

Congruence primes via higher L-functions

Böcherer

PSI

(based on discussion w/ H. Katsurada)

Setting:

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0(N) \subset \Gamma_n = \mathrm{Sp}(n, \mathbb{Z}) \curvearrowright \mathrm{H}_n.$$

$S_\ell''(\Gamma)$ = space of Siegel cusp forms for Γ , weight ℓ .

$$S_\ell''(\Gamma) = S_\ell''(\Gamma)(\mathbb{Q}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C}.$$

f eigenform \rightsquigarrow standard L-fun.

$$L^{(N)}(f, st, s) = \prod_{p \nmid N} \frac{1}{1 - p^{-s}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha_i(p)p^{-s})(1 - \alpha_i^{-1}(p)p^{-s})} \right)$$

Critical values for $L(f, st, s, \chi)$; $\ell = k + v$, $v \geq 0$

are $\{k-n > 0 \mid \ell = k+v, n \leq k \text{ even}\} \cup \{s \leftrightarrow 1-s\}$ $\chi \neq \text{even}$

$\{k-n > 0 \mid \ell = k+v, n \text{ odd}\} \cup \{s \leftrightarrow 1-s\}$ $\chi \neq \text{odd}$.

χ arb. Dirichlet character.

For all critical values r

$$\frac{L^{(N)}(f, st, r, \chi)}{\pi^? \langle f, f \rangle} \in \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$$

If $f \in S_\ell''(\Gamma)(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$.

Def: $f \in S_\ell''(\Gamma)$ eigenform (away from level)

\mathcal{F} = set of e.f. in $S_\ell''(\Gamma)$, including f ,

all have same Hecke eigenvalues.

Böcherer
192

$K =$ field containing all e.v.'s of f

g a prime of K . We say g is a congruence prime for

f wrt \mathcal{F} iff $\exists g \in \mathcal{F}^\perp$ Hecke eigenform s.t.

$$\lambda_f(T) \equiv \lambda_g(T) \pmod{\tilde{g}}$$

for all good Hecke operators, \tilde{g}^{18} .

Criteria for congruence primes

~~For all g prime, $\lambda_f(g) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{g^2}$~~

Need to normalize the f . Write $f = \sum_{s \in P_0(\mathbb{Z})} a_{f(s)} e^{2\pi i t r(s)}$.

$a_{f(s)} \in K$. $\text{cl}(f) = \mathcal{O}_K$ -module generated by all the $a_{f(s)}$.

Thm (Katsurada, et.al): f as above, r critical, g a prime

of K (away from denominators of Fourier coeffs of

"the" Eisenstein series) if $v(r, r)$

$$v_g \left(\frac{\overleftarrow{L(f, st, r)}}{\pi^s \langle f, f \rangle} \text{cl}(f)^2 \right) < 0$$

then g is a congruence prime for f wrt $\mathcal{F} = \{f\}$.

To avoid trivial cases,

$\text{cl}_{\mathcal{O}_F} = \mathcal{O}_K$ -module generated by

Böcherer
pg 3

$$\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^t \frac{a_{f_i}(s) a_{f_i}(T)}{\langle f_i, f_i \rangle} \mid s, T \in P_n(\mathbb{Z}) \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{f = f_1, \dots, f_t\}$$

$$\text{if } V_{g_0} \left(V(\infty, r) \frac{L(f, st, r)}{\pi^s \langle f, f \rangle} \text{ wrt } \text{cl}_{\mathcal{O}_F} \right) < 0 \Rightarrow g_0 \text{ is a}$$

congruence prime for f wrt \mathcal{F} .

Variant: f as before, level 1, χ char. mod N .

$$\text{if } V_{g_0} \left(V(\infty, r) \frac{L(f, st, r, \chi)}{\pi^s \langle f, f \rangle} \right) < 0 \Rightarrow g_0 \text{ is}$$

a congruence prime for f wrt $\mathcal{O}\mathcal{F} = \{f\}$.

Ingredients of proof:

- integral representation of standard L -function (doubling method)
- holomorphic diff. operators (to get all critical values)
(at $s=0$, $s = \frac{2n-1}{2} - \kappa$ get holomorphic Siegel E.S.)
- exterior twist (wrt variables to be put equal to zero afterwards)
- decreasing lemma, integrality of Fourier expansion of E.S.
- elementary lemma of Kurohama - Katayama.

Triple product:

$f, g, h \in S_c^1(SL_2(\mathbb{Z}))$

Böchner
pg 4

r critical

$$V_p \left(v_{\infty} \frac{L(f \otimes g \otimes h, r)}{\pi^\infty \langle f, f \rangle \langle g, g \rangle \langle h, h \rangle} \right) < 0$$

$\Rightarrow p$ is a congruence prime for f, g , or h .