Generalized Shalika model on $SO_{4n}(F)$, symplectic linear model on $Sp_{4n}(F)$ and theta correspondence

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Abstract

We show that if an irreducible admissible representation of $SO_{4n}(F)$ has a generalized Shalika model, then its small theta lift to $Sp_{4n}(F)$ has the symplectic linear model, thus answering a question posed by D. Jiang. Here $F$ is a non-archimedean field of characteristic zero.

1 Introduction

The fundamental results of Arthur led to the classification of the automorphic discrete spectrum of the classical groups. The automorphic representations of a classical group are grouped into global (Arthur) packets. Global Arthur packets are formed using local Arthur packets. It is very important to have a way to distinguish representations inside a local packet, being it Arthur or Langlands packet. The characterization of the representations in a packet by models they have turns out to be very important; let us just mention the landmark work of Gan, Gross, Prasad, Waldspurger and others on restriction problems for classical groups and existence of Bessel and Fourier-Jacobi models ([4],[5], etc.). The second use of models for groups over local fields or periods for groups over global fields is their use for the determination of poles of the global L-functions. In that way D. Jiang introduced the generalized Shalika model for the split group $SO_{4n}(F)$, where $F$ is a local non-archimedean field of characteristic zero. In more detail, Jiang introduced this model in [10] with the Langlands-Shahidi method to characterize irreducible automorphic cuspidal representations $\pi$ of $GL_{2n}$ whose global L-function $L(s, \pi, \Lambda^2)$ has a pole for $s = 1$. Moreover, Jiang formulated conjectures about the characterizations of local Arthur packets containing a member having a non-zero generalized Shalika model (cf. the fourth section of [9]); these conjectures can be viewed as a specific case of on-going research into spherical varieties (cf. [13]).

Jiang also observed the following: let $\sigma$ be an irreducible cuspidal symplectic representation of $GL_{2n}(F)$, where $F$ is a non-archimedean fields of characteristic zero. If we induce parabolically from the representation $\sigma$ twisted by $1/2$ to a representation of $SO_{4n}(F)$, we get a reducible representation whose Langlands quotient has a generalized Shalika model. Similarly, if we induce from
σ (twisted buy 1/2) parabolically to $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$, the representation is reducible, and its Langlands quotient has a non-zero symplectic linear model. It turns out that these two Langlands quotients are related through theta correspondence. This fact fits nicely into interpretation of symplecticity of representations of $\text{GL}_{2n}(F)$ in terms of various functorialities and models existing on members of a dual pair $(\text{O}_{4n}(F), \text{Sp}_{4n}(F))$; this is nicely explained in [8], p. 541.

In this note, we answer a question of Jiang posed in [8], p. 542. Namely, as we mentioned above, in the specific cases of induction from an irreducible supercuspidal symplectic representation of $\text{GL}_{2n}(F)$, the corresponding Langlands quotients, which have a non-zero generalized Shalika model, and a non-zero symplectic linear model, respectively, are related through the theta correspondence. We prove that this feature occurs generally; i.e., if an irreducible smooth representation of $\text{SO}_{4n}(F)$ has a non-zero generalized Shalika model, then its small theta lift to $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ is non-zero and has a non-zero symplectic linear model. This result suggests that the functorialities mentioned in the preceding paragraph (cf. [8], p. 541) can be generalized in an appropriate setting, raising further questions about Gelfand-Graev models and Fourier-Jacobi models of the representations of $\text{SO}_{4n}(F)$ and $\text{SO}_{4n}(F)$ we have studied.

Our proof is based on a direct calculation of a twisted Jacquet module of the Weil representation (for a fixed additive character), and not on the more thorough study of the properties of representations having generalized Shalika or symplectic linear model. We adopted the latter approach in a toy example where we worked out the case of $n = 1$ ([3]). Here a slight disambiguation is needed (as we explain in the next subsection), since actually $\text{O}_{4n}(F)$ and $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ occur as a dual reductive pair, so we need to extend this irreducible representation of $\text{SO}_{4n}(F)$ to an irreducible representation of $\text{O}_{4n}(F)$.

1.1 Notation and Preliminaries

Let $F$ be a non-archimedean field of characteristic zero. We use Howe duality conjecture, which is now proved for any residual characteristic (cf. [6]), so we do not need any additional assumptions on residual characteristic. We fix a non-trivial additive character $\psi : F \to \mathbb{C}^*$.

Let

$$J_n := \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & \\ 1 & & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}_n(F).$$

We realize the $F$-points of (split) special orthogonal group $O_{4n}$ as

$$O_{4n}(F) = \{ A \in \text{GL}_{4n}(F) | A^t J_{4n} A = J_{4n}, \}$$

and $\text{SO}_{4n}(F)$ is realized a subgroup of $O_{4n}(F)$ consisting of matrices of determinant 1. We fix the maximal diagonal torus $T$ and the Borel subgroup $B$ of upper triangular matrices in $\text{SO}_{4n}(F)$. We let $P = MN$ be a standard maximal parabolic subgroup of $\text{SO}_{4n}(F)$, whose Levi subgroup $M$ is isomorphic to
GL_{2n}(F).

It is embedded via
\[ \iota : \text{GL}_{2n}(F) \hookrightarrow \text{SO}_{4n}(F), \quad g \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & J_{2n}g^{-t}J_{2n} \end{pmatrix} \]

and the \( F \)-points of its unipotent radical \( N \) are given by all matrices
\[ y(X) = \begin{pmatrix} I_{2n} & X \\ 0 & I_{2n} \end{pmatrix}, \]

such that \( X^t = -J_{2n}XJ_{2n} \). We refer to \( P \) as the Siegel subgroup. The subgroup \( \mathcal{H} \subset P(F) \) generated by all \( \iota(g) \) for \( g \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \) and all \( y \in N(F) \) is called the \textit{generalized Shalika subgroup} of \( \text{SO}_{4n}(F) \). Here \( \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \) is the symplectic group realized as
\[ \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) = \left\{ A \in \text{GL}_{2n}(F) \mid A^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J_n \\ -J_n & 0 \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J_n \\ -J_n & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}. \]

We consider \( \psi \) to be a character of \( N \) by
\[ \psi(y(X)) = \psi \left( \text{tr} \left( \begin{pmatrix} -I_n & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} X \right) \right) \]

and then we extend it to a character \( \psi_{\mathcal{H}} \) of \( \mathcal{H} \) by demanding it is trivial on \( \iota(\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)) \) (this is well defined because it is easily checked that \( \mathcal{H} \) is the stabilizer of a character \( \psi \) in \( P \)).

**Definition 1.1.** An irreducible admissible representation \( \pi \) of \( \text{SO}_{4n}(F) \) is said to have a non-zero generalized Shalika model if
\[ \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}}(\pi, \psi_{\mathcal{H}}) \neq 0. \]

The group \( \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \) injects into \( \text{Sp}_{4n}(F) \) via
\[ \left( \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ a_1 & b_1 \\ c & d_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1) \]

Here \( a, b, c, d, a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1 \) are \( n \times n \) matrices.

**Definition 1.2.** An irreducible admissible representation \( \pi \) on \( \text{Sp}_{4n}(F) \) has a symplectic linear model if
\[ \text{Hom}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}(\pi, 1_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}) \neq 0. \]
Since we need representations of the full orthogonal group to enter the theta correspondence, we recall the following well-known criterion. Let $\epsilon \in O_{2n}(F)$ be the element

$$
\epsilon = \begin{pmatrix}
I_{n-1} & 1 \\
1 & I_{n-1}
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

For an irreducible admissible representation $\tau$ of $SO_{2n}(F)$, we denote by $\tau^\epsilon$ representation of $SO_{2n}(F)$ on the same space, defined by $\tau^\epsilon(g) = \tau(\epsilon g \epsilon^{-1})$. We can pass between irreducible admissible representations of $O_{2n}(F)$ and $SO_{2n}(F)$ as follows:

**Lemma 1.1** (cf. [12] 3.II.5, Lemme).

1. Let $\pi$ be an irreducible admissible representation of $O_{2n}(F)$. Then $\pi|_{SO_{2n}(F)}$ is irreducible if and only if $\pi \ncong \pi \otimes \det$.

2. Let $\tau$ be an irreducible admissible representation of $SO_{2n}(F)$. Then either

   (A) $\tau \ncong \tau^\epsilon$; then $\text{Ind}_{O_{2n}(F)}^{SO_{2n}(F)}(\tau) =: \pi$ is irreducible and satisfies $\pi = \pi \otimes \det$, or

   (B) $\tau \cong \tau^\epsilon$; then $\text{Ind}_{O_{2n}(F)}^{SO_{2n}(F)}(\tau)$ is reducible and the direct sum of two non-equivalent irreducible representations $\pi$ and $\pi \otimes \det$.

We use this lemma to adapt the theta correspondence to representations of $SO_{2n}(F)$. Let $\omega_{m,k}$ denote the Weil representation (with respect to an additive character $\psi'$) of a dual pair consisting of the split orthogonal group $O(V)(F)$ where dimension of $V$ is $2m$ and of the symplectic group $Sp(W)$ where the dimension of $W$ is $2k$. The maximal quotient of $\omega_{m,k}$ on which $O(V)(F) = O_{2m}(F)$ acts as a multiple of an irreducible representation $\pi$ decomposes as $\pi \otimes \Theta(\pi, k)$, where $\Theta(\pi, k)$ is a finite-length $Sp_{2k}(F)$–module. This module has the unique irreducible quotient (Howe conjecture) which we denote by $\theta(\pi, k)$.

We analogously define an irreducible $Sp_{2k}(F)$–module $\theta(\tau, k)$ for an irreducible representation $\tau$ of $SO_{2n}(F)$. We have

$$
\theta(\tau, k) \cong \theta(\pi, k) \text{ if (A)}
$$

$$
\theta(\tau, k) := \theta(\pi, k) \oplus \theta(\pi \otimes \det, k) \text{ if (B)}.
$$

**Remark.** In the remainder of this paper, we are concerned with the theta lifts of irreducible representations of $SO_{4n}(F)$ to irreducible representations of $Sp_{4n}(F)$, so we are always dealing with the Weil representation $\omega_{2n,2n}$ so we denote $\theta(\tau, 2n)$ by $\theta(\tau)$. We retain the notation from Lemma 1.1.

Assume that $\tau$ is in irreducible representation of $SO_{4n}(F)$ such that it satisfies condition (A) from Lemma 1.1 and that it has a non-zero generalized Shalika functional, say $\lambda$. Then, $\pi|_{SO_{4n}(F)} = \tau \oplus \tau^\epsilon$ and we can define a Shalika functional on the representation $\pi$ by prescribing that it is equal to $\lambda$ on
and zero on $\tau^\epsilon$. If $\tau$ with a non-zero generalized Shalika model satisfies (B) then the situation is even more straightforward since then $\pi|_{SO_{4n}(F)} = \tau$. So, we may conclude that we can always extend generalized Shalika functional from irreducible representation of $SO_{4n}(F)$ to irreducible representations of $O_{4n}(F)$ in the sense of Lemma 1.1.

We note that in (very limited number) of explicitly known representations $\tau$ with the non-zero generalized Shalika models ([8],[10],[3]), we always had in these examples the situation (A). We know that the following holds ([14]):

**Theorem 1.2.** Assume that $\sigma$ is an irreducible admissible representation of the split $O_{2m}(F)$. Then the following holds:

$$n(\sigma) + (\sigma \otimes \text{det}) = 2m.$$  

Here $n(\sigma)$ denotes the rank of the first non-zero occurrence of the representation $\sigma$ in theta correspondence.

Because of that, if $\tau$ is irreducible representation of $SO_{4n}(F)$ in situation (A), we have that $n(\pi) = 2n$ and $\theta(\tau, 2n) = \theta(\pi, 2n) \neq 0$. We denote $\theta'(\tau) = \theta(\tau, 2n)$.

If $\tau$ is in situation (B), at least one of the representations $\pi$, $\pi \otimes \text{det}$ has a non-zero theta lift to the rank $2n$. Now, we denote by $\theta'(\tau)$ one of the non-zero lifts $\theta(\pi, 2n)$ or $\theta(\pi \otimes \text{det}, 2n)$ (and both $\pi$ and $\pi \otimes \text{det}$ have a non-zero generalized Shalika model).

We use $\text{ind}$ to denote the compact induction, and $\text{Ind}$ to denote the non-compact induction. By $\rightarrow$ we denote a surjective mapping. From now on, we study representations of groups $SO_{4n}(F)$ and $Sp_{4n}(F)$ for $n \geq 2$, since $n = 1$ case is resolved in [3].

2

We continue to assume that $(\pi,V)$ is an irreducible representation of $O_{4n}(F)$ with a non-zero generalized Shalika model such that $\theta(\pi) \neq 0$. We want to express a property of having non-zero generalized Shalika model in terms of twisted Jacquet modules. We continue to use the notation from the previous section. We form a subspace

$$V_\psi(N) := \text{span}\{\pi(n)v - \psi(n)v : v \in V, n \in N\},$$

where $N$ is the unipotent radical of the Siegel standard parabolic subgroup of $SO_{4n}(F)$. Then, it is straightforward that the twisted Jacquet module $R_{H,\psi}(\pi) := V/V_\psi(N)$ is a $Sp_{2n}(F)$–module, since, by definition, $Sp_{2n}(F) \subset GL_{2n} \cong M$ is a stabilizer of a character $\psi$ of $N$. Now, the existence of the non-zero generalized Shalika model on $\pi$ is equivalent to the fact that $R_{H,\psi}(\pi)$, as a $Sp_{2n}(F)$–module, has the trivial quotient, i.e. there exists a non-zero functional $\lambda$ on $R_{H,\psi}(\pi)$ satisfying

$$\lambda(\pi(s)v + V_\psi(N)) = \lambda(v + V_\psi(N)).$$

5
2.1 Calculation of $R_{H,\psi}(\omega_{2n,2n})$

Recall that we view $\omega_{2n,2n}$ as a representation of $O_{4n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$. The above discussion motivates us to examine $R_{H,\psi}(\omega_{2n,2n})$ more thoroughly. This is obviously an $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$-module. Note that we have a non-trivial additive character $\psi$ appearing in the definition of the generalized Shalika model; assume that an additive character $\psi_a(x) := \psi(ax)$, where $a \in F^*$, enters the definition of theta correspondence (we do not emphasize $\psi_a$ in the notation of $\omega_{2n,2n}$).

A general description of the twisted Jacquet modules of this kind is given in ([12], pp. 72). We further elaborate on this description which is given not necessarily for the Weil representation, but in the more general context.

We study the Schrödinger model of the Weil representation $\omega_{2n,2n}$ defined in the following way: let $V = V'_2 \oplus V''_2$ be a complete polarization of the quadratic space $V$ on which $O_{4n}(F)$ acts. Let $W$ be $4n$-dimensional skew-symmetric space on which $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ acts. We denote by $W = V \otimes W = V'_2 \otimes W \oplus V''_2 \otimes W$. Then, the Schrödinger model of $\omega_{2n,2n}$ is realized on the Schwartz space $S(V'_2 \otimes W)$. Sometimes we use an isomorphism $V'_2 \otimes W \cong W^{2n}$, so that given a basis $\{e_1, \ldots, e_{2n}\}$ of an isotropic space $V'_2$, we have

$$e_1 \otimes w_1 + \cdots + e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n} \mapsto (w_1, \ldots, w_{2n}).$$

To be able to directly apply formulas for the Weil representation given in ([11], p. 38) we take a little bit different matrix realization of $O_{4n}(F)$ (isomorphic to ours defined above) where in the definition of $O_{4n}(F)$ the symmetric form is defined not by using the matrix $J_{4n}$ but the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_{2n} \\ I_{2n} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Then,

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} n(S) = \begin{bmatrix} I_{2n} \\ \end{bmatrix} S \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_{2n} \end{bmatrix} : S^t = -S \end{bmatrix}.$$ 

Note that then the action of $N$ in $\omega_{2n,2n}$ is given by the homothety ([11], p. 38)

$$\omega_{2n,2n}(n(S),1)\phi(w) = \psi_a(\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\langle w, w \rangle S))\phi(w),$$

where $w = (w_1, \ldots, w_{2n}) \in W^{2n}$, $\phi \in S(W^{2n})$. Here $\langle x, x \rangle$ denotes $2n \times 2n$ skew-symmetric matrix whose $(i,j)$-entry is $\langle w_i, w_j \rangle$. We examine (we adopt the notation of [12], p. 72)

$$\Omega(\psi) = \left\{ w \in W^{2n} : \psi_a(\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\langle w, w \rangle S)) = \psi(H(S)) = \psi(\text{tr}(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} S)) \right\},$$

where the action of the Shalika character is adjusted because of the modified definition of $N$. By changing $a \mapsto a^{-1}$, we get the condition

$$\Omega(\psi) = \left\{ w \in W^{2n} : \psi(\text{tr}(S(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix}) S)) = 1, \forall S^t = -S \in M_n(F) \right\}.$$ 

By Lemma on p. 73 of [12], the restriction on $\Omega(\psi)$ gives the isomorphism of $R_{H,\psi}(\omega_{2n,2n})$ with the action of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ on $S(\Omega(\psi))$. Now we examine this action more thoroughly.
We can get rid of $\psi$ in the above definition of $\Omega(\psi)$. We see that in the following calculation. We define an skew-symmetric matrix $A := \frac{1}{2} \langle w, w \rangle - a \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. We put $A = \begin{bmatrix} x & b \\ -b^t & d \end{bmatrix}$, where $x^t = -x, d^t = -d$ and $S = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1^t & d_1 \end{bmatrix}$ with $a_1 = -a_1, d_1 = -d_1$. The condition becomes

$$\psi(tr(a_1 x - b_1 b^t - b_1^t b + d_1 d)) = 1,$$

for all $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1^t & d_1 \end{bmatrix}$. If we take $a_1 = d_1 = 0$ and $b_1 = \lambda e_{i,j}$, where $e_{i,j}$ is a $n \times n$ matrix whose entries are all zero except the entry $(i,j)$ which is 1. We get that $\psi(2\lambda b_{i,j}) = 1$, for all $\lambda \in F^*$. Since $\psi$ is non-trivial, we get that $b_{i,j} = 0$. This holds for every $(i,j)$ so that $b = 0$. Since $n \geq 2$, we can take $a_1 = d_1 = \lambda e_{i,j} - \lambda e_{j,i}$, for some $i \neq j$. Then, the condition becomes $\psi(2\lambda(x + d)_{j,i}) = 1, \forall \lambda \in F^*$.

We get that $(x + d)_{j,i} = 0$, for all $j \neq i$. We get that $x + d = 0$. If we take $a_1 = -d_1 = \lambda e_{i,j} - \lambda e_{j,i}$, for some $i \neq j$, we analogously get $(x - d)_{j,i} = 0$ and then we get $x = d = 0$. Thus,

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \langle w, w \rangle - a \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

Thus,

$$\Omega(\psi) = \left\{ w \in W^{2n} : \frac{1}{2} \langle w, w \rangle - a \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \right\}.$$

Recall that the action of $Sp_{2n}(F) \times Sp_{4n}(F)$ on $w = e_1 \otimes w_1 + \cdots + e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n}$ is given as follows: for $(g_1, g_2) \in Sp_{2n}(F) \times Sp_{4n}(F)$ we have

$$(g_1, g_2)(e_1 \otimes w_1 + \cdots + e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n}) = g_1 e_1 \otimes g_2 w_2 + \cdots + g_1 e_{2n} \otimes g_2 w_{2n}.$$ 

We put $g_1 e_i = \sum_{l=1}^{2n} a_{i,l} e_l$, $i = 1, \ldots, 2n$. So we get

$$(g_1, g_2)(e_1 \otimes w_1 + \cdots + e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n}) = e_1 \otimes (\sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_{1,i} g_2 w_i) + \cdots + e_{2n} \otimes (\sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_{2n,i} g_2 w_i).$$

We denote $w'_i = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_{j,i} g_2 w_i$. Now, it is a straightforward that

$$\langle w'_i, w'_j \rangle = \langle w_i, w_j \rangle, \forall i, j $$

(we use that $g_1 \in Sp_{2n}(F)$, where we now realize $Sp_{2n}(F)$ as

$$Sp_{2n}(F) = \left\{ g_1 \in GL_{2n}(F) : g_1^t \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} g_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ -I_n & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$ 

This is, of course, what we knew in advance and it just means that the action of $Sp_{2n}(F) \times Sp_{4n}(F)$ preserves $\Omega(\psi)$.

We want to analyze the orbits of this action.
Lemma 2.1. The action of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ on $\Omega(\psi)$ is transitive.

Proof. Note that for $w = e_1 \otimes w_1 + \cdots + e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n} = (w_1, \ldots, w_{2n}) \in \Omega(\psi)$ the defining relation of $\Omega(\psi)$ guarantees that the set $\{w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_{2n}\}$ is linearly independent (these vectors form a symplectic basis (up to scalar) of $2n$-dimensional non-degenerate subspace of $W$). An element $g_2 \in \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ turns span$\{w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_{2n}\}$ into another non-degenerate $2n$-dimensional subspace of $W$ with a (up to scalar) symplectic basis $\{g_2w_1, \ldots, g_2w_{2n}\}$, and then $g_1$ acts on the $\{g_2w_1, \ldots, g_2w_{2n}\}$ by turning it into another basis of the same space.

Let $w = (w_1, \ldots, w_{2n})$, $w' = (w_1', \ldots, w_{2n}') \in \Omega(\psi)$ and denote

$$V_1 = \text{span}\{w_1, \ldots, w_{2n}\} \quad \text{and} \quad V_2 = \text{span}\{w_1', \ldots, w_{2n}'\}.$$ 

We define $f : V_1 \to V_2$ with $f(w_i) = w_i'$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, 2n$. It is obvious that $f$ is an isometry. By the Witt’s theorem, there exists an isometry on $W$ (thus an element $g_2 \in \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$) extending $f$. This means that $(1, g_2)w = w'$.

We fix $w_0 = (w_1, \ldots, w_{2n})$ in $\Omega(\psi)$ and let $G_1 \subset \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ is a stabilizer of that point. By the known results (cf. [12], p.73), since there is only one orbit for this action on $\Omega(\psi)$, we have

$$R_{\mathcal{H}, \psi}(\omega_{2n,2n}) \cong \text{ind}_{G_1}^{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} \omega_{w_0}. \quad (5)$$

Here $\omega_{w_0}$ is a representation of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ satisfying

$$(\omega_{2n,2n})(g_1, g_2)f(w_0) = \omega_{w_0}(g_1, g_2)f(w_0(g_1, g_2)).$$

Since $\omega_{w_0}$ is a character, it must be equal to 1. Indeed, when we check the formulas from ([11], p. 38) we get

$$(\omega_{2n,2n})(g_1, 1)f(w_0) = f(g_1^t e_1 \otimes w_1 + \cdots + g_2^t e_{2n} \otimes w_{2n}),$$

and

$$(\omega_{2n,2n})(1, g_2)f(w_0) = f(e_1 \otimes g_2^{-1}w_1 + \cdots + e_{2n} \otimes g_2^{-1}w_{2n}).$$

Lemma 2.2. Let $G_1$ be the stabilizer of $w_0$ with respect to $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ action given by (3). Then,

$$G_1 \cong \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$$

given with

$$(g_1, g_2) \mapsto (g_1^{-1}, (g_1, g_2)),$$

where $(g_1, g_2)$ from the right hand side belongs to $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \subset \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$, and where $W$ is decomposed as a orthogonal direct sum of non-degenerate symplectic spaces of dimensions $2n$ and each copy of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ is the symplectic group of the corresponding subspace.
Proof. According to the interpretation of this action given in the proof of Lemma 2.1, for \((g_1, g_2) \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)\) to be in \(G_1\), it is needed that, for \(V_1 := \text{span}\{u_1, \ldots, u_{2n}\}\), we have \(g_2(V_1) = V_1\). Since \(V_1\) is non degenerate, we have the orthogonal direct decomposition
\[
W = V_1 \oplus V_1^\perp,
\]
where \(V_1^\perp\) denotes the orthogonal complement of \(V_1\). Now, we immediately have \(g_2(V_1^\perp) = V_1^\perp\) and \(g_2 \mapsto (g_2|_{V_1}, g_2|_{V_1^\perp})\) is injective. Note that \(g_2|_{V_1}\) and \(g_2|_{V_1^\perp}\) belong to the symplectic groups of \(V_1\) and \(V_1^\perp\), respectively. Then, for \(g_1\) such that \((g_1, g_2) \in G_1\) we must have (from (3)) that \(g_1 = (g_2|_{V_1^\perp})^{-1}\). □

Note that a function \(f\) from \(\text{ind}^{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}_{G_1} 1 = \text{ind}^{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} 1\) satisfies
\[
f(g_1^{-1}, (g_1', g_2'))((\alpha, \beta)) = f((\alpha, \beta)),
\]
for all \((\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)\) and \((g_1^{-1}, (g_1', g_2')) \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)\). \(f\) is also smooth and compactly supported in \(\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)\) modulo \(G_1\). Note that this means that \(f((\alpha, \beta)) = f(1, (\alpha', 1)\beta)\), so that \(f\) is completely determined by its restriction to \(\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)\). We define
\[
\phi_f(\beta) = f(1, \beta).
\]
We also note that \(\phi_f : \text{Sp}_{4n}(F) \to \mathbb{C}\) is left \(\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)\) invariant with respect to the second copy of \(\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)\). We get that
\[
f \mapsto \phi_f
\]
is a bijection from \(\text{ind}^{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} 1\) to \(\text{ind}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} 1\) (we easily get that \(\phi_f\) is smooth and compactly supported modulo the second copy of \(\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)\)). The action of \(\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)\) on \(\text{ind}^{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} 1\) becomes
\[
R(g_1, g_2)\phi(\beta) = \phi((g_1', 1)\beta g_2) \quad (6)
\]
on \(\text{ind}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} 1\). We have proved

Proposition 2.3. \(R_{\mu, \psi}(\omega_{2n, 2n})\) is, as a \(\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)\) module, isomorphic to \(\text{ind}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} 1\) with the action of \(\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)\) given by (6).

Note that the first copy of \(\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)\) acts as the left translation; we denote this action by \(\lambda\).

Now we want to analyze the biggest quotient of \(\text{ind}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} 1\) on which \(\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)\) (through \(\lambda\)) acts trivially. To that end, we define
\[
S' = \text{span}\{\lambda(g_2)\phi - \phi : g_2 \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(F), \phi \in \text{ind}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} 1\}.
\]
Obviously, \(\text{ind}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} 1/S'\) is that quotient; we consider it as a \(\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)\)-module.
Theorem 2.4. There is an isomorphism of $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$–modules:

$$\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1/S' \cong \text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1.$$ 

Proof. We denote

$$T(\phi)(g) = \int_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} \phi((x, 1)g)dx.$$ 

For $\phi \in \text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$ the integral on the right hand side converges. Indeed, fix $g \in \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$. We know that there exist a compact set $C_1 \subset \text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ such that $\text{supp} \phi \subset (\{1\} \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F))C_1$. Assume that $\phi((x, 1)g) \neq 0$, which means that $(x, 1) \in (\{1\} \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F))C_1g^{-1}$. We denote $C'_1 := C_1g^{-1}$. Note that $C'_1 \cap \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ is a compact set in $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$. We denote by $p_i$, $i = 1, 2$ the projections from $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$ to the first and the second copy of $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$. This means that

$$(x, 1) \in (\{1\} \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F))(p_1(C'_1) \times p_2(C'_1)) = p_1(C'_1) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F).$$

This means that $x \in p_1(C'_1)$, which is a compact set in (the first copy of) $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$. Thus, $x \mapsto \phi((x, 1)g)$ is a smooth function with the compact support in $\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)$. Thus, $T(\phi)$ is well defined function on $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$. Also, it is smooth.

Again, if $C_1$ denotes the compact set in $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$ related to the support of $\phi$ as above, then it is easy to see that $\text{supp} T(\phi) \subset (\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F))C_1$. Also, it is immediate that the following holds

$$T(\phi)((g_1, g_2)g) = T(\phi)(g), \forall (g_1, g_2) \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F), g \in \text{Sp}_{4n}(F),$$

and

$$T(R(g)\phi) = R(g)T(\phi).$$

Thus, $T$ is $\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)$–intertwining operator between $\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$ and $\text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1$. We immediately see that $T|_{S'} = 0$.

We now prove the surjectivity of the operator $T$. We use ([1], cf. [2], p. 27) to introduce the mapping

$$P_{\delta_1} : C_c^\infty(\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)) \to \text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1,$$

given by

$$P_{\delta_1}(f)(g) = \int_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} f((1, x)g)dx.$$ 

It is known that $P_{\delta_1}$ is surjective ([2], p. 27). Analogously we define a (surjective) mapping

$$P_{\delta_2} : C_c^\infty(\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)) \to \text{ind}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)}^{\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)} 1,$$

given by

$$P_{\delta_2}(f)(g) = \int_{\text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \text{Sp}_{2n}(F)} f((x, y)g)dxdy.$$
We immediately see that
\[
P_{\delta_2}(f)(g) = \int_{Sp_{2n}(F)} P_{\delta_1}(\lambda(x^t)f)(g)dx = \int_{Sp_{2n}(F)} \lambda(x^t)P_{\delta_1}(f)(g)dx = T(P_{\delta_1}(f))(g).
\]
(7)

Thus, \( P_{\delta_2}(f) = T(P_{\delta_1}(f)) \) and \( T \) is surjective.

Now we prove that \( \text{Ker} \, T = S' \). Assume that \( \phi \in \text{Ker} \, T \). Then, there exists \( f \in C^\infty_c(\text{Sp}_{4n}(F)) \) such that \( \phi = P_{\delta_1}(f) \). Thus, \( T(\phi) = P_{\delta_1}(f) = 0 \). There exist an open compact subgroup \( K \) of \( \text{Sp}_{4n}(F) \), \( g_1, \ldots, g_m \in \text{Sp}_{4n}(F) \) and \( c_1, \ldots, c_m \in \mathbb{C} \) such that
\[
f = \sum_{i=1}^{m} c_i \chi_{Kg_i}.
\]
Here we assume that for \( i \neq j \) \( Kg_i \cap Kg_j = \emptyset \) and \( \chi_{Kg_i} \) denotes the characteristic function on the right coset \( Kg_i \). We examine the first equation in (7). The integrating function,
\[
x \mapsto P_{\delta_1}((x, 1)g) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} c_i \mu_{\{1\} \times Sp_{2n}(F)}((x^{-1}, 1)Kg_i g_i^{-1} \cap \{1\} \times Sp_{2n}(F))
\]
is locally (uniformly) constant. Here \( \mu_{\{1\} \times Sp_{2n}(F)} \) denotes a Haar measure on \( \{1\} \times Sp_{2n}(F) \). Indeed, if we denote by \( K_0 := K \cap \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \{1\} \), which is compact and open in \( \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \{1\} \), we see that the function
\[
x \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^{m} c_i \mu_{\{1\} \times Sp_{2n}(F)}((x^{-1}, 1)Kg_i g_i^{-1} \cap \{1\} \times Sp_{2n}(F))
\]
is a constant on cosets \( K_0 \setminus \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \{1\} \). Also, we effectively integrate in (7) over a compact set. We integrate over a finite set of different cosets of \( K_0 \setminus \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \{1\} \). Thus, there exist \( x_1, \ldots, x_l \in \text{Sp}_{2n}(F) \times \{1\} \) such that
\[
0 = \int_{j=1}^{l} \int_{K_0 x_j} (\lambda(x^t)P_{\delta_1}(f))(g)dx = \mu_{\{1\} \times Sp_{2n}(F)}(K_0) \sum_{j=1}^{l} P_{\delta_1}(f)((x_j, 1)g),
\]
for every \( g \in \text{Sp}_{4n}(F) \). This means
\[
\lambda(x_1^t)P_{\delta_1}(f) = -\sum_{j=2}^{l} \lambda(x_j^t)P_{\delta_1}(f),
\]
so that
\[
P_{\delta_1}(f) = -\sum_{j=2}^{l} \lambda(x_1^{-t} x_j^t)P_{\delta_1}(f).
\]
This means
\[
P_{\delta_1}(f) = \phi = -\frac{1}{l} \sum_{j=2}^{l} (\lambda(x_1^{-t} x_j^t)\phi - \phi),
\]
and this means that \( \text{Ker} \, T = S' \).
\[\square\]
2.2 Conclusion

We continue to assume that $\pi$ is an irreducible representation of $O_{4n}(F)$ with a non-zero Shalika model such that $\theta(\pi) \neq 0$ is its (irreducible) small theta lift. We thus have

$$\omega_{2n,2n} \mapsto \pi \otimes \theta(\pi),$$

and, since taking a twisted Jacquet module is exact, we have

$$R_{H,\psi}(\omega_{2n,2n}) \mapsto R_{H,\psi}(\pi) \otimes \theta(\pi).$$

Since we assumed that $\pi$ has a non-zero Shalika model, there is a surjective $Sp_{2n}(F) \times Sp_{4n}(F)$ intertwining

$$R_{H,\psi}(\omega_{2n,2n}) \mapsto 1_{Sp_{2n}(F)} \otimes \theta(\pi).$$

From Theorem 2.4 it follows that there is an epimorphism

$$\text{ind}^{Sp_{4n}(F)}_{Sp_{2n}(F) \times Sp_{2n}(F)} 1 \rightarrow \theta(\pi).$$

Taking the smooth adjoint of an epimorphism above, we get that

$$\text{Hom}(\widetilde{\theta}(\pi), \text{Ind}^{Sp_{4n}(F)}_{Sp_{2n}(F) \times Sp_{2n}(F)} 1) \neq 0,$$

since $\text{ind}^{Sp_{4n}(F)}_{Sp_{2n}(F) \times Sp_{2n}(F)} 1 \cong \text{Ind}^{Sp_{4n}(F)}_{Sp_{2n}(F) \times Sp_{2n}(F)} 1$. This is equivalent to the fact that the representation $\tilde{\theta}(\pi)$ of $Sp_{4n}(F)$ has a non-zero symplectic linear model. But if $\tilde{\theta}(\pi)$ has this model, the representation $\theta(\pi)$ also has it (cf. the proof of Theorem 17 of [7]) and we have proved the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.5.** Assume $\tau$ is an irreducible smooth representation of $SO_{4n}(F)$ having a non-zero generalized Shalika model. Then, the irreducible non-zero representation $\theta'(\tau)$ (the small theta lift of $\tau$, as explained in Introduction) has a non-zero symplectic linear model.

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**References**


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