

## Errata on “Representations of finite groups of Lie type”

- In the table of contents, chapter 9: “Mackey formula” instead of “Mackay formula”
- page 6, line 3: “irreducible” instead of “closed”.
- page 9, line 10: at the end of the line add “if  $\mathbf{G}$  is connected”
- page 17, proposition 0.43 “semi-simple” instead of “reductive”.
- page 20, line -5:  $BwB \cup BswB$  instead of  $BsB \cup BswB$ .
- Page 23, line -1: “set” instead of “group”.
- page 24, line 10: expand  $\mathbf{L}_I \cap \mathbf{V}_I = 1$  into: by 0.33,  $\mathbf{L}_I \cap \mathbf{V}_I$  contains no  $\mathbf{U}_\alpha$  thus  $\mathbf{L}_I \cap \mathbf{V}_I = 1$
- page 36, line -9: “for all generators of  $A$ , so that  $F'^n(x) = F^n(x)$  for all  $x \in A$ ” instead of “for all  $x \in A$ ”
- page 37, line 21: “whose square” instead of “whose square or cube”.
- page 37, replace lines -9 to -3 by:

For classical groups, that is algebraic groups such as the linear, orthogonal or symplectic groups which are defined as groups of matrices (see chapter 15), we define the **standard** Frobenius endomorphism as the restriction to  $\mathbf{G}$  of the endomorphism of  $\mathrm{GL}_n$  defined by  $T_{ij} \mapsto T_{ij}^q$ . There are other rational structures on such groups; for instance the unitary group is  $\mathrm{GL}_n^{F'}$  where  $F'$  is the Frobenius endomorphism defined by  $F'(x) = F({}^t x^{-1})$ , with  $F$  being the standard Frobenius endomorphism on  $\mathrm{GL}_n$ .

*Remark of the authors: the tentative to define a priori the “standard” rational structure on any algebraic group by an embedding into  $\mathrm{GL}_n$ , e.g. chosen of minimal dimension and with image stable by  $T_{ij} \mapsto T_{ij}^q$ , is doomed to failure since there are usually two such embeddings (giving for instance the two rational structures on  $\mathrm{GL}_n$ ).*

- page 39, line 12:  $\mathrm{PSL}_n^F / (\mathrm{SL}_n^F / \mu_n^F)$  instead of  $(\mathrm{SL}_n / \mu_n)^F$ .
- page 39, 3.15(iii): we only have the tools to prove it when  $\mathbf{G}$  is reductive.
- page 39, 3.15(v) and (vi): assume  $\mathbf{G}$  reductive.
- page 40, line -16: “over  $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ ” instead of “in  $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ ”.
- page 40, line -13: replace “it is clear” by “it can be proved (see [Sp, 11.4.7], 9.6.3 in the second edition)”
- page 49, just before NOTATION, add the following paragraph:

Note that  $R_{\mathbf{L}}^{\mathbf{G}}$  can also be described as the natural lifting from  $\mathbf{L}^F$  to  $\mathbf{P}^F$  followed with induction from  $\mathbf{P}^F$  to  $\mathbf{G}^F$ ; similarly  ${}^*R_{\mathbf{L}}^{\mathbf{G}}$  is restriction from  $\mathbf{G}^F$  to  $\mathbf{P}^F$  followed with the taking of fixed points under  $\mathbf{U}^F$ .

- page 52, line 1:  $l(v) + l(w) > l(vw)$  instead of  $l(v) + l(w) < l(vw)$ .
- page 61 line -2:  $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{L}^F)$  instead of  $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{G}^F)$ .
- page 62 line 2:  $l \in \mathbf{L}^F$  instead of  $l \in \mathbf{L}$ .
- page 67 line -1: “=  ${}^x\mathbf{M}$  (equality by 1.18)” instead of “=  ${}^x\mathbf{M}$ ”.
- page 68 line -13: add “rational” before “maximal”.
- page 83 line 2: “ $\mathbf{G}^F$ -varieties- $\mathbf{M}^F$ ” instead of “ $\mathbf{L}^F$ -varieties- $\mathbf{M}^F$ ”.
- page 83, line -6:  $(x, x') = (\gamma y, \gamma y')$  instead of  $(x, x') = (\gamma x, \gamma x')$ .
- page 86, line -13:  $w'Z(\mathbf{L})^0 \subset Z(\mathbf{M}^0)$  instead of  $w'Z(\mathbf{L})^0 = Z(\mathbf{M}^0)$ .
- page 89, line 8:  $\mathbf{T}_{w'}$  instead of  $bT_{w'}$ .
- page 90, line 12: suppress the (false) sentence “The values of the Green functions are in  $\mathbb{Z}$  by 10.6.”
- page 96, lines 6 and 7: replace “By 7.4 and 7.5 ...  $\gamma_p$ ” with “as seen in the proof of 9.4  $\text{reg}_{\mathbf{G}} = \text{St}_{\mathbf{G}} \gamma_p$ ”.
- page 97, line 7: “the Mackey formula 11.13” instead of “the Mackey formula 11.12”.
- page 98, line -6: “which is  $|C_{\mathbf{G}}(s)^F/C_{\mathbf{G}}^0(s)^F|$  times” instead of “which is equal to”
- page 98, line -5: In the formula replace (twice) “ $\varepsilon_{\mathbf{G}}$ ” with “ $\varepsilon_{C_{\mathbf{G}}^0(s)}$ ”.
- pages 100–101: replace the beginning of the proof of 13.3 and 13.4 by:

PROOF: Let  $\chi$  be the common irreducible constituent of the statement; we may assume that  $\chi$  is a component of  $R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\theta)$  and we shall show that  $(\mathbf{T}, \theta)$  and  $(\mathbf{T}', \theta')$  are geometrically conjugate. We remark first that by 10.6  $\chi$  occurring in  $R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\theta)$  is equivalent to  $\bar{\chi}$  occurring in  $R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\bar{\theta})$ , which implies that  $\bar{\chi}^{\vee}$  occurs in  $\bar{\theta}^{\vee} \otimes H_c^i(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})^{\vee})$  for some  $k$  (where, given a left representation  $\chi$  of a group  $H$ , we let  $\chi^{\vee}$  denote the right representation obtained by making elements act through their inverse). As  $\chi$  occurs in  $H_c^j(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U}')) \otimes_{\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}[\mathbf{T}'^F]} \theta'$ , the representation  $\bar{\theta} \otimes \theta'^{\vee}$  of  $\mathbf{T}^F \times \mathbf{T}'^F$  occurs in the module  $H_c^i(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})^{\vee}) \otimes_{\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_{\ell}[\mathbf{G}^F]} H_c^j(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U}'))$ , which with the notation of 11.7 is a submodule of  $H_c^{i+j}(\mathbf{Z})$ . However, we have:

13.4 LEMMA. *If the  $\mathbf{T}^F$ -module- $w(\mathbf{T}'^F)$  given by  $\bar{\theta} \otimes w\theta'^{\vee}$  occurs in some cohomology group of  $\mathbf{Z}'_w$  (see 11.8) and if  $n > 0$  is such that  $F^n w = w$ , then  $\theta \circ N_{F^n/F} = \theta' \circ N_{F^n/F} \circ \text{ad } F w^{-1}$ .*

- page 106, line 19: “Let  $\mathbf{T}$ ” instead of “Let  $\mathbf{G}$ ”.
- page 107, lines 15 and 17:  $\langle \Phi \rangle$  instead of  $\Phi$ .
- page 109, lines 2–3: Instead of taking  $t^{-1F}t = z$ , take  $t \cdot {}^Ft^{-1} = z$ ; then  $x^{-1F}x \in \mathbf{U}t \cdot {}^Ft^{-1} = t\mathbf{U}{}^Ft^{-1}$ , hence  $(xt)^{-1F}(xt) \in \mathbf{U}$ .
- page 110, line 4: “ $F$ -stable Levi subgroup of some parabolic subgroup” instead of “ $F$ -stable Levi subgroup of some  $F$ -stable parabolic subgroup”.
- page 110, line -7: in equation (2),  $f(g)$  should be  $g$ .
- page 114: Replace (i) in the statement of theorem 13.25 with “For any  $\pi \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{L}^F, (s))$  there exists an integer  $i(\pi)$  such that the space  $H_c^i(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell} \pi$  is zero for  $i \neq i(\pi)$  and affords an irreducible representation of  $\mathbf{G}^F$  for  $i = i(\pi)$ .”
- page 114, line -14:  $W_{\mathbf{L}^*}(\mathbf{T}_w)$  should be  $W_{\mathbf{L}^*}(\mathbf{T}_w^*)$ .
- page 114, line -1:  $\mathbf{P}'$  instead of  $\mathbf{Q}$ .
- page 115, line 6 and page 116, line 1:  $\langle \pi, \overline{\pi}' \rangle_{\mathbf{L}^F}$  instead of  $\langle \pi, \pi' \rangle_{\mathbf{L}^F}$ .
- page 116: replace the paragraph which begins by “We now prove theorem 13.25.” by

We now prove theorem 13.25. From 13.27 the dimension of

$$\bigoplus_{i+j=2d} \pi^\vee \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} H_c^i(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})^\vee) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} H_c^j(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})^\vee) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} \pi \simeq \pi^\vee \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} H_c^i(\mathbf{Z}) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} \pi$$

is equal to 1, so all the summands have dimension 0 except one, say

$$\pi^\vee \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} H_c^{i(\pi)}(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})^\vee) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} H_c^{2d-i(\pi)}(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})^\vee) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} \pi$$

which has dimension 1. Suppose that the  $\mathbf{G}^F$ -module given by

$$H_c^j(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} \pi$$

is not 0. Let  $\chi$  be one of its irreducible components. Then  $\chi$  is in  $\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{G}^F, (s))$ , and by 13.26 (ii), it is a component of  $R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\theta)$  where  $\mathbf{T}$  is a maximal torus of  $\mathbf{L}$  and  $\theta$  is given by the geometric class of  $s$ , so  $\overline{\chi}$  is a component of  $R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\overline{\theta})$ . So  $\overline{\chi}$  is a component of  $R_{\mathbf{L}}^{\mathbf{G}} R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{L}}(\overline{\theta})$  and in particular appears in some  $R_{\mathbf{L}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\overline{\pi}')$  with  $\overline{\pi}' \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{L}^F, (s))$ . Then  $\overline{\chi}^\vee$  occurs in some  $\pi^\vee \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} H_c^k(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})^\vee)$  and thus

$$\pi^\vee \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} H_c^j(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})^\vee) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{G}^F]} H_c^k(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} \pi \neq 0.$$

But this is a subspace of  $\pi^\vee \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} H_c^{j+k}(\mathbf{Z}, \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} \pi$ , so this last space is not 0, which proves by 13.27 that  $j = i(\pi)$ . Since in that case the last space is of dimension at most 1, we see that  $\chi$  must be in addition the only irreducible component of  $H_c^{i(\pi)}(\mathcal{L}^{-1}(\mathbf{U})) \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_\ell[\mathbf{L}^F]} \pi$ . Whence (i) of the theorem.

- page 118, lines 1 and 2: replace “semi-simple part of” with “subgroup of semi-simple elements in”
- page 118, line 3: replace “is semi-simple” with “consists of semi-simple elements”.
- page 127, line 21: replace “ $|H^1(F, \mathbf{H})| = |\mathbf{H}^F|$ ” by “ $|H^1(F, \mathbf{H})| = |(\mathbf{H}/\mathbf{H}^0)^F|$ ”.
- page 129, line -10: The citation from Howlett is incorrect.  $B_l$  and  $C_l$  are exceptions over  $\mathbb{F}_2$  for any  $l$ .
- page 130, definition 14.29: “For  $z \in H^1(F, Z(\mathbf{G}))$ ” instead of “For  $z \in Z(\mathbf{G})$ ”.
- page 131, line 14: the unipotent radical of  $\mathbf{P}$  should be denoted by  $\mathbf{V}$  as stated lower; on line 15  $u$  denotes an element of  $\mathbf{V}$ .
- page 132, last line of the proof of 14.32: “But then, by the choice of  $\psi_1$ , the result is clear.” Unfortunately, it is not (clear that the restriction of  ${}^n\psi_1$  is  $\psi_1$ ). The proof of 14.32 shows that there exists  $z'$  such that  $*R_{\mathbf{L}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\Gamma_z^{\mathbf{G}}) = \Gamma_{z'}^{\mathbf{L}}$  but does not show that  $z' = h_{\mathbf{L}}(z)$ .

Cédric Bonnafé has shown us the following way to fix the proof: since Harish-Chandra induction does not depend on the parabolic, we may as well choose for  $\mathbf{P}$  the opposed parabolic; then the first place which changes in the proof page 131 is the computation of  ${}^{n^{-1}}\mathbf{V} \cap \mathbf{U}$ . We find this time that it equals  ${}^{n^{-1}n_0}\mathbf{U} \cap \mathbf{U}$ , where  $n_0$  is a representative of the longest element of  $W$ . This contains no  $\mathbf{U}_{\alpha}$  with  $\alpha \in \Pi$  iff  $w = 1$ , that is  $n \in \mathbf{T}^F$ . This time it is indeed clear by definition that the restriction of  $\Psi_1$  is  $\Psi_1$ .

Comparison of the above proof with the one in the book shows also that when  $N_{\mathbf{G}^F}(\mathbf{L})$  is generated by representatives of the elements  $w_0^I w_0^J$  for  $J \supset I$  (which happens when these elements normalize  $\mathbf{L}$ , which is for instance the case when  $\mathbf{L}$  is “cuspidal”, which means that for any proper Levi  $\mathbf{M}$  of  $\mathbf{L}$  the kernel of  $h_{\mathbf{M}}$  is non-trivial), then  $N_{\mathbf{G}^F}(\mathbf{L})$  acts trivially on the  $\mathbf{T}^F$ -orbits of regular characters of  $\mathbf{U}^F \cap \mathbf{L}$ .

- page 138, line 7: twice  $\mathbf{T}^F$  instead of  $\mathbf{T}$ .
- page 142, add the following paragraph:

The results in this chapter which are specific to groups with non-connected centre come from our joint work with G. Lehrer [The characters of the group of rational points of a reductive group with non-connected centre, to appear in *Crelle's Journal*], who first exploited the role of  $H^1(F, Z(\mathbf{G}))$  in his paper [On the characters of semisimple groups over finite fields, *Osaka Journal of math.* **15** (1978), 77–99].

- page 146, line 6:  $(j', i')$  instead of  $(i', j')$ .
- page 149, line 13:  $\text{Id}_{\mathbf{G}}$  instead of  $\text{Id}_{\mathbf{G}^F}$ .

- page 150, before 15.9 insert the following text:

Once we know the unipotent characters of  $\mathbf{G}^F$ , we can easily get all characters, using 13.30. Indeed we can take  $(\mathbf{G}^*, F^*)$  to be  $(\mathbf{G}, F)$ ; see examples above 13.11. Moreover the centralizer of a semi-simple element is a Levi subgroup by 2.6, and is isomorphic to a group of block-diagonal matrices. If  $s$  is rational semi-simple, by 4.3 the action of  $F$  on  $C_{\mathbf{G}}(s)$  permutes blocks of equal size and the smallest power of  $F$  which fixes a block still acts on that block as a standard or unitary type Frobenius endomorphism (on a bigger field), except that in the unitary case an even power gives rise to the standard Frobenius endomorphism. Theorem 15.8 can be extended easily to such groups. Then, as by 13.25  $R_{C_{\mathbf{G}}(s)}^{\mathbf{G}}$  is an isometry from the series  $\mathcal{E}(C_{\mathbf{G}}(s)^F, (s))$  to  $\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{G}^F, (s))$ , we get

THEOREM. *The irreducible characters of the linear and unitary groups are (up to sign) the*

$$R_{\chi}(s) = |W_I|^{-1} \sum_{w \in W_I} \tilde{\chi}(ww_1) R_{\mathbf{T}^{ww_1}}^{\mathbf{G}}(s),$$

where  $C_{\mathbf{G}}(s)$  is a Levi subgroup parametrized by the coset  $W_I w_1$  as in 4.3. The character  $\chi$  runs over  $w_1$ -stable irreducible characters of  $W_I$  and  $\tilde{\chi}$  stands for an extension to  $W_I \cdot \langle w_1 \rangle$  of  $\chi$ .

- page 154, replace lines -6 to -1 by:

Since  $\chi_{\omega_0}^+$  and  $\chi_{\omega_0}^-$  are cuspidal, we have  $D_{\mathbf{G}}(\chi_{\omega_0}^+) = -\chi_{\omega_0}^+$  and  $D_{\mathbf{G}}(\chi_{\omega_0}^-) = -\chi_{\omega_0}^-$ . We have  $D_{\mathbf{G}}(\chi_{\alpha_0}^+) = R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}} * R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}} \chi_{\alpha_0}^+ - \chi_{\alpha_0}^+$ ; but  $*R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}} \chi_{\alpha_0}^+ = \alpha_0$  since  $*R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}} R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}}(\alpha_0) = 2\alpha_0$  and  $\langle R_{\mathbf{T}}^{\mathbf{G}} \alpha_0, \chi_{\alpha_0}^+ \rangle_{\mathbf{G}^F} = 1$  so we get  $D_{\mathbf{G}}(\chi_{\alpha_0}^+) = \chi_{\alpha_0}^-$  and similarly  $D_{\mathbf{G}}(\chi_{\alpha_0}^-) = \chi_{\alpha_0}^+$ ; so (1) gives

$$\chi_{\alpha_0}^+(u_z) = \chi_{\alpha_0}^-(u_1) = -\chi_{\omega_0}^+(u_1) = -\chi_{\omega_0}^-(u_z) = -\sigma_1$$

and

$$\chi_{\alpha_0}^+(u_1) = \chi_{\alpha_0}^-(u_z) = -\chi_{\omega_0}^+(u_z) = -\chi_{\omega_0}^-(u_1) = -\sigma_z.$$

- page 155, in the table for  $\mathrm{SL}_2$ , for the value of  $\chi_{\alpha_0}^{\varepsilon}$  on the last column, replace “ $1 + \varepsilon\alpha_0(ab) \dots$ ” by “ $1 - \varepsilon\alpha_0(ab) \dots$ ”.