

PRIME GEODESIC THEOREM FOR HIGHER-DIMENSIONAL HYPERBOLIC MANIFOLD

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ABSTRACT. For a $(d + 1)$ -dimensional hyperbolic manifold \mathcal{M} , we consider an estimate of the error term of the prime geodesic theorem. Put the fundamental group Γ of \mathcal{M} to be a discrete subgroup of $SO_e(d + 1, 1)$ with cofinite volume. When the contribution of the discrete spectrum of the Laplace-Beltrami operator is larger than that of the continuous spectrum in Weyl's law, we obtained a lower estimate $\Omega_{\pm}(\frac{x^{d/2}(\log \log x)^{1/(d+1)}}{\log x})$ as x goes to ∞ .

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we will study the asymptotic behavior of a family of counting functions connected with the fundamental group Γ of a $(d + 1)$ -dimensional hyperbolic manifold \mathcal{M} of finite volume.

If $\gamma \in \Gamma$, then for each free homotopy class of γ there exists one closed geodesic on \mathcal{M} . We will denote its length by $l(\gamma)$ and define its norm by $N(\gamma) = e^{l(\gamma)}$. When we put $\pi_{\Gamma}(x)$ to be the number of primitive elements $\gamma \in \Gamma$ such that $N(\gamma) \leq x$, the asymptotic formula is

$$(1.1) \quad \pi_{\Gamma}(x) = \text{li}(x^d) + \sum_{n=1}^M \text{li}(x^{s_n}) + (\text{error}),$$

where s_1, \dots, s_M are the zeros of the Selberg zeta function $Z_{\Gamma}(s)$ in the interval $(\frac{d}{2}, d)$. We call this formula a *prime geodesic theorem*. The chief concern of this paper is to give a lower estimate of the error term in (1.1).

In the previous paper [7], we obtain a lower bound in 3-dimensional cases, i.e. $d = 2$, by considering the contribution of the spectra of the Laplacian.

Theorem 1.1 ([7, Theorem 1.4]). *Let $\Gamma \subset PSL(2, \mathbf{C})$ be a cofinite subgroup. We assume*

$$(1.2) \quad N_{\Gamma}(T) \sim \frac{\text{vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbf{H}^3)}{6\pi^2} T^3,$$

where \mathbf{H}^3 is a 3-dimensional hyperbolic space and

$$N_{\Gamma}(T) := \#\{\lambda_n \mid \lambda_n < 1 + T^2\}$$

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is the counting function with multiplicity for λ_n being the eigenvalues of the Laplacian on $L^2(\Gamma \backslash \mathbf{H}^3)$. Then we have

$$\pi_\Gamma(x) = \text{li}(x^2) + \sum_{n=1}^M \text{li}(x^{s_n}) + \Omega_\pm \left(\frac{x(\log \log x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\log x} \right) \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty.$$

A generalization of Weyl’s law for a 3-dimensional hyperbolic manifold is known as

$$(1.3) \quad N_\Gamma(T) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi}(1 + it) dt \sim \frac{\text{vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathbf{H}^3)}{6\pi^2} T^3,$$

where $\varphi(s)$ is the scattering determinant.

Compared with that $N_\Gamma(T)$ expresses the contribution of the discrete spectra, the second term in (1.3) expresses that of the continuous one. The assumption (1.2) means $N_\Gamma(T)$ is the main term in (1.3).

Here we would like to extend the estimate in Theorem 1.1 to Γ being higher-dimensional discrete subgroups in a connected noncompact semisimple Lie group $SO_e(d + 1, 1)$. Let $SO_e(d + 1, 1) = KA_pN$ be the Iwasawa decomposition and let $u = u(h)$ ($h \in A_p$) be a coordinate function on A_p (see Section 2). In fact, for $\gamma \in \Gamma$ the number $u_\gamma = u(h(\gamma))$ is essentially the length of the minimal geodesic in the homotopy class corresponding to γ . Hence, here we put the norm for γ as $N(\gamma) := e^{u(h(\gamma))}$. Then our main theorem is as follows.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\Gamma \subset SO_e(d + 1, 1)$ be a discrete subgroup with cofinite volume. When*

$$(1.4) \quad - \int_{-T}^T \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi} \left(\frac{d}{2} + it \right) dt = o(T^{d+1})$$

for the scattering determinant φ , we then have

$$\pi_\Gamma(x) = \text{li}(x^d) + \sum_{n=1}^M \text{li}(x^{s_n}) + \Omega_\pm \left(\frac{x^{\frac{d}{2}} (\log \log x)^{\frac{1}{d+1}}}{\log x} \right)$$

as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

For the proof of this theorem, we need the Selberg trace formula for our Γ . Gangolli-Warner [2] obtained the formula for noncompact simple Lie groups of rank one with finite center. In Section 2, we will mention the Selberg trace formula and Selberg zeta function for the case of $SO_e(d + 1, 1)$. In Section 3, we will show some properties for this zeta function. In the last section we will prove the main theorem by applying the propositions in Section 3.

2. PRELIMINARIES

We will begin with the general theory of semisimple Lie groups. Let G be a connected noncompact simple Lie group with finite center, and let K be the maximal compact subgroup. Denote their respective Lie algebras by \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{k} . Let the Cartan decomposition of \mathfrak{g} with respect to the involution θ be $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} + \mathfrak{p}$. Let \mathfrak{a}_p be a maximal abelian subspace of \mathfrak{p} . We assume $\dim \mathfrak{a}_p = 1$.

Extend \mathfrak{a}_p to a maximal abelian θ -stable subalgebra \mathfrak{a} of \mathfrak{g} , so that $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{a}_\mathfrak{k} + \mathfrak{a}_p$ with $\mathfrak{a}_\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{k}$, $\mathfrak{a}_p = \mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{p}$.

We denote by $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$, $\mathfrak{k}^{\mathbb{C}}$, $\mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}}$ the complexification of \mathfrak{g} , \mathfrak{k} and \mathfrak{a} , respectively. Then $\mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}}$ is a Cartan subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}$. Let $\Phi = \Phi(\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}, \mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}})$ be the set of roots of $(\mathfrak{g}^{\mathbb{C}}, \mathfrak{a}^{\mathbb{C}})$.

Order the dual spaces of $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}} + i\mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{k}}$ compatibly, and let Φ^+ be the set of positive roots under this order. Let $P_+ = \{\alpha \in \Phi^+ | \alpha \not\equiv 0 \text{ on } \mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$, $P_- = \{\alpha \in \Phi^+ | \alpha \equiv 0 \text{ on } \mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}}\}$ and put $\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in P_+} \alpha$.

Let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} + \mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}} + \mathfrak{n}$ and $G = KA_{\mathfrak{p}}N$ be the Iwasawa decompositions corresponding to these orders ($A_{\mathfrak{p}} = \exp \mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $N = \exp \mathfrak{n}$).

Put Σ to be the set of the elements of P_+ restricted to $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Then $\Sigma = \{\beta\}$ or $\{\beta, 2\beta\}$. Let p (resp. q) be the number of roots in P_+ whose restriction to $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is β (resp. 2β). Choose $H_0 \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ such that $\beta(H_0) = 1$. We denote by ρ_0 the number $\rho(H_0)$.

Throughout this paper we put G to be the connected noncompact semisimple Lie group $SO_e(d + 1, 1)$. In our situation, we have

$$\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{a}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & \\ \hline 0 & a \\ a & 0 \end{array} \right) \mid 0 : d \times d \text{ matrix, } a \in \mathbf{R} \right\},$$

$$p = d, q = 0 \text{ and } \rho_0 = \frac{d}{2}.$$

Let

$$(2.1) \quad K = \left\{ g \in \left(\begin{array}{c|c} g_0 & 0 \\ \hline t_0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \mid 0 \in \mathbf{R}^{d+1}, g_0 \in SO(d) \right\} \cong SO(d);$$

then K is a maximal compact subgroup of G .

Let Γ be a cofinite subgroup of G and let $\gamma \in \Gamma$ be a semisimple element which is not elliptic, i.e. which is not conjugate to any element of K . Then γ is conjugate to some element of A , say $h(\gamma)$. Let $h(\gamma) = h_{\mathfrak{k}}(\gamma)h_{\mathfrak{p}}(\gamma)$, with $h_{\mathfrak{k}}(\gamma) \in A_{\mathfrak{k}}$, $h_{\mathfrak{p}}(\gamma) \in A_{\mathfrak{p}}$. For $h_{\mathfrak{p}} \in A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ put $u(h_{\mathfrak{p}}(\gamma)) = \beta(\log h_{\mathfrak{p}}(\gamma))$. Then $u(h)$ is a coordinate function on $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and the norm of γ is defined as

$$N(\gamma) = e^{u(h(\gamma))} = \exp(\beta(\log h(\gamma))).$$

An element $\gamma \in \Gamma - \{1\}$ is called primitive if and only if it is not an essential power of any other element. A conjugacy class $\{\gamma\}$ in Γ is called primitive if each γ in the class has this property.

We choose and fix $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ which is smaller than all of the numbers $u(h(\gamma))$ for $\gamma \in \Gamma$, and let g be a real-valued function in C^∞ such that

- (i) g is even,
- (ii) g vanishes in the neighborhood of 0,
- (iii) for $|x| \geq \varepsilon_0$, g is a constant of some positive integer, equal to κ , especially $\kappa = d \frac{d+1}{2}$ if d is odd,
- (iv) $0 \leq g \leq \kappa$.

Gangolli-Warner obtained the trace formula for some noncompact quotients of symmetric spaces of rank 1 [2, Theorem 1.2]. Applying our case $G = SO_e(d + 1, 1)$ to their formula, we have the following.

Proposition 2.1. *Let $G = SO_e(d + 1, 1)$ and K be as in (2.1). Let $C^p(K \backslash G / K)$ be a Fréchet space as in [2, p. 4]. For $f_s \in C^p(K \backslash G / K)$ with $p < 1$, let \hat{f}_s be the*

spherical Fourier transform. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{f}_s(r_n) &= [Z(\Gamma)] \text{vol}(G/\Gamma) f_s(1) \\ &+ \sum_{\{\gamma\}} N(\gamma)^{\frac{d}{2}} \log N(\gamma_0) C(h(\gamma)) g(\log N(\gamma)) N(\gamma)^{-s} \\ &+ \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}_s(r) \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi} \left(\frac{d}{2} + ir \right) dr \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} \hat{f}_s(0) \left(h_{\Gamma} - \Phi \left(\frac{d}{2} \right) \right) \\ &- \frac{h_{\Gamma}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}_s(r) \frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma} (1 + ir) dr \\ &+ \kappa_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}_s(r) dr, \end{aligned}$$

where $[Z(\Gamma)]$ is the order of the center $Z(\Gamma)$, the sum in the second line extends over all Γ -conjugacy classes of elliptic and hyperbolic elements, γ_0 is a primitive element for γ , h_{Γ} is the number of cusps, Φ is a scattering matrix and φ is its determinant. κ_1 is the constant denoted in [2] as κ_5 . The function $f_s(1)$ is defined by

$$f_s(1) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}_s(r) c(r)^{-1} c(-r)^{-1} dr$$

with a c -function of Harish-Chandra [3]. Here it is expressed as

$$c(r)^{-1} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})\Gamma(ir + \frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(d)\Gamma(ir)}.$$

We define the Selberg zeta function for Γ as follows:

$$Z(s) := \prod_{\{\gamma_0\}} \prod_{l \in L} \{1 - \xi_l(h(\gamma_0))^{-1} N(\gamma_0)^{-s}\}^{\kappa} \quad (\text{Re}(s) > d),$$

where the product on $\{\gamma_0\}$ is taken over all primitive hyperbolic conjugacy classes of Γ , L is the semi-lattice of linear forms on \mathfrak{a} of the form $\sum_{i=1}^d m_i \alpha_i$ with $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d$ being the elements of P_+ and m_1, \dots, m_d being non-negative integers, and ξ_l is the character of \mathfrak{a} corresponding to l , $\xi_l(h) = \exp(l(\log h))$.

The logarithmic derivative of $Z(s)$ is as follows.

Proposition 2.2. *The series*

$$\frac{Z'}{Z}(s) = \kappa \sum_{\{\gamma\}} N(\gamma)^{\frac{d}{2}} \log N(\gamma_0) C(h(\gamma)) N(\gamma)^{-s}$$

converges absolutely for each s in $\text{Re}(s) > d$, where $\{\gamma\}$ runs through the hyperbolic classes of Γ , γ_0 is a primitive element for γ , and $C(\cdot)$ is the positive function on $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ defined by

$$C(h(\gamma)) = \varepsilon_R^A(h) \xi_{\rho}(h(\gamma))^{-1} \prod_{\alpha \in P_+} (1 - \xi_{\alpha}(h(\gamma))^{-1})^{-1}$$

with

$$\xi_\rho(h(\gamma)) = \exp(\rho(\log h(\gamma))) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \prod_{\alpha \in P_+} \alpha(\log(h(\gamma)))\right)$$

and

$$\varepsilon_R^A(h) = \text{sign} \prod_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{a}} (1 - \xi_\alpha(h)^{-1}).$$

We define

$$\Lambda(\gamma) := \kappa N(\gamma)^{\frac{d}{2}} \log N(\gamma_0) C(h(\gamma))$$

and

$$\Psi(x) := \sum_{\{\gamma\} N(\gamma) \leq x} \Lambda(\gamma),$$

where $\{\gamma\}$ runs through the hyperbolic classes of Γ .

3. PROPOSITIONS

In this section, we will introduce the propositions as applications of Proposition 2.1.

Let us begin with the existence problem for the eigenvalues of the Laplacian. We denote by \mathbf{H}^{d+1} the $(d+1)$ -dimensional hyperbolic space with the usual Riemannian hyperbolic metric of constant curvature -1 . The action of G on the hyperbolic space \mathbf{H}^{d+1} is transitive, so we have $\mathbf{H}^{d+1} = G/K$.

We denote the eigenvalues of the positive Laplacian Δ on \mathbf{H}^{d+1} by λ_n such that $0 = \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_M \leq (\frac{d}{2})^2 < \lambda_{M+1} \dots$, and let $t_n = \sqrt{\lambda_n - (\frac{d}{2})^2}$.

Given a cofinite group $\Gamma \subset G$, we put

$$N_\Gamma(T) := \# \left\{ \lambda_n \mid \lambda_n < \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 + T^2 \right\},$$

the counting being done with multiplicities. The following result is obtained as a generalization of Weyl's law for a $(d + 1)$ -dimensional hyperbolic manifold.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $\Gamma \subset SO_e(d + 1, 1)$ be a cofinite discrete subgroup, λ_n be the eigenvalues of the Laplacian on $L^2(\Gamma \backslash \mathbf{H}^{d+1})$ and $\varphi(s)$ be the scattering determinant. Then*

$$N_\Gamma(T) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi} \left(\frac{d}{2} + it \right) dt \sim C_G \text{vol}(G/\Gamma) T^{d+1}$$

as $T \rightarrow \infty$, where C_G is the constant depending on G such that

$$C_G R^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} = \frac{[Z(\Gamma)]}{4\pi \Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(d)} \right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-r^2 R} \frac{\Gamma(ir + \frac{d}{2}) \Gamma(-ir + \frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(ir) \Gamma(-ir)} dr$$

for any $R > 0$.

Proof. Let $R > 0$ and put $\hat{f}_s(r) = e^{-(\frac{d^2}{4} + r^2)R}$ in Proposition 2.1. From the discussion in [2, pp. 15–17], we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-(\frac{d^2}{4} + r^2)R} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(\frac{d^2}{4} + r^2)R} \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi} \left(\frac{d}{2} + ir \right) dr \\ = C_G \Gamma \left(\frac{d+1}{2} + 1 \right) \text{vol}(G/\Gamma) R^{-\frac{d+1}{2}} + o(R^{-\frac{d+1}{2}}) \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

We write the left-hand side as a Laplace transform in the form $\int_0^\infty e^{-uR} d\alpha(u)$. Since the condition of a Tauberian theorem is satisfied [8, p. 51, Theorem 5], we have

$$\alpha(u) \sim C_G \text{vol}(G/\Gamma) u^{\frac{d+1}{2}} \quad \text{as } u \rightarrow \infty.$$

Taking into the account that

$$\alpha(T) = N_\Gamma(T^{\frac{1}{2}}) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\sqrt{T}}^{\sqrt{T}} \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi} \left(\frac{d}{2} + it \right) dt + O(1),$$

we obtain the proposition. \square

Here we introduce the Paley-Wiener theorem. For any complex r , we put

$$H(r) = \int_0^\infty g'(u) \exp(iru) du,$$

where g is the function introduced in Section 2. Then, as in [2], we have the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2 ([2, Lemma 3.2]). *The function H is an entire function of r . Moreover, for each integer $n \geq 1$, we can find $c_n > 0$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} H(r) &\leq c_n |r|^{-n} && \text{if } \text{Im}(r) \geq 0, \\ &\leq c_n |r|^{-n} \exp(\varepsilon_0 |\text{Im}(r)|) && \text{if } \text{Im}(r) < 0. \end{aligned}$$

As an application of Proposition 2.1, combined with Lemma 3.2, we have the following property.

Proposition 3.3. *Assume (1.4). Then we have for $\text{Re}(s) > d$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) &= \frac{H(i(s - \frac{d}{2}))}{s - \frac{d}{2}} + \sum_{|s - s_n| < 1} \frac{H(i(s - s_n))}{s - s_n} \\ &+ \sum_{|s - \tilde{s}_n| < 1} \frac{H(i(s - \tilde{s}_n))}{s - \tilde{s}_n} + O(|s|^d + 1), \end{aligned}$$

where $s_n = \frac{d}{2} + it_n$ and $\tilde{s}_n = \frac{d}{2} - it_n$ are the zeros of $Z(s)$ on $\text{Re}(s) = \frac{d}{2}$.

Proof. In Proposition 2.1, we take the test function

$$\hat{f}_s(r) = \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} + r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} - ir} + \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} - r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} + ir}.$$

From Proposition 2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} + r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} - ir} + \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} - r_n)}{s - \frac{d}{2} + ir_n} \right\} \\ &\quad - [Z(\Gamma)]\text{vol}(G/\Gamma)f_s(1) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} + r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} - ir} + \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} - r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} + ir} \right\} \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi} \left(\frac{d}{2} + ir \right) dr \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2})}{s - \frac{d}{2}} \left(h_{\Gamma} - \Phi \left(\frac{d}{2} \right) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{h_{\Gamma}}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} + r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} - ir} + \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} - r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} + ir} \right\} \frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma} (1 + ir) dr \\ &\quad - \kappa_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} + r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} - ir} + \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} - r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} + ir} dr, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$f_s(1) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(d)} \right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} + r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} - ir} + \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} - r)}{s - \frac{d}{2} + ir} \right\} \frac{\Gamma(ir + \frac{d}{2})\Gamma(-ir + \frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(ir)\Gamma(-ir)} dr.$$

Changing the variables in $f_s(1)$, Lemma 3.2 and Stirling's formula for Γ lead to

$$f_s(1) = O(|s|^d + 1).$$

From assumption (1.4), we have

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi} \left(\frac{d}{2} + ir \right) = o(r^d).$$

By (3.1), $\frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma}(1 + ir) = O(\log r)$ and Lemma 3.2, other terms are also $O(|s|^d + 1)$. We now have

$$\frac{Z'}{Z}(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} + r_n)}{s - \frac{d}{2} - ir_n} + \frac{H(is - i\frac{d}{2} - r_n)}{s - \frac{d}{2} + ir_n} \right\} + O(|s|^d + 1).$$

Put $s_n = \frac{d}{2} + ir_n$ and $\tilde{s}_n = \frac{d}{2} - ir_n$. We obtain the proposition. □

Proposition 3.3 leads to the following properties.

Proposition 3.4. *Suppose (1.4); then we get*

$$(3.2) \quad \frac{Z'}{Z} \left(\frac{d}{2} + \varepsilon + it \right) \ll \frac{|t|^d}{\varepsilon} \quad (|t| \geq 2),$$

$$(3.3) \quad \frac{Z'}{Z} (d + \varepsilon) \ll \frac{1}{\varepsilon},$$

$$(3.4) \quad \frac{Z'}{Z} (-\varepsilon + it) \ll |t|^d + 1,$$

$$(3.5) \quad \left| \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) \right| \ll |t|^{2 \max(0, d-\sigma)} \log |t| \quad (s = \sigma + it, \sigma > 1 + \frac{1}{\log |t|}, |t| \geq 2).$$

Moreover, for any T there exists τ in $[T, T + 1]$ such that

$$(3.6) \quad \int_0^d \left| \frac{Z'}{Z}(\sigma + i\tau) \right| d\sigma \ll T^d \log T.$$

Proof. The equations (3.2) and (3.4) are obtained by a direct calculation with Proposition 3.3 and Lemma 3.2. We have the equation (3.3) by considering the range of convergence for $Z(s)$. We deduce (3.5) from (3.2) and (3.3) together with the Phragmen-Lindelöf principle. Thus, it remains only to show the inequality (3.6). We integrate the left-hand side of this relation over τ in

$$(3.7) \quad \mathcal{T} := \{ \tau \mid T < \tau < T + 1, |\tau - t_n| \geq T^{-(d+1)} \}.$$

From the assumption (1.4) and Proposition 3.1, we have

$$(3.8) \quad N_\Gamma(T) \sim C_G \text{vol}(G/\Gamma) T^{d+1} \quad \text{as } T \rightarrow \infty.$$

Taking this estimate (3.8), Proposition 3.3 and (3.7) into consideration, we have

$$\int_{\mathcal{T}} \int_0^d \left| \frac{Z'}{Z}(\sigma + i\tau) \right| d\sigma d\tau \ll T^d \log T.$$

Since $|\mathcal{T}| = 1 + O(T^{-d})$ for sufficiently large T , we have (3.6) for that T . For small T the estimate is trivial. □

We next introduce the functional equation for $Z(s)$. As a consequence from [2, Theorem 4.4], we have

Proposition 3.5. *The following functional equation holds:*

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{aligned} Z(d-s) &= Z(s) \left(\frac{\Gamma(1 + \frac{d}{2} - s)}{\Gamma(1 - \frac{d}{2} + s)} \right)^{\kappa h_\Gamma} [\varphi(d-s)]^\kappa \\ &\times \prod_{k=1}^l \left(\frac{s - \frac{d}{2} - q_k}{\frac{d}{2} - s - q_k} \right)^{\kappa b_k} \exp \left\{ \int_0^{s - \frac{d}{2}} \Phi_1(t) dt + \kappa_1 \left(s - \frac{d}{2} \right) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where κ is some positive integer mentioned in Section 2,

$$\Phi_1(t) := \kappa \text{vol}(G/\Gamma) [Z(\Gamma)] \left(\frac{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(d)} \right)^2 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} - t) \Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + t)}{\Gamma(t) \Gamma(-t)},$$

$\kappa_1, h_\Gamma, \varphi$ are the same as in Proposition 2.1, $\{\frac{d}{2} + q_k \mid 1 \leq k \leq l\}$ are the finitely many poles of φ in the interval $(0, \frac{d}{2}]$ and b_k is the order of the pole at q_k .

Taking the logarithmic derivative of (3.9) gives

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{Z'}{Z}(d-s) &= \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) + \kappa h_\Gamma \left\{ -\frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma} \left(1 + \frac{d}{2} - s \right) - \frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma} \left(1 - \frac{d}{2} + s \right) \right\} \\ &\quad - \kappa \frac{\varphi'}{\varphi}(d-s) + \sum_{k=1}^l \kappa b_k \left(\frac{1}{s - \frac{d}{2} - q_k} + \frac{1}{\frac{d}{2} - s - q_k} \right) + \Phi_1 \left(s - \frac{d}{2} \right) + \kappa_1. \end{aligned}$$

From Stirling's formula, we have

$$\Phi_1 \left(s - \frac{d}{2} \right) = O(|s|^d).$$

By this estimate and

$$\frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma}(1 + \frac{d}{2} - s) + \frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma}(1 - \frac{d}{2} + s) = O(\log s),$$

$$\frac{\varphi'}{\varphi}(d - s) = o(|s|^d),$$

we have

(3.10)
$$\frac{Z'}{Z}(s) + \frac{Z'}{Z}(d - s) = O(|s|^d).$$

4. PROOF

We are now ready to prove the main theorem, Theorem 1.2. Let us begin by describing the explicit formula for $\Psi(x)$. We define $\Psi_d(x)$ for $d \in \mathbb{N}$ recursively as $\Psi_d(x) := \int_1^x \Psi_{d-1}(t)dt$, where $\Psi_0(x) = \Psi(x)$.

Theorem 4.1 ([5, Theorem A]). *Let a_1, a_2, \dots be a real sequence which increases (in the wide sense) and has the limit infinity, and let*

$$C(x) = \sum_{a_n \leq x} c_n,$$

where the c_n may be real or complex, and the notation indicates a summation over the (finite) set of positive integers n for which $a_n \leq x$. Then, if $X \geq a_1$ and $\phi(x)$ has a continuous derivative, we have

$$\sum_{a_n \leq X} c_n \phi(a_n) = - \int_{a_1}^X C(x) \phi'(x) dx + C(X) \phi(X).$$

If, further, $C(X) \phi(X) \rightarrow 0$ as $X \rightarrow \infty$, then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \phi(a_n) = - \int_{a_1}^{\infty} C(x) \phi'(x) dx,$$

provided that either side is convergent.

By this theorem, the following equation is obtained:

$$d! \Psi_d(x) = \sum_{N(\gamma) \leq x} \Lambda(\gamma) (x - N(\gamma))^d.$$

The cases of $d = 1$ and $d = 2$ are in [7].

Theorem 4.2 ([5, p. 31, Theorem B]). *If k is a positive integer, $c > 0$, $y > 0$, then*

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c-\infty si}^{c+\infty i} \frac{y^s ds}{s(s+1)\cdots(s+k)} = \begin{cases} 0 & (y \leq 1), \\ \frac{1}{k!} (1 - \frac{1}{y})^k & (y > 1). \end{cases}$$

This theorem gives

(4.1)
$$\Psi_d(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c-\infty i}^{c+\infty i} \frac{x^{s+d}}{s(s+1)\cdots(s+d)} \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) ds$$

for $c > 2$. We choose $c = \frac{3}{2}d$ ($d \geq 2$); then the following theorem holds.

Theorem 4.3. *We have*

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_d(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^M \frac{x^{s_n+d}}{s_n(s_n+1)\cdots(s_n+d)} + \sum_{n=0}^M \frac{x^{\tilde{s}_n+d}}{\tilde{s}_n(\tilde{s}_n+1)\cdots(\tilde{s}_n+d)} \\ &+ \sum_{t_n \geq 0} \frac{x^{s_n+d}}{s_n(s_n+1)\cdots(s_n+d)} + \sum_{t_n > 0} \frac{x^{\tilde{s}_n+d}}{\tilde{s}_n(\tilde{s}_n+1)\cdots(\tilde{s}_n+d)} + O(x^{\frac{3}{2}d}), \end{aligned}$$

where $s_n = \frac{d}{2} + it_n$, $\tilde{s}_n = \frac{d}{2} - it_n$ are the zeros of $Z(s)$.

Proof. We suppose T is large. Let $A := N + \frac{1}{2}$, where N is a positive integer. By applying Cauchy’s theorem with

$$R(A, T) := \left\{ z \in \mathbf{C} \mid -A < \operatorname{Re}(z) \leq \frac{3}{2}d, -T \leq \operatorname{Im}(z) \leq T \right\},$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} (4.2) \quad &\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\frac{3}{2}d-iT}^{\frac{3}{2}d+iT} \frac{x^{s+d}}{s(s+1)\cdots(s+d)} \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{-A-iT}^{-A+iT} + \int_{-A+iT}^{\frac{3}{2}d+iT} - \int_{-A-iT}^{\frac{3}{2}d-iT} \right) \frac{x^{s+d}}{s(s+1)\cdots(s+d)} \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) ds \\ &\quad + \sum_{z \in R(A, T)} \operatorname{Res}_{s=z} \left(\frac{x^{s+d}}{s(s+1)\cdots(s+d)} \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) \right). \end{aligned}$$

For the integral parts of the right-hand side, by using the functional equation (3.10) we have

$$(4.3) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-A-iT}^{-A+iT} \frac{x^{s+d}}{s(s+1)\cdots(s+d)} \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) ds = O(x^{d-A})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (4.4) \quad &\frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{-A+iT}^{\frac{3}{2}d+iT} - \int_{-A-iT}^{\frac{3}{2}d-iT} \right) \frac{x^{s+d}}{s(s+1)\cdots(s+d)} \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) ds \\ &= O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}d} - x^{d-A}}{T \log x}\right) + O\left(\int_{\frac{d}{2}+iT}^{\frac{3}{2}d+iT} \frac{x^{\sigma+d}}{T^{d+1}} \left| \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) \right| |ds|\right), \end{aligned}$$

where $\sigma = \operatorname{Re}(s)$ in the last term.

On the other hand, equation (4.1) for $c = \frac{3}{2}d$ shows

$$(4.5) \quad \Psi_d(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\frac{3}{2}d-iT}^{\frac{3}{2}d+iT} \frac{x^{s+d}}{s(s+1)\cdots(s+d)} \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) ds + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}d}}{T^d}\right).$$

Combining (4.2), (4.3), (4.4), (4.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} (4.6) \quad &\Psi_d(x) + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}d}}{T^d}\right) = O(x^{d-A}) + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}d}}{T \log x}\right) + O\left(\int_{\frac{d}{2}+iT}^{\frac{3}{2}d+iT} \frac{x^{\sigma+d}}{T^{d+1}} \left| \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) \right| |ds|\right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{z \in R(A, T)} \operatorname{Res}_{s=z} \left(\frac{x^{s+d}}{s(s+1)\cdots(s+d)} \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) \right). \end{aligned}$$

We now estimate the integral term on the right-hand side of (4.6). Since

$$\int_{\frac{d}{2}+iT}^{\frac{3}{2}d+iT} \frac{x^{\sigma+d}}{T^{d+1}} \left| \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) \right| |ds| = \int_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}d} \frac{x^{\sigma+d}}{T^{d+1}} \left| \frac{Z'}{Z}(\sigma + iT) \right| d\sigma,$$

by Proposition 3.4 it is estimated by

$$\int_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}+\varepsilon} \frac{x^{\sigma+d}}{T^{d+1}} T^d d\sigma + \int_{\frac{d}{2}+\varepsilon}^d \frac{x^{\sigma+d}}{T^{d+1}} T^{2(d-\sigma)} d\sigma + \int_d^{\frac{3}{2}d} \frac{x^{\sigma+d}}{T^{d+1}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} d\sigma.$$

After computing these integrals, we have

$$\int_{\frac{d}{2}+iT}^{\frac{3}{2}d+iT} \frac{x^{\sigma+d}}{T^{d+1}} \left| \frac{Z'}{Z}(s) \right| |ds| \ll \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}d}}{T(\log x - 2 \log T)}.$$

This estimate, calculations of residues at $s = 0, -1, \dots, -d, s_n, \tilde{s}_n, \rho_n, \tilde{\rho}_n$ and (4.6) give

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_d(x) + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}d}}{T^d}\right) &= O(x^{d-A}) + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}d}}{T \log x}\right) + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}d}}{T(\log x - 2 \log T)}\right) \\ &+ \sum_{n=0}^M \frac{x^{s_n+d}}{s_n(s_n+1)\cdots(s_n+d)} + \sum_{n=0}^M \frac{x^{\tilde{s}_n+d}}{\tilde{s}_n(\tilde{s}_n+1)\cdots(\tilde{s}_n+d)} \\ &+ \sum_{t_n \geq 0} \frac{x^{s_n+d}}{s_n(s_n+1)\cdots(s_n+d)} + \sum_{t_n > 0} \frac{x^{\tilde{s}_n+d}}{\tilde{s}_n(\tilde{s}_n+1)\cdots(\tilde{s}_n+d)} \\ &+ O(x^{\frac{3}{2}d}). \end{aligned}$$

Letting both A and T go to ∞ , we obtain the theorem. □

Our next goal is to show an Ω -result for

$$(4.7) \quad P(x) := \Psi(x) - \left(\sum_{n=0}^M \frac{x^{s_n}}{s_n} + \sum_{n=0}^M \frac{x^{\tilde{s}_n}}{\tilde{s}_n} + R(x) \right),$$

where $R(x)$ is the term from the residues at $s = 0, -1, \dots, -d, \rho_n, \tilde{\rho}_n$.

We define $P_i(x)$ for $i \in \mathbf{N}$ recursively as

$$(4.8) \quad P_i(x) := \int_0^x P_{i-1}(t) dt.$$

Here $P_1(x) := \int_0^x P(t) dt$. Further we define

$$P(x) := P(x) - N_\Gamma(0)x.$$

Then we have the following.

Lemma 4.4. *There exists $c_1 \in \mathbf{C}$ such that*

$$c_1 + \int_1^v \frac{\mathcal{P}(e^u)}{e^{\frac{d}{2}u}} du = \sum_{t_n > 0} \frac{e^{(s_n - \frac{d}{2})v}}{s_n(s_n - \frac{d}{2})} + \sum_{t_n > 0} \frac{e^{(\tilde{s}_n - \frac{d}{2})v}}{\tilde{s}_n(\tilde{s}_n - \frac{d}{2})}.$$

Proof. Put

$$\mathcal{P}_i(x) := P_i(x) - \frac{1}{(i+1)!} N_\Gamma(0)x^{i+1} \quad (i = 1, \dots, d).$$

For

$$F(v) := d_1 + \int_1^v \frac{\mathcal{P}(e^u)}{e^{\frac{d}{2}u}} du \quad \text{for } v \geq 1,$$

where $d_1 \in \mathbf{C}$ is unspecified temporarily, changing of variables with $x = e^u$ gives us that

$$(4.9) \quad F(v) = d_1 + \int_e^{e^v} \frac{\mathcal{P}(x)}{x^{\frac{d}{2}+1}} dx.$$

By integration by parts repeatedly, we have

$$(4.10) \quad F(v) = d_1 + f_1 + \frac{\mathcal{P}(e^v)}{e^{(\frac{d}{2}+1)v}} + \sum_{i=2}^d \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}d+i)}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2}+1)} \mathcal{P}_i(e^v) e^{-(\frac{d}{2}+i)v} + \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}d+1)}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2}+1)} \int_e^{e^v} \frac{\mathcal{P}_d(x)}{x^{\frac{3}{2}d+1}} dx,$$

for some constant f_1 . Since Theorem 4.3 implies

$$(4.11) \quad \mathcal{P}_d(x) = \sum_{t_n \geq 0} \frac{x^{s_n+d}}{s_n(s_n+1) \cdots (s_n+d)} + \sum_{t_n > 0} \frac{x^{\tilde{s}_n+d}}{\tilde{s}_n(\tilde{s}_n+1) \cdots (\tilde{s}_n+d)},$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_e^{e^v} \frac{\mathcal{P}_d(x)}{x^{\frac{3}{2}d+1}} dx &= \sum_{t_n \geq 0} \frac{x^{(s_n-\frac{d}{2})v}}{s_n(s_n+1) \cdots (s_n+d)(s_n-\frac{d}{2})} \\ &\quad + \sum_{t_n > 0} \frac{x^{\tilde{s}_n-\frac{d}{2}}}{\tilde{s}_n(\tilde{s}_n+1) \cdots (\tilde{s}_n+d)(\tilde{s}_n-\frac{d}{2})} + f_2 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathcal{P}_m(e^v)}{e^{(\frac{d}{2}+m)v}} &= \sum_{t_n \geq 0} \frac{e^{(s_n-\frac{d}{2})v}}{s_n(s_n+1) \cdots (s_n+m)} \\ &\quad + \sum_{t_n > 0} \frac{e^{(\tilde{s}_n-\frac{d}{2})v}}{\tilde{s}_n(\tilde{s}_n+1) \cdots (\tilde{s}_n+m)} \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots, d). \end{aligned}$$

Inserting these calculations into (4.10) gives us

$$F(v) = d_1 + f_3 + \sum_{t_n > 0} \left(\frac{e^{(s_n-\frac{d}{2})v}}{s_n(s_n-\frac{d}{2})} + \frac{e^{(\tilde{s}_n-\frac{d}{2})v}}{\tilde{s}_n(\tilde{s}_n-\frac{d}{2})} \right).$$

By taking $d_1 = -f_3 =: c_1$, we have the lemma. \square

In what follows we put

$$F(v) := c_1 + \int_1^v \frac{\mathcal{P}(e^u)}{e^{\frac{d}{2}u}} du.$$

From Lemma 4.4 we easily find the following.

Lemma 4.5. *There exists $c_2 \in \mathbf{C}$ such that*

$$c_2 + \int_1^v F(u) du = \sum_{t_n > 0} \frac{e^{(s_n-\frac{d}{2})v}}{s_n(s_n-\frac{d}{2})^2} + \sum_{t_n > 0} \frac{e^{(\tilde{s}_n-\frac{d}{2})v}}{\tilde{s}_n(\tilde{s}_n-\frac{d}{2})^2}.$$

In what follows we put

$$F_2(v) := c_2 + \int_1^v F(u)du.$$

In the same way, we define $F_d(v)$ by

$$F_d(v) := c_d + \int_1^v F_{d-1}(u)du$$

for some constants c_d ($d \geq 2$).

We now introduce the function $k(x) := (\frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x})^2$, which has the following properties.

Lemma 4.6. *Let $k(x) := (\frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x})^2$. Then*

- a) $k(x)$ is a C^∞ -function on \mathbf{R} ;
- b) $k(x), k'(x)$ and $k^{(n)}(x)$ for $(n = 1, 2, \dots, d)$ are all $O(x^{-2})$ when $|x| \rightarrow \infty$;
- c) $\int_{-\infty}^\infty k(x)e^{iux}dx = \max[0, 1 - \frac{|u|}{2\pi}]$.

Proof. Every statement except for b) is proved by Hejhal [4, p. 264, Lemma 16.9]. In b), the cases of $n = 1, 2, 3$ are obtained in [7, Lemma 3.14]. For other cases, the relevant property is also deduced by the same method. □

Lemma 4.7. *Let r, A and Y be positive constants. We have*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{r+A} \frac{\mathcal{P}(e^v)}{e^{\frac{d}{2}v}} k(Y(v-r))dv &= -\frac{2}{Y} \sum_{0 < t_n \leq 2\pi Y} \frac{\sin(t_n r)}{t_n} \left(1 - \frac{t_n}{2\pi Y}\right) + O\left(\frac{Y^{d-2}}{r^2}\right) \\ &+ O\left(\frac{Y^{d-1}}{r^3}\right) + O\left(\frac{Y^{d-1}}{A^3}\right) + O(Y^{d+1}). \end{aligned}$$

This lemma is generalization of [7, Lemma 3.15]. The method of the proof is similar.

Proof. For convenience, we assume A and Y are integers. Using integration by parts repeatedly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (4.12) \quad \int_1^{r+A} \frac{\mathcal{P}(e^v)}{e^{\frac{d}{2}v}} k(Y(v-r))dv \\ = O\left(\frac{Y^{d-2}}{r^2}\right) + (-Y)^{d+1} \int_1^{r+A} F_{d+1}(v)k^{(d+1)}(Y(v-r))dv. \end{aligned}$$

The function F_{d+1} has been defined for all $v \in \mathbf{R}$. Since $F_{d+1}(v)$ is uniformly bounded, we have

$$Y^{d+1} \int_{r+A}^\infty |F_{d+1}(v)k^{(d+1)}(Y(v-r))|dv = O\left(Y^{d-1} \left(\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{1}{A^3}\right)\right)$$

and

$$Y^{d+1} \int_{-\infty}^1 |F_{d+1}(v)k^{(d+1)}(Y(v-r))|dv = O\left(\frac{Y^{d-1}}{r^3}\right).$$

Therefore (4.12) becomes

$$(4.13) \quad \int_1^{r+A} \frac{\mathcal{P}(e^v)}{e^{\frac{d}{2}v}} k(Y(v-r)) dv = O\left(\frac{Y^{d-2}}{r^2}\right) + O\left(\frac{Y^{d-1}}{r^3}\right) + O\left(\frac{Y^{d-1}}{A^3}\right) \\ + (-Y)^{d+1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_{d+1}(v) k^{(d+1)}(Y(v-r)) dv.$$

From Lemma 4.5 and the definition of F_d , we have

$$F_{d+1}(v) = \sum_{t_n > 0} \frac{e^{(s_n - \frac{d}{2})v}}{s_n (s_n - \frac{d}{2})^{d+1}} + \sum_{\tilde{t}_n > 0} \frac{e^{(\tilde{s}_n - \frac{d}{2})v}}{\tilde{s}_n (\tilde{s}_n - \frac{d}{2})^{d+1}},$$

where these sums converge uniformly on \mathbf{R} . Hence, in the last term of (4.13), we can change the order of integration and summation. After integrating term by term, it becomes

$$- \sum_{t_n > 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{(s_n - \frac{d}{2})v}}{s_n} + \frac{e^{(\tilde{s}_n - \frac{d}{2})v}}{\tilde{s}_n} \right) k(Y(v-r)) dv.$$

By changing variables with $X := Y(v-r)$ and using Lemma 4.6, this term is expressed as

$$-\frac{2}{Y} \sum_{0 < t_n \leq 2\pi Y} \frac{\frac{d}{2} \cos(t_n r) + t_n \sin(t_n r)}{(\frac{d}{2})^2 + t_n^2} \left(1 - \frac{t_n}{2\pi Y}\right).$$

Under the assumption (1.4), from (3.8) we have

$$\sum_{0 < t_n \leq R} \frac{1}{|s_n|^2} = O(R^{d-1}),$$

and we notice

$$\frac{t_n}{(\frac{d}{2})^2 + t_n^2} < \frac{1}{t_n} - \frac{1}{t_n(t_n^2 + 1)}.$$

Taking them into the consideration, the lemma follows. □

We now consider t_n in the range of $(0, 2\pi Y]$.

Lemma 4.8. *For Y large, there exist some constants k_1 and k_2 which satisfy*

$$e^{k_1 Y^{d+1}} \leq \prod_{0 < t_n \leq 2\pi Y} \left(1 + \frac{100\pi Y}{t_n}\right) \leq e^{k_2 Y^{d+1}}.$$

The proof is deduced from the same method in [7, Lemma 3.16].

Lemma 4.9 ([4, p. 266 Lemma 16.10]). *Let a_1, \dots, a_n be real numbers. Suppose that $T_0, \delta_1, \dots, \delta_n$ are positive numbers. Then there exists integers x_1, \dots, x_n and a number r such that:*

$$(4.14) \quad |ta_k - x_k| \leq \delta_k \quad \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq n, \\ T_0 \leq r \leq T_0 \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{\delta_k}\right).$$

Applying the above property for real number sequence, we have the following lemma by the same way as [7, Lemma 3.18].

Lemma 4.10. *There exists r_0 such that*

$$(4.15) \quad r_0 t_n = 2\pi I + \varepsilon_n \quad \text{for } 0 < t_n \leq 2\pi Y,$$

where I is an integer and $|\varepsilon_n| \leq \frac{t_n}{50} Y$, and

$$(4.16) \quad e^{k_3 Y^{d+1}} \leq r_0 \leq e^{2k_3 Y^{d+1}}$$

for some positive constant $k_3 > 0$.

Combining above results, we can obtain the following theorem about the Ω -result for $P(x)$.

Theorem 4.11. *Assume (1.4). Then we have*

$$P(x) = \Omega_{\pm} \left(x^{\frac{d}{2}} (\log \log x)^{\frac{1}{d+1}} \right).$$

Proof. Put

$$r_1 = r_0 - \frac{1}{4\pi Y}.$$

For $-\frac{t_n}{2\pi Y} \leq \varepsilon_n - \frac{t_n}{4\pi Y} \leq \left(\frac{1}{50Y} - \frac{t_n}{4\pi Y}\right) t_n$, since Lemma 4.10 implies that

$$r_1 t_n = 2\pi I + \varepsilon_n - \frac{t_n}{4\pi Y},$$

we have

$$(4.17) \quad \sin(r_1 t_n) = \sin \left(\varepsilon_n - \frac{t_n}{4\pi Y} \right).$$

When we assume (1.4), we find enough t_n , so that from (4.17) there exists $k_4 > 0$ which satisfies

$$-\sin(r_1 t_n) \geq k_4 \frac{t_n}{Y}$$

for large Y . Hence, we find $k_5 > 0$ such that

$$-\frac{2}{Y} \sum_{0 < t_n \leq 2\pi Y} \frac{\sin(r_1 t_n)}{t_n} \left(1 - \frac{t_n}{2\pi Y} \right) \geq k_5.$$

Considering Lemma 4.7, there exists some constant $k_6 > 0$ which satisfies

$$(4.18) \quad \int_1^{r_1+A} \frac{\mathcal{P}(e^v)}{e^{\frac{d}{2}v}} k(Y(v-r_1)) dv \geq k_6,$$

where A and Y are kept sufficiently large and A is independent of Y . Letting

$$X := \sup \left\{ \frac{\mathcal{P}(e^v)}{e^{\frac{d}{2}v}} \mid 1 \leq v \leq A + r_1 \right\},$$

we deduce that

$$X \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k(Y(v-r_1)) dv \geq X \int_1^{r_1+A} k(Y(v-r)) dv \geq k_6.$$

From $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k(Y(v-r_1)) dv = O\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right)$, this gives us

$$X \geq k_6' Y \quad (k_6' > 0).$$

From (4.16) we find k_7 and k_8 such that $k_7 Y \leq (\log r_1)^{\frac{1}{d+1}} \leq k_8 Y$, and it shows there exists $k_9 > 0$ which satisfies

$$X \geq k_9 (\log r_1)^{\frac{1}{d+1}}.$$

Therefore, we have

$$\overline{\lim}_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{P}(e^v)}{e^{\frac{d}{2}v} (\log v)^{\frac{1}{d+1}}} \geq k_9.$$

Putting $x = e^v$, we have $\mathcal{P}(x) = \Omega_+ \left(x^{\frac{d}{2}} (\log \log x)^{\frac{1}{d+1}} \right)$. The Ω_- -result is proved similarly by using $r_2 = r_0 + \frac{1}{4\pi Y}$. Then we have

$$\mathcal{P}(x) = \Omega_{\pm} \left(x^{\frac{d}{2}} (\log \log x)^{\frac{1}{d+1}} \right).$$

From the definition of $\mathcal{P}(x)$, this concludes the proof of the theorem. □

Next, we will clarify the relation between $\pi_{\Gamma}(x)$ and $P(x)$.

From Proposition 2.2, we note that

$$\sum_{\{\gamma\}} \log N(\gamma_0) - C(h(\gamma))N(\gamma)^{-(s+\frac{d}{2})} \sim \frac{1}{s-\frac{d}{2}} \quad \text{as } s \rightarrow \frac{d}{2},$$

where $\{\gamma\}$ runs through the hyperbolic classes of Γ and γ_0 is the primitive element of γ . Hence, we have

$$\sum_{\{\gamma\}} N(\gamma) \leq x \log N(\gamma_0)C(h(\gamma)) = O(\log x),$$

which implies

$$(4.19) \quad \sum_{\{\gamma\}} N(\gamma) \leq x \frac{\log N(\gamma_0)}{N(\gamma)^{\frac{d}{2}}} = O(\log x),$$

by the definition of $C(h(\gamma))$. This estimate gives the following.

Lemma 4.12. *We have*

$$\sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \log N(\gamma_0) - \Psi(x) = O(x^{\frac{d}{2}} \log x).$$

Proof. It suffices to prove that

$$(4.20) \quad \sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \frac{\log N(\gamma_0)}{N(\gamma_0)^{\frac{d}{2}}} - \sum_{N(\gamma) \leq x} \log N(\gamma_0)C(h(\gamma)) = O(\log x) \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty.$$

From the definition of $C(h(\gamma))$, we may find constants c_i such that

$$(4.21) \quad \sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \log N(\gamma_0)C(h(\gamma_0^i)) \leq c_i \sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \frac{\log N(\gamma_0)}{N(\gamma_0)^{\frac{i}{2}d}}.$$

Splitting off the contribution of the primitive elements to the second term in (4.20), using (4.21) we find a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$(4.22) \quad \left| \sum_{N(\gamma) \leq x} \log N(\gamma_0)C(h(\gamma)) - \sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \log N(\gamma_0)C(h(\gamma_0)) \right| \leq C \left\{ \sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \frac{\log N(\gamma_0)}{N(\gamma_0)^d} + \sum_{N(\gamma_0)^2 \leq x} \frac{\log N(\gamma_0)}{N(\gamma_0)^{\frac{3}{2}d}} + \dots + \sum_{N(\gamma_0)^k \leq x} \frac{\log N(\gamma_0)}{N(\gamma_0)^{\frac{k}{2}d}} \right\}.$$

The right-hand side of (4.22) has at most $O(\log x)$ terms in total. Since we have

$$\sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \frac{\log N(\gamma_0)}{N(\gamma_0)^{\frac{i}{2}d}} \leq \sum_{\{\gamma_0\}} \frac{\log N(\gamma_0)}{N(\gamma_0)^{\frac{3}{2}d}} < \infty \quad \text{for } i \geq 3,$$

the estimate (4.19) leads to

$$(4.23) \quad \left| \sum_{N(\gamma) \leq x} \log N(\gamma) C(h(\gamma)) - \sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \log N(\gamma_0) C(h(\gamma_0)) \right| = O(\log x).$$

On the other hand, there exists a constant $K > 0$ which satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \left| |C(h(\gamma_0))|^2 - |N(\gamma_0)^{-\frac{d}{2}}|^2 \right| &= N(\gamma_0)^{-d} \left| \prod_{\alpha} (1 - \xi_{\alpha}(h(\gamma)))^{-2} \right| \\ &\leq K N(\gamma_0)^{-d} \quad (d \geq 2), \end{aligned}$$

which gives

$$(4.24) \quad \left| \sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \log N(\gamma_0) C(h(\gamma_0)) - \sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \frac{\log N(\gamma_0)}{N(\gamma_0)^{\frac{d}{2}}} \right| = O(\log x).$$

From (4.23) and (4.24), we have the desired estimate (4.20). □

Let

$$P_0(x) := \sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \log N(\gamma_0) - \left(\sum_{n=0}^M \frac{x^{s_n}}{s_n} + \sum_{n=0}^M \frac{x^{\tilde{s}_n}}{\tilde{s}_n} \right),$$

and

$$Q(x) = \sum_{N(\gamma_0) \leq x} \log N(\gamma_0) - \Psi(x),$$

where γ_0 is the primitive element in Γ . Then from (4.7), we have

$$(4.25) \quad P_0(x) = P(x) + Q(x) + R(x).$$

From the definition of $\pi_{\Gamma}(x)$, we have

$$(4.26) \quad \int_2^x \frac{dP_0(t)}{\log t} = \pi_{\Gamma}(x) - \left(\sum_{n=0}^M \text{li}(x^{s_n}) + \sum_{n=0}^M \text{li}(x^{\tilde{s}_n}) \right).$$

From Lemma 4.12 we obtain

$$(4.27) \quad \int_2^x \frac{dQ(t)}{\log t} = O(x^{\frac{d}{2}}).$$

For $P(x)$, the integration by parts leads to

$$(4.28) \quad \int_2^x \frac{dP(t)}{\log t} = \frac{P(x)}{\log x} + \sum_{i=1}^d \frac{P_i(x)}{x^i (\log x)^2} + \int_2^x \frac{P_d(t)}{t^{d+1} (\log t)^2} dt + O(1),$$

where the definition of $P_i(x)$ is (4.8). Proposition 3.1 implies

$$\int_0^R \frac{1}{x^{d+1}} dN_{\Gamma}(x) = \log R,$$

which leads us to

$$(4.29) \quad \sum_{0 < t_n \leq R} \frac{1}{|s_n|^{d+1}} + \sum_{0 < \tilde{t}_n \leq R} \frac{1}{|\tilde{s}_n|^{d+1}} = O(\log R).$$

Considering (4.11) with the above estimate (4.29), we obtain

$$P_d(x) = O(x^{\frac{3}{2}d} \log x).$$

This gives

$$P_i(x) = O(x^{\frac{d}{2}+i} \log x).$$

By substituting these estimates into (4.28), we have

$$(4.30) \quad \int_2^x \frac{dP(t)}{\log t} = \frac{P(x)}{\log x} + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{d}{2}}}{\log x}\right).$$

Applying the estimates (4.26), (4.27) and (4.30) to (4.25) gives the relation between $\pi_\Gamma(x)$ and $P(x)$:

$$\pi_\Gamma(x) = \sum_{n=0}^M \text{li}(x^{s_n}) + \sum_{n=0}^M \text{li}(x^{\bar{s}_n}) + \frac{P(x)}{\log x} + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{d}{2}}}{\log x}\right) + O(x^{\frac{d}{2}}).$$

By Theorem 4.11, we reach our main theorem, Theorem 1.2.

5. REMARK

The necessary ingredient in the proof of the essential cuspidality which is our assumption (1.4) of Theorem 1.2, is an estimate of the determinant of the scattering matrix, which comes from the constant terms of the Eisenstein series for Γ . In this section, we introduce Reznikov's paper which indicates the essentially cuspidality for rank one Lie groups. It is sufficient to prove that the constant term of these Eisenstein series is a ratio of functions of order one. For this problem, Reznikov ([9]) prove the following theorem.

Theorem 5.1. *The determinant of the Eisenstein matrix for a congruence subgroup of the unit group of a split rational quadratic form in $SO(d+1, 1)$ is a ratio of function of order one.*

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