

A CUSPIDALITY CRITERION FOR THE EXTERIOR SQUARE TRANSFER OF CUSP FORMS ON $GL(4)$

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Dedicated to Freydoon Shahidi on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday

ABSTRACT. For a cuspidal automorphic representation Π of $GL(4, \mathbb{A})$, H. Kim proved that the exterior square transfer $\wedge^2 \Pi$ is nearly an isobaric automorphic representation of $GL(6, \mathbb{A})$. In this paper we characterize those representations Π for which $\wedge^2 \Pi$ is cuspidal.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE MAIN THEOREM

Let F be a number field whose adèle ring we denote by \mathbb{A}_F . Let G_1 and G_2 be two connected reductive linear algebraic groups over F , with G_2 quasi-split over F , and let ${}^L G_1$ and ${}^L G_2$ be the corresponding L -groups. Given an L -homomorphism $r : {}^L G_1 \rightarrow {}^L G_2$, Langlands principle of functoriality predicts the existence of a transfer $\Pi \mapsto r(\Pi)$ of the L -packet of an automorphic representation Π of $G_1(\mathbb{A}_F)$ to an L -packet $r(\Pi)$ of automorphic representations of $G_2(\mathbb{A}_F)$. Now assume that G_2 is a general linear group. We note that an L -packet for a general linear group is a singleton set. For applications of functoriality one needs to understand the image and fibers of the correspondence $\Pi \mapsto r(\Pi)$. In particular, it is necessary to understand what conditions on Π ensure that the transfer $r(\Pi)$ is cuspidal.

The main aim of this paper is to describe a cuspidality criterion for the transfer of automorphic representations from $GL(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ to $GL(6, \mathbb{A}_F)$ corresponding to the exterior square map $\wedge^2 : GL(4, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow GL(6, \mathbb{C})$. Langlands functoriality in this case is a deep theorem due to H. Kim [13].

Let $\Pi = \otimes_v \Pi_v$ and $\Sigma = \otimes_v \Sigma_v$ be irreducible isobaric automorphic representations of $GL(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ and $GL(6, \mathbb{A}_F)$, respectively. Assume that S is a finite set of places of F , including all the archimedean ones, outside of which both of the representations are unramified. We say Σ is an exterior square transfer of Π if for all $v \notin S$ we have $\Sigma_v = \wedge^2(\Pi_v)$, i.e., the semi-simple conjugacy class in $GL(6, \mathbb{C})$ determining Σ_v is generated by the image under \wedge^2 of the semi-simple conjugacy class in $GL(4, \mathbb{C})$ determining Π_v . By strong multiplicity one theorem (see Theorem 2.1 below) such a Σ would be unique. We will denote it by $\wedge^2 \Pi$. The existence of $\wedge^2 \Pi$ was established by H. Kim [13, Theorem A]. Furthermore, he showed that if Π_v is not supercuspidal for the places v dividing 2 or 3, then the local component Π_v and $(\wedge^2 \Pi)_v$ are compatible via the local Langlands correspondence for $GL(4, F_v)$ and $GL(6, F_v)$. The assumption at $v|2, 3$ was made because of complications posed by supercuspidal representations, especially of $GL(4, F_v)$. In any event, it has no bearing on our result as we do not need the fact that the local components of $\wedge^2 \Pi$ and Π are compatible

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via the local Langlands correspondence at all places. We now state the main theorem of this article.

Theorem 1.1. *Let F be a number field and let Π be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\wedge^2 \Pi$ is not cuspidal.
- (ii) Π is one of the following:
 - (a) $\Pi = \pi_1 \boxtimes \pi_2$, the transfer from $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_F) \times \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_F)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ via the automorphic tensor product \boxtimes . (This may also be viewed as the transfer from split $\mathrm{GSpin}(4)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(4)$.)
 - (b) $\Pi = \mathrm{As}(\pi)$, the Asai transfer of a dihedral cuspidal automorphic representation π of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_E)$ where E/F is a quadratic extension. (This may also be viewed as the transfer to $\mathrm{GL}(4)$ from the quasi-split non-split $\mathrm{GSpin}^*(4)$ over F which splits over E .)
 - (c) Π is the functorial transfer of a cuspidal representation π of $\mathrm{GSp}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ associated with the natural embedding of the dual group $\mathrm{GSp}(4, \mathbb{C})$ into $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{C})$. The representation π may be taken to be globally generic.
 - (d) $\Pi = \mathbf{I}_E^F(\pi)$, the automorphic induction of a cuspidal automorphic representation π of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_E)$, where E/F is a quadratic extension.
- (iii) Π satisfies one of the following:
 - (α) $\Pi \cong \Pi^\vee \otimes \chi$ for some Hecke character χ of F , and Π is not the Asai transfer of a nondihedral cuspidal representation.
 - (β) $\Pi \cong \Pi \otimes \chi$ for a nontrivial Hecke character χ of F .

We observe that the groups in (ii)(a)–(ii)(d) are some of the twisted endoscopic groups for $\mathrm{GL}(4) \times \mathrm{GL}(1)$ which have the property that the image under \wedge^2 of the connected component of their dual groups are contained in proper Levi subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}(6, \mathbb{C})$. Recall from [2, §3.7] that the exterior square transfer we consider here is a special case of the more general transfer from $\mathrm{GSpin}(2n)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(2n)$. One would expect that the above theorem admits a generalization to that setting through the theory of twisted endoscopy.

We now briefly sketch the proof of the theorem. It is easy to verify that (ii) implies both (i) and (iii). In Section 3 we explicitly write down the isobaric decomposition of $\wedge^2 \Pi$ for each of the cases (ii)(a)–(ii)(d). In order to check that two isobaric representations are isomorphic we repeatedly use a strong multiplicity one theorem, due to Jacquet and Shalika, recalled in Section 2.1.

The proof of (i) \implies (iii), described in Section 4, uses some details from the Langlands–Shahidi machinery. We show in Proposition 4.1 that if Π is not essentially self-dual, then $\wedge^2 \Pi$ cannot have a degree 1 or degree 3 isobaric summand. In Proposition 4.2 we verify that if Π does not admit a nontrivial self-twist, then $\wedge^2 \Pi$ cannot have a degree 2 isobaric summand. For a cuspidal representation σ of $\mathrm{GL}(m, \mathbb{A}_F)$ consider the Langlands L -function $L(s, \Pi \times \sigma, \wedge^2 \otimes \rho_m)$, where ρ_m is the standard representation of $\mathrm{GL}(m, \mathbb{C})$. These L -functions appear in the Langlands–Shahidi machinery for a particular choice of Levi subgroup when the ambient group is $\mathrm{GSpin}(2m + 6)$. We use Kim [13, §3] to show that, under the above mentioned hypothesis on Π , these (partial) L -functions are holomorphic at $s = 1$. The

implication then follows from a well-known result of Jacquet, Piatetski-Shapiro, and Shalika recalled in Section 2.1. We summarize some of the preliminaries we need from the Langlands–Shahidi machinery in Section 2.3.

Finally, the proof of **(iii)** \implies **(ii)** is given in Section 5. It relies on the so-called ‘descent theory’ for classical groups. The version of descent theory for GSpin groups that we need has now been announced by J. Hundley and E. Sayag [9]. As a general reference for descent theory we refer to Soudry’s exposition [31].

In Sections 6.1 and 6.2 we present a few examples, some only conjectural, illustrating the above theorem. In Section 6.3 we comment on possible intersections among the cases in **(ii)**. In Section 6.4 we ask whether it is possible to see the cuspidality criterion from the ‘Galois side’. The question can be made precise based on the philosophy that there is a correspondence between automorphic representations π of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_F)$ and ℓ -adic n -dimensional representations σ of the absolute Galois group of F , or n -dimensional complex representations of the conjectural Langlands group \mathcal{L}_F . Let us denote this correspondence by $\pi \mapsto \sigma(\pi)$. Part of this philosophy is that π is supposed to be cuspidal if and only if $\sigma(\pi)$ is irreducible. We refer to Ramakrishnan [27] for the state of the art on this issue. In view of the above theorem one can ask the following question. Let σ be a four-dimensional irreducible Galois representation; what condition on σ will ensure that $\wedge^2 \sigma$ is irreducible? Upon posing this question in a talk at the Oklahoma Joint Automorphic Forms Seminar, A. Kable came up with a very elegant theorem which reflects the equivalence of **(i)** and **(iii)** in Theorem 1.1. We are grateful to him for allowing us to include his theorem and its proof in Section 6.4. Recall that in **(iii)**(α) of Theorem 1.1 above, we had to exclude the Asai transfer of a nondihedral cuspidal representation if Π is essentially self-dual. On the Galois side, this is reflected in the fact that if a four-dimensional irreducible representation σ is essentially self-dual of orthogonal type, then for $\wedge^2 \sigma$ to be reducible the image of σ should lie in the connected component of the identity in the algebraic group $\mathrm{GO}(4)$; see Theorem 6.5.

Cuspidality criteria are important not only for their intrinsic value in helping us better understand a given instance of functoriality but also because they have important arithmetic applications. D. Ramakrishnan and S. Wang [29] proved a cuspidality criterion for the transfer from $\mathrm{GL}(2) \times \mathrm{GL}(3)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(6)$ and used it to construct new cuspidal cohomology classes for $\mathrm{GL}(6)$. We refer to [22] for a brief survey of cohomological applications of Langlands functoriality. H. Kim and F. Shahidi [18] proved a cuspidality criterion for the symmetric fourth transfer from $\mathrm{GL}(2)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(5)$, which has been used in the study of special values of symmetric power L -functions by the second author and F. Shahidi [23]. Such a potential arithmetic application was indeed our original motivation to seek a cuspidality criterion for the exterior square transfer.

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2. SOME PRELIMINARIES

In this section we collect some results that we repeatedly use in later sections. To begin, we recall a theorem due to Jacquet and Shalika concerning strong multiplicity one for isobaric automorphic representations. Then we recall an analytic criterion in terms of Rankin–Selberg L -functions, due to Jacquet, Piatetski-Shapiro and Shalika, that characterizes when two cuspidal automorphic representations are equivalent. Next, we note that the natural transfer of automorphic representations of a quasi-split non-split general spin group $\mathrm{GSpin}^*(4)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(4)$ is in fact the Asai transfer. Finally, we recall some details from the Langlands–Shahidi machinery that will be of use to us, particularly when the ambient group is $\mathrm{GSpin}(m)$ with $m = 8, 10$ or 12 .

2.1. Some results of Jacquet, Piatetski-Shapiro, and Shalika. The following strong multiplicity one theorem for isobaric representations is due to Jacquet and Shalika [11, 12].

Theorem 2.1. *Let π_1 and π_2 be isobaric automorphic representations of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_F)$. Let S be a finite set of places of F , containing the archimedean places, such that both π_1 and π_2 are unramified outside S . If $\pi_{1,v} \cong \pi_{2,v}$ for all $v \notin S$, then $\pi_1 \cong \pi_2$.*

Another useful technical tool for us is the following theorem, due to Jacquet, Piatetski-Shapiro and Shalika [10], concerning Rankin–Selberg L -functions.

Theorem 2.2. *Let π_1 and π_2 be cuspidal automorphic representations of $\mathrm{GL}(n_1, \mathbb{A}_F)$ and $\mathrm{GL}(n_2, \mathbb{A}_F)$, respectively. Let S be a finite set of places containing the archimedean places of F and the ramified places of π_1 and π_2 . The partial Rankin–Selberg L -function $L^S(s, \pi_1 \times \pi_2)$ is holomorphic at $s = 1$ unless $n_1 = n_2$ and $\pi_2 \cong \pi_1^\vee$, and in which case it has a simple pole at $s = 1$.*

2.2. The Asai transfer and the quasi-split non-split $\mathrm{GSpin}^*(4)$. Let E/F be a quadratic extension of number fields and let $\Gamma = \Gamma_F$ denote the absolute Galois group of F . In this section we let G denote the group $\mathrm{GSpin}^*(4)$, a quasi-split non-split linear algebraic group over F , which is isomorphic to the split $\mathrm{GSpin}(4)$ over E . The L -group of G can be written as ${}^L G = \mathrm{GSO}(4, \mathbb{C}) \rtimes \Gamma$, where the Galois action, which factors through $\mathrm{Gal}(E/F)$, is described below. We note that $\mathrm{GSO}(4, \mathbb{C})$ denotes the special orthogonal similitude group; one can identify it as a quotient of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ given by

$$\mathrm{GSO}(4, \mathbb{C}) = \beta(\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})),$$

where β is the map on the right of the exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \longrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathrm{GO}(4, \mathbb{C}).$$

For details see [26, §2]. Furthermore, the Γ -action on $\mathrm{GSO}(4, \mathbb{C})$ is as follows. If $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and $g = \beta(g_1, g_2)$ with $g_i \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, then

$$\gamma \cdot g = \begin{cases} \beta(g_1, g_2) & \text{if } \gamma|_E = 1, \\ \beta(g_2, g_1) & \text{if } \gamma|_E \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

We also need to recall the Asai transfer. Consider the group $H = \mathrm{Res}_{E/F} \mathrm{GL}(2)$ as a group over F . Its L -group is given by

$${}^L H = (\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})) \rtimes \Gamma,$$

with the Galois action given by

$$(2.3) \quad \gamma \cdot (g_1, g_2) = \begin{cases} (g_1, g_2) & \text{if } \gamma|_E = 1, \\ (g_2, g_1) & \text{if } \gamma|_E \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

Let W be a 2-dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space, and let $V = W \otimes W$. After fixing a basis for W , we identify $\mathrm{GL}(W)$ with $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$. Consider the map

$$(2.4) \quad \mathrm{As} : (\mathrm{GL}(W) \times \mathrm{GL}(W)) \rtimes \Gamma \longrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V) \cong \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{C})$$

given, on pure tensors, by

$$\mathrm{As}(g_1, g_2; \gamma)(\xi_1 \otimes \xi_2) = \begin{cases} g_1 \xi_1 \otimes g_2 \xi_2 & \text{if } \gamma|_E = 1, \\ g_1 \xi_2 \otimes g_2 \xi_1 & \text{if } \gamma|_E \neq 1, \end{cases}$$

for all $\xi_i \in W$ and all $g_i \in \mathrm{GL}(W)$. It is straightforward to check that this map is indeed a homomorphism. It is called the Asai (or ‘twisted tensor’) homomorphism. (Alternatively, one could take the map satisfying $\mathrm{As}(g_1, g_2; \gamma)(\xi_1 \otimes \xi_2) = -g_1 \xi_2 \otimes g_2 \xi_1$ when $\gamma|_E \neq 1$. This choice would lead to a quadratic twist of the above map.)

Further, let $\iota : {}^L G \longrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V) \cong \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{C})$ be the map defined via

$$\iota(\beta(g_1, g_2); \gamma)(\xi_1 \otimes \xi_2) = \begin{cases} g_1 \xi_1 \otimes g_2 \xi_2 & \text{if } \gamma|_E = 1, \\ g_1 \xi_2 \otimes g_2 \xi_1 & \text{if } \gamma|_E \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

Again it is straightforward to check that this map is an L -homomorphism. It is now clear that $\iota \circ (\beta, \mathrm{id}) = \mathrm{As}$. In other words, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \rtimes \Gamma & \xrightarrow{(\beta, \mathrm{id})} & \mathrm{GSO}(4, \mathbb{C}) \rtimes \Gamma \\ & \searrow \mathrm{As} & \swarrow \iota \\ & \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{C}) & \end{array}$$

Assume that π is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_E)$ and let $\Pi = \mathrm{As}(\pi)$ be its Asai transfer to $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$. (See Krishnamurthy [19] or Ramakrishnan [26].) Then $\Pi = \iota(\beta(\pi))$, where $\beta(\pi)$ denotes the transfer of π to the group $\mathrm{GSpin}^*(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$, and $\iota(\beta(\pi))$ denotes the transfer of $\beta(\pi)$ from $\mathrm{GSpin}^*(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$. The transfer corresponding to β exists for formal reasons and the existence of the transfer corresponding to ι (for generic representations) is part of a joint work of the first author with F. Shahidi [2, 3].

2.3. The Langlands–Shahidi L -functions. Let $P = MN$ be a maximal proper parabolic subgroup of a connected reductive quasi-split linear algebraic group G , where M denotes a Levi subgroup and N denotes the unipotent radical of P . Let σ be a *generic* automorphic representation of $M(\mathbb{A}_F)$. Let r denote the adjoint action of the complex Langlands dual group \widehat{M} on the Lie algebra of the dual of N . Write $r = r_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus r_m$, where the r_i ’s denote the irreducible constituents of r and the ordering is according to the eigenvalue of the adjoint action as in, for example, [30, p.278]. The Langlands–Shahidi method then constructs the L -functions $L(s, \sigma, r_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$.

We need the following cases of the Langlands–Shahidi method. Let $G = \mathrm{GSpin}(2n + 6)$ with $n = 1, 2, 3$, and consider a maximal parabolic subgroup of G with Levi subgroup

$M = \mathrm{GL}(n) \times \mathrm{GSpin}(6)$. (One could also work with split spin groups as in [13, §3]; however, we find it more convenient to work with the similitude version of the groups.) The algebraic group $\mathrm{GSpin}(6)$ is isomorphic to a quotient of $\mathrm{GL}(1) \times \mathrm{Spin}(6)$ by a central subgroup $A = \{1, (-1, c)\}$, where c is the nontrivial element in the center of $\mathrm{Spin}(6)$ of order 2; see [2, Proposition 2.2]. The algebraic group $\mathrm{GL}(4)$ is isomorphic to a quotient of $\mathrm{GL}(1) \times \mathrm{SL}(4)$ by a cyclic central subgroup B of order 4. We identify $\mathrm{Spin}(6)$ with $\mathrm{SL}(4)$ such that B contains A . This way we get a natural map, defined over F , from $\mathrm{GSpin}(6)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(4)$, which in turn induces a map

$$(2.5) \quad f : M \longrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(n) \times \mathrm{GL}(4).$$

Let Π be an irreducible cuspidal representation of $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ and let σ be an irreducible cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_F)$, $n = 1, 2, 3$. Choose any irreducible constituent Σ of $\sigma \otimes \Pi|_{f(M(\mathbb{A}_F))}$ and let Σ also denote the corresponding representation of $M(\mathbb{A}_F)$. The Langlands–Shahidi method then gives

$$(2.6) \quad L(s, \Sigma, r_1) = L(s, \sigma \otimes \Pi, \rho_n \otimes \wedge^2 \rho_4),$$

where ρ_k denotes the standard representation of $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{C})$ and the L -function on the right-hand side is a Langlands L -function; see [13, §3]. We record a general fact that we need from the Langlands–Shahidi method.

Proposition 2.7. *Let w_G and w_M denote the longest elements of the Weyl group of G and M , respectively. Let $w_0 = w_G w_M$. If $w_0(\Sigma) \not\cong \Sigma$, then $L(s, \Sigma, r_1)$ is entire.*

Proof. This is a standard fact in the Langlands–Shahidi method. For example, see the proof of [13, Proposition 3.4]. \square

In order to apply the above proposition one needs to know the action of w_0 on a representation of $M(\mathbb{A}_F)$.

Proposition 2.8. *Let $G = \mathrm{GSpin}(2n + 6)$ with n a positive integer and let $\sigma \otimes \Pi$ be a representation of $M(\mathbb{A}_F)$ as above. Moreover, let w_0 be as above and denote its image under the map (2.5) by w_0 again. Then we have*

$$w_0(\sigma \otimes \Pi) = \begin{cases} \sigma^\vee \otimes (\Pi^\vee \otimes \omega_\sigma) & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \\ \sigma^\vee \otimes (\Pi \otimes \omega_\sigma) & \text{if } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

Here, ω_σ denotes the central character of σ .

Proof. Recall that the nontrivial automorphism of the Dynkin diagram of type A_m corresponds to an outer automorphism of $\mathrm{GL}(m + 1)$ and it conjugates an irreducible representation to its dual representation. The proof of the proposition will follow from a description of how w_0 acts on the root system of type D_r .

We use the Bourbaki notation for the simple roots:

$$\alpha_1 = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \dots, \alpha_{r-2} = \epsilon_{r-2} - \epsilon_{r-1}, \alpha_{r-1} = \epsilon_{r-1} - \epsilon_r, \alpha_r = \epsilon_{r-1} + \epsilon_r.$$

The Weyl group of G is isomorphic with $\{\pm 1\}^{r-1} \rtimes \mathcal{S}_r$ which we identify with a subgroup of signed $r \times r$ permutation matrices acting on the space $\mathbb{R}^r = \mathbb{R}\epsilon_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{R}\epsilon_r$. With this

identification observe that

$$w_G = \begin{cases} -I_r & \text{if } r \text{ is even,} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -I_{r-1} & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } r \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Let $r = n+3$ and let M be a maximal Levi subgroup of type $A_{n-1} \times A_3$ in $G = \mathrm{GSpin}(2r)$. The simple roots in the A_3 -factor are $\alpha_{r-1}, \alpha_{r-2}, \alpha_r$. The proposition follows by observing that

$$\begin{aligned} w_0(\alpha_{r-1}) &= w_G w_M(\alpha_{r-1}) = w_G(-\alpha_r) \\ &= w_G(-\epsilon_{r-1} - \epsilon_r) = \begin{cases} \epsilon_{r-1} + \epsilon_r = \alpha_r & \text{if } r \text{ is even,} \\ \epsilon_{r-1} - \epsilon_r = \alpha_{r-1} & \text{if } r \text{ is odd,} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} w_0(\alpha_r) &= w_G w_M(\alpha_r) = w_G(-\alpha_{r-1}) \\ &= w_G(-\epsilon_{r-1} + \epsilon_r) = \begin{cases} \epsilon_{r-1} - \epsilon_r = \alpha_{r-1} & \text{if } r \text{ is even,} \\ \epsilon_{r-1} + \epsilon_r = \alpha_r & \text{if } r \text{ is odd,} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

while

$$w_0(\alpha_{r-2}) = w_G w_M(\alpha_{r-2}) = w_G(-\alpha_{r-2}) = w_G(-\epsilon_{r-2} - \epsilon_{r-1}) = \alpha_{r-2}$$

in either case. Moreover, for $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ we have

$$w_0(\alpha_j) = w_G w_M(\alpha_j) = w_G(-\alpha_{n-j}) = w_G(-\epsilon_{n-j} + \epsilon_{n-j+1}) = \alpha_{n-j}.$$

This means that w_0 induces the nontrivial automorphism of the Dynkin diagram of the A_{n-1} -factor of M , and on the A_3 -factor it induces the nontrivial automorphism of the Dynkin diagram if and only if r is even.

Let $m = m(g, h)$ be an arbitrary element in the Levi subgroup M identified with $\mathrm{GL}(n) \times \mathrm{GSpin}(6)$, in $G = \mathrm{GSpin}(2n+6)$, where $g \in \mathrm{GL}(n)$ and $h \in \mathrm{GSpin}(6)$, and let $\nu = \nu(m)$ denote its similitude character value. Then

$$w_0 m(g, h) w_0^{-1} = m({}^t g^{-1} \nu(m), h^*),$$

where

$$h^* = \begin{cases} {}^t h^{-1} & \text{if } r \text{ is even,} \\ h & \text{if } r \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

We conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} w_0(\sigma \otimes \Pi)(m(g, h)) &= (\sigma \otimes \Pi)(m({}^t g^{-1} \nu(m), h^*)) \\ &= \sigma({}^t g^{-1}) \Pi(h^*) \omega_\sigma(\nu(m)) \\ &= \sigma^\vee(g) \Pi^*(h) \omega_\sigma(\nu(h)) \\ &= (\sigma^\vee \otimes (\Pi^* \otimes \omega_\sigma))(m(g, h)), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\Pi^* = \begin{cases} \Pi^\vee & \text{if } r \text{ is even,} \\ \Pi & \text{if } r \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Note that $r = n + 3$ is even if and only if n is odd. This completes the proof. \square

3. THE PROOF OF (ii) \Rightarrow (i)

We verify that for each of (ii)(a) through (ii)(d) the exterior square transfer $\wedge^2\Pi$ is not cuspidal. Indeed, it is not difficult to write down the isobaric decomposition for $\wedge^2\Pi$ in each case.

3.1. (ii)(a) \Rightarrow (i).

Proposition 3.1. *Let π_1 and π_2 be cuspidal automorphic representations of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_F)$. Let $\pi_1 \boxtimes \pi_2$ be the transfer to an automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$, whose existence was established in [24]. For brevity, we let $\Pi = \pi_1 \boxtimes \pi_2$ and $\omega = \omega_{\pi_1}\omega_{\pi_2}$. We have*

- (a) $\wedge^2(\pi_1 \boxtimes \pi_2) = (\mathrm{Sym}^2(\pi_1) \otimes \omega_{\pi_2}) \boxplus (\mathrm{Sym}^2(\pi_2) \otimes \omega_{\pi_1})$.
- (b) *Assuming Langlands functoriality one should expect*

$$\mathrm{Sym}^2(\pi_1 \boxtimes \pi_2) = (\mathrm{Sym}^2(\pi_1) \boxtimes \mathrm{Sym}^2(\pi_2)) \boxplus \omega_{\pi_1}\omega_{\pi_2}.$$

- (c) *The partial L-function $L^S(s, \wedge^2(\Pi) \otimes \omega^{-1})$ is entire while the partial L-function $L^S(s, \Pi, \mathrm{Sym}^2 \otimes \omega^{-1})$ has a pole at $s = 1$.*

Proof. The proof of (a) and (b), using Theorem 2.1, is an easy calculation using Satake parameters on both sides. More precisely, for a finite place v at which both π_1 and π_2 are unramified we let $\pi_{1,v}$ and $\pi_{2,v}$ have Frobenius-Hecke eigenvalues $t_1 = \mathrm{diag}(a_1, b_1)$ and $t_2 = \mathrm{diag}(a_2, b_2)$, respectively. Then

$$\wedge^2(t_1 \otimes t_2) = (\mathrm{diag}(a_1^2, a_1b_1, b_1^2) \cdot a_2b_2) \boxplus (\mathrm{diag}(a_2^2, a_2b_2, b_2^2) \cdot a_1b_1)$$

and

$$\mathrm{Sym}^2(t_1 \otimes t_2) = (\mathrm{diag}(a_1^2, a_1b_1, b_1^2) \otimes \mathrm{diag}(a_2^2, a_2b_2, b_2^2)) \boxplus (a_1b_1 \cdot a_2b_2).$$

Part (a) has also been observed by others; see [19, (7.27)] and [28, (2.6)], for example. For (b) to make sense one has to assume the symmetric square transfer from $\mathrm{GL}(4)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(10)$ and the automorphic tensor product from $\mathrm{GL}(3) \times \mathrm{GL}(3)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(9)$, both particular instances of functoriality.

To prove (c), observe that $\Pi^\vee \cong \Pi \otimes \omega^{-1}$, which implies

$$L^S(s, \Pi \times \Pi^\vee) = L^S(s, \wedge^2(\Pi) \otimes \omega^{-1})L^S(s, \Pi, \mathrm{Sym}^2 \otimes \omega^{-1}),$$

where S is a finite set of places including all the archimedean ones such that Π is unramified outside of S . From (a) we have $\wedge^2(\Pi) \otimes \omega^{-1} = \mathrm{Ad}(\pi_1) \boxplus \mathrm{Ad}(\pi_2)$. (Here $\mathrm{Ad}(\pi_i) = \mathrm{Sym}^2(\pi_i) \otimes \omega_{\pi_i}^{-1}$.) If π_i is not dihedral, then $\mathrm{Ad}(\pi_i)$ is cuspidal (by Gelbart-Jacquet [7]) and hence its partial L-function is entire. If π_i is dihedral, say $\pi_i = I_E^F(\chi)$, then it is easy to see that $\mathrm{Ad}(\pi_i) = \omega_{E/F} \boxplus I_E^F(\chi'\chi^{-1})$, where $\omega_{E/F}$ is the quadratic character of F associated to E by class field theory, and χ' is the nontrivial $\mathrm{Gal}(E/F)$ -conjugate of χ . Since π_i is cuspidal, the inducing character χ is Galois regular, i.e., $\chi' \neq \chi$, or equivalently $\chi'\chi^{-1}$ is a nontrivial character, whence $L^S(s, \mathrm{Ad}(\pi_i)) = L^S(s, \omega_{E/F})L^S(s, I_E^F(\chi'\chi^{-1}))$ is entire. (In particular, it

does not have a pole at $s = 1$.) Therefore $L^S(s, \wedge^2(\Pi) \otimes \omega^{-1}) = L^S(s, \text{Ad}(\pi_1))L^S(s, \text{Ad}(\pi_2))$ does not have a pole at $s = 1$. However, $L^S(s, \Pi \times \Pi^\vee)$ has a pole at $s = 1$, which implies that $L^S(s, \Pi, \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \omega^{-1})$ has a pole at $s = 1$.

Note that (c), unlike (b), is unconditional and does not depend on assuming unproven instances of functoriality. \square

3.2. (ii)(b) \Rightarrow (i).

Proposition 3.2. *Let E/F be a quadratic extension. Let π be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_E)$ and let $\Pi = \text{As}(\pi)$ be its Asai transfer. Assume that Π is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\text{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$. Then $\wedge^2 \Pi$ is cuspidal if and only if π is not dihedral.*

Proof. The proof depends on the following identity

$$\wedge^2(\text{As}(\pi)) = \mathbf{I}_F^E(\text{Sym}^2 \pi \otimes \omega'_\pi),$$

where $'$ means the nontrivial $\text{Gal}(E/F)$ -conjugate. (See [19, §7].) To begin, assume that π is not dihedral. By [26, Theorem 1.4] we know that $\text{As}(\pi)$ is cuspidal if and only if $\pi' \not\cong \pi \otimes \mu$ for any μ . If $\wedge^2 \Pi$ is not cuspidal, then

$$(\text{Sym}^2 \pi \otimes \omega'_\pi)' \cong \text{Sym}^2 \pi \otimes \omega'_\pi.$$

This implies that $\text{Sym}^2 \pi' \otimes \omega_\pi \cong \text{Sym}^2 \pi \otimes \omega'_\pi$, i.e., $\text{Ad}(\pi) \cong \text{Ad}(\pi')$. This, in turn, implies that $\pi' \cong \pi \otimes \mu$ (by [24, Theorem 4.1.2]), contradicting the fact that there is no such twist. Hence $\wedge^2 \Pi$ is cuspidal.

Next, assume that π is dihedral. In this case $\text{Sym}^2(\pi)$ is not cuspidal and therefore, $\mathbf{I}_F^E(\text{Sym}^2 \pi \otimes \omega'_\pi)$ cannot possibly be cuspidal. \square

3.3. (ii)(c) \Rightarrow (i).

Proposition 3.3. *Let Π be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\text{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ and assume that Π is a transfer from a cuspidal (generic) automorphic representation π of $\text{GSp}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$. Then*

$$\wedge^2 \Pi = \tilde{r}_5(\pi) \boxplus \omega_\pi,$$

where \tilde{r}_5 is a degree 5 representation of $\text{GSp}(4, \mathbb{C})$ defined below. In particular, $\wedge^2 \Pi$ is not cuspidal.

Proof. We use Kim [14, p. 2793]. As observed there, one has

$$\text{Sp}(4, \mathbb{C}) \xhookrightarrow{\iota} \text{GL}(4, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\wedge^2} \text{GL}(6, \mathbb{C})$$

and $\wedge^2 \circ \iota = r_5 \oplus \mathbb{1}$ decomposes into a direct sum of the trivial representation and a five-dimensional representation r_5 . Similarly,

$$\text{GSp}(4, \mathbb{C}) \xhookrightarrow{\tilde{\iota}} \text{GL}(4, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\wedge^2} \text{GL}(6, \mathbb{C})$$

and $\wedge^2 \circ \tilde{\iota} = \tilde{r}_5 \oplus \nu$, where ν is the similitude character of $\text{GSp}(4, \mathbb{C})$ and \tilde{r}_5 is a five-dimensional representation of $\text{GSp}(4, \mathbb{C})$. This implies the desired equality of automorphic representations. \square

Remark 3.4. Embedded in the above proof is the assertion that a cuspidal (generic) automorphic representation π of $\mathrm{GSp}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ admits a transfer to an automorphic representation $\tilde{r}_5(\pi)$ of $\mathrm{GL}_5(\mathbb{A}_F)$ corresponding to the representation \tilde{r}_5 . This depends on the generic transfer from $\mathrm{GSp}(4)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(4)$ (see Asgari-Shahidi [4]), and the exterior square transfer from $\mathrm{GL}(4)$ to $\mathrm{GL}(6)$ due to Kim [13].

3.4. **(ii)(d) \Rightarrow (i).**

Proposition 3.5. *Let π be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_E)$, where E/F is a quadratic extension, and let $\Pi = \mathbf{I}_F^E(\pi)$ be the automorphic induction of π to an automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$. Then $\wedge^2 \Pi$ is not cuspidal.*

Proof. It is known that

$$\wedge^2(\mathbf{I}_F^E(\pi)) = \mathrm{As}(\pi) \otimes \omega_{E/F} \boxplus \mathbf{I}_E^F(\omega_\pi),$$

where $\omega_{E/F}$ is the quadratic Hecke character of F associated to E/F by class field theory. See, for example, Kim [16, §3]. \square

4. THE PROOF OF **(i) \Rightarrow (iii)**

It is equivalent to prove that if Π is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ which neither has a nontrivial self-twist nor is essentially self-dual, then $\wedge^2(\Pi)$ is cuspidal. Observe that if an isobaric automorphic representation ρ of $\mathrm{GL}(6, \mathbb{A}_F)$ is not cuspidal, then it must have an isobaric summand of degree 1, 2, or 3, i.e., there exists a cuspidal representation σ of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_F)$, with $1 \leq n \leq 3$, such that $L^S(s, \rho \times \sigma)$ has a pole at $s = 1$. Again, S denotes a finite set of places of F , including all the archimedean ones, such that all the representations involved are unramified at places outside S . Now with Π as above, the cuspidality of $\wedge^2 \Pi$ follows from the following two propositions.

Proposition 4.1. *If $\Pi \not\cong \Pi^\vee \otimes \chi$ for all χ , then $L^S(s, \Pi \otimes \sigma, \wedge^2 \otimes \rho_2)$ is holomorphic at $s = 1$ for every cuspidal representation σ of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_F)$, $n = 1, 3$.*

Proof. Let Σ be as in (2.5). By Proposition 2.7, it is enough to show that $w_0(\Sigma) \not\cong \Sigma$. If we have $w_0(\Sigma) \cong \Sigma$, then $w_0(\sigma \otimes \Pi) \cong \sigma \otimes \Pi$. On the other hand, by Proposition 2.8 we have $w_0(\sigma \otimes \Pi) \cong \sigma^\vee \otimes (\Pi^\vee \otimes \omega_\sigma)$. In particular, we must have $\Pi \cong \Pi^\vee \otimes \omega_\sigma$ contradicting the hypothesis. \square

Proposition 4.2. *If $\Pi \not\cong \Pi \otimes \chi$ for all nontrivial χ , then $L^S(s, \Pi \otimes \sigma, \wedge^2 \otimes \rho_2)$ is holomorphic at $s = 1$ for every cuspidal representation σ of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_F)$.*

Proof. The same argument as in the above proof works as long as $\omega_\sigma \neq \mathbb{1}$ because by Proposition 2.8 we have $w_0(\sigma \otimes \Pi) \cong \sigma^\vee \otimes (\Pi \otimes \omega_\sigma) \not\cong \sigma \otimes \Pi$. This means that if σ is a cuspidal representation of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_F)$ with nontrivial central character, then σ cannot occur as an isobaric summand of $\wedge^2(\Pi)$.

Now suppose that σ is a cuspidal representation of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_F)$ with trivial central character and that σ is an isobaric summand of $\wedge^2(\Pi)$. Then the representation $\sigma \otimes \theta^2$ occurs in $\wedge^2(\Pi \otimes \theta)$ for any Hecke character θ . Note that $\Pi \otimes \theta$ also satisfies the hypothesis that it has no nontrivial self-twists. Choose θ such that

$$\omega_{\sigma \otimes \theta^2} = \omega_\sigma \theta^4 = \theta^4 \neq \mathbb{1}$$

to get a contradiction. \square

5. THE PROOF OF (iii) \Rightarrow (ii)

We prove that if Π satisfies (iii)(β), then it is of the form (ii)(d), and if it satisfies (iii)(α), then it is one of (ii)(a)–(c).

5.1. (iii)(β) \implies (ii)(d). Assume that

$$(5.1) \quad \Pi \cong \Pi \otimes \chi$$

for some nontrivial χ . Taking central characters we have $\chi^4 = \mathbb{1}$. If $\chi^2 \neq \mathbb{1}$, then we may replace χ with χ^2 in (5.1), which means we may assume that the character χ in (5.1) is quadratic. We want to show that Π is induced from a quadratic extension. If Π is a representation of $\mathrm{GL}(2)$, then the analogous statement is a well-known result due to Labesse-Langlands [20]. In our case it follows from the work of Arthur-Clozel [1] and some L -function arguments as we explain below.

Lemma 5.2. *Let Π be a cuspidal representation of $\mathrm{GL}(2n, \mathbb{A}_F)$ satisfying $\Pi \cong \Pi \otimes \chi$ for a nontrivial quadratic character χ . Then $\Pi = \mathbf{I}_E^F(\pi)$, where E/F is the quadratic extension associated with χ and π is a cuspidal representation of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_E)$.*

Proof. We first claim that the base change Π_E is not cuspidal. To see this, assume that it is cuspidal. For a finite set S of places of F and the corresponding set T of places of E lying above those in S , as before, we have

$$(5.3) \quad \begin{aligned} L^T(s, \Pi_E \times \Pi_E^\vee) &= L^S(s, \Pi \times \Pi^\vee) L^S(s, \Pi \times \Pi^\vee \otimes \chi) \\ &= L^S(s, \Pi \times \Pi^\vee)^2. \end{aligned}$$

For sufficiently large S , the left hand side of (5.3) has a simple pole at $s = 1$ while the right hand side has a double pole at $s = 1$. This contradiction shows that Π_E is not cuspidal. This means that $\Pi_E = \pi_1 \boxplus \pi_2$, where π_i are cuspidal representations of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{A}_E)$. Further, $\pi_1 \not\cong \pi_2$, because if they are equivalent, then

$$L^S(s, \Pi \times \Pi^\vee)^2 = L^T(s, \Pi_E \times \Pi_E^\vee) = L^T(s, \pi_1 \times \pi_1^\vee)^4,$$

but $L^S(s, \Pi \times \Pi^\vee)^2$ has a double pole and $L^T(s, \pi_1 \times \pi_1^\vee)^4$ has a pole of order 4 at $s = 1$.

Next, we claim that $\Pi \cong \mathbf{I}_E^F(\pi_1)$. To show this it is enough to prove that the partial L -function $L^S(s, \mathbf{I}_E^F(\pi_1) \times \Pi^\vee)$ has a simple pole at $s = 1$. This follows from

$$(5.4) \quad \begin{aligned} L^S(s, \mathbf{I}_E^F(\pi_1) \times \Pi^\vee) &= L^S(s, \mathbf{I}_E^F(\pi_1 \times \Pi_E^\vee)) \\ &= L^T(s, \pi_1 \times \Pi_E^\vee) \\ &= L^T(s, \pi_1 \times \pi_1^\vee) L^T(s, \pi_1 \times \pi_2^\vee). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\pi_2 \not\cong \pi_1$ we know that $L^T(s, \pi_1 \times \pi_1^\vee) L^T(s, \pi_1 \times \pi_2^\vee)$ has a simple pole at $s = 1$. \square

5.2. **(iii)(α) \implies (ii)(a)–(c).** Now assume that

$$(5.4) \quad \Pi \cong \Pi^\vee \otimes \chi$$

for some χ . For a finite set S of places of F , as before, we have

$$\begin{aligned} L^S(s, \Pi \times \Pi^\vee) &= L^S(s, \Pi \times (\Pi \otimes \chi^{-1})) \\ &= L^S(s, (\Pi \times \Pi) \otimes \chi^{-1}) \\ &= L^S(s, \Pi, \wedge^2 \otimes \chi^{-1}) L^S(s, \Pi, \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \chi^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

The last two L -functions are the standard twisted exterior square and twisted symmetric square L -functions of Π . If S is a sufficiently large set, then $L^S(s, \Pi \times \Pi^\vee)$ has a simple pole at $s = 1$. Therefore one and exactly one of the partial twisted exterior or symmetric square L -functions has a simple pole at $s = 1$.

First, assume that $L^S(s, \Pi, \wedge^2 \otimes \chi^{-1})$ has a pole at $s = 1$. Then there exists a cuspidal representation π , which may be taken to be globally generic, of $\text{GSp}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ such that Π is the functorial transfer of π , i.e., Π is a representation as in **(ii)(c)**. This result has been known for a long time and, we believe, is originally due to Jacquet, Piatetski-Shapiro, and Shalika. See Gan-Takeda [6] for a proof. It would also follow from the more general method of “descent” as we explain below.

Next, assume that $L^S(s, \Pi, \text{Sym}^2 \otimes \chi^{-1})$ has a pole at $s = 1$. Taking central characters in (5.4) we have $\omega_\Pi = \omega_\Pi^{-1} \chi^4$. In other words, $\mu = \omega_\Pi \chi^{-2}$ is a quadratic character. If μ is trivial, then Π is a transfer from a cuspidal representation π of $\text{GSpin}(4)$, a split connected reductive group of type D_4 whose derived group is $\text{Spin}(4)$. If μ is nontrivial, then Π is a functorial transfer from the quasi-split non-split group $\text{GSpin}^*(4)$ associated with the quadratic extension E/F attached to μ . These facts can be proved using the “descent” method of Ginzburg-Rallis-Soudry. If χ is trivial, then Π would be a transfer from a special orthogonal or symplectic group. We refer to Ginzburg-Rallis-Soudry [8, Theorem A] and Soudry [31, Theorem 4 and 12] for the proofs for classical groups, and Hundley-Sayag [9] for the case of GSpin groups.

With the above notation, if μ is trivial, then Π is as in **(ii)(a)**, and if it is nontrivial then Π is as in **(ii)(b)**.

6. EXAMPLES AND COMPLEMENTS

In this section we give a few examples of our main result. In some of them the proposed representation Π of $\text{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ is not yet proved to be automorphic, but it is conjecturally so. We also comment on possible intersection among the four cases in part **(ii)** of Theorem 1.1. Finally, we present a theorem due to A. Kable on when the exterior square of an irreducible four-dimensional representation is reducible.

6.1. **K. Martin's G_{192} .** The matrices

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$c = \begin{bmatrix} & & -1 & \\ -i & & & 1 \\ & & & \\ & -i & & \end{bmatrix}, \quad d = \begin{bmatrix} & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \\ 1 & & & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

in $GL(4, \mathbb{C})$ generate a group G_{192} of order 192. Let ρ be the four-dimensional representation of the group G_{192} given by inclusion. Then ρ is an irreducible representation. In [21] K. Martin showed that ρ is modular, i.e., there exists a (cuspidal) automorphic representation $\Pi(\rho)$ that corresponds to ρ .

Example 6.1. Let $\Pi_1 = \Pi(\rho)$. Then Π_1 is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $GL(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$. Moreover, it is neither essentially self-dual nor does it have a nontrivial self-twist. It is not on the list of possibilities of **(ii)**. Furthermore, $\wedge^2 \Pi_1$ is cuspidal. In other words, Π_1 is an example of a cuspidal representation which does not satisfy any of **(i)**–**(iii)** of Theorem 1.1.

Proof. First we check that $\wedge^2(\rho)$ is an irreducible representation. To see this consider the standard basis $\langle e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 \rangle$ for \mathbb{C}^4 and fix the ordered basis $\langle w_1, w_2, \dots, w_6 \rangle$ of $\mathbb{C}^6 = \wedge^2 \mathbb{C}^4$ given by

$$w_1 = e_1 \otimes e_2 - e_2 \otimes e_1, \quad w_2 = e_1 \otimes e_3 - e_3 \otimes e_1, \quad w_3 = e_1 \otimes e_4 - e_4 \otimes e_1,$$

$$w_4 = e_2 \otimes e_3 - e_3 \otimes e_2, \quad w_5 = e_2 \otimes e_4 - e_4 \otimes e_2, \quad w_6 = e_3 \otimes e_4 - e_4 \otimes e_3.$$

Let A, B, C, D be the images of a, b, c, d under \wedge^2 , respectively. Then, with respect to the above basis, we have

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & -1 & & & & \\ & & -1 & & & \\ & & & -1 & & \\ & & & & -1 & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & -1 & & & \\ & & & -1 & & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & -1 & \\ & -i & & & & \\ & & -i & & & \\ & & & i & & \\ & & & & i & \\ 1 & & & & & \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & -1 \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & & -1 \\ & & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

It is easy to check that if a 6×6 matrix X commutes with $A, B,$ and $C,$ then it has to be of the form

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} a & & & & & b \\ & c & & & & \\ & & e & f & & \\ & & -f & e & & \\ & & & & d & \\ -b & & & & & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

Further, if $XD = DX,$ then $a = c = d = e$ and $b = f = 0,$ i.e., X is a scalar matrix. Therefore, $\text{Hom}_{G_{192}}(\wedge^2 \rho, \wedge^2 \rho) = \mathbb{C}$ and, by Schur's lemma, the representation $\wedge^2 \rho$ is irreducible. This implies that $\wedge^2 \Pi_1$ is cuspidal. (This is because if a complex Galois representation σ is modular, i.e., corresponds to an automorphic representation $\pi = \pi(\sigma),$ then σ is irreducible if and only if π is cuspidal. This fact follows from $L(s, \sigma \otimes \sigma^\vee) = L(s, \pi \times \pi^\vee);$ see Ramakrishnan [27, Introduction].) Martin observes that $\rho,$ and hence $\Pi_1,$ is not essentially self-dual. Clearly Π_1 is not on the list of possibilities in **(ii)** of the main theorem because if it were, then $\wedge^2 \Pi_1$ would not be cuspidal (see Section 3). Hence Π_1 does not satisfy any of the equivalent statements of Theorem 1.1. \square

In [21] Martin considers a four-dimensional irreducible representation ρ of the absolute Galois group of \mathbb{Q} whose image in $\text{PGL}(4, \mathbb{C}),$ denoted $\bar{G},$ is an extension of A_4 by $V_4.$ In this situation \bar{G} is either $V_4 \rtimes A_4$ or $V_4 \cdot A_4.$ In the former case ρ is of $\text{GO}(4)$ -type and $\Pi = \Pi(\rho)$ is a transfer from $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_F) \times \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_F),$ which is contained in our **(ii)(a).** The example of G_{192} is an instance of the latter situation. In either case, $\Pi(\rho)$ may also be thought of as being obtained by automorphic induction across a non-normal quartic extension with no quadratic subextension.

6.2. The standard representation of $S_5.$ Consider a tower of number fields $\tilde{J}/J/E/F.$ Here, E/F and \tilde{J}/J are quadratic extensions, J/E is an A_5 -extension, J/F is an S_5 -extension, \tilde{J}/E is an $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)$ -extension, and \tilde{J}/F is Galois. (Recall that $A_5 \cong \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5).$) In what follows we identify A_5, S_5 and $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)$ with these Galois groups.

Let σ be the standard four-dimensional irreducible representation of $S_5,$

$$\sigma : S_5 \longrightarrow \text{GL}(4, \mathbb{C}).$$

Here are some properties of $\sigma:$

- (1) $\wedge^2 \sigma$ is a six-dimensional irreducible representation of S_5 (see [5, §3.2]).
- (2) $\sigma|_{A_5}$ is irreducible (because $\sigma \not\cong \sigma \otimes \epsilon,$ where ϵ is the sign character of S_5).
- (3) $\wedge^2(\sigma|_{A_5}) = (\wedge^2 \sigma)|_{A_5}$ is reducible (because $\wedge^2(\sigma) \cong \wedge^2(\sigma) \otimes \epsilon$), and its irreducible constituents are both of degree 3.
- (4) σ is self-dual (because the character of σ has integer values).
- (5) $\sigma|_{A_5} = \rho_1 \otimes \rho_2,$ where ρ_1 and ρ_2 are the two-dimensional irreducible representations of $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)$ (see [15, Lemma 5.1]).

We need some details about the $\rho_i.$ Let $\tilde{\rho}$ be the unique (up to twists) cuspidal representation of $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)$ whose restriction to $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)$ is reducible. In this case, $\tilde{\rho}|_{\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)} = \rho_1 \oplus \rho_2.$ If $g \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5) - Z(\mathbb{F}_5)\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5),$ then $\rho_1^g = \rho_2.$ Here Z is the center of $\text{GL}(2).$ Conjugating $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)$ by such an element g induces the nontrivial outer automorphism of $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)$

because if it were an inner automorphism, then we would have $\rho_1 \cong \rho_2$, which contradicts the fact that the restriction from GL_2 to SL_2 is multiplicity free.

Let ρ denote either ρ_1 or ρ_2 . In constructing examples (to illustrate our main theorem), we make the following *assumption*: ρ is modular, i.e., there exists a cuspidal automorphic representation $\pi(\rho)$ of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_E)$ with $\rho \leftrightarrow \pi(\rho)$. In this situation, it is expected [17] that there exists an automorphic representation $\pi(\sigma)$ of $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ with $\pi(\sigma) \leftrightarrow \sigma$ and $\pi(\sigma)$ is the Asai transfer of $\pi(\rho)$, i.e., $\pi(\sigma) = \mathrm{As}(\pi(\rho))$.

Example 6.2. Let $\Pi_2 = \pi(\sigma) = \mathrm{As}(\pi(\rho))$. Then Π_2 is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$ which is self-dual. However, it is the Asai transfer of a nondihedral cuspidal representation. Moreover, it has no nontrivial self-twists and it is not on the list of possibilities in **(ii)**. Furthermore, its exterior square transfer $\wedge^2 \Pi_2$ is cuspidal. In other words, Π_2 is an example of a cuspidal representation which does not satisfy any of **(i)**–**(iii)** of Theorem 1.1.

Proof. Since $\Pi_2 = \pi(\sigma)$ and σ is irreducible, we conclude that Π_2 is cuspidal. (Cuspidality of Π_2 may also be seen by appealing to the cuspidality criterion for the Asai transfer due to Ramakrishnan [26, Theorem 1.4].)

Next, we note that Π_2 is self-dual and is the Asai transfer of a cuspidal representation, namely $\pi(\rho)$. Note that $\pi(\rho)$ is not dihedral as ρ is not induced from a character of an index two subgroup because there is no such subgroup in $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)$. Also, Π_2 has no nontrivial self-twists because σ has no nontrivial self-twists.

Finally, note that $\wedge^2 \Pi_2$ is cuspidal since $\wedge^2 \Pi_2 = \wedge^2 \pi(\sigma) = \pi(\wedge^2 \sigma)$ and $\wedge^2 \sigma$ is an irreducible representation implying that $\pi(\wedge^2 \sigma)$ is cuspidal. (See, for example, Ramakrishnan [27, Introduction].) \square

Example 6.3. Let $\Pi_3 = (\Pi_2)_E$ be the base change of Π_2 to an automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_E)$. Then Π_3 is a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_E)$ which is self-dual and is not the Asai transfer of a nondihedral representation. It is contained in **(ii)**(a) and its exterior square transfer $\wedge^2 \Pi_3$ is not cuspidal. In other words, Π_3 is an example of a cuspidal representation which satisfies **(i)**–**(iii)** of Theorem 1.1.

Proof. To see cuspidality of Π_3 , as well as the fact that it is contained in **(ii)**(a), note that

$$\Pi_3 = (\Pi_2)_E = \pi(\sigma)_E = \pi(\sigma|_{A_5}) = \pi(\rho_1 \otimes \rho_2) = \pi(\rho_1) \boxtimes \pi(\rho_2).$$

Neither ρ_i is monomial since $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)$ does not have an index two subgroup. Applying the cuspidality criterion for $\pi(\rho_1) \boxtimes \pi(\rho_2)$ due to Ramakrishnan [25, Theorem 11.1], we see that Π_3 is not cuspidal if and only if $\pi(\rho_1) \cong \pi(\rho_2) \otimes \mu$ for some Hecke character μ of E . On the other hand, $\pi(\rho_2) \otimes \mu = \pi(\rho_2 \otimes \mu)$, where we identify the Hecke character μ with a character of the absolute Galois group of E via global class field theory. Hence, we have $\pi(\rho_1) = \pi(\rho_2 \otimes \mu)$. This implies that $\rho_1 \cong \rho_2 \otimes \mu$ (since, for any two Galois representations τ_1 and τ_2 , one has $\pi(\tau_1) \cong \pi(\tau_2)$ if and only if $\tau_1 \cong \tau_2$; one can see this by considering the equality $L^S(s, \pi(\tau_1) \times \pi(\tau_2)^\vee) = L^S(s, \tau_1 \otimes \tau_2^\vee)$). Therefore, μ is a character of $\mathrm{Gal}(\tilde{J}/E) = \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_5)$, a perfect group, hence μ is trivial. Whence $\rho_1 = \rho_2$, which contradicts the fact that they are inequivalent as was observed earlier.

Next, observe that $\wedge^2 \Pi_3$ is not cuspidal because

$$\wedge^2 \Pi_3 = \wedge^2(\pi(\rho_1) \boxtimes \pi(\rho_2)) = (\mathrm{Sym}^2(\pi(\rho_1)) \otimes \omega_{\pi(\rho_2)}) \oplus (\mathrm{Sym}^2(\pi(\rho_2)) \otimes \omega_{\pi(\rho_1)}),$$

which is of isobaric type (3, 3). (See Proposition 3.1.)

Finally, we observe that Π_3 is self-dual because σ , and hence $\sigma|_{A_5}$, is self-dual and that Π_3 could not be an Asai transfer of a nondihedral representation because if it were, then $\wedge^2(\Pi_3)$ would be cuspidal by Proposition 3.2. \square

6.3. On possible intersections between representations in (ii). The purpose of this subsection is to show that the cases (ii)(a) through (ii)(d) are not mutually exclusive.

Example 6.4. Let $\pi = \mathbf{I}_E^F(\chi)$ be a cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_F)$ which is automorphically induced from a Hecke character χ of E , where E/F is a quadratic extension. Let τ be a nondihedral cuspidal automorphic representation of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_F)$. Let $\Pi_4 = \pi \boxtimes \tau$. Then Π_4 is a representation that is common to (ii)(a), (ii)(c) and (ii)(d).

Proof. From Ramakrishnan's cuspidality criterion [25, Theorem 11.1] we know that Π_4 is a cuspidal representation of $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$. By construction, Π_4 is in (ii)(a).

We observe that

$$\Pi_4 = \mathbf{I}_E^F(\chi) \boxtimes \tau = \mathbf{I}_E^F(\chi \otimes \tau_E).$$

Since the induced representation $\mathbf{I}_E^F(\chi \otimes \tau_E)$ is cuspidal, the inducing representation $\chi \otimes \tau_E$ is, *a fortiori*, cuspidal. Hence Π_4 is in (ii)(d).

Now we claim that Π is also a transfer from a (generic) cuspidal representation of $\mathrm{GSp}(4, \mathbb{A}_F)$. To see this we recall the following well known identities:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Sym}^2(\mathbf{I}_E^F(\chi)) &= \mathbf{I}_E^F(\chi^2) \boxplus \chi|_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times}, \\ \wedge^2(\mathbf{I}_E^F(\chi)) &= \chi|_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times} \cdot \omega_{E/F}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\omega_{E/F}$ is the quadratic Hecke character of F associated to E/F by class field theory. In particular, the central character of π is given by $\omega_\pi = \chi|_{\mathbb{A}_F^\times} \cdot \omega_{E/F}$. From Proposition 3.1 we have

$$\wedge^2(\pi \boxtimes \tau) = (\mathrm{Sym}^2(\pi) \otimes \omega_\tau) \boxplus (\mathrm{Sym}^2(\tau) \otimes \omega_\pi).$$

For brevity write $\omega = \omega_\pi \omega_\tau$. We deduce that

$$\wedge^2(\Pi_4) = (\mathbf{I}_E^F(\chi^2) \otimes \omega_\tau) \boxplus \omega \omega_{E/F} \boxplus (\mathrm{Sym}^2(\tau) \otimes \omega_\pi).$$

Hence, the partial L -function $L^S(s, \Pi, \wedge^2 \otimes (\omega \omega_{E/F})^{-1})$ has a pole at $s = 1$. Applying a recent result of Gan and Takeda [6] we conclude that Π is a transfer from $\mathrm{GSp}(4)$, i.e., Π is in (ii)(c). \square

6.4. A calculation on the Galois side. As mentioned in the introduction, one may ask for an irreducibility criterion on the *Galois side*, i.e., for ℓ -adic Galois representations or complex representations of the Langlands group \mathcal{L}_F , which reflects the cuspidality criterion one is looking for. In this section we present such a theorem due to A. Kable. We are grateful to him for the permission to include this material here. Theorem 6.5 below is the analogue of the equivalence of (i) and (iii) in Theorem 1.1. We begin by reviewing some preliminaries.

Let k be an algebraically closed field whose characteristic is not two and let V be a four-dimensional k -vector space. Fix a nonzero element $\eta \in \wedge^4 V$. There is a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form B on $\wedge^2 V$ defined by $\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 = B(\omega_1, \omega_2)\eta$ for all $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \wedge^2 V$.

The bilinear space $(\wedge^2 V, B)$ is isomorphic to the orthogonal sum of three hyperbolic planes. Let $\mathrm{GO}(B)$ be the group of similitudes of B , $\lambda : \mathrm{GO}(B) \rightarrow k^\times$ the similitude character, and $\mathrm{GSO}(B)$ the subgroup of proper similitudes. This subgroup consists of those $T \in \mathrm{GO}(B)$ such that $\det(T) = \lambda(T)^3$, and it coincides with the connected component of the identity in the algebraic group $\mathrm{GO}(B)$. (In the literature, the group $\mathrm{GSO}(B)$ is also denoted by $\mathrm{SGO}(B)$ or $\mathrm{GO}^+(B)$.) We use similar notation also for the similitude groups of forms on V itself. Let $\rho : \mathrm{GL}(V) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(\wedge^2 V)$ be the homomorphism $\rho(S) = \wedge^2 S$.

Let G be a group and let σ be an irreducible representation of G on V . Recall that σ is *essentially self-dual* if there is a character χ of G such that $\sigma^\vee \cong \chi \otimes \sigma$. In this case, χ^{-1} is a subrepresentation of $\sigma \otimes \sigma$. We say that σ has *symplectic type* if χ^{-1} occurs in $\wedge^2 \sigma$ and *orthogonal type* if χ^{-1} occurs in $\mathrm{Sym}^2 \sigma$. If σ is essentially self-dual of orthogonal type, then there is a nonzero symmetric bilinear form C on V such that G acts on V by similitudes of C . The kernel of C is a G -invariant proper subspace of V and hence trivial. Thus, C is nondegenerate and $\sigma(G) \subset \mathrm{GO}(C)$. If $\sigma(G) \subset \mathrm{GSO}(C)$, then we say that σ is of *proper orthogonal type*; otherwise, we say that σ is of *improper orthogonal type*. Finally, we say that σ has a *nontrivial quadratic self-twist* if there is a nontrivial $\{\pm 1\}$ -valued character χ of G such that $\sigma \cong \chi \otimes \sigma$.

Theorem 6.5 (A. Kable). *Let σ be an irreducible 4-dimensional representation of a group G over an algebraically closed field whose characteristic is not two. Then the following two conditions on σ are equivalent:*

- (1) $\wedge^2 \sigma$ is reducible.
- (2) σ satisfies at least one of the following:
 - (a) is essentially self-dual of symplectic type,
 - (b) has a nontrivial quadratic self-twist, or
 - (c) is essentially self-dual of proper orthogonal type.

Toward the proof of the above theorem, we begin with a lemma.

Lemma 6.6. *The bilinear space $(\wedge^2 V, B)$ has the following properties.*

- (1) The image of ρ is $\mathrm{GSO}(B)$.
- (2) An isotropic line in $\wedge^2 V$ has the form $\wedge^2 Q$, where $Q < V$ is a uniquely determined 2-dimensional subspace of V .
- (3) An isotropic 3-space in $\wedge^2 V$ either has the form $L \wedge V$, where $L < V$ is a uniquely determined line, or the form $\wedge^2 U$, where $U < V$ is a uniquely determined 3-space.
- (4) Let $W < \wedge^2 V$ be a 3-space on which B is nondegenerate. Then there is a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form C on V such that

$$\{g \in \mathrm{GL}(V) \mid \rho(g)(W) = W\} = \mathrm{GSO}(C).$$

The form C is determined by W up to scalars. Every nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on V occurs in this way for a suitable choice of W .

Proof. We omit the proofs of (1), (2), and (3), as they are easy exercises, and briefly sketch the proof of (4). Let Q be the quadric hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}(\wedge^2 V)$ consisting of null vectors for B . By (2), we may identify Q with the Grassmannian of lines in $\mathbb{P}(V)$. Let W be a 3-dimensional subspace of $\wedge^2 V$ on which B is nondegenerate, and $Y = \mathbb{P}(W) \cap Q$ be the

smooth plane conic defined by $B|_W$. Let T be the subvariety of $\mathbb{P}(V)$ obtained by taking the union of the lines in $\mathbb{P}(V)$ corresponding to points of Y . It is easily verified that T is a smooth quadric hypersurface, and so there is a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form C on V , unique up to scalars, such that T has equation $C(v, v) = 0$. An element $g \in \mathrm{GL}(V)$ preserves T together with the ruling $T \rightarrow Y$ sending a line in T to the corresponding point of Y if and only if $g \in \mathrm{GSO}(C)$. From the construction, the set of g with this property is the same as the set of all g such that $\rho(g)(W) = W$. The last claim in (4) follows from the fact that $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ acts transitively on the set of all nondegenerate symmetric bilinear forms on V . \square

Proposition 6.7. *The representation (σ, V) is essentially self-dual of symplectic type if and only if $\wedge^2 V$ contains a G -invariant line.*

Proof. This follows immediately from the definitions. \square

Lemma 6.8. *There is no G -invariant isotropic 3-space in $\wedge^2 V$.*

Proof. If there is such a 3-space, then, by Lemma 6.6, it is of the form $L \wedge V$ or of the form $\wedge^2 U$. Note that G -invariance of the 3-space combined with the uniqueness statements in Lemma 6.6 imply that L or U is also G -invariant, which contradicts irreducibility of σ . \square

The proof of the following proposition would be substantially simpler if the action of G on $\wedge^2 V$ were completely reducible. However, in the current generality, this need not be true.

Proposition 6.9. *Suppose that σ is not essentially self-dual of symplectic type. Then σ has a nontrivial quadratic self-twist if and only if $\wedge^2 V$ contains a G -invariant 2-space.*

Proof. Suppose first that σ has a nontrivial quadratic self-twist, say by the character χ . Let H be the kernel of χ and recall that, by Clifford theory, $\sigma|_H$ is the sum of two 2-dimensional subrepresentations. Let $W < V$ be the H -invariant 2-space on which one of these subrepresentations is realized. Then it is easy to see that the G -translates of $\wedge^2 W$ span a G -invariant 2-space in $\wedge^2 V$. (The reader should compare this with the proof of Proposition 3.5. Indeed, the 2-dimensional G -invariant subspace is the induction to G of the determinant character of the representation of H on W . Recall that if σ is a Galois representation that corresponds to an automorphic representation π , then the determinant character of σ corresponds to the central character of π .)

Now suppose that $\wedge^2 V$ contains a G -invariant 2-space P . The kernel of $B|_P$ is G -invariant and thus is either $\{0\}$ or P , for the first hypothesis implies that there can be no G -invariant line in $\wedge^2 V$. Suppose that the kernel is P . Then the 4-space P^\perp contains P and the form B and the action of G pass down to P^\perp/P . Suppose that B has a nontrivial kernel in P^\perp/P . This kernel cannot be all of P^\perp/P , for then P^\perp would be an isotropic 4-space in $\wedge^2 V$. Thus the kernel must be a line in P^\perp/P and this kernel is necessarily G -invariant. The preimage of this line in P^\perp is an isotropic G -invariant 3-space in $\wedge^2 V$, contrary to Lemma 6.8. We conclude that $(P^\perp/P, B)$ is a nondegenerate quadratic 2-space. Such a space is isomorphic to a hyperbolic plane and hence contains exactly two isotropic lines. The action of G on P^\perp/P is by similitudes, hence it permutes these lines. Taking the preimage in P^\perp , we obtain two isotropic 3-spaces Λ_1 and Λ_2 in $\wedge^2 V$ that are permuted by G . By Lemma

6.8, these isotropic G -spaces cannot be fixed by G and we conclude that the stabilizer of each is a subgroup H of index two in G . By repeating the argument of Lemma 6.8 with H in place of G , we conclude that there is either a line $L < V$ or a 3-space $U < V$ that is H -invariant. By replacing σ by σ^\vee if necessary, we may assume that the former possibility holds. Let $g_0 \in G - H$. Then the 2-space $L + \sigma(g_0)L$ is easily seen to be G -invariant, contrary to the irreducibility of σ and σ^\vee . This contradiction finally allows us to conclude that the restriction of B to P is nondegenerate.

We now repeat the argument of the previous paragraph with the space P in place of the space P^\perp/P . It yields an index two subgroup H of G and two isotropic lines in $\wedge^2 V$ that are fixed by H . By Lemma 6.6, each of these lines has the form $\wedge^2 Q$ with $Q < V$ a 2-space. By the uniqueness assertion from Lemma 6.6, each of these 2-spaces is H -invariant. It now follows from Clifford theory that if χ is the nontrivial $\{\pm 1\}$ -valued character on G whose kernel is H , then $\chi \otimes \sigma \cong \sigma$. Thus σ has a nontrivial quadratic self-twist, as required. \square

Proposition 6.10. *Suppose that σ is neither essentially self-dual of symplectic type nor has a nontrivial quadratic self-twist. Then σ is essentially self-dual of proper orthogonal type if and only if $\wedge^2 V$ contains a G -invariant 3-space.*

Proof. Let $W < \wedge^2 V$ be a G -invariant 3-space. By Lemma 6.8, W cannot be isotropic. The group G acts on W by similitudes and so the kernel of $B|_W$ is G -invariant. We have just observed that this kernel cannot be W and, by the hypotheses and the preceding results, it cannot be of dimension 1 or 2. Thus the restriction of B to W is nondegenerate. It follows from Lemma 6.6 that there is a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form C on V such that $\sigma(G) \subset \text{GSO}(C)$. This implies that σ is essentially self-dual of proper orthogonal type.

Now suppose that σ is essentially self-dual of proper orthogonal type, so that there is a nondegenerate bilinear form C on V such that $\sigma(G) \subset \text{GSO}(C)$. By Lemma 6.6, there is a 3-space $W \subset \wedge^2 V$ such that $\rho(\text{GSO}(C))$ preserves W . In particular, W is G -invariant, and the reverse implication is proved. \square

Proof of Theorem 6.5. The representation $\wedge^2 \sigma$ is essentially self-dual. Thus if it has any proper nonzero G -invariant subspace, it necessarily has such a subspace of dimension at most 3. The proof follows from Propositions 6.7, 6.9 and 6.10. \square

6.5. Exception in (iii)(α). Using Theorem 6.5 it is possible to explain the seemingly strange exception in (iii)(α) of Theorem 1.1. For this we first set up some notation.

Let G be a group and let H be a subgroup of index two in G . If (τ, W) is a 2-dimensional representation of H , then $\text{As}_{G/H}(\tau)$, the Asai lift of τ , which is a 4-dimensional representation of G , is defined as follows. Fix $g \in G - H$. Define the representation (τ', W) of H via

$$\tau'(h) = \tau(ghg^{-1}).$$

We have a homomorphism

$$\tau \times \tau' : H \longrightarrow \text{GL}(W) \times \text{GL}(W) \hookrightarrow (\text{GL}(W) \times \text{GL}(W)) \rtimes (G/H).$$

Here the action of G/H on $(\text{GL}(W) \times \text{GL}(W))$ is as in (2.3), i.e, via switching the two factors. We can extend the map $\tau \times \tau'$ from H to a map $\tilde{\tau}$ from G to $(\text{GL}(W) \times \text{GL}(W)) \rtimes$

(G/H) by setting $\tilde{\tau}(g) = (1_W, \tau(g^2), \gamma)$, where γ denotes the nontrivial element of G/H . In other words

$$\tilde{\tau}(x) = \begin{cases} (\tau(h), \tau(ghg^{-1}), 1) & \text{if } x = h \in H, \\ (\tau(h), \tau(ghg), \gamma) & \text{if } x = hg \in Hg. \end{cases}$$

It is easy to check that $\tilde{\tau}$ is a homomorphism. We define $\text{As}_{G/H}(\tau) = \text{As} \circ \tilde{\tau}$, where the map “As” is as in (2.4). This gives a representation of G on the space $V = W \otimes W$. To summarize, we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H & \xrightarrow{\tau \times \tau'} & (\text{GL}(W) \times \text{GL}(W)) \rtimes (G/H) \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \tilde{\tau} & \downarrow \text{As} \\ G & \xrightarrow{\text{As}_{G/H}(\tau)} & \text{GL}(V) \end{array}$$

Proposition 6.11. *Assume that τ is an irreducible 2-dimensional representation of H and $\sigma = \text{As}_{G/H}(\tau)$ is irreducible. Then τ has a nontrivial self-twist if and only if σ has a nontrivial self-twist.*

Proof. First, assume that τ has a nontrivial self-twist, i.e., there is a nontrivial quadratic character χ of H and a nonzero $T \in \text{Hom}_H(\tau, \tau \otimes \chi)$. Set $K = \ker(\chi)$. Since σ is irreducible, by [26, Theorem 1.4] we know that K is not normal in G . Hence $gKg^{-1} \neq K$. Let χ^* be the character of G obtained via composing χ with the transfer homomorphism from G^{ab} to H^{ab} . Observe that $\chi^*|_H$ is nontrivial because otherwise we would have $\chi^*(h) = \chi(h)\chi(ghg^{-1}) = 1$ for all $h \in H$, which implies that $K = gKg^{-1}$. Therefore, χ^* is nontrivial. It is now easy to see that $T \otimes T$ is a nonzero element of $\text{Hom}_G(\sigma, \sigma \otimes \chi^*)$, i.e., σ has a nontrivial self-twist.

Next assume that σ has a nontrivial self-twist. This implies that $\sigma \cong \text{I}_M^G(\rho)$ where M is a subgroup of index 2 in G and ρ is a 2-dimensional representation of M . Hence, we have

$$\text{As}_{G/H}(\tau) \cong \text{I}_M^G(\rho).$$

Take \wedge^2 of both sides and restrict back to H . The semisimplification of the left hand side then gives

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_H(\wedge^2(\text{As}_{G/H}(\tau)))_{ss} &\cong \wedge^2(\text{Res}_H(\text{As}_{G/H}(\tau)))_{ss} \\ &\cong \wedge^2(\tau \otimes \tau')_{ss} \\ &\cong ((\text{Sym}^2(\tau) \otimes \det(\tau')) \oplus ((\text{Sym}^2(\tau') \otimes \det(\tau))), \end{aligned}$$

i.e., a direct sum of two 3-dimensional representations of H . However, the right hand side, by [16, §3], gives

$$\text{Res}_H(\wedge^2(\text{I}_M^G(\rho)))_{ss} \cong \text{Res}_H(\text{As}_{G/M}(\rho) \otimes \omega_{G/M}) \oplus \text{Res}_H(\text{I}_M^G(\det(\rho))),$$

i.e., a direct sum of a 4-dimensional and a 2-dimensional representation. Therefore, at least one of the two 3-dimensional representations on the left hand side should be reducible. This implies that $\text{Sym}^2(\tau)$ should be a reducible representation. Replacing τ by τ^\vee if necessary, we may assume that there is a character χ occurring as a quotient of $\text{Sym}^2(\tau)$. Hence,

$$\tau \cong \tau^\vee \otimes \chi \cong (\tau \otimes \det(\tau)^{-1}) \otimes \chi \cong \tau \otimes (\chi \det(\tau)^{-1}),$$

i.e., τ has a self-twist by $\chi \det(\tau)^{-1}$. We claim that $\chi \det(\tau)^{-1}$ is nontrivial, for otherwise we would have

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \leq \dim \operatorname{Hom}_H(\tau \otimes \tau, \det(\tau)) &= \dim \operatorname{Hom}_H(\tau, \tau^\vee \otimes \det(\tau)) \\ &= \dim \operatorname{Hom}_H(\tau, \tau) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. \square

The above proposition explains the strange exception in **(iii)**(α) of Theorem 1.1. Assume that (τ, W) is the *parameter* of a cuspidal representation π of $\operatorname{GL}(2)$ over a quadratic extension E/F of number fields. Then $\sigma = \operatorname{As}(\tau)$ is the *parameter* of $\Pi = \operatorname{As}_{E/F}(\pi)$. Assume that Π is cuspidal, i.e., σ is irreducible. Since τ is 2-dimensional, there is a symplectic form S on W which τ preserves up to similitudes. It is easy to see that σ preserves $S \otimes S$ on $W \otimes W$ up to similitudes. In fact, σ is an essentially self-dual representation of improper orthogonal type. Further, by the above proposition, we see that τ is dihedral if and only if σ has a nontrivial (quadratic) self-twist. By Theorem 6.5, one concludes that $\wedge^2 \sigma$ is reducible if and only if τ is dihedral.

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