L-functions over Function Fields and Mean Values of L-functions associated with Half–Integral Weight forms

Julio Andrade

julio_andrade@brown.edu

ICERM-Brown University

ICERM Semester Program Automorphic Forms, Combinatorial Representation Theory and Multiple Dirichlet Series 29th January 2013

Introduction

Mean Values of *L*-functions over Function Fields Some Results Half-Integral Weight Forms

Let

< □ > < @ > < E > < E > E のQ (~ 2/22

Let

• \mathbb{F}_q be a fixed finite field with $q = p^a$ elements, p prime.

- \mathbb{F}_q be a fixed finite field with $q = p^a$ elements, p prime.
- $A = \mathbb{F}_q[T]$ the polynomial ring over \mathbb{F}_q .

- \mathbb{F}_q be a fixed finite field with $q = p^a$ elements, p prime.
- $A = \mathbb{F}_q[T]$ the polynomial ring over \mathbb{F}_q .
- The *norm* of a polynomial $f \in A$ is given by $|f| = q^{\deg(f)}$ for $f \neq 0$, and |f| = 0 if f = 0.

- \mathbb{F}_q be a fixed finite field with $q = p^a$ elements, p prime.
- $A = \mathbb{F}_q[T]$ the polynomial ring over \mathbb{F}_q .
- The *norm* of a polynomial $f \in A$ is given by $|f| = q^{\deg(f)}$ for $f \neq 0$, and |f| = 0 if f = 0.
- In this setting *monic polynomials* correspond to positive integers.

- \mathbb{F}_q be a fixed finite field with $q = p^a$ elements, p prime.
- $A = \mathbb{F}_q[T]$ the polynomial ring over \mathbb{F}_q .
- The *norm* of a polynomial $f \in A$ is given by $|f| = q^{\deg(f)}$ for $f \neq 0$, and |f| = 0 if f = 0.
- In this setting *monic polynomials* correspond to positive integers.
- And monic irreducible polynomials correspond to prime numbers.

- \mathbb{F}_q be a fixed finite field with $q = p^a$ elements, p prime.
- $A = \mathbb{F}_q[T]$ the polynomial ring over \mathbb{F}_q .
- The *norm* of a polynomial $f \in A$ is given by $|f| = q^{\deg(f)}$ for $f \neq 0$, and |f| = 0 if f = 0.
- In this setting *monic polynomials* correspond to positive integers.
- And monic irreducible polynomials correspond to prime numbers.
- Let D ∈ A be a square–free polynomial. We define the quadratic character χ_D using the quadratic residue symbol for *F_q*[*T*] by χ_D(f) = (D/f).

Let

- \mathbb{F}_q be a fixed finite field with $q = p^a$ elements, p prime.
- $A = \mathbb{F}_q[T]$ the polynomial ring over \mathbb{F}_q .
- The norm of a polynomial $f \in A$ is given by $|f| = q^{\deg(f)}$ for $f \neq 0$, and |f| = 0 if f = 0.
- In this setting *monic polynomials* correspond to positive integers.
- And monic irreducible polynomials correspond to prime numbers.
- Let D ∈ A be a square-free polynomial. We define the quadratic character χ_D using the quadratic residue symbol for F_q[T] by χ_D(f) = (D/f).
- The zeta function of A is defined by the infinite series

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{A}}(s) := \sum_{\substack{f \in \mathcal{A} \\ f \text{ monic}}} \frac{1}{|f|^s}, \quad \mathfrak{R}(s) > 1. \tag{1}$$

9/22

Mean Values of L-functions over Function Fields

Let $L(s, \chi_D)$ be the *L*-function corresponding to the quadratic character χ_D defined to be

$$L(s,\chi_D) = \sum_{\substack{f \in A \\ f \text{ monic}}} \frac{\chi_D(f)}{|f|^s}.$$
 (2)

Mean Values of L-functions over Function Fields

Let $L(s, \chi_D)$ be the *L*-function corresponding to the quadratic character χ_D defined to be

$$L(s,\chi_D) = \sum_{\substack{f \in A \\ f \text{ monic}}} \frac{\chi_D(f)}{|f|^s}.$$
 (2)

Let $\mathcal{H}_{2g+1,q}$ denote the set of all monic and square-free polynomials in A with $\deg(D) = 2g + 1$.

Mean Values of L-functions over Function Fields

Let $L(s, \chi_D)$ be the *L*-function corresponding to the quadratic character χ_D defined to be

$$\mathcal{L}(s,\chi_D) = \sum_{\substack{f \in \mathcal{A} \\ f \text{ monic}}} \frac{\chi_D(f)}{|f|^s}.$$
 (2)

Let $\mathcal{H}_{2g+1,q}$ denote the set of all monic and square-free polynomials in A with $\deg(D) = 2g + 1$.

Problem

Establish asymptotic formulas for

$$\sum_{D \in \mathcal{H}_{2g+1,q}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \chi_D)^k, \tag{3}$$

as $g
ightarrow \infty$.

Some Results

Theorem (A. and Keating-2012)

(i)

 $\sum_{D \in \mathcal{H}_{2g+1,q}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \chi_D) \sim c_1 |D| (\log_q |D|).$

<ロ><回><一><一><一><一><一><一</th>13/22

Some Results

Theorem (A. and Keating-2012) (i) $\sum_{D \in \mathcal{H}_{2g+1,q}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \chi_D) \sim c_1 |D| (\log_q |D|).$ (4) (ii) $\sum_{D \in \mathcal{H}_{2g+1,q}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \chi_D)^2 \sim c_2 |D| (\log_q |D|)^3.$

<ロト <回 > < 注 > < 注 > < 注 > 注 の Q (~ 14/22

Some Results



L(s, χ_D) is the numerator of the zeta function associated with the hyperelliptic curve C : y² = D(x) of genus g over 𝔽_q.

Some Results

Theorem (A. and Keating-2012) (i) $\sum_{D \in \mathcal{H}_{2g+1,q}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \chi_D) \sim c_1 |D| (\log_q |D|).$ (ii) $\sum_{D \in \mathcal{H}_{2g+1,q}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \chi_D)^2 \sim c_2 |D| (\log_q |D|)^3.$ (5)

- L(s, χ_D) is the numerator of the zeta function associated with the hyperelliptic curve C : y² = D(x) of genus g over 𝔽_q.
- *L*(*s*, *χ*_{*D*}) is a polynomial of degree 2*g* and satisfies an analogue of the approximate functional equation.

Some Results

Theorem (A. and Keating-2012) (i) $\sum_{D \in \mathcal{H}_{2g+1,q}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \chi_D) \sim c_1 |D| (\log_q |D|).$ (ii) $\sum_{D \in \mathcal{H}_{2g+1,q}} L(\frac{1}{2}, \chi_D)^2 \sim c_2 |D| (\log_q |D|)^3.$ (5)

- L(s, χ_D) is the numerator of the zeta function associated with the hyperelliptic curve C : y² = D(x) of genus g over 𝔽_q.
- *L*(*s*, *χ*_{*D*}) is a polynomial of degree 2*g* and satisfies an analogue of the approximate functional equation.
- We can use the R.H. for curves to bound non-trivial character sums.

17 / 22

Half–Integral Weight Forms

Let f be a half-integral weight cusp form on the metaplectic double cover of GL(2). The associated *L*-series is

Half–Integral Weight Forms

Let f be a half-integral weight cusp form on the metaplectic double cover of GL(2). The associated *L*-series is

$$L(w,f):=\sum \frac{a(d)}{d^w}.$$

Half-Integral Weight Forms

Let f be a half-integral weight cusp form on the metaplectic double cover of GL(2). The associated *L*-series is

$$L(w,f) := \sum \frac{a(d)}{d^w}.$$
 (6)

Let r be a fundamental discriminant and χ_r be the corresponding quadratic character. Then the twisted L-series $L(w, f \otimes \chi)$ is defined by

Half-Integral Weight Forms

Let f be a half-integral weight cusp form on the metaplectic double cover of GL(2). The associated *L*-series is

$$L(w,f) := \sum \frac{a(d)}{d^w}.$$
 (6)

メロト メポト メヨト メヨト ヨー ろくつ

Let r be a fundamental discriminant and χ_r be the corresponding quadratic character. Then the twisted *L*-series $L(w, f \otimes \chi)$ is defined by

$$L(w, f \otimes \chi) := \sum \frac{a(d)\chi_r(d)}{d^w}.$$

Half-Integral Weight Forms

Let f be a half-integral weight cusp form on the metaplectic double cover of GL(2). The associated *L*-series is

$$L(w,f) := \sum \frac{a(d)}{d^w}.$$
 (6)

Let r be a fundamental discriminant and χ_r be the corresponding quadratic character. Then the twisted *L*-series $L(w, f \otimes \chi)$ is defined by

$$L(w, f \otimes \chi) := \sum \frac{a(d)\chi_r(d)}{d^w}.$$
 (7)

Problem

The recent project which I just started with J. Hoffstein is establish asymptotic formulas for

$$\sum_{r<\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{L}(\frac{1}{2}, f \otimes \chi)^k, \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2.$$
(8)

making use of Multiple Dirichlet Series machinery.

22 / 22