

# ON CERTAIN SUMS GENERATING THE DEDEKIND SUMS AND THEIR RECIPROCITY LAWS

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**1. Introduction.** Let  $\{u\} = u - [u]$  denote the fractional part of  $u$  and let  $((u)) = \{u\} - \frac{1}{2}$ . Dedekind sums are defined for example, by

$$(1.1) \quad s_1(h, k) = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{k-1} \left( \left( \frac{\lambda}{k} \right) \right) \left( \left( \frac{\lambda h}{k} \right) \right)$$

where  $h$  and  $k$  are relatively prime positive integers. These sums which were studied by Dedekind [7], and more recently by Rademacher and Whiteman [9], [12] in connection with the theory of the modular function  $\eta(\tau)$ , occur also in the theory of partitions and in a great number of special papers. (Cf. for example [1]–[13].) The most important property of  $s_1(h, k)$  is the reciprocity law

$$(1.2) \quad s_1(h, k) + s_1(k, h) = (h^2 + 3hk + k^2 + 1)/(12hk) .$$

A few years ago, Apostol [1] (for  $r = \nu$ ) and Carlitz [3] introduced and investigated the so-called generalized Dedekind sums

$$(1.3) \quad s_r^{(\nu)}(h, k) = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{k-1} P_{\nu+1-r} \left( \frac{\lambda}{k} \right) P_r \left( \frac{\lambda h}{k} \right) \quad 0 \leq r \leq \nu + 1 ,$$

$P_r$  denoting the well-known Bernoulli function defined by the expansion

$$ze^{uz}/(e^z - 1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(u) z^n / n! \quad |z| < 2\pi$$

for  $0 \leq u < 1$  and by  $P_r(u) = P_r(\{u\})$  for  $u$  arbitrary real. They found the corresponding extensions of (1.2) too.

Now, we shall continue to develop these results in two directions. Next we give a systematic treatment of certain exponential sums (2.1), (2.3) generating

$$(1.4) \quad \mathfrak{S}_{m,n} \left( \begin{matrix} a & b \\ c & c \end{matrix} \right) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{c-1} P_m \left( \frac{\lambda a}{c} \right) P_n \left( \frac{\lambda b}{c} \right) \quad m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

with  $(a, c) = (b, c) = 1$ ,  $c > 0$ . We obtain (among others) a three-term relation of new type (Theorem 1) which implies (in extended form) all the above reciprocity theorems (see (5.1)–(5.10)). Let us remark that the sum function (2.5) with other notations is also used in [6]. On the other hand, we get a functional equation for

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