

# MODULARITY FOR THE QUADRATIC THETA FUNCTION

HENRY TWISS

ABSTRACT. The prototypical half-integral weight modular form is the quadratic theta function  $\theta(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{2\pi i n^2 z}$ . While it is often mentioned that the factor of modularity is the theta multiplier  $\left(\frac{c}{d}\right) \varepsilon_d^{-1} (cz + d)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , there is not an easily available modern proof. This purpose of this paper is to present a full proof and show that  $\theta(z)$  is a weight  $\frac{1}{2}$  modular form on  $\Gamma_0(4) \backslash \mathbb{H}$ .

## 1. PRELIMINARIES

Let  $N \geq 1$  and  $k \geq 1$  be odd. A modular form  $f : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  of half-integral weight  $\frac{k}{2}$  on  $\Gamma_0(4N) \backslash \mathbb{H}$  is a function satisfying the following properties:

- (i) Holomorphy:  $f$  is holomorphic on  $\mathbb{H}$ ,
- (ii) Modularity:  $f(\gamma z) = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) \varepsilon_d^{-k} (cz + d)^{\frac{k}{2}} f(z)$  for  $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_0(4N)$ ,
- (iii) Holomorphy at the cusps:  $f$  is holomorphic at the cusps of  $\Gamma_0(4N) \backslash \mathbb{H}$  and  $f$  is a cuspform if it decays to zero near the cusps.

Condition (ii) is the most important property. The factor of modularity

$$j(\gamma, z) = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) \varepsilon_d^{-1} (cz + d)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

is called the theta multiplier. For the theta multiplier, we take the principal branch of the square root (we will always take the principal branch from now on),  $\left(\frac{c}{d}\right)$  is the Jacobi symbol ( $d$  is necessarily odd since  $\det(\gamma) = 1$  and  $c \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ ) with the stipulations  $\left(\frac{c}{d}\right) = \left(\frac{-c}{d}\right)$  (so that we may take  $d > 0$ ) and  $\left(\frac{0}{d}\right) = 1$ . This last requirement is simply  $\left(\frac{0}{1}\right) = 1$  because if  $c = 0$  then  $\det(\gamma) = 1$  implies  $d = \pm 1$ . Also, we set  $\varepsilon_d = 1, i$  depending on if  $d \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4}$ .

We define the quadratic theta function  $\theta(z)$  by

$$\theta(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{2\pi i n^2 z}.$$

It obeys a simple relationship to Jacobi's theta function  $\vartheta(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\pi n^2 z}$ :

$$\theta\left(\frac{iz}{2}\right) = \vartheta(z), \tag{1}$$

for  $z \in \mathbb{H}$ . It is well-known that  $\theta(z)$  is holomorphic on  $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$ , and so  $\theta(z)$  is holomorphic on  $\mathbb{H}$ . Moreover, Jacobi's theta function obeys the transformation law

$$\vartheta(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \vartheta\left(\frac{1}{z}\right). \tag{2}$$

## 2. MODULARITY OF $\theta(z)$

: Poisson summation is the main ingredient needed to show  $\theta(z)$  is modular on  $\Gamma_0(4) \backslash \mathbb{H}$  of weight  $\frac{1}{2}$  with factor of modularity given by the theta multiplier.

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_0(4)$ . Then for  $z \in \mathbb{H}$ ,*

$$\theta(\gamma z) = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) \varepsilon_d^{-1} \sqrt{cz + d} \theta(z).$$

*Proof.* Recall that

$$\Gamma_0(4) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_0(2) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle. \quad (3)$$

We first argue

$$\Gamma_0(4) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \Gamma_0(2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This decomposition follows by Equation (3) and the computations

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We will now make two reductions to for the modularity condition. For the first reduction, define  $\tilde{\theta}(z) = \theta\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)$ . Since  $\theta(z)$  is 1-periodic,  $\tilde{\theta}(z)$  is 2-periodic. Moreover, for any  $\gamma \in \Gamma_0(4)$ , let  $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ \frac{c}{2} & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_0(2)$  so that

$$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \eta \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\theta(\gamma z) = \tilde{\theta} \left( 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \eta \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} z \right) = \tilde{\theta}(2\eta z). \quad (4)$$

It now suffices to prove a compatible modularity condition for  $\tilde{\theta}(\eta z)$ . This is the first reduction. For the second reduction, let  $w = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} z = -\frac{1}{z}$ . By Equation (2), we see that

$$\tilde{\theta}(w) = \vartheta(-iw) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-iw}} \vartheta\left(-\frac{1}{iw}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-iw}} \tilde{\theta}\left(\frac{-1}{w}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{z}{i}} \tilde{\theta}(z).$$

Since  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = I$ , if we let  $\eta' = \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix}$  where  $\eta'$  is defined by

$$\eta' = \eta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2b & -a \\ d & -\frac{c}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

then

$$\tilde{\theta}(\eta z) = \tilde{\theta} \left( \eta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 z \right) = \tilde{\theta}(\eta' w). \quad (5)$$

By Equations (4) and (5) it further suffices to prove a compatible modularity condition for  $\tilde{\theta}(\eta' w)$ . This is the second reduction and is what we will prove. To apply Poisson summation we need to sieve out an additive character in  $\tilde{\theta}(\eta' w)$ . To accomplish this, observe

$$\eta' w = \frac{a'w + b'}{c'w + d'} = \frac{c'(a'w + b')}{c'(c'w + d')} = \frac{a'c'w + a'd' - 1}{c'(c'w + d')} = \frac{a'(c'w + d') - 1}{c'(c'w + d')} = \frac{a'}{c'} - \frac{1}{c'(c'w + d')}.$$

We can now sieve out the character:

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\theta}(\eta'w) &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\pi i n^2 \eta' w} \\
&= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\pi i n^2 \left( \frac{a'}{c'} - \frac{1}{c'(c'w+d')} \right)} \\
&= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\frac{2\pi i n^2 \frac{a'}{2}}{c'}} e^{-\frac{\pi i n^2}{c'(c'w+d')}} \\
&= \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i n^2 \frac{a'}{2}}{c'}} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\frac{\pi i (c'm + \alpha)^2}{c'(c'w+d')}} \\
&= \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i \alpha^2 \frac{a'}{2}}{c'}} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\frac{\pi i c' \left( m + \frac{\alpha}{c'} \right)^2}{c'w+d'}},
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

where the second to last equality follows because  $e^{\frac{2\pi i n^2 \frac{a'}{2}}{c'}}$  only depends on  $n$  modulo  $c'$ . Indeed,  $\frac{a'}{2} = b$  is an integer and writing  $n = mc' + \alpha$  with  $\alpha$  taken modulo  $c'$  we have  $(mc' + \alpha)^2 \equiv \alpha^2 \pmod{c'}$ . We will apply Poisson summation to the sum

$$\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\frac{\pi i c' \left( m + \frac{\alpha}{c'} \right)^2}{c'w+d'}}.$$

By the identity theorem, it suffices to prove a transformation formula for  $\tilde{\theta}(\eta w)$  on a set containing a limit point. We will prove this on a vertical line in  $\mathbb{H}$ , so set  $w = \frac{iy-d'}{c'}$  for  $y > 0$ . Now set

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{\pi i c' \left( x + \frac{\alpha}{c'} \right)^2}{c'w+d'}},$$

and observe  $f(x)$  is a Schwarz function. We compute its Fourier transform:

$$\hat{f}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i t x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\pi i c' \left( x + \frac{\alpha}{c'} \right)^2}{c'w+d'}} e^{-2\pi i t x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi \left( \frac{ic' \left( x + \frac{\alpha}{c'} \right)^2}{c'w+d'} + 2itx \right)} dx. \tag{7}$$

Making the change of variables  $x \rightarrow \sqrt{-\frac{i(c'w+d')}{c'}}x - \frac{\alpha}{c'}$  the last integral in Equation (7) gives

$$\sqrt{-\frac{i(c'w+d')}{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i t \alpha}{c'}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi \left( x^2 + 2itx \sqrt{-\frac{i(c'w+d')}{c'}} \right)} dx = \sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i t \alpha}{c'}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi \left( x^2 + 2itx \sqrt{-\frac{i(c'w+d')}{c'}} \right)} dx. \tag{8}$$

Complete the square in the exponent of the last integral in Equation (8):

$$-\pi \left( x^2 + 2itx \sqrt{-\frac{i(c'w+d')}{c'}} \right) = -\pi \left( \left( x + it \sqrt{-\frac{i(c'w+d')}{c'}} \right)^2 - \frac{it^2(c'w+d')}{c'} \right),$$

This implies that the last integral in Equation (8) is equal to

$$\sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i t \alpha}{c'}} e^{\frac{\pi it^2(c'w+d')}{c'}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi \left( x + it \sqrt{-\frac{i(c'w+d')}{c'}} \right)^2} dx.$$

The change of variables  $x \rightarrow x - it\sqrt{-\frac{i(c'w+d')}{c'}}$  is valid by complexifying the integral, noting that the integrand is entire, and shifting the line of integration. This results in

$$\sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} e^{\frac{2\pi it\alpha}{c'}} e^{\frac{\pi it^2(c'w+d')}{c'}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\pi x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} e^{\frac{2\pi it\alpha}{c'}} e^{\frac{\pi it^2(c'w+d')}{c'}}.$$

where equality follows because the remaining integral is the Gaussian integral. In conclusion,

$$\hat{f}(t) = \sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} e^{\frac{2\pi it\alpha}{c'}} e^{\frac{\pi it^2(c'w+d')}{c'}}. \quad (9)$$

Poisson summation along with Equations (6) and (9) give the first and second equalities in the following chain:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\theta}(\eta'w) &= \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i\alpha^2 \frac{a'}{2}}{c'}} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} f(m) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i\alpha^2 \frac{a'}{2}}{c'}} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{f}(t) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i\alpha^2 \frac{a'}{2}}{c'}} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} \sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} e^{\frac{2\pi it\alpha}{c'}} e^{\frac{\pi it^2(c'w+d')}{c'}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i\alpha^2 \frac{a'}{2}}{c'}} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\frac{2\pi it\alpha}{c'}} e^{\frac{\pi it^2(c'w+d')}{c'}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\frac{\pi it^2(c'w+d')}{c'}} \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i\alpha^2 \frac{a'}{2}}{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi it\alpha}{c'}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\pi it^2 w} \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i(\alpha^2 \frac{a'}{2} + t\alpha + t^2 \frac{d'}{2})}{c'}}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Now  $\det(\eta') = 1$  implies  $a'd' \equiv 1 \pmod{c'}$ . In other words,  $a'$  and  $d'$  are inverses modulo  $c'$ . Then  $\frac{a'}{2}(\alpha + td')^2 \equiv \alpha^2 \frac{a'}{2} + t\alpha + t^2 \frac{d'}{2} \pmod{c'}$ , so the last line in Equation (10) is equal to

$$\sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\pi it^2 w} \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i \frac{a'}{2}(\alpha + td')^2}{c'}}.$$

For fixed  $t$ ,  $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha - td'$  is a bijection on  $\mathbb{Z}/c'\mathbb{Z}$ . Since,  $\det(\eta') = 1$  implies  $(d', c') = 1$  so that  $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha d'$  is a bijection on  $\mathbb{Z}/c'\mathbb{Z}$  too. Moreover,  $a'd' \equiv 1 \pmod{c'}$ . These facts justify the first three equalities in the following chain:

$$\sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i \frac{a'}{2}(\alpha + td')^2}{c'}} = \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i \frac{a'}{2} \alpha^2}{c'}} = \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i \frac{a'}{2} (\alpha d')^2}{c'}} = \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i \frac{a'}{2} \alpha^2}{c'}} = g\left(\frac{d'}{2}, c'\right). \quad (11)$$

The last equality is the definition of the Gauss sum. The quadratic Gauss sum has explicit evaluation:

$$g\left(\frac{d'}{2}, c'\right) = \left(\frac{\frac{d'}{2}}{c'}\right) \varepsilon_{c'} \sqrt{c'}. \quad (12)$$

Equations (11) and (12) together imply

$$\sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\pi it^2 w} \sum_{\alpha \pmod{c'}} e^{\frac{2\pi i \frac{a'}{2}(\alpha + td')^2}{c'}} = \left(\frac{\frac{d'}{2}}{c'}\right) \varepsilon_{c'} \sqrt{c'} \sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{ic'}} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\pi it^2 w} = \left(\frac{\frac{d'}{2}}{c'}\right) \varepsilon_{c'} \sqrt{\frac{c'w+d'}{i}} \tilde{\theta}(w).$$

All together we have shown

$$\tilde{\theta}(\eta'w) = \left(\frac{\frac{d'}{2}}{c'}\right) \varepsilon_{c'} \sqrt{\frac{c'w + d'}{i}} \tilde{\theta}(w). \quad (13)$$

We will unpack this modularity condition to one for  $\theta(z)$ . Rewriting Equation (13) in terms of  $\eta$ , and noting that  $\left(\frac{\frac{c}{4}}{d}\right) = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right)$  because  $c \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ , gives

$$\tilde{\theta}(\eta z) = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{d}\right) \varepsilon_d \sqrt{\frac{dz - \frac{c}{2}}{i}} \tilde{\theta}(z). \quad (14)$$

By changing variables  $z \rightarrow 2z$  and rewriting Equation (14) in terms of  $\theta(z)$ , we find

$$\theta(\gamma z) = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) \left(\frac{-1}{d}\right) \varepsilon_d \sqrt{\frac{-\left(\frac{d}{2z} + \frac{c}{2}\right)}{i}} \sqrt{\frac{2z}{i}} \theta(z) = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) \varepsilon_d^{-1} \sqrt{cz + d} \theta(z),$$

where the last equality follows because  $\left(\frac{-1}{d}\right) = 1, -1$  depending on if  $d \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4}$  so that  $\left(\frac{-1}{d}\right) \varepsilon_d = \varepsilon_d^{-1}$ .  $\square$

### 3. THE MODULAR FORM $\theta(z)$ & ADDITIONAL RESULTS

To complete the verification that  $\theta(z)$  is a modular form, we need to verify holomorphy at the cusps. There are three cusps of  $\Gamma_0(4)$  and they are  $\infty, 0$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$  respectively. To see this, we compute the orbits of  $\infty, 0$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_0(4)\infty &= \left\{ \frac{a}{c} : (a, c) = 1, c \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \right\} \\ \Gamma_0(4)0 &= \left\{ \frac{b}{d} : (b, d) = 1, d \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4} \right\} \\ \Gamma_0(4)\frac{1}{2} &= \left\{ \frac{b}{d} : (b, d) = 1, d \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

Every element of  $\mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$  belongs to one of these three distinct sets so  $\infty, 0$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$  are all the cusps. We only need to verify holomorphy on a set of scaling matrices for the cusps, so let us choose the scaling matrices

$$\sigma_\infty = I, \sigma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For the cusp at  $\infty$ , Equation (1) implies

$$|\theta(z)| \ll \vartheta(\text{Im}(z)) \ll 1,$$

for large  $z$ . For the cusps at  $0$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , we have analogous estimates:

$$\theta(\sigma_0 z) \ll \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\frac{2\pi i n^2 \bar{z}}{|z|^2}} \ll 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \theta(\sigma_{\frac{1}{2}} z) \ll \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\frac{2\pi i n^2 (2|z| + 3z + 2\bar{z} + 1)}{|2z + 3|^2}} \ll 1,$$

This proves  $\theta(z)$  is holomorphic at the cusps. Since  $\theta(z)$  is holomorphic on  $\mathbb{H}$  and at the cusps, Theorem 2.1 implies  $\theta(z)$  is a modular form on  $\Gamma_0(4) \backslash \mathbb{H}$  of weight  $\frac{1}{2}$ . We package this into a theorem:

**Theorem 3.1.** *The quadratic theta function*

$$\theta(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{2\pi i n^2 z},$$

*is a modular form of weight  $\frac{1}{2}$  on  $\Gamma_0(4) \backslash \mathbb{H}$ .*

If we square the quadratic theta function  $\theta^2(z)$  we obtain a modular form of odd weight and nontrivial character:

**Corollary 3.1.**  $\theta^2(z)$  is a weight 1 modular form on  $\Gamma_0(4) \backslash \mathbb{H}$  with character  $\left(\frac{-1}{d}\right)$ .

*Proof.* Squaring the modularity condition in Theorem 2.1 gives

$$\theta^2(\gamma z) = \left(\frac{-1}{d}\right) (cz + d) \theta^2(z).$$

The holomorphy conditions for  $\theta^2(z)$  follow from those of  $\theta(z)$ . □

The most surprising fact about  $\theta(z)$  and  $\theta^2(z)$  is that their factors of modularity contain (modified) Jacobi symbols. The reason this is surprising is that these symbols have nothing to do with the congruence subgroup  $\Gamma_0(4)$ , and so the modular forms are “seeing more” than what the congruence subgroup is controlling.

As a last corollary, we have an interesting identity involving Jacobi symbols:

**Corollary 3.2.** Let  $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \gamma' = \begin{pmatrix} a' & b' \\ c' & d' \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_0(4)$ . Then

$$\left(\frac{c'a + d'c}{c'b + d'd}\right) \varepsilon_{d'd}^{-1} = \left(\frac{c'}{d'}\right) \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) \varepsilon_{d'}^{-1} \varepsilon_d^{-1}$$

*Proof.* By Theorem 2.1, the theta multiplier  $j(\gamma, z)$  satisfies the cocycle condition. As a consequence, we find

$$\left(\frac{c'a + d'c}{c'b + d'd}\right) \varepsilon_{c'b + d'd}^{-1} = \left(\frac{c'}{d'}\right) \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) \varepsilon_{d'}^{-1} \varepsilon_d^{-1}.$$

But  $\varepsilon_{c'b + d'd} = \varepsilon_{d'd}$  because  $c'b + d'd \equiv d'd \pmod{4}$  since  $c \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ . □