

Γ hnt v. v. v. Theorie

$$(\Gamma = \{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma, \mid a, d \in \mathbb{R}, \mid b, c \in \mathbb{C} \mid \det = 1 \mid \text{u. } S(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^k \text{ Ugr.})$$

Γ op. auf $(C_{0,2}(\Gamma))$ via

$$\nabla(\rho)[z] = \sum_{M \in \Gamma} \nabla M z \rho^{k-2}$$

$g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ und Inv. g_z auf $(C_{0,2}(\Gamma))$, $(C_{0,2}(\Gamma))^E = E$ -Eigenraum $\rightarrow g_z$

Satz $\sigma_0 \in C_{0,2}(\Gamma)$, $E \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$. Dann def.

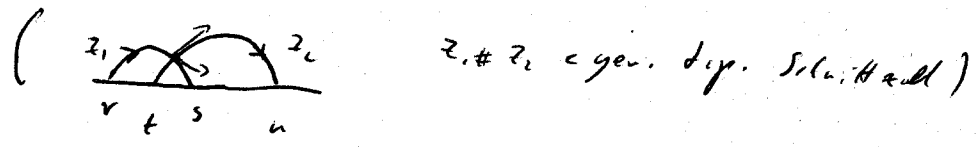
$$\sigma \mapsto \int_{\sigma, \sigma} := \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} (\nabla(\rho) \sigma_\gamma) \#_{\rho} \sigma \rho^E$$

ein Hecke-äquiv. Abb. $L_{\sigma_0}^E : (C_{0,2}(\Gamma))^E \rightarrow S_k(\Gamma)$.
 $\exists \nabla : \sigma_0 \cong$ Isom.

Def. $z_1, z_2 \in V_k^{\mathbb{R}} \quad z_1 = \bar{z}_1 \rho_r \otimes \nu, \quad z_2 = \bar{z}_2 \rho_s \otimes \nu$

$$z_1 \# z_2 := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{r,s \in \mathbb{R}} [\rho_r, \rho_s] \text{ sign}(s-r)$$

(kuz: $[\cdot, \cdot] = \text{Multipl.}$)



Satz $\sigma_1 = [z_1, \cdot] \in (C_{0,2}(\Gamma))$, $\sigma_2 = [z_2, \cdot] \in (C_{0,2}(\Gamma))$

a) z_2 Hecke-Zykel:

$$z_1 \#_{\rho} z_2 = \sum_{z \in \Gamma \cdot z_2} z_1 \# z_2$$

b) $z_2 \in V_k, \nu$

$$z_1 \#_{\rho} z_2 = \text{reg.} \sum_{z \in \Gamma \cdot z_2} z_1 \# z_2 + \text{"Korrekturdeme"}$$

(Munich-Bez.: $\sigma = \sigma_3^+$ und $\sigma_2 = [\text{oo}1 - \text{oo}1]$ für Satz 2)

Satz $E \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$, $D = \mathbb{Z}^2(4n)$, $D \subset \mathbb{R}D$, $D \in \mathbb{Z} > 0$. Dann def.

$$\sigma \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}D, \rho}^E \sigma = \sum_{\substack{D, \rho \\ D \subset \mathbb{R}D}} \left(\sum_{\substack{Q = \{u, v\} \\ d \cdot Q = D \cap D \\ \rightarrow \{u, v\} \text{ Long } (4n)}} \chi_D(Q) [Q] \#_{\rho} \sigma \right) \rho_m^{D, \nu}$$

ein He-äquiv. Abb. $(C_{0,2}(\Gamma))^E \rightarrow S_{k, m}^E$

\exists Lk diese Abb. die Isom. def.