

Real Analytic Eisenstein series of weight k and index m with respect to the Jacobi Group on $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$

Yoshiki Hayashi

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to obtain the Fourier coefficients of the real analytic Eisenstein series of weight k and index m with respect to the Jacobi group of degree one on the full modular group. Moreover, we study the localization of a pole, its residue and Kronecker's limit formula of this series.

0. Introduction: Let k be an integer. For the sake of simplicity, let m be a square integer m_2^2 with an integer m_2 . For each integer t with $t^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4m}$ and $s \in \mathbb{C}$, let $\phi_{t,s}(\tau, s)$ be the function $\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by

$$(0,1) \quad \phi_{t,s}(\tau, s) := e^m \left(\frac{t^2 \tau}{4m^2} + \frac{tz}{m} \right) (\mathrm{Im}(\tau))^{s-\kappa}$$

where $\kappa = \frac{k-1/2}{2}$ and $e^m(\alpha) = \exp(2\pi i m \alpha)$. Let Γ be the full modular group $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$, Γ^J the Jacobi group $\{[M, (\lambda, \mu), \rho] \mid M \in \Gamma, \lambda, \mu, \rho \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and $\Gamma_{\infty,+}^J$ the subgroup of Γ^J defined by

$$\Gamma_{\infty,+}^J = \{[(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}), (0, \mu), \rho] \mid n, \mu, \rho \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Following [EZ85] and [Ara90], we define the real analytic Eisenstein series $E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s)$ of weight k and index m with respect to the Jacobi group Γ^J of degree one by

$$(0,2) \quad E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s) := \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\infty,+}^J \backslash \Gamma^J} (\phi_{t,s}|_{k,m}\gamma)(\tau, z) \quad ((\tau, z) \in \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C})$$

where $\gamma = (M, (\lambda, \mu), \rho)$ and

$$(0,2,a) \quad t \in R^{\mathrm{null}} = \{t \in R \mid t^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4m}\}, \quad R = \{t \in \mathbb{Z}/2m\mathbb{Z}\}.$$

From this definition the Eisenstein series $E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s)$ has the following expression

$$(0,3) \quad E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s) = \sum_{M \in \Gamma_{\infty,+}^J \backslash \Gamma} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} J(M, \tau)^{-k} (\mathrm{Im}(M\tau))^{s-\kappa} \cdot e^m \left((l + \frac{t}{2m})^2 M\tau + 2(l + \frac{t}{2m}) \frac{z}{c\tau + d} - \frac{cz^2}{c\tau + d} \right)$$

with $\Gamma_{\infty,+} = \{(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}), |n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and $M = (\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}) \in \Gamma$. We see easily from this expression that $E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s)$ is absolutely convergent for $\text{Re}(s) > 5/4$.

Arakawa in [Ara90] studied the above real analytic Jacobi-Eisenstein series which are “natural generalization” of the holomorphic Eisenstein series of degree one. He obtained the analytic continuation and proved its functional equation. The key to his proof is to relate our real analytic Jacobi-Eisenstein series with those associated with theta multiplier systems after Roelcke[Roe], and then to make use of a general theory for real analytic Jacobi-Eisenstein series. He calculated explicitly only for square free m the Fourier coefficient of the real analytic Jacobi-Eisenstein series $E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s)$, in which case there is only one Eisenstein series.

B.Heim studied with him in [AH98] real analytic Jacobi-Eisenstein series of higher degree. W.Kohnen [Koh93] considered the lifting to the Siegel Eisenstein series with another real analytic Jacobi-Eisenstein series. T.Sugano [Sug95] gained also some results for a functional equation of Jacobi-Eisenstein series.

Our aim in this paper is to calculate directly Fourier coefficients for the Jacobi-Eisenstein series $E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s)$ with square m and to give its explicit formula, since the series is “natural generalization” of holomorphic one. Moreover, we want to study the localization of a pole, its residue and as an application Kronecker’s limit formula.

The following properties are an immediate consequence of the definition (0,3):

- i) $(E_{k,m,t}((\cdot, \cdot), s)|_{k,m,\gamma})(\tau, z) = E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma^J$,
- ii) If $k > 3$ and s is evaluated at $s = \kappa$, then $E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), \kappa)$ coincides with the holomorphic Jacobi-Eisenstein series of Eichler-Zagier.

1. Definitions, Remarks and Main Theorems: We assume now that k is an integer (not necessarily positive). Let κ be the number given by

$$(1,0) \quad \frac{k - 1/2}{2}.$$

For the sake of simplicity, let m be a square m_2^2 with an integer m_2 . R and R^{null} are as (0,2,a) and $e^m(\alpha)$ is an abbreviation of $\exp(2\pi i m \alpha)$ for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$. Set for each $t \in R$,

$$(1,1) \quad \theta_t(\tau, z) := \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} e^m \left(\tau \left(l + \frac{t}{2m} \right)^2 + 2z \left(l + \frac{t}{2m} \right) \right) \quad (\tau \in \mathfrak{H}, z \in \mathbb{C}).$$

The followings are our main results:

Theorem. For the real analytic Jacobi-Eisenstein series defined as above, the series $E_{k,m,t}^*((\tau, z), s) := \zeta(4s-1)E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s)$ has at least at $s = \frac{3}{4}$ a simple pole and its residue R^* is given by

$$(1,2) \quad R^* = \frac{1}{4}R_0 \text{ with } R_0 = \frac{e^{-\pi i k/2}}{\sqrt{2m}} (\operatorname{Im} \tau)^{\frac{1}{4}-\kappa} \gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}, \kappa\right) \sum_{\substack{r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ r^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4m}}} \theta_r(\tau, z) \cdot (\phi_{t,r}^{D=0}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + (-1)^k \phi_{-t,r}^{D=0}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)).$$

Moreover, the following limit formula is valid:

$$(1,3) \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}} \left\{ E_{k,m,t}^*((\tau, z), s) - \frac{R^*}{s - 3/4} \right\} = C_0 + h_0$$

where C_0 is a constant with respect to s and given by $C_0 = 2C_{\text{Euler}}R_0$ with Euler's constant C_{Euler} and the number h_0 is given by

$$h_0 = \frac{\pi^2}{6} (\operatorname{Im} \tau)^{3/4-\kappa} \Theta_t(\tau, z) + \frac{(\operatorname{Im} \tau)^{1-2\kappa}}{\sqrt{2im}} \sum_{\substack{D, r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ D < 0 \\ r^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4m} \\ D \equiv r^2 \pmod{4m}}} L_{D/4m}(1) V_{\frac{3}{4}, \kappa}\left(\frac{D}{4m} \operatorname{Im} \tau\right) (\phi_{t,r}^{D < 0}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + (-1)^k \phi_{-t,r}^{D < 0}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)) e\left(\frac{|D|}{4m} \operatorname{Re} \tau\right) \theta_r(\tau, z).$$

Here $\phi_{t,r}^{D \leq 0}(s)$, $\gamma(s, \kappa)$, $L_{D/4m}$, $\Theta_t(\tau, z)$ and $V_{s, \kappa}$ are given in proposition 1.

For the proof we use proposition 1 and consider

$$C_0 = \frac{2e^{-\pi i k/2}}{\sqrt{2m}} \lim_{s \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}} \left\{ \zeta(4s-2) (\operatorname{Im} \tau)^{1-s-\kappa} \gamma(s, \kappa) - \frac{(\operatorname{Im} \tau)^{\frac{1}{4}-\kappa} \gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}, \kappa\right)/4}{s - 3/4} \right\} \\ \cdot \sum_r \theta_r(\tau, z) \cdot (\phi_{t,r}^{D=0}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + (-1)^k \phi_{-t,r}^{D=0}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)), \\ h(s) := \zeta(4s-1) (\operatorname{Im} \tau)^{s-\kappa} \Theta_t(\tau, z) + \frac{(\operatorname{Im} \tau)^{1-2\kappa}}{\sqrt{2im}} \sum_{\substack{D, r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ D < 0 \\ r^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4m} \\ D \equiv r^2 \pmod{4m}}} L_{D/4m}(2s - \frac{1}{2}) V_{s, \kappa}\left(\frac{D}{4m} \operatorname{Im} \tau\right) \theta_r(\tau, z) (\phi_{t,r}^{D < 0}(s) + (-1)^k \phi_{-t,r}^{D < 0}(s)) e\left(\frac{|D|}{4m} \operatorname{Re} \tau\right),$$

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \text{ and } h_0 := h(3/4).$$

Question: Is the function $\gamma(s, \kappa) = \frac{2^{2-2s} \pi \Gamma(2s-1)}{\Gamma(s+\kappa) \Gamma(s-\kappa)}$ with $s = \frac{3}{4}$ represented by log?

Can h_0 be regarded as the generalization of the classical $\log |\eta(\tau)|$?

Proposition 1. Let m be a square m_2^2 with a positive integer m_2 and k an integer. Let $t, r \pmod{2m}$ be integers with $t^2 \equiv r^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4m}$. For the Jacobi-Eisenstein series $E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s)$ we have then the Fourier expansion

$$E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s) = (\operatorname{Im} \tau)^{s-\kappa} \Theta_t(\tau, z) + (\operatorname{Im} \tau)^{1-(s+\kappa)} \sum_{\substack{r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ r^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4m} \\ D=0}} \Phi_{t,r}^{D=0}(s, \kappa) \theta_r(\tau, z) \\ + (\operatorname{Im} \tau)^{1-2\kappa} \sum_{\substack{D, r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ D < 0 \\ r^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4m} \\ D \equiv r^2 \pmod{4m}}} \Phi_{t,r}^{D<0}(s, \kappa) e\left(\frac{|D|}{4m} \operatorname{Re} \tau\right) \theta_r(\tau, z)$$

where $\Theta_t(\tau, z) := \theta_t(\tau, z) + (-1)^k \theta_{-t}(\tau, z)$, $\theta_t(\tau, z) : \text{as } (1, 1)$,

$$\Phi_{t,r}^{D=0}(s, \kappa) = \frac{e^{-\pi i k/2}}{\sqrt{2m}} \gamma(s, \kappa) \Psi_{t,r}^{D=0}(s) \text{ with } \gamma(s, \kappa) = \frac{2^{2-2s} \pi \Gamma(2s-1)}{\Gamma(s+\kappa) \Gamma(s-\kappa)} \\ \text{and } \Phi_{t,r}^{D<0}(s, \kappa) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2im}} V_{s,\kappa} \left(\frac{D}{4m} \operatorname{Im} \tau \right) \Psi_{t,r}^{D<0}(s).$$

For $w \neq 0$, $V_{s,\kappa}(w)$ is defined by

$$V_{s,\kappa}(w) := \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e(w\xi) d\xi}{(\xi+i)^{s+\kappa} (\xi-i)^{s-\kappa}}.$$

Here we have for the prime p with $p|m_2$

$$\Psi_{t,r}^{D=0}(s) = \frac{\zeta(4s-2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} (\phi_{t,r}^{D=0}(s) + (-1)^k \phi_{-t,r}^{D=0}(s))$$

with $\phi_{t,r}^{D=0}(s) := \{\text{elementary expression of } p^s\}$ (see Prop. in 2)

$$\text{and } \Psi_{t,r}^{D<0}(s) = \frac{L_{D/4m}(2s-1/2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} (\phi_{t,r}^{D<0}(s) + (-1)^k \phi_{-t,r}^{D<0}(s))$$

with $\phi_{t,r}^{D<0}(s) := \{\text{elementary expression of } L_{\Delta_p,p}(2s-1/2) \text{ and } p^s\}$ (see Prop. in 2)

where $\Delta_p = \frac{D}{4mp^{2n'}}$ with $n' = \operatorname{ord}_p(t_1 - r_1)$, $t_1 = t/2m_2$, $r_1 = r/2m_2$ and $L_{\Delta_p,p}$ is the p -part of L -function L_{Δ_p} .

Remark: 1) If $\Delta \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$ and $\Delta \neq 0$, we write $\Delta = D_0 f^2$ ($f \in \mathbb{N}$). For $\Delta \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$L(s, \Delta) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \Delta \equiv 2 \text{ or } 3 \pmod{4}, \\ \zeta(2s-1) & \text{if } \Delta = 0, \\ L_{D_0}(s) \gamma_{D_0}^s(f) & \text{if } \Delta \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

where $\gamma_{D_0}^s(f) = \sum_{d|f} \mu(d) \varepsilon_{D_0}(d) d^{-s} \sigma_{1-2s}(f/d)$ with $\sigma_s(d) = \sum_{d'|d} d'^s$. D_0 is the discriminant of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\Delta})$ and $\varepsilon_{D_0}(\cdot)$ the Kronecker symbol with discriminant D_0 . The function $L_D^*(s) := L_D(s)(2\pi)^{-s}|D|^{s/2}\Gamma(s)$ ($D < 0$) satisfies the functional equation $L_D^*(s) = L_D^*(1-s)$.

2) If $V_{s,\kappa}^*(w)$ is defined by

$$V_{s,\kappa}^*(w) := \frac{-\Gamma(s-\kappa)}{(\pi|w|)^{s-\kappa}} V_{s,\kappa}(w),$$

then we can rewrite $V_{s,\kappa}^*(w)$ in the form

$$V_{s,\kappa}^*(w) = \int_0^\infty u^{2s-1} e^{-\pi w(u+1/u)} \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-\pi w v^2} \left(v + \frac{u^{1/2} + u^{-1/2}}{i} \right)^{-2\kappa} dv \frac{du}{u}.$$

$V_{s,\kappa}^*(w)$ is an entire function and satisfies a functional equation: $V_{s,\kappa}^*(w) = \text{sgn}(w) V_{1-s,\kappa}^*(w)$.

$V_{s,0}^*(w) = K_{1/2}$ is the K-Bessel function (s. [GZ86]).

Examples for Theorem 1: We see examples of terms $(\Psi_{t,r}^{D=0})_{t,r}$ and $\Phi_{t,r}^{D<0}$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Phi_{t,r}^{D=0})_{t,r} &= \frac{e^{-\pi i k/2} \gamma(s, \kappa)}{\sqrt{2m}} (\Psi_{t,r}^{D=0})_{t,r} \text{ and} \\ \Phi_{t,r}^{D<0}(s, \kappa) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2im}} V_{s,\kappa} \left(\frac{D}{4m} \text{Im} \tau \right) \Psi_{t,r}^{D<0}(s) \\ \text{with } \Psi_{t,r}^{D\leq 0} &= \psi_{t,r}^{D\leq 0} + (-1)^k \psi_{-t,r}^{D\leq 0} \end{aligned}$$

where $t^2 \equiv r^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4m}$, $t = 2m_2 t_1$ and $r = 2m_2 r_1$. Let be $\zeta_p(s) := 1 - p^{-s}$ and $L_{\Delta_p,p}(s)$ the p -part of $L_{\Delta_p}(s)$. For $\Psi_{t,r}^{D\leq 0}$ we confer also Lemma and Proposition 2 in 2.

I) For $m = 2^2$ i.e. $m_2 = 2$ and $t_1, r_1 = 0, 1$, then $t, r = 0, 4$ ($t = 4t_1, r = 4r_1$), the constant term matrix (the case $D = 0$) is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Psi_{0,0} & \Psi_{0,4} \\ \Psi_{4,0} & \Psi_{4,4} \end{pmatrix} \text{ with } \Psi_{r,t} := \Psi_{r,t}^{D=0}$$

where $\Psi_{0,4}^{D=0} = \Psi_{4,0}^{D=0} = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{\zeta(4s-2)}{\zeta(4s-1)}$ and

$$\Psi_{0,0}^{D=0} = \Psi_{4,4}^{D=0} = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{\zeta(4s-2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} \left\{ \frac{\zeta_2(4s-1) \cdot \zeta_2(2s-3/2)}{\zeta_2(4s-2) \cdot \zeta_2(2s-1/2) \cdot \zeta_2(4s-3)} + 2^{3-4s} \right\}.$$

Next we see non-constant terms. Since in the case $D = -16$ the number $D/4m = -1$ is $\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $(D/4m, m) = 1$. Then we have

$$\Psi_{0,4}^{D=-16} = \Psi_{4,0}^{D=-16} = \Psi_{0,4}^{D=-16} = \Psi_{4,0}^{D=-16} = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{1}{\zeta(2s-1/2)}.$$

Case $D = -48$: In this case $D/4m$ is -3 and $(D/4m, m) = 1$. So we have

$$\Psi_{0,0}^{D=-48} = \Psi_{4,4}^{D=-48} = \Psi_{4,0}^{D=-48} = \Psi_{0,4}^{D=-48} = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{L_{-3}(2s-1/2)}{\zeta(4s-1)}.$$

II) For $m = 3^2$ i.e. $m_2 = 3$ we have $t_1, r_1 = 0, 1, 2$ and $t, r = 0, 6, 12$ ($t = 6t_1, r = 6r_1$)

the constant term matrix is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Psi_{0,0} & \Psi_{0,6} & \Psi_{0,12} \\ \Psi_{6,0} & \Psi_{6,6} & \Psi_{6,12} \\ \Psi_{12,0} & \Psi_{12,6} & \Psi_{12,12} \end{pmatrix} \text{ with } \Psi_{r,t} := \Psi_{r,t}^{D=0}$$

$$\text{where } \Psi_{0,6}^{D=0} = \Psi_{0,12}^{D=0} = \Psi_{6,0}^{D=0} = \Psi_{12,12}^{D=0} = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{\zeta(4s-2)}{\zeta(4s-1)},$$

$$\Psi_{6,6}^{D=0} = \Psi_{12,12}^{D=0} = \frac{\zeta(4s-2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} \{1 + (-1)^k \phi_{0,0}^{D=0}\},$$

$$\Psi_{0,0}^{D=0} = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{\zeta(4s-2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} \cdot \phi_{0,0}^{D=0}, \quad \Psi_{6,12}^{D=0} = \Psi_{12,6}^{D=0} = \frac{\zeta(4s-2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} \{\phi_{0,0}^{D=0} + (-1)^k\}$$

$$\text{with } \phi_{0,0}^{D=0} = \frac{\zeta_3(2s-3/2) \cdot \zeta_3(4s-1)}{\zeta_3(4s-2) \cdot \zeta_3(4s-3) \zeta_3(2s-1/2)} + 3^{3-4s}.$$

Case $D = -16 \cdot 3^2$: Since $D/4m = -4$ and $(D/4m, m) = 1$ we have

$$\Psi_{t,r}^{D=-16 \cdot 3^2} = \psi_{t,r}^{D=-16 \cdot 3^2} + (-1)^k \psi_{-t,r}^{D=-16 \cdot 3^2} = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{L_{-4}(2s-1/2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} \quad \text{for all } t, r.$$

Case $D = -12 \cdot 3^4$: $D/4m = -3 \cdot 3^2, \Delta = \frac{D}{4m}/3^2 = -3$

$$\text{where } \Psi_{0,6}^{D=-12 \cdot 3^4} = \Psi_{12,0}^{D=-12 \cdot 3^4} = \Psi_{6,0}^{D=-12 \cdot 3^4} = \Psi_{0,12}^{D=-12 \cdot 3^4} = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{L_{-3 \cdot 3^2}(2s-1/2)}{\zeta(4s-1)},$$

$$\Psi_{0,0}^{D=-12 \cdot 3^4} = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{L_{-3 \cdot 3^2}(2s-1/2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} \phi_{0,0}^{-12 \cdot 3^4},$$

$$\Psi_{6,6}^{D=-12 \cdot 3^4} = \Psi_{12,12}^{D=-12 \cdot 3^4} = (1 + (-1)^k \phi_{0,0}^{-12 \cdot 3^4}) \frac{L_{-3 \cdot 3^2}(2s-1/2)}{\zeta(4s-1)},$$

$$\Psi_{6,12}^{D=-12 \cdot 3^4} = \Psi_{12,6}^{D=-12 \cdot 3^4} = (\phi_{0,0}^{-12 \cdot 3^4} + (-1)^k) \frac{L_{-3 \cdot 3^2}(2s-1/2)}{\zeta(4s-1)}$$

$$\text{with } \phi_{0,0}^{-12 \cdot 3^4} := \frac{L_{-3 \cdot 3^2}(2s-1/2)}{L_{-3 \cdot 3^2,3}(2s-1/2)} \frac{\zeta_3(2s-3/2) \cdot \zeta_3(4s-1)}{\zeta_3(4s-3) \zeta_3(2s-1/2)} + 3^{3-4s}.$$

In the case $D = -12 \cdot 3^2$ we have $D/4m = -3$, but $3^2 \nmid \frac{D}{4m}$. Then we have

$$\Psi_{0,0}^{D=-12 \cdot 3^2} = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{1}{\zeta_3(2s-1/2)} \frac{\zeta_3(2s-3/2)}{\zeta_3(4s-3)}$$

and for another r, t analogous.

III) Case $m = 6^2$: In this case we have $m_2 = 6$, $t_1, r_1 \pmod 6$ and then $t, r = 0, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60$ ($t_1 \mp r_1 = 0, 1, \dots, 5$). Let be

$$K_p := \frac{\zeta_p(2s-3/2) \cdot \zeta_p(4s-1)}{\zeta_p(4s-2) \cdot \zeta_p(4s-3) \cdot \zeta_p(2s-1/2)} + p^{3-4s} \text{ for } p = 2, 3.$$

Then we have

$$\phi_0 = K_2 \cdot K_3, \quad \phi_1 = \phi_5 = 1, \quad \phi_2 = \phi_4 = K_2, \quad \phi_3 = K_3.$$

$$\text{and } \Psi_{i,j} := \Psi_{12t_1, 12r_1} = \frac{\zeta(4s-2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} \phi_{ij}, \quad \phi_{ij} := \phi_i + (-1)^k \phi_j$$

$$\Psi_i := \Psi_{12t_1, 12t_1} = \frac{\zeta(4s-2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} \phi_{ii}(s), \quad (i, j = 0, 1, 2, 3, \quad i := t_1 - r_1, j = -t_1 - r_1),$$

Therefore, the constant term matrix $(\Psi_{t,r}^{D=0})$ is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Psi_0 & \Psi_1 & \Psi_2 & \Psi_3 & \Psi_2 & \Psi_1 \\ \Psi_1 & \Psi_{02} & \Psi_{13} & \Psi_2 & \Psi_{31} & \Psi_{20} \\ \Psi_2 & \Psi_{13} & \Psi_{02} & \Psi_1 & \Psi_{20} & \Psi_{31} \\ \Psi_3 & \Psi_2 & \Psi_1 & \Psi_0 & \Psi_1 & \Psi_2 \\ \Psi_2 & \Psi_{31} & \Psi_{20} & \Psi_1 & \Psi_{03} & \Psi_{13} \\ \Psi_1 & \Psi_{20} & \Psi_{31} & \Psi_2 & \Psi_{13} & \Psi_{02} \end{pmatrix}.$$

For the case $D/4m = -4 \cdot 45$, we have $\frac{D}{4m}/3^2 = -20$. For this case we see two examples:

$$\Psi_{180,0}^{-4 \cdot 3 \cdot 180^2}(s) = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{L_{-180}(2s-1/2)}{\zeta(4s-1)},$$

$$\Psi_{0,0}^{-4 \cdot 3 \cdot 180^2}(s) = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{L_{-180}(2s-1/2)}{\zeta(4s-1)} \phi_{0,0}^{-4 \cdot 3 \cdot 180^2}(s)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{0,0}^{-4 \cdot 3 \cdot 180^2}(s) &= \left\{ \frac{L_{-20,2}(2s-1/2)}{L_{-180,2}(2s-1/2)} \cdot \frac{\zeta_2(2s-3/2) \cdot \zeta_2(4s-1)}{\zeta_2(4s-3) \zeta_2(2s-1/2)} \right\} \\ &\cdot \left\{ \frac{L_{-20,3}(2s-1/2)}{L_{-180,3}(2s-1/2)} \frac{\zeta_3(2s-3/2) \cdot \zeta_3(4s-1)}{\zeta_3(4s-3) \zeta_3(2s-1/2)} + 3^{2(3/2-2s)} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

IV) Case $m = 5^4 \cdot 7^4$: In this case we have $m_2 = 5^2 \cdot 7^2$, $t_1, r_1 \pmod{5^2 \cdot 7^2}$ and then $t, r = 0, 30 \cdot 7^2, 2 \cdot 30 \cdot 7^2, \dots, (7^2 - 1) \cdot 30 \cdot 7^2$, $(t_1 \mp r_1 = 0, 1, \dots, 7^2 - 1)$. Here we see the case $D/4m = 15r_1^2 - n = -3 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^4$. In this case we set $\Delta_p = \frac{D}{4m}/p^4 = -3 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^4/p^4$ and

$$\Psi_{0,0}^{-3 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^4 \cdot 4 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^4}(s) = (1 + (-1)^k) \frac{L_{-3 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^4}(2s - 1/2)}{\zeta(4s - 1)} \cdot K_5 \cdot K_7$$

$$\text{with } K_p := \frac{L_{-3 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^4/p^4,p}(2s - 1/2)}{L_{-3 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^4,p}(2s - 1/2)} \frac{\zeta_p(2s - 3/2)}{\zeta_p(4(2s - 3/2))} \frac{\zeta_p(4s - 1)}{\zeta_p(2s - 1/2)} + p^{6-8s}.$$

2. Proof of the Proposition 1:

For the begin of our calculation we follow the method of [EZ85] and [Ara90]. Now we see the Fourier expansion of

$$(2,1) \quad E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s) = \sum_{\substack{n,r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 4mn=r^2}} c_{n,r}(\eta; s) e(n\xi + rz) + \sum_{\substack{n,r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 4mn > r^2}} c_{n,r}(\eta; s) e(n\xi + rz)$$

where $\tau = \xi + i\eta$. The constant terms is the partial sum

$$(2,2) \quad \sum_{\substack{n,r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 4mn=r^2}} c_{n,r}(\eta; s) e(n\xi + qz).$$

As usual we devide the sum on the right side of the identity (2,2) in two parts according as $c = 0$ of $a \neq 0$, and using the identity

$$X^2 M\tau + 2X \frac{z}{c\tau + d} - \frac{cz^2}{c\tau + d} = -\frac{(z - X/c)^2}{\tau + d/c} + \frac{aX^2}{c}$$

we have

$$(2,3) \quad E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s) = E_t^{c=0}((\tau, z), s) + E_t^{c \neq 0}((\tau, z), s)$$

with

$$(2,4) \quad E_t^{c=0}((\tau, z), s) = \eta^{s-\kappa} \Theta_t(\tau, z),$$

$$E_t^{c \neq 0}((\tau, z), s) = \sum_{\substack{(c,d)=1 \\ c \neq 0}} \sum_{q \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{\eta^{s-\kappa}}{(c\tau + d)^k |c\tau + d|^{2(s-\kappa)}} \cdot e^m \left(\frac{(z - (q + t/2m)/c)^2}{\tau + d/c} + \frac{a}{c} (q + \frac{t}{2m})^2 \right)$$

where an integer a is chosen so that $ad \equiv 1 \pmod{c}$ for coprime integers $c, d (c \neq 0)$.

Now we define $F((\tau, z), s)$ by

$$F((\tau, z), s) = \sum_{p, q \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{(\tau + p)^k |\tau + p|^{2(s-\kappa)}} e^m \left(-\frac{(z + q)^2}{\tau + p} \right),$$

which is absolutely convergent for $\text{Re}(s) > 3/4$. Replacing q by $\lambda - cq'$ ($q' \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda \pmod{c}$) on the right hand side of (2,4), we get

(2,5)

$$\begin{aligned} E_t^{c \neq 0}((\tau, z), s) &= \sum_{c=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{d(c) \\ (d,c)=1}} \sum_{\lambda(c)} \frac{\eta^{s-\kappa}}{c^{2s+1/2}} \\ &\cdot \left\{ e^m \left(\frac{a}{c} \left(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m} \right)^2 \right) F\left(\left(\tau + \frac{d}{c}, z - \frac{1}{c} \left(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m} \right)\right), s\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-1)^k e^m \left(\frac{a}{c} \left(\lambda - \frac{t}{2m} \right)^2 \right) F\left(\left(\tau + \frac{d}{c}, z - \frac{1}{c} \left(\lambda - \frac{t}{2m} \right)\right), s\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Since $F((\tau, z), s)$ is periodic in τ and z with period 1 and therefore has the Fourier expansion of the form

$$(2,6) \quad F((\tau, z), s) = \sum_{n, r \in \mathbb{Z}} \gamma_{n,r}(\eta, s) e(n\xi + rz) \quad (\tau = \xi + i\eta \in \mathbb{H}, z \in \mathbb{C})$$

$$\text{with } \gamma_{n,r} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \tau^{-k} |\tau|^{-2(s-\kappa)} e(-mz^2/\tau - n\xi - rz) dx d\xi \quad (z = x + iy).$$

Integrating with respect to x and changing the variable with $\xi \rightarrow \eta\xi$, we gain

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{n,r}(\eta, x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\tau/2im)^{1/2} \tau^{-k} |\tau|^{-2(s-\kappa)} e\left(\frac{r^2\tau}{4m} - n\xi\right) d\xi \\ &= \frac{\eta^{1-2s}}{\sqrt{2im}} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{2m} \eta r^2\right) \cdot V_{s,\kappa}\left(\left(\frac{r^2}{4m} - n\right)\eta\right) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(2,7a) \quad V_{s,\kappa}(w) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e(w\xi) d\xi}{(\xi + i)^{s+\kappa} (\xi - i)^{s-\kappa}} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{-e(-w\xi) d\xi}{(\xi + i)^{-2\kappa} (\xi^2 + 1)^{s+\kappa}} \quad (w \neq 0)$$

and

$$(2,7b) \quad V_{s,\kappa}(0) = e^{-\pi i \kappa} \gamma(s, \kappa) \text{ with } \gamma(s, \kappa) = \frac{2^{2-2s} \pi \Gamma(2s-1)}{\Gamma(s+\kappa) \Gamma(s-\kappa)} \quad \text{if } 4mn = r^2.$$

So the Fourier coefficient $\gamma_{n,r}(\eta, s)$ is given as follows:

$$(2,8) \quad \gamma_{n,r}(\eta, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{\eta^{1-2s}}{\sqrt{2m}} e^{-\pi i k/2} \gamma(s, \kappa) \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{2m} \eta r^2\right) & \text{if } 4mn = r^2, \\ \frac{\eta^{1-2s}}{\sqrt{2im}} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2 \pi}{2m} \eta\right) \cdot V_{s, \kappa}\left(\left(\frac{r^2}{4m} - n\right) \eta\right) & \text{if } 4mn > r^2 \end{cases}$$

(cf: [Ara90] p.144, [EZ85] p.19, [GZ86] p.277-280). Since

$$(2,9) \quad E_t^{c \neq 0}((\tau, z), s) = \sum_{c=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{d \bmod c \\ (d, c)=1}} \sum_{\lambda \bmod c} \frac{\eta^{s-\kappa}}{c^{2s+1/2}} \cdot \left\{ e^m \left(\frac{a}{c} \left(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m} \right)^2 \right) F\left(\left(\tau + \frac{d}{c}, z - \frac{1}{c} \left(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m} \right)\right), s\right) \right. \\ \left. + (-1)^k e^m \left(\frac{a}{c} \left(\lambda - \frac{t}{2m} \right)^2 \right) F\left(\left(\tau + \frac{d}{c}, z - \frac{1}{c} \left(\lambda - \frac{t}{2m} \right)\right), s\right) \right\}$$

where

$$(2,10) \quad F\left(\left(\tau + \frac{d}{c}, z - \frac{1}{c} \left(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m} \right)\right), s\right) = \sum_{n, r \in \mathbb{Z}} \gamma_{n,r}(\eta, s) e\left(n\left(\xi + \frac{d}{c}\right) + r\left(z - \frac{1}{c} \left(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m} \right)\right)\right)$$

with $\gamma_{n,r}(\eta, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{\eta^{1-2s}}{\sqrt{2m}} e^{-\pi i k/2} \gamma(s, \kappa) \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{2m} \eta r^2\right) & \text{if } 4mn = r^2, \\ \frac{\eta^{1-2s}}{\sqrt{2im}} V_{s, \kappa}\left(\left(\frac{r^2}{4m} - n\right) \eta\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{2m} \eta r^2\right) & \text{if } 4mn > r^2. \end{cases}$

According to (2,4) (2,5), (2,6), (2,7) and (2,8) the Fourier expansion of $E_t^{c \neq 0}((\tau, z), s)$ is given explicitly by

$$(2,11) \quad \frac{\eta^{1-2s}}{\sqrt{2im}} \sum_{\substack{n, r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 4nm - r^2 \geq 0}} V_{s, \kappa}\left(\left(\frac{r^2}{4m} - n\right) \eta\right) (\psi_{t,r}(s) + (-1)^k \psi_{-t,r}(s)) \cdot e\left(\frac{4mn - r^2}{2m} \xi\right) \theta_r(\tau, z).$$

Accordingly by (2,4) (2,8) and (2,11), the constant terms of $E_{k,m,t}$ equal

$$(2,12b) \quad \eta^{s-\kappa} \Theta_t(\tau, z) + \eta^{1-s-\kappa} \frac{\gamma(s, \kappa)}{e^{\pi i k/2} \sqrt{2m}} \sum_{\substack{n, r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 4nm - r^2 = 0}} (\psi_{t,r}(s) + (-1)^k \psi_{-t,r}(s)) \cdot \theta_r(\tau, z).$$

Here $\psi_{t,r}(s)$ ($t, r \bmod 2m$, $t^2 \equiv r^2 \equiv 0 \bmod 4m$) is the Dirichlet series defined by (2,12a)

$$\psi_{t,r}(s) = \sum_{c \geq 1} \frac{1}{c^{2s+1/2}} \sum_{\substack{d(c) \\ (d,c)=1}} G(t, r; c, d)$$

with $G(t, r; c, d) := \sum_{\lambda \bmod c} e_c \left(am(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m})^2 - r(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m}) + dn \right),$

with an integer a given by $ad \equiv 1 \bmod c$. Substituting $\lambda + \frac{t}{2m} \rightarrow d(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m})$ we have

$$G(t, r; c, d) = \sum_{\lambda \bmod c} e_c \left(dm(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m})^2 - dr(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m}) + dn \right)$$

where we used $ad \equiv 1 \bmod c$, $t^2 \equiv 0 \bmod 4m$, $rt \equiv 0 \bmod 2m$, $\frac{t}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m})^2, r(\lambda + \frac{t}{2m}) \in \mathbb{Z}$. So we gain

$$G(t, r; c, d) = \sum_{\lambda \bmod c} e_{cm} \left(d(m\lambda + \frac{t}{2})^2 - dr(m\lambda + \frac{t}{2}) + dm n \right)$$

and then

$$(2,13) \quad \sum_{\substack{d \bmod c \\ (d,c)=1}} G(t, r; c, d) = \sum_{\substack{\lambda, d \bmod c \\ (d,c)=1}} e_{cm} (dQ(m\lambda + \frac{t}{2})) \text{ with } Q(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - r\lambda + mn.$$

Setting $D := r^2 - 4mn$ and putting together above formulas, we obtain the Fourier expansion of $E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s)$:

$$(2,14) \quad E_{k,m,t}((\tau, z), s) = (\text{Im } \tau)^{s-\kappa} \Theta_t(\tau, z) + (\text{Im } \tau)^{1-(s+\kappa)} \sum_{\substack{D, r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ D=0}} \Phi_{t,r}^{D=0}(s) \theta_r(\tau, z) \\ + (\text{Im } \tau)^{1-(s+\kappa)} \sum_{\substack{D, r \in \mathbb{Z} \\ D < 0 \\ D \equiv r^2 \bmod 4m \\ r^2 \equiv 0 \bmod 4m}} \Phi_{t,r}^{D < 0}(s) e \left(\frac{|D|}{4m} \text{Re } \tau \right) \theta_r(\tau, z)$$

where $V_{s,\kappa}(w) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e(w\xi) d\xi}{(\xi + i)^{s+\kappa} (\xi - i)^{s-\kappa}} (w \neq 0),$

$$\Phi_{t,r}^{D=0}(s) = \frac{\gamma(s, \kappa)}{e^{\pi i k/2} \sqrt{2m}} (\psi_{t,r}^{D=0}(s) + (-1)^k \psi_{-t,r}^{D=0}(s)),$$

$$\Phi_{t,r}^{D < 0}(s) = \frac{V_{s,\kappa}(\frac{D}{4m} \text{Im } \tau)}{\sqrt{2im}} (\psi_{t,r}^{D < 0}(s) + (-1)^k \psi_{-t,r}^{D < 0}(s))$$

and $\psi_{t,r}^{D \leq 0}(s) := \sum_{c \geq 1} \frac{1}{c^{2s+1/2}} \sum_{\substack{\lambda, d \bmod c \\ (d,c)=1}} e_{cm} (dQ(m\lambda + \frac{t}{2}))$ with $Q(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - r\lambda + mn.$

Now we calculate $\psi_{t,r}^{D \leq 0}$ and $\psi_{-t,r}^{D \leq 0}$. Since we have for $Q(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - r\lambda + mn$

(2,15a)

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{t,r}^{D \leq 0}(s) &= \sum_{c \geq 1} \frac{1}{c^{2s+1/2}} \sum_{\substack{\lambda, d \bmod c \\ (d,c)=1}} e_{cm}(dQ(m\lambda + \frac{t}{2})) = \sum_{c \geq 1} \frac{1}{c^{2s+1/2}} \sum_{b|c} \mu(\frac{c}{b}) b \sum_{\substack{\lambda'(b) \\ \lambda = m\lambda' \pm \frac{t}{2} \\ Q(\lambda) \equiv 0 \pmod{bm}}} 1 \\ &= \sum_{c \geq 1} \frac{1}{c^{2s-1/2}} \sum_{b|c} \mu(\frac{c}{b}) N_{bm,t}(Q) = \zeta(2s-1/2)^{-1} \sum_{b \geq 1} \frac{N_{bm,t}(Q)}{b^{2s-1/2}} \end{aligned}$$

where we used $\sum_{c'} \mu(c') c'^{-2s+1/2} = \zeta(2s-1/2)^{-1}$ with $c = bc'$. Here we set $N_{bm,t}(Q) := \#\{\lambda(b) | Q(m\lambda + \frac{t}{2}) \equiv 0 \pmod{bm}\}$. Since from $m = m_2^2$ and $t^2 \equiv r^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4m}$ we have $t = 2m_2 t_1$, $r = 2m_2 r_1$ with $t_1, r_1 \pmod{m_2}$:

(2,15b)

$$\begin{aligned} N_{bm,t}(Q) &:= \#\{\lambda(b) | Q(m\lambda + \frac{t}{2}) \equiv 0 \pmod{bm}\} = \#\{\lambda(b) | (m\lambda + \frac{t-r}{2})^2 \equiv \frac{D}{4} \pmod{bm}\} \\ &= \#\{\lambda(b) | (m_2\lambda + (t_1 - r_1))^2 \equiv \frac{D}{4m} \pmod{b}\} \\ &=: N_{b,m,t_1-r_1}(D/4m) \text{ where } \frac{D}{4} \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ because } \frac{r}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

Putting $Z_{m,t_1-r_1}^{D \leq 0}(s) := \sum_{b \geq 1} \frac{N_{b,m,t_1-r_1}(D/4m)}{b^s}$ and $Z_{m,t_1-r_1,p}^{D \leq 0}(s) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{N_{p^n,m,t_1-r_1}(D/4m)}{p^{ns}}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (2,16) \quad \psi_{t,r}^{D < 0}(2s-1/2) &= \zeta(2s-1/2)^{-1} Z_{m,t_1-r_1}^{D < 0}(2s-1/2) \\ \psi_{t,r}^{D=0}(2s-1/2) &= \zeta(2s-1/2)^{-1} Z_{m,t_1-r_1}^{D=0}(2s-1/2) \\ \text{with } Z_{m,t_1-r_1}^{D \leq 0}(2s-1/2) &= \prod_p Z_{m,t_1-r_1,p}^{D \leq 0}(2s-1/2). \end{aligned}$$

Setting $n_2 := \text{ord}_p m_2$ and $n' := \text{ord}_p(t_1 - r_1)$ (i.e. $n' \leq n_2$) for $p|m_2$ we have a

Lemma. For $n \geq 0$ let be $N_{p^n,m,A}(D) := \#\{\lambda \bmod p^n | (m_2\lambda + A)^2 \equiv D \pmod{p^n}\}$ and $N_{p^n}(D) := \#\{\lambda \bmod p^n | \lambda^2 \equiv D \pmod{p^n}\}$. Then we have for $n' := \text{ord}_p A$ with $n' \leq n_2$ following values:

A) Case $D = 0$:

$$N_{p^n,m,A}(0) = \begin{cases} p^{2n_2} N_{p^n}(0) & \text{if } n \geq 2n_2 = 2n', \\ p^n & \text{if } n \leq 2n' \leq 2n_2, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

B) Case $D < 0$:

$$N_{p^n, m, A}(D) = \begin{cases} N_{p^n}(D) & \text{if } (m_2, p) = 1, \\ p^{2n_2} N_{p^{n-2n_2}}(D/p^{2n_2}) & \text{for } n > 2n_2 = 2n' \text{ if } n_2 = n' \text{ with } p^{2n_2} | D, \\ p^{2n'} \phi_{p, n_2 - n'} N_{p^{n-2n'}}(D/p^{2n'}) & \text{for } n \text{ with } n > 2n_2 > 2n' \\ & \text{if } n_2 > n' \text{ with } p^{2n'} | D, \\ p^n & \text{for } n \leq 2n' \text{ with } p^{2n'} | D, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where $\phi_{p, n_2 - n'} = p^{n_2 - n'}/2$ if $0 \leq n' < n_2$, and 1 if $n' = n_2$, respectively.

Proof is elementar.

Examples:

- A) $\#\{\lambda \bmod 3^8 | (45\lambda + 18)^2 \equiv 0 \bmod 3^8\} = \#\{\lambda \bmod 3^8 | \lambda^2 \equiv 0 \bmod 3^4\}$
 $= 3^4 \cdot \#\{\lambda \bmod 3^4 | \lambda^2 \equiv 0 \bmod 3^4\}$
- B) a) $\#\{\lambda \bmod 3^8 | (5^4\lambda + 3^2)^2 \equiv D \bmod 3^8\} = \#\{\lambda \bmod 3^8 | \lambda^2 \equiv D \bmod 3^8\},$
 b) $\#\{\lambda \bmod 3 | (3\lambda + 1)^2 \equiv D \bmod 3\} = \frac{3}{2} \#\{\lambda \bmod 3 | \lambda^2 \equiv D \bmod 3\},$
 c) $\#\{\lambda \bmod 3^6 | (3^6\lambda + 9)^2 \equiv D \bmod 3^6\} = \#\{\lambda \bmod 3^6 | (3^4\lambda + 1)^2 \equiv D/3^4 \bmod 3^2\}$
 $= 3^4 \frac{3}{2} \#\{\lambda \bmod 3^2 | \lambda^2 \equiv D/3^4 \bmod 3^2\} \text{ if } 3^4 | D,$
 d) $\#\{\lambda \bmod 3^4 | (3^6\lambda + 9)^2 \equiv D \bmod 3^4\} = 3^4 \text{ if } 3^4 | D,$
 e) $\#\{\lambda \bmod 3^6 | 3^4(3^4\lambda + 1)^2 \equiv D \bmod 3^6\} = 0 \text{ if } 3 \nmid D,$
 f) $\#\{\lambda \bmod 3^4 | (3^6\lambda + 9)^2 \equiv D \bmod 3^4\} = 0 \text{ if } 3^4 \nmid D.$

Using this lemma and substituting $n - 2n_2 \rightarrow n$ we gain for the factor $Z_{m, t_1 - r_1, p}^{D \leq 0}(s)$

following sum:

(2,18)

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{m, t_1 - r_1, p}^{D \leq 0}(s) &= \sum_{0 \leq n \leq 2n' - 1} \frac{1}{p^{n(s-1)}} + p^{2n'(1-s)} \phi_{p, n_2 - n'} \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{N_{p^n}(\frac{D}{4mp^{2n'}})}{p^{ns}} \\ &= \frac{\zeta_p(s-1)}{\zeta_p(2n'(s-1))} + p^{2n'(1-s)} \phi_{p, n_2 - n'} \frac{\zeta_p(s)}{\zeta_p(2s)} L_{\Delta_p}(s) \text{ if } p^{2n'} | D \end{aligned}$$

where $\Delta_p = \frac{D}{4mp^{2n'}}$ with $p | m_2$. Here we have used $N_{p^n}(D/4m) = p^n$ if $0 \leq n \leq 2n'$ and

$$\sum_{0 \leq n \leq 2n' - 1} \frac{1}{p^{n(s-1)}} = \frac{1 - p^{2n'(1-s)}}{1 - p^{1-s}} = \frac{\zeta_p(s-1)}{\zeta_p(2n'(s-1))}.$$

The last line of (2,18) is equal to $\frac{\zeta_p(s)}{\zeta_p(2s)} L_{D/4m}(s)$ if $n_2 = n' = 0$.

We summarize above results in

Proposition 2. For $n_2 := \text{ord}_p m_2$, $n' := \text{ord}_p(t_1 - r_1)$ ($n_2 \geq n'$) and

(2,19a)

$$\psi_{t,r}^{D \leq 0}(s) = \zeta(2s - 1/2)^{-1} \sum_{b \geq 1} \frac{N_{b,m,t_1-r_1}(D/4m)}{b^{2s-1/2}} = \zeta(2s - 1/2)^{-1} \prod_p Z_{m,t_1-r_1,p}^{D \leq 0}(2s - 1/2)$$

we have

$$Z_{m,t_1-r_1,p}^{D \leq 0}(2s - 1/2) = \begin{cases} \frac{\zeta_p(2s - 3/2)}{\zeta_p(2n_2(2s - 3/2))} + \phi_{p,n_2} p^{2n_2(\frac{3}{2}-2s)} \frac{\zeta_p(2s - 1/2)}{\zeta_p(4s - 1)} L_{\Delta_p}(2s - 1/2) & \text{if } p^{2n'} | D \\ 0 & \text{if } p^{2n'} \nmid D. \end{cases}$$

where $\Delta_p := \frac{D}{4mp^{2n'}}$ and $\phi_{p,n_2-n'} = \frac{p^{n_2-n'}}{2}$ if $0 \leq n' < n_2$, and 1 if $n' = n_2$, respectively. Here $L_{\Delta_p}(s) = \zeta_p(2s - 1)$ if $D = 0$. Especially, if $n_2 = n' = 0$ we have

$$Z_{m,t_1-r_1,p}^{D \leq 0}(2s - 1/2) = \frac{\zeta_p(2s - 1/2)}{\zeta_p(4s - 1)} L_{D/4m}(2s - 1/2).$$

According to (2,14) and the prop.2 we obtain prop.1 in 1.

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Author: Yoshiki Hayashi

Address:

Class Preparation Office

Dept. for the Promotion of General Education and Liberal Arts

Kyoto University

Yoshida-Nihonmatsu-cho,

Sakyo-ku, Kyoto

606-8501 JAPAN