BOREL'S CONJECTURE AND THE TRANSCENDENCE OF THE IWASAWA POWER SERIES

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(Communicated by Ken Ono)

ABSTRACT. We deduce the transcendence of the Iwasawa power series from Borel's conjecture, namely, the normality of the irrational algebraic p -adic integers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let p be a prime number. For an even Dirichlet character χ there exists a p -adic analytic function $L_p(s, \chi)$ on $\mathbb{Z}_p$, called the Kubota-Leopoldt p -adic L -function such that

$$L_p(1 - k, \chi) = -(1 - \chi\omega^{-k}(p)p^{k-1})L(1 - k, \chi\omega^{-k}) \text{ for integers } k \geq 1,$$

where $L(z, \chi)$ is the Dirichlet L -function associated to χ and ω is the Teichmüller character. Let $v = 1$ if $p \geq 3$ and $v = 2$ if $p = 2$. Let θ be the first factor of χ in Iwasawa's sense. Let N be an integer such that N or pN is the conductor of θ . The *Iwasawa power series* $f(T; \theta)$ ([Iw]) is the unique power series in $\mathbb{Z}_p[\theta][[T - 1]]$ such that

$$2f(\chi(1 + vpN)(1 + vpN)^{-s}; \theta) = L_p(s, \chi).$$

Let π be a uniformizer of $\mathbb{Z}_p[\theta]$. Several properties of $f(T; \theta) \pmod{\pi}$ have been studied, such as nontriviality ([FW]), irrationality ([Si2]), pseudo-irrationality ([A2]), and so on ([A, Su]). In [A2], after studying pseudo-irrationality, Anglès raises the question about the transcendence of $f(T; \theta) \pmod{\pi}$ over $\overline{\mathbb{F}_p}(T)$.

Let Q be a p -power, say $Q = p^m$, and for $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ let $s_m(\alpha)$ be the $(m - 1)$ -th partial sum of the p -adic expansion of α . Set $\frac{\alpha}{Q} \pmod{1} := \frac{s_m(\alpha)}{Q}$. In the paper, we are going to omit the modulus 1 for the convenience of calculations unless it causes any confusion. One of the main ingredients in [FW] is the following joint normality: p -adic integers $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ are called *jointly normal* to a base Q if the sequence $(\frac{\alpha_1}{Q^n}, \dots, \frac{\alpha_r}{Q^n})_{n \geq 1}$ is equi-distributed on the cube $[0, 1]^r$ or equivalently if

Received by the editors August 17, 2009, and, in revised form, September 15, 2009, and October 5, 2009.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 11K16, 11R23, 11R42.

The manuscript was prepared while the author was visiting Department of the Mathematics, Université de Caen. He thanks the department for their support and hospitality. He also thanks the referee for the valuable suggestions and corrections.

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it satisfies Weyl's criterion: For each $(n_1, \dots, n_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r \setminus \{(0, \dots, 0)\}$, one has

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{\frac{2\pi i(\alpha_1 n_1 + \dots + \alpha_r n_r)}{Q^n}} = 0.$$

When $r = 1$, we simply call it *normal* to the base Q .

There is a famous conjecture suggested by Émile Borel ([B]) which has been unsolved for more than a half of a century. It concerns the normality of the real irrational algebraic numbers. We state the p -adic version of the conjecture:

Conjecture 1.1 (Borel). *If $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ is irrational algebraic and if Q is a p -power, then α is normal to the base Q .*

The main purpose of the present paper is to show that

Theorem 1.2. *Borel's conjecture implies the transcendence of the Iwasawa power series over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p(T)$.*

The proof of Theorem 1.2 proceeds in a similar way as [FW] or [Su]. In order to prove the nontriviality of $f(T, \theta) \pmod{\pi}$, that is, the vanishing of the μ -invariant of $f(T, \theta)$, Ferrero and Washington utilized Proposition 4 in [FW], which comes from the following proposition:

Proposition 1.3 ([FW]). *Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ be linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$. Then for almost all $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, i.e. for all α outside a measure zero subset of $\mathbb{Z}_p$, $\alpha\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha\alpha_r$ are jointly normal to the base Q .*

In order to obtain Lemma 3.3, which plays a similar role as Proposition 4 in [FW], we make use of Proposition 4.1 instead of Proposition 1.3.

2. THE IWASAWA POWER SERIES

In this section, we represent the Iwasawa power series as the Γ -transform of a suitable p -adic measure on $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ in the sense of Sinnott ([Si]).

Let $\mathfrak{o}$ be the integer ring of a finite extension of $\mathbb{Q}_p$ with a fixed uniformizer π . To a periodic function $\Psi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathfrak{o}$ of a period M , we associate a rational function $R_\Psi(T)$ defined by

$$R_\Psi(T) := \frac{\sum_{r=1}^M \Psi(r) T^r}{1 - T^M}.$$

Observe that if $\sum_{r=1}^M \Psi(r) = 0$ and $M \in \mathfrak{o}^\times$, then we know that $R_\Psi(T) \in \mathfrak{o}[[T-1]]$ since $\frac{1-T^M}{1-T} \in \mathfrak{o}[[T-1]]^\times$. Furthermore, assuming $\Psi(0) = 0$, we obtain that

$$(2.1) \quad R_\Psi(T^{-1}) = -R_{\Psi \circ -1}(T).$$

The poles of $R_\Psi(e^{2\pi iz})$ are $\frac{r}{M}$, $r \in \mathbb{Z}$, and the residues are

$$\text{Res}_{z=\frac{r}{M}} R_\Psi(e^{2\pi iz}) = -\frac{\widehat{\Psi}(r)}{2\pi i M},$$

where the Fourier transform $\widehat{\Psi}$ of Ψ is defined as follows:

$$\widehat{\Psi}(r) := \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} \Psi(s) \zeta_M^{rs},$$

where $\zeta_M = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{M}}$. Observe that we have $\widehat{\widehat{\Psi}}(r) = M\Psi(-r)$.

Assuming that $\Psi(0) = \widehat{\Psi}(0) = 0$, we have

$$(2.2) \quad R_{\Psi}(T) = \begin{cases} O(\frac{1}{T}) & \text{if } T \rightarrow \infty, \\ O(T) & \text{if } T \rightarrow 0. \end{cases}$$

Furthermore we assume that $\widehat{\Psi}(p^m) \neq 0$ for all $m \geq 1$. Then we define a function σ_{Ψ} on the basic open subsets of $\mathbb{Z}_p$ such that for $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ and $m \geq 1$,

$$\sigma_{\Psi}(a + p^m \mathbb{Z}_p) := \frac{1}{\widehat{\Psi}(p^m)} \int_{\frac{a}{p^m} - i\infty}^{\frac{a}{p^m} + i\infty} R_{\widehat{\Psi}}(e^{2\pi iz}) dz,$$

which is well-defined because of (2.2). For an integer $\alpha > 0$ relatively prime to p , we also set

$$\sigma_{\Psi, \alpha} := \sigma_{\Psi} - \alpha^{-1} \sigma_{\Psi} \circ \alpha.$$

The following are reformulations of results in [H].

Proposition 2.1. *Assume that $p \nmid M$ and $\widehat{\Psi}(p^m)\widehat{\Psi}(pr) = \widehat{\Psi}(p^{m+1})\widehat{\Psi}(r)$ for all $m, r \geq 1$. Then σ_{Ψ} is a p -adic measure on $\mathbb{Z}_p$ and hence so is $\sigma_{\Psi, \alpha}$.*

Proof. We need to show that σ_{Ψ} is a p -adically bounded distribution on $\mathbb{Z}_p$. First of all, we have $\int_{x-i\infty}^{x+i\infty} R_{\widehat{\Psi}}(e^{2\pi iz}) dz = \int_{y-i\infty}^{y+i\infty} R_{\widehat{\Psi}}(e^{2\pi iz}) dz$ if $\frac{r}{M} < x, y < \frac{r+1}{M}$ for some $r = 0, \dots, M-1$ because of (2.2). Therefore the integration $\int_{x-i\infty}^{x+i\infty} R_{\widehat{\Psi}}(e^{2\pi iz}) dz$ depends only on $\lfloor xM \rfloor \pmod{M}$ and the number of possible values of σ_{Ψ} is finite. Hence σ_{Ψ} is p -adically bounded.

Secondly, we consider the expression

$$(2.3) \quad \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} \sigma_{\Psi}(a + p^m r + p^{m+1} \mathbb{Z}_p).$$

By definition, (2.3) is equal to

$$\frac{1}{\widehat{\Psi}(p^{m+1})} \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} \int_{\frac{a}{p^{m+1}} + \frac{r}{p} - i\infty}^{\frac{a}{p^{m+1}} + \frac{r}{p} + i\infty} R_{\widehat{\Psi}}(e^{2\pi iz}) dz = \frac{p^{-1}}{\widehat{\Psi}(p^{m+1})} \int_{\frac{a}{p^m} - i\infty}^{\frac{a}{p^m} + i\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} R_{\widehat{\Psi}}(e^{\frac{2\pi iz}{p}} \zeta_p^r) dz.$$

Observe that

$$p^{-1} \sum_{r=0}^{p-1} R_{\widehat{\Psi}}(\zeta_p^r T^{\frac{1}{p}}) = p^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \widehat{\Psi}(n) \sum_r \zeta_p^{rn} T^{\frac{n}{p}} = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{M-1} \widehat{\Psi}(pr) T^r}{1 - T^M}.$$

From this calculation and the hypothesis on Ψ we deduce that the sum (2.3) is equal to $\sigma_{\Psi}(a + p^m \mathbb{Z}_p)$. $\square$

Let λ be a Dirichlet character of conductor N with $p \nmid N$, $N > 1$ and let λ_0 be a periodic function with a period α defined by

$$\lambda_0(r) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \alpha \nmid r, \\ 1 - \alpha & \text{if } \alpha \mid r. \end{cases}$$

Observe that

$$\widehat{\lambda}_0(r) = \begin{cases} -\alpha & \text{if } \alpha \nmid r, \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha \mid r. \end{cases}$$

Corollary 2.2. σ_{λ_0} , σ_λ , and $\sigma_{\lambda,\alpha}$ are p -adic measures on $\mathbb{Z}_p$. Furthermore, $\sigma_{\lambda,\alpha} = \sigma_{\lambda_\alpha}$ for a periodic function λ_α with period αN defined by

$$(2.4) \quad \widehat{\lambda}_\alpha(r) = \begin{cases} \widehat{\lambda}(r) & \text{if } \alpha \nmid r, \\ \widehat{\lambda}(r) - \widehat{\lambda}(r/\alpha) & \text{if } \alpha \mid r. \end{cases}$$

Proof. The first statement is an immediate consequence of Proposition 2.1 with the basic property of Gauss sums. For the second one, observe that

$$\sigma_{\lambda,\alpha}(a + p^m \mathbb{Z}_p) = \frac{1}{\widehat{\lambda}(p^m)} \int_{\frac{a}{p^m} - i\infty}^{\frac{a}{p^m} + i\infty} R_{\widehat{\lambda}}(e^{2\pi iz}) - R_{\widehat{\lambda}}(e^{2\pi i\alpha z}) dz.$$

From the calculation

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\widehat{\lambda}}(q) - R_{\widehat{\lambda}}(q^\alpha) &= \frac{\sum_{r=1}^N \widehat{\lambda}(r) q^r}{1 - q^N} - \frac{\sum_{r=1}^N \widehat{\lambda}(r) q^{\alpha r}}{1 - q^{\alpha N}} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{\alpha N} \widehat{\lambda}(r) q^r}{1 - q^{\alpha N}} - \frac{\sum_{r=1}^N \widehat{\lambda}(r) q^{\alpha r}}{1 - q^{\alpha N}} = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{\alpha N} \widehat{\lambda}_\alpha(r) q^r}{1 - q^{\alpha N}} \\ &= R_{\widehat{\lambda}_\alpha}(q) \end{aligned}$$

and the observation that $\widehat{\lambda}_\alpha(p^m) = \widehat{\lambda}(p^m)$, we finish the proof. $\square$

Let χ be a Dirichlet character with the decomposition $\chi = \chi_p \chi^{(p)}$, where χ_p is of p -power conductor and $\chi^{(p)}$ is of conductor N with $p \nmid N$. We set $\sigma = \sigma_{\chi^{(p)},\alpha}$ if $N > 1$ and set $\sigma = \sigma_{\lambda_0}$ if $N = 1$. Then we have

Proposition 2.3. *Let χ be an even Dirichlet character. We have*

$$(2.5) \quad L_p(s, \chi) = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha^{-1} \chi \omega^{-1}(\alpha) \langle \alpha \rangle^{-s}} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^\times} \chi \omega^{-1}(x) \langle x \rangle^{-s} d\sigma(N^{-1}x).$$

Proof. Refer to [Su, Section 4] or [H, Chapter 4]. $\square$

Let W be the set of the $v(p-1)$ -th roots of unity. Observe that we have the decomposition

$$(2.6) \quad \mathbb{Z}_p^\times = W \times (1 + v p \mathbb{Z}_p).$$

Recall that θ is the first factor of χ , i.e. $\theta = \chi|_{W \times (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times}$. Define a measure τ_θ as

$$d\tau_\theta(x) := \chi \omega^{-1}(x) d\sigma(N^{-1}x).$$

Let us choose a topological generator $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ of $1 + v p \mathbb{Z}_p$ so that we have an isomorphism $\gamma^x : \mathbb{Z}_p \xrightarrow{\sim} 1 + v p \mathbb{Z}_p$. Let V be a set of the coset representatives of $W/\{\pm 1\}$. We define a power series $G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T)$ such that

$$G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T) = \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p} T^x d\overline{\tau}_\theta(\gamma^x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \binom{x}{n} d\overline{\tau}_\theta(\gamma^x) (T-1)^n,$$

where

$$\overline{\tau}_\theta = \sum_{\eta \in V} \tau_\theta \circ \eta$$

and

$$\binom{x}{n} = \frac{x(x-1) \cdots (x-n+1)}{n!} \in \mathbb{Z}_p.$$

The power series $G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T)$ is called the Γ -transform of the p -adic measure τ_θ , which is essentially the Iwasawa power series $f(T; \theta)$:

Proposition 2.4. *Let $h > 0$ be an integer with $p \nmid h$. Setting $\gamma = (1 + vpN)^{\frac{1}{h}}$ and $\alpha = 1 + vpN$, we obtain that*

$$(1 - \alpha^{-1}T^h)f(T^h; \theta) = -G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T).$$

Proof. From (2.1), we are able to conclude that

$$(2.7) \quad \tau_\theta \circ -1 = \tau_\theta.$$

Using the decomposition (2.6) and (2.7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^\times} \chi \omega^{-1}(y) \langle y \rangle^{-s} d\sigma(N^{-1}y) \\ &= \sum_{\eta \in W} \theta \omega^{-1}(\eta) \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \chi(\gamma^x) \gamma^{-xs} d\sigma(N^{-1}\gamma^x \eta) \\ &= \sum_{\eta \in W} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \chi(\gamma^x) \gamma^{-xs} d\tau_\theta(\eta x) \\ &= 2G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(\chi(\gamma) \gamma^{-s}). \end{aligned}$$

From (2.5) and the last calculation, we obtain that

$$\frac{-2G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(\chi(\gamma) \gamma^{-s})}{1 - \alpha^{-1} \chi(\gamma)^h \gamma^{-hs}} = L_p(s, \chi) \text{ for all } s \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$

and therefore deduce the proposition. $\square$

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

The coefficients of $G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T)$. The coefficient of a power series in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p[[T-1]]$ that is algebraic over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p(T)$ is completely characterized in terms of a special class of sequences, called the automatic sequences. A sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 1} \subseteq \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ is called *p-automatic* if the collection of the subsequences

$$\{(a_{p^\ell n+r})_{n \geq 1} | \ell \geq 0, 0 \leq r < p^\ell\}$$

is a finite set. The following theorem is due to G. Christol.

Theorem 3.1. (1) (Christol) Let $\mathbb{F}_q$ be the finite field with q elements for a p -power q . A power series $F(T) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(T-1)^n \in \mathbb{F}_q[[T-1]]$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{F}_q(T)$ if and only if the sequence (a_n) is *p-automatic*. (2) If (a_n) is *p-automatic*, then $(a_{p^n-1})_{n \geq 1}$ is eventually periodic.

Proof. Refer to [AS, Theorem 12.2.5, Corollary 5.5.3]. $\square$

For a power series $P(T) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(T-1)^n \in \mathfrak{o}[[T-1]]$, set $c(P, n) := c_n$. Theorem 3.1 suggests that in order to obtain the transcendence of $G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T) \pmod{\pi}$ we need to show that $c(G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}, p^n - 1)$ is not eventually periodic. We collect another property for the coefficients of the Γ -transform of τ_θ .

Proposition 3.2. $c(G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T), p^n - 1) \equiv \bar{\tau}_\theta(\gamma^{-1} + vp^{n+1}\mathbb{Z}_p) \pmod{\pi}$.

Proof. Lucas' theorem asserts that if $a = pa' + r_1$ and $b = pb' + r_2$ with $0 \leq r_1, r_2 < p$, then we have

$$\binom{a}{b} \equiv \binom{a'}{b'} \binom{r_1}{r_2} \pmod{p}.$$

From this we deduce that $x \mapsto \binom{x}{p^n-1} \pmod{p}$ is periodic with a period p^n . Therefore we have

$$c(G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T), p^n - 1) = \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \binom{x}{p^n-1} d\bar{\tau}_\theta(\gamma^x) \equiv \sum_{x=0}^{p^n-1} \binom{x}{p^n-1} \bar{\tau}_\theta(\gamma^{x+p^n\mathbb{Z}_p}) \pmod{\pi}.$$

Since $\binom{x}{p^n-1} = 0$ for $x < p^n - 1$, we conclude the proof. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 1.2. In order to deduce a contradiction in the end, we begin with the assumption that $f(T; \theta) \pmod{\pi}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{F}_p(T)$. By Proposition 2.4, $G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T) \pmod{\pi}$ is also algebraic over $\mathbb{F}_q(T)$ for a p -power q . By Theorem 3.1, $c(G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T), p^n - 1) \pmod{\pi}$ is eventually periodic. Let M be the period with $p^M \equiv 1 \pmod{\alpha N}$. Therefore there exists $N_0 > 0$ such that for all $m, n \geq N_0$, we have

$$c(G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T), \frac{p^{Mn}}{v} - 1) \equiv c(G_{\tau_\theta, \gamma}(T), \frac{p^{Mm}}{v} - 1) \pmod{\pi}.$$

By Proposition 3.2, for all $m, n \geq N_0$ we have

$$(3.1) \quad \bar{\tau}_\theta(\gamma^{-1} + p^{Mn}\mathbb{Z}_p) \equiv \bar{\tau}_\theta(\gamma^{-1} + p^{Mm}\mathbb{Z}_p) \pmod{\pi}.$$

First consider the case of $N = 1$. Note that $\widehat{\lambda}_0(p^{Mn}) = \widehat{\lambda}_0(1) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\pi}$ for all $n \geq 1$. From the definition of $\bar{\tau}_\theta$ and the congruence (3.1) we have for all $m, n \geq N_0$,

$$(3.2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \theta(\gamma^{-1}\eta_i) \omega(\eta_i) \left(\int_{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_i}{p^{Mn}} - i\infty}^{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_i}{p^{Mn}} + i\infty} - \int_{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_i}{p^{Mm}} - i\infty}^{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_i}{p^{Mm}} + i\infty} \right) R_{\widehat{\lambda}_0}(e^{2\pi iz}) dz \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi}.$$

We now state a lemma to control the above integrals, the proof of which is presented in the next section.

Lemma 3.3. *Assume Borel's conjecture and choose a positive integer h so that $p \nmid h$ and $\gamma = (1 + vpN)^{\frac{1}{h}} \notin \mathbb{Q}(W)$. Then for all $K > 0$, there exist $n, m \geq K$ such that*

$$0 < \frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_1}{Q^n} < \frac{1}{N} < \frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_1}{Q^m} < \frac{2}{N}$$

and

$$\frac{s_i}{N} < \frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_i}{Q^n}, \frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_i}{Q^m} < \frac{s_i + 1}{N}$$

for some $0 \leq s_i < N$ and each $i = 2, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}$.

Now we choose m, n satisfying the condition in Lemma 3.3 with $N = \alpha$ and $Q = p^M$. Then we have

$$\left(\int_{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_1}{p^{Mn}} - i\infty}^{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_1}{p^{Mn}} + i\infty} - \int_{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_1}{p^{Mm}} - i\infty}^{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_1}{p^{Mm}} + i\infty} \right) R_{\widehat{\lambda}_0}(e^{2\pi iz}) dz = -2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=\frac{1}{\alpha}} R_{\widehat{\lambda}_0}(e^{2\pi iz}) = \frac{\alpha \lambda_0(-1)}{\alpha}.$$

For $i = 2, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}$, we also obtain that

$$\left(\int_{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_i}{p^{Mn}} - i\infty}^{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_i}{p^{Mn}} + i\infty} - \int_{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_i}{p^{Mm}} - i\infty}^{\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_i}{p^{Mm}} + i\infty} \right) R_{\widehat{\lambda}_0}(e^{2\pi iz}) dz = 0.$$

In total, the congruence (3.2) becomes

$$\theta(\gamma^{-1}\eta_1)\omega(\eta_1)\lambda_0(-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi}.$$

This is a contradiction.

For the $N > 1$ case, we do a similar calculation as above. The similar congruence to (3.2) with $R_{\widehat{\lambda}_\alpha}(q)$ instead of $R_{\lambda_0}(q)$ enables us to deduce

$$-2\pi i \text{Res}_{z=\frac{1}{\alpha N}} R_{\widehat{\lambda}_\alpha}(q) = \frac{\widehat{\lambda}_\alpha(1)}{\alpha N} \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi}.$$

In fact if $\overline{\alpha}$ is the inverse of α modulo N , from (2.4) we have

$$\widehat{\lambda}_\alpha(1) = \sum_{s=1}^{\alpha N} \widehat{\lambda}(s) \zeta_{\alpha N}^s - \sum_{s=1}^N \widehat{\lambda}(\alpha s) \zeta_N^s = -N\lambda(-\overline{\alpha}).$$

From the absurd congruence $N\lambda(-\overline{\alpha}) \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi}$, we finish the proof of Theorem 1.2. $\square$

4. PROOF OF LEMMA 3.3

Proposition 4.1. *Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ be algebraic p -adic integers such that $1, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$. Then Borel's conjecture implies that $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ are jointly normal to the base Q .*

Proof. We show that the sequence $\{(\frac{\alpha_1}{Q^n}, \dots, \frac{\alpha_r}{Q^n}) \mid n \geq 1\}$ is equi-distributed on $[0, 1]^r$. Let $n_1, \dots, n_r$ be integers which are not all zero. By Weyl's criterion for the multi-dimensional case, we need to show that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{\frac{2\pi i(\alpha_1 n_1 + \dots + \alpha_r n_r)}{Q^n}} = 0.$$

Observe that $\alpha_1 n_1 + \dots + \alpha_r n_r$ is nonzero and irrational algebraic by the hypothesis. Therefore by Borel's conjecture and Weyl's criterion again for the $r = 1$ case, we obtain the above limit. $\square$

The following is immediate from the definition of equi-distribution (see [KN]).

Corollary 4.2. *Let $(x_i)_{i=1}^r \in [0, 1]^r$ and $\epsilon > 0$. For any $K > 0$, we can choose $n \geq K$ so that*

$$\left| \left(\frac{\alpha_i}{Q^n} \right)_{i=1}^r - (x_i) \right| < \epsilon.$$

Let $U = \{\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t\}$ be a maximal $\mathbb{Q}$ -linearly independent subset of V . Set $V = \{\eta_1, \dots, \eta_t, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_s\}$. We have an integral $t \times s$ matrix A such that

$$(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_s) = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_t)A.$$

Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t$ be any real numbers and set

$$P(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t) := (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t)(I|A)$$

for a $t \times t$ identity matrix I and a $t \times \frac{p-1}{2}$ block matrix $(I|A)$. For each integer i with $1 \leq i \leq \frac{p-1}{2}$ we let $P(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t)_{(i)}$ be the i -th coordinate of $P(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t)$. We extract the following lemma from the proof of [Su, Proposition 4].

Lemma 4.3. *There exist numbers $\alpha'_1, \alpha''_1, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ$ such that*

- (1) $P(\alpha'_1, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)_{(1)} = \alpha'_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{N})$.
- (2) $P(\alpha''_1, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)_{(1)} = \alpha''_1 \in (\frac{1}{N}, \frac{2}{N})$.
- (3) *For each $i = 2, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}$, there is an integer $0 \leq s_i < N$ such that*

$$\frac{s_i}{N} < P(\alpha'_1, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)_{(i)}, P(\alpha''_1, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)_{(i)} < \frac{s_i + 1}{N}.$$

Proof. Consider a function $P(\frac{1}{N}, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_t)$ of real variables $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_t$. Since A is an integral matrix, we have

$$P(\frac{1}{N}, 0, \dots, 0)_{(i)} \in \frac{1}{N}\mathbb{Z} \text{ for each } i.$$

Since there is no pair $\eta \neq \eta'$ in V such that $\eta/\eta' \in \mathbb{Q}$, $P(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t)_{(i)}$ is not a $\mathbb{Z}$ -multiple of α_1 for $i = 2, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}$. Hence the function $P(\frac{1}{N}, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_t)_{(i)}$ is not constant for each $i = 2, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}$, and we can find $(\alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)$ around $(0, \dots, 0)$ such that

$$P(\frac{1}{N}, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)_{(i)} \notin \frac{1}{N}\mathbb{Z}$$

for $i = 2, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}$. Note that $P(\frac{1}{N}, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)_{(1)} = \frac{1}{N}$. Since $P(\alpha_1, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)$ is continuous in the variable α_1 , we can find two numbers α'_1, α''_1 near $\frac{1}{N}$ such that the vectors $P(\alpha'_1, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)$ and $P(\alpha''_1, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)$ satisfy (1), (2), and (3). $\square$

Proof of Lemma 3.3. The condition on γ implies that $1, \gamma^{-1}\eta_1, \dots, \gamma^{-1}\eta_t$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$. By Corollary 4.2, we can find vectors $(\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_1}{Q^n}, \dots, \frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_t}{Q^n})$, $(\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_1}{Q^m}, \dots, \frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_t}{Q^m})$ for some $m, n \geq K$, which are close enough to the vectors $(\alpha'_1, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ), (\alpha''_1, \alpha_2^\circ, \dots, \alpha_t^\circ)$ in Lemma 4.3, respectively. Therefore the two vectors $P((\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_1}{Q^n}, \dots, \frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_t}{Q^n}))$, $P((\frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_1}{Q^m}, \dots, \frac{\gamma^{-1}\eta_t}{Q^m}))$ satisfy the above conditions (1), (2), and (3) in Lemma 4.3. $\square$

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