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GALOIS ACTION ON SOME IDEAL SECTION POINTS OF THE ABELIAN VARIETY ASSOCIATED WITH A MODULAR FORM AND ITS APPLICATION

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Introduction

For an integer N, let $X_1(N)$ be the modular curve defined over $\boldsymbol{Q}$ which corresponds to the modular group $\Gamma_1(N)$. To each primitive cusp form $f = \sum a_m q^m$, $a_1 = 1$, (= normalized new form in the sense of [1]) on $\Gamma_1(N)$ of weight 2, there corresponds a factor J_f of the jacobian variety of $X_1(N)$ (cf. Shimura [19]). Shimura [20] and Ohta [11] etc. investigated the Galois action on some ideal section points of J_f. They treated the case when f is a primitive cusp form on $\Gamma_1(l)$ with the neben typus character $\left(\frac{l}{\ }\right)$ for a prime number l, $l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$. We here treat the forms on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$ (*i.e.*, the Haupt form) for a prime number $l \neq 2$. Put $K_f = \boldsymbol{Q}(a_m \mid 1 \leqq m \in \boldsymbol{Z})$ and δ_f be the ideal of the ring of integers $\mathcal{O}$ of K_f generated by a_q for all primes q such that $\left(\frac{\pm l}{q}\right) = -1$. Here, the sign $\pm$ is chosen so that $\pm l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$. When a form f is associated with a Grössen-character of an imaginary quadratic field (cf. [18]), we say that f has C.M. or f is a form with C.M. One of the results is the following, which was conjectured in Saito [17]:

Proposition (cf. (1.10), (1.16)). *Let f be a primitive cusp form on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$ of weight 2 for a prime number l, $l \equiv -1 \bmod 4$. Assume tket there exists a prime $\mathfrak{P}$ of K_f which divides δ_f but not divide $2l$. Then, there exists a primitive cusp form Θ with C.M. on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$ of weight 2 such that*

$$f \equiv \Theta \bmod \bar{\mathfrak{P}},$$

where $\bar{\mathfrak{P}}$ is an extension of $\mathfrak{P}$ to $\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}$. Further, if $\mathfrak{P} \nmid (l-1)\cdot l$, f and Θ belong to the same direct factor in Saito's decomposition of the space $S_2^0(\Gamma_0(l^n))$

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in [17] (*cf.* (1.14), (1.15)).

The other topic considered in this paper concerns the endomorphism algebra of J_f. If f does not have C.M., $\delta_f \neq (0)$ (cf. [14]). There are many examples of the forms f without C.M. such that $\delta_f \neq (1)$, which have non-trivial twists (cf. [4], [8], [17] etc.). *Let* f be a primitive cusp form on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$ without C.M. and put $F_f = \boldsymbol{Q}(a_q^2 \mid q\colon \text{primes})$. Then, the endomorphism algebra End $J_f \otimes \boldsymbol{Q}$ is isomorphic to K_f or a quaternion algebra over F_f which contains K_f as a maximal commutative subfield (cf. [10], [15]). In the latter case, $n \geqq 2$ (cf. [13]) and the algebra is generated by K_f and the twisting operator (cf. [10], [15]). If $l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$, the algebra is isomorphic to a matrix algebra (cf. [16]). Except for the one example of Koike [8], we have not known the example such that the corresponding algebra is a division algebra. We give here other two examples (which were calculated by Saito [17]) and their discriminants.

Notation. For an algebraic number field L of finite degree or a finite extension L of $\boldsymbol{Q}_p$, $\mathcal{O}_L$, G_L denote the ring of integers of L and the Galois group $\mathrm{Gal}(\bar{L}/L)$, respectively. For a prime $\mathfrak{p}$ of $\mathcal{O}_L$, $L_\mathfrak{p}$, $\mathcal{O}_{L_\mathfrak{p}}$, $\kappa(\mathfrak{p})$ and $\sigma_\mathfrak{p}$ respectively denote the $\mathfrak{p}$-adic completion of L, the maximal order of $L_\mathfrak{p}$, the residue field $\mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{p}$ and a Frobenius element of the prime $\mathfrak{p}$, and often denote by $\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{p}$ instead of $\mathcal{O}_{L_\mathfrak{p}}$ and by G instead of $G_{\boldsymbol{Q}}$. For an abelian variety A defined over a finite extension L of $\boldsymbol{Q}$ or $\boldsymbol{Q}_p$, $A_{/\mathcal{O}_L}$ denotes the Néron model of A over $\mathcal{O}_L$. Further, if the ring of the endomorphisms End A of A contains an order $\mathcal{O}$ of an algebraic number field, for an ideal $\mathfrak{P}$ of $\mathcal{O}$, ${}_\mathfrak{P}A$ denotes the $\mathfrak{P}$-ideal section points $\bigcap_{x\in\mathfrak{P}} \ker(x\colon A \to A)$ of A, and ${}_\mathfrak{P}A_{/\mathcal{O}_L}$ denotes the schematic closure of ${}_\mathfrak{P}A$ in the Néron model $A_{/\mathcal{O}_L}$. For a prime number p, μ_p denotes the group consisting of the p-th roots of 1, and χ_p denotes the character of G induced from the Galois action on μ_p.

§ 1. Galois action on division points

Let $l \geqq 3$ be a prime number, $n \geqq 1$ be an integer and $f = \sum a_m q^m$, $a_1 = 1$, be a primitive cusp form on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$ of weight 2. Let $J = J_f$ be the abelian variety (defined over $\boldsymbol{Q}$) associated with f (cf. Shimura [19]) and put $K = K_f = \boldsymbol{Q}(a_m \mid 1 \leqq m \in \boldsymbol{Z})$, $F = F_f = \boldsymbol{Q}(a_q^2 \mid q\colon \text{primes})$. Denote by $V_p = V_{f,p}$ the Tate module $T_p(J)(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}) \otimes \boldsymbol{Q}_p$ for each prime p, and put $V_\mathfrak{P} = V_p \otimes K_\mathfrak{P}$ for each prime $\mathfrak{P}$ of $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_K$ lying over p. The Néron model $J_{/\boldsymbol{Z}[1/l]}$ is an abelian scheme (cf. [3]). We can choose an abelian variety

$J'(\ /\boldsymbol{Q})$ on which $\mathcal{O}$ operates and which is isogenous to J over $\boldsymbol{Q}$ (cf. [21] § 7). Put $k = \boldsymbol{Q}(\sqrt{\pm l})$ and $G = \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}/\boldsymbol{Q})$, $G_k = \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}/k)$, where the sign $\pm$ is chosen such that $\pm l \equiv 1 \mod 4$.

LEMMA (1.1). *Under the notation as above, let* $\mathfrak{p}$ *be a prime of* k *lying over* p *and put* $\overline{M} = {}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}})$. *Assume that* $p \nmid 2 \cdot l$ *and* $\overline{M}$ *decomposes into a direct sum of* $\kappa(\mathfrak{P})[G_{k_{\mathfrak{p}}}]$*-modules* $\overline{M}_1$ *and* $\overline{M}_2$:

$$\overline{M} = \overline{M}_1 \oplus \overline{M}_2 ,$$

where $\kappa(\mathfrak{P}) = \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{P}$. *Then,* ${}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ *decomposes into a product of finite flat group schemes "en* $\kappa(\mathfrak{P})$*-vectoriels"* X_1 *and* X_2:

$${}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}} = X_1 \times_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_2 .$$

Proof. By our assumption, ${}_{\mathfrak{P}}J' \otimes k_{\mathfrak{p}}$ decomposes into a product of two finite group schemes X_1' and X_2':

$${}_{\mathfrak{P}}J' \otimes k_{\mathfrak{p}} = X_1' \times X_2' .$$

Let X_i $(i = 1, 2)$ be the schematic closure of X_i' in the Néron model $J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ (, then X_i are finite flat group schemes, because $J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ is proper (cf. [3], [12])). Consider the following morphism g induced from the canonical morphism of J' onto $J'' = J'/X_2$ by the universal property of the Néron models:

$$g\colon J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}} \longrightarrow J''_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}} .$$

The morphism $g|X_1$: $X_1 \to g(X_1)$ $(\subset J''_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ is isomorphic over the generic point of Spec $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$. As $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}\, p = 1 < p - 1$, by the fundamental property of the finite flat group schemes (cf. [12]), $g|X_1$ is an isomorphism. Then, we have the following exact sequence:

$$\begin{tikzcd} X_2 \arrow[r, hook] & {}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}} \arrow[r, "g"] & g(X_1) . \\ & X_1 \arrow[u, phantom, "\cup"] \arrow[ur, "\sim"'] & \end{tikzcd}$$

Therefore, ${}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}} = X_1 \times_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}} X_2$. Q.E.D.

Let $\delta = \delta_f$ be the ideal of $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_K$ generated by a_q for all primes q which remain primes in $k = \boldsymbol{Q}(\sqrt{\pm l})$. For a prime $\mathfrak{P}|p$ of $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_K$, choose a lattice M of $V_{\mathfrak{P}} = V_p \otimes K_{\mathfrak{P}}$ on which $\mathcal{O}$ and $G = \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}/\boldsymbol{Q})$ operate. Let $\bar{\rho}$ be the representation of G on $\overline{M} = M/\mathfrak{P}M$:

$$\bar{\rho}\colon G \longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{P})}\bar{M} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}_{\bar{F}_p}(\bar{M}\otimes\bar{F}_p) \simeq GL(2, \bar{F}_p)\,.$$

We set the following condition (C) of the prime $\mathfrak{P}$ of $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_K$:

$$\text{(C)} \qquad \begin{cases} (1) & \mathfrak{P}\,|\,\delta \\ (2) & \begin{cases} \mathfrak{P}\nmid 2\cdot l & \text{if } l \equiv -1 \bmod 4\,, \\ \mathfrak{P}\nmid 2 & \text{if } l \equiv 1 \bmod 4\,. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

LEMMA (1.2). *Let $\mathfrak{P}$ be a prime of $\mathcal{O}$ satisfying the condition* (C) *above and $\bar{\rho}$ be as above. Then, $\bar{\rho}(G_k)$ is contained in a Cartan subgroup and $\bar{\rho}(G)$ is not contained in any Borel subgroup.*

Proof. Put $R = \bar{F}_p[\bar{\rho}(G_k)]$, then for all $x \in R$ and $g \in G - G_k$, $\mathrm{tr}\,\bar{\rho}(g)x = 0$ so that $R \neq M_2(\bar{F}_p)$ and $\bar{\rho}(G_k)$ is contained in a Borel subgroup of $GL(2, \bar{F}_p)$. Let V be a 1-dimensional subspace of $\bar{M}\otimes\bar{F}_p$ which is a R-module. If $V = \bar{\rho}(g)V$ for $g \in G - G_k$, V is an $\bar{F}_p[\bar{\rho}(G)]$-module and $\bar{\rho}(G)$ is contained in a Borel subgroup. If $V \neq \bar{\rho}(g)V$ for $g \in G - G_k$, then $\bar{M}\otimes\bar{F}_p$ decomposes into a direct sum of R-modules

$$\bar{M}\otimes\bar{F}_p = V \oplus \bar{\rho}(g)V\,.$$

Then, $\bar{\rho}(G_k)$ is contained in the Cartan subgroup $\mathrm{Aut}\,V \times \mathrm{Aut}\,\bar{\rho}(g)V$ and $\bar{\rho}(G)$ is contained in the normalizer of this Cartan subgroup. If $\bar{\rho}(G)$ is contained in a Borel subgroup of $GL(2, \bar{F}_p)$, the semi-simplification of $\bar{\rho}$ is equivalent to $\mu \oplus \mu \otimes \chi_l^{\otimes(l-1)/2}$ for a character μ of G. Denote also by μ the corresponding Dirichlet character and put $\mu_p = \mu_{|Z_p^\times}$. If $p \neq l$, by the fact that $\mu^{\otimes 2}\otimes\chi_l^{\otimes(l-1)/2} = \det\cdot\bar{\rho} = \chi_p$, we should have $\mu_p^{\otimes 2} = \chi_p$, but such a character μ does not exist. If $p = l$ and $l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$, then $\mu_p^{\otimes 2} = \chi_p^{\otimes(p+1)/2}$, but such a character μ does not exist. Q.E.D.

By this lemma (1.2), as a representation on $\bar{M}\otimes\bar{F}_p$, $\bar{\rho}|G_k$ is equivalent to $\nu_1 \oplus \nu_2$ for some characters ν_i of G_k and $\nu_1 \otimes \nu_2 = \chi_{p|G_k}$. Let φ_i be the character of $k_A^\times$ (= the idèle group of k) corresponding to ν_i. For an integer $m \neq 0$, denote by $e(m)$ the idèle of k whose components dividing m are 1 and the other components are all m.

LEMMA (1.3) (cf. [21]). *Let $\mathfrak{P}|p$ be a prime of $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_K$ satisfying the condition* (C). *Then,*

$$\varphi_i(e(m)) \equiv \left(\frac{\pm l}{m}\right)m \mod \mathfrak{P}\,,$$

for all integers $m > 0$, $(m, p\cdot l) = 1$, and

$$\varphi_1(\alpha^\varepsilon) - \varphi_2(\alpha)$$

for all $\alpha = (\alpha_v)_v \in k_A^\times$ *such that* $\alpha_{\infty_i} > 0$ $(i = 1, 2)$ *if* $l = 1 \bmod 4$. *Here,* $\pm l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$ *and* $1 \neq \varepsilon \in \mathrm{Gal}(k/\boldsymbol{Q})$.

Proof. For a prime $\mathfrak{q}$ of k dividing a prime $q \in \boldsymbol{Z}$, denote by $e(\mathfrak{q})$ the idèle whose $\mathfrak{q}$-component is 1 and the other components are all q. It is enough to treat the primes $\mathfrak{q} \mid q$ prime to $l \cdot p$. If $\left(\frac{\pm l}{q}\right) = -1$, by our assumption, $a_q \equiv 0 \bmod \mathfrak{P}$ and $\bar{\rho}(\sigma_q^2) \equiv -q$, where σ_q is a Frobenius element of the prime q. If $\left(\frac{\pm l}{q}\right) = 1$, put $q\mathcal{O}_k = \mathfrak{q} \cdot \mathfrak{q}^\varepsilon$, then

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(e(\mathfrak{q}^\varepsilon)) & 0 \\ 0 & \varphi_2(e(\mathfrak{q}^\varepsilon)) \end{pmatrix} = \bar{\rho}(\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}^\varepsilon}) = \bar{\rho}(g\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}g^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_2(e(\mathfrak{q})) & 0 \\ 0 & \varphi_1(e(\mathfrak{q})) \end{pmatrix}$$

for $g \in G - G_k$, where $\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}$, $\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}^\varepsilon}$ are the Frobenius elements of $\mathfrak{q}$ and $\mathfrak{q}^\varepsilon$, respectively. Therefore,

$$\varphi_1(e(\mathfrak{q}^\varepsilon)) = \varphi_2(e(\mathfrak{q})) \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_1(e(q)) = \varphi_1(e(\mathfrak{q})e(\mathfrak{q}^\varepsilon)) = \varphi_1(e(\mathfrak{q}))\varphi_2(e(\mathfrak{q})) \equiv q \bmod \mathfrak{P}.$$

Q.E.D.

COROLLARY (1.4) (cf. [11]). *Under the assumption* (C) *and the notation as above, if* $l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$, $p \neq l$.

Proof. Let ∞_1, ∞_2 be the infinite places of $k = \boldsymbol{Q}(\sqrt{l})$ and put $\varphi_{\infty_i} = \varphi_{1|k_{\infty_i}^\times}$. Here, we also denote by φ_i the corresponding Grössen-characters of k. Then, $1 = \varphi_1((-1)) = \varphi_{\infty_1}(-1)\varphi_{\infty_2}(-1)\cdot(-1)$ (cf. (1.3)). We may assume that $\varphi_{\infty_1}(-1) = -1$ and $\varphi_{\infty_2}(-1) = +1$. Let $u = (a + b\sqrt{l})/2$ be the fundamental unit of k such that $\varphi_{\infty_1}(u) = -1$ for some integers a and b. If $p = l$, the values of φ_1 on the principal ideal group of k are determined by φ_{∞_1} and a character mod $(\sqrt{l})$. Then,

$$\varphi_1((\alpha)) \equiv \varphi_{\infty_1}(\alpha)\alpha^m \bmod \overline{\mathfrak{P}}, \qquad \text{for } \alpha \in k^\times,\ (\alpha, l) = 1,$$

and a fixed integer m. But then, we have $1 \equiv \varphi_{\infty_1}(u)u^m \equiv -u^m$ and $1 \equiv \varphi_{\infty_1}(u^\varepsilon)(u^\varepsilon)^m \equiv (u^\varepsilon)^m \bmod \overline{\mathfrak{P}}$, so that $l \neq p$, where $1 \neq \varepsilon \in \mathrm{Gal}(k/\boldsymbol{Q})$. Q.E.D.

Let $\mathfrak{P} \mid p$ be a prime of $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_K$ satisfying the condition (C) and $\bar{\rho}$, $\overline{M} = M/\mathfrak{P}M$ and φ_i be as before. We also denote by φ_i the Grössen-character of k corresponding to φ_i and let $m_i \cdot n_i$, $(m_i, p) = 1$ and $n_i \mid p$, be the conductor of φ_i. The values of φ_i on the principal ideal group is determined by a character ψ_i of $(\mathcal{O}_k/m_i)^\times$, a character λ_i of $(\mathcal{O}_k/n_i)^\times$ (and a character of $k_{\infty_i}^{\times}$ $(i = 1, 2)$ if $l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$). If $\left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = -1$, put

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (\chi_{p^2}^{a_1+b_1p}, \chi_{p^2}^{a_2+b_2p})$$

for some integers a_j and b_j, $0 \leqq a_j$, $b_j \leqq p-1$. Here,

$$\chi_{p^r}\colon \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}_p/\boldsymbol{Q}_p^{un}) \longrightarrow \mu_{p^r-1}(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}_p) \xrightarrow{\sim} \boldsymbol{F}_{p^r}^{\times}$$

is the fundamental character (of degree p^r-1 for $r \geqq 1$) (cf. [12]). If $\left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = 1$, put $p\mathcal{O}_k = \mathfrak{p}\cdot\mathfrak{p}^{\varepsilon}$ and

$$(\lambda_{1|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\times}}, \lambda_{2|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\times}}) = (\chi_p^{c_1}, \chi_p^{c_2}),$$
$$(\lambda_{1|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}^{\varepsilon}}^{\times}}, \lambda_{2|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}^{\varepsilon}}^{\times}}) = (\chi_p^{d_1}, \chi_p^{d_2})$$

for some integers c_j and d_j, $0 \leqq c_j$, $d_j \leqq p-1$, where $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}} = (\mathcal{O}_k)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}^{\varepsilon}} = (\mathcal{O}_k)_{\mathfrak{p}^{\varepsilon}}$.

LEMMA (1.5) (cf. [11]). *Under the notation as above, we have*

$$(a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2) = (1, 0, 0, 1) \quad \text{or} \quad (0, 1, 1, 0) \quad \text{if } \left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = -1,$$

$$(c_1, c_2, d_1, d_2) = (1, 0, 0, 1) \quad \text{or} \quad (0, 1, 1, 0) \quad \text{if } \left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = 1.$$

Proof. We can choose an abelian variety $J'(\ /\boldsymbol{Q})$ on which $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_K$ operates and which is isogenous to J over $\boldsymbol{Q}$. As $p \neq l$ (cf. (1.4)), the Néron model $J'_{/\mathcal{O}_k\otimes \boldsymbol{Z}_p}$ is an abelian scheme (cf. [3]) and ${}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'_{/\mathcal{O}_k\otimes \boldsymbol{Z}_p}$ is a finite flat group scheme. Let $\mathfrak{p}'$ be a prime of k lying over p and r be the degree of $\kappa(\mathfrak{P})/\boldsymbol{F}_p$, where $\kappa(\mathfrak{P}) = \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{P}$. If $\bar{M} = {}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}})$ is a simple $\kappa(\mathfrak{P})[\bar{\rho}(G_k)]$-module, $\lambda_{i|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}'}^{\times}}$ is a character induced from the Galois action on $({}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}})(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}_p)$ and ${}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}'}}$ is a finite flat group scheme "en $\boldsymbol{F}_{p^{2r}}$-vectoriels" (cf. (1.2)). Then,

$$\lambda_{i|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}'}^{\times}} = \chi_{p^{2r}}^{a_{i,1}+a_{i,2}\cdot p+\cdots+a_{i,2r}\cdot p^{2r-1}}$$

for $a_{i,j} = 0$ or 1 $(= \mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}'}\, p)$ $(1 \leqq j \leqq 2r)$ (cf. [12]). If $\bar{M}$ decomposes into a direct sum of two $\kappa(\mathfrak{P})[\bar{\rho}(G_k)]$-modules

$$\bar{M} = \bar{M}_1 \oplus \bar{M}_2,$$

then λ_i is the representation into Aut $\bar{M}_1$ or into Aut $\bar{M}_2$. We may assume that λ_i $(i = 1, 2)$ corresponds to $\bar{M}_i$. Then, ${}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}'}}$ decomposes into a product of two finite flat group schemes "en $\boldsymbol{F}_{p^r}$-vectoriels", say X_1 and X_2,

$$J'_{/\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}'}} = X_1 \times_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}'}} X_2,$$

where $X_i(\bar{Q}_p) = \bar{M}_i$ (cf. Lemma (1.1)), and

$$\lambda_{i|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}'}^{\times}} = \chi_{p^r}^{b_{i,1}+b_{i,2}\cdot p+\cdots+b_{i,r}\cdot p^{r-1}}$$

for $b_{i,j} = 0$ or 1 $(1 \leqq j \leqq r)$. We must treat the following four cases. In the following discussion, note that $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}'}\, p = 1 < p-1$.

(1.5.1). The case when $\left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = -1$.

(1.5.1.1). If $\bar{M}$ is irreducible,

$$\chi_{p^2}^{a_i+b_i\cdot p} = \chi_{p^{2r}}^{a_{i,1}+a_{i,2}\cdot p+\cdots+a_{i,2r}\cdot p^{2r-1}},$$

so that $a_{i,1} = a_{i,3} = \cdots = a_{i,2r-1}$ and $a_{i,2} = a_{i,4} = \cdots = a_{i,2r}$. Then, we may assume that a_i, $b_i = 0$ or 1.

(1.5.1.2). If $\bar{M}$ is decomposable,

$$\chi_{p^2}^{a_i+b_i\cdot p} = \chi_{p^r}^{b_{i,1}+b_{i,2}\cdot p+\cdots+b_{i,r}\cdot p^{r-1}},$$

so that $b_{i,1} = b_{i,2} = \cdots = b_{i,r}$ if r is odd and $b_{i,1} = b_{1,3} = \cdots = b_{i,r-1}$, $b_{i,2} = b_{i,4} = \cdots = b_{i,r}$ if r is even. Then, we may assume that a_i, $b_i = 0$ or 1.

(1.5.2). The case when $\left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = 1$.

(1.5.2.1). If $\bar{M}$ is irreducible,

$$\chi_p^{c_i} = \chi_{p^{2r}}^{a_{i,1}+\cdots+a_{i,2r}\cdot p^{2r-1}}$$

so that $a_{i,1} = \cdots = a_{i,2r}$ and $c_i = 0$ or 1. By the same way, we get $d_i = 0$ or 1.

(1.5.2.2). If $\bar{M}$ is decomposable,

$$\chi_p^{c_i} = \chi_{p^r}^{b_{i,1}+\cdots+b_{i,r}\cdot p^{r-1}}$$

so that $b_{i,1} = \cdots = b_{i,r}$ and $c_i = 0$ or 1. By the same way, we get $d_i = 0$ or 1.

Therefore, we have a_i, b_i, c_i and $d_i = 0$ or 1 $(i = 1, 2)$. Using the relation that $\lambda_1 \otimes \lambda_2 = \chi_p$ and (1.3), we get the followings: If $\left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = -1$, $\chi_{p^2}^{a_1+a_2+p(b_1+b_2)} = \chi_p$ and $m^{a_i+b_i} \equiv m \bmod p$ for all $m \in Z$, $(m, p) = 1$. Then, $(a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2) = (1, 0, 0, 1)$ or $(0, 1, 1, 0)$. If $\left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = 1$, $\chi_p^{c_1+c_2} = \chi_p^{d_1+d_2} = \chi_p$ and $m^{c_i+d_i} \equiv m \bmod p$ for all $m \in Z$, $(m, p) = 1$. Then, $(c_1, c_2, d_1, d_2) = (1, 0, 0, 1)$ or $(0, 1, 1, 0)$. Q.E.D.

Under the notation as in Lemma (1.5), changing φ_1 by φ_i, if necessary, we may assume that

$$(1.6)\qquad \begin{cases} (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (\chi_{p^2}, \chi_{p^2}^p) & \text{if } \left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = -1 . \\ \left.\begin{matrix} (\lambda_{1|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}^\times}, \lambda_{2|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}^\times}) = (\chi_p, 1) \\ (\lambda_{1|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}^\varepsilon}^\times}, \lambda_{2|\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}^\varepsilon}^\times}) = (1, \chi_p) \end{matrix}\right\} & \text{if } \left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = 1 . \end{cases}$$

Then, for all $\alpha \in k^\times$ such that $(\alpha, n_1 \cdot l) = 1$ $\left(n_1 = p \text{ if } \left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = -1,\ n_1 = \mathfrak{p}\right.$ if $\left.\left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = 1\right)$ and $\alpha \gg 0$ (totally positive, if $l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$),

$$(1.7)\qquad \varphi_1((\alpha)) \equiv \psi(\alpha)\alpha \mod \mathfrak{P} ,$$

where ψ is a character of $(\mathcal{O}_k/m_1)^\times$ and $\mathfrak{P} \cap \mathcal{O}_k = p\mathcal{O}_k$ if $\left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = -1$ and $= \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{O}_k$ if $\left(\frac{\pm l}{p}\right) = 1$. Let $\tilde{\psi}$ be the lifting of ψ to be a $\boldsymbol{C}^\times$-valued character

$$(1.8)\qquad \tilde{\psi}\colon (\mathcal{O}_k/m_1)^\times \xrightarrow{\psi} \bar{\boldsymbol{F}}_p^\times \hookrightarrow \bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}_p^\times \hookrightarrow \boldsymbol{C}^\times .$$

COROLLARY (1.9) (cf. [11]). *Assume that there is a prime $\mathfrak{P}$ of $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_K$ satisfying the condition* (C). *Then, $n \geqq 2$ (the level of the form f is l^n), and if $l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$, $\left(\frac{l}{p}\right) = 1$.*

Proof. Let ρ_p be the representation of the inertia group I_l of the prime l on the Tate module $T_p = T_p(J')(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}_l)$, then $\bar{\rho} \equiv \rho_p \bmod \mathfrak{P}$. If the level of the form f is the prime l, the Néron model $J'_{/\boldsymbol{Z}}$ is semi-stable (cf. [3]) and the characteristic roots of $\rho_p(x)$ are all 1 for all $x \in I_l$ (cf. e.g. [14], note. $p \neq l$ (1.4)). But in our case, the characteristic roots of $\bar{\rho}(x)$ are not 1 for some $x \in I_l$ (cf. (1.7)). When $l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$, let ∞_1, ∞_2 be the infinite places of $k = \boldsymbol{Q}(\sqrt{l})$ and put $\varphi_{\infty_i} = \varphi_{1|k_{\infty_i}^\times}$. Then,

$$\varphi_{\infty_1}(-1)\cdot\varphi_{\infty_2}(-1) = -1 \text{ (cf. (1.7))} .$$

We may assume that $\varphi_{\infty_1}(-1) = -1$ and $\varphi_{\infty_2}(-1) = 1$. Let $u = (a + b\sqrt{l})/2$ be the fundamental unit of k such that $\varphi_{\infty_1}(u) = -1$ for integers a, b. Then,

$$\varphi_1((\alpha)) \equiv \varphi_{\infty_1}(\alpha)\psi(\alpha)\alpha \mod \mathfrak{P}$$

for all $\alpha \in k^\times$, $(\alpha, p\cdot l) = 1$ (cf. (1.7)). Here, ψ is a character mod $(\sqrt{l})^r$ for an integer $r > 0$, satisfying the following condition: $\psi(m) \equiv \left(\frac{l}{m}\right) \bmod \mathfrak{P}$

for all $m \in \boldsymbol{Z}$ $(m, l) = 1$ (cf. (1.3)). As $\psi(u) = \psi(a/2)\psi(1 + (b/a)\sqrt{l})$, the order of $\psi(u)^2$ is l^s for an integer s, and $1 \equiv \psi(u)^2 u^2 \bmod \mathfrak{P}$. If $s = 0$, $u^2 \equiv 1 \bmod \mathfrak{P}$. If $s > 0$, l divides $p^2 - 1$. Therefore, $\left(\frac{l}{p}\right) = 1$. Q.E.D.

PROPOSITION (1.10). *Let l be a prime congruent to* -1 mod 4. *Assume that there exists a prime $\mathfrak{P}$ of $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_K$ satisfying the condition* (C). *Then, there exists a primitive cusp form Θ with C.M. (i.e., Θ is associated with a primitive Grössen-characrer of $k = \boldsymbol{Q}(\sqrt{-l})$ (cf.* [18])) *on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$ of weight* 2 *such that*

$$f \equiv \Theta \bmod \overline{\mathfrak{P}}.$$

Proof. Under the notation in (1.7) and (1.8), the character φ_1 can be lifted to be a primitive Grössen-character $\tilde{\varphi}$ of k: Define $\tilde{\varphi}$ by

$$\tilde{\varphi}((\alpha)) = \tilde{\psi}(\alpha)\alpha$$

for all $\alpha \in k^\times$, $(\alpha, l) = 1$, which is well defined (, because $p \nmid 2 \cdot l$). Then, $\tilde{\varphi}$ is lifted to be a primitive Grössen-character such that $\tilde{\varphi}(\mathfrak{a}) \equiv \varphi_1(\mathfrak{a}) \bmod \overline{\mathfrak{P}}$ for all ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of k, $(\mathfrak{a}, n_1 \cdot l) = 1$ (cf. (1.7)). Let

$$\Theta(z) = \textstyle\sum_{(\mathfrak{a}, l)=1} \tilde{\varphi}(\mathfrak{a}) \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1} \cdot N(\mathfrak{a})z) = \sum_{m \geqq 1} b_m q^m$$

be the form associated with the primitive Grössen-character $\tilde{\varphi}$, where $N = N_{k/\boldsymbol{Q}}$ and $q = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1} \cdot z)$. The form Θ is a new-form on $\Gamma_0(l^{n'})$ for $n' = 1 + \mathrm{ord}_{(\sqrt{-l})} m_1$ and $m_1 =$ the conductor of $\tilde{\psi}$ (cf. [20]). By the definition of Θ, we have the congruences: $a_q \equiv b_q$ for all primes $q \nmid l \cdot p$. As $n \geqq 2$ (cf. (1.4)) and $n' \geqq 2$, $a_l = b_l = 0$ (cf. [1]). If $\left(\frac{-l}{p}\right) = -1$, by our assumption, $a_p \equiv 0 \bmod \mathfrak{P}$, so that $a_p \equiv b_p$ $(=0)$ mod $\overline{\mathfrak{P}}$. If $\left(\frac{-l}{p}\right) = 1$, put $p\mathcal{O}_k = \mathfrak{p} \cdot \mathfrak{p}'$. By (1.6) above, $\overline{M}$ decomposes into a direct sum of two $\kappa(\mathfrak{P})[\bar{\rho}(\mathrm{Gal}(\bar{k}_\mathfrak{p}/k_\mathfrak{p}))]$-modules: $\overline{M} = M_1 \oplus M_2$ (, because, if not, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_1^{p^r}$, which contradicts to (1.6), where r is the degree of $\kappa(\mathfrak{P})/\boldsymbol{F}_p$). Therefore, $J'_{/\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{p}}$ decomposes into a product of two finite flat group schemes "en $\boldsymbol{F}_{p^r}$-vectoriels" (cf. (1.1))

$$_{\mathfrak{P}}J'_{/\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{p}} = X_1 \times_{\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{p}} X_2\,,$$

one of them is étale and the other is multiplicative (cf. (1.6), [12]). By the congruence relation: $\pi_\mathfrak{p} + \pi_\mathfrak{p}^* = a_p$ (cf. [2], [21] chapter 7), a_p acts on $_{\mathfrak{P}}(J'/_{\mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{p}})(\bar{\kappa}(\mathfrak{p})) = X_2(\bar{\kappa}(\mathfrak{p}))$ as $\varphi_2(e(\mathfrak{p}))$, where $e(\mathfrak{p})$ is the idèle of k whose $\mathfrak{p}$-component is 1 and the other components are all p. Then,

$$a_p \equiv \varphi_1(e(\mathfrak{p}')) \bmod \overline{\mathfrak{P}} \qquad (1.11)$$

(cf. [11], (1.3)). On the other hand, by the definition of $\tilde{\varphi}$, we know that $b_p = \tilde{\varphi}(\mathfrak{p}) + \tilde{\varphi}(\mathfrak{p}') \equiv \tilde{\varphi}(\mathfrak{p}') \equiv \varphi_1(e(\mathfrak{p}'))$ mod $\mathfrak{P}$. Therefore, we get the congruence: $f \equiv \Theta$ mod $\mathfrak{P}$. The rest of this proposition owes to the following sublemma.

For each $g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in GL(2, \boldsymbol{Q})$, det $g > 0$, put

$$f|[g]_2 = (ad - bc)(cz + d)^{-2} f\left(\frac{az + b}{cz + d}\right).$$

SUBLEMMA (1.12). *Let f and g be primitive cusp forms on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$ and on $\Gamma_0(l^{n'})$ of weight* 2, *respectively. Let p be a prime number which does not divide $2 \cdot l$, and R be the ring of integers of $\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}_p$ with the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{P}$. Regard K_f and K_g as subfields of $\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}_p$. Assume that $f \equiv g$* mod $\mathfrak{P}$, *then $n = n'$. Further, $f|[w]_2 = f$ (resp. $= -f$), then $g|[w]_2 = g$ (resp. $= -g$), where $w = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ l^n & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.*

Proof of Sublemma (1.12). We may assume that $n \geqq n'$. Put $h = f - g$, then $h = \alpha \cdot h_1$ for $\alpha \in \mathfrak{P}$ and a cusp form h_1 on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$ whose Fourier coefficients are integers of R. By the general theory (cf. [7] Corollary (1.6.2)), $h_1|[\mathrm{w}]_2$ has the integral coefficients. As $h|[w]_2 = \pm f \pm l^{n-n'} \cdot g(q^{l^{n-n'}})$, $f \equiv \pm l^{n-n'} \cdot g(q^{l^{n-n'}})$ mod $\mathfrak{P}$. Comparing the first coefficients, we have $n = n'$. If f and g have the different eigen values of $[w]_2$, then $f - g \equiv f + g \equiv 0$ mod $\mathfrak{P}$, so that $f \equiv g \equiv 0$ mod $\mathfrak{P}$, which is a contradiction.

Q.E.D.

COROLLARY (1.13). *Assume that there exists a prime $\mathfrak{P}$ satisfying the condition* (C). *Then, $n = 2$ or $n \geqq 3$* odd.

Proof. Under the notation in (1.8), $\tilde{\psi}$ is a character of conductor $(\sqrt{\pm l})^r$ which satisfies the condition

$$\tilde{\psi}(m) = \left(\frac{\pm l}{m}\right)$$

for $m \in \boldsymbol{Z}$, $(m, l) = 1$. Then, $r = 1$ or $r \geqq 2$ even. If $l \equiv -1$ mod 4, by (1.11) above, $n = n' = 1 + r$. If $l \equiv 1$ mod 4, put $p\mathcal{O}_k = \mathfrak{p} \cdot \mathfrak{p}'$ and let $\tilde{\varphi}_1$ be the lifting of the character φ_1:

$$\tilde{\varphi}_1 \colon k_A^\times \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \bar{\boldsymbol{F}}_p^\times \hookrightarrow \bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}_p^\times \hookrightarrow \boldsymbol{C}^\times .$$

Then, $g(z)=\sum_{(\mathfrak{a},p\cdot l)=1}\tilde{\varphi}_1(\mathfrak{a})\exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}\cdot N(\mathfrak{a})z)$ (cf. (1.6)) is a new form on $\Gamma_1(l^{n'}\cdot p)$ of weight 1 with the neben typus character χ such that $\chi(a)\equiv a \bmod \mathfrak{P}$ for all $a\in \boldsymbol{Z}$, $(a,p)=1$, where $n'=1+r$. By the method of Koike [9] Ishii [5], we get a primitive cusp form $\tilde{f}$ on $\Gamma_0(l^{n'})$ of weight 2 such that

$$f\equiv g\equiv \tilde{f} \mod \mathfrak{P}.$$

(cf. (1.9), (1.11)). Then, by Sublemma (1.12), $n=n'$. Q.E.D.

Now consider the case when $n\geqq 3$. Following Ishikawa [6] and Saito [17], we can decompose the space $S_2^0(l^n)$ (= the $\boldsymbol{C}$-vector space spanned by the new-forms on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$ of weight 2). Denote by W the automorphism $\left[\begin{pmatrix}0 & -1\\ l^n & 0\end{pmatrix}\right]_2$ of $S_2^0(l^n)$. For a primitive character $\chi \bmod l^\nu$, $0\leqq \nu\leqq n/3$, let R_χ be the twisting operator (cf. [17], [21] Chapter 3)

$$R_\chi=\frac{1}{g(\bar{\chi})}\sum_{u \bmod l^\nu}\bar{\chi}(u)\left[\begin{pmatrix}1 & u/l^\nu\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right]_2,$$

where $g(\bar{\chi})$ is the Gauss sum associated with $\bar{\chi}=\chi^{-1}$. Define the operator U_χ by

$$U_\chi=R_\chi\cdot W\cdot R_\chi\cdot W.$$

Then, any primitive cusp form belonging to $S_2^0(l^n)$ is an eigen form of U_χ (cf. [17] § 1). Let ε be the character $\left(\frac{\pm l}{}\right)$, $\pm l\equiv 1 \bmod 4$, and define the subspaces S_{I}, S_{II}, $S_{\mathrm{II}_\varepsilon}$ and S_{III} of $S_2^0(l^n)$ by

$$\begin{aligned}
S_{\mathrm{I}}&=\{f\in S_2^0(l^n)\mid f|W=f,\ f|U_\varepsilon=f\}\\
S_{\mathrm{II}}&=\{f\in S_2^0(l^n)\mid f|W=f,\ f|U_\varepsilon=-f\}\\
S_{\mathrm{II}_\varepsilon}&=\{f\in S_2^0(l^n)\mid f|W=-f,\ f|U_\varepsilon=-f\}\\
S_{\mathrm{III}}&=\{f\in S_2^0(l^n)\mid f|W=-f,\ f|U_\varepsilon=f\}.
\end{aligned}\tag{1.14}$$

Then $S_2^0(l^n)$ decomposes into a direct sum

$$S_2^0(l^n)=S_{\mathrm{I}}\oplus S_{\mathrm{II}}\oplus S_{\mathrm{II}_\varepsilon}\oplus S_{\mathrm{III}},$$

which is compatible with the action of the Hecke algebra $\boldsymbol{T}=\boldsymbol{Z}[T_q]_{q\neq l}$, where T_q is the Hecke operator for each prime q (cf. [17] § 1). Further, these spaces S_{I} and S_{III} have the finer decompositions. Put $\mu=[n/3]$ ($\geqq 1$) and $X(l^n)$ be the group of the characters whose conductors divide p^μ. Define the subspaces $S_2(l^n, a, \pm 1)$ of $S_2^0(l^n)$ by

$$S_2(l^n, a, 1) = \{f \in S_2^0(l^n) \mid f|W = f,\ f|U_\chi = \chi(a)f \text{ for all } \chi \in X(l^n)\}$$
$$S_2(l^n, a, -1) = \{f \in S_2^0(l^n) \mid f|W = -f,\ f|U_\chi = \chi(a)f \text{ for all } \chi \in X(l^n)\},$$

which are the T-modules (cf. [17] § 3). Then,

$$S_{\mathrm{I}} = \bigoplus_{\substack{a \bmod p \\ \varepsilon(a)=1}} S_2(l^n, a, 1) \tag{1.15}$$
$$S_{\mathrm{III}} = \bigoplus_{\substack{a \bmod p \\ \varepsilon(a)=1}} S_2(l^n, a, -1).$$

LEMMA (1.16). *Under the notation and the assumption as above. Let f and g be primitive cusp forms belonging to $S_2^0(l^n)$, R be the ring of integers of $\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}_p$ with the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{P}$. Suppose that $f \equiv g \bmod \mathfrak{P}$ and p does not divide $l\cdot(l-1)$. Then, f and g belong to the same subspace in the decomposition of* (1.14). *If f and g belong to S_{I} or S_{III}, f and g belong to the same subspace in the decomposition of* (1.15).

Proof. Let h be a cusp form on $\Gamma_1(l^n)$ of weight 2. If the Fourier coefficients are integers of R, then $h|W$ and $h\left|\left[\begin{pmatrix}1 & u/l^\nu \\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right]_2\right.$ have also the integral coefficients for integers μ and ν, $0 \leqq \nu \leqq \mu$ (cf. [7] Corollary (1.6.2)). Therefore, we have

$$f|U_\chi \equiv g|U_\chi \mod \mathfrak{P},$$

for all $\chi \in X(l^n)$, so that f and g belong to the same direct factor in (1.14) (cf. (1.13)). If $f|U_\chi = \chi(a)f$ and $g|U_\chi = \chi(b)g$ for some $a, b \in (\boldsymbol{Z}/l^\mu\boldsymbol{Z})^\times$ and for all $\chi \in X(l^n)$, then $\chi(a\cdot b^{-1}) \equiv 1 \bmod \mathfrak{P}$ for all $\chi \in X(l^n)$. By our assumption $p\nmid(l-1)\cdot l$, the congruences above lead the rest of this Lemma (1.16). Q.E.D.

In the rest of this section, we consider the Galois action on ${}_{\mathfrak{P}}J'(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}})$, for the prime $\mathfrak{P}$ dividing (l, δ). Let $l = p$ be a prime number congruent to -1 mod 4 and $f = \sum a_m q^m$ be a primitive cusp form on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$ of weight 2 ($n \geqq 2$). We assume that f does not have C.M. and has a twist $\left(\sigma, \left(\frac{-p}{\quad}\right)\right)$ (cf. [10], [15]). Then, the endomorphism algebra $\operatorname{End} J_f \otimes \boldsymbol{Q}$ is isomorphic to $K \oplus K\eta$, where η is the twisting operator defined over $k = \boldsymbol{Q}(\sqrt{-p})$ and $\eta^\varepsilon = -\eta$ for $1 \neq \varepsilon \in \mathrm{Gal}(k/\boldsymbol{Q})$ (cf. [19]). The algebraic structure of $D = K \oplus K\eta$ is defined by

$$\eta^2 = -p$$
$$\eta\cdot a_q = \left(\frac{-p}{q}\right)a_q\cdot\eta,$$

for all primes $q \neq p$. Let $d = d_f$ be the discriminant of D, and $\delta = \delta_f$ be the ideal of $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_{K_f}$ defined before (cf. (C)). Let ρ_l be the l-adic representation on the Tate module $T_l(J')(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}})$ and put $a(q, r) = \rho_l(\sigma_q^r) + q^r\rho_l(\sigma_q^{-r})$, for each prime $q \neq l = p$, where σ_q is a Frobenius element of q. Then, $a(q, 1) = a_q$ and $a(q, r) \in K$.

LEMMA (1.17). *Let $\mathfrak{p}$ be a prime of $F = F_f$ dividing (p, d) and $\mathfrak{P}$ be the prime of $K = K_f$ lying over $\mathfrak{p}$. Then we have the following congruences*

$$a(q, h) \equiv q^{(p-1+2h)/4} + q^{(1-p+2h)/4} \mod \mathfrak{P}$$

for all primes $q \neq p$, where $h = h(-p)$ is the class number of $k = \boldsymbol{Q}(\sqrt{-p})$. Further $\mathfrak{p}$ divides δ.

Proof. Let ρ be the representation of $G = \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{\boldsymbol{Q}}/\boldsymbol{Q})$ on $V_{\mathfrak{P}} = V_p \otimes K_{\mathfrak{P}}$

$$\rho\colon G \longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}_{K_{\mathfrak{P}}} V_{\mathfrak{P}} = GL(2, K_{\mathfrak{P}}) .$$

By our assumption, the prime ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ remains a prime or is ramified in K. There is an element $a \in F_{\mathfrak{p}} \cdot \eta$ such that $a^2 \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}\, a^2 = 0$ or 1 and $a^{\varepsilon} = -a$ for $1 \neq \varepsilon \in \mathrm{Gal}(k/\boldsymbol{Q})$. There is an element $b \in K_{\mathfrak{P}}^{\times}$ such that $b^2 \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}\, b^2 = 0$ or 1 and $a \cdot b = -b \cdot a$. First assume that $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{P}}\, \delta$ is even, then $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}\, b^2 = 0$, so that $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}\, a^2 = 1$ and $\mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{O}_K$. As $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{P}} + \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{P}} a$ is a ring, we can choose a lattice M of $V_{\mathfrak{P}}$ on which $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{P}}[a]$ and G operate. Put $\bar{M} = M/\mathfrak{P}M$, and let $\bar{\rho}$ be the representation of G induced from ρ by the reduction mod $\mathfrak{P}$

$$\bar{\rho}\colon G \longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{P})} \bar{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} GL(2, \kappa(\mathfrak{P})) .$$

where $\kappa(\mathfrak{P}) = \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{P}$. Then, $a \cdot \bar{M}$ is a 1-dimensional vector subspace of $\bar{M}$ (as $\kappa(\mathfrak{P})$-vector spaces), and is G-invariant, because $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}\, a^2 = 1$ and $\rho(g) \cdot a = \chi_p^{\otimes(p-1)/2}(g) a \cdot \rho(g)$ for all $g \in G$. Choose an element $m_1 \in \bar{M}$ such that $a \cdot m_1 \neq 0$, and put $m_2 = a \cdot m_1$. Then $\{m_1, m_2\}$ is a basis of $\bar{M}$ as a $\kappa(\mathfrak{P})$-vector space and a operates on $\bar{M}$ as follows: $xm_1 + ym_2 \mapsto x^{\sigma} m_2$ for $x, y \in \kappa(\mathfrak{P})$. Let λ be the representation of G on $\bar{M}/a \cdot \bar{M}$

$$\lambda\colon G \longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{P})} \bar{M}/a \cdot \bar{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} \kappa(\mathfrak{P})^{\times} ,$$

then G operates on $a \cdot \bar{M}$ by the character $\chi_p^{\otimes(p-1)/2} \otimes \lambda^{\sigma}$, where λ^{σ} is a character defined by $\lambda^{\sigma}(g) = \lambda(g)^{\sigma}$ for all $g \in G$. But λ is unramified outside of p, so that λ is a character mod $\sqrt{-p}$ valued in $\boldsymbol{F}_p^{\times}(\hookrightarrow \kappa(\mathfrak{P})^{\times})$, hence $\lambda^{\sigma} = \lambda$. Further, by the relation $\chi_p = \det \cdot \bar{\rho} = \lambda^{\otimes 2} \otimes \chi_p^{\otimes(p-1)/2}$, we have

$\lambda^{\otimes 2} = \chi_p^{\otimes(p+1)/2}$ and

$$a(q, 1) \equiv q^{(p+1)/4} + q^{(3-p)/4} \mod \mathfrak{P}$$

for all primes $q \neq p$. Since h is odd, we get congruences to be proved. Now consider the case when $\operatorname{ord}_{\mathfrak{P}} \delta$ is odd, so $\operatorname{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} b^2 = 1$. Put $\mathcal{O}^* = \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}[a]$ if $\operatorname{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} a^2 = 0$ and $\mathcal{O}^* = \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}[a\cdot b/a^2]$ if $\operatorname{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} a^2 = 1$, and put $\mathfrak{P}^* = \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{O}^*$. Then $\mathcal{O}^* + \mathcal{O}^* b$ is a ring and $\mathfrak{P}^*$ is a prime ideal, because $\mathfrak{p} \mid d$ and $\mathfrak{p} \nmid 2$. Choose a lattice M of $V_{\mathfrak{P}}$ on which $\mathcal{O}^*[b]$ and G operate, then $b\cdot M$ is a $\mathcal{O}^*[b]$-submodule of M and which is G-invariant. Put $\overline{M} = M/\mathrm{b}\cdot M$, which is a 1-dimensional vector space over $\kappa(\mathfrak{P}^*) = \mathcal{O}^*{}_{/\mathfrak{P}^*}$. Consider the representation $\bar{\rho}$ of G on $\overline{M}$ induced from ρ

$$\bar{\rho}\colon G \longrightarrow \operatorname{Aut}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{p})}\overline{M} \xrightarrow{\ \simeq\ } GL(2, \kappa(\mathfrak{p}))\,.$$

Then $\bar{\rho}(G_k)$ is contained in the non-split Cartan subgroup $\simeq \kappa(\mathfrak{P}^*)^\times$, so that $\bar{\rho}(G)$ is contained in the normalizer of the non-split Cartan subgroup. The automorphism of $\kappa(\mathfrak{P}^*)$: $x \mapsto \rho(g)x\rho(g)^{-1}$ is non-trivial for $g \in G - G_k$, because $\rho(g)a\rho(g)^{-1} = \chi_p^{\otimes(p-1)/2}(g)a$ for all $g \in G$. Therefore, $\bar{\rho}(G)$ is not contained in this Cartan subgroup. Let λ be the character of G_k corresponding to $\bar{\rho} \mid G_k$

$$\lambda\colon G_k \longrightarrow \operatorname{Aut}_{\kappa(\mathfrak{P}^*)}\overline{M} \xrightarrow{\ \simeq\ } \kappa(\mathfrak{P}^*)^\times \hookrightarrow \bar{F}_p^\times\,,$$

then $\bar{\rho} \simeq \operatorname{Ind}_{G_k}^{G} \lambda$, where $\operatorname{Ind}_{G_k}^{G}$ is the induced representation. As λ is unramified outside of p, so that $\lambda^{\otimes h}$ is a character of the conductor $(\sqrt{-p})$ valued in $F_p^\times$. Then, $\operatorname{Ind}_{G_k}^{G} \lambda^{\otimes h}$ is an abelian representation, which is equivalent to $\mu \oplus \mu \otimes \chi_p^{\otimes(p-1)/2}$ for a character μ of G. For a prime q splitting in k, put $q\mathcal{O}_k = \mathfrak{q}\cdot\mathfrak{q}^\epsilon$, then $\lambda(\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}})\lambda(\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}^\epsilon}) \equiv q$ and $\lambda^{\otimes h}(\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}) = \lambda^{\otimes h}(\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}^\epsilon}) = \mu(\sigma_q)$, so that $\mu(\sigma_q) \equiv q^{((p-1)m+2h)/4}$ for an odd integer m. Therefore,

$$a(q, h) \equiv q^{(p-1+2h)/4} + q^{(1-p+2h)/4} \mod \mathfrak{P}$$

for all primes $q \neq p$. Q.E.D.

§ 2. Discriminant of End $J_f \otimes Q$

Let l be a prime number congruent to -1 mod 4, $n \geqq 2$ be an integer, and f, $J = J_f$, $K = K_f$, $F = F_f$ and $\delta = \delta_f$ be as in Section 1. Assume that f has a twist $\left(*, \left(\frac{-l}{\quad}\right)\right)$ (cf. [10], [15]) but does not have

C.M. Let d be the discriminant of $D = K + K\eta \simeq \mathrm{End}\, J \otimes \boldsymbol{Q}$, d_0 be the product of primes $\mathfrak{p}$ of F such that $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{P}}\, \delta$ is odd, $\mathfrak{p} \nmid l$ and $\left(\frac{-l}{N(\mathfrak{p})}\right) = -1$, where $N = N_{F\mathfrak{p}/\boldsymbol{Q}_p}$ for $\mathfrak{p} | p$. Further, let d_1 be the product of the primes of F dividing (l, δ).

LEMMA (2.1). *Under the notation and assumption as above, we have* (i) $d_0 | d$ *and* (ii) $d | d_0 \cdot d_1$.

Proof. There is $\alpha \in K^\times$ such that $\alpha^2 \in \mathcal{O}_F$ and $\alpha \cdot \eta = -\eta \cdot \alpha$ (then, $D = F + F\alpha + F\eta + F\alpha \cdot \eta$). If $\mathfrak{p} | (l, d)$, by Lemma (1.17), $\mathfrak{p} | \delta$. When $\mathfrak{p} | l$, the prime $\mathfrak{p}$ is unramified in $F[\eta]$, so that $(\alpha^2, -l)_{\mathfrak{p}} = -1$ if and only if $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}\, \alpha^2$ is odd and $\left(\frac{-l}{N(\mathfrak{p})}\right) = -1$. Q.E.D.

Using the results in Section 1 and Lemma (2.1) above, we can determine the discriminants of the algebras of the examples in [17]. Let $f = \sum a_m q^m$ be a primitive cusp form on $\Gamma_0(l^n)$, $n \geqq 3$, then K_f contains $\alpha_l = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}/l) + \exp(-2\pi\sqrt{-1}/l)$ (cf. [17] Corollary (3.4)). First discuss the case for $l = 11$. From the table in [17],

$$S_2(11^3,\ 4,\ +1) = \boldsymbol{C}\Theta_{\mathrm{I}} \oplus S_{\mathrm{I}}^0$$
$$S_2(11^3,\ 4,\ -1) = \boldsymbol{C}\Theta_{\mathrm{III}} \oplus S_{\mathrm{III}}^0$$

where Θ_{I} and Θ_{III} are the forms associated with some primitive Grössen-characters of $\boldsymbol{Q}(\sqrt{-11})$ with conductor (11), and S_{I}^0 and S_{III}^0 are the orthogonal complements of $\boldsymbol{C}\Theta_{\mathrm{I}}$ and $\boldsymbol{C}\Theta_{\mathrm{III}}$, respectively. The space S_{I}^0, whose dimension is 2, is spanned by a primitive cusp form $f = \sum a_m q^m$ and its conjugate $\sigma f = \sum a_m^\sigma q^m$, for an isomorphism σ of K_f into $\boldsymbol{C}$, and $N_{K_f/\boldsymbol{Q}}(a_2) = -199$. By Lemma (2.1), End $J_f \otimes \boldsymbol{Q}$ is a matrix algebra. Denote by g_{T_q} the characteristic polynomial of the Hecke operator T_q on S_{III}^0, then

$$N_{\boldsymbol{Q}(\alpha_{11})/\boldsymbol{Q}}(g_{T_2}(0)) = -2^5 \cdot 99527\,,$$

and dim $S_{\mathrm{III}}^0 = 2 \cdot 3$. As $\left(\frac{-11}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{-11}{99527}\right) = -1$ and the degree of the ideal (2) in $\boldsymbol{Q}(\alpha_{11})$ is 5, so that by Lemma (2.1), there is a primitive cusp form $g = \sum b_m q^m \in S_{\mathrm{III}}^0$ such that $N_{F_g/\boldsymbol{Q}}(d_g) = 2^5 \cdot 99527$ (unique up to conjugation). Therefore, we get the following.

PROPOSITION (2.2). *Under the notation as above,*

$$d_f = (1), \quad d_g = \mathfrak{p}_2 \cdot \mathfrak{p}_{99527}\,,$$

where $\mathfrak{p}_q = (q, b_2)$ *for the primes* q.

Next consider the case for $l = 19$.

$$S_2(19^3,\ 4,\ +1) = C\Theta_{\mathrm{I}} \oplus S_{\mathrm{I}}^0$$
$$S_2(19^3,\ 4,\ -1) = C\Theta_{\mathrm{III}} \oplus S_{\mathrm{III}}^0\,,$$

where Θ_{I} and Θ_{III} are the forms associated with some primitive Grössen-characters of $\boldsymbol{Q}(\sqrt{-19})$ with conductor (19), and S_{I}^0 and S_{III}^0 are the orthogonal complements of $C\Theta_{\mathrm{I}}$ and $C\Theta_{\mathrm{III}}$, respectively. Denote by f_{T_q} (resp. g_{T_q}) the characteristic polynomial of the Hecke operator T_q on S_{I}^0 (resp. S_{III}^0). From the table in [17], we know that

$$N_{Q(\alpha_{19})/Q}(f_{T_2}(0)) = -37^2\cdot 56536856647$$
$$N_{Q(\alpha_{19})/Q}(g_{T_2}(0)) = -2^9\cdot 19^2\cdot 5736557\cdot 6463381\,,$$

and $\dim S_{\mathrm{I}}^0 = 2\cdot 6$, $\dim S_{\mathrm{III}}^0 = 2\cdot 8$. Let $f = \sum a_m q^m$ be a primitive cusp form belonging to S_{I}^0. If $d_f \neq (1)$, by Lemma (2.1), $\sqrt{37\mathcal{O}_{F_f}} = \mathfrak{P}_1\cdot\mathfrak{P}_2$, $\mathfrak{P}_1 \neq \mathfrak{P}_2$, where $\sqrt{}$ is the radical of the ideal

$$\left(\text{, because, } \left(\frac{-19}{56536856647}\right) = +1\right).$$

Then, by virtue of Proposition (1.2) and Lemma (1.15), we should have the following congruences

$$\Theta_{\mathrm{I}} \equiv f \mod \overline{\mathfrak{P}}_i\,,$$

where $\overline{\mathfrak{P}}_i$ $(i = 1, 2)$ are the primes of $\mathcal{O}_{K_f}$ lying over $\mathfrak{P}_i$. Let λ be the Grössen-character corresponding to Θ_{I}, then

$$a_5 \equiv \lambda\left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{-19}}{2}\right)\right) + \lambda\left(\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{-19}}{2}\right)\right) \mod \overline{\mathfrak{P}}_i$$

for $i = 1, 2$, so that 37^2 must divides

$$N_{F_f/Q}\left(a_5 - \lambda\left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{-19}}{2}\right)\right) - \lambda\left(\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{-19}}{2}\right)\right)\right).$$

But we know that

$$N_{F_f/Q}\left(a_5 - \lambda\left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{-19}}{2}\right)\right) - \lambda\left(\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{-19}}{2}\right)\right)\right)\Big| \qquad - 37\cdot 227\cdot 150707\cdot 56536856647$$

(cf. [17] § 4). Hence, $d_f = (1)$. Next consider the forms belonging to S_{III}^0.

The degree of the ideal (2) in $\boldsymbol{Q}(\alpha_{19})$ is 9, and

$$\left(\frac{-19}{2}\right)=\left(\frac{-19}{6463381}\right)=-1 \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{-19}{5736557}\right)=+1\,.$$

Therefore, by Lemma (2.1), there is a primitive cusp form $g=\sum b_m q^m \in S^0_{\mathrm{III}}$ such that $d_g \neq (1)$. To determine the discriminant d_g, we must consider the primes $\mathfrak{p}\,|\,19$. If a prime $\mathfrak{p}$ of F_g divides $(d_g, 19)$, we should have the following congruence

$$b_5 \equiv 5^5 + 5^{14} \mod \mathfrak{p}$$

(cf. Lemma (1.17)). But, we know by a calculation that

$$19 \nmid N_{Q(\alpha_{19})/Q}(g_{T_5}(5^5+5^{14}))\,,$$

hence $N_{F_g/Q}(d_g) = 2^9 \cdot 6463381$ (and g is unique up to conjugation). Therefore, we get the following.

PROPOSITION (2.3). *Under the notation as above,*

$$d_f = (1), \quad d_g = \mathfrak{p}_2 \cdot \mathfrak{p}_{6463381}\,,$$

where $\mathfrak{p}_q = (q, b_2)$ *for the primes* q.

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