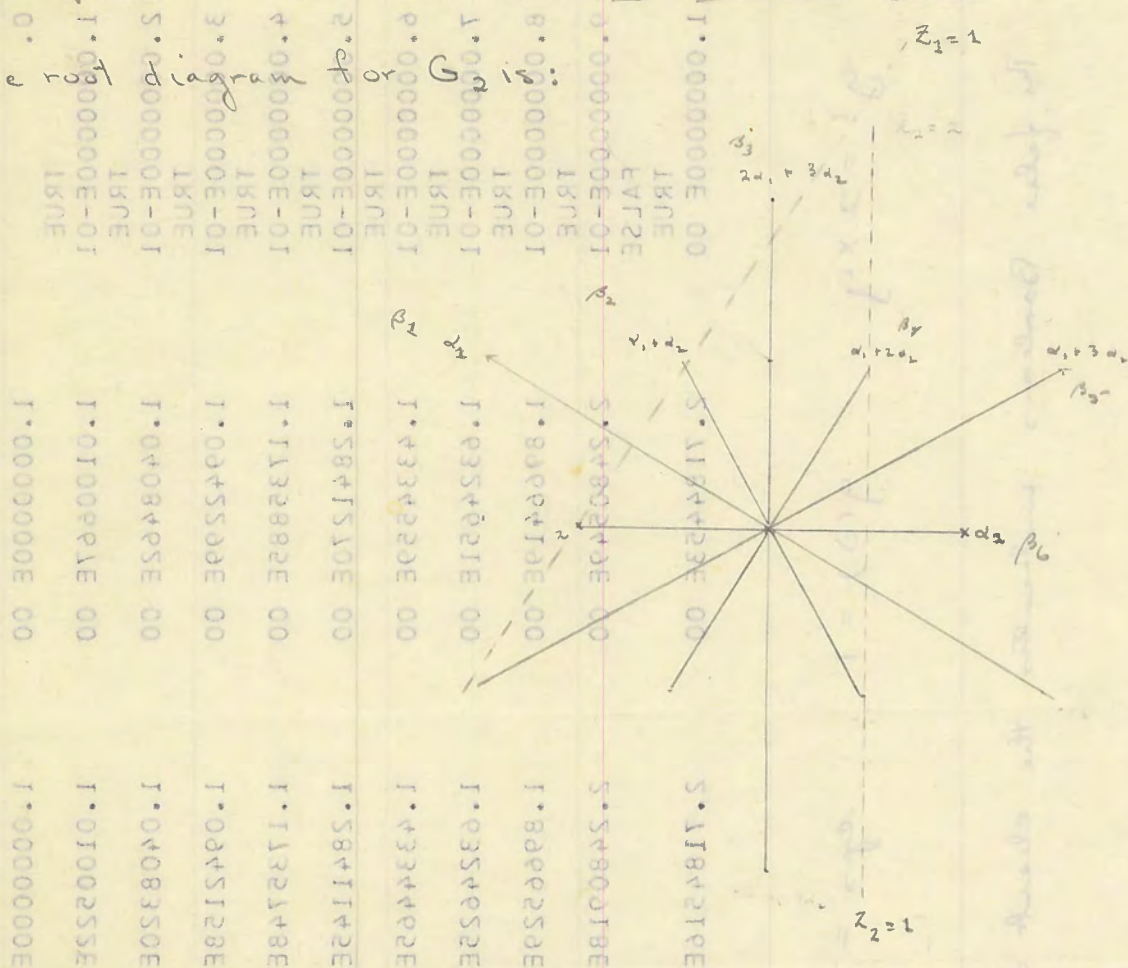


EXAMPLES IN THE THEORY OF EISENSTEIN SERIES FOR CHEVALLEY GROUPS.

1. The group G_2 over the field of rational numbers

The root diagram for G_2 is:



$$\beta_1 = (-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$\beta_2 = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$\beta_3 = (0, \sqrt{3})$$

$$\beta_4 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$\beta_5 = (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$\beta_6 = (1, 0)$$

As in the other notes on Eisenstein series the coordinates z_1, z_2 on the dual space to $\mathfrak{h}$ will be so chosen that $z_1(\lambda) = \lambda(H_{\alpha_1})$ and $z_2(\lambda) = \lambda(H_{\alpha_2})$. Since the determinant of the Cartan matrix is one the measure $|\lambda|$ equals $dz_1 dz_2$. Set, in addition

$$\xi(t) = \pi^{1/2} \Gamma(\frac{t}{2}) \zeta(\frac{t}{2})$$

$$a(t) = \frac{\xi(t)}{\xi(1+t)}$$

This notation is not the same as that used in the earlier notes. The notation used earlier was poorly chosen.

Of course in the case we are considering all ideals are just $\mathbb{Z}$ and the class number is one so

$$n(\sigma, \lambda) = \prod_{\substack{\alpha > 0 \\ \sigma \alpha < 0}} \frac{\xi(1 - \lambda(H_{\alpha}))}{\xi(1 + \lambda(H_{\alpha}))} = \prod_{\substack{\alpha > 0 \\ \sigma \alpha < 0}} \frac{\xi(\lambda(H_{\alpha}))}{\xi(1 + \lambda(H_{\alpha}))}$$

Let us tabulate the elements of the Weyl group together with the positive roots they transform to negative roots. Let $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_6$ be an enumeration of the positive roots as in the diagram. Let 1 be the identity element of the group, let ρ_i be the reflection in the line $\langle \lambda, \rho_i \rangle = 0$ and let σ_θ be rotation through θ degrees in the positive direction. The possible values for θ are $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$.

1.00000000E 00	5.1183291E 00	ρ	$\{\rho > 0 \mid \sigma \rho < 0\}$
2.00000000E -01	5.5480249E 00	γ	
3.00000000E -01	1.8899719E 00	ρ_1	β_1
4.00000000E -01	1.9354921E 00	ρ_2	$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$
5.00000000E -01	1.4334220E 00	ρ_3	$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$
6.00000000E -01	1.5841510E 00	ρ_4	$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6$
7.00000000E -01	1.1332882E 00	ρ_5	$\beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6$
8.00000000E -01	1.0445530E 00	ρ_6	β_6
9.00000000E -01	1.0408495E 00	$\sigma_{\pi/3}$	β_1, β_2
0.00000000E -01	1.0100991E 00	$\sigma_{2\pi/3}$	$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$
	1.00000000E 00	σ_{π}	$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6$
		$\sigma_{4\pi/3}$	$\beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6$
		$\sigma_{5\pi/3}$	β_5, β_6

Assume the inner product of $\phi^1(x)$ and $\phi^1(x)$ is equal to

$$\langle \phi, \psi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \phi(x) \overline{\psi(x)} dx$$

If we replace this integral by an integral over the plane $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = 0$ we have to add also the residues at the six complex lines $\chi(H_{\beta_i}) = 1$, $1 \leq i \leq 6$. Thus (ϕ^1, ϕ^1) is the sum of

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda = 0} n(\sigma, \lambda) \phi(\lambda) \overline{\psi(-\sigma)} dx_1 dx_2.$$

and a remainder obtained by taking residues. Let us discuss this remainder more carefully. Denote the line $X(H, p_i) = 1$ by $\underline{s}_i$. We have first to tabulate the sets $\Omega(s_i, s_j)$. The scheme of the table on p. 4 is this: In the first column of the square in the i th row and j th column the elements of $\Omega(s_i, s_j)$ are listed. Opposite such an element $\bar{\sigma}$ are listed the elements of Ω whose restriction to $\underline{s}_i$ is $\bar{\sigma}$ and finally we give $n(\bar{\sigma}, X)$. Of course $n(\bar{\sigma}, X)$ depends on the coordinate and χ chosen on s_i . This will be:

On S_1 the restriction of $\frac{3}{2} + z_2 = z$

" S_2 " " " $(\frac{3}{2} + \lambda(H_{\beta_2}) = z)$

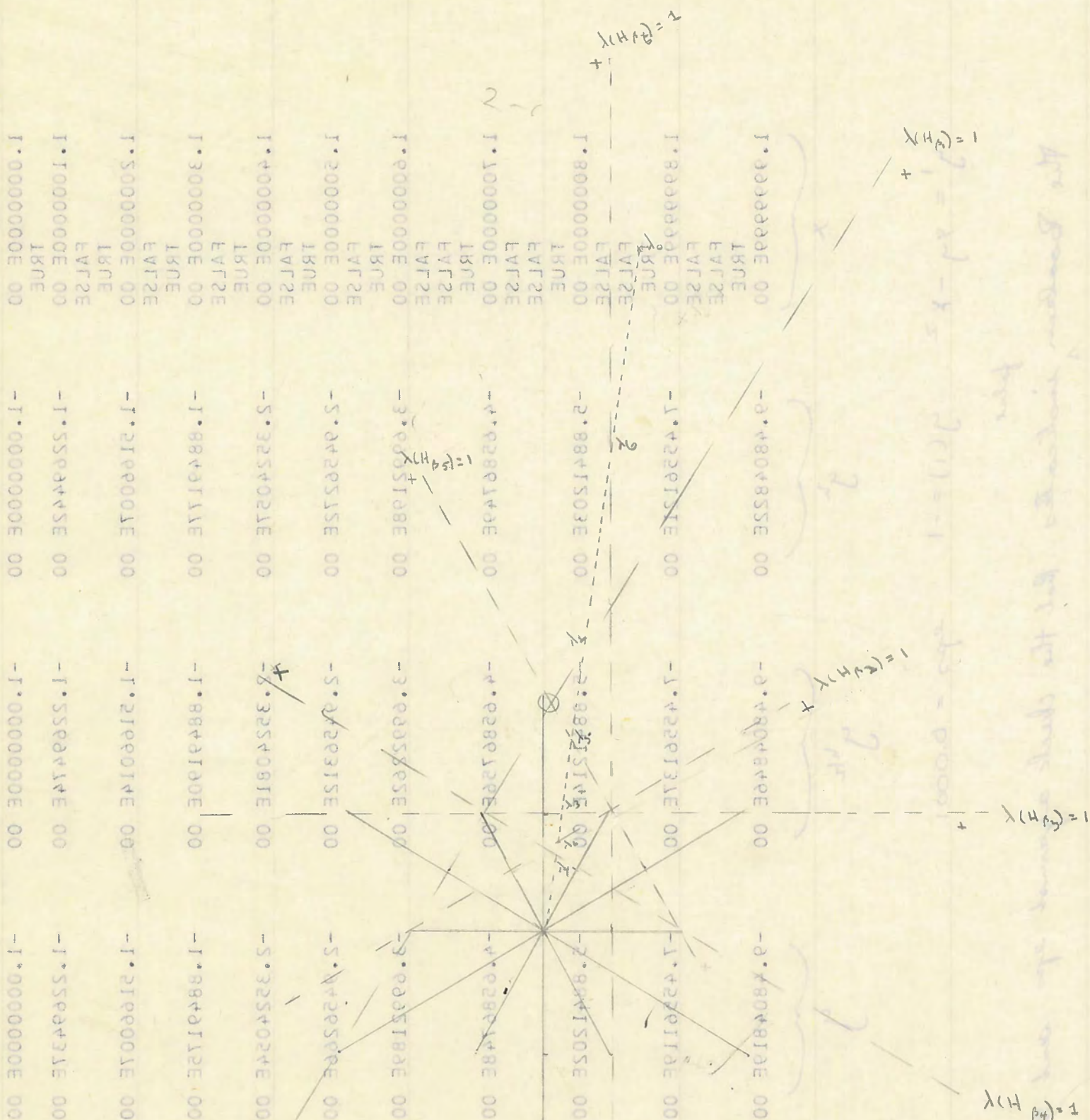
" S_3 " " " $\frac{3}{2} - \lambda(H_{\beta_2}) = z$

hence on the basic one form

On S_4 the restriction of $\frac{1}{2} - \lambda(H_{\beta_0}) = z$

" S_5 " " " $\frac{3}{2} - \lambda(H_{\beta_0}) = z$

" S_6 " " " $\frac{1}{2} + z_1 = z$

$\beta_4(H_{\beta_4})$ 

In the following table use is made of the relations

(i) $H_{\alpha_1} = H_{\alpha_2}$

$$H_{\beta_1} \approx (-1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \approx H_{\alpha_1}$$

$$H_{\beta_2} \approx (-1, \sqrt{3}) \approx 3H_{\alpha_1} + H_{\alpha_2}$$

$$H_{\beta_3} \approx (0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}) \approx 2H_{\alpha_1} + H_{\alpha_2}$$

$$H_{\beta_4} \approx (1, \sqrt{3}) \approx 3H_{\alpha_1} + 2H_{\alpha_2}$$

$$H_{\beta_5} \approx (1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \approx H_{\alpha_1} + H_{\alpha_2}$$

$$H_{\beta_6} \approx (2, 0) = H_{\alpha_2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 3$$

$$5 + 2$$

[illegible]

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(ii) $H_{\beta_1} = H_{\beta_1}$
 $H_{\beta_2} = H_{\beta_2} + 2H_{\beta_1}$
 $H_{\beta_3} = H_{\beta_2} - H_{\beta_1}$

$H_{\beta_4} = 2H_{\beta_2} - 3H_{\beta_1}$
 $H_{\beta_5} = H_{\beta_2} - 2H_{\beta_1}$
 $H_{\beta_6} = H_{\beta_2} - 3H_{\beta_1}$

PROGRAM STARTS ..

```

END, #
PAGE #
END, #
NCR #
OUTPUT (VY, (I+1), .) #
OUTPUT (VHS, (I+1), .) #
OUTPUT (VH, (I+1), .) #
OUTPUT (VX, (I+1), .) #
END, #

```

```

RANGE KUTTA (X, Y, .) #
RANGE KUTTA (X, Y, .) #
RANGE KUTTA (X, Y, .) #
RANGE KUTTA (X, Y, .) #
RANGE KUTTA (X, Y, .) #
RANGE KUTTA (X, Y, .) #
SET TIME (90) #

```

(iii) $H_{\beta_1} = H_{\beta_1}$
 $H_{\beta_2} = H_{\beta_2} + 2H_{\beta_1}$
 $H_{\beta_3} = H_{\beta_2} - H_{\beta_1}$
 $H_{\beta_4} = H_{\beta_2} - 2H_{\beta_1}$
 $H_{\beta_5} = H_{\beta_2} - 3H_{\beta_1}$

$H_{\beta_4} = H_{\beta_2} + 3H_{\beta_3}$
 $H_{\beta_5} = H_{\beta_2} + 2H_{\beta_3}$
 $H_{\beta_6} = -2H_{\beta_2} + 3H_{\beta_3}$
 $H_{\beta_4} = H_{\beta_5}$
 $H_{\beta_5} = H_{\beta_5}$
 $H_{\beta_6} = 3H_{\beta_5} - H_{\beta_4}$

(iv) $H_{\beta_1} = H_{\beta_1}$
 $H_{\beta_2} = -3H_{\beta_5} + 2H_{\beta_4}$
 $H_{\beta_3} = H_{\beta_4} - H_{\beta_5}$

$H_{\beta_4} = 3H_{\beta_5} - H_{\beta_6}$
 $H_{\beta_5} = H_{\beta_5}$
 $H_{\beta_6} = -H_{\beta_6}$

(vi)

The collection $\{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6\}$ breaks up into two equivalence classes $\{s_1, s_3, s_5\}$ and $\{s_2, s_4, s_6\}$. The principal element in the first is s_1 and in the second s_6 . The corresponding matrices $M(H)$, as defined on p. 7.29 of Eisenstein Series, are written as $M(z)$ where z is the coordinate on s_1 or s_6 . The entries of these matrices are given in the tables below. The entry in the box in the row labeled σ_i and the column labeled ρ_j is $M(\sigma_i \rho_j \rho_j^{-1}, \rho_j \rho_j^{-1})$ if $H = H(z)$.

The remainder mentioned on p 2 is of course,

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^6 \sum_{\sigma \in \Omega(\underline{s}_i, \underline{s}_j)} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\text{Re } \lambda = \lambda_i} \eta(\sigma, \lambda) \bar{\Phi}(\lambda) \overline{\Psi(-\sigma \bar{\lambda})} dz \right.$$

dz is of course the differential of the coordinate z described on p. 2. Following the general procedure of the theory of Eisenstein Series we replace the integral over the line $\text{Re } \lambda = \lambda_i$ by an integral over the line $\text{Re } \lambda = \lambda'_i$, if λ'_i is the point on $\underline{s}_i$ whose coordinate is zero. Since none of the functions $\eta(\sigma, \lambda)$ have a singularity on the line $\text{Re } \lambda = \lambda'_i$ in $\underline{s}_i$ we can treat each of the integrals

$$\int_{\text{Re } \lambda = \lambda'_i} \eta(\sigma, \lambda) \bar{\Phi}(\lambda) \overline{\Psi(-\sigma \bar{\lambda})} dz$$

separately. We now compute the remainder in each case.

(i) Take $i=1$. At the point $\lambda_1, \frac{1}{2} < \lambda_1 < \frac{3}{2}$.

$$(a) R(p_1) = \int_{\text{Re } \lambda = \lambda_1} \eta(p_1, \lambda) \bar{\Phi}(\lambda) \overline{\Psi(-p_1 \bar{\lambda})} dz - \int_{\text{Re } \lambda = \lambda'_1} \eta(p_1, \lambda) \bar{\Phi}(\lambda) \overline{\Psi(-p_1 \bar{\lambda})} dz$$

= 0

$$(b) R(p_2) = - \frac{\xi(3)}{\xi(2)\xi^2(4)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_3) \overline{\Psi(\beta_3)} + \frac{1}{2\xi(2)\xi(3)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_1) \overline{\Psi(\beta_2)}$$

$$(c) R(\sigma_2) = \frac{1}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) \overline{\Psi(\beta_2)}$$

(d) Suppose that, in the neighbourhood of $z=1$

$$\xi(z) = \frac{1}{z-1} + a + b(z-1) + O((z-1)^2)$$

+ then

$$R(\sigma_2) = \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \text{Res} \left[\left(\frac{1}{z-1/2} + a \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(z-1/2)} + a \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(3)} - \frac{(z-1/2)\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)} - 2(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} \right) \left(\bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) \right) \right. \\ \left. \left(\bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) - (z-1/2) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right) \right]$$

If μ is any linear function, then $D_\mu \bar{\Phi}(\lambda) = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \bar{\Phi}(\lambda + \mu) \Big|_{\lambda=0}$. Since $\left(\frac{1}{z-1/2} + a \right) \left(\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)} + a \right) = \frac{1}{2(z-1/2)^2} + \frac{3a}{2(z-1/2)} + O(1)$ and $\left(\frac{1}{\xi(3)} - \frac{(z-1/2)\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)} - 2(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} \right) = \frac{1}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} - (z-1/2) \left(\frac{2\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(3)\xi(2)} + \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} \right) + O(z-1/2)$

the residue equals

$$\frac{1}{2 \xi^2(2) \xi(3)} \left[+ \Phi(\beta_2) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + D_{\beta_4} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right] + \left[\frac{3a}{2 \xi^2(2) \xi(3)} - \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi(3) \xi^2(2)} - \frac{\xi'(3)}{2 \xi^2(2) \xi(3)} \right] \Phi(\beta_2) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \quad \text{p 308 (AUP)}$$

(e) $R(z_+) = \frac{\xi(3)}{\xi(2) \xi^2(4)} \Phi(\beta_3) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_3) +$

$$\frac{1}{\xi(2)} \text{Res} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{z-1/2} + a \right) \left(\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)} + a \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(3)} - (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)} - 2(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} \right) (\Phi(\beta_2) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_2)) \right.$$
$$\left. \cdot (\bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_4} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) \right]$$

Since $\left(-\frac{1}{z-1/2} + a \right) \left(\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)} + a \right) = \frac{-1}{2(z-1/2)^2} - \frac{a}{2(z-1/2)} + O(1)$ and $\left(\frac{1}{\xi(3)} - (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)} - 2(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{\xi(2) \xi(3)} - (z-1/2) \left[\frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} + 2 \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} \right] \quad \text{we have}$$

$$R(z_-) = \frac{\xi(3)}{\xi(2) \xi^2(4)} \Phi(\beta_3) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_3) - \frac{1}{2 \xi^2(2) \xi(3)} \left[\Phi(\beta_2) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + D_{\beta_4} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right]$$
$$+ \left[\left(-\frac{a}{2 \xi^2(2) \xi(3)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(2) \xi(3)} + \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2) \xi(3)} \right) \Phi(\beta_2) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right]$$

(f) $R(z_-) = 0$

Adding we see that the total residue from the integral on $\underline{S}_1$ is

p. 297 (AUP)
bottom

(i) $\left\{ \frac{1}{\xi(2) \xi(3)} + \frac{3}{2 \xi^2(2) \xi(3)} \right\} \Phi(\beta_2) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2) + \left\{ \frac{a}{\xi^2(2) \xi(3)} \Phi(\beta_2) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2 \xi^2(2) \xi(3)} \Phi(\beta_2) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right\}$

(ii) The coordinate of the point λ_2 satisfies the inequality, $\frac{1}{6} < z < \frac{1}{2}$

p 300 (AUP)

(g) $R(p_+ z_+ p_+^{-1}) = 0$

$$(b) R(z, z, p_+^{-1}) = \frac{-1}{3\epsilon(2)} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{1}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{4}{3})} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{2}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{5}{3})} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{1}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{4}{3})} \frac{1}{\epsilon(2)} \bar{\Phi}(\frac{\beta_3}{3}) \bar{\Psi}(\frac{\beta_3}{3})$$

$$(c) R(z, z, p_+^{-1}) = \frac{1}{3\epsilon(2)} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{1}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{4}{3})} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{2}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{5}{3})} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{1}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{4}{3})} \frac{1}{\epsilon(2)} \bar{\Phi}(\frac{\beta_3}{3}) \bar{\Psi}(\frac{\beta_3}{3})$$

P. 300 (AUP)

$$(d) R(z, z, p_+^{-1}) = \frac{1}{3\epsilon(2)} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{1}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{4}{3})} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{2}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{5}{3})} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{1}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{4}{3})} \frac{1}{\epsilon(2)} \bar{\Phi}(\frac{\beta_3}{3}) \bar{\Psi}(\frac{\beta_3}{3})$$

$$(e) R(z, z, p_+^{-1}) = \frac{-1}{3\epsilon(2)} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{1}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{4}{3})} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{2}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{5}{3})} \frac{\epsilon(\frac{1}{3})}{\epsilon(\frac{4}{3})} \frac{1}{\epsilon(2)} \bar{\Phi}(\frac{\beta_3}{3}) \bar{\Psi}(\frac{\beta_3}{3})$$

$$(f) R(z, z, p_+^{-1}) = 0$$

The total residue from the integral in s_2 is consequently zero.

(iii) It is clear from the diagram on p. 3 that the total residue from the integral in s_3 is zero.

(iv) It is also clear that the total residue from the integral in s_4 is also zero.

(v). The coordinate of λ_5 satisfies the inequality, $\frac{1}{2} < z < \frac{3}{2}$

$$(a) R(p_+ p_+ z_+^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon(2)} \text{Res} \left[\left(\frac{-1}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + a \right) \left(\frac{1}{2(z - \frac{1}{2})} + a \right) \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon(3)} - (z - \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\epsilon'(3)}{\epsilon^2(3)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon(2)} - 2(z - \frac{1}{2}) \frac{\epsilon'(2)}{\epsilon^2(2)} \right) (\Phi(\beta_4) + (z - \frac{1}{2}) D_{\beta_4} \Phi(\beta_4)) \right.$$

$$\left. \left(\bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + (z - \frac{1}{2}) D_{\beta_4} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right) \right]$$

Since $(\frac{-1}{z-1/2} + a)(\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)} + a) = -\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)^2} - \frac{a}{2(z-1/2)} + O(1)$ and the product of the second two terms is

$$\frac{1}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} \left[\frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi(2)\xi'(3)} + 2 \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \right] \text{ the residue equals}$$

$$\frac{-1}{2\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \left\{ \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_4} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2) + D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2) \right\} + \left\{ \frac{-a}{2\xi(2)\xi(3)} + \frac{\xi'(3)}{2\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} + \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \right\} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2)$$

(b) $\text{Res}_{\sigma_+ z_+^{-1}} = \frac{1}{\xi^2(2)} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_6)$ p. 301 (A.V.I.)

(c)

$$\text{Res}_{\sigma_+ z_+^{-1}} = \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \text{Res} \left[\left(\frac{-1}{z-1/2} + a - b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{z-1/2} + a + b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)} + a + 2b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)} + (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^3(2)} \right) \right) \right]$$

$$\times \left(\frac{1}{\xi(3)} + (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} - \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(3)}{\xi^2(3)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(3))^2}{\xi^3(3)} \right) \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)} + 2(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - 4 \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^3(2)} \right) \right)$$

$$\times \left(\Phi(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) + \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} D_{\beta_2}^2 \Phi(\beta_4) \right) \left(\bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_6} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} D_{\beta_6}^2 \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \text{Res} \left[\left\{ \frac{-1}{2(z-1/2)^3} + \frac{1}{(z-1/2)^2} \left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{2} - a \right) + \frac{1}{(z-1/2)} \left(-\frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{2} - 2b \right) + \frac{1}{2-1/2} \left(-a^2 + a^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} \right) \right\} \right]$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} + (z-1/2) \left(\frac{1}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} - 2 \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^3(2)\xi(3)} - \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(2)\xi^2(3)} + \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \right) + (z-1/2)^2 \left(2 \frac{\xi'(2)\xi'(3)}{\xi^3(2)\xi^2(3)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^4(2)\xi(3)} - \frac{\xi''(2)\xi'(3)}{\xi^3(2)\xi^2(3)} \right) \right\}$$

$$+ (z-1/2)^3 \left(\frac{-1}{2\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^3(2)} \right) - \frac{1}{2\xi^2(2)} \left(\frac{\xi''(3)}{\xi^2(3)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(3))^2}{\xi^3(3)} \right) - \frac{2}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^3(2)} \right) \right) \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) (D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_6} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) + (z-1/2)^2 D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_6} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} (D_{\beta_2}^2 \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_6}^2 \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \left[\frac{-1}{2\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \left\{ D_{\beta_2} \cancel{\Phi(\beta_4)} D_{\beta_6} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} \cancel{\Phi(\beta_4)} D_{\beta_6}^2 \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} D_{\beta_2}^2 \cancel{\Phi(\beta_4)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \right\} \right.$$

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$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^3(2)\xi(3)} + \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(2)\xi^2(3)} \right) \cancel{D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \cancel{\Phi(\beta_4)} D_{\beta_6} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \Bigg]$$

$$- \frac{a}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \left\{ D_{\beta_2} \cancel{\Phi(\beta_4)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \cancel{\Phi(\beta_4)} D_{\beta_6} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\xi'(2)\xi'(3)}{\xi^3(2)\xi^2(3)} - \frac{2(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^4(2)\xi(3)} \right) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4)$$

$$+ a \left(\frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^3(2)\xi(3)} + \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(2)\xi^2(3)} \right) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4)$$

$$+ \left\{ \frac{15}{4\xi(2)\xi(3)} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - \frac{2(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^3(2)} \right) + \frac{1}{4\xi^2(2)} \left(\frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} - \frac{2(\xi'(3))^2}{\xi^3(3)} \right) \right\} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \Bigg]$$

(d)

$$R(\sigma, \rho, z_+^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \text{Res} \left[\left(\frac{1}{z-1/2} + a \right) \left(\frac{-1}{z-1/2} + a \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(3)} - (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)} + (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} \right) \left(\bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \right) \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left(\bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) - (z-1/2) D_{\beta_6} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \text{Res} \left[\frac{-1}{(z-1/2)^2} \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} + (z-1/2) \left(\frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} - \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)\xi(2)} \right) \right) \left(\bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) + (z-1/2) (D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) - \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) D_{\beta_6} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2)) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \left(\bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) - D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2) \right) + \left(\frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)\xi^2(3)} - \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)\xi(2)} \right) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_2)$$

(e)

$$R(z, \rho, z_+^{-1}) = -\frac{1}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_6)$$

$$(f) \quad R(z, \rho, z_+^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \text{Res} \left[\left(\frac{-1}{z-1/2} + a - b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{-1}{z-1/2} + a - b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)} + a + 2b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)} + (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - \frac{2(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^3(2)} \right) \right) \right. \\ \times \left(\frac{1}{\xi(3)} - (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} - \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} - \frac{2(\xi'(3))^2}{\xi^3(3)} \right) \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)} - 2(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - 4 \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - \frac{2(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^3(2)} \right) \right) \\ \left. \times \left(\bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} D_{\beta_2}^2 \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \right) \left(\bar{\Phi}(\beta_6) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_6} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_6) + \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} D_{\beta_6}^2 \bar{\Phi}(\beta_6) \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\xi(z)} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{2(z-1/2)^3} + (a - \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{2}) \frac{1}{(z-1/2)^2} + \frac{1}{(z-1/2)} \left(-a^2 - a^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{z-1/2} \left(2b + \frac{b}{2} + \frac{b}{2} \right) \right\} \\
&\quad \left\{ \frac{1}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} + (z-1/2) \left(\frac{-2\xi'(z)}{\xi^3(z) \xi(3)} - \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} + \frac{\xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (z-1/2)^2 \left(\frac{2\xi'(z) \xi'(3)}{\xi^3(z) \xi(3)} - \frac{2(\xi'(z))^2}{\xi^4(z) \xi(3)} - \frac{\xi'(z) \xi'(3)}{\xi^3(z) \xi(3)} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (z-1/2)^3 \left(\frac{-1}{2\xi(z) \xi(3)} \left(\frac{\xi''(z)}{\xi^2(z)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(z))^2}{\xi^3(z)} \right) - \frac{1}{2 \xi^2(z)} \left(\frac{\xi''(3)}{\xi^2(3)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(3))^2}{\xi^3(3)} \right) - \frac{2}{\xi(z) \xi(3)} \left(\frac{\xi''(z)}{\xi^2(z)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(z))^2}{\xi^3(z)} \right) \right) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\times \left\{ \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) (D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) + (z-1/2)^2 (D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} D_{\beta_2}^2 \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2}^2 \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\xi(z)} \left[\frac{1}{2 \xi^2(z) \xi(3)} (D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} D_{\beta_2}^2 \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2}^2 \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) + \right.$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-\xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} - \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} \right) (D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\xi'(z) \xi'(3)}{\xi^3(z) \xi(3)} - \frac{2(\xi'(z))^2}{\xi^4(z) \xi(3)} \right) \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-5}{2 \xi(z) \xi(3)} \left(\frac{\xi''(z)}{\xi^2(z)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(z))^2}{\xi^3(z)} \right) - \frac{1}{2 \xi^2(z)} \left(\frac{\xi''(3)}{\xi^2(3)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(3))^2}{\xi^3(3)} \right) \right) \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \left(3b - \frac{3}{2} \right) \frac{1}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)$$

Adding these up we see that the total contribution from the integral in 35 is

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{1}{\xi^2(z)} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) - \frac{1}{\xi(z) \xi(3)} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) - \frac{1}{2 \xi^2(z) \xi(3)} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) - \frac{3}{2 \xi^2(z) \xi(3)} D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} \left(\frac{-a}{2} + \frac{3\xi'(3)}{2 \xi(3)} \right) \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \\
& + \frac{1}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} \Phi(\beta_4) (D_{\beta_2}^2 \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} D_{\beta_2}^2 \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) + \frac{1}{2 \xi^2(z) \xi(3)} D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) - \frac{1}{2 \xi^2(z)} \left(\frac{\xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} + \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} \right) \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) - \frac{a}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \\
& - \frac{a}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) - \frac{a^2}{\xi^3(z) \xi(3)} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{a}{\xi(z)} \left(\frac{\xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} + \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(z) \xi(3)} \right) \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)
\end{aligned}$$

P. 302
(LVP)

(vi). The coordinate of λ_6 is greater than $3/2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad R(p_+) &= \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \text{Res} \left[\left(\frac{1}{z-1/2} + a + b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)} + a + 2b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{3(z-1/2)} + a + 3b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)} - (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^3(2)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^4(2)} \right) \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left(\frac{1}{\xi(3)} - 2(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} - \frac{4(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(3)}{\xi^3(3)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(3))^2}{\xi^4(3)} \right) \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(4)} - 3(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(4)}{\xi^2(4)} - \frac{9(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(4)}{\xi^3(4)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(4))^2}{\xi^4(4)} \right) \right) \right] \\
 &\quad \left[\bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} D_{\beta_3}^2 \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \right] \left[\bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_5} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} D_{\beta_5}^2 \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \text{Res} \left[\left(\frac{1}{6(z-1/2)^3} + \frac{1}{(z-1/2)^2} \left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{3} + \frac{a}{6} \right) + \frac{1}{z-1/2} \left(a^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{z-1/2} \left(\frac{3b}{2} + \frac{2b}{3} + \frac{b}{6} \right) \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left(\frac{1}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} - \frac{1}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} (z-1/2) \left(-3 \frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(3)} - 2 \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^3(2)\xi(3)} - \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^3(2)\xi(3)} \right) + (z-1/2)^2 \left(\frac{6\xi'(2)\xi'(3)}{\xi^3(2)\xi^2(3)} + 3 \frac{\xi'(2)\xi'(3)}{\xi^3(2)\xi^2(3)} + \frac{2(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^4(2)\xi(3)} \right) \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (z-1/2)^2 \left(\frac{-9}{2\xi^2(2)} \left(\frac{\xi''(3)}{\xi^3(3)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(3))^2}{\xi^4(3)} \right) - \frac{2}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^3(2)} \right) - \frac{1}{2\xi(2)\xi(3)} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^3(2)} \right) \right) \right] \\
 &\quad \left[\bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) (D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) D_{\beta_5} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) + (z-1/2)^2 (D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) D_{\beta_5} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} D_{\beta_3}^2 \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) D_{\beta_5}^2 \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{\xi(2/3)\xi(1/3)}{3\xi(2)\xi(1/3)\xi(1/3)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_5) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_3) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \left[\frac{1}{6\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \left(D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) D_{\beta_5} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} D_{\beta_3}^2 \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) D_{\beta_5}^2 \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\xi'(3)}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} - \frac{\xi'(2)}{\xi^3(2)\xi(3)} \right) (D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) D_{\beta_5} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) + \frac{a}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} (D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) D_{\beta_5} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4)) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left\{ \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{9\xi'(2)\xi'(3)}{\xi^3(2)\xi^2(3)} + \frac{2(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^4(2)\xi(3)} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{-9}{2\xi^2(2)} \left(\frac{\xi''(3)}{\xi^3(3)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(3))^2}{\xi^4(3)} \right) - \frac{2}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} \left(\frac{\xi''(2)}{\xi^2(2)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(2))^2}{\xi^3(2)} \right) \right) + a \left(\frac{3\xi'(3)}{\xi^3(2)\xi(3)} - \frac{3\xi'(2)}{\xi^3(2)\xi(3)} \right) \right\} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{(11/6)a^2 + 7/3b}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right] - \frac{\xi(2/3)\xi(1/3)}{3\xi(2)\xi(1/3)\xi(1/3)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_5) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_3)
 \end{aligned}$$

P. 303
(AVP)

$$(b) \quad R(p_-) = \frac{1}{\xi^2(2)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_6)$$

$$(c) \quad R(p_+) = \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \frac{\xi(2)}{\xi(3)} \frac{1}{\xi(2)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_6) + \frac{1}{3\xi(2)} \frac{\xi(2/3)}{\xi(2)\xi(1/3)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_5) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad R(\sigma) &= \frac{1}{\xi(\omega)} \operatorname{Res} \left[\left(\frac{1}{z-1/2} + a \right) \left(\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)} + a \right) \left(\xi(z) + 3(z-1/2) \xi'(z) \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(z)} - (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(z)} - 2(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(z)} - 3(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z)} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \cdot \left. \left(\Phi(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) \right) \left(\bar{\Psi}(\beta_2) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{3 \xi(z)} \frac{\xi(1/3) \xi(1/3)}{\xi(5/3) \xi(4/3)} \frac{1}{\xi(z)} \Phi(1/3) \bar{\Psi}(1/3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\xi(z)} \operatorname{Res} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)^2} + \frac{3a}{2(z-1/2)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(z)} \xi(z) + (z-1/2) \left(\frac{3 \xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z) \xi(z)} - \frac{\xi'(z)}{\xi(z) \xi^2(z)} - \frac{2 \xi'(z)}{\xi(z) \xi^2(z)} - \frac{3 \xi'(z)}{\xi(z) \xi^2(z)} \right) \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \cdot \left. \left(\Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2) + (z-1/2) (D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2) + D_{\beta_2} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2)) \right) + \frac{\xi(1/3) \xi(2/3)}{2 \xi(4/3) \xi(5/3) \xi^2(z)} \Phi(1/3) \bar{\Psi}(1/3) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 \xi^2(z) \xi(z)} (D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2) + \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_2} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2)) + \frac{1}{2 \xi(z)} \left(\frac{-3 \xi'(z)}{\xi(z) \xi^2(z)} \right) \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2) \\
 &\quad + \frac{3a}{2 \xi^2(z) \xi(z)} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Psi}(\beta_2) + \frac{\xi(1/3) \xi(2/3)}{3 \xi(4/3) \xi(5/3) \xi^2(z)} \Phi(1/3) \bar{\Psi}(1/3)
 \end{aligned}$$

(e)

$$R(z) = 0$$

(f) $R(z)$ is the sum of two terms, one coming from two simple poles of $n(z, \lambda)$ the other coming from a pole of $n(z, \lambda)$ of order three. The first term is, if p is one-half the sum of the positive roots,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3 \xi(z)} \frac{\xi(1/3)}{\xi(5/3)} \frac{\xi(1/3)}{\xi(4/3)} \frac{1}{\xi(z)} \Phi(1/3) \bar{\Psi}(1/3) + \frac{\xi(z) \xi(4)}{\xi(z) \xi(3) \xi(4) \xi(1)} \Phi(p) \bar{\Psi}(p) \quad \text{N.B. } \xi(1/3) = \xi(2/3)
 \end{aligned}$$

The second term is

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{\xi(z)} \operatorname{Res} \left[\left(\frac{-1}{z-1/2} + a - b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{2(z-1/2)} + a + 2b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{3(z-1/2)} + a + 3b(z-1/2) \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(z)} - (z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z)} \right) - \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(z)}{\xi^2(z)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(z))^2}{\xi^3(z)} \right) \right] \\
 &\quad \left(\frac{1}{\xi(z)} - 2(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z)} - 4 \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(z)}{\xi^2(z)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(z))^2}{\xi^3(z)} \right) \right) \left(\frac{1}{\xi(z)} - 3(z-1/2) \frac{\xi'(z)}{\xi^2(z)} - 9 \frac{(z-1/2)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\xi''(z)}{\xi^2(z)} - 2 \frac{(\xi'(z))^2}{\xi^3(z)} \right) \right) \\
 &\quad \left(\Phi(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) + (z-1/2)^2 D_{\beta_3}^2 \Phi(\beta_4) \right) \left(\bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) + (z-1/2)^2 D_{\beta_3}^2 \bar{\Psi}(\beta_4) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

-9-4/

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon(2)} \text{Re} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{6(\epsilon-1/2)^3} + \frac{1}{(\epsilon-1/2)^2} \left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) + \frac{1}{\epsilon-1/2} \left(-a^2 + \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{\epsilon-1/2} \left(\frac{3b}{2} - \frac{2b}{3} - \frac{b}{\epsilon} \right) \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon(3)} + (\epsilon-1/2) \left(\frac{3-\epsilon'(3)}{\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon^2(3)} - \frac{2\epsilon'(2)}{\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon(3)} - \frac{\epsilon'(2)}{\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon(3)} \right) + (\epsilon-1/2)^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon'(2)\epsilon'(3)}{\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon^2(3)} + \frac{3\epsilon'(2)\epsilon'(3)}{\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon^2(3)} + \frac{2(\epsilon'(2))^2}{\epsilon^4(2)\epsilon(3)} \right) \right. \\ \left. + (\epsilon-1/2)^3 \left(-\frac{1}{2\epsilon(2)\epsilon(3)} \left(\frac{\epsilon''(2)}{\epsilon^2(2)} - \frac{2(\epsilon'(2))^2}{\epsilon^3(2)} \right) - \frac{2}{\epsilon(2)\epsilon(3)} \left(\frac{\epsilon''(2)}{\epsilon^2(2)} - \frac{2(\epsilon'(2))^2}{\epsilon^3(2)} \right) - \frac{9}{2\epsilon^2(2)} \left(\frac{\epsilon''(3)}{\epsilon^2(3)} - \frac{2(\epsilon'(3))^2}{\epsilon^3(3)} \right) \right) \right\} \\ \left\{ \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + (\epsilon-1/2) (\bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4)) + (\epsilon-1/2)^2 (D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4)) \right. \\ \left. + (\epsilon-1/2)^3 \left(-\frac{1}{2} D_{\beta_3}^2 \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_3}^2 \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon(2)} \left[-\frac{1}{6\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon(3)} (D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} D_{\beta_3}^2 \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_3}^2 \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4)) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\epsilon'(3)}{\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon^2(3)} + \frac{\epsilon'(2)}{\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon(3)} \right) (\bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4)) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{2a}{3\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon(3)} (\Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4)) - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{9\epsilon'(2)\epsilon'(3)}{\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon^2(3)} + \frac{2(\epsilon'(2))^2}{\epsilon^4(2)\epsilon(3)} \right) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \right. \\ \left. + 2a \left(\frac{\epsilon'(3)}{\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon^2(3)} + \frac{\epsilon'(2)}{\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon(3)} \right) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \left(-\frac{a^2}{\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon(3)} - \frac{7}{3\epsilon} \right) \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) - \frac{1}{6\epsilon(2)} \left(\frac{-5}{2\epsilon(2)\epsilon(3)} \left(\frac{\epsilon''(2)}{\epsilon^2(2)} - \frac{2(\epsilon'(2))^2}{\epsilon^3(2)} \right) - \frac{9}{2\epsilon^2(2)} \left(\frac{\epsilon''(3)}{\epsilon^2(3)} - \frac{2(\epsilon'(3))^2}{\epsilon^3(3)} \right) \right) \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \right]$$

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Adding these up we see that the total contribution from the integrals in $\mathcal{S}_6$ is

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon^2(2)} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{\epsilon(2)\epsilon(3)} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{\epsilon(2)\epsilon(6)} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon(3)} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon(3)} D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \\ + \frac{3}{2\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon(3)} \left(a - \frac{\epsilon'(3)}{\epsilon(3)} \right) \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{12\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon(3)} \Phi(\beta_4) (D_{\beta_3}^2 - D_{\beta_3}^2) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) - \frac{1}{6\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon(3)} D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{1}{2\epsilon(2)} \left(\frac{\epsilon'(3)}{\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon^2(3)} + \frac{\epsilon'(2)}{\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon(3)} \right) \Phi(\beta_4) D_{\beta_3} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) \\ + \frac{a}{3\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon(3)} D_{\beta_3} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{a}{\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon(3)} \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) (D_{\beta_3} - \frac{1}{3} D_{\beta_3}) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) + \frac{5a^2}{3\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon(3)} \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4) - \frac{a}{\epsilon(2)} \left(\frac{\epsilon'(2)}{\epsilon^2(2)\epsilon(3)} + \frac{\epsilon'(3)}{\epsilon^3(2)\epsilon(3)} \right) \Phi(\beta_4) \bar{\Phi}(\beta_4)$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \Phi(\rho) \\ \Phi(\beta_2) \\ \Phi(\beta_4) \\ D_1 \Phi(\beta_4) \end{bmatrix}^* \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{\xi(1)\xi(6)} \\ 0 \\ \frac{3}{2\xi(2)\xi(3)} \\ 0 \\ \frac{a}{\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \\ 0 \\ \frac{-1}{2\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \\ 0 \\ \frac{2a^2}{3\xi^3(2)\xi(3)} \\ \frac{-a}{3\xi^3(2)\xi(3)} \\ \frac{-1}{2\xi^2(2)\xi(3)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Notice that the 3×3 block in the lower right hand corner is of rank one.

6.532702E-01
8.515333E-01
8.571333E-01
8.510005E-01
8.540623E-01
8.509320E-01
8.542413E-01
8.500613E-01
8.521663E-01
8.148851E-01
8.565593E-01
8.130651E-01
8.533951E-01
8.120194E-01
8.315414E-01
8.106333E-01
8.380110E-01
5.989111E-01
8.911110E-01
1.5.000000E-01
1.000000E 00

[illegible]

0
8 574004E-01
8 574231E-01
8 574014E-01
8 574738E-01
8 574103E-01
8 574951E-01
8 574581E-01
8 574201E-01
8 574108E-01
8 574230E-01
8 574810E-01
8 574331E-01
8 5741304E-01
8 574104E-01
8 5742804E-01
8 574140E-01
8 574013E-01
8 574111E-01
8 564301E-01

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2. The group A_2 over the field of rational numbers.

The root diagram is



$$\beta_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$\beta_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$\beta_3 = (1, 0)$$

$$H_{\beta_1} = (-1, \sqrt{3})$$

$$H_{\beta_2} = (1, \sqrt{3})$$

$$H_{\beta_3} = (2, 0)$$

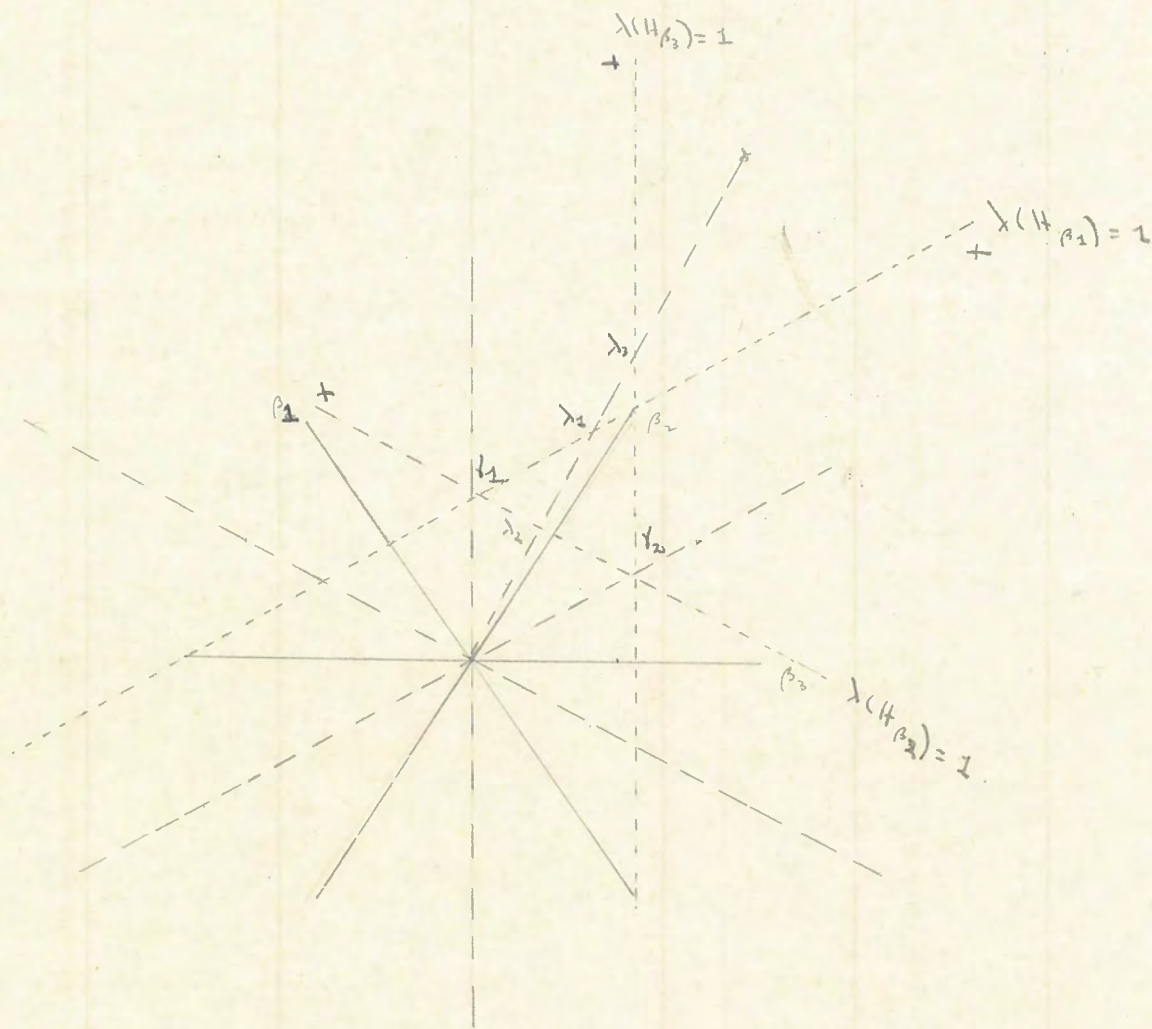
If the Lie algebra of A_2 is taken to be the Lie algebra of all 3×3 matrices of trace zero then a Cartan subalgebra is the set of all diagonal matrices $D(x) = D(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ with diagonal entries x_1, x_2, x_3 and $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$. We identify $D(x)$ with the triple (x_1, x_2, x_3) . Then we may suppose $\beta_1(x) = x_1 - x_2$, $\beta_2(x) = x_1 - x_3$, $\beta_3(x) = x_2 - x_3$. The elements of the Weyl group act by permuting x_1, x_2, x_3 . We tabulate the elements of the Weyl group together with the positive roots they transform to negative roots. The formula on p 1 allows us to read off the function's $n(\sigma, \lambda)$ from this table. p_i is a reflection in the line $\beta_i = 0$ and σ_θ is a rotation through the angle θ .

σ	$\sigma(x_1, x_2, x_3)$	$\langle p_i \sigma \beta_i \rangle$
p_1	(x_2, x_1, x_3)	β_1
p_2	(x_3, x_2, x_1)	$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$
p_3	(x_1, x_3, x_2)	β_3
σ_θ	(x_1, x_2, x_3)	
$\sigma_{2\pi/3}$	(x_2, x_3, x_1)	β_1, β_2
$\sigma_{4\pi/3}$	(x_3, x_1, x_2)	β_2, β_3

The inner product $(\phi^*(z), \psi^*(z))$ is as usual equal to

$$\sum_{\sigma} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda = 0} n(\sigma, \lambda) \phi(\lambda) \overline{\psi(-\sigma \lambda)} d\lambda$$

plus a remainder. If we work with the simply connected form of A_2 and use the measure introduced in the notes on the volume of fundamental domain for Chevalley groups then $d\lambda = dx_1 dx_2$ if z_1 and z_2 are the coordinates defined by $z = \lambda(H_{\beta_1}) + \lambda(H_{\beta_2})$. Let s_i be the complex line $\lambda(H_{\beta_i}) = 1$. The remainder is a sum of integrals over vertical lines in s_1, s_2 , and s_3 . If $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ are as in the diagram below these are the lines $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = \lambda_i$.



Before describing the remainder we have to tabulate the sets $\Omega(s_i, s_j)$ and find the functions $n(\sigma, \lambda)$ for σ in $\Omega(s_i, s_j)$. The coordinates we shall use are:

On s_1 $z = \lambda(H_{\beta_3}) + \frac{1}{2}$

On s_2 $z = -\lambda(H_{\beta_3}) + \frac{1}{2}$

On s_3 $z = \lambda(H_{\beta_1}) + \frac{1}{2}$

The following table is to be read in the same way as that on page 4.

[illegible]

The matrix $M(H)$ is written as $M(z)$ where z is the coordinate on $\mathbb{S}^1$. In the table below the element $M(\sigma p z^{-1}, z p H)$, where $H = H(z)$, is put in the row labelled σ and the column labelled z .

	ρ	σ	z
ρ	$\frac{1}{\xi(z)}$	$\frac{1}{\xi(z)} \frac{\xi(\frac{1}{2}-z)}{\xi(\frac{3}{2}-z)}$	$\frac{1}{\xi(z)} \frac{\xi(-z-1/2)}{\xi(-z+3/2)}$
σ	$\frac{1}{\xi(z)} \frac{\xi(z+1/2)}{\xi(z+3/2)}$	$\frac{1}{\xi(z)} \frac{\xi(\frac{1}{2}-z)}{\xi(\frac{3}{2}-z)} \frac{\xi(\frac{1}{2}+z)}{\xi(\frac{3}{2}+z)}$	$\frac{1}{\xi(z)} \frac{\xi(-z+1/2)}{\xi(-z+3/2)}$
z	$\frac{1}{\xi(z)} \frac{\xi(z-1/2)}{\xi(z+3/2)}$	$\frac{1}{\xi(z)} \frac{\xi(1/2+z)}{\xi(3/2+z)}$	$\frac{1}{\xi(z)}$

The matrix is of rank one. The remainder is of course

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{\sigma \in -\Omega(z_i, z_j)} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda = \lambda_i} n(\sigma, \lambda) \Phi(\lambda) \overline{\Psi(-\sigma \bar{\lambda})} d\lambda$$

As before we replace these integrals by integrals over the line $\text{Re } \lambda = \lambda_1$ if λ_1 is that point in $\underline{s}$, whose coordinate is zero. Each of the expressions

$$R(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\text{Re } \lambda = \lambda_1} \gamma(\sigma, \lambda) \Phi(\lambda) \bar{\Psi}(-\sigma\lambda) d\lambda - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\text{Re } \lambda = \lambda_1'} \gamma(\sigma, \lambda) \Phi(\lambda) \bar{\Psi}(-\sigma\lambda) d\lambda$$

Let us calculate this difference.

(i) The coordinate of λ_1 satisfies the inequality $\frac{1}{2} < z < 1$

(a) $R(\rho) = 0$

(b) $R(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\xi^2(z)} \bar{\Phi}(\lambda_1) \bar{\Psi}(\lambda_2)$

(c) $R(\tau) = -\frac{1}{\xi^2(z)} \bar{\Phi}(\lambda_2) \bar{\Psi}(\lambda_1)$

Thus the total contribution to the remainder from S_1 is zero.

(ii) The total contribution to the remainder ^{from S_2} is clearly zero.

(iii) The coordinate of λ_3 is greater than $\frac{3}{2}$. If ρ is one half the sum of the positive roots.

(a) $R(\rho e^{z-1}) = \frac{1}{\xi(z)\xi(3)} \bar{\Phi}(\rho) \bar{\Psi}(\rho) - \frac{1}{\xi^2(z)} \bar{\Phi}(\lambda_2) \bar{\Psi}(\lambda_1)$

(b) $R(\sigma e^{z-1}) = \frac{1}{\xi^2(z)} \bar{\Phi}(\lambda_2) \bar{\Psi}(\lambda_1)$

(c) $R(\tau e^{z-1}) = 0$

The total contribution to the remainder from S_3 is

$$\frac{1}{\xi(z)\xi(3)} \bar{\Phi}(\rho) \bar{\Psi}(\rho)$$

Thus the remainder is

$$\frac{1}{\xi(2)\xi(3)} \bar{\Phi}(\epsilon) \bar{\Phi}(\epsilon)$$

```

END, 2
VITKIN (C, X, Y, C.Y) 2
DO WHILE (C, X, Y) 2
END, 2
READ (S, Y, (1, 2)) 2
READ (S, X, (1, 2)) 2
FOR, I=0, STEP, 1, UNTIL, 2, DO,
SET TIME, 0
PROGRAM, 0
END, 2
END, 2
WRITE 2
SAVE (A, (1, 2)) 2
FOR, I=0, STEP, 1, UNTIL, 1+1, DO,
PRINTING FORMAT (S) 2
ELSE, FOR, I=0, STEP, 1, UNTIL, N-1, DO,
END,
PRINT (S, A, (1-1, 1)) 2
IF, N, 1, 1, THEN, BEGIN, FOR, I=1, STEP, 1, UNTIL, N, DO,
C1901
(A, (1, 0) - X) X (A, (1, 0) - A, (1-1, 0)) 2
A, (1, 1) = (A, (1-1, 1)) * (A, (1, 0) - X) - A, (1, 1) *
FOR, I=1, STEP, 1, UNTIL, N-1, DO,
FOR, J=1, STEP, 1, UNTIL, N-1, DO,
IC COMPUTE VALUES
END, 2
A, (1, 1) = A, (1, 1) 2
BEGIN, A, (1, 0) = X, (1, 1) 2

```

3. The group A_1 over the field of rational numbers.

The situation here is very simple and I include it only for completeness.

Let α be the single positive root. We work with the simply connected group so that if $z = \lambda(H_\alpha)$ then $d\lambda = dz$. The inner product (ϕ, ψ) is equal to

$$\int_{\text{Re } z = 1} \frac{1}{2\pi} \Phi(z) \bar{\Psi}(-\bar{z}) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\text{Re } z = 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \Phi(z) \bar{\Psi}(-\bar{z}) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\text{Re } z = 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \Phi(z) \bar{\Psi}(-\bar{z}) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\text{Re } z = 0} \frac{1}{2\pi} \Phi(z) \bar{\Psi}(-\bar{z})$$

AUTOMORPHIC FORMS FOR A UNITARY GROUP

1. $V = \mathbb{Q}^2$ the space of column vectors of length 2 over $\mathbb{Q}$

L : lattice of integral vectors in V

$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$, $\mathbb{Q}$ integers in K

$W = V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} K \cong K^2$, a four dimensional vector space over $\mathbb{Q}$

σ : non-trivial element in $G/K/\mathbb{Q}$. τ of course acts on W .

2. If $x = (x_1, x_2)$ and $y = (y_1, y_2)$ lie in W set $(x, y) = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2$.

3. $U_{\mathbb{Q}}$ set of all linear transformations A of W over $\mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$(i) (Au)a = A(ua) \quad \forall a \in K$$

$$(ii) (Ax, \tau Ay) = (x, y) \quad \forall x, y \in W$$

(iii) $\det A$ (as a linear transformation of W as a vector space over K) is 1.

4. If p is a finite or infinite prime set.

$$W_p = W \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_p = V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} (K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_p)$$

let $U_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ be the set of all linear transformations in the group defined in (3) with entries from $\mathbb{Q}_p$ and

let $U_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ be the set of all A in $U_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ which take $L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_p$ into itself

5. The elements of $U_{\mathbb{Q}}$ may be represented as matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\bar{\beta} & \bar{\alpha} \end{bmatrix}$$

with $\alpha = a+bi$, $\beta = c+di$ and $a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2=1$.

As linear transformations acting on W they

are represented by matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & -b & c & -d \\ b & a & d & c \\ -c & -d & a & b \\ d & -c & -b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus the elements of $U_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ are the matrices of this form with $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}_p$ with $a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2=1$. The elements of $U_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ are the matrices with $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}_p$.

6. (a) If p splits in K let j be a square root of -1 in $\mathbb{Z}_p$. Then

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & j & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & j & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -j \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & -b & c & -d \\ b & a & d & c \\ -c & -d & a & b \\ d & -c & -b & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ j & j & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & j & -j \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -j & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & j & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & j \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a-bj & -a+bj & c-dj & c+dj \\ b+aj & b-aj & d+cj & d-cj \\ -c-dj & -c+dj & a+bj & a-bj \\ d-cj & d+cj & -b+aj & -b-aj \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a-bj & 0 & c-dj & 0 \\ 0 & a+bj & 0 & c+dj \\ -c-dj & 0 & a+bj & 0 \\ 0 & -c+dj & 0 & a-bj \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus the map of the matrix of s to

$$\begin{bmatrix} a+bj & c+dj \\ -c+dj & a-bj \end{bmatrix}$$

is an isomorphism of $U_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with $SL(2, \mathbb{Q}_p)$. Since $p \neq 2$ the image of $U_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ is $SL(2, \mathbb{Z}_p)$

(b) Suppose $p \neq 2$, α does not split in K . Let $K_p = K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_p$, $O_p = O \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_p$

Choose γ in O_p so that $\gamma \bar{\gamma} = -1$. The map

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \gamma \\ (\beta \gamma)^{-1} & \alpha^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \gamma \\ \bar{\beta} \gamma & \bar{\alpha} \end{bmatrix}$$

is an isomorphism of $U_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ with the unitary group of the form $1x^2 - 1x_1^2$. The image of $U_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ is $V_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \gamma \\ \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ 1 & -i \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha + \beta \gamma & \alpha i - \beta \gamma i \\ \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} \gamma & \bar{\alpha} i - \bar{\beta} \gamma i \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\alpha + \bar{\alpha}}{2} & \frac{\beta \gamma + \bar{\beta} \gamma}{2} & \frac{\alpha - \bar{\alpha}}{2i} & \frac{\beta \gamma - \bar{\beta} \gamma}{2i} \\ \frac{\alpha - \bar{\alpha}}{2i} & \frac{\beta \gamma - \bar{\beta} \gamma}{2i} & \frac{\alpha + \bar{\alpha}}{2} & -\frac{\beta \gamma + \bar{\beta} \gamma}{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have a map of $U_{\mathbb{Q}}$ onto $SL(2, \mathbb{Q}_p)$ which takes $U_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ to $SL(2, \mathbb{Z}_p)$

7. Let $U_{\mathbb{Z}}$ be the group of integral matrices in $U_{\mathbb{Q}}$, that is, the group of matrices which take $L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} O$ into itself.

$$U_{\mathbb{Z}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \end{pmatrix} \mid \alpha, \beta \in O, |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1 \right\}$$

Then $\alpha = \pm 1, \pm i, \beta = 0$ or $\beta = \pm 1, \pm i, \alpha = 0$ and $U_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is a group of order 16 (8?)

8. Every element of $U_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ is a product of an element of $U_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and an element of $U_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^0 =$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \mid \alpha \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \beta \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \right\}. \text{ Indeed if } \alpha = a+ib, \beta = c+id \text{ and } a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2=1$$

then exactly one of a, b, c, d is odd and thus $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\bar{\alpha} & \bar{\beta} \end{pmatrix}$ is congruent to an element of $U_{\mathbb{Z}} \pmod{2}$. Observe

that $U_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap U_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^0 = \{\pm I\}$

9. Lemma: If U_A is the idele group of $\mathbb{K}$ and if $U_0 = U_{\mathbb{R}} \times U_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^0 \times \prod_{p \neq 2} U_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ then

$$U_A = U_{\mathbb{Q}} \cdot U_0.$$

By the preceding section it is enough to show that if $U_2 = U_{\mathbb{R}} \times U_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \times \prod_{p \neq 2} U_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ then

$U_A = U_{\mathbb{Q}} \cdot U_2$. Let $G_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{K})$. Define G_A and G_2 in the same way as U_A and U_2 .

$U_A \subseteq G_A$. Since the class number of $\mathbb{K}$ is one every element of U_A is a product $g_1 g_2^{-1}$ with $g_1 \in G_{\mathbb{Q}}$

$g_2 \in G_2$. The form (g, x, g, x) is integral and of determinant one. Since by the lemma theorem of

U. Ketz, there is only one class of integral unitary forms of determinant one $g_2 = g_3 g_4$ with $g_3 \in U_{\mathbb{Q}}$

$g_4 \in G_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Then $g = g_3 (g_4 g_2^{-1})$ and $g_4 g_2^{-1} \in U_A \cap G_2 = U_2$.

10. Rather than U_A we shall consider U_A' the idele group of the group obtained from U_A by

factoring out the unitaries. Then $U_{\mathbb{Q}}'$ is the set of matrices of the form

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2}} \begin{pmatrix} a+bi & c+di \\ -c+di & a-bi \end{pmatrix}$$

11. (a) $U'_{\mathbb{R}} = U_{\mathbb{R}} / \pm 1$.

(b) If $\mathfrak{g}$ splits then $U'_{\mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{g}}}$ corresponds to the group of matrices in $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{g}})$ of the form

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{ad-bc}} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{O}_{\mathfrak{g}}$$

The matrix corresponds to an element of $U'_{\mathbb{Z}_{\mathfrak{g}}}$ if $ad-bc$ is a unit.

(c) If $\mathfrak{g}(2)$ does not split then $U'_{\mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{g}}}$ corresponds to the group of matrices in $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{g}})$ of the form

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{ad-bc}} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{O}_{\mathfrak{g}}$$

(d) The matrix corresponds to an element of $U'_{\mathbb{Z}_{\mathfrak{g}}}$ if $ad-bc$ is a unit.

(e) If $\mathfrak{g} = 2$ then $U'_{\mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{g}}}$ is the image of the group of matrices of the form

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pm(a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2)}} \begin{pmatrix} a+bi & c+di \\ -c+di & a-bi \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{Remember } i \text{ is a symbol})$$

$a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{O}_{\mathfrak{g}}$

The element is in $U'_{\mathbb{Z}_{\mathfrak{g}}}$ if $ad-bc$ is a unit. The index of the image of $U_{\mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{g}}}$ in $U'_{\mathbb{Q}_{\mathfrak{g}}}$ is the

index of the group of squares in $\mathbb{O}_{\mathfrak{g}}$ in the set of numbers $a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2$. The index of $U_{\mathbb{Z}_{\mathfrak{g}}}$ in $U'_{\mathbb{Z}_{\mathfrak{g}}}$ is

the index of the group of squares in $\mathbb{O}_{\mathfrak{g}} \cap \mathbb{O}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{-1}$ in the set of numbers $a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2$ in $\mathbb{O}_{\mathfrak{g}}$. Since $\mathfrak{g} = 2$ this is 4.

12. From the above it follows that $U'_A = U'_Q \cdot U'_Z$ and that U'_Z is the image of U_Z . Now

$$\tilde{U}'_{Z_2} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} a+bi & c+di \\ -c+di & a-bi \end{pmatrix} \mid a \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, b \equiv c \equiv d \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \right\} \text{ is a normal subgroup of } U'_Z.$$

The quotient $\tilde{U}'_{Z_2} / U'_Z$ is a group of order 8. It contains the image of U'_Z which is a group of order 4. Since

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+bi & c+di \\ -c+di & a-bi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a+bi & c+di \\ -c+di & a-bi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2-b^2-c^2-d^2+2abi & 2ac+2adi \\ -2ac+2adi & a^2+b^2-c^2-d^2-2abi \end{pmatrix} \\ \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{2}$$

every element in the group is of order 2. The group is thus commutative and is the direct product of the image of U'_Z and the group generated by

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+i \\ -1+i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Let $\tilde{U}'_{Z_2}$ be the group generated by $\tilde{U}'_{Z_2}$ and this matrix. If $U'_0 = U'_R \times \tilde{U}'_{Z_2} \times \prod_{p \neq 2} U'_p$ then every element of U'_A can be written uniquely as a product of an element of U'_Q and an element of U'_0 .

13. We will have a theory of Hecke operators for this group. According to the final assertion above if $p \neq 2$ the proposition on U'_Q of the images in U'_Q of the matrices

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \begin{pmatrix} a+bi & c+di \\ -c+di & a-bi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2=p$$

$$a \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$$

$$b \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$$

$$c \equiv d \pmod{2}$$

$$a > 0$$

form a set of right cosets with respect to U'_Z of the double coset which generates the Hecke ring for U'_Q . We shall tabulate these matrices and then use the table to compute the eigenvalues of some of the Hecke operators on various automorphic forms for U'_Q/U'_A . In the tables the factor $\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}}$ in the front is omitted.

p=3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1+i \\ -1+i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1-i \\ -1-i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1+i \\ 1+i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1-i \\ 1-i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

p=5

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & 0 \\ 0 & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & 0 \\ 0 & 1+2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2i \\ 2i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

p=7

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & 1+i \\ -1+i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & 1-i \\ -1-i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & -1+i \\ 1+i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & -1-i \\ -1-i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & 1+i \\ -1+i & 1+2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & 1-i \\ -1-i & 1+2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & -1+i \\ 1+i & 1+2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & -1-i \\ -1-i & 1+2i \end{bmatrix}$$

p=11

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1+i \\ -1+i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1-i \\ -1-i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1+i \\ 1+i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1-i \\ 1-i & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3+i \\ -3+i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3-i \\ -3-i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3+i \\ 3+i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3-i \\ 3-i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1+3i \\ -1+3i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1-3i \\ -1-3i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1+3i \\ 1+3i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1-3i \\ 1-3i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

p=13

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & 2+2i \\ -2+2i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & 2-2i \\ -2-2i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & -2+2i \\ 2+2i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & -2-2i \\ 2-2i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & 2+2i \\ -2+2i & 1+2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & 2-2i \\ -2-2i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & -2+2i \\ 2+2i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & -2-2i \\ 2-2i & 1+2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & 0 \\ 0 & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & 0 \\ 0 & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2i \\ 2i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2i \\ -2i & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

p=17

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2+2i \\ -2+2i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2-2i \\ -2-2i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2+2i \\ 2+2i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2-2i \\ 2-2i & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & 2 \\ -2 & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & -2 \\ 2 & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & 2 \\ -2 & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & -2 \\ 2 & 3+2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & 2i \\ 2i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & -2i \\ -2i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & 2i \\ 2i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & -2i \\ -2i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4+4i & 0 \\ 0 & 4-4i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4-4i & 0 \\ 0 & 4+4i \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4i \\ 4i & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4i \\ -4i & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

p=19

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3+3i \\ -3+3i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3-3i \\ -3-3i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3+3i \\ 3+3i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3-3i \\ 3-3i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1+3i \\ 1+3i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1-3i \\ 1-3i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1+3i \\ 1+3i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1-3i \\ 1-3i & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3+i \\ -2+i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3-i \\ -3-i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3+i \\ 3+i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3-i \\ 3-i & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+i & 2+4i \\ 1+i & 1-4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1+i & 2-i \\ -1-i & 1-4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1+i & -2+4i \\ 1+i & 2-4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1+i & -2-i \\ 1-i & 2-4i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-4i & 1+i \\ -1+i & 1+4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i & 1-i \\ -1-i & 1+4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i & -1+i \\ 1+i & -2+4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1-4i & -1-i \\ 1-i & 2+4i \end{bmatrix}$$

p=23

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & 3+3i \\ -3+3i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & 3-3i \\ -3-3i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & -3+3i \\ 3+3i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1+2i & -3-3i \\ 3-3i & 1-2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & 3+3i \\ -3+3i & 1+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & 3-3i \\ -3-3i & 1+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & -3+3i \\ 3+3i & 1+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1-2i & -3-3i \\ 3-3i & 1+2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & 1+3i \\ -1+3i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & 1-3i \\ -1-3i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & -1+3i \\ 1+3i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & -1-3i \\ 1-3i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & 1+3i \\ -1+3i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & 1-3i \\ -1-3i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & -1+3i \\ 1+3i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & -1-3i \\ 1-3i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & 3+i \\ -3+i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & 3-i \\ -3-i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & -3+i \\ 3+i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & -3-i \\ 3-i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & 3+i \\ -3+i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & 3-i \\ -3-i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & -3+i \\ 3+i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & -3-i \\ 3-i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix}$$

p=29

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & 4 \\ -4 & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & -4 \\ 4 & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & 4 \\ -4 & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & -4 \\ 4 & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & 4i \\ 4i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+2i & -4i \\ -4i & 3-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & 4i \\ 4i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-2i & -4i \\ -4i & 3+2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+4i & 2 \\ -2 & 3-4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+4i & -2 \\ 2 & 3-4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-4i & 2 \\ -2 & 3+4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-4i & -2 \\ 2 & 3+4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+4i & 2i \\ 2i & 3-4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+4i & -2i \\ -2i & 3-4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-4i & 2i \\ -2i & 3+4i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3-4i & -2i \\ 2i & 3+4i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2+4i \\ -2+4i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2-4i \\ -2-4i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2+4i \\ 2-4i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2-4i \\ 2-4i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4+2i \\ -4+2i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4-2i \\ -4-2i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4+2i \\ 4+2i & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4-2i \\ 4-2i & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5+2i & 0 \\ 0 & 5-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5-2i & 0 \\ 0 & 5+2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2i \\ 2i & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2i \\ -2i & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

p=31

14. Now we want to consider some automorphic forms. Functions on U'_Q/U'_A may be identified with forms on U'_0 . We shall be interested in the action of the Hecke operators on the functions on U'_0/H where H is an open subgroup of U'_0 .

15. It is the product of $U'_Q \times \prod_{p \neq 2} U'_{Z_p}$ and

$$\{g \in \tilde{U}'_{Z_2} \mid g \equiv \pm I \pmod{2}\} = H_0$$

U'_0/H may be identified with $\tilde{U}'_{Z_2}/H_0$. $\tilde{U}'_{Z_2}/H_0$ is a normal subgroup of order 64 and of index 2 in this group. It is an abelian subgroup because

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(I + 2 \begin{bmatrix} a+bi & c+di \\ -c+di & a-bi \end{bmatrix} \right) \left(I + 2 \begin{bmatrix} a'+b'i & c'+d'i \\ -c'+d'i & a'-b'i \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= I + 2 \begin{bmatrix} a+bi & c+di \\ -c+di & a-bi \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} a'+b'i & c'+d'i \\ -c'+d'i & a'-b'i \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} aa'-bb'+cc-dd+i(ab'+ba'+cd'-cd) \\ -ac'-da'-b'd+bd'+i(a'd+ad'-b'c-bc') \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

There is one non-trivial inner automorphism of this subgroup and it is given by

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 2 \begin{bmatrix} a+bi & c+di \\ -c+di & a-bi \end{bmatrix} &\rightarrow 1 + b \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1+i \\ -1+i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a+bi & c+di \\ -c+di & a-bi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1-i \\ 1-i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= 1 + b \begin{bmatrix} 3a + (-b+2(d-i)i) \\ -3c + 2(c-d-b)i + (3d + 2(c-d-b)i \end{bmatrix} \\ &\equiv I + 2 \begin{bmatrix} a+bi + 2(1-d)i \\ -(c+di) + 2(c-d-b)(1+i) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\lambda_{U'_0/H}$ is the image of the set of matrices of the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ I + 4 \begin{bmatrix} a+(d-i)i & (c-d-b)(1+i) \\ 2(c-d-b)(1+i) & a-(d-i)i \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \frac{1}{(1+2a)^2 + 4b^2 + 4c^2 + 4d^2} \\ &\equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 4(d-i)i & 4(c-d-b)(1+i) \\ \underline{2(c-d-b)(1+i)} & 1 - 4(d-i)i \end{bmatrix} \\ &\equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 4\beta i & 4\gamma + 4\gamma i \\ -4\gamma + 4\gamma i & 1 - 4\beta i \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

1+6i	2i	1+2i	2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	37
2i	1-6i	2i	1-2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	38
1+6i	6i	1+2i	6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	39
6i	1-6i	6i	1-2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	40
1+2i	4+2i	1+6i	4+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	41
-4+2i	1-2i	-4+2i	1-6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	42
1+2i	4+6i	1+6i	4+6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	43
-4+6i	1-2i	-4+6i	1-6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	44
1+4i	4+2i	1+4i	4+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	45
-4+2i	1-4i	-4+2i	1-4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	46
1+4i	4+6i	1+4i	4+6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	47
-4+6i	1-4i	-4+6i	1-4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	48
1	2i	1	2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	49
2i	1	2i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	50
1	6i	1	6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	51
6i	1	6i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	52
1	4+2i	1	4+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	53
-4+2i	1	-4+2i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	54
1	4+6i	1	4+6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	55
-4+6i	1	-4+6i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	56
1+4i	2i	1+4i	2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	57
2i	1-4i	2i	1-4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	58
1+4i	6i	1+4i	6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	59
6i	1-4i	6i	1-4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	60
1	6+6i	1	6+6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	61
-6+6i	1	-6+6i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	62
1	6+2i	1	6+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	63
-6+2i	1	-6+2i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	64
1+4i	2+6i	1+4i	2+6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	65
-2+6i	1-4i	-2+6i	1-4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	66
1+4i	2+2i	1+4i	2+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	67
-2+2i	1-4i	-2+2i	1-4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	68
1+4i	6+6i	1+4i	6+6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	69
-1+6i	1-4i	-1+6i	1-4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	70
1+4i	6+2i	1+4i	6+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	71
-6+2i	1-4i	-6+2i	1-4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	72
1+6i	2+2i	1+6i	2+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	73
-2+2i	1-6i	-2+2i	1-6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	74
1+6i	2+6i	1+6i	2+6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	75
-2+6i	1-6i	-2+6i	1-6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	76
1+2i	6+2i	1+2i	6+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	77
-6+2i	1-6i	-6+2i	1-6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	78
1+6i	6+6i	1+6i	6+6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	79
-6+2i	1-6i	-6+2i	1-6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	80
1+6i	2+2i	1+6i	2+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	81
-2+2i	1-6i	-2+2i	1-6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	82
1+6i	2+6i	1+6i	2+6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	83
-2+6i	1-6i	-2+6i	1-6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	84
1+2i	6+2i	1+2i	6+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	85
-6+2i	1-2i	-6+2i	1-2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	86
1+2i	6+6i	1+2i	6+6i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	87
-6+6i	1-2i	-6+6i	1-2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	88
1	2+4i	1	2+4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	89
-2+4i	1	-2+4i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	90
1	5+4i	1	5+4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	91
-5+4i	1-4i	-5+4i	1-4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	92
1	5+4i	1	5+4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	93
-5+4i	1	-5+4i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	94
1+4i	2+2i	1+4i	2+2i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	95
-2+2i	1	-2+2i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	96
1+4i	5+5i	1+4i	5+5i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	97
-5+5i	1+4i	-5+5i	1+4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	98
1	1+5i	1	1+5i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	99
-1+5i	1	-1+5i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	100
1+4i	1+5i	1+4i	1+5i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	101
-1+5i	1-4i	-1+5i	1-4i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	102
1	5+5i	1	5+5i	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	103
-5+5i	1	-5+5i	1	1	-1	1	-1	i	-i	-i	-i	-i	0	1	0	1	0	i	0	i	0	1	0	104

[illegible]

[illegible]

$j=2 \pmod{5}$

1+2i 0	101	8	5 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0 1-2i	0	13	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-2i 0	-3	0	1 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0 1+2i	0	5	-0 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 2	1	5	5 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-2 1	-2	5	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 2	1	5	5 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 1	2	1	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 2i	1	4	5 4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2i 1	2	1	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-2i	1	4	5 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-2i 1	-4	1	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3+4i 0	31	0	1 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0 3-4i	0	-25	0 25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3-4i 0	-25	0	25 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0 3+4i	0	31	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 1	3	4	25 18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-4 3	-4	3	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3-4	3	-4	25 7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 3	4	3	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 4i	3	28	25 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4i 3	28	3	-0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3-4i	3	-27	25 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-4i 3	-27	3	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+4i 2+2i	29	16	25 17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+2i 1+4i	12	-21	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+4i 2-2i	29	-16	25 8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2-2i 1-4i	-12	-27	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+4i 2-2i	29	-12	25 6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2-2i 1-4i	-12	-27	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+4i 2+2i	29	12	25 19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+2i 1+4i	16	-27	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-4i 2+2i	-27	16	25 4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+2i 1-4i	12	29	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-4i 2-2i	-27	-16	25 21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2-2i 1+4i	-12	29	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-4i 2+2i	-27	-12	25 22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+2i 1-4i	-16	29	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-4i 2-2i	-27	12	25 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+2i 1+4i	16	29	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i 4+2i	118	118	25 14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-4+2i 1+2i	110	-113	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i -4+2i	115	118	25 11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4+2i 1+2i	-110	-113	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i 4-2i	118	-110	25 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-4-2i 1-2i	-118	-113	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i -4+2i	115	110	25 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4+2i 1-2i	118	-113	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-2i 4+2i	-113	118	5 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4+2i 1+2i	110	115	0 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-2i -4+2i	-113	-118	5 4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4-2i 1+2i	-110	115	0 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-2i 4+2i	-113	110	25 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4+2i 1+2i	118	115	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-2i 4-2i	-113	-110	25 16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
-4+2i 1+2i	-118	115	0 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i 4+2i	115	230	(25 15)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+4i 1+2i	226	-113	(0 1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i -2+4i	115	-230	(25 10)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+4i 1+2i	-226	-113	(0 1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i 2+4i	115	-226	(25 2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+4i 1+2i	-230	-113	(0 1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i 2+4i	115	226	(25 23)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+4i 1+2i	230	-113	(0 1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i 2+4i	-226	115	(25 12)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+4i 1+2i	230	115	(0 1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i 2+4i	-230	-113	(25 13)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+4i 1+2i	-226	115	(0 1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i 2+4i	-113	-226	(5 3)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+4i 1+2i	-230	115	(0 5)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1+2i 2+4i	-113	226	(5 2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2+4i 1+2i	230	115	(0 5)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(15)

(3)(4)(5)

3-1=2/5

3/10

3/10

3/10

3/10

3/10

3/10

3/10

Representatives (modulo 4) - continue

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1+2i & 0 \\ 0 & 1-2i \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1+2i & 2 \\ -2 & 1-2i \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 1 -1 -1 Fourth column

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+2i & 6i \\ 6i & 1-2i \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2i \\ 2i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2+2i \\ -2+2i & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1+2i & 2+2i \\ -2+2i & 1-2i \end{pmatrix}$$

-1 -1 1 1

IP=17

1	1	1	1
-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1
1	1	1	1

p=29 (Column 4)

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1

-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1

1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1

(-10)

as required

p=37

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+6i & 0 \\ 0 & 1-6i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1-6i & 0 \\ 0 & 1+6i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6i \\ 6i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6i \\ -6i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5+2i & 2+2i \\ -2+2i & 5-2i \end{pmatrix} : 8 \text{ possibilities with sign changes}$$

8

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+2i & 4+4i \\ 4+4i & 1-2i \end{pmatrix} : "$$

8

-2
as required

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+4i & 2+4i \\ -2+4i & 1-4i \end{pmatrix} : "$$

-8

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+4i & 4+2i \\ -4+2i & 1-4i \end{pmatrix} : "$$

-8

[illegible]

1+6i	1+1i	1+2i	1+3i	1+4i	1+5i	1+6i	1+7i	1+8i	1+9i	1+10i	1+11i	1+12i	1+13i	1+14i	1+15i	1+16i	1+17i	1+18i	1+19i	1+20i	1+21i	1+22i	1+23i	1+24i	1+25i	1+26i	1+27i	1+28i	1+29i	1+30i	1+31i	1+32i	1+33i	1+34i	1+35i	1+36i	1+37i	1+38i	1+39i	1+40i	1+41i	1+42i	1+43i	1+44i	1+45i	1+46i	1+47i	1+48i	1+49i	1+50i	1+51i	1+52i	1+53i	1+54i	1+55i	1+56i	1+57i	1+58i	1+59i	1+60i	1+61i	1+62i	1+63i	1+64i	1+65i	1+66i	1+67i	1+68i	1+69i	1+70i	1+71i	1+72i	1+73i	1+74i	1+75i	1+76i	1+77i	1+78i	1+79i	1+80i	1+81i	1+82i	1+83i	1+84i	1+85i	1+86i	1+87i	1+88i	1+89i	1+90i	1+91i	1+92i	1+93i	1+94i	1+95i	1+96i	1+97i	1+98i	1+99i	1+100i	1+101i	1+102i	1+103i	1+104i	1+105i	1+106i	1+107i	1+108i	1+109i	1+110i	1+111i	1+112i	1+113i	1+114i	1+115i	1+116i	1+117i	1+118i	1+119i	1+120i	1+121i	1+122i	1+123i	1+124i	1+125i	1+126i	1+127i	1+128i	1+129i	1+130i	1+131i	1+132i	1+133i	1+134i	1+135i	1+136i	1+137i	1+138i	1+139i	1+140i	1+141i	1+142i	1+143i	1+144i	1+145i	1+146i	1+147i	1+148i	1+149i	1+150i	1+151i	1+152i	1+153i	1+154i	1+155i	1+156i	1+157i	1+158i	1+159i	1+160i	1+161i	1+162i	1+163i	1+164i	1+165i	1+166i	1+167i	1+168i	1+169i	1+170i	1+171i	1+172i	1+173i	1+174i	1+175i	1+176i	1+177i	1+178i	1+179i	1+180i	1+181i	1+182i	1+183i	1+184i	1+185i	1+186i	1+187i	1+188i	1+189i	1+190i	1+191i	1+192i	1+193i	1+194i	1+195i	1+196i	1+197i	1+198i	1+199i	1+200i	1+201i	1+202i	1+203i	1+204i	1+205i	1+206i	1+207i	1+208i	1+209i	1+210i	1+211i	1+212i	1+213i	1+214i	1+215i	1+216i	1+217i	1+218i	1+219i	1+220i	1+221i	1+222i	1+223i	1+224i	1+225i	1+226i	1+227i	1+228i	1+229i	1+230i	1+231i	1+232i	1+233i	1+234i	1+235i	1+236i	1+237i	1+238i	1+239i	1+240i	1+241i	1+242i	1+243i	1+244i	1+245i	1+246i	1+247i	1+248i	1+249i	1+250i	1+251i	1+252i	1+253i	1+254i	1+255i	1+256i	1+257i	1+258i	1+259i	1+260i	1+261i	1+262i	1+263i	1+264i	1+265i	1+266i	1+267i	1+268i	1+269i	1+270i	1+271i	1+272i	1+273i	1+274i	1+275i	1+276i	1+277i	1+278i	1+279i	1+280i	1+281i	1+282i	1+283i	1+284i	1+285i	1+286i	1+287i	1+288i	1+289i	1+290i	1+291i	1+292i	1+293i	1+294i	1+295i	1+296i	1+297i	1+298i	1+299i	1+300i	1+301i	1+302i	1+303i	1+304i	1+305i	1+306i	1+307i	1+308i	1+309i	1+310i	1+311i	1+312i	1+313i	1+314i	1+315i	1+316i	1+317i	1+318i	1+319i	1+320i	1+321i	1+322i	1+323i	1+324i	1+325i	1+326i	1+327i	1+328i	1+329i	1+330i	1+331i	1+332i	1+333i	1+334i	1+335i	1+336i	1+337i	1+338i	1+339i	1+340i	1+341i	1+342i	1+343i	1+344i	1+345i	1+346i	1+347i	1+348i	1+349i	1+350i	1+351i	1+352i	1+353i	1+354i	1+355i	1+356i	1+357i	1+358i	1+359i	1+360i	1+361i	1+362i	1+363i	1+364i	1+365i	1+366i	1+367i	1+368i	1+369i	1+370i	1+371i	1+372i	1+373i	1+374i	1+375i	1+376i	1+377i	1+378i	1+379i	1+380i	1+38
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There are only 8 one-dimensional representations listed although the group admits 16. However all the elements have character norms which are congruent to 1 modulo 4 ~~not~~. These norms are determined modulo 16. Comparing them are four characters factoring through the norm. Thus of the form $\chi \circ N_m$. Take 3 one-dimensional $m \leq 5$. ~~Then~~ Multiplying the first eight rows columns by this yields the remaining 8 characters.

$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (xxyy)$	$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (yyxx)$	$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (xyyx)$	$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (xyxy)$	$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (xyxy)$	$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (xyxy)$	
$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4})$ $(xyyx)$	c'	$c'(13)(14)(23)(24)$	$c'(13)(14)$	$c'(14)(24)$	$c'(14)$	$c'(14)(13)(24)$
$\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}$ $(yyxx)$	$c'(13)(14)(23)(24)$	c'	$c'(14)(24)$	$c'(13)(14)$	$c'(14)(13)(24)$	$c'(14)$
$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4})$ $(xyyx)$	$c'(24)(34)$	$c'(12)(13)$	$c'(12)(13)(24)(34)$	$c'(13)(24)$	$c'(13)(24)(34)$	$c'(13)(12)(24)$
$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4})$ $(yxxy)$	$c'(12)(13)$	$c'(24)(34)$	$c'(13)(24)$	$c'(12)(13)(24)(34)$	$c'(13)(12)(24)$	$c'(13)(24)(34)$
$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4})$ $(xyxy)$	$c'(23)$	$c'(12)(14)(34)$	$c'(12)(14)(23)$	$c'(14)(23)(34)$	$c'(14)(23)$	$c'(12)(14)(23)(34)$
$(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4})$ $(yxxy)$						

$(\frac{1}{2} 0 -\frac{1}{2} 0) + (x x x y)$	$(\frac{1}{2} 0 -\frac{1}{2} 0) + (x x x y)$	$(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 -\frac{1}{2}) + (x x x y)$	$(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 -\frac{1}{2}) + (x y x x)$	$(0 \frac{1}{2} 0 -\frac{1}{2}) + (y x x x)$
$(\frac{1}{2} 0 -\frac{1}{2} 0) + (x x x y)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} 0) + (x x x y)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x x y x)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x y x x)$	$(0 -\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (y x x x)$
	C''	$C''(14)$		
$(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 -\frac{1}{2}) + (x x y x)$	$(\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} 0) + (x x x y)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x x y x)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x y x x)$	$(0 \frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (y x x x)$
	$C''(34)$	$C''(13)(34)$	$C''(13)(23)(34)$	$C''(13)(23)$
$(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 -\frac{1}{2}) + (x y x x)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} 0) + (x x x y)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x x y x)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x y x x)$	$(0 -\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (y x x x)$
	$C''(23)(24)$	$C''(12)(23)(24)$	$C''(12)(24)$	$C''(12)$
$(0 \frac{1}{2} 0 -\frac{1}{2}) + (x x x x)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} 0) + (x x x y)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x x x y)$	$(-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x y x x)$	$(0 -\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (y x x x)$
	$C''(13)(14)(12)$	$C''(13)(14)$	$C''(14)$	C''

Let $a(t) = \pi^{-1/2} \Gamma(t) \delta(2t)$. It follows from Dirichlet series associated with

quadratic forms that $N(\sigma, s) = \frac{\phi(\sigma s)}{\phi(s)}$ if $\phi(s) = \prod_{i < j} a(1/2 + s_i - s_j)$

Let $\sigma(s_1, \dots, s_n) = s_{\sigma(1)}^{-1} \dots s_{\sigma(n)}^{-1}$ (σ acts on $\{1, \dots, n\}$ from left). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\phi(\sigma s)}{\phi(s)} &= \prod_{\substack{i < j \\ \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)}} \frac{a(1/2 + (s_i - s_j))}{a(1/2 + (s_i - s_j))} = \prod_{i < j} \frac{a(s_i - s_j)}{a(1/2 + s_i - s_j)} \\ &= \pi^{1/2} \frac{\Gamma(s_i - s_j) \delta(2(s_i - s_j))}{\Gamma(1/2 + s_i - s_j) \delta(1/2 + s_i - s_j)} \end{aligned}$$

The denominator has no zeros for $\operatorname{Re}(s_i - s_j) > 0$ and the numerator has a pole at $s_i - s_j = 1/2$ or 0 .

Choose a point in $\{s_i - s_j > 1/2\}$ such that $s_i - s_{i+1} > s_{i+1} - s_n$, $i = 1, \dots, n-1$.

Residue at $s_i - s_j = 1/2$, $i < j$ is a constant times the following terms

1. Say σ takes $(i, j, \dots) \rightarrow (i, j, \dots)$ then the residue

of $N(\sigma, s)$ is the product of

$$\frac{a(s_k - s_\ell)}{a(1/2 + s_k - s_\ell)} \quad k < \ell \quad \sigma(k) > \sigma(\ell)$$

$$\frac{a(s_k - s_j)}{a(1/2 + s_k - s_j)} \quad i < k < j \quad \sigma(k) > \sigma(j) \quad \text{No other complication}$$

~~$i < k$ or $i < j$~~

$$\frac{a(s_i - s_k)}{a(1/2 + s_i - s_k)} \quad i < k \quad \sigma(i) > \sigma(k) \quad \text{No other complication}$$

$k < j$

$$\frac{a(s_i - s_k) a(s_j - s_k)}{a(1/2 + s_i - s_k) a(1/2 + s_j - s_k)} = \frac{a(s_i - s_k)}{a(s_i - s_k)} \frac{a(s_j - s_k)}{a(1/2 + s_i - s_k)}$$

$$\frac{a(s_k - s_i) a(s_k - s_j)}{a(\frac{1}{2} + s_k - s_i) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_k - s_j)} = \frac{a(s_k - s_i)}{a(\frac{1}{2} + s_k - s_j)} \quad k < i \quad \sigma(k) > \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)$$

Now we have

$$(s_1, s'_j, s_{j+1}, s'_j, s_{k+1}, s_n)$$

$\frac{1}{4} \quad -\frac{1}{4}$

$$s_k - \frac{s}{2} > s_{k'} - s_{k'} \quad k < k'$$

$$(0, 0, \frac{1}{4}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$s_k - s_{k'} > s_{k'} - s_{k'} \quad k < k' \text{ or } k \neq i$$

(enough to change
none = 100%)

$$s_{k'} - s_j > s_k - s_j$$

$$s_i - s_k < \frac{1}{2} \quad k > i$$

$$s_i - s_k =$$

$$s_k - s_k < \frac{1}{2} \quad k > i$$

$$s_i - s_k = \frac{1}{2} \quad s_i - s_k < \frac{1}{2} \quad k > i$$

$$s_i - s_k > \frac{1}{2} \quad j > k$$

(unstable)

$$s_k - s_k > \frac{1}{2} \quad k < i$$

Singularities (a) $s_k - s_k = \frac{1}{2}$

$k < i$

$$(s_k - s_k < \frac{1}{2}, k > i; \text{ or } s_k - s_k > \frac{1}{2}, k < i)$$

so $k < i$

$k \neq i, j$
 $k \neq j$

$$(b) s_k - s_j \quad k < j, k < i \Rightarrow s_k - s_j < \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{no singularity}$$

$k < i \quad \sigma(k) < \sigma(i) \quad s_k - s_j > \frac{1}{2}$

$$(c) s_i - s_k \quad i < k \quad \sigma(i) > \sigma(k) \quad k < j \Rightarrow s_i - s_k < \frac{1}{2}$$

$k > j \quad \sigma(k) > \sigma(j) \quad s_k - s_k > \frac{1}{2}$

$$(d) k > j \quad \sigma(k) < \sigma(j) \quad s_i - s_k > \frac{1}{2} \quad k < i \quad \sigma(k) > \sigma(i)$$

$s_j - s_k > \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{singularity} \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ so } s_k - s_i$

1. $i=1, j=4$ Show $\text{Res}_{s_k=s_j} = 1/2$ unless $k=1, j=4$. moreover $s_2=s_4 \rightarrow 0$

$4 \times k=3, l=3 \rightarrow 1/4$ if $k=1, l=2 \text{ or } 3 \rightarrow 1/4$ if $k=2,3, l=4$ Show

are no $k > j$ and no $k < i$ so there are no singularities.

$$(a) (1234) \rightarrow (4123) ; (14)(24)(34) ; \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1/4, 0, 0, -1/4 \\ (-1/4, 1/4, 0, 0) \end{pmatrix} + (x, y, z, x) \right|$$

$$\sigma(4)=1$$

$$\sigma(2)=3$$

$$\sigma(3)=1$$

$$\sigma(1)=1$$

$$c \frac{a(s_2-s_4)}{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_2-s_4)} \frac{a(s_3-s_4)}{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_3-s_4)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1/4, 1/4, 0, 0 \end{pmatrix} (x, x, y, z)$$

$$(b) (1234) \rightarrow (4132) (14)(24)(34)(23)$$

$$c \frac{a(s_2-s_4)}{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_2-s_4)} \frac{a(s_3-s_4)}{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_3-s_4)} \frac{a(s_2-s_3)}{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_2-s_3)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1/4, 1/4, 0, 0 \end{pmatrix} (x, x, z, y)$$

$$(c) (1234) \rightarrow (4312)$$

$$(12)(14)(24)(34)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1/4, 1/4, 0, 0 \end{pmatrix} (x, y, x, z)$$

$$\rightarrow (4312)$$

$$(1\bar{2})(1\bar{4})(24)(23)(\bar{3}4) \begin{pmatrix} -1/4, 0, -1/4, 0 \end{pmatrix} (xzxy)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c \frac{a(s_1-s_2)}{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_1-s_2)} \\ \frac{a(s_1-s_3)}{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_1-s_3)} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{a(s_2-s_4)}{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_2-s_4)} \\ \frac{a(s_2-s_3)}{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_2-s_3)} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ \frac{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_2-s_3)}{a(\frac{1}{2}+s_2-s_2)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(d) (1234) \rightarrow (4231)$$

$$(14)(12)(13)(24)(34)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1/4, 0, 0, 1/4 \end{pmatrix} (x, y, z, x)$$

$$(4321)$$

$$(14)(12)(13)(24)(34)(23)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1/4, 0, 0, 1/4 \end{pmatrix} (xzxy)$$

$$(e) (1234) \rightarrow (2431)$$

$$(14)(12)(13)(\bar{3}4)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1/4, 1/4 \end{pmatrix} (y, x, z, x)$$

$$(3421)$$

$$(14)(12)(13)(24)(23)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0, -1/4, 0, 1/4 \end{pmatrix} (zxxy)$$

$$(f) (1234) \rightarrow (2341)$$

$$(14) : (12)(13)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0, 0, -1/4, 1/4 \end{pmatrix} (yzxy)$$

$$(3241)$$

$$(14) (12)(13) (23)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0, 0, -1/4, 1/4 \end{pmatrix} (zyxx)$$

$i=1, j=3$

$s_1 - s_j < 1/2$ except $s_1 - s_4 > 1/2$

Singularity $s_1 - s_4$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} k=4 \text{ or } \sigma(k) < \sigma(3) \\ \sigma(k) < \sigma(1) \end{array} \right. \quad a(s_3 - s_4) \xrightarrow[\neq 0]{< 1/2} -1/4$

(a) $(1234) \rightarrow (3124)$
 (3142) No singularity

(b) $(1234) \rightarrow (3214)$ No singularity
 (3412)

(3412) $(13)(14)(23)(24)$ $s_1 - s_4 \rightarrow 1/4$ Singularity at $1/2$

Singular line $(1/3, 0, -1/6, -1/6) + (xy \ x x) \rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 1/3, 0) + (xx \ x y)$

Residue $c' (23)(24)$ (i)

(c) $(1234) \rightarrow (3241)$ $s_1 - s_4 \rightarrow 1/4$ Singularity
 $(3421) \rightarrow s_1 - s_4 \rightarrow 1/4$ Singularity

$(12)(13)(14)(23)$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} c' (12)(23) \\ c' (12)(23)(24) \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (1/3, 0, -1/6, -1/6) + (xy \ x x) \rightarrow \\ (1/3, 0, -1/6, -1/6) + (xx \ y x) \rightarrow \end{array} \right.$

$(-1/6, 0, -1/6, 1/3) + (xy \ x x)$
 $(-1/6, -1/6, 0, 1/3) + (xx \ y x)$ (i)

(d) $(1234) \rightarrow (2341)$ Singularity $s_1 - s_4 = 1/2$ $(12)(13)(14)$
 (4321) Singularity $s_3 - s_4 = 0$ $(12)(13)(14)(34)(23)(24)$

$c' (12)$ $(1/3, 0, -1/6, -1/6) \rightarrow (0, -1/6, -1/6, 1/3) + (y \ x x x)$
 $? (12)(23)(24)$ $(1/3, 0, -1/6, -1/6) \rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 0, 1/3) + (xx \ y x)$ (i)

(e) $(1234) \rightarrow (2314)$ No singularity $(12)(13)$
 (4312) $s_1 - s_4 = 1/2$ $s_3 - s_4 = 0$ $(13)(14)(34)$ $(23)(24)$
 $s_3 - s_4 = 0$

? $(23)(24)$ $(1/3, 0, -1/6, -1/6) \rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 1/3, 0) + (xx \ x y)$ (i)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f) \quad (1234) &\rightarrow (2431) \quad s_3 - s_4 = 0 & (12)(13)(14)(34) \\
 &(4231) \quad s_3 - s_4 = 0 & (12)(13)(14)(34)(24) \\
 & & (24) = (23)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1/3, 0, -1/6, -1/6) &\rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 1/3) \\
 (1/3, 0, -1/6, -1/6) & \quad (-1/6, 0, -1/6, 1/3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \quad i=1 \quad j=2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad (1234) &\rightarrow (2134) \quad (12) \\
 &(2143) \quad (12)(34) \quad s_3 - s_4 < 1/2 \quad \text{No singularity.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad (1234) &\rightarrow (2314) \quad (12)(13) \quad s_1 - s_3 > 1/2 \quad \text{singularity at } s_1 - s_3 = 1/2 \\
 &(2413) \quad (12)(14)(34) \quad s_1 - s_4 > 1/2 \quad \text{singularity at } s_1 - s_4 = 1/2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1/3, -1/6, -1/6, 0) + (xxx4) &\rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 1/3, 0) + (xxx4) \quad c' \quad (i) \\
 (1/3, -1/6, 0, -1/6) + (xxyx) &\rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 1/3, 0) + (xxyx) \quad c'(34) \quad (ii)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad (1234) &\rightarrow (2341) \quad (12)(13)(14) \quad s_1 - s_3 = 1/2 \quad s_1 - s_4 = 1/2 \\
 &(2431) \quad (12)(13)(14)(34) \quad s_1 - s_3 = 1/2 \quad s_1 - s_4 = 1/2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1/3, -1/6, -1/6, 0) \rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 0, 1/3) \quad c'(1,4) \quad (ii) \quad | \quad (1/3, -1/6, -1/6, 0) \rightarrow (-1/6, 0, -1/6, 1/3) \quad c'(13) \quad (iii)$$

$$(1/3, -1/6, -1/6, 0) \rightarrow (-1/6, 0, -1/6, 1/3) \quad c'(14)(34) \quad (iv) \quad | \quad (1/3, -1/6, 0, -1/6) \rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 0, 1/3) \quad c'(13)(34) \quad (v)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad (1234) &\rightarrow (3214) \quad (12)(13)(23) \quad s_2 - s_3 = 1/2 \rightarrow -1/4 \quad \text{Singularity at } s_2 - s_3 = 0 \\
 &(4213) \quad (12)(14)(24)(34) \quad s_2 - s_4 = 1/2 \rightarrow -1/4 \quad \text{Singularity at } s_2 - s_4 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1/3, -1/6, -1/6, 0) &\rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 1/3, 0) \quad ? \quad (i) \\
 (1/3, -1/6, 0, -1/6) &\rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 1/3, 0) \quad ? \quad (34) \quad (ii)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e) \quad (1234) &\rightarrow (3241) \quad (12)(13)(14)(23) \quad s_1 - s_4 > 1/2 \quad s_2 - s_3 < 1/2 \\
 &(4231) \quad (12)(13)(14)(34)(24) \quad s_1 - s_3 > 1/2 \quad s_3 - s_4 < 1/2 \quad s_2 - s_4 < 1/2
 \end{aligned}$$

Singularity $s_1 = s_4 = 1/2$ $c^1(13)(23) : (\frac{1}{3} - 1/6, 0, -1/6) \rightarrow (0, -1/6, -1/6, 1/3)$ (vii)

ii $s_1 = s_3 = 1/2$ $c^1(14)(24)(34) : (1/3 - 1/6, -1/6, 0) \rightarrow (0, -1/6, -1/6, 1/3)$ (vi)

Singularity $s_2 = s_3 = 0$? (14) $(1/3 - 1/6, -1/6, 0) \rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 0, 1/3)$ (iii)

Singularity at $s_2 = s_4 = 0$? (13)(34) $(1/3 - 1/6, 0, -1/6) \rightarrow (-1/6, -1/6, 0, 1/3)$ (iv)

f) (1234) $\rightarrow$ (3421) (12)(13)(14)(23)(24) Singularity $s_2 = s_3$ $s_2 = s_4$
 (4321) (12)(13)(14)(23)(24) (34) $s_2 = s_3$ $s_2 = s_4$

Singularity at $s_2 = s_3 = 0$: ? (14)(24) $(1/3 - 1/6, -1/6, 0) \rightarrow (-1/6, 0, -1/6, 1/3)$ (v)

ii " " $s_2 = 0$: ? (14)(24)(34) $(1/3 - 1/6, -1/6, 0) \rightarrow (-1/6, 0, -1/6, 1/3)$ (vi)

" " $s_2 = s_4 = 0$? (13)(23) $(1/3 - 1/6, 0, -1/6) \rightarrow (0, -1/6, -1/6, 1/3)$ (vii)

" " $s_2 = s_4 = 0$? (13)(23)(34) $(1/3 - 1/6, 0, -1/6) \rightarrow (0, -1/6, -1/6, 1/3)$
 "1 = (23)(32)

Apparently these three terms give no further contribution

That is they contribute only to the twodimensional spectrum.

4. 1

4. $i=2$ $j=3$.

(a) $(1234) \rightarrow (3214) \quad (23) \quad (12)(13) \quad s_1 - s_2 > 1/2 \rightarrow -1/4$
 $(3241) \quad (3) \quad (12)(13)(14) \quad s_1 - s_2 > 1/2 \rightarrow -1/4$

$$s_1 - s_4 > 1/2$$

Singulartität $s_1 - s_2 = 1/2$, $s_1 - s_2 = 0$

Singularity at $s_1 = s_2 = 1/2$ c" $(1/2 \ 0 \ 1/2 \ 0) + (xxyy) \rightarrow (1/2 \ 0 \ 1/2 \ 0) + (xxyy)$

1. $S_1, S_2 = 1/2$ $C^{II} (14)$ $(1/2, 0, -1/2, 0) + (x, x, x, y)$ $(-1/2, 0, 0, 1/2) + (x, x, y, x)$

Singularity at $s_1, s_2 = 0$? $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} 0) + (x \times y) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0) + (x \times y) (i)$

1 " " $s_1 - s_2 = 0$? (14) $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3} 0) + (xxxy) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6}) + (xxxyx) \text{ (ii)}$

↑ Singularity at $s_1 - s_2 = 1/2$ $C'(12)(13) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} xy & yx \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1/4} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} yy & xx \end{pmatrix}$

b) $(1234) \rightarrow (3124) \quad (13)(23)$ $s_1 - s_2 > 1/2$ singularity at $1/2$
 $(3421) \quad (13)(12) \quad (14)(23)(24)$ $s_1 - s_2 > 1/2$ " " $0 \quad 1/2$
 $s_2 - s_4 > 1/2 \quad s_1 - s_4 > 1/2$ s
 $\downarrow 1/4 \quad \rightarrow 0$
singularity at $1/2$ singularity at $1/2$

Singularity at $s_1 = s_3 = 1/2$ in C' $(1/6, 1/6, 1/3, 0) \rightarrow (1/3, 1/6, 1/6, 0)$ (i)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_2 = 1/2$ $\binom{1}{14}(24) \binom{1}{2} 0 \binom{1}{2} 0 + (x x x y) \rightarrow \binom{1}{2} 0 0 \binom{1}{2} + (x y x x)$

Singularity at $s_1 = s_2 = 0$? (14) (28) $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} 0) + (x \times x y) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{3} 0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6}) + (x y x x)$ (iii)

Singularity of eV $s_2 - s_4 = 1/2$ $c' (14)(13)(12) (0 \ 1/2 \ -1/6 \ -1/6) + (4 \times \times \times) \rightarrow (-1 \ 1/6 \ -1/6 \ 1/2) (2) (x \times \times \times) (vii)$
 $c' (13)(12)(24)$

• Singularity at $s_1 = s_4 = 1/2$ & $(1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4) \rightarrow (x, y, x) \rightarrow (-1/4, -1/4, 1/4, 1/4) \rightarrow (y, x, y, x)$

(c) $(1234) \rightarrow (3142)$ $(13)(24)(24)$ $s_1 - s_3 \geq 1/2$ $s_2 - s_4 \geq 1/2$
 (3412) $(13)(14)(23)(24)$ $s_1 - s_3 \geq 1/2$ $s_1 - s_4 \geq 1/2$ $s_2 - s_4 \geq 1/2$

Singularität at $s_1 = s_3 = 1/2$ $C'(24)$ $(1/6 \ 1/6 \ -1/3 \ 0) \rightarrow (-1/3 \ 1/6 \ 0 \ 1/6)$ (ii)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_2 = 1/2$ $C' (14)(24)$ $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} 0) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3} 0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6})$ (iii)

Singularity at $s_2 - s_4 = 1/2$ $C' (13)$ $(0 \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3})$ (vi)

Singularity at $s_2 - s_4 = 1/2$ $C' (13)(14)$ $(0 \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{3})$ (iv)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_4 = 1/2$ $C' (13)(24)$ $(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + (xyxy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (yxxxy)$

(d) $(1234) \rightarrow (1324)$ (23) No singularity
 (4321) $(12)(13)(14)(23)(24)(34)$ $s_1 - s_2 > 1/2$ $s_3 - s_4 > 1/2$ $s_1 - s_4 > 1/2$ X

Singularity at $s_1 - s_2 = 1/2$ $C'' (14)(24)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{2} 0 - \frac{1}{2} 0) + (xxxx) \rightarrow (0 - \frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (yxxxx)$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_2 = 0$? $(14)(24)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} 0) + (xxxx) \rightarrow (0 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6}) + (yxxxx)$ (v)

~~Singularity at $s_3 - s_4 = 1/2$ $C'' (14)(13)(12)$ $(0 \frac{1}{2} 0 - \frac{1}{2}) + (xyxy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} 0) + (xyxy)$~~

Singularity at $s_3 - s_4 = 0$? $(12)(13)(14)$ $(0 \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}) + (xyxy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3} 0) + (xyxy)$ (ii)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_4 = 1/2$ $C' (12)(13)(24)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + (xyxy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (xyxy)$

(e) $(1234) \rightarrow (1342)$ $(23)(24)$ $s_2 - s_4 > 1/2 \Rightarrow 1/4$
 (4312) $(13)(14)(23)(24)(34)$ $s_3 - s_4 < 1/2$ $s_1 - s_3 > 1/2$ $s_1 - s_4 > 1/2$

Singularity at $s_3 - s_4 = 0$? $(13)(14)$ $(0 \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}) + (xyxy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{3}) + (xyxy)$ (vi)

Singularity at $s_2 - s_4 = 1/2$ C' $(0 \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}) + (xyxy) \rightarrow (0 - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3}) + (xyxy)$ (vii)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_3 = 1/2$ $C' (14)(24)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} 0) + (xxxx) \rightarrow (0 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6}) + (xxxx)$ (v)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_4 = 1/2$ $C' (13)(24)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + (xyxy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (xyxy)$

(f) $(1234) \rightarrow (1432)$ $(23)(24)(34)$ $s_3 - s_4 < 1/2$
 (4132) $(23)(24)(34)(14)$ $s_3 - s_1 < 1/2$ $s_1 - s_4 > 1/2$

Singularity at $s_3 - s_4 = 0$? $(0 \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (0 - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3}) + (x + y)$ (viii)

Singularity at $s_3 - s_4 = 0$? (i) $(0 \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{6} 0 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3}) + (y + x)$ $\frac{1}{3}$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_4 = \frac{1}{2}$ $C'(24)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (x + y)$

$s_i = 2, j = 4$

(a) $(1234) \rightarrow (4213)$
 (4231)
 $(12)(14)(24)(34)$
 $(12)(14)(13)(24)(34)$
 $s_3 - s_4 < \frac{1}{2}, s_1 - s_2 > \frac{1}{2}$
 Singularity $s_1 - s_2 = \frac{1}{2}, s_1 - s_2 = 0$
 $s_1 - s_2 > \frac{1}{2}$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ $C''(34)$ $(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 - \frac{1}{2}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} 0) + (x + y)$

" " $s_1 - s_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ $C''(13)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 - \frac{1}{2}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x + y)$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_2 = 0$? (34) $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0 - \frac{1}{3}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0) + (x + y)$ (i)

" " $s_1 - s_2 = 0$? $(13)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0 - \frac{1}{3}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6}) + (x + y)$ (ii)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ $C'(12)(14)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (y + x)$

(b) $(1234) \rightarrow (4123)$
 (4321)
 $(14)(24)(34)$
 $(12)(13)(14)(23)(34)(34)$
 $s_1 - s_4 > \frac{1}{2}, s_3 - s_4 < \frac{1}{2}$
 $s_1 - s_3 > \frac{1}{2}, s_1 - s_2 > \frac{1}{2}, s_2 - s_3 < \frac{1}{2}, s_3 - s_4 < \frac{1}{2}$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_4 = \frac{1}{2}$ $C'(34)$ $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0 - \frac{1}{3}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0) + (x + y)$ (j)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ $C'(12)(14)(23)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (y + x)$

" " $s_1 - s_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ $C''(13)(23)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 - \frac{1}{2}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x + y)$

" " $s_1 - s_2 = 0$? $(13)(23)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0 - \frac{1}{3}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} 0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6}) + (x + y)$ (iii)

(c) $(1234) \rightarrow (4132)$
 (4312)
 $(14)(24)(23)(34)$
 $(14)(13)(23)(24)(34)$
 $s_1 - s_4 > \frac{1}{2}$
 $s_1 - s_4 > \frac{1}{2}, s_1 - s_3 > \frac{1}{2}$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_4 = \frac{1}{2}$ $C'(13)$ $(23)(34)$ $(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0 - \frac{1}{3}) + (x + y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6}) + (x + y)$ (iv)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_4 = 1/2$ $c' (13)(23)(34) \left(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + (xxxyx) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{3} 0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} \right) + (xyxyx) \text{ (iii)}$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_3 = 1/2$ $c' (14)(23)(34) \left(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + (xyxyx) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \right) + (yxxxy)$

(d) $(1234) \rightarrow (1423)$ $(24)(34) \quad s_3 - s_4 = 1/2$ No singularity.
 $(3421) \quad (12)(13)(14)(23)(24) \quad s_1 - s_2 > 1/2 \quad s_1 - s_3 > 1/2 \quad s_2 - s_3 = 1/2$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_2 = 1/2$ $c'' (13)(23) \left(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + (xxxyx) \rightarrow \left(0 - \frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} \right) + (yxxxy)$

" " $s_1 - s_2 = 0$? $(13)(23) \left(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + (xxxyx) \rightarrow \left(0 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} \right) + (yxxxy) \text{ (iv)}$

" " $s_1 - s_3 = 0$ $c' (12)(14)(23) \left(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + (xyxyx) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \right) + (xyxyx)$

$(1234) \rightarrow (1432)$ $(24)(23)(34) \quad s_2 - s_3 = 1/2 \quad s_3 - s_4 = 1/2$ No singularity
 $(3412) \quad (13)(14)(23)(24) \quad s_1 - s_3 > 1/2 \quad s_1 - s_4 > 1/2$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_3 = 1/2$ $c' (14)(23) \left(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + (xyxyx) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \right) + (xyxyx)$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_4 = 1/2$ $c' (13)(23) \left(\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + (xxxyx) \rightarrow \left(0 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} \right) + (yxxxy) \text{ (iv)}$

(f) $(1234) \rightarrow (1342)$ $(23)(24) \quad s_2 - s_3 = 1/2$ No singularity
 $(3142) \quad (13)(23)(24) \quad s_2 - s_3 = 1/2 \quad s_1 - s_3 > 1/2$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_3 = 1/2$ $c' (23) + \left(\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + (xyxyx) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \right) + (2xyxyx)$

$i=3 \quad j=4$

(a) $(1234) \rightarrow (4312)$ $(13)(14)(23)(24)(34) \quad s_1 - s_3 = 1/2 \quad s_2 - s_4 > 1/2$
 $(4321) \quad (12)(13)(14)(23)(24)(34) \quad s_1 - s_2 > 1/2$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_3 = 1/2$ $c'' (23)(24) : \left(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + (xyxyx) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} 0 \right) + (xyxyx)$

" " $s_1 - s_3 = 1/2$ $c'' (12)(23)(24) : \left(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + (xyxyx) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2} \right) + (xyxyx)$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_3 = 0$? (23)(24) $(\frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}) + (xyxx) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0) + (xxx y)$ (i)

" " $s_1 - s_3 = 0$? (12)(23)(24) $(\frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}) + (xyxx) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6}) + (xyx x)$ (viii)
 ≤ 1

Singularity at $s_2 - s_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ c'' (13)(14) $(0 \frac{1}{2} 0 - \frac{1}{2}) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (y y x y)$

" " $s_2 - s_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ c'' (13)(14)(12) $(0 \frac{1}{2} 0 - \frac{1}{2}) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} 0) + (y y x x)$

Singularity at $s_2 - s_3 = 0$? (13)(14) $(0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6}) + (y y x y)$ (vi)

" " $s_2 - s_3 = 0$? (13)(14)(12) $(0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0) + (y y x x)$ (ii)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ c' (13)(14)(23)(24) $(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + (xyxy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (y y x x)$

(b) (1234) $\rightarrow$ (4132) (14)(23)(24) (34) $\xrightarrow{+14}$ $s_1 - s_4 > \frac{1}{2}$ $s_2 - s_3 > \frac{1}{2}$
 (4231) (14)(12)(13) (24)(34) $s_2 - s_4 > \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$ $s_1 - s_3 > \frac{1}{2}$ $s_1 - s_2 > \frac{1}{2}$
 $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}$ $\rightarrow 0$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_4 = \frac{1}{2}$ c' (23)(24) $(\frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}) + (xyxx) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0) + (xxx y)$ (i)

" " $s_2 - s_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ c'' (14) $(0 \frac{1}{2} 0 - \frac{1}{2}) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (y x y y)$

" " $s_2 - s_3 = 0$? (14) $(0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} 0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6}) + (y x y y)$ (i+i)

Singularity at $s_2 - s_4 = \frac{1}{2}$ c' (12)(13)(14) $(0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} 0) + (y y x x)$ (ii)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ c'' (12)(24) $(\frac{1}{2} 0 0 - \frac{1}{2}) + (xyxx) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2} 0 0 \frac{1}{2}) + (x y x x)$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_3 = 0$? (12)(24) $(\frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}) + (xyxx) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} 0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6}) + (xyxx)$ (iv)

Singularity at $s_1 - s_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ c' (14)(13)(24) $(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + (xyxy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}) + (y x y x)$

(c) (1234) $\rightarrow$ (4123) (14)(24)(34) $s_1 - s_4 > \frac{1}{2}$ $s_2 - s_4 > \frac{1}{2}$
 (4213) (14)(12)(24) (34) $s_1 - s_2 > \frac{1}{2}$ $s_2 - s_1 > \frac{1}{2}$ $s_1 - s_4 > \frac{1}{2}$

Singularity at $s_1 - s_4 = \frac{1}{2}$ c' (24) $(\frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}) + (xyxx) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} 0 \frac{1}{6}) + (xyxx)$ (viii)

Singularity at $s_2 = s_4 = 1/2$ $C' (14) \quad (0 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} - 1/3) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (0 - 1/3 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6}) + (yxyy) \quad (iii)$

Singularity at $s_1 = s_4 = 1/2$ $C' (12)(24) \quad (1/6 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{6} - 1/3) + (xyxx) \rightarrow (-1/3 \ 0 \ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6}) + (xyxx) \quad (iv)$

Singularity at $s_2 = s_4 = 1/2$ $C' (12)(14) \quad (0 \ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6} - 1/3) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (-1/3 \ \frac{1}{6} \ 0 \ \frac{1}{6}) + (xyxy) \quad (v)$
 (13)

Singularity at $s_1 = s_2 = 1/2$ $C' (14)(24) \quad (\frac{1}{4} - 1/4 \ \frac{1}{4} - 1/4) + (xxyy) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4}) + (yxyy)$

(a) $(1234) \rightarrow (1432) \quad (23)(24)(34) \quad s_2 = s_3 > 1/2$
 $(2431) \quad (12)(13)(14)(34) \quad s_1 = s_3 > 1/2 \quad s_1 = s_2 > 1/2$

Singularity at $s_2 = s_3 = 1/2$ $C'' \quad (0 \ \frac{1}{2} \ 0 - 1/2) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (0 - 1/2 \ 0 \ 1/2) + (xyyy)$

Singularity at $s_2 = s_3 = 0$? $(0 \ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6} - 1/3) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (0 - 1/3 \ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6}) + (xyyy) \quad (vi)$

Singularity at $s_1 = s_3 = 1/2$ $C'' (12) \quad (\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 0 - 1/2) + (xyxx) \rightarrow (0 - 1/2 \ 0 \ 1/2) + (yxxx)$

Singularity at $s_1 = s_3 = 0$? $(12) \quad (\frac{1}{6} \ 0 \ \frac{1}{6} - 1/3) + (xyxx) \rightarrow (0 - 1/3 \ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6}) + (yxxx) \quad (vii)$

Singularity at $s_1 = s_2 = 0$ $C' (13)(14) \quad (\frac{1}{4} - 1/4 \ \frac{1}{4} - 1/4) + (xxyy) \rightarrow (-1/4 - \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4}) + (xyyx)$

(c) $(1234) \rightarrow (1423) \quad (24)(34) \quad s_2 = s_4 > 1/2$
 $(2413) \quad (12)(14)(34) \quad s_1 = s_2 > 1/2 \quad s_1 = s_4 > 1/2$

Singularity at $s_2 = s_4 = 1/2$ $C' \quad (0 \ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6} - 1/3) + (xyyy) \rightarrow (0 - 1/3 \ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6}) + (xyyy) \quad (vi)$

Singularity at $s_1 = s_4 = 1/2$ $C' (12) \quad (\frac{1}{6} \ 0 \ \frac{1}{6} - 1/3) + (xyxx) \rightarrow (0 - 1/3 \ \frac{1}{6} \ \frac{1}{6}) + (yxxx) \quad (vii)$

Singularity at $s_1 = s_2 = 1/2$ $C' (14) \quad (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + (xyyy) \xrightarrow{xyyy} (-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4}) + (xyyy)$
 $(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4}) + (xyyy)$

(f) $(1234) \rightarrow (1243) \quad (34) \quad \text{No Singularity}$
 $(2143) \quad (12)(34) \quad s_1 = s_2 > 1/2$

Singularity at $s_1 = s_2 = 1/2$ $C' \quad (\frac{1}{4} - 1/4 \ \frac{1}{4} - 1/4) + (xxyy) \rightarrow (-1/4 \ \frac{1}{4} - 1/4 \ \frac{1}{4}) + (xxyy)$

$$f(2x_1 + 2x_2, x_1 + x_2, x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\phi(2, 1)$$

$$a(\frac{1}{2} + \dots) f(\lambda) (2, 1)$$

$$a(\frac{1}{2} + \dots) a(\frac{1}{2} + s) \begin{matrix} 2s_1 + s_2 \\ s_1 - s_2 = 2s_1 - s_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$x_1 + x_2$$

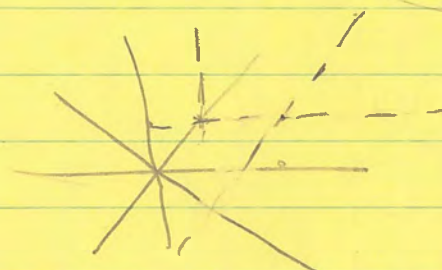
$$(2x_1 - x_2)$$

$$s_1 - s_2 = 1$$

$$1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$(s_1, s_2) \rightarrow (s_2, s_1)$$

$$a(s_1 - s_2) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_1 - s_2)$$



$$(x_2)$$

$$(s_1, s_2) \rightarrow (s_1, -s_2)$$

$$a(s_2) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_2)$$

c

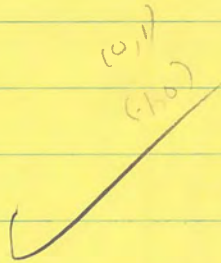


$$(s_1, s_2) \rightarrow (-s_1, s_2)$$

$$a(s_1) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_1) a(s_1 + s_2) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_1 + s_2)$$

$$(s_1, s_2) \rightarrow (s_2, -s_1)$$

$$a(s_1 - s_2) a(s_1) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_1 - s_2) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_1)$$



$$(s_1, s_2) \rightarrow (-s_2, s_1)$$

$$a(s_2) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_2) a(s_1 + s_2) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_1 + s_2)$$

$$(s_1, s_2) \rightarrow (-s_1, -s_2)$$

$$a(s_1) a(s_1 + s_2) a(s_1 - s_2) a(s_2) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_1) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_1 + s_2) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_2)$$

$$(s_1, s_2) \rightarrow (-s_2, -s_1)$$

$$a(s_1 - s_2) a(s_1 - s_2)$$

$$a(s_1) a(s_1 + s_2) a(s_2) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_1) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_1 + s_2) a(\frac{1}{2} + s_2)$$