

Geometry of Drinfeld Modular Forms

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$\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \setminus \mathcal{H}$	$\text{GL}_2(A) \setminus \Omega$
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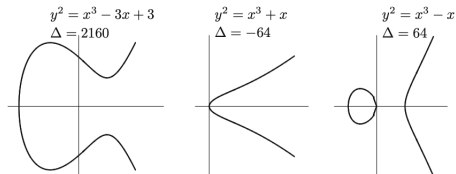
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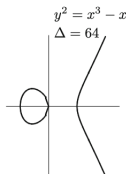
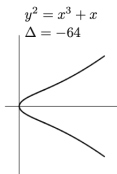
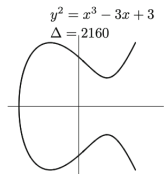
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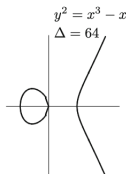
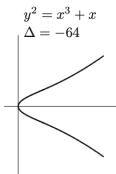
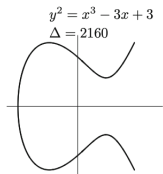
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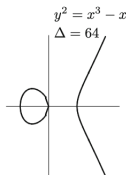
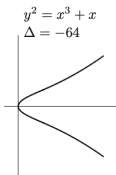
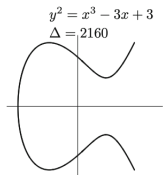
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the image of a ring homomorphism $\varphi^z : A \rightarrow C\{X^q\}$ where $C\{X^q\}$ is the non-commutative ring of \mathbb{F}_q -linear polynomials/ C .

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$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{quotient spaces} \\ \Gamma^1 \backslash \mathcal{H} \text{ (resp. } \Gamma \backslash \Omega) \end{array} \right) \overset{\text{classify}}{\longleftrightarrow} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{families of elliptic curves} \\ \text{(resp. Drinfeld modules of rank 2)} \\ \text{which have torsion info} \end{array} \right)$$

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For example,

$$\Gamma_0(N) \stackrel{\text{def}}{:=} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} : c \equiv 0 \pmod{N} \right\}$$

corresponds to the **moduli space** of

$$\begin{cases} \text{elliptic curves} \\ \text{Drinfeld modules of rank 2} \end{cases} \quad \text{with an } N\text{-torsion subgroup.}$$

Classical Modular Forms & Curves

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$$\mathcal{X}_{\Gamma}$$

Deligne-Mumford
(stacky) curve

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$$M(\Gamma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{:=} \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} M_k(\Gamma) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} H^0(\mathcal{X}_\Gamma, \Omega^1_{\mathcal{X}_\Gamma}(\Delta)^{\otimes k/2}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R(\mathcal{X}_\Gamma, \Delta),$$
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4. **GAGA** - equivalences of categories:

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{algebraic} \\ \text{curves and bundles} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\cong} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{analytic} \\ \text{curves and bundles} \end{array} \right)$$

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of form $f \mapsto f(dz)^{\otimes k/2}$, where $k \equiv 2l \pmod{q-1}$.

Geometry of Drinfeld Modular Forms (2/3)

Let q be odd;

Let $\Gamma \leq \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$;

Let $\Gamma_2 = \{\gamma \in \Gamma : \det(\gamma) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^\times)^2\}$.

Consider the cover of modular curves

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{X}_{\Gamma_2} \\ \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X}_{\Gamma} \end{array}$$

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We have $M(\Gamma) \cong M(\Gamma_2)$, with

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on each component,

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on each component, where l_1, l_2 are the solutions to $k \equiv 2l \pmod{q-1}$.

Geometry of Drinfeld Modular Forms (3/3)

Let q be odd;

$\Gamma \leq \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$;

$\Gamma_1 = \{\gamma \in \Gamma : \det(\gamma) = 1\}$.

Suppose that $\Gamma_1 \leq \Gamma' \leq \Gamma$.

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$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{X}_{\Gamma'} \\ \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X}_{\Gamma} \end{array}$$

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When we compare the modular forms for Γ and Γ' we find the following generalization of [Fra23, Theorem 6.2].

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When we compare the modular forms for Γ and Γ' we find the following generalization of [Fra23, Theorem 6.2].

Theorem ([Fra23, 6.12])

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Consider the cover of modular curves

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{X}_{\Gamma'} \\ \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X}_{\Gamma} \end{array}$$

When we compare the modular forms for Γ and Γ' we find the following generalization of [Fra23, Theorem 6.2].






Theorem ([Fra23, 6.12])

We have $M(\Gamma) \cong M(\Gamma')$, and each component $M_{k,l}(\Gamma')$ is some direct sum of components $M_{k,l'}(\Gamma)$ for some nontrivial l' .

Thank you!

Further details available at [arXiv:2310.19623](https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.19623)

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