ON BERNOUlli NUMBERS

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Abstract. In the complex case, we construct a q-analogue of the Riemann zeta function \( \zeta_q(s) \) and a q-analogue of the Dirichlet L-function \( L_q(s, \chi) \), which interpolate the q-analogue Bernoulli numbers. Using the properties of p-adic integrals and measures, we show that Kummer type congruences for the q-analogue Bernoulli numbers are the generalizations of the usual Kummer congruences for the ordinary Bernoulli numbers. We also construct a q-analogue of the p-adic L-function \( L_p(s, \chi; q) \) which interpolates the q-analogue Bernoulli numbers at non positive integers.

0. Introduction

Throughout this paper \( p \) will denote a prime number, \( \mathbb{Z}_p \) the ring of \( p \)-adic integer, \( \mathbb{Q}_p \) the field of fractions of \( \mathbb{Z}_p \), and \( \mathbb{C}_p \) the \( p \)-adic completion of the algebraic closure \( \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p \). Let \( v_p \) be the \( p \)-adic valuation of \( \mathbb{C}_p \) normalized so that \( |p|_p = p^{-v_p(p)} = p^{-1} \). We denote by \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \) the set consisting of all non-negative real numbers and by \( \mathbb{Z} \) the ring of integers and by \( \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) the set of non-negative integers.

The Bernoulli numbers \( B_k \) are defined by
\[
\frac{t}{e^t-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k \frac{t^k}{k!},
\]
where the symbol \( B_k \) is interpreted to mean that \( B_k \) must be replaced by \( B_k \) when we expand the one on the left. This relation can also be written as \( e^{(B+1)t} - e^{Bt} = t \) or, equating the same powers of \( t \), as
\[
B_0 = 1, \quad (B + 1)^k - B_k = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } k = 1; \\ 0, & \text{if } k > 1. \end{cases}
\]

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The Bernoulli numbers now may be computed recursively. One finds that \( B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, B_2 = \frac{1}{6}, B_3 = 0, B_4 = -\frac{1}{30}, B_5 = 0, B_6 = \frac{1}{42}, \) etc. The Bernoulli numbers are rational numbers whose denominators are known by the theorem of von-Staudt and Clausen. In particular, if \( p > 3 \) the numbers \( B_2, B_4, B_6, \ldots, B_{p-3} \) are \( p \)-integral. Also, Kummer proved the important congruences

\[
\frac{B_m}{m} \equiv \frac{B_n}{n} \pmod{p}
\]

for positive even integers \( m, n \) such that \( m \equiv n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p-1} \) and \( p > 3 \) (cf. [1], [9, p. 61 Corollary 5.14]). This congruence is cornerstone of the theory of \( p \)-adic \( L \)-functions. More general version of these congruences are given in the theorem 2 below.

The \( q \)-analogue Bernoulli numbers \( B_n(q) \) is defined in [7] by

\[
\frac{t}{q e^t - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n(q) t^n}{n!}
\]

for \( q \in \mathbb{T}_p \) (see 2). This relation can be determined inductively by

\[
B_0 = 0, \quad q(B + 1)^n - B_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = 1; \\ 0, & \text{if } n > 1, \end{cases}
\]

with the usual convention of replacing \( B^n(q) \) by \( B_n \). And using the \( p \)-adic invariant measure on the \( p \)-adic integers, he found new relations for \( q \)-analogue Bernoulli numbers.

In section 1, we first give some properties of the ordinary Bernoulli numbers. In section 2, we shall define the generalized \( q \)-analogue Bernoulli numbers \( B_{n, \chi}(q) \) for any Dirichlet character \( \chi \), and we construct a \( q \)-analogue of the Riemann zeta function \( \zeta_q(s) \) and the Dirichlet \( L \)-function \( L_q(s, \chi) \). In the last section, we prove that Kummer type congruences for the \( q \)-analogue Bernoulli numbers, which are generalizations of the usual Kummer congruences. By using this congruence, we shall construct a \( p \)-adic interpolation function of the \( q \)-analogue Bernoulli numbers.
1. Ordinary and generalized Bernoulli numbers, and \( p \)-adic \( L \)-function

Let \( p \) be a prime number and let \( \mathbb{Q}_p \) be the field of \( p \)-adic numbers, that is, the completion of the field of rational numbers \( \mathbb{Q} \) with respect to the \( p \)-adic metric, given by the \( p \)-adic norm

\[
| \cdot |_p : \mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0},
\]

\[
|x|_p = \begin{cases} 
\frac{1}{p^v_p(x)}, & \text{if } x \neq 0; \\
0, & \text{if } x = 0,
\end{cases}
\]

where \( v_p(x) = \alpha \) if \( x = p^\alpha \frac{m}{n}, (p, n) = (p, m) = 1, m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \). The function \( | \cdot |_p \) is multiplicative since \( v_p(a_1 a_2) = v_p(a_1) + v_p(a_2) \), and satisfies the non-Archimedean property \( |x + y|_p \leq \max(|x|_p, |y|_p) \). If \( a, b \in \mathbb{Q}_p \), we write \( a \equiv b \pmod{p^N} \) if \( |a - b|_p \leq p^{-N} \), or equivalently, \( (a-b)/p^N \in \mathbb{Z}_p \), that is, if the first nonzero digit in the \( p \)-adic expansion of \( a - b \) occurs no sooner than the \( p^N \)-place. In \( \mathbb{Q}_p \), it is not hard to see that all discs of finite radius are compact. Each compact neighborhood \( a + p^N \mathbb{Z}_p \) in \( \mathbb{Q}_p \) is both open and closed, where \( a + p^N \mathbb{Z}_p = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z}_p \mid x \equiv a \pmod{p^N} \} \), \( 0 \leq a \leq p^N - 1 \). Let \( d \) be a fixed positive integer and \( p \) be a fixed odd prime number. We set

\[
X = \lim_{N} \mathbb{Z}/dp^N \mathbb{Z},
\]

\[
X^* = \bigcup_{0 < a < dp, (a, p) = 1} (a + dp \mathbb{Z}_p),
\]

\[
a + dp^N \mathbb{Z}_p = \{ x \in X \mid x \equiv a \pmod{dp^N} \},
\]

where \( 0 \leq a \leq dp^N - 1 \). In special case if \( d = 1 \), then \( X = \mathbb{Z}_p \) and \( X^* = \mathbb{Z}_p^* \). The set of invertible elements in the ring \( \mathbb{Z}_p \) is \( \mathbb{Z}_p^* = \mathbb{Z}_p \setminus p\mathbb{Z}_p \).

We shall now introduce definitions of the \( p \)-adic distribution and the \( p \)-adic measure (see [3], [5]).

A \( p \)-adic distribution \( \mu \) on \( X \) means that if \( U \subset X \) is the disjoint union of compact-open sets \( U_1, U_2, \cdots, U_n \), then \( \mu(U) = \mu(U_1) + \mu(U_2) + \cdots + \mu(U_n) \). An \( \mathbb{C}_p \)-valued measure \( \mu \) on \( X \) is a finitely additive bounded map from the set of compact-open \( U \subset X \) to \( \mathbb{C}_p \).
Now, we give the key example of the $p$-adic distribution. The $p$-adic
Haar distribution $\mu_0$ is defined by

\begin{equation}
\mu_0(a + p^N \mathbb{Z}_p) := \frac{1}{p^N}.
\end{equation}

This extends to the unique measure (up to a constant multiple) on $\mathbb{Z}_p$.
It suffices to check that

$$
\sum_{b=0}^{p-1} \mu_0(a + bp^N + p^{N+1} \mathbb{Z}_p) = \mu_0(a + p^N \mathbb{Z}_p).
$$

We denote by $UD(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{C}_p)$ the $\mathbb{C}_p$-Banach algebra of all uniformly
differentiable functions $f : \mathbb{Z}_p \to \mathbb{C}_p$ under the usual pointwise operations
and valuation $V$ where $V(f) = \min\{v(f), R(f)\}$ with

$$
R(f) = \inf \left\{ v_p\left( \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right) \middle| x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_p, x \neq y \in \mathbb{Z}_p \right\},
$$

where $v(f) = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{Z}_p} v_p(f(x))$ (see [10]).

For $f \in UD(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{C}_p)$, we have an integral $I_0(f)$ with respect to the
invariant measure $\mu_0$:

$$
I_0(f) := \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p} f(x) \, d\mu_0(x) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{a=0}^{p^{N-1}} f(a) \mu_0(a + p^N \mathbb{Z}_p).
$$

**Lemma 1.** For $f \in UD(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{C}_p)$, we have

$$
I_0(f_{n+1}) = I_0(f_n) + f'(n)
$$

where $f_n(x) = f(x + n)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. In particular,

$$
I_0(f_1) = I_0(f) + f'(0).
$$
Proof. The proof is clear.

If $f' \equiv 0$ on $Z_p$, then the integral $I_0(f)$ is invariant with respect to shifts, i.e.,
$$\int_{Z_p} f(x + n) \, d\mu_0(x) = \int_{Z_p} f(x) \, d\mu_0(x),$$
where $n \in Z_{\geq 0}$.

Lemma 2. (Witt’s formula) For $n \in Z_{\geq 0}$, we have
$$B_n = \int_{Z_p} x^n \, d\mu_0(x),$$
where $\mu_0(x + p^N Z_p) = \frac{1}{p^N}$.

Proof. This follows easily from Lemma 1.

Let $Z^*_p$ be the group of $p$-adic units, and let $1 + pZ_p$ is the subgroup of $Z^*_p$ consisting of all elements of the form $1 + pa$, $a \in Z_p$. Let $C$ be the cyclic group of order $p - 1$ consisting of $(p - 1)$-th roots of unity in $Q_p$. Each $x$ in $Z^*_p$ can be uniquely written in the form $x = \omega(x) \langle x \rangle$, where $\omega(x)$ and $\langle x \rangle$ denote the projections of $x$ on $C$ and $1 + pZ_p$, respectively.

We see easily that if $p > 2$, then

$$\omega(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} x^{p^n} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle x \rangle^{p-1} = 1 + pq_x, \quad \forall q_x \in Z_p. \quad (1.4)$$

Hence, we can deduce from (1.4) that for any $x \in Z^*_p$,
$$\omega(x) = x(1 + pq_x)^{1/p}, \quad \forall q_x \in Z_p.$$

In particular,
$$\sum_{x=1}^{p^n} x^n (1 + pq_x)^{m/p} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } p - 1 \nmid m; \\ p^{n-1}(p - 1), & \text{if } p - 1 | m, \end{cases}$$

where $\sum^*$ means to take the sum over all integers prime to $p$ in given ranges.

We now prove the following general congruence:
PROPOSITION 1. For any prime $p > 5$ and $i \geq 1$, we have

$$B_{i(p-1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{p} - i(1 - \alpha_p) + \frac{i(i - 1)}{2} \left( B_{2(p-1)} + \frac{1}{p} + 1 - 2\alpha_p \right) \pmod{p^3},$$

where $\alpha_p = (1 + pB_{p-1})/p$.

Proof. From Lemma 2 with $n = i(p - 1), i \geq 1$ and $\mathbb{Z}_p^* = \mathbb{Z}_p \setminus p\mathbb{Z}_p$, we obtain

$$(1 - p^{i(p-1)-1})B_{i(p-1)} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{p^N} \sum_{i=1}^{p^N} x^{i(p-1)} = \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^*} x^{i(p-1)} d\mu_0(x).$$

Let $p$ be a prime with $p > 5, i \geq 1$. Then by the von Staudt-Clausen theorem, $pB_{i(p-1)} \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, and we find clearly that

$$B_{i(p-1)} \equiv \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^*} x^{i(p-1)} d\mu_0(x) \pmod{p^3}.$$ 

Now, we put the Fermat quotient $q_x$ by $x^{p-1} = 1 + pq_x$ for any integer $x \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$. Then for any $x \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$, we have

$$x^{i(p-1)} \equiv 1 + ipq_x + \frac{i(i - 1)}{2} p^2 q_x^2 \pmod{p^3}.$$ 

By using this congruence, we show that

$$\int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^*} x^{i(p-1)} d\mu_0(x)$$

$$\equiv \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^*} d\mu_0(x) + ip \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^*} q_x d\mu_0(x) + \frac{i(i - 1)}{2} p^2 \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^*} q_x^2 d\mu_0(x) \pmod{p^3}$$

$$\equiv 1 - \frac{1}{p} + ip \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^*} x^{p-1} - \frac{1}{p} d\mu_0(x)$$

$$+ \frac{i(i - 1)}{2} p^2 \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^*} \frac{(x^{p-1} - 1)^2}{p^2} d\mu_0(x) \pmod{p^3}$$

$$\equiv 1 - \frac{1}{p} - i(1 - \alpha_p) + \frac{i(i - 1)}{2} \left( B_{2(p-1)} + \frac{1}{p} + 1 - 2\alpha_p \right) \pmod{p^3},$$
where $\alpha_p = (1 + pB_{p-1})/p$. \hfill \Box

On the other hand, let $B_k(x)$ be the Bernoulli polynomials defined by the power series $\frac{te^{xt}}{e^t - 1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k(x) \frac{t^k}{k!}$. Then it is clear that the Bernoulli numbers are constant term of the Bernoulli polynomials, that is, $B_k = B_k(0)$. We can easily find that the relation $B_k(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \binom{k}{i} B_i x^{k-i} = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \binom{k}{i} B_{k-i} x^i$. It is known that for any rational integer $n \geq 1$ and $k \geq 0$,

$$B_k(x) = n^{k-1} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_k \left( \frac{x + i}{n} \right).$$

The above Bernoulli polynomials are closely related to the $p$-adic distributions.

Let $f : \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{C}$ be a function with period $d$, the positive integer, i.e., $f(j) = f(k)$ for $j \equiv k \pmod{d}$. The generalized Bernoulli numbers $B_{m,f}$, $m \geq 0$ is defined by

$$\sum_{0 \leq a < d} \frac{f(a)e^{at}}{e^{dt} - 1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_{m,f} \frac{t^m}{m!}.$$ 

Then $B_{m,f} = d^{m-1} \sum_{a=0}^{d-1} f(a) B_m \left( \frac{a}{d} \right)$, where $B_m(x)$ is the Bernoulli polynomials.

For $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $\mu_{B,k}$ (cf. [5]) is defined by

$$\mu_{B,k}(a + dp^N \mathbb{Z}_p) := (dp^N)^{k-1} B_k \left( \frac{a}{dp^N} \right).$$

Then we can show that $\mu_{B,k}$ extends uniquely to the distribution on $X$.

Let $f = \chi$ be a primitive Dirichlet character with the conductor $d$. In the $p$-adic case, the generalized Bernoulli numbers $B_{m,X}$ can be represented by the integral form as follow:

**Lemma 3.** For a Dirichlet character $\chi$ of conductor $d$, we have the integral representations

1. $\int_X \chi(x) \, d\mu_{B,k}(x) = B_{k,\chi}$;
2. $\int_{pX} \chi(x) \, d\mu_{B,k}(x) = \chi(p) p^{k-1} B_{k,\chi}$.  


In particular,

$$B_{k, \chi} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{a=0}^{dp^N - 1} \chi(a)a^k.$$ 

Proof. The proof is clear. \( \square \)

We rewrite the generalized Bernoulli numbers as integral forms

$$B_{k, \chi} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{a=0}^{dp^N - 1} \chi(a)a^k = \int_X \chi(x)x^k \, d\mu_0(x),$$

where \( \mu_0(a + dp^NZ_p) = \frac{1}{dp^N} \).

Therefore we obtain the following:

**Lemma 4.** For \( k \geq 0 \), we have

$$\int_X \chi(x) \, d\mu_{B,k}(x) = \int_X \chi(x)x^k \, d\mu_0(x).$$

This can plainly be rewritten as \( d\mu_{B,k}(x) = x^k d\mu_0(x) \).

Now, we can show that

$$B_{k, \chi} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{x=1}^{dp^N} \chi(x)x^k + \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{y=1}^{dp^N - 1} \chi(py)(py)^k$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{x=1}^{dp^N} \chi(x)x^k + p^{k-1}\chi(p)B_{k, \chi}.$$ 

We thus define

$$L_p(r, \chi) := \frac{1}{r-1} \int_X \chi(x)x^{1-r} \, d\mu_0(x),$$

where \( r \in \mathbb{Z}, \, r \neq 1 \).
From (1.8) we see that

\[ L_p(1 - k, \chi) = -\frac{1}{k} \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{x=1}^{d} \chi(x)x^k \]
\[ = -\frac{1}{k} (1 - p^{k-1} \chi(p)) B_{k, \chi}. \]

If \( \chi \) is the constant function with a period \( d = 1 \), then we have

\[ L_p(1 - k, 1) = -(1 - p^{k-1}) \frac{B_k}{k} = \zeta_p(1 - k), \]

where \( \zeta_p \) is defined in [5, p. 44].

Note that N. Koblitz (see [5]) considered the \( p \)-adic \( \zeta \)-function having the value \( -(1 - p^{k-1}) \frac{B_k}{k} \) at the positive integer \( k \), i.e.,

\[ \zeta_p(1 - k) = \frac{1}{\alpha - k - 1} \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p} x^{k-1} \mu_{1, \alpha}, \]

where \( \alpha \) is any rational integer not equal to 1, not divisible by \( p \), and

\[ \mu_{1, \alpha}(a + p^N \mathbb{Z}_p) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[ \frac{\alpha a}{p^N} \right]_q + \frac{1}{\alpha} - 1 \]

for the greatest integer function \([ \cdot ]_q\).

2. \( q \)-Analogue of the Bernoulli numbers and the Dirichlet \( L \)-function

The \( q \)-analogue Bernoulli numbers \( B_n(q) \) and the \( q \)-analogue Bernoulli polynomials \( B_n(x; q) \) may be defined by means of the generating functions

\[ \frac{t}{qe^t - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n(q) \frac{t^n}{n!} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{te^{xt}}{qe^t - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n(x; q) \frac{t^n}{n!}, \]

respectively. The \( q \)-analogue Bernoulli numbers \( B_n(q) \) also can be written as \( qe^{(B(q) + 1)t} - e^{B(q)t} = t \), or if we equate the powers of \( t \), then

\[ B_0 = 0, \quad q(B + 1)^n - B_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = 1; \\ 0, & \text{if } n > 1, \end{cases} \]
with the usual convention of replacing $B_n(q)$ by $B_n$. We can easily find the following relation:

\begin{equation}
B_n(x; q) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} B_i x^{n-i}, \quad B_n(0; q) = B_n.
\end{equation}

If $q \neq 1$, then for $n \geq 1$

\begin{equation}
\frac{B_n(q)}{n} = \frac{q^{-1}}{1-q^{-1}} H_{n-1}(q^{-1}),
\end{equation}

where $H_{n-1}(q^{-1})$ means the $(n-1)$-th Euler numbers (cf. [7], [8]). If $q = 1$, then $B_n(q) = B_n$, where $B_n$ is the ordinary Bernoulli numbers.

We can define a $q$-analogue zeta function $\zeta_q(s)$: For $s \in \mathbb{C}$,

\begin{equation}
\zeta_q(s) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^n}{n^s},
\end{equation}

which converges for all $s$ if $|q| < 1$, for $\text{Re}(s) > 0$ if $|q| = 1, q \neq 1$, and for $\text{Re}(s) > 1$ if $q = 1$. We easily see that $\zeta_q(s)$ can be extended to the whole $s$-plane by the contour integral.

The values of $\zeta_q(s)$ at non-positive integers are obtained by the following proposition:

**Proposition 2.** For any positive integer $k$, we have

\[
\zeta_q(1-k) = \begin{cases} 
-q B_1(q), & \text{if } k = 1; \\
-\frac{B_k(q)}{k}, & \text{if } k > 1.
\end{cases}
\]

**Proof.** It is clear from (2.5). \qed

**Corollary 1.** For any positive integer $k > 1$,

\[
\zeta_q(1-k) = \frac{1}{1-q} H_{k-1}(q^{-1}),
\]

where $H_{k-1}(q^{-1})$ means the $(n-1)$-th Euler numbers.
Proof. It is clear from (2.4).

COROLLARY 2. For \( n \geq 1 \), \( \zeta_{1/2}^{(1)}(-n) = -\frac{B_{n+1}(1/2)}{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^n}{2k} \) which satisfy the recurrence relation

\[
\zeta_{1/2}^{(1)}(-n) = 1 + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{j} \zeta_{1/2}^{(1)}(-j).
\]

REMARK. The \( q \)-analogue \( \zeta \)-function \( \zeta_q(s) \) is related to the polylogarithm \( \text{Li}_n(z) \), e.g.,

\[
\zeta_{1/2}^{(1)}(-n) = \text{Li}_{-n} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right),
\]

where \( \text{Li}_n(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k^n}, \ |z| < 1. \)

Let \( \chi \) be a primitive Dirichlet character of conductor \( d \). We define the generalized \( q \)-analogue Bernoulli numbers by

\[
(2.6) \quad \sum_{a=0}^{d-1} \frac{\chi(a)q^a e^{at}}{q^d e^{at} - 1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_{k, \chi}(q) \frac{t^n}{k!}.
\]

By using the definition of \( \zeta_q(s) \), we can define a \( q \)-\( L \)-function \( L_q(s, \chi) \): For \( s \in \mathbb{C}, \ \text{Re}(s) > 1, \)

\[
(2.7) \quad L_q(s, \chi) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^n \chi(n)}{n^s}, \quad |q| \leq 1.
\]

We easily see that \( L_q(s, \chi) \) can be extended to the whole \( s \)-plane by the contour integral.

The values of \( L_q(s, \chi) \) at non-positive integers can be obtained similarly as in the \( q \)-analogue zeta function.

PROPOSITION 3. For any positive integer \( k \), we have

\[
L_q(1-k, \chi) = -\frac{B_{k, \chi}(q)}{k}.
\]
Proof. From the definition of generalized $q$-analogue Bernoulli numbers $B_{k,\chi}(q)$

$$B_{k,\chi}(q) = \sum_{a=0}^{d-1} q^a \chi(a) d^{k-1} B_k\left(\frac{a}{d}, q^d\right).$$

Therefore

$$B_{k,\chi}(q) = k \sum_{a=0}^{d-1} q^a \chi(a) \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{k-1} \frac{e^{at}}{q^d e^{dt} - 1} \bigg|_{t=0}$$

$$= -k \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{k-1} \sum_{a=0}^{d-1} q^{ld+a} \chi(ld+a) e^{(ld+a)t} \bigg|_{t=0}$$

$$= -k \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{k-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n \chi(n) e^{nt} \bigg|_{t=0}$$

$$= -k L_q(1-k, \chi),$$

since $\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{k-1} e^{nt} \bigg|_{t=0} = n^{k-1}$. This implies that for $k \geq 1$,

$$L_q(1-k, \chi) = -\frac{B_{k,\chi}(q)}{k}.$$

\[\square\]

3. $q$-Analogue of the $p$-adic $L$-functions and congruences

In this section, we have some congruences for the generalized $q$-analogue Bernoulli numbers in a method similar to [4], [5].

Let $C_{p^n}$ be the cyclic group consisting of all $p^n$-th roots of unity in $\mathbb{C}_p$ for each $n \geq 0$ and $T_p$ the direct limit of $C_{p^n}$ with respect to the natural homomorphisms, i.e.,

$$T_p = \{\omega \in \mathbb{C}_p \mid \omega^{p^n} = 1 \text{ for some } n \geq 0\}.$$

Hence $T_p$ is the union of all $C_{p^n}$ with discrete topology (see [10]).

By Lemma 1, if $f(x) = q^x e^{xt} \in UD(\mathbb{Z}_p, \mathbb{C}_p)$, then

$$(qe^t - 1)I_0(q^x e^{xt}) = \ln q + t.$$
For $q \in T_p$, we have

$$(qe^t - 1)I_0(q^xe^{xt}) = t.$$ 

Hence

$$I_0(q^xe^{xt}) = \frac{t}{qe^t - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n(q) \frac{t^n}{n!}.$$ 

Therefore we obtain the following:

**Proposition 4.** We have the Witt's formula

$$B_n(q) = \int_{Z_p} q^x x^n \, d\mu_0(x)$$ 

for $q \in T_p$ with $n \geq 0$.

For $q \in T_p$ and $n \geq 0$, the $q$-analogue Bernoulli numbers $B_n(q)$ and the $q$-analogue Bernoulli polynomials are represented by

$$(3.1) \quad B_n(q) = \int_{Z_p} q^x x^n \, d\mu_0(x)$$

and

$$(3.2) \quad B_n(x; q) = \int_{Z_p} q^t(x + t)^n \, d\mu_0(t),$$

respectively. Let $B_{n, \chi}(q)$ denote the $n$-th generalized $q$-analogue Bernoulli numbers belonging to the Dirichlet character $\chi$ with the conductor $d$. Then we have a $q$-analogue of Witt's formula in the $p$-adic cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}_p(\chi)$ as follow:

$$B_{n, \chi}(q) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{x=1}^{dp^N} \chi(x)x^n q^x \quad n \geq 0.$$ 

Hence the above expression of $B_{n, \chi}(q)$ is equal to

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{x=1}^{dp^N} \chi(x)x^n q^x + \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{y=1}^{dp^{N-1}} \chi(py)(py)^n q^{py}.$$
Using (3.3), we deduce that

\[ B_{n,x}(q) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{x=1}^{dp^N} \chi(x)x^n q^x + p^{n-1} \chi(p) B_{n,x}(q^p). \]

We plainly have

\[ B_{n,x}(q) - p^{n-1} \chi(p) B_{n,x}(q^p) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{x=1}^{dp^N} \chi(x)x^n q^x. \]  

For \( r \in \mathbb{Z}, \ r \neq 1 \), let us define

\[ \zeta_{p,q}(r) := \frac{1}{r-1} \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{p^N} \sum_{x=1}^{p^N} \frac{q^x}{x^{r-1}}. \]

Then by Proposition 4, we have

\[ \zeta_{p,q}(1-k) = -\frac{1}{k} (B_k(q) - p^{k-1} B_k(q^p)). \]

If \( q = 1 \), then \( \zeta_{p,q}(1-k) \) is the \( p \)-adic \( \zeta \)-function \( \zeta_{p}(1-k) \) in (1.9). Let us also define

\[ L_p(r, x; q) := \frac{1}{r-1} \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{dp^N} \sum_{x=1}^{dp^N} \chi(x) x^{1-r} q^x, \]

where \( \langle x \rangle = \frac{x}{\omega(x)} \).

We have the following:

**Proposition 5.** For \( k \geq 1 \) and \( q \in \mathbb{T}_p \),

\[ L_p(1-k, x; q) = -\frac{1}{k} (B_{k,x}(q) - p^{k-1} \chi(p) B_{k,x}(q^p)). \]
Remark. Put

\[ U_p := \left\{ q \in \mathbb{C}_p \mid |q - 1|_p < p^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \right\}. \]

For a $p$-adic number $q \in U_p$, $B_n(q)$ can be related to the another type of Bernoulli numbers $B_n(q)$, which satisfy the recursive relations

\[ B_0(q) = 1, \quad q(B(q) + 1)^n - B_n(q) = \begin{cases} \frac{q-1}{\log q}, & \text{if } n = 1; \\ 0, & \text{if } n > 1. \end{cases} \]

Our aim is to construct an analogue of the distribution $\mu_{B,k}$ in (1.7). The desired distribution of $q$-analogue Bernoulli numbers is given by next lemma:

**Lemma 5.** (1) For any rational integer $m \geq 1$ and $k \geq 0$,

\[ B_k(x; q) = m^{k-1} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} q^i B_k\left(\frac{x+i}{m}; q^m\right). \]

(2) Let $q \in \mathbb{C}_p$. For any positive integer $N$, $k$ and $d$, let $\mu_{B,k,q}$ be defined by

\[ \mu_{B,k,q}(a + dp^N \mathbb{Z}_p) = (dp^N)^{k-1} q^a B_k\left(\frac{a}{dp^N}; q^{dp^N}\right). \]

Then $\mu_{B,k,q}$ extends uniquely to a distribution on $X$.

**Proof.** The proof is clear. \(\square\)

Hereafter, we assume that for $q \in \mathbb{C}_p$

\[ |1 - q^{dp^N}|_p \geq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad |q|_p \leq 1 \]

for $N \geq 0$ (cf. [2, p. 459 Proposition 2]).

**Proposition 6.** $|\mu_{B,k,q}(U)|_p \leq M$ for all compact-open $U \subset X$, where $M$ is some constant.
Proof. Applying Lemma 5 (2) with \( k = 1 \), we obtain

\[ \mu_{B,1;q}(a + dp^NZ_p) = q^a \frac{1}{q^{dp^N} - 1}. \]

On the other hand, since every compact-open \( U \) is a finite disjoint union of intervals \( a + dp^NZ_p \) and \( |1 - q^{dp^N}|_p \geq 1 \), we may conclude that \( |\mu_{B,1;q}(U)|_p \leq \max |\mu_{B,1;q}(a + dp^NZ_p)|_p \leq M \) for some constant \( M \). \( \square \)

Now, we will give a relation between \( \mu_{B,k;q} \) and \( \mu_{B,1;q} \).

It is not hard to show that any open subset which is compact is a finite union of compact-open sets of the form \( a + dp^NZ_p \). Therefore, we obtain the following:

**Theorem 1.** (1) For all \( k = 1, 2, \cdots \)

\[ \mu_{B,k;q}(a + dp^NZ_p) \equiv ka^{k-1}\mu_{B,1;q}(a + dp^NZ_p) \pmod{p^N}, \]

where both sides of this congruence lie in \( \mathbb{Z}_p \).

(2) \( \mu_{B,k;q} \) is a measure for all \( k = 1, 2, \cdots \).

Proof. (1) By using Lemma 5 (2) and the equation (2.3), we obtain

\[
\mu_{B,k;q}(a + dp^NZ_p)
= (dp^N)^{k-1} q^a B_k\left(\frac{a}{dp^N}; q^{dp^N}\right)
= (dp^N)^{k-1} q^a \sum_{i=0}^{k} \binom{k}{i} B_i\left(q^{dp^N}\right) \left(\frac{a}{dp^N}\right)^{k-i}
= (dp^N)^{k-1} q^a \left( k B_1\left(q^{dp^N}\right) \left(\frac{a}{dp^N}\right)^{k-1} + \binom{k}{2} B_2\left(q^{dp^N}\right) \left(\frac{a}{dp^N}\right)^{k-2} + \cdots \right)
\equiv q^a ka^{k-1} \frac{1}{q^{dp^N} - 1} \pmod{p^N}.
\]

This completes the proof of our assertion (1).
For the proof of (2), we have to show that $\mu_{B,k;1}(a + dp^N Z_p)$ is bounded. By the above assertion (1), we have

$$|\mu_{B,k;1}(a + dp^N Z_p)|_p = |xp^N + ka^{k-1}\mu_{B,1,1}(a + dp^N Z_p)|_p$$

( for some $x \in Z_p$)

$$\leq \max\{|xp^N|_p, |ka^{k-1}\mu_{B,1,1}(a + dp^N Z_p)|_p\}$$

$$\leq \max\{|p^N|_p, |ka^{k-1}\mu_{B,1,1}(a + dp^N Z_p)|_p\}$$

$$< \infty.$$ \hfill \Box

Note that $\mu_{B,1,1}(a + dp^N Z_p) = \frac{q^a}{q_{dp^N - 1}}$ is the same as Koblitz measure (see [2]).

**Corollary 3.** Let $f : X \to X$ be the function given by $f(x) = x^{k-1}$ for a fixed positive integer $k$. Then for all compact-open $U \subset X$,

$$\int_U 1 \mu_{B,k;1}(x) = k \int_U f \mu_{B,1,1}(x).$$

**Proof.** It follows from Theorem 1. \hfill \Box

Define the $n$-th generalized $q$-analogue Bernoulli numbers belonging to the character $\chi$ by

$$B_{n,\chi}(q) = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{d-1} q^\alpha \chi(a)d^{n-1}B_n\left(\frac{a}{d}; q^d\right).$$

We express the the generalized $q$-analogue Bernoulli numbers as integral forms over $X$, by using the measure $\mu_{B,k;1}(x)$.

**Proposition 7.** Let $\chi$ be a primitive Dirichlet character of conductor $d$. Then

1. $\int_X \chi(x) \mu_{B,k;1}(x) = B_{k,\chi}(q)$.
2. $\int_{pX} \chi(x) \mu_{B,k;1}(x) = \chi(p)k^{-1}B_{k,\chi}(q^p)$.
3. $\int_X \chi(x) \mu_{B,k;1}^\alpha(\alpha x) = \chi(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha}) B_{k,\chi}(q^{\frac{1}{\alpha}})$.
4. $\int_{pX} \chi(x) \mu_{B,k;1}^\alpha(\alpha x) = \chi(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha}) k^{-1}B_{k,\chi}(q^{\frac{\alpha}{\alpha}})$. \hfill \Box
Proof. It follows immediately from (3.6) and Lemma 5 (2).

Using Proposition 7, we have

\begin{equation}
\int_{X^*} \chi(x) \mu_{B,k;q}(x) = \int_X \chi(x) \mu_{B,k;k}(x) - \int_{pX} \chi(x) \mu_{B,k;q}(x) \\
= B_{k,\chi}(q) - \chi(p)p^{k-1}B_{k,\chi}(q^p).
\end{equation}

For the simplicity, we now set the operator $\chi^a = \chi^{a,k;q}$ on $f(q)$ by $\chi^a f(q) = a^{k-1} \chi(a)f(q^a)$ for some positive integer $a$ (see [4], [7]). Then

\[ \int_{X^*} \chi(x) \mu_{B,k;k}(x) = (1 - \chi^p)B_{k,\chi}(q). \]

Finally, we set $\langle x \rangle := \frac{x}{\omega(x)}$, where $\omega$ is the first kind Teichmüller character and $\langle x \rangle^p N \equiv 1 \pmod{pN}$. Put $\chi_k = \chi \omega^{-k}$. By Corollary 3, we have

\[ \int_{X^*} \chi_k(x) \mu_{B,k;k}(x) = \int_{X^*} \chi_k(x)kx^{k-1} \mu_{B,1;k}(x) \\
= \int_{X^*} \chi_1(x) \langle x \rangle^{k-1} k \mu_{B,1;k}(x). \]

If $k_1 \equiv k_2 \pmod{(p - 1)p^N}$, then (cf. [5, §II. 6])

\[ (1 - \chi_{k_1}^p)B_{k_1,\chi_{k_1}}(q) = \int_{X^*} \chi_{k_1}(x) \mu_{B,k_1,q}(x) \\
= \int_{X^*} \chi_1(x) \langle x \rangle^{k_1-1} k_1 \mu_{B,1,q}(x) \\
\equiv \int_{X^*} \chi_1(x) \langle x \rangle^{k_2-1} k_2 \mu_{B,1,q}(x) \pmod{p^N} \\
= \int_{X^*} \chi_{k_2}(x) \mu_{B,k_2,q}(x) \\
= (1 - \chi_{k_2}^p)B_{k_2,\chi_{k_2}}(q). \]

Therefore, we obtain the following theorems:
THEOREM 2. (Kummer type Congruences for the $q$-analogue Bernoulli numbers) If $k_1 \equiv k_2 \pmod{(p-1)p^N}$, then

$$(1 - \chi_{k_1}^p) B_{k_1, \chi_{k_1}}(q) \equiv (1 - \chi_{k_2}^p) B_{k_2, \chi_{k_2}}(q) \pmod{p^N}.$$ 

THEOREM 3. ($p$-adic $q$-L-function) The $q$-analogue of the $p$-adic $L$-function

$$L_p(s, \chi; q) \overset{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{s-1} \int_{\mathbb{F}_q^*} \langle x \rangle^{-s} \mu_{\chi_1}(x)(1-s) \mu_{\chi_1}(x), \quad s \in \mathbb{Z}_p,$$

interpolates the values

$$-\frac{1}{k} (1 - \chi_k^p) B_{k, \chi_k}(q)$$

when $s = 1 - k$ with the positive integer $k$.

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