Manin’s conjecture for toric varieties

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Abstract

We prove an asymptotic formula conjectured by Manin for the number of $K$-rational points of bounded height with respect to the anticanonical line bundle for arbitrary smooth projective toric varieties over a number field $K$.

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Contents

1 Algebraic tori and toric varieties 6
2 Tamagawa numbers 11
3 Heights and their Fourier transforms 15
4 Poisson formula 19
5 $X$-functions of convex cones 24
6 Some technical statements 28
7 Main theorem 38

Introduction

Let $X$ be a projective algebraic variety defined over a number field $K$, $X(K)$ the set of $K$-rational points of $X$. We are interested in relations between the geometry of $X$ and diophantine properties of $X(K)$ in the situation when $X(K)$ is infinite. The main object of our study is the height function on $X(K)$ with respect to a metrized line bundle $L$. A metrized line bundle is a pair $L = (L, \| \cdot \|_v)$, consisting of a line bundle $L$ equipped with a family $\{\| \cdot \|_v\}$ of $v$-adic metrics ($v$ runs over the set $\text{Val}(K)$ of all valuation of $K$), satisfying certain conditions. This defines a height function $H_L : X(K) \to \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ by

$$H_L(x) := \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} \| f(x) \|_v^{-1}$$

where $f$ is a $K$-rational local section of the line bundle $L$ not vanishing in $x \in X(K)$.

Let $\text{Pic}(X)$ be the Picard group of $X$ and $\Lambda_{\text{eff}} \subset \text{Pic}(X)$ the cone of effective divisors. Assume that the class of $L$ is contained in the interior of the cone of effective divisors $\Lambda_{\text{eff}} \subset \text{Pic}(X)_\mathbb{R}$. In this case, some positive tensor power of $L$ defines a birational map of $X$ into some projective space.
We denote by $U_L \subset X$ the Zariski open subset such that the restriction of the above birational map to $U_L$ is an isomorphism on its image.

For any Zariski open subset $U \subset U_L$ consider the height zeta-function defined by the following series [11, 8]:

$$Z_{L,U}(s) = \sum_{x \in U(K)} H_L(x)^{-s}.$$ 

Then $Z_{L,U}(s)$ converges absolutely and uniformly for Re$(s) \gg 0$. A Tauberian theorem relates the analytic properties of the zeta-function with the asymptotic behaviour of the number $N(U, L, B)$ of $K$-rational points $x \in U(K)$ with $H_L(x) \leq B$ as $B \to \infty$.

We define

$$\alpha(L, U) = \inf \{ a \in \mathbb{R} \mid Z_{L,U}(s) \text{ converges for Re$(s) > a$} \}.$$

We say that $U$ does not contain $L$-accumulating subvarieties if for any non-empty Zariski open subset $U' \subset U$ we have $\alpha(L, U) = \alpha(L, U')$.

One expects a good accordance between the geometry of $X$ and diophantine properties of the set of $K$-rational points of $X$ which are contained in the complement $U \subset X$ to some proper closed subvarieties in $X$. Denote by $K^{-1}$ the metrized anicanonical line bundle. The following conjecture is due to Yu. I. Manin [8]:

Let $X$ be a smooth projective variety over a number field $K$ whose anticanonical line bundle is ample (i.e., $X$ is a Fano variety). Assume that the set $X(K)$ of $K$-rational points is Zariski dense. Let $U \subset X$ be the largest Zariski open subset which doesn’t contain $K^{-1}$-accumulating subvarieties. Then

$$N(U, K^{-1}, B) = c(X, K^{-1}, K) B \log B) \left( 1 + o(1) \right) \text{ for } B \to \infty$$

where $k$ equals the rank of the Picard group Pic$(X)$ over $K$ and $c(X, K^{-1}, K)$ is some positive constant which depends on $X$, $K$ and the choice of $v$-adic metrics on the anticanonical line bundle.

The above conjecture was refined by E. Peyre [18] who defined Tamagawa numbers of Fano varieties and proposed an interpretation of $c(X, K^{-1}, K)$ in terms of these numbers.
The conjecture of Manin was proved for generalized flag varieties, complete intersections of small degree and for some blow ups of projective spaces \[8, 1, 15\].

In this paper we prove Manin’s conjecture and compute the constant \(c(X, \mathcal{K}^{-1}, K)\) for arbitrary smooth projective equivariant compactifications of algebraic tori over number fields, i.e., for toric varieties \(P_\Sigma\) associated with a Galois invariant finite polyhedral fan \(\Sigma\) \[24\]. We restrict ourselves to the case when \(U\) is the dense torus orbit. It is easy to show that \(U\) doesn’t contain \(\mathcal{L}\)-accumulating subvarieties for any metrized line bundle \(\mathcal{L}\). On the other hand, it might happen that there is some larger Zariski open subset \(U' \subset P_\Sigma\) which contains \(U\) and which does not contain \(\mathcal{L}\)-accumulating subvarieties. It is possible to show that the the asymptotic formula for \(N(U', \mathcal{K}^{-1}, B)\) does not depend on the choice of such a Zariski open \(U'\), but we decided to postpone the proof of this fact.

One of our main ideas for the computation of the height zeta-function on a toric variety \(P_\Sigma\) is to introduce some canonical simultaneous metrizations on all line bundles and to obtain a pairing

\[
H_\Sigma(x, s) : T(K) \times \text{Pic}(P_\Sigma)_\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}
\]

between the set of rational points \(T(K) \subset P_\Sigma(K)\) in the Zariski open subset \(T\) and the complexified Picard group, extending the usual height pairing between \(T(K)\) and \(\text{Pic}(P_\Sigma)\). This allows to extend the one-parameter zeta-function to a function \(Z_\Sigma(s)\) defined on the complexified Picard group \(\text{Pic}(P_\Sigma)_\mathbb{C}\) and holomorphic when the \(\text{Re}(s)\) is contained in the interior of the cone \([\mathcal{K}^{-1}] + \Lambda_{\text{eff}}\), where \(\Lambda_{\text{eff}} \subset \text{Pic}(P_\Sigma)_\mathbb{R}\) is the cone of effective divisors of \(P_\Sigma\).

The second step is to use the multiplicative group structure on the torus \(T \subset P_\Sigma\). With our choice of metrics, the height zeta-function becomes a function on the adelic group \(T(A_K)\) invariant under the closed subgroup \(T(K)K_T\), where \(K_T \subset T(A_K)\) is the maximal compact subgroup. The key idea is to use the Poisson formula in order to obtain an integral representation for \(Z_\Sigma(s)\).

Our third step is the study of analytic properties of \(Z_\Sigma(s)\) using the above integral formula and properties of \(\mathcal{X}\)-functions of convex cones.

In section 1 we introduce notations and basic notions from the theory of toric varieties over non-closed fields.
In section 2 we recall the definitions of Tamagawa numbers of algebraic tori and Tamagawa numbers of algebraic varieties with metrized anticanonical bundle.

In section 3 we define simultaneous metrizations of all line bundles on toric varieties, introduce the height zeta-function and give formulas for local Fourier transforms of heights.

In section 4 we prove the Poisson formula which yields an integral representation of the height zeta-function.

In section 5 we formulate basic properties of \( X \)-functions of convex finitely generated polyhedral cones.

In section 6 we prepare the necessary analytic tools.

And finally, in section 7 we prove our main theorem:

Let \( P_\Sigma \) be a smooth projective compactification of an algebraic torus \( T \) over \( K \). Let \( k \) be the rank of \( \text{Pic}(P_\Sigma) \). Then there is only a finite number \( N(T, K^{-1}, B) \) of \( K \)-rational points \( x \in T(K) \) having the anticanonical height \( H_{K^{-1}}(x) \leq B \). Moreover,

\[
N(T, K^{-1}, B) = \frac{\Theta(\Sigma)}{(k - 1)!} \cdot B(\log B)^{k-1}(1 + o(1)), \quad B \to \infty,
\]

with the constant \( \Theta(\Sigma) = \alpha(P_\Sigma)\beta(P_\Sigma)\tau_K(P_\Sigma) \), where:

1. \( \alpha(P_\Sigma) \) is a constant defined by the geometry of the cone of effective divisors \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}} \subset \text{Pic}(P_\Sigma)_{\mathbb{R}} \);  
2. \( \beta(P_\Sigma) \) is the order of the non-trivial part of the Brauer group of \( P_\Sigma \);  
3. \( \tau_K(P_\Sigma) \) is the Tamagawa number associated with the metrized canonical sheaf on \( P_\Sigma \) (as it was defined by E. Peyre in [18]).

Our results provide first examples for asymptotics on unirational varieties which are not rational and on varieties without weak approximation, in general. A new phenomenon is the appearance of the non-trivial part of the Brauer group \( \text{Br}(P_\Sigma) / \text{Br}(K) \) in the asymptotic constant. We don’t need to assume that the anticanonical class of \( P_\Sigma \) is ample (i.e., \( P_\Sigma \) is a toric Fano variety).

This paper is a continuation of our paper [2], where we proved the conjecture of Manin about the distribution of \( K \)-rational points of bounded height for the case of projective compactifications of anisotropic tori. An equivariant compactification \( P_\Sigma \) of an anisotropic torus \( T \) is much simpler in many aspects: the cone of effective divisors \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}} \) is always simplicial, all \( K \)-rational
points of \( P \) are contained in \( T \), and the group \( T(\mathbb{A}_K)/T(K) \) is compact (this last property significantly simplifies the Poisson formula).

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1 Algebraic tori and toric varieties

Let \( X_K \) be an algebraic variety defined over a number field \( K \) and \( E/K \) a finite extension of number fields. We will denote the set of \( E \)-rational points of \( X_K \) by \( X(E) \) and by \( X_E \) the \( E \)-variety obtained from \( X_K \) by base change. We sometimes omit the subscript in \( X_E \) if the respective field of definition is clear from the context. Let \( G_{m,E} = \text{Spec}(E[x, x^{-1}]) \) be the multiplicative group scheme over \( E \).

Definition 1.1 A linear algebraic group \( T_K \) is called a \( d \)-dimensional algebraic torus if there exists a finite extension \( E/K \) such that \( T_E \) is isomorphic to \((G_{m,E})^d \). The field \( E \) is called the splitting field of \( T \).

For any field \( E \) we denote by \( \hat{T}_E = \text{Hom}(T, E^*) \) the group of regular \( E \)-rational characters of \( T \).

Theorem 1.2 \[16, 23\] There is a contravariant equivalence between the category of algebraic tori defined over a number field \( K \) and the category of torsion free \( \text{Gal}(E/K) \)-modules of finite rank over \( \mathbb{Z} \). The functors are given by

\[ M \rightarrow T = \text{Spec}(K[M]); \quad T \rightarrow \hat{T}_E. \]

The above contravariant equivalence is functorial under field extensions of \( K \).
Let $\text{Val}(K)$ be the set of all valuations of a global field $K$. Denote by $S_{\infty}$ the set of archimedean valuations of $K$. For any $v \in \text{Val}(K)$, we denote by $K_v$ the completion of $K$ with respect to $v$. Let $E$ be a finite Galois extension of $K$. Let $\mathcal{V}$ be an extension of $v$ to $E$, $E_{\mathcal{V}}$ the completion of $E$ with respect to $\mathcal{V}$. Then

$$\text{Gal}(E_{\mathcal{V}}/K_v) \cong G_v \subset G,$$

where $G_v$ is the decomposition subgroup of $G$ and $K_v \otimes_K E \cong \prod_{\mathcal{V}|v} E_{\mathcal{V}}$. Let $T$ be an algebraic torus over $K$ with the splitting field $E$. Denote by $T(K_v) = \text{the } v\text{-adic completion of } T(K)$ and by $T(\mathcal{O}_v) \subset T(K_v)$ its maximal compact subgroup.

**Definition 1.3** Denote by $T(A_K)$ the adele group of $T$. Define

$$T^1(A_K) = \{t \in T(A_K) : \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} |m(t_v)|_v = 1, \text{ for all } m \in \hat{T}_K \subset M\}.$$

Let

$$K_T = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} T(\mathcal{O}_v),$$

be the maximal compact subgroup of $T(A_K)$.

**Proposition 1.4** [16] The groups $T(A_K)$, $T^1(A_K)$, $T(K)$, $K_T$ have the following properties:

(i) $T(A_K)/T^1(A_K) \cong \mathbb{R}^t$, where $t$ is the rank of $\hat{T}_K$;
(ii) $T^1(A_K)/T(K)$ is compact;
(iii) $T^1(A_K)/T(K) \cdot K_T$ is isomorphic to the direct product of a finite group $\text{cl}(T_K)$ and a connected compact abelian topological group which dimension equals the rank $r'$ of the group of $\mathcal{O}_K$-units in $T(K)$;
(iv) $W(T) = K_T \cap T(K)$ is a finite group of all torsion elements in $T(K)$.

**Definition 1.5** We define the following cohomological invariants of the algebraic torus $T$:

$$h(T) = \text{Card}[H^1(G, M)],$$

$$\text{III}(T) = \text{Ker} [H^1(G, T(K)) \to \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} H^1(G_v, T(K_v))],$$

$$i(T) = \text{Card}[\text{III}(T)].$$
Definition 1.6 Let \( \overline{T(K)} \) be the closure of \( T(K) \) in \( T(\mathbb{A}_K) \) in the direct product topology. Define the obstruction group to weak approximation as
\[
A(T) = T(\mathbb{A}_K)/\overline{T(K)}.
\]

Remark 1.7 It is known that over the splitting field \( E \) one has \( A(T_E) = 0 \).

Let us recall standard facts about toric varieties over arbitrary fields \([4, 5, 9, 15, 2]\).

Definition 1.8 A finite set \( \Sigma \) consisting of convex rational polyhedral cones in \( N_\mathbb{R} = N \otimes \mathbb{R} \) is called a \textit{\( d \)-dimensional fan} if the following conditions are satisfied:
(i) every cone \( \sigma \in \Sigma \) contains \( 0 \in N_\mathbb{R} \);
(ii) every face \( \sigma' \) of a cone \( \sigma \in \Sigma \) belongs to \( \Sigma \);
(iii) the intersection of any two cones in \( \Sigma \) is a face of both cones.

Definition 1.9 A \( d \)-dimensional fan \( \Sigma \) is called \textit{complete and regular} if the following additional conditions are satisfied:
(i) \( N_\mathbb{R} \) is the union of cones from \( \Sigma \);
(ii) every cone \( \sigma \in \Sigma \) is generated by a part of a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-basis of \( N \).

We denote by \( \Sigma(j) \) the set of all \( j \)-dimensional cones in \( \Sigma \). For each cone \( \sigma \in \Sigma \) we denote by \( N_{\sigma, \mathbb{R}} \) the minimal linear subspace containing \( \sigma \).

Let \( T_K \) be a \( d \)-dimensional algebraic torus over \( K \) with splitting field \( E \) and \( G = \text{Gal}(E/K) \). Denote by \( M \) the lattice \( \hat{T}_E \) and by \( N = \text{Hom}(M, \mathbb{Z}) \) the dual abelian group.

Theorem 1.10 A complete regular \( d \)-dimensional fan \( \Sigma \) defines a smooth equivariant compactification \( P_{\Sigma,E} \) of the \( E \)-split algebraic torus \( T_E \). The toric variety \( P_{\Sigma,E} \) has the following properties:
(i) There is a \( T_E \)-invariant open covering by affine subsets \( U_{\sigma,E} \):
\[
P_{\Sigma,E} = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} U_{\sigma,E}.
\]
The affine subsets are defined as \( U_{\sigma,E} = \text{Spec}(E[M \cap \sigma]) \), where \( \sigma \) is the cone in \( M_\mathbb{R} \) which is dual to \( \sigma \).

(ii) There is a representation of \( P_{\Sigma,E} \) as a disjoint union of split algebraic tori \( T_{\sigma,E} \) of dimension \( \dim T_{\sigma,E} = d - \dim \sigma \):

\[
P_{\Sigma,E} = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} T_{\sigma,E}.
\]

For each \( j \)-dimensional cone \( \sigma \in \Sigma(j) \) we denote by \( T_{\sigma,E} \) the kernel of a homomorphism \( T_E \to (\text{G}_m,E)^j \) defined by a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-basis of the sublattice \( N \cap N_{\sigma,R} \subset N \).

To construct compactifications of non-split tori \( T_K \) over \( K \), we need a complete fan \( \Sigma \) of cones having an additional combinatorial structure: an action of the Galois group \( G = \text{Gal}(E/K) \) \[24\]. The lattice \( M = \hat{T}_E \) is a \( G \)-module and we have a representation \( \rho : G \to \text{Aut}(M) \). Denote by \( \rho^* \) the induced dual representation of \( G \) in \( \text{Aut}(N) \cong \text{GL}(d,\mathbb{Z}) \).

**Definition 1.11** A complete fan \( \Sigma \subset N_\mathbb{R} \) is called \( G \)-invariant if for any \( g \in G \) and for any \( \sigma \in \Sigma \), one has \( \rho^*(g)(\sigma) \in \Sigma \). Let \( N^G \) (resp. \( M^G \), \( N^G_{\mathbb{R}} \), \( M^G_{\mathbb{R}} \) and \( \Sigma^G \)) be the subset of \( G \)-invariant elements in \( N \) (resp. in \( M \), \( N \otimes \mathbb{R} \), \( M \otimes \mathbb{R} \) and \( \Sigma \)). Denote by \( \Sigma_G \subset N^G_\mathbb{R} \) the fan consisting of all possible intersections \( \sigma \cap N^G_\mathbb{R} \) where \( \sigma \) runs over all cones in \( \Sigma \).

The following theorem is due to Voskresenskiı \[24\]:

**Theorem 1.12** Let \( \Sigma \) be a complete regular \( G \)-invariant fan in \( N_\mathbb{R} \). Assume that the complete toric variety \( P_{\Sigma,E} \) defined over the splitting field \( E \) by the \( G \)-invariant fan \( \Sigma \) is projective. Then there exists a unique complete algebraic variety \( P_{\Sigma,K} \) over \( K \) such that its base extension \( P_{\Sigma,K} \otimes_{\text{Spec}(K)} \text{Spec}(E) \) is isomorphic to the toric variety \( P_{\Sigma,E} \). The above isomorphism respects the natural \( G \)-actions on \( P_{\Sigma,K} \otimes_{\text{Spec}(K)} \text{Spec}(E) \) and \( P_{\Sigma,E} \).

**Remark 1.13** Our definition of heights and the proof of the analytic properties of height zeta functions do not use the projectivity of respective toric varieties. We note that there exist non-projective compactifications of split algebraic tori. We omit the technical question of existence of non-projective compactifications of non-split tori.

9
We proceed to describe the algebraic geometric structure of the variety $P_{\Sigma,K}$ in terms of the fan with Galois-action. Let $\text{Pic}(P_{\Sigma,K})$ be the Picard group and $\Lambda_{\text{eff}}$ the cone in $\text{Pic}(P_{\Sigma,K})$ generated by classes of effective divisors. Let $K$ be the canonical line bundle of $P_{\Sigma,K}$.

**Definition 1.14** A continuous function $\varphi : N_R \to R$ is called $\Sigma$-piecewise linear if the restriction of $\varphi$ to every cone $\sigma \in \Sigma$ is a linear function. It is called integral if $\varphi(N) \subset \mathbb{Z}$. Denote the group of $\Sigma$-piecewise linear integral functions by $PL(\Sigma)$.

We see that the $G$-action on $M$ (and $N$) induces a $G$-action on the free abelian group $PL(\Sigma)$. Denote by $e_1, \ldots, e_n$ the primitive integral generators of all 1-dimensional cones in $\Sigma$. A function $\varphi \in PL(\Sigma)$ is determined by its values on $e_i$, $(i = 1, \ldots, n)$. Let $T_i$ be the $(d - 1)$-dimensional torus orbit corresponding to the cone $R_{\geq 0}e_i \in \Sigma(1)$ and $T_i$ the Zariski closure of $T_i$ in $P_{\Sigma,E}$.

**Proposition 1.15** Let $P_{\Sigma,K}$ be a smooth toric variety over $K$ which is an equivariant compactification of an algebraic torus $T_K$ with splitting field $E$ and $\Sigma$ the corresponding complete regular fan with $G = \text{Gal}(E/K)$-action. Then:

(i) There is an exact sequence

$$0 \to M^G \to PL(\Sigma)^G \to \text{Pic}(P_{\Sigma,K}) \to H^1(G, M) \to 0.$$ 

(ii) Let

$$\Sigma(1) = \Sigma_1(1) \cup \ldots \cup \Sigma_r(1)$$

be the decomposition of $\Sigma(1)$ into a union of $G$-orbits. The cone of effective divisors $\Lambda_{\text{eff}}$ is generated by classes of $G$-invariant divisors

$$D_j = \sum_{R_{\geq 0}e_i \in \Sigma_j(1)} T_i \ (j = 1, \ldots, r).$$

(iii) The class of the anticanonical line bundle $K^{-1} \in \text{Pic}(P_{\Sigma,K})$ is the class of the $G$-invariant piecewise linear function $\varphi_{\Sigma} \in PL(\Sigma)^G$ given by $\varphi_{\Sigma}(e_j) = 1$ for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$. 

10
Theorem 1.16 Let $T$ be an algebraic torus over $K$ with splitting field $E$. Let $P_{\Sigma,K}$ be a complete smooth equivariant compactification of $T$. There is an exact sequence:

$$0 \to A(T) \to \text{Hom}(H^1(G, \text{Pic}(P_{\Sigma,E})), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \to \text{III}(T) \to 0.$$ 

Remark 1.17 The group $H^1(G, \text{Pic}(P_{\Sigma,E}))$ is canonically isomorphic to the non-trivial part of the Brauer group $\text{Br}(P_{\Sigma,K}, K)$, where $\text{Br}(P_{\Sigma,K}) = H^2_{\text{et}}(P_{\Sigma,K}, \mathbb{G}_m)$. This group appears as the obstruction group to the Hasse principle and weak approximation in [12, 3].

Corollary 1.18 Let $\beta(P_{\Sigma})$ be the cardinality of $H^1(G, \text{Pic}(P_{\Sigma,E}))$. Then

$$\text{Card}[A(T)] = \frac{\beta(P_{\Sigma})}{i(T)}.$$ 

2 Tamagawa numbers

In this section we recall the definitions of Tamagawa numbers of tori following A. Weil [25] and of algebraic varieties with a metrized canonical line bundle following E. Peyre [18]. The constructions of Tamagawa numbers depend on a choice of a finite set of valuations $S \subset \text{Val}(K)$ containing archimedian valuations and places of bad reduction, but the Tamagawa numbers themselves do not depend on $S$.

Let $X$ be a smooth algebraic variety over $K$, $X(K_v)$ the set of $K_v$-rational points of $X$. Then a choice of local analytic coordinates $x_1, \ldots, x_d$ on $X(K_v)$ defines a homeomorphism $\phi : U \to K_v^d$ in $v$-adic topology between an open subset $U \subset X(K_v)$ and $\phi(U) \subset K_v^d$. Let $dx_1 \cdots dx_d$ be the Haar measure on $K_v^d$ normalized by the condition

$$\int_{O_v} dx_1 \cdots dx_d = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{\delta_v})^d}.$$
where $\delta_v$ is the absolute different of $K_v$. Denote by $dx_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_d$ the standard differential form on $K^d_v$. Then $f = \phi^*(dx_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_d)$ is a local analytic section of the canonical sheaf $\mathcal{K}$. If $\| \cdot \|$ is a $v$-adic metric on $\mathcal{K}$, then we obtain the $v$-adic measure on $\mathcal{K}$.

Definition 2.1 [14] Let $T$ be an algebraic torus defined over a number field $K$ with splitting field $E$. Denote by

$$L_S(s, T; E/K) = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} L_v(s, T; E/K)$$

the Artin $L$-function corresponding to the representation

$$\rho : G = \text{Gal}(E/K) \to \text{Aut}(\hat{T}_E)$$

and a finite set $S \subset \text{Val}(K)$ containing all archimedean valuations and all non-archimedean valuations of $K$ which are ramified in $E$. By definition, $L_v(s, T; E/K) \equiv 1$ if $v \in S$, $L_v(s, T; E/K) = \det(Id - q_v^{-s}F_v)^{-1}$ if $v \not\in S$, where $F_v \in \text{Aut}(\hat{T}_E)$ is a representative of the Frobenius automorphism.

Let $T$ be an algebraic torus of dimension $d$ and $\Omega$ a $T$-invariant algebraic $K$-rational differential $d$-form. The form $\Omega$ defines an isomorphism of the canonical sheaf on $T$ with the structure sheaf on $T$. Since the structure sheaf has a canonical metrization, using the above construction, we obtain a $v$-adic measure $\omega_{\Omega,v}$ on $T(K_v)$. Moreover, according to A. Weil [25], we have

$$\int_{T(O_v)} \omega_{\Omega,v} = \frac{\text{Card}[T(k_v)]}{q_v^d} = L_v(1, T; E/K)^{-1}$$

for all $v \not\in S$. We put $d\mu_v = L_v(1, T; E/K)\omega_{\Omega,v}$ for all $v \in \text{Val}(K)$. Then the local measures $d\mu_v$ satisfy

$$\int_{T(O_v)} d\mu_v = 1$$

for all $v \not\in S$. 

12
Definition 2.2 We define the canonical measure on the adele group $T(\mathbb{A}_K)$

$$
\omega_{\Omega,S} = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} L_v(1, T; E/K) \omega_{\Omega,v} = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} d\mu_v.
$$

By the product formula, $\omega_{\Omega,S}$ does not depend on the choice of $\Omega$. Let $dx$ be the standard Lebesgue measure on $T(\mathbb{A}_K)/T(\mathbb{K})$. There exists a unique Haar measure $\omega_{1,S}$ on $T^1(\mathbb{A}_K)$ such that $\omega_{1,S}dx = \omega_{\Omega,S}$.

We proceed to define Tamagawa measures on algebraic varieties following E. Peyre [18]. Let $X$ be a smooth projective algebraic variety over $K$ with a metrized canonical sheaf $\mathcal{K}$. We assume that $X$ satisfies the conditions $h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = h^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. Under these assumptions, the Néron-Severi group $\text{NS}(X)$ (or, equivalently, the Picard group $\text{Pic}(X)$ modulo torsion) over the algebraic closure $\overline{K}$ is a discrete continuous $\text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$-module of finite rank over $\mathbb{Z}$. Denote by $T_{NS}$ the corresponding torus under the duality from [1.2] and by $E_{NS}$ a splitting field.

Definition 2.3 [18] The adelic Tamagawa measure $\omega_{K,S}$ on $X(\mathbb{A}_K)$ is defined by

$$
\omega_{K,S} = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} L_v(1, T_{NS}; E_{NS}/K)^{-1} \omega_{K,v}.
$$

Definition 2.4 Let $t$ be the rank of the group of $K$-rational characters $\hat{T}_K$ of $T$. Then the Tamagawa number of $T$ is defined as

$$
\tau(T) = \frac{b_S(T)}{l_S(T)}
$$

where

$$
b_S(T) = \int_{T^1(\mathbb{A}_K)/T(\mathbb{K})} \omega_{1,S},
$$

$$
l_S(T) = \lim_{s \to 1} (s - 1)^t L_S(s, T; E/K).
$$
Definition 2.5 Let $k$ be the rank of the Néron-Severi group of $X$ over $K$, and $\overline{X}(K)$ the closure of $X(K) \subset X(\mathbb{A}_K)$ in the direct product topology. Then the Tamagawa number of $X$ is defined by

$$\tau_K(X) = \frac{b_S(X)}{l_S(X)}$$

where

$$b_S(X) = \int_{X(K)} \omega_{K,S}$$

whenever the adelic integral converges, and

$$l_S^{-1}(X) = \lim_{s \to 1} (s - 1)^k L_S(s, T_{NS}; E_{NS}/K).$$

Remark 2.6 Notice that there is a difference in the choice of convergence factors for the Tamagawa measure on an algebraic variety $X$ and for the Tamagawa measure on an algebraic torus $T$. In the first case, we choose $L_v^{-1}(1, T_{NS}; E_{NS}/K)$ whereas in the second case one uses $L_v(1, T; E/K)$. This explains the difference in the definitions of $l_S(X)$ and $l_S(T)$.

Remark 2.7 For a toric variety $\mathbf{P}_\Sigma \supset T$ one can take $E_{NS} = E$, where $E$ is a splitting field of $T$.

Remark 2.8 It is clear that in both definitions the Tamagawa numbers do not depend on the choice of the finite subset $S \subset \text{Val}(K)$. E. Peyre ([18]) proves the existence of the Tamagawa number for Fano varieties by using the Weil conjectures. The same method shows the existence of the Tamagawa number for smooth complete varieties $X$ satisfying the conditions $h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = h^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$.

Theorem 2.9 Let $T$ be an algebraic torus defined over $K$. The Tamagawa number $\tau(T)$ doesn’t depend on the choice of a splitting field $E/K$. We have

$$\tau(T) = h(T)/i(T).$$

The constants $h(T), i(T)$ were defined in [I].
We see that the Tamagawa number of an algebraic torus is a rational number. We have \( \tau(\mathbb{G}_m(K)) = 1 \). The Tamagawa number of a Fano variety with a metrized canonical line bundle is certainly not rational in general. For \( \mathbb{P}^1_\mathbb{Q} \) with our metrization we have \( \tau_K(\mathbb{P}^1_\mathbb{Q}) = 1/\zeta_\mathbb{Q}(2) \).

**Proposition 2.10** [2] One has

\[
\int_{T(K)} \omega_{K,S} = \int_{\mathbb{P}^1_\mathbb{Q}(K)} \omega_{K,S}.
\]

### 3 Heights and their Fourier transforms

Let \( \varphi \in PL(\Sigma)_G^C \). Using the decomposition of \( \Sigma(1) \) into a union of \( G \)-orbits

\[
\Sigma(1) = \Sigma_1(1) \cup \ldots \cup \Sigma_r(1),
\]

we can identify \( \varphi \) with a \( T \)-invariant divisor with complex coefficients

\[
D_\varphi = s_1D_1 + \cdots + s_rD_r
\]

where \( s_j = \varphi(e_j) \in \mathbb{C} \) and \( e_j \) is a primitive lattice generator of some cone \( \sigma \in \Sigma_j(1) \) \( (j = 1, \ldots, r) \). It will be convenient to identify an element \( \varphi = \varphi_s \in PL(\Sigma)_G^C \) with the vector \( s = (s_1, \ldots, s_r) \) of its complex coordinates.

Let us recall the definition of heights on toric varieties from [3]. For our purposes it will be sufficient to describe the restrictions of heights to the Zariski open subset \( T \subset \mathbb{P}_{\Sigma,K} \).

**Proposition 3.1** Let \( v \in \text{Val}(K) \) be a valuation and \( G_v \subset G \) the decomposition group of \( v \). There is an injective homomorphism

\[
\pi_v : T(K_v)/T(O_v) \hookrightarrow N_v,
\]

which is an isomorphism for all but finitely many \( v \in \text{Val}(K) \). Here \( N_v = N^{G_v}_v \subset N \) for non-archimedean \( v \) and \( N_v = N^R_v \) for archimedean valuations \( v \). For every non-archimedean valuation we can identify the image of \( \pi_v \) with a sublattice of finite index in \( N_v \).
Definition 3.2 Let $s \in \mathbb{C}^r$ be a complex vector defining a complex piecewise linear $G$-invariant function $\varphi \in PL(\Sigma)_G^C$. For any point $x_v \in T(K_v) \subset P_{\Sigma}(K_v)$, denote by $\pi_v$ the image of $x_v$ in $N_v$, where $N_v$ is considered as a canonical lattice in the real space $N_{G_v}^{\mathbb{R}}$ for non-archimedian valuations (resp. as the real Lie-algebra $N_{R,v}^G$ of $T(K_v)$ for archimedian valuations). Define the complexified local Weil function $H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s)$ by the formula

$$H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s) = e^{\varphi(x_v)} \log q_v$$

where $q_v$ is the cardinality of the residue field $k_v$ of $K_v$ if $v$ is non-archimedian and $\log q_v = 1$ if $v$ is archimedian.

Theorem 3.3 [2] The complexified local Weil function $H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s)$ satisfies the following properties:

(i) $H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s)$ is $T(\mathcal{O}_v)$-invariant.

(ii) If $s = 0$, then $H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s) = 1$ for all $x_v \in T(K_v)$.

(iii) $H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s + s') = H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s)H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s')$.

(iv) If $s = (s_1, \ldots, s_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$, then $H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s)$ is a classical local Weil function corresponding to a Cartier divisor $D_s = s_1D_1 + \cdots + s_rD_r$ on $P_{\Sigma,K}$.

Definition 3.4 For a piecewise linear function $\varphi_s \in PL(\Sigma)_G^C$ we define the complexified height function on $T(K) \subset P_{\Sigma,K}(K)$ by

$$H_{\Sigma}(x,s) = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s).$$

Remark 3.5 Although the local heights are defined only as functions on $PL(\Sigma)_G^C \cong \mathbb{C}^r$, the product formula implies that for $x \in T(K)$ the global complexified height function descends to the Picard group $\text{Pic}(P_{\Sigma,K})_G$. Moreover, since $H_{\Sigma}(x,s)$ is the product of local complex Weil functions $H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s)$ and since for all $x_v \in T(\mathcal{O}_v)$ we have $H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s) = 1$ for all $v$, we can immediately extend $H_{\Sigma}(x,s)$ to a function on $T(A_K) \times PL(\Sigma)_G^C$. 

16
**Definition 3.6** Let $\Sigma(1) = \Sigma_1(1) \cup \cdots \cup \Sigma_l(1)$ be the decomposition of $\Sigma(1)$ into a disjoint union of $G_v$-orbits. Denote by $d_j$ the length of the $G_v$-orbit $\Sigma_j(1)$ ($d_1 + \cdots + d_l = n$). We establish a 1-to-1 correspondence $\Sigma_j(1) \leftrightarrow u_j$ between the $G_v$-orbits $\Sigma_1(1), \ldots, \Sigma_l(1)$ and independent variables $u_1, \ldots, u_l$. Let $\sigma \in \Sigma^{G_v}$ be any $G_v$-invariant cone and $\Sigma_j(1) \cup \cdots \cup \Sigma_k(1)$ the set of all 1-dimensional faces of $\sigma$. We define the rational function $R_{\sigma}(u_1, \ldots, u_l)$ corresponding to $\sigma$ as follows:

$$R_{\sigma}(u_1, \ldots, u_l) := \frac{u_{d_{j_1}}^{d_{j_1}} \cdots u_{d_{j_k}}^{d_{j_k}}}{(1 - u_{d_{j_1}}^{d_{j_1}}) \cdots (1 - u_{d_{j_k}}^{d_{j_k}})}.$$ 

Define the polynomial $Q_\Sigma(u_1, \ldots, u_l)$ by the formula

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma^{G_v}} R_{\sigma}(u_1, \ldots, u_l) = \frac{Q_\Sigma(u_1, \ldots, u_l)}{(1 - u_1^{d_1}) \cdots (1 - u_l^{d_l})}.$$ 

**Proposition 3.7** Let $\Sigma$ be a complete regular $G_v$-invariant fan. Then the polynomial

$$Q_\Sigma(u_1, \ldots, u_l) - 1$$

contains only monomials of degree $\geq 2$.

Let $\chi$ be a topological character of $T(A_K)$ such that its $v$-component $\chi_v : T(K_v) \to S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}^*$ is trivial on $T(O_v)$. For each $j \in \{1, \ldots, l\}$, we denote by $n_j$ one of $d_j$ generators of all 1-dimensional cones of the $G_v$-orbit $\Sigma_j(1)$; i.e., $G_v n_j$ is the set of generators of 1-dimensional cones in $\Sigma_j(1)$. Recall (3.1) that for non-archimedean valuations, $n_j$ represents an element of $T(K_v)$ modulo $T(O_v)$. Therefore, $\chi_v(n_j)$ is well-defined. By (3.1) we know that the homomorphism

$$\pi_v : T(K_v)/T(O_v) \to N_v$$

is an isomorphism for almost all $v$. We call these valuations *good*.

**Definition 3.8** Denote by $\hat{H}_{\Sigma, v}(\chi_v, -s)$ the value at $\chi_v$ of the *multiplicative* Fourier transform of the local Weil function $H_{\Sigma, v}(x_v, -s)$ with respect to the $v$-adic Haar measure $d\mu_v$ on $T(K_v)$ normalized by $\int_{T(O_v)} d\mu_v = 1$. 

17
Proposition 3.9 Let \( v \) be a good non-archimedean valuation of \( K \). For any topological character \( \chi_v \) of \( T(K_v) \) which is trivial on the subgroup \( T(\mathcal{O}_v) \) and a piecewise linear function \( \varphi = \varphi_a \in \text{PL}(\Sigma)^\mathbb{Q}_v \) one has
\[
\hat{H}_{\Sigma,v}(\chi_v, -s) = \int_{T(K_v)} H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -s) \chi_v(x_v) d\mu_v = \frac{Q_\Sigma \left( \frac{\chi_v(n)}{q_v \varphi(n)} \right) \cdots \frac{\chi_v(n)}{q_v \varphi(n)} }{(1 - \frac{\chi_v(n)}{q_v \varphi(n)}) \cdots (1 - \frac{\chi_v(n)}{q_v \varphi(n)})}.
\]

Corollary 3.10 Let \( v \) be a good non-archimedean valuation of \( K \). The restriction of
\[
\int_{T(K_v)} H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -s) d\mu_v
\]
to the line \( s_1 = \cdots = s_r = s \) is equal to
\[
L_v(s,T;E/K) \cdot L_v(s,T_{NS};E/K) \cdot Q_\Sigma(q_v^{-s}, \ldots, q_v^{-s}).
\]

Remark 3.11 It is difficult to calculate the Fourier transforms of local heights for the finitely many "bad" non-archimedean valuations \( v \), because there is only an embedding of finite index
\[
T(K_v)/T(\mathcal{O}_v) \hookrightarrow N_v.
\]
However, for our purposes it will be sufficient to use upper estimates for these local Fourier transforms. One immediately sees that for all non-archimedean valuations \( v \) the local Fourier transforms of \( H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -s) \) can be bounded absolutely and uniformly in all characters by a finite combination of multi-dimensional geometric series in \( q_v^{-1/2} \) in the domain \( \text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>1/2} \).

Now we assume that \( v \) is an archimedean valuation. By (3.1), we have
\[
T(K_v)/T(\mathcal{O}_v) = N_v^G_v \subset N_v \text{ where } G_v \text{ is the trivial group for the case } K_v = \mathbb{C}, \text{ and } G_v = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \text{ for the case } K_v = \mathbb{R}.
\]
Let \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \) be the pairing between \( \mathbb{R} \) and \( \mathbb{R} \) induced from the duality between \( N \) and \( M \). Let \( y \) be
an arbitrary element of the dual $\mathbf{R}$-space $M^G_v = \text{Hom}(T(K_v)/T(\mathcal{O}_v), \mathbf{R})$. Then $\chi_y(x_v) = e^{-i(x_v, y)}$ is a topological character of $T(K_v)$ which is trivial on $T(\mathcal{O}_v)$. We choose the Haar measure $d\mu_v$ on $T(K_v)$ as the product of the Haar measure $d\mu_v^0$ on $T(\mathcal{O}_v)$ and the Haar measure $d\pi_v$ on $T(K_v)/T(\mathcal{O}_v)$. We normalize the measures such that the $d\mu_v^0$-volume of $T(\mathcal{O}_v)$ equals 1 and $d\pi_v$ is the standard Lebesgue measure on $N^G_v$ normalized by the full sublattice $N^G_v$.

**Proposition 3.12** Let $v$ be an archimedean valuation of $K$. The Fourier transform $\hat{H}_{\Sigma,v}(\chi_y, -s)$ of a local archimedean Weil function $H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -s) = e^{-\varphi_s(x_v)}$ is a rational function in variables $s_j = \varphi_s(e_j)$ for $\text{Re}(s) \in \mathbf{R}_{>0}$.

*Proof.* Let us consider the case $K_v = \mathbf{C}$. One has a decomposition of the space $N_v$ into a union of $d$-dimensional cones $N_v = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma(d)} N_\sigma$. We calculate the Fourier transform as follows:

$$\hat{H}_{\Sigma,v}(\chi_y, -s) = \int_{N_v} e^{-\varphi_s(x_v) - i(x_v, y)} d\pi_v = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma(d)} \int_{\sigma} e^{-\varphi_s(x_v) - i(x_v, y)} d\pi_v = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma(d)} \frac{1}{\prod_{e_j \in \sigma} (s_j + i(e_j, y))}.$$ 

The case $K_v = \mathbf{R}$ can be reduced to the above situation. $\square$

### 4 Poisson formula

Let $P_\Sigma$ be a toric variety and $H_\Sigma(x, s)$ the height function constructed above.

**Definition 4.1** We define the zeta-function of the complex height-function $H_\Sigma(x, s)$ as

$$Z_\Sigma(s) = \sum_{x \in T(K)} H_\Sigma(x, -s).$$

**Theorem 4.2** The series $Z_\Sigma(s)$ converges absolutely and uniformly for $s$ contained in any compact in the domain $\text{Re}(s) \in \mathbf{R}_{>1}^r$. 

19
Proof. It was proved in [16] that we can always choose a finite set $S$ such that the natural map

$$\pi_S : T(K) \to \bigoplus_{v \not\in S} T(K_v)/T(\mathcal{O}_v) = \bigoplus_{v \not\in S} N_v$$

is surjective. Denote by $T(\mathcal{O}_S)$ the kernel of $\pi_S$ consisting of all $S$-units in $T(K)$. Let $W(T) \subset T(\mathcal{O}_S)$ the subgroup of torsion elements in $T(\mathcal{O}_S)$. Then $T(\mathcal{O}_S)/W(T)$ has a natural embedding into the finite-dimensional logarithmic space

$$N_{\mathbb{R},S} = \bigoplus_{v \in S} T(K_v)/T(\mathcal{O}_v) \otimes \mathbb{R}$$

as a sublattice of codimension $t$. Let $\Gamma$ be a full sublattice in $N_{\mathbb{R},S}$ containing the image of $T(\mathcal{O}_S)/W(T)$. Denote by $\Delta$ a bounded fundamental domain of $\Gamma$ in $N_{\mathbb{R},S}$. For any $x \in T(K)$ we denote by $\overline{x}_S$ the image of $x$ in $N_{\mathbb{R},S}$. Define $\phi(x)$ to be the element of $\Gamma$ such that $\overline{x}_S - \phi(x) \in \Delta$. Thus, we have obtained the mapping

$$\phi : T(K) \to \Gamma.$$

Define a new function $\tilde{H}_\Sigma(x,s)$ on $T(K)$ by

$$\tilde{H}_\Sigma(x,s) = \prod_{v \in S} H_{\Sigma,v}(\phi(x)_v,s) \prod_{v \not\in S} H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v,s).$$

If $K \subset \mathbb{C}^r$ is a compact in the domain $\text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>1}$, then there exist two positive constants $C_1(K) < C_2(K)$ such that

$$0 < C_1(K) < \frac{\tilde{H}_\Sigma(x,s)}{\tilde{H}_\Sigma(x,-s)} < C_2(K) \text{ for } s \in K, x \in T(K),$$

since $\overline{x}_v - \phi(x)_v$ belongs to some bounded subset $\Delta_v$ in $N_{\mathbb{R},v}$ for any $x \in T(K)$ and $v \in S$. Therefore, it is sufficient to prove that the series

$$\tilde{Z}_\Sigma(s) = \sum_{x \in T(K)} \tilde{H}_\Sigma(x,-s)$$

is absolutely convergent for $s \in K$. Notice that $\tilde{Z}_\Sigma(s)$ can be estimated from above by the following Euler product

$$\left( \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \prod_{v \in S} H_{\Sigma,v}(\gamma_v,-s) \right) \prod_{v \not\in S} \left( \sum_{z \in N_v} H_{\Sigma,v}(z,-s) \right).$$

20
The sum
\[
\sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \prod_{v \in S} H_{\Sigma,v}(\gamma_v, -s)
\]
is an absolutely convergent geometric series for \(\text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>1}\). On the other hand, the Euler product
\[
\prod_{v \notin S} \left( \sum_{z \in N_v} H_{\Sigma,v}(z, -s) \right)
\]
can be estimated from above by the product of zeta-functions
\[
C_3(K) \prod_{j=1}^{r} \zeta_{K_j}(s_j),
\]
where \(C_3(K)\) is some constant depending on \(K\). Since each \(\zeta_{K_j}(s_j)\) is absolutely convergent for \(\text{Re}(s_j) > 1\), we obtain the statement. \(\square\)

We need the Poisson formula in the following form:

**Theorem 4.3** Let \(\mathcal{G}\) be a locally compact abelian group with Haar measure \(dg\), \(\mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{G}\) a closed subgroup with Haar measure \(dh\). The factor group \(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}\) has a unique Haar measure \(dx\) normalized by the condition \(dg = dx \cdot dh\). Let \(F : \mathcal{G} \to \mathbb{R}\) be an \(L^1\)-function on \(\mathcal{G}\) and \(\hat{F}\) its Fourier transform with respect to \(dg\). Suppose that \(\hat{F}\) is also an \(L^1\)-function on \(\mathcal{H}^\perp\), where \(\mathcal{H}^\perp\) is the group of topological characters \(\chi : \mathcal{G} \to S^1\) which are trivial on \(\mathcal{H}\). Then
\[
\int_{\mathcal{H}} F(x) dh = \int_{\mathcal{H}^\perp} \hat{F}(\chi) d\chi,
\]
where \(d\chi\) is the orthogonal Haar measure on \(\mathcal{H}^\perp\) with respect to the Haar measure \(dx\) on \(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}\).

We will apply this theorem in the case when \(\mathcal{G} = T(A_K)\) and \(\mathcal{H} = T(K)\), \(dg = \omega_{\Omega,S}\), and \(dh\) is the discrete measure on \(T(K)\).

**Theorem 4.4** (Poisson formula) For all \(s\) with \(\text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>1}\) we have the following formula:
\[
Z_\Sigma(s) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^d b_S(T) \int_{(T(A_K)/T(K))}^* \left( \int_{T(A_F)} H_\Sigma(x, -s) \chi(x) \omega_{\Omega,S} \right) d\chi},
\]
21
where \( \chi \in (T(A_K)/T(K))^* \) is a topological character of \( T(A_K) \), trivial on the closed subgroup \( T(K) \) and \( d\chi \) is the orthogonal Haar measure on \( (T(A_K)/T(K))^* \). The integral converges absolutely and uniformly to a holomorphic function in \( s \) in any compact in the domain \( \text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{r>1} \).

\[ \prod_{v \in S_{\infty}} \hat{H}_{\Sigma,v}(\chi_v, -s) \]

Proof. Because of 4.2 we only need to show that the Fourier transform \( \hat{H}_{\Sigma}(\chi, -s) \) of the height function is an \( L^1 \)-function on \( (T(A_K)/T(K))^* \). By 3.9 and uniform estimates at places of bad reduction 3.11, we know that the Euler product

\[ \prod_{v \notin S} \hat{H}_{\Sigma,v}(\chi_v, -s) \]

converges absolutely and is uniformly bounded by a constant \( c(K) \) for all \( \chi \) and all \( s \in K \), where \( K \) is some compact in the domain \( \text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}^{r>1} \). Since the height function \( H_{\Sigma,v}(x, -s) \) is invariant under \( T(O_v) \) for all \( v \), the Fourier transform of \( \hat{H}_{\Sigma,v}(\chi, -s) \) equals zero for characters \( \chi \) which are non-trivial on the maximal compact subgroup \( K_T \). Denote by \( P \) the set of all such characters \( \chi \in (T(A_K)/T(K))^* \).

We have a non-canonical splitting of characters \( \chi = \chi_l \cdot \chi_y \), where \( \chi_l \in (T^1(A_K)/T(K))^* \) and \( \chi_y \in (T(A_K)/T^1(A_K))^* \). Let us consider the logarithmic space

\[ N_{\mathbb{R},\infty} = \bigoplus_{v \in S_{\infty}} T(K_v)/T(O_v) = \bigoplus_{v \in S_{\infty}} N_{\mathbb{R},v}. \]

It contains the lattice \( T(O_K)/W(T) \) of \( O_K \)-integral points of \( T(K) \) modulo torsion. Denote by \( M_{\mathbb{R},\infty} = \bigoplus_{v \in S_{\infty}} M_{\mathbb{R},v} \) the dual space. It has a decomposition as a direct sum of vector spaces \( M_{\mathbb{R},\infty} = M_L \oplus M_Y \), such that the space \( M_L \) contains the dual lattice \( L := (T(O_K)/W(T))^* \) as a full sublattice and the space \( M_Y \) is isomorphic to \( (T(A_K)/T^1(A_K))^* = \hat{T}_K \otimes \mathbb{R} \).

By [4], we have an exact sequence

\[ 0 \to \text{cl}^*(T) \to \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{M} \to 0, \]

where \( \mathcal{M} \) is the image of the projection of \( \mathcal{P} \) to \( M_{\mathbb{R},\infty} \) and \( \text{cl}^*(T) \) is a finite group. We see that the character \( \chi \in \mathcal{P} \) is determined by its archimedean component up to a finite choice. Denote by \( y(\chi) \in \mathcal{M} \subset M_{\mathbb{R},\infty} \) the image of \( \chi \in \mathcal{P} \).
The following lemmas will provide the necessary estimates of the Fourier transform of local heights at archimedian places. This allows to apply the Poisson formula [4.3].

Lemma 4.5 Let \( \Sigma \subset N_R \) be a complete fan in a real vector space of dimension \( d \). Denote by \( M_R \) the dual space. For all \( m \in M_R \) we have the following estimate

\[
| \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma(d)} \frac{1}{\prod_{e_j \in \sigma} (s_j + i < e_j, m>)} | \leq \frac{1}{(1 + ||m||)^{1+1/d}}.
\]

Corollary 4.6 Consider

\[
\hat{H}_{\Sigma,\infty}(\chi, -s) = \prod_{v \in S_\infty} \hat{H}_{\Sigma,v}(\chi, -s)
\]

as a function on

\[ M \subset M_{R,\infty} = \bigoplus_{v \in S_\infty} M_{R,v}. \]

Let \( d' \) be the dimension of \( M_{R,\infty} \). We have a direct sum decomposition \( M_{R,\infty} = M_L \oplus M_Y \) of real vector spaces. Let \( M'_L \subset M_Y \) be any affine subspace, \( dy' \) the Lebesgue measure on \( M'_L \) and \( L' \subset M_L \) any lattice. Let \( g(y, -s) \) be a function on \( M_{R,\infty} \) satisfying the inequality \( |g(y, -s)| \leq c||y||^\delta \) for all \( y \in M_{R,\infty} \), all \( s \) in some compact domain in \( \text{Re}(s) \in R_{>1/2} \), some \( 0 < \delta < 1/d' \) and some constant \( c > 0 \). Then the series

\[
\sum_{y(\chi) \in L} \int_{M'_L} g(y, -s) \hat{H}_{\Sigma,\infty}(y(\chi), -s) dy'
\]

is absolutely and uniformly convergent to a holomorphic function in \( s \) in this domain.

Proof. We apply 3.12 and observe that on the space \( N_{R,\infty} \) we have a fan \( \Sigma_\infty \) obtained as the direct product of fans \( \Sigma^G_v \) for \( v \in S_\infty \) (i.e., every cone in \( \Sigma_\infty \) is a direct product of cones in \( \Sigma^G_v \)).
5 $\mathcal{X}$-functions of convex cones

Let $(A, A_\mathbb{R}, \Lambda)$ be a triple consisting of a free abelian group $A$ of rank $k$, a $k$-dimensional real vector space $A_\mathbb{R} = A \otimes \mathbb{R}$ containing $A$ as a sublattice of maximal rank, and a convex $k$-dimensional cone $\Lambda \subset A_\mathbb{R}$ such that $\Lambda \cap -\Lambda = 0 \in A_\mathbb{R}$. Denote by $\Lambda^\circ$ the interior of $\Lambda$ and by $\Lambda_\mathbb{C}^\circ = \Lambda^\circ + iA_\mathbb{R}$ the complex tube domain over $\Lambda^\circ$. Let $(A^*, A^*_\mathbb{R}, \Lambda^*)$ be the triple consisting of the dual abelian group $A^* = \text{Hom}(A, \mathbb{Z})$, the dual real vector space $A^*_\mathbb{R} = \text{Hom}(A_\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, and the dual cone $\Lambda^* \subset A^*_\mathbb{R}$. We normalize the Haar measure $dy$ on $A^*_\mathbb{R}$ by the condition: $\text{vol}(A^*_\mathbb{R}/A^*) = 1$.

**Definition 5.1** The $\mathcal{X}$-function of $\Lambda$ is defined as the integral

$$\mathcal{X}_\Lambda(s) = \int_{\Lambda^*} e^{-\langle s, y \rangle} dy,$$

where $s \in \Lambda_\mathbb{C}^\circ$.

**Remark 5.2** $\mathcal{X}$-functions of convex cones have been investigated in the theory of homogeneous cones by M. Köcher, O.S. Rothaus, and E.B. Vinberg [10, 20, 22]. In these papers $\mathcal{X}$-functions were called characteristic functions of cones, but we find such a notion rather misleading in view of the fact that $\mathcal{X}_\Lambda(s)$ is the Fourier-Laplace transform of the standard set-theoretic characteristic function of the dual cone $\Lambda^*$.

The function $\mathcal{X}_\Lambda(s)$ has the following properties [20, 22]:

**Proposition 5.3** (i) If $A$ is any invertible linear operator on $\mathbb{C}^k$, then

$$\mathcal{X}_\Lambda(As) = \frac{\mathcal{X}_\Lambda(s)}{|\text{det} A|},$$

(ii) If $\Lambda = \mathbb{R}^k_{\geq 0}$, then

$$\mathcal{X}_\Lambda(s) = (s_1 \cdots s_k)^{-1}, \text{ for Re}(s_i) > 0;$$

(iii) If $s \in \Lambda^\circ$, then

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \partial \Lambda} \mathcal{X}_\Lambda(s) = \infty;$$

(iv) $\mathcal{X}_\Lambda(s) \neq 0$ for all $s \in \Lambda_\mathbb{C}^\circ$.  

24
Proposition 5.4 If \( \Lambda \) is a \( k \)-dimensional finitely generated polyhedral cone, then \( X_\Lambda(s) \) is a rational function

\[
X_\Lambda(s) = \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)},
\]

where \( P \) is a homogeneous polynomial, \( Q \) is a product of all linear homogeneous forms defining the codimension 1 faces of \( \Lambda \), and \( \deg P − \deg Q = −k \).

Proof. We subdivide the dual cone \( \Lambda^* \) into a finite union of simplicial subcones \( \Lambda_j^* \) (\( j \in J \)). Let \( \Lambda_j \subset A_\mathbb{R} \) be the dual cone to \( \Lambda_j^* \). Then

\[
X_\Lambda(s) = \sum_{j \in J} X_{\Lambda_j}(s).
\]

By 5.3(i) and (ii),

\[
X_{\Lambda_j}(s) = \frac{P_j(s)}{Q_j(s)} \quad (j \in J),
\]

where \( P_j \) is a homogeneous polynomial of degree 0 and \( Q_j \) is the product of \( k \) homogeneous linear forms defining the codimension 1 faces of \( \Lambda_j \). Therefore, \( X_\Lambda(s) \) can be uniquely represented up to constants as a ratio of two homogeneous polynomials \( P(s)/Q(s) \) with \( \text{g.c.d.}(P, Q) = 1 \) where \( Q \) is a product of linear homogeneous forms defining some faces of \( \Lambda_j \) of codimension 1. Since \( Q \) does not depend on a choice of a subdivision of \( \Lambda^* \) into a finite union of simplicial cones \( \Lambda_j^* \), only linear homogeneous forms which vanish on codimension 1 faces of \( \Lambda \) can be factors of \( Q \). On the other hand, by 5.3(iii), every linear homogeneous form vanishing on a face of \( \Lambda \) of codimension 1 must divide \( Q \). \( \square \)

Theorem 5.5 Let \((A, A_\mathbb{R}, \Lambda)\) and \((\tilde{A}, \tilde{A}_\mathbb{R}, \tilde{\Lambda})\) be two triples as above, \( k = \text{rk} \ A \) and \( \tilde{k} = \text{rk} \ \tilde{A} \), and \( \psi : A \to \tilde{A} \) a homomorphism of free abelian groups with a finite cokernel \( A' \) (i.e., the corresponding linear mapping of real vector spaces \( \psi : A_\mathbb{R} \to \tilde{A}_\mathbb{R} \) is surjective), and \( \psi(\Lambda) = \tilde{\Lambda} \). Let \( B = \text{Ker} \ \psi \subset A \), \( d\mathbf{b} \) the Haar measure on \( B_\mathbb{R} = B \otimes \mathbb{R} \) normalized by the condition \( \text{vol}(B_\mathbb{R}) = 1 \). Then for all \( s \) with \( \text{Re}(s) \in \Lambda^0 \) the following formula holds:

\[
X_{\tilde{\Lambda}}(\psi(s)) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{k-k'\vert A'\vert}} \int_{B_\mathbb{R}} X_\Lambda(s + ib)d\mathbf{b},
\]

where \( \vert A'\vert \) is the order of the finite abelian group \( A' \).
Proof. We have the dual injective homomorphisms of free abelian groups \( \psi^*: \hat{A}^* \to A^* \) and of the corresponding real vector spaces \( \psi^*: \hat{A}_R^* \to A_R^* \). Moreover, \( \hat{\Lambda}^* = \Lambda^* \cap \hat{A}_R^* \). Let \( C_{\Lambda^*}(y) \) be the set-theoretic characteristic function of the cone \( \Lambda^* \subset A_R^* \) and \( C_{\Lambda^*}(\hat{y}) \) the restriction of \( C_{\Lambda^*}(y) \) to \( \hat{A}_R^* \) which is the set-theoretic characteristic function of \( \hat{\Lambda}^* \subset \hat{A}_R^* \). Then

\[
\mathcal{X}_{\hat{\Lambda}}(\psi(s)) = \int_{\hat{A}_R^*} C_{\Lambda^*}(\hat{y}) e^{-\langle \psi(s), \hat{y} \rangle} d\hat{y}.
\]

Now we apply the Poisson formula to the last integral. For this purpose we notice that any additive topological character of \( A_R^* \) which vanishes on the subgroup \( \hat{A}_R^* \subset A_R^* \) has the form

\[
e^{-i\langle b, y \rangle}, \quad \text{where } b \in B_R.
\]

Moreover,

\[
\frac{db}{(2\pi)^{k-\hat{k}|A|}}
\]

is the orthogonal Haar measure on \( B_R \) with respect to the Haar measures \( d\hat{y} \) and \( dy \) on \( \hat{A}_R^* \) and \( A_R^* \) respectively. It remains to notice that

\[
\mathcal{X}_{\Lambda}(s + ib) = \int_{\hat{A}_R^*} C_{\Lambda^*}(y) e^{-\langle s + ib, y \rangle} dy
\]

is the value of the Fourier transform of \( C_{\Lambda^*}(y) e^{-\langle s, y \rangle} \) on the topological character of \( A_R^*/\hat{A}_R^* \) corresponding to an element \( b \in B_R \subset A_R^* \).

\[\square\]

Corollary 5.6 Assume that in the above situation \( rk = k - \hat{k} = 1 \) and \( \hat{A} = A/B \). Denote by \( \gamma \) a generator of \( B \). Then

\[
\mathcal{X}_{\hat{\Lambda}}(\psi(s)) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{Re(z)=0} \mathcal{X}_{\Lambda}(s + z \cdot \gamma) dz,
\]

where \( z = x + iy \in C \).

Corollary 5.7 Assume that a \( \hat{k} \)-dimensional rational finite polyhedral cone \( \hat{\Lambda} \subset \hat{A}_R \) contains exactly \( r \) one-dimensional faces with primitive lattice generators \( a_1, \ldots, a_r \in \hat{A} \). We set \( k := r, A := \mathbb{Z}^r \) and denote by \( \psi \) the natural homomorphism of lattices \( \mathbb{Z}^r \to \hat{A} \) which sends the standard basis of \( \mathbb{Z}^r \) into...
\[ a_1, \ldots, a_r \in \tilde{A}, \text{ so that } \tilde{A} \text{ is the image of the simplicial cone } R_{\geq 0}^r \subset R^r \text{ under the surjective map of vector spaces } \psi : R^r \to A_R. \] Denote by \( M_R \) the kernel of \( \psi \) and set \( M := Z^r \cap M_R \). Let \( s = (s_1, \ldots, s_r) \) be the standard coordinates in \( C^r \). Then

\[
X_\Lambda(\psi(s)) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{r-k}|A'|} \int_{M_R} \prod_{j=1,n} \frac{1}{s_j + iy_j} dy
\]

where \( dy \) is the Haar measure on the additive group \( M_R \) normalized by the lattice \( M \), \( y_j \) are the coordinates of \( y \) in \( R^r \), and \( |A'| \) is the index of the sublattice in \( \tilde{A} \) generated by \( a_1, \ldots, a_r \).

**Example 5.8** Consider an example of a non-simplicial convex cone which appears as the cone of effective divisors of the split toric Del Pezzo surface \( X \) of anticanonical degree 6. The cone \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}} \) has 6 generators corresponding to exceptional curves of the first kind on \( X \). We can construct \( X \) as the blow up of 3 points \( p_1, p_2, p_3 \) in general position in \( P^2 \). Denote the exceptional curves by \( C_1, C_2, C_3, C_{12}, C_{13}, C_{23} \), where \( C_{ij} \) is the proper pullback of the line joining \( p_i \) and \( p_j \). Let \( s = s_1[C_1] + s_2[C_2] + s_3[C_3] + s_{12}[C_{12}] + s_{13}[C_{13}] + s_{23}[C_{23}] \in \Lambda_{\text{eff}}^\circ \) be an element in the interior of the cone of effective divisors. The sublattice \( M \subset Z^6 \) of rank 2 consisting of principal divisors is generated by \( \gamma_1 = C_1 + C_{13} - C_2 - C_{23} \) and \( \gamma_2 = C_1 + C_{12} - C_3 - C_{23} = 0 \).

In our case, the integral formula in 5.7 is a 2-dimensional integral \( (r = 6) \) which can be computed by applying twice the residue theorem to two 1-dimensional integrals like the one in 5.3. We obtain the following formula for the characteristic function of \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}} \):

\[
X_{\Lambda}(\psi(s)) = \frac{s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_{12} + s_{13} + s_{23}}{(s_1 + s_{23})(s_2 + s_{13})(s_3 + s_{12})(s_1 + s_2 + s_3)(s_{12} + s_{13} + s_{23})}.
\]

**Definition 5.9** Let \( X \) be a smooth proper algebraic variety. Consider the triple \((\text{Pic}(X), \text{Pic}(X) \otimes R, \Lambda_{\text{eff}})\) where \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}} \subset \text{Pic}(X) \otimes R \) is the cone generated by classes of effective divisors on \( X \). Assume that the anticanonical class \([K^{-1}] \in \text{Pic}(X)_R \) is contained in the interior of \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}} \). We define the constant \( \alpha(X) \) by

\[
\alpha(X) = X_{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}}([K^{-1}]).
\]

**Corollary 5.10** If \( \Lambda_{\text{eff}} \) is a finitely generated polyhedral cone, then \( \alpha(X) \) is a rational number.
6 Some technical statements

Let $E$ be a number field and $\chi$ an unramified Hecke character on $G_m(A_E)$. Its local components $\chi_v$ for all valuations $v$ are given by:

$$\chi_v : G_m(E_v)/G_m(O_v) \to S^1$$

$$\chi_v(x_v) = |x_v|^{it_v}.$$

**Definition 6.1** Let $\chi$ be an unramified Hecke character. We set

$$y(\chi) := \{t_v\}_{v \in S_\infty(E)} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_1 + r_2},$$

where $r_1$ (resp. $r_2$) is the number of real (resp. pairs of complex) valuations of $E$. We also set

$$\|y(\chi)\| := \max_{v \in S_\infty(E)} |t_v|.$$

We will need uniform estimates for Hecke $L$-functions in vertical strips. They can be deduced using the Phragmen-Lindelöf principle [19].

**Theorem 6.2** For any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that for any $0 < \delta_1 < \delta$ there exists a constant $c(\varepsilon, \delta_1) > 0$ such that the inequality

$$|L_E(s, \chi)| \leq c(\varepsilon)(1 + |\text{Im}(s)| + \|y(\chi)\|)^\varepsilon$$

holds for all $s$ with $\delta_1 < |\text{Re}(s) - 1| < \delta$ and every Hecke $L$-function $L_E(s, \chi)$ corresponding to an unramified Hecke character $\chi$.

**Corollary 6.3** For any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that for any compact $K$ in the domain $0 < |\text{Re}(s) - 1| < \delta$ there exists a constant $C(K, \varepsilon)$ depending only on $K$ and $\varepsilon$ such that

$$|L_E(s, \chi)| \leq C(K, \varepsilon)(1 + \|y(\chi)\|)^\varepsilon$$

for $s \in K$ and every unramified character $\chi$. 28
Let $\Sigma$ be the Galois-invariant fan defining $P_\Sigma$ and $\Sigma(1) = \Sigma_1(1) \cup \ldots \cup \Sigma_r(1)$ the decomposition of the set of one-dimensional generators of $\Sigma$ into $G$-orbits. Let $e_j$ be a primitive integral generator of $\sigma_j$, $G_j \subset G$ the stabilizer of $e_j$. Denote by $K_j \subset E$ the subfield of $G_j$-fixed elements. Consider the $n$-dimensional torus

$$T' = \prod_{j=1}^r R_{K_j/K}(G_m).$$

Let us recall the exact sequence of Galois-modules from Proposition 1.15:

$$0 \to M^G \to PL(\Sigma)^G \to \text{Pic}(P_\Sigma) \to H^1(G, M) \to 0.$$

It induces a map of tori $T' \to T$ and a homomorphism

$$a : T'(A_K)/T'(K) \to T(A_K)/T(K).$$

So we get a dual homomorphism for characters

$$a^* : (T(A_K)/T(K))^* \to \prod_{j=1}^r (G_m(A_{K_j})/G_m(K_j))^*.$$

**Proposition 6.4** The kernel of $a^*$ is dual to the obstruction group to weak approximation $A(T)$ defined in 1.4.

Let $\chi \in (T(A_K)/T(K))^*$ be a character. Then $\chi \circ a$ defines $r$ Hecke characters of the idele groups

$$\chi_j : G_m(A_{K_j}) \to S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}^*, \quad j = 1, \ldots, r.$$

If $\chi$ is trivial on $K_T$, then all characters $\chi_j$ ($j = 1, \ldots, r$) are trivial on the maximal compact subgroups in $G_m(A_{K_j})$. We denote by $L_{K_j}(s, \chi_j)$ the Hecke $L$-function corresponding to the unramified character $\chi_j$.

**Proposition 6.5** Let $\chi = (\chi_v)$ be a character and $\hat{H}_{\Sigma_v}(\chi_v, -s)$ the local Fourier transform of the complex local height function $\hat{H}_{\Sigma_v}(x_v, -s)$. For any compact $K$ contained in the domain $\text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>1/2}$ there exists a constant $c(K)$ such that

$$\prod_{v \notin S} \hat{H}_{\Sigma_v}(\chi_v, -s) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r L_{K_j}^{-1}(s_j, \chi_j) \leq c(K)$$

for all characters $\chi \in (T(A_K)/T(K))^*$.
The proof follows from explicit computations of local Fourier transforms and is almost identical with the proof of Proposition 3.1.3 in [2].

**Proposition 6.6** There exists an \( \varepsilon > 0 \) such that for any open \( U \subset \mathbb{C}^r \) contained in the domain \( 0 < |\text{Re}(s_j) - 1| < \varepsilon \) for \( j = 1, \ldots, r \) the integral

\[
\int_{(T(A_K)/T(K))^*} \hat{H}_\Sigma(\chi, -s) d\chi
\]

converges absolutely and uniformly to a holomorphic function for \( \text{Re}(s) \in U \).

**Proof.** Using uniform estimates of Fourier transforms for non-archimedean places of bad reduction (3.11) and the proposition above we need only to consider the following integral

\[
\int_{(T(A_K)/T(K))^*} \hat{H}_{\Sigma, \infty}(\chi, -s) \prod_{j=1}^{r} L_{K_j}(s_j, \chi_j) d\chi.
\]

Observe that there exist constants \( c_1 > 0 \) and \( c_2 > 0 \) such that we have the following inequalities:

\[
c_1 \|y(\chi)\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^{r} \|y(\chi_j)\| \leq c_2 \|y(\chi)\|.
\]

Here we denoted by \( \|y(\chi)\| \) the norm of \( y(\chi) \in M_{R, \infty} \). Recall that since we only consider \( \chi \) which are trivial on the maximal compact subgroup \( K_T \), all characters \( \chi_j \) are unramified. To conclude, we apply uniform estimates of Hecke L-functions from Corollary 6.3 and the Corollary 4.6. \( \square \)

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of our main technical result.

Let \( R[s] \) (resp. \( C[s] \)) be the ring of polynomials in \( s_1, \ldots, s_r \) with coefficients in \( R \) (resp. in \( C \)), \( C[[s]] \) the ring of formal power series in \( s_1, \ldots, s_r \) with complex coefficients.

**Definition 6.7** Two elements \( f(s), g(s) \in C[[s]] \) will be called coprime, if \( g.c.d.(f(s), g(s)) = 1 \).
Definition 6.8 Let \( f(s) \) be an element of \( \mathbb{C}[s] \). By the \textit{order} of a monomial \( s_1^{\alpha_1}...s_r^{\alpha_r} \) we mean the sum of the exponents \( \alpha_1 + ... + \alpha_r \). By \textit{multiplicity} \( \mu(f(s)) \) of \( f(s) \) at \( 0 = (0, \ldots, 0) \) we always mean the minimal order of non-zero monomials appearing in the Taylor expansion of \( f(s) \) at \( 0 \).

Definition 6.9 Let \( f(s) \) be a meromorphic at \( 0 \) function. Define the \textit{multiplicity} \( \mu(f(s)) \) of \( f(s) \) at \( 0 \) as

\[
\mu(f(s)) = \mu(g_1(s)) - \mu(g_2(s))
\]

where \( g_1(s) \) and \( g_2(s) \) are two coprime elements in \( \mathbb{C}[s] \) such that \( f = g_1/g_2 \).

Remark 6.10 It is easy to show that for any two meromorphic at \( 0 \) functions \( f_1(s) \) and \( f_2(s) \), one has

(i) \( \mu(f_1 \cdot f_2) = \mu(f_1) \cdot \mu(f_2) \) (in particular, one can omit "coprime" in Definition 6.9);

(ii) \( \mu(f_1 + f_2) \geq \min\{\mu(f_1), \mu(f_2)\} \);

(iii) \( \mu(f_1 + f_2) = \mu(f_1) \) if \( \mu(f_2) > \mu(f_1) \).

Using the properties 6.10(i)-(ii), one immediately obtains from Definition 6.8 the following:

Proposition 6.11 Let \( f_1(s) \) and \( f_2(s) \) be two analytic at \( 0 \) functions, \( l(s) \) a homogeneous linear function, \( \gamma = (\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_r) \in \mathbb{C}^r \) an arbitrary complex vector with \( l(\gamma) \neq 0 \), and \( g(s) := f_1(s)/f_2(s) \). Then the multiplicity of

\[
\tilde{g}(s) := \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^k g(s + z \cdot \gamma) \big|_{z = -l(s)/l(\gamma)}
\]

at \( 0 \) is at least \( \mu(g) - k \).

Let \( \Gamma \subset \mathbb{Z}^r \) be a sublattice, \( \Gamma_{\mathbb{R}} \subset \mathbb{R}^r \) (resp. \( \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \mathbb{C}^r \)) the scalar extension of \( \Gamma \) to a \( \mathbb{R} \)-subspace (resp. to a \( \mathbb{C} \)-subspace). We always assume that \( \Gamma_{\mathbb{R}} \cap \mathbb{R}^r_{\geq 0} = 0 \). We set \( V_{\mathbb{R}} := \mathbb{R}^r/\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}} \) and \( V_{\mathbb{C}} := \mathbb{C}^r/\Gamma_{\mathbb{C}} \). Denote by \( \psi \) the canonical \( \mathbb{C} \)-linear projection \( \mathbb{C}^r \rightarrow V_{\mathbb{C}} \).
Definition 6.12 A complex analytic function \( f(s) = f(s_1, \ldots, s_r) : U \to \mathbb{C} \) defined on an open subset \( U \subset \mathbb{C}^r \) is said to descend to \( V_C \) if for any vector \( \alpha \in \Gamma_C \) and any \( u = (u_1, \ldots, u_r) \in U \) one has
\[
f(u + z \cdot \alpha) = f(u) \quad \text{for all } \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : u + z \cdot \alpha \in U \}.
\]

Remark 6.13 By definition, if \( f(s) \) descends to \( V_C \), then there exists an analytic function \( g \) on \( \psi(U) \subset V_C \) such that \( f = g \circ \psi \). Using Cauchy-Riemann equations, one immediately obtains that \( f \) descends to \( V_C \) if and only if for any vector \( \alpha \in \Gamma_R \) and any \( u = (u_1, \ldots, u_r) \in U \), one has
\[
f(u + iy \cdot \alpha) = f(u) \quad \text{for all } \{ y \in \mathbb{R} : u + iy \cdot \alpha \in U \}.
\]

Definition 6.14 An analytic function \( W(s) \) in the domain \( \text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r \) is called good with respect to \( \Gamma \) if it satisfies the following conditions:

(i) \( W(s) \) descends to \( V_C \);

(ii) There exist pairwise coprime linear homogeneous polynomials
\[
l_1(s), \ldots, l_p(s) \in \mathbb{R}[s]
\]
and positive integers \( k_1, \ldots, k_p \) such that for every \( j \in \{1, \ldots, p\} \) the linear form \( l_j(s) \) descends to \( V_C \), \( l_j(s) \) does not vanish for \( s \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n \), and
\[
P(s) = W(s) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{p} l_j^{k_j}(s)
\]
is analytic at \( 0 \).

(iii) There exist a non-zero complex number \( C(W) \) and a decomposition of \( P(s) \) into the sum
\[
P(s) = P_0(s) + P_1(s)
\]
so that \( P_0(s) \) is a homogeneous polynomial of degree \( \mu(P) \), \( P_1(s) \) is an analytic function at \( 0 \) with \( \mu(P_1) > \mu(P_0) \), both functions \( P_0, P_1 \) descend to \( V_C \), and
\[
\frac{P_0(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^{p} l_j^{k_j}(s)} = C(W) \cdot \mathcal{X}_\Lambda(\psi(s)),
\]
where \( \mathcal{X}_\Lambda \) is the \( \mathcal{X} \)-function of the cone \( \Lambda = \psi(\mathbb{R}_{>0}^r) \subset V_C \).
**Definition 6.15** If \( W(s) \) is a good with respect to \( \Gamma \) as above, then the meromorphic function \( \frac{P_0(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^p l_j^{k_j}(s)} \) will be called the principal part of \( W(s) \) at \( 0 \) and the non-zero constant \( C(W) \) the principal coefficient of \( W(s) \) at \( 0 \).

Suppose that \( \Gamma \neq \mathbb{Z}^r \). Let \( \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^r \) be an element which is not contained in \( \Gamma, \Gamma := \Gamma \oplus \mathbb{Z} < \gamma >, \Gamma_R := \Gamma \oplus \mathbb{R} < \gamma >, \tilde{V}_R := \mathbb{R}^r / \Gamma_R \) and \( \tilde{V}_C := \mathbb{R}^r / \Gamma_C \).

The following easy statement will be helpful in the sequel:

**Proposition 6.16** Let \( f(s) \) be an analytic at \( 0 \) function, \( l(s) \) a homogeneous linear function such that \( l(\gamma) \neq 0 \). Assume that \( f(s) \) and \( l(s) \) descend to \( V_C \). Then

\[ \tilde{f}(s) := f \left( s - \frac{l(s)}{l(\gamma)} \cdot \gamma \right) \]

descends to \( \tilde{V}_C \).

**Theorem 6.17** Let \( W(s) \) be a good function with respect to \( \Gamma \) as above,

\[ \Phi(s) = \prod_{j: l_j(\gamma) = 0} l_j^{k_j}(s) \]

the product of those linear forms \( l_j(s) \) \( j \in \{1, \ldots, p\} \) which vanish on \( \gamma \). Assume that \( \Gamma_R \cap \mathbb{R}^r_{\geq 0} = 0 \) and the following statements hold:

(i) The integral

\[ \tilde{W}(s) := \int_{\Re(z)=0} W(s + z \cdot \gamma)dz, \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \]

converges absolutely and uniformly on any compact in the domain \( \Re(s) \in \mathbb{R}^r_{>0} \);

(ii) There exists \( \delta > 0 \) such that the integral

\[ \int_{\Re(z)=\delta} \Phi(s) \cdot W(s + z \cdot \gamma)dz \]
converges absolutely and uniformly in an open neighborhood of 0. Moreover, the multiplicity of the meromorphic function

\[ \tilde{W}_\delta(s) := \int_{\text{Re}(z) = \delta} W(s + z \cdot \gamma) dz \]

at 0 is at least \(1 + \text{rk} \tilde{\Gamma} - r\);
(iii) For any \(\text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\), the function

\[ \phi(t, s) = \sup_{0 \leq \text{Re}(z) \leq \delta, \text{Im}(z) = t} |W(s + z \cdot \gamma)| \]

tends to 0 as \(|t| \to +\infty\).

Then \(\tilde{W}(s)\) is a good function with respect to \(\tilde{\Gamma}\), and \(C(\tilde{W}) = 2\pi i \cdot C(W)\).

Proof. Assume that \(l_j(\gamma) < 0\) for \(j = 1, \ldots, p_1\), \(l_j(\gamma) = 0\) for \(j = p_1+1, \ldots, p_2\), and \(l_j(\gamma) > 0\) for \(j = p_2 + 1, \ldots, p\). In particular, one has

\[ \Phi(s) = \prod_{j=p_1+1}^{p_2} l^k_j(s). \]

Denote by \(z_j\) the solution of the equation

\[ l_j(s) + zl_j(\gamma) = 0, \quad j = 1, \ldots, p_1. \]

Let \(U\) be the intersection of \(\mathbb{R}_{>0}\) with an open neighborhood of 0 where

\[ \Phi(s) \cdot \tilde{W}_\delta(s) \]

is analytic. Then both functions \(\tilde{W}_\delta(s)\) and \(\tilde{W}(s)\) are analytic in \(U\). Moreover, the integral formulas for \(\tilde{W}_\delta(s)\) and \(\tilde{W}(s)\) show that the equalities \(\tilde{W}_\delta(u + iy \cdot \gamma) = \tilde{W}_\delta(u)\) and \(\tilde{W}(u + iy \cdot \gamma) = \tilde{W}(u)\) hold for any \(y \in \mathbb{R}\) and \(u, u + iy \cdot \gamma \in U\). Therefore, both functions \(\tilde{W}_\delta(s)\) and \(\tilde{W}(s)\) descend to \(\tilde{V}_C\) (see Remark 6.13).

Using assumptions (i)-(iii) of Theorem, we can apply the residue theorem and obtain

\[ \tilde{W}(s) - \tilde{W}_\delta(s) = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{p_1} \text{Res}_{z=z_j} W(s + z \cdot \gamma) \]
for \(s \in U\).

We denote by \(U(\gamma)\) the open subset of \(U\) defined by the inequalities

\[
\frac{l_j(s)}{l_j(\gamma)} \neq \frac{l_m(s)}{l_m(\gamma)} \quad \text{for all} \quad j \neq m, \quad j, m \in \{1, \ldots, p\}.
\]

The open set \(U(\gamma)\) is non-empty, since we assume that \(g.c.d.(l_j, l_m) = 1\) for \(j \neq m\). For \(s \in U(\gamma)\), we have

\[
\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_j} W(s + z \cdot \gamma) = \frac{1}{(k_j - 1)!} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{k_j-1} \frac{l_j(s + z \cdot \gamma)^{k_j} P(s + z \cdot \gamma)}{l_j^j(\gamma) \cdot \prod_{m=1}^p l_m^m(s + z \cdot \gamma)}\bigg|_{z=z_j},
\]

where

\[
z_j = -\frac{l_j(s)}{l_j(\gamma)}.
\]

Let

\[
W(s) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^p l_j^j(s) = P(s) = P_0(s) + P_1(s),
\]

where \(P_0(s)\) is a uniquely determined homogeneous polynomial and \(P_0(s)\) is an analytic at \(0\) function such that \(\mu(P) = \mu(P_0) < \mu(P_1)\) and

\[
\frac{P_0(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^p l_j^j(s)} = C(W) \cdot X_\Lambda(s)
\]

\((X_\Lambda(s)\) is the \(X\)-function of the cone \(\Lambda = \psi(R_{\geq 0}^p))\). We set

\[
R_0(s) := \frac{P_0(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^p l_j^j(s)}, \quad R_1(s) := \frac{P_1(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^p l_j^j(s)}.
\]

Then \(\mu(W) = \mu(R_0) < \mu(R_1)\). Moreover, \(\mu(W) = -\dim V_R = r - \operatorname{rk} \Gamma\).

Define

\[
\tilde{R}_0(s) := 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{p_1} \operatorname{Res}_{z=z_j} R_0(s + z \cdot \gamma)
\]

and

\[
\tilde{R}_1(s) := 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{p_1} \operatorname{Res}_{z=z_j} R_1(s + z \cdot \gamma).
\]

By Proposition 6.11, we have \(\mu(\tilde{R}_1) \geq 1 + \mu(R_0) \geq 2 + \mu(R_0) = 1 + \operatorname{rk} \tilde{\Gamma} - r\).
We claim
\[ \tilde{R}_0(s) = 2\pi i \cdot C(W)\mathcal{X}_\Lambda(\tilde{\psi}(s)) \]
in particular \( \mu(\tilde{R}_0) = \mu(R_0) + 1 = \text{rk} \tilde{\Gamma} \). Indeed, repeating for \( \mathcal{X}_\Lambda(\psi(s)) \) the same arguments as for \( W(s) \) we obtain
\[
\int_{\text{Re}(z)=0} \mathcal{X}_\Lambda(\psi(s+z \cdot \gamma)) dz - \int_{\text{Re}(z)=\delta} \mathcal{X}_\Lambda(\psi(s+z \cdot \gamma)) dz
\]
\[= 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} \text{Res}_{z=z_j} \mathcal{X}_\Lambda(\psi(s+z_j \cdot \gamma)). \]

Moving the contour of integration \( \text{Re}(z) = \delta \), by residue theorem, we obtain
\[
\int_{\text{Re}(z)=\delta} \mathcal{X}_\Lambda(\psi(s+z \cdot \gamma)) dz = 0.
\]
On the other hand,
\[
\mathcal{X}_\Lambda(\tilde{\psi}(s)) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\text{Re}(z)=0} \mathcal{X}_\Lambda(\psi(s+z \cdot \gamma)) dz
\]
(see Theorem 5.6).

By 6.9(iii), using the decomposition
\[
\tilde{W}(s) = \tilde{W}_\delta(s) + \tilde{R}_0(s) + \tilde{R}_1(s)
\]
and our assumption \( \mu(\tilde{W}_\delta) \geq 1 + \text{rk} \tilde{\Gamma} - r \), we obtain that \( \mu(\tilde{W}) = \mu(\tilde{R}_0) = \text{rk} \tilde{\Gamma} - r \).

By 6.16, the linear forms
\[
h_{m,j}(s) := l_m(s+z_j \cdot \gamma) = l_m(s) - \frac{l_j(s)}{l_j(\gamma)} l_m(\gamma)
\]
and the analytic in the domain \( U(\gamma) \) functions
\[
\text{Res}_{z=z_j} W(s+z \cdot \gamma), \quad \text{Res}_{z=z_j} R_0(s+z \cdot \gamma)
\]
descend to \( \tilde{V}_C \). For any \( j \in \{1, \ldots, p_1\} \), let us denote
\[
Q_j(s) = \prod_{m \neq j, m=1}^p h_{m,j}^{k_m}(s).
\]
It is clear that
\[ Q^k_{j}(s) \cdot \text{Res}_{z=z_j} W(s + z \cdot \gamma) \quad \text{and} \quad Q^k_{j}(s) \cdot \text{Res}_{z=z_j} R_0(s + z \cdot \gamma) \]
are analytic at 0 and \( \Phi(s) \) divides each \( Q^k_{j}(s) \). So we obtain that
\[
\tilde{W}(s) \prod_{j=1}^{p_1} Q^k_{j}(s) = \left( \tilde{W}_\delta(s) + 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{p_1} \text{Res}_{z=z_j} W(s + z \cdot \gamma) \right) \prod_{j=1}^{p_1} Q^k_{j}(s)
\]
and
\[
\tilde{R}_0(s) \prod_{j=1}^{p_1} Q^k_{j}(s) = \left( 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{p_1} \text{Res}_{z=z_j} R_0(s + z \cdot \gamma) \right) \prod_{j=1}^{p_1} Q^k_{j}(s)
\]
are analytic at 0.

Define the set \( \{ \tilde{l}_1(s), \ldots, \tilde{l}_q(s) \} \) as a subset of pairwise coprime elements in the set of homogeneous linear forms \( \{ h_{m,j}(s) \} \) \( m \in \{ 1, \ldots, p \}, \ j \in \{ 1, \ldots, p_1 \} \) such that there exist positive integers \( n_1, \ldots, n_q \) and a representation of the meromorphic functions \( \tilde{W}(s) \) and \( \tilde{R}_0(s) \) as quotients
\[
\tilde{W}(s) = \frac{\tilde{P}(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^{q} \tilde{l}^n_{j}(s)}, \quad \tilde{R}_0(s) = \frac{\tilde{P}_0(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^{q} \tilde{l}^n_{j}(s)},
\]
where \( \tilde{P}(s) \) is analytic at 0, \( \tilde{P}_0(s) \) is a homogeneous polynomial and none of the forms \( \tilde{l}_1(s), \ldots, \tilde{l}_q(s) \) vanishes for \( s \in \mathbb{R}^r_{>0} \) (the last property can be achieved, because both functions \( \tilde{W}(s) \) and \( \tilde{R}_0(s) \) are analytic in \( U \)).

Define
\[
\tilde{P}_1(s) = \left( \tilde{W}_\delta(s) + \tilde{R}_1(s) \right) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{q} \tilde{l}^n_{j}(s).
\]
Then
\[
\tilde{P}(s) = \tilde{P}_0(s) + \tilde{P}_1(s)
\]
where \( \tilde{P}_0(s) \) is a homogeneous polynomial and \( \tilde{P}_1(s) \) is an analytic at 0 function such that \( \mu(\tilde{P}) = \mu(\tilde{P}_0) < \mu(\tilde{P}_1) \) and
\[
\frac{\tilde{P}_0(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^{q} \tilde{l}^n_{j}(s)} = 2\pi i \cdot C(W) \cdot \tilde{X}_A(\tilde{\psi}(s)).
\]
7 Main theorem

Let us set
\[ W_\Sigma(s) := Z_\Sigma(\varphi_s + \varphi_\Sigma) = Z_\Sigma(s_1 + 1, \ldots, s_r + 1). \]

By Theorem 4.2, \( W_\Sigma(s) \) is an analytic function in the domain \( \text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^r \).

**Theorem 7.1** The analytic function \( W_\Sigma(s) \) is good with respect to the lattice \( M_\mathbb{R}^G \subset PL(\Sigma)^G = \mathbb{Z}^r \).

**Proof.** By Theorem 4.4, we have the following integral representation for \( Z_\Sigma(s) \) in the domain \( \text{Re}(s) > 1 \)
\[ Z_\Sigma(s) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^t b_s(T)} \int_{(T(A_K)/T(K))^*} \hat{H}_\Sigma(\chi, -s) d\chi \]

We need only to consider characters \( \chi \) which are trivial on the maximal compact subgroup \( K_T \subset T^1(A_K) \), because for all other characters the Fourier transform \( \hat{H}_\Sigma(\chi, -s) \) vanishes. Choosing a non-canonical splitting of characters corresponding to some splitting of the sequence
\[ 0 \to T^1(A_K) \to T(A_K) \to T(A_K)/T^1(A_K) \to 0 \]
we obtain
\[ Z_\Sigma(s) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^t b_s(T)} \int_{(T(A_K)/T^1(A_K))^*} d\chi_y \int_{(T^1(A_K)/T(K))^*} \hat{H}_\Sigma(\chi, -(s + 1)) d\chi_l \]

We have an isomorphism \( M_\mathbb{R}^G \simeq (T(A_K)/T^1(A_K))^* \) and the measure \( d\chi_y \) coincides with the usual Lebesgue measure on \( M_\mathbb{R}^G \). Recall that a character \( \chi \in (T(A_K)/T(K))^* \) defines \( r \) Hecke characters \( \chi_1, \ldots, \chi_r \) of the idele groups \( G_m(A_{K_j}) \). In particular, we get \( r \) characters \( \chi_{1,y}, \ldots, \chi_{r,y} \). We have an embedding \( M^G \subset PL(\Sigma)^G \), which together with explicit formulas for Fourier transforms of local heights shows that the integral
\[ A_\Sigma(s, \chi_y) := \frac{1}{b_s(T)} \int_{(T^1(A_K)/T(K))^*} \hat{H}_\Sigma(\chi, -(s + 1)) d\chi_l \]
is a function on \( PL(\Sigma)^G \) and we have
\[ A_\Sigma(s, \chi_y) = A_\Sigma(s + iy) = A_\Sigma(s_1 + iy_1, \ldots, s_r + iy_r). \]
Denote by $\Gamma := M^G$ the lattice of $K$-rational characters of $T$. Let $t$ be the rank of $\Gamma$. The case $t = 0$ corresponds to an anisotropic torus $T$. It has been considered already in [3]. So we assume $t > 0$.

For any element $\gamma \in \Gamma \subset \mathbb{Z}^r$ we denote by $l(\gamma)$ the number of its coordinates which are zero ($0 \leq l(\gamma) \leq r$). Let $l(\Gamma)$ be the minimum of $l(\gamma)$ among $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Notice that $l(\Gamma) \leq r - t - 1$. Indeed, if we had $l(\Gamma) \geq r - t$, then $M^G$ would be contained in the intersection of $r - t$ linear coordinate hyperplanes $s_j = 0$ (the latter contradicts the condition $M^G \cap \mathbb{R}^r = 0$). We can always choose a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_t$ of $\Gamma$ in such a way that $l(\Gamma) = l(\gamma_u)$ ($u = 1, \ldots, t$). Without loss of generality we assume that $\Gamma$ is contained in the intersection of coordinate hyperplanes $s_j = 0, j \in \{1, \ldots, l(\Gamma)\}$. We set

$$\Phi(s) := \prod_{j=1}^{l(\Gamma)} s_j.$$  

For any $u \leq t$ we define a subgroup $\Gamma^{(u)} \subset \Gamma$ of rank $u$ as

$$\Gamma^{(u)} := \bigoplus_{j=1}^{u} \mathbb{Z} < \gamma_j >.$$  

We introduce some auxiliary functions

$$W^{(u)}(s) = \int_{\Gamma^{(u)}} A_\Sigma(s + iy^{(u)}) dy^{(u)}$$

where $dy^{(u)}$ is the induced measure on $\Gamma^{(u)} \subset PL(\Sigma)^G$. Denote $V^{(u)}_C = \mathbb{C}r/\Gamma^{(u)}$. We prove by induction that $W^{(u)}_\Sigma(s)$ is good with respect to $\Gamma^{(u)} \subset \mathbb{Z}^r$.

By [1.6], $W^{(u)}_\Sigma(s)$ is an analytic function in the domain $\text{Re}(s) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$.

There exist $\delta_1, \ldots, \delta_t > 0$ such that the integral

$$\int_{\text{Re}(z) = \delta_u} \Phi(s) \cdot W^{(u-1)}_\Sigma(s + z \cdot \gamma^u) dz$$

converges absolutely and uniformly in an open neighborhood of $0$. This can be seen as follows: For any $\varepsilon$ with $0 < \varepsilon < 1/rd'$, where $d' = \dim M_{\mathbb{R}, \infty}$, we can choose a ball $B_{e_1} \subset \mathbb{R}$ of radius $e_1$ around $0$ such that for any ball $B_{e_2} \subset B_{e_1}$ of radius $e_2$ ($0 < e_2 < e_1$) around $0$ we can uniformly bound the Hecke $L$-functions $L_{K_j}(s_j + 1, \chi_j)$ appearing in $\hat{H}_\Sigma(\chi, s)$ by

$$c_j(e_2)(\|y(\chi_j)\| + \|\text{Im}(s_j)\| + 1)^\varepsilon$$

39
with some constants $c_j(e_2)$ for all $s$ in the domain $\text{Re}(s_j) \in B_{e_1} \setminus B_{e_2}$ for $j = 1, \ldots, r$ (see 5.2). By 4.6, this assures the absolute and uniform convergence of the integral
\[
\int_{\Gamma^{(u)}} A_{\Sigma}(s + iy^{(u)}) dy^{(u)}
\]
for all $s$ contained in a compact in $C^r$ such that $\text{Re}(s_j) \in B_{e_1} \setminus B_{e_2}$ for $j = 1, \ldots, r$. By 4.6, this assures the absolute and uniform convergence of the integral
\[
\int_{\Gamma^{(u)}} A_{\Sigma}(s + iy^{(u)}) dy^{(u)}
\]
for all $s$ contained in a compact in $C^r$ such that $\text{Re}(s_j) \in B_{e_1} \setminus B_{e_2}$ for $j = 1, \ldots, r$. We know that the coordinates $\gamma_{u}^j$ of the vectors $\gamma_{u} = (\gamma_{u}^1, \ldots, \gamma_{u}^r) \in Z^r$ are not equal to zero for $l(\Gamma) < j \leq r$. Therefore, we can now choose such real $\delta_u > 0$ that $\delta_u \gamma_{u}^j$ are all contained in the open ball $B_{e_1}$. So there must exist some $e_2 > 0$ such that $\delta_u \gamma_{u}^j \notin B_{e_2}$ for all $u = 1, \ldots, t$ and all $l(\Gamma) < j \leq r$. It follows that there exists an open neighborhood of 0, such that for all $s$ contained in this neighborhood we have $\text{Re}(s_j + \delta_u \gamma_{u}^j) \in B_{e_1} \setminus B_{e_2}$ for all $l(\Gamma) < j \leq r$. Since we remove the remaining poles by multiplying with $\Phi(s)$ we obtain the absolute and uniform convergence of $W_{\Sigma}^{(u)}(s)$ to a holomorphic function in $s$ in this neighborhood.

Moreover, the multiplicity of the meromorphic function
\[
\tilde{W}_{\delta_u}^{(u)}(s) := \int_{\text{Re}(z) = \delta_u} W_{\Sigma}^{(u-1)}(s + z \cdot \gamma_{u}) dz
\]
at 0 is at least $1 + \text{rk} \Gamma - r \geq 1 + \text{rk} \Gamma^{(u)} - r$.

We apply Theorem 6.17. The property (iii) follows from estimates 3.3 and 4.6. This concludes the proof.

\[\square\]

**Theorem 7.2** Denote by $\hat{H}_{\Sigma,S}(\chi, -s)$ the multiplicative Fourier transform of the height function with respect to the measure $\omega_{\Omega,S}$ (see 2.2). The principal coefficient $C(\Sigma)$ of

\[
A_{\Sigma}(s) = \frac{1}{b_S(T)} \int_{(T^1(A_K)/T(K))\chi_T^*} \hat{H}_{\Sigma,S}(\chi_l, -s) d\chi_l
\]
at $s_1 = \ldots = s_r = 1$ is equal to $\beta(P_{\Sigma})\tau(\mathcal{P}_{\Sigma})$.

**Proof.** We follow closely the exposition of the proof of theorem 3.4.6 in [2]. Since $M^G \hookrightarrow PL(\Sigma)^G$ we have an embedding of characters

\[
(T(A_K)/T^1(A_K))^* = M^G_R \hookrightarrow \prod_{j=1}^r (G_m(A_{K_j})/G^1_m(A_{K_j}))^*.
\]

40
Recall that the kernel of
\[ a^* : (T(A_K)/T(A_K))^* \rightarrow \prod_{j=1}^r (G_m(A_{K_j})/G_m(A_{K_j}))^* \]
is dual to the obstruction group to weak approximation \( A(T) = T(A_K)/T(K) \).
We have a splitting \( T(K) = T(K)_S \times T(A_{K,S}) \).
Here we denoted by \( T(K)_S \) the image of \( T(K) \) in \( \prod_{v \in S} T(K_v) \) and \( T(A_{K,S}) = T(A_K) \cap \prod_{v \notin S} T(K_v) \). The pole of the highest order \( r \) of \( \hat{H}_{\Sigma,S}^\chi, -s \) at \( s_1 = \ldots = s_r = 1 \) appears from characters \( \chi \) such that the corresponding \( \chi_1, \ldots, \chi_r \) are trivial characters of the groups \( G_m(A_{K_j})/G_m(K_j) \), i.e., \( \chi \) is a character of the finite group \( A(T) = \prod_{v \in S} T(K_v)/T(K)_S \), and is trivial on the group \( T(A_{K,S}) \).
For \( s \in \mathbb{R}^r \) we can again apply the Poisson formula to \( A(T) \). By \( \ref{1.18} \), the order of \( A(T) \) equals \( \beta(P_{\Sigma})/i(T) \). We obtain
\[
\frac{1}{b_S(T)} \sum_{\chi \in (A(T))^*} \hat{H}_{\Sigma,S}^\chi, -s = \frac{\beta(P_{\Sigma})}{i(T)b_S(T)} \int_{T(K)} H_{\Sigma}(x, -s) \omega_{\Omega,S}
\]
(see \( \ref{1.18} \)). We restrict to the line \( s_1 = \ldots = s_r = s \) and we want to compute the limit
\[
\lim_{s \to 1} (s-1)^r \int_{T(K)} H_{\Sigma}(x, -s) \omega_{\Omega,S}.
\]
We have
\[
\int_{T(K)} H_{\Sigma}(x, -s) \omega_{\Omega,S} = \left( \prod_{v \in S} \int_{T(K_v)} H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -s) \omega_{\Omega,v} \right) \left( \prod_{v \notin S} \int_{T(K_v)} H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -s) d\mu_v \right)
\]
(recall that \( \omega_{\Omega,v} = \prod_{v \in \text{Val}(K)} d\mu_v \) and \( d\mu_v = L_v(1, T; E/K) \omega_{\Omega,v} \) for all \( v \) and \( L_v(1, T; E/K) = 1 \) for all \( v \in S \)).
From our calculations of the Fourier transform of local height functions for \( v \notin S \) \( \ref{3.10} \), we have
\[
\prod_{v \notin S} \int_{T(K_v)} H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -s) d\mu_v =
\]

\[ = L_S(s, T; E/K) \cdot L_S(s, T_{NS}; E/K) \prod_{v \not\in S} Q_{\Sigma}(q_v^{-s}, \ldots, q_v^{-s}). \]

By 3.7,

\[ \prod_{v \not\in S} Q_{\Sigma}(q_v^{-s}, \ldots, q_v^{-s}) \]

is an absolutely convergent Euler product for \( s = 1 \). Moreover, the limits

\[ \lim_{s \to 1} (s - 1) L_S(s, T; E/K) \]

\[ \lim_{s \to 1} (s - 1)^{r-t} L_S(s, T_{NS}; E/K) \]

exist and equal the non-zero constants \( l_S(T) \) and \( l_S^{-1}(P_{\Sigma}) \) \((r = t + k)\). By 3.11,

\[ \int_{T(K)_S} \prod_{v \in S} H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -s) \omega_{\Omega,v} \]

is absolutely convergent for \( s_1 = \ldots = s_r = 1 \). Using (1) and (2), we obtain:

\[ \lim_{s \to 1} (s - 1)^r \int_{T(K)} H_{\Sigma}(x, -s) \omega_{\Omega,S} = \]

\[ = \frac{l_S(T)}{l_S(P_{\Sigma})} \int_{T(K_v)} \prod_{v \in S} H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -s) \omega_{\Omega,v} \cdot \prod_{v \not\in S} Q_{\Sigma}(q_v^{-1}, \ldots, q_v^{-1}). \]

Now recall (3.10), that for \( v \not\in S \) we have

\[ Q_{\Sigma}(q_v^{-1}, \ldots, q_v^{-1}) = \int_{T(K_v)} L_v^{-1}(1, T_{NS}; E/K) H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -1) \omega_{\Omega,v}. \]

It was proved in 3.4.4 that the restriction of the \( \nu \)-adic measure \( \omega_{\nu,v} \) to \( T(K_v) \subset P_{\Sigma}(K_v) \) coincides with the measure

\[ H_{\Sigma,v}(x, -1) \omega_{\Omega,v}. \]

Here \( K \) is the canonical sheaf on the toric variety \( P_{\Sigma} \) metrized as above.

We also have

\[ \int_{T(K)_S} \prod_{v \in S} H_{\Sigma,v}(x_v, -1) \omega_{\Omega,v} = \int_{T(K)_S} \prod_{v \in S} \omega_{\nu,v}. \]
Using the splitting $T(K) = T(K)_S \times T(A_{K,S})$ and multiplying the above equations we get

$$\int_{\Omega_{K,S}} \omega_{K,S} = \prod_{v \in S} \omega_{K,v} \cdot \prod_{v \in S} \int_{\Omega_{K,v}} L^{-1}(1, T_N; \mathcal{E}/K) \omega_{K,v}.$$  

On the other hand, it was proved in [2] Proposition 3.4.5 that we have

$$\int_{\Omega_{K,S}} \omega_{K,S} = \int_{\Omega_{P\Sigma}} \omega_{K,S} = b_S(P_{\Sigma}).$$  

Therefore,

$$b_S(P_{\Sigma}) = \int_{\Omega_{P\Sigma}} \prod_{v \in S} H_{\Sigma}(x, -\varphi_{\Sigma}) \omega_{\Omega,v} \cdot \prod_{v \in S} Q_{\Sigma}(q_v^{-1}, \ldots, q_v^{-1}).$$

Collecting terms, we obtain

$$C(\Sigma) = \frac{\beta(P_{\Sigma})}{i(T)b_S(T)} \cdot \frac{l_S(T)}{l_S(P_{\Sigma})} \cdot b_S(P_{\Sigma}).$$

By 2.4 and 2.9, we have the following equality

$$i(T)b_S(T) = h(T)l_S(T).$$

It remains to notice that we have an exact sequence of lattices

$$0 \to M^G \to PL(\Sigma)^G \to \text{Pic}(P_{\Sigma}) \to H^1(G, M) \to 0$$

and that the number $h(T) = |H^1(G, M)|$ appears in the integral formula for the $X$-function of the cone $\Lambda_{\text{eff}} \subset \text{Pic}(P_{\Sigma})$. We apply Theorem 5.5 and obtain that

$$W_{\Sigma}(s) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^t b_S(T)} \int_{M_{\text{R}}} A_{\Sigma}(s + iy) dy$$

is good with respect to the lattice $M^G$ and that

$$C(\Sigma) = \beta(P_{\Sigma}) \tau_K(P_{\Sigma})$$

is the principal coefficient of $W_{\Sigma}(s)$ at 0.

\[ \square \]
Theorem 7.3 There exists a $\delta > 0$ such that the height zeta-function $\zeta_\Sigma(s)$ obtained by restriction of the zeta-function $Z_\Sigma(s)$ to the complex line $s_j = \varphi(e_j) = s$ for all $j = 1, \ldots, r$ has a representation of the form

$$\zeta_\Sigma(s) = \frac{\Theta(\Sigma)}{(s-1)^k} + \frac{g(s)}{(s-1)^{k-1}}$$

with $k = r - t = \text{rk Pic}(P_\Sigma)$ and some holomorphic function $g(s)$ in the domain $\text{Re}(s) > 1 - \delta$. Moreover, we have

$$\Theta(\Sigma) = \alpha(P_\Sigma)\beta(P_\Sigma)\tau_K(P_\Sigma).$$

Proof. Since $W_\Sigma(s)$ is good with respect to the lattice $M^G \subset \mathbb{Z}^r$, we have the following representation of $W_\Sigma(s)$ in a small open neighborhood of 0:

$$W_\Sigma(s) = \frac{P(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^r l_j(s)}$$

where $P(s) = P_0(s) + P_1(s)$, $\mu(P_1) > \mu(P_0)$ and

$$\frac{P_0(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^r l_j^{k_j}(s)} = \beta(P_\Sigma)\tau_K(P_\Sigma) \cdot \mathcal{X}_{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}}(\psi(s)),$$

where $\mathcal{X}_{\Lambda_{\text{eff}}}$ is the $\mathcal{X}$-function of the cone $\Lambda_{\text{eff}} = \psi(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^r) \subset \text{Pic}(P_\Sigma)$. If we restrict

$$\frac{P_0(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^r l_j^{k_j}(s)}$$

to the line $s_j = s - 1$ ($j = 1, \ldots, r$), then we get the meromorphic function $\Theta(s - 1)^{-k}$ with $\Theta = \alpha(P_\Sigma)\beta(P_\Sigma)\tau_K(P_\Sigma)$. Moreover, the order of the pole at $s = 1$ of the restriction of

$$\frac{P_1(s)}{\prod_{j=1}^r l_j^{k_j}(s)}$$

to the line $s_j = s - 1$ ($j = 1, \ldots, r$) is less than $k$. Therefore, this restriction can be written as $g(s)/(s-1)^{k-1}$ for some analytic at $s = 1$ function $g(s)$. 

44
**Corollary 7.4** Let $T$ be an algebraic torus and $P_\Sigma$ its smooth projective compactification. Let $k$ be the rank of $\text{Pic}(P_\Sigma)$. Then the number of $K$-rational points $x \in T(K)$ having the anticanonical height $H_{K^{-1}}(x) \leq B$ has the asymptotic

$$N(T, K^{-1}, B) = \frac{\Theta(\Sigma)}{(k-1)!} \cdot B(\log B)^{k-1}(1 + o(1)), \quad B \to \infty.$$ 

**Proof.** We apply a Tauberian theorem to $\zeta_\Sigma(s)$. \hfill \Box

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