## A *p*-ADIC THEORY OF HECKE POLYNOMIALS

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## 1. Introduction.

Let p be a fixed odd prime and let  $\mathbf{\bar{F}}_{p}$  be the algebraic closure of  $\mathbf{F}_{p}$ , the prime field of characteristic p. Denote by  $E_{\lambda}$  the elliptic curve whose projective equation is

(1.1) 
$$y^2 z = x(x - z)(x - \lambda z),$$

where  $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbf{F}}_{p}$  and  $\lambda \neq 0, 1$ . The zeta function of  $E_{\lambda}$  is defined by

(1.2) 
$$\zeta(E_{\lambda}, t) = \exp\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} N_m t^m / m\right),$$

where  $N_m$  is the number of points of  $E_{\lambda}$  rational over  $\mathbf{F}_{\alpha}$ , the finite field of  $q = p^{m(\deg_{\lambda})}$  elements (deg  $\lambda = [\mathbf{F}_{p}(\lambda) : \mathbf{F}_{p}]$ ). It is well known that the zeta function has the form

(1.3) 
$$\zeta(E_{\lambda}, t) = \frac{(1 - \pi_1(\lambda)t)(1 - \pi_2(\lambda)t)}{(1 - t)(1 - tp^{\deg \lambda})}$$

Let  $\tilde{S}'$  be the set of supersingular moduli, i.e., the zeros of the Hasse invariant

(1.4) 
$$g(\lambda) = \sum_{j=0}^{(p-1)/2} ((\frac{1}{2})_j / j!)^2 \lambda^j,$$

and let  $\overline{S}$  be the union of  $\overline{S'}$  with the set  $\{0, 1, \infty\}$ . In [8], Dwork gives a *p*-adic theory for the infinite product defined for each positive integer k by

(1.5) 
$$M_{k+2}(t) = \prod_{\lambda} \prod_{j=0}^{k} (1 - t^{\deg \lambda} \pi_1(\lambda)^{k-j} \pi_2(\lambda)^j)^{-1/\deg \lambda},$$

where the outer product is over the complement of  $\bar{S}$  in  $\bar{\mathbf{F}}_{p}$ . More precisely, Dwork shows that

$$M_{k+2}(t) = \det(I - t\alpha \mid L/l_kL),$$

where  $\det(I - t\alpha \mid L/l_kL)$  is the Fredholm determinant of a completely continuous endomorphism  $\alpha$  of a *p*-adic Banach space  $L/l_kL$ . From this one can deduce that  $M_{k+2}(t)$  is actually a polynomial. The Banach space  $L/l_kL$  is the cokernel of a linear differential operator  $l_k$ , acting on the space L of functions

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