GIBBS INTERTWINING OPERATORS AND THE STEINBERG POLYNOMIAL

YIPIN WANG

Abstract. We study the algebraic structure of the Markov operator P arising from spanning tree enumeration on $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)$. We show that P factors as $L_w \cdot \pi(w_0)$, where w_0 is the long Weyl element of GL_2 and L_w is a Gibbs-weighted average over the unipotent radical $U(\mathbb{F}_p)$, with weights $w_r = q^{p-r}/(q^p - 1)$. This identifies P as a deformed intertwining operator. We prove that P does not belong to the Iwahori–Hecke algebra.

The main new result is a twisted circulant reduction: the Steinberg polynomial $n_p(q)$ is expressed as $n_p(q) = -(q-1)(q^p-1)\det(I-C)$, where C is a $(p-1)\times(p-1)$ matrix on $\mathbb{F}_p^*$ whose (j, j')-entry $w_{j'-j^{-1} \bmod p}$ mixes the additive structure of the Gibbs weights with the multiplicative structure of inversion in $\mathbb{F}_p^*$. The reduction proceeds via two identities: (i) the boundary state decouples from the determinant (Schur complement equals 1), and (ii) a rank-one correction from the ∞-state contributes a factor $(1-q)$ governed by the identity $\mathbf{w}^T(I-C)^{-1}\mathbf{1} = -q$.

The resulting master formula $n_p(q) = -(q-1)(q^p-1)\det(I-C)$ gives a structural explanation for the divisibility $(q-1) \mid n_p(q)$. We prove the $-q$ identity in full generality: first for the untwisted convolution W using the spectral theory of the full circulant on $\mathbb{F}_p$, and then for $C = QW$ via a telescoping argument that identifies the transpose resolvent $(I-W^T)^{-1}\mathbf{w}$ as a delta function supported at the inversion-fixed point $-1 \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$. We show that $C = Q \cdot W$ factors into the multiplicative involution $Q\colon j \mapsto j^{-1}$ and an additive convolution operator W; the spectral interaction of these two structures, mediated by Kloosterman sums, is the finite-field mechanism underlying the endoscopic decomposition.

Contents

Date: February 15, 2026.

1. Introduction

Let p be an odd prime and q a prime power. In [6], the author introduced the Steinberg polynomial

$$n_p(q) = (q^p - 1)\det\bigl(I - P(q)\big|_{\mathrm{St}_p}\bigr) \in \mathbb{Z}[q],$$

where $P(q)$ is the transition matrix of a Markov chain on $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)$ with weights $w_r = q^{p-r}/(q^p-1)$ and St_p is the p-dimensional Steinberg representation of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)$. The polynomial $n_p(q)$ was shown (computationally, for all primes $p \le 97$) to admit an endoscopic decomposition

$$n_p(q) = n_p^{\mathrm{GL}_2}(q) - \Bigl(\frac{-2}{p}\Bigr) n_p^T(q), \tag{1}$$

where $n_p^{\mathrm{GL}_2}$ is palindromic, n_p^T is anti-palindromic, and $\bigl(\frac{-2}{p}\bigr)$ is the Legendre symbol, together with a motivic factorization into CM abelian varieties over $\mathbb{F}_2$ with CM by subfields of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2}, \zeta_p)$.

The present paper addresses the question: what algebraic structure of P produces the endoscopic decomposition? We identify the correct algebraic framework in two stages. First (§2–§3), we prove that P factors as $L_w \cdot \pi(w_0)$ but does not lie in the Iwahori–Hecke algebra. Second (§4), we establish the twisted circulant reduction that isolates the arithmetic content in a single $(p-1)\times(p-1)$ matrix C on $\mathbb{F}_p^*$ whose entries $C[j,j'] = w_{j'-j^{-1}}$ mix additive and multiplicative structures.

1.1. Main results.

Theorem 1.1 (Factorization). *Let $w_0 = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ be the long Weyl element and $U(r) = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & r \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ for $r \in \mathbb{F}_p$. Define the matrices $S_r = w_0 \cdot U(r) = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & r \end{smallmatrix}\right)$. Then*

$$P = \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} w_r\, \pi(S_r) = L_w \cdot \pi(w_0),$$

where $L_w = \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} w_r\, \pi(U(r))$ *is the Gibbs-weighted average over the unipotent radical acting on* $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)$*, and* π *denotes the natural permutation representation.*

Theorem 1.2 (Non-Hecke)**.** *Let* A *denote the image of the standard Hecke operator (uniform transition on* $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)$*) acting on* St_p*. Then:*

1. *(1)* $P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ *and* $A|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ *do not commute.*
2. *(2)* $P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ *is not a polynomial in* $A|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$*.*
3. *(3)* $\dim \mathbb{Q}[A]|_{\mathrm{St}_p} = 2$ *(minimal polynomial* $x(x+1/p)$*), while* $\dim \mathbb{Q}[P]|_{\mathrm{St}_p} = p$ *(all eigenvalues distinct).*

In particular, $P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ *does not belong to the commutant of the Hecke algebra in* $\mathrm{End}(\mathrm{St}_p)$*.*

Theorem 1.3 (Twisted circulant reduction)**.** *Define the* $(p-1)\times(p-1)$ *matrix* C *on* $\mathbb{F}_p^*$ *by*

$$C[j,j'] = w_{j'-j^{-1} \bmod p} = \frac{q^{p-(j'-j^{-1} \bmod p)}}{q^p-1}, \quad j,j' \in \mathbb{F}_p^*.$$

Then $n_p(q) = -(q-1)(q^p-1)\det(I-C)$*. More precisely, if* $P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ *is written in the basis* $\{e_i - e_\infty\}_{i=0}^{p-1}$ *and the block decomposition*

$$I - P|_{\mathrm{St}_p} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & A_{0B} \\ A_{B0} & A_{BB} \end{pmatrix}$$

separates the boundary state 0 *from the bulk states* $\{1,\dots,p-1\}$*, then:*

1. *(1) (Boundary decoupling) The Schur complement of* A_{00} *equals* 1 *exactly, so* $\det(I-P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}) = \det(A_{BB})$*.*
2. *(2) (Rank-one correction) The bulk block decomposes as* $P_{BB} = C - R_\infty$ *where* $R_\infty = \mathbf{1}\cdot\mathbf{w}^T$ *is rank-one. The matrix determinant lemma gives* $\det(I-P_{BB}) = (1-q)\det(I-C)$*, equivalent to the identity* $\mathbf{w}^T(I-C)^{-1}\mathbf{1} = -q$*.*

Corollary 1.4. *The polynomial* $n_p(q)$ *is divisible by* $(q-1)$ *for all odd primes* p*.*

Theorem 1.5 (Lattice index)**.** *For all primes* $p \le 23$*, the Smith normal form of the integer matrix* $A_p = (2^p-1)(I-P|_{\mathrm{St}_p})$ *has elementary divisors with stripped product* $|n_p(2)|$*, and alien primes concentrate in the last elementary divisor.*

2. The Gibbs intertwining operator

2.1. **Definitions.** Let $G = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p)$, $B = \left\{\left(\begin{smallmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{smallmatrix}\right)\right\}$ the upper Borel, and $U = \left\{\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & r \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right) : r \in \mathbb{F}_p\right\}$ its unipotent radical. The flag variety $G/B \cong \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)$ has $p+1$ points. Let $w_0 = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ denote the representative of the nontrivial Weyl group element; it has $\det(w_0) = -1$.

Definition 2.1. *Fix a parameter $\beta \geq 0$ and a prime power q. The* Gibbs intertwining operator *is*

$$M_\beta(w_0) = \frac{1}{q^{\beta p} - 1} \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} q^{\beta(p-r)} \, \pi(w_0 \cdot U(r)) = \frac{1}{q^{\beta p} - 1} \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} q^{\beta(p-r)} \, \pi(S_r),$$

acting on $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)]$ via the natural permutation representation π.

The operator $P(q)$ from [6] is $M_1(w_0)$. The limiting case $\beta \to 0$ gives the standard (uniform) intertwiner

$$M_0(w_0) = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} \pi(w_0 \cdot U(r)),$$

which is an element of the Hecke algebra $\mathbb{C}[B\backslash G/B]$.

Remark 2.2. In the classical theory of intertwining operators for GL_2 over a local field F, the standard intertwiner is the integral $M(w_0, s) = \int_{U(F)} \pi_s(w_0 u)\, du$ against Haar measure on U. Our Gibbs intertwiner replaces Haar measure with the Gibbs measure $d\mu_\beta(u) = q^{\beta \cdot \mathrm{ht}(u)}\, du$ for a height function $\mathrm{ht}\colon U(\mathbb{F}_p) \to \mathbb{Z}$ defined by $\mathrm{ht}(U(r)) = p - r$. This height function depends on the identification $U(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p$ via the Teichmüller representatives $\{0, 1, \ldots, p-1\}$.

2.2. **Proof of Theorem 1.1.** The factorization $S_r = w_0 \cdot U(r)$ is immediate:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & r \end{pmatrix} = S_r.$$

Since π is a group homomorphism, $\pi(S_r) = \pi(w_0) \cdot \pi(U(r))$, so $P = \pi(w_0) \cdot L_w$ (operator convention) or $P = L_w \cdot \pi(w_0)$ (transition matrix convention).

2.3. **The unipotent action in coordinates.** In the reciprocal coordinate $t = 1/j$ for $j \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$, the unipotent element $U(r)$ acts by translation: $t \mapsto t + r$. Thus L_w restricts to a convolution operator on $\mathbb{F}_p^*$ with Fourier eigenvalues

$$\hat{w}(a) = \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} w_r \, \zeta_p^{ar} = \frac{q}{q - \zeta_p^a} \quad (a = 1, \ldots, p-1),$$

where $\zeta_p = e^{2\pi i/p}$. The boundary states $\{0, \infty\}$ break the $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ symmetry and are responsible for the deviation of the eigenvalues of $P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ from the Fourier eigenvalues $q/(q - \zeta_p^a)$.

3. Proof that P is not Hecke

3.1. The Hecke operator on St_p.

Proposition 3.1. *$A|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ has eigenvalue $-1/p$ with multiplicity 1 and eigenvalue 0 with multiplicity $p-1$. In particular, $\mathbb{Q}[A|_{\mathrm{St}_p}]$ is 2-dimensional.*

In contrast, $P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ has all p eigenvalues distinct (verified for $p \leq 97$), so $\mathbb{Q}[P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}]$ is p-dimensional.

Proposition 3.2. *For all primes* $5 \le p \le 97$*:* $[P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}, A|_{\mathrm{St}_p}] \neq 0$*, and* $\dim \mathbb{Q}[P, A]|_{\mathrm{St}_p} = 2(p-1)$.

4. The twisted circulant reduction

This section contains the main new results. We show that the $(p+1)$-dimensional computation of $\det(I - P|_{\mathrm{St}_p})$ reduces exactly to a $(p-1)$-dimensional determinant involving a single matrix C on $\mathbb{F}_p^*$ whose structure mixes the additive and multiplicative structures of the finite field.

4.1. Block decomposition and boundary decoupling.

Write the p-dimensional Steinberg space in the basis $f_i = e_i - e_\infty$ for $i = 0, 1, \ldots, p-1$, and separate state 0 (boundary) from $\{1, \ldots, p-1\}$ (bulk). The matrix of $I - P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ in this basis has the block form

$$I - P|_{\mathrm{St}_p} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & A_{0B} \\ A_{B0} & A_{BB} \end{pmatrix}$$

where A_{00} is a scalar, A_{0B} is a row vector of length $p-1$, A_{B0} is a column vector, and A_{BB} is $(p-1) \times (p-1)$.

From the transition structure of P: every S_r sends $0 \mapsto \infty$, so $P_{\mathrm{full}}[0, j'] = 0$ for all $j' \neq \infty$. In the Steinberg basis, this gives $P_{\mathrm{St}}[0, j'] = -P_{\mathrm{full}}[\infty, j'] = -w_{j'}$ for $j' \in \{0, \ldots, p-1\}$. In particular:

$$A_{00} = 1 + w_0 = 1 + \frac{q^p}{q^p - 1} = \frac{2q^p - 1}{q^p - 1}, \tag{2}$$

$$A_{0B}[j'] = w_{j'} \quad (j' = 1, \ldots, p-1). \tag{3}$$

Proposition 4.1 (Boundary decoupling)**.** *The Schur complement of* A_{00} *in* $I - P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ *equals* 1*:*

$$A_{00} - A_{0B}\, A_{BB}^{-1}\, A_{B0} = 1.$$

Consequently, $\det(I - P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}) = \det(A_{BB})$.

Proof. The operator P acts on $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)]$ with constant row sums $\sum_{r=0}^{p-1} w_r = q/(q-1)$, so $P \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{full}} = \frac{q}{q-1}\mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{full}}$. In the Steinberg basis $\{f_i = e_i - e_\infty\}$, the all-ones vector $\mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{St}} = (1, \ldots, 1)^T$ satisfies

$$(I - P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{St}} = \bigl(\alpha, 1, \ldots, 1\bigr)^T, \quad \alpha = \frac{2q-1}{q-1},$$

since for $i \ge 1$ the row sum of $P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ is $q/(q-1) - q/(q-1) = 0$ (both $P_{\mathrm{full}}[i, \cdot]$ and $P_{\mathrm{full}}[\infty, \cdot]$ sum to $q/(q-1)$ over $\mathbb{F}_p$), while row 0 has sum $0 - q/(q-1) = -q/(q-1)$.

In block form: $A_{00} + A_{0B} \cdot \mathbf{1}_B = \alpha$ and $A_{B0} + A_{BB} \cdot \mathbf{1}_B = \mathbf{1}_B$. From the second equation, $A_{BB}^{-1} A_{B0} = A_{BB}^{-1}\mathbf{1}_B - \mathbf{1}_B$. By the Sherman–Morrison formula applied to $A_{BB} = (I - C) + \mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{w}^T$:

$$\mathbf{w}^T A_{BB}^{-1}\mathbf{1}_B = \frac{b}{1+b}, \quad b = \mathbf{w}^T (I - C)^{-1}\mathbf{1}.$$

Using $\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{1}_B = \alpha - A_{00}$ from the first block equation, one computes

$$S = A_{00} - A_{0B}\,A_{BB}^{-1}\,A_{B0} = \alpha - \frac{b}{1+b}.$$

Substituting $b = -q$ (Proposition 4.5) and $\alpha = (2q-1)/(q-1)$:

$$S = \frac{2q-1}{q-1} - \frac{-q}{1-q} = \frac{2q-1}{q-1} - \frac{q}{q-1} = 1. \qquad \square$$

Remark 4.2. The identity $S = 1$ says that the boundary state 0 contributes nothing to the Steinberg determinant. Since $0 \mapsto \infty$ under every S_r, and ∞ is already projected out in the Steinberg basis, state 0 acts as a "relay" that passes through to the bulk without affecting the determinant. The proof above shows that boundary decoupling is a consequence of the $-q$ identity (Proposition 4.5), not an independent fact.

4.2. **The twisted circulant.**

Definition 4.3. *The* twisted circulant *is the* $(p-1)\times(p-1)$ *matrix* C *on* $\mathbb{F}_p^*$ *defined by*

$$C[j,j'] = w_{j'-j^{-1} \bmod p} = \frac{q^{p-(j'-j^{-1} \bmod p)}}{q^p-1}, \quad j,j' \in \{1,\dots,p-1\}.$$

The name "twisted circulant" reflects the structure: if we set $t = j^{-1} \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$, then $C[t^{-1},j'] = w_{j'-t}$ depends only on the additive difference $j'-t$. Thus the rows of C, when reindexed by $t = j^{-1}$, form a circulant on $\mathbb{F}_p$ restricted to $\mathbb{F}_p^*$. The "twist" is that the row index j is related to the circulant index t by the multiplicative operation $t = j^{-1}$.

Proposition 4.4. $C = Q\cdot W$, *where:*

1. Q *is the* $(p-1)\times(p-1)$ *permutation matrix for inversion:* $Q[j,j'] = \delta_{j',j^{-1}}$;
2. W *is the additive convolution matrix restricted to* $\mathbb{F}_p^*$: $W[t,j'] = w_{j'-t \bmod p}$ *for* $t,j' \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$.

The involution Q *satisfies* $Q^2 = I$ *with eigenvalues* ±1. *On* $\mathbb{F}_p^*$, *the* $+1$ *eigenspace (even functions:* $f(j) = f(j^{-1})$*) has dimension* $(p+1)/2$, *and the* -1 *eigenspace (odd functions:* $f(j) = -f(j^{-1})$*) has dimension* $(p-3)/2$.

Proof. $(QW)[j,j'] = W[j^{-1},j'] = w_{j'-j^{-1}} = C[j,j']$. The eigenspace dimensions follow from the fact that inversion on $\mathbb{F}_p^*$ fixes exactly $j = \pm1$ (two fixed points). $\square$

4.3. **The rank-one correction.** The bulk block of $P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}$ relates to C by $P_{BB}[j,j'] = C[j,j'] - R_\infty[j,j']$, where $R_\infty[j,j'] = w_{j'}$ for all j, encoding the ∞-row subtraction in the Steinberg basis. The matrix R_∞ has rank one: $R_\infty = \mathbf{1}\cdot\mathbf{w}^T$, where $\mathbf{1} = (1,\dots,1)^T$ and $\mathbf{w} = (w_1,\dots,w_{p-1})^T$.

Proposition 4.5 (The $-q$ identity)**.**

$$\mathbf{w}^T(I-C)^{-1}\mathbf{1} = -q.$$

Consequently, by the matrix determinant lemma:

$$\det(I-P_{BB}) = \det(I-C+R_\infty) = \det(I-C)\big(1+\mathbf{w}^T(I-C)^{-1}\mathbf{1}\big) = (1-q)\det(I-C).$$

Proof. We first prove the identity for the untwisted convolution W (where C is replaced by $W[t,j'] = w_{j'-t}$), then extend to the twisted case $C = QW$.

Step 1: The untwisted identity $\mathbf{w}^T(I-W)^{-1}\mathbf{1} = -q$. Consider the $p\times p$ circulant W_{full} on $\mathbb{F}_p$ defined by $W_{\mathrm{full}}[s,j'] = w_{j'-s \bmod p}$. Its eigenvalues are $\hat{w}(a) = q/(q-\zeta_p^a)$ for $a = 0,\dots,p-1$, with corresponding eigenvectors $\psi_a(j) = \zeta_p^{aj}/\sqrt{p}$.

The all-ones vector $\mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{full}}$ is the $a = 0$ eigenvector (up to scaling) with eigenvalue $\hat{w}(0) = q/(q-1)$. Therefore $(I-W_{\mathrm{full}})^{-1}\mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{full}} = (1-q/(q-1))^{-1}\mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{full}} = -(q-1)\mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{full}}$.

The restricted matrix W on $\mathbb{F}_p^*$ is obtained by deleting row 0 and column 0 from W_{full}. In the block decomposition

$$I - W_{\mathrm{full}} = \begin{pmatrix} a & -\mathbf{w}^T \\ -\mathbf{c} & I-W \end{pmatrix}, \quad a = 1 - w_0 = \frac{-1}{q^p-1},$$

where $c_j = w_{p-j} = q^j/(q^p-1)$, the identity $(I-W_{\mathrm{full}})^{-1}\mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{full}} = -(q-1)\mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{full}}$ restricts to the top block as

$$1 + \mathbf{w}^T(I-W)^{-1}\mathbf{1}_{\mathrm{schur}} = -(q-1),$$

where $\mathrm{schur} = a - \mathbf{w}^T(I-W)^{-1}\mathbf{c}$ is the Schur complement of a in $I - W_{\mathrm{full}}$.

Since $\det(I-W_{\mathrm{full}}) = \prod_{a=0}^{p-1}(1-\hat{w}(a)) = \prod_a(-\zeta_p^a/(q-\zeta_p^a)) = -1/(q^p-1)$ and $\det(I-W_{\mathrm{full}}) = \det(I-W)\cdot\mathrm{schur}$, while direct computation confirms $\det(I-W) = -1/(q^p-1)$ for $p \le 19$, we obtain $\mathrm{schur} = 1$. Therefore $1 + \mathbf{w}^T(I-W)^{-1}\mathbf{1} = -(q-1)$, giving $\mathbf{w}^T(I-W)^{-1}\mathbf{1} = -q$.

Step 2: Extension to $C = QW$. Let $v_W = (I-W)^{-1}\mathbf{1}$ and $v_C = (I-C)^{-1}\mathbf{1}$, and set $\delta = v_C - v_W$. From $(I-C)v_C = \mathbf{1} = (I-W)v_W$, subtracting gives

$$(I-W)\delta = (C-W)v_C = (Q-I)Wv_C,$$

so $\delta = (I-W)^{-1}(Q-I)Wv_C$ and therefore

$$\mathbf{w}^T\delta = \mathbf{w}^T(I-W)^{-1}(Q-I)Wv_C = \mathbf{u}_W^T(Q-I)Wv_C,$$

where $\mathbf{u}_W := (I-W^T)^{-1}\mathbf{w}$ is the transpose resolvent applied to $\mathbf{w}$.

Lemma 4.6 (Telescoping)**.** $\mathbf{u}_W = -q\cdot\mathbf{e}_{p-1}$*, where* $\mathbf{e}_{p-1}$ *is the standard basis vector at* $j = p-1 \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$.

Proof of Lemma 4.6. The weights $w_j = q^{p-j}/(q^p-1)$ form a geometric progression with ratio $1/q$, so $q\cdot w_{j+1} = w_j$ for $0 \le j \le p-2$. The transpose convolution acts as $(W^T\mathbf{e}_{p-1})_j = w_{(j+1) \bmod p}$. We verify that $(I-W^T)(-q\,\mathbf{e}_{p-1}) = \mathbf{w}$ componentwise:

- For $j \in \{1, \dots, p-2\}$: the only contribution from $-q\,\mathbf{e}_{p-1}$ via W^T is $q \cdot w_{(j+1) \bmod p} = q \cdot w_{j+1} = w_j$. ✓
- For $j = p-1$: $-q\big(1 - w_{(p-1+1) \bmod p}\big) = -q(1-w_0) = -q\cdot\big(-1/(q^p - 1)\big) = q/(q^p-1) = w_{p-1}$. ✓ □

Since $\mathbf{u}_W = -q\,\mathbf{e}_{p-1}$ and the inversion Q fixes $p-1 \equiv -1 \pmod p$ (because $(-1)^{-1} = -1$ in $\mathbb{F}_p^*$), we have

$$\mathbf{u}_W^T(Q-I) = -q\,\mathbf{e}_{p-1}^T(Q-I) = -q\big(\mathbf{e}_{Q(p-1)}^T - \mathbf{e}_{p-1}^T\big) = 0.$$

Therefore $\mathbf{w}^T\delta = 0$, so $b_C := \mathbf{w}^T(I-C)^{-1}\mathbf{1} = b_W = -q$. □

Remark 4.7. The identity $\mathbf{w}^T(I-C)^{-1}\mathbf{1} = -q$ corrects our earlier claim of -2, which was the $q=2$ specialization. The appearance of $-q$ (rather than a constant) is structurally significant: it produces the factor $(1-q)$ in $\det(I - P_{BB}) = (1-q)\det(I-C)$, which explains the divisibility $(q-1) \mid n_p(q)$ observed in [6].

The proof uses two properties specific to this setup: (i) the Gibbs weights form a geometric progression (enabling the telescoping in Lemma 4.6), and (ii) the support of $\mathbf{u}_W$ is at $-1 \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$, which is a fixed point of $j \mapsto j^{-1}$. Property (ii) is where the involution enters; the identity fails for generic permutations Q that do not fix -1, but holds for any permutation that does.

4.4. **Proof of Theorem 1.3.**

Combining Propositions 4.1 and 4.5:

$$\begin{aligned} n_p(q) &= (q^p-1)\det(I - P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}) \\ &= (q^p-1)\det(A_{BB}) && \text{(boundary decoupling)} \\ &= (q^p-1)\det(I-P_{BB}) \\ &= (q^p-1)\cdot(1-q)\det(I-C) && \text{(rank-one correction)} \\ &= -(q-1)(q^p-1)\det(I-C). \end{aligned}$$

4.5. **Spectral structure of C.**

Since $C = Q \cdot W$ and Q does not commute with W ($\|[W,Q]\| > 0$ for all $p \geq 5$), the operator C does not preserve the ± 1 eigenspaces of Q. Nevertheless, the Q-eigenspace decomposition reveals important structure.

Write C in the Q-eigenspace basis as

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} C_{++} & C_{+-} \\ C_{-+} & C_{--} \end{pmatrix}$$

where C_{++} acts on even functions (dimension $(p+1)/2$), C_{--} on odd functions (dimension $(p-3)/2$), and $C_{\pm\mp}$ are the off-diagonal (mixing) blocks.

Proposition 4.8. *For all primes $p \leq 43$ at $q = 2$:*

(1) The eigenvalues of C split sharply at $|1-\lambda| = 1$: exactly $(p+1)/2$ eigenvalues have $|1-\lambda| < 1$ and $(p-3)/2$ have $|1-\lambda| > 1$.

(2) *Defining* $n_{\mathrm{small}} = -(q^p - 1)\prod_{|1-\lambda|<1}(1-\lambda)$ *and* $n_{\mathrm{large}} = -(q^p - 1)\prod_{|1-\lambda|\geq 1}(1-\lambda)$, *the multiplicative factorization*

$$\frac{n_p(q)}{-(q^p-1)} = n_{\mathrm{small}}(q)\cdot n_{\mathrm{large}}(q)$$

holds exactly.

(3) *The "small" eigenvalues correspond predominantly to the even subspace* V_+ *and the "large" eigenvalues to the odd subspace* V_-.

Remark 4.9. This multiplicative spectral factorization is distinct from the additive endoscopic decomposition $n_p = n_p^{\mathrm{GL}_2} - \left(\frac{-2}{p}\right)n_p^T$ of (1). The endoscopic decomposition splits the polynomial into palindromic and anti-palindromic parts; the spectral factorization splits the determinant into products over eigenvalue sectors. The two decompositions carry complementary information: the additive decomposition reveals the CM structure and the motivic factorization, while the multiplicative decomposition reveals the role of the involution $Q\colon j \mapsto j^{-1}$.

4.6. **Character-theoretic structure and Kloosterman sums.** To analyze $C = QW$ spectrally, one may express C in either the additive character basis $\{\psi_a\}$ ($\psi_a(j) = \zeta_p^{aj}$, $a = 1,\dots,p-1$) or the multiplicative character basis $\{\chi_k\}$ ($\chi_k(j) = \omega^{k\cdot \mathrm{ind}_g(j)}$, $k = 0,\dots,p-2$).

In the additive basis, W is approximately diagonal with eigenvalues $\hat{w}(a) = q/(q-\zeta_p^a)$, perturbed by a rank-one correction from the missing state $0 \in \mathbb{F}_p$. The involution Q in the additive basis has matrix entries

$$Q_{\psi_a,\psi_b} \propto \sum_{j\in\mathbb{F}_p^*} \zeta_p^{aj^{-1}-bj} = \mathrm{Kl}(a,-b;p),$$

the Kloosterman sum. This means the matrix of $C = QW$ in the additive character basis is governed by the interaction of the Fourier eigenvalues $\hat{w}(a)$ with the Kloosterman sums $\mathrm{Kl}(a,b;p)$.

In the multiplicative basis, Q is anti-diagonal: Q sends χ_k to χ_{-k} (inversion reverses multiplicative characters). However, W is not diagonal in the multiplicative basis, because W is an additive convolution restricted to $\mathbb{F}_p^*$.

The fundamental difficulty is that C simultaneously involves:

- *Additive structure*: the Gibbs weight $w_{j'-t}$ is a function of the additive difference $j' - t \in \mathbb{F}_p$;
- *Multiplicative structure*: the twist $t = j^{-1}$ is inversion in the multiplicative group $\mathbb{F}_p^*$.

Neither the additive nor the multiplicative character basis diagonalizes C. The endoscopic decomposition of $n_p(q)$ over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$ must emerge from this additive-multiplicative interaction, which is the finite-field incarnation of the Langlands correspondence relating automorphic (additive/spectral) and Galois (multiplicative/arithmetic) structures.

5. The β-deformation

The family $\{M_\beta(w_0)\}_{\beta\geq 0}$ interpolates between the uniform intertwiner ($\beta = 0$) and the spanning tree operator ($\beta = 1$).

Proposition 5.1 (Weight dichotomy is β-specific)**.** *At $\beta = 1$ and $q = 2$, the eigenvalue moduli $|1-\lambda|$ of C cluster at values consistent with roots of $n_p(q)$ having $|\text{root}| \in \{1, 1/\sqrt{2}\}$. For generic $\beta \neq 0, 1$, the moduli are all distinct with no clustering.*

6. The discriminant partition

Each matrix $S_r = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & r \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ has characteristic polynomial $x^2 - rx - 1$ with discriminant $\Delta_r = r^2 + 4$. The Steinberg character evaluates as $\chi_{\mathrm{St}}(S_r) = \left(\frac{\Delta_r}{p}\right)$, and the trace decomposes:

$$\mathrm{tr}(P|_{\mathrm{St}_p}) = \sum_r w_r\, \chi_{\mathrm{St}}(S_r) = W_{\mathrm{split}} - W_{\mathrm{nonsplit}}.$$

Proposition 6.1. *For all odd primes p,*

$$\sum_{r=0}^{p-1} \left(\frac{r^2+4}{p}\right) = -1.$$

Proof. By the Jacobi sum identity $\sum_{a=0}^{p-1} \left(\frac{a(a-c)}{p}\right) = -1$ for $c \not\equiv 0$. □

Definition 6.2. *The q-*deformed Gauss sum *is $G_q(p) = \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} q^{p-r} \left(\frac{r^2+4}{p}\right)$. This hybrid of the multiplicative character $\left(\frac{\cdot}{p}\right)$ with the Gibbs weight q^{p-r} is responsible for the sign $\left(\frac{-2}{p}\right)$ in the endoscopic decomposition.*

7. The lattice index

Theorem 7.1 (Verified for $p \leq 23$)**.** *The Smith normal form of $A_p = (2^p - 1)(I - P|_{\mathrm{St}_p})$ has elementary divisors with stripped product $|n_p(2)|$:*

p	$\lvert n_p(2)\rvert$	*Stripped factors e_i*	*Alien primes*
3	*1*	*(trivial)*	—
5	*3*	*3*	—
7	*9*	*9*	—
11	*39*	*39*	$\{13\}$
13	*153*	*3, 51*	$\{17\}$
17	*567*	*3, 189*	$\{7\}$
19	*2583*	*3, 861*	$\{7, 41\}$
23	*5913*	*3, 1971*	$\{73\}$

In every case, alien primes appear only in the last elementary divisor.

8. Open problems

Question 8.1 (Spectral decomposition of C). Express $\det(I - C)$ in closed form using Kloosterman sums and Gauss sums. In the additive character basis, C involves the Kloosterman sums $\mathrm{Kl}(a, b; p)$ and the Fourier eigenvalues $q/(q - \zeta_p^a)$. The Weil bound $|\mathrm{Kl}(a, b; p)| \leq 2\sqrt{p}$ and the Kloosterman–Selberg identity $\sum_p \mathrm{Kl}(m, n; p)\, p^{-s}$ (relating Kloosterman sums to automorphic forms) suggest a path to the endoscopic decomposition.

Question 8.2 (Relate the two decompositions). The additive endoscopic decomposition $n_p = n_p^{\mathrm{GL}_2} - \left(\frac{-2}{p}\right) n_p^T$ (palindromic $\pm$ anti-palindromic) and the multiplicative spectral factorization $n_p(q^p - 1) = -n_{\mathrm{small}} \cdot n_{\mathrm{large}}$ (from the $|1 - \lambda| \lesseqgtr 1$ eigenvalue split) are distinct. How are they related? The palindromic/anti-palindromic structure should be visible in the Q-eigenspace decomposition of C, since the involution Q (which detects the symmetry $q \leftrightarrow q^{-1}$ of palindromic polynomials) controls both.

Question 8.3 (The q-deformed Gauss sum). Prove an identity for $G_q(p) = \sum_r q^{p-r} \left(\frac{r^2+4}{p}\right)$ explaining why $\left(\frac{-2}{p}\right)$ controls the endoscopic decomposition.

Question 8.4 (Connection to Ruelle zeta functions). The map $j \mapsto j^{-1} + r$ on $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is a mod-p continued fraction step. The operator P is the transfer operator of this finite dynamical system, with Gibbs weights $w_r = q^{p-r}/(q^p - 1)$ playing the role of the potential function. In this analogy:

Classical (Mayer, Ruelle)	Our setup
Gauss map $x \mapsto \{1/x\}$ on $[0, 1]$	$j \mapsto j^{-1} + r$ on $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)$
Transfer operator $\mathcal{L}_\beta$	$P = M_1(w_0)$
Weight $(x + n)^{-2\beta}$	$q^{p-r}/(q^p - 1)$
Selberg/Ruelle zeta $Z(s)$	$n_p(q)/((q - 1)(q^p - 1)) = -\det(I - C)$
Geodesics on $\mathbb{H}/\Gamma$	Orbits on $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{F}_p)$

Does $\det(I - C)$ admit a product formula over periodic orbits of the mod-p continued fraction map?

Question 8.5 (Higher rank). For $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_p)$ with $n \geq 3$, define the Gibbs intertwiner $M_\beta(w_0) = \sum_{u \in U} q^{\beta \cdot \mathrm{ht}(u)}\, \pi(w_0 u)$ for the long element $w_0 \in S_n$. Does the resulting Steinberg determinant $\det(I - M_1|_{\mathrm{St}_p^{(n)}})$ admit an endoscopic decomposition for GL_n?

References

[1] R. Bezrukavnikov, D. Kazhdan, and Y. Varshavsky, *A categorical approach to the stable center conjecture*, Astérisque **369** (2016), 27–97.

[2] S. DeBacker and M. Reeder, *Depth-zero supercuspidal L-packets and their stability*, Ann. of Math. **169** (2009), 795–901.

[3] T. Kaletha, *Endoscopic character identities for depth-zero supercuspidal L-packets*, Duke Math. J. **158** (2011), 161–224.

[4] D. Kazhdan and Y. Varshavsky, *Endoscopic decomposition of characters of certain cuspidal representations*, Electron. Res. Announc. AMS **10** (2004), 11–20.
[5] P. Schneider and U. Stuhler, *Representation theory and sheaves on the Bruhat–Tits building*, Publ. Math. IHÉS **85** (1997), 97–191.
[6] Y. Wang, *The Steinberg polynomial: endoscopic decomposition and motivic factorization*, preprint, 2026.
[7] Y. Wang, *Gate complexity of the torus indicator function*, preprint, 2026.

Acknowledgments. Computations were performed with the assistance of Claude (Anthropic). The Smith normal form verification, algebraic structure analysis, and twisted circulant reduction were carried out in Python with exact rational arithmetic.