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TRIVIAL MULTIPLE ZETA VALUES IN TATE ALGEBRAS

O. GEZMİŞ & F. PELLARIN

ABSTRACT. We study *trivial multiple zeta values in Tate algebras*. These are particular examples of the *multiple zeta values in Tate algebras* introduced by the second author. If the number of variables involved is 'not large' in a way that is made precise in the paper, we can endow the set of trivial multiple zeta values with a structure of module over a non-commutative polynomial ring with coefficients in the rational fraction field over \mathbb{F}_q . We determine the structure of this module in terms of generators and we show how in many cases, this is sufficient for the detection of some linear relations between Thakur's multiple zeta values.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let p be a prime number, we set $q = p^e$ with $e \in \mathbb{N}^* := \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} = \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. We consider the local field $K_\infty = \mathbb{F}_q((\frac{1}{\theta}))$ with θ an indeterminate. We denote by

$$|\cdot| : K_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

a non-trivial multiplicative valuation on K_∞ (the image in $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is of the form $c^{\mathbb{Z}}$ for $c > 1$). The \mathbb{F}_q -subalgebra $A := \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$ of K_∞ is discrete and cocompact. In particular, if $r > 0$ and $(n_1, \dots, n_r) \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^r$, the series

$$(1) \quad \zeta_A(n_1, \dots, n_r) = \sum_{\substack{d_1 > \dots > d_r \geq 0 \\ a_i \in A^+, |a_i| = |\theta^{d_i}|, \\ \forall i=1, \dots, r}} \frac{1}{a_1^{n_1} \dots a_r^{n_r}}$$

converges in K_∞ , where A^+ denotes the subset of A of monic polynomials in θ . We denote by $\zeta_A(n_1, \dots, n_r)$ its sum in K_∞ . These elements are often called *multiple zeta values of Thakur* as they have been first considered by Thakur in [26]. They are the object of increasingly intensive study by several authors (the present paper only cites a part of the relevant articles in this topic). One of the main questions that push the research around these series is to give a theoretic interpretation for the structure of the subalgebra $\mathcal{Z}(K)$ of the K -algebra K_∞ generated by $\zeta_A(0) := 1$ and all the elements $\zeta_A(n_1, \dots, n_r)$, where $K = \mathbb{F}_q(\theta)$. The K -algebra $\mathcal{Z}(K)$ exhibits similarities with the \mathbb{Q} -sub-algebra $\mathcal{Z}(\mathbb{Q})$ of \mathbb{R} generated by $1 \in \mathbb{R}$ and Euler-Zagier's multiple zeta values $\zeta(n_1, \dots, n_r) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ (with $n_1 \geq 2, n_2, \dots, n_r \geq 1$).

For instance, Thakur proved in [28] that the \mathbb{F}_p -sub-algebra of K_∞ generated by $1 \in K_\infty$ and all the elements in (1) is equal to the \mathbb{F}_p -vector space generated by these same elements. Furthermore, Chang proved in [6] that the K -algebra generated by 1 and the Thakur's multiple zeta values in (1) is graded by the *weights* (see §2 for the definition of weight). The analogous property for $\mathcal{Z}(\mathbb{Q})$ is a conjecture (Goncharov's conjecture). The periods of mixed Tate motives over \mathbb{Z} are known to be polynomials with rational coefficients in $(2\pi\sqrt{-1})^{-1}$ and $\zeta(w)$ where w corresponds to a *Lyndon word* (this is a striking consequence of Brown's [7]).

Similarly, Thakur formulated a very interesting hypothesis on a minimal set of generators of the K -algebra of his multiple zeta values, see [29, Conjecture 8.2]. These series also occur as *periods* of Anderson's A -motives which are iterated extensions of tensor powers of 'Carlitz motives' and may therefore be called 'mixed Carlitz-Tate motives', see [2]. In more recent literature various Anderson's A -modules have been constructed to give Thakur's multiple zeta values an interpretation as entries of 'logarithms' of certain special points (see for example Anderson and Thakur, Chang and Mishiba, and even more recently, by Green and Ngo Dac in [2, 10, 11, 16] and the references therein). Some of these works and others that we do not mention have been crucial for example in important advances on transcendental properties, as well as on \mathfrak{P} -adic variants (with \mathfrak{P} a place of K) that culminated with the proof of an analogue of a conjecture of Furusho, see [11].

The study of Euler-Zagier multiple zeta values has gone deeper in the core of the structure of the \mathbb{Q} -algebra $\mathcal{Z}(\mathbb{Q})$ in some sense as there are several conjectures available to help predicting part of its algebraic structure. The existence of 'double shuffle relations' illustrates this well. In [17] Ihara, Kaneko and Zagier highlight what we can call a 'folkloric conjecture' asserting that these relations, extended in a suitable way allowing divergent sums and integrals in the definitions, generate all the non-trivial algebraic relations between the multiple zeta values $\zeta(n_1, \dots, n_r) \in \mathbb{R}$. This conjecture has in fact been addressed or mentioned by several authors, more or less independently. We can mention Goncharov, Kontsevich, Racinet, with the risk of missing others. Fortunately, the article [17] refers to enough many works to virtually cover them all.

There is no such an analogue statement for Thakur's multiple zeta values $\zeta_A(n_1, \dots, n_r) \in K_\infty$; in fact, there is no analogue of integral shuffle relations available, to build a theory around double shuffle relations (but see Todd's conjecture in [30], see also [29, Conjecture 8.3]). The aim of this paper is to introduce some kind of partial substitute of the 'double shuffle relations'. The construction we propose differs in many points from the classical setting and involves certain module structures over the non-commutative polynomial ring with coefficients in the rational fraction field over \mathbb{F}_q . Here are the essential ingredients, collected in such a way that what follows can be seen as a plan of the paper (note however, that this is not a complete presentation of its content).

First ingredient. In [21] the second author introduced a notion of *deformation of multiple zeta values* (of Thakur) in Tate algebras, which are entire functions of several variables t_i , $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$. The definition is reviewed in §3. Here is an example in the case of one variable t_j with $j > 0$, to help the reader to situate the notations and the objects that are used in the paper:

$$\zeta_A \left(\begin{array}{cccc} \{j\} & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{array} \right) = \sum_{\substack{a_1, \dots, a_k \in A \\ \text{monic} \\ |a_1| > \cdots > |a_k|}} \frac{a_1(t_j)}{a_1 a_2^{q-1} \cdots a_k^{q^{k-1}(q-1)}} \in \widehat{K[t_j]}_{\|\cdot\|}.$$

Here, $a(t_j) \in \mathbb{F}_q[t_j]$ is the image of a by the unique injective \mathbb{F}_q -algebra morphism $A \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q[t_j]$ that sends θ to t_j . On the right of the above displayed formula, $\widehat{K[t_j]}_{\|\cdot\|}$ denotes the standard Tate algebra in the variable t_j , with coefficients in K_∞ , completion of $K[t_j]$ for the Gauss norm $\|\cdot\|$. Note that this multiple zeta value is determined by a set of data ('composition array') $\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \{j\} & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{array} \right)$ in which the first line is a k -tuple of finite subsets of the positive integers and the second line is a k -tuple of positive integers, like for Thakur's multiple zeta values that occur precisely when the first line is made of copies of the empty set, so that we have, comparing the notations of (1) and ours:

$$\zeta_A \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ n_1 & \cdots & n_r \end{array} \right) = \zeta_A(n_1, \dots, n_r).$$

In *ibid.* it was proved that the \mathbb{F}_p -algebra and the \mathbb{F}_p -vector space they generate, are equal. Let \mathcal{Z} be this algebra. The corresponding product structure \odot_ζ on the free \mathbb{F}_p -vector space

\mathcal{C} generated by these multiple zeta values in Tate algebras is called the *harmonic product*. Thanks to Chang's proof of the analogue of Goncharov's conjecture Theorem 3.2 (original reference in [6]), the algebra \mathcal{Z} is graded by a monoid \mathcal{S} introduced in Definition 2.1. The non-neutral elements of \mathcal{S} are couples (n, Σ) (often displayed 'vertically' $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$) with $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $\Sigma : \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ with finite support. We call them the *degrees*. We say that Σ is a *finite subset* if $\Sigma(x) \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $x \in \mathbb{N}^*$. In all the following, we will therefore identify, by abuse of notation, finite subsets of \mathbb{N}^* with their characteristic maps (See §2.1 for more details). In the case of $\Sigma = \emptyset$ the constant zero map, the elements of \mathcal{Z} which have degree (n, \emptyset) are generated by Thakur's multiple zeta values. This determines a unitary subalgebra \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset of \mathcal{Z} . Depending on the variables involved (i.e. depending on the choice of Σ), we have, more generally, graded \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset -modules \mathcal{Z}_Σ (see (13)) ¹.

Second ingredient. In parallel, we introduce in §4 a variant of the *multiple polylogarithms* considered by Chang in [6], functions of the variables X_i , $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Here is an example of such series, in the variable X_j with j fixed:

$$\lambda_A \left(\begin{array}{cccc} \{j\} & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{array} \right) = \sum_{\substack{a_1, \dots, a_k \in A \\ \text{monic} \\ |a_1| > \dots > |a_k|}} \frac{X_j^{q^{\deg_\theta(a_1)}}}{a_1 a_2^{q-1} \cdots a_k^{q^{k-1}(q-1)}} \in \widehat{K[X_j]}_{\|\cdot\|}^{\text{lin}},$$

where $(\cdot)^{\text{lin}}$ denotes the \mathbb{F}_q -subspace of $\widehat{K[X_j]}_{\|\cdot\|}$ generated by the \mathbb{F}_q -linear formal series.

They generate an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra \mathcal{L} which is also equal to the underlying \mathbb{F}_p -vector space, so that we have on the \mathcal{S} -graded \mathbb{F}_p -vector space \mathcal{C} , a multiplication product \odot_λ . But $\mathcal{L}(K)$, the K -algebra generated by our multiple polylogarithms, is not graded if we simply transfer the \mathcal{S} -grading of $\mathcal{Z}(K)$. We can still construct, similarly, graded $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$ -modules $\mathcal{L}_\Sigma(K)$ and one of our results is the following (see Theorem 5.2).

Theorem A. *If Σ is a finite subset of \mathbb{N}^* of cardinality $< q$, then there is an isomorphism of graded $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$ -modules $\mathcal{F}_\Sigma : \mathcal{Z}_\Sigma(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_\Sigma(K)$.*

If the reader knows the reference [5], he/she might not be very surprised by this result. Similar constructions are performed there (the *star action* of a Tate algebra), with the target space being inside certain Banach algebras \mathbb{B}_Σ , notably with applications to class number formulas and Anderson's log-algebraic theorems (see also [5]). However, an important difference with this reference is that the algebra \mathcal{L} is tailored to also allow evaluation at $X_i = 1$, $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$, operation which is not well defined in the algebra \mathbb{B}_Σ , essentially because 1 is not in the topological adherence of *Carlitz's circle* $\mathfrak{C} := (-\theta)^{\frac{1}{q-1}} \mathbb{F}_q[[\frac{1}{\theta}]] \subset \mathbb{C}_\infty$ if $q \neq 2$. The proof uses a formula by Perkins (16) based on Lagrange's interpolation, that can be generalised to the case $|\Sigma| \geq q$.

To give an example of how Theorem A works and to allow the reader to have a first impression of the interplay of the main objects of the paper, we choose $\Sigma = \{j\}$ a singleton

¹More precisely, graded modules over the graded algebra \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset .

(²). Then, we have the element

$$\zeta_A \left(\begin{matrix} \{j\} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right) = \prod_P \left(1 - \frac{P(t_j)}{P} \right)^{-1} \in \widehat{K[t_j]}_{\|\cdot\|}$$

(completion for the Gauss valuation $\|\cdot\|$ extending $|\cdot|$, trivial on $\mathbb{F}_q[t_j]$), the product being indexed by the irreducible monic elements of A . We have $\zeta_A \left(\begin{matrix} \{j\} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right) \in \mathcal{Z}_{\{j\}}$ (it has degree $\left(\begin{matrix} \{j\} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right)$) and

$$\mathcal{F}_{\{j\}} \left(\zeta_A \left(\begin{matrix} \{j\} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right) \right) = \lambda_A \left(\begin{matrix} \{j\} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right) = \sum_{a \in A^+} a^{-1} X_j^{q^{\deg_\theta(a)}} \in \mathcal{L}_{\{j\}}$$

again of degree $\left(\begin{matrix} \{j\} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right)$ (the sum runs over the set A^+ of the monic elements of A), see (29). Also, with the explicit definition of \mathcal{F}_Σ given in §5, one sees easily that, for example,

$$\mathcal{F}_{\{j\}} \left(\zeta_A \left(\begin{matrix} \{j\} & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{matrix} \right) \right) = \lambda_A \left(\begin{matrix} \{j\} & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{matrix} \right), \quad k \geq 1.$$

However, it turns out that $\mathcal{F}_{\{j\}}(\zeta_A \left(\begin{matrix} \{j\} \\ q^k \end{matrix} \right)) \neq \lambda_A \left(\begin{matrix} \{j\} \\ q^k \end{matrix} \right)$ if $k > 0$. We also observe that Theorem A does not extend to the case $|\Sigma| \geq q$. See Remark §1.0.1 for more details.

Third ingredient. In the K -algebra $\mathcal{Z}(K)$ we entail the subalgebra $\mathcal{Z}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ of *trivial elements*, see the definition in §6.4, which, at a very first approximation, are the elements of $\mathcal{Z}(K)$ which have the property that, multiplied by certain products involving the *function of Anderson and Thakur*

$$(2) \quad \omega(t) := (-\theta)^{\frac{1}{q-1}} \prod_{i \geq 0} \left(1 - \frac{t}{\theta^{q^i}} \right)^{-1},$$

yield rational functions in the variables t_j , $j \in \mathbb{N}^*$ (this will not be our operative definition). As already mentioned, the elements of $\mathcal{Z}(K)$ and therefore also of $\mathcal{Z}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ are entire functions of several variables. The intersection of $\mathcal{Z}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ with $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma(K)$ gives rise to a graded $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$ -module $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$. We also have finite dimensional \mathbb{F}_p -vector spaces $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}$ defined by selecting those \mathbb{F}_p -linear combinations of our multiple zeta values of weight n and type Σ that are trivial in the above sense. The elements of $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}$ allow to construct non-trivial K -linear dependence relations in the space \mathcal{L} . The next result involves only one variable. See Theorem 7.1 for a more general and precise statement).

Theorem B. *To any element $f \in \mathcal{Z}_{n,\{j\}}^{\text{triv}}$ such that $f(\theta^{q^i}) \neq 0$ for some $i > 0$ we can associate a non-trivial K -linear dependence relation in $\mathcal{L}(K)$.*

Theorem B is obtained thanks to a complete investigation of the structure of the $\mathcal{Z}(K)$ -module $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$ in the case $|\Sigma| < q$. Note that $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset^{\text{triv}}(K) = \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$. The main structural result is the following (see Theorem 6.10 and §6.5). We consider the non-commutative polynomial algebra $K[\boldsymbol{\tau}]$ with the commutation rule $\boldsymbol{\tau}c = c^q \boldsymbol{\tau}$, $c \in K$.

²We also use the notation \mathfrak{s} for $\Sigma = \{j\}$ in the case of a singleton if we do not want to stress too much on the choice of j .

Theorem C. *Let Σ be subset of \mathbb{N}^* of cardinality $< q$. There is a structure of left $K[\tau]$ -module over $\mathcal{Z}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ compatible with the \mathbf{S} -grading. We have an isomorphism of $\mathcal{Z}_{\emptyset}(K)$ -modules $\mathcal{Z}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K) \cong \otimes_{i \in \Sigma} \mathcal{Z}_{\{i\}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ and for any $i \in \Sigma$, $\zeta_A \binom{\{i\}}{1}$ freely generates $\mathcal{Z}_{\{i\}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ with its left $K[\tau]$ -module structure and the right $\mathcal{Z}_{\emptyset}(K)$ -module structure given by the harmonic product.*

To give again examples, we point out that it is possible to show that for all $k \geq 0$, $\zeta_A \binom{\{j\}}{q^k} \in \mathcal{Z}_{\{j\}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$. Now, for how the structure of $K[\tau]$ -module of Theorem C is defined, we have for $k \geq 1$ (Lemma 6.12) the following example:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^k \zeta_A \binom{\{j\}}{1} &= (t_j - \theta) \cdots (t_j - \theta^{q^{k-1}}) \zeta_A \binom{\{j\}}{q^k} = \\ &= (-1)^k (\theta^{q^k} - \theta) \cdots (\theta^{q^k} - \theta^{q^{k-1}}) \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \{j\} & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Still under the hypothesis $|\Sigma| < q$, the image of $\mathcal{Z}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ by \mathcal{F}_{Σ} equals $\mathcal{Z}_{\emptyset}(K)[\lambda_A \binom{\{j\}}{1}] : j \in \Sigma]^{\text{lin}}$, where the exponent $(\cdot)^{\text{lin}}$ means that we are considering all the formal series that are \mathbb{F}_q -linear in each variable X_i with $i \in \Sigma$ and the latter algebra inherits a structure of $K[\tau]$ -module thanks to Corollary 6.9 and Lemma 6.7. Composing \mathcal{F}_{Σ} with the evaluation $X_i = 1$ for $i \in \Sigma$ we have thus a morphism of $K[\tau]$ -modules, compatible with the grading structures:

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}_{\Sigma}} \mathcal{Z}_{\emptyset}(K),$$

where $\tau f = f^q$ for $f \in \mathcal{Z}_{\emptyset}(K)$. This morphism is studied in §6.5. It is not likely to be surjective, however, we are led to the next (see Conjecture 6.15):

Conjecture D. \mathcal{G}_{Σ} is injective.

The above is, in essence, a transcendence conjecture. If true, it implies that non-trivial $K[\tau]$ -relations among elements of $\mathcal{Z}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ always transfer to non-trivial K -linear relations among Thakur's multiple zeta values. Examples are provided in §7. We rediscover well known linear dependence relations (such as some by Lara Rodríguez and Thakur in [18] or Todd in [30]) but we are also able to construct new families of relations, examples of which are described in the text (see §7.1.3). We are led to the conclusion that the $K[\tau]$ -module structure of $\mathcal{Z}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ comes here into play as a substitute of double shuffle relations. Note that Conjecture D, applied in conjunction with Theorem B, allows to construct several non-trivial linear dependence relations in $\mathcal{Z}_n(K)$. Do we get all of them?

The paper contains several other conjectures that can be seen by the reader as challenges for further researches. They do not influence our investigations except Conjecture D above.

1.0.1. *Remark.* The map \mathcal{F}_{Σ} is not well defined and does not give rise to an isomorphism between \mathcal{Z}_{Σ} and \mathcal{L}_{Σ} when Σ is a finite subset of \mathbb{N}^* such that $|\Sigma| \geq q$. The obstruction does not come from Perkins' formula in [25, Proposition 2.17] that we stated for $|\Sigma| < q$, but also holds for $|\Sigma| \leq 2(q-1)$. In fact, it is possible to extend this formula to the case of all Σ finite subset of \mathbb{N}^* (unpublished). The nature of the generalised formula allows to construct

\mathcal{F}_Σ for all Σ finite set but only as a function $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma \rightarrow K[[X_i : i \in \Sigma]]^{\text{lin}}$ and there are elements $f \in \mathcal{Z}_\Sigma$ such that $\mathcal{F}_\Sigma(f) \notin K[\widehat{X_i : i \in \Sigma}]_{\|\cdot\|}^{\text{lin}}$ (therefore *a fortiori* the image is not entirely contained in \mathcal{L}_Σ), see §6.2.1. Not only, but the resulting map $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma \rightarrow K[[X_i : i \in \Sigma]]^{\text{lin}}$ is no longer injective if $|\Sigma| \geq q$. Also, the module $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$ can be defined for any finite subset $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{N}^*$ regardless of its cardinality, and the map \mathcal{F}_Σ can be defined, also for $|\Sigma| \geq q$, as a map $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_\Sigma(K)$. However, it is easy to show that this restricted map is still not injective. For example, if $|\Sigma| = q$ the element

$$\zeta_A \binom{\Sigma}{1} = \sum_{\substack{a \in A \\ \text{monic}}} \frac{\prod_{j \in \Sigma} a(t_j)}{a}$$

is non-zero and belongs to the kernel of \mathcal{F}_Σ . More work is required to analyse the case of general Σ . Note that many statements of the paper do not extend without relevant modification in their formulations outside the assumption $|\Sigma| < q$.

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1.1. General notation. The paper will adopt the following standard notations that we recall here to ease the reading.

- $\mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $\mathbb{N}^* = \mathbb{Z}_{> 0}$.
- $q = p^e$, p a prime number and $e > 0$.
- $\mathbb{F}_p \subset \mathbb{F}_q$, the finite fields with p and q elements respectively.
- $A = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$, where θ is an indeterminate over \mathbb{F}_q .
- $K = \mathbb{F}_q(\theta)$.
- $K_\infty = \mathbb{F}_q((\frac{1}{\theta}))$.
- $\mathbb{C}_\infty = \widehat{K_\infty^{\text{ac}}}$, completion of an algebraic closure of K_∞ , with multiplicative valuation $|\cdot|$.
- \exp_C, \log_C respectively the Carlitz exponential and the Carlitz logarithm.
- $b_i(t) = (t - \theta) \cdots (t - \theta^{q^{i-1}}) \in A[t]$.
- $l_i = (\theta - \theta^q) \cdots (\theta - \theta^{q^i}) \in A$.
- $D_i = (\theta^{q^i} - \theta^{q^{i-1}}) \cdots (\theta^{q^i} - \theta) \in A$.

Other notations are introduced and used, but the above are the most common.

2. MULTIPLE SUMS AFTER THAKUR

The first task is to introduce a *monoid of weights* for our multiple sums. In §2.2 we define *multiple sums* à la Thakur and prove standard facts about them in a wider generality than needed in the rest of the paper. Theorem 2.3 describes the harmonic product of multiple sums.

2.1. Monoid of degrees. A *finite weighted subset* Σ of \mathbb{N}^* is a map $\Sigma : \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\Sigma(x) = 0$ for all but finitely many $x \in \mathbb{N}^*$. We denote by \mathfrak{S} the set of all finite weighted subsets. It is countable and it naturally carries the structure of a semi-ring with the multiplication \cdot defined by the addition in the target set and the addition $+$ given by the maximum in the target set. The neutral element for both the multiplication and the addition in \mathfrak{S} is the map \emptyset which sends every element $x \in \mathbb{N}^*$ to 0. The *cardinality* $|\Sigma|$ of a finite weighted subset Σ as above is defined to be the integer

$$|\Sigma| := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*} \Sigma(n)$$

(note that the sum is finite). Also, if $x \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$, we say that $x \in \Sigma$ if $\Sigma(x) \neq 0$.

A finite weighted subset Σ of \mathbb{N}^* is a *subset* if $\Sigma(x) \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $x \in \mathbb{N}^*$. In this case, we identify Σ with the subset of \mathbb{N}^* which it is the characteristic map and this will not lead to confusion. Explicitly, if Σ is a finite subset of \mathbb{N}^* , we can describe it just by making the explicit list of its elements $\Sigma = \{i_1, \dots, i_s\}$. For example, we denote with $\emptyset \in \mathfrak{S}$ both the empty set and the map sending \mathbb{N}^* to 0 identically. Note that in this case we are led to the usual notion of cardinality.

Note that for subsets, the addition corresponds to the union \cup . If $\Sigma, \Sigma' \in \mathfrak{S}$ are such that $\Sigma + \Sigma' = \Sigma \cdot \Sigma'$, then we say that they are *disjoint* and we write

$$\Sigma \sqcup \Sigma' := \Sigma + \Sigma' = \Sigma \cdot \Sigma'.$$

The *support* $\text{Spt}(\Sigma)$ of $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$ is the subset of all the elements $x \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that $\Sigma(x) \neq 0$. If $\Sigma' \in \mathfrak{S}$ and $\text{Spt}(\Sigma') = \Sigma$, we say that Σ' is a *thickening* of Σ . There is a partial order on \mathfrak{S} which is induced by \leq on \mathbb{N} . We write $\Sigma \leq \Sigma'$ if $\Sigma(x) \leq \Sigma'(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{N}^*$. On subsets of \mathbb{N}^* , this coincides with the inclusion \subset .

Definition 2.1. The *monoid of degrees* is the set

$$\mathcal{S} := \mathfrak{S} \times \mathbb{N}^* \cup \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

with the structure of monoid induced by the semigroups (\mathfrak{S}, \cdot) and $(\mathbb{N}^*, +)$. The binary operation of \mathcal{S} is denoted multiplicatively, with the symbol \cdot . The neutral element for \cdot is $\begin{pmatrix} \emptyset \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and is more simply denoted by $\mathbf{0}$.

Note that we have adopted a 'vertical rendering' for the elements of \mathcal{S} . The monoid \mathcal{S} allows to define a grading structure on the \mathbb{F}_p -algebra of multiple zeta values in Tate algebras as defined in §3. Note that $(\mathbb{N}, \max, +)$ is a unitary semiring with 0 the neutral element for both the binary operations so that \mathcal{S} itself comes equipped with a structure of unitary semiring but we will not use the additive operation in this paper. The elements of $\mathcal{S}^{\oplus r}$ with $r > 0$ are also called *admissible composition arrays* and we adopt the convention that $\mathbf{0}$ is the unique admissible composition array of depth 0 and $\mathcal{S}^{\oplus 0} = \{\mathbf{0}\}$; see §2.1.1 below.

2.1.1. *Composition arrays.* This subsection only contains definitions, notations and terminology useful for the sequel. We consider $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$. A *composition array* of $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$ is a matrix of the form

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{C} := \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \cdots & \Sigma_r \\ n_1 & \cdots & n_r \end{pmatrix} = (\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_r),$$

with $\Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_r \in \mathfrak{S}$ and $n_1, \dots, n_r \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\Sigma_1 \cdots \Sigma_r = \Sigma$ and $n = \sum_i n_i$. We can more simply speak about composition arrays without mentioning Σ and n . We call r the *depth* of \mathcal{C} , $n = \sum_i n_i$ its *weight* and $\Sigma = \prod_i \Sigma_i \in \mathfrak{S}$ its *type*. If $n_i > 0$ for all i , or if $\mathcal{C} = \mathbf{0} = \binom{\emptyset}{0}$, we say that \mathcal{C} is *admissible*. In other words, an *admissible composition array* \mathcal{C} of $\mathcal{X} \in \mathcal{S}$ of depth $r > 0$ is an r -tuple $(\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_r)$ of $(\mathcal{S} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\})^{\oplus r}$ such that

$$\mathcal{C}_1 \cdots \mathcal{C}_r = \mathcal{X},$$

and, $\mathbf{0} = \binom{\emptyset}{0}$ is the unique admissible composition array of depth zero. It has weight 0 and type \emptyset . If \mathcal{C} is such that Σ is a finite subset of \mathbb{N}^* with the property that $\Sigma = \sqcup_i \Sigma_i$ (disjoint union), we say that \mathcal{C} is *basic*. Suppose that \mathcal{C} is a basic composition array of $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$. If Σ' is a thickening of Σ then we can write $\Sigma' = \Sigma'_1 \cdots \Sigma'_r = \Sigma'_1 + \cdots + \Sigma'_r$ with Σ'_i thickening of Σ_i for all i . The composition array

$$\mathcal{C}' = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma'_1 & \cdots & \Sigma'_r \\ n_1 & \cdots & n_r \end{pmatrix}$$

is then called the *thickening of \mathcal{C} along Σ'* .

2.2. **Multiple sums.** We introduce the formalism of our multiple zeta sums, elaborated on the model of Thakur's multiple zeta values. Then, we proceed with the first few elementary properties of our sums. We now follow the formalism of [22, §8] but we essentially make use of the proofs contained in [21]. Let \mathcal{B} be a Banach \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra with norm $\|\cdot\|$. We consider:

- (i) Injective maps $\delta_i : A \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ for $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that for all i the set $\delta_i(A)$ is bounded for $\|\cdot\|$.
- (ii) An injective map $\gamma : A \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\times$, where \mathcal{B}^\times is the group of invertible elements, such that $\|\gamma(ab)\| = \|\gamma(a)\|\|\gamma(b)\|$ for all $a, b \in A$ and $\|\gamma(a)\| \rightarrow \infty$ as $|a| \rightarrow \infty$.

The map $i \mapsto \delta_i$ for $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ extends in a unique way to a map

$$\mathfrak{S} \xrightarrow{\delta} \text{Maps}(A, \mathcal{B})$$

by the rule

$$\Sigma \mapsto \left(A \ni a \mapsto \prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}^*} \delta_i(a)^{\Sigma(i)} \in \mathcal{B} \right).$$

We denote by δ_Σ the image of Σ by δ . The image \mathcal{T}_δ of δ has a structure of semi-ring with unit the map $\mathbf{1} : a \mapsto 1$, for all $a \in A$. Let $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{S}^{\oplus r}$ be an admissible composition array as

in (3). We set:

$$(4) \quad \zeta_A^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}) = \zeta_A^{\gamma, \delta} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \cdots & \Sigma_r \\ n_1 & \cdots & n_r \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\substack{a_1, \dots, a_r \in A^+ \\ |a_1| > |a_2| > \cdots > |a_r|}} \frac{\delta_{\Sigma_1}(a_1) \cdots \delta_{\Sigma_r}(a_r)}{\gamma(a_1)^{n_1} \cdots \gamma(a_r)^{n_r}} \in \mathcal{B}.$$

Note indeed that the conditions (i) and (ii) imply the convergence of the series above. This is the *multiple zeta series associated to \mathcal{C} and the datum (γ, δ)* . We denote by $\mathcal{Z}_{n, \Sigma}^{\gamma, \delta}$ the \mathbb{F}_p -subvector space of \mathcal{B} generated by the series $\zeta_A^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C})$ with \mathcal{C} admissible composition array of $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$ and we set $\zeta_A^{\gamma, \delta}(\binom{\emptyset}{0}) := 1$. We also denote by $\mathcal{Z}^{\gamma, \delta}$ the \mathbb{F}_p -vector space generated by all the sets $\mathcal{Z}_{w, \Sigma}^{\gamma, \delta}$. Let \mathcal{C} be as in (3) and admissible, and let us consider $d \geq 0$. We set:

$$(5) \quad S_d^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}) = \sum_{\substack{a_1, \dots, a_r \in A^+ \\ |\theta|^d = |a_1| > |a_2| > \cdots > |a_r|}} \frac{\delta_{\Sigma_1}(a_1) \cdots \delta_{\Sigma_r}(a_r)}{\gamma(a_1)^{n_1} \cdots \gamma(a_r)^{n_r}},$$

$$(6) \quad S_{<d}^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}) = \sum_{\substack{a_1, \dots, a_r \in A^+ \\ |\theta|^d > |a_1| > |a_2| > \cdots > |a_r|}} \frac{\delta_{\Sigma_1}(a_1) \cdots \delta_{\Sigma_r}(a_r)}{\gamma(a_1)^{n_1} \cdots \gamma(a_r)^{n_r}} = \sum_{0 \leq j < d} S_j^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}).$$

Additionally we set $S_0^{\delta}(\binom{\emptyset}{0}) := 1$, $S_k^{\delta}(\binom{\emptyset}{0}) := 0$ for $k > 0$, $S_{<0}^{\delta}(\binom{\emptyset}{0}) := 0$ and $S_{<k}^{\delta}(\binom{\emptyset}{0}) := 1$ for $k > 0$. Note that

$$(7) \quad \zeta_A^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}) = \sum_{d \geq 0} S_d^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}) = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} S_{<d}^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}).$$

Proposition 2.2. *Let \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 be two admissible composition arrays of $\binom{U_1}{n_1}$ and $\binom{U_2}{n_2}$. The following properties hold.*

- (1) *There exists a finite set I and elements $f_i \in \mathbb{F}_p$, $i \in I$, such that $S_d^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}_1)S_d^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}_2) = \sum_{i \in I} f_i S_d^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{D}_i)$ for all $d \geq 0$, where for $i \in I$, \mathcal{D}_i are admissible composition arrays of $\binom{U_1 \cdot U_2}{n_1 + n_2}$, independent of d .*
- (2) *There exists a finite set J and elements $g_i \in \mathbb{F}_p$, $i \in J$, such that $S_{<d}^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}_1)S_{<d}^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}_2) = \sum_{i \in J} g_i S_{<d}^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{E}_i)$ for all $d \geq 0$, where for $i \in J$, \mathcal{E}_i are admissible composition arrays of $\binom{U_1 \cdot U_2}{n_1 + n_2}$, independent of d .*
- (3) *There exists a finite set L and elements $h_i \in \mathbb{F}_p$, $i \in L$, such that for all $d \geq 0$ we have $S_d^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}_1)S_{<d}^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{C}_2) = \sum_{i \in L} h_i S_d^{\gamma, \delta}(\mathcal{F}_i)$ where \mathcal{F}_i are admissible composition arrays of $\binom{U_1 \cdot U_2}{n_1 + n_2}$, independent of d .*

Moreover, all the coefficients f_i, g_i, h_i do not depend on γ, δ .

Proof. This follows easily from [22, Theorem 8.2] (see also [21, Theorem 2.5], where a particular case is proved and note that the latter reference contains all the tools to prove our result). The methods are also very similar to those involved in Thakur's [28] and [29, Theorem 5.1]. \square

For $w \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$ let $\mathbf{C}_{w,\Sigma}$ be the free \mathbb{F}_p -vector space generated by indeterminates denoted by $[\mathcal{C}]$ where \mathcal{C} is an admissible composition array as in (3). We thus have the \mathbb{F}_p -vector space $\mathbf{C} := \bigoplus_{w,\Sigma} \mathbf{C}_{w,\Sigma}$ and by using (7) and Proposition 2.2 we can endow \mathbf{C} with a natural structure of \mathbb{F}_p -algebra with product \odot_ζ and we have noticed that it does not depend on γ, δ . This algebra can be realised as the quotient of the free \mathbb{F}_p -algebra generated by the indeterminates $[\mathcal{C}]$, by the ideal generated by the quadratic polynomials underlying the relations produced by Proposition 2.2. We deduce that $\mathcal{Z}^{\gamma,\delta}$ has a structure of \mathbb{F}_p -algebra and:

Theorem 2.3. *For any γ, δ the assignment defined by $[\mathcal{C}] \mapsto \zeta_A^{\gamma,\delta}(\mathcal{C})$ defines an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra morphism*

$$(\mathbf{C}, +, \odot_\zeta) \xrightarrow{\zeta_A^{\gamma,\delta}} \mathcal{Z}^{\gamma,\delta}$$

which induces \mathbb{F}_p -linear maps $\mathbf{C}_{w,\Sigma} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_{w,\Sigma}^{\gamma,\delta}$.

We call the product structures induced on \mathbf{C} and $\mathcal{Z}^{\gamma,\delta}$ the *harmonic product*. In the present work, we only study the case in which $\gamma(a) = a \in K \subset \mathcal{B}$ (note that in [22] more general maps γ are considered). In our settings, as presented so far, we have stressed the dependence on two classes of maps: γ, δ . From now on, we set $\gamma(a) = a$ for all a (i.e. the image of $a \in A \subset \mathbb{C}_\infty$ in \mathcal{B}) for the \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra structure of \mathcal{B} and we simplify our notation by writing $\zeta_A^\delta(\mathcal{C})$ for $\zeta_A^{\text{Id},\delta}(\mathcal{C})$ and \mathcal{Z}^δ for $\mathcal{Z}^{\text{Id},\delta}$ etc.

3. MULTIPLE ZETA VALUES IN TATE ALGEBRAS

We recall the foundations of the theory of multiple zeta values in Tate algebras of [21] and we collect some basic properties. The main result is Corollary 3.2 which states that the K -algebra of multiple zeta values in Tate algebras is graded by the monoid \mathbf{S} .

If R is a commutative ring with unit, we denote by $R[t]$ the commutative R -algebra of polynomials with coefficients in R in the indeterminates t_i with $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$. If $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$, we denote by $R[t_\Sigma]$ the sub-algebra of polynomials in the indeterminates t_i with $i \in \text{Spt}(\Sigma)$. Now we restrict our attention to the case of R an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra. More precisely, we consider the case $R = \mathbb{F}_q[t]$. A *multiplicative semi-character* $\chi : A \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q[t]$ is a map defined by

$$\chi(a) = \prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}^*} \chi_{t_i}(a)^{j_i},$$

for integers $j_i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $j_i = 0$ for all but finitely many $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Note that any such map is totally multiplicative. We denote by \mathcal{T}_{sc} the set of all the multiplicative semi-characters. There is a natural bijection

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_\chi \leftrightarrow \chi_\Sigma = \chi$$

between weighted subsets of \mathbb{N}^* and multiplicative semi-characters inducing a structure of semi-ring on \mathcal{T}_{sc} so that the multiplicative unit is $\mathbf{1}$, the trivial semi-character which maps

every $a \in A$ to $1 \in \mathbb{F}_q[t]$. The bijection is induced by

$$\Sigma \mapsto \chi_\Sigma = \left(a \mapsto \prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}^*} \chi_{t_i}(a)^{\Sigma(i)} \right).$$

This, together with the choice $\gamma(a) = a$ for all a , leads to the definition of the \mathbb{F}_p -algebra of *multiple zeta values* \mathcal{Z} . Explicitly, the multiple zeta value associated to an admissible \mathcal{C} as in (3) and the choice $(\gamma, \delta) = (\text{id}, \chi)$ is the element of the standard Tate algebra

$$\mathbb{T}_\Sigma = \mathbb{C}_\infty[\widehat{t_{\text{Spt}(\Sigma)}}]_{\|\cdot\|} = \mathbb{C}_\infty[\widehat{t_i : i \in \text{Spt}(\Sigma)}]_{\|\cdot\|}$$

(the completion of the polynomial algebra $\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_{\text{Spt}(\Sigma)}]$ for the Gauss valuation $\|\cdot\|$):

$$(8) \quad \zeta_A(\mathcal{C}) = \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_1 & \cdots & \Sigma_r \\ n_1 & \cdots & n_r \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{d \geq 0} \sum_{\substack{d > d_1 > \cdots > d_r \geq 0 \\ |a_i| = |\theta|^{d_i} \forall i=1, \dots, r}} \frac{\chi_{\Sigma_1}(a_1) \cdots \chi_{\Sigma_r}(a_r)}{a_1^{n_1} \cdots a_r^{n_r}} \in \mathbb{T}_\Sigma.$$

3.1. Basic properties. A simple Galois invariance argument allows to show that any admissible multiple zeta value as in (8) belongs to $\mathbb{F}_p[t_\Sigma][[\frac{1}{\theta}]]$. It has been further proved (see [20, Proposition 4]) that the above series converges in fact to an entire function $\mathbb{C}_\infty^\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$. We can thus write $\zeta_A(\mathcal{C}) \in \mathbb{E}_\Sigma$ where \mathbb{E}_Σ is the \mathbb{C}_∞ -subalgebra of \mathbb{T}_Σ whose elements are the entire functions in the variables t_i with $i \in \text{Spt}(\Sigma)$.

Let n be in \mathbb{N}^* and $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$. We consider the \mathbb{F}_p -vector subspace $\mathcal{Z}_{n, \Sigma}$ of the \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{N}^*} := \bigcup_{\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}} \mathbb{E}_\Sigma$$

generated by the multiple zeta values (8) with admissible composition array (3) of weight n and type Σ . For such an *admissible* multiple zeta value, we say that r is the *depth*, $\sum_i n_i$ is the *weight*, and Σ is the *type*. We also set $\zeta_A(\emptyset) := 1$ (type \emptyset , weight 0) and $\mathcal{Z}_{0, \emptyset} := \mathbb{F}_p$. We consider the \mathbb{F}_p -subvector space of $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{N}^*}$:

$$\mathcal{Z} = \sum_{\substack{n \geq 0 \\ \Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}}} \mathcal{Z}_{n, \Sigma}.$$

By Theorem 2.3, \mathcal{Z} is an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra and we have the \mathbb{F}_p -algebra morphism $\zeta_A : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$. Let \mathcal{C}_\emptyset be the subalgebra of \mathcal{C} generated by $[\mathcal{C}] \in \mathcal{C}$ where \mathcal{C} are admissible composition arrays of trivial type. Then

$$\zeta_A(\mathcal{C}_\emptyset) = \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset := \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{Z}_{n, \emptyset}$$

is the \mathbb{F}_p -algebra of *Thakur's multiple zeta values*. More explicitly, let n be in \mathbb{N}^* . Then, every admissible composition array of $\binom{\emptyset}{n}$ is of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ n_1 & \cdots & n_r \end{pmatrix}$$

and the associated multiple zeta value is given in (1) (see [26, Definition 5.10.1] ⁽³⁾).

If B is a subalgebra of the K -algebra $K[t_\Sigma]$, then we also consider the B -submodules $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}(B)$ of $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{N}^*}$ generated by all the B -linear combinations of the $\zeta_A(\mathcal{C})$'s with \mathcal{C} admissible of type Σ and weight n , and along with this, the B -subalgebra $\mathcal{Z}(B)$ of $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{N}^*}$. We have the next result with $B = K[t]$.

Proposition 3.1. *Let us fix a composition array \mathcal{C} as in (3), not necessarily admissible. Then $\zeta_A(\mathcal{C})$ converges to an element of $\mathcal{Z}(K[t])$. Moreover, we have the following properties.*

- (1) *For every $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ the evaluation map $\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_i] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ defined by $t_i \mapsto \theta^{q^k}$ induces a K -algebra endomorphism $\mathcal{Z}(K[t]) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}(K[t])$.*
- (2) *The $\mathbb{F}_p[t]$ -linear automorphism μ of $\mathbb{C}_\infty[t]$ defined by $c \mapsto c^p$ for $c \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ induces an $\mathbb{F}_p[t]$ -linear endomorphism of $\mathcal{Z}(K[t])$.*

Proof. Observe that for all $n \leq 0$ and $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$, $S_d(\binom{\Sigma}{n}) = 0$ for all but finitely many $d \in \mathbb{N}$. This is elementary and easy to check. If \mathcal{C} is a composition array as in (3) and if $n_1 \leq 0$, there exists $M \geq 0$ such that for all $d \geq M$, $S_d(\binom{\Sigma_1}{n_1}) = 0$. Then

$$\zeta_A(\mathcal{C}) = S_{<k}(\mathcal{C}), \quad \forall k \geq M$$

and $\zeta_A(\mathcal{C}) \in K[t] \subset \mathcal{Z}(K[t])$. We now consider a non-admissible composition array \mathcal{C} as in (3) with $n_1, \dots, n_{j-1} > 0$ and $n_j \leq 0$ so that $(\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{j-1})$ is admissible, and we study the sequence $(S_{<k}(\mathcal{C}))_{k \geq 0}$. There exists M such that for all $d \geq M$, $S_d(\binom{\Sigma_j}{n_j}) = 0$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_A(\mathcal{C}) = & \sum_{M > d_1 > \dots > d_r \geq 0} S_{d_1} \left(\binom{\Sigma_1}{n_1} \right) \cdots S_{d_r} \left(\binom{\Sigma_r}{n_r} \right) + \\ & + \sum_{d_1 \geq M > d_2 > \dots > d_r \geq 0} S_{d_1} \left(\binom{\Sigma_1}{n_1} \right) \cdots S_{d_r} \left(\binom{\Sigma_r}{n_r} \right) + \cdots \\ & + \sum_{d_1 > \dots > d_{j-1} \geq M > d_j > \dots > d_r \geq 0} S_{d_1} \left(\binom{\Sigma_1}{n_1} \right) \cdots S_{d_r} \left(\binom{\Sigma_r}{n_r} \right). \end{aligned}$$

If $1 \leq k \leq j-1$ then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d_1 > \dots > d_k \geq M > d_{k+1} > \dots > d_r \geq 0} S_{d_1} \left(\binom{\Sigma_1}{n_1} \right) \cdots S_{d_r} \left(\binom{\Sigma_r}{n_r} \right) = \\ = S_{<M} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma_{k+1} & \cdots & \Sigma_r \\ n_{k+1} & \cdots & n_r \end{array} \right) \sum_{d_1 > \dots > d_k \geq M} S_{d_1}(\mathcal{C}_1) \cdots S_{d_k}(\mathcal{C}_k). \end{aligned}$$

³We adopt in this case a specific notation which is closer to the notation introduced by Thakur.

We note that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d_1 > \dots > d_k \geq M} S_{d_1}(\mathcal{C}_1) \cdots S_{d_k}(\mathcal{C}_k) &= \zeta_A(\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_k) - \\ &- \sum_{d_1 > \dots > d_{k-1} \geq M > d_k} S_{d_1}(\mathcal{C}_1) \cdots S_{d_k}(\mathcal{C}_k) - \dots - \sum_{M > d_1 > d_2 > \dots > d_k} S_{d_1}(\mathcal{C}_1) \cdots S_{d_k}(\mathcal{C}_k). \end{aligned}$$

Inductively on k , we get

$$\sum_{d_1 > \dots > d_k \geq M} S_{d_1}(\mathcal{C}_1) \cdots S_{d_k}(\mathcal{C}_k) \in \mathcal{Z}(K[t]).$$

Therefore $\zeta_A(C) \in \mathcal{Z}(K[t])$ and this proves the first property described in the proposition. The properties (1) and (2) are easy and left to the reader. \square

3.1.1. *Grading structures.* In [6], Chang proves the following result (analogue of a conjecture of Goncharov):

Theorem 3.2 (Chang). *The K -algebra $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$ is graded by the weights.*

This result relying on a transcendence proof can be applied to deduce several statements about our multiple zeta values in Tate algebras. One of them is the next:

Corollary 3.3. *The $K[t]$ -algebra $\mathcal{Z}(K[t])$ is graded by weights and types, that is, by the monoid \mathcal{S} .*

Proof. First of all we focus on a property of entire functions in $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{N}^*}$. Let U be a non-empty finite subset of \mathbb{N}^* and i an element of U . Let us write $U' = U \setminus \{i\}$. Let f be in \mathbb{E}_U . Then f can be seen as an entire function

$$\mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{U'}.$$

In other words, we can expand f in a series

$$f(t_i) = \sum_{k \geq 0} f_k t_i^k,$$

where f_k is an element of $\mathbb{E}_{U'}$ for all $k \geq 0$, with the property that for all valuations $\|\cdot\|_v$ of $\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_{U'}]$ (trivial over $\mathbb{F}_q[t]$, which extend in a unique way to $\mathbb{E}_{U'}$), $\|f_k\|_v R^k \rightarrow 0$ as k tends to ∞ . We claim that if $\tau^N(f)_{t_i=\theta} = 0$ for infinitely many $N \in \mathbb{N}$, then $f = 0$. Indeed, note that

$$\tau^N(f)_{t_i=\theta} = f\left(t_i = \theta^{\frac{1}{q^N}}, t_l \mapsto t_l^{\frac{1}{q^N}} : l \in U'\right)^{q^N}, \quad N \geq 0.$$

Hence, $\tau^N(f)_{t_i=\theta} = 0$ if and only if $f_{t_i=\theta^{\frac{1}{q^N}}} = 0$ in $\mathbb{E}_{U'}$ and the claim follows from the fact

that the set $\{\theta^{\frac{1}{q^N}} : N \geq 0\}$ is infinite.

To prove our result it suffices to show that if $Z_j \in \mathcal{Z}_{n_j, \Sigma_j}(K[t_U]) \setminus \{0\}$ ($j = 1, \dots, m$) are such that the set $\{\binom{\Sigma_j}{n_j} : j = 1, \dots, m\}$ has m elements, then the Z_j 's are linearly independent over $K[t_U]$, where $U \in \mathfrak{S}$ is a subset such that $\text{Spt}(\Sigma_j) \subset U$ for all j . We

prove this property by induction over $|U| \in \mathbb{N}$. If $|U| = 0$, then this is just Theorem 3.2. Now let us suppose that $|U| > 0$, let i be in U as before, let us write $U' = U \setminus \{i\}$. For all $j = 1, \dots, m$ there exists $\beta_j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\chi_{\Sigma_j} = \chi_{t_i}^{\beta_j} \chi_{\Sigma'_j},$$

where $\Sigma'_j \leq \Sigma_j$. Assume by contradiction that there exist $c_1, \dots, c_m \in K[t_U]$ such that $f = \sum_j c_j Z_j = 0$. Then $\tau^N(f)_{t_i=\theta} = 0$ for all $N \geq 0$. Now, for all but finitely many N , we have $\tau^N(c_j)_{t_i=\theta} \neq 0$, $q^N n_j - \beta_j > 0$ and

$$\tau^N(c_j Z_j)_{t_i=\theta} \in \mathcal{Z}_{q^N n_j - \beta_j, \Sigma'_j}(K[t_{U'}]) \setminus \{0\}.$$

If j_1, j_2 are distinct elements of $\{1, \dots, m\}$ such that $\binom{\beta_{j_1}}{n_1} = \binom{\beta_{j_2}}{n_2}$, then $\Sigma'_{j_1} \neq \Sigma'_{j_2}$ by our hypothesis. If $\binom{\beta_{j_1}}{n_1} \neq \binom{\beta_{j_2}}{n_2}$, the sets $\{q^N n_1 - \beta_1, q^N n_2 - \beta_2\}$ are not singletons for all but finitely many N . Hence for all but finitely many N the set

$$\left\{ \binom{\Sigma'_j}{q^N n_j - \beta_j} : j = 1, \dots, m \right\} \subset \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathfrak{S},$$

well defined, has exactly m elements and by the induction hypothesis we can find N such that the non-zero elements $\tau^N(Z_j)_{t_i=\theta} \in \mathcal{Z}_{q^N n_j - \beta_j, \Sigma'_j}(K[t_{U'}]) \setminus \{0\}$ are linearly independent over $K[t_{U'}]$ which yields a contradiction with the non vanishing of the evaluations of $\tau^N(c_j)$. \square

We end this section with several remarks and questions.

3.1.2. *Remark: a question on topological groups.* Theorem 3.2 implies that $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$ is graded by the monoid \mathbb{N} while Corollary 4.4 implies, more generally, that $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K[t])$ is graded by the monoid \mathcal{S} . In his book [15, §8], Goss describes the construction of a complete topological group \mathbb{S}_∞ (determined by the choice of a uniformiser of K_∞) together with embeddings $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_\infty$ so that the image is discrete, hence allowing to extend the map $\mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow K_\infty$ defined by $n \mapsto \zeta_A(n)$ to a partial analogue of Riemann's zeta function, the *zeta function of Goss*, $\zeta_A : \mathbb{S}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$. Similar constructions lie above families of multiple zeta values of Thakur of \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset that we will not discuss in the present paper. We do not know how to construct a complete topological group $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ together with embeddings $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ with discrete images in such a way that the zeta values $\zeta_A(\mathcal{C})$ with $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{S}$ or more generally, families of multiple zeta values $\zeta_A(\mathcal{C})$, can be extended analogously.

3.1.3. *Remark: a problem of homogeneity.* Note that the map μ of Proposition 3.1 induces $\mathbb{F}_p[t_\Sigma]$ -linear maps

$$\mathcal{Z}_{n, \Sigma}(K[t_\Sigma]) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_{pn, \Sigma}(K[t_\Sigma]).$$

If \mathcal{C} is not admissible $\zeta_A(\mathcal{C})$ needs not to be homogeneous for the grading

$$\mathcal{Z}(K[t]) = \bigoplus_{(w, \Sigma) \in \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathfrak{S}} \mathcal{Z}_{w, \Sigma}(K[t]).$$

Therefore, the evaluation map $t_i \mapsto \theta^{q^k}$ (for $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$) does not respect the grading by weights.

3.1.4. *Remark: the role of the Carlitz period.* The so-called Euler-Carlitz relations imply that if $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ is such that $q-1 \mid n$, then $\zeta_A(n) \in \tilde{\pi}^n K^\times$ with

$$\tilde{\pi} := \theta \lambda_\theta \prod_{i>0} \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{\theta^{q^i}}\right)^{-1} \in \lambda_\theta K_\infty \subset \mathbb{C}_\infty$$

(for a choice $\lambda_\theta = (-\theta)^{\frac{1}{q-1}}$ of root of $-\theta$). Then, $\tilde{\pi}^n \in \mathcal{Z}_{n,\emptyset}(K)$ for all $n \geq 0$ such that $q-1 \mid n$. Note however that in general, we do not expect the relation $\tilde{\pi}^n \in \mathcal{Z}_{n,\emptyset}$.

4. MULTIPLE POLYLOGARITHMS

Let \mathcal{C} be an admissible composition array of $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$ as in (3). We define:

$$\lambda_A(\mathcal{C}) := \sum_{d_1 > \dots > d_r \geq 0} S_{d_1}(n_1) \cdots S_{d_r}(n_r) \prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}^*} X_i^{\sum_{j=1}^r \Sigma_j(i) q^{d_j}},$$

where

$$S_d(n) := S_d\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \emptyset \\ n \end{smallmatrix}\right) = \sum_{\substack{a \in A \\ \text{monic} \\ |a| = |\theta|^d}} \frac{1}{a^n}.$$

It is easy to see that $\lambda_A(\mathcal{C})$ converges in the Tate algebra $\widehat{K[\underline{X}_\Sigma]}_{\|\cdot\|}$.

For $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$, let $\mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}$ be the \mathbb{F}_p -vector space generated by $\lambda_A(\mathcal{C})$ where \mathcal{C} is a composition array of $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$, with the convention $\mathcal{L}_{0,\emptyset} = \mathbb{F}_p \lambda_A\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \emptyset \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right) = \mathbb{F}_p$. Note that $\mathcal{L}_{n,\emptyset} = \mathcal{Z}_{n,\emptyset}$. The series $\lambda_A(\mathcal{C})$ can be interpreted as the case of the datum (γ, δ) in §2.2 determined by

$$(9) \quad \delta_\Sigma(a) = \prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}^*} X_i^{\Sigma(i) q^{\deg_\theta(a)}}$$

and γ the identity map. By the harmonic product formulas of Proposition 2.2 in the case of trivial type, the multiple polylogarithms carry a variant of the harmonic product as well. In particular, there exists an \mathbb{F}_p -linear map

$$\lambda_A : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \sum_{(n,\Sigma) \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}$$

and a structure of \mathbb{F}_p -algebra over \mathcal{C} with product \odot_λ such that λ_A induces an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra morphism; to see this we use Proposition 2.2 with $\Sigma = \emptyset$.

The products \odot_λ and \odot_ζ (the latter introduced in §3.1) agree on $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset = \mathcal{L}_\emptyset = \sum_n \mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}$ but are different otherwise. For instance, it is easy to see that, if $\mathcal{C} = \binom{\{i\}}{1}$, $\mathcal{D} = \binom{\{j\}}{1}$ with $i \neq j$ and $q > 2$ then:

$$[\mathcal{C}] \odot_\zeta [\mathcal{D}] = \left[\binom{\{i, j\}}{2} \right], \quad [\mathcal{C}] \odot_\lambda [\mathcal{D}] = \left[\binom{\{i, j\}}{2} \right] + \left[\binom{\{i\}}{1} \quad \{j\} \right] + \left[\binom{\{j\}}{1} \quad \{i\} \right].$$

Proposition 4.1. For $\Sigma, \Sigma' \in \mathfrak{S}$ and $n, n' \in \mathbb{N}^*$ we have $\mathcal{L}_{n, \Sigma} \mathcal{L}_{n', \Sigma'} \subset \mathcal{L}_{n+n', \Sigma+\Sigma'}$.

Proof. It follows easily from the existence of the harmonic product of the powers sums $S_d(n)$ as first noticed by Thakur in [28] and the next result which is easy to check.

Lemma 4.2. If $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_r$ are composition arrays of $\binom{\emptyset}{n_1}, \dots, \binom{\emptyset}{n_r}$ and if $(\Sigma_1, \dots, \Sigma_r) \in \mathfrak{S}^{\oplus r}$, then the sum

$$\sum_{d_1 > \dots > d_r} S_{d_1}(\mathcal{C}_1) \cdots S_{d_r}(\mathcal{C}_r) \prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}^*} X_i^{\sum_{j=1}^r \Sigma_j(i) q^{d_i}}$$

belongs to $\mathcal{L}_{n, \Sigma}$, where $n = \sum_i n_i$ and $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cdots \Sigma_r$.

□

An important feature is that since \mathcal{L} embeds in a filtered union of Tate algebras, the evaluation map ev defined by sending X_i to 1 for all $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ is a well defined \mathbb{F}_p -algebra map $\mathcal{L} \xrightarrow{\text{ev}} K_\infty$. More precisely:

Lemma 4.3. The map ev defines an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra map $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset$ and surjective \mathbb{F}_p -linear maps $\mathcal{L}_{n, \Sigma} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_{n, \emptyset}$.

Proof. This follows immediately from the definition of multiple zeta values of Thakur as series in multiple power sums $S_d(n_1, \dots, n_r)$ with $n_1, \dots, n_r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ (we simplify the notations when the type is trivial). □

We can define the K -algebra $\mathcal{L}(K)$ in a way completely similar to that of $\mathcal{Z}(K)$. We propose a conjecture:

Conjecture 4.4. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$, the \mathbb{F}_p -linear maps ζ_A and λ_A define isomorphisms of vector spaces

$$\mathcal{Z}_{n, \Sigma} \xleftarrow{\zeta_A} \mathcal{C}_{n, \Sigma} \xrightarrow{\lambda_A} \mathcal{L}_{n, \Sigma}.$$

Looking at the case of trivial type $\Sigma = \emptyset$ the conjecture above reduces to a similar conjecture by Thakur [29, §6.3], stipulating that the only \mathbb{F}_p -linear relations among Thakur's multiple zeta values are the trivial ones. The map λ_A does not seem to extend to an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra homomorphism. However, this does not rule out that the \mathbb{F}_p -algebras $(\mathcal{C}, +, \odot_\zeta)$ and $(\mathcal{C}, +, \odot_\lambda)$ are possibly isomorphic.

The K -algebra $\mathcal{L}(K)$ is not graded by \mathcal{S} . For example, the K -linear relations (40) are not homogeneous. In the next subsection, we analyse what structures are respected by the product \odot_λ .

4.1. Grading structures on $\mathcal{L}(K)$. If $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{S}^{\oplus r}$ is a composition array, we denote by \mathcal{C}^b the element of $\mathfrak{S}^{\oplus s}$ the s -tuple (for some $s \leq r$) resulting from the first line of \mathcal{C} (in $\mathfrak{S}^{\oplus r}$) by removing the occurrences of \emptyset . If \mathcal{C} is of trivial type, we set $\mathcal{C}^b = (\emptyset)$. The aim of this subsection is to prove the next result.

Theorem 4.5. *Let us consider admissible composition arrays $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_k$ and let us suppose that the functions $\lambda_A(\mathcal{C}_1), \dots, \lambda_A(\mathcal{C}_k)$ are K -linearly dependent. Then there exist two distinct integers $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that \mathcal{C}_i and \mathcal{C}_j have the same weight and*

$$\mathcal{C}_i^b = (U_1, \dots, U_r), \quad \mathcal{C}_j^b = (V_1, \dots, V_r) \in \mathfrak{S}^{\oplus r}$$

for some r . Moreover, there exist integers $\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_r \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $U_i = q^{\kappa_i} V_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$.

In particular, if the types of $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_k$ are subsets of \mathbb{N}^* , then $\kappa_1 = \dots = \kappa_r = 0$ and $\mathcal{C}_i^b = \mathcal{C}_j^b$. To prove this result we need some definitions and intermediary results.

Definition 4.6. A *cluster of depth $r > 0$* is a subset of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}^*}$ of the form $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r] := \{\alpha_1 q^{d_1} + \dots + \alpha_r q^{d_r}\}$, where $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ are maps $\mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ with finite support but not constant equal to zero (almost everywhere zero but non-zero) and the r -tuples $(d_1, \dots, d_r) \in \mathbb{N}^r$ are such that $d_1 > \dots > d_r$. We define a partial ordering \prec on clusters by saying that

$$\underline{\alpha} := [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r] \prec \underline{\beta}$$

if there exists a sequence $(d_{1,m}, \dots, d_{r,m})_{m \geq 0}$ which is *good* in the sense that $d_{r,m} \rightarrow \infty$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$ and $d_{i,m} - d_{i+1,m} \rightarrow \infty$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$, for all $i < r$, such that $\alpha_1 q^{d_{1,m}} + \dots + \alpha_r q^{d_{r,m}} \in \underline{\beta}$ for all $m \geq 0$. We define a relation of equivalence \sim between clusters by saying that $\underline{\alpha} = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r]$ and $\underline{\beta} = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$ are *equivalent*, written as $\underline{\alpha} \sim \underline{\beta}$, if $r = l$ and for all $i = 1, \dots, r$ there exists $\kappa_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\alpha_i = q^{\kappa_i} \beta_i$.

Lemma 4.7. *If $\underline{\alpha} = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r]$ and $\underline{\beta} = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l]$ are two clusters of rank r, l and $\underline{\alpha} \prec \underline{\beta}$, then $r \leq l$ and we can find an increasing sequence $0 = h_0 < \dots < h_r = l$ and integers $\kappa_{i,j} \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that*

$$(10) \quad \alpha_i = \beta_{h_{i-1}+1} q^{\kappa_{i,h_{i-1}+1}} + \dots + \beta_{h_i} q^{\kappa_{i,h_i}}, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, r.$$

Proof. We consider a sequence $(d_{1,m}, \dots, d_{r,m})_{m \geq 0}$ which is good as in Definition 4.6, such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i q^{d_{i,m}} = \sum_{j=1}^l \beta_j q^{e_{j,m}}, \quad \forall m \geq 0,$$

where the sequence $(e_{1,m}, \dots, e_{l,m})_{m \geq 0}$ satisfies $e_{1,m} > \dots > e_{l,m}$ for all m . Dividing by $q^{d_{r,m}}$ we obtain

$$\alpha_r + \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} \alpha_i q^{d_{i,m} - d_{r,m}} = \sum_{j=1}^l \beta_j q^{e_{j,m} - d_{r,m}}, \quad m \geq 0.$$

the sum $\sum_{i=1}^{r-1} \alpha_i q^{d_{i,m} - d_{r,m}}$ tends to zero in \mathbb{Z}_p and setting $f_{j,m} := e_{j,m} - d_{r,m}$ for all j, m we can write, in \mathbb{Z}_p :

$$\alpha_r = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^l \beta_j q^{f_{j,m}}.$$

We deduce that $\{f_{l,m}, m \geq 0\}$ is bounded. Any infinite subsequence of a good sequence $(d_{1,m}, \dots, d_{r,m})_{m \geq 0}$ is good so that, upon extraction, we can suppose that $f_{l,m} = \kappa_{r,l}$ for all

m . If the sequence $(f_{l-1,m})_{m \geq 0}$ is unbounded it contains an infinite subsequence growing to ∞ and we deduce that $\alpha_r = \beta_l q^{\kappa_r, l}$, which is an identity of the type (10). Otherwise it is bounded and again upon restriction to an infinite subsequence, we can suppose that it is constant. Since the sequence $(d_{1,m}, \dots, d_{r,m})_{m \geq 0}$ is good there exists $h_{r-1} > 0$ such that $(f_{h_{r-1}+1,m})_{m \geq 0}$ is bounded and $(f_{h_{r-1},m})_{m \geq 0}$ is unbounded. This implies, by the same arguments as above, that α_r satisfies an identity like (10). At this point, arguing with clusters of depth $r-1$ and $l-1$ and using induction, we conclude that $r \leq l$ and that identities like (10) hold for all i hence completing the proof of the lemma. \square

We immediately deduce the next result.

Corollary 4.8. *The relation \prec is transitive. Moreover, If $\underline{\alpha}$ and $\underline{\beta}$ are clusters such that $\underline{\alpha} \prec \underline{\beta}$ and $\underline{\beta} \prec \underline{\alpha}$, then $\underline{\alpha} \sim \underline{\beta}$.*

Proof of Theorem 4.5. For a formal power series $f \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[[\underline{X}_\Sigma]]$ we define the *support* $\text{Spt}(f)$ to be the subset of \mathbb{N}^Σ whose elements are the $\underline{i} = (i_j : j \in \Sigma)$ such that the monomial $\prod_{j \in \Sigma} X_j^{i_j}$ occurs in the series defining f with non-zero coefficient. Let us consider a non-trivial linear dependence relation

$$\sum_{i=1}^k c_i \lambda_A(\mathcal{C}_i) = 0, \quad c_1, \dots, c_k \in K^\times,$$

where we can assume that all the coefficients c_i are non-zero. Applying the map ev we see that $\sum_{i=1}^k c_i \zeta_A(n_i) = 0$ where n_i is the weight of \mathcal{C}_i for all i . By Chang's Theorem 3.2, we can therefore assume that $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_k$ all have the same weight. Also, there is no loss of generality to suppose that no one has trivial type. We note that for all $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$,

$$\text{Spt}(\lambda_A(\mathcal{C}_i)) \subset \bigcup_{j \neq i} \text{Spt}(\lambda_A(\mathcal{C}_j)).$$

For all i , $\text{Spt}(\lambda_A(\mathcal{C}_i))$ contains the cluster $\underline{\alpha}_i = [\alpha_{i,1}, \dots, \alpha_{i,r_i}]$ where $\alpha_{i,1}, \dots, \alpha_{i,r_i}$ are the entries of the first row of \mathcal{C}_i^\flat . We deduce that for all i ,

$$\underline{\alpha}_i \subset \bigcup_{j \neq i} \underline{\alpha}_j.$$

By the box principle, there is a map $g : \{1, \dots, k\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that for all i , $g(i) \neq i$, with $\underline{\alpha}_i \prec \underline{\alpha}_{g(i)}$ for all i . Applying Corollary 4.8 there exist $i \neq j$ such that $\underline{\alpha}_i \prec \underline{\alpha}_j$ and $\underline{\alpha}_j \prec \underline{\alpha}_i$ which implies $\underline{\alpha}_i \sim \underline{\alpha}_j$. This implies the theorem. \square

4.1.1. λ -degrees and the Hadamard product. We come back to the \mathbb{F}_p -vector space \mathcal{C} and consider the K -vector space $\mathcal{C}(K)$ it generates by extension of the scalars. We have the algebras $(\mathcal{C}, +, \odot_\zeta)$ and $(\mathcal{C}(K), +, \odot_\zeta)$ that are both graded by the monoid \mathcal{S} , where the degree of \mathcal{C} is $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$ with Σ the type of \mathcal{C} and n its weight. We recall that the product \odot_λ over the above vector spaces is not compatible with this grading. In order to present the following, we are now going to speak about ζ -degree and ζ -type for our usual degree and type of a composition array.

We describe another grading structure over \mathcal{C} and $\mathcal{C}(K)$, again by using the monoid \mathcal{S} . Let \mathcal{C} be an admissible composition array as in (3). Then we can write:

$$\mathcal{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset & \Sigma_1 & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset & \cdots & \Sigma_k & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ n_{0,0} & \cdots & n_{0,r_0} & n_{1,0} & n_{1,1} & \cdots & n_{1,r_1} & \cdots & n_{k,0} & n_{k,1} & \cdots & n_{k,r_k} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The way this matrix is written highlights the presence of the neutral element \emptyset of \mathfrak{S} intertwined with elements of $\mathfrak{S} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ in the first row. We define the λ -type of \mathcal{C} as the element

$$\Sigma_1^{q^{r_1}} \cdots \Sigma_k^{q^{r_k}} \in \mathfrak{S}.$$

Here, Σ^n stands for $\Sigma \cdots \Sigma$ with n factors. Note that the relations (40) are K -linear dependence relations among elements of $\mathcal{L}(K)$ of the form $\lambda_A(\mathcal{C})$ with \mathcal{C} of the same λ -type \mathfrak{s}^{q^k} for $k \geq 1$, although different ζ -types, as previously noticed. The λ -type naturally induces a λ -degree by just using the usual weight of a composition array. We may conjecture the following property that will be studied in another work.

Conjecture 4.9. *The λ -degree defines a grading of the algebra $\mathcal{L}(K)$ by the monoid \mathcal{S} .*

The interest in introducing the λ -type relies in the existence of another operation on $\mathcal{L}(K)$, throughout the *Hadamard product* of formal series. Let F be any field. The *diagonal* of a formal series

$$f \in F[[X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_n]]$$

is defined in the following way. Write

$$f = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n, j_1, \dots, j_n} f_{i_1, \dots, i_n, j_1, \dots, j_n} X_1^{i_1} \cdots X_n^{i_n} Y_1^{j_1} \cdots Y_n^{j_n}, \quad f_{i_1, \dots, i_n, j_1, \dots, j_n} \in F.$$

We introduce the operator

$$\Delta_{1/2}(f) := \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n} f_{i_1, \dots, i_n, i_1, \dots, i_n} X_1^{i_1} \cdots X_n^{i_n} \in F[[X_1, \dots, X_n]].$$

This is the *diagonal operator* considered in [13]. Let f, g be formal series of $F[[X_1, \dots, X_n]]$ with F . Their *Hadamard product* is the formal series

$$f \odot_H g := \Delta_{1/2}(f(X_1, \dots, X_n)g(Y_1, \dots, Y_n)) \in F[[X_1, \dots, X_n]].$$

We now suppose $F = \mathbb{C}_\infty$. Let $\mathcal{L}_{n, \Sigma}^\lambda(K)$ be the K -vector space generated by the functions $\lambda_A(\mathcal{C})$ with \mathcal{C} of λ -degree $\binom{\Sigma}{n} \in \mathcal{S}$. We have:

Lemma 4.10. *The Hadamard product defines a bilinear map*

$$\mathcal{L}_{m, \Sigma}^\lambda(K) \times \mathcal{L}_{n, \Sigma}^\lambda(K) \xrightarrow{\odot_H} \mathcal{L}_{m+n, \Sigma}^\lambda(K).$$

Proof. This follows directly from Lemma 4.2 and Part 1 of Proposition 2.2. \square

For example, we have $\lambda_A\left(\binom{s}{1}\right) \in \mathcal{L}_{1, s}^\lambda = \mathcal{L}_{1, s}$ and $\lambda_A\left(\binom{s}{1}\right) \odot_H \lambda_A\left(\binom{s}{1}\right) = \lambda_A\left(\binom{s}{2}\right)$.

4.1.2. *Remark.* The formalism of the algebras \mathcal{Z} and \mathcal{L} can be unified. Indeed one can construct, in the same manner, multiple polylogarithms having in the coefficients of the monomials (9), twisted power sums as in (5).

4.1.3. *Remark.* Assume that the composition array \mathcal{C} has depth r . We note that to give an interpretation of $\zeta_A(\mathcal{C})$ as entries of logarithms of special points, the first author [14] used a different type of multiple polylogarithms defined as functions on a certain subset of \mathbb{T}_Σ^r which can be seen as a higher depth generalization of the polylogarithms defined in [5]. In the present paper, we instead focus on elements of the form $\lambda_A(\mathcal{C}) \in \widehat{K[\underline{X}_\Sigma]}_{\|\cdot\|}$, a variant of Chang's multiple polylogarithms in [6].

4.1.4. *Remark.* We end this section about multiple polylogarithms by pointing out that one can also consider partial higher divided derivatives on the algebra \mathcal{L} . In certain cases, one can observe properties in a certain sense dual to part of the statement of Proposition 3.1 (twisting and evaluating at $t_i = \theta^{q^{k_i}}$ being assimilated to an integral operator on \mathcal{Z} versus partial higher divided derivatives). Since these properties will not be used in this paper, we will omit the details.

5. ISOMORPHISMS BETWEEN THE SPACES $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}$ AND $\mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}$

Let Σ be a set in \mathfrak{S} . We recall that \mathbb{E}_Σ denotes the \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra of entire functions $\mathbb{C}_\infty^\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$. We now construct a \mathbb{C}_∞ -linear map

$$\mathcal{F}_\Sigma : \mathbb{E}_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty[[\underline{X}_\Sigma]]^{\text{lin}}.$$

If t is a variable, we set $b_0(t) := 1$ and for any $i \geq 1$ we define

$$b_i(t) := (t - \theta) \dots (t - \theta^{q^{i-1}}) \in A[t].$$

We also set for further use, for $i > 0$,

$$b_{-i}(t) := \prod_{m=1}^i (t - \theta^{q^{-m}})^{-1} \in K^{\text{perf}}(t) \cap \mathbb{T},$$

where K^{perf} denotes the perfect closure of K in \mathbb{C}_∞ . We write $B_{\underline{i}}(\Sigma) = \prod_{j \in \Sigma} b_{i_j}(t_j)$ with $\underline{i} \in \mathbb{Z}^\Sigma$, $\underline{i} = (i_j : j \in \Sigma)$. Noting that $b_i(t) \mid b_j(t)$ if $j \geq i$ we have the well defined inverse limit and the canonical \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra map

$$\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma] \rightarrow \varprojlim_{\underline{i}} \frac{\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma]}{B_{\underline{i}}(\Sigma)\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma]},$$

with $\underline{i} = (i_j : j \in \Sigma)$. We also set $\underline{\theta}^{\underline{i}} := (\theta^{q^{i_j}} : j \in \Sigma)$. The evaluation map $\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma] \ni f \mapsto f(\underline{\theta}^{\underline{i}}) \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ extends in a unique way to the \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra $\varprojlim_{\underline{i}} \mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma]/B_{\underline{i}}(\Sigma)\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma]$.

Lemma 5.1. *For every $f \in \mathbb{E}_\Sigma$ there exists a unique element*

$$(11) \quad \Phi(f) = \sum_{\underline{i}} f_{\underline{i}} B_{\underline{i}}(\Sigma) \in \varprojlim_{\underline{i}} \frac{\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma]}{B_{\underline{i}}(\Sigma)\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma]},$$

with $f_{\underline{i}} \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ for all $\underline{i} \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma$, such that $\Phi(f)(\underline{\theta}^{\underline{i}}) = f(\underline{\theta}^{\underline{i}})$ for all $\underline{i} \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma$.

Proof. It suffices to set

$$f_{\underline{i}} := \sum_{\underline{j} \leq \underline{i}} \frac{f(\theta^{q^{\underline{i}}})}{D_{\underline{j}} l_{\underline{i}-\underline{j}}^{q^{\underline{i}}}},$$

where with $\underline{j} = (j_k : k \in \Sigma)$ we write $D_{\underline{j}} = \prod_{k \in \Sigma} D_{j_k}$ and the other multi-index notations are defined similarly, including $\underline{j} \leq \underline{i}$ which means that $\underline{i} - \underline{j} \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma$. \square

We set

$$(12) \quad \mathcal{F}_\Sigma(f) := \sum_{\underline{i}} f_{\underline{i}} \underline{X}_\Sigma^{q^{\underline{i}}} \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[[\underline{X}_\Sigma]]^{\text{lin}},$$

where $\underline{X}_\Sigma^{q^{\underline{i}}} = \prod_{j \in \Sigma} X_j^{q^{i_j}}$.

The \mathbb{F}_p -vector space

$$(13) \quad \mathcal{Z}_\Sigma := \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{Z}_{n, \Sigma} \subset \mathcal{Z}(K[t_\Sigma]) \subset \mathbb{E}_\Sigma$$

also has a structure of graded \mathcal{Z}_0 -module, that is, a module over Thakur's multiple zeta values where the multiplication respects the grading induced by weights and types. A similar construction holds for the spaces $\mathcal{L}_{N, \Sigma}$ and gives rise to the graded \mathcal{Z}_0 -module \mathcal{L}_Σ ; to see this, use the remark after the statement of Theorem 4.5. The aim of this section is to prove:

Theorem 5.2. *If $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$ is a set such that $|\Sigma| < q$ then the map \mathcal{F}_Σ induces an isomorphism of graded \mathcal{Z}_0 -modules*

$$\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_\Sigma} \mathcal{L}_\Sigma.$$

Throughout this section, we fix a subset Σ of \mathbb{N}^* with $|\Sigma| < q$. We recall that by convention, empty sums are considered to be zero and empty products are equal to one. For disjoint subsets $U_1, \dots, U_r \subset \Sigma$ such that $\sqcup_i U_i = \Sigma$, we consider a basic admissible composition array \mathcal{C} of $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$. We can write:

$$(14) \quad \mathcal{C} = \begin{pmatrix} U_1 & \cdots & U_r & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ n_1 & \cdots & n_r & n'_1 & \cdots & n'_{r'} \end{pmatrix}.$$

We note that some of the U_i 's are allowed to be empty. We say that \mathcal{C} is of *signature* $\text{sign}(\mathcal{C}) = N > 0$ if

$$\sum_{\substack{i \in \{1, \dots, r\} \\ U_i \neq \emptyset}} n_i = N.$$

We define

$$S_d^\dagger(\mathcal{C}) = \sum_{d=d_1 > \dots > d_{r'} \geq 0} S_{d_1}(n_1) \cdots S_{d_{r'}}(n'_{r'}) \prod_{i=1}^r B_{d_i}(U_i) \in K[t_\Sigma], \quad d \geq 0$$

where $B_d(U) = \prod_{j \in U} b_d(t_j)$. Since $|\Sigma| < q$, the series

$$\zeta_A^\dagger(\mathcal{C}) := \sum_{d \geq 0} S_d^\dagger(\mathcal{C})$$

converges for the Gauss norm to an entire function of \mathbb{E}_Σ in the variables t_Σ (this property is no longer guaranteed if $|\Sigma| \geq q$). The proof of Theorem 5.2 is based on the following.

Theorem 5.3. *Assuming $|\Sigma| < q$, we can decompose*

$$(15) \quad \zeta_A(\mathcal{C}) = \zeta_A^\dagger(\mathcal{C}) + \sum_{i \in I} \alpha_i \zeta_A(\mathcal{C}_i)$$

where I is a finite set, the coefficients α_i are in \mathbb{F}_p and where $(\mathcal{C}_i)_{i \in I}$ is a family of admissible composition arrays of $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$ such that $\text{sign}(\mathcal{C}_i) < N$.

Let $\mathcal{Z}_{w,\Sigma}^\dagger$ be the subvector space (over \mathbb{F}_p) of \mathbb{E}_Σ generated by the elements $\zeta_A^\dagger(\mathcal{C})$. Theorem 5.3 directly implies, by means of the property describing the signature:

Corollary 5.4. *Assume that $|\Sigma| < q$. Then for all $w > 0$ we have $\mathcal{Z}_{w,\Sigma}^\dagger = \mathcal{Z}_{w,\Sigma}$.*

In other words, with Φ being defined as in (11), we have $\Phi(\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma) \subset \mathbb{E}_\Sigma$, namely, for any $f \in \mathcal{Z}_\Sigma$ the series defining $\Phi(f)$ converges to f for any valuation of $\mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma]$ extending to a valuation of \mathbb{E}_Σ and for all w , $\mathcal{Z}_{w,\Sigma}^\dagger = \Phi(\mathcal{Z}_{w,\Sigma})$ in agreement with Corollary 5.4. In particular, we can define the graded \mathcal{Z} -module $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^\dagger = \bigoplus_w \mathcal{Z}_{w,\Sigma}^\dagger$ and we have the equality $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^\dagger = \mathcal{Z}_\Sigma$. The proof of Theorem 5.3 will be given in §5.1 and 5.2.

5.1. A formula for power sums. We start with a formula by Perkins (see [25, Proposition 2.17]): For any subset $U \subset \mathbb{N}$ such that $|U| < q$, we have

$$(16) \quad \sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \left(\prod_{i \in U} \chi_{t_i}(a) \right) \frac{l_d E_d(z-a)}{z-a} = \prod_{i \in U} \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t_i) E_j(z),$$

where $E_d(z) = D_d^{-1} \prod_{|a| < |\theta|^d} (z-a)$ is the d -th Carlitz polynomial satisfying:

$$(17) \quad C_a(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{\deg(a)} E_i(a) X^i, \quad a \in A,$$

where $C_a(X)$ is the multiplication of X by $a \in A$ for the Carlitz's A -module structure.

The formula (16) holds in $K[t_U, z]$. Note that E_d is \mathbb{F}_q -linear and $E_d(a) = 0$ if $|a| < |\theta|^d$ by (17) so that we can pull the factor $E_d(z-a)$ out of the sum in the left-hand side of (16) as a factor in the left.

Additionally, with \mathcal{D}_n the partial divided derivative of order n in the variable z , we have

$$(18) \quad \mathcal{D}_n(E_d) = D_i^{-1} l_{d-i}^{-q^i}, \quad n = q^i \leq d, \quad \exists i \geq 0,$$

and $\mathcal{D}_n(E_d) = 0$ otherwise (D_i denotes the i -th coefficient of the τ -expansion of $\exp_C \in K[[\tau]]$). In particular, $\mathcal{D}_1(E_d) = \frac{1}{l_d}$. We therefore get

$$\frac{1}{l_d E_d} = \frac{\mathcal{D}_1(E_d)}{E_d} = \sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{1}{z - a}.$$

Hence, we can rewrite (16) as follows, where $\sigma_U(a) = \prod_{i \in U} \chi_{t_i}(a)$:

$$(19) \quad \sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{\sigma_U(a)}{z - a} = \left(\sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{1}{z - a} \right) \prod_{i \in U} \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t_i) E_j(z).$$

We also set

$$H_m^{(d)}(t) := D_m^{-1} \sum_{j=m}^{d-1} b_j(t) l_{j-m}^{-q^m} \in K[t].$$

Then we have the expansion

$$(20) \quad \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t) E_j(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{d-1} H_m^{(d)}(t) z^{q^m}.$$

Since $|U| < q$, we have

$$\prod_{i \in U} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t_i) E_j(z) \right) = \sum_{\substack{\underline{m} = (m_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}^U} \\ m_i \leq q^{d-1}, \forall i \in U}} H_{\underline{m}}^{(d)}(U) z^{\sum_{i \in U} q^{m_i}},$$

with $H_{\underline{m}}^{(d)}(U) := \prod_{i \in U} H_{m_i}^{(d)}(t_i)$. We use these formulas to rewrite the product

$$\Pi_d(U) := \left(\sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{1}{z - a} \right) \prod_{i \in U} \left(T_i - \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t_i) E_j(z) \right),$$

where the T_i 's are elements of $K[\underline{t}_\Sigma]$. We get, expanding:

$$(21) \quad \begin{aligned} & \Pi_d(U) = \\ & = \left(\sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{1}{z - a} \right) \left(\prod_{i \in U} T_i + \sum_{\substack{V_1 \sqcup V_2 = U \\ V_2 \neq \emptyset}} (-1)^{|V_2|} \left(\prod_{j_1 \in V_1} T_{j_1} \right) \left(\prod_{j_2 \in V_2} \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t_{j_2}) E_j(z) \right) \right) \\ & = \left(\prod_{i \in U} T_i \right) \left(\sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{1}{z - a} \right) + \sum_{\substack{V_1 \sqcup V_2 = U \\ V_2 \neq \emptyset}} (-1)^{|V_2|} \left(\prod_{j_1 \in V_1} T_{j_1} \right) \sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{\sigma_{V_2}(a)}{z - a}. \end{aligned}$$

We have labelled the identity between $\Pi_d(U)$ with (21). The last step is done using (19). Let N be a non-negative integer. We apply $(-1)^N \mathcal{D}_N$ to both the left- and the right-hand sides of the above identity. In order to render our expressions in a more compact way we

introduce a few additional notation. For any natural number $N > 0$ and a non-empty finite set $V \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$ we define the set $M_V(N)$:

$$M_V(N) := \left\{ \underline{m} = (m_j)_{j \in V} \in \mathbb{N}^V : N - \sum_{j \in V} q^{m_j} \geq 0 \right\}.$$

Furthermore, we set $M_\emptyset(N) = \emptyset$. We also write $q^{\underline{m}}$ at the place of $\sum_{j \in V} q^{m_j}$. The left-hand side of (21) becomes, after application of $(-1)^N \mathcal{D}_N$ by using

$$(-1)^N \mathcal{D}_N \left(\frac{1}{z-a} \right) = \frac{1}{(z-a)^{1+N}},$$

$$\left(\prod_{i \in U} T_i - \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t_i) E_j(z) \right) \sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{N+1}} + \sum_{V \subsetneq U} (-1)^{|V|} \sum_{\underline{m} \in M_V(N)} H_{\underline{m}}^{(d)}(V) \sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{N-q^{\underline{m}}+1}},$$

where we recall that $H_{\underline{m}}^{(d)}(V) = \prod_{j \in V} H_{m_j}^{(d)}(t_j)$ (and we extend the notation setting it to 0 when \underline{m} is not an element of $M_V(q^{(d-1)|V|})$).

The right-hand side of (21) becomes

$$\sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{N+1}} \left(\prod_{i \in U} T_i + \sum_{\substack{V_1 \sqcup V_2 = U \\ V_2 \neq \emptyset}} (-1)^{|V_2|} \left(\prod_{j_1 \in V_1} T_{j_1} \right) \sigma_{V_2}(a) \right).$$

We replace $T_i = t_i^d$ for all $i \in U$ and $z = \theta^d$. Note that for any $i \in U$, we have

$$t_i^d - \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t_i) E_j(\theta^d) = b_d(t_i).$$

One way to prove this is to observe that $C_{\theta^d}(\omega(t_i)) = t_i^d \omega(t_i) = \sum_{i=0}^d E_i(\theta^d) b_i(t_i) \omega(t_i)$ and $\tau^d(\omega(t_i)) = b_d(t_i) \omega(t_i)$. On the other hand, we have the identity

$$\prod_{i \in U} T_i + \sum_{\substack{V_1 \sqcup V_2 = U \\ V_2 \neq \emptyset}} (-1)^{|V_2|} \left(\prod_{j_1 \in V_1} T_{j_1} \right) \sigma_{V_2}(a) = \sigma_U(\theta^d - a).$$

Therefore the identity (21) becomes, after application of $(-1)^N \mathcal{D}_N$:

$$(22) \quad S_d \binom{U}{N+1} = S_d(N+1) B_d(U) + \sum_{V \subsetneq U} (-1)^{|V|} \sum_{\underline{m} \in M_V(N)} S_d(N - q^{\underline{m}} + 1) H_{\underline{m}}^{(d)}(V), \quad d \geq 0, |U| < q.$$

5.1.1. *Examples.* (a) If we set $N = 0$ in (22) the inner sum is empty and therefore

$$(23) \quad S_d \begin{pmatrix} U \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = S_d^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} U \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

yielding that $\zeta_A(U) = \zeta_A^\dagger(U)$. This is well known since the formulas

$$(24) \quad S_d \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\prod_{i \in \Sigma} b_d(t_i)}{l_d}, \quad |\Sigma| < q$$

and $S_d(1) = \frac{1}{t_d}$ are themselves well known (see also [4, Rem. 5.13]). However, the advantage of our approach is that we did not need to make any use of them. This is the crucial initial remark.

(b) Suppose now $|U| \leq N < q$. We get the formula

$$(25) \quad S_d \begin{pmatrix} U \\ N+1 \end{pmatrix} = S_d^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} U \\ N+1 \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{V \subsetneq U} S_d(N - |V| + 1) \prod_{j \in V} H_1^{(d)}(t_j).$$

(c) Finally suppose $U = \{i\} := \mathfrak{s}$ and $N = q^k$. Then the formula yields:

$$(26) \quad S_d \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ q^k \end{pmatrix} = b_d S_d(1)^{q^k} + \sum_{m < k} S_d(q^{k-m} - 1)^{q^m} H_m^{(d)}(t_i).$$

If $k = 0$ we get $S_d \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = b_d(t_i) S_d(1)$ (the sum over m is empty by convention).

5.2. The polynomials $H_m^{(d)}$. In order to complete the proof of Theorem 5.3 we need to show that the coefficients $H_m^{(d)}$ involved in (25) can be expressed as combinations of twisted power sums; this is what we do in this subsection. To ease the notation, we set $H_m^{(d)} := H_m^{(d)}(t_i)$ and use the variable t instead of t_i any time we are focusing on one variable only. We recall that $H_m^{(d)}(V)$ is the coefficient of z^{q^m} in the polynomial $\prod_{i \in V} \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t_i) E_j(z)$. We also recall the assumption that $|V| < q$. In this subsection we prove formulas which allow to interpret it as \mathbb{F}_p -combinations of partial sums of multiple zeta values in \mathcal{Z}_V . We rewrite the $|V|$ -variable case of (19) as:

$$(27) \quad \prod_{i \in V} \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t_i) E_j(z) = \frac{\sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{\sigma_V(a)}{z-a}}{\sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{1}{z-a}} \in \mathbb{F}_q(\theta)(z)[t_V].$$

We want to expand the right-hand side in ascending powers of z . We set $F_d := \sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{\sigma_V(a)}{z-a}$. In $\mathbb{F}_q(\theta)[t_V][[z]]$ we have

$$F_d = \sum_{k \geq 0} z^{k(q-1)} S_{<d} \begin{pmatrix} V \\ k(q-1) + |V| \end{pmatrix}.$$

Similarly, setting $G_d = \sum_{|a| < |\theta|^d} \frac{1}{z-a}$, we compute

$$G_d = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{k \geq 1} z^{k(q-1)-1} S_{<d}(k(q-1)).$$

Expanding $\frac{F_d}{G_d}$ we therefore find:

$$(28) \quad \frac{F_d}{G_d} = \sum_{k \geq 0} z^{k(q-1)+|V|} \kappa_{k(q-1)+|V|}^{(d)}$$

where $\kappa_{k(q-1)+|V|}^{(d)}$ can be expressed in the following way:

$$\kappa_{k(q-1)+|V|}^{(d)} = S_{<d} \left(\begin{matrix} V \\ k(q-1) + |V| \end{matrix} \right) + \mu_{k,1} S_{<d} \left(\begin{matrix} V \\ (k-1)(q-1) + |V| \end{matrix} \right) + \cdots + \mu_{k,k} S_{<d} \left(\begin{matrix} V \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right),$$

where $\mu_{k,m}$, independent of d , are polynomials with coefficients in \mathbb{F}_p which are homogeneous of weight m evaluated in the terms $S_{<d}(h(q-1))$ (assumed to be of weight h). Here are some examples in the case $V = \mathfrak{s}$ a singleton:

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1^{(d)} &= S_{<d} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right) \\ \kappa_q^{(d)} &= S_{<d} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ q \end{matrix} \right) + \underbrace{(-S_{<d}(q-1))}_{=:\mu_{1,1}} S_{<d} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right) \\ \kappa_{2q-1}^{(d)} &= S_{<d} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 2q-1 \end{matrix} \right) + \underbrace{(-S_{<d}(q-1))}_{=:\mu_{2,1}} S_{<d} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ q \end{matrix} \right) + \underbrace{(-S_{<d}(2(q-1)))}_{=:\mu_{2,2}} S_{<d} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Coming back to (27) we see that $\kappa_{k(q-1)+|V|}^{(d)} = 0$ if $k(q-1)+|V|$ is not of the form q^m (note that this yields a collection of non-trivial identities). By using part (2) of Proposition 2.2 we get:

Lemma 5.5. *Assuming that $|V| < q$, for all $\underline{m} \in \mathbb{N}^V$ we can expand:*

$$H_{\underline{m}}^{(d)}(V) = \sum_{j \in J} \nu_j S_{<d}(\mathcal{C}_j), \quad d \geq 0$$

where J is a finite set, $(\nu_j)_{j \in J}$ is a family of elements of \mathbb{F}_p independent of d and $(\mathcal{C}_j)_{j \in J}$ are admissible composition arrays of $\binom{V}{q^m}$ also independent of d .

See Lemma 6.11 for a much more refined version of the above statement.

We come back to the identity (22). Combining with Lemma 5.5 and applying Part (3) of Proposition 2.2, we obtain:

Lemma 5.6. *If $|U| < q$, for $N \geq 0$, there exist a finite set \mathcal{J} and, for $j \in J$, elements $\epsilon_j \in \mathbb{F}_p$ and composition arrays \mathcal{E}_j of $\binom{U}{N+1}$ of signature $< N+1$ such that for all $d \geq 0$*

$$S_d \left(\begin{matrix} U \\ N+1 \end{matrix} \right) = S_d^\dagger \left(\begin{matrix} U \\ N+1 \end{matrix} \right) + \sum_{j \in J} \epsilon_j S_d(\mathcal{E}_j).$$

Proof of Theorem 5.3. By using Lemma 5.6 and repeated application of Proposition 2.2 we see that

$$S_d(\mathcal{C}) = \sum_{d=d_1 > \dots > d_r} S_{d_1}^\dagger \binom{U_1}{n_1} \cdots S_{d_r}^\dagger \binom{U_r}{n_r} S_{<d_r}(n'_1, \dots, n'_r) + \sum_k \delta_k S_d(\mathcal{H}_k),$$

with the coefficients $\delta_k \in \mathbb{F}_p$ independent of d and the composition arrays \mathcal{H}_k of $\binom{U}{n}$ also independent of d and of smaller signature. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.2. If the sequence $f_i B_i(\Sigma)$ converges to the zero function uniformly on every bounded subset of \mathbb{C}_∞^Σ , then $\mathcal{F}_\Sigma(f) \in \mathbb{T}_\Sigma^{\text{lin}}$, the subset of the Tate algebra \mathbb{T}_Σ in the variables \underline{X}_Σ of the series which are \mathbb{F}_q -linear in each variable. This is precisely what happens if

$$f = \zeta_A^\dagger(\mathcal{C}),$$

where \mathcal{C} is an admissible composition array of $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$ with $|\Sigma| < q$. Furthermore,

$$\mathcal{F}_\Sigma(\zeta_A^\dagger(\mathcal{C})) = \lambda_A(\mathcal{C}).$$

This defines an isomorphism of \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset -modules. \square

For example, the formula (23) immediately implies:

$$(29) \quad \mathcal{F}_s \left(\zeta_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1} \right) = \lambda_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1}.$$

5.2.1. *Remark.* The map \mathcal{F}_Σ defined in (12) and restricted on polynomials agrees with the formalism of the Carlitz action as in [5, §3.4]. More precisely, if $f \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma]$, then $\mathcal{F}_\Sigma(f) = f * \underline{X}_\Sigma$ with the $*$ -action defined in *ibid.* (3.2). However, in contrast with the above reference, we do not work in the completion of $\mathbb{C}_\infty[\underline{X}_\Sigma]$ with respect to the norm $\|\cdot\|_C$ defined there; this is another path of investigation that will be developed elsewhere, which however forbids evaluation at $X_i = 1$, which we examine here, where we rather work in the completion with respect to the Gauss norm $\|\cdot\|$.

6. ANALYTIC PROPERTIES OF MULTIPLE ZETA VALUES IN TATE ALGEBRAS

At the time being, we do not know if the functions \mathcal{F}_Σ extend to a unique map defined over \mathcal{Z} . Our next task in this paper is to give alternative definitions to the maps \mathcal{F}_Σ so that they can be extended to a larger space of functions allowing to investigate their analytic properties. We will therefore introduce the maps \mathcal{E}_Σ , that turn out to coincide with the \mathcal{F}_Σ 's. Firstly, in §6.1, we recall a formula for twisted power sums that the second author obtained in collaboration with Perkins. Then in §6.2 we introduce the algebra \mathbb{E}_Σ of entire functions in the variables t_i with $i \in \Sigma$ and consider a (non-exhaustive) filtration $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]} \subset \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[1]} \subset \dots$. Finally in §6.3 we introduce the map \mathcal{E}_Σ which turns out to agree with \mathcal{F}_Σ but can be defined analytically. Indeed what we have is that, at once, \mathcal{E}_Σ is defined over $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$, and also, $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma \subset \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$ if $|\Sigma| < q$. In §6.4 we introduce our trivial multiple zeta values in Tate algebras and we prove Theorem C of the introduction.

6.1. A formula for twisted power sums. Using the results of [24], we are able to relate the twisted power sums to a family of polynomials introduced by the second author and Perkins which we recall now. Let Σ be a finite subset of \mathbb{N}^* such that $|\Sigma| = m(q-1) + 1$, with $m > 0$. In [24, Thm. 1] it is proved that if $d \geq m$, then

$$S_{<d} \binom{\Sigma}{1} = l_{d-1}^{-1} \prod_{i \in \Sigma} b_{d-m}(t_i) \mathbb{H}_{\Sigma}(Y)_{Y=\theta^{q^{d-m}}}.$$

We recall that in this formula, $\mathbb{H}_{\Sigma} \in A[Y][\underline{t}_{\Sigma}]$ is of degree

$$\mu := \frac{q^m - 1}{q - 1} - m$$

in Y and of degree $m-1$ in t_i for all $i \in \Sigma$. Using [12, Thm. 3.3.6] we can prove the following refinement of [24, Thm. 1] which removes the condition $d \geq m$.

Lemma 6.1. *If Σ is a subset of \mathbb{N}^* such that $|\Sigma| = m(q-1) + 1$ with $m > 0$ then there exists $\mathbb{H}_{\Sigma} \in A[Y][\underline{t}_{\Sigma}]$ of degree $\mu = \frac{q^m - 1}{q - 1} - m$ in Y and degree $m-1$ in each of the variables t_i , $i \in \Sigma$, such that*

$$(30) \quad S_{<d} \binom{\Sigma}{1} = l_{d-1}^{-1} \prod_{i \in \Sigma} b_{d-m}(t_i) \mathbb{H}_{\Sigma}(Y)_{Y=\theta^{q^{d-m}}}, \quad d \geq 0,$$

and \mathbb{H}_{Σ} is uniquely determined by these properties.

Proof. For the convenience of the reader we give all the details. The statement of the lemma is true if $d \geq m$ by [24, Thm. 1]. Hence we know that there exists \mathbb{H}_{Σ} unique, with the above properties, such that the above identity holds for $d \geq m$ and we need to extend the identities to all d . We recall that in his Ph. D. Thesis [12], Demeslay proved, by using a log-algebraic-type result, the following property (his result is more general but we are going to describe only the aspect that is important to us): there exists a unique $Q \in K^{\text{perf}}(\underline{t}_{\Sigma})[x]$ such that for all $d \geq 0$,

$$(31) \quad S_d \binom{\Sigma}{1} = l_d^{-1} \tau^d(Q)_{x=\theta} \prod_{i \in \Sigma} b_d(t_i),$$

where x is a new indeterminate. This identity holds in fact for any Σ , regardless of the congruence condition imposed previously.

Let d be a non-negative integer. Note that for any $d, m \geq 0$, $b_{d-m}(x) = b_d(x) \tau^d(b_{-m}(x))$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} S_d \binom{\Sigma}{1} &= S_{<d+1} \binom{\Sigma}{1} - S_{<d} \binom{\Sigma}{1} = \\ &= l_d^{-1} \prod_{i \in \Sigma} b_d(t_i) \left(\prod_{i \in \Sigma} \tau^d(b_{-m}(t_i)) \right) \left[\prod_{i \in \Sigma} (t_i - \theta^{q^{d-m}}) \mathbb{H}_{\Sigma}(\theta^{q^{d-m+1}}) - (\theta - \theta^{q^d}) \mathbb{H}_{\Sigma}(\theta^{q^{d-m}}) \right], \end{aligned}$$

the second identity being valid if $d \geq m$. Note that $b_{-m}(t) \in \mathbb{F}_q(1/\theta^{q^{-m}}, t)$ and we can write $\prod_{i \in \Sigma} \tau^d(b_{-m}(t_i)) = \tau^d(f(\theta^{q^{-m}}, \underline{t}_{\Sigma})) \in \mathbb{F}_q(\theta^{q^{-m}}, \underline{t}_{\Sigma})$, for all $d \geq 0$, for some $f \in \mathbb{F}_q(\theta, \underline{t}_{\Sigma})$.

Similarly, we can write

$$\left(\prod_{i \in \Sigma} (t_i - \theta^{q^{d-m}}) \right) \mathbb{H}_{\Sigma}(\theta^{q^{d-m+1}}) - (\theta - \theta^{q^d}) \mathbb{H}_{\Sigma}(\theta^{q^{d-m}}) = \tau^d(g_{\Sigma}(x, \underline{t}_{\Sigma}))_{x=\theta},$$

with $g_{\Sigma} \in \mathbb{F}_q[\theta^{q^{-m}}][x, \underline{t}_{\Sigma}]$, and where τ is extended $\mathbb{F}_q[x, \underline{t}_{\Sigma}]$ -linearly. By uniqueness, for all $d \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\tau^d(Q)_{x=\theta} = \prod_{i \in \Sigma} (t_i - \theta^{q^{d-m}}) \mathbb{H}_{\Sigma}(\theta^{q^{d-m+1}}) - (\theta - \theta^{q^d}) \mathbb{H}_{\Sigma}(\theta^{q^{d-m}})$$

and therefore, $Q = fg_{\Sigma}$. Replacing in (31), summing and telescoping, we complete the proof of the lemma. \square

6.1.1. *Remark: link with log-algebraic theorems.* Lemma 6.1 is, in a certain sense, stronger than certain instances of Anderson's log-algebraicity theorem [1, Theorem 3]. To illustrate this, we will use the formalism of *Stark units* as in the work of Anglès, Ngo Dac, Tavares Ribeiro and the second author [3, 5].

Let δ be the degree in θ of the polynomial \mathbb{H}_{Σ} and denote by τ the $\mathbb{F}_q[\underline{t}_{\Sigma}][Y]$ -linear extension of the map $c \mapsto c^q$, $c \in A$, to $A[\underline{t}_{\Sigma}][Y]$. We recall that $E_k(a) = 0$ for all $a \in A$ such that $k > \deg_{\theta}(a)$, where E_k is the k -th Carlitz's polynomial. In particular, writing $E_k = \sum_{j=0}^k D_j^{-1} l_{k-j}^{-q^j} \tau^j$, we have $E_k(\mathbb{H}_{\Sigma}) = 0$ for all $k > \delta$. We compute:

$$\mathcal{A}_k := \sum_{i+j=k} D_i^{-1} B_i(\Sigma) \tau^i \left(S_j \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

By using (30) we note that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_k &= \sum_{i+j=k} D_i^{-1} l_j^{-q^i} B_i(\Sigma) \tau^i (B_{j-m+1}) \tau^i (\mathbb{H}_{\Sigma})_{Y=\theta^{q^{k-m+1}}} \\ &= B_{k-m+1}(\Sigma) E_k(\mathbb{H}_{\Sigma})_{Y=\theta^{q^{k-m+1}}}. \end{aligned}$$

We see that $\mathcal{A}_k \in A[\underline{t}_{\Sigma}]$ for all $k \geq 0$. For $k \geq m$ this is obvious. For $0 \leq k \leq m-1$, \mathcal{A}_k belongs to $A^{\text{perf}}[\underline{t}_{\Sigma}] \cap K_{\infty}[\underline{t}_{\Sigma}]$ where $A^{\text{perf}} = \cup_{i \geq 0} A^{1/p^i}$. This intersection is easily seen to be equal to $A[\underline{t}_{\Sigma}]$. Additionally, note that $\mathcal{A}_k = 0$ for all $k > \delta$.

Now consider the formal series

$$\zeta_A^{\diamond}(1; \Sigma) := \sum_{i \geq 0} z^i S_i \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in K[\underline{t}_{\Sigma}][[z]].$$

The exponential function associated with the (non-uniformisable) Drinfeld module of rank one ϕ^{\diamond} defined by

$$\phi_{\theta}^{\diamond} := \theta + z B_1(\Sigma) \tau$$

where z is a central variable, is

$$\exp_{\phi^{\diamond}} = \sum_{i \geq 0} z^i D_i^{-1} B_i(\Sigma) \tau^i.$$

We get

$$\exp_{\phi \diamond}(\zeta_A^\diamond(1; \Sigma)) = \sum_{k \geq 0} z^k \sum_{i+j=k} D_i^{-1} B_i(\Sigma) \tau^i \left(S_j \binom{\Sigma}{1} \right) = \sum_{k \geq 0} z^k \mathcal{A}_k.$$

Hence $\exp_{\phi \diamond}(\zeta_A^\diamond(1; \Sigma)) \in A[t_\Sigma][z]$ is a polynomial of degree $\leq \delta$ in z and this is known to imply a particular statement of log-algebraicity (see [4]).

6.2. The spaces $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N]}$. Let Σ be a finite subset of \mathbb{N}^* of cardinality s . Recall that if $\underline{k} = (k_j : j \in \Sigma) \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma$, we set $\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{k}}} = (\theta^{q^{k_j}} : j \in \Sigma)$. If $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, we also set $\underline{k} + N = (k_j + N : j \in \Sigma)$. We also write $D_{\underline{k}}$ in place of $\prod_{j \in \Sigma} D_{k_j}$. For $N \in \mathbb{N}$ we denote by $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N]}$ the subvector space of the \mathbb{C}_∞ -vector space \mathbb{E}_Σ generated by the functions f such that $\frac{f(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{k}}})}{D_{\underline{k}+N}} \rightarrow 0$ as $|\underline{k}| \rightarrow \infty$. We have $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N]} \subset \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N']}$ if $N \leq N'$. We denote by τ_Σ the $\mathbb{F}_q[t_\Sigma]$ -linear map

$$\tau_\Sigma := B_1(\Sigma) \tau = \prod_{j \in \Sigma} (t_j - \theta) \tau.$$

We have:

Lemma 6.2. *The following properties hold:*

- (1) For $N \geq 0$, $\tau_\Sigma(\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N]}) \subset \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N]}$.
- (2) If $U \subset \Sigma$, $\Sigma' = \Sigma \setminus U$ and $\underline{r} \in \mathbb{N}^U$, then for any $f \in \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N]}$, $f_{\underline{t}_U = \underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{r}}}} \in \mathbb{E}_{\Sigma'}^{[N]}$.
- (3) We have $\tau^{-N}(\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}) \subset \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N]}$.

Proof. Let f be an element of $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N]}$. Note that if $\underline{k} + N$ has a vanishing entry, then $\tau_\Sigma(f)(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{k}+N}}) = 0$. Observing that $D_i = (\theta^{q^i} - \theta) D_{i-1}^q$ for $i > 0$, we see that for all $\underline{k} \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma$ such that $\underline{k} + N$ has no vanishing entry,

$$\frac{\tau_\Sigma(f)(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{k}+N}})}{D_{\underline{k}+N}} = \frac{\prod_{j \in \Sigma} (\theta^{q^{k_j+N}} - \theta)}{\prod_{j \in \Sigma} (\theta^{q^{k_j+N}} - \theta)} \left(\frac{f(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{k}-1}})}{D_{\underline{k}-1+N}} \right)^q \rightarrow 0$$

as $|\underline{k}| \rightarrow \infty$. The second property is obvious. For the third we observe that if $f \in \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$ then

$$\frac{\tau^{-N}(f)(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{k}-N}})}{D_{\underline{k}}^{1/q^N}} = \left(\frac{f(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{k}}})}{D_{\underline{k}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q^N}} \rightarrow 0$$

as $|\underline{k}| \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, $\frac{\tau^{-N}(f)(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{j}}})}{D_{\underline{j}+N}} \rightarrow 0$. □

The interest of the spaces $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N]}$ is inscribed in the next result.

Proposition 6.3. *Let f be an element of \mathcal{Z}_Σ . The following properties hold.*

- (1) There exists $N \geq 0$ such that $f \in \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[N]}$.
- (2) There exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\tau^m(f) \in \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$.

- (3) If \mathcal{C} is an admissible composition array of type Σ' such that the second row is $(1, \dots, 1)$, then $\tau^{m-1}(f) \in \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$ with $f = \zeta_A(\mathcal{C})$ and m such that $m(q-1) \geq |\Sigma'|$.
- (4) If $|\Sigma| < q$, $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma \subset \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$.

Proof. The property (4) immediately follows from (3). We prove (3). We first focus on certain estimates involving twisted power sums. By [24, Theorem 7] we see that

$$S_d \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = l_d^{-1} B_{d-m+1}(\Sigma') \mathbb{H}(Y)_{Y=\theta q^{d-m+1}},$$

where \mathbb{H} is a polynomial in $A[t_{\Sigma'}][Y]$ of degree $\leq m-1$ in each variable t_i with $i \in \Sigma'$ and degree $\leq \frac{q^m-1}{q-1} - m$ in Y (this polynomial can be computed by taking the coefficient of $\prod_{i \in \Sigma \setminus \Sigma'} t_i^d$ with $\Sigma \supseteq \Sigma'$ such that $|\Sigma| = m(q-1) + 1$).

We have:

Lemma 6.4. *Let U be a subset of Σ' and $\underline{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^U$ with the property that $k := \min_i k_i \geq 1-m$. Then we have:*

- (1) *If there exists $i \in U$ such that $k_i \in [0, d-m]$, $S_d \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{t_U=\theta q^{\underline{k}}} = 0$.*
- (2) *Otherwise let $U_+ = \{i \in U : k_i \geq d-m+1\}$ and $U_- := \{i \in U : k_i \in [1-m, 0]\}$, so that $U = U_+ \sqcup U_-$. Then:*

$$\left\| S_d \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{t_U=\theta q^{\underline{k}}} \right\| \leq |\theta|^{H_1},$$

where

$$H_1 := -q^{d-m+1} \left(m - \frac{|\Sigma' \setminus U_+|}{q-1} \right) + d \sum_{j \in U_+} q^{k_j} + \kappa_1$$

where $\kappa_1 \in \mathbb{Q}$ does not depend on \underline{k} and d .

Proof. Since the first property of the lemma is clear, we assume that for all i , $k_i \in [1-m, 0] \sqcup [d-m+1, \infty[$. We have $|l_d^{-1}| = |\theta|^{-q \frac{q^d-1}{q-1}}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| B_{d-m+1}(\Sigma')_{t_U=\theta q^{\underline{k}}} \right\| = \\ & = \left\| B_{d-m+1}(\Sigma' \setminus U_+) \right\| \cdot |\theta|^{(d-m+1) \sum_{j \in U_+} q^{k_j}} = |\theta|^{\frac{q^{d-m+1}-1}{q-1} |\Sigma' \setminus U_+|} |\theta|^{(d-m+1) \sum_{j \in U_+} q^{k_j}}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\left\| \mathbb{H}_{Y=\theta q^{d-m+1}, t_U=\theta q^{\underline{k}}} \right\| \leq |\theta|^{(\frac{q^m-1}{q-1} - m) q^{d-m+1}} |\theta|^{(m-1) \sum_{j \in U_+} q^{k_j + \widehat{\kappa}_1}}$$

where $\widehat{\kappa}_1 \in \mathbb{Q}$ is independent of \underline{k} and d . We note that

$$|l_d^{-1}| \left\| \mathbb{H}_{Y=\theta q^{d-m+1}, t_U=\theta q^{\underline{k}}} \right\| \leq |\theta|^{-(m+\frac{1}{q-1})q^{d-m+1} + (m-1) \sum_{j \in U_+} q^{k_j + \widehat{\kappa}_1}},$$

for another rational number $\widetilde{\kappa}_1$ independent of \underline{k} and d . The lemma follows. \square

Lemma 6.5. *We consider $\Sigma \supseteq \Sigma' \supset U$ subsets of \mathbb{N}^* with $|\Sigma| = m(q-1) + 1$ and $m > 0$. Then, uniformly in $d \geq m$, we have*

$$\left\| \frac{\tau^{m-1} \left(S_d \binom{\Sigma'}{1} \right)_{\underline{t}_U = \theta^{q\mathbf{k}}}}{D_{\mathbf{k}}} \right\| \rightarrow 0$$

as $|\mathbf{k}| \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. Let \mathbf{k} be an element of $([-1, \infty[\cap \mathbb{Z})^U$. By Lemma 6.4 if there exists $i \in U$ such that $k_i \in [0, d-m]$ then we have $S_d \binom{\Sigma'}{1}_{\underline{t}_U = \theta^{q\mathbf{k}}} = 0$. Otherwise, from Lemma 6.4 we deduce that

$$(32) \quad \left\| \frac{S_d \binom{\Sigma'}{1}_{\underline{t}_U = \theta^{q\mathbf{k}}}}{D_{\mathbf{k}+m-1}^{1/q^{m-1}}} \right\| \leq |\theta|^{H_2},$$

where

$$H_2 := -q^{d-m+1} \underbrace{\left(m - \frac{|\Sigma' \setminus U_+|}{q-1} \right)}_{>0} + \underbrace{\sum_{j \in U_+} (d - k_j - m + 1) q^{k_j}}_{\leq 0} - \sum_{j \in U_-} q^{k_j} \underbrace{(k_j + m - 1)}_{\geq 0} + \kappa_2$$

where $\kappa_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ does not depend on \mathbf{k} and d . We deduce that the left-hand side of (32) tends to 0 as $|\mathbf{k}| \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly in d (the leading term when $\max \mathbf{k} \neq d - m + 1$ corresponds to the sum over U_+ , otherwise it is the term with the factor $(m - \frac{|\Sigma' \setminus U_+|}{q-1})$). Now we observe the following identity, valid for $f \in \mathbb{E}_\Sigma$, $\underline{r} \in \mathbb{Z}^U$:

$$\left\| \frac{\tau^N(f)_{\underline{t}_U = \theta^{q\underline{r}}}}{D_{\underline{r}}} \right\| = \left\| \left(\frac{f}{D_{\underline{r}}^{1/q^N}} \right)_{\underline{t}_U = \theta^{q\underline{r}-N}} \right\|^{q^N}.$$

Hence, for $\mathbf{k} \in [1 - m, \infty[^U$:

$$\left\| \frac{\tau^{m-1} \left(S_d \binom{\Sigma'}{1} \right)_{\underline{t}_U = \theta^{q\mathbf{k}+m-1}}}{D_{\mathbf{k}+m-1}} \right\| = \left\| \left(\frac{S_d \binom{\Sigma'}{1}}{D_{\mathbf{k}+m-1}^{1/q^{m-1}}} \right)_{\underline{t}_U = \theta^{q\underline{r}-N}} \right\|^{q^N},$$

and the lemma follows. \square

We can finish the proof of Proposition 6.3. The previous lemma implies the property (3) of Proposition 6.3. For the property (2), we note that for any admissible composition array \mathcal{C} of type Σ' there exists a composition array \mathcal{D} of type Σ with the second line equal to $(1, \dots, 1)$, $N \geq 0$ and $\underline{r} \in \mathbb{N}^U$ where $U = \Sigma \setminus \Sigma'$, with $\max \underline{r} < N$, such that

$$\zeta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}) = \tau^N(\zeta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{D}))_{\underline{t}_U = \theta^{q\underline{r}}}.$$

Therefore this property follows by using the second part of Lemma 6.2. Finally, the property (1) follows from the third part of Lemma 6.2. \square

6.2.1. *Remark.* For general Σ not all the elements of \mathcal{Z}_Σ lie in $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$. We give here an explicit example, where $j \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\mathfrak{s} = \{j\}$ and $t = t_j$. We recall from [20, Theorem 14] that

$$(33) \quad \deg_\theta \left(\zeta_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{2}_{t=\theta^{q^k}} \right) = (k-1)q^k - \frac{2q(q^{k-1}-1)}{q-1}, \quad k \geq 1.$$

Now consider $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{N}^*$ finite, such that $|\Sigma| = q^2$ and set $f = \zeta_A \binom{\Sigma}{2} \in \mathbb{E}_\Sigma$.

Lemma 6.6. *If $q \geq 3$ then $f \notin \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$.*

Proof. Assuming the converse, we should have $\frac{f(\theta^{q^{\underline{k}}})}{D_{\underline{k}}} \rightarrow 0$. In particular, considering $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and setting $\underline{k} = (k, \dots, k) \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma$, $f(\theta^{q^{\underline{k}}}) = \zeta_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{2}_{t=\theta^{q^{k+2}}}$ of degree in θ equal to $(k+1)q^{k+2} - \frac{2q(q^{k+1}-1)}{q-1}$. At once, we have $D_{\underline{k}} = D_k^{q^2}$ of degree kq^{k+2} . We deduce that, with this choice of \underline{k} ,

$$\deg_\theta \left(\frac{f(\theta^{q^{\underline{k}}})}{D_{\underline{k}}} \right) = \frac{q-3}{q-1}q^{k+1} + \frac{2q}{q-1}$$

which does not tend to $-\infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. □

The case $q = 2$ is different. Indeed in this case $f = \tau \left(\zeta_A \binom{\Sigma}{1} \right)$ so that one sees easily that $f(\theta^{q^{\underline{k}}}) = 0$ for all $\underline{k} \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma$ but finitely many elements.

6.3. **The maps \mathcal{E}_Σ .** Let Σ be a finite subset of \mathbb{N}^* . We have the map

$$\mathbb{E}_\Sigma \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}_\Sigma} \mathbb{C}_\infty[[\underline{X}_\Sigma]]^{\text{lin}}$$

defined by

$$\mathcal{E}_\Sigma(f) = \sum_{\underline{i} \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma} \frac{f(\theta^{q^{\underline{i}}})}{D_{\underline{i}}} \prod_{j \in \Sigma} \lambda_A \left(\binom{\{j\}}{1} \right)^{q^{i_j}}.$$

Lemma 6.7. *\mathcal{E}_Σ satisfies the functional equation:*

$$(34) \quad \mathcal{E}_\Sigma(\tau_\Sigma(f)) = \mathcal{E}_\Sigma(f)^q, \quad \forall f \in \mathbb{E}_\Sigma.$$

Proof. If $\underline{\lambda} = (\lambda_j : j \in \Sigma) = \left(\lambda_A \binom{\{j\}}{1} : j \in \Sigma \right)$ and if we set $\underline{\lambda}^{q^{\underline{i}}} := \prod_j \lambda_j^{q^{i_j}}$ with $\underline{i} = (i_j : j \in \Sigma)$, we have the following identities:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_\Sigma(\tau_\Sigma(f)) &= \sum_{\underline{i} \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma} \frac{[B_1(\Sigma)\tau(f)](\theta^{q^{\underline{i}}})}{D_{\underline{i}}} \underline{\lambda}^{q^{\underline{i}}} \\ &= \sum_{\underline{i} \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^\Sigma} \frac{B_1(\Sigma)(\theta^{q^{\underline{i}}})f(\theta^{q^{\underline{i}-1}})^q}{D_{\underline{i}}} \underline{\lambda}^{q^{\underline{i}}} \\ &= \sum_{\underline{i} \in (\mathbb{N}^*)^\Sigma} \frac{f(\theta^{q^{\underline{i}-1}})^q}{D_{\underline{i}-1}^q} \underline{\lambda}^{q^{\underline{i}}} \\ &= \mathcal{E}_\Sigma(f)^q. \end{aligned}$$

And the lemma follows. \square

We note that the particular choice of $\underline{\lambda}$ above is superficial; we can well choose an arbitrary element $\underline{\lambda} \in \left(\mathbb{C}_\infty[[\underline{X}_\Sigma]]^{\text{lin}} \right)^\Sigma$ and get the same kind of identity.

6.3.1. *An example.* In this subsection we revisit the classical identity (36) below. We return to the function $f = \zeta_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1}$ with \mathfrak{s} the singleton $\{j\}$. It is easy to see that $f \in \mathbb{E}_\mathfrak{s}^{[0]}$. In fact, we have $f(\theta) = 1$ and $f(\theta^{q^k}) = 0$ for all $k > 0$ as follows from simple properties of the values of the Goss zeta function at negative integers. We have seen in (29) that $\mathcal{F}_\mathfrak{s}(f) = \lambda_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1}$ and the above trivial zeroes together with the value $f(\theta) = 1$ also imply $\mathcal{E}_\mathfrak{s}(f) = \lambda_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1}$. Now, let us apply the functional equation (34). By Part (1) of Proposition 6.3 we see that $\tau_\mathfrak{s}^N(f) \in \mathbb{E}_\mathfrak{s}^{[0]}$ for all $N \geq 0$ and we can apply $\mathcal{E}_\mathfrak{s}$. We deduce:

$$\mathcal{E}_\mathfrak{s}(\tau_\mathfrak{s}^N(f)) = \lambda_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1}^{q^N}, \quad \forall N \geq 0.$$

Now, we observe that

$$\sum_{N \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_\mathfrak{s} \left(D_N^{-1} \tau_\mathfrak{s}^N(f) \right) = \mathcal{E}_\mathfrak{s} \left(\sum_{N \geq 0} D_N^{-1} \tau_\mathfrak{s}^N(f) \right) = \exp_C \left(\lambda_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1} \right).$$

From [19] we recall the functional identity

$$(35) \quad \zeta_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1} = \frac{\tilde{\pi}}{(\theta - t)\omega(t)}$$

with $t = t_j$ such that $\mathfrak{s} = \{j\}$ and ω the function of Anderson and Thakur defined in (2). Recall also the formula

$$\omega(t) = \sum_{N \geq 0} \frac{\tilde{\pi}^{q^N}}{D_N(\theta^{q^N} - t)},$$

which is easily checked. Noting that:

$$\tau_s^N(f) = \frac{\tilde{\pi}^{q^N}}{(\theta^{q^N} - t)b_N(t)\omega(t)}, \quad N \geq 0,$$

we see that, with $X = X_j$,

$$\exp_C \left(\lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \mathcal{E}_s \left(\sum_{N \geq 0} \frac{\tilde{\pi}^{q^N}}{D_N(\theta^{q^N} - t)\omega(t)} \right) = \mathcal{E}_s(\omega \cdot \omega^{-1}) = \mathcal{E}_s(1) = X,$$

and we deduce the (in fact well known) identity

$$(36) \quad \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \log_C(X).$$

Corollary 6.8. *The maps \mathcal{E}_Σ and \mathcal{F}_Σ agree as \mathbb{C}_∞ -linear maps $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty[[\underline{X}_\Sigma]]^{\text{lin}}$.*

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of (36). \square

Corollary 6.9. *If $\Sigma \in \mathfrak{S}$ is a finite subset such that $|\Sigma| < q$ the maps \mathcal{F}_Σ and \mathcal{E}_Σ agree on \mathcal{Z}_Σ .*

6.3.2. *Alternative proof of Corollary 6.9.* Let Σ be a subset of \mathbb{N}^* such that $|\Sigma| < q$. By the fourth part of Proposition 6.3, $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma \subset \mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$. Hence \mathcal{E}_Σ , well defined over $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$, can be defined over \mathcal{Z}_Σ . Note that if $f \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[t_\Sigma]$, then

$$(37) \quad \mathcal{E}_\Sigma(f) = f * \left(\prod_{j \in \Sigma} X_j \right)$$

in agreement with the $*$ -action of [5, §3.2]. Since $\mathcal{E}_\Sigma(B_{\underline{i}}(\Sigma)) = \underline{X}_\Sigma^{q^{\underline{i}}}$ for all \underline{i} by (34), $\mathcal{E}_\Sigma = \mathcal{F}_\Sigma$.

6.4. **Trivial multiple zeta values.** We set:

$$\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}} := \{f \in \mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma} : f(\underline{\theta}^{\underline{i}}) = 0, \text{ for all but finitely many } \underline{i} \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma\}.$$

This is an \mathbb{F}_p -vector space. We also set $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}} = \bigoplus_n \mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}$, which is a \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset -submodule of \mathcal{Z}_Σ , and we define $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ and $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$ in a similar way, so that the latter is a $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$ -module.

The aim of this subsection is to prove the next result.

Theorem 6.10. *Assume that Σ is a subset of \mathbb{N}^* such that $|\Sigma| < q$. Then $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$, as a $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$ -module, is generated by the elements $\xi_k(t_j)$, $j \in \Sigma$, with*

$$\xi_k(t_j) = \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \{j\} & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & (q-1)q^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad k \geq 0, \quad j \in \Sigma.$$

In particular,

$$\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K) = \bigoplus_{n \geq \sum_{i \in \Sigma} q^{k_i}} \mathcal{Z}_{n - \sum_{i \in \Sigma} q^{k_i}, \emptyset}(K) \prod_{i \in \Sigma} \xi_{k_i}(t_i) = \bigotimes_{i \in \Sigma} \mathcal{Z}_{\{i\}}^{\text{triv}}(K),$$

where the product \otimes is of $\mathcal{Z}_0(K)$ -modules. Moreover, for all n , we have $\mathbb{F}_q[t_\Sigma]$ -linear maps

$$\tau_\Sigma : \mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_{qn,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K).$$

Before proving the theorem, we need two lemmas. The first one makes the statement of Lemma 5.5 completely explicit, with $t = t_j$ and $\mathfrak{s} = \{j\}$.

Lemma 6.11. *Let Σ be a subset of \mathbb{N}^* with $|\Sigma| < q$. The following formula holds:*

$$D_k^{-1} \tau_\Sigma^k \left(S_{<d-k} \binom{\Sigma}{1} \right) = (-1)^k S_{<d} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & (q-1)q^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad d \geq k \geq 0.$$

In particular, for $\Sigma = \mathfrak{s} = \{j\}$ and $t = t_j$,

$$H_m^{(d)}(t) = (-1)^m S_{<d} \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & (q-1)q^{m-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad d, m \geq 0.$$

Proof. We recall that in [23, Proposition 4.8] it is proved that, in the non-commutative polynomial ring $K[\tau]$ (with $\tau c = c^q \tau$, $c \in K$),

$$l_d \mathcal{E}_d = \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_{d-1}^{q-1}} \right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_1^{q-1}} \right) (1 - \tau),$$

where \mathcal{E}_d is the unique element of $K[\tau]$ such that $E_d(z) = \mathcal{E}_d(z)$ (evaluation at z of polynomial in z and of operator in $K[\tau]$), where we recall that $E_d(z)$ is Carlitz's polynomial $D_d^{-1} \prod_a (z - a)$ (see *ibid.* Proposition 4.7). Hence, by (24), the coefficient of τ^m in

$$(38) \quad \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} B_j(\Sigma) \mathcal{E}_j = \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} \frac{B_j(\Sigma)}{l_j} \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_{j-1}^{q-1}} \right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_1^{q-1}} \right) (1 - \tau)$$

is $(-1)^m \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} \frac{B_j(\Sigma)}{l_j} S_{<j}(q-1, \dots, (q-1)q^{m-1})$ and the latter sum is equal to the sum $(-1)^m S_{<d} \binom{\Sigma}{1} \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ q-1 & \cdots & (q-1)q^{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$. Now, viewing (18), the coefficient of τ^m in $\sum_{j=0}^{d-1} B_j(\Sigma) \mathcal{E}_j$ is

$$D_k^{-1} \sum_{j=k}^{d-1} \frac{B_j(\Sigma)}{l_{j-k}^k} = \frac{B_k(\Sigma)}{D_k} \tau^k \left(S_{<d-k} \binom{\Sigma}{1} \right)$$

from which the first part of the lemma follows. For the second part we note that if $\Sigma = \mathfrak{s} = \{j\}$ and $t = t_j$, then $H_m^{(d)}(t)$ is the coefficient of τ^m in $\sum_{j=0}^{d-1} b_j(t) \mathcal{E}_j$. \square

We deduce:

Lemma 6.12. *The following identities hold:*

$$\xi_k(t) = \frac{(-1)^k}{D_k} \tau_{\mathfrak{s}}^k \left(\zeta_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1} \right), \quad k \geq 0.$$

Proof of Theorem 6.10. By Lemma 6.12, $g_k(t) := (-1)^k \xi_k(t)$ has the property that $g_k(\theta^{q^i}) = 1$ if $i = k$ and $g_k(\theta^{q^i}) = 0$ otherwise. Let f be an element of $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$. We have that $f_{\underline{k}} := f(\theta^{q^{\underline{k}}}) \in \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$ for all but finitely many $\underline{k} \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma$. Hence, with $\underline{k} = (k_j : j \in \Sigma)$,

$$F := f - \sum_{\underline{k}} (-1)^{|\underline{k}|} f_{\underline{k}} \prod_{j \in \Sigma} \xi_{k_j}(t_j) \in \mathcal{Z}_\Sigma(K)$$

has the property that $\mathcal{E}_\Sigma(F) = 0$. Since $\mathcal{E}_\Sigma = \mathcal{F}_\Sigma$ is injective over $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]}$ (due to the fact that $|\Sigma| < q$), we have proved the first property of the theorem. The second property now follows immediately as an application of Lemma 6.12. \square

We deduce:

Corollary 6.13. *Let f be an element of $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}$ with $|\Sigma| < q$, let \underline{i} be an element of \mathbb{N}^Σ . Then either $f(\theta^{q^{\underline{i}}}) = 0$ or $\underline{i} = (i_j : j \in \Sigma)$, $n \geq \sum_j q^{i_j}$ and $f(\theta^{q^{\underline{i}}}) \in \mathcal{Z}_{n-\sum_j q^{i_j}, \emptyset}$.*

6.5. $K[\tau]$ -structures. All along this subsection we choose $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{N}^*$ finite with $|\Sigma| < q$.

We introduce an indeterminate τ and we consider the skew polynomial ring $K[\tau]$ with the commutation rule $\tau c = c^q \tau$, $c \in K$. By Theorem 6.10, the K -vector space $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$ carries a structure of left $K[\tau]$ -module by $\tau f := \tau_\Sigma(f)$ for $f \in \mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$. This structure is compatible with the grading structure by the monoid \mathcal{S} because $\tau_\Sigma : \mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_{qn,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K)$, injectively. Note that for this grading structure, multiplication by an element of K leaves the degrees invariants, while the right multiplication by τ multiplies the weights by q . Similarly, the K -vector space $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K) = \bigoplus_n \mathcal{Z}_{n,\emptyset}(K)$ carries a structure of left $K[\tau]$ -module by $\tau f := f^q$ again compatible with the grading, this time by \mathbb{N} in a way similar to that described above.

Lemma 6.14. *The composition of the map $\mathcal{F}_\Sigma : \mathcal{Z}_\Sigma(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_\Sigma(K)$ followed by the evaluation at $X_i = 1$ for all $i \in \Sigma$, induces a morphism \mathcal{G}_Σ of $K[\tau]$ -modules*

$$\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}_\Sigma} \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$$

which is compatible with the grading by \mathbb{N} on the pre-image and on the target.

Proof. We have a well defined K -linear map $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}(K) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_\Sigma} \mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}(K)$ which is an isomorphism of K -vector spaces (Corollary 6.8). The evaluation map which sends an element of $\mathbb{C}_\infty[\underline{X}_\Sigma]$ to the value at $X_i = 1$ for $i \in \Sigma$ induces a map $\mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_{n,\emptyset}(K)$ (in general not injective) so we have a K -linear map $\mathcal{G}_\Sigma : \mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_{n,\emptyset}(K)$. Now, \mathcal{F}_Σ agrees with \mathcal{E}_Σ and can be therefore extended to a $K_\infty[\tau]$ -linear map $\mathbb{E}_\Sigma^{[0]} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_\Sigma$ by Lemma 6.7. The lemma follows easily from these properties and Theorem 6.10. \square

We do not know if the $K[\tau]$ -linearity of \mathcal{G}_Σ extends to $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma(K)$. On the other hand, it seems that the following hypothesis is plausible:

Conjecture 6.15. *The above map \mathcal{G}_Σ is injective.*

Let $\delta_{n,\Sigma}$ be the dimension over K of $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K)$. It is easy to see that $\delta_{n,\emptyset} = \dim_K(\mathcal{Z}_{n,\emptyset}(K))$ and that if $\Sigma' \subset \Sigma$ is such that $\Sigma \setminus \Sigma' = \{j\}$ (singleton), then $\delta_{n,\Sigma} = \sum_{q^k \leq n} \delta_{n-q^k, \Sigma'}$. We recall, from [30], the next rational function field analogue of Zagier's dimension conjecture:

Conjecture 6.16 (Todd). *We have:*

$$\delta_{n,\emptyset} = \begin{cases} 2^{n-1} & \text{if } 1 \leq n \leq q-1, \\ 2^{q-1} - 1 & \text{if } n = q, \\ \sum_{i=1}^q \delta_{n-i, \emptyset} & \text{if } n > q. \end{cases}$$

If we assume Conjecture 6.16, we get conjectural formulas for the dimensions $\delta_{n,\Sigma}$ with $|\Sigma| < q$ and for all n and $\Sigma' \subset \Sigma$ (with $|\Sigma| < q$), $\delta_{n,\Sigma'} \geq \delta_{n,\Sigma}$.

We consider the K -vector space $\mathcal{C}_{\Sigma}(K) = \bigoplus_n \mathcal{C}_{n,\Sigma}(K)$ which is freely generated by the elements $[\mathcal{C}]$ with \mathcal{C} admissible composition array of $\binom{\Sigma}{n}$, with $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. The properties of the harmonic product imply that $\mathcal{C}_{\Sigma}(K)$, together with the product \odot_{ζ} , carries a structure of right $\mathcal{C}_{\emptyset}(K)$ -module which is compatible with the grading structures. There is a K -linear map $\mathbf{G}_{\Sigma} : \mathcal{C}_{n,\Sigma}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{n,\emptyset}(K)$ such that $\mathcal{G}_{\Sigma} \circ \zeta_A = \zeta_A \circ \mathbf{G}_{\Sigma}$, determined by the proof of Theorem 5.2. We consider the subvector space of the K -vector space $\mathcal{C}_{n,\Sigma}(K)$:

$$\mathcal{C}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K) := \zeta_A^{-1}(\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K))$$

(⁴). We also consider

$$\mathcal{C}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K) := \bigoplus_n \mathcal{C}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K)$$

which also carries, by the harmonic multiplication \odot_{ζ} , a structure of right \mathbb{N} -graded $\mathcal{C}_{\emptyset}(K)$ -module so that \mathbf{G}_{Σ} becomes a morphism of graded $\mathcal{C}_{\emptyset}(K)$ -modules. Observe that there are structures of $K[\tau]$ -modules over $\mathcal{C}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\emptyset}(K)$ which are compatible with the gradings and also with \mathbf{G}_{Σ} which is therefore equivariant. On $\mathcal{C}_{\emptyset}(K)$, we simply set

$$\tau [n_1 \ \cdots \ n_r] = [n_1 \ \cdots \ n_r] \underbrace{\odot_{\zeta} \cdots \odot_{\zeta}}_{q \text{ times}} [n_1 \ \cdots \ n_r] = [qn_1 \ \cdots \ qn_r].$$

We have reached the following diagram of morphisms of $K[\tau]$ -modules compatible with the grading structures, where the lines are short exact sequences and all the squares commute (note that the center and the right vertical arrows are surjective by definition):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \mathcal{C}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{C}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K) & \xrightarrow{\zeta_A} & \mathcal{Z}_{\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \mathbf{G}_{\Sigma} & & \downarrow \mathbf{G}_{\Sigma} & & \downarrow \mathcal{G}_{\Sigma} \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \text{Im}(\mathbf{G}_{\Sigma}) & \rightarrow & \text{Im}(\mathbf{G}_{\Sigma}) & \xrightarrow{\zeta_A} & \text{Im}(\mathcal{G}_{\Sigma}) \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

A simple application of the snake lemma implies:

⁴We could also consider an \mathbb{F}_p -vector space $\mathcal{C}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}$ defined similarly, but using only elements of $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}$, but we will be mainly concerned by the above space.

Lemma 6.17. *We have that \mathcal{G}_Σ is injective if and only if $\text{Ker}(\mathbf{G}_\Sigma) \subset \text{Ker}(\zeta_A)$. Moreover, if \mathcal{G}_Σ is injective then the left vertical arrow is surjective.*

In particular, Conjecture 6.15 implies that, in the $K[\tau]$ -module $\mathcal{G}_\Sigma(\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K))$, all the K -linear relations, generated by homogeneous ones (for the grading by \mathbb{N}), come from homogeneous $K[\tau]$ -linear relations in $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$. Of course the limit of our approach is that the image $\mathcal{G}_\Sigma(\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}(K))$ is in general smaller than the target $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\emptyset}(K)$ (it also depends on the choice of Σ , but the larger Σ is, the smaller the image is). However, in all explicit cases we analysed experimentally, this construction is sufficient to detect all the K -linear dependence relations among Thakur's multiple zeta values for small weight. In §7.2 we give some experimental evidences of these phenomena.

6.5.1. *Remark.* Another way to view the above constructions is to consider M the $K[\tau]$ -module $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$ and N the $K[\tau]$ -module $\mathcal{G}_\Sigma(\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)) \subset \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)$. If Conjecture 6.15 holds, then M and N are isomorphic, and there exists an isomorphism which is compatible with the graduations by \mathbb{N} . Hence, if F_\bullet^M and F_\bullet^N are free resolutions of M and N , they are isomorphic up to $K[\tau]$ -linear homotopy. One can therefore hope to recover several K -linear relations between Thakur's multiple zeta values by considering $K[\tau]$ -linear relations between elements of $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$. This is what seems to happen in small weights and $|\Sigma| < q$; see §7.2.

6.5.2. *Remark.* Assume that $|\Sigma| < q$. There is a structure of $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)[t_\Sigma, \tau]$ -module over $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$ compatible with the grading. If the multiplication of this module structure is denoted by $*$, for $i \in \Sigma$, we set, with $f \in \mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$

$$t_i * f := \mathcal{F}_\Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{E}_\Sigma(t_i f)).$$

This is well defined thanks to Corollary 6.8, the identity $\log_C(C_\theta(X)) = \theta \log_C(X)$, and the fact that $\mathcal{E}_\Sigma(\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K))$ is equal to $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)[\log_C(X_i) : i \in \Sigma]^{\text{lin}}$ (the map \mathcal{F}_Σ , as defined, cannot be evaluated at the entire function $t_i f$). In particular, we have $\mathcal{E}_\Sigma(t_i f) = \mathcal{E}_\Sigma(t_i * f)$ for all $f \in \mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$ and we can give $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)[\log_C(X_i) : i \in \Sigma]^{\text{lin}}$ a structure of torsion $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)[t_\Sigma, \tau]$ -module which is isomorphic to the $\mathcal{Z}_\emptyset(K)[t_\Sigma, \tau]$ -module $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma^{\text{triv}}(K)$ via \mathcal{E}_Σ . Of course, from this structure we recover the $K[\tau]$ -module structures previously described.

7. APPLICATIONS TO LINEAR RELATIONS

In this section we discuss some consequences of our results on the isomorphism $\mathcal{E}_\Sigma = \mathcal{F}_\Sigma$ over the $K[\tau]$ -modules $\mathcal{Z}_\Sigma(K)$, in the case $|\Sigma| < q$. The first result is a simple consequence of Theorem 6.10 and asserts that we can associate to trivial multiple zeta values certain relations between multiple polylogarithms. Remember the λ -degrees from §4.1.1.

Theorem 7.1. *Let f be an element of $\mathcal{Z}_{n,\Sigma}^{\text{triv}}$ with $|\Sigma| < q$, such that there exists $\underline{i} = (i_j : j \in \Sigma) \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma$ with the property that $f(\theta^{\underline{i}}) \neq 0$. Then there exists a non-trivial K -linear dependence relation in $\mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}^\lambda(K)$.*

Proof. By Theorem 5.2, $\mathcal{F}_\Sigma(f) \in \mathcal{L}_{w,\Sigma} = \mathcal{L}_{w,\Sigma}^\lambda$. We now look at

$$\mathcal{E}_\Sigma(f) = \sum_{\underline{i}} \frac{f(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{i}}})}{D_{\underline{i}}} \lambda^{q^{\underline{i}}},$$

where

$$\lambda^{q^{\underline{i}}} = \prod_{j \in \Sigma} \lambda_A \binom{\{j\}}{1}^{q^{i_j}},$$

which agrees with $\mathcal{F}_\Sigma(f)$ by Corollary 6.9. By Corollary 6.13, the elements $f(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{i}}})$ are either zero, or in $\mathcal{Z}_{n-\sum_j q^{i_j}, \emptyset}$ when $n \geq \sum_j q^{i_j}$. The properties of the harmonic product of power sums imply that for all \underline{i} such that $f(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{i}}}) \neq 0$,

$$f(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{i}}}) \lambda^{q^{\underline{i}}} \in \mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}^\lambda.$$

Additionally, since the monomials $\prod_j X_j^{q^{i_j}}$ are K -linearly independent, with $\underline{i} \in \mathbb{N}^\Sigma$, so are the elements $f(\underline{\theta}^{q^{\underline{i}}}) \lambda^{q^{\underline{i}}}$. Hence, in the equality $\mathcal{F}_\Sigma(f) = \mathcal{E}_\Sigma(f)$, the right-hand side can be written as a non-trivial K -linear relation in $\mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}^\lambda(K)$ with at least a coefficient which is not in \mathbb{F}_p , because the polynomials $D_{\underline{i}}$ are non-constant. As for the left-hand side, this is an \mathbb{F}_p -linear relation in $\mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}^\lambda$ so that the difference between these linear relations is a non-trivial K -linear dependence relation in $\mathcal{L}_{n,\Sigma}^\lambda(K)$. \square

To give an example of application of this result, we consider $f = \zeta_A \binom{\emptyset}{1 \ q-1}$. We know that $f \in \mathcal{Z}_{q,\mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}$. Note that, with $\mathfrak{s} = \{j\}$ and $t = t_j$, we have $f(\theta^{q^k}) = 0$ for all $k \neq 1$ and $f(\theta^q) = -1$ (see the proof of Theorem 6.10). Hence $\mathcal{E}_{\mathfrak{s}}(f) = -D_1^{-1} \lambda_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1}^q$. On another hand one easily sees that $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{s}}(f) = \lambda_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1 \ q-1}$ so that the identity $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{s}}(f) = \mathcal{E}_{\mathfrak{s}}(f)$ implies the identity

$$\lambda_A \binom{\mathfrak{s}}{1}^q = (\theta - \theta^q) \lambda_A \binom{\mathfrak{s} \quad \emptyset}{1 \quad q-1}$$

which is equivalent to (39) for $k = 1$ and which implies, by substitution $X = 1$ (with $X = X_j$) Thakur's identity

$$\zeta_A(q) = (\theta - \theta^q) \zeta_A(1, q-1).$$

7.1. Some families of linear relations. In this subsection we give examples of how our methods allow to construct infinite families of linear relations of multiple zeta values of Thakur. We illustrate two examples. In the first one we recover a result of Lara Rodríguez and Thakur (Theorem 7.2). In the second one, we give a new family of relations (Theorem 7.4).

7.1.1. *A family of relations of weight q^k by Lara Rodríguez and Thakur.* The next result has been originally obtained by Lara Rodríguez and Thakur in [18]. The formula below in the case $k = 1$ was first discovered by Thakur in [27, Theorem 5 (case $m = 1$)]. The formula in the case $k = 2$ can be found in Todd's paper [30, Theorem 4.7].

Theorem 7.2 (Lara Rodríguez-Thakur). *We have, for all $k \geq 0$:*

$$\frac{\zeta_A(q^k)}{D_k} = (-1)^k \zeta_A(1, q-1, \dots, q^{k-1}(q-1)).$$

Proof. Using Lemma 6.11 and summing over d we reach the formula (for $|\Sigma| < q$):

$$(39) \quad \frac{1}{D_k} \tau_\Sigma^k \left(\zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = (-1)^k \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix}, \quad k \geq 0.$$

In the case $\Sigma = \mathfrak{s}$, applying $\mathcal{E}_\mathfrak{s} = \mathcal{F}_\mathfrak{s}$ we deduce the identity

$$(40) \quad \frac{1}{D_k} \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^{q^k} = (-1)^k \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \cdots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that this is a linear dependence relation between elements of \mathcal{L} that have different ζ -types (but same λ -types). The left-hand side has ζ -type $\mathfrak{s}^{q^k} = \mathfrak{s} \cdots \mathfrak{s} \in \mathfrak{S}$, while the right-hand side has ζ -type \mathfrak{s} . The result follows after evaluation $X = 1$. \square

7.1.2. *A family of relations of weight $q^{k+n} - 1$ by Chen.* Note that if we replace $t = \theta$ in (39), case $\Sigma = \mathfrak{s}$, after having applied the operator τ^k , then we recover Chen's [9, Theorem 5.1]. More explicitly, we note that, for $n, r \geq 0$, after application of τ^n to both sides of the identity (39) with $r = k$ and $\Sigma = \mathfrak{s}$:

$$(t - \theta^{q^n}) \cdots (t - \theta^{q^{n+r-1}}) \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ q^{n+r} \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^r D_r^{q^n} \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \cdots & \emptyset \\ q^n & q^n(q-1) & \cdots & q^{n+r-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Both sides of this identity are entire functions and we can evaluate at $t = \theta$. We get:

Theorem 7.3 (Chen). *For all $n, r \geq 0$, the following identity holds:*

$$(\theta - \theta^{q^n}) \cdots (\theta - \theta^{q^{n+r-1}}) \zeta_A(q^{n+r} - 1) = (-1)^r D_r^{q^n} \zeta_A(q^n - 1, q^n(q-1), \dots, q^{n+r-1}(q-1)).$$

In other words, the identities (39) unify the formulas of Lara Rodríguez and Chen in the case $\Sigma = \mathfrak{s}$. For more general Σ we deduce multiple parameter families of more general identities, we omit the details. An advantage of our method is that we need only very little computations to construct our linear relations.

7.1.3. *A family of relations of weight $q^k + 1$.* We can produce a variety of families of relations in the same vein as in Theorem 7.2. We illustrate another (slightly less explicit) example: a family of relations between Thakur's multiple zeta values each one of weight $q^k + 1$ where k varies in \mathbb{N} .

Theorem 7.4. *For all $k > 0$ there exists a non-trivial linear relation in $\mathcal{Z}_{q^{k+1}, \emptyset}(K)$ of the form:*

$$(41) \quad \zeta_A(1, 1, q-1, \dots, q^{k-1}(q-1)) + \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{D_k} \zeta_A(1, q^k) + \Xi_k = 0$$

where $\Xi_k \in \mathcal{Z}_{q^{k+1}, \emptyset}(K)$ is given by the series

$$\Xi_k = \frac{1}{D_k} \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{k+j} D_j^{q^{k-j}} \sum_{d \geq 0} S_d(1) S_d(q^{k-j}, q^{k-j}(q-1), \dots, q^{k-1}(q-1)).$$

The fact that $\Xi_k \in \mathcal{Z}_{q^{k+1}, \emptyset}(K)$ as expressed in the series above follows from Lemma 4.10 and Proposition 2.2. Indeed, we have that the j -th term in the sum over j defining Ξ_k is K -proportional to the evaluation at $X = 1$ of the Hadamard product:

$$\lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \odot_H \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \emptyset & \dots & \emptyset \\ q^{k-j} & q^{k-j}(q-1) & \dots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

To prove Theorem 7.4 we need a preliminary lemma.

Lemma 7.5. *Assume that $|\Sigma'| < q$. For any $1 \leq j \leq k$ and $d \geq j$, we have*

$$\tau_{\Sigma'}^k \left(S_{d-j} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = (-1)^j D_j^{q^{k-j}} B_{k-j}(\Sigma') S_d \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' & \emptyset & \dots & \emptyset \\ q^{k-j} & q^{k-j}(q-1) & \dots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proof. There are several ways to obtain these formulas. One of them uses the principle of the remark in §4.1.2 if we assume that $|\Sigma'| < q-1$. Let h be an element of $\mathbb{N}^* \setminus \Sigma'$ and set $\Sigma = \Sigma' \sqcup \{h\}$. Then, from the computation of the image by $\mathcal{F}_{\{h\}}$ of both sides of (39) we obtain that for integers $d \geq k \geq 0$:

$$\tau_{\Sigma'}^k \left(S_{d-k} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = (-1)^k D_k S_d \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' & \emptyset & \dots & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 & \dots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

This is the identity of the lemma in the case $j = k$. Another way to prove it, under the assumption that $|\Sigma'| < q$, is to apply Lemma 6.11 directly on two consecutive d 's.

The general case follows easily observing that

$$S_{d-j} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' \\ q^k \end{pmatrix} = \tau^{k-j} \left(S_{d-j} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma' \\ q^j \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

and using the identity $b_k(t) = b_{k-j}(t) \tau^{k-j}(b_j(t))$. □

Proof of Theorem 7.4. From Lemma 6.11 we deduce, with $|\Sigma| < q$:

$$(42) \quad S_{<d} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \emptyset & \dots & \emptyset \\ n & q-1 & \dots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^k \frac{B_k(\Sigma)}{D_k} S_{<d-k} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma \\ q^k \end{pmatrix} = \\ = (-1)^k \frac{B_k(\Sigma)}{D_k} \left(S_{<d} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma \\ q^k \end{pmatrix} - \sum_{j=1}^k S_{d-j} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma \\ q^k \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

for all $d \geq k$. Let n be a positive integer. Multiplying both sides of (42) by $S_d(n)$ we get

$$(43) \quad S_d \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \Sigma & \emptyset & \dots & \emptyset \\ n & 1 & q-1 & \dots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^k \frac{B_k(\Sigma)}{D_k} S_d \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \Sigma \\ n & q^k \end{pmatrix} - (-1)^k \frac{B_k(\Sigma)}{D_k} \sum_{j=1}^k S_d(n) S_{d-j} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma \\ q^k \end{pmatrix}.$$

By using Lemma 7.5, one can rewrite (43) as

$$(44) \quad S_d \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \Sigma & \emptyset & \dots & \emptyset \\ n & 1 & q-1 & \dots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{k+1} \frac{B_k(\Sigma)}{D_k} S_d \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \Sigma \\ n & q^k \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(-1)^{k+j} D_j^{q^{k-j}} B_{k-j}(\Sigma)}{D_k} S_d(n) S_d \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \emptyset & \dots & \emptyset \\ q^{k-j} & q^{k-j}(q-1) & \dots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

Summing over $d \geq 0$ yields the formula:

$$(45) \quad \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \Sigma & \emptyset & \dots & \emptyset \\ n & 1 & q-1 & \dots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{k+1} \frac{B_k(\Sigma)}{D_k} \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \Sigma \\ n & q^k \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(-1)^{k+j} D_j^{q^{k-j}} B_{k-j}(\Sigma)}{D_k} \sum_{d \geq 0} S_d(n) S_d \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \emptyset & \dots & \emptyset \\ q^{k-j} & q^{k-j}(q-1) & \dots & q^{k-1}(q-1) \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

and we know that the series over $d \geq 0$ converges to an element of $\mathcal{Z}_{q^{k+n}, \Sigma}(K)$. We suppose that $\Sigma = \mathfrak{s}$ and we apply $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ to both sides of (45). Evaluating at $X = 1$ implies

$$(46) \quad \zeta_A(n, 1, q-1, \dots, q^{k-1}(q-1)) + \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{D_k} \zeta_A(n, q^k) + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(-1)^{k+j} D_j^{q^{k-j}}}{D_k} \sum_{d \geq 0} S_d(n) S_d(q^{k-j}, q^{k-j}(q-1), \dots, q^{k-1}(q-1)) = 0.$$

Now setting $n = 1$ yields (41). □

For example, using (41) with $k = 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_A(1, 1, q-1) + \frac{1}{D_1} \zeta_A(1, q) + \sum_{d \geq 0} S_d(1) S_d(1) S_{<d}(q-1) &= \\ &= \zeta_A(1, 1, q-1) + \frac{1}{D_1} \zeta_A(1, q) + \zeta_A(2, q-1) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This is [30, (5.2)]. If we choose $k = 2$, some explicit calculations yield the identity

$$\zeta_A(1, 1, q-1, q^2-q) - \frac{\zeta_A(1, q^2)}{D_2} - \frac{1}{[2]} \zeta_A(q+1, q^2-q) - \left(\frac{1}{[2]} - 1\right) \zeta_A(2, q-1, q^2-q) - \frac{1}{[2]} \zeta_A(2, q^2-1) = 0,$$

where $[k] = \theta^{q^k} - \theta$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

7.2. Relations in small weights. Using the methods of §6.5 we can recover all the relations in weight $q, q+1$ and $q+2$ described by Todd in [30, Sec. 5.2-5.3]. One of the patterns that seems to emerge is that the interplay between the harmonic product of the algebra \mathcal{Z} and the Hadamard product on \mathcal{L} via the maps $\mathcal{E}_\Sigma = \mathcal{F}_\Sigma$ works as a substitute of the double shuffle relations for Euler-Zagier multiple zeta values. In the following, we are going to examine the case $\Sigma = \mathfrak{s} = \{j\} \subset \mathbb{N}^*$ and $n = q, q+1, q+2$. We denote by t the variable t_j and by X the variable X_j , for simplicity.

7.2.1. Relations in weight q . By Theorem 6.10 a basis of $\mathcal{Z}_{q,\mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ (the dimension is denoted by $\delta_{q,\mathfrak{s}}$) is given by the image through ζ_A of a family

$$\left(\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \odot_\zeta F : (F) \text{ a } K\text{-basis of } \mathcal{Z}_{q-1,\emptyset}(K) \right) \sqcup \left(\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \right) \subset \mathcal{C}_{q,\mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K).$$

Note that the element $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ q \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ also belongs to $\mathcal{C}_{q,\mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ but it is submitted to the \mathbb{F}_p -linear relation

$$\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ q \end{smallmatrix} \right] + \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] - \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \odot_\zeta \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \emptyset \\ q-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] = 0$$

which is trivial. By Theorem 6.10 we have the non-trivial element

$$\tau \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] + D_1 \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \in \text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \mathcal{C}_{q,\mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$$

which can be identified with an element of $K[\boldsymbol{\tau}]^{\oplus \delta_{q,\mathfrak{s}}}$ (first syzygy $K[\boldsymbol{\tau}]$ -module). Applying \mathbf{G}_Σ , we get the element (note that we omit the first line of composition arrays of trivial type)

$$\tau[1] + D_1[1, q-1] \in \text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \mathcal{C}_{q,\emptyset}(K).$$

Since $\tau[1] = [q]$, this yields Thakur's relation

$$(47) \quad \zeta_A(q) + D_1 \zeta_A(1, q-1) = 0.$$

It seems difficult to find non-trivial elements of $K^{\oplus \delta_{q,\mathfrak{s}}}$ determining non-trivial elements in the above kernel. This goes in the same direction of Todd's analogue of Zagier's dimension conjecture, which predicts that $\dim_K(\mathcal{Z}_{q,\emptyset}(K)) = 2^{q-1} - 1$.

7.2.2. *Relations in weight $q + 1$.* The K -vector space $\mathbf{C}_{q+1, \mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ contains the elements $\begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \odot_{\zeta} F$ where $F \in \mathbf{C}_{q, \emptyset}(K)$ and $\begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & 1 \\ 1 & q-1 \end{bmatrix} \odot_{\zeta} \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. The next lemma describes two non-trivial elements in $\text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \mathbf{C}_{q+1, \mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ which are sent, via $\mathbf{G}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, to elements which generate the K -linear relations among Thakur's multiple zeta values of weight $q + 1$.

Lemma 7.6. *We have the following two non-zero elements of the $K[\tau]$ -module $\text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \mathbf{C}_{q+1, \mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$:*

$$(48) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q \end{bmatrix} - D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q-1 \end{bmatrix} - D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 & q \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \odot_{\zeta} D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(49) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ q+1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q \end{bmatrix} + (1 + D_1) \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 2 & q-1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 & q \end{bmatrix} + D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q-1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Proof. The element (49) is determined by the product of $\zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and the two sides of (47). We now prove that the element (48) belongs to $\text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \mathbf{C}_{q+1, \mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$; we will use the Hadamard product of Lemma 4.10. Taking $k = 1$ in Theorem 7.2 we obtain:

$$\lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s}^q \\ q \end{pmatrix} + D_1 \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

Now we compute the Hadamard product $\lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s}^q \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \odot_H (\dots)$ of both left- and right-hand sides of the above identity:

$$(50) \quad \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s}^q \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \odot_H \left(\lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s}^q \\ q \end{pmatrix} + D_1 \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0.$$

Equivalently, we have: $\sum_{d \geq 0} S_d(1) (S_d(q) + D_1 S_{d+1}(1, q-1)) X^{q^{d+1}} = 0$. Observe on another hand that for any $d \geq 0$, we have

$$S_d(1) b_{d+1}(t) = \frac{1}{l_d} (t - \theta) \tau(b_d(t)) = (t - \theta) S_{<d+1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where the last equality follows from the well-known identity (see e.g. [20, Lem. 8]):

$$(51) \quad \tau(b_d(t)) = l_d \sum_{i=0}^d \frac{b_i(t)}{l_i}.$$

In particular, if we set

$$Z := \sum_{d \geq 0} S_{d+1}(1, q-1) S_{<d+1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{Z}_{q+1, \mathfrak{s}},$$

we have

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{s}}((t - \theta)Z) = \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s}^q \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \odot_H \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Similarly, there exists a unique element $W \in \mathcal{Z}_{q+1, \mathfrak{s}}$ such that

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{s}}((t - \theta)W) = \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s}^q \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \odot_H \lambda_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s}^q \\ q \end{pmatrix}$$

and this element can be easily computed. Thus applying the map $\mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{s}}^{-1}$ (an isomorphism) to (50) and dividing by $t - \theta$ implies

$$(52) \quad \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ q+1 \end{pmatrix} + \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 2 & q-1 \end{pmatrix} - \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 & q \end{pmatrix} + D_1 \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q-1 \end{pmatrix} + D_1 \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 & q \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

Taking the term-wise difference between (52) and (49) we find

$$(53) \quad \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q \end{pmatrix} + D_1 \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 2 & q-1 \end{pmatrix} + D_1 \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q-1 \end{pmatrix} - \\ - D_1 \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q-1 \end{pmatrix} - D_1 \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 & q \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

By explicit versions of Proposition 2.2 (see also [8, Rem. 3.2] and [21, Thm. 3.1]) we get

$$\zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \zeta_A(1, q-1) = \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q-1 \end{pmatrix} + \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 2 & q-1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence,

$$(54) \quad \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q \end{pmatrix} - D_1 \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q-1 \end{pmatrix} - D_1 \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 & q \end{pmatrix} = -D_1 \zeta_A(1, q-1) \zeta_A \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{Z}_{q+1, \mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$$

which determines the element (48). \square

Lemma 7.7. *Assuming Conjecture 6.16 for the weight $q+1$, the map $\mathbf{G}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ sends the elements of Lemma 7.6 to a basis of the K -subvector space of $\text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \mathbf{C}_{q+1, \emptyset}^{\text{triv}}(K)$.*

Proof. In fact, we recover exactly Todd's relations in [30, Sec. 5.2]. By an explicit version of (22) and applying the map $\mathbf{G}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ to (48), we get

$$(55) \quad D_1 \zeta_A(2, q-1) + D_1 \zeta_A(1, 1, q-1) + \zeta_A(1, q) = 0.$$

In other words, we have reached [30, (5.2)]. On the other hand, applying $\mathbf{G}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ to (49) and subtracting (55) from the result, we obtain

$$\zeta_A(q+1) + D_1 \zeta_A(1, q) + D_1 \zeta_A(1, 1, q-1) + D_1 \zeta(1, q-1, 1) + \zeta_A(q, 1) + \zeta_A(2, q-1) = 0$$

which verifies the relation [30, (5.3)]. \square

7.2.3. Relations in weight $q+2$. We determine five $K[\boldsymbol{\tau}]$ -linearly independent elements in $\text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \mathbf{C}_{q+2, \mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$ by using the methods of §7.2.1 and 7.2.2. We do not give full details of the computations.

Lemma 7.8. *We have the following five non-zero elements in the $K[\tau]$ -module $\text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \mathcal{C}_{q+2, \mathfrak{s}}^{\text{triv}}(K)$:*

$$(56) \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q \end{bmatrix} + D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & 2 & q-1 \end{bmatrix} - D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 2 & 1 & q-1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \odot_{\zeta} D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q-1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(57) \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & q & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ q & 2 \end{bmatrix} + D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & q-1 \end{bmatrix} + D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q-1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ + D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q & 1 \end{bmatrix} - D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 & q-1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 & q \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \odot_{\zeta} \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \emptyset \\ q & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(58) 2D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & 2 & q-1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 2 & q \end{bmatrix} + D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 & q-1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ q & 2 \end{bmatrix} + D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 & q+1 \end{bmatrix} \\ - D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \emptyset & \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 & 1 & q \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ q & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ q \end{bmatrix} \odot_{\zeta} \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset \\ 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(59) \left(\tau \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \odot_{\zeta} \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset \\ 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(60) \left(\tau \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + D_1 \begin{bmatrix} \mathfrak{s} & \emptyset \\ 1 & q-1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \odot_{\zeta} \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & \emptyset \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

An immediate consequence of Lemma 7.8 and some explicit computations is the following:

Lemma 7.9. *Assuming Conjecture 6.16 for the weight $q+2$ the map $\mathbf{G}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ sends the five elements of Lemma 7.8 to a basis of the K -subvector space of $\text{Ker}(\zeta_A) \cap \mathcal{C}_{q+2, \emptyset}^{\text{triv}}(K)$.*

In fact, the above five elements are precisely sent to Todd's relations in [30, Sec. 5.3] and are therefore linearly independent.

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