

Thm Suppose X is a $\mathbb{T}(N)$ -module isomorphic to a \mathbb{T} -invariant subspace S of $M_k(N)$. Then

$$p(S) \cong \left\{ \sum_{l \geq 1} \lambda(\tau(l)x) q^l \mid \lambda \in X^{\vee} \right\}$$

Proof $p: M_k(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[[q]]$, $p f \mapsto \sum_{l \geq 1} a_f(l) q^l = f - a_f(0)$.
 $X + \mathbb{T}(N)$ -invariant $\Rightarrow M_k(N)$ explicit

pl. $\lambda_n \in S^*$, $\lambda_n(l) = a_f(n)$ span S^*

(since $\lambda_n(l) \neq 0$ for all n implies $f \in S$).

Let $\tilde{\lambda}_n = \varphi^* \lambda_n$ where $\varphi: X \xrightarrow{\cong} S$. Thus the $\tilde{\lambda}_n$ span X^* . Set $F_{\tilde{\lambda}, X} = \sum_{l \geq 1} \lambda(\tau(l)x) q^l$ ($\lambda \in X^*$).

It suffices to show 1) $F_{\tilde{\lambda}, X} \in p(S)$.

2) $F_{\tilde{\lambda}, \varphi(X)} = f$

For 1): $F_{\tilde{\lambda}, X} = \sum_{l \geq 1} \lambda(\tau(l)x) q^l$
 $= \sum_{l \geq 1} \lambda(\tau(l)) q^l$ $f := \varphi(x)$
 $= \sum_{l \geq 1} a_{\tau(l)f}(l) q^l$
 $= \sum_{l \geq 1} a_{\tau(l)f}(l) q^l = \tau(l)f$

For 2) Clear from 1). \square

Ex. $(T, z) \mapsto (\deg \nabla) z$ defines a section of $\mathbb{T}^*(C)$ on \mathbb{C} .
 $\deg \nabla = \sum_{k \geq 1} c(x) d^{k-1}$ ($T = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0\}} c(x) e_x$)

$\mathbb{C} \cdot E_k(C) \rightarrow X$, $f \mapsto a_f(u)$ is \mathbb{T} -module isomorphism.

$E_k - a_{E_k}(u) = \sum_{k \geq 1} (\deg \nabla) q^k = \sum_{d|k} \left(\sum_{d|k} d^{k-1} \right) q^k$