Dirac Induction for Harish-Chandra Modules

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Abstract. Let \( G \) be a connected real reductive Lie group with Cartan involution \( \Theta \), such that \( K = G^\Theta \) is a maximal compact subgroup of \( G \), and such that \( G \) and \( K \) have equal rank. Let \( \mathfrak{g} \) be the complexified Lie algebra of \( G \). We introduce new notions of Dirac cohomology and homology of a Harish-Chandra module \( X \) for the pair \((\mathfrak{g}, K)\). If \( X \) is unitary or finite-dimensional, then these new notions both coincide with the version of Dirac cohomology introduced by Vogan and further studied by Huang-Pandžić and others. The new notions have certain advantages. Notably, if \( X \) is irreducible and has nonzero Dirac cohomology (respectively homology), then \( X \) is uniquely determined by its Dirac cohomology (respectively homology). Furthermore, one can define adjoint functors that we call Dirac induction functors. We study basic properties of these functors and we calculate their result explicitly in some examples.

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1. Introduction

Dirac operators were first used in representation theory of reductive Lie groups by Parthasarathy [P]. More recently, a related concept of Dirac cohomology was introduced by Vogan [V] and further developed in [HP1], [HLZ], [HPR], [HP2], [ZL], [MP], [HKP]. The notion has also been generalized to various other settings; see [K3], [Ku], [AM], [HP3], [KMP].

Let \( G \) be a connected real reductive Lie group with Cartan involution \( \Theta \) such that \( K = G^\Theta \) is a maximal compact subgroup of \( G \). We assume that \( G \) and \( K \) are of equal rank. Let \( \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{p} \) be the Cartan decomposition of the complexified Lie algebra of \( G \) corresponding to \( \Theta \). The Dirac operator \( D \) is a \( K \)-invariant element of the algebra \( U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes C(\mathfrak{p}) \), where \( U(\mathfrak{g}) \) denotes the universal enveloping algebra of \( \mathfrak{g} \) and \( C(\mathfrak{p}) \) denotes the Clifford algebra of \( \mathfrak{p} \) with respect to the Killing form.

If \( X \) is a \((\mathfrak{g}, K)\)-module, then \( D \) acts on \( X \otimes S \), where \( S \) is the spin module

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for $C(p)$. Vogan defines Dirac cohomology of $X$ as

$$H^D_V(X) = \text{Ker } D / \text{Ker } D \cap \text{Im } D.$$  

This is easily seen to be a module for the spin double cover $\tilde{K}$ of $K$, which is finite-dimensional if $X$ is of finite length.

The main goal of this paper is to describe certain constructions in the opposite direction, which we call Dirac induction. For example, if $W$ is a (finite-dimensional or irreducible) $\tilde{K}$-module, we would like to construct a $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$-module $X$ whose Dirac cohomology is (or contains) $W$. One would further like such a construction to be functorial, and adjoint to the functor $H^D_V$.

The first obstacle we encounter is the fact that in general the functor $H^D_V$ has no exactness properties, and therefore can not admit adjoints. We solve this by introducing two functors similar to $H^D_V$. We call them Dirac cohomology and homology and denote by $H^D$ and $H_D$. They both coincide with $H^D_V$ in the most interesting cases, when $X$ is either unitary or finite-dimensional. They have all the good properties of $H^D_V$, and also some good properties that $H^D_V$ does not have. For example, $H^D$ is left exact and admits a right adjoint, while $H_D$ is right exact and admits a left adjoint. These adjoints are the first versions of our Dirac induction functors. We show that they take finite-dimensional $\tilde{K}$-modules to $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$-modules of finite length. However, we show that for $G = SL(2, \mathbb{R})$, the modules we obtain are never irreducible.

We therefore want to find a “smaller” version of the Dirac induction functors. To do this, one has to think of $H^D(X)$ and $H_D(X)$ not just as $\tilde{K}$-modules, but also as modules for the algebra $(U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes C(p))^{K}$. We show that if this structure is taken into account, then $H^D(X)$, if nonzero, determines $X$. The same is true for $H_D(X)$. Moreover, one can define “reduced” Dirac induction using this extra structure.

Since the algebra $(U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes C(p))^{K}$ is complicated and its modules are hard to describe, we also study an “intermediate” version of induction using only the action of the algebra $C(p)^K$, which is very easy to describe. We show that in this way one can construct all holomorphic discrete series representations via Dirac induction.

In future we hope to be able to understand other, more complicated examples. This will probably require understanding a bigger part of the mysterious $(U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes C(p))^K$-action.

Finally, let us mention that there is a well developed functional-analytic version of Dirac induction, centered around the well known Baum-Connes conjecture about K-theory. For example, see [Ch] and references cited there. Our algebraic version of Dirac induction does not appear to be directly related to that theory.

2. Dirac cohomology and homology

In this section we first review the definition and some of the main properties of Dirac cohomology as defined in [V] and [HP1]. Then we propose two slightly different notions with better homological properties that are more suitable in
the context of this paper. Notably, they will admit adjoint functors, the Dirac induction functors. There is however no difference between the three definitions in the most important case, i.e., for an irreducible unitary Harish-Chandra module. Furthermore, the main result of [HP1] relating the infinitesimal character of a Harish-Chandra module to the \( K \)-types in its Dirac cohomology still holds.

Let us first fix some notation and make some assumptions.

\( G \) : a connected real reductive Lie group with Cartan involution \( \Theta \) such that \( K = G^\Theta \) is a maximal compact subgroup of \( G \).

\( g_0 \) : the Lie algebra of \( G \) with Cartan involution \( \theta = d\Theta \).

\( B \) : invariant nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on \( g_0 \).

\( g_0 = k_0 \oplus p_0 \) : Cartan decomposition corresponding to \( \theta \).

\( g = k \oplus p \) : complexified Cartan decomposition.

Throughout the paper we will be assuming that \( g \) and \( k \) have equal rank, although a lot of what we will do does not require this assumption to hold. In particular, the dimension of \( p \) is even. We will denote by \( h \) a common Cartan subalgebra of \( g \) and \( k \).

\( C(p) \) : the Clifford algebra of \( p \) with respect to \( B \).

\( S \) : the module of spinors for \( C(p) \). Since \( \dim p \) is even, \( S \) is the only simple \( C(p) \)-module. It is constructed as follows. Choose a decomposition \( p = U \oplus U^* \) into dual isotropic subspaces. Set \( S = \bigwedge U \). Let \( U \) act on \( S \) by wedging and \( U^* \) by contracting. For more details about Clifford algebras and spinors, see [C], Kostant’s papers (notably [K1]), or [HP2], Chapter 2. The last reference has exactly the same conventions as the ones we are using in this paper.

\( \tilde{K} \) : the spin double cover of \( K \), i.e., the pull-back of the covering map \( \text{Spin}(p_0) \rightarrow \text{SO}(p) \) by the adjoint action map \( K \rightarrow \text{SO}(p) \).

\( D \) : Dirac operator. If \( b_i \) is a basis of \( p \) and \( d_i \) is the dual basis with respect to \( B \), then

\[
D = \sum_i b_i \otimes d_i \in U(g) \otimes C(p).
\]

\( D \) is independent of the choice of basis \( b_i \) and \( K \)-invariant for the adjoint action on both factors.

\( \Delta : U(\mathfrak{k}) \hookrightarrow U(g) \otimes C(p) \) : diagonal embedding defined on \( X \in \mathfrak{k} \) by \( \Delta(X) = X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \alpha(X) \), where \( \alpha \) is the the action map \( \mathfrak{k} \rightarrow \mathfrak{so}(p) \) followed by the usual identifications

\[
\mathfrak{so}(p) \cong \bigwedge^2 p \hookrightarrow C(p).
\]

\( \mathcal{A} = U(g) \otimes C(p) \). The pair \((\mathcal{A}, \tilde{K})\) is a generalized Harish-Chandra pair in the sense of [KV], with the Lie algebra \( \mathfrak{k}_0 \) of \( \tilde{K} \) embedded into \( \mathcal{A} \) via \( \Delta \). We will usually denote \( \Delta(\mathfrak{k}) \) by \( \mathfrak{k}_\Delta \).

\( \mathcal{M}(g, K) \), \( \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}, \tilde{K}) \), etc. : categories of Harish-Chandra modules for the pairs \((g, K)\), \((\mathcal{A}, \tilde{K})\), etc.

In the following we will study \((g, K)\)-modules \( X \) by considering the corresponding \((\mathcal{A}, \tilde{K})\)-modules \( X \otimes S \). Here \( \mathcal{A} = U(g) \otimes C(p) \) acts on \( X \otimes S \) in the obvious way, while \( \tilde{K} \) acts both on \( X \) (through \( K \)) and on \( S \) (through \( \text{Spin}(p_0) \subset C(p) \)).
In fact, the functor of passing from $X$ to $X \otimes S$ is an equivalence of categories. To see this, we consider the functor from $\mathcal{M}(A, \tilde{K})$ to $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{g}, K)$ given by

$$M \mapsto \text{Hom}_{C(p)}(S, M).$$

Here the $\mathfrak{g}$-action on $\text{Hom}_{C(p)}(S, M)$ is on $M$ only, while the $K$ action descends from the $\tilde{K}$-action given by

$$(k \cdot f)(s) = k(f(k^{-1} \cdot s)), \quad k \in \tilde{K}, f \in \text{Hom}_{C(p)}(S, M), s \in S.$$ 

We claim that this is the inverse of $X \mapsto X \otimes S$. In fact, since $S$ is the only simple $C(p)$-module and since the category of $C(p)$-modules is semisimple, for every $C(p)$-module $M$ there is an isomorphism of $C(p)$-modules

$$M \cong \text{Hom}_{C(p)}(S, M) \otimes S,$$

given from right to left by the evaluation map. This isomorphism is easily seen to respect the $(A, \tilde{K})$-action.

Likewise, since $\text{Hom}_{C(p)}(S, S) \cong \mathbb{C}$ by Schur’s Lemma, we have a $(g, K)$-isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{C(p)}(S, X \otimes S) \cong \text{Hom}_{C(p)}(S, S) \otimes X \cong X$$

for any $(g, K)$-module $X$. We have proved

**Proposition 2.1.** The functor $X \mapsto X \otimes S$ from $\mathcal{M}(g, K)$ to $\mathcal{M}(A, \tilde{K})$ is an equivalence of categories. Its inverse is the functor $M \mapsto \text{Hom}_{C(p)}(S, M)$.

In the following we will be passing freely from $X$ to $X \otimes S$ and back. Let us now review Vogan’s definition of Dirac cohomology.

**Definition 2.2.** Let $X \in \mathcal{M}(g, K)$. The Dirac operator $D$ acts on $X \otimes S$. Vogan’s Dirac cohomology of $X$ is the quotient

$$H_D^0(X) = \text{Ker} D/(\text{Ker} D \cap \text{Im} D).$$

Since $D \in A^K$, $\tilde{K}$ acts on $\text{Ker} D$, $\text{Im} D$ and $H_D^0(X)$.

The most important property of $D$ is the formula

$$D^2 = -(\text{Cas}_g \otimes 1 + \|\rho_g\|^2) + (\text{Cas}_{\Delta} + \|\rho_\Delta\|^2)$$

(1)
due to Parthasarathy [P] (see also [HP2]). Here $\text{Cas}_g$ (respectively $\text{Cas}_{\Delta}$) denotes the Casimir element of $U(g)$ (respectively $U(\mathfrak{t}_\Delta)$).

This has several important consequences. First of all, assume that $X$ has infinitesimal character $\Lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. Let $(\tau, F_\tau)$ be an irreducible representation of $\tilde{K}$ with highest weight $\tau \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. We denote the corresponding $\tilde{K}$-isotypic component of $X \otimes S$ by $(X \otimes S)(\tau)$. Then $D^2$ acts on $(X \otimes S)(\tau)$ by the scalar

$$-\|\Lambda\|^2 + \|\tau + \rho_\Delta\|^2.$$ 

(2)
In particular, we see that the kernel of $D^2$ on $X \otimes S$ is a direct sum of full $\tilde{K}$-isotypic components of $X \otimes S$ - these are exactly those $(X \otimes S)(\tau)$ for which
\[ \|\tau + \rho_k\|^2 = \|\Lambda\|^2. \] (3)
This is particularly helpful if $X$ is unitary, in which case there is a natural inner product on $X \otimes S$ such that $D$ is symmetric with respect to this inner product. It follows that
\[ \text{Ker } D^2 = \text{Ker } D = H^D_V(X). \] (4)
Thus a $\tilde{K}$-submodule $F_\tau \subset X \otimes S$ is in $H^D_V(X)$ if and only if (3) holds. Moreover, since $D$ is symmetric, it follows that $D^2 \geq 0$, i.e., the expression (2) is $\geq 0$ for every $\tau \subset X \otimes S$. This is the famous Dirac inequality of Parthasarathy, which is a useful necessary condition for unitarity.

Similarly, if $X$ is finite-dimensional, then there is a natural inner product on $X \otimes S$ such that $D$ is skew-symmetric with respect to this inner product. So (4) holds also for finite-dimensional $X$ (but now $D^2 \leq 0$).

For general $X$, (4) does not hold, but note that $D$ is always a differential on $\text{Ker } D^2$, and $H^D_V(X)$ is the usual cohomology of this differential.

Another useful consequence of (1) is
\[ D^2 \text{ is in the center of the algebra } \mathcal{A}_K. \] (5)
Finally, let us mention the main result of [HP1]. As before, let $\Lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ be the infinitesimal character of $X$. Denote by $W_\mathfrak{g}$ the Weyl group of $\mathfrak{g}$ with respect to $\mathfrak{h}$.

**Proposition 2.3.** Assume that $F_\tau$ is a $\tilde{K}$-submodule of $H^D_V(X)$. Then
\[ \Lambda = \tau + \rho_k \text{ up to conjugacy by } W_\mathfrak{g}. \] (6)
Thus for unitary $X$, (3) is equivalent to the stronger condition (6), provided that $\tau$ appears in $X \otimes S$.

It turns out that in general the functor $H^D_V$ from $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{g}, K)$ or $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}, K)$ to $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{t}, \tilde{K})$ has no exactness properties, and therefore cannot admit either a left or a right adjoint. Therefore we propose the following alternative definitions.

Let $\mathcal{I}$ be the two-sided ideal in $\mathcal{A}_K$ generated by $D$.

**Definition 2.4.** Let $X \in \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{g}, \tilde{K})$. The Dirac cohomology of $X$, denoted $H^D(X)$, is the subspace of $\mathcal{I}$-invariants in $X \otimes S$. In other words,
\[ H^D(X) = \{ v \in X \otimes S \mid av = 0, \forall a \in \mathcal{I} \}. \]

The Dirac homology of $X$, denoted $H_D(X)$, is the space of $\mathcal{I}$-coinvariants of $X \otimes S$. In other words,
\[ H_D(X) = X \otimes S / \mathcal{I}(X \otimes S). \]

Since $\mathcal{I}$ is $K$-invariant, $H^D(X)$ and $H_D(X)$ are $\tilde{K}$-modules.
Proposition 2.5. Assume $X$ is either unitary or finite-dimensional. Then $H_D(X)$, $H^D(X)$ and $H^*_V(X)$ all coincide, and are equal to $\text{Ker } D = \text{Ker } D^2$.

Proof. We already explained that (4) holds for $X$.

Since $D^2 \in I$, it is clear that $I$-invariants in $X \otimes S$ are contained in $\text{Ker } D^2$. Conversely, if $v \in X \otimes S$ is in $\text{Ker } D^2 = \text{Ker } D$, then $D^2 v = 0$ for any $a \in A^K$, since $D^2 a v = a D^2 v = 0$. (Here we use (5).) It follows that $v$ is $I$-invariant. So

$$H^D(X) = \text{Ker } D^2.$$ 

If we take orthogonals of $\text{Ker } D = \text{Ker } D^2$, we get $\text{Im } D = \text{Im } D^2$. It follows that $\mathcal{I}(X \otimes S) = D^2(X \otimes S)$. Hence

$$H_D(X) = \text{Coker } D^2 \cong \text{Ker } D^2.$$ 

Another good feature of the definitions we have made is the fact that analogues of the main result of [HP1], Proposition 2.3, hold both for $H^D(X)$ and for $H_D(X)$.

Proposition 2.6. Assume that $\tau$ is a $\bar{K}$-submodule of either $H^D(X)$ or $H_D(X)$. Then (6) holds.

Proof. Recall that the proof in [HP1] consisted of showing that there is an explicitly described homomorphism $\zeta : Z(\mathfrak{g}) \to Z(\mathfrak{k}_\Delta)$ with the following property: for any $z \in Z(\mathfrak{g})$, there is some $a \in A^K$ such that

$$z \otimes 1 = \zeta(z) + Da + a D.$$ 

Then the result followed from the fact that $Da + a D$ must act as zero on $F_\tau \subset H^D_V(X)$.

In our present situation, we have $Da + a D \in \mathcal{I}$, so we can again conclude that $Da + a D$ acts as zero on $F_\tau$. So the same proof as in [HP1] implies also the present statement.

There is one more nice property of modules $H^D(X)$ and $H_D(X)$ which does not seem to be true for $H^*_V(X)$. Namely, they always consist of full $\bar{K}$-isotypic components of $X \otimes S$. We will prove this fact in Proposition 5.1 below. The reason for postponing this proof is the use of the action of $A^K$, which we study in Section 4.

3. Dirac induction

In this section we will consider the functors $H^D$ and $H_D$ from $\mathcal{M}(A, \bar{K})$ into the category $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{k}_\Delta, \bar{K})$ and show that $H^D$ has a left adjoint while $H_D$ has a right adjoint. These adjoints will be the first version of the Dirac induction functors.

The first step is to write $H^D$ and $H_D$ as compositions. Namely, we can consider the $K$-invariant subalgebra $\mathcal{B}$ of $A$ with unit, generated by $\mathfrak{k}_\Delta$ and $\mathcal{I}$. Since $\mathfrak{k}_\Delta$ commutes with $\mathcal{I}$, we can write

$$\mathcal{B} = U(\mathfrak{k}_\Delta)\mathcal{I} \subset A,$$
where $\bar{I} = \mathbb{C}1 \oplus I$. Now $H^D$ and $H_D$ may be defined by taking the forgetful functor
\[
\text{For} : \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}, \bar{K}) \to \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{B}, \bar{K}),
\]
and then continue with taking $\mathcal{I}$ invariants or coinvariants to land in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{t}_\Delta, \bar{K})$.

We now recall a well known fact that the above forgetful functor has a left adjoint given by
\[
W \mapsto A \otimes_B W
\]
and a right adjoint given by
\[
W \mapsto \text{Hom}_B(A, W)_{\bar{K} - \text{finite}}
\]
Here the subscript “$\bar{K}$-finite” refers to taking the $\bar{K}$-finite vectors of the Hom-space. The actions are given in the usual way: $\mathcal{A}$ acts on $\mathcal{A} \otimes_B W$ by left multiplication in the first factor, and on $\text{Hom}_B(\mathcal{A}, W)_{\bar{K} - \text{finite}}$ by right multiplication in the first variable. $\bar{K}$ acts by adjoint action on $\mathcal{A}$ and the given action on $W$ in both cases. Note that these functors are just the usual “change of rings” functors, with group actions taken into consideration.

Another well known and easy-to-prove fact concerns adjoints to invariants and coinvariants. Namely, let us consider the functor :
\[
\mathcal{M}(U(\mathfrak{t}_\Delta), \bar{K}) \to \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{B}, \bar{K}), \quad W \mapsto W,
\]
where the $\mathcal{B}$-action on $W$ is defined by letting $\mathcal{I}$ act by $0$. This functor has a right adjoint – taking $\mathcal{I}$-invariants, and a left adjoint – taking $\mathcal{I}$-coinvariants.

Combining the above described adjunctions, we get

**Theorem 3.1.** The functor of Dirac cohomology $H^D : \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}, \bar{K}) \to \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{t}_\Delta, \bar{K})$ has a left adjoint, the functor
\[
\text{Ind}_D : W \mapsto A \otimes_B W.
\]
The functor of Dirac homology $H_D : \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}, \bar{K}) \to \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{t}_\Delta, \bar{K})$ has a right adjoint, the functor
\[
\text{Ind}^D : W \mapsto \text{Hom}_B(\mathcal{A}, W)_{\bar{K} - \text{finite}}.
\]

We next describe the $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$-version of the above induction functors. Namely, using the equivalence of categories from Proposition 2.1, we can reinterpret $H^D$, $H_D$, $\text{Ind}^D$ and $\text{Ind}_D$ as functors between categories $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{g}, K)$ and $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{t}, \bar{K})$. The induction functors then become
\[
\text{Ind}_D(W) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{p})}(S, A \otimes_B W);
\]
\[
\text{Ind}^D(W) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{p})}(S, \text{Hom}_B(\mathcal{A}, W)_{\bar{K} - \text{finite}}).
\]
Let us rewrite these formulas. First, let us write $\text{Ind}_D(W)$ as
\[
\text{Ind}_D(W) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{p})}(S, U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes C(\mathfrak{p}) \otimes W)_{U(\mathfrak{t}_\Delta)\mathcal{I}}.
\]
Here the $C(p)$-action in the subscript of Hom refers to the action by left multiplication on $C(p)$ in the second factor, while the coinvariants with respect to $U(t_\Delta)\bar{I}$ refer to the action by right multiplication on $U(g) \otimes C(p)$ and the given action on $W$. Moreover, the coinvariants do not mean quotient by all of the image of $U(t_\Delta)\bar{I}$, as that would be zero; rather, the quotient is taken by the image of the ideal of $U(t_\Delta)\bar{I}$ generated by $t_\Delta$ and $I$.

Viewing $C(p)$ as a module over itself under left multiplication, we can write

$$C(p) = S^* \otimes S,$$

where we denoted $\text{Hom}_{C(p)}(S, C(p))$ by $S^*$ (see the discussion before Proposition 2.1). Here all the action is on the factor $S$, but $S^*$ carries the other action of $C(p)$ on itself, the one given by right multiplication. This is a right action, but we can easily pass between left and right actions of $C(p)$ by using the principal antiautomorphism equal to the identity on $p$ (see e.g. [HP2], 2.1.12). So we can view $S^*$ also as a left $C(p)$-module. If $\dim p = 2^k$, then $\dim C(p) = 2^{2k}$ and $\dim S = 2^k$, so $\dim S^* = 2^k$. It follows that $S^*$ is in fact isomorphic to $S$, so we can also write

$$C(p) = S \otimes S$$

as a $C(p) \times C(p)$ module, with the action on the first factor $S$ corresponding to the right multiplication and the action on the second factor $S$ corresponding to the left multiplication. Plugging this into (10), and taking into account the fact $\text{Hom}_{C(p)}(S, S) = \mathbb{C}$, we get

$$\text{Ind}_D(W) = (U(g) \otimes S \otimes W)_{U(t_\Delta)\bar{I}}.$$

Tracing the $t$-actions, we can rewrite this as

$$\text{Ind}_D(W) = (U(g) \otimes_{U(t)} (W \otimes S))_I.$$

Here the $t$-action in the subscript of $\otimes$ is the right multiplication in the first factor and the tensor product action in the second factor, and the coinvariants are taken with respect to the action of $I$ defined as follows. We can make $A = U(g) \otimes C(p)$ act on $U(g) \otimes (W \otimes S)$ by letting $U(g)$ act by right multiplication on itself, and $C(p)$ on $S$ as usual. The restriction of this action to $A^K$ makes sense on $U(g) \otimes_{U(t)} (W \otimes S)$, and this restricts to the action of $I$ we announced.

Using the standard functor $\text{ind}$ from $\mathcal{M}(t, K)$ to $\mathcal{M}(g, K)$ given by

$$\text{ind}(Z) = U(g) \otimes_{U(t)} Z,$$

and using the notation $H_D$ for $I$-coinvariants (as before, but now with additional actions), one can finally write

$$\text{Ind}_D(W) = H_D(\text{ind}(W \otimes S)).$$

In an analogous way, we can write $\text{Ind}^D(W)$ as

$$\text{Ind}^D(W) = H^D(\text{pro}(W \otimes S)).$$
with pro denoting the usual functor \( Z \mapsto \text{Hom}_{U(G)}(U(g), Z)_{K-\text{finite}} \) and \( \mathcal{H}^D \) denoting the \( I \)-invariants with additional actions.

We now want to describe main properties of the induced modules. By adjunction, for any \((g, K)\)-module \( X \), and for any \( \tilde{K} \)-module \( W \) we have

\[
\text{Hom}_{(g,K)}(\text{Ind}_D(W), X) = \text{Hom}_{\tilde{K}}(W, \mathcal{H}^D(X)); \quad \text{Hom}_{(g,K)}(X, \text{Ind}^D(W)) = \text{Hom}_{\tilde{K}}(\mathcal{H}^D(X), W).
\]

This immediately implies

**Corollary 3.2.** Let \( X \) be an irreducible \((g, K)\)-module, and let \( W \) be an irreducible \( \tilde{K} \)-module.

Then \( W \) is contained in \( \mathcal{H}^D(X) \) if and only if \( X \) is a quotient of \( \text{Ind}_D(W) \).

In particular, \( W \) is contained in the Dirac cohomology of \( \text{Ind}_D(W) \).

Analogously, \( W \) is contained in \( \mathcal{H}^D(X) \) if and only if \( X \) is a submodule of \( \text{Ind}^D(W) \). In particular, \( W \) is contained in the Dirac homology of \( \text{Ind}^D(W) \).

It is therefore natural to study the composition series of \( \text{Ind}_D(W) \) and \( \text{Ind}^D(W) \). At least, we know that the length of these modules is finite:

**Proposition 3.3.** Let \( W \) be an irreducible \( \tilde{K} \)-module. Then the \((g, K)\)-modules \( \text{Ind}_D(W) \) and \( \text{Ind}^D(W) \) are of finite length. All their composition factors have the same infinitesimal character, equal to the \( \mathfrak{k} \)-infinitesimal character of \( W \).

**Proof.** These modules are obviously finitely generated over \( U(g) \). Furthermore, by Proposition 2.3, they have infinitesimal character equal to the \( \mathfrak{k} \)-infinitesimal character of \( W \). Hence they are \( Z(g) \)-finite. It is well-known (see e.g. [KV], Chapter X) that this implies that they are of finite length. \( \blacksquare \)

**Example 3.4.** We now study in detail the simplest nontrivial example, \((g, K) = (sl(2, \mathbb{C}), SO(2))\). This will not only illustrate our definitions but also show why we might wish to modify them.

We will use the following basis of \( g \):

\[
H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad F = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ -i & -1 \end{pmatrix}.
\]

Then \( H \) spans \( \mathfrak{k} \) while \( E \) and \( F \) span \( \mathfrak{p} \), and the commutation relations are the usual ones

\[
\]

We will furthermore normalize the form \( B \) so that \( B(E, F) = 1 \). Then as generators of \( C(\mathfrak{p}) \), \( E \) and \( F \) satisfy the relations

\[
E^2 = 0, \quad F^2 = 0, \quad EF + FE = -2.
\]

From the definition of the map \( \alpha : \mathfrak{k} \to C(\mathfrak{p}) \) at the beginning of Section 2 (or from formula (2.10) in [HP2]), one sees that

\[
\alpha(H) = FE + 1 = -EF - 1.
\]
Hence, the subalgebra \( \mathfrak{t}_\Delta \) of \( \mathcal{A} \) is spanned by the element
\[
H_\Delta = H \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes FE + 1 \otimes 1 = H \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes EF - 1 \otimes 1. \tag{11}
\]
The Dirac operator is of course
\[
D = E \otimes F + F \otimes E.
\]
Our next task is to study the two-sided ideal \( \mathcal{I} \) of \( \mathcal{A}_K \).

**Lemma 3.5.** The following elements of \( \mathcal{A}_K \) are in \( \mathcal{I} \):
\[
E \otimes F, \quad F \otimes E, \quad FE \otimes 1 - \frac{1}{2} H \otimes FE.
\]

**Proof.** The element \( E \otimes F \) is in \( \mathcal{I} \) because
\[
E \otimes F = \frac{1}{2}(1 \otimes FE)D.
\]
For \( F \otimes E \) there is an analogous formula, or notice that \( F \otimes E = D - E \otimes F \).
Finally,
\[
FE \otimes 1 - \frac{1}{2} H \otimes FE = -\frac{1}{2} D^2,
\]
so it is also in \( \mathcal{I} \).

Let now \( W \) be a one-dimensional \( \tilde{K} \)-module spanned by \( w \) such that
\[
H_\Delta w = kw, \tag{12}
\]
where \( k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \). (For \( k < 0 \), we can do a similar analysis, or we can replace the basis \( H, E, F \) of \( g \) with the basis \( -H, F, E \), which has the effect of switching \( k \) and \( -k \).) We want to describe the \( (\mathcal{A}, \tilde{K}) \)-module
\[
\text{Ind}_D(W) = \mathcal{A} \otimes_B W.
\]
By the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt Theorem, \( U(\mathfrak{g}) \) has a basis consisting of monomials \( F^i E^j H^k \), \( i, j, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \). Using (11) and (12) we see that for any \( a \in \mathcal{A} \),
\[
a(H \otimes 1) \otimes w = a((k - 1) \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes FE) \otimes w
\]
in \( \mathcal{A} \otimes_B W \). It follows that \( (U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes C(\mathfrak{p})) \otimes_B W \) is spanned by elements of the form
\[
(F^i E^j \otimes F^r E^s) \otimes w, \quad i, j \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \ r, s \in \{0, 1\}.
\]
If we also use Lemma 3.5, we see that \( (U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes C(\mathfrak{p})) \otimes_B W \) is spanned already by the following elements:
\[
(E^n \otimes 1) \otimes w, \quad (E^n \otimes E) \otimes w, \quad n \geq 1; \quad (F^n \otimes F) \otimes w, \quad (F^n \otimes (-2)) \otimes w, \quad n \geq 1;
\]
\[
(1 \otimes F) \otimes w, \quad (1 \otimes EF) \otimes w;
\]
\[
(1 \otimes FE) \otimes w, \quad (-2 \otimes E) \otimes w.
\]
C to 1 ∈ n see that for every arrive at this particular module. this a little later, using a concrete A ⊗ (Note that (1 multiplication. For this, one only needs the commutation relations in U g is to calculate the action of H ⊗ 1, K must have infinitesimal character equal to E ⊗ (1). Namely, (E ⊗ 1) ⊗ w is of weight k + 1 + 2n, (Fn ⊗ E ⊗ 1) ⊗ w is of weight 1 − 2n, (1 ⊗ F ⊗ 1) ⊗ w is of weight k − 1, and (1 ⊗ FE) ⊗ w is of weight k + 1. For example, we calculate

\[(H ⊗ 1)(E^w ⊗ 1) ⊗ w = (E^w ⊗ 1)((H + 2n) ⊗ 1) ⊗ w = (E^w ⊗ 1)(H + 1 ⊗ EF + 1 + 2n) ⊗ w = (k + 1 + 2n)(E^w ⊗ 1) ⊗ w.\]

(For the last equality we used (En ⊗ EF) ⊗ w = (En−1 ⊗ E)(E ⊗ E) ⊗ w = 0 since E ⊗ F ∈ I by Lemma 3.5.)

Recall that by Proposition 3.3 we know that all composition factors of X must have infinitesimal character equal to k. On the other hand, the weights of X are given by (14). It follows that if k ≥ 1, the irreducible subquotients of X are the discrete series representation Dk+1 and Dk−1 and the finite-dimensional module Fk−1, each appearing once. If k = 0, then the subquotients of X are the limit of discrete series representations D±1, each appearing once.

The only remaining question is how exactly X is composed from its composition factors. We can see this using Corollary 3.2. First, it is easy to calculate Vogan’s Dirac cohomology of any (sl(2, C), SO(2))-module M (see [HP2], 9.6.5.):

\[H^D_V(M) = \text{Ker } F/(\text{Im } E \cap \text{Ker } F) \otimes 1 \oplus \text{Ker } E/(\text{Im } F \cap \text{Ker } E) \otimes E.\]

(15)

It follows that for k ≥ 1, Vogan’s Dirac cohomology of Dk+1 is W, Vogan’s Dirac cohomology of Dk−1 is W̄ ≠ W, and Vogan’s Dirac cohomology of Fk−1 is W ⊕ W̄. Moreover, for k = 0, Vogan’s Dirac cohomology of D1 and D−1 is W. Furthermore, in all these cases, Vogan’s Dirac cohomology is equal to HD.

Thus Corollary 3.2 implies that for k ≥ 1, Dk+1 and Fk−1 are quotients of X while Dk−1 is not. In particular, there is a surjection X → Fk−1, whose kernel
must be $D_{k+1} \oplus D_{-k-1}$, since $D_{k+1}$ and $D_{-k-1}$ have no nontrivial extensions. Thus $D_{k+1}$ is both a sub and a quotient of $X$, hence it is a direct summand. On the other hand, $D_{-k-1}$ is a sub but not a quotient. It follows that

$$X = V_{k-1} \oplus D_{k+1},$$

where $V_{k-1}$ is the Verma module with sub $D_{-k-1}$ and quotient $F_{k-1}$. If $k = 0$ we similarly conclude that

$$X = D_{-1} \oplus D_1.$$

We have not yet proved any of this, because we assumed that the elements (13) form a basis of $\text{Ind}_D(W)$.

We can now reverse the above considerations and start with the module $X$ described above. Using (15) we see that $H^D_\nu(X)$ consists of two copies of $W$, one of them spanned by $x_{k+1} \otimes 1$ and the other by $x_{k-1} \otimes E$, where $x_{k+1}$ and $x_{k-1}$ are nonzero vectors in $X$ with $H$-eigenvalue $k+1$ respectively $k-1$. Note that $x_{k+1} \otimes 1$ and $x_{k-1} \otimes E$ span the whole $k$-eigenspace of $H_\Delta$ in $X \otimes S$, and since this eigenspace is preserved by $\mathcal{A}^K$, it follows that it is annihilated by $\mathcal{I}$. So it is contained in $H^D(X)$ (and in fact equal to $H^D(X)$).

Let

$$w = x_{k+1} \otimes 1 + x_{k-1} \otimes E.$$

We denote $W = Cw$. Then $W$ generates the $\mathcal{A}$-module $X \otimes S$, as

$$(E^n \otimes 1)w = E^n x_{k+1} \otimes 1, \quad (E^n \otimes E)w = E^n x_{k+1} \otimes E, \quad n \geq 1;$$

$$(F^n \otimes F)w = -2F^n x_{k-1} \otimes 1, \quad (F^n \otimes 1)w = F^n x_{k-1} \otimes E, \quad n \geq 1;$$

$$(1 \otimes F)w = -2x_{k-1} \otimes 1, \quad (1 \otimes EF)w = -2x_{k-1} \otimes E;$$

$$(1 \otimes FE)w = -2x_{k+1} \otimes 1, \quad (1 \otimes E)w = x_{k+1} \otimes E.$$ Comparing this with (13), we see that the action map $\mathcal{A} \otimes W \rightarrow X \otimes S$ sends the elements listed in (13) (but now considered as elements of $\mathcal{A} \otimes W$) bijectively onto a basis of $X \otimes S$. It is clear that this action map annihilates the subspace of $\mathcal{A} \otimes W$ spanned by $ab \otimes w - a \otimes bw$, $a \in \mathcal{A}$, $b \in \mathcal{B}$. Also, we have already seen that the action of $\mathcal{B}$ on $W$ coincides with the $\mathcal{B}$-action we put on $W$ to define $\text{Ind}_D(W)$. So we conclude

**Proposition 3.6.** Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ and let $W = Cw$ be the one-dimensional $\tilde{K}$-module with $H_\Delta$ acting as $k$. Then $\text{Ind}_D(W) = X \otimes S$ where the $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$-module $X$ is equal to the direct sum of $D_{k+1}$ and the Verma module $V_{k-1}$ of highest weight $k - 1$.

Note that the formulation of the proposition covers both the cases $k \geq 1$ and $k = 0$.

One can similarly analyze $\text{Ind}_D(W)$. The conclusion is that if $k \geq 1$, the obtained $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$-module is

$$X = \tilde{V}_{k-1} \oplus D_{k+1},$$

where $\tilde{V}_{k-1}$ is the dual Verma module with sub $F_{k-1}$ and quotient $D_{-k-1}$, and if $k = 0$, then

$$X = D_{-1} \oplus D_1.$$
In particular, we have seen that the induced modules, although manageable, are always rather big. For example, they are never irreducible. The reason for this is the fact that the algebra \( B \) we considered so far is rather small. We will move towards fixing this in the next two sections.

4. On a theorem of Harish-Chandra

The goal of this section is to show that the Dirac cohomology of an irreducible Harish-Chandra module \( X \), if nonzero, determines \( X \) up to isomorphism. This can be viewed as an extension of the main result of [HP1], which says that the Dirac cohomology determines the infinitesimal character of \( X \).

To make this into a statement, we will need to view the Dirac cohomology not just as a \( \tilde{K} \)-module, but also as a module for the algebra \( A_K \). The crucial property implying that \( A_K \) acts on \( H^D(X) \) and \( H_D(X) \) will be the fact that \( H^D(X) \) and \( H_D(X) \) consist of full \( \tilde{K} \)-isotypic components of \( X \otimes S \). This is Proposition 5.1 below. Its proof requires the results of this section.

In this section we show that the action of \( A_K \) on any nontrivial \( \tilde{K} \)-isotypic component of \( X \otimes S \) determines the irreducible \((A, \tilde{K})\)-module \( X \otimes S \) up to isomorphism. This is a variant of a well known theorem due to Harish-Chandra [HC], which asserts that an irreducible \((g, K)\)-module is characterized by the action of \( U(g) \) on any non-trivial \( K \)-isotypic component. A simplified algebraic proof of this result was given by Lepowsky-McCollum [LMC].

We present a conceptual proof of the slightly more general result that we need. The proof uses the fact that the category of \((g, K)\)-modules (or more generally, of \((A, K)\)-modules, where \((A, K)\) is a generalized Harish-Chandra pair in the sense of [KV], Chapter I) is equivalent to the category of non-degenerate \( p \)-adic groups ([Re], Section I.3). Bernstein told us that the idea of his proof came from the treatment of Harish-Chandra’s result given by Godement in [Go].

We begin by proving a generalization of the well-known Schur orthogonality relations. Let \( K \) be a compact Lie group. Let us fix a Haar measure \( \mu_K \) on \( K \). If \( f \) is integrable on \( K \), we will simply write \( \int_K f(k) \, dk \) for \( \int_K f(k) \, d\mu_K(k) \). Let \((\pi_1, V_1), (\pi_2, V_2)\) be two irreducible finite dimensional representations of \( K \). Let \( \langle \,, \rangle_1 \) and \( \langle \,, \rangle_2 \) be some invariant Hermitian products respectively on \( V_1 \) and \( V_2 \).

**Proposition 4.1.** Let \( f \) be a smooth function on \( K \). Then

\[
\int_K f(k) \langle \pi(k) \cdot v_1, v_1^* \rangle \langle \pi(k)^{-1} \cdot v_2, v_2^* \rangle \, dk = \frac{\int_K f(k) \, dk}{\dim(V)} \langle v_1, v_2^* \rangle \langle v_2, v_1^* \rangle, \tag{16}
\]

for all \( v_1, v_2 \) in \( V \) and for all \( v_1^*, v_2^* \) in \( V^* \).

To prove this, one uses the fact that \( V \otimes V^* \) is an irreducible representation of \( K \times K \), with contragredient \( V^* \otimes V \) and the following lemma:

**Lemma 4.2.** Let \( G \) be a compact Lie group, and \( W \) be an irreducible finite dimensional representation of \( G \). If \( B : W \times W^* \to \mathbb{C} \) is a \( G \)-invariant bilinear
form, then there exists a constant $c \in \mathbb{C}$ such that
\[ B(w, w^*) = c \langle w, w^* \rangle, \quad (w \in W), \ (w^* \in W^*). \]

In particular, if $B$ is nonzero, then $B$ is non-degenerate.

The proof is an easy consequence of Schur lemma (see [Re], Prop II.1.9).

To prove Proposition 4.1, we apply Lemma 4.2 for $G = K \times K$ and $W = V \otimes V^*$. The left-hand side of (4.1) defines a $K \times K$-invariant bilinear form $B$ on $(V \otimes V^*) \times (V^* \otimes V)$. Thus, Lemma 4.2 gives a constant $c \in \mathbb{C}$ such that for all $v_1, v_2 \in V$ and $v_1^*, v_2^* \in V^*$,
\[ \int_K f(k) \langle \pi(k) \cdot v_1, v_1^* \rangle \langle \pi(k)^{-1} \cdot v_2, v_2^* \rangle \, dk = c \langle v_1, v_2^* \rangle \langle v_2, v_1^* \rangle. \]

It remains to evaluate the value of $c$. To do this, we fix a basis $\{z_i\}$ of $V$, with dual basis $\{z_i^*\}$. Then we write the above formula for $v_1^* = z_i^*$, and $v_2 = z_i$, and add up the results over $i$. The details are left to the reader.

Let now $(\mathcal{A}, K)$ be a generalized Harish-Chandra pair, in the sense of [KV], Chapter I. Let $R(\mathcal{A}, K)$ be the Hecke algebra constructed in [KV], §I.5. As a vector space, $R(\mathcal{A}, K)$ is isomorphic to
\[ \mathcal{A} \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{g})} R(K), \]
where $R(K)$ is the convolution algebra of $K$-finite distributions on $K$ (see [KV], Definition I. 115).

Let $(\gamma, F_\gamma)$ be an irreducible finite-dimensional representation of $K$. Let us denote by $\Theta_\gamma$ the character of the contragredient representation $(\tilde{\gamma}, F_{\gamma}^*)$, and let
\[ \chi_\gamma = \frac{\dim(V_\gamma)}{\vol(K)} \Theta_\gamma \, dk \]
be the idempotent element of $R(K)$ giving the projection operators on $K$-isotypic components of type $\gamma$. Then $1 \otimes \chi_\gamma$ defines an idempotent of $R(\mathcal{A}, K)$. Our goal is to prove the following:

**Theorem 4.3.** The algebra
\[ (1 \otimes \chi_\gamma) \cdot R(\mathcal{A}, K) \cdot (1 \otimes \chi_\gamma) \]
is isomorphic to
\[ \mathcal{A}^K \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{g})}^K \text{End}(F_\gamma). \]

**Proof.** For $a \in \mathcal{A}$, $T \in R(K)$, we have
\[ (a \otimes T) \cdot (1 \otimes \chi_\gamma) = a \otimes T \ast \chi_\gamma. \]
But $T \ast \chi_\gamma = \chi_\gamma \ast T$ is the projection of $T$ on $R(K)_{\gamma}$ (see [KV], Proposition I.24, I.30 and Equation (1.37)). Furthermore ([KV], Proposition I.39)
\[ R(K)_{\gamma} = R(K)_{t_{\gamma}} = R(K)_{r_{\gamma}} \cong F_\gamma \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} F_\gamma^* \cong \text{End}(F_\gamma), \]
the isomorphism between $F_γ \otimes_F F_γ^*$ and $R(K)_γ$ being given by

$$v \otimes v^* \mapsto \langle v, \tilde{\gamma}(.) \cdot v^* \rangle \mu_K = \langle \gamma(.)^{-1} \cdot v, v^* \rangle \mu_K.$$ 

Thus we see that

$$R(A, K) \cdot (1 \otimes \chi_γ) \cong A \otimes_{U(C)} (F_γ \otimes_F F_γ^*)$$

To compute $(1 \otimes \chi_γ) \cdot (a \otimes T) \cdot (1 \otimes \chi_γ)$, we may now assume that $T = T \ast \chi_γ = \chi_γ \ast T$ is of the form

$$T = \langle v, \tilde{\gamma}(.) \cdot v^* \rangle = \langle \gamma(.)^{-1} \cdot v, v^* \rangle \mu_K,$$

and we need to evaluate :

$$(1 \otimes \chi_γ) \cdot (a \otimes T).$$

According to [KV], Proposition I.104, one may compute this product by introducing a basis of the (finite-dimensional) space generated by $a \in A$ as a representation of $K$. Let $\{a_j\}_j$ be such a basis, with dual basis $\{a_j^*\}_j$. Then

$$(1 \otimes \chi_γ) \cdot (a \otimes T) = \sum_j a_j \otimes (\langle \Ad(.)a, a_j^* \rangle \chi_γ) \ast T.$$ 

Let us give another expression for the element

$$((\Ad(.)a, a_j^*)\chi_γ) \ast T$$

of $R(K)$. As a matter of notation, recall that $\langle \Ad(.)a, a_j^* \rangle \chi_γ$ is the result of the multiplication of the distribution $\chi_γ$ in $R(K)$ by the smooth function $\langle \Ad(.)a, a_j^* \rangle$ on $K$, an element in $R(K)$. For a test function $\phi \in C^\infty(K)$,

$$\langle (\langle \Ad(.)a, a_j^* \rangle \chi_γ) \ast T, \phi \rangle = \int_{K \times K} \phi(xy) \langle \Ad(x)a, a_j^* \rangle d\chi_γ(x) dT(y)$$

$$= \int_{K \times K} \phi(xy) \langle \Ad(x)a, a_j^* \rangle \frac{\dim(V_γ)}{\text{vol}(K)} \Theta_γ(x) \langle \tilde{\gamma}(y) \cdot v^*, v \rangle dxdy$$

$$= \int_{K} \phi(y) \langle \Ad(x)a, a_j^* \rangle \frac{\dim(V_γ)}{\text{vol}(K)} \left( \sum_i \langle \tilde{\gamma}(x) \cdot v_i^*, v_i \rangle \langle \tilde{\gamma}(x^{-1}y) \cdot v^*, v \rangle \right) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{K} \phi(y) \sum_i \left( \int_{K} \langle \Ad(x)a, a_j^* \rangle \langle \tilde{\gamma}(x)v_i^*, v_i \rangle \langle \tilde{\gamma}(x^{-1}y) \cdot (\tilde{\gamma}(y) \cdot v^*) \rangle \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{K} \phi(y) \sum_i \left( \int_{K} \langle \Ad(x)a, a_j^* \rangle \right) \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} \langle v_i^*, v \rangle \langle \tilde{\gamma}(y) \cdot v^*, v_i \rangle dy$$

$$= \left( \int_{K} \langle \Ad(x)a, a_j^* \rangle \right) \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} \int_{K} \phi(y) \langle \sum_i \langle \tilde{\gamma}(y) \cdot v^*, v_i \rangle v_i^*, v \rangle dy$$

$$= \left( \int_{K} \langle \Ad(x)a, a_j^* \rangle \right) \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} \int_{K} \phi(y) \langle \tilde{\gamma}(y) \cdot v^*, v \rangle dy$$

$$= \left( \int_{K} \langle \Ad(x)a, a_j^* \rangle \right) \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} \langle T, \phi \rangle.$$
In the third line, we have written $\Theta_\gamma$ as a trace, choosing a basis $\{v_i\}$ of $F_\gamma$ with dual basis $\{v^*_i\}$, and we also made a change of variable $y \mapsto x^{-1}y$. In the fourth line, we arrange the terms so that an expression like the left-hand side of (4.1) becomes apparent. Then, we simplify the expression using (4.1). The rest of the computation is clear.

Thus we obtain,

\[
(\langle \text{Ad}(.)a, a^*_i \rangle \chi_\gamma) T = \left( \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} \int_K \langle \text{Ad}(x)a, a^*_i \rangle dx \right) T
\]

and

\[
(1 \otimes \chi_\gamma) \cdot (a \otimes T) = \sum_i a_i \otimes \left( \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} \int_K \langle \text{Ad}(x)a, a^*_i \rangle dx \right) T = \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} \left( \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} \int_K \langle \text{Ad}(x)a, a^*_i \rangle a_i dx \right) \otimes T = \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} \left( \int_K \text{Ad}(x) a dx \right) \otimes T
\]

But $a \mapsto \frac{1}{\text{vol}(K)} \left( \int_K \text{Ad}(x)a dx \right)$ is the projection operator from $A$ to $A^K$. The assertion in the theorem is now clear.

We now describe Bernstein’s result about idempotent algebras mentioned at the beginning of this section. We start by recalling a few basic facts about idempotent algebras. The reference for these results is [Re], Section I.3.

**Definition 4.4.** Let $A$ be a ring (possibly without unit). We say that $A$ is an idempotent ring if for any finite subset $\{a_1, \ldots, a_n\}$ of $A$, there exists an idempotent $e$ in $A$ ($e^2 = e$) such that $a_i = ea_i e$ for all $i$.

**Definition 4.5.** A module $M$ for the idempotent ring $A$ is non-degenerate if for any $m \in M$, there exists an idempotent $e$ in $A$ such that $e \cdot m = m$.

For an $A$-module $M$, we denote by $M_A$ the non-degenerate part of $M$, i.e., the largest non-degenerate submodule of $M$.

Let us remark that a ring with unit is an idempotent ring, and that non-degenerate modules are in this case simply the unital modules, i.e., the modules on which the unit of the ring acts as the identity.

We denote by $\mathcal{M}(A)$ the category of non-degenerate left modules for the idempotent ring $A$. When $A$ is a ring with unit, $\mathcal{M}(A)$ is the category of left unital $A$-modules.

Let $A$ be an idempotent $\mathbb{C}$-algebra, and let $e$ be an idempotent element of $A$. Let $M$ be a non-degenerate $A$-module. Then $M$ decomposes as

\[
M = e \cdot M \oplus (1 - e) \cdot M
\]
Let us define the functor:

\[ j_e : \mathcal{M}(A) \to \mathcal{M}(eAe), \quad M \mapsto e \cdot M. \]

The functor \( j_e \) is exact.

Let us denote by:

- \( \mathcal{M}(A, e) \), the full subcategory of \( \mathcal{M}(A) \) of modules \( M \) such that \( M = A \cdot e \cdot M \).
- \( \text{Irr}(A) \), the set of isomorphism classes of simple non-degenerate \( A \)-modules,
- \( \text{Irr}(eAe) \), the set of isomorphism classes of simple unital \( eAe \)-modules,
- \( \text{Irr}(A, e) \), the subset of \( \text{Irr}(A) \) of modules \( M \) satisfying \( e \cdot M \neq 0 \).

Modules in \( \mathcal{M}(A, e) \) are thus the modules \( M \) in \( \mathcal{M}(A) \) generated by \( e \cdot M \), and \( \text{Irr}(A, e) \) is the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible objects in \( \mathcal{M}(A, e) \).

**Lemma 4.6.** Consider the induction functor \( i : \mathcal{M}(eAe) \to \mathcal{M}(A), \quad Z \mapsto A \otimes_{eAe} Z. \)

Then \( j_e \circ i \) is naturally isomorphic to the identity functor of \( \mathcal{M}(eAe) \), i.e.,

\[ j_e \circ i(Z) \cong Z, \quad Z \in \mathcal{M}(eAe), \tag{18} \]

these isomorphisms being natural in \( Z \).

One deduces from this that \( A \cdot (e \cdot i(Z)) = i(Z) \), thus the functor \( i \) takes values in \( \mathcal{M}(A, e) \).

Of course, it is possible that \( j_e \) annihilates some modules in \( \mathcal{M}(A) \), and therefore one cannot hope to obtain all non-degenerate \( A \)-modules from modules in \( \mathcal{M}(eAe) \) by induction. Nevertheless, we get all irreducible modules in \( \mathcal{M}(A, e) \).

**Definition 4.7.** Let \( M \) be a non-degenerate \( A \)-module and let \( e \in \text{Idem}(A) \). Let us define the non-degenerate \( A \)-module:

\[ M_e := M/F(eA, M), \quad \text{where } F(eA, M) = \{ m \in M \mid eA \cdot m = 0 \}. \]

**Lemma 4.8.** Let \( M \) be a non-degenerate \( A \)-module. Then \( (M_e)_e = M_e \).

**Proposition 4.9.** The map \( M \mapsto e \cdot M \) gives a bijection from \( \text{Irr}(A, e) \) onto \( \text{Irr}(eAe) \), with inverse given by \( W \mapsto (A \otimes_{eAe} W)_e \).

We now describe the consequences for \( (A, K) \)-modules, which we will need in next section. Let \( (A, K) \) be a generalized Harish-Chandra pair. The category of \( (A, K) \)-modules is naturally equivalent to the category of non-degenerate \( R(A, K) \)-modules. Let \( (\gamma, F_\gamma) \) be an irreducible finite-dimensional representation of \( K \) and let \( 1 \otimes \chi_\gamma \) be the corresponding idempotent element in \( R(A, K) \), as in Theorem 4.3. Then for any \( (A, K) \)-module \( V \), \( (1 \otimes \chi_\gamma) \cdot V \) is the \( K \)-isotypic component \( V(\gamma) \) of \( V \). Thus Theorem 4.3 and the computation in its proof give
Theorem 4.10. Let us fix an irreducible finite-dimensional representation $(\gamma, F_\gamma)$ of $K$. Then the map $V \mapsto V(\gamma)$ from the set of equivalence classes of irreducible $(\mathcal{A}, K)$-modules $V$ with non-zero $K$-isotypic component $V(\gamma)$ to the set of equivalence classes of simple unital $\mathcal{A}^K \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{t})^K} \text{End}(V_\gamma)$-modules is a bijection, with inverse given by

$$W \mapsto \left( R(\mathcal{A}, K) \otimes_{[\mathcal{A}^K \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{t})^K} \text{End}(F_\gamma)]} W \right)_{1 \otimes \gamma}.$$ 

5. The algebra $C(p)^K$

From now on $\mathcal{A}$ will again denote the algebra $U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes C(p)$ and not a part of some unspecified generalized Harish-Chandra pair like in the previous section. Furthermore, the role of the group $K$ from the last section will be played by the group $\tilde{K}$.

As we have seen in Example 3.4, the induced modules as defined in Theorem 3.1 are rather big. That is because the algebra $B$ is rather small. In view of the results of Section 4, we would like to tensor over the algebra $\hat{B} = U(\mathfrak{t}_\Delta)\mathcal{A}^K$. This algebra acts irreducibly on any full $\tilde{K}$-isotypic component of an irreducible $(\mathcal{A}, \tilde{K})$-module $X \otimes S$.

The above remarks imply that the algebra $\hat{B}$ acts on $H^D(X)$ and $H_D(X)$; this action is irreducible if $X$ is irreducible. Namely, we have the following proposition.

Proposition 5.1. Let $X$ be an irreducible $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$-module. If the Dirac cohomology $H^D(X)$ contains an irreducible $\tilde{K}$-submodule $E_\gamma$ of $X \otimes S$, then $H^D(X)$ contains the full isotypic component $(X \otimes S)(\gamma)$. The same is true for the Dirac homology $H_D(X)$.

Proof. It follows from Theorem 4.10 that since the algebra $\hat{B}$ acts irreducibly on $(X \otimes S)(\gamma)$, the algebra $\mathcal{A}^K$ must act irreducibly on the multiplicity space $\text{Hom}_{\tilde{K}}(E_\gamma, X \otimes S)$, or equivalently on the highest weight space $(X \otimes S)(\gamma)_{\text{hw}}$. (Here we fix some compatible choice of positive roots for $\mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathfrak{t}$, and let $b = h \oplus n$ be the corresponding Borel subalgebra.)

It follows that if $F_\gamma$ is any other copy of $\gamma$ in $X \otimes S$, then there is some $a \in \mathcal{A}^K$ such that $F_\gamma = aE_\gamma$. If now $b \in \mathcal{I}$, then $bF_\gamma = baE_\gamma = 0$, since $E_\gamma$ is annihilated by $\mathcal{I}$, and $ba \in \mathcal{I}$ since $\mathcal{I}$ is an ideal in $\mathcal{A}^K$. So $F_\gamma \in H^D(X)$. The proof for $H_D(X)$ is similar. \hfill $\blacksquare$

Corollary 5.2. Let $X$ be an irreducible $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$-module. Then the $(\hat{B}, \tilde{K})$-module $H^D(X)$, if nonzero, determines $X$ uniquely up to isomorphism. The same is true for $H_D(X)$.

The above proposition implies that we can consider $H^D$ and $H_D$ as functors from $(\mathcal{A}, \tilde{K})$-modules to $(\hat{B}, \tilde{K})$-modules with the property that $\mathcal{I}$ acts by 0 (these can be viewed as $\hat{B}/U(\mathfrak{t}_\Delta)\mathcal{I}$-modules.) Taking any of the latter modules, we can tensor it with $\mathcal{A}$ over $\hat{B}$; this is the functor $\hat{\text{Ind}}_D$, left adjoint to the functor
$H^D$. Analogously, we can consider the functor $\widetilde{\text{Ind}}_D = \text{Hom}_g(\mathcal{A}, \bullet)_{K-\text{finite}}$, which is right adjoint to $H_D$. We call these two functors the reduced Dirac induction functors. It is now not difficult to obtain results for these functors analogous to those from Corollary 3.2.

The problem with this approach is the following. Unfortunately, as is well known, it is difficult to describe modules, or even characters, of the algebra $U(\mathfrak{g})^K$. The same can then be expected for the algebras $A^K$ and $\tilde{B}$, as they contain $U(\mathfrak{g})^K$ as $U(\mathfrak{g})^K \otimes 1$. So there is not much hope that we can understand the above construction explicitly, except in some easy examples.

The algebra $A^K$ however contains a much simpler (and smaller) subalgebra $C(p)^K = 1 \otimes C(p)^K$, which we can use to our benefit. Using this algebra, we will construct an intermediate subalgebra $\tilde{B}$ of $A$, lying between $B$ and $\tilde{B}$, and consider corresponding functors $\widetilde{\text{Ind}}_D$ and $\widetilde{\text{Ind}}_D$.

We learned the following facts about the structure of $C(p)^K$ from Kostant [K4].

First, note that $C(p) = \text{End}(S)$, and the adjoint action of $K$ on $C(p)$ descends from the $K$-action on $\text{End}(S)$ given by $k \cdot f = kfk^{-1}$ for $k \in K$ and $f \in \text{End}(S)$. It follows that $C(p)^K \cong \text{End}_K(S)$.

Since $\mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathfrak{k}$ have equal rank, it is well known that the $\tilde{K}$-types in $S$ have multiplicity one. (They can moreover be described explicitly; see [W2] or [HP2].)

It follows that $\text{End}_K(S)$ is spanned by the projections onto each of these $\tilde{K}$-types. Let us denote these projections by $p_1, \ldots, p_n$. (Here $n$ is the number of positive root systems for $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})$ containing a fixed positive root system for $(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{h})$.) The relations among the $p_i$ are

$$p_i^2 = p_i, \quad i = 1, \ldots, n; \quad p_ip_j = 0, \quad i \neq j.$$ 

It follows that $C(p)^K$ is isomorphic to the commutative algebra $\mathbb{C}^n$ with coordinate-wise multiplication. The isomorphism is given by sending $p_1, \ldots, p_n$ to the standard basis elements $e_1, \ldots, e_n$ of $\mathbb{C}^n$.

Since the algebra $C(p)^K$ is finite-dimensional and commutative, all its modules are direct sums of irreducibles, and all irreducibles are one-dimensional. Moreover, each of the $p_i$ must act by 0 or 1, and since $1 = p_1 + \cdots + p_n$ must act by 1, we see that exactly one of the $p_i$ must act by 1, while all other $p_i$ must act by 0. Thus, $C(p)^K$ has exactly $n$ different characters.

We can now define an intermediate version of induction functors. To do this, we enlarge our algebra $B \subset A$ to include also $C(p)^K$, but not other more complicated elements of $A^K$. So let $\tilde{B}$ be the subalgebra of $A$ generated by $\mathfrak{k}_\Delta$, the ideal $I \subset A^K$ generated by $D$, and $C(p)^K$. Since $U(\mathfrak{k}_\Delta)$ commutes with $A^K$ and since $I$ is an ideal of $A^K$, we can also write $\tilde{B}$ as

$$\tilde{B} = U(\mathfrak{k}_\Delta)(C(p)^K + I) = (C(p)^K + I)U(\mathfrak{k}_\Delta).$$

Let now $W$ be a $U(\mathfrak{k}_\Delta)$-module. We extend it to a $\tilde{B}$-module by letting $I$ act by 0, and $C(p)^K$ by one of the $n$ characters described above. Then we define

$$\widetilde{\text{Ind}}_D(W) = A \otimes g W; \quad \text{Ind}_D(W) = \text{Hom}_g(A, W)_{K-\text{finite}}.$$
Since $\tilde{B} \supset B$, it is clear that there is a natural surjection from $\text{Ind}_D(W)$ to $\tilde{\text{Ind}}_D(W)$, and a natural injection from $\tilde{\text{Ind}}_D(W)$ into $\text{Ind}^D(W)$.

It is easy to show that the functor $\tilde{\text{Ind}}_D$ is left adjoint to $H^D$ considered as a functor from the category of $(A, K)$-modules into the category of $(\tilde{B}, \tilde{K})$-modules with $I$ acting by 0. Likewise, $\tilde{\text{Ind}}^D$ is right adjoint to $H_D$ considered as a functor between the same two categories. From this one immediately gets results for these functors analogous to those from Corollary 3.2.

**Example 5.3.** Let us now revisit the $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ example and get back to the setting of Example 3.4. The spin module $S$, which is spanned by 1 and $E$, consists of two $\tilde{K}$-types. On one of them, $C \cdot 1$, $\alpha(H) = FE + 1$ acts by $-1$, and on the other, $C \cdot E$, by $1$. It follows that $C(p)^K$ consists of two projections, $p_1$ projecting onto $C \cdot 1$, and $p_2$ projecting onto $C \cdot E$. Explicitly, these projections are

$$p_1 = -\frac{1}{2}FE \quad \text{and} \quad p_2 = -\frac{1}{2}EF.$$

Let us now assume as before that $W = Cw$ is a $\mathfrak{k}_\Delta$-module such that $H_\Delta w = kw$ for some $k \geq 0$. We now make $W$ into a $\tilde{B}$-module by choosing $p_1$ to act as 1 and $p_2$ as 0. So $1 \otimes EF$ acts on $W$ by 0 while $1 \otimes FE$ acts by $-2$. It follows that

$$(1 \otimes F)w = -\frac{1}{2}(1 \otimes F)(1 \otimes EF)w \in A \otimes_{\tilde{B}} W$$

is 0. So is then

$$(F \otimes 1)w = -\frac{1}{2}(D(1 \otimes F) + (1 \otimes F)D)w.$$

We conclude that the elements $(F^i \otimes 1)w$, $(F^i \otimes F)w$, $-(1 \otimes F)w$ and $-(1 \otimes EF)w$ from Example 3.4 are all 0, and thus we conclude that $\tilde{\text{Ind}}_D(W) = X \otimes S$, where $X$ is a $(g, K)$-module with $K$-types $k + 1, k + 3, k + 5, \ldots$. The only $(g, K)$-module with these $K$-types is $D_{k+1}$. So we see that

$$\tilde{\text{Ind}}_D(W) = D_{k+1} \otimes S.$$

In particular, we see that the module $\tilde{\text{Ind}}_D(W)$ is irreducible. Similarly as in Example 3.4, one can see that also $\tilde{\text{Ind}}^D(W) = D_{k+1} \otimes S$.

If $W$ is the $\tilde{K}$-type $k < 0$, then we choose the other character of $C(p)^K$, i.e., we make $p_2$ act as 1 and $p_1$ as 0. The result is that in this case

$$\tilde{\text{Ind}}_D(W) = \tilde{\text{Ind}}^D(W) = D_{-k-1} \otimes S.$$
6. Further examples: holomorphic discrete series

In this section we show that conclusions similar to those we made in the $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ case apply also in the case of arbitrary holomorphic discrete series. In particular, holomorphic discrete series can be obtained using the “intermediate” Dirac induction. We note that except for $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$, the algebra $\hat{B}$ is in fact larger than the algebra $\tilde{B}$.

We start by obtaining some structural results in case when the pair $(g, K)$ is Hermitian, so that we have a $K$-invariant decomposition $p = p^+ \oplus p^-$ and $p^\pm$ are abelian subalgebras of $p$. We fix a choice of positive roots for $k$ and add the roots corresponding to $p^+$ to obtain a positive root system for $g$.

We can choose the spin module to be $S = \bigwedge p^+$. Then every $\bigwedge^i p^+$ is $\tilde{K}$-invariant (but not necessarily irreducible). In particular, $S_1 = \mathbb{C} \cdot 1 \subset S$ is a one-dimensional $\tilde{K}$-submodule. We denote by $p^1 = p_2 + \cdots + p_n$. Let $S' = \bigoplus_{i=2}^n S_i$; the corresponding projection is $p' = p_2 + \cdots + p_n$.

**Lemma 6.1.** If $T \in \text{End}_\mathbb{C}(S) \cong C(p)$ is any linear operator such that $T(1) = 0$, then $T = Tp'$. In particular, if $F \in p^- \subset C(p)$, then $F \cdot 1 = 0$ and hence $F = Fp'$.

**Proof.** It is clear that $T$ and $Tp'$ agree both on $S_1$ and on $S'$.

We now describe holomorphic discrete series representations (and also some other similar representations). Let $W_1$ be an irreducible $K$-module. Let $X$ be the $(g, K)$-module

$$X = U(g) \otimes_{U(q)} W_1,$$

where $q = \mathfrak{k} \oplus p^-$ is a maximal parabolic subalgebra of $g$ which acts on $W_1$ so that $p^-$ act as 0. The action of $g$ on $X$ is given by the left multiplication in the first factor, while the action of $\hat{K}$ is the adjoint action in the first factor tensored by the given action on $W_1$. Clearly, $X$ is a lowest weight $g$-module with lowest weight equal to the $\mathfrak{k}$-lowest weight of $W_1$.

Using the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem, one can also write

$$X = S(p^+) \otimes W_1,$$

where $p^+$ acts by left multiplication, and to see the action of the elements of $q$, they have to be commuted through the first factor and then transferred to the second factor.

If the $K$-type $W_1$ is sufficiently regular, it is well known that $X$ is irreducible and unitary. This is for example true if $W_1$ is in the weakly good range, i.e., the infinitesimal character of $W_1$ plus $\rho_n$ has nonnegative inner product with all roots corresponding to $p^+$. Namely, it is clear that $X$ is cohomologically induced from $W_1$, so we can apply the well known results about irreducibility and unitarity of cohomologically induced modules (see [KV], Theorem 8.2 and Theorem 9.1.) If $W_1$ is sufficiently regular, the resulting module $X$ belongs to the...
holomorphic discrete series (or antiholomorphic, depending on the conventions). If it is less regular, but still enough to be irreducible and unitary, then $X$ is a limit of discrete series, or an analytic continuation of the discrete series. See [EHW] or [W1] for details about distinction between these cases. For our purposes, all modules $X$ as above are completely analogous, and we will continue talking just of "holomorphic discrete series".

We are now going to show that any $X$ as above can be obtained by our "intermediate" Dirac induction. To do this, we first note that $W = W_1 \otimes 1 \subset X \otimes S$ is clearly annihilated by the Dirac operator $D$. Namely, $D$ can be written as

$$D = \sum_i E_i \otimes F_i + F_i \otimes E_i,$$

where $E_i$ and $F_i$ are mutually dual bases of $p^+$ respectively $p^-$. Now the $F_i$ in the second factor kill $1 \in S$, while the $F_i$ in the first factor kill $W_1 \subset X$. In the weakly good case, when $X$ is irreducible and unitary, it follows that $W$ is contained in the Dirac cohomology of $X$. Moreover, we see that this is a $\tilde{K}$-type of multiplicity 1 in $X \otimes S$, hence $A^K$ acts on it by a character, and this character is given on $C(p)^K$ so that $p_1$ acts by 1 and $p_2, \ldots, p_n$ act by 0. (In fact, it is not difficult to see that the Dirac cohomology of $X$ is equal to $W$.) Finally, note that $\mathcal{I}$ acts on $W$ by 0.

We can now start from $W$, make it into a $\tilde{B}$-module by letting $\mathcal{I}$ act on it by 0, $p_1$ by 1 and $p_2, \ldots, p_n$ by 0, and consider the module $\text{Ind}_D(W) = A \otimes \tilde{B} W$.

**Theorem 6.2.** Let $X = U(g) \otimes_{U(q)} W_1$ as above belong to the holomorphic discrete series or its analytic continuation, and let $W = W_1 \otimes 1 \subset X \otimes S$. Then the $(A, \tilde{K})$-module $\text{Ind}_D(W)$ is isomorphic to $X \otimes S$.

**Proof.** Since $X \otimes S$ is an irreducible $A$-module, and $W \subset X \otimes S$ is nonzero, the action map

$$\phi : A \otimes W \to X \otimes S$$

is onto. We will be done if we show that the kernel of $\phi$ is equal to the space

$$Z = \text{span}\{ab \otimes w - a \otimes bw | a \in A, b \in \tilde{B}, w \in W\}.$$

It is clear that $\phi(Z) = 0$. It is also clear that $\phi$ is a linear isomorphism from the space

$$Y = (S(p^+) \otimes \bigwedge p^+) \otimes (W_1 \otimes 1) \subset A \otimes W = (U(g) \otimes C(p)) \otimes (W_1 \otimes 1)$$

to

$$X \otimes S = (S(p^+) \otimes W_1) \otimes \bigwedge p^+. $$

The proof will be complete if we show that $Y + Z = A \otimes W$.

By the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt Theorem, one can write

$$U(g) = S(p^+)U(\mathfrak{k}) \oplus U(g)p^-; \quad C(p) = \bigwedge p^+ \oplus C(p)p^-$$
as $K$-modules. By Lemma 6.1, for any $F \in \mathfrak{p}^- \subset C(\mathfrak{p})$ we have $F = Fp'$. Since $p'w = 0$ for any $w \in W$, it follows that for any $a \in \mathcal{A}$ we have
\[
a(1 \otimes F) \otimes w = a(1 \otimes F)p' \otimes w = a(1 \otimes F)p' \otimes w - a(1 \otimes F) \otimes p'w \in Z.
\]
So $(U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes C(\mathfrak{p})\mathfrak{p}^-) \otimes W \subset Z$.

By an easy direct calculation, for any $F \in \mathfrak{p}^-$, we have
\[
D(1 \otimes F) + (1 \otimes F)D = -2F \otimes 1.
\]
(This is implicit in [HP1].) It follows that also
\[
a(F \otimes 1) \otimes w \in Z, \quad a \in \mathcal{A}, F \in \mathfrak{p}^-, w \in W.
\]
So also $(U(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{p}^- \otimes C(\mathfrak{p})) \otimes W \subset Z$.

Furthermore, for any $H \in \mathfrak{k}$, $\alpha(H) \in C(\mathfrak{p})$ is equal to
\[
\alpha(H) = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_i ([H, F_i]E_i + [H, E_i]F_i) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_i (E_i[H, F_i] + 2B([H, F_i], E_i) - [H, E_i]F_i). \quad (19)
\]
(See [HP2], (2.10).) So modulo $C(\mathfrak{p})\mathfrak{p}^-$, $\alpha(H)$ is the constant $\frac{1}{2}B(H, \sum_i [F_i, E_i])$.

Since
\[
\Delta(H) = H \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \alpha(H) \in \mathfrak{k}_\Delta \subset \bar{\mathfrak{b}},
\]
we conclude that modulo $Z$,
\[
(S(\mathfrak{p}^+)U(\mathfrak{k}) \otimes \wedge \mathfrak{p}^+) \otimes W = (S(\mathfrak{p}^+) \otimes \wedge \mathfrak{p}^+) \otimes W
\]
This finishes the proof.

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\section*{References}


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