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Spherical harmonic analysis on affine buildings

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Abstract Let \mathcal{X} be a locally finite regular affine building with root system R . There is a commutative algebra \mathcal{A} spanned by averaging operators A_λ , $\lambda \in P^+$, acting on the space of all functions $f : V_P \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, where V_P is in most cases the set of all special vertices of \mathcal{X} , and P^+ is a set of dominant coweights of R . This algebra is studied in [6] and [7] for \tilde{A}_n buildings, and the general case is treated in [15].

In this paper we show that all algebra homomorphisms $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ may be expressed in terms of the *Macdonald spherical functions*. We also provide a second formula for these homomorphisms in terms of an integral over the *boundary* of \mathcal{X} . We may regard \mathcal{A} as a subalgebra of the C^* -algebra of bounded linear operators on $\ell^2(V_P)$, and we write \mathcal{A}_2 for the closure of \mathcal{A} in this algebra. We study the Gelfand map $\mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(M_2)$, where $M_2 = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{A}_2, \mathbb{C})$, and we compute M_2 and the *Plancherel measure* of \mathcal{A}_2 . We also compute the ℓ^2 -operator norms of the operators A_λ , $\lambda \in P^+$, in terms of the Macdonald spherical functions.

Keywords Affine buildings · Macdonald spherical functions · harmonic functions

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Introduction

In [15] we showed that under the weak hypothesis of regularity, to each affine building \mathcal{X} of irreducible type there is naturally associated a commutative algebra \mathcal{A} spanned by *vertex set averaging operators* A_λ , $\lambda \in P^+$, acting on the space of all functions $f : V_P \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Here P^+ is the set of dominant coweights of an appropriate root system R , and V_P is in most cases the set of all *special vertices* of \mathcal{X} .

Let $\mathbb{C}[P]$ denote the group algebra of the coweight lattice P of R , with the group operation written multiplicatively. Thus elements of $\mathbb{C}[P]$ are linear combinations of the formal exponentials $\{x^\lambda\}_{\lambda \in P}$, and $x^\lambda x^\mu = x^{\lambda+\mu} = x^\mu x^\lambda$ for all $\lambda, \mu \in P$. Let W_0 denote the Weyl group of R . Thus W_0 acts on P , and hence on $\mathbb{C}[P]$ by linearly extending $wx^\lambda = x^{w\lambda}$. Let $\mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0} = \{f \in \mathbb{C}[P] \mid wf = f \text{ for all } w \in W_0\}$. In [15, Theorem 6.16] we showed that $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$, with the isomorphism given by $A_\lambda \mapsto P_\lambda(x)$, where the elements $P_\lambda(x) \in \mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}, \lambda \in P^+$, are the Macdonald spherical functions.

In this paper we study the algebra homomorphisms $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. The isomorphism $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$ gives one formula for these homomorphisms in terms of the Macdonald spherical functions. The main part of this paper is devoted to a rather different line of reasoning which furnishes a second formula for the algebra homomorphisms $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ in terms of an integral over the boundary of \mathcal{X} (that is, the spherical building at infinity). This formula is an analogue of the formula in [12, Proposition 3.3.1], which expresses the zonal spherical functions on a group G of p -adic type as an integral over K , where K is a certain compact subgroup of G . For example, $G = SL(n + 1, F)$, where F is a p -adic field, and $K = SL(n + 1, \mathcal{O})$, where \mathcal{O} is the ring of integers in F . See below for more details.

The algebra \mathcal{A} may be regarded as a subalgebra of the C^* -algebra $\mathcal{L}(\ell^2(V_P))$ of bounded linear operators on $\ell^2(V_P)$, and the closure \mathcal{A}_2 of \mathcal{A} in $\mathcal{L}(\ell^2(V_P))$ is a commutative C^* -algebra. We study the Gelfand map $\mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(M_2)$, where $M_2 = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{A}_2, \mathbb{C})$. We compute M_2 and the Plancherel measure π on M_2 corresponding to the natural state $A \mapsto (A\delta_o)(o)$ on \mathcal{A}_2 (here $o \in V_P$ is any fixed vertex, and $\delta_o(x) = 1$ if $x = o$ and 0 otherwise). These results will be used both in this paper (for example, in the important Theorem 6.2 where we show the equality of our two expressions for the homomorphisms $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$) and in later work, where we will study isotropic random walks on affine buildings. In Theorem 6.3 we compute the ℓ^2 -operator norms $\|A_\lambda\|, \lambda \in P^+$, in terms of the Macdonald spherical functions.

It is important to notice that throughout this work we do not assume the existence of any groups acting in particular ways on the building. We only use the building axioms, which puts our results into a general setting.

Let us briefly describe the connection between our work and that in [12]. Let G be a group of p -adic type with a maximal compact subgroup K , as in [12, §2.7]. Associated to G there is an irreducible (but not necessarily reduced) root system R , as in [12, Chapter II]. As mentioned above, the typical example here is $G = SL(n + 1, F)$ and $K = SL(n + 1, \mathcal{O})$, where F is a p -adic field and \mathcal{O} is the ring of integers in F . In this case R is a root system of type A_n .

A function $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is called *bi- K -invariant* if $f(gk) = f(kg) = f(g)$ for all $g \in G$ and $k \in K$. Let $\mathcal{L}(G, K)$ be the space of continuous, compactly supported bi- K -invariant functions on G . In [12, Theorem 3.3.6], Macdonald shows that $\mathcal{L}(G, K) \cong \mathbb{C}[Q]^{W_0}$ (the subalgebra of W_0 -invariant elements of the group algebra of the coroot lattice Q of R), and thus $\mathcal{L}(G, K)$ is a commutative convolution algebra.

A function $\phi : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is called a *zonal spherical function relative to K* if

- (i) $\phi(1) = 1$,
- (ii) ϕ is bi- K -invariant and continuous, and
- (iii) $f * \phi = \lambda_f \phi$ for all $f \in \mathcal{L}(G, K)$, where λ_f is a scalar

(see [12, Proposition 1.2.5]). In [12, Proposition 3.3.1] Macdonald gives a formula for the zonal spherical functions in terms of an integral over K , and in [12, Theorem 4.1.2] he uses this integral formula to obtain a second ‘summation’ formula for the spherical functions in terms of a sum over W_0 (the Weyl group of R) of rational functions.

The group G acts strongly transitively on its Bruhat-Tits building \mathcal{X} (see [12, Lemma 2.4.4]), which is locally finite, regular and affine, although Macdonald makes little use of this building. The contents of this paper (and [15]) lead us to the conclusion that, rather than playing a relatively minor role, the building theoretic elements alone determine the nature of the algebra $\mathcal{L}(G, K)$ and the zonal spherical functions.

Specifically, the algebra $\mathcal{L}(G, K)$ is isomorphic to a subalgebra \mathcal{A}_0 of \mathcal{A} , spanned by the operators $\{A_\lambda \mid \lambda \in Q \cap P^+\}$. The reason that this smaller algebra occurs here is that Macdonald supposes that his groups of p -adic type are simply connected, and so for him the coweight lattice has to be replaced by the coroot lattice, and thus the set V_P is replaced by the smaller set V_Q consisting of all vertices of one special type. See [8, Propositions 2.4 and 2.5] for details in the $R = A_2$ case. In [15, Theorem 6.16] we showed that $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$ (and indeed one can easily see that $\mathcal{A}_0 \cong \mathbb{C}[Q]^{W_0}$), thus proving the analogue of [12, Theorem 3.3.6].

The zonal spherical functions on G correspond to the spherical functions on V_Q (see Definition 3.20), which in turn correspond to the algebra homomorphisms $h : \mathcal{A}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (see Proposition 3.21). Our analogue of Macdonald’s integral formula is Theorem 3.22 (see also Corollary 3.23), and our analogue of his summation formula is (2.1). Both of our formulae are proved in the context of the larger algebra \mathcal{A} (in fact we will have little to say regarding the smaller algebra \mathcal{A}_0 in what follows). Since there are locally finite regular affine buildings that are not the Bruhat-Tits buildings of any group, our building approach puts the results of [12] into a more general setting.

1 Notations and definitions

1.1 Root systems

Root systems play a significant role in this work. We fix the following notations and conventions, generally following [2, Chapter VI].

Let R be an irreducible, but not necessarily reduced, root system in a real vector space E with inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. The *rank* of R is n , the dimension of E . Let $I_0 = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and $I = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Let $B = \{\alpha_i \mid i \in I_0\}$ be a fixed base of R , and write R^+ for the set of positive roots (relative to B). For $\alpha \in E \setminus \{0\}$, write $\alpha^\vee = \frac{2\alpha}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle}$, and let $R^\vee = \{\alpha^\vee \mid \alpha \in R\}$ be the *dual* root system of R . Since R is irreducible there is a unique *highest root* $\tilde{\alpha}$, and we define numbers $\{m_i\}_{i \in I}$ by $m_0 = 1$, and $\tilde{\alpha} = \sum_{i \in I_0} m_i \alpha_i$. For each $i \in I_0$ define $\lambda_i \in E$ by $\langle \lambda_i, \alpha_j \rangle = \delta_{i,j}$. The elements $\{\lambda_i\}_{i \in I_0}$ are called the *fundamental coweights* of R . The *coweight lattice* of R is $P = \sum_{i \in I_0} \mathbb{Z} \lambda_i$, and elements $\lambda \in P$ are called *coweights* of R . A coweight $\lambda \in P$ is said to be *dominant* if $\langle \lambda, \alpha_i \rangle \geq 0$ for all $i \in I_0$, and we write P^+ for the set of all dominant coweights. Finally, let $Q = \sum_{\alpha \in R} \mathbb{Z} \alpha^\vee$ be

the *coroot lattice* of R , and let $Q^+ = \sum_{\alpha \in R^+} \mathbb{N}\alpha^\vee$, where $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Note that $Q \subseteq P$.

For those readers not so familiar with the non-reduced root systems, we make the following comments. For each $n \geq 1$ there is exactly one irreducible non-reduced root system (up to isomorphism) of rank n , denoted by BC_n . To describe the root system BC_n , we may take $E = \mathbb{R}^n$ with the usual inner product, and let R consist of the vectors $\pm e_i, \pm 2e_i$ and $\pm e_j \pm e_k$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j < k \leq n$. Let $\alpha_j = e_j - e_{j+1}$ for $1 \leq j < n$ and $\alpha_n = e_n$. Then $B = \{\alpha_j\}_{j=1}^n$ is a base of R , and R^+ consists of the vectors $e_i, 2e_i$ and $e_j \pm e_k$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j < k \leq n$. The fundamental coweights are $\lambda_i = e_1 + \dots + e_i$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$. Note that $R^\vee = R$ and $Q = P$. The subsystem $R_1 = \{\alpha \in R \mid 2\alpha \notin R\}$ is a root system of type C_n , and the subsystem $R_2 = \{\alpha \in R \mid \frac{1}{2}\alpha \notin R\}$ is a root system of type B_n (with the convention that $C_1 = B_1 = A_1$).

1.2 Weyl groups

For each $\alpha \in R$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ let $H_{\alpha;k} = \{x \in E \mid \langle x, \alpha \rangle = k\}$. We call these sets *affine hyperplanes*, or simply *hyperplanes*. For each $\alpha \in R$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ let $s_{\alpha;k}$ denote the orthogonal reflection in $H_{\alpha;k}$. Thus $s_{\alpha;k}(x) = x - (\langle x, \alpha \rangle - k)\alpha^\vee$ for all $x \in E$. Write s_α in place of $s_{\alpha;0}$, s_i in place of s_{α_i} (for $i \in I_0$), and let $s_0 = s_{\bar{\alpha};1}$. Let $W_0 = W_0(R)$ be the *Weyl group of R* , and let $W = W(R)$ be the *affine Weyl group of R* . Thus W_0 is the subgroup of $GL(E)$ generated by $S_0 = \{s_i\}_{i \in I_0}$, and W is the subgroup of $Aff(E)$ generated by $S = \{s_i\}_{i \in I}$. Both (W_0, S_0) and (W, S) are Coxeter systems. For subsets $J \subset I$ we write W_J for the subgroup of W generated by $\{s_i\}_{i \in J}$. Thus $W_0 = W_{I \setminus \{0\}}$. Given $w \in W$, we define the *length* $\ell(w)$ of w to be smallest $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_n}$, with $i_1, \dots, i_n \in I$. We write $M = (m_{i,j})_{i,j=0}^n$ for the *Coxeter matrix* of W . Thus $m_{i,j}$ is the order of $s_i s_j$ in W .

1.3 The Coxeter complex

The *Coxeter complex* of W is the *labelled simplicial complex* Σ_s whose vertex set is the (automatically disjoint) union over $i \in I$ of the sets $X_i = \{wW_{I \setminus \{i\}} \mid w \in W\}$. If $x \in X_i$ we say that x has *type i* , and write $\tau(x) = i$. Simplices of Σ_s are subsets of the *maximal simplices* (or *chambers*), which are defined to be sets of the form $\{wW_{I \setminus \{i\}} \mid i \in I\}$, $w \in W$. The subscript ‘ s ’ on Σ_s stands for ‘*simplicial*’. It is also possible to think of Σ_s as a *chamber system* Σ_c . Let Σ_c be the set of all chambers of Σ_s , and for $C, C' \in \Sigma_c$ and $i \in I$, declare $C \sim_i C'$ if either $C = C'$ or if all the vertices of C and C' are the same, except for those of type i .

There is a natural *geometric realisation* Σ of Σ_s in the case when R is irreducible (when R is reducible the following construction produces a *polysimplicial complex*). Let \mathcal{H} denote the family of hyperplanes $H_{\alpha;k}$, $\alpha \in R$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and define *chambers* of Σ to be open connected components of $E \setminus \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{H}} H$. Since R is irreducible, each chamber is an open (geometric) simplex [2, V, §3, No.9, Proposition 8], and we call the extreme points of the closure of chambers *vertices* of Σ . We write $V(\Sigma)$ for the set of all vertices of Σ .

The choice of the base B gives a natural choice of a *fundamental chamber*

$$C_0 = \{x \in E \mid \langle x, \alpha_i \rangle > 0 \text{ for all } i \in I_0 \text{ and } \langle x, \tilde{\alpha} \rangle < 1\}. \tag{1.1}$$

The vertices of C_0 are the points $\{0\} \cup \{\lambda_i/m_i\}_{i \in I_0}$ [2, VI, §2, No.2]. There is a natural simplicial complex structure on Σ by taking maximal simplices to be the vertex sets of chambers of Σ , and taking simplices to be subsets of maximal simplices. Thus, following the argument in [5, Lemma 1.5], we define $\tau : V(\Sigma) \rightarrow I$ to be the unique labelling of Σ (as a simplicial complex) such that $\tau(0) = 0$ and $\tau(\lambda_i/m_i) = i$. As a labelled simplicial complex, Σ is isomorphic to Σ_s .

We will henceforth simply write Σ for the Coxeter complex of W . It will be clear from the context if one is to regard Σ as a simplicial complex or as a geometric realisation in E .

1.4 The ‘good’ vertices and sectors of Σ

At this stage there is really no difference between the C_n and BC_n cases. That is, $\Sigma_s(C_n) \equiv \Sigma_s(BC_n)$. We now introduce some additional structure that will differentiate between these two cases.

The set P of coweights of R is a subset of $V(\Sigma)$, and we call elements of P the *good vertices* of Σ . Note that $P(C_n) \neq P(BC_n)$. When R is reduced, P is the set of more familiar *special vertices* of Σ [2, VI, §2, No.2, Proposition 3].

We write $I_P = \{\tau(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in P\} \subseteq I$. We have $I_P = \{i \in I \mid m_i = 1\}$, which shows that $0 \in I_P$ for all root systems, and that $I_P = \{0\}$ if R is non-reduced [15, Lemma 4.3]. This also shows that in the non-reduced case there are ‘special’ vertices which are not ‘good’ vertices.

We define the *fundamental sector* of Σ to be the open simplicial cone

$$S_0 = \{x \in E \mid \langle x, \alpha_i \rangle > 0 \text{ for all } i \in I_0\}. \tag{1.2}$$

The *sectors* of Σ are then the sets $\lambda + w(S_0)$, where $w \in W_0$ and $\lambda \in P$.

1.5 The extended affine Weyl group

Let $\tilde{W} = \tilde{W}(R)$ be the *extended affine Weyl group* of R . That is, $\tilde{W} = W_0 \ltimes P$. For $w \in \tilde{W}$ we define

$$\mathcal{H}(\tilde{w}) = \{H \in \mathcal{H} \mid H \text{ separates } C_0 \text{ and } \tilde{w}C_0\},$$

and we define the *length* of \tilde{w} to be $\ell(\tilde{w}) = |\mathcal{H}(\tilde{w})|$. For $\lambda \in P$, we write $t_\lambda \in \tilde{W}$ for the translation $t_\lambda(x) = \lambda + x$ for all $x \in E$.

Let $G = \{g \in \tilde{W} \mid \ell(g) = 0\}$; this is the stabiliser of C_0 in \tilde{W} . We have $\tilde{W} \cong W \rtimes G$ [2, VI, §2, No.3], and furthermore $G \cong P/Q$, and so G is a finite abelian group. For each $\lambda \in P$, let $W_{0\lambda}$ denote the stabiliser of λ in W_0 . Let w_0 and $w_{0\lambda_i}$ denote the longest elements of W_0 and $W_{0\lambda_i}$ respectively. Then

$$G = \{g_i \mid i \in I_P\} \tag{1.3}$$

where $g_0 = 1$ and $g_i = t_{\lambda_i} w_{0\lambda_i} w_0$ for $i \in I_P \setminus \{0\}$ [15, (4.5)].

1.6 Automorphisms

An *automorphism of Σ* is a bijection ψ of E which maps chambers, and only chambers, to chambers, with the property that chambers C and C' are adjacent if and only if $\psi(C)$ is adjacent to $\psi(C')$. We write $\text{Aut}(\Sigma)$ for the automorphism group of Σ .

Let D be the Coxeter diagram of W . An *automorphism of D* is a permutation σ of I such that $m_{\sigma(i),\sigma(j)} = m_{i,j}$ for all $i, j \in I$. We write $\text{Aut}(D)$ for the automorphism group of D .

For each $\psi \in \text{Aut}(\Sigma)$ there exists a $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(D)$ such that $(\tau \circ \psi)(v) = (\sigma \circ \tau)(v)$ for all $v \in V(\Sigma)$, and if $C \sim_i C'$ then $\psi(C) \sim_{\sigma(i)} \psi(C')$ [15, Proposition 4.6]. An automorphism $\psi \in \text{Aut}(\Sigma)$ is called *type preserving* if the associated $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(D)$ is the identity. By [17, Lemma 2.2] $\psi \in \text{Aut}(\Sigma)$ is type preserving if and only if $\psi \in W$.

The group \tilde{W} acts on Σ and so embeds as a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\Sigma)$. The automorphisms $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}$, and the associated automorphisms $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(D)$, are called *type rotating*. We write $\text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D)$ for the subgroup of $\text{Aut}(D)$ consisting of all type rotating automorphisms of D . The group $\text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D)$ may be described as follows. For each $i \in I_P$, let σ_i be the automorphism of D defined by the equation $\sigma_i \circ \tau = \tau \circ g_i$. Since each $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}$ may be written as $\tilde{w} = wg_i$ where $w \in W$ and $i \in I_P$ [2, VI, §2, No.3], we have $\text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D) = \{\sigma_i \mid i \in I_P\}$. The group $\text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D)$ is abelian (since G is), it acts simply transitively on I_P , and $\sigma_i(0) = i$ for each $i \in I_P$ (see [15, Proposition 4.7(iii)]).

Remark 1.1 In the \tilde{A}_n case, the qualification *type rotating* is very natural, for $\text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D)$ consists of the permutations $i \mapsto k + i \pmod{n + 1}$ for $k = 0, \dots, n$. In the general case, the term *type rotating* is less natural.

1.7 Buildings and regularity

Let M be the Coxeter matrix of W . Recall ([4, p.76–77]) that a *building of type M* is a nonempty simplicial complex \mathcal{X} which contains a family of subcomplexes called *apartments* such that

- (i) each apartment is isomorphic to the (simplicial) Coxeter complex of W ,
- (ii) given any two chambers of \mathcal{X} there is an apartment containing both, and
- (iii) given any two apartments \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' that contain a common chamber, there exists an isomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$ fixing $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{A}'$ pointwise.

We call \mathcal{X} *affine* when W is (as we assume throughout).

It is an easy consequence of this definition that \mathcal{X} is a labellable simplicial complex (with set of *types* I). All of the isomorphisms in the above definition may be taken to be label preserving (this ensures that the labellings of \mathcal{X} and Σ are *compatible*). The isomorphism in (iii) is then unique [4, p.77]. Recall ([4, p.30]) that the *type* of a simplex σ is the subset of I consisting of the labels of the vertices of σ . If σ has type $J \subset I$, then the *cotype* of σ is $I \setminus J$.

We write V for the vertex set of \mathcal{X} , and \mathcal{C} for the set of all chambers of \mathcal{X} . As usual, we declare chambers $c, d \in \mathcal{C}$ to be *i-adjacent*, and write $c \sim_i d$, if

and only if either $c = d$, or if all the vertices of c and d are the same, except for those of type i . By a *gallery* of type $i_1 \cdots i_n \in I^*$ (here I^* denotes the free monoid on I) in \mathcal{X} we mean a sequence c_0, \dots, c_n of chambers such that $c_{k-1} \sim_{i_k} c_k$ and $c_{k-1} \neq c_k$ for $1 \leq k \leq n$. If we remove the condition that $c_{k-1} \neq c_k$ for each $1 \leq k \leq n$, we call the sequence c_0, \dots, c_n a *pre-gallery*.

We say that \mathcal{X} is *locally finite* if both $|I| < \infty$ and $|\{d \in \mathcal{C} \mid d \sim_i c\}| < \infty$ for all $i \in I$ and $c \in \mathcal{C}$. We call \mathcal{X} *regular* if for each $i \in I$ the cardinality $|\{d \in \mathcal{C} \mid d \sim_i c\}|$ is independent of $c \in \mathcal{C}$. In this case we define numbers $\{q_i\}_{i \in I}$ by $q_i + 1 = |\{d \in \mathcal{C} \mid d \sim_i c\}|$. The numbers $q_i, i \in I$, are called the *parameters* of the building. These parameters satisfy $q_j = q_i$ if $s_j = ws_iw^{-1}$ for some $w \in W$ (see [15, Corollary 2.2]). If $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_m} \in W$ is a reduced expression we define $q_w = q_{i_1} \cdots q_{i_m}$, which is independent of the particular reduced expression for w (see [15, Proposition 2.1(i)] or [2, IV, §1, No.5, Proposition 5]).

To each locally finite regular affine building (of irreducible type) we associate an irreducible root system R (depending on the parameter system of the building) as follows:

- (i) If \mathcal{X} is a regular building of type \tilde{X}_n , where $X = A$ and $n \geq 2$, or $X = B$ and $n \geq 3$, or $X = D$ and $n \geq 4$, or $X = E$ and $n = 6, 7$ or 8 , or $X = F$ and $n = 4$, or $X = G$ and $n = 2$, then we take $R = X_n$.
- (ii) If \mathcal{X} is a regular \tilde{A}_1 building with $q_0 \neq q_1$, then we take $R = BC_1$.
- (iii) If \mathcal{X} is a regular \tilde{C}_n building with $n \geq 2$ and $q_0 \neq q_n$, then we take $R = BC_n$.
- (iv) If \mathcal{X} is a regular \tilde{A}_1 building with $q_0 = q_1$, then we take $R = A_1$.
- (v) If \mathcal{X} is a regular \tilde{C}_n building with $n \geq 2$ and $q_0 = q_n$, then we take $R = C_n$.

The choices above are made to ensure that $\text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D)$ preserves the parameter system of \mathcal{X} ; that is, for $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D)$, $q_{\sigma(i)} = q_i$ for all $i \in I$. Thus, for example, (iii) above is motivated by the general parameter system of a \tilde{C}_n building:



(see [15, Appendix]). If we take $R = C_n$, then $\text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D) = \{1, \sigma\}$, where $\sigma(0) = n$, and the condition $q_{\sigma(0)} = q_0$ fails. However, if $R = BC_n$ then $\text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D) = \{1\}$.

If R is the root system associated to \mathcal{X} , we often say that \mathcal{X} is an *affine building of type R*. Let W_0, W, \tilde{W}, P, Q , and so on be as defined earlier.

We extend the definition of q_w made above to \tilde{W} by setting $q_{\tilde{w}} = q_w$ if $\tilde{w} = wg$, where $w \in W$ and $g \in G$. We note that if $\ell(uv) = \ell(u) + \ell(v)$ then $q_{uv} = q_u q_v$. In particular, if $\lambda, \mu, \nu \in P^+$, then by [14, (2.4.1)]

$$q_{t_{\lambda+\mu}} = q_{t_{\lambda}} q_{t_{\mu}}, \quad \text{and so} \quad q_{t_{\nu}} = \prod_{i=1}^n q_{t_{\lambda_i}}^{(v, \alpha_i)}. \tag{1.4}$$

Definition 1.2 Let \mathcal{X} be an affine building of type R with vertex set V , and let $\Sigma = \Sigma(R)$. Let $V_{\text{sp}}(\Sigma)$ denote the set of all special vertices of Σ , and let $I_{\text{sp}} = \{\tau(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in V_{\text{sp}}(\Sigma)\}$. Then:

- (i) A vertex $x \in V$ is said to be *special* if $\tau(x) \in I_{\text{sp}}$. We write V_{sp} for the set of all special vertices of \mathcal{X} .
- (ii) A vertex $x \in V$ is said to be *good* if $\tau(x) \in I_P$. We write V_P for the set of all good vertices of \mathcal{X} .

Clearly $V_P \subseteq V_{\text{sp}}$. In fact if R is reduced then $V_P = V_{\text{sp}}$. If R is non-reduced (so R is of type BC_n for some $n \geq 1$), then V_P is the set of all type 0 vertices of \mathcal{X} , whereas V_{sp} is the set of all type 0 and type n vertices of \mathcal{X} .

It is clear that a vertex $x \in V$ is good if and only if there exists an apartment \mathcal{A} containing x and a type preserving isomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ such that $\psi(x) \in P$.

Definition 1.3 Let \mathcal{A} be an apartment of \mathcal{X} . An isomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ is called *type rotating* if and only if it is of the form $\psi = w \circ \psi_0$, where $\psi_0 : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ is a type preserving isomorphism, and $w \in \tilde{W}$. An isomorphism $\varphi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is called *type rotating* if and only if $\varphi^{-1} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ is type rotating.

1.8 The algebra \mathcal{A}

Let \mathcal{X} be an affine building of type R with parameter system $\{q_i\}_{i \in I}$. Given $x \in V_P$ and $\lambda \in P^+$, let $V_\lambda(x)$ be the set of all $y \in V_P$ such that there exists an apartment \mathcal{A} containing x and y , and a type rotating isomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ such that $\psi(x) = 0$ and $\psi(y) = \lambda$. In [15, Proposition 5.6] we showed that for each $x \in V_P$, $\{V_\lambda(x)\}_{\lambda \in P^+}$ forms a partition of V_P .

Remark 1.4 Let V_Q denote the set of all type 0 vertices of \mathcal{X} . If \mathcal{X} is the Bruhat-Tits building of a group G of p -adic type (see the introduction), then the sets $V_\lambda(x)$, $\lambda \in Q \cap P^+$, are the orbits in $V_Q = G/G_x$ of the isotropy group G_x .

For $\lambda \in P^+$, let $\lambda^* = -w_0\lambda$, where w_0 is the longest element of W_0 . In [15, Proposition 5.8] we showed that $\lambda^* \in P^+$ for all $\lambda \in P^+$, and that $y \in V_\lambda(x)$ if and only if $x \in V_{\lambda^*}(y)$. Note that $*$ is trivial unless $w_0 \neq -1$, that is, unless $R = A_n, D_{2n+1}$ or E_6 for some $n \geq 2$ (see [2, Plates I-IX]).

Let $\lambda \in P^+$ and write $l = \tau(\lambda)$. Let w_λ be the unique minimal length double coset representative of $W_{I \setminus \{l\}} l'_\lambda W_{I \setminus \{l\}}$, where $l'_\lambda \in W$ is (uniquely) defined by $t_\lambda = t'_{\lambda} g$ for some $g \in G$ (see [15, §4.9]). For finite subsets $U \subset W$ we write

$$U(q) = \sum_{w \in U} q_w$$

for the *Poincaré polynomial* of U .

In [15, Theorem 5.15] we showed that $|V_\lambda(x)| = |V_\lambda(y)|$ for all $x, y \in V_P$ and $\lambda \in P^+$, and we denote this common value by N_λ . We have

$$N_\lambda = \frac{W_0(q)}{W_{0\lambda}(q)} q_{w_\lambda} = N_{\lambda^*}, \tag{1.5}$$

where $W_{0\lambda} = \{w \in W_0 \mid w\lambda = \lambda\}$. We have the following alternative formula.

Proposition 1.5 *Let $\lambda \in P^+$. Then*

$$N_\lambda = \frac{W_0(q^{-1})}{W_{0\lambda}(q^{-1})} q_{t_\lambda},$$

where $W_0(q^{-1}) = \sum_{w \in W_0} q_w^{-1}$, and similarly for $W_{0\lambda}(q^{-1})$.

Proof Let $l = \tau(\lambda)$, and let w_0 and $w_{0\lambda}$ be the longest elements of W_0 and $W_{0\lambda}$, respectively. Since $t_\lambda = w_\lambda g_l w_0 w_{0\lambda}$ and $\ell(w_\lambda g_l w_0 w_{0\lambda}) = \ell(w_\lambda g_l) + \ell(w_0 w_{0\lambda})$ (see [15, Proposition 4.15]) we have $q_{t_\lambda} = q_{w_\lambda} q_{w_0 w_{0\lambda}}$. By [2, VI, §1, No.6, Corollary 3 to Proposition 17] we have $\ell(w_0 w) = \ell(w_0) - \ell(w)$ for all $w \in W_0$, and it follows that $q_{w_0 w_{0\lambda}} = q_{w_0} q_{w_{0\lambda}}^{-1}$. Thus

$$q_{w_\lambda} = q_{t_\lambda} q_{w_0 w_{0\lambda}}^{-1} = q_{t_\lambda} q_{w_0}^{-1} q_{w_{0\lambda}}.$$

Furthermore, again using the fact that $\ell(w_0 w) = \ell(w_0) - \ell(w)$ for all $w \in W_0$, we have

$$W_0(q) = \sum_{w \in W_0} q_{w_0 w} = q_{w_0} W_0(q^{-1}),$$

and similarly, since $W_{0\lambda}$ is a Coxeter group, $W_{0\lambda}(q) = q_{w_{0\lambda}} W_{0\lambda}(q^{-1})$.

Putting all of this together, and using (1.5), the result follows. □

We say that $\lambda \in P$ is *strongly dominant* if $\langle \lambda, \alpha_i \rangle > 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, and we write P^{++} for the set of all strongly dominant coweights. Note that when $\lambda \in P^{++}$, $W_{0\lambda} = \{1\}$, and so by Proposition 1.5

$$N_\lambda = W_0(q^{-1}) q_{t_\lambda} \quad \text{for all } \lambda \in P^{++}. \tag{1.6}$$

For each $\lambda \in P^+$ we define an operator A_λ , acting on the space of all functions $f : V_P \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by

$$(A_\lambda f)(x) = \frac{1}{N_\lambda} \sum_{y \in V_\lambda(x)} f(y) \quad \text{for all } x \in V_P.$$

Let \mathcal{A} be the linear span of $\{A_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in P^+}$ over \mathbb{C} . For each $\lambda, \mu \in P^+$ there exist numbers $a_{\lambda, \mu; \nu} \in \mathbb{Q}^+$ such that

$$A_\lambda A_\mu = \sum_{\nu \in P^+} a_{\lambda, \mu; \nu} A_\nu \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{\nu \in P^+} a_{\lambda, \mu; \nu} = 1$$

(see [15, Corollary 5.22]), and so \mathcal{A} is an algebra. For all $\lambda, \mu, \nu \in P^+$ we have

$$a_{\lambda, \mu; \nu} = \frac{N_\nu}{N_\lambda N_\mu} |V_\lambda(x) \cap V_{\mu^*}(y)| \tag{1.7}$$

where $x, y \in V_P$ are any vertices with $y \in V_\nu(x)$.

1.9 The Isomorphism $A_\lambda \mapsto P_\lambda(x)$

Let $\mathbb{C}[P]$ be the group algebra (over \mathbb{C}) of P , with the group operation written multiplicatively. Thus elements of $\mathbb{C}[P]$ are linear combinations of the formal exponentials $\{x^\lambda\}_{\lambda \in P}$. The group W_0 acts on $\mathbb{C}[P]$ by linearly extending $wx^\lambda = x^{w\lambda}$, and we write $\mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$ for the algebra consisting of all those $f \in \mathbb{C}[P]$ such that $wf = f$ for all $w \in W_0$.

Let $R_1 = \{\alpha \in R \mid 2\alpha \notin R\}$, $R_2 = \{\alpha \in R \mid \frac{1}{2}\alpha \notin R\}$ and $R_3 = R_1 \cap R_2$ (so $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R$ if R is reduced). For $\alpha \in R_2$, write $q_\alpha = q_i$ if $|\alpha| = |\alpha_i|$, where $|\cdot|$ denotes Euclidean root length (if $|\alpha| = |\alpha_i|$ then necessarily $\alpha \in R_2$). Since $q_j = q_i$ whenever $s_j = ws_iw^{-1}$ for some $w \in W$, it follows that $q_i = q_j$ whenever $|\alpha_i| = |\alpha_j|$, and so the definition of q_α is unambiguous.

Note that $R = R_3 \cup (R_1 \setminus R_3) \cup (R_2 \setminus R_3)$ where the union is disjoint. Define a set of numbers $\{\tau_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in R}$ by

$$\tau_\alpha = \begin{cases} q_\alpha & \text{if } \alpha \in R_3 \\ q_0 & \text{if } \alpha \in R_1 \setminus R_3 \\ q_\alpha q_0^{-1} & \text{if } \alpha \in R_2 \setminus R_3. \end{cases}$$

It is convenient to define $\tau_\alpha = 1$ if $\alpha \notin R$. Note that when R is reduced, $\tau_\alpha = q_\alpha$, and expressions like $\tau_{\alpha/2}$ and $\tau_{2\alpha}$ for $\alpha \in R$ become 1 in subsequent formulae.

For $\lambda \in P^+$ define the *Macdonald spherical function* $P_\lambda(x) \in \mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$ by

$$P_\lambda(x) = \frac{q_{t_\lambda}^{-1/2}}{W_0(q^{-1})} \sum_{w \in W_0} w \left(x^\lambda \prod_{\alpha \in R^+} \frac{1 - \tau_\alpha^{-1} \tau_{\alpha/2}^{-1/2} x^{-\alpha^\vee}}{1 - \tau_{\alpha/2}^{-1/2} x^{-\alpha^\vee}} \right). \tag{1.8}$$

By Proposition A.6, this formula is equivalent to [15, (6.4)].

The main theorem of [15] is the following.

Theorem 1.6 [15, Theorem 6.16] *The map $A_\lambda \mapsto P_\lambda(x)$ determines an algebra isomorphism, and so $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$.*

Remark 1.7 In [15] we obtained the isomorphism $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$ using the fact that $\mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$ is the center of an appropriately defined *affine Hecke algebra*. We will not need this fact here.

1.10 The reducible case

When \mathcal{X} is a building of reducible type, then \mathcal{X} has a natural description as a *polysimplicial complex*, and (assuming regularity) we can associate a reducible root system R to \mathcal{X} (bearing in mind our conventions in Section 1.7). This leads to an analogous definition of the algebra \mathcal{A} in this case.

It turns out that \mathcal{X} decomposes (essentially uniquely) into the cartesian product of certain *irreducible components* $\{\mathcal{X}_j\}_{j=1}^k$, each of which is an irreducible (regular) building. Writing \mathcal{A}_j for the algebra of vertex set averaging operators for \mathcal{X}_j , it is not difficult to show that $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathcal{A}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{A}_k$, where \times is *direct product* (see [15, Remark 0.1]). Thus knowledge of the algebra homomorphisms

$h_j : \mathcal{A}_j \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (using the results of this paper) gives a complete description of the algebra homomorphisms $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Thus we can restrict our attention to irreducible buildings throughout, without any loss of generality.

2 The Macdonald formula for the algebra homomorphisms

By Theorem 1.6, the map $A_\lambda \mapsto P_\lambda(x)$ determines an isomorphism from \mathcal{A} onto $\mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$. In this section we will use this result to describe the *Macdonald formula* for the algebra homomorphisms $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

For $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$, write u^λ in place of $u(\lambda)$. Each $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ induces a homomorphism, also called u , on $\mathbb{C}[P]$, and all homomorphisms $\mathbb{C}[P] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ arise in this way. For $w \in W_0$ and $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ we write $wu \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ for the homomorphism $(wu)^\lambda = u^{w\lambda}$. If $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$, we write $P_\lambda(u)$ in place of $u(P_\lambda(x))$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_\lambda(u) &= \frac{q_{t_\lambda}^{-1/2}}{W_0(q^{-1})} \sum_{w \in W_0} c(wu)u^{w\lambda}, \quad \text{where} \\
 c(u) &= \prod_{\alpha \in R^+} \frac{1 - \tau_\alpha^{-1} \tau_{\alpha/2}^{-1/2} u^{-\alpha^\vee}}{1 - \tau_{\alpha/2}^{-1/2} u^{-\alpha^\vee}},
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.1}$$

provided, of course, that the denominators of the $c(wu)$ functions do not vanish. Since $P_\lambda(u)$ is a Laurent polynomial, these *singular cases* can be obtained from the general formula by taking an appropriate limit (see [12, §4.6]). Finally, for $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$, let $h_u : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be the linear map with $h_u(A_\lambda) = P_\lambda(u)$ for each $\lambda \in P^+$.

Proposition 2.1 (cf. [12, Theorem 3.3.12])

- (i) Each algebra homomorphism $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is of the form $h = h_u$ for some $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$, and
- (ii) $h_u = h_{u'}$ if and only if $u' = wu$ for some $w \in W_0$.

Proof Since $\mathbb{C}[P]$ is integral over $\mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$ [1, V, Exercise 12], every homomorphism $\mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is the restriction of a homomorphism $\mathbb{C}[P] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and (i) follows.

It is clear that if $u' = wu$ for some $w \in W_0$, then $h_{u'} = h_u$. Suppose now that $h_u = h_{u'}$. Since $\{P_\lambda(x)\}_{\lambda \in P^+}$ forms a basis of $\mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$ we see that u and u' agree on $\mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$, and thus their kernels are maximal ideals of $\mathbb{C}[P]$ lying over the same maximal ideal of $\mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$. The result now follows by [1, V, Exercise 13]. \square

We call the formula $h_u(A_\lambda) = P_\lambda(u)$ the *Macdonald formula for the algebra homomorphisms* $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. By comparing Proposition A.1 and [12, Corollary 3.2.5] we see that in the case when $P = Q$ (that is, when R is of type E_8, F_4, G_2 or BC_n for some $n \geq 1$) our formula $P_\lambda(u)$ agrees with the formula in [12, Theorem 4.1.2]. The reason we require $P = Q$ here is because in [12] $u \in \text{Hom}(Q, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ (although u there is called s), which is a consequence of Macdonald requiring his group G of p -adic type to be simply connected.

Remark 2.2 The function $P_\lambda(u)$ may be regarded as a function of the variables $u_i = u^{\lambda_i} \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. However, in general the coroots α^\vee , $\alpha \in R^+$, appearing in the formula for $c(u)$ do not have particularly neat expressions in terms of the basis $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^n$. Thus in any given specific case it is often useful to work with numbers other than the $\{u_i\}_{i=1}^n$.

Let us illustrate this in the $R = D_n$ case, which may be described as follows (see [2, Plate IV]). Let $E = \mathbb{R}^n$ with standard orthonormal basis $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^n$, and take R to be the set of vectors $\pm e_i \pm e_j$, $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, where the \pm signs may be taken independently. We have $R^\vee = R$, and the set $\{e_i - e_{i+1}, e_{n-1} + e_n\}_{1 \leq i \leq n-1}$ forms a base of R . The corresponding set of positive roots is $\{e_i - e_j, e_i + e_j\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n}$. Observe that $e_1 = \lambda_1$, $e_i = \lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}$ for $2 \leq i \leq n-2$, $e_{n-1} = \lambda_{n-1} + \lambda_n - \lambda_{n-2}$ and $e_n = \lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1}$. Thus, defining numbers $t_i \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, by $t_1 = u_1$, $t_i = u_i u_{i-1}^{-1}$ ($2 \leq i \leq n-2$), $t_{n-1} = u_{n-1} u_n u_{n-2}^{-1}$ and $t_n = u_n u_{n-1}^{-1}$, we have

$$c(u) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{(1 - q^{-1} t_i^{-1} t_j)(1 - q^{-1} t_i^{-1} t_j^{-1})}{(1 - t_i^{-1} t_j)(1 - t_i^{-1} t_j^{-1})}.$$

(Notice that $q_i = q$ for all $i \in I$, for there is only one root length).

3 The Integral Formula for the Algebra Homomorphisms

We begin with some background that involves only the root system R , which throughout is assumed to be irreducible. Define a partial order on P by setting $\mu \leq \lambda$ if $\lambda - \mu \in Q^+$.

We say that a subset $X \subset P$ is *saturated* [2, VI, §1, Exercise 23] if $\mu - i\alpha^\vee \in X$ for all $\mu \in X$, $\alpha \in R$, and all i between 0 and $\langle \mu, \alpha \rangle$ inclusive. Every saturated set is stable under W_0 , and for each $\lambda \in P^+$ there is a unique saturated set, denoted Π_λ , with highest coweight λ (that is, $\mu \leq \lambda$ for all $\mu \in \Pi_\lambda$). We have

$$\Pi_\lambda = \{w\mu \mid \mu \in P^+, \mu \leq \lambda, w \in W_0\} \tag{3.1}$$

(see [10, Lemma 13.4B] for example).

We recall the definition of the *Bruhat order* on W [11, §5.9]. Let $v, w \in W$, and write $v \rightarrow w$ if $v = s_{\alpha;k} w$ for some $\alpha \in R$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $\ell(v) < \ell(w)$. Declare $v \leq w$ if and only if there exists a sequence $v = w_0 \rightarrow w_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow w_n = w$. This gives the Bruhat (partial) order on W . We extend the Bruhat order to \tilde{W} as in [14, §2.3] by declaring $\tilde{v} \leq \tilde{w}$ if and only if $\tilde{v} = vg$ and $\tilde{w} = wg$ with $v \leq w$ in W and $g \in G$.

By a *sub-expression* of a fixed reduced expression $s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_r} \in W$ we mean a product of the form $s_{i_{k_1}} \dots s_{i_{k_q}}$ where $1 \leq k_1 < \dots < k_q \leq r$. Let $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_r}$ be a fixed reduced expression for $w \in W$. By [11, Theorem 5.10], $v \leq w$ if and only v can be obtained as a sub-expression of this reduced expression.

Proposition 3.1 *Let $\tilde{v}, \tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}$ with $\tilde{v} \leq \tilde{w}$. If $\tilde{w}(0) \in \Pi_\lambda$, then $\tilde{v}(0) \in \Pi_\lambda$ too.*

Proof Suppose first that $\tilde{v} = s_{\alpha;k}\tilde{w}$ with $\ell(\tilde{v}) < \ell(\tilde{w})$. Then by [14, (2.3.3)] $H_{\alpha;k}$ separates C_0 and $\tilde{w}C_0$, and thus $\langle \tilde{w}(0), \alpha \rangle - k$ is between 0 and $\langle \tilde{w}(0), \alpha \rangle$ (inclusive). Thus by the definition of saturated sets

$$\tilde{v}(0) = \tilde{w}(0) - (\langle \tilde{w}(0), \alpha \rangle - k)\alpha^\vee \in \Pi_\lambda,$$

and the result clearly follows by induction. □

Let \mathcal{X} be an irreducible regular affine building. A *sector* of \mathcal{X} is a subcomplex $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{X}$ such that there exists an apartment \mathcal{A} such that $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{A}$ and a type preserving isomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ such that $\psi(\mathcal{S})$ is a sector of Σ . The *base vertex* of \mathcal{S} is $\psi^{-1}(\lambda)$, where $\lambda \in P$ is the base vertex of $\psi(\mathcal{S})$.

If \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' are sectors of \mathcal{X} with $\mathcal{S}' \subseteq \mathcal{S}$, then we say that \mathcal{S}' is a *subsector* of \mathcal{S} . The *boundary* Ω of \mathcal{X} is the set of equivalence classes of sectors, where we declare two sectors equivalent if and only if they contain a common subsector. Given $x \in V_P$ and $\omega \in \Omega$, there exists a unique sector, denoted $\mathcal{S}^x(\omega)$, in the class ω with base vertex x [17, Lemma 9.7].

Lemma 3.2 *Let \mathcal{S} be a sector in an apartment \mathcal{A} of \mathcal{X} . There exists a unique type rotating isomorphism $\psi_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ such that $\psi_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{S}) = \mathcal{S}_0$.*

Proof Let x be the base vertex of \mathcal{S} , and let $\phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ be a type preserving isomorphism. Writing $\lambda = \phi(x)$ we see that $t_{-\lambda} \circ \phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ is a type rotating isomorphism mapping \mathcal{S} to a sector of Σ based at 0. Thus $(t_{-\lambda} \circ \phi)(\mathcal{S}) = w\mathcal{S}_0$ for some $w \in W_0$, and so $w^{-1} \circ t_{-\lambda} \circ \phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ is a type rotating isomorphism satisfying the requirements of the lemma.

Let ψ and ψ' be two such isomorphisms. It follows from [15, Lemma 5.3] that $\psi' \circ \psi^{-1} = w$ for some $w \in W_0$ (it is important that ψ and ψ' are type rotating here). We have $w(C_0) = C_0$, and so $w = 1$ since W acts simply transitively on the chambers of Σ [4, p.142]. Thus $\psi' = \psi$. □

Given an apartment \mathcal{A} and a sector \mathcal{S} of \mathcal{A} , let $\rho_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be the *retraction onto \mathcal{A} centered at \mathcal{S}* [4, pages 170–171]. This is defined as follows. Given any chamber c of \mathcal{X} , there exists a subsector \mathcal{S}' of \mathcal{S} and an apartment \mathcal{A}' such that c and \mathcal{S}' are contained in \mathcal{A}' [4, page 170]. Writing $\psi_{\mathcal{A}'} : \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ for the (unique) isomorphism from building axiom (iii), we set $\rho_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}}(c) = \psi_{\mathcal{A}'}(c)$, which is easily seen to be independent of the particular \mathcal{S}' and \mathcal{A}' chosen.

If $f = i_1 \cdots i_r \in I^*$, the free monoid on I , we write $s_f = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_r} \in W$. For $\lambda \in P^+$ let w_λ be as in Section 1.8. Let $f_\lambda \in I^*$ be any (fixed) word of minimal length such that $s_{f_\lambda} = w_\lambda$.

Theorem 3.3 *Let $x \in V_P$, $\omega \in \Omega$ and write $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}^x(\omega)$. Let \mathcal{A} be any apartment containing \mathcal{S} . Then $(\psi_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}} \circ \rho_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}})(y) \in \Pi_\lambda$ for all $y \in V_\lambda(x)$.*

Proof It follows easily from [15, Proposition 5.2] that there exists a gallery c_0, \dots, c_n of type $\sigma_i(f_\lambda)$ from x to y , where $i = \tau(x)$. Write $\Phi = \psi_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}} \circ \rho_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}}$. Then $\Phi(c_0), \dots, \Phi(c_n)$ is a pre-gallery of type f_λ from 0 to $\mu = \Phi(y)$. Thus there is a gallery of type f'_λ , say, from 0 to μ , where $s_{f'_\lambda}$ is a sub-expression of s_{f_λ} . Thus $s_{f'_\lambda} \leq s_{f_\lambda}$, and so $s_{f'_\lambda}g_l \leq s_{f_\lambda}g_l$, where $l = \tau(\lambda)$. Since $(s_{f_\lambda}g_l)(0) = \lambda \in \Pi_\lambda$, it

follows from Proposition 3.1 that $\mu' = (s_{f'_\lambda} g_l)(0) \in \Pi_\lambda$ too. Since $\Phi(c_0) = wC_0$ for some $w \in W_0$, we have $\Phi(c_n) = ws_{f'_\lambda}C_0$, and so by considering types of vertices we have

$$\mu = ws_{f'_\lambda}(g_l(0)) = w\mu'.$$

Thus $\mu \in \Pi_\lambda$ by (3.1). □

For each $x \in V_P$, $\omega \in \Omega$ and $\lambda \in P^+$, the intersection $V_\lambda(x) \cap \mathcal{S}^x(\omega)$ contains a unique vertex, denoted $v_\lambda^x(\omega) \in V_P$.

The coweights $h(x, y; \omega)$ in the next theorem are the analogs of the well studied horocycle numbers of homogeneous trees.

Theorem 3.4 *Let $\omega \in \Omega$ and let $x, y \in V_P$.*

- (i) *Let $z \in \mathcal{S}^x(\omega) \cap \mathcal{S}^y(\omega)$ and write $z = v_\nu^x(\omega) = v_\eta^y(\omega)$. The coweight $\nu - \eta$ is independent of the particular $z \in \mathcal{S}^x(\omega) \cap \mathcal{S}^y(\omega)$ chosen. We denote this common value by $h(x, y; \omega)$. If $\mu \in P^+$ and $\mu - \nu \in P^+$ then*

$$v_\mu^x(\omega) = v_{\mu-h(x,y;\omega)}^y(\omega).$$

- (ii) *Suppose that $y \in V_\lambda(x)$. Write $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}^x(\omega)$ and let \mathcal{A} be any apartment containing \mathcal{S} . Then $h(x, y; \omega) = (\psi_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}} \circ \rho_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}})(y) \in \Pi_\lambda$.*

Proof (i) We have $v_{\nu+\mu'}^x(\omega) = v_{\eta+\mu'}^y(\omega)$ for all $\mu' \in P^+$, since both are equal to $v_\mu^z(\omega)$. Thus, writing $\mu = \mu' + \nu$ we have

$$v_\mu^x(\omega) = v_{\mu-(\nu-\eta)}^y(\omega) \quad \text{whenever } \mu - \nu \in P^+. \tag{3.2}$$

If we instead choose $z' \in \mathcal{S}^x(\omega) \cap \mathcal{S}^y(\omega)$, where $z' = v_{\nu'}^x(\omega) = v_{\eta'}^y(\omega)$, then following the above we have

$$v_\mu^x(\omega) = v_{\mu-(\nu'-\eta')}^y(\omega) \quad \text{whenever } \mu - \nu' \in P^+. \tag{3.3}$$

By choosing $\mu \in P^+$ such that both $\mu - \nu$ and $\mu - \nu'$ are dominant, it follows from (3.2) and (3.3) that $\nu - \eta = \nu' - \eta'$. Then (3.2) proves the final claim.

(ii) Write $\mu = (\psi_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}} \circ \rho_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}})(y)$. By [4, page 170] there exists a subsector \mathcal{S}' of $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}^x(\omega)$ such that \mathcal{S}' and y lie in a common apartment \mathcal{A}' . The restriction of $\rho_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}}$ to \mathcal{A}' is thus a type preserving isomorphism. Pick $\nu \in P^+$ such that $v_\nu^x(\omega) \in \mathcal{S}'$, $\nu - \mu \in P^+$ and $v_\nu^x(\omega) \in \mathcal{S}^y(\omega)$. The map $\psi = t_{-\mu} \circ \psi_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}} \circ \rho_{\mathcal{A},\mathcal{S}} : \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \Sigma$ is a type rotating isomorphism such that $\psi(y) = 0$ and $\psi(v_\nu^x(\omega)) = \nu - \mu \in P^+$. Thus $v_\nu^x(\omega) \in V_{\nu-\mu}(y) \cap \mathcal{S}^y(\omega)$, and so $h(x, y; \omega) = \mu$. The fact that $h(x, y; \omega) \in \Pi_\lambda$ now follows from Theorem 3.3. □

Proposition 3.5 *For all $x, y, z \in V_P$ and $\omega \in \Omega$ we have the ‘cocycle relation’ $h(x, y; \omega) = h(x, z; \omega) + h(z, y; \omega)$. Thus $h(x, x; \omega) = 0$ and $h(y, x; \omega) = -h(x, y; \omega)$.*

Proof For $\mu = k_1\lambda_1 + \dots + k_n\lambda_n \in P^+$ with each k_i sufficiently large we have

$$v_\mu^x(\omega) = v_{\mu-h(x,z;\omega)}^z(\omega) = v_{\mu-h(x,z;\omega)-h(z,y;\omega)}^y(\omega)$$

and the result follows. □

The following theorem shows that if $y \in V_\lambda(x)$, then for any $\omega \in \Omega$, $\mathcal{S}^y(\omega)$ contains all vertices $v_\mu^x(\omega)$ for $\mu \in P^+$ large enough, where *large enough* depends only on λ , not on the particular x, y and ω .

For $\lambda \in P^+$, write $\mu \gg \lambda$ to mean that $\mu - \Pi_\lambda \subset P^+$ (in particular, $\mu \in P^+$).

Theorem 3.6 *Let $x \in V_P$, $\lambda \in P^+$ and $y \in V_\lambda(x)$. Then $v_\mu^x(\omega) \in \mathcal{S}^y(\omega)$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$ and all $\mu \gg \lambda$, and so $v_\mu^x(\omega) = v_{\mu-h(x,y;\omega)}^y(\omega)$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$ and all $\mu \gg \lambda$.*

Remark 3.7 The proof of Theorem 3.6 will be given after the following preliminary results. We are thankful to an anonymous referee for sketching this proof of the present form of Theorem 3.6, which replaces our less sharp version of this result.

Lemma 3.8 *Suppose that \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 are apartments containing a common sector \mathcal{S} . Then the maps $\rho_{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{S}|_{\mathcal{A}_2}} : \mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1$ and $\rho_{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{S}|_{\mathcal{A}_1}} : \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$ are mutually inverse isomorphisms which fix $\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_2$ pointwise.*

Proof Fix any chamber $c \subset \mathcal{S}$, and let $\varphi : \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$ be the unique isomorphism fixing $\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_2$ pointwise. Then by definition we have $\rho_{\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{S}|_{\mathcal{A}_1}} = \varphi$, and since $\varphi^{-1} : \mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1$ is the unique isomorphism fixing $\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_2$ pointwise we have $\rho_{\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{S}|_{\mathcal{A}_2}} = \varphi^{-1}$. □

Lemma 3.9 *Let \mathcal{A} be an apartment in \mathcal{X} , let \mathcal{S} be a sector in \mathcal{A} , and let H be a wall in \mathcal{A} . Then exactly one of the two closed half-apartments in \mathcal{A} determined by H , H^+ say, contains a subsector of \mathcal{S} . If $x \in V_P \cap H^+$, then the sector based at x and equivalent to \mathcal{S} is contained in H^+ .*

Proof Let $\psi = \psi_{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}}$ (see Lemma 3.2). Then $\psi(H) = H_{\alpha; k}$ for some $\alpha \in R$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $H_{-\alpha; k} = H_{\alpha; -k}$, we may suppose that $\alpha \in R^+$. If $k \leq 0$, then $\mathcal{S}_0 \subset H_{\alpha; k}^+ = \{x : \langle x, \alpha \rangle \geq k\}$. If $k \geq 1$, then $\lambda + \mathcal{S}_0 \subset H_{\alpha; k}^+$ for $\lambda = k(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n)$. The final statement follows from [17, Lemma 9.1]. □

Proposition 3.10 *Let c_0, \dots, c_m be a gallery of type $j_1 \dots j_m$, and let $\omega \in \Omega$. Let \mathcal{A} be an apartment containing c_0 and a sector \mathcal{S} in the class ω . Let $\rho = \rho_{\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{A}}$, and let $e_k = \rho(c_k)$ for $k = 0, \dots, m$. For $k = 1, \dots, m$, let H_k denote the wall in \mathcal{A} containing the panel in e_{k-1} and in e_k of type j_k . Let H_k^+ denote the half-apartment in \mathcal{A} bounded by H_k which contains a subsector of \mathcal{S} (see Lemma 3.9).*

Then there exists an apartment \mathcal{B} containing c_m and

$$\bigcap_{k=1}^m H_k^+$$

(and therefore \mathcal{B} contains a sector in the class ω).

Proof By induction on m . If $m = 1$, the panel of cotype j_1 common to $e_0 = c_0$ and e_1 is contained in c_1 and in H_1 . So by the proof of [17, Lemma 9.4], there is an apartment \mathcal{B} containing H_1^+ and c_1 .

Now suppose that $m > 1$ and that there is an apartment \mathcal{B}' containing c_{m-1} and $\bigcap_{i=1}^{m-1} H_i^+$. Let \mathcal{S}' be any sector in the class ω contained in $\bigcap_{k=1}^{m-1} H_k^+$, and let $\rho' = \rho_{\mathcal{S}', \mathcal{B}'}$. If \mathcal{T} is a common subsector of \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' , then $\rho = \rho_{\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{A}}$ and

$\rho' = \rho_{\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{B}'}$. So by Lemma 3.8, the maps $\rho|_{\mathcal{B}'} : \mathcal{B}' \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ and $\rho'|_{\mathcal{A}} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}'$ are mutually inverse isomorphisms.

Let H denote the wall in \mathcal{B}' containing the panel of cotype j_m in c_{m-1} and in c_m , and let H^+ denote the half-apartment in \mathcal{B}' bounded by H and containing a subsector of \mathcal{S} . The half-apartment $\rho'(H_m^+)$ in \mathcal{B}' is bounded by H . To see this, let π denote the panel in c_{m-1} and c_m of cotype j_m , and let π' denote the panel in $e_{m-1} = \rho(c_{m-1})$ and $e_m = \rho(c_m)$ of cotype j_m . Then $\pi' = \rho(c_{m-1} \cap c_m)$, and so $\rho'(\pi') = c_{m-1} \cap c_m = \pi$. Now π' is in the wall of \mathcal{A} bounding H_m^+ , and so $\pi = \rho'(\pi')$ is in the wall of \mathcal{B} bounding $\rho'(H_m^+)$. But π is in the wall H of \mathcal{B} bounding H^+ . Furthermore, $\rho'(H_m^+)$ contains a subsector of \mathcal{S} , because $H_m^+ \cap \mathcal{B}'$ contains such a subsector, and is fixed by ρ' . Thus

$$\rho'(H_m^+) = H^+. \tag{3.4}$$

By the proof of [17, Lemma 9.4], there is an apartment \mathcal{B} containing c_m and H^+ . Since $H_1^+ \cap \dots \cap H_{m-1}^+$ is contained in \mathcal{B}' , it is fixed by ρ' , and so

$$H_1^+ \cap \dots \cap H_m^+ = \rho'((H_1^+ \cap \dots \cap H_{m-1}^+) \cap H_m^+) \subset \rho'(H_m^+).$$

Thus by (3.4), $H_1^+ \cap \dots \cap H_m^+ \subset H^+ \subset \mathcal{B}$, completing the induction step. □

Lemma 3.11 *Suppose that $C_0 = D_0, \dots, D_m$ is a gallery in Σ joining 0 to λ of minimal length, and that $C_0 = E_0, \dots, E_m$ is a pre-gallery in Σ . If both the gallery and the pre-gallery have the same type, then each type $l = \tau(\lambda)$ vertex of any of the D_i 's and E_i 's is in Π_λ .*

Proof For $k = 0, \dots, m$, define $u_k, v_k \in W$ by $D_k = u_k C_0$ and $E_k = v_k C_0$. Then the type l vertices of D_k and E_k are $u_k g_l(0)$ and $v_k g_l(0)$ respectively (see the proof of Theorem 3.3). In particular, $u_m g_l(0) = \lambda \in \Pi_\lambda$.

Since the gallery $C_0 = D_0, \dots, D_m$ and the pre-gallery $C_0 = E_0, \dots, E_m$ have the same type, $j_1 \dots j_m$, say, each u_k and each v_k is a subexpression of the reduced expression $u_m = s_{j_1} \dots s_{j_m}$. Thus $u_k g_l, v_k g_l \leq u_m g_l$ (with respect to the Bruhat order on \tilde{W}) for each $k = 0, \dots, m$.

The result now follows from Proposition 3.1. □

Corollary 3.12 *Suppose that $x, y \in V_P$, $\omega \in \Omega$, $\lambda \in P^+$, and $y \in V_\lambda(x)$. Consider a minimal gallery c_0, \dots, c_m from x to y and an apartment \mathcal{A} containing c_0 and a sector in the class ω (and hence containing $S^x(\omega)$). Let $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ be the type-rotating isomorphism mapping $S^x(\omega)$ to \mathcal{S}_0 (see Lemma 3.2). Finally, let H_i and H_i^+ be as in Proposition 3.10, and write $\rho = \rho_{\mathcal{A}, S^x(\omega)}$. Then:*

- (i) $\psi^{-1}(\Pi_\lambda)$ contains all the type $j = \tau(y)$ vertices in each $\rho(c_i)$, and so in particular it contains $y' = \rho(y)$.
- (ii) If $\mu \gg \lambda$, then $v_\mu^x(\omega) \in \bigcap_{i=1}^m H_i^+$.

Proof (i) Let $e_i = \rho(c_i)$ and $E_i = \psi(e_i)$ for $i = 0, \dots, m$. Let $\rho' = \rho_{c_0, \mathcal{A}}$ denote the retraction of center c_0 onto \mathcal{A} (see [4, §IV.3]). Let $d_i = \rho'(c_i)$ and $D_i = \psi(d_i)$ for $i = 0, \dots, m$. Then the gallery $C_0 = D_0, \dots, D_m$ and the pre-gallery $C_0 = E_0, \dots, E_m$ satisfy the hypotheses of Lemma 3.11, and the result follows.

(ii) For $i = 0, \dots, m$, let v_i be the type j vertex of e_i , and so $\{v_i\}_{i=0}^m \subset \psi^{-1}(\Pi_\lambda)$.

Let $1 \leq i \leq m$. If $v_{i-1} = v_i$, then $\psi(v_i) \in \Pi_\lambda \cap \psi(H_i)$, and so $\psi(v_i) + S_0$ is contained in $\psi(H_i)^+$ by Lemma 3.9 (here $\psi(H_i)^+$ is the half-space of Σ bounded by $\psi(H_i)$ and containing a subsector of $S_0 = \psi(S^x(\omega))$). Hence $S^{v_i}(\omega)$ is contained in H_i^+ . By our hypothesis, $\mu - \Pi_\lambda \subset P^+$, and so $\mu = \psi(v_i) + v_i$ for some $v_i \in P^+$. Hence $\psi(v_\mu^x(\omega)) = \mu \in \psi(v_i) + S_0 \subset \psi(H_i)^+$. Hence $v_\mu^x(\omega) \in H_i^+$.

If $v_{i-1} \neq v_i$, then $\psi(v_{i-1})$ and $\psi(v_i)$ lie on opposite sides of $\psi(H_i)$. Then by Lemma 3.9, either $\psi(v_{i-1}) + S_0$ or $\psi(v_i) + S_0$ is contained in $\psi(H_i)^+$. Let us assume that $\psi(v_i) + S_0 \subset \psi(H_i)^+$. Since $\mu - \Pi_\lambda \subset P^+$, we can write $\mu = \psi(v_i) + v_i$ for some $v_i \in P^+$. Hence $\psi(v_\mu^x(\omega)) = \mu \in \psi(v_i) + S_0 \subset \psi(H_i)^+$, and so again $v_\mu^x(\omega) \in H_i^+$. □

Proof of Theorem 3.6 Let c_0, \dots, c_m be a minimal gallery from x to y , and let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} and H_1^+, \dots, H_m^+ be as in Proposition 3.10.

By Lemma 3.8, the map $\varphi = \rho_{\mathcal{A}, S^x(\omega)}|_{\mathcal{B}} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is an isomorphism. It maps y to $y' = \rho_{\mathcal{A}, S^x(\omega)}(y)$ and fixes $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B} \supset \bigcap_{i=1}^m H_i^+$, which contains a sector in the class ω . Hence φ maps $S^y(\omega)$ to $S^{y'}(\omega)$. Moreover, if $\mu \gg \lambda$, then by Corollary 3.12(ii), φ fixes $v_\mu^x(\omega)$.

Let $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ be the type-rotating isomorphism mapping $S^x(\omega)$ to S_0 . Then by Corollary 3.12(i) we have $y' \in \psi^{-1}(\Pi_\lambda)$, and so we can write $\mu = \psi(y') + v$ for some $v \in P^+$. Therefore $v_\mu^x(\omega) \in S^{y'}(\omega)$, and applying φ , we see that $v_\mu^x(\omega) \in S^y(\omega)$. So $v_\mu^x(\omega) = v_{\mu-h(x,y;\omega)}^y(\omega)$ by the definition of $h(x, y; \omega)$. □

Let \leq denote the partial order on P^+ given by $\mu \leq \lambda$ if and only if $\lambda - \mu \in P^+$. Fixing $x \in V_P$, there is a natural map $\theta : \Omega \rightarrow \prod_{\lambda \in P^+} V_\lambda(x)$, where one maps ω to $(v_\lambda^x(\omega))_{\lambda \in P^+}$. For each pair $\lambda, \mu \in P^+$ with $\mu \leq \lambda$, let $\varphi_{\mu,\lambda} : V_\lambda(x) \rightarrow V_\mu(x)$ be the map $y \mapsto v_\mu(x, y)$, where $v_\mu(x, y)$ is the unique vertex in $V_\mu(x) \cap \text{conv}\{x, y\}$ (see Appendix B). Then $(V_\lambda(x), \varphi_{\mu,\lambda})$ is an inverse system of topological spaces (where each finite set $V_\lambda(x)$ is given the discrete topology). The inverse limit $\varprojlim (V_\lambda(x), \varphi_{\mu,\lambda})$ is a compact Hausdorff topological space [3, I.9.6], and the map $\tilde{\theta}$ is a bijection of Ω onto this inverse limit, thus inducing a compact Hausdorff topology on Ω , which we show in Theorem 3.17 is independent of $x \in V_P$. See Appendix B for a sketch of the proof that θ is a bijection of Ω onto $\varprojlim (V_\lambda(x), \varphi_{\mu,\lambda})$.

With $x \in V_P$ fixed as above, for each $y \in V_P$ let $\Omega_x(y) = \{\omega \in \Omega \mid y \in S^x(\omega)\}$. The sets $\Omega_x(y)$, $y \in V_P$, form a basis of open and closed sets for the topology on Ω , and the functions $\omega \mapsto h(x, y; \omega)$ are locally constant on Ω , as we see in Lemma 3.13.

To each $x \in V_P$ there is a unique regular Borel probability measure ν_x on Ω such that $\nu_x(\Omega_x(y)) = N_\lambda^{-1}$ if $y \in V_\lambda(x)$. To see this, for each $\lambda \in P^+$ let $\mathcal{C}_\lambda(\Omega)$ be the space of all functions $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which are constant on each set $\Omega_x(y)$, $y \in V_\lambda(x)$. For each $\lambda \in P^+$ define $J_\lambda : \mathcal{C}_\lambda(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $J_\lambda(f) = \frac{1}{N_\lambda} \sum_{y \in V_\lambda(x)} c_y(f)$, where $c_y(f)$ is the constant value f takes on $\Omega_x(y)$. The space of all locally constant functions $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is $\mathcal{C}_\infty(\Omega) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in P^+} \mathcal{C}_\lambda(\Omega)$. Define $J : \mathcal{C}_\infty(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $J(f) = J_\lambda(f)$ if $f \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda(\Omega)$. The map J is linear, maps $1 \in \mathcal{C}_\infty(\Omega)$ to $1 \in \mathbb{C}$ and satisfies $|J(f)| \leq \|f\|_\infty$ for all $f \in \mathcal{C}_\infty(\Omega)$. Since $\mathcal{C}_\infty(\Omega)$ is dense in $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$, J extends uniquely to a linear map $\tilde{J} : \mathcal{C}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $|\tilde{J}(f)| \leq \|f\|_\infty$ for

all $f \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ (here $\mathcal{C}(\Omega)$ is the space of all continuous functions $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$). Thus by the Riesz Representation Theorem there exists a unique regular Borel probability measure ν_x such that

$$\tilde{J}(f) = \int_{\Omega} f(\omega) d\nu_x(\omega) \quad \text{for all } f \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega).$$

In particular, $N_{\lambda}^{-1} = \nu_x(\Omega_x(y))$ if $y \in V_{\lambda}(x)$.

In Theorem 3.17(ii) we show that for $x, y \in V_P$, the measures ν_x and ν_y are mutually absolutely continuous, and we compute the Radon-Nikodym derivative.

Lemma 3.13 *Let $y \in V_{\nu}(x)$ and suppose that $z \in V_{\lambda}(x) \cap V_{\mu}(y)$ with $\lambda \gg \nu$. Then*

- (i) $\Omega_x(z) \subset \Omega_y(z)$, and
- (ii) $h(x, y; \omega) = \lambda - \mu$ for all $\omega \in \Omega_x(z)$.

Proof (i) Let $\omega \in \Omega_x(z)$, and so $z = v_{\lambda}^x(\omega)$, and by Theorem 3.6 $z \in \mathcal{S}^y(\omega)$. Thus $\omega \in \Omega_y(z)$ and so $\Omega_x(z) \subset \Omega_y(z)$. Note that if $\mu \gg \nu^*$ too, then $\Omega_x(z) = \Omega_y(z)$.

Since $\Omega_x(z) \subset \Omega_y(z)$ and $z \in V_{\lambda}(x) \cap V_{\mu}(y)$ we have $v_{\lambda}^x(\omega) = z = v_{\mu}^y(\omega)$ for all $\omega \in \Omega_x(z)$, and so (ii) follows from Theorem 3.4(i). \square

Lemma 3.14 *Let $x, y \in V_P$. In the notation of Appendix B, if $z \in \text{conv}\{x, y\}$, then $\Omega_x(y) \subset \Omega_x(z)$.*

Proof Let $\omega \in \Omega_x(y)$. Then the sector $\mathcal{S}^x(\omega)$ contains x and y , and hence z . Thus $\omega \in \Omega_x(z)$. \square

Recall that we write P^{++} for the set of all strongly dominant coweights of R , that is, those $\lambda \in P$ such that $\langle \lambda, \alpha_i \rangle > 0$ for all $i \in I_0$.

Proposition 3.15 *Let $\mu \in P$ be fixed. For all $\lambda \in P^{++}$ such that $\lambda - \mu \in P^{++}$ we have*

$$\frac{N_{\lambda}}{N_{\lambda-\mu}} = \prod_{i=1}^n q_{t_{\lambda_i}}^{\langle \mu, \alpha_i \rangle} = \prod_{\alpha \in R^+} \tau_{\alpha}^{\langle \mu, \alpha \rangle}$$

Proof By (1.6) we have $N_{\lambda} N_{\lambda-\mu}^{-1} = q_{t_{\lambda}} q_{t_{\lambda-\mu}}^{-1}$, and so by (1.4)

$$\frac{N_{\lambda}}{N_{\lambda-\mu}} = \frac{q_{t_{\lambda}}}{q_{t_{\lambda-\mu}}} = \prod_{i=1}^n q_{t_{\lambda_i}}^{\langle \lambda, \alpha_i \rangle - \langle \lambda - \mu, \alpha_i \rangle} = \prod_{i=1}^n q_{t_{\lambda_i}}^{\langle \mu, \alpha_i \rangle},$$

proving the first equality. On the other hand, by Proposition A.1,

$$\frac{N_{\lambda}}{N_{\lambda-\mu}} = \frac{q_{t_{\lambda}}}{q_{t_{\lambda-\mu}}} = \prod_{\alpha \in R^+} \tau_{\alpha}^{\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle - \langle \lambda - \mu, \alpha \rangle} = \prod_{\alpha \in R^+} \tau_{\alpha}^{\langle \mu, \alpha \rangle}.$$

\square

Lemma 3.16 *Let $\lambda, \mu \in P^+$. Then $\Pi_{\lambda} + \Pi_{\mu} \subseteq \Pi_{\lambda+\mu}$.*

Proof Let $\lambda' \in \Pi_\lambda$ and $\mu' \in \Pi_\mu$. Then

$$w(\lambda' + \mu') = w\lambda' + w\mu' \leq \lambda + \mu \quad \text{for all } w \in W_0.$$

By choosing $w \in W_0$ such that $w(\lambda' + \mu') \in P^+$ we have $w(\lambda' + \mu') \in \Pi_{\lambda+\mu}$ by (3.1), and so $\lambda' + \mu' \in \Pi_{\lambda+\mu}$. \square

Theorem 3.17 *Consider the topologies and measures defined above on Ω . Then*

- (i) *The topology on Ω does not depend on the particular $x \in V_P$.*
- (ii) *For $x, y \in V_P$, the measures ν_x and ν_y are mutually absolutely continuous, and the Radon-Nikodym derivative is given by*

$$\frac{d\nu_y}{d\nu_x}(\omega) = \prod_{i=1}^n q_{I_{\lambda_i}}^{\langle h(x,y;\omega), \alpha_i \rangle} = \prod_{\alpha \in R^+} \tau_\alpha^{\langle h(x,y;\omega), \alpha \rangle}.$$

Proof (i) Let $x, y \in V_P$, with $y \in V_\nu(x)$, say, and choose $\lambda \gg \nu + \nu^*$. Notice that this implies that $\lambda \gg \nu$. Furthermore, for each $\nu' \in \Pi_\nu$, using Lemma 3.16 we have

$$(\lambda - \nu') - \Pi_{\nu^*} \subseteq \lambda - \Pi_\nu - \Pi_{\nu^*} \subseteq \lambda - \Pi_{\nu+\nu^*},$$

and so $\lambda - \nu' \gg \nu^*$.

Let $\omega_0 \in \Omega_x(\nu)$, a basic open set for the topology using x , where $\nu \in V_\eta(x)$, say. Since $\lambda \gg \nu$, by Theorem 3.6 we have $\nu_\lambda^x(\omega_0) \in \mathcal{S}^y(\omega_0)$. Let $z = \nu_\lambda^x(\omega_0) = \nu_{\lambda-h(x,y;\omega_0)}^y(\omega_0)$, and so $z \in V_\lambda(x) \cap V_{\lambda-h(x,y;\omega_0)}(y)$. Now $h(x, y; \omega_0) \in \Pi_\nu$ (see Theorem 3.4(ii)), and so by the above, $\lambda - h(x, y; \omega_0) \gg \nu^*$. Since $\lambda \gg \nu$ too, by Lemma 3.13 we have $\Omega_x(z) = \Omega_y(z)$. Choosing λ so that $\lambda - \eta \in P^+$ we have $\Omega_x(z) \subset \Omega_x(\nu)$ by Lemma 3.14. Thus, since $z = \nu_{\lambda-h(x,y;\omega_0)}^y(\omega_0)$, we have $\omega_0 \in \Omega_y(z) = \Omega_x(z) \subset \Omega_x(\nu)$, which shows that the x -open sets are y -open, and the first statement follows.

(ii) With x, y, z and ω_0 as above, since $\Omega_x(z) = \Omega_y(z)$, and $\nu_x(\Omega_x(z)) = N_\lambda^{-1}$, and $\nu_y(\Omega_y(z)) = N_{\lambda-h(x,y;\omega_0)}^{-1}$, we see that

$$\nu_y(\Omega_x(z)) = \nu_y(\Omega_y(z)) = N_{\lambda-h(x,y;\omega_0)}^{-1} = N_{\lambda-h(x,y;\omega_0)}^{-1} N_\lambda \nu_x(\Omega_x(z)),$$

and so the measures are mutually absolutely continuous, and the Radon-Nikodym derivative is given by

$$\frac{d\nu_y}{d\nu_x}(\omega) = \frac{N_\lambda}{N_{\lambda-h(x,y;\omega)}} \quad \text{for any } \lambda \in P^+ \text{ such that } \lambda \gg \nu + \nu^*.$$

The result follows from Proposition 3.15 by choosing λ perhaps larger still so that both λ and $\lambda - h(x, y; \omega)$ are strongly dominant. \square

Let $r \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ be the map

$$\mu \mapsto \prod_{i=1}^n q_{I_{\lambda_i}}^{\frac{1}{2}\langle \mu, \alpha_i \rangle} = \prod_{\alpha \in R^+} \tau_\alpha^{\frac{1}{2}\langle \mu, \alpha \rangle} \tag{3.5}$$

Following our usual convention we write r^μ in place of $r(\mu)$.

Proposition 3.15 immediately gives the following.

Corollary 3.18 *Let $\mu \in P$ be fixed. Then*

$$r^\mu = \left(\frac{N_\lambda}{N_{\lambda-\mu}} \right)^{1/2}$$

for any $\lambda \in P^{++}$ such that $\lambda - \mu \in P^{++}$.

For $\lambda \in P^+$, let us write $\mu \gg \lambda$ to mean that $\mu - \Pi_\lambda \subset P^{++}$ (in particular, notice that if $\mu \gg \lambda$, then $\mu \gg \lambda$ and $\mu \in P^{++}$). The reason for introducing this notation is that we will want to ensure that the formula in Corollary 3.18 is applicable in the following results.

Recall the definition of the numbers $a_{\lambda,\mu;v}$ from before (1.7).

Lemma 3.19 *Let $\lambda \in P^+$. For each $x \in V_P$, $\omega \in \Omega$, $\mu \in \Pi_\lambda$ and $v \gg \lambda$,*

$$\frac{1}{N_\lambda} |\{y \in V_\lambda(x) \mid h(x, y; \omega) = \mu\}| = r^{-2\mu} a_{\lambda,v-\mu;v}.$$

In particular, the value of the left hand side is independent of $x \in V_P$ and $\omega \in \Omega$.

Proof We will first show that whenever $v \gg \lambda$,

$$\{y \in V_\lambda(x) \mid h(x, y; \omega) = \mu\} = V_\lambda(x) \cap V_{(v-\mu)^*}(v_v^x(\omega)). \tag{3.6}$$

If $y \in V_\lambda(x) \cap V_{(v-\mu)^*}(v_v^x(\omega))$, then by Theorem 3.6, $v_v^x(\omega) \in \mathcal{S}^y(\omega) \cap V_{v-\mu}(y)$, and so $v_v^x(\omega) = v_{v-\mu}^y(\omega)$. Thus $h(x, y; \omega) = \mu$.

Conversely, if $y \in V_\lambda(x)$ and $h(x, y; \omega) = \mu$, then $v_v^x(\omega) = v_{v-\mu}^y(\omega)$ once $v \gg \lambda$ by Theorem 3.6. Thus $y \in V_\lambda(x) \cap V_{(v-\mu)^*}(v_v^x(\omega))$.

Now suppose that $v \gg \lambda$. By (1.7), (3.6) and Corollary 3.18 we have

$$\frac{1}{N_\lambda} |\{y \in V_\lambda(x) \mid h(x, y; \omega) = \mu\}| = \frac{N_{v-\mu}}{N_v} a_{\lambda,v-\mu;v} = r^{-2\mu} a_{\lambda,v-\mu;v}.$$

□

We now describe the algebra homomorphisms $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ in terms of (zonal) spherical functions.

Definition 3.20 Fix a vertex $x \in V_P$. A function $f : V_P \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is called spherical with respect to x if

- (i) $f(x) = 1$,
- (ii) f is x -radial (that is, $f(y) = f(y')$ whenever $y, y' \in V_\lambda(x)$), and
- (iii) for each $A \in \mathcal{A}$ there is a number c_A such that $Af = c_A f$.

The following is proved in [8, Proposition 3.4] in the \tilde{A}_2 case, and the proof there generalises immediately.

Proposition 3.21 *An x -radial function $f : V_P \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is spherical if and only if the map $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by $h(A) = (Af)(x)$ defines an algebra homomorphism. Moreover, each $h \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{A}, \mathbb{C})$ arises in this way.*

Let $x \in V_P$ be fixed and let $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ and $y \in V_P$. Define

$$F_u^x(y) = \int_{\Omega} (ur)^{h(x,y;\omega)} dv_x(\omega),$$

where $(ur)^\lambda = u^\lambda r^\lambda$ for all $\lambda \in P$. The integral exists by Theorem 3.4(ii) and the fact that N_λ and $|\Pi_\lambda|$ are finite for each $\lambda \in P^+$.

In the following theorem we provide a second formula h'_u , $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$, for the algebra homomorphisms $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. In Theorem 6.2 we will show that $h'_u = h_u$.

Theorem 3.22 *Let $x, y \in V_P$ with $y \in V_\lambda(x)$. Then for all $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$*

- (i) $F_u^x(x) = 1$,
- (ii) $F_u^x(y) = F_u^{x'}(y')$ whenever $x', y' \in V_P$ satisfy $y' \in V_\lambda(x')$, and
- (iii) $A_\lambda F_u^x = \varphi_\lambda(u) F_u^x$, where for any $v \gg \lambda$

$$\varphi_\lambda(u) = \sum_{\mu \in \Pi_\lambda} r^{-\mu} a_{\lambda, v-\mu; v} u^\mu,$$

which is independent of $x \in V_P$.

Thus the map $h'_u : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by $h'_u(A) = (AF_u^x)(x)$ defines an algebra homomorphism (by Proposition 3.21).

Proof Since v_x is a probability measure, (i) follows from Proposition 3.5.

We now prove (ii), which we note is stronger than the claim that F_u^x is x -radial. Let $v \in P^+$. Since Ω is the union of the disjoint sets $\Omega_x(z)$ over $z \in V_v(x)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_u^x(y) &= \sum_{z \in V_v(x)} \int_{\Omega_x(z)} (ur)^{h(x,y;\omega)} dv_x(\omega) \\ &= \sum_{\mu \in P^+} \sum_{z \in V_v(x) \cap V_\mu(y)} \int_{\Omega_x(z)} (ur)^{h(x,y;\omega)} dv_x(\omega). \end{aligned}$$

Now take $v \gg \lambda$, and so by Lemma 3.13 $h(x, y; \omega) = v - \mu$ for all $\omega \in \Omega_x(z)$ and $z \in V_v(x) \cap V_\mu(y)$. Since $v_x(\Omega_x(z)) = N_v^{-1}$ we have

$$F_u^x(y) = \sum_{\mu \in P^+} \frac{1}{N_v} |V_v(x) \cap V_\mu(y)| (ur)^{v-\mu},$$

and the result follows from (1.7).

We now prove (iii). Let $v \gg \lambda$. By the cocycle relations (Proposition 3.5), Theorem 3.4(ii) and Lemma 3.19 we have

$$\begin{aligned} (A_\lambda F_u^x)(y) &= \frac{1}{N_\lambda} \sum_{z \in V_\lambda(y)} \int_{\Omega} (ur)^{h(x,z;\omega)} dv_x(\omega) \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{1}{N_\lambda} \sum_{z \in V_\lambda(y)} (ur)^{h(y,z;\omega)} \right) (ur)^{h(x,y;\omega)} dv_x(\omega) \\ &= \left(\sum_{\mu \in \Pi_\lambda} r^{-\mu} a_{\lambda, v-\mu; v} u^\mu \right) \int_{\Omega} (ur)^{h(x,y;\omega)} dv_x(\omega). \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 3.23 *Let $y \in V_\lambda(x)$. Then for any $\omega \in \Omega$,*

$$h'_u(A_\lambda) = F_u^x(y) = \frac{1}{N_\lambda} \sum_{z \in V_\lambda(x)} (uz)^{h(x,z;\omega)} = \varphi_\lambda(u).$$

Proof By Theorem 3.22(ii) and the definition of A_λ we have $(A_\lambda F_u^x)(x) = F_u^x(y)$, and by Theorem 3.22(i) we have $\varphi_\lambda(u) F_u^x(x) = \varphi_\lambda(u)$. The result now follows from Theorem 3.22(iii) and the proof thereof. □

4 The Plancherel measure

Each $A \in \mathcal{A}$ maps $\ell^2(V_P)$ into itself, and for $\lambda \in P^+$ and $f \in \ell^2(V_P)$ we have $\|A_\lambda f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_2$ (see [7, Lemma 4.1] for a proof in a similar context). So we may regard \mathcal{A} as a subalgebra of the C^* -algebra $\mathcal{L}(\ell^2(V_P))$ of bounded linear operators on $\ell^2(V_P)$. The facts that $y \in V_\lambda(x)$ if and only if $x \in V_{\lambda^*}(y)$, and $N_{\lambda^*} = N_\lambda$, imply that $A_\lambda^* = A_{\lambda^*}$, and so the adjoint A^* of any $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is also in \mathcal{A} .

Let \mathcal{A}_2 denote the completion of \mathcal{A} with respect to $\|\cdot\|$, the ℓ^2 -operator norm. So \mathcal{A}_2 is a commutative C^* -algebra. We write $M_2 = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{A}_2, \mathbb{C})$ (this is the maximal ideal space of \mathcal{A}_2), and we denote the associated Gelfand transform $\mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(M_2)$ by $A \mapsto \hat{A}$, where $\hat{A}(h) = h(A)$. Here $\mathcal{C}(M_2)$ is the algebra of w^* -continuous functions on M_2 with the sup norm. This map is an isometric isomorphism of C^* -algebras [9, Theorem I.3.1].

The algebra homomorphisms $\tilde{h} : \mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are precisely the extensions to \mathcal{A}_2 of algebra homomorphisms $h : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which are continuous with respect to the ℓ^2 -operator norm. When there is no risk of ambiguity we will simply write h in place of \tilde{h} . If $h = h_u : \mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ we write $\hat{A}(u)$ in place of $\hat{A}(h)$ (so $\hat{A}_\lambda(u) = P_\lambda(u)$).

Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ be the usual inner product on $\ell^2(V_P)$ (this is not to be confused with the unrelated inner product on E). If $X \subset V_P$ we write 1_X for the characteristic function on X , and we write δ_x for $1_{\{x\}}$.

Lemma 4.1 *Let $A \in \mathcal{A}_2$ and $o \in V_P$. Then $A\delta_o = 0$ implies that $A = 0$.*

Proof Let $x \in V_P$. Observe that if $A \in \mathcal{A}$ then $A\delta_x$ is x -radial, for if $A = \sum_\lambda a_\lambda A_\lambda$ is a finite linear combination, then $A\delta_x = \sum_\lambda a_\lambda N_\lambda^{-1} 1_{V_{\lambda^*}(x)}$, which is x -radial. It follows that $A\delta_x$ is x -radial for all $A \in \mathcal{A}_2$. Now, given $A \in \mathcal{A}_2$ and $\mu \in P^+$, $\langle A\delta_x, 1_{V_{\mu^*}(x)} \rangle$ does not depend on $x \in V_P$, for if $A = \sum_\lambda a_\lambda A_\lambda \in \mathcal{A}$, then $\langle A\delta_x, 1_{V_{\mu^*}(x)} \rangle = a_\mu$. Thus if $A \in \mathcal{A}_2$ and $A\delta_o = 0$, then $\langle A\delta_o, 1_{V_{\mu^*}(o)} \rangle = 0$ for all $\mu \in P^+$, and so $\langle A\delta_x, 1_{V_{\mu^*}(x)} \rangle = 0$ for all $\mu \in P^+$ and for all $x \in V_P$. Since $A\delta_x$ is x -radial for all $x \in V_P$, it follows that $A\delta_x = 0$ for all x , and so $Af = 0$ for all finitely supported functions $f \in \ell^2(V_P)$. Thus by density the same is true for all $f \in \ell^2(V_P)$, completing the proof. □

Since $A_\lambda \delta_o = N_\lambda^{-1} 1_{V_{\lambda^*}(o)}$ for each $o \in V_P$, we have $\langle A_\lambda \delta_o, A_\mu \delta_o \rangle = \delta_{\lambda,\mu} N_\lambda^{-1}$. Thus by Lemma 4.1 we can define an inner product on \mathcal{A}_2 (independent of $o \in V_P$) by $\langle A, B \rangle = \langle A\delta_o, B\delta_o \rangle$.

For any fixed $o \in V_P$, the map $A \mapsto \langle A, A_0 \rangle = (A\delta_o)(o)$ maps the identity A_0 of \mathcal{A}_2 to 1 and satisfies $|\langle A, A_0 \rangle| \leq \|A\delta_o\|_2 \leq \|A\| = \|\hat{A}\|_\infty$. Thus by the Riesz Representation Theorem there exists a unique regular Borel probability measure π on M_2 so that

$$(A\delta_o)(o) = \int_{M_2} \hat{A}(h) d\pi(h) \quad \text{for all } A \in \mathcal{A}_2.$$

Hence, for all $A, B \in \mathcal{A}_2$,

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \langle A\delta_o, B\delta_o \rangle = (B^*A\delta_o)(o) = \int_{M_2} \hat{A}(h) \overline{\hat{B}(h)} d\pi(h). \quad (4.1)$$

We refer to π and M_2 as the *Plancherel measure* and *spectrum* of \mathcal{A}_2 , respectively.

Proposition 4.2 $M_2 = \text{supp}(\pi)$.

Proof If $h_0 \in M_2 \setminus \text{supp}(\pi)$, then by Urysohn’s Lemma there is a $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(M_2)$ so that $\varphi = 0$ on $\text{supp}(\pi)$ and $\varphi(h_0) = 1$. Since $A \mapsto \hat{A}$ is an isomorphism, there is an $A \in \mathcal{A}_2$ so that $\hat{A} = \varphi$. Then by (4.1)

$$\|A\delta_o\|_2^2 = \langle A, A \rangle = \int_{\text{supp}(\pi)} |\hat{A}(h)|^2 d\pi(h) = 0,$$

and so $A = 0$ by Lemma 4.1, contradicting $\hat{A} = \varphi \neq 0$. □

5 Calculating the Plancherel measure and the ℓ^2 -spectrum

In this section we will calculate the Plancherel measure of \mathcal{A}_2 . It turns out that there are two cases to consider. We will then use these results to compute the ℓ^2 -spectrum of \mathcal{A} . The Plancherel measure will also be used in the proof of Theorem 6.2, where we show that $h_u = h'_u$ for all $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$.

Lemma 5.1 $\tau_\alpha < 1$ for some $\alpha \in R$ if and only if $R = BC_n$ and $q_n < q_0$.

Proof If R is reduced we have $\tau_\alpha = q_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in R$. Thus $\tau_\alpha < 1$ for some $\alpha \in R$ implies that $R = BC_n$ for some $n \geq 1$. Thus R may be described as follows (see [2, VI, §4, No.14]). Let $E = \mathbb{R}^n$ with standard basis $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^n$, and let R consist of the vectors $\pm e_i, \pm 2e_i$ and $\pm e_j \pm e_k$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j < k \leq n$. Recall from [15, Appendix] that in an affine building of type BC_n we have $q_1 = \dots = q_{n-1}$. Thus by the definition of the numbers τ_α we have $\tau_{\pm e_i} = q_n q_0^{-1}, \tau_{\pm 2e_i} = q_0$ and $\tau_{\pm e_j \pm e_k} = q_1$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq j < k \leq n$. The result follows. □

Following [12, Chapter V] we call the situation where $\tau_\alpha \geq 1$ for all $\alpha \in R$ the *standard case*, and we call the situation where $\tau_\alpha < 1$ for some $\alpha \in R$ the *exceptional case*.

5.1 The standard case

Let $\mathbb{U} = \{u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times) : |u^\lambda| = 1 \text{ for all } \lambda \in P\}$. Writing $u_i = u^{\lambda_i}$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$, we have $\mathbb{U} \cong \mathbb{T}^n$ where $\mathbb{T} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$.

In the next theorem we introduce (following [12]) a measure π_0 which we will shortly see is closely related to the Plancherel measure π (in the standard case). We will write $\hat{A}(u)$ for $h_u(A)$ when $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $u \in \mathbb{U}$. As we shall see in Corollary 5.4, each such h_u is continuous for the ℓ^2 -operator norm, and so (5.1) will also be valid for $A, B \in \mathcal{A}_2$.

Theorem 5.2 (cf. [12, Theorem 5.1.5]) *Let du denote the normalised Haar measure on \mathbb{U} , and let π_0 be the measure on \mathbb{U} given by $d\pi_0(u) = \frac{W_0(q^{-1})}{|W_0|} |c(u)|^{-2} du$. Then*

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{U}} \hat{A}(u) \overline{\hat{B}(u)} d\pi_0(u) \text{ for all } A, B \in \mathcal{A}. \tag{5.1}$$

Proof We may assume that $A = A_\mu$ and $B = A_\nu$, where $\mu, \nu \in P^+$. Then the integrand in (5.1) is $\widehat{A_\mu A_{\nu^*}}(u)$. Now $A_\mu A_{\nu^*} = \sum_{\lambda \in P^+} a_{\mu, \nu^*; \lambda} A_\lambda$, and since $a_{\mu, \nu^*; \lambda} = \delta_{\mu, \nu} / N_\mu$, it suffices to show that $\int_{\mathbb{U}} \widehat{A_\lambda}(u) d\pi_0(u) = \delta_{\lambda, 0}$ for each $\lambda \in P^+$. Notice that if $u \in \mathbb{U}$, then $\bar{u} = u^{-1}$, and so

$$|c(u)|^2 = c(u)c(u^{-1}) = \prod_{\alpha \in R} \frac{1 - \tau_\alpha^{-1} \tau_{\alpha/2}^{-1/2} u^{-\alpha^\vee}}{1 - \tau_{\alpha/2}^{-1/2} u^{-\alpha^\vee}}.$$

Thus $|c(wu)|^2 = |c(u)|^2$ for all $w \in W_0$. Furthermore, if $f(u) = \sum_{\lambda} a_\lambda u^\lambda$ is such that $\sum_{\lambda} |a_\lambda| < \infty$, then $\int_{\mathbb{U}} f(u) du = a_0$. It follows that $\int_{\mathbb{U}} f(wu) du = \int_{\mathbb{U}} f(u) du$ for all $w \in W_0$.

Using these facts we see that

$$\int_{\mathbb{U}} \widehat{A_\lambda}(u) d\pi_0(u) = q_{t_\lambda}^{-1/2} \int_{\mathbb{U}} \frac{u^\lambda}{c(u^{-1})} du. \tag{5.2}$$

Let $R_\tau^+ = \{\alpha \in R^+ \mid \tau_\alpha \neq 1\}$. Then it is clear that we can write

$$\frac{1}{c(u^{-1})} = \prod_{\alpha \in R_\tau^+} \frac{1 - \tau_{\alpha/2}^{-1/2} u^{\alpha^\vee}}{1 - \tau_\alpha^{-1} \tau_{\alpha/2}^{-1/2} u^{\alpha^\vee}} = \sum_{\gamma \in Q^+} a_\gamma u^\gamma$$

where $a_0 = 1$ and the series is uniformly convergent. Since $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^n$ forms an acute basis of E [2, VI, §1, No.10] we have $\langle \lambda, \lambda_i \rangle \geq 0$ for all $\lambda \in P^+$ and for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. Thus each $\lambda \in P^+$ is a linear combination of $\{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^n$ with nonnegative coefficients. It follows that if $\lambda \in P^+$, $\gamma \in Q^+$ and $\lambda + \gamma = 0$, then $\lambda = \gamma = 0$. Hence by (5.2) we have $\int_{\mathbb{U}} \widehat{A_\lambda}(u) d\pi_0(u) = \delta_{\lambda, 0}$, completing the proof. \square

Fix $o \in V_P$ and let $\ell_o^2(V_P)$ denote the space of all $f \in \ell^2(V_P)$ which are constant on each set $V_\lambda(o)$. For $A \in \mathcal{A}_2$ define $\|A\|_o$ by

$$\|A\|_o = \sup\{\|Af\|_2 : f \in \ell_o^2(V_P) \text{ and } \|f\|_2 \leq 1\},$$

which defines a norm on \mathcal{A}_2 (see Lemma 4.1), and clearly $\|A\|_o \leq \|A\|$ for all $A \in \mathcal{A}_2$.

Remark 5.3 In fact $\|A\|_o = \|A\|$ for all $A \in \mathcal{A}_2$ (in both the standard and exceptional cases). To see this, recall that an injective homomorphism between two C^* -algebras is an isometry [9, Theorem I.5.5]. Let $\Phi : \mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\ell_o^2(V_P))$ be the linear map given by $A \mapsto A|_{\ell_o^2(V_P)}$. Since $\|A\|_o = \|A|_{\ell_o^2(V_P)}\|$, it suffices to show that Φ is an injection. This is clear from Lemma 4.1, for $\Phi(A) = 0$ implies that $A\delta_o = 0$, and so $A = 0$.

Corollary 5.4 *Each $h_u, u \in \mathbb{U}$, is continuous for the ℓ^2 -operator norm.*

Proof We show that $|h_u(A)| \leq \|A\|_o$ for all $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $u \in \mathbb{U}$. Suppose that this condition fails for some $u_0 \in \mathbb{U}$ and $A \in \mathcal{A}$. Then there exists $\delta > 0$ so that $|h_{u_0}(A)| > (1 + \delta)\|A\|_o$. Since $h_u(A)$ is a Laurent polynomial in u_1, \dots, u_n there exists a neighbourhood \mathcal{N} of u_0 in \mathbb{U} such that $|h_u(A)| > (1 + \delta)\|A\|_o$ for all $u \in \mathcal{N}$. Let \mathcal{N}' denote the set of $u \in \mathbb{U}$ such that $|h_u(A)| > (1 + \delta)\|A\|_o$, so $W_0\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N}'$. Let \mathbb{U}/W_0 denote the set of W_0 orbits in \mathbb{U} . It is compact Hausdorff with respect to the quotient topology, and

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{U}/W_0) \cong \{\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{U}) \mid \varphi(wu) = \varphi(u) \text{ for all } w \in W_0 \text{ and } u \in \mathbb{U}\}.$$

Now there exists $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{U}/W_0)$ not identically 0 which is 0 outside \mathcal{N}' . By the Stone-Weierstrass Theorem, for any given $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $B \in \mathcal{A}$ so that $\|\hat{B} - \varphi\|_\infty < \epsilon$, and choosing ϵ suitably small we can ensure that

$$\int_{\mathcal{N}'} |\hat{B}(u)|^2 d\pi_0(u) \geq \frac{1}{1 + \delta} \int_{\mathbb{U}} |\hat{B}(u)|^2 d\pi_0(u) > 0.$$

Thus by (5.1)

$$\begin{aligned} \|AB\delta_o\|_2^2 &= \langle AB, AB \rangle \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{U}} |\hat{A}(u)|^2 |\hat{B}(u)|^2 d\pi_0(u) \\ &\geq (1 + \delta)^2 \|A\|_o^2 \int_{\mathcal{N}'} |\hat{B}(u)|^2 d\pi_0(u) \\ &\geq (1 + \delta) \|A\|_o^2 \|B\delta_o\|_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

and so $\|Af\|_2 \geq \sqrt{1 + \delta} \|A\|_o \|f\|_2$ for $f = B\delta_o$, contrary to the definition of $\|A\|_o$. □

Corollary 5.5 *In the standard case, $M_2 = \{\tilde{h}_u \mid u \in \mathbb{U}\}$. Moreover, the map $\varpi : u \mapsto \tilde{h}_u$ induces a homeomorphism $\mathbb{U}/W_0 \rightarrow M_2$ (where \mathbb{U} is given the Euclidean topology, \mathbb{U}/W_0 is given the quotient topology, and M_2 is given the w^* -topology), and the Plancherel measure π is the image of the measure π_0 of Theorem 5.2 under ϖ .*

Proof The w^* -topology on M_2 , defined using the functionals $h \mapsto h(A), A \in \mathcal{A}_2$, is compact, and so agrees with the topology defined using only the functionals $h \mapsto h(A), A \in \mathcal{A}$, since the latter is Hausdorff. Since each $h_u(A)$ ($A \in \mathcal{A}$ fixed) is a Laurent polynomial in u_1, \dots, u_n , the map $\varpi : u \mapsto \tilde{h}_u$, defined from \mathbb{U} to M_2 in light of Corollary 5.4, is continuous. Thus $\varpi(\mathbb{U})$ is closed in M_2 , and ϖ

induces a homeomorphism $\mathbb{U}/W_0 \rightarrow \varpi(\mathbb{U})$ since \mathbb{U}/W_0 is compact. The image π of π_0 under ϖ satisfies the defining properties of the Plancherel measure. Since $M_2 = \text{supp}(\pi)$ by Proposition 4.2,

$$\pi(M_2 \setminus \varpi(\mathbb{U})) = \pi_0(\varpi^{-1}(M_2 \setminus \varpi(\mathbb{U}))) = 0,$$

and so $M_2 = \varpi(\mathbb{U})$. Thus ϖ is surjective, and it is injective by Proposition 2.1. \square

5.2 The exceptional case

Let $R = BC_n$ for some $n \geq 1$ and suppose that $q_n < q_0$. Recall the description of R from the proof of Lemma 5.1. Let $\alpha_i = e_i - e_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$ and let $\alpha_n = e_n$. The set $B = \{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^n$ is a base of R , and the set of positive roots with respect to B is

$$R^+ = \{e_i, 2e_i, e_j - e_k, e_j + e_k \mid 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j < k \leq n\}.$$

Recall (from the proof of Lemma 5.1) that $q_1 = \dots = q_{n-1}$ in this case. Let $a = \sqrt{q_n q_0}$ and $b = \sqrt{q_n/q_0}$ (so $b < 1$).

Let $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$. Since $e_i \in P$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$, we may define numbers $t_i = t_i(u)$ by $t_i = u^{e_i}$. We will now give a formula for $c(u)$ in this case in terms of the numbers $\{t_i\}_{i=1}^n$ (see Remark 2.2 for a related discussion).

If $\alpha = 2e_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, then $\alpha \in R_1 \setminus R_3$, and so $\tau_\alpha = q_0$. Now $\alpha/2 = e_i \in R_2 \setminus R_3$, and so $\tau_{\alpha/2} = q_{\alpha/2} q_0^{-1}$. Since $|\alpha/2| = |\alpha_n|$ we have $q_{\alpha/2} = q_{\alpha_n} = q_n$, and thus $\tau_{\alpha/2} = q_n q_0^{-1}$. Now if $\alpha = e_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, then $\alpha \in R_2 \setminus R_3$, and so by the above $\tau_\alpha = q_n q_0^{-1}$, and since $\alpha/2 \notin R$ we have $\tau_{\alpha/2} = 1$. Since $(2e_i)^\vee = e_i$ and $e_i^\vee = 2e_i$, the factors in $c(u)$ (see (2.1)) corresponding to the roots $\alpha = 2e_i$ and $\alpha = e_i$ are

$$\frac{1 - q_n^{-1/2} q_0^{-1/2} t_i^{-1}}{1 - q_n^{-1/2} q_0^{1/2} t_i^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1 - q_n^{-1} q_0 t_i^{-2}}{1 - t_i^{-2}} = \frac{(1 - a^{-1} t_i^{-1})(1 + b^{-1} t_i^{-1})}{1 - t_i^{-2}}.$$

If $\alpha = e_j \pm e_k$, $1 \leq j < k \leq n$, then $\alpha \in R_3$, and so $\tau_\alpha = q_\alpha$. Since $|\alpha| = |e_1 - e_2| = |\alpha_1|$ we have $q_\alpha = q_{\alpha_1} = q_1 (= q_2 = \dots = q_{n-1})$, and so the product of the two factors of $c(u)$ corresponding to the roots $\alpha = e_j - e_k$ and $\alpha = e_j + e_k$ ($1 \leq j < k \leq n$) is

$$\frac{(1 - q_1^{-1} t_j^{-1} t_k)}{(1 - t_j^{-1} t_k)} \cdot \frac{(1 - q_1^{-1} t_j^{-1} t_k^{-1})}{(1 - t_j^{-1} t_k^{-1})}.$$

Combining all these factors we see that $c(u)$ equals

$$\left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{(1 - a^{-1} t_i^{-1})(1 + b^{-1} t_i^{-1})}{1 - t_i^{-2}} \right\} \left\{ \prod_{1 \leq j < k \leq n} \frac{(1 - q_1^{-1} t_j^{-1} t_k)(1 - q_1^{-1} t_j^{-1} t_k^{-1})}{(1 - t_j^{-1} t_k)(1 - t_j^{-1} t_k^{-1})} \right\}.$$

Notice that when $R = BC_n$, $Q = P$, and so we will be able to apply the results of [12] (see the paragraph after the proof of Proposition 2.1). Thus when $q_1 > 1$ the Plancherel measure here depends on how many of the numbers $q_1^k b$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, are less than 1 (see [12, page 70]). Since we have an underlying building we have the following simplification.

Lemma 5.6 *If $q_1 > 1$, then $q_1 b \geq 1$.*

Proof By a well known theorem of D. Higman (see [17, page 30] for example), in a finite thick generalised 4-gon with parameters (k, l) , we have $k \leq l^2$ and $l \leq k^2$. Thus by [17, Theorem 3.5 and Proposition 3.2] we have $q_1^2 \geq q_0$ (even if $q_0 = 1$), and so $q_1 b \geq \sqrt{q_0} \geq 1$. \square

Let $\mathbb{T} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$. Let $dt = dt_1 \cdots dt_n$, where dt_i is normalised Haar measure on \mathbb{T} . Define $\phi_0(u) = c(u)c(u^{-1})$ and

$$\phi_1(u) = \lim_{t_1 \rightarrow -b} \frac{\phi_0(u)}{1 + b^{-1}t_1} \quad \text{and} \quad dt' = d\delta_{-b}(t_1)dt_2 \cdots dt_n.$$

Note that this limit exists since there is a factor $1 + b^{-1}t_1$ in $c(u^{-1})$. We use the isomorphism $\mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^n, u \mapsto (t_1, \dots, t_n)$ to identify \mathbb{U} with \mathbb{T}^n . Define $\mathbb{U}' = \{-b\} \times \mathbb{T}^{n-1}$, and write $U = \mathbb{U} \cup \mathbb{U}'$.

Theorem 5.7 *Let π_0 be the measure on $U = \mathbb{U} \cup \mathbb{U}'$ given by $d\pi_0(u) = \frac{W_0(q^{-1})}{|W_0|} \frac{dt}{\phi_0(u)}$ on \mathbb{U} and $d\pi_0(u) = \frac{W'_0(q^{-1})}{|W'_0|} \frac{dt'}{\phi_1(u)}$ on \mathbb{U}' , where W'_0 is the Coxeter group C_{n-1} (with $C_1 = A_1$ and $C_0 = \{1\}$). Then (in the exceptional case)*

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \int_U \hat{A}(u) \overline{\hat{B}(u)} d\pi_0(u) \quad \text{for all } A, B \in \mathcal{A}. \tag{5.3}$$

Proof When $q_1 > 1$ this follows from the ‘group free’ calculations made in [12, Theorem 5.2.10], taking into account Lemma 5.6. If $q_1 = 1$ the formula for $c(u)$ simplifies considerably, and a calculation similar to that in [12, Theorem 5.2.10] proves the result in this case too. \square

As in the standard case we have the following corollary (see Corollary 5.5).

Corollary 5.8 *In the exceptional case, $M_2 = \{\tilde{h}_u \mid u \in U\}$. Moreover, the map $\varpi : u \mapsto \tilde{h}_u$ induces a homeomorphism $(\mathbb{U}/W_0) \cup (\mathbb{U}'/W'_0) \rightarrow M_2$ and the Plancherel measure π is the image of the measure π_0 of Theorem 5.7 under ϖ .*

6 Equality of h_u and h'_u

In this section we show that $h_u = h'_u$ for all $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$, where h'_u is as in Theorem 3.22 (see also Corollary 3.23). To conveniently state our results we will write $U = \mathbb{U}$ in the standard case. Thus $U = \mathbb{U}$ in the standard case and $U = \mathbb{U} \cup \mathbb{U}'$ in the exceptional case.

Lemma 6.1 *Let $\lambda, \mu, \nu \in P^+$. Then*

- (i) $\int_U P_\lambda(u) \overline{P_\mu(u)} d\pi_0(u) = \delta_{\lambda, \mu} N_\lambda^{-1}$, and
- (ii) $a_{\lambda, \mu; \nu} = N_\nu \int_U P_\lambda(u) P_\mu(u) P_\nu(u) d\pi_0(u)$.

Proof (i) Since each $h_u, u \in U$, is continuous with respect to the ℓ^2 -operator norm (see Corollary 5.5 and Corollary 5.8) we have $P_\lambda(u) = \widehat{A}_\lambda(u)$ for all $\lambda \in P^+$ and all $u \in U$. Thus by (5.1) in the standard case, and (5.3) in the exceptional case,

$$\int_U P_\lambda(u) \overline{P_\mu(u)} d\pi_0(u) = \langle A_\lambda, A_\mu \rangle = N_\lambda^{-1} \delta_{\lambda, \mu}.$$

(ii) Using the previous part we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_U P_\lambda(u) P_\mu(u) \overline{P_\nu(u)} d\pi_0(u) &= \sum_{\eta \in P^+} \left(a_{\lambda, \mu; \eta} \int_U P_\eta(u) \overline{P_\nu(u)} d\pi_0(u) \right) \\ &= N_\nu^{-1} a_{\lambda, \mu; \nu}, \end{aligned}$$

completing the proof. □

Theorem 6.2 $h'_u = h_u$ for all $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$.

Proof From (B.1) we have

$$h_u(A_\lambda) = P_\lambda(u) = \sum_{\mu \in \Pi_\lambda} a_{\lambda, \mu} u^\mu \tag{6.1}$$

for some numbers $a_{\lambda, \mu}$. On the other hand, by Theorem 3.22 and Corollary 3.23 we have

$$h'_u(A_\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \in \Pi_\lambda} r^{-\mu} a_{\lambda, \nu - \mu; \nu} u^\mu \quad \text{for any } \nu \gg \lambda. \tag{6.2}$$

We will show that for all $\mu \in \Pi_\lambda, a_{\lambda, \mu} = r^{-\mu} a_{\lambda, \nu - \mu; \nu}$ provided that $\nu \gg \lambda$. Comparing formulae (6.1) and (6.2) this evidently proves that $h_u = h'_u$ for all $u \in \text{Hom}(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)$.

Let us first consider the standard case, so $U = \mathbb{U}$. Let $\mu \in \Pi_\lambda$ and $\nu \gg \lambda$. By Corollary 3.18 we have $r^{-\mu} = \sqrt{N_{\nu - \mu} / N_\nu}$, and so by (1.6) we compute $r^{-\mu} N_\nu = W_0(q^{-1}) q_{t_\nu}^{1/2} q_{t_{\nu - \mu}}^{1/2}$. Thus by Lemma 6.1(ii),

$$\begin{aligned} r^{-\mu} a_{\lambda, \nu - \mu; \nu} &= r^{-\mu} N_\nu \int_{\mathbb{U}} P_\lambda(u) P_{\nu - \mu}(u) \overline{P_\nu(u)} d\pi_0(u) \\ &= W_0(q^{-1}) q_{t_\nu}^{1/2} \int_{\mathbb{U}} P_\lambda(u) \overline{P_\nu(u)} \frac{u^{\nu - \mu}}{c(u^{-1})} du. \end{aligned} \tag{6.3}$$

Since $|c(wu^{-1})|^2 = |c(u^{-1})|^2$ for all $u \in \mathbb{U}$ we see that $c(wu^{-1})/c(u^{-1}) \in L^1(\mathbb{U})$ for all $w \in W_0$, and so by (6.3) we have

$$r^{-\mu} a_{\lambda, \nu - \mu; \nu} = \sum_{w \in W_0} \int_{\mathbb{U}} u^{\nu - w\nu} \left(P_\lambda(u) u^{-\mu} \frac{c(wu^{-1})}{c(u^{-1})} \right) du. \tag{6.4}$$

We claim that the integral in (6.4) is 0 for all $w \neq 1$. To see this, notice that by Lemma 3.19, $r^{-\mu} a_{\lambda, \nu - \mu; \nu}, \mu \in \Pi_\lambda$, is independent of $\nu \gg \lambda$, and so we may

choose $\nu = N(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n)$ for suitably large $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose $w \neq 1$. Since $w(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n) \neq \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n$ we see that

$$|\langle \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n - w(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n), \alpha_{i_0} \rangle| \geq 1$$

for at least one $i_0 \in I_0$, and so $|\langle \nu - w\nu, \alpha_{i_0} \rangle| \geq N$. Thus by the Riemann-Lebesgue Lemma $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{U}} u^{\nu - w\nu} f(u) du = 0$ for all $f \in L^1(\mathbb{U})$. Thus using (6.1) we have

$$r^{-\mu} a_{\lambda, \nu - \mu; \nu} = \int_{\mathbb{U}} P_\lambda(u) u^{-\mu} du = a_{\lambda, \mu}.$$

Let us now prove the result in the exceptional case, where $U = \mathbb{U} \cup \mathbb{U}'$. Following the above we have

$$r^{-\mu} a_{\lambda, \nu - \mu; \nu} = a_{\lambda, \mu} + r^{-\mu} N_\nu \int_{\mathbb{U}'} P_\lambda(u) P_{\nu - \mu}(u) \overline{P_\nu(u)} d\pi_0(u) \tag{6.5}$$

whenever $\nu \gg \lambda$. We will show that the integral in (6.5) is zero.

The group W_0 acts on $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^n$ as the group of all signed permutations. Since $t_i = u^{e_i}$, for each $w \in W_0$ we have $w(t_1, \dots, t_n) = (t_{\sigma_w(1)}^{\epsilon_w(1)}, \dots, t_{\sigma_w(n)}^{\epsilon_w(n)})$ where σ_w is a permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\epsilon_w : \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, -1\}$. By directly examining the formula for $c(u)$ we see that if $\epsilon_w(\sigma_w(1)) = -1$ then $c(wu)|_{t_1 = -b} = 0$. Write $W_0^+ = \{w \in W_0 \mid \epsilon_w(\sigma_w(1)) = 1\}$. Note that for all $\lambda \in P^+$, $\lambda^* = \lambda$. Thus $\overline{P_\lambda(u)} = P_\lambda(u)$ for all $u \in U$. Following the calculation in the standard case, and using the above observations, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} r^{-\mu} a_{\lambda, \nu - \mu; \nu} - a_{\lambda, \mu} &= r^{-\mu} N_\nu \int_{\mathbb{U}'} P_\lambda(u) P_{\nu - \mu}(u) P_\nu(u) d\pi_0(u) \\ &= \frac{1}{|W_0^+|} \sum_{w, w' \in W_0^+} \int_{\mathbb{U}'} u^{w\nu + w'\nu} \left(P_\lambda(u) u^{-w\mu} \frac{c(wu)c(w'u)}{\phi_1(u)} \right) dt'. \end{aligned}$$

Since $w_0 = -1$ it is clear that if $w \in W_0^+$ then $w_0 w \notin W_0^+$. Take any pair $w, w' \in W_0^+$. As before, let $\nu = N(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n)$ for sufficiently large N . Since $w' \neq w_0 w$ we have $w\nu + w'\nu \neq 0$. The same argument as in the standard case now shows that $|\langle w\nu + w'\nu, e_{i_0} \rangle| \geq N$ for at least one $i_0 \in I_0$. Furthermore, since $w, w' \in W_0^+$ we have $\langle w\nu + w'\nu, e_1 \rangle \geq 0$. The result now follows by taking $N \rightarrow \infty$, noting that $b < 1$, and using the Riemann-Lebesgue Lemma. \square

Thus for all $\lambda \in P^+$ we have

$$h_u(A_\lambda) = P_\lambda(u) = \int_{\Omega} (ur)^{h(x, y; \omega)} d\nu_x(\omega), \quad y \in V_\lambda(x). \tag{6.6}$$

As an application of (6.6) we compute the norms $\|A_\lambda\|$, $\lambda \in P^+$.

Theorem 6.3 *Let $\lambda \in P^+$. Then $\|A_\lambda\| = P_\lambda(1)$.*

Proof Since $A \mapsto \hat{A}$ is an isometry, by Corollaries 5.5 and 5.8 we have

$$\|A_\lambda\| = \|\hat{A}_\lambda\|_\infty = \sup\{|h(A_\lambda)| : h \in M_2\} = \sup\{|h_u(A_\lambda)| : u \in U\},$$

where, as usual, $U = \mathbb{U}$ in the standard case and $U = \mathbb{U} \cup \mathbb{U}'$ in the exceptional case. In the standard case this implies that $\|A_\lambda\| = P_\lambda(1)$, for by (6.6) we have $P_\lambda(1) > 0$ and $|P_\lambda(u)| \leq P_\lambda(1)$ for all $u \in \mathbb{U}$ and $\lambda \in P^+$. In the exceptional case we only have $\|A_\lambda\| \geq P_\lambda(1)$, and so it remains to show that $\|A_\lambda\| \leq P_\lambda(1)$ in this case.

To see this, fix $o \in V_P$ and $\lambda \in P^+$. By Theorem 3.22(iii), Corollary 3.23 and (6.6) we have $(A_\lambda F_1^o)(x) = P_\lambda(1)F_1^o(x)$ for all $x \in V_P$. Similarly, since $\lambda^* = \lambda$ here,

$$(A_\lambda^* F_1^o)(x) = (A_{\lambda^*} F_1^o)(x) = (A_\lambda F_1^o)(x) = P_\lambda(1)F_1^o(x)$$

for all $x \in V_P$. Since $F_1^o > 0$ by (6.6), the Schur test (see [16, p.103] for example) implies that $\|A_\lambda\| \leq P_\lambda(1)$ (see also [8, Lemma 4.1]). □

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Appendix A Calculation of q_{t_λ}

The formula in Proposition A.1 below is used in Proposition 3.15 to give an explicit formula for the Radon-Nikodym derivative in Theorem 3.17. It is also used after Proposition 2.1 to compare our formula (2.1) with the formula in [12, Theorem 4.1.2] (in the case $P = Q$).

Proposition A.1 *Let $\lambda \in P^+$. Then*

$$q_{t_\lambda} = \prod_{\alpha \in R^+} \tau_\alpha^{(\lambda, \alpha)}.$$

Before proving the above proposition, we need some preliminary results.

Lemma A.2 *Let H be a wall of \mathcal{X} . Suppose that π_1 is a cotype i (that is, cotype $\{i\}$) panel of H and that π_2 is a cotype j panel of H . Then $q_i = q_j$.*

Proof If σ is any simplex of \mathcal{X} and c any chamber of \mathcal{X} , then there is a unique chamber, denoted $\text{proj}_\sigma(c)$, nearest c having σ as a face [17, Corollary 3.9]. We show that the map $\varphi : \text{st}(\pi_1) \rightarrow \text{st}(\pi_2)$ given by $\varphi(c) = \text{proj}_{\pi_2}(c)$ is a bijection (here $\text{st}(\pi_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, denotes the set of chambers of \mathcal{X} having π_i as a face). Observe first that if $c \in \text{st}(\pi_1)$ then $\text{proj}_{\pi_1}(\text{proj}_{\pi_2}(c)) = c$. To see this, let \mathcal{A} be any apartment containing c and H (see [17, Theorem 3.6]), and let H^+ denote the half apartment of \mathcal{A} containing c . Let d be the unique chamber in $\text{st}(\pi_2) \cap H^+$. It follows from [17, Theorem 3.8] that $\text{proj}_{\pi_2}(c) = d$, and so by symmetry $\text{proj}_{\pi_1}(d) = c$. Similarly we have $\text{proj}_{\pi_2}(\text{proj}_{\pi_1}(d)) = d$ for all $d \in \text{st}(\pi_2)$. So the map φ is bijective. □

Lemma A.2 allows us to make the following (temporary) definitions. Given a wall H of \mathcal{X} , write $q_H = q_i$, where i is the cotype of any panel of H . Now choose any apartment \mathcal{A} of \mathcal{X} , and let $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ be a type rotating isomorphism. For each $\alpha \in R$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, write $q_{\alpha;k} = q_H$, where $H = \psi^{-1}(H_{\alpha;k})$. We must show that this definition is independent of the particular \mathcal{A} and ψ chosen. To see this, let \mathcal{A}' be any (perhaps different) apartment of \mathcal{X} , and let $\psi' : \mathcal{A}' \rightarrow \Sigma$ be a type rotating isomorphism. Write $H' = \psi'^{-1}(H_{\alpha;k})$. With H as above, let π be a panel of H , with cotype i , say, and so $q_H = q_i$. The isomorphism $\psi'^{-1} \circ \psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$ is type rotating and sends H to H' . Thus $(\psi'^{-1} \circ \psi)(\pi)$ is a panel of H' with cotype $\sigma(i)$ for some $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D)$, and so $q_{H'} = q_{\sigma(i)} = q_i = q_H$, by [15, Theorem 4.20].

Lemma A.3 *Let R be reduced. Then each wall of Σ contains an element of P .*

Proof Each panel of each wall $H_{\alpha;k}$, $\alpha \in R$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, contains $n - 1$ vertices whose types are pairwise distinct. Since R is reduced, the good vertices are simply the *special vertices*, that is, the elements of P (see [2, VI, §2, No.2, Proposition 3]). Thus when there are two or more good types the result follows.

This leaves the cases E_8 , F_4 and G_2 . Since $H_{-\alpha;k} = H_{\alpha;-k}$ it suffices to prove the result when $\alpha \in R^+$. Using the data in [2, Plates VII-IX] we see that for each $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \alpha_i \in R^+$ there is an index i_1 such that $a_{i_1} = 1$, or a pair of indices (i_2, i_3) such that $a_{i_2} = 2$ and $a_{i_3} = 3$. In the former case $k\lambda_{i_1} \in H_{\alpha;k}$, and in the latter case $\frac{k}{2}\lambda_{i_2} \in H_{\alpha;k}$ if k is even, and $\frac{k-3}{2}\lambda_{i_2} + \lambda_{i_3} \in H_{\alpha;k}$ if k is odd. \square

Proposition A.4 *If R is reduced, then $q_{\alpha;k} = q_{\alpha}$ for all $\alpha \in R$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof The proof consists of the following steps:

- (i) $q_{w\alpha;0} = q_{\alpha;0}$ for all $\alpha \in R$ and $w \in W_0$.
 - (ii) $q_{\alpha_i;0} = q_{\alpha_i}$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$.
 - (iii) $q_{\alpha;0} = q_{\alpha}$ for all $\alpha \in R$.
 - (iv) $q_{\alpha;k} = q_{\alpha;0}$ for all $\alpha \in R$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (i) Let \mathcal{A} be an apartment of \mathcal{X} , and let $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ be a type rotating isomorphism. Write $H = \psi^{-1}(H_{\alpha;0})$, so that $q_{\alpha;0} = q_H$. Let $w \in W_0$. Now the isomorphism $\psi' = w \circ \psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ is type rotating, and $\psi'^{-1}(H_{w\alpha;0}) = \psi^{-1}(H_{\alpha;0}) = H$. Thus $q_{w\alpha;0} = q_H = q_{\alpha;0}$.
- (ii) Let C_0 be the fundamental chamber of Σ , and for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ let $C_i = s_i C_0$. Let \mathcal{A} and $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ be as in (i), and write $H = \psi^{-1}(H_{\alpha_i;0})$. Then $\delta(\psi^{-1}(C_0), \psi^{-1}(C_i)) = s_{\sigma(i)}$ for some $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_{\text{tr}}(D)$, and so $q_{\alpha_i;0} = q_H = q_{\sigma(i)}$, and so by [15, Theorem 4.20] $q_{\alpha_i;0} = q_i = q_{\alpha_i}$.
- (iii) Each $\alpha \in R$ is equal to $w\alpha_i$ for some $w \in W_0$ and some i , and so (iii) follows from (i) and (ii).
- (iv) Let $\alpha \in R$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. By Lemma A.3 there exists $\lambda \in H_{\alpha;k} \cap P$, and so $H_{\alpha;k} = t_{\lambda}(H_{\alpha;0})$. Let \mathcal{A} and ψ be as in (i), and write $H = \psi^{-1}(H_{\alpha;k})$, so that $q_{\alpha;k} = q_H$. The map $\psi' = t_{\lambda}^{-1} \circ \psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ is a type rotating isomorphism, and $\psi'^{-1}(H_{\alpha;0}) = \psi^{-1}(H_{\alpha;k}) = H$. Thus $q_{\alpha;k} = q_H = q_{\alpha;0}$. \square

We need an analogue of Proposition A.4 when R is of type BC_n for some $n \geq 1$. Observe that if $\alpha \in R_1 \setminus R_3$, then $\alpha/2 \in R_2 \setminus R_3$, and $H_{\alpha;2k} = H_{\alpha/2;k}$ for

all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Thus we define $\mathcal{H}_1 = \{H_{\alpha;k} \mid \alpha \in R_1 \setminus R_3, k \text{ odd}\}$, $\mathcal{H}_2 = \{H_{\alpha;k} \mid \alpha \in R_2 \setminus R_3, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and $\mathcal{H}_3 = \{H_{\alpha;k} \mid \alpha \in R_3\}$. Then $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 \cup \mathcal{H}_2 \cup \mathcal{H}_3$, where the union is disjoint. We have

$$q_{\alpha;k} = \begin{cases} q_0 & \text{if } H_{\alpha;k} \in \mathcal{H}_1 \\ q_n & \text{if } H_{\alpha;k} \in \mathcal{H}_2 \\ q_\alpha & \text{if } H_{\alpha;k} \in \mathcal{H}_3 \end{cases} \tag{A.1}$$

We omit the details of this calculation.

Remark A.5 Proposition A.4 and formula (A.1) give the connection between our definitions of R and τ_α and Macdonald’s definitions of Σ_1 and q_α [12, §3.1].

Recall that for $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}$ we define $\mathcal{H}(\tilde{w}) = \{H \in \mathcal{H} \mid H \text{ separates } C_0 \text{ and } \tilde{w}C_0\}$. Also, observe that each $H \in \mathcal{H}$ is equal to $H_{\alpha;k}$ for some $\alpha \in R_1^+$ and some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and if $H_{\alpha;k} = H_{\alpha';k'}$ with $\alpha, \alpha' \in R_1^+$ and $k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\alpha = \alpha'$ and $k = k'$.

Proof of Proposition A.1 Write $t_\lambda = t'_\lambda g_l$, where $t'_\lambda \in W$ and $l = \tau(\lambda)$. Then $\mathcal{H}(t_\lambda) = \mathcal{H}(t'_\lambda)$ and $q_{t_\lambda} = q_{t'_\lambda}$. Suppose that $t'_\lambda = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_m}$ is a reduced expression for t'_λ . Writing $H_i = H_{\alpha_i;0}$ if $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $H_0 = H_{\tilde{\alpha};1}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(t_\lambda) &= \{H_{i_1}, s_{i_1}H_{i_2}, \dots, s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_{m-1}}H_{i_m}\} \\ &= \{H_{\alpha;k_\alpha} \mid \alpha \in R_1^+ \text{ and } 0 < k_\alpha \leq \langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle\} \end{aligned} \tag{A.2}$$

where the hyperplanes in each set are pairwise distinct (see [11, Theorem 4.5]). If $1 \leq r \leq m$ and if $s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_{r-1}}H_{i_r} = H_{\alpha;k}$ then it is easy to see that $q_{\alpha;k} = q_{i_r}$. Then using (A.2), Proposition A.4, and the fact that $\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ for all $\alpha \in R_1 \setminus R_3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} q_{t_\lambda} &= \prod_{r=1}^m q_{i_r} = \prod_{\alpha \in R_1^+} \prod_{k_\alpha=1}^{\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle} q_{\alpha;k_\alpha} \\ &= \left[\prod_{\alpha \in R_3^+} q_\alpha^{\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle} \right] \left[\prod_{\alpha \in R_1^+ \setminus R_3^+} (q_0 q_n)^{\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle / 2} \right], \end{aligned}$$

and the result follows by direct calculation. □

Proposition A.6 below is used to see that the formulae (1.8) and [15, (6.4)] are equivalent. It also gives the connection between our numbers q_w , $w \in W_0$, and Macdonald’s numbers t_w , $w \in W_0$, from [13, (3.8)] (which is needed in the proof of Lemma B.2).

Recall that $R_2 = \{\alpha \in R \mid \frac{1}{2}\alpha \notin R\}$. The *inversion set* of $w \in W_0$ is

$$R_2(w) = \{\alpha \in R_2^+ \mid H_\alpha \text{ is between } C_0 \text{ and } w^{-1}C_0\},$$

and we write $R(w) = \{\alpha \in R^+ \mid H_\alpha \text{ is between } C_0 \text{ and } w^{-1}C_0\}$.

Proposition A.6 For $w \in W_0$,

$$q_w = \prod_{\alpha \in R_2(w^{-1})} q_\alpha = \prod_{\alpha \in R(w^{-1})} \tau_\alpha. \tag{A.3}$$

In particular,

$$q_{w_0} = \prod_{\alpha \in R^+} \tau_\alpha$$

(here w_0 is the longest element of W_0).

Proof For $w \in W_0$ we have $R_2(w) = \{\alpha \in R_2^+ \mid w\alpha \in R^-\}$, and if $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_p}$ is a reduced expression then

$$R_2(w) = \{\alpha_{i_p}, s_{i_p}\alpha_{i_{p-1}}, \dots, s_{i_p} \cdots s_{i_2}\alpha_{i_1}\}$$

(see [2, VI, §1, No.6, Corollary 2 to Proposition 17]). The first equality in (A.3) follows.

The second equality in (A.3) is clear if R is reduced (for $R_2 = R$ and $\tau_\alpha = q_\alpha$). If R is of type BC_n , and if $\alpha \in R_2(w^{-1}) \setminus R_3$, then $q_\alpha = q_n = \tau_\alpha \tau_{2\alpha}$, verifying the result in this case too. □

Appendix B Convex hull

Given a subset $X \subset V_P$, define the *convex hull of X* , or $\text{conv}(X)$, to be the set of good vertices that lie in the intersection of all half-apartments that contain X .

Let $H_{\alpha;k}$ be a hyperplane of Σ . The (closed) half-spaces of Σ associated to $H_{\alpha;k}$ are $H_{\alpha;k}^+ = \{z \in E \mid \langle z, \alpha \rangle \geq k\}$ and $H_{\alpha;k}^- = \{z \in E \mid \langle z, \alpha \rangle \leq k\}$. This gives an analogous definition of $\text{conv}(X)$ for subsets $X \subset P$, with the word half-apartment replaced by half-space.

Let \leq denote the partial order on P^+ given by $\mu \leq \lambda$ if and only if $\lambda - \mu \in P^+$. Note that this is quite different to the partial order \preceq on P used earlier.

Lemma B.1 Let $\lambda \in P^+$. Then $\text{conv}\{0, \lambda\} = \{\mu \in P^+ \mid \mu \leq \lambda\}$.

Proof Let $\mu \leq \lambda$ and write $\nu = \lambda - \mu \in P^+$. Suppose that $0, \lambda \in H_{\alpha;k}^\pm$. Since $H_{-\alpha;k} = H_{\alpha;-k}$ we may assume that $\alpha \in R^+$, and since $0 \in H_{\alpha;k}^\pm$ the only cases to consider are $H_{\alpha;k}^-$ with $k \geq 0$, and $H_{\alpha;k}^+$ with $k \leq 0$. In the case $k \geq 0$ we have $\langle \mu, \alpha \rangle = \langle \lambda - \nu, \alpha \rangle \leq \langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle \leq k$ and so $\mu \in H_{\alpha;k}^-$. In the case $k \leq 0$ we have $\langle \mu, \alpha \rangle \geq 0 \geq k$ and so $\mu \in H_{\alpha;k}^+$. Thus $\{\mu \in P^+ \mid \mu \leq \lambda\} \subseteq \text{conv}\{0, \lambda\}$.

Now suppose that $\mu \in \text{conv}\{0, \lambda\}$. Since $0, \lambda \in H_{\alpha_i;0}^+$ for each $i \in I_0$, we have $\mu \in H_{\alpha_i;0}^+$ for each $i \in I_0$ too, and so $\mu \in P^+$. Also, $0, \lambda \in H_{\alpha_i;\langle \lambda, \alpha_i \rangle}^-$ for each $i \in I_0$, and so $\langle \mu, \alpha_i \rangle \leq \langle \lambda, \alpha_i \rangle$ for each $i \in I_0$. That is, $\lambda - \mu \in P^+$, and so $\mu \leq \lambda$. □

Lemma B.2 Let $\lambda, \mu \in P^+$. Then $|V_\lambda(x) \cap V_{\mu^*}(y)| = 1$ whenever $y \in V_{\lambda+\mu}(x)$.

Proof We give a proof using calculations involving the Macdonald spherical functions. We note that it is also possible to give a purely ‘building theoretic’ proof.

For $\lambda \in P^+$ let

$$P'_\lambda(x) = \frac{W_0(q^{-1})}{W_{0\lambda}(q^{-1})} q_{t_\lambda}^{1/2} P_\lambda(x) = q_{t_\lambda}^{-1/2} N_\lambda P_\lambda(x),$$

where we have used Proposition 1.5, and define the *monomial symmetric function* $m_\lambda(x) \in \mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$ by

$$m_\lambda(x) = \sum_{\mu \in W_0\lambda} x^\mu.$$

The set $\{m_\lambda(x)\}_{\lambda \in P^+}$ forms a basis for $\mathbb{C}[P]^{W_0}$, and by the calculations made in [13, §10] (noting also Proposition A.6) we have

$$P'_\lambda(x) = \sum_{\mu \leq \lambda} c_{\lambda,\mu} m_\mu(x), \quad \text{where } c_{\lambda,\lambda} = 1. \tag{B.1}$$

This is the so called *triangularity condition* of the Macdonald spherical functions.

It is clear that $m_\lambda(x)m_\mu(x) = \sum_{v \leq \lambda+\mu} d_{\lambda,\mu;v} m_v(x)$ where $d_{\lambda,\mu;\lambda+\mu} = 1$, and so it follows that

$$P'_\lambda(x)P'_\mu(x) = \sum_{v \leq \lambda+\mu} e_{\lambda,\mu;v} P'_v(x)$$

for some numbers $e_{\lambda,\mu;v}$ with $e_{\lambda,\mu;\lambda+\mu} = 1$. It follows that for all $\lambda, \mu, v \in P^+$,

$$a_{\lambda,\mu;v} = q_{t_\lambda}^{1/2} q_{t_\mu}^{1/2} q_{t_v}^{-1/2} \frac{N_v}{N_\lambda N_\mu} e_{\lambda,\mu;v},$$

and since $q_{t_{\lambda+\mu}} = q_{t_\lambda} q_{t_\mu}$ we have $a_{\lambda,\mu;\lambda+\mu} = N_{\lambda+\mu} N_\lambda^{-1} N_\mu^{-1}$. It follows from (1.7) that $|V_\lambda(x) \cap V_{\mu^*}(y)| = 1$ whenever $y \in V_{\lambda+\mu}(x)$, proving the result. \square

This immediately gives the following.

Corollary B.3 *Let $\lambda \in P^+$ and $\mu \leq \lambda$, and let $x, y \in V_P$ be any vertices with $y \in V_\lambda(x)$. There exists a unique vertex, denoted $v_\mu(x, y)$, in the set $V_\mu(x) \cap V_{v^*}(y)$, where $v = \lambda - \mu \in P^+$.*

Theorem B.4 *Let $\lambda \in P^+$, $x \in V_P$, and $y \in V_\lambda(x)$. Then*

$$\text{conv}\{x, y\} = \{v_\mu(x, y) \mid \mu \leq \lambda\}.$$

Proof Let H be a half-apartment of \mathcal{X} containing $\{x, y\}$, and let \mathcal{A} be any apartment containing H . It is easy to see (using Axiom (B2) of [4, p.76]) that there exists a type rotating isomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ such that $\psi(x) = 0$ and $\psi(y) = \lambda$. Let $\mu \leq \lambda$ and write $v = \lambda - \mu \in P^+$. The vertex $v = \psi^{-1}(\mu)$ is in both $V_\mu(x)$ and $V_{v^*}(y)$ (as $y \in V_v(v)$, for $(t_{-\mu} \circ \psi)(v) = 0$ and $(t_{-\mu} \circ \psi)(y) = v \in P^+$), and so by Corollary B.3 $v_\mu(x, y) = v \in \mathcal{A}$. Now $\psi(H)$ is a half-space of Σ which contains 0

and λ , and so by Lemma B.1 $\mu \in \psi(H)$. Thus $v_\mu(x, y) = \psi^{-1}(\mu) \in H$, showing that

$$\{v_\mu(x, y) \mid \mu \leq \lambda\} \subseteq \text{conv}\{x, y\}.$$

Suppose now that $v \in \text{conv}\{x, y\}$. Thus there exists an apartment \mathcal{A} containing x, y and v . Let $\psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Sigma$ be a type rotating isomorphism such that $\psi(x) = 0$ and $\psi(y) = \lambda$, and write $\mu = \psi(v)$. If $\mu \notin \text{conv}\{0, \lambda\}$ then there is a (closed) half-space of Σ which contains 0 and λ but not μ , and it follows that there exists a half-apartment of \mathcal{A} which contains x and y but not v , a contradiction. Thus $\mu \in \text{conv}\{0, \lambda\}$, and so by Lemma B.1 $\mu \leq \lambda$. It follows that $v \in V_\mu(x) \cap V_{v^*}(y)$, where $v = \lambda - \mu \in P^+$, and so $v = v_\mu(x, y)$, completing the proof. \square

Note that the above shows that $\text{conv}\{x, y\}$ is a finite set for all $x, y \in V_P$. Indeed we have the following corollary, which also shows that $|\text{conv}\{x, y\}| = |\text{conv}\{u, v\}|$ whenever $y \in V_\lambda(x)$ and $v \in V_\lambda(u)$, and that $|\text{conv}\{x, y\}|$ does not depend on the parameters of the building.

Corollary B.5 *Let $y \in V_\lambda(x)$. Then $|\{\text{conv}\{x, y\}\}| = \prod_{i=1}^n (\langle \lambda, \alpha_i \rangle + 1)$.*

Proof By Theorem B.4 we have $|\{\text{conv}\{x, y\}\}| = |\{\mu \in P^+ \mid \mu \leq \lambda\}|$. Now $\mu \leq \lambda$ if and only if $0 \leq \langle \mu, \alpha_i \rangle \leq \langle \lambda, \alpha_i \rangle$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Thus

$$|\{\text{conv}\{x, y\}\}| = |\{(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n \mid 0 \leq k_i \leq \langle \lambda, \alpha_i \rangle \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, n\}|,$$

and the result follows. \square

We conclude this appendix with a sketch of the following theorem, which was used in the construction of the topology on Ω . Recall the definition of the maps $\varphi_{\mu,\lambda}$ made in the paragraphs after the proof of Theorem 3.6.

Theorem B.6 *Fix $x \in V_P$ and define $\theta : \Omega \rightarrow \prod_{\lambda \in P^+} V_\lambda(x)$ by $\omega \mapsto (v_\lambda^x(\omega))_{\lambda \in P^+}$. Then θ is a bijection of Ω onto $\varprojlim (V_\lambda(x), \varphi_{\mu,\lambda})$.*

Proof It is not too difficult to see that if \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' are sectors with the same good vertices, then $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}'$. Thus it is clear that θ is injective. To show that θ is surjective, let $(v_\nu)_{\nu \in P^+} \in \varprojlim (V_\lambda(x), \varphi_{\mu,\lambda})$. For each $m \geq 1$ let $\mu_m = m(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n)$, and let $\mathcal{C}(x; m)$ denote the set of chambers contained in the intersection of all half-apartments containing x and v_{μ_m} . Since $\mu_m \in P^{++}$ the sets $\mathcal{C}(x; m)$ are nonempty for all $m \geq 1$, and $\mathcal{C}(x; m) \subset \mathcal{C}(x; k)$ whenever $m \leq k$. Furthermore, for $m \geq 1$ write \mathcal{C}_m for the set of chambers of Σ contained in the intersection of all half-spaces containing 0 and μ_m .

For each $m \geq 1$ there exists an apartment \mathcal{A}_m containing x and v_{μ_m} , and a type rotating isomorphism $\psi_m : \mathcal{A}_m \rightarrow \Sigma$ such that $\psi_m(x) = 0$ and $\psi_m(v_{\mu_m}) = \mu_m$. Furthermore, if \mathcal{A}'_m and ψ'_m also have these properties, then it is easy to see that $\psi_m|_{\mathcal{C}(x;m)} = \psi'_m|_{\mathcal{C}(x;m)}$. Also, $\psi_{m+1}|_{\mathcal{C}(x;m)} = \psi_m|_{\mathcal{C}(x;m)}$ for all $m \geq 1$.

For each $m \geq 1$ define $\xi_m : \mathcal{C}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ by $\xi_m = \psi_m^{-1}|_{\mathcal{C}_m}$. Since $\xi_{m+1}|_{\mathcal{C}_m} = \xi_m$ we have $\xi_k|_{\mathcal{C}_m} = \xi_m$ for all $k \geq m$. We therefore define $\xi : \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{S}_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ by $\xi(C) = \xi_m(C)$ once $C \in \mathcal{C}_m$. By replacing the type map $\tau : V(\Sigma) \rightarrow I$ on Σ by $\sigma_i \circ \tau$ where $i = \tau(x)$, we may take all of the above isomorphisms to be type preserving, and so by [17, Theorem 3.6] we see that ξ extends to an isometry $\xi : \mathcal{C}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Then $\xi(\mathcal{C}(\Sigma))$ is an apartment of \mathcal{X} , and $\mathcal{S} = \xi(\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{S}_0))$ is a sector. Let ω be the class of \mathcal{S} . Then $\theta(\omega) = (v_\nu)_{\nu \in P^+}$. \square

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