

*Cohomological Induction*  
*and*  
*Unitary Representations*

# Princeton Mathematical Series

EDITORS: LUIS A. CAFFARELLI, JOHN N. MATHER, and ELIAS M. STEIN

1. The Classical Groups by *Hermann Weyl*
3. An Introduction to Differential Geometry by *Luther Pfahler Eisenhart*
4. Dimension Theory by *W. Hurewicz and H. Wallman*
8. Theory of Lie Groups: I by *C. Chevalley*
9. Mathematical Methods of Statistics by *Harald Cramér*
10. Several Complex Variables by *S. Bochner and W. T. Martin*
11. Introduction to Topology by *S. Lefschetz*
12. Algebraic Geometry and Topology edited by *R. H. Fox, D. C. Spencer, and A. W. Tucker*
14. The Topology of Fibre Bundles by *Norman Steenrod*
15. Foundations of Algebraic Topology by *Samuel Eilenberg and Norman Steenrod*
16. Functionals of Finite Riemann Surfaces by *Menahem Schiffer and Donald C. Spencer*
17. Introduction to Mathematical Logic, Vol. I by *Alonzo Church*
19. Homological Algebra by *H. Cartan and S. Eilenberg*
20. The Convolution Transform by *I. I. Hirschman and D. V. Widder*
21. Geometric Integration Theory by *H. Whitney*
22. Qualitative Theory of Differential Equations by *V. V. Nemytskii and V. V. Stepanov*
23. Topological Analysis by *Gordon T. Whyburn* (revised 1964)
24. Analytic Functions by *Ahlfors, Behnke, Bers, Grauert et al.*
25. Continuous Geometry by *John von Neumann*
26. Riemann Surfaces by *L. Ahlfors and L. Sario*
27. Differential and Combinatorial Topology edited by *S. S. Cairns*
28. Convex Analysis by *R. T. Rockafellar*
29. Global Analysis edited by *D. C. Spencer and S. Iyanaga*
30. Singular Integrals and Differentiability Properties of Functions by *E. M. Stein*
31. Problems in Analysis edited by *R. C. Gunning*
32. Introduction to Fourier Analysis on Euclidean Spaces by *E. M. Stein and G. Weiss*
33. Étale Cohomology by *J. S. Milne*
34. Pseudodifferential Operators by *Michael E. Taylor*
36. Representation Theory of Semisimple Groups: An Overview Based on Examples by *Anthony W. Knap*
37. Foundations of Algebraic Analysis by *Masaki Kashiwara, Takahiro Kawai, and Tatsuo Kimura*. Translated by *Goro Kato*
38. Spin Geometry by *H. Blaine Lawson, Jr., and Marie-Louise Michelsohn*
39. Topology of 4-Manifolds by *Michael H. Freedman and Frank Quinn*
40. Hypo-Analytic Structures: Local Theory by *François Trèves*
41. The Global Nonlinear Stability of the Minkowski Space by *Demetrios Christodoulou and Sergiu Klainerman*
42. Essays on Fourier Analysis in Honor of Elias M. Stein edited by *C. Fefferman, R. Fefferman, and S. Wainger*
43. Harmonic Analysis: Real-Variable Methods, Orthogonality, and Oscillatory Integrals by *Elias M. Stein*
44. Topics in Ergodic Theory by *Ya. G. Sinai*
45. Cohomological Induction and Unitary Representations by *Anthony W. Knap and David A. Vogan, Jr.*

*Cohomological Induction*  
*and*  
*Unitary Representations*

Anthony W. Knapp

and

David A. Vogan, Jr.

Princeton University Press  
Princeton, New Jersey  
1995

Copyright ©1995 by Princeton University Press  
Published by Princeton University Press, 41 William Street,  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540  
In the United Kingdom: Princeton University Press, Chichester, West Sussex

All Rights Reserved

*Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data*

Knapp, Anthony W., 1941–  
Cohomological induction and unitary representations / Anthony W.  
Knapp and David A. Vogan, Jr.  
p. cm. — (Princeton mathematical series ; 45)  
Includes bibliographical references (p. — ) and indexes.  
ISBN 0-691-03756-6 (acid-free)  
1. Semisimple Lie groups. 2. Representations of groups.  
3. Homology theory. 4. Harmonic analysis. I. Vogan, David A.,  
1954– . II. Title. III. Series.  
QA387.K565 1995  
512'.55—dc20

94-48602 CIP

ISBN 0-691-03756-6

This book has been composed in Adobe Times-Roman, using caps-and-small-caps  
from the Computer Modern group, MathTime Fonts created by  
the T<sub>E</sub>Xplorators Corporation, and mathematics symbol fonts and  
Euler Fraktur fonts distributed by the American Mathematical Society

The publisher would like to acknowledge Anthony W. Knapp  
and David A. Vogan, Jr., for providing the camera-ready copy  
from which this book was printed

Princeton University Press books are printed on acid-free paper  
and meet the guidelines for permanence and durability of the  
Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity of the  
Council on Library Resources

Printed in the United States of America

1 3 5 7 9 10 8 6 4 2

*To Susan and Lois*



# CONTENTS

<i>Preface</i>	xi
<i>Prerequisites by Chapter</i>	xv
<i>Standard Notation</i>	xvii

## INTRODUCTION

1. Origins of Algebraic Representation Theory	3
2. Early Constructions of Representations	7
3. Sections of Homogeneous Vector Bundles	14
4. Zuckerman Functors	23
5. Cohomological Induction	26
6. Hecke Algebra and the Definition of $\Pi$	30
7. Positivity and the Good Range	32
8. One-Dimensional $Z$ and the Fair Range	35
9. Transfer Theorem	36

## I. HECKE ALGEBRAS

1. Distributions on Lie Groups	39
2. Hecke Algebras for Compact Lie Groups	45
3. Approximate Identities	60
4. Hecke Algebras in the Group Case	67
5. Abstract Construction	76
6. Hecke Algebras for Pairs $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$	87

## II. THE CATEGORY $\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{g}, K)$

1. Functors $P$ and $I$	101
2. Properties of $P$ and $I$	108
3. Constructions within $\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{g}, K)$	115
4. Special Properties of $P$ and $I$ in Examples	124
5. Mackey Isomorphisms	145
6. Derived Functors of $P$ and $I$	156
7. Standard Resolutions	160
8. Koszul Resolution as a Complex	168
9. Reduction of Exactness for the Koszul Resolution	173
10. Exactness in the Abelian Case	176

<b>III. DUALITY THEOREM</b>	
1. Easy Duality	181
2. Statement of Hard Duality	182
3. Complexes for Computing $P_j$ and $I^j$	190
4. Hard Duality as a $K$ Isomorphism	193
5. Proof of $\mathfrak{g}$ Equivariance in Case (i)	199
6. Motivation for $\mathfrak{g}$ Equivariance in Case (ii)	215
7. Proof of $\mathfrak{g}$ Equivariance in Case (ii)	222
8. Proof of Hard Duality in the General Case	227
<b>IV. REDUCTIVE PAIRS</b>	
1. Review of Cartan-Weyl Theory	231
2. Cartan-Weyl Theory for Disconnected Groups	239
3. Reductive Groups and Reductive Pairs	244
4. Cartan Subpairs	248
5. Finite-Dimensional Representations	259
6. Parabolic Subpairs	266
7. Harish-Chandra Isomorphism	283
8. Infinitesimal Character	297
9. Kostant's Theorem	304
10. Casselman-Osborne Theorem	312
11. Algebraic Analog of Bott-Borel-Weil Theorem	317
<b>V. COHOMOLOGICAL INDUCTION</b>	
1. Setting	327
2. Effect on Infinitesimal Character	335
3. Preliminary Lemmas	344
4. Upper Bound on Multiplicities of $K$ Types	347
5. An Euler-Poincaré Principle for $K$ Types	359
6. Bottom-Layer Map	363
7. Vanishing Theorem	369
8. Fundamental Spectral Sequences	379
9. Spectral Sequences for Analysis of $K$ Types	386
10. Hochschild-Serre Spectral Sequences	389
11. Composite $P$ Functors and $I$ Functors	399
<b>VI. SIGNATURE THEOREM</b>	
1. Setting	401
2. Hermitian Dual and Signature	403
3. Hermitian Duality Relative to $P$ and $I$	409
4. Statement of Signature Theorem	413
5. Comparison of Shapovalov Forms on $K$ and $G$	415
6. Preservation of Positivity from $L \cap K$ to $K$	421
7. Signature Theorem for $K$ Badly Disconnected	427



<b>VII. TRANSLATION FUNCTORS</b>	
1. Motivation and Examples	435
2. Generalized Infinitesimal Character	441
3. Chevalley's Structure Theorem for $Z(\mathfrak{g})$	449
4. $Z(\mathfrak{l})$ Finiteness of $\mathfrak{u}$ Homology and Cohomology	459
5. Invariants in the Symmetric Algebra	463
6. Kostant's Theory of Harmonics	469
7. Dixmier-Duflo Theorem	484
8. Translation Functors	488
9. Integral Dominance	495
10. Overview of Preservation of Irreducibility	509
11. Details of Irreducibility	517
12. Nonvanishing of Certain Translation Functors	524
13. Application to $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$ Modules with $K$ Connected	528
14. Application to $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$ Modules with $K$ Disconnected	532
15. Application to Cohomological Induction	542
16. Application to $\mathfrak{u}$ Homology and Cohomology	546
<b>VIII. IRREDUCIBILITY THEOREM</b>	
1. Main Theorem and Overview	549
2. Proof of Irreducibility Theorem	553
3. Role of Integral Dominance	559
4. Irreducibility Theorem for $K$ Badly Disconnected	561
5. Consideration of $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$	569
<b>IX. UNITARIZABILITY THEOREM</b>	
1. Statement of Theorem	597
2. Signature Character and Examples	600
3. Signature Character of $\text{ind } Z^{\#}$	611
4. Signature Character of Alternating Tensors	623
5. Signature Character and Formal Character of $\mathcal{L}_S(Z)$	624
6. Improved Theorem for $A_{\mathfrak{q}}(\lambda)$	630
<b>X. MINIMAL <math>K</math> TYPES</b>	
1. Admissibility of Irreducible $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$ Modules	634
2. Minimal $K$ Types and Infinitesimal Characters	641
3. Minimal $K$ Types and Cohomological Induction	650
<b>XI. TRANSFER THEOREM</b>	652
1. Parabolic Induction Globally	653
2. Parabolic Induction Infinitesimally	667
3. Preliminary Lemmas	678
4. Spectral Sequences for Induction in Stages	680
5. Transfer Theorem	684

6.	Standard Modules	697
7.	Normalization of $\mathcal{L}$ and $\mathcal{R}$	713
8.	Discrete Series and Limits	730
9.	Langlands Parameters	739
10.	Cohomological Induction and Standard Modules	757
11.	Minimal $K$ Type Formula	766
12.	Cohomological Induction and Minimal $K$ Types	781
<b>XII. EPILOG:</b>		
<b>WEAKLY UNIPOTENT REPRESENTATIONS</b>		<b>791</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>		
A.	Miscellaneous Algebra	
1.	Good Categories	803
2.	Completely Reducible Modules	806
3.	Modules of Finite Length	814
4.	Grothendieck Group	818
B.	Distributions on Manifolds	
1.	Topology on $C^\infty(X)$	820
2.	Distributions and Support	824
3.	Fubini's Theorem	828
4.	Distributions Supported on Submanifolds	832
C.	Elementary Homological Algebra	
1.	Projectives and Injectives	836
2.	Functors	839
3.	Derived Functors	843
4.	Long Exact Sequences	845
5.	Euler-Poincaré Principle	849
D.	Spectral Sequences	
1.	Spectral Sequence of a Filtered Complex	855
2.	Spectral Sequences of a Double Complex	872
3.	Derived Functors of a Composition	879
4.	Derived Functors of a Filtered Module	887
	<i>Notes</i>	891
	<i>References</i>	919
	<i>Index of Notation</i>	933
	<i>Index</i>	941

## PREFACE

In the kind of analysis accomplished by representation theory, unitary representations play a particularly important role because they are the most convenient to decompose. However, only in rare cases does one use a classification to identify candidates for the irreducible constituents. More often one or more particular constructions will suffice to produce enough candidates.

In 1978 lectures, Gregg Zuckerman introduced a new construction, now called cohomological induction, of representations of semisimple Lie groups that were expected often to be irreducible unitary. Philosophically, cohomological induction is based on complex analysis in the same sense that George Mackey's construction of induced representations is based on real analysis. Zuckerman's construction thus serves as a natural complement to Mackey's, and it was immediately clear that the new method might go a long way toward explaining the most mysterious features of unitary representation theory. Zuckerman used his construction to produce algebraic models of the Bott-Borel-Weil Theorem, of Harish-Chandra's discrete series representations, of some special representations arising in mathematical physics, and of many more representations that are neither induced nor familiar.

Although Zuckerman's construction is based on complex analysis, it is in fact completely algebraic. In the complex-analysis setting the representation space is supposed to be a space of Dolbeault-cohomology sections over a noncompact complex homogeneous space of the group in question. But this setting turned out to be difficult to study in detail, and Zuckerman created an algebraic analog by abstracting the notion of passing to Taylor coefficients. If  $K$  is a maximal compact subgroup of the semisimple group  $G$ , the representation of  $G$  of interest is to be replaced by its subspace of vectors that transform in finite-dimensional spaces under  $K$ . This subspace, known as a  $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$  module, is compatibly a representation space for  $K$  and the complexified Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{g}$  of  $G$ .

Whether the construction is complex analytic or algebraic, the goal is to produce irreducible unitary representations. Zuckerman's representations, however, carry no obvious inner products, and construction of a candidate for the inner product is a serious project. By contrast, in Mackey's real-analysis theory of induced representations, the space of a representation is always the Hilbert space of square-integrable functions on some measure space, and the inner product is immediately at hand.

This book is an exposition of five fundamental theorems about cohomological induction, all related directly or indirectly to such inner products. We call them the Duality Theorem, the Irreducibility Theorem, the Signature Theorem, the Unitarizability Theorem, and the Transfer Theorem. The Introduction explains these theorems in the context of their history and motivation.

A chapter-by-chapter list of prerequisites for the book appears on p. xv. Roughly speaking, it is assumed for the first three chapters that the reader knows about elementary Lie theory, universal enveloping algebras, the abstract representation theory of compact groups, distributions on manifolds as in Appendix B, and elementary homological algebra as in Appendix C. Later chapters assume also the Cartan-Weyl theory for semisimple Lie algebras and compact connected Lie groups, some basic facts about real forms and parabolic subalgebras, and spectral sequences as in Appendix D.

Zuckerman introduced the Duality Theorem (§III.2 below) as a conjecture, showing how it could be used to construct (possibly indefinite) Hermitian forms on cohomologically induced representations. With P. Trauber, he proposed several ideas toward proofs. Among other things, Zuckerman and Trauber showed how to write down the pairing in the Duality Theorem; what was not obvious was that the pairing was invariant under the representation. Enright-Wallach [1980]\* gave a proof of this invariance, and therefore of the Duality Theorem.

Zuckerman's algebraic construction of  $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$  modules via Taylor coefficients uses a functor  $\Gamma$  that defines away the question of convergence. The functor  $\Gamma$  is not exact, only left exact, and the degrees of its derived functors play the role of the degrees of the Dolbeault cohomology classes. The initial definition of an invariant Hermitian form on a cohomologically induced representation involved a mixture of the derived functors of  $\Gamma$  and another algebraic construction ("ind" in Chapter 6 of Vogan [1981a]) that did not fit well. Zuckerman recognized that this combination was incongruous and searched for a right-exact functor  $\Pi$  to replace  $\Gamma$ . His search was unsuccessful, and a first version of  $\Pi$  was not announced until Bernstein [1983]. The use of a properly defined  $\Pi$  is critical to the approach taken in this book, and our definition is in terms of a change of rings.

We begin, following a 1970s idea of Flath and Deligne that was developed in Knapp-Vogan [1986], by introducing a "Hecke algebra"  $R(\mathfrak{g}, K)$ , which may be regarded as the set of bi- $K$  finite distributions on

---

\*A name followed by a bracketed year is an allusion to the list of References at the end of the book.

the underlying group  $G$  with support in the compact subgroup  $K$ . The set  $R(\mathfrak{g}, K)$  is a complex associative algebra with an approximate identity, and  $(\mathfrak{g}, K)$  modules coincide with “approximately unital” modules for  $R(\mathfrak{g}, K)$ . From this point of view the Zuckerman functor  $\Gamma$  becomes a Hom type change-of-ring functor of the kind studied in Cartan-Eilenberg [1956]. This fact immediately suggests using the corresponding tensor product change-of-ring functor as  $\Pi$ .

In fact, from the Hecke algebra point of view, the functors “ind” and “pro” in Chapter 6 of Vogan [1981a] are also change-of-ring functors constructed from  $\otimes$  and Hom, respectively, and the same thing is true of the functors “coinvariants” and “invariants,” whose derived functors give Lie algebra homology and cohomology. Thus there are really just two master functors in the theory, having to do with changes of rings by  $\otimes$  and Hom. These functors are called  $P$  and  $I$  in this book because of their effect on projectives and injectives. Many fundamental results (including versions of Frobenius reciprocity) are consequences of standard associativity formulas for  $\otimes$  and Hom.

With these general results in hand, Chapter V takes up the definition and first properties of cohomological induction. The functors  $\mathcal{R}$  considered in Vogan [1981a] are built from  $\Gamma$  and pro, thus from the master functor  $I$  mentioned above. To construct Hermitian forms, it is essential to use instead  $\mathcal{L}$ , constructed analogously from  $\Pi$  and ind, thus from the master functor  $P$ .

Once invariant Hermitian forms have been constructed with the aid of the Duality Theorem, the question arises whether the forms are definite and hence are inner products. The Signature Theorem, proved in Chapter VI, addresses this question on that part of the cohomologically induced representation that is most easily related to the inducing representation. (The subspace in question is the “bottom layer” first considered in Speh-Vogan [1980].) The theorem says that cohomological induction always preserves a part of the signature of a Hermitian form. More precisely it identifies subspaces of the inducing and cohomologically induced representations and says that the Hermitian forms on these two subspaces have the same signature. An important feature of the Signature Theorem is that it makes no positivity assumption on the parameters of the inducing representation.

By contrast, the remaining three main theorems do include some positivity hypothesis. The Irreducibility Theorem (Chapter VIII) gives conditions under which cohomological induction carries irreducible representations to irreducible representations, and the Unitarizability Theorem (Chapter IX) gives conditions under which cohomological induction carries unitary representations to unitary representations. Zuckerman

visualized the Irreducibility Theorem as a consequence of the Duality Theorem and gave a number of the ideas needed for a proof; all of the ideas are in place in Vogan [1981a]. The Unitarizability Theorem is newer and was first proved in Vogan [1984]. Together the Irreducibility Theorem and Unitarizability Theorem finally give confirmation that cohomological induction is actually a construction of irreducible unitary representations.

Once cohomological induction has constructed irreducible unitary representations, the question is what these representations are and how they can be related to each other. This topic is addressed in Chapter XI. A key tool in the investigation is the last of the five main theorems, the Transfer Theorem, which permits analysis of the effect of a “change of polarization” in constructions like cohomological induction. Consequently one can compare cohomological induction with Mackey induction and locate many cohomologically induced representations in the Langlands classification.

A few words are in order about the origins of this book. David Vogan sketched a proof of the Signature Theorem as early as 1984. Anthony Knapp began to study this sketch in 1985, in order to be able to use the result in some joint work with M. W. Baldoni-Silva. This study revealed various gaps and difficulties in the proof and in the literature on which it was based, and the first fruit of the study was Knapp-Vogan [1986]. Among other things, this preprint gave a rigorous development of the functor  $\Pi$ . The expected publication of the Signature Theorem was delayed because of other developments in the theory, and the authors eventually decided on a more complete treatment of cohomological induction. The present work may be regarded as a revision and extension of Knapp [1988] and Vogan [1981a].

For the most part, attributions of theorems appear in the end Notes. That section also mentions related papers and tells of some further results beyond those in the text.

The authors are grateful to Renée Burton for reading and criticizing extensive portions of the manuscript. The typesetting was by  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ - $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ . Knapp received financial support from a visiting position at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and from National Science Foundation Grants DMS 85-01793 and DMS 91-00367, and Vogan received financial support from National Science Foundation Grants DMS 85-04029 and DMS 90-11483.

*April 1994*

## PREREQUISITES BY CHAPTER

This book assumes knowledge of first-year graduate linear algebra, abstract algebra, and real analysis. Additional prerequisites are listed here by chapter. Most mathematics assumed for a particular chapter is generally needed for later chapters, as well.

CHAPTER I. Elementary Lie groups and Lie algebras. Universal enveloping algebra: universal mapping property, Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt Theorem, symmetrization mapping. Haar measure on Lie groups. Abstract representation theory of compact groups: Schur orthogonality, Frobenius reciprocity, characters. Miscellaneous algebra as in Appendix A, distributions on manifolds as in Appendix B.

CHAPTER II. Elementary homological algebra as in Appendix C, §§1–2. Starting in §6: derived functors as in Appendix C, §§3–4.

CHAPTER III. No additional prerequisites.

CHAPTER IV. Roots and weights: semisimple Lie algebras over  $\mathbb{C}$ , roots, Weyl group, Theorem of the Highest Weight, highest weights in tensor products, complete reducibility of finite-dimensional representations, structure of Lie algebra of a compact group, normalizers and centralizers. Starting in §3: real semisimple Lie groups and Cartan involutions. Some acquaintance with Cartan subalgebras and parabolic subalgebras would be helpful. Starting in §7: Peter-Weyl Theorem, linearity of compact Lie groups. Starting in §8: Nullstellensatz.

CHAPTER V. Starting in §5: Euler-Poincaré Principle as in Appendix C, §5. Starting in §8: spectral sequences as in Appendix D.

CHAPTER VI. No additional prerequisites.

CHAPTER VII. Starting in §6: generic and regular elements in a complex Lie algebra, general Cartan subalgebras.

CHAPTERS VIII–X. No additional prerequisites.

CHAPTER XI. Structure theory of real reductive groups. Some acquaintance with parabolic induction and discrete series would be helpful.

CHAPTER XII. No additional prerequisites.





## STANDARD NOTATION

<u>Item</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
$\#S$ or $ S $	number of elements in $S$
$\emptyset$	empty set
$E^c$	complement of set, contragredient module
$n$ positive	$n > 0$
$\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$	integers, rationals, reals, complex numbers
$\operatorname{Re} z, \operatorname{Im} z$	real and imaginary parts of $z$
$\bar{z}$	complex conjugate of $z$
$1$	multiplicative identity
$1$ or $I$	identity matrix
$\dim V$	dimension of vector space
$V^*$	dual of vector space
$V_{\mathbb{C}}$	complexification of vector space
$\operatorname{Tr} A$	trace of $A$
$A^t$	transpose of $A$
$[A : B]$	index or multiplicity of $B$ in $A$
$\bigoplus V_i$	direct sum of the $V_i$
$\langle S \rangle$	linear span of $S$
$A^*$	conjugate transpose of $A$
$G_0$	identity component of group $G$
$GL, SL$	general linear, special linear
$O, SO$	orthogonal, special orthogonal
$U, SU$	unitary, special unitary
$Sp$	symplectic
$C^\infty$	infinitely differentiable
$\operatorname{Hom}_R(A, B)$	$R$ linear maps of $A$ into $B$
$\operatorname{End}_R(A)$	$R$ linear maps of $A$ into itself
$\operatorname{Aut}(V)$	automorphism group of $V$
$\operatorname{Ad}$	adjoint representation of group
$\operatorname{ad}$	adjoint representation of Lie algebra
$\ltimes$	semidirect product
$U(\mathfrak{g})$	universal enveloping algebra
$U_n(\mathfrak{g})$	$n^{\text{th}}$ member of filtration of $U(\mathfrak{g})$
$S(\mathfrak{g})$	symmetric algebra
$S^n(\mathfrak{g})$	$n^{\text{th}}$ homogeneous summand of $S(\mathfrak{g})$
$\sigma$	symmetrization from $S(\mathfrak{g})$ to $U(\mathfrak{g})$



*Cohomological Induction*  
*and*  
*Unitary Representations*

