

74. A Note on Modular Forms mod p

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Let N be a positive integer and χ be a Dirichlet character mod N . Let $\Gamma_0(N) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \mid c \equiv 0 \pmod{N} \right\}$. Let $f(z)$ be a cusp form of weight k satisfying

$$f(\sigma(z)) = (cz + d)^k \chi(d) f(z) \quad \text{for all } \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_0(N).$$

Then we call $f(z)$ a cusp form of type (k, χ) on $\Gamma_0(N)$, and we denote by $S_k(N, \chi)$ the space of all cusp forms of type (k, χ) on $\Gamma_0(N)$.

From now we fix a prime number $p, p \geq 5$. Let N be a positive integer such that $(p, N) = 1$. Let ψ and χ be any Dirichlet characters mod N and mod p respectively such that $\psi\chi(-1) = 1$. Let t be the order of χ and put $\kappa = \frac{(p-1)(t-a)}{t}$ with an integer a such that $1 \leq a \leq t$

and $(a, t) = 1$. Let k be any even positive integer. Then we can prove the following simple identities between dimensions of spaces of cusp forms by using Hijikata's trace formula [1]:

Theorem 1. *The notations being as above, we have*

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} S_k(Np, \psi\chi) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} S_{(p+1)k/2 - \kappa}(N, \psi) + \dim_{\mathbb{C}} S_{(p+1)k/2 - (p-1-\kappa)}(N, \psi).$$

As an application of Theorem 1, we can study some properties of cusp forms mod p in the sense of Serre and Swinnerton-Dyer.

We fix our notations. We may fix N, ψ and k . Take an algebraic number field K of finite degree over the rational number field which contains all eigenvalues of all Hecke operators acting on $S_k(Np, \psi\chi)$ for all Dirichlet characters χ mod p and on $S_{k'}(N, \psi)$ for all $k' \leq \frac{k}{2}(p+1)$,

and p -th roots of unity. We fix a prime divisor \mathfrak{p} of K lying over p . Let ν be the normalized valuation of K attached to \mathfrak{p} so that $\nu(p) = p^{-1}$ and $\mathfrak{o} = \{\alpha \in K \mid \nu(\alpha) \leq 1\}$, $F = \mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}$.

For any Dirichlet character χ mod p , let

$$V_{\chi} = \left\{ f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n q^n \in S_k(Np, \psi\chi) \mid a_n \in K \text{ for all } n \geq 1 \right\},$$

$$V_{k'} = \left\{ g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n q^n \in S_{k'}(N, \psi) \mid b_n \in K \text{ for all } n \geq 1 \right\},$$

where $q = e^{2\pi iz}$. V_{χ} and $V_{k'}$ are vector spaces over K with same dimensions as those of $S_k(Np, \psi\chi)$ and $S_{k'}(N, \psi)$ over the complex number field.