# Stickelberger elements of non-ordinary modular forms

(joint work with Matthew Emerton and Tom Weston)

Robert Pollack — Boston University

Slides available at: http://math.bu.edu/~rpollack/

#### Classical Stickelberger elements

Fix an odd prime p, and consider the classical Stickelberger element

$$\theta_n = \frac{1}{p^n} \sum_{\substack{1 \le a \le p^n \\ p \nmid a}} a \cdot \sigma_a^{-1}$$

in  $\mathbb{Q}[\mathcal{G}_n]$  where  $\mathcal{G}_n \cong \operatorname{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^n})/\mathbb{Q})$ .

The  $\theta_n$  satisfy the interpolation property: for  $\chi$  a primitive character on  $\mathcal{G}_n$ ,

$$\chi(\theta_n) = -L(\overline{\chi}, 0).$$

#### Stickelberger elements of modular forms

Let  $f = \sum a_n q^n$  be an eigenform in  $S_k(\Gamma_0(N))$  with  $p \nmid N$ .

 $\star$  assume (for simplicity) that  $a_n \in \mathbb{Q}$  for all n.

Set  $G_n = \operatorname{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}_n/\mathbb{Q})$  where  $\mathbb{Q}_n$  is the n-th level of the cyclotomic  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -extension of  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

The Stickelberger (or Mazur-Tate) element attached to f is a certain element

$$\theta_n(f) \in \mathbb{Z}_p[G_n]$$

which interpolates the algebraic part of the special values  $L(f, \chi, 1)$  where  $\chi$  a character of  $G_n$ .

#### Stickelberger elements of modular forms

More precisely, there exists an element  $\theta_n(f) \in \mathbb{Z}_p[G_n]$  such that for  $\chi$  a primitive character on  $G_n$ ,

$$\chi(\theta_n(f)) = \tau(\chi) \cdot \frac{L(f, \overline{\chi}, 1)}{\Omega_f} \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$$

where

- $\star$   $\tau(\chi)$  is a Gauss sum,
- $\star$   $\Omega_f$  is a certain complex period attached to f,
- $\star$   $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$  is some fixed embedding.

The element  $\theta_n(f)$  is built out of the period integrals  $\int_{\infty}^{a/p^n} f(z)dz$ .

## Working directly in $\mathbb{Z}_p[G_n]$

The p-adic L-function  $L_p(f)$  can be constructed out of the sequence of  $\theta_n(f)$ .

However, when f is non-ordinary, the p-adic L-function is not an Iwasawa function, and one cannot directly attach  $\mu$ -invariants and  $\lambda$ -invariants to f.

Rather than passing to a limit, we instead work directly with the elements  $\theta_n(f)$ , and study their Iwasawa invariants as elements of  $\mathbb{Z}_p[G_n]$ .

Main question: How do  $\mu(\theta_n(f))$  and  $\lambda(\theta_n(f))$  behave as  $n \to \infty$ ?

#### Iwasawa invariants in the p-ordinary case

Let f be an eigenform of arbitrary weight such that

- $\star$  f is p-ordinary i.e.  $a_p$  is a p-adic unit;
- \* f admits no congruences to Eisenstein series modulo p. (Greenberg then conjectures that  $\mu(L_p(f)) = 0$ .)

In this case, the sequences

$$\{\mu(\theta_n(f))\}$$
 and  $\{\lambda(\theta_n(f))\}$ 

stabilize as  $n \to \infty$ .

Indeed, these sequences stabilize to  $\mu(L_p(f))$  and  $\lambda(L_p(f))$ .

#### Iwasawa invariants in the weight 2 non-ordinary case

Let f be an eigenform of weight 2 which is non-ordinary at p.

Then the sequences  $\{\mu(\theta_{2n}(f))\}$ ,  $\{\mu(\theta_{2n+1}(f))\}$  stabilize as  $n\to\infty$ , to say  $\mu^+$  and  $\mu^-$  respectively.

The  $\lambda$ -invariants in this case grow without bound, but regularly. There exist constants  $\lambda^+$  and  $\lambda^-$  such that for  $n \gg 0$ ,

$$\lambda(\theta_n(f)) = q_n + \begin{cases} \lambda^+ & \text{if } 2 \mid n \\ \lambda^- & \text{if } 2 \nmid n, \end{cases}$$

where

$$q_n = \begin{cases} p^{n-1} - p^{n-2} + \dots + p - 1 & \text{if } 2 \mid n \\ p^{n-1} - p^{n-2} + \dots + p^2 - p & \text{if } 2 \nmid n. \end{cases}$$

[Kurihara, Perrin-Riou]

#### Iwasawa invariants in the weight 2 non-ordinary case

One again conjectures that

$$\mu^+ = \mu^- = 0$$

since a weight 2 form which is non-ordinary at p cannot be congruent to an Eisenstein series.

We note that the constructions of  $\mu^{\pm}$  and  $\lambda^{\pm}$  depend heavily on the fact that the forms have weight 2.

What happens though in the non-ordinary case when the weight is greater than 2?

We start with some data...

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
17	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
26	1	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
32	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
37	1	$\infty:\infty$	0:1	0:7	0:7	0 : 25
40	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
46	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
49	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
52	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
53	1	$\infty:\infty$	0:1	0:3	0:7	0:21
55	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
56	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20

Here  $\mu_n = \mu(\theta_n(f))$  and  $\lambda_n = \lambda(\theta_n(f))$ .

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
17	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	<b>0</b> :2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20
26	1	0:0	0:0	<b>0</b> :2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20
32	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	<b>0</b> :2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20
37	1	$\infty:\infty$	0:1	<b>0</b> :7	<b>0</b> :7	<b>0</b> : 25
40	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	<b>0</b> :2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20
46	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	<b>0</b> :2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20
49	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	<b>0</b> :2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20
52	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	<b>0</b> :2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20
53	1	$\infty:\infty$	0:1	<b>0</b> :3	<b>0</b> :7	<b>0</b> : 21
55	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	<b>0</b> :2	<b>0</b> : 6	<b>0</b> : 20
56	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	<b>0</b> :2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20

The conjecture that  $\mu^+ = \mu^- = 0$  is holding up.

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
17	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
26	1	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
32	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
37	1	<b>∞</b> : <b>∞</b>	0:1	0:7	0:7	0:25
40	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
46	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
49	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
52	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
53	1	$\infty$ : $\infty$	0:1	0:3	0:7	0:21
55	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
56	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20

The  $\lambda$ -invariants all follow the pattern 0,0,2,6,20 except for the red lines; this pattern corresponds to the case of  $\lambda^+ = \lambda^- = 0$ .

At level 37,  $\lambda^+ = 5$  and  $\lambda^- = 1$  and at level 53,  $\lambda^+ = \lambda^- = 1$ .

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
17	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
26	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
32	$\infty$	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
37	1	1:0	1:1	0:7	0 : 25	0:61
40	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
46	2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
49	$\infty$	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
52	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
53	1	1:0	2:0	0:7	0:21	0:61
55	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
56	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

These are all forms of level less than 60 which are non-ordinary at 3 and not congruent to an Eisenstein series.

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
17	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
26	1	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
32	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
37	1	$\infty:\infty$	0:1	0:7	0:7	0 : 25
40	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
46	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
49	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
52	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
53	1	$\infty:\infty$	0:1	0:3	0:7	0 : 21
55	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
56	$\infty$	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
17	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
26	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
32	$\infty$	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
37	1	1:0	1:1	0:7	0 : 25	0:61
40	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
46	2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
49	$\infty$	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
52	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
53	1	1:0	2:0	0:7	0:21	0:61
55	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
56	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

It appears that

$$\lambda(\theta_n(f)) = q_{n+1} + \lambda^{\mp}(f_2)$$

where  $f_2$  is the congruent form in weight 2.

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\boxed{\mu_4:\lambda_4}$
11	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
11	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0 : 54
17	2	1:0	3:0	1:5	1:21	1:47
17	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
26	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
26	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
32	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:19	1:47
32	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
37	2	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
37	1/2	1:0	1/2 : 1	0:7	0 : 25	0:61
38	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
38	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0 : 54
40	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
40	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
11	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
11	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0 : 54
17	2	1:0	3:0	1:5	1:21	1:47
17	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
26	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
26	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
32	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:19	1:47
32	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
37	2	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
37	1/2	1:0	1/2:1	0:7	0:25	0:61
38	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
38	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0 : 54
40	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
40	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
43	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
43	1	3:0	1:1	0:7	0:19	0 : 55
46	4	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
46	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
47	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
47	1	0:0	1:0	0 : 6	0:18	0 : 54
49	1/2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
49	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
52	2	2:0	2:2	1:6	1:18	1:48
52	1/2	0:0	0:2	0 : 6	0:20	0:60
53	1/2	1:0	1/2 : 1	0:7	0 : 21	0:61
53	2	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
55	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
55	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
43	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
43	1	3:0	1:1	0:7	0:19	0 : 55
46	4	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
46	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
47	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
47	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0 : 54
49	1/2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
49	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
52	2	2:0	2:2	1:6	1:18	1:48
<b>52</b>	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
<b>53</b>	1/2	1:0	1/2:1	0:7	0:21	0:61
53	2	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
55	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
55	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0$ : $\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4$ : $\lambda_4$
11	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
11	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0 : 54
17	2	1:0	3:0	1:5	1:21	1:47
17	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
26	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
26	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
32	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:19	1:47
32	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
37	2	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
37	1/2	1:0	1/2:1	0:7	0:25	0:61
38	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
38	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0 : 54
40	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
40	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
43	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
43	1	3:0	1:1	0:7	0:19	0 : 55
46	4	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
46	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
47	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
47	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0 : 54
49	1/2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
49	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
52	2	2:0	2:2	1:6	1:18	1:48
52	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
53	1/2	1:0	1/2:1	0:7	0:21	0:61
53	2	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
55	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
55	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
17	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
26	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
32	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
37	1/2	1:0	1/2:1	0:7	0:25	0:61
40	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
46	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
49	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
<b>52</b>	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
53	1/2	1:0	1/2:1	0:7	0:21	0:61
<b>55</b>	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
<b>56</b>	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
58	1/2	2:0	1:1	1:3	0:21	0:65

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
17	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
26	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
32	$\infty$	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
37	1	1:0	1:1	0:7	0 : 25	0:61
40	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
46	2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
49	$\infty$	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
52	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
53	1	1:0	2:0	0:7	0:21	0:61
55	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
56	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
58	1	2:0	1:1	1:3	0:21	0:65

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
11	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
11	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0 : 54
17	2	1:0	3:0	1:5	1:21	1:47
17	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
26	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
26	1/2	0:0	0:2	0 : 6	0:20	0:60
32	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:19	1:47
32	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
37	2	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
37	1/2	1:0	1/2 : 1	0:7	0 : 25	0:61
38	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
38	1	0:0	1:0	0 : 6	0:18	0 : 54
40	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
40	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
11	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
11	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
17	2	1:0	3:0	1:5	1:21	1:47
17	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
26	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
26	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
32	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:19	1:47
32	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
37	2	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
37	1/2	1:0	1/2 : 1	0:7	0 : 25	0:61
38	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
38	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
40	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
40	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
43	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
43	1	3:0	1:1	0:7	0:19	0 : 55
46	4	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
46	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
47	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
47	1	0:0	1:0	0 : 6	0:18	0 : 54
49	1/2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
49	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
52	2	2:0	2:2	1:6	1:18	1:48
52	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
53	1/2	1:0	1/2 : 1	0:7	0 : 21	0:61
53	2	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
55	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
55	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
43	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
43	1	3:0	1:1	0:7	0:19	0:55
46	4	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
46	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
47	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
47	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
49	1/2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
49	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
52	2	2:0	2:2	1:6	1:18	1:48
52	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
53	1/2	1:0	1/2 : 1	0:7	0 : 21	0:61
53	2	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
55	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
55	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0$ : $\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4$ : $\lambda_4$
11	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
11	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
17	2	1:0	3:0	1:5	1:21	1:47
17	1/2	0:0	0:2	0 : 6	0:20	0:60
26	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
26	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
32	$\infty$	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:19	1:47
32	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
37	2	1:0	2:1	1:5	1:17	1:47
37	1/2	1:0	1/2 : 1	0:7	0:25	0:61
38	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
38	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
40	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
40	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
43	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
43	1	3:0	1:1	0:7	0:19	0:55
46	4	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
46	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
47	1	1:0	1:1	1:3	1:9	1:27
47	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
49	1/2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
49	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
52	2	2:0	2:2	1:6	1:18	1:48
52	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60
53	1/2	1:0	1/2 : 1	0:7	0:21	0:61
53	2	2:0	1:2	1:8	1:16	1:50
55	2	2:0	1:2	1:6	1:16	1:48
55	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0:60

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
11	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
38	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
43	1	3:0	1:1	0:7	0:19	0:55
47	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
61	1	2:0	1:1	0:7	0:19	0:55
65	1	1:0	2:0	0:7	0:19	0:55
67	1	0:0	0:2	1:2	0:20	0:56

Level	$\operatorname{ord}_p a_p$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_4:\lambda_4$
11	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
38	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
43	1	3:0	1:1	0:7	0:19	0:55
47	1	0:0	1:0	0:6	0:18	0:54
61	1	2:0	1:1	0:7	0:19	0:55
65	1	1:0	2:0	0:7	0:19	0:55
67	1	0:0	0:2	1:2	0:20	0:56

Pattern appears to be

$$\lambda(\theta_n(f)) = p^n - p^{n-1} + \lambda$$

for some constant  $\lambda$ .

Weight 2 forms which are ordinary at 3

Level	$\mu(L_p(f))$	$\lambda(L_p(f))$
11	0	0
38	0	0
43	0	1
47	0	0
61	0	1
65	0	1
67	0	2

This table lists all forms of weight 2 which are ordinary at 3 and not congruent to any Eisenstein series (mod 3).

These forms are all congruent to the corresponding form in weight 6.

#### Congruences to weight 2

All of the red and blue forms in the previous tables were congruent to some weight 2 form.

Given an eigenform  $f \in S_k(\Gamma_0(N))$  we wish to describe intrinsically whether or not f is admits a congruence to weight 2.

Set  $\overline{\rho}_f:G_{\mathbb Q}\to \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb F_p)$  equal to the associated residual Galois representation of f.

- $\star$  we assume throughout that  $\overline{\rho}_f$  is irreducible;
- $\star$  this is equivalent to assuming that f is not congruent to any Eisenstein series modulo p.

Whether or not f is congruent to a weight 2 form can be read off of the local representation  $\overline{\rho}_f|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_{\infty}}}$ .

#### Local residual representation in weight 2 – ordinary case

If g is an eigenform of weight 2 on  $\Gamma_0(N)$  which is p-ordinary, then

$$\overline{
ho}_g |_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$$
 is reducible,

and

$$\left. \overline{\rho}_g \right|_{I_p} \cong \begin{pmatrix} \omega & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $I_p$  is the inertia group at p, and  $\omega$  is the mod p cyclotomic character.

#### Local residual representation in weight 2 - non-ordinary case

If g is an eigenform of weight 2 on  $\Gamma$  which is non-ordinary at p, then

$$\overline{
ho}_g |_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$$
 is irreducible,

and

$$\overline{\rho}_g|_{I_p} \cong \begin{pmatrix} \omega_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_2^p \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\omega_2$  and  $\omega_2^p$  are the fundamental characters of level 2.

#### **Assumptions**

Therefore, for the remainder of the talk, we will assume for our eigenform  $f \in S_k(\Gamma_0(N))$ , we have

$$\overline{
ho}_fig|_{I_p}\cong egin{pmatrix} \omega & * \ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad ext{or} \quad egin{pmatrix} \omega_2 & 0 \ 0 & \omega_2^p \end{pmatrix}.$$

For technical reasons, we will further assume that \* is peu ramifée and non-zero.

By (the weight part) of Serre's conjecture, this implies that f is congruent to a form of weight 2 on  $\Gamma_0(N)$ .

#### Theorem A

Let f be an eigenform in  $S_k(\Gamma_0(N))$  which is non-ordinary at p and such that  $\overline{\rho}_f$  is irreducible and satisfies the local conditions of the previous slide. If

$$2 < k < p^2 + 1,$$

then there exists a congruent eigenform  $g \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$  such that

1. 
$$\mu(\theta_n(f)) = 0$$
 for  $n \gg 0 \iff \mu(g) = 0$  (resp.  $\mu^{\pm}(g) = 0$ );

2. if  $\mu(\theta_n(f)) = 0$  for  $n \gg 0$ , then

$$\lambda(\theta_n(f)) = \begin{cases} p^n - p^{n-1} + \lambda(g) & \text{ if } \overline{\rho}_f\big|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \text{ is reducible,} \\ q_{n+1} + \lambda^{\mp}(g) & \text{ if } \overline{\rho}_f\big|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \text{ is irreducible.} \end{cases}$$

[Note g is p-ordinary if and only if  $\overline{\rho}_f \big|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$  is reducible.]

#### Remark on Theorem A

We will actually show that there is a congruence

$$\theta_n(f) \equiv \operatorname{cor}_{n/n-1}(\theta_{n-1}(g)) \pmod{p},$$

where

$$\operatorname{\mathsf{cor}}_{n/n-1}: \mathbb{Z}_p[G_{n-1}] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p[G_n]$$

is the corestriction map.

In general,

$$\mu(\mathsf{cor}_{n/n-1}(\theta)) = \mu(\theta)$$

and

$$\lambda(\operatorname{cor}_{n/n-1}(\theta)) = p^n - p^{n-1} + \lambda(\theta).$$

which explains the conclusions of Theorem A.

#### Higher weights?

What happens outside of the weight range  $2 < k < p^2 + 1$ ?

Consider the elliptic curve E given by 26A which has supersingular reduction at p=3. If  $\overline{\rho}=E[3]$ , then

- $\star \quad \overline{\rho}|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$  is an irreducible representation.
- $\star$  Moreover,  $\lambda^+ = \lambda^- = 0$ .

We now vary the weight and consider modular forms f with  $\overline{\rho}_f \cong \overline{\rho}$ .

# Forms with $\overline{\rho}_f=\overline{\rho}=E[3]$

Weight	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$
2	1	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6
4	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
6	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
8	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
10	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
12	3	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
12	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
14	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
14	5/2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 20
16	2	2:0	3:1	2:6	2:20
16	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
18	6	4:0	4:2	4:8	4:24
18	2	2:0	2:2	2:6	2:20
18	1/2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 20

## Forms with $\overline{\rho}_f = \overline{\rho} = E[3]$

Weight	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$
2	1	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6
4	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
6	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
8	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
10	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
12	3	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
12	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
14	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
14	5/2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 20
16	2	2:0	3:1	2:6	2:20
16	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
18	6	4:0	4:2	4:8	4:24
18	2	2:0	2:2	2:6	2:20
18	1/2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 20

Theorem A applies to the red lines where 2 < k < 10.

Forms with  $\overline{\rho}_f = \overline{\rho} = E[3]$ 

Weight	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$
2	1	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6
4	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
6	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
8	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
10	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
12	3	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
12	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
14	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
14	5/2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 20
16	2	2:0	3:1	2:6	2:20
16	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
18	6	4:0	4:2	4:8	4:24
18	2	2:0	2:2	2:6	2:20
18	1/2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ : <b>20</b>

In these red lines,  $\mu$  is positive.

Forms with  $\overline{\rho}_f=\overline{\rho}=E[3]$ 

Weight	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$
2	1	0 : <b>0</b>	0 : <b>0</b>	0:2	0:6
4	1	0 : <b>0</b>	0:2	0:6	0: 20
6	1/2	0 : <b>0</b>	0 : <b>2</b>	0:6	0 : <b>20</b>
8	1/2	0 : <b>0</b>	0 : <b>2</b>	0:6	0 : <b>20</b>
10	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1: 20
12	3	1:0	1:2	1:6	1: 20
12	1/2	0 : <b>0</b>	0:2	0 : <b>6</b>	0 : <b>20</b>
14	1/2	0 : <b>0</b>	0:2	0:6	0 : <b>20</b>
14	5/2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : <b>0</b>	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : <b>6</b>	$\frac{3}{2}$ : <b>20</b>
16	2	2 : <b>0</b>	3:1	2:6	2 : <b>20</b>
16	1	1 : <b>0</b>	1 : <b>2</b>	1 : <b>6</b>	1: 20
18	6	4:0	4:2	4:8	4:24
18	2	2 : <b>0</b>	2 : <b>2</b>	2 : <b>6</b>	2 : <b>20</b>
18	1/2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : <b>0</b>	$\frac{1}{2}$ : <b>2</b>	$\frac{1}{2}$ : <b>6</b>	$\frac{1}{2}$ : <b>20</b>

It appears though that the  $\lambda$ -invariants behave beautifully!

Forms with  $\overline{\rho}_f = \overline{\rho} = E[3]$ 

Weight	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$
2	1	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6
4	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
6	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
8	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
10	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
12	3	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
12	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
14	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
14	5/2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 20
16	2	2:0	3:1	2:6	2:20
16	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
18	6	4:0	4:2	4:8	4:24
18	2	2:0	2:2	2:6	2:20
18	1/2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 20

Except for this line...whose  $\lambda$ -invariant pattern is 0,2,8,24,74,222...

## Forms with $\overline{\rho}_f = \overline{\rho} = E[3]$

Weight	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0$ : $\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3$ : $\lambda_3$
22	4	4:0	5:1	4:6	4:20
22	2	6:0	2:2	2:6	2:20
22	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
22	4	5:0	4:2	4:6	4:20
22	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
24	2	2:0	2:2	2:6	2:20
24	2	2:0	2:2	2:6	2:20
24	9/2	4:0	4:2	4:8	4:24
24	1/2	1/2:0	1/2 : 2	1/2 : 6	1/2 : 20
26	7	6:0	6:2	6:8	6:24
26	3	3:0	3:2	3 : 6	3:20
26	1/2	1/2:0	1/2 : 2	1/2 : 6	1/2 : 20
26	3	3:0	3 : 2	3 : 6	3:20
28	4	5:0	4:2	4:6	4:20
28	4	4:0	5:1	4:6	4:20
28	3	3:0	3:2	3:8	3:24
28	5	5:0	5:2	5:8	5:24
28	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20
30	5/2	3/2 : 0	3/2 : 2	3/2 : 6	3/2 : 20
30	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20
30	5	5:0	5:2	5:8	5:24
30	5	5:0	5:2	5:8	5:24
32	6	6:0	6:2	6:8	6:24
32	6	6:0	6:2	6:8	6:24

...and all of these. How can we explain this?

#### **Modular symbols**

For R a commutative ring, let

$$V_g(R) := \operatorname{Sym}^g(R^2)$$

which we view as homogeneous polynomials of degree g in R[X,Y], and let

$$\Delta_0 := \mathrm{Div}^0(\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q})) = \mathsf{degree} \; \mathsf{zero} \; \mathsf{divisors} \; \mathsf{on} \; \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q}).$$

We then define the space of  $V_g(R)$ -valued modular symbols of level  $\Gamma_0(N)$  as

$$\mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(N)}(V_g(R)) := \mathrm{Hom}_{\Gamma_0(N)}(\Delta_0, V_g(R)),$$

the space of linear maps form  $\Delta_0$  to  $V_g(R)$  which commute with the action of  $\Gamma_0(N)$ .

#### **Modular symbols**

For example, for  $f \in S_k(\Gamma_0(N), \mathbb{C})$ , we have a modular symbol

$$\xi_f \in \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(N)}\left(V_{k-2}(\mathbb{C})\right)$$

such that

$$\xi_f(\lbrace r \rbrace - \lbrace s \rbrace) = 2\pi i \int_s^r f(z)(zX + Y)^{k-2} dz.$$

### The period $\Omega_f$

Set

$$\xi_f^+ := \frac{\xi_f + \xi_f \left| \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right|}{2};$$

then a theorem of Shimura implies that there exists a complex number  $\Omega_f$  such that  $\xi_f^+$  takes values in  $V_{k-2}(\mathbb{Q})\Omega_f$ .

We thus view

$$\varphi_f := \xi_f^+ / \Omega_f$$

as taking values in  $V_{k-2}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ .

The period  $\Omega_f$  is only well-defined by to a  $\mathbb{Q}$ -scalar. We further pin it down by insisting that  $\varphi_f$  takes values in  $V_{k-2}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$  and at least one value for which one monomial coefficient is a p-adic unit.

This uniquely determines  $\Omega_f$  up to scaling by a p-unit.

#### Stickelberger elements again

We now precisely define our Stickelberger elements. Set

$$\tilde{\theta}_n(f) = \sum_{\sigma_a \in \mathcal{G}_n} c_a \cdot \sigma_a \in \mathbb{Z}_p[\mathcal{G}_n]$$

where

$$c_a$$
 = the coefficient of  $Y^{k-2}$  of  $\varphi_f(\{\infty\} - \{a/p^n\})$ .

Then  $\theta_n(f)$  is given by projecting  $\tilde{\theta}_{n+1}(f)$  into  $\mathbb{Z}_p[G_n]$  via the natural map  $\mathcal{G}_{n+1} \to G_n$ .

#### Lower bounds on $\mu$

There is an obvious lower bound for the  $\mu$ -invariant of  $\theta_n(f)$ . Set

$$\mu_{\min}(f) = \min_{D \in \Delta_0} \operatorname{ord}_p \left( \text{coefficient of } Y^{k-2} \text{ in } \varphi_f(D) \right);$$

That is,  $\mu_{\min}(f)$  is the minimum valuation of the coefficients of  $Y^{k-2}$  occurring in the values of  $\varphi_f$ .

Since  $\varphi_f$  is normalized so that some coefficient is a non-unit, we can have that  $\mu_{\min}(f) > 0$ .

We have the obvious inequality,

$$\mu(\theta_n(f)) \ge \mu_{\min}(f)$$

since  $\theta_n(f)$  is constructed out of the coefficients of  $Y^{k-2}$  of certain values of  $\varphi_f$ .

# Forms with $\overline{\rho}_f=\overline{\rho}=E[3]$ with $\mu_{\rm min}$

Weight	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_{min}$
2	1	0:0	0:0	<b>0</b> :2	<b>0</b> :6	0
4	1	0:0	0:2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20	0
6	1/2	0:0	0:2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20	0
8	1/2	0:0	0:2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20	0
10	1	1:0	1:2	<b>1</b> :6	<b>1</b> : 20	1
12	3	1:0	1:2	<b>1</b> :6	<b>1</b> : 20	1
12	1/2	0:0	0:2	<b>0</b> :6	<b>0</b> : 20	0
14	1/2	0:0	0:2	<b>0</b> : 6	<b>0</b> : 20	0
14	5/2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 20	$\frac{3}{2}$
16	2	2:0	3:1	<b>2</b> :6	<b>2</b> : 20	2
16	1	1:0	1:2	<b>1</b> :6	<b>1</b> : 20	1
18	6	4:0	4:2	<b>4</b> : 8	<b>4</b> : 24	4
18	2	2:0	2:2	<b>2</b> :6	<b>2</b> : 20	2
18	1/2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 20	$\frac{1}{2}$

# Forms with $\overline{\rho}_f=\overline{\rho}=E[3]$ with $\mu_{\rm min}$

Weight	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_{min}$
20	5	3:0	3:2	<b>3</b> :6	<b>3</b> : 20	3
20	1/2	0:0	0:2	<b>0</b> : 6	<b>0</b> : 20	0
20	5/2	2:0	2:2	<b>2</b> :6	<b>2</b> : 20	2
22	4	4:0	5:1	<b>4</b> :6	<b>4</b> : 20	4
22	2	6:0	2:2	<b>2</b> :6	<b>2</b> : 20	2
22	1	1:0	1:2	<b>1</b> :6	<b>1</b> : 20	1
22	4	5:0	4:2	<b>4</b> :6	<b>4</b> : 20	4
22	1	1:0	1:2	<b>1</b> :6	<b>1</b> : 20	1
24	2	2:0	2:2	<b>2</b> :6	<b>2</b> : 20	2
24	2	2:0	2:2	<b>2</b> :6	<b>2</b> : 20	2
24	9/2	4:0	4:2	<b>4</b> : 8	<b>4</b> : 24	4
24	1/2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 20	$\frac{1}{2}$
26	7	6:0	6:2	<b>6</b> : 8	<b>6</b> : 24	6
26	3	3:0	3:2	<b>3</b> :6	<b>3</b> : 20	3

#### Theorem B

Let f be an eigenform in  $S_k(\Gamma_0(N))$  with the same hypotheses on  $\overline{\rho}_f$  as before and such that

$$0 < \operatorname{ord}_p(a_p) < \begin{cases} p-1 & \text{ if } \overline{\rho}_f \big|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \text{ is reducible.} \\ p & \text{ if } \overline{\rho}_f \big|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \end{cases}$$
 is irreducible,

Then there exists a congruent eigenform  $g \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$  such that

1. 
$$\mu(\theta_n(f)) = \mu_{\min}(f) \text{ for } n \gg 0 \iff \mu(g) = 0 \text{ (resp. } \mu^{\pm}(g) = 0);$$

2. if  $\mu(\theta_n(f)) = \mu_{\min}(f)$  for  $n \gg 0$ , then

$$\lambda(\theta_n(f)) = \begin{cases} p^n - p^{n-1} + \lambda(g) & \text{if } \overline{\rho}_f\big|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \text{ is reducible,} \\ q_{n+1} + \lambda^{\mp}(g) & \text{if } \overline{\rho}_f\big|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \text{ is irreducible.} \end{cases}$$

Forms with  $\overline{\rho}_f = \overline{\rho} = E[3]$ 

Weight	$\operatorname{ord}_p(a_p)$	$\mu_0:\lambda_0$	$\mu_1:\lambda_1$	$\mu_2:\lambda_2$	$\mu_3:\lambda_3$	$\mu_{min}$
2	1	0:0	0:0	0:2	0:6	0
4	1	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0
6	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0
8	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0
10	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20	1
12	3	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20	1
12	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0
14	1/2	0:0	0:2	0:6	0:20	0
14	5/2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{3}{2}$ : 20	$\frac{3}{2}$
16	2	2:0	3:1	2:6	2:20	2
16	1	1:0	1:2	1:6	1:20	1
18	6	4:0	4:2	4:8	4:24	4
18	2	2:0	2:2	2:6	2:20	2
18	1/2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ : 20	$\frac{1}{2}$

Theorem B applies to all of these forms except the two red lines.

#### Proofs - a map from weight k to weight 2

For  $k \equiv 2 \pmod{p-1}$ , the map

$$V_{k-2}(\mathbb{F}_p) \to \mathbb{F}_p$$
  
 $P(X,Y) \mapsto P(0,1)$ 

is  $\Gamma_0(Np)$ -equivariant, and thus induces a map

$$\mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(Np)}\left(V_{k-2}(\mathbb{F}_p)\right) \to \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(Np)}\left(\mathbb{F}_p\right).$$

Composing with restriction then gives a map

$$\alpha: \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(N)}\left(V_{k-2}(\mathbb{F}_p)\right) \to \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(N_p)}\left(\mathbb{F}_p\right).$$

The map  $\alpha$  is equivariant for the action of the full Hecke-algebra.

An (easy) theorem of Ash-Stevens implies that the map

$$\alpha: \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(N)}\left(V_{p-1}(\mathbb{F}_p)\right) \hookrightarrow \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(Np)}\left(\mathbb{F}_p\right).$$

is injective.

Thus, if

$$\overline{\varphi}_f \in \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(N)}\left(V_{p-1}(\mathbb{F}_p)\right)$$

denotes the reduction mod p of  $\varphi_f$ , then

$$\alpha(\overline{\varphi}_f) \in \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(Np)}\left(\mathbb{F}_p\right)$$

is non-zero Hecke-eigensymbol whose eigenvalues are congruent to the eigenvalues of  $f \mod p$ .

The existence of the non-zero Hecke-eigensymbol

$$0 \neq \alpha(\overline{\varphi}_f) \in \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(Np)}\left(\mathbb{F}_p\right)$$

then implies (by another theorem of Ash-Stevens) that there exists an eigenform

$$h \in S_2(\Gamma_0(Np))$$

which is congruent to f.

In particular, the form h is non-ordinary at p, which implies that

$$h$$
 is  $p$ -old.

[Indeed any p-new form on  $\Gamma_0(Np)$  with weight 2 is p-ordinary.]

Let  $g \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$  denote the associated p-new eigenform such that h(z) is in the span of g(z) and g(pz).

We wish to compare  $\overline{\varphi}_g$  to  $\alpha(\overline{\varphi}_f)$  to make a connection between the associated Stickelberger elements.

Note that we cannot expect equality, as the former is a  $T_p$ -eigensymbol on  $\Gamma_0(N)$  while the latter is a  $U_p$ -eigensymbol on  $\Gamma_0(Np)$ .

However, a direct computation shows that

$$\overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is a  $U_p$ -eigensymbol and has the same system of eigenvalues as  $\alpha(\overline{\varphi}_f)$ .

Mod p multiplicity one then implies that for some  $c \in \mathbb{F}_p^{\times}$ 

$$\alpha(\overline{\varphi}_f) = c \cdot \overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

One then computes that

$$\theta_n(f) \equiv c \cdot \mathsf{cor}_{n/n-1}(\theta_{n-1}(g)) \pmod{p}$$

The relations

$$\mu(\mathsf{cor}_{n/n-1}(\theta)) = \mu(\theta)$$

and

$$\lambda(\mathsf{cor}_{n/n-1}(\theta)) = p^n - p^{n-1} + \lambda(\theta)$$

then imply our theorem.

### For other weights less than $p^2 + 1$

For weights in the range

$$p+1 < k < p^2+1$$

a similar argument works. The key difference is that the map

$$\alpha: \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(N)}\left(V_{k-2}(\mathbb{F}_p)\right) \to \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(Np)}\left(\mathbb{F}_p\right)$$

is no longer injective.

Nonetheless, one can check that in this weight range,  $\alpha(\overline{\varphi}_f) \neq 0$  as long as  $\overline{\rho}_f$  satisfies the local conditions previously described.

Once we know that  $\alpha(\overline{\varphi}_f) \neq 0$ , the remainder of the argument goes through unchanged.

#### The general case?

For arbitrary weight  $k \equiv 2 \pmod{p-1}$ , the following argument is tempting.

Set  $r = \mu_{\min}(f) + 1$ . Consider the  $\Gamma_0(Np^r)$ -equivariant map

$$V_{k-2}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \to \mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}$$

$$P(X,Y) \to P(0,1) \pmod{p^r},$$

inducing

$$\alpha_r : \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(N)} \left( V_{k-2}(\mathbb{Z}_p) \right) \to \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(Np^r)} \left( \mathbb{Z}/p^r \mathbb{Z} \right).$$

By construction,  $\alpha_r(\varphi_f) \neq 0$ , and moreover this symbol takes values in

$$\mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(Np^r)}\left(p^{r-1}\mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}\right)\cong \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(Np^r)}\left(\mathbb{F}_p\right).$$

#### The general case?

Since we are assuming the  $\overline{\rho}_f$  has Serre weight 2, there exists some eigenform  $g \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$  congruent to f.

Again  $\overline{\varphi}_g \mid \left(\begin{smallmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$  has the same system of Hecke-eigenvalues as  $\alpha_r(\varphi_f)$ .

However, mod p multiplicity one now fails on level  $\Gamma_0(p^rN)$  if r>1.

Indeed, all of the symbols

$$\overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ \overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \ \overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p^r & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

have the same system of Hecke-eigenvalues as  $\alpha_r(\varphi_f)$ .

#### A conjecture

We propose the following "salvage" of mod p multiplicity one.

**Conjecture**: Let  $\mathfrak{m}$  denote a maximal ideal of the Hecke algebra attached to  $S_2(\Gamma_0(N), \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$  whose associated residual representation  $\overline{\rho}_{\mathfrak{m}}$  is irreducible and of Serre weight 2. Then, for  $r \geq 1$ ,

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}_p} \mathsf{MS}_{\Gamma_0(Np^r)}\left(\mathbb{F}_p\right)\left[\mathfrak{m}\right] = r.$$

We can verify this conjecture when  $\overline{\rho}_f\big|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$  is reducible under some hypotheses. The proof relies on p-adic local Langlands and local-global compatibility.

#### Consequences

Assuming this conjecture, we then have that

$$\alpha_r(\varphi_f) \in \left\langle \overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ \overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \ \overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p^r & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

and thus

$$\alpha_r(\varphi_f) = b_1 \cdot \overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + b_2 \cdot \overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + b_r \cdot \overline{\varphi}_g \mid \begin{pmatrix} p^r & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

for some  $b_i \in \mathbb{F}_p$ .

If  $b_1 \neq 0$ , a similar computation yields the same theorem on  $\lambda$ -invariants as before.

However, if  $b_1=0$  and  $b_2\neq 0$ , we obtain a different pattern of  $\lambda$ -invariants. When p=3 the pattern is

#### Theorem C

Let f be an eigenform in  $S_k(\Gamma_0(N))$  such that  $\overline{\rho}_f$  is irreducible and of Serre weight 2, and we assume the previous conjecture.

Then there exists a congruent eigenform  $g \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$  and an integer

$$\delta_f \geq 1$$

such that

1. 
$$\mu(\theta_n(f)) = \mu_{\min}(f)$$
 for  $n \gg 0 \iff \mu(g) = 0$  (resp.  $\mu^{\pm}(g) = 0$ );

2. if  $\mu(\theta_n(f)) = \mu_{\min}(f)$  for  $n \gg 0$ , then

$$\lambda(\theta_n(f)) = \begin{cases} p^n - p^{n-\delta_f} + \lambda(g) & \text{if } \overline{\rho}_f\big|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \text{ is reducible,} \\ p^n - p^{n-\delta_f} + q_{n-\delta_f} + \lambda^{\mp}(g) & \text{if } \overline{\rho}_f\big|_{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} \text{ is irreducible.} \end{cases}$$

### The invariant $\delta_f$

The  $\delta_f$ -invariant of Theorem C appears to be a new and quite mysterious invariant attached to f.

Indeed, as this invariant appears in formulas for the  $\lambda$ -invariant of Stickelberger elements, it affects p-adic valuations of special values of L-series. Thus, conjecturally, it should affect sizes of Selmer groups.

#### Questions:

- ★ Is this invariant global or local?
- \* How large can it get? (We only have examples where  $\delta_f = 1$  or 2.)
- \* Can we see it on the algebraic side?