

On L -functions of twisted 3-dimensional quaternionic Shimura varieties

Cristian Virdol
Department of Mathematics
Columbia University

August 3, 2009

Abstract

In this paper we compute and continue meromorphically to the entire complex plane the zeta functions of twisted quaternionic Shimura varieties of dimension 3. The twist of the quaternionic Shimura varieties is done by a mod \wp representation of the absolute Galois group.

2000 Mathematics subject classification: 11F03, 11F41, 11F80, 11R37, 11R42, 11R52, 11R56, 11R80, 11S40.

1 Introduction

Let X be a smooth projective variety defined over a number field F and let

$$\bar{X} = X \times_F \bar{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

For a prime number l , let $H_{et}^i(X, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l)$ be the l -adic cohomology of \bar{X} . If K is a number field, we denote $\Gamma_K := \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}/K)$. The Galois group Γ_F acts on $H_{et}^i(X, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l)$ by a representation $\rho_{i,l}$. The L -function $L^i(s, X/F)$ attached to the representation $\rho_{i,l}$ converges for $\text{Re}(s) > 1 + i/2$. It is conjectured that the L -function $L^i(s, X/F)$ converges and does not vanish in the half plane $\text{Re}(s) \geq 1 + i/2$ and it has a meromorphic continuation to the complex plane with a finite number of poles and satisfies a functional equation.

In this article we look at the zeta functions of "twisted" quaternionic Shimura varieties (see below) and in particular general quaternionic Shimura varieties of dimension 3. We show that their zeta functions can be meromorphically continued to the complex plane, satisfy functional equations, converge and do not vanish in the half plane $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$. To obtain these results, we use in particular the computation of all the local factors of the L -functions of quaternionic Shimura varieties (see theorem 3 of [B]) and the Weight-Monodromy conjecture which is known in the case of quaternionic Shimura varieties (see theorem 2 of

[B]). We prove all these results also for the base change of these Shimura varieties to arbitrary solvable extensions of totally real number fields that contain their field of definition (see below).

More exactly, in this paper we consider a totally real number field F with $[F : \mathbb{Q}] \geq 3$ and a quaternion algebra D over F , which is unramified at exactly 3 of the infinite places of F . Let G be the algebraic group over F defined by the multiplicative group D^\times of D and let $\tilde{G} = \text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(G)$. For \wp a prime ideal of the ring of integers $O := O_F$ of F , such that $G(F_\wp)$ is isomorphic to $GL_2(F_\wp)$, let $S_{\tilde{G}, \mathbf{K}} = S_{\mathbf{K}}$ be the canonical model of the quaternionic Shimura variety associated to an open compact subgroup $\mathbf{K} := K_\wp \times H$ of $\tilde{G}(\mathbb{A}_f)$, where K_\wp is the set of elements of $GL_2(O_\wp)$ which are congruent to 1 modulo \wp , H is an open compact subgroup of the restricted product of $(D \otimes_F F_{\mathfrak{p}})^\times$ where \mathfrak{p} runs over all the finite places of F , $\mathfrak{p} \neq \wp$ and \mathbb{A}_f is the finite part of the ring of adèles $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of \mathbb{Q} . Then $S_{\mathbf{K}}$ is a quasi-projective variety defined over a totally real finite extension E/\mathbb{Q} called the canonical field of definition.

The variety $S_{\mathbf{K}}$ has a natural action of $GL_2(O/\wp)$. For H sufficiently small this action is free. We fix such a small group H and consider a continuous Galois representation $\varphi : \Gamma_E \rightarrow GL_2(O/\wp)$ and let $S'_{\mathbf{K}}$ be the variety defined over E obtained from $S_{\mathbf{K}}$ via twisting by φ composed with the natural action of $GL_2(O/\wp)$ on $S_{\mathbf{K}}$ (see §2 for details).

We assume that $D \neq M_2(F)$ and $L := \bar{\mathbb{Q}}^{\text{Ker}(\varphi)}$ is a solvable extension of a totally real number field, and in this case we prove that (see theorem 6.1) if k is an arbitrary solvable extension of a totally real number field containing E , then the L -function $L^3(s, S'_{\mathbf{K}/k})$ is holomorphic and does not vanish in the half plane $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$ and can be meromorphically continued to the entire complex plane and satisfies a functional equation $s \leftrightarrow 4 - s$. We remark that one can obtain these results also for general (not twisted) quaternionic Shimura varieties of arbitrary level and also for more general twisted quaternionic Shimura varieties (see remark 6.2).

2 Twisted quaternionic Shimura varieties

Let F be a totally real number field of degree $d \geq 3$ over \mathbb{Q} and $O := O_F$ be its the ring of integers. Let $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{A}_f$ be the ring of adèles of \mathbb{Q} and \mathbb{A}_F the ring of adèles of F . We denote by $I_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and I_F the groups of ideles of \mathbb{Q} and F , respectively.

We consider a quaternion algebra D over F which is unramified at exactly 3 infinite places of F . We denote by S_∞ the set of the infinite places of F and we identify S_∞ as a $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Q}}$ -set with $\Gamma_F \setminus \Gamma_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Let S'_∞ be the subset of S_∞ at which D is ramified. Thus the cardinality of $S_\infty - S'_\infty$ is equal to 3.

Let G be the algebraic group over F defined by the multiplicative group D^\times . By restricting the scalars, we obtain the algebraic group $\tilde{G} = \text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(G)$ over \mathbb{Q} defined by the propriety: $\tilde{G}(A) = G(A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F)$ for all \mathbb{Q} -algebras A . It is easy to see that $\tilde{G}(\mathbb{R})$ is isomorphic to $GL_2(\mathbb{R})^3 \times \mathbf{H}^{\times(d-3)}$, where \mathbf{H} is the algebra of quaternions over \mathbb{R} .

For $v \in S_\infty - S'_\infty$, we fix an isomorphism of $G(F_v)$ with $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$. We have $\bar{G}(\mathbb{R}) = \prod_{v \in S_\infty} G(F_v)$. Let $J = (J_v) \in \bar{G}(\mathbb{R})$, where

$$J_v = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } v \in S'_\infty; \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix} & \text{for } v \in S_\infty - S'_\infty. \end{cases}$$

Let K_∞ be the centralizer of J in $\bar{G}(\mathbb{R})$. Set

$$X = \bar{G}(\mathbb{R})/K_\infty.$$

It is well known that X is complex analytically isomorphic to $(\mathcal{H}_\pm)^3$ where $\mathcal{H}_\pm = \mathbb{C} - \mathbb{R}$. For each open compact subgroup $K \subseteq \bar{G}(\mathbb{A}_f)$ set

$$S_K(\mathbb{C}) = \bar{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash X \times \bar{G}(\mathbb{A}_f)/K.$$

For K sufficiently small, $S_K(\mathbb{C})$ is a complex manifold which is the set of the complex points of a quasi-projective variety. In general $S_K(\mathbb{C})$ is not connected. The canonical field of definition of $S_K(\mathbb{C})$ is by definition the subfield E of $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ such that Γ_E is the stabilizer of $S'_\infty \subseteq \Gamma_F \backslash \Gamma_{\mathbb{Q}}$. It is known that $S_K(\mathbb{C})$ has a canonical model over the totally real number field E which is denoted by S_K . The dimension of S_K is equal to 3.

Let \wp be a prime ideal of O_F such that $G(F_\wp)$ is isomorphic to $GL_2(F_\wp)$. Consider $\mathbf{K} := K_\wp \times H$, where K_\wp is the set of elements of $GL_2(O_\wp)$ which are congruent to 1 modulo \wp and H is some open compact subgroup of the restricted product of $(D \otimes_F F_{\mathfrak{p}})^\times$, where \mathfrak{p} runs over all the finite places of F , with $\mathfrak{p} \neq \wp$. Then it is well known (see for example corollary 1.4.1.3 of [C]) that for H sufficiently small, the group $GL_2(O/\wp)$ acts freely on

$$S_{\mathbf{K}}(\mathbb{C}) = \bar{G}(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash X \times \bar{G}(\mathbb{A}_f)/\mathbf{K}.$$

We fix such a small H . Then the action of $GL_2(O/\wp)$ can be described in the following way : $GL_2(O_\wp) \hookrightarrow \bar{G}(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ by $\alpha \mapsto (1, \dots, \alpha, 1, \dots, 1)$, α at the \wp component. Using the isomorphism $GL_2(O/\wp) \cong GL_2(O_\wp)/K_\wp$, the action of an element $g \in GL_2(O/\wp)$ is given by the right multiplication at the \wp -component.

We fix a continuous representation

$$\varphi : \Gamma_E \rightarrow GL_2(O/\wp).$$

Let L be the finite Galois extension of E defined by $L := (\bar{\mathbb{Q}})^{\text{Ker}(\varphi)}$.

Let

$$S' = S_{\mathbf{K}} \times_{\text{Spec}(E)} \text{Spec}(L).$$

The group $GL_2(O/\wp)$ acts on $S_{\mathbf{K}}$. Since $\varphi : \text{Gal}(L/E) \hookrightarrow GL_2(O/\wp)$, the group $\text{Gal}(L/E)$ acts on $S_{\mathbf{K}}$. We denote this action of $\text{Gal}(L/E)$ on $S_{\mathbf{K}}$ by φ' . The Galois group $\text{Gal}(L/E)$ has a natural action on $\text{Spec}(L)$ and we can descend via the quotient process S' to $S'_{\mathbf{K}}/\text{Spec}(E)$ using the diagonal action

$$\text{Gal}(L/E) \ni \sigma \rightarrow \varphi'(\sigma) \otimes \sigma$$

on S' . Thus, we obtain a quasi-projective variety $S'_{\mathbf{K}}/\text{Spec}(E)$. This is the twisted quaternionic Shimura variety that we mentioned in the title.

3 Zeta functions of twisted quaternionic Shimura varieties

From now on, if π is an automorphic representation of $\bar{G}(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$, we denote the automorphic representation of $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$, obtained from π by Jacquet-Langlands correspondence (usually denoted $JL(\pi)$) by the same symbol π .

If π is a cuspidal automorphic representation of weight 2 of $GL(2)/F$, then there exists ([T], [C]) a λ -adic representation

$$\rho_{\pi,\lambda} : \Gamma_F \rightarrow GL_2(\mathcal{O}_\lambda) \hookrightarrow GL_2(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l),$$

which satisfies $L(s - 1/2, \pi) = L(s, \rho_{\pi,\lambda})$ and is unramified outside the primes dividing $\mathfrak{n}l$. Here \mathfrak{n} is the level of π , \mathcal{O} is the integer ring of the coefficient field of π and λ is a prime ideal of \mathcal{O} above some prime number l . In order to simplify the notations we denote by ρ_π the representation $\rho_{\pi,\lambda}$.

Let K be an open compact subgroup of $\bar{G}(\mathbb{A}_f)$, and let \mathbb{H}_K be the Hecke algebra of convolutions of bi- K -invariant $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -valued compactly supported functions on $\bar{G}(\mathbb{A}_f)$. If $\pi = \pi_\infty \otimes \pi_f$ is an automorphic representation of $\bar{G}(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$, we denote by π_f^K the space of K invariants in π_f . The Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_K acts on π_f^K .

In this paper we assume that $D \neq M_2(F)$. Then S_K is compact.

We have an action of the Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_K and an action of the Galois group Γ_E on the étale cohomology $H_{\text{ét}}^3(S_K, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l)$ and these two actions commute. We say that the representation π is *cohomological* if $H^3(\mathfrak{g}, K_\infty, \pi_\infty) \neq 0$, where \mathfrak{g} is the Lie algebra of K_∞ (the cohomology is taken with respect to (\mathfrak{g}, K_∞) -module associated to π_∞). Then we know (see for example proposition 1.8 of [RT]):

Proposition 3.1. *The representation of $\Gamma_E \times \mathbb{H}_K$ on the étale cohomology $H_{\text{ét}}^3(S_K, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l)$ is isomorphic to*

$$\oplus_\pi \rho(\pi) \otimes \pi_f^K,$$

where $\rho(\pi)$ is a representation of the Galois group Γ_E of dimension 8. The above sum is over weight 2 cohomological irreducible cuspidal holomorphic automorphic representations π of $\bar{G}(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ and the \mathbb{H}_K -representations π_f^K are irreducible and mutually inequivalent, i.e. the decomposition is isotypic with respect to the action of \mathbb{H}_K .

We fix an isomorphism $j : \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and define the L -function

$$L^3(s, S_K) := \prod_\pi \prod_q \det(1 - Nq^{-s} j(\rho(\pi)(\text{Frob}_q) | H_{\text{ét}}^3(S_K, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l)^{I_q}))^{-1},$$

where Frob_q is a geometric Frobenius element at a finite place q of E and I_q is an inertia group at q . In order to define the local factors at the places of E

dividing l , one has to use actually the l' -adic cohomology for some $l' \neq l$ and theorem 3 of [B] which gives us the expression of the local factors of the zeta functions of quaternionic Shimura varieties.

We consider the injective limit:

$$V := \varinjlim_K H_{et}^3(S_K, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l) \cong \varinjlim_K \oplus_{\pi} V(\pi_{\infty}) \otimes_{\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l} \pi_f^K,$$

where $V(\pi_{\infty})$ is the $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l$ -space which corresponds to $\rho(\pi)$ (see proposition 3.1 for notations).

Using the multiplicity one for \bar{G} , we get that the π -component $V(\pi)$ of V is isomorphic to $\rho(\pi) \otimes \pi_f$ as $\Gamma_E \times \mathbb{H}$ -module. Taking the \mathbf{K} -fixed vectors we deduce that $V(\pi)^{\mathbf{K}}$ is isomorphic to $\rho(\pi) \otimes \pi_f^{\mathbf{K}}$ as $\Gamma_E \times GL_2(O/\wp O)$ -module. Since the varieties $S_{\mathbf{K}}$ and $S'_{\mathbf{K}}$ become isomorphic over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$, we have the isomorphism $H_{et}^3(S_{\mathbf{K}}, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l) \cong H_{et}^3(S'_{\mathbf{K}}, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l)$. The actions of Γ_E on these cohomologies which give the expression of the zeta functions of these varieties are different. If we consider the component $V'(\pi)$ which corresponds to π of $H_{et}^3(S'_{\mathbf{K}}, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l)$ (see the decomposition of proposition 3.1), we get that $V'(\pi)$ is isomorphic to $\rho(\pi) \otimes (\pi_f^{\mathbf{K}} \circ \varphi)$ as Γ_E -module. Hence we conclude the following result. This is a particular case of theorem 1.2 of [V] (see also theorem 3 of [B], where the local factors of $L^3(s, S_{\mathbf{K}})$ are computed at all places).

Theorem 3.2. *The L -function $L^3(s, S'_{\mathbf{K}})$ is given by the formula:*

$$L^3(s, S'_{\mathbf{K}}) = \prod_{\pi} L(s, \rho(\pi) \otimes (\pi_f^{\mathbf{K}} \circ \varphi)),$$

where the product is taken over cohomological irreducible cuspidal holomorphic automorphic representations π of $\bar{G}(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ of weight 2, such that $\pi_f^{\mathbf{K}} \neq 0$.

4 Base change

We know the following result (theorem 1.1 of [V]):

Theorem 4.1. *If F is a totally real number field, π is a cuspidal automorphic representation of weight 2 of $GL(2)/F$ and F' is a solvable extension of a totally real number field containing F , then there exists a number field F'' which is a solvable extension of a totally real field containing F' , such that F'' is Galois over of \mathbb{Q} , and there exists a prime λ of the field coefficients of π , such that $\rho_{\pi, \lambda}|_{\Gamma_{F''}}$ is modular i.e. there exists an automorphic representation π_1 of $GL(2)/F''$ and a prime β of the field of coefficients of π_1 such that $\rho_{\pi, \lambda}|_{\Gamma_{F''}} \cong \rho_{\pi_1, \beta}$.*

In this section we fix an automorphic representation π as in theorem 4.1 and we denote $\omega := \pi_f^{\mathbf{K}} \circ \varphi$. In this paper we assume that the field $L := \bar{\mathbb{Q}}^{\text{Ker}(\varphi)}$ is a solvable extension of a totally real number field. Thus the field $K := \bar{\mathbb{Q}}^{\text{Ker}(\omega)}$ is a solvable extension of a totally real number field.

Let k be a solvable extension of a totally real number field which contains E . From theorem 4.1 we deduce that there exists a number field F'' which is a solvable extension of a totally real field containing FKk , such that F'' is Galois extension of \mathbb{Q} , a prime λ of the field coefficients of π and an automorphic representation π_1 of $GL(2)/F''$ and a prime β of the field of coefficients of π_1 such that $\rho_{\pi,\lambda}|_{\Gamma_{F''}} \cong \rho_{\pi_1,\beta}$.

By Brauer's theorem (see theorems 16 and 19 of [SE]), we can find some subfields $F_i \subset F''$ such that $\text{Gal}(F''/F_i)$ are solvable, some characters $\chi_i : \text{Gal}(F''/F_i) \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}^\times$ and some integers m_i , such that the representation

$$\omega|_{\Gamma_k} : \text{Gal}(F''/k) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(Kk/k) \rightarrow GL_N(\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l),$$

can be written as $\omega|_{\Gamma_k} = \sum_{i=1}^{i=k} m_i \text{Ind}_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\Gamma_k} \chi_i$ (a virtual sum). Then

$$\begin{aligned} L(s, (\rho(\pi) \otimes \omega)|_{\Gamma_k}) &= \prod_{i=1}^{i=k} L(s, \rho(\pi)|_{\Gamma_k} \otimes \text{Ind}_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\Gamma_k} \chi_i)^{m_i} = \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^{i=k} L(s, \text{Ind}_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\Gamma_k} (\rho(\pi)|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i))^{m_i} = \prod_{i=1}^{i=k} L(s, \rho(\pi)|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i)^{m_i}. \end{aligned}$$

If $F \subset F_i$, since $\rho_{\pi,\lambda}|_{\Gamma_{F''}}$ is modular and $\text{Gal}(F''/F_i)$ is solvable, from Langlands base change one can deduce that $\rho_{\pi,\lambda}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}$ is modular and in this case we denote by π_i the automorphic representation of $GL(2)/F_i$ such that $\rho_{\pi,\lambda}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \cong \rho_{\pi_i}$

5 Known results

It is known that (see for example proposition 4.5.4 of [HLR]):

Proposition 5.1. *If π is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL(2)/F$, where F is a totally real number field. Then one of the following two statements holds:*

- (i) $\rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_L}$ is irreducible for each finite extension L/F .
- (ii) There exists a quadratic extension L/F and an algebraic Hecke character ψ of L such that $\rho_\pi \cong \text{Ind}(\psi)$.

We say that a representation ρ of a group G is *dihedral* if there exists a normal subgroup N of index 2 in G and a character $\chi : N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ such that $\rho = \text{Ind}_N^G \chi$.

We say that an automorphic representation π of $GL(2)/L$ for some number field L is of *CM-type* if there exists some quadratic Galois character $\eta : I_L/L^\times \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_l^\times$, with $\eta \neq 1$ such that $\pi \cong \pi \otimes \eta$. In this case, there exists a quadratic extension M/F and an algebraic Hecke character θ of M such that $\pi = \pi(\theta)$. If π is an automorphic representation of $GL(2)/L$, then π is of CM-type if and only if ρ_π is a dihedral representation.

We know (see proposition 2.3 of [I]):

Proposition 5.2. *Let k be a number field and π_1, π_2 and π_3 be irreducible cuspidal automorphic representations of weight 2 of $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$. We denote by ω the product of the central characters of π_1, π_2 and π_3 . Then, $L(s, \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2 \otimes \pi_3)$ can be meromorphically continued to \mathbb{C} and has no zeros for $s \geq 1$. It is entire if $\omega^2 \neq 1$ or if $\omega = 1$. If $\omega^2 = 1$ and $\omega \neq 1$, then $L(s, \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2 \otimes \pi_3)$ has possible poles at $s = 0, 1$. The function $L(s, \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2 \otimes \pi_3)$ satisfies a functional equation*

$$L(s, \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2 \otimes \pi_3) = \epsilon(s, \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2 \otimes \pi_3, \sigma) L(1-s, \tilde{\pi}_1 \otimes \tilde{\pi}_2 \otimes \tilde{\pi}_3).$$

We know (see proposition 2.7 of [I]):

Proposition 5.3. *Let k be a number field and π_1, π_2 and π_3 be irreducible cuspidal automorphic representations of weight 2 of $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$. We denote by ω the product of the central characters of π_1, π_2 and π_3 . Assume that $\omega^2 = 1$, $\omega \neq 1$ and $L(s, \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2 \otimes \pi_3)$ has a simple pole at $s = 1$. If we denote by K the quadratic extension of k corresponding to ω by class field theory and by θ the generator of $\text{Gal}(K/k)$, then there exists quasi-characters χ_1, χ_2 and χ_3 of I_K/K^\times such that $\pi_1 = \pi_1(\chi_1), \pi_2 = \pi_1(\chi_2), \pi_3 = \pi_1(\chi_3)$ and $\chi_1\chi_2\chi_3 = 1$. Also in this case we have*

$$L(s, \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2 \otimes \pi_3) = \zeta_K(s) L_K(s, \chi_1^{-1} \chi_1^\theta) L_K(s, \chi_2^{-1} \chi_2^\theta) L_K(s, \chi_3^{-1} \chi_3^\theta).$$

Let k be a number field and k' a cubic extension of k . Let H be the algebraic group defined over k given by

$$H = \{g \in \text{Res}_{k'/k} GL_2 \mid \det g \in k^\times\}.$$

Let Π be an irreducible cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{k'})$. The L -group of H is a semi-direct product of Γ_k and $GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times GL_2(\mathbb{C})$ and Γ_k acts by permuting the three factors $GL_2(\mathbb{C})$. We consider the representation σ of the L -group of H such that the restriction of σ to $GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times GL_2(\mathbb{C})$ is $\sigma_2 \otimes \sigma_2 \otimes \sigma_2$, where σ_2 is the standard 2-dimensional representation of $GL_2(\mathbb{C})$, and the restriction of σ to Γ_k permutes the three factors. We consider the L-function $L(s, \Pi, \sigma)$ given by

$$L(s, \Pi, \sigma) := \prod_v L(s, \Pi_v, \sigma),$$

where v runs over the finite places of k and if Π is unramified at v , then the local factor $L(s, \Pi_v, \sigma)$ is given by

$$L(s, \Pi_v, \sigma) := \det(1_s - \sigma(\text{Frob}_v, g_v) N v^{-s})^{-1},$$

where Frob_v is a geometric Frobenius at v and g_v is the Langlands class of Π_v .

Then, we know (see proposition 2.3 of [I]):

Proposition 5.4. *$L(s, \Pi, \sigma)$ can be meromorphically continued to \mathbb{C} and has no zeros for $s \geq 1$. Let Ω the central character of Π and ω the restriction of Ω to the center $Z(\mathbb{A}_k)$. The function $L(s, \Pi, \sigma)$ is entire if ω^2 is not a principal*

quasi-character. If $\omega^2 = 1$, then $L(s, \Pi, \sigma)$ has possible poles at $s = 0, 1$. The function $L(s, \Pi, \sigma)$ satisfies a functional equation

$$L(s, \Pi, \sigma) = \epsilon(s, \Pi, \sigma)L(1 - s, \tilde{\Pi}, \sigma).$$

We know (see proposition 2.6 of [I]):

Proposition 5.5. *Let k be a number field and k' a cubic extension of k . Assume that $L(s, \Pi, \sigma)$ has a pole at $s = 1$. Then $\omega^2 = 1$, $\omega \neq 1$. Let K be the quadratic extension of k corresponding to ω by class field theory. Let θ be the non-trivial element of $\text{Gal}(k'K/k')$. Then there exists a quasi-character χ of $I_{k'K}/k'K^\times$ such that $\Pi = \pi(\chi)$ and $\chi|_{I_K} = 1$. Moreover, the function $L(s, \Pi, \sigma)$ is given by*

$$L(s, \pi(\chi), \sigma) = \zeta_K(s)L_{k'K}(s, \chi^{-1}\chi^\theta).$$

Let k be a number field and k' be a quadratic extension of k . Let H be the algebraic group defined over k given by

$$H = \{(g^{(1)}, g^{(2)}) \in GL_2 \times \text{Res}_{k'/k}GL_2 \mid \det g^{(1)} = \det g^{(2)}\}.$$

Let Π be in irreducible cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_k \otimes (k \oplus k'))$, i.e. $\Pi = \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2$, where π_1 and π_2 are irreducible representations of $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_k)$ and $GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{k'})$ respectively.

The L -group of H is also the semi-direct product of Γ_k and $GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \times GL_2(\mathbb{C})$ and Γ_k acts by permuting the three factors $GL_2(\mathbb{C})$. Then proposition 5.4 remains true for $L(s, \Pi, \sigma)$ and we know (see proposition 2.3 of [I]):

Proposition 5.6. *Let k be a number field and k' be a quadratic extension of k . Assume that $L(s, \Pi, \sigma)$ has a pole at $s = 1$. Then $\omega^2 = 1$, $\omega \neq 1$. Let K be the quadratic extension of k corresponding to ω by class field theory. Let θ be the non-trivial element of $\text{Gal}(k'K/k')$. Then there exists a quasi-character χ of $I_{k'K}/k'K$ such that $\pi_1 = \pi(\chi^{-1}|_{I_K})$, and $\pi_2 = \pi(\chi)$. Moreover, the L -function is equal to*

$$\zeta_K(s)L_K(s, (\chi^{-1}\chi^\theta)|_{I_K})L_{k'K}(s, \chi^{-1}\chi^\theta).$$

6 Poles of L-functions of twisted quaternionic Shimura varieties

Assume that k is a solvable extension of a totally real number field which contains E and π is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL(2)/F$ which appears in theorem 3.2.

We recall that in §4 we denoted $\omega =: \pi_f^K \circ \varphi$ and we have assumed that the field $L := \bar{\mathbb{Q}}^{\text{Ker}\varphi}$ is a solvable extension of a totally real number field.

We denote by $\rho(\pi)^{\text{ss}}$ the semisimplification of $\rho(\pi)$. Since at all but a finite number of finite places of E , the representations $\rho(\pi)|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}$ and $\rho(\pi)^{\text{ss}}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}$ yield the same local L -factors, and because from the Weight-Monodromy conjecture

which is true for $\rho(\pi)$ and $\rho(\pi)^{ss}$ (see theorem 2 of [B]), we know that the poles of the L -factors corresponding to $\rho(\pi)$ and $\rho(\pi)^{ss}$ are on the line $\text{Re}(s) = 3/2$ (see theorem 2 of [B]), we deduce that the order of the pole at some s with $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$ of $L(s, (\rho(\pi) \otimes \omega)|_{\Gamma_K}) = \prod_{i=1}^{i=k} L(s, \rho(\pi)|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i)^{m_i}$ is equal to the order of the pole at s of $L(s, (\rho(\pi)^{ss} \otimes \omega)|_{\Gamma_k}) = \prod_{i=1}^{i=k} L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i)^{m_i}$.

In this paper we show the following result:

Theorem 6.1. *If k is a solvable extension of a totally real number field containing E , and $K := \mathbb{Q}^{Ker(\omega)}$ is a solvable extension of a totally real number field, then the function $L(s, (\rho(\pi)^{ss} \otimes \omega)|_{\Gamma_k})$ has a meromorphic continuation and satisfies a functional equation $s \leftrightarrow 4 - s$ and it has no zeros and is holomorphic in the half plane $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$.*

Since, $L(s, (\rho(\pi)^{ss} \otimes \omega)|_{\Gamma_k}) = \prod_{i=1}^{i=k} L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i)^{m_i}$, in order to prove theorem 6.1, it is sufficient to show that $L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i)$ is holomorphic, satisfies a functional equation $s \leftrightarrow 4 - s$ and does not vanish in the half plane $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$.

We describe now the representation $\rho^{ss}(\pi)$ (see [BR], §7.2). Let G be a group and K and H be two subgroups of G . We consider a representation

$$\tau : H \rightarrow GL(W)$$

and a double coset $H\sigma K$ such that $d(\sigma) = |H \setminus H\sigma K| < \infty$. We define a representation $\tau_{H\sigma K}$ of K on the $d(\sigma)$ -fold tensor product $W^{\otimes d(\sigma)}$. Consider the representatives $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{d(\sigma)}\}$ such that $H\sigma K = \cup H\sigma_j$. If $\gamma \in K$, then there exists $\xi_j \in H$ and an index $\gamma(j)$ such that

$$\sigma_j \gamma = \xi_j \sigma_{\gamma(j)}.$$

We define the representation:

$$\tau_{H\sigma K}(\gamma)(\omega_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \omega_{d(\sigma)}) = \tau(\xi_1)\omega_{\gamma^{-1}(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \tau(\xi_{d(\sigma)})\omega_{\gamma^{-1}(d(\sigma))}.$$

One can prove easily that the equivalence class of $\tau_{H\sigma K}$ is independent of the choice of the representatives $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{d(\sigma)}$.

Let $S_\infty - S'_\infty = \{\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3\}$, and $S := \bigcup \Gamma_F \tau_i$. We write S as a disjoint union of double cosets

$$S = \cup_{j=1}^k \Gamma_F \tau_j \Gamma_E$$

and we denote by ρ_j the representation of Γ_E defined by $\rho_{\pi, \lambda}$ and the double coset $\Gamma_F \tau_j \Gamma_E$. Then our representation $\rho^{ss}(\pi)$ is isomorphic to $\rho_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_k$.

We assume for simplicity that $S_\infty - S'_\infty = \{1, \tau_1, \tau_2\}$, where 1 is the trivial embedding of F in \mathbb{Q} . We denote by the same symbol τ_i the extension of τ_i to \mathbb{Q} . Consider

$$S = \Gamma_F \cup \Gamma_F \tau_1 \cup \Gamma_F \tau_2.$$

The stabilizer of S is Γ_E . It is easy to see that we have

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_E &= (\Gamma_F \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2) \cup (\Gamma_F \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1) \\ &\quad \cup (\Gamma_F \tau_2 \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F) \cup (\Gamma_F \tau_1 \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2) \\ &\quad \cup (\Gamma_F \tau_1 \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F) \cup (\Gamma_F \tau_2 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1 \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F).\end{aligned}$$

We distinguish several cases:

i) $F \subset E$. Then,

$$\Gamma_E = (\Gamma_F \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2) \cup (\Gamma_F \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1).$$

We consider two subcases:

a) $\Gamma_F \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1 = \emptyset$

If π is cuspidal automorphic representation, we denote for simplicity $\rho_\pi := \rho_{\pi, \lambda}$. Then we obtain

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_E} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_E}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_E}^{\tau_2},$$

where

$$\rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_E}^{\tau_i}(\gamma) = \rho_\pi(\tau_i \gamma \tau_i^{-1}).$$

b) $\Gamma_F \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1 \neq \emptyset$. Define $\Gamma_{E_1} := \Gamma_F \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2$. It is easy to see that $[E_1 : E] = 2$, $F \subset E$ and that

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_E} \otimes \rho(\pi)',$$

where $\rho(\pi)'$ is a subrepresentation of

$$\text{Ind}_{\Gamma_{E_1}}^{\Gamma_E} (\rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{E_1}}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{E_1}}^{\tau_2}),$$

which satisfies

$$\rho(\pi)'|_{\Gamma_{E_1}} = \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{E_1}}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{E_1}}^{\tau_2}.$$

We distinguish two subcases:

1) $E_1 \subseteq F_i$. Then

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\tau_2}.$$

2) $E_1 \not\subseteq F_i$. Since $\rho_{\pi, \lambda}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}$ is $E_1 F_i$ is a quadratic extension of F_i , we obtain that $\rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{E_1 F_i}}$ is modular and thus there exists an automorphic representation π'_i of $GL(2)/E_1 F_i$ such that $\rho_{\pi, \lambda}|_{\Gamma_{E_1 F_i}} \cong \rho_{\pi'_i}$.

One can check easily that

$$L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i) = L(s - 3/2, (\pi_i \otimes \chi_i) \otimes \pi'_i{}^{\tau_1}, \sigma),$$

where π_i is the base change of π to $GL(2)/F_i$ defined at the end of §4.

We remark that this equality is true even when π_i is reducible, i.e. when (by proposition 5.1) the representation π is of CM-type, $\pi = \pi(\theta)$, where θ is an algebraic character of M for some quadratic extension M/F and F_i contains M . Also the results in the theorems 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 about the functional equation and the existence the poles of the L -functions remain true for such reducible representations π_i (see below §6.2).

ii) $\tau_1(F) \subset E$. This case is similar to case i), and some subcases overlap.

iii) $\tau_2(F) \subset E$. This case is also similar to case i), and some subcases overlap.

iv) $\Gamma_F \tau_1 \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \neq \emptyset$. It is easy to see (after replacing τ_1 and τ_2 by other representatives of $\Gamma_F \tau_1$ and $\Gamma_F \tau_2$ if necessary) that $\tau_1^3 = 1$ and $\tau_1^2 = \tau_2$.

We consider two cases:

a) $\Gamma_F \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1 = \emptyset$. Then it is easy to see that, $[F : E] = 3$, F is Galois over E and τ_1 is the non-trivial automorphism of F over E . We get that $\rho(\pi)^{ss}$ is a subrepresentation of

$$\text{Ind}_{\Gamma_F}^{\Gamma_E} (\rho_\pi \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1^2})$$

which satisfies

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_F} \cong \rho_\pi \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1^2}.$$

b) $\Gamma_F \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1 \neq \emptyset$. Let $\Gamma_{E_1} := \Gamma_F \cap \tau_1^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_1 \cap \tau_2^{-1} \Gamma_F \tau_2$. Then it is easy to see that $[F : E] = 3$, F is not Galois over E , $[E_1 : F] = 2$ and E_1 is Galois over E .

We distinguish several subcases:

1) $E_1 \subseteq F_i$. Then we get

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\tau_1^2}.$$

2) $F \not\subseteq F_i$, $\tau_1(F) \not\subseteq F_i$ and $\tau_1^2(F) \not\subseteq F_i$. Since $\rho_{\pi,\lambda}|_{\Gamma_{F''}}$ is modular and F'' is a solvable extension of FF_i , we obtain that $\rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{FF_i}}$ is modular and thus there exists a cuspidal automorphic representation π'_i of $GL(2)/FF_i$ such that $\rho_{\pi,\lambda}|_{\Gamma_{FF_i}} \cong \rho_{\pi'_i}$. Then, FF_i is an extension of degree 3 of F_i and the element τ_1 can be regarded as the nontrivial embedding of FF_i over F_i .

One could check easily that

$$L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i) = L(s - 3/2, \pi'_i \otimes \chi'_i, \sigma),$$

where $\chi'_i = \chi_i|_{\Gamma_{FF_i}}$.

3) $F \subseteq F_i$, but $E_1 \not\subseteq F_i$. Then

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \rho(\pi)'_i,$$

where $\rho(\pi)'_i$ is a subrepresentation of

$$\text{Ind}_{\Gamma_{F_i E_1}}^{\Gamma_{F_i}} (\rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i E_1}}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i E_1}}^{\tau_1^2}),$$

which satisfies

$$\rho(\pi)'_i|_{\Gamma_{F_i E_1}} = \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i E_1}}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i E_1}}^{\tau_1^2}.$$

4) $\tau_1(F) \subseteq F_i$, but $E_1 \not\subseteq F_i$. This case is similar to the case 3).

5) $\tau_1^2(F) \subseteq F_i$, but $E_1 \not\subseteq F_i$. This case is also similar to the case 3).

6.1 Non-CM case

In this section we assume that our automorphic representation π of $GL(2)/F$ is non-CM.

In the case i) described above, we have two subcases:

a) $F \subseteq E$ and

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_E} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_E}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_E}^{\tau_2}.$$

The representation π is non-CM and from proposition 5.1, we get that the representation π_i is non-CM. Then

$$L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i) = L(s, \rho_{\pi_i} \otimes \rho_{\pi_i}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_{\pi_i}^{\tau_2} \otimes \chi_i) = L(s - 3/2, \pi_i \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_1} \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_2} \otimes \chi_i).$$

Since the representation π_i is cuspidal non-CM, from propositions 5.2 and 5.3, we know that the L -function $L(s - 3/2, \pi_i \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_1} \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_2} \otimes \chi_i)$ has no poles and does not vanish for $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$ and satisfies a functional equation.

b) As we said above we consider two subcases:

1) $E_1 \subseteq F_i$. Then

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\tau_2},$$

and we are in the same situation as in the case a).

2) $E_1 \not\subseteq F_i$. Then

$$L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i) = L(s - 3/2, (\pi_i \otimes \chi_i) \otimes \pi_i'^{\tau_1}, \sigma),$$

where π'_i is, as above, the cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL(2)/FF_i$ such that $\rho_{\pi, \lambda}|_{\Gamma_{FF_i}} \cong \rho_{\pi'_i}$. Because π is non-CM, from propositions 5.1, we get

that π'_i is non-CM. Since the representation π'_i is cuspidal non-CM, from propositions 5.4 and 5.6, we know that the L -function $L(s - 3/2, (\pi_i \otimes \chi_i) \otimes \pi'^{\tau_1}_i, \sigma)$ has no poles and does not vanish for $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$ and satisfies a functional equation.

The cases ii) and iii) are similar to the case i).

In the case iv), a), we know that $[F : E] = 3$, F is Galois over E , τ_1 is the non-trivial automorphism of F over E and $\rho(\pi)^{ss}$ is a subrepresentation of

$$\text{Ind}_{\Gamma_F}^{\Gamma_E}(\rho_\pi \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1^2})$$

which satisfies

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_F} \cong \rho_\pi \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1^2}.$$

We distinguish two subcases:

1) $F \subseteq F_i$. Then

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1^2}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}},$$

and we are in the same situation as in the case i), a).

2) $F \not\subseteq F_i$. Then

$$L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i) = L(s - 3/2, \pi'_i \otimes \chi'_i, \sigma).$$

Because π is non-CM, from propositions 5.1, we get that π'_i is non-CM. Since the representation π'_i is cuspidal non-CM, from propositions 5.4 and 5.5, we know that the function $L(s - 3/2, \pi'_i \otimes \chi'_i, \sigma)$ is holomorphic and does not vanish for $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$ and satisfies a functional equation.

The case iv), b), 1) is similar to the case i), a); the case iv), b), 2) is similar to the case i), b), 2); the cases iv), b), 3) and iv), b), 4) and iv), b), 5) are similar to the case i), b).

6.2 CM case

We assume that our representation π is cuspidal of CM-type. From the fact that our representation π is cohomological, we deduce there exists a quadratic CM-extension M/F and an algebraic Hecke character θ of M such that $\pi = \pi(\theta)$. We denote by α the non-trivial element of $\text{Gal}(M/F)$.

In the case i), a) from §6 we know that:

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_E} \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1}|_{\Gamma_E} \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_2}|_{\Gamma_E}.$$

Thus

$$L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i) = L(s, \rho_{\pi_i} \otimes \rho_{\pi_i}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_{\pi_i}^{\tau_2} \otimes \chi_i) = L(s - 3/2, \pi_i \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_1} \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_2} \otimes \chi_i).$$

From propositions 5.2 and 5.3, we get that the order of the pole of $L(s - 3/2, \pi_i \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_1} \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_2} \otimes \chi_i)$ at $s = 5/2$ is 1 if $\theta_i \theta_i^{\tau_1} \theta_i^{\tau_2} \chi_i'' = 1$ or $\theta_i^\alpha \theta_i^{\tau_1} \theta_i^{\tau_2} \chi_i'' = 1$ or $\theta_i \theta_i^{\alpha \tau_1} \theta_i^{\tau_2} \chi_i'' = 1$ or $\theta_i \theta_i^{\tau_1} \theta_i^{\alpha \tau_2} \chi_i'' = 1$, where $\theta_i = \theta|_{\Gamma_{F_i M}}$, $\chi_i'' = \chi_i|_{\Gamma_{F_i M}}$. Otherwise the function $L(s - 3/2, \pi_i \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_1} \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_2} \otimes \chi_i)$ is holomorphic at $s = 5/2$. Also, the function $L(s - 3/2, \pi_i \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_1} \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_2} \otimes \chi_i)$ is non-zero for $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$ and satisfies a functional equation.

But since the CM-weight of θ is $(\frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}, \dots, \frac{-1}{2})$, where the number of $\frac{1}{2}$'s is equal to $[F : \mathbb{Q}]$ and the number of $\frac{-1}{2}$'s is equal to $[F : \mathbb{Q}]$, we see easily that it is impossible any of the characters $\theta_i \theta_i^{\tau_1} \theta_i^{\tau_2} \chi_i''$, $\theta_i^\alpha \theta_i^{\tau_1} \theta_i^{\tau_2} \chi_i''$, $\theta_i \theta_i^{\alpha \tau_1} \theta_i^{\tau_2} \chi_i''$ or $\theta_i \theta_i^{\tau_1} \theta_i^{\alpha \tau_2} \chi_i''$ to have parallel weight $(0, \dots, 0)$ and thus all these 4 characters are different from 1 and we obtain that the function $L(s - 3/2, \pi_i \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_1} \otimes \pi_i^{\tau_2} \otimes \chi_i)$ is holomorphic at $s = 5/2$.

In the case i), b) we distinguish two subcases:

1) $E_1 \subseteq F_i$. Then

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\tau_2},$$

and we are in the same situation as in the case i), a).

2) $E_1 \not\subseteq F_i$. Then

$$L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i) = L(s - 3/2, (\pi_i \otimes \chi_i) \otimes \pi_i'^{\tau_1}, \sigma).$$

From propositions 5.4 and 5.6, we get that the order of the pole of $L(s - 3/2, (\pi_i \otimes \chi_i) \otimes \pi_i'^{\tau_1}, \sigma)$ at $s = 5/2$ is equal to 1 if $\theta_i'^{\tau_1}|_{I_{MF_i}} = (\theta_i \chi_i'')^{-1}$ or $\theta_i'^{\tau_1}|_{I_{MF_i}} = (\theta_i^\alpha \chi_i'')^{-1}$, where $\theta_i = \theta|_{\Gamma_{MF_i}}$, $\chi_i'' = \chi_i|_{\Gamma_{MF_i}}$ and $\theta_i' = \theta|_{\Gamma_{E_1 MF_i}}$. Otherwise $L(s - 3/2, (\pi_i \otimes \chi_i) \otimes \pi_i'^{\tau_1}, \sigma)$ is holomorphic at $s = 5/2$. Also, the function $L(s - 3/2, (\pi_i \otimes \chi_i) \otimes \pi_i'^{\tau_1}, \sigma)$ does not vanish for $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$ and satisfies a functional equation.

Since the CM-weight of θ is $(\frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}, \dots, \frac{-1}{2})$, we see easily that it's impossible to have $\theta_i'^{\tau_1}|_{I_{MF_i}} = (\theta_i \chi_i'')^{-1}$ or $\theta_i'^{\tau_1}|_{I_{MF_i}} = (\theta_i^\alpha \chi_i'')^{-1}$ and we obtain that the function $L(s - 3/2, (\pi_i \otimes \chi_i) \otimes \pi_i'^{\tau_1}, \sigma)$ is holomorphic at $s = 5/2$.

The cases ii) and iii) are similar to the case i).

In the case iv), a), we know that $[F : E] = 3$, F is Galois over E , τ_1 is the non-trivial automorphism of F over E and $\rho(\pi)^{ss}$ is a subrepresentation of

$$\text{Ind}_{\Gamma_F}^{\Gamma_E}(\rho_\pi \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi^2)$$

which satisfies

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_F} \cong \rho_\pi \otimes \rho_\pi^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi^2.$$

We distinguish two subcases:

1) $F \subseteq F_i$. Then

$$\rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \cong \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\tau_1} \otimes \rho_\pi|_{\Gamma_{F_i}}^{\tau_1^2},$$

and we are in the same situation as in the case i) above.

2) $F \not\subseteq F_i$. Then

$$L(s, \rho(\pi)^{ss}|_{\Gamma_{F_i}} \otimes \chi_i) = L(s - 3/2, \pi'_i \otimes \chi'_i, \sigma).$$

From propositions 5.4 and 5.5, we get that the order of the pole of $L(s - 3/2, \pi'_i \otimes \chi'_i, \sigma)$ at $s = 5/2$ is equal to 1 if $\theta'_i \chi_i''|_{I_{F_i M'}} = 1$ or $\theta_i^\alpha \chi_i''|_{I_{F_i M'}} = 1$, where $\theta'_i = \theta_i|_{\Gamma_{M F_i}}$, $\chi_i'' = \chi'_i|_{\Gamma_{M F_i}}$ and M' is the quadratic extension of E such that $M = M'F$. Otherwise $L(s - 3/2, \pi'_i \otimes \chi'_i, \sigma)$ is holomorphic at $s = 5/2$. Also, the function $L(s - 3/2, \pi'_i \otimes \chi'_i, \sigma)$ does not vanish for $\text{Re}(s) \geq 5/2$ and satisfies a functional equation.

One could see easily that none of the characters $\theta'_i \chi_i''|_{I_{F_i M'}}$ or $\theta_i^\alpha \chi_i''|_{I_{F_i M'}}$ could have parallel weight $(0, \dots, 0)$ and thus these characters are different from 1 and we get that $L(s - 3/2, \pi'_i \otimes \chi'_i, \sigma)$ is holomorphic at $s = 5/2$.

The case iv), b), 1) is similar to the case i), a); the case iv), b), 2) is similar to the case i), b), 2); the cases iv), b), 3) and iv), b), 4) and iv), b), 5) are similar to the case i), b).

From this section and §6.1, we deduce theorem 6.1.

Remark 6.2. *The results in this article remain true if we replace the prime ideal \wp of O_F by an arbitrary ideal \mathfrak{n} of O_F such that each place $\wp|\mathfrak{n}$ is unramified in D .*

References

- [B] D.Blasius, *Hilbert modular forms and the Ramanujan conjecture*, preprint.
- [BR] D.Blasius, J.D.Rogawski, *Zeta functions of Shimura varieties*, Motives, AMS Proc. Symp. Pure Math. 55, Part 2.
- [C] H. Carayol, *Sur la mauvaise réduction des courbes de Shimura*, Compositio Mathematica, 59, nr.2 (1986), 151-230.
- [HLR] G.Harder, R.P.Langlands, M.Rapoport, *Algebraische Zyklen auf Hilbert-Blumenthal-Flächen*, J. Reine Angew. Math. 366, 53-120 (1986).
- [I] T. Ikeda, *On the location of poles of the triple L-functions*, Compositio Math. 83 (1992), 187-237.

- [RT] J.D.Rogawski, J.B.Tunnell, *On Artin L-functions associated to Hilbert modular forms of weight one*, *Inventiones Mathematicae*, 74, 1983, 1-43.
- [SE] J.-P.Serre, *Linear representations of finite groups*, Springer 1977.
- [T] R.Taylor, *On Galois representations associated to Hilbert modular forms*, *Inventiones Mathematicae*, 98, 1989, 265-280.
- [V] C.Virdol, *Non-solvable base change for Hilbert modular representations and zeta functions of twisted quaternionic Shimura varieties*, preprint; see my webpage: <http://www.math.columbia.edu/~virdol/>.