

Previous Talk

Given: $f \in \mathbb{Z}[\underline{x}_1, \dots, \underline{x}_d]$

p-adic measure

Poincaré series: $Q_f(T) = \sum_{m \geq 0} \nu(X_m) p^{-dm} \cdot T^m$

$\boxed{\tilde{Q}_f(T)}$
Thm: $\tilde{Q}_f(T) \in \mathbb{Q}(T)$

where $X_m = \{\underline{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_p^d \mid \nu(f(\underline{x})) \geq m\}$

$$= (p^{-d} T)^m$$

This Talk:

Generalize this.

$$\tilde{Q}_f(T) := Q_f(p^d T) = \sum_{m \geq 0} \nu(X_m) T^m$$

Note: Can remove p^{-dm}

Thm: Given "suitable" $X_m \subset \mathbb{Z}_p^d$ ($m \in \mathbb{N}$):

$$\text{set } Q_{X_m}(T) := \sum_{m \geq 0} \nu(X_m) T^m$$

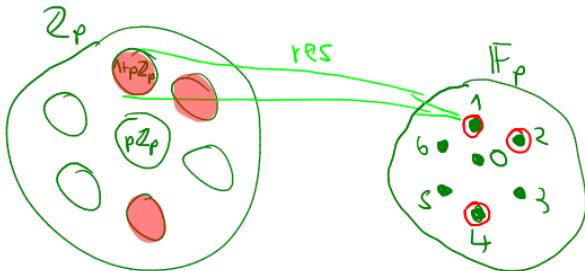
Then $Q_{X_m}(T) \in \mathbb{Q}(T)$

Example

$$p \neq 2$$

$$Q_{X_0}(T) = \sum_{m \geq 0} \mu(X_m) T^m \quad \text{where } X_m = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_p \mid x \text{ is a square in } \mathbb{Q}_p, \sqrt{x} = m\}$$

- $X_0 = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_p \setminus p\mathbb{Z}_p \mid x \text{ square in } \mathbb{Q}_p\}$
- \Downarrow
 $\exists y: x = y^2$
 \Downarrow
 Hensel's Lemma



$$\exists \text{rr}(y): \text{res}(x) = \text{res}(y)^2$$

\Downarrow
 $\text{res}(x)$ square in \mathbb{F}_p

$$\mu(X_0) = \frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p}$$

- $X_1 = \emptyset \quad (x = y^2 \Rightarrow v(x) = 2v(y) \hookrightarrow)$

- $X_{2l+1} = \emptyset \quad \mu(X_{2l+1}) = 0$

- $X_{2l} = \{p^{2l} \cdot x \mid x \in X_0\} \quad \mu(X_{2l}) = \frac{p-1}{2p} \cdot p^{-2l}$

- $Q_{X_0}(T) = \sum_{l \geq 0} \frac{p-1}{2p} \cdot p^{-2l} \cdot T^{2l} = \frac{p-1}{2p} \cdot \sum_{l \geq 0} (p^{-2} \cdot T)^l = \frac{p-1}{2p} \cdot \frac{1}{1-p^{-2}T} \in \mathbb{Q}(T)$

General case: Condition on X_0 ?

Ex 1: $X_m = \{ \underline{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \mid v(f(\underline{x})) \geq m \}$

Ex 2: $X_m = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z}_p \mid \underbrace{x \text{ is square in } \mathbb{Q}_p}_{\exists y: y^2 = x}, v(x) = m \}$

Thm: $Q_{X_0}(T) := \sum_{m \geq 0} \nu(X_m) T^m \in Q(T)$ if

X_0 is given by a $\overset{?}{\circ}$ 1st order formula in the
language of valued fields $\overset{?}{\circ}$ $\overset{?}{\circ}$ $\overset{?}{\circ}$ $\overset{?}{\circ}$

1st order fmla in the lang. of val. flds

Ex 1: " $x_1, \dots, x_d \in \mathbb{Z}_p \wedge v(f(x_1, \dots, x_d)) \geq m$ " where $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_d]$

Ex 2: " $\exists y: y^2 = x \wedge v(x) = m$ "

??
(in x and m (but not y !))

Defn: A 1st order fmla in the lang. of val. flds

is obtained as follows:

- Write $f(x_1, \dots, x_d) = 0$ for $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_d]$
- or $v(x) \geq 0$ $X_m = \{x \in \mathbb{Q}_p^d \mid f(x) = 0\}$
- or $v(x) = m$ $X_m = \{x \in \mathbb{Q}_p^d \mid v(x) = m\}$
- Apply boolean combinations (\wedge, \vee, \neg) complement
union intersection
- Apply quantifiers: $\exists x, \forall x$.
projection ($\exists x$ means $\exists x \in \mathbb{Q}_p^d$)

Every such fmla defines a family of sets X_m

Note: One should really say: "formula in variables x_1, \dots, x_d " $\rightarrow X_m \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^d$

"...and in the value group variable m " $\rightarrow X_m \subset \mathbb{Z}_p^d \times \mathbb{Z}$ ($X_m = \{x \in \mathbb{Q}_p^d \mid (x_m) \in X_m\}$)

1st order fmlas are very flexible

Defn: consists of $f(\underline{x}) = 0$
 $v(\underline{x}) \geq 0$
 $v(\underline{x}) = m$
 \wedge, \vee, \neg
 $\exists \underline{x}$

} minimalistic definition

Can also express:

$$\forall \underline{x}: \text{blah}$$

$$v(f(\underline{x})) \geq 0$$

$$v(f(\underline{x})) \geq v(g(\underline{x}))$$

$$v(f(\underline{x})) = v(g(\underline{x}))$$

$$v(f(\underline{x})) \geq m$$

$$\exists m' \in \mathbb{Z}: \text{blah}(m')$$

val var

etc.

...namely as follows:

$$\neg \exists \underline{x}: \neg \text{blah}$$

$$\exists y: f(\underline{x}) = y \wedge v(y) \geq 0$$

$$\exists y: f(\underline{x}) = y \cdot g(\underline{x}) \wedge v(y) \geq 0 \quad (v(f(\underline{x})) = v(y) + v(g(\underline{x})))$$

$$v(f(\underline{x})) \geq v(g(\underline{x})) \wedge v(g(\underline{x})) \geq v(f(\underline{x}))$$

$$\exists y: v(y) = m \wedge v(f(\underline{x})) \geq v(y)$$

$$\exists y: y \neq 0 \wedge \text{blah}(v(y))$$

Proof & Applications

Thm: $Q_{X_p}(T) := \sum_{m \geq 0} \nu(X_m) T^m \in Q(T)$ if

X_p is given by a 1st order formula in the language of valued fields

Example application:

$\nu(X_m) = \#\text{subgps of } GL_n(\mathbb{Z}_p)$
of index p^m

Proof:



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Thanks for your attention!



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