

## ON SIEGEL MODULAR FORMS PART II

BERNHARD RUNGE

### 1. Introduction

In this paper we compute dimension formulas for rings of Siegel modular forms of genus  $g = 3$ . Let denote  $\Gamma_g(2)$  the main congruence subgroup of level two,  $\Gamma_{g,0}(2)$  the Hecke subgroup of level two and  $\Gamma_g$  the full modular group. We give the dimension formulas for genus  $g = 3$  for the above mentioned groups  $\Gamma$  and determine the graded ring  $A(\Gamma_3(2))$  of modular forms with respect to  $\Gamma_3(2)$ .

The dimension formula in the case  $\Gamma = \Gamma_3$  was first given by Tsuyumine in [T1]. Tsuyumine, following a method of Igusa, used the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \chi_{18}A(\Gamma_3) \rightarrow A(\Gamma_3) \rightarrow S(2,8)$$

where  $\chi_{18}$  is a cusp form of weight 18 defining the closure of the hyperelliptic locus and  $S(2,8)$  is the graded ring of invariants of binary 8-forms. Tsuyumine uses the structure of  $S(2,8)$ , given by Shioda [Sh], and restriction of a bigger ring  $A'(\Gamma_3)$  with respect to a second divisor.

For our generalization of Tsuyumine's result we use a more direct approach. In [R] we computed the ring of modular forms for  $\Gamma_3(2,4)$  (the Igusa subgroup of level two). Principally this allows to compute all rings of modular forms for subgroups  $\Gamma$  with  $\Gamma_3(2,4) \subset \Gamma \subset \Gamma_3$ . However, this involves subtle computations of rings of invariants with respect to the finite group  $\Gamma/\Gamma_3(2,4)$ . It turns out that the computation is simplified by constructing a certain central extension  $H_g$  of  $\Gamma_g/\Gamma_g(2,4)$ . This group seems to be of independent interest because of its importance in coding theory. The main ingredient is a decomposition of Bruhat type for the group  $H_g$ . This decomposition is closely connected with the theory of partial Fourier transformation.

Finally, in the last chapter we give a characterization of decomposable points in the Satake compactification, which gives another method for computing  $A(\Gamma_3(2))$ .