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<td>Satoh, Takakazu; Bocherer, Siegfried; Yamazaki, Tadashi</td>
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On the Pullback of a Differential Operator and its Application

Takakazu Satoh
Freiburg
Siegfried Böcherer
Tadashi Yamazaki

1. Introduction

In [4], Garrett showed nice decomposition of a pull back of Siegel's Eisenstein series. We generalize his result to the space of vector valued modular forms of weight \( \det^k \otimes \text{Sym}^l \). In this case, there is no Siegel's Eisenstein series in the sense that constant term of vector valued modular forms vanish. (Cf. Weissauer[8, Satz 1].) To avoid this difficulty, we construct, in the section 2, a differential operator whose pullback sends modular forms to smaller degree ones. Next, we construct Poincaré series of vector valued modular forms of weight \( \det^k \otimes \text{Sym}^l \). These result together with coset decomposition by Garrett [4, Sect. 2-3] yields a desired pullback formula.

Notation

We put \( \Gamma_n = \text{Sp}(n, \mathbb{Z}) \). Let \( \rho \) be a representation of \( \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{C}) \) with a representation space \( W \). Let \( H_n \) be the Siegel upper half plane of degree \( n \). The \( W \)-valued \( C^\infty \)-modular form \( f \) of degree \( n \) and of weight \( \rho \) is a \( C^\infty \)-function from \( H_n \) to \( W \) satisfying

Because of the first author's misestimation of time to write this paper, the second and the third authors did not check the manuscript. All of the inaccuracies and other faults are due to the first author although, needless to say, the effective results are consequence of cooperation among three.
$(f|_{\rho}M)(Z) = f(Z)$

for all $Z \in H_n$ and $M \in \Gamma_n$ where

$$(f|_{\rho}\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix})(Z) = \rho((CZ+D)^{-1})(f(Z))$$

for $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in SP(n, R)$. The space of all such functions is denoted by $M_{\rho}^\infty(W)$. When $\rho$ is a representation $\det^k \otimes \text{Sym}^l$ of $GL(n, C)$, we write $|_{\rho}$ and $M_{\rho}^\infty(W)$ as $|_{k,l,n}$ and $M_{k,l,n}^\infty(W)$, respectively. We note $M_{k,l,n}^\infty(W) = \{0\}$ unless $nk \equiv l \mod 2$. We put

$$M_{k,l,n}^\infty(W) = \{ f \in M_{k,l,n}^\infty(W) \mid f \text{ is holomorphic on } H_n \text{ (and its cusp)} \}$$

and

$$S_{k,l,n}(W) = \{ f \in M_{k,l,n}^\infty(W) \mid f \text{ is a cuspform.} \}$$

We omit the subscript ',n' when there is no fear of confusion. For a vector space $W$, we denote by $W^{(l)}$ its $l$-th symmetric tensor product. We identify $W^{(0)}$ with $C$. Let $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ be a row vector consisting of $n$ indeterminates. Throughout this paper, we put $V = Cx_1 \oplus \ldots \oplus Cx_n$. We identify $V^{(l)}$ with $C[x_1, \ldots, x_n]_{(l)}$ where the subscript $(l)$ stands for homogeneous polynomials of degree $l$. Then $GL(n, C)$ acts on $V^{(l)}$ by

$$(gv)(x) = \det g^k v(xg)$$

for $g \in GL(n, C)$ and $v \in V^{(l)}$. This is isomorphic to $\det^k \otimes \text{Sym}^l$ and we always use this realization. We also identify $C^n(H_n, V^{(l)})$ with $C^n(H_n)[x_1, \ldots, x_n]_{(l)}$. 

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2. Differential Operator

Let $Z = (z_{ij})$ be a variable on $H_n$. For an integer $l \geq 1$ and an $f \in C^\infty(H_n, V^{(l)})$, we put

$$Df = \left( \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial}{\partial Z} f \right)[x],$$

$$Nf = \left( -\frac{1}{4\pi} (\text{Im} Z)^{-1} f \right)[x].$$

and

$$\delta_k f = kNf + Df. \quad (2.1)$$

Here, as usual, $A[x] = xAt_{X}$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial Z} = \left( \frac{1+i\delta_{ij}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z_{ij}} \right)_{1 \leq i,j \leq n}$. Then, $Df$, $Nf$, and $\delta_k f$ are $V^{(l+2)}$-valued functions. For an integer $l \geq 0$, we put

$$k^l = \begin{cases} k(k+1)\ldots(k+l-1) & (l>0) \\ 1 & (l=0). \end{cases}$$

Note $A[n] = (-1)^n(-A-n+1)^{[n]}$. We also have

$$(A+B)[n] = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} A^{[r]} B^{[n-r]}$$

and

$$\sum_{r=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} (A-2r)(-A)^{[r]} (A-2n)^{[n-r]} = \begin{cases} A & (n=0) \\ 0 & (n \neq 0). \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

Lemma 2.1. The operator $\delta_{k+l}$ maps $M^\infty_{k,k,n}(V^{(l)})$ to $M^\infty_{k+l,2,n}(V^{(l+2)})$. For each integer $l \geq 0$, we have

$$\delta^r_{k+l} = \sum_{i=0}^{r} \binom{k+l-r-i}{r-i} N^{i}D^{r-i}. \quad (2.3)$$
Proof. The former part follows from [9] and

$$(\Im M<Z>)^{-1} = (\Im Z)^{-1}[cZ+d] - 2i(cZ+d)^t c,$$

where $M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_n$. Note

$$D((\Im Z)^{-1}[x]) = \frac{1}{4\pi}((\Im Z)^{-1}[x])^2.$$

Since $D$ is a derivation and $N$ is essentially a multiplication,

$$DN^t = -iN^{t+1} + N^t D. \quad (2.4)$$

Using induction on $r$, we have (2.3). □

It is remarkable that the differential operator acting on $M^\infty_{k,l,n}(V^{(i)})$ depends only on $k+l$. We note (2.1) and (2.3) do not explicitly contain $n$. Let $G_j(t)$ be a formal power series of $t$ defined by

$$G_j(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^i}{i!} j^i \delta_{j}^i.$$ 

Following Cohen[2, Sect. 7], we have

$$G_j(t) = e^{iN} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^i}{i!} j^i D^i.$$ 

In what follows, we put $n = p+q$ where $p$ and $q$ are positive integers. Let $V_1 = Cx_1 \oplus \ldots \oplus Cx_p$ and $V_2 = Cx_{p+1} \oplus \ldots \oplus Cx_n$ be two subspaces of $V$. We note $V_1^{(i)}$ and $V_2^{(i)}$ are subspaces of $V^{(i)}$ which are stable under the $GL(p) \times GL(q)$. Let $X$ be any map $X:A \to C^\infty(H_n, V^{(i)})$ for any set $A$. We define two maps $X_i:A \to C^\infty(H_n, V_1^{(i)})$ and $X_i:A \to C^\infty(H_n, V_2^{(i)})$ by
\[(X_{i}(a))(x_{1},\ldots,x_{p}) = (X(a))(x_{1},\ldots,x_{p},0,\ldots,0)\]

and

\[(X_{i}(a))(x_{p+1},\ldots,x_{n}) = (X(a))(0,\ldots,0,x_{p+1},\ldots,x_{n}).\]

Let \(d^{*}\) be the pullback of diagonal embedding \(d:H_{p}\times H_{q} \rightarrow H_{n}\). Now, for each \(l\geq 0\), define an operator

\[L^{(l)}: \text{Hol}(H_{n}, C) \rightarrow \text{Hol}(H_{p}\times H_{q}, V^{(2l)})\]

inductively by

\[
d^{*}\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{l}}{l!k^{[l]}} D^{l} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{\lambda}}{\lambda!(k+l)^{[\lambda]}} D_{\uparrow}^{\lambda} \right) \left( \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{\lambda}}{\lambda!(k+l)^{[\lambda]}} D_{\downarrow}^{\lambda} \right) t^{l} L^{(l)}. \quad (2.5)\]

Lemma 2.2.

\[L^{(l)} = \frac{1}{k^{[k]}} d^{*} \sum_{0 \leq 2\nu \leq l} \frac{1}{\nu!(l-2\nu)!(2-j-l)^{[\nu]}} (D_{\uparrow}D_{\downarrow})^{\nu} (D-D_{\uparrow}-D_{\downarrow})^{l-2\nu} \]

\[L^{(l)} \quad (2.6)\]

Proof. Since \(D_{\uparrow}\) and \(D_{\downarrow}\) commute,

\[
\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!k^{[l]}} D_{\uparrow}^{l} t^{l} \left( \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!k^{[l]}} D_{\downarrow}^{l} t^{l} \right) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{[r]}} \left( \sum_{1 \leq s \leq r/2} \frac{1}{(r-2\mu)!k^{[\mu]}} (D_{\uparrow}+D_{\downarrow})^{r-2\mu} (D_{\uparrow}D_{\downarrow})^{\mu} \right) t^{r}.
\]

Since (2.5) uniquely determines \(L^{(l)}\), we have only to verify that (2.6) satisfies (2.5). The coefficient of \(t^{l}\) of right side is
\[
\sum_{0 \leq j \leq l/2} \sum_{0 \leq \rho \leq l-2j} \frac{1}{\rho! (l-2j-\rho)!} \times \sum_{0 \leq \mu \leq j} \frac{1}{\mu! (j^{-lI})! (\lambda+l-\rho-2\mu)^\mu (D-D_1)^D_D_1^I (D-\delta-I-D_1)^{l-2j-\rho}.}
\]

Using (2.2), we see this is \( \frac{1}{l!} D^l \). \( \square \)

Note the direct sum decomposition

\[ V^{(l)} = (V_1 \oplus V_2)^{(l)} = \bigoplus_{a=0}^{l} V_1^{(a)} \cdot V_2^{(l-a)} \]

where \( \cdot \) is a symmetric tensor product. We denote by \( \pi_a^l \) the projection \( V^{(l)} \rightarrow V_1^{(a)} \cdot V_2^{(l-a)} \). For \( f \in \text{Map}(H_n, V^{(l)}), \) define \( \pi_a^l f \) by \( (\pi_a^l f)(Z) = \pi_a^l (f(Z)) \).

Lemma 2.3.

\[ \pi_{a+2}^{l+2} \delta_{(1),k} = \delta_{(1),k} \pi_a^l \]
\[ \pi_{a+2}^{l+2} \delta_{(2),k} = \delta_{(2),k} \pi_a^l \]

Lemma 2.4. Let \( f \in M_{k, l, a}^\infty (V^{(l)}) \). Then

\[ d^* \pi_a^l f \in M_{k, a, p}^\infty (V_1^{(a)}) \otimes M_{k, l-a, q}^\infty (V_2^{(l-a)}). \]

These are standard.

Proposition 2.5. Let \( f \in M_{k, 0, a} (C) \). Then

\[ L^{(l)} f \in M_{k, l, p} (V_1^{(l)}) \otimes M_{k, l-q} (V_2^{(l)}). \]  

\( (2.8) \)
Proof. We use induction on \( l \). For \( l=0 \), this proposition certainly holds because \( L^{(0)} = d^* \). Let \( l>0 \). Multiplying \( d^* e^{iN} = e^{i(N_1+N_2)} \) on both sides of (2.5), we have

\[
d^* \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^i}{i! k_1^i} \delta_k^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{t^i}{i! \lambda! (k+l+1)^i} \delta_k^i \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^j}{j! \lambda! (k+l+1)^j} \delta_k^j \right) t^i L^{(l)}
\]

Hence there are constants \( c_{i,j,a} \in \mathbb{C} \) such that

\[
d^* \delta_k^i f = L^{(l)} f + \sum_{j=1}^{i} \left( \sum_{a=0}^{j} c_{i,j,a} \delta_{k+2(j-a)}^a \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^j \right) L^{(l-j)} f.
\]

(2.9)

By Lemma 2, \( (L^{(l)} f) (Z) \in V_1^{(l)}, V_2^{(l)} \). Hence

\[
\pi_{i}^{2l} L^{(l)} f = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} L^{(l)} f & (a=i) \\ 0 & (a \neq i) \end{array} \right.
\]

(2.10)

We apply \( \pi_{i}^{2l} \) on (2.9).

\[
d^* \pi_{i}^{2l} \delta_k^i f = L^{(l)} f + \sum_{j=1}^{i} \sum_{a=0}^{j} c_{i,j,a} \pi_{i-2a}^{2l} \delta_{k+2(j-a)}^a \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^j L^{(l-j)} f
\]

\[
= L^{(l)} f + \sum_{j=1}^{i} \sum_{a=0}^{j} c_{i,j,a} \delta_{k+2(j-a)}^a \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^j \pi_{i-2a}^{2l} L^{(l-j)} f
\]

\[
= L^{(l)} f + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l/2} c_{i,j,j} \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^j \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^j L^{(l-j)} f
\]

by (2.10). Hence

\[
L^{(l)} f \in M_{k,4,p}^R(V_1^{(l)}) \otimes M_{k,4,q}^R(V_2^{(l)})
\]

by induction hypotheses and Lemma 4. By definition, \( L^{(l)} f \) is a holomorphic function on \( H_p \times H_q \). \( \square \)

Remark 2.6. When \( p=q=1 \), (2.6) together with (2.8) gives a new proof of linear relation of Fourier coefficients of Siegel modular forms of degree two, which is firstly proved by Maass[7]. Our
proof does not use the theory of Jaccobi forms. (Cf. Eichler and Zagier[3].) Adding a certain term to \( D \), we obtain differential operator acting on the space of Jaccobi forms. For this operator, (2.4) remains to be valid. Hence Proposition 2.5 still holds with this operator. More specifically, let \((\zeta_1,\ldots,\zeta_n)\) be a variable on \( \mathbb{C}^n \) and put

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_1}, \ldots, \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_n} \right).
\]

To obtain the differential operator acting on Jaccobi forms of index \( m \), we replace \( D \) by

\[
D\! f = \left( \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{1}{4m} \left( \frac{1}{2\pi i} \right)^2 [\frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}] \right) [x].
\]

3. The Kernel Function.

This section is devoted to obtain explicit form of the vector valued Poincaré series. For a symmetric positive definite matrix \( S \), we denote by \( \sqrt{S} \) the unique symmetric positive definite matrix satisfying \( S = \sqrt{S}^2 \). As is in the previous section, let \( V = C\mathcal{V}_1 \oplus \ldots \oplus C\mathcal{V}_R \). Let \( y = (y_1,\ldots,y_n) \) be another row vector consisting of indeterminates and put \( U = C\mathcal{V}_1 \oplus \ldots \oplus C\mathcal{V}_n \). The inner product

\[
\left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i, \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i x_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \overline{b_i}
\]

induces a inner product of \( V^{(i)} \) defined by

\[
(a_1 \cdots a_i \beta_1 \cdots \beta_i) = \frac{1}{i!} \prod_{j=1}^{i} (a_{\tau(j)}, \beta_j)
\]
where $\alpha_j, \beta_j \in V^{(l)}$ and $\tau$ runs over the symmetric group of degree $l$. It is also denoted by $(\ ,\ )$. This is invariant under the action of unitary matrices by $\text{Sym}^l$. We extend this inner product $V^{(l)} \times V^{(l)} \to \mathbb{C}$ to the map $V^{(l)} \cdot U^{(l)} \times V^{(l)} \to U^{(l)}$ complex linearly by

$$(v_1 u, v_2) = (v_1, v_2) u$$

for a monomial $u$ of $y_1, \ldots, y_n$. If $\alpha \in V^{(l)}$ and $\beta \in V^{(l)} \cdot U^{(l)}$, we understand $(\alpha, \beta)$ to be $(\beta, \alpha)$. We fix an isomorphism $\sigma$ from $V$ to $U$ defined by $\sigma(x_j) = y_j$, which induces an isomorphism (also denoted by $\sigma$) from $V^{(l)}$ to $U^{(l)}$. Note

$$(v, (x^t y)^l) = \sigma(v)$$

for any $v \in V^{(l)}$. Put $\rho_{k,l} = \det^k \otimes \text{Sym}^l$. We define the Petersson inner product of $f, g \in M_{k,l,\infty}^\infty(V^{(l)})$ by

$$(f, g)_{k,l} = \int_{\Gamma_{1I} \backslash H_{\infty}} (\rho_{k,l}(\sqrt{\text{Im}Z})f(Z), \rho_{k,l}(\sqrt{\text{Im}Z})g(Z)) \det(\text{Im}Z)^{-\frac{k}{2} - 1} dZ$$

whenever this integral converges. We again extend it to the map

$$(\ ,\ )_{k,l} : M_{k,l,\infty}^\infty(V^{(l)}) \times M_{k,l,\infty}^\infty(V^{(l)}) \cdot C^\infty(H_{\infty}, U^{(l)}) \to C^\infty(H_{\infty}, U^{(l)}).$$

Define Poincaré series by

$$P_{k,l,n}(Z, \bar{W}; V^{(l)}, U^{(l)}) = \sum_{M \in \Gamma_{n}} \left( \rho_{k,l}(Z - \bar{W})^{-1}(x^t y)^l \right)_{k,l,M},$$

where we regard $(x^t y)^l$ as a $V^{(l)} \cdot U^{(l)}$-valued constant function.

Proposition 3.1. Let $m = \dim S_{k,l,n}(V^{(l)})$ and $f_1, \ldots, f_m$ be orthonormal basis of $S_{k,l,n}(V^{(l)})$. Then,
$P_{k,l,n}(Z, W; V^{(l)}, U^{(l)}) = C_{k,l,n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} f_j(Z) \cdot \sigma(\overline{f_j(W)})$  \hspace{1cm} (3.1)

where

$$C_{k,l,n} = 2^{n(n+1)-i+1} \frac{n^{n+1)/2n-1} \prod_{j=1}^{k+i-1} \frac{\Gamma(2k-2j+n-j-1)}{\Gamma(2k+j+l-n-1)}$$

Proof. The equation (3.1) is equivalent to

$$(f(Z), P_{k,l,n}(Z, W; V^{(l)}, U^{(l)}))_{k,l} = C_{k,l,n} \sigma(f(W))$$

for all $f \in S_{k,l,n}(V^{(l)})$. Let $S_n$ be the generalized unit circle of degree $n$:

$$S_n = \{S \in M(n, C) \mid E - S\overline{S} > 0\}.$$ 

Then the similar computation to Klingen [6, Sect.1] gives

$$(f(Z), P_{k,l,n}(Z, W; V^{(l)}, U^{(l)}))_{k,l} = 2^{n(n-k+1)-i+1} \rho_{k,l}(\sqrt{\overline{\text{Im} W}^{-1}}) \psi_{k,n-1,i,n} \rho_{k,l}(\sqrt{\overline{\text{Im} W})} \sigma(f(W))$$

where

$$\psi_{a,i,n} = \int_{S_n} \rho_{a,i}(E - S\overline{S}) dS.$$ 

Changing variable $S$ by $'USU$, we see

$$\psi_{a,i,n} = \rho_{a,i}(U^{-1}) \psi_{a,i,n} \rho_{a,i}(U)$$

for any unitary matrix $U$. Since $\rho_{a,i}$ is an irreducible representation of $U(n, C)$, the operator $\psi_{a,i,n}$ is a homothety by the Schur's lemma. That is, there exists a constant $c_{a,i,n}$ satisfying $\psi_{a,i,n}$
= c_{a,l,n}Id. Hence the proposition follows from
\[ c_{a,l,n} = \frac{\pi^{n+1/2} n^{-1}}{a+n+l} \prod_{j=1} \frac{\Gamma(2a+3j+1)(n+j+2a+1)^2}{(a+j) \Gamma(1+n+j+2a+1)} . \] (3.2)

We compute \( c_{a,l,n} \).
\[
c_{a,l,n} = (\psi_{a,l,n} x_1^t, x_1^t)
= \int_{S^n} \det(E-S\overline{S})^a((E-S\overline{S})[x_1])^t dS
\]

We set \( S = (S_1^t, V^t, z) \). By Hua[5, Sect.2.3], especially by Theorem 2.3.2 there,
\[
c_{a,l,n} = \frac{\pi}{a+1} \int_{1-\overline{S_1}^t \overline{S_1} > 0} \det(E-S\overline{S})^a((E-S\overline{S})[x_1])^t dS_1
\]
where \( \xi_1 = \sqrt{E-S\overline{S}[x_1]} \). Put
\[
\varphi_{a,n} = \int_{1-\overline{u}^t u > 0} (1-\overline{u}^t u)^a \text{Sym}^t(E-\overline{u}u) du,
\]

Using Schur's lemma again, there exist a constant \( d_{a,l,n} \) satisfying
\[
\varphi_{a,l,n} = d_{a,l,n}Id. \text{ Then, }
\int_{1-\overline{u}^t u > 0} (1-\overline{u}^t u)^{2a+2}(\xi_1(E-\overline{u}u)^t \xi_1)^t du
\]
\[
= (\psi_{2a+2,l,n-1} \xi_1^t, \xi_1^t) = d_{2a+2,l,n-1}(\xi_1, \xi_1)^t
\]
\[
= d_{2a+2,l,n-1}((E-S_1 \overline{S}_1)[x_1])^t
\]

Therefore,
\[ c_{a,k,n} = \frac{\pi}{a+1} c_{n-1,a+1,l} d_{2a+2,k,n-1}. \]  

(3.3)

The value of \( d_{a,k,n} \) is calculated as follows:

\[ d_{a,k,n} = \langle \varphi_{a,k,n} x_1, x_1 \rangle \]

\[ = \int_{1-\bar{u} \in C^{n}} [(1-\bar{u} \bar{u})^{a}((E^{-t} \bar{u} \bar{u})[x_1])]^{i} du \]

\[ = \int_{1-\sum_{j=1}^{2n} t_j^{2} > 0} (1-\sum_{j=1}^{2n} t_j^{2})^{a}(1-t_1^{2}-t_2^{2})^{i} dt_1 \cdots dt_{2n} \]

\[ = \pi^{i} \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\Gamma(a+l+n+1)}(n+a)^{i}. \] 

(3.4)

By Hua[5, (2.2.6)],

\[ c_{a,1} = \frac{\pi}{a+l+1}. \] 

(3.5)

Summing up (3.3)-(3.5), we obtain (3.2). \( \square \)

4. The Pullback Formula

In this section, we prove a vector valued version of the Garrett's Pullback formula. Let \( p \) and \( q \) be positive integers. To keep notation simple, we put

\[ x_A = (x_1, \ldots, x_{p-r}), \]

\[ x_B = (x_{p-r+1}, \ldots, x_p), \]

\[ x_C = (x_{p+1}, \ldots, x_{p+q-r}), \]

\[ x_D = (x_{p+q-r+1}, \ldots, x_{p+q}) \]
and

\[ V_{AB} = Cx_{1} \oplus \ldots \oplus Cx_{p}, \]

\[ V_{B} = Cx_{p-r+1} \oplus \ldots \oplus Cx_{p}, \]

\[ V_{CD} = Cx_{p} \oplus \ldots \oplus Cx_{p+q}, \]

\[ V_{D} = Cx_{p+q-r+1} \oplus \ldots \oplus Cx_{p+q} \]

for an integer \( r \) with \( 0 \leq r \leq \min(p, q) \).

Let \( \sigma \) be an isomorphism from \( V_{B}^{(i)} \) to \( V_{D}^{(i)} \) induced from \( \sigma(x_{p-r+j}) = x_{p+q-r+j} \). Let \( P_{n,r} \) be the subgroup of \( \Gamma_{n} \) consisting of an element whose entries in last \( n+r \) rows and first \( n-r \) columns vanish. The Siegel's Eisenstein series \( E_{k}(Z) \) of weight \( k \) and of degree \( n \) is

\[ E_{k}^{n}(Z) = \sum_{g \in P_{n,0} \setminus \Gamma_{n}} (1 |_{k,0} g)(Z). \]

For \( k \geq n+1 \), this converges absolutely and uniformly on any compact set in \( H_{n} \). Let \( U \) and \( V \) be any representation space of \( \rho_{k,l,n} \) and \( \rho_{k,l,n} \), respectively. Assume \( U \subset V \) and

\[ \rho_{k,l,n}( \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} ) u = \det A^{k} \rho_{k,l,r}(D) u \]

for all \( A \in GL(n-r, \mathbb{C}) \), \( D \in GL(r, \mathbb{C}) \) and \( u \in U \). For such a pair \((U, V)\), we define the Klingen type Eisenstein series \( E(f, V) \in M_{k,l,n}(V) \) attached to \( f \in S_{k,l,r}(U) \) by

\[ E(f, V)(z) = \sum_{g \in P_{n,r} \setminus \Gamma_{n}} ((f \circ pr_{r}^{n}) |_{k,1} g)(z). \]

Here \( pr : H_{n} \to H_{r} \) is a projection defined by
where $z$ is of size $r$.

Lemma 4.1. Let \( \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_n \) and \( Z \in H_p \). Let \( k>0 \) and \( l>0 \) be integers. Then

\[
L^{(i)}(\det(CZ+D)^{-k}) = \alpha_{k,i}(\det(CZ+D)^{-k})(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & x_C & x_D \\ x_C & x_D & (CZ+D)^{-1}C^t(x_A & x_B & 0 & 0) \end{pmatrix})^l
\]

where

\[
\alpha_{k,i} = (-1)^i \frac{(2k-2)^{[l]}}{l!(k-1)^{[l]}}.
\]

Especially, let \( M \) be a symmetric matrix of size \( 0 \leq r \leq \min(p, q) \) and

\[
\mathcal{E}_{\tilde{M}} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}
\]

(4.1)

where \( C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \tilde{M} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \) with \( \tilde{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M \end{pmatrix} \). (We understand that \( C = 0 \) for \( r=0 \).) Then,

\[
L^{(i)}(1|_{k,0}\mathcal{E}_{\tilde{M}})(Z, W) = \begin{cases} \alpha_{k,i}E_{k,1}^p(E-Mw_3Mz_3)(x_B^t(x_D^tM))^l & (r>0), \\
0 & (r=0), \end{cases}
\]

where \( Z = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} \in H_p \) and \( W = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{pmatrix} \in H_q \).

Proof. Straightforward (but long). \( \Box \)

Let \( \tilde{S} \) be the symmetric square operator acting on \( S_{k,h,n}(V^{(i)}) \), which is defined by

\[
\tilde{S}f = \sum_{M} \sum_{g \in \Gamma_n \backslash \Gamma_n \backslash \Gamma_n} \sum_{0 \leq \nu \leq M} f|_{k,1g}
\]
where $M$ runs over all non-singular integral matrices of size $n$ in elementary form. By Garrett[4, Prop. in Sect. 4], a common eigenfunction of all Hecke operator is an eigenfunction of $\mathcal{S}$.

Moreover, by [1, (6)], its eigenvalue $\lambda(f)$ is

$$\zeta(k)^{-1} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \zeta(2k-2i)^{-1} D_{f}(k-n)$$

where $\zeta(s)$ is the Riemann zeta function and $D_{f}(s)$ is the standard $L$-function of $f$. For simplicity we put $N_{k,h,n} = \dim S_{k,h,n}(v^{(l)})$ for $n \geq 1$.

**Proposition 4.2.** Let $p, q > 1$ be integers and $Z \in H_{p}$, $W \in H_{q}$. Let $k \geq p+q+1$ and $l \geq 2$ be even integers. For $1 \leq r \leq \min(p, q)$, let $\{f_{j,r}\}_{1 \leq j \leq N_{\lambda,l,r}}$ be an orthonormal basis of common eigenfunction. Then,

$$(L^{(i)} E^{p+q}_{\mathcal{S}})(Z, W) = \alpha_{\lambda, \iota_{r}} \sum_{=1}^{\min\langle p, q \rangle} C, k, i, r \sum_{j=1}^{l_{k,l}} \Lambda(f_{j,r}) E(f_{j,r}, V_{AB}^{(l)})(Z) E(\sigma \Theta(f_{j,r}), V_{C'D}^{(l)})(W)$$

where $\theta$ is an operator defined by $(\theta f)(z) = \overline{f(-\overline{z})}$.

**Proof.** Let $g_{\tilde{M}}$ be as in (4.1). By the same computation as in Garrett[4, Sect. 5]

$$\sum_{S_{0} \in \Gamma_{r}} L^{(i)}(1\mid k_{0} e_{R}) | k_{1} g_{0}^{*}(Z, W)$$

$$= \alpha_{k,i} \det M^{-k} \left( \sum_{S_{0} \in \Gamma_{r}} \rho_{k,h,r}(z_{3}+w_{3})(x_{B}^{i} x_{D}^{i})^{i} \mid_{k,h,p} g \right) |_{k,h,q} \hat{M}$$

where $\hat{M} = \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & M^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$. By Proposition 3.1, this is

$$\alpha_{k,i} \det M^{-k} p_{k,h,r}(z_{3}+w_{3}; V_{B}^{(l)}, V_{D}^{(l)}) |_{k,h,q} \hat{M}$$
$= \alpha_{k,i} \det M^{-k} C_{k,h} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k,l,r}} f_{j,r} \zeta_3 (\sigma \theta(f_{j,r}) |_{k,i,q} \hat{M})(\zeta_3)$

Hence, as in [4, Sect. 5], we have

$(L^{(l)} E_{k}^{r,s}) (Z, W)$

$= \alpha_{k,i} \sum_{r=1}^{\min(p,q)} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k,l,r}} \sum_{j_0 \in P_{p,r} \setminus \Gamma_{p}} (f_{j,r} ^{p,r} |_{k,i,q} \zeta_3 |_{k,i,q})(Z)$

$\times \sum_{j_1 \in P_{q,r} \setminus \Gamma_{q}} ((\tilde{S} \sigma \theta(f_{j,r}))^{q,r} |_{k,i,q})(W)$

$= \alpha_{k,i} \sum_{r=1}^{\min(p,q)} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k,l,r}} \Lambda(f_{j,r}) E(f_{j,r}, V_{AB}^{(l)})(Z) E(\sigma \theta(f_{j,r}), V_{CD}^{(l)})(W)$

\[ \Box \]

References


