

EXPLICIT SIEGEL THEORY: AN ALGEBRAIC APPROACH

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To the memory of Martin Eichler

Let Q be a positive definite quadratic form on a \mathbb{Z} -lattice L of even rank $m \geq 6$; for convenience, assume $Q(L) \subseteq 2\mathbb{Z}$. To gain understanding of the representation numbers

$$r(L, 2n) = \#\{x \in L: Q(x) = 2n\},$$

we study the average representation numbers

$$r(\text{gen } L, 2n) = \frac{1}{\text{mass } L} \sum_{L' \in \text{gen } L} \frac{1}{o(L')} r(L', 2n),$$

since $r(L, 2n)$ is asymptotic to $r(\text{gen } L, 2n)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Here L' runs over the distinct isometry classes within $\text{gen } L$, the genus of L ; $o(L')$ denotes the order of the orthogonal group of L' ; and $\text{mass } L = \sum_{L' \in \text{gen } L} (1/o(L'))$.

In the 1930s Siegel used analytic methods to show that $r(\text{gen } L, 2n)$ is a product of “ p -adic densities” (see [5]; cf. [2]):

$$r(\text{gen } L, 2n) = c \prod_q \frac{A_q(L, 2n)}{q^{m-1}},$$

where c is an easily computed constant, the product is over all $q = p^a$ with p prime and a sufficiently large, and $A_q(L, 2n)$ is the number of solutions to $Q(x) \equiv 2n \pmod{q}$, $x \in L/qL$. (Siegel actually shows that the average number of times a definite or indefinite quadratic form of arbitrary level and rank at least 4 represents another quadratic form is the product of p -adic densities.) One could use Hensel’s lemma to compute the p -adic densities $((A_q(L, 2n))/(q^{m-1}))$, but this gets extremely tedious when L is of arbitrary level.

We use algebraic considerations to obtain a new derivation of Siegel’s formula, obtaining a more explicit formula for average representation numbers. We first consider lattices K whose associated theta series $\theta(K; \tau)$ have square-free, odd-level N , and quadratic character χ . Using local considerations, we design

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