

Title

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1 | Lecture 15: The L -Polynomial

Recall that we had $Z(t) + F(t) + G(t)$:

$$(q-1)F(t) = \sum_{0 \leq \deg C \leq 2g-2} q^{\ell(C)} t^{\deg(C)}$$

$$(q-1)G(t) = h \left(\frac{q^g t^{2g-1}}{1-qt} - \frac{1}{1-t} \right).$$

Note that $F(t)$ is a polynomial of degree at most $2g-2$, and clearing denominators in $G(t)$ yields a polynomial of degree at most $2g$

Definition 1.0.1 (The L -polynomial)

The L -polynomial is defined as

$$L(t) := (1-t)(1-qt)Z(t) = (1-t)(1-qt) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n t^n \in \mathbb{Z}[t].$$

It turns out that the degree bound of $2g$ is sharp, and the coefficients closer to the middle are most interesting:

Theorem 1.0.2 (?).

Let K/\mathbb{F}_q be a function field of genus $g \geq 1$, then

- a. $\deg L = 2g$.
- b. $L(1) = h$
- c. $L(t) = q^g t^{2g} L\left(\frac{1}{qt}\right)$.
- d. Writing $L(t) = \sum_{j=1}^{2g} a_j t^j$,
 - $a_0 = 1$ and $a_{2g} = q^g$.
 - For all $0 \leq j \leq g$, we have $a_{2g-j} = q^{g-j} a_j$.
 - $a_1 = |\Sigma(K/\mathbb{F}_q)| - (q+1)$, which notably does not depend on g .
 - Write $L(t) = \prod_{j=1}^{2g} (1 - \alpha_j t) \in \mathbb{C}[t]$ ^a
- e. The $\alpha_j \in \bar{\mathbb{Z}}$ ^b (which were *a priori* in \mathbb{C}) and can be ordered such that for all $1 \leq j \leq g$, we have $a_j a_{g+j} = q$. ^c

f. If $L_r(t) = (1-t)(1-q^r t)Z_r(t)$ then $L_r(t) = \prod_{j=1}^{2g} (1 - \alpha_j^r t)$, where K_r is the constant extension $K\mathbb{F}_{q^r}/\mathbb{F}_{q^r}$

^aThe polynomial isn't monic, but rather has a constant coefficient, so this expansion is somewhat more natural than (say) $\prod (t - \alpha)$.

^b $\bar{\mathbb{Z}}$ denotes the algebraic integers.

^cThis is the first hint at the Riemann hypothesis: if for example they all had the same complex modulus, this would force $|a_j| = \sqrt{q}$. Thus proving that they all have the same absolute value is 99% of the content!

Note that the α_j are reciprocal roots.

Proof (of a).

We saw from $Z(t) = F(t) + G(t)$ that $\deg L \leq 2g$. Equality will follow from the proof of (d) part 1, since this would imply that $a_{2g} = q^g \neq 0$. ■

Proof (of b).

Our formula $Z(t) = F(t) + G(t)$ and Schmidt's theorem (showing $\delta = 1$) gives

$$L(t) = (1-t)(1-qt)F(t) + \frac{h}{q-1} \left(q^g t^{2g-2} (1-t) - (1-qt) \right),$$

where we've expanded G but not F because it involves various $\ell(D)$ which are difficult to compute. It is some polynomial though, and we can evaluate L at 1 to get $L(1) = h$. Thus the class number is the sum of the coefficients! ■

Proof (of c).

This follows easily from the functional equation for $Z(t)$, which we already established using the Riemann-Roch theorem:

$$Z(t) = q^{g-1} t^{2g-2} Z\left(\frac{1}{qt}\right).$$

We can compute

$$\begin{aligned} q^g t^{2g} L\left(\frac{1}{qt}\right) &= q^g t^{2g} \left(1 - \frac{1}{qt}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right) Z\left(\frac{1}{qt}\right) \\ &= q^{g-1} t^{2g-2} (1-t)(1-qt) Z\left(\frac{1}{qt}\right) \\ &= (1-t)(1-qt) Z(t) \\ &:= L(t), \end{aligned}$$

where we've distributed one q and two t s in the first steps. ■

Proof (of d).

Using the functional equation from (c), we can write

$$L(t) = q^g t^{2g} L\left(\frac{1}{qt}\right) = \left(\frac{a_{2g}}{q^g}\right) + \left(\frac{a_{2g-1}}{q^{g-1}}\right)t + \cdots + (a_0 q^g) t^{2g},$$

where we're correcting by enough in t but not enough in q and seeing what we get. Equating coefficients, for $0 \leq j \leq g$ we have

$$a_{2g-j} = q^{g-j} a_j. \quad (1)$$

Using the fact that A_0 is the number of effective degree zero divisors, which is only zero, we have $A_0 = 1$ and we can multiply formal power series to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} L(t) &= a_0 + a_1 t + \cdots + a_{2g} t^{2g} = (1-t)(1-qt) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n t^n \\ &= \left(1 - (q+1)t + qt^2\right) (1 + A_1 t + A_2 t^2 + \cdots) \\ &= 1 + (A_1 - (q+1))t + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

From this, we can read off

- $L(0) = a_0 = 1$
- $a_1 = A_1 - (q+1) = \Sigma_1(K/k) - (q+1)$
- $a_{2g} = a_{2g-0} = q^{g-0} a_0 = a^g$ by taking $j = 0$ in eq. 1, and thus $\deg L = 2g$.

■

Proof (of e (the most interesting!)).

Consider the **reciprocal polynomial**

$$L^\perp(t) := t^{2g} L\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = t^{2g} + a_1 t^{2g-1} + \cdots + q^g.$$

The original polynomial had \mathbb{Z} coefficients and constant term 1, so this polynomial is monic and has a nonzero constant term. Thus its roots are patently nonzero algebraic integers in $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}^\bullet$.

If $L^\perp(t) = \prod_{j=1}^{2g} (t - \alpha_j)$, then

$$L(t) = t^{2g} L^\perp\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \prod_{j=1}^{2g} (1 - \alpha_j t)$$

and if the roots of $L(t)$ are r_j , then the roots of $L^\perp(t)$ are the reciprocal roots $1/r_j$ and vice-versa. This shows the first assertion that $r_j \in \overline{\mathbb{Z}}$ as well.

The most interesting part is what follows. Making the substitution $t = qu$ and using (c) we

get

$$\begin{aligned}
 L^\perp(t) &= \prod_{j=1}^{2g} (t - \alpha_j) \\
 &:= t^{2g} L\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \\
 &= q^{2g} u^{2g} L\left(\frac{1}{qu}\right) \quad \text{by (c).}
 \end{aligned}$$

Using $u = t/q$, we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
 q^g L(u) &= q^g \prod_{j=1}^{2g} (1 - \alpha_j u) \\
 &= q^g \prod_{j=1}^{2g} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_j t}{q}\right) \\
 &= q^g \prod_{j=1}^{2g} \frac{\alpha_j}{q} \prod_{j=1}^{2g} \left(t - \frac{1}{\alpha_j}\right) \\
 &= \prod_{j=1}^{2g} \left(t - \frac{q}{\alpha_j}\right),
 \end{aligned}$$

where we've pulled out a factor of $-\alpha_j/q$ and in the last step we've used that $\prod_{j=1}^{2g} \alpha_j = q^g$.

This follows because the α_j are the roots of L^\perp , which has even degree, so the product of all of the roots is equal to the constant term of L^\perp , which is the leading term of L , which we showed was q^g .

This says that if we take these roots α_j as a multiset and replace each α_j with q/α_j , we get the same multiset back. I.e., this multiset is stable under the involution

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{C}^\times &\rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \\
 z &\mapsto \frac{q}{z}.
 \end{aligned}$$

This almost pairs up the elements of this finite set of roots, except it may have fixed points. The complex numbers α such that $\alpha = q/\alpha$ are precisely $\pm\sqrt{q}$. So group the α_i^{-1} into

- k **pairs** of nonfixed points, where $\alpha_i \neq q/\alpha_i$,
- m points such that $\alpha_i = \sqrt{q}$,
- n points such that $\alpha_i = -\sqrt{q}$.

So we'd like to show that m and n are both even, so when we're pairing roots with reciprocals these get paired with themselves. We know $2k + m + n = 2g$, so $m + n$ is even. We also know

that

$$\begin{aligned} q^g &= \prod_{j=1}^{2g} \alpha_j \\ &= q^k (\sqrt{q})^m (-\sqrt{q})^n \\ &= (-1)^n q^{k + \frac{m}{2} + \frac{n}{2}} \\ &= (-1)^n q^g. \end{aligned}$$

This forces n to be even, ■