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ON SLOPES OF ISODUAL LATTICES

by

Renaud Coulangeon

Abstract. — The slope filtration of Euclidean lattices was introduced in works by Stuhler in the late 1970s, extended by Grayson a few years later, as a new tool for reduction theory and its applications to the study of arithmetic groups. Lattices with trivial filtration are called semistable, in keeping with a classical terminology. In 1997, Bost conjectured that the tensor product of semistable lattices should be semistable itself. Our aim in this work is to study these questions for the restricted class of *isodual lattices*. Such lattices appear in a wide range of contexts, and it is rather natural to study their slope filtration. We exhibit specific properties in this case, which allow, in turn, to prove some new particular cases of Bost’s conjecture.

Résumé. — (*À propos des pentes des réseaux isoduaux*) La filtration par les pentes a été introduite par Stuhler dans ses travaux à la fin des années 1970, puis étendue par Grayson quelques années plus tard, comme nouvel outil pour étudier la théorie de la réduction et ses applications à l’étude des groupes arithmétiques. Les réseaux munis d’une filtration triviale sont appelés semi-stables, suivant une terminologie classique. En 1997, Bost a conjecturé que le produit tensoriel de réseaux semi-stables devrait être semi-stable. Notre but dans ce travail est d’étudier ces questions pour les réseaux isoduaux. De tels réseaux apparaissent dans un grand nombre de situations et il est naturel d’étudier leur filtration par les pentes. Nous exhibons des propriétés particulières de ces réseaux qui nous permettent de démontrer de nouveaux cas de la conjecture de Bost.

1. Introduction

The notions of stability and slope appear in a wide range of mathematical contexts, often by analogy with the original geometric setting in which they were developed, namely the study of moduli spaces of vector bundles over curves (see e.g. [15, 16]). In these various theories, one can define a *canonical filtration* of an object by semistable ones, a property brought to light by Harder and Narasimham in the case of vector bundles on curves [14]. A *canonical polygon* is associated with this filtration, together with the sequence of *slopes* of its boundary.

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This formalism applies in particular to Euclidean lattices, as observed by Stuhler [19, 20]. The relevant notions are the height and reduced height, which in the case of an ordinary Euclidean lattice L are defined as

$$H(L) = \text{covol}(L) = \text{vol}(\mathbf{R}L/L) \quad \text{and} \quad H_r(L) = H(L)^{1/\dim L}.$$

Alternatively, in keeping with the classical terminology for vector bundles over curves, one can define the *degree* and *slope* of L as

$$\text{deg } L = -\log(H(L))$$

and

$$\mu(L) = -\log(H_r(L)) = \frac{\text{deg } L}{\text{rank } L}.$$

These quantities are also defined for sublattices and quotients. The slopes (resp. reduced heights) of the successive quotients in the canonical filtration make up a strictly decreasing (resp. increasing) sequence of real numbers. The first term of this sequence is thus called the maximal slope μ_{\max} (resp. the minimal reduced height H_{\min}) of L .

Grayson [12, 13] studied this formalism in the more general context of O_K -lattices, O_K being the ring of integers of a number field K . An Arakelov version of these questions was introduced by Bost in the 1990s, in terms of *Hermitian vector bundles over Spec O_K* . More recently, Gaudron and Rémond developed a more arithmetic approach in [11], valid over any algebraic extension of \mathbf{Q} , in terms of *rigid adelic spaces* and heights thereof. The three points of view – O_K -lattices, Hermitian vector bundles, rigid adelic spaces – are equivalent when K is a number field, and the above definition of (reduced) height carry over in a natural way, see Section 2. The recent text [9], from which we borrow the approach and terminology, gives a very comprehensive account of this theory.

The slope filtration exhibits remarkable properties with respect to most of the usual algebraic operations: sum, quotient, duality. The case of tensor product is much more elusive. Formal properties of the height function, and strong analogies with similar notions in various contexts (see [1, 2, 5]) suggested to Bost the following conjecture:

Conjecture 1.1 (Bost [4]). — *The minimal height of the tensor product of two rigid adelic spaces E and F over a number field K is equal to the product of their respective minimal heights:*

$$H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F).$$

Such a property is known to hold in several contexts where a similar slope filtration is available (see e.g. [1], where the term “tensor multiplicativity” is introduced). The proofs are most often difficult, and no really unified approach has emerged. In the case of Hermitian vector bundles, the conjecture has been proved for small ranks by Bost and Chen [5]. Particular cases, independent of the dimension, have also been established. For instance, the conjecture is obviously true for *unimodular* Euclidean lattices. Recall that a Euclidean lattice L is unimodular if it coincides with its dual $L := \{y \in \mathbf{R}L, \quad x \in L, \quad y \cdot x \in \mathbf{Z}\}$, where “ \cdot ” stands for the Euclidean inner product on $\mathbf{R}L$. In particular, the reduced height of a unimodular lattice is 1, less than or equal to that of any of its sublattices. The same property holds obviously for the tensor product of two unimodular lattices, since it is also unimodular. We will see in Section 4 another interpretation of this property, which is the key of the main results in this paper.

In the light of this simple example, it seems natural to expect a special behaviour of the GS-filtration of so-called *isodual lattices*, introduced by Conway and Sloane in [7] and studied by different authors from a variety of perspectives (in particular, *symplectic* isodual lattices play a significant role in the study of abelian varieties, see [6]).

After reviewing the essential facts about heights and slope filtration in Section 2, we introduce in Section 3 a general notion of isoduality. We observe in particular (Theorem 3.10) that to prove Conjecture 1.1, one can restrict to *semistable autodual* rigid adelic spaces. We then investigate in Section 4 the properties of the slope filtration of isodual rigid adelic spaces. The main observation, from which we derive several results, is that the destabilizing subspace of an isodual rigid adelic space is totally isotropic with respect to a naturally defined bilinear form. Finally, as a continuation of the recent works [8] and [18], we examine in Section 5 the influence of the automorphism group, and the associated representation, on the slope filtration of an isodual rigid adelic space. This leads us to formulate a Conjecture 5.6 (a special case of Conjecture 1.1) which seems to be the correct “isodual” analogue of the result proved by Rémond for multiplicity free action of groups on rigid adelic spaces [18, Théorème 1.1].

2. Review of Hermitian bundles and semistability

Let K be a number field, $V_K = V_{K,f} \cup V_{K,\infty}$ its set of places - finite and infinite - and O_K its ring of integers. Each place v is associated with a normalized absolute value $|\cdot|_v$, which is the standard modulus at an Archimedean place, and is defined, at an ultrametric place v associated to a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} , by $|x|_v = N\mathfrak{p}^{-\text{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}(x)}$, where $N\mathfrak{p} = |O_K/\mathfrak{p}|$ is the norm of the prime ideal \mathfrak{p} ; the completion of K with respect to this absolute value is denoted K_v .

If E is a finite dimensional K -vector space, its completion $E \otimes_K K_v$ at a place v is denoted E_v . A Hermitian vector bundle over $\text{Spec}(O_K)$ ([3]), or equivalently an O_K -lattice ([12, 13]), is the data $(L, (h_v)_{v \in V_K})$ of a finitely generated projective O_K -module L together with a collection of positive definite symmetric (resp. Hermitian) forms h_v on the completions E_v of the K -vector space $E = L \otimes_{O_K} K$ at real (resp. complex) Archimedean places, assumed to be *invariant under complex conjugation* (see remark below). Hereafter, all Hermitian forms over a complex vector space U are, by convention, *antilinear* in the first variable, and linear in the second

$$(\cdot, \mu) \in \mathbb{C}^2, (x, y) \in U^2, h(x, \mu y) = \overline{h(x, y)}\mu.$$

Remark 2.1. — A complex Archimedean place v corresponds to a pair $\{\sigma, \overline{\sigma}\}$ of embeddings $K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, conjugated to each other. Each of them allows to identify K_v with \mathbb{C} , giving rise to two distinct realizations of E_v , denoted $E^+ := E \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}$ and $E^- := E \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \overline{\mathbb{C}}$, depending on which embedding $K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is chosen. The “complex conjugation” is the canonical \mathbb{C} -antilinear isomorphism from E^+ onto E^- defined by

$$(1) \quad x \in E^+, \quad \overline{x} \in E^-, \quad \overline{\overline{x}} := x.$$

The Hermitian form h_v thus consists in the data of two Hermitian forms h^+ and h^- , respectively on E^+ and E^- , satisfying the following invariance under complex conjugation:

$$(x, y) \in E^+ \times E^-, \quad h^-(\overline{x}, \overline{y}) = \overline{h^+(x, y)}.$$

Equivalently, these data define a *rigid adelic space* $(E, (\cdot, \cdot)_v)_{v \in V_K}$, using the terminology of [11], with local norms on each completion $E_v := E \otimes K_v$ defined by

$$(2) \quad x \otimes E_v, \quad x \otimes v = \begin{cases} \overline{h_v(x, x)} & \text{if } v \in V_K, \\ \inf \{ | \cdot |_v, \quad K_v, \quad x \otimes L \} & \text{if } v \in V_{K,f}. \end{cases}$$

It follows from the well-known classification of modules over Dedekind rings (see e.g. [17, Theorem 81:3]) that the \mathcal{O}_K -module L admits a *pseudo-basis* $(\mathfrak{a}_i, b_i)_{1 \leq i \leq r}$, where $\mathfrak{a}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{a}_r$ are fractional ideals, and $\{b_1, \dots, b_r\}$ is a K -basis of E such that

$$(3) \quad L = \sum_{i=1}^r \mathfrak{a}_i b_i.$$

By abuse of notation, we use the same letter E to denote a Hermitian vector bundle (resp. a rigid adelic space) and its underlying K -vector space. If $E = \{0\}$, one defines its (normalized) height as

$$(4) \quad H(E) = \prod_{i=1}^r \mathfrak{N} \mathfrak{a}_i \prod_{v \in V_K} \det(h_v(b_i, b_j))^{e_v/2} \quad 1/[K:\mathbb{Q}]$$

where $e_v = 1$ or 2 according to whether v is real or complex, and we set $H(\{0\}) = 1$. This corresponds, in the terminology of [12], to the (normalized) volume of the \mathcal{O}_K -lattice L defining the finite part of the rigid adelic structure, with respect with the Hermitian metrics at infinite places (it does of course not depend on the choice of a pseudo-basis for L , see [17, 81:8]). One can check that this definition is equivalent to that of [11].

If $E = \{0\}$, one also define its *reduced height* as

$$H_r(E) = H(E)^{1/\dim E}.$$

If t is a positive real number, we obtain a new rigid adelic space $E[t]$ by multiplying each of the Archimedean local norms at infinite places by t . In what follows, this operation will be referred to as *scaling* (by t).

In view of (4), the effect of scaling on the reduced height is given by the relation

$$(5) \quad H_r(E[t]) = t H_r(E).$$

Any subspace F of a rigid adelic space E inherits the structure of a rigid adelic space, by restricting the local norms at all places. In the language of Hermitian bundles, it amounts to replace the \mathcal{O}_K -lattice L with $L \otimes F$, and restrict to F the Hermitian forms at infinite places. Consequently, one defines, for all positive integer k ,

$$(6) \quad H^{(k)}(E) = \min_{\substack{0=F \subseteq E \\ \dim F=k}} H_r(F)$$

and

$$(7) \quad H_{min}(E) = \min_{0=F \subseteq E} H_r(F).$$

Remark 2.2. — Because of (5), one has

$$(8) \quad t > 0, \quad H_{min}(E[t]) = t H_{min}(E).$$

To any K -linear map $\varphi : E \rightarrow F$ between rigid adelic spaces one can associate a family of localised maps $\varphi_v : E \otimes_{K_v} \rightarrow F \otimes_{K_v}$ defined as usual by

$$(9) \quad \varphi_v(x) = \varphi(x)$$

and extended by bilinearity.

Remark 2.3. — At a complex place v , associated to a pair $\{\sigma, \bar{\sigma}\}$ of complex embeddings, there are two realizations φ and $\bar{\varphi}$ of φ_v , depending on the choice of the embedding of K in \mathbb{C} (Remark 2.1).

Definition 2.4. — An *isometry* between two rigid adelic spaces E and F over K is a K -linear map $\varphi : E \rightarrow F$ such that the localised maps $\varphi_v : E \otimes_{K_v} \rightarrow F \otimes_{K_v}$ preserve the local norms for all $v \in V_K$.

The quotient E/F of a rigid adelic space by a subspace also inherits a canonical structure of rigid adelic space, using quotient norms (see [11, Section 2]). To express it in terms of Hermitian bundles, one has to consider the quotient O_K -lattice $L/L \cap F$, and use the identification $E/F \otimes_{K_v} \cong F_v^{\perp h_v}$ (orthogonal complement with respect to h_v) at infinite places to define Hermitian structures, see [12].

Similarly, the operator norms induce on the dual space $E^* = \text{Hom}_K(E, K)$ an adelic structure which can also be viewed as the structure induced by the O_K -lattice $L^* = \text{Hom}_{O_K}(L, O_K)$ equipped with the Hermitian forms

$$h_v(y, y) = \sup_{0 \neq x \in E} \frac{|y(x)|_v^2}{h_v(x, x)}$$

at infinite places. Note in particular that

$$(10) \quad H_r(E^*) = H_r(E)^{-1}$$

and

$$(11) \quad E[t] = E[t^{-1}] \text{ for all } t > 0.$$

As usual, the orthogonal in E^* of a subspace F of E is defined as

$$(12) \quad F^\perp := \{x \in E^* \mid (F, x) = 0\}.$$

As one might expect, the previous notions are related through the following property:

Proposition 2.5 ([11, Proposition 3.6]). — *For any subspace F of a rigid adelic space E , one has $(E/F)^\perp = F^\perp$.*

The direct product $E \times F$ of two adelic rigid spaces is equipped with the local norms

$$(x, y)_v = \begin{cases} x_v^2 + y_v^2 & \text{at infinite places,} \\ \max\{x_v, y_v\} & \text{at finite places.} \end{cases}$$

In terms of Hermitian bundles, it corresponds to the usual direct sum of O_K -modules, endowed, at each infinite place, with the orthogonal direct sum of the corresponding Hermitian forms.

Finally, the tensor product of adelic spaces/Hermitian bundles is defined naturally with either point of view, see *loc. cit.*

Remark 2.6. — In the references [5] and [9] on which we rely, the authors call Hermitian direct sum $E \oplus F$ of rigid adelic spaces what we just defined as their direct product $E \times F$. The reason why we chose to avoid the direct sum notation/terminology is that we think it can occasionally be misleading: for instance, if F and F' are subspaces of a given rigid adelic space E intersecting trivially, the structure of adelic rigid spaces induced by E on the subspace $F \oplus F'$ is not their Hermitian direct sum in general.

From now on, everything will be formulated in terms of *rigid adelic spaces* as this point of view encompasses that of Hermitian bundles or \mathcal{O}_K -lattices, to which it is equivalent over a number field (rigid adelic spaces are defined more generally over any algebraic extension of \mathbb{Q} , finite or not, see [9]). We will nevertheless, in places, give the interpretation in terms of \mathcal{O}_K -lattices of the various notions introduced.

A key property of reduced height is that the set of subspaces of a given rigid adelic space E with minimal reduced height has a well-defined maximum E_1 with respect to inclusion, called the destabilizing subspace of E (see e.g. [19, Satz 1] for a proof in the case of lattices and [9] for the general case). In other words, any rigid adelic space E contains a unique subspace E_1 characterized by the following two properties:

1. $H_r(E_1) = H_{\min}(E) = \min_{0 \neq F \subseteq E} H_r(F)$.
2. Any subspace F of E such that $H_r(F) = H_{\min}(E)$ is contained in E_1 .

A rigid adelic space E is *stable* if $H_r(F) > H_r(E)$ for all proper subspace $\{0\} \subsetneq F \subsetneq E$, *semistable* if $H_r(F) \geq H_r(E)$ for all subspace F , and *unstable* if it is not semistable. In particular, E is semistable if and only if it coincides with its destabilizing subspace E_1 .

We denote by

$$\{0\} = E_0 \subsetneq E_1 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq E_{\ell-1} \subsetneq E = E_\ell$$

the Grayson–Stuhler filtration of E (“GS-filtration of E ” for short), defined recursively as follows:

1. E_1 is the destabilizing subspace of E .
2. For $i \geq 2$, E_i/E_{i-1} is the destabilizing subspace of E/E_{i-1} .

An alternative characterization of this filtration is given by the following proposition:

Proposition 2.7 ([12, Corollary 1.30]). — *The GS-filtration of E is the unique flag $(E_i)_{0 \leq i \leq \ell}$ such that*

1. E_i/E_{i-1} is semistable for all $1 \leq i \leq \ell$,
2. If $\ell > 1$ then $H_r(E_i/E_{i-1}) < H_r(E_{i+1}/E_i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq \ell - 1$.

Definition 2.8. — The integer ℓ is called the *length* of the GS-filtration of E . In particular, E is semistable if and only if the length of its GS-filtration is equal to 1.

The uniqueness property entails two remarkable properties of the GS-filtration: it is invariant under automorphisms (see Section 5), and scalar extension (see e.g. [9, Proposition 19]).

We end this section with a useful lemma, well-known to the experts, about the behaviour of H_{\min} with respect to quotients and products.

Lemma 2.9. —

1. For any two rigid adelic spaces $\{0\} = F \subset E$, one has

$$\min(H_{\min}(F), H_{\min}(E/F)) = H_{\min}(E) - H_{\min}(F).$$

In particular, $H_{\min}(E) = H_{\min}(F)$ if $H_{\min}(F) = H_{\min}(E/F)$.

2. The minimal reduced height of the direct product of two rigid adelic spaces is given by

$$H_{\min}(E \times F) = \min(H_{\min}(E), H_{\min}(F)).$$

Proof. — A proof of the first assertion can be found in [8, Lemma 1.9]. The second assertion is a direct consequence of the first one, using the exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow E \times F \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0 \text{ and } 0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \times F \rightarrow E \rightarrow 0.$$

Regarding Conjecture 1.1, the first assertion of the previous lemma has the following consequence:

Corollary 2.10. — Let E and F be rigid adelic spaces. Suppose that F admits a filtration

$$\{0\} = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_{t-1} \subset F_t = F$$

such that

- i. $H_{\min}(E \times F_i/F_{i-1}) = H_{\min}(E) + H_{\min}(F_i/F_{i-1})$ for all $1 \leq i \leq t$,
- ii. $H_{\min}(F_i/F_{i-1}) = H_{\min}(F_{i+1}/F_i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq t-1$.

Then

$$H_{\min}(E \times F) = H_{\min}(E) + H_{\min}(F).$$

Proof. — Recursion on t , using the first assertion of Lemma 2.9.

Remark 2.11. — One noticeable consequence of the above Corollary is that Bost's Conjecture 1.1 is equivalent to the – apparently weaker – statement that the tensor product of *semistable* rigid adelic spaces is itself *semistable* (see [5, p. 440], and [8] for a discussion of this point).

Another easy consequence of Lemma 2.9 and its corollary is the following:

Corollary 2.12. — Let F be a rigid adelic space of rank 2 over a number field K , which is not stable. Then for any rigid adelic space E over K , one has $H_{\min}(E \times F) = H_{\min}(E) + H_{\min}(F)$.

Proof. — If F is unstable, its destabilizing subspace F_1 is one-dimensional, as well as F/F_1 . Consequently,

$$H_{\min}(E \times F_1) = H_{\min}(E) + H_{\min}(F_1) \text{ and } H_{\min}(E \times F/F_1) = H_{\min}(E) + H_{\min}(F/F_1),$$

and one can apply Corollary 2.10 to conclude that $H_{\min}(E \times F) = H_{\min}(E) + H_{\min}(F)$. If F is unstable but semistable, one can “destabilize” it by an arbitrary small perturbation of the infinite components of the metric, in which case the previous argument applies, whence the conclusion since the equality $H_{\min}(E \times F) = H_{\min}(E) + H_{\min}(F)$ is preserved under taking limits.

3. Isodual rigid adelic spaces

Recall that we have defined an *isometry* between two rigid adelic spaces E and F over K as a K -linear map $\varphi : E \rightarrow F$ such that the localised maps $\varphi_v : E_{K_v} \rightarrow F_{K_v}$ preserve the local norms for all $v \in V_K$.

If L and M are the O_K -lattices underpinning E and F , it is easy to see, due to the description of the local norms at finite places, that an isometry φ is simply a K -linear isomorphism mapping L onto M and inducing Hermitian isometries at all infinite places.

More generally, one can define the notion of *similarity* as follows:

Definition 3.1. — A *similarity* between two rigid adelic spaces E and F over K is a K -linear map $\varphi : E \rightarrow F$ such that the maps $\varphi_v (v \in V_K)$ are similarities with respect to the local norms, and the similarity ratio is 1 at all but finitely many places.

Again, if L and M are the O_K -lattices underpinning E and F , one easily checks that a K -linear map $\varphi : E \rightarrow F$ is a similarity if φ_v is a Hermitian similarity for every Archimedean place v , and if there exists a fractional ideal \mathfrak{a} such that $\varphi(L) = \mathfrak{a}M$.

This notion of similarity is relevant to our purpose, since it preserves the Grayson–Stuhler filtration of a rigid adelic space, as shows the following lemma:

Lemma 3.2. — Let E be a rigid adelic space, with GS-filtration

$$\{0\} = E_0 \subset E_1 \subset \cdots \subset E_{-1} \subset E = E.$$

and φ a similarity. Then the GS-filtration of $\varphi(E)$ is

$$\{0\} = \varphi(E_0) \subset \varphi(E_1) \subset \cdots \subset \varphi(E_{-1}) \subset \varphi(E) = \varphi(E).$$

Proof. — Let $\varphi = (\varphi_v)_{v \in V_K}$ where φ_v is the similarity ratio of φ_v i.e. $\varphi_v(x)_v = \varphi_v(x) \cdot \varphi_v$ for all $x \in E_v = E_{K_v}$, and set $N(\varphi) = \prod_{v \in V_K} \varphi_v$. Then

$$H_r(\varphi(E)) = N(\varphi)^{1/[K:\mathbb{Q}]} H_r(E)$$

for every subspace F of E . The conclusion follows, as the scaling factor $N(\varphi)^{1/[K:\mathbb{Q}]}$ is independent of F and its dimension.

Definition 3.3. — A rigid adelic space E is *-isodual*, or simply *isodual*, if there exists a similarity $\varphi : E \rightarrow E^*$. To such a similarity, one associates a K -bilinear form $b : E \times E \rightarrow K$ defined by

$$(13) \quad (x, y) \in E \times E, \quad b(x, y) = \varphi(x)(y).$$

If the similarity φ is an isometry, i.e. E is not only similar but *isometric* to its dual E^* , we say that E is *autodual*.

If K is a *CM*-field, with complex conjugation $\bar{}$, it can be more natural to consider instead the *conjugate* dual space $\overline{E^*}$, which is the ordinary dual E^* (set of K -linear forms) equipped with the twisted external law

$$:= \bar{}, \quad K, \quad E^*.$$

It is consistent in this case to consider spaces admitting a similarity onto their *conjugate* dual instead. This leads to the following extension of Definition 3.3:

Definition 3.4. — A rigid adelic space E over a CM -field K is *anti-isodual*, if there exists a similarity $\varphi : E \rightarrow \overline{E}$.

Note that in this situation, equation (13) defines a *sesquilinear* form b on E .

Definition 3.5. — Let (E, φ) be an isodual rigid adelic space over a number field K , or an anti isodual space over a CM -field K . We say that E is

1. *orthogonal* if the bilinear form b is symmetric,
2. *symplectic* if b is alternate.
3. *unitary* if K is a CM -field, E is anti isodual and b is Hermitian.

Note that in all three cases, b is necessarily non-degenerate.

Remark 3.6. — The previous definitions extend naturally the notion of *isodual lattice* mentioned in the introduction, which we now recall in a slightly greater generality: suppose that K is either a totally real or a CM -field, and E a K -vector space endowed with a *totally positive* definite quadratic (resp. Hermitian) form h , i.e. h is a K -valued quadratic or Hermitian form on E such that the extensions h_v of h to all completions E_v at infinite places are positive definite. With $\bar{}$ denoting either the complex conjugation if K is a CM -field, or the identity if K is totally real, we get an isomorphism H between E and \overline{E} ($= E$ when K is totally real) given by

$$H: E \rightarrow \overline{E} \\ x \mapsto h(x, \cdot)$$

Any *lattice* L in E (=full-rank finitely generated projective O_K -submodule of E) induces a structure of rigid adelic space on E , the infinite part consisting of the extensions h_v of h to the completions E_v , for $v \in V_K, \infty$. The preimage of $L = \text{Hom}(L, O_K)$ by H is

$$(14) \quad L := \{y \in E \mid h(L, y) \subset O_K\}.$$

We say that the lattice L is *isodual* if there exists a similarity φ of the Hermitian space (E, h) mapping L onto L , which means that there exists $\alpha \in K$ such that

$$\varphi(x, y) \in E \times E, \quad h(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) = \alpha h(x, y).$$

If so, the map $\varphi = H \circ \varphi$ is a similarity of rigid adelic space between E and \overline{E} and the form b of (13) is given by

$$b(x, y) = h(\varphi(x), y).$$

The ratio α of φ is a totally positive element in K^+ , the maximal totally real subfield of K . It is then easily checked that, as a H -isodual (resp. *anti isodual*) rigid adelic space, E is orthogonal (resp. unitary) if and only if $\alpha^2 = \text{Id}$ and symplectic if and only if $\alpha^2 = -\text{Id}$.

The last remark highlights an important class of rigid adelic spaces, stemming from lattices in quadratic (resp. Hermitian) spaces over a totally real (resp. CM) number field. This motivates the following definition.

Definition 3.7. — A rigid adelic space E over a number field K is K -rational if K is either a totally real or a CM extension of \mathbf{Q} , and the symmetric (resp. Hermitian) forms h_v at Archimedean places come from a K -valued symmetric (resp. Hermitian) form h on E by localization.

Remark 3.8. — Every K -rational rigid adelic space E of dimension 2 over a totally real or a CM extension of \mathbf{Q} is isodual (resp. anti-isodual). Indeed, if E is endowed with a totally positive definite quadratic (resp. Hermitian) form h over K which defines the local metrics at Archimedean places by localization, while the metrics at finite places are determined by the data of an O_K -lattice $L = \alpha e_1 + O_K e_2$ in E , then the Gram matrix of h in the basis (e_1, e_2) has the following shape:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ c & b \end{pmatrix} \text{ resp. } \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ \bar{c} & b \end{pmatrix}.$$

The Gram matrix of h in the dual basis (e_1, e_2) , defined by the condition that $h(e_i, e_j) = \delta_{ij}$, is thus given by

$$\frac{1}{ab - c^2} \begin{pmatrix} b & -c \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \text{ resp. } \frac{1}{ab - |c|^2} \begin{pmatrix} b & -c \\ -\bar{c} & a \end{pmatrix},$$

and the map $x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 \mapsto x_1 e_2 - x_2 e_1$ defines a K -linear similarity of the Hermitian space (F, h) , which maps L onto αL . Thus, (L, h) is (anti-)isodual as a rigid adelic space.

In connection with Conjecture 1.1, it must be noted that the tensor product of two isodual rigid adelic spaces (E, \cdot) and (F, \cdot) is itself isodual, the tensor product providing a similarity from $E \otimes F$ onto its dual (the same observation holds for anti-isodual spaces). Moreover, the bilinear (or sesquilinear) form (13) satisfies the relation

$$(15) \quad \langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle.$$

If E is any rigid adelic space, the direct product $E \times E$ is both an orthogonal and symplectic isodual rigid adelic space. Indeed, the maps

$$\begin{aligned} & : E \times E \rightarrow (E \times E)^* \\ & (x, x') \mapsto (x', x). \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & : E \times E \rightarrow (E \times E)^* \\ & (x, x') \mapsto (-x', x). \end{aligned}$$

are both isometries from $E \times E$ onto its dual, the former being orthogonal, and the latter symplectic.

Similarly, if E a rigid adelic space over a CM field, the map

$$\begin{aligned} & : E \times \bar{E} \rightarrow (\bar{E} \times E)^* \\ & (x, x') \mapsto (x', x). \end{aligned}$$

yields an isometry of $E \times \bar{E}$ onto its conjugate dual $\bar{E} \times E$.

These observations leads to the following proposition:

Proposition 3.9. — *Let F be a rigid adelic space over a number field K . The following are equivalent:*

1. For all rigid adelic space E , one has $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.
2. For all isodual rigid adelic space E , one has $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.
3. For all orthogonal rigid adelic space E , one has $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.

4. For all symplectic rigid adelic space E , one has $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.

If K is a CM-field, this is also equivalent to:

5. For all unitary rigid adelic space E , one has $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.

Proof. — We only have to prove that 3 \Leftrightarrow 1 and 4 \Leftrightarrow 1 as well as 5 \Leftrightarrow 1, when K is a CM field. Let us check the first implication (the other ones are similar): assume that $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$ holds for all orthogonal rigid adelic space E , and let E be an arbitrary rigid adelic space. We choose $t > 0$ such that $H_{\min}(E[t]) = H_{\min}(E[t])$, that is, thanks to (8),

$$t = \frac{H_{\min}(E)}{H_{\min}(E)}^{1/2}.$$

Since $E[t] \times E[t]$ is orthogonal we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\min}(E[t] \times E[t] \otimes F) &= H_{\min}(E[t] \times E[t])H_{\min}(F) \\ &= H_{\min}(E[t])H_{\min}(F) \\ (16) \quad &\text{from Lemma 2.9, since } H_{\min}(E[t]) = H_{\min}(E[t]) \\ &= tH_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\min}(E[t] \times E[t] \otimes F) &= H_{\min}(E[t] \otimes F \times E[t] \otimes F) \\ (17) \quad &= \min(H_{\min}(E[t] \otimes F), H_{\min}(E[t] \otimes F)) \text{ from Lemma 2.9} \\ &= tH_{\min}(E \otimes F). \end{aligned}$$

Comparing (16) and (17) yields $H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F) = H_{\min}(E \otimes F)$, whence equality, since the reverse inequality is always satisfied.

In fact, one can go one step further than Proposition 3.9, and show that the investigation of Conjecture 1.1 can be reduced to the case of *semistable* isodual (or even autodual) rigid adelic space.

Theorem 3.10. — *The following assertions are equivalent:*

1. Conjecture 1.1 is true.
2. $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$ whenever E and F are semistable autodual rigid adelic spaces.

Proof. — Assume that $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$ whenever E and F are semistable and autodual, and let us prove that Conjecture 1.1 is true. From Remark 2.11, it amounts to show that the tensor product $E \otimes F$ of two semistable rigid adelic spaces E and F is itself semistable. So let E and F be semistable adelic spaces. As $E[t] \otimes F[s] = (E \otimes F)[ts]$ and semistability is preserved by scaling, we can assume, using a suitable scaling, that $H_r(E) = H_r(F) = 1$. If so, we infer that

$$H_{\min}(E \times E) = H_{\min}(E) = 1 \text{ and } H_{\min}(F \times F) = H_{\min}(F) = 1,$$

so that $E \times E$ and $F \times F$ are semistable and autodual. From our assumption, this implies that

$$H_{\min}((E \times E) \times (F \times F)) = H_{\min}(E \times E)H_{\min}(F \times F) = 1.$$

Since $E \times F$ embeds isometrically into $(E \times E) \times (F \times F)$, we can conclude that $H_{\min}(E \times F) \leq 1 = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$, from which we deduce that $H_{\min}(E \times F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$ since the reverse inequality is always true.

Remark 3.11. — The theorem and its proof remain true with *autodual* replaced by *autodual and orthogonal* (resp. *symplectic*, resp. *unitary* if K is a CM-field).

In the next sections, we investigate some peculiarities of isodual rigid adelic spaces regarding stability and tensor multiplicativity.

4. The Grayson–Stuhler filtration of isodual rigid adelic spaces

The GS-filtration of an isodual adelic space has remarkable symmetry properties which rely on the following lemma:

Lemma 4.1. — *Let E an rigid adelic space with GS-filtration*

$$\{0\} = E_0 \subset E_1 \subset \cdots \subset E_{-1} \subset E = E.$$

Then the GS-filtration of E^ is:*

$$\{0\} = (E) \subset (E_{-1}) \subset \cdots \subset (E_1) \subset (E_0) = E^*.$$

Proof. — This relies on equation (10), the isometry between E_{i-1}/E_i and $(E_i/E_{i-1})^*$ and the observation that E is semistable if and only if E^* is. Together with Proposition 2.7, this gives the conclusion.

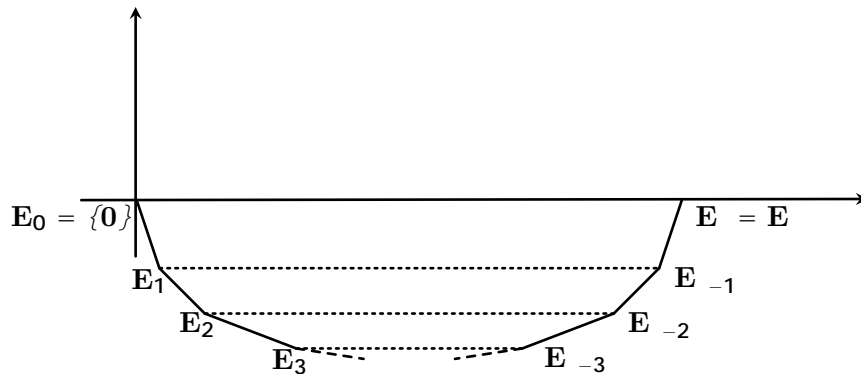
This lemma has the following consequence for isodual spaces:

Proposition 4.2. — *Let (E, \cdot) be an (anti-)isodual rigid adelic space over a number field K , either of orthogonal, unitary or symplectic type, and let*

$$\{0\} = E_0 \subset E_1 \subset \cdots \subset E_{-1} \subset E = E.$$

be its GS-filtration. Then:

1. for every $0 \leq i \leq -1$, one has $E_i = E_{-i}^*$,
2. the subspace E_i is totally isotropic with respect to b if $i \geq \frac{-1}{2}$, and co-isotropic if $i \leq \frac{-1}{2}$,
3. if $i \leq \frac{-1}{2}$, the quotient E_{-i}/E_i is (anti-)isodual,
4. if $0 \leq i < j \leq \frac{-1}{2}$, then $E_j/E_i \times E_{-i}/E_{-j}$ is (anti-)isodual.



Proof. —

1. — From Lemma 3.2, the GS-filtration of E is

$$\{0\} = E_0 \subset E_1 \subset \dots \subset E_{-1} \subset E = E.$$

The conclusion follows from Lemma 4.1.

2. — One has $E_i \perp E_j$ whenever $2i = j$ and $E_i \perp E_j$ otherwise, whence the assertion.

3. — For every $0 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2}$, the subspace E_{-i} is co-isotropic with respect to b from the previous assertion. Hence b induces a non degenerate bilinear (resp. sesquilinear) form on the quotient E_{-i}/E_i , and consequently b achieves an isometric isomorphism from E_{-i}/E_i onto its (anti-)dual.

4. — Likewise, in the orthogonal and symplectic case, b induces an isometry from E_j/E_i onto $E_{-j}/E_{-i} \cong (E_{-i}/E_{-j})^*$ and from E_{-i}/E_{-j} onto $E_j/E_j \cong (E_j/E_i)^*$, and similarly with duals replaced by conjugate duals in the unitary case. The conclusion follows.

The next corollary is an obvious consequence of the second point of the previous proposition, which we state separately because of its importance:

Corollary 4.3. — *If (E, b) is an (anti-)isodual rigid adelic space, either of orthogonal, unitary or symplectic type, which is unstable, then its destabilizing subspace E_1 is totally isotropic with respect to b . In particular, $\dim E_1 = \frac{1}{2} \dim E$.*

In view of (15), we thus see a connection between Conjecture 1.1 and the description of totally isotropic spaces of a tensor product of quadratic, resp. symplectic spaces.

Besides b , we may also consider a collection of local bilinear (resp. sesquilinear) forms b_ν on E_ν , defined as follows:

- If ν is finite or real, we simply set $b_\nu(x, y) = \nu(x)(y)$, where $\nu : E_\nu \rightarrow E_\nu^*$ is the map defined by (9).

- If v is a complex place associated to a pair $\{\sigma, \bar{\sigma}\}$ of complex embeddings, we make use of the two corresponding realizations E_σ and $E_{\bar{\sigma}}$ of V_v , as follows: the map

$$E_\sigma \times E_{\bar{\sigma}} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \\ (x, y) \mapsto \sigma(x)\bar{\sigma}(y)$$

is left \mathbf{C} -antilinear and right \mathbf{C} -linear. Choosing a K -basis of E , we may identify the complex vector spaces $E_\sigma = E \otimes \mathbf{C}$ and $E_{\bar{\sigma}} = E \otimes \mathbf{C}$ with \mathbf{C}^d , where $d = \dim E$, and the above formula induces a sesquilinear map b_v on \mathbf{C}^d (changing the K -basis of E yields an equivalent sesquilinear form on \mathbf{C}^d).

- If K is a CM field and E is anti-isodual via a similarity $\alpha : E \rightarrow \bar{E}$, one obtains \mathbf{C} -sesquilinear forms b_v at infinite places, directly by localizing the K -sesquilinear form b , as was done above at real places.

Note in particular that if (E, α) is an isodual rigid adelic space of orthogonal type, then b_v is symmetric if v is either finite or real, and Hermitian if v is complex. Clearly, the destabilizing subspace of an unstable space E is also totally isotropic with respect to b_v for all $v \in V_K$. The above Corollary 4.3 and its local counterparts thus induce strict restrictions on the GS-filtration of isodual rigid adelic spaces.

Recall that the signature $s(h)$ (resp. $s(b)$) of a non degenerate hermitian or quadratic form h (resp. of its polar form b) over an ordered field is the difference $s^+(h) - s^-(h)$ between the number of positive and negative values taken by h on any orthogonal basis. It is related to the Witt index $i(h)$ (common dimension of the maximal totally isotropic subspaces) by the formula

$$(18) \quad i(h) = \frac{\text{rk}(h) - |s(h)|}{2}.$$

Note also the tensor multiplicativity

$$s(h \otimes h') = s(h)s(h').$$

In the sequel, we will say that a non degenerate real quadratic form (resp. complex hermitian form) h of rank n is *definite* if $|s(h)| = n$, and *Lorentzian* if $|s(h)| = n - 2$.

Theorem 4.4. — *Let (E, α) be either an isodual rigid adelic space of orthogonal type over a number field, or an anti-isodual rigid adelic space of unitary type over a CM field. If (E, α) is unstable, then the dimension of its destabilizing subspace is at most*

$$\frac{1}{2} \dim E - \max_{v \in V_K} |s(b_v)|.$$

In particular, if there exists $v \in V_K$ such that b_v is definite, then E is semistable.

Proof. — This is an immediate consequence of (18) and Corollary 4.3.

Remark 4.5. — Over \mathbf{Q} , the rigid adelic spaces satisfying the condition of the above corollary correspond to *unimodular Euclidean lattices over \mathbf{Z}* , for which semistability is obvious (see e.g. [2]). Indeed, from Remark 3.6, if L is a Euclidean lattice, with scalar product denoted $x \cdot y$, and α is an isometry from L to $L = \{y \in \mathbf{R}L, \exists x \in L, y \cdot x = \mathbf{Z}\}$, then L is orthogonal if and only if $\alpha^2 = 1$. Then it is easily seen that the bilinear form $(x, y) = \alpha(x) \cdot y$ on the space $E = \mathbf{R}L$ cannot be positive definite unless α is the identity map.

In view of Conjecture 1.1, the previous observations lead to the following result

Theorem 4.6. — *Let (E, \cdot) and (F, \cdot) be either isodual of orthogonal type over a number field, or anti-isodual of unitary type over a CM field. Suppose there exists an Archimedean place v such that*

$$|s(b_v)s(b_v)| = \text{rank } E \text{rank } F - 8.$$

Then $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.

Proof. — If $E \otimes F$ is semistable, the result is clear. If it is not, then, from Theorem 4.4, the rank of its destabilizing subspace $(E \otimes F)_1$ is at most 4. Then Theorem B in [5] implies that $H_r((E \otimes F)_1) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$, whence the result.

Examples 4.7. — Let (E, \cdot) and (F, \cdot) be as in the previous theorem:

1. If there exists an Archimedean place v such that b_v and b_v are definite, then, E, F and $E \otimes F$ are semistable. This extends the result on unimodular Euclidean lattices mentioned in the introduction.
2. Assume that $\text{rank } E = 4$ and that there exists a an Archimedean place v such that b_v is definite and b_v is Lorentzian. Then $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.

In the same vein as the previous examples, we get the following:

Theorem 4.8. — *Let (E, \cdot) and (F, \cdot) be either isodual of orthogonal type, or anti-isodual of unitary type over a CM field. Suppose that there exists an Archimedean place v such that one of the following set of conditions is fulfilled:*

1. *The forms b_v and b_v are definite.*
2. *The form b_v is definite, the form b_v is Lorentzian, and F is not stable.*
3. *The forms b_v and b_v are Lorentzian, and neither E nor F is stable.*

Then $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.

Proof. — The first case is Example 4.7-1 above. As for the second case, we let v be an Archimedean place at which b_v is definite and b_v is Lorentzian. If F is unstable, this implies that its destabilizing subspace F_1 is one-dimensional, since it is totally isotropic at v . Denoting by ℓ the length of the GS-filtration of F , we infer that F/F_{-1} is also totally isotropic at v , whereas the form induced by b_v on F_{-1}/F_1 is definite. Clearly, $H_{\min}(E \otimes F_1) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F_1)$ and $H_{\min}(E \otimes F/F_{-1}) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F/F_{-1})$, since F_1 and F/F_{-1} are one-dimensional. Additionally $H_{\min}(E \otimes F_{-1}/F_1) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F_{-1}/F_1)$, thanks to Theorem 4.6. Consequently, one can apply Corollary 2.10 and conclude that $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$. If F is not stable but semistable, then the same density argument as in the proof of Corollary 2.12 applies. Finally, the third case is an easy combination of the second one with Corollary 2.10.

5. Isoduality and automorphisms

The role of automorphisms with respect to the GS-filtration and Conjecture 1.1 has been stressed on by several authors ([3, 8, 10, 18]). We wish to study more specifically in this section its interplay with isoduality.

An *automorphism* of a rigid adelic space E is an isometry from E to itself, that is, an element of $GL(E)$ which preserves all local norms $\|\cdot\|_v, v \in V_K$. If L is the underlying \mathcal{O}_K -lattice of the corresponding Hermitian bundle, an automorphism is thus an element of the (discrete) group $GL(L)$ which simultaneously belongs to the unitary group of every Archimedean completion. With this description, the set $\text{Aut } E$ of such automorphisms is easily seen to be a finite group. It also acts on the dual E^\vee by transposition

$$g^\vee := (g^{-1})^t, \quad g \in \text{Aut } E, \quad E^\vee,$$

and one can identify $\text{Aut } E^\vee$ with the set $\{g^\vee, g \in \text{Aut } E\}$.

Remarkably, the automorphism group $\text{Aut } E$ stabilizes the Grayson–Stuhler-filtration

Proposition 5.1 ([3]). — *Let $\{0\} = E_0 \subset E_1 \subset \dots \subset E_{r-1} \subset E = E$ the GS-filtration of a rigid adelic space E . Then, $g(E_i) = E_i$ for all $g \in G$ and all $0 \leq i \leq r$.*

The natural actions of $G = \text{Aut } E$ on E and E^\vee described above correspond to faithful representations $\rho : G \rightarrow GL_K(E)$ and $\rho^\vee : G \rightarrow GL_K(E^\vee)$:

$$(19) \quad \rho(g) = g, \quad g \in G$$

$$(20) \quad \rho^\vee(g) = (g^{-1})^t, \quad g \in G.$$

If (E, ρ) is an isodual rigid adelic space, there is an additional representation to consider, stemming out from the action of ρ^\vee : for every $g \in \text{Aut } E$, the product g^\vee is an isometry from E^\vee to E^\vee , so that $(g^\vee)^{-1}$ is an isometry from E^\vee to itself. It follows that the map

$$(21) \quad \rho^\vee(g^\vee) := (g^\vee)^{-1}$$

is an automorphism of $G = \text{Aut } E$, which gives rise to the “twisted” representation

$$(22) \quad \rho^\vee(g^\vee) := (g^\vee)^{-1}, \quad g^\vee \in G.$$

Bringing together (20), (21) and (22), we infer that ρ and ρ^\vee are equivalent as representations of G over K . Namely, ρ^\vee induces a $K[G]$ -isomorphism from (E, ρ) onto (E^\vee, ρ^\vee) , which maps the G -invariant subspaces of E onto those of E^\vee bijectively:

$$(23) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} E & \longrightarrow & E^\vee \\ (g) \downarrow & & \downarrow (g) \\ E & \longrightarrow & E^\vee \end{array}$$

The properties of these two representations allow to derive more consequences on the GS-filtration. Suppose that the $K[G]$ -module E splits as

$$E = \bigoplus_i V_i^{a_i}$$

where the V_i 's are irreducible pairwise non-isomorphic $K[G]$ -modules. If all irreducible components are self-dual, i.e. $V_i \cong_{K[G]} V_i^\vee$ for all i , then clearly, (E, ρ) and (E^\vee, ρ^\vee) are also equivalent over K .

The following lemma shows that the above self-duality condition is always satisfied when K is either a totally real or a CM extension of \mathbf{Q} .

Lemma 5.2. — *Let (E, \cdot) be a rigid adelic space over a number field K , $G = \text{Aut } E$ its automorphism group. If K is a totally real or CM -field, then E and E^\cdot are isomorphic as $K[G]$ -modules, i.e. the representations ρ and ρ^\cdot are equivalent.*

Proof. — If $E = \bigoplus_i V_i^{a_i}$ is the splitting of E into irreducible components, it is enough to show that each V_i carries a non-degenerate bilinear (resp. Hermitian) G -invariant form if K is a totally real (resp. CM) number field.

Let $\bar{\cdot}$ stand for the complex conjugation if K is a CM -field, or the identity in the totally real case. This extends uniquely to an involution on K_ν for each infinite place ν , which we denote likewise.

Let $d = \dim E$. If we fix a K -basis B of E , and identify the elements of G with their matrices with respect to it, viewed as elements in $M_d(K) \cong \prod_\nu M_d(K_\nu)$, we can define

$$F(G) := \{H \in M_d(K) \mid H = \bar{H}^{\text{tr}} \text{ and } gHg^{\text{tr}} = H \text{ for all } g \in G\}$$

and, for each $\nu \in V_K$,

$$F_\nu(G) := \{H \in M_d(K_\nu) \mid H = \bar{H}^{\text{tr}} \text{ and } (g)H\overline{(g)}^{\text{tr}} = H \text{ for all } g \in G\},$$

where $\cdot : K \rightarrow K_\nu$ is an embedding associated to ν . Clearly, $F(G)$ is a finite dimensional vector space over the fixed field K^+ of the complex conjugation, and for all $\nu \in V_K$, one has

$$\dim_{\mathbf{R}}(F_\nu(G)) = \dim_{K^+}(F(G)).$$

Identifying $\mathbf{R} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} K^+$ with $\prod_{\nu \in V_K} \mathbf{R}$ we hence get

$$F_\nu(G) = \mathbf{R} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} F(G),$$

so that $F(G) = \mathbf{Q} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} F(G)$ is dense in $\prod_{\nu \in V_K} F_\nu(G)$. The Gram matrix H_ν of h_ν with respect to B belongs to $F_\nu(G)$ for all $\nu \in V_K$, since $G \subset \text{Aut}(L, h_\nu)$. Consequently, in a small enough neighborhood of $(h_\nu)_{\nu \in V_K}$ in $\prod_{\nu \in V_K} F_\nu(G)$, one can find a totally positive definite symmetric (resp. Hermitian) matrix H belonging to $F(G)$. The corresponding quadratic (resp. Hermitian) form, when restricted to V_i , is clearly G -invariant and non-degenerate.

Proposition 5.3. — *Let (E, \cdot) be an isodual rigid adelic space over K with GS -filtration*

$$\{0\} = E_0 \subset E_1 \subset \dots \subset E_{-1} \subset E = E,$$

and $G = \text{Aut } E$ its automorphism group. We assume that the representation ρ and ρ^\cdot are equivalent over K (this is the case if K is either totally real or CM). Let V a $K[G]$ -submodule of E_i/E_{i-1} . Then E_{-i+1}/E_{-i} contains a $K[G]$ -submodule isomorphic to V .

Proof. — The isometry $(E_i/E_{i-1}) \cong E_{i-1}/E_i$ is an isomorphism of $K[G]$ -modules. On the other hand, the isometry \cdot maps bijectively E_i/E_{i-1} onto $(E_i)^\cdot / (E_{i-1})^\cdot = E_{-i}/E_{-i+1}$ and the latter is $K[G]$ -isomorphic to $(E_{-i+1}/E_{-i})^\cdot$. As the representations ρ , ρ^\cdot and ρ^\cdot are equivalent, we can conclude that $(E_{-i+1}/E_{-i})^\cdot$ and E_i/E_{i-1} are $K[G]$ -isomorphic, whence the conclusion.

Corollary 5.4. — *Let (E, \cdot) be an isodual rigid adelic space with automorphism group G . Assume that*

1. E and E^\vee are isomorphic as $K[G]$ -modules.
2. The $K[G]$ -module E splits as $\sum_{i=1}^t V_i$, where the V_i s are pairwise non isomorphic absolutely irreducible $K[G]$ -modules.

Then (E, \cdot) is semistable.

Proof. — The first hypothesis implies that the conditions of Proposition 5.3 are fulfilled. Consequently, if the length of the filtration were 2 or more, then any irreducible component V of the destabilizing subspace E_1 should also appear as a component of E/E_{-1} , and the multiplicity of V in E would consequently be at least 2.

Remark 5.5. — For isodual lattices, in the sense of Remark 3.6, the self-duality condition for irreducible components is automatically satisfied, as the restriction of the bilinear (resp. sesquilinear) form h to any irreducible component is a nonzero G -invariant bilinear form.

When E is multiplicity-free as a $K[G]$ -module, like in the above Corollary, then the tensor multiplicativity $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$ holds for any F , as was conjectured in [8] and fully proven by Rémond [18, Théorème 1.1]. From Proposition 5.3 and its corollary, this situation can hardly occur if E is isodual and unstable: if E is isodual, unstable, and its irreducible components are $K[G]$ -isomorphic to their duals, then at least one of those has multiplicity 2 or more. Thus, a natural “isodual” counterpart of [18, Théorème 1.1] should be

Conjecture 5.6. — *Let (E, \cdot) be an isodual rigid adelic space with automorphism group G . Assume that*

1. E and E^\vee are isomorphic as $K[G]$ -modules.
2. The $K[G]$ -module E admits a decomposition $E = \sum_{i=1}^t V_i^{a_i}$ into absolutely irreducible G -modules with multiplicities $a_i \geq 2$.

Then, for all rigid adelic space F , one has $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.

Whether this conjecture is significantly easier than the original Conjecture 1.1 is unclear. Indeed, if true, this would in particular imply that, over a totally real or CM -field, Conjecture 1.1 is true whenever E has dimension 2, with no condition on F . Notice that the proof of [18, Théorème 1.1] relies heavily on the fact that, when E admits a multiplicity free decomposition $E = \sum_{i=1}^t V_i$, then, any G -invariant subspace of $E \otimes F$ splits as $\sum_{i=1}^t V_i \otimes F_i$, where the F_i s are subspaces of F (see [8, Proposition 2.1]). Such a description of the G -invariant subspaces of $E \otimes F$ fails to hold as soon as multiplicities occur.

We conclude with a result in the direction of Conjecture 5.6, under additional restrictive assumptions.

Proposition 5.7. — *Let (E, \cdot) be an isodual rigid adelic space with automorphism group G . Assume that*

1. E and E^\vee are isomorphic as $K[G]$ -modules.

2. The $K[G]$ -module E admits a decomposition $E = \sum_{i=1}^t V_i^{a_i}$ into absolutely irreducible G -modules with multiplicities $a_i \geq 2$, and $a_i = 2$ for at most one i .
3. E is not stable.

Then, for all rigid adelic space F , one has $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.

Proof. — The proof is quite similar to that of Corollary 2.12. We may assume that E is unstable, since the result will continue to hold if E is semistable and not stable, by the same continuity argument we used before. Under this assumption, at least one irreducible component has multiplicity greater than 1, because of Corollary 5.4, which implies that exactly one, say V_{i_0} , has multiplicity exactly 2, because of the second assumption of the proposition. Each absolutely irreducible representation occurring in the decomposition of the destabilizing subspace E_1 of E must also occur in that of E/E_{-1} , from which we can conclude that E_1 is absolutely irreducible and isomorphic to V_{i_0} , and E/E_{-1} as well. In particular, thanks to [3, Proposition A.3], we infer that $H_{\min}(E_1 \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E_1)H_{\min}(F)$ and $H_{\min}(E/E_{-1} \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E/E_{-1})H_{\min}(F)$. Moreover, the quotient E_{-1}/E_1 is multiplicity free, so that $H_{\min}(E_{-1}/E_1 \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E_{-1}/E_1)H_{\min}(F)$, thanks to [18, Théorème 1.1]. Finally, we can apply Corollary 2.10 and conclude that $H_{\min}(E \otimes F) = H_{\min}(E)H_{\min}(F)$.

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