ARITHMETIC CLASSIFICATION OF KUGA FIBER VARIETIES OF QUATERNION TYPE

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Dedicated to Professor Michio Kuga on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday

CONTENTS

0.	Introduction	469
1.0.	Kuga fiber varieties	471
1.1.	Fiber varieties arising from quaternion algebras	473
1.2.	Rigid Kuga fiber varieties and Hodge-Kuga fiber varieties	475
1.3.	Endomorphism ring of the fibers	477
1.4.	Lattices	482
1.5.	Classification	483
	Definitions	486
2.1.	$A^{\sigma} \xrightarrow{f^{\sigma}} V^{\sigma} \dots \dots$	486
2.2.	Bottom fields	488
2.3.	$V^{\sigma} \cong V \dots \dots$	489
2.4.	Gal (C/bottom field (V)) \rightarrow ideal class group (\tilde{k})	492
2.5.	Main theorem	494
2.6.	An example	494

0. Introduction. A Kuga fiber variety of quaternion type $A \xrightarrow{f} V$ is a fiber space whose fibers are abelian varieties and which is parametrized by a Hilbert modular variety $V = \Gamma \setminus \mathscr{H}^t$.

The construction of $\Gamma \setminus \mathscr{H}^t$ is classical. Let k be a totally real algebraic number field and B a quaternion algebra over k. Then we have an isomorphism

$$B \bigotimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{R} \cong M_2(\mathbf{R}) \times \cdots \times M_2(\mathbf{R}) \times \mathbf{K} \times \cdots \times \mathbf{K},$$

where $M_2(\mathbf{R})$ is the total matrix algebra of degree two and **K** the algebra of real quaternions. Let t > 0 be the number of copies of $M_2(\mathbf{R})$ and G = $\operatorname{Res}_{k/\mathbb{Q}} \{ a \in B | aa^i = 1 \}$, where *i* is the canonical involution.

Any arithmetic subgroup Γ of G is a discontinuous group of transformations of the product of upper half planes \mathscr{H}^t . It defines an arithmetic variety $\Gamma \setminus \mathscr{H}^t$.

A Kuga fiber variety over $\Gamma \setminus \mathscr{H}^t$ is constructed from a symplectic representation of G [K], [S], [Ad1], [Ad2]. In this paper we will consider only families of Hodge

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