

CHARACTER SUMS ASSOCIATED TO FINITE COXETER GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. The main result of this paper is a character sum identity for Coxeter arrangements over finite fields which is an analogue of Macdonald's conjecture proved by Opdam.

0. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper $\mathbf{F}$ will denote a finite field of characteristic p different from 2.

We first slightly reformulate Macdonald's conjecture in a form which has a direct analogue over $\mathbf{F}$. Let G be a finite subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbf{R})$ generated by reflections and let q be a positive definite quadratic form which is invariant under G . Let $\mathcal{A}_G$ be the associated arrangement consisting of the reflection hyperplanes. Let $\ell_1, \dots, \ell_N$ be equations for the N different reflection hyperplanes. Set $\Delta(x) = (\prod_{i=1}^N \ell_i)^2$ and let $d_1, \dots, d_n$ be the degrees of G . Macdonald's conjecture [19] is the following equality,

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \Delta(x)^s e^{-(\sum_i x_i^2)/2} dx = (2\pi)^{n/2} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\Gamma(d_i s + 1)}{\Gamma(s + 1)},$$

when $q(x) = \sum_i x_i^2$ and the ℓ_i are normalized in such a way that $\|\ell_i\| = \sqrt{2}$. If we drop the condition that the ℓ_i are normalized, and if we replace x by $\sqrt{2}x$, we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \Delta(x)^s e^{-\sum_i x_i^2} dx = \pi^{n/2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^N \frac{\|\ell_i\|^2}{4} \right)^s \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\Gamma(d_i s + 1)}{\Gamma(s + 1)}.$$

Hence for q an arbitrary positive definite quadratic form which is invariant under G , we obtain

$$(0.1) \quad \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \Delta(x)^s e^{-q(x)} dx = \pi^{n/2} \kappa^s \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\Gamma(d_i s + 1)}{\Gamma(s + 1)} \right) (\mathrm{discr} q)^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

with

$$(0.2) \quad \kappa = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{q(\ell_i)}{4},$$

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where we consider ℓ_i in $q(\ell_i)$ as a vector in $\mathbf{R}^n$, identifying $\mathbf{R}^n$ with its dual, by means of the quadratic form q . Observe that

$$(0.3) \quad \sqrt{q(\ell_i)} = \text{Max}_{\substack{x \in \mathbf{R}^n \\ q(x)=1}} \ell_i(x).$$

Formula (0.1) can be reformulated as

$$(0.4) \quad \int_K \Delta(x)^s e^{-q(x)} \sqrt{\Delta(x)} dx = \pi^{n/2} \kappa^{s+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\Gamma(d_i(s + \frac{1}{2}))}{\Gamma(s + \frac{1}{2})} \right) (\text{discr } q)^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

where $K = \mathbf{R}^n/G$. Observe that $\sqrt{\Delta(x)}dx$ is a G -invariant differential form.

Over $\mathbf{F}$, there is the notion of a Coxeter arrangement (1.4). It is a triple, $A = (V, G, q)$, where V is a finite-dimensional $\mathbf{F}$ -vector space, G a finite subgroup of $\text{GL}(V)$ generated by reflections, and q a G -invariant nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on V . If p does not divide $|G|$, one may define the degrees of G , $d_1, \dots, d_n$ (1.5). Let $\ell_1, \dots, \ell_N$ be equations for the N different reflection hyperplanes. Put $\Delta(x) = (\prod_{i=1}^N \ell_i)^2$. Because $p \neq 2$, we may define an element κ of $\mathbf{F}$ by (0.2). Fix a nontrivial additive character $\psi : \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$. The analogue of the integral in (0.4) will be the character sum

$$S_G(\chi) := \sum_{x \in (U/G)(\mathbf{F})} \chi(\Delta(x)) \psi(q(x)),$$

where $\chi : \mathbf{F}^\times \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^\times$ is a multiplicative character and U denotes the complement of the hypersurface $\Delta(x) = 0$ in V . (We write $q(x)$ for the quadratic form $q(x, x)$ associated to the bilinear form q , and use the standard notation $(U/G)(\mathbf{F})$ to denote the set of $\mathbf{F}$ -rational points on the quotient space U/G .) The analogue of the Gamma function will be the Gauss sum $-g(\chi)$, where $g(\chi) := -\sum_{x \in \mathbf{F}^\times} \chi(x) \psi(x)$. Our main result is the following.

Main Theorem. *Let $A = (V, G, q)$ be a Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$. Assume that p does not divide $|G|$. Then $\kappa \neq 0$ and, for every multiplicative character $\chi : \mathbf{F}^\times \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^\times$,*

$$S_G(\chi) = (-1)^n \phi(\text{discr } q) g(\phi)^n \phi(\kappa) \chi(\kappa) \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{g((\phi\chi)^{d_i})}{g(\phi\chi)},$$

where ϕ denotes the unique multiplicative character of $\mathbf{F}$ of order 2.

Note the analogy with Macdonald's formula (0.4), replacing $\sqrt{\pi} = \Gamma(1/2)$ by $-g(\phi)$. (For some more remarks on this analogy, see (4.6) below.) Our proof of the Main Theorem depends on Macdonald's formula (0.1) at one single point, namely for the proof of Theorem 3.3 we need to know that, with the notation of (0.1),

$$(0.5) \quad \text{Max}\{\Delta(x) \mid x \in \mathbf{R}^n, q(x) = 1\} = \kappa N^{-N} \prod_{i=1}^n d_i^{d_i},$$

which follows directly from (0.1), by elementary calculus. Without relying on Macdonald's formula we can nevertheless prove the Main Theorem for some κ in $\mathbf{F} \setminus \{0\}$ which is independent of χ without the assertion that κ is given by (0.2).

In the special case where G is the symmetric group $\mathcal{S}_n$, the Main Theorem has been proved for all $p \neq 2$ by R. Evans [13], extending the results of G. Anderson on Selberg sums [1]. For the history and applications of such sums, we refer to

[11] and [12]. For recent work on character sums related to relative invariants of prehomogeneous vector spaces, see [6].

Our proof of the Main Theorem is entirely based on the cohomological interpretation of character sums, using the Grothendieck-Lefschetz trace formula (see [26] Sommes trig. and [15]). In the present situation, the cohomology is concentrated in middle dimension (Proposition 2.1.2) and has rank 1 (Corollary 4.3.2 and formula (4.4.6)), so that we have only to calculate the determinant of the Frobenius action on the cohomology, which is done by Laumon's product formula [16] 3.2.1.1.

The plan of the paper is the following. In the first section we study Coxeter arrangements over finite fields and their liftings to characteristic zero. In section 2 we study character sums associated to central arrangements that are invariant under a finite group. This will allow us to evaluate $S_G(\phi)$. In the next section we review results on monodromy and critical values for Coxeter arrangements from [10] and [7]. In the last section, using all the previous results, we prove the Main Theorem.

Most of the present work dates from 1992. It has been presented, under some additional hypotheses, in lectures by the first named author in Orsay (SAGA) in November 1992 and in Amsterdam in January 1993.

1. LIFTABLE COXETER ARRANGEMENTS OVER $\mathbf{F}$

1.1. Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over a field. By a *hyperplane arrangement* in V we mean a finite set of affine hyperplanes in V . If all the hyperplanes contain 0, the arrangement is said to be *central*. We call an endomorphism of V a *reflection* if it has order 2 and fixes pointwise some hyperplane.

We define a *classical Coxeter arrangement* as a triple $A = (V, G, q)$, where V is a finite dimensional vector space over $\mathbf{R}$, G is a finite subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ generated by reflections, and q is a G -invariant *positive definite* symmetric bilinear form on V . We define a *Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{C}$* as a triple $A = (V, G, q)$, where V is a finite dimensional vector space over $\mathbf{C}$, G is a finite subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ generated by reflections, and q is a G -invariant nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on V , which arises by extension of scalars from a classical Coxeter arrangement. (In fact, by the argument given at the end of the proof of Proposition 1.6, the last condition in this definition is automatically verified.)

Similarly, when T is a subring of $\mathbf{C}$ with fraction field K , a *Coxeter arrangement over T* will be a triple $A = (M, G, q)$, where M is a free T -module of finite rank, G a finite subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(M)$ generated by reflections, and q a G -invariant nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on M , which induces by extension of scalars a Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{C}$.

The finite set of reflection hyperplanes in $M \otimes_T K$ defines a central hyperplane arrangement in $M \otimes_T K$ which we denote by $\mathcal{A}_G$.

1.2. Let T be a discrete valuation ring with fraction field K . Let $\mathfrak{P}$ be the maximal ideal of T with residue field $\overline{K} = T/\mathfrak{P}$. Let M be a free T -module of finite rank, and set $V = M \otimes_T K$, $\overline{V} = M \otimes_T \overline{K}$. We denote the reduction map $M \rightarrow \overline{V}$ by $x \mapsto \overline{x}$. For any linear subspace W in V , we denote by $\overline{W}$ the reduction modulo $\mathfrak{P}$ of W which is defined by

$$\overline{W} = \{\overline{x} \mid x \in W \cap M\}.$$

Observe that $\dim_K W = \dim_{\overline{K}} \overline{W}$.

Definition 1.2.1. Let $\mathcal{A} = (H_i)_{i \in J}$ be a central arrangement in V . We say that $\mathcal{A}$ has good reduction mod $\mathfrak{P}$ if, for any $I \subset J$,

$$\bigcap_{i \in I} H_i = \bigcap_{i \in I} \overline{H_i}.$$

For $\mathcal{A}$ an arrangement in V consider the arrangement $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ consisting of the hyperplanes $\overline{H}$ with H in $\mathcal{A}$. Denote the lattices of $\mathcal{A}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ by $L(\mathcal{A})$ and $L(\overline{\mathcal{A}})$. There is a canonical inclusion preserving map

$$\theta : \begin{cases} L(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow L(\overline{\mathcal{A}}) \\ X \mapsto \bigcap_{\substack{H \in \mathcal{A} \\ H \supset X}} \overline{H}. \end{cases}$$

Proposition 1.2.2. *If $\mathcal{A}$ has good reduction mod $\mathfrak{P}$, then θ is an isomorphism of lattices.*

Proof. This is straightforward because $\theta(X) = \overline{X}$ when $\mathcal{A}$ has good reduction. Also the equality $\dim_K W = \dim_{\overline{K}} \overline{W}$ holds for any linear subspace W of V . $\square$

1.3. We assume the notation of (1.2). Suppose that $T \subset \mathbf{C}$ and let (M, G, q) be a Coxeter arrangement over T . Thus, in particular, $G \subset \mathrm{GL}(M)$. Let $\mathcal{A}_G$ be the central arrangement in V consisting of all the reflection hyperplanes of G . We denote the image of G in $\mathrm{GL}(\overline{V})$ by $\overline{G}$ and we choose linear forms ℓ_i over T which define the hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}_G$ and which are not zero modulo $\mathfrak{P}$. Let κ be as in (0.2).

Proposition 1.3.1. *Assume that $\mathfrak{P}$ does not contain $|G|$. Then $\mathcal{A}_G$ has good reduction mod $\mathfrak{P}$. Furthermore the canonical morphism $G \rightarrow \overline{G}$ is an isomorphism, and G acts freely on the complement in $\overline{V}$ of the hyperplanes in $\overline{\mathcal{A}_G}$.*

Proof. For the first statement it suffices to show that for all $I \subset J$

$$\dim \bigcap_{i \in I} \overline{H_i} \leq \dim \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i.$$

We may suppose that the H_i 's with i in I are linearly independent. Let s_i be the reflection with respect to H_i and set $\gamma = \prod_{i \in I} s_i$, $\mathrm{Fix}(\gamma) = \{x \in V \mid \gamma(x) = x\}$ and $\mathrm{Fix}(\overline{\gamma}) = \{\overline{x} \in \overline{V} \mid \overline{\gamma}(\overline{x}) = \overline{x}\}$. From the proof of Theorem 6.27 (2) on p.225 of [22] we see that $\mathrm{Fix}(\gamma) = \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i$. Since $\overline{H_i} \subset \mathrm{Fix}(\overline{s_i})$, $\dim \bigcap_{i \in I} \overline{H_i} \leq \dim \mathrm{Fix}(\overline{\gamma})$. But this last dimension is equal to the number of eigenvalues of $\overline{\gamma}$ which are equal to 1, i.e., the number of eigenvalues of γ which are congruent to 1 mod $\mathfrak{P}$ (counting multiplicities and enlarging T so that it contains all eigenvalues of γ). But if λ is an eigenvalue of γ which is congruent to 1 mod $\mathfrak{P}$, then $\lambda = 1$, because $\lambda^{|G|} = 1$, and $\mathfrak{P}$ does not divide $|G|$. But the number of eigenvalues of γ which are equal to 1 (counting multiplicities) is equal to $\dim \mathrm{Fix}(\gamma)$. We now deduce the first statement from the equalities

$$\dim \mathrm{Fix}(\gamma) = \dim \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i = \dim \bigcap_{i \in I} \overline{H_i}.$$

For the second statement we just have to observe that if an element γ of G is in the kernel of the morphism $G \rightarrow \overline{G}$, all the eigenvalues of γ are congruent to 1 mod $\mathfrak{P}$, hence are equal to 1 by the above argument. The order of γ being finite, we conclude that γ is equal to 1. Finally the third assertion follows from the well known fact (cf. [4] Ch.V, §3 Proposition 3) that G acts freely on the complement

in V of the hyperplanes in $\mathcal{A}_G$, and from the observation that $\text{Fix}(\bar{\alpha}) = \overline{\text{Fix}(\alpha)}$, for all α in G . $\square$

For each reflection $s \in G$ we choose an eigenvector $\alpha_s \in M$ of s which is orthogonal (with respect to q) to the reflection hyperplane of s .

Set $\Phi = \{\alpha_s \mid s \text{ reflection in } G\}$. Note that

$$(1) \quad s(x) = x - 2 \frac{q(x, \alpha_s)}{q(\alpha_s, \alpha_s)} \alpha_s \quad \text{for all } x \in V.$$

If $q(\alpha, \alpha) \notin \mathfrak{P}$ for each $\alpha \in \Phi$, then,

$$(2) \quad \bar{s}(\bar{x}) = \bar{x} - 2 \frac{\bar{q}(\bar{x}, \bar{\alpha}_s)}{\bar{q}(\bar{\alpha}_s, \bar{\alpha}_s)} \bar{\alpha}_s \quad \text{for all } \bar{x} \in \bar{V}.$$

Denote by $\bar{q}$ the symmetric bilinear form induced by q on $\bar{V}$.

Lemma 1.3.2. *Assume that G is essential (meaning that $V^G = \{0\}$), that $\mathfrak{P}$ does not contain $|G|$, and that $q(\alpha, \alpha) \notin \mathfrak{P}$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi$. Then the bilinear form $\bar{q}$ is nondegenerate.*

Proof. Assume that there exists $\bar{x} \in \bar{V}$ with $\bar{q}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 0$ for all $\bar{y} \in \bar{V}$. Then (2) implies that $\bar{s}(\bar{x}) = \bar{x}$ for every reflection s in G . Let H_s be the reflection hyperplane of the reflection s . Then $\bar{x} \in \bar{H}_s$ because otherwise $\bar{s}$ is the identity and all eigenvalues of s would be congruent to 1 mod $\mathfrak{P}$. Hence $\bar{x} \in \bigcap_{H \in \mathcal{A}_G} \bar{H} = \overline{\bigcap_{H \in \mathcal{A}_G} H} = \bar{V}^G = 0$ by Proposition 1.3.1. $\square$

Proposition 1.3.3. *Assume that $\mathfrak{P}$ does not contain $|G|$ and that the bilinear form $\bar{q}$ is nondegenerate. Then $\kappa \in T \setminus \mathfrak{P}$, and, for any $I \subset J$, the restriction of $\bar{q}$ to $\bigcap_{i \in I} \bar{H}_i$ is nondegenerate.*

Proof. Observe first that the characteristic of $\bar{K}$ is not 2 because $2 \nmid |G|$. For each reflection $s \in G$, choose an eigenvector $\alpha_s \in M$ of s which is orthogonal (with respect to q) to the reflection hyperplane of s such that $\bar{\alpha}_s \neq 0$. Since $\bar{q}$ is nondegenerate there exists $x \in M$ such that $\bar{q}(\bar{x}, \bar{\alpha}_s) \neq 0$. Thus $q(x, \alpha_s) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{P}}$. Because $s(x) \in M$, formula (1) yields $q(\alpha_s, \alpha_s) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{P}}$. This implies that $\kappa \in T \setminus \mathfrak{P}$. Set $U = \bigcap_{i \in I} H_i$, thus $\bar{U} = \bigcap_{i \in I} \bar{H}_i$. We have to show that the restriction of $\bar{q}$ to $\bar{U}$ is nondegenerate. Because $\bar{q}$ is nondegenerate, it suffices to prove that the restriction to $(\bar{U})^\perp$ is nondegenerate. We have $(\bar{U}^\perp)^\perp = (\bar{U})^\perp$ because, clearly, $(\bar{U}^\perp) \subset (\bar{U})^\perp$ and both have the same dimension $n - \dim U$. Thus it remains to prove that $\bar{q}$ is nondegenerate on $(\bar{U}^\perp)$. Let W be the subgroup of G which is generated by the reflections with respect to the reflection hyperplanes of G which contain U . Clearly, W is a finite Coxeter group in $U^\perp$ and $W \subset \text{GL}(U^\perp \cap M)$. It is easy to see that the hypothesis of Lemma 1.3.2 is satisfied if we replace V by $U^\perp$, M by $U^\perp \cap M$ and q by its restriction to $U^\perp \cap M$. Indeed $(U^\perp)^W = \{0\}$ because V^W is contained in U , and thus $(U^\perp)^W \subset U^\perp \cap U = \{0\}$ since $q|_U$ arises from a positive definite form over $\mathbf{R}$. Hence Lemma 1.3.2 shows that $\overline{(q|_{U^\perp \cap M})}$ is nondegenerate. Thus $\bar{q}|_{(\bar{U}^\perp)}$ is also nondegenerate. $\square$

1.4. A *Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$* is a triple $A = (V, G, q)$, where V is a finite dimensional $\mathbf{F}$ -vector space, G a finite subgroup of $\text{GL}(V)$ generated by reflections, and q a G -invariant nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form on V . By a reflection we mean an endomorphism of V of order 2, which fixes pointwise some hyperplane.

The finite set of reflection hyperplanes defines a central hyperplane arrangement which we denote by $\mathcal{A}_G$. A Coxeter arrangement $A = (V, G, q)$ over $\mathbf{F}$ will be called *liftable* if there exists an embedding $T \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$ of a discrete valuation ring T with residue field $\mathbf{F}$ and fraction field of finite degree over $\mathbf{Q}$, and a Coxeter arrangement $A_T = (M_T, G_T, q_T)$ over T such that V is isomorphic to $M_T \otimes_T \mathbf{F}$ and, after identification of $M_T \otimes_T \mathbf{F}$ with V , $G = \overline{G}_T$ and $q = \overline{q}_T$. Here we denote the symmetric bilinear form induced by q_T on V by $\overline{q}_T$. Such a Coxeter arrangement A_T will be called a *lifting* of A over T .

The following statement is a direct consequence of Proposition 1.3.1.

Corollary 1.4. *Let T be a discrete valuation ring with residue field $\mathbf{F}$ and fraction field of finite degree over $\mathbf{Q}$. Fix an embedding $T \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$. Let $A = (M, G, q)$ be a Coxeter arrangement over T . Suppose that p does not divide $|G|$ and that $\overline{q}$, the symmetric bilinear form induced by q on $\overline{V}$, is nondegenerate. Then $\overline{A} := (\overline{V}, \overline{G}, \overline{q})$ is a liftable Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$. Furthermore the arrangement $\mathcal{A}_G$ has good reduction and we have $\overline{\mathcal{A}_G} = \mathcal{A}_{\overline{G}}$. $\square$*

1.5. Let $A = (V, G, q)$ be a Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$. Let us denote by $S(V)$ the symmetric algebra of V and by $R(V)$ the subalgebra of G -invariants. If p does not divide $|G|$, by Chevalley's Theorem ([4] Ch.V, §5 Théorème 4), $R(V)$ is generated as an $\mathbf{F}$ -algebra by $n := \dim V$ algebraically independent homogeneous polynomials (together with 1). The degrees of these polynomials are called the degrees $d_1, \dots, d_n$ of A (or the degrees of G). Their product being equal to $|G|$, they are also prime to p (*loc. cit.* p.115).

Proposition 1.5. *Let $A = (V, G, q)$ be a liftable Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$. Assume that p does not divide $|G|$. The degrees of A coincide with those of any lifting of A viewed as a complex Coxeter arrangement.*

Proof. Let $T \subset \mathbf{C}$ be a discrete valuation ring having $\mathbf{F}$ as residue field and let A_T be a lifting of A over T . We have to prove that the degrees of A and A_T (viewed as a complex Coxeter arrangement) are the same. For that we may clearly suppose that T is complete. Let $p_1, \dots, p_n$ be homogeneous generators of $R(V)$. As p does not divide $|G|$, $p_1, \dots, p_n$ can clearly be lifted, by averaging, to elements $q_1, \dots, q_n$ of $R(M_T)$, the subalgebra of G -invariants of the symmetric algebra of M_T . Let π be a uniformizing parameter of T . The polynomials $q_1, \dots, q_n$ generate the algebra $R(M_T)$ modulo π , hence, by induction, modulo π^i for any i . Passing to the limit, we see that $q_1, \dots, q_n$ generate the algebra $R(M_T)$, which implies the result. $\square$

1.6. By the following proposition, we have liftability of Coxeter arrangements over finite fields, as soon as the characteristic does not divide the order of the Coxeter group.

Proposition 1.6. *Let $A = (V, G, q)$ be a Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$. If p does not divide $|G|$, then A is liftable.*

Proof. Since the group ring $\mathbf{F}[G]$ is semisimple, each simple component of the $\mathbf{F}[G]$ -module V is a direct summand of $\mathbf{F}[G]$. Thus V is a projective $\mathbf{F}[G]$ -module, and can hence be lifted to an $T[G]$ -module M , of finite rank over T , for some discrete valuation ring $T \subset \mathbf{C}$, with residue field $\mathbf{F}$ and fraction field K of finite degree over $\mathbf{Q}$. In fact, by [25] §14.4 Proposition 42, we can lift V to an $R[G]$ -module M , of finite rank over R , for some complete discrete valuation ring $R \subset \mathbf{C}$, with residue

field $\mathbf{F}$, and it follows from a result of M. Greenberg [14] that we can work with a henselian discrete valuation ring instead of a complete one as in *loc. cit.* [As was suggested by the referee one could also observe that the group algebra $\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{|G|}][G]$ is an Azumaya algebra over its center which is unramified over $\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{|G|}]$, and take T to split them (cf. [20] Ch.IV §1).] Since the reduction modulo p is injective on the roots of unity of order dividing $|G|$, we see that the reflections in $G \subset \mathrm{GL}(V)$ can be lifted to reflections in $\mathrm{GL}(M)$. By averaging, the form q can be lifted to a G -invariant nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form q_T on M . Moreover, the action of G on $M \otimes_T \mathbf{C}$ can be realized over $\mathbf{R}$ (see, e.g., [25] §13.2 Théorème 31) in such a way that q_T corresponds to a positive definite symmetric bilinear form over $\mathbf{R}$ (indeed, this follows from the proof in *loc. cit.*). Thus (M, G, q_T) is a Coxeter arrangement over T . $\square$

2. CHARACTER SUMS ASSOCIATED TO INVARIANT CENTRAL ARRANGEMENTS

2.0. The data. Let p be a prime number different from 2 and let $\mathbf{F}$ be a finite field of characteristic p . We denote by $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ a fixed algebraic closure of $\mathbf{F}$. Let $f = \prod_{i \in I} \ell_i$ be a product of (not necessarily distinct) linear forms ℓ_i on $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{F}}^n$. The locus of $f = 0$ is an arrangement $\mathcal{A}$. We denote by U its complement in $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{F}}^n$. Let q be a quadratic form on $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{F}}^n$ whose restriction to any stratum of $\mathcal{A}$ is nondegenerate. Choose a prime number $\ell \neq p$. Let χ be a multiplicative character $\mathbf{F}^\times \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$ and let ψ be a nontrivial additive character $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$. (Here $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$ denotes an algebraic closure of the field of ℓ -adic numbers.) We denote by $\mathcal{L}_\chi$ and $\mathcal{L}_\psi$ the corresponding Kummer and Artin-Schreier sheaves (see [26] Sommes trig.). Let G be a finite group, leaving f and q invariant, and acting freely on U . We consider the exponential sum

$$\begin{aligned} S_G(\chi) &= \sum_{x \in (U/G)(\mathbf{F})} \chi(f(x)) \psi(q(x)) \\ &= \mathrm{Tr}(F, (H_c^*(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, f^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi))^G). \end{aligned}$$

Here F denotes the geometric Frobenius automorphism and the second equality follows from Grothendieck's trace formula, see *loc. cit.*

At this point we should perhaps recall how the action of G on the cohomology groups $H_c^*(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, f^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)$ is defined. It is induced by the canonical isomorphism

$$H_c^*(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, f^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \simeq H_c^*((U/G)_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, \pi_* \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell \otimes f_G^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q_G^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)$$

where $\pi : U \rightarrow U/G$ is the natural map, f_G and $q_G : U/G \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^1$ are induced by f and q , with the natural action of G on $\pi_* \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$ and the trivial action on $f_G^* \mathcal{L}_\chi$ and $q_G^* \mathcal{L}_\psi$.

2.1. Concentration of the cohomology in the middle dimension. We construct the following compactification $\tilde{q}$ of q . Let Γ be the closure in $\mathbf{P}^n \times \mathbf{A}^1$ of the graph of q in $\mathbf{A}^n \times \mathbf{A}^1$ and let $\tilde{q}$ be the projection $\Gamma \subset \mathbf{P}^n \times \mathbf{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^1$. Clearly $\tilde{q}$ is proper. We denote by $j : U \rightarrow \Gamma$ the canonical open immersion. Let $\mathcal{F} = j_! f^* \mathcal{L}_\chi$.

Lemma 2.1.1. *Outside $0 \in \mathbf{A}^n \subset \Gamma$, the morphism $\tilde{q}$ is locally acyclic¹ with respect to the sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ and Γ is smooth over $\mathbf{F}$.*

¹For the notion of “locally acyclic”, see [26] Th. finitude 2.12.

Proof. We look locally at $a \in \Gamma \setminus \{0\}$.

Case (i): $a \in \mathbf{A}^n \subset \Gamma$. We may assume that the linear forms ℓ_i which vanish at a are $x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_r$ and linear combinations of these, with $r > 1$. The restriction of q to $x_n = x_{n-1} = \dots = x_r = 0$ is nondegenerate and $a \neq 0$, thus the restriction of q is nonsingular at a . Hence $x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_r, q - q(a)$ are part of a system of local parameters for Γ at a . In the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{F}[x_r, \dots, x_n] & \longleftarrow & \mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{F}[x_r, \dots, x_n, q] \xleftarrow{\alpha=(x_r, \dots, x_n, q)} \mathbf{A}^n \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{F} & \longleftarrow & \mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{F}[q] \end{array}$$

the square is cartesian, the map α is smooth at a and, locally at a for the étale topology, the sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ is the pull back of a sheaf on $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{F}[x_r, \dots, x_n]$, thus q is locally acyclic for $\mathcal{F}$ at a .

Case (ii): $a \notin \mathbf{A}^n \subset \Gamma$. The equation for Γ in $\mathbf{P}^n \times \mathbf{A}^1$ is $yx_0^2 = q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, where $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$ are projective coordinates on $\mathbf{P}^n$ and y is the coordinate on $\mathbf{A}^1$. The map $\tilde{q}$ is given by $(x, y) \mapsto y$. Let the coordinates of a be $x_i = \alpha_i$ and $y = b$. Since $a \notin \mathbf{A}^n$, we have $\alpha_0 = 0$. Hence $q(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$. We may assume that, e.g., $\alpha_1 \neq 0$. We may assume also that the linear forms ℓ_i which vanish at $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ are $x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_r$ and linear combinations of these, with $r > 1$. Since the restriction of q to $x_n = x_{n-1} = \dots = x_r = 0$ is nondegenerate, $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ is a nonsingular projective point of the projective quadric $q(x_1, \dots, x_{r-1}, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$ and $r > 2$. Hence $(1, \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1}, \frac{\alpha_3}{\alpha_1}, \dots)$ is a nonsingular point of the affine quadric $q(1, t_2, \dots, t_{r-1}, 0, \dots, 0) = 0$. Moreover, Γ is defined in a neighbourhood of a by the affine equation $yt_0^2 = q(1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$. Here $t_0, t_2, \dots, t_n$ are coordinates on $\mathbf{A}^n$ and y is the coordinate on $\mathbf{A}^1$. We see that $t_0, y - b, t_r, \dots, t_n$ are part of a system of local parameters for Γ at a . Since $\Gamma \setminus U$ is a hypersurface of Γ given locally at a by an equation only involving $t_0, t_r, \dots, t_n$, we may conclude as in case (i) that $\tilde{q}$ is locally acyclic for $\mathcal{F}$ at a . $\square$

Proposition 2.1.2. *Assume that the sheaves $R^i q_{|U|} f^* \mathcal{L}_\chi$ have tame ramification at ∞ for all integers i . Then*

$$H_c^i(U_{\mathbf{F}}, f^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) = 0 \quad \text{if } i \neq n.$$

Proof. It is a direct consequence of Lemma 2.1.1 and of a straightforward adaptation of [8] Proposition 3.1. Indeed part 3.1.1 of that proposition remains valid when we replace the sheaf $\mathbf{Q}_\ell$ by any constructible $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaf. Thus by Lemma 2.1.1 we get $H_c^i(U_{\mathbf{F}}, f^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) = H_c^i(\Gamma_{\mathbf{F}}, \mathcal{F} \otimes \tilde{q}^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) = 0$ when $i > n$ provided that the sheaves $R^i q_{|U|} f^* \mathcal{L}_\chi$ have tame ramification at ∞ for all i . The case $i < n$ follows by Poincaré duality and the affineness of U . $\square$

2.2. The case when χ is trivial. We assume throughout this paragraph that χ is trivial, thus

$$S_G = \sum_{x \in (U/G)(\mathbf{F})} \psi(q(x)).$$

We also consider

$$S = \sum_{x \in U(\mathbf{F})} \psi(q(x)) = \mathrm{Tr}(F, H_c(U_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)).$$

We may assume that the ℓ_i 's define different hyperplanes.

Lemma 2.2.1. *If $\mathcal{A} = \emptyset$ and $U = \mathbf{A}^n$, then*

$$S = \phi(\text{discr } q)(-g(\phi))^n,$$

where ϕ denotes the unique multiplicative character of $\mathbf{F}$ of order 2.

Proof. Reduce q to diagonal form and use $\sum_{x \in \mathbf{A}^1(\mathbf{F})} \psi(x^2) = -g(\phi)$. $\square$

Lemma 2.2.2. *The following formula holds,*

$$H_c^i(U_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) = 0 \quad \text{if } i \neq n.$$

Proof. For $U = \mathbf{A}^n$, this is well known (reduce q to diagonal form). The general case is a direct consequence of Lemma 3.8.1 of [8], and of the fact that U is affine. $\square$

Lemma 2.2.3. *The vector space $H_c^n(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{F}}^n, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)$ is one dimensional and the action of an element σ of G on this space is given by multiplication by its determinant (as an operator on $\mathbf{A}^n$), $\det \sigma = \pm 1$.*

Proof. The first statement is well known. For the second statement, we may assume σ is a reflection since the orthogonal group is generated by reflections. By Künneth, the situation is reduced to the case where $n = 1$ and then it is easy. $\square$

Notation. We set

$$\dim(U, G, q) := \dim(F, H_c^n(U_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G) = \dim(F, H_c^n(U_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G)^{(-1)^n},$$

with $n = \dim U$, and we set $\nu_{U,G} = 0$ if there is a σ in G with $\dim \sigma \neq 1$, and $\nu_{U,G} = 1$ otherwise, with $\dim \sigma$ denoting the determinant of the action of σ on the affine space of U . Let $L(\mathcal{A})$, also denoted by $L(U)$, be the lattice of the arrangement $\mathcal{A}$. For $X \in L(\mathcal{A})$ we set $X^\circ = X \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{Y \in L(\mathcal{A}) \\ X \subsetneq Y}} Y$ and $\text{St}_G(X) = \{\sigma \in G \mid \sigma(X) \subset X\}$. We will use the above notation also when G does not act freely on U , for example when U is replaced by X° and G by $\text{St}_G(X)$. From now on till the end of subsection (2.2), we do not assume that G acts freely on U .

Theorem 2.2.4. *The following formula holds,*

$$\dim(U, G, q) = (\phi(\text{discr } q)g(\phi)^n)^{(-1)^n \nu_{U,G}} \prod_{X \in L(U)/G} \dim(X^\circ, \text{St}_G(X), q|_X)^{-1}.$$

Proof. The theorem follows directly from Lemmas 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 and the decomposition $U = \mathbf{A}^n \setminus \coprod_{\bar{X} \in L(U)/G} \coprod_{X \in \bar{X}} X^\circ$. $\square$

Notation. We denote by $\text{ch}[\mathbf{A}^n, X]$, for $X \in L(\mathcal{A})$, the set of all chains in the lattice $L(\mathcal{A})$ which connect $\mathbf{A}^n$ to X . By definition, such a chain is a sequence $X \subset X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \cdots \subset X_m \subset \mathbf{A}^n$, with X_i in $L(\mathcal{A})$, the inclusions being strict. Note that $\text{St}_G(X)$ acts on $\text{ch}[\mathbf{A}^n, X]$, so that we can consider the quotient $\text{chcl}[X] := \text{ch}[\mathbf{A}^n, X] / \text{St}_G(X)$. For c in $\text{chcl}[X]$ we denote by $|c|$ the length of a chain representing c . For X in $L(\mathcal{A})$, we let Repr_X be the following virtual representation of $\text{St}_G(X)$

$$\text{Repr}_X := (-1)^{n - \dim X} \sum_{c \in \text{chcl}[X]} (-1)^{|c| - 1} \text{Ind}_{\text{St}_G(c)}^{\text{St}_G(X)} (\det|_X),$$

where $\text{Ind}_{\text{St}_G(c)}^{\text{St}_G(X)} (\det|_X)$ is the induced representation of the representation which to an element in $\text{St}_G(c)$ assigns its determinant as an operator on X , and $\text{St}_G(c)$ is the stabilizer of a chosen representative of c in $\text{ch}[\mathbf{A}^n, X]$.

Theorem 2.2.5. *There is an isomorphism of virtual representations of G ,*

$$H_c^n(U_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \simeq \sum_{X \in L(\mathcal{A})/G} \text{Ind}_{\text{St}_G(X)}^G(\text{Repr}_X).$$

Moreover this isomorphism preserves the Frobenius action if we let it act by multiplication by $(\phi(\text{discr } q|_X))g(\phi)^{\dim X}$ on Repr_X .

Proof. By using the same decomposition of U as in the proof of Theorem 2.2.4, we deduce from Lemma 2.2.2 the following isomorphism of virtual representations of G ,

$$H_c^n(U_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \simeq \text{Repr}_{\mathbf{A}^n} - (-1)^n \sum_{\substack{X \in L(\mathcal{A})/G \\ X \neq \mathbf{A}^n}} \text{Ind}_{\text{St}_G(X)}^G (-1)^{\dim X} H_c^{\dim X}(X_{\mathbf{F}}^\circ, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi),$$

which is compatible with the Frobenius action. The theorem follows now from Lemmas 2.2.1 and 2.2.3, by recursion and transitivity of induction. $\square$

The remaining results in this subsection (2.2) will not be used in the rest of the paper.

Notation. For $X \in L(\mathcal{A})$, we set $d(X) := \dim(\text{Repr}_X)^{\text{St}_G(X)}$, thus

$$d(X) = (-1)^{n-\dim X} \sum_{\substack{c \in \text{chcl}[X] \\ \dim(\text{St}_G(c)|_X) \subset \{1\}}} (-1)^{|c|-1},$$

where by $\dim(\text{St}_G(c)|_X) \subset \{1\}$ we mean that $\det(\sigma|_X) = 1$ for all σ in $\text{St}_G(c)$.

Corollary 2.2.6. *The following equalities hold*

$$(1) \quad \det(F, H_c^n(U_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G) = \prod_{X \in L(\mathcal{A})/G} (\phi(\text{discr}(q|_X))g(\phi)^{\dim X})^{d(X)}$$

$$(2) \quad \dim(H_c^n(U_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G)_{\text{weight } k} = \sum_{\substack{X \in L(\mathcal{A})/G \\ \dim X = k}} d(X). \quad \square$$

Proposition 2.2.7. *The virtual representation Repr_X is in fact a representation of $\text{St}_G(X)$, and thus, in particular, $d(X) \geq 0$, for any X in $L(\mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A}_X$ be the arrangement in $\mathbf{A}^n$ consisting of all hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}$ which contain X . Clearly $\text{St}_G(X)$ acts on $\mathcal{A}_X$. Let U_X be the complement of $\mathcal{A}_X$ in $\mathbf{A}^n$. From Theorem 2.2.5 applied to $\mathcal{A}_X$ we deduce that Repr_X is isomorphic, as a virtual representation of $\text{St}_G(X)$, to $H_c^n((U_X)_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)_{\text{weight } \dim X}$ which is an honest representation. $\square$

Corollary 2.2.8. *Suppose $\dim H_c^n(U_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G = 1$. Then there is exactly one X_0 in $L(\mathcal{A})/G$ such that $d(X_0) \neq 0$. Moreover, $d(X_0) = 1$ and*

$$\det(F, H_c^n(U_{\mathbf{F}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G) = \phi(\text{discr}(q|_{X_0}))g(\phi)^{\dim X_0}.$$

Proof. The corollary is a direct consequence of Corollary 2.2.6 (2) and Proposition 2.2.7. $\square$

We will see in (4.4) that the hypothesis of Corollary 2.2.8 is satisfied for a Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$ when p does not divide $|G|$.

2.3. **The case when $\chi = \phi$.** We keep the same notations as in (2.1) and (2.2).

Lemma 2.3.1. *Suppose that f is the square of a polynomial over $\mathbf{F}$ on which G acts by multiplication by the determinant.*

(1) *There is a canonical isomorphism*

$$H_c^i((U/G)_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, f_G^* \mathcal{L}_\phi \otimes q_G^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \simeq H_c^i(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^{\dim},$$

where the superscript $\det$ denotes the part on which G acts by multiplication by the determinant.

(2) *For $i \neq n$, $H_c^i((U/G)_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, f_G^* \mathcal{L}_\phi \otimes q_G^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) = 0$.*

(3) *The vector space $H_c^n((U/G)_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, f_G^* \mathcal{L}_\phi \otimes q_G^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^{\text{weight } n}$ is one dimensional, and the Frobenius acts on it by multiplication by $\phi(\text{discr } q)g(\phi)^n$.*

Proof. Let us prove (1). Let $G^+ = \{\sigma \in G \mid \dim \sigma = 1\}$. We may suppose $G^+ \neq G$, otherwise the assertion is trivial. We factor $\pi : U \rightarrow U/G$ into $\pi_1 : U \rightarrow U/G^+$ and $\pi_2 : U/G^+ \rightarrow U/G$. Note that π_2 is the Kummer cover obtained by taking the square root of f , so we have canonical isomorphisms $f_G^* \mathcal{L}_\phi \simeq (\pi_{2*} \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)^- \simeq (\pi_{2*} \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)^{\det}$. From the canonical isomorphisms $(\pi_{2*} \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)^{\det} \simeq (\pi_{2*} (\pi_{1*} \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)^{G^+})^{\det} \simeq ((\pi_{2*} \pi_{1*} \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)^{G^+})^{\det} \simeq (\pi_* \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)^{\det}$, we obtain canonical isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} H_c^i((U/G)_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, f_G^* \mathcal{L}_\phi \otimes q_G^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) &\simeq H_c^i((U/G)_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, (\pi_* \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)^{\det} \otimes q_G^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \\ &\simeq H_c^i((U/G)_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, (\pi_* \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell) \otimes q_G^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^{\det} \\ &\simeq H_c^i(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^{\det}. \end{aligned}$$

The assertion (2) is a direct consequence of (1) and Lemma 2.2.2, while (3) follows directly from (1) and Theorem 2.2.5. $\square$

Proposition 2.3.2. *Suppose that the assumptions of Lemma 2.3.1 are valid and that $H_c^n(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, f^* \mathcal{L}_\phi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G$ is of dimension 1. Then*

$$S_G(\phi) = (-1)^n \phi(\text{discr } q)g(\phi)^n.$$

Proof. It is a direct consequence of the preceding lemma. $\square$

3. MONODROMY AND CRITICAL VALUES FOR COXETER ARRANGEMENTS

3.1. Let (V, G, q) be a Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{C}$. For each reflection hyperplane H , we choose a linear form $\ell_H : V \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ defining H in V and we set $\delta = (\prod_H \ell_H)^2$. We denote by N the number of reflection hyperplanes and by $\Delta : V/G \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ the map induced by δ . Thus Δ is the discriminant of G . We denote by F_0 the Milnor fiber of Δ at 0 and by $Z(T, G)$ the zeta function of local monodromy of Δ at 0, i.e.,

$$Z(T, G) = \prod_i \det(1 - TM, H^i(F_0, \mathbf{C}))^{(-1)^{i+1}},$$

where M denotes the monodromy automorphism (see, e.g., [3]).

Let $d_1, \dots, d_n$ be the degrees of G . In [10] we proved the following result.

Theorem 3.1. *For G a finite Coxeter group we have*

$$\prod_{\mathcal{E} \text{ connected subgraph}} Z(-T, G(\mathcal{E}))^{(-1)^{|\mathcal{E}|}} = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1 - T^{d_i}}{1 - T},$$

where the product on the left-hand side runs over all connected subgraphs $\mathcal{E}$ of the Coxeter diagram of G , $G(\mathcal{E})$ denotes the Coxeter group with diagram $\mathcal{E}$, and $|\mathcal{E}|$ the number of vertices of $\mathcal{E}$.

The proof of Theorem 3.1 given in [10] depends on a case by case analysis. A more conceptual proof, but depending on Macdonald's formula (0.1), is given in [7].

We use now terminology from [27] II Exp. XIII - XIV. Denote by $\bar{\eta}_0$ the generic geometric point of the henselization of $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{C}}^1$ at 0 and by $I_{0,\mathbf{C}}$ its inertia group (*i.e.*, the fundamental group of the complement of 0 in a small disk around 0). We denote by $K_{I_{0,\mathbf{C}}}$ the Grothendieck group of finite dimensional vector spaces with $I_{0,\mathbf{C}}$ -action. If $\mathcal{L}$ is an object in $D_c^b(\mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{C}}, \mathbf{C})$, we denote by $[\mathcal{L}_{\bar{\eta}_0}]$ the class of $\sum (-1)^i [\mathcal{H}^i(\mathcal{L})_{\bar{\eta}_0}]$ in $K_{I_{0,\mathbf{C}}}$ and we set $[\mathcal{L}_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}] = [\text{inv}^*(\mathcal{L})_{\bar{\eta}_0}]$, where inv is the morphism $x \mapsto x^{-1}$. If a finite group G acts on $\mathcal{L}$, we denote by $[\mathcal{L}_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G]$ the class of $\sum (-1)^i [\mathcal{H}^i(\mathcal{L})_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G]$ and we define similarly $[\mathcal{L}_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}^G]$. For any character $\chi : I_{0,\mathbf{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^\times$ we denote by V_χ the class in $K_{I_{0,\mathbf{C}}}$ of the rank one object with action given by χ and for any natural number $m \geq 1$, we set $V_m = [(\pi_{m*} \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_0}]$, where $\pi_m : \mathbf{G}_m \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_m$ is given by $x \mapsto x^m$. Of course, we have $V_m = \sum_{\chi^m=1} V_\chi$. We set $\bar{M}_G = (-1)^{n-1} [(R\psi_\Delta(\mathbf{C}))_0]$. Here $(R\psi_\Delta(\mathbf{C}))_0$ is the stalk at zero of the complex of nearby cycles with respect to Δ .

One can rephrase Theorem 3.1 as follows.

Theorem 3.1'. *For G a finite Coxeter group, the following equality in $K_{I_{0,\mathbf{C}}}$ holds,*

$$\sum_{\mathcal{E} \text{ connected subgraph}} \bar{M}_{G(\mathcal{E})} = V_\phi \otimes \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (V_{d_i} - V_1) \right),$$

where ϕ is the unique character of order 2.

3.2. Let U be the complement in V of $\delta = 0$, let B (resp. B_0) be the intersection of U with the locus of $q = 1$ (resp. $q = 0$). The following proposition is proved in [7] by a detailed analysis of the geometry of a nice compactification of U . Here and in the following we denote by $q|_U^N$ the restriction of the map defined by q on U raised to the N -th power.

Proposition 3.2.1. *We have the following equalities in $K_{I_{0,\mathbf{C}}}$,*

- (1) $[(R\delta|_{B_0!} \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}^G] = [(R\delta|_B! \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}^G]$.
- (2) $[(R\delta|_B! \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}^G] + [(Rq|_{U!}^N \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G] = [(R\psi_\Delta(\mathbf{C}))_0]$.
- (3) $[(R\delta|_B! \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G] = (-1)^n \sum_{\substack{\mathcal{E} \text{ connected subgraph} \\ G(\mathcal{E}) \neq G}} \bar{M}_{G(\mathcal{E})}$.
- (4) *There exist $\bar{a}, \bar{b}$ in $\mathbf{Z}$ with $\bar{a} + \bar{b} = (-1)^{n-1}$ such that $[(Rq|_{U!}^N \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G] = (\bar{a} - \bar{b})V_N + \bar{b}V_{2N}$ and such that $[(Rq|_{U!} \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G] = \bar{a}V_{\chi^N} + \bar{b}V_{\phi\chi^N}$, for any character χ of $I_{0,\mathbf{C}}$, where $\mathcal{L}_\chi$ denotes the Kummer sheaf associated to χ .*

Corollary 3.2.2. *The equality*

$$[(R\delta|_B! \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G] - [(R\delta|_B! \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}^G] - [(Rq|_{U!}^N \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G] = (-1)^n (V_\phi \otimes \sum_{i=1}^n (V_{d_i} - V_1))$$

holds in $K_{I_{0,\mathbf{C}}}$.

Proof. The corollary follows directly from (2), (3) and Theorem 3.1'. $\square$

Actually, the values of $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{b}$ are determined by the following proposition, which is proved in [7], but not needed in the present paper.

Proposition 3.2.3. *The following formula holds,*

$$[(Rq|_{U!} \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G] = (-1)^{n-1} V_{\phi^{n+N}} = \bar{a}V_1 + \bar{b}V_\phi.$$

3.3. If $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{C}}$ is a morphism of schemes of finite type over $\mathbf{C}$, we set $a(f) = \prod_{s \in \mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{C}}} s^{a_s(Rf_! \mathbf{C})}$, where a_s is the drop of the rank of $Rf_! (\mathbf{C})$ at s (i.e., the alternating sum of the drops of the rank of its cohomology sheaves, cf. [16] 3.1.5.2). We denote by Δ_B the function $B/G \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{C}}$ induced by δ . We will use the following result which is proven in [7] as an easy consequence of Macdonald's formula (0.1), by which one calculates the critical value (0.5) of Δ_B .

Theorem 3.3. *The following formula holds,*

$$a(\Delta_B) = \left(\kappa \frac{\prod_i d_i^{d_i}}{N^N} \right)^{(-1)^n},$$

where κ is as in (0.2).

4. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

4.1. **Determinants and monodromy.** Let U be a scheme of finite type over the finite field $\mathbf{F}$. We assume that the characteristic p of $\mathbf{F}$ is not equal to 2 and we fix a prime ℓ distinct from p . We denote by $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ an algebraic closure of $\mathbf{F}$ and we set $U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} = U \otimes_{\mathbf{F}} \bar{\mathbf{F}}$. For any object $\mathcal{F}$ in $D_c^b(U, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)$ (the derived category of “bounded complexes” of $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$ -sheaves with constructible cohomology), we denote

$$\varepsilon_0(U/\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{F}) := \det(-F, H_c^*(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, \mathcal{F}))^{-1}.$$

Let $f : U \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{F}}$ be a morphism. We set $a(f) = \prod_{s \in \mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{F}}} s^{a_s(Rf_! \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)} \in \mathbf{F}$, where a_s denotes the total drop at s of a complex of sheaves (cf. [16] 3.1.5.2). We also denote by $\bar{\eta}_0$ the generic geometric point of the henselization of $\mathbf{A}_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}^1$ at 0 and by I_0 (or $I_{0,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$) the inertia group. We denote by K_{I_0} the Grothendieck group of finite dimensional $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$ -vector spaces with continuous action of I_0 defined on a finite extension of $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$. For $\mathcal{L}$ an object in $D_c^b(\mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{F}}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)$ we define as in (3.1) objects $[\mathcal{L}_{\bar{\eta}_0}]$ and $[\mathcal{L}_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}]$ in K_{I_0} . Also if a finite group G acts on $\mathcal{L}$, we define similarly $[\mathcal{L}_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G]$ and $[\mathcal{L}_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}^G]$. For $\chi : I_0 \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$ a continuous character, we denote by V_χ the associated object in K_{I_0} . For $N \geq 1$ an integer, we define V_N in K_{I_0} as in (3.1). We will denote by ϕ the character of order 2 of I_0 . For any character $\chi : \mathbf{F}^\times \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$ we denote by $\mathcal{L}_\chi$ the corresponding Kummer sheaf on $\mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{F}}$. We can also view χ as a continuous character $I_0 \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$ which we still denote by χ .

Suppose $[(Rf_! \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)_{\bar{\eta}_0}] = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}^\times} \alpha_N V_N$ and $[(Rf_! \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}] = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}^\times} \beta_N V_N$ with α_N and β_N in $\mathbf{Z}$. (Here $\mathbf{N}^\times$ denotes $\mathbf{N} \setminus \{0\}$.) We define the rational number $b(f)$ as

$$b(f) := \left(\prod_{N \in \mathbf{N}^\times} N^{N\alpha_N} \right) \left(\prod_{N \in \mathbf{N}^\times} (-N)^{-N\beta_N} \right).$$

For any character $\chi : \mathbf{F}^\times \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$ we set

$$G(f, \chi) = \prod_{N \in \mathbf{N}^\times} \left(g(\chi^N)^{\alpha_N} g(\chi^{-N})^{\beta_N} \right)$$

and

$$\tilde{G}(f, \chi) = \prod_{N \in \mathbf{N}^\times} \left(g(\chi^N)^{\alpha_N - \beta_N} \right),$$

where $g(\chi)$ is the Gauss sum $g(\chi) := -\sum_{x \in \mathbf{F}^\times} \chi(x)\psi(x)$ for ψ a fixed nontrivial additive character.

Theorem 4.1.1. *Assume that $\alpha_N = \beta_N = 0$ when p divides N and that the sheaves $R^i f_! \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell$ are tame at 0 and ∞ for every i . Then, for every multiplicative character χ of $\mathbf{F}^\times$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_0(U/\mathbf{F}, f^* \mathcal{L}_\chi) &= \varepsilon_0(U/\mathbf{F}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell) \chi\left(\frac{a(f)}{b(f)}\right) G(f, \chi) \\ &= \varepsilon_0(U/\mathbf{F}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell) |\mathbf{F}|^{\sum_{\chi \neq 1} \beta_N} \chi\left(\frac{a(f)}{|b(f)|}\right) \tilde{G}(f, \chi). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The theorem follows directly from [9] Proposition 2.4.1, which is based on Laumon's product formula [16] 3.2.1.1, using [16] 3.1.5.4 (iv), and $g(\chi^{-1}) = |\mathbf{F}| \chi(-1) g(\chi)^{-1}$ if $\chi \neq 1$. For more details, see [6] Proposition 3.2.1. A much stronger result is contained in [23]. $\square$

Remark. The advantage of the second equality upon the first is that $|b(f)|$ and $\tilde{G}(f, \chi)$ only depend on $[(Rf_! \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)_{\bar{\eta}_0}] - [(Rf_! \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}]$.

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a constructible ℓ -adic sheaf on a scheme U (of finite type) over $\mathbf{F}$ and suppose a finite group G acts on U and $\mathcal{F}$. We set

$$\varepsilon_0^G(U/\mathbf{F}, \mathcal{F}) := \det(-F, H_c(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, \mathcal{F})^G)^{-1}.$$

Notation. For χ any multiplicative character of $\mathbf{F}^\times$ and for F in $K_{I_0, \mathbf{C}}$ of the form $F = \sum_{N \in \mathbf{N}^\times} \gamma_N V_N$, with γ_N in $\mathbf{Z}$, we set

$$\tilde{G}(F, \chi) = \prod_N g(\chi^N)^{\gamma_N}$$

and

$$b(F) = \prod_N N^{\gamma_N}.$$

It is assumed here that a nontrivial additive character has been fixed. Note that $\tilde{G}$ and b are multiplicative in F .

Lemma 4.1.2. (1) *If $N \in \mathbf{N}^\times$ is even, $V_N \otimes V_\phi = V_N$, $\tilde{G}(V_N \otimes V_\phi, \chi) = \tilde{G}(V_N, \chi)$ and $b(V_N \otimes V_\phi) = b(V_N)$.*
 (2) *If $N \in \mathbf{N}^\times$ is odd, $V_N \otimes V_\phi = V_{2N} - V_N$, $\tilde{G}(V_N \otimes V_\phi, \chi) = \frac{\chi(4^N)}{g(\phi)} \tilde{G}(V_N, \phi\chi)$ and $b(V_N \otimes V_\phi) = 4^N b(V_N)$.*

Proof. Everything is clear except perhaps the second relation in (2) which follows directly from the Hasse-Davenport formula (cf. [11]) and the first one. $\square$

4.2. Fix an integer $d \geq 1$. Let $R \subset \mathbf{C}$ be a Dedekind domain containing the d -th roots of unity, with fraction field K of finite degree over $\mathbf{Q}$. We denote by $\bar{K} = \bar{\mathbf{Q}}$ the algebraic closure of K in $\mathbf{C}$. Let $A = (V, G, q)$ be a Coxeter arrangement over R . For $\mathfrak{P}$ a maximal ideal of R we denote by $(\bar{V}_{\mathfrak{P}}, \bar{G}_{\mathfrak{P}}, \bar{q}_{\mathfrak{P}})$ the corresponding data over $k_{\mathfrak{P}} := R/\mathfrak{P}$. When no confusion can arise, we will omit the index $\mathfrak{P}$. Choose linear forms ℓ_H over R which define the hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}_G$. Let $\mathfrak{P}$ be a maximal ideal of R which is relatively prime to $d|G|$, such that the linear forms ℓ_H are not zero modulo $\mathfrak{P}$ and such that $\bar{q}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ is a nondegenerate bilinear form. (In particular $\mathfrak{P}$ is relatively prime to 2 and to each degree d_i of G , because $|G|$ is even and equal to the product of the d_i 's.) Thus the conclusions of Propositions 1.2.2, 1.3.1, and 1.3.3 hold. In this situation there is no ambiguity for the notations, $\delta_{\mathfrak{P}}$, $U_{\mathfrak{P}}$, $B_{\mathfrak{P}}$, $B_{0\mathfrak{P}}$, etc, cf. the notation in 3.1 and 3.2, which refer to objects attached to the reduction

of $A \bmod \mathfrak{P}$, which are also the reduction mod $\mathfrak{P}$ of the corresponding objects over R . We denote by $I_{0,\bar{K}}$ the inertia group at 0 of $\mathbf{G}_{m,\bar{K}}$ and we fix a character $\chi : I_{0,\bar{K}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$ of order d . The Kummer sheaf $\mathcal{L}_\chi$ on $\mathbf{G}_{m,\bar{K}}$ is obtained by base change from a sheaf, which we still denote by $\mathcal{L}_\chi$, on $\mathbf{G}_{m,R}$. The character χ induces a character $\chi_{\mathfrak{P}} : I_{0,\bar{k}_{\mathfrak{P}}} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$ (here $\bar{k}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ denotes an algebraic closure of $k_{\mathfrak{P}}$) which is associated to a character, still denoted by the same symbol, $\chi_{\mathfrak{P}} : k_{\mathfrak{P}}^\times \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$. For s an element of K we write $\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}(s)$ for the value of $\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}$ on the residue class of s if s is a unit in $R_{\mathfrak{P}}$ and we set $\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}(s) = 1$ otherwise.

Proposition 4.2.1. *Let $\mathfrak{P}$ be a maximal ideal of R satisfying the above conditions. Then $a(\Delta_B)/b(F)$ and κ are units in $R_{\mathfrak{P}}$ and*

$$(1) \quad \chi_{\mathfrak{P}}\left(\frac{a(\Delta_B)}{b(F)}\right) \tilde{G}(F, \chi_{\mathfrak{P}}) = C \chi_{\mathfrak{P}}(\kappa)^{(-1)^n} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left[\frac{g((\phi \chi_{\mathfrak{P}})^{d_i})}{g(\phi \chi_{\mathfrak{P}})} \right]^{(-1)^n} \frac{g(\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}^N)^{\bar{a}} g(\phi \chi_{\mathfrak{P}}^N)^{\bar{b}}}{g(\phi)^{\bar{b}}}$$

for $F = [(R\delta|_B! \mathbf{C})_{\eta_0}^G] - [(R\delta|_B! \mathbf{C})_{\eta_\infty}^G]$ in $K_{I_0, \mathbf{C}}$ (it follows from §3 and Lemma 4.1.2 that F has the required form), with $C = \left[g(\phi)^{(\sum d_i - \text{odd } 1) - n} \right]^{(-1)^{n-1}}$. Here, as usual, ϕ denotes the character of order 2.

Proof. It follows from Proposition 1.3.3 that κ is a unit in $R_{\mathfrak{P}}$. By Corollary 3.2.2,

$$F - E = (-1)^n (V_\phi \otimes \sum_{i=1}^n (V_{d_i} - V_1))$$

with $E = [(Rq|_{U!} \mathbf{C})_{\eta_0}^G]$, and by 3.2.1 (4), $E = \bar{a}V_N + \bar{b}(V_{2N} - V_N)$. So by Lemma 4.1.2, we obtain that $b(F - E)$ is a unit in $R_{\mathfrak{P}}$ and

$$\frac{\tilde{G}(F - E, \chi_{\mathfrak{P}})}{\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}(b(F - E))} = C \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left[\frac{g((\phi \chi_{\mathfrak{P}})^{d_i})}{g(\phi \chi_{\mathfrak{P}})} \right]^{(-1)^n} \chi_{\mathfrak{P}}\left(\prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} d_i^{d_i}\right)^{(-1)^{n-1}},$$

while $b(E)N^{(-1)^n N}$ is a unit in $R_{\mathfrak{P}}$ and

$$\frac{\tilde{G}(E, \chi_{\mathfrak{P}})}{\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}(b(E)N^{(-1)^n N})} = \frac{g(\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}^N)^{\bar{a}} g(\phi \chi_{\mathfrak{P}}^N)^{\bar{b}}}{g(\phi)^{\bar{b}}}.$$

(To verify this last equation when N is even, one has again to use the Hasse-Davenport formula as in the proof of 4.1.2.) Now the formula follows directly from the multiplicativity of $\tilde{G}$ and b and from Theorem 3.3. $\square$

Proposition 4.2.2. *For almost all $\mathfrak{P}$ in $\text{Spec } R$ (i.e., for all but a finite number),*

$$(1) \quad \varepsilon_0^G(B_{\mathfrak{P}}/k_{\mathfrak{P}}, \delta_{\mathfrak{P}}^* \mathcal{L}_{\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}}) = \varepsilon_0^G(B_{\mathfrak{P}}/k_{\mathfrak{P}}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell) |k_{\mathfrak{P}}|^{\sum_{x^j \neq 1} \beta_j} \chi_{\mathfrak{P}}\left(\frac{a(\Delta_B)}{b(F)}\right) \tilde{G}(F, \chi_{\mathfrak{P}})$$

and

$$(2) \quad \varepsilon_0^G(B_{0\mathfrak{P}}/k_{\mathfrak{P}}, \delta_{\mathfrak{P}}^* \mathcal{L}_{\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}}) = \varepsilon_0^G(B_{0\mathfrak{P}}/k_{\mathfrak{P}}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell) |k_{\mathfrak{P}}|^{\sum_{x^j \neq 1} \beta_j},$$

where the β_j are given by $[(R\delta|_B! \mathbf{C})_{\eta_\infty}^G] = \sum_j \beta_j V_j$.

Proof. The first assertion is a direct consequence of Theorem 4.1.1, using standard constructibility, comparison and base change theorems. For the second assertion, note that because δ and q are homogeneous the sheaves $R^i \delta_{|B_0|} \mathbf{C}$ are lisse on $\mathbf{G}_m$. Thus $|b(\Delta_{|B_0|/G})| = 1$ (with b defined as in 4.1) and $[(R\delta_{|B_0|} \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_0}^G] = [(R\delta_{|B_0|} \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}^G]$. Now the result follows similarly from Theorem 4.1.1 and Proposition 3.2.1 (1) (that $[(R\delta_{|B_0|} \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}^G] = [(R\delta_{|B|} \mathbf{C})_{\bar{\eta}_\infty}^G]$). $\square$

4.3. Good reduction. Let $A = (V, G, q)$ be a liftable Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$. We choose defining linear forms for each reflection hyperplane. Let $d \geq 1$ be an integer and $\chi : \mathbf{F}^\times \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$ a character of order d . There exists a discrete valuation ring $T \subset \mathbf{C}$, with residue field $\mathbf{F}$ and fraction field of finite degree over $\mathbf{Q}$, containing the d -th roots of unity, and a lifting A_T of A over T . We denote by K the fraction field of T , by $\bar{K}$ its algebraic closure in $\mathbf{C}$ and by $\mathcal{L}_\chi$ the Kummer sheaf on $\mathbf{G}_{m,T}$ associated to χ . We assume that p does not divide $|G|$ and we choose defining linear forms with coefficients in T for each reflection hyperplane, which reduce to those already chosen in $\mathbf{F}$. We denote by δ_T, U_T, B_T , etc, the data associated to A_T .

Lemma 4.3.1. *If p does not divide $|G|$, the specialization morphism*

$$H_c^i(B \otimes \bar{\mathbf{F}}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi) \longrightarrow H_c^i(B_T \otimes \bar{K}, \delta_T^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)$$

is an isomorphism for all i .

Proof. The arrangement associated to A_T has good reduction by Proposition 1.3.1. Thus the T -scheme U_T admits a canonical smooth compactification $\bar{U}_T$ over T such that $\bar{U}_T \setminus U_T$ has normal crossings over T , and such that $\bar{U}_T$ is equipped with a morphism $\pi : \bar{U}_T \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_T^n$, where $\mathbf{P}_T^n$ is the projective closure of V_T , extending the inclusion of U_T in V_T . The compactification $\bar{U}_T$ and the morphism π are obtained by blowing up successively the union of the strict transforms of the strata of dimension i of the projective arrangement associated to A_T for i increasing from 0 to $n-2$ (cf. [17] §7). We now define $\bar{B}_T$ to be the strict transform in $\bar{U}_T$ of the closure of B_T in $\mathbf{P}_T^n$. It follows from Proposition 1.3.3 that $\bar{B}_T$ intersects the strata of $\bar{U}_T \setminus U_T$ transversally. Hence $\bar{B}_T$ is smooth and proper over T and $\bar{B}_T \setminus B_T$ has normal crossings over T . The assertion now follows from [26] Th. finitude Appendice 1.3.3 and 2.4. $\square$

Corollary 4.3.2. *Let $A = (V, G, q)$ be a liftable Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$. If p does not divide $|G|$, then*

$$\sum (-1)^i \dim H_c^i(B \otimes \bar{\mathbf{F}}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G = (-1)^{n-1}.$$

Proof. The isomorphism in Lemma 4.3.1 being G -equivariant, we only have to prove the analogous result for Coxeter arrangements over $\mathbf{C}$. In this case

$$\begin{aligned} \sum (-1)^i \dim H_c^i(B, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G &= \sum (-1)^i \dim H_c^i(B, \mathbf{C})^G \\ &= |G|^{-1} \chi(B, \mathbf{C}). \end{aligned}$$

But in [7] we proved that $\chi(B, \mathbf{C}) = (-1)^{n-1} |G|$ for complex Coxeter arrangements. (The proof is by an easy induction in a more general setting, showing that $(-1)^{n-1} \chi(B, \mathbf{C})$ equals the number of Weyl chambers.) $\square$

Lemma 4.3.3. *If p does not divide $|G|$, the sheaves $R^i q_{T|U_T|} \delta_T^* \mathcal{L}_\chi$ are lisse on $\mathbf{G}_{m,T}$ for all i .*

Proof. The polynomials associated to δ_T and q_T being homogeneous it is enough to prove that the specialization morphisms associated to the specialization of the generic point of $t = 1$ to the special point are isomorphisms, which is precisely the content of Lemma 4.3.1. $\square$

Corollary 4.3.4. *Let $A = (V, G, q)$ be a liftable Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$. If p does not divide $|G|$, the sheaves $R^i q_{|U|} \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi$ are lisse and tame on $\mathbf{G}_{m, \mathbf{F}}$ for all i .*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Lemma 4.3.3, see, e.g., [8] (4.1). $\square$

Localizing the ring of algebraic integers in K by inverting a finite number of elements, we obtain a Dedekind ring $R \subset T$ and a Coxeter arrangement A_R over R , such that A_T is obtained from A_R by extension of scalars. Let $\mathfrak{P}_0 \in \text{Spec } R$ be the intersection of the maximal ideal of T with R . Then $\mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{P}_0$ satisfies the conditions stated at the beginning of 4.2.

Proposition 4.3.5. *For $\mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{P}_0$ or for $\mathfrak{P}$ any other maximal ideal of R satisfying the conditions stated at the beginning of 4.2, the following holds:*

- (1) *The representation of $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}|K)$ on $\det(H_c(B_T \otimes \bar{K}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G)^{-1}$ is unramified at $\mathfrak{P}$ and the action of the geometric Frobenius relative to $\mathfrak{P}$ is given by $-\varepsilon_0^G(B_{\mathfrak{P}}/k_{\mathfrak{P}}, \delta_{\mathfrak{P}}^* \mathcal{L}_{\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}})$.*
- (2) *The representation of $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}|K)$ on $\det(H_c(B_{0T} \otimes \bar{K}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G)^{-1}$ is unramified at $\mathfrak{P}$ and the action of the geometric Frobenius relative to $\mathfrak{P}$ is given by $\varepsilon_0^G(B_{0\mathfrak{P}}/k_{\mathfrak{P}}, \delta_{\mathfrak{P}}^* \mathcal{L}_{\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}})$. Moreover the Euler characteristic of $R\Gamma_c(B_{0\mathfrak{P}} \otimes \bar{k}_{\mathfrak{P}}, \delta_{\mathfrak{P}}^* \mathcal{L}_{\chi_{\mathfrak{P}}})$ is zero.*

Proof. The first statement in (1) follows directly from Lemma 4.3.1 and smooth base change. The second statement in (1) follows now from Corollary 4.3.2. For (2), observe that by Lemma 4.3.3 and the Leray spectral sequence the analogous statement holds for the Galois module $\det(H_c(U_T \setminus B_{0T} \otimes \bar{K}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G)^{-1}$, by the same argument as at the end of the proof of Lemma 4.3.1, using the compactification $\mathbf{P}_T^1$ of $\mathbf{G}_{m, T}$. So it is enough to prove the analogue statement for $\det(H_c(U_T \otimes \bar{K}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G)^{-1}$, which is clear if one considers the compactification used in the proof of Lemma 4.3.1. The assertion about the Euler characteristic follows in the same way. $\square$

4.4. Proof of the Main Theorem. Let $A = (V, G, q)$ be a Coxeter arrangement over $\mathbf{F}$. We assume that p does not divide $|G|$. Let $d \geq 1$ be an integer and $\chi : \mathbf{F}^\times \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell^\times$ a character of order d . By Proposition 1.6, the Coxeter arrangement A is liftable. We use the notation and material of 4.3. It follows from Proposition 1.3.3 that $\kappa \in T \setminus \mathfrak{P}_0$. It is well known (see [4] Ch.V, §6 Théorème 1) that $\sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - 1) = N$. This implies that the right-hand side of 4.2.1 (1) may be expressed in terms of a Jacobi sum Hecke character (cf. [26] Sommes trig. §6). By Proposition 4.3.5, Proposition 4.2.2 and Cebotarev density, we deduce that relations (1) and (2) in Proposition 4.2.2 are also valid for $\mathfrak{P}_0$. Together with Proposition 4.2.1 this gives

$$(4.4.1) \quad \varepsilon_0^G(B/\mathbf{F}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi) = \varepsilon_0^G(B/\mathbf{F}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell) \cdot |\mathbf{F}|^{\sum_{\chi^j \neq 1} \beta_j} C_\chi(\kappa)^{(-1)^n} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left[\frac{g((\phi\chi)^{d_i})}{g(\phi\chi)} \right]^{(-1)^n} \frac{g(\chi^N)^{\bar{a}} g(\phi\chi^N)^{\bar{b}}}{g(\phi)^{\bar{b}}}$$

and

$$(4.4.2) \quad \varepsilon_0^G(B_0/\mathbf{F}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi) = \varepsilon_0^G(B_0/\mathbf{F}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell) |\mathbf{F}|^{\sum_{x^j \neq 1} \beta_j}.$$

Here we have implicitly used Proposition 1.5 to identify the degrees of A and A_T .

By Lemma 4.3.3 the sheaves $R^i q_{T|U_T!} \delta_T^* \mathcal{L}_\chi$ are lisse on $\mathbf{G}_{m,T}$, hence we deduce from Proposition 3.2.1 (4) that $[(Rq_{|U|!} \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)_{\eta_0}^G] = \bar{a}V_{\chi^N} + \bar{b}V_{\phi\chi^N}$. The sheaves $(R^i q_{|U|!} \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G$ being lisse and tame on $\mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{F}}$ by Corollary 4.3.4, this implies, by the Leray spectral sequence, the relation

$$(4.4.3) \quad \varepsilon_0^G(U \setminus B_0/\mathbf{F}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) = g(\chi^N)^{\bar{a}} g(\phi\chi^N)^{\bar{b}} \varepsilon_0^G(B/\mathbf{F}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^{-1}.$$

(To verify this one uses the structure of tame irreducible lisse sheaves on $\mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{F}}$ (see, *e.g.*, [16] p.198), or, alternatively, one can use [6] 8.1.4 and 3.1.4,(4) and [16] 3.1.5.5.) Since we have

$$(4.4.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_0^G(U/\mathbf{F}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) \\ = \varepsilon_0^G(B_0/\mathbf{F}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi) \varepsilon_0^G(U \setminus B_0/\mathbf{F}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi), \end{aligned}$$

from equations (4.4.1) - (4.4.4), we obtain the relation

$$(4.4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_0^G(U/\mathbf{F}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi) &= \frac{\varepsilon_0^G(B_0/\mathbf{F}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)}{\varepsilon_0^G(B/\mathbf{F}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)} \\ &\cdot C^{-1} \chi(\kappa)^{(-1)^{n-1}} g(\phi)^{\bar{b}} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left[\frac{g((\phi\chi)^{d_i})}{g(\phi\chi)} \right]^{(-1)^{n-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\dim(-F, H_c(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G) = A \left[\chi(\kappa) \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} \frac{g((\phi\chi)^{d_i})}{g(\phi\chi)} \right]^{(-1)^n},$$

with A independent of the character χ .

Now note that by Proposition 2.1.2 and Corollary 4.3.4, $H_c^i(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G = 0$ for $i \neq n$. On the other hand,

$$\chi \left(R\Gamma_c(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G \right) = \chi \left(R\Gamma_c(\mathbf{G}_{m,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, (Rq_{|U|!} \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G \otimes \mathcal{L}_\psi) \right),$$

because of Proposition 4.3.5 (2). Since the $(R^i q_{|U|!} \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G$ are lisse and tame on $\mathbf{G}_{m,\mathbf{F}}$, we obtain

$$\chi \left(R\Gamma_c(\mathbf{G}_{m,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, (Rq_{|U|!} \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G \otimes \mathcal{L}_\psi) \right) = - \sum_i (-1)^i \dim H_c^i(B \otimes \bar{\mathbf{F}}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)^G,$$

see, *e.g.*, [15] 4.8.2. By Corollary 4.3.2, we deduce that

$$(4.4.6) \quad \dim H_c^n(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G = 1.$$

Hence we obtain by the Grothendieck trace formula,

$$(4.4.7) \quad \begin{aligned} S_G(\chi) &= \text{Tr}(F, H_c(U_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi \otimes q^* \mathcal{L}_\psi)^G), \\ &= A' \chi(\kappa) \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} \frac{g((\phi\chi)^{d_i})}{g(\phi\chi)}, \end{aligned}$$

with A' independent of the character χ . To find the value of A' we take $\chi = \phi$, so $A' = S_G(\phi)\phi(\kappa)$ and by Proposition 2.3.2 we obtain

$$(4.4.8) \quad A' = \phi(\kappa)(-1)^n \phi(\text{discr } q) g(\phi)^n.$$

The theorem now follows from (4.4.7) and (4.4.8). $\square$

4.5. Remark. A slightly different way of organizing the proof of the Main Theorem is by using material in [2] or [18] (or the results of [24]). This material provides an analogue of Theorem 4.1.1 for the determinant of period integrals. In this way Macdonald's formula (0.4), which yields the period $\int_{B(\mathbf{R})} \Delta^{s+1/2} \frac{dx}{dq}$, directly implies an analogous expression for $\varepsilon_0^G(B/\mathbf{F}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi) \varepsilon_0^G(B/\mathbf{F}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell)^{-1}$, when χ is generic and $p \gg 0$, because the last expression and the period are given by similar formulas (compare Theorem 4.1.1 with *loc. cit.*). To obtain a full proof of the Main Theorem by this approach, one has to do similar calculations as in (4.4), but now one needs Proposition 3.2.1 (1) and Proposition 3.2.3.

4.6. Remark. That the analogy between our Main Theorem and Macdonald's formula (0.4) is no coincidence, can be explained partially by the following conjecture of Deligne ([5] §8.9): the period of a rank one motive over a number field is completely determined by the Frobenius action. Using this conjecture one directly obtains from Macdonald's formula an expression for $\varepsilon_0^G(B/\mathbf{F}, \delta^* \mathcal{L}_\chi)$ when χ is generic and $p \gg 0$. Note that to apply the conjecture one first has to get rid of the additive character. (For this reduction one needs again Proposition 3.2.1 (1) and Proposition 3.2.3.)

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