25] the trivial zeros produced by  $\prod_{j=1}^{\ell - 1} (s_0 + (\ell + 2j))$  are left undetected in our work.

We now establish some non-vanishing results for  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  beyond the range of absolute convergence. Fix an odd non-trivial character  $\chi_0$  with conductor  $p \neq 2$ . Furthermore fix subsequent choices of diagonal  $\tau \in S_+$  and  $Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q}_h)$  for which, by Theorem 3.6,  $\theta_{\rho, \chi_0}(z)$  is a cusp form. Then we say that  $f$  is  $\chi_0$ -ordinary if

- (1)  $\prec c_f(\tau, 1), P(\sqrt{2\tau^{-1}}) \succ \neq 0$ .
- (2)  $(\psi\chi_0)_\infty(-1) = (-1)^{[k]}$ .

Note by Theorem 2.3 (3) and (4) the condition that  $\tau$  be diagonal is non-exacting.

**Theorem 5.4.** *Let  $\chi$  be any character with  $(\psi\chi)_\infty(-1) = (-1)^{[k]}$ . Then the function  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  can be meromorphically continued to the whole  $s$ -plane. Furthermore if for an odd character  $\chi_0$  of conductor  $p \neq 2$ , we have that  $f$  is  $\chi_0$ -ordinary then the  $L$ -function obtained by removing the Euler factor at  $p$ ,*

$$L_\psi^{(p)}(s, f, \chi) := L_\psi(s, f, \chi) L_p(\psi'(p)\chi^*(p)p^{-s}),$$

*is convergent, and hence non-zero, for  $\text{Re}(s) > \frac{3n}{2} + 1$ .*

*Proof.* Meromorphic continuation is given by the integral expression of Theorem 5.1 and continuation of the Eisenstein series there.

Consider equation (18) with  $\chi = \chi_0$  which relates the Euler product of  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi_0)$  with the Dirichlet series  $D_\tau(s, f, \chi_0)$ . Note that the product  $\prod_{q \in \mathfrak{b}} g_q(\psi'(q)\chi_0^*(q)q^{-s})$  is just finite and since, by assumption,  $\text{Re}(\frac{2s-n}{4}) \geq 1$  so is  $\Lambda_\eta(\frac{2s-n}{4})$ . Therefore by Lemma 22.7 of [24] the convergence and the non-vanishing of  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi_0)$  rests on the convergence of  $D_\tau(s, f, \chi_0)$  which, in turn, rests on the convergence of  $D(\frac{2s-3n-2}{4}, f, \theta_{\rho, \chi_0})$  by the relation of (19). Since  $\theta_{\rho, \chi_0}$  is a cusp form by Theorem 3.6, then by Proposition 4.1 (2)

the series  $D(\frac{2s-3n-2}{4}, f, \theta_{\rho, \chi_0})$  is convergent for  $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \frac{3n}{2} + 1$ . Hence the convergence and non-vanishing of  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi_0)$  has been established.

Now let  $\chi$  be any character, and remove the Euler factor of  $p$  from  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi)$  to get  $L_\psi^{(p)}(s, f, \chi)$ . The Euler products of both  $L_\psi^{(p)}(s, f, \chi)$  and  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi_0)$  are over all primes  $q \neq p$ , and so the Euler product of  $L_\psi^{(p)}(s, f, \chi)$  is just that of  $L_\psi(s, f, \chi_0)$  twisted by the  $\mathbb{T}$ -valued character  $\chi\chi_0^{-1}$ . Lemma 22.7 of [24] then tells us that such an Euler product is convergent and non-vanishing for  $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \frac{3n}{2} + 1$ .  $\square$

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS LOOSE ENDS

This final section spells out some of the limitations of the results of this paper, what could be done to circumvent these limitations, and possible avenues for further research following on from these results.

The need for the theta series to be vector-valued placed some limitations on which representations we could consider. Indeed  $\rho \otimes \det \in \tau(\Sigma)$  only when  $\rho$  is trivial, and so the theta series is always of weight  $\rho \otimes \det^{\frac{n}{2}}$ . In contrast, the scalar case (i.e.  $\rho$  trivial) allows a choice of  $\mu \in \{0, 1\}$  and theta series of scalar weight  $\frac{n}{2} + \mu$ . Crucially this (the scalar case) meant the character  $\chi$  could have arbitrary parity, since one just chooses  $\mu$  so that  $(\psi\chi)_\infty(-1) = (-1)^{[k]+\mu}$ . In the present case, the assumption that  $\chi$  is a character satisfying  $(\psi\chi)_\infty(-1) = (-1)^{[k]}$  is needed, as seen in Theorems 5.1 and 5.2, thus limiting the parity of the character  $\chi$ .

Theorem 5.4 is an attempt to extend the result that  $L(s, f, \chi) \neq 0$  for all  $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \frac{3n}{2} + 1$  in the scalar case, see [24], to the present case. A critical step of the proof requires  $\theta$  to be a cusp form, which is easily achieved in the scalar case by taking  $\mu = 1$ . So a further ramification of the restriction on representations caused problems with this method, resulting in a weaker version (Theorem 5.4) of the desired result. The desired result could be proven if we can simultaneously take  $\chi$  to have arbitrary conductor and is such that  $\theta_{\rho, \chi}$  is a cusp form for any choice of  $\tau \in S_+$ . Whilst we are able to take  $\chi_0$  of Theorem 5.4 to have arbitrary conductor  $p \neq 2$ , the choice of  $\tau \in S_+$  needed for Theorem 3.6 and the subsequent assumption that  $f$  be  $\chi_0$ -ordinary for any such arbitrary choice of  $\chi_0$  means this route is not viable. A stronger result on the cuspidality of the theta series is therefore needed for this method to be successful here.

We believe that our non-vanishing result can be used to obtain establish the algebraicity, after dividing by a suitable period, of some special values of the standard  $L$ -function studied here. Results of this nature have been already obtained for vector valued modular forms [12] but rely on the doubling method. Indeed, in the scalar weight case, the non-vanishing of the  $L$ -function is crucially used to obtain algebraicity results for small weight Siegel modular forms (see for example [24]), and seems plausible that the non-vanishing established in this paper can also be used to obtain similar results in the vector valued case. We hope to return to this in a future work.

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