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⊗ where  $G = \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R})$  and  
 $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma_2$  are arbitrary  
lattices in  $G$ .

Title: Two new settings for examples of von Neumann dimension

Abstract: The von Neumann dimension of a discrete series representation  $(\pi, \mathcal{H})$  of a real connected semisimple Lie group  $G$  with trivial center as a module over the  $\mathbb{R}$ -factor  $\mathbb{R}\Gamma$ , where  $\Gamma$  is a lattice in  $G$ , is equal to the product of the formal dimension of  $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})$  and the covolume of  $\Gamma$  in  $G$ . A proof of this theorem, which has its roots in Atiyah's work on  $L^2$ -index, is given in [Goodman-de la Harpe-Jones '89]. First, we give a version of this theorem involving two lattices instead of one: Using theorems from the study of automorphic forms, we find a representation of  $\mathbb{R}\Gamma_2$  on a subspace of  $L^2(\Gamma_1 \backslash G)$  of finite von Neumann dimension<sup>⊗</sup>. Second, we calculate von Neumann dimension of certain discrete series representations of  $\mathrm{PGL}(2, F)$ , where  $F$  is a nonarchimedean local field of characteristic 0 and residue field of order not divisible by 2, as modules over free group factors.