Modularity in Degree Two

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What are the main ideas of this talk?

1. There is mounting evidence for the Paramodular Conjecture.
2. Borcherds products are a good way to make paramodular forms.

3. Our paramodular website exists: math.lfc.edu/∼yuen/paramodular

All elliptic curves $E/\mathbb{Q}$ are modular

Theorem (Wiles; Wiles and Taylor; Breuil, Conrad, Diamond and Taylor)

Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$. There is a bijection between

1. *isogeny classes of elliptic curves $E/\mathbb{Q}$ with conductor N*
2. *normalized Hecke eigenforms $f \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))^{\mathrm{new}}$ with rational eigenvalues.*

In this correspondence we have $L(E, s, \mathrm{Hasse}) = L(f, s, \mathrm{Hecke})$.

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- Weil added $N = N$.
- Eichler (1954) proved the first examples $L(X_0(11), s, \mathrm{Hasse}) = L(\eta(\tau)^2\eta(11\tau)^2, s, \mathrm{Hecke})$.

All abelian surfaces $A/\mathbb{Q}$ are paramodular

Paramodular Conjecture (Brumer and Kramer 2009)

Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$. There is a bijection between

1. *isogeny classes of abelian surfaces $A/\mathbb{Q}$ with conductor N and endomorphisms $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(A) = \mathbb{Z}$,*
2. *lines of Hecke eigenforms $f \in S_2(K(N))^{\mathrm{new}}$ that have rational eigenvalues and are not Gritsenko lifts from $J_{2,N}^{\mathrm{cusp}}$.*

In this correspondence we have

$$L(A, s, \text{Hasse-Weil}) = L(f, s, \text{spin}).$$

Remarks

- The paramodular group of level N,

$$K(N) = \begin{pmatrix} * & N* & * & * \\ * & * & * & */N \\ * & N* & * & * \\ N* & N* & N* & * \end{pmatrix} \cap \mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathbb{Q}), \qquad * \in \mathbb{Z},$$

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- New form theory for paramodular groups: Ibukiyama 1984; Roberts and Schmidt 2004, (LNM 1918).
- Grit : $J_{k,N}^{\mathrm{cusp}} \to S_k\left(K(N)\right)$, the Gritsenko lift from Jacobi cusp forms of index N to paramodular cusp forms of level N is an advanced version of the Maass lift.

More Remarks

The subtle condition for general N: $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(A) = \mathbb{Z}$.

- The endomorphisms that are defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ are trivial: $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(A) = \mathbb{Z}$. This is the unknown case as well as the generic case in degree two. For elliptic curves it is always the case that $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(A) = \mathbb{Z}$.

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- Yoshida 1980 conjectured *All abelian surfaces $A/\mathbb{Q}$ are modular for weight two and some discrete subgroup*, and gave examples for $\Gamma_0^{(2)}(p)$ where A has conductor p^2 and $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(A)$ is an order in a quadratic field and the Siegel modular form is a *Yoshida* lift.

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- Give credit to Brumer. Prior to the Paramodular Conjecture, I would have guessed that modularity in degree two would mainly involve the groups $\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N)$.

All abelian surfaces $A/\mathbb{Q}$ are paramodular

Maybe you want to see the Paramodular Conjecture again after the remarks

Paramodular Conjecture

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In this correspondence we have

$$L(A, s, \text{Hasse-Weil}) = L(f, s, \text{spin}).$$

Do the arithmetic and automorphic data match up?

Looks like it.

1997: Brumer makes a (short) list of $N < 1,000$ that could possibly be the conductor of an abelian surface $A/\mathbb{Q}$.

Theorem (PY 2009)

Let $p < 600$ be prime. If $p \notin \{277, 349, 353, 389, 461, 523, 587\}$ then $S_2(K(p))$ consists entirely of Gritsenko lifts.

This exactly matches Brumer's "Yes" list for prime levels.

This is a lot of evidence for the Paramodular Conjecture because prime levels $p < 600$ that don't have abelian surfaces over $\mathbb{Q}$ also don't have any paramodular cusp forms beyond the Gritsenko lifts.

Proof.

We can inject the weight two space into weight four spaces:

1) For $g_1, g_2 \in \mathrm{Grit}\left(J_{2,p}^{\mathrm{cusp}}\right) \subseteq S_2(K(p))$, we have the injection:

$$\begin{aligned} S_2(K(p)) &\hookrightarrow \{(H_1, H_2) \in S_4(K(p)) \times S_4(K(p)) : g_2 H_1 = g_1 H_2\} \\ f &\mapsto (g_1 f, g_2 f) \end{aligned}$$

2) The dimensions of $S_4(K(p))$ are known by Ibukiyama; we still have to span $S_4(K(p))$ by computing products of Gritsenko lifts, traces of theta series and by smearing with Hecke operators.

3) Millions of Fourier coefficients mod 109 later,

$$\dim S_2(K(p)) \leq \dim\{(H_1, H_2) \in S_4(K(p)) \times S_4(K(p)) : g_2 H_1 = g_1 H_2\}$$

$\square$

Examples of nonlifts are naturally more interesting

Method of Integral Closure

Theorem (PY 2009)

We have $\dim S_2(K(277)) = 11$ *but* $\dim J_{2,277}^{\mathrm{cusp}} = 10$. *There is a Hecke eigenform* $f_{277} \in S_2(K(277))$ *that is not a Gritsenko lift.*

- $\mathcal{A}_{277}$ is the Jacobian of the hyperelliptic curve

$$y^2 + y = x^5 + 5x^4 + 8x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x$$

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- Do you want to *see* f_{277}? Later, when we have *theta blocks*.

How can we prove a weight two nonlift cusp form exists?

Method of Integral Closure

Proof.

1) We have a candidate $f = H_1/g_1 \in M_2^{\mathrm{mero}}(K(p))$.

2) Find a weight four cusp form $F \in S_4(K(p))$ and prove

$$F\, g_1^2 = H_1^2 \text{ in } S_8(K(p)).$$

Since $F = \left(\frac{H_1}{g_1}\right)^2$ is holomorphic, so is $f = \frac{H_1}{g_1}$. $\square$

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The *GROAN* you hear is the computer chugging away in weight 8.

More nonlifts?

- What about $349^+, 353^+, 389^+, 461^+, 523^+, 587^+, 587^-$?
- The method of integral closure has only been used to prove existence of a nonlift for $f_{277} \in S_2(K(277))^+$ where $\dim S_8(K(277)) = 2529$.
- Spanning more weight eight spaces was too expensive for us.
- We told our troubles to V. Gritsenko and he suggested 587^- might give a Borcherds Products. And that is what the rest of this talk is about.

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But first, report on recent evidence from other sources.

Central L-values

Paramodular Boecherer Conjecture (Ryan and Tornaria 2011)

Let p be prime and k be even. Let $f \in S_k(K(p))$ be a cuspidal Hecke eigenform with Fourier expansion

$$f(Z) = \sum_{T>0} a(T; f) e(\mathrm{tr}(ZT)).$$

There exists a constant c_f such that for every fund. disc. $D < 0$,

$$\rho_o L(f, \tfrac{1}{2}, \chi_D) |D|^{k-1} = c_f \Big(\sum_{[T] \text{ disc. } D} \tfrac{1}{\epsilon(T)} a(T; f) \Big)^2,$$

where $\epsilon(T) = |\operatorname{Aut}_{\Gamma_0(p)}(T)|$ and $\rho_o = 1$ or 2 as $(p, D) = 1$ or $p|D$.

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- Proven for Gritsenko lifts.
- Tested using Brumer's curves and our Fourier coefficients.

Equality of L-series

Complete Examples

Theorem Report (Johnson-Leung and Roberts 2012)

Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ be a real quadratic field. Given a weight (k, k) Hilbert modular form h, with a linearly independent conjugate, they figured out how to lift h to a paramodular Hecke eigenform of level $\mathrm{Norm}(\mathbf{n})d^2$ with corresponding eigenvalues.

- Let E/K be an elliptic curve not isogenous to its conjugate.
- Let $A/\mathbb{Q}$ be the abelian surface given by the Weil restriction of E. Defining property: $A(\mathbb{Q})$ corresponds to $E(K)$
- Assume we know that E/K is modular w.r.t. a Hilbert form h.
- Then $A/\mathbb{Q}$ is modular w.r.t. the Johnson-Leung Roberts lift of h.
- Dembélé and Kumar have a preprint about this.

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- Dembélé and Kumar have a preprint about this.
- For a similar but different example: Berger, Dembélé, Pacetti, Sengun for $N = 223^2$ and K imaginary quadratic.

Definition of Siegel Modular Form

- Siegel Upper Half Space: $\mathcal{H}_n = \{Z \in M^{\text{sym}}_{n\times n}(\mathbb{C}) : \operatorname{Im} Z > 0\}$.
- Symplectic group: $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathbb{R})$ acts on $Z \in \mathcal{H}_n$ by $\sigma \cdot Z = (AZ + B)(CZ + D)^{-1}$.
- $\Gamma \subseteq \mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\Gamma \cap \mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ has finite index in Γ and $\mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathbb{Z})$
- Siegel Modular Form: $M_k(\Gamma) = \{$ holomorphic $f : \mathcal{H}_n \to \mathbb{C}$ that transforms by $\det(CZ + D)^k$ and are "bounded at the cusps" $\}$
- Cusp Form: $S_k(\Gamma) = \{f \in M_k(\Gamma)$ that "vanish at the cusps"$\}$
- Fourier Expansion: $f(Z) = \sum_{T \geq 0} a(T; f) e(\operatorname{tr}(ZT))$
- $n = 2$; $\Gamma = K(N)$; $T \in \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z} & \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} & N\mathbb{Z} \end{pmatrix}$

Examples of Siegel Modular Forms

- Thetanullwerte: $\theta\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}(0,Z) \in M_{1/2}\left(\Gamma^{(n)}(8)\right)$ for $a, b \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^n$
- Riemann Theta Function:

$$\theta\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}(z,Z) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} e\left(\tfrac{1}{2}(m+a)'Z(m+a) + (m+a)'(z+b)\right)$$

- $X_{10} = \prod_{a,b}^{10} \theta\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}(0,Z)^2 \in S_{10}(\mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathbb{Z})) \quad (4a \cdot b \equiv 0 \mod 4)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix},$$
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Definition of Jacobi Forms: Automorphicity

Level one

- Assume $\phi : \mathcal{H} \times \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ is holomorphic.

$$\tilde{\phi} : \mathcal{H}_2 \to \mathbb{C}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} \tau & z \\ z & \omega \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \phi(\tau, z) e(m\omega)$$

- Assume that $\tilde{\phi}$ transforms by $\chi \det(CZ + D)^k$ for

$$P_{2,1}(\mathbb{Z}) = \begin{pmatrix} * & 0 & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & 0 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \cap \mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathbb{Z}), \qquad * \in \mathbb{Z},$$

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- $P_{2,1}(\mathbb{Z})/\{\pm I\} \cong \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes \mathrm{Heisenberg}(\mathbb{Z})$

Definition of Jacobi Forms: Support

- Jacobi forms are tagged with additional adjectives to reflect the support $\mathrm{supp}(\phi) = \{(n,r) \in \mathbb{Q}^2 : c(n,r;\phi) \neq 0\}$ of the Fourier expansion

$$\phi(\tau, z) = \sum_{n,r \in \mathbb{Q}} c(n,r;\phi) q^n \zeta^r, \qquad q = e(\tau), \zeta = e(z).$$

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- $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{\mathrm{weak}}$: automorphicity and $c(n, r; \phi) \neq 0 \implies n \geq 0$

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- $\phi \in J_{k,m}$: automorphicity and $c(n, r; \phi) \neq 0 \implies 4mn - r^2 \geq 0$
- $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{\mathrm{weak}}$: automorphicity and $c(n, r; \phi) \neq 0 \implies n \geq 0$
- $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{\mathrm{wh}}$: automorphicity and $c(n, r; \phi) \neq 0 \implies n >> -\infty$ ("wh" stands for *weakly holomorphic*)

Examples of Jacobi Forms

- Dedekind Eta function $\eta \in J^{\mathrm{cusp}}_{1/2,0}(\epsilon)$

$$\eta(\tau) = \sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} \left(\frac{12}{n}\right) q^{n^2/24} = q^{1/24} \prod_{n\in\mathbb{N}} (1-q^n)$$

- Odd Jacobi Theta function $\vartheta \in J^{\mathrm{cusp}}_{1/2,1/2}(\epsilon^3 v_H)$

$$\begin{aligned}\vartheta(\tau, z) &= \sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} \left(\frac{-4}{n}\right) q^{n^2/8}\zeta^{n/2} \\ &= q^{1/8}\left(\zeta^{1/2}-\zeta^{-1/2}\right) \prod_{n\in\mathbb{N}} (1-q^n)(1-q^n\zeta)(1-q^n\zeta^{-1})\end{aligned}$$

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- $\vartheta_\ell \in J^{\text{cusp}}_{1/2,\ell^2/2}(\epsilon^3 v_H^\ell)$, $\quad \vartheta_\ell(\tau, z) = \vartheta(\tau, \ell z)$

Theta Blocks

A theory due to Gritsenko, Skoruppa and Zagier.

Definition

A theta block is a function $\eta^{c(0)} \prod_\ell \left(\frac{\vartheta_\ell}{\eta}\right)^{c(\ell)} \in J_{k,m}^{\mathrm{mero}}$ for a sequence $c : \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \to \mathbb{Z}$ with finite support.

- There is a famous Jacobi form of weight two and index 37:

$$f_{37} = \frac{\vartheta_1^3 \vartheta_2^3 \vartheta_3^2 \vartheta_4 \vartheta_5}{\eta^6} = \mathrm{TB}_2[1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,4,5].$$

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- $\prod_{\ell \in [1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,4,5]} \left(\zeta^{\ell/2} - \zeta^{-\ell/2} \right)$, the *baby* theta block.
- Given a theta block, it is easy to calculate the weight, index, character, divisor and valuation.

Skoruppa's Valuation

Definition

For $\phi \in J^{\mathrm{wh}}_{k,m}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, define $\mathrm{ord}(\phi; x) = \min_{(n,r)\in \mathrm{supp}(\phi)}(mx^2 + rx + n)$

$$\mathrm{ord} : J^{\mathrm{wh}}_{k,m} \to \text{Continuous piecewise quadratic functions of period one}$$

Theorem (Gritsenko, Skoruppa, Zagier)

Let $\phi \in J^{\mathrm{wh}}_{k,m}$. *Then* $\phi \in J_{k,m} \iff \mathrm{ord}(\phi; x) \geq 0$ *and* $\phi \in J^{\mathrm{cusp}}_{k,m} \iff \mathrm{ord}(\phi; x) > 0$.

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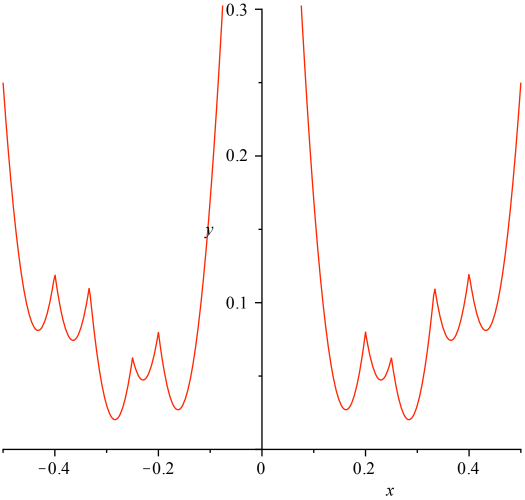
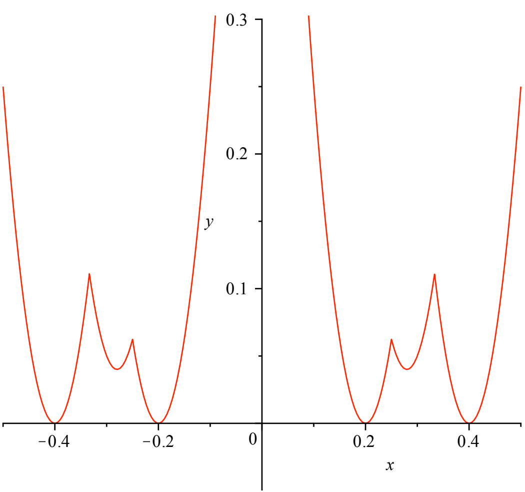
- $B_2(x) = x^2 - x - \frac{1}{6}$ and $\bar{B}(x) = B(x - \lfloor x \rfloor)$
- A lovely formula:

$$\operatorname{ord}\left(\mathrm{TB}_k[d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_\ell]\right); x) = \frac{k}{12} + \frac{1}{2}\sum_i \bar{B}_2(d_i x)$$



Cuspidal weight 2, index 37 theta block: [1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5]



Jacobi Eisenstein weight 2, index 25 theta block:
[1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4]

The shape of Theta Blocks to come

- A $\dfrac{10\vartheta}{6\eta}$ theta block has weight $10(\frac{1}{2}) - 6(\frac{1}{2}) = 2$.

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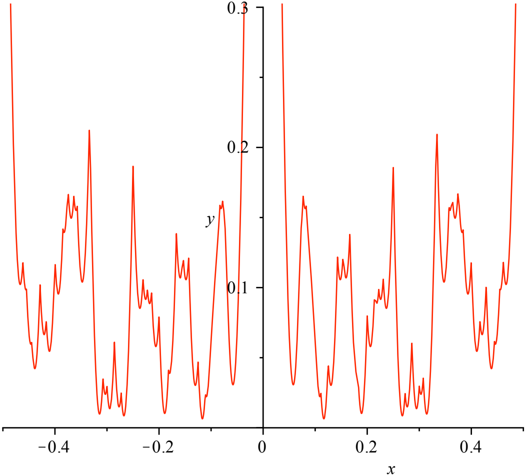
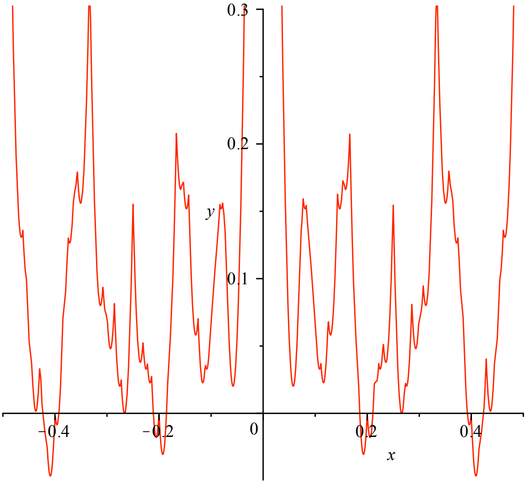
- Are there any other ways to get weight two?
- A $\frac{22\vartheta}{18\eta}$ theta block has weight $22(\frac{1}{2}) - 18(\frac{1}{2}) = 2$.
- A $\frac{22\vartheta}{18\eta}$ theta block has leading q-power $22(\frac{1}{8}) - 18(\frac{1}{24}) = 2$.
- A $\frac{22\vartheta}{18\eta}$ theta block has index $m = \frac{1}{2}(d_1^2 + d_2^2 + \cdots + d_{22}^2)$.



Cuspidal weight 2, index 587 theta block:
[1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]



Weak weight 2, index 587 theta block:
[1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]

Index Raising Operators $V(\ell) : J_{k,m} \to J_{k,m\ell}$

Elliptic Hecke Algebra $\longrightarrow$ Jacobi Hecke Algebra

$$\sum \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \sum P_{2,1}(\mathbb{Z}) \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & ad-bc & 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{ad=\ell \\ b \bmod d}} \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \sum_{\substack{ad=\ell \\ b \bmod d}} P_{2,1}(\mathbb{Z}) \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & \ell & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\ell) \mapsto V(\ell)$$

Gritsenko Lift

Definition

For $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{\mathrm{wh}}$, define a series by

$$\mathrm{Grit}(\phi)\begin{pmatrix} \tau & z \\ z & \omega \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}} \ell^{2-k} (\phi | V(\ell))(\tau, z) e(\ell m \omega).$$

Theorem (Gritsenko)

For $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{\mathrm{cusp}}$ the series $\mathrm{Grit}(\phi)$ converges and defines a map

$$\mathrm{Grit} : J_{k,m}^{\mathrm{cusp}} \to S_k\left(K(m)\right)^{\epsilon}, \quad \epsilon = (-1)^k.$$

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- Example: $\mathrm{Grit}\left(\eta^{18}\vartheta^2\right) = X_{10} \in S_{10}(K(1))$

There are 10 dimensions of Gritsenko lifts in $S_2(K(277))$

We have $\dim S_2(K(277)) = 11$ whereas the dimension of Gritsenko lifts in $S_2(K(277))$ is $\dim J_{2,277}^{\mathrm{cusp}} = 10$.

Let $G_i = \mathrm{Grit}\left(\mathrm{TB}_2(\Sigma_i)\right)$ for $1 \le i \le 10$ be the lifts of the 10 theta blocks given by:

$$\Sigma_i \in \{ [2, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14], [2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 9, 10, 14], [2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13], [2, 3, 3, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13], [2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 8, 8, 8, 11, 13], [2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8, 10, 10, 13], [2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15], [2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 9, 11, 13], [2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12], [2, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 9, 11, 12] \}.$$

The nonlift paramodular eigenform $f_{277} \in S_2(K(277))$

$$f_{277} = \frac{Q}{L}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q = &-14 G_1^2 - 20 G_8 G_2 + 11 G_9 G_2 + 6 G_2^2 - 30 G_7 G_{10} + 15 G_9 G_{10} + 15 G_{10} G_1 \\
&- 30 G_{10} G_2 - 30 G_{10} G_3 + 5 G_4 G_5 + 6 G_4 G_6 + 17 G_4 G_7 - 3 G_4 G_8 - 5 G_4 G_9 \\
&- 5 G_5 G_6 + 20 G_5 G_7 - 5 G_5 G_8 - 10 G_5 G_9 - 3 G_6^2 + 13 G_6 G_7 + 3 G_6 G_8 \\
&- 10 G_6 G_9 - 22 G_7^2 + G_7 G_8 + 15 G_7 G_9 + 6 G_8^2 - 4 G_8 G_9 - 2 G_9^2 + 20 G_1 G_2 \\
&- 28 G_3 G_2 + 23 G_4 G_2 + 7 G_6 G_2 - 31 G_7 G_2 + 15 G_5 G_2 + 45 G_1 G_3 - 10 G_1 G_5 \\
&- 2 G_1 G_4 - 13 G_1 G_6 - 7 G_1 G_8 + 39 G_1 G_7 - 16 G_1 G_9 - 34 G_3^2 + 8 G_3 G_4 \\
&+ 20 G_3 G_5 + 22 G_3 G_6 + 10 G_3 G_8 + 21 G_3 G_9 - 56 G_3 G_7 - 3 G_4^2, \\
L = &- G_4 + G_6 + 2 G_7 + G_8 - G_9 + 2 G_3 - 3 G_2 - G_1.
\end{aligned}$$

Euler factors for $f_{277} \in S_2(K(277))$

$$
\begin{aligned}
L(f, s, \mathrm{spin}) = &\left(1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 4x^3 + 4x^4\right) \\
&\left(1 + x + x^2 + 3x^3 + 9x^4\right) \\
&\left(1 + x - 2x^2 + 5x^3 + 25x^4\right) \\
&\cdots
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- These match the 2, 3 and 5 Euler factors for $L(\mathcal{A}_{277}, s, \mathrm{H\text{-}W})$
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- $\mathcal{A}_{277} =$ Jacobian of $y^2 + y = x^5 + 5x^4 + 8x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x$
- A spin L-function not of GL(2) type.

Joint work with V. Gritsenko

$S_2(K(587))^- = \mathbb{C}B$ is spanned by a Borcherds product B.

(A minus form in weight two cannot be a lift.)

Why did Gritsenko suspect that the first minus form might be a Borcherds product?

$$
\begin{aligned}
11 &= \min\{p : S_2(\Gamma_0(p)) \neq \{0\}\}, & S_2(\Gamma_0(11)) &= \mathbb{C}\,\eta(\tau)^2\eta(11\tau)^2 \\
37 &= \min\{p : J_{2,p}^{\mathrm{cusp}} \neq \{0\}\}, & J_{2,37}^{\mathrm{cusp}} &= \mathbb{C}\,\eta^{-6}\vartheta_1^3\vartheta_2^3\vartheta_3^2\vartheta_4\vartheta_5 \\
587 &= \min\{p : S_2(K(p))^- \neq \{0\}\}, & S_2(K(587))^- &= \mathbb{C}\ \mathrm{Borch}(\psi) \\
& & \psi &\in J_{0,587}^{\mathrm{wh}}(\mathbb{Z})
\end{aligned}
$$

- Let's come to grips with Borcherds products.

Theorem (Borcherds, Gritsenko, Nikulin)

Let $N, N_o \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\Psi \in J^{\mathrm{wh}}_{0,N}$ be a weakly holomorphic Jacobi form with Fourier expansion

$$\Psi(\tau, z) = \sum_{n,r \in \mathbb{Z}:\, n \geq -N_o} c(n,r)\, q^n \zeta^r$$

and $c(n,r) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $4Nn - r^2 \leq 0$. Then we have $c(n,r) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $n, r \in \mathbb{Z}$. We set

$$24A = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} c(0,\ell); \quad 2B = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}} \ell c(0,\ell); \quad 4C = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \ell^2 c(0,\ell);$$

$$D_0 = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}:\, n<0} \sigma_0(-n) c(n,0); \; k = \frac{1}{2} c(0,0); \; \chi = (\epsilon^{24A} \times v_H^{2B}) \chi_F^{k+D_0}.$$

There is a function $\mathrm{Borch}(\Psi) \in M_k^{\mathrm{mero}}(K(N)^+, \chi)$ *whose divisor in* in $K(N)^+\backslash\mathcal{H}_2$ consists of Humbert surfaces $\mathrm{Hum}(T_o)$ for $T_o = \begin{pmatrix} n_o & r_o/2 \\ r_o/2 & Nm_o \end{pmatrix}$ with $\gcd(n_o, r_o, m_o) = 1$ and $m_o \geq 0$. The multiplicity of $\mathrm{Borch}(\Psi)$ on $\mathrm{Hum}(T_o)$ is $\sum_{n\in\mathbb{N}} c(n^2 n_o m_o, n r_o)$. In particular, if $c(n,r) \geq 0$ when $4Nn - r^2 \leq 0$ then $\mathrm{Borch}(\Psi) \in M_k\left(K(N)^+, \chi\right)$ is holomorphic. In particular,

$$\mathrm{Borch}(\Psi)(\mu_N\langle Z\rangle) = (-1)^{k+D_0}\,\mathrm{Borch}(\Psi)(Z), \text{ for } Z \in \mathcal{H}_2.$$

For sufficiently large λ, for $Z = \begin{pmatrix} \tau & z \\ z & \omega \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{H}_2$ and $q = e(\tau)$, $\zeta = e(z)$, $\xi = e(\omega)$, the following product converges on $\{Z \in \mathcal{H}_2 : \operatorname{Im} Z > \lambda I_2\}$:

$$\mathrm{Borch}(\Psi)(Z) = q^A \zeta^B \xi^C \prod_{\substack{n,r,m\in\mathbb{Z}:\ m\geq 0,\ \text{if } m=0 \text{ then } n\geq 0 \\ \text{and if } m=n=0 \text{ then } r<0.}} \left(1 - q^n \zeta^r \xi^{Nm}\right)^{c(nm,r)}$$

and is on $\{\Omega \in \mathcal{H}_2 : \operatorname{Im}\Omega > \lambda I_2\}$ a rearrangement of

$$\operatorname{Borch}(\Psi) = \left(\eta^{c(0,0)} \prod_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}} \left(\frac{\tilde{\vartheta}_\ell}{\eta} \right)^{c(0,\ell)} \right) \exp\left(-\operatorname{Grit}(\Psi)\right).$$

Borcherds Product Summary

Theorem

So, somehow, if you have a weakly holomorphic weight zero, index N Jacobi form with integral coefficients

$$\Psi(\tau, z) = \sum_{n,r \in \mathbb{Z}:\, n \geq -N_o} c(n, r)\, q^n \zeta^r$$

and the "singular coeffients" $c(n, r)$ with $4Nn - r^2 < 0$ are for the most part positive, then

$$\mathrm{Borch}(\Psi)(Z) = q^A \zeta^B \xi^C \prod_{n,m,r} \left(1 - q^n \zeta^r \xi^{Nm}\right)^{c(nm,r)}$$

converges in a neighborhood of infinity and analytically continues to an element of $M_{k'}(K(N))$, for some new weight k'.

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- $$X_{10} = \mathrm{Borch}(\psi)(Z) = q\zeta\xi \prod_{n,m,r} (1 - q^n\zeta^r\xi^m)^{c(nm,r;\psi)}$$
- $$\mathrm{Div}\,(\mathrm{Borch}(\psi)) = 2\,\mathrm{Hum}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2\,\mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathbb{Z})(\mathcal{H}_1 \times \mathcal{H}_1)$$
- The reducible locus: $\mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathbb{Z})(\mathcal{H}_1 \times \mathcal{H}_1) \subseteq \mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathbb{Z})\backslash\mathcal{H}_2$

A nonlift Borcherds Product in $S_2(K(587))^-$

- Want: antisymmetric B-product $f \in S_2(K(p))^-$, here $p = 587$.
- Fourier Jacobi expansion: $f = \phi_p \xi^p + \phi_{2p} \xi^{2p} + \dots$
- ϕ_p is a theta block because f is a B-prod.
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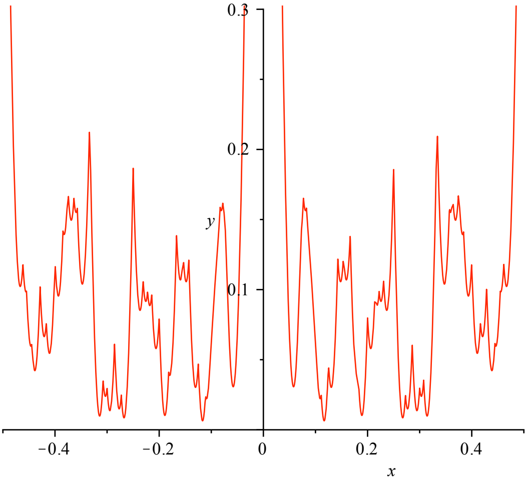
- The only element of $J_{2,587}^{\mathrm{cusp}}$ that vanishes to order two is:

$$\mathrm{TB}_2 \boxed{2} =$$

$$\mathrm{TB}_2[1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]$$



Cuspidal weight 2, index 587 theta block:
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The Ansatz

Maybe this will work.

Ansatz

Define a Theta Buddy $\Theta \in J^{\mathrm{cusp}}_{2,2\cdot 587}$ *by*

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- By antisymmetry and the action of $V(2)$

$$\operatorname{coef}(q^2, \Theta) = \operatorname{coef}(q^4, \phi_p) = \prod_{\ell \in \boxed{3}} \left(\zeta^{\ell/2} - \zeta^{-\ell/2}\right)$$

The Ansatz

Maybe this will work.

Ansatz

Define a Theta Buddy $\Theta \in J^{\text{cusp}}_{2,2\cdot 587}$ *by*

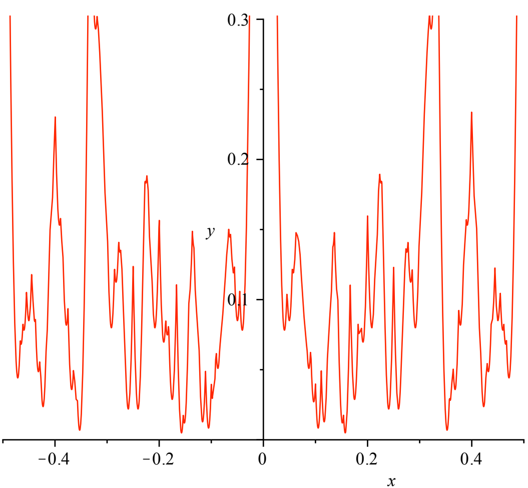
$$\phi_{2p} = \phi_p | V(2) - \Theta$$

- By antisymmetry and the action of $V(2)$

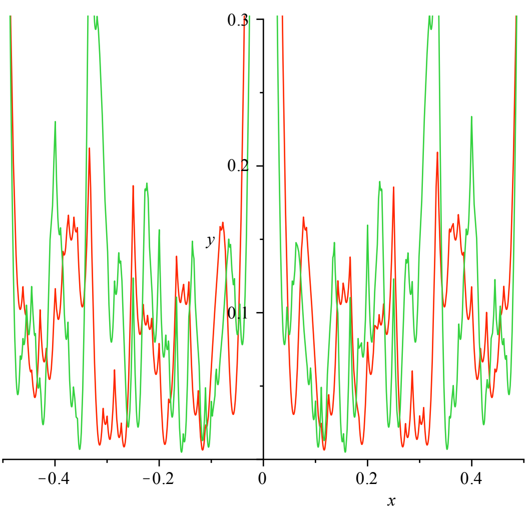
$$\operatorname{coef}(q^2, \Theta) = \operatorname{coef}(q^4, \phi_p) = \prod_{\ell \in \boxed{3}} \left(\zeta^{\ell/2} - \zeta^{-\ell/2}\right)$$

- The leading coefficient of the Theta Buddy is a Baby Theta Block:

$$\Theta = \mathrm{TB}_2\boxed{3} = \mathrm{TB}_2[1,1,2,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,8,8,9,10,11,12,13,14]$$



Cuspidal weight 2, index 1174 theta block:
[1, 10, 2, 2, 18, 3, 3, 4, 4, 15, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 16, 9, 10, 22, 12, 13, 14]



Cuspidal weight 2, index 587 and 1174 theta blocks:

>

>

- Define

$$\psi = \frac{\mathrm{TB}_2\boxed{2}\,|V(2) - \mathrm{TB}_2\boxed{3}}{\mathrm{TB}_2\boxed{2}} \in J_{0,587}^{\mathrm{wh}}$$

$$= 4 + \frac{1}{q} + \zeta^{-14} + \cdots + q^{134}\zeta^{561} + \cdots$$

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- Compute the singular part of ψ to order $q^{146} = q^{\lfloor p/4 \rfloor}$ and see that all singular Fourier coefficients $c(n, r; \psi) \geq 0$.
- Therefore, $\mathrm{Borch}(\psi) \in S_2\left(K(587)\right)^{-}$ exists and hence spans a one dimensional space.

- Compute the 2 and 3-Euler factors

$$\begin{aligned} L(f, s, \mathrm{spin}) = &\left(1 + 3x + 9x^2 + 6x^3 + 4x^4\right) \\ &\left(1 + 4x + 9x^2 + 12x^3 + 9x^4\right) \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

- Compute the 2 and 3-Euler factors

$$L(f, s, \mathrm{spin}) = \left(1 + 3x + 9x^2 + 6x^3 + 4x^4\right)$$
$$\left(1 + 4x + 9x^2 + 12x^3 + 9x^4\right)$$
$$\cdots$$

- These match the 2 and 3 Euler factors for $L(\mathcal{A}_{587}^{-}, s, \mathrm{H\text{-}W})$
- $\mathcal{A}_{587}^{-} =$ Jacobian of $y^2 + (x^3 + x + 1)y = -x^3 + -x^2$

Current Work

We are using Borcherds products to construct more paramodular nonlifts.

Thank you!