

# Homotopy, Modular Forms, and the Spectrum $Q(\ell)$

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# Outline Of Presentation

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# Modular Forms

In a first abstract algebra, symmetry groups of regular polygons are of primary importance. Here, symmetry groups of functions  $f : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  are the objects of investigation.

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## Definition 1 (Modular Form)

For complex differentiable functions  $f : H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ , and any  $\gamma \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ ,  $f$  is called a *modular form (of weight  $k$ )* if,

$$f(\gamma\tau) = (c\tau + d)^k f(\tau) \text{ for } \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $f$  is complex differentiable at infinity.

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Modular forms of weight  $k$ , with respect to a congruence group  $\Gamma$ , form rings written  $M_k(\Gamma)$ .



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Using this definition, the action of the congruence subgroup  $\Gamma_0(2)$  on an elliptic curve  $E = \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}\tau)$  is given by,

$$f_\gamma : \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}\tau) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}\gamma(\tau))$$

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With this action, one arrives at  $\mathcal{H}/\Gamma_0(2)$  which turns out to be precisely classes of elliptic curves  $(E, C)$  where  $C$  is the cyclic group of order two in  $E$ .

# Problem Description

Our primary goal is to figure out under what conditions

$$\psi(f) + f \in M^\bullet(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}))$$

for

$$f \in M^\bullet(\Gamma_0(2))$$

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(Trickier to prove, more useful though).

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These measure 'failure to be in image'.

## Characterization of Weights

We were able to fully characterize those weights for all  $i, j, k$ .

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## Theorem 8

$c_{i,j,0} = \max\{0, \nu_3(2i + 3j) - \nu_3(i) - 1\}$

[illegible]

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## Importance and Limitations of Results

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Specifically,

$$\bigoplus_{\substack{i,j,k \\ 4i+6j+12k=w}} \langle (\psi_d + 1)^{-1} (3^{c_{i,j,k}} c_4^i c_6^j \Delta^k) \rangle \subseteq \ker(\psi_d + 1 - \phi_f)_k$$

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### Why We Are Sad

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 $c_{3,16,0} = c_{9,12,0} = 1.$

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Future work to figure out what's going on! Most likely (and hopefully) there is a better basis.



## Future Work

- ① Fully characterize  $\ker(\psi_d + 1 - \phi_f)$ .
- ② Characterize  $\operatorname{im}(\phi_f \oplus ((2^{\lceil \frac{w}{2} \rceil} - 1)^{-1}(\psi_d - 1)))$
- ③ Compute Homology.
- ④ Further research
  - Hecke Operators/elliptic curves over finite fields.
  - Dirichlet L Series

# References I