

THE CONTINUOUS SPECTRUM IN DISCRETE SERIES BRANCHING LAWS

BENJAMIN HARRIS, HONGYU HE, AND GESTUR ÓLAFSSON

ABSTRACT. If G is a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class, H is a symmetric subgroup, and π is a discrete series representation of G , the authors give a condition on the pair (G, H) which guarantees that the direct integral decomposition of $\pi|_H$ contains each irreducible representation of H with finite multiplicity. In addition, if G is a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class, and $H \subset G$ is a closed, reductive subgroup of Harish-Chandra class, the authors show that the multiplicity function in the direct integral decomposition of $\pi|_H$ is constant along ‘continuous parameters’. In obtaining these results, the authors develop a new technique for studying multiplicities in the restriction $\pi|_H$ via convolution with Harish-Chandra characters. This technique has the advantage of being useful for studying the continuous spectrum as well as the discrete spectrum.

1. INTRODUCTION

If π is an irreducible representation of a Lie group G and $H \subset G$ is a type 1 closed Lie subgroup, it is natural to consider the restriction $\pi|_H$ and to decompose this restriction into irreducible representations of H . This type of problem comes up naturally in physics; see for instance [26], [33]. It also arises naturally in number theory; see for instance section 9 of [29], [2], or [21]. In the first case, the multiplicities in this decomposition should correspond to physical quantities and in the second case they should correspond to dimensions of spaces of automorphic forms. Either way, one observes that many branching laws of particular significance have the property that $\pi|_H$ has finite multiplicities.

In [18] and [19], Kobayashi gives a sufficient condition for an irreducible representation of a real reductive Lie group G of type $\overline{A_q(\lambda)}$ to restrict discretely to a closed reductive subgroup of Harish-Chandra class, H . In [20], he gives a necessary condition for infinitesimal discrete decomposability, and he shows that the necessary and sufficient conditions agree when (G, H) is a symmetric pair. In addition, he shows that when (G, H) is a symmetric pair and the restriction is infinitesimally discretely decomposable, the branching law $\overline{A_q(\lambda)}|_H$ contains each irreducible H representation with finite multiplicity. More recently, it has been shown that if (G, H) is a strong Gelfand pair of real, reductive algebraic groups and π is an irreducible, unitary representation of G , then the discrete spectrum of $\pi|_H$ contains each irreducible representation of H with multiplicity at most one (see [35] and the

Date: September 10, 2012.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. 22E46.

Key words and phrases. Discrete Series, Branching Law, Continuous Spectrum, Reductive Lie Group, Finite Multiplicity, Square Integrable Representation, Symmetric Subgroup.

The first author was an NSF VIGRE postdoc at LSU while this research was conducted.

The third author was supported by NSF grant 1101337 while this research was conducted.

references therein). Finally, in the recent preprint [22], Kobayashi and Oshima give a sufficient condition on pairs of reductive Lie groups (G, H) which guarantees that $\pi|_H$ contains finite multiplicities in the discrete spectrum of H for each irreducible, unitary representation π of G .

These are all very powerful finite multiplicity theorems for branching laws. However, in each case, the finite multiplicity theorem only applies to the discrete part of the direct integral decomposition $\pi|_H$. In this paper, we attempt to study the continuous spectrum of branching laws in a very special case. In order to do this, we make use of many recent ideas of Ørsted and Vargas [30],[31],[38].

In this paper we will work with reductive Lie groups of Harish-Chandra class. For the sake of completeness, we give the definition of a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class (taken from pages 105-106 of [12] where this class of groups was introduced). We say that G is a *reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class* if G satisfies the following four conditions:

- $\text{Lie}(G) = \mathfrak{g}$ is a reductive Lie algebra.
- $\text{Ad}(G) \subset \text{Int } \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ where $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}} \cong \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is the complexification of \mathfrak{g} and $\text{Int } \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the connected, analytic subgroup of $\text{Aut } \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ with Lie algebra $\text{Der } \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$, the set of derivations of $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$.
- If G_1 is the connected, analytic subgroup of G with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_1 = [\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$, then the center of G_1 is finite.
- $[G : G_e] < \infty$ where G_e denotes the identity component of G .

Here are our results.

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose G is a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class and suppose $H \subset G^\tau \subset G$ is an open subgroup of a symmetric subgroup of G . Choose a maximal compact subgroup $K \subset G$ such that $H \cap K \subset H$ is maximal compact, and denote by θ the associated Cartan involutions of both G and \mathfrak{g} . Let \mathfrak{s} be the -1 eigenspace of θ on \mathfrak{g} , and let \mathfrak{q} be the -1 eigenspace of τ on \mathfrak{g} . Suppose $H \cong K_0 \times H_1$ where K_0 is compact and H_1 is noncompact. Let $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{h}_1 \cap \mathfrak{s}$ be a maximal abelian subspace, and let $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}$ be a maximal abelian subspace. Assume*

$$Z_{H_1 \cap K}(\mathfrak{a})Z_{H_1 \cap K}(\mathfrak{b}) = H_1 \cap K.$$

If π is a discrete series representation of G , then the direct integral decomposition of the restriction $\pi|_H$ has finite multiplicities.

Observe that, under slightly weaker hypotheses, it is proved in Theorem 4 of [30] that the discrete spectrum of $\pi|_H$ has finite multiplicities. In the last sentence of page 628 in [30], the authors remark that they have not yet determined whether the irreducible continuous factors occur with finite multiplicity in the restriction of a discrete series representation of $\text{Spin}(2n, 1)$ to the subgroup $\text{Spin}(2k) \times \text{Spin}(2n - 2k, 1)$. This generalization of their result answers their question in the affirmative.

One checks that the symmetric pairs $(O(2n, 1), O(k) \times O(2n - k, 1))$, $(U(n, 1), U(k) \times U(n - k, 1))$, $(\text{Sp}(n, 1), \text{Sp}(k) \times \text{Sp}(n - k, 1))$ are all examples of symmetric pairs satisfying the hypotheses of the Theorem. We note that in [22], a class of pairs (G, H) was identified such that $\pi|_H$ has finite multiplicities in the discrete spectrum for every irreducible unitary representation π of G . The above examples are also examples of the class of pairs (G, H) identified in [22]. However, the class in [22] contains additional pairs including $(SO(p, q), SO(p - 1, q))$ for $p, q > 1$ that are not covered by the above Theorem. Most likely these pairs also satisfy a finite multiplicity theorem for the continuous spectrum in discrete series branching laws.

The proof of the Theorem utilizes many techniques from [30]. One new technique involves convolution of certain Harish-Chandra Schwartz functions on G with Harish-Chandra characters of irreducible, tempered representations of H . This technique is also helpful in proving the following result.

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose G is a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class, and $H \subset G$ is a closed reductive subgroup of Harish-Chandra class. Let $P = MAN \subset H$ be a cuspidal parabolic subgroup, let δ be a discrete series representation of M , and let $(\widehat{A})'$ be the set of H regular characters of A . Let $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ be the family of irreducible tempered representations corresponding to $\delta \in \widehat{M}$ and $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$ (see Section 3 for notation). Let π be a discrete series representation of G , and let $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H)$ be the multiplicity of the irreducible tempered representation of $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ in $\pi|_H$. Then $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H)$ is constant as a function of $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$.*

In [38], Vargas considers $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H)$ as a measurable function of ν for fixed δ . In Proposition 2, he shows that whenever $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H)$ is not identically zero almost everywhere as a function of ν , it is zero on a set of measure zero. Thus, our Theorem is a slight generalization of the one obtained in [38].

Finally, we attempt to use Kahler geometry to obtain more information about the multiplicities in discrete series branching laws in the special case $(U(n, 1), U(1) \times U(n-1, 1))$. Let $\psi_m(e^{i\theta}) = e^{im\theta}$ denote the unitary character of $U(1)$ with parameter $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proposition 1.3. *Suppose π is a discrete series representation of $G = U(n, 1)$, and consider the symmetric subgroup $H = U(1) \times U(n-1, 1)$. Decompose*

$$\pi|_{U(1)} \cong \bigoplus_{\psi_m \in \widehat{U(1)}} \psi_m \otimes \text{Hom}_{U(1)}(\psi_m, \pi) = \bigoplus_{\psi_m \in \widehat{U(1)}} \psi_m \otimes \tau_m$$

into irreducibles under the action of $U(1)$. Here τ_m is a unitary representation of $U(n-1, 1)$. Next, write

$$\tau_m = \int_{\sigma(\delta, \nu) \in \widehat{U(n-1, 1)}_{\text{temp.}}} m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \tau_m) \sigma(\delta, \nu)$$

as a direct integral of irreducible representations of $U(n-1, 1)$ (See Section 3 for notation). Then $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \tau_m) \neq 0$ for finitely many elliptic parameters δ and $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \tau_m) < \infty$ for all σ, ν . In particular, at most finitely many discrete series occur in τ_m .

One could ask if a similar Proposition holds for all of the symmetric pairs $(O(2n, 1), O(k) \times O(2n-k, 1))$, $(U(n, 1), U(k) \times U(n-k, 1))$, and $(\text{Sp}(n, 1), \text{Sp}(k) \times \text{Sp}(n-k, 1))$. While this may be the case, attempting to prove this generalization using techniques similar to those in the last section of this paper would be computationally unpleasant at best.

We end the introduction with a remark. It seems likely that for most symmetric pairs (G, H) , there will exist discrete series π such that $\pi|_H$ has only finite multiplicities as well as discrete series π' such that $\pi'|_H$ has some infinite multiplicities. For example, if G has holomorphic discrete series, then the holomorphic discrete series of G always restrict with finite multiplicities to any symmetric subgroup ([17], [20], [28]). On the other hand, in many cases one can check using the Mackey restriction principle that large unitary principal series of G will restrict with infinite

multiplicities to H , and one expects large discrete series to behave the same way. It would be nice to have a criterion to determine when each of these cases occurs that is analogous to the known criteria for discrete decomposability in [20], [3]. Certainly, the authors of this paper are very far from understanding this problem.

2. A FRAMEWORK FOR STUDYING MULTIPLICITIES

Suppose G is a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class and $H \subset G$ is a closed reductive subgroup of Harish-Chandra class. Let π be a discrete series representation of G , and let σ be a tempered representation of H . Let χ_π be the infinitesimal character of π , and let ψ_σ be the infinitesimal character of σ . Let $K \subset G$ be a maximal compact subgroup such that $H \cap K \subset H$ is a maximal compact subgroup of H . Let θ be the Cartan involution of $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(G)$ with fixed points $\mathfrak{k} = \text{Lie}(K)$, let \mathfrak{s} be the -1 eigenspace of θ , let $\mathfrak{h} = \text{Lie}(H)$ be the Lie algebra of H , and let \mathfrak{q} be a θ stable and $H \cap K$ stable complement to \mathfrak{h} in \mathfrak{g} . In particular, we have the decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \cap \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{k} \cap \mathfrak{q} \oplus \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}.$$

Let (ξ, V_ξ) be the lowest K type of π , let \mathcal{V}_ξ be the corresponding G equivariant, Hermitian vector bundle on $K \backslash G$, and let

$$L^2(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi}$$

be the χ_π -eigenspace of the action of $\mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{g})$ on space of square integrable sections of \mathcal{V}_ξ over $K \backslash G$. Note that the Casimir operator $\Omega \in \mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{g})$ acts as an elliptic operator on $K \backslash G$; hence, this is a space of analytic functions by the elliptic regularity theorem. The group G acts on $L^2(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi}$ by right translation, and this representation of G is isomorphic to π ([16], [40]). Let

$$\mathcal{S}(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi}$$

be the dense subspace of those sections that pullback to Harish-Chandra Schwartz functions on G with values in V_ξ . The Harish-Chandra Schwartz space was first introduced on page 19 of [10].

Whenever $D \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, left translation by D will be denoted by L_D , and right translation by D will be denoted by R_D . For instance, if $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, then

$$(L_X f)(g) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} f(\exp(-tX)g), \quad (R_X f)(g) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} f(g \exp(tX)).$$

Recall that if G is a Lie group, then there is a natural bijective linear map

$$\exp_* : \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}).$$

If we regard $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{g})$ as the space of translation invariant differential operators on \mathfrak{g} , and we regard $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ as the space of left invariant differential operators on G , then this map is given by

$$R_{\exp_*(u)}(f)(g) := (u \exp^*(l_{g^{-1}} f))(0).$$

If we instead regard $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ as the space of right invariant differential operators on G , then the map can be written

$$L_{\exp_*(u)}(f)(g) := (u \exp^*(l^* r_g f))(0).$$

Of course, $l_g f(x) = f(g^{-1}x)$ (respectively $(r_g f)(x) = f(xg)$) denotes left translation (respectively right translation) by g , $(\exp^* f)(X) = f(\exp(X))$ denotes the pullback

of f by \exp , and $(\iota^* f)(x) = f(x^{-1})$ denotes the pullback of f by the inversion map $\iota(x) = x^{-1}$. For more details on this map, see pages 281-283 of [15].

If V is a real vector space, let $S_m(V)$ denote the elements of the complex symmetric algebra over V with degree at most m . The following Proposition is a consequence of Theorem 1.3 in [31], and it is a slight modification of Theorem 3 in [30].

Proposition 2.1 (Ørsted-Vargas). *There exists a family of continuous, H equivariant maps*

$$r_m : L^2(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi} \longrightarrow L^2((H \cap K) \backslash H, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}), \mathcal{V}_\xi|_{(H \cap K) \backslash H})).$$

The map r_m is defined by

$$r_m(f)(h)(u) = (L_{\exp_*(u)} f)(h).$$

Moreover, we have

$$\ker(r_m) \supset \ker(r_{m+1})$$

for all m and

$$\bigcap_{m=0}^{\infty} \ker(r_m) = \{0\}.$$

Observe that our notation differs slightly from the notation in [30]. Let

$$r_m = U_m(r_m^* r_m)^{1/2}$$

denote the polar decomposition of the operator r_m . Then $\{U_m\}$ is a family of H equivariant partial isometries with $\ker r_m = \ker U_m$ and $\text{Image}(U_m) = \overline{\text{Image}(r_m)}$ for every m . In particular, $\{\ker(U_m)^\perp\}$ is a filtration of $\pi|_H$ via closed, H invariant subspaces. We require the following complementary Proposition, which is a close relative of Lemma 1 of [37].

Proposition 2.2. *The map r_m restricts to an H equivariant map between the dense subspaces of Harish-Chandra Schwartz functions*

$$r_m : \mathcal{S}(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}((H \cap K) \backslash H, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}), \mathcal{V}_\xi|_{(H \cap K) \backslash H})).$$

To prove the proposition, we will need a Lemma. Since $H \cap K \subset H$ is maximally compact, we have compatible Cartan decompositions $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{s}$ and $\mathfrak{h} = (\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{k}) \oplus (\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{s})$. Let $\mathfrak{a}_H \subset \mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{s}$ be a maximal abelian subspace, and let $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{s}$ be a maximal abelian subspace satisfying $\mathfrak{a} \cap (\mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{s}) = \mathfrak{a}_H$. Let $A = \exp(\mathfrak{a})$ and $A_H = \exp(\mathfrak{a}_H)$. Let $\Delta(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$ denote the roots of \mathfrak{g} with respect to \mathfrak{a} , and choose positive roots $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}) \subset \Delta(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$. Let \mathfrak{a}^+ be the positive Weyl chamber for this choice, let $A^+ = \exp(\mathfrak{a}^+)$, and let

$$\rho_{\mathfrak{a}^+} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})} \alpha.$$

Let $q : \mathfrak{a}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}_H^*$ be the pullback of the inclusion, and observe

$$q(\Delta(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})) \supset \Delta(\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{a}_H).$$

Note that we can choose positive roots $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{a}) \subset \Delta(\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{a})$ so that each positive root α of \mathfrak{h} with respect to \mathfrak{a}_H is of the form $q(\beta)$ for a positive root $\beta \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$.

Fix such a choice and let \mathfrak{a}_H^+ be the positive Weyl chamber for these positive roots. Let $A_H^+ = \exp(\mathfrak{a}_H^+)$, and let

$$\rho_{\mathfrak{a}_H^+} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{a}_H)} \alpha.$$

Let W_G be the Weyl group of the root system $\Delta(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$, and let W_H be the Weyl group of the root system $\Delta(\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{a}_H)$.

Lemma 2.3. *If $a \in A_H^+$ and $w \in W_G$ such that $wa \in \overline{A^+}$, then*

$$\rho_{\mathfrak{a}^+}(w \log(a)) - \rho_{\mathfrak{a}_H^+}(\log(a)) \geq 0.$$

Proof. Note $\Delta^+(\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{a}_H) \subset q(w^{-1}\Delta^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}))$. Writing things out, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho_{\mathfrak{a}^+}(w \log(a)) - \rho_{\mathfrak{a}_H^+}(\log(a)) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})} (w^{-1}\alpha)(\log(a)) - \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta^+(\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{a}_H)} \alpha(\log(a)) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha \in w^{-1}\Delta^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a}) - \Delta^+(\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{a}_H)} \alpha(\log(a)). \end{aligned}$$

The final sum is nonnegative since $wa \in \overline{A^+}$ implies $\alpha(\log(a)) \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \in w^{-1}\Delta^+(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$. \square

Next, we prove the proposition.

Proof. To prove this Proposition, it is enough to check that the restriction to H of a Harish-Chandra Schwartz function on G is a Harish-Chandra Schwartz function on H . Let Ξ_G be the Harish-Chandra spherical function on G , and let Ξ_H be the Harish-Chandra spherical function on H (see for instance page 186 of [23] for a definition; in his notation $\Xi_G = \varphi_0^G$). Recall that $f \in C^\infty(G)$ lies in the Harish-Chandra Schwartz space, $\mathcal{S}(G)$, of G iff for every $D_1, D_2 \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ and every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a constant $C_{D_1, D_2, m} > 0$ such that

$$|(1 + |g|)^m (R_{D_1} L_{D_2} f)(g)| \leq C_{D_1, D_2, m} |\Xi_G(g)| \text{ for all } g \in G.$$

To define $|\cdot|$, we choose a W_G invariant norm $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{a}}$ on \mathfrak{a} , and we define

$$|g| = |kak| = |\log(a)|_{\mathfrak{a}}.$$

Of course, the definition of the Harish-Chandra Schwartz space is independent of the choice of norm on \mathfrak{a} . Using well-known upper and lower bounds on Ξ_G (see Theorem 3 on page 279 of [7] and (8.83) on page 259 of [23]), we observe that f is in the Harish-Chandra Schwartz space of G iff for every $D_1, D_2 \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a constant $C_{D_1, D_2, m}$ such that

$$|(R_{D_1} L_{D_2} f)(k_1 a k_2)| \leq C_{D_1, D_2, m} (1 + |\log(a)|_{\mathfrak{a}})^{-m} e^{-\rho_{\mathfrak{a}^+}(\log(a))}$$

for all $k_1, k_2 \in K$ and $a \in \overline{A^+}$.

Now, fix $a \in A_H^+$, and choose $w \in W_G$ such that $wa \in \overline{A^+}$. Choose $k' \in K$ that acts on A by w , and define $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{a}_H}$ to be the restriction of $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{a}}$ to \mathfrak{a}_H . If $D_1, D_2 \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{h}) \subset \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$, then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |(R_{D_1} L_{D_2} f)(k_1 a k_2)| &= |(R_{D_1} L_{D_2} f)(k_1 k' (k'^{-1} a k') k'^{-1} k_2)| \\ &\leq C_{D_1, D_2, m} (1 + |\log(wa)|_{\mathfrak{a}})^{-m} e^{-\rho_{\mathfrak{a}^+}(\log(wa))} \end{aligned}$$

$$= C_{D_1, D_2, m} (1 + |\log(a)|_{\mathfrak{a}_H})^{-m} e^{-\rho_{\mathfrak{a}^+}(\log(wa))}$$

for $k_1, k_2 \in K \cap H$. Applying the Lemma, we obtain

$$|(R_{D_1} L_{D_2} f)(k_1 a k_2)| \leq C_{D_1, D_2, m} (1 + |\log(a)|_{\mathfrak{a}_H})^{-m} e^{-\rho_{\mathfrak{a}_H^+}(\log(a))}$$

whenever $D_1, D_2 \in \mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{h})$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $a \in A_H^+$, $k_1, k_2 \in K \cap H$, and $f \in \mathcal{S}(G)$. This implies that the restriction of f to H is in $\mathcal{S}(H)$. \square

As a corollary of the proof, we observe that the restriction of the map r_m to Harish-Chandra Schwartz spaces is continuous with respect to the locally convex topologies of the Harish-Chandra Schwartz spaces.

Next, we wish to understand the part of the image of the map r_m that transforms by an irreducible tempered representation σ of H . This will help us understand the multiplicity of the representation σ in $\pi|_H$. We need to introduce an additional map.

Suppose (η, V) is a finite dimensional, unitary representation of $H \cap K$, and let $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow (H \cap K) \backslash H$ be the corresponding H equivariant, Hermitian vector bundle. Let $L^2((H \cap K) \backslash H, \mathcal{V})$ denote the space of L^2 sections of \mathcal{V} over $(H \cap K) \backslash H$ with respect to the H invariant measure on $(H \cap K) \backslash H$, and let $\mathcal{S}((H \cap K) \backslash H, \mathcal{V}) \subset L^2((H \cap K) \backslash H, \mathcal{V})$ be the dense subspace of functions that pullback to V valued Harish-Chandra Schwartz functions on H .

Let $\Theta_\sigma \in C^{-\infty}(H)$ be the character of σ on H . Recall that in [6], [8] it is proved that Θ_σ is given by integration against an analytic function on the dense subset of regular, semisimple elements $H' \subset H$ that is locally L^1 on all of H . We will write Θ_σ for the distribution as well as the analytic function on H' .

Define $C^\omega((H \cap K) \backslash H, \mathcal{V})_{\psi_\sigma}$ to be the space of analytic sections of $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow (H \cap K) \backslash H$ satisfying

$$R_D f = \psi_\sigma(D) f \text{ for all } D \in \mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{h}).$$

Further, if $\mu \in \widehat{H \cap K}$ is an $H \cap K$ type, let

$$C^\omega((H \cap K) \backslash H, \mathcal{V})_{\psi_\sigma}(\mu) \subset C^\omega((H \cap K) \backslash H, \mathcal{V})_{\psi_\sigma}$$

be the subspace that transforms by μ under right translation by $H \cap K$.

We define a map

$$*\Theta_\sigma : \mathcal{S}((H \cap K) \backslash H, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow C^\omega((H \cap K) \backslash H, \mathcal{V})_{\psi_\sigma}$$

by

$$f \mapsto f * \Theta_\sigma \text{ where } (f * \Theta_\sigma)(h) = \int_H f(hh_1^{-1}) \Theta_\sigma(h_1) dh_1.$$

The integral converges because integration against Θ_σ defines a tempered distribution (see the remarks on page 45 of [10] together with Lemma 27 of [9] or page 456 of [23]). Note that we may also write

$$(f * \Theta_\sigma)(h) = \int_H f(h_1) \Theta_\sigma(hh_1^{-1}) dh_1 = \int_H f(h_1^{-1}h) \Theta_\sigma(h_1) dh_1.$$

Here we have used substitution and the fact that Θ_σ is conjugation invariant. From these formulas, it is clear that $*\Theta_\sigma$ is an $H \times H$ equivariant map. In particular,

$$(f * \Theta_\sigma)(kh) = \eta(k)^{-1} (f * \Theta_\sigma)(h)$$

for every $k \in H \cap K$. Moreover, if $\tilde{D} \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{h})^H$, write $\tilde{D} = \exp_*(D)$ with $D \in S(\mathfrak{h})^H$, and observe

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\exp_* D}(f * \Theta_\sigma)(h) &= D_X \int_H f(h \exp(X) h_1^{-1}) \Theta_\sigma(h_1) dh_1 \\ &= D_X \int_H f(h h_1^{-1} \exp(\text{Ad}_{h_1} X)) \Theta_\sigma(h_1) dh_1 \\ &= (\text{Ad}_{h_1} D)_X \int_H f(h h_1^{-1} \exp(X)) \Theta_\sigma(h_1) dh_1 \\ &= D_X \int_H f(h h_1^{-1}) \Theta_\sigma(h_1 \exp(X)) dh_1 \\ &= \langle R_{\exp_* D} \Theta_\sigma, \iota^* l_{h^{-1}} f \rangle = \psi_\sigma(\tilde{D})(f * \Theta_\sigma)(h). \end{aligned}$$

Here we have used that integration against Θ_σ is an invariant eigendistribution with infinitesimal character ψ_σ . Finally, the function $f * \Theta_\sigma$ is analytic because it is an eigenfunction for the Casimir operator of H , which is elliptic on the Riemannian symmetric space $(H \cap K) \backslash H$.

Let $\sigma \in \widehat{H}_{\text{temp.}}$, and let $\mu \in \widehat{H \cap K}$ be a minimal K type for σ . Let $\phi_{\pi, \sigma, m}$ be the composition of the map r_m and the map $*\Theta_\sigma$ from

$$\mathcal{S}((H \cap K) \backslash H, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}), \mathcal{V}_\xi|_{(H \cap K) \backslash H}))$$

to

$$C^\omega((H \cap K) \backslash H, S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q})^* \otimes \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\psi_\sigma}.$$

Let $m(\sigma, \pi|_H)$ denote the multiplicity of σ in the direct integral decomposition of $\pi|_H$.

Lemma 2.4. *We have the equality*

$$\begin{aligned} m(\sigma, \pi|_H) &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \dim \phi_{\pi, \sigma, m}(\mathcal{S}(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi}(\mu)) \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \dim \phi_{\pi, \sigma, m}(\mathcal{S}(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi})(\mu). \end{aligned}$$

Before beginning the proof of the Lemma, we recall the Plancherel formula for H ([34], [24], [13] for the original papers, [11], [5], [41] for expository pieces). First, we have an abstract direct integral decomposition

$$L^2(H) \cong \int_{\widehat{H}_{\text{temp.}}} V_\sigma^* \otimes V_\sigma.$$

Recall that we may view $V_\sigma^* \otimes V_\sigma \cong \text{End}(V_\sigma)_{\text{HS}}$ as the space of Hilbert Schmidt operators on V_σ . Let the isomorphism between $L^2(H)$ and the direct integral be denoted $f \mapsto \widehat{f}$. Then for $f \in (L^1 \cap L^2)(H)$, we have $\widehat{f}(\sigma) = \sigma(f) \in \text{End}(V_\sigma)_{\text{HS}}$. In fact, when f is in the Harish-Chandra Schwartz space, we can make things even more explicit. We have a unique $H \times H$ equivariant, continuous map

$$M_\sigma : (V_\sigma^* \otimes V_\sigma)^\infty \rightarrow C^\infty(H)$$

satisfying

$$M_\sigma(w \otimes v)(h) = \langle \sigma(h)v, w \rangle \text{ for } v \in V_\sigma^\infty, w \in (V_\sigma^*)^\infty.$$

Let $C^\infty(H)_{\sigma^* \otimes \sigma}$ denote the image of this map. If Θ_σ is the Harish-Chandra character of σ , then we have an $H \times H$ equivariant map $\mathcal{S}(H) \rightarrow C^\infty(H)_{\sigma^* \otimes \sigma}$ given by

$$f \mapsto f * \Theta_\sigma.$$

Moreover, for $f \in \mathcal{S}(H)$, we have

$$M_\sigma(\sigma(f)) = f * \Theta_\sigma.$$

Now, let V be a finite dimensional complex vector space, and let $W \subset L^2(H) \otimes V$ be a closed, right H invariant subspace such that $\mathcal{S}(W) := W \cap (\mathcal{S}(H) \otimes V) \subset W$ is dense. Then for each $\sigma \in \widehat{H}_{\text{temp.}}$, we must have $W_\sigma \subset V_\sigma^* \otimes V$ such that

$$W \cong \int_{\widehat{H}_{\text{temp.}}} W_\sigma \otimes V_\sigma.$$

The point is that we can use our explicit Fourier transform to describe W_σ . Extend M_σ to a map on $\mathcal{S}(H) \otimes V$ (trivially on V), and note that

$$\{f * \Theta_\sigma \mid f \in \mathcal{S}(W)\} \subset M_\sigma(V_\sigma \otimes W_\sigma)^\infty$$

is a dense subspace. Since the maps $*\Theta_\sigma$ and M_σ are $H \times H$ equivariant, we may look at the part of both sides that transforms on the right by the minimal K type μ of σ . Then we obtain

$$\{f * \Theta_\sigma \mid f \in \mathcal{S}(W)(\mu)\} \subset M_\sigma(V_\sigma(\mu) \otimes W_\sigma)^\infty$$

is dense. Since μ is a minimal $H \cap K$ type of σ , it follows from [39] that $\dim V_\sigma(\mu) = 1$. In particular,

$$\dim W_\sigma = \dim \{f * \Theta_\sigma \mid f \in \mathcal{S}(W)(\mu)\}.$$

Finally, note that $\dim W_\sigma = m(\sigma, W)$, the multiplicity of σ in W .

Proof. Now, to compute the multiplicity of σ in $\pi|_H$, we first realize π as $L^2(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi}$. Recall $\{\ker(U_m)^\perp\}$ is a filtration of $\pi|_H$ by H invariant, closed subspaces. Since each $\{\ker(U_m)^\perp\}$ can be identified with a closed subspace of

$$L^2((H \cap K) \backslash H, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}), \mathcal{V}_\xi|_{(H \cap K) \backslash H})) \subset L^2(H) \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}), \mathcal{V}_\xi),$$

we may take the measure on \widehat{H} in the direct integral decomposition of $\ker(U_m)^\perp$ to be the Plancherel measure on \widehat{H} for every m . In particular, this implies

$$m(\sigma, \pi|_H) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m(\sigma, \ker(U_m)^\perp).$$

We may identify $\ker(U_m)^\perp$ as an H representation with

$$\overline{r_m(L^2(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi})} \subset L^2((H \cap K) \backslash H, S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q})^* \otimes \mathcal{V}_\xi).$$

Since Harish-Chandra Schwartz functions on G are dense in $L^2(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi}$ and the restriction of Harish-Chandra Schwartz functions to H are Harish-Chandra Schwartz functions on H by Proposition 2.2, we may use the above discussion of the Plancherel formula to compute the multiplicity of σ in $\ker(U_m)^\perp$. Explicitly, we have

$$m(\sigma, \ker(U_m)^\perp) = \dim \phi_{\pi, \sigma, m}(\mathcal{S}(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi}(\mu)).$$

The lemma follows. \square

3. A CONSTANT MULTIPLICITY THEOREM

Given a cuspidal parabolic subgroup $P = MAN \subset H$, a discrete series representation $\delta \in \widehat{M}$ and a unitary character $\nu \in \widehat{A}$, we may form the (possibly infinite dimensional) vector bundle on G/P corresponding to the tensor product of $\delta \otimes \nu \otimes 1$ with the square root of the density bundle on G/P . The space of L^2 sections of this vector bundle is a tempered representation of H , which we will call $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$; if ν is regular it is irreducible [13]. Moreover, every irreducible tempered representation $\sigma \in \widehat{H}$ with regular infinitesimal character is of this form with $\nu \in \widehat{A}$ regular [36].

Let $(\widehat{A})'$ denote the set of regular characters of A , and consider $\{\sigma(\delta, \nu) \mid \nu \in (\widehat{A})'\}$ for fixed $\delta \in \widehat{M}$. This set of irreducible tempered representations is an open subset of $\widehat{H}_{\text{temp.}}$ and the union of all such open subsets has full measure in $\widehat{H}_{\text{temp.}}$ [4], [11], [13], [23]. In particular, we may study the multiplicity function $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi)$ as a function of $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$ for fixed $\pi \in \widehat{G}_{\text{disc.}}$ and $\delta \in \widehat{M}_{\text{disc.}}$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $\pi \in \widehat{G}_{\text{disc.}}$ be a discrete series representation of G , a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class, let $H \subset G$ be a closed reductive subgroup of G of Harish-Chandra class, and let $P = MAN \subset H$ be a cuspidal parabolic subgroup of H . Let $\delta \in \widehat{M}_{\text{disc.}}$ be a discrete series representation of M , and let $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$ be a regular, unitary character of A . Let $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ be the irreducible tempered representation of H induced from the representation $\delta \otimes \nu \otimes 1$ of $P = MAN$. Let*

$$m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H)$$

be the multiplicity function that records the multiplicity of $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ in the direct integral decomposition of $\pi|_H$. Then, as a function of $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$, the multiplicity function $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H)$ is constant.

In [38], Vargas considers $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H)$ as a measurable function of ν for fixed δ . In Proposition 2, he shows that whenever $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H)$ is not identically zero almost everywhere as a function of ν , it is zero on a set of measure zero. In particular, this Theorem is a generalization of Proposition 2 of [38].

Proof. By Lemma 2.4, we have the formula

$$m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \dim \phi_{\pi, \sigma, m}(\mathcal{S}(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi}(\mu)).$$

Fix δ and π , and first assume that $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H)$ is bounded almost everywhere for $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$ with maximum N . Choose $\nu_0 \in (\widehat{A})'$ such that $N = m(\sigma(\delta, \nu_0), \pi|_H)$, and choose $f_1, \dots, f_N \in \mathcal{S}(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi}(\mu)$ such that

$$\{\phi_{\pi, \sigma(\delta, \nu_0), m}(f_j) = r_m(f_j) * \Theta_{\sigma(\delta, \nu_0)}\}$$

is linearly independent for sufficiently large m . Let m_0 be a natural number that is sufficiently large. Recall

$$r_m(f_j) * \Theta_{\sigma(\delta, \nu_0)} \in C^\omega((H \cap K) \backslash H, S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q})^* \otimes \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\psi_\sigma}(\mu).$$

In particular, one may think of each $r_m(f_j) * \Theta_{\sigma(\delta, \nu_0)}$ as a complex valued function on $H \times S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}) \otimes V_\xi^*$. We require the following Lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *Let X be a set, and let $\{F_1, \dots, F_N\}$ be a linearly independent set of complex valued functions on X . Then there exists a subset $\{x_1, \dots, x_N\} \subset X$ such that*

$$\det(F_i(x_j)) \neq 0.$$

The proof of this Lemma is an easy linear algebra exercise that is left to the reader. In our case, we may find $(h_j, w_j) \in H \times S_{m_0}(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}) \otimes V_\xi^*$ for $j = 1, \dots, N$ such that

$$\det((r_{m_0}(f_i) * \Theta_{\sigma(\delta, \nu_0)})(h_j, w_j)) \neq 0.$$

Now, observe that

$$\nu \mapsto \det((r_{m_0}(f_i) * \Theta_{\sigma(\delta, \nu)})(h_j, w_j))$$

is an analytic function on \widehat{A} since $\Theta_{\sigma(\delta, \nu)}$ is analytic as a function of ν (Observe that $\Theta_{\sigma(\delta, \nu)}$ is well-defined and analytic function for all $\nu \in \widehat{A}$ even if $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ isn't irreducible for singular ν). In particular, since this function is non-zero somewhere, it is non-zero almost everywhere. Therefore,

$$\{r_{m_0}(f_j) * \Theta_{\sigma(\delta, \nu)}\}$$

is a linearly independent set for almost all $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$. Since μ is a lowest K type of $\sigma(\delta, \nu_0)$, it is also a lowest K type for $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ for every $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$ (an easy calculation shows that all of these representations have the same K types). In particular, Lemma 2.4 implies that

$$m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H) \geq N$$

for almost every $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$. Since N was chosen to be the maximum, $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu))$ is the constant function N almost everywhere on the subset $\{\sigma(\delta, \nu) \mid \nu \in (\widehat{A})'\}$. Because m is a measurable function that is only well-defined up to subsets of measure zero anyway, we might as well say m is the constant function N on $\{\sigma(\delta, \nu) \mid \nu \in (\widehat{A})'\}$.

Next, suppose $\{m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H) \mid \nu \in (\widehat{A})'\}$ is unbounded. Thus, for any N , we may find ν_0 such that $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu_0), \pi|_H) \geq N$, and the above argument then implies $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H) \geq N$ for almost every $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$. Since this is true for every N , we observe $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \pi|_H) = \infty$ for almost every $\nu \in (\widehat{A})'$. Again, since m is a measurable function, we might as well call it the constant function ∞ on all of $\{\sigma(\delta, \nu) \mid \nu \in (\widehat{A})'\}$. \square

4. A SPACE OF SPHERICAL FUNCTIONS

Now, we specialize to the case where $H \subset G^\tau \subset G$ is an open subgroup of a symmetric subgroup of G . Let χ_G be a character of the center of the universal enveloping algebra $\mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{g})$, and let ψ_H be a character of $\mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{h})$. Let (ξ, V_ξ) be an irreducible representation of K , and let $\mu \in \widehat{K \cap H}$. Define

$$C^\omega(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_G, \psi_H}(\mu)$$

to be the vector space of analytic sections of the bundle $\mathcal{V}_\xi \rightarrow K \backslash G$ satisfying

(1)

$$R_D f = \chi_G(D) f \text{ for all } D \in \mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{g}).$$

(2)

$$R_D f = \psi_H(D) f \text{ for all } D \in \mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{h}).$$

(3) If we let $K \cap H$ act on the space of functions on G ,

$$\text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}} \{f(gk') \mid k' \in K \cap H\}$$

by right translation, then the corresponding representation is isomorphic to a Hilbert space sum of copies of μ .

Recall that we have the decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \cap \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{k} \cap \mathfrak{q} \oplus \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}$$

Here \mathfrak{s} is the -1 eigenspace of the Cartan involution of \mathfrak{g} with respect to \mathfrak{k} , and \mathfrak{q} is the -1 eigenspace of the action of τ on \mathfrak{g} (we write τ for both the involution on G and its differential on \mathfrak{g}). The following Theorem is a slight generalization of Lemma 1 on page 623 of [30].

Theorem 4.1 (Ørsted-Vargas). *Suppose $H \subset G^\tau \subset G$ is an open subgroup of a symmetric subgroup of a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class G , let χ_G be a character of $\mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{g})$, and let ψ_H be a character of $\mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{h})$. Further, suppose $H \cong K_0 \times H_1$ where K_0 is compact and H_1 is noncompact. Let $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{h}_1 \cap \mathfrak{s}$ be a maximal abelian subspace, and let $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}$ be a maximal abelian subspace. Suppose*

$$Z_{H_1 \cap K}(\mathfrak{b})Z_{H_1 \cap K}(\mathfrak{a}) = H_1 \cap K.$$

Then

$$C^\omega(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_G, \psi_H}(\mu)$$

is finite dimensional for every $\mu \in \widehat{K \cap H}$.

One observes that the symmetric pairs $(O(2n, 1), O(k) \times O(2n - k, 1))$, $(U(n, 1), U(k) \times U(n - k, 1))$, and $(\mathrm{Sp}(n, 1), \mathrm{Sp}(k) \times \mathrm{Sp}(n - k, 1))$ are all examples of symmetric pairs that satisfy the hypothesis of the above Theorem.

Technically, this Theorem is a very slight generalization of Lemma 1 of [30]. Thus, we point out how to prove this version. The key is a Lemma of Harish-Chandra.

Lemma 4.2 (Harish-Chandra). *Suppose H_1 is a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class with maximal compact subgroup $K_1 \subset H_1$, and let $\mathfrak{h}_1 = \mathfrak{k}_1 + \mathfrak{s}_1$ be the corresponding Cartan decomposition of \mathfrak{h}_1 . Let $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{s}_1$ be a maximal abelian subspace, and let $M = Z_{K_1}(\mathfrak{b})$. Suppose $K_2 \subset K_1$ is a subgroup satisfying $K_2 M = K_1$. Let $(\mu_1, V_1) \in \widehat{K_1}$, let (μ_2, V_2) be a finite dimensional representation of K_2 , and let ψ be a character of $\mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{h}_1)$. Let*

$$C^\omega(K_2 \backslash H_1, \mathcal{V}_2)_\psi(\mu_1)$$

be the space of analytic sections of the vector bundle $\mathcal{V}_2 \rightarrow K_2 \backslash H$ that transform by μ_1 on the right and by ψ under $\mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{h})$. Then

$$C^\omega(K_2 \backslash H_1, \mathcal{V}_2)_\psi(\mu_1)$$

is finite dimensional.

This Lemma is a very slight modification and generalization of Corollary 2 on page 65 of [14] or Lemma 8 on page 67 of [14]. For the sake of completeness, we give a proof.

Proof. Choose $b \in \exp(\mathfrak{b})$ regular. Then Corollary 1 of [14] says that there exists a finite collection $\{v_i\}_{i=1}^r \subset \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{b})$ such that

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{h}_1) = (\mathrm{Ad}(b^{-1})\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{k}_2)) \left(\sum_{i=1}^r \mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{h}_1)v_i \right) \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{k}_1).$$

Now, view $C^\omega(K_2 \backslash H_1, \mathcal{V}_2)_\psi(\mu_1)$ as a space of analytic functions from H_1 to V_2 . Denote the annihilator of V_1 in $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{k}_1)$ by $\text{Ann}(V_1)$, and let $\{w_j\}_{j=1}^m$ be a basis for the finite dimensional vector space $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{k}_1)/\text{Ann}(V_1)$. We have a map

$$C^\omega(K_2 \backslash H_1, \mathcal{V}_2)_\psi(\mu_1) \rightarrow V_2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^{r+m}$$

by

$$f \mapsto (R_{v_i} R_{w_j} f)(b).$$

If we show that this map is injective, then the Lemma follows. Therefore, we suppose $f \in C^\omega(K_2 \backslash H_1, \mathcal{V}_2)_\psi(\mu_1)$ with $(R_{v_i} R_{w_j} f)(b) = 0$ for all i, j . Since f is analytic, to conclude $f = 0$, it is enough to show $(R_D f)(b) = 0$ for all $D \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{h}_1)$. Using the above decomposition of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{h}_1)$, we write $D = (\text{Ad}(b^{-1})D_2)(\sum z_i v_i)D_1$ with $D_2 \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{k}_2)$, $z_i \in \mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{h}_1)$ and $D_1 \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{k}_1)$. Further, write $D_1 = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j w_j \text{ mod } (\text{Ann}(V_1))$. Then

$$(R_D f)(b) = d\mu_2(D_1) \left(\sum_{i,j} \psi(z_i) a_j R_{v_i} R_{w_j} f \right) (b) = 0.$$

The Lemma follows. \square

Now, we explain how to modify the proof on pages 623-625 of [30] to obtain Theorem 3.1 under our slightly weaker assumptions. Let $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}$ be a maximal abelian subspace, and let $a \in \exp(\mathfrak{a})$ be regular. Given $f \in C^\omega(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_G, \psi_H}(\mu)$, Ørsted and Vargas define the middle differentiation of f by $X \in \mathfrak{g}$ at (a, h) to be

$$f(a; X; h) = \left. \frac{d}{dt} \right|_{t=0} f(a \exp(tX)h).$$

They extend this definition to any $X \in \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ by iteration. Then, utilizing arguments on page 624, Ørsted and Vargas show that there is a finite set $\{v_i\} \subset \mathcal{ZU}(Z_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{a}))$ such that $f \in C^\omega(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_G, \psi_H}(\mu)$ is determined by the set of functions $H_1 \rightarrow V_1$ of the form

$$h_1 \mapsto g_{f, k_0}(h_1) = f(a; v_j; k_0 h_1)$$

for all $k_0 \in K_0$ and j . This part of their argument is unchanged by our weaker set of hypotheses. Let ψ_{H_1} be the restriction of ψ_H to $\mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{h}_1)$, and let ζ_i for $i = 1, \dots, r$ be the finite collection of irreducible $H_1 \cap K = K_1$ representations in $\mu|_{H_1 \cap K}$. Now, it is clear that

$$g_{f, k_0} \in \text{Span}_{i=1}^r C^\omega(K_2 \backslash H_1, \mathcal{V}_2)_{\psi_{H_1}}(\zeta_i) \subset C^\omega(K_2 \backslash H_1, \mathcal{V}_2)_{\psi_{H_1}}.$$

In the last Lemma, we showed that this space is finite dimensional. Following [30], we then consider $g_{f, k_0}(h_1)$ as a function on K_0 with values in the finite dimensional space $\text{Span}_{i=1}^r C^\omega(K_2 \backslash H_1, \mathcal{V}_2)_{\psi_{H_1}}(\zeta_i)$. Note that $\mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{k}_0)$ acts by a fixed character on $k_0 \mapsto g_{f, k_0}$. Moreover, the space of vector valued functions on a compact group K_0 in a fixed eigenspace for $\mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{k}_0)$ is always a finite dimensional space. The Theorem follows.

5. A FINITE MULTIPLICITY THEOREM

We return to the assumptions of the first section. In particular, G is a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class, $H \subset G$ is a closed reductive subgroup of Harish-Chandra class, and $K \subset G$ is a maximal compact subgroup, chosen in such a way that $H \cap K \subset H$ is maximal compact. We wish to use the space $C^\omega(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_G, \psi_H}(\mu)$ introduced in the last section to study multiplicities. To do

this, we need to add two additional maps to the framework developed in section one.

Define

$$*_H\Theta_\sigma : \mathcal{S}(K\backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi} \rightarrow C^\omega(K\backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi, \psi_\sigma}$$

by

$$f \mapsto f *_H \Theta_\sigma \text{ where } (f *_H \Theta_\sigma)(g) = \int_H f(gh^{-1})\Theta_\sigma(h)dh.$$

This definition depends on a choice of Haar measure on H ; thus, our map is well-defined only up to a positive constant. However, this constant is inconsequential for our applications; thus, we will ignore this ambiguity.

The integral converges because $l_{g^{-1}}\iota^*f$ is in the Harish-Chandra Schwartz space of G for every $g \in G$ (see Lemma 13 of [10]); thus, by the proof of Proposition 2.2, its restriction to H is in the Harish-Chandra Schwartz space of H . Convergence now follows from the fact that integration against Θ_σ defines a tempered distribution (see the remarks on page 45 of [10] together with Lemma 27 of [9] or page 456 of [23]).

We must check that the image of $*_H\Theta_\sigma$ is indeed contained in $C^\omega(K\backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi, \psi_\sigma}$. Note that $f \mapsto f *_H \Theta_\sigma$ is left G invariant as a map from functions on G to functions on G ; in particular, $f *_H \Theta_\sigma$ transforms by ξ on the left and can be thought of as a section of the appropriate vector bundle. To check the χ_π condition, observe that the map \exp_* defined earlier is equivariant for the adjoint action. In particular, every $\tilde{D} \in \mathcal{ZU}(\mathfrak{g}) = \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})^G$ is of the form $\exp_*(D)$ for $D \in S(\mathfrak{g})^G$. Choosing such a D , we observe

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\exp_*(D)}(f *_H \Theta_\sigma)(g) &= D_X \int_H f(g \exp(X)h^{-1})\Theta_\sigma(h)dh \\ &= D_X \int_H f(gh^{-1} \exp(\text{Ad}_h X))\Theta_\sigma(h)dh \\ &= (\text{Ad}_h^{-1} D)_X \int_H f(gh^{-1} \exp(X))\Theta_\sigma(h)dh \\ &= \int_H D_X f(gh^{-1} \exp(X))\Theta_\sigma(h)dh = \chi_\pi(\tilde{D})(f *_H \Theta_\sigma)(g). \end{aligned}$$

To check the ψ_σ condition, let $D \in S(\mathfrak{h})^H$ be homogeneous and observe

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\exp_*(D)}(f *_H \Theta_\sigma)(g) &= D_X \int_H f(g \exp(X)h^{-1})\Theta_\sigma(h)dh \\ &= D_X \int_H f(g(h \exp(-X))^{-1})\Theta_\sigma(h)dh = \langle \Theta_\sigma, (-1)^{\deg D} R_{\exp_*(D)} l_{g^{-1}}\iota^*f \rangle \\ &\quad \langle R_{\exp_*(D)}\Theta_\sigma, l_{g^{-1}}\iota^*f \rangle = \psi_\sigma(\exp_* D) \langle \Theta_\sigma, l_{g^{-1}}\iota^*f \rangle \\ &= \psi_\sigma(\exp_* D)(f *_H \Theta_\sigma)(g). \end{aligned}$$

Here we have used that Θ_σ is an invariant eigendistribution with infinitesimal character ψ_σ . Note that $f *_H \Theta_\sigma$ is analytic by the elliptic regularity theorem, since the Casimir operator of G acts on $K\backslash G$ by an elliptic operator.

To complete our commutative diagram, we need one final map. Define

$$\tilde{r}_m : C^\omega(K\backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi, \psi_\sigma} \longrightarrow C^\omega((H \cap K)\backslash H, S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q})^* \otimes \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\psi_\sigma}$$

by

$$\tilde{r}_m(f)(h)(D) = (L_{\exp_*(D)}f)(h)$$

for $D \in S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q})$. It is not difficult to verify that this map is right H equivariant and left $H \cap K$ equivariant. Hence, its image does indeed lie in

$$C^\omega((H \cap K) \backslash H, S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q})^* \otimes \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\psi_\sigma}.$$

Here is the commutative diagram formed from the four maps we have introduced.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S}(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi} & \xrightarrow{r_m} & \mathcal{S}((H \cap K) \backslash H, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}), \mathcal{V}_\xi)) \\ \downarrow *_{H\Theta_\sigma} & & \downarrow *_{\Theta_\sigma} \\ C^\omega(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi, \psi_\sigma} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{r}_m} & C^\omega((H \cap K) \backslash H, S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q})^* \otimes \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\psi_\sigma} \end{array}$$

Next, we check that this diagram commutes. Observe

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{r}_m(f * \Theta_\sigma)(D, h) &= L_{\exp_*(D)}(f *_{H\Theta_\sigma})(h) \\ &= L_{\exp_*(D)} \int_H f(hh_1^{-1})\Theta_\sigma(h_1)dh_1 \\ &= D_X \int_H f(\exp(-X)hh_1^{-1})\Theta_\sigma(h_1)dh_1 \\ &= \int_H (D_X f)(\exp(-X)hh_1^{-1})\Theta_\sigma(h_1)dh_1 \\ &= \int_H (L_{\exp_*(D)})(hh_1^{-1})\Theta_\sigma(h_1)dh_1 \\ &= (r_m f * \Theta_\sigma)(h, D). \end{aligned}$$

Now, since all four of the maps, r_m , \tilde{r}_m , $*_{H\Theta_\sigma}$, and $*_{\Theta_\sigma}$ are right H equivariant, they all preserve $H \cap K$ types. Hence, we may take the piece of each of our four spaces that transforms on the right by a minimal $H \cap K$ type μ of σ , and we obtain a commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S}(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi}(\mu) & \xrightarrow{r_m} & \mathcal{S}((H \cap K) \backslash H, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}), \mathcal{V}_\xi))(\mu) \\ \downarrow *_{H\Theta_\sigma} & & \downarrow *_{\Theta_\sigma} \\ C^\omega(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi, \psi_\sigma}(\mu) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{r}_m} & C^\omega((H \cap K) \backslash H, S_m(\mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q})^* \otimes \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\psi_\sigma}(\mu) \end{array}$$

Using this commutative diagram together with Lemma 2.4, we obtain the following.

Proposition 5.1. *Suppose π is a discrete series representation of a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class G with lowest K type (ξ, \mathcal{V}_ξ) and infinitesimal character χ_π , and suppose σ is a tempered representation of a closed reductive subgroup $H \subset G$ of Harish-Chandra class with minimal $H \cap K$ type μ and infinitesimal character ψ_σ . If $m(\sigma, \pi|_H)$ denotes the multiplicity of σ in the direct integral decomposition of $\pi|_H$, then*

$$m(\sigma, \pi|_H) \leq \dim C^\omega(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi, \psi_\sigma}(\mu).$$

In particular, if $C^\omega(K \backslash G, \mathcal{V}_\xi)_{\chi_\pi, \psi_\sigma}(\mu)$ is finite dimensional, then the multiplicity of σ in $\pi|_H$ is finite.

Proof. To prove the proposition, we utilize Lemma 2.4 and the above commutative diagram. We may write $\phi_{\pi,\sigma,m} = \tilde{r}_m \circ \circ_H \Theta_\sigma$, and the dimension of the image of \tilde{r}_m cannot exceed the dimension of its domain. Taking the limit and applying Lemma 2.4, the result follows. \square

Theorem 5.2. *Suppose G is a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class and suppose $H \subset G^\tau \subset G$ is an open subgroup of a symmetric subgroup of G . Choose a maximal compact subgroup $K \subset G$ such that $H \cap K \subset H$ is maximal compact, and denote by θ the associated Cartan involutions of both G and \mathfrak{g} . Let \mathfrak{s} be the -1 eigenspace of θ on \mathfrak{g} , and let \mathfrak{q} be the -1 eigenspace of τ on \mathfrak{g} . Suppose $H \cong K_0 \times H_1$ where K_0 is compact and H_1 is noncompact. Let $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{h}_1 \cap \mathfrak{s}$ be a maximal abelian subspace, and let $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{s} \cap \mathfrak{q}$ be a maximal abelian subspace. Assume*

$$Z_{H_1 \cap K}(\mathfrak{a})Z_{H_1 \cap K}(\mathfrak{b}) = H_1 \cap K.$$

If π is a discrete series representation of G , then the direct integral decomposition of the restriction $\pi|_H$ has finite multiplicities.

Observe that H may not be of Harish-Chandra class even though we have assumed G to be of Harish-Chandra class. However, we observe that the identity component H_e is always of Harish-Chandra class. Indeed, referring to the definition of Harish-Chandra class in the introduction, the first condition follows from the well-known fact that the fixed point set of a complex reductive Lie algebra under an involutive automorphism is a complex reductive Lie algebra. For the second condition, we observe

$$\mathrm{Ad}(G^\tau) \subset \mathrm{Ad}(G)^\tau \subset \mathrm{Int} \mathfrak{g}_\mathbb{C}^\tau.$$

Therefore,

$$\mathrm{Ad}(H_e) = \mathrm{Ad}(G_e^\tau) \subset (\mathrm{Int} \mathfrak{g}_\mathbb{C}^\tau)_e = \mathrm{Int}(\mathfrak{g}_\mathbb{C}^\tau)$$

The statement of the Theorem for H_e then follows immediately from Theorem 4.1 and Proposition 5.1, and the statement for H follows immediately from the statement for H_e . Observe that the symmetric pairs $(O(2n, 1), O(k) \times O(2n - k, 1))$, $(U(n, 1), U(k) \times U(n - k, 1))$, and $(\mathrm{Sp}(n, 1), \mathrm{Sp}(k) \times \mathrm{Sp}(n - k, 1))$ all satisfy the hypothesis of the Theorem.

It was proven in [30] that the discrete series occurring in $\pi|_H$ have finite multiplicities. Our Theorem says that the continuous spectrum has finite multiplicities as well.

6. THE PAIR $(U(n, 1), U(1) \times U(n - 1, 1))$

In this section, we prove the following slightly stronger result for the symmetric pair $(U(n, 1), U(1) \times U(n - 1, 1))$.

Proposition 6.1. *Suppose π is a discrete series representation of $G = U(n, 1)$, and consider the symmetric subgroup $H = U(1) \times U(n - 1, 1)$. Decompose*

$$\pi|_{U(1)} \cong \bigoplus_{\psi_m \in \widehat{U(1)}} \psi_m \otimes \tau_m$$

into irreducibles under the action of $U(1)$. Here τ_m is a unitary representation of $U(n - 1, 1)$. Next, write

$$\tau_m = \int_{\sigma(\delta, \nu) \in \widehat{U(n-1, 1)}_{\mathrm{temp.}}} m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \tau_m) \sigma(\delta, \nu)$$

as a direct integral of irreducible representations of $U(n-1, 1)$ (See Section 3 for notation). Then $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \tau_m) \neq 0$ for finitely many elliptic parameters δ and $m(\sigma(\delta, \nu), \tau_m) < \infty$ for all σ, ν . In particular, at most finitely many discrete series occur in τ_m .

The proof of this result will require some notation. First, recall the bounded domain model for $U(n, 1)/U(n) \times U(1)$. Let $G = U(n, 1)$, let $T \subset U(n, 1)$ be the diagonal torus, and let $K = U(n) \times U(1) \subset G$ be the maximal compact subgroup of G . Let $G_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathrm{GL}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$ denote the complexification of G , and let $K_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathrm{GL}(1, \mathbb{C})$ denote the complexification of K . Let

$$P_{\mathbb{C}}^+ = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I & B \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid B \in \mathbb{C}^n \right\} \subset \mathrm{GL}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$$

and let

$$P_{\mathbb{C}}^- = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ C & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid C \in \mathbb{C}^n \right\} \subset \mathrm{GL}(n+1, \mathbb{C}).$$

Then the product map

$$P_{\mathbb{C}}^+ \times K_{\mathbb{C}} \times P_{\mathbb{C}}^- \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$$

is a diffeomorphism onto an open subset of $G_{\mathbb{C}}$, which contains $G = U(n, 1)$.

Suppose

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & d \end{pmatrix} \in U(n, 1)$$

with $A \in M(n, \mathbb{C})$ an n by n matrix, B an n by 1 matrix, C a 1 by n matrix, and d a single entry. Then we may decompose

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & Bd^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A - Bd^{-1}C & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ d^{-1}C & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

with respect to the above decomposition. We will call the first term $p_{\mathbb{C}}^+(g)$ and the second term $\kappa_{\mathbb{C}}(g)$. One checks that the set of possible Bd^{-1} that can arise in this way is precisely the set of points in the unit disc, D_n , in \mathbb{C}^n . We define an action of $U(n, 1)$ on D_n by thinking of $D_n \subset P_{\mathbb{C}}^+$ and taking the $P_{\mathbb{C}}^+$ part of $g \cdot z$ for $g \in U(n, 1)$ and $z \in D_n$. Written out this action looks like

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot z = \frac{AZ + B}{CZ + d}.$$

One checks that the isotropy group at zero is $K = U(n) \times U(1)$; thus, we have an identification $U(n, 1)/(U(n) \times U(1)) \cong D_n$ (For more, see for instance page 152 of [23]).

Let $\lambda \in \widehat{T} = \mathrm{Hom}(T, \mathbb{S}^1)$ be a regular, unitary character of T . Let Δ^+ be the set of roots α for $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathrm{Lie}(G_{\mathbb{C}})$ with respect to $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathrm{Lie}(T_{\mathbb{C}})$ such that

$$(\alpha, \lambda) > 0.$$

Then Δ^+ is a choice of positive roots. Let Δ_c^+ denote the compact, imaginary roots in Δ^+ . The G invariant complex structure on G/K gives rise to a K -equivariant splitting

$$T_e(G/K) \otimes \mathbb{C} \cong T_e^{(1,0)}(G/K) \oplus T_e^{(0,1)}(G/K)$$

that is preserved under the bracket. Note that $T_e^{(1,0)}(G/K) \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}/\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is of the form $\mathfrak{b}_{\mathbb{C}}/\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}}$ where $\mathfrak{b}_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a Lie subalgebra containing $\mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}}$. The noncompact, imaginary root spaces contained in $\mathfrak{b}_{\mathbb{C}}$ determine a choice of positive noncompact imaginary

roots, Φ_n^+ . Let Φ^+ be a choice of positive roots with $\Phi^+ \cap \Delta_n = \Phi_n^+$ and $\Phi_c^+ = \Delta_c^+$. Define

$$\tilde{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi_n^+} \alpha.$$

Let $(\xi_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}, V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}})$ be the irreducible representations of $K = U(n) \times U(1)$ with highest weight $\lambda - \tilde{\rho}$. Let $\mathcal{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$ be the corresponding G -equivariant, holomorphic vector bundle on G/K . The discrete series with Harish-Chandra parameter λ is isomorphic to

$$L^2(G/K, \mathcal{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)}(G/K))_{\overline{\square}}$$

where $\overline{\square} = \overline{\partial\partial^*} + \overline{\partial^*\partial}$ and $q_\lambda = \#(\Phi_n^+ \cap \Delta^+)$. Here the subscript $\overline{\square}$ means that we are taking the kernel of the elliptic differential operator $\overline{\square}$. This result is well-known. It is proved for sufficiently regular parameter in [25], and Schmid remarks in [32] that the general statement follows from his proof of the Blattner formula for groups of Hermitian type. Although Schmid does not carry out the details of the proof in this paper, they are very similar to his argument for the Paratharasy Dirac operator model on page 138 of [32].

Note that we have isomorphisms of vector bundles

$$\mathcal{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} = G \times_K V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \cong GK_{\mathbb{C}} P_{\mathbb{C}}^- \times_{K_{\mathbb{C}} P_{\mathbb{C}}^-} V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \cong D_n \times V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}.$$

In particular, the bundle $\mathcal{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$ is holomorphically (though not equivariantly) trivial. The group $G = U(n, 1)$ acts on $D_n \times V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$ by

$$g_1 \cdot (z, v) = (g_1 \cdot z, \xi_{\mathbb{C}}(\kappa_{\mathbb{C}}(g_1 g)) \xi_{\mathbb{C}}(\kappa_{\mathbb{C}}(g))^{-1} v).$$

Here we have chosen $g \in U(n, 1)$ with $p_{\mathbb{C}}^+(g) = z$ and $g_1 \cdot z$ is the above action of $U(n, 1)$ on D_n . One checks that this definition is independent of the choice of g . Above, $\xi_{\mathbb{C}}$ denotes the holomorphic representation of $K_{\mathbb{C}}$ that is the complexification of the representation $\xi_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$ of K .

Let $\underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$ denote the trivial bundle on D_n with fiber $V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$. We obtain a holomorphic isomorphism of vector bundles

$$\mathcal{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)}(G/K) \cong \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)} D_n$$

by tensoring the above isomorphism with the map on tangent bundles induced by $G/K \cong D_n$.

Suppose

$$F \in L^2(G/K, \mathcal{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)}(G/K))_{\overline{\square}} \cong L^2(D_n, \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)} D_n)_{\overline{\square}}.$$

Let $w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}, w_n = z$ be holomorphic coordinates on $D_n \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ induced from the standard coordinates on \mathbb{C}^n . Write

$$F = \sum_I F_{0,I} d\overline{w}_I + \sum_J F_{1,J} d\overline{w}_J \wedge d\overline{z}.$$

Here $I \subset \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ is a multi-index of cardinality q_λ , $J \subset \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ is a multi-index of cardinality $q_\lambda - 1$, and $F_{0,I}, F_{1,J} : D_n \rightarrow V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$ are analytic functions for each I and J .

Then $\overline{\partial}F = 0$ implies

$$\frac{\partial F_{0,I}}{\partial \overline{z}} = \sum_{i \in I} \epsilon_{i,I} \frac{\partial F_{1,I-i}}{\partial \overline{w}_i}$$

where $\epsilon_{i,I} = \pm 1$ for each i .

Next, we must calculate $\bar{\partial}^*$. We will calculate $\bar{\partial}^*$ by using the formula on page 86 of [1],

$$\bar{\partial}^* = -\# * \bar{\partial} * \#.$$

To use this formula, we must define the operators $\#$, $*$, and then calculate them in local coordinates. Let

$$* : C^\omega(D_n, \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0,q_\lambda)} D_n) \longrightarrow C^\omega(D_n, \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0,q_\lambda)} D_n)$$

be the usual Hodge $*$ operator. Let $m = (m_{ij})$ be the invariant Hermitian metric on $T^* D_n$ associated to the invariant Riemannian metric on D_n (well-defined up to multiplication by a positive scalar) written in the above coordinates, ie

$$m = \sum_{i,j=1}^n m_{ij} dw_i d\bar{w}_j.$$

Then

$$m_{ii} = \frac{1 - \sum_{k \neq i} |w_k|^2}{(1 - |w|^2)^2}, \quad m_{ij} = \frac{\bar{w}_i w_j}{(1 - |w|^2)^2} \text{ if } i \neq j.$$

Let $m^{-1} = (m^{ij})$ be the inverse matrix. Applying Cramer's rule, we observe that the diagonal entries of m^{-1} have the constant term 1 in their Taylor expansions at zero while the off diagonal ij term is of the form

$$m^{ij} = w_i \bar{w}_j n^{ij}.$$

Here n^{ij} is an analytic function on D_n for $i \neq j$.

Note that $m^{-1} \in \text{End}(T^* D_n)$ naturally gives rise to an endomorphism $M_{q_\lambda} \in \text{End}(T^{(0,q_\lambda)} D_n)$. We express $M_{q_\lambda} = (M_{q_\lambda}^{I,J})$ in the coordinates $d\bar{w}_I$ with $|I| = q_\lambda$ a multi-index. The diagonal entries of M_{q_λ} are analytic functions with constant term one in their Taylor expansions at $w = 0$. Suppose I, J are multi-indices with $I \cap J = K$. Then the I, J off diagonal entry of M_{q_λ} is of the form

$$M_{q_\lambda}^{I,J} = w_{I-K} \bar{w}_{J-K} N_{q_\lambda}^{I,J}.$$

The function $N_{q_\lambda}^{I,J}$ is analytic on D_n .

In coordinates, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & *(F_{0,I} d\bar{w}_I) \\ &= \det(m_{ij}) \sum_{I \cap K=L, n \in K} F_{0,I} \epsilon_{I,K} w_{I-L} \bar{z} \overline{w_{K-L-n}} N_{q_\lambda}^{I,K} d\bar{w}_{K^c} \\ & \quad + \det(m_{ij}) \sum_{I \cap K=L, n \notin K} F_{0,I} \epsilon_{I,K} M_{q_\lambda}^{I,K} d\bar{w}_{K^c}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $K^c = \{1, \dots, n\} - K$ is the complement of K and $\epsilon_{I,K} = \pm 1$. Similarly, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & *(F_{1,J} d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z}) \\ &= \det(m_{ij}) \sum_{K \cap (J \cup n)=L, n \notin K} F_{1,J} \epsilon_{1,J,K} M_{q_\lambda}^{J \cup n, K} d\bar{w}_{K^c} \\ & \quad + \det(m_{ij}) \sum_{K \cap (J \cup n)=L, n \in K} F_{1,J} \epsilon_{1,J,K} M_{q_\lambda}^{J \cup n, K} d\bar{w}_{K^c}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\epsilon_{1,J,K} = \pm 1$.

In order to define $\bar{\partial}^*$, we need another operator as well. Let

$$A \in C^\omega(D_n, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}\text{-anti}}(\underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}, \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}^*))$$

be the Hermitian metric on the bundle $\underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$. Here $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}\text{-anti}}(V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}, V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}^*)$ denotes the space of \mathbb{C} antilinear homomorphisms from $V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$ to $V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}^*$. Define

$$\# : C^\omega(D_n, \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)} D_n) \longrightarrow C^\omega(D_n, \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)} D_n)$$

by

$$F \mapsto \overline{AF}.$$

(One might write $\overline{(A \otimes I)F}$ to be more precise).

Following [1] page 86, we define

$$\bar{\partial}^* = -\# * \bar{\partial} * \#.$$

Lemma 6.2. *Suppose $F \in C^\omega(D_n, \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)} D_n)_{\square}$, assume $F|_{D_{n-1}} = 0$, and write*

$$F = \sum_I F_{0,I} d\bar{w}_I + \sum_J F_{1,J} d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z} = F_0 + F_1.$$

In the Taylor expansion of F at zero in the variables $z = w_n$, $\bar{z} = \bar{w}_n$, the leading term is holomorphic in z in the F_0 part and antiholomorphic in z in the F_1 part.

A more precise statement of the Lemma is as follows. Taylor expand each $F_{0,I}$ and $F_{1,J}$ in the variables $z = w_n$ and $\bar{z} = \bar{w}_n$ at zero, and suppose that the first nonvanishing term in any of the expansions is of order $k > 0$. Then $F_{0,I} \sim z^k v_1 + \dots$ with $v_1 \in V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$ and $F_{1,J} \sim \bar{z}^k v_2 + \dots$ with $v_2 \in V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}$.

The first part follows from the equation $\bar{\partial}F = 0$. Recall that this implied

$$\frac{\partial F_{0,I}}{\partial \bar{z}} = \sum_{i \in I} \epsilon_{i,I} \frac{\partial F_{1,I-i}}{\partial \bar{w}_i}$$

where $\epsilon_{i,I} = \pm 1$ for each i . Choose $k_1 + k_2 = k - 1$, and differentiate the above equation to obtain

$$\frac{\partial^{k_1+k_2+1} F_{0,I}}{\partial z^{k_1} \partial \bar{z}^{k_2+1}} = \sum_{i \in I} \epsilon_{i,I} \frac{\partial^{k_1+k_2+1} F_{1,I-i}}{\partial \bar{w}_i \partial^{k_1} z \partial^{k_2} \bar{z}}.$$

If we plug in $z = \bar{z} = 0$ in the right hand side, we get zero, since we know that every $F_{0,J}$ and $F_{1,J}$ vanishes to degree $k - 1$ on D_{n-1} by assumption. Thus, the left hand side vanishes on D_{n-1} as well. The only possibility left for a degree k term is z^k . Thus, $F_{0,I} \sim z^k v_1 + \text{terms of higher order}$.

For the second part, we must use the $\bar{\partial}^*$ operator, which is a bit more complicated. First, observe that $*$ and $\#$ are injective maps; hence, $\bar{\partial}^* F = 0$ iff $\bar{\partial} * \# F = 0$. Write $F = \sum F_{0,I} d\bar{w}_I + \sum F_{1,J} d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z}$. Suppose $K \subset \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ is a multi-index. The coefficient of $d\bar{w}_{K^c}$ in $\bar{\partial} * \# F = 0$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{I \cap K = L} \epsilon_{I, K \cup n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\det(m_{ij}) \overline{AF_{0,I}} \overline{w_{I-L}} z w_{K-L} \overline{N_{q_\lambda}^{I, K \cup n}} \right) \\ & + \sum_I \sum_{k \notin K, k \neq n} \epsilon_{I, K \cup k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}_k} \left(\det(m_{ij}) \overline{AF_{0,I}} \overline{M_{q_\lambda}^{I, K \cup k}} \right) \\ & + \sum_J \sum_{k \notin K, k \neq n} \epsilon_{1, J, K \cup k} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}_k} \left(\det(m_{ij}) \overline{AF_{1,J}} \overline{M_{q_\lambda}^{J \cup n, K \cup k}} \right) \\ & + \sum_{K \cap J = L} \epsilon_{1, J, K} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\det(m_{ij}) \overline{AF_{1,J}} \overline{M_{q_\lambda}^{J \cup n, K \cup n}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

This follows from the calculation of $*$ in coordinates on the last page together with the definition of $\#$. Since $\bar{\partial}^* F = 0$, we know that the above expression is zero for every K . Now, choose $k_1 + k_2 = k - 1$, and apply the differential operator

$$\frac{\partial^{k_1}}{\partial z^{k_1}} \frac{\partial^{k_2}}{\partial \bar{z}^{k_2}}$$

to the above expression and restrict to D_{n-1} . The second and third expressions are zero since $F_{0,J}$ and $F_{1,J}$ vanish to order $k - 1$ in z and \bar{z} on D_{n-1} . The first expression vanishes because of the extra factor of z . If we use one of our z derivatives to differentiate this z , then the $F_{1,J}$ vanishes. If we do not differentiate the z , then plugging in $z = 0$ makes the expression vanish. Thus, we are left with

$$\sum_K \epsilon_{1,J,K} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial z^{k_1} \partial \bar{z}^{k_2+1}} \left(\det(m_{ij}) \overline{A F_{1,J} M_{q_\lambda}^{J \cup n, K \cup n}} \right) = 0$$

on D_{n-1} . Applying the product rule and using the facts that $F_{1,J}$ vanishes to degree $k - 1$ on D_{n-1} , we obtain

$$\sum_K \epsilon_{1,J,K} \bar{A} \left(\frac{\partial^k}{\partial z^{k_1} \partial \bar{z}^{k_2+1}} \overline{F_{1,J}} \right) \det(m_{ij}) \overline{M_{q_\lambda}^{J \cup n, K \cup n}} = 0$$

on D_{n-1} . Now, let \mathcal{M} be the matrix that takes a vector (v_J) to the vector $(\det(m_{ij}) \sum_K \epsilon_{K,J,1} \overline{M_{q_\lambda}^{J \cup n, K \cup n}} v_J)$. At zero, \mathcal{M} is a diagonal matrix with entries ± 1 along the diagonal. Since the entries of \mathcal{M} are analytic, we conclude that \mathcal{M} must be invertible in a neighborhood of zero. In particular,

$$(\det(m_{ij}) \sum_K \epsilon_{K,J,1} \overline{M_{q_\lambda}^{J \cup n, K \cup n}} v_J) = 0 \Rightarrow (v_J) = 0$$

in a neighborhood of zero. We conclude

$$\bar{A} \left(\frac{\partial^k}{\partial z^{k_1} \partial \bar{z}^{k_2+1}} \overline{F_{1,J}} \right) = 0$$

in a neighborhood of zero inside D_{n-1} for every K and every $k_1 + k_2 = k - 1$. But, \bar{A} is invertible everywhere; therefore,

$$\frac{\partial^k}{\partial z^{k_1} \partial \bar{z}^{k_2+1}} \overline{F_{1,J}} = 0$$

in a neighborhood of zero in D_{n-1} . By analyticity of $F_{1,J}$, this expression is zero on all of D_{n-1} , and taking the complex conjugate, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial^k}{\partial \bar{z}^{k_1} \partial z^{k_2+1}} F_{1,J} = 0$$

on D_{n-1} . We conclude $F_{1,J} \sim \bar{z}^k v_2 +$ higher order terms for every J . The Lemma has been proven.

Now, we restrict π_λ to $H = U(1) \times U(n - 1, 1) \subset G = U(n, 1)$. Note that H has a two dimensional center. We consider the one dimensional subgroup

$$U(1) = \left\{ k_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

where I_n is the n by n identity matrix and the zeroes are n by 1 and 1 by n matrices. Note that this subgroup is central in $U(1) \times U(n - 1, 1)$, but it is not central in

$U(n, 1)$. Note that the irreducible, unitary characters of $U(1)$ are the characters $\psi_m : e^{i\theta} \mapsto e^{im\theta}$ for $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. We may decompose

$$\pi_\lambda = \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} (\pi_\lambda)_m \cong \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \psi_m \otimes \text{Hom}(\psi_m, \pi_\lambda) = \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \psi_m \otimes \tau_m$$

under the action of $U(1)$. Observe τ_m is a representation of $U(n-1, 1)$. We identify $\pi_\lambda \cong L^2(D_n, \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)} D_n)_{\square}$, and $(\pi_\lambda)_m$ is therefore a subspace of these L^2 -sections.

Lemma 6.3. *Suppose $F \in (\pi_\lambda)_m \subset L^2(D_n, \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)} D_n)_{\square}$, and write*

$$F = \sum_I F_{0,I} d\bar{w}_I + \sum_J F_{1,J} d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z} = F_0 + F_1$$

in coordinates. Decompose $V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} = \bigoplus V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}^s$ under $U(1)$, and let $F_{0,I} = \sum F_{0,I}^s$ and $F_{1,J} = \sum F_{1,J}^s$ be the corresponding decompositions into components. Now, Taylor expand $F_{0,I}^s$ and $F_{1,J}^s$ in the variables z and \bar{z} at zero. Then

$$F_{0,I}^s = \sum_{i=\max(0, s-m)}^{\infty} F_{0,I}^{s,i} z^i \bar{z}^{m-s+i}, \quad F_{1,J}^s = \sum_{i=\max(0, s-m-1)}^{\infty} F_{1,J}^{s,i} z^i \bar{z}^{m-s+1+i}.$$

Proof. We begin the proof of the Lemma by calculating the action of $U(1)$ on $\underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0, q_\lambda)} D_n$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} & k_\theta \cdot (z, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}, v \otimes d\bar{w}_I) \\ &= (e^{i\theta} z, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}, \xi_{\mathbb{C}}(\kappa_{\mathbb{C}}(k_\theta g)) \xi_{\mathbb{C}}(\kappa_{\mathbb{C}}(g))^{-1} v \otimes d\bar{w}_I) \\ &= (e^{i\theta} z, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}, \xi_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}(k_\theta) v \otimes d\bar{w}_I). \end{aligned}$$

Here $g \in U(n, 1)$ is chosen so that $g \cdot 0 = (z, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1})$ and we have used $\xi_{\mathbb{C}}(\kappa_{\mathbb{C}}(k_\theta g)) = \xi_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}(k_\theta) \xi_{\mathbb{C}}(\kappa_{\mathbb{C}}(g))$. Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & k_\theta \cdot (z, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}, v \otimes d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z}) \\ &= (e^{i\theta} z, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}, \xi_{\mathbb{C}}(\kappa_{\mathbb{C}}(k_\theta g)) \xi_{\mathbb{C}}(\kappa_{\mathbb{C}}(g))^{-1} v \otimes e^{-i\theta} d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z}) \\ &= (e^{i\theta} z, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}, \xi_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}(k_\theta) v \otimes e^{-i\theta} d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z}). \end{aligned}$$

Now, decompose $V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} = \bigoplus V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}^s$ as in the statement of the Lemma, and similarly decompose $F_{0,I} d\bar{w}_I = \sum F_{0,I}^s d\bar{w}_I$. Fix s and Taylor expand

$$F_{0,I}^s d\bar{w}_I = \sum_{j,l} F_{0,I}^{s,j,l} z^j \bar{z}^l$$

at zero in z and \bar{z} . Here $F_{0,I}^{s,j,l}$ is an analytic function on D_{n-1} . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} k_\theta \cdot \left(\sum F_{0,I}^{s,j,l} z^j \bar{z}^l d\bar{w}_I \right) &= \xi_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}(k_\theta) \sum F_{0,I}^{s,j,l} e^{i(l-j)\theta} z^j \bar{z}^l d\bar{w}_I \\ &= \sum F_{0,I}^{s,j,l} e^{i(s+l-j)\theta} z^j \bar{z}^l d\bar{w}_I. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we assume $F \in (\pi_\lambda)_m$. Thus,

$$k_\theta \cdot \left(\sum F_{0,I}^{s,j,l} z^j \bar{z}^l d\bar{w}_I \right) = e^{im\theta} \left(\sum F_{0,I}^{s,j,l} z^j \bar{z}^l d\bar{w}_I \right).$$

In particular, $F_{0,I}^{s,j,l} \neq 0$ implies $s+l-j = m$ or $l-j = m-s$. Thus, the Taylor expansion of $F_{0,I}$ in the variables z and \bar{z} at zero is of the form

$$F_{0,I} = \sum F_{0,I}^{s,j,j+m-s} z^j \bar{z}^{j+m-s} d\bar{w}_I.$$

Now, consider the case

$$F_{1,J}^s d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z} = \sum F_{1,J}^{s,j,l} z^j \bar{z}^l d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} k_\theta \cdot \left(\sum F_{1,J}^{s,j,l} z^j \bar{z}^l d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z} \right) &= \xi_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}(k_\theta) \sum F_{0,I}^{s,j,l} e^{i(l-j)\theta} z^j \bar{z}^l d\bar{w}_I \\ &= \sum F_{0,I}^{s,j,l} e^{i(s+l-j-1)\theta} z^j \bar{z}^l d\bar{w}_I. \end{aligned}$$

And since $F \in (\pi_\lambda)_m$, we must have $s+l-j-1 = m$ or $l-j = 1+m-s$. The lemma follows. \square

Now, we have all of the Lemmas we need to prove the Proposition at the beginning of this section.

Proof. We write $H = U(1) \times U(n-1, 1)$, and we decompose $\pi_\lambda = \sum_m (\pi_\lambda)_m$ as a representation of $U(1)$. Let τ be the involution of G with $G^\tau = H$, and let θ be the Cartan involution of G with $G^\theta = K$. Differentiate τ and θ to obtain involutions of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} ; we will abuse notation and call these involutions τ and θ as well. Let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ be the decomposition of \mathfrak{g} into $+1$ and -1 eigenspaces of θ , and let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{q}$ be the decomposition of \mathfrak{g} into $+1$ and -1 eigenspaces of τ . Then we have the simultaneous decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \cap \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{k} \cap \mathfrak{q} \oplus \mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{q}.$$

Let s be a highest weight of $V_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}}|_{U(1)}$. Consider the H -equivariant map introduced in Proposition 2.1 and [30], [31]

$$r_l : L^2(D_n, \underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0,q_\lambda)} D_n)_{\square} \longrightarrow$$

$$L^2(D_{n-1}, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(S_l(\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{q}), (\underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0,q_\lambda)} D_n)|_{D_{n-1}}))$$

where $l = |m-s|+1$. We claim that the restriction of r_l to $(\pi_\lambda)_m$ is injective. To see this, let $F \in (\pi_\lambda)_m$, and write $F = \sum F_{0,I} d\bar{w}_I + \sum F_{1,J} d\bar{w}_J \wedge d\bar{z}$. By Lemma 6.2, we know that the leading term of F is holomorphic in F_0 and antiholomorphic in F_1 . And by Lemma 6.3, we know that the terms in the Taylor expansions of $F_{0,I}$ and $F_{1,J}$ at zero in z and \bar{z} must be of the form

$$z^i \bar{z}^{i+m-s} \text{ or } z^i \bar{z}^{i+m-s+1}.$$

In particular, a holomorphic or antiholomorphic term cannot be of degree greater than $|m-s|+1$. Thus, F cannot vanish to degree greater than $|m-s|+1$ at zero, and our map is indeed injective. As in section one, we utilize the Polar decomposition to obtain a unitary map

$$U_l : (\pi_\lambda)_m \longrightarrow L^2(D_{n-1}, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(S_l(\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathfrak{q}), (\underline{V}_{\lambda-\tilde{\rho}} \otimes T^{(0,q_\lambda)} D_n)|_{D_{n-1}})).$$

Now, suppose G is a reductive Lie group of Harish-Chandra class, suppose $K \subset G$ is a maximal compact subgroup, suppose (η, V) is a finite dimensional representation of K , and let $\mathcal{V} \rightarrow G/K$ be the corresponding G -equivariant vector bundle. Then $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ occurs in $L^2(G/K, \mathcal{V})$ iff one of the irreducible constituents of (η, V) occurs as a K type of $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ by Frobenius reciprocity. In addition, all such representations occur with finite multiplicity. One observes that there are a finite number of elliptic parameters δ such that $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ contains a fixed K type. Thus, $L^2(G/K, \mathcal{V})$ contains $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ for a finite number of elliptic parameters δ and each $\sigma(\delta, \nu)$ occurs with finite

multiplicity. Finally, since we have an injective, unitary map of $(\pi_\lambda)_m$ into a finite number of such spaces, the Theorem follows. \square

7. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The first author would like to thank all of the participants and organizers of the conference “Branching Problems for Unitary Representations” at the Max Planck Institute in 2011. Some conversations at that conference, especially ones with Jorge Vargas and Michel Duflo, contributed to the motivation behind beginning this project. The first author would also like to thank Toshiyuki Kobayashi for giving a course at Harvard in 2008 that first introduced him to branching problems.

REFERENCES

1. A. Andreotti, E. Vesentini, *Carleman Estimates for the Laplace-Beltrami Equations on Complex Manifolds*, Institute Hautes Etudes Scientifique Publications Mathematiques **25** (1965), 313-362.
2. N. Bergeron, *Propriétés de Lefschetz Automorphes pour les Groupes Unitaires et Orthogonaux*, Mmoires de la Socit Mathmatique de France **106** (2006), vi-125.
3. M. Duflo, J. Vargas, *Branching Laws for Square Integrable Representations*, Proceedings of the Japan Academy **86** (2010), Series A, 49-54.
4. J.M.G. Fell, *The Dual Spaces of C^* Algebras*, Transactions of the American Mathematical Society **94** (1960), 365-403.
5. G. Folland, *A Course in Abstract Harmonic Analysis*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1995.
6. Harish-Chandra, *The Characters of Semisimple Lie Groups*, Transactions of the American Mathematical Society **83** (1956), 98-163.
7. Harish-Chandra, *Spherical Functions on a Semisimple Lie Group I*, American Journal of Mathematics **80** (1958), 553-613.
8. Harish-Chandra, *Invariant Eigendistributions on a Semisimple Lie Group*, Transactions of the American Mathematical Society **119** (1965), 457-508.
9. Harish-Chandra, *Two Theorems on Semi-simple Lie Groups*, Annals of Mathematics (2) **83** (1966), 74-128.
10. Harish-Chandra, *The Discrete Series for Semisimple Lie Groups II: Explicit Determination of the Characters*, Acta Mathematica **116** (1966), 1-111.
11. Harish-Chandra, *Harmonic Analysis on Semisimple Lie Groups*, Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society **76** (1970), 529-551.
12. Harish-Chandra, *Harmonic Analysis on Real Reductive Groups I*, Journal of Functional Analysis, **19** (1975), no. 2, 104-204.
13. Harish-Chandra, *Harmonic Analysis on Real Reductive Groups III*, Annals of Mathematics (2) **104** (1976), no. 1, 117-201.
14. Harish-Chandra, *Differential Equations and Semisimple Lie Groups*, Collected Papers, Volume III, ed. V.S. Varadarajan, Springer, New York, 1984.
15. S. Helgason, *Groups and Geometric Analysis*, Mathematical Surveys and Monographs, Volume 83, American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 1984.
16. R. Hotta, *On Realization of the Discrete Series for Semisimple Lie Groups*, Journal of the Mathematical Society of Japan **23** (1971), no. 2, 384-407.
17. H.P. Jakobsen, M. Vergne, *Restrictions and Expansions of Holomorphic Representations*, Journal of Functional Analysis **34** (1979), 29-53.
18. T. Kobayashi, *Discrete decomposability of the restriction of $A_q(\lambda)$ with respect to reductive subgroups and its applications*, Inventiones Mathematicae **117** (1994), no. 2, 181-205.
19. T. Kobayashi, *Discrete decomposability of the restriction of $A_q(\lambda)$ with respect to reductive subgroups. II. Micro-local analysis and asymptotic K -support*, Annals of Math (2) **147** (1998), no. 3, 709-729.
20. T. Kobayashi, *Discrete decomposability of the restriction of $A_q(\lambda)$ with respect to reductive subgroups. III. Restriction of Harish-Chandra modules and associated varieties*, Inventiones Mathematicae **131** (1998), no. 2, 229-256.

21. T. Kobayashi, T. Oda, *A vanishing theorem for modular symbols on locally symmetric spaces*, Commentarii Mathematici Helvetici **73** (1998), no. 1, 45-70.
22. T. Kobayashi, T. Oshima, *Finite Multiplicity Theorems*, Preprint: arXiv:1108.3477.
23. A. Knapp, *Representation Theory of Semisimple Lie Groups*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1986.
24. F.I. Mautner, *Unitary Representations of Locally Compact Groups II*, Annals of Mathematics (2) **52** (1950), 528-556.
25. M.S. Narasimhan, K. Okamoto, *An Analogue of the Borel-Weil-Bott Theorem for Hermitian Symmetric Pairs of Non-Compact Type*, Annals of Mathematics (2) **91** (1970), no. 3, 486-511.
26. A. Okounkov, *Why Would Multiplicities be Log-Concave?*, In "The Orbit Method in Geometry and Physics" (Merseille 2000), Progress in Mathematics Volume 213, Birkhauser, Boston, 2003.
27. K. Okamoto, H. Ozeki, *On Square-Integrable $\bar{\partial}$ -Cohomology Spaces Attached to Hermitian Symmetric Spaces*, Osaka Journal of Math **4** (1967), 95-110.
28. G. Ólafsson, B. Ørsted, *Generalizations of the Bargmann Transform*, In "Lie Theory and Its Applications to Physics" (Clausthal 1995), 3-14, World Sci. Publ., River Edge, NJ, 1996.
29. B. Ørsted, B. Speh, *Branching Laws for Some Unitary Representations of $SL(4, \mathbb{R})$* , SIGMA **4** (2008), Paper 017.
30. B. Ørsted, J. Vargas, *Restriction of Square Integrable Representations: Discrete Spectrum*, Duke Mathematical Journal **123** (2004), no. 3, 609-633.
31. B. Ørsted, J. Vargas, *A Cauchy Problem for Elliptic Invariant Differential Operators and Continuity of a Generalized Berezin Transform*, Annales de L'Institut Fourier (Grenoble) **57** (2007), No. 3, 693-702.
32. W. Schmid, *On the Characters of the Discrete Series*, Inventiones Mathematicae **30** (1975), 47-144.
33. D.J. Rowe, B.G. Whybourne, P.H. Butler, *Unitary Representations, Branching Rules, and Matrix Elements for the Non-Compact Symplectic Groups*, Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and General, Volume 18, Number 6, 1985, 939-953.
34. I.E. Segal, *An Extension of Plancherel's Formula to Separable Unimodular Groups*, Annals of Mathematics (2) **52** (1950), 272-292.
35. B. Sun, C.-B. Zhu, *Multiplicity One Theorems: The Archimedean Case*, Annals of Mathematics (2) **175** (2012), no. 1, 23-44.
36. P.C. Trombi, *The Tempered Spectrum of a Real Semisimple Lie Group*, American Journal of Mathematics **99** (1977), no. 1, 57-75.
37. J. Vargas, *Restriction of Some Discrete Series Representations*, Algebras, Groups, and Geometries **18** (2001), 85-100.
38. J. Vargas, *Restriction of Discrete Series of a Semisimple Lie Group to Reductive Subgroups*, New Developments in Lie Theory and Its Applications, Contemporary Mathematics 544, American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 2011.
39. D. Vogan, *The Algebraic Structure of the Representations of Semisimple Lie Groups I*, Annals of Mathematics (2) **109** (1979), no. 1, 1-60.
40. N. Wallach, *On the Enright-Varadarajan Modules*, Annales Scientifiques de L'Ecole Normale Supérieure 4 **9** (1976), no. 1, 81-101.
41. N. Wallach, *Real Reductive Groups II*, Academic Press, San Diego, 1992.
42. R.O. Wells, *Differential Analysis on Complex Manifolds*, Springer Verlag, New York, 1980.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

E-mail address: blharris@lsu.edu

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

E-mail address: hongyu@math.lsu.edu

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70803

E-mail address: olafsson@math.lsu.edu