Abstract
The article at hand contains exact asymptotic formulas for the distribution of conductors of abelian $p$-extensions of global function fields of characteristic $p$. These yield a new conjecture for the distribution of discriminants fueled by an interesting lower bound.

1. Main results
Let $F$ be a global function field of characteristic $p$, that is a transcendental extension of degree 1 over some finite field $\mathbb{F}_q$ of cardinality $q$, and let $\mathbb{F}_q$ be algebraically closed in $F$. For an extension $E/F$, let $f(E/F)$ be its relative conductor, and $\|f(E/F)\| = q^{\deg f(E/F)}$ its absolute norm. The object of interest is the counting function

$$C(F, G; X) = \left| \left\{ E/F : \text{Gal}(E/F) \cong G, \|f(E/F)\| \leq X \right\} \right|$$

of field extensions $E/F$ in a fixed algebraic closure of $F$ with given finite Galois group $G$ and bounded conductor. The values of this function coincides with finite coefficient sums of the Dirichlet series

$$\Phi(F, G; s) = \sum_{\text{Gal}(E/F) = G} \|f(E/F)\|^{-s},$$

generated by the extensions $E/F$ with Galois group $G$. For the article at hand, we are interested in field extensions with abelian Galois group of exponent $p^e$. These extensions are called Artin-Schreier-Witt extensions.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let $F$ be a global function field of characteristic $p$ and $G$ be the finite abelian $p$-group with exponent $p^e$ and $p^f$-ranks $r_i(G) = \log_p \left( p^{i-1}G : p^iG \right)$. Let

$$\alpha_p(G) = \frac{1 + (p-1) \sum_{i=1}^{r_e} p^{e-r_i(G)}}{p^e}$$

and

$$\beta(F, G) = \begin{cases} p^f - 1, & \text{if } G \text{ is cyclic}, \\ p^f - f, & \text{elsewise, where } 1 \leq f \leq e \text{ is minimal such that } p^f G \text{ is cyclic}. \end{cases}$$

Then the Dirichlet series $\Phi(F, G; s)$ has convergence abscissa $\alpha_p(G)$, and it possesses a meromorphic continuation, such that $\Phi(F, G; s) \prod_{l=2}^{p^e} \zeta_F\left( ls - \sum_{i=1}^{r_e} w_i(l) r_i(G) \right)$ is holomorphic for $\Re(s) > \alpha_p(G) - 1/(2p^e)$, where $\zeta_F(s)$ denotes the zeta function of $F$ and $w_i(l) = \lfloor (l-1)/p^i \rfloor - \lfloor (l-1)/p^i \rfloor$. The periodic pole $s = \alpha_p(G)$ with period $2\pi i / \log(q)$ has order $\beta(F, G)$, whereas the order of every other pole on the axis $\Re(s) = \alpha_p(G)$ does not exceed $\beta(F, G)$.

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The series $\Phi(F, G; s)$ is a power series in $t = q^{-s}$, which is convergent for $|t| < q^{-\alpha_p(G)}$, and its poles are located at $t = \xi q^{-\alpha_p(G)}$ for finitely many roots of unity $\xi$. If $c_n$ denotes the $n$-th power series coefficient of $\Phi(F, G; s)$, we obtain $C(F, G; q^n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n$. By an application of the Cauchy integral formula, which is elaborated in Theorem A.5 [7], this coefficient sum has the following asymptotic behaviour.

**Theorem 1.2.** Let $F$ be a global function field of characteristic $p$ and $G$ be the finite abelian $p$-group. Then the number of Artin-Schreier-Witt extensions $E/F$ with Galois group $G$ has asymptotic\(^1\)

$$C(F, G; X) \sim \gamma(F, G) X^{\alpha_p(G)} \log(X)^{3(F,G)-1}$$

with some explicitly computable constant $\gamma(F, G) > 0$.

Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2 are generalisations of the results of my first article [7] on the conductor distribution of abelian $p$-extensions in characteristic $p$. The computation of $\gamma(F, G)$ will not be generalised, examples for $G = C_p$ or $G = C_2^f$ can be found in [7]. We will tightly follow the lead of [7] by generalising the respective proof steps. The main ingredients for the proof are fivefold. We first need to compute the $p$-signature of ray class groups, which formula is named by Hasse. The number of $G$-extensions $E/F$ with given module $m$ is given by a Delsarte formula for the number of subgroups with given quotient, which itself is recapped in Appendix A. Then we require a Moebius formula in order to compute the number $c_m$ of $G$-extensions $E/F$ with conductor $m$ from the number of $G$-extensions with module $m$. In addition, the latter two formula provide a nice local-global principle for $c_m$, which yield a decomposition of $\Phi(F, G; s)$ in sum of Euler products. Finally, we obtain the asymptotic behaviour of $C(F, G; X)$ by a Cauchy-Tauber formula. Similar to [7], we explore the consequences of Theorem 1.2 on the distribution of discriminants. We obtain a lower and an upper bound respectively, where the lower bound leads to a conjecture for the asymptotic behaviour of discriminants of Artin-Schreier-Witt extensions.

2. Consequences on distribution of discriminants

For given global function field $F$ and finite group $G$, consider the number of field extensions $E/F$ in a fixed algebraic closure of $F$ with Galois group $G$ and bounded discriminant $\left|\mathfrak{d}(E/F)\right| = q^{|\log \mathfrak{d}(E/F)|}$, that is the function

$$Z(F, G; X) = \left\{ E/F : \text{Gal}(E/F) \simeq G, \left|\mathfrak{d}(E/F)\right| \leq X \right\}.$$

For the finite abelian $p$-group $G$ with exponent $p^e$ and $p^i$-ranks $r_i(G) = \log_p (p^{i-1}G:p^iG)$, let

$$a_p(G) = \frac{\alpha_p(G)}{w(G)} = \frac{1 + (p - 1) \sum_{i=1}^{e} p^{e-i}r_i(G)}{p \sum_{i=1}^{e} p^{e-i}(|p^{i-1}G| - |p^iG|)}$$

with

$$w(G) = \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} p^{-i} \left(|p^iG| - |p^{i+1}G|\right).$$

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\(^1\)Hereby the asymptotic equivalence $f(X) \sim g(X)$ means that there are integers $\ell \geq 1$ and $e \geq 0$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} f(q^{n+e})/g(q^{n+e}) = 1$ holds. See [7] for comments and examples on this redefinition, which regards the other Landau symbols as well.
**Lemma 2.1.** Let $E/F$ be a $G$-extension with conductor $f(E/F)$ and discriminant $\mathfrak{d}(E/F)$, and let $p$ a prime supporting these modules. Then it has discriminant exponent

$$v_p(\mathfrak{d}(E/F)) \leq \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} \left\lceil \frac{v_p(f(E/F))}{p^i} \right\rceil \left( |p^i G| - |p^{i+1} G| \right),$$

where $\lceil x \rceil$ denotes the least integer larger or equal to $x$.

**Proof.** Let $E_p/F_p$ be any localisation of $E/F$, $G_p$ its decomposition group, and let $\hat{G}_p$ be the group of characters $\chi : F^\times_p \to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ vanishing on the norm group $N(E^\times_p) \leq F^\times_p$. For $\chi \in \hat{G}_p$, let $f_p(\chi)$ be the conductor exponent of its kernel in $F^\times_p$, namely the least integer $m \geq 0$ such that $\chi$ vanishes on the $m$th unit group $(1 + p^n) \leq F^\times_p$. By the Führerdiskriminantenformel\(^2\) for abelian extensions, the global discriminant exponent of $p$ is given by

$$v_p(\mathfrak{d}(E/F)) = (G:G_p) \sum_{\chi \in \hat{G}_p} f_p(\chi).$$

For any $i \geq 0$, we have

$$f_p(p^i \chi) \leq \left\lceil \frac{f_p(\chi)}{p^i} \right\rceil.$$

This follows from the subgroup relation $(1 + p^n)^p \leq (1 + p^n)^3$, and $p \chi((1 + p^n)^p) = \chi((1 + p^n)^3)$. Then we obtain

$$f_p(\chi) \leq \left\lceil \frac{v_p(f(E/F))}{p^i} \right\rceil$$

for $\chi \in p^i \hat{G}_p$, and

$$\sum_{\chi \in \hat{G}_p} f_p(\chi) \leq \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} a_i \left( |p^i \hat{G}_p| - |p^{i+1} \hat{G}_p| \right),$$

by setting $a_i = \lceil v_p(f(E/F))/p^i \rceil$. With the Führerdiskriminantenformel above, we obtain

$$v_p(\mathfrak{d}(E/F)) \leq (G:G_p) \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} a_i \left( |p^i \hat{G}_p| - |p^{i+1} \hat{G}_p| \right).$$

Now Lemma 2.1 follows by validating

$$(G:G_p) \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} a_i \left( |p^i \hat{G}_p| - |p^{i+1} \hat{G}_p| \right) \leq \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} a_i \left( |p^i G| - |p^{i+1} G| \right).$$

But this inequality is equivalent to

$$0 \leq a_{e-1} \left( (G:G_p) - 1 \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{e-1} (a_i - a_{i-1}) \left( |p^i G| - (G:G_p) |p^i \hat{G}_p| \right).$$

Note that $p^e$ is the exponent of $G$. The first summand on the right hand side is clearly nonnegative, and both of parentheses occurring in the sum are nonpositive. \(\square\)

\(^2\)E.g. see formula (5.9), p. 230 in [4].

\(^3\)E.g. see Proposition 5.6, p. 14 in [2].
**Corollary 2.2.** For a $G$-extension $E/F$, we obtain

$$\| \mathfrak{d}(E/F) \| \leq \| f(E/F) \|^{|w(G)|} \| \tilde{f}(E/F) \|^{|pG|^{-1}},$$

where $w(G) = \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} p^{-i}(|p^i G| - |p^{i+1} G|)$ and $\tilde{f}(E/F)$ is the squarefree part of $f(E/F)$.

**Proof.** This follows from Lemma 2.1 and the obvious inequality $\lceil x \rceil \leq x + 1$. □

The inequations above provide a sharp estimation of the discriminant in terms of the conductor and its support. An easy example for the sharpness is given by the $C_4$-extension of the local field $K = \mathbb{F}_2((t))$ with norm group $(t, 1 + t^3\mathbb{F}_2[[t]]) \leq K^\times$. It has conductor exponent 3 and discriminant exponent 8.

**Theorem 2.3.** Let $F$ be a global function field of characteristic $p$ and $G$ be a finite abelian $p$-group. Then the number of Artin-Schreier-Witt extensions $E/F$ with Galois group $G$ has asymptotic

$$Z(F, G; X) \in \Omega \left( X^{\alpha_p(G)(1-\delta)} \right)$$

for some $\delta$ with $0 \leq \delta \leq \frac{|pG| - 1}{(|G| - 1)}$.

**Proof.** Let $m = w(G) + |pG| - 1$. Then Corollary 2.2 provides the rough inequality $\| \mathfrak{d}(E/F) \| \leq \| f(E/F) \|^m$ by estimating the squarefree part by the conductor itself\(^4\). We hence obtain

$$Z(F, G; X) \geq C(F, G; X^{1/m}) \in \Omega \left( X^{\alpha_p(G)/m} \right)$$

by Theorem 1.2. Since we have $a_p(G) = \alpha_p(G)/w(G)$, the $X$-exponent of the lower bound is identical to

$$\frac{\alpha_p(G)}{m} = a_p(G)(1 - \delta)$$

with

$$\delta = \frac{m - w(G)}{m} = \frac{|pG| - 1 + \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} p^{-i}(|p^i G| - |p^{i+1} G|)}{|G| - 1 + \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} p^{-i}(|p^i G| - |p^{i+1} G|)}. $$

This proves the proposed bound for $Z(F, G; X)$. □

The above estimation for the defect $\delta$ has some individual potential for improvement, depending on the given group, but it provides the most handy one for all groups of interest. In particular, it confirms the lower bound for elementary abelian $p$-groups given by Theorem 2.2 in \cite{7}, since we have $\delta = 0$ in this case. In the same manner as above, we can give an upper bound for $Z(F, G; X)$, too. Let

$$d_p(G) = \frac{\alpha_p(G)}{|G|(1 - p^{-1})}.$$  

**Theorem 2.4.** Let $F$ be a global function field of characteristic $p$ and $G$ be a finite abelian $p$-group. Then the number of Artin-Schreier-Witt extensions $E/F$ with Galois group $G$ has asymptotic

$$Z(F, G; X) \in O \left( X^{d_p(G)} \right).$$

\(^4\)This inequation is rough indeed. Note that every ramified prime is wildly ramified in $p$-extensions and hence has conductor exponent 2 at least.
Proof. Let $E/F$ be a $G$-extension with conductor $f$ and discriminant $d$, and let $\chi: \text{Gal}(E/F) \to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ be a character of $\text{Gal}(E/F)$ of order $p$. Every character $\lambda \in \hat{G}$ being twisted with $\chi$ has at least conductor $f(\chi)$. By the Führerdiskriminantenformel, we hence obtain $f^m | d$ with $m = |G|(1 - p^{-1})$, where equality corresponds to the case, in which $\chi$ has conductor $f(\chi) = f$ and all of the $|G|/|\langle \chi \rangle|$ characters not being twisted with $\chi$ are unramified. Hence, every $G$-extension with discriminant norm $X$ has conductor norm $X^{1/m}$ at most. This results in

$$Z(F,G;X) \leq C(F,G;X^{1/m}) \in O\left( X^{d_p(G)} \right),$$

by Theorem 1.2. \hfill \Box

Admittedly, the proof for the upper bound describes a very unrealistic scenario, but at least it yields a considerable better bound than $C(F,G;X)$. The situation considered for the lower bound is far more likely, but I suppose that the applied estimation is still pessimistic and we might omit the defect $\delta$ such that $a_p(G)$ gives the $X$-exponent of $Z(F,G;X)$.

**Conjecture.** Let $F$ be a global function field of characteristic $p$ and $G$ be a finite noncyclic abelian $p$-group. Then I conjecture that the number of Artin-Schreier-Witt extensions $E/F$ with Galois group $G$ has asymptotic

$$Z(F,G;X) \sim c(F,G)X^{a_p(G)}(\log(X))^{\beta(F,G) - 1}.$$

This conjecture has an interesting comparison to the results of David Wright [11]. He determined the asymptotics of $Z(F,G;X)$ with the exception of finite abelian $p$-groups in positive characteristic $p$. In the left-out case, he only conjectured that the asymptotics should behave analogously. His proposed $X$-exponent $a(G)$ coincide with $a_p(G)$ for the simple cyclic $p$-group $C_p$ and is even larger than $a_p(G)$ for nonsimple cyclic $p$-groups. But $a_p(G)$ breaks $a(G)$ for noncyclic abelian $p$-groups with the only exception of the Klein four group $C_2^2$. With regard to the methods of embedding problems explored by Jürgen Klüners and Gunter Malle in [5], $a(G)$ might be the right $X$-exponent for cyclic groups. Hence the comparison of $a_p(G)$ and $a(G)$ shows, that things may vary for cyclic and noncyclic Artin-Schreier-Witt extensions. A hint for the correctness of my conjecture might be that the local discriminant asymptotics for $G$ have $X$-exponent$^5$

$$\frac{(p - 1) \sum_{i=1}^{e} p^{-i}r_i(G)}{p \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} p^{-i}(|p^i G| - |p^{i+1} G|)}.$$

If we consider the local Dirichlet series $\Psi(F_p,G;s)$ generated by the discriminants of the local $G$-extensions $E/F_p$, then its Euler product $\Gamma(s) = \prod_p \Psi(F_p,G;s)$ occurs as partial sum of $\Psi(F,G;s)$ generated by the discriminants of the global $G$-extensions $E/F$.$^6$ The local series $\Psi(F_p,G;s)$ are infinite series, but they can be meromorphic continued as rational functions in $\|p\|^{-s}$, whence $\Psi(F_p,G;s)$ can described by finitely many expressions in $\|p\|$. The Euler product $\Gamma(s)$ converges if and only if every $\|p\|$-exponent of $\Psi(F_p,G;s)$ is less than $-1$. A crucial $\|p\|$-exponent occurring in $\Psi(F_p,G;s)$ is

$$\sum_{i=1}^{e} p^{-i}r_i(G) - \sum_{i=1}^{e} p^{-i}\left(|p^i G| - |p^{i+1} G|\right)s.$$

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$^5$See Satz 2.1 in [6].

$^6$See sections 3-4 in [11].
This exponent is less than $-1$ for $\Re(s) > a_p(G)$. Admittedly, this is a very vague explanation, but it describes an analytic local-global principle and provides a prospect for an analytical attack on the conjecture. Unfortunately, the analysis is very hard and tedious, and there are some side-effects not being described above (e.g. $\Gamma(s)$ not being the only summand of $\Psi(F; G; s)$), which do not allow a straightforward proof of this conjecture.

3. Notations and preliminaries

Let $F$ denote a global function field with constant field $\mathbb{F}_q$ of cardinality $q$, algebraically closed in $F$. For a prime $p$ of $F$, let $\mathbb{F}_p \supseteq \mathbb{F}_q$ denote the residue class field, and $\|p\| = |\mathbb{F}_p|$ its norm. The valuation of $p$ is denoted by $v_p$. Let $g_F$ be the genus, $h_F$ the class number, and $\mathcal{O}$ the class group of $F$. In particular, we have $\mathcal{O} \cong \mathbb{Z} \times \mathcal{O}[h_F]$. For a module $m$, an effective divisor of $F$ that is, let $F^m$ be the multiplicative group of functions $x \in F^\times$ with divisor coprime to $m$, and let $F_{m} \leq F^m$ be the ray mod $m$ of functions $x \in F^m$ with $x \in U^{(p)}v_p(m)$ for all $p | m$. The ray class group $\mathcal{O}_m$ mod $m$ is defined by the exact sequence of abelian groups

$$1 \to \mathbb{F}^\times_q \to F^m/F_{m} \to \mathcal{O}_m \to \mathcal{O} \to 1. \tag{1}$$

By class field theory, there is a bijective map of finite abelian extensions $E/F$ with module $m$ and subgroups $U \leq \mathcal{O}_m$ of finite index, such that $\text{Gal}(E/F) \cong \mathcal{O}_m/U$.\(^7\) Let $U_m$ be the following finite $p$-Sylow group\(^8\)

$$U_m = (F^m/F_{m})[p^\infty] \cong \prod_{p^m|m} U_{p^m} \cong \prod_{p^m|m} (1 + p)/(1 + p^{m}), \tag{2}$$

where the product is to be read as follows. The relation $p^m \parallel m$ stands for $v_p(m) = m > 0$. For an expression $f_p(m)$, the product $\prod_{p^m|m} f_p(m)$ stands for $\prod_{p^m|m} f_p(v_p(m))$. For example, let $f_p(m) = p^{m-1}$ and we have $\prod_{p^m|m} p^{m-1} = \prod_{p|m} p^{|p(m)|-1}$, which is still an effective divisor. The same definition holds for sums. For example, the divisor above has degree $\deg \prod_{p^m|m} (v_p(m) - 1) \deg p = \sum_{p|m}(v_p(m) - 1) \deg p \geq 0$. For the trivial module $m = 1$, these products and sums are particularly defined as empty ones. Further, let $S_i = \{x \in F^\times : (x) = a^{p^i}$ for some divisor $a\}/F^{p^i}$ be the $p^i$-Selmer group, and let $S_{i,m} = \{|x| \in S_i : x \in F_m \big| x\}$ be the Selmer ray group mod $m$ of $F$. All these notations coincide with those used in [7] except of the definition of $U_m$. In addition, lets introduce the notation of the $(p)$-signature $r(A) = (r_1(A))_{i \geq 1}$ for finitely generated abelian groups $A$ with $r_i(A) = \log_p \langle p^{i-1}A : p^iA \rangle$. In other words, $r(A)$ is a stationary monotone decreasing sequence of nonnegative integers ending in the free rank of $A$. Let $e \geq 1$ be minimal with $r_{e+i}(A) = r_{e+1}(A)$ for all $i \geq 1$. Then we obtain the isomorphism class of $A$ via

$$A \cong \mathbb{Z}^{r_{e+1}(A)} \times \prod_{i=1}^{e} C[p^{r_i(A)}]^{r_i(A)-r_{i+1}(A)}.$$

4. Hasse formula

In this section, we shall determine the $p$-signature of the ray class group $\mathcal{O}_m$.

**Proposition 4.1.** We have the exact sequence of finite abelian $p$-groups

$$1 \to S_{i,m} \to \mathcal{O}[p^i] \to U_m/U_m[p^i] \to \mathcal{O}_m[\mathcal{O}_m[p^i] \to \mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O}[p^i]. \tag{1}$$

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\(^7\)E.g. see p. 139 and Theorem 9.23, p. 140 in [9] for the sequence (1) and the Artin reciprocity law respectively.

\(^8\)E.g. see section 9.2 in [10] for the isomorphisms.
Proof. Similar to the proof of Proposition 4.1 in [7], we obtain Proposition 4.1 by tensoring sequence (1) with $C_p$.

**Proposition 4.2.** We have the exact sequence of finite abelian $p$-groups

$$1 \to S_{i-1,m} \to S_{i,m} \to S_{1,m}$$

Proof. Since the Frobenius homomorphism is injective, we find $S_{i-1,m}$ embedded in $S_{i,m}$ via $[x] \mapsto [x^p]$. Further, $S_{i,m}$ naturally maps to $S_{1,m}$ via $[x] \mapsto [x]$. The kernel of the latter map is generated by Selmer classes $[x^p] \in S_{i,m}$ with divisor of the form $(x^p) = a^p$, which implies $(x) = a^{p^{-1}}$ and $[x] \in S_{i-1,m}$.

With Proposition 4.2, we can identify $S_{i-1,m}$ with its isomorphic image in $S_{i,m}$, such that the index $(S_{i,m}:S_{i-1,m})$ is well-defined.

**Lemma 4.3.** For any integer $m \geq 1$, let $w_i(m) = [(m-1)/p^{i-1}] - [(m-1)/p^i]$, and $w_i(0) = 0$. Further, let $\delta_i \in \{0,1\}$ be the usual Kronecker symbol. Then we have

$$\left(\mathbb{Q}_m^p : \mathbb{Q}_m^p\right) = p^{\delta_{i-1}} (S_{i,m}:S_{i-1,m}) \left(U_m^{p^{i-1}} : U_m^p\right) = p^{\delta_i} (S_{i,m}:S_{i-1,m}) \prod_{p^n|m} \|p\|^{w_i(m)}.$$

Proof. With the exact sequence of Proposition 4.1, we obtain

$$\left(\mathbb{Q}_m^p : \mathbb{Q}_m^p\right) = \frac{|S_{i,m}| \left(U_m : U_m^p\right) \left(\mathbb{Q}_m^p : \mathbb{Q}_m^p\right)}{|\mathbb{Q}_m^p|} = p|S_{i,m}| \left(U_m : U_m^p\right).$$

For $i = 1$, this yields the first proposed equality. For $i \geq 2$ however, it follows from

$$\left(\mathbb{Q}_m^p : \mathbb{Q}_m^p\right) = \frac{|S_{i,m}| \left(U_m : U_m^p\right)}{|S_{i-1,m}| \left(U_m : U_m^{p^{i-1}}\right)} \left(U_m^{p^{i-1}} : U_m^p\right).$$

Then the second equality follows from the isomorphism in (2) and the well-known Einseinheitensatz.\[9\]

**Corollary 4.4.** Let $m$ be a squarefree module coprime to $m$. Then we have $(S_{i,m}:S_{i-1,m}) = (S_{i,m}:S_{i-1,m})$.

Proof. Ramified abelian $p$-extensions of $F$ are automatically wildly ramified, whence their local conductors can not be squarefree. We therefore find the Einseinheiten groups $U_m$ and $U_m$ as well as the ray class factor groups $\mathbb{Q}_m^p/\mathbb{Q}_m^p$ and $\mathbb{Q}_m^p/\mathbb{Q}_m^p$ to be isomorphic. Hence, the proposed equality follows from Lemma 4.3.

**Lemma 4.5.** Let $m$ be a module with the condition

$$\sum_{p^n|m} (m-1) \deg p > 2g_F - 2.$$

Then we have $(S_{i,m}:S_{i-1,m}) = 1$.

Proof. By Lemma 4.4 in [7], the Selmer ray group $S_{i,m}$ is trivial for a module $m$ with the given condition. We hence obtain $(S_{i,m}:S_{i-1,m}) = 1$ by Proposition 4.2.

\[9\]E.g. see Proposition 6.2, p.18 in [2].
5. Möbius formula

With the results of the last section, we can count the Artin-Schreier-Witt extensions with given module. To get access on the number of extensions with given conductor, we shall use the Möbius inversion formula. Beforehand, we define multiple functions on modules to make the formula more comfty. Let $s(m) = (s_i(m))_{i \geq 1}$ with

$$s_i(m) = (S_{i-1,m}:S_{i,m}),$$

such as $u(m) = (u_i(m))_{i \geq 1}$ with

$$u_i(m) = \left(U_m^{p^{i-1}}:U_m^{p^i}\right) = \prod_{p^m|m} u_i(p^m) = \prod_{p^m|m} ||p||^{u_i(m)},$$

and $x(m) = (x_i(m))_{i \geq 1}$ with

$$x_i(m) = s_i(m)u_i(m) = p^{-\delta_i} \left(C_m^{p^{i-1}}:C_m^{p^i}\right).$$

From now on, we fix the abelian $p$-group $G$. For any subgroup $H \leq G$, let

$$s_H(m) = \prod_{i \geq 1} s_i(m)^{r_i(H)}, \quad u_H(m) = \prod_{i \geq 1} u_i(m)^{r_i(H)}, \quad x_H(m) = \prod_{i \geq 1} x_i(m)^{r_i(H)},$$

and

$$c_H(m) = \sum_{n|m} \mu(m^{-1}) x_H(n),$$

where $\mu(n)$ denotes the Möbius function for modules. These are well-defined integer-valued functions on modules.

**Proposition 5.1.** For any module $m$, let $c_m$ be the number of $G$-extensions $E/F$ with conductor $m$. Further, let

$$e(X) = \frac{1}{|\operatorname{Aut}(G)|} \sum_{H \leq G} \mu(G/H)(H:pH) X^{r(H)} = \sum_{H \leq G} e_H X^{r(H)},$$

where $\mu(A)$ denotes the Delsarte-Möbius function for finite abelian groups\(^{10}\). Then we have

$$c_m = \sum_{H \leq G} e_H c_H(m).$$

**Proof.** Let $f_G(X) = \sum_{H \leq G} \mu(G/H) X^{r(H)}$ be the Delsarte-Möbius polynomial of $G$ as defined in Lemma Appendix A.1. For any finitely generated abelian group $A$, we particularly have that $f_G(x)/|\operatorname{Aut}(G)|$ gives the number $\kappa(A,G)$ of subgroups $B \leq A$ with quotient $G$, where $x = \left((p^{i+1}A:p^iA)\right)_{i \geq 1}$. If we observe $(H:pH) = p^{r(H)}$, we see

$$e(X) = \frac{f_G\left((p^{i+1}X)_i\right)_{i \geq 1}}{|\operatorname{Aut}(G)|}.$$

Together with Lemma 4.3 and class field theory, we now see that $e(x(m)) = \kappa(C_m,G)$ gives the number of $G$-extensions $E/F$ with module $m$. On the other hand, the number of $G$-extensions $E/F$ with module $m$ sums up to

$$e(x(m)) = \sum_{H \leq G} e_H x_H(m) = \sum_{n|m} c_n.$$

\(^{10}\)E.g. see Appendix A.

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Let \( m \) be a module not covered by (b). Then we have

\[ a_m = 0. \]

Proof. By Proposition 5.2, we have

\[ a_m = \sum_{H \leq G} e_H(c_H(m) - b_H(m)) = \sum_{H \leq G} e_H \sum_{n|m} \mu(mn^{-1})(s_H(n) - 1)u_H(n). \]  

We first consider a module \( m \) not covered by (a). Then there is a multiple prime divisor \( p^n \mid m \) with \( n > 2 \), such that \( \deg p > 2g_F - 2 \) or \( m > 2g_F \) holds. Any divisor \( n \mid m \) with \( \mu(mn^{-1}) \neq 0 \) is divisible by \( p^n \), whence \( s_H(n) = 1 \) follows from Lemma 4.5. This yields \( a_m = 0 \) by formula (4), as proposed. Now, let \( m = m_0m_1^2 \) be a module as considered in (a). Any divisor \( n \mid m \) with \( \mu(mn^{-1}) \neq 0 \) has necessarily the form \( n = n_0n_1n_2 \) with \( n_0 \mid m_0 \) and \( n_1 \mid m_1 \), as \( mn^{-1} \) would contain a square otherwise. Considering this form of
\[ a_m = \mu(m_1) \sum_{H \leq G} e_H \sum_{n_0 \mid m_n} \mu(m_0 n_0^{-1}) (s_H(n_0 m_1) - 1) u_H(n_0 m_1). \]

We obtain \( s_H(n_0 m_1) = s_H(n_0) \) by Corollary 4.4, such as \( u_H(n_0 m_1) = u_H(n_0) \) by Lemma 4.3, which yields the proposed identity \( a_m = \mu(m_1)a_{m_0} \).

### 6. Euler formula

This section contains a rather complete description of the Dirichlet series

\[ \Phi(F; G; s) = \sum_{|\text{Gal}(E/F)| \geq G} \left\| f(E/F) \right\|^s = \sum_m c_m \|m\|^{-s}, \]

generated by the \( G \)-extensions \( E/F \) and by the modules \( m \) of \( F \) respectively. By Lemma 5.2, its coefficients have the decomposition

\[ c_m = a_m + b_m = a_m + \sum_{H \leq G} e_H b_H(m) = a_m + \sum_{H \leq G} e_H \prod_{m \mid p^m} b_H(p^m). \]  

This yields a decomposition of \( \Phi(F; G; s) \) in a finite sum of Euler products \( \Phi_H(s) \) and an error term \( \Upsilon_G(s) \) with

\[ \Phi_H(s) = \sum_m b_H(m) \|m\|^{-s} = \prod_p \sum_{m \geq 0} b_H(p^m) \|p\|^{-ms}. \]  

and

\[ \Upsilon_G(s) = \sum_m a_m \|m\|^{-s}. \]

**Lemma 6.1.** The Dirichlet series \( \Phi(F; G; s) = \sum_m c_m \|m\|^{-s} \) has the decomposition

\[ \Phi(F; G; s) = \sum_{H \leq G} e_H \Phi_H(s) + \Upsilon_G(s) \]

in the domain of convergence.

**Proof.** This follows from the identities (5), (6), and (7). \( \square \)

**Proposition 6.2.** The Dirichlet series \( \Upsilon_G(s) = \sum_m a_m \|m\|^{-s} \) is holomorphic for \( \Re(s) > 1/4 \) and meromorphic continuable for all complex arguments \( s \).

**Proof.** By Lemma 5.2, the modules \( m \) with \( a_m \neq 0 \) are of the form \( m = m_0 m_1^2 \) with \( m_0 \in M \) and \( m_1 \) being a squarefree module supported by primes of degree \( \deg p > 2g_F - 2 \) only. This yields

\[ \Upsilon_G(s) = \sum_{m_0 \in M} \sum_{m_1} \mu(m_1) a_{m_0} \|m_0 m_1^2\|^{-s} = \left( \sum_{m_0 \in M} a_{m_0} \|m_0\|^{-s} \right) \prod_{\deg p > 2g_F - 2} \left( 1 - \|p\|^{-2s} \right). \]

Since \( M \) is finite, the first sum provides an entire function. The restricted Euler product however is identical with

\[ \prod_{\deg p > 2g_F - 2} \left( 1 - \|p\|^{-2s} \right) = \zeta_F(2s)^{-1} \prod_{\deg p \leq 2g_F - 2} \left( 1 - \|p\|^{-2s} \right) \]
and thus has poles on the imaginary axes \( \Re(s) = 0 \) and \( \Re(s) = 1/4 \), by the theorem of Hasse-Weil\(^{11}\).

Since the convergence abscissa of \( \Phi(F,G;s) \) is claimed to be at least \( \alpha_p(G) \geq 1 \), the error term \( \Upsilon_G(s) \) is quite insignificant. And even more, we can compute \( \Upsilon_G(s) \) of \( F, G, \) and compute \( \Upsilon_G(s) \) of \( \mathcal{M} \). This error term is hence quite manageable, but it depends strongly on the given datas \( F \) and \( G \). For the Euler products \( \Phi_H(s) \) however, there is only a weak dependence on \( F \) and \( G \), as \( \Phi_H(s) \) depends only on the primes of \( F \) and the signature of \( H \). In particular, \( \Phi_H(s) \) depends on the isomorphism class of \( H \) only. Thus we just need to investigate the Euler products \( \Phi_G(s) \) for any abelian \( p \)-group \( G \), and aim to describe \( \Phi_G(s) \) as a product of zeta functions.

**Proposition 6.3.** The Euler factors

\[
\Phi_{G,p}(s) = \sum_{m \geq 0} b_H(p^m)\|p\|^{-ms}
\]

of \( \Phi_G(s) \) are meromorphic continuables for all complex arguments \( s \) with \( \Phi_{G,p}(s) = \Lambda_{G,p}(s)\Psi_{G,p}(s) \), where

\[
\Lambda_{G,p}(s) = \prod_{l=2}^{p^e} \zeta_{F,p} \left( ls - \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G)w_i(l) \right)
\]

and

\[
\Psi_{G,p}(s) = \left( 1 + \sum_{l=1}^{p^e-1} u_G(p^l)\|p\|^{-ls} \right) \prod_{i=1}^{p^e-1} \left( 1 - u_G(p^l)\|p\|^{-ls} \right).
\]

**Proof.** It is clear, that \( \Lambda_{G,p}(s) \) and \( \Psi_{G,p}(s) \) are meromorphic functions on the whole complex plane, whence we only need to verify the formal identity \( \Phi_{G,p}(s) = \Lambda_{G,p}(s)\Psi_{G,p}(s) \). To do so, we introduce two new notations for this proof and the proof of Proposition 6.7. Let

\[
U_m = u_G(p^m)\|p\|^{-ms} = \|p\|^{-ms} \prod_{i=1}^{e} \|p\|^{r_i(G)w_i(m)},
\]

where the latter equality follows from Lemma 4.3 and \( r_i(G) = 0 \) for \( i > e \). Further, let

\[
B_m = b_G(p^m)\|p\|^{-ms} = \begin{cases} 1, & m = 0, \\ \|p\|^{-ms}(u_G(p^m) - u_G(p^{m-1})) = U_m - U_{m-1}U_1, & m \geq 1, \end{cases}
\]

where the case by case equalities follow easily from definition. A crucial identity shall be

\[
B_{kp^e+l} = U_{p^e}^k B_l \tag{8}
\]

for all integers \( k \geq 0, l \geq 1 \). To see equation (8), recall \( w_i(m) = \lfloor (m-1)/p^e \rfloor - \lfloor (m-1)/p^i \rfloor \) for \( m \geq 1 \). Then the claimed relation subsequently follows from \( w_i(kp^e+l) = kw_i(p^e+1) + w_i(l) = kw_i(p^e) + w_i(l) \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq e \). Now, we can start with verifying the proposed equation \( \Phi_{G,p} = \Lambda_{G,p}\Psi_{G,p} \). With the given notations and identity (8), we have

\[
\Phi_{G,p} = \sum_{m \geq 0} B_m = 1 + \sum_{k \geq 0} \sum_{l=1}^{p^e} U_{p^e}^k B_l.
\]

\(^{11}\)E.g. see Theorem 5.2.1 and Remark 5.2.2, p. 197 in [10].
Thus $\Phi_{G,p}$ has the meromorphic continuation

$$
\Phi_{G,p} = 1 + (1 - U_{p^e})^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^{p^e} B_l = (1 - U_{p^e})^{-1} \left( 1 - U_{p^e} + \sum_{l=1}^{p^e} B_l \right).
$$

We hence obtain

$$
\Phi_{G,p} = (1 - U_{p^e})^{-1} \left( 1 + \sum_{l=1}^{p^e-1} U_l - \sum_{l=1}^{p^e} U_{l-1} U_1 \right) = (1 - U_{p^e})^{-1} (1 - U_1) \left( 1 + \sum_{l=1}^{p^e-1} U_l \right).
$$

This yields

$$
\Phi_{G,p} \Phi_{G,p}^{-1} = \prod_{l=2}^{p^e} (1 - U_l)^{-1} = \Lambda_{G,p},
$$

as proposed. \(\square\)

**Proposition 6.4.** For any integer $2 \leq l \leq p^e$, let

$$
\varepsilon(l) = \alpha_p(G) - \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G) w_i(l)}{l}.
$$

Then we have $\varepsilon(l) \geq 0$ with $\varepsilon(l) = 0$ if and only if $p^f \mid l$ holds.

**Proof.** Recall $w_i(l) = [(l-1)/p^i-1] - [(l-1)/p^i]$. Since $w_i(p^f) = p^{f-i}(p-1)$ holds for $1 \leq i \leq e$, we have $\varepsilon(p^f) = 0$. The inequation $\varepsilon(l) \geq 0$ is hence equivalent with the inequation

$$
w(l) = l - p^e + \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G) (lw_i(p^e) - p^e w_i(l)) \geq 0
$$

for the nominator of $\varepsilon(l) = w(l)/(p^f l)$, and we have $\varepsilon(l) = 0$ if and only if $w(l) = 0$ holds. We further set $v_i(l) = lw_i(p^e) - p^e w_i(l)$. Then $w(l)$ has the form

$$
w(l) = \left( l - p^e + \sum_{i=1}^{e} v_i(l) \right) + \left( r_e(G) - 1 \right) \sum_{i=1}^{e} v_i(l) + \sum_{j=1}^{e-1} \left( r_j(G) - r_{j+1}(G) \right) \sum_{i=1}^{j} v_i(l).
$$

The integer $0 \leq f \leq e$ is defined to be minimal with $p^f G$ being cyclic, such that $r_f(G) \neq 1$ and $r_1(G) = 1$ hold for $f + 1 \leq i \leq e$. Thus we obtain

$$
w(l) = \left( l - p^e + \sum_{i=1}^{e} v_i(l) \right) + \left( r_f(G) - 1 \right) \sum_{i=1}^{f} v_i(l) + \sum_{j=1}^{f-1} \left( r_j(G) - r_{j+1}(G) \right) \sum_{i=1}^{j} v_i(l)
$$

(9)

Now we shall prove that the entries of the big parentheses are nonnegative respectively. Let $l - 1 = l_0 + \ldots + l_{e-1} p^{e-1}$ be in $p$-adic representation, i.e. $0 \leq l_k \leq p - 1$ for $k = 0, \ldots, e - 1$. By definition of $w_i(l)$, we have

$$
w_i(l) = \left( \sum_{k=1}^{e-1} l_k p^k (p-1) \right) + l_{i-1},
$$

$$
lw_i(p^e) = (p-1)p^{e-i} + \left( \sum_{k=0}^{e-1} l_k p^k (p-1)p^{e-i} \right),
$$

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\[ p^e w_i(l) = \left( \sum_{k=i}^{e-1} l_k p^{k-i} (p-1)p^e \right) + l_{i-1} p^e, \]

and

\[ v_i(l) = (p-1)p^{e-i} + \left( \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} l_k p^k (p-1)p^{e-i} \right) - l_{i-1} p^{i-1} p^{e-i+1} \]

for \( i = 1, \ldots, e. \) By summing from \( i = 1 \) up to \( j \) with \( 1 \leq j \leq e \), we obtain

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{j} v_i(l) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{j} (p-1)p^{e-i} \right) + \left( \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} l_k p^k \sum_{i=k+1}^{j} (p-1)p^{e-i} \right) - \left( \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} l_k p^k p^{e-k} \right) \\
= (p^e - p^{e-j}) + \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} l_k p^k \left( (p^{e-k} - p^{e-j}) - p^{e-k} \right) \\
= p^e - p^{e-j} \left( 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} l_k p^k \right).
\]

Since the last parenthesis is at most \( p^j \), this sum is nonnegative. Thus the two latter parentheses of (9) are nonnegative, too. Note \( r_i(G) \geq r_{i+1}(G) \) hereby. The first parenthesis of (9) even vanishes due to

\[ l - p^e + \sum_{i=1}^{e} v_i(l) = l - \left( 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{e-1} l_k p^k \right) = 0. \]

We hence have proven \( w(l) \geq 0 \), as desired. Further \( w(l) \) is zero if and only if the latter two big parentheses of (9) are also zero respectively. As \( r_f(G) \neq 1 \) holds, the second parenthesis is zero if and only if \( l_0 = \ldots = l_{e-1} = p - 1 \) holds, which is equivalent to \( p^f \mid l \). In the same way, the third parenthesis is zero if and only if \( r_j(G) = r_{j+1}(G) \) or \( p^j \mid l \) hold. Altogether, we have \( w(l) = 0 \) if and only if \( p^f \mid l \) holds.

Proposition 6.5. The function

\[ \Lambda_G(s) = \prod_{l=2}^{p^e} \left( 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G) w_i(l) \right) \]

has the following properties.

(a) Let \( G \) be cyclic. Then \( \alpha_p(G) = 1 \) holds, and \( \Lambda_G(s) \) is holomorphic for \( \Re(s) > 1/p^e \) except for the set of poles

\[ \left\{ 1 + \frac{2\pi i}{\log(q)} \frac{j}{l} : 2 \leq l \leq p^e, 0 \leq j < l \right\} + \frac{2\pi i}{\log(q)} \mathbb{Z}. \]

The periodic pole corresponding to \( s = 1 \) is of maximal order \( \beta(F,G) = p^e - 1 \). In case of \( p^e \neq 2 \), every other pole has less order.

(b) Let \( G \) be noncyclic. Then \( \Lambda_G(s) \) is holomorphic for \( \Re(s) > \alpha_p(G) - \varepsilon \) with some \( \varepsilon > 0 \) except for the set of poles

\[ \left\{ \alpha_p(G) + \frac{2\pi i}{\log(q)} \frac{j}{p^f} : 1 \leq l \leq p^e, 0 \leq j < p^f \right\} + \frac{2\pi i}{\log(q)} \mathbb{Z}. \]

The periodic pole corresponding to \( s = \alpha_p(G) \) is of maximal order \( \beta(F,G) = p^{e-f} \). In case of \( p^{e-f} \neq 1 \), every other pole has less order.
Proof. Since the poles of $\zeta_F(s)$ are given by the values of $s$ with $q^s = 1$ and $q^q = q$ respectively, the poles of $\Lambda_l(s)$ are given by the values of $s$ with $q^s = \prod_{i=1}^{e} q^{r_i(s)/p^l(i)}$ and $q^{q^s} = q \prod_{i=1}^{e} q^{r_i(s)/p^l(i)}$ for $l = 2, \ldots, p^e$ respectively. Each of these poles has period $2\pi i/(\log(q)l)$. By Proposition 6.4, the former poles are out of the region of interest due to

$$\alpha_p(G) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G)w_i(l)}{l} = \varepsilon(l) + \frac{1}{l} \geq \frac{1}{p^e}.$$

Furthermore, the latter poles meet $\alpha_p(G)$ in case of $p^f \mid l$ only. Otherwise they have positive distance to the convergence abscissa. This shows the existence of $\varepsilon = \min \{\varepsilon(l) : 2 \leq l \leq p^f, p^f \mid l\}$ for assertion (b). The pole order of $\alpha_p(G)$ is hence given by $\beta(F, G) = |\{2 \leq l \leq p^f : p^f \mid l\}|$. Since $2\pi i/(p^f \log(q))$ is the meet of all periods, only the poles $s = \alpha_p(G) + 2\pi i/(p^f \log(q))$ have maximal order, if its order is at least 2. \qed

Proposition 6.6. Let $k \geq 2$. For any $k$ integers $1 \leq l_1, \ldots, l_k \leq p^e - 1$, let

$$\varepsilon(l_1, \ldots, l_k) = \alpha_p(G) - \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G)(w_i(l_1) + \ldots + w_i(l_k))}{l_1 + \ldots + l_k}.$$

Then we have $\varepsilon(l_1, \ldots, l_k) > 1/(2p^e)$.

Proof. We first consider the following general situation. Let $q_i = a_i/b_i$ be positive fractions for $i = 1, \ldots, k$ with $q_1 < q_2 < \ldots < q_k$, and let $q = (a_1 + \ldots + a_k)/(b_1 + \ldots + b_k)$. Then $q_1 < q < q_k$ holds. To see this, let $f_i(s) = a_i - b_i s$ and $f(s) = f_1(s) + \ldots + f_k(s)$ be functions on real numbers. These functions are linearly decreasing and possess the zero $s = q_i$ and $s = q$ respectively. We have $f_1(s) \geq 0$ and $f_i(s) > 0$ for $i \neq 1$ and $s < q_1$. This implies $f(s) > 0$ for $s < q_1$. In the same way, we obtain $f(s) < 0$ for $s > q_k$. Thus the zero $s = q$ of $f(s)$ is located properly between $q_1$ and $q_k$. Together with this thought, Proposition 6.4 provides the chain of inequalities

$$\alpha_p(G) = \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G)w_i(p^e)}{p^e} \geq \max \left\{\frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G)w_i(l_j)}{l_j} : 1 \leq j \leq k\right\} \geq \frac{k + \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G)(w_i(l_1) + \ldots + w_i(l_k))}{l_1 + \ldots + l_k} = \alpha_p(G) - \varepsilon(l_1, \ldots, l_k) + \frac{k-1}{l_1 + \ldots + l_k}.$$

Thus the proposed inequality follows from

$$\varepsilon(l_1, \ldots, l_k) \geq \frac{k-1}{l_1 + \ldots + l_k} \geq \frac{k-1}{k(p^e - 1)} > \frac{1}{2p^e}.$$

\qed

Proposition 6.7. The Euler product

$$\Psi_G(s) = \prod_p \left(1 + \sum_{l=1}^{p^e-1} u_G(p^l)\|p\|^{-ls}\right)^{\sum_{l=1}^{p^e-1} (1 - u_G(p^l)\|p\|^{-ls})}$$

is holomorphic for $\Re(s) > \alpha_p(G) - \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon > 1/(2p^e)$. 

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Proof. The Euler product \( \Psi_G(s) = \prod_p \Psi_{G,p}(s) \) converges absolutely if and only if all \( \|p\|\)-exponents of \( \Psi_{G,p}(\Re(s)) \) are less than \(-1\). Let \( s \) be a real number. If we recall the definition \( U_l = u_G(p^l)\|p\|^{-ls} \) from the proof of Proposition 6.3, we obtain

\[
\Psi_{G,p} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{l_1, \ldots, l_k} a(l_1, \ldots, l_k)U_{l_1} \cdots U_{l_k},
\]

(10)

where \( a(l_1, \ldots, l_k) \) are suitable integers independent of \( p \). The \( \|p\|\)-exponents of \( U_{l_1} \cdots U_{l_k} \) are of the form

\[
\left( \sum_{i=1}^e r_i(G)w_i(l_1) + \ldots + w_i(l_k) \right) - (l_1 + \ldots + l_k)s.
\]

These are less than \(-1\) for

\[
s > \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^e r_i(G)(w_i(l_1) + \ldots + w_i(l_k))}{l_1 + \ldots l_k}.
\]

Now Proposition 6.7 follows from Proposition 6.6.

\[\square\]

**Lemma 6.8.** The Dirichlet series \( \Phi_G(s) \) has the meromorphic continuation \( \Phi_G(s) = \Psi_G(s)\Lambda_G(s) \) for \( \Re(s) > \alpha_p(G) - \varepsilon \) and some \( \varepsilon > 1/(2p^e) \).

Proof. This is just a corollary of Proposition 6.3, Proposition 6.5, and Proposition 6.7.

\[\square\]

**Proposition 6.9.** For any proper subgroup \( pG \triangleleft H \triangleleft G \) containing the Frattini group of \( G \), we have \( \alpha_p(G) - \alpha_p(H) > 1/(2p^e) \) unless we \( r_e(G) = 1 \), \( r_e(H) = 0 \), and \( r_i(G) = r_i(H) \) hold for \( i = 1, \ldots, e - 1 \).

Proof. Let \( \varepsilon(H) = \alpha_p(G) - \alpha_p(H) \). Note that \( r_i(G) \geq r_i(H) \geq r_{i+1}(G) \) holds for \( i \geq 1 \), where the lower bound is a consequence of \( pG \triangleleft H \). We first assume \( r_e(H) \neq 0 \), such that \( G \) and \( H \) have the same exponent. Then we obtain

\[
\varepsilon(H) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^e (r_i(G) - r_i(H))w_i(p^e)}{p^e},
\]

by Proposition 6.4. Thus \( H \neq G \) implies \( \varepsilon(H) > 0 \) in this case. We now assume \( r_e(H) = 0 \). As \( H \) contains the Frattini group of \( G \), it hence has exponent \( p^{e-1} \) and abscissa

\[
\alpha_p(H) = \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{e-1} r_i(H)w_i(p^{e-1})}{p^{e-1}} = \frac{p + \sum_{i=1}^{e-1} r_i(H)w_i(p^e)}{p^e} = 1 + \frac{w_e(p^e) + \sum_{i=1}^{e-1} r_i(H)w_i(p^e)}{p^e}.
\]

Note \( w_e(p^e) = p - 1 \) and \( pw_i(p^{e-1}) = w_i(p^e) \) hold for \( i = 1, \ldots, e - 1 \) hereby. This yields

\[
\varepsilon(H) = \frac{(r_e(G) - 1)w_e(p^e) + \sum_{i=1}^{e-1} (r_i(G) - r_i(H))w_i(p^e)}{p^e}.
\]

Hence \( \varepsilon(H) = 0 \) holds if and only if \( r_e(G) = 1 \) and \( r_i(G) = r_i(H) \) hold for \( i = 1, \ldots, e - 1 \).

\[\square\]

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** By Proposition 6.5, we only have to show, that \( \Psi(s) = \Phi(F,G; s)\Lambda_G(s)^{-1} \) is convergent for \( \Re(s) > \alpha \) with \( \alpha = \alpha_p(G) - 1/(2p^e) \). We have the formal equality

\[
\Psi(s) = sG\Psi_G(s) + \sum_{G \neq H \leq G} e_H\Phi_H(s)\Lambda_G(s)^{-1} + \Upsilon_G(s)\Lambda_G(s)^{-1}
\]

in the region of convergence, and we shall see that the right-hand side has convergence abscissa \( \alpha \). The zeros of \( \Lambda_G(s) \) are located on the imaginary axes \( \Re(s) = (1 + 2\sum_{i=1}^e r_i(G)w_i(l))/2l \) for \( l = 2, \ldots, p^e \), by the
theorem of Hasse-Weil. These fractions are maximal for $l$ be maximal, whence $\Lambda_G(s)^{-1}$ has convergence abscissa $(1 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G)w_i(p^e))/2p^e = a$. By Lemma 6.8, $\Psi_G(s)$ is convergent for $\Re(s) > a$, and so is $T_G(s)$ by Proposition 6.2. Further is $\Phi_H(s)$ convergent for $\Re(s) > a$ by Proposition 6.9, if it does not have convergence abscissa $\alpha_p(G)$. Otherwise, if $\Phi_H(s)$ has convergence abscissa $\alpha_p(G)$, then we have $r_i(H) = r_i(G)$ for $i = 1, \ldots, e - 1$ and $r_e(H) = 0$. This implies

$$\Lambda_G(s) = \prod_{l=2}^{p^e} \zeta_F \left( is - \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G)w_i(l) \right) = \Phi_H(s) \prod_{l=p^e+1}^{p^e} \zeta_F \left( is - \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G)w_i(l) \right)$$

by the definition of $\Lambda$ in Lemma 6.8. Note that $w_e(l)$ vanishes for $2 \leq l \leq p^{e-1}$. Hence, the product

$$\Phi_H(s)\Lambda_G(s) = \prod_{l=p^{e-1}+1}^{p^e} \zeta_F \left( is - \sum_{i=1}^{e} r_i(G)w_i(l) \right)^{-1}$$

is convergent for $\Re(s) > a$. Putting all together, $\Psi(s)$ has abscissa $a$.

\begin{flushright}
$\square$
\end{flushright}

7. Cauchy-Tauber formula

**Proof of Theorem 1.2.** By Theorem 1.1, the power series expansion of $\Phi(F, G; s)$ in $t = q^{-s}$ has radius of convergence $R = q^{-\alpha_p(G)}$, and it is meromorphic continuable beyond its circle of convergence. By Proposition 6.5, the poles of the continuation are of the form $t = R\xi$ for finitely many roots of unity $\xi$. We now obtain Theorem 1.2 from a tauberian theorem like Theorem A.5 in [7].

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Appendix A. Delsarte formula

In this section, we develop an additive formula for the number of subgroups with given quotient, i.e. a formula for

$$\kappa(A, G) = \left| \left\{ B \leq A : A/B \cong G \right\} \right|,$$

where $A$ is a finitely generated abelian group and $G$ is a finite abelian $p$-group. This shall be done with Jean Delsarte’s theory of M"obius functions for finite abelian groups [1]. These methods was used in the mentioned article to compute a formula for the number $\lambda(A, G)$ of subgroups $B \leq A$ isomorphic with $G$ for finite $A$. This is nearly the same as computing $\kappa(A, G)$. For $A$ being finite, we have $\kappa(A, G) = \lambda(A, G)$ by the duality of abelian groups. The formula for $\kappa(A, G)$ extends to finitely generated $A$, and the formula for $\lambda(A, G)$ however does not. Albeit we can easily deduce the formula for $\kappa(A, G)$ from the formula for $\lambda(A, G)$ via $\kappa(A, G) = \kappa(A/\exp(G)A, G) = \lambda(A/\exp(G)A, G)$, I wish to recap the beautiful and short calculation of $\kappa(A, G)$.

**Lemma Appendix A.1** (See Delsarte [1]). Let $G$ be a finite abelian $p$-group with signature $r(G)$. Then there is a multivariate polynomial $f_G(x)$ with degree $r(G)$ such that

$$f_G(x(A)) = |\text{Epi}(A, G)|$$
equals the number of epimorphisms \( A \to G \) for any finitely generated abelian groups \( A \) with \( \mathfrak{x}(A) = ((p^i-1:A:p^jA))_{i \geq 1} \). In particular, we have
\[
f_G(X) = \sum_{pG \leq H \leq G} \mu(G/H)X^{r(H)},
\]
where \( \mu(A) \) denotes the Delsarte-Möbius function for finite abelian \( p \)-groups with
\[
\mu(A) = \begin{cases} 
( -1)^r p^{r(r-1)/2} & \text{if } A \cong C_p^r, r \geq 0, \\
0 & \text{elsewise.}
\end{cases}
\]

**Corollary Appendix A.2.** (a) The number of automorphisms \( G \rightarrow G \) equals \( f_G(\mathfrak{x}(G)) = |\text{Aut}(G)| \).
(b) For any finitely generated abelian group \( A \), we have \( \kappa(A,G) = f_G(\mathfrak{x}(A))/|\text{Aut}(G)| \).

**Remark Appendix A.3.** In Jean Delsarte’s work [1], we also find the factorisation
\[
f_G(X) = \prod_{i \geq 1} X_i^{r_i(G)} \prod_{j=r_i(G)+1}^r (X_i - p^j).
\]

**Proof of Lemma Appendix A.1 and its corollary.** All pieces for the proof are contained in [1], which I wish to reflect here. For any finitely generated abelian group \( A \), let \( \eta(A,G) = |\text{Hom}(A,G)| \) be the number of homomorphisms \( A \to G \), and let \( \varepsilon(A,G) = |\text{Epi}(A,G)| \) be the number of epimorphisms \( A \to G \). Without loss of generality, we can assume \( A \) to be finite, since all homomorphisms \( A \to G \) factors through a common finite quotient group of \( A \), i.e. \( A/\text{exp}(G)A \). These functions fulfil the relation
\[
\eta(A,G) = \sum_{H \leq G} \varepsilon(A,H),
\]
and the Delsarte-Möbius inversion formula provides
\[
\varepsilon(A,G) = \sum_{H \leq G} \mu(G/H)\eta(A,H) = \sum_{pG \leq H \leq G} \mu(G/H)\eta(A,H).
\]
The number of homomorphisms \( A \to G \) depends only from the number of possible images for the elementary divisors of \( A \). The images of the \( r_i(A) - r_{i+1}(A) \) elementary divisors of \( A \) equaling \( p^j \) must be contained in \( G[p^j] \), and any choice for their images in \( G[p^j] \) is admissible. By duality of abelian groups, we have \( G[p^j] \cong G/p^jG \), whence we obtain
\[
\eta(A,G) = \prod_{i \geq 1} (G[p^j])^{r_i(A)-r_{i+1}(A)} = \prod_{i \geq 1} p^{r_i(G)+\ldots+r_i(G)-r_i(A)} = \prod_{i \geq 1} p^{r_i(A)-r_{i+1}(A)} = \prod_{i \geq 1} (p^{i-1}A:p^jA)^{r_i(G)}.
\]
Together with the Delsarte-Möbius inversion formula above, we see that \( \varepsilon(A,G) \) is a multivariate polynomial in \( X = \mathfrak{x}(A) \) with the proposed assertions. In particular, Corollary Appendix A.2 (b) follows from the well-known fact that \( \text{Aut}(G) \) acts faithfully on the set \( \text{Epi}(A,G) \) by composition, where the number of orbits equals the number of kernels of \( \text{Epi}(A,G) \). \( \square \)
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