



#### BACHELOR THESIS DRAFT

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# Acknowledgements

## **Abstract**

## 1 Introduction

### 2 Preliminaries

- 2.1 Topological Groups, Rings and Vector Spaces
- 2.2 Measure theory
- 2.3 Algebraic Number Theory
- **2.3.1 Basics**
- 2.3.2 Restricted direct product topology
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- 2.4 Local Fields
- 2.5 Global Fields

## 3 Local Theory

- 3.1 Additive characters and measures
- 3.2 Multiplicative characters and measures
- 3.3 The local  $\zeta$  function and functional equation

#### Definition.

For  $f \in \mathcal{S}$  and quasicharacters c with exponent > 0, we introduce a function  $\zeta(f,c)$  as

$$\zeta(f,c) = \int_{K_n^{\times}} f(\alpha)c(\alpha)d^{\times}\alpha$$

and call such a function a  $\zeta$ -function of  $K_{\mathfrak{p}}$ .

#### Lemma 3.3.1.

A  $\zeta$ -function is regular for all quasi-characters with of exponent greater than 0.

Proof.  $\Box$ 

#### Theorem 3.3.2

A  $\zeta$ -function has an analytic continuation to the domain of all quasi-characters given by the functional equation of the type

$$\zeta(f,c) = \rho(c)\zeta(\hat{f},c^{\vee})$$

The factor  $\rho(c)$  is independent of the choice of f, is a meromorphic function of quasi-characters defined for  $0\sigma < 1$  by the functional equation itself and for all quasi-characters by analytic continuation.

### 3.4 Computation of ho(c) for special functions

# **4 Global Theory**

- 4.1 Characters and measures
- 4.2 Riemann-Roch Theorem
- 4.3 Additive theory
- 4.4 Multiplicative theory
- 4.5 The  $\zeta$  function and functional equation
- 4.6 Comparison with classical theory