

The holomorphy conjecture for nondegenerate surface singularities

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Abstract.— *The holomorphy conjecture states roughly that Igusa’s zeta function associated to a hypersurface and a character is holomorphic on \mathbb{C} whenever the order of the character does not divide the order of any eigenvalue of the local monodromy of the hypersurface. In this article we prove the holomorphy conjecture for surface singularities which are nondegenerate over \mathbb{C} w.r.t. their Newton polyhedron. In order to provide relevant eigenvalues of monodromy, we first show a relation between the normalized volume (which appears in the formula of Varchenko for the zeta function of monodromy) of faces in a simplex in arbitrary dimension. We then study some specific character sums that show up when dealing with false poles. In contrast with the context of the trivial character, we here need to show fakeness of certain poles in addition to the candidate poles contributed by B_1 -facets.*

Keywords: Igusa zeta function, monodromy eigenvalues, surface singularities, Newton polyhedra, character sums.

1 Introduction

Let K be a finite extension of the field of p -adic numbers \mathbb{Q}_p . Let R be the valuation ring of K and P its maximal ideal. Suppose that the residue field R/P has cardinality q . For $z \in K$, let $\text{ord}(z) \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$ denote its valuation, $|z| = q^{-\text{ord}(z)}$ its absolute value and $\text{ac}(z) = z\pi^{-\text{ord}(z)}$ its angular component, where π is a fixed uniformizing parameter for R .

Let $f(\underline{x})$, $\underline{x} := (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, be a non-constant polynomial over K , and $\chi : R^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ a multiplicative character of R^\times , i.e. a homomorphism with finite image. We formally put $\chi(0) = 0$. Let $Z_{f,0}(\chi, K, s)$, resp. $Z_f(\chi, K, s)$, be the corresponding *local Igusa zeta function*, resp. *global Igusa zeta function*, i.e. the meromorphic continuation to \mathbb{C} of the integral function

$$Z_0(s) = \int_{P^n} \chi(\text{ac}(f(\underline{x}))) |f(\underline{x})|^s |d(\underline{x})|, \quad \text{resp. } Z(s) = \int_{R^n} \chi(\text{ac}(f(\underline{x}))) |f(\underline{x})|^s |d(\underline{x})|,$$

for $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\text{Re}(s) > 0$, where $|d(\underline{x})| = |dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n|$ denotes the Haar measure on K^n normalized such that the measure of R^n is 1.

For f a polynomial over R , the local and global Igusa zeta function can be described in terms of solutions of congruences. For $i \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ and $u \in R/P^i$, let $M_{0,i}(u)$ and $M_i(u)$

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be the numbers of solutions of $f(\underline{x}) \equiv u \pmod{P^i}$ in $(P/P^i)^n$ resp. $(R/P^i)^n$. Let c be the conductor of χ , i.e. the smallest $a \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ such that χ is trivial on $1 + P^a$. Then

$$Z_0(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{u \in (R/P^c)^\times} \chi(u) M_{0,i+c}(\pi^i u) q^{-n(i+c)} q^{-is}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$Z(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{u \in (R/P^c)^\times} \chi(u) M_{i+c}(\pi^i u) q^{-n(i+c)} q^{-is}.$$

Igusa showed that these functions are rational functions in q^{-s} and he gave a formula for $Z_{f,0}(\chi, K, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, K, s)$ in terms of an embedded resolution (Y, h) of $f^{-1}\{0\}$ over K (see [I]). Let E_j , $j \in T$, be the (reduced) irreducible components of $h^{-1}(f^{-1}\{0\})$, and let N_j , resp. $\nu_j - 1$, be the multiplicity of E_j in the divisor of $f \circ h$, resp. $h^*(dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n)$ on Y . Then the poles of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, K, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, K, s)$ are among the values

$$s = \frac{-\nu_j}{N_j} + \frac{2k\pi i}{N_j \log(q)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, j \in T, \quad (1)$$

for which the order of χ divides N_j .

Let now $f \in F[\underline{x}]$, with $F \subset \mathbb{C}$ a number field, and let K be a non-archimedean completion of F , i.e. a completion w.r.t. a finite prime. Let R be its valuation ring and let $\chi : R^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a character. Then the poles of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, K, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, K, s)$ seem to be related to various invariants in singularity theory, such as the eigenvalues of monodromy and the roots of the Bernstein-Sato polynomial (see for example [D2]) and such as the jumping numbers (see for example [ST]). In this article we explore another connection conjectured by Denef, called the holomorphy conjecture. It follows from (1) that when the order of χ divides no N_j at all, then the zeta functions $Z_{f,0}(\chi, K, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, K, s)$ are holomorphic on \mathbb{C} . Now, the N_j are not intrinsically associated to $f^{-1}\{0\}$; however the order (as root of unity) of any eigenvalue of the local monodromy on $f^{-1}\{0\}$ divides some N_j , and those eigenvalues are intrinsic invariants of $f^{-1}\{0\}$. This observation inspired Denef to propose the following ([D2, Conjecture 4.4.2]):

Conjecture 1 (Holomorphy conjecture). *For almost all non-archimedean completions K of F (i.e. for all except a finite number) and all characters χ , the local (resp. global) Igusa zeta function $Z_{f,0}(\chi, K, s)$ (resp. $Z_f(\chi, K, s)$) is holomorphic, unless the order of χ divides the order of some eigenvalue of the local monodromy of f at some complex point of $f^{-1}\{0\}$.*

This conjecture has been proven by Veys in [Ve, Theorem 3.1] for plane curves, and in [DV] Denef and Veys got a Thom-Sebastiani type result. In [RV] Rodrigues and Veys make several progresses on the holomorphy conjecture for homogeneous polynomials. Veys and the third author confirmed the conjecture for surfaces that are general for a toric idealistic cluster (see [LV, Theorem 24]). In [LVP1] the holomorphy conjecture has been introduced for ideals and was proven for ideals in dimension two.

In this article we prove the holomorphy conjecture for surface singularities that are nondegenerate over \mathbb{C} w.r.t. their Newton polyhedron at the origin. In Section 2 we recall this notion, along with explicit formulas for the zeta functions in this context.

By a formula of Varchenko the normalized volume of a face gets a key role in the search for eigenvalues of monodromy for nondegenerate singularities. In Section 3 we prove some properties on the normalized volume of faces in a simplex of arbitrary dimension. These properties might be of independent interest. We can use them in Subsection 5.1 to obtain a set of eigenvalues that is relevant for the holomorphy conjecture. Furthermore, we prove that some candidate poles of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, K, s)$ (resp. $Z_f(\chi, K, s)$) are no actual poles. In [BV] some configurations of B_1 -facets that give rise to false poles have been treated in the context of non-trivial characters. Actually, it seems that almost all configurations of B_1 -facets give rise to fake poles (see Subsection 5.2 for the exact statement). We even find a configuration without B_1 -facets where we need to show that the candidate pole is a false pole. These computations rely on the study of some specific character sums (see Section 4). We can then complete our proof using a nondegeneracy argument (see Lemma 2) which was used for the first time in [LVP2].

As a preliminary remark, we note that for the purpose of proving the holomorphy conjecture one can assume that

- f has coefficients in the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_F of F ; indeed, multiplying f by a constant $a \in F$ affects $Z_{f,0}(\chi, K, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, K, s)$ only for the completions K in which $\text{ord}(a) \neq 0$, of which there are finitely many,
- χ is a non-trivial character with conductor equal to 1; indeed, Denef proved that for almost all non-archimedean completions K of F , if $\chi : R^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ is a multiplicative character which is non-trivial on $1 + P$, then $Z_{f,0}(\chi, K, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, K, s)$ are constant on \mathbb{C} (see [D2, Theorem 3.3]).

From now on we will just write $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ (resp. $Z_f(\chi, s)$) for $Z_{f,0}(\chi, K, s)$ (resp. $Z_f(\chi, K, s)$).

2 Nondegenerate singularities and their zeta functions

2.1 Nondegenerate singularities

Assume that $f(\underline{x}) \in \mathcal{O}_F[\underline{x}]$ is a non-constant polynomial satisfying $f(\underline{0}) = 0$. Write

$$f(\underline{x}) = \sum_{\underline{k} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n} c_{\underline{k}} \underline{x}^{\underline{k}},$$

where $\underline{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$ and $\underline{x}^{\underline{k}} = x_1^{k_1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_n^{k_n}$. The *support* of f is $\text{supp } f = \{\underline{k} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n \mid c_{\underline{k}} \neq 0\}$. The *Newton polyhedron* Γ_0 of f at the origin is the convex hull in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$ of

$$\bigcup_{\underline{k} \in \text{supp } f} \underline{k} + \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n.$$

A *facet* of the Newton polyhedron is a face of dimension $n - 1$. For a face τ of Γ_0 , one defines the polynomial $f_\tau(\underline{x}) := \sum_{\underline{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^n \cap \tau} c_{\underline{k}} \underline{x}^{\underline{k}}$.

We say that the polynomial f is *nondegenerate over \mathbb{C} w.r.t. the compact faces of Γ_0* (resp. *nondegenerate over \mathbb{C} w.r.t. the faces of Γ_0*), if for every compact face τ (resp.

for every face τ) of Γ_0 , the zero locus of f_τ has no singularities in $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^n$. For a fixed Newton polyhedron Γ , almost all polynomials having Γ as their Newton polyhedron are nondegenerate w.r.t. the faces of Γ (see [AVG, p.157]).

Let K be a non-archimedean completion of F with valuation ring R and maximal ideal P , whose residue field we denote by \mathbb{F}_q . Note that $\mathcal{O}_F \subset R$, so it makes sense to consider \bar{f} , the polynomial over \mathbb{F}_q obtained from f by reducing each of its coefficients modulo P . We say that \bar{f} is *nondegenerate over \mathbb{F}_q w.r.t. the compact faces of Γ_0* (resp. *nondegenerate over \mathbb{F}_q w.r.t. the faces of Γ_0*) if for every compact face τ (resp. for every face τ) of Γ_0 , the zero locus of \bar{f}_τ has no singularities in $(\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^n$. If f is nondegenerate over \mathbb{C} w.r.t. the compact faces (resp. the faces) of its Newton polyhedron Γ_0 , then recall that \bar{f} is nondegenerate over \mathbb{F}_q w.r.t. the compact faces (resp. the faces) of Γ_0 for almost all choices of K . Thus in order to prove the holomorphy conjecture for polynomials that are nondegenerate over \mathbb{C} , it suffices to restrict to completions K for which moreover \bar{f} is nondegenerate over the residue field \mathbb{F}_q .

Further on we will use the following property of nondegeneracy ([LVP2, Lemma 9]):

Lemma 2. *If a complex polynomial $f(x, y, z)$ is nondegenerate w.r.t. the compact faces of its Newton polyhedron at the origin, then for almost all $k \in \mathbb{C}$ the polynomial $f(x, y, z - k)$ is nondegenerate w.r.t. the compact faces of its Newton polyhedron at the origin. (Analogously for the variables x and y .)*

2.2 Some combinatorial data associated to the Newton polyhedron

Let Γ_0 be as above. For $\underline{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$ we put

$$N(\underline{a}) := \inf_{\underline{x} \in \Gamma_0} \underline{a} \cdot \underline{x}, \quad \nu(\underline{a}) := \sum_{i=1}^n a_i, \quad F(\underline{a}) := \{\underline{x} \in \Gamma_0 \mid \underline{a} \cdot \underline{x} = N(\underline{a})\}.$$

All $F(\underline{a})$, $\underline{a} \neq \underline{0}$, are faces of Γ_0 . To a face τ of Γ_0 we associate its dual cone $\Delta_\tau = \{\underline{a} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n \mid F(\underline{a}) = \tau\}$. It is a rational polyhedral cone of dimension $n - \dim \tau$. In particular if τ is a facet then Δ_τ is a ray, say $\Delta_\tau = \underline{a}\mathbb{R}_{>0}$ for some non-zero $\underline{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}^n$, and then the equation of the hyperplane through τ is $\underline{a} \cdot \underline{x} = N(\underline{a})$. If we demand that \underline{a} is primitive, i.e. that $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1$, then this \underline{a} is uniquely defined. For a facet τ we also use the notation $N(\tau)$ - called the lattice distance of τ - and $\nu(\tau)$, meaning respectively $N(\underline{a})$ and $\nu(\underline{a})$ for this associated $\underline{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}^n$. For a general proper face τ the dual cone Δ_τ is strictly positively spanned by the dual cones of the facets containing τ .

For a set of linearly independent vectors $\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_r \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ we define the *multiplicity* $\text{mult}(\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_r)$ as the index of the lattice $\mathbb{Z}\underline{a}_1 + \dots + \mathbb{Z}\underline{a}_r$ in the group of the points with integral coordinates of the subspace of \mathbb{R}^n generated by $\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_r$. Alternatively, $\text{mult}(\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_r)$ is equal to the greatest common divisor of the determinants of the $(r \times r)$ -matrices obtained by omitting columns from the matrix with rows $\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_r$. If Δ_τ is a simplicial cone then by $\text{mult}(\Delta_\tau)$ we mean the multiplicity of its set of primitive generators. For a simplicial face τ we write $\text{mult}(\tau)$ for the multiplicity of its set of vertices.

2.3 The Igusa zeta function with character for nondegenerate singularities

In the case where $f \in R[\underline{x}]$ is nondegenerate over \mathbb{F}_q w.r.t. the compact faces (resp. the faces) of its Newton polyhedron at the origin Γ_0 , Hoornaert gave a formula ([H, Theorem 3.4]) for the local (resp. global) Igusa zeta function associated to f and χ in terms of Γ_0 , which we recall. Hoornaert states the formula for $R = \mathbb{Z}_p$ only, but her proof generalizes word by word to our more general setting.

Recall that we assume $\chi : R^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ to be non-trivial of conductor 1. Let $\text{pr} : R^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^\times \cong R^\times/(1+P)$ be the natural surjective homomorphism. As χ is trivial on $1+P$, there exists a unique homomorphism $\bar{\chi} : \mathbb{F}_q^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ such that $\chi = \bar{\chi} \circ \text{pr}$. One formally puts $\bar{\chi}(0) = 0$. Note that the order of χ divides the order of $\bar{\chi}$. Let f be a non-zero polynomial over R satisfying $f(\underline{0}) = 0$ and let \bar{f} be nondegenerate over \mathbb{F}_q w.r.t. all the compact faces (resp. all the faces) of its Newton polyhedron Γ_0 . Let

$$L_\tau := q^{-n} \sum_{\underline{x} \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^n} \bar{\chi}(\bar{f}_\tau(\underline{x})) \quad \text{and} \quad S(\Delta_\tau)(s) := \sum_{\underline{a} \in \mathbb{Z}^n \cap \Delta_\tau} q^{-\nu(\underline{a}) - N(\underline{a})s}.$$

Then Hoornaert proved that the local, resp. global, Igusa zeta function associated to f and the non-trivial character χ can be computed as

$$Z_{f,0}(\chi, s) = \sum_{\substack{\tau \text{ compact} \\ \text{face of } \Gamma_0}} L_\tau S(\Delta_\tau)(s), \quad \text{resp.} \quad Z_f(\chi, s) = \sum_{\substack{\tau \\ \text{face of } \Gamma_0}} L_\tau S(\Delta_\tau)(s).$$

In the last summation also the face $\tau = \Gamma_0$ is included and $S(\Delta_{\Gamma_0}) = 1$.

If Δ_τ is simplicial, say (strictly positively) spanned by primitive linearly independent vectors $\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$, then

$$S(\Delta_\tau)(s) = \frac{\sum_{\underline{h}} q^{\nu(\underline{h}) + N(\underline{h})s}}{\prod_i (q^{\nu(\underline{a}_i) + N(\underline{a}_i)s} - 1)}$$

where the sum runs over $\mathbb{Z}^n \cap \{\lambda_1 \underline{a}_1 + \dots + \lambda_r \underline{a}_r \mid 0 \leq \lambda_i < 1\}$. In particular if $\text{mult}(\Delta_\tau) = 1$ then the numerator is 1. In the non-simplicial case $S(\Delta_\tau)(s)$ is a sum of such expressions (obtained by subdividing Δ_τ into simplicial cones).

We clearly see that the real parts of a set of candidate poles (containing all poles) of the local and global Igusa zeta function are given by the rational numbers $-\nu(\underline{a})/N(\underline{a})$ for \underline{a} orthogonal to a facet of the Newton polyhedron at the origin. Moreover we can restrict to the facets for which the order of $\bar{\chi}$ divides $N(\underline{a})$: this follows from Lemma 7 below. A fortiori we can restrict to those for which the order of χ divides $N(\underline{a})$. We say that such a facet *contributes* a candidate pole to $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ (resp. $Z_f(\chi, s)$).

We finally remark that if f is nondegenerate over \mathbb{C} w.r.t. the compact faces of Γ_0 , then the couples $(\nu(\underline{a}), N(\underline{a}))$ are part of the numerical data (ν_j, N_j) associated to a very explicit (namely, toric) embedded resolution of $f^{-1}\{0\}$ over F , that was first described by Varchenko in [Va]. Thus the fact that we can restrict to the case where the order of χ divides $N(\underline{a})$ also follows from Igusa's seminal work.

2.4 The formula of Varchenko for the zeta function of monodromy of f in the origin

Let $f : (\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ be a germ of a holomorphic function. Let \mathcal{F} be the Milnor fibre of the Milnor fibration at the origin associated with f and write $h_*^i : H^i(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^i(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C})$, $i \geq 0$, for the monodromy transformations.

The *zeta function of monodromy* at the origin associated to f is

$$\zeta_{f,0}(t) := \prod_{i \geq 0} (\det(\text{id}^i - th_*^i; H^i(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C})))^{(-1)^{(i+1)}},$$

where id^i is the identical transformation on $H^i(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C})$. One calls α an *eigenvalue of monodromy* of f at the origin if α is an eigenvalue for some $h_*^i : H^i(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^i(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C})$. Denef proved that every eigenvalue of monodromy of f is a zero or a pole of the zeta function of monodromy at some point of $\{f = 0\}$ ([D3]). Varchenko gave in [Va] a formula for $\zeta_{f,0}$ in terms of Γ_0 if f is nondegenerate w.r.t. the compact faces of its Newton polyhedron at the origin Γ_0 . He defines a function $\zeta_\tau(t)$ for every compact face τ of Γ_0 for which there exists a subset $I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ with $\#I = \dim(\tau) + 1$ such that $\tau \subset L_I := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \forall i \notin I : x_i = 0\}$. We will call such faces *V-faces* and we will denote the corresponding index set (resp. linear space) to a V-face τ by I_τ (resp. L_{I_τ}). If a V-face is a simplex, then we will call it a *V-simplex*.

For a face τ of dimension 0, we put $\text{Vol}(\tau) = 1$. For every other compact face τ , $\text{Vol}(\tau)$ is defined as the *volume* of τ for the volume form ω_τ . This is a volume form on $\text{Aff}(\tau)$, the affine space spanned by τ , such that the parallelepiped spanned by a lattice-basis of $\mathbb{Z}^n \cap \text{Aff}(\tau)$ has volume 1. The product $(\dim \tau)! \text{Vol}(\tau)$ is also called the *normalized volume* of the face τ and will be denoted by $\text{NV}(\tau)$.

For a V-face τ , let $\sum_{i \in I_\tau} a_i x_i = N(\tau)$ be the equation of $\text{Aff}(\tau)$ in L_{I_τ} , where $N(\tau)$ and all a_i (for $i \in I_\tau$) are positive integers and their greatest common divisor is equal to 1. We put

$$\zeta_\tau(t) := \left(1 - t^{N(\tau)}\right)^{\text{NV}(\tau)}.$$

In [Va] Varchenko showed that the zeta function of monodromy of f in the origin is equal to

$$\zeta_{f,0}(t) = \prod \zeta_\tau(t)^{(-1)^{\dim(\tau)}},$$

where the product runs over all V-faces τ of Γ_0 .

For a fixed facet τ of Γ_0 , we say that a V-face σ in Γ_0 contributes w.r.t. τ if $e^{-2\pi i \nu(\tau)/N(\tau)}$ is a zero of $\zeta_\sigma(t)$.

If $n = 3$, the formula of Varchenko for the zeta function of monodromy in the origin has a specific form that we describe below. We first partition every compact facet in simplices, let us say without introducing new vertices. For such a simplex τ , we define the factor F_τ as in [LVP2]:

$$F_\tau := \zeta_\tau \prod_{\sigma} \zeta_\sigma^{-1} \prod_p \zeta_p, \quad (2)$$

where the first product runs over the 1-dimensional V-faces σ in τ and the second product runs over the 0-dimensional V-faces p of τ that are intersection points of two

1-dimensional V-faces in τ . In [LVP2, Proposition 8] it is shown that F_τ is a polynomial. Following the formula of Varchenko, the zeta function of monodromy in the origin can be written as

$$\zeta_{f,0}(t) = \prod_{\tau} F_\tau \prod_{\sigma} \zeta_\sigma^{-1} \prod_p \zeta_p, \quad (3)$$

where the first product runs over all 2-dimensional simplices τ obtained after subdividing the compact facets and the other products run over 1-dimensional V-faces σ and 0-dimensional V-faces p for which ζ_σ , respectively ζ_p , was not used in any F_τ .

3 Preliminary results on the normalized volume

When searching for eigenvalues of monodromy using the formula of Varchenko, one has to compare normalized volumes of compact faces in a facet. This is the motivation for this section. For two faces σ and σ' in a simplicial facet τ , we will denote the smallest face containing σ and σ' by $\sigma + \sigma'$.

Lemma 3. *Let σ and σ' be two non-disjoint V-faces in a simplicial facet τ . Then $\sigma \cap \sigma'$ and $\sigma + \sigma'$ are also V-faces.*

Proof. Let σ be a d_1 -dimensional V-simplex and σ' a d_2 -dimensional V-simplex, having k vertices in common. Suppose that the vertices of $\sigma + \sigma'$ have exactly s zero entries in common. Then one has

$$s \leq n - \#(\sigma + \sigma') = n - (d_1 + 1 + d_2 + 1 - k)$$

where (abusing notation) $\#(\sigma + \sigma')$ denotes the number of vertices of $\sigma + \sigma'$. On the other hand, the vertices of $\sigma \cap \sigma'$ have at most $n - k$ zero entries in common, and so

$$n - k \geq (n - d_1 - 1) + (n - d_2 - 1) - s$$

Combining these two inequalities, one finds that they are actually equalities and so $\sigma \cap \sigma'$ and $\sigma + \sigma'$ are V-simplices. ■

Recall that for a V-simplex τ , the normalized volume $\text{NV}(\tau)$ is equal to its multiplicity $\text{mult}(\tau)$ divided by its lattice distance $N(\tau)$. Let $B^j(B_1^j, \dots, B_n^j)$, $1 \leq j \leq n$, be the vertices of τ and let σ be a V-face in τ with vertices B^1, \dots, B^k and $I_\sigma = \{1, \dots, k\}$. Then $\text{mult}(\tau)$ is the absolute value of the determinant of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_1^1 & \dots & B_k^1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ B_1^k & \dots & B_k^k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ * & \dots & * & B_{k+1}^{k+1} & \dots & B_n^{k+1} \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ * & \dots & * & B_{k+1}^n & \dots & B_n^n \end{pmatrix}.$$

We will denote the matrix

$$M_{\tau,\sigma} := \begin{pmatrix} B_{k+1}^{k+1} & \cdots & B_n^{k+1} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ B_{k+1}^n & \cdots & B_n^n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then we have that $\text{mult}(\tau) = \text{mult}(\sigma) |\det(M_{\tau,\sigma})|$.

Proposition 4. *Let τ be a simplicial facet of a Newton polyhedron in \mathbb{R}^n . If σ is a V-face in τ , then $\text{NV}(\sigma) | \text{NV}(\tau)$.*

Proof. Let us denote the equation of the affine space through τ resp. through σ by

$$\text{Aff}(\tau) \leftrightarrow a_1 x_1 + \cdots + a_n x_n = N(\tau), \quad \text{Aff}(\sigma) \leftrightarrow \frac{a_1 x_1 + \cdots + a_k x_k}{\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k)} = N(\sigma),$$

with $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1$ and $N(\sigma) = N(\tau) / \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k)$. Let $B^j(B_1^j, \dots, B_n^j)$, $1 \leq j \leq n$, be the vertices of τ and B^{k+1}, \dots, B^n the vertices of τ that are not contained in σ . Then we find that

$$\text{NV}(\tau) = \frac{\text{NV}(\sigma) |\det(M_{\tau,\sigma})|}{\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k)}.$$

Let $v_j(B_j^{k+1}, \dots, B_j^n)^T$, $k+1 \leq j \leq n$, be the j th column of the matrix $M_{\tau,\sigma}$ and let $\tilde{M}_{\tau,\sigma}$ be the matrix obtained from $M_{\tau,\sigma}$ by replacing the first column by $a_{k+1} v_{k+1} + \cdots + a_n v_n$. For every vertex B^j of τ we have that $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k) | a_{k+1} B_{k+1}^j + \cdots + a_n B_n^j$ and hence we find that $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k) | \det(\tilde{M}_{\tau,\sigma}) = a_{k+1} \det(M_{\tau,\sigma})$. Analogously, we obtain that $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k) | a_j \det(M_{\tau,\sigma})$, for $k+1 \leq j \leq n$. As we supposed that $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1$, we get that $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k) | \det(M_{\tau,\sigma})$, which implies that $\text{NV}(\sigma) | \text{NV}(\tau)$. \blacksquare

Proposition 5. *Let τ be a simplicial facet of a Newton polyhedron in \mathbb{R}^n . If σ and σ' are V-faces in τ such that $\sigma \cap \sigma' \neq \emptyset$, then*

$$\text{NV}(\tau) \text{NV}(\sigma \cap \sigma') = \text{NV}(\sigma) \text{NV}(\sigma') M, \quad \text{for some } M \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (4)$$

Moreover, if $\sigma + \sigma' = \tau$, then $M = 1$ if and only if $N(\sigma \cap \sigma') = \gcd(N(\sigma), N(\sigma'))$.

Proof. As $\sigma + \sigma'$ is also a V-face (see Lemma 3), it follows by Proposition 4 that it is sufficient to prove that

$$\text{NV}(\sigma + \sigma') \text{NV}(\sigma \cap \sigma') = \text{NV}(\sigma) \text{NV}(\sigma') M, \quad \text{for some } M \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Let $B^1, \dots, B^k, B^{k+1}, \dots, B^r$ be the vertices of σ and $B^1, \dots, B^k, B^{r+1}, \dots, B^s$ be the vertices of σ' . Then $\text{mult}(\sigma + \sigma')$ is the absolute value of the determinant of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_1^1 & \cdots & B_k^1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ B_1^k & \cdots & B_k^k & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & \cdots & * & B_{k+1}^{k+1} & \cdots & B_r^{k+1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ * & \cdots & * & B_{k+1}^r & \cdots & B_r^r & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & \cdots & * & 0 & \cdots & 0 & B_{r+1}^{r+1} & \cdots & B_s^{r+1} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ * & \cdots & * & 0 & \cdots & 0 & B_{r+1}^s & \cdots & B_s^s \end{pmatrix}.$$

We write

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aff}(\sigma + \sigma') &\leftrightarrow a_1x_1 + \dots + a_sx_s = N(\sigma + \sigma'), \quad \text{with } \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_s) = 1, \\ \alpha &:= \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_k), \beta := \gcd(a_{k+1}, \dots, a_r) \text{ and } \gamma := \gcd(a_{r+1}, \dots, a_s). \end{aligned}$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aff}(\sigma) &\leftrightarrow \frac{a_1x_1 + \dots + a_kx_k + a_{k+1}x_{k+1} + \dots + a_rx_r}{\gcd(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{N(\sigma + \sigma')}{\gcd(\alpha, \beta)} = N(\sigma), \\ \text{Aff}(\sigma') &\leftrightarrow \frac{a_1x_1 + \dots + a_kx_k + a_{r+1}x_{r+1} + \dots + a_sx_s}{\gcd(\alpha, \gamma)} = \frac{N(\sigma + \sigma')}{\gcd(\alpha, \gamma)} = N(\sigma'), \\ \text{Aff}(\sigma \cap \sigma') &\leftrightarrow \frac{a_1x_1 + \dots + a_kx_k}{\alpha} = \frac{N(\sigma + \sigma')}{\alpha} = N(\sigma \cap \sigma'). \end{aligned}$$

By using Proposition 4 we get

$$\text{NV}(\sigma + \sigma') \text{NV}(\sigma \cap \sigma') = \text{NV}(\sigma) \text{NV}(\sigma') \frac{\alpha}{\gcd(\alpha, \beta) \gcd(\alpha, \gamma)}.$$

As $\gcd(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = 1$, the quotient $\alpha/(\gcd(\alpha, \beta) \gcd(\alpha, \gamma))$ is an integer.

To prove the second statement, let σ and σ' be two V-faces in a simplicial facet τ such that $\sigma + \sigma' = \tau$. Then one easily shows that $N(\tau) = \text{lcm}(N(\sigma), N(\sigma'))$ and one can then write

$$M = \frac{\alpha}{\gcd(\alpha, \beta) \gcd(\alpha, \gamma)} = \frac{\gcd(N(\sigma), N(\sigma'))}{N(\sigma \cap \sigma')}.$$

■

Corollary 6. *Let σ and σ' be two V-faces in a simplicial facet τ . If σ and σ' contribute w.r.t. τ and if $\sigma \cap \sigma'$ does not, then $M \geq 2$ in Equation (4).*

4 Some character sums

In order to prove the holomorphy conjecture, we will have to show that some candidate poles of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ (resp. $Z_f(\chi, s)$) are false poles. These proofs rely on the computation of some character sums. We first recall some well-known properties of character sums over finite fields which we will need when treating B_1 -facets. We then study a specific character sum (see Proposition 10) which shows up when proving fakeness of some other candidate pole.

Lemma 7. *Let $a_1, \dots, a_n, N \in \mathbb{Z}$ and let χ be a multiplicative character of \mathbb{F}_q^\times whose order is not a divisor of N . Let $f \in \mathbb{F}_q[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be such that each exponent (k_1, \dots, k_n) appearing in f satisfies $a_1k_1 + \dots + a_nk_n = N$. Then*

$$\sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^n} \chi(f(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = 0.$$

Proof. Pick $u \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$ such that $\chi(u^N) \neq 1$. Then the left hand side equals

$$\sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^n} \chi(f(u^{a_1}x_1, \dots, u^{a_n}x_n)) = \chi(u^N) \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^n} \chi(f(x_1, \dots, x_n))$$

from which the property follows. ■

Lemma 8. Let $a \in \mathbb{N}$ and let χ be a multiplicative character of \mathbb{F}_q^\times whose order is not a divisor of a , then $\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(x^a) = 0$.

Proof. Take $f(x) = x^a$ in the foregoing lemma. ■

Lemma 9. Let f be a polynomial and g be a monomial (possibly equipped with a non-zero coefficient) over \mathbb{F}_q in the variables x_2, \dots, x_n , and let χ be a non-trivial multiplicative character of \mathbb{F}_q^\times . Then

$$\sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^n} \chi(f(x_2, \dots, x_n) + x_1 g(x_2, \dots, x_n)) = - \sum_{(x_2, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^{n-1}} \chi(f(x_2, \dots, x_n)).$$

Proof. One can write

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^n} \chi(f(x_2, \dots, x_n) + x_1 g(x_2, \dots, x_n)) \\ &= \sum_{(x_2, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^{n-1}} \sum_{x_1 \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(f(x_2, \dots, x_n) + x_1 g(x_2, \dots, x_n)) \\ &= \sum_{(x_2, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^{n-1}} \left(\sum_{u \in \mathbb{F}_q} \chi(u) - \chi(f(x_2, \dots, x_n)) \right) \\ &= - \sum_{(x_2, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^{n-1}} \chi(f(x_2, \dots, x_n)), \end{aligned}$$

where we used Lemma 8 in the last step. ■

Proposition 10. Let χ be a multiplicative character of \mathbb{F}_q^\times such that its order does not divide $a \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q$ and $\beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$. Then

$$\sum_{x, y, z \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(\alpha x^a + \beta x^i y^2 + \gamma x^i z^2) = - \sum_{x, y \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(\alpha x^a + \beta x^i y^2) - \sum_{x, z \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(\alpha x^a + \gamma x^i z^2),$$

with $i \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. First notice that we can reduce to the cases $i = 0$ or $i = 1$. We can also assume that q is odd: indeed if q is even then we can replace y^2 by y and z^2 by z , from which one sees that all sums are zero, for instance by using Lemma 8 and Lemma 9. Let

$$\varepsilon = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } -\beta/\gamma \text{ is a square in } \mathbb{F}_q, \\ 0 & \text{if not.} \end{cases}$$

If $i = 0$, then for each $c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$ define

$$L_c := \#\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times 3} \mid \alpha x^a + \beta y^2 + \gamma z^2 = c\}, \quad M_c := \#\{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times \mid \alpha x^a = c\},$$

$$N_{1,c} := \#\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times 2} \mid \alpha x^a + \beta y^2 = c\}, \quad N_{2,c} := \#\{(x, z) \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times 2} \mid \alpha x^a + \gamma z^2 = c\}.$$

We rewrite the first equation as

$$\beta y^2 + \gamma z^2 = c - \alpha x^a. \tag{5}$$

For each value of $x \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$ this defines a conic in the variables y and z . In the M_c cases where $c - \alpha x^a = 0$ the conic carries $\varepsilon(q-1) + 1$ points $(y, z) \in \mathbb{F}_q^2$. If $c - \alpha x^a \neq 0$ then Equation (5) defines a smooth conic having ε points at infinity. As every projective nonsingular curve of genus 0 over a finite field \mathbb{F}_q has always $q+1$ points (see [W]), the conic carries $q+1 - \varepsilon$ points in \mathbb{F}_q^2 . We conclude that there are

$$(\varepsilon(q-1) + 1)M_c + (q+1 - \varepsilon)(q-1 - M_c)$$

solutions $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times \times \mathbb{F}_q^2$ to Equation (5). Because in L_c there are M_c points of the form $(x, 0, 0)$, $N_{1,c}$ points of the form $(x, y, 0)$ with $y \neq 0$, and $N_{2,c}$ points of the form $(x, 0, z)$ with $z \neq 0$, we conclude that

$$L_c = (\varepsilon(q-1) + 1)M_c + (q+1 - \varepsilon)(q-1 - M_c) - M_c - N_{1,c} - N_{2,c}.$$

Then for some constant λ , it holds that $L_c = -N_{1,c} - N_{2,c} + \lambda M_c$. Now note that

$$S_1 := \sum_{x,y,z \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(\alpha x^a + \beta y^2 + \gamma z^2) = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} L_c \chi(c),$$

$$S_2 := \sum_{x,y \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(\alpha x^a + \beta y^2) = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} N_{1,c} \chi(c), \quad S_3 := \sum_{x,z \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(\alpha x^a + \gamma z^2) = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} N_{2,c} \chi(c),$$

$$0 = \chi(\alpha) \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(x^a) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(\alpha x^a) = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} M_c \chi(c).$$

In the last case, the first equality follows by Lemma 8. Plugging in the expression for L_c in S_1 we find

$$S_1 = - \sum_{c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} N_{1,c} \chi(c) - \sum_{c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} N_{2,c} \chi(c) + \lambda \sum_{c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} M_c \chi(c) = -S_2 - S_3$$

If $i = 1$, one instead of (5) uses the conic

$$\beta y^2 + \gamma z^2 = \frac{c - \alpha x^a}{x}$$

and proceeds analogously. ■

Note that the exponents $(a, 0, 0)$, $(i, 2, 0)$, $(i, 0, 2)$ are contained in the hyperplane $2k_1 + (a-i)k_2 + (a-i)k_3 = 2a$, so under the stronger assumption that the order of χ does not divide $2a$, or under the additional assumption that $a-i$ is even, we see from Lemma 7 that all sums in the statement of the proposition are actually zero.

5 A proof of the holomorphy conjecture for nondegenerate surface singularities

Let $f(\underline{x})$ be as in Subsection 2.1 and assume that it is nondegenerate over \mathbb{C} with respect to the compact faces (resp. the faces) of its Newton polyhedron at the origin

Γ_0 . Let K be a non-archimedean completion with valuation ring R and residue field \mathbb{F}_q , such that \bar{f} is nondegenerate over \mathbb{F}_q with respect to the compact faces (resp. the faces) of Γ_0 . Let $\chi : R^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a non-trivial character of conductor 1. If $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ (resp. $Z_f(\chi, s)$) is not holomorphic on \mathbb{C} , then by the material from Subsection 2.3 it has a pole with real part equal to $-\nu(\tau)/N(\tau)$ for some facet τ of Γ_0 for which the order of $\bar{\chi}$ divides $N(\tau)$. Here as before $\bar{\chi}$ denotes the unique character of \mathbb{F}_q^\times associated to χ .

For some facets τ , in particular the B_1 -facets and the X_2 -facets which we introduce here, we will mostly have to prove that $-\nu(\tau)/N(\tau)$ cannot be the real part of a pole of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ (resp. $Z_f(\chi, s)$). For the other facets, we will prove that $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau)}$ is an eigenvalue of monodromy of f at some point of $f^{-1}\{0\}$ and we will thus obtain that the order of χ (which we recall divides the order of $\bar{\chi}$) divides the order of some eigenvalue of monodromy at some point of $f^{-1}\{0\}$.

Let us first recall the notion of B_1 -facets, introduced in [LVP2]. A simplicial facet of an n -dimensional Newton polyhedron ($n \geq 2$) is a B_1 -simplex w.r.t. the variable x_i if it is a simplex with $n - 1$ vertices in the coordinate hyperplane $x_i = 0$ and one vertex at distance one of this hyperplane. We say that a facet τ of an n -dimensional Newton polyhedron is *non-compact for the variable x_j* ($1 \leq j \leq n$) if for every point $p \in \tau$ the point $p + (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \in \tau$, where $(0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ is an n -tuple with 1 at place j and 0 everywhere else. We define the maps $\pi_j : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-1} : (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_j, \dots, x_n)$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. A non-compact facet τ of an n -dimensional Newton polyhedron ($n \geq 3$) is a (non-compact) B_1 -facet w.r.t. the variable x_i if τ is non-compact for exactly one variable x_j and if $\pi_j(\tau)$ is a B_1 -simplex in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} w.r.t. x_i . A B_1 -facet is a B_1 -simplex or a non-compact B_1 -facet w.r.t. some variable.

Definition 11. *A facet of type X_2 in a 3-dimensional Newton polyhedron is a facet whose vertices (up to permutation of the coordinates) are of the form $p(a, 0, 0)$, $q(x_1, 0, 2)$, $r(x_2, 2, 0)$ with $a - x_2$ and $a - x_1$ both odd.*

5.1 Determination of a set of eigenvalues

In [LVP2, Theorem 10] Van Proeyen and the third author proved that $e^{-2\pi i\nu(\tau)/N(\tau)}$ is an eigenvalue of monodromy of f at some point of $f^{-1}\{0\}$, whenever τ is not a B_1 -facet. We will now show that $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau)}$ is also an eigenvalue of monodromy at some point of $f^{-1}\{0\}$, except for some cases which will be treated in Subsection 5.2. We here rely on Proposition 5 to get a more conceptual proof.

We first divide the compact facets in simplices τ , without introducing new vertices.

Proposition 12. *If τ is not of type B_1 nor of type X_2 , then $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau)}$ is a zero of F_τ .*

Proof. CASE 1: τ DOES NOT CONTAIN A SEGMENT IN A COORDINATE PLANE.

By formula (2), $F_\tau = \zeta_\tau = (1 - t^{N(\tau)})^{\text{NV}(\tau)}$ and $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau)}$ clearly is a zero of F_τ .

CASE 2: τ CONTAINS EXACTLY ONE 1-DIMENSIONAL V-FACE σ .

In this case, we have

$$F_\tau = \frac{\zeta_\tau}{\zeta_\sigma} = \frac{(1 - t^{N(\tau)})^{\text{NV}(\tau)}}{(1 - t^{N(\sigma)})^{\text{NV}(\sigma)}}.$$

Then $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau)}$ is a zero of F_τ unless $N(\sigma) = N(\tau)$ and $\text{NV}(\sigma) = \text{NV}(\tau)$. One easily checks that then τ would be a B_1 -facet.

CASE 3: τ CONTAINS EXACTLY TWO 1-DIMENSIONAL V-FACES σ_1 AND σ_2 .
In this situation,

$$F_\tau = \frac{\zeta_\tau \zeta_p}{\zeta_{\sigma_1} \zeta_{\sigma_2}} = \frac{(1-t^l)(1-t^{N(\tau)})^{\text{NV}(\tau)}}{(1-t^{N(\sigma_1)})^{\text{NV}(\sigma_1)}(1-t^{N(\sigma_2)})^{\text{NV}(\sigma_2)}},$$

where w.l.o.g. $\{p(l, 0, 0)\} = \sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2$.

If $N(\sigma_1) \neq N(\tau)$ or $N(\sigma_2) \neq N(\tau)$, then see Case 1 and Case 2. If $N(\tau) = N(\sigma_1) = N(\sigma_2)$, then $F_\tau = (1-t^l)(1-t^{N(\tau)})^{\text{NV}(\tau)-\text{NV}(\sigma_1)-\text{NV}(\sigma_2)}$.

Case 3.1: If $N(p) = N(\tau)$, then by Proposition 5, $\text{NV}(\tau) = \text{NV}(\sigma_1)\text{NV}(\sigma_2)$ and hence $F_\tau = (1-t^{N(\tau)})^{(\text{NV}(\sigma_1)-1)(\text{NV}(\sigma_2)-1)}$. If $\text{NV}(\sigma_1)$ or $\text{NV}(\sigma_2)$ would be equal to 1, then it would result that $\text{NV}(\tau) = \text{NV}(\sigma_i)$, for some $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and again τ would be a B_1 -facet. Consequently, $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau)}$ is a zero of F_τ .

Case 3.2: Suppose that $N(p) \neq N(\tau)$. By Proposition 5, we have $\text{NV}(\tau) = M\text{NV}(\sigma_1)\text{NV}(\sigma_2)$, with $M \geq 2$. If not both $\text{NV}(\sigma_1)$ and $\text{NV}(\sigma_2)$ are equal to 1, then one easily deduces that $\text{NV}(\tau) - \text{NV}(\sigma_1) - \text{NV}(\sigma_2) > 0$. If $\text{NV}(\sigma_1) = \text{NV}(\sigma_2) = 1$, then $\text{NV}(\tau) - \text{NV}(\sigma_1) - \text{NV}(\sigma_2) > 0$ if and only if $M > 2$. It remains thus to study the case $\text{NV}(\tau) = M = 2$, $\text{NV}(\sigma_1) = \text{NV}(\sigma_2) = 1$. As we supposed that $N(\tau) = N(\sigma_1) = N(\sigma_2)$, the vertices of τ are then $p(N(\tau)/2, 0, 0)$, $q(x_1, 0, 2)$, $r(x_2, 2, 0)$, and

$$\text{Aff}(\tau) \leftrightarrow 2x + (N(\tau)/2 - x_2)y + (N(\tau)/2 - x_1)z = N(\tau).$$

From $N(\sigma_1) = N(\sigma_2) = N(\tau)$ it follows that $N(\tau)/2 - x_2$ and $N(\tau)/2 - x_1$ are odd and hence τ is of type X_2 .

CASE 4: τ CONTAINS THREE 1-DIMENSIONAL V-FACES σ_1, σ_2 AND σ_3 .
In this situation

$$F_\tau = \frac{\zeta_\tau \zeta_p \zeta_q \zeta_r}{\zeta_{\sigma_1} \zeta_{\sigma_2} \zeta_{\sigma_3}},$$

with $p = \sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2$, $q = \sigma_1 \cap \sigma_3$ and $r = \sigma_2 \cap \sigma_3$. We suppose that $N(\tau) = N(\sigma_1) = N(\sigma_2) = N(\sigma_3)$, if not then we fall back on one of the previous cases.

Case 4.1: If $N(\tau) = N(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2) = N(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_3) = N(\sigma_2 \cap \sigma_3)$, then, by Proposition 5, $\text{NV}(\tau) = \text{NV}(\sigma_1)\text{NV}(\sigma_2) = \text{NV}(\sigma_1)\text{NV}(\sigma_3) = \text{NV}(\sigma_2)\text{NV}(\sigma_3)$, and thus $\text{NV}(\sigma_1) = \text{NV}(\sigma_2) = \text{NV}(\sigma_3)$. Then F_τ becomes

$$F_\tau = \frac{(1-t^{N(\tau)})^{\text{NV}(\sigma_1)^2+3}}{(1-t^{N(\tau)})^{3\text{NV}(\sigma_1)}}.$$

Since $\text{NV}(\sigma_1)^2 + 3 > 3\text{NV}(\sigma_1)$, it follows that $e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{N(\tau)}}$ is a zero of F_τ .

Case 4.2: If $N(\tau) = N(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2) = N(\sigma_2 \cap \sigma_3) \neq N(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_3)$, then Proposition 5 yields $NV(\tau) = NV(\sigma_1)NV(\sigma_2) = NV(\sigma_2)NV(\sigma_3) = M NV(\sigma_1)NV(\sigma_3)$, with $M \geq 2$. We thus get $NV(\sigma_3) = NV(\sigma_1)$ and $NV(\sigma_2) = M NV(\sigma_1)$ and we find then

$$\text{Aff}(\tau) \leftrightarrow x + My + z = N(\tau),$$

with $p(N(\tau), 0, 0)$, $q(0, N(\tau)/M, 0)$ and $r(0, 0, N(\tau))$. In this case $e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{N(\tau)}}$ is a zero of F_τ if and only if $NV(\tau) + 2 > NV(\sigma_1) + NV(\sigma_2) + NV(\sigma_3)$, or equivalently, if $(M NV(\sigma_1) - 2)(NV(\sigma_1) - 1) > 0$. This is always the case, as $NV(\sigma_1) = N(\tau)/M = 1$ would imply that τ is a B_1 -facet.

Case 4.3: If $N(\tau) = N(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2)$, $N(\tau) \neq N(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_3)$ and $N(\tau) \neq N(\sigma_2 \cap \sigma_3)$, then by Proposition 5 one has $NV(\tau) = NV(\sigma_1)NV(\sigma_2) = M_1 NV(\sigma_1)NV(\sigma_3) = M_2 NV(\sigma_2)NV(\sigma_3)$, with $M_1 \geq 2$ and $M_2 \geq 2$. In this configuration we have

$$\text{Aff}(\tau) \leftrightarrow x + ky + lz = N(\tau),$$

$p(N(\tau), 0, 0)$, $q(0, N(\tau)/k, 0)$ and $r(0, 0, N(\tau)/l)$ with $\gcd(k, l) = 1$. Then we find that $M_1 = k$, $M_2 = l$ and hence $NV(\sigma_2) = k NV(\sigma_1)/l$ and $NV(\sigma_3) = NV(\sigma_1)/l$. In this case, $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau)}$ would be a zero of F_τ if and only if $NV(\tau) + 1 > NV(\sigma_1) + NV(\sigma_2) + NV(\sigma_3)$, or equivalently,

$$k NV(\sigma_1)^2 - (k + l + 1) NV(\sigma_1) + l > 0.$$

This is true because $NV(\sigma_1) \geq l$ while the largest real root of the polynomial on the left hand side is

$$\frac{k + l + 1 + \sqrt{(k + l + 1)^2 - 4kl}}{2k} < l;$$

the latter inequality holds because one easily rewrites it as $kl > k + l$, which holds since $k, l \geq 2$ and $k = l = 2$ is excluded by coprimality.

Case 4.4: If $N(\tau) \neq N(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2)$, $N(\tau) \neq N(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_3)$ and $N(\tau) \neq N(\sigma_2 \cap \sigma_3)$, then by Proposition 5 one has $NV(\tau) = M_1 NV(\sigma_1)NV(\sigma_2) = M_2 NV(\sigma_1)NV(\sigma_3) = M_3 NV(\sigma_2)NV(\sigma_3)$, with $M_1 \geq 2$, $M_2 \geq 2$ and $M_3 \geq 2$. In this configuration we have

$$\text{Aff}(\tau) \leftrightarrow kx + ly + mz = N(\tau),$$

$p(N(\tau)/k, 0, 0)$, $q(0, N(\tau)/l, 0)$ and $r(0, 0, N(\tau)/m)$ with k, l, m pairwise coprime. Then we find that $M_1 = k$, $M_2 = l$, $M_3 = m$ and hence $NV(\sigma_2) = l NV(\sigma_1)/m$ and $NV(\sigma_3) = k NV(\sigma_1)/m$. In this case we want to establish that $NV(\tau) > NV(\sigma_1) + NV(\sigma_2) + NV(\sigma_3)$, or equivalently that $klm NV(\sigma_1) > k + l + m$. This follows from $NV(\sigma_1) \geq 1$ and $klm \geq 4 \max\{k, l, m\} > 3 \max\{k, l, m\} \geq k + l + m$. ■

5.2 On false poles contributed by B_1 -facets and X_2 -facets

In [BV, Proposition 9.6] it is shown that if a candidate pole contributed only by B_1 -facets is an actual pole of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$, then it is contributed by two B_1 -facets w.r.t. different variables having a 1-dimensional intersection. We will here show that even in that situation the candidate pole is almost always a false pole of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$. We need this precision here, because for the holomorphy conjecture one has to verify if

$1/N_j$ gives rise to an eigenvalue of monodromy, rather than the quotient ν_j/N_j (that might be simplifiable). We also study when candidate poles of $Z_f(\chi, s)$ corresponding to B_1 -facets are false poles. Finally we provide some facets of type X_2 that give rise to fake poles of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, s)$.

We again assume that the compact facets have been subdivided into simplices without introducing new vertices; this guarantees that every vertex is equipped with a non-zero coefficient. Then towards our study of contributions of configurations of B_1 -facets, we make the following observations (which hold up to permutation of the coordinates).

FACT 1: A vertex $P(1, \cdot, \cdot)$ does not contribute. Indeed, as χ is not the trivial character (and so $\bar{\chi}$ neither is trivial), one immediately deduces from Lemma 8 that the contribution of P is equal to 0.

FACT 2: A vertex $P(a, 0, 0)$ does not contribute if the order of $\bar{\chi}$ is not a divisor of a (by Lemma 8).

FACT 3: A segment $\sigma := PQ$ with $P(1, 1, b)$ and $Q(0, 0, a)$ does not contribute if the order of $\bar{\chi}$ is not a divisor of a . To compute the contribution of σ , we consider

$$L_\sigma = q^{-3} \sum_{(x,y,z) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^3} \bar{\chi}(c_{0,0,a}z^a + c_{1,1,b}xyz^b).$$

By using Lemma 9, this expression simplifies to

$$-q^{-3}\bar{\chi}(c_{0,0,a}) \sum_{(y,z) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^2} \bar{\chi}(z^a).$$

If the order of $\bar{\chi}$ is not a divisor of a , then it follows from Lemma 8 that the contribution of σ is equal to 0.

FACT 4: Let $\sigma := PQ$ with $P(\cdot, \cdot, 0)$ and $Q(\cdot, \cdot, 0)$, and let $\tau := PQR$ with $R(\cdot, \cdot, 1)$ be the facet not contained in $\{z = 0\}$ that contains σ , then σ and τ cancel each other out. Indeed, by Lemma 9 with $f = f_\sigma$ it follows that $L_\sigma = (1 - q)L_\tau$. As $\text{mult}(\Delta_\sigma) = 1$, we find that $L_\sigma S(\Delta_\sigma) + L_\tau S(\Delta_\tau) = 0$.

FACT 5: Let $\sigma := PQ$ with $P(\cdot, \cdot, 0)$ and $Q(\cdot, \cdot, 1)$, then again by Lemma 9 one finds $L_P = (1 - q)L_\sigma$. Now let τ_1 and τ_2 be the facets containing σ and let τ_0 be the facet in $\{z = 0\}$ containing the vertex P . With δ_P the cone (strictly positively) spanned by $\Delta_{\tau_0}, \Delta_{\tau_1}$ and Δ_{τ_2} we then find that $L_\sigma S(\Delta_\sigma) + L_P S(\delta_P) = 0$.

FACT 6: Let $\sigma := PQ$ with $P(\cdot, \cdot, 0)$ and $Q(\cdot, \cdot, 1)$, and let τ_1 be a non-compact B_1 -facet containing σ . Let τ_2 be the non-compact facet containing the vertex Q and sharing a half line with τ_1 . Lemma 8 implies that $\tau_1 \cap \tau_2$ does not contribute in the formula for $Z_f(\chi, s)$.

FACT 7: Let $\sigma := PQ$ with $P(\cdot, \cdot, 0)$ and $Q(\cdot, \cdot, 1)$, and let τ_1 be a non-compact B_1 -facet containing σ . Let τ_0 be the non-compact facet containing the vertex P and sharing

a half line σ_1 with τ_1 . As $L_{\sigma_1} = (1 - q)L_{\tau_1}$ and $\text{mult}(\Delta_{\sigma_1}) = 1$, it follows that the contributions of τ_1 and σ_1 cancel each other out.

From these facts one can derive the contributions of all possible configurations of B_1 -facets. We begin with the configuration studied (in the local case over \mathbb{Q}_p) in [BV, Proposition 9.6] that we mentioned at the beginning of this section.

CASE 1: THE CANDIDATE POLE IS CONTRIBUTED BY A CONFIGURATION OF B_1 -FACETS IN WHICH NO TWO FACETS THAT SHARE A 1-DIMENSIONAL FACE ARE B_1 ONLY FOR DIFFERENT VARIABLES.

For the contributions to the local Igusa zeta function, one can derive from Facts 1, 4 and 5 that the candidate pole is a false pole. For the global Igusa zeta function, one in addition uses Facts 6 and 7.

CASE 2: THE CANDIDATE POLE IS CONTRIBUTED BY EXACTLY TWO COMPACT B_1 -FACETS W.R.T. DIFFERENT VARIABLES, HAVING A LINE SEGMENT IN COMMON.

If the common line segment is compact, then the configuration is as in Figure 1 with

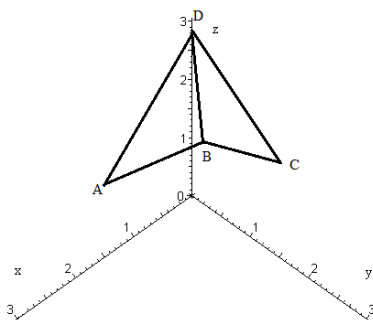


Figure 1

$A(., 0, .), B(1, 1, b), C(0, ., .)$ and $D(0, 0, a)$. If the order of $\bar{\chi}$ is not a divisor of a , then it follows from Facts 1 to 5 that the candidate pole is a false pole of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, s)$.

CASE 3: THE CANDIDATE POLE IS CONTRIBUTED BY TWO NON-COMPACT B_1 -FACETS W.R.T. DIFFERENT VARIABLES, HAVING A LINE SEGMENT IN COMMON.

If the common line segment is non-compact, then the configuration is as in Figure 2, with $A(., 0, .), B(0, ., .)$ and $C(1, 1, .)$. For the contributions to the local Igusa zeta function, one deduces from Facts 1, 4 and 5 that the candidate pole is a false pole. For the global Igusa zeta function, one also has to use Facts 6 and 7.

If the common line segment is compact, then its vertices are given by $A(0, 0, a)$ and $B(1, 1, b)$. If the order of $\bar{\chi}$ is not a divisor of a , then by Facts 1 to 7 it follows again that the candidate pole is not an actual pole of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, s)$.

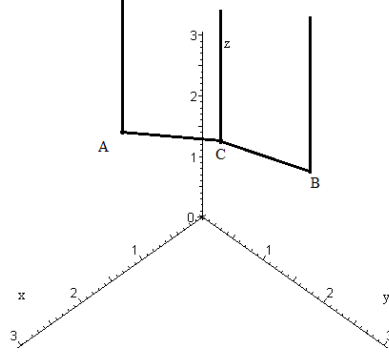


Figure 2

CASE 4: THE CANDIDATE POLE IS CONTRIBUTED BY ONE COMPACT B_1 -FACET AND ONE NON-COMPACT B_1 -FACETS W.R.T. DIFFERENT VARIABLES, HAVING A LINE SEGMENT IN COMMON.

Again using Fact 1 to Fact 7, one finds that the candidate pole is a false pole of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, s)$ when the order of $\bar{\chi}$ is not a divisor of a .

CASE 5: THE CANDIDATE POLE IS CONTRIBUTED BY AT LEAST TWO B_1 -FACETS W.R.T. DIFFERENT VARIABLES, HAVING A LINE SEGMENT IN COMMON.

As in Case 2 the contributions of $\tau_1 := ABD$, $\tau_2 := BCD$ and $\tau_1 \cap \tau_2 := BD$ are all equal to 0, one can deduce the fakeness of the candidate pole also when there are other B_1 -facets having a 1-dimensional intersection with τ_1 or τ_2 . ■

We now treat the candidate poles contributed by X_2 -facets.

Lemma 13. *Let τ be a facet with vertices $p(N(\tau)/2, 0, 0)$, $q(x_1, 0, 2)$ and $r(x_2, 2, 0)$ where $N(\tau)/2 - x_1$ and $N(\tau)/2 - x_2$ are odd. If the order of $\bar{\chi}$ does not divide $N(\tau)/2$ and is different from 2, then τ does not contribute to $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, s)$.*

Proof. It follows immediately from Fact 2 that the vertices p , q and r do not contribute. Using Lemma 7 one also verifies that the edge qr does not contribute. We now show that the contributions of $\sigma_1 := pq$, $\sigma_2 := pr$ and the facet τ cancel each other. As $N(\sigma_1) = N(\sigma_2) = N(\tau)$, we have that $\text{mult}(\Delta_{\sigma_1}) = \text{mult}(\Delta_{\sigma_2}) = 1$, and thus

$$S(\Delta_{\sigma_i}) = \frac{1}{(q-1)(q^{N(\tau)s+\nu(\tau)} - 1)}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq 2.$$

One gets

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\sigma_1}S(\Delta_{\sigma_1}) + L_{\sigma_2}S(\Delta_{\sigma_2}) + L_{\tau}S(\Delta_{\tau}) &= 0 \\ \Downarrow \\ (q-1)L_{\tau} &= -L_{\sigma_1} - L_{\sigma_2}. \end{aligned}$$

The equality between these character sums is proven in Proposition 10. ■

If $x_1 = x_2 = 0$ (in which case the X_2 -facet is the only compact facet of Γ_0) we can prove something slightly stronger.

Lemma 14. *Let τ be a facet with vertices $p(N(\tau)/2, 0, 0)$, $q(0, 0, 2)$ and $r(0, 2, 0)$ where $N(\tau)/2$ is odd. If the order of $\bar{\chi}$ does not divide $N(\tau)/2$, then τ does not contribute to $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ and $Z_f(\chi, s)$.*

Proof. The previous proof remains valid, except for the conclusions that q , r and $\sigma_3 := qr$ do not contribute, where we used that the order of $\bar{\chi}$ is not 2. We show that the contributions cancel. Indeed, since $\text{mult}(\Delta_q) = \text{mult}(\Delta_r) = \text{mult}(\Delta_{\sigma_3}) = N(\tau)/2$ we have

$$S(\Delta_{\sigma_3}) = \frac{N}{(q-1)(q^{N(\tau)s+\nu(\tau)} - 1)}, \quad S(\Delta_q) = S(\Delta_r) = \frac{N}{(q-1)^2(q^{N(\tau)s+\nu(\tau)} - 1)}$$

for some common numerator N . One gets

$$\begin{aligned} L_q S(\Delta_q) + L_r S(\Delta_r) + L_{\sigma_3} S(\Delta_{\sigma_3}) &= 0 \\ &\Downarrow \\ (q-1)L_{\sigma_3} &= -L_q - L_r. \end{aligned}$$

This again follows from Proposition 10 (with $\alpha = 0$). ■

5.3 The holomorphy conjecture for nondegenerate surface singularities

Theorem 15. *Let F be a number field and let $f(x, y, z) \in \mathcal{O}_F[x, y, z]$ be a polynomial which is nondegenerate over \mathbb{C} w.r.t. the compact faces (resp. the faces) of its Newton polyhedron at the origin Γ_0 . Let K be a non-archimedean completion of F with valuation ring R (with maximal ideal P) and residue field \mathbb{F}_q , and suppose that $\bar{f} := f \bmod P$ is nondegenerate over \mathbb{F}_q w.r.t. the compact faces (resp. the faces) of Γ_0 . Let χ be a non-trivial character of R^\times which is trivial on $1 + P$. Let τ be a facet of Γ_0 . If $-\nu(\tau)/N(\tau)$ is the real part of a pole of $Z_{f,0}(\chi, s)$ (resp. $Z_f(\chi, s)$), then the order of χ divides the order of an eigenvalue of monodromy at some point of $f^{-1}\{0\}$.*

Proof. As before we assume that all compact facets have been subdivided into simplices, without introducing new vertices. We first suppose that τ is such a simplex. If every 1-dimensional V-face of Γ_0 is contained in a compact facet, then we know from Formula (3) that the zeta function of monodromy at the origin is a product of polynomials. If τ is not of type B_1 nor of type X_2 , then Proposition 12 implies that the order of χ divides the order of an eigenvalue of monodromy of $f^{-1}\{0\}$ at the origin.

If τ is of type B_1 , then we found in Subsection 5.2 that there is a point $p(0, 0, a)$ in the configuration that is not the intersection of two 1-dimensional V-faces in a same compact facet, and secondly that the order of $\bar{\chi}$ divides this a . This means that the factor $1 - t^a$ appears in $\zeta_{f,0}(t)$ and so one finds that the order of χ divides the order of some eigenvalue of monodromy of $f^{-1}\{0\}$ at the origin.

If τ is of type X_2 , say with vertices $p(N(\tau)/2, 0, 0)$, $q(x_1, 0, 2)$ and $r(x_2, 2, 0)$, then $F_\tau = 1 - t^{N(\tau)/2}$ and hence $e^{-2\pi i/(N(\tau)/2)}$ is an eigenvalue of monodromy of $f^{-1}\{0\}$ at

the origin. Thus if the order of $\bar{\chi}$ divides $N(\tau)/2$ then we are done. If the order of $\bar{\chi}$ does not divide $N(\tau)/2$, then by Lemma 13 the order of $\bar{\chi}$ should be equal to 2. In this situation $N(\tau)/2$ is odd and x_1 and x_2 are even, while by Lemma 14 we can assume that $0 \neq x_1 \geq x_2$. Let τ' be the other facet which contains the segment qr . Notice that $N(\tau')$ is even and that τ' is not of type B_1 . We first suppose that τ' is compact. If τ' is not of type X_2 , then it follows from Proposition 12 that $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau')}$ is a zero of $F_{\tau'}$ and so the order of χ divides the order of some eigenvalue of monodromy of $f^{-1}\{0\}$ at the origin. If τ' is of type X_2 , then the configuration is as in Figure 3.

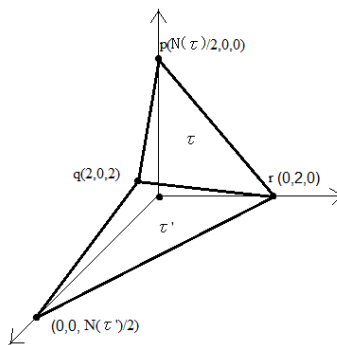


Figure 3

In this situation, we get

$$\zeta_{f,0}(t) = (1 - t^{N(\tau)/2})(1 - t^{N(\tau')/2})(1 - t^2),$$

and so again the order of χ divides the order of an eigenvalue of monodromy of $f^{-1}\{0\}$ at the origin.

Suppose now that τ' is not compact, then necessarily $x_1 > x_2$ and

$$\text{Aff}(\tau') \leftrightarrow x + \frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}y = x_1.$$

At a generic point $(0, 0, c)$ of the hypersurface, the polynomial $g(x, y, z) := f(x, y, z - c)$ is still nondegenerate w.r.t. the compact faces of its Newton polyhedron at the origin (see Lemma 2) and its Newton polyhedron is the projection onto $\{z = 0\}$ of the Newton polyhedron of f times \mathbb{R}_+ . From Varchenko's formula one sees that this projected polyhedron fully determines $\zeta_{g,0}(t)$. Using [LVP2, Proposition 5] it follows that $\zeta_{g,0}(t)$ contains the factor $1/(1 - t^{x_1})$. We thus have that the order of χ divides the order of an eigenvalue of monodromy at a point of the hypersurface in the neighbourhood of the origin.

Suppose now that there is a 1-dimensional V-face σ , say in the coordinate plane $z = 0$, which is not contained in a compact facet. If $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau)}$ is a zero of F_σ (we use the notation F_σ as if σ was a facet of a two-dimensional Newton polyhedron in the plane $z = 0$), then we choose $c \in \mathbb{C}$ close to zero such that $g(x, y, z) := f(x, y, z - c)$ is still nondegenerate w.r.t. its Newton polyhedron at the origin (see Lemma 2). Then we have $\zeta_{g,0}(t) = \prod_{\sigma \text{ compact facet}} F_\sigma$, with $F_\sigma = 1/\text{polynomial}$ (except the case where σ

contains two vertices on coordinate axes, but in this case the same conclusion holds) and so we find that $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau)}$ is an eigenvalue of monodromy of f at $(0, 0, c)$.

Finally let τ be non-compact. Again by the nondegeneracy argument (Lemma 2) we can reduce the dimension and conclude that $e^{-2\pi i/N(\tau)}$ is an eigenvalue of monodromy of f at a point in the neighbourhood the origin. ■

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