

**IRREDUCIBILITY CRITERION FOR REPRESENTATIONS
INDUCED BY ESSENTIALLY UNITARY ONES
(CASE OF NON-ARCHIMEDEAN $GL(n, \mathcal{A})$)**

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ABSTRACT. Let \mathcal{A} be a finite dimensional central division algebra over a local non-archimedean field F . Fix any parabolic subgroup P of $GL(n, \mathcal{A})$ and a Levi factor M of P . Let π be an irreducible unitary representation of M and φ a (not necessarily unitary) character of M . We give an explicit necessary and sufficient condition for the parabolically induced representation

$$\mathrm{Ind}_P^{GL(n, \mathcal{A})}(\varphi\pi)$$

to be irreducible.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let F be a local non-archimedean field and let \mathcal{A} be a finite dimensional central division algebra of rank $d_{\mathcal{A}}$ over F . Put

$$G_p = GL(p, \mathcal{A}).$$

For an irreducible essentially square integrable representation δ of G_p , denote by s_{δ} the smallest positive real number such that

$$\mathrm{Ind}^{G_{2p}}(\delta \otimes |\det|_F^{s(\delta)} \delta)$$

reduces. Then $s_{\delta} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $s_{\delta} | d_{\mathcal{A}}$. Let

$$\nu_{\delta} := |\det|_F^{s(\delta)}.$$

For $A, B \in \mathbb{Z}$, $A \leq B$, the set $\{x \in \mathbb{Z}; A \leq x \leq B\}$ is called a \mathbb{Z} -segment. It is denoted by

$$[A, B]_{\mathbb{Z}}.$$

Let ρ be an irreducible cuspidal representation of G_p . Then we call

$$[A, B]^{(\rho)} := \{\nu_{\rho}^i \rho; i \in [A, B]_{\mathbb{Z}}\}$$

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a segment in cuspidal representations.

Let $\Delta = [A, B]^{(\rho)}$. Consider the representation

$$\mathrm{Ind}^{G_{(n+1)p}}(\nu_\delta^B \rho \otimes \nu_\delta^{B-1} \rho \otimes \dots \otimes \nu_\rho^A \rho),$$

parabolically induced from the appropriate parabolic subgroup containing regular upper triangular matrices (see the second section). Then the above representation has a unique irreducible subrepresentation, denoted by

$$\delta(\Delta).$$

Further, $\delta(\Delta)$ is essentially square integrable, and we get all the irreducible essentially square integrable representations in this way. Irreducible essentially square integrable representations are basic building blocks in the classification of non-unitary duals of general linear groups over \mathcal{A} via Langlands classification (see [31] and [27] among others).

One of the first cornerstones of the representation theory of general linear groups over \mathcal{A} is the reducibility criterion for

$$\mathrm{Ind}^{G_{n_1+n_2}}(\delta_1 \otimes \delta_2)$$

where δ_i are irreducible essentially square integrable representations of G_{n_i} . We can have reducibility only if we can write $\delta_i = \delta([A_i, B_i]^{(\rho)})$, $i = 1, 2$, for some integers A_i, B_i , and an irreducible cuspidal representation ρ . Then

$$\mathrm{Ind}^{G_{n_1+n_2}}(\delta([A_1, B_1]^{(\rho)}) \otimes \delta([A_2, B_2]^{(\rho)})) \quad (1.1)$$

reduces if and only if holds the following

- (1) $[A_1, B_1] \cup [A_2, B_2]$ is a \mathbb{Z} -segment;
- (2) $A_1 < A_2$ and $B_1 < B_2$, or conversely¹.

Let $\delta = \delta([A, B]^{(\rho)})$ be an irreducible essentially square integrable representation of G_p and let n be a positive integer. Denote

$$C = A + n - 1, \quad D = B + n - 1.$$

Then the representation

$$\mathrm{Ind}^{G_{np}}(\delta([\nu_\delta^C \rho, \nu_\delta^D \rho]) \otimes \delta([\nu_\delta^{C-1} \rho, \nu_\delta^{D-1} \rho]) \otimes \dots \otimes \delta([\nu_\delta^A \rho, \nu_\delta^B \rho])).$$

has a unique irreducible quotient², denoted by

$$u_{ess} \left(\begin{array}{cc} A & B \\ C & D \end{array} \right)^{(\rho)}. \quad (1.2)$$

This representation is essentially unitarizable (i.e., it becomes unitarizable after twist by a character; see [5]), and called essentially Speh representation. Representations (1.2) are basic building blocks in the classification of unitary duals of general linear groups over \mathcal{A}

¹i.e. $A_2 < A_1$ and $B_2 < B_1$

²Obviously, for $n = 1$ this is $\delta([A, B]^{(\rho)})$.

(see [26], [23] and [3] among others). Irreducible unitary representations are fully induced by a tensor product of essentially Speh representations.

Now we shall present a simple and natural generalization of the above criterion for reducibility of (1.1) to the case of essentially Speh representations. First, we define

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{pmatrix} <_{strong} \begin{pmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \iff A_1 < A_2, \quad B_1 < B_2, \quad C_1 < C_2, \quad D_1 < D_2.$$

Theorem 1.1. *Let π_1 and π_2 be essentially Speh representations of G_{p_1} and G_{p_2} respectively. If the representation*

$$Ind^{G_{p_1+p_2}}(\pi_1 \otimes \pi_2) \tag{1.3}$$

reduces, then we can find an irreducible cuspidal representation ρ and $A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that

$$\pi_i = u_{ess} \begin{pmatrix} A_i & B_i \\ C_i & D_i \end{pmatrix}^{(\rho)}$$

for $i = 1, 2$. Now $Ind^{G_{p_1+p_2}}(\pi_1 \otimes \pi_2)$ reduces if and only if

- (1) $[A_1, D_1]_{\mathbb{Z}} \cup [A_2, D_2]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is a \mathbb{Z} -segment;
- (2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{pmatrix} <_{strong} \begin{pmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{or conversly.}$$

The proof of the above criterion³ is rather elementary, and we shall comment it very briefly below. It is based on a simple and natural irreducibility criterion of I. Badulescu, E. Lapid and A. Mínguez obtained in [4] (recalled in the subsection 3.4 of this paper), and simple combinatorial algorithm obtained by C. Mœglin and J.-L. Waldspurger in [15] describing the Zelevinsky involution $a \mapsto a^t$ on the multi sets of segments of cuspidal representations (recalled in the subsection 2.6 of this paper).

All the reducibility's which show up in the above theorem are direct consequence of the fact that in this case $(a_1 + a_2)^t \neq a_1^t + a_2^t$ for multi sets of segments of cuspidal representations that parameterize corresponding essentially Speh representations (see Proposition 5.1).

The irreducibility which show up in the above theorem is obtained in two ways. One is direct application of criterion of I. Badulescu, E. Lapid and A. Mínguez. If this criterion does not imply irreducibility, then we show that $(a_1 + a_2)^t = a_1^t + a_2^t$ for multi sets of segments of cuspidal representations that parameterize corresponding essentially Speh representations (Lemma 6.1), and that cannot happen $b < a_1 + a_2$ and $b^t < (a_1 + a_2)^t$ for any multi set b of segments of cuspidal representations (see the proof of Proposition 6.3)⁴.

³Which is an obvious generalization of the criterion for irreducibility of (1.1), since there $A_i = C_i$ and $B_i = D_i$

⁴Here $<$ is a natural ordering on multi sets of segments of cuspidal representations (see 2.3).

This easily implies irreducibility (see 3.2). This method of proving irreducibility was used by I. Badulescu in [2].

The above theorem easily implies the following

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose that we have essentially Speh representations π_1, \dots, π_k . Then*

$$\pi_1 \times \dots \times \pi_k$$

is irreducible if and only if the representations

$$\pi_i \times \pi_j$$

are irreducible for all $1 \leq i < j \leq k$. □

The problem of reducibility that we study in this paper was studied by C. Mœglin and J.-L. Waldspurger in the case when \mathcal{A} is a field. They have proved one implication stated in Theorem 1.1 (see Lemma I.6.3 of [16]; this is harder implication). The proof of irreducibility in [16] is based on analytic properties of standard integral intertwining operators, normalized by L -functions and ϵ -factors. The paper [16] essentially contains (for the field case) a proof Theorem 1.2 using machinery of intertwining operators (see I.8 and Proposition I.9 of [16]). In our proof of Theorem 1.2, it follows easily and completely elementary from Theorem 1.1.

Further, a specialization of Theorem 1 of B. Leclerc, M. Nazarov and J.-Y. Thibon from [11] (which addresses Hecke algebra representations) to the case of unramified representations of general linear groups over a non-archimedean local field F , implies our result for unramified essentially Speh representations (their unramified result is more general). The theory of types for general linear groups over division algebras, developed in [19] - [22], together with the theory of covers from [8], should relatively easily imply that Theorem 9.1 extends in a natural way also to the general case, but we have not checked all details of the implication (one can find in [23] and [3] such type of applications of [19] - [22] and [8]). This way of proving the irreducibility criterion is technically very complicated (already in the unramified case, where it uses [12]). Since the claim of our main result does not include types, it is interesting to have a proof of it which does not use types (in particular, if it is relatively simple).

Discussions with I. Badulescu, E. Lapid and C. Mœglin were helpful in the course of preparation of this paper. C. Jantzen's numerous corrections helped us a lot to improve the style of the paper. A. Mínguez has explained us how to get alternative proof based on Jacquet modules of the main result of section 6 (by simple use of Lemma 1.2 from [4]; see Remark 6.4 of this paper for a few more details). We are thankful to all them.

The content of the paper is as follows. In the second section we recall notation for general linear groups that we use in this paper. The third section recalls some very simple criteria for reducibility or irreducibility of parabolically induced representations. In the fourth section we consider relations between segments defining essentially Speh representations. In

the fifth section we prove the reducibility criterion for two essentially Speh representations in the case when the underlying sets of cuspidal supports are linked, while in the sixth section we prove the criterion when they are not linked. The seventh section gives two formulations of the criterion which we have proved in the previous sections. Here we also address the case of several essentially Speh representations. The eight section clarifies the relation with the work of C. Mœglin and J.-L. Waldspurger, while the last section clarifies the relation with the work of B. Leclerc, M. Nazarov and J.-Y. Thibon.

2. NOTATION

We recall some notation for general linear groups in the non-archimedean case, following mainly [27], [17] and [31].

2.1. **\mathbb{Z} -segments in \mathbb{R} .** By a \mathbb{Z} -segment in \mathbb{R} , we mean a set of the form

$$\{x, x + 1, \dots, x + n\},$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. We denote the above set by

$$[x, x + n]_{\mathbb{Z}},$$

or later on, simply by

$$[x, x + n]$$

to shorten notation (this will not cause confusion since we shall not deal with intervals of real numbers in this paper). Then x is called the beginning of Δ , and denoted by $b(\Delta)$, and $x + n$ is called the end of Δ , and denoted by $e(\Delta)$. We denote the set of all \mathbb{Z} -segments in \mathbb{R} by $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. For $[x, y]_{\mathbb{Z}} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, let

$$[x, y]_{\mathbb{Z}}^- = [x, y - 1]_{\mathbb{Z}},$$

$$^-[x, y]_{\mathbb{Z}} = [x + 1, y]_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

if $x < y$. Otherwise, we take $[x, x]_{\mathbb{Z}}^- = ^-[x, x]_{\mathbb{Z}} = \emptyset$.

For $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, let

$$\Delta[n] = [-(n - 1)/2, (n - 1)/2]_{\mathbb{Z}}.$$

Segments $\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ are called linked if $\Delta_1 \cup \Delta_2 \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ and $\Delta_1 \cup \Delta_2 \notin \{\Delta_1, \Delta_2\}$. If the segments Δ_1 and Δ_2 are linked and if Δ_1 and $\Delta_1 \cup \Delta_2$ have the same beginnings, we say that Δ_1 precedes Δ_2 , and write

$$\Delta_1 \rightarrow \Delta_2.$$

For $\Delta \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$, let

$$\Delta_x := \{x + y; y \in \Delta\} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}).$$

For a set X , the set of all finite multisets in X is denoted by $M(X)$ (we can view each multiset as a functions $X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ with finite support; note that finite subsets correspond

to all functions $X \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ with finite support). Elements of $M(X)$ are denoted by (x_1, \dots, x_n) (repetitions of elements can occur, and the multiset does not change if we permute x_i 's). The number

$$n$$

is called the cardinality of (x_1, \dots, x_n) . We call

$$\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

the underlying set of (x_1, \dots, x_n) .

The set $M(X)$ has a natural structure of a commutative associative semi group with zero. The operation is denoted additively:

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) + (y_1, \dots, y_m) = (x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m).$$

Take positive integers n and d . Let

$$a(n, d) = (\Delta[d]_{-\frac{n-1}{2}}, \Delta[d]_{-\frac{n-1}{2}+1}, \dots, \Delta[d]_{\frac{n-1}{2}}) \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})). \quad (2.4)$$

2.2. Groups and representations. Let F be a non-archimedean locally compact non-discrete field and $|\cdot|_F$ its modulus character. Fix a finite dimensional central division algebra \mathcal{A} over F of rank $d_{\mathcal{A}}$. Denote by $\text{Mat}(n \times n, \mathcal{A})$ the algebra of all $n \times n$ matrices with entries in \mathcal{A} . Then $GL(n, \mathcal{A})$ is the group of invertible matrices with the natural topology. The commutator subgroup is denoted by $SL(n, \mathcal{A})$. Denote by

$$\det : GL(n, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow GL(1, \mathcal{A})/SL(1, \mathcal{A})$$

the determinant homomorphism, as defined by J. Dieudonné (for $n = 1$ this is just the quotient map). The kernel is $SL(n, \mathcal{A})$. Denote the reduced norm of $\text{Mat}(n \times n, \mathcal{A})$ by $\text{r.n.}_{\text{Mat}(n \times n, \mathcal{A})/F}$. We identify characters of $GL(n, \mathcal{A})$ with characters of F^\times using $\text{r.n.}_{\text{Mat}(n \times n, \mathcal{A})/F}$. Let

$$\nu = |\text{r.n.}_{\text{Mat}(n \times n, \mathcal{A})/F}|_F : GL(n, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\times.$$

Denote by

$$G_n$$

the general linear groups $GL(n, \mathcal{A})$ for $n \geq 0$ (we take G_0 to be the trivial group; we consider it formally as the group of 0×0 matrices). The category of all smooth representations of G_n is denoted by $\text{Alg}(G_n)$. The set of all equivalence classes of irreducible smooth representations of G_n is denoted by \tilde{G}_n . The subset of unitarizable classes in \tilde{G}_n is denoted by \hat{G}_n . The Grothendieck group of the category of all smooth representations of G_n of

finite length is denoted by R_n . It is a free \mathbb{Z} -module with basis \tilde{G}_n . The set of all finite sums in R_n of elements of the basis \tilde{G}_n is denoted by $(R_n)_+$. Set

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Irr} &= \cup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} \tilde{G}_n, \\ \text{Irr}^u &= \cup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} \hat{G}_n, \\ R &= \oplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} R_n, \\ R_+ &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} (R_n)_+. \end{aligned}$$

The ordering on R is defined by $r_1 \leq r_2 \iff r_2 - r_1 \in R_+$.

The set of cuspidal classes in \tilde{G}_n is denoted by $\mathcal{C}(G_n)$. Denote

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C} &= \cup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}} \mathcal{C}(G_n), \\ \mathcal{C}^u &= \mathcal{C} \cap \text{Irr}^u. \end{aligned}$$

Set

$$M_{(n_1, n_2)} := \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} g_1 & * \\ 0 & g_2 \end{bmatrix}; g_i \in G_i \right\} \subseteq G_{n_1+n_2}.$$

Let σ_1 and σ_2 be smooth representations of G_{n_1} and G_{n_2} , respectively. Consider $\sigma_1 \otimes \sigma_2$ as a representation of $M_{(n_1, n_2)}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} g_1 & * \\ 0 & g_2 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \sigma_1(g_1) \otimes \sigma_2(g_2).$$

Denote by

$$\sigma_1 \times \sigma_2$$

the representation of $G_{n_1+n_2}$ parabolically induced by $\sigma_1 \otimes \sigma_2$ from $M_{(n_1, n_2)}$ (the induction that we consider here is smooth and normalized). Then for three representations, we have

$$(\sigma_1 \times \sigma_2) \times \sigma_3 \cong \sigma_1 \times (\sigma_2 \times \sigma_3). \quad (2.5)$$

Since the induction functor is exact, we can lift it in a natural way to a \mathbb{Z} -bilinear mapping $\times : R_{n_1} \times R_{n_2} \rightarrow R_{n_1+n_2}$, and further to $\times : R \times R \rightarrow R$. In this way R becomes graded commutative ring.

For $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$ denote by

$$s_\rho$$

the minimal non-negative number such that $\rho \times \nu^{s_\rho} \rho$ reduces. Then $s_\rho \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, and it divides $d_{\mathcal{A}}$ (it can be described in terms of Jacquet-Langlands correspondence established in [9]). Put

$$\nu_\rho := \nu^{s_\rho}.$$

2.3. Segments in cuspidal representations \mathcal{C} . Let $\Delta \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ and $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$. Set

$$\Delta^{(\rho)} := \{\nu_\rho^x \rho; x \in \Delta\}.$$

The set $\Delta^{(\rho)}$ is called a segment in \mathcal{C} . Once we fix ρ , then we call elements in Δ the exponents of elements in $\Delta^{(\rho)}$. Then, when we work with $\Delta^{(\rho)}$, we often drop the superscript (ρ) , and instead of $\Delta^{(\rho)}$ and its elements, we refer simply to Δ and its elements.

The set of all segments in \mathcal{C} is denoted by $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})$. We take $\emptyset^{(\rho)} = \emptyset$. For $\Delta^{(\rho)} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})$, where $\Delta \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ and $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta^{(\rho)})^- &:= (\Delta^-)^{(\rho)}, \\ {}^-(\Delta^{(\rho)}) &:= ({}^-\Delta)^{(\rho)}. \end{aligned}$$

For two segments $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})$, we say that they are linked if there exist linked segments Δ_1, Δ_2 in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ and $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$ such that

$$\Gamma_i = \Delta_i^{(\rho)}, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

In that case we say that Γ_1 precedes Γ_2 if Δ_1 precedes Δ_2 , and we then write

$$\Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2.$$

For $a = (\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n) \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}))$ and $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$, set

$$a^{(\rho)} := (\Delta_1^{(\rho)}, \dots, \Delta_n^{(\rho)}) \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})).$$

Let $b = (\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n) \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ and suppose that Γ_i and Γ_j are linked for some $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Denote by c the multiset that we get by replacing Γ_i and Γ_j by $\Gamma_i \cup \Gamma_j$ and $\Gamma_i \cap \Gamma_j$ in b (we omit \emptyset if $\Gamma_i \cap \Gamma_j = \emptyset$). Then we write

$$c \prec b.$$

For $b_1, b_2 \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ we write $b_1 \leq b_2$ if $b_1 = b_2$, or if there exist $c_1, \dots, c_k \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$, with $k \geq 2$ such that

$$b_1 = c_1 \prec c_2 \prec \dots \prec c_k = b_2.$$

Then \leq is an ordering on $M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$.

For $\Gamma \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})$ we define $\text{supp}(\Gamma)$ to be Γ , but considered as an element of $M(\mathcal{C})$. For $a = (\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n) \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ we define

$$\text{supp}(a) = \sum_{i=0}^n \text{supp}(\Gamma_i) \in M(\mathcal{C}).$$

The contragredient representation of π is denoted by $\tilde{\pi}$. For $\Delta \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})$, set $\tilde{\Delta} := \{\tilde{\rho}; \rho \in \Delta\}$. If $a = (\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_k) \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$, then we put

$$\tilde{a} = (\tilde{\Delta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\Delta}_k).$$

2.4. Classifications of non-unitary duals. Let $\Delta = \{\rho, \nu_\rho \rho, \dots, \nu_\rho^n \rho\} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})$. Then the representation

$$\rho \times \nu_\rho \rho \times \dots \times \nu_\rho^n \rho$$

has a unique irreducible subrepresentation, which is denoted by

$$\mathfrak{z}(\Delta),$$

and a unique irreducible quotient, which is denoted by

$$\delta(\Delta).$$

Let $a = (\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n) \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$. We choose an enumeration of Δ_i 's such that for all $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ the following holds:

$$\text{if } \Delta_i \rightarrow \Delta_j, \text{ then } j < i.$$

Then the representations

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(a) &:= \mathfrak{z}(\Delta_1) \times \mathfrak{z}(\Delta_2) \times \dots \times \mathfrak{z}(\Delta_n), \\ \lambda(a) &:= \delta(\Delta_1) \times \delta(\Delta_2) \times \dots \times \delta(\Delta_n) \end{aligned}$$

are determined by a up to an isomorphism (i.e., their isomorphism classes do not depend on the enumeration which satisfies the above condition). The representation $\zeta(a)$ has a unique irreducible subrepresentation, which is denoted by

$$Z(a),$$

while the representation $\lambda(a)$ has a unique irreducible quotient, which is denoted by

$$L(a).$$

In this way we obtain mappings

$$Z, L : M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})) \rightarrow \text{Irr},$$

which are bijections. Here, Z is called Zelevinsky classification of Irr, while L is called Langlands classification of Irr. We have followed above the presentation of these classifications given by F. Rodier in [17] in the case when \mathcal{A} is a field. One can find the case of non-commutative \mathcal{A} in [27] and [14]. In [27], there is only the case of Langlands classification, while in [14] are both classifications (proofs in [14] are completely local).

For contragredient representations, we have

$$L(a)^\sim = L(\tilde{a}) \quad \text{and} \quad Z(a)^\sim = Z(\tilde{a}).$$

Denote by \mathcal{D} the set of all essentially square integrable modulo center classes in $\text{Irr} \setminus \hat{G}_0$, and by \mathcal{D}^u the subset of all unitarizable classes in \mathcal{D} (i.e., those having unitary central character). The mapping

$$(\rho, n) \mapsto \delta(\Delta[n]^{(\rho)}), \quad \mathcal{C} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \tag{2.6}$$

is a bijection.

If $\delta = \delta(\Delta[n]^{(\rho)}) \in \mathcal{D}$, then we denote

$$\nu_\delta = \nu_\rho$$

(we could define ν_δ in the same way as ν_ρ).

For $\delta \in \mathcal{D}$ define $\delta^u \in \mathcal{D}^u$ and $e(\delta) \in \mathbb{R}$ by the following requirement:

$$\delta = \nu_\delta^{e(\delta)} \delta^u.$$

Let $d \in M(\mathcal{D})$. We can choose an enumeration of elements of d which satisfies:

$$e(\delta_1) \geq e(\delta_2) \geq \dots \geq e(\delta_n).$$

Let

$$\lambda(d) = \delta_1 \times \delta_2 \times \dots \times \delta_n.$$

Then the representation $\lambda(d)$ has a unique irreducible quotient, denoted by $L(d)$. Again $L : M(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow \text{Irr}$ is a bijection, and it is one of the possible ways to express the Langlands classification in this case.

The representations

$$u(\delta, n) = L((\nu_\delta^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \delta, \nu_\delta^{\frac{n-1}{2}-1} \delta, \dots, \nu_\delta^{-\frac{n-1}{2}} \delta)), \quad \delta \in \mathcal{D},$$

are essentially unitarizable (i.e., they become unitarizable after a twist by the appropriate character; see [5] and [3]).

2.5. Duality - Zelevinsky involution. Define a mapping

$${}^t : \text{Irr} \rightarrow \text{Irr}$$

by $Z(a)^t = L(a)$, $a \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$. Extend t additively to R . Clearly, t is a positive mapping, i.e., satisfies: $r_1 \leq r_2 \implies r_1^t \leq r_2^t$. A non-trivial fact is that t is also multiplicative, i.e., a ring homomorphism (see [1], [17] and [18]). Further, t is an involution. For $a \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ we define $a^t \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ by the requirement

$$(L(a))^t = L(a^t).$$

We could also use the Zelevinsky classification to define ${}^t : M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$, and we would get the same involutive mapping.

One can find more information about the involution in [17].

2.6. Algorithm of C. Mœglin and J.-L. Waldspurger. Let $a \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}))$ and $\rho \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})$. Then there exists $a^t \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}))$, independent of ρ , such that

$$(a^{(\rho)})^t = (a^t)^{(\rho)}.$$

Now we recall the combinatorial algorithm from [15] describing a^t .

Consider segments Δ in a with maximal $e(\Delta)$. Among these segments, choose one with maximal $b(\Delta)$. Denote it by Δ_1 , and denote its end by x . This will be called the first stage of the algorithm.

For the following stage, consider segments Δ in a which end at $x - 1$, and which are linked with Δ_1 (i.e. which precede Δ_1). Among them, if such segments exist, choose one with maximal $b(\Delta)$. Denote it by Δ_2 .

One continues this procedure with ends $x - 2$, $x - 3$, etc., as long as it is possible. The segments considered in this procedure are $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_k$ ($k \geq 1$). Let

$$\Gamma_1 = [x - k + 1, x] \in M(\mathbb{Z}).$$

This set of stages of the algorithm will be called the first step of the algorithm.

Let a^\leftarrow be the multiset of $M(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}))$ which we get from a by replacing each Δ_i by Δ_i^- , $i = 1, \dots, k$ (we simply omit those Δ_i^- for which $\Delta_i^- = \emptyset$). If a^\leftarrow is non-empty, we now repeat the above procedure with a^\leftarrow . In this way we get a segment Γ_2 and $(a^\leftarrow)^\leftarrow \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}))$.

Continuing this procedure as long as possible, we get $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_m \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. Then by [15] (see also [6]) we have

$$a^t = (\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_m).$$

This algorithm will be denoted by

$$\text{MWA}^\leftarrow.$$

Definition 2.1. *The set of stages of the algorithm, which end with some segment Γ_i , will be called a step of the algorithm.*

Remark 2.2. *We shall often use the following simple facts in our applications of the algorithm:*

- (1) *If at same stage of the algorithm we have used a segment $[X, Y]$, and if at this stage we have at disposal at least one copy of the segment $[X, Y]_{-1}$, then in the following stage we must use one copy of the segment $[X, Y]_{-1}$, and both stages are part of the same step.*
- (2) *If at same stage of the algorithm we have used segment $[X, Y]$ with the property that X is \leq the beginnings of all the segments that we have at disposal at this stage, then this is the last stage of the step that we perform.*
- (3) *If at same stage of the algorithm we have used a segment $[X, Y]$, then each segment that we will use in the remaining stages of this step must have cardinality at least $Y - X + 1$.*

2.7. Dual algorithm. Extend the mapping given by $\pi \mapsto \tilde{\pi}$ on the equivalence classes of irreducible representations to an a homomorphism of R as an additive group (it is also a ring homomorphism). We denote this map (again) by $\sim : R \rightarrow R$. Then it is a ring homomorphism. One directly sees on generators $\delta(\Delta)$, $\Delta \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})$, that this homomorphism commutes with the Zelevinsky involution. Thus

$$(L(a)^\sim)^t = (L(a)^t)^\sim, \quad a \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C})).$$

Therefore, for $a \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}))$ and $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$, we can apply the above algorithm to $L(a^{(\rho)})^\sim$, and after that apply once again the contragredient mapping. Since the contragredient mapping is an involution, we get the Zelevinsky involution. This gives the following (dual) version of the above algorithm.

Consider segments Δ in a with minimal $b(\Delta)$. Among them, pick a segment with minimal $e(\Delta)$. Denote it by Δ_1 , and its beginning with x . Now consider segments Δ in a which begin by $x + 1$ and which are linked with Δ_1 , if any such segment exists. Among these segments choose one with minimal $e(\Delta)$. Denote it by Δ_2 . One continues this procedure with beginnings $x + 2$, $x + 3$, etc., as long as it is possible. The segments that have shown up in this procedure are denoted by $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_k$ ($k \geq 1$). Put

$$\Gamma_1 = [x, x + k - 1] \in M(\mathbb{Z}).$$

Let $\rightarrow a$ be the multiset of $M(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}))$ which we get from a by replacing each Δ_i by $-\Delta_i$ (if $-\Delta_i = \emptyset$, we simply omit it). If $\rightarrow a$ is non-empty, we repeat the above procedure with $\rightarrow a$. In this way we get Γ_2 and $\rightarrow(\rightarrow a)$. Continuing this procedure as long as possible, we get $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_m \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. Then

$$a^t = (\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_m).$$

This algorithm will be denoted by

$$\rightarrow\text{MWA}.$$

We shall usually apply the above algorithm(s) to elements of $M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ in an obvious way. It is easy to show that

$$(a(n, d)^{(\rho)})^t = a(d, n)^{(\rho)}.$$

2.8. Upper bound for the lengths of the segments in the dual multisegment. We will later use the following observation of C. Mœglin and J.-L. Waldspurger from [15] (this is remark (P) before Theorem 1 in [2]): if there exists a segment Δ of length m such that all the ends of segments in $a \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ are contained in Δ , then the length of segments in a^t can be at most m .

Dually, we get the following observation: If there is a segment Δ of length m such that all the beginnings of segments in $a \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ are contained in Δ , then the length of segments in a^t is at most m .

2.9. Support. Let $\pi \in \text{Irr}$. Take $a \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ such that $\pi = L(a)$. Then the support of π is defined by

$$\text{supp}(\pi) = \text{supp}(a).$$

If we take $b \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ such that $\pi = Z(a)$, then $\text{supp}(\pi) = \text{supp}(b)$.

Suppose that for a finite length representation π' , for each two irreducible subquotients π_1 and π_2 one has $\text{supp}(\pi_1) = \text{supp}(\pi_2)$. Then we define $\text{supp}(\pi')$ to be $\text{supp}(\pi)$, where π is (any) irreducible subquotient of π' .

2.10. Classification of the unitary dual. Denote by

$$B_{\text{rigid}} = \{u(\delta, n); \delta \in \mathcal{D}^u, n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}\}.$$

and

$$B = B_{\text{rigid}} \cup \{\nu_\delta^\alpha u(\delta, n) \times \nu_\delta^{-\alpha} u(\delta, n); u(\delta, n) \in B_{\text{rigid}}, 0 < \alpha < 1/2\}.$$

Then the unitary dual is described by the following⁵:

Theorem 2.3. ([3],[5],[23],[27])

(1) Let $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n \in B$. Then the representation

$$\pi := \tau_1 \times \dots \times \tau_n$$

is irreducible and unitary.

(2) Suppose that a representation π' is obtained from $\tau'_1, \dots, \tau'_{n'} \in B$ in the same manner as π was obtained from τ_1, \dots, τ_n in (1). Then $\pi \cong \pi'$ if and only if $n = n'$ and the sequences (τ_1, \dots, τ_n) and $(\tau'_1, \dots, \tau'_{n'})$ coincide after a renumeration.

(3) Each irreducible unitary representation of $GL(m, F)$, for any m , can be obtained as in (1).

Recall that

$$u(\Delta[d]^{(\rho)}, n) = L(a(d, n)^{(\rho)}),$$

and

$$Z(a(n, d)^{(\rho)}) \cong L(a(d, n)^{(\rho)}) \tag{2.7}$$

for $n, d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ and $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$.

⁵Exactly the same theorem classifies the unitary dual also in the archimedean case, i.e. for general linear groups over \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C} and \mathbb{H} (see [29], or earlier version [25], and [7]).

3. SOME CRITERIA FOR REDUCIBILITY AND IRREDUCIBILITY

3.1. A reducibility criterion. Let $a, b \in M(\mathcal{D})$. We know

$$L(a + b) \leq L(a) \times L(b).$$

Thus

$$L((a + b)^t) = L(a + b)^t \leq L(a)^t \times L(b)^t.$$

Also

$$L(a^t + b^t) \leq L(a^t) \times L(b^t) = L(a)^t \times L(b)^t.$$

This implies the following well known reducibility criterion

$$\text{If } (a + b)^t \neq a^t + b^t, \text{ then } L(a) \times L(b) \text{ reduces.} \quad (3.8)$$

In general, $(a + b)^t = a^t + b^t$ does not imply the irreducibility of $L(a) \times L(b)$.

3.2. Irreducibility criterion of I. Badulescu. Suppose that $a_1, a_2 \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ satisfy $(a_1 + a_2)^t = a_1^t + a_2^t$ (if this is not the case, then $L(a_1) \times L(a_2)$ is reducible). Assume that for each $b \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$ the following implication holds

$$b < a_1 + a_2 \implies b^t \not< (a_1 + a_2)^t. \quad (3.9)$$

Then $L(a_1) \times L(a_2)$ is irreducible⁶.

In general, irreducibility of $L(a_1) \times L(a_2)$ does not imply that (3.9) holds.

For the convenience of the reader, we repeat the argument from [2].

Suppose that $L(a_1) \times L(a_2)$ is reducible. Then in R we have

$$L(a_1) \times L(a_2) = L(a_1 + a_2) + \sum_{i=1}^k n_i L(b_i),$$

where $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, $k \geq 1$ and

$$b_i < a_1 + a_2, \quad i = 1, \dots, k.$$

Applying the Zelevinsky involution, we get (in R)

$$L(a_1^t) \times L(a_2^t) = L(a_1^t + a_2^t) + \sum_{i=1}^k n_i L(b_i)^t$$

(here we have used $(a_1 + a_2)^t = a_1^t + a_2^t$). The properties of the Langlands classification imply

$$b_1^t, \dots, b_k^t < a_1^t + a_2^t.$$

This contradicts the assumptions of the criterion.

⁶This way of proving irreducibility was used in the proof of Theorem 1 in [2] (as far as we know, this is the first case where this simple idea to prove irreducibility was used).

3.3. Contacting and crossing. To present the next criterion, we need the following:

Definition 3.1. *Let $a, b \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$. We say that a is in contact with b (or simply that a contacts b), if there exist segments Δ_1 and Δ_2 in a and b respectively, which are juxtaposed (two non-empty segments are called juxtaposed if they are disjoint and if their union is a segment).*

We say that a and b are crossed if a contacts b^t , and a^t contacts b .

We say that irreducible representations are in contact (resp., are crossed) if the multisegments corresponding to them with respect to the Langlands classification are in contact (resp., are crossed).

Remark 3.2. *Observe that a is in contact with b if and only if \tilde{a} is in contact with \tilde{b} . Further, the action of Zelevinsky involution and the contragredient mapping commute on segments, i.e., $(\tilde{\Delta})^t = (\Delta^t)^\sim$, which implies that they commute on R . From this, it follows easily that*

$$(\tilde{a})^t = (a^t)^\sim.$$

Therefore,

$$a \text{ and } b \text{ are crossed if and only if } \tilde{a} \text{ and } \tilde{b} \text{ are crossed.}$$

Clearly $L(a) \times L(b)$ reduces $\iff L(\tilde{a}) \times L(\tilde{b})$ reduces $\iff L(a^t) \times L(b^t)$ reduces $\iff L(\tilde{a}^t) \times L(\tilde{b}^t)$ reduces.

These equivalences also hold for the Zelevinsky classification (and $L(a) \times L(b)$ reduces $\iff Z(a) \times Z(b)$ reduces).

3.4. Irreducibility criterion of I. Badulescu, E. Lapid and A. Mínguez. This criterion (which is Theorem 3.9 of [4]) for $a, b \in M(\mathcal{D})$ says the following:

$$\text{If } a \text{ is not in contact with } b, \text{ then } L(a) \times L(b)^t \text{ is irreducible.} \quad (3.10)$$

We get directly from this the following criterion:

$$\text{If } a \text{ and } b^t, \text{ or } a^t \text{ and } b, \text{ are not in contact, then } L(a) \times L(b) \text{ is irreducible.} \quad (3.11)$$

In other words:

$$\text{If } L(a) \times L(b) \text{ is reducible, then } a \text{ and } b \text{ are crossed.} \quad (3.12)$$

4. CONTACTS OF NON-INDUCED ESSENTIALLY UNITARIZABLE REPRESENTATIONS

We now describe when two representations $L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_\rho^k \rho)})$ and $L(a(m, d)^{(\nu_\rho^l \rho)})$, supported on the same cuspidal line, are in contact.

4.1. **Contacts among $L(a(n, d)^{(\rho)})$'s.** Let

$$\pi_1 = L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')}), \quad \pi_2 = L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')}), \quad k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

After twisting ρ' , we can write

$$L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')}) = L([1, d]^{(\rho)}, [2, d+1]^{(\rho)}, \dots, [n, d+n-1]^{(\rho)}),$$

$$L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')}) =$$

$$L([b, b+e-1]^{(\rho)}, [b+1, b+e]^{(\rho)}, \dots, [b+m-1, b+m-1+e-1]^{(\rho)}),$$

for some $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$.

In what follows we assume

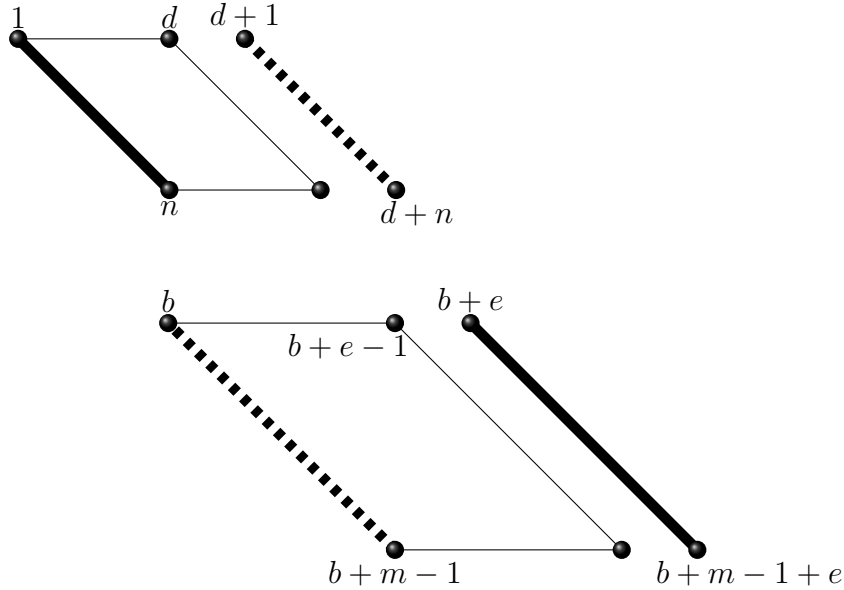
$$b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(otherwise, $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ is always irreducible).

Now π_1 and π_2 are in contact (see 3.3) if and only if

$$[1, n] \cap [b+e, b+m-1+e] \neq \emptyset \quad \text{or} \quad [d+1, d+n] \cap [b, b+m-1] \neq \emptyset. \quad (4.13)$$

We can graphically interpret this by the following drawing:



Looking at the above drawing, we have contact between π_1 and π_2 if and only if the intersection of the (projections to the horizontal axis of) bold lines is non-empty, or the intersection of (projections of) dashed lines is non-empty.

4.2. Some remarks regarding irreducibility. We study when $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ reduces. Since $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ reduces if and only if $\pi_2 \times \pi_1$ reduces, without loss of generality we can always enumerate π_i 's in such a way that

$$1 \leq b.$$

Since we are interested in reducibility of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$, we consider only the case when the union of underlying sets of supports of π_1 and π_2 is a segment (if it is not, then $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ is irreducible). Therefore, we assume

$$b \leq d + n.$$

We retain the assumptions

$$1 \leq b \leq d + n \tag{4.14}$$

in what follows.

Observe that the first condition from (4.13) for π_i 's to be in contact, $[1, n] \cap [b + e, b + m - 1 + e] \neq \emptyset$, is now equivalent to $b + e \leq n$, i.e.,

$$b + e - 1 < n.$$

4.3. Another notation. We denote

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= 1, & B_1 &= d, \\ C_1 &= n, & D_1 &= n + d - 1, \\ A_2 &= b, & B_2 &= b + e - 1, \\ C_2 &= b + m - 1, & D_2 &= b + m - 1 + e - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, $A_1 \leq B_1, C_1 \leq D_1, A_2 \leq B_2, C_2 \leq D_2$, and

$$B_1 - A_1 = D_1 - C_1,$$

$$B_2 - A_2 = D_2 - C_2.$$

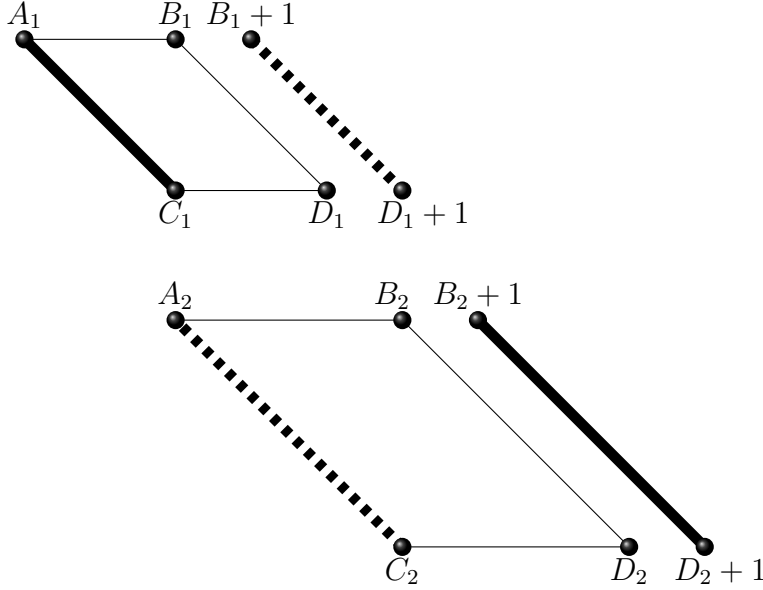
The previous assumption, $1 \leq b \leq d + n$, now becomes

$$A_1 \leq A_2 \leq D_1 + 1. \tag{4.15}$$

Now we have contact if and only if

$$[A_1, C_1] \cap [B_2 + 1, D_2 + 1] \neq \emptyset \quad \text{or} \quad [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \cap [A_2, C_2] \neq \emptyset.$$

The previous drawing now corresponds to the following drawing in the new notation:



We have contact if and only if the (projections to the horizontal axis of) bold lines have non-empty intersection, or the dashed lines have non-empty intersection.

Since we assume $A_1 \leq A_2$, the first condition is equivalent to $B_2 + 1 \leq C_1$, i.e., $B_2 < C_1$. Therefore, we have contact if and only if

$$B_2 < C_1 \quad \text{or} \quad [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \cap [A_2, C_2] \neq \emptyset. \quad (4.16)$$

We end this section with the following

Lemma 4.1. *Suppose that the underlying set of $\text{supp}(L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')})$ precedes the underlying set of $\text{supp}(L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')})$. Then π_1 is in contact with π_2 if and only if the dashed segments intersect.*

Proof. The assumption of the lemma that underlying sets of $\text{supp}(L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')})$ and $\text{supp}(L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')})$ are linked, implies

$$A_1 < A_2, D_1 < D_2, A_2 \leq D_1 + 1.$$

Suppose that the π_i 's are in contact, and that the intersection of bold segments is non-empty. This implies

$$B_2 + 1 \leq C_1 \text{ i.e. } B_2 < C_1.$$

We shall now show that

$$[B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \cap [A_2, C_2] \quad (4.17)$$

is also non-empty (which is the intersection of the dashed segments). We consider two cases.

- (1) Suppose $B_1 + 1 \leq A_2$. Then (4.17) is non-empty if and only if $[A_2, D_1 + 1] \neq \emptyset$. Clearly, this is the case if and only if $A_2 \leq D_1 + 1$. We know that this holds. Therefore, (4.17) is non-empty.
- (2) Now, suppose $A_2 < B_1 + 1$. Then (4.17) is non-empty if and only if $[B_1 + 1, C_2] \neq \emptyset$, which is the case if and only if $B_1 + 1 \leq C_2$. We show below that this holds.
- Observe that $A_1 < A_2$, $D_1 < D_2$ and $B_2 + 1 \leq C_1$ imply $A_1 + B_2 + D_1 + 1 < A_2 + C_1 + D_2$, i.e., $A_1 - C_1 + D_1 + 1 < A_2 - B_2 + D_2$. From $A_i + D_i = B_i + C_i$, $i = 1, 2$, we get $B_1 + 1 < C_2$. This obviously implies the inequality \leq , which we wanted to prove. Therefore, (4.17) is not empty.

The proof of the lemma is now complete. \square

5. REDUCIBILITY IN THE CASE OF LINKED UNDERLINING SETS OF SUPPORTS

We continue with the notation introduced in the previous section.

5.1. Reducibility criterion in the linked case.

Proposition 5.1. *Suppose that the underlying sets of*

$$\text{supp}(L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{supp}(L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')})$$

are linked segments. Then

$$L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')}) \times L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')}) \tag{5.18}$$

reduces if and only if $L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')})$ and $L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')})$ are crossed.

Proof. Thanks to (3.12), we know that the reducibility of (5.18) implies that the corresponding multisegments are crossed. We need to prove the opposite implication, i.e. that if we have crossed multisegments in the lemma, then we have reducibility.

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1 &= L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')}), & \pi_2 &= L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')}), \\ a_1 &= a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')}, & a_2 &= a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')}. \end{aligned}$$

Here we can write

$$L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')}) = L([1, d]^{(\rho)}, [2, d+1]^{(\rho)}, \dots, [n, d+n-1]^{(\rho)}],$$

$$L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')}) = L([b, b+e-1]^{(\rho)}, [b+1, b+e]^{(\rho)}, \dots, [b+m-1, b+m-1+e-1]^{(\rho)}],$$

for some $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$, where $1 < b$, $d+n < b+m-1+e$, and $b \leq d+n$.

We introduce A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i by the same formulas as in 4.2. The linking condition in this notation is

$$A_1 < A_2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &< D_2, \\ A_2 &\leq D_1 + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Further, by Remark 4.1, the crossing condition is equivalent to

$$[B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \cap [A_2, B_2] \neq \emptyset$$

and

$$[C_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \cap [A_2, C_2] \neq \emptyset.$$

Since $A_2 \leq D_1 + 1$, the above two conditions are equivalent to

$$B_1 + 1 \leq B_2$$

and

$$C_1 + 1 \leq C_2.$$

We consider several cases.

(1) Let $D_1 < B_2$.

(a) Suppose $C_1 < A_2$.

We first illustrate the situation graphically:

$$a_1 : \quad \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet \tag{5.19}$$

$$a_2 : \quad \begin{array}{cccccccc} & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \bullet \end{array}$$

$$a_1^t : \quad \begin{array}{cccccc} \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & & & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & & & & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & \nearrow & \\ & & & & & & & & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & & \bullet \end{array} \tag{5.20}$$

$$a_2^t : \quad \begin{array}{cccccccc} \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & & & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & & & & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & \nearrow & \\ & & & & & & & & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & & \bullet \end{array}$$

$$(a_1 + a_2)^t : \quad \begin{array}{cccccccc} \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & & & & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & & & & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & \nearrow & \\ & & & & & & & & \bullet \\ & & & & & & & & \bullet \end{array} \tag{5.21}$$

We now show $a_1^t + a_2^t \neq (a_1 + a_2)^t$. Then the reducibility criterion (3.8) implies reducibility. Observe that $a_1^t + a_2^t = a(d, n)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k, \rho')}$ + $a(e, m)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l, \rho')}$. Therefore in this multisegment, there are only segments of length n and m . The assumptions $C_1 < A_2$ and $D_1 < B_2$, together with MWA^{\leftarrow} directly imply that $(a_1 + a_2)^t$ will

have at least one segment of length $n + m$ (see the graphical interpretation). Namely, in the first $B_2 - D_1 - 1$ steps of the algorithm, we get segments of length m , and in the following step we get a segment of length $m + n$. This completes the proof of reducibility in this case.

(b) Now suppose $A_2 \leq C_1$.

We again illustrate the situation graphically:

$$a_1 : \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet \tag{5.22}$$

$$a_2 : \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \end{array}$$

$$a_1^t : \begin{array}{cccccc} \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\ \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \end{array} \tag{5.23}$$

$$a_2^t : \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc} \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\ \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\ & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \\ & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\ & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet \end{array}$$

Observe that in $a_1^t + a_2^t$ there is only one segment starting at exponent $A_1 = 1$. This is the segment $[A_1, C_1]^{(\rho)} = [1, n]^{(\rho)}$. Now applying \rightarrow MWA, starting with exponent 1, we get exponents 2, 3, ..., n . Since $n = C_1 < C_2$, we can find a segment in a_2 starting with $n + 1$. The assumption $D_1 < B_2$ implies that this segment is linked with the previous segment used in the algorithm. This implies that the (unique) segment in $(a_1 + a_2)^t$ starting with A_1 is not $[A_1, C_1]^{(\rho)} = [1, n]^{(\rho)}$, as was the the case in $a_1^t + a_2^t$. Thus $(a_1 + a_2)^t \neq a_1^t + a_2^t$, which implies reducibility.

(2) Let $B_2 \leq D_1$.

(a) Suppose $C_1 < A_2$.

We again illustrate the situation graphically:

$$a_1 : \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet \tag{5.24}$$

$$a_2 : \begin{array}{cccccccc} & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\ & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \end{array}$$

In $a_1^t + a_2^t$ there is a unique segment which ends with exponent D_2 . It is $[B_2, D_2]^{(\rho)}$.

We now start \leftarrow MWA. It starts with exponent D_2 , and proceeds with $D_2 - 1, \dots, B_2$. Since $B_1 < B_2$, we can find a segment in a_2 ending with $B_2 - 1$. Since $C_1 < A_2$, this segments precedes the previous one ending with B_2 . This implies

that the segment in $(a_1 + a_2)^t$ ending with exponent D_2 is not $[B_2, D_2]^{(\rho)}$. This implies $a_1^t + a_2^t \neq (a_1 + a_2)^t$, which again implies reducibility.

(b) Suppose now $A_2 \leq C_1$.

We again illustrate the situation graphically:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 a_1 : & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & (5.25) \\
 & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & \\
 & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & \\
 a_2 : & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & \\
 & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & \\
 & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & \\
 & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & \\
 & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet &
 \end{array}$$

If $e \leq d$, then start MWA^{\leftarrow} , and the first segment that we get from the algorithm implies $a_1^t + a_2^t \neq (a_1 + a_2)^t$, which implies reducibility.

If $d \leq e$, then start MWA^{\rightarrow} , and the first segment that we get from the algorithm implies $a_1^t + a_2^t \neq (a_1 + a_2)^t$. Again we get reducibility.

□

6. IRREDUCIBILITY IN THE CASE OF NON-LINKED UNDERLINING SETS OF SUPPORTS

We continue with the notation of the last two sections. In this section, we consider the case where the underlying set of $\text{supp}(L(a(n, d)^{(\nu^k_{\rho'}, \rho')}))$ contains the underlying set of $\text{supp}(L(a(m, e)^{(\nu^l_{\rho'}, \rho')}))$. Our aim in this section is to prove that

$$L(a(n, d)^{(\nu^k_{\rho'}, \rho')}) \times L(a(m, e)^{(\nu^l_{\rho'}, \rho')}) \quad (6.26)$$

is irreducible.

6.1. Some remarks regarding irreducibility. We know by criterion (3.10) that (6.26) is irreducible if $L(a(n, d)^{(\nu^k_{\rho'}, \rho')})$ and $L(a(m, e)^{(\nu^l_{\rho'}, \rho')})$ are not crossed.

Since $L(a(n, d)^{(\nu^k_{\rho'}, \rho')}) \times L(a(m, e)^{(\nu^l_{\rho'}, \rho')})$ is irreducible if and only the dual representation $L(a(d, n)^{(\nu^k_{\rho'}, \rho')}) \times L(a(e, m)^{(\nu^l_{\rho'}, \rho')})$ is irreducible, it is enough to consider the case

$$n \leq d.$$

Below we use the notation $\pi_i, a_i, A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i, i = 1, 2$, from the previous section.

Now the condition of inclusion of underlying sets tells us in this notation,

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1 &\leq A_2, \\
 D_2 &\leq D_1,
 \end{aligned}$$

while the assumption $n \leq d$ becomes

$$C_1 \leq B_1.$$

6.2. On crossed case. Continuing the above analysis, we know that the segments are crossed if and only if both conditions below hold:

- (1) $C_2 + 1 \leq C_1$ or $[B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \cap [A_2, B_2] \neq \emptyset$;
- (2) $B_2 + 1 \leq B_1$ or $[C_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \cap [A_2, C_2] \neq \emptyset$.

Since we know that (6.26) is irreducible if a_1 and a_2 are not crossed, we shall analyze the case of two crossed representations in this subsection. Therefore, we assume that both above conditions hold in the rest of this subsection. Since $B_2, C_2 < D_1 + 1$, the above requirements are equivalent to

- (1) $C_2 + 1 \leq C_1$ or $B_1 + 1 \leq B_2$ (i.e., $C_2 < C_1$ or $B_1 < B_2$);
- (2) $B_2 + 1 \leq B_1$ or $C_1 + 1 \leq C_2$ (i.e., $B_2 < B_1$ or $C_1 < C_2$).

Thus the crossing condition is

$$C_2 < C_1 \text{ and } B_2 < B_1 \quad \text{or} \quad C_1 < C_2 \text{ and } B_1 < B_2.$$

In studying the question of irreducibility of (6.26), without loss of generality we can assume

$$A_2 + D_2 \leq A_1 + D_1$$

(if this is not the case, passing to contragredients will bring us to this case). This implies

$$B_2 + C_2 \leq B_1 + C_1.$$

Therefore, the crossing condition for the case $A_2 + D_2 \leq A_1 + D_1$ is

$$C_2 < C_1 \text{ and } B_2 < B_1.$$

Observe that $B_2 < B_1$ (i.e. $b + e - 1 < d$) implies

$$e < d.$$

6.3. Additivity of t in the linked case. In the lemma below we only assume that the underlying set of the cuspidal support of a_1 contains the corresponding set of a_2 . We continue with the previous notation.

Lemma 6.1. *With the above notation and assumptions, we have*

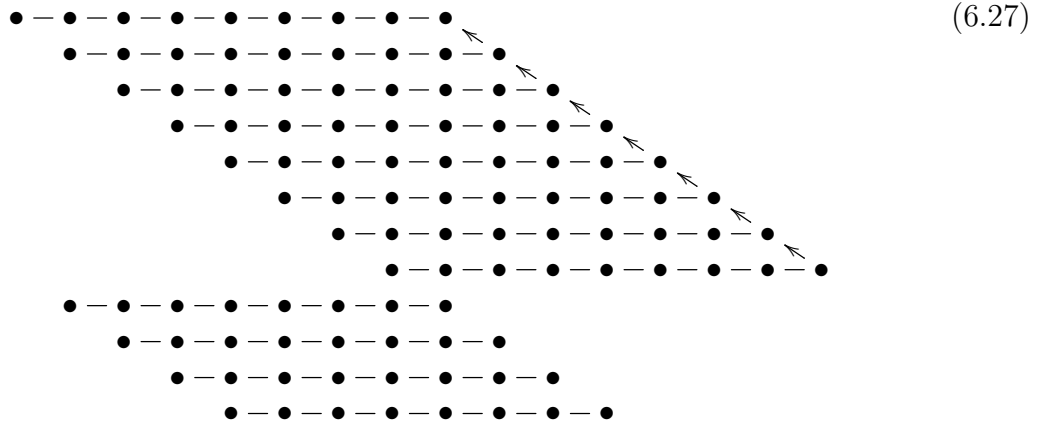
$$a_1^t + a_2^t = (a_1 + a_2)^t.$$

Proof. We shall first list some simple reductions of the proof of the lemma.

- (1) Obviously, it is enough to prove the claim of the lemma for (a_1, a_2) or (a_1^t, a_2^t) .
- (2) The above observation and Theorem 4.2 of [31] imply that the lemma holds if $n = 1$ or $d = 1$. Therefore, it is enough to prove the lemma in the case $n \geq 2$ and $d \geq 2$.
- (3) The claim of the lemma holds if $A_1 = A_2$ and $D_1 = D_2$ (since in this case we can twist to the unitarizable setting, in which case Corollary 1 of [2] implies irreducibility of $L(a_1) \times (a_2)$, and then use the fact that irreducibility of $L(a_1) \times (a_2)$ implies the claim of the lemma). Therefore, it is enough to prove the lemma in the case $A_1 < A_2$ or $D_2 > D_1$.
- (4) Suppose that we are not in the case of $A_1 = A_2$ and $D_1 = D_2$ (when we know that the claim of the lemma holds). Then it is enough to prove the lemma in the case $D_2 > D_1$ (passing to the hermitian contragredient and twisting by a character will bring us to the case $A_1 < A_2$).

Now we shall prove the lemma by induction. The above reduction (2) provides the basis of induction. Fix some $n \geq 2$ and $d \geq 2$ and suppose that the claim of the lemma holds for pairs n', d' where $n' < n$ or $d' < d$. By reduction (4), it is enough to consider the case $D_2 > D_1$.

We start MWA \leftarrow . We must begin with D_1 . An easy discussion related to the fact if the segments in a_2 are longer, equal or shorter then the ones in a_1 , implies that the first step of the algorithm will produce segment $[B_1, D_1]^{(\rho)}$ (see Remark 2.2). We illustrate the situation by the drawing below:



Denote

$$a'_1 = a(n, d-1)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^{-1/2} \nu_{\rho'}^k \rho')}.$$

Now we see that $(a_1 + a_2)^\leftarrow = a'_1 + a_2$. Further, the inductive assumption gives $(a'_1 + a_2)^t = (a'_1)^t + a_2^t$. From this follows that $(a_1 + a_2)^t = ([B_1, D_1]^{(\rho)}) + (a'_1 + a_2)^t = ([B_1, D_1]^{(\rho)}) + (a'_1)^t + a_2^t = ([B_1, D_1]^{(\rho)}) + a(d-1, n)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^{-1/2} \nu_{\rho'}^k \rho')} + a_2^t = a(d, n)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k \rho')} + a_2^t = a_1^t + a_2^t$. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

6.4. Proof of the irreducibility in the linked case.

Lemma 6.2. *If $c < a_2$ then $c^t \not\leq a_2^t$.*

Proof. Suppose that there exists $c \in M(\mathcal{S}(C))$ such that $c < a_2$ and $c^t < a_2^t$.

All the segments in a_2^t have length m , and any linking among segments of a_2^t will produce a segment longer than m . Further, linkings may only increase the maximal length of segments. Since $c^t < a_2^t$, we have a segment in c of length at least $m+1$.

The ends of the segments from a_2 form the segment $[B_2, D_2]^{(\rho)}$. Therefore, the ends of segments from c are contained in $[B_2, D_2]$. By 2.8, this implies that the segments in c^t are not longer than $D_2 - B_2 + 1 = C_2 - A_2 + 1 = m$.

This contradiction completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Proposition 6.3. *Suppose that underlying set of $\text{supp}(L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k \rho')}))$ contains the underlying set of $\text{supp}(L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l \rho')}))$. Then $L(a(n, d)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^k \rho')}) \times L(a(m, e)^{(\nu_{\rho'}^l \rho')})$ is irreducible.*

Proof. It is enough to prove the proposition in the crossed case. We shall assume this, and continue with the previous notation and the previous assumptions:

$$B_2 < B_1, \quad C_2 < C_1, \quad C_1 \leq B_1 \quad (\text{i.e., } n \leq d)$$

(see 6.2). We illustrate a_1 and a_2 by the following drawing:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc}
 \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\
 & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\
 & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\
 & & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\
 & & & & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\
 & & & & & & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\
 & & & & & & & & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\
 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\
 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\
 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet \\
 & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \bullet & - & \bullet & - & \bullet
 \end{array}
 \tag{6.28}$$

Suppose that

$$L(a_1) \times L(a_2)$$

reduces. Then there exists

$$f < a_1 + a_2 \tag{6.29}$$

such that $L(f)$ is a subquotient of $L(a_1) \times L(a_2)$. Therefore

$$L(f^t) \text{ is a subquotient of } L(a_1^t) \times L(a_2^t).$$

Thus, $f^t \leq a_1^t + a_2^t$. Observe that $f^t = a_1^t + a_2^t$ would contradict Lemma 6.1 since $f \neq a_1 + a_2$. Thus

$$f^t < a_1^t + a_2^t. \tag{6.30}$$

In the rest of the proof we fix some $f < a_1 + a_2$ satisfying $f^t < a_1^t + a_2^t$.

Since $C_2 < C_1$, the beginnings of all segments in $a_1 + a_2$ are contained in $[A_1, C_1]^{(\rho)}$. This also holds for f since $f < a_1 + a_2$ (since the beginnings of all segments in f are contained in the beginnings of all segments in $a_1 + a_2$). This implies that lengths of segments in f^t are at most n . Since $f^t < a_1^t + a_2^t$, we conclude that no segment from a_1^t can take part in any linking which produces f^t . Therefore

$$f^t = a_1^t + c_t$$

for some $c_t \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{C}))$. Observe that above considerations imply

$$c_t < a_2^t.$$

We now apply the above arguments to f^t instead of f , and use the fact that $B_2 < B_1$. In the same way we get for $f = (f^t)^t$ that

$$f = a_1 + c$$

for some

$$c < a_2.$$

We shall now compute $(a_1 + c)^t$, i.e. f^t . We consider two cases.

The first case is

$$D_2 < C_1.$$

Then the first d steps of the algorithm produce segments

$$[B_1, D_1]^{(\rho)}, [B_1 - 1, D_1 - 1]^{(\rho)}, \dots, [A_1, C_1]^{(\rho)}.$$

The multisegment formed by these segments is exactly a_1^t . The rest of the algorithm MWA^{\leftarrow} gives obviously c^t . Therefore,

$$(a_1 + c)^t = a_1^t + c^t.$$

We shall now show that the same formula holds also in the remaining case

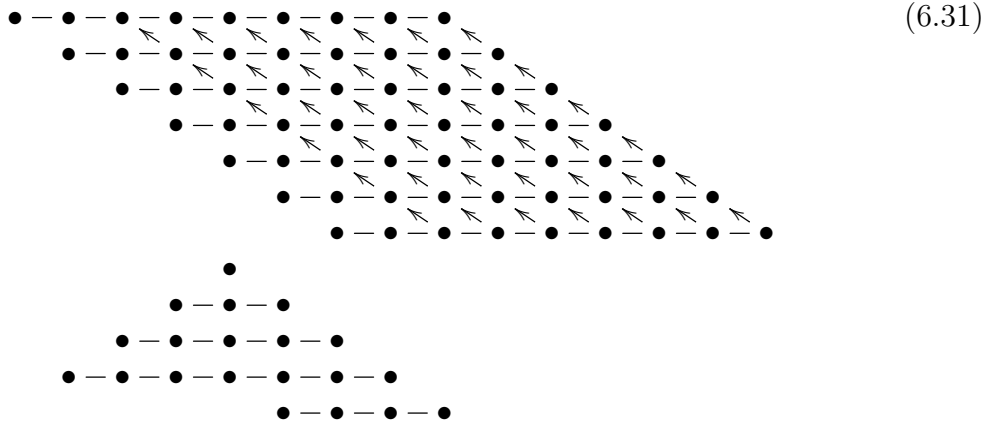
$$C_1 \leq D_2.$$

The first $D_1 - D_2 + 1$ steps of the algorithm produce segments

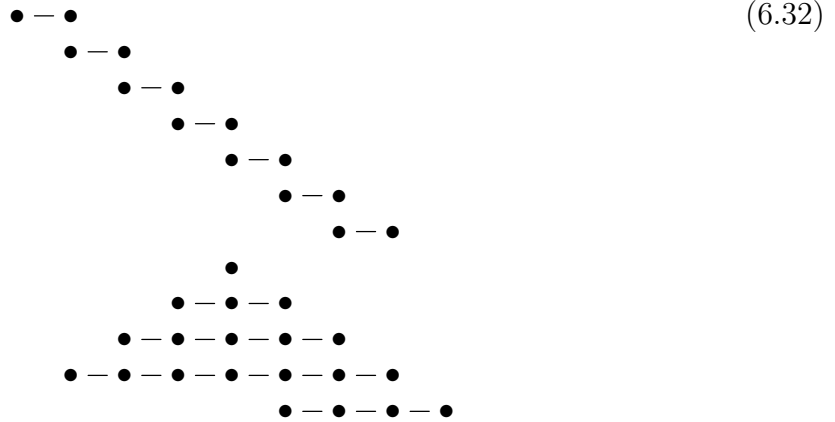
$$[B_1, D_1]^{(\rho)}, [B_1 - 1, D_1 - 1]^{(\rho)}, \dots, [D_1 - D_2 + 1 + B_1 - D_1, D_1 - D_2 + 1]^{(\rho)}$$

(for the last step there were two ends to start MWA^\leftarrow , one coming from the end of a truncated segment from a_1 , and the other from the end of a segment from a_2 ; the condition $C_2 < C_1$ implies that we must start with the end of a truncated segment from a_1).

We illustrate this stage of the algorithm by the following drawing:



In our example, after removing points of the segments that we have already used, we are now in the following situation:



We must start the next step with the end D_2 of the segment from c . Denote this segment by $[X, D_2]$. This segment is longer than $[C_1, D_2]$ since $X \leq C_2 < C_1$. Therefore, in all further stages of MWA^\leftarrow starting with this point, we will have segments of the same length as $[X, D_2]$, or longer. Therefore, at this step, only the segments from c will take part (see Remark 2.2).

Now we go to $D_2 - 1$. Then we need to start with a segment coming from a_1 , since it is shorter. In the same way as before, we now complete this step with segments coming from a_1 .

We continue these steps with possible beginnings $D_2 - 1, D_2 - 2, \dots, C_1$ (possibly several times with each of them). In the same way as above, at each step we shall deal either with segments coming from a_1 , or with segments coming from c (if we start with the end of a segment coming from a_1 , this is clear; for the end of a segment coming from c , $C_2 < C_1$ implies that we must complete such step with segments coming from c).

Further, after C_1 , the remaining steps take part only inside segments coming from c .

The above discussion implies that final result of the algorithm in this case is also

$$(a_1 + c)^t = a_1^t + c^t$$

because each step of the algorithm can be performed using the segments coming either entirely from a_1 or entirely from c .

Now we can complete the proof. We have just proved $f^t = a_1^t + c^t$. Recall that $f^t = a_1^t + c_t$. This implies

$$c_t = c^t.$$

Further, we know from earlier

$$c < a_2$$

and $c_t < a_2^t$. Now $c_t = c^t$ implies

$$c^t < a_2^t.$$

The preceding lemma now implies a contradiction. The proof of Proposition 6.4 is now complete. \square

Remark 6.4. *A. Mínguez has explained us how to get in a simple way the above proposition from Lemma 1.2 of [4] (providing in this way a proof in terms of Jacquet modules). The case when one representation is cuspidal follows from [13]. The general case follows by induction. For the induction, one needs to check the multiplicity one of the inducing representation in the Jacquet module of the induced representation, to be able to apply Lemma 1.2 of [4].*

7. REDUCIBILITY CRITERION

7.1. The case of two essentially Speh representations. Propositions 5.1 and 6.3 imply the following

Theorem 7.1. *Let $\pi_1 = u_{ess}(\delta_1, m_1)$ and $\pi_2 = u_{ess}(\delta_2, m_2)$ for some $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in \mathcal{D}$ and some positive integers m_1, m_2 . Then*

$$\pi_1 \times \pi_2$$

is reducible if and only if the underlying sets of the cuspidal supports of π_1 and π_2 are linked and π_1 and π_2 are crossed.

We now explain when the reducibility happens in a different way.

First, to have reducibility, we need to have both representations π_1 and π_2 supported on the same cuspidal \mathbb{Z} -line, i.e., in $\{\nu_\rho^k \rho; k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ for some $k \in \mathcal{C}$. We assume this in what follows.

Write

$$\pi_i = L([A_i, B_i], [A_i + 1, B_i + 1], \dots, [C_i, D_i])^{(\rho)}, \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (7.33)$$

We can always chose ρ so that $A_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Here

$$A_i \leq B_i, C_i \leq D_i$$

and

$$A_i + D_i = B_i + C_i$$

for $i = 1, 2$. We use the shorthand

$$\pi_i = u_{ess} \begin{pmatrix} A_i & B_i \\ C_i & D_i \end{pmatrix}^{(\rho)}$$

To have reducibility, the linking condition for the underlying sets of the cuspidal supports must be satisfied. This implies $A_1 \neq A_2$. Without lost of generality we can assume

$$A_1 < A_2. \quad (7.34)$$

Now, the linking condition is equivalent to

$$D_1 < D_2 \quad (7.35)$$

and

$$A_2 \leq D_1 + 1. \quad (7.36)$$

The crossing condition is now equivalent to

$$B_1 < B_2 \text{ and } C_1 < C_2.$$

Write

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} <_{strong} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

if $A < A_1, B < B_1, C < C_1$ and $D < D_1$.

Let us summarize: If π_1 and π_2 are not supported on the same cuspidal \mathbb{Z} -lines, then $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ is irreducible. If they are supported by the same cuspidal \mathbb{Z} -line, then we can write them as

$$\pi_i = u_{ess} \begin{pmatrix} A_i & B_i \\ C_i & D_i \end{pmatrix}^{(\rho)}$$

where $A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$A_i \leq B_i, C_i \leq D_i$$

and

$$A_i + D_i = B_i + C_i$$

for $i = 1, 2$.

Theorem 7.2. *The representation*

$$\pi_1 \times \pi_2 = u_{ess} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{pmatrix}^{(\rho)} \times u_{ess} \begin{pmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{pmatrix}^{(\rho)} \quad (7.37)$$

reduces if and only if

$$[A_1, D_1]_{\mathbb{Z}} \cup [A_2, D_2]_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

is a \mathbb{Z} -segment, and

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{pmatrix} <_{strong} \begin{pmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{pmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} <_{strong} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

7.2. General case. The following technical lemma follows very easily from Theorem 7.2.

Lemma 7.3. *Let the representations*

$$\pi_i = u_{ess} \begin{pmatrix} A_i & B_i \\ C_i & D_i \end{pmatrix}^{(\rho)}, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

satisfy:

- (1) $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ is irreducible;
- (2) $C_2 + D_2 \leq C_1 + D_1$;
- (3) if $C_2 + D_2 = C_1 + D_1$, then $1 \leq D_1 - B_1 \leq D_2 - B_2$.

Denote

$$C'_1 = C_1 - 1, \quad D'_1 = D_1 - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \pi'_1 = u_{ess} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C'_1 & D'_1 \end{pmatrix}^{(\rho)}$$

Then

$$\pi'_1 \times \pi_2 \quad (7.38)$$

is irreducible.

Proof. If $[A_2, D_2] \cup [A_1, D_1 - 1]$ is not a \mathbb{Z} -segment, then directly follows that (7.38) is irreducible. Therefore, we suppose that $[A_2, D_2] \cup [A_1, D_1 - 1]$ is a segment. Then clearly, $[A_2, D_2] \cup [A_1, D_1]$ is a \mathbb{Z} -segment.

Denote

$$M_i = \begin{pmatrix} A_i & B_i \\ C_i & D_i \end{pmatrix}, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad \text{and} \quad M'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C'_1 & D'_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The condition (1) of the lemma and the previous theorem imply

$$M_1 \not\prec_{strong} M_2 \quad \text{and} \quad M_2 \not\prec_{strong} M_1. \quad (7.39)$$

Suppose that (7.38) is reducible. Then the above theorem implies

$$M_1 \prec_{strong} M'_1 \quad \text{or} \quad M'_1 \prec_{strong} M_1.$$

Suppose $M_2 \prec_{strong} M'_1$. Then

$$A_2 < A_1, \quad B_2 < B_1, \quad C_2 < C_1 - 1, \quad D_2 < D_1 - 1.$$

Then obviously $C_2 < C_1$ and $D_2 < D_1$, which implies $M_2 \prec_{strong} M_1$. This contradicts (7.39).

Therefore $M'_1 \prec_{strong} M_2$. This implies $A_1 < A_2, B_1 < B_2, C_1 - 1 < C_2, D_1 - 1 < D_2$. i.e.

$$A_1 < A_2, \quad B_1 < B_2, \quad C_1 \leq C_2, \quad D_1 \leq D_2. \quad (7.40)$$

Now the last two inequalities and condition (2) from the lemma imply that

$$C_1 = C_2 \quad \text{and} \quad D_1 = D_2.$$

Now $B_1 < B_2$ implies

$$D_2 - B_2 < D_1 - B_1 \quad (7.41)$$

(since $D_1 = D_2$).

From the other side, $C_1 = C_2$ and $D_1 = D_2$ yield $C_1 + D_1 = C_2 + D_2$. Because of this, we can apply the condition (3) of the lemma, which says

$$1 \leq D_1 - B_1 \leq D_2 - B_2.$$

This contradicts (7.41). The proof is now complete. \square

The claim of the following lemma is essentially contained in I.9 of [16] (the proof in [16] is based on section I.8 there). The proof that we present bellow is very elementary (it uses the strategy of proof of Proposition 8.5 from [31], which was also used in [16]).

Lemma 7.4. *Let $\pi_i = L(d_i), i = 1, \dots, k$, be essentially Speh representations such that*

$$\pi_i \times \pi_j$$

is irreducible for all (different) $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Let σ be a permutation of $\{1, \dots, k\}$. Then

$$(1) \quad \pi_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k \cong \pi_{\sigma(1)} \times \pi_{\sigma(2)} \times \dots \times \pi_{\sigma(k)};$$

- (2) $\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k$ is a quotient of $\lambda(d_1 + \dots + d_k)$;
(3) $\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k$ has unique irreducible quotient. The irreducible quotient is isomorphic to $L(d_1 + \dots + d_k)$. It has multiplicity one in $\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k$.

Proof. The claim (1) follows directly from the basic property (4.14) of \times (and the fact that each permutation is a product of transpositions). Further, (3) is a direct consequence of (2). Therefore, it remains to prove (2). We shall do this by induction with respect to cardinality of the multi set $d_1 + \dots + d_k$.

Observe that for $k \leq 2$, $\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k$ is irreducible, which implies $\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k = L(d_1 + \dots + d_k)$. Therefore, obviously (3) holds in this situation. This provides the basis for the induction.

Fix now $m \geq 3$ and let $\pi_i = L(d_i), i = 1, \dots, k$, be essentially Speh representations such that $\pi_i \times \pi_j$ is irreducible for all (different) $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and that cardinality of $d_1 + \dots + d_k$ is m . Suppose that (2) holds in the case of cardinality $m - 1$.

First, it is enough to consider the case of $k \geq 3$. Further, it is enough to consider the case when we can write all π_i as

$$\pi_i = u_{ess} \begin{pmatrix} A_i & B_i \\ C_i & D_i \end{pmatrix}^{(\rho)}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k.$$

Consider all indexes j with maximal $C_j + D_j$, and among them, chose an index with minimal $D_j - B_j$. Denote it by i_0 . After renumeration of representations π_i , we can assume that $i_0 = 1$. Therefore, we can assume that the following holds

- (i) $C_1 + D_1 \geq C_i + D_i, \quad 2 \leq i \leq k$;
(ii) if $C_1 + D_1 = C_i + D_i$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, then $D_1 - B_1 \leq D_i - B_i$.

We shall now complete the proof of the lemma. First consider the case $B_1 = D_1$. By the inductive assumption, we have epimorphism

$$\lambda(d_2 + \dots + d_k) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k.$$

This implies that we have an epimorphism

$$\pi_1 \times \lambda(d_2 + \dots + d_k) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k.$$

The fact that $B_1 = D_1$ and (i) imply that

$$\pi_1 \times \lambda(d_2 + \dots + d_k) \cong \lambda(d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_k).$$

Therefore, (2) holds in this case.

It remains to consider the case

$$1 \leq D_1 - B_1.$$

Denote

$$C'_1 = C_1 - 1, \quad D'_1 = D_1 - 1.$$

and

$$\pi'_1 = u_{\text{ess}} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C'_1 & D'_1 \end{pmatrix}^{(\rho)}.$$

Denote by d'_1 the multi set which satisfies

$$\pi'_1 = L(d'_1).$$

Now by previous lemma,

$$\pi'_1 \times \pi_i$$

is irreducible for all $2 \leq i \leq k$. Denote

$$\delta_1 = \delta([C_1, D_1]^{(\rho)}).$$

Now we have an epimorphism

$$\lambda(d_1) \cong \delta_1 \times \lambda(d'_1) \twoheadrightarrow \delta_1 \times \pi'_1.$$

Therefore, we have an epimorphism

$$\delta_1 \times \pi'_1 \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1,$$

since $\lambda(d_1)$ has a unique irreducible quotient, and that quotient is π_1 . Further, we have an epimorphism

$$\delta_1 \times \pi'_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k. \quad (7.42)$$

By the inductive assumption we have an epimorphism

$$\lambda(d'_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_k) \twoheadrightarrow \pi'_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k.$$

Therefore, we have an epimorphism

$$\delta_1 \times \lambda(d'_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_k) \twoheadrightarrow \delta_1 \times \pi'_1 \times \pi_2 \times \dots \times \pi_k.$$

Observe that by our choice in (i),

$$\delta_1 \times \lambda(d'_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_k) \cong \lambda(d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_k).$$

Then the last two relations and (7.42) imply the claim (2) from the lemma. The proof is now complete. \square

In the same way as A. Zelevinsky proved Proposition 8.5 from [31] (looking also the contragredient setting), follows the next theorem from previous lemma⁷.

Theorem 7.5. *Suppose that we have essentially Speh representations π_1, \dots, π_k . Then*

$$\pi_1 \times \dots \times \pi_k$$

is irreducible if and only if the representations

$$\pi_i \times \pi_j$$

are irreducible for all $1 \leq i < j \leq l$. \square

⁷Proposition in I.9 of [16] is closely related to this theorem (in the field case)

Let P be a parabolic subgroup of $GL(n, \mathcal{A})$ with a Levi decomposition $P = MN$, let π be an irreducible unitary representation of M and let φ be a (not necessarily unitary) character of M . Then Theorem 2.3 implies that the parabolically induced representation

$$\text{Ind}_P^{GL(n, \mathcal{A})}(\varphi\pi)$$

is equivalent to a representation $\pi_1 \times \dots \times \pi_k$ considered in the above theorem. Therefore, the above theorem gives an explicit necessary and sufficient condition for the representation of type $\text{Ind}_P^{GL(n, \mathcal{A})}(\varphi\pi)$ to be irreducible.

8. RELATION WITH A RESULT OF C. MØGLIN AND J.-L. WALDSPURGER

In this section we shall recall of the (sufficient) irreducibility criterion for representations (7.37) in the case of Speh representations, obtained in Lemma I.6.3 of [16]. We follow the notation of [16], and assume in this section that \mathcal{A} is a field (non-commutative division algebras are not considered in [16]).

8.1. Some notation. Let $\delta \in \mathcal{D}^u$. As in [16], write

$$\delta[s] = \nu^s \delta.$$

Consider the following two parameters attached to δ , the (unitarizable) cuspidal representation ρ and $t \in (1/2)\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$:

$$\delta = \delta([-t, t]^{(\rho)}).$$

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $b - a \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} J(\delta, a, b) &= L(\nu^a \delta, \nu^{a+1} \delta, \dots, \nu^b \delta) = L(\delta[a], \delta[a+1], \dots, \delta[b]) \\ &= L(\delta([-t, t]^{(\rho)})[a], \delta([-t, t]^{(\rho)})[a+1], \dots, \delta([-t, t]^{(\rho)})[b]) \\ &= L(\delta([a-t, a+t]^{(\rho)}), \delta([a+1-t, a+1+t]^{(\rho)}), \dots, \delta([b-t, b+t]^{(\rho)})). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore for $\delta = \delta(\rho, 2t+1) = \delta([-t, t]^{(\rho)})$ we have

$$J(\delta, a, b) = u_{ess} \begin{pmatrix} a-t & a+t \\ b-t & b+t \end{pmatrix}^{(\rho)}. \quad (8.43)$$

8.2. Linking condition of [16]. Take two essentially Speh representations $J([-t, t]^{(\rho)}, a, b)$ and $J([-t', t']^{(\rho')}, a', b')$ as above. Then they are called linked if

- (1) $\rho \cong \rho'$;
- (2) $(a-t) - (a'-t') \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- (3) $b > b' + |t-t'|$, $a > a' + |t-t'|$ and $a-b \leq 1+t+t'$, or
 $b' > b + |t-t'|$, $a' > a + |t-t'|$ and $a'-b \leq 1+t+t'$.

8.3. Irreducibility result of C. Mœglin and J.-L. Waldspurger. Now we recall of a claim in (ii) of Lemma in I.6.3 of [16]: if $J([-t, t]^{(\rho)}, a, b)$ and $J(\delta([-t', t']^{(\rho')}), a', b')$ are not linked, then

$$J([-t, t]^{(\rho)}, a, b) \times J(\delta([-t', t']^{(\rho')}), a', b')$$

is irreducible.

8.4. Another interpretation of the linking condition. We analyze the first condition in (3). This condition is equivalent to the fact that the following hold:

$$b - t > b' - t', \quad a - t > a' - t' \quad \text{and} \quad a - t \leq b' + t' + 1$$

and

$$b + t > b' + t', \quad a + t > a' + t' \quad \text{and} \quad a - t \leq b' + t' + 1.$$

Write

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} := \begin{pmatrix} a - t & a + t \\ b - t & b + t \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{pmatrix} := \begin{pmatrix} a' - t' & a' + t' \\ b' - t' & b' + t' \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now the first condition in (3) becomes

$$C' < C, \quad A' < A \quad \text{and} \quad A \leq D' + 1$$

and

$$D' < D, \quad B' < B \quad \text{and} \quad A \leq D' + 1,$$

i.e.

$$\begin{pmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{pmatrix} < \text{strong} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$$

and $[A', D']_{\mathbb{Z}} \cup [A, D]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is a \mathbb{Z} -segment.

Analysis of the second condition in (3) gives the opposite inequality.

Therefore, the above analysis of the linking condition together with the formula (8.43), tells us that the irreducibility result of C. Mœglin and J.-L. Waldspurger from Lemma I.6.3 (recalled in 8.3) is exactly one implication of the irreducibility criterion of Theorem 7.2 in the case that \mathcal{A} is a field.

9. RELATION WITH A RESULT OF B. LECLERC, M. NAZAROV AND J.-Y. THIBON

In this section we describe what gives specialization of Theorem 1 from [11] to the case of unramified representations of general linear groups over a non-archimedean local field F .

Let $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$, $\alpha_1 \geq \alpha_2 \geq \dots \geq \alpha_r$ be a partition of $m \geq 1$ into positive integers, and $x \in \mathbb{Z}$. Denote by

$$\mathbf{m}(\alpha, x) = \sum_{i=1}^r ([x - i + 1, x - i + \alpha_i]) \in M(\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{Z})).$$

To such multiset $\mathbf{m}(\alpha, x)$ attach the set

$$\mathcal{I}(\alpha, x) = \langle -\infty, x - r \rangle \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^r \{x - i + \alpha_i + 1\}.$$

In other words, $\mathcal{I}(\alpha, x)$ consist of all the integers which are strictly left from the support of $\mathbf{m}(\alpha, x)$, together with all the integers that one gets increasing each end of segment in $\mathbf{m}(\alpha, x)$ by 1. Let $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$ and denote $\pi = L(\mathbf{m}(\alpha, x)^{(\rho)})$. Then we define

$$\mathcal{I}_\rho(\pi) := \mathcal{I}(\alpha, x).$$

Observe that above π is a special case of a ladder representation defined in [10].

We can graphically interpret $\mathbf{m}(\alpha, x)$ by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} x & & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & & x - 1 + \alpha_1 & & (9.44) \\ x - 1 & & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & & x - 2 + \alpha_2 & & \\ & & \dots & & & & \\ x - (r - 1) + 1 & & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & & x - r + \alpha_r & & \\ x - r + 1 & & \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet - \bullet & & x - r + \alpha_r, & & \end{array}$$

and further, $\mathcal{I}(\alpha, x)$ can be graphically interpreted by

$$\dots \quad \circ \quad \circ \quad \circ \quad \circ \quad \quad \quad \circ \quad \quad \circ \quad \dots \quad \circ \quad \circ \quad (9.45)$$

For a subset X of \mathbb{Z} we denote by $[X]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ the smallest segment in \mathbb{Z} containing X .

Now we have

Theorem 9.1. ([11]) *Let $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$, $\alpha_1 \geq \alpha_2 \geq \dots \geq \alpha_r$ and $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s)$, $\beta_1 \geq \beta_2 \geq \dots \geq \beta_s$ be partitions of positive integers m and n respectively, and $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$. Suppose that χ is an unramified character of F^\times . Then:*

(1) *If*

$$y < x,$$

then $L(\mathbf{m}(\alpha, x)^{(x)}) \times L(\mathbf{m}(\beta, y)^{(x)})$ reduces \iff ⁸

$$[\mathcal{I}(\alpha, x) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\beta, y)]_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap (\mathcal{I}(\beta, y) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\alpha, x)) \neq \emptyset.$$

(2) *The case*

$$x < y$$

reduces to the previous case applying commutativity of R , and the condition for reducibility becomes \iff

$$(\mathcal{I}(\alpha, x) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\beta, y)) \cap [\mathcal{I}(\beta, y) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\alpha, x)]_{\mathbb{Z}} \neq \emptyset.$$

(3) *Suppose*

$$x = y.$$

Then $L(\mathbf{m}(\alpha, x)^{(x)}) \times L(\mathbf{m}(\beta, y)^{(x)})$ reduces \iff ⁹

$$[\mathcal{I}(\alpha, x) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\beta, y)]_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap (\mathcal{I}(\beta, y) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\alpha, x)) \neq \emptyset$$

and

$$(\mathcal{I}(\alpha, x) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\beta, y)) \cap [\mathcal{I}(\beta, y) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\alpha, x)]_{\mathbb{Z}} \neq \emptyset.$$

Consider representations

$$\pi_i = u_{ess} \begin{pmatrix} A_i & B_i \\ C_i & D_i \end{pmatrix}^{(x)}, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

We shall now apply Theorem 9.1 to test reducibility of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$.

Observe that

$$\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_i) = \langle -\infty, A_i - 1 \rangle \cup [B_i + 1, D_i + 1].$$

We consider three cases.

Suppose $C_1 = C_2$. Without loss of generality we can assume $A_1 \leq A_2$. Then $\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) = [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \setminus [B_2 + 1, D_2 + 1]$, and therefore

$$[\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2)]_{\mathbb{Z}} = [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \setminus [B_2 + 1, D_2 + 1].$$

From the other side

$$\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1) \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \setminus [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1].$$

These two subsets are disjoint. Therefore, Theorem 9.1 implies irreducibility.

⁸In the paper [11] is the condition: if there exist $i < j < k$ such that $i, k \in \mathcal{I}(\alpha, x) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\beta, y)$ and $j \in \mathcal{I}(\beta, y) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\alpha, x)$.

⁹In the paper [11] is the condition: if there exist i, j, k, l such that $i, k \in \mathcal{I}(\alpha, x) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\beta, y)$ and $j, l \in \mathcal{I}(\beta, y) \setminus \mathcal{I}(\alpha, x)$ satisfying either $i < j < k < l$ or $j < i < l < k$.

Suppose now $C_1 < C_2$. We first consider the case $A_2 \leq A_1$. Now $\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1) = [B_2 + 1, D_2 + 1] \setminus [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1]$, and therefore

$$[\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1)]_{\mathbb{Z}} = [B_2 + 1, D_2 + 1] \setminus [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1].$$

This is obviously disjoint with $\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2)$. Now Theorem 9.1 implies irreducibility.

It remains to consider the case $C_1 < C_2$ and $A_1 < A_2$. Suppose first that $D_2 \leq D_1$. Then

$$\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) = [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \setminus [B_2 + 1, D_2 + 1].$$

Further

$$\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1) = [A_1, A_2 - 1] \cup [B_2 + 1, D_2 + 1] \setminus [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1].$$

Now $D_2 \leq D_1$ implies

$$[\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1)]_{\mathbb{Z}} \subseteq [A_1, B_1].$$

We see again disjointness and again get irreducibility.

We are left with the case $C_1 < C_2$, $A_1 < A_2$ and $D_1 < D_2$. Recall

$$\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) = [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1] \setminus [B_2 + 1, D_2 + 1]$$

and

$$\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1) = [A_1, A_2 - 1] \cup [B_2 + 1, D_2 + 1] \setminus [B_1 + 1, D_1 + 1].$$

Suppose $B_2 \leq B_1$. Then $\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2)$ is empty, which implies irreducibility. Suppose now $B_1 \leq B_2$. Then $[\mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1)]_{\mathbb{Z}} = [A_1, D_2 + 1]$. $B_1 \in \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_2) \setminus \mathcal{I}_\chi(\pi_1)$. Now obviously, B_1 is in the intersection. This implies reducibility.

Therefore, we have just seen that Theorem 9.1 implies our result in the unramified case when \mathcal{A} is a field.

Remark 9.2. *Observe that the theory of types for general linear groups over division algebras developed in [19] - [22], together with the theory of covers from [8], should relatively easily imply that Theorem 9.1 holds if one puts any $\rho \in \mathcal{C}$ instead of χ (see [23] and [3] for such applications of [19] - [22] and [8]; we have not checked all details for the implication in the case that we consider in this section). Therefore, the main result of our paper should follow from [11] using [19] - [22] and [8].*

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