

# Modular Forms: Problem Sheet 4

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1. If  $f$  is a modular form (of any weight), write  $a_i(f)$  for the coefficient of  $q^i$  in its  $q$ -expansion.
- (a) Find constants  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  such that  $f = c_1 E_4^3 + c_2 E_6^2$  has  $a_1(f) = 1$  and  $a_2(f) = \sigma_{11}(2)$ . Hence show that the constant  $\gamma_{12}$  such that

$$E_{12} = 1 + \gamma_{12} \sum_{n \geq 1} \sigma_{11}(n) q^n$$

is equal to  $\frac{65520}{691}$ .

- (b) Deduce that

$$\zeta(12) = \frac{691}{638512875} \pi^{12}.$$

- (c) Find constants  $d_1, d_2$  such that

$$\Delta = d_1 E_{12} + d_2 E_4^3.$$

Hence prove Ramanujan's congruence for the coefficients of  $\Delta$  modulo 691, namely that

$$\tau(n) = \sigma_{11}(n) \pmod{691}.$$

2. Let  $N \geq 2$  and let  $c, d \in \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$ . We say that  $c$  and  $d$  are **coprime modulo  $N$**  if there is no  $f \neq 0$  in  $\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$  such that  $fc = fd = 0$ .
- (a) Show that if  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$ , then  $c$  and  $d$  are coprime modulo  $N$ .
- (b) Show that for any pair  $(c, d)$  that are coprime modulo  $N$ , there exist  $c', d' \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $c' = c$  and  $d' = d \pmod{N}$  and  $\mathrm{HCF}(c', d') = 1$ .
- (c) Hence (or otherwise) show that the natural reduction map  $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$  is surjective for any  $n \geq 2$ .
- (d) Give an example of an integer  $N$  and an element of  $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$  which is not the reduction of any element of  $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ .
3. (a) Let  $D$  and  $N$  be positive integers, and let  $\beta$  be a  $(2 \times 2)$  matrix with integral entries and determinant  $D$ . Prove that  $\Gamma(DN) \subseteq \Gamma(N) \cap \beta^{-1} \Gamma(N) \beta$
- (b) Let  $\Gamma$  be any congruence subgroup, and let  $\alpha \in \{A \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) : \det(A) > 0\}$ . Prove that the group  $\Gamma' = \Gamma \cap \alpha^{-1} \Gamma \alpha$  is again a congruence subgroup.