

## ORDERS OF FINITE ALGEBRAIC GROUPS

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**Let  $\bar{G}$  be a simply connected simple algebraic group over a finite field  $F_q$  of  $q$  elements. The order of the group  $\bar{G}(F_q)$  of  $F_q$ -rational points of  $\bar{G}$  is well-known (cf: Steinberg, Carter). The proof makes use of the Bruhat decomposition and the study of polynomials invariant under the action the Weyl group. In this paper we deduce the order of  $\bar{G}(F_q)$  from an explicit formula for the integral  $M(s, A)$  which occurs in Langlands' theory of Eisenstein series.**

First of all, according to a theorem of Lang  $\bar{G}$  is quasi-split (cf: Lang [9], Satake [13] p. 105) and from Steinberg's theorem (cf: Steinberg [14], Kneser [6] p. 255)  $\bar{G}$  is either a Chevalley group or a twisted group of one of the following types:  ${}^2A_l(l \geq 2)$ ,  ${}^2D_l(l \geq 4)$ ,  ${}^2E_6$ ,  ${}^3D_4$ ,  ${}^2B_2$ ,  ${}^2G_2$  and  ${}^2F_4$ . To simplify matters we shall assume that the characteristic of  $F_q$  is not 2 and 3 and exclude groups of the type  ${}^2B_2$ ,  ${}^2G_2$  and  ${}^2F_4$ . Furthermore we can assume that there exists a quasi-split simple algebraic group  $G$  defined over a  $p$ -adic number field  $F$  such that the residue field of  $F$  is isomorphic to  $F_q$ ,  $G$  splits over an unramified Galois extension  $E$  of  $F$  and  $G$  reduces modulo  $p$  to  $\bar{G}$  (cf: Weil [17]).

1. Fix a Haar measure  $dx$  on  $F$  such that the volume of the ring  $R$  of  $p$ -adic integers in  $F$  is one. Let  $\omega$  be a left invariant highest  $F$ -differential form on  $G$ . Then  $\omega$  and  $dx$  determines a Haar measure on  $G(F)$  which will also be denoted by  $\omega$  (cf: Weil [17]).

LEMMA 1. *Let  $m$  be the dimension of  $\bar{G}$  and  $|\bar{G}(F_q)|$  be the order of  $\bar{G}(F_q)$ . Then*

$$(1) \quad |\bar{G}(F_q)| = q^m \int_{G(R)} \omega .$$

This is proved in Weil [17] p. 22.

2. Let  $B$  be a Borel subgroup of  $G$  defined over  $F$  and  $A$  a maximal torus of  $G$  in  $B$ . Then by assumption the Galois group  $\text{Gal}(E/F)$  acts on the group  $X(A)$  of rational characters of  $A$ . This gives rise to a representation

$$\pi: \text{Gal}(E/F) \longrightarrow \text{Eng}(X(A) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}) .$$