

Sol, for $\Gamma \subseteq SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ (not nec. $-1 \in \Gamma$):

73 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{M}_2(\Gamma) := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}]^{\circ}, \mathbb{Z}[X, Y]_{k-2}) \\ \text{restriction map} \\ \mathcal{E}_2(\Gamma) := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}], \mathbb{Z}[X, Y]_{2-2}) \end{array} \right.$

Action on $\mathbb{Z}[X, Y]$: $(A, U) \mapsto f(A^{-1}(X))$.

$\mathcal{M}_2(\Gamma)_{\mathbb{C}} := \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_2(\Gamma) =$ same def. with $\mathbb{Z}[X, Y]$ repl. by $\mathbb{C}[X, Y]$.

$$X_2(\Gamma) := \left\{ \lambda : SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[X, Y]_{2-2} \mid \begin{array}{l} \lambda(GX) = G \cdot \lambda(X) \\ \lambda(X) + \lambda(XS) = 0 \\ \lambda(X) + \lambda(XR) + \lambda(XR^2) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Note: $X_2(\Gamma)$ is redefined here, but can be identified with the labelling \mathbb{Z} -module of admissible labels of G_{Γ} as before.

Obvious map $\mu : SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}]^{\circ}$, $A \mapsto e_{A\infty} - e_{A0}$

$\mu^* : \mathcal{M}_2(\Gamma) \rightarrow X_2(\Gamma)$, $\lambda \mapsto \mu^* \lambda$,

$$(\mu^* \lambda)(A) = \lambda(e_{A\infty} - e_{A0}).$$

Thm The map μ^* is an isomorphism of \mathbb{Z} -modules.

Lemma (Mania)

$\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}]^{\circ}$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}[SL(2, \mathbb{Z})]$ -module of rank 1.

pf. $\sum c(r) e_r = \sum c(r) (e_r - e_{\infty})$

$$e_r - e_{\infty} = e_{\frac{r_1}{q_1}} - e_{\infty} + e_{\frac{r_2}{q_2}} - e_{\frac{r_1}{q_1}} + \dots + e_{\frac{r_n}{q_n}} - e_{\frac{r_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}}}$$

where $\frac{r_j}{q_j}$ are the convergents of cont. frac. exp. of $\tau (= \frac{r_n}{q_n})$

$(\frac{r_n}{q_n} = \frac{1}{0})$. Fact: $A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} r_n & r_{n-1} & \dots & (-1)^j \\ q_n & q_{n-1} & \dots & (-1)^{j-1} \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ \square

Hence $e_r - e_{\infty} = (A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n) (e_{\infty} - e_0)$.

[if $r = [a_0; a_1, \dots, a_n]$, then $A_j = \begin{pmatrix} a_j & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_j & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^{j-1} \end{pmatrix}$]