

(Global) Let F be a global field. Let us fix $\chi: H(A_F) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ character trivial on $H(F)$. Let S be a finite subset of places.

Restricted product: we fix a model of X over $\mathcal{O}_F^S$.

- $C_c^\infty(X(A_F^S)) = \bigotimes_{\substack{v \in S \\ v \nmid \infty}} C_c^\infty(X(F_v)) \otimes \bigotimes_{\substack{v \nmid S \\ v \nmid \infty}} C_c^\infty(X(F_v))$
locally constant smooth
- $\gamma \in X(F)$ is χ -relevant if χ is trivial on $f|_\gamma(A_F)$
- γ is relatively unimodular if $S_H|_{f|_\gamma} = S_{f|_\gamma}$

global relative orbital integral

$$RO_\gamma^\chi(f^S) = \int_{H_\gamma(A_F^S) \backslash H(A_F^S)} f^S(\gamma \cdot h) \chi(h) \frac{dh}{dr h_\gamma}.$$

Prop If $\gamma \in X(F)$ is reductive, relatively semi simple, relatively unimodular and fly smooth then $RQ_\gamma(f^S)$ is absolutely convergent.

The idea again is to prove that

$$H_\delta(A_F) \backslash H(A_F) \rightarrow X(A_F) \text{ is proper.}$$

↳ Pre image of compact is compact.

Origami We want to study

$$\int_{H(F) \backslash H(A_F)} \sum_{\gamma \in X(F)} f(\gamma \cdot h) \chi(h) dh.$$

This integral has very delicate convergence. But let us manipulate formally:

$$\int_{H(F) \backslash H(A_F)} \sum_f f(\gamma \cdot h) \cdot \chi(h) d\tau(h) = \int_{H(F) \backslash H(A_F)} \sum_{[\gamma]} \sum_{\gamma' \in [\gamma]} f(\gamma' \cdot h) \chi(h) dh$$

$$X(F) = \bigcup_{[\gamma]} \gamma \cdot H(F)$$

$$\gamma \cdot H(F) \longleftrightarrow H_\gamma(F) \backslash H(F) = \sum_{[\gamma]} \int_{H_\gamma(F) \backslash H(A_F)} f(\gamma \cdot h) \chi(h) dh$$

$$H(A_F) \supset H_\gamma(A_F) \supset H_\gamma(F) = \sum_{[\gamma]} \int_{H_\gamma(F) \backslash H_\gamma(A_F)} \chi(\bar{h}_\gamma) dh_\gamma \int_{H_\gamma(A_F) \backslash H(A_F)} f(\gamma \cdot h) \chi(h) \frac{d\tau h}{d\tau h_\gamma}$$

$$(\gamma \text{ } \chi\text{-relevant} \dots) = \sum_{[\gamma]} \text{Vol}_{\mu_\gamma} (H_\gamma(F) \backslash H_\gamma(A_F)) \text{RO}_\gamma^\chi(t)$$

$\uparrow$
 $< \infty$

$$(\gamma \text{ relative unimodular}) = \sum_{[\gamma]} \mathcal{Z}(H_\gamma) \text{RO}_\gamma^\chi(t)$$

$\downarrow$
 γ is relative elliptic.

Convergence: As we saw we need to adapt a bit our goal: let H^0 be the connected component of H , and assume that $H^0 = H_u \times H_r$ where H_u is a unipotent subgroup and H_r is a reductive one. For smooth connected

(e.g. $2(\begin{smallmatrix} a & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix})$)

Rem 2 In general we have these decomposition but it is a semi direct product.

let C_X be the stabiliser of X under H_r , and let $A := A_{C_X} =$ "split central component" of $Z(C_X)$.

(e.g. $F = \mathbb{Q}$)

$$A_{GL_2} = \mathbb{R}_{>0} \text{Id} \subset GL_2(\mathbb{R}) \subset GL_2(A_0)$$