The zeta function of p6 counting all subgroups

1 Presentation

p6 has presentation

$$\left\langle x, y, r \mid [x, y], r^6, x^r = y, y^r = x^{-1}y \right\rangle.$$

2 The zeta function itself

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

$$\begin{aligned}\zeta_{\mathbf{p6}}(s) = {} & (1 + 3 \cdot 3^{-s})\zeta(s-1)L(s-1, \chi_3) + 3^{-s}\zeta(s-1)\zeta(s-2) \\ & + 6^{-s}\zeta(s)\zeta(s-1),\end{aligned}$$

where χ_3 is defined by

$$\chi_3(a) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a \equiv 1(\pmod 3) \\ -1 & \text{if } a \equiv -1(\pmod 3) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

and $L(s, \chi_3)$ is the Dirichlet L-function of χ_3,

$$L(s, \chi_3) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_3(n) n^{-s}.$$

3 Abscissa of convergence and order of pole

The abscissa of convergence of $\zeta_{\mathbf{p6}}(s)$ is 2, with a simple pole at $s = 2$. Since this group is a finite extension of a free abelian group, its zeta function has meromorphic continuation to $\mathbb{C}$.