

Mahler measure under variations of the base group

Oliver T. Dasbach and Matilde N. Lalin

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Abstract. We study properties of a generalization of the Mahler measure to elements in group rings, in terms of the Lück-Fuglede-Kadison determinant. Our main focus is the variation of the Mahler measure when the base group is changed. In particular, we study how to obtain the Mahler measure over an infinite group as limit of Mahler measures over finite groups, for example, in the classical case of the free abelian group or the infinite dihedral group, and others.

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1 Introduction

The Mahler measure of a Laurent polynomial $P \in \mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$, is defined by

$$(1) \quad m(P) := \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^n} \int_{\mathbb{T}^n} \log |P(x_1, \dots, x_n)| \frac{dx_1}{x_1} \dots \frac{dx_n}{x_n}$$
$$(2) \quad = \int_0^1 \dots \int_0^1 \log |P(e^{2\pi i t_1}, \dots, e^{2\pi i t_n})| dt_1 \dots dt_n.$$

In particular, Jensen's formula implies, for a one-variable polynomial that

$$(3) \quad m(P) = \log |a| + \sum_i \log \max\{|\alpha_i|, 1\} \quad \text{for } P(x) = a \prod_i (x - \alpha_i).$$

In this article we use some ideas of Rodriguez-Villegas [RV99] to generalize the definition of the Mahler measure to certain elements of group rings. Our construction yields the logarithm of the Lück-Fuglede-Kadison determinant as defined by Lück in [Lüc02].

We relate the Mahler measure for elements in the group ring of a finite group to the characteristic polynomial of the adjacency matrix of a (weighted) Cayley graph and also to characters of the group (Theorem 6). We obtain certain rationality results for the Mahler measure of group ring elements of the form $1 - \lambda P$. In Section 9 we recover a result of Lück [Lüc02] that the (classical) Mahler measure is limit of Mahler measures over finite abelian groups. We extend this result to a more general case. In particular, we complement

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it in Theorem 16 and Corollary 17 by proving an analogous property for the infinite dihedral group, $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$, and other infinite groups. Finally, we study how the Mahler measure changes when we vary the base group. In particular we focus our attention to the dihedral group D_m versus the abelianization $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ in the general case (Theorem 12).

2 The general technique

In this section we will review the techniques and one example of Rodriguez-Villegas [RV99]. The section after that will point out the connections to the combinatorial L^2 -torsion of Lück [Lüc02]. Let $P \in \mathbb{C}[x^{\pm 1}, y^{\pm 1}]$ be a polynomial, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, and let $P_\lambda(x, y) = 1 - \lambda P(x, y)$. Assume that P is a reciprocal polynomial i.e., $P(x, y) = \overline{P(x^{-1}, y^{-1})}$. For instance, as in [RV99], we may think of $P(x, y) = x + x^{-1} + y + y^{-1}$.

We define $m(P, \lambda) := m(P_\lambda)$. Then

$$(4) \quad m(P, \lambda) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} \log |1 - \lambda P(x, y)| \frac{dx}{x} \frac{dy}{y}.$$

$$(5) \quad = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \log |1 - \lambda P(e^{2\pi i t}, e^{2\pi i s})| dt ds.$$

Since $P(x, y)$ is a continuous function defined in the torus \mathbb{T}^2 , it is bounded and $|\lambda P(x, y)| < 1$ for λ small enough and $x, y \in \mathbb{T}^2$. For instance, it is easy to see that we need to take $|\lambda| < \frac{1}{4}$ in the example. If λ is real, $1 - \lambda P(x, y) > 0$ on the torus \mathbb{T}^2 .

Let

$$(6) \quad u(P, \lambda) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} \frac{1}{1 - \lambda P(x, y)} \frac{dx}{x} \frac{dy}{y} \\ = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda^n \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} P(x, y)^n \frac{dx}{x} \frac{dy}{y} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \lambda^n,$$

where

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} P(x, y)^n \frac{dx}{x} \frac{dy}{y} = [P(x, y)^n]_0 = a_n$$

corresponds to the constant coefficient of the n -th power of P . Now we can write

$$(7) \quad \tilde{m}(P, \lambda) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} \log(1 - \lambda P(x, y)) \frac{dx}{x} \frac{dy}{y} \\ = - \int_0^\lambda (u(t) - 1) \frac{dt}{t} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n \lambda^n}{n}.$$

In general,

$$(8) \quad m(P, \lambda) = \text{Re}(\tilde{m}(P, \lambda)).$$

In our particular example, $\tilde{m}(\lambda)$ is real. For λ real, $a_n = 0$ for n odd and

$$a_{2m} = \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{(2m)!}{j!j!(m-j)!(m-j)!} = \binom{2m}{m} \sum_{j=0}^m \binom{m}{j}^2 = \binom{2m}{m}^2.$$

We observe that the right term in equation (7) makes sense in more general contexts. More precisely, we can make the following:

Definition 1. Let $\mathbb{F}_{x_1, \dots, x_l}$ be the free group in x_1, \dots, x_l and let N be a normal subgroup (of relations). Let $\Gamma = \mathbb{F}_{x_1, \dots, x_l}/N$ be the quotient group and consider the group ring $\mathbb{C}\Gamma$.

Given a

$$Q = Q(x_1, \dots, x_l) = \sum_{g \in \Gamma} c_g g \in \mathbb{C}\Gamma,$$

its reciprocal is

$$Q^* = \sum_{g \in \Gamma} \overline{c_g} g^{-1} \in \mathbb{C}\Gamma.$$

Let $P = P(x_1, \dots, x_l) \in \mathbb{C}\Gamma$ reciprocal, (i.e., $P = P^*$). Let $|\lambda| < \frac{1}{k}$ where k is the l_1 -norm of the coefficients of P as an element in $\mathbb{C}\Gamma$. Then we define the Mahler measure of $P_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_l) = 1 - \lambda P(x_1, \dots, x_l)$ by

$$(9) \quad m_\Gamma(P, \lambda) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n \lambda^n}{n},$$

where a_n is the constant coefficient of the n th power of $P(x_1, \dots, x_l)$, in other words,

$$(10) \quad a_n = [P(x_1, \dots, x_l)^n]_0.$$

We will also use the notation

$$u_\Gamma(P, \lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \lambda^n$$

for the generating function of the a_n .

We will confine ourselves mainly to the two variable case and we will keep the notation $m(P, \lambda)$ for $m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda)$.

Remark 2. Let us observe that we can extend this definition for any polynomial $Q(x_1, \dots, x_l) \in \mathbb{C}\Gamma$. It suffices to write

$$QQ^* = \frac{1}{\lambda} (1 - (1 - \lambda QQ^*))$$

for λ real and positive and $1/\lambda$ larger than the length of QQ^* . Define

$$(11) \quad m_\Gamma(Q) = - \frac{\log \lambda}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{2n},$$

where

$$b_n = [(1 - \lambda QQ^*)^n]_0.$$

This sum might not necessarily converge. When it is convergent then it is clear that $m_\Gamma(Q)$ is well-defined as it does not depend on the choice of λ : write

$$(1 - (1 - \lambda \mu x)) = \lambda \mu x = (1 - (1 - \lambda x)) \mu$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \log(1 - (1 - \lambda\mu x)) - \log(\lambda\mu) &= \log(1 - (1 - \lambda x)) + \log\mu - \log(\lambda\mu) \\ &= \log(1 - (1 - \lambda x)) - \log\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

3 Lück’s combinatorial L^2 -torsion

The approach of Rodriguez-Villegas to the Mahler measure, as explained above, has a powerful generalization in the theory of combinatorial L^2 -torsion of Lück [Lüc02].

For example, let K be a knot and

$$\Gamma = \pi_1(S^3 \setminus K) = \langle x_1, \dots, x_g \mid r_1, \dots, r_{g-1} \rangle$$

be a presentation of the fundamental group of the knot complement, such that no x_j represents a trivial element in Γ . For a square matrix M with entries in $\mathbb{C}\Gamma$ the trace $\text{tr}_{\mathbb{C}\Gamma}(M)$ denotes the coefficient of the unit element in the sum of the diagonal elements. The matrix $A^* = (a_{j,i}^*)$ is the transpose of $A = (a_{i,j})$ with

$$\left(\sum_{g \in \Gamma} c_g g \right)^* = \sum_{g \in \Gamma} \overline{c_g} g^{-1}.$$

Let

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial r_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial r_1}{\partial x_g} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial r_{g-1}}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial r_{g-1}}{\partial x_g} \end{pmatrix}$$

be the Fox matrix (e.g. [BZ85]) of the presentation. The matrix F is a $(g - 1) \times g$ matrix with entries in the group ring $\mathbb{C}\Gamma$. We obtain a $(g - 1) \times (g - 1)$ -matrix A by deleting one of the columns of F .

Theorem 3 (Lück [Lüc02]). *Suppose K is a hyperbolic knot. Then, for λ sufficiently small*

$$(12) \quad \frac{1}{3\pi} \text{Vol}(S^3 \setminus K) = -(g - 1) \ln(\lambda) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{tr}_{\mathbb{C}\Gamma}((1 - \lambda AA^*)^n).$$

In the special case that A has entries in $\mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$ it follows from (7) that the right-hand side of (12) is $2m(\det(A))$.

4 Spectra of weighted Cayley graphs

It will turn out that the Mahler measure is intimately related to the spectral theory of the Cayley graph of the base group relative to the generating set given by the terms of the polynomial.

We recall a theorem of Babai [Bab79].

For a finite group Γ of order m let α be a function $\alpha : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\alpha(g) = \overline{\alpha(g^{-1})}$ for all elements $g \in \Gamma$. The weighted Cayley graph of Γ with respect to α is a graph with vertices g_1, \dots, g_m . Two vertices g_i and g_j are connected by a (directed) edge of weight $\alpha(g_i^{-1}g_j)$. Weight 0 means that there is no edge between g_i and g_j . The weighted adjacent matrix $A(\Gamma, \alpha)$ of the weighted Cayley graph of Γ with respect to α is the matrix A with entries $a_{i,j} = \alpha(g_i^{-1}g_j)$. Thus, the matrix A is hermitian: $A = A^*$.

The spectrum of the Cayley graph of Γ with respect to α is the spectrum of $A(\Gamma, \alpha)$.

The spectrum can be computed from the irreducible characters of Γ [Bab79]. Let χ_1, \dots, χ_h be the irreducible characters of Γ of degrees n_1, \dots, n_h .

Theorem 4 (Babai [Bab79]). *The spectrum of $A(\Gamma, \alpha)$ can be arranged as*

$$\mathcal{S} = \{ \sigma_{i,j} : i = 1, \dots, h, j = 1, \dots, n_i \},$$

such that $\sigma_{i,j}$ has multiplicity n_i and

$$(13) \quad \sigma_{i,1}^t + \dots + \sigma_{i,n_i}^t = \sum_{g_1, \dots, g_t \in \Gamma} \left(\prod_{s=1}^t \alpha(g_s) \right) \chi_i \left(\prod_{s=1}^t g_s \right).$$

Remark 5. Notice that Theorem 4 allows us to compute the spectrum of A from the irreducible characters of the base group.

Indeed, by Theorem 4,

$$(14) \quad \text{tr}(A^n) = \sum_{i=1}^h n_i \sum_{g_1, \dots, g_n \in \Gamma} \left(\prod_{s=1}^n \alpha(g_s) \right) \chi_i \left(\prod_{s=1}^n g_s \right)$$

$$(15) \quad = \sum_{i=1}^h n_i P^n [\chi_i(g_1), \dots, \chi_i(g_m)].$$

The last term means that we first compute the n -th power of the element P as a polynomial and then we evaluate each of the monomials in the representation χ_i . This is not the usual evaluation in the algebra generated by the x_i , therefore we use the brackets to distinguish it.

5 The Mahler measure over finite groups

Suppose $P \in \mathbb{C}\Gamma$ with

$$P = \sum_i (\delta_i S_i + \overline{\delta_i} S_i^{-1}) + \sum_j \eta_j T_j$$

for some monomials $S_i \neq S_i^{-1}$, $T_j = T_j^{-1}$, $\delta_i \in \mathbb{C}$, $\eta_j \in \mathbb{R}$, and $S_i, T_j \in \Gamma$, Γ a group. For reasons of simplicity we assume that the monomials of P actually generate the whole group Γ , rather than a subgroup.

The coefficients δ_i, η_j induce a weight on the Cayley graph of Γ with respect to the generating set $\{S_i, T_j\}$ of Γ . We are interested in the computation of $a_n = [P^n]_0$. This corresponds to counting (with weights) the number of closed paths of length n in the Cayley graph of Γ that start and end at the identity. The weight of a closed path is the product over the weights of the edges of the path. Therefore, the value of a_n can be computed via the trace of the n -th power of A .

Theorem 6. *If the group Γ is finite then*

$$(16) \quad m_\Gamma(P, \lambda) = \frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \log \det(I - \lambda A),$$

where A is the adjacency matrix of the Cayley graph (with weights) and $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ is greater than the largest eigenvalue of the hermitian matrix A .

In particular $\exp(|\Gamma|m_\Gamma(P, \lambda))$ is a polynomial in λ .

This Theorem provides an analytic continuation of $m_\Gamma(P, \lambda)$ as a function of λ in the complex plane \mathbb{C} minus the eigenvalues of A .

Proof. Since the Cayley graph is vertex-transitive, this implies that

$$a_n = \frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \text{tr}(A^n),$$

where tr is the usual trace on matrices.

Now the Mahler measure is

$$\begin{aligned} m_\Gamma(P, \lambda) &= - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n \lambda^n}{n} \\ &= - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \frac{\text{tr}((\lambda A)^n)}{n} \\ &= \frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \log \det(I - \lambda A). \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 7. In the case of an arbitrary polynomial Q ,

$$(17) \quad m_\Gamma(Q) = \frac{1}{2|\Gamma|} \log \det B,$$

where B is the adjacency matrix corresponding to QQ^* . The Mahler measure $m_\Gamma(Q)$ is defined if and only if B is nonsingular.

Remark 8. Recall that the generating function for the a_n is

$$u_\Gamma(P, \lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \lambda^n$$

and satisfies:

$$-\lambda \frac{d}{d\lambda} m_\Gamma(P, \lambda) = u_\Gamma(P, \lambda) - 1.$$

Let σ_i be the eigenvalues of A . By Theorem 6 we have:

$$(18) \quad u_\Gamma(P, \lambda) = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{|\Gamma|} \frac{\frac{d}{d\lambda} \det(I - \lambda A)}{\det(I - \lambda A)} = \frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \sum_i \frac{1}{1 - \lambda \sigma_i}.$$

In particular, $u_\Gamma(P, \lambda)$ is a rational function in λ .

5.1 An example

We will consider the example of the group

$$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \langle x, y \mid x^3, y^2, [x, y] \rangle.$$

Let us compute the Mahler measure of the general polynomial

$$P_\lambda(x, y) = 1 - \lambda (a + bx + \bar{b}x^{-1} + cy + d\bar{y}x + \bar{d}\bar{y}x^{-1}).$$

Numbering the vertices $e, x, x^{-1}, y, yx, yx^{-1}$ as $1, \dots, 6$, we get an adjacency matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & \bar{b} & c & d & \bar{d} \\ \bar{b} & a & b & \bar{d} & c & d \\ b & \bar{b} & a & d & \bar{d} & c \\ c & d & \bar{d} & a & b & \bar{b} \\ \bar{d} & c & d & \bar{b} & a & b \\ d & \bar{d} & c & b & \bar{b} & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

We see that the characteristic polynomial $\det(tI - A)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & ((t - a + c + \operatorname{Re}(b - d))^2 - 3(\operatorname{Im}(b - d))^2)((t - a - c + \operatorname{Re}(b + d))^2 - 3(\operatorname{Im}(b + d))^2) \\ & \cdot (t - a - 2\operatorname{Re}(b) + c + 2\operatorname{Re}(d))(t - a - 2\operatorname{Re}(b) - c - 2\operatorname{Re}(d)). \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) &= \frac{1}{6} \log((1 - \lambda(a - c - \operatorname{Re}(b - d)))^2 - 3\lambda(\operatorname{Im}(b - d))^2) \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} \log((1 - \lambda(a + c - \operatorname{Re}(b + d)))^2 - 3\lambda(\operatorname{Im}(b + d))^2) \\ &+ \frac{1}{6} (\log(1 - \lambda(a + 2\operatorname{Re}(b) - c - 2\operatorname{Re}(d))) \\ &+ \log(1 - \lambda(a + 2\operatorname{Re}(b) + c + 2\operatorname{Re}(d))))). \end{aligned}$$

For instance, if $Q = 1 + x + y$ then $QQ^* = 3 + x + x^{-1} + 2y + yx + yx^{-1}$. It is easy to see that $\det B = 81$. Therefore,

$$m_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}(1 + x + y) = \frac{1}{12} \log 81 = \frac{\log 3}{3}.$$

6 Abelian groups

Suppose Γ is a finite abelian group

$$\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}/m_1\mathbb{Z} \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}/m_l\mathbb{Z}$$

of order

$$|\Gamma| = m = \prod_{j=1}^l m_j.$$

We obtain

Corollary 9.

$$(19) \quad m_\Gamma(P, \lambda) = \frac{1}{|\Gamma|} \log \left(\prod_{j_1, \dots, j_l} (1 - \lambda P(\xi_{m_1}^{j_1}, \dots, \xi_{m_l}^{j_l})) \right)$$

where ξ_k is a primitive root of unity.

Proof. This corollary follows from the representation theory of a finite abelian group. The characters are given by

$$\chi_{j_1, \dots, j_l}(s_1, \dots, s_l) = \xi_{m_1}^{j_1 s_1} \dots \xi_{m_l}^{j_l s_l}. \quad \square$$

For the following result we recall some notation of Boyd and Lawton. For an integral vector $m = (m_1, \dots, m_l)$ let

$$q(m) = \min \left\{ H(s) \mid s = (s_1, \dots, s_l) \in \mathbb{Z}^l, \sum_{i=1}^l m_i s_i = 0 \right\},$$

where $H(s) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq l} |s_i|$.

Thus, for a reciprocal polynomial $P \in \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}^l]$ in the Laurent polynomial ring of l variables, we have the following approximation.

Theorem 10. For sufficiently small λ ,

$$(20) \quad \lim_{q(m) \rightarrow \infty} m_{\mathbb{Z}/m_1\mathbb{Z} \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}/m_l\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = m_{\mathbb{Z}^l}(P, \lambda).$$

Proof. Following Rodriguez-Villegas technique

$$m_{\mathbb{Z}^l}(P, \lambda) = - \int_0^1 \dots \int_0^1 \log(1 - \lambda P(e^{2\pi i t_1}, \dots, e^{2\pi i t_l})) dt_1 \dots dt_l.$$

Now the function $\log(1 - \lambda P(e^{2\pi i t_1}, \dots, e^{2\pi i t_l}))$ is continuous and with no singularities in \mathbb{T}^l . Then we can compute the Riemann integral by taking limits on evaluations on the roots of unity. □

This Theorem should be compared to the result (for the one variable case) by Lück (page 478 of [Lüc02]).

7 Dihedral groups

Let us now consider $\Gamma = D_m$ the dihedral group, i.e.,

$$D_m = \langle \rho, \sigma \mid \rho^m, \sigma^2, \sigma \rho \sigma \rho \rangle.$$

First assume that m is odd, $m = 2p + 1$. The character table (see, for instance [Ser77]) for this group is

	ρ^k	$\sigma\rho^k$
χ_j	$\frac{\xi_m^k + \xi_m^{-jk}}{\xi_m^k + \xi_m^{-jk}}$	0 $j = 1, \dots, p$
ψ_1	1	1
ψ_2	1	-1

Assume that P is reciprocal. In computing the Mahler measure of $1 - \lambda P$ we need to determine

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(A^n) &= P^n[1, \dots, 1] + P^n[1, \dots, 1, -1, \dots, -1] \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{j=1}^p P^n \left[2, \xi_m^j + \xi_m^{-j}, \dots, \xi_m^{j(m-1)} + \xi_m^{-j(m-1)}, 0, \dots, 0 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Note that P can be thought as a polynomial in two variables ρ and σ . For the first two terms we can write $P^n(1, 1) + P^n(1, -1)$, then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (21) \quad &= P^n(1, 1) + P^n(1, -1) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^p \left(P^n \left[1, \xi_m^j, \dots, \xi_m^{j(m-1)}, 0, \dots, 0 \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + P^n \left[1, \xi_m^{-j}, \dots, \xi_m^{-j(m-1)}, 0, \dots, 0 \right] \right) \\ &= P^n(1, 1) + P^n(1, -1) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} P^n \left[1, \xi_m^j, \dots, \xi_m^{j(m-1)}, 0, \dots, 0 \right] \\ &= P^n(1, 1) + P^n(1, -1) + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \left(P^n(\xi_m^j, 1) + P^n(\xi_m^j, -1) \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m \left(P^n(\xi_m^j, 1) + P^n(\xi_m^j, -1) \right). \end{aligned}$$

At this point we should be more specific about the meaning of this formula. Given P we consider its n th-power, then we write it as a combination of monomials ρ^k and $\sigma\rho^k$, and after that we evaluate each of the variables ρ, σ .

When $m = 2p$, the character table is

	ρ^k	$\sigma\rho^k$
χ_j	$\frac{\xi_m^k + \xi_m^{-jk}}{\xi_m^k + \xi_m^{-jk}}$	0 $j = 1, \dots, p-1$
ψ_1	1	1
ψ_2	1	-1
ψ_3	$(-1)^k$	$(-1)^k$
ψ_4	$(-1)^k$	$(-1)^{k+1}$

and we obtain a similar expression as in equation (21).

Hence, we have proved:

Theorem 11. *Let $P \in \mathbb{C}[D_m]$ be reciprocal. Then*

$$(22) \quad \text{tr}(A^n) = \sum_{j=1}^m \left(P^n(\xi_m^j, 1) + P^n(\xi_m^j, -1) \right),$$

where P^n is expressed as a sum of monomials $\rho^k, \sigma\rho^k$ before being evaluated.

On the other hand, for $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \langle x, y \mid x^m, y^2, [x, y] \rangle$,

$$\text{tr}(A^n) = \sum_{j=1}^m \left(P(\xi_m^j, 1)^n + P(\xi_m^j, -1)^n \right).$$

From now on, in order to compare elements in the group rings of D_m and $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ we will rename $x = \rho$ and $y = \sigma$ in D_m .

We have

Theorem 12. *Let*

$$P = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \alpha_k x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \beta_k y x^k$$

with real coefficients and reciprocal in $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ (therefore it is also reciprocal in D_m). Then

$$(23) \quad m_{\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = m_{D_m}(P, \lambda).$$

Proof. It is important to note that being reciprocal in $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ is not the same as being reciprocal in D_m .

Being reciprocal in $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ means that $\alpha_k = \overline{\alpha_{m-k}}$ and $\beta_k = \overline{\beta_{m-k}}$. On the other hand, being reciprocal in D_m means that $\alpha_k = \overline{\alpha_{m-k}}$ and β_k is real.

Then the condition that α_k, β_k are real and the reciprocity in $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ imply that and $\alpha_k = \alpha_{m-k}, \beta_k = \beta_{m-k}$ and reciprocity in D_m .

We will prove that the powers of P are the same in both groups rings by induction. Assume that P^n looks the same in both group rings and that it satisfies the conditions:

$$P^n = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} a_k x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} b_k y x^k$$

with $a_k = a_{m-k}$ and $b_k = b_{m-k}$. Then, in $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$,

$$PP^n = \sum_{k_1, k_2} (\alpha_{k_1} a_{k_2} + \beta_{k_1} b_{k_2}) x^{k_1+k_2} + \sum_{k_1, k_2} (\alpha_{k_1} b_{k_2} + \beta_{k_1} a_{k_2}) y x^{k_1+k_2}.$$

In D_m ,

$$PP^n = \sum_{k_1, k_2} (\alpha_{k_1} a_{k_2} + \beta_{m-k_1} b_{k_2}) x^{k_1+k_2} + \sum_{k_1, k_2} (\alpha_{m-k_1} b_{k_2} + \beta_{k_1} a_{k_2}) y x^{k_1+k_2}.$$

It is easy to see that P^{n+1} satisfies the induction hypothesis. □

Remark 13. The premises of Theorem 12 are somewhat strong but necessary. First, the condition that the coefficients are real is necessary. To see this, consider

$$P = 3 + ix - ix^{-1} + y.$$

In $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, we obtain

$$m_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}(3 + ix - ix^{-1} + y) = \frac{\log 104}{6},$$

however,

$$m_{D_3}(3 + ix - ix^{-1} + y) = \frac{\log 200}{6}.$$

It would be also nice to have a result that is more general for any Q that is not necessarily reciprocal. Unfortunately, this is not possible due to the different structures of the group rings. Let

$$Q = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \alpha_k x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \beta_k y x^k.$$

We have, for $\Gamma_1 = \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$,

$$Q_1^* = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \overline{\alpha_k} x^{-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \overline{\beta_k} y x^{-k}.$$

For $\Gamma_2 = D_m$,

$$Q_2^* = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \overline{\alpha_k} x^{-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \overline{\beta_k} y x^k.$$

Clearly QQ_1^* and QQ_2^* are generally different:

$$QQ_1^* = \sum_{k_1, k_2} \left(\alpha_{k_1} \overline{\alpha_{k_2}} + \beta_{k_1} \overline{\beta_{k_2}} \right) x^{k_1 - k_2} + \sum_{k_1, k_2} \left(\alpha_{k_1} \overline{\beta_{k_2}} + \beta_{k_1} \overline{\alpha_{k_2}} \right) y x^{k_1 - k_2}$$

$$QQ_2^* = \sum_{k_1, k_2} \left(\alpha_{k_1} \overline{\alpha_{k_2}} + \overline{\beta_{k_1}} \beta_{k_2} \right) x^{k_1 - k_2} + \sum_{k_1, k_2} \left(\beta_{k_1} \overline{\alpha_{k_2}} + \overline{\beta_{k_1}} \alpha_{k_2} \right) y x^{k_1 - k_2}$$

As a counterexample for this case, let us look at $Q = x + 2y$.

In $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, $QQ^* = 5 + 2yx + 2yx^{-1}$. Then

$$m_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}(x + 2y) = \frac{\log 63}{6}.$$

In D_3 , $QQ^* = 5 + 4yx^{-1}$ and

$$m_{D_3}(x + 2y) = \frac{\log 3}{2}.$$

Notice that the proof of Theorem 12 is independent of m . Therefore, we can conclude the following.

Corollary 14. *Let $P \in \mathbb{R}[\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}]$ be reciprocal. Then*

$$(24) \quad m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = m_{D_\infty}(P, \lambda),$$

where $D_\infty = \langle \rho, \sigma \mid \sigma^2, \sigma\rho\sigma\rho \rangle$.

8 Dicyclic groups

We consider the dicyclic groups with presentations

$$Dic_m = \langle x, y \mid x^{2m}, y^2x^m, y^{-1}xyx \rangle.$$

The Mahler measure in these groups will be compared to the one in $\mathbb{Z}/2m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \langle x, y \mid x^{2m}, y^2, [x, y] \rangle$.

Theorem 15. *Let*

$$P = \sum_{k=0}^{2m} \alpha_k x^k + \sum_{k=0}^{2m} \beta_k y x^k$$

such that the coefficients α_k are real, and it is reciprocal in both Dic_m and $\mathbb{Z}/2m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$(25) \quad m_{\mathbb{Z}/2m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = m_{Dic_m}(P, \lambda).$$

Proof. The proof is very similar to the one for Theorem 12. We just need to observe that the reciprocal condition in Dic_m implies $\alpha_k = \alpha_{2m-k}$ and $\beta_k = \overline{\beta_{m+k}}$, while in $\mathbb{Z}/2m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ we have $\alpha_k = \alpha_{2m-k}$ and $\beta_k = \beta_{2m-k}$. □

9 Quotient approximations of the Mahler measure

In this section we study a generalization of Theorem 10 for families of groups that are not necessarily abelian. Suppose that Γ is a group and Γ_m is a family of groups. Denote by

$$a_n^{(m)} = [P^n]_0 \quad \text{in } \Gamma_m,$$

and let a_n denote the corresponding number in Γ . Then

Theorem 16. *Assume that there are N_m , depending on m and $\{\Gamma_m, \Gamma\}$, with*

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} N_m = \infty,$$

such that

$$a_n^{(m)} = a_n \quad \text{for } n < N_m.$$

Let k be the l_1 -norm of the polynomial P , i.e. the sum of the absolute values of the coefficients of the monomials in P . Then, for $|\lambda| < \frac{1}{k}$,

$$(26) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m_{\Gamma_m}(P, \lambda) = m_{\Gamma}(P, \lambda).$$

Moreover, the convergence is uniform in λ for $|\lambda| < \frac{1}{k}$.

Proof. Consider

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n^{(m)} \lambda^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n \lambda^n}{n} \right| \leq \sum_{n=N_m}^{\infty} \left| \frac{(a_n^{(m)} - a_n) \lambda^n}{n} \right|$$

for any m . The term in the right can be made arbitrarily small by choosing m such that N_m is large, since we know that the sums converge. Also, since $|\lambda|$ is bounded, the convergence is uniform. \square

This theorem provides an alternative way of seeing Theorem 10 but it has other applications as well. In the following corollary the Γ_m are quotients of Γ :

Corollary 17. *Let $P \in \Gamma$ reciprocal.*

- For $\Gamma = D_\infty$, $\Gamma_m = D_m$,

$$(27) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m_{D_m}(P, \lambda) = m_{D_\infty}(P, \lambda).$$

- For $\Gamma = \text{Dic}_\infty = \langle x, y \mid y^2, (yx)^2 \rangle$, $\Gamma_m = \text{Dic}_m$,

$$(28) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m_{\text{Dic}_m}(P, \lambda) = m_{\text{Dic}_\infty}(P, \lambda).$$

- For $\Gamma = \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) = \langle x, y \mid x^2, y^3, (xy)^m \rangle$,

$$(29) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m_{\Gamma_m}(P, \lambda) = m_{\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})}(P, \lambda).$$

- For $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} = \langle x, y \rangle$, $\Gamma_m = \langle x, y \mid [x, y]^m \rangle$,

$$(30) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m_{\Gamma_m}(P, \lambda) = m_{\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda).$$

Note that in this case $\Gamma_1 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$.

10 Changing the base group

In this section we fix an element in $\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$, namely $P = x + x^{-1} + y + y^{-1}$, and we investigate $m_\Gamma(P, \lambda)$ for different choices of $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/N$.

10.1 The free abelian group

The computations of the first section show that for the case of $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, we get

$$u_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \binom{2m}{m}^2 \lambda^{2m} = F\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; 16\lambda^2\right) = \frac{2}{\pi} K(16\lambda^2),$$

where K is the complete elliptic function and F the hypergeometric series.

Recall that if

$$u_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \lambda^n$$

is the generating function of the $[P^n]_0$, then

$$m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n \lambda^n}{n}.$$

Therefore, for this case

$$(31) \quad m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \binom{2m}{m}^2 \frac{\lambda^{2m}}{2m}.$$

10.2 Taking the limit over one variable

Now assume that $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ so that x is free, $y^m = 1$, and they commute. By using similar ideas to those in the proof of Theorem 10, we can see that

$$(32) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda).$$

Therefore,

$$(33) \quad m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} m \left(1 - \lambda \left(x + x^{-1} + \xi_m^k + \xi_m^{-k} \right) \right),$$

where the term in the right corresponds to the classical Mahler measure of one-variable polynomials. The polynomial

$$1 - \lambda \left(x + x^{-1} + \xi_m^k + \xi_m^{-k} \right)$$

has two roots given by

$$(34) \quad \frac{\lambda^{-1} - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi k}{m} \pm \sqrt{\lambda^{-2} - 4 \cos \frac{2\pi k}{m} \lambda^{-1} - 4 \sin^2 \frac{2\pi k}{m}}}{2}.$$

Since the product is 1, one of the roots has always absolute values larger than 1. Assume for simplicity that $\lambda > 0$, then we need to consider the root with the “+” sign. Thus,

$$(35) \quad m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \log \left(\frac{1 - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi k}{m} \lambda + \sqrt{1 - 4 \cos \frac{2\pi k}{m} \lambda - 4 \sin^2 \frac{2\pi k}{m} \lambda^2}}{2} \right).$$

For the case of $m = 2$ the eigenvalues are 2 and -2 . Then we have, by equation (34)

$$m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = -\log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\log \left(1 - 2\lambda + \sqrt{1 - 4\lambda} \right) + \log \left(1 + 2\lambda + \sqrt{1 + 4\lambda} \right) \right).$$

In this case the coefficients can be also computed directly.

$$\left[(x + x^{-1} + y + y^{-1})^n \right]_0 = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} \left[(x + x^{-1})^j (y + y^{-1})^{n-j} \right]_0,$$

and because there is no relation between x and y besides the fact that they commute,

$$\left[(x + x^{-1} + y + y^{-1})^n \right]_0 = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} \left[(x + x^{-1})^j \right]_0 \left[(y + y^{-1})^{n-j} \right]_0.$$

Note that

$$\left[(x + x^{-1})^j \right]_0 = \begin{cases} \binom{j}{j/2} & j \text{ even} \\ 0 & j \text{ odd} \end{cases} \quad \left[(y + y^{-1})^j \right]_0 = \frac{2^j + (-2)^j}{2}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \left[(x + x^{-1} + y + y^{-1})^{2l} \right]_0 &= \sum_{j=0}^{2l} \binom{2l}{2j} \binom{2j}{j} 2^{2l-2j} \\ &= \left[(x + x^{-1} + 2)^{2l} \right]_0 = \left[(x^2 + x^{-2} + 2)^{2l} \right]_0 = \left[(x + x^{-1})^{4l} \right]_0 = \binom{4l}{2l}. \end{aligned}$$

Then we obtain

$$(36) \quad m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} / 2\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = - \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \binom{4l}{2l} \frac{\lambda^{2l}}{2l}.$$

Let us remark that while we are computing a function of the form

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{n/2} \frac{1}{n} \binom{n}{2j} \binom{2j}{j} \beta^{2j} \lambda^n,$$

a similar function was studied in [Das06]:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{n/2} \frac{1}{n} \binom{n}{j} \binom{2j}{j} \beta^j \lambda^n.$$

Finally, we remark, in the same vein as Theorem 10, that

$$(37) \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} / m\mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = m_{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda).$$

10.3 The free group

We now assume that there is no relation between x and y . Then $u_{\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda)$ corresponds to counting circuits (based in a distinguished point) in the 4-regular tree (that is the Cayley graph of $\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$). By a result of Bartholdi [Bar99] u is equal to

$$u_{\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}}(P, \lambda) = \frac{3}{1 + 2\sqrt{1 - 12\lambda^2}}.$$

10.4 $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$

A presentation for $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is given by $\langle x, y \mid x^2, y^3 \rangle$. Hence, it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} / 2\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z} / 3\mathbb{Z}$. By a result of Bartholdi [Bar99],

$$u_{\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})}(x + y + y^{-1}, \lambda) = \frac{(2 - \lambda)\sqrt{1 - 2\lambda - 5\lambda^2 + 6\lambda^3 + \lambda^4} - \lambda + \lambda^2 + \lambda^3}{2(\lambda - 1)(3\lambda - 1)(2\lambda + 1)}.$$

However, our P is $2x + y + y^{-1}$. If we use Theorem 9.2 in [Bar99] we obtain

$$u_{\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})}(P, \lambda) = \frac{(2 - \lambda)\sqrt{1 - 2\lambda - 11\lambda^2 + 12\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^4} - \lambda + \lambda^2 - 2\lambda^3}{2(\lambda - 1)(3\lambda + 1)(4\lambda - 1)}.$$

11 Arbitrary number of variables

There is a general result in [Bar99] regarding the generating function of the circuits of a d -regular tree which is given by

$$(38) \quad g_d(\lambda) = \frac{2(d-1)}{d-2+d\sqrt{1-4(d-1)\lambda^2}}.$$

In the case of

$$P_{1,l} = x_1 + x_1^{-1} + \dots + x_l + x_l^{-1},$$

we can easily see that for the free group \mathbb{F}_l we are counting circuits in a $2l$ -regular tree, therefore

$$(39) \quad u_{\mathbb{F}_l}(P_{1,l}, \lambda) = g_{2l}(\lambda).$$

We also consider the polynomial

$$P_{2,l} = (1 + x_1 + \dots + x_{l-1}) (1 + x_1^{-1} + \dots + x_{l-1}^{-1}).$$

Let us add one more variable, so we obtain

$$(x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_{l-1}) (x_0^{-1} + x_1^{-1} + \dots + x_{l-1}^{-1}).$$

It is easy to see that the trace of the powers of $P_{2,l}$ is not affected by this change. But now it is clear that we are counting circuits in a l -regular tree, thus,

$$(40) \quad u_{\mathbb{F}_{l-1}}(P_{2,l}, \lambda) = g_l(\lambda).$$

In particular,

$$(41) \quad m_{\mathbb{F}_l}(P_{1,l}, \lambda) = m_{\mathbb{F}_{2l-1}}(P_{2,2l}, \lambda).$$

Let us examine the abelian versions of these polynomials. By using elementary combinatorics we compute the trace of the powers of $P_{1,l}$ and $P_{2,l}$:

$$[P_{1,l}^n]_0 = \sum_{a_1+\dots+a_l=n} \frac{(2n)!}{(a_1!)^2 \dots (a_l!)^2},$$

$$[P_{2,l}^n]_0 = \sum_{a_1+\dots+a_l=n} \left(\frac{n!}{a_1! \dots a_l!} \right)^2.$$

For $l > 2$ these expressions do not seem to simplify, in the sense that we are unable to find a closed formula that does not involve a summation. However, we make the following interesting observation:

$$(42) \quad [P_{1,l}^{2n}]_0 = \binom{2n}{n} [P_{2,l}^n]_0,$$

where the trace in the left is taken over $\mathbb{Z}^{\times l}$ and the one in the right is taken over $\mathbb{Z}^{\times(l-1)}$.

In other words, there are relations among the Mahler measure of these two families of polynomials. But the relations depend on the base group.

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Louisiana State University, Department of Mathematics, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, USA
kasten@math.lsu.edu

University of Alberta, Mathematical and Statistical Sciences, Edmonton, AB T6G 2G1, Canada
mlalin@math.ualberta.ca