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To cite this article: Joseph Bernstein & Ossip Schwarzman (2006) Chevalley’s theorem for the complex crystallographic groups, Journal of Nonlinear Mathematical Physics, 13:3, 323-351, DOI: 10.2991/jnmp.2006.13.3.2

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.2991/jnmp.2006.13.3.2

Published online: 21 Jan 2013.

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Received September 9, 2002; Accepted in Revised Form March 15, 2006

Abstract
We prove that, for the irreducible complex crystallographic Coxeter group W, the following conditions are equivalent:

a) W is generated by reflections;
b) the analytic variety X/W is isomorphic to a weighted projective space.

The result is of interest, for example, in application to topological conformal field theory. We also discuss the status of the above statement for other types of complex crystallographic group W and certain generalizations of the statement.

It is impossible to read this paper without first reading our paper [5] which contains all the notations and the data on affine root systems and complex crystallographic Coxeter groups. All the data needed on the modular functions theory is collected in §4.

Introduction
Let X be a connected complex variety, W ⊂ AutX a discrete group of transformations of X. An element w ∈ W is called a reflection if the set Xw of its fixed points is nonempty and codimCXw = 1. In many cases it turns out that if W is generated by reflections, then the quotient space X/W has a simple structure.

Examples. 1) Let X = Cl and let W be a finite group of linear transformations of X. Then the classical Chevalley’s invariant theorem states that the following conditions a) – c) are equivalent:
a) W is generated by reflections;
b) X/W ≅ Cl;
c) the algebra of W-invariant polynomials on X is isomorphic to the polynomial algebra in l indeterminates.

2) If X is the upper half-plane and X/W is a compact, then W is generated by reflections if and only if X/W ≅ P1.

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In this paper we will discuss the following situation: \( X = V \) is an \( l \)-dimensional affine complex space, \( W \) a discrete group of affine transformations of \( V \) containing a lattice of rank \( 2l \) of translations; such a group \( W \) will be called a \textit{complex crystallographic group}.

Let us formulate an analogue of Chevalley’s theorem for complex crystallographic groups.

0.1. The weighted projective space

The \textit{weighted projective space} \( \mathbb{P}(n_0, \ldots, n_l) \) with exponents (weights) \( n_0, \ldots, n_l \in \mathbb{N} \) is the quotient space of \( \mathbb{C}^{l+1} \setminus \{0\} \) modulo the \( \mathbb{C}^* \)-action determined by the formula

\[
\mu_t(z_0, \ldots, z_l) = (t^{n_0}z_0, t^{n_1}z_1, \ldots, t^{n_l}z_l), \quad \text{for any } t \in \mathbb{C}^* \text{ and } (z_0, \ldots, z_l) \in \mathbb{C}^{l+1} \setminus \{0\}.
\]

In particular, \( \mathbb{P}(1, \ldots, 1) \) coincides with the projective space \( \mathbb{P}^d \).

The main goal of this paper is to discuss the status of the following general statement.

**Statement.** For any irreducible complex crystallographic group \( W \), the following conditions are equivalent:

a) \( W \) is generated by reflections;

b) The quotient analytic variety \( X/W \) is isomorphic to a weighted projective space.

This is an analogue of the Chevalley theorem. We will show that the “difficult” part of Chevalley’s theorem, i.e., the implication a) \( \Rightarrow \) b), holds for a special kind of groups \( W \), called \textit{complex crystallographic Coxeter groups}. In fact, we will see that in this case a slightly stronger statement is true: \textit{the algebra of \( \theta \)-functions associated to this situation is a polynomial algebra}.

A weighted projective space can be a singular variety. An explanation of this fact in terms of complex crystallographic groups is due to the fact that even if \( W \) itself is generated by reflections, the stabilizers of some points might be not generated by reflections, and therefore the images of these points are singular points of the corresponding quotient space (cf. [10]).

We believe that the statement is true always but the case of Shephard-Todd type groups \( W \) requires additional investigation (and still is an open problem).

Note that the “easy” part of the Chevalley theorem, namely the implication b) \( \Rightarrow \) a), is proven in [27] in complete generality. Actually, the proof in [27] uses only topological arguments and it proves the following more general result.

**Proposition.** Let \( X \) be a connected and simply-connected complex analytic manifold, \( W \) a discrete group of complex automorphisms of \( X \) and let \( Z = X/W \) be the quotient analytic space.

Then the following conditions are equivalent

a) The group \( W \) is generated by reflections.

b) There exists a closed analytic subset \( F \subset Z \) of codimension \( > 1 \) such that the complementary open subset \( Z_0 = Z \setminus F \) is a nonsingular simply connected analytic variety.

0.2. The condition b) of Statement 0.1 in algebraic terms

The geometric condition b) of Statement 0.1 can be formulated in an algebraic language. For this, we use \( \theta \)-functions. Let \( a \) be a 1-cocycle on \( W \) with values in the group \( \mathcal{O}^*(V) \).
of invertible holomorphic functions on $V$. A holomorphic function $f$ on $V$ such that

$$w f = a_w f \text{ for all } w \in W$$

is called a $\theta$-function corresponding to the cocycle $a$.

Consider now the graded algebra of $\theta$-functions $\mathbb{A} = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{A}_n$, where $\mathbb{A}_n$ is the space of $\theta$-functions corresponding to the cocycle $a^n$. The cocycle $a$ is called ample if $\mathbb{A}$ has “plenty” elements (more exactly, if $\dim \mathbb{A}_n > c \cdot n^l$ for sufficiently large $n$ and some constant $c$). In this case, $V/W \simeq \text{Proj} \mathbb{A}$, see [2].

Here is a more geometric realization of $\theta$-functions. Consider the trivial bundle $\Theta = V \times \mathbb{C}^*$ over $V$ with the fiber $\mathbb{C}^*$. With the help of the cocycle $a$ we lift the $W$-action to this bundle:

$$\rho^a_w(z, u) = (wz, a_w(wz)u) \text{ for any } w \in W, u \in \mathbb{C}^*, z \in V.$$ 

Then the algebra $\mathbb{A}$ of $\theta$-functions is naturally realized as the algebra of $W$-invariant functions holomorphic on $\Theta$ and polynomial in $u \in \mathbb{C}^*$.

It is easy to verify that the quotient space $\Theta/W$ is isomorphic to $(\text{Specm} \mathbb{A}) \setminus \{0\}$, where $\text{Specm} \mathbb{A}$ is the spectrum of maximal ideals of $\mathbb{A}$, and $\emptyset$ is the point of $\text{Specm} \mathbb{A}$ corresponding to the ideal $\mathbb{A}_+ = \sum_{n>0} \mathbb{A}_n$.

Together with $\Theta$, consider also its universal covering $\tilde{\Theta}$. For each element $w \in W$, the transformation $\rho^a_w$ of $\Theta$ can be lifted in an infinite number of ways to a transformation of $\tilde{\Theta}$. These coverings differ by elements of the monodromy group of $\tilde{\Theta}$ over $\Theta$; this monodromy group is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$. We denote by $\tilde{W}$ the group generated by all these liftings for all $w \in W$.

Clearly, $\tilde{\Theta}/\tilde{W} \simeq \Theta/W$, the projection $\pi: \tilde{W} \to W$ is an epimorphism and $\text{Ker} \pi = \mathbb{Z}$ is the central subgroup of $\tilde{W}$.

**Statement.** Let $W$ be a complex crystallographic group acting on the space $V$ and let $a$ be an ample 1-cocycle on $W$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- a) $\tilde{W}$ is generated by reflections;
- b) The space $\Theta/W \cong \tilde{\Theta}/\tilde{W}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^{l+1} \setminus \{0\}$;
- c) The algebra $\mathbb{A}$ of $\theta$-functions is a polynomial algebra in $f_0, \ldots, f_l$, where $f_i \in \mathbb{A}_{n_i}$ and $n_i > 0$.

**0.3. Discussion**

We cannot prove Statements 0.1 and 0.2 in full generality though we are quite sure that they are true. The most difficult part of Chevalley’s Theorem is the “direct” one, i.e., implications

$$0.1a) \implies 0.1b) \text{ and } 0.2 \ a) \implies 0.2b) \text{ and } 0.2c).$$

We only proved them for one class of complex crystallographic groups, namely the Coxeter type groups. For the proof of the “easy” part of Chevalley’s Theorem, see, for example, [27].
If $W$ is a complex crystallographic group, then the group of its linear parts, $dW$, is a finite linear group and if $W$ is generated by reflections, then so is $dW$ (for details, see [5], sec. 1.1, 1.2). Therefore the following two cases are possible:

1) $dW$ is generated by real reflections, i.e., $dW$ is a finite Coxeter group and then we say that $W$ is a Coxeter-type group;

2) $dW$ is not real (there is no basis in which it can be expressed by real matrices) and then $W$ is called a Shephard-Todd-type group.

In this paper, the direct Chevalley’s theorem is proved for all irreducible complex crystallographic Coxeter groups except (due to the method’s shortcomings) for the series $W(D_l, \gamma)$ connected with the affine root system $D_l$.

On the other hand, Kac and Peterson ([12]) proved Chevalley’s theorem for all irreducible crystallographic Coxeter groups connected with classical affine root systems (see Remark 2.2 below).

Therefore, at present, Chevalley’s theorem is proved for all irreducible complex crystallographic groups of Coxeter type.

Remarks. We have introduced complex crystallographic Coxeter groups [3] in connection with Macdonald’s identities and related problems. The main results are published in [4], [3] and the detailed exposition is preprinted in [16], 2/1986-22, 1–66 (delivered at the Seminar in 1976). New interest in complex crystallographic Coxeter groups arose thanks to their applications: Dubrovin introduced Frobenius manifolds and applied complex crystallographic Coxeter groups in topological conformal field theory [B. Dubrovin, Preprint No. 89/94/FM, Internat. School Adv. Stud. (SISSA), Trieste; per bibl., cf. [8], [9], [20]; for the elliptic case, Sheinman established that there is a one-to-one correspondence between the complex crystallographic Coxeter groups and Krichever-Novikov algebras of affine type [14], see [23] and [22].

Other related results: most close is that of Wirthmüller [29]. Looijenga [17], R. Friedman, J. Morgan, E. Witten [9], and K. Saito [19] introduced the concept of an extended affine root system and classified all elliptic root systems (2-extended affine root systems). Later I. Satake [20] defined the theta function associated to the elliptic root system of type $D^{(1,1)}_l$. The theta functions constructed in this paper are similar to those defined by T. Takebayashi [28]. For a review of related results, see also [24]–[27].

1 Cocycles on complex crystallographic Coxeter groups

1.1. Some standard facts on cocycles

Let $G$ be a group, $M$ a $G$-module. Denote by $C^1(G,M)$ an Abelian group of 1-cocycles on $G$ with values in $M$, i.e., the group of mappings

$$ a: G \to M \ (g \mapsto a_g) \text{ such that } a_{g_1g_2} = a_{g_1} + g_1a_{g_2}. $$

To each element $m \in M$, there corresponds a 1-cocycle $a^m: g \mapsto gm - m$. Denote the group of such cocycles by $B^1(G,M)$.

The cocycles $a$ and $a'$ are called homologic to each other if $a - a' \in B^1(G,M)$. Set $H^1(G,M) = C^1(G,M)/B^1(G,M)$. 
For the proof of the following **standard facts** on cocycles that we will need, see, e.g., Chapter IV in [7].

(i) If $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of $G$-modules, then the induced sequence

$$H^1(G, M') \rightarrow H^1(G, M) \rightarrow H^1(G, M'')$$

is exact.

(ii) If $G$ is a finite group and $M$ a uniquely divisible abelian group, then $H^1(G, M) = 0$.

(iii) Let $H$ be a normal subgroup in $G$. Set $M^H := \{m \in M \mid Hm = m\}$. Then the naturally defined sequence

$$0 \rightarrow C^1(G/H, M^H) \rightarrow C^1(G, M) \rightarrow C^1(H, M)$$

is exact.

(iv) If $H$ is a normal subgroup in $G$ trivially acting on $M$ and $a \in C^1(G, M)$, then the restriction of $a$ onto $H$ is a $G$-equivariant homomorphism $H \rightarrow M$ (i.e., $a_{h_1h_2} = a_{h_1} + a_{h_2}$ and $a_{ghg^{-1}} = g(a_h)$).

### 1.2. Specialization of the standard facts to complex crystallographic groups. Linear cocycles

Let $W$ be a complex crystallographic group acting on a complex affine space $V$. Denote by $\mathcal{O}(V)$ the ring of holomorphic functions on $V$ and define a $W$-action on it, by setting

$$(wf)(z) = f(w^{-1}z).$$

Denote by $\mathcal{O}^*$ the group of invertible elements of $\mathcal{O}(V)$ and set

$$C^1 = C^1(W, \mathcal{O}^*), \quad B^1 = B^1(W, \mathcal{O}^*), \quad H^1 = H^1(W, \mathcal{O}^*).$$

Let

$$\mathcal{L} = \exp \text{Aff}(V) \subset \mathcal{O}^*,$$

where $\text{Aff}(V)$ is the space of affine-linear functions on $V$. The cocycle $a \in C^1$ is called **linear** if $a_w \in \mathcal{L}$ for any $w \in W$.

**Proposition.** a) Any cocycle $a \in C^1$ is homologic to a linear cocycle.

b) If $U$ is a quadratic function on $V$, the quadratic part of $U$ is $dW$-invariant and $f = \exp U \subset \mathcal{O}^*$, then the cocycle $a_f \in C^1$ is linear. Conversely, if $f \in \mathcal{O}^*$ and the cocycle $a_f$ is linear, then $f$ is of the above-mentioned form.

**Sketch of the proof.** a) It suffices to verify that in the exact sequence

$$H^1(W, \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow H^1(W, \mathcal{O}^*) \xrightarrow{\beta} H^1(W, \mathcal{O}^*/\mathcal{L})$$

the map $\beta$ is zero.
Let \( a \in C^1 \), and let \( a_T \in C^1(T, \mathcal{O}^*) \) be the restriction of \( a \) onto the subgroup of translations \( T \subset W \). As follows from §1 in [18], the cocycle \( a_T \) is homologic to a linear one; therefore, replacing \( a \) by a homologous cocycle, we may assume that \( a_T \) is linear.

Therefore \( \beta(a)|_T = 0 \). Due to the standard fact (iii) (sec. 1.1) this implies

\[
\beta(a) \in H^1(W/T, (\mathcal{O}^*/\mathcal{L})^T).
\]

Notice that the map \( \exp: \mathcal{O}(V)/\text{Aff}(V) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^*/\mathcal{L} \) is an isomorphism, i.e., \( \mathcal{O}^*/\mathcal{L} \) is a uniquely divisible group. Since \( W/T \) is finite, the standard fact (ii) (sec. 1.1) implies that \( \beta(a) = 0 \), as was required.

b) The first part of the statement is obvious. Let now \( f \in \mathcal{O}^* \) be such that \( a^f \) is linear and \( U = \log f \). Then, clearly, \( wU - U \in \text{Aff}(V) \) for any \( w \in W \) implying that \( \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \) is invariant with respect to the subgroup of translations \( T \), i.e., \( \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \) are constants since \( V/T \) is compact. Therefore \( U \) is a quadratic function. The condition \( wU - U \in \text{Aff}(V) \) shows that the quadratic part of \( U \) is \( dW \)-invariant.

**Convention.** In what follows we will only consider

a) irreducible complex crystallographic Coxeter groups;

b) linear cocycles.

### 1.3. Various facts concerning complex crystallographic Coxeter groups

Fix an affine root system \( S \) and a number \( \tau \) such that \( \text{Im} \tau > 0 \). Consider the group \( W = W(S, \tau) \) (see [5], 3.1).

Let us describe the construction of \( W \) in detail. Let \( x_0 \) be a special point for \( S \), let \( V_R \subset V \) be the real subspace from which \( V \) is recovered, \( W_0 \) the stabilizer of \( x_0 \). Denote by \( T_R \) and \( T_\tau \) the subgroups in \( T \) consisting of translations in the direction \( V_R \) and \( \tau^{-1}V_R \), respectively. Fix a base \( \alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_l \) of \( S \) so that \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l \) is a base of the root system \( R = \{ \alpha \in S \mid \alpha(x_0) = 0 \} \). Set

\[
h_i = h_{\alpha_i} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \ldots, l.
\]

**Lemma.** a) \( T_R \cap T_\tau = 0 \) and \( W_0 \) is the normalizer of \( T_R \) and \( T_\tau \).

b) \( T_\tau = \tau^{-1}(\oplus \mathbb{Z}h_i) \), \( T_R = \oplus p_\alpha h_i \), and \( T = T_\tau \oplus T_R \).

c) \( W_S = W_0 \cdot T_R \) so that \( W_S \cap T_\tau = 0 \) and \( W = W_S \cdot T_\tau \).

**Proof.** a) is clear.

b) As is shown in [5] (proof of Theorem 1.3)), \( T = \oplus a_\alpha \cdot h_i \), where \( a_\alpha = p_\alpha \mathbb{Z} + \tau^{-1} \mathbb{Z} \) implying b).

c) Set \( W' = W_0 \cdot T_R \). Clearly, \( W' \subset W_S \) and \( W'T_\tau = W_0 \cdot T_R \cdot T_\tau = W_0 \cdot T = W \). Therefore \( W' \) is the stabilizer of \( V_R \). Hence, \( W_S \subset W' \), i.e., \( W_S = W' = W_0 \cdot T_R \). ■

### 1.4. Normal cocycles

A cocycle \( a \in C^1 \) is said to be a normal one, if it is linear and trivial on the subgroup \( T_\tau \).

**Lemma.** Any linear cocycle \( a = (a_w) \) is homologic to a normal cocycle.
Chevalley’s theorem

Proof. (i) Let $L = L(V)$ be the linear space of translations. Define a homomorphism

$$\beta: \mathcal{L} \rightarrow L^*, \quad \beta(f) = d \ln f.$$  

The map $d: W \rightarrow dW \subset \text{Aut}L$ determines a $W$-action on $L^*$ and we see that $\beta$ is a $W$-module homomorphism.

Consider the cocycle $b = \beta(a) \in C^1(W, L^*)$. Since $T_r$ trivially acts on $L$, it follows that, due to the standard fact (iv) (sec. 1.1), the function

$$B(t, z) = b_t(z), \quad \text{where } t \in T_r \text{ and } z \in L$$

is $\mathbb{Z}$-linear in $t$, $\mathbb{C}$-linear in $z$, and $W_0$-invariant.

Let us extend $B$ to a bilinear form $B: L \times L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. This is possible since $L \cong T_r \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}$ by Lemma 1.3. Clearly, $B$ is $W_0$-invariant.

Since the $W_0$-action on $L$ is irreducible, ([5], Prop. 1.2.2) all the $W_0$-invariant bilinear forms on $L$ are proportional. Since $W_0$ is a Coxeter group, there exists a symmetric $W_0$-invariant form. Therefore $B$ is symmetric. Set

$$f(z) = \exp \left( \frac{1}{2} B(z, z) \right).$$

Since $B$ is $W_0$-invariant, it follows that the cocycle $a^f$ is linear. Furthermore, it is easy to verify that the cocycle $b^f = \beta(a^f)$ on $T_r$ coincides with $b$ (namely, $b^f_t(z) = B(t, z) = b_t(z)$). Therefore by replacing $a$ by a homologous cocycle $a \cdot (a^f)^{-1}$, we may assume that $\beta(a)$ vanishes on the lattice $T_r$.

(ii) The condition $\beta(a)|_{T_r} = 0$ means that $a_t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ for any $t \in T_r$. Let $t_1, \ldots, t_l$ be a basis in $T_r$, and therefore a basis in $L$. Determine a function $g \in L^*$ by setting $g(t_i) = \log a_{t_i}$ and let $f = \exp g$. Clearly, $f \in \mathcal{L}$. By replacing $a$ by a homologous cocycle $a \cdot (a^f)^{-1}$ we may assume that $a_{t_i} = 1$ for $i = 1, \ldots, l$. But then $a|_{T_r} = 1$, i.e., $a$ is a normal cocycle.  

\section{1.5. Description of the group $H^1$ for any complex crystallographic Coxeter group $W$}

More exactly, we will distinguish a subgroup $H^1_{ev} \subset H^1$ of \textit{even} cohomology classes, and mainly study this subgroup. For a definition of complex crystallographic Coxeter groups, see [5].

Let $a \in C^1$ and $r \in \text{Ref}(W)$ (see [5], sec. 1.2). Since $a_r \cdot r(a_r) = 1$, it follows that the value of $a_r$ on the hyperplane $\pi(r)$ is equal to $\pm 1$; denote this value by $\text{sign}_r(a)$.  

Therefore we see that from any reflection $r \in \text{Ref}(W)$ we have recovered a homomorphism $\text{sign}_r: C^1 \rightarrow \{ \pm 1 \}$. It is easy to verify that

a) $\text{sign}_r$ is constant on homologous cocycles,

b) if reflections $r$ and $r'$ are conjugate in $W$, then $\text{sign}_r = \text{sign}_{r'}$.

The cocycle $a \in C^1$ is called an \textit{even} one, if $\text{sign}_r(a) = 1$ for all $r \in \text{Ref}(W)$; the group of even cocycles will be denoted by $C^1_{ev}$. Note that all cocycles in $B^1$ are automatically even. Set

$$H^1_{ev} = C^1_{ev} / B^1 \subset H^1.$$  

In what follows we will see that $H^1_{ev} \cong \mathbb{Z}$. The elements of $H^1 / H^1_{ev}$ are described by the set $\{ \text{sign}_r \mid r \in \text{Ref}(W) \}$. It is not difficult to verify that elements of $H^1$ realize any set of signs constant on classes of conjugate elements in Ref$(W)$. 

1.6. Description of the normal even cocycles

Let \( \lambda \) be a weight of an affine root system \( S \) (see \([5]\), sec. 4.2), \( U \) a quadratic function on \( V_\mathbb{R} \) representing \( \lambda \). We will consider \( U \) as a quadratic function on a complex affine space \( V \). By definition

\[
r_\alpha U - U \in \mathbb{Z} \alpha \quad \text{for all } \alpha \in S.
\]

Set \( \nu = 2\pi i \tau \). Consider the function \( a: W \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \) (see 1.2) determined by the formula

\[
a_w = \exp \nu(U - w_S U), \quad \text{where } w = t \cdot w_S \text{ for some } t \in T_\tau \text{ and } w_S \in W_S.
\]

Clearly, \( a_w \) does not vary if we add a constant to \( U \), therefore \( a \) only depends on \( \lambda \) and we will denote it by \( a^\lambda \).

**Theorem.**

a) The function \( a^\lambda \) is a normal even cocycle for any weight \( \lambda \);

b) The map \( \lambda \mapsto a^\lambda \) determines an isomorphism of the group of weights \( \Lambda \) with the group of normal even cocycles.

c) A cocycle \( \lambda \) is homologic to 0 if and only if \( \kappa(\lambda) = 0 \) (i.e., \( \lambda \in \text{Aff}(V)/\text{Const.} \)).

**Corollary.** \( H^1_{\text{ev}} \cong \mathbb{Z} \).

**Proof.**

a) Since \( W_S \) is generated by reflections, it follows that for any \( w \in W_S \) the function \( wU - U \) belongs to the lattice \( \Gamma(S) \subset \text{Aff}(V) \) generated by \( S \).

Since \( d\beta(h_\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z} \) for any \( \alpha, \beta \in S \), we have \( d(wU - U)(h_\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z} \).

Since \( T_\tau = \tau^{-1}(\mathbb{Z} h_i) \) (by Lemma 1.3), the value of \( d(wU - U) \) at any \( t \in T_\tau \) belongs to \( 2\pi i \mathbb{Z} \). This means that all the functions \( a_w \) are invariant with respect to \( T_\tau \), i.e., \( a_w \in \mathcal{L}^{T_\tau} \).

Clearly, \( a \) is a cocycle on \( W/T_\tau = W_S \) (a coincides with \( a^f \), where \( f = \exp \nu U \)). Hence, \( a \) is a cocycle on the whole group \( W \) due to the standard fact (iii) from sec. 1.1.

Let us prove that \( a \) is an even cocycle. Consider the reflection \( r \) in the hyperplane

\[
\pi(\alpha, k) = \{ x \in V \mid \tau \alpha(x) = k \}.
\]

Then \( r = t \cdot r_\alpha \), where \( t \in T_\tau \) is a translation by a vector \( \tau^{-1} k h_\alpha \). Therefore

\[
a_r = \exp \nu(U - r_\alpha U) = \exp \nu n_\alpha \alpha, \quad \text{where } n_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}.
\]

On the hyperplane \( \pi(\alpha, k) \), the value of \( a_r \) is equal to

\[
\exp(\tau^{-1} \nu k n_\alpha) = \exp(2\pi i k n_\alpha) = 1.
\]

b) Let \( a \) be an even normal cocycle, \( \alpha \in S \), \( r = r_\alpha \) and \( a_r = \exp \delta \), where \( \delta \in \text{Aff}(V) \).

The condition \( 1 = a_{r}\cdot a_{r} = a_{r} \cdot r a_{r} \) implies that \( \delta + r \delta \in \mathbb{C} \), i.e., \( \delta = p \alpha + q \), where \( p, q \in \mathbb{C} \).

Furthermore, \( a_r(\pi_\alpha) = 1 \), so \( q \in 2\pi i \mathbb{Z} \), i.e., we may assume that \( q = 0 \). Now, consider the reflection \( r' \) in the hyperplane \( \pi(\alpha, 1) \); clearly, \( r' = t \cdot r_\alpha \), where \( t \in T_\tau \) is the translation by the vector \( \tau^{-1} h_\alpha \). Then the value of the function \( a_{r'} = a_r \) on the hyperplane \( \pi(\alpha, 1) \) is equal to \( 1 = \exp(\tau^{-1} p) \) implying \( p \in \mathbb{Z} \).

Consider the basis \( \alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_1 \) of \( S \). We have shown that \( a_{\alpha_i} = \exp(p_i \nu \alpha_i) \), where \( p_i \in \mathbb{Z} \). Consider the cocycle \( a^\lambda, \lambda = \sum p_i \lambda_i \), where the \( \lambda_i \) are the fundamental weights (see \([5]\),

\footnote{For the definition of \( \kappa \), see \([5]\), sec. 2.5.}
sec. 4.2). Then \( a^\lambda_w = a_w \) for \( w = t \in T_\tau \) and \( w = r_i \) for \( i = 0, \ldots, l \). Since these elements generate \( W \), it follows that \( a = a^\lambda \).

c) Let \( f \in \mathcal{O}^* \) be a function such that \( a^f \) is a normal cocycle. By Proposition 1.2 \( f = \exp U \), where \( U \) is a quadratic function on \( V \). Since \( a^f|_{T_\tau} = 1 \), it follows that \( U \) is an affine-linear function and \( dU(t) \in 2\pi i \mathbb{Z} \) for any \( t \in T_\tau \). Therefore

\[
dU = \nu dU', \text{ where } dU'(h_\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } \alpha \in S,
\]

implying that \( \lambda \) is a weight ([5], sec. 2.5, 4.2), \( \kappa(\lambda) = 0 \) and \( a^f = a^\lambda \).

Conversely, if \( \lambda \) is a weight such that \( \kappa(\lambda) = 0 \) and \( U \in \text{Aff}(V) \) a function representing it, then \( a^\lambda = a^{\exp \nu U} \) is homologic to zero.

### 2 Main theorem and its corollaries

#### 2.1. The algebra of \( \theta \)-functions and the structure of \( V/W \)

Let \( W \) be a complex crystallographic group, \( a \in C^1 \) a cocycle. We denoted by \( \Theta(a) \) the space of the \( \theta \)-functions corresponding to \( a \) and consider the cocycles \( a_k = k \cdot a \), where \( k = 0, 1, \ldots \) (we express the operation in the group \( C^1 \) additively; in other words, \( (a_k)_w = (a_w)^k \)). Set

\[
\mathbb{A} = \bigoplus_{k=0}^\infty \mathbb{A}_k, \text{ where } \mathbb{A}_k = \Theta(a_k).
\]

The multiplication of \( \theta \)-functions determines a graded \( \mathbb{C} \)-algebra structure on \( \mathbb{A} \).

Up to an isomorphism, the algebra \( \mathbb{A} \) depends only on the cohomology class of \( a \). Indeed, if \( a' \sim a \), i.e., \( a' = a + a^g \), where \( g \in \mathcal{O}^* \), then the family of isomorphisms

\[
\varphi_k: \mathbb{A}_k \longrightarrow \mathbb{A}'_k, \quad f \mapsto g^k \cdot f
\]

gives an isomorphism of graded algebras \( \varphi: \mathbb{A} \longrightarrow \mathbb{A}' \).

**Statement.** Let \( a \) be an ample cocycle. Then the quotient space \( V/W \) is isomorphic, as an analytic space, to \( \text{Proj}(\mathbb{A}) \). The isomorphism is determined by the formula \( x \mapsto J_x \), where \( J_x = \{ f \in \mathbb{A} \mid f(x) = 0 \} \) is an homogeneous ideal, an element of \( \text{Proj}\mathbb{A} \).

**Proof.** Let \( T \subset W \) be the subgroup of translations. If \( W = T \), the statement follows from the analytic theory of Abelian varieties ([18]).

In the general case, consider the cocycle \( a_T \in C^1(T, \mathcal{O}^*) \) obtained by restriction of \( a \) on \( T \) and denote by \( C = \oplus C_k \) the algebra of \( \theta \)-functions with respect to \( T \) and \( a_T \). Clearly, \( a_T \) is an ample cocycle, hence \( V/T \cong \text{Proj}C \).

Determine the \( W \)-action on \( C_k \) by the formula

\[
w(f) = a_w^{-k}(wf).
\]

We should only verify the invariance of \( C_k \) with respect to this action. Indeed, for any \( f \in C_k, t \in T \) and \( w \in W \), we have

\[
ta_w^{-k}(wf) = (ta_w^{-k})(twf) = (ta_w^{-k})(w(w^{-1}twf)) = (ta_w^{-k})(wa_{w^{-1}tw}^k) =
\]

\[
(ta_w^{-k})(wa_{w^{-1}tw}^k)(wf) = (ta_w^{-k})a_{tw}^k a_w^{-k}(wf) = a_k^t(a_w^{-k}(wf)),
\]

i.e., \( wf \in C_k \).
By definition, $T$ acts trivially, so this action is, actually, a $dW = W/T$-action and the space $C^dW_k$ of $dW$-invariant elements coincides with $A_k$. Moreover, the elements $w \in dW$ are automorphisms of the algebra $C$, i.e., they determine an automorphism of $\text{Proj}C = V/T$. Clearly, this automorphism coincides with the natural $W$-action on $V/T$. Therefore we see that

$$V/W \simeq (V/T)/dW \simeq (\text{Proj}C)/dW \simeq \text{Proj} C^dW \simeq \text{Proj} A.$$  

\section{2.2. Formulation of the main theorem}

Let $W$ be a complex crystallographic Coxeter group. By Corollary 1.6 $H^1_{ev} \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

**Theorem.** (Main theorem). One of the two generators of $H^1_{ev}$ is an ample cohomology class. The corresponding to this class algebra $A$ of theta-functions is isomorphic to the polynomial algebra $\mathbb{C}[f_0, \ldots, f_l]$ in the indeterminates $f_i \in A_{n_i}$, where $(n_0, \ldots, n_l)$ is the set of exponents of $W$ (see [5], Remark 3.2).

We will prove this theorem in §3.

**Remark.** For classical root systems, Kac and Peterson ([12]) introduced canonical generators of $A$. These generators are functions

$$\zeta_{A_i} = \frac{\sigma_{\lambda_i + \rho}}{\sigma_{\rho}},$$

described in sec. 3.2 below.

**Corollary.** The analytic space $V/W$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}(n_0, \ldots, n_l)$.

This corollary follows immediately from the Main theorem since $\text{Proj}(\mathbb{C}[f_0, \ldots, f_l])$ is the weighted projective space $\mathbb{P}(n_0, \ldots, n_l)$ with exponents $n_0, \ldots, n_l$.

Let us sharpen this corollary. On $V/W$, we determine a series of coherent analytic sheaves $A_k$, where $k = 0, 1, \ldots$, by setting

$$\Gamma(U, A_k) = \{ f \in \mathcal{O}(pr^{-1}(U)) \mid wf = a_w^k f \text{ for any } w \in W \},$$

where $pr : V \rightarrow V/W$ is the natural projection, $U \subset V/W$ an open subset, $\mathcal{O}(pr^{-1}(U))$ the space of holomorphic functions on the open set $pr^{-1}(U)$, and $a \in C^1$ a cocycle representing an ample generator $H^1_{ev}$.

Further, on $\mathbb{P}(n_0, \ldots, n_l)$, determine a series of coherent sheaves $A'_k$ by setting

$$\Gamma(U, A'_k) = \{ f \in \mathcal{O}(pr^{-1}(U)) \mid f(\mu_t(z)) = t^k f(z) \text{ for any } t \in \mathcal{O}^* \},$$

where $pr : \mathbb{C}^{l+1} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(n_0, \ldots, n_l)$ is the natural projection, $U$ a Zariski open subset of $\mathbb{P}(n_0, \ldots, n_l)$ (see sec. 0.1).

Theorem 2.2 easily implies that the isomorphism $V/W \cong \mathbb{P}(n_0, \ldots, n_l)$ determines an isomorphism of sheaves of graded algebras

$$A = \oplus A_k \sim A' = \oplus A'_k.$$  

Observe that if $A$ is not generated by $A_1$, then the sheaves $A_k$ and $A'_k$ are not necessarily locally free. In terms of the sheaves $A_k$, this means that there exist $w \in W$ and $x \in V$ such that $wx = x$ but $a_w(x) \neq 1$. In terms of the sheaves $A'_k$, this means that there exist $t \in \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \{1\}$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}^{l+1} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\mu_t(z) = z$ and such $t$ and $z$ exist if not all the $n_i$ are equal to 1.
2.3. Corollary of the Main theorem in terms of algebraic geometry

Let $W = W(S, \tau)$, let $x_0$ be a special point for $S$ and $W_0 = W_{x_0}$ its stabilizer. Then $V/W \cong (V/T)/W_0$, and hence

$$(V/T)/W_0 \cong \mathbb{P}(n_0, \ldots, n_l).$$

Since both these spaces are projective algebraic varieties, we may consider this isomorphism as an isomorphism of algebraic varieties (see [21]). Therefore we may formulate a corollary of Theorem 2.2 which does not appeal to complex geometry: in terms of algebraic geometry.

Let $R$ be a finite irreducible reduced root system in the space $L$, let $Q \subset L$ be the lattice generated by $h_\alpha$, where $\alpha \in R$. For an elliptic curve $E$, denote by $E_R$ the abelian variety $Q \otimes \mathbb{Z}E$ (this is the group isomorphic to the direct sum of $l = \dim L$ copies of $E$, so it is naturally endowed with the structure of an abelian variety).

In $Q$, consider the sublattice $Q_S$ generated by the vectors corresponding to the short roots $\alpha$. It is easy to verify that $[Q : Q_S] = p(R)$ (for the definition of $p(R)$ see [5], sec. 1.3). Let $\varepsilon$ be a point of $E$ of order $p(R)$. Denote by $E_{R, \varepsilon}$ the abelian variety obtained from $E_R$ by factorization modulo the finite subgroup $Q_S \otimes \varepsilon$. The Weyl group $W_R$ of $R$ acts on the lattices $Q$ and $Q_S$, and therefore it acts on the abelian varieties $E_R$ and $E_{R, \varepsilon}$.

**Corollary.** Algebraic varieties $E_R/W_R$ and $E_{R, \varepsilon}/W_R$ are isomorphic to weighted projective varieties. The exponents $(n_0, \ldots, n_l)$ of these projective varieties correspond to the affine root system $S(R, 1)$ for $E_R/W_R$ and to the system $S(R, p(R))$ (see [5], sec. 2.3) for $E_{R, \varepsilon}/W_R$.

(See also [17], where this corollary is formulated for the systems of type $S(R, 1)$ but the proof contains a considerable gap.)

**Proof.** Let $S = S(R, p)$, where $p = 1$ or $p(R)$, and let $W = W(S, \tau)$. Then $V/W = (V/T)/W_0$, where $W_0 = W_R$. Lemma 1.3 implies that the abelian variety $V/T$ is of the following form:

$$V/T = \begin{cases} E'_R, & \text{where } E' = \mathbb{C}/(\tau^{-1} \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}), \\
E''_{R, \varepsilon''}, & \text{where } E'' = \mathbb{C}/(\tau^{-1} \mathbb{Z} \oplus p\mathbb{Z}) \text{ and } \varepsilon'' \text{ is the image of } 1 \in \mathbb{C}, \end{cases}$$

if $p = 1$

if $p = p(R)$.

Corollary 2.2 implies that $(V/T)/W_R \cong \mathbb{P}(n_0, \ldots, n_l)$. Since any elliptic curve $E$ is isomorphic to a curve of the form $E'$ and any pair $(E, \varepsilon)$ is isomorphic to a pair $(E'', \varepsilon'')$ for some $\tau$, it follows that $E_R/W_R$ and $E_{R, \varepsilon}/W_R$ are weighted projective spaces.

2.4. **Remark.** The main theorem can be molded in the following geometric form. Let $a$ be a cocycle corresponding to the ample generator of $H^1_{\text{ev}}$. Consider the one-dimensional trivial bundle $Y = V \times \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow V$ and determine a $W$-action on it by the formula

$$w(x, u) = (wx, a_w(wx)u).$$

This action is, clearly, discrete.
Let \( f_i \in \mathbb{A}_{n_i} \) be \( \theta \)-functions considered in Theorem 2.2. On \( Y \), determine functions \( g_i \) by setting
\[
g_i(x, u) = f_i(x)u^{n_i}.
\]
Clearly, the functions \( g_i \) are \( W \)-invariant, i.e., they determine the map \( g : Y/W \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{l+1} \). This map sends the zero section \( V/W \subset Y/W \) to 0. If we blow down this section into a point, then the space \( \widetilde{Y/W} \) obtained is mapped isomorphically onto \( \mathbb{C}^{l+1} \).

### 3 Proof of the Main theorem

#### 3.1. A geometric realization of the algebra of \( \theta \)-functions. \( \theta \)-forms

Let \( S = S(R, p) \) be an affine root system, \( \tau \) a complex number such that \( \text{Im} \tau > 0 \) and \( W = W(S, \tau) \). Fix a basis \( \alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_l \) of \( S \) (see [5], sec. 2.4).

Consider the fundamental weight \( \lambda_0 \) and denote by \( U_0 \) the corresponding quadratic function on \( V \) normed by the condition \( U_0(x_0) = 0 \), i.e.,
\[
U_0(x) = \| x - x_0 \|^2 \quad \text{for} \quad x \in V_{\mathbb{R}},
\]
where \( \| \cdot \| \) is the canonical metric on the space \( V_{\mathbb{R}} \) (see [5], sec. 2.5).

Set \( a = a^{\lambda_0} \in C^1 \) (see sec. 1.6). By definition (1), if \( w = tw_S \), where \( t \in T_\tau \) and \( w_S \in W_S \), then \( a_{tw_S} = \exp(\nu(w_SU_0 - U_0)) \) for \( \nu = 2\pi i \tau \). As follows from Theorem 1.6 and results of [5], sec. 4.2, the cohomology class determined by \( a \) is a generator in \( H^1_{ev} \). We will show that
\[a \text{ is an ample cocycle and } \mathbb{A} \simeq \mathbb{C}[f_0, \ldots, f_l], \text{ where } f_i \in \mathbb{A}_{n_i}.
\]
To prove this, it is convenient to give another geometric realization of \( \mathbb{A} \). Consider the bundle \( \Theta = V \times \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow V \) over \( V \) and determine a \( W \)-action on this bundle by setting
\[w(z, u) = (wz, a_w(wz) \cdot u), \quad \text{where } w \in W, \ z \in V, \ u \in \mathbb{C}^*.
\]

In the space \( O(\Theta) \) of holomorphic functions on \( \Theta \), consider the subspace \( O_k(\Theta) \) consisting of functions of homogeneity degree \( k \) with respect to \( u \), i.e., functions of the form \( f(z)u^k \). It is easy to verify that the map \( f \mapsto u^kf \) determines an isomorphism of \( \mathbb{A}_k \) with the space \( O_k(\Theta)^W \) of \( W \)-invariant functions in \( O_k(\Theta) \). In what follows we will identify \( \mathbb{A}_k \) with \( O_k(\Theta)^W \). In other words, we have realized \( \mathbb{A} \) as the algebra of \( W \)-invariant functions holomorphic on \( \Theta \) and polynomial in \( u \).

Now, let \( \Omega(\Theta) \) be the space of holomorphic forms of the highest degree on \( \Theta \) and \( \Omega_k(\Theta) \) the subspace of forms of homogeneity degree \( k \) in \( u \), i.e., the forms of the shape
\[u^kf(z)\omega_0, \quad \text{where } \omega_0 = d\alpha_1 \ldots d\alpha_l \frac{du}{u}.
\]
Set
\[
\Sigma = \oplus \Sigma_k, \quad \text{where } \Sigma_k = (\Omega_k(\Theta))^W.
\]
Clearly, the space \( \Sigma \) of \( \theta \)-forms is an \( \mathbb{A} \)-module.

**Remark.** If \( \omega = u^kf(z)\omega_0 \in \Omega_k(\Theta) \), then \( \omega \in \Sigma_k \) means that \( wf = \det w \cdot a_w^k \cdot f \) for any \( w \in W \). In other words, the space \( \Sigma_k \) determines a geometric realization of the space of “skew” \( \theta \)-functions.
3.2. Bases of the spaces of $\theta$-functions and $\theta$-forms

Fix an integer $k > 0$ and set $\Lambda_k = \{ \lambda \in \Lambda \mid \kappa(\lambda) = k \}$, see [5], sec. 4.3. Each weight $\lambda \in \Lambda_k$ can be expressed in the form $\lambda = k\lambda_0 + \delta_\lambda$, where $\delta_\lambda \in \text{Aff}(V)/\text{Const} \simeq L^*$. The correspondence

$$\lambda \longleftrightarrow \delta_\lambda$$

determines the bijection of $\Lambda_k$ with the lattice

$$\Lambda_R = \{ \delta \in L^* \mid \delta(h_i) \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ where } i = 1, \ldots, l \},$$

the lattice of weights of a finite root system $R$ (see [5], sec. 2.1).

For each weight $\lambda \in \Lambda_k$, denote by $U_\lambda$ the quadratic function on $V$ corresponding to $\lambda$ and normed by the condition $M_{(U_\lambda)} = 0$ (see [5], sec. 4.1). In other words,

$$U_\lambda = k \| x - x_\lambda \|^2 \text{ for } x \in V_R,$$

where $x_\lambda$ is the center of $U_\lambda$. Clearly,

$$U_\lambda - kU_0 = \delta_\lambda + U_\lambda(x_0) \in \text{Aff}(V).$$

For each weight $\lambda \in \Lambda_k$, consider the function

$$f_\lambda = u^k \exp \nu(U_\lambda - kU_0) \in \mathcal{O}_k(\Theta).$$

Let $\lambda \in \Lambda^+$, i.e., $\lambda = \sum k_i \lambda_i$, where $k_i \geq 0$. Determine the functions $\theta_\lambda$ and $\psi_\lambda \in \mathcal{O}_k(\Theta)$ by setting

$$\theta_\lambda = \sum_{w \in W_S} f_{w\lambda}, \quad \psi_\lambda = \sum_{w \in W_S} \det w \cdot f_{w\lambda}.$$ 

Further on, set

$$\sigma_\lambda = \psi_\lambda \omega_0, \quad \omega_0 = d\alpha_1 \ldots d\alpha_l \frac{du}{u}. \quad (2)$$

**Statement.** Series for $\theta_\lambda$ and $\psi_\lambda$ converge. The functions $\{ \theta_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_k^+ \}$ and the forms $\{ \sigma_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_k^+, \lambda \in \rho + \Lambda^+ \}$, where $\rho = \lambda_0 + \cdots + \lambda_l$, constitute bases in the spaces $A_k$ and $\Sigma_k$, respectively.

**Convention.** Hereafter “convergence” means the uniform convergence on compacts.

**Corollary.** $\Sigma$ is a free $A$-module with generator $\sigma_\rho$. The functions $\left\{ \frac{\sigma_{\rho + \lambda}}{\sigma_\rho} \mid \lambda \in \Lambda^+ \right\}$ constitute a basis in $\Lambda$.

Indeed, the multiplication by $\sigma_\rho$ determines an embedding

$$A_k \longrightarrow \Sigma_{k+g},$$

where (see [5], sec. 4.1)

$$g = \kappa(\rho) = n_0 + \cdots + n_l. \quad (3)$$

Statement 3.2 implies that

$$\dim A_k = \#(\Lambda_k^+) = \dim \Sigma_{k+g}.$$  

(Since $V/W$ is compact, the case $k = 0$, where $A_0 = \mathbb{C}$, should be considered separately.) Therefore the multiplication by $\sigma_\rho$ defines an isomorphism of $A$ with $\Sigma$.  

Proof of Statement 3.2

(i) Denote by $O^*_k(\Theta)$ the subspace of $T_\tau$-invariant functions of $O_k(\Theta)$.

Let us prove that the functions $\{f_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_k\}$ constitute a basis of $O^*_k(\Theta)$, i.e., any $f \in O^*_k(\Theta)$ can be uniquely expanded into a converging series $\sum c_\lambda f_\lambda$. Since

$$U_\lambda - kU_0 = \delta_\lambda + c,$$

where $c$ is a constant, it follows that $f_\lambda$ is proportional to $u^k \exp(\nu \delta_\lambda)$, and therefore we have to verify that the functions $\{\exp(\nu \delta_\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_k\}$ constitute a basis of the space of $T_\tau$-invariant functions of $O(V)$.

Since the functions $\delta_\lambda$ run over the elements of the lattice $\Lambda_R$ and $T_\tau = \tau^{-1}(\bigoplus_{i=1}^\delta \mathbb{Z} h_i)$ (by Lemma 1.3), it follows that

$$\{\nu \delta_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_k\} = T^*_\tau = \{\delta \in L^* \mid \delta(T_\tau) \in 2\pi i \mathbb{Z}\}.$$  

The theory of Fourier series implies that the functions $\{\exp(\nu \delta_\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_k\}$ constitute a basis of the space of $T_\tau$-invariant functions of $O(V)$.

(ii) Let $K$ be any compact in $\Theta$. It is easy to verify that

$$|U_\lambda(z) - k \parallel x_\lambda \parallel^2 | < C(1 + \parallel x_\lambda \parallel),$$

where $(z, u) \in K$ and where $C$ only depends on $K$ and $k$. Therefore

$$|f_\lambda(z, u)| < \tilde{C} \exp(C \parallel x_\lambda \parallel) \exp(k \Re \nu \parallel x_\lambda \parallel^2).$$

where $\tilde{C}$ and $C$ depend on $K$ and $k$. These inequalities immediately imply that the series $\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_k} |f_\lambda(z, u)|$ converges uniformly on $K$ and the series for $\Theta_\lambda$ and $\psi_\lambda$ also converge on $K$.

(iii) Clearly, the function $\theta_\lambda$ and the form $\sigma_\lambda$ are $T_\tau$-invariant. Since $w f_\lambda = f_{w \lambda}$ for $w \in W_S$, and $w \omega_0 = \det w \cdot \omega_0$, it follows that $\theta_\lambda$ and $\sigma_\lambda$ are also $W_S$-invariant. Therefore $\theta_\lambda \in \Lambda_k$ and $\sigma_\lambda \in \Sigma_k$.

If $f \in \Lambda_k \subset O^*_k(\Theta)$, then having expressed $f$ in the form $f = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_k} C_\lambda f_\lambda$, we see that $C_\lambda$ only depends on the $W_S$-orbit of $\lambda$. Since $W_S$-orbits in $\Lambda_k$ are labelled by elements of $\Lambda_k^+$ (see [5], sec. 4.3), it follows that the functions $\{\theta_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_k^+\}$ constitute a basis of $\Lambda_k$.

We similarly verify that the forms $\{\sigma_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_k^+\}$ constitute a basis of $\Sigma_k$. However, if the stabilizer of $\lambda$ in the group $W_S$ is nontrivial, then it is generated by reflections (see [6]), so that $\sigma_\lambda = 0$.

Therefore there remain only the forms $\sigma_\lambda$ corresponding to the weights $\lambda \in \Lambda_k^+$ with trivial stabilizer. These weights are exactly of the form $\lambda = \sum k_i \lambda_i$, where $k_i > 0$, i.e., the weights $\lambda \in \rho + \Lambda^+$, where $\rho = \lambda_0 + \cdots + \lambda_l$. The corresponding forms $\sigma_\lambda$ are linearly independent and constitute a basis of $\Sigma_k$.

3.3. Siegel’s inner product

On the bundle $\Theta \rightarrow V$ (see sec. 3.1), introduce an hermitian $W$-invariant metric. For this, we consider the projection along $\tau^{-1}L_{\mathbb{R}}$:

$$pr_\tau: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad pr_\tau(x + \tau^{-1}y) = x, \text{ where } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } y \in \mathbb{R},$$
and determine the real-valued quadratic function on $V$ by the formula

$$Q(z) = U_0(pr_\tau z).$$

Determine a metric in the fiber $\mathbb{C}^*$ over $z \in V$ by setting

$$\|u\|_z^2 = |u|^2 \exp(-(\nu + \bar{\nu})Q(z)).$$

It is subject to a direct verification that this metric is $W$-invariant. Denote by $B = B(\Theta)$ the fibration of unit balls: $B = \{(z, u) \in \Theta \mid \|u\|_z \leq 1\}$. Clearly, $B$ is $W$-invariant. Now, define Siegel’s inner product on $\Sigma$ by setting

$$\langle \omega_1, \omega_2 \rangle = \int_{B/W} \omega_1 \tilde{\omega}_2,$$

where $\omega_1 \tilde{\omega}_2$ is considered as a volume form on $\Theta$.

**Proposition.** Let $\lambda, \mu \in \rho + \Lambda^+$, where $\rho = \lambda_0 + \cdots + \lambda_l$. Then $\langle \sigma_\lambda, \sigma_\mu \rangle = 0$ for $\lambda \neq \mu$ and

$$\langle \sigma_\lambda, \sigma_\lambda \rangle = C|\tau|^{-2^l}(\text{Im } \tau)^{l/2},$$

where $C$ is a constant depending only on $S$ and the number $k = \kappa(\lambda)$.

**Proof.** In the following calculations $C$ denotes a constant depending on $S$ and $k = \kappa(\lambda)$ but independent of $\tau$. This constant varies from formula to formula.

(i) Let $\varphi$ be a smooth real function with compact support on $V_\mathbb{R}$ such that $\sum_{w \in W_S} w \varphi \equiv 1$.

We extend this function onto $V$ by setting $\varphi(z) = \varphi(pr_\tau z)$. Clearly, if $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \Sigma$, then

$$\langle \omega_1, \omega_2 \rangle = \int_{B/T_\tau} \varphi \omega_1 \tilde{\omega}_2.$$

The Siegel inner product expressed in the above form can be extended to the space of $T_\tau$-invariant forms of homogeneity degree of $k$ in $u$.

(ii) Let $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda, k = \kappa(\lambda) > 0, m = \kappa(\mu) > 0$. Let us calculate $\langle f_\lambda \omega_0, f_\mu \omega_0 \rangle$.

In $\Theta$, introduce coordinates $x, y, u$ by expressing each point $z \in V$ in the form $x + \tau^{-1}y$, where $x \in V_\mathbb{R}, y \in L_\mathbb{R}, u \in \mathbb{C}^*$. In these coordinates, the inner product is expressed by the integral over

$$\{(x, y, u) \mid x \in V_\mathbb{R}, y \in L_\mathbb{R}/T_0, |u|^2 \leq \exp((\nu + \bar{\nu})U_0(x))\},$$

where $T_0 = \tau T_\tau = \{\oplus \mathbb{Z}h_i\}$. It is easy to verify that

$$\omega_0 \tilde{\omega}_0 = C D(\tau)dx dy du \frac{d\bar{u}}{\bar{u}},$$

where $dx$ and $dy$ are volume forms on $V_\mathbb{R}$ and $L_\mathbb{R}$ respectively, and $D(\tau) = (\text{Im } (\tau^{-1}))^l$.

Further,

$$f_\lambda(x + \tau^{-1}y) = f_\lambda(x) \exp(2\pi i \delta_\lambda(y)).$$
Therefore
\[
\langle f_{\lambda} \omega_0, f_{\mu} \omega_0 \rangle_{\varphi} = CD(\tau) \int_{(x,y,u)} \varphi(x) f_{\lambda}(x) \overline{f_{\mu}(x)} \exp(2\pi i (\delta_{\lambda} - \delta_{\mu})(y)) \cdot u^{k-1} \cdot \bar{u}^{m-1} du \bar{u} dx dy,
\]
where \( x = \kappa(\lambda), \ m = \kappa(\mu). \) Integrating over \( u \) and \( y \) we see that the integral vanishes if either \( k \neq m \) or \( \delta_{\lambda} \neq \delta_{\mu}. \)

Therefore we consider the case where \( k = m \) and \( \delta_{\lambda} = \delta_{\mu}, \ i.e., \lambda = \mu. \) The integral over \( y \) is equal to the volume of \( L^1/\theta \) and the integral over \( u \) is equal to \( C \exp k(\nu + \bar{\nu})U_0(x) \)
(since the integral is taken over the domain \( |u|^2 \leq C \exp(\nu + \bar{\nu})U_0(x) \)). Therefore
\[
\| f_{\lambda} \omega_0 \|_{\varphi}^2 = CD(\tau) \int_{V_k} \varphi(x) \exp(\nu + \bar{\nu})(U_\lambda - kU_0) \exp(\nu + \bar{\nu})(kU_0) dx = CD(\tau) \int_{V_k} \varphi(x) \exp(\nu + \bar{\nu})U_\lambda(x) dx.
\]

(iii) Since \( \langle f_{\lambda} \omega_0, f_{\mu} \omega_0 \rangle = 0 \) for \( \lambda \neq \mu, \) it follows that \( \langle \sigma_\lambda, \sigma_\mu \rangle = 0 \) if \( \lambda \neq \mu \) and
\[
\langle \sigma_\lambda, \sigma_\lambda \rangle = \sum_{w \in W_S} \langle f_{w \lambda} \omega_0, f_{w \lambda} \omega_0 \rangle = \sum_{w \in W_S} CD(\tau) \int_{V_k} \varphi(x) \exp(\nu + \bar{\nu})U_\lambda(wx) dx.
\]

Let us replace \( wx \) by \( x, \) interchange the order of summation and integration; we see that
\[
\langle \sigma_\lambda, \sigma_\lambda \rangle = CD(\tau) \int_{V_k} \exp(\nu + \bar{\nu})U_\lambda(x) dx
\]
because \( \sum \varphi(wx) \equiv 1. \) Since \( U_\lambda(x) = k \parallel x - x_\lambda \parallel^2, \) the integral is equal to \( C(\nu + \bar{\nu})^{-1/2}. \)

Since \( \nu + \bar{\nu} = -4\pi \text{Im } \tau, \) we have
\[
\langle \sigma_\lambda, \sigma_\lambda \rangle = C(\text{Im } \tau^{-1})^l \cdot (\text{Im } \tau)^{-l/2} = C |\tau|^{-2l} (\text{Im } \tau)^{-l/2}. \]

3.4. The function \( F_S(\tau) \)

Let us prove now the Main Theorem 2.2. Given a set of functions \( f = (f_0, \ldots, f_l), \) where \( f_i \in \mathbb{A}_{n_i} \in \mathcal{O}(\Theta), \) set
\[
J(f_0, \ldots, f_l) = df_0 df_1 \ldots df_l \in \Omega(\Theta).
\]

If we prove that \( J(f_0, \ldots, f_l) \neq 0 \) for some set \( f, \) this would mean that the \( f_i \) are algebraically independent, i.e., the homomorphism \( \mathbb{C}[f_0, \ldots, f_l] \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \) is an embedding. But then from the formula for the dimension of \( \mathbb{A}_k \) (see Statement 3.2 and [5], sec. 4.2, 4.3) we immediately deduce that this homomorphism is an isomorphism.

It is easy to verify that
\[
J(f_0, \ldots, f_l) \in \Sigma_g, \text{ where } g = n_0 + \ldots + n_l,
\]
i.e., \( J(f_0, \ldots, f_l) \in \mathbb{C}. \) Indeed, \( J(f_0, \ldots, f_l) \in \Omega^W(\Theta) \) because each differential \( df_i \) is a \( W \)-invariant 1-form on \( \Theta \) of homogeneity degree \( n_i \) in \( u. \) Therefore the form \( J(f_0, \ldots, f_l) \)
is of homogeneity degree \( g = \sum n_i \in u \), i.e., \( J(f_0, \ldots, f_t) \in \Sigma_g \). To each weight \( \mu \in \Lambda^+ \), we assign a \( \theta \)-function (see Statement 3.2)

\[
\zeta_\mu = \frac{\sigma_\mu + \rho}{\sigma_\rho} \in \mathbb{H}_{\kappa(\mu)}.
\]

To each set of weights \( \vec{\mu} = (\mu_0, \ldots, \mu_t) \) such that \( \kappa(\mu_i) = n_i \), we assign the number

\[
\varphi_{\vec{\mu}}(\tau) = \frac{J(\zeta_{\mu_0}, \zeta_{\mu_1}, \ldots, \zeta_{\mu_t})}{\sigma_\rho}.
\]

Clearly, \( \varphi_{\vec{\mu}} \) analytically depends on the parameter \( \tau \). Set

\[
F_S(\tau) = \sum_{\vec{\mu}} |\varphi_{\vec{\mu}}(\tau)|^2,
\]

where \( \vec{\mu} \) runs over the sets of the form \( \vec{\mu} = (\mu_0, \ldots, \mu_t) \) with \( \mu_i \in \Lambda^+_n \). To prove the Main Theorem, it suffices to verify the following statement:

\[
F_S(\tau) \neq 0 \quad \text{for any } \tau.
\]

\[\text{(4)}\]

3.5. The behavior of \( F_S(\tau) \) under isomorphisms of complex crystallographic Coxeter groups. The function \( G_S(\tau) \)

First, recall a construction from the linear algebra. Let \( C_1, \ldots, C_k, D \) be finite dimensional hermitian vector spaces, \( J: C_1 \times \cdots \times C_k \rightarrow D \) a multilinear map. Then \( J \) can be considered as an element of \( (C_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes C_k)^* \otimes D \). The hermitian structures on the spaces \( C_i \) and \( D \) determine an hermitian structure on \( (C_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes C_k)^* \otimes D \), and hence \( \|J\|^2 \) is defined. To calculate \( \|J\|^2 \) explicitly, we choose in each space \( C_i \) an orthonormal basis \( \{e_j^i \mid j \in J_i\} \); then

\[
\|J\|^2 = \sum_{(j_1, \ldots, j_k)} \|J(e_{j_1}^1, e_{j_2}^2, \ldots, e_{j_k}^k)\|^2_D.
\]

Let us apply this construction to the case where \( D = \Sigma_g \) (for the definition of \( g \), see sec. 3.3), the \( C_i \) are the spaces \( \mathbb{A}_{n_0}, \mathbb{A}_{n_1}, \ldots, \mathbb{A}_{n_t} \), respectively, and \( J(f_0, \ldots, f_t) = df_0 \cdots df_t \).

The hermitian structure on \( \Sigma_g \) and \( \mathbb{A}_k \) are determined by Siegel’s inner product and the formula \( \|f\| = \frac{\|f_{\sigma}\|}{\|\sigma\|} \), respectively. Set \( G_S(\tau) = \|J\|^2 \).

**Proposition.** a) \( G_S(\tau) = C_S|\tau|^{-2l}(\text{Im } \tau)^{l/2} F_S(\tau) \), where \( C_S \) is a constant depending only on \( S \).

b) If \( \varphi: W(S_1, \tau_1) \rightarrow W(S_2, \tau_2) \) is an isomorphism of split complex crystallographic Coxeter groups (see [5], Th. 3.2), then \( G_{S_1}(\tau_1) = G_{S_2}(\tau_2) \).

**Proof.** a) Proposition 3.2 implies that the functions \( \frac{\zeta_\mu}{\|\zeta_\mu\|} \) constitute an orthonormal basis in \( \mathbb{A} \). We explicitly calculate \( \|J\|^2 \) in this basis and use the fact that \( \|\zeta_\mu\| \) only depends on \( \kappa(\mu) \) and \( \|\sigma_\rho\|^2 = C|\tau|^{-2l}(\text{Im } \tau)^{l/2} \); we obtain a).
b) Let us identify \( W(S_1, \tau_1) \) with \( W(S_2, \tau_2) \) by means of the isomorphism \( \varphi \). Then we see that the cocycles \( a_1, a_2 \in C^1 \) are homologic to each other since they are ample and determine a generator of the group \( H^1_{ev} \cong \mathbb{Z} \). Therefore \( a_1 - a_2 = a^g \), where \( g \in O^* \).

By Proposition 1.2 \( g = \exp U \), where \( U \) is a quadratic function on \( V \) with \( dW \)-invariant quadratic part; without loss of generality we may assume that \( U(x_0) = 0 \). Determine an isomorphism \( \varphi : \Theta_1 \to \Theta_2 \) by the formula \( (z, u) \mapsto (z, \exp U(z) \cdot u) \).

Since \( a_2 = a_1 + a^g \), this isomorphism is compatible with the \( W \)-action on \( \Theta_i \) for \( i = 1, 2 \). Let us identify \( \Theta_1 \) with \( \Theta_2 \) via this isomorphism and denote them by \( \Theta \). On \( \Theta \), there are two \( W \)-invariant metrics: \( \| \cdot \|_1 \) and \( \| \cdot \|_2 \) recovered from \( S_1 \) and \( S_2 \), respectively.

Each of these metrics is of the form \( \| u \|^2 = |u|^2 \exp Q(z) \), where \( Q \) is a real-valued quadratic function on \( V \) (see sec. 3.3). This implies that the function \( Q_2(z) - Q_1(z) \) is \( W \)-invariant, and therefore a constant.

Thus, the metrics \( \| \cdot \|_i \) are proportional to each other; since they coincide on the fiber over \( x_0 \in V \), they coincide everywhere.

The isomorphism \( \varphi : \Theta_1 \cong \Theta_2 \) allows us to identify the algebras of \( \theta \)-functions and the spaces of \( \theta \)-forms recovered from the cocycles \( a_1 \) and \( a_2 \). These identification identify as well the corresponding multilinear mappings

\[
J_1, J_2 : \mathbb{A}^n_0 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{A}^n_l \to \Sigma_g.
\]

Since \( \varphi(B(\Theta_1)) = B(\Theta_2) \) because the metrics \( \| \cdot \|_i \) coincide, we see that the formulas that determine Siegel’s inner product imply that this identification preserves the inner products.

Since \( \| J \| \) is defined with the help of the inner product, \( \| J_1 \| = \| J_2 \| \), i.e., \( G_{S_1}(\tau_1) = G_{S_2}(\tau_2) \).

3.6. The function \( H_S(\tau) \)

Set \( p_i = p_{\alpha_i} \) (\( i = 1, \ldots, l \)), i.e., \( p_i \) is the least positive number such that \( \alpha_i + p_i \in S \) (see [5], sec. 2.3). Set

\[
\eta_S(\tau) = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq l} \eta(p_i \tau),
\]

where \( \eta \) is Dedekind’s \( \eta \)-function ([15], Ch. XI). The function \( \eta_S(\tau) \) has the following properties (see [15]):

a) \( \eta_S(\tau) \) is a nowhere vanishing on the upper half-plane \( H \) holomorphic function in \( \tau \);

b) \( \eta_S(\tau) \sim q^{r(S)/24} \) as \( \Im \tau \to \infty \), where \( q = \exp(2\pi i \tau) \) and \( r(S) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq l} p_i \);

c) Set

\[
f_S(\tau) = |\eta_S(\tau)|^2 (\Im \tau)^{l/2}.
\]

Then a straightforward calculation (see [5], sec. 2.3, 2.6) shows that

\[
f_S(\gamma \tau) = f_S(\tau) \text{ for any } \gamma \in \Gamma_0(p),
\]

and

\[
f_S(\gamma p \tau) = f_{S_{inv}}(\tau), \text{ where } p = p(S).
\]
With the help of Th. 3.2 from [5] we can reformulate heading c) as follows:

c') If \( W(S_1, \tau_1) \cong W(S_2, \tau_2) \), then \( f_{S_1}(\tau_1) = f_{S_2}(\tau_2) \).

Set
\[
H_S(\tau) = G_S(\tau) \cdot f_S^{-1}(\tau).
\]

By Proposition 3.5
\[
H_S(\tau) = C_S F_S(\tau)|\tau|^{-2l}|\eta_S(\tau)|^{-2}.
\]

Therefore \( H_S(\tau) \) has the following properties:

A) \( H_S(\tau) \in \mathcal{A}(H) \), i.e., \( H_S(\tau) \) is the sum of squares of absolute values of holomorphic functions;

B) \( H_S(\gamma \tau) = H_S(\tau) \) for \( \gamma \in \Gamma_0(p) \), and \( H_S(\gamma_p \tau) = H_{S^{inv}}(\tau) \).

Property A) follows from the fact that \( F_S \in \mathcal{A}(H) \) and property B) follows from the fact that \( G_S(\gamma \tau) = G_S(\tau) \) and \( G_S(\gamma_p \tau) = G_{S^{inv}}(\tau) \) thanks to Proposition 3.5 and Theorem 3.2 from [5].

In the next subsections we will show that the following asymptotic estimate holds:
\[
H_S(\tau) = O(|q|^{-2/l}) \quad \text{as} \quad \text{Im} \tau \rightarrow \infty,
\]
where \( q = \exp(2\pi i \tau) \), \( r_1 = 3 \), \( r_2 = 4 \), \( r_3 = 6 \).

Then the results of §4 imply that the function \( H_S(\tau) \) satisfying A), B) and (5) does not vanish anywhere. This proves the non-vanishing of \( F_S(\tau) \), and therefore the Main theorem (see sec. 3.4).

### 3.7. The asymptotic of \( H_S(\tau) \)

To prove estimate (5) above, let us use the formula
\[
H_S(\tau) = C_S F_S(\tau)|\eta_S(\tau)|^{-2}|\tau|^{-2l}.
\]

By definition, \( F_S(\tau) = \sum |\varphi_{\vec{\mu}}|^2 \), where the sum runs over all the sets \( \vec{\mu} = (\mu_0, \ldots, \mu_l) \) for \( \mu_i \in \Lambda_{n_1}^+ \). Therefore it suffices to verify that
\[
|\varphi_{\vec{\mu}}| = O(|\tau|^l|q|^{r(S)/24-1/l}) \quad \text{for any} \quad \vec{\mu}.
\]
Clearly, if two weights in \( \vec{\mu} \) coincide, i.e., \( \mu_i = \mu_j \) for \( i \neq j \), then \( \varphi_{\vec{\mu}} = 0 \).

Therefore it suffices to verify the estimate for the sets \( \vec{\mu} \) without equal weights. The estimate of \( |\varphi_{\vec{\mu}}| \) is a corollary of the following two statements. Let \( C \) be the chamber corresponding to the base \( \alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_l \) of \( S \) (see [5], sec. 2.4).

#### 3.7.1. Proposition. If \( x \) belongs to the interior of \( C \) and
\[
\Delta \vec{\mu}(x) = \sum U_{\mu_i+p}(x) - (l+2)U_p(x),
\]
then
\[
|\varphi_{\vec{\mu}}| = O(|\tau|^l|q|^{|\Delta \vec{\mu}(x)|}.
\]
For the set \( \vec{\mu} = (\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_l) \), this estimate is exact, i.e., \( |\varphi_{\vec{\mu}}| \sim C|\tau|^l|q|^{|\Delta \vec{\mu}(x)|} \), where \( C \neq 0 \).
3.7.2. Proposition. There exists $x \in C$ such that $\Delta \tilde{\mu}(x) > \frac{r(S)}{2k^2} - \frac{1}{r_p}$ for any $\tilde{\mu}$.

Observe that Proposition 3.7.2 implies, in particular, that $F_S(\tau) \not= 0$, i.e., $H_S(\tau) \not= 0$.

3.8. Proof of Proposition 3.7.1

Recall the definition of $\varphi_{\tilde{\mu}}$. For each weight $\lambda \in \Lambda$ with $\kappa(\lambda) = k > 0$, we set

$$f_\lambda(z) = u^k \cdot \exp \nu(U_\lambda(z) - kU_0(z)).$$

Further, for $\lambda \in \rho + \Lambda^+$, where $\rho = \lambda_0 + \cdots + \lambda_l$, we define a $\theta$-function

$$\psi_\lambda = \sum_{w \in W_S} \det w \cdot f_{w\lambda}.$$

For $\mu \in \Lambda^+$, we define: $\zeta_\mu = \frac{\psi_{\mu+\rho}}{\psi_\rho}$.

Finally, we define a function $\varphi_{\tilde{\mu}}$ on $\Theta$ by setting

$$\varphi_{\tilde{\mu}} = \frac{d\zeta_\mu_0 \cdot \cdots \cdot d\zeta_\mu_l}{\psi_\rho} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_0}, \text{ where } \omega_0 = d\alpha_1 \cdots d\alpha_l \frac{du}{u}.$$  

We will consecutively estimate all these functions and their differentials at $(x, 1) \in \Theta$.

To estimate the differentials, introduce a metric in the cotangent bundle over $\Theta$ by setting $\| \frac{du}{u} \| = 1$ and $\| \alpha \| = \| d\alpha \|$ for any $\alpha \in S$. Since

$$U_\lambda(z) - \kappa(\lambda)U_0(z) = \delta_\lambda(z) + c,$$

where $\delta_\lambda \in L^*$ is a linear function (see sec. 3.2) and $c$ is a constant, it follows that

$$df_\lambda = \omega_\lambda \cdot f_\lambda, \quad \text{where } \omega_\lambda = \nu d\delta_\lambda + \kappa(\lambda) \frac{du}{u}.$$  

Furthermore, $|f_\lambda| = |q|^{e(\lambda)}$, where $f_\lambda$ is evaluated at $(x, 1) \in \Theta$ and

$$e(\lambda) = U_\lambda(x) - kU_0(x).$$

Observe that if $\lambda \in \rho + \Lambda^+$, where $\rho = \lambda_0 + \cdots + \lambda_l$, then

$$e(w\lambda) = k \| wx_\lambda - x \|^2 - k \| x_\lambda - x \|^2 > k \| x_\lambda - x \|^2 - k \| x \|^2 = e(\lambda)$$

for any $w \in W_S$ such that $w \not= 1$ (the inequality is strict since $x_\lambda \in C$, see [5], sec. 2.4). This inequality easily implies that

$$\psi_\lambda = f_\lambda(1 + o(|q|^{e(\lambda)})), \quad d\psi_\lambda = f_\lambda(\omega_\lambda + o(|q|^{e(\lambda)}))$$

for some positive $\varepsilon$. Since $\zeta_\mu = \frac{\psi_{\mu+\rho}}{\psi_\rho}$, it follows that

$$d\zeta_\mu = \frac{f_{\mu+\rho}}{f_\rho} \cdot (\omega_\mu + o(|q|^{e(\lambda)})).$$
Finally, \( \varphi_1 \cdot \varphi_2 \), where
\[
\varphi_1 = \prod \frac{f_{\mu_i + \rho}}{f^T_{\rho}}, \quad \varphi_2 = \prod \frac{\omega_{\mu_i} + o(|q|^{\varepsilon})}{\omega_0}.
\]

Since
\[
\sum e(\mu_i + \rho) - (l + 2)e(\rho) = \sum U_{\mu_i + \rho}(x) - (l + 2)U_{\rho}(x) = \Delta \widetilde{\mu}(x),
\]
it follows that \( |\varphi_1| = |q|^{\Delta \widetilde{\mu}(x)} \).

On the other hand, clearly, \( \prod \frac{\omega_{\mu_i}}{\omega_0} = C_T l^T \) and \( C \neq 0 \) for \( \widetilde{\mu} = (\lambda_0, \ldots, \lambda_l) \).

\[\-boxed{}\]

### 3.9. Proof of Proposition 3.7.2

The estimate of Proposition 3.7.2 is rather rough; and this estimate is inapplicable to the affine root system \( D_l \). For the other root systems, the proof will be carried through case-by-case checking. For the definition of \( g \), see (3) in sec. 3.2. We use the data on classical affine root systems accumulated in the Table (at the end of the paper) and in the following easy to prove general statement:

(i) Let \( c_i > 0 \) and \( z_i \in V_R \). Then the form \( Q(x) = \sum c_i \| x - z_i \|^2 \) is, actually, of the shape \( Q(x) = C \| x - z \|^2 + c \), where \( C = \sum c_i \), and \( z = \frac{1}{C} \sum c_i z_i \).

Recall that \( U_{\lambda_i} = n_i \| x - x_i \|^2 \), where \( x_i \) is a vertex of the chamber \( C \). Set \( r = x_\rho \), so that \( U_{\rho}(x) = g \| x - r \|^2 \).

Then (i) implies that \( r = \sum n_i x_i \), that is \( r \) is the center of the simplex \( C \). For any weight \( \lambda \) with \( \kappa(\lambda) = k > 0 \), we see that \( x_{\lambda + \rho} = \frac{kx_{\lambda} + gr}{g + k} \). In particular, if \( x \) is of the form \( \frac{ky + gr}{g + k} \), then

\[
U_{\lambda + \rho}(x) = (g + k) \| x - x_{\lambda + \rho} \|^2 = (g + k) \| \frac{k}{g + k} \cdot (y - x_{\lambda}) \|^2 = \frac{k^2}{g + k} \| y - x_{\lambda} \|^2.
\]

(ii) The case of nonclassical root systems \( S \). In this case

\[
\Delta \widetilde{\mu}(r) = \sum U_{\mu_i + \rho}(r) > 0.
\]

Therefore it suffices to verify that \( \frac{r(S)}{24} \leq \frac{1}{r_p} \). Since \( r(S) + r(S^{inv}) = (p + 1)l \) and for all nonclassical root systems \( S^{inv} \cong S \), we see that \( r(S) = \frac{1}{2}(p + 1)l \).

Therefore we should verify that \( \frac{(p + 1)l}{48} \leq \frac{1}{r_p} \). Indeed:

If \( p = 1 \), then \( l \leq 8 \) implying \( \frac{(p + 1)l}{48} \leq \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{1}{r_p} \);

if \( p = 2 \), then \( l = 4 \) (case \( S(F_4, 2) \)), so that \( \frac{(p + 1)l}{48} \leq \frac{1}{4} \leq \frac{1}{r_p} \)
If \( p = 3 \), then \( l = 2 \) (case \( S(G_2, 3) \)), so that \( \frac{(p + 1)l}{48} \leq \frac{1}{6} \leq \frac{1}{r_p} \).

(iii) The case of the classical root systems. In the table we consider an \( l \)-dimensional Euclidean space \( L \) with an orthonormal basis \( (\varepsilon_1, \ldots, \varepsilon_l) \) and canonically identify \( L \) and \( L^* \). Let us deduce several corollaries from the table.

(\( \alpha \)) Set \( x_i^* = \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_1 + \cdots + \varepsilon_l) \). Then \( x_i \) almost always coincides with \( x_i^* \); more exactly, \( x_i = x_i^* \) for \( i = 0, i = l \) and any \( i \) with \( n_i = 2 \). Setting \( y = \frac{1}{2}(x_0 + x_l) \) (i.e., \( y = (\frac{1}{4}, \ldots, \frac{1}{4}) \)) we, clearly, see that \( \| x_i^* - y \|^2 = \| y \|^2 \) and \( \| x_i - y \|^2 \geq \| y \|^2 \) for all \( i \).

(\( \beta \)) It is clear from Table that \( r = (u_1, \ldots, u_l) \), where \( u_1, \ldots, u_l \) is an arithmetic progression, \( \frac{1}{2} \geq u_1 \geq u_2 > \cdots > u_l \geq 0 \) and \( u_1 + u_l \geq \frac{1}{2} \). This implies that \( (y, r - y) \geq 0 \); hence \( \| r \|^2 \geq \| y \|^2 + \| y \|^2 \), i.e.,
\[
\| r - y \|^2 \leq \| r \|^2 - \| y \|^2 .
\]

(\( \gamma \)) Let us prove that \( \| x_i - r \|^2 \leq \| r \|^2 \) for any \( i \). This inequality is equivalent to the fact that \( (2r - x_i, x_i) \geq 0 \). If \( x_i = x_i^* \), the inequality holds because \( u_1 + u_l \geq \frac{1}{2} \).

For the cases \( x_i \neq x_i^* \), this inequality easily follows from the Table.

(\( \delta \)) Let us estimate the constant \( A = \sum n_i \| x_i - r \|^2 \). Thanks to (i) we have
\[
\sum n_i \| x - x_i \|^2 = g \| x - r \|^2 + A .
\]
Combining (6) we get (see (\( \beta \))
\[ A = \sum n_i \| y - x_i \|^2 - g \| y - r \|^2 \geq \sum n_i \| y \|^2 - g(\| r \|^2 - \| y \|^2) = g(2 \| y \|^2 - \| r \|^2) .
\]

(iv) Cases \( S(A_l, 1) \) and \( S(C_l, 1) \). Here \( n_i = 1 \) so \( g = l + 1 \) and there exists exactly one, up to a permutation, set \( \mu = (\lambda_0, \ldots, \lambda_l) \).

Moreover, \( r(S) = l \) and
\[
\Delta \tilde{\mu}(r) = \sum U_{\lambda_i + p}(r) = \sum (g + 1) \| x_{\lambda_i + p} - r \|^2 = \frac{1}{g + 1} \sum \| x_i - r \|^2 .
\]

We have \( \| x_i - r \|^2 = \| r \|^2 \) for \( S(A_l, 1) \) because there is an automorphism of \( S(A_l, 1) \) sending any point \( x_i \) into \( x_0 = 0 \). Therefore (see [5], sec.4.4)
\[
\Delta \tilde{\mu}(r) = \frac{l + 1}{g + 1} \| r \|^2 = \frac{g \| r \|^2}{g + 1} = \frac{1}{24} \cdot \frac{h + 1}{g + 1} \frac{\| S \|^2}{24} > \frac{r(S)}{24} - \frac{1}{r_p} .
\]

For \( S(C_l, 1) \), we have (see \( \delta \))
\[
\Delta \tilde{\mu}(r) = \frac{1}{g + 1} \sum_2 \| x_i - r \|^2 = \frac{A}{g + 1} = \frac{g}{g + 1} \left( 2 \| y \|^2 - \| r \|^2 \right) \geq \frac{2g}{g + 1} = \frac{l(2l + 1)}{g + 1} = \frac{l(l + 3 - 2l - 1)}{24(l + 2)} = \frac{l}{24} = \frac{r(S)}{24} - \frac{1}{r_p} .
\]
(v) Systems $S(B_1, 1), S(B_1, 2), S(C_1, 2)$. Let $k$ be the total number of indices $i$ such that $n_i = 1$. Clearly, $g = 2l + 2 - k$. Consider the set $\vec{\lambda} = (\lambda_0, \ldots, \lambda_l)$. Then (see sec. 3.9 (i))

$$
\Delta\vec{\lambda}(x) \equiv \Delta\vec{\lambda}(r) = \sum (g + n_i) \| x_{\lambda_i + p} - r \|^2 = \sum \frac{n_i^2}{g + n_i} \| x_i - r \|^2 =
\frac{2}{g + 2} \sum n_i \| x_i - r \|^2 + \left( \frac{1}{g + 1} - \frac{2}{g + 2} \right) \sum \| x_i - r \|^2,
$$

where $\sum_1$ is the sum over the $i$ such that $n_i = 1$.

Since $\frac{1}{g + 1} - \frac{2}{g + 2} > -\frac{1}{g + 2}$ and $\| x_i - r \|^2 \leq \| r \|^2$, we see that

$$
\Delta\vec{\lambda}(x) \geq \frac{2}{g + 2} A - \frac{k}{g + 2} \| r \|^2 \geq \frac{1}{g + 2} (4g \| y \|^2 - (2g + k) \| r \|^2).
$$

Now, let $\vec{\mu} = (\mu_0, \ldots, \mu_l)$ be an arbitrary set of distinct weights. Rearranging the $\mu_i$, if needed, we may assume that $\mu_i \neq \lambda_j$ for $i \neq j$. Let $I$ be the set of indices such that $\mu_i \neq \lambda_i$. For any $i \in I$ we have $n_i = 2$ and $\mu_i = \lambda_p + \lambda_q$, where $n_p = n_q = 1$. In particular, $x_{\mu_i} = \frac{1}{2}(x_p + x_q)$.

We will say that the index $i$ is good if $|p - q| \leq 1$ and bad otherwise; denote by $I_g$ and $I_b$ the sets of good and bad indices of $I$. Set $x = \frac{2y + gr}{g + 2}$. If $\kappa(\mu) = 2$, then

$$
U_{\mu+p}(x) = (g + 2) \| x_{\mu+p} - x \|^2 = (g + 2) \| \frac{2}{g + 2}(x_{\mu} - y) \|^2 = \frac{4}{g + 2} \| x_{\mu} - y \|^2.
$$

Therefore

$$
\Delta\vec{\mu}(x) - \Delta\vec{\lambda}(x) = \sum_{i \in I} U_{\mu_i+p}(x) - U_{\lambda_i+p}(x) =
\frac{4}{g + 2} \sum_{i \in I} \| x_{\mu_i} - y \|^2 - \| x_{\lambda_i} - y \|^2.
$$

If $i \in I$, then $n_i = 2$; hence, $x_{\lambda_i} = x_i'$ and $\| x_{\lambda_i} - y \|^2 = \| y \|^2$ (see step (iii)). It is easy to verify that if $i$ is a good index, then $\| x_{\mu_i} - y \|^2 \geq \| y \|^2$ since all the coordinates of the vector $x_{\mu_i} = \frac{1}{2}(x_p + x_q)$ are half-integer. Therefore

$$
\Delta\vec{\mu}(x) - \Delta\vec{\lambda}(x) \geq -\#(I_b) \cdot \frac{4}{g + 2} \| y \|^2.
$$

Finally, we get

$$
\Delta\vec{\mu}(x) \geq \frac{1}{g + 2} (4(g - \#(I_b)) \| y \|^2 - (2g + k) \| r \|^2).
$$

Consider consecutively all the systems (except $S(D_l, 1)$).
(α) $S(B_1,1)$, where $l > 8$ (the cases $l \leq 8$ are considered as in (ii)). Then $g = 2l - 1$, $k = 3$, $\#(I_b) \leq 2$, $\|y\|^2 = \frac{l}{32}$, $r(S) = l$;

$$\Delta \bar{\mu}(x) \geq \frac{1}{2l+1} \left( 4(2l-3) \cdot \frac{l}{32} - \frac{(4l+1)(2l+1)}{(2l-1)24} \right) =$$

$$\frac{(2l-1)(2l-3) - (4l+1)(2l+1)}{24(l^2-1)} \geq \frac{4l^2 - 30l}{4l^2 - 24 \cdot 24} \cdot l \geq \frac{l}{24} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{r(S)}{24} - \frac{1}{r_p}.$$

(β) $S(B_1,2)$, $g = 2l$, $k = 2$, $\#(I_b) = 1$, $\|y\|^2 = \frac{l}{16}$, $r_S = 2l - 1$;

$$\Delta \bar{\mu}(x) \geq \frac{1}{2l+2} \left( 4(2l-1) \cdot \frac{l}{16} - (4l+2) \cdot \frac{(2l-1)(2l+1)}{24 \cdot 2l} \right) =$$

$$\frac{(2l-1)}{l(l+1)48} \cdot 6l^2 - 4l^2 - 4l - 1 > \frac{2l-1}{24} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{r(S)}{24} - \frac{1}{r_p}.$$

(γ) $S(C_1,2)$, $g = 2l$, $k = 2$, $\#(I_b) = 0$, $\|y\|^2 = \frac{l}{32}$, $r_S = l + 1$;

$$\Delta \bar{\mu}(x) \geq \frac{1}{2l+2} \left( 8l \cdot \frac{l}{32} - (4l+2) \cdot \frac{(l+1)(2l+1)}{24 \cdot 2l} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{l+1} \left( \frac{l^2-1}{8} + \frac{1}{1} - \frac{(2l+1)^2(l+1)}{48l} \right) \geq \frac{1}{48l} (2l^2 - 10l) = \frac{l+1}{24} - \frac{1}{4}.$$  

because $\frac{1}{8(l+1)} > \frac{1}{48l}$.

4  Sertain automorphic functions on the upper half-plane

4.1. Upper half-plane

Let $H = \{ \tau \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im} \tau > 0 \}$ be the upper half-plane. On $H$, the group $G = GL^+(2, \mathbb{R})$, where the superscript “+” singles out the subgroup of matrices with positive determinant, acts by the formula

$$\gamma(\tau) = \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d} \quad \text{for} \quad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}.$$

The group $PG = GL^+(2, \mathbb{R})/\mathbb{R}^*$ effectively acts on $H$.

4.2. Modular groups $\Gamma_0(p)$

Let $p = 1, 2$ or 3. Set

$$\gamma_p = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -p & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_0(p) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}, \ c \in p\mathbb{Z}, \ ad - bc = 1 \right\}.$$
Chevalley’s theorem

Clearly, \( \gamma_1 \in \Gamma_0(1) \) and \( \gamma_p \) normalizes the subgroup \( \Gamma_0(p) \), and it is also clear that in \( \Gamma_0(1) \) is isomorphic to \( \mathbb{C} \) since the one-point compactification \( \mathbb{C} \) is isomorphic to \( \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \).

Proof. Since \( \mathbb{C} \) is simply connected, it easily follows that \( \mathbb{C} \) is isomorphic to \( \mathbb{C} \) by definition \( \Gamma_0(p) \) satisfies condition a).

Since \( \Gamma_0(p) \) contains the transformation \( \tau \rightarrow \tau + 1 \), it follows that \( j = \sum c_i q^i \); since \( j \) takes each value at exactly one orbit and is not bounded as \( \tau \rightarrow \infty \), we see that \( c_i = 0 \) for \( i < -1 \), and \( c_{-1} \neq 0 \). The function \( j = \frac{j}{c_{-1}} \) satisfies conditions a) and b).

4.3. Modular invariant \( j_p \)

We will consider functions on \( H \) which vary in a certain way with respect to \( j \) and be interested in the asymptotics of these functions as \( \tau \rightarrow \infty \). The notations \( f \sim g \), \( f = o(g) \), and \( f = O(g) \) mean, respectively, that \( f \rightarrow g \) as \( \tau \rightarrow \infty \), and \( \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} f = \infty \).

Denote by \( O(H) \) the space of the holomorphic functions on \( H \). If \( f \in O(H) \) and \( \tau \in H \), then \( \tau(f) \) denotes the order of the zero of \( f \) at \( \tau \).

Statement. There exists a \( \Gamma_0(p) \)-invariant function \( j_p \in O(H) \) such that

a) \( j_p \) takes each value at exactly one \( \Gamma_0(p) \)-orbit in \( H \) and \( \tau(f - j_p(\tau)) = |\Gamma_0(p)| \)

for any \( \tau \in H ; \)

b) \( j \sim q^{-1} \), where \( q = \exp(2\pi i \tau) \).

Proof. Since \( H/\Gamma_0(p) \) is simply connected, it easily follows that \( H/\Gamma_0(p) \) is isomorphic to \( \mathbb{C} \). Let \( j \) be a \( \Gamma_0(p) \)-invariant function on \( H \) that determines this isomorphism. By definition \( j \) satisfies condition a).

Since \( \Gamma_0(p) \) contains the transformation \( \tau \rightarrow \tau + 1 \), it follows that \( j = \sum c_i q^i \); since \( j \) takes each value at exactly one orbit and is not bounded as \( \tau \rightarrow \infty \), we see that \( c_i = 0 \) for \( i < -1 \), and \( c_{-1} \neq 0 \). The function \( j = \frac{j}{c_{-1}} \) satisfies conditions a) and b).

4.4. Statement. There exists a function \( \eta_p \in O(H) \) such that

a) \( \eta_p \) does not vanish on \( H ; \)

b) \( |\eta_p|^2 \tau \) is \( \Gamma_0(p) \)-invariant;

c) \( |\eta_p| \sim |q|^{\frac{p+1}{2q}} \).

Proof. For the Dedekind \( \eta \)-function, set

\( \eta_p(\tau) = \eta(\tau) \cdot \eta(p\tau) \).

Since \( \eta \) does not vanish anywhere, \( |\eta| \sim |q|^{1/24} \) and \( |\eta|^2(\tau)^{1/2} \) is \( \Gamma_0(1) \)-invariant (see, e.g., [15], Ch. XI), it follows that \( \eta_p \) satisfies a)–c).
4.5. Main Lemma

Denote by $\mathcal{A}(H)$ the set of functions $F$ on $H$ which can be represented in the form $F = \sum |f_i|^2$, where $f_i \in \mathcal{O}(H)$.

Statement. Given a nonzero $\Gamma_0(p)$-invariant function $F \in \mathcal{A}(H)$, suppose that

$$F \cdot \gamma_p F = o(|q|^{-4/r_p}), \quad \text{where } r_1 = 3, \ r_2 = 4, \ r_3 = 6.$$  

Then $F$ does not vanish anywhere.

Proof. (i) If $F = \sum |f_i|^2$, where $f_i \in \mathcal{O}(H)$, we set

$$\text{ord}_\tau(F) = \min_i \text{ord}_\tau(f_i).$$

that is $\text{ord}_\tau F$ is equal to the maximal $m$ for which the function $\frac{F(s)}{|s - \tau|^{2m}}$ is bounded in a neighborhood of $\tau$.

Lemma. If $G \in \mathcal{A}(H)$ is a $\tilde{\Gamma}_0(p)$-invariant function satisfying $G = o(|q|^{-2d})$, where $d > 0$, then either $G = 0$ or

$$\sum \frac{\text{ord}_\tau(G)}{\text{ord}(\tilde{\Gamma}_0(p))_{\tau_i}} < d \quad (7)$$

for any set of points $\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_k$ belonging to different orbits of $\tilde{\Gamma}_0(p)$.

Let us show how (7) implies the Statement. Suppose that $F(\tau) = 0$ for some $\tau \in H$. Set $G = F \cdot \gamma_p F$. Then $G = o(|q|^{-4/r_p})$.

Let us prove that $\frac{\text{ord}_\tau(G)}{\text{ord}(\tilde{\Gamma}_0(p))_{\tau}} \geq \frac{2}{r_p}$, then the estimate (7) will lead to a contradiction.

If $\gamma_p(\tau) \in \Gamma_0(p)\tau$, then $\text{ord}_\tau G \geq 2$ and $\text{ord}(\tilde{\Gamma}_0(p))_{\tau} \leq r_p$. Now, let $\gamma_p(\tau) \notin \Gamma_0(p)\tau$; in particular, $p > 1$. Then the stabilizer of $\tau$ in $\tilde{\Gamma}_0(p)$ is contained in $\Gamma_0(p)$.

The description of stabilizers given in sec. 4.2 implies that $\text{ord}(\tilde{\Gamma}_0(p))_{\tau} = 1$ or $p$ yielding

$$\frac{\text{ord}_\tau(G)}{\text{ord}(\tilde{\Gamma}(p))_{\tau}} \geq \frac{1}{r_p} \geq \frac{2}{r_p}.$$ (ii) Let us prove the Lemma by induction on the number $k$ of points. For this we prove at first that if $d = 0$ in Lemma, then the function $G$ vanishes identically.

Let us identify $H/\tilde{\Gamma}_0(p)$ with $\mathbb{C}$ and let $G'$ be the function on $\mathbb{C}$ induced by $G$. The function $G'$ is continuous and $G'(z) \rightarrow 0$ as $\operatorname{Im} z \rightarrow \infty$ since $G' = o(1)$. If $u$ is any point of $\mathbb{C}$ over which the covering $H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is not ramified, then, in a neighborhood of $u$, the function $G'$ can be represented in the form $G' = \sum |f_i|^2$, where the $f_i$ are holomorphic functions. Therefore

$$\Delta G' = \sum \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} |f_i|^2 = \sum \left| \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z} \right|^2 \geq 0,$$

where $\Delta$ is the Laplace operator. This easily implies that $G' = 0$ (see, e.g., [11]).
(iii) Now let $e = \text{ord}_{\tau_k}(G)$ and $|\hat{\Gamma}_0(p)\tau_k| = r$. The function $j_p - j_p(\tau_k)$ vanishes only on the orbit $\hat{\Gamma}(p)(\tau_k)$ and at the points of this orbit the zeros of this function are of multiplicity $r$ (see sec. 4.3).

Therefore $f = (j_p - j_p(\tau))^{1/r} \in \mathcal{O}(H)$. Clearly, $G_1 = \frac{G}{|f|^{2e}} \in \mathcal{A}(H)$ and $G_1$ is $\hat{\Gamma}_0(p)$-invariant. We also have $\text{ord}_{\tau_i}(G_1) = \text{ord}_{\tau_i}(G)$ for $i < k$ and $G_1 = o(|q|^{-2d_1})$, where $d_1 = d - \frac{e}{r}$ (since $|f| \sim |q|^{-1/r}$). If $d_1 \leq 0$, then $G_1 = 0$ and $G = 0$. Otherwise applying (7) to $G_1$ and $\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_{k-1}$ we obtain (7) for $G$ and $(\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_k)$.

\section*{Acknowledgments}

\textit{Help of D. Leites and financial support by the Department of Mathematics of Stockholm University and Max-Planck-Institute for Mathematics in Sciences, Leipzig (where the initial, respectively final, editing were performed) are gratefully acknowledged.}

\section*{References}


5 Table

In line $x_i$, there are $i$-many fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ in each column.
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