

# Marco Streng - Modular Units via EDS recurrence

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§ Intro For  $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $N \geq 4$ ,  
 $K \cong \mathbb{Q}$  field;

$$\text{let } Y'(N)(K) = \left\{ (E, P) : \begin{array}{l} E/K \text{ elliptic curve,} \\ P \in E(K) \text{ of order } N \end{array} \right\}$$

• affine algebraic curves  $Y'(N)/\mathbb{Q}$

$$Y'(N)(\mathbb{C}) \xleftarrow{\sim} T'(N) \xrightarrow{H}$$

$\left[ \frac{1}{N} \right] \text{ mod } N \rightarrow$

Def  $\mathcal{O}(Y'(N)) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{regular functions} \\ \text{on } Y'(N) \text{ over } \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \right\}$

Then  $\mathcal{O}(Y'(N))^* \xrightarrow{\sim} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{meromorphic functions} \\ \text{on } Y'(N) \text{ (HUP } \mathbb{Q}) \end{array} \right\}$   
 with poles & zeroes only at cusps, and  $q$ -expansion coefficients in  $\mathbb{Q}$

## Punchline

$\mathcal{O}(Y'(N))^*$  is more-or-less generated by the defining equations of  $Y'(k)$  for  $k \leq \lfloor N/2 \rfloor + 1$ .

- Steps
- §1 ambient space
  - §2 division polynomials
  - §3  $q$ -expansions

§1 | Let  $A(k) = \left\{ (E, P) : \begin{array}{l} E/K \text{ ell. curve} \\ P \in E(K) \text{ not order } 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\}$

$$\cong Y'(N)(K)$$

Take normal form:

bijection  $A(k) \leftrightarrow \{(B, C) \in K^2 : D \neq 0\}$

$$(E, P) \longleftarrow (B, C)$$

where  $E: y^2 + (1-C)xy - By = x^3 - Bx^2$   
 $P = (0, 0)$

$$D = \Delta(E) \in \mathbb{Z}[B, C].$$

Now  $Y'(N) \subset A \cong \mathbb{A}^2 - (D=0)$

given by irred.  $F_N \in \mathbb{Q}[B, C]$

Example Can show  $4P=0 \Leftrightarrow C=0$   
 $F_4 = C.$

Similarly  $F_5 = C - B$   
 $F_6 = C^2 - B + C.$

Fix  $N \geq 4$ , let  $f_k = (F_k \text{ mod } F_N) \in \mathcal{O}(Y'(N))^*$

for  $k \neq N$

If it has a zero on  $Y'(N)$  at  $(E, P)$ , then  $P$  has order  $N$  and  $k \leq \lfloor N/2 \rfloor + 1$

$$b = (B \text{ mod } F_N)$$

$$d = (D \text{ mod } F_N) \in \mathcal{O}(Y'(N))^*$$

Theorem  $(S; \text{ Conj. of Deriker \& Van Hoeij})$

For all  $N \geq 4$ ,

$$\mathcal{O}(Y'(N))^* / \mathbb{Q}^*$$

is the free abelian group with basis  $b, d, f_4, f_5, \dots, f_{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor + 1}$ .

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§2 Division polynomials

•  $\Psi_k \in \mathbb{Z}[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_6][x, y]$  (Weierstrass eqn)

• For  $E/K$  and  $P \in E(K)$   
 $\Psi_k(E, P) = 0 \Leftrightarrow [k]P = 0$

•  $\Psi_{m+n} \Psi_{m-n} \Psi_k^2 = \Psi_{m+k} \Psi_{m-k} \Psi_n^2 - \Psi_{n-k} \Psi_{n+k} \Psi_m^2$

Let  $P_k = \Psi_k(\text{Tate N.F.}) \in \mathbb{Z}[B, C]$

$\alpha_1 = 1 - C$   
 $\alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = -B$   
 $\alpha_4 = \alpha_6 = x = y = 0$

$P_1 = 1, P_2 = B, P_3 = -B^3, P_4 = CB^5$   
 $P_5 = -(C-B)B^8$   
 $F_4$   $F_5$

Note: For  $k \geq 4$ :  
 $F_k =$  ("new" factor of  $P_k$ )

§3  $q$ -expansions

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & H & \xrightarrow{\sim} Y'(N)(\mathbb{C}) \\ \Gamma'(N) \backslash & & \\ \tau & \longmapsto & (\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z}\tau + \mathbb{Z}), \frac{\tau}{N}) \end{array}$$

Def •  $q^\alpha := \exp(2\pi i \alpha \tau)$  for  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

• Siegel function  
 $h_a(\tau) = iq^{\frac{1}{2}(a^2 - a + \frac{1}{4})} (1 - q^a)$

$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{n+a})(1 - q^{n-a})$

Proposition

$\mathbb{Q}^* \langle b, d, p_1, \dots, p_{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor + 1} \rangle$

$= S := \mathbb{Q}^* \cdot \left\{ \prod_{k=1}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} h_{k/N}^{e(k)} : \begin{array}{l} e \in \mathbb{Z}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} \\ \sum e(k) \in 12\mathbb{Z} \\ \sum k^2 e(k) \in \text{god}(N, 2)N\mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right\}$

Proof

-----  $\square$

TO DO: prove  $S = \mathcal{O}(Y'(N))^*$

Counting cusps  $\rightsquigarrow \text{rk}(\mathcal{O}(Y'(N))^*/\mathbb{Q}^*) \leq \lfloor N/2 \rfloor$

Claim  $\text{rk } S/\mathbb{Q}^* = \lfloor N/2 \rfloor$

and  $\forall f \in \mathcal{O}(Y'(N))^* \setminus \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\forall c \in \mathbb{Z} > 0$   
 $f^c \in S \Rightarrow f \in S$

Note claim  $\Rightarrow$  Thm.

Proof of claim (say  $N$  odd)

For  $e \in \mathbb{Z}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor}$ , let  
 $h^e = \prod_{k=1}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} h_{k/N}^{e(k)}$

For  $f \in \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{Q}^{1/2N})$ , write  
 $f^* = \frac{f}{\text{leading term}} = 1 + \text{h.o.t.}$

so  $h_a^* = 1 - q^a + \text{h.o.t.}$   
if  $0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$

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(1) rank

Suppose  $h^e \in \mathbb{C}^*$  for some  $e \neq 0$

Take  $k$  minimal s.t.  $e(k) \neq 0$

Then  $1 = (h^e)^* = \prod_{k=1}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} (h_{k/N}^*)^{e(k)}$

$= \underbrace{(1 - q^{k/N})^{e(k)}}_{h_{k/N}^*} \cdot (1 + \dots)$

$= 1 - e(k)q^{k/N} + \text{h.o.t.}$

So  $e(k) = 0$ , contradiction

So  $\mathbb{Z}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}((q^{1/N}))$   
 $e \longmapsto h^e$   
 $\square$  rank.

(2) If  $f^e \in S$ , then

$f^e = h^e$ , so

$(f^*)^e = (h^e)^*$

$\uparrow$  bounded denominator (modular functions)  
 $\uparrow$  integer coefficients.

Both 1 + h.o.t.

Gauss' lemma:  $f^*$  has integer coefficients.

Trick as in (1)  
 $\rightsquigarrow \exists e \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \boxed{f^* = 1 - \frac{e}{N} q^{1/N} + \text{h.o.t.}}$

So  $f = h^{e'}$  for some  $e' \in \mathbb{Z}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor}$

$\uparrow$  up to  $\mathbb{Q}^*$ -scaling.

Then using action of  $\Gamma^1(N)$ : prove congruences in def of  $S$ .