

Special values of Dirichlet series and zeta integrals

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For f and g polynomials in p variables, we relate the special value at a non-positive integer $s = -N$, obtained by analytic continuation of the Dirichlet series $\zeta(s; f, g) = \sum_{k_1=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{k_p=0}^{\infty} g(k_1, \dots, k_p) f(k_1, \dots, k_p)^{-s}$ ($\text{Re}(s) > 0$), to special values of zeta integrals $Z(s; f, g) = \int_{x \in [0, 1]^p} g(x) f(x)^{-s} dx$ ($\text{Re}(s) > 0$). We prove a simple relation between $\zeta(-N; f, g)$ and $Z(-N; f_a, g_a)$, where for $a \in \mathbb{R}^p$, $f_a(x)$ is the shifted polynomial $f_a(x) = f(a + x)$. By direct calculation we prove the product rule for zeta integrals at $s = 0$, $\text{degree}(fh) \cdot Z(0; fh, g) = \text{degree}(f) \cdot Z(0; f, g) + \text{degree}(h) \cdot Z(0; h, g)$, and deduce the corresponding rule for Dirichlet series at $s = 0$, $\text{degree}(fh) \cdot \zeta(0; fh, g) = \text{degree}(f) \cdot \zeta(0; f, g) + \text{degree}(h) \cdot \zeta(0; h, g)$. This last formula generalizes work of Shintani and Chen-Eie. © 2012 World Scientific Publishing Company.