

G -fixed Hilbert schemes on $K3$ surfaces, modular forms, and eta products

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Abstract

Let X be a complex $K3$ surface with an effective action of a group G which preserves the holomorphic symplectic form. Let

$$Z_{X,G}(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\mathrm{Hilb}^n(X)^G) q^{n-1}$$

be the generating function for the Euler characteristics of Hilbert scheme of G -invariant length n subschemes. We show that its reciprocal, $Z_{X,G}(q)^{-1}$ is the Fourier expansion of a modular cusp form of weight $\frac{1}{2}e(X/G)$ for the congruence subgroup $\Gamma_0(|G|)$. We give an explicit formula for $Z_{X,G}$ in terms of the Dedekind eta function for all 82 possible (X, G) . The key intermediate result we prove is of independent interest: it establishes an eta product identity for a certain shifted theta function of the root lattice of a simply laced root system.

1 Introduction

Let X be a complex $K3$ surface with an effective action of a group G which preserves the holomorphic symplectic form. Mukai showed that such G are precisely the subgroups of the Mathieu group $M_{23} \subset M_{24}$ such that the induced action on the set $\{1, \dots, 24\}$ has at least five orbits [10]. Xiao classified all possible actions into 82 possible topological types of the quotient X/G [13].

The G -fixed Hilbert scheme of X parameterizes G -invariant length n subschemes $Z \subset X$. It can be identified with the G -fixed point locus in the Hilbert scheme of points:

$$\mathrm{Hilb}^n(X)^G \subset \mathrm{Hilb}^n(X)$$

We define the corresponding G -fixed partition function of X by

$$Z_{X,G}(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\mathrm{Hilb}^n(X)^G) q^{n-1}$$

where $e(-)$ is topological Euler characteristic.

Throughout this paper we set

$$q = \exp(2\pi i\tau)$$

so that we may regard $Z_{X,G}$ as a function of $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ where \mathbb{H} is the upper half-plane.

Our main result is the following:

Theorem 1.1. *The function $Z_{X,G}(q)^{-1}$ is a modular cusp form¹ of weight $\frac{1}{2}e(X/G)$ for the congruence subgroup $\Gamma_0(|G|)$.*

Our theorem specializes in the case where G is the trivial group to a famous result of Göttsche [5]. The case where G is a cyclic group was proved in [2]. One can interpret our result as an instance of the Vafa-Witten S-duality conjecture for the orbifold $[X/G]$.

We give an explicit formula for $Z_{X,G}(q)$ in terms of the Dedekind eta function

$$\eta(\tau) = q^{\frac{1}{24}} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)$$

as follows. Let p_1, \dots, p_r be the singular points of X/G and let G_1, \dots, G_r be the corresponding stabilizer subgroups of G . The singular points are necessarily of ADE type: they are locally given by \mathbb{C}^2/G_i where $G_i \subset SU(2)$. Finite subgroups of $SU(2)$ have an ADE classification and we let $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_r$ denote the corresponding ADE root systems.

For any finite subgroup $G_\Delta \subset SU(2)$ with associated root system Δ we define the local G_Δ -fixed partition function by

$$Z_\Delta(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_\Delta}) q^{n - \frac{1}{24}}.$$

Theorem 1.2. *The local partition function for Δ of type A_n is given by*

$$Z_{A_n}(q) = \frac{1}{\eta(\tau)}$$

and for type D_n and E_n by

$$Z_\Delta(q) = \frac{\eta^2(2\tau)\eta(4E\tau)}{\eta(\tau)\eta(2E\tau)\eta(2F\tau)\eta(2V\tau)}$$

where (E, F, V) are given as follows²:

$$(E, F, V) = \begin{cases} (n-2, 2, n-2), & \Delta = D_n \\ (6, 4, 4), & \Delta = E_6 \\ (12, 8, 6), & \Delta = E_7 \\ (30, 20, 12), & \Delta = E_8 \end{cases}$$

¹By cusp form, we mean that the order of vanishing at $q = 0$ is 1. Modular forms of half integral weight transform with respect to a multiplier system. We refer to [8] for definitions.

²The group $H = G_\Delta/\{\pm 1\} \subset SO(3)$ is the symmetry group of a polyhedral decomposition of S^2 into isomorphic regular polygons. Then E, F , and V are the number of edges, faces, and vertices of the polyhedron.

We will prove in Lemma 2.2 that

$$Z_{\Delta}(q) = \frac{\theta_{\Delta}(\tau)}{\eta(k\tau)^{n+1}}$$

where

$$\theta_{\Delta}(\tau) = \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in M_{\Delta}} q^{\frac{k}{2}(\mathbf{m} + \frac{1}{k}\zeta | \mathbf{m} + \frac{1}{k}\zeta)}$$

is a shifted theta function for M_{Δ} the root lattice of Δ , n is the rank of the root system, $k = |G_{\Delta}|$, and ζ is dual to the longest root (see section 2 for details).

Theorem 1.2 then yields an eta product identity for the theta function $\theta_{\Delta}(\tau)$ reminiscent of the MacDonald identities, namely

Theorem 1.3. *The shifted theta function $\theta_{\Delta}(\tau)$ is given by an eta product as follows:
For Δ of type A_n*

$$\theta_{A_n}(\tau) = \frac{\eta^{n+1}((n+1)\tau)}{\eta(\tau)}$$

and for Δ of type D_n or E_n

$$\theta_{\Delta}(\tau) = \frac{\eta^2(2\tau) \eta^{n+2}(4E\tau)}{\eta(\tau) \eta(2E\tau) \eta(2F\tau) \eta(2V\tau)}$$

where E, F, V are as in Theorem 1.2.

The 82 possible collections of ADE root systems $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_r$ associated to (X, G) a $K3$ surface with a symplectic G action, are given in Appendix A, Table 1. We let $k = |G|$, $k_i = |G_i|$, and

$$a = e(X/G) - r = \frac{24}{k} - \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{k_i}.$$

The global series $Z_{X,G}(q)$ can be expressed as a product of local contributions (and thus via Theorem 1.2 as an explicit eta product) by our next result:

Theorem 1.4. *With the above notation we have*

$$Z_{X,G}(q) = \eta^{-a}(k\tau) \prod_{i=1}^r Z_{\Delta_i} \left(\frac{k\tau}{k_i} \right).$$

Theorem 1.1 then immediately follows from Theorem 1.4 and Theorem 2.1 using the formulas for the weight and level of an eta product given in [8, § 2.1].

In Appendix A, Table 1 we have listed explicitly the eta product of the modular form $Z_{X,G}(q)^{-1}$ for all 82 possible cases of (X, G) . Having obtained such expressions allows us to make several observational corollaries:

Corollary 1.5. *If G is a finite subgroup of an elliptic curve E , i.e. G is isomorphic to a product of one or two cyclic groups, then $Z_{X,G}(q)^{-1}$ is a Hecke eigenform. In Table 1 these are the 13 cases having Xiao number in the set $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 19, 25\}$. Moreover, in each of these cases, the dimension of the Hecke eigenspace is one.*

We remark that in these cases, we may form a Calabi-Yau threefold called a CHL model by taking the free group quotient

$$(X \times E)/G$$

Then the partition function $Z_{X,G}(q)$ gives the (modified) Donaldson-Thomas invariants of $(X \times E)/G$ in curve classes which are degree zero over X/G (see [2]).

For any eta product expression of a modular form, one may easily compute the order of vanishing (or pole) at any of the cusps [8, Cor 2.2]. Performing this computation on the 82 cases yields the following

Corollary 1.6. *The modular form $Z_{X,G}(q)^{-1}$ always vanishes with order 1 at the cusps $i\infty$ and 0. Moreover, $Z_{X,G}(q)^{-1}$ is holomorphic at all cusps except for the two cases with Xiao number 38 or 69, which have poles at the cusps $1/2$ and $1/8$ respectively. These are precisely the cases where X/G has two singularities of type E_6 .*

2 The local partition functions

The classical McKay correspondence associates an ADE root system Δ to any finite subgroup $G_\Delta \subset SU(2)$. Using the work of Nakajima [11], the partition function of the Euler characteristics of the Hilbert scheme of points on the stack quotient $[\mathbb{C}^2/G_\Delta]$ was computed explicitly in [6] in terms of the root data of Δ .

The local partition functions $Z_\Delta(q)$ considered in this paper are obtained from a specialization of the partition functions of the stack $[\mathbb{C}^2/G_\Delta]$ and in this section, we use this to express $Z_\Delta(q)$ in terms of a shifted theta function for the root lattice of Δ .

A zero-dimensional substack $Z \subset [\mathbb{C}^2/G_\Delta]$ may be regarded as a G_Δ invariant, zero-dimensional subscheme of \mathbb{C}^2 . Consequently, we may identify the Hilbert scheme of points on the stack $[\mathbb{C}^2/G_\Delta]$ with the G_Δ fixed locus of the Hilbert scheme of points on \mathbb{C}^2 :

$$\text{Hilb}([\mathbb{C}^2/G_\Delta]) = \text{Hilb}(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_\Delta}.$$

This Hilbert scheme has components indexed by representations ρ of G_Δ as follows

$$\text{Hilb}^\rho([\mathbb{C}^2/G_\Delta]) = \{Z \subset \mathbb{C}^2, Z \text{ is } G_\Delta \text{ invariant and } H^0(\mathcal{O}_Z) \cong \rho\}.$$

Let $\{\rho_0, \dots, \rho_n\}$ be the irreducible representations of G_Δ where ρ_0 is the trivial representation. We note that n is also the rank of Δ . We define

$$Z_{[\mathbb{C}^2/G_\Delta]}(q_0, \dots, q_n) = \sum_{m_0, \dots, m_n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^{m_0\rho_0 + \dots + m_n\rho_n}([\mathbb{C}^2/G_\Delta])) q_0^{m_0} \dots q_n^{m_n}.$$

Recall that our local partition function $Z_\Delta(q)$ is defined by

$$Z_\Delta(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_\Delta}) q^{n - \frac{1}{24}}.$$

We then readily see that

$$Z_{\Delta}(q) = q^{\frac{-1}{24}} \cdot Z_{[\mathbb{C}^2/G_{\Delta}]}(q_0, \dots, q_n)|_{q_i=q^{d_i}}$$

where

$$d_i = \dim \rho_i.$$

The following formula is given explicitly in [6, Thm 1.3], but its content is already present in the work of Nakajima [11]:

Theorem 2.1. *Let C_{Δ} be the Cartan matrix of the root system Δ , then*

$$Z_{[\mathbb{C}^2/G_{\Delta}]}(q_0, \dots, q_n) = \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - Q^m)^{-n-1} \cdot \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{Z}^n} q_1^{m_1} \dots q_n^{m_n} \cdot Q^{\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{m}^t \cdot C_{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{m}}$$

where $Q = q_0^{d_0} q_1^{d_1} \dots q_n^{d_n}$.

We note that under the specialization $q_i = q^{d_i}$,

$$Q = q^{d_0^2 + \dots + d_n^2} = q^k$$

where $k = |G|$ is the order of the group G .

We then obtain

$$Z_{\Delta}(q) = q^{\frac{-1}{24}} \cdot \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{km})^{-n-1} \cdot \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{Z}^n} q^{\mathbf{m}^t \cdot \mathbf{d}} \cdot q^{\frac{k}{2} \mathbf{m}^t \cdot C_{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{m}}$$

where $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_n)$.

Let M_{Δ} be the root lattice of Δ which we identify with \mathbb{Z}^n via the basis given by $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, the simple positive roots of Δ . Under this identification, the standard Weyl invariant bilinear form is given by

$$(\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{u}^t \cdot C_{\Delta} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

and \mathbf{d} is identified with the longest root. We define

$$\zeta = C_{\Delta}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{d}$$

so that

$$\mathbf{m}^t \cdot \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{m}^t \cdot C_{\Delta} \cdot \zeta = (\mathbf{m}|\zeta).$$

We may then write

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\Delta}(q) &= q^{\frac{-1}{24}} \cdot \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{km})^{-n-1} \cdot \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in M_{\Delta}} q^{(\mathbf{m}|\zeta) + \frac{k}{2}(\mathbf{m}|\mathbf{m})} \\ &= q^A \cdot \left(q^{\frac{k}{24}} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{km}) \right)^{-n-1} \cdot \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in M_{\Delta}} q^{\frac{k}{2}(\mathbf{m} + \frac{1}{k}\zeta | \mathbf{m} + \frac{1}{k}\zeta)} \\ &= q^A \cdot \eta(k\tau)^{-n-1} \cdot \theta_{\Delta}(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$A = \frac{-1}{24} + \frac{k(n+1)}{24} - \frac{1}{2k}(\zeta|\zeta)$$

and $\theta_\Delta(\tau)$ is the shifted theta function:

$$\theta_\Delta(\tau) = \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in M_\Delta} q^{\frac{k}{2}(\mathbf{m} + \frac{1}{k}\zeta | \mathbf{m} + \frac{1}{k}\zeta)}$$

where as throughout this paper we have identified $q = \exp(2\pi i\tau)$.

In Section 6, we will prove the following formula which for $\Delta = A_n$ coincides with the “strange formula” of Freudenthal and de Vries [3]:

$$\frac{k(n+1) - 1}{24} = \frac{(\zeta|\zeta)}{2k}.$$

It follows that $A = 0$ and we obtain the following:

Lemma 2.2. *The local series $Z_\Delta(q)$ is given by*

$$Z_\Delta(q) = \frac{\theta_\Delta(\tau)}{\eta(k\tau)^{n+1}}.$$

3 The global series

Recall that $p_1, \dots, p_r \in X/G$ are the singular points of X/G with corresponding stabilizer subgroups $G_i \subset G$ of order k_i and ADE type Δ_i . Let $\{x_i^1, \dots, x_i^{k/k_i}\}$ be the orbit of G in X corresponding to the point p_i (recall that $k = |G|$). We may stratify $\text{Hilb}(X)^G$ according to the orbit types of subscheme as follows:

Let $Z \subset X$ be a G -invariant subscheme of length nk whose support lies on free orbits. Then Z determines and is determined by a length n subscheme of

$$(X/G)^o = X/G \setminus \{p_1, \dots, p_r\},$$

i.e. a point in $\text{Hilb}^n((X/G)^o)$.

On the other hand, suppose $Z \subset X$ is a G -invariant subscheme of length $\frac{nk}{k_i}$ supported on the orbit $\{x_i^1, \dots, x_i^{k/k_i}\}$. Then Z determines and is determined by the length n component of Z supported on a formal neighborhood of one of the points, say x_i^1 . Choosing a G_i -equivariant isomorphism of the formal neighborhood of x_i^1 in X with the formal neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{C}^2 , we see that Z determines and is determined by a point in $\text{Hilb}_0^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_i}$, where $\text{Hilb}_0^n(\mathbb{C}^2) \subset \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is the punctual Hilbert scheme parameterizing subschemes supported on a formal neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{C}^2 .

By decomposing an arbitrary G -invariant subscheme into components of the above types, we obtain a stratification of $\text{Hilb}(X)^G$ into strata which are given by products of $\text{Hilb}((X/G)^o)$ and $\text{Hilb}_0(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_1}, \dots, \text{Hilb}_0(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_r}$. Then using the fact that Euler

characteristic is additive under stratifications and multiplicative under products, we arrive at the following equation of generating functions:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^n(X)^G) q^n = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^n((X/G)^o)) q^{kn} \right) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}_0^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_i}) q^{\frac{nk}{k_i}} \right). \quad (1)$$

As in the introduction, let $a = e(X/G) - r = e((X/G)^o)$. Then by Göttsche's formula [5],

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^n((X/G)^o)) q^{kn} &= \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{km})^{-a} \\ &= q^{\frac{ak}{24}} \cdot \eta(k\tau)^{-a}. \end{aligned}$$

We also note that $e(\text{Hilb}_0^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_i}) = e(\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_i})$ since the natural \mathbb{C}^* action on both $\text{Hilb}_0^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_i}$ and $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_i}$ have the same fixed points. Thus we may write

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}_0^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_i}) q^{\frac{nk}{k_i}} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{G_i}) q^{\frac{nk}{k_i}} \\ &= q^{\frac{k}{24k_i}} \cdot Z_{\Delta_i} \left(\frac{k\tau}{k_i} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying equation (1) by q^{-1} and substituting the above formulas, we find that

$$Z_{X,G}(q) = q^{-1 + \frac{ak}{24} + \sum \frac{k}{24k_i}} \cdot \eta(k\tau)^{-a} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^r Z_{\Delta_i} \left(\frac{k\tau}{k_i} \right).$$

The exponent of q in the above equation is zero as is readily seen from the following Euler characteristic calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} 24 = e(X) &= e\left(X - \cup_{i=1}^r \{x_i^1, \dots, x_i^{k/k_i}\}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{k}{k_i} \\ &= k \cdot e((X/G)^o) + \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{k}{k_i} \\ &= k \cdot a + \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{k}{k_i} \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.4. □

4 Proof of Theorem 1.2

4.1 Proof of Theorem 1.2 in the A_n case.

We wish to prove

$$Z_{A_n}(q) = \frac{1}{\eta(\tau)}$$

which is equivalent to the statement

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e\left(\text{Hilb}(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\mathbb{Z}/(n+1)}\right) q^n = \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^m)^{-1}.$$

The action of $\mathbb{Z}/(n+1)$ on \mathbb{C}^2 commutes with the action of $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$ on \mathbb{C}^2 and consequently, the Euler characteristics on the left hand side may be computed by counting the $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$ -fixed subschemes, namely those given by monomial ideals. Such subschemes of length n have a well known bijection with integer partitions of n , whose generating function is given by the right hand side. \square

4.2 Proof of Theorem 1.2 in the D_n and E_n cases.

Our proof of Theorem 1.2 in the D_n and E_n cases uses a trick exploiting the derived McKay correspondence between $\mathfrak{X} = [\mathbb{C}^2/\{\pm 1\}]$ and $Y = \text{Tot}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$.

Let $G \subset SU(2)$ be a subgroup where the corresponding root system Δ is of D or E type. Then $\{\pm 1\} \subset G$ and let $H \subset SO(3)$ be the quotient

$$H = G/\{\pm 1\}.$$

The induced action of H on $\mathbb{P}^1 \cong S^2$ is by rotations. Indeed, H is the symmetry group of a regular polyhedral decomposition of S^2 which is given by the platonic solids in the E_n case and the decomposition into two hemispherical $(n-2)$ -gons in the D_n case. H is generated by rotations of order p, q, r , obtained by rotating about the center of an edge, a face, or a vertex respectively. H has a group presentation:

$$H = \langle a, b, c : a^p = b^q = c^r = abc = 1 \rangle.$$

Let $M = |H|$ be the order of H and let E, F, V be the number of edges, faces, and vertices respectively. Then

$$M = pE = qF = rV$$

and since the stabilizer of an edge is always order 2 we have $p = 2$ and so $M = 2E$. Then since $F + V - E = 2$ we find

$$E + F + V = 2 + M$$

We summarize this information below:

Type	H	M	(p, q, r)	(E, F, V)
D_n	dihedral	$2n - 2$	$(2, n - 2, 2)$	$(n - 1, 2, n - 1)$
E_6	tetrahedral	12	$(2, 3, 3)$	$(6, 4, 4)$
E_7	octahedral	24	$(2, 3, 4)$	$(12, 8, 6)$
E_8	icosohedral	60	$(2, 3, 5)$	$(30, 20, 12)$

Now let \mathfrak{X} be the stack quotient

$$\mathfrak{X} = [\mathbb{C}^2 / \{\pm 1\}]$$

and let

$$Y \cong \text{Tot}(K_{\mathbb{P}^1})$$

be the minimal resolution of the singular space $X = \mathbb{C}^2 / \{\pm 1\}$.

The stack quotient $[\mathbb{P}^1 / H]$ has three stacky points with stabilizers of order p, q, r , and consequently the stack quotient $[Y / H]$ has three orbifold points locally of the form $[\mathbb{C}^2 / \mathbb{Z}_a]$ for $a \in \{p, q, r\}$.

We observe that

$$[\mathbb{C}^2 / G] \cong [\mathfrak{X} / H]$$

and consequently

$$\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^G \cong \text{Hilb}^n(\mathfrak{X})^H.$$

Recall from section 2 that $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathfrak{X})$ decomposes into components $\text{Hilb}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X})$ with $n = m_0 + m_1$ where the corresponding $\{\pm 1\}$ invariant subschemes $Z \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ have the property that as a $\{\pm 1\}$ -representation, $H^0(\mathcal{O}_Z)$ has m_0 copies of the trivial representation and m_1 copies of the non-trivial representation.

We will prove in section 5 that as a consequence of the derived McKay correspondence between \mathfrak{X} and Y , we have the following:

Proposition 4.1. *$\text{Hilb}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X})$ is deformation equivalent to and hence diffeomorphic to $\text{Hilb}^{m_0 - (m_0 - m_1)^2}(Y)$. Moreover, this deformation and diffeomorphism are H -equivariant and so in particular*

$$e(\text{Hilb}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X})^H) = e(\text{Hilb}^{m_0 - (m_0 - m_1)^2}(Y)^H).$$

Let

$$j = m_1 - m_0, \quad n = m_0 - (m_0 - m_1)^2$$

so that

$$m_0 + m_1 = 2n + j + 2j^2.$$

We then can compute:

$$\begin{aligned} q^{\frac{1}{24}} Z_{\Delta}(q) &= \sum_{m_0, m_1=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X})^H) q^{m_0 + m_1} \\ &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^n(Y)^H) q^{2n + j + 2j^2}. \end{aligned}$$

For the root lattice of A_1 , we have $M_{A_1} \cong \mathbb{Z}$, $C_{A_1} = (2)$, and $k = 2$, $\zeta = \frac{1}{2}$ so by definition

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_{A_1}(\tau) &= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{\frac{2}{2}(m+\frac{1}{4}|m+\frac{1}{4})} \\ &= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{2(m+\frac{1}{4})^2} \\ &= q^{\frac{1}{8}} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{2j^2+j}\end{aligned}$$

Substituting into the previous equation multiplied by $q^{\frac{1}{8}}$ we find

$$q^{\frac{1}{6}} Z_{\Delta}(q) = \theta_{A_1}(\tau) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^n(Y)^H) q^{2n}.$$

We can now compute the summation factor in the above equation by the same method we used to compute the global series in section 3. Here we utilize the fact that the singularities of Y/H are all of type A and we have already proven our formula for the local series in the A_n case. Indeed, the quotient $[Y/H]$ has three stacky points with stabilizers \mathbb{Z}_p , \mathbb{Z}_q , and \mathbb{Z}_r and the complement of those points $(Y/H)^{\circ}$ has Euler characteristic -1 . Proceeding then by the same argument we used in section 3 to get equation (1), we get

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^n(Y)^H) q^{2n} &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}^n((Y/H)^{\circ})) q^{2Mn} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \prod_{a \in \{p, q, r\}} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e(\text{Hilb}_0^n(\mathbb{C}^2)^{\mathbb{Z}_a}) q^{\frac{2Mn}{a}} \right) \\ &= \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - q^{2Mm})}{\left(1 - q^{\frac{2Mm}{p}}\right) \left(1 - q^{\frac{2Mm}{q}}\right) \left(1 - q^{\frac{2Mm}{r}}\right)} \\ &= \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - q^{4Em})}{(1 - q^{2Em}) (1 - q^{2Fm}) (1 - q^{2Vm})} \\ &= q^{\frac{1}{24}(-2E+2F+2V)} \cdot \frac{\eta(4E\tau)}{\eta(2E\tau)\eta(2F\tau)\eta(2V\tau)} \\ &= \frac{q^{\frac{1}{6}} \eta(4E\tau)}{\eta(2E\tau)\eta(2F\tau)\eta(2V\tau)}.\end{aligned}$$

Substituting into the previous equation and cancelling the factors of $q^{\frac{1}{6}}$, we have thus proved

$$Z_{\Delta}(q) = \theta_{A_1}(\tau) \cdot \frac{\eta(4E\tau)}{\eta(2E\tau)\eta(2F\tau)\eta(2V\tau)}.$$

Finally, by Lemma 2.2 and the A_1 case of Theorem 1.2 (which we've already proved), we have that

$$\theta_{A_1}(\tau) = \frac{\eta^2(2\tau)}{\eta(\tau)}$$

which, when substituted into the above, completes the proof of Theorem 1.2 in the general case. \square

5 The derived McKay correspondence and the proof of Proposition 4.1

The derived McKay correspondence uses a Fourier-Mukai transform to given an equivalence of derived categories [1]:

$$FM : D^b(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow D^b(Y).$$

The induced map on the numerical K -groups

$$K_0(\mathfrak{X}) \rightarrow K_0(Y)$$

is well known to take

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}] &\longmapsto [\mathcal{O}_Y] \\ [\mathcal{O}_0 \otimes \rho_0] &\longmapsto [\mathcal{O}_C] \\ [\mathcal{O}_0 \otimes \rho_1] &\longmapsto -[\mathcal{O}_C(-1)] \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{O}_0 is the skyscraper sheaf of the origin in \mathbb{C}^2 , ρ_0 and ρ_1 are the trivial and non-trivial irreducible representations of $\{\pm 1\}$, and $C \subset Y$ is the exceptional curve (see for example [4]).

Let $\mathfrak{M}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X})$ be the moduli stack of objects F_\bullet in $D^b(\mathfrak{X})$ having numerical K -theory class given by

$$[F_\bullet] = [\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}] - m_0[\mathcal{O}_0 \otimes \rho_0] - m_1[\mathcal{O}_0 \otimes \rho_1].$$

Then $\text{Hilb}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X})$ may be regarded as the open substack of $\mathfrak{M}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X})$ parameterizing ideal sheaves I_Z viewed as objects in $D^b(\mathfrak{X})$ supported in degree 0.

The Fourier-Mukai equivalence then induces an equivalence of stacks

$$\mathfrak{M}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X}) \cong \mathfrak{M}^{m_0, m_1}(Y)$$

where $\mathfrak{M}^{m_0, m_1}(Y)$ is the moduli space of objects F_\bullet in $D^b(Y)$ having numerical K -theory class given by

$$[F_\bullet] = [\mathcal{O}_Y] - m_0[\mathcal{O}_C] + m_1[\mathcal{O}_C(-1)].$$

Numerical K -theory on Y is isomorphic to $H^*(Y)$ via the Chern character. Then since

$$\begin{aligned} ch([\mathcal{O}_Y]) &= (1, 0, 0) \\ ch([\mathcal{O}_C]) &= (0, C, 1) \\ ch([\mathcal{O}_C(-1)]) &= (0, C, 0) \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$ch([\mathcal{O}_Y] - m_0[\mathcal{O}_C] + m_1[\mathcal{O}_C(-1)]) = (1, (m_1 - m_0)C, -m_0).$$

We switch notation so that $\mathfrak{M}_{(a,b,c)}(Y)$ denotes the moduli stack of objects in $D^b(Y)$ having Chern character $(a, b, c) \in H^*(Y)$. Then we can rewrite the Fourier-Mukai equivalence as

$$\mathfrak{M}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X}) \cong \mathfrak{M}_{(1, (m_1 - m_0)C, -m_0)}(Y).$$

Tensoring by the line bundle

$$L = \mathcal{O}_Y((m_0 - m_1)C)$$

induces an equivalence

$$\mathfrak{M}_{(1, (m_1 - m_0)C, -m_0)}(Y) \cong \mathfrak{M}_{(1, 0, -n)}(Y)$$

where

$$n = m_0 - (m_1 - m_0)^2.$$

Indeed, this follows from

$$ch(L) = (1, (m_0 - m_1)C, \frac{1}{2}(m_0 - m_1)^2 C^2)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (1, (m_1 - m_0)C, -m_0) \cdot (1, (m_0 - m_1)C, \frac{1}{2}(m_0 - m_1)^2 C^2) \\ = (1, 0, -(m_0 - m_1)^2 C^2 + \frac{1}{2}(m_0 - m_1)^2 C^2 - m_0) \\ = (1, 0, (m_0 - m_1)^2 - m_0) \end{aligned}$$

where we have used $C^2 = -2$.

Thus we have an equivalence of stacks

$$\mathfrak{M}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X}) \cong \mathfrak{M}_{(1, 0, -n)}(Y)$$

which takes the open stack $\text{Hilb}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X})$ isomorphically onto an open substack of $\mathfrak{M}_{(1, 0, -n)}(Y)$. Noting that $\text{Hilb}^n(Y)$ is also an open substack of $\mathfrak{M}_{(1, 0, -n)}(Y)$ which intersects the image of $\text{Hilb}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X})$ non-trivially, we find the equivalence induces a birational map

$$\text{Hilb}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X}) \dashrightarrow \text{Hilb}^n(Y).$$

Both sides of the above birational equivalence are smooth, holomorphic symplectic varieties, and they are both symplectic resolutions of the singular affine symplectic variety $\text{Sym}^n(\mathbb{C}^2/\{\pm 1\})$. Consequently, $\text{Hilb}^{m_0, m_1}(\mathfrak{X})$ is deformation equivalent to, and hence diffeomorphic to $\text{Hilb}^n(Y)$. This assertion follows from Nakajima [12, Cor 4.2] by viewing both Hilbert schemes as moduli spaces of quiver representations of the A_1 Nakajima quiver variety having the same dimension vector but using different stability conditions. Writing these Hilbert schemes as Nakajima quiver varieties is discussed in detail in [9].

One can also directly use the result of

Every step in the above constructed deformation equivalence is compatible with the H action and so the proof of Proposition 4.1 is complete. \square

6 Another Strange Formula

We recall the notation from Section 2. Let Δ be an ADE root system of rank n . Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ be a system of positive simple roots and let

$$\mathbf{d} = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \alpha_i$$

be the largest root. Let $(\cdot|\cdot)$ be the Weyl invariant bilinear form with $(\alpha_i|\alpha_i) = 2$ and let ζ be the dual vector to \mathbf{d} in the sense that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\zeta|\alpha_i) \alpha_i = \mathbf{d}. \quad (2)$$

Let

$$k = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2 = 1 + (\zeta|\mathbf{d}). \quad (3)$$

The identity of the following lemma coincides with Freudenthal and de Vries's “strange formula” when Δ is A_n .

Lemma 6.1. *Let k , n , and ζ be as above. Then,*

$$\frac{k(n+1) - 1}{24} = \frac{(\zeta|\zeta)}{2k}.$$

Proof. The case of $\Delta = A_n$: For any ADE root system we have $(\rho|\alpha) = 1$ for all positive roots where $\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in R^+} \alpha$ is half the sum of the positive roots. Since for A_n , $d_i = 1$, it follows from equation (2) that $\zeta = \rho$, and it follows from equation (3) that $k = n + 1 = h$ is the Coxeter number. The lemma is then

$$\frac{(n+1)^2 - 1}{24} = \frac{(\rho|\rho)}{2h}.$$

Since the Lie algebra associated to A_n , namely \mathfrak{sl}_{n+1} , has dimension $(n+1)^2 - 1$ and the Killing form satisfies $\kappa(\cdot, \cdot) = \frac{1}{2h}(\cdot|\cdot)$, the lemma may be rewritten as

$$\frac{\dim \mathfrak{sl}_{n+1}}{24} = \kappa(\rho, \rho)$$

which is Freudenthal and de Vries's “strange formula” [3, 47.11].

The case of $\Delta = D_n$: Let e_1, \dots, e_n be the standard orthonormal basis of \mathbb{R}^n . Then the collection $\{\pm e_i \pm e_j, i < j\}$ is a D_n root system and we may take

$$\alpha_i = \begin{cases} e_i - e_{i+1}, & i = 1, \dots, n-1 \\ e_{n-1} + e_n, & i = n \end{cases}$$

as a system of simple positive roots. Then the fundamental weights ω_i , which are defined by the condition $(\omega_i|\alpha_j) = \delta_{ij}$, are given by [7, Appendix C]

$$\omega_i = \begin{cases} e_1 + \cdots + e_i, & i \leq n-2 \\ \frac{1}{2}(e_1 + \cdots + e_{n-1} - e_n), & i = n-1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(e_1 + \cdots + e_{n-1} + e_n), & i = n. \end{cases}$$

Then since

$$d_i = \begin{cases} 1 & i = 1, n-1, n, \\ 2 & i = 2, \dots, n-2, \end{cases}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta &= \omega_1 + 2\omega_2 + 2\omega_3 + \cdots + 2\omega_{n-2} + \omega_{n-1} + \omega_n \\ &= 2(n-2)e_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} (2(n-1-i) + 1) e_i + e_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned} (\zeta|\zeta) &= 4(n-2)^2 + 1 + \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} (2(n-1-i) + 1)^2 \\ &= \frac{4}{3}n^3 - 4n^2 - \frac{1}{3}n + 6. \end{aligned}$$

Finally since $k = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n d_i = 4(n-2)$ the lemma becomes

$$\frac{4(n-2)(n+1) - 1}{24} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}n^3 - 4n^2 - \frac{1}{3}n + 6}{8(n-2)}$$

which is readily verified.

The case of $\Delta = E_6, E_7, E_8$: These three individual cases are easily checked one by one.

□

A Table of eta products

The following table provides the list of the modular forms $Z_{X,G}^{-1}$, expressed as eta products, for each of the 82 possible symplectic actions of a group G on a $K3$ surface X . Our numbering matches Xiao's [13] whose table we refer to for a description of each group.

#	$ G $	Singularities of X/G	The modular form $Z_{X,G}^{-1}$	Weight
0	1		$\eta(\tau)^{24}$	12
1	2	$8A_1$	$\eta(2\tau)^8 \eta(\tau)^8$	8
2	3	$6A_2$	$\eta(3\tau)^6 \eta(\tau)^6$	6
3	4	$12A_1$	$\eta(2\tau)^{12}$	6
4	4	$2A_1 + 4A_3$	$\eta(4\tau)^4 \eta(2\tau)^2 \eta(\tau)^4$	5
5	5	$4A_4$	$\eta(5\tau)^4 \eta(\tau)^4$	4
6	6	$8A_1 + 3A_2$	$\frac{\eta(3\tau)^8 \eta(2\tau)^3}{\eta(6\tau)}$	5
7	6	$2A_1 + 2A_2 + 2A_5$	$\eta(6\tau)^2 \eta(3\tau)^2 \eta(2\tau)^2 \eta(\tau)^2$	4
8	7	$3A_6$	$\eta(7\tau)^3 \eta(\tau)^3$	3
9	8	$14A_1$	$\frac{\eta(4\tau)^{14}}{\eta(8\tau)^4}$	5
10	8	$9A_1 + 2A_3$	$\frac{\eta(4\tau)^9 \eta(2\tau)^2}{\eta(8\tau)^2}$	9/2
11	8	$4A_1 + 4A_3$	$\eta(4\tau)^4 \eta(2\tau)^4$	4
12	8	$3A_3 + 2D_4$	$\frac{\eta(\tau)^2 \eta(4\tau)^6}{\eta(2\tau)}$	7/2
13	8	$A_1 + 4D_4$	$\frac{\eta(4\tau)^{13} \eta(\tau)^4}{\eta(8\tau)^2 \eta(2\tau)^8}$	7/2
14	8	$A_1 + A_3 + 2A_7$	$\eta(8\tau)^2 \eta(4\tau) \eta(2\tau) \eta(\tau)^2$	3
15	9	$8A_2$	$\eta(3\tau)^8$	4
16	10	$8A_1 + 2A_4$	$\frac{\eta(5\tau)^8 \eta(2\tau)^2}{\eta(10\tau)^2}$	4
17	12	$4A_1 + 6A_2$	$\frac{\eta(6\tau)^4 \eta(4\tau)^6}{\eta(12\tau)^2}$	4
18	12	$9A_1 + A_2 + A_5$	$\frac{\eta(6\tau)^9 \eta(4\tau) \eta(2\tau)}{\eta(12\tau)^3}$	4
19	12	$3A_1 + 3A_5$	$\eta(6\tau)^3 \eta(2\tau)^3$	3
20	12	$A_2 + 2A_3 + 2D_5$	$\frac{\eta(4\tau)^3 \eta(3\tau)^2 \eta(\tau)^2 \eta(6\tau)^4}{\eta(12\tau) \eta(2\tau)^4}$	3
21	16	$15A_1$	$\frac{\eta(8\tau)^{15}}{\eta(16\tau)^6}$	9/2
22	16	$10A_1 + 2A_3$	$\frac{\eta(8\tau)^{10} \eta(4\tau)^2}{\eta(16\tau)^4}$	4
23	16	$5A_1 + 4A_3$	$\frac{\eta(8\tau)^5 \eta(4\tau)^4}{\eta(16\tau)^2}$	7/2
24	16	$6A_1 + A_3 + 2D_4$	$\frac{\eta(8\tau)^{12} \eta(2\tau)^2}{\eta(16\tau)^4 \eta(4\tau)^3}$	7/2

25	16	$6A_3$	$\eta(4\tau)^6$	3
26	16	$4A_1 + A_3 + A_7 + D_4$	$\frac{\eta(8\tau)^7 \eta(2\tau)^2}{\eta(16\tau)^2 \eta(4\tau)}$	3
27	16	$2A_1 + 4D_4$	$\frac{\eta(8\tau)^{14} \eta(2\tau)^4}{\eta(4\tau)^8 \eta(16\tau)^4}$	3
28	16	$2A_1 + A_3 + 2A_7$	$\eta(8\tau)^2 \eta(4\tau) \eta(2\tau)^2$	5/2
29	16	$A_3 + D_4 + 2D_6$	$\frac{\eta(4\tau) \eta(8\tau)^7 \eta(\tau)^2}{\eta(16\tau)^2 \eta(2\tau)^3}$	5/2
30	18	$8A_1 + 4A_2$	$\frac{\eta(9\tau)^8 \eta(6\tau)^4}{\eta(18\tau)^4}$	4
31	18	$2A_1 + 3A_2 + 2A_5$	$\frac{\eta(9\tau)^2 \eta(6\tau)^3 \eta(3\tau)^2}{\eta(18\tau)}$	3
32	20	$2A_1 + 4A_3 + A_4$	$\frac{\eta(10\tau)^2 \eta(5\tau)^4 \eta(4\tau)}{\eta(20\tau)}$	3
33	21	$6A_2 + A_6$	$\frac{\eta(7\tau)^6 \eta(3\tau)}{\eta(21\tau)}$	3
34	24	$5A_1 + 3A_2 + 2A_3$	$\frac{\eta(12\tau)^5 \eta(8\tau)^3 \eta(6\tau)^2}{\eta(24\tau)^3}$	7/2
35	24	$4A_1 + 2A_2 + 2A_5$	$\frac{\eta(12\tau)^4 \eta(8\tau)^2 \eta(4\tau)^2}{\eta(24\tau)^2}$	3
36	24	$5A_1 + A_3 + A_5 + D_5$	$\frac{\eta(12\tau)^7 \eta(6\tau) \eta(2\tau) \eta(8\tau)}{\eta(24\tau)^3 \eta(4\tau)}$	3
37	24	$2A_2 + A_5 + D_4 + E_6$	$\frac{\eta(8\tau)^4 \eta(4\tau) \eta(3\tau) \eta(12\tau)^4 \eta(\tau)}{\eta(6\tau)^2 \eta(24\tau)^2 \eta(2\tau)^2}$	5/2
38	24	$2A_2 + A_3 + 2E_6$	$\frac{\eta(8\tau)^6 \eta(6\tau) \eta(\tau)^2 \eta(12\tau)^2}{\eta(2\tau)^4 \eta(24\tau)^2}$	5/2
39	32	$8A_1 + 3A_3$	$\frac{\eta(16\tau)^8 \eta(8\tau)^3}{\eta(32\tau)^4}$	7/2
40	32	$9A_1 + 2D_4$	$\frac{\eta(16\tau)^{15} \eta(4\tau)^2}{\eta(32\tau)^6 \eta(8\tau)^4}$	7/2
41	32	$3A_1 + 5A_3$	$\frac{\eta(16\tau)^3 \eta(8\tau)^5}{\eta(32\tau)^2}$	3
42	32	$4A_1 + 2A_3 + 2D_4$	$\frac{\eta(16\tau)^{10} \eta(4\tau)^2}{\eta(32\tau)^4 \eta(8\tau)^2}$	3
43	32	$5A_1 + 2A_7$	$\frac{\eta(16\tau)^5 \eta(4\tau)^2}{\eta(32\tau)^2}$	5/2
44	32	$2A_1 + 2A_3 + A_7 + D_4$	$\frac{\eta(16\tau)^5 \eta(4\tau)^2}{\eta(32\tau)^2}$	5/2
45	32	$3A_1 + D_4 + 2D_6$	$\frac{\eta(16\tau)^{10} \eta(2\tau)^2}{\eta(32\tau)^4 \eta(4\tau)^3}$	5/2
46	36	$2A_1 + 2A_2 + 4A_3$	$\frac{\eta(18\tau)^2 \eta(12\tau)^2 \eta(9\tau)^4}{\eta(36\tau)^2}$	3
47	36	$A_1 + 6A_2 + A_5$	$\frac{\eta(18\tau) \eta(12\tau)^6 \eta(6\tau)}{\eta(36\tau)^2}$	3
48	36	$6A_1 + A_2 + 2A_5$	$\frac{\eta(18\tau)^6 \eta(12\tau) \eta(6\tau)^2}{\eta(36\tau)^3}$	3
49	48	$5A_1 + 6A_2$	$\frac{\eta(24\tau)^5 \eta(16\tau)^6}{\eta(48\tau)^4}$	7/2
50	48	$6A_2 + 2A_3$	$\frac{\eta(16\tau)^6 \eta(12\tau)^2}{\eta(48\tau)^2}$	3
51	48	$5A_1 + A_2 + 2A_3 + A_5$	$\frac{\eta(24\tau)^5 \eta(16\tau) \eta(12\tau)^2 \eta(8\tau)}{\eta(48\tau)^3}$	3
52	48	$4A_1 + 3A_5$	$\frac{\eta(24\tau)^4 \eta(8\tau)^3}{\eta(48\tau)^2}$	5/2
53	48	$A_1 + A_2 + 2A_3 + 2D_5$	$\frac{\eta(24\tau)^5 \eta(16\tau)^3 \eta(12\tau)^2 \eta(4\tau)^2}{\eta(48\tau)^3 \eta(8\tau)^4}$	5/2
54	48	$4A_1 + A_2 + A_7 + E_6$	$\frac{\eta(24\tau)^5 \eta(16\tau)^3 \eta(6\tau) \eta(2\tau)}{\eta(48\tau)^3 \eta(4\tau)^2}$	5/2

55	60	$4A_1 + 3A_2 + 2A_4$	$\frac{\eta(30\tau)^4 \eta(20\tau)^3 \eta(12\tau)^2}{\eta(60\tau)^3}$	3
56	64	$5A_1 + 3A_3 + D_4$	$\frac{\eta(32\tau)^8 \eta(16\tau) \eta(8\tau)}{\eta(64\tau)^4}$	3
57	64	$6A_1 + 3D_4$	$\frac{\eta(32\tau)^{15} \eta(8\tau)^3}{\eta(64\tau)^6 \eta(16\tau)^6}$	3
58	64	$3A_1 + 3A_3 + A_7$	$\frac{\eta(32\tau)^3 \eta(16\tau)^3 \eta(8\tau)}{\eta(64\tau)^2}$	5/2
59	64	$5A_3 + D_4$	$\frac{\eta(32\tau)^3 \eta(16\tau)^3 \eta(8\tau)}{\eta(64\tau)^2}$	5/2
60	64	$4A_1 + A_3 + 2D_6$	$\frac{\eta(32\tau)^8 \eta(16\tau)^3 \eta(4\tau)^2}{\eta(64\tau)^4 \eta(8\tau)^4}$	5/2
61	72	$4A_1 + 3A_2 + A_3 + D_5$	$\frac{\eta(36\tau)^6 \eta(24\tau)^4 \eta(18\tau) \eta(6\tau)}{\eta(72\tau)^4 \eta(12\tau)^2}$	3
62	72	$3A_1 + 2A_3 + 2A_5$	$\frac{\eta(36\tau)^3 \eta(18\tau)^2 \eta(12\tau)^2}{\eta(72\tau)^2}$	5/2
63	72	$A_2 + 3A_3 + 2D_4$	$\frac{\eta(24\tau) \eta(9\tau)^2 \eta(36\tau)^6}{\eta(72\tau)^3 \eta(18\tau)}$	5/2
64	80	$3A_1 + 4A_4$	$\frac{\eta(40\tau)^3 \eta(16\tau)^4}{\eta(80\tau)^2}$	5/2
65	96	$3A_1 + 3A_2 + 3A_3$	$\frac{\eta(48\tau)^3 \eta(32\tau)^3 \eta(24\tau)^3}{\eta(96\tau)^3}$	3
66	96	$2A_1 + 2A_2 + A_3 + 2A_5$	$\frac{\eta(48\tau)^2 \eta(32\tau)^2 \eta(24\tau) \eta(16\tau)^2}{\eta(96\tau)^2}$	5/2
67	96	$2A_1 + 3A_2 + A_7 + D_4$	$\frac{\eta(48\tau)^5 \eta(32\tau)^3 \eta(12\tau)^2}{\eta(96\tau)^3 \eta(24\tau)^2}$	5/2
68	96	$3A_1 + 2A_3 + A_5 + D_5$	$\frac{\eta(48\tau)^5 \eta(24\tau)^2 \eta(8\tau) \eta(32\tau)}{\eta(96\tau)^3 \eta(16\tau)}$	5/2
69	96	$3A_1 + 2A_2 + 2E_6$	$\frac{\eta(48\tau)^5 \eta(32\tau)^6 \eta(4\tau)^2}{\eta(96\tau)^4 \eta(8\tau)^4}$	5/2
70	120	$2A_1 + A_2 + 2A_3 + A_4 + A_5$	$\frac{\eta(60\tau)^2 \eta(40\tau) \eta(30\tau)^2 \eta(24\tau) \eta(20\tau)}{\eta(120\tau)^2}$	5/2
71	128	$3A_1 + 2A_3 + D_4 + D_6$	$\frac{\eta(64\tau)^8 \eta(32\tau) \eta(8\tau)}{\eta(128\tau)^4 \eta(16\tau)}$	5/2
72	144	$A_1 + 4A_2 + 2A_5$	$\frac{\eta(72\tau) \eta(48\tau)^4 \eta(24\tau)^2}{\eta(144\tau)^2}$	5/2
73	160	$2A_1 + 3A_3 + 2A_4$	$\frac{\eta(80\tau)^2 \eta(40\tau)^3 \eta(32\tau)^2}{\eta(160\tau)^2}$	5/2
74	168	$A_1 + 3A_2 + 2A_3 + A_6$	$\frac{\eta(84\tau) \eta(56\tau)^3 \eta(42\tau)^2 \eta(24\tau)}{\eta(168\tau)^2}$	5/2
75	192	$2A_1 + 6A_2 + D_4$	$\frac{\eta(96\tau)^5 \eta(64\tau)^6 \eta(24\tau)}{\eta(192\tau)^4 \eta(48\tau)^2}$	3
76	192	$2A_1 + A_2 + 2A_3 + A_5 + D_4$	$\frac{\eta(96\tau)^5 \eta(64\tau) \eta(32\tau) \eta(24\tau)}{\eta(192\tau)^3}$	5/2
77	192	$2A_1 + A_2 + 3A_3 + E_6$	$\frac{\eta(96\tau)^3 \eta(64\tau)^3 \eta(48\tau)^3 \eta(8\tau)}{\eta(192\tau)^3 \eta(16\tau)^2}$	5/2
78	288	$2A_1 + 2A_2 + A_3 + 2D_5$	$\frac{\eta(144\tau)^6 \eta(96\tau)^4 \eta(72\tau) \eta(24\tau)^2}{\eta(288\tau)^4 \eta(48\tau)^4}$	5/2
79	360	$A_1 + 2A_2 + 2A_3 + 2A_4$	$\frac{\eta(180\tau) \eta(120\tau)^2 \eta(90\tau)^2 \eta(72\tau)^2}{\eta(360\tau)^2}$	5/2
80	384	$A_1 + 3A_2 + 2A_3 + D_6$	$\frac{\eta(192\tau)^3 \eta(128\tau)^3 \eta(96\tau)^3 \eta(24\tau)}{\eta(384\tau)^3 \eta(48\tau)^2}$	5/2
81	960	$A_1 + 3A_2 + 2A_4 + D_4$	$\frac{\eta(480\tau)^4 \eta(320\tau)^3 \eta(192\tau)^2 \eta(120\tau)}{\eta(960\tau)^3 \eta(240\tau)^2}$	5/2

Table 1: Table of the modular forms $Z_{X,G}^{-1}$ for all symplectic G actions.

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