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ON FOURIER COEFFICIENTS OF SIEGEL MODULAR FORMS OF DEGREE TWO WITH RESPECT TO CONGRUENCE SUBGROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We prove a formula of Petersson's type for Fourier coefficients of Siegel cusp forms of degree 2 with respect to congruence subgroups, and as a corollary, show upper bound estimates of individual Fourier coefficient. The method in this paper is essentially a generalization of Kitaoka's previous work which studied the full modular case, but some modification is necessary to obtain estimates which are sharp with respect to the level aspect.

1. INTRODUCTION AND THE STATEMENT OF MAIN RESULTS

Let $M_l(R)$ be the set of $l \times l$ matrices whose components belong to a ring R , and define

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda &= \{S \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid {}^tS = S\}, \\ \Lambda^* &= \{S = (s_{ij}) \in M_2(\mathbb{Q}) \mid s_{ii} \in \mathbb{Z}, 2s_{12} = 2s_{21} \in \mathbb{Z}\}.\end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathbb{H}_2 = \{Z = X + iY \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid {}^tZ = Z, Y > 0\}$ be the Siegel upper half space of degree 2, $\mathrm{Sp}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ be the Siegel modular group of degree 2 which consists of all non-singular matrices $M \in M_4(\mathbb{Z})$ satisfying ${}^tMJM = J$, where $J = \begin{pmatrix} & 1_2 \\ -1_2 & \end{pmatrix}$. For a positive integer N , define

$$\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Sp}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{N} \right\}.$$

Denote by $S_k(\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N))$ the space of Siegel cusp forms of weight $k (\geq 1)$ with respect to $\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N)$, and write the Fourier expansion of $f \in S_k(\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N))$ as

$$(1.1) \quad f(Z) = \sum_{0 \leq Q \in \Lambda^*} a_f(Q) e(\mathrm{tr}(QZ)),$$

where $Z \in \mathbb{H}_2$, $e(x) = \exp(2\pi ix)$ and tr denotes the trace map. The main purpose of the present paper is to prove a Petersson type formula for the above Fourier coefficients $a_f(Q)$. Such a study was carried out by Kitaoka [5] in the full modular case, in order to obtain an upper bound estimate of Fourier coefficients. Our motivation is to generalize Kitaoka's result to the case of general $\Gamma_0(N)$.

First recall the classical elliptic modular case. Let $S_k(\Gamma_0(N))$ be the space of elliptic cusp forms of weight k and level N , $f \in S_k(\Gamma_0(N))$, and denote its Fourier coefficients by $a_f(n)$. Then the classical Petersson formula is

$$\begin{aligned}(1.2) \quad & \frac{\Gamma(k-1)}{(4\pi\sqrt{mn})^{k-1}} \sum_f \frac{\overline{a_f(m)} a_f(n)}{\langle f, f \rangle} \\ &= \delta_{mn} + \frac{2\pi}{(-1)^{k/2}} \sum_{\substack{c>0 \\ c \equiv 0 \pmod{N}}} \frac{1}{c} S(m, n; c) J_{k-1} \left(\frac{4\pi\sqrt{mn}}{c} \right),\end{aligned}$$

Key words and phrases. Siegel modular form, Fourier coefficients, Petersson formula.

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the usual Petersson inner product, δ_{mn} is the Kronecker delta, $S(m, n; c)$ is the Kloosterman sum, $J_{k-1}(\cdot)$ is the $(k-1)$ -th J -Bessel function, and the sum on the left-hand side runs over an orthogonal basis of $S_k(N)$ (see Theorem 3.6 in [3]). From this formula, evaluating the sum on the right-hand side, we can show

$$(1.3) \quad \frac{\Gamma(k-1)}{(4\pi\sqrt{mn})^{k-1}} \sum_f \frac{\overline{a_f(m)}a_f(n)}{\langle f, f \rangle} = \delta_{mn} + O((m, n)^{1/2}(mn)^{(k-1)/2}N^{1/2-k}d(N)),$$

where $d(\cdot)$ denotes the divisor function (Duke [1], Kamiya [4]).

Now return to the Siegel case. Let $\mathcal{F}_{k,N}$ be a set of orthogonal basis of $S_k(\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N))$. For $Q, T \in \Lambda^*$, define

$$\delta(Q, T) = \#\{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}) | UQ^tU = T\}.$$

In what follows, Q is to be regarded as fixed, and ε denotes an arbitrarily small positive number, not necessarily the same at each occurrence. The constants implied by Landau's O -symbol and Vinogradov's $\ll$ symbol may depend on Q, ε .

Now we state our main results in the present paper.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $Q, T \in \Lambda^*$, both are positive definite. Then*

(i) *We have*

$$(1.4) \quad \pi^{1/2}(4\pi)^{3-2k}\Gamma(k-\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(k-2)(\det Q)^{-k+\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{k,N}} \frac{\overline{a_f(Q)}a_f(T)}{\langle f, f \rangle} \\ = \delta(Q, T) + E_Q(T, N),$$

where $E_Q(T, N)$ is the error term, in the sense that it tends to 0 when $N \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover the estimates

$$(ii) \quad E_Q(T, N) = O(N^{\frac{3}{2}-k}|T|^{k-\frac{3}{2}} + N^{2-k+\varepsilon}|T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\varepsilon} + N^{3-2k+\varepsilon}|T|^{k-1+\varepsilon}),$$

$$(iii) \quad E_Q(T, N) = O(N^{-1/2+\varepsilon}|T|^{k/2-1/4+\varepsilon})$$

hold for $k \geq 3$.

Remark 1.2. (i) When there is no $U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ satisfying $UQ^tU = T$, obviously $\delta(Q, T) = 0$. Therefore the role of $\delta(Q, T)$ is similar to the delta symbol in formula (1.3).

(ii) This result is a generalization of Proposition 3.3 in Kowalski-Saha-Tsimerman [7]. They applied the estimate to show an equidistribution result for L -functions associated to Siegel cusp forms of genus 2 and growing weight k . So it is expected that our result can be used to prove a similar result for growing level N .

From the above theorem, as we will see in the next section, we can deduce an upper bound estimate of individual Fourier coefficient.

Theorem 1.3. *When there is no $U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ satisfying $UQ^tU = T$, we obtain*

$$(a) \quad a_f(T) = O(N^{\frac{3}{2}-k}|T|^{k-\frac{3}{2}} + N^{2-k+\varepsilon}|T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\varepsilon} + N^{3-2k+\varepsilon}|T|^{k-1+\varepsilon}).$$

$$(b) \quad a_f(T) = O(N^{-1/2+\varepsilon}|T|^{k/2-1/4+\varepsilon})$$

for $k \geq 3$.

When $N = 1$, Theorem 1.3 (b) is exactly Kitaoka's estimate [5]. However, the estimate with respect to N is rather weak in (b). This point is supplied by (a), which gives a sharp estimate with respect to N . This (a) corresponds to the error estimate of Duke-Kamiya in (1.3).

In the following sections we will give the proof of the above theorems. Many parts of the proof are rather straightforward generalizations of Kitaoka's argument in [5], but we describe the details because we have to trace carefully how is the effect of N . In particular, some

modification of Kitaoka's argument is necessary to obtain estimates which are sharp with respect to N .

2. POINCARÉ SERIES

For $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Sp}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and $Z \in \mathbb{H}_2$, we set

$$j(M, Z) = \det(CZ + D)$$

and

$$M\langle Z \rangle = (AZ + B)(CZ + D)^{-1}.$$

Moreover, we set

$$\Gamma_1^{(2)}(\infty) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1_2 & S \\ & 1_2 \end{pmatrix} \mid S \in \Lambda \right\}.$$

For $Q \in \Lambda^*$ with $Q > 0$ and positive integers k, N , we define the Poincaré series $g_N(Z, Q)$ of weight k with respect to $\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N)$ by

$$g_N(Z, Q) = \sum_{M \in \Gamma_1^{(2)}(\infty) \backslash \Gamma_0^{(2)}(N)} e(\mathrm{tr}(Q \cdot M\langle Z \rangle)) j(M, Z)^{-k}.$$

For $f, g \in S_k(\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N))$, we define the (unnormalized) Petersson norm of f and g by

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N) \backslash \mathbb{H}_2} f(Z) \overline{g(Z)} (\det Y)^{k-3} dZ.$$

Proposition 2.1. *Let $f \in S_k(\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N))$. Then we have*

$$(2.1) \quad \langle g_N(\cdot, Q), f \rangle = \pi^{1/2} (4\pi)^{3-2k} \Gamma(k - \frac{3}{2}) \Gamma(k - 2) (\det Q)^{-k + \frac{3}{2}} \overline{a_f(Q)},$$

and consequently,

$$(2.2) \quad g_N(Z, Q) = \pi^{1/2} (4\pi)^{3-2k} \Gamma(k - \frac{3}{2}) \Gamma(k - 2) (\det Q)^{-k + \frac{3}{2}} \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{k,N}} \frac{\overline{a_f(Q)} f(Z)}{\langle f, f \rangle}.$$

Proof. This is a direct generalization of a result in Klingen's book [6], page 90. We briefly outline the argument. We follow the argument in pp.76-90 of Klingen [6] with replacing Γ_n and A_n by $\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N)$ and $\Gamma_1^{(2)}(\infty)$, respectively. The starting point, Proposition 1 ([6, p.76]), does not depend on N . Formulas (7), (8) in [6, p.78] are proved by the technique of decomposing the Siegel half space H_n into copies (by the action of $\{\pm 1\} \backslash \Gamma_n$) of the fundamental domain F_n . The same technique can be applied to our present situation, with replacing S_n^k by $S_{n,k}(N)$. In this way, we follow Klingen's argument until Proposition 3 ([6, p.85]). In the statement of Proposition 3, the series $G_n^k(z; g_\nu)$ is defined, but this is again independent of N . (But be careful with the definition of Λ_n .) Also N does not appear in the Fourier expansion of $f \in S_{n,k}(N)$. On the last line of p.87, Klingen defines A_n , which differs from our $\Gamma_1^{(2)}(\infty)$ by the factor 2. Therefore, $g_n^k(z, t)$ defined on p.90 of [6] differs from our $g_N(Z, T)$ by the factor 2. All other parts of the proof are the same as in [6]. $\square$

Substituting (1.1) (with replacing Q by T) into the right-hand side of (2.2), we have

$$(2.3) \quad g_N(Z, Q) = \pi^{1/2} (4\pi)^{3-2k} \Gamma(k - \frac{3}{2}) \Gamma(k - 2) (\det Q)^{-k+\frac{3}{2}} \\ \times \sum_{0 \leq T \in \Lambda^*} \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{k,N}} \frac{\overline{a_f(Q)} a_f(T)}{\langle f, f \rangle} e(\text{tr}(TZ)).$$

Therefore, if we write the Fourier expansion of the Poincaré series as

$$(2.4) \quad g_N(Z, Q) = \sum_{0 \leq T \in \Lambda^*} A_{Q,N}(T) e(\text{tr}(TZ)),$$

we obtain

$$(2.5) \quad A_{Q,N}(T) = \pi^{1/2} (4\pi)^{3-2k} \Gamma(k - \frac{3}{2}) \Gamma(k - 2) (\det Q)^{-k+\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}_{k,N}} \frac{\overline{a_f(Q)} a_f(T)}{\langle f, f \rangle}.$$

Therefore the Fourier coefficient $A_{Q,N}(T)$ can be estimated by our Theorem 1.1. In particular, when there is no $U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ satisfying $UQ^tU = T$, from Theorem 1.1 (ii), (iii) (with noting Remark 1.2) we find that $A_{Q,N}(T)$ satisfies the estimations stated in Theorem 1.3. Since any cusp form can be written as a linear combination of Poincaré series, we obtain the assertion of Theorem 1.3.

On the other hand, (2.5) implies that, in order to prove Theorem 1.1, it is enough to consider $A_{Q,N}(T)$.

Let $\mathfrak{H}_N$ be a complete system of representatives of $\Gamma_1^{(2)}(\infty) \backslash \Gamma_0^{(2)}(N) / \Gamma_1^{(2)}(\infty)$. For $M \in \text{Sp}(2, \mathbb{Z})$, we denote

$$\theta(M) = \left\{ S \in \Lambda \mid M \begin{pmatrix} 1_2 & S \\ & 1_2 \end{pmatrix} M^{-1} \in \Gamma_1^{(2)}(\infty) \right\}.$$

Lemma 2.2 (Kitaoka [5], p.158, Lemma 1). *For $M \in \text{Sp}(2, \mathbb{Z})$, we have*

$$\Gamma_1^{(2)}(\infty) M \Gamma_1^{(2)}(\infty) = \coprod_{S \in \Lambda / \theta(M)} \Gamma_1^{(2)}(\infty) M \begin{pmatrix} 1_2 & S \\ & 1_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

From this lemma, it is easy to see that

$$(2.6) \quad g_N(Z, Q) = \sum_{M \in \mathfrak{H}_N} H_Q(M, S),$$

where

$$(2.7) \quad H_Q(M, Z) = \sum_{S \in \Lambda / \theta(M)} e(\text{tr}(Q \cdot M \langle Z + S \rangle)) j(M, Z + S)^{-k}.$$

Write the Fourier expansion of $H_Q(M, Z)$ as

$$(2.8) \quad H_Q(M, Z) = \sum_{0 \leq T \in \Lambda^*} h_Q(M, T) e(\text{tr}(TZ)).$$

Then

$$(2.9) \quad h_Q(M, T) = \int_{X(\text{mod } 1)} H_Q(M, Z) e(-\text{tr}(TZ)) dX,$$

where $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \Re(Z)$, $dX = dx_1 dx_2 dx_4$.

Comparing (2.6), (2.8) with (2.4), we obtain

$$(2.10) \quad A_{Q,N}(T) = \sum_{M \in \mathfrak{H}_N} h_Q(M, T).$$

Therefore, to prove Theorem 1.1, our remaining task is to evaluate each term on the right-hand side of (2.10). Let

$$\mathfrak{H}_N^{(i)} = \{M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \mathfrak{H}_N \mid \text{rank } C = i\}$$

for $i = 0, 1$ or 2 , and decompose (2.10) as

$$(2.11) \quad A_{Q,N}(T) = \Sigma_0 + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2,$$

where

$$\Sigma_i = \sum_{M \in \mathfrak{H}_N^{(i)}} h_Q(M, T) \quad (i = 0, 1, 2).$$

In the following three sections we evaluate Σ_0 , Σ_1 and Σ_2 , respectively.

3. THE CASE OF $\text{rank } C = 0$

In this section, we assume $\text{rank } C = 0$, i.e. $C = 0$.

Lemma 3.1 (Kitaoka [5], p.158, Lemma 3). *As $\mathfrak{H}_N^{(0)}$ we can choose*

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} {}^tU & 0 \\ 0 & U^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \mid U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \right\}$$

and $\theta(M) = \Lambda$.

Proposition 3.2. *We have*

$$\Sigma_0 = \#\{U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid UQ{}^tU = T\},$$

which is hence non-zero only if $Q \sim T$.

Proof. We can choose M which is of the form stated in Lemma 3.1, and $\theta(M) = \Lambda$. Hence from (2.7) we have

$$H_Q(M, Z) = e(\text{tr}(Q \cdot M\langle Z \rangle))j(M, Z)^k = e(\text{tr}(Q \cdot {}^tUZU)).$$

Therefore (2.9) gives

$$h_Q(M, T) = \int_{X \bmod 1} e(\text{tr}(Q \cdot {}^tUZU))e(-\text{tr}(TZ))dX.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{M \in \mathfrak{H}_N^{(0)}} h_Q(M, T) &= \sum_{U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})} \int_{X \bmod 1} e(\text{tr}(Q \cdot {}^tUZU))e(-\text{tr}(TZ))dX \\ &= \sum_{U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 e(\text{tr}(Q \cdot {}^tUZU - TZ))dx_1dx_2dx_4, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \Re(Z).$$

Since $\text{tr}(Q{}^tUZU - TZ) = 0$ is equivalent to $\text{tr}((UQ{}^tU - T)Z) = 0$, we see that if $UQ{}^tU = T$ then $\text{tr}(Q{}^tUZU - TZ) = 0$ for all Z , hence the above integral is equal to 1. On the other

hand, if $UQ^tU \neq T$, then $\text{tr}(Q^tUZU - TZ) \neq 0$ for almost all Z , so the above integral vanishes. This completes the proof. $\square$

4. THE CASE OF $\text{rank } C = 1$

Next we consider the case $\text{rank } C = 1$.

Lemma 4.1. *As $\mathfrak{H}_N^{(1)}$ we can choose*

$$\left\{ M = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ U^{-1}C'^tV & U^{-1}D'V^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sp}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid \begin{array}{l} U \in G_1, V \in G_2, c_1 \geq 1, d_4 = \pm 1, \\ (c_1, d_1) = 1, d_1, d_2 \bmod c_1 \end{array} \right\},$$

where

$$C' = \begin{pmatrix} Nc_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, D' = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & d_2 \\ 0 & d_4 \end{pmatrix}, G_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \right\} / \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), G_2 = \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

Moreover $\theta(M)$ is given by

$$\left\{ S \in \Lambda \mid S[V] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

for the above specialized M , where $S[V] = {}^tVSV$.

When $N = 1$, this is Kitaoka's Lemma 4 ([5], p.159). The above generalization is obvious.

For U, V in the setting of Lemma 4.1, we set

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 & p_2/2 \\ p_2/2 & p_4 \end{pmatrix} = Q[{}^tU] = UQ^tU$$

and

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} s_1 & s_2/2 \\ s_2/2 & s_4 \end{pmatrix} = T[{}^tV^{-1}] = V^{-1}T^tV^{-1}.$$

We choose an a_1 satisfying $a_1d_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{c_1}$. The following is Kitaoka's Lemma 1 ([5], p.160) when $N = 1$.

Lemma 4.2. *With the notation as above, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} h_Q(M, T) &= (-1)^{k/2} \sqrt{2\pi} |Q|^{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{k}{2}} |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} \delta_{p_4, s_4} s_4^{-\frac{1}{2}} (Nc_1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ &\quad \times e \left(\frac{a_1 s_4 d_2^2 - (a_1 d_4 p_2 - s_2) d_2}{Nc_1} + \frac{a_1 p_1 + d_1 s_1}{Nc_1} + \frac{d_4 p_2 s_2}{2Nc_1 s_4} \right) J_{k-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{4\pi \sqrt{|T||Q|}}{Nc_1 s_4} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using this lemma, we evaluate Σ_1 . First recall

$$(4.1) \quad \sum_{n \bmod c} e \left(\frac{an^2 + bn}{c} \right) = O((a, c)^{\frac{1}{2}} c^{\frac{1}{2}}).$$

This is a well-known estimate on generalized quadratic Gauss sums, but here we give a sketch of proof. Denote the left-hand side by $G(a, b, c)$. When $(a, c) > 1$, then $G(a, b, c) = 0$ unless $(a, c) | b$, while in the latter case

$$G(a, b, c) = (a, c) G(a/(a, c), b/(a, c), c/(a, c)),$$

so we may reduce the problem to the case $(a, c) = 1$. When $(a, c) = 1$, we write $c = uv$, where u is a power of 2 and v is odd. The decomposition $G(a, b, c) = G(au, b, v) G(av, b, u)$ holds, and $G(au, b, v)$ is explicitly written in the form $\eta v^{\frac{1}{2}}$, where η is a certain complex number with $|\eta| = 1$. Applying Theorem 10.1 of Hua [2, Chapter 7], we find $G(av, b, u) = O(u^{\frac{1}{2}})$ (here, the ε -factor in Hua's statement is not necessary because now u has only one prime divisor). Therefore $G(a, b, c) = O(c^{\frac{1}{2}})$ as desired.

Using (4.1), we find

$$\sum_{d_2 \bmod N_{c_1}} e\left(\frac{a_1 s_4 d_2^2 - (a_1 d_4 p_2 - s_2) d_2}{N_{c_1}}\right) = O((a_1 s_4, N_{c_1})^{\frac{1}{2}} (N_{c_1})^{\frac{1}{2}}) = O((s_4, N_{c_1})^{\frac{1}{2}} (N_{c_1})^{\frac{1}{2}}),$$

where the last equality follows from the fact $(a_1, N_{c_1}) = 1$. Therefore

$$\left| \sum_{d_2 \bmod N_{c_1}} h_Q(M, T) \right| \ll \delta_{p_4, s_4} |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} s_4^{-\frac{1}{2}} (N_{c_1})^{-1} (s_4, N_{c_1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \left| J_{k-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{4\pi \sqrt{|T||Q|}}{N_{c_1} s_4} \right) \right|$$

(because Q is fixed and so the Q -factor is to be included in the implied constant), which further implies

$$(4.2) \quad \sum_{U \in G_1} \sum_{\substack{d_1 \bmod N_{c_1} \\ (d_1, N_{c_1})=1, d_4=\pm 1}} \left| \sum_{d_2 \bmod N_{c_1}} h_Q(M, T) \right| \\ \ll \sum_{U \in G_1} \delta_{p_4, s_4} |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} s_4^{-\frac{1}{2}} (s_4, N_{c_1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \left| J_{k-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{4\pi \sqrt{|T||Q|}}{N_{c_1} s_4} \right) \right|.$$

Since G_1 is parametrized by the second row up to sign, we see that the right-hand side of (4.2) is

$$(4.3) \quad \ll \sum_{u=\begin{pmatrix} u_3 \\ u_4 \end{pmatrix}} \delta_{p_4, s_4} |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} s_4^{-\frac{1}{2}} (s_4, N_{c_1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \left| J_{k-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{4\pi \sqrt{|T||Q|}}{N_{c_1} s_4} \right) \right|,$$

where u_3, u_4 is determined by $U = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ u_3 & u_4 \end{pmatrix}$. Since $P = Q[tU]$, we have

$$(4.4) \quad Q[u] = (u_3 \ u_4) Q \begin{pmatrix} u_3 \\ u_4 \end{pmatrix} = p_4.$$

Therefore $\delta_{p_4, s_4} = \delta_{Q[u], s_4}$, but $\#\{u \mid Q[u] = s_4\} = O(s_4^\varepsilon)$. Hence (4.3) is

$$\ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} s_4^{-\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon} (s_4, N_{c_1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \left| J_{k-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{4\pi \sqrt{|T||Q|}}{N_{c_1} s_4} \right) \right|.$$

Therefore

$$(4.5) \quad \sum_{V \in G_2} \sum_{U \in G_1} \sum_{\substack{d_1 \bmod N_{c_1} \\ (d_1, N_{c_1})=1, d_4=\pm 1}} \left| \sum_{d_2 \bmod N_{c_1}} h_Q(M, T) \right| \\ \ll \sum_{V \in G_2} |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} s_4^{-\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon} (s_4, N_{c_1})^{\frac{1}{2}} \left| J_{k-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{4\pi \sqrt{|T||Q|}}{N_{c_1} s_4} \right) \right|.$$

We see easily that V is parametrized by the first column, and $s_4 = T \begin{pmatrix} -v_3 \\ v_1 \end{pmatrix}$ for $V = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \\ v_3 & v_4 \end{pmatrix}$. Therefore, setting

$$A(m, T) = \#\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} \mid (v_1, v_2) = 1, T \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = m \right\},$$

we find that the right-hand side of (4.5) is

$$(4.6) \quad \ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} \sum_{s_4=1}^{\infty} s_4^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} (s_4, Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} A(s_4, T) \left| J_{k-\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{4\pi\sqrt{|T||Q|}}{Nc_1s_4} \right) \right|.$$

Here we quote the following well-known estimates:

$$(4.7) \quad J_{k-\frac{3}{2}}(x) = \begin{cases} \text{(i)} & O(x^{k-\frac{3}{2}}), \\ \text{(ii)} & O(x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \end{cases}$$

for $x > 0$ (see Kitaoka [5], p.163, Lemma 2). Applying (4.7) (i), we see that (4.6) is

$$\begin{aligned} & \ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} \sum_{s_4=1}^{\infty} s_4^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} (s_4, Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} A(s_4, T) \left(\frac{4\pi\sqrt{|T||Q|}}{Nc_1s_4} \right)^{k-\frac{3}{2}} \\ & \ll |T|^{k-\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{s_4=1}^{\infty} A(s_4, T) s_4^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} s_4^{\frac{1}{2}} (Nc_1s_4)^{-k+\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, since $\sum_{c_1=1}^{\infty} c_1^{-k+\frac{3}{2}} < +\infty$ (if $k > \frac{5}{2}$), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_1 &= \sum_{c_1=1}^{\infty} \sum_{V \in G_2} \sum_{U \in G_1} \sum_{\substack{d_1 \bmod Nc_1 \\ (d_1, Nc_1)=1, d_4=\pm 1}} \sum_{d_2 \bmod Nc_1} h_Q(M, T) \\ &\ll |T|^{k-\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{c_1=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s_4=1}^{\infty} A(s_4, T) s_4^{-k+\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon} N^{-k+\frac{3}{2}} c_1^{-k+\frac{3}{2}} \\ &\ll |T|^{k-\frac{3}{2}} N^{-k+\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{s_4=1}^{\infty} A(s_4, T) s_4^{-k+\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $A(s_4, T) = O(s_4^\varepsilon)$ (independent of T), we now arrive at the following proposition.

Proposition 4.3. *If $k \geq 3$, then*

$$\Sigma_1 \ll |T|^{k-\frac{3}{2}} N^{\frac{3}{2}-k}.$$

This proposition is necessary for the proof of assertion (ii) of Theorem 1.1. To prove assertion (iii) of Theorem 1.1, we have to modify the above argument, using the both estimates of (4.7). That is, to evaluate the Bessel factor in (4.6), now we apply (4.7) (ii) if $4\pi\sqrt{|T||Q|} \geq Nc_1s_4$, and apply (i) if $4\pi\sqrt{|T||Q|} < Nc_1s_4$. Then (4.6) is

$$\ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} (S_1 + S_2),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \sum_{s_4 \leq \tau/Nc_1} s_4^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} (s_4, Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} A(s_4, T) |T|^{-\frac{1}{4}} (Nc_1s_4)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \\ S_2 &= \sum_{s_4 > \tau/Nc_1} s_4^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} (s_4, Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} A(s_4, T) |T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} (Nc_1s_4)^{-k+\frac{3}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

with $\tau = 4\pi\sqrt{|T||Q|}$. Therefore

$$(4.8) \quad \Sigma_1 \ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} \sum_{c_1=1}^{\infty} (S_1 + S_2).$$

Lemma 4.4. *We have*

$$(4.9) \quad \sum_{1 \leq Nc_1 \leq \tau/s_4} (s_4, Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \ll N^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\tau}{s_4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} s_4^\varepsilon,$$

$$(4.10) \quad \sum_{Nc_1 > \tau/s_4} (s_4, Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (Nc_1)^{\frac{3}{2}-k} \ll N^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\tau}{s_4}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}-k} s_4^\varepsilon \quad (k \geq 3).$$

Proof. When $N = 1$, this is Kitaoka's Lemma 2 ([5], p.163). As for (4.9), first we write $(s_4, Nc_1) = r$ and $Nc_1 = rq$ to obtain

$$\sum_{1 \leq Nc_1 \leq \tau/s_4} (s_4, Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{r|s_4} r \sum_{q \leq \tau/s_4 r, N|qr} q^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Put $(N, r) = \nu$, and write $N = \nu N'$. Then $N|qr$ implies $N'|q$, so we can write $q = N'q'$. Therefore the above is

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{r|s_4} r \sum_{q' \leq \tau/s_4 r N'} (N'q')^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\ll \sum_{r|s_4} r \frac{1}{N'} \left(\frac{\tau}{s_4 r}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\tau}{s_4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{\nu|N} \frac{1}{N'} \sum_{r|s_4, r \equiv 0 \pmod{\nu}} r^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\tau}{s_4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{\nu|N} \frac{1}{N'} \nu^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(s_4) \\ &= \left(\frac{\tau}{s_4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{N} \sigma_{1/2}(N) d(s_4) \ll N^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\tau}{s_4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} s_4^\varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

where $\sigma_{1/2}(N) = \sum_{d|N} d^{1/2}$. The proof of (4.10) is similar, but the condition $k \geq 3$ is necessary in the course of the proof to assure the convergence of a relevant series. $\square$

Using (4.9) and $A(s_4, T) \ll s_4^\varepsilon$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{c_1=1}^{\infty} S_1 &\ll |T|^{-\frac{1}{4}} \sum_{s_4 \leq \tau/N} \sum_{c_1 \leq \tau/s_4 N} (s_4, Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} s_4^\varepsilon \\ &\ll |T|^{-\frac{1}{4}} N^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \sum_{s_4 \leq \tau/N} \left(\frac{\tau}{s_4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} s_4^\varepsilon \\ &\ll |T|^{\frac{1}{2}} N^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

Also, using (4.10),

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{c_1=1}^{\infty} S_2 &\ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} \sum_{s_4=1}^{\infty} s_4^{-k+1+\varepsilon} \sum_{c_1 > \tau/s_4 N} (s_4, Nc_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (Nc_1)^{\frac{3}{2}-k} \\
&\ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} N^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \sum_{s_4=1}^{\infty} s_4^{-k+1+\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\tau}{s_4} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}-k} \\
&\ll |T|^{\frac{1}{2}} N^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, from (4.8) we obtain

Proposition 4.5. *If $k \geq 3$, then*

$$\Sigma_1 \ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{4}} N^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon}.$$

5. THE CASE OF $\text{rank } C = 2$

The basic fact for the case $\text{rank } C = 2$ is the following lemma, which is Kitaoka's Lemma 5 ([5], p.159) when $N = 1$.

Lemma 5.1. *As $\mathfrak{H}_N^{(2)}$, we can choose*

$$\left\{ M = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ NC & D \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sp}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid |C| \neq 0, D \bmod NCA \right\}$$

and $\theta(M) = \{0\}$.

The condition $\text{rank } C = 2$ is equivalent to $|C| \neq 0$. For the set of such matrices, Kitaoka proved:

Lemma 5.2 (Kitaoka [5], p.164, Lemma 1).

$$\begin{aligned}
&\{C \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid |C| \neq 0\} \\
&= \{U^{-1} \text{diag}(c_1, c_2) V^{-1} \mid U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_2/c_1), 0 < c_1 | c_2\}
\end{aligned}$$

where $\text{diag}(c_1, c_2) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}$ and

$$P(n) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid b \equiv 0 \bmod n \right\}.$$

The starting point of the argument is another formula of Kitaoka, stated in p.166 of [5], which is

$$\begin{aligned}
h_Q(M, T) &= 2^{-1} \pi^{-4} \left(\frac{|T|}{|Q|} \right)^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} ||NC||^{-\frac{3}{2}} e(\text{tr}(AC^{-1}Q + C^{-1}DT)/N) \\
&\quad \times \int_0^1 \prod_{i=1}^2 J_{k-\frac{3}{2}}(4\pi s_i u) u(1-u^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} du,
\end{aligned}$$

where s_1 and s_2 are positive numbers such that s_1^2 and s_2^2 are the eigenvalues of the matrix $P_0 = T \left[\sqrt{Q[t(NC)^{-1}]} \right]$. (The symbol $||NC||$ means simply the absolute value of the

determinant $|NC|$.) Then

$$(5.1) \quad \sum_{D \bmod NCA} h_Q(M, T) = 2^{-1} \pi^{-4} \left(\frac{|T|}{|Q|} \right)^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} \|NC\|^{-\frac{3}{2}} K(Q, T; NC) \\ \times \int_0^1 \prod_{i=1}^2 J_{k-\frac{3}{2}}(4\pi s_i u) u(1-u^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} du,$$

where

$$K(Q, T; C) = \sum_D e(\text{tr}(AC^{-1}Q + C^{-1}DT)),$$

with D running over

$$\left\{ D(\bmod C\Lambda) \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sp}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \right\}.$$

This $K(Q, T; C)$ is a kind of generalized Kloosterman's sum, introduced and studied by Kitaoka [5]. In particular, Kitaoka proved:

Lemma 5.3 (Kitaoka [5], p.150, Proposition 1). *Let $C \in M_2(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $|C| \neq 0$ and $C = U^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 \end{pmatrix} V^{-1}$, $U, V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$, $0 < c_1 | c_2$. Then for $P, T \in \Lambda^*$ we have*

$$K(P, T; C) = O(c_1^2 c_2^{\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon} (c_2, t_4)^{\frac{1}{2}}),$$

where ε is any positive number and t_4 is the $(2, 2)$ -entry of $T[V]$. Moreover, $K(P, T; C) = K(T, P; {}^t C)$ holds.

By this lemma, we find that the right-hand side of (5.1) is

$$(5.2) \quad \ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} \|NC\|^{-\frac{3}{2}} (Nc_1)^2 (Nc_2)^{\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon} (Nc_2, t_4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left| \int_0^1 \prod_{i=1}^2 J_{k-\frac{3}{2}}(4\pi s_i u) u(1-u^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} du \right|$$

(because Q is fixed).

Kitaoka ([5], p.166) showed that

$$(5.3) \quad \int_0^1 \prod_{i=1}^2 J_{k-\frac{3}{2}}(4\pi s_i u) u(1-u^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} du \ll \begin{cases} \text{(a)} & |P|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}}, \\ \text{(b)} & |P|^{-\frac{1}{4}}, \\ \text{(c)} & |P|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} (\text{tr}(P))^{\frac{1-k}{2}}, \end{cases}$$

where $P = T \cdot Q[{}^t(NC)^{-1}]$. Kitaoka stated the above (a) in case $\text{tr}(P) < 1$, (b) in case $\text{tr}(P) < 2|P|$, and (c) otherwise (which are sufficient for his purpose), but actually the above estimates themselves are valid without such conditions. This is because the estimates (4.7) are true for any $x > 0$. In fact, applying (4.7) (i) to the both Bessel factors of the left-hand side of (5.3), and noting $(s_1 s_2)^2 = |P_0| = |P|$, we obtain the estimate (a). Applying (4.7) (ii) to the both Bessel factors we obtain (b). Applying (4.7) (i) to the Bessel factor with smaller eigenvalue s_i , and applying (4.7) (ii) to the other Bessel factor, we obtain (c).

We first use only (a) and (c) of (5.3) to obtain an estimate which is sharp with respect to N . It is possible to find a suitable $U_1 \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ for which $A = T[V \text{diag}(c_1, c_2)^{-1} U_1]$ is Mikowski-reduced. We may write C in Lemma 5.2 as

$$C = U^{-1} U_1^{-1} \text{diag}(c_1, c_2) V^{-1}.$$

Then we have

$$|P| = |T \cdot Q[{}^t(NC)^{-1}]| = N^{-4} |Q| \cdot |A| \asymp N^{-4} |A|$$

and

$$\mathrm{tr} P = \mathrm{tr}(T \cdot Q[t(NC)^{-1}]) \asymp \mathrm{tr}(T \cdot 1_2[t(NC)^{-1}]) = N^{-2} \mathrm{tr}(A[U]).$$

Therefore from (5.2) we have

(5.4)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})} \left| \sum_{D \bmod NCA} h_Q(M, T) \right| \\ & \ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} \|NC\|^{-\frac{3}{2}} (Nc_1)^2 (Nc_2)^{\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon} (Nc_2, t_4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \sum_{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), \mathrm{tr}(A[U]) \ll 1} (N^{-4}|A|)^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), \mathrm{tr}(A[U]) \ll |A|} (N^{-4}|A|)^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} + \sum_{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), \text{otherwise}} (N^{-4}|A|)^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} (N^{-2} \mathrm{tr}(A[U]))^{\frac{1-k}{2}} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where we applied (5.3) (a) to the first and third sums, and (c) to the second sum.

Kitaoka proved ([5], p.167, Lemma 2) that if A is Minkowski-reduced, then

(5.5)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), \mathrm{tr}(A[U]) \ll 1} |A|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} + \sum_{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), \mathrm{tr}(A[U]) \ll |A|} |A|^{-\frac{1}{4}} + \sum_{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), \text{otherwise}} |A|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{tr}(A[U])^{\frac{1-k}{2}} \\ & \ll m(A)^\varepsilon \max(1, |A|)^{\frac{3-k}{2} + \varepsilon} |A|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{5}{4} - \varepsilon}, \end{aligned}$$

where $m(A) = \min\{A[x] \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}^2, x \neq (0, 0)\}$. Using (5.5), we find that the first and the third sums on the right-hand side of (5.4) are

$$\begin{aligned} & \ll (N^{-2k+3} + N^{-k+2}) m(A)^\varepsilon \max(1, |A|)^{\frac{3-k}{2} + \varepsilon} |A|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{5}{4} - \varepsilon} \\ & \ll N^{-k+2} m(A)^\varepsilon \max(1, |A|)^{\frac{3-k}{2} + \varepsilon} |A|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{5}{4} - \varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, in the proof of the above Lemma 2 of Kitaoka, he proved ([5], p.168, line 7) the following

Lemma 5.4.

$$\begin{aligned} & \#\{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid \mathrm{tr}(A[U]) \ll |A|\} \ll \#\{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid \mathrm{tr}(H[U]) \ll |H|\} \\ & \ll c^{\frac{1}{2}} a^{\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon}, \end{aligned}$$

where we set $H = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ for $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$. In particular,

$$\#\{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid \mathrm{tr}(A[U]) \ll |A|\} \ll |A|^{\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon}$$

if A is Minkowski-reduced.

Therefore, the second sum on the right-hand side of (5.4) is

$$\ll N^{-2k+3} |A|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} \sum_{U \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), \mathrm{tr}(A[U]) \ll |A|} 1 \ll N^{-2k+3} |A|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \varepsilon}.$$

Collecting the above estimates, and noting $||NC|| = N^2|c_1c_2|$, from (5.4) we obtain

$$(5.6) \quad \sum_{U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})} \left| \sum_{D \bmod NCA} h_Q(M, T) \right| \ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} N^{-\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon} |c_1|^{\frac{1}{2}} |c_2|^{-1 + \varepsilon} (Nc_2, t_4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \times \left\{ N^{-2k+3} |A|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \varepsilon} + N^{-k+2} m(A)^\varepsilon \max(1, |A|)^{\frac{3-k}{2} + \varepsilon} |A|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{5}{4} - \varepsilon} \right\}.$$

Similarly to (4.4), we see that $t_4 = T[v]$, where v is the vector consisting of the second column of V . Using this fact, $|A| = |T|(c_1c_2)^{-2}$ and $(Nc_2, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq N^{\frac{1}{2}}(c_2, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}}$, we find that the right-hand side of (5.6) is

$$\ll |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} N^\varepsilon c_1^{\frac{1}{2}} c_2^{-1 + \varepsilon} (c_2, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ N^{-2k+3} |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \varepsilon} (c_1c_2)^{-k + \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon} \right. \\ \left. + N^{-k+2} m(T[V \text{diag}(c_1, c_2)^{-1} U_1^{-1}])^\varepsilon \cdot \max(1, |T|(c_1c_2)^{-2})^{\frac{3-k}{2} + \varepsilon} \cdot |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{5}{4} - \varepsilon} (c_1c_2)^{-k + \frac{5}{2} + \varepsilon} \right\}.$$

Therefore,

$$(5.7) \quad \sum_{0 < c_1 | c_2} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_1/c_2)} \sum_{U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})} \left| \sum_{D \bmod NCA} h_Q(M, T) \right| \\ = \sum_{0 < c_1 | c_2} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_1/c_2)} \{W_1(c_1, c_2, V) + W_2(c_1, c_2, V)\},$$

where

$$W_1(c_1, c_2, V) = |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} N^{-2k+3+\varepsilon} c_1^{-k+1+\varepsilon} c_2^{-k-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} (c_2, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \varepsilon}, \\ W_2(c_1, c_2, V) = |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}} N^{-k+2+\varepsilon} c_1^{-k+3+\varepsilon} c_2^{-k+\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon} (c_2, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} m(T[V \text{diag}(c_1, c_2)^{-1} U_1^{-1}])^\varepsilon \\ \times \max(1, |T|(c_1c_2)^{-2})^{\frac{3-k}{2} + \varepsilon} \cdot |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{5}{4} - \varepsilon}.$$

The form of $W_2(c_1, c_2, V)$ is quite similar to the right-hand side of Kitaoka's Lemma 3 ([5], p. 169). Therefore, by the same argument as in p.170 of Kitaoka [5], we obtain

$$(5.8) \quad \sum_{0 < c_1 | c_2} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_1/c_2)} W_2(c_1, c_2, V) \ll N^{2-k+\varepsilon} |T|^{\frac{k}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \varepsilon}.$$

On the other hand,

$$(5.9) \quad \sum_{0 < c_1 | c_2} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_1/c_2)} W_1(c_1, c_2, V) \\ = |T|^{k-1+\varepsilon} N^{3-2k+\varepsilon} \sum_{0 < c_1 | c_2} c_1^{-k+1+\varepsilon} c_2^{-k-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_1/c_2)} (c_2, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

To evaluate this double sum, here we quote one more result of Kitaoka. For $G = (g_{ij}) \in \Lambda^*$, set $e(G) := \gcd(g_{11}, g_{22}, 2g_{12})$. Let $S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix}; b, d \in \mathbb{Z}, (b, d) = 1 \right\}$. For a positive integer n , define $S(n) = S / \sim$, where we denote $\begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} b' \\ d' \end{pmatrix}$ if there exists a $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $(w, n) = 1$ and $\begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix} \equiv w \begin{pmatrix} b' \\ d' \end{pmatrix} \pmod{n}$.

Lemma 5.5 (Kitaoka [5], p.154, Proposition 2). *For any $P \in \Lambda^*$, we have*

$$\sum_{x \in S(n)} (P[x], n)^{\frac{1}{2}} = O(n^{1+\varepsilon} (e(P), n)^{\frac{1}{2}}).$$

Applying this lemma to $P[x] = T[v]$, $n = c_2/c_1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_2/c_1)} (c_2, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} &\leq \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_2/c_1)} c_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (c_2/c_1, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\ll c_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (c_2/c_1)^{1+\varepsilon} (c_2/c_1, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\ll c_1^{\frac{1}{2}} (c_2/c_1)^{\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon}, \end{aligned}$$

where the second inequality follows from the lemma and the fact $e(T) \leq t_4 = T[v]$. Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{0 < c_1 | c_2} c_1^{-k+1+\varepsilon} c_2^{-k-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_2/c_1)} (c_2, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \ll \sum_{0 < c_1 | c_2} c_1^{-k+\varepsilon} c_2^{-k+1+\varepsilon} = \sum_{c_1=1}^{\infty} \sum_{c_3=1}^{\infty} c_1^{-2k+1+\varepsilon} c_3^{-k+1+\varepsilon}, \end{aligned}$$

where we put $c_2 = c_1 c_3$. This is convergent when $k \geq 3$. Then from (5.9) we have

$$(5.10) \quad \sum_{0 < c_2 | c_1} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})/P(c_2/c_1)} W_1(c_1, c_2, V) \ll |T|^{k-1+\varepsilon} N^{3-2k+\varepsilon}.$$

Substituting (5.8) and (5.10) into the right-hand side of (5.7), we now obtain

Proposition 5.6. *If $k \geq 3$, then*

$$\Sigma_2 \ll N^{2-k+\varepsilon} |T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\varepsilon} + N^{3-2k+\varepsilon} |T|^{k-1+\varepsilon}.$$

Next, we make use of (5.3) (b) as well as (a) and (c) to deduce another estimate of Σ_2 . This time, instead of A , we use $A' = T[V \text{diag}(Nc_1, Nc_2)^{-1} U_1]$. Then $|P| \asymp |A'|$, $\text{tr } P \asymp \text{tr}(A'[U])$, and hence the sums in the curly parentheses on the right-hand side of (5.4) are replaced by

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), \text{tr}(A'[U]) \ll 1} |A'|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} + \sum_{U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), \text{tr}(A'[U]) \gg |A'|} |A'|^{-\frac{1}{4}} \\ + \sum_{U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}), \text{otherwise}} |A'|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} (\text{tr}(A'[U]))^{\frac{1-k}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

for which (5.5) can be directly applied. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{0 < c_1 | c_2} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_1/c_2)} \sum_{U \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})} \left| \sum_{D \bmod Nc_1} h_Q(M, T) \right| \\ \ll \sum_{0 < c_1 | c_2} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_1/c_2)} |T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}} \|NC\|^{-\frac{3}{2}} (Nc_1)^2 (Nc_2)^{\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} (Nc_2, t_4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \times m(A')^\varepsilon \max(1, |A'|)^{\frac{3-k}{2}+\varepsilon} |A'|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{5}{4}-\varepsilon} \\ \ll N^{-2k+\frac{9}{2}+\varepsilon} |T|^{k-2+\varepsilon} \sum_{0 < c_1 | c_2} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_1/c_2)} c_1^{-k+3+\varepsilon} c_2^{-k+\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon} \\ \times (Nc_2, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} \max(1, N^{-4}|T|(c_1 c_2)^{-2})^{\frac{3-k}{2}+\varepsilon} \\ = R_1 + R_2, \end{aligned}$$

say, where R_1 denotes the part with $(c_1 c_2)^2 \geq N^{-4}|T|$, and R_2 the remaining part. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
R_2 &= N^{-\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon}|T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \sum_{\substack{0 < c_1 | c_2 \\ (c_1 c_2)^2 < N^{-4}|T|}} c_2^{-\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_1/c_2)} (N c_2, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\ll N^{-\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon}|T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \sum_{\substack{0 < c_1 | c_2 \\ (c_1 c_2)^2 < N^{-4}|T|}} c_2^{-\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon} (N c_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{V \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})/P(c_1/c_2)} (c_2/c_1, T[v])^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\ll N^{-1+\varepsilon}|T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \sum_{\substack{0 < c_1 | c_2 \\ (c_1 c_2)^2 < N^{-4}|T|}} c_1^{\frac{1}{2}} c_2^{-\frac{3}{2}+\varepsilon} \left(\frac{c_2}{c_1} \right)^{1+\varepsilon} (c_2/c_1, e(T))^{\frac{1}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 5.5. Putting $c_2 = n c_1$, we obtain

$$R_2 \ll N^{-1+\varepsilon}|T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \sum_{c_1=1}^{\infty} c_1^{-1+\varepsilon} \sum_{n < |T|^{1/2}(c_1 N)^{-2}} n^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} (n, e(T))^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

The last sum is $O(e(T)^\varepsilon (|T|^{\frac{1}{2}}(c_1 N)^{-2})^{\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon})$ as is shown in p.170 of Kitaoka [5]. Hence

$$(5.11) \quad R_2 \ll N^{-2+\varepsilon}|T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\varepsilon} e(T)^\varepsilon \sum_{c_1=1}^{\infty} c_1^{-2+\varepsilon} \ll N^{-2+\varepsilon}|T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\varepsilon}.$$

The remaining part R_1 can be treated similarly, and it is estimated by exactly the same right-hand side as that of (5.11). Therefore we now obtain

Proposition 5.7.

$$\Sigma_2 \ll N^{-2+\varepsilon}|T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\varepsilon}.$$

6. COMPLETION OF THE PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

From (2.11), Proposition 3.2, Proposition 4.3 and Proposition 5.6, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(6.1) \quad A_{Q,N}(T) &= \#\{U \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid U Q^t U = T\} \\
&\quad + O(N^{\frac{3}{2}-k}|T|^{k-\frac{3}{2}} + N^{2-k+\varepsilon}|T|^{\frac{k}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\varepsilon} + N^{3-2k+\varepsilon}|T|^{k-1+\varepsilon})
\end{aligned}$$

for $k \geq 3$. This implies assertions (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.1. On the other hand, from (2.11), Proposition 3.2, Proposition 4.5 and proposition 5.7, assertion (iii) follows. The proof of Theorem 1.1 is thus complete.

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