

On Certain Multiple Series with Functional Equation in a Totally Imaginary Number Field I

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§1. Introduction.

In the recent paper [3], we considered a multiple series in a totally real number field, which is regarded as a generalization of the double series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} e^{-2\pi n m \tau} \quad (\operatorname{Re} \tau > 0),$$

and proved that it satisfies functional equation.

In the present paper, we shall treat analogous problem in a totally imaginary number field. Our method will be similar to that of [3]; the proof is based on the transformation formula of Hecke-Rademacher, the expression of our series by integrals and the calculation of residues.

Let K be a totally imaginary number field of degree $n=2r$, $K^{(p)}$, $K^{(r+p)} = \bar{K}^{(p)}$ ($p=1, \dots, r$) the conjugates of K . Let \mathfrak{d} be the different ideal of K , $D=N(\mathfrak{d})$ the absolute value of the discriminant of K and R the regulator of K .

If μ is a number of K , then we denote by $\mu^{(q)}$ the conjugates of μ in $K^{(q)}$ ($q=1, \dots, n$). We define n -dimensional vector $\mu=(\mu^{(1)}, \dots, \mu^{(n)})$. More generally, we shall often use n -dimensional complex vector $\xi=(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$ such that $\xi_{r+p}=\bar{\xi}_p$ ($p=1, \dots, r$) and write

$$S(\xi) = \sum_{q=1}^n \xi_q, \quad N(\xi) = \prod_{q=1}^n \xi_q.$$

Let τ_1, \dots, τ_n be positive numbers such that $\tau_{r+p}=\tau_p$ ($p=1, \dots, r$). Let $\xi=(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$ be a complex vector stated above. Let \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{b} be non-zero fractional ideals of K . For these τ , ξ , \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{b} , we define the series $M(\tau, \xi; \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b})$ as follows:

$$(1.1) \quad M(\tau, \xi; \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}) = \sum_{\substack{(\mu) \subset \mathfrak{a} \\ (\mu) \neq 0}} \frac{1}{N(\mu)^{1/2}} \sum_{\substack{\nu \in \mathfrak{b} \\ \nu \neq 0}} \exp\{-2\pi S(|\nu\mu| \tau) + 2\pi i S(\mu\nu\xi)\},$$