UNIFORMITY AND FUNCTIONAL EQUATIONS FOR LOCAL ZETA FUNCTIONS OF $\mathbf{R}$-SPLIT ALGEBRAIC GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We study the local zeta functions of an algebraic group $G$ defined over $\mathbf{R}$ together with a faithful $\mathbf{R}$-rational representation $\rho$ for a finite extension $\mathbf{R}$ of $\mathbf{Q}$. These are given by integrals over $p$-adic points of $G$ determined by $\rho$ for a prime $p$ of $\mathbf{R}$. We prove that the local zeta functions are almost uniform for all $\mathbf{R}$-split groups whose unipotent radical satisfies a certain lifting property. This property is automatically satisfied if $G$ is reductive. We provide a further criterion in terms of invariants of $G$ and $\rho$ which guarantees that the local zeta functions satisfy functional equations for almost all primes of $\mathbf{R}$. We obtain these results by using a $p$-adic Bruhat decomposition of Iwahori and Matsumoto [IM] to express the zeta function as a weighted sum over the Weyl group $W$ associated to $G$ of generating functions over lattice points of a polyhedral cone. The functional equation reflects an interplay between symmetries of the Weyl group and reciprocities of the combinatorial object. We construct families of groups with representations violating our second structural criterion whose local zeta functions do not satisfy functional equations. Our work generalizes results of Igusa [Igu] and du Sautoy and Lubotzky [dSL] and has implications for zeta functions of finitely generated torsion-free nilpotent groups.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $G$ be an algebraic group defined over a finite extension $\mathbf{R}$ of $\mathbf{Q}$ and let $\rho : G \to \text{GL}_n$ be a faithful $\mathbf{R}$-rational representation of $G$. Let $\mathcal{O}$ be the ring of integers of $\mathbf{R}$ and $p$ a prime of $\mathcal{O}$. We denote the localization of $\mathbf{R}$ at $p$ by $\mathbf{R}_p$, its ring of integers by $\mathfrak{o}$ (the dependence on $p$ being understood) and the size of its residue field by $q$. Let $\pi$ be a fixed uniformizing parameter for $\mathfrak{o}$. For $X \leq G$ put

$X^+ := \{ g \in X(\mathbf{R}_p) | \rho(g) \in M_n(\mathfrak{o}) \}$,

$X(\mathfrak{o}) := \{ g \in X(\mathbf{R}_p) | \rho(g) \in \text{GL}_n(\mathfrak{o}) \}$.

We define the local zeta function of $(G, \rho)$ at the prime $p$ to be

$Z_{G,\rho,p}(s) := \int_{G^+} |\det \rho(g)|^s \mu_G(g)$,

where $s$ is a complex variable, $|\cdot|$ is the $p$-adic absolute value and $\mu_G$ is the right invariant Haar measure on $G(\mathbf{R}_p)$ normalized such that $\mu_G(G(\mathfrak{o})) = 1$.

The local zeta functions $Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)$ are said to be (almost) uniform if there exists a rational function $Q(X, Y)$ such that for (almost) all primes $p$, $Z_{G,\rho,p}(s) = Q(q, q^{-s})$.

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In this case, set $Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)|_{q^{-1}} := Q(q^{-1}, q^s)$. We say that $Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)$ satisfies a functional equation if

$$
Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)|_{q^{-1}} = (-1)^m q^a b^s Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)
$$

for some integers $m, a, b$. In fact there is a well-defined notion of a functional equation even in cases in which the local zeta functions attached to an object are not almost uniform but rather are determined by counting rational points on certain varieties (see, for instance, [Vol]). We will impose conditions on $(G, \rho)$ that will imply that the local zeta functions are almost uniform. However, the question of uniformity for these integrals, in general, remains open.

Early interest in the function $Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)$ came from the fact that it is a natural generalization of the Dedekind zeta function. Indeed, the latter may be obtained by taking $G = GL_1$ and $\rho$ the natural representation. It was studied in other special cases by Hey, Weil, Tamagawa, Satake and Macdonald [Hey, Wei, Tam, Sat, Mac]. Tamagawa considered the case $G = GL_n$ with the natural representation and showed that the global zeta function (defined to be the product of the local zeta functions over all primes $p$) has meromorphic continuation to the whole of the complex plane. In [dSW, Chapter 6] the authors proved that for several families of classical groups, the global zeta functions have natural boundaries and thus cannot be meromorphically continued. Nevertheless, it remains interesting to ask which properties of the Dedekind zeta function carry over to the function $Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)$ for all groups $G$ and representations $\rho$.

The question of whether the functions $Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)$ are (almost) uniform and satisfy functional equations was first addressed in a more general setting by Igusa [Igu]. He chose Serre’s canonical measure on $G$, which differs from the Haar measure used in our definition. He was able to derive an explicit form for $Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)$ in terms of $q$ and $q^{-s}$. This form involved a certain sum, over the Weyl group $W$ of $G$, of rational functions weighted by the length function on $W$. Igusa was able to utilize a symmetry of the Weyl group together with reciprocities for the rational functions to prove that the local zeta functions satisfy functional equations for almost all primes. The main tool he employed was a $p$-adic Bruhat decomposition due to Iwahori and Matsumoto [IM]. Although his integral differed from our ours, the method he employed will be essential to our analysis.

Independent interest in the function $Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)$ was generated by [GSS], in which the authors showed that the zeta function in fact expresses a subgroup counting function in a completely different context. Let $\Gamma$ be a finitely generated torsion-free nilpotent group (or $T$-group) and for $* \in \{\leq, \prec, \wedge\}$ define

$$
\zeta_\Gamma^*(s) := \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n^* n^{-s},
$$

where $a_\leq^*, a_\prec^*$ and $a_\wedge^*$ denote the number of subgroups $H$ of $\Gamma$ of index $n$ satisfying $H \leq \Gamma$, $H \prec \Gamma$ and $\hat{H} \cong \hat{\Gamma}$ respectively. Here $\hat{\cdot}$ denotes the profinite completion. $\zeta_\Gamma^*(s)$ has been given no name to date; we refer to it as the proisomorphic zeta function of $\Gamma$. Define local zeta functions for each prime $p$ by

$$
\zeta_{\Gamma,p}(s) := \sum_{k=0}^\infty a_p^* p^{-ks}.
$$
Grunewald, Segal and Smith showed that for \( * \in \{ \leq, <, \wedge \} \) and for each prime \( p \), \( \zeta_{\Gamma, p}^*(s) \) is a rational function in \( p^{-s} \). They also showed that, as a straightforward consequence of nilpotency, the zeta function decomposes as an Euler product:

\[
\zeta_{\Gamma}^*(s) = \prod_p \zeta_{\Gamma, p}^*(s).
\]

Furthermore, they realized the local proisomorphic zeta function \( \zeta_{\Gamma, p}^*(s) \) as the local zeta function \( \zeta_{\Gamma, p}^*(s) \) of an algebraic group with an associated \( \mathbb{Q} \)-rational representation (hence all such realizations are a fortiori rational functions in \( p^{-s} \)). This prompted du Sautoy and Lubotzky to study \( \zeta_{\Gamma, p}^*(s) \) with a view to ascertaining whether the local proisomorphic zeta functions \( \zeta_{\Gamma, p}^*(s) \) would be uniform and whether they would satisfy functional equations.

It is well-known that if \( G_0 \) is the connected component of \( G \) then \( G_0 \) can be expressed as \( N \rtimes G \), where \( N \) is the unipotent radical of \( G_0 \) and \( G \) is a (connected) reductive subgroup (see, for instance, [Bor, p. 9]). In [dSL] du Sautoy and Lubotzky made a reduction to an integral over the subgroup \( G \) and showed that the zeta function \( \zeta_{\Gamma, p}^*(s) \) would be unchanged for almost all primes \( p \). Specifically, they showed that

\[
Z_{\Gamma, p}(s) = \int_{G^+} |\text{det}(g)|^s \theta(g) \mu_N(g),
\]

where \( \theta \) is the function \( G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \) given by

\[
\theta(g) := \mu_N\left( \{ n \in N \mid ng \in G_0^+ \} \right)
\]

and \( \mu_N \) is the right invariant Haar measure on \( N \) normalized such that \( \mu_N(N(1)) = 1 \). They were also able to decompose the function \( \theta \) into pieces defined relative to a normal series for \( N \); this relied on a certain lifting assumption on \( G_0 \) (see [dSL] Assumption 2.3], restated in our paper as Condition 3.5). They further assumed that \( G \) would split over \( \mathbb{R} \), that \( \theta \) would be (the \( p \)-adic absolute value of) a character on \( G \), that the rank of the maximal central torus of \( G \) would be 1, and that among the irreducible components \( \rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r \) of \( \rho|_G \) there would be one whose dominant weight ‘dominates’ the dominant weights of the other components. We refer the reader to [dSL] for a definition of the latter. Under these assumptions, they were able to extend Igusa’s method to obtain an explicit form for the local zeta functions \( Z_{\Gamma, p}(s) \), deducing that they would be almost uniform in \( p \) and would satisfy functional equations.

We now state our main theorem.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( \mathcal{G} \) be an algebraic group defined over \( \mathbb{R} \) and let \( \rho \) be a faithful \( \mathbb{R} \)-rational representation \( \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \text{GL}_n \). Write \( \mathcal{G}_0 = N \rtimes G \), where \( \mathcal{G}_0 \) is the connected component of \( \mathcal{G} \), \( N \) is its unipotent radical and \( G \) is a connected reductive subgroup.

Suppose that, after fixing some suitable decomposition of the representation space, \( (\mathcal{G}_0, G, \rho) \) satisfies Condition 3.3 (cf. Section 5) for almost all primes \( p \). Suppose further that \( G \) splits over \( \mathbb{R} \). Let \( d \) denote the rank of the maximal central torus of \( \mathcal{G}_0 \) and \( r \) the number of irreducible components of \( \rho|_G \). Then

1. the local zeta functions \( Z_{\mathcal{G}, p}(s) \) are almost uniform, i.e. uniform outside a finite set of primes
2. if \( r = d \), for almost all primes \( p \), \( Z_{\mathcal{G}, p}(s) \) satisfies the functional equation

\[
Z_{\mathcal{G}, p}(s)|_{q \rightarrow q^{-1}} = (-1)^{r+d} q^{\Phi^+ + c - ns} Z_{\mathcal{G}, p}(s)
\]

where

\[
\Phi^+ := \sum_{\rho \neq \rho'} 1 \quad \text{ and } \quad c := \frac{r(d-r)}{2}.
\]

...
where \( l \) is the number of fundamental roots of the root system associated to \( G \), \( \Phi^+ \) is a set of positive roots, and \( c \) is a non-negative integer. If \( G \) is reductive then \( c = 0 \).

For a faithful representation we necessarily have \( r \geq d \) (each irreducible component has a maximal central torus of rank 1 or 0; see \cite[p. 700]{Igu}). We will show in Section 6 that in one direction our result is best possible in the following sense: there exist groups \( G \) and representations \( \rho \) for which \( r > d \) whose local zeta functions do not satisfy functional equations in the sense of (1.1). A more complicated counterexample has in fact been given previously by Martin \cite{Mar}. He studied the integral as defined by Igusa for a certain 3402-dimensional irreducible representation of \( \text{GL}_7 \). Here, since \( r = d = 1 \), we infer from our Theorem 1.1 that it is the different choice of measure in this example (namely the canonical measure) that is responsible for the break-down of the functional equation.

The proof of Theorem 1.1 relies on the splitting assumption to utilize a \( p \)-adic Bruhat decomposition of Iwahori-Matsumoto. As suggested in \cite[p. 73]{dSL}, it may be possible to remove this assumption using the notion of a \( p \)-adic decomposition for non-split reductive groups due to Bruhat and Tits (see \cite{BT1} and \cite{BT2}). Condition 3.5 is needed to reduce to the case of a reductive group, and cannot easily be removed without a deeper understanding of the action of the reductive subgroup on the unipotent radical, as described below. In the case that \( G \) is reductive, Condition 3.5 holds trivially. We thus obtain the following.

**Corollary 1.2.** If \( G \) is a \( \mathbb{R} \)-split reductive group defined over \( \mathbb{R} \) with faithful \( \mathbb{R} \)-rational representation \( \rho \) then its local zeta functions satisfy statements (1) and (2) of Theorem 1.1.

Our theorem generalizes \cite[Theorem 6.1]{dSL} as follows. We allow the maximal central torus to have arbitrary rank and we no longer make the assumption that the function \( \theta \) is (the \( p \)-adic absolute value of) a character on \( G \). We do not assume that there is any relationship between the dominant weights of the irreducible components of \( \rho\vert_G \); rather, we restrict the number of components to \( d \), the rank of the maximal central torus of \( G \). In \cite{dSL}, the authors proved a functional equation in the case that \( d = 1 \), \( r \) is arbitrary and among the dominant weights of the irreducible components of the representation, there is one which ‘dominates’ all the others. Note that our Theorem 1.1 (2) does not reduce to their Theorem A (2) under their assumptions. In fact their proof of the latter is flawed, which we will explain at the end of Section 5.2. However, in the case \( r = 1 \) their proof is valid and their result becomes a special case of our Theorem 1.1 (2).

The functional equation in part (2) of our main theorem comes, as in Igusa’s setting, from an interplay between symmetries of the Weyl group associated to the algebraic group, and reciprocities of the generating functions in the weighted sum. However, in our case these generating functions are not just geometric series (as in \cite{Igu} and \cite{dSL}); rather, they are certain generalized generating functions over subsets of a polyhedral cone. The reciprocity property we use to prove the functional equation is an extension of a reciprocity theorem due to Stanley \cite[Theorem 4.6.14]{Sta}. Our proof relies crucially on the fact that the cone is simple. By this we mean that the set of lattice points it contains is freely generated as a commutative monoid (note that a simple cone is, in particular, simplicial). The simplicity of the cone is in turn a consequence of the condition \( r = d \). Indeed, it
is this insight that enables us to construct our counterexamples in Section 6. An important feature of our combinatorial data is the existence of a ‘minimal vector’ in Corollary 2.7 below, in a similar vein to [Sta, Corollary 4.6.16], although our case is slightly different due to the presence of internal structure in the cone. Our proof of a functional equation is reminiscent of [Vol], where the generating functions varied in different cells defined by linear forms (see [Vol, Proposition 2.1]). In [KV, Theorem A], the authors considered sums of generating functions possessing ‘inversion properties’ analogous to Lemma 2.5 in the present paper, weighted by the numbers of non-degenerate flags in a finite formed space. While the settings are all different, they share a common feature in utilizing both combinatorial reciprocity properties and symmetries of a Weyl or Coxeter group to prove a functional equation (as is the case also in [Gu] and [dSL]).

We now explain why we have included Condition 3.5 in Theorem 1.1 and how this relates to [dSL, Theorem 6.1]. In [dSL], the authors analyzed the automorphism group of $U_0^4$, the Lie algebra of upper triangular 4 by 4 matrices, together with a natural representation, and showed that in this case $\theta$ (defined in (1.3)) is only a ‘piecewise’ character. Specifically, they were able to divide the domain of integration into two regions such that $\theta$ was a character on each. In Section 3 we will make this notion of ‘piecewise characters’ more precise and show that $\theta$ will be a piecewise character provided that $(G_0, \rho)$ satisfies Condition 3.5. We need this property of $\theta$ in order to carry out our analysis of the reduced integral expression for $Z_{G_0, \rho, p}(s)$ given in (1.2). Since the condition is somewhat technical, we postpone a proper description of it until Section 3. Roughly speaking, the condition states that quotients of $G_0$ by certain normal subgroups $N_i$ of the unipotent radical, together with natural representations $\varphi_i : G_0/N_i \rightarrow GL_n$, enjoy the property that integral points of $G_0/N_i$ defined with respect to $\varphi_i$ lift to integral points of $G_0$ with respect to $\rho$. Corollary 4.5 in [dSL] states that our Condition 3.5 is satisfied for almost all $p$. This is in fact incorrect. For instance, if $G$ is taken to be the automorphism group of $U_0^5$ and $\rho$ the representation with respect to the standard basis for $U_0^5$, it can be checked by a straightforward calculation that Condition 3.5 fails to be satisfied for all primes $p$ (see [Ber, pp. 78-84]). Therefore, a correct formulation of [dSL, Theorem 6.1] requires Condition 3.5 just as our Theorem 1.1 does.

Motivated by the examples presented in Section 6, we ask the following.

**Question 1.3.** Does there exist a finitely generated torsion-free nilpotent group $\Gamma$ such that, for almost all primes, the local zeta function $\zeta_{\hat{\Gamma}, p}(s)$ does not satisfy a functional equation?

To explain why this might be so, we briefly describe the relationship between zeta functions of algebraic groups and proisomorphic zeta functions of $\mathcal{T}$-groups. Consider a nilpotent Lie ring $L$ over $\mathbb{Z}$ of finite rank $n$. Put $L_p = L \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$ and $L = L \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$. If $H$ is both a Lie subring and a full $\mathbb{Z}_p$-sublattice of $L_p$ (written $H \leq L_p$), we write $H \equiv L_p$ if there exists $g \in \text{Aut}L$ such that $L_p.g = H$. The following two results connect zeta functions of groups with zeta functions of algebraic groups:

**Proposition 1.4** (cf. [CSS, Theorem 4.1]). Given a $\mathcal{T}$-group $\Gamma$, there exists a nilpotent Lie ring $L$ of finite rank over $\mathbb{Z}$ such that for almost all primes $p$,

$$\zeta_{\hat{\Gamma}, p}(s) = \zeta_{\hat{L}, p}(s) : = \sum_{H \equiv L_p, H \leq L_p} |L_p : H|^{-s}.$$
Proposition 1.5 (cf. [GSS, Proposition 4.2]). Given a Lie ring \( L \) of finite rank over \( \mathbb{Z} \), let \( \rho \) be the representation \( \text{Aut} L \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q}_p) \) defined by fixing some \( \mathbb{Z} \)-basis for \( L \). Then \( \text{Aut} L = \mathcal{G}(\mathbb{Q}_p) \), where \( \mathcal{G} \) is the algebraic automorphism group of \( L \otimes \mathbb{Q} \), and for each prime \( p \),

\[
\zeta_{\mathcal{G}, p}^\ast(s) = \int_{\mathcal{G}^+} |\det \rho(g)|^s \mu_G(g).
\]

Incidentally, Proposition 1.5 is of independent interest as it generalizes to counting isomorphic subrings in Lie rings \( L \otimes \mathfrak{o} \), in which case the results of the present paper apply. A result of Bryant and Groves [BG, Theorem A] implies that every algebraic group defined over \( \mathbb{Q} \) together with every possible faithful \( \mathbb{Q} \)-rational representation can be realized as the quotient of the automorphism group of some nilpotent Lie algebra by the group of IA-automorphisms (these are the automorphisms acting trivially on the abelianisation of the Lie algebra), together with a natural representation. Unfortunately this does not give an immediate answer to Question 1.3. Even in cases where the group of IA-automorphisms coincides with the unipotent radical, we do not yet have sufficient understanding of the effect of the latter on the integral to extend our counterexamples to proisomorphic zeta functions of \( \mathcal{T} \)-groups using the approach of [BG].

Our results contribute to a broader picture of zeta functions of \( \mathcal{T} \)-groups. Local functional equations are known to be satisfied for all subgroup counting zeta functions [Vol] and for normal subgroup counting zeta functions of groups of class at most 2 [Vol, Paa], while counterexamples are known in the normal subgroup case already in class 3 [dSW]. On the other hand, there are examples of \( \mathcal{T} \)-groups whose local zeta functions of both subgroup and normal subgroup type are non-uniform [dS]. These examples corroborated an analysis of the zeta functions \( \zeta_{\mathcal{T}, p}^\ast(s) (\ast \in \{\leq, <\}) \) in [dSG] which established a theoretical link between counting subgroups of a \( \mathcal{T} \)-group \( \Gamma \) and counting \( \mathbb{F}_p \)-points on an algebraic variety associated to \( \Gamma \). However, this analysis was not carried out for proisomorphic zeta functions, and it remains to be seen whether they too can exhibit non-uniform behaviour.

In view of the dichotomy between \( \zeta_{\mathcal{T}, p}^\leq(s) \) and \( \zeta_{\mathcal{T}, p}^\prec(s) \), it is an interesting open question whether proisomorphic zeta functions satisfy local functional equations in general. If Question 1.3 is answered in the affirmative, it will be of great interest to characterize those \( \mathcal{T} \)-groups whose local proisomorphic zeta functions do not satisfy functional equations. On the other hand, Theorem 1.1 extends the known classes of algebraic groups and representations for which the local zeta functions are uniform and do satisfy functional equations. In view of Propositions 1.4 and 1.5 this implies corresponding results for a larger class of \( \mathcal{T} \)-groups than previously known (cf. [dSL, Theorem B]).

The paper is laid out as follows. In Section 2 we consider generating functions over polyhedral cones similar to those considered by Stanley [Sta]. The chief difference is that in our context the summand varies within a finite number of cells into which the cone is subdivided. We combine a new combinatorial result with techniques of Stanley [Sta] and Igusa [Igu] to show that if the cone is simple then a certain sum of generating functions weighted by elements of an abstract Weyl group satisfies a reciprocity property. In Section 3 we explain how the work of du Sautoy and Lubotzky [dSL] can be extended to obtain more delicate control over the form of the reduced integral expression for \( Z_{\mathcal{G}, p}^\ast(s) \) obtained by restricting the domain of integration to a connected reductive subgroup. In Section 4 we use a \( p \)-adic
Bruhat decomposition due to Iwahori and Matsumoto to obtain a combinatorial expression for the zeta function as a sum of generating functions over a polyhedral cone, utilizing methods of [Igu] and [dSL]. We are then able to deduce Theorem 1.1 in Section 5 utilizing the results of Section 2. In Section 6 we give examples of local zeta functions of algebraic groups that do not satisfy functional equations.

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We use the following notation:

| Symbol | Description |
|--------|-------------|
| \(\mathbb{N}\) | the set of positive integers |
| \(\mathbb{N}_0\) | the set of non-negative integers |
| \(\mathbb{Q}_p\) | the set of \(p\)-adic numbers |
| \(\mathbb{Z}_p\) | the set of \(p\)-adic integers |
| \([n]\) | the set \(\{1, \ldots, n\}\) |
| \(\text{Sym}(n)\) | the symmetric group on \(\{1, \ldots, n\}\) |
| \(|.|\) | the \(p\)-adic absolute value |
| \(v(x)\) | the valuation of \(x\), for \(x \in \mathbb{R}_p\) |

2. Reciprocities of generating functions over cones

We begin by fixing our terminology, most of which is standard. The dimension of a (non-empty) subset of \(\mathbb{R}^m\) is the dimension of the subspace spanned by it. A (linear) hyperplane \(H\) is a set of the form \(\{v \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid v.w = 0\}\), where \(w\) is some fixed vector in \(\mathbb{R}^m\). We will always assume such a vector has been fixed even when this is not made explicit. We set \(H^\geq := \{v \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid v.w \geq 0\}\) and similarly for \(H^\leq, H^<, H^\leq\), and we write \(H^0 = H\). We call a hyperplane rational if the vector defining it has rational coordinates with respect to the standard basis for \(\mathbb{R}^m\). We call a subset of \(\mathbb{R}^m\) a cone if it is an intersection of closed half-spaces; that is, sets of the form \(H^\geq\) for some hyperplanes \(H\). A cone is pointed if it contains no lines and it is rational if it may be defined by rational hyperplanes. A cone is simplicial if it contains a finite subset \(S\) such that every point of the cone is uniquely expressible as a non-negative \(\mathbb{R}\)-linear combination of elements of \(S\). It is simple if it is pointed and the set of lattice points contained in it is freely generated as a commutative monoid (in particular, a simple cone is simplicial). Finally, we define a polyhedral cell complex. This is a cone \(C\) and a family \(\mathcal{F}\) of cells defined by two finite collections of hyperplanes – bounding hyperplanes \(\{B_i\}_{i \in \mathcal{M}}\) and internal
The cells are defined to be sets of the form
\[ \bigcap_{i \in M} B_{t_i}^{s_i} \cap \bigcap_{j \in K} H_{t_j}^{f_j} \]
where each \( s_i \in \{0, >\} \) and each \( t_j \in \{0, <, >\} \). Thus every cell is open in its support and is contained in \( \mathcal{C} \); also, \( \mathcal{C} \) is a disjoint union of the cells. For a subset \( X \) of \( \mathbb{R}^m \), let \( \overline{X} \) denote its closure with respect to the standard Euclidean metric.

Given two cells \( F_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F} \), we define \( F_1 \) to be a face of \( F_2 \), written \( F_1 \leq F_2 \), if \( \overline{F_1} \subseteq \overline{F_2} \). For each \( I \subseteq M \) set
\[ \mathcal{C}_I := \bigcap_{i \in I} B_{t_i}^{s_i} \cap \bigcap_{j \in M \setminus I} B_{t_j}^{s_j}. \]
For instance, \( \mathcal{C}_0 = \mathcal{C} \) and \( \mathcal{C}_M = \text{Int}(\mathcal{C}) \) (the interior taken with respect to the support of \( \mathcal{C} \)). Set
\[ \mathcal{F}_I := \{ F \in \mathcal{F} \mid F \subseteq \mathcal{C}_I \}. \]
If \( e \in \mathcal{C} \), denote by \( F_e \) the unique cell in the complex containing \( e \).

**Definition 2.1.** We call a function \( \gamma : \mathcal{F} \to \mathbb{Z}^m \) piecewise constant on the complex if for each cell \( F \) there exists \( C_F \in \mathbb{Z}^m \) such that \( C_F.e = \gamma(F).e \) for all \( e \in \overline{F} \cap \mathbb{Z}^m \).

**Definition 2.2.** For \( Y \subseteq \mathcal{C} \), \( \gamma : \mathcal{F} \to \mathbb{Z}^m \), \( A, B \in \mathbb{Z}^m \), \( q \) a prime power and \( s \) a complex variable put
\[ E_{Y,A,B,\gamma}(q,q^{-s}) := \sum_{e \in Y \cap \mathbb{Z}^m} q^{(A + \gamma(F).e).e - (B.e)s}. \]

Usually we will simply write this as \( E_Y(q,q^{-s}) \). We can now state our main combinatorial result:

**Theorem 2.3.** Let \( (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F}) \) be a polyhedral cell complex in \( \mathbb{R}^m \) defined by rational hyperplanes, and suppose \( \mathcal{C} \) is a simplicial cone defined by \( m \) bounding hyperplanes with \( \dim \mathcal{C} = m \). Let \( \gamma : \mathcal{F} \to \mathbb{Z}^m \) be a piecewise constant function on the complex and let \( A, B \in \mathbb{Z}^m \). Suppose that \( B.e > 0 \) for all \( 0 \neq e \in \mathcal{C} \). Then for each \( I \subseteq [m] \), \( E_{\mathcal{C}_I}(q,q^{-s}) \) is a rational function in \( q, q^{-s} \). Furthermore,
\[ (2.1) \quad E_{\mathcal{C}_I}(q,q^{-s}) |_{q \to q^{-1}} = (-1)^m E_{\mathcal{C}_{[m]\setminus I}}(q,q^{-s}). \]

Note that Theorem (2.3) reduces (essentially) to a special case of [Sta] Theorem 4.6.14 if \( I = \emptyset \) and there are no internal hyperplanes. On the other hand, if \( I \notin \{\emptyset, [m]\} \), the reciprocity result is best possible in the sense that if \( \mathcal{C} \) is not simplicial, (2.1) will not necessarily hold (it is easy to construct examples).

The proof of the theorem depends on the following two results. The first of these is new, as far as we are aware, while the second is essentially a restatement of [Sta] Theorem 4.6.14 in a form suitable to our context.

**Proposition 2.4.** Take \( (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F}) \) as in the hypothesis of Theorem 2.3. Then for each \( F_0 \in \mathcal{F} \) and \( I \subseteq [m] \) we have
\[ \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_I \atop F \supseteq F_0} (-1)^{\dim F} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } F_0 \notin \mathcal{F}_{[m]\setminus I} \\ (-1)^m & \text{if } F_0 \in \mathcal{F}_{[m]\setminus I}. \end{cases} \]
Proof. We prove this by induction on the number $|K|$ of internal hyperplanes. We start with the case $|K| = 0$. If $F_0 \in \mathcal{F}_m \setminus I$, then $\{F \in \mathcal{F} \mid F_0 \not\subseteq F\} = \mathcal{F}_m$, which consists of a single cell of dimension $m$, so we obtain the required expression. If $F_0 \not\in \mathcal{F}_m \setminus I$, put $I_0 = \max \{J \subseteq [m] \mid F_0 \not\subseteq C_J\}$ and note that $\emptyset \subseteq I_0 \subseteq [m] \setminus I$. Then, since $\mathcal{C}$ is simplicial, we have

$$
\sum_{F \in F} (-1)^{\dim F} = \sum_{J \subseteq [m] \setminus (I \cup I_0)} (-1)^{m - |J|} = 0.
$$

Suppose now that $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F})$ is a cell complex with internal hyperplanes $\{H_i\}_{i \in K}$. Let $H$ be a hyperplane and let $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F}^2)$ be the cell complex formed by $\mathcal{C}$ with internal hyperplanes $\{H_i\}_{i \in K} \cup \{H\}$. For each $J \subseteq [m]$ define $\mathcal{F}_J$ (respectively, $\mathcal{F}_J^2$) as before. Inductively, we assume that the result holds for $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F})$. Note that $\mathcal{F}^2$ consists of all non-empty cells of the form $F \cap H^\ast$ where $F \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\ast \in \{0, <, >\}$. Furthermore, for each $\ast \in \{0, <, >\}$, $F \cap H^\ast \in \mathcal{F}^2_{[m] \setminus I}$ if and only if $F \in \mathcal{F}_{[m] \setminus I}$ and $F \cap H^\ast \neq \emptyset$. Thus it is sufficient to show that if $F_0 \in \mathcal{F}$, $\ast \in \{0, <, >\}$ and $F_0 \cap H^\ast \neq \emptyset$, the following holds:

$$(2.2) \quad \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}} (-1)^{\dim F} = \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}^2} (-1)^{\dim F'}.$$

If $F_0 \cap H^\ast \neq \emptyset$ then for each $F \geq F_0$ in $\mathcal{F}_I$ we have $F \cap H^\ast \neq \emptyset$ and hence $\dim F = \dim F \cap H^\ast$. Thus

$$
\{F' \in \mathcal{F}^2 \mid F' \geq F_0 \cap H^\ast\} = \{F \cap H^\ast \mid F \geq F_0, F \in \mathcal{F}_I\}
$$

and $(2.2)$ follows in this case. The case $F_0 \cap H^\ast \neq \emptyset$ is similar. Suppose that $F_0 \cap H^\ast \neq \emptyset$ if $F' \geq F_0 \cap H$ then $F' = F \cap H^\ast$ for some $F \geq F_0$ in $\mathcal{F}_I$ and $\ast \in \{0, <, >\}$. In order to establish $(2.2)$ it is sufficient to show that

$$(2.3) \quad \sum_{\ast \in \{0, <, >\}} (-1)^{\dim F \cap H^\ast} = (-1)^{\dim F}.$$

Suppose that there exists $\ast \in \{0, <, >\}$ such that $F \subseteq H^\ast$. Then $(2.3)$ follows immediately. The alternative possibility is that $F \cap H \neq \emptyset$ and $F \not\subseteq H$. In this case $F \cap H^\ast \neq \emptyset$ and $F \cap H^\ast \neq \emptyset$. We have $\dim F \cap H^\ast = \dim F \cap H^\ast = \dim(F \cap H) + 1 = \dim F$, and $(2.3)$ follows.

Lemma 2.5. Take $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{F})$, $A$, $B$ and $\gamma$ as in the hypothesis of Theorem 2.3. Then for each $F_0 \in \mathcal{F}$, $E_{F_0}(q, q^{-s})$ is a rational function in $q$ and $q^{-s}$. Furthermore,

$$(2.4) \quad E_{F_0}(q, q^{-s})|_{q \to q^{-1}} = (-1)^{\dim F_0} \sum_{F \leq F_0} E_F(q, q^{-s}).$$

Proof. Since $\gamma$ is piecewise constant, there exists $C_{F_0} \in \mathbb{Z}^m$ such that $C_{F_0} \cdot e = \gamma(F_e) \cdot e$ for all $e \in \overline{F_0} \cap \mathbb{Z}^m$. We begin by proving the result in the case that $\overline{F_0}$ is simplicial. In this case, there exist $u_1, \ldots, u_k \in \mathbb{Z}^m$ (where $k = \dim F_0$) such that each element of $F_0$ is uniquely expressible as a positive real linear combination of these $k$ vectors. Denote by $D_1$ the set $\mathbb{Z}^m \cap \sum_{i=1}^k (0, 1)u_i$ and by $D_0$ the set $\mathbb{Z}^m \cap \sum_{i=1}^k (0, 1)u_i$. Then

$$Z^{m} \cap F_0 = \prod_{e \in D_1} \left(e + \sum_{i=1}^k t_i u_i\right).$$
Comparing (2.4) for suitable \( s \) be a fundamental system of roots. Let \( \Phi^+ \) respectively. We assume that \( l < m \) functional equations for the local zeta functions of \([Sta, Lemma 4.6.1]\), there exists a triangulation of \( \mathcal{C} \). By \([Sta, Lemma 4.6.1]\), there exists a triangulation of \( \mathcal{C} \) as a union of simplicial cones closed under intersection and under taking faces. Comparing (2.4) for \( F_0 \) simplicial to Stanley’s Lemma 4.6.13, and noting that \( T_0 = \bigsqcup_{F \leq F_0} F \), our result now follows from the proof of Stanley’s Theorem 4.6.14. 

We now consider the general case. Since \( \mathcal{C} \) is a pointed cone, so is \( T_0 \). By \([Sta, Lemma 4.6.1]\), there exists a triangulation of \( T_0 \), namely an expression for \( F_0 \) as a union of simplicial cones closed under intersection and under taking faces. Comparing (2.4) for \( F_0 \) simplicial to Stanley’s Lemma 4.6.13, and noting that \( T_0 = \bigsqcup_{F \leq F_0} F \), our result now follows from the proof of Stanley’s Theorem 4.6.14. 

We have

\[
E_{C_1}(q, q^{-s})|_{q \to q^{-1}} = \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_1} E_F(q, q^{-s})|_{q \to q^{-1}} = \sum_{F' \in \mathcal{F}_1} \sum_{F \leq F'} (-1)^{\dim F'} E_F(q, q^{-s}) \quad \text{(by Lemma 2.5)}
\]

\[
= \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}} E_F(q, q^{-s}) \sum_{F' \in \mathcal{F}_1} (-1)^{\dim F'}
\]

\[
= \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_{\{m\} \setminus 1}} (-1)^m E_F(q, q^{-s}) \quad \text{(by Proposition 2.4)}
\]

\[
= (-1)^m E_{C_{\{m\} \setminus 1}}(q, q^{-s}).
\]

This completes the proof of Theorem 2.3.

Now let \( W \) denote the Weyl group of an abstract root system \( \Phi \) and let \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l \) be a fundamental system of roots. Let \( \Phi^+, \Phi^- \) denote the sets of positive, negative roots respectively. We assume that \( l < m \). In Section 5.2 where we derive our functional equations for the local zeta functions of \( \mathcal{G} \), we will need to consider not just a single generating function as in Theorem 2.3, but a weighted sum over the Weyl group associated to \( \mathcal{G} \) of such generating functions. The cone \( \mathcal{C} \) will defined by \( m = l + d \) bounding hyperplanes, \( l \) of these corresponding to the fundamental roots, and \( d \) corresponding to the rank of the maximal central torus of \( \mathcal{G} \). In our weighted sum each summand will be a generating function over a subset of \( \mathcal{C} \) with certain bounding hyperplanes (corresponding to \( \Phi^- \)) excluded. 

For each \( w \in W \) set

\[
I_w := \{ i \in [l] \mid \alpha_i \in w(\Phi^-) \}.
\]
The weighted sum is as follows.

**Definition 2.6.**

\[ Z(q, q^{-s}) := \sum_{w \in W} q^{-\lambda(w)} E_{C_{l_w}}(q, q^{-s}). \]

We now adapt the proof of [dSL, Theorem 5.9] to show that, under specified conditions, Theorem 2.3 implies that \( Z(q, q^{-s}) \) satisfies a functional equation. This reflects an interplay between a reciprocity of the generating function (Theorem 2.3) and a symmetry of the Weyl group. This interplay lies at the heart of the functional equation.

**Corollary 2.7.** Suppose there exists a vector \( a \in \mathbb{Z}^m \cap C \cap \bigcap_{i \in K} H_i \) such that for each \( I \subseteq [l] \) we have

\[ (2.6) \quad C_{[m] \setminus I} \cap \mathbb{Z}^m = a + C_{[l] \setminus I} \cap \mathbb{Z}^m. \]

Then, under the hypotheses of Theorem 2.3,

\[ Z(q, q^{-s})|_{q \rightarrow q^{-1}} = (-1)^m q^{\lambda|\Phi^+| + (A + \gamma(F_a))a - (B \cdot a)s} Z(q, q^{-s}). \]

**Proof.**

\[
\begin{align*}
Z(q, q^{-s})|_{q \rightarrow q^{-1}} &= (-1)^m \sum_{w \in W} q^{-\lambda(w)} E_{C_{[m] \setminus I_w}}(q, q^{-s}) \\
&= (-1)^m q^{(A + \gamma(F_a))a - (B \cdot a)s} \sum_{w \in W} q^{\lambda(w)} E_{C_{[l] \setminus I_w}}(q, q^{-s}) \\
&= (-1)^m q^{(A + \gamma(F_a))a - (B \cdot a)s} \sum_{w \in W} q^{\lambda|\Phi^+| - \lambda(w_0)} E_{C_{I_{ww_0}}}(q, q^{-s}) \\
&= (-1)^m q^{\lambda|\Phi^+| + (A + \gamma(F_a))a - (B \cdot a)s} Z(q, q^{-s}),
\end{align*}
\]

where \( w_0 \in W \) is the longest element of the Weyl group. To see the second equality, note that by \( (2.3) \) it is enough to check that for every cell \( F \) there exists a cell \( F' \) such that \( F \preceq F' \) and \( a \in F' \) and then to observe that \( \gamma \) may be replaced by a constant function on \( F' \). This follows from the fact that \( C \) is a union of the chambers in \( F \), each of which contains \( C \cap \bigcap_{i \in K} H_i \) (we define a chamber to be the closure of a cell which is maximal with respect to the face relation). The third equality follows from the standard properties \( \lambda(w) + \lambda(w_0) = |\Phi^+| \) and \( w_0|\Phi^-| = |\Phi^+| \) (see [Hum2, Section 1.8]). The latter gives

\[
[l] \setminus I_w = \begin{cases} \{ i \in [l] | \alpha_i \notin w(\Phi^-) \} & \text{if } w_0 \notin \Phi^- \\ \{ i \in [l] | \alpha_i \in w_0(\Phi^-) \} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]

\[ = I_{ww_0}. \]

\[ \square \]

3. Integrals over reductive groups

Let \( G_0 \) denote the connected component of \( G \). By [dSL, Lemma 4.1 and Proposition 2.1] we have that for almost all \( p \), \( Z_{G_0, p}(s) = Z_{G_0, p}(s) \). We therefore assume throughout that \( G \) is connected. Fix a reductive subgroup \( G \) of \( G \) such that \( G = N \ltimes G \), where \( N \) is the unipotent radical of \( G \). Fix a maximal torus \( T \) of \( G \). We impose the following restriction.
Condition 3.1. The maximal torus $T$ of $G$ splits over $\mathfrak{A}$; that is, there exists an $\mathfrak{A}$-isomorphism $\phi : T \to G_{\dim T}$.

This implies in particular that $T$ splits over $\mathfrak{A}_p$ for every prime $p$. One of the key observations made by du Sautoy and Lubotzky is that one is free to choose an equivalent $\mathfrak{A}$-rational representation. For a particular localization $\mathfrak{A}_p$, this may change the integral; however, they showed that for almost all $p$ it will not. Specifically, they proved the following.

Lemma 3.2 ([dSL Lemma 4.2]). Let $\rho' : G \to \text{GL}_n$ be a $\mathfrak{A}$-rational representation equivalent to $\rho$; that is, there exists $A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathfrak{A})$ such that $\rho'(x) = A\rho(x)A^{-1}$ for all $x \in G(\mathfrak{A})$. Then, for almost all primes $p$,

$$Z_{\mathfrak{A},\rho',p}(s) = Z_{\mathfrak{A},\rho,p}(s).$$

For our purposes we will require the representation $\rho$ to satisfy number of properties. In view of Lemma 3.2 it will be sufficient to show that these properties are satisfied for some equivalent $\mathfrak{A}$-rational representation. This will ensure that we can pass to this equivalent representation for almost all primes $p$ without changing the integral.

Definition 3.3. We call a $\mathfrak{A}$-rational representation $\rho$ 'good' if it satisfies the following. Let the underlying ordered basis for the representation space $V$ be $(u_i)_{i \in [n]}$. There exists a decomposition of $[n]$ as $[n] = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} I_i$ giving a decomposition of $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i$, where $U_i$ is the subspace of $V$ spanned by $(u_j)_{j \in I_i}$, so that, putting $V_i = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{\infty} U_j$, we have

1. each $V_i$ is $G$-stable
2. each $U_i$ is $G$-stable
3. $N$ acts trivially on each section $V_i/V_{i+1}$
4. $T$ acts diagonally with respect to the basis $(u_i)_{i \in [n]}$
5. each $U_i$ is an irreducible subrepresentation of $\rho|_G$.

Proposition 3.4. Given a faithful $\mathfrak{A}$-rational representation $\rho$ of $G$ there exists an equivalent faithful $\mathfrak{A}$-rational representation $\rho'$ which is good and satisfies, for almost all primes,

$$Z_{\mathfrak{A},\rho',p}(s) = Z_{\mathfrak{A},\rho,p}(s).$$

Proof. By [dSL Lemma 4.3], there exists a representation equivalent to $\rho$ whose underlying ordered basis gives a decomposition $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i'$ satisfying properties (1), (2) and (3) above. Each $G$-stable subspace $U_i'$ can be decomposed further into irreducible components under the $G$-action. This gives a refinement of the original decomposition, say $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i$, which is easily seen to satisfy properties (1), (2), (3) and (5). It remains to note that since $T$ splits over $\mathfrak{A}$, there exists for each $i$ a basis $(u_j)_{j \in I_i}$ for $U_i$, on which $T$ acts diagonally. The result now follows from Lemma 3.2.

We now assume that $\rho$ is good and has the form described in Definition 3.3. We recall the following definitions from [dSL]. For each $i$ let $N_i$ denote the kernel of the action of $N$ on $V/V_{i+1}$ (so we obtain a normal series with $N_1 = N$ and $N_\infty = 1$). By identifying $U_i := U_1 \oplus \ldots \oplus U_i$ with $V/V_{i+1}$ we obtain a faithful representation $\psi_i : N/N_i \to \text{GL}(U_i)$. This defines a unique representation $\varphi_i : G/N_i \to \text{GL}_n$
there exists $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that $\mu^\prime_N = \lambda \mu_N$. However, $\mu^\prime_N(N(\mathfrak{o})) = \mu_N(N(\mathfrak{o})^{h_1}) =

\(\mu_N(N(\sigma)) = 1\), so \(\lambda = 1\). It follows that \(\theta(h) = \mu_N(M_h) = \mu_N(M_{h_1h_2}) = \theta(h_1h_2)\).

Next we analyze \(\theta|_{T}\) in the case that \(\rho\) is good (cf. Definition 3.10) and \((G, \rho)\) satisfies Condition 3.5. There exists a natural identification of \(N_i/N_{i+1}\) with a subspace of \(U^*_{i+1}\), where \(s_i = \sum_{j=1}^i \dim U_j\). This comes from considering the action of \(N_i/N_{i+1}\) on \(V/V_{i+2}\). Since the induced action on \(V/V_{i+1}\) is trivial, \(N_i/N_{i+1}\) is identified with an additive algebraic subgroup of \(U^*_{i+1}\). Note that \(n \in (N_i/N_{i+1})^+\) if and only if its image in \(U^*_{i+1}\) is in the \(\phi\)-span of the basis \((\{u_j\}_{j \in I_{i+1}})^*\). Now \(G\) acts on \(U_{i+1}\), hence on \(U^*_{i+1}\); in fact if \(n \in N_i/N_{i+1}\), \(g \in G\) and \(v\) is the image of \(n\) in \(U^*_{i+1}\), then \(ng \in (G/N_{i+1})^+\) if and only if \(v, g\) is contained in the \(\phi\)-span of \((\{u_j\}_{j \in I_{i+1}})^*\). Thus the question of integrality is reduced to a question in linear algebra.

**Definition 3.11.** For each \(\sigma \in \text{Sym}(n)\), put

\[T_\sigma(\lambda_\rho) := \{t \in T(\lambda_\rho) \mid v(\lambda(\sigma(j))(t)) \leq v(\lambda(\sigma(j)))(t)\ \text{for all}\ 1 \leq i < j \leq n\},\]

where \(\lambda_i(t)\) is the eigenvalue for the action of \(t\) on the basis element \(u_i\).

**Lemma 3.12.** Let \(\rho\) be a good representation of \(G\) and suppose that, for almost all primes \(p\), \((G, \rho, p)\) satisfies Condition 3.5. Define \(\theta\) with respect to \(\rho\) as described above. Then for each \(\sigma \in \text{Sym}(n)\), there exist non-negative integers \(m_i(\sigma)\) \((i = 1, \ldots, n)\) such that, for almost all \(p\), for all \(t \in T_\sigma(\lambda_\rho)\),

\[\theta(t) = |\lambda_1(t)|^{-m_1(\sigma)} \cdots |\lambda_n(t)|^{-m_n(\sigma)}\]

*Proof.*** We fix a one-to-one correspondence \(\tau \mapsto X_\tau\) between elements of \(\text{Sym}(s_i(s_{i+1} - s_i))\) and orderings of the basis \(X = (\{u_j\}_{j \in I_{i+1}})^*\) for \(U^*_{i+1}(\mathfrak{g})\). Fix an ordered basis \((\nu_j)_{j \in [m]}\) for \(N_i/N_{i+1}(\mathfrak{d})\), where \(m := \dim N_i/N_{i+1}\). Given \(\tau \in \text{Sym}(s_i(s_{i+1} - s_i))\), there exists an ordered basis \((w_j(\tau))_{j \in [m]}\) for \(N_i/N_{i+1}(\mathfrak{g})\) with the following property:

(*) For all \(j \in [m-1]\) and \(k \in [s_i(s_{i+1} - s_i) - 1]\), if \(w_j(\tau)\) has zero projection on the subspace generated by the first \(k\) basis elements of \(X_\tau\), then \(w_{j+1}(\tau)\) has zero projection on the subspace generated by the first \(k + 1\) basis elements of \(X_\tau\).

For each \(\tau\) we fix an ordered basis for \(N_i/N_{i+1}(\mathfrak{g})\) and denote it by \(Y_\tau\). Let \(\Delta_\tau\) denote the linear map \(N_i/N_{i+1}(\mathfrak{g}) \to N_i/N_{i+1}(\mathfrak{g})\) given by \(v_j \mapsto w_j(\tau)\) for \(j = 1, \ldots, m\). Note that if \(t \in T\), \(t\) acts diagonally on the basis \(X\) for \(U^*_{i+1}(\mathfrak{g})\), since \(\rho\) is good. Given \(\sigma\), there exists \(\tau \in \text{Sym}(s_i(s_{i+1} - s_i))\) such that, for all \(t \in T_\sigma(\lambda_\rho)\), the valuations of the eigenvalues for the action of \(t\) on the ordered basis \(X_\tau\) are in non-decreasing order. Fix some such suitable \(\tau\) (there is some freedom here which need not concern us) and write the eigenvalues as \(\nu_1(t), \ldots, \nu_{s_i(s_{i+1} - s_i)}(t)\). Now fix \(t \in T_\sigma(\lambda_\rho)\). Let \(Y_\tau\) be the basis for \(N_i/N_{i+1}(\mathfrak{g})\) chosen above and note that, for almost all \(p\), the \(\phi\)-span of \(Y_\tau\) is precisely \(N_i/N_{i+1}(\mathfrak{g})\). This follows from the fact that the transformation \(\Delta_\tau(\tau)\) defined above lies (for almost all \(p\)) in \(\text{GL}_n(\mathfrak{g})\). By construction, \(Y_\tau\) satisfies (*) with respect to \(X_\tau\). We may further assume that, in the expression for each element of \(Y_\tau\) as a linear combination of the elements of the basis \(X_\tau\), every coefficient has valuation zero (this holds for almost all \(p\)). It now follows immediately that \(\theta_\tau(t)\) has the form \(\prod_{j=1}^{s_i(s_{i+1} - s_i)} \nu_j(t)^{-\delta_j}\) where each \(\delta_j \in \{0, 1\}\). Note that for each \(j \in [s_i(s_{i+1} - s_i)]\) there exists \(k \in [s_{i+1}]\) such
that \( \nu_j(t) = \lambda_k(t) \), where \( \lambda_k(t) \) is the eigenvalue for the action of \( t \) on \( u_k \), so by Proposition 3.7 we obtain an expression of the required form by taking the product of the expressions obtained for each \( \theta_i(t) \). It remains to note that this construction provides non-negative integers \( m_j(\sigma) \) depending only on \( \sigma \); in particular they are independent of \( t \in T_\sigma(\varphi) \) and of the localization \( \mathfrak{R}_p \).

4. A COMBINATORIAL EXPRESSION FOR \( Z_{G,\rho,\varphi}(s) \)

We begin by recalling the set-up of dSL in the reductive case (with some important distinctions). Let \( \Phi \) be the root system of \( G \) relative to \( T \) (that is, those elements of \( \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \) which give rise to non-trivial weights for the adjoint action on the Lie algebra of \( G \)). As in Section 2 let \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l \) be a set of fundamental roots for \( \Phi \) and let \( W \) be the Weyl group. Let \( S \) be the maximal central torus of \( G \) and put \( d := \dim S \). It is well-known that \( G = S.G' \), where \( G' \) is the derived subgroup of \( G \). Then \( G' \) is semisimple (see, for instance, [Hum1, p. 10]). The root systems of \( G \) and \( G' \) are isomorphic, hence by [Hum1 26.2, Corollary B (f)] the semisimple rank of \( G \) is \( l \). It follows that the rank of \( G \) is \( l + d \). To each root \( \alpha \) there corresponds a minimal closed unipotent subgroup \( U_\alpha \) of \( G' \) such that conjugation by elements of \( T \) maps \( U_\alpha \) into itself and there exists an isomorphism \( \theta_\alpha : G_a \to U_\alpha \) satisfying \( \theta_\alpha(t) \alpha(t) x \alpha^{-1}(t) \) for all \( x \in G_a \), \( t \in T \) (see [Hum1 26.3, Theorem]). By Condition 3.1 we have a \( \mathfrak{S} \)-isomorphism \( \phi : T \to G_{l+d}^m \). We will need the following.

**Condition 4.1.** The group \( G \), the maximal torus \( T \), and the isomorphisms \( \phi : T \to (G_m)^{l+d} \) and \( \theta_\alpha : G_a \to U_\alpha \) (\( \alpha \in \Phi \)) all have good reduction mod \( \pi \).

This was assumed also in [Igu]. As observed in dSL p. 74], it holds for almost all primes \( p \). By good reduction of the maps we mean that reducing mod \( \pi \) gives induced maps \( T(\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}) \to (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})^{l+d} \) and \( \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} \to U_\alpha (\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}) \) which are isomorphisms. The finite Weyl group \( W \) of \( G \) is isomorphic to \( N(T)/T \), where \( N(T) \) is the normalizer of \( T \) in \( G \). We define actions of \( W \) on \( \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \) and on \( \text{Hom}(G_m, T) \) as follows: if \( w \in W \), \( \alpha \in \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \) and \( \xi \in \text{Hom}(G_m, T) \), put \( (\omega \alpha)(t) = \alpha(w^{-1}(t)) \) for all \( t \in T \) and put \( (w\xi)(\tau) = w(\xi(\tau)) \) for all \( \tau \in G_m \), where the action of \( W \) on \( T \) is by conjugation. In particular, the former induces an action of \( W \) on \( \Phi \). A consequence of Condition 4.1 is that it is possible to take a coset representative \( g_w \) for each \( w \in W = N(T)/T \) such that \( g_w \in N(T)(\mathfrak{o}) \) (see Igu p. 697)]. We now put \( \Xi := \text{Hom}(G_m, T) \) and write \( V := \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \otimes \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{R} \), \( V^* := \text{Hom}(G_m, T) \otimes \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{R} \). Note that \( \Xi \cong \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} \cong \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \) since \( G \) has rank \( l + d \).

For each \( \alpha \in \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \) and \( \xi \in \text{Hom}(G_m, T) \) let \( \langle \alpha, \xi \rangle \) be the integer satisfying \( \alpha(\xi(\tau)) = \tau(\alpha(\xi)) \) for all \( \tau \in G_m \). This provides a pairing \( \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \times \text{Hom}(G_m, T) \to \mathbb{Z} \) given by \( (\alpha, \xi) \mapsto \langle \alpha, \xi \rangle \) which extends uniquely to a linear map \( \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V}^* \to \mathbb{R} \). There exists a finite set \( \Phi^* \) of coroots in \( \Xi \) which is invariant under the \( W \)-action on \( \Xi \) and satisfies the property that \( \langle \alpha, \xi \rangle = \langle w\alpha, w\xi \rangle \) for all \( w \in W \), \( \alpha \in \Phi \), \( \xi \in \Phi^* \). We define the affine Weyl group \( \mathcal{W} \) of \( G \) relative to \( T \) as \( \mathcal{W} := W \times \{ t_\xi | \xi \in \Xi \} \) where \( t_\xi : x \mapsto x + \xi \) is a translation on \( \mathcal{V}^* \) and the action is given by \( (w t_\xi)(w' t_\xi') = w w' t_{w^{-1} \xi + \xi'} \).

The chosen fundamental roots define sets of positive and negative roots which we write as \( \Phi^+ \) and \( \Phi^- \) respectively. Put

\[
U^+ := \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} U_\alpha
\]
and similarly for $U^-$. We are now able to define the Iwahori subgroup. This is given as $B := U^+(\pi \sigma)T(\sigma)U^-(\sigma)$. We have the following $p$-adic Bruhat Decomposition:

$$G(\mathfrak{b}_p) = \prod_{w \in W} Bg_w \xi(\pi)B$$

and

$$G(\mathfrak{o}) = \prod_{w \in W} Bg_w \mathcal{B}.$$  

([IM] and [Iwa, p. 74]). Define a length function $\lambda$ on $W$ by

$$q^{\lambda(w \xi)} := \text{card}(Bg_w \xi(\pi)B/B) = \mu_G(Bg_w \xi(\pi)B)/\mu_G(B).$$

The restriction of $\lambda$ to the finite Weyl group agrees with the usual length function on $W$. For each $\xi \in \Xi$ there is a unique element $w_\xi \in W$ such that $\lambda(w_\xi)$, as a function of $w$, attains a minimum precisely at $w_\xi$ and

$$\lambda(ww_\xi t_\xi) = \lambda(w) + \lambda(w_\xi t_\xi) \quad \text{for all } w \in W$$

([IM, p. 21]. As noted in [Igu, p. 704], it follows that

$$\lambda(w_\xi t_\xi) = \sum_{\alpha \in w_\xi^{-1}(\Phi^+)} \langle \alpha, \xi \rangle - \lambda(w_\xi).$$

Put

$$\Xi^+ := \{ \xi \in \Xi | \xi(\pi) \in G^+ \},$$

$$\Xi_w := \{ \xi \in \Xi | w_\xi = w \},$$

$$\Xi_w^+ := \Xi^+ \cap \Xi_w.$$

**Proposition 4.2.** Put $\alpha_0 := \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \alpha$. Then for almost all primes $p$, $w$.

$$Z_{\mathfrak{g}, \rho, p}(s) = \sum_{w \in W} q^{-\lambda(w)} \sum_{\xi \in w \Xi_w^+} q^{\langle \alpha, \xi \rangle} |\det \rho(\xi(\pi))|^s \theta(\xi(\pi)).$$

Note that this is essentially the same as [dSL (5.4)]. In their setting, du Sautoy and Lubotzky assume that $\theta$ is the $p$-adic absolute value of a character of $G$, which allows them to express the product $|\det \rho(\xi(\pi))|^s \theta(\xi(\pi))$ in terms of a generator $f$ for the (in their case one-dimensional) character group of $G$.

**Proof.** By Theorem 3.9 we have $Z_{\mathfrak{g}, \rho, p}(s) = Z_{G, \rho, p, \mathfrak{o}}(s)$. We may therefore take Definition 3.8 as a starting point and follow the line of argument given in [dSL pp. 76-77]. The $p$-adic Bruhat Decomposition gives

$$G^+ = \prod_{w \in W} Bg_w \xi(\pi)B.$$ 

By construction, $\mathcal{B} \subseteq G(\mathfrak{o})$ and $g_w \in G(\mathfrak{o})$. It follows that each of $|\det \rho(h)|$ and $\theta(h)$ is constant on the double coset $Bg_w \xi(\pi)B$, the latter by Lemma 3.10. In [dSL, this observation is combined with [IM], [Iwa] and (4.3) above to obtain the desired result. In their argument they use the fact that each of the maps $\xi \mapsto |\det \rho(\xi(\pi))|$
and \( \xi \mapsto \theta(\xi(\pi)) \) is constant on \( W \)-orbits in \( \Xi \). It remains to check the latter of these in our setting: We have

\[
\theta((w\xi)(\pi)) = \theta(g_w^{-1}(\xi(\pi))g_w)
\]

\[
= \theta(\xi(\pi)),
\]

by Lemma 3.10.

Next we need to use information about the weights of the representation \( \rho|_G \). This will allow us to realize the sets \( w\Xi_w \) as subsets of lattice points of a polyhedral cone so that the results of Section 2 will apply to the weighted sum in Proposition 4.2. Along the way, we will define a polyhedral cell complex that will allow us to incorporate the function \( \theta \) into our analysis. Let \( \rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r \) be the irreducible components of \( \rho|_G \). For each irreducible component \( \rho_i \), let \( \omega_{i1}, \ldots, \omega_{in_i} \in \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \) be the weights of \( \rho_i \) (so \( \sum_{i=1}^r n_i = n \)) and let \( \omega \in \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \) be the dominant weight of the contragredient representation \( g \mapsto (\rho_i(g))^{-1}. \) Then there exist \( c_k(j, i) \in \mathbb{N}_0 \) such that

\[
(4.4) \quad \omega_{ij} = \omega_i^{-1} \prod_{k=1}^l \alpha_k^{c_k(j, i)}
\]

for each \( i \in [r] \) and \( j \in [n_i] \) (see, for instance, [Hum1, 31.2, Proposition]). For convenience, for each \( k \in [n] \) we write \( \bar{\omega}_k \) for the \( k \)th weight in the ordering \( (\omega_{11}, \ldots, \omega_{1n_1}, \ldots, \omega_{r1}, \ldots, \omega_{rn_r}) \). We will assume that the weights are ordered such that \( \bar{\omega}_k(t) \) is the eigenvalue for the action of \( t \in T \) on the basis element \( u_k \) of \( V \) (see Definition 3.3). Fix a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-basis

\[
(4.5) \quad \xi_1, \ldots, \xi_{l+d}
\]

for \( \Xi \) and let \( f^*: \Xi \to \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} \) be the coordinate map relative to this basis. Let \( f: \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \to \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} \) be the coordinate map relative to the dual basis. Note that \( \langle \alpha, \xi \rangle = f(\alpha).f^*(\xi) \) for all \( \alpha \in \text{Hom}(T, G_m), \xi \in \Xi \), where the latter is the standard inner product on \( \mathbb{R}^{l+d} \). For \( \nu \in \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} \), let \( \xi^\nu \) denote \( \xi_1^{\nu_1} \ldots \xi_{l+d}^{\nu_{l+d}} \) (so \( f^*(\xi^\nu) = \nu \)).

Igusa showed that

\[
w\Xi_w \equiv \{ \xi \in \Xi | \langle \alpha_i, \xi \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } i; \langle \alpha_i, \xi \rangle > 0 \text{ if } \alpha_i \in w(\Phi^-) \}
\]

[igu, pp. 702-3]. From this and (4.4) du Sautoy and Lubotzky deduced that

\[
w\Xi_w^+ = w\Xi_w \cap \{ \xi \in \Xi | \langle \omega_j^{-1}, \xi \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for } j = 1, \ldots, r \}.
\]

[DSL, Lemma 5.4]. Put

\[
B^\geq_i := \{ e \in \mathbb{R}^{l+d} | f(\alpha_i).e \geq 0 \} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \ldots, l;
\]

\[
B^\geq_{i+j} := \{ e \in \mathbb{R}^{l+d} | f(\omega_j^{-1}).e \geq 0 \} \quad \text{for } j = 1, \ldots, r.
\]

We define our polyhedral cone as

\[
C := \bigcap_{i=1}^{l+r} B^\geq_i.
\]

For each \( i, j \in [n] \) with \( i \neq j \), put

\[
H^\geq_{ij} := \{ e \in \mathbb{R}^{l+d} | f(\bar{\omega}_i \bar{\omega}_j^{-1}).e \leq 0 \}.
\]
For each \( \sigma \in \text{Sym}(n) \) put
\[
\Xi(\sigma) := \{ \xi \in \Xi | \xi(\sigma) \in T_{\sigma}(\mathbb{K}_p) \},
\Xi^+(\sigma) := \Xi^+ \cap \Xi(\sigma).
\]
(see Definition 3.11). Observe that
\[
f^* (\Xi(\sigma)) = \bigcap_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} H_{\sigma(i)\sigma(j)}^{\leq 1}
\]
and
\[
C_{i_w} = C \cap \bigcap_{i \in I_w} B_i^+,
\]
with \( I_w \subseteq [l] \) as defined in (2.5). We thus have
\[
f^*(w\Xi^+)=C_{i_w} \cap \mathbb{Z}^{l+d}.
\]
We are now ready to define our polyhedral cell complex \((C,F)\): take \(C\) as above and \(H_{ij} \ (1 \leq i < j \leq n)\) as internal hyperplanes. By Lemma 3.12 for each \( \sigma \in \text{Sym}(n) \) we can find non-negative integers \( m_i(\sigma) \) such that
\[
\theta(\xi(\sigma)) = q^{m_1(\sigma)(\tilde{w}_1) + \cdots + m_n(\sigma)(\tilde{w}_n)}
\]
for all \( e \in f^*(\Xi^+(\sigma)) \), and this equality holds for almost all primes \( p \). Fix some total ordering on \( \text{Sym}(n) \). To each cell \( F \) in the complex \((C,F)\) associate the minimal element \( \sigma_F \) of \( \text{Sym}(n) \) satisfying \( F \subseteq f^*(\Xi^+(\sigma_F)) \). Define a function \( \gamma : F \to \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} \) by
\[
(4.7) \quad \gamma(F) := f\left( \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\tilde{w}_i)^{m_i(\sigma_F)} \right).
\]
It follows that \( \theta(\xi^+(\pi)) = q^{\gamma(F) \cdot \xi} \) for all \( e \in \Xi^+ \) and that \( \gamma \) is piecewise constant on the complex (cf. Definition 2.1). We are ready to give our combinatorial expression. By Proposition 4.3 we have

**Proposition 4.3.** For almost all primes \( p \),
\[
Z_{p,\rho,p}(s) = \sum_{w \in W} q^{-\lambda(w)} \text{E}_{C_{i_w},A,B,\gamma}(q,q^{-s}),
\]
where \( A := f(\alpha_0), B := f(\text{det}(\rho|_T)) \), \( \gamma \) is the piecewise constant function \( F \to \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} \) defined in (4.7), and \( m := l + d \) (cf. Definition 2.2).

5. **Proof of the main theorem**

5.1. **Uniformity.** Since we will need to apply Lemma 2.5 we first establish the following.

**Lemma 5.1.** For all \( w \in W, 1 \neq \xi \in w\Xi^+_w \) and \( F \in F \), we have \( \langle \alpha_0,\xi \rangle > 0 \), \( \langle \text{det}(\rho|_T),\xi \rangle > 0 \) and \( \langle \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\tilde{w}_i)^{m(\sigma_F)},\xi \rangle > 0 \). Furthermore, the cone \( C \) is pointed.

**Proof.** The first and third inequalities follow from (4.4) and (4.6). Note that \( \text{det}(\rho|_T) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \tilde{w}_i \). Fix \( w \in W \) and \( \xi \in w\Xi^+_w \). By (4.4) and (4.6), \( \langle \tilde{w}_i,\xi \rangle \geq 0 \) for all \( i \in [n] \). Thus \( \langle \text{det}(\rho|_T),\xi \rangle \geq 0 \). Suppose that \( \langle \text{det}(\rho|_T),\xi \rangle = 0 \). Then \( \langle \tilde{w}_i,\xi \rangle = 0 \) for all \( i \in [n] \). However, the weights \( \tilde{w}_i \) generate \( \text{Hom}(T,G_m) \), whence \( \xi = 1 \). The pointedness of \( C \) follows directly from the fact that \( \langle \text{det}(\rho|_T),\xi \rangle > 0 \) for all \( w \in W, 1 \neq \xi \in w\Xi^+_w \). \( \square \)
Recall that \( F_{I_w} = \{ F \in \mathcal{F} \mid F \subseteq C_{I_w} \} \). By Proposition \[1.3\] we have
\[
Z_{G, \rho, p}(s) = \sum_{w \in W} q^{-\lambda(w)} \sum_{F \in F_{I_w}} E_{F, A, B, \gamma}(q, q^{-s}).
\]
Thus, by Lemma \[5.1\] and Lemma \[2.5\] we have that for almost all primes \( p \), \( Z_{G, \rho, p}(s) \) is a sum of rational functions, hence it is itself a rational function in \( q, q^{-s} \), depending only on the group \( G \) and the representation \( \rho \). This proves part (1) of Theorem \[1.1\].

5.2. The Functional Equation. In this section we complete the proof of Theorem \[1.1\] by applying the reciprocity results of Section \[2\]. Suppose then that the number \( r \) of irreducible components of the representation \( \rho \) is equal to the dimension \( d \) of the maximal central torus \( S \). In Section \[1\] we chose an arbitrary basis for \( \mathfrak{e} \) (see \[1.3\]). We now specify this basis. Note that the group \( \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \) is generated by the weights, since \( \rho \) is faithful. However, by \[1.3\], the weights are generated by \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l \) together with \( \omega_1^{-1}, \ldots, \omega_r^{-1} \). Since \( r = d \) and \( \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \) has rank \( l + d \) over \( \mathbb{Z} \), this implies that \( (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l, \omega_1^{-1}, \ldots, \omega_r^{-1}) \) is a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-basis for \( \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \). We deduce that \( \mathcal{C} \) is simplicial. Write \( \alpha_{i+l} := \omega_i^{-1} \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, d \). Let \( \xi_1, \ldots, \xi_{l+d} \) be the dual basis to \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{l+d} \); that is, the elements of \( \mathfrak{e} \) having the property that \( \langle \alpha_i, \xi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} \) for all \( i, j \in [l+d] \). We choose \( \langle \xi_i \rangle \) and \( \langle \alpha_i \rangle \) as our (ordered) bases for \( \mathfrak{e} \) and \( \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \) respectively and use them to define coordinate maps \( f^* : \mathfrak{e} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} \) and \( f : \text{Hom}(T, G_m) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} \) as described in Section \[4\]. Note that \( \mathcal{C} \cap \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} = \mathbb{N}^{l+d} \), so in fact \( \mathcal{C} \) is simple. Set \( \alpha = f^*(\xi_{l+1} \ldots \xi_{l+d}) = (0, \ldots, 0, 1, \ldots, 1) \). It follows from the definitions and \[1.3\] that
\[
\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} \cap \mathcal{C} \cap \bigcap_{i,j \in [l]} H_{ij}
\]
and for each \( I \subseteq [l] \) we have
\[
\mathcal{C}|_{[l+d] \backslash I} \cap \mathbb{Z}^{l+d} = \alpha + \mathcal{C}|_{[l] \backslash I} \cap \mathbb{Z}^{l+d}.
\]
By Proposition \[1.3\] and Corollary \[2.7\] we have
\[
Z_{G, \rho, p}(s)|_{q^{-s} = -1} = (-1)^{l+d} q^{\Phi^+} + (f(\alpha_0) + \gamma(\mathcal{F}_\alpha)).a - (f(\det \rho_{|T}).a) s Z_{G, \rho, p}(s).
\]
By construction \( f(\alpha_0).a = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \alpha, \xi_{l+1} \ldots \xi_{l+d} = 0 \). Next, using \[1.3\] we have \( f(\det \rho_{|T}).a = \prod_{i=1}^n \hat{\omega}_i, \xi_{l+1} \ldots \xi_{l+d} = n \). (Recall that \( n \) is the dimension of the representation \( \rho \).) Thus our functional equation becomes
\[
Z_{G, \rho, p}(s)|_{q^{-s} = -1} = (-1)^{l+d} q^{\Phi^+} + \gamma(\mathcal{F}_\alpha).a - ns Z_{G, \rho, p}(s).
\]
By Lemma \[5.1\] we have that \( \gamma(\mathcal{F}_\alpha).a \geq 0 \). In particular, if \( G \) is reductive then \( \theta(h) = 1 \) identically on \( G = \mathfrak{g} \) so \( \gamma(\mathcal{F}_\alpha) = 0 \). This proves part (2) of Theorem \[1.1\].

As promised in Section \[1\] we now explain the error in the proof of \[3SL\] Theorem A]. The authors realize the zeta function in their setting as a generating function over a set \( I \) of lattices points of a cone. The existence of what they call a ‘dominating’ dominant weight guarantees that the cone is simplicial. In order to explicitly compute the zeta function, they further require the cone to be simple. To justify this, they state “Note that, since \( \langle \omega_1^{-1}, \xi \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}, 1/m \sum_{j=1}^l (b_j(1)/m_1 - e_j)e_j \in \mathbb{Z}^l \) (see \[3SL\] p. 82).” This inference is not valid, since the second expression is an integer if and only if \( 1/m_1 \langle \omega_1^{-1}, \xi \rangle \) is an integer.
replaced by the more restrictive assumption that \( |m_1| = 1 \) (in particular, \( r = 1 \) is sufficient), their cone defining \( I \) becomes simple.

6. Counterexamples

Let \( T_d \) denote the \( d \)-dimensional split torus \( (d \geq 2) \). We define an infinite family of representations of \( T_d \) whose associated local zeta functions do not satisfy functional equations. In these examples, \( r = 2d - 1 \), illustrating that the condition \( r = d \) in Theorem 1.1 cannot be dropped.

**Proposition 6.1.** Let \( G = T_d := C^d_m \), where \( d \geq 2 \). For each integer \( k \geq 3 \) define a faithful \( \mathbb{Q} \)-rational representation \( \rho_{d,k} : G \rightarrow \text{GL}_{2d-1} \) by \( \rho_{d,k}(x_1, \ldots, x_d) = \text{diag}(x_1, \ldots, x_d, x_1^{-1}, \ldots, x_{d-1}^{-1}) \). For all primes \( p \),

\[
Z_{G,\rho_{d,k},p}(s) = \int_{G^+} |\det \rho_{d,k}(g)|^s \mu_G(g)
\]

does not satisfy a functional equation.

**Proof.** Fix \( d \) and \( k \), writing \( p = \rho_{d,k} \) and \( G = G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \). For \( y \in \mathbb{Z}^d \) put

\[
G_y = \{ x \in G \mid v(x_i) = y_i \text{ for } i = 1, \ldots, d \}.
\]

We have

\[
G_0 = \{ g \in G \mid \rho(g) \in \text{GL}_{2d-1}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \} = G(\mathbb{Z}_p),
\]

and for all \( y \in \mathbb{Z}^d \),

\[
G_y = G_0 \cdot (p^{y_1}, \ldots, p^{y_d}).
\]

This implies that \( \mu_G(G_y) = \mu_G(G_0) = 1 \). If \( x \in G \), put \( y_i = v(x_i) \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, d \).

Put

\[
C = \{ u \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^d \mid ku_i - u_d \geq 0 \text{ for } i = 1, \ldots, d - 1 \}.
\]

Then \( x \in G^+ \iff y \in C \cap \mathbb{Z}^d \). Setting \( X_i = p^{-(k+1)s} \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, d - 1 \) and \( X_d = p^{(d-2)s} \) we have

\[
Z_{G,\rho,p}(s) = \int_{G^+} |\det \rho(g)|^s \mu_G(g)
\]

\[
= \sum_{y \in C \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} p^{-(k+1)(y_1+\cdots+y_{d-1})+(d-2)y_d}s \mu_G(G_y)
\]

\[
= \sum_{y \in C \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \prod_{i=1}^d X_i^{y_i} X_d^{y_d}.
\]

Let \( \{ e_1, \ldots, e_d \} \) be the standard basis for \( \mathbb{R}^d \). Put \( f_i = e_i \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, d - 1 \) and \( f_d = ke_d + \sum_{j=1}^{d-1} e_j \). It is straightforward to check that \( C = \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} \{ f_1, \ldots, f_d \} \).

Put \( D_0 = \{0\} \cup \{ je_d + \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} e_i \mid j = 1, \ldots, k - 1 \} \). Another routine check shows that

\[
C \cap \mathbb{Z}^d = \prod_{u \in D_0} (u + \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} \{ f_1, \ldots, f_d \}).
\]
It follows that
\[ Z_{G,\rho,p}(s) = \frac{1 + X_1 \ldots X_d(1 + X_d + \cdots + X_d^{k-2})}{(1 - X_1)(1 - X_2)\ldots(1 - X_{d-1})(1 - X_1 \ldots X_{d-1}X_d^{k-1})}, \]

hence
\[ Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)|_{X_i \to X_i^{-1}} = (-1)^d \frac{X_1 \ldots X_d(1 + X_d + \cdots + X_d^{k-2} + X_1 \ldots X_{d-1}X_d^{k-1})}{(1 - X_1)(1 - X_2)\ldots(1 - X_{d-1})(1 - X_1 \ldots X_{d-1}X_d^{k-1})}. \]

Suppose that \( Z_{G,\rho,p}(s) \) satisfies a functional equation of the form
\[ Z_{G,\rho,p}(s)|_{p \to p^{-1}} = (-1)^m p^{a+bs} Z_{G,\rho,p}(s). \]

Then
\[ (-1)^m p^{a+bs} (1 + X_1 \ldots X_d(1 + X_d + \cdots + X_d^{k-2})) = (-1)^d X_1 \ldots X_d(1 + X_d + \cdots + X_d^{k-2} + X_1 \ldots X_{d-1}X_d^{k-2}). \]

If \( d = 2 \), comparing highest powers of \( p^{-s} \) immediately leads to a contradiction.

If \( d > 2 \), comparing lowest and next-to-lowest powers of \( p^{-s} \) gives \( p^{a+bs} = p^{-(d-2)s} \) and \( X_1 \ldots X_{d-1}X_d^{k-1} = 1 \), hence \( d + k - 1 = 0 \), which is impossible. \( \Box \)

It is easy to see that there are also families of representations of \( T_d \) with \( r > d \) whose associated zeta functions do satisfy a functional equation. If the associated cone \( C \) is simplicial, the existence of a functional equation in fact depends on the configuration of the lattice points in \( C \). Recalling the definitions of the sets \( D_0 \) and \( D_1 \) used in the proof of Lemma 2.5, we note that the generating function satisfies a functional equation if and only if \( D_0 \) maps onto \( D_1 \) under a translation. This is a highly restrictive condition on the cone.

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