

# L-functions

(PARI-GP version 2.9.0)

## Characters

A character on the abelian group  $G = \sum_{j \leq k} (\mathbf{Z}/d_j \mathbf{Z}) \cdot g_j$ , e.g. from `idealstar(,q) ↔ (Z/qZ)*` or `bnrinit ↔ Clf(K)`, is coded by  $\chi = [c_1, \dots, c_k]$  such that  $\chi(g_j) = e(c_j/d_j)$ . Our  $L$ -functions consider the attached *primitive* character.

Dirichlet characters  $\chi_q(m, \cdot)$  in Conrey labelling system are alternatively concisely coded by `Mod(m,q)`. Finally, a quadratic character  $(D/\cdot)$  can also be coded by the integer  $D$ .

## L-function Constructors

An `Ldata` is a GP structure describing the functional equation for  $L(s) = \sum_{n \geq 1} a_n n^{-s}$ .

- Dirichlet coefficients given by closure  $a : N \mapsto [a_1, \dots, a_N]$ .
- Dirichlet coefficients  $a^*(n)$  for dual  $L$ -function  $L^*$ .
- Euler factor  $A = [a_1, \dots, a_d]$  for  $\gamma_A(s) = \prod_i \Gamma_{\mathbf{R}}(s + a_i)$ ,
- classical weight  $k$  (values at  $s$  and  $k - s$  are related),
- conductor  $N$ ,  $\Lambda(s) = N^{s/2} \gamma_A(s)$ ,
- root number  $\varepsilon$ ;  $\Lambda(a, k - s) = \varepsilon \Lambda(a^*, s)$ .
- polar part: list of  $[\beta, P_\beta(x)]$ .

An `Linit` is a GP structure containing an `Ldata`  $L$  and an evaluation *domain* fixing a maximal order of derivation  $m$  and bit accuracy `(realbitprecision)`, together with complex ranges

- for  $L$ -function:  $R = [c, w, h]$  (coding  $|\Re z - c| \leq w$ ,  $|\Im z| \leq h$ ); or  $R = [w, h]$  (for  $c = k/2$ ); or  $R = [h]$  (for  $c = k/2$ ,  $w = 0$ ).
- for  $\theta$ -function:  $T = [\rho, \alpha]$  (for  $|t| \geq \rho$ ,  $|\arg t| \leq \alpha$ ); or  $T = \rho$  (for  $\alpha = 0$ ).

### Ldata constructors

Riemann $\zeta$	<code>lfuncreate(1)</code>
Dirichlet for quadratic char. $(D/\cdot)$	<code>lfuncreate(D)</code>
Dirichlet series $L(\chi_q(m, \cdot), s)$	<code>lfuncreate(Mod(m,N))</code>
Dedekind $\zeta_K$ , $K = \mathbf{Q}[x]/(T)$	<code>lfuncreate(bnf), lfuncreate(T)</code>
Hecke for $\chi \bmod \mathfrak{f}$	<code>lfuncreate([bnr,chi])</code>
Artin $L$ -function	<code>lfunartin(nf, gal, M, n)</code>
Lattice $\Theta$ -function	<code>lfunqf(Q)</code>
Quotients of Dedekind $\eta$ : $\prod_i \eta(m_{i,1} \cdot \tau)^{m_{i,2}}$	<code>lfunetaquo(M)</code>
$L(E, s)$ , $E$ elliptic curve	<code>E = ellinit(...)</code>
genus 2 curve, $y^2 + xQ = P$	<code>lfungenus2([P,Q])</code>
$L_1 \cdot L_2$	<code>lfunmul(L1, L2)</code>
$L_1/L_2$	<code>lfundiv(L1, L2)</code>
low-level constructor	<code>lfuncreate([a, a*, A, k, N, eps, poles])</code>
check functional equation (at $t$ )	<code>lfuncheckfeq(L, {t})</code>

### Linit constructors

initialize for $L$	<code>lfuninit(L, R, {m = 0})</code>
initialize for $\theta$	<code>lfunthetainit(L, {T = 1}, {m = 0})</code>
cost of <code>lfuninit</code>	<code>lfuncost(L, R, {m = 0})</code>
cost of <code>lfunthetainit</code>	<code>lfunthetacost(L, T, {m = 0})</code>
Dedekind $\zeta_L$ , $L$ abelian over a subfield	<code>lfunabelianreinit</code>

## L-functions

$L$  is either an `Ldata` or an `Linit` (more efficient for many values).

## Evaluate

$L^{(k)}(s)$	<code>lfun(L, s, {k = 0})</code>
$\Lambda^{(k)}(s)$	<code>lfunlambda(L, s, {k = 0})</code>
$\theta^{(k)}(t)$	<code>lfuntheta(L, t, {k = 0})</code>
generalized Hardy $Z$ -function at $t$	<code>lfunhardy(L, t)</code>
<b>Zeros</b>	
order of zero at $s = k/2$	<code>lfunorderzero(L, {m = -1})</code>
zeros $s = k/2 + it$ , $0 \leq t \leq T$	<code>lfunzeros(L, T, {h})</code>
<b>Dirichlet series and functional equation</b>	
$[a_n: 1 \leq n \leq N]$	<code>lfunan(L, N)</code>
conductor $N$ of $L$	<code>lfunconductor(L)</code>
root number and residues	<code>lfunrootres(L)</code>

## G-functions

Attached to inverse Mellin transform for  $\gamma_A(s)$ ,  $A = [a_1, \dots, a_d]$ . initialize for  $G$  attached to  $A$  `gammamellinininit(A)`  
 $G^{(k)}(t)$  `gammamellinininv(G, t, {k = 0})`  
asympt. expansion of  $G^{(k)}(t)$  `gammamellininvasymp(A, n, {k = 0})`

Based on an earlier version by Joseph H. Silverman

August 2016 v2.30. Copyright © 2016 K. Belabas

Permission is granted to make and distribute copies of this card provided the copyright and this permission notice are preserved on all copies.

Send comments and corrections to (Karim.Belabas@math.u-bordeaux.fr)