

MODULARITY OF SOME NONRIGID DOUBLE OCTIC CALABI-YAU THREEFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we discuss four methods of proving modularity of Calabi-Yau threefolds with $h^{1,2} = 1$: existence of elliptic ruled surfaces inside (Hulek-Verrill), correspondence with a product of an elliptic curve and a K3 surface (Livné-Yui), correspondence with a (modular) rigid Calabi-Yau threefold, and existence of an involution splitting the fourdimensional representation into two-dimensional subrepresentations.

We apply these methods to prove modularity of 17 out of 18 double octic Calabi-Yau threefolds for which “numerical evidence of modularity” was found in the second author’s recently published book [11].

We observe that modularity holds for those elements in a pencil having certain additional geometric properties. In the proofs we use representations of the considered Calabi-Yau threefolds as a Kummer fibration associated to a fiber product of rational elliptic fibrations.

1. Introduction. The modularity conjecture for Calabi-Yau manifolds predicts that every Calabi-Yau manifold should be modular in the sense that its L -series coincides with the L -series of some automorphic form(s). The case of rigid Calabi-Yau threefolds was (almost) solved by Dieulefait and Manoharmayum in [6, 7]. On the other hand, in the nonrigid case it is not even clear which automorphic forms should appear.

Examples of nonrigid modular Calabi-Yau threefolds were constructed by Livné and Yui [10], Hulek and Verrill [8, 9] and Schütt [16]. In these examples modularity means a decomposition of the associated Galois representation into two- and four-dimensional subrepresentations with L -series equal to $L(g_4, s)$, $L(g_2, s - 1)$ or $L(g_2 \otimes g_3, s)$, where g_k is a weight k cusp form. The summand with L -series equal to $L(g_2 \otimes g_3, s)$

2000 AMS *Mathematics subject classification.* Primary 14G10, 14J32.

Keywords and phrases. Calabi-Yau, double coverings, modular forms.

Partially supported by DFG Schwerpunktprogramm 1094 (Globale Methoden in der komplexen Geometrie) and KBN grant no. 1 P03A 008 28.

Received by the editors on May 1, 2006.

DOI:10.1216/RMJ-2008-38-6-1937 Copyright ©2008 Rocky Mountain Mathematics Consortium