63. A Generalized Poincaré Series Associated to a Hecke Algebra of a Finite or p-Adic Chevalley Group^{*}

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Introduction. Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system ([1]) with finite generator system S. The Poincaré series of W is by definition the formal power series $\sum_{w \in W} t^{l(w)}$, in which t is a variable and l(w) is the length of w with respect to the generator system S of W. This series has arisen in works of many authors (see the references of [4]). Our main purpose is to investigate the properties of the formal power series of matrix coefficients L(t, R) = L(t, q, W, R) defined by (#) in §1 for a representation R of the Hecke algebra H_q (q>0) (see §1 for the definition of H_a). (Note that if q=1 and R is trivial, L(t,R) is just the Poincaré series (W, S).) In particular we show that L(t, R) is similar, in property, to the congruence zeta function of an algebraic variety. See 1)-3) below. The original motivation of this work was to associate a kind of *L*-function to an irreducible representation of the Hecke algebra H_q (hence, to an irreducible constituent of the natural representation of G on the space of functions on G/B, where G is a finite (resp. p-adic) Chevalley group and B is a Borel (resp. Iwahori) subgroup of G). The main results of this paper are:

1) Components of L(t, R) are rational functions (Theorem 1),

2) if W is finite,

i) the function L(t, R) satisfies a functional equation (Theorem 2. (1)),

ii) the absolute values of the zeros of det L(t, R) are of the forms q^{-a} for some rational numbers $0 \le a \le 1$ (Theorem 2. (2)),

iii) the zeros on the boundary of 'the critical strip' can be described explicitly in terms of vertices of W-graph ([3]), if R has a W-graph (Theorem 3).

(The author can prove that any finite dimensional representation of a finite irreducible Coxeter group has a W-graph with the possible exception of the Coxeter group of type H_4 . The details will be published elsewhere.)

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