

" Resonanzgau zwischen
 kleinen Punkten kann "

• $T(P.P.) X - AK, D \in Piv X$

$$\dim L(D) = \deg D - g(X) + 1 = \dim L''(-D)$$

" " $L(K - D)$

" " $\dim N'(D)$

$K = (\omega) - \text{resonanz. Gr.}$

$$\frac{K_{\text{resonanz}} \sim \text{Pn}^{\text{new}} (AK)}{(g=0)}$$

Lege: $X - \text{kein } \exists p \in X : \dim L(p) > 1$

Also $X \cong \mathbb{C}^*$

$\square \dim L(np) > 1 \Rightarrow \exists c \in L(p) \setminus \mathbb{C} \subset M(\mathbb{C}) \setminus \{0\}$

p - excent hor

Cast nuclear description - : X + C = O

$$(f : \begin{matrix} x \mapsto f(x) \\ p \mapsto \infty \end{matrix}) \quad \deg f = m_p(f) = 1$$

$$\approx, \quad X \approx C \omega \quad \text{rest}$$

Condition, $X - \text{width}$, $S(X) \geq 1$

$$z_1 \quad \forall r \in X \quad L(r) \approx \ell$$

Theorem : $x - Ax = 0 \Rightarrow x \approx e$

$$\square \quad p \in X \quad K = (\omega) \quad \deg K = \deg - L = - 2$$

$$d \circ s (k-p) < 0 \quad (= \cdot 2, -3)$$

$$z_1 \quad \text{dir} \angle (k-r) = 0$$

$$R.P. \quad \text{dim } L(p) = \deg p + \underset{\sim}{\underset{1}{\sim}} - g + \text{dim } L(k-p)$$

$\Rightarrow X \sim C_{\infty}$

($g=1$)

Theorem: $X - Ah$ $g(X) = 1$ $\Rightarrow X$ hyper
elliptic surface with genus one and $\exists \mathbb{P}^1$

\square Proof: D : $\deg D \geq 2g+1 = 3$

$\varphi_D: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$, $\deg \varphi_D(X) = 3$

Theorem: $X - Ah$ $g(X) = 1$ $\Rightarrow X \cong \mathbb{P}/L$
- now show

\square $D - \text{ell}$ \Leftarrow odd P.P. & mir } \square

($g=L$)

Theorem: $X - Ah$ $g(\lambda) = L$, X - hyp.
ell. surface.

Koeffiz.: je mehr Variable - Werte \times
Unter x werden mögl.

$\square \quad \mu(X)$
für $X = X_1 \cup X_2$ - kann man von

$$p \in X_1 \quad P = (g+1, k)$$

$$\text{P.P.} \quad \text{d.z. } L(P) \geq \deg P + 1 - g = L$$

$\Rightarrow \exists f \in L(P) \subset \mu(X) \quad p - \text{ex. wahr}$

$\#$. nun f - wahr in X_1

\Rightarrow f wahr in $X_2 \Rightarrow f$ - wahr in X \square

Frage \forall Sch \hookrightarrow Realisieren

$\circ X = \mathbb{C} \rightarrow D \in \mathbb{P} Div(X) \Leftrightarrow \deg D = 0$
 $D = (f)$

• $X = C/L$ $D \in PDiv(X) \Leftrightarrow \deg D = 0$
 $A(D) = 0$

as A - smooth over $(-\text{div} \text{ in})$,
 $A : P_{\mathbb{C}}(C/L) \rightarrow C/L : [n, p] \mapsto [n, p]$
 can mod L

OSm - map : $X - \rho h$, $g(x) = g$

$\Omega'(x) \subset M''(x)$ - map $x \mapsto$ root
 - good

$A : X \rightarrow \Omega'(x)$

$A(P)(w) = \sum_{\delta_i} w, \delta_i$ - map $w \mapsto P^{-1}P$

(A bz $\Omega'(x)/\Lambda = \text{Jac } X$)

idea : A has zero on P

Tegn (A seen): $X - Ah$,

$D = f \Leftrightarrow \det D = 0 \quad A(D) = 0$

$\square \in \text{Kiv}$) $\Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} \neq 0$

Teoremet k, u nysöld

$h'(P) = 0, L(k-P) = 0$

($\deg P \geq 2^{-1}, h'(P) = 0$)

Om: $P \in \mathbb{P}^n(X)$: $h'(P) \neq 0$ hvis

utvärdering ($\Leftrightarrow \dim L(P) \geq 1 \quad \dim L(k-P) \leq 1$)

($\dim h'(P) = i(P)$ - ungefärlig dimension)

Metoden (k, u nysöld): P -mata.

1) $\dim L(P) + \dim L(k-P) \leq g+1$

2) $2\dim L(P) \leq \deg P + 2 \quad \square \in \text{Kiv} \quad \square$

Cyclotomic Lef. 1-Order

Roots: $X - \lambda^n, \rho_1 - \rho_n e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n} X}$
 $r_1, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{C}$ ($r_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow w + \mu^{(n)}(X)$)
 ρ_i - eigen up value, $\nu_{\rho_i}(w) = -1$)
 $\hookrightarrow \text{Re}_{\rho_i} w = r_i$
 $\square - \text{□}$

Trigonometric Lef. 1-Order

A-II Poin. operator. Please write

- $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \cong \langle \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mid ad - bc = 1 \rangle$
- action $w \cdot H = z^{-1} w \circ \mathbb{C} : \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
- $gz = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ $\begin{pmatrix} z & 0 \\ 0 & \pm 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) / \langle \pm I \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z} \hat{\times} \{1\}$
 now. does w .

- Tielman nozap. hos. γ \in $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$
- $\Gamma(N) = \{ (\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}) \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) : (\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}) \equiv (\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}) \pmod{N} \}$
- $\Gamma(1) = \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$

$\Gamma \subset \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ har nozap. hos γ . da

$$\Rightarrow \alpha : \Gamma(N) \subset \Gamma$$

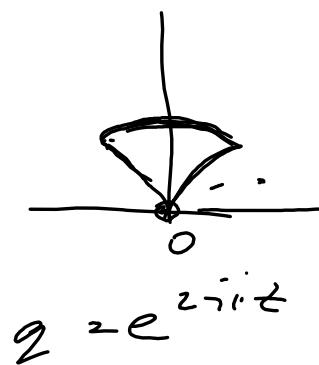
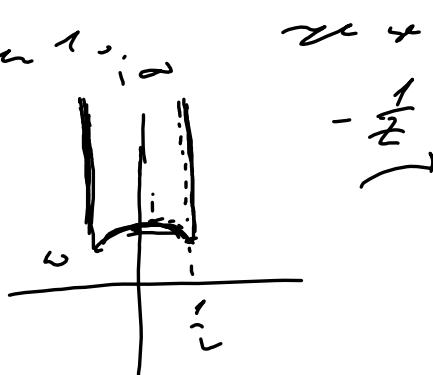
- \forall horn $\Rightarrow \gamma(\Gamma) = H/\Gamma - P\Delta$

$$X(\Gamma) = \overline{H}/\Gamma, \quad \overline{H} = H \cup Q \cup \infty$$

- Øgjen ør - matriser α er reelle

$$\Gamma = \Gamma(1) = \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$$

$$f \mapsto z^k f$$



$i \propto \omega = 0$ near upper resonances
(Cusp)

i, ω near \Rightarrow near



• Γ - narrow. $\omega = 4$. $z : h_2 = |\Gamma_2| > 1$

z near \Rightarrow near ω on Γ
($\Gamma(1)$ $h_1 = 2$ $h_\omega = 3$)

h_2 near resonance

• Γ - broad., near Γ^2 . $z \in \mathbb{O} \cup \{\infty\}$
near upper.

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{O} \cup \{\infty\}, \exists g \in \mathcal{L}_L(\mathbb{R}) : g z = \infty$$
$$h_2 = |\Gamma_{i\infty}| / (\mathcal{G}(L^2 \Gamma, g^{-1})_{i\infty}|$$

$$z = e^{2\pi i \frac{z}{n}}$$

$$\circ X(\bar{\gamma}) = \overline{F_1}/\Gamma$$

$$g = 1 + \frac{d}{n} - \frac{e_1}{2} - \frac{e_2}{3} - \frac{e_3}{2}$$

e_1, e_2 - vektoren nach 2, 3

e_3 - vektor. norm

$$d = \deg F, \quad F: X(\bar{\gamma}) \rightarrow X(\bar{\gamma}(1)) : \bar{\gamma}_2 \mapsto \bar{\gamma}(1)^2$$

$$g(\lambda(\bar{\gamma}(1))) = 0$$

A - B :

• fikt. $f: \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ was vektor - vektor
bzw. \mathbb{Z}^n : $\forall g \in \mathcal{P}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{H}$

$$f\left(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}\right) = (cz+d)^{-n} f(z)$$

$$f|_{g,2k} = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^k} \partial^k f(gz)$$

$$\text{ca. mrs. } : f|_{g,2k} = f$$

• P - mrs. hasen f von

mrs. mrs. $2k$: $f|_{g,2k} = f$

• hasen an z^{k+1} ($-? \notin \Gamma$)

• $\Gamma(1) = \langle T, S \rangle$ ($A \cdot B$)

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Tz = z+1, \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Sz = -\frac{1}{z}$$

• f - mrs. mrs. $f(Tz) = f(z)$
 $"f(z+1)"$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n z^n, \quad z = e^{2\pi i z} \quad q = 0 \leftrightarrow z = i\infty$$

f - mrs. polar von

$\mathcal{I} = \text{hol. val. } z^{\alpha}$ " (2)

$$\mathcal{I}_2 = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n z^n \quad \mathcal{I}_3 = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n z^n$$

OY.: \mathcal{I} + hol. opp. (M op) Gr $\mathbb{R}^{(1)}$ locally

2) $\mathcal{I} - \text{wh. hol. } \mathcal{I}_{1,2,3} = \mathcal{I}$

2) \mathcal{I} regular in H

3) \mathcal{I} regular in ∞

OY.: $\mathcal{I} - \text{hol. near } \mathcal{I}: H \rightarrow C$

- h op loc 2^H

1) $\mathcal{I}_{1,2} = \mathcal{I}$ 2) $\text{near } \infty$ in H

3) D g dL (2) $\mathcal{I}_{1,2}$ near ∞ in \mathcal{D} :

$$\mathcal{I}_{1,2} = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n z^n.$$

Osk: Trigon. problem - map of Ω^2 .
0 & upper norm (i.e. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$,
 $a_n \geq 0$)

Osk: $m_{2n}(\Gamma)$ - map
 $s_{2n}(\Gamma)$ - real part

Osk: f - almost entire function for Ω
on Γ :

- 1) $f|_S = f$
- 2) f not has M
- 3) f has a regular norm less

Osk $A_\alpha(\Gamma)$.

$m_\alpha(\Gamma) A_\alpha(\Gamma)$ - upper bound in
prob. prob. as $X(\Gamma)$: $f(gz) = f(z)$

$$\underline{\text{Rec}} : \exists x \, \mu_x(\ell(1)) = \ell$$

$$(1) \quad A_0(\vec{r}) = C(j) \quad j(z) = \frac{1}{z} + 755 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C^{(n)} z^n$$

Q Sans $\rightarrow A - \overline{II}, A - \overline{II^j}$?

mean, \bar{r} : $A_{\text{La}}(\bar{r}) = R_0(\bar{r}) \neq$,

$$J \in A_{2^n}(\mathbb{R}) \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\exists f_i \in A_i \vdash A_i(\Gamma) \quad f_i(9^2) \vdash f_i(2)$$

$$(f_0 \cdot f_1) \Big|_g = (c^2 - d)^{-2a} \frac{(f_0 \cdot f_1)(g^2)}{f_0(z) \cdot f_1(gz)}$$

$$z \cdot (\cancel{z \cdot e^t})^{t^n} f_z(t) (\cancel{e^{t \cdot t}})^{t^n} f(t) = d_z f$$

$$f \cdot \mathcal{I} \subset A_{\leq a} \quad A_0(\mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}) \subset A_{\leq a}(\mathcal{I})$$

$$\text{Or. } h \in A_{\mathcal{L}^A}(1) \quad \frac{h}{f}(z) = f(z), \quad f \in A,$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} g_z = \frac{d}{dz} \frac{az + b}{cz + d} = \frac{1}{(cz + d)^2}$$

$$f \in A_{2n}(T) \quad f(g_z) = (cz + d)^n f(z)$$

$$f(g_z)(d(g_z))^n = (cz + d)^n f(z) (cz + d)^{-n} (dz)^n \\ = f(z) (dz)^n$$

$$\omega = f(z) (dz)^n \quad f(z) dz$$

Def.: $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ $\mathcal{M}^{(n)}(U) \subset \{ f(z) (dz)^n \mid f \text{ - hol. on } U\}$

hierbei $\mathcal{M}^{(n)}(X)$ - sogen.

oder $\mathcal{M}^{(n)}$

$$(Sar. Lach) \quad w_1 = f_1 (dz_1)^n, \quad w_2 = f_2 (dz_2)^n$$

$$z_1 = \varphi(z_2) \quad f_1(z_1) (dz_1)^n = f_1(\varphi(z_2)) (\varphi'(z_2))^{-1} (dz_2)^n$$

Ergebnis: $A_{2\kappa}(\Gamma) \cong \mu^{(n)}(X(\Gamma))$

$w \hookrightarrow f(z)(dz)^n$, $f \in A_{2\kappa}(\Gamma)$

\square (Picksche Schranken) \blacksquare

Lemma: $\mu^{(n)}(X(\Gamma)) \cong A_2(\Gamma)$

$w \hookrightarrow f(z)(dz)^n$ $f(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}) = \text{closed } f(z)$

Beweis: $\mathcal{R}'(X(\Gamma)) \cong S_L(\Gamma)$

Beweis: $\text{dir } S_L(\Gamma) \cong \mathcal{G}(X(\Gamma))$.

Ergebnis: $\mu^{(n)}(X(\Gamma)) \cong \mu(X(\Gamma)) w(f)$

$w(f) \in \mu^{(n)} \iff f \in A_{2\kappa}(\Gamma) \setminus \{0\} \cong A_2(\Gamma)$

$\text{dir } \mu_{2\kappa} \quad \text{dir } S_{2\kappa} \quad S_{2\kappa}^{(\Gamma)} \subset \mu_{2\kappa}^{(\Gamma)} \subset A_{2\kappa}(\Gamma)$

Thus ω on (ω) gives $\sim \in \mu^{(\alpha)}(X(\Gamma))$?

Defn: $D_{\text{div } \mathbb{Q}}(X) = \{ [n_r \cdot p] : n_r \in \mathbb{Q} \}$

($D_{\text{div }} X = D_{\text{div } \mathbb{Z}}(X)$)

Defn: $D = [n_r \cdot p] \in D_{\text{div } \mathbb{Q}}(X)$

$\{D\} = [\{n_r\} \cdot p] \in D_{\text{div }}(X)$.

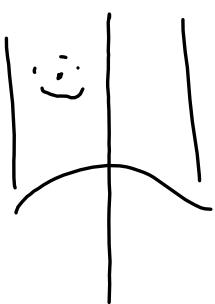
$\omega = \omega(\mathfrak{f}), \mathfrak{f} \in \mu^{(\alpha)}(X(\Gamma))$

$f: H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ on $V_z(\mathfrak{f}), z \in H$

$z \mapsto p \quad \text{on} \quad H \rightarrow H/P$

$p \in \overset{\circ}{D} - \text{torsion} \quad \text{give} \quad \sigma$

$V_p(\mathfrak{f}) = V_{\mathfrak{f}}(f)$



Σεν $z = \text{pun. non } h_2 h_2 = |P_z|$
 μν $\text{hoch } z = w^h$

$$f(z) = a_n z^n + \dots$$

$$f(w) = a_n w^{n/h} + \dots$$

$$V_p(t) = \frac{1}{h} V_z(t)$$

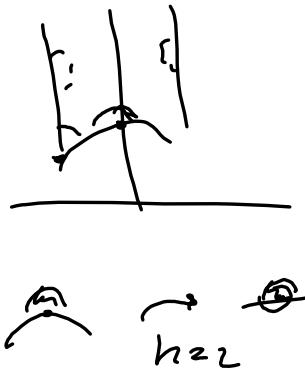
$$\in \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \angle L, L \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \angle L, L \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

p - αγαρ μν $z \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{-\}$

$$V_p(t) = \begin{cases} V_z(t) & L = - \\ V_z(t) & L = + \end{cases}$$

Σεν $z \in \partial D$, σε την γωνία

$$V_p(t) = V_z(t)$$



$$\omega = \omega(t), \quad L \subset D^{\leq k}$$

$$(\mathcal{J})' = [\nu_r'(t), \rho] \in \text{Div}_Q(X(T)).$$

then $\{p_{r,i}\} \rightarrow \{p_{s,j}\} \rightarrow \{p_{\omega,u}\} -$
then more $\underbrace{\text{net}}_{r,s} \{p_{s,j}\} \leftarrow \text{new}.$
 $e_r, e_s, e_\omega - \text{new}$

$$(\mathcal{J}t)' = -\frac{1}{2} [p_{r,i} - \frac{L}{2}] \circ p_{s,j} - [p_{\omega,u} \in \text{Div}_Q(X(T))]$$

$$\omega \leftarrow L(\mathcal{J}t)^u$$

$$(\omega) = (\mathcal{J}) + k(\mathcal{J}t)' = (L(\mathcal{J}t)^u)' \in \text{Div}_Q$$

new: $(\omega) \in \text{Div}_Q(X(L^u))$,

$$\deg(\omega) = 2k(g-1) \quad \square \quad [D^{\frac{1}{2}}] \quad \square$$

Lemma : $\kappa \geq 1 \quad f \in A_{\leq \kappa}(\vec{r}) \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$

$$\bar{h}_{\text{out}} \quad \mu_{\text{in}}(i) \simeq L((f')^i)$$

$\mu_{\alpha} \subset A_{\alpha}$ $h \in \mu_{-\alpha}(\vec{i})$ (z) h zulässig
 $\in C_{-1}^{\perp}$

$\alpha \in \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_p\}$

$$(h')' \geq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (\mathcal{J}_+)' + (\mathcal{J}_-)' \geq 0 \quad \text{(Reason: } \text{)}$$

$$J_+ \in \mathcal{D}_+ = \mathcal{M}(\times \{1\}) \quad (J_+)' = (J_-)$$

$$(f_0) + (f_1' \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad (f_{-1} + \varepsilon f_1') \geq 0)$$

$$\text{B.6. } \mu_{\text{ca}}(\tau) = L(\Sigma(\tau))$$

Induction, $k \geq 1$

$$\text{deg } \mu_{2^k}(\Gamma) = (2^{k-1})(g-1) + \left\{\frac{k}{2}\right\} e_1 + \left\{\frac{2^k}{3}\right\} e_3 \\ + k e_\infty$$

$$\square (\omega) = (d\gamma)' + k (d\gamma)' \\ \in D_{\text{div}} \quad \in P_{\text{div}} \quad \subset P_{\text{div}}$$

$$(d\gamma)' = (\omega) + \sum_{i=1}^k [P_{i,i}] + \frac{2^k}{3} [P_{1,3}] + k [P_{\infty,\infty}]$$

$$\text{deg } \{ (d\gamma)' \} = \text{deg } (\omega) + \left\{\frac{k}{2}\right\} e_1 + \left\{\frac{2^k}{3}\right\} e_3 + \\ 2^k(g-1) \\ + k e_\infty =$$

$$\geq 2^{k-1}(g-1) + \frac{k-1}{2} e_2 + \frac{2^{(k-1)}}{3} e_3 + \frac{k}{4} e_\infty \\ 2^{(k-1)(g-1)} + 2(g-1) \quad (k-1)e_\infty - e_\infty$$

2

$$= 2g - 2 + (k+1) \underbrace{\left(2g - 2 + \frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{2}{3}e_1 + e_\infty \right)}_{\frac{d}{6} > 0} + e_\infty$$

$$\geq 2g - 2 + e_\infty > 2g - 2$$

$$\dim L(\{t_i\}) = \deg \{t_i\} - g + 1 \quad \text{□}$$

Hausdorff: $k \geq 4$

$$\dim \beta_{2k}(r) = \dim \alpha_{2k}(r) - e_\infty.$$

$$r = r(t) \quad g = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \alpha_{2k} &= -(2k-1) + \left\lceil \frac{k}{2} \right\rceil - 2 \left\lceil \frac{k}{3} \right\rceil + k = \\ &= \begin{cases} \left\lceil \frac{k}{6} \right\rceil , & k \equiv 1 \pmod{6} \\ \left\lceil \frac{k}{6} \right\rceil + 1 , & k \not\equiv 1 \pmod{6} \end{cases} \quad \text{var in A II} \end{aligned}$$

