

$p$  odd prime

①

$F_\infty = \mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^\infty})$  cyclotomic

$\mathbb{Z}_p$ -extn. of  $F = \mathbb{Q}(\mu_p)$

$\Gamma = \text{Gal}(F_\infty/F) \cong 1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p = \langle \overline{\omega} \rangle.$

$\Delta = \text{Gal}(F_\infty/\mathbb{Q}_p) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_{p\mathbb{Z}})^* \subset \mathbb{Z}_p^*$

$X_\infty$  unramified Iwasawa module /  $F_\infty$

e.g. torsion  $\Lambda$ -module:

$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]] \cong \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$

$\gamma - 1 \xrightarrow{\quad} T \quad \gamma = [\omega]$

## Iwasawa main conjecture ②

$k \text{ even } \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p-1}$

$$\text{char}_\lambda X_\alpha^{(1-k)} = (f_k),$$

$$f_k(\epsilon v^s - 1) = L_p(w^k, s) \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$

Hida theory  $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$

Def A  $\Lambda$ -adic modular form

of char  $w^{k-2}$  is a power series  $\sum f_i \in Q(\Lambda) + \Lambda[[q]]$

s.t.  $\forall \epsilon: \Gamma \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\times$  fin. order,

$j \geq 2$ ,  $\sum f_i(\epsilon(v)v^{j-2} - 1)$  is a modular form

$Q(\Lambda) = \frac{\text{quot field}}{\text{ideal}}$

of level  $p^r$  for  $\ker \Sigma = \Gamma P^{r-1}$ ,  
 weight  $j$ , character  $\omega^{k-j}$ .

Ex  $\Lambda$ -adic Eisenstein series

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_k &= \frac{c_k}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{\substack{d|n \\ p \nmid d}} dw^{k-2}(d) \right. \\ &\quad \cdot (1+T)^{\log_p d}) q_n^{n-s} dw^{-1/d} \\ &= v^{\log_p(d)} \end{aligned}$$

where  $q_k(v^s - 1) = L_p(\omega^k, -s)$   
 $\forall s \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ .

$$\mathcal{E}_k(v^j - 1) \rightarrow E_{j, \omega^{k-j}}$$

level  $p$ , wt.  $j$ . char  $\omega^{k-j}$ .

$\mathcal{F}$  is a cusp form if ④  
all of its specializations  
are.

$U_P$ -operator on

$M = \{1\text{-adic forms}\}$

$U$

$G = \{1\text{-adic cusp forms}\}$

$a_n(U_P \mathcal{F}) = a_{np}(\mathcal{F}).$

Hida's idempotent:

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_P^n$$

$\mathcal{F}$  is  $U_P$ -eigenvt.  
ord. if  
 $a_p(\mathcal{F}) \in \mathbb{A}^\times$

$$m^{\text{ord}} = eM, G^{\text{ord}} = eG$$

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Thm (Hida)

$M^{\text{ord}}, G^{\text{ord}}$  f.g. free  
 $\Lambda$ -modules.

$$M^{\text{ord}} \subset \text{End}_{\Lambda}(M^{\text{ord}})$$

$$G^{\text{ord}} \subset \text{End}_{\Lambda}(G^{\text{ord}})$$

$\Lambda$ -adic Hecke algebras

Hida duality: Perfect pairings

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M^{\text{ord}} \times M^{\text{ord}} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Lambda \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \parallel \\ G^{\text{ord}} \times G^{\text{ord}} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Lambda \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad} a_1(\Gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad (\Gamma, \frac{1}{2})$$

Control Theorems: ⑥  $\text{ord}$

$$\mathfrak{h}_\eta^{\text{ord}} / \omega_{k,r} \mathfrak{h}_\eta^{\text{ord}} \xrightarrow{\sim} h_{\eta_k}(P^r, \mathbb{Z}_p)$$

$$m^{\text{ord}} / \omega_{k,r} m^{\text{ord}} \xrightarrow{\sim} M_{k,P^r}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$$

$$\omega_{k,r} = (1+T)^{P^{r-1}} - v^{P^{r-1}(k-2)} \in \Lambda$$

-et ordinary parts of  
modular forms and Hecke  
algebras of all weights &  
levels!

Also for cusp forms,  
cuspidal Hecke algs.

H' ét  $(X_1(p^r), \mathbb{Z}_p(1)) \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$  ⑦

$\mathcal{H}_2(p^r, \mathbb{Z}_p)$  wt. 2  
 (dual action) level  $p^r$

$\mathfrak{T}^{\text{ord}} = \varprojlim H^1_{\text{ét}}(X_1(p^r), \mathbb{Z}_p(1))^{\text{ord}}$

Thm (Hida, Ohta)

$\overline{\mathfrak{T}^{\text{ord}}}$  has  $\mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}}$ -rank 2,

free/ $\Lambda$ .  $\exists$  exact seq.

of  $\mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}}[G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}]$ -modules

$0 \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{I}_{\text{sub}}}^{\text{ord}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{I}}^{\text{ord}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{I}_{\text{quo}}}^{\text{ord}} \rightarrow 0$

s.t. on inertia at  $P$ , ⑧

$$\mathfrak{D}_{\text{sub}}^{\text{ord}} \cong (\mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}})^2_{(1)}$$

$\Sigma$  Galois elt.  $\leftrightarrow j$

$$\mathfrak{D}_{\text{quo}}^{\text{ord}} \cong G^{\text{ord}} \text{ acts as } \langle j \rangle.$$

w/ trivial action.

### Remarks:

$$1) \rho: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}(\mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}}))$$

$$\rho|_{\text{inertia}} = \begin{pmatrix} \det \rho & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \rho(\varphi_\lambda) = \lambda \langle \lambda \rangle, \quad \lambda \neq p.$$

$$\text{tr } \rho(\varphi_\lambda) = T_\lambda, \quad \lambda \neq p.$$

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$$2) \frac{\mathcal{J}^{\text{ord}}}{\omega_{z,r} \mathcal{J}^{\text{ord}}}$$

$$\cong H^1(X, (p^r), \mathbb{Z}_{(1)})^{\text{ord}}$$

$f^{\text{ord.}}$  new form of level  $p^r$ , wt. 2

$$\phi_f : \mathcal{H}_2(p^r, \mathbb{Z}_p) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\text{wt. 2}}$$

$$I_f = \ker \phi_f.$$

$$\underline{H^1(X, (p^r), \mathbb{Z}_p)^{\text{ord}}}$$

$$\frac{I_f H^1(X, (p^r), \mathbb{Z}_p)^{\text{ord}}}{\mathbb{Q}_p} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p = V_f$$

$$V_f \text{ 2-dim'l } / K_f = \mathbb{Q}_p / (\text{rank } f)$$

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Eisenstein ideal

 $I_k \subset \mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}}$  generated by

$$\overline{T_l} - 1 - l < l \rangle \quad l \neq p,$$

$$U_p - 1, \quad \langle j \rangle - \omega^{k-2}(j), \\ j \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^*$$

Consider  $\mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}}$  as a  $\Lambda$ -mod.  
by  $\&$   $\gamma$  acts as  $\langle \gamma \rangle^{-1}$ .

$$\mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}} / I_k \cong \Lambda / (\xi_k) \quad \text{Mazur-Wiles}$$

$$\xi_k(v^s - 1) = L_p(\omega^k, s-1).$$

$m_k$  max'l ideal of  $\mathfrak{h}$  <sup>ord</sup> II  
containing  $I_k$ :

$$m_k = I_k + (p, \langle v \rangle - 1).$$

$$\mathfrak{h} = h_k := h^{m_k}.$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{J}} = \overline{\mathcal{J}}_k := \overline{\mathcal{J}}_{m_k}^{\text{ord}}.$$

$\mathcal{J} \otimes_{\Lambda} Q(\Lambda)$  free of rank 2  
over  $\mathfrak{h} \otimes_{\Lambda} Q(\Lambda)$ .

$$\rho: G_Q \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathfrak{h}}(\overline{\mathcal{J}})$$

view this as acting  
on  $\overline{\mathcal{J}}_{\text{sub}} \oplus \overline{\mathcal{J}}_{\text{quo}}$

$$\rho_{\text{linear}} = \begin{pmatrix} \det P & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  may look like  
 $\begin{pmatrix} \det P & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \det P & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$

$$B = \text{Span}(\text{im } b)$$

$$C = \text{Span}(\text{im } C).$$

Facts

$\sigma \in G_Q$	$a(\sigma) - \det P(\sigma) \in I_K$
	$d(\sigma) - 1 \in I_K^*$
	$b(\sigma) c(\tau) \in I_K^*$

Consider  $(I = I_k)$

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$\bar{c} = c \bmod I : G_Q \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{IC}$

Claim:  $\psi_c = (\det \rho)^{-1} \cdot \bar{c}$

is a 1-cocycle.

Proof:  $c(\sigma\tau) = c(\sigma) \overset{\alpha}{\underset{\rho}{\circ}} (\tau)$   
 $+ c(\sigma)c(\tau)$

$\equiv c(\sigma)\det \rho(\tau) + c(\tau)$

$\bmod IC$ .

$\rightsquigarrow \psi_c$  cocycle.

Homom. on  $G_Q(\mu_{p^\infty})$ .

$\psi_c : G(\mathbb{Q}_{(p^\infty)}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{IC}}^{(21)}$   
homom., unramified  
everywhere.

w factors through  
 $X_{\infty} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\text{IC}}$ .

Actually, factors through  
 $X_{\infty}^{(hk)} \xrightarrow{(1)} \mathcal{O}_{\text{IC}}$ .

homom. of  $\Lambda$ -modules  
 $C$  faithful  $\mathfrak{h}$ -mod.

$\xrightarrow{\text{char}_n} (\mathcal{O}_{\text{IC}})$  divis. by  
 $\text{char}_n(\mathcal{O}_{\text{IC}}) = \{\xi\}$

⇒  $\text{char}_\lambda(X_n^{(1-k)}(1))$  (22)

divis. by  $(\Sigma_k)$

⇒  $\text{char}_\lambda(X_n^{(1-k)}) \not\equiv (f_k)$

divis. by

Divis. for all  $k$  even

→ equality and

IMC //