

HERMITIAN MODULAR FORMS FOR FIELDS OF LOW DISCRIMINANT

DIPLOMA THESIS
in Mathematics

by
Albert Zeyer

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Faculty of Mathematics, Computer Science and Natural Science of
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Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Aloys Krieg
Second examiner: Dr. Martin Raum

written at the
Lehrstuhl A für Mathematik
Prof. Dr. A. Krieg

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Chapter 1

Introduction

We develop an algorithm to compute Fourier expansions of Hermitian modular forms of degree 2 over $\mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathcal{O})$ for $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-\Delta})$, $\Delta \in \{3, 4, 8\}$.

In [PY07], spaces of Siegel modular cusp forms are calculated.

A similar algorithm is also [Rau12, Algorithm 4.3] for Jacobi forms.

We are doing the same for Hermitian modular forms.

Chapter 2

Preliminaries

\mathbb{N} denotes the set $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, $\mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and \mathbb{Z} are all **integers**. \mathbb{Q} are all the **rational numbers**, \mathbb{R} are the **real numbers** and \mathbb{C} are the **complex numbers**. $\mathbb{R}^+ := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 0\}$, \mathbb{R}^\times and \mathbb{C}^\times denotes all non-zero numbers.

Let $\text{Mat}_n(R)$ be the set of all $n \times n$ **matrices** over some commutative ring R . Likewise, $\text{Mat}_n^T(R)$ are the **symmetric** $n \times n$ matrices. X^T is the **transposed** matrix of $X \in \text{Mat}_n(R)$. \bar{Z} is the **conjugated** matrix of $Z \in \text{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C})$. A matrix $Y \in \text{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C})$ is greater 0 if and only if $\forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n - \{0\} : Y[x] := \bar{x}^T Y x \in \mathbb{R}^+$. Such symmetric matrices are called the **positive definite matrices**, defined by

$$\mathcal{P}_n(R) = \{X \in \text{Mat}_n(R) \mid X > 0\}.$$

For $A, X \in \text{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C})$, we define $A[X] := \bar{X}^T A X$. The **denominator** of a matrix $Z \in \text{Mat}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ is the smallest number $x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $xZ \in \text{Mat}_n(\mathbb{Z})$.

The **general linear group** is defined by

$$\text{GL}_n(R) = \{X \in \text{Mat}_n(R) \mid \det(X) \text{ is a unit in } R\}$$

and the **special linear group** by

$$\text{SL}_n(R) = \{X \in \text{Mat}_n(R) \mid \det(X) = 1\}.$$

The **orthogonal group** is defined by

$$\text{O}_n(R) = \{X \in \text{GL}_n(R) \mid X^T 1_n X = 1_n\}.$$

For $R \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, $\bar{R} \subseteq R$, the set of **Hermitian matrices** in R is defined as

$$\text{Her}_n(R) = \left\{ Z \in \text{Mat}_n(R) \mid \bar{Z}^T = Z \right\}.$$

The **symplectic group** is defined by

$$\text{Sp}_n(R) = \left\{ X \in \text{GL}_{2n}(R) \mid \bar{X}^T J_n X = J_n \right\} \subseteq \text{Mat}_{2n}(R)$$

where $J_n := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1_n \\ -1_n & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}_{2n}(R)$. $\text{Sp}_n(R)$ is also called the **unitary group**. Note that [Der01] uses $\text{U}_n(R) = \text{Sp}_n(R)$.

For $Z \in \text{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C})$, we call

$$\Re(Z) = \frac{1}{2} (Z + \overline{Z}^T) \in \text{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C})$$

the **real** part and

$$\Im(Z) = \frac{1}{2i} (Z - \overline{Z}^T) \in \text{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C})$$

the **imaginary** part of Z and we have $Z = \Re(Z) + i\Im(Z)$. Note that we usually have $\Re(Z), \Im(Z) \notin \text{Mat}_n(\mathbb{R})$ but we have $\Re(Z), \Im(Z) \in \text{Her}_n(\mathbb{C})$.

We say that some function $f: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ with $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \text{Mat}_n(R)$, $\mathcal{B} \subseteq R$ is **k -invariant** under some $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \text{Mat}_n(R)$ where $\mathcal{A}[\mathcal{X}] \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ if and only if $\det(U)^k f(T[U]) = f(T)$ for all $T \in \mathcal{A}$, $U \in \mathcal{X}$.

2.1 Siegel modular forms

Let $\mathcal{H}_n := \{Z \in \text{Mat}_n^T(\mathbb{C}) \mid \Im(Z) > 0\}$ be the **Siegel upper half space**. Thus, \mathcal{H}_1 is the **Poincaré upper half plane**. We call $\text{Sp}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ the **Siegel modular group**.

A **Siegel modular cusp form** of degree $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for some $\Gamma \subseteq \text{Sp}_n(\mathbb{Z})$, Γ subgroup of $\text{Sp}_n(\mathbb{Z})$, is a holomorphic function

$$f: \mathcal{H}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

with

- (1) $f|_k y = f \quad \forall y \in \Gamma$
- (2) for $n = 1$: $f(Z) = O(1)$ for $Z \rightarrow i\infty$

where

$$\left(f|_k \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}\right)(Z) = f((AZ + B)(CZ + D)^{-1}) \cdot \det(CZ + D)^{-k}$$

with $Z \in \mathcal{H}_n$, $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma$.

$\mathcal{M}_k^{\mathcal{H}_n}(\Gamma)$ denotes the vector space of such Siegel modular cusp forms.

2.2 Elliptic modular forms

We define

$$\Gamma_0(l) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sp}_1(\mathbb{Z}) \mid C \equiv 0 \pmod{l} \right\} \subseteq \text{Sp}_1(\mathbb{Z}) \subseteq \text{Mat}_2(\mathbb{Z})$$

as a subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}_1(\mathbb{Z})$.

Elliptic modular forms are Siegel modular cusp forms of degree 1 with weight $k \in \mathbb{N}$ over $\Gamma_0(l)$ for some $l \in \mathbb{N}$.

$\mathcal{M}_k(\Gamma)$ denotes the vector space of such Elliptic modular forms with weight $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\Gamma = \Gamma_0(l)$. Thus we have $\mathcal{M}_k(\Gamma) = \mathcal{M}_k^{\mathcal{H}_1}(\Gamma)$.

2.3 Hermitian modular forms

Let $\mathbb{H}_n := \{Z \in \mathrm{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid \Im(Z) > 0\}$ be the **Hermitian upper half space**. Note that these matrices are not symmetric as the Siegel upper half space \mathcal{H}_n but we have $\mathcal{H}_n \subseteq \mathbb{H}_n$ and $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathbb{H}_1 \subseteq \mathbb{C}$.

Let $\Delta \in \mathbb{N}$ so that we have the imaginary quadratic number field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-\Delta})$ where $-\Delta$ is the fundamental discriminant. Then, let $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-\Delta})$ be the maximum order. We call $\mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathcal{O})$ the **Hermitian modular group**. Let Γ be a subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathcal{O})$. Let $\nu: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ be an abel character of $\mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathcal{O})$.

A **Hermitian modular form** of degree $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with weight $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ over Γ and ν is a holomorphic function

$$f: \mathbb{H}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

with

- (1) $f(M \cdot Z) = \nu(M) \det(CZ + D)^k f(Z)$, $M = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma$, $Z \in \mathbb{H}_n$,
- (2) for $n = 1$: f is holomorphic in all cusps.

$\mathcal{M}_k^{\mathbb{H}_n}(\Gamma, \nu)$ denotes the vector space of such Hermitian modular forms.

In this work, we will concentrate on Hermitian modular forms of degree 2. We will start with $\Delta \in \{3, 4, 8\}$.

Because $-\Delta$ is fundamental, we have two possible cases:

1. $\Delta \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and Δ is square-free, or
2. $\Delta \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, $\Delta/4 \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{4}$ and $\Delta/4$ is square-free.

And for the maximum order \mathcal{O} , we have (compare [Der01])

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{O} &= \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z} \frac{-\Delta + i\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}, \\ \mathcal{O}^\# &= \mathbb{Z} \frac{i}{\sqrt{\Delta}} + \mathbb{Z} \frac{1 + i\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

From now on, we will always work with Hermitian modular forms of degree 2, i.e. we will always have $n = 2$, except if otherwise stated.

Chapter 3

Theory

Lemma 3.1. *Let $f: \mathbb{H}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a Hermitian modular form of weight k . Let $S \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{C})$. Then, $f(S\tau): \mathbb{H}_1 \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is an Elliptic modular form of weight $2k$ to $\Gamma_0(l)$, where l is the denominator of S^{-1} .*

Lemma 3.2. *Prop 7.3. von Poor für herm Modulformen. $\Gamma(\mathcal{L}) \supseteq \Gamma_0(l)$ for $l \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $ls^{-1} \in \mathcal{P}_n(\mathcal{O})$.*

We want to calculate a generating set for the Fourier expansions of Hermitian modular forms. Now we will formulate the main algorithm of our work.

Algorithm 3.3. We have the Hermitian modular form degree $n = 2$ fixed, as well as some Δ (for now, $\Delta \in \{3, 4, 8\}$). Then we select some form weight $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ($k \in \{1, \dots, 20\}$ or so), let $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-\Delta})$ be the maximum order and some subgroup Γ of $\mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathcal{O})$. Then we select an abel character $\nu: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ of $\mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

We define the index set

$$\Lambda := \left\{ 0 \leq \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \bar{b} & c \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Mat}_2(\mathcal{O}^\#) \mid a, c \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

Fix $B \in \mathbb{N}$ as a limit. Select a precision

$$\mathcal{F} := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \bar{b} & c \end{pmatrix} \in \Lambda \mid 0 \leq a, c < B \right\} \subseteq \Lambda.$$

1. We start with $l = 1$ and increase it but only use the square-free numbers.
2. Set $\mathcal{S} = \{\}$,
3. Enumerate matrices $S \in \mathrm{Mat}_2^T(\mathbb{Z})$, and set $\mathcal{S} \leftarrow \mathcal{S} \cup \{S\}$ and for each time you add a new matrix perform the following steps.

4. We set

$$\mathcal{M}_{k,S,\mathcal{F}}^H := \{(a[S])_{S \in \mathcal{S}} \mid a \in \mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{F}} \text{ is } \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \text{ invariant}\} \subseteq \bigoplus_{S \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{F}(S)},$$

where

$$a[S] := \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, n \mapsto \sum_{T \in \Lambda, \mathrm{tr}(ST)=n} a(T),$$

The elements $a \in \mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{F}}$ are Fourier expansions of Elliptic modular forms ($\mathbb{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$) and $a(T) \in \mathbb{Q}$ for $T \in \mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathrm{Mat}_2(\mathcal{O}^\#)$ are the Fourier coefficients. Recall that a being invariant under $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ means that we have

$$\det(U)^k a(T[U]) = a(T) \quad \forall U \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}).$$

With $[a, b, c] \in \mathcal{F}$, we have $0 \leq a, c < B$, thus there are only a finite number of possibilities. Because $0 \leq [a, b, c]$, we get $ac - |b|^2 \geq 0$ and thus b is also always limited. Thus, \mathcal{F} is finite but it might be huge for even small B . Restricting the elements in \mathcal{F} by the $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ -invariance makes the set $\{x \in \mathcal{F} \mid x \text{ is } \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \text{ invariant}\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ much smaller and better to handle in computer calculations. We use this set to identify a base of the finite dimension vector space $\{x \in \mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{F}} \mid x \text{ is } \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \text{ invariant}\}$.

We identify

$$\bigoplus_{S \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{F}(S)} = \mathbb{Q}^N, \quad N = \sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{F}(S).$$

For a given $S \in \mathcal{S}$ and limit $B \in \mathbb{N}$ which restricts $\mathcal{F} \subset \Lambda$, $\mathcal{F}(S) \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is the limit such that for any $T \in \Lambda - \mathcal{F}$, $\mathrm{tr}(ST) \geq \mathcal{F}(S)$. Thus, for calculating the Fourier coefficients $T \in \Lambda$ with $\mathrm{tr}(ST) \in \{0, \dots, \mathcal{F}(S) - 1\}$, it is sufficient to enumerate the $T \in \mathcal{F}$.

Let $S = [s, t, u]$ and $T = [a, b, c]$. Recall that $S \in \mathrm{Mat}_2^T(\mathbb{Z})$. Then we have

$$\mathrm{tr}(ST) = as + \bar{t}b + t\bar{b} + cu = as + cu + 2t\Re(b).$$

Because $T \geq 0$, we have $ac \geq |b|^2$ and thus $\Re(b) \leq \sqrt{ac} \leq \max(a, c)$. Thus, $2t\Re(b) \geq -2|t|\max(a, c)$. We also have $as + cu \geq \max(a, c)(s + u)$. Assuming $T \in \Lambda - \mathcal{F}$, we have $\max(a, c) \geq B$. For such T , we get

$$\mathrm{tr}(ST) \geq B(s + u - 2|t|).$$

Given $S > 0$, we have $su > t^2$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & s + u - 2|t| > 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow & \quad su + u^2 - 2|t|u > 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow & \quad (t^2 + u^2 - 2|t|u) + (su - t^2) > 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow & \quad (|t| - u)^2 + (su - t^2) > 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

All inequalities were sharp estimations, thus we get

$$\mathcal{F}(S) = B(s + u - 2|t|).$$

We want to calculate the matrix of the linear function

$$\{x \in \mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{F}} \mid x \text{ is } \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \text{ invariant}\} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{S \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbb{Q}^{\mathcal{F}(S)}, \quad a \mapsto (a[S])_{S \in \mathcal{S}}.$$

The base of the destination room is canonical. The dimension is N . The base of the source room can be identified by $\{x \in \mathcal{F} \mid x \text{ is } \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \text{ invariant}\}$.

And we set

$$\mathcal{M}_{k,S,\mathcal{F}} := \bigoplus_{S \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{FE}_{\mathcal{F}(S)}(\mathcal{M}_k(\Gamma_0(l_S)))$$

where $\mathcal{M}_k(\Gamma_0(l_S))$ is the vectorspace of Elliptic modular forms over $\Gamma_0(l_S)$.

5. If

$$\dim \mathcal{M}_{k,S,\mathcal{F}}^H \cap \mathcal{M}_{k,S,\mathcal{F}} = \dim \mathcal{M}_k^{\mathbb{H}_2}(\Gamma, \nu),$$

then we are ready and we can reconstruct the Fourier expansion in the following way:

...

If not, then return to step 3, and enlarge \mathcal{S} .

Chapter 4

Implementation

In this chapter, we are describing the implementation.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

Blub

Chapter 6

References

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