

# On the Pullback of a Differential Operator and its Application

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## 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  $\Gamma_n = Sp(n, \mathbb{Z})$ . Let  $\rho$  be a representation of  $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$  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

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$$(f|_{\rho} M)(Z) = f(Z)$$

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  $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in Sp(n, \mathbb{R})$ . 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  $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ , 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  $nk \equiv l \pmod{2}$ . We put

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

and

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

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  $\mathbb{C}$ . Let  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  be a row vector consisting of  $n$  indeterminates. Through out this paper, we put  $V = \mathbb{C}x_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}x_n$ . We identify  $V^{(l)}$  with  $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]_{(l)}$  where the subscript  $(l)$  stands for homogeneous polynomials of degree  $l$ . Then  $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$  acts on  $V^{(l)}$  by

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

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

## 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

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

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

and

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

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

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

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  $M_{k,l,n}^\infty(V^{(l)})$  to  $M_{k,l+2,n}^\infty(V^{(l+2)})$ . For each integer  $l \geq 0$ , we have

$$\delta_{k+l}^r = \sum_{i=0}^r (k+l+r-i)^{[i]} \binom{r}{i} N^i D^{r-i}. \quad (2.3)$$

*Proof.* The former part follows from [9] and

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is remarkable that the differential operator acting on  $M_{k,l,n}^\infty(V^{(l)})$  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

$$G_j(t) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^l}{l! j^{[l]}} \delta_j^l.$$

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

$$G_j(t) = e^{tN} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^l}{l! j^{[l]}} D^l$$

In what follows, we put  $n = p+q$  where  $p$  and  $q$  are positive integers. Let  $V_1 = Cx_1 \oplus \dots \oplus Cx_p$  and  $V_2 = Cx_{p+1} \oplus \dots \oplus Cx_n$  be two subspaces of  $V$ . We note  $V_1^{(l)}$  and  $V_2^{(l)}$  are subspaces of  $V^{(l)}$  which are stable under the  $GL(p) \times GL(q)$ . Let  $X$  be any map  $X: A \rightarrow C^\infty(H_n, V^{(l)})$  for any set  $A$ . We define two maps  $X_1: A \rightarrow C^\infty(H_n, V_1^{(l)})$  and  $X_2: A \rightarrow C^\infty(H_n, V_2^{(l)})$  by

$$(X_{\uparrow}(a))(x_1, \dots, x_p) = (X(a))(x_1, \dots, x_p, 0, \dots, 0)$$

and

$$(X_{\downarrow}(a))(x_{p+1}, \dots, x_n) = (X(a))(0, \dots, 0, x_{p+1}, \dots, x_n).$$

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

$$L^{(l)}: \text{Hol}(H_n, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{Hol}(H_p \times H_q, V^{(2l)})$$

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.

$$L^{(l)} = \frac{1}{k^{[k]}} d^* \sum_{0 \leq 2\nu \leq l} \frac{1}{\nu! (l-2\nu)! (2-j-l)^{[\nu]}} (D_{\uparrow} D_{\downarrow})^{\nu} (D - D_{\uparrow} - D_{\downarrow})^{l-2\nu} \quad (2.6)$$

*Proof.* Since  $D_{\uparrow}$  and  $D_{\downarrow}$  commute,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i! k^{[i]}} D_{\uparrow}^i t^i \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i! k^{[i]}} D_{\downarrow}^i t^i \right) \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{[r]}} \left( \sum_{1 \leq \mu \leq r/2} \frac{1}{\mu! (r-2\mu)! k^{[\mu]}} (D_{\uparrow} + D_{\downarrow})^{r-2\mu} (D_{\uparrow} D_{\downarrow})^{\mu} \right) t^r. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\sum_{0 \leq j \leq l/2} \sum_{0 \leq \rho \leq l-2j} \frac{1}{\rho!(l-2j-\rho)!} \\ \times \sum_{0 \leq \mu \leq j} \frac{1}{\mu!(j-\mu)!(k+l-\rho-2\mu)^{[\mu]}(-k-l+\rho+2\mu+2)^{[j-\mu]}} (D_{\uparrow}+D_{\downarrow})^{\rho} (D_{\uparrow}D_{\downarrow})^j (D-D_{\uparrow}-D_{\downarrow})^{l-2j-\rho}.$$

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.

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

$$\pi_a^{l+2} \delta_{(2),k} = \delta_{(2),k} \pi_a^l$$

Lemma 2.4. Let  $f \in M_{k,l,n}^{\infty}(V^{(l)})$ . 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  $f \in M_{k,0,n}(\mathbb{C})$ . Then

$$L^{(l)} f \in M_{k,l,p}(V_1^{(l)}) \otimes M_{k,l,q}(V_2^{(l)}). \quad (2.8)$$

*Proof.* We use induction on  $l$ . For  $l=0$ , this proposition certainly holds because  $L^{(0)} = d^*$ . Let  $l>0$ . Multiplying  $d^* e^{tN} = e^{t(N_\uparrow + N_\downarrow)}$  on both sides of (2.5), we have

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

Hence there are constants  $c_{l,j,a} \in \mathbb{C}$  such that

$$d^* \delta_k^l f = L^{(l)} f + \sum_{j=1}^l \left( \sum_{a=0}^j c_{l,j,a} \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^a \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^{j-a} \right) L^{(l-j)} f. \quad (2.9)$$

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

$$\pi_a^{2l} L^{(l)} f = \begin{cases} L^{(l)} f & (a=l) \\ 0 & (a \neq l). \end{cases} \quad (2.10)$$

We apply  $\pi_l^{2l}$  on (2.9).

$$\begin{aligned} d^* \pi_l^{2l} \delta_k^l f &= L^{(l)} f + \sum_{j=1}^l \sum_{a=0}^j c_{l,j,a} \pi_l^{2l} \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^a \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^{j-a} L^{(l-j)} f \\ &= L^{(l)} f + \sum_{j=1}^l \sum_{a=0}^j c_{l,j,a} \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^a \delta_{k+2(l-j)}^{j-a} \pi_{l-2a}^{2l-2j} L^{(l-j)} f \\ &= L^{(l)} f + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l/2} c_{l,2j,j} \delta_{k+2l-4j}^j \delta_{k+2l-4j}^j L^{(l-2j)} f \end{aligned}$$

by (2.10). Hence

$$L^{(l)} f \in M_{k,l,p}^\infty(V_1^{(l)}) \otimes M_{k,l,q}^\infty(V_2^{(l)})$$

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  $(\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_n)$  be a variable on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  and put

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_n} \right).$$

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

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

### 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  $V = \mathbb{C}x_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}x_n$ . Let  $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$  be an another row vector consisting of indeterminates and put  $U = \mathbb{C}y_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}y_n$ . 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  $V^{(l)}$  defined by

$$(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_l, \beta_1 \cdots \beta_l) = \frac{1}{l!} \sum_{\tau} \prod_{j=1}^l (\alpha_{\tau(j)}, \beta_j)$$



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  $V^{(l)} \times V^{(l)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  to the map  $V^{(l)} \cdot U^{(l)} \times V^{(l)} \rightarrow U^{(l)}$  complex linearly by

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

for a monomial  $u$  of  $y_1, \dots, y_n$ . If  $\alpha \in V^{(l)}$  and  $\beta \in V^{(l)} \cdot U^{(l)}$ , we understand  $(\alpha, \beta)$  to be  $\overline{(\beta, \alpha)}$ . We fix an isomorphism  $\sigma$  from  $V$  to  $U$  defined by  $\sigma(x_i) = y_i$ , 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  $f, g \in M_{k,l,n}^\infty(V^{(l)})$  by

$$(f, g)_{k,l} = \int_{\Gamma_n \backslash H_n} (\rho_{k,l}(\sqrt{\text{Im } Z}) f(Z), \rho_{k,l}(\sqrt{\text{Im } Z}) g(Z)) \det(\text{Im } Z)^{-n-1} dZ$$

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

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

Define Poincaré series by

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

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  $f_1, \dots, f_m$  be orthonormal basis of  $S_{k,l,n}(V^{(l)})$ . Then,

$$P_{k,l,n}(Z,W;V^{(l)},U^{(l)}) = C_{k,l,n} \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(Z) \cdot \sigma(\overline{f_j(W)}) \quad (3.1)$$

where

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

*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  $n$ :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & (f(Z), P_{k,l,n}(Z,W;V^{(l)},U^{(l)}))_{k,l} \\ &= 2^{n(n-k+1)-l+1} i^{nk+l} \rho_{k,l}(\sqrt{\operatorname{Im} W}^{-1}) \psi_{k-n-1,l,n} \rho_{k,l}(\sqrt{\operatorname{Im} W}) \sigma(f(W)) \end{aligned}$$

where

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

Changing variable  $S$  by  ${}^t U S U$ , we see

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

for any unitary matrix  $U$ . Since  $\rho_{a,l}$  is an irreducible representation of  $U(n, \mathbb{C})$ , the operator  $\psi_{a,l,n}$  is a homothety by the Schur's lemma. That is, there exists a constant  $c_{a,l,n}$  satisfying  $\psi_{a,l,n}$

$= c_{a,l,n} \text{Id.}$  Hence the proposition follows from

$$c_{a,l,n} = \frac{\pi^{n(n+1)/2}}{a+n+l} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\Gamma(2a+2j+1)(n+j+2a)^{[l]}}{(a+j)\Gamma(l+n+j+2a+1)}. \quad (3.2)$$

We compute  $c_{a,l,n}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} c_{a,l,n} &= (\psi_{a,l,n} x_1^l, x_1^l) \\ &= \int_{S_n} \det(E - S \bar{S})^a ((E - S \bar{S})[x_1])^l dS \end{aligned}$$

We set  $S = \begin{pmatrix} S_1 & {}^t v \\ v & z \end{pmatrix}$ . By Hua[5, Sect.2.3], especially by Theorem 2.3.2 there,

$$\begin{aligned} c_{a,l,n} &= \frac{\pi}{a+1} \int_{I - S_1 \bar{S}_1 - {}^t v \bar{v} > 0} \frac{\det(E - S_1 \bar{S}_1 - {}^t v \bar{v})^a ((E - S_1 \bar{S}_1 - {}^t v \bar{v})[x_1])^l}{(1 + \bar{v}(E - S_1 \bar{S}_1 - {}^t v \bar{v})^{-1} {}^t v)^{a+2}} dv dS_1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{a+1} \int_{E - S_1 \bar{S}_1 > 0} \det(E - S_1 \bar{S}_1)^{a+1} \int_{1 - \bar{u} {}^t u > 0} (1 - \bar{u} {}^t u)^{2a+2} (\xi_1(E - {}^t u \bar{u}) \bar{\xi}_1)^l du dS_1, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\xi_1 = \sqrt{E - S_1 \bar{S}_1} x_1$ . Put

$$\varphi_{a,l,n} = \int_{\substack{1 - \bar{u} {}^t u > 0 \\ u \in \mathbb{C}^n}} (1 - \bar{u} {}^t u)^a \text{Sym}^l(E - {}^t u \bar{u}) du,$$

Using Schur's lemma again, there exist a constant  $d_{a,l,n}$  satisfying

$\varphi_{a,l,n} = d_{a,l,n} \text{Id.}$  Then,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{1 - \bar{u} {}^t u > 0} (1 - \bar{u} {}^t u)^{2a+2} (\xi_1(E - {}^t u \bar{u}) \bar{\xi}_1)^l du \\ &= (\varphi_{2a+2,l,n-1} \xi_1^l, \xi_1^l) = d_{2a+2,l,n-1} (\xi_1, \xi_1)^l \\ &= d_{2a+2,l,n-1} ((E - S_1 \bar{S}_1)[x_1])^l \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$c_{a,l,n} = \frac{\pi}{a+1} c_{n-1,a+1,l} d_{2a+2,l,n-1}. \quad (3.3)$$

The value of  $d_{a,l,n}$  is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} d_{a,l,n} &= (\varphi_{a,l,n} x_1, x_1) \\ &= \int_{\substack{1-\bar{u}^t u > 0 \\ u \in \mathbb{C}^n}} (1-\bar{u}^t u)^a ((E - {}^t u \bar{u})[x_1])^l du \\ &= \int_{\substack{2n \\ 1-\sum_{j=1}^n t_j^2 > 0}} (1-\sum_{j=1}^{2n} t_j^2)^a (1-t_1^2-t_2^2)^l dt_1 \cdots dt_{2n} \\ &= \pi^n \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\Gamma(a+l+n+1)} (n+a)^{[l]}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

By Hua[5, (2.2.6)],

$$c_{a,l,1} = \frac{\pi}{a+l+1}. \quad (3.5)$$

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

$$x_A = (x_1, \dots, x_{p-r}),$$

$$x_B = (x_{p-r+1}, \dots, x_p),$$

$$x_C = (x_{p+1}, \dots, x_{p+q-r}),$$

$$x_D = (x_{p+q-r+1}, \dots, x_{p+q})$$

and

$$V_{AB} = \mathbb{C}x_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}x_p,$$

$$V_B = \mathbb{C}x_{p-r+1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}x_p,$$

$$V_{CD} = \mathbb{C}x_p \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}x_{p+q},$$

$$V_D = \mathbb{C}x_{p+q-r+1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}x_{p+q}$$

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  $\sigma(x_{p-r+j}) = x_{p+q-r+j}$ . For  $f \in C^\infty(H_r, V_B^{(i)})$  we define  $\sigma(f)$  by  $(\sigma(f))(z) = \sigma(f(z))$ . 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  $E_k^n(Z)$  of weight  $k$  and of degree  $n$  is

$$E_k^n(Z) = \sum_{g \in P_{n,0} \backslash \Gamma_n} (1|_{k,0} g)(Z).$$

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  $\rho_{k,l,r}$  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

$$E(f, V)(z) = \sum_{g \in P_{n,r} \backslash \Gamma_n} ((f \text{pr}_r^n|_{k,l} g)(z)).$$

Here  $\text{pr}: H_n \rightarrow H_r$  is a projection defined by

$$\text{pr}_r^n \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ * & Z \end{pmatrix} = Z$$

where  $Z$  is of size  $r$ .

**Lemma 4.1.** Let  $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_n$  and  $Z \in H_n$ . Let  $k > 0$  and  $l > 0$  be integers.

Then

$$L^{(l)}(\det(CZ+D)^{-k}) = \alpha_{k,l}(\det(CZ+D)^{-k})((0 \ 0 \ x_C \ x_D)(CZ+D)^{-1} {}^t C {}^t(x_A \ x_B \ 0 \ 0))^l$$

where

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

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

$$\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{M}} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.1)$$

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

$$L^{(l)}(1|_{k,0} \mathcal{G}_{\tilde{M}})(Z, W) = \begin{cases} \alpha_{k,l} \rho_{k,l}(E - M W_3 M Z_3) (x_B {}^t(x_D M))^l & (r > 0), \\ 0 & (r = 0), \end{cases}$$

where  $Z = \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 & {}^t Z_2 \\ Z_2 & Z_3 \end{pmatrix} \in H_p$  and  $W = \begin{pmatrix} W_1 & {}^t W_2 \\ W_2 & W_3 \end{pmatrix} \in H_q$ .

*Proof.* Straightforward (but long).  $\square$

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

$$\tilde{S}f = \sum_M \sum_{g \in \Gamma_n \setminus \Gamma_n \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & M^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \Gamma_n} f|_{k,l} g$$

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  $\tilde{S}$ . Moreover, by [1, (6)], its eigenvalue  $\Lambda(f)$  is

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

where  $\zeta(s)$  is the Riemann zeta function and  $D_f(s)$  is the standard  $L$ -function of  $f$ . For simplicity we put  $N_{k,l,n} = \dim S_{k,l,n}(V^{(l)})$  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  $\{f_{j,r}\}_{1 \leq j \leq N_{k,l,r}}$  be an orthonormal basis of common eigenfunction. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & (L^{(l)} E_k^{p+q})(Z, W) \\ &= \alpha_{k,l} \sum_{r=1}^{\min(p,q)} C_{k,l,r} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k,l,r}} \Lambda(f_{j,r}) E(f_{j,r}, V_{AB}^{(l)})(Z) E(\sigma \theta(f_{j,r}), V_{CD}^{(l)})(W) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{g_0 \in \Gamma_r} L^{(l)}(1|_{k,0} g_{\hat{M}})|_{k,l} g_0'(Z, W) \\ &= \alpha_{k,l} \det M^{-k} \left( \sum_{g \in \Gamma_r} \rho_{k,l,r}(z_3 + w_3)(x_B^t x_D)^t |_{k,l,p} g \right) |_{k,l,q} \hat{M} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\alpha_{k,l} \det M^{-k} P_{k,l,r}(z_3, -\bar{w}_3; V_B^{(l)}, V_D^{(l)}) |_{k,l,q} \hat{M}$$

$$= \alpha_{k,l} \det M^{-k} C_{k,l,n} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k,l,r}} f_{j,r}(z_3) (\sigma \theta(f_{j,r})|_{k,l,q} \hat{M})(w_3)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & (L^{(l)} E_k^{p+q})(Z, W) \\ &= \alpha_{k,l} \sum_{r=1}^{\min(p,q)} C_{k,l,n} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k,l,r}} \sum_{g_0'' \in P_{p,r} \setminus \Gamma_p} (f_{j,r} \text{pr}_r^p|_{k,l} g_0'')(Z) \\ & \quad \times \sum_{g_1'' \in P_{q,r} \setminus \Gamma_q} ((\tilde{S} \sigma \theta(f_{j,r})) \text{pr}_r^q|_{k,l} g_1'')(W) \\ &= \alpha_{k,l} \sum_{r=1}^{\min(p,q)} C_{k,l,n} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{k,l,r}} \Lambda(f_{j,r}) E(f_{j,r}, V_{AB}^{(l)})(Z) E(\sigma \theta(f_{j,r}), V_{CD}^{(l)})(W) \end{aligned}$$

□

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