

# A QUADRATIC DOUBLE DIRICHLET SERIES II: THE NUMBER FIELD CASE

HENRY TWISS

ABSTRACT. We construct a quadratic double Dirichlet series  $Z(s, w)$  built from single variable quadratic Dirichlet  $L$ -functions  $L(s, \chi)$  over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . We prove that  $Z(s, w)$  admits meromorphic continuation to the  $(s, w)$ -plane and satisfies a group of functional equations.

## 1. PRELIMINARIES

We present an overview of quadratic Dirichlet  $L$ -functions over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . We begin with the Riemann zeta-function. The zeta function  $\zeta(s)$  is defined as the Dirichlet series or Euler product

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{1}{m^s} = \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^s}\right)^{-1},$$

for  $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$ . The second equality is an analytic reformulation of the fundamental theorem of arithmetic. The Riemann zeta function also admits meromorphic continuation to  $\mathbb{C}$  with a simple pole at  $s = 1$  of residue 1. The functional equation is

$$\pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) \zeta(s) = \pi^{-\frac{1-s}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1-s}{2}\right) \zeta(1-s).$$

Now we recall characters on  $\mathbb{Z}$ . They are multiplicative functions  $\chi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  and form a group under multiplication. The two flavors we will care about are:

- Dirichlet characters: multiplicative functions  $\chi_d : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  modulo  $d \geq 1$  (in that they are  $d$ -periodic) and such that  $\chi_d(m) = 0$  if  $(m, d) > 1$ .
- Hilbert characters: The group of characters generated by those that appear in the sign change of reciprocity statements.

The image of a Dirichlet character always lands in the roots of unity. Moreover,  $\bar{\chi}$  is the multiplicative inverse to  $\chi$  and the Dirichlet characters modulo  $d$  form a subgroup under multiplication. This group is always finite and its order is  $\phi(d) = |(\mathbb{F}_q[t]/d\mathbb{F}_q[t])^\times|$ . The Dirichlet characters that are of interest to us are those given by the quadratic residue symbol on  $\mathbb{Z}$ . First let us recall this symbol. For any odd prime  $p$  and any  $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ , we define the quadratic residue symbol  $\left(\frac{d}{p}\right)$  by

$$\left(\frac{d}{p}\right) \equiv d^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x^2 \equiv d \pmod{p} \text{ is solvable,} \\ -1 & \text{if } x^2 \equiv d \pmod{p} \text{ is not solvable,} \\ 0 & \text{if } d \equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \end{cases}$$

This symbol only depends upon  $d$  modulo  $p$  and is multiplicative in  $d$ . We can extend the quadratic residue symbol multiplicatively in the denominator. First we define

$$\left(\frac{d}{-1}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } d \geq 0, \\ -1 & \text{if } d < 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{d}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } d \equiv 1, 7 \pmod{8}, \\ -1 & \text{if } d \equiv 3, 5 \pmod{8}, \\ 0 & \text{if } d \equiv 0 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$

If  $m = up_1^{e_1}p_2^{e_2}\cdots p_k^{e_k}$  is the prime factorization of  $m$  (with  $u = \pm 1$ ), then we define

$$\left(\frac{d}{m}\right) = \left(\frac{d}{u}\right) \prod_{1 \leq i \leq k} \left(\frac{d}{p_i}\right)^{e_i}.$$

The quadratic residue symbol now makes sense for any  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$  and is multiplicative in both  $d$  and  $m$ . The quadratic residue symbol also admits the following reciprocity law:

**Theorem 1.1** (Quadratic reciprocity). *If  $d, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ , then*

$$\left(\frac{d}{m}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{d^{(2)}-1}{2} \frac{m^{(2)}-1}{2}} \left(\frac{m}{|d|}\right),$$

where  $d^{(2)}$  and  $m^{(2)}$  are the parts of  $d$  and  $m$  relatively prime to 2 respectively.

Moreover, we have the additional relations

$$\left(\frac{-1}{m}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{m^{(2)}-1}{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{2}{m}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{m^2-1}{8}},$$

and if  $m \not\equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ , we can write

$$\left(\frac{-1}{m}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} = \begin{cases} 1 & m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ -1 & m \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{2}{m}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{m^2-1}{8}} = \begin{cases} 1 & m \equiv 1, 7 \pmod{8}, \\ -1 & m \equiv 3, 5 \pmod{8}. \end{cases}$$

We can now define the quadratic Dirichlet characters. For any square-free  $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ , define the quadratic Dirichlet character  $\chi_d$  by the following quadratic residue symbol:

$$\chi_d(m) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{d}{m}\right) & \text{if } d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ \left(\frac{4d}{m}\right) & \text{if } d \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

This quadratic Dirichlet character is attached to the quadratic extension  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ . We extend  $\chi_d$  multiplicatively in the denominator so that  $\chi_d$  makes sense for any odd  $d$ . In particular,  $\chi_d(m) = \pm 1$  provided  $d$  and  $m$  are relatively prime and  $\chi_d(m) = 0$  if  $(m, d) > 1$ . Quadratic reciprocity implies that  $\chi_d$  is a Dirichlet character modulo  $|d|$  if  $d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$  and is a Dirichlet character modulo  $|4d|$  if  $d \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ . Indeed, if  $d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$  then  $d^{(2)} = d$  and the sign is always 1. If  $d \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ , then  $d^{(2)} = d$  and the sign is  $\left(\frac{-1}{m}\right)$  which is a character modulo 4. If  $d \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ , then  $d^{(2)} \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4}$  and we are reduced to one of the previous two cases. We will also set

$$q(d) = \begin{cases} |d| & \text{if } d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ |4d| & \text{if } d \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon_{\chi_d} = \frac{\tau(\chi_d)}{\sqrt{q(d)}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ 1 + i & \text{if } d \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}, \end{cases}$$

where  $\tau(\chi_d)$  is the Gauss sum attached to  $\chi_d$ . We will also require an associated character. For each  $\chi_m$  (here we are purposely interchanging the roles of  $d$  and  $m$  to keep consistency with the notation when discussing the quadratic double Dirichlet series later), we define  $\tilde{\chi}_m$  by

$$\tilde{\chi}_m(d) = (-1)^{\frac{m^{(2)}-1}{2} \frac{d^{(2)}-1}{2}} \chi_m(d).$$

By quadratic reciprocity,  $\tilde{\chi}_m$  is a quadratic Dirichlet character of the same modulus as  $\chi_m$  and is multiplicative in  $m$ . We now discuss the Hilbert characters. We will only need four of them: the quadratic

Dirichlet characters modulo 8. They are given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_1(m) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m \not\equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \end{cases} & \chi_{-1}(m) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ -1 & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \end{cases} \\ \chi_2(m) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m \equiv 1, 7 \pmod{8}, \\ -1 & \text{if } m \equiv 3, 5 \pmod{8}, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \end{cases} & \chi_{-2}(m) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{8}, \\ -1 & \text{if } m \equiv 5, 7 \pmod{8}, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

In general, we will denote a Hilbert character by  $\chi_a$  with  $a \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}$ . The Hilbert characters also satisfy an important orthogonality property:

**Theorem 1.2** (Orthogonality of Hilbert characters). *If  $d, m \in \mathbb{Z}$  are odd, then*

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{a \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}} \chi_a(dm) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } d \equiv m \pmod{8}, \\ 0 & \text{if } d \not\equiv m \pmod{8}. \end{cases}$$

Also, we have the identities

$$\tilde{\chi}_a(m) = \chi_a(m), \quad \chi_{-1}(m) = \left(\frac{-1}{m}\right), \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_2(m) = \left(\frac{2}{m}\right),$$

and the relations

$$\chi_{-2}(m) = \chi_{-1}(m)\chi_2(m), \quad \chi_1(m) = \chi_{-1}(m)\chi_{-1}(m), \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_{-1}(m) = \chi_2(m)\chi_{-2}(m).$$

We now return to  $\chi_d$  for square-free  $d$ . If  $d \equiv 1, 2, 5 \pmod{8}$ , then  $d^{(2)} \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$  so that the sign in the statement of quadratic reciprocity is 1. If  $d \equiv 3, 6, 7 \pmod{8}$ , then  $d^{(2)} \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$  and the sign is  $(-1)^{\frac{m^{(2)}-1}{2}}$ . This fact together with the relations for the quadratic characters modulo 8 imply

$$\chi_d(m) = \begin{cases} \chi_m(d) & \text{if } d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ \chi_{-1}(m)\chi_m(d) & \text{if } d \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, \\ \chi_2(m)\chi_m\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) & \text{if } d \equiv 2 \pmod{8}, \\ \chi_{-2}(m)\chi_m\left(\frac{d}{2}\right) & \text{if } d \equiv 6 \pmod{8}. \end{cases}$$

With the Dirichlet and Hilbert characters introduced, we are ready to discuss the  $L$ -functions associated to quadratic Dirichlet characters. We define the  $L$ -function  $L(s, \chi_d)$  attached to  $\chi_d$  for square-free  $d$ , by a Dirichlet series or Euler product:

$$L(s, \chi_d) = \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{\chi_d(m)}{m^s} = \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \left(1 - \frac{\chi_d(p)}{p^s}\right)^{-1}.$$

By definition of the quadratic Dirichlet character,  $L(s, \chi_d) \ll \zeta(s)$  for  $\text{Re}(s) > 1$  so that  $L(s, \chi_d)$  is locally absolutely uniformly convergent in this region.  $L(s, \chi_d)$  also admits analytic continuation to  $\mathbb{C}$ . The completed  $L$ -function  $L^*(s, \chi_d)$  is defined as

$$L^*(s, \chi_d) = \begin{cases} \pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) L(s, \chi_d) & \text{if } d > 0, \\ \pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{s+1}{2}\right) L(s, \chi_d) & \text{if } d < 0, \end{cases}$$

and satisfies the functional equation

$$L^*(s, \chi_d) = \begin{cases} q(d)^{\frac{1}{2}-s} L^*(1-s, \chi_d) & \text{if } d > 0 \text{ and } d \equiv 1, 5 \pmod{8}, \\ (1+i)q(d)^{\frac{1}{2}-s} L^*(1-s, \chi_d) & \text{if } d > 0 \text{ and } d \equiv 2, 3, 6, 7 \pmod{8}, \\ -iq(d)^{\frac{1}{2}-s} L^*(1-s, \chi_d) & \text{if } d < 0 \text{ and } d \equiv 1, 5 \pmod{8}, \\ (1-i)q(d)^{\frac{1}{2}-s} L^*(1-s, \chi_d) & \text{if } d < 0 \text{ and } d \equiv 2, 3, 6, 7 \pmod{8}. \end{cases}$$

Note that the gamma factors depend upon the parity of  $\chi_d$  and  $d$  modulo 4. This is the root cause of an important technical issue later when deriving functional equations for the quadratic double Dirichlet series. Analogously, the Dirichlet  $L$ -function  $L(w, \tilde{\chi}_m)$  attached to  $\tilde{\chi}_m$  for square-free  $m$  is defined by a Dirichlet series or Euler product:

$$L(w, \tilde{\chi}_m) = \sum_{d \geq 1} \frac{\tilde{\chi}_m(d)}{d^w} = \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \left(1 - \frac{\tilde{\chi}_m(p)}{p^w}\right)^{-1}.$$

As for  $L(s, \chi_d)$ ,  $L(w, \tilde{\chi}_m) \ll \zeta(w)$  for  $\operatorname{Re}(w) > 1$  so that  $L(w, \tilde{\chi}_m)$  is locally absolutely uniformly convergent in this region. Moreover,  $L(w, \tilde{\chi}_m)$  admits analytic continuation to  $\mathbb{C}$  and the completed  $L$ -function  $L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_m)$  is defined as

$$L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_m) = \begin{cases} \pi^{-\frac{w}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) L(w, \tilde{\chi}_m) & \text{if } m \equiv 1, 2, 5 \pmod{8}, \\ \pi^{-\frac{w}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{w+1}{2}\right) L(w, \tilde{\chi}_m) & \text{if } m \equiv 3, 6, 7 \pmod{8}, \end{cases}$$

and satisfies the functional equation

$$L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_m) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon_{\tilde{\chi}_m} q(m)^{\frac{1}{2}-w} L^*(1-w, \tilde{\chi}_m) & \text{if } m \equiv 1, 2, 5 \pmod{8}, \\ -\varepsilon_{\tilde{\chi}_m} q(m)^{\frac{1}{2}-w} L^*(1-w, \tilde{\chi}_m) & \text{if } m \equiv 3, 6, 7 \pmod{8}. \end{cases}$$

**Remark 1.1.** The definitions for  $L(s, \chi_d)$ ,  $L^*(s, \chi_d)$ ,  $L(w, \tilde{\chi}_m)$ , and  $L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_m)$  work perfectly well even when  $d$  and  $m$  are not square-free (however the functional equations do not hold). We purposely do not define these  $L$ -functions, yet, for  $d$  and  $m$  not necessarily square-free.

## THE QUADRATIC DOUBLE DIRICHLET SERIES

We will now define the quadratic double Dirichlet series  $Z(s, w)$ . For any integer  $d \geq 1$ , write  $d = d_0 d_1^2$  where  $d_0$  is square-free. Equivalently,  $d_0$  is the square-free part of  $d$  and  $\frac{d}{d_0}$  is a perfect square. The **quadratic double Dirichlet series**  $Z(s, w)$  is defined as

$$Z(s, w) = \sum_{d \text{ odd}} \frac{L^{(2)}(s, \chi_{d_0}) Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s)}{d^w},$$

where  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s)$  is the **correction polynomial** defined by

$$Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s) = \sum_{e_1 e_2 | d_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{d_0}(e_1) e_1^{-s} e_2^{1-s} = \sum_{e_1 e_2 e_3 = d_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{d_0}(e_1) e_1^{-s} e_2^{1-s},$$

and  $\mu$  is the usual Möbius function. For  $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$ , there is the trivial estimate

$$Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s) \ll \sum_{e_1 e_2 | d_1} 1 \ll \sigma_0(d_1)^2 \ll_{\varepsilon} d_1^{2\varepsilon} \ll_{\varepsilon} d^{\varepsilon},$$

for any  $\varepsilon > 0$ . As  $L(s, \chi_{d_0}) \ll 1$  for  $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$ ,  $Z(s, w)$  is locally absolutely uniformly convergent in the region  $\Lambda = \{(s, w) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : \operatorname{Re}(s) > 1, \operatorname{Re}(w) > 1\}$ . It will also be necessary to consider quadratic double

Dirichlet series twisted by a pair of Hilbert characters  $\chi_{a_1}$  and  $\chi_{a_2}$ . The **quadratic double Dirichlet series**  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$  twisted by  $\chi_{a_1}$  and  $\chi_{a_2}$  is defined as

$$Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w) = \sum_{d \text{ odd}} \frac{L^{(2)}(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) \chi_{a_2}(d) Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})}{d^w},$$

where  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})$  is the **correction polynomial** twisted by  $\chi_{a_1}$  defined by

$$Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1}) = \sum_{e_1 e_2 | d_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) e_1^{-s} e_2^{1-2s} = \sum_{e_1 e_2 e_3 = d_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) e_1^{-s} e_2^{1-2s},$$

and  $\mu$  is the usual Möbius function. By definition of the Hilbert characters, we have the analogous bound  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1}) \ll d_\varepsilon$  so that  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$  converges locally absolutely uniformly in the same region as  $Z(s, w)$  does. In particular,  $Z(s, w) = Z_{1,1}(s, w)$ . We will also require quadratic double Dirichlet series corresponding to the characters  $\tilde{\chi}_m$ . Analogously writing  $m = m_0 m_1^2$ , the **quadratic double Dirichlet series**  $\tilde{Z}(w, s)$  is defined as

$$\tilde{Z}(w, s) = \sum_{m \text{ odd}} \frac{L^{(2)}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{m_0}) Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w)}{m^s},$$

where  $Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w)$  is the **correction polynomial** defined by

$$Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w) = \sum_{e_1 e_2 | m_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{m_0}(e_1) e_1^{-w} e_2^{1-w} = \sum_{e_1 e_2 e_3 = m_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{m_0}(e_1) e_1^{-w} e_2^{1-w},$$

and  $\mu$  is the usual Möbius function. We have the analogous estimate  $Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w) \ll_\varepsilon m^\varepsilon$  and as  $L(w, \tilde{\chi}_{m_0}) \ll 1$  for  $\text{Re}(s) > 1$ ,  $\tilde{Z}(w, s)$  is locally absolutely uniformly convergent in the same region as  $Z(s, w)$ . We also need to consider twists by a pair of Hilbert characters  $\tilde{\chi}_{a_2}$  and  $\tilde{\chi}_{a_1}$ . The **quadratic double Dirichlet series**  $\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s)$  twisted by  $\tilde{\chi}_{a_2}$  and  $\tilde{\chi}_{a_1}$  is defined as

$$\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s) = \sum_{m \text{ odd}} \frac{L^{(2)}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2} m_0) \tilde{\chi}_{a_1}(m) Q_{m_0 m_1^2}^2(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})}{m^s},$$

where  $Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})$  is the **correction polynomial** twisted by  $\tilde{\chi}_{a_2}$  defined by

$$Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2}) = \sum_{e_1 e_2 | m_1} \mu(e_1) \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}(e_1) e_1^{-w} e_2^{1-2w} = \sum_{e_1 e_2 e_3 = m_1} \mu(e_1) \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}(e_1) e_1^{-w} e_2^{1-2w}.$$

and  $\mu$  is the usual Möbius function. By definition of the Hilbert characters, we have the analogous bound  $Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2}) \ll_\varepsilon m^\varepsilon$  so that  $\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s)$  converges locally absolutely uniformly in the same region as  $\tilde{Z}(w, s)$  does. In particular,  $\tilde{Z}(w, s) = \tilde{Z}_{1,1}(w, s)$ .

### THE INTERCHANGE

As defined,  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$  is a sum of  $L$ -functions, and hence Euler products, in  $s$ . We will prove an interchange formula for  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$  which will show that it can be expressed as a sum of  $L$ -functions in  $w$ . That is, we want the variables  $s$  and  $w$  to change places. Precisely:

**Theorem 1.3** (Interchange). *Wherever  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$  converges locally absolutely uniformly,*

$$Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w) = \sum_{d \text{ odd}} \frac{L^{(2)}(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) \chi_{a_2}(d) Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})}{d^w} = \sum_{m \text{ odd}} \frac{L^{(2)}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2} m_0) \tilde{\chi}_{a_1}(m) Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})}{m^s}.$$

*Proof.* Only the second equality needs to be proved. To do this, first expand the  $L$ -function  $L^{(2)}(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0})$  and polynomial  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})$  to get

$$\begin{aligned} Z(s, w) &= \sum_{d \text{ odd}} \frac{L^{(2)}(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) \chi_{a_2}(d) Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})}{d^w} \\ &= \sum_{d \text{ odd}} \left( \sum_{m \text{ odd}} \chi_{a_1 d_0}(m) m^{-s} \right) \left( \sum_{e_1 e_2 | d_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) e_1^{-s} e_2^{1-2s} \right) \chi_{a_2}(d) d^{-w} \\ &= \sum_{m, d \text{ odd}} \sum_{e_1 e_2 | d_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_2}(d) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(m e_1) e_1^{-s} e_2^{1-2s} m^{-s} d^{-w}. \end{aligned}$$

Now  $\chi_{a_1 d_0}(m e_1) = 0$  unless  $(d_0, m e_1) = 1$ . We make this restriction on the sum giving

$$\sum_{m, d \text{ odd}} \sum_{\substack{e_1 e_2 | d_1 \\ (d_0, m e_1) = 1}} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_2}(d) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(m e_1) e_1^{-s} e_2^{1-2s} m^{-s} d^{-w}.$$

Making the change of variables  $m e_1 \rightarrow m$  yields

$$\sum_{d \text{ odd}} \sum_{\substack{m \text{ odd} \\ e_1 | m}} \sum_{\substack{e_1 e_2 | d_1 \\ (d_0, m) = 1}} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_2}(d) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(m) e_2^{1-2s} m^{-s} d^{-w}.$$

For fixed  $d = d_0 d_1^2$  and  $e_2$ , the subsum over  $m$  and  $e_1$  is

$$\sum_{\substack{m \text{ odd} \\ e_1 | m}} \sum_{\substack{e_1 | \frac{d_1}{e_2} \\ (d_0, m) = 1}} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(m) m^{-s} = \sum_{\substack{m \text{ odd} \\ (d_0, m) = 1}} \chi_{a_1 d_0}(m) m^{-s} \left( \sum_{e_1 | \left( \frac{d_1}{e_2}, m \right)} \mu(e_1) \right).$$

The inner sum over  $e_1$  of the Möbius function vanishes unless  $\left( \frac{d_1}{e_2}, m \right) = 1$  in which case it is 1. Therefore the triple sum above becomes

$$\sum_{m, d \text{ odd}} \sum_{\substack{e_2 | d_1 \\ \left( \frac{d_0 d_1}{e_2}, m \right) = 1}} \chi_{a_2}(d) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(m) e_2^{1-2s} m^{-s} d^{-w}.$$

Making the change of variables  $d \rightarrow d e_2^2$ , the condition  $\left( \frac{d_0 d_1}{e_2}, m \right) = 1$  becomes  $(d_0 d_1, m) = 1$  which is equivalent to  $(d, m) = 1$ . Moreover,  $\chi_{a_2}(d e_2^2) = \chi_{a_2}(d)$ . Altogether, we obtain

$$\sum_{\substack{m, d \text{ odd} \\ (d, m) = 1}} \sum_{e_2} \chi_{a_2}(d) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(m) e_2^{1-2s-2w} m^{-s} d^{-w}.$$

Writing  $m = m_0 m_1^2$  analogously as for  $d$ , quadratic reciprocity implies  $\chi_{d_0}(m) = \tilde{\chi}_m(d_0) = \tilde{\chi}_{m_0}(d)$  where the last equality holds because  $(d, m) = 1$  and both  $d_0$  and  $m_0$  differ from  $d$  and  $m$  respectively by perfect squares. As  $\chi_{a_1}(m) = \tilde{\chi}_{a_1}(m)$  and  $\chi_{a_2}(d) = \tilde{\chi}_{a_2}(d)$ , the previous fact implies  $\chi_{a_2}(d) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(m) = \tilde{\chi}_{a_1}(m) \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}(d)$  and so our expression becomes

$$\sum_{\substack{m, d \text{ odd} \\ (d, m) = 1}} \sum_{e_2} \tilde{\chi}_{a_1}(m) \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}(d) e_2^{1-2s-2w} m^{-s} d^{-w}.$$

But now we can reverse the argument with the roles of  $d$ ,  $m$ ,  $\chi_{a_1}$ , and  $\chi_{a_2}$  interchanged respectively, but with  $\tilde{\chi}_{a_1}$  and  $\tilde{\chi}_{a_2}$ , to obtain

$$Z(s, w) = \sum_{m \text{ odd}} \frac{L^{(2)}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}) \tilde{\chi}_{a_1}(m) Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})}{m^s}.$$

□

Note that the interchange is not completely symmetric because of the characters  $\tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}$ ,  $\tilde{\chi}_{a_1}$ , and  $\tilde{\chi}_{a_2}$  in the second expression for  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$ . This is due to the fact that reciprocity is not perfect. In even more general settings the correction polynomials in  $w$  need not be equal to those in  $s$ .

**Remark 1.2.** When  $a_1 = a_2 = 1$ , the interchange implies

$$Z(s, w) = \tilde{Z}(w, s).$$

More generally, the interchange implies the following relations for twisted quadratic double Dirichlet series:

$$Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w) = \tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s),$$

for  $a_1, a_2 \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}$ .

### WEIGHTING TERMS

We will now study the coefficients of  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$  expanded in  $s$  and  $w$ . Expanding  $L^{(2)}(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})$  in the numerator of  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$ , we can write

$$Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w) = \sum_{d \text{ odd}} \frac{L^{(2)}(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) \chi_{a_2}(d) Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})}{d^w} = \sum_{m, d \text{ odd}} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\hat{m}) \chi_{a_2}(d) a(m, d)}{m^s d^w},$$

where  $\hat{m}$  is the part of  $m$  relatively prime to  $d_0$  and the **weighting coefficient**  $a(m, d)$  is given by

$$a(m, d) = \sum_{\substack{e_1 e_2^2 e_3 = m \\ e_1 e_2 | d_1 \\ (d_0, e_1 e_3) = 1}} \mu(e_1) e_2.$$

To see this, the coefficient of  $m^{-s} d^{-w}$  in the definition of  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$  is

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{a_2}(d) \sum_{\substack{e_1 e_2^2 e_3 = m \\ e_1 e_2 | d_1}} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1 e_3) e_2 &= \chi_{a_2}(d) \sum_{\substack{e_1 e_2^2 e_3 = m \\ e_1 e_2 | d_1 \\ (d_0, e_1 e_3) = 1}} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1 e_3) e_2 \\ &= \chi_{a_1 d_0}(\hat{m}) \chi_{a_2}(d) \sum_{\substack{e_1 e_2^2 e_3 = m \\ e_1 e_2 | d_1 \\ (d_0, e_1 e_3) = 1}} \mu(e_1) e_2 \\ &= \chi_{a_1 d_0}(\hat{m}) \chi_{a_2}(d) a(m, d), \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality holds because  $\chi_{d_0}(e_1 e_3) = 0$  unless  $(d_0, e_1 e_3) = 1$  and the second equality holds because if  $(d_0, e_1 e_3) = 1$ ,  $\hat{m}$  differs from  $e_1 e_3$  by a perfect square (the divisors of which belong to  $(d_0, e_2)$ ) and so  $\chi_{d_0}(e_1 e_3) = \chi_{d_0}(\hat{m})$ . For completeness, we extend the definition of  $a(m, d)$  to all  $m, d \geq 1$ . In particular,  $a(m, d)$  makes sense when  $m$  or  $d$  may be even.

**Remark 1.3.** Also,  $a(m, d) = 0$  unless  $m = e_1 e_2^2 e_3$  with  $(d_0, e_1 e_3) = 1$  and  $e_1 e_2^2 | d_1$ .

We will define  $L(s, \chi_{a_1 d})$  to be the Dirichlet series given by

$$L(s, \chi_{a_1 d}) = L(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1}) = \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{m}) a(m, d)}{m^s}.$$

In particular,  $L(s, \chi_d)$  now makes sense for  $d$  not necessarily square-free and this definition agrees with the former when  $d$  is square-free. Moreover, we have the representation

$$Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w) = \sum_{d \text{ odd}} \frac{\chi_{a_2}(d) L^{(2)}(s, \chi_{a_1 d})}{d^w}.$$

If we perform the same procedure but with the interchange, we get

$$\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s) = \sum_{m \text{ odd}} \frac{L^{(2)}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}) \tilde{\chi}_{a_1}(m) Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})}{m^s} = \sum_{m, d \text{ odd}} \frac{\tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}(\widehat{d}) \tilde{\chi}_{a_1}(m) a(d, m)}{m^s d^w},$$

where  $\widehat{d}$  is the part of  $d$  relatively prime to  $m_0$ . Analogously, we define  $L(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m})$  to be the Dirichlet series given by

$$L(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m}) = L(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}) Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2}) = \sum_{d \geq 1} \frac{\tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}(\widehat{d}) a(d, m)}{d^w},$$

so that

$$\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s) = \sum_{m \text{ odd}} \frac{\tilde{\chi}_{a_1}(m) L^{(2)}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m})}{m^s}.$$

We now investigate the structure of the weighting coefficients  $a(m, d)$ . Their structure controls the majority of the information about both the quadratic double Dirichlet series and the correction polynomials. We first show that the weighting coefficients possess a multiplicativity property:

**Proposition 1.1.** *We have  $a(m, 1) = a(1, d) = 1$  and*

$$a(m, d) = \prod_{\substack{p^\alpha || m \\ p^\beta || d}} a(p^\alpha, p^\beta).$$

*Proof.* From the definition of the weighting coefficients,  $a(m, 1) = a(1, d) = 1$ . We will prove multiplicativity in  $m$  and then in  $d$ . Letting  $m = m' p^\alpha$ , we must show

$$a(m, d) = a(m', d) a(p^\alpha, d).$$

To accomplish this, for  $e_1 e_2^2 e_3 = m$ , let  $e_1 = c_1 d_1$ ,  $e_2 = c_2 d_2$ , and  $e_3 = c_3 d_3$  with  $c_1, c_2, c_3 \mid m'$  and  $d_1, d_2, d_3 \mid p^\alpha$ . Because  $(m', p^\alpha) = 1$ , as  $e_1 e_2^2 e_3$  runs over decompositions of  $m$ ,  $c_1 c_2^2 c_3$  and  $d_1 d_2^2 d_3$  run over decompositions of  $m'$  and  $p^\alpha$  respectively. Moreover, as  $e_1 e_2$  runs over the divisors of  $d_1$  so does  $c_1 d_1 c_2 d_2$ .



These facts combined with multiplicativity of the Möbius function gives

$$\begin{aligned}
a(m, d) &= \sum_{\substack{e_1 e_2^2 e_3 = m \\ e_1 e_2 | d_1 \\ (d_0, e_1 e_3) = 1}} \mu(e_1) e_2 \\
&= \sum_{\substack{c_1 c_2^2 c_3 = m' \\ d_1 d_2^2 d_3 = p^\beta \\ c_1 d_1 c_2 d_2 | d_1 \\ (d_0, c_1 d_1 c_3 d_3) = 1}} \mu(c_1) (d_1) |c_2| d_2 \\
&= \left( \sum_{\substack{c_1 c_2^2 c_3 = m' \\ c_1 c_2 | d_1 \\ (d_0, c_1 c_3) = 1}} \mu(c_1) |c_2| \right) \left( \sum_{\substack{d_1 d_2^2 d_3 = p^\alpha \\ d_1 d_2 | d_1 \\ (d_0, d_1 d_3) = 1}} \mu(d_1) d_2 \right) \\
&= a(m', d) a(p^\alpha, d),
\end{aligned}$$

as desired. Now we prove multiplicativity in  $d$ . Since we have already proven multiplicativity in  $m$ , we may assume  $m = p^\alpha$ . Letting  $d = d' p^\beta$ , we must show

$$a(p^\alpha, d) = a(p^\alpha, p^\beta).$$

As  $e_1 e_2^2 e_3 = p^\alpha$ , the  $e_i$  are powers of  $p$  for  $1 \leq i \leq 3$ . It follows that  $e_1 e_2 | d_1$  is equivalent to  $e_1 e_2 | p^\beta$ . Moreover,  $(d_0, e_1 e_2) = 1$  is equivalent to  $(1, e_1 e_2) = 1$  or  $(p, e_1 e_2) = 1$  depending on if  $\beta$  is even or odd. These facts imply the desired identity.  $\square$

The correction polynomials  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})$  are tightly connected to the weighting coefficients  $a(m, d)$ . In particular,  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})$  is a Dirichlet polynomial whose coefficients are essentially given by the weighting coefficients. We first prove this relationship when  $d$  is an odd prime power:

**Lemma 1.1.** *For any prime  $p$  and  $\alpha \geq 1$ , we have*

$$Q_{p^{2\alpha+1}}(s) = \sum_{k \leq 2\alpha} \frac{a(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1})}{p^{ks}}.$$

Moreover, the same holds for  $Q_{p^{2\alpha+1}}(w)$ .

*Proof.* Expanding the correction polynomial in  $p^{-s}$  yields

$$Q_{p^{2\alpha+1}}(s) = \sum_{e_1 e_2 | p^\alpha} \mu(e_1) \chi_p(e_1) e_1^{-s} e_2^{1-2s} = \sum_{k \leq 2\alpha} \frac{b(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1})}{p^{ks}}.$$

where

$$b(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1}) = \sum_{e_1 e_2^2 = p^k} \mu(e_1) \chi_p(e_1) e_2.$$

The proof will be finished if we can show  $b(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1}) = a(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1})$ . To see this, first observe  $\mu(e_1) \chi_p(e_1) = 0$  unless  $e_1 = 1$  in which case it is 1. So  $b(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1}) = 0$  if  $k$  is odd and  $p^{\frac{k}{2}}$  if  $k$  is even. Compactly stated,

$$b(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1}) = \begin{cases} p^{\frac{k}{2}} & \text{if } k \text{ is even,} \\ 0 & \text{if } k \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

On the other hand,  $k \leq \alpha$  so that

$$a(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1}) = \sum_{\substack{e_1 e_2^2 e_3 = p^k \\ e_1 e_2 | p^\alpha \\ (p, e_1 e_3) = 1}} \mu(e_1) e_2 = \sum_{\substack{e_1 e_2^2 | p^k \\ (p, e_1 e_3) = 1}} \mu(e_1) e_2 = \sum_{e_2^2 = p^k} e_2 = \begin{cases} p^{\frac{k}{2}} & \text{if } k \text{ is even,} \\ 0 & \text{if } k \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

This finishes the proof. Clearly the same holds for  $Q_{p^{2\alpha+1}}(w)$ .  $\square$

There is an analogous statement when  $d$  is an even prime power up to a square-free factor and relatively prime factor:

**Lemma 1.2.** *For any square-free integer  $d_0 \geq 1$ ,  $a_1 \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}$ , prime  $p$  not dividing  $d_0$ , and  $\beta \geq 1$ , we have*

$$Q_{d_0 p^{2\beta}}(s, \chi_{a_1}) = (1 - \chi_{a_1 d_0}(p) p^{-s}) \sum_{k \leq 2\beta} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(p^k) a(p^k, p^{2\beta})}{p^{ks}}.$$

Moreover, the same holds for  $Q_{m_0 p^{2\beta}}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})$ .

*Proof.* Expand the correction polynomial in  $p^{-s}$  to get

$$Q_{d_0 p^{2\beta}}(s, \chi_{a_1}) = \sum_{e_1 e_2 | p^\alpha} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) e_1^{-s} e_2^{1-2s} = \sum_{k \leq 2\beta} \frac{b(p^k, p^{2\beta})}{p^{ks}},$$

where

$$b(p^k, p^{2\beta}) = \sum_{e_1 e_2^2 = p^k} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) e_2.$$

It suffices to show  $b(p^k, p^{2\beta}) = \chi_{a_1 d_0}(p^k) (a(p^k, p^{2\beta}) - a(p^{k-1}, p^{2\beta}))$ . On the one hand,  $\mu(e_1) = 0$  unless  $e_1 = 1, p$  in which case  $\mu(e_1) = \pm 1$  accordingly. So

$$b(p^k, p^{2\beta}) = \sum_{e_1 e_2^2 = p^k} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) e_2 = \begin{cases} \chi_{a_1 d_0}(p^k) p^{\frac{k}{2}} & \text{if } k \text{ is even,} \\ -\chi_{a_1 d_0}(p^k) p^{\frac{k-1}{2}} & \text{if } k \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

where we have used the identity  $\chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) = \chi_{a_1 d_0}(p^k)$  which holds because this quadratic Dirichlet character only depends upon the parity of  $k$ . On the other hand, as in the proof of Lemma 1.1

$$a(p^k, p^{2\beta}) = \begin{cases} p^{\frac{k}{2}} & \text{if } k \text{ is even,} \\ 0 & \text{if } k \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

But then

$$\chi_{a_1 d_0}(p^k) (a(p^k, p^{2\beta}) - a(p^{k-1}, p^{2\beta})) = \begin{cases} \chi_{a_1 d_0}(p^k) p^{\frac{k}{2}} & \text{if } k \text{ is even,} \\ -\chi_{a_1 d_0}(p^k) p^{\frac{k-1}{2}} & \text{if } k \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

which completes the proof. Clearly the same holds for  $Q_{m_0 p^{2\beta}}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})$ .  $\square$

Lemmas 1.1 and 1.2 together show that  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})$  is a Dirichlet polynomial whose coefficients are essentially given by the weighting coefficients  $a(m, d)$  when  $d$  is an prime power. The proof of these lemmas also give the value of  $a(p^k, p^l)$  and we collect this as a corollary:

**Corollary 1.1.** *For any prime  $p$ ,*

$$a(p^k, p^l) = \begin{cases} \min\left(p^{\frac{k}{2}}, p^{\frac{l}{2}}\right) & \text{if } \min(k, l) \text{ is even,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If we combine Proposition 1.1 and Corollary 1.1 we can compute  $a(m, d)$  in general:

**Corollary 1.2.** *For any integers  $m, d \geq 1$ ,*

$$a(m, d) = \begin{cases} (m, d)^{\frac{1}{2}} & \text{if } (m, d) \text{ is a perfect square,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

As an immediate consequence of Corollary 1.2,  $a(m, d)$  is symmetric in  $m$  and  $d$ . As the weighting coefficients are multiplicative,  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})$  will possess an Euler product. To state the Euler product explicitly, we write  $d = d_0 d_1^2 d_2^2$  with  $d_0$  square-free and,  $d_2$  relatively prime to  $d_0 d_1$ , and such that every prime divisor of  $d_1$  divides  $d_0$ . In other words,  $d_0$  is the square-free part of  $d$ ,  $d_1$  is the square part of  $d$  whose prime factors divide  $d$  to odd power, and  $d_2$  is the square part of  $d$  whose prime factors divide  $d$  to even power. We have the following Euler product:

**Theorem 1.4.** *Let  $d = d_0 d_1^2 d_2^2$  be the square decomposition of  $d$  stratified by even and odd powers. Then for any  $a_1 \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}$ ,*

$$Q_{d_0 d_1^2 d_2^2}(s, \chi_{a_1}) = \prod_{p^\alpha || d_1} Q_{p^{2\alpha+1}}(s) \cdot \prod_{p^\beta || d_2} Q_{d_0 p^{2\beta}}(s, \chi_{a_1}).$$

Moreover, the same holds for  $Q_{m_0 m_1^2 m_2^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})$ .

*Proof.* Recall that

$$L(s, \chi_{a_1 d}) = L(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) Q_{d_0 d_1^2 d_2^2}(s, \chi_{a_1}) = \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{m}) a(m, d)}{m^s}.$$

We will now derive an alternate expression for  $L(s, \chi_{a_1 d})$ . By Proposition 1.1, the coefficients of  $L(s, \chi_{a_1 d})$  are multiplicative. Therefore  $L(s, \chi_{a_1 d})$  admits the Euler product

$$L(s, \chi_{a_1 d}) = \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{p^k}) a(p^k, d)}{p^{ks}} \right).$$

Decomposing the product according to primes dividing  $d = d_0 d_1^2 d_2^2$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & L(s, \chi_{a_1 d}) \\ &= \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{p^k}) a(p^k, d)}{p^{ks}} \right) \\ &= \prod_{p \nmid d} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{p^k}) a(p^k, 1)}{p^{ks}} \right) \prod_{p^\alpha || d_1} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{p^k}) a(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1})}{p^{ks}} \right) \cdot \prod_{p^\beta || d_2} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{p^k}) a(p^k, p^\beta)}{p^{ks}} \right) \\ &= \prod_{p \nmid d} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{p^k})}{p^{ks}} \right) \prod_{p^\alpha || d_1} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{p^k}) a(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1})}{p^{ks}} \right) \cdot \prod_{p^\beta || d_2} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{p^k}) a(p^k, p^\beta)}{p^{ks}} \right) \\ &= \prod_{p \nmid d} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{p^k})}{p^{ks}} \right) \prod_{p^\alpha || d_1} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{a(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1})}{p^{ks}} \right) \cdot \prod_{p^\beta || d_2} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(p^k) a(p^k, p^\beta)}{p^{ks}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Including the factors corresponding to primes  $p \mid d_2$  into the first product, we must multiply the last factor by the inverse of  $\sum_{k \geq 0} \chi_{a_1 d_0}(p) p^{-ks} = (1 - \chi_{a_1 d_0}(p) p^{-s})^{-1}$  obtaining

$$\prod_{p \nmid d_0} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(\widehat{p^k})}{p^{ks}} \right) \prod_{p^\alpha || d_1} \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{a(p^k, p^{2\alpha+1})}{p^{ks}} \right) \cdot \prod_{p^\beta || d_2} \left( (1 - \chi_{a_1 d_0}(p) p^{-s}) \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\chi_{a_1 d_0}(p^k) a(p^k, p^\beta)}{p^{ks}} \right),$$

as every prime divisor of  $d_1$  divides  $d_0$ . The first product is  $L(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0})$ . For the second and third products, Remark 1.3 implies that the sums run up to  $k \leq 2\alpha$  and  $k \leq 2\beta$  respectively. Therefore they are  $Q_{p^{2\alpha+1}}(s)$  and  $Q_{d_0 p^{2\beta}}(s, \chi_{a_1})$  respectively. It follows that

$$L(s, \chi_{a_1 d}) = L(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) \cdot \prod_{p^\alpha || d_1} Q_{p^{2\alpha+1}}(s) \cdot \prod_{p^\beta || d_2} Q_{d_0 p^{2\beta}}(s, \chi_{a_1}).$$

This is our alternate expression for  $L(s, \chi_{a_1 d})$  and equating the two results in

$$L(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) Q_{d_0 d_1^2 d_2^2}(s, \chi_{a_1}) = L(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) \cdot \prod_{p^\alpha || d_1} Q_{p^{2\alpha+1}}(s) \cdot \prod_{p^\beta || d_2} Q_{d_0 p^{2\beta}}(s, \chi_{a_1}),$$

from which the proof is complete since  $L(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) \neq 0$  for  $\text{Re}(s) > 1$  (so that we may divide by  $L(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0})$ ). Clearly the same holds for  $Q_{m_0 m_1^2 m_2^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})$ .  $\square$

Observe that for  $d = d_0 d_1^2 d_2^2$ , the prime factors that divide  $d_1 d_2$  are exactly those factors that divide  $d$  to power larger than 1. Thus, from Theorem 1.4 the Euler product for  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2 d_2^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})$  is supported on exactly the primes dividing  $d$  to order larger than 1 and also depends upon the character  $\chi_{a_1 d_0}$ .

### FUNCTIONAL EQUATIONS

We can now derive functional equations for  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$ . These functional equations will be induced from the functional equations for  $L(s, \chi_{a_1 d})$  and  $L(s, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m})$ . To prove these latter functional equations, we require a functional equation for the correction polynomials:

**Theorem 1.5.**  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})$  admits the functional equation.

$$Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1}) = d_1^{1-2s} Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(1-s, \chi_{a_1}).$$

Moreover, the same holds for  $Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})$ .

*Proof.* The strategy is to interchange  $e_2$  and  $e_3$  in the sum defining  $Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1})$ :

$$\begin{aligned} d_1^{1-2s} Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(1-s) &= d_1^{1-2s} \sum_{e_1 e_2 e_3 = d_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) e_1^{s-1} e_2^{2s-1} \\ &= \sum_{e_1 e_2 e_3 = d_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) e_1^{s-1} \left(\frac{d_1}{e_2}\right)^{1-2s} \\ &= \sum_{e_1 e_2 e_3 = d_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) e_1^{s-1} (e_1 e_3)^{1-2s} \\ &= \sum_{e_1 e_2 e_3 = d_1} \mu(e_1) \chi_{a_1 d_0}(e_1) e_1^{-s} e_3^{1-2s} \\ &= Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1}). \end{aligned}$$

Clearly the same holds for  $Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2})$ .  $\square$

We will define the completed  $L$ -function  $L^*(s, \chi_{a_1 d})$  by

$$L^*(s, \chi_{a_1 d}) = L^*(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0}) Q_{d_0 d_1^2}(s, \chi_{a_1}).$$

In particular,  $L^*(s, \chi_d)$  makes sense even when  $d$  is not square-free and agrees with the previous definition when  $d$  is square-free. Combining Theorem 1.5, the functional equation for  $L^*(s, \chi_{a_1 d_0})$ , and that  $d \equiv$

$d_0 \pmod{4}$ , we obtain a functional equation for  $L^*(s, \chi_{a_1 d})$ :

$$L^*(s, \chi_{a_1 d}) = \begin{cases} q(d)^{\frac{1}{2}-s} L^*(1-s, \chi_{a_1 d}) & \text{if } a_1 d > 0 \text{ and } a_1 d \equiv 1, 5 \pmod{8}, \\ (1+i)q(d)^{\frac{1}{2}-s} L^*(1-s, \chi_{a_1 d}) & \text{if } a_1 d > 0 \text{ and } a_1 d \equiv 2, 3, 6, 7 \pmod{8}, \\ -iq(d)^{\frac{1}{2}-s} L^*(1-s, \chi_{a_1 d}) & \text{if } a_1 d < 0 \text{ and } a_1 d \equiv 1, 5 \pmod{8}, \\ (1-i)q(d)^{\frac{1}{2}-s} L^*(1-s, \chi_{a_1 d}) & \text{if } a_1 d < 0 \text{ and } a_1 d \equiv 2, 3, 6, 7 \pmod{8}. \end{cases}$$

Analogously, define the completed  $L$ -function  $L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m})$  by

$$L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m}) = L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}) Q_{m_0 m_1^2}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2}).$$

Then, as before, we have a functional equation for  $L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m})$ :

$$L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m}) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon_{\tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}} q(m)^{\frac{1}{2}-w} L^*(1-w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m}) & \text{if } a_2 m \equiv 1, 2, 5 \pmod{8}, \\ -\varepsilon_{\tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m_0}} q(m)^{\frac{1}{2}-w} L^*(1-w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m}) & \text{if } a_2 m \equiv 3, 6, 7 \pmod{8}. \end{cases}$$

The functional equations for  $L^*(s, \chi_{a_1 d})$  and  $L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m})$  will induce functional equations for  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$ . However, there is an obstruction caused by the gamma factors. Indeed, the gamma factors for  $L^*(s, \chi_{a_1 d})$  and  $L^*(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m})$  depend  $a_1 d$  and  $a_2 m$  modulo 8 respectively. To induce functional equations we need these gamma factors to be constant. Orthogonality of the Hilbert characters will allow us to get past this issue. For  $b \in \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$ , define  $Z_{a_1, a_2}^b(s, w)$  and  $\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}^b(w, s)$  by

$$Z_{a_1, a_2}^b(s, w) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{a \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}} \chi_a(b) Z_{a_1, a a_2}(s, w) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}^b(w, s) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{a \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}} \tilde{\chi}_a(b) \tilde{Z}_{a_2, a a_1}(w, s).$$

In terms of the representations

$$Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w) = \sum_{d \text{ odd}} \frac{\chi_{a_2}(d) L^{(2)}(s, \chi_{a_1 d})}{d^w} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s) = \sum_{m \text{ odd}} \frac{\tilde{\chi}_{a_1}(m) L^{(2)}(w, \tilde{\chi}_{a_2 m})}{m^s},$$

and orthogonality of the Hilbert characters,  $Z_{a_1, a_2}^b(s, w)$  and  $\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}^b(w, s)$  are the subseries containing only those  $d$  and  $m$  equivalent to  $b$  modulo 8 respectively. Then  $Z_{a_1, a_2}^b(s, w)$  and  $\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}^b(w, s)$  are sums of  $L$ -functions with a fixed gamma factor and so we can obtain functional equations. The fact that  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$  and  $\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s)$  are linear combinations of these series will induce function equations. Precisely, we have the following statement:

**Theorem 1.6.**  $Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w)$  and  $\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s)$  admit the functional equations

$$Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w) = \text{Todo : [xxx]}$$

and

$$\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s) = \text{Todo : [xxx]}$$

*Proof.* **Todo : [xxx]** □

These functional equations are quite unruly and it is often far more simple to compactify them in terms of vectors. Define  $\mathbf{Z}(s, w)$  and  $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}(w, s)$  by

$$\mathbf{Z}(s, w) = (Z_{a_1, a_2}(s, w))_{a_1, a_2 \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}(w, s) = (\tilde{Z}_{a_2, a_1}(w, s))_{a_1, a_2 \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}},$$

with lexicographical ordering. Also set

$$\gamma^{a_1}(s) = \text{Todo : [xxx]},$$

and

$$\gamma^{a_2 b}(w) = \text{Todo : [xxx]}.$$

## MEROMORPHIC CONTINUATION

## POLES AND RESIDUES

## REFERENCES

- [1] Rosen, M. (2002). Number theory in function fields (Vol. 210). Springer Science & Business Media.
- [2] Hormander, L. (1973). An introduction to complex analysis in several variables. Elsevier.
- [3] Chinta, G., & Gunnells, P. E. (2007). Weyl group multiple Dirichlet series constructed from quadratic characters. *Inventiones mathematicae*, 167, 327-353.
- [4] Stanley, R. (2023). Enumerative Combinatorics: Volume 2. Cambridge University Press.