Petersson Inner Product of Theta Series

An experimental approach

Nicolas Simard

McGill University

December 1st, 2017

Stark's observation

Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-23})$ and let H be the HCF of K. Let

$$\psi : \mathrm{Gal}(H/K) \to \mathrm{GL}_1(\mathbb{C})$$

be a non-trivial one-dimensional Artin representation and let

$$\rho = \mathrm{Ind}_K^{\mathbb{Q}} \psi : \mathrm{Gal}(H/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{C})$$

be the induced representation.

Stark's observation (cont.)

By Deligne-Serre, one has

$$L(\rho, s) = L(\theta_\psi, s),$$

where

$$\theta_\psi(q) = \eta(q)\eta(23q) = q \prod_{n \geq 1} (1 - q^n)(1 - q^{23n}) \in M_1(\Gamma_0(23), \chi_{-23}).$$

Then Stark proves that

$$\langle \theta_\psi, \theta_\psi \rangle = 3 \log \varepsilon,$$

where ε is the real root of

$$x^3 - x - 1.$$

Structure of the talk

Notation

Throughout this talks, let

- K be an imaginary quadratic field of discriminant D,
- H be the Hilbert class field of K,
- h_K be the class number of K,
- w_K be the number of roots of unity in K and
- ClK be the class group of K.

Weight one theta series

Let ψ be a class character of K, i.e. a homomorphism

$$\psi : \mathrm{Cl}_K \to \mathbb{C}^\times.$$

Then

$$\theta_\psi(q) = \sum_{\mathfrak{a}} \psi(\mathfrak{a}) q^{N(\mathfrak{a})} \in M_1(\Gamma_0(|D|), \chi_D).$$

Moreover, θ_ψ is an eigenform for all Hecke operators.
If $\psi^2 = 1$, θ_ψ is an Eisenstein series.
If $\psi^2 \neq 1$, θ_ψ is a cusp form (in fact, a newform).

Stark's example

Let

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-23})$$

and let ψ be a non-trivial class character as above. Then

$$\text{Stark's } \theta_\psi = \text{our } \theta_\psi \in M_1(\Gamma_0(23), \chi_{-23}).$$

Note that if ψ' is the other non-trivial class character, then

$$\theta_\psi = \theta_{\psi'}.$$

Petersson inner product of weight one theta series

The Petersson inner product of any two $f, g \in S_k(\Gamma_0(N), \chi)$ is defined as

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \iint_{\Gamma_0(N)\backslash\mathcal{H}} f(x+iy)\overline{g(x+iy)}y^k \mathrm{d}\mu.$$

Then

Proposition (S.)

Let ψ be a class character which is not a genus character. Then

$$\langle \theta_\psi, \theta_\psi \rangle = \frac{-h_K}{3w_K^2} \sum_{\mathcal{A}\in Cl_K} \psi^2(\mathcal{A}) \log N(\mathcal{A})^6 |\Delta(\mathcal{A})|.$$

Siegel units

Let $\mathfrak{a}$ be a fractional ideal of K and define

$$|\delta_{\mathcal{A}}| = (N(\mathfrak{a})^6 |\Delta(\mathcal{O}_K)/\Delta(\mathfrak{a}^{-1})|)^{h_K},$$

where $\mathfrak{a}$ is any ideal in the class $\mathcal{A}$. Then $|\delta_{\mathcal{A}}|$ is a unit in H. Since ψ^2 is not trivial, one sees that

$$\langle \theta_\psi, \theta_\psi \rangle = \frac{1}{3w_K^2} \sum_{\mathcal{A} \in \mathrm{Cl}_K} \psi^2(\mathcal{A}) \log |\delta_{\mathcal{A}}|,$$

where $\{\mathfrak{a}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{a}_{h_K}\}$ is a set of class representatives for Cl_K.

What about Stark's observation?

One can write

$$\langle \theta_\psi, \theta_\psi \rangle = h_K \log \kappa_\psi,$$

where

$$\kappa_\psi = \prod_{j=1}^{h_K} \Phi(\mathfrak{a}_j)^{-\psi^2(\mathfrak{a}_j)}$$

with

$$\Phi(\mathfrak{a}) = \sqrt{N(\mathfrak{a})}|\Delta(\mathfrak{a})|^{1/12}.$$

Question

Is κ_ψ a unit in H?

Calcs in class nbr 3, 4, 5, 6.

Generalizing Stark's Observation

Proposition (S.)

Let ψ be a class character such that ψ^2 is a non-trivial character with rational real part. Then κ_ψ is an algebraic integer which is a unit. Moreover, if ψ^2 is a non-trivial genus character corresponding to the factorisation $D = D_1 D_2$, with $D_1 > 0$ say, then

$$\kappa_\psi = \epsilon_{D_1}^{\frac{4h_{D_1}h_{D_2}}{w_K w_{D_2}}},$$

where ϵ_{D_1} is the fundamental unit of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{D_1})$, h_{D_j} is the class number of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{D_j})$ and w_{D_2} is the number of roots of unity in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{D_2})$.

Examples

If $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-23})$, the Proposition implies that κ_ψ is a unit. But is it in the Hilbert class field?

Examples

If $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-23})$, the Proposition implies that κ_ψ is a unit. But is it in the Hilbert class field?
If $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-39})$, the Proposition implies

$$\kappa_\psi = \epsilon_{13}^{\frac{1}{3}},$$

which is *not* in the Hilbert class field.

Stark's observation: the final word?

Note that ψ^2 has rational real part if and only if its order divides 4 or 3.

Corollary

Suppose that K has class number divisible by 2 or 3. Then there exists a class character ψ such that

$$\kappa_\psi$$

is a unit.

Question

Is the converse true?

Thank you!

Presentation and notes available at:
https://github.com/NicolasSimard/Notes
Code available at : https://github.com/NicolasSimard/ENT
Or from my webpage: http://www.math.mcgill.ca/nsimard/