

# *Hypergeometric Motives*

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- ▶ Piece  $V$  of cohomology of a smooth projective variety.
- ▶ E.g.  $E$  an elliptic curve over  $\mathbb{Q}$
- ▶ Motive of rank  $d = 2$

$$V = H^1(E, \mathbb{Q})$$

## *L-function*

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$$L_\infty(s) = (2\pi)^{-2s} \Gamma(s) \Gamma(s-1)$$



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- ▶ Hodge vector

$$\mathbf{h} := (h^{w,0}, h^{w-1,1}, \dots, h^{0,w})$$

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$$\mathbf{h} = (d)$$



## *Motives in practice*

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- ▶ How are these distributed according to Hodge vectors  $\mathbf{h}$  and conductor  $N$ ?

# *Hypergeometric functions*

- ▶ Gauss hypergeometric series

$$1 + \frac{ab}{1 \cdot c}z + \frac{a(a+1)b(b+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot c(c+1)}z^2 + \dots$$

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- ▶  $V :=$  space of local solutions of the DE at  $z = t \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$ .

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- ▶ It has rank  $d = 2$  and a certain computable weight  $w$ .

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- ▶  $\mathcal{H}(t)$  has rank  $d$  and a computable weight  $w$  in terms of  $q_0, q_\infty$ .
- ▶ In fact, can also compute the Hodge vector  $\mathbf{h}$ .
- ▶ By Griffiths transversality  $\mathbf{h}$  is a symmetric composition of  $d$ .



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- ▶ Here  $h$  means height,  $M$  is a sort of discriminant of  $\mathcal{H}(t)$  computable from  $q_0, q_\infty$ .

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	<b>h</b>	<b>#</b>
	[9, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 9]	0
	[7, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 7]	0
	[1, 6, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 6, 1]	0
▶	[4, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 4]	0
	[5, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 5]	0
	[6, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 6]	0
	[4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 4]	0
	[4, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 4]	0

# Rank 24

<b>h</b>	<b>#</b>
[6, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 6]	2
[8, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 8]	4
[1, 22, 1]	4
[8, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 8]	6
[6, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 6]	8
[6, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 6]	8
[10, 1, 2, 1, 10]	10
⋮	⋮
[1, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 1]	6082776
[2, 5, 5, 5, 5, 2]	6850823
[1, 3, 8, 8, 3, 1]	6868016
[1, 5, 6, 6, 5, 1]	7637828
[1, 2, 4, 5, 5, 4, 2, 1]	7982874
[2, 4, 6, 6, 4, 2]	9504072
[1, 4, 7, 7, 4, 1]	9905208

# Densities

Graph of logarithmic densities, rank  $d = 24$

