

L-FUNCTIONS, SPECTRAL SUMMATION FORMULAS, MOMENTS OF  
 L-FUNCTIONS VALENTIN BLomer

(I) L-FUNCTIONS

$a_n$  INTERESTING SEQUENCE  $L(s) = \sum \frac{a_n}{n^s}$

$$\text{EX: } a_n = 1 \quad \zeta(s) = \sum \frac{1}{n^s} = \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^s}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\zeta(1+it) \neq 0 \iff \pi(x) \sim \frac{x}{\log x}$$

$$\text{ex: } a(n) = \chi(n)$$

$$\chi: (\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z})^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$L(s, \chi) = \sum \frac{\chi(n)}{n^s}$$

EX: AUTOMORPHIC FORM

$$T_n f = \lambda(n) f$$

$$L(s, f) = \sum \frac{\lambda(n)}{n^s}$$

GOAL: study  $L(s)$  in the critical strip

typical approach: study families of  
L-functions

(II) SPECTRAL SUM FORMULAS

$$\text{EX 1: } \sum_x \overline{\chi^{(n)}} \chi^{(m)} = \delta_{n=m} \ell(g)$$

EX 2: (PETERSSON)

$$\sum_f a_f(n) \overline{a_f(m)} = \underset{\text{simple factors}}{\left( \delta_{n=m} + \dots \right)}$$

### EX 3: SELBERG TRACE FORMULA

$\sum h(\tau)$   $\leadsto$  algebraic and geometric properties of  $G$   
 auto rep on  $G$

- APPLICATIONS:
- WEYL'S LAW
  - VERTICAL SATO-TATE
  - MOMENTS OF L-FUNCTIONS

### (III) SIEGEL MODULAR FORMS OF DEGREE 2

$$\mathbb{H}^{(2)} = \{ X+iY \in \text{Sym}_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid Y > 0 \}$$

weight  $k$  SIEGEL MODULAR FORM

$$f(mz) = \det((z+1))^k f(z)$$

$$\sim (Az+B)(Cz+D)^{-1}$$

FOR ALL  $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sp}_4(\mathbb{Z}) = \Gamma$

$$\dim \sim k^3$$

HECKE OPERATORS  $T_p$

$$\Gamma \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & \\ & p \end{smallmatrix} \right) \quad \Gamma = \bigcup \Gamma_{g_i}$$

FOURIER EXPANSION  $f(z) = \sum_{T \in \text{Sym}_+^+(2)} a(T) (\det T)^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} e(\text{tr}(Tz))$

WARNING:  $a(T)$  HAS LITTLE TO DO WITH HECKE EIGENVALUES

LIFT:  $S_{2k-2} \xrightarrow{\psi} S_{\frac{k-1}{2}} \xrightarrow{\text{Sato-Kurokawa}} S_k^{(2)}$

 $F = \sum a(T) e(\text{tr } Tz)$ 
 $F = \sum a(n) e(nz)$ 
 $b = \sum b(n) e(nz)$ 
 $a(T) \sim b$ 
 $(\det T)$

# BOCHERER'S CONJECTURE (80's)

$$\frac{a(I)^2 \sim L(\frac{1}{2}, F) L(\frac{1}{2}, F \times \chi_{-4})}{L(1, F, \text{Ad})}$$

PROVED BY  
FURUSAWA  
MONMOTO  
NOV 17/2016

F NOT A LIFT

PETERSSON FORMULA (KITAOKA)

$$\sum_F a_F(T) a_F(Q) \sim \text{diag} + \sum_C \frac{K(Q, T, C)}{|\det C|^{3/2}} J(T C^T Q \bar{C}^T)$$

$$K(Q, T, C) = \sum e(\text{tr}(AC^T Q + C^T DT))$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^* \\ C^T D \end{pmatrix} \in \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma_\infty} / \Gamma_\infty$$

$$\underline{L-\text{FUNCTION}}: \int_{\mathbb{Q}(i)} (s + 1/2) \sum \frac{a_F(mI)}{m^s} = a_F(I) L(s, F)$$

(IV) RESULTS (B - 2016)

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{TH I}}: \quad & \frac{1}{R^3} \sum_F a_F(I)^2 L\left(\frac{1}{2}, F \times \chi_{q_1}\right) L\left(\frac{1}{2}, F \times \chi_{q_2}\right) \\ & = mT + O(R^{-\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon}) \end{aligned}$$

TH II: (quadr nonvanishing)

Fix  $q_1, q_2$ . Then  $\exists$  a non-lift  $F$  such that

$$L(\frac{1}{2}, F), L(\frac{1}{2}, F \times \chi_{-4}), L(\frac{1}{2}, F \times \chi_n)$$

$L(\frac{1}{2}, F \times \chi_{q_2})$  simultaneous nonzero

TH III: [outlook]

similar results in the level aspect

(V) IDEA OF THE PROOF

- APPROXIMATE FUNCTIONAL EQUATION  
(BONUS: FEATURES ONLY DIAGONAL MATRICES)
- APPLY PETERSSON
- APPLY POISSON
- ANALYSE THE FOURIER OF THE MATRIX BESSEL  
FUNCTION

ONLY  $C = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & \pm x \end{pmatrix} \in GO_2(\mathbb{Z})$  SURVIVE

- FOR THESE ANALYSE THE FOURIER TRANSFORM OF  
KLOOSTERMAN SUM  $\sum \rightarrow$  ARITHMETIC OF  $\mathbb{Q}(i)$
- MATCHES EXTRA OFF  $\Delta$  MAIN TERM WITH PART  
OF  $\Delta$  TERM.