

# ICTP Seminars.

Francesca Ferrara.

mock modular forms



quantum modular forms (Witten-Peschetkin)  
- Turaev invs



false theta functions (homological block)  
CS partition functs on  $M_3$

half index 3d  $N=2$  theory.

Def. A (weakly hol.) mock modular form wrt  $\Gamma$   
of weight  $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$   $h: H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$   
which is hol. w/ at most exp. growth  
at all cusps

$(h, g)$  "shadow"  $\rightarrow$  hol. mod. form of  
weight  $(2-k)$

s.t.  $\hat{h}(\tau) = h(\tau) + g^*(\tau)$  transforms like  
a mod. form of weight  $k$  wrt  $\Gamma$ ,  
where  $g^*(\tau) = C \int_{-\bar{\tau}}^{\infty} dz \frac{g(z)}{(\tau+z)^k}$

$$- \mathcal{V}_{m,r}(\tau, z) = \sum_{\substack{\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \ell \equiv r \pmod{2m}}} q^{e^2/4m} y^{\ell} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ q = e^{2\pi i \tau} \\ y = e^{2\pi i z} \end{matrix}$$

$$g_{m,r}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \partial_z \mathcal{V}_{m,r}(\tau, z) \Big|_{z=0} = \sum_{\ell} \ell q^{\ell^2/4m}$$

## Quantum modular forms

- defined on  $\mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ 
  - continuity, P-orbits etc. make little sense
- Zagier:  $Q: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 

$$P_k(x) = Q(x) - Q\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \hookrightarrow (cx+d)^{-k} Q\left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)$$
- in fact, we can extend the domain of  $Q$  to  $(\mathbb{A} \setminus \mathbb{R}) \cup \mathbb{Q}$ , not uniquely, for so-called strong q.m.f.s

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0^+} (h(\tau) - G_j(\tau)) =: Q(x), \quad \tau = x - i\frac{t}{2\pi}$$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0^+} g^*(x + i\frac{t}{2\pi})$$

## False theta functions.

- basically, put in some signs!

$$\sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n \equiv 1 \pmod{2m}}} \text{sgn}(n) q^{n^2/4m} = \tilde{g}(\tau)$$

- Eichler integral.  $f(\tau)$  cusp form of  $w \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$\tilde{f}(\tau) = \int_{\tau}^{\infty} dz \frac{f(z)}{(z-\tau)^{2-w}} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} c(n) n^{1-w} q^n$$

- now  $Q(x) := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \tilde{g}(x + it)$

- in essence:

$$\frac{\tilde{g}(\tau)}{g^*(\tau)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$