

LOW LYING ZEROS OF RANKIN-SELBERG L -FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. We study the low lying zeros of $GL(2) \times GL(2)$ Rankin-Selberg L -functions. Assuming the Generalized Riemann Hypothesis, we compute the 1-level density of the low-lying zeroes of $L(s, f \otimes g)$ averaged over families of Rankin-Selberg convolutions, where f, g are cuspidal newforms with even weights k_1, k_2 and prime levels N_1, N_2 , respectively. The Katz-Sarnak density conjecture predicts that in the limit, the 1-level density of suitable families of L -functions is the same as the distribution of eigenvalues of corresponding families of random matrices. The 1-level density relies on a smooth test function ϕ whose Fourier transform $\widehat{\phi}$ has compact support. In general, we show the Katz-Sarnak density conjecture holds for test functions ϕ with $\text{supp } \widehat{\phi} \subset (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$. When $N_1 = N_2$, we prove the density conjecture for $\text{supp } \widehat{\phi} \subset (-\frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{4})$ when $k_1 \neq k_2$, and $\text{supp } \widehat{\phi} \subset (-\frac{29}{28}, \frac{29}{28})$ when $k_1 = k_2$. A secondary term contributes to the 1-level density when the support of $\widehat{\phi}$ exceeds $(-1, 1)$, which makes these results particularly interesting. The main idea which allows us to extend the support of $\widehat{\phi}$ beyond $(-1, 1)$ is an analysis of the products of Kloosterman sums arising from the Petersson formula. We also carefully treat the contributions from poles in the case where $k_1 = k_2$. Our work provides conditional lower bounds for the proportion of Rankin-Selberg L -functions which are non-vanishing at the central point and for a related conjecture of Keating and Snaith on central L -values.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since Montgomery and Dyson's discovery that the two point correlation of the zeros of the Riemann zeta function agrees with the pair correlation function for eigenvalues of the Gaussian Unitary Ensemble (see [Mon73]), the connection between the zeros of L -functions and the eigenvalues of random matrices has been a major area of study. It is now widely

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believed that the statistical behavior of families of L -functions can be modeled by ensembles of random matrices. Based on the observation that the spacing statistics of high zeros associated with cuspidal L -functions agree with the corresponding statistics for eigenvalues of random unitary matrices under Haar measure (see [RS96], for example), it was originally believed that only the unitary ensemble was important to number theory. However, Katz and Sarnak [KS99a, KS99b] showed that these statistics are the same for all classical compact groups. These statistics, the n -level correlations, are unaffected by finite numbers of zeros. In particular, they fail to identify differences in behavior near $s = 1/2$.

The n -level density statistic was introduced to distinguish the behavior of families of L -functions close to the central point. Based partially on an analogy with the function field setting, Katz and Sarnak conjectured that the low-lying zeros of families of L -functions behave like the eigenvalues near 1 of classical compact groups (unitary, symplectic, and orthogonal). The behavior of the eigenvalues near 1 is different for each matrix group. A growing body of evidence has shown that this conjecture holds for test functions with suitably restricted support for a wide range of families of L -functions. For a non-exhaustive list, see [AM15, AAI⁺15, BBD⁺17, CDG⁺22, DFS22, DPR23, DM06, DM09, ERGR13, FM15, Gao14, Gü05, HM07, ILS00, KR19, Mil04, MP12, ÖS93, ÖS99, RR11, Roy01, Rub01, SST16, ST16, Wax21, Yan09, You06].

We study the 1-level density of families of Rankin-Selberg L -functions, which are the L -functions associated with Rankin-Selberg convolutions of cusp forms. In particular, let $H_k^*(N)$ denote the set of cusp forms of weight k which are newforms of prime level N (see the next section for more detail). We assume that the level N is prime in order to make computations easier, but our results should hold for any N ; see [BBD⁺17].

Let ϕ be an even smooth test function whose Fourier transform has compact support. Take $f \in H_{k_1}^*(N_1)$, $g \in H_{k_2}^*(N_2)$, and let $L(s, f \otimes g)$ be the Rankin-Selberg convolution L -function. See Section 3.1 for a precise definition. By the work of Rankin [Ran39], Selberg [Sel40], and Moeglin and Waldspurger [MW89], $L(s, f \otimes g)$ is holomorphic in the entire complex plane except for a simple pole at $s = 1$ when $f = \bar{g}$. Here \bar{g} is the dual of g , that is, the cusp form with n th Fourier coefficient $\overline{a_g(n)}$, where $a_g(n)$ is the n th Fourier coefficient of g . Note that since our forms have trivial central character, our cusp forms are self-dual so we have that $f = \bar{f}$ so that $L(s, f \otimes g)$ has a pole if and only if $f = g$. We are interested in the quantity

$$D(f \otimes g; \phi) := \sum_{\rho_{f \otimes g}} \phi \left(\frac{\gamma_{f \otimes g}}{2\pi} \log R \right) \quad (1.1)$$

where the sum is over the non-trivial zeros $\rho_{f \otimes g} = \frac{1}{2} + i\gamma_{f \otimes g}$ of $L(s, f \otimes g)$ and R is the analytic conductor of $f \otimes g$. We have that

$$R = \begin{cases} [N_1, N_2]^2 (k_1 - k_2)^2 (k_1 + k_2)^2 & k_1 \neq k_2 \\ [N_1, N_2]^2 k_1^2 & k_1 = k_2. \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

See Section 3.1 for more information on the conductor. Because much of our analysis relies on bounding sums over primes smaller than R^σ where $\text{supp } \hat{\phi} \subset (-\sigma, \sigma)$, we are able to obtain better results when the conductor is small. These small conductor cases allow us to obtain Fourier support up to and beyond $(-1, 1)$ below, while we are restricted to $(-1/2, 1/2)$ in general.

For the purposes of this paper, we assume the Generalized Riemann Hypothesis (GRH) for $L(s, f \otimes g)$, so that $\gamma_{f \otimes g}$ is always real. We assume GRH for $L(s, f \otimes g)$ as well as

$L(s, \text{sym}^2(f))$, $L(s, \text{sym}^2(g))$ and $L(s, \text{sym}^2(f) \otimes \text{sym}^2(g))$ in order to obtain better estimates on prime sums in Section 3, but this also makes our results easier to interpret. As such, all of the results stated in this paper are dependent on GRH for these L -functions. In order to prove Theorem 1.2, we also assume GRH for Dirichlet L -functions.

We are interested in averages of $D(f \otimes g; \phi)$ over families of Rankin-Selberg convolutions of cusp forms. In particular, let

$$H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2) = \{f \otimes g \mid f \in H_{k_1}^*(N_1), g \in H_{k_2}^*(N_2)\} \quad (1.3)$$

be the family of Rankin-Selberg convolutions of cusp forms from $H_{k_1}^*(N_1)$ and $H_{k_2}^*(N_2)$. These are $GL(4)$ automorphic forms, which are difficult to study in general. However, by studying Rankin-Selberg convolutions, we are able to apply the $GL(2)$ Petersson trace formula in order to make our calculations tractable. As such, our paper mostly follows the method of [ILS00], where the 1-level density was studied for families of cusp forms. We utilize results from [ILS00] wherever possible for brevity. The main novelty in our method comes from studying the interaction between the terms arising from applying the Petersson formula, and from our analysis of the contribution from the poles (which did not appear in [ILS00]).

The families of forms we study exhibit symplectic symmetry, as shown by Dueñez and Miller [DM09]. Dueñez and Miller study convolutions of families of L -functions in general, and are able to determine the symmetry type for a large variety of families. However, their results do not give explicit bounds on the support, and their methods are not strong enough in order to obtain the support proved in this paper. In particular, assuming GRH and using the estimates in [ILS00] to obtain explicit results for our family of study, the maximum support obtainable using the methods of [DM09] is $(-1/5, 1/5)$ in general, with an extension to $(-2/5, 2/5)$ in certain cases. See Remark 3.2 for details. Notably, this is not strong enough to show that a positive proportion of L -functions in the family vanish at the central point, and weaker than the results of this paper. Dueñez and Miller [DM06] also study convolutions of families of cusp forms by a single, fixed, Hecke-Maass cusp form, but do not obtain an explicit bound on the support of the test function. Shin and Templier [ST16] study 1-level densities for very general families of automorphic forms, but also do not obtain explicit support.

The density function for the symplectic group equals

$$W(Sp)(x) := 1 - \frac{\sin 2\pi x}{2\pi x}. \quad (1.4)$$

The Katz-Sarnak density conjecture predicts that in the limit, as $D(f \otimes g, \phi)$ is averaged over an increasingly large family, the 1-level density equals

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) W(Sp(x)) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{\phi}(y) \widehat{W}(Sp(y)) dy. \quad (1.5)$$

The Fourier transform of the symplectic density function is

$$\widehat{W}(Sp)(y) = \delta(y) - \frac{1}{2}\eta(y), \quad (1.6)$$

where δ is the Dirac delta function and

$$\eta(y) := \begin{cases} 1 & |y| < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & |y| = 1 \\ 0 & |y| > 1. \end{cases} \quad (1.7)$$

It follows that if $\text{supp } \widehat{\phi} \subset (-1, 1)$ then

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x)W(Sp(x))dx = \widehat{\phi}(0) - \frac{1}{2}\phi(0). \quad (1.8)$$

Because of the discontinuity of $\widehat{W}(Sp)(y)$ at ± 1 , results which allow us to take the support of $\widehat{\phi}$ beyond the interval $(-1, 1)$ are particularly interesting. We prove such a result in Theorem 1.2.

We first state a general result with more restricted support.

Theorem 1.1. *Assume GRH. Fix a test function ϕ with $\text{supp } \widehat{\phi} \subset (-1/2, 1/2)$, let k_1, k_2 be even integers and let N_1, N_2 be primes. We have*

$$\lim_{N_1 N_2 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)|} \sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)} D(f \otimes g; \phi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x)W(Sp(x))dx. \quad (1.9)$$

Note that we just need $N_1 N_2 \rightarrow \infty$, so that we can hold N_1 or N_2 fixed and let the other grow, or allow them both to grow in unison.

When $N_1 = N_2$, we are able to extend the support because the analytic conductor of our cusp forms is smaller; see (1.2).

Theorem 1.2. *Assume GRH and let k_1, k_2 be even integers. If $k_1 \neq k_2$, fix a test function ϕ with $\text{supp } \widehat{\phi} \subset (-5/4, 5/4)$. If $k_1 = k_2$, then take $\text{supp } \widehat{\phi} \subset (-29/28, 29/28)$. Then as $N \rightarrow \infty$ through the primes, we have*

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|H(k_1, N, k_2, N)|} \sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N, k_2, N)} D(f \otimes g; \phi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x)W(Sp(x))dx. \quad (1.10)$$

Remark 1.3. When $k_1 = k_2$, for each $f \in H_{k_1}^*(N)$, the L -function $L(s, f \otimes f)$ is in our family and has a pole at $s = 1$. This pole appears in the explicit formula, and contributes to the 1-level density if the support of $\widehat{\phi}$ exceeds $(-1, 1)$. See Remark 4.4 for more details.

In general, this phenomenon makes it difficult to obtain 1-level density results with support exceeding $(-1, 1)$ when the family contains non-entire L -functions, and there are only a limited number of results of this type. Fouvry and Iwaniec [FI03] study Hecke L -functions (some of which have poles) and are able to obtain support $(-4/3, 4/3)$ by utilizing GRH and additional averaging.

If we take the weight of our forms to infinity, we can prove a similar result.

Theorem 1.4. *Assume GRH. Fix a test function ϕ with $\text{supp } \widehat{\phi} \subset (-1/2, 1/2)$ and let N_1, N_2 be 1 or prime. Then we have*

$$\lim_{k_1 k_2 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)|} \sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)} D(f \otimes g; \phi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x)W(Sp(x))dx. \quad (1.11)$$

If $k_1, k_2 \rightarrow \infty$ with $|k_1 - k_2|$ bounded, we can take $\text{supp } \widehat{\phi} \subset (-1, 1)$.

In the above theorem, we can take Fourier support $(-1, 1)$ when $|k_1 - k_2|$ is bounded because in this case the analytic conductor for $L(s, f \otimes g)$ is small. When $|k_1 - k_2|$ is bounded, the conductor is of size k_1^2 . When $|k_1 - k_2|$ is unbounded, the conductor can be as large as $\max(k_1^4, k_2^4)$.

As noted in [ILS00], an application of 1-level density results is to lower bound the proportion of L -functions in a given family which do not vanish at the central point. We use the test function

$$\phi(x) = \left(\frac{\sin(\pi\sigma x)}{\pi\sigma x} \right)^2, \quad (1.12)$$

which has Fourier transform

$$\widehat{\phi}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma} - \frac{|y|}{\sigma^2} & |y| < \sigma \\ 0 & |y| \geq \sigma. \end{cases} \quad (1.13)$$

Note that this test function is not optimal for bounding order of vanishing when $\sigma > 1$, so that the constants in (1.16) and (1.17) can be slightly improved. See [BCD⁺23, CCM22, DM22] for work on optimal test functions. As shown in [ILS00], we have that the proportion of L -functions which do not vanish at the central point is lower bounded by

$$\begin{cases} \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2\sigma} & \sigma < 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{4\sigma^2} & \sigma \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (1.14)$$

Combining this bound with the earlier theorems gives the following result.

Corollary 1.5. *Assume GRH. Set*

$$Z(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2) = \frac{|\{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2) : L(1/2, f \otimes g) \neq 0\}|}{|H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)|} \quad (1.15)$$

to be the proportion of L -functions in the family which are nonvanishing at the central point. We have that

$$\lim_{\substack{N \rightarrow \infty \\ k_1 \neq k_2}} Z(k_1, N, k_2, N) \geq \frac{21}{25} = 0.84 \quad (1.16)$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} Z(k, N, k, N) \geq \frac{645}{841} = 0.7669\dots \quad (1.17)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{k_1, k_2 \rightarrow \infty \\ |k_1 - k_2| \text{ bounded}}} Z(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2) \geq \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \quad (1.18)$$

$$\lim_{k_1 N_1 k_2 N_2 \rightarrow \infty} Z(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2) \geq \frac{1}{4} = 0.25. \quad (1.19)$$

In the last limit we may take any of k_1, N_2, k_2, N_2 to infinity. Because our L -functions have even functional equation, it is conjectured $Z(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2) = 1$ in the limit. In fact, this would follow from the conjecture of Keating and Snaith described below. [KMV02] show that $Z(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)$ is positive in the limit but do not obtain an explicit constant. We are able to give an explicit (but conditional) lower bound.

As was recently demonstrated by Radziwiłł and Soundararajan [RS24], we can apply Corollary 1.5 to obtain conditional lower bounds for a conjecture of Keating and Snaith [KS00] on the distribution of $L(1/2, f \otimes g)$. First, set

$$\mathcal{N}(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2, \alpha, \beta) = \frac{\left| \left\{ f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2) : \frac{\log L(1/2, f \otimes g) - \frac{1}{2} \log \log R}{\sqrt{\log \log R}} \in (\alpha, \beta) \right\} \right|}{|H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)|} \quad (1.20)$$

where we say that $\log 0 = -\infty$ by convention. The Keating-Snaith conjecture predicts that as $R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\mathcal{N}(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2, \alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} e^{-x^2/2} dx + o(1). \quad (1.21)$$

In other words, $\log L(1/2, f \otimes g)$ should be distributed approximately normally with mean $\frac{1}{2} \log \log R$ and variance $\log \log R$. The mean of the distribution is expected to depend on the symmetry type of the family. For orthogonal families, the mean is predicted to be $-\frac{1}{2} \log \log R$, as opposed to $+\frac{1}{2} \log \log R$ for our symplectic family. Radziwiłł and Soundararajan show that assuming GRH, we can obtain lower bounds for the Keating-Snaith conjecture using lower bounds for the proportion of L -functions in a family which are non-vanishing at the central point.

Corollary 1.6. *Assume GRH and fix an interval (α, β) . Then as $R \rightarrow \infty$, we have that*

$$\mathcal{N}(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2, \alpha, \beta) \geq c_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} e^{-x^2/2} dx + o(1) \quad (1.22)$$

where

$$c_0 = \begin{cases} 0.84 & N_1 = N_2 \rightarrow \infty \text{ with } k_1 \neq k_2 \text{ fixed} \\ 0.7669 & N_1 = N_2 \rightarrow \infty \text{ with } k_1 = k_2 \text{ fixed} \\ 0.75 & k_1, k_2 \rightarrow \infty \text{ with } |k_1 - k_2| \text{ bounded and } N_1, N_2 \text{ fixed} \\ 0.25 & \text{in general.} \end{cases} \quad (1.23)$$

Corollary 1.6 follows from modifying the methods of [RS24] to the family $H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)$ and using the constants in Corollary 1.5. These modifications are fairly straightforward, so we omit details to avoid replicating their arguments.

The structure of this paper is as follows. In Section 2, we state some important definitions and review several facts about cusp forms from [ILS00]. In Section 3, we go over Rankin-Selberg L -functions and develop the explicit formula relating the 1-level density to prime sums. In Section 4, we apply the Petersson trace formula to average the explicit formula over our family. Then, in Section 5 we prove Theorems 1.1 and 1.4. The remainder of the paper is devoted to proving Theorem 1.2. In Section 6, we use GRH for Dirichlet L -functions to eliminate the Kloosterman sums which arise from the Petersson formula, and carefully analyze the remaining character sums. In the process, we develop new identities related to sums over products of Gauss, Kloosterman, and Ramanujan sums. Then in Section 7, we prove Theorem 1.2 in the case where $k_1 \neq k_2$ by evaluating the Bessel integral in order to obtain a closed form for an off-diagonal term which only contributes for support outside $(-1, 1)$. Lastly, in Section 8, we complete the proof of Theorem 1.2 in the case where $k_1 = k_2$ by handling the contribution from the poles.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we go over some basic facts which will be useful later in the paper.

2.1. Notation. Throughout this paper, we use the following notation for sums over residue classes:

$$\sum_{a(q)} f(a) = \sum_{a=1}^q f(a) \tag{2.1}$$

$$\sum_{a(q)}^* f(a) = \sum_{\substack{a=1 \\ (a,q)=1}}^q f(a). \tag{2.2}$$

Often the restriction to $(a, q) = 1$ is implicit when the summand involves a Dirichlet character modulo q , as in this case $f(a) = 0$ if $(a, q) > 1$.

Definition 2.1 (Gauss Sums). For χ a character modulo q and $e(x) = e^{2\pi ix}$,

$$G_\chi(n) := \sum_{a(q)} \chi(a)e(an/q). \tag{2.3}$$

By Theorem 9.12 of [MV07], we have that

$$|G_\chi(n)| \leq (n, q)\sqrt{q}. \tag{2.4}$$

Definition 2.2 (Ramanujan Sums). If $\chi = \chi_0$ (the principal character modulo q) in (2.3), then $G_{\chi_0}(n)$ becomes the Ramanujan sum

$$R(n, q) := \sum_{a(q)}^* e(an/q) = \sum_{d|(n,q)} \mu(q/d)d. \tag{2.5}$$

The Ramanujan sum satisfies the following identity:

$$R(n, q) = \mu\left(\frac{q}{(q, n)}\right) \frac{\varphi(q)}{\varphi\left(\frac{q}{(q, n)}\right)}. \tag{2.6}$$

Definition 2.3 (Kloosterman Sums). For integers m and n ,

$$S(m, n; q) := \sum_{d(q)}^* e\left(\frac{md}{q} + \frac{n\bar{d}}{q}\right), \tag{2.7}$$

where $d\bar{d} \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$.

The Kloosterman sum satisfies the Weil bound

$$|S(m, n; q)| \leq (m, n, q) \sqrt{\min\left\{\frac{q}{(m, q)}, \frac{q}{(n, q)}\right\}} \tau(q), \tag{2.8}$$

where $\tau(q)$ is the number of positive divisors of q ; see Equation 2.13 of [ILS00].

Definition 2.4 (Fourier Transform). We use the following normalization:

$$\widehat{\phi}(y) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x)e^{-2\pi ixy} dx, \quad \phi(x) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{\phi}(y)e^{2\pi ixy} dy. \tag{2.9}$$

Definition 2.5 ((Infinite) GCD). For $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$, let (x, y) denote the greatest common divisor of x and y . Set $(x, y^\infty) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (x, y^n)$ and $(x^\infty, y) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (x^n, y)$.

The Bessel function of the first kind occurs frequently in this paper, and so we collect here some standard bounds for it from (2.11) of [ILS00] and Lemma 2.6 of [HM07].

Lemma 2.6. *Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer. The Bessel function satisfies*

- (1) $J_{k-1}(x) \ll 1$,
- (2) $J_{k-1}(x) \ll x^{-1/2}$,
- (3) $J_{k-1}(x) \ll \min\left(1, \frac{x}{k}\right) k^{-1/3}$,
- (4) $J_{k-1}(x) \ll x2^{-k}$, $0 < x \leq \frac{k}{3}$.

Throughout the paper, there will be a special case when the weights and levels of the two families we convolve are the same, as in this case some of the L -functions in the family have poles. We use the following indicator function to indicate this.

Definition 2.7. We have

$$\delta_{\text{pole}} := \delta_{\text{pole}}(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2) := \begin{cases} 1 & (k_1, N_1) = (k_2, N_2) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2.10)$$

2.2. Cusp forms. We recall some important facts about cusp forms from [ILS00]. For more information on cusp forms, see [Iwa97, Ono04, DS05]. Let $S_k(N)$ denote the set of cusp forms of even weight k and prime level N for the Hecke congruence subgroup $\Gamma_0(N)$. Note that we assume the level N is prime, but most of the arguments should hold for squarefree level N as in [ILS00]. These are cusp forms for the congruence subgroup $\Gamma_1(N)$ with trivial nebentypus (central character). Each $f \in S_k(N)$ has Fourier expansion

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_f(n) e(nz). \quad (2.11)$$

If f is a newform, then it is a fact that $a_f(1) \neq 0$, so we can normalize f so that $a_f(1) = 1$. Let $H_k^*(N)$ denote the set of $f \in S_k(N)$ which are newforms of level N normalized so that $a_f(1) = 1$.

Lemma 2.8 ([ILS00], Corollary 2.14). *Let $H_k^*(N)$ denote the set of normalized cusp forms which are newforms of level N . Then*

$$|H_k^*(N)| = \frac{k-1}{12} \varphi(N) + O((kN)^{2/3}). \quad (2.12)$$

Now, set

$$\lambda_f(n) := a_f(n) n^{-(k-1)/2}. \quad (2.13)$$

Each $f \in H_k^*(N)$ is an eigenfunction of all the Hecke operators T_n with eigenvalue $\lambda_f(n)$. The Hecke eigenvalues are multiplicative, and in particular we have

$$\lambda_f(m) \lambda_f(n) = \sum_{\substack{d|(m,n) \\ (d,N)=1}} \lambda_f\left(\frac{mn}{d^2}\right) \quad (2.14)$$

so that $\lambda_f(m) \lambda_f(n) = \lambda_f(mn)$ if $(m, n) = 1$.

2.3. Petersson trace formula. Essential to our results will be the Petersson trace formula [Pet32], which allows us to calculate averages over Fourier coefficients. Set

$$\psi_f(n) := \left(\frac{\Gamma(k-1)}{(4\pi n)^{k-1}} \right)^{1/2} \|f\|^{-1} a_f(n) \quad (2.15)$$

where $\|f\|^2 = \langle f, f \rangle$ is the Petersson inner product on $S_k(N)$, defined as

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{\Gamma_0(N) \backslash H} f(z) \bar{g}(z) y^{k-2} dx dy, \quad z = x + iy. \quad (2.16)$$

Next, put

$$\Delta_{k,N}(m, n) := \sum_{f \in \mathcal{B}_k(N)} \overline{\psi_f(m)} \psi_f(n) \quad (2.17)$$

where the sum is over an orthogonal basis $\mathcal{B}_k(N)$ for $S_k(N)$. The classical Petersson formula gives

$$\Delta_{k,N}(m, n) = \delta(m, n) + 2\pi i^k \sum_{b=1}^{\infty} \frac{S(m, n; bN)}{bN} J_{k-1} \left(\frac{4\pi \sqrt{mn}}{bN} \right). \quad (2.18)$$

[ILS00] gives another version of the Petersson formula which will be useful later.

Lemma 2.9 ([ILS00], Lemma 2.7). *Set*

$$\nu(N) := [\Gamma_0(1) : \Gamma_0(N)] = N \prod_{p|N} (1 + p^{-1}) \quad (2.19)$$

and define the following zeta functions

$$Z(s, f) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_f(n^2) n^{-s}, \quad Z_N(s, f) := \sum_{n|N}^{\infty} \lambda_f(n^2) n^{-s}. \quad (2.20)$$

Let $(m, n, N) = 1$ and $(mn, N^2) | N$. Then

$$\Delta_{k,N}(m, n) = \frac{12}{(k-1)N} \sum_{LM=N} \sum_{f \in H_k^*(M)} \frac{\lambda_f(m) \lambda_f(n)}{\nu((mn, L))} \frac{Z_N(1, f)}{Z(1, f)}. \quad (2.21)$$

Of particular interest to us are the pure sums

$$\Delta_{k,N}^*(n) := \sum_{f \in H_k^*(N)} \lambda_f(n). \quad (2.22)$$

We use the following result from [ILS00].

Lemma 2.10 ([ILS00], Proposition 2.11). *If $(n, N^2) | N$, then*

$$\Delta_{k,N}^*(n) = \frac{k-1}{12} \sum_{LM=N} \frac{\mu(L)M}{\nu((n, L))} \sum_{(m,M)=1} m^{-1} \Delta_{k,M}(m^2, n). \quad (2.23)$$

Remark 2.11. In our case when N is prime, the main contribution to (2.21) and (2.23) comes from when $M = N$. If we fix k and take $N \rightarrow \infty$, then the $M = 1$ term is $O(1)$, and it is clear from our application of the Petersson formula in Section 4 (see (4.3) and (4.8) in particular) that the $M = 1$ term does not contribute in the limit. If we take $k \rightarrow \infty$ as in Theorem 1.4, we show in Section 5 that the $M = N$ term vanishes, and showing that the

$M = 1$ term vanishes is nearly identical. Thus for the remainder of the paper we will ignore the $M = 1$ term for simplicity.

We split the sum into two pieces as

$$\Delta_{k,N}^*(n) = \Delta'_{k,N}(n) + \Delta_{k,N}^\infty(n) \quad (2.24)$$

where

$$\Delta'_{k,N}(n) = \frac{(k-1)N}{12} \sum_{\substack{(m,N)=1 \\ m \leq Y}} m^{-1} \Delta_{k,N}(m^2, n) \quad (2.25)$$

and $\Delta_{k,N}^\infty(n)$ is the complementary sum (the terms with $m > Y$). Here, Y is a parameter which we set to $(k_1 k_2 N_1 N_2)^{4\epsilon}$ in Section 5.

Remark 2.12. [ILS00] introduces an additional parameter X into the sums Δ' and Δ^∞ , which we avoid by eliminating the terms with $M \neq N$ (see Remark 2.11). This means we may take any $X \geq 1$ when using bounds from [ILS00]. Using $X = (k_1 k_2 N_1 N_2)^\epsilon$ is sufficient.

3. THE EXPLICIT FORMULA

In this section we develop the explicit formula for Rankin-Selberg L -functions to relate the 1-level densities to sums over Fourier coefficients. Many of our results about Rankin-Selberg L -functions come from [Li79] and Section 4 of [KMV02].

3.1. Convolution L -functions. We consider two families of cusp forms $H_{k_1}^*(N_1)$ and $H_{k_2}^*(N_2)$, both with even weights k_1 and k_2 and prime levels N_1 and N_2 .

Let $f \in H_{k_1}^*(N_1)$ and $g \in H_{k_2}^*(N_2)$. We are interested in studying the convolution $f \otimes g$. As the forms in our original family are self-dual, the convolution $f \otimes g$ is as well. The Rankin-Selberg convolution L -function is

$$\begin{aligned} L(s, f \otimes g) &:= L(2s, \chi_0^{N_1 N_2}) \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\lambda_f(n) \lambda_g(n)}{n^s} \\ &= \prod_p \prod_{i=1}^2 \prod_{j=1}^2 (1 - \alpha_{f,i}(p) \alpha_{g,j}(p) p^{-s})^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

where χ_0^N denotes the principal character modulo N and $\alpha_{f,i}$ are the roots of the equation

$$x^2 - \lambda_f(p)x + \chi_0^{N_1}(p) = 0. \quad (3.2)$$

The analogous definition holds for $\alpha_{g,j}(p)$. We set

$$L_\infty(s, f \otimes g) := \left(\frac{[N_1, N_2]}{4\pi^2} \right)^s \Gamma\left(s + \frac{|k_1 - k_2|}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(s + \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} - 1\right). \quad (3.3)$$

By the duplication formula for the gamma function, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} L_\infty(s, f \otimes g) &= \left(\frac{[N_1, N_2]}{\pi^2} \right)^s \frac{2^{\max(k_1, k_2)}}{8\pi} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2} + \frac{|k_1 - k_2|}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2} + \frac{|k_1 - k_2| + 2}{4}\right) \\ &\quad \times \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2} + \frac{k_1 + k_2 - 2}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2} + \frac{k_1 + k_2}{4}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

The completed L -function is

$$\Lambda(s, f \otimes g) := L_\infty(s, f \otimes g) L(s, f \otimes g). \quad (3.5)$$

It satisfies the functional equation

$$\Lambda(s, f \otimes g) = \Lambda(1 - s, f \otimes g). \quad (3.6)$$

3.2. Explicit formula. Let ϕ be an even test function whose Fourier transform is compactly supported in some fixed interval $(-\sigma, \sigma)$. Set

$$D(f \otimes g; \phi) := \sum_{\rho_{f \otimes g}} \phi \left(\frac{\gamma_{f \otimes g}}{2\pi} \log R \right) \quad (3.7)$$

as in (1.1), where the sum is over the nontrivial zeros $\rho_{f \otimes g} = \frac{1}{2} + i\gamma_{f \otimes g}$ of $L(s, f \otimes g)$. R is a normalization factor which we set to the analytic conductor of our L -functions. The conductor is

$$R = \begin{cases} [N_1, N_2]^2 (k_1 - k_2)^2 (k_1 + k_2)^2 & k_1 \neq k_2 \\ [N_1, N_2]^2 k_1^2 & k_1 = k_2 \end{cases} \quad (3.8)$$

which comes from the gamma factors in (3.4). The conductor naturally appears in the explicit formula (3.10) and (3.11).

We derive the explicit formula as in Section 4 of [ILS00]. We apply the argument principle to $\Lambda(s, f \otimes g)$ multiplied by the normalized test function

$$\phi \left(\left(s - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\log R}{2\pi i} \right). \quad (3.9)$$

If $f \neq \bar{g}$ then by (4.11) of [ILS00] we have

$$D(f \otimes g; \phi) = \frac{A}{\log R} - 2 \sum_p \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i,j} \alpha_{f,i}^{\nu}(p) \alpha_{g,j}^{\nu}(p) \right) \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\nu \log p}{\log R} \right) p^{-\nu/2} \frac{\log p}{\log R} \quad (3.10)$$

where

$$A = \widehat{\phi}(0) \log R + O(1). \quad (3.11)$$

If $f = \bar{g}$, there is an additional term from a pole at $s = 1$. The contribution of the pole is $2\phi \left(\frac{\log R}{4\pi i} \right)$, where we extend the definition of ϕ to \mathbb{C} using the inverse Fourier transform:

$$\phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{\phi}(y) e^{2\pi i z y} dy, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (3.12)$$

By the Ramanujan conjectures for f and g , we have that $|\alpha_{f,i}(p)|, |\alpha_{g,j}(p)| \leq 1$, so the terms with $\nu \geq 3$ in (3.10) are $O(\log^{-1} R)$. For the terms with $\nu = 1$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{f,i}(p) \alpha_{g,j}(p) &= \left(\sum_i \alpha_{f,i}(p) \right) \left(\sum_j \alpha_{g,j}(p) \right) \\ &= \lambda_f(p) \lambda_g(p). \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

For the $\nu = 2$ terms, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{f,i}^2(p) \alpha_{g,j}^2(p) &= \left(\sum_i \alpha_{f,i}^2(p) \right) \left(\sum_j \alpha_{g,j}^2(p) \right) \\ &= (\lambda_f(p^2) - \chi_0^{N_1}(p)) (\lambda_g(p^2) - \chi_0^{N_2}(p)). \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

Putting this all together we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
D(f \otimes g; \phi) &= \widehat{\phi}(0) - \sum_p \lambda_f(p) \lambda_g(p) \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R} \\
&\quad - \sum_p (\lambda_f(p^2) \lambda_g(p^2) - \lambda_f(p^2) - \lambda_g(p^2)) \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{2 \log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{p \log R} \\
&\quad - \sum_p \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{2 \log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{p \log R} + 2\delta(f, \bar{g}) \phi \left(\frac{\log R}{4\pi i} \right) + O(\log^{-1} R).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

where $\delta(f, \bar{g}) = 1$ if $f = \bar{g}$ and 0 otherwise. We use that $\chi_0^{N_1}(p) = 1$ if $p \neq N_1$ and 0 otherwise, and the terms with $p = N_1$ or $p = N_2$ are trivially absorbed into the error term.

We have that

$$L(s, \text{sym}^2 f) = L(2s, \chi_0^{N_1}) \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\lambda_f(n^2)}{n^s} \tag{3.16}$$

$$L(s, \text{sym}^2 g) = L(2s, \chi_0^{N_2}) \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\lambda_g(n^2)}{n^s} \tag{3.17}$$

$$L(s, \text{sym}^2 f \otimes \text{sym}^2 g) = V(s, f, g) \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\lambda_f(n^2) \lambda_g(n^2)}{n^s} \tag{3.18}$$

where $V(s, f, g)$ is an Euler product converging absolutely for $\text{Re}(s) > 1/2$ ([ILS00], (3.20)). Thus the explicit formula and GRH for $L(s, \text{sym}^2(f))$, $L(s, \text{sym}^2(g))$, and $L(s, \text{sym}^2(f) \otimes \text{sym}^2(g))$ gives bounds for prime sums over $\lambda_f(p^2)$, $\lambda_g(p^2)$, and $\lambda_f(p^2) \lambda_g(p^2)$, respectively ([ILS00], (4.23) and (4.24)). In particular, assuming GRH, we have that the second sum in (3.15) is $O(\log \log R / \log R)$ if $f \neq \bar{g}$. If $f = \bar{g}$, then the second sum is $O(1)$ (but it will still vanish after averaging over the family). Lastly, we have by the prime number theorem and partial summation that

$$\sum_p \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{2 \log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{p \log R} = \frac{1}{2} \phi(0) + O(\log^{-1} R). \tag{3.19}$$

Combining these bounds gives the main result of the section.

Proposition 3.1. *We have*

$$D(f \otimes g; \phi) = \widehat{\phi}(0) - \frac{1}{2} \phi(0) - S(f \otimes g; \phi) + 2\delta(f, \bar{g}) \phi \left(\frac{\log R}{4\pi i} \right) + O \left(\frac{\log \log R}{\log R} + \delta(f, \bar{g}) \right) \tag{3.20}$$

where

$$S(f \otimes g; \phi) := \sum_p \lambda_f(p) \lambda_g(p) \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R}. \tag{3.21}$$

Remark 3.2. Up to this point our methodology has been the same as in [DM09]. To make the results of their paper explicit, we first sum (3.21) over f and g :

$$\sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)} S(f \otimes g; \phi) = \sum_p \left[\sum_{f \in H_{k_1}^*(N_1)} \lambda_f(p) \right] \left[\sum_{g \in H_{k_2}^*(N_2)} \lambda_g(p) \right] \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R}. \tag{3.22}$$

Proposition 2.13 of [ILS00] gives when $p \neq N$ that

$$\sum_{f \in H_k^*(N)} \lambda_f(p) \ll p^{1/6} (kN)^{2/3}. \quad (3.23)$$

Applying this bound and averaging over the size of the family using (2.12) gives

$$\frac{1}{|H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)|} \sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)} S(f \otimes g; \phi) \ll R^{5\sigma/6} (k_1 N_1 k_2 N_2)^{-1/3}. \quad (3.24)$$

We need the above sum to vanish in the limit when σ is sufficiently small. Fix k_1, k_2 and let $N_1, N_2 \rightarrow \infty$. Using the estimate $R \ll (N_1 N_2)^2$ gives the density conjecture when $\sigma < 1/5$. In the ‘‘small conductor’’ case when $N_1 = N_2$, we have $R \ll N_1 N_2$ so we can take $\sigma < 2/5$.

In the approach outlined above, the sums over Fourier coefficients in (3.22) are treated separately using the bound (3.23). To prove our main theorems, we treat the sums in conjunction in the following sections.

4. APPLYING THE PETERSSON FORMULA

In this section we use the Petersson formula to average $S(f \otimes g; \phi)$ over the forms in the convolved family. Our main result is the following.

Proposition 4.1. *We have that*

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)} S(f \otimes g; \phi) \\ & := \frac{(k_1 - 1)(k_2 - 1)}{12 \cdot 12} 4\pi^2 i^{k_1 + k_2} \sum_{m_1, m_2 \leq Y} \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \sum_{b_1, b_2 \geq 1} \frac{1}{b_1 b_2} Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N_1, m_2^2, b_2 N_2) \\ & \quad + Y^{-1/2+\epsilon} R^\epsilon O(k_1 N_1 k_2 N_2 + \delta_{\text{pole}} k_1 N_1 R^{\sigma/2}) \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Q^*(m_1^2, c_1, m_2^2, c_2) & = \sum_p S(m_1^2, p; c_1) S(m_2^2, p; c_2) J_{k_1-1} \left(\frac{4\pi m_1 \sqrt{p}}{c_1} \right) J_{k_2-1} \left(\frac{4\pi m_2 \sqrt{p}}{c_2} \right) \\ & \quad \times \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R} \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

Proof. We first sum over f . To do so, we use (2.24) to find

$$\sum_{f \in H_{k_1}^*(N_1)} S(f \otimes g; \phi) = \sum_p (\Delta'_{k_1, N_1}(p) + \Delta_{k_1, N_1}^\infty(p)) \lambda_g(p) \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R}. \quad (4.3)$$

We use a modification of Lemma 2.12 from [ILS00] to bound away the complementary sum.

Lemma 4.2 ([ILS00], Lemma 2.12). *Assume GRH. Set*

$$S_1^\infty = \sum_p \Delta_{k_1, N_1}^\infty(p) \lambda_g(p) \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R}. \quad (4.4)$$

Then

$$S_1^\infty \ll Y^{-1/2+\epsilon} R^\epsilon [k_1 N_1 + \delta_{\text{pole}} R^{\sigma/2}]. \quad (4.5)$$

Proof. Expanding $\Delta_{k_1, N_1}^\infty(p)$ and applying Lemma 2.9 gives

$$S_1^\infty \ll \sum_{f \in H_{k_1}^*(N_1)} \left[\frac{Z_{N_1}(1, f)}{Z(1, f)} \sum_{m_1 > Y} m_1^{-1} \lambda_f(m_1^2) \right] \left[\sum_p \frac{\lambda_f(p) \lambda_g(p) \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R} \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \right]. \quad (4.6)$$

By GRH for $L(s, \text{sym}^2 f)$, the first term in brackets is $\ll Y^{-1/2} (k_1 N_1 Y)^\epsilon$ [ILS00, Proof of Lemma 2.12]. In particular, this follows from the Lindelöf hypothesis for $L(s, \text{sym}^2 f)$ and (3.16); see [IK04, (5.61)]. If $f \neq \bar{g}$, then GRH for $L(s, f \otimes g)$ gives that the sum over p is $\ll R^\epsilon$. If $f = \bar{g}$, then the sum over p is of size $R^{\sigma/2}$, which only occurs if $(k_1, N_1) = (k_2, N_2)$. Combining these bounds gives the lemma. \square

Applying this lemma to (4.3) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{f \in H_{k_1}^*(N_1)} S(f \otimes g; \phi) &= \sum_p \Delta'_{k_1, N_1}(p) \lambda_g(p) \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R} \\ &\quad + Y^{-1/2+\epsilon} R^\epsilon O(k_1 N_1 + \delta_{\text{pole}} R^{\sigma/2}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

Next we want to sum over g . Doing so gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)} S(f \otimes g; \phi) &= \sum_p \Delta'_{k_1, N_1}(p) \Delta'_{k_2, N_2}(p) \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R} \\ &\quad + \sum_p \Delta'_{k_1, N_1}(p) \Delta_{k_2, N_2}^\infty(p) \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R} \\ &\quad + Y^{-1/2+\epsilon} R^\epsilon O(k_1 N_1 k_2 N_2 + \delta_{\text{pole}} k_1 N_1 R^{\sigma/2}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

The first sum is the main term, and we use a method similar to Lemma 4.2 to show that the second sum vanishes in the limit.

Lemma 4.3. *Assume GRH. Set*

$$S_2^\infty := \sum_p \Delta'_{k_1, N_1}(p) \Delta_{k_2, N_2}^\infty(p) \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R}. \quad (4.9)$$

Then

$$S_2^\infty \ll Y^{-1/2+\epsilon} R^\epsilon [k_1 N_1 k_2 N_2 + \delta_{\text{pole}} k_1 N_1 R^{\sigma/2}]. \quad (4.10)$$

Proof. Expanding $\Delta'_{k_1, N_1}(p)$ and $\Delta_{k_2, N_2}^\infty(p)$ using (2.24) and (2.25) gives

$$\begin{aligned} S_2^\infty &\ll \sum_p N_1 k_1 \sum_{\substack{m_1 \leq Y \\ (m_1, N_1)=1}} m_1^{-1} \Delta_{k_1, N_1}(m_1^2, p) N_2 k_2 \sum_{\substack{m_2 > Y \\ (m_2, N_2)=1}} m_2^{-1} \Delta_{k_2, N_2}(m_2^2, p) \\ &\quad \times \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right) \frac{\log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

Next we apply Lemma 2.9 and rearrange to give

$$S_2^\infty \ll \sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)} \left[\frac{Z_{N_1}(1, f)}{Z(1, f)} \sum_{\substack{m_1 \leq Y \\ (m_1, N_1)=1}} m_1^{-1} \lambda_f(m_1^2) \right] \left[\frac{Z_{N_2}(1, g)}{Z(1, g)} \sum_{\substack{m_2 > Y \\ (m_2, N_2)=1}} m_2^{-1} \lambda_g(m_2^2) \right] \\ \times \sum_p \frac{\lambda_f(p) \lambda_g(p) \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R} \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right). \quad (4.12)$$

Arguing as in the proof of Lemma 4.2, by GRH for $L(s, \text{sym}^2(f))$, the first sum in brackets is $\ll Y^{-1/2} (k_1 N_1 Y)^\epsilon$. Likewise, by GRH for $L(s, \text{sym}^2(g))$, the second sum in brackets is $\ll Y^{-1/2} (k_2 N_2 Y)^\epsilon$. Lastly, if $f \neq \bar{g}$, by GRH for $L(s, f \otimes g)$ the sum over p is $\ll (k_1 k_2 N_1 N_2)^\epsilon$. If $f = \bar{g}$, then the sum over p is of size $R^{\sigma/2}$. If $(k_1, N_1) = (k_2, N_2)$, there will be $|H_{k_1}(N_1)| \asymp k_1 N_1$ terms in the sum for which $f = \bar{g}$, so their contribution is $k_1 N_1 R^{\sigma/2}$. Combining these bounds gives the lemma. \square

Remark 4.4. When $f = \bar{g}$, the lack of square root cancellation in the prime sum in (4.12) means that S_2^∞ contributes to the main term when $\widehat{\phi}$ is supported outside $(-1, 1)$ and $Y = (k_1 k_2 N_1 N_2)^\epsilon$. In Section 8, we account for this by taking $Y = N^\alpha$ with $\alpha = 1/14$. However, in this case m_1 and m_2 have non-negligible size, which requires more careful bounding of the main term sums over Δ' .

Lemma 4.3 shows that S_2^∞ is absorbed by the error term in (4.8). Now, we want to expand the Δ' 's using the Petersson formula. By (2.18) and (2.25) we have

$$\Delta'_{k,N}(p) = \frac{N(k-1)}{12} 2\pi i^k \sum_{m \leq Y} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{b=1}^{\infty} \frac{S(m^2, p; bN)}{bN} J_{k-1} \left(\frac{4\pi m \sqrt{p}}{bN} \right). \quad (4.13)$$

Applying this to (4.8) completes the proof of Proposition 4.1. \square

5. PROOFS OF THEOREMS 1.1 AND 1.4

In this section, we use Proposition 4.1 to complete the proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.4. First we need to account for the contribution from any potential poles. We can bound the contribution from the poles to (3.20) by

$$|H_{k_1}^*(N_1)| \phi \left(\frac{\log R}{4\pi i} \right) = |H_{k_1}^*(N_1)| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{\phi}(y) R^{y/2} dy \ll k_1 N_1 R^{\sigma/2}. \quad (5.1)$$

A pole occurs only if $(k_1, N_1) = (k_2, N_2)$, in which case $R = k_1^2 N_1^2$. After dividing by the size of the family using (2.12), we find that the contribution from the poles is $O(k_1^{\sigma-1} N_1^{\sigma-1})$, which vanishes in the limit if $\sigma < 1$. Note that if $\sigma \geq 1$, we cannot bound away the contribution from the pole. In Section 8, we show that a new term emerges from the average over $S(f \otimes g; \phi)$ which cancels the contribution from the pole when $\sigma \geq 1$.

Because Theorems 1.1 and 1.4 require that $\widehat{\phi}$ be supported in $(-1, 1)$, we need to show that

$$\frac{1}{|H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)|} \sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)} S(f \otimes g; \phi) = o(1) \quad (5.2)$$

and then the theorems will follow from Proposition 3.1, (2.12), and comparing with (1.6).

We now treat Theorems 1.1 and 1.4 separately.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Fix k_1, k_2 . We bound Q^* with (2.8) and $J_{k-1}(x) \ll x$, giving

$$Q^*(m_1^2, c_1, m_2^2, c_2) \ll (m_1 m_2 c_1 c_2)^\epsilon m_1 m_2 (c_1 c_2)^{-1/2} R^{3\sigma/2}. \quad (5.3)$$

Applying (5.3) to (4.1) and setting $Y = (N_1 N_2)^{4\epsilon}$ (so that the $Y^{-1/2+\epsilon}$ term appearing in (4.1) decays sufficiently quickly) gives

$$\sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)} S(f \otimes g; \phi) \ll (N_1 N_2)^{-1/2} R^{3\sigma/2} (N_1 N_2)^\epsilon + R^{-\epsilon} (N_1 N_2 + \delta_{\text{pole}} N_1 R^{\sigma/2}). \quad (5.4)$$

Recall that if k_1, k_2 are fixed, then $R \asymp N_1^2 N_2^2$ if $N_1 \neq N_2$ and $R \asymp N_1^2$ if $N_1 = N_2$. If $\sigma < 1/2$, we have that (5.4) is $\ll (N_1 N_2)^{1-\epsilon}$ (note that $\delta_{\text{pole}} = 0$ unless $N_1 = N_2$). By (2.12), we have that our family is of size $\asymp N_1 N_2$, which completes the proof of Theorem 1.1. \square

Remark 5.1. If $N_1 = N_2$, we can take $\sigma < 1$ in the above proof. However, this result is superseded by Theorem 1.2.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. Fix N_1, N_2 . We argue as in the proof of Theorem 1.1 above, but instead use the stronger bound $J_{k-1}(x) \ll x 2^{-k}$ from Lemma 2.6, which holds when $x < k/3$. To use this bound, we need one of the following two inequalities to hold (we can just use $J_{k-1}(x) \ll x$ for the other one):

$$R^{\sigma/2} \ll k_1 N_1 Y^{-1} \quad (5.5)$$

$$R^{\sigma/2} \ll k_2 N_2 Y^{-1}. \quad (5.6)$$

If $|k_1 - k_2|$ is bounded by an absolute constant, then $R \ll k_1^2$ and $R \ll k_2^2$, so (5.5) and (5.6) hold when $\sigma < 1$. If $|k_1 - k_2|$ is unbounded, then $R \ll k_1^4$ or $R \ll k_2^4$, so that one of (5.5) or (5.6) holds when $\sigma < 1/2$. Thus assuming the hypothesis of Theorem 1.4, without loss of generality we have that (5.5) holds. Bounding Q^* with $J_{k_1-1}(x) \ll x 2^{-k_1}$ and $J_{k_2-1}(x) \ll x$ gives

$$Q^*(m_1^2, c_1, m_2^2, c_2) \ll 2^{-k_1} (m_1 m_2 c_1 c_2)^\epsilon m_1 m_2 (c_1 c_2)^{-1/2} R^{3\sigma/2}. \quad (5.7)$$

Applying (5.7) to (4.1) and setting $Y = (k_1 k_2)^{4\epsilon}$ (so that the $Y^{-1/2+\epsilon}$ term appearing in (4.1) decays sufficiently quickly) gives

$$\sum_{f \otimes g \in H(k_1, N_1, k_2, N_2)} S(f \otimes g; \phi) \ll 2^{-k_1} k_1 k_2 R^{3\sigma/2} (k_1 k_2)^\epsilon + R^{-\epsilon} (k_1 k_2 + \delta_{\text{pole}} k_1 R^{\sigma/2}). \quad (5.8)$$

The proof of Theorem 1.4 follows after dividing by the size of the family using (2.12). \square

6. PRODUCTS OF KLOOSTERMAN SUMS

The remainder of the paper is dedicated to proving Theorem 1.2. As such, we will assume that $N_1 = N_2 = N$ for the rest of the paper. In this section we analyze the Kloosterman sums arising from the Petersson formula. We are interested in the sum

$$\begin{aligned} Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N, m_2^2, b_2 N) &= \sum_p S(m_1^2, p; b_1 N) S(m_2^2, p; b_2 N) J_{k_1-1} \left(\frac{4\pi m_1 \sqrt{p}}{b_1 N} \right) J_{k_2-1} \left(\frac{4\pi m_2 \sqrt{p}}{b_2 N} \right) \\ &\quad \times \frac{2 \log p}{\sqrt{p} \log R} \widehat{\phi} \left(\frac{\log p}{\log R} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

We will later use (5.3) to bound (6.1) when N divides b_1 or b_2 , so for the rest of the section we assume that $(b_1, N) = (b_2, N) = 1$. Additionally, we have that $m_1, m_2 < N$, so we also assume $(m_1, N) = (m_2, N) = 1$. Our main result is the following.

Proposition 6.1. *Let b_1, b_2, m_1, m_2 be integers not divisible by the prime N . Set $r = (b_1, b_2)$ so that we can write $b_1 = d_1 r$ and $b_2 = d_2 r$ with $(d_1, d_2) = 1$. We have that*

$$\begin{aligned} & Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N, m_2^2, b_2 N) \\ &= \frac{4\psi(m_1^2 d_2^2, m_2^2 d_1^2, Nr)}{\varphi(d_1 d_2 r N)} R(m_1^2, d_1) R(m_2^2, d_2) \mu(d_1 d_2) \chi_0^{d_1 d_2}(r) I(b_1, b_2, m_1, m_2, N) \\ &+ O(m_1^3 m_2^3 N^{2\sigma-1/2+\epsilon} (b_1 b_2)^\epsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

where R is the Ramanujan sum (2.2), $\chi_0^{d_1 d_2}$ is the principal character modulo $d_1 d_2$, ψ is given in Lemma 6.6, and

$$I(b_1, b_2, m_1, m_2, N) := \int_0^\infty J_{k_1-1}\left(\frac{4\pi m_1 y}{b_1 N}\right) J_{k_2-1}\left(\frac{4\pi m_2 y}{b_2 N}\right) \widehat{\phi}\left(2\frac{\log y}{\log R}\right) \frac{dy}{\log R}. \quad (6.3)$$

To prove the proposition, we analyze the product of Kloosterman sums in (6.1). In Section 6.1 we decompose the Kloosterman sums in terms of Gauss sums in order to prove Lemma 6.3. In Section 6.2 we apply GRH for Dirichlet L -functions in order to effectively bound our error terms. In Section 6.3 we develop identities for sums of Gauss sums and Ramanujan sums in order to prove Lemma 6.6. Finally, in Section 6.4 we apply partial summation to complete the proof of Proposition 6.1.

6.1. Decomposing Kloosterman sums. First, since $(b_1, N) = 1$, we can write

$$S(m_1^2, p; b_1 N) = S(\overline{N} m_1^2, \overline{N} p; b_1) S(\overline{b_1} m_1^2, \overline{b_1} p; N) \quad (6.4)$$

where the overline denotes the multiplicative inverse modulo the period of the Kloosterman sum. The analogous result holds for $S(m_2^2, p; b_2 N)$. We use the following lemma from [ILS00] for $S(\overline{N} m_1^2, \overline{N} p; b_1)$, and Lemma 6.3 for $S(\overline{b_1} m_1^2, \overline{b_1} p; N)$.

Lemma 6.2 ([ILS00], Section 6). *Let p be a prime with $(p, b) = 1$ and let $(n, b) = 1$. Then*

$$S(nm, np; b) = \frac{1}{\varphi(b)} \sum_{\chi(b)} \overline{\chi}(p) G_\chi(n^2 m) G_\chi(1) \quad (6.5)$$

where for a Dirichlet character χ modulo b , G_χ is the Gauss sum defined in (2.3).

If $p \nmid N$, we have that

$$S(m_1^2 \overline{b_1}, p \overline{b_1}; N) S(m_2^2 \overline{b_2}, p \overline{b_2}; N) = \frac{1}{\varphi(N)} \sum_{\chi(N)} \overline{\chi}(p) \sum_{a(N)}^* \chi(a) S(m_1^2 \overline{b_1}, a \overline{b_1}; N) S(m_2^2 \overline{b_2}, a \overline{b_2}; N). \quad (6.6)$$

Since $\overline{b_1}$ and $\overline{b_2}$ are relatively prime to N , we have that

$$S(m_1^2 \overline{b_1}, p \overline{b_1}; N) S(m_2^2 \overline{b_2}, p \overline{b_2}; N) = \frac{1}{\varphi(N)} \sum_{\chi(N)} \overline{\chi}(p) K(m_1^2 \overline{b_1}^2, m_2^2 \overline{b_2}^2, \chi), \quad (6.7)$$

where

$$K(n_1, n_2, \chi) := \sum_{a(N)}^* \chi(a) S(n_1, a; N) S(n_2, a; N). \quad (6.8)$$

Recall that we assume that N does not divide b_1, b_2, m_1, m_2 so that N does not divide $m_1^2 \overline{b_1}^2$ and $m_2^2 \overline{b_2}^2$. We need the following result.

Lemma 6.3. *Let N be a prime not dividing integers n_1, n_2 , χ a Dirichlet character modulo N , and $K(n_1, n_2, \chi)$ be as in (6.8). If $\chi = \chi_0$ is the principal character modulo N , then*

$$K(n_1, n_2, \chi_0) = \begin{cases} \varphi(N)^2 + \varphi(N) - 1 & n_1 - n_2 \equiv 0(N) \\ -\varphi(N) - 2 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (6.9)$$

If χ is a non-principal Dirichlet character modulo N , we have that

$$K(n_1, n_2, \chi) \ll N^{3/2}. \quad (6.10)$$

Remark 6.4. When χ_0 is principal and $n_1 - n_2 \equiv 0(N)$, we have that $S(n_1, a; N) = S(n_2, a; N)$ so that all the terms in (6.8) are positive (Kloosterman sums are real numbers for any integer arguments). In the other cases when χ_0 is principal, the sign of the product of Kloosterman sums changes, which leads to better than square root cancellation. When χ is non-principal, the sum (6.10) exhibits square root cancellation.

Proof. Expanding the Kloosterman sums and rearranging gives

$$\begin{aligned} K(n_1, n_2, \chi) &= \sum_{a(N)}^* \chi(a) \sum_{u_1(N)}^* e\left(\frac{au_1 + n_1 \overline{u_1}}{N}\right) \sum_{u_2(N)}^* e\left(\frac{au_2 + n_2 \overline{u_2}}{N}\right) \\ &= \sum_{u_1(N)}^* \sum_{u_2(N)}^* e\left(\frac{n_1 \overline{u_1} + n_2 \overline{u_2}}{N}\right) G_\chi(u_1 + u_2). \end{aligned} \quad (6.11)$$

Since N is prime, we have that

$$G_\chi(u_1 + u_2) = \begin{cases} \delta_\chi \varphi(N) & u_1 + u_2 \equiv 0(N) \\ \overline{\chi}(u_1 + u_2) G_\chi(1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (6.12)$$

so we can write

$$\begin{aligned} K(n_1, n_2, \chi) &= G_\chi(1) \sum_{u_1(N)}^* \sum_{u_2(N)}^* e\left(\frac{n_1 \overline{u_1} + n_2 \overline{u_2}}{N}\right) \overline{\chi}(u_1 + u_2) \\ &\quad + \delta_\chi \varphi(N) \sum_{u_1(N)}^* e\left(\frac{\overline{u_1}(n_1 - n_2)}{N}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (6.13)$$

where δ_χ is the indicator function for the principal character. This second sum equals $\varphi(N)$ when $n_1 - n_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{N}$ and is $\mu(N)$ otherwise. For the first sum, we do a change of variables $u_1 \rightarrow u_1 u_2$ which gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{u_1(N)}^* \sum_{u_2(N)}^* e\left(\frac{n_1 \overline{u_1} + n_2 \overline{u_2}}{N}\right) \overline{\chi}(u_1 + u_2) &= \sum_{u_1(N)}^* \sum_{u_2(N)}^* e\left(\frac{n_1 \overline{u_1 u_2} + n_2 \overline{u_2}}{N}\right) \overline{\chi}(u_1 u_2 + u_2) \\ &= \sum_{u_1(N)}^* \overline{\chi}(u_1 + 1) \sum_{u_2(N)}^* e\left(\frac{\overline{u_2}(n_1 \overline{u_1} + n_2)}{N}\right) \chi(\overline{u_2}) \\ &= \sum_{u_1(N)}^* \overline{\chi}(u_1 + 1) G_\chi(n_1 \overline{u_1} + n_2). \end{aligned} \quad (6.14)$$

Applying (6.12) to (6.14) gives

$$\sum_{u_1(N)}^* \sum_{u_2(N)}^* e\left(\frac{n_1 \bar{u}_1 + n_2 \bar{u}_2}{N}\right) \bar{\chi}(u_1 + u_2) = G_\chi(1) \sum_{u_1(N)}^* \bar{\chi}(u_1 + 1) \bar{\chi}(n_1 \bar{u}_1 + n_2) + \chi_0(-n_1 \bar{n}_2 + 1) \delta_\chi \varphi(N). \quad (6.15)$$

Applying this to (6.13) gives

$$K(n_1, n_2, \chi) = G_\chi(1)^2 \sum_{u_1(N)}^* \bar{\chi}(u_1 + 1) \bar{\chi}(n_1 \bar{u}_1 + n_2) + \delta_\chi D(n_1, n_2) \quad (6.16)$$

where

$$D(n_1, n_2) = \begin{cases} \varphi(N)^2 & n_1 - n_2 \equiv 0(N) \\ -2\varphi(N) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (6.17)$$

Thus when χ is principal we have

$$K(n_1, n_2, \chi) = \begin{cases} \varphi(N)^2 + \varphi(N) - 1 & n_1 - n_2 \equiv 0(N) \\ -\varphi(N) - 2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (6.18)$$

as desired. When χ is non-principal, we have that

$$\sum_{u_1(N)}^* \bar{\chi}(u_1 + 1) \bar{\chi}(n_1 \bar{u}_1 + n_2) \ll N^{1/2}. \quad (6.19)$$

This follows from Weil's bound on character sums; see [IK04] equation (12.23). The proof follows from the fact that $|G_\chi(1)| = \sqrt{N}$ when χ is primitive modulo N . \square

6.2. Applying GRH for Dirichlet L -functions. We study a modified version of (6.1) defined as

$$A := A(x, m_1^2, m_2^2, b_1, b_2, N) := \sum_{p \leq x} S(m_1^2, p; b_1 N) S(m_2^2, p; b_2 N) \log p \quad (6.20)$$

and then derive a closed form for Q^* using partial summation. We study this sum using GRH for Dirichlet L -functions. This implies for a Dirichlet character χ modulo c that

$$\sum_{p \leq x} \chi(p) \log p = \delta_\chi x + O(x^{1/2}(cx)^\epsilon) \quad (6.21)$$

where δ_χ is the indicator for the principal character. Applying (6.4), (6.7) and Lemma 6.2 gives

$$A = \frac{1}{\varphi(b_1)\varphi(b_2)\varphi(N)} \sum_{\chi_1(b_1)} \sum_{\chi_2(b_2)} \sum_{\chi_3(N)} G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2 \bar{N}^2) G_{\chi_1}(1) G_{\chi_2}(m_2^2 \bar{N}^2) G_{\chi_2}(1) K(m_1^2 \bar{b}_1^2, m_2^2 \bar{b}_2^2, \chi_3) \\ \times \sum_{p \leq x} \overline{\chi_1 \chi_2 \chi_3}(p) \log p. \quad (6.22)$$

Note that we do not account for when $p|b_1 N$ or $p|b_2 N$, but these terms are absorbed by the error term (6.27). The main term of A is when $\overline{\chi_1 \chi_2 \chi_3}$ is principal. This occurs when χ_3 is principal and χ_1 is induced by some character χ^* modulo (b_1, b_2) , and χ_2 is induced by $\bar{\chi}^*$. Using Lemma 6.3, we can write the main term of A as

$$\frac{\psi(m_1^2 \bar{b}_2^2, m_2^2 \bar{b}_1^2, N)x}{\varphi(b_1)\varphi(b_2)\varphi(N)} \sum_{\chi(b_1, b_2)} G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2 \bar{N}^2) G_{\chi_1}(1) G_{\chi_2}(m_2^2 \bar{N}^2) G_{\chi_2}(1) \quad (6.23)$$

where χ_1 is the character modulo b_1 induced by χ , χ_2 is the character modulo b_2 induced by $\bar{\chi}$, and

$$\psi(n_1, n_2, N) := \begin{cases} \varphi(N)^2 + \varphi(N) - 1 & n_1 - n_2 \equiv 0(N) \\ -\varphi(N) - 2 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (6.24)$$

We have that

$$G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2 \bar{N}^2) = \chi_1(N)^2 G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2) \quad (6.25)$$

so we can simplify the main term as

$$\frac{\psi(m_1^2 b_2^2, m_2^2 b_1^2, N)x}{\varphi(b_1)\varphi(b_2)\varphi(N)} \sum_{\chi(b_1, b_2)} G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2) G_{\chi_1}(1) G_{\chi_2}(m_2^2) G_{\chi_2}(1) \quad (6.26)$$

since $\chi_1(N)\chi_2(N) = \chi_0^{b_1}(N)\chi_0^{b_2}(N)\chi(N)\bar{\chi}(N) = 1$, where χ_0^n denotes the principal character modulo n .

Applying (2.4), (6.21) and Lemma 6.3, the error term in (6.22) can be bounded by

$$x^{1/2} b_1 b_2 m_1^2 m_2^2 N^{3/2} (b_1 b_2 N x)^\epsilon. \quad (6.27)$$

This gives the following expression for A :

$$A = \frac{\psi(m_1^2 b_2^2, m_2^2 b_1^2, N)x}{\varphi(b_1)\varphi(b_2)\varphi(N)} \sum_{\chi(b_1, b_2)} G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2) G_{\chi_1}(1) G_{\chi_2}(m_2^2) G_{\chi_2}(1) + O(x^{1/2} b_1 b_2 m_1^2 m_2^2 N^{3/2} (b_1 b_2 N x)^\epsilon). \quad (6.28)$$

6.3. Sums of Gauss sums. We want to analyze the sum over Gauss sums in (6.28). We begin by reducing the induced characters χ_1 and χ_2 to the character χ modulo (b_1, b_2) . Before we begin, we need to introduce some notation. Set $r = (b_1, b_2)$, $r_1 = (b_1, r^\infty)$, and $r_2 = (b_2, r^\infty)$. We first prove the following lemma.

Lemma 6.5. *Let $b_1, r, r_1, \chi, \chi_1$ be as above. We have that*

$$G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2) = \begin{cases} \chi(b_1/r_1) R(m_1^2, b_1/r_1) \frac{r_1}{r} G_\chi(m_1^2 r/r_1) & r_1 | m_1^2 r \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (6.29)$$

Proof. We have that $(r_1, b_1/r_1) = 1$, so we can write $\chi_1 = \chi_0^{b_1/r_1} \chi$. We then have that

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2) &= \sum_{u(b_1)} \chi_1(u) e\left(\frac{um_1^2}{b_1}\right) \\ &= \sum_{u_1(r_1)} \sum_{u_2(b_1/r_1)} \chi_1(u_1 b_1/r_1 + u_2 r_1) e\left(\frac{u_1 m_1^2}{r_1}\right) e\left(\frac{u_2 m_1^2}{b_1/r_1}\right) \\ &= \chi(b_1/r_1) \chi_0^{b_1/r_1}(r_1) \sum_{u_1(r_1)} \chi(u_1) e\left(\frac{u_1 m_1^2}{r_1}\right) \sum_{u_2(b_1/r_1)} \chi_0^{b_1/r_1}(u_2) e\left(\frac{u_2 m_1^2}{b_1/r_1}\right) \\ &= \chi(b_1/r_1) R(m_1^2, b_1/r_1) \sum_{u_1(r_1)} \chi(u_1) e\left(\frac{u_1 m_1^2}{r_1}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.30)$$

Now, we have that $r|r_1$, so we can write $u_1 = u_3 + ru_4$ with u_3 going from 1 to r and u_4 going from 1 to r_1/r , so that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{u_1(r_1)} \chi(u_1) e\left(\frac{u_1 m_1^2}{r_1}\right) &= \sum_{u_3(r)} \sum_{u_4(r_1/r)} \chi(u_3 + u_4 r) e\left(\frac{(u_3 + u_4 r) m_1^2}{r_1}\right) \\ &= G_\chi\left(\frac{m_1^2 r}{r_1}\right) \sum_{u_4(r_1/r)} e\left(\frac{u_4 r m_1^2}{r_1}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.31)$$

This final sum equals r_1/r if $r_1|rm_1^2$ and is 0 otherwise. Substituting this back into (6.30) completes the proof. \square

Now, if $m_1 = 1$, we have that $G_{\chi_1}(1)$ is 0 unless $r = r_1$, so that $(r, b_1/r) = 1$. In this case, we also have that $R(1, b_1/r_1) = \mu(b_1/r)$, so that

$$G_{\chi_1}(1) = \chi(b_1/r) \mu(b_1/r) G_\chi(1). \quad (6.32)$$

But if $r = r_1$, then $r_1|m_1^2 r$, so that

$$G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2) = \chi(b_1/r) R(m_1^2, b_1/r) G_\chi(m_1^2) \quad (6.33)$$

by Lemma 6.5. Of course, the analogs of (6.32) and (6.33) hold for χ_2 , which was induced from $\bar{\chi}$. Set $d_1 = b_1/r$ and $d_2 = b_2/r$ so that $(d_1, d_2) = 1$. Applying (6.32) and (6.33) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\chi(r)} G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2) G_{\chi_1}(1) G_{\chi_2}(m_2^2) G_{\chi_2}(1) &= R(m_1^2, d_1) R(m_2^2, d_2) \mu(d_1 d_2) \chi_0^r(d_1 d_2) \\ &\quad \times \sum_{\chi(r)} \chi(d_1^2 \bar{d}_2^2) G_\chi(m_1^2) G_\chi(1) G_{\bar{\chi}}(m_2^2) G_{\bar{\chi}}(1). \end{aligned} \quad (6.34)$$

Because of the term $\chi_0^r(d_1 d_2)$, we may assume that $(r, d_1) = (r, d_2) = 1$. Now, we have

$$\begin{aligned} G_\chi(m_1^2) G_{\bar{\chi}}(1) &= \sum_{u_1(r)} \chi(u_1) e\left(\frac{u_1 m_1^2}{r}\right) \sum_{u_2(r)} \bar{\chi}(u_2) e\left(\frac{u_2}{r}\right) \\ &= \sum_{u_1(r)} \chi(u_1) e\left(\frac{u_1 m_1^2}{r}\right) \sum_{u_2(r)} \bar{\chi}(u_1 u_2) e\left(\frac{u_1 u_2}{r}\right) \\ &= \sum_{u_2(r)} \bar{\chi}(u_2) \sum_{u_1(r)}^* e\left(\frac{u_1(u_2 + m_1^2)}{r}\right) \\ &= \sum_{u_2(r)} \bar{\chi}(u_2) R(u_2 + m_1^2, r). \end{aligned} \quad (6.35)$$

Applying this gives

$$\sum_{\chi(r)} \chi(d_1^2 \bar{d}_2^2) G_\chi(m_1^2) G_\chi(1) G_{\bar{\chi}}(m_2^2) G_{\bar{\chi}}(1) = \sum_{u_1(r)}^* R(u_1 + m_1^2, r) \sum_{u_2(r)}^* R(u_2 + m_2^2, r) \sum_{\chi(r)} \chi(\bar{u}_1 u_2 d_1^2 \bar{d}_2^2). \quad (6.36)$$

By orthogonality the inner sum equals 0 unless $u_2 = u_1 \overline{d_1^2} d_2^2$, in which case it is $\varphi(r)$. Thus we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\chi(r)} \chi(d_1^2 \overline{d_2^2}) G_\chi(m_1^2) G_\chi(1) G_{\overline{\chi}}(m_2^2) G_{\overline{\chi}}(1) &= \varphi(r) \sum_{u_1(r)}^* R(u_1 + m_1^2, r) R(u_1 \overline{d_1^2} d_2^2 + m_2^2, r) \\ &= \varphi(r) \sum_{u_1(r)}^* R(u_1 + m_1^2 d_2^2, r) R(u_1 + m_2^2 d_1^2, r). \end{aligned} \quad (6.37)$$

Now, we want to study sums of the type

$$\psi(n_1, n_2, r) := \sum_{u_1(r)}^* R(u_1 + n_1, r) R(u_1 + n_2, r). \quad (6.38)$$

We obtain the following result.

Lemma 6.6. *The function $\psi(n_1, n_2, r)$ defined in (6.38) is multiplicative in r so it can be defined by its values when $r = p^\alpha$. We have that*

$$\psi(n_1, n_2, p^\alpha) = \begin{cases} pR(n_1 - n_2, p) - R(n_1, p)R(n_2, p) & \alpha = 1 \\ 0 & \alpha > 1 \text{ and } p|n_1 n_2 \\ p^\alpha R(n_1 - n_2, p^\alpha) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (6.39)$$

Remark 6.7. The function $\psi(n_1, n_2, r)$ defined in (6.38) is equivalent to the function $\psi(n_1, n_2, N)$ defined in (6.24) when r is prime. One can easily verify that the definitions agree using Lemma 6.6.

Proof. First we show that ψ is multiplicative. Write $r = st$ with $(s, t) = 1$. As the Ramanujan sums are multiplicative, $R(a, r) = R(a, s)R(a, t)$. Writing $u_1 = u_2 s + u_3 t$ in the sum gives

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(n_1, n_2, r) &= \sum_{u_2(t)}^* \sum_{u_3(s)}^* R(u_2 s + u_3 t + n_1, s) R(u_2 s + u_3 t + n_1, t) \\ &\quad \times R(u_2 s + u_3 t + n_2, s) R(u_2 s + u_3 t + n_2, t) \\ &= \sum_{u_2(t)}^* R(u_2 s + n_1, t) R(u_2 s + n_2, t) \sum_{u_3(s)}^* R(u_3 t + n_1, s) R(u_3 t + n_2, s) \end{aligned} \quad (6.40)$$

since $R(a, r)$ is periodic modulo r . Doing a change of variables $u_2 \rightarrow u_2 \overline{s}$ and $u_3 \rightarrow u_3 \overline{t}$ gives

$$\psi(n_1, n_2, r) = \psi(n_1, n_2, s) \psi(n_1, n_2, t) \quad (6.41)$$

as desired.

Now we evaluate $R(d, r)$ when $r = p^\alpha$ with $\alpha \geq 1$. We can write

$$\psi(n_1, n_2, p^\alpha) = \sum_{u_1(p^\alpha)} R(u_1 + n_1, p^\alpha) R(u_1 + n_2, p^\alpha) - \sum_{u_1(p^{\alpha-1})} R(u_1 p + n_1, p^\alpha) R(u_1 p + n_2, p^\alpha). \quad (6.42)$$

Call the first sum S_1 and the second S_2 . We have that

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \sum_{u_1(p^\alpha)} \sum_{u_2(p^\alpha)}^* e\left(\frac{u_1 u_2 + n_1 u_2}{p^\alpha}\right) \sum_{u_3(p^\alpha)}^* e\left(\frac{u_1 u_3 + n_2 u_3}{p^\alpha}\right) \\ &= \sum_{u_2(p^\alpha)}^* \sum_{u_3(p^\alpha)}^* e\left(\frac{n_1 u_2 + n_2 u_3}{p^\alpha}\right) \sum_{u_1(p^\alpha)} e\left(\frac{u_1(u_2 + u_3)}{p^\alpha}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.43)$$

The inner sum is 0 unless $u_2 + u_3 \equiv 0(p^\alpha)$, so we have that

$$S_1 = p^\alpha \sum_{u_2(p^\alpha)}^* e\left(\frac{u_2(n_1 - n_2)}{p^\alpha}\right) = p^\alpha R(n_1 - n_2, p^\alpha). \quad (6.44)$$

If $\alpha = 1$, we have that $S_2 = R(n_1, p)R(n_2, p)$. If $\alpha > 1$, we have

$$S_2 = \sum_{u_2(p^\alpha)}^* \sum_{u_3(p^\alpha)}^* e\left(\frac{n_1 u_2 + n_2 u_3}{p^\alpha}\right) \sum_{u_1(p^{\alpha-1})} e\left(\frac{u_1(u_2 + u_3)}{p^{\alpha-1}}\right). \quad (6.45)$$

The inner sum is 0 unless $u_2 + u_3 \equiv 0(p^{\alpha-1})$. Thus we can write $u_3 = -u_2 + u_4 p^{\alpha-1}$ so that

$$S_2 = p^{\alpha-1} \sum_{u_2(p^\alpha)}^* e\left(\frac{u_2(n_1 - n_2)}{p^\alpha}\right) \sum_{u_4(p)} e\left(\frac{u_4 n_2}{p}\right) = p^\alpha R(n_1 - n_2, p^\alpha) \quad (6.46)$$

if $p|n_2$, and $S_2 = 0$ otherwise. Taking $S_1 - S_2$ completes the lemma. \square

Now, applying (6.38) to (6.37) and then plugging into (6.34) gives

$$\sum_{\chi(r)} G_{\chi_1}(m_1^2) G_{\chi_1}(1) G_{\chi_2}(m_2^2) G_{\chi_2}(1) = R(m_1^2, d_1) R(m_2^2, d_2) \mu(d_1 d_2) \chi_0^r(d_1 d_2) \varphi(r) \psi(m_1^2 d_2^2, m_2^2 d_1^2, r). \quad (6.47)$$

Applying this to (6.28) and using the identity $\psi(m_1^2 b_2^2, m_2^2 b_1^2, N) = \psi(m_1^2 d_2^2, m_2^2 d_1^2, N)$ we finally have

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\psi(m_1^2 d_2^2, m_2^2 d_1^2, Nr)}{\varphi(d_1 d_2 Nr)} R(m_1^2, d_1) R(m_2^2, d_2) \mu(d_1 d_2) \chi_0^{d_1 d_2}(r) x \\ &\quad + O(x^{1/2} b_1 b_2 m_1^2 m_2^2 N^{3/2} (b_1 b_2 N x)^\epsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (6.48)$$

6.4. Evaluating Q^* . We use summation by parts to express (6.1) in terms of (6.48). Doing so gives

$$\begin{aligned} Q^* &= - \int_0^\infty \left[\frac{\psi(m_1^2 d_2^2, m_2^2 d_1^2, Nr)}{\varphi(d_1 d_2 Nr)} R(m_1^2, d_1) R(m_2^2, d_2) \mu(d_1 d_2) \chi_0^{d_1 d_2}(r) x + O(x^{1/2} b_1 b_2 m_1^2 m_2^2 N^{3/2} (b_1 b_2 N x)^\epsilon) \right] \\ &\quad \times dJ_{k_1-1}\left(\frac{4\pi m_1 \sqrt{x}}{b_1 N}\right) J_{k_2-1}\left(\frac{4\pi m_2 \sqrt{x}}{b_2 N}\right) \frac{2}{\sqrt{x} \log R} \widehat{\phi}\left(\frac{\log x}{\log R}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.49)$$

Integrating by parts and setting $y = \sqrt{x}$ gives that the main term is

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{4\psi(m_1^2 d_2^2, m_2^2 d_1^2, Nr)}{\varphi(d_1 d_2 r N)} R(m_1^2, d_1) R(m_2^2, d_2) \mu(d_1 d_2) \chi_0^{d_1 d_2}(r) \\ &\quad \times \int_0^\infty J_{k_1-1}\left(\frac{4\pi m_1 y}{b_1 N}\right) J_{k_2-1}\left(\frac{4\pi m_2 y}{b_2 N}\right) \widehat{\phi}\left(2 \frac{\log y}{\log R}\right) \frac{dy}{\log R}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.50)$$

Similarly, we can bound the error term by

$$O(b_1 b_2 m_1^2 m_2^2 N^{3/2} (b_1 b_2 N)^\epsilon) \int_0^{R^\sigma} \left| J_{k_1-1} \left(\frac{4\pi m_1 \sqrt{x}}{b_1 N} \right) J_{k_2-1} \left(\frac{4\pi m_2 \sqrt{x}}{b_2 N} \right) \right| \frac{dx}{x} \quad (6.51)$$

and using $J_{k-1}(x) \ll x$ gives that this is bounded by

$$m_1^3 m_2^3 N^{-1/2} R^\sigma (b_1 b_2 N)^\epsilon \ll m_1^3 m_2^3 N^{2\sigma-1/2+\epsilon} (b_1 b_2)^\epsilon. \quad (6.52)$$

Putting this together gives Proposition 6.1. \square

7. SURPASSING $(-1, 1)$: PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

In this section, we complete the proof of Theorem 1.2 in the case where $k_1 \neq k_2$ by proving the following proposition.

Proposition 7.1. *Let $k_1 \neq k_2$ and set*

$$\mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) := \frac{1}{|H(k_1, N, k_2, N)|} \sum_{f, g} S(f \otimes g; \phi). \quad (7.1)$$

If $\text{supp } \widehat{\phi} \subset (-5/4, 5/4)$, we have that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \frac{\sin(2\pi x)}{2\pi x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \phi(0). \quad (7.2)$$

Combining Proposition 7.1 with Proposition 3.1 completes the proof of Theorem 1.2 (after comparing with (1.4)) in the case where $k_1 \neq k_2$, as in this case there is no polar contribution. The key insight which allows us to obtain a closed form for $\mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N)$ in the limit as $N \rightarrow \infty$ is Lemma 7.5, in which we apply Proposition 6.1. In doing so, we are able to remove many lower order subterms, and the integral which remains involves a product of Bessel functions with a relatively simple Mellin transform. We evaluate this integral in Section 7.2 using methods similar to Section 7 of [ILS00].

7.1. Removing subterms. In this subsection, assume that $k_1 \neq k_2$. Applying Proposition 4.1 to (7.1) with $Y = N^{8\epsilon}$ gives

$$\mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) = \frac{4\pi^2 i^{k_1+k_2}}{\varphi(N)^2} \sum_{m_1, m_2 \leq Y} \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \sum_{b_1, b_2 \geq 1} \frac{1}{b_1 b_2} Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N, m_2^2, b_2 N) + O(N^{-\epsilon}). \quad (7.3)$$

We begin by using (5.3) to bound terms where b_1 and b_2 are large so that we may apply Proposition 6.1.

Lemma 7.2. *If $\text{supp}(\widehat{\phi}) \subset (-2, 2)$, we have that*

$$\mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) = \frac{4\pi^2 i^{k_1+k_2}}{\varphi(N)^2} \sum_{m_1, m_2 \leq Y} \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \sum_{1 \leq b_1, b_2 < N^6} \frac{1}{b_1 b_2} Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N, m_2^2, b_2 N) + O(N^{-\epsilon}). \quad (7.4)$$

Remark 7.3. We restrict the size of b_1, b_2 so that sums over b_1^{-1} and b_2^{-1} converge and are small. The restriction to N^6 in (7.4) is arbitrary. It could instead be changed to any sufficiently large power of N , which would allow for greater support of $\widehat{\phi}$.

Proof. By (5.3) and the fact that $m_1, m_2 \leq Y \asymp N^{8\epsilon}$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N, m_2^2, b_2 N) &\ll (m_1 m_2 b_1 N b_2 N)^\epsilon m_1 m_2 (b_1 N b_2 N)^{-1/2} N^{3\sigma} \\ &\ll N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-1} (b_1 b_2)^{-1/2+\epsilon}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.5)$$

We can bound the terms with $b_1 \geq N^6$ or $b_2 \geq N^6$ in (7.3) by

$$N^{-2} N^\epsilon N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-1} \sum_{b_1 \geq N^6} \frac{1}{b_1^{3/2-\epsilon}} \sum_{b_2 \geq 1} \frac{1}{b_2^{3/2-\epsilon}} \ll N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-6}. \quad (7.6)$$

This is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\sigma < 2$. \square

Next we remove terms where N divides b_1 or b_2 .

Lemma 7.4. *If $\text{supp}(\widehat{\phi}) \subset (-3/2, 3/2)$, we have that*

$$\mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) = \frac{4\pi^2 i^{k_1+k_2}}{\varphi(N)^2} \sum_{m_1, m_2 \leq Y} \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq b_1, b_2 < N^6 \\ N \nmid b_1 b_2}} \frac{1}{b_1 b_2} Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N, m_2^2, b_2 N) + O(N^{-\epsilon}). \quad (7.7)$$

Proof. We need to bound the terms in (7.4) with $N|b_1$ or $N|b_2$. Using (5.3) we find that we can bound these terms by

$$N^{-2} N^\epsilon N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-1} \sum_{c_1 \geq 1} \frac{1}{(N c_1)^{3/2-\epsilon}} \sum_{b_2 \geq 1} \frac{1}{b_2^{3/2-\epsilon}} \ll N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-9/2}. \quad (7.8)$$

This is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\sigma < 3/2$. \square

We are now ready to remove additional terms and simplify using Proposition 6.1. The remaining terms are those where m_1 is a multiple of d_1 and m_2 is a multiple of d_2 .

Lemma 7.5. *If $\text{supp}(\widehat{\phi}) \subset (-5/4, 5/4)$, we have that*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) &= \frac{16\pi^2 i^{k_1+k_2} \psi(1, 1, N)}{\varphi(N)^3} \sum_{m \leq Y} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{d_1, d_2 \leq Y/m} \frac{\mu(d_1 d_2)}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \sum_{(r, d_1 d_2)=1} \frac{\psi(m^2, m^2, r)}{r^2 \varphi(r)} I(m, r, N) \\ &\quad + O(N^{-\epsilon}) \end{aligned} \quad (7.9)$$

where

$$I(m, r, N) := \int_0^\infty J_{k_1-1} \left(\frac{4\pi m y}{r N} \right) J_{k_2-1} \left(\frac{4\pi m y}{r N} \right) \widehat{\phi} \left(2 \frac{\log y}{\log R} \right) \frac{dy}{\log R}. \quad (7.10)$$

Proof. First we want a general purpose bound for Q^* using Proposition 6.1. We have that $\varphi(n) \gg n^{1-\epsilon}$, $\psi(n_1, n_2, r) \ll r^2$, $R(n, d) \leq \varphi(d)$ and using $J_\nu(x) \ll x$, we can bound the integral piece by

$$\frac{m_1 m_2}{b_1 b_2 N^2} \int_0^{R^{\sigma/2}} y^2 dy \ll m_1 m_2 (b_1 b_2)^{-1} N^{3\sigma-2}. \quad (7.11)$$

This gives the bound

$$Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N, m_2^2, b_2 N) \ll \psi(m_1^2 d_2^2, m_2^2 d_1^2, N) r^{-1+\epsilon} (d_1 d_2)^{-1} m_1 m_2 N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-3} + m_1^3 m_2^3 N^{2\sigma-1/2+\epsilon} (b_1 b_2)^\epsilon. \quad (7.12)$$

Now, if $m_1^2 d_2^2 - m_2^2 d_1^2 \not\equiv 0(N)$, we have that $\psi(m_1^2 d_2^2, m_2^2 d_1^2, N) \ll N$, so we have the bound

$$Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N, m_2^2, b_2 N) \ll r^{-1+\epsilon} (d_1 d_2)^{-1} m_1 m_2 N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-2} + m_1^3 m_2^3 N^{2\sigma-1/2+\epsilon} (b_1 b_2)^\epsilon. \quad (7.13)$$

Using this bound and $m_1, m_2 \leq Y \asymp N^\epsilon$, we find that we can bound the terms in (7.7) with $m_1^2 d_2^2 - m_2^2 d_1^2 \not\equiv 0(N)$ by

$$N^{-2+\epsilon} \sum_{1 \leq r, d_1, d_2 < N^6} \left[\frac{N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-2}}{r^{3-\epsilon} d_1^2 d_2^2} + \frac{N^{2\sigma+\epsilon-1/2}}{r^{2-\epsilon} d_1^{1-\epsilon} d_2^{1-\epsilon}} \right] \ll N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-4} + N^{2\sigma-5/2+\epsilon}. \quad (7.14)$$

This is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\text{supp}(\widehat{\phi}) \subset (-5/4, 5/4)$.

For the remaining terms, we have that $m_1^2 d_2^2 - m_2^2 d_1^2 \equiv 0(N)$, so

$$Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N, m_2^2, b_2 N) \ll r^{-1+\epsilon} (d_1 d_2)^{-1} m_1 m_2 N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-1} + m_1^3 m_2^3 N^{2\sigma-1/2+\epsilon} (b_1 b_2)^\epsilon. \quad (7.15)$$

If $m_1^2 d_2^2 - m_2^2 d_1^2 \equiv 0(N)$, we have that $m_1 d_2 \equiv \pm m_2 d_1(N)$. If $m_1 d_2 \neq m_2 d_1$, we have that either $m_1 d_2 > N/2$ or $m_2 d_1 > N/2$. Since $m_1, m_2 \ll N^\epsilon$ this means either $d_1 \gg N^{1-\epsilon}$ or $d_2 \gg N^{1-\epsilon}$. Thus we can bound the terms in (7.7) with $m_1^2 d_2^2 - m_2^2 d_1^2 \equiv 0(N)$ and $m_1 d_2 \neq m_2 d_1$ by

$$N^{-2+\epsilon} \sum_{1 \leq r, d_2 < N^6} \sum_{N^{1-\epsilon} \ll d_1 < N^6} \left[\frac{N^{3\sigma+\epsilon-1}}{r^{3-\epsilon} (d_1 d_2)^{-2}} + \frac{N^{2\sigma+\epsilon-1/2}}{r^{2-\epsilon} d_1^{1-\epsilon} d_2^{1-\epsilon}} \right] \ll N^{3\sigma-4+\epsilon} + N^{2\sigma-5/2+\epsilon}. \quad (7.16)$$

This is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\text{supp}(\widehat{\phi}) \subset (-5/4, 5/4)$. Thus the only terms left are those with $m_1 d_2 = m_2 d_1$. But since $(d_1, d_2) = 1$, we must have that $m_1 = m d_1$ and $m_2 = m d_2$ for some $m \geq 1$.

Applying this to (7.7) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) &= \frac{4\pi^{2j} k_1 + k_2}{\varphi(N)^2} \sum_{m \leq Y} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{d_1, d_2 \leq Y/m} \frac{1}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \sum_{\substack{(r, N)=1 \\ r < \min(N^6/d_1, N^6/d_2)}} \frac{Q^*(m^2 d_1^2, r d_1 N, m^2 d_2^2, r d_2 N)}{r^2} \\ &\quad + O(N^{-\epsilon}). \end{aligned} \quad (7.17)$$

Proposition 6.1 gives that

$$\begin{aligned} &Q^*(m^2 d_1^2, r d_1 N, m^2 d_2^2, r d_2 N) \\ &= \frac{4\psi(m^2 d_1^2 d_2^2, m^2 d_1^2 d_2^2, Nr)}{\varphi(d_1 d_2 r N)} R(m^2 d_1^2, d_1) R(m^2 d_2^2, d_2) \mu(d_1 d_2) \chi_0^{d_1 d_2}(r) I(r d_1, r d_2, m d_1, m d_2, N) \\ &\quad + O(m^6 d_1^3 d_2^3 N^{2\sigma-1/2+\epsilon} (d_1 d_2 r)^\epsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (7.18)$$

By the properties of the Ramanujan sum we have that $\psi(ax, ay, z) = \psi(x, y, z)$ if $(a, z) = 1$. Since $(N, r) = 1$, $(m^2 d_1^2 d_2^2, N) = 1$ and $(d_1^2 d_2^2, r) = 1$, we have that

$$\psi(m^2 d_1^2 d_2^2, m^2 d_1^2 d_2^2, Nr) = \psi(1, 1, N) \psi(m^2, m^2, r). \quad (7.19)$$

We also have that $R(m^2 d_1^2, d_1) = \varphi(d_1)$ and $R(m^2 d_2^2, d_2) = \varphi(d_2)$. Lastly, from comparing the definitions (6.3) and (7.10) we have that

$$I(r d_1, r d_2, m d_1, m d_2, N) = I(m, r, N). \quad (7.20)$$

Applying these identities to (7.18) gives

$$\begin{aligned} Q^*(m^2 d_1^2, r d_1 N, m^2 d_2^2, r d_2 N) &= \frac{4\psi(1, 1, N) \psi(m^2, m^2, r)}{\varphi(r N)} \mu(d_1 d_2) \chi_0^{d_1 d_2}(r) I(m, r, N) \\ &\quad + O(m^6 d_1^3 d_2^3 N^{2\sigma-1/2+\epsilon} (d_1 d_2 r)^\epsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (7.21)$$

Applying this to (7.17) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) &= \frac{16\pi^{2j} i^{k_1+k_2} \psi(1, 1, N)}{\varphi(N)^3} \sum_{m \leq Y} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{d_1, d_2 \leq Y/m} \frac{\mu(d_1 d_2)}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \sum_{\substack{(r, d_1 d_2 N) = 1 \\ r < \min(N^6/d_1, N^6/d_2)}} \frac{\psi(m^2, m^2, r)}{r^2 \varphi(r)} I(m, r, N) \\ &\quad + O\left(N^{2\sigma-5/2+\epsilon} + \frac{\log \log R}{\log R}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (7.22)$$

If $\sigma < 5/4$, the error term vanishes in the limit as $N \rightarrow \infty$. To complete the proof of the lemma, we extend the sum to be over all r with $(r, d_1 d_2) = 1$ using $J_{k-1}(x) \ll x$, which gives

$$I(m, r, N) \ll m^2 r^{-2} N^{3\sigma-2}. \quad (7.23)$$

Extending the sum over r in (7.22) to include terms with $N|r$ introduces an error term of size

$$N^{-1} \sum_{m \leq Y} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{d_1, d_2 \leq Y/m} \frac{1}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \sum_{r'} \frac{\psi(m^2, m^2, r'N)}{(r'N)^2 \varphi(r'N)} m^2 (r'N)^{-2} N^{3\sigma-2} \ll N^{3\sigma-6+\epsilon} \quad (7.24)$$

which is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\sigma < 2$. Lastly, the terms with $r \geq \min(N^6/d_1, N^6/d_2)$ can be bounded by

$$N^{-1} \sum_{m \leq Y} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{d_1, d_2 \leq Y/m} \frac{1}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \sum_{r \geq N^{6-\epsilon}} \frac{\psi(m^2, m^2, r)}{r^2 \varphi(r)} m^2 r^{-2} N^{3\sigma-2} \ll N^{3\sigma-9+\epsilon}. \quad (7.25)$$

This is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\sigma < 3$. \square

7.2. Evaluating the integral. Let k_1, k_2 be arbitrary. Unfolding the Fourier transform gives

$$I(m, r, N) = \int_0^\infty J_{k_1-1}\left(\frac{4\pi my}{rN}\right) J_{k_2-1}\left(\frac{4\pi my}{rN}\right) \int_{-\infty}^\infty \phi(x) y^{-4\pi ix / \log R} dx \frac{dy}{\log R}. \quad (7.26)$$

After doing a change of variables $x \rightarrow x \log R$, we want to interchange the integrals. However, the integral does not converge absolutely, so we introduce a parameter ϵ , which gives

$$I(m, r, N) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \phi(x \log R) \int_0^\infty J_{k_1-1}\left(\frac{4\pi my}{rN}\right) J_{k_2-1}\left(\frac{4\pi my}{rN}\right) y^{-\epsilon-4\pi ix} dy dx. \quad (7.27)$$

The above integral is absolutely convergent for any $\epsilon > 0$ due to the rapid decay of ϕ and the bound $J_{k-1}(x) \ll x^{-1/2}$ from Lemma 2.6. This allows us to apply Fubini's theorem and swap the order of integration. Set

$$H(\nu, \mu, s) := \int_0^\infty J_\nu(x) J_\mu(x) x^{-s} dx \quad (7.28)$$

which is essentially a Mellin transform. Setting $u = 4\pi my/rN$ gives

$$I(m, r, N) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{rN}{4\pi m} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \phi(x \log R) \left(\frac{4\pi m}{rN}\right)^{\epsilon+4\pi ix} H(k_1-1, k_2-1, \epsilon+4\pi ix) dx. \quad (7.29)$$

Setting $s = \epsilon + 4\pi ix$, we reinterpret this as a contour integral:

$$I(m, r, N) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{rN}{16\pi^2 i m} \int_{\operatorname{Re}(s)=\epsilon} \phi\left(\frac{(s-\epsilon) \log R}{4\pi i}\right) \left(\frac{4\pi m}{rN}\right)^s H(k_1-1, k_2-1, s) ds. \quad (7.30)$$

Section 6.8 (33) of [EMOT54] (which is given in (6.8) of [KMV02]) gives:

$$H(\nu, \mu, s) = 2^{-s} \frac{\Gamma(s)\Gamma(\frac{\nu+\mu+1-s}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-\mu+1+s}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\mu-\nu+1+s}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\nu+\mu+1+s}{2})}, \quad 0 < \operatorname{Re}(s) < \nu + \mu + 1. \quad (7.31)$$

Using the identity (essentially Euler's reflection formula)

$$\Gamma(1/2 + s)\Gamma(1/2 - s) = \frac{\pi}{\cos \pi s} \quad (7.32)$$

gives

$$H(\nu, \mu, s) = 2^{-s} \frac{\cos(\pi \frac{s-\nu+\mu}{2})\Gamma(s)\Gamma(\frac{\nu+\mu+1-s}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\nu-\mu+1-s}{2})}{\pi\Gamma(\frac{\nu+\mu+1+s}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\nu-\mu+1+s}{2})}. \quad (7.33)$$

For our case where $\nu = k_1 - 1$ and $\mu = k_2 - 1$ with $k_1, k_2 \geq 2$ even, we have that

$$H(k_1 - 1, k_2 - 1, s) = 2^{-s} i^{k_1+k_2} \frac{\cos(\pi \frac{s}{2})\Gamma(s)\Gamma(\frac{k_1+k_2-1-s}{2})\Gamma(\frac{k_1-k_2+1-s}{2})}{\pi\Gamma(\frac{k_1+k_2-1+s}{2})\Gamma(\frac{k_1-k_2+1+s}{2})}, \quad 0 < \operatorname{Re}(s) < 3. \quad (7.34)$$

We want to interchange the integral with the sum over r in (7.9). In order to make everything absolutely convergent, we shift the contour to the line $\operatorname{Re}(s) = 2$ and rearrange, giving

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{(r, d_1 d_2)=1} \frac{\psi(m^2, m^2, r)}{r^2 \varphi(r)} I(m, r, N) \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{N}{16\pi^2 i m} \int_{\operatorname{Re}(s)=2} \phi\left(\frac{(s-\epsilon)\log R}{4\pi i}\right) \left(\frac{4\pi m}{N}\right)^s \chi(s) H(k_1 - 1, k_2 - 1, s) ds \end{aligned} \quad (7.35)$$

where

$$\chi(s) = \sum_{(r, d_1 d_2)=1} \frac{\psi(m^2, m^2, r)}{r \varphi(r)} r^{-s} \quad (7.36)$$

is a Dirichlet series absolutely convergent when $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$.

Now, by Lemma 6.6, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(s) &= \prod_{p \nmid m d_1 d_2} \left[\frac{-1}{p\varphi(p)p^s} + \frac{1}{1-p^{-s}} \right] \prod_{\substack{p|m \\ p \nmid d_1 d_2}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{p^{s+1}} \right] \\ &= \zeta(s) \zeta_{m d_1 d_2}(s)^{-1} \alpha_{m d_1 d_2}(s) \beta_{m/(m, (d_1 d_2)^\infty)}(s+1) \end{aligned} \quad (7.37)$$

where

$$\zeta_d(s) := \prod_{p|d} \frac{1}{1-p^{-s}} \quad (7.38)$$

$$\alpha_d(s) := \prod_{p|d} \left[1 - \frac{1-p^{-s}}{p\varphi(p)p^s} \right] \quad (7.39)$$

$$\beta_d(s) := \prod_{p|d} [1 + p^{-s}]. \quad (7.40)$$

By the properties of infinite products (see [SS03], for example), $\alpha_d(s)$ converges absolutely when

$$\sum_{p \nmid d} \left| \frac{1 - p^{-s}}{p\varphi(p)p^s} \right| < \infty, \quad (7.41)$$

which is satisfied when $\operatorname{Re}(s) > -1/2$. Now, by the functional equation for the Riemann zeta function we have that

$$\zeta(1-s) = 2^{1-s} \pi^{-s} \cos\left(\pi \frac{s}{2}\right) \Gamma(s) \zeta(s). \quad (7.42)$$

Thus applying (7.34) and (7.37) to (7.35) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{(r, d_1 d_2)=1} \frac{\psi(m^2, m^2, r)}{r^2 \varphi(r)} I(m, r, N) &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{N i^{k_1+k_2}}{32\pi^3 i m} \int_{\operatorname{Re}(s)=2} \phi\left(\frac{(s-\epsilon) \log R}{4\pi i}\right) \left(\frac{4\pi^2 m}{N}\right)^s \\ &\quad \times \zeta_{m d_1 d_2}(s)^{-1} \alpha_{m d_1 d_2}(s) \beta_{m/(m, (d_1 d_2)^\infty)}(s+1) \zeta(1-s) \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k_1+k_2-1-s}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{k_1-k_2+1-s}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{k_1+k_2-1+s}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{k_1-k_2+1+s}{2}\right)} ds. \end{aligned} \quad (7.43)$$

We want to shift the contour back to the line $\operatorname{Re}(s) = \epsilon$. If $k_1 \neq k_2$, there are no poles. If $k_1 = k_2$, there is a pole at $s = 1$ coming from the term $\Gamma\left(\frac{k_1-k_2+1-s}{2}\right)$ with residue

$$\phi\left(\frac{(1-\epsilon) \log R}{4\pi i}\right) \left(\frac{4\pi^2 m}{N}\right)^1 \zeta_{m d_1 d_2}(1)^{-1} \alpha_{m d_1 d_2}(1) \beta_{m/(m, (d_1 d_2)^\infty)}(2) \zeta(0) \frac{\Gamma(k_1-1)}{\Gamma(k_1)\Gamma(1)} \cdot (-2). \quad (7.44)$$

Taking $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, using the functional equation for the Gamma function and $\zeta(0) = -1/2$, the above equals

$$\frac{4\pi^2 m}{N(k_1-1)} \phi\left(\frac{\log R}{4\pi i}\right) \zeta_{m d_1 d_2}(1)^{-1} \alpha_{m d_1 d_2}(1) \beta_{m/(m, (d_1 d_2)^\infty)}(2). \quad (7.45)$$

We finish treating the contribution from the pole in Section 8. For the rest of the section, assume that $k_1 \neq k_2$ so there is no pole term. Our analysis closely follows Section 7 of [ILS00]. Because the test function ϕ is Schwartz, the integrand decays rapidly on the line $\operatorname{Re}(s) = \epsilon$ (the other terms in the integrand can be bounded by polynomials). In particular, we have that for any $B > 0$ that

$$\phi\left(\frac{(s-\epsilon) \log R}{4\pi i}\right) \ll (\operatorname{Im}(s) \log R)^{-B}, \quad \operatorname{Re}(s) = \epsilon. \quad (7.46)$$

Because of this, the integral is $O(\log^{-1} R)$ outside the region $\operatorname{Im}(s) \ll \log^{-1/2} R$. Since we are also taking $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, we can use the Laurent expansion for our functions around $s = 0$. We have that

$$\zeta(1-s) = -s^{-1} + O(1) \quad (7.47)$$

$$\zeta_d(s)^{-1} = \delta(1, d) + O(s \log d) \quad (7.48)$$

$$\alpha_d(s) = 1 + O(s) \quad (7.49)$$

$$\beta_d(s+1) = \frac{\nu(d)}{d} + O(s) \quad (7.50)$$

where $\nu(d)$ is defined in (2.19). By Section 7 of [ILS00] (see the middle of page 100) we have that

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{k-s}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(\frac{k+s}{2}\right) \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^{-s} \left[1 + O\left(\frac{s}{k}\right)\right]. \quad (7.51)$$

Applying these to (7.43) gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{(r,d_1d_2)=1} \frac{\psi(m^2, m^2, r)}{r^2 \varphi(r)} I(m, r, N) \\ &= -\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{N i^{k_1+k_2}}{32\pi^3 i} \delta(1, md_1d_2) \int_{\substack{\operatorname{Re}(s)=\epsilon \\ \operatorname{Im}(s) \ll \log^{-1/2} R}} \phi\left(\frac{(s-\epsilon)\log R}{4\pi i}\right) A^{-s/2} \frac{ds}{s} \\ & \quad + O(N \log(md_1d_2) \log^{-1} R) \end{aligned} \quad (7.52)$$

where

$$A := \frac{(k_1 + k_2 - 1)^2 (k_1 - k_2 + 1)^2 N^2}{256\pi^4}. \quad (7.53)$$

Note that the main term is only nonzero when $m = 1$. Applying this to (7.9) and re-extending the integral to the entire line $\operatorname{Re}(s) = \epsilon$ using the decay of ϕ gives

$$\mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) = -\frac{N\psi(1, 1, N)}{\varphi(N)^3 2\pi i} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\operatorname{Re}(s)=\epsilon} \phi\left(\frac{(s-\epsilon)\log R}{4\pi i}\right) A^{-s/2} \frac{ds}{s} + O(\log^{-1} R). \quad (7.54)$$

Now, setting $s = \epsilon + 4\pi i x$ and doing a change of variables $\epsilon \rightarrow 2\epsilon$ gives

$$\mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) = -\frac{N\psi(1, 1, N)}{\varphi(N)^3} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} A^{-\epsilon} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x \log R) A^{-2\pi i x} \frac{dx}{\epsilon + 2\pi i x} + O(\log^{-1} R). \quad (7.55)$$

By Section 7 of [ILS00], we have that

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} A^{-\epsilon} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x \log R) A^{-2\pi i x} \frac{dx}{\epsilon + 2\pi i x} = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \frac{\sin(2\pi x)}{2\pi x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \phi(0) + O(\log^{-1} R) \quad (7.56)$$

and by Lemma 6.6 we have that

$$\frac{N\psi(1, 1, N)}{\varphi(N)^3} = 1 + O(N^{-1}). \quad (7.57)$$

Applying this to (7.55) and using that $\log^{-1} R \asymp \log^{-1} N$, we finally have

$$\mathcal{P}(k_1, k_2, N) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \frac{\sin(2\pi x)}{2\pi x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \phi(0) + O(\log^{-1} N) \quad (7.58)$$

as desired. \square

8. HANDLING THE POLES

In this section, we complete the proof of Theorem 1.2 by accounting for the case where $k_1 = k_2$. For the remainder of the section, set $N = N_1 = N_2$ and $k = k_1 = k_2$ with k fixed.

We begin by bounding the complementary sum $\Delta_{k,N}^\infty$ appearing in (4.3) and (4.8). In Section 4, we bounded this sum using Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3 and setting $Y = N^\epsilon$. The complementary sums are larger in the case where there are poles, so we set $Y = N^\alpha$ with $\alpha = 1/14$ so that we can use the Y decay and extend the support slightly past $(-1, 1)$. We need to choose α small enough so that the error terms vanish in the limit, but large enough so

that the complementary m_1, m_2 sums vanish. This amounts to taking σ as large as possible under the constraints

$$\sigma - \alpha/2 - 1 \leq 0 \quad (8.1)$$

$$2\sigma + 6\alpha - 5/2 \leq 0. \quad (8.2)$$

The optimal solution is $\alpha = 1/14$, $\sigma = 29/28$. The first equation comes from (8.5) and the second from (8.6).

We repeat the analysis in Section 7 in the case where $k_1 = k_2$. Our analysis is mostly the same as in that section, so we omit some details. The main difference is that the size of m_1, m_2 is no longer negligible, as now we have that $m_1, m_2 \leq N^\alpha$ instead of $m_1, m_2 \leq N^\epsilon$. Our main result is the following.

Proposition 8.1. *Let $\text{supp}(\widehat{\phi}) \subset (-29/28, 29/28)$ and set*

$$\mathcal{P}(k, N) := \frac{1}{|H(k, N, k, N)|} \sum_{f, g} S(f \otimes g; \phi). \quad (8.3)$$

We have that

$$\mathcal{P}(k, N) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(x) \frac{\sin(2\pi x)}{2\pi x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \phi(0) + \frac{2}{|H_k^*(N)|} \phi\left(\frac{\log R}{4\pi i}\right) + O(\log^{-1} N). \quad (8.4)$$

Combining Proposition 8.1 with Proposition 3.1 completes the proof of Theorem 1.2 in the case where $k_1 = k_2$ after comparing with (1.4).

Proof. First we apply Proposition 4.1 with $Y = N^\alpha$, which gives

$$\mathcal{P}(k, N) = \frac{4\pi^2}{\varphi(N)^2} \sum_{m_1, m_2 \leq N^\alpha} \frac{1}{m_1 m_2} \sum_{b_1, b_2 \geq 1} \frac{1}{b_1 b_2} Q^*(m_1^2, b_1 N, m_2^2, b_2 N) + O(N^{-\alpha/2+\epsilon} + N^{\sigma-\alpha/2-1+\epsilon}). \quad (8.5)$$

The error term is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\sigma < 29/28$. Similarly to Lemma 7.2, we restrict the sum over b_1, b_2 to be up to N , which introduces an error term of size $N^{3\sigma+2\alpha-7/2+\epsilon}$. This is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\sigma < 29/28$. Next, we remove all subterms except where $m_1 = md_1$ and $m_2 = md_2$ as in Lemma 7.5. Using (7.12), we find that this introduces an error term of

$$N^{3\sigma+2\alpha-4+\epsilon} + N^{2\sigma+6\alpha-5/2+\epsilon}. \quad (8.6)$$

This is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\sigma < 29/28$. Applying Proposition 6.1 gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(k, N) &= \frac{16\pi^2 \psi(1, 1, N)}{\varphi(N)^3} \sum_{m \leq N^\alpha} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{d_1, d_2 \leq N^\alpha/m} \frac{\mu(d_1 d_2)}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \sum_{\substack{r < \min(N/d_1, N/d_2) \\ (r, d_1 d_2) = 1}} \frac{\psi(m^2, m^2, r)}{r^2 \varphi(r)} I(m, r, N) \\ &+ O(N^{-\epsilon}). \end{aligned} \quad (8.7)$$

Using the bound (7.23), we extend the sum to be over all r with $(r, d_1 d_2) = 1$. This introduces an error term of size

$$N^{-1} \sum_{m \leq N^\alpha} 1 \sum_{d_1, d_2 \leq N^\alpha/m} \frac{1}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \sum_{r \geq N^{1-\alpha}} \frac{1}{r^3} N^{3\sigma-2} \ll N^{3\sigma+3\alpha-5}. \quad (8.8)$$

This is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\sigma < 29/28$. This gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(k, N) &= \frac{16\pi^2\psi(1, 1, N)}{\varphi(N)^3} \sum_{m \leq N^\alpha} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{d_1, d_2 \leq N^\alpha/m} \frac{\mu(d_1 d_2)}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \sum_{(r, d_1 d_2)=1} \frac{\psi(m^2, m^2, r)}{r^2 \varphi(r)} I(m, r, N) \\ &\quad + O(N^{-\epsilon}). \end{aligned} \quad (8.9)$$

Our analysis of the sum over r is the same as in Section 7.2 except for the contribution from the pole in (7.43). By (7.45) and the Cauchy residue theorem, the contribution of the pole to $\mathcal{P}(k, N)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi i \times \frac{16\pi^2\psi(1, 1, N)}{\varphi(N)^3} \sum_{m \leq N^\alpha} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{d_1, d_2 \leq N^\alpha/m} \frac{\mu(d_1 d_2)}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \frac{N}{32\pi^3 i m} \\ \times \frac{4\pi^2 m}{N(k-1)} \phi\left(\frac{\log R}{4\pi i}\right) \zeta_{md_1 d_2}(1)^{-1} \alpha_{md_1 d_2}(1) \beta_{m/(m, d_1 d_2)}(2). \end{aligned} \quad (8.10)$$

Using that $N\psi(1, 1, N)/\varphi(N)^3 = 1 + O(N^{-1})$ and (2.12), we can simplify this as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{|H_k^*(N)|} \phi\left(\frac{\log R}{4\pi i}\right) \frac{\pi^2}{6} \sum_{m \leq N^\alpha} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{d_1, d_2 \leq N^\alpha/m} \frac{\mu(d_1 d_2)}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \zeta_{md_1 d_2}(1)^{-1} \alpha_{md_1 d_2}(1) \beta_{m/(m, (d_1 d_2)^\infty)}(2) \\ + O(N^{\sigma-2}). \end{aligned} \quad (8.11)$$

The error term in (8.11) is $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\sigma < 29/28$ and comes from (5.1) and the bound

$$\zeta_{md_1 d_2}(1)^{-1} \alpha_{md_1 d_2}(1) \beta_{m/(m, (d_1 d_2)^\infty)}(2) \ll 1. \quad (8.12)$$

We utilize (5.1) and (8.12) to extend the sum over d_1, d_2 to be over all positive integers. This introduces an error term of size

$$N^{\sigma-1} \sum_{m \leq N^\alpha} \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{d_1 \geq 1} \frac{1}{d_1^2} \sum_{d_2 > N^\alpha/m} \frac{1}{d_2^2} \ll N^{\sigma-\alpha-1+\epsilon}. \quad (8.13)$$

Likewise, we extend the sum over m to be over all positive integers, which introduces an error term of the same size. These error terms are $O(N^{-\epsilon})$ if $\text{supp } \hat{\phi} \subset (-29/28, 29/28)$. Thus we have that the contribution from the pole term is

$$\frac{2}{|H_k^*(N)|} \phi\left(\frac{\log R}{4\pi i}\right) \frac{\pi^2}{6} \sum_{d_1, d_2 \geq 1} \frac{\mu(d_1 d_2)}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{1}{m^2} \zeta_{md_1 d_2}(1)^{-1} \alpha_{md_1 d_2}(1) \beta_{m/(m, (d_1 d_2)^\infty)}(2) + O(N^{-\epsilon}). \quad (8.14)$$

We complete the proof by calculating the sums over d_1, d_2 and m .

Lemma 8.2. *Set*

$$S = \sum_{d_1, d_2 \geq 1} \frac{\mu(d_1 d_2)}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{1}{m^2} \zeta_{md_1 d_2}(1)^{-1} \alpha_{md_1 d_2}(1) \beta_{m/(m, (d_1 d_2)^\infty)}(2). \quad (8.15)$$

We have that

$$S = \frac{6}{\pi^2}. \quad (8.16)$$

Proof. We have that

$$\zeta_{md_1d_2}(1)^{-1}\alpha_{md_1d_2}(1) = \zeta(3)^{-1} \prod_{p|d_1d_2} \frac{p^3 - p^2}{p^3 - 1} \prod_{\substack{q|m \\ q \nmid d_1d_2}} \frac{q^3 - q^2}{q^3 - 1} \quad (8.17)$$

$$\beta_{m/(m,(d_1d_2)^\infty)}(2) = \prod_{\substack{p|m \\ p \nmid d_1d_2}} \frac{p^2 + 1}{p^2} \quad (8.18)$$

where q is prime. This gives

$$\sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{1}{m^2} \zeta_{md_1d_2}(1)^{-1} \alpha_{md_1d_2}(1) \beta_{m/(m,(d_1d_2)^\infty)}(2) = \zeta(3)^{-1} \prod_{p|d_1d_2} \frac{p^3 - p^2}{p^3 - 1} \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{1}{m^2} \prod_{\substack{q|m \\ q \nmid d_1d_2}} \frac{q^3 - q^2}{q^3 - 1} \frac{q^2 + 1}{q^2}. \quad (8.19)$$

Factoring the sum into an Euler product, we have that the above equals

$$\zeta(3)^{-1} \prod_{p|d_1d_2} \frac{p^3 - p^2}{p^3 - 1} \frac{1}{1 - p^{-2}} f(p)^{-1} \prod_q f(q) \quad (8.20)$$

where

$$f(p) = 1 + \frac{p^3 - p^2}{p^3 - 1} \frac{p^2 + 1}{p^2} \frac{1}{p^2 - 1}. \quad (8.21)$$

Thus we have

$$S = \zeta(3)^{-1} \prod_q f(q) \sum_{d_1, d_2 \geq 1} \frac{\mu(d_1d_2)}{d_1^2 d_2^2} \prod_{p|d_1d_2} \frac{p^3 - p^2}{p^3 - 1} \frac{1}{1 - p^{-2}} f(p)^{-1}. \quad (8.22)$$

We want to count the number of times that a fixed value of d_1d_2 appears in the above sum. Since d_1d_2 can be assumed to be squarefree, if d_1d_2 has a prime factors, then it appears 2^a times. Thus we have that

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \zeta(3)^{-1} \prod_q f(q) \prod_p \left[1 - \frac{2}{p^2} \frac{p^3 - p^2}{p^3 - 1} \frac{1}{1 - p^{-2}} f(p)^{-1} \right] \\ &= \zeta(3)^{-1} \prod_p \left[f(p) - \frac{2}{p^2} \frac{p^3 - p^2}{p^3 - 1} \frac{1}{1 - p^{-2}} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (8.23)$$

Now, we have that

$$f(p) - \frac{2}{p^2} \frac{p^3 - p^2}{p^3 - 1} \frac{1}{1 - p^{-2}} = \frac{1 - p^{-2}}{1 - p^{-3}} \quad (8.24)$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \zeta(3)^{-1} \prod_p \frac{1 - p^{-2}}{1 - p^{-3}} \\ &= \zeta(3)^{-1} \zeta(3) \zeta(2)^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (8.25)$$

$$= \zeta(2)^{-1} = \frac{6}{\pi^2}. \quad (8.26)$$

□

Applying Lemma 8.2 to (8.14) gives that the contribution from the pole is

$$\frac{2}{|H_k^*(N)|} \phi\left(\frac{\log R}{4\pi i}\right) + O(N^{-\epsilon}). \quad (8.27)$$

Combining this with the analysis of the integral from Section 7.2 gives the proposition. \square

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