

## On special values of Selberg type zeta functions on $SU(1, q+1)$

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### §0. Introduction.

There is mystery in the arithmetic nature of the special values of  $\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-s}$  at the odd integers greater than one.

It is widely believed that the special values of the Dedekind zeta function  $\zeta_K(s)$  of an algebraic number field  $K$  at the positive integer  $m$  is written in the form

$$\zeta_K(m) = R \cdot P \cdot A$$

where  $R = \text{vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbf{R}^r)$  is the (higher) regulator with  $r = \text{ord}_{s=1-m} \zeta_K(s)$  and  $\Gamma \subset \mathbf{R}^r$  a  $\mathbf{Z}$ -lattice,  $P$  is the period and  $A$  is an algebraic number called the algebraic part of the special value  $\zeta_K(m)$ . A typical example is the residue formula at  $s=1$ , that is,  $\zeta_K(s)$  has a simple pole at  $s=1$  and

$$\text{Res}_{s=1} \zeta_K(s) = R(K) \cdot P \cdot A$$

where  $R(K) = \text{vol}(U_K \backslash \mathbf{R}^{r_1+r_2-1})$  is the usual regulator of  $K$  with  $r_1+r_2-1 = \text{ord}_{s=0} \zeta_K(s)$ ,  $P = 2^{r_1} (2\pi)^{r_2}$ , and  $A = h / (w \sqrt{|D|})$ . Here  $U_K$  is the unit group of the maximal order of  $K$ ,  $r_1$  (resp.  $r_2$ ) is the number of the real (resp. complex) places of  $K$ ,  $h$  is the class number of  $K$ ,  $w$  is the number of the roots of unity contained in  $K$ , and  $D$  is the absolute discriminant of  $K$ .

In this paper, we will show that special values of Selberg zeta functions are also written as a product of "regulator" and "period".

In §1, we will recall basic facts on the irreducible unitary representations of the special unitary group  $SU(1, q+1)$  of signature  $(1, q+1)$  ( $q > 0$ ). The unitary dual of a real rank one semi-simple Lie group is determined by [BSB]. We will recall a result of Kraljevic [Kr] in which we can find a parametrization of the irreducible unitary representations of  $SU(1, q+1)$  and the irreducible decomposition of them restricted to a maximal compact subgroup  $K$  of  $SU(1, q+1)$ . We will give a connection between the Harish-Chandra parametrization of square-integrable representations of  $SU(1, q+1)$  and the parametrization of Kraljevic.