

L-functions

(PARI-GP version 2.15.3)

Characters

A character on the abelian group $G = \sum_{j \leq k} (\mathbf{Z}/d_j \mathbf{Z}) \cdot g_j$, e.g. from **znstar**(**q**,1) $\leftrightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/q \mathbf{Z})^*$ or **bnrinit** $\leftrightarrow \text{Cl}_{\mathbf{f}}(K)$, is coded by $\chi = [c_1, \dots, c_k]$ such that $\chi(g_j) = e(c_j/d_j)$. Our L -functions consider the attached *primitive* character.

Dirichlet characters $\chi_q(m, \cdot)$ in Conrey labelling system are alternatively concisely coded by **Mod**(**m**,**q**). Finally, a quadratic character (D/\cdot) can also be coded by the integer D .

L-function Constructors

An **Ldata** is a GP structure describing the functional equation for $L(s) = \sum_{n \geq 1} a_n n^{-s}$.

- Dirichlet coefficients given by closure $a : N \mapsto [a_1, \dots, a_N]$.
- Dirichlet coefficients $a^*(n)$ for dual L -function L^* .
- Euler factor $A = [a_1, \dots, a_d]$ for $\gamma_A(s) = \prod_i \Gamma_{\mathbf{R}}(s + a_i)$,
- classical weight k (values at s and $k - s$ are related),
- conductor N , $\Lambda(s) = N^{s/2} \gamma_A(s)$,
- root number ε ; $\Lambda(a, k - s) = \varepsilon \Lambda(a^*, s)$.
- polar part: list of $[\beta, P_{\beta}(x)]$.

An **Linit** is a GP structure containing an **Ldata** L and an evaluation *domain* fixing a maximal order of derivation m and bit accuracy (**realbitprecision**), together with complex ranges

- for L -function: $R = [c, w, h]$ (coding $|\Re z - c| \leq w$, $|\Im z| \leq h$); or $R = [w, h]$ (for $c = k/2$); or $R = [h]$ (for $c = k/2$, $w = 0$).
- for θ -function: $T = [\rho, \alpha]$ (for $|t| \geq \rho$, $|\arg t| \leq \alpha$); or $T = \rho$ (for $\alpha = 0$).

Ldata constructors

Riemann ζ	lfuncreate (1)
Dirichlet for quadratic char. (D/\cdot)	lfuncreate (D)
Dirichlet series $L(\chi_q(m, \cdot), s)$	lfuncreate (Mod (m , q))
Dedekind ζ_K , $K = \mathbf{Q}[x]/(T)$	lfuncreate (<i>bnf</i>), lfuncreate (T)
Hecke for $\chi \bmod \mathbf{f}$	lfuncreate (<i>bnr</i> , χ)
Artin L -function	lfunartin (<i>nf</i> , <i>gal</i> , M , n)
Lattice Θ -function	lfunqf (Q)
From eigenform F	lfunmf (F)
Quotients of Dedekind $\eta: \prod_i \eta(m_{i,1} \cdot \tau)^{m_{i,2}}$	lfunetaquo (M)
$L(E, s)$, E elliptic curve	E = ellinit (...)
$L(\text{Sym}^m E, s)$, E elliptic curve	lfunsympow (E , m)
Genus 2 curve, $y^2 + xQ = P$	lfungenus2 ($[P, Q]$)
Hypergeometric motive $H(a, b; t)$	lfunhgm (hgmin (a , b), t)

dual L function \hat{L}	lfundual (L)
$L_1 \cdot L_2$	lfunmul (L_1, L_2)
L_1/L_2	fundiv (L_1, L_2)
$L(s - d)$	funshift (L, d)
$L(s) \cdot L(s - d)$	funshift ($L, d, 1$)
twist by Dirichlet character	funtwist (L, χ)

low-level constructor	lfuncreate ($[a, a^*, A, k, N, \textit{eps}, \textit{poles}]$)
check functional equation (at t)	funcheckfeq ($L, \{t\}$)
parameters $[N, k, A]$	funparams (L)

Linit constructors

initialize for L	lfuninit ($L, R, \{m = 0\}$)
initialize for θ	funthetainit ($L, \{T = 1\}, \{m = 0\}$)
cost of lfuninit	funcost ($L, R, \{m = 0\}$)
cost of funthetainit	funthetacost ($L, T, \{m = 0\}$)
Dedekind ζ_L , L abelian over a subfield	funabelianreinit

L-functions

L is an **Ldata** or an **Linit** (more efficient for many values).

Evaluate

$L^{(k)}(s)$	lfun ($L, s, \{k = 0\}$)
$\Lambda^{(k)}(s)$	funlambda ($L, s, \{k = 0\}$)
$\theta^{(k)}(t)$	funtheta ($L, t, \{k = 0\}$)

generalized Hardy Z -function at t **funhardy**(L, t)

Zeros

order of zero at $s = k/2$	funorderzero ($L, \{m = -1\}$)
zeros $s = k/2 + it$, $0 \leq t \leq T$	funzeros ($L, T, \{h\}$)

Dirichlet series and functional equation

$[a_n: 1 \leq n \leq N]$	funan (L, N)
Euler factor at p	fun euler (L, p)
conductor N of L	funconductor (L)
root number and residues	funrootres (L)

G-functions

Attached to inverse Mellin transform for $\gamma_A(s)$, $A = [a_1, \dots, a_d]$.
 initialize for G attached to A **gammamellinin**(A)
 $G^{(k)}(t)$ **gammamellinin**($G, t, \{k = 0\}$)
 asymp. expansion of $G^{(k)}(t)$ **gammamellinin**($A, n, \{k = 0\}$)

Hypergeometric motives (HGM)

Hypergeometric templates

Below, H denotes an hypergeometric template from **hgmin**.
 HGM template from $A = (\alpha_j)$, $B = (\beta_k)$ **hgmin**($A, \{B\}$)
 ...from cyclotomic parameters D, E **hgmin**($D, \{E\}$)
 ...from gamma vector **hgmin**(G)
 α and β parameters for H **hgalpha**(H)
 cyclotomic parameters (D, E) of H **hgmcyclo**(H)
 ...for all H of degree n **hgmbdegree**(n)
 gamma vector for H **hgmgamma**(H)
 twist A and B by $1/2$ **hgmtwist**(H)
 is H symmetrical at $t = 1$? **hgmissymmetrical**(H)
 parameters $[d, w, [P, T], M]$ for H **hgmparams**(H)

L-function

Let L be the L -function attached to the hypergeometric motive (H, t).

coefficient a_n of L	hgcoef (H, t, n)
coefficients $[a_1, \dots, a_n]$ of L	hgcoefs (H, t, n)
Euler factor at p	hgmeulerfactor (H, t, p)
...and valuation of local conductor	hgmeulerfactor ($H, t, p, \&e$)
return L as an Ldata	funhgm (H, t)

Based on an earlier version by Joseph H. Silverman

November 2022 v2.38. Copyright © 2022 K. Belabas

Permission is granted to make and distribute copies of this card provided the copyright and this permission notice are preserved on all copies.

Send comments and corrections to (Karim.Belabas@math.u-bordeaux.fr)