

CORRIGENDUM TO MY PAPER “THE RANKIN-SELBERG METHOD ON CONGRUENCE SUBGROUPS”

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The proof of the theorem in [1] uses the assertion that $\mathcal{D}_\Gamma = \bigcup \alpha_i \mathcal{D}$, $\alpha_i \in SL(2, \mathbb{Q})$. This assertion is incorrect. The correct assertion should be that $\mathcal{D}_\Gamma = K \bigcup \alpha_i \mathcal{D}$, $\alpha_i \in GL(2, \mathbb{Q})$, K a compact set. The proof should be adjusted as follows.

Let

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}} = \Gamma_\infty \backslash \mathcal{H} - \mathcal{D} = \left(\bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_\infty \backslash \Gamma} \gamma K \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^h \bigcup_{\substack{\gamma \in \Gamma_\infty \backslash \Gamma \\ \gamma \neq 1 \text{ or } \alpha_i \neq 1}} \gamma(\alpha_i \mathcal{D}) \right).$$

Equation (6) of [1] should be replaced by

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad R_\infty(F, s) &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 [F(z) - \psi_\infty(y)] y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_\infty \backslash \mathcal{H}} \int [F(z) - \psi_\infty(y)] y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \\ &= \int_{\bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_\infty \backslash \Gamma} \gamma \mathcal{D}_\Gamma} \int [F(z) - \psi_\infty(y)] y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \\ &= \int_{\bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_\infty \backslash \Gamma} \gamma (K \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^h \alpha_i \mathcal{D})} \int [F(z) - \psi_\infty(y)] y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \\ &= \int_{\left(\bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_\infty \backslash \Gamma} \gamma K \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^h \bigcup_{\substack{\gamma \in \Gamma_\infty \backslash \Gamma \\ \gamma \neq 1 \text{ or } \alpha_i \neq 1}} \gamma(\alpha_i \mathcal{D}) \right)} F(z) y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \\ &\quad - \int_{\tilde{\mathcal{D}}} \int \psi_\infty(y) y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} + \int_{\mathcal{D}} \int [F(z) - \psi_\infty(y)] y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \\ &= \int_{\bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_\infty \backslash \Gamma} \gamma K} \int F(z) y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} + \int_{\bigcup_{i=1}^h \bigcup_{\substack{\gamma \in \Gamma_\infty \backslash \Gamma \\ \gamma \neq 1 \text{ or } \alpha_i \neq 1}} \gamma(\alpha_i \mathcal{D})} \int F(z) y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \int \int_{\mathcal{D}} \psi_{\infty}(y) y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} + \int \int_{\mathcal{D}} [F(z) - \psi_{\infty}(y)] y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \\
 & = I_{\infty, K} + I,
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\infty, K}(s) & = \int \int_{\cup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\infty} \setminus \Gamma} \gamma K} F(z) y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \\
 & = \int \int_K F(z) E_{\infty}(z, s) \frac{dx dy}{y^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 I & = \int \int_{\substack{\cup_{\gamma \in \Gamma_{\infty} \setminus \Gamma} \\ \gamma \neq 1 \text{ or } \alpha_i \neq 1}} \int_{\gamma(\alpha_i \mathcal{D})} F(z) y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} - \int \int_{\mathcal{D}} \psi_{\infty}(y) y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \\
 & \quad + \int \int_{\mathcal{D}} [F(z) - \psi_{\infty}(y)] y^s \frac{dx dy}{y^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now $I = I_{\infty, F}(s) + I_{\infty, F, \psi}(s) + I_{\infty, \psi}(s)$, following the same argument as in [1]. We have

$$(2) \quad R_{\infty}(F, s) = I_{\infty, K}(s) + I_{\infty, F}(s) + I_{\infty, F, \psi}(s) + I_{\infty, \psi}(s).$$

To consider $I_{\infty, K} = \int \int_K F(z) E_{\infty}(z, s) \frac{dx dy}{y^2}$ at the general cusp κ , similar to the calculations in equation (13) of [1], we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\kappa, K} & = \int \int_{\alpha^{-1} K} f(z) E_{\kappa}(\alpha z, s) \frac{dx dy}{y^2} \\
 (3) \quad & = \int \int_{\alpha^{-1} K} F(\alpha z) E_{\kappa}(\alpha z, s) \frac{dx dy}{y^2}. \\
 & = \int \int_K F(z) E_{\kappa}(z, s) \frac{dx dy}{y^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for any cusp κ , we have

$$(4) \quad R_{\kappa}(F, s) = I_{\kappa, K}(s) + I_{\kappa, F}(s) + I_{\kappa, F, \psi}(s) + I_{\kappa, \psi}(s),$$

and

$$(5) \quad \vec{R}_{\kappa}(F, s) = \vec{I}_{\kappa, K}(s) + \vec{I}_{\kappa, F}(s) + \vec{I}_{\kappa, F, \psi}(s) + \vec{I}_{\kappa, \psi}(s),$$

Each term in $\vec{R}_{\kappa}(F, s)$ has functional equation and analytic continuation.

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REFERENCES

1. S. Dutta Gupta, *The Rankin-Selberg method on congruence subgroups.*, Illinois J. Math. **44** (2000), 95–103.

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