

Satz:  $\sigma_0 \in C_{0,2}(P)$ ,  $\varepsilon = \pm 1$ . Dann definiert

$$\sigma \mapsto \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\sigma(k) \sigma_0 \#_r \sigma) q^k$$

eine Hecke-äquiv.  $L_{\sigma_0} : C_{0,2}(P)^{\varepsilon} \rightarrow S_2(P)$ .

Es ex.  $\sigma_0$ , sodass  $L_{\sigma_0}$  Isomorphismus.

Da (b. 5), d.h.  $m = \#_r$  ganz anders, ganz klarer, i. Form der Rep.  $\sigma_0, \sigma_0$  durch einfach

Def.  $z_1, z_2 \in V_k^{\mathbb{R}}$ ,  $z_1 = \sum P_r \otimes r$ ,  $z_2 = \sum Q_s \otimes s$  1-te Formel schreibt man.

$$z_1 \# z_2 := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{r,s \in \mathbb{R}} [P_r, Q_s] \operatorname{sign}(s-r) \left( \sum a_v X^v Y^{k-v}, \sum b_w Y^w \right) \\ = \sum a_v b_w \binom{k-v}{v} (-1)^v \binom{k-v}{v}$$

Def.  $k$  gerade,  $\phi = aX^2 + bXY + cY^2$

Setz  $C_{\phi} := \phi^{k/2} \otimes (\lambda_+ - \lambda_-) \in V_k^{\mathbb{R}}$  pos. def.,  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $D = b^2 - 4ac \neq 0$  ( $\neq 4$ )

Def.  $[C_{\phi}]$  via  $\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\phi}} \frac{[C_{\phi}]}{(1-y)} = \int \phi(\tau, 1)^{k/2} f(\tau) d\tau = \int g(\tau) d\tau$$

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

a)  $z_2$  Hecke-Zykel:

$$\sigma_1 \#_r \sigma_2 = \sum_{z \in \Gamma z_2} z_1 \# z$$

b)  $z_2 \in V_2$ , so

$$\sigma_1 \#_r \sigma_2 = \text{"reg."} \sum_{z \in \Gamma z_2} z_1 \# z$$

Satz 3  $\varepsilon \in \pm 1$ ,  $D \equiv \gamma^2 \pmod{4m}$ ,  $D$  fundamental,  $D \varepsilon > 0$ . Dann def.

$$\sigma \mapsto j_{D,\gamma}^{\varepsilon}(\sigma) = \sum_{\substack{\theta, \gamma \\ \theta \gamma > 0 \\ m|a, b, \gamma \pmod{4m}}} \left( \sum_{\substack{\phi = [a,b,c] \\ \text{disc } \phi = D \\ m|a, b, \gamma \pmod{4m}}} \chi_D(\phi) [C_{\phi}] \#_r \sigma \right) e^{2\pi i \left( \frac{\gamma^2 - D}{4m} \right)}$$

Hecke-äquiv. Abb.  $(C_{0,2}(P, \gamma)) \rightarrow S_{k,m}^{\varepsilon}$

Eine LK diese Abb. ist surjektiv.