

A WEIGHTED STABLE TRACE FORMULA

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ABSTRACT. We establish endoscopic and stable trace formulas whose discrete spectral terms are weighted by automorphic L -functions, by the use of basic functions that are incorporated into the global spectral and geometric coefficients. This extends earlier work which established the corresponding weighted invariant trace formula for noncompactly supported test functions. The meromorphic continuation of these weighted trace formulas would yield r -trace formulas, and can therefore be seen as precursors to them. As a corollary, we show that the meromorphic continuation of the weighted geometric coefficients implies the meromorphic continuation of automorphic L -functions. Along the way, we also formulate a weighted form of the Langlands-Shelstad transfer conjecture, generalizing the weighted fundamental lemma of Arthur.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. **Weighting the trace formula.** Given a reductive group G over a number field F , the stable trace formula is an identity of stable distributions on G , expressed as

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(f) &= \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int_{\Phi(M, V, \zeta)} b^M(\phi) S_M(\phi, f) d\phi \\
 &= \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\delta \in \Delta(M, V, \zeta)} b^M(\delta) S_M(\delta, f),
 \end{aligned}$$

which has been used, for example, for the endoscopic classification of automorphic representations of various classical groups. To obtain it one first makes the trace formula invariant, and its stabilization in turn depends crucially upon the weighted

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fundamental lemma. This work is a continuation of [Won22], the goal of which is to weight the spectral side of the stable trace formula with automorphic L -functions by the use of certain basic functions. In [Won22] we established the extension of the invariant trace formula to allow for basic functions, and in this work we shall stabilize it. Altogether, this represents an important technical step in the Beyond Endoscopy program of incorporating automorphic L -functions into the Arthur-Selberg trace formula.

Fixing a central induced torus Z of G with an automorphic character ζ , we let V be a large finite set of valuations v of F outside of which G , Z , and ζ are unramified. Let

$$G_V = \prod_{v \in V} G(F_v), \quad G^V = \prod_{v \notin V} G(F_v).$$

The stable linear form $S(f)$ established by Arthur is valid only for test functions of the form

$$\dot{f} = f \times u^V,$$

where f is a ζ^{-1} -equivariant, compactly-supported function on G_V and u^V is the unit element of the ζ^{-1} -equivariant Hecke algebra of G^V . In order to weight the trace formula with the associated L -functions, we shall instead use test functions of the form

$$(1.1) \quad f_s^r = f \times b^V,$$

where f is a ζ^{-1} -equivariant, noncompactly-supported function on G_V as in [Won22, §2], the space of which we denoted by $\mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$, and b^V is constructed from the basic function that depends on an irreducible complex finite-dimensional representation r of the L -group ${}^L G$ of G , and a complex number s with $\operatorname{Re}(s)$ large enough. We shall assume both of these to be fixed. The main result of [Won22] is then the existence of an invariant linear form

$$I_s^r(f) = I(f_s^r), \quad f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$$

valid for $\operatorname{Re}(s)$ large enough, which comes with the parallel expansions

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int_{\Pi(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^M(\pi) I_M(\pi, f) d\pi \\ &= \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^M(\gamma) I_M(\gamma, f). \end{aligned}$$

The global coefficients $a_{r,s}^M(\pi)$ and $a_{r,s}^M(\gamma)$ that occur here are weighted forms of the coefficients $a^M(\pi)$ and $a^M(\gamma)$ that occur in Arthur's invariant trace formula [Art88a]. In particular, the spectral coefficient $a_{r,s}^M(\pi)$ is related to the unramified automorphic L -function $L^V(s, \pi, r)$. This can be seen as a step towards an r -invariant trace formula in the sense of Arthur [Art17]. If the weighted coefficients $a_{r,s}^M(\pi)$ and $a_{r,s}^M(\gamma)$ can be shown to have meromorphic continuation just to the left of the line $\operatorname{Re}(s) = 1$, then in principle the residue theorem can be applied to establish an r -trace formula *without* removing the contribution of the nontempered spectrum, what is generally seen to be the key obstruction in obtaining an r -trace formula [FLN10]. Indeed, the L -functions of nontempered automorphic representations are expected still to have meromorphic continuation, and thus the method that we propose here will establish a trace formula that carry information about these L -functions, which one might hope will be treated in the comparison of trace formulas.

1.2. Stabilization. In this work, we proceed to stabilize the linear form $I_s^r(f)$. We shall establish a decomposition generalizing the stable trace formula [Art02],

$$I_s^r(f) = \sum_{G'} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}'_{r,s}(f'),$$

for stable distributions $\hat{S}'_{r,s} = \hat{S}'_{r,s}{}^{G'}$ on the endoscopic groups G' for G , where $f \rightarrow f'$ is the ordinary Langlands-Shelstad transfer and $\iota(G, G')$ is the coefficient defined in [Kot84, Theorem 8.3.1]. The transfer f' is determined only up its stable orbital integrals and the distribution $f \rightarrow \hat{S}'_{r,s}(f^*)$ that is indexed by $G' = G^*$, the quasisplit inner form of G , can be regarded as the stable part of $I_s^r(f)$. Assume inductively that $S'_{r,s}$ exists and is stable. In the case that G is quasisplit, in which case $G^* = G$, we define

$$S_{r,s}^G(f) = I_s^r(f) - \sum_{G' \neq G^*} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}'_{r,s}(f').$$

The problem then is to show that the right-hand side is stable. If G is not quasisplit, all the terms on the right-hand side are defined inductively. The decomposition of $I_s^r(f)$ above then represents an identity to be proved.

Let $\mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta) = \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ be the space of ζ_V^{-1} -equivariant noncompactly supported test functions on G_V^Z in [Won22, §2.1] and §2.4. It is a subspace of the ζ^{-1} -equivariant Harish-Chandra Schwartz functions $\mathcal{C}(G, V, \zeta)$, and is the class of functions to which Finis-Lapid-Müller extended the noninvariant trace formula. Our first main result is then the following.

Theorem 1. *Assume Corollary 3.4.*

(a) *If G is arbitrary, the invariant linear form*

$$I_{r,s}^\mathcal{C}(f) = I^\mathcal{C}(f_s^r), \quad f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$$

converges absolutely for $\operatorname{Re}(s)$ large enough, and has the parallel expansions

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int_{\Pi(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^{M, \mathcal{C}}(\pi) I_M^\mathcal{C}(\pi, f) d\pi \\ &= \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^{M, \mathcal{C}}(\delta) I_M^\mathcal{C}(\gamma, f). \end{aligned}$$

(b) *If G is quasisplit, the stable linear form*

$$S_{r,s}^G(f) = S(f_s^r), \quad f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$$

converges absolutely for $\operatorname{Re}(s)$ large enough, and has the parallel expansions

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int_{\Phi(M, V, \zeta)} b_{r,s}^M(\phi) S_M(\phi, f) d\phi \\ &= \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\delta \in \Delta(M, V, \zeta)} b_{r,s}^M(\delta) S_M(\delta, f). \end{aligned}$$

Similar formulas hold unconditionally if we replace f_s^r with $f \times u_S^V \times b^S$.

The global coefficients $b_{r,s}^M(\delta)$ and $b_{r,s}^M(\phi)$ are now weighted forms of the stable coefficients $b^M(\delta)$ and $b^M(\phi)$ that occur in the usual stable trace formula, which are naturally constructed from the ‘unstable’ coefficients, and similarly for the endoscopic coefficients $a_{r,s}^{M, \mathcal{C}}(\gamma)$ and $a_{r,s}^{M, \mathcal{C}}(\pi)$. Corollary 3.4 here is the weighted transfer

of stable orbital integrals of basic functions, which is possible to circumvent at the cost of using less elegant test functions, as explained below in §1.3. Moreover, the assumption that $\operatorname{Re}(s)$ is sufficiently large is a matter of the choice of representation r of ${}^L G$. In the cases where meromorphic continuation is known, for example the L -functions arising from the Langlands-Shahidi method, this restriction can also be relaxed. Along with the expectation of meromorphic continuation of automorphic L -functions, we also expect these weighted coefficients to also have meromorphic continuation to the entire complex plane.

Our proof generally follows Arthur's strategy in the stabilization of the trace formula. In [Art02, §6,7], this takes the form of a pair of main global theorems and main local theorems, regarding nature of the global coefficients and local distributions that appear on either side of the expansions. It is perhaps worthy of note that the local distributions that occur in the weighted trace formula remain the same, and what is needed is simply an extension to $\mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$. The analogues of the main local theorems are proved in [Won], whereas this paper is dedicated to stabilizing the new weighted global coefficients.

1.3. A weighted transfer conjecture. The assumption of the main theorem above is convenient but not necessary, and we explain its appearance here. Along the way to stabilization, we formulate a weighted form of the Langlands-Shelstad transfer conjecture, namely the endoscopic transfer of weighted orbital integrals of the basic function. It is a natural joint extension of the Langlands-Sehlsstad transfer and the weighted Fundamental Lemma, and we refer to Conjecture 3.3 for a precise statement. We include it here as it seems to be of independent interest.

We use this transfer to streamline the stabilization of the unramified geometric terms in the trace formula, where before what was needed was the transfer of weighted orbital integrals of the unit element of the spherical Hecke algebra. The latter led to the weighted Fundamental Lemma conjectured by Arthur [Art02, Conjecture 5.1], and which is now proved for split groups by the combined works of Waldspurger, Chaudouard, and Laumon [Wal09, CL12]. Given that the (twisted) unweighted Langlands-Shelstad transfer follows from the (twisted) unweighted Fundamental Lemma, it seems natural to pose such an analogue. Indeed, Waldspurger has suggested such a possibility in the Lie algebra case [Wal95]. The weighted fundamental lemma itself is of course the strongest evidence for this conjecture. We can also take as evidence the transfer of weighted (relative) orbital integrals of basic functions recently obtained by Huajie Li in the context of the Guo-Jacquet relative trace formula [Li21, Theorem 1.5]. To summarize, we have the following diagram that relates what is known with our conjecture:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{(twisted) Fundamental Lemma} & \Rightarrow & \text{(twisted) Transfer} \\ \text{weighted Fundamental Lemma} & \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} & \text{weighted Transfer (Conjecture 3.3)} \end{array}$$

While our result can be stated in these terms, we emphasise that the Conjecture 3.3 (in fact the special case Corollary 3.4) only streamlines our result; the assumption can be dropped by instead using functions of the form

$$(1.2) \quad f \times u_S^V \times b^S$$

in place of $f \times b^V$ in (1.1), where $S \supset V$ is a large finite set of places depending on the support of f , and u_S^V is the ζ^{-1} -equivariant characteristic function of $K_S^V = \prod_{v \in S-V} K_v$, where K_v is a fixed hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup

of G_v . This would be sufficient for capturing the poles of unramified automorphic L -functions on the spectral side, but comes at the expense of a slightly more complicated formula than the one obtained above.

1.4. The larger picture. Theorem 1 is a step towards the r -stable trace formula described in [Art17], whereby the cuspidal spectral terms are nonzero only if $L^S(s, \pi, r)$ has a pole at $s = 1$. Establishing it would amount to showing that the distribution $S_{r,s}^G(f)$ has meromorphic continuation to the point $s = 1$, and obtaining an explicit formula for its residue there. From this it will follow that the residue distribution

$$S_r^G(f) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\operatorname{Re}(s)=1} S_{r,s}^G(f) x^s \frac{ds}{s}, \quad x > 0,$$

can be seen to be an r -trace formula, in the sense that the contribution of the cuspidal tempered terms for which the associated $L^S(s, \pi, r)$ is holomorphic in the half plane $\operatorname{Re}(s) \geq 1$ will be zero. Here the contour integral should be taken with a small semi-circle to the left of $s = 1$ to detect the possible pole there. Crucially, this approach circumvents the difficulties of presented by the nontempered terms by allowing the contribution of the nontempered discrete spectrum to remain. Thus the distribution $S_r^G(f)$ will retain information about nontempered representations whose L -functions have poles in the half plane $\operatorname{Re}(s) \geq 1$ for a given r . Indeed, by the principle of functoriality one also expects such L -functions to have meromorphic continuation, so the distribution $S_r^G(f)$ will be well-defined, and thus justifies calling $S_r^G(f)$ an r -trace formula. An approximation of this was constructed by Getz for $\operatorname{GL}(n)$ using certain nonabelian Fourier transforms following ideas of Braverman and Kazhdan [Get18, §5].

We also mention briefly a potential path to a primitive trace formula that does not directly require the meromorphic continuation of S_s^r . Recall that we are seeking a decomposition approximately of the form

$$S_r^G(f) = \sum_{G'} \iota(r, G') \hat{P}^{\tilde{G}'}(f'),$$

according to [Art17, (2.3)]. The sum over G' should run over certain transfer data (or so-called ‘beyond endoscopic data’), and $\iota(r, G')$ is the product of the usual invariant $\iota(G, G')$, appearing in the stable trace formula, with the dimension datum $m_{G'}(r)$ of G' at r . The primitive linear form $\hat{P}^{\tilde{G}'}$ may then be defined inductively as

$$P^G(f) = S_1^G(f) - \sum_{G \neq G'} \iota(1, G') \hat{P}^{\tilde{G}'}(f').$$

In Arthur’s formulation, these linear forms should only be supported on the cuspidal tempered spectrum. Using our weighted trace formula $S_s^r(f)$, we can propose the following possibility: for appropriate coefficients $j(r, G)$, we define inductively the linear form

$$P_s^G(f) = S_{1,s}^G(f) - \sum_{r \neq 1} j(r, G) S_{r,s}^G(f),$$

which is also meromorphic at $s = 1$, but for simpler reasons (related to the Riemann zeta function). The latter sum over r might be interpreted as the analogue of κ -orbital integrals in the stabilization of the trace formula, wherein the sum over κ is expressed in terms of stable orbital integrals on endoscopic groups. In the present scenario, the problem of primitisation can then be recast as expressing the sum over

r (or rather, its residue at $s = 1$) as a sum over G' of primitive forms $\hat{P}^{\tilde{G}'}$ involving the stable transfer f' from G to G' . We would then have a primitive trace formula of the form

$$P^G(f) = \text{Res}_{s=1}(P_s^G(f)).$$

This would then establish the primitisation of the stable linear form $S_1^G(f)$ and, as Arthur notes in [Art17], represents the basic case of the more general decomposition $S_r^G(f)$ above.

1.5. Outline. We conclude with a summary of the contents. This paper deals with the main arguments of the stabilization. After reviewing basic notation and definitions in Section 2, we formulate in Section 3 the aforementioned weighted transfer conjecture, which we use in Section 4 to stabilize the unramified terms on the geometric side of the trace formula. In Section 5, we stabilize the unramified terms on the spectral side of the trace formula. These unramified terms occur as the new weighted terms in the global coefficients on either side, and represent the main technical innovations of the paper, aside the weighted transfer conjecture, which we believe to be of independent interest.

The rest of the argument follows the method of Arthur's stabilization, with special attention paid to the new spaces of functions involved. We formulate the analogues of Arthur's main global theorems in Theorems 4.3 and 5.4, whose proofs take up the rest of the paper. In Section 6 we prove a descent formula for the weighted global geometric coefficients along the lines of [Art01], which reduces the study of the geometric coefficients to unipotent elements. In Section 7 we complete the proofs of the global theorems and thereby establish the weighted endoscopic and stable trace formulas, using the results that are proved in [Won]. Finally, in Section ?? we discuss the relation between the global weighted spectral and geometric coefficients, including the application to automorphic L -functions.

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2. DEFINITIONS

In order to formulate our statements precisely, we first fix some necessary notation. Most of the notation and constructions that we employ throughout are chosen to be consistent with those of [Art02, Art01, Art03] (and [Won22]), while the main variations occur where the basic functions are involved.

2.1. Preliminaries. Let G be a quasisplit connected reductive group over a field F of characteristic zero. Let \mathcal{L} be the set of Levi subgroups of G containing a fixed F -rational minimal Levi subgroup M_0 of G . Also let K be a fixed maximal compact subgroup of $G(F)$, which we shall assume to be special in the case that F is nonarchimedean. We shall also fix a minimal parabolic subgroup P_0 with Levi component M_0 , and with this convention denote by $\mathcal{P}(M)$ the set of parabolic subgroups of G containing $M \in \mathcal{L}$, and $\mathcal{P}(M)$ the subset of parabolic subgroups with Levi component equal to M .

For any $M \in \mathcal{L}$, we shall write $\mathfrak{a}_M = \text{Hom}(X(M)_F, \mathbb{R})$, where $X(M)_F$ is the group of F -rational homomorphisms from M to \mathbb{G}_m . There is a surjective

homomorphism $H_M : M(F) \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}_M$ defined by

$$e^{\chi(H_M(m))} = e^{\langle H_M(m), \chi \rangle} = |\chi(m)|, \quad m \in M(F), \chi \in X(M)_F.$$

We also define the dual vector space $\mathfrak{a}_M^* = X(M)_F \otimes \mathbb{R}$, and its complexification $\mathfrak{a}_{M, \mathbb{C}}^* = X(M)_F \otimes \mathbb{C}$. If P is a parabolic subgroup of G with Levi component equal to M_P , then we also have a continuous mapping $H_P : G(F) \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}_{M_P}$ given by

$$H_P(nmk) = H_{M_P}(m) \quad n \in N_P(F), m \in M_P(F), k \in K,$$

for any $x = nmk$ in $G(F)$, where N_P is the unipotent radical of P . Moreover, if F is global we use the same notation to denote the map $H_G : G(\mathbb{A}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}_G$ defined in an analogous fashion, and denote by $G(\mathbb{A})^1$ the kernel of H_G in $G(\mathbb{A})$. Let A_G be the maximal F -split torus in the center of G , and $A_G(\mathbb{R})^0$ the connected component of $A_G(\mathbb{R})$. Then $G(\mathbb{A})$ is the direct product of $G(\mathbb{A})^1$ and $A_G(\mathbb{R})^0$. For any two $M, L \in \mathcal{L}$ such that $M \subset L$, there is a natural map from \mathfrak{a}_M to \mathfrak{a}_L , whose kernel we denote by \mathfrak{a}_M^L . Also, we set $\mathfrak{a}_0 = \mathfrak{a}_{M_0}$ and $H_0 = H_{P_0}$.

2.2. K -groups. We will work in the setting of a multiple group G , which is an algebraic variety whose components G_α are reductive groups over a field F ,

$$G = \coprod_{\alpha \in \pi_0(G)} G_\alpha,$$

with an equivalence class of frames $(\psi, u) = \{(\psi_{\alpha\beta}, u_{\alpha\beta}) : \alpha, \beta \in \pi_0(G)\}$, where $\psi_{\alpha\beta} : G_\beta \rightarrow G_\alpha$ is an \bar{F} -isomorphism and $u_{\alpha\beta} : \Gamma_F \rightarrow G_{\alpha, \text{sc}}$ is a locally constant function from the absolute Galois group Γ_F of F to the simply connected cover $G_{\alpha, \text{sc}}$ of the derived group of G_α . The class of (ψ, u) satisfies compatibility conditions described in [Art02, §4]. If F is a local field, we call a multiple group G a K -group if the $u_{\alpha\beta}$ are 1-cocycles and for each α , the image of the map from $\{u_{\alpha\beta} : \beta \in \pi_0(G)\}$ to $H^1(F, G_\alpha)$ is in bijection with the image of $H^1(F, G_{\alpha, \text{sc}})$ in $H^1(F, G_\alpha)$. If F is a global field, we call a multiple group G a K -group if it satisfies the preceding properties, and it has a local product structure, i.e., there is a family of local K -groups (G_v, F_v) indexed by the valuations of F , and a family of homomorphisms $G \rightarrow G_v$ over each completion F_v , whose restricted direct product $G \rightarrow \prod_v G_v$ is an isomorphism of schemes over the adèle ring \mathbb{A} of F . Such a structure determines a surjective map

$$\alpha \rightarrow \alpha_V = \prod_{v \in V} \alpha_v, \quad \alpha \in \pi_0(G), \alpha_v \in \pi_0(G_v)$$

of components, for any finite set of valuations V of F , and is bijective if V contains the infinite places V_∞ of F . Suppose that G is a K -group, and that G^* is a quasisplit inner twist of G , which determines a quasisplit inner twist G_v^* of each of the local K -groups G_v . We call G an inner K -form of G^* , and we call G quasisplit if at least one of its components is quasisplit over the global field F .

We shall fix a central induced torus Z of G , and a character ζ of $Z(\mathbb{A})/Z(F)$. It comes with central embeddings $Z \xrightarrow{\sim} Z_\alpha$ over F for each $\alpha \in \pi_0(G)$ that are compatible with the isomorphisms $\psi_{\alpha\beta}$. Locally, we have pairs Z_v and ζ_v where ζ_v is a character on Z_v . We then write G_V^ζ for the set of $x \in G_V = \prod_{v \in V} G_v$ such that $H_G(x)$ lies in the image of the canonical map from \mathfrak{a}_Z to \mathfrak{a}_G . We shall generally assume that the finite set V contains the set places $V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta)$ over which G, Z , and ζ are ramified. We also have natural notions of Levi subgroups and parabolic subgroups of a K -group G , whence we denote by $\mathcal{L}(M)$ to be the collection of

Levi subgroups of G containing M , $\mathcal{L}^0(M)$ the subset of proper Levi subgroups in $\mathcal{L}(M)$, and $\mathcal{P}(M)$ the collection of parabolic subgroups of G containing M . We shall fix a minimal Levi M_0 of G , and write $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(M_0)$ and $\mathcal{L}^0 = \mathcal{L}^0(M_0)$. For any $M \in \mathcal{L}$, we have the real vector space $\mathfrak{a}_M = \text{Hom}(X(M)_F, \mathbb{R})$, and the set

$$\mathfrak{a}_{M,V} = \{H_M(m) : m \in M(F_V)\}$$

is a subgroup of \mathfrak{a}_M , and $F_V = \prod_{v \in V} F_v$. It is equal to \mathfrak{a}_M if V contains an archimedean place, and is a lattice in \mathfrak{a}_M otherwise.

2.3. Hecke algebras. Now, suppose we have fixed a maximal compact subgroup K_v of G_v at each place v . Following [Art02, §1], we define

$$\mathcal{H}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V) = \mathcal{H}(G, V, \zeta)$$

to be the ζ_V^{-1} -equivariant Hecke algebra of G_V^Z , consisting of smooth, compactly-supported K_V -finite functions on G_V . We similarly define $\mathcal{H}(G_v, \zeta_v)$ to be the local ζ_v^{-1} -equivariant Hecke algebra. If $\mathcal{H}(G_v)$ is the usual Hecke algebra of G_v , then one has a natural projection onto $\mathcal{H}(G_v, \zeta_v)$ given by sending any $f_v \in \mathcal{H}(G_v)$ to the function

$$(2.1) \quad f_v^\zeta(x) = \int_{Z_v} f_v(zx) \zeta_v(z) dz, \quad x \in G_v$$

in $\mathcal{H}(G_v, \zeta_v)$.

We also require the larger space of almost compactly-supported functions $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v)$ introduced in [Art89, §11], defined in the following manner. Let Γ be a finite subset of irreducible representations of K_v , and let $\mathcal{H}(G_v)_\Gamma$ be the subspace of functions in $\mathcal{H}(G_v)$ that transform on each side under K_v according to representations in Γ . We then define $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v)_\Gamma$ to be the space of functions on G_v such that for every $g \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a}_{G,v})$ the function

$$f^b(x) = f(x)g(H_G(x))$$

belongs to $\mathcal{H}(G_v)_\Gamma$. We then form the direct limit over finite subsets Γ ,

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v) = \varinjlim_{\Gamma} \mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v)_\Gamma.$$

We may also view $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v)$ as the space of uniformly smooth functions f in $\mathcal{H}(G_v)$ such that for any $X \in \mathfrak{a}_{G,v}$, the restriction of f to the preimage of X in G_v is compactly supported. By uniformly smooth, we mean that the function f is bi-invariant under an open compact subgroup of G_v . We can then define

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v, \zeta_v) = \{f^\zeta : f \in \mathcal{H}(G_v, \zeta_v)\}$$

to be the image of $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v)$ under the mapping $f \mapsto f^\zeta$ given by (2.1), containing $\mathcal{H}(G_v, \zeta_v)$. Similarly, we define

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V) = \mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G, V, \zeta) = \{f^\zeta : f \in \mathcal{H}(G, V, \zeta)\}.$$

We topologise these spaces in the manner described in [Art89, §11]. As remarked in [Art05, §23], the invariant linear forms $I_M(\gamma, f)$ and $I_M(\pi, f)$ that we shall study are determined by their restriction to $\mathcal{H}(G_V)$ of $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_V)$, and moreover that $I_M(\gamma, f)$ can be extended continuous to a linear form on the Schwartz space $\mathcal{C}(G_V)$. We also define the analogous spaces $\mathcal{C}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ and its variants above.

2.4. Basic functions. We can now introduce the basic functions that enter into the unramified terms in the trace formula. Let r be an irreducible finite-dimensional complex representation of the L -group ${}^L G$ of G . Suppose that V contains V_∞ and $V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta)$, and that r is unramified outside of V . Let

$$c = \{c_v : v \notin V\}$$

be a family of semisimple conjugacy classes in the local L -group ${}^L G_v = \hat{G} \rtimes W_{F_v}$ whose image in the Weil group W_{F_v} is a Frobenius element. We also assume that the image of c_v under the projection ${}^L G_v \rightarrow {}^L Z_v$ is the conjugacy class in ${}^L Z_v$ associated to ζ_v , and that for every \hat{G} -invariant polynomial A on ${}^L G$, we have $|A(c_v)| \leq q_v^{r_A A}$ for each $v \notin V$ and for some constant $r_A > 0$ depending only on A . To such an element we may associate the unramified local L -function

$$L_v(s, c, r) = \det(1 - r(c_v)q_v^{-s})^{-1}, \quad s \in \mathbb{C}$$

which is analytic in some right half plane. It can be expressed as the formal series

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \text{tr}((\text{Sym}^k r)(c_v))q_v^{-ks},$$

where q_v is the cardinality of the residue field of F_v . Let us write $\mathcal{H}(G_v, K_v)$ for the spherical Hecke algebra of G_v with respect to K_v , and define $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v, K_v)$ as the space of bi- K_v -invariant functions in $\mathcal{H}(G_v)$. Suppose we have fixed a Borel pair (B_v, T_v) of G_v defined over F_v such that the torus T_v splits over a finite unramified extension of F_v . We shall also assume that K_v is a hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup that lies in the apartment of T_v , and write $K_{T_v} = K_v \cap T_v$. Let $W_v = N_{G_v}(T_v)/T_v$ be the Weyl group of T_v in G_v . We recall that the Satake isomorphism gives a bijection

$$\mathcal{H}(G_v, K_v) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(T_v, K_{T_v})^{W_v},$$

where the right hand side can be identified with the coordinate algebra of W_v -invariant regular functions on the complex torus $\hat{T}_v = X(T_v) \otimes \mathbb{C}$. The isomorphism extends to the slightly larger space as a consequence of [Li17, Proposition 2.7],

$$(2.2) \quad \mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v, K_v) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(T_v, K_{T_v})^{W_v},$$

where the left hand side now consists of W_v -invariant formal series on the same torus.

The basic function b_v belongs to $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v, K_v)$ by [Won22, Lemma 2.1], which maps to an element in $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v, \zeta_v)$ by (2.1). It also belongs to the Fréchet algebra

$$\mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta) = \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$$

defined in [Won22, §2.1], modeled after the space introduced by Finis, Lapid, and Müller to extend the trace formula. It is topologised using a family of seminorms on right K_V -invariant functions and then taking an inductive limit. The Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(G, V, \zeta)$ is dense in $\mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$, which is in turn contained in $\mathcal{C}(G, V, \zeta)$ as a subalgebra, though $\mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$ does not contain $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G, V, \zeta)$. Most importantly, the results of Arthur on local distributions on $\mathcal{C}(G_v, \zeta_v)$ will apply to $\mathcal{C}^\circ(G_v, \zeta_v)$ also. (In fact, the exact space that we are most interested is what is now called the r -Schwartz space, after Ngô [Ngô16, §4], which is precisely the space of functions of the form (1.1), which includes (1.2) as a special case.)

If G is a connected reductive group, then $b_v = b_{v,s}^r$ is the unramified spherical function in $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_v, \zeta_v)$ whose character at the representation $\pi_v = \pi(c_v)$ associated to c_v satisfies

$$b_{G,v}(c_v) = \text{tr}(\pi_v(b_v)) = L_v(s, c, r)$$

for any $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with real part large enough. If G is a K -group, we note that each of the G_α are related by inner twists and therefore share a common dual group \hat{G} . We can thus write $b_v = \oplus_{\alpha_v} b_{v,\alpha_v}$ and to each c_v we have the identity

$$(2.3) \quad b_{G,v}(c_v) = |\pi_0(G_v)| L_v(s, c_v, r).$$

Throughout, we shall assume r and s to be fixed with $\text{Re}(s)$ large unless otherwise specified.

Remark 2.1. As an aside, we note that if G is semisimple, one can also embed \hat{G} into a reductive group \hat{G}_r whose center $Z(\hat{G})$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^\times [Cas17], and extend r to a representation of \hat{G}_r such that $r(z) = zI$, namely,

$$\hat{G}_r = \frac{\mathbb{C}^\times \times \hat{G}}{\{(r(z), z^{-1}) : z \in Z(\hat{G})\}}.$$

This provides a homomorphism $\det_v : G_{r,v} \rightarrow F_v^\times$ for $v \notin V$, in which case $b_{v,s}^r$ is equal to the product of $b_{v,0}^r$ and $|\det_v|^s$. We caution that while the local L -factor, and hence $b_{v,s}^r$ may be defined at $s = 0$, it is by no means clear that the product over all $v \notin V$ converges, as it amounts to the meromorphic continuation of the unramified global L -function.

Finally, we assume that the invariant measure chosen on $G(\mathbb{A})$ or its subgroups satisfy any obvious compatibility conditions. For example, for any standard parabolic subgroup, we require that

$$\int_{G(\mathbb{A})} f(x) dx = \int_K \int_{M_P(\mathbb{A})^1} \int_{A_P(\mathbb{R})^0} \int_{N_P(\mathbb{A})} f(mank) dn da dm dk,$$

whenever the integral converges. We may also assume for simplicity that the Haar measures on K and $N_P(\mathbb{A})$ are normalized so that K and $N_P(F) \backslash N_P(\mathbb{A})$ have volume 1. The Haar measure dx on $G(\mathbb{A})$ is then determined by dm and da , and the exponential map induces a measure dH on \mathfrak{a}_P . The measure on $A_P(\mathbb{R})^0$ then is obtained from that on \mathbb{R} , which we take to be the usual Lebesgue measure.

2.5. Endoscopic data. The endoscopic datum for G consists of a connected quasisplit group G' over F , embedded in a larger datum $(G', \mathcal{G}', s', \xi')$, where we recall that G' is a quasisplit group over F , \mathcal{G}' is a split extension of W_F by a dual group \hat{G}' of G' , s' is a semisimple element in \hat{G}' , and ξ' is an L -embedding of \mathcal{G}' into ${}^L G$ [LS87, (1.3)]. It is required that $\xi'(\hat{G}')$ be equal to the connected centralizer of s' in \hat{G} , and that $\xi'(u')s' = s'\xi'(u')a(u')$ for any $u' \in \mathcal{G}'$ and locally trivial cocycle $a \in H^1(W_F, Z(\hat{G}))$. We say that an endoscopic datum G' is elliptic if the connected component of the identity in the centralizer of $\xi'(\mathcal{G}')$ in \hat{G} is trivial, which is the same as saying that the image of ξ' in ${}^L G$ is not contained in ${}^L M$ for any proper Levi subgroup M of G over F .

Let G_{v,α_v} be a connected component of G_v . We write $\Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_{v,\alpha_v})$ for the set of strongly regular conjugacy classes in G_{v,α_v} , and also

$$\Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_v) = \coprod_{\alpha_v \in \pi_0(G_v)} \Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_{\alpha_v,v}).$$

We shall write $\mathcal{E}(G)$ for the set of isomorphism classes of endoscopic data for G over F that are locally relevant to G , in the sense that for every v , G'_v has a strongly G -regular element that is an image of some class in $\Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_v)$. If V is a finite set of valuations of F that contains $V_{\text{ram}}(G)$, we write $\mathcal{E}(G, V)$ for the subset of elements $G' \in \mathcal{E}(G)$ that are unramified outside of V . We also write $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(G)$ and $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(G, V)$ for the subset of elements in $\mathcal{E}(G)$ and $\mathcal{E}(G, V)$, respectively, that are elliptic over F . Given any $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(G)$, we shall fix auxiliary data $(\tilde{G}', \tilde{\xi}')$ where $\tilde{G}' \rightarrow G'$ is a central extension of G' by an induced torus \tilde{C}' and $\tilde{\xi}' : \mathcal{G}' \rightarrow {}^L\tilde{G}'$ is an L -embedding satisfying the conditions of [Art96, Lemma 2.1].

2.6. Transfer factors. To discuss the endoscopic transfer of functions, we have to define the transfer factors that we shall use, following [Art02, §4]. Let γ_v be a strongly regular element of G_v and δ'_v a strongly G -regular element in \tilde{G}'_v . Suppose that V contains $V_{\text{ram}}(G)$. We shall use the local transfer factors for K -groups

$$\Delta(\delta'_v, \gamma_v) = \Delta_{K_v}(\delta'_v, \gamma_v),$$

normalized according to [Art02, §4]. In particular, they depend a priori on a choice of local base points $\bar{\delta}'_v \in \tilde{G}'(F)$ and $\bar{\gamma}_v \in G_\alpha(F)$ for some $\alpha \in \pi_0(G)$, but can in fact be normalized to depend only on the choice of hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup K_v of G_v . We recall that two elements $\gamma \in G_{\alpha, V}$ and $\delta \in G_{\beta, V}$ are called stably conjugate if $\psi_{\alpha\beta}(\delta)$ is stably conjugate to γ in $G_{\alpha, V}$. Let $\Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(\tilde{G}'_V)$ be the set of G -regular stable conjugacy classes in \tilde{G}'_V . The transfer factor for $\gamma_V \in \Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_V)$ and $\delta'_V \in \Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(\tilde{G}'_V)$ is then defined as the product

$$\Delta(\delta'_V, \gamma_V) = \prod_{v \in V} \Delta(\delta'_v, \gamma_v)$$

of local transfer factors, which depends only the hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup $K^V = \prod_{v \notin V} K_v$. We shall also consider local endoscopic data G'_v of the local K -groups G_v , and write $\mathcal{E}(G_V)$ for the set of products $G'_V = \prod_{v \in V} G'_v$ of $G'_v \in \mathcal{E}(G_v)$. For such a G'_V , the transfer factor

$$\Delta(\delta'_V, \gamma_V), \quad \delta'_V \in \prod_{v \in V} \Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(G_v), \quad \gamma_V \in \prod_{v \in V} \Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_v)$$

is a local object that does not depend on the local base point or the corresponding auxiliary data $(\tilde{G}'_V, \tilde{\xi}'_V)$.

Let us also define $\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{reg}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V)$ to be the quotient of the family of elements

$$\{(G'_V, \tilde{\xi}'_V, \delta'_V) : G'_V \in \mathcal{E}(G_V), \tilde{\xi}'_V : \mathcal{G}'_V \rightarrow {}^L\tilde{G}'_V, \delta'_V \in \Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(\tilde{G}'_V)\}$$

that are G_V -images, up to the equivalence defined in [Art96, §2] for the set that was denoted as $\tilde{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{E}}(G_v)$ therein. We similarly define $\Delta_{\text{reg}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V)$ for the quotient of the family of elements in (G'_V, δ'_V) that are G_V -images, where $G'_V \in \mathcal{E}(G_V)$ and $\delta'_V \in \Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(G'_V)$. The transfer factor depends only on the image δ_V of δ'_V in $\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{reg}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V)$. We can therefore regard the transfer factor

$$\Delta(\delta_V, \gamma_V) = \Delta(\delta'_V, \gamma_V)$$

as a function on $\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{reg}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V) \times \Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_V)$.

2.7. Orbital integrals. Suppose for the moment that G is a connected reductive group over F . Given an element $\gamma_V \in G_V^Z$, let $G_{\gamma_V} = \prod_v G_{\gamma_v}$ be its centralizer and $D(\gamma_V) = \prod_v D(\gamma_v)$ the Weyl discriminant for some choice of invariant measure on the quotient $G_{\gamma_V} \cap G_V^Z \backslash G_V^Z$. Then for any $f \in \mathcal{C}(G_V^Z)$, we define the orbital integral of f at γ_V as

$$f_G(\gamma_V) = |D(\gamma_V)|^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{G_{\gamma_V} \cap G_V^Z \backslash G_V^Z} f(x^{-1}\gamma_V x) dx$$

and the ζ_V -equivariant analogue

$$(2.4) \quad \int_{Z_V} \zeta_V(z) f_G(z\gamma_V) dz.$$

The latter belongs to the space of ζ_V -equivariant distributions $\mathcal{D}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ that are invariant under G_V^Z -conjugation and supported on the preimage in G_V^Z of a finite union of conjugacy classes in $\bar{G}_V^Z = G_V^Z/Z_V$. We write $\mathcal{D}_{\text{orb}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ for the subspace of $\mathcal{D}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ spanned by (2.4). The spaces are equal if V contains only nonarchimedean places, and contain more general distributions otherwise. We shall fix a basis $\Gamma(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ of $\mathcal{D}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$, satisfying natural compatibility conditions described in [Art02, p.186]. For example, the intersection $\Gamma_{\text{orb}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V) = \Gamma(G_V^Z, \zeta_V) \cap \mathcal{D}_{\text{orb}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ is required to be again a basis of $\mathcal{D}_{\text{orb}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$. Given an element γ_V in G_V^Z , we can identify it with an element in $\mathcal{D}_{\text{orb}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ by sending $f \in \mathcal{C}(G_V^Z)$ to the ζ_V -equivariant orbital integral of f at γ_V .

We can further define the weighted orbital integral at a strongly regular conjugacy class γ_V of M_V^Z as

$$J_M(\gamma_V, f) = |D(\gamma_V)|^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{G_{\gamma_V} \cap G_V^Z \backslash G_V^Z} f(x^{-1}\gamma_V x) v_M(x) dx,$$

where $v_M(x)$ is the volume of a certain convex hull depending on x and M . The weighted orbital integrals at singular elements are more complicated to define, and are described in [Art16, §1] for real groups and [Art88c, (6.2)] for p -adic groups. The ζ_V -equivariant analogues are then defined in a similar fashion as (2.4), and the extension of these definitions to a K -group G is largely formal (cf. [Art99b, §3]).

Let S be a large finite set of valuations of F containing $V \supset V_\infty$. The unramified weighted orbital integrals will be defined at the places v in $S - V$. Let us write

$$G_S^V = \prod_{v \in S-V} G_v, \quad Z_S^V = \prod_{v \in S-V} Z_v, \quad K_S^V = \prod_{v \in S-V} K_v,$$

and define $\mathcal{K}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ to be the set of conjugacy classes in $\bar{G}_S^V = G_S^V/Z_S^V$ that are bounded, meaning that for each $v \in S - V$, the image of each element lies in a compact subgroup of G_v . Any element $k \in \mathcal{K}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ determines a distribution $\gamma_S^V(k)$ in $\Gamma_{\text{orb}}(\bar{G}_S^V, \zeta_S^V)$. Given $\gamma \in \Gamma(G_S^Z, \zeta_S)$ and $k \in \mathcal{K}(\bar{G}_S^V)$, we write $\gamma \times k = \gamma \times \gamma_S^V(k)$ for the associated element in $\Gamma(G_S^Z, \zeta_S)$. Let u_v be the function on G_v supported on $K_v Z_v$ such that $u_v(kz) = \zeta^{-1}(z)$ for any $k \in K_v$ and $z \in Z_v$. We define the unramified weighted orbital integral

$$r_M^G(k) = J_M(\gamma_S^V(k), u_S^V)$$

on $\mathcal{K}(\bar{M}_S^V)$.

2.8. Stable distributions. We are almost ready to state the weighted transfer conjecture. Suppose that c belongs to the set of semisimple conjugacy class $\Gamma_{\text{ss}}(G_V^Z)$ of G_V^Z . We write $\mathcal{D}_c(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ for the subspace of distributions in $\mathcal{D}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ whose preimages in G_V^Z are supported on conjugacy classes with semisimple part equal to c . We then write $\Gamma_{\text{ss}}(\bar{G}_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ for the classes c such that $\mathcal{D}_c(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ is nonzero. As with [Art02, §5], we shall assume for simplicity that $\Gamma_{\text{ss}}(\bar{G}_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ is equal to $\Gamma_{\text{ss}}(G_V^S)$, so that there is an injection from $\mathcal{K}(\bar{G}_V^Z)$ into $\Gamma(\bar{G}_V^Z, \zeta_V)$.

We call a distribution on G_V^Z stable if it lies in the closed linear span of the strongly regular, stable orbital integrals

$$f^G(\delta_V) = \sum_{\gamma_V} f_G(\gamma_V),$$

where δ_V is any strongly regular, stable conjugacy class in G_V^Z and the sum runs over the finite set of conjugacy classes in δ_V . Let $S\mathcal{D}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ be the subspace of stable distributions in $\mathcal{D}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$. We can identify any strongly regular element $\delta \in \Delta_{\text{reg}}(G_V^Z)$ with a subset $\Delta_{\text{reg}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ of $S\mathcal{D}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ generated by $f^G(\delta_V)$ as in [Art02, §1]. Similarly we fix a subset $\Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(\tilde{G}'_V, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$ of G -regular elements in $S\mathcal{D}(\tilde{G}'_V, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$. The transfer factor can then be converted to a function on $\Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(\tilde{G}'_V, \tilde{\zeta}'_V) \times \Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ by [Art02, §4]. (See also §??.)

3. A WEIGHTED TRANSFER CONJECTURE

The stable trace formula established by Arthur depends on a weighted Fundamental Lemma, which is a generalization of the Fundamental Lemma originally conjectured by Langlands and Shelstad [LS87]. The unweighted version was proved by Ngô [Ngô10] for Lie algebras in positive characteristic, from which the required result follows. It implies the Langlands-Shelstad transfer of orbital integrals [Wal97], which is required in the various endoscopic constructions necessary for the stabilization of the trace formula. On the other hand, the weighted Fundamental Lemma for Lie algebras has been proved by Chaudouard and Laumon in the split case and in positive characteristic [CL12], and by Waldspurger this yields the weighted Fundamental Lemma in characteristic zero [Wal09]. Similar methods are expected apply to the general case of quasisplit groups, which the full stabilization of the trace formula is conditional upon. In our case, the stabilization of the unramified terms in the trace formula will require a transfer of weighted orbital integrals of functions other than the unit element.

3.1. Fundamental Lemma. For this section, let F be a nonarchimedean local field, and assume that G, Z , and ζ are unramified over F . Following [Art02, §5], we write $\mathcal{K}_{\text{reg}}(\bar{G})$ for the set of strongly regular conjugacy classes of $\bar{G}(F) = G(F)/Z(F)$ that are bounded, and $k \rightarrow \gamma(k)$ for the canonical injection from $\mathcal{K}_{\text{reg}}(\bar{G})$ to $\Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G, \zeta) = \Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_v, \zeta_v)$. We also write $\mathcal{L}_{\text{reg}}(\bar{G})$ for the set of strongly regular stable conjugacy classes in $\bar{G}(F)$ that are bounded, and $\ell \rightarrow \delta(\ell)$ for the corresponding injection from $\mathcal{L}_{\text{reg}}(\bar{G})$ to $\Delta_{\text{reg}}(G, \zeta) = \Delta_{\text{reg}}(G_v, \zeta_v)$. If G' is any local endoscopic datum for G , the normalized transfer factor $\Delta_K(\delta', \gamma)$ attached to the hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup K of $G(F)$ is a canonical function on $\Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(\tilde{G}', \tilde{\zeta}') \times \Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G, \zeta)$. It depends on the choice of auxiliary data $(\tilde{G}', \tilde{\zeta}')$ attached to G' . If G' is unramified, there is a canonical class of admissible embeddings

of ${}^L G'$ into ${}^L G$, so that we may set $\tilde{G}' = G'$. We set

$$\Delta_K(\ell', k) = \Delta_K(\delta'(\ell'), \gamma(k)), \quad \ell' \in \mathcal{L}_{G\text{-reg}}(\tilde{G}'), k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{reg}}(\tilde{G})$$

for the unramified endoscopic datum G' . It is independent of the character ζ and the choice of $\tilde{\xi}'$.

Now suppose that M is a Levi subgroup of G in good position relative to K . We write $r_M^G(k) = J_M(k, u)$ as before for $k \in \mathcal{K}_{G\text{-reg}}(M)$, and note that it is also independent of the central datum (Z, ζ) . If M' is an unramified endoscopic datum of M , we then have the transfer factor

$$\Delta_{K \cap M}(\ell', k), \quad \ell' \in \mathcal{L}_{G\text{-reg}}(\bar{M}'), k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{reg}}(\bar{M}).$$

We define $\mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)$ to be the set of endoscopic data G' for G , taken up to translation of s' by $Z(\hat{G})^\Gamma$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma_F$ the absolute Galois group of F , in which s' lies in $s'_M Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma$, \hat{G}' is the connected centralizer of s' in \hat{G} , \mathcal{G}' equals $\mathcal{M}' \hat{G}'$, and ξ' is the identity embedding of \mathcal{G}' in ${}^L G$. For each $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)$, we fix an embedding $M' \subset G'$ for which $\hat{M}' \subset \hat{G}'$ is a dual Levi subgroup. We also fix auxiliary data $(\tilde{G}', \tilde{\xi}')$ for G' , where $\tilde{G}' \rightarrow G'$ and $\tilde{\xi}' : \mathcal{G}' \rightarrow {}^L \tilde{G}'$, that restrict to auxiliary data $(\tilde{M}', \tilde{\xi}'_M)$ for M' , where $\tilde{M}' \rightarrow M'$ and $\tilde{\xi}'_M : \mathcal{G}' \rightarrow {}^L \tilde{M}'$, and whose central character data $(\tilde{Z}', \tilde{\zeta}')$ coincide. Note that G^* belongs to $\mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)$ if and only if $M' = M^*$. Finally, we define the coefficient

$$\iota_{M'}(G, G') = |Z(\hat{M}')^\Gamma / Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma| |Z(\hat{G}')^\Gamma / Z(\hat{G})^\Gamma|^{-1}$$

for any $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)$.

We can then state the weighted Fundamental Lemma [Art02, Conjecture 5.1], which we recall is now a theorem in the case of split groups G due to [Wal09, Théorème 8.7] and [CL12, Théorème 1.4.1]. We may assume that the central datum (Z, ζ) is trivial, since the functions involved are independent of it.

Theorem 3.1. *For each G quasisplit and M , there is a function*

$$s_M^G(\ell), \quad \ell \in \mathcal{L}_{G\text{-reg}}(M)$$

with the property that for any K , any unramified elliptic endoscopic datum M' for M , and any element $\ell' \in \mathcal{L}_{G\text{-reg}}(M')$, the transfer

$$r_M^G(\ell') = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{G\text{-reg}}(M)} \Delta_{K \cap M}(\ell', k) r_M^G(k)$$

equals

$$(3.1) \quad \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') s_{M'}^{G'}(\ell').$$

The function $s_M^G(\ell)$ is uniquely determined by the required identity. If $M' = M$, the quasisplit group G belongs to $\mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)$, and the identity becomes

$$s_M^G(\ell) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{G\text{-reg}}(M)} \Delta_{K \cap M}(\ell', k) r_M^G(k) - \sum_{G' \neq G} \iota_{M'}(G, G') s_{M'}^{G'}(\ell'),$$

which serves as an inductive definition of $s_M^G(\ell)$. When $M = G$, the expression (3.1) equals $s_{G'}(\ell') = s_{G'}^{G'}(\ell')$, and if $G' \neq G$ the required identity reduces to the standard Fundamental Lemma, whereas if $G' = G$ there is nothing to prove. On the other hand, if M is the minimal Levi subgroup, then $M' = M$ is the only endoscopic datum and the statement is trivial.

Remark 3.2. We note that implicit in the statement of the weighted fundamental lemma is that this sum of *noninvariant* weighted orbital integrals is not only invariant but stably invariant. This expectation will continue to hold in our formulation of the weighted transfer below.

3.2. Transfer. Let us return to F being a global field. Let us write

$$\mathcal{I}(G_V, \zeta_V), \quad \mathcal{S}(G_V, \zeta_V)$$

for the space of functions generated by ordinary orbital integrals f_G and stable orbital integrals f^G respectively of functions $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_V, \zeta_V)$. We also define the larger spaces

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{ac}}(G_V, \zeta_V), \quad \mathcal{S}_{\text{ac}}(G_V, \zeta_V)$$

corresponding to $f \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_V, \zeta_V)$. Similarly, if we define $\mathcal{C}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ to be the space of ζ_V^{-1} -equivariant Schwartz functions on G_V , we write

$$I\mathcal{C}(G_V, \zeta_V), \quad S\mathcal{C}(G_V, \zeta_V)$$

for the spaces generated by f_G and f^G respectively for all $f \in \mathcal{C}(G_V, \zeta_V)$. The topologies on these spaces are chosen such that the maps $f \rightarrow f_G$ and $f \rightarrow f^G$ respectively are open and continuous. We also note that the topology in $\mathcal{C}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ is taken to be the usual one induced by the family of seminorms used to define the Schwartz space. Finally, we also denote the analogous subspaces $I\mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and $S\mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$.

The Langlands-Shelstad transfer then asserts that for any $G'_V \in \mathcal{E}(G_V)$, the map that sends $f \in \mathcal{H}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ to the function

$$(3.2) \quad f'(\delta') = f^{G'}(\delta') = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_V, \zeta_V)} \Delta(\delta', \gamma) f_G(\gamma)$$

where $\delta' \in \Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(\tilde{G}'_V, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$, is a continuous map from $\mathcal{H}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ to $\mathcal{S}(\tilde{G}'_V, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$ [Art02, §5]. As a consequence of Lemma ?? this extends to a map from $\mathcal{C}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ to $S\mathcal{C}(\tilde{G}'_V, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$. (Note that Shelstad proved the archimedean transfer for Schwartz functions [She82] long ago.) Moreover, by continuity with respect to the topology above, we see that the transfer also extends to a continuous map from $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ to $\mathcal{S}_{\text{ac}}(\tilde{G}'_V, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$. That is, as described in in [Art02, p.224], the Langlands-Shelstad transfer $f \mapsto f'$ sends $\mathcal{H}(G_v, \zeta_v)$ continuously to $\mathcal{S}(\tilde{G}'_v, \tilde{\zeta}'_v)$. Given the topologies on the associated spaces, the extension of the transfer to a map from $\mathcal{C}(G_v, \zeta_v)$ to $\mathcal{S}(\tilde{G}'_v, \tilde{\zeta}'_v)$ then follows from the density properties above.

We are interested in the transfer of weighted orbital integrals. We recall the invariant linear forms on $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ defined inductively by

$$I_M(\gamma, f) = J_M(\gamma, f) - \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}^0(M)} \hat{I}_M^L(\gamma, \phi_L(f))$$

where ϕ_L is the map on $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ defined in [Art02, (2.3)] and [Art88a, §2]. We recall that they are determined by their restriction to the subspace $\mathcal{H}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ of $\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$, and extend to continuously to $\mathcal{C}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$. Suppose that we have fixed so-called endoscopic and stable bases $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ and $\Delta(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ of the spaces $\mathcal{D}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ and $S\mathcal{D}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ respectively following the requirements of [Art02, §5] (see also §??); for example, they are chosen to be subsets of the corresponding bases $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and $\Delta(G_V, \zeta_V)$ of the spaces $\mathcal{D}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and $S\mathcal{D}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ respectively.

Assume inductively that for each $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)$ we have defined stable linear forms $\hat{S}_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(\delta', f')$ on $\mathcal{S}_{\text{ac}}((\tilde{G}'_V)^{\tilde{Z}'}, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$ with $\delta' \in \Delta(\tilde{M}'_V, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$. Let

$$\mathcal{E}_{M'}^0(G) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G) - \{G^*\}, & \text{if } G \text{ is quasisplit} \\ \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G), & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and let $\varepsilon(G) = 1$ if G is quasisplit and equal to 0 otherwise. We then define linear forms $I_M^\mathcal{E}(\delta', f)$ and $S_M^G(M', \delta', f)$ inductively by the formula

$$I_M^\mathcal{E}(\delta', f) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}^0(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') \hat{S}_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(\delta', f') + \varepsilon(G) S_M^G(M', \delta', f)$$

together with the supplementary requirement that

$$I_M^\mathcal{E}(\delta', f) = I_M(\delta, f)$$

in the case that G is quasisplit and δ' maps to the element $\delta \in \Delta^\mathcal{E}(M_V^Z, \zeta_V)$, where

$$I_M(\delta, f) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma(M_V^Z, \zeta_V)} \Delta_M(\delta, \gamma) I_M(\gamma, f)$$

and $\Delta_M(\delta, \gamma)$ is the generalized transfer factor for M that is compatible with the generalized transfer factor for G . Namely, if $\mu \rightarrow \mu^G$ and $\gamma \rightarrow \gamma_M$ are the induction and restriction maps respectively between the spaces $\mathcal{D}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and $\mathcal{D}(M_V, \zeta_V)$ such that $f_G(\mu^G) \rightarrow f_M(\mu)$ and

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma(G_V, \zeta_V)} a_M(\gamma_M) b_G(\gamma) = \sum_{\mu \in \Gamma(M_V, \zeta_V)} a_M(\mu) b_G(\mu^G)$$

respectively for any linear functions a_M on $\mathcal{D}(M_V, \zeta_V)$ and b_G on $\mathcal{D}(G_V, \zeta_V)$, then we have that

$$\Delta_G(\nu^G, \gamma) = \Delta_M(\nu, \gamma_M), \quad \nu \in \Delta^\mathcal{E}(M_V, \zeta_V), \gamma \in \Gamma(G_V, \zeta_V),$$

and

$$\Delta_G(\delta, \mu^G) = \Delta_M(\delta_M, \mu), \quad \delta \in \Delta^\mathcal{E}(G_V, \zeta_V), \mu \in \Gamma(M_V, \zeta_V)$$

respectively. In the case that G is quasisplit and $M' = M^*$, we have that $\delta' = \delta^*$ belongs to $\Delta((M_V^*)^{Z^*}, \zeta_V^*)$ and the image δ of δ' in $\Delta^\mathcal{E}(M_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ lies in the subset $\Delta(M_V^Z, \zeta_V)$. It follows from Corollary ??(b), a mild extension of the main local theorem [Art02], that the form

$$S_M^G(\delta, f) = S_M^G(M', \delta', f)$$

is stable, and vanishes unless $M' = M^*$. We thus have a linear form $\hat{S}_{M^*}^{G^*}(\delta^*, f^*) = S_M^G(\delta, f)$ on $\mathcal{S}_{\text{ac}}((G_V^*)^{Z^*}, \zeta_V^*)$ that is the analogue for (G^*, M^*) of the terms $\hat{S}_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(\delta', f')$.

Let us now state our weighted form of the Langlands-Shelstad transfer conjecture, formulated over a local field F . The preceding objects that we have just defined have natural analogues in this case.

Conjecture 3.3. *For each G and M , the stable linear form*

$$\hat{S}_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(\delta', f'), \quad \delta \in \Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(M, \zeta),$$

on $\mathcal{S}_{\text{ac}}(\tilde{G}', \tilde{\zeta}')$ has the property that for any unramified local elliptic endoscopic datum M' for M , and any element $\delta' \in \Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(M', \zeta')$, the transfer

$$J_M(\delta', f) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{G\text{-reg}}(M, \zeta)} \Delta_M(\delta', \gamma) J_M(\gamma, f)$$

equals

$$\sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') \hat{S}_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(\delta', f').$$

As with the case of the ordinary Langlands-Shelstad transfer, one may also conjecturally specify the transfer f' in the case that f belongs to the spherical Hecke algebra by means of the L -embedding ξ' . We remind here that f' is unique only up to its weighted orbital integral, just as in the case of ordinary transfer where $f' = f^{G'}$ is identified with its stable orbital integral. We have formulated a more general statement than strictly necessary, however, as for our purposes we only need the following special case, that is, only for nonarchimedean local fields F_v for which $v \notin V \supset V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta)$ and where $f = b$. As in the case of Theorem 3.1, we may again assume that (Z, ζ) is trivial.

Corollary 3.4. *Assume Conjecture 3.3. For each G, M and b , there is a function*

$$s_M^G(\ell, b), \quad \ell \in \mathcal{L}_{G\text{-reg}}(M)$$

with the property that for any K , any unramified elliptic endoscopic datum M' for M , and any element $\ell' \in \mathcal{L}_{G\text{-reg}}(M')$, the transfer

$$r_M^G(\ell', b) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{G\text{-reg}}(M)} \Delta_{K \cap M}(\ell', k) r_M^G(k, b)$$

equals

$$\sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') s_{M'}^{G'}(\ell', b').$$

In particular, the functions $s_{M'}^{G'}(\ell', b')$ here would be given by the linear form $\hat{S}_{M'}^{G'}(\delta', b')$ where b' is the transfer of b . Evidence for the conjecture is of course the weighted Fundamental Lemma itself, which is the case $f = u$, and the unweighted transfer which is the case of $M = G$. Finally, we note that one can also formulate an analogue of Conjecture 3.3 for Lie algebras, as Waldspurger has pointed out that it should be possible to formulate an analogous Lie algebra statement for the transfer of weighted orbital integrals [Wal95, VIII.7], which we can take as further support for the conjecture. (We note that already in the ordinary weighted Fundamental Lemma, it is a sum of *noninvariant* weighted orbital integrals that is shown to be stably invariant.)

Remark 3.5. We remind the reader that this conjecture is only needed to streamline the stabilisation of the unramified terms at a finite number of places, and if we do not assume this conjecture, the main results hold unconditionally, only for a slightly smaller class of test functions of the form (1.2).

4. THE UNRAMIFIED GEOMETRIC TERMS

4.1. The unramified terms. We can now turn to the unramified geometric terms that arise in the stable trace formula. We shall fix a suitably large finite set of places $S \supset V$. We shall assume that V contains V_∞ , so the places in $S - V$ are nonarchimedean. We may thus assume that any distribution on $\Gamma(G_S^V, \zeta_S^V)$ is defined by a signed measure on the preimage in G_S^V of a conjugacy class in \bar{G}_S^V . We also assume that $\Gamma_{\text{ss}}(\bar{G}_S^V, \zeta_S^V)$ is equal to $\Gamma_{\text{ss}}(\bar{G}_S^V)$, which holds if V contains $V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta)$, so that there is an injection $k \rightarrow \gamma_V^S(k)$ from $\mathcal{K}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ from $\mathcal{K}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ into

$\Gamma(G_S^V, \zeta_S^V)$. Following [Won22, (4.11)], we define the unramified weighted orbital integrals

$$r_M^G(k, b) = J_M(\gamma_S^V(k), b_S^V), \quad k \in \mathcal{K}(\bar{M}_S^V).$$

Furthermore, we define the subset $\mathcal{L}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ of $\Delta(G_S^V, \zeta_S^V)$ consisting of formal linear combinations of classes in $\mathcal{K}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ corresponding to distributions in $\Delta(G_S^V, \zeta_S^V)$ under the linear extension of the map γ_S^V . It can be identified with a subset of the corresponding family $\mathcal{L}((\bar{G}^*)_S^V)$ for G^* by means of a canonical embedding $\ell \rightarrow \ell^*$. Similarly, we define the subset $\mathcal{L}^\mathcal{E}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ in $\Delta^\mathcal{E}(G_S^V, \zeta_S^V)$ as the quotient of G -relevant pairs in

$$\{(G', \ell') : G' \in \mathcal{E}(G_S^V), \ell' \in \mathcal{L}((\bar{G}')_S^V)\}$$

with an injection $\ell \rightarrow \delta_S^V(\ell)$ into $\Delta^\mathcal{E}(G_S^V, \zeta_S^V)$, sending the subset $\mathcal{L}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ into $\Delta(G_S^V, \zeta_S^V)$. Suppose now that V contains $V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta)$. The unramified function $r_M^G(k, b)$ depends on a choice of hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup K_S^V of G_S^V , which we shall assume to be in good position relative to M_S^V . The intersection $K_S^V \cap M_S^V$ is also a hyperspecial maximal compact subgroup of M_S^V . Following [Art02, §8], we define the normalized transfer factor

$$\Delta_{K_S^V, M_S^V}(\ell, k) = \Delta_{K_S^V \cap M_S^V}(\delta_S^V(\ell), \gamma_S^V(k)) = \prod_{v \in V-S} \Delta_{K_v \cap M_v}(\delta_v, \gamma_v)$$

for $k \in \mathcal{K}(\bar{M}_S^V)$ and $\ell \in \mathcal{L}^\mathcal{E}(\bar{M}_S^V)$, and we use this to form the function

$$(4.1) \quad r_M^G(\ell, b) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}(\bar{M}_S^V)} \Delta_{K_S^V, M_S^V}(\ell, k) r_M^G(k, b).$$

on $\mathcal{L}^\mathcal{E}(\bar{M}_S^V)$, which is independent of the choice of K_S^V . We note that the sets $\mathcal{L}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ and $\mathcal{L}^\mathcal{E}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ are independent of ζ_S^V , and hence so is $\Delta_{K_S^V, M_S^V}(\ell, k)$. In the following we shall consider triples (G, M, ζ) where G is a reductive K -group over F , M a Levi subgroup of G , and ζ a character of $Z(\mathbb{A})/Z(F)$ for a central induced torus Z of G .

Proposition 4.1. *Assume Conjecture 3.3. For each triple (G, M, ζ) with G quasi-split, there is a function*

$$s_M^G(\ell, b) = s_{M^*}^{G^*}(\ell^*, b^*)$$

which vanishes unless V contains $V_{\text{ram}}(G)$, and such that for any elliptic endoscopic datum M' of M and any $\ell' \in \mathcal{L}((\bar{M}')_S^V)$ with image $\ell \in \mathcal{L}^\mathcal{E}(\bar{M}_S^V)$, we have

$$r_M^G(\ell, b) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') s_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(\ell', b').$$

Proof. If V does not contain $V_{\text{ram}}(G)$, we set $s_M^G(\ell, b) = 0$. Otherwise, we define $s_M^G(\ell, b)$ inductively by setting

$$s_M^G(\ell, b) = r_M^G(\ell, b) - \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M^*}^0(G)} \iota_{M^*}(G, G') s_{M^*}^{\tilde{G}'}(\ell^*, b^*).$$

The sum is finite since the coefficient $\iota_{M^*}(G, G')$ vanishes unless G' is elliptic. We then have to show that $r_M^G(\ell, b)$ equals the endoscopic expression

$$r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(\ell', b') = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') s_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(\ell', b').$$

We shall assume that S is large enough to contain $V_{\text{ram}}(M')$. If V does not contain $V_{\text{ram}}(M')$, then M' ramifies at some places v in $S - V$. In that case, the functions $s_{M'}^{G'}(\ell', b)$ vanish for all $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)$ by definition, so we have to show that $r_M^G(\ell, b)$ also vanishes.

By the usual splitting formulas for weighted orbital integrals, we can reduce to the case where $S - V = \{v\}$. Moreover, the germ expansions and descent formula allow us to reduce to the case where ℓ is elliptic and the groups G, M, M' are replaced by the local objects G_v, M_v, M'_v . If M' is ramified at v , by [Art02, Proposition 8.1] we see that $r_M^G(\ell, b)$ vanishes as an application of [Kot86, Proposition 7.5]. We note that the latter result is stated for functions in the spherical Hecke algebra of G , but the argument holds identically for Schwartz functions. If M' is unramified at v , we have to show that $r_M^G(\ell, b) = r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(\ell', b)$. In this case, the required identity will follow from an application of weighted transfer. Namely, for any G, M , and b there is a function

$$s_M^G(\ell, b), \quad \ell \in \mathcal{L}_{G\text{-reg}}(M_v)$$

such that any K , any unramified elliptic endoscopic datum M'_v of M_v , and any $\ell' \in \mathcal{L}_{G\text{-reg}}(M'_v)$ the transfer

$$\sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{G\text{-reg}}(M_v)} \Delta_{K_v \cap M_v}(\ell', k) r_M^G(k, b)$$

is equal to

$$\sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') s_{M'}^{G'}(\ell', b).$$

The function $s_M^G(\ell, b)$ is uniquely defined by this identity. The existence here then follows from Corollary 3.4. \square

Let $(b_S^{V, G})'$ be the transfer of b_S^V in $\mathcal{S}_{\text{ac}}(G_S^V, \zeta_S^V)$, and write

$$f_S^b = f \times b_S^V$$

for any $f \in \mathcal{C}(G_V, \zeta_V)$. We then have the following analogue of [Art02, Corollary 8.2].

Corollary 4.2. *For any pair (G, ζ) such that V contains V_∞ , any endoscopic datum $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(G)$, and any function $f \in \mathcal{C}(G_V, \zeta_V)$, we have*

$$(f_S^b)' = \begin{cases} f' \times (b_S^V)', & \text{if } V \supset V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta), \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, the function $(f_S^b)'$ vanishes unless G' belongs to $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(G, V)$.

Proof. This follows from the case $M = G$ in the preceding proposition. We note that this case relies only on the ordinary Langlands-Shelstad transfer. \square

4.2. The geometric coefficients. We shall first construct the global geometric coefficients, which will be the terms on the geometric side that depend on the basic function. Following [Art02, §2], we write $\Gamma_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)$ for the set of γ in $\Gamma_{\text{orb}}(G_S^Z, \zeta_S)$ such that there is a $\dot{\gamma} \in G(F)$ such that

- (i) the semisimple part of $\dot{\gamma}$ is F -elliptic in G ,
- (ii) the conjugacy class of $\dot{\gamma}$ in G_V maps to γ ,
- (iii) and $\dot{\gamma}$ is bounded at each $v \notin S$.

Then let $\mathcal{K}_{\text{ell}}^V(\bar{M}, S)$ denote the elements in $\mathcal{K}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ such that $\gamma \times k$ belongs to $\Gamma_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)$ for some γ . Let A_M be the maximal split torus of a Levi subgroup M of G . We then identify the Weyl group of (G, A_M) with the quotient of the normaliser of M by M , thus $W^G(M) = \text{Norm}_G(M)/M$, and set $W_0^G = W^G(M_0)$. We then define for any $\gamma \in \Gamma(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$, the geometric coefficient

$$(4.2) \quad a_{r,s}^G(\gamma) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{ell}}^V(\bar{M}, S)} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^M(\gamma_M \times k) r_M^G(k, b)$$

where the elliptic coefficient $a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^M(\gamma_M \times k)$ is the one constructed in [Won22, (4.10)]. The coefficient $a_{r,s}^G(\gamma)$ is supported on the set $\Gamma_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)$, where S is any finite set of valuations of containing V such that $\gamma \times K^V$ is S -admissible in the sense of [Art02, §1]. It is supported on the discrete subset $\Gamma(G, V, \zeta)$ of $\Gamma(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ given by the union of induced distributions μ^G where μ runs over elements in $\Gamma_{\text{ell}}(M, V, \zeta)$ and M runs over Levis in \mathcal{L} . We shall write $a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma, S)$ for the term $M = G$ in the expansion of $a_{r,s}^G(\gamma)$. That is,

$$(4.3) \quad a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma, S) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{ell}}^V(\bar{G}, S)} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma \times k) r_G(k, b).$$

We note that whereas $a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma, S)$ depends on S , by [Won22, Corollary 4.7] the coefficient $a_{r,s}^G(\gamma)$ does not.

We next construct parallel families of endoscopic and stable geometric coefficients on the domains $\Gamma(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ and $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$. For any $\gamma \in \Gamma(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$, we set

$$(4.4) \quad a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma) = \sum_{G'} \sum_{\delta'} \iota(G, G') b_{r,s}^{G'}(\delta') \Delta_G(\delta', \gamma) + \varepsilon(G) \sum_{\delta} b_{r,s}^G(\delta) \Delta_G(\delta, \gamma)$$

with G', δ' , and δ summed over $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)$, $\Delta((\tilde{G}'_V)^{\tilde{Z}'}, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$ and $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ respectively, and the coefficients $b_{r,s}^{G'}(\delta)$ are defined inductively by the requirement that

$$a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma) = a_{r,s}^G(\gamma)$$

in the case that G is quasisplit. Moreover, we set

$$b_{r,s}^{G*}(\delta^*) = b_{r,s}^G(\delta), \quad \delta \in \Delta(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$$

where $b_{r,s}^G(\delta)$ is obtained as a function on $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ by the local inversion formula [Art02, (5.5)]. The coefficients $a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma)$ and $b_{r,s}^G(\delta)$ are in fact supported on the discrete subsets $\Gamma^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$ and $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$ respectively, which are constructed in a manner parallel to $\Gamma(G, V, \zeta)$ [Art02, §7]. For example, we inductively define the set $\Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$ to be the collection of $\delta \in \Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ such that either $\Delta(\gamma, \delta) \neq 0$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}(G, V, \zeta)$, or δ is the image in $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ of an element δ' in the subset $\Delta_{\text{ell}}(\tilde{G}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')$ of $\Delta((\tilde{G}'_V)^{\tilde{Z}'}, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$ for some $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)$. We set

$$\Delta_{\text{ell}}(G, V, \zeta) = \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta) \cap \Delta(G_V^Z, \zeta_V),$$

and define $\Delta(G, V, \zeta)$ again to be the union of induced classes μ^G where $\mu \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}(M, V, \zeta)$ for some $M \in \mathcal{L}$. Then the sums over δ' and δ in (4.4) can be taken over the smaller sets $\Delta(\tilde{G}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')$ and $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$ respectively.

We can now state the main global theorem concerning the geometric coefficients. It is the analogue of the main Global Theorem 1' of [Art02, §7], and will be proved by a series of reductions. We state it here in order to use the necessary induction hypotheses for the reduction.

Theorem 4.3. (a) *If G is arbitrary, we have*

$$a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma) = a_{r,s}^G(\gamma), \quad \gamma \in \Gamma^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta).$$

(b) *If G is quasisplit, we have that*

$$b_{r,s}^G(\delta), \quad \delta \in \Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta),$$

is supported on the subset $\Delta(G, V, \zeta)$ of $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$.

We shall also define the endoscopic and stable analogues of the elliptic coefficients $a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S)$. For any admissible elements $\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ and $\dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ with $S \supset V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta)$, we set

$$(4.5) \quad a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) = \sum_{G'} \sum_{\dot{\delta}'_S} \iota(G, G') b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'_S}(\dot{\delta}'_S) \Delta_{G'}(\dot{\delta}'_S, \dot{\gamma}_S) + \varepsilon(G) \sum_{\dot{\delta}_S} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S) \Delta_{G'}(\dot{\delta}_S, \dot{\gamma}_S),$$

with G' , $\dot{\delta}'_S$, and $\dot{\delta}_S$ summed over $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)$, $\Delta_{\text{ell}}(\tilde{G}', S, \tilde{\zeta}')$ and $\Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ respectively, and the coefficients $b_{r,s}^{\tilde{G}'_S}(\delta)$ are defined inductively by the requirement that

$$a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) = a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S)$$

and

$$b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G^*}(\dot{\delta}_S^*) = b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S)$$

in the case that G is quasisplit.

Finally, let us also define analogues of (4.3). We write $\delta \times \ell = \delta \times \delta_S^V(\ell)$ for the element in $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G_S^Z, \zeta_S)$ associated to a pair $\delta \in \Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ and $\ell \in \mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{E}}(\bar{G}_S^V)$. We also write $\mathcal{L}_{\text{ell}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(\bar{G}, S)$ for the set of $\ell \in \mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{E}}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ such that $\delta \times \ell$ belongs to $\Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ for some $\delta \in \Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G_S^Z, \zeta_S)$, and $\mathcal{L}_{\text{ell}}^V(\bar{G}, S)$ for the intersection of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{ell}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(\bar{G}, S)$ with $\mathcal{L}(\bar{G}_S^V)$. We also write $\mathcal{K}_{\text{ell}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(\bar{G}, S)$ for the set of k in $\mathcal{K}(\bar{G}_S^V)$ such that $\gamma \times k$ belongs to $\Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ for some γ . We then define the endoscopic and stable analogues of (4.3),

$$(4.6) \quad a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma, S) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{ell}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(\bar{G}, S)} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma \times k) r_G(k, b)$$

for G arbitrary and $\gamma \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$, and

$$(4.7) \quad b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\delta, S) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_{\text{ell}}^V(\bar{G}, S)} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\delta \times \ell) r_G(\ell, b)$$

for G quasisplit and $\delta \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$. These definitions will allow us to define endoscopic and stable variants of the geometric expansion of the linear form $I_s^r(f)$.

4.3. The elliptic and orbital parts. Recall that the geometric expansion of $I_s^r(f)$ is given in [Won22, Theorem 4.6] by

$$(4.8) \quad I_s^r(f) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^M(\gamma) I_M(\gamma, f)$$

that is valid for any $f \in \mathcal{C}^{\circ}(G, V, \zeta)$. We shall examine this more closely. Let us first define

$$(4.9) \quad I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(\dot{f}_S) = \sum_{\dot{\gamma} \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S) \dot{f}_{S,G}(\dot{\gamma}_S),$$

for \dot{f}_S belonging to the subspace $\mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}^\circ(G, S, \zeta)$ of functions in $\mathcal{C}^\circ(G, S, \zeta)$ whose support is an admissible subset of G_S , and

$$(4.10) \quad I_{r,s,\text{orb}}(f) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma(G, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^G(\gamma) f_G(\gamma)$$

for $f \in \mathcal{C}(G, V, \zeta)$, corresponding to the term $M = G$ in (4.8) and is a linear combination of invariant orbital integrals. If we restrict to the elliptic coefficients, we obtain the linear form

$$(4.11) \quad I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(f, S) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma, S) f_G(\gamma)$$

which can be regarded as the elliptic part of $I_s^r(f)$. It follows from the definitions that $I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(f, S) = I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(f_S^b)$ for any S large enough such that f_S^b belongs to $\mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$.

We define endoscopic and stable analogues of these by setting inductively

$$(4.12) \quad I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(\dot{f}_S) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G'}(\dot{f}_S) + \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_S)$$

and

$$(4.13) \quad I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^\mathcal{E}(f) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{G'}(f) + \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^G(f)$$

where we recall that the coefficient $\iota(G, G')$ is the one given in [Kot84, Theorem 8.3.1]. Here $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)$ is the complement of $\{G\}$ in $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(G, S)$, and $\dot{f}_S \in \mathcal{C}(G, S, \zeta)$ and $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$ respectively. The term $\hat{S}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G'}$ is a linear form on the image $S\mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}^\circ(\tilde{G}', S, \tilde{\zeta})$ of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}^\circ(\tilde{G}', S, \tilde{\zeta})$ in $S\mathcal{C}^\circ(\tilde{G}', S, \tilde{\zeta})$, and $\hat{S}_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{G'}$ is a linear form on $S\mathcal{C}^\circ(\tilde{G}', V, \tilde{\zeta})$. We furthermore require that

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(\dot{f}_S) = I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(\dot{f}_S)$$

and

$$I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^\mathcal{E}(f) = I_{r,s,\text{orb}}(f)$$

in the case that G is quasisplit, and the general induction hypothesis that $S_{\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}$ and $S_{\text{orb}}^{\tilde{G}'}$ are stable for G' in $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)$ and $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)$ respectively.

If G is arbitrary, it follows by the same argument of [Art02, Lemma 7.2] that

$$(4.14) \quad I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(\dot{f}_S) = \sum_{\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(G, S, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) \dot{f}_{S,G}(\dot{\gamma}_S)$$

and

$$(4.15) \quad I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^\mathcal{E}(f) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(G, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma) f_G(\gamma),$$

and if G is quasisplit we have that

$$(4.16) \quad S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_S) = \sum_{\dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(G, S, \zeta)} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S) \dot{f}_{S,G}^\mathcal{E}(\dot{\delta}_S)$$

and

$$(4.17) \quad S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^G(f) = \sum_{\delta \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(G, V, \zeta)} b_{r,s}^G(\delta) f_G^\mathcal{E}(\delta).$$

Here

$$f \rightarrow f_G^\mathcal{E}(\delta) = f'(\delta')$$

is a linear form on $\mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$ for any $\delta' \in \Delta_{G\text{-reg}}(\tilde{G}'_V, \tilde{\zeta}'_V)$ with image $\delta \in \Delta_{\text{reg}}^\mathcal{E}(G_V, \zeta_V)$. Let $I\mathcal{C}^\mathcal{E}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and $I\mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$ be the spaces spanned by f_G and $f_G^\mathcal{E}$ respectively for any $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$. The map $f_G \rightarrow f_G^\mathcal{E}$ provides an isomorphism between these two spaces.

We also set

$$(4.18) \quad I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(f, S) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}(f', S) + \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(f, S)$$

for linear forms $\hat{S}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}(f', S)$ on $S\mathcal{C}^\circ(\tilde{G}', S, \tilde{\zeta}')$ which are defined inductively by requiring that

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(f, S) = I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(f, S)$$

in the case that G is quasisplit. Now suppose that S is large enough so that \dot{f}_S belongs to $\mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}(G, S, \zeta)$. It then follows inductively from Corollary 4.2 and (4.12) that

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(f, S) = I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(\dot{f}_S)$$

and

$$S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(f, S) = S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_S),$$

moreover from the expansions (4.14) and (4.16) we conclude that

$$(4.19) \quad I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(f, S) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(G, S, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma, S) f_G(\gamma)$$

and

$$(4.20) \quad S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(f, S) = \sum_{\delta \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(G, S, \zeta)} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\delta, S) f_G^\mathcal{E}(\delta).$$

These formulae represent a stabilization of the term with $M = G$ in (4.2).

Having made these preliminary manipulations, we can now establish the geometric expansion of $I_{r,s}^\mathcal{E}(f)$ and $S_{r,s}^G(f)$. It follows the broad argument of [Art02, §10]. We set

$$(4.21) \quad I_{r,s}^\mathcal{E}(f) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}'_{r,s}(f') + \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s}^G(f), \quad f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$$

for linear forms $\hat{S}'_{r,s} = \hat{S}_{r,s}^{\tilde{G}'}$ on $S\mathcal{C}^\circ(\tilde{G}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')$, defined inductively by the supplementary requirement that $I^\mathcal{E}(f) = I(f)$ in the case that G is quasisplit. We shall also assume inductively that if G is replaced by a quasisplit inner K -form \tilde{G}' , the corresponding analogue of S^G is defined and stable.

Proposition 4.4. *Let $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$.*

(a) *If G is arbitrary,*

$$I_{r,s}^\mathcal{E}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^\mathcal{E}(f) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma^\mathcal{E}(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^{M,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma) I^\mathcal{E}(\gamma, f).$$

(b) If G is quasisplit,

$$\begin{aligned} & S_{r,s}^G(f) - S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^G(f) \\ &= \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{M' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, V)} \iota(M, M') \sum_{\delta' \in \Delta(\tilde{M}', V, \zeta')} b_{r,s}^{\tilde{M}'}(\delta') S_M^G(M', \delta', f). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof follows the same argument as [Art02, Theorem 10.1]. \square

The next proposition concerns the coefficients $a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma)$ and $b_{r,s}^G(\delta)$, generalising [Art02, Proposition 10.3], so we provide a detailed proof here.

Theorem 4.5. (a) If G is arbitrary and $\gamma \in \Gamma^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$, then

$$(4.22) \quad a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma) - a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma, S) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(\bar{M}, S)} a_{\text{ell}}^{M,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma_M \times k) r_M^G(k, b).$$

(a) If G is quasisplit and $\delta \in \Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$, then

$$(4.23) \quad b_{r,s}^G(\delta) - b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\delta, S) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{L}_{\text{ell}}^V(\bar{M}, S)} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^M(\delta_M \times k) s_M^G(k, b)$$

if δ lies in the subset $\Delta(G, V, \zeta)$ of $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$ and is zero otherwise.

Proof. Let us first consider the differences of (4.15) and (4.19),

$$I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)} (a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma) - a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma, S)) f_G(\gamma),$$

and (4.17) and (4.20),

$$S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^G(f) - S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(f, S) = \sum_{\delta \in \Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)} (b_{r,s}^G(\delta) - b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\delta, S)) f_G^{\mathcal{E}}(\delta).$$

Substituting the right-hand side of (4.22), we obtain the linear form

$$(4.24) \quad \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(M, V, \zeta)} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{ell}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(\bar{M}, S)} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{M,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma \times k) f_M(\gamma) r_M^G(k, b),$$

which we will denote by $I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(f, S)$. We may vary the function $f \in \mathcal{C}^{\circ}(G, V, \zeta)$ independent of S as long as the support of f remains S -admissible, hence the required identity (4.22) is equivalent to showing that

$$(4.25) \quad I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) = I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(f, S).$$

On the other hand, if G is quasisplit, substituting the right-hand side of (4.23), we obtain the linear form

$$(4.26) \quad \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\delta \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}(M, V, \zeta)} \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_{\text{ell}}^V(\bar{M}, S)} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^M(\delta \times \ell) f^M(\delta) s_M^G(\ell, b),$$

which we will denote by $S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{G,0}(f, S)$, if $\delta \in \Delta(G, V, \zeta)$, and is zero otherwise. Then the required identity (4.23) is equivalent to showing that

$$(4.27) \quad S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^G(f) - S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(f, S) = S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{G,0}(f, S).$$

On the other hand, from the definitions (4.13) and (4.18), the difference

$$(4.28) \quad (I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S)) - \varepsilon(G)(S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^G(f) - S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(f, S))$$

is equal to

$$\sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)} \iota(G, G') (\hat{S}_{r, s, \text{orb}}^{\tilde{G}'}(f') - \hat{S}_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}(f', S)).$$

We can assume inductively that $\hat{S}_{r, s, \text{orb}}^{\tilde{G}'}(f') - \hat{S}_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}(f', S)$ equals $\hat{S}_{r, s, \text{orb}}^{\tilde{G}', 0}(f, S)$ for any $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)$. Replacing it with (4.26) above, we may use [Art02, Lemma 10.2] to rearrange the sum as

$$\sum_{R \in (\mathcal{L}^*)^0} |W_0^R| |W_0^{G^*}|^{-1} \sum_{R' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(R, V)} \iota(R, R') \sum_{\dot{\sigma}'_S} b_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{\tilde{R}'}(\dot{\sigma}'_S) B_{R'}(\dot{\sigma}'_S, f)$$

where $\dot{\sigma}'_S$ is summed over the product of $\sigma' \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}(\tilde{R}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')$ and $\ell' \in \mathcal{L}_{\text{ell}}^V(\tilde{R}', S)$, $\mathcal{L}^* = \mathcal{L}^{G^*}$ runs over Levi subgroups of G^* containing a fixed minimal Levi subgroup M_0^* , and

$$B_{R'}(\dot{\sigma}'_S, f) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{R'}^0(G)} \iota(G, G') f^{R'}(\sigma') s_{R'}^{\tilde{G}'}(\ell', b'),$$

which we shall express as the difference

$$\sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{R'}(G)} \iota(G, G') s_{R'}^{\tilde{G}'}(\ell', b') f^{R'}(\sigma') - \varepsilon(G) s_R^G(R', \dot{\sigma}'_S, b, f),$$

where $s_R^G(R', \dot{\sigma}'_S, b, f)$ equals $s_R^{G^*}(\dot{\sigma}'_S, f)$ if $R' = R$ and $\dot{\sigma}'_S = \dot{\sigma}$, and is zero otherwise. The contribution of the second term to (4.28) is $-\varepsilon(G)$ times (4.26), which is $S_{r, s, \text{orb}}^{G, 0}(f, S)$. The contribution of the first term is zero if $R \in (\mathcal{L}^*)^0$ does not come from G by definition of $f^{R'}(\sigma')$, whereas if (R, R', σ') lies in the $W_0^{G^*}$ -orbit of a triplet (M, M', δ') that comes from G , then it follows from Proposition 4.1 that the first term equals

$$r_M^G(\ell, b) f^{M'}(\delta') = r_M^G(\ell, b) f_M^\mathcal{E}(\delta),$$

where $\delta \times \ell$ is the image of $\delta' \times \ell'$ in the product of $\Delta_{\text{ell}}^\mathcal{E}(M, V, \zeta)$ and $\mathcal{L}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(\bar{M}, S)$. We can thus write the contribution of the first term to (4.28) as

$$(4.29) \quad \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{M' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, V)} \iota(M, M') \sum_{\delta'} \sum_{\ell'} b_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{\tilde{M}'}(\delta' \times \ell') r_M^G(\ell, b) f_M^\mathcal{E}(\delta)$$

where δ' and ℓ' are summed over $\Delta_{\text{ell}}(\tilde{M}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\text{ell}}^V(\bar{M}', S)$. The sum over $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, V)$ can actually be taken over $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, S)$, since by Proposition 4.1 the contribution of M' in the complement of $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, V)$ of $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, S)$ is zero. Moreover, using the definitions $r_M^G(\ell, b)$ in (4.1) and of $f_M^\mathcal{E}(\delta)$, we may express their product as

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma^\mathcal{E}(M, V, \zeta)} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{ell}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(\bar{M}, S)} \Delta_M(\delta' \times \ell', \gamma \times k) r_M^G(k, b) f_M(\gamma).$$

If G is quasisplit, the general induction hypothesis implies that Theorem 4.3(b) holds for any $M \in \mathcal{L}^0$ in (4.29). We may then write (4.5) as

$$a_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{M, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) = \sum_{M' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, S)} \iota(M, M') \sum_{\dot{\delta}_S} b_{r, s}^{\tilde{M}'}(\delta') \Delta_M(\dot{\delta}'_S, \dot{\gamma}_S),$$

and hence the inner sum on M' in (4.29) is equal to

$$\sum_{\dot{\gamma}_S} a_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{M, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) r_M^G(k, b) f_M(\gamma).$$

Therefore we conclude that (4.29) is equal to $I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(f, S)$,¹ and (4.28) is then equal to the difference

$$I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(f, S) - \varepsilon(G)S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{G,0}(f, S).$$

Now if $\varepsilon(G) = 0$, the required identity (4.25) follows from the preceding assertion. On the other hand, if $\varepsilon(G) = 1$, then

$$I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) = I_{r,s,\text{orb}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(f, S)$$

by definition, and $I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(f, S)$ equals

$$\sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\dot{\gamma}_S} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^M(\dot{\gamma}_S) r_M^G(k, b) f_M(\gamma).$$

This again fulfills (4.25), and the remaining terms thus imply that the required identity (4.27) is satisfied as well. \square

The preceding proposition provides the first reduction of study of the global coefficients to the basic elliptic coefficients. We record it as the following statement for later use.

Corollary 4.6. *Suppose that*

(a) *if G is arbitrary, we have*

$$a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) = a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S),$$

for any admissible element $\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$, and

(b) *if G is quasisplit, we have that*

$$b_{\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S), \quad \dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta),$$

vanishes for any admissible element $\dot{\delta}_S$ in the complement of $\Delta_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)$ of $\Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$.

Then Theorem 4.3 holds.

5. THE UNRAMIFIED SPECTRAL TERMS

5.1. Endoscopic L -functions. For the moment, let G be a connected reductive group over a number field F , and fix an induced central torus Z in G with an automorphic character ζ . Also let V be a finite set of places containing $V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta)$. We consider families $c = \{c_v : v \notin V\}$ of semisimple conjugacy classes c_v in the local L -group ${}^L G_v$ of G_v , whose image in the local Weil group W_{F_v} is a Frobenius element. Then by abuse of notation, let $\mathcal{C}(G^V, \zeta^V)$ be the set of families c such that the image of each c_v under the projection ${}^L G_v \rightarrow {}^L Z_v$ gives the unramified Langlands parameter of ζ_v , and for any \hat{G} -invariant polynomial A on ${}^L G$ we have

$$|A(c_v)| \leq q_v^{r_A}, \quad v \notin V$$

for some $r_A > 0$, where again q_v is order of the residue field of F_v . Given $c \in \mathcal{C}(G^V, \zeta^V)$ and a finite-dimensional representation ρ of ${}^L G$, we form the Euler product

$$L(s, c, \rho) = \prod_{v \notin V} \det(1 - \rho(c_v) q_v^{-s})^{-1}, \quad s \in \mathbb{C},$$

¹The expression (10.13) indicated at the beginning of [Art02, p.272] should be equal to $I_{\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(f)$ and not $I_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(f)$.

which converges to an analytic function of s in some right half plane. There is a natural action of $\mathfrak{a}_{G,Z}^* \otimes \mathbb{C}$ on $\mathcal{C}(G^V, \zeta^V)$ given by

$$c \mapsto c_\lambda = \{c_{v,\lambda} = c_v q_v^{-\lambda} : v \notin V\}, \quad \lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{G,Z}^* \otimes \mathbb{C},$$

whereby $L(s, c, \rho)$ is analytic for $\operatorname{Re}(s) \gg \operatorname{Re}(\lambda)$. Our main interest will be in the following case: given a Levi subgroup M of G with dual group \hat{M} , there is a bijection $P \rightarrow \hat{P}$ from $\mathcal{P}(M)$ to the set $\mathcal{P}(\hat{M})$ of Γ -stable parabolic subgroups of \hat{G} with Levi component \hat{M} . For any $P, Q \in \mathcal{P}(M)$, let $\rho_{Q|P}$ be the adjoint representation of ${}^L M$ on the Lie algebra of the intersection of unipotent radicals of \hat{P} and \hat{Q} . The L -functions $L(s, c, \rho_{Q|P})$ will be used to construct the unramified spectral terms.

Let M' stand for an elliptic endoscopic datum $(M', \mathcal{M}', s'_M, \xi'_M)$ that is unramified outside of V . Recall that \mathcal{M}' is a split extension of W_F by \hat{M}' that need not be L -isomorphic to ${}^L M'$. We therefore fix a central extension \tilde{M}' of M' by an induced torus \tilde{C}' over F , together with an L -embedding $\tilde{\xi}' : \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow {}^L \tilde{M}'$. If $W_F \rightarrow \mathcal{M}'$ is any section, the composition

$$W_F \rightarrow \mathcal{M}' \xrightarrow{\tilde{\xi}'} {}^L \tilde{M}' \rightarrow {}^L \tilde{C}'$$

is a global Langlands parameter that is dual to a character $\tilde{\eta}'$ of $\tilde{C}'(F) \backslash \tilde{C}'(\mathbb{A})$. We may assume that \tilde{M}' and $\tilde{\eta}'$ are also unramified outside of V .

Given $c' \in \mathcal{C}((\tilde{M}')^V, (\tilde{\zeta}')^V)$, the projection of c'_v onto ${}^L \tilde{C}'_v$ for any $v \notin V$ is the conjugacy class that corresponds to the Langlands parameter of the unramified representation $\tilde{\eta}'_v$. Thus $c' = \tilde{\xi}'_v(c'_v)$ for some semisimple conjugacy class c'_v in \mathcal{M}'_v . Let us write $c_v = \xi'_{M,v}(c'_v)$ for the image of c'_v in ${}^L M_v$, so that the family $c = \{c_v : v \notin V\}$ belongs to $\mathcal{C}(M^V, \zeta^V)$. This gives a map

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{C}((\tilde{M}')^V, (\tilde{\zeta}')^V) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(M^V, \zeta^V).$$

Now let $\mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^V(G, \zeta)$ be the set of c for which there exists an irreducible representation π_V of G_V such that $\pi_V \otimes \pi^V(c)$ is an automorphic representation of $G(\mathbb{A})$, where $\pi^V(c)$ is the product over all $v \notin V$ of unramified irreducible representations $\pi_v(c) = \pi(c_v)$ of G_v determined by each c_v . By Langlands' functoriality principle, we expect that the map (5.1) descends to a map of subsets

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^V(\tilde{M}', \tilde{\zeta}') \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^V(M, \zeta),$$

and while this is not known, it will be enough to use the result of Arthur [Art99a, Proposition 1] that if c is the image of a family $c' \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^V(M^V, \zeta^V)$, the L -functions $L(s, c, \rho_{Q|P})$ have meromorphic continuation.

Suppose that $\psi_\alpha : M \rightarrow M_\alpha$ is an inner twist over F that is unramified outside of V . Let (Z_α, ζ_α) be the image of (Z, ζ) and let $\psi_\alpha^* : {}^L M_\alpha \rightarrow {}^L M$ be an L -isomorphism dual to ψ_α . We assume inductively that for any elliptic endoscopic datum M' for M that is proper in the sense that it is not equal to a quasisplit inner form of M , the set $\mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(\tilde{M}', \tilde{\zeta}')$ is defined. We then define $\mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$ to be the union over all such M' of the images in $\mathcal{C}(M^V, \zeta^V)$ of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(\tilde{M}', \tilde{\zeta}')$, together with the union over all M_α as above of the images in $\mathcal{C}(M^V, \zeta^V)$ of the sets $\mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^V(M_\alpha, \zeta_\alpha)$.

Let $(Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma)^0$ be the identity component of the Γ -invariant elements in the center of \hat{M} . Let a be a nontrivial character of $(Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma)^0$, and let ρ_a be the representation

of ${}^L M$ on the root space $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_a$ of a on the Lie algebra of \hat{G} . For any $c \in \mathcal{C}(M^V, \zeta^V)$, the endoscopic L -function

$$L_G(s, c, a) = L(s, c, \rho_a)$$

is an analytic function of s in some right half plane, and is equal to 1 unless a is a root of $(\hat{G}, (Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma)^0)$. If $\Sigma(\hat{P})$ denotes the set of roots attached to a parabolic subgroup $P \in \mathcal{P}(M)$, we then have

$$L(s, c, \rho_{Q|P}) = \prod_{a \in \Sigma(\hat{P}) \cap \Sigma(\hat{Q})} L_G(s, c, a).$$

It has meromorphic continuation to the complex plane for any $c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$.

Suppose a is a nontrivial character of $(Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma)^0$. Then the kernel Z_a of a acts by translation on $Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma / Z(\hat{G})^\Gamma$, which is in bijection with $\mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)$ by [Art99a, Corollary 3]. Let $\mathcal{E}_{M'}(G) / Z_a$ be the set of orbits, and recall that there is an isomorphism

$$(Z(\hat{M}')^\Gamma)^0 / (Z(\hat{M}')^\Gamma)^0 \cap Z(\hat{G}')^\Gamma \xrightarrow{\sim} (Z(\widehat{M}')^\Gamma)^0 / (Z(\widehat{M}')^\Gamma)^0 \cap Z(\widehat{G}')^\Gamma.$$

If a is trivial on $(Z(\widehat{M}')^\Gamma)^0 \cap Z(\widehat{G}')^\Gamma$, let a' be the unique character on $(Z(\widehat{M}')^\Gamma)^0$ that is trivial on $(Z(\widehat{M}')^\Gamma)^0 \cap Z(\widehat{G}')^\Gamma$. If not, we take a' to be any character on $(Z(\widehat{M}')^\Gamma)^0$ whose restriction to $(Z(\widehat{M}')^\Gamma)^0$ is equal to a . Hence the character a determines a family of L -functions $L_{\widehat{G}'}(s, c', a')$ for each $c' \in \mathcal{C}((\widehat{M}')^V, (\widehat{\zeta}')^V)$ and $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)$. If c is the image in $\mathcal{C}(M^V, \zeta^V)$ of some c' in $\mathcal{C}((\widehat{M}')^V, (\widehat{\zeta}')^V)$, we have the decomposition

$$(5.2) \quad L_G(s, c, a) = \prod_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G) / Z_a} L_{\widehat{G}'}(s, c', a')$$

by [Art99a, Lemma 4].

The complexification $\mathfrak{a}_{M, Z}^* \otimes \mathbb{C}$ can be identified with a subspace of the Lie algebra of $Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma$. If da is the linear form on $\mathfrak{a}_{M, Z}^* \otimes \mathbb{C}$ associated with the character a on $(Z(\hat{M}')^\Gamma)^0$, we then have

$$L_G(s, c_\lambda, a) = L_G(s + (da)(\lambda), c, a).$$

It follows from this that for any fixed $s \in \mathbb{C}$ and $c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$, the L -function $L_G(s, c, a)$ is a meromorphic function of λ .

5.2. The unramified terms. We are now ready to define the unramified normalizing factors. The preceding discussion concerned only connected groups. To extend the constructions to a K -group G , we simply take the union of the corresponding sets attached to each of the components G_α of G . Given $c \in \mathcal{C}^V(M, \zeta)$, the quotients

$$r(c_\lambda, a) = L_G(0, c_\lambda, a) L_G(1, c_\lambda, a)^{-1}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} r_{Q|P}(c_\lambda) &= \prod_{a \in \Sigma(\hat{P}) \cap \Sigma(\hat{Q})} r(c_\lambda, a) \\ &= L_G(0, c_\lambda, \rho_{Q|P}) L_G(1, c_\lambda, \rho_{Q|P})^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

are meromorphic functions of $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{M,Z}^* \otimes \mathbb{C}$, for any $P, Q \in \mathcal{P}(M)$. Then

$$r_Q(\Lambda, c_\lambda) = r_{Q|\bar{Q}}(c_\lambda)^{-1} r_{Q|\bar{Q}}(c_{\lambda + \frac{1}{2}\Lambda}), \quad Q \in \mathcal{P}(M)$$

is a (G, M) -family of functions of $\Lambda \in i\mathfrak{a}_{M,Z}^*$. The limit

$$r_M^G(c_\lambda) = \lim_{\Lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{P}(M)} r_Q(\Lambda, c_\lambda) \theta_Q(\Lambda)^{-1},$$

with

$$\theta_Q(\Lambda) = \text{vol}(\mathfrak{a}_M^G / \mathbb{Z}(\Delta_Q^\vee))^{-1} \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_Q} \Lambda(\alpha^\vee),$$

is defined as a meromorphic function of $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{M,Z}^* \otimes \mathbb{C}$ as in [Art81, §2].

Now consider the space $\mathcal{F}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ of finite, complex linear combinations of irreducible characters on G_V^Z with Z_V -central character equal to ζ_V . We identify an element $\pi \in \mathcal{F}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ with a linear form $f \rightarrow f_G(\pi)$ on $\mathcal{C}(G, V, \zeta)$. There is an additional map $f \rightarrow f_M$ factoring through this map, by which we define an induction operation from $\mathcal{F}(M_V, \zeta_V)$ to $\mathcal{F}(G_V, \zeta_V)$, given by $\rho \rightarrow \rho^G$ satisfying

$$f_G(\rho^G) = f_M(\rho).$$

In particular, this holds in the case that V contains a single element. In [Won22, (5.1)], using the basic function $b = b'_s$ we introduced the unramified character

$$r_M^G(c, b) = r_M^G(c) b_M(c)$$

that takes the place of the unramified spectral terms appearing in the stable trace formula [Art02, §3]. Here $b_M(c)$ is the character of the induced representation of $\pi_v(c)$ evaluated at the function b . We note that these unramified spectral terms differ from Arthur's $r_M^G(c)$ in that $r_M^G(c)$ are scalars, whereas $r_M^G(c, b)$ can be understood as scalar multiples of induced characters, which we shall have to stabilize.

Lemma 5.1. *For any elliptic endoscopic datum M' of M unramified outside of $V \supset V_\infty$, and any $c' \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(\tilde{M}', \tilde{\zeta}')$ with image $c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$, we have*

$$b_M(c) = b'_{M'}(c').$$

Proof. Since we are assuming that M is unramified outside of V , there is a canonical class of L -embeddings from ${}^L M'_v$ to ${}^L M_v$, which we shall also denote by $\xi_{M'_v}$ for each $v \notin V$, and we can take Z_v to be trivial. The transfer b' of b on the level of functions is prescribed by the canonical map on spherical Hecke algebras

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(M_v, K_v \cap M_v) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\text{ac}}(M'_v, K'_v \cap M'_v),$$

or rather its ζ^{-1} -equivariant analogue, induced by ξ'_M and the generalized Satake isomorphism. By construction, it commutes with the map sending c' to c given by (5.1).

If r is a finite-dimensional representation of ${}^L M_v$, we write r' for the corresponding representation of ${}^L M'_v$. In particular, we have

$$r(c) = r(\xi'_M(c')) = r'(c'),$$

and the required identity then follows from the equality unramified local L -functions $L_v(s, c, r) = L_v(s, c', r')$ and the definition of b . \square

We now prove the following statement for triples (G, M, ζ) as above, for a finite set of places V of F .

Proposition 5.2. *For each triple (G, M, ζ) with G quasisplit and each $c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$, there is a function*

$$s_M^G(c_\lambda, b) = s_{M^*}^{G^*}(c_\lambda, b), \quad \lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{M, Z, \mathbb{C}}^*$$

that is analytic in some right half plane, such that for any elliptic endoscopic datum M' of M and any $c' \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(\tilde{M}', \tilde{\zeta}')$ with image $c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$, the identity

$$r_M^G(c_\lambda, b) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') s_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b')$$

holds.

Proof. If V does not contain $V_{\text{ram}}(G)$, we set $s_M^G(c_\lambda, b) = 0$. Otherwise, we define $s_M^G(c_\lambda, b)$ inductively by setting

$$s_M^G(c_\lambda, b) = r_M^G(c_\lambda, b) - \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_M^0(G)} \iota_M(G, G') s_M^{G'}(c_\lambda, b).$$

The sum is finite since the coefficient $\iota_{M^*}(G, G')$ vanishes unless G' is elliptic. We then have to show that $r_M^G(c_\lambda, b)$ equals the endoscopic expression

$$r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b') = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') s_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b').$$

We shall prove this in a slightly more general setting, along the lines of [Art99a, §4].

Suppose that A is a finite set of continuous characters on $(Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma)^0$. Consider the product of $b_M(c_\lambda)$ with

$$r_Q(\Lambda, c_\lambda, A) = \prod_{a \in A \cap \Sigma(\hat{Q})} r(c_\lambda, a)^{-1} r(c_{\lambda + \frac{1}{2}\Lambda}, a), \quad Q \in \mathcal{P}(M),$$

which is a (G, M) -family of functions of $\Lambda \in i\mathfrak{a}_{M, Z}^*$, with values in the space of functions of λ . Then the limit

$$r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, A) = \lim_{\Lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{P}(M)} r_Q(\Lambda, c_\lambda, A) b_M(c_\lambda) \theta_Q(\Lambda)^{-1}$$

is an analytic function of λ in some right half plane. If $A' = \{a' : a \in A\}$, we define inductively

$$s_M^G(c_\lambda, b, A) = r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, A) - \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_M^0(G)} \iota_M(G, G') s_M^{G'}(c_\lambda, b, A)$$

for (G, M, ζ) quasisplit, and

$$(5.3) \quad r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', A') = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') s_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b', A')$$

in general. In fact, if (G^*, M^*, ζ^*) is a quasisplit inner twist of (G, M, ζ) , there is a bijection $c \rightarrow c^*$ from $\mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$ to $\mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M^*, \zeta^*)$ such that

$$r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, A) = r_{M^*}^{G^*}(c_\lambda^*, b^*, A),$$

where $b^* = b^{G^*}$. Since $r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', A')$ is equal to $r_{M^*}^{G^*, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', A')$, we can therefore assume that our triple (G, M, ζ) is quasisplit. We shall show that $r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', A')$ equals $r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, A)$ by induction on A .

Assume first that $A = \{a\}$. The function $r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, a)$ vanishes unless a is a root of $(\hat{G}, (Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma)^0)$ and spans the kernel \mathfrak{a}_M^G of the natural map $\mathfrak{a}_M \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}_G$. The same assertion holds inductively for the functions $s_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b', a')$, and hence also for $r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', a')$. We can therefore assume that M is a maximal Levi subgroup, in which case $r_M^G(c_\lambda, a)$ is simply the logarithmic derivative of $r(c_\lambda, a)$. Then by (5.2) and Lemma 5.1 we have

$$r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, a) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)/Z_a} r_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, a') b'_{M'}(c'_\lambda).$$

On the other hand, define the expression

$$*r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', a') = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G')^* s_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b', a'),$$

where

$$*s_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b', a') = |Z_{a'}/Z_{a'} \cap Z(\widehat{G}')^\Gamma|^{-1} r_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b', a').$$

It suffices then to show that $*r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', a')$ equals $r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, a)$, for if $M' = M$ this establishes inductively that $*s_M^{\tilde{G}}(c_\lambda, a) = s_M^G(c_\lambda, a)$, whereby for M' arbitrary we conclude that

$$r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', a') = *r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', a') = r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, a)$$

as required. From [Art99a, p.1146], it follows that the identity

$$\iota_{M'}(G, G')^* s_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b', a') = |Z_a/Z_a \cap Z(\hat{G}')^\Gamma|^{-1} r_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b', a')$$

holds, and substituting into (5.3) we therefore have

$$\begin{aligned} *r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', a') &= \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)/Z_a} r_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b', a') \\ &= r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, a), \end{aligned}$$

since $r_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c'_\lambda, b', a')$ depends only on the orbit of Z_a in $\mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)$, and since the stabilizer of G' in Z_a is $Z_a \cap Z(\hat{G}')^\Gamma$.

Now suppose that A is the disjoint union of nonempty proper subsets A_1 and A_2 . Assume inductively that

$$r_M^{L_i, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', A_i) = r_M^{L_i}(c_\lambda, b, A_i), \quad L_i \in \mathcal{L}(M)$$

for $i = 1, 2$. We would like to use splitting formulas to reduce the case of A to those of A_1 and A_2 . While $r_Q(\Lambda, c_\lambda, A)$ is certainly a product a (G, M) -families, we also note that $r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, A)$ can be viewed as a weighted character, whose weight factor is simply the limit of (G, M) families defined by $r_M^G(c_\lambda, A)$, rather than the usual intertwining operators that form the usual weighted characters in the trace formula. We therefore have the splitting formula

$$r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, A) = \sum_{L_1, L_2 \in \mathcal{L}(M)} d_M^G(L_1, L_2) r_M^{L_1}(c_\lambda, b, A_1) r_M^{L_2}(c_\lambda, b, A_2)$$

where the coefficient $d_M^G(L_1, L_2)$ is defined as in [Art88a, §2], analogous to [Art88a, Proposition 9.4]. We similarly have a splitting formula for $r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', A')$, obtained in the same way as in the proof of [Art99a, Theorem 5]. It follows then from our induction assumption that $r_M^{G, \mathcal{E}}(c'_\lambda, b', A')$ equals $r_M^G(c_\lambda, b, A)$, and the proposition follows by taking A to be the set of roots of $(\hat{G}, (Z(\hat{M})^\Gamma)^0)$. \square

For the application to the trace formula, we may work with a slightly smaller subset of $\mathcal{C}(G^V, \zeta^V)$. Define $\mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(G, \zeta) = \mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(G^*, \zeta^*)$ inductively as the union over all inner K -forms G_1 of G^* , of the sets $\mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(G_1, \zeta_1)$ defined below, together with the union over all elliptic endoscopic data $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G^*, V)$ of the images in $\mathcal{C}(G^V, \zeta^V)$ of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(\tilde{G}', \tilde{\zeta}')$. It is a proper subset of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{aut}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(G, \zeta)$. The following corollary then follows from the same proof of [Art02, Corollary 8.4].

Corollary 5.3. *Let $c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$. Then $r_M^G(c_\lambda, b)$ is an analytic function of $\lambda \in i\mathfrak{a}_{M, Z}^*$ in some right-half plane satisfying*

$$\int_{i\mathfrak{a}_{M, Z}^*/i\mathfrak{a}_{G, Z}^*} r_M^G(c_\lambda, b)(1 + \|\lambda\|)^{-N} d\lambda < \infty$$

for some N , and similarly for $s_M^G(c_\lambda, b)$ if G is quasisplit.

By [Art02, Corollary 8.4], the functions $r_M^G(c_\lambda)$ and $s_M^G(c_\lambda)$ themselves are analytic in λ , and as we are assuming that the implied parameter s of b has real part large enough, we can in fact evaluate $r_M^G(c_\lambda, b)$ and $s_M^G(c_\lambda, b)$ at the point $\lambda = 0$.

5.3. Spectral transfer factors. We now turn to the spectral side of the trace formula. We shall first recall the basic definitions of the objects that appear on the spectral side as in [Art02, §3]. Recall the space $\mathcal{F}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ of finite complex linear combinations of irreducible characters on G_V^Z . It has a canonical basis $\Pi(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ given by irreducible characters with Z_V -central character equal to ζ_V . As before, we identify elements $\pi \in \mathcal{F}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ with the linear form

$$f \mapsto f_G(\pi) = \text{tr}(\pi(f))$$

on $\mathcal{H}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$. We write $\Pi_{\text{unit}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ for the subset of unitary characters in $\Pi(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$. The orbits of the action $\pi \mapsto \pi_\lambda$ of $i\mathfrak{a}_{G, Z}^*$ on $\pi \in \Pi_{\text{unit}}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ can be identified with the set $\Pi_{\text{unit}}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$. The induction operation is given by the induced characters

$$f_M(\pi) = f_G(\pi^G) = \text{tr}(\mathcal{I}_P(\pi, f)), \quad \pi \in \Pi_{\text{unit}}(M_V, \zeta_V).$$

If moreover we restrict to the subset of tempered characters $\Pi_{\text{temp}}(G_V, \zeta_V)$, we may then take $f \in \mathcal{C}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$.

We regard f_G as a linear form on both $\mathcal{D}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and $\mathcal{F}(G_V, \zeta_V)$, which are in turn determined by its restriction to the subsets $\Gamma_{\text{reg}}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and $\Pi_{\text{temp}}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ respectively. The functions determine each other, so we may consider the subspace of stable distributions $S\mathcal{F}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ in $\mathcal{F}(G_V, \zeta_V)$. Parallel to the geometric side, we consider a basis $\Phi(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ of $S\mathcal{F}(G_V, \zeta_V)$, and the subset $\Phi(G_V, \zeta_V) = \Phi^{\mathcal{E}}(G_V, \zeta_V) \cap S\mathcal{F}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ that forms a basis of $S\mathcal{F}(G_V, \zeta_V)$. It is defined in terms of the abstract bases $\Phi_{\text{disc}}(M_v, \zeta_v)$ of a certain cuspidal subspace $S\mathcal{C}_{\text{cusp}}(M_v, \zeta_v)$ parallel to [Art96], and their analogues for endoscopic groups M' of M . (See also §???) Then if ϕ'_v is an element of $\Phi(\tilde{G}'_v, \tilde{\zeta}'_v)$ with image $\phi'_v \in \Phi_{\mathcal{E}}(G_v, \zeta_v)$, we have spectral transfer factors

$$\Delta(\phi_v, \pi_v) = \Delta(\phi'_v, \pi_v), \quad \pi_v \in \Pi(G_v, \zeta_v),$$

such that the linear form $f \rightarrow f_G^{\mathcal{E}}(\phi_v) = f'(\phi'_v)$ has an expansion

$$f^{\mathcal{E}}(\phi_v) = \sum_{\pi \in \Pi(G_v, \zeta_v)} \Delta(\phi_v, \pi_v) f_G(\pi_v).$$

Then we form the extended transfer factor

$$\Delta(\phi, \pi) = \prod_{v \in V} \Delta(\phi_v, \pi_v), \quad \phi \in \Phi^\varepsilon(G_V, \zeta_V), \quad \pi \in \Pi(G_V, \zeta_V).$$

Following [Art02, §5], we can assume that we have fixed quotients $\Phi^\varepsilon(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ of $\Phi^\varepsilon(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and $\Phi(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ of $\Phi(G_V, \zeta_V)$ that form bases of $\mathcal{F}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ and $S\mathcal{F}(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ respectively. If ϕ and π have unitary central characters, we can then identify them with the orbits ϕ_λ and π_λ of $i\mathfrak{a}_{G,Z}^*$ in $\Phi^\varepsilon(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and $\Pi(G_V, \zeta_V)$ respectively. We then define transfer factors on $\Phi^\varepsilon(G_V^Z, \zeta_V) \times \Pi(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ as the average

$$\Delta(\phi, \pi) = \sum_{\lambda \in i\mathfrak{a}_{G,Z}^*} \Delta(\phi_\lambda, \pi_\lambda),$$

where the sum only has one nonzero term.

5.4. The spectral coefficients. We shall now construct the global spectral coefficients, which will be the terms on the spectral side that depend on the basic function, following [Art02, §7]. We can identify any element $c \in \mathcal{C}(G^V, \zeta^V)$ with a K^V -unramified representation $\pi^V(c) \in \Pi(G^V, \zeta^V)$. Given $\pi \in \Pi(G_V, \zeta_V)$, we write $\pi \times c = \pi \times \pi^V(c)$ for the associated representation in $\Pi(G(\mathbb{A})^Z, \zeta)$. We shall identify π with its representative in $\Pi(G_V^Z, \zeta)$, and $\pi \times c$ with the associated representation in $\Pi(G(\mathbb{A})^1, \zeta)$. We recall the basic spectral coefficient $a(\pi)$ in [Art02, §3] that is supported on the discrete subset $\Pi_{\text{disc}}(G)$ of unitary representations $\Pi_{\text{unit}}(G(\mathbb{A})^1)$. Let $\Pi_{\text{disc}}(G, \zeta)$ be the subset of those representations whose central character on $Z(\mathbb{A})^1$ is equal to ζ . We then define $\Pi_{\text{disc}}(G, V, \zeta)$ to be the set of representations $\pi \in \Pi_{\text{unit}}(G_V^Z, \zeta)$ such that $\pi \times c$ belongs to $\Pi_{\text{disc}}(G, \zeta)$ for some $c \in \mathcal{C}(G^V, \zeta^V)$. We also define $\mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^V(G, \zeta)$ to be the set of $c \in \mathcal{C}(G^V, \zeta^V)$ such that $\pi \times c$ belongs to $\Pi_{\text{disc}}(G, \zeta)$ for some $\pi \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}(G, V, \zeta)$, which we used to define the sets $\mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V, \varepsilon}(G_1, \zeta_1)$ earlier.

We then define for any $\pi \in \Pi(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$, the spectral coefficient

$$(5.4) \quad a_{r,s}^G(\pi) = \sum_{L \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^L| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^V(M, \zeta)} a_{\text{disc}}^M(\pi_M \times c) r_M^G(c, b),$$

where $\pi_M \times c$ is a finite sum of representations $\hat{\pi}$ in $\Pi_{\text{unit}}(M(\mathbb{A}), \zeta)$, and $a_{\text{disc}}^M(\pi_M \times c)$ is the sum of corresponding values $a_{\text{disc}}^G(\hat{\pi})$. Let $\tilde{\Pi}_{\text{disc}}(M, V, \zeta)$ be the preimage of $\Pi_{\text{disc}}(M, V, \zeta)$ in $\Pi_{\text{unit}}(M_V, \zeta_V)$, and let $\Pi_{\text{disc}}^G(M, V, \zeta)$ be the set of $i\mathfrak{a}_{G,Z}^*$ -orbits in $\tilde{\Pi}_{\text{disc}}(M, V, \zeta)$. There is a free action $\rho \rightarrow \rho_\lambda$ of $i\mathfrak{a}_{M,Z}^*/i\mathfrak{a}_{G,Z}^*$ on $\Pi_{\text{disc}}^G(M, V, \zeta)$ whose orbits can be identified with $\Pi_{\text{disc}}(M, V, \zeta)$. Any element $\rho \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}^G(M, V, \zeta)$ is an irreducible representation of $M_V \cap G_V^Z$, from which one can form the parabolically induced representation ρ^G of G_V^Z . Finally, let $\Pi(G, V, \zeta)$ be the union over $M \in \mathcal{L}$ and $\rho \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}^G(M, V, \zeta)$ of irreducible constituents of ρ^G . It follows then from the definitions that $a_{r,s}^G(\pi)$ is supported on the subset $\Pi(G, V, \zeta)$ of $\Pi(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$. We again write $a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\pi)$ for the term $M = G$ in the expansion of $a_{r,s}^G(\pi)$. That is,

$$(5.5) \quad a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\pi) = \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^V(G, \zeta)} a_{\text{disc}}^G(\pi \times c) r_G(c, b).$$

and we note that $r_G(c, b)$ is equal to $L(s, c, r)$.

We next construct parallel families of endoscopic and stable spectral coefficients on certain subsets $\Phi_{\text{disc}}^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta)$, $\Phi_{\text{disc}}(G, V, \zeta)$, and $\Pi_{\text{disc}}^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta)$ of $\Phi^\varepsilon(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$,

$\Phi(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$, and $\Pi(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$ respectively in the same way as $\Pi_{\text{disc}}(G, V, \zeta)$. Similarly, from these discrete subsets we construct the larger subsets $\Phi^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta)$, $\Phi(G, V, \zeta)$, and $\Pi^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta)$ again by the same induction process. For any $\pi \in \Pi^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta)$, we set

$$(5.6) \quad a_{r,s}^{G,\varepsilon}(\pi) = \sum_{G'} \sum_{\phi'} \iota(G, G') b_{r,s}^{\tilde{G}'}(\phi') \Delta_G(\phi', \pi) + \varepsilon(G) \sum_{\phi} b_{r,s}^G(\phi) \Delta_G(\phi, \pi)$$

with G' , ϕ' , and ϕ summed over $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)$, $\Phi(\tilde{G}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')$ and $\Phi^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta)$ respectively, and the coefficients $b_{r,s}^{\tilde{G}'}(\phi')$ are defined inductively by the requirement that

$$a_{r,s}^{G,\varepsilon}(\pi) = a_{r,s}^G(\pi)$$

in the case that G is quasisplit. Moreover, we set

$$b_{r,s}^{G^*}(\phi^*) = b_{r,s}^G(\phi), \quad \phi \in \Phi^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta)$$

where $b_{r,s}^G(\phi)$ is obtained as a function on $\Phi^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta)$ by the local inversion formula [Art02, (5.8)].

We then state the main global theorem concerning the spectral coefficients. It is the analogue of the main Global Theorem 2' of [Art02, §7], and will again be proved by a series of reductions. We state it here in order to use the necessary induction hypotheses.

Theorem 5.4. (a) *If G is arbitrary, we have*

$$a_{r,s}^{G,\varepsilon}(\pi) = a_{r,s}^G(\pi), \quad \pi \in \Pi^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta).$$

(b) *If G is quasisplit, we have that*

$$b_{r,s}^G(\phi), \quad \phi \in \Phi^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta),$$

is supported on the subset $\Phi(G, V, \zeta)$ of $\Phi^\varepsilon(G, V, \zeta)$.

We also define the stable and endoscopic analogues of the discrete coefficient $a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\dot{\pi})$. That is, for any elements $\dot{\pi} \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}^\varepsilon(G, \zeta)$ and $\dot{\phi} \in \Phi_{\text{disc}}^\varepsilon(G, \zeta)$, we set

$$a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G,\varepsilon}(\dot{\pi}) = \sum_{G'} \sum_{\dot{\pi}'} \iota(G, G') b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\tilde{G}'}(\dot{\phi}') \Delta_G(\dot{\phi}', \dot{\pi}) + \varepsilon(G) \sum_{\dot{\phi}} b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\dot{\phi}) \Delta_G(\dot{\phi}, \dot{\pi})$$

with G' , $\dot{\phi}'$, and $\dot{\phi}$ summed over $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G)$, $\Phi_{\text{disc}}(\tilde{G}', \tilde{\zeta}')$ and $\Phi_{\text{disc}}^\varepsilon(G, \zeta)$ respectively, and the coefficients $b_{r,s}^{\tilde{G}'}(\dot{\phi}')$ are defined inductively by the requirement that

$$a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G,\varepsilon}(\dot{\pi}) = a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\dot{\pi})$$

and

$$b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G^*}(\dot{\phi}^*) = b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\dot{\phi})$$

in the case that G is quasisplit.

Finally, we define the endoscopic and stable analogues of (5.5). For any $c \in \mathcal{C}(G^V, \zeta^V)$, let $\phi^V(c)$ be the corresponding product of unramified Langlands parameters $\phi_v(c_v)$ over all $v \notin V$, write $\phi \times c = \phi \times \phi^V(c_V)$ for the associated element in $\Phi^\varepsilon(G(\mathbb{A})^Z, \zeta)$ for any $\phi \in \Phi^\varepsilon(G_V^Z, \zeta_V)$. We then set

$$a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G,\varepsilon}(\pi) = \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V,\varepsilon}(G,\zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G,\varepsilon}(\pi \times c) r_G(c, b)$$

for G arbitrary and $\pi \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$, and

$$b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\phi, S) = \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^V(G, \zeta)} b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\phi \times c) r_G(c, b)$$

for G quasisplit and $\phi \in \Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$. These definitions will allow us to define endoscopic and stable variants of the spectral expansion of the linear form $I_s^r(f)$.

5.5. The discrete and unitary parts. Recall that the spectral expansion of $I_s^r(f)$ is given in [Won22, Theorem 5.2] by

$$(5.7) \quad I_s^r(f) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int_{\Pi(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^M(\pi) I_M(\pi, f) d\pi$$

for any $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$, where $d\pi$ is a natural Borel measure on the set $\Pi(M, V, \zeta)$. Let us define

$$(5.8) \quad I_{r,s,\text{disc}}(\dot{f}) = \sum_{\dot{\pi} \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}(G, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\dot{\pi}) \dot{f}_G(\dot{\pi}),$$

for $\dot{f} \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G(\mathbb{A})^Z, \zeta)$, and

$$(5.9) \quad I_{r,s,\text{unit}}(f) = \int_{\Pi(G, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^G(\pi) f_G(\pi) d\pi,$$

for $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$, corresponding to the term $M = G$ in (5.7). We call it the purely unitary part of $I_s^r(f)$, which is a continuous linear combination of irreducible unitary characters. If we restrict to the discrete coefficients, we obtain the linear form

$$(5.10) \quad I_{r,s,\text{disc}}(f) = \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}(G, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\pi) f_G(\pi)$$

which can be regarded as the discrete part of $I_s^r(f)$. It follows from the definitions that $I_{r,s,\text{disc}}(f) = I_{r,s,\text{disc}}(\dot{f})$ for $\dot{f} = f \times b^V$.

We define endoscopic and stable analogues of these by setting inductively

$$(5.11) \quad I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f}) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{disc}}^0(G, V)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\tilde{G}'}(\dot{f}') + \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\dot{f})$$

and

$$(5.12) \quad I_{r,s,\text{unit}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{unit}}^{\tilde{G}'}(f') + \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s,\text{unit}}^G(f)$$

where $\dot{f}' \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, S, \zeta)$ and $f' \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$ respectively, and the terms $\hat{S}_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\tilde{G}'}$ and $\hat{S}_{r,s,\text{unit}}^{\tilde{G}'}$ are linear forms on $S\mathcal{C}^\circ(\tilde{G}', V, \zeta)$. We furthermore require that

$$I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = I_{r,s,\text{disc}}(f)$$

and

$$I_{r,s,\text{unit}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = I_{r,s,\text{unit}}(f)$$

respectively in the case that G is quasisplit, and the general induction hypothesis that $S_{\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}$ and $S_{\text{unit}}^{\tilde{G}'}$ are stable for G' in $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)$ and $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)$ respectively. If G is arbitrary, it follows by the same argument of [Art02, Lemma 7.3] that

$$(5.13) \quad I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f}) = \sum_{\dot{\pi} \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\pi}) \dot{f}_G(\dot{\pi})$$

and

$$(5.14) \quad I_{r,s,\text{unit}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = \int_{\Pi^{\mathcal{E}}(G,V,\zeta)} a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\pi) f_G(\pi) d\pi,$$

and if G is quasisplit we have that

$$(5.15) \quad S_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\dot{f}) = \sum_{\dot{\phi} \in \Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G,\zeta)} b_{r,s}^G(\dot{\phi}) f_G^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\phi})$$

and

$$(5.16) \quad S_{r,s,\text{unit}}^G(f) = \int_{\Phi^{\mathcal{E}}(G,V,\zeta)} b_{r,s}^G(\phi) f_G^{\mathcal{E}}(\phi) d\phi,$$

where again we have natural Borel measures defined on the sets $\Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G,\zeta)$ and $\Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G,V,\zeta)$.

We also set

$$I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G)} \iota(G,G') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G'}(f') + \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(f)$$

for linear forms $\hat{S}_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G'}(f')$ on $S^{\mathcal{C}^\circ}(\tilde{G}',V,\tilde{\zeta}')$ which are defined inductively by requiring that

$$I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = I_{r,s,\text{disc}}(f)$$

in the case that G is quasisplit. If we take $\dot{f} = f \times b^V$, it then follows inductively from Corollary 5.3 and (5.11) that

$$(5.17) \quad I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f})$$

and

$$(5.18) \quad S_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(f) = S_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\dot{f}),$$

moreover from the expansions (5.13) and (5.15) we conclude that

$$(5.19) \quad I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = \sum_{\pi \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G,V,\zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\pi) f_G(\pi)$$

and

$$(5.20) \quad S_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(f) = \sum_{\Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G,V,\zeta)} b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\phi) f_G^{\mathcal{E}}(\phi)$$

These formulae represent a stabilization of the term with $M = G$ in (5.4).

Having made these preliminary manipulations, we can now establish the spectral expansion of $I_{r,s}^{\mathcal{E}}(f)$ and $S_{r,s}^G(f)$. We recall from (4.21) the definition

$$I_{r,s}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G,V)} \iota(G,G') \hat{S}'_{r,s}(f') + \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s}^G(f), \quad f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G,V,\zeta)$$

defined inductively by the supplementary requirement that $I^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = I(f)$ in the case that G is quasisplit. We are assuming inductively that if G is replaced by a quasisplit inner K -form G' , the corresponding analogue of S^G is defined and stable.

Proposition 5.5. *Let $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$.*

(a) *If G is arbitrary,*

$$I_{r,s}^\mathcal{E}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{unit}}^\mathcal{E}(f) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int_{\Pi^\mathcal{E}(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^{M,\mathcal{E}}(\pi) I_M^\mathcal{E}(\pi, f) d\pi.$$

(b) *If G is quasisplit,*

$$\begin{aligned} & S_{r,s}^G(f) - S_{r,s,\text{unit}}^G(f) \\ &= \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{M' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, V)} \iota(M, M') \int_{\Phi(\tilde{M}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')} b_{r,s}^{\tilde{M}'}(\phi') S_M^G(M', \phi', f) d\phi. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof follows the same argument as [Art02, Theorem 10.6]. \square

The next proposition concerns the coefficients $a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\pi)$ and $b_{r,s}^G(\phi)$, so we again provide the details of the proof.

Theorem 5.6. (a) *If G is arbitrary and $\pi \in \Pi^\mathcal{E}(G, V, \zeta)$, then*

$$(5.21) \quad a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\pi) - a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\pi) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)} a_{\text{ell}}^{M,\mathcal{E}}(\pi_M \times c) r_M^G(c, b).$$

(a) *If G is quasisplit and $\phi \in \Phi^\mathcal{E}(G, V, \zeta)$, then*

$$(5.22) \quad b_{r,s}^G(\phi) - b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\phi) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)} b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^M(\phi_M \times c) s_M^G(c, b)$$

if ϕ lies in the subset $\Phi(G, V, \zeta)$ of $\Phi^\mathcal{E}(G, V, \zeta)$, and is zero otherwise.

Proof. The proof is parallel to that of Theorem 4.5, so we can be brief. Let us consider the differences of (5.14) and (5.19),

$$I_{r,s,\text{unit}}^\mathcal{E}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^\mathcal{E}(f) = \int_{\Pi^\mathcal{E}(G, V, \zeta)} (a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\pi) - a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\pi)) f_G(\pi) d\pi,$$

and (5.16) and (5.20),

$$S_{r,s,\text{unit}}^G(f) - S_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(f) = \int_{\Phi^\mathcal{E}(G, V, \zeta)} (b_{r,s}^G(\phi) - b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\phi)) f_G^\mathcal{E}(\phi) d\phi.$$

Substituting the right-hand side of (5.21), we obtain the linear form

$$\sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int_{\Pi_{\text{disc}}^\mathcal{E}(M, V, \zeta)} \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{M,\mathcal{E}}(\pi \times c) f_M(\pi) r_M^G(c, b) d\pi.$$

We can rewrite this as

$$I_{r,s,\text{unit}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(f) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{M,\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{\pi}) r_M^G(\tilde{\pi}, f, b) d\tilde{\pi}.$$

where $r_M^G(\tilde{\pi}, f, b) = f_M(\pi) r_M^G(c, b)$ and the integral is taken over elements $\tilde{\pi} = \pi \times c$ in the product of $\Pi_{\text{disc}}^\mathcal{E}(M, V, \zeta)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$ relative to natural measures. Hence the required identity (5.21) is equivalent to showing that

$$I_{r,s,\text{unit}}^\mathcal{E}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^\mathcal{E}(f) = I_{r,s,\text{unit}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(f).$$

On the other hand, if G is quasisplit, substituting the right-hand side of (5.22), we obtain the linear form

$$\sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int_{\Phi_{\text{disc}}(M, V, \zeta)} \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)} b_{r, s, \text{disc}}^M(\phi \times c) f^M(\phi) s_M^G(c, b),$$

which again we rewrite as

$$S_{r, s, \text{unit}}^{G, 0}(f) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int b_{r, s, \text{disc}}^M(\dot{\phi}) f^M(\phi) s_M^G(c, b) d\dot{\phi}$$

where the integral is taken over elements $\dot{\phi} = \phi \times c$ in the product of $\Phi_{\text{disc}}(M, V, \zeta)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$ relative to natural measures. Then the second required identity (5.22) is equivalent to showing that

$$S_{r, s, \text{unit}}^G(f) - S_{r, s, \text{disc}}^G(f) = S_{r, s, \text{unit}}^{G, 0}(f).$$

Now the rest of the proof follows that of Proposition 4.5 where instead of Proposition 4.1 we use Proposition 5.2. In particular, if $\dot{\phi}' = \phi' \times c'$ belongs to the product of $\Phi_{\text{disc}}(\tilde{M}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')$ with $\mathcal{C}_{\text{disc}}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(\tilde{M}', \tilde{\zeta}')$ and has image $\phi \times c$ in the product of $\Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(M, V, \zeta)$ with $\mathcal{C}^{V, \mathcal{E}}(M, \zeta)$,² then it follows that

$$\sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{M'}(G)} \iota_{M'}(G, G') f^{M'}(\phi') s_{M'}^{\tilde{G}'}(c', b') = r_M^G(c, b) f_M^{\mathcal{E}}(\phi).$$

The remainder of the argument then follows the same structure of Proposition 4.5. \square

The preceding proposition provides a parallel reduction of study of the global spectral coefficients to the basic discrete coefficients.

Corollary 5.7. *Suppose that*

(a) *if G is arbitrary, we have*

$$a_{r, s, \text{disc}}^{G, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\pi}) = a_{r, s, \text{ell}}^G(\dot{\pi}),$$

for any $\dot{\pi} \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, \zeta)$ and

(b) *if G is quasisplit, we have that*

$$b_{\text{disc}}^G(\dot{\phi}), \quad \dot{\phi} \in \Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, \zeta),$$

is supported on the subset $\Phi_{\text{disc}}(G, \zeta)$ of $\Phi^{\mathcal{E}}(G, \zeta)$.

Then Theorem 5.4 holds.

Let us take stock of what we have attained so far. Propositions 4.4 and 5.5 together imply the reduction of the stable expansions to expressions

$$S(f) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\delta \in \Delta(M, V, \zeta)} b_{r, s}^M(\delta) S_M(\delta, f)$$

and

$$S(f) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int_{\Phi(M, V, \zeta)} b_{r, s}^M(\phi) S_M(\phi, f) d\phi$$

for $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$. By the main local theorems of [Art02] and their extension to $\mathcal{C}^\circ(G, V, \zeta)$ in Corollaries ?? and ??, the linear forms $S_M(\delta, f)$ and $S_M(\phi, f)$ are

²The corresponding sets in [Art02, p.276] are mislabeled.

stable. What remains is to show that the global coefficients $b_{r,s}^M(\delta)$ and $b_{r,s}^M(\phi)$ are stable. This will take up the rest of Part 1.

6. GLOBAL DESCENT

6.1. Jordan decompositions. The next reduction that we shall make concerns the global descent of the elliptic coefficients. This will allow us to reduce to the case where the elements $\dot{\gamma}_S$ and $\dot{\delta}_S$ appearing in Corollary 4.6 are unipotent. The arguments of [Art01] will apply here without much modification.

The semisimple part of $\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma(G_S, \zeta_S)$ is defined as a semisimple conjugacy class $c_S \in \Gamma_{\text{ss}}(\bar{G}_S)$, following [Art01, §1]. If c_S is contained in the component $\bar{G}_{\alpha,S} = G_{\alpha,S}/Z_S$, we write

$$\bar{G}_{c_S,+} = \prod_{v \in S} \bar{G}_{c_v,+}$$

for the centralizer of c_S in the component \bar{G}_S , and we write \bar{G}_{c_S} for the connected component of the identity of $\bar{G}_{c_S,+}$. We shall write G_{c_S} for the preimage of \bar{G}_{c_S} in G_α , and also let it stand for its F_S -points. The unipotent part $\dot{\alpha}_S$ of $\dot{\gamma}_S$ is then defined to be an element in the subset $\Gamma_{\text{unip}}(G_{c_S}, \zeta_S)$ of distributions in $\Gamma(G_{c_S}, \zeta_S)$ whose semisimple part is trivial. We note that the $\Gamma_{\text{unip}}(G_{c_S}, \zeta_S)$ is a basis for the distributions $\mathcal{D}_1(G_{c_S}, \zeta_S) = \mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}}(G_{c_S}, \zeta_S)$ supported on the conjugacy class of the identity. The elements in $\Gamma(G_S, \zeta_S)$ then have a canonical decomposition $\dot{\gamma}_S = c_S \dot{\alpha}_S$. The distribution $\dot{\alpha}_S$ is determined by $\dot{\gamma}_S$ only up to the action of the finite group

$$\bar{G}_{c_S,+}(F_S)/\bar{G}_{c_S}(F_S) = \prod_{v \in S} \bar{G}_{c_v,+}(F_v)/\bar{G}_{c_v}(F_v)$$

in $\Gamma_{\text{unip}}(G_{c_S}, \zeta_S)$.

Also, we say a semisimple element c is F -elliptic in G if $A_{G_c} = A_G$. We then define $i^G(S, c)$ to be equal to 1 if c is an F -elliptic element in G and the $G(\mathbb{A})^S$ -conjugacy class of c meets the maximal compact subgroup K^S , and equal to zero otherwise. Then the following provides a descent formula for the elliptic coefficient.

Lemma 6.1. *Suppose that S contains $V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta)$, and that $\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)$ is admissible. Then*

$$(6.1) \quad a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S) = \sum_c \sum_{\dot{\alpha}} \iota^{\bar{G}}(S, c) |\bar{G}_{c,+}(F)/\bar{G}_c(F)|^{-1} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_c}(\dot{\alpha}),$$

where c runs over elements in $\Gamma_{\text{ss}}(\bar{G})$ whose image in $\Gamma_{\text{ss}}(\bar{G}_S)$ equals c_S , and $\dot{\alpha}$ runs over the orbit of $\bar{G}_{c,+}(F_S)/\bar{G}_c(F_S)$ in $\Gamma_{\text{unip}}(G_{c,S}, \zeta_S)$ determined by $\dot{\alpha}_S$.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{o}^S = \prod_{v \notin S} \mathfrak{o}_v$ and $Z_{S,\mathfrak{o}} = Z(F) \cap Z_S Z(\mathfrak{o}^S)$. We recall that two elements $\dot{\gamma}$ and $\dot{\gamma}_1$ in $G(F_S)$ with standard Jordan decompositions $\dot{\gamma} = c\dot{\alpha}$ and $\dot{\gamma}_1 = c_1\dot{\alpha}_1$ are said to be (G, S) -equivalent if there is an element $\dot{\delta} \in G(F)$ such that $\dot{\delta}^{-1}c_1\dot{\delta} = c$ and $\dot{\delta}^{-1}\dot{\alpha}_1\dot{\delta}$ is conjugate to $\dot{\alpha}$ in $G_c(F_S)$. The elliptic coefficients were then defined in [Won22, (4.10)] as

$$a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S) = \sum_{\{\dot{\gamma}\}} |Z(F, \dot{\gamma})|^{-1} a_{r,s}^G(S, \dot{\gamma})(\dot{\gamma}/\dot{\gamma}_S)$$

where the sum over $\{\dot{\gamma}\}$ runs over a set of representatives of $Z_{S,\mathfrak{o}}$ -orbits in the set of (G, S) -equivalence classes $(G(F))_{G,S}$ of $G(F)$, and $Z(F, \dot{\gamma})$ is the subset of $z \in Z_{S,\mathfrak{o}}$

such that $z\dot{\gamma} = \dot{\gamma}$. Also, $(\dot{\gamma}/\dot{\gamma}_S)$ is the ratio of the signed measure on $\dot{\gamma}_S$ that comes with $\dot{\gamma}$ and the invariant measure on $\dot{\gamma}_S$.

Moreover, for a general element $\dot{\gamma} = c\dot{\alpha}$, we have the descent formula in [Won22, (4.9)] for the general coefficient

$$a_{r,s}^G(S, \dot{\gamma}) = i^G(S, c) |G_{c,+}(F)/G_c(F)|^{-1} a_{r,s}^{G_c}(S, \dot{\alpha}).$$

The function $i^{\bar{G}}(S, c)$ in this case will be nonzero if c is an F -elliptic element in \bar{G} whose $G(\mathbb{A}^S)$ -conjugacy class meets the maximal compact subgroup $\bar{K}^S = K^S Z(\mathbb{A}^S)/Z(\mathbb{A}^S)$. Then using the fact that

$$|\bar{G}_{c,+}(F)/\bar{G}_c(F)| |G_{c,+}(F)/G_c(F)|^{-1} = |Z(F, \bar{c})|$$

for any conjugacy class $\bar{c} \in \Gamma_{\text{ss}}(G)$ in the preimage of c , the required formula follows by expressing the sum over $\{\dot{\gamma}\}$ as a double sum over c and $\dot{\alpha}$ as above, and comparing the expressions for $a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S)$ and $a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_c}(\dot{\alpha}_S)$. \square

We shall also require Jordan decompositions of elements in $\dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta(G_S, \zeta_S)$, where the semisimple part is given by a semisimple stable conjugacy class $d_S \in \Delta_{\text{ss}}(\bar{G}_S^*)$ in $\bar{G}_S^* = G_S^*/Z_S$, such that the connected centralizer $G_{d_S}^*$ is quasisplit, and the unipotent part is given by an element $\dot{\beta}_S$ in the subset $\Delta_{\text{unip}}(G_{d_S}^*, \zeta_S)$ in $\Delta(G_{d_S}^*, \zeta_S)$ with trivial semisimple part. The distribution $\dot{\beta}_S$ is again determined by $\dot{\delta}_S$ only up to the action of the finite group

$$\bar{G}_{d_S,+}^*(F_S)/\bar{G}_{d_S}^*(F_S) = \prod_{v \in S} \bar{G}_{d_v,+}^*(F_v)/\bar{G}_{d_v}^*(F_v)$$

in $\Delta_{\text{unip}}(G_{d_S}, \zeta_S)$.

Suppose there is an element d in the set $\Delta_{\text{ss}}(G^*)$ of semisimple stable conjugacy classes in $G^*(F)$ whose image in $\Delta_{\text{ss}}(G_S^*)$ is d_S . We then define $i^G(S, d)$ to be equal to 1 if d is an F -elliptic element in G and bounded at each place $v \notin S$, and zero otherwise. We also define

$$(6.2) \quad j^{G^*}(S, d) = i^{G^*}(S, d) \tau(G^*) \tau(G_d^*)^{-1},$$

where G_d^* is a quasisplit connected centralizer of an appropriate representative of the class d , and $\tau(G^*)$ is the absolute Tamagawa number of G^* .

6.2. Descent. We shall first prove a descent formula for the endoscopic and stable geometric coefficients in the following special case where the derived group G_{der} of G is simply connected and Z is trivial, from which we will deduce the general result. We note that the first condition implies that $G_{c,+} = G_c$ for any $c \in \Gamma_{\text{ss}}(G)$, and the second implies that $\bar{G} = G$. The formula (6.1) then reduces to

$$a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S) = \sum_c \iota^{\bar{G}}(S, c) a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_c}(\dot{\alpha}).$$

Then we have the following descent formula.

Proposition 6.2. *Assume that G_{der} is simply connected and that $Z = 1$.*

- (a) *Suppose that $\dot{\gamma}_S$ is an admissible element in $\Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S)$ with Jordan decomposition $\dot{\gamma}_S = c_S \dot{\alpha}_S$. Then*

$$(6.3) \quad a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) = \sum_c i^G(S, c) a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_c,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\alpha})$$

where c runs over elements in $\Gamma_{\text{ss}}(G)$ that map to c_S , and $\dot{\alpha}$ is the image of $\dot{\alpha}_S$ in $\Gamma_{\text{unip}}(G_{c,S})$.

- (b) Suppose that G is quasisplit, and that $\dot{\delta}_S$ is an admissible element in $\Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S)$ with Jordan decomposition $\dot{\delta}_S = d_S \dot{\beta}_S$. Then

$$(6.4) \quad b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S) = \sum_d j^{G^*}(S, d) b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_d^*}(\dot{\beta})$$

where d runs over elements in $\Delta_{\text{ss}}(G^*)$ that map to d_S in $\Delta_{\text{ss}}(G_S^*)$, and $\dot{\beta}$ is the image of $\dot{\beta}_S$ in $\Delta_{\text{unip}}(G_{d,S}^*)$. Moreover, $b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G$ vanishes on the complement of $\Delta_{\text{ell}}(G, S)$ in the set of admissible elements in $\Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S)$ whose semisimple part is not central in G_S .

Before we prove the proposition, we state a corollary that we shall require from our induction assumption. It is the main result of this section.

Corollary 6.3. *Suppose that Proposition 6.2 holds for some z -extension \tilde{G} of G .*

- (a) *If G is arbitrary, and $\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ is an admissible element with Jordan decomposition $\dot{\gamma}_S = c_S \dot{\alpha}_S$. Then*

$$a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) = \sum_c \sum_{\dot{\alpha}} i^{\tilde{G}}(S, c) |\bar{G}_{c,+}(F)/\bar{G}_c(F)|^{-1} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_c,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\alpha}),$$

where the sums are taken as in (6.1).

- (b) *If G is quasisplit, and $\dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ is an admissible element with Jordan decomposition $\dot{\delta}_S = d_S \dot{\beta}_S$. Then*

$$(6.5) \quad b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S) = \sum_d \sum_{\dot{\beta}} j^{\tilde{G}^*}(S, d) |(\bar{G}_{d,+}^*/\bar{G}_d^*)(F)|^{-1} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_d^*}(\dot{\beta}),$$

where d runs over elements in $\Delta_{\text{ss}}(\tilde{G}^*)$ that map to d_S , and $\dot{\beta}$ runs over the orbit of $(\bar{G}_{d,+}^*/\bar{G}_d^*)(F)$ in $\Delta_{\text{unip}}(G_{d,S}, \zeta_S)$ determined by $\dot{\beta}_S$.

We begin with the proof of Proposition 6.2.

Proof. We shall take on the induction hypothesis that Corollary 4.6 holds if G is replaced by any group H over F such that either $\dim(H_{\text{der}}) < \dim(G_{\text{der}})$, or $\varepsilon(G) = 0$ and $H = G^*$. Our argument will follow the proof of [Art01, Theorem 1.1], where we observe that the major combinatorial problems have already been solved. Since Z is trivial, we can take $\tilde{G}' = G'$ for any $G' \in \mathcal{E}(G)$. From the definition (4.5), it follows that the difference

$$(6.6) \quad a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) - \varepsilon(G) \sum_{\dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G,S)} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S) \Delta_G(\dot{\delta}_S, \dot{\gamma}_S)$$

equals

$$(6.7) \quad \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G,S)} \iota(G, G') \sum_{\dot{\delta}'_S} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}(\dot{\delta}'_S) \Delta_G(\dot{\delta}'_S, \dot{\gamma}_S).$$

We also assume inductively that any $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)$ has a z -extension for which Proposition 6.2 and hence Corollary 6.3 holds for G' . Suppose $\dot{\delta}'_S = d'_S \dot{\beta}'_S \in$

$\Delta_{\text{ell}}(G', S)$ such that $\Delta(\dot{\delta}'_S, \dot{\gamma}) \neq 0$, so that $\dot{\delta}'_S$ is admissible. Then applying 6.5, we have

$$b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G'}(\dot{\delta}'_S) = \sum_{d'} \sum_{\dot{\beta}'} j^{\bar{G}'}(S, d') |(\bar{G}'_{d',+}/\bar{G}'_{d'}) (F)|^{-1} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G'}(\dot{\beta}').$$

Substituting this into (6.7), and using the identities $\Delta_G(\dot{\delta}'_S, \dot{\gamma}_S) = \Delta_G(d'_S \dot{\beta}'_S, c_S \dot{\alpha}_S)$ and

$$\iota(G, G') j^{G'}(S, d') = i^{G'}(S, d) \tau(G) \tau(G'_{d'})^{-1} |\text{Out}_G(G')|^{-1}$$

by (6.2) and [Kot84, Theorem 8.3.1], we can write (6.7) as

$$(6.8) \quad \sum_{G'} \sum_{d'} \sum_{\dot{\beta}'} |\text{Out}_G(G')|^{-1} \tau(G) \tau(G'_{d'})^{-1} |(\bar{G}'_{d',+}/\bar{G}'_{d'}) (F)|^{-1} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G'}(\dot{\beta}') \Delta_G(d'_S \dot{\beta}'_S, c_S \dot{\alpha}_S)$$

where $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)$, d' runs over classes in $\Delta_{\text{ss}}(G')$ that are F -elliptic and bounded at each $v \notin S$, and $\dot{\beta}' \in \Delta_{\text{unip}}(G'_{d',S})$.

Let us assume that $d \in \Delta_{\text{ss}}(G^*)$ is elliptic, bounded at each $v \notin S$, and a local image of each component c_v of c_S . If such a d does not exist, it follows from the argument at the end of [Art01, p.212] that the required result is trivial. We can also assume that d does not lie in the center of G^* . We add to (6.8) the sum

$$(6.9) \quad \varepsilon(G) \sum_{\dot{\beta} \in \Delta_{\text{unip}}(G^*_{d,S})} \tau(G^*) \tau(G^*_d)^{-1} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G^*_d}(\dot{\beta}) \Delta_G(d_S \dot{\beta}_S, c_S \dot{\alpha}_S),$$

which in the case $\varepsilon(G) = 1$, combines to make the outer sum of (6.8) into a full sum over $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(G, S)$.

Let us write $c_{\mathbb{A}}$ for the product of c_S with $c_v \in K_v$ for each $v \notin S$ for which d_v is an image. Also recall that if G'_d belongs to $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(G^*_d, S)$, it has a canonical extension \tilde{G}'_d by \tilde{C}'_d determined by \tilde{G}_d . We shall fix $\tilde{\eta}'_d$ to be an automorphic character of \tilde{C}'_d . Examining the arguments of [Art01, pp.214–218], we can hence conclude that the sum of (6.7) and (6.9) is equal to

$$(6.10) \quad \sum_c \sum_{G'_d \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(G^*_d, S)} \iota(G_c, G'_d) \sum_{\dot{\delta}'_{d,S}} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'_d}(\dot{\delta}'_{d,S}) \Delta_{G,c}(\dot{\delta}'_{d,S}, \dot{\alpha}),$$

where c runs over classes in $\Gamma_{\text{ss}}(G)$ that map to the $G(\mathbb{A})$ -conjugacy class of $c_{\mathbb{A}}$, and $\dot{\delta}'_{d,S} \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}(\tilde{G}'_d, S, \tilde{\eta}'_d)$, and $\Delta_{G,c}(\dot{\delta}'_{d,S}, \dot{\alpha})$ is the canonical global transfer factor for G_c and G'_d defined in p.214 and Lemma 4.2 of [Art01]. Then using the definition (4.5), the induction hypothesis, and the assumption that d is not central, it follows that the sum is equal to

$$\sum_c a_{\text{ell}}^{G_c, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\alpha}).$$

Moreover, any c that occurs in the sum is F -elliptic in G and is $G(\mathbb{A}^S)$ -conjugate to an element in K^S , so we conclude that (6.6) is equal to

$$(6.11) \quad \sum_c i^G(S, c) a_{\text{ell}}^{G_c, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\alpha}).$$

where now c runs over the set in (6.3). Hence if $\varepsilon(G) = 0$, the first required identity (6.3) follows. On the other hand, suppose $\varepsilon(G) = 1$. Then $a_{\text{ell}}^{G_c, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) = a_{\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S)$ by definition. Any c occurring in the sum in (6.11) is not central, so $\dim(G_{c,\text{der}}) <$

$\dim(G_{\text{der}})$, so it follows from the induction hypothesis that $a_{\text{ell}}^{G_c, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\alpha}) = a_{\text{ell}}^{G_c}(\dot{\alpha})$, and the required identity follows from (6.1), proving part (a).

For part (b), we continue to assume that $\varepsilon(G) = 1$. Then since the sum of (6.7) and (6.9) equals (6.11), it follows from part (a) that the coefficient of $\varepsilon(G)$ in the latter sum is equal to zero. Moreover, since the contribution to (6.9) is nonzero only if d is an F -elliptic element in G and bounded at each place $v \notin S$, we can replace $\tau(G^*)\tau(G_d^*)^{-1}$ on the lefthand side with $j^{G^*}(S, d)$. It follows then that

$$\sum_{\dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S)} b_{r, s, \text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S) \Delta_G(\dot{\delta}_S, \dot{\gamma}_S)$$

is equal to

$$\sum_{\dot{\beta} \in \Delta_{\text{unip}}(G_d^*, S)} j^{G^*}(S, d) b_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{G_d^*}(\dot{\beta}) \Delta_G(d_S \dot{\beta}_S, \dot{\gamma}_S).$$

Then using the adjoint relation in [Art02, (5.5)] we may multiply by the adjoint transfer factor and sum over $\Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ to invert these expressions. It follows that $b_{r, s, \text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S)$ vanishes unless it has a Jordan decomposition with $\dot{\beta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{unip}}(G_d^*)$, in which case

$$b_{r, s, \text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S) = j^{G^*}(S, d) b_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{G_d^*}(\dot{\beta}),$$

where $\dot{\beta}$ is the image of $\dot{\beta}_S$ in $\Delta_{\text{unip}}(G_d^*, S)$, which proves part (b). \square

Consider the commutator quotient $G_S^{\text{ab}} = G_S/G_{\text{der}, S}$. It acts by conjugation on $\mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}}(G_{\text{der}, S})$. We define a linear map from $\mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}}(G_{\text{der}, S})$ to $\mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$ by sending any $D \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}}(G_{\text{der}, S})$ to the distribution

$$f \rightarrow \sum_{a \in G_S^{\text{ab}}} (aD)(f|_{G_{\text{der}, S}}), \quad f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_S, \zeta_S),$$

where $f|_{G_{\text{der}}}$ denotes the restriction of f to $G_{\text{der}, S}$. We shall write $\mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$ for the image of this map, and assume that the basis $\Gamma_{\text{unip}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$ has been chosen such that the intersection

$$\Gamma_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S, \zeta_S) = \Gamma_{\text{unip}}(G_S, \zeta_S) \cap \mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$$

is a basis of $\Gamma_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$. Similarly, we construct stable subsets $S\mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$ with the basis $\Delta_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$. The unipotent global coefficients $a_{r, s, \text{ell}}^G(\dot{\alpha})$ and $a_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{G, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\alpha})$ will be supported on the subset $\Gamma_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$, and $b_{r, s, \text{ell}}^G(\dot{\beta})$ on the subset $\Delta_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$ respectively.³ We note that there is a canonical isomorphism between $\mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$ and the space $\mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S)$ with trivial central data given by sending any $D \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{unip}, \text{der}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$ to the linear form

$$(6.12) \quad f \rightarrow D(f_c), \quad f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_S, \zeta_S),$$

where f_c is any function in $C_c^\infty(G_S)$ that equals f on an invariant neighbourhood of 1. We now proceed to extend the preceding proposition to the general case.

Proposition 6.4. *Suppose that Proposition 6.2 holds for some z -extension \tilde{G} of G .*

³The term a_{disc}^H on [Art01, p.169] should be a_{ell}^H .

- (a) If G is arbitrary, and $\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ is an admissible element whose semisimple part is not central in \tilde{G}_S . Then

$$a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) = a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S).$$

- (b) If G is quasisplit, and $\dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ is an admissible element whose semisimple part is not central in \tilde{G}_S^* . Then

$$b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S)$$

is supported on the subset $\Delta_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)$ of $\Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$.

Proof. We recall that as a z -extension, \tilde{G} is a central extension of G by a central induced torus \tilde{C} over F such that \tilde{G}_{der} is simply connected. We assume that S is chosen such that \tilde{G} and \tilde{C} are unramified away from S . Since $G_S \simeq \tilde{G}_S/\tilde{C}_S$, we therefore have a canonical isomorphism from $\mathcal{C}^{\circ}(G, S, \zeta)$ to $\mathcal{C}(\tilde{G}, S, \tilde{\zeta})$. We shall also assume that the bases $\Gamma(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\zeta})$, $\Delta^{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\zeta})$, and $\Delta(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\zeta})$ for \tilde{G} are the images of the corresponding bases for G under the canonical maps $\dot{\gamma}_S \rightarrow \tilde{\gamma}_S$ and $\dot{\delta}_S \rightarrow \tilde{\delta}_S$.

Let us first show that the result is valid for the pair (G, ζ) if it is valid for the pair $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\zeta})$. We have to show that

$$(6.13) \quad a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\gamma}_S) = a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\tilde{\gamma}_S)$$

for any admissible element $\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma(G_S, \zeta_S)$. To do so, we consider the expansion

$$J_s^r(\dot{f}_S) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}(M, S, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^M(\dot{\gamma}_S) J_M(\dot{\gamma}_S, \dot{f}_S)$$

in [Won22, (4.10)], that is valid for any $\dot{f}_S \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}^{\circ}(G, S, \zeta)$. From the map of functions $\dot{f}_S \rightarrow \tilde{f}_S$ induced by the isomorphism $G_S \simeq \tilde{G}_S/\tilde{C}_S$, it follows that $J_s^r(\dot{f}_S)$ is equal to the distribution $J_s^r(\tilde{f}_S)$ on \tilde{G} , and moreover the weighted orbital integrals satisfy

$$J_M^G(\dot{\gamma}, \dot{f}) = J_M^{\tilde{G}}(\tilde{\gamma}, \tilde{f}), \quad \dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma(G_S, \zeta_S).$$

Assuming inductively that (6.13) holds if G is replaced by any proper Levi subgroup M of G , it follows that the terms with $M \neq G$ in the expansions for $J_s^r(\dot{f}_S)$ and $J_s^r(\tilde{f}_S)$ are equal, and by varying \dot{f}_S we conclude that (6.13) holds.

Since \tilde{G}_{der} is simply connected, there is an L -embedding ${}^L\tilde{G}' \rightarrow {}^L\tilde{G}$ which we can assume is unramified outside of S by [Art02, Lemma 7.1]. The composition of L -embeddings $\mathcal{G}' \rightarrow {}^L G \rightarrow {}^L \tilde{G}$ maps \mathcal{G}' into the image of ${}^L\tilde{G}'$ in ${}^L\tilde{G}$, giving an L -embedding $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}' : \mathcal{G}' \rightarrow {}^L\tilde{G}'$ which makes up an auxiliary datum $(\tilde{G}', \tilde{\xi}')$ for G' . We thus have a bijection from $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(G, S)$ to $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(\tilde{G}, S)$, together with an equality of transfer maps

$$\dot{f}'_S = (\tilde{f}'_S)', \quad \dot{f}'_S \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}(G, S, \zeta)$$

by [LS87, §4.2]. Then if we consider the elliptic parts (4.12), it follows that the difference

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f}'_S) - \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}'_S) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}(\dot{f}'_S)$$

equals

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{f}'_S) - \varepsilon(\tilde{G}) S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}}(\tilde{f}'_S) = \sum_{\tilde{G}' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(\tilde{G}, S)} \iota(\tilde{G}, \tilde{G}') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}(\tilde{f}'_S),$$

where we have used the fact that $\iota(G, G') = \iota(\tilde{G}, \tilde{G}')$ [Art01, (2.2)]. On the other hand, it follows from (6.13) that the elliptic part (4.9) satisfies

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(\dot{f}_S) = I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(\tilde{f}_S).$$

Hence if $\varepsilon(G) = 1$, we conclude from (4.14) and (4.16) that

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f}_S) = I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{f}_S), \quad S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_S) = S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}}(\tilde{f}_S).$$

The general induction hypothesis concerning Corollary 4.6 then allows us to compare the expansions of each one to deduce that

$$a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\gamma}_S) = a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\tilde{\gamma}_S)$$

in general for any admissible element $\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$, and

$$(6.14) \quad b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S) = b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\tilde{\delta}_S)$$

if G is quasisplit for any admissible element $\dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$. It follows then that the proposition is valid for the pair (G, ζ) if it is valid for the pair $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\zeta})$. This reduces the result to the case where $G = \tilde{G}$.

We next want to show that the result is valid for G with central datum (Z, ζ) if it holds for (Z, ζ) trivial. The map (2.1) provides a projection from the subspace of admissible functions $\mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}^{\circ}(G, S)$ onto $\mathcal{C}^{\circ}(G, S, \zeta)$. We then have

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(\dot{f}_S) = \int_{Z_{S,\circ} \backslash Z_S^1} I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(\dot{f}_{S,z}^1) \zeta(z) dz, \quad \dot{f}_S \in \mathcal{C}^{\circ}(G, S, \zeta)$$

where \dot{f}_S^1 is any function in $\mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}(G, S)$ that maps to \dot{f}_S , and $\dot{f}_{S,z}^1$ is its translate by z . Moreover, the map (2.1) commutes with endoscopic transfer by [Won22, Lemma 6.1]. To see this, observe that $(\dot{f}_S^1)'$ lies in $S^{\mathcal{C}^{\circ}}(\tilde{G}', S, \tilde{\eta}')$, where $\tilde{\eta}'$ is the automorphic character of the central induced torus \tilde{C}' defining the z -extension \tilde{G}' , and (2.1) induces a map from $(\dot{f}_S^1)'$ to a function in $S^{\mathcal{C}^{\circ}}(\tilde{G}', S, \tilde{\zeta}')$ where $\tilde{\zeta}' = \tilde{\zeta} \tilde{\eta}'$. It follows then from (3.2) and [LS87, Lemma 4.4.A] that

$$(\dot{f}_{S,z}^1)' = (\dot{f}_S^1)'_z \tilde{\eta}'(z), \quad z \in Z_S^1,$$

and integrating against $\zeta(z)$, the claim follows. Then as before, we have that

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f}_{S,z}^1) - \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_{S,z}^1) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}((\dot{f}_S^1)'_z) \tilde{\eta}'(z)$$

for any $z \in Z_S^1$. Assume inductively that for any $G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)$, the integrand in

$$\int_{Z_{S,\circ} \backslash Z_S^1} \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}((\dot{f}_S^1)'_z) \tilde{\zeta}'(z) dz$$

is invariant under translation by $Z_{S,\circ}$, and that the integral is equal to $\hat{S}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}(\dot{f}_S^1)$. It follows then that the integral

$$\int_{Z_{S,\circ} \backslash Z_S^1} (I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f}_{S,z}^1) - \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_{S,z}^1)) \zeta(z) dz$$

equals

$$\sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, S)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}'}(\dot{f}_S^1),$$

which in turn is equal to $I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f}_S) - \varepsilon(G)S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_S)$. Then arguing as before, we conclude that

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f}_S) = \int_{Z_{S,o} \setminus Z_S^1} I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f}_{S,z}^1) \zeta(z) dz,$$

in general, and

$$(6.15) \quad S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_S) = \int_{Z_{S,o} \setminus Z_S^1} S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_{S,z}^1) \zeta(z) dz,$$

if G is quasisplit. Finally, choose $\dot{f}_S \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}(G, S, \zeta)$ such that $\dot{f}_{S,G}(\dot{\gamma}_S)$ vanishes for any $\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma(G_S, \zeta_S)$ whose semisimple part is not central, and moreover such that $\dot{f}_S^{G^*} = 0$ if G is quasisplit. We choose the associated function \dot{f}_S^1 similarly. Then assuming that the proposition holds for G with (Z, ζ) trivial, it follows that $I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{f}_{S,z}^1) = I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(\dot{f}_{S,z}^1)$ and $S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_S) = 0$. The expansions (4.14) and (4.16) then imply that the desired results holds for admissible elements $\dot{\gamma}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ and $\dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ whose semisimple parts are not central, and hence for arbitrary (G, ζ) . \square

We can now complete the extension to the general case, which is Corollary 6.3.

Proof of Corollary 6.3. We shall prove (b), and the proof of (a) will be similar to it. We assume therefore that G is quasisplit. We claim that (6.5) holds for (G, ζ) if it holds for $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\zeta})$. By (6.14) it follows that the right hand side of (6.5) for (G, ζ) is equal to the corresponding expression for $(\tilde{G}, \tilde{\zeta})$. Then since $\tilde{G} = \bar{G}$, the sums over d of the two expansions run over the same set, and there is a canonical bijection from $\dot{\beta}$ to $\tilde{\beta}$ where by (6.14) again we have

$$b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_d}(\dot{\beta}_S) = b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\tilde{G}_d}(\tilde{\beta}_S),$$

whence the claim follows. It suffices then to treat the case $\tilde{G} = G$.

We next show that if G_{der} is simply connected, and if (6.5) holds for (Z, ζ) trivial, then it holds for arbitrary (Z, ζ) as well. Let $\dot{f}_S \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}(G, S, \zeta)$ such that $\dot{f}_{S,G}^{\mathcal{E}}$ is supported on $\Delta(G_S, \zeta_S)$. Then (4.16) can be written as

$$S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_S) = \sum_{\dot{\delta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S) \dot{f}_S^G(\dot{\delta}_S)$$

and from (6.15) we have also

$$S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{f}_S) = \int_{Z_{S,o} \setminus Z_S^1} \sum_{\dot{\delta}_S^1 \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}(G, S)} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S^1) \dot{f}_S^{1,G}(z \dot{\delta}_S^1) \zeta(z) dz.$$

We are assuming the coefficients $b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\delta}_S^1)$ satisfy (6.5), which reduce to the (6.4). Substituting, we obtain

$$(6.16) \quad \int_{Z_{S,o} \setminus Z_S^1} \sum_{\dot{\beta}} \sum_d j^{G^*}(S, d^1) b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_{d^1}^*}(\dot{\beta}^1) \dot{f}_S^{1,G^*}(z d^1 \dot{\beta}^1) \zeta(z) dz$$

where the sum over d^1 runs over classes in $\Delta_{\text{ss}}(G^*)$ that are bounded at each $v \notin S$, and $\dot{\beta}^1$ runs over $\Delta_{\text{unip}}(G_{d^1}^*, S)$.

Our goal then is to compare the expansions (6.5) and (6.16). First, recall that $b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_{d^1}^*}(\dot{\beta}^1)$ is supported on the subset $\Delta_{\text{unip,der}}(G_{d^1}^*, S)$ of $\Delta_{\text{unip}}(G_{d^1}^*, S)$, which we

can choose to be in bijection with $\Delta_{\text{unip,der}}(G_{d^1,S}^*, \zeta_S)$ by the map (6.12). Second, observe that there is a surjection $d^1 \rightarrow d$ from $\Delta_{\text{ss}}(G^*)$ to $\Delta_{\text{ss}}(\bar{G}^*)$ of classes that are bounded away from S , and $Z_{S,\circ}$ acts transitively on the fibers of this map. The stabilizer of d^1 in $Z_{S,\circ}$ is isomorphic to $(\bar{G}_{d,+}^*/\bar{G}_d^*)(F)$ by the map

$$g \rightarrow z = g^{-1}d^1g(d^1)^{-1}.$$

Third, by [Art02, p.177], the coefficients $j^{G^*}(S, d^1)$ and $j^{\bar{G}^*}(S, d)$ are equal. Fourth, assume inductively that if d^1 is not central in G , then

$$b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_{d^1}^*}(\dot{\beta}^1) = b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_d^*}(\dot{\beta}).$$

Then by (6.14) it is enough to assume that the analogue holds for some z -extension of the group $G_{d^1}^* = G_d^*$. Finally, we note that

$$\int_{Z_S^1} \dot{f}_S^1(zx)\zeta(z)dz = \dot{f}_S(x), \quad x \in G_S^1,$$

and assume first that \dot{f}_S vanishes on an invariant neighborhood of the center of G_S , then $\dot{f}_S^{1,G^*}(z d^1 \dot{\beta}^1)$ vanishes if d^1 is central in G , then by varying \dot{f}_S appropriately it follows that (6.5) holds for any $\dot{\delta}_S$ whose semisimple part is not central. Next, removing the vanishing condition on \dot{f}_S , by a comparison of terms we conclude that (6.5) also holds for $\dot{\delta}$ whose semisimple part is central, and moreover, that

$$b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_d^*}(\dot{\beta}^1) = b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_d^*}(\dot{\beta})$$

holds for any $\dot{\beta}$ in the subset $\Delta_{\text{unip,der}}(G_{d^1,S}^*, \zeta_S)$ of $\Delta_{\text{unip}}(G_{d^1,S}^*, \zeta_S)$ on which $b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G_d^*}$ is supported. This completes the induction argument. \square

6.3. The unipotent part. We now consider the unipotent analogues of the elliptic part of the trace formula. We shall introduce objects that will be parallel to those considered in §4. Let $\Gamma_{\text{unip}}(G, V, \zeta)$ denote the subset of classes in $\Gamma_{\text{ell}}(G, V, \zeta)$ whose semisimple parts are trivial, and similarly we let $\mathcal{K}_{\text{unip}}^V(\bar{G}, S)$ be the corresponding unipotent subset of $\mathcal{K}_{\text{ell}}^V(\bar{G}, S)$. More generally, we shall let the subscript ‘unip’ denote the unipotent variant of the elliptic objects analogously. We then define the unipotent part of the invariant trace formula

$$(6.17) \quad I_{r,s,\text{unip}}(f, S) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma_{\text{unip}}(G, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(\alpha, S) f_G(\alpha)$$

with unipotent coefficients

$$(6.18) \quad a_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(\alpha, S) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{unip}}^V(\bar{G}, S)} a_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(\alpha \times k) r_G(k, b), \quad \alpha \in \Gamma_{\text{unip}}(G, V, \zeta).$$

We shall also define endoscopic and stable analogues inductively by the formula

$$I_{r,s,\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}_{r,s,\text{unip}}^{\hat{G}'}(f', S) + \varepsilon(G) S_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(f, S)$$

with the requirement that $I_{r,s,\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) = I_{r,s,\text{unip}}(f, S)$ in the case that G is quasi-split. Using the natural variation of the argument [Art02, Lemma 7.2] we obtain expansions

$$(6.19) \quad I_{r,s,\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s,\text{unip}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\alpha) f_G(\alpha),$$

if G is arbitrary, and

$$(6.20) \quad S_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(f) = \sum_{\beta \in \Delta_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)} b_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(\beta) f_G^{\mathcal{E}}(\beta),$$

if G is quasisplit, where

$$(6.21) \quad a_{r,s,\text{unip}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\alpha, S) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{unip}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(\bar{G}, S)} a_{r,s,\text{unip}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\alpha \times k) r_G(k, b), \quad \alpha \in \Gamma_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$$

and

$$(6.22) \quad b_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(\beta, S) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_{\text{unip}}^V(\bar{G}, S)} b_{r,s,\beta}^G(\beta \times \ell) r_G(k, b), \quad \beta \in \Delta_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)$$

respectively.

Let $Z(G)_{V,\mathfrak{o}}$ be the subgroup of elements z in $Z(G)(F)$ such that for every $v \notin V$, z_v is bounded in $Z(G)(F_v)$. It acts discontinuously on G_V , and so does the quotient $Z(\bar{G})_{V,\mathfrak{o}} = Z(G)_{V,\mathfrak{o}} Z_V / Z_V$ on \bar{G}_V . For any $z \in Z(\bar{G})_{V,\mathfrak{o}}$, we set

$$I_{z,r,s,\text{unip}}(f, S) = I_{r,s,\text{unip}}(fz, S),$$

and similarly

$$I_{z,r,s,\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) = I_{r,s,\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(fz, S),$$

and

$$S_{z,r,s,\text{unip}}^G(f, S) = S_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(fz, S).$$

Also, following §?? we define $\mathcal{C}_{\text{uns}}^{\circ}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ be the subset of functions $f \in \mathcal{C}^{\circ}(G_V, \zeta_V)$ whose stable orbital integrals vanish, that is, $f^G = 0$. We call such functions unstable.

Corollary 6.5.

(a) *If G is arbitrary and $f \in \mathcal{C}^{\circ}(G_V, \zeta_V)$, we have*

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) - I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(f, S) = \sum_{z \in Z(\bar{G})_{V,\mathfrak{o}}} (I_{z,r,s,\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) - I_{z,r,s,\text{unip}}(f, S)).$$

(b) *If G is quasisplit and $f \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{uns}}^{\circ}(G_V, \zeta_V)$, we have*

$$S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(f, S) = \sum_{z \in Z(\bar{G})_{V,\mathfrak{o}}} S_{z,r,s,\text{unip}}^G(f, S).$$

Proof. We begin with (a). Using the expansions (4.19) and (4.11), it follows that

$$I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) - I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(f, S) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)} (a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma, S) - a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma, S)) f_G(\gamma),$$

and by (4.6) and (4.3), we have that

$$a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma, S) - a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma, S) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{ell}}^{V,\mathcal{E}}(\bar{G}, S)} (a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma \times k) - a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma \times k)) r_G(k, b).$$

By Proposition 6.4(a), the coefficients $a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma \times k)$ and $a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma \times k)$ are equal if the semisimple part of $\gamma \times k$ is not central in G , hence $a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma, S) = a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma, S)$ for such γ . On the other hand, if the semisimple part of γ is central, it has the Jordan decomposition

$$\gamma = z\alpha, \quad z \in Z(\bar{G})_{V,\mathfrak{o}}, \alpha \in \Gamma_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta),$$

we can therefore break the sum over γ into a double sum over z and α . In this case, Corollary (6.3)(a) implies that

$$a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma, S) - a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma, S) = a_{r,s,\text{unip}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\alpha, S) - a_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(\alpha, S),$$

and using the definition

$$I_{z,r,s,\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) - I_{z,r,s,\text{unip}}^G(f, S) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)} (a_{r,s,\text{unip}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\alpha) - a_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(\alpha)) f_G(z\alpha),$$

the required formula (a) follows.

The case of (b) is similar. Recall the expansions

$$S_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(f, S) = \sum_{\delta \in \Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\delta, S) f_G^{\mathcal{E}}(\delta)$$

and

$$b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\delta, S) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_{\text{ell}}^V(\bar{G}, S)} b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\delta \times \ell) r_G(k, b)$$

from (4.20) and (4.7) respectively. Since f is unstable, it follows that $f_G^{\mathcal{E}}(\delta)$ vanishes on the subset $\Delta_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)$ of $\Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$. On the other hand, suppose δ belongs to the complement of $\Delta_{\text{ell}}(G, S, \zeta)$ in $\Delta_{\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$. If its semisimple part is not central in G , Proposition 6.13(b) implies that $b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\delta, S)$ vanishes. If the semisimple part of δ is central, it again has the Jordan decomposition

$$\delta = z\beta, \quad z \in Z(\bar{G})_{V,0}, \beta \in \Delta_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta),$$

we can therefore break the sum over δ into a double sum over z and β . In this case, Corollary (6.3)(b) implies that

$$b_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma, S) = b_{r,s,\text{unip}}^G(\beta, S),$$

and by the definition of $S_{z,r,s,\text{unip}}^G(f, S)$ the required formula (b) follows. \square

This completes the primary application of the descent formula for the global geometric coefficients, which has allowed us to reduce the study of the elliptic part of the trace formula to the unipotent terms.

7. STABILIZATION

7.1. The parabolic parts. We recall that our goal is to prove Theorems (4.3) and (5.4). The remainder of the argument, following [Art03], is now a largely formal process, having the preceding results in place, hence we allow ourselves to be brief. Our induction will be based on an integer d_{der} . We assume that the theorems hold if $\dim(G_{\text{der}}) < d_{\text{der}}$, and if G is not quasisplit we shall assume that $\dim(G_{\text{der}}) = d_{\text{der}}$ and the relevant theorems hold for the quasisplit inner K -form of G . This, together with the assumption of Conjecture 3.3 on the geometric side are the hypotheses that we will carry.

We shall first analyze the parabolic parts of the geometric expansions, which are defined to be the terms associated to $M \neq G$,

$$I_{r,s,\text{par}}(f) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^M(\gamma) I_M(\gamma, f),$$

and similarly

$$I_{r,s,\text{par}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma^{\mathcal{E}}(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^{M,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma) I_M^{\mathcal{E}}(\gamma, f),$$

and $S_{r,s,\text{par}}^G(f)$ defined as

$$\sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{M' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, V)} \iota(M, M') \sum_{\delta' \in \Delta(\tilde{M}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')} b_{r,s}^{\tilde{M}'}(\delta') S_M^G(M', \delta', f).$$

We shall use this to remove the terms in the spectral expansion that are not discrete, relating the parabolic parts to the unipotent and discrete parts of the trace formula only. Our goal will then be to show that each these terms vanish in an appropriate way.

Lemma 7.1.

(a) *If G is arbitrary and $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$,*

$$\begin{aligned} I_{r,s,\text{par}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{par}}(f) &= (I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{disc}}(f)) - \sum_{z \in Z(\tilde{G})_{V,\circ}} (I_{r,s,z,\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) - I_{r,s,z,\text{unip}}(f, S)). \end{aligned}$$

(b) *If G is quasisplit and $f \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{uns}}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$,*

$$S_{r,s,\text{par}}^G(f) = S_{\text{disc}}^G(f) = \sum_{z \in Z(\tilde{G})_{V,\circ}} S_{r,s,z,\text{unip}}^G(f, S).$$

Proof. By (4.8), (4.10) and Proposition 4.4(a), we have by definition

$$I_{r,s,\text{par}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{par}}(f) = (I_{r,s}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_s^{\mathcal{E}}(f)) - (I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{orb}}(f))$$

and by (4.10) and (4.15), we have

$$I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{orb}}(f) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma^{\mathcal{E}}(G, V, \zeta)} (a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma) - a_{r,s}^G(\gamma)) f_G(\gamma).$$

Then applying the global induction hypothesis to (4.2) and Proposition 4.5(a), it follows that

$$a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma) - a_{r,s}^G(\gamma) = a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\gamma, S) - a_{r,s,\text{ell}}^G(\gamma, S),$$

whence from (4.19) and (4.11) we have

$$I_{r,s,\text{orb}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{orb}}(f) = I_{r,s,\text{ell}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) - I_{r,s,\text{ell}}(f, S).$$

Then by Corollary 6.5(a) we see that $I_{r,s,\text{par}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{par}}(f)$ equals

$$(I_{r,s}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s}(f)) - \sum_{z \in Z(\tilde{G})_{V,\circ}} (I_{r,s,z,\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f, S) - I_{r,s,z,\text{unip}}(f, S)).$$

Moreover, by (5.7) and Proposition 5.5(a) we can express the spectral expansion of $I_{r,s}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s}(f)$ as the sum of $I_{r,s,\text{unit}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{unit}}(f)$ and

$$\sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \int_{\Pi^{\mathcal{E}}(M, V, \zeta)} (a_{r,s}^{M,\mathcal{E}}(\pi) I_M^{\mathcal{E}}(\pi, f) - a_{r,s}^M(\pi) I_M(\pi, f)) d\pi.$$

By the global induction hypothesis again the coefficients $a_{r,s}^{M,\mathcal{E}}(\pi)$ and $a_{r,s}^M(\pi)$ are equal, and by Corollary ??(a), so too are the local distributions $I_M^\mathcal{E}(\pi, f)$ and $I_M(\pi, f)$. On the other hand, by 5.9 and 5.14 we have

$$I_{r,s,\text{unit}}^\mathcal{E}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{unit}}(f) = \int_{\Pi_{\text{disc}}^\mathcal{E}(G,V,\zeta)} (a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\pi) - a_{r,s}^G(\pi)) f_G(\pi) d\pi.$$

Then by applying the global induction hypothesis to (5.4) and Theorem 5.6(a), it follows that

$$a_{r,s}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\pi) - a_{r,s}^G(\pi) = a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{G,\mathcal{E}}(\pi) - a_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\pi),$$

whence from (5.10) and (5.19) we have

$$I_{r,s}^\mathcal{E}(f) - I_s^r(f) = I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^\mathcal{E}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{disc}}(f).$$

This gives the required formula (a).

The proof of (b) follows in a similar fashion. In this case, it follows from Proposition 4.4 that $S_{r,s,\text{par}}^G(f)$ equals $S_{r,s}^G(f) - S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^G(f)$, then using the expansion (4.17) of the orbital part and the fact that f is unstable, it follows from (4.20) and Proposition (4.4)(b) that

$$S_{r,s,\text{orb}}^G(f) = \sum_{\delta \in \Delta^\mathcal{E}(G,V,\zeta)} b_{\text{ell}}^G(\delta, S) f_G^\mathcal{E}(\delta) = S_{\text{ell}}^G(f, S).$$

Then by Corollary 6.5(b), we see that $S_{r,s,\text{par}}^G(f)$ equals

$$S_{r,s}^G(f) - \sum_{z \in Z(\bar{G})_{V,\circ}} S_{z,r,s,\text{unip}}^G(f, S).$$

Moreover by (5.16) and Proposition 5.5(b) we can express the spectral expansion of $S_{r,s}^G(f)$ as the sum of

$$S_{r,s,\text{unit}}^G(f) = \int_{\Phi^\mathcal{E}(G,V,\zeta)} b_{r,s}^G(\phi) f_G^\mathcal{E}(\phi) d\phi.$$

and

$$\sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{M' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M,V)} \iota(M, M') \int_{\Phi(\bar{M}', V, \bar{\zeta}')} b_{r,s}^{\bar{M}'}(\phi') S_M^G(M', \phi', f) d\phi.$$

The second term again vanishes by Corollary ??(b) and the fact that f is unstable. Finally, from Theorem 5.6(b) and (5.20) that

$$S_{r,s,\text{unit}}^G(f) = \sum_{\phi \in \Phi_{\text{unit}}^\mathcal{E}(G,V,\zeta)} b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\phi) f_G^\mathcal{E}(\phi) = S_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(f).$$

This gives the required formula (b). \square

It follows from Corollary ?? that $I_{r,s,\text{par}}^\mathcal{E}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{par}}(f)$ equals

$$(7.1) \quad \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma(M,V,\zeta)} a_{r,s}^M(\gamma) (I_M^\mathcal{E}(\gamma, f) - I_M(\gamma, f)) = 0$$

for any $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and G arbitrary, and $S_{r,s,\text{par}}^G(f)$ equals

$$(7.2) \quad \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{M' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, V)} \iota(M, M') \sum_{\delta' \in \Delta(\tilde{M}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')} b_{r,s}^{\tilde{M}'}(\delta') S_M(\tilde{M}', \delta', f) \\ = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{L}^0} |W_0^M| |W_0^G|^{-1} \sum_{\delta^* \in \Delta(M^*, V, \zeta^*)} b_{r,s}^{M^*}(\delta^*) S_M(M^*, \delta^*, f) = 0$$

for any $f \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{uns}}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$ and G quasisplit.

7.2. Proofs of the global theorems. We have shown that the left hand side of Lemma 7.1 vanishes. We shall next establish that the discrete parts on the right hand side also vanish.

Proposition 7.2.

(a) *If G is arbitrary and $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$, we have*

$$I_{r,s,\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{disc}}(f) = 0.$$

(b) *If G is quasisplit and $f \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{uns}}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$, we have*

$$S_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(f) = 0.$$

Proof. The proof relies on a difficult local argument of Arthur that culminates in [Art03, Corollary 5.2]. As in §??, for any $v \in V$, we recall that $f_v \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_v, \zeta_v)$ is called M -cuspidal if $f_{v,L_v} = 0$ for any $L_v \in \mathcal{L}_v$ that does not contain a G_v -conjugate of M_v , and we define $\mathcal{C}_M^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$ to be the subspace of $\mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$ spanned by functions

$$f = f_v f^v = f_v \prod_{w \neq v} f_w$$

such that f_v is M -cuspidal at two places $v \in V$. If G is quasisplit, we set

$$\mathcal{C}_M^{\text{uns}}(G_V, \zeta_V) = \mathcal{C}_M^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V) \cap \mathcal{C}_{\text{uns}}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V).$$

If v is a nonarchimedean place, we define $\mathcal{C}(G_v, \zeta_v)^0$ to be the subspace of functions $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_v, \zeta_v)$ such that $f_{v,G}(z_v \alpha_v) = 0$ for any z_v in the center of $\tilde{G}_v = G_v/Z_v$ and α_v in the parabolic subset $R_{\text{unip},\text{par}}(G_v, \zeta_v)$ of the basis $R_{\text{unip}}(G_v, \zeta_v)$ of unipotent orbital integrals in [Art03, §3]. We also write $\mathcal{C}(G, V, \zeta)^0$ for the product of functions $f_v \in \mathcal{C}(G_v, \zeta_v)^0$ for $v \in V$, and similarly for $\mathcal{C}(G, V, \zeta)^{00}$. We shall denote by the intersections of these various spaces by using overlapping notation, for example, we write $\mathcal{C}_M^\circ(G_v, \zeta_v)^0 = \mathcal{C}_M^\circ(G_v, \zeta_v) \cap \mathcal{C}(G_v, \zeta)^0$. We also write $W(M)$ for the Weyl group of (G, M) .

Following the argument of [Art03, Lemma 2.3], it follows that if G is arbitrary, then $I_{r,s,\text{par}}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{par}}(f)$ is equal to

$$|W(M)|^{-1} \sum_{v \in V_{\text{fin}}(G, M)} \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma(M, V, \zeta)} a_{r,s}^M(\gamma) I_M^{\mathcal{E}}(\gamma v, f_v) - I_M(\gamma v, f_v) f_M^v(\gamma^v)$$

for any $f \in \mathcal{C}_M(G_V, \zeta_V)$, and if G is quasisplit, then $S_{r,s,\text{par}}^G(f)$ is equal to

$$|W(M)|^{-1} \sum_{M' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, V)} \iota(M, M') \sum_{v \in V_{\text{fin}}(G, M)} \sum_{\delta' \in \Delta(\tilde{M}', V, \tilde{\zeta}')} b_{r,s}^{\tilde{M}'}(\delta') S_M^G(M'_v, \delta'_v, f_v) (f^v)^{M'} ((\delta')^v)$$

for any $f \in \mathcal{C}_M^{\text{uns}}(G_V, \zeta_V)$. A careful examination of the proof of [Art03, Corollary 5.2] shows that the argument carries over almost in its entirety, except that we must be careful about the construction of two families of mappings ε_M and ε^M in [Art03, Proposition 3.1] whose domains need to be extended to noncompactly supported functions, namely

$$\varepsilon_M : \mathcal{C}(G_v, \zeta_v)^0 \rightarrow I\mathcal{C}_{\text{ac}}^\circ(M_v, \zeta_v)$$

such that

$$\varepsilon_M(f_v, \gamma_v) = I_M^\mathcal{E}(\gamma_v, f_v) - I_M(\gamma_v, f_v), \quad \delta_v \in \Gamma(M_v, \zeta_v)$$

if G is arbitrary, and

$$\varepsilon^M : \mathcal{C}_{\text{uns}}^\circ(G_v, \zeta_v)^0 \rightarrow S\mathcal{C}_{\text{ac}}^\circ(M_v, \zeta_v),$$

such that $\varepsilon^M(f_v, \delta_v) = S_M^G(f_v, \delta_v)$ for $\delta_v \in \Delta(M_v, \zeta_v)$, and

$$\varepsilon^{M'} : \mathcal{C}_{\text{uns}}^\circ(G_v, \zeta_v)^0 \rightarrow S\mathcal{C}_{\text{ac}}^\circ(\tilde{M}'_v, \tilde{\zeta}'_v), \quad M' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(M)$$

such that $\varepsilon^{M'}(f_v, \delta'_v) = S_M^G(M'_v, \delta'_v, f_v)$ for $\delta'_v \in \Delta(\tilde{M}'_v, \tilde{\zeta}'_v)$ if G is quasisplit. Here $I\mathcal{C}_{\text{ac}}^\circ$ and $S\mathcal{C}_{\text{ac}}^\circ$ are defined as natural analogues of \mathcal{S}_{ac} and \mathcal{S}'_{ac} . These maps extend naturally to the larger spaces, as they are defined in terms of local tempered distributions. While the construction of these functions require endoscopic and stable variants of the functions θ and ${}^c\theta$ in the unpublished reference [A12] of [Art03], they have now also been constructed in the more general twisted setting for smooth compactly supported test functions in [MW16b, VIII, IX]. The constructions also rely on germ expansions of endoscopic and stable orbital integrals in the unpublished reference [A11] of [Art03], which are also described in Section ?? and also in [MW16b] in a slightly different formulation. More importantly, the variants ${}^c\varepsilon_M$ and ${}^c\varepsilon^M$ are no longer compactly supported, but can be shown to be rapidly decreasing, which is sufficient for applications. We also note that the finite partitions of unity required in [Art03, pp.793,796] need only be replaced by smooth partitions of unity obtained from an open covering of the support of f . Then arguing as in [Art03, Corollary 3.3] it follows that if G is arbitrary,

$$I_{r,s,\text{par}}^\mathcal{E}(f) - I_{r,s,\text{par}}(f) = |W(M)|^{-1} \hat{I}_{r,s}^M(\varepsilon_M(f)),$$

and if G is quasisplit,

$$S_{r,s,\text{par}}^G(f) = |W(M)|^{-1} \sum_{M' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}(M, V)} \iota(M, M') \hat{S}_{r,s}^{\tilde{M}'}(\varepsilon^{M'}(f)).$$

The remainder of the proof thus follows in the same way, and is moreover simplified by the absolute convergence of the spectral side [FLM11]. \square

We then combine the preceding result with Lemma 7.1 and equations (7.1) and (7.2) to deduce the following vanishing result.

Corollary 7.3.

(a) *If G is arbitrary and $f \in \mathcal{C}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$, we have*

$$\sum_{z \in Z(\bar{G})_{V, \circ}} (I_{r,s,z,\text{unip}}^\mathcal{E}(f, S) - I_{r,s,z,\text{unip}}(f, S)) = 0.$$

(b) *If G is quasisplit and $f \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{uns}}^\circ(G_V, \zeta_V)$, we have*

$$\sum_{z \in Z(\bar{G})_{V, \circ}} S_{r,s,z,\text{unip}}^G(f, S).$$

We are now ready to complete the main global Theorems 4.3 and 5.4. Recall that we have reduced them to Corollaries 4.6 and 5.7 respectively.

Proof of Theorem 4.3. We recall that by the descent formula Proposition 6.3, we can assume that $\dot{\gamma}_S$ and $\dot{\delta}_S$ are admissible elements in $\Gamma_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ and $\Delta_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ respectively. We shall take $S = V \supset V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta)$ and $f = \dot{f}_S$ to be an admissible function in $\mathcal{C}^{\circ}(G_S, \zeta_S)$. Using (6.19) and (6.17) we express Corollary 7.3(a) as

$$\sum_{z \in Z(\bar{G})_{S, \circ}} \sum_{\dot{\alpha}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)} (a_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{G, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\alpha}_S) - a_{r, s, \text{ell}}^G(\dot{\alpha}_S)) \dot{f}_{S, G}(z \dot{\alpha}_S) = 0$$

where we have used the fact that $a_{\text{ell}}^{G, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\alpha}_S) = a_{\text{unip}}^{G, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\alpha}_S, S)$ by Corollary 6.3(a) and (6.21), and $a_{\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\alpha}_S) = a_{\text{unip}}^G(\dot{\alpha}_S, S)$ by Lemma 6.1 and (6.18). On the other hand since, the linear forms

$$\dot{f}_S \rightarrow \dot{f}_{S, G}(z \dot{\alpha}_S), \quad z \in Z(\bar{G})_{S, \circ}, \dot{\alpha}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$$

are linearly independent on $\mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$, and it follows then that

$$a_{r, s, \text{ell}}^{G, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\alpha}_S) - a_{r, s, \text{ell}}^G(\dot{\alpha}_S) = 0$$

for any $\dot{\alpha}_S \in \Gamma_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$. This proves Theorem 4.3(a) for unipotent $\dot{\gamma}_S$, hence in general.

Next suppose that G is quasisplit, and write $\Delta_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}, 0}(G, S, \zeta)$ for the complement of $\Delta_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$ in $\Delta_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, S, \zeta)$. Using (6.20) we express Corollary 7.3(b) as

$$\sum_{z \in Z(\bar{G})_{S, \circ}} \sum_{\dot{\beta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}, 0}(G, S, \zeta)} b_{r, s, \text{ell}}^G(\dot{\beta}_S) = 0$$

for unstable functions \dot{f}_S , and where we have used the fact that $b_{\text{ell}}^G(\dot{\beta}_S) = b_{\text{unip}}^G(\dot{\beta}_S, S)$ by Corollary 6.3(b) and (6.22). On the other hand since, the linear forms

$$\dot{f}_S \rightarrow \dot{f}_{S, G}^{\mathcal{E}}(z \dot{\beta}_S), \quad z \in Z(\bar{G})_{S, \circ}, \dot{\beta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}, 0}(G, S, \zeta)$$

are linearly independent on the intersection of $\mathcal{C}_{\text{adm}}(G_S, \zeta_S)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{uns}}^{\circ}(G_S, \zeta_S)$, and it follows then that

$$b_{r, s, \text{ell}}^G(\dot{\beta}_S) = 0$$

for any $\dot{\beta}_S \in \Delta_{\text{unip}}^{\mathcal{E}, 0}(G, S, \zeta)$. This proves Theorem 4.3(a) for unipotent $\dot{\beta}_S$, hence in general. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.4. We shall take $V \supset V_{\text{ram}}(G, \zeta)$ and $\dot{f} = f \times b^V$ for $f \in \mathcal{C}^{\circ}(G_V, \zeta_V)$. Using (5.8), (5.13), and (5.17) we can express Proposition 7.2(a) as

$$\sum_{\dot{\pi} \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, \zeta)} (a_{r, s, \text{disc}}^{G, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\pi}) - a_{r, s, \text{disc}}^G(\dot{\pi})) \dot{f}_G(\dot{\pi}) = 0.$$

On the other hand since, the linear forms

$$\dot{f} \rightarrow \dot{f}_G(\dot{\pi}), \quad \dot{\pi} \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, \zeta)$$

are linearly independent, and it follows then that

$$a_{r, s, \text{disc}}^{G, \mathcal{E}}(\dot{\pi}) - a_{r, s, \text{disc}}^G(\dot{\pi}) = 0$$

for any $\dot{\pi} \in \Pi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, \zeta)$. This proves Theorem 5.4(a).

Next suppose that G is quasisplit, and write $\Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(G, \zeta)$ for the complement of $\Phi_{\text{disc}}(G, \zeta)$ in $\Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E}}(G, \zeta)$. Using (5.15) and (5.18) we express Proposition 7.2(b) as

$$\sum_{\dot{\phi} \in \Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(G, \zeta)} b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\dot{\phi}) \dot{f}_G^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\phi}) = 0$$

for unstable functions \dot{f} , whereby $\dot{f}_G^{\mathcal{E}}$ vanishes on $\Phi_{\text{disc}}(G, \zeta)$. On the other hand since, the linear forms

$$\dot{f} \rightarrow \dot{f}_G^{\mathcal{E}}(\dot{\phi}), \quad \dot{\phi} \in \Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(G, \zeta)$$

are linearly independent, and it follows then that

$$b_{r,s,\text{disc}}^G(\dot{\phi}) = 0$$

for any $\dot{\phi} \in \Phi_{\text{disc}}^{\mathcal{E},0}(G, \zeta)$. This proves Theorem 5.4(b). \square

Having now established the main global theorems regarding the geometric and spectral coefficients, the derivation of the endoscopic and stable trace formulas in Theorem 1 in the introduction then follows by defining inductively

$$I_{r,s}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{ell}}^0(G, V)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}'_{r,s}(f) + \varepsilon(G) S_s^r(f)$$

with the requirement that $I_{r,s}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = I_s^r(f)$ in the case that G is quasisplit. We see that the form $S_s^r(f)$ is stable, since the terms defining it in the spectral and geometric expansions are stable, and $I_{r,s}^{\mathcal{E}}(f) = I(f)$ in general. We therefore have the decomposition

$$I_{r,s}(f) = \sum_{G' \in \mathcal{E}(G, V)} \iota(G, G') \hat{S}'_{r,s}(f)$$

of the weighted invariant trace formula into weighted stable trace formulas for endoscopic groups.

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