

# The zeta function of $\mathfrak{p}2\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$ counting all subgroups

## 1 Presentation

$\mathfrak{p}2\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}$  has presentation

$$\langle x, y, u, v \mid [x, y], u^2 = x, v^2 = y, x^v = x^{-1}, y^u = y^{-1}, (uv)^2 \rangle.$$

## 2 The zeta function itself

The zeta function was calculated by du Sautoy, McDermott and Smith. It is

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_{\mathfrak{p}2\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}}(s) &= (1 - 2 \cdot 2^{-s})^2 \zeta(s-1)^2 + (2 \cdot 2^{-s} - 4^{-s}) \zeta(s) \zeta(s-1) \\ &\quad + 2^{-s} \zeta(s-1) \zeta(s-2). \end{aligned}$$

## 3 Abscissa of convergence and order of pole

The abscissa of convergence of  $\zeta_{\mathfrak{p}2\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{g}}(s)$  is 3, with a simple pole at  $s = 3$ . Since this group is a finite extension of a free abelian group, its zeta function has meromorphic continuation to  $\mathbb{C}$ .