

Base change and K -theory for $GL(n)$

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Abstract. Let F be a nonarchimedean local field and let $G = GL(n) = GL(n, F)$. Let E/F be a finite Galois extension. We investigate base change E/F at two levels: at the level of algebraic varieties, and at the level of K -theory. We put special emphasis on the representations with Iwahori fixed vectors, and the tempered spectrum of $GL(1)$ and $GL(2)$. In this context, the prominent arithmetic invariant is the residue degree $f(E/F)$.

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1. Introduction

The domain of definition of the classical modular forms (the upper half plane) is a homogeneous space $\mathbb{H} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im } z > 0\}$ of the reductive group $G(\mathbb{R}) = GL(2, \mathbb{R})$,

$$\mathbb{H} = GL(2, \mathbb{R})/O(2, \mathbb{R}) \cdot Z,$$

where Z is the centre of $G(\mathbb{R})$ and $O(2, \mathbb{R})$ is the orthogonal group. Each modular form admits a lift \tilde{f} to the group $GL(2, \mathbb{R})$ and thence to the adèle group $GL(2, \mathbb{A})$.

The action of $GL(2, \mathbb{A})$ on \tilde{f} by right translation defines a representation $\pi = \pi_f$ of the group $GL(2, \mathbb{A})$ in the space of smooth complex-valued representations on $GL(2, \mathbb{A})$, for which

$$(\pi(h)\tilde{f})(g) = \tilde{f}(gh)$$

for all $g, h \in GL(2, \mathbb{A})$. If π_f is irreducible then one has an infinite tensor product representation

$$\pi = \bigotimes_v \pi_v$$

where the π_v are representations of the local groups $GL(2, \mathbb{Q}_v)$ with $v = p$ or ∞ .

Let F be a local nonarchimedean field, so that F is either a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p or is a local function field $\mathbb{F}_q((x))$. The cardinality of the residue field k_F will be denoted q_F . If $F = \mathbb{Q}_p$ then $q_F = p$. If $F = \mathbb{F}_q((x))$ then $q_F = q$.

Now let $G = \text{GL}(n) = \text{GL}(n, F)$. Brodzki and Plymen [4], working directly with L -parameters, equipped the smooth dual of $\text{GL}(n)$ with a complex structure. In the smooth dual of $\text{GL}(n)$, especially important are the representations with Iwahori fixed vectors. This part of the smooth dual has the structure of the extended quotient $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n // S_n$. This is a smooth complex affine algebraic variety denoted \mathfrak{X}_F .

Let E/F be a finite Galois extension of F . We recall that the domain of an L -parameter of $\text{GL}(n, F)$ is the local Langlands group

$$\mathcal{L}_F := W_F \times \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$$

where W_F is the Weil group of F . Base change is defined by restriction of L -parameter from \mathcal{L}_F to \mathcal{L}_E . We prove, in Section 3, that base change

$$\mathfrak{X}_F \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_E$$

is a finite morphism of algebraic varieties.

An L -parameter ϕ is *tempered* if $\phi(W_F)$ is bounded [3], §10.3. Base change therefore determines a map of *tempered duals*. In the rest of this article, we investigate this map at the level of K -theory.

Let $G(F) = \text{GL}(n, F)$. Let $C_r^*(G)$ denote the reduced C^* -algebra of G . According to the Baum–Connes correspondence, we have a canonical isomorphism [2], [11]

$$\mu_F : K_*^{\text{top}}(\beta^1 G(F)) \rightarrow K_* C_r^*(G(F))$$

where $\beta^1 G(F)$ denotes the enlarged building of $G(F)$.

In noncommutative geometry, isomorphisms of C^* -algebras are too restrictive to provide a good notion of isomorphism of noncommutative spaces, and the correct notion is provided by strong Morita equivalence of C^* -algebras; this point is emphasized in [13], p. 409. In the present context, the noncommutative C^* -algebra $C_r^*(G(F))$ is strongly Morita equivalent to the commutative C^* -algebra $C_0(\text{Irr}^t G(F))$ where $\text{Irr}^t G(F)$ denotes the tempered dual of $G(F)$, see [15]. As a consequence of this, we have

$$K_* C_r^*(G(F)) \cong K^* \text{Irr}^t G(F).$$

This leads to the following formulation of the Baum–Connes correspondence:

$$K_*^{\text{top}}(\beta^1 G(F)) \cong K^* \text{Irr}^t G(F).$$

This in turn leads to the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_*^{\text{top}}(\beta^1 G(E)) & \xrightarrow{\mu_E} & K^* \text{Irr}^t(G(E)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow b_{E/F}^* \\ K_*^{\text{top}}(\beta^1 G(F)) & \xrightarrow{\mu_F} & K^* \text{Irr}^t(G(F)) \end{array}$$

where the left-hand vertical map is the unique map which makes the diagram commutative.

In this paper we focus on the right-hand vertical map. Section 4 contains some partial results. In Sections 5 and 6, we focus on $GL(1)$ and $GL(2)$. We need some crucial results of Bushnell and Henniart [5]: the exact references are given in Section 6. In Section 6, the local field F has characteristic 0 and $p \neq 2$. The K -theory map induced by unramified base change for *totally ramified cuspidal representations with unitary central character* is described in Theorem 6.3.

In conformity with the recent book by Bushnell and Henniart [6], we will consistently write *cuspidal representation* instead of *supercuspidal representation*.

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2. Base change formula for quasicharacters

Let F be a local nonarchimedean field. Such a field has an intrinsic norm, denoted mod_F in [18], p. 4. We will write

$$|x|_F = \text{mod}_F(x).$$

The valuation val_F is then uniquely determined by the equation

$$|x|_F = q_F^{-\text{val}_F(x)}$$

where q_F is the cardinality of the residue field $k_F = \mathfrak{o}_F/\mathfrak{p}_F$. Here \mathfrak{o}_F denotes the ring of integers and \mathfrak{p}_F its maximal ideal.

In this section, we review standard material on base change for quasicharacters. Let E/F be a finite Galois extension, and let the corresponding Weil groups be denoted W_E, W_F . We have the standard short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow I_E \rightarrow W_E \xrightarrow{d_E} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $\text{Art}_E^{-1}: W_E^{\text{ab}} \cong E^\times$, let $\beta_E: W_E \rightarrow W_E^{\text{ab}}$ and let

$$\alpha_E = \text{Art}_E^{-1} \circ \beta_E: W_E \rightarrow E^\times.$$

Lemma 2.1. *We have*

$$N_{E/F}(\alpha_E(w)) = \alpha_F(w)$$

for all $w \in W_E \subset W_F$.

Proof. See [17], 1.2.2. □

Lemma 2.2. *We have*

$$f \cdot \text{val}_E = \text{val}_F \circ N_{E/F}.$$

Proof. See [18], VIII.1, p. 139. □

Lemma 2.3. *We have*

$$d_E = -\text{val}_E \circ \alpha_E$$

Proof. Let Φ_E denote a geometric Frobenius in W_E , as in [17, p.19]. The Weil group W_E is the disjoint union $\sqcup I_E \Phi_E^n$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{val}_E(\alpha_E(x\Phi_E^n)) &= \text{val}_E(\varpi_E^{-n}) \\ &= -n \\ &= -d_E(x\Phi_E^n) \end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in I_E$. □

Lemma 2.4. *Let $w \in W_E \subset W_F$. Then we have*

$$f \cdot d_E(w) = d_F(w).$$

Proof. By Lemmas 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_F(w) &= -\text{val}_F(\alpha_F(w)) \\ &= -\text{val}_F(N_{E/F}(\alpha_E(w))) \\ &= -f \cdot \text{val}_E(\alpha_E(w)) \\ &= f \cdot d_E(w). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Now an unramified quasicharacter ψ of W_E is given by the following simple formula

$$\psi(w) = z^{d_E(w)}$$

where $z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. The base change formula for a quasicharacter χ of W_F is given by

$$b_{E/F}(\chi) = \chi|_{W_E}. \quad (1)$$

Lemma 2.5. *Under base change we have*

$$b_{E/F}(\psi)(w) = (z^f)^{d_E(w)}$$

for all $w \in W_E$.

Proof. By Lemma 2.4 we have

$$\begin{aligned} b_{E/F}(\psi)(w) &= z^{d_F(w)} \\ &= z^{f \cdot d_E(w)} \\ &= (z^f)^{d_E(w)}. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

We can remember this result with the (informal) equation

$$z_{E/F} = z^f.$$

3. Representations with Iwahori fixed vectors

Let $\Psi(W_F)$ denote the group of unramified quasicharacters of W_F . Then we have

$$\Psi(W_F) \cong \mathbb{C}^\times, \quad \psi \mapsto \psi(\varpi_F).$$

Let \mathcal{L}_F denote the local Langlands group:

$$\mathcal{L}_F := W_F \times \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C}).$$

A *Langlands parameter* (or L -parameter) is a continuous homomorphism

$$\phi: \mathcal{L}_F \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$$

($\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ is given the discrete topology) such that $\phi(\Phi_F)$ is semisimple, where Φ_F is a geometric Frobenius in W_F . Two Langlands parameters are equivalent if they are conjugate under $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$. The set of equivalence classes of Langlands parameters is denoted $\Phi(\mathrm{GL}(n))$.

We will use the local Langlands correspondence for $\mathrm{GL}(n)$ [12], [9], [10]:

$$\pi_F: \Phi(\mathrm{GL}(n)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Irr}(\mathrm{GL}(n)).$$

Consider first the single L -parameter

$$\phi = 1 \otimes \tau(j_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus 1 \otimes \tau(j_k)$$

where $\tau(j)$ is the j -dimensional complex representation of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, and $j_1 + \cdots + j_k = n$. We define the *orbit* of ϕ as follows:

$$\mathcal{O}(\phi) = \{\psi_1 \otimes \tau(j_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \psi_k \otimes \tau(j_k) : \psi_r \in \Psi(W_F), 1 \leq r \leq k\} / \sim$$

where \sim denotes the equivalence relation of conjugacy in $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$.

In the local Langlands correspondence, these L -parameters correspond precisely to the irreducible smooth representations of $\mathrm{GL}(n)$ which admit Iwahori fixed vectors.

Each partition $j_1 + \dots + j_k = n$ determines an orbit. The disjoint union of the orbits, one for each partition of n , creates a complex affine algebraic variety with finitely many irreducible components. This variety is smooth [4]. This variety admits a simple description as an extended quotient, as we now proceed to explain.

Let Γ be a finite group and X a topological space. Suppose that Γ acts on X as homeomorphisms. Define

$$\tilde{X} = \{(\gamma, x) \in \Gamma \times X : \gamma x = x\}$$

and

$$g \cdot (\gamma, x) = (g\gamma g^{-1}, gx),$$

for all $g \in \Gamma$ and $(\gamma, x) \in \tilde{X}$. Since $(g\gamma g^{-1})(gx) = g(\gamma x) = gx$, Γ acts on \tilde{X} .

Definition 3.1. The extended quotient $X // \Gamma$ associated to the action of Γ on X is the quotient space \tilde{X} / Γ .

If $\gamma \in \Gamma$, let X^γ denote fixed set

$$X^\gamma = \{x \in X : \gamma x = x\}$$

and let Z_γ denote the centralizer of γ in Γ . Then the extended quotient is the disjoint union

$$X // \Gamma = \bigsqcup X^\gamma / Z_\gamma$$

where one γ is chosen in each Γ -conjugacy class.

Let $X = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n$ be the complex torus of dimension n . The symmetric group $\Gamma = S_n$ acts on X by permuting the coordinates. First, we form the ordinary quotient:

$$\text{Sym}^n(\mathbb{C}^\times) := (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n / S_n,$$

the n -fold symmetric product of \mathbb{C}^\times .

Next, we form the extended quotient $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n // S_n$. The conjugacy class of $\gamma \in S_n$ determines a partition of n . Let the distinct parts of the partition be n_1, \dots, n_l with n_i repeated r_i times so that

$$r_1 n_1 + \dots + r_l n_l = n.$$

Let

$$z_j = \psi_j(\varpi_F).$$

The map

$$\psi_1 \otimes \tau(n_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \psi_{r_1+\dots+r_l} \otimes \tau(n_l) \mapsto (z_1, \dots, z_{r_1+\dots+r_l})$$

determines a bijection

$$\mathcal{O}(\phi) \sim \text{Sym}^{r_1}(\mathbb{C}^\times) \times \dots \times \text{Sym}^{r_l}(\mathbb{C}^\times) = X^\gamma / Z(\gamma).$$

With a mild abuse of notation, we will write the L -parameter

$$\phi = \psi_1 \otimes \tau(j_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \psi_k \otimes \tau(j_k)$$

as

$$z_1 \cdot \tau(j_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus z_k \cdot \tau(j_k).$$

After base change E/F this L -parameter becomes

$$z_1^f \cdot \tau(j_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus z_k^f \cdot \tau(j_k).$$

Example 3.2. We illustrate this result for $\mathrm{GL}(4)$, by computing the L -parameters, the respective orbits and the extended quotient. For each item, we list the partition, the L -parameter and the orbit:

- $4 + 0, \phi = 1 \otimes \tau(4), \mathcal{O}(\phi) \cong \mathbb{C}^\times$
- $3 + 1, \phi = 1 \otimes \tau(3) \oplus 1 \otimes 1, \mathcal{O}(\phi) \cong (\mathbb{C}^\times)^2$
- $2 + 2, \phi = 1 \otimes \tau(2) \oplus 1 \otimes \tau(2), \mathcal{O}(\phi) \cong \mathrm{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C}^\times)$
- $2 + 1 + 1, \phi = 1 \otimes \tau(2) \oplus 1 \otimes 1 \oplus 1 \otimes 1, \mathcal{O}(\phi) \cong \mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathrm{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C}^\times)$
- $1 + 1 + 1 + 1, \phi = 1 \otimes 1 \oplus 1 \otimes 1 \oplus 1 \otimes 1 \oplus 1 \otimes 1, \mathcal{O}(\phi) \cong \mathrm{Sym}^4(\mathbb{C}^\times)$

and the extended quotient is

$$(\mathbb{C}^\times)^4 // S_4 = \mathbb{C}^\times \sqcup (\mathbb{C}^\times)^2 \sqcup \mathrm{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C}^\times) \sqcup \mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathrm{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C}^\times) \sqcup \mathrm{Sym}^4(\mathbb{C}^\times).$$

Theorem 3.3. *Let \mathfrak{X}_F be that part of the smooth dual of $\mathrm{GL}(n, F)$ comprising all representations which admit Iwahori fixed vectors. Then \mathfrak{X}_F is a smooth complex affine algebraic variety, and in fact has the structure of extended quotient:*

$$\mathfrak{X}_F = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n // S_n.$$

Let E/F be a finite Galois extension. Then base change

$$\mathfrak{X}_F \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_E$$

is a finite morphism of algebraic varieties. Explicitly, if z_1, \dots, z_r are typical coordinates on \mathfrak{X}_F , then base change is given by

$$(z_1, \dots, z_r) \mapsto (z_1^f, \dots, z_r^f).$$

Proof. A regular map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ of affine varieties is *finite* if $\mathbb{C}[X]$ is integral over $\mathbb{C}[Y]$, i.e., if the pullback $f^\#: \mathbb{C}[Y] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[X]$ makes $\mathbb{C}[X]$ a finitely generated $\mathbb{C}[Y]$ -module. The map $\mathfrak{X}_F \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}_E$ is regular.

Each irreducible component in the algebraic variety \mathfrak{X}_F is a product of symmetric products. Denote a typical symmetric product by \mathfrak{S}_F . The coordinate ring of each symmetric product \mathfrak{S}_F is of the form

$$\mathbb{C}[t_1, \dots, t_r, t_1^{-1}, \dots, t_r^{-1}]^{S_r}$$

the ring of invariant Laurent polynomials. The pullback is

$$\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{S}_E] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{S}_F], \quad t_i \mapsto t_i^f.$$

Since $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{S}_F]$ is finitely generated as a $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{S}_E]$ -module, the base change map is finite. □

Example 3.4. The unramified twists of the Steinberg representation of $GL(n)$.

These representations correspond, in the local Langlands correspondence, to the orbit of the single L -parameter $1 \otimes \tau(n)$. This creates an irreducible curve \mathfrak{Y}_F in the smooth dual of $GL(n, F)$, in fact $\mathfrak{Y}_F \cong \mathbb{C}^\times$. Base change E/F is as follows:

$$\mathfrak{Y}_F \rightarrow \mathfrak{Y}_E, \quad z \mapsto z^f.$$

Example 3.5. The spherical Hecke algebra.

Let $K = GL(n, \mathfrak{o}_F)$ and denote by $\mathcal{H}(G//K)$ the convolution algebra of all complex-valued, compactly-supported functions on G such that $f(k_1 x k_2) = f(x)$ for all k_1, k_2 in K . Then $\mathcal{H}(G//K)$ is called the *spherical Hecke algebra*. It is a commutative unital \mathbb{C} -algebra.

Start with the single L -parameter

$$\phi = 1 \otimes 1 \oplus \dots \oplus 1 \otimes 1$$

and let $\mathcal{O}(\phi)$ denote the orbit of ϕ . We have

$$\mathcal{O}(\phi) = \{\psi_1 \otimes 1 \oplus \dots \oplus \psi_n \otimes 1\} / \sim$$

with ψ_j an unramified quasicharacter of W_F , $1 \leq j \leq n$. Let T be the standard maximal torus of $GL(n)$, and let ${}^L T$ be the standard maximal torus in the Langlands dual ${}^L G$:

$${}^L T \subset {}^L G = GL(n, \mathbb{C}).$$

Let $W = S_n$ the symmetric group on n letters. Then we have

$$\mathcal{O}(\phi) \cong \mathbb{C}[{}^L T/W] = \text{Sym}^n(\mathbb{C}^\times).$$

As a special case of the above, base change E/F induces the following finite morphism of algebraic varieties:

$$\text{Sym}^n(\mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^n(\mathbb{C}^\times), \quad (z_1, \dots, z_n) \mapsto (z_1^f, \dots, z_n^f).$$

In view of the Satake isomorphism [7]

$$\mathcal{H}(G//K) \cong \mathbb{C}[{}^L T/W]$$

we can interpret base change as an explicit morphism of unital \mathbb{C} -algebras. This recovers (and generalizes) the result in [1], p. 37, for we do not require the extension E/F to be either unramified or cyclic.

4. K -theory computations

In this section we compute the K -theory map for two examples: the unitary twists of the Steinberg representation of $GL(n)$, and certain connected components in the unitary principal series of $GL(n)$.

Let \mathbb{T} denote the circle group

$$\mathbb{T} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$$

and let $\Psi^t(W_F)$ denote the group of unramified *unitary* characters of W_F . Then we have

$$\Psi^t(W_F) \cong \mathbb{T}, \quad \psi \mapsto \psi(\varpi_F)$$

where ϖ_F is a uniformizer in F .

Consider first the single L -parameter

$$\phi = \rho \otimes \tau(j_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \rho \otimes \tau(j_k).$$

In this formula, ρ is an irreducible representation of W_F , $\tau(j)$ is the j -dimensional complex representation of $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$, and $j_1 + \cdots + j_k = n$. We define the *compact orbit* of ϕ as follows:

$$\mathcal{O}^t(\phi) = \left\{ \bigoplus_{r=1}^k \psi_r \otimes \rho \otimes \tau(j_r) : \psi_r \in \Psi^t(W_F), 1 \leq r \leq k \right\} / \sim$$

where, as before, \sim denotes the equivalence relation of conjugacy in $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$.

The Steinberg representation St_G has L -parameter $1 \otimes \tau(n)$.

Theorem 4.1. *Let*

$$\phi = 1 \otimes \tau(n)$$

and let $\mathcal{O}^t(\phi)$ be the compact orbit of ϕ . Then we have

$$BC: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}, \quad z \mapsto z^f.$$

(i) This map has degree f , and so at the level of the K -theory group K^1 , BC induces the map

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad \alpha_1 \mapsto f \cdot \alpha_1$$

of multiplication by the residue degree f . Here, α_1 denotes a generator of $K^1(\mathbb{T}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

(ii) At the level of the K -theory group K^0 , BC induces the identity map

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad \alpha_0 \mapsto \alpha_0,$$

where α_0 denotes a generator of $K^0(\mathbb{T}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. (i) Since the map has degree f the result follows.

(ii) This is because α_0 is the trivial bundle of rank 1 over \mathbb{T} . □

Next we define the L -parameter ϕ as follows:

$$\phi = \rho \otimes 1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \rho \otimes 1$$

where ρ is a unitary character of W_F . The unitary characters of W_F factor through F^\times and we have

$$F^\times \cong \langle \varpi_F \rangle \times \mathcal{U}_F.$$

We will take ρ to be trivial on $\langle \varpi_F \rangle$, and then regard ρ as a unitary character of \mathcal{U}_F . The group \mathcal{U}_F admits countably many such characters ρ .

In this case the compact orbit is the n -fold symmetric product of the circle \mathbb{T} :

$$\mathcal{O}^t(\phi) \cong \mathcal{O}^t(BC(\phi)) \cong \mathbb{T}^n/S_n.$$

Lemma 4.2. *The symmetric product \mathbb{T}^n/S_n has the homotopy type of a circle.*

Proof. Send the unordered n -tuple $[z] = [z_1, \dots, z_n]$ to the unique polynomial with roots z_1, \dots, z_n and leading coefficient 1

$$[z_1, \dots, z_n] \mapsto z^n + a_{n-1}z^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1z + a_0, \quad a_0 \neq 0.$$

We have then

$$\text{Sym}^n(\mathbb{C}^\times) \cong \{z^n + a_{n-1}z^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1z + a_0 : a_0 \neq 0\} \sim_h \mathbb{C}^\times,$$

since the space of coefficients a_{n-1}, \dots, a_1 is contractible. Hence

$$\text{Sym}^n(\mathbb{T}) \sim_h \mathbb{T}$$

via the map which sends $[z_1, \dots, z_n]$ to the product $z_1 \dots z_n$. □

We recall the local Langlands correspondence

$$\pi_F : \Phi(GL(n)) \rightarrow \text{Irr } GL(n).$$

Let $t = \text{diag}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be a diagonal element in the standard maximal torus T of $GL(n)$. Then

$$\sigma : t \mapsto \pi_F(\rho)(x_1 \dots x_n)$$

is a unitary character of T . Let χ be an unramified unitary character of T , and form the induced representation

$$\text{Ind}_{TU}^G(\chi \otimes \sigma).$$

This is an irreducible unitary representation of G . When we let χ vary over all unramified unitary characters of T , we obtain a subset of the unitary dual of G . This subset has the structure of n -fold symmetric product of \mathbb{T} .

Since \mathcal{U}_F admits countably many unitary characters, the unitary dual of G contains countably many subspaces (in the Fell topology), each with the structure $\text{Sym}^n(\mathbb{T})$. We are concerned with the effect of base change E/F on each of these compact spaces.

Theorem 4.3. *Let \mathbb{T}^n/S_n denote one of the compact subspaces of the unitary principal series of $GL(n)$ currently under discussion. Then we have*

$$BC : \mathbb{T}^n/S_n \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^n/S_n, \quad (z_1, \dots, z_n) \mapsto (z_1^f, \dots, z_n^f).$$

(i) *At the level of the K -theory group K^1 , BC induces the map*

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad \alpha_1 \mapsto f \cdot \alpha_1$$

of multiplication by f , where f is the residue degree and α_1 denotes a generator of $K^1(\mathbb{T}) = \mathbb{Z}$.

(ii) *At the level of the K -theory group K^0 , BC induces the identity map*

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad \alpha_0 \mapsto \alpha_0,$$

where α_0 denotes a generator of $K^0(\mathbb{T}) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. From Lemma (4.2) we have a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Sym}^n(\mathbb{T}) & \xrightarrow{BC} & \text{Sym}^n(\mathbb{T}) \\
 h \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\
 \mathbb{T} & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{BC}} & \mathbb{T}
 \end{array}$$

Here, $BC(z_1, \dots, z_n) = (z_1^f, \dots, z_n^f)$, h is the homotopy map $h([z_1, \dots, z_n]) = z_1 \dots z_n$ and \widetilde{BC} is the map $z \mapsto z^f$. Since

$$(z_1 \dots z_n)^f = z_1^f \dots z_n^f$$

we have $K^j(BC) = K^j(\widetilde{BC})$. But \widetilde{BC} is a map of degree f . Therefore,

$$K^1(BC)(\alpha_1) = f \cdot \alpha_1 \text{ and } K^0(BC)(\alpha_0) = \alpha_0$$

where α_1 is a generator of $K^1(\mathbb{T}) = \mathbb{Z}$ and α_0 is a generator of $K^0(\mathbb{T}) = \mathbb{Z}$. □

5. Base change and K -theory for $GL(1, F)$

So far we have considered base change as a map of compact orbits. Now we want to describe base change as a map of the locally compact Hausdorff spaces

$$BC: \mathcal{A}_1^t(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1^t(E)$$

where $\mathcal{A}_1^t(F)$ denotes $\text{Irr}^t GL(1, F)$. From now on we will change notation and we denote the tempered dual $\text{Irr}^t GL(n, F)$ by $\mathcal{A}_n^t(F)$.

To study the effect of base change on K -theory groups we explicitly compute the functorial base change map $K^j(BC)$. We will use K -theory with compact supports and in particular we will prove that BC is a proper map.

Let $\chi = |\cdot|_F^s \chi_0$ be a character of F^\times , where χ_0 is the restriction of χ to \mathfrak{o}_F^\times . We will write from now on $\chi = z^{\nu_F(\cdot)} \chi_0$ (since $|x|_F^s = q_F^{-s\nu_F(x)}$ this is simply a change of variables $q_F^{-s} \in \mathbb{T} \mapsto z \in \mathbb{T}$). We also denote the group of units \mathfrak{o}_F^\times by \mathcal{U}_F .

If χ_0 is a character of \mathcal{U}_F then χ_0 is trivial on some \mathcal{U}_F^m . The least m such that $\chi_0 = \chi|_{\mathcal{U}_F}$ is trivial on \mathcal{U}_F^m is called the *conductor* of χ and is denoted $c(\chi)$. Note that $\chi_0 = \chi|_{\mathcal{U}_F}$ can be thought as a character of the finite cyclic group $\mathcal{U}_F/\mathcal{U}_F^{c(\chi)}$.

It is well known that the parameters $(z, c(\chi)) \in \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{N}_0$ do not completely determine the character χ . There is a group isomorphism

$$\mathcal{U}_F/\mathcal{U}_F^m \cong \mathcal{U}_F/\mathcal{U}_F^1 \times \mathcal{U}_F^1/\mathcal{U}_F^2 \times \dots \times \mathcal{U}_F^{m-1}/\mathcal{U}_F^m.$$

Now $\mathcal{U}_F/\mathcal{U}_F^1 \cong k_F^\times$ while $\mathcal{U}_F^{i-1}/\mathcal{U}_F^i \cong k_F$ for $i \geq 1$ [8], Proposition 5.4. Note that k_F^\times is interpreted as a multiplicative group while k_F is interpreted as an additive

group. Since k_F has order q_F and k_F^\times has order $q_F - 1$ it follows that $\mathcal{U}_F/\mathcal{U}_F^m$ is a finite cyclic group of order $(q_F - 1)q_F^{m-1}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{U}_F/\mathcal{U}_F^m} \cong \mathcal{U}_F/\mathcal{U}_F^m$ is also finite with the same order.

We have [8], Lemma 3.4,

$$F^\times \cong \langle \varpi_F \rangle \times \mathcal{U}_F$$

where ϖ_F is a uniformizer of F . It follows that

$$\mathcal{A}_1^t(F) \cong \mathbb{T} \times \widehat{\mathcal{U}_F}.$$

We will keep in mind the following enumeration of the countable set $\widehat{\mathcal{U}_F}$: to each natural number n we attach the finite set of all characters $\chi \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}_F}$ for which $c(\chi) = n$. This enumeration is not canonical.

Proposition 5.1 ([18], Proposition 5, p. 143). *The norm map $N_{E/F}: E^\times \rightarrow F^\times$ determines an open morphism of E^\times onto an open subgroup of F^\times .*

It follows that there exist $m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that

$$N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^n) = \mathcal{U}_F^m. \tag{2}$$

A natural question is how to relate the indexes n and m . For unramified extensions we have the following result.

Proposition 5.2 ([16], Proposition 1, p. 81). *Let E/F be a finite, separable, unramified extension. Suppose that k_F is finite. Then*

$$N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^n) = \mathcal{U}_F^n \quad \text{for all } n \geq 0.$$

Apart from unramified extensions, we will consider the cases when the extension is tamely ramified and totally ramified, since the ramification theory is simpler. The case of wildly ramified extensions is more subtle and will not be considered. We now recall some results about ramification theory. Let E/F be a finite Galois extension and $G = \text{Gal}(E/F)$. Put

$$G_i = \{\sigma \in G : \sigma x - x \in \mathfrak{p}_E^{i+1} \text{ for all } x \in \mathfrak{o}_E\}, \quad i \geq -1. \tag{3}$$

The group G_i is called the i -th ramification group of the extension E/F . Altogether, they form a decreasing sequence of subgroups

$$G_{-1} = G \supset G_0 \supset G_1 \supset \cdots \supset G_i \supset G_{i+1} \supset \cdots. \tag{4}$$

Denote by F_0/F the maximal unramified subextension of F in E/F . Note that F_0 is the intersection of E with the maximal unramified subextension of \bar{F}/F , denoted by

F^{ur} , where \bar{F} is a fixed algebraic closure of F . The subgroup $I_{E/F} = \text{Gal}(E/F_0)$ is called the *inertia subgroup* of $\text{Gal}(E/F)$ and we have the identification $G_0 = I_{E/F}$ [16], Proposition 1, p. 62. It follows that $G/G_0 = \text{Gal}(k_E/k_F)$ and E/F is unramified if and only if $G_0 = \{1\}$.

The quotient group G_0/G_1 is cyclic and has order prime to the characteristic residue of E [16], Corollary 1, p. 67. Therefore, the tame ramification is given by the groups G_0 and G_1 . In particular, the extension E/F is tamely ramified if and only if $G_1 = \{1\}$. These results can be summarized in the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 E & \text{---} & G_1 = \{1\} \\
 e \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 F_0 & \text{---} & G_0 \\
 f \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 F & \text{---} & G
 \end{array}$$

To every finite (separable) extension E/F of local fields we associate a real function [16], §3, p. 73,

$$\varphi_{E/F}(u) = \int_0^u \frac{dt}{(G_0 : G_t)} \quad \text{for all } u \in [-1, +\infty[.$$

Remark 5.3. This is simply extending the definition of the filtration (4) indexed by a finite discrete parameter to a decreasing filtration $\{G_t\}_{t \geq -1}$ with a continuous parameter. If $i - 1 < t \leq i$ then we define $G_t = G_i$. $\varphi_{E/F}$ is a step function and is a homeomorphism of the interval $[-1, +\infty[$ into itself.

The inverse $\psi_{E/F} = \varphi_{E/F}^{-1}$ is called the *Hasse–Herbrand function*. We collect some properties of $\psi_{E/F}$ [16], Proposition 13, p. 73:

- (i) The function $\psi_{E/F}$ is continuous, piecewise linear, increasing and convex.
- (ii) $\psi_{E/F}(0) = 0$.
- (iii) If v is an integer, then $\psi_{E/F}(v)$ is also an integer.

Example 5.4. Suppose E/F is unramified. Then $G_0 = \{1\}$ and we have

$$\varphi_{E/F}(u) = \int_0^u \frac{dt}{(G_0 : G_t)} = u.$$

Therefore, $\psi_{E/F}(x) = x$.

Now let E/F be a tame extension. Then $|G_0| = e$, $G_1 = \{1\}$, and we have

$$\varphi_{E/F}(u) = \int_0^u \frac{dt}{(G_0 : G_t)} = \int_0^u \frac{|G_1|}{|G_0|} dt = \int_0^u \frac{dt}{e} = u/e.$$

It follows that $\psi_{E/F}(x) = ex$.

Example 5.5 ([16], p. 83). If E/F is cyclic, totally ramified with prime degree p , then

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \leq t, \\ t + p(x - t), & x \geq t, \end{cases}$$

where t is such that $G_t \neq \{1\}$ and $\{1\} = G_{t+1} = G_{t+2} = \dots$.

Proposition 5.6 ([16], Corollary 4, p. 93). *Assume that E/F is a Galois extension, totally ramified. Let v be a non-negative number and suppose that $G_{\psi(v)} = \{1\}$. Then*

$$N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^{\psi(v)}) = \mathcal{U}_F^v.$$

We now deduce a similar result for Galois tamely ramified extensions.

Proposition 5.7. *Let E/F be a tamely ramified extension. Then*

$$N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^{\psi(v)}) = \mathcal{U}_F^v$$

for all non-negative real numbers v .

Proof. Let F_0/F be the maximal unramified subextension of F in E/F . We have a tower of fields $F \subset F_0 \subset E$. Then E/F_0 is a totally tamely ramified extension. Since $G_1 = \{1\}$, we also have $G_{\psi(v)} = \{1\}$, for all $v \geq 0$, where ψ denotes the Hasse–Herbrand function $\psi_{E/F}$.

The conditions of Proposition 5.6 are satisfied and we have

$$N_{E/F_0}(\mathcal{U}_E^{\psi(v)}) = \mathcal{U}_{F_0}^v.$$

Since F_0/F is unramified, it follows from Proposition 5.2 that

$$N_{F_0/F}(\mathcal{U}_{F_0}^v) = \mathcal{U}_F^v.$$

Finally, by transitivity of the norm map we have

$$N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^{\psi(v)}) = N_{F_0/F}(N_{E/F_0}(\mathcal{U}_E^{\psi(v)})) = N_{F_0/F}(\mathcal{U}_{F_0}^v) = \mathcal{U}_F^v. \quad \square$$

Base change for $GL(1)$ on the admissible side

Let E/F be a finite Galois extension and let $W_E \hookrightarrow W_F$ denote the inclusion of Weil groups. Langlands functoriality predicts the existence a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{G}_1(F) & \xrightarrow{F\mathcal{L}_1} & \mathcal{A}'_1(F) \\ \text{Res}_{E/F} \downarrow & & \downarrow BC \\ \mathcal{G}_1(E) & \xrightarrow{E\mathcal{L}_1} & \mathcal{A}'_1(E) \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{G}_1(F)$ (resp. $\mathcal{G}_1(E)$) is the group of characters of W_F (resp. W_E) and BC is the base change map. On the *admissible side* base change is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_1^t(F) &\rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1^t(E), \\ \chi_F &\mapsto \chi_F \circ N_{E/F}. \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Lemma 5.8. *Let χ_F be a character of F^\times with conductor $c(\chi_F)$ and consider the character $\chi_E := \chi_F \circ N_{E/F}$ of E^\times . Suppose that we have*

$$N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^n) = \mathcal{U}_F^{c(\chi_F)}.$$

Then n is the conductor $c(\chi_E)$ of χ_E .

Proof. We have

$$\chi_E(\mathcal{U}_E^n) = \chi_F \circ N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^n) = \chi_F(\mathcal{U}_F^{c(\chi_F)}) = 1.$$

Let r be any integer such that $0 < r < n$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}_E^n &\subset \mathcal{U}_E^r, \\ N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^n) &\subset N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^r), \\ \mathcal{U}_F^{c(\chi_F)} &\subset \mathcal{U}_F^s, \end{aligned}$$

with $c(\chi_F) > s$. Then

$$\chi_F \circ N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^r) = \chi_F(\mathcal{U}_F^s) \neq 1,$$

since $c(\chi_F)$ is the least integer with this property. Therefore $n = c(\chi_E)$. □

We may now describe base change as a map of topological spaces. The unitary dual $\mathcal{A}_1^t(F)$ (resp. $\mathcal{A}_1^t(E)$) is a disjoint union of countably many circles, parametrized by characters $\chi \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_F$ (resp. $\eta \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_E$):

$$\mathcal{A}_1^t(F) \cong \bigsqcup \mathbb{T}_\chi, \quad \mathcal{A}_1^t(E) \cong \bigsqcup \mathbb{T}_\eta.$$

We recall that $\chi_E = \chi_F \circ N_{E/F}$ and $c(\chi_E)$ is the unique integer such that

$$N_{E/F}(\mathcal{U}_E^{c(\chi_E)}) = \mathcal{U}_F^{c(\chi_F)}.$$

Theorem 5.9. *Let E/F be unramified, tamely ramified or totally ramified (in the last case we also require E/F to be cyclic). Then we have:*

- (1) *Base change is a proper map.*

(2) When we restrict base change to one circle, we get the following:

$$BC: \mathbb{T}_{\chi_F} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_{\chi_E}, \quad z \mapsto z^f$$

with $c(\chi_E) = \psi_{E/F}(c(\chi_F))$.

Proof. (1) Base change maps each circle into another circle. Let K be a closed arc in \mathbb{T}_η , and let $\eta = \chi_E$. Then we may write

$$K = \{e^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{T}_\eta : \theta_0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_1, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]\}.$$

The pre-image of this closed arc is

$$BC^{-1}(K) = \{e^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{T}_\chi : \theta_0/f \leq \theta \leq \theta_1/f, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]\}$$

which is a closed arc in \mathbb{T}_χ . It follows that the pre-image of a compact set is compact.

(2) follows immediately from Lemma 5.8. □

K -theory

Let E/F be a finite Galois extension. The unitary dual of $GL(1)$ is a countable disjoint union of circles and so has the structure of a locally compact Hausdorff space. The base change map

$$BC: \bigsqcup \mathbb{T}_\chi \rightarrow \bigsqcup \mathbb{T}_\eta \tag{6}$$

with $\chi \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_F, \eta \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_E$ is a proper map.

Each K -group is a countably generated free abelian group:

$$K^j(\mathcal{A}_1^t(F)) \cong \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}_\chi, \quad K^j(\mathcal{A}_1^t(E)) \cong \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}_\eta$$

with $\chi \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_F, \eta \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_E, j = 0, 1$, where \mathbb{Z}_χ and \mathbb{Z}_η denote a copy of \mathbb{Z} .

There is a functorial map at the level of K -theory groups

$$K^j(BC): \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}_\eta \rightarrow \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}_\chi. \tag{7}$$

Base change selects among the characters of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_E$ those of the form $\chi_E = \chi_F \circ N_{E/F}$, where χ_F is a character of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_F$.

Theorem 5.10. *When we restrict $K^1(BC)$ to the direct summand \mathbb{Z}_{χ_E} we get the following map:*

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\chi_E} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\chi_F}, \quad x \mapsto f \cdot x.$$

On the remaining direct summands, $K^1(BC) = 0$. When we restrict $K^0(BC)$ to the direct summand \mathbb{Z}_{χ_E} we get the following map:

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\chi_E} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\chi_F}, \quad x \mapsto x.$$

On the remaining direct summands, $K^0(BC) = 0$. In each case, we have $c(\chi_E) = \psi_{E/F}(c(\chi_F))$.

6. Base change and K -theory for $GL(2, F)$

Through this section, F denotes a nonarchimedean local field with characteristic 0 and $p \neq 2$.

Let $\mathcal{G}_2^0(F)$ be the set of equivalence classes of irreducible 2-dimensional smooth (complex) representations of W_F . Let $\mathcal{A}_2^0(F)$ be the subset of $\mathcal{A}_2^t(F)$ consisting of equivalence classes of irreducible cuspidal representations of $GL(2, F)$. The local Langlands correspondence gives a bijection

$${}_F\mathcal{L}: \mathcal{G}_2^0(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2^0(F).$$

We recall the concept of *admissible pair* [6], p. 124.

Definition 6.1. Let E/F be a quadratic extension and let ξ be a quasicharacter of E^\times . The pair $(E/F, \xi)$ is called *admissible* if

- (1) ξ does not factor through the norm map $N_{E/F}: E^\times \rightarrow F^\times$ and,
- (2) if $\xi|_{\mathcal{U}_E^1}$ does factor through $N_{E/F}$, then E/F is unramified.

Denote the set of F -isomorphism classes of admissible pairs $(E/F, \xi)$ by $\mathcal{P}_2(F)$. According to [6], p. 215, the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_2(F) &\rightarrow \mathcal{G}_2^0(F), \\ (E/F, \xi) &\mapsto \text{Ind}_{E/F} \xi \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

is a canonical bijection, where we see ξ as a quasicharacter of W_E via the class field theory isomorphism $W_E^{\text{ab}} \cong E^\times$ and $\text{Ind}_{E/F}$ is the functor of induction from representations of W_E to representations of W_F .

The tempered dual of $GL(2)$ comprises the cuspidal representations with unitary central character, the unitary twists of the Steinberg representation, and the unitary principal series.

We will restrict ourselves to admissible pairs $(E/F, \xi)$ for which ξ is a unitary character. This ensures that $\rho := \text{Ind}_{E/F} \xi$ is unitary. Therefore $\det(\rho)$ is unitary and $\mathcal{L}(\rho)$ has unitary central character.

The cuspidal representations of $GL(2)$ with unitary central character arrange themselves in the tempered dual as a countable union of circles. For each circle \mathbb{T} , we select an admissible pair $(E/F, \xi)$ for which

$$\mathcal{L}(\rho) \in \mathbb{T}$$

and label this circle as $\mathbb{T}_{(E/F, \xi)}$.

We further restrict ourselves to admissible pairs $(E/F, \xi)$ for which E/F is totally ramified.

Theorem 6.2. *Let L/F be an unramified extension of odd degree. Then we have:*

- (1) *Base change is a proper map.*
- (2) *When we restrict base change to one circle we get the following:*

$$BC: \mathbb{T}_{(E/F, \xi)} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_{(EL/L, \xi_L)}, \quad z \mapsto z^{f(L/F)}$$

with $\xi_L = \xi \circ N_{EL/E}$ and $c(\xi_L) = \psi_{EL/E}(c(\xi)) = c(\xi)$.

Proof. The proof of (1) is analogous to the proof of Theorem 5.9.

Each representation $\rho \in \mathcal{G}_2^0(F)$ has a *torsion number*: the order of the cyclic group of all the unramified characters χ for which $\chi\rho \cong \rho$. The torsion number of ρ will be denoted $t(\rho)$.

Set $\sigma = \text{Ind}_{E/F} \xi$, $\pi = \mathcal{L}(\sigma)$ and $\sigma_L = \text{Ind}_{EL/L} \xi_L = \sigma|_{W_L}$. Then σ is totally ramified, in the sense that $t(\sigma) = 1$, as in the proof of Theorem 3.3 in [5], p. 697. The pair $(EL/L, \xi_L)$ is admissible [5], Theorem 4.6. We now quote [5], Proposition 3.2 (7), to infer that

$$\mathcal{L}(\sigma_L) = b_{L/F} \pi.$$

If L/F is unramified then, by [14], Proposition 7.2, p. 153, EL/E is unramified. For the ramification indices, we have:

$$e_{EL/F} = e_{EL/L} \times e_{L/F} = e_{EL/E} \times e_{E/F}.$$

Since L/F and EL/E are both unramified it follows that

$$e_{EL/L} = e_{E/F} = 2.$$

Since EL/L is a quadratic extension, EL/L is totally ramified. Therefore σ_L is totally ramified, i.e., $t(\sigma_L) = 1$.

Hence, base change maps each circle into another circle and the map is given by $z \mapsto z^{f(L/F)}$.

Finally, since EL/E is unramified, we have $\psi_{EL/E}(x) = x$ and the result follows. □

Let L/F be a finite unramified Galois extension. The cuspidal part of the tempered dual of $GL(2)$ is a countable disjoint union of circles and so has the structure of a locally compact Hausdorff space. The base change map

$$BC: \bigsqcup \mathbb{T}_{(E/F, \xi)} \rightarrow \bigsqcup \mathbb{T}_{(EL/L, \eta)} \tag{9}$$

with $(E/F, \xi)$ an admissible pair, E/F totally ramified and ξ unitary is a proper map.

Each K -group is a countably generated free abelian group:

$$K^j(\bigsqcup \mathbb{T}_{(E/F, \xi)}) \cong \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}_{(E/F, \xi)}, \quad K^j(\bigsqcup \mathbb{T}_{(EL/L, \eta)}) \cong \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}_{(EL/L, \eta)}$$

where $\mathbb{Z}_{(E/F,\xi)}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_{(EL/L,\eta)}$ denote a copy of \mathbb{Z} , $j = 0, 1$.

In complete analogy with $\mathrm{GL}(1)$ there is a functorial map at the level of K -theory groups

$$K^j(BC): \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}_{(EL/L,\eta)} \rightarrow \bigoplus \mathbb{Z}_{(E/F,\xi)}. \quad (10)$$

Base change selects among the admissible pairs $(EL/L, \eta)$ those of the form $(EL/L, \xi_L)$, where $\xi_L = \xi \circ N_{EL/E}$.

Theorem 6.3. *When we restrict $K^1(BC)$ to the direct summand $\mathbb{Z}_{(EL/L,\xi_L)}$ we get the following map:*

$$\mathbb{Z}_{(EL/L,\xi_L)} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(E/F,\xi)}, \quad x \mapsto f(L/F) \cdot x.$$

On the remaining direct summands, $K^1(BC) = 0$. When we restrict $K^0(BC)$ to the direct summand $\mathbb{Z}_{(EL/L,\xi_L)}$ we get the following map:

$$\mathbb{Z}_{(EL/L,\xi_L)} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{(E/F,\xi)}, \quad x \mapsto x.$$

On the remaining direct summands, $K^0(BC) = 0$.

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