

# L-functions

(PARI-GP version 2.11.0)

## Characters

A character on the abelian group  $G = \sum_{j \leq k} (\mathbf{Z}/d_j \mathbf{Z}) \cdot g_j$ , e.g. from **znstar**(**q**,1)  $\leftrightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/q \mathbf{Z})^*$  or **bnrinit**  $\leftrightarrow \text{Cl}_{\mathfrak{f}}(K)$ , 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 $\zeta$	<b>lfuncreate</b> (1)
Dirichlet for quadratic char. ( $D/\cdot$ )	<b>lfuncreate</b> ( $D$ )
Dirichlet series $L(\chi_q(m, \cdot), s)$	<b>lfuncreate</b> ( <b>Mod</b> ( <b>m</b> , <b>q</b> ))
Dedekind $\zeta_K$ , $K = \mathbf{Q}[x]/(T)$	<b>lfuncreate</b> ( <i>bnf</i> ), <b>lfuncreate</b> ( $T$ )
Hecke for $\chi \bmod \mathfrak{f}$	<b>lfuncreate</b> ( <i>[bnr</i> , $\chi$ ])
Artin $L$ -function	<b>lfunartin</b> ( <i>nf</i> , <i>gal</i> , $M$ , $n$ )
Lattice $\Theta$ -function	<b>lfunqf</b> ( $Q$ )
From eigenform $F$	<b>lfunmf</b> ( $F$ )
Quotients of Dedekind $\eta$ : $\prod_i \eta(m_{i,1} \cdot \tau)^{m_{i,2}}$	<b>lfunetaquo</b> ( $M$ )
$L(E, s)$ , $E$ elliptic curve	<b>E = ellinit</b> (...)
$L(\text{Sym}^m E, s)$ , $E$ elliptic curve	<b>lfunsympow</b> ( <b>E</b> , <b>m</b> )
genus 2 curve, $y^2 + xQ = P$	<b>lfungenus2</b> ( $[P, Q]$ )

$L_1 \cdot L_2$	<b>lfunmul</b> ( $L_1, L_2$ )
$L_1/L_2$	<b>lfundiv</b> ( $L_1, L_2$ )
twist by Dirichlet character	<b>lfuntwist</b> ( $L, \chi$ )

low-level constructor	<b>lfuncreate</b> ( $[a, a^*, A, k, N, \textit{eps}, \textit{poles}]$ )
check functional equation (at $t$ )	<b>lfuncheckfeq</b> ( $L, \{t\}$ )

### Linit constructors

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

## L-functions

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

## Evaluate

$L^{(k)}(s)$	<b>lfun</b> ( $L, s, \{k = 0\}$ )
$\Lambda^{(k)}(s)$	<b>lfunlambda</b> ( $L, s, \{k = 0\}$ )
$\theta^{(k)}(t)$	<b>lfuntheta</b> ( $L, t, \{k = 0\}$ )
generalized Hardy $Z$ -function at $t$	<b>lfunhardy</b> ( $L, t$ )

## Zeros

order of zero at $s = k/2$	<b>lfunorderzero</b> ( $L, \{m = -1\}$ )
zeros $s = k/2 + it$ , $0 \leq t \leq T$	<b>lfunzeros</b> ( $L, T, \{h\}$ )

## Dirichlet series and functional equation

$[a_n: 1 \leq n \leq N]$	<b>lfunan</b> ( $L, N$ )
conductor $N$ of $L$	<b>lfunconductor</b> ( $L$ )
root number and residues	<b>lfunrootres</b> ( $L$ )

## G-functions

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

Based on an earlier version by Joseph H. Silverman

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