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Formal group laws for certain formal groups arising from modular curves

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Let $N \geqslant 5$ be an odd square-free natural number. Let $\mathscr{J}^{\text{new}}_{|\mathbb{Z}}$ be the Néron model of $J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$, the new part of the jacobian of the modular curve $X_0(N)_{|\mathbb{Q}}$. In [De-Na] we proved that the formal completion of $\mathscr{J}^{\text{new}}$ along the zero section is determined by the relative L-series of $J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$ with respect to $\mathbb{T} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, where $\mathbb{T}$ is the Hecke algebra. In fact, we explained how to construct a formal group law for $(\mathscr{J}^{\text{new}})^\wedge$ from a formal Dirichlet series made with the integral matrices reflecting the action of the Hecke operators on the Lie algebra of $\mathscr{J}^{\text{new}}$.

In this note we apply this result to show that a formal version of the Shimura–Taniyama–Weil conjecture implies the conjecture itself. In Section 2 we give first an effective version of the mentioned theorem of [De-Na]. We show that a formal group law for $(\mathscr{J}^{\text{new}})^\wedge$ can also be constructed with the integral matrices deduced from the action of the Hecke operators on the $\mathbb{Z}$-module S^{new} of all cusp forms (of weight two, with respect to $\Gamma_0(N)$) with integral Fourier development at infinity and belonging to the new part. In Section 3, as an application of this computation of $(\mathscr{J}^{\text{new}})^\wedge$ we prove the following: if $\mathscr{E}_{|\mathbb{Z}}$ is the Néron model of an elliptic curve $E_{|\mathbb{Q}}$ with conductor N, then, the existence of a non-trivial homomorphism of formal groups over $\mathbb{Z}$: $(\mathscr{J}^{\text{new}})^\wedge \to \mathscr{E}^\wedge$ is sufficient to imply the existence of a non-trivial homomorphism: $J_0(N)^{\text{new}} \to E$.

1. The action of Hecke

Let $N \geqslant 5$ be an odd square-free integer. Let $M_0(N)$ be the curve over $\operatorname{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})$ representing the moduli stack classifying generalized elliptic curves with a cyclic subgroup of order N [Ka-Ma]. If d, D are positive integers such that $dD \mid N$, one has a finite morphism:

$$B_d\colon M_0(N) \to M_0(D),$$

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defined by the rule [Ma2, §2]:

$$(E, (H_d, H_D, H_{N/dD})) \to (E/H_d, H_D).$$

Let $X_0(N) \xrightarrow{i} M_0(N)$ be the minimal regular resolution of $M_0(N)$ over Spec($\mathbb{Z}$). Let us denote $X = X_0(N)$, $X' = X_0(D)$. The morphisms B_d extend to finite morphisms between the minimal regular resolutions, hence, they induce homomorphisms:

$$\mathrm{Pic}^0_{X/\mathbb{Z}} \underset{(B_d)^*}{\overset{(B_d)_*}{\rightleftarrows}} \mathrm{Pic}^0_{X'/\mathbb{Z}}.$$

$(B_d)^*$ is the usual operator on invertible sheaves, whereas $(B_d)_*$ is the norm-homomorphism [Gr, 6.5]. One gets homomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} &H^1(X, \mathcal{O}) \underset{(B_d)^*}{\overset{(B_d)_*}{\rightleftarrows}} H^1(X', \mathcal{O}) \\ &H^0(X, \Omega) \underset{(B_d)^*}{\overset{(B_d)_*}{\rightleftarrows}} H^0(X', \Omega), \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

the former by the identification of $H^1(X, \mathcal{O})$ with the tangent space of Pic^0 at zero; the latter by Grothendieck's duality. Ω_X is the dualizing sheaf, that is, the sheaf of regular differentials, which is defined as the only non-vanishing homology group (in degree -1) of the complex $R\pi^!\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{Z})}$, where π is the structural morphism of X.

(1.2) PROPOSITION. *After tensoring with $\mathbb{Q}$, both homomorphisms $(B_d)^*$ in (1.1) are the natural ones induced by $B_d\colon X_{\mathbb{Q}} \to X'_{\mathbb{Q}}$.*

Proof. This is a well-known general fact. The identification of $H^1(X_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathcal{O})$ with the tangent space of Pic^0 is realized through the exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow H^1(X_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathcal{O}) \xrightarrow{\exp} H^1(X_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes \mathbb{Q}[\varepsilon], \mathcal{O}^*) \longrightarrow H^1(X_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathcal{O}^*),$$

where $\mathbb{Q}[\varepsilon]$ is the ring of dual numbers and $\exp(s) = 1 + s\varepsilon$. Easy computation with Čech cocyles shows that, at the level of $H^1(X_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathcal{O})$, $(B_d)^*$ induces the natural homomorphism and $(B_d)_*$ induces the trace-homomorphism. Now the classical trace formula [Se, p. 32] shows that the Serre-dual homomorphism of $(B_d)_*$ is the natural operation on differentials. □

For any prime p dividing N, the Atkin involution w_p extends to an involution of $M_0(N)$ [Ka-Ma] and by minimality to an involution of $X_0(N)$ commuting with i.

For any prime l not dividing N, the Hecke operator T_l is, by definition, the endomorphism of $J_0(N)$ induced by the correspondence on $X_0(N)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ determined by the morphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & X_0(N)_{\mathbb{Q}} \\ & \nearrow B & \\ X_0(Nl)_{\mathbb{Q}} & & \\ & \searrow B_l & \\ & & X_0(N)_{\mathbb{Q}}, \end{array}$$

where we denote $B = B_1$. That is, T_l is the composition of the two homomorphisms:

$$T_l\colon J_0(N) \xrightarrow{(B_l)^*} J_0(Nl) \xrightarrow{B_*} J_0(N).$$

The Hecke algebra is by definition the subalgebra $\mathbb{T}$ of $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(J_0(N))$ generated by all T_l and w_p.

By the universal property, T_l operates on the Néron model $\mathcal{J}$ of $J_0(N)$ and on its connected component as:

$$T_l\colon \mathcal{J}^0 \xrightarrow{(B_l)^*_{\mathbb{Z}}} (\mathcal{J}')^0 \xrightarrow{(B_*)_{\mathbb{Z}}} \mathcal{J}^0,$$

where $\mathcal{J}'$ is the Néron model of $J_0(Nl)$. By a theorem of Raynaud [Ra, 8.1.4], $\mathcal{J}^0$ represents the functor $\mathrm{Pic}^0_{X_0(N)/\mathbb{Z}}$. Hence, at the level of Pic^0, the homomorphisms $(B_l)^*$, B_* coincide with $(B_l)^*_{\mathbb{Z}}$, $(B_*)_{\mathbb{Z}}$, since they induce the same homomorphism on the generic fiber. Hence, T_l operates on $H^1(X, \mathcal{O})$ and on $H^0(X, \Omega)$, always by the same rule: $T_l = B_*(B_l)^*$, with the homomorphisms B_*, $(B_l)^*$ considered in (1.1).

Let $S_2(\Gamma_0(N), \mathbb{Z})$ be the lattice of cusp forms of weight 2, with respect to $\Gamma_0(N)$, with integral Fourier coefficients. The following theorem is essentially due to Mazur:

(1.3) THEOREM. *Lie* $(\mathcal{J})$ *and* $S_2(\Gamma_0(N), \mathbb{Z})$ *are isomorphic as* $\mathbb{T}$*-modules.*

Proof. Let us denote $X = X_0(N)$, $X' = X_0(Nl)$, $M = M_0(N)$, $M' = M_0(Nl)$. Consider the canonical isomorphisms:

$$\mathrm{Lie}(\mathcal{J}) \simeq T_0(\mathcal{J})^\vee \simeq H^1(X, \mathcal{O})^\vee \simeq H^0(X, \Omega),$$

with compatible (by definition) action of $\mathbb{T}$ everywhere. We need to check the compatibility of the action of $\mathbb{T}$ on $H^0(X,\Omega)$ with the action on $H^0(M,\Omega)$ as defined by Mazur in [Ma1]. More precisely, we need the following diagrams to commute:

$$\begin{CD}
H^1(X',\mathcal{O}) @<{B^*}<< H^1(X,\mathcal{O})\\
@A{i^*}AA @AA{i^*}A\\
H^1(M',\mathcal{O}) @<{c^*}<< H^1(M,\mathcal{O})
\end{CD}
\qquad\qquad (1.4)$$

$$\begin{CD}
H^0(X',\Omega) @<{(B_l)^*}<< H^0(X,\Omega)\\
@V{i_*}VV @VV{i_*}V\\
H^0(M',\Omega) @<{(cw_l)^*}<< H^0(M,\Omega),
\end{CD}$$

where i_* is defined from i^* by duality and c^*, c_* are as in [Ma1, p. 88]. The same argument as in [Ma1, II, Lemma 3.3] shows that all the $\mathbb{Z}$-modules involved are free; hence, the commutativity of the diagrams can be checked after tensoring with $\mathbb{Q}$. Then, it is a consequence of (1.2). Taking the dual diagram of (1.4) we have a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{CD}
H^0(X,\Omega) @>{(B_l)^*}>> H^0(X',\Omega) @>{B_*}>> H^0(X,\Omega)\\
@V{i_*}VV @V{i_*}VV @VV{i_*}V\\
H^0(M,\Omega) @>{(cw_l)^*}>> H^0(M',\Omega) @>{c_*}>> H^0(M,\Omega),
\end{CD}$$

showing that the isomorphism i_* (same proof as [Ma1, II, Prop. 3.4]) is a $\mathbb{T}$-isomorphism. Finally, $H^0(M,\Omega)$ is $\mathbb{T}$-isomorphic to $S_2(\Gamma_0(N),\mathbb{Z})$ as shown by Mazur [Ma1, II, (4.6) and (6.2)]. □

2. A formal group law for $(\mathcal{J}^{\text{new}})^\wedge$

Under the canonical identification:

$$S_2(\Gamma_0(N)) \simeq H^0(X_0(N)_{\mathbb{C}}, \Omega^1),$$

given by $f(z) \to f(z)dz$, the homomorphisms (1.1) can be interpreted by means of the action of certain double classes. Following the terminology of [Sh] we have:

(2.1) PROPOSITION. *Let* $A_d = \begin{pmatrix} d & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ *and* $A'_d = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$. *The homomorphisms* $(B_d)^*$, $(B_d)_*$ *act on modular forms as*:

$$(B_d)^* = [\Gamma_0(D)A_d\Gamma_0(N)]_2, \qquad (B_d)_* = [\Gamma_0(N)A'_d\Gamma_0(D)]_2.$$

In particular, they are adjoint with respect to Petersson scalar product.

Proof. B_d induces the morphism:

$$\mathbb{H}^*/\Gamma_0(N) \simeq X_0(N)(\mathbb{C}) \to \mathbb{H}^*/\Gamma_0(D) \simeq X_0(D)(\mathbb{C}),$$

given by, $[z] \to [dz]$. Hence, $(B_d)^*(f(z)) = df(dz)$. On the other hand, $\Gamma_0(D)A_d\Gamma_0(N) = \Gamma_0(D)A_d$, since $\Gamma_0(N) \subseteq A_d^{-1}\Gamma_0(D)A_d$; hence:

$$f|_2[\Gamma_0(D)A_d\Gamma_0(N)]_2 = f|_2A_d = df(dz).$$

The double class $\Gamma_0(N)A'_d\Gamma_0(D)$ determines the transpose correspondence of that determined by $\Gamma_0(D)A_d\Gamma_0(N)$ [Sh, 7.2]. Hence, it determines the homomorphism $(B_d)_*: J_0(N)_{|\mathbb{C}} \to J_0(D)_{|\mathbb{C}}$. The last assertion is consequence of [Sh, 3.4.5]. □

(2.2) REMARK. The operator B_d introduced by Atkin–Lehner [At-Le] corresponds in our notation to $\frac{1}{d}(B_d)^*$.

The old part $S_2(\Gamma_0(N))^{\mathrm{old}}$ of $S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$ is, by definition, the subspace generated by all images of $(B_d)^*$ for all possible choices of d, D satisfying $dD \mid N, D < N$. The new part $S_2(\Gamma_0(N))^{\mathrm{new}}$ is defined to be the orthogonal complement of $S_2(\Gamma_0(N))^{\mathrm{old}}$ with respect to the Petersson scalar product. By (2.1) we have also:

$$S_2(\Gamma_0(N))^{\mathrm{new}} = \bigcap_{dD|N, D<N} \mathrm{Ker}(B_d)_*.$$

Since $(B_d)_*$ and $(B_d)^*$ leave $S_2(\Gamma_0(N), \mathbb{Z})$ invariant, we may define:

$$S^{\mathrm{new}} := S_2(\Gamma_0(N))^{\mathrm{new}} \cap S_2(\Gamma_0(N), \mathbb{Z}) = \bigcap_{dD|N, D<N} \mathrm{Ker}((B_d)_{*|S_2(\Gamma_0(N),\mathbb{Z})}).$$

We do not know a priori that S^{new} is a lattice in $S_2(\Gamma_0(N))^{\mathrm{new}}$. Nevertheless, this will be clear from the proof of Theorem (2.3) below.

Finally, we define $J_0(N)^{\mathrm{new}}$ as the quotient of $J_0(N)$ by the abelian subvariety generated by the images of all $(B_d)^*$ for all possible choices of d, D satisfying $dD \mid N$ and $D < N$. Let g be the dimension of $J_0(N)^{\mathrm{new}}$ and let $\mathscr{J}^{\mathrm{new}}$ be its Néron model.

(2.3) THEOREM. *For the primes p dividing N and the primes l not dividing N, let U_p, $T_l \in M_g(\mathbb{Z})$ be the matrices of the Atkin–Lehner operators and the Hecke operators, with respect to any basis of S^{new}. Since these matrices commute, the formal Dirichlet series*:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cdot n^{-s} = \prod_p (I_g - U_p \cdot p^{-s})^{-1} \cdot \prod_l (I_g - T_l \cdot p^{-s} + I_g \cdot p^{1-2s})^{-1},$$

is well-defined and $A_n \in M_g(\mathbb{Z})$ for all n. Let $L(X, Y)$ be the g-dimensional formal group law with logarithm:

$$F(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} A_n X^n \in \mathbb{Q}[\![X_1, \ldots, X_g]\!]^g,$$

where X^n is the notation for $(X_1^n, \ldots, X_g^n)^t$. Then, $L(X, Y)$ is defined over $\mathbb{Z}$ and it is isomorphic to the formal completion of $\mathcal{J}^{\text{new}}$ along the zero section.

Proof. After [De-Na] it is sufficient to show that $\text{Lie}(\mathcal{J}^{\text{new}})$ and S^{new} are isomorphic as $\mathbb{T}$-modules. If N is a prime, $S^{\text{new}} = S_2(\Gamma_0(N), \mathbb{Z})$, $\mathcal{J}^{\text{new}} = \mathcal{J}$ and this is given by (1.3) (cf. [Na]). In general, under the $\mathbb{T}$-isomorphisms of (1.3), S^{new} corresponds to the sub-$\mathbb{T}$-module:

$$S^{\text{new}} \simeq \bigcap_{dD|N, D<N} \text{Ker}(B_d)_*$$

of $\text{Lie}(\mathcal{J})$. To check that $\text{Lie}(\mathcal{J}^{\text{new}})$ is isomorphic to this submodule is equivalent to check the dual assertion:

$$T_0(\mathcal{J}^{\text{new}}) \simeq T_0(\mathcal{J})/\langle \text{Im}(B_d)^* \rangle.$$

Now, the epimorphism $J_0(N) \to J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$ induces an homomorphism $T_0(\mathcal{J}) \to T_0(\mathcal{J}^{\text{new}})$, obviously compatible with $\mathbb{T}$ and which clearly factorizes through:

$$T_0(\mathcal{J})/\langle \text{Im}(B_d)^* \rangle \to T_0(\mathcal{J}^{\text{new}}).$$

Since $\mathcal{J}$ has semistable reduction and N is odd, we can apply a result of Mazur [Ma2, Corollary 1.1] to deduce that this is an isomorphism. □

(2.4) REMARKS. This is an effective computation of $(\mathcal{J}^{\text{new}})^\wedge$ since, with the aid of a computer, it is always possible to find an explicit $\mathbb{Z}$-basis of S^{new} and to compute the action of the Hecke algebra.

If one defines $J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$ to be the abelian subvariety of $J_0(N)$ generated by all

$\mathrm{Im}(B_d)^*$, then one obtains an analogous result substituting S^{new} by $S_2(\Gamma_0(N), \mathbb{Z})/\langle \mathrm{Im}((B_d)^*_{|S_2(\Gamma_0(D),\mathbb{Z})})\rangle$.

3. A formal version of the Shimura-Taniyama-Weil conjecture

The work of Cartier [Ca] and Honda [Ho] was motivated by congruence properties of modular forms and by the Shimura–Taniyama–Weil conjecture. If the coefficients of the L-series of an elliptic curve have to be the Fourier coefficients of a cusp form of weight two, they should satisfy the same type of congruences; and in fact they do: the Atkin–Swinnerton–Dyer congruences [Ha, §33].

As an application of (2.3) and the theorem of Cartier–Honda we prove now that the existence of a relation, at a formal level, between $J_0(N)$ and an elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Q}$ with conductor N, is already sufficient to imply the existence of a morphism between the varieties.

(3.1) THEOREM. *Let $E_{|\mathbb{Q}}$ be an elliptic curve with odd, square-free conductor N. Let $\mathscr{E}_{|\mathbb{Z}}$ be the Néron model of E. The following conditions are equivalent:*

(1) *There exists a non-zero homomorphism, $(\mathscr{J}^{\mathrm{new}})^\wedge \to \mathscr{E}^\wedge$, of formal groups over $\mathbb{Z}$.*
(2) *There exists a normalized newform, $f \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))$, such that $L(f, s) = L(E, s)$.*
(3) *There exists a non-zero homomorphism, $J_0(N)^{\mathrm{new}} \to E$, defined over $\mathbb{Q}$.*

Proof. It is well-known that (2) and (3) are equivalent, and (3)$\Rightarrow$(1) is clear. Let us see that (1)$\Rightarrow$(2).

The theorem of Cartier–Honda asserts that if a_n, $n \geqslant 1$, are the coefficients of the Dirichlet series $L(E, s)$, then, the formal series:

$$G(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} a_n X^n \in \mathbb{Q}[\![X]\!],$$

is the logarithm of a formal group law for $\mathscr{E}^\wedge$. Let:

$$F(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} A_n X^n \in \mathbb{Q}[\![X_1, \ldots, X_g]\!]^g,$$

be the logarithm, defined in (2.3), of the formal group law isomorphic to $(\mathscr{J}^{\mathrm{new}})^\wedge$.

For the standard facts on formal groups which follow we refer to [Ha]. (1) is equivalent to the existence of a matrix $M \in M_{1\times g}(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $G^{-1}(MF(X))$ has integral coefficients. Or, equivalently to:

(1′) $G^{-1}(MF(X))$ has coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}_q$ for all primes q.

Our formal groups satisfy what Hazewinkel calls "functional equations" over $\mathbb{Z}_q$ for all q. In our case, these functional equations are of the following type: for each prime q there exists:

$$R_q = 1 + b_1 t + \cdots \in M_g(\mathbb{Q}_q)[[t]],$$
$$S_q = 1 + c_1 t + \cdots \in \mathbb{Q}_q[[t]],$$

with qb_i, qc_i integral for all i, such that (if $b_0 = I_g$, $c_0 = 1$):

$$R_q * F(X) := \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i F(X^{q^i}), \qquad S_q * G(X) := \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i G(X^{q^i}),$$

have integral coefficients. By the respective Euler-product expansion of $\Sigma A_n n^{-s}$ and $\Sigma a_n n^{-s}$, we know more precisely that possible choices for R_q, S_q are:

$$R_q = \begin{cases} I_g - \frac{1}{p} U_p t, & \text{if } q = p \text{ divides } N, \\ I_g - \frac{1}{l} T_l t + \frac{1}{l} I_g t^2, & \text{if } q = l \text{ does not divide } N, \end{cases}$$

$$S_q = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{p} \varepsilon_p t, & \text{if } q = p \text{ divides } N, \\ 1 - \frac{1}{l} a_l t + \frac{1}{l} t^2, & \text{if } q = l \text{ does not divide } N, \end{cases}$$

where $\varepsilon_p = \pm 1$. By the functional equation lemma of Honda–Hazewinkel we have that (1′) is equivalent to:

$$(1'') \quad S_q M R_q^{-1} \in M_{1 \times g}(\mathbb{Z}_q)[[t]], \quad \text{for all } q.$$

(In fact, let $i(X) = X$, $F_R(X) = R_q^{-1} * i(X)$, $G_S(X) = S_q^{-1} * i(X)$. By the functional equation lemma, F and F_R (resp. G and G_S) are the logarithms of strongly isomorphic formal groups. Now, $G_S^{-1}(MF_R(X))$ has integral coefficients iff $MF_R(X)$ satisfies the functional equation S_q iff $S_q * MF_R(X) = S_q M R_q^{-1} * i(X)$ has integral coefficients.)

For the primes p dividing N, (1″) asserts the existence of matrices $N_i \in M_{1 \times g}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ such that:

$$(p - \varepsilon_p t)M = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} N_i t^i \right) (pI_g - U_p t).$$

It is easily checked that this is equivalent to:

$$N_0 = M, \quad N_1 = \frac{1}{p}(MU_p - \varepsilon_p M), \quad N_i = \frac{1}{p} N_{i-1} U_p, \; i \geqslant 2.$$

Thus, the existence of the matrices N_i amounts to:

$$MU_p^i \equiv \varepsilon_p M U_p^{i-1} \pmod{p^i}, \quad \forall i \geqslant 1.$$

Since U_p is invertible (by the work of Atkin–Lehner, U_p is diagonalizable with eigenvalues all equal to ± 1), this implies:

$$MU_p = \varepsilon_p M. \tag{3.2}$$

For the primes l not dividing N (1″) is equivalent to the existence of matrices $N_i \in M_{1 \times g}(\mathbb{Z}_l)$ such that:

$$(l - a_l t + t^2)M = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} N_i t^i\right)(lI_g - T_l t + I_g t^2),$$

which, denoting $T = T_l$, $a = a_l$, is equivalent to:

$$\begin{cases} N_0 = M \\ N_1 = \dfrac{1}{l}(MT - aM) \\ N_2 = \dfrac{1}{l^2}(MT - aM)T \\ N_i - N_{i+1}T + lN_{i+2} = 0, \quad i \geqslant 1 \end{cases} \tag{3.3}$$

Let $\mathcal{O}$ be the ring of integers of a finite extension of $\mathbb{Q}_l$, containing an eigenvalue α of T, and let $V \in M_{g \times 1}(\mathcal{O})$ be a column vector such that $TV = \alpha V$. Denote $P = MT - aM$ and multiply (3.3) to the right by V:

$$\begin{cases} N_1 V = \dfrac{1}{l} PV \\ N_2 V = \dfrac{1}{l^2} \alpha PV \\ N_i V - \alpha N_{i+1} V + l N_{i+2} V = 0, \quad i \geqslant 1. \end{cases} \tag{3.4}$$

Let $\mathfrak{l}$ be the prime of $\mathcal{O}$ dividing l. From (3.4) we deduce:

$$\mathfrak{l}\,|\,\alpha \Rightarrow \mathfrak{l}\,|\,N_iV\ \forall i \geqslant 1 \Rightarrow \mathfrak{l}^r\,|\,N_iV\ \forall i \geqslant 1,\ \forall r \geqslant 1 \Rightarrow N_iV = 0\ \forall i \geqslant 1$$

$$\mathfrak{l} \nmid \alpha,\ \mathfrak{l}^r\,|\,N_iV\ \forall i \geqslant 1 \Rightarrow \mathfrak{l}^{r+1}\,|\,N_iV\ \forall i \geqslant 1.$$

By recurrence (starting with $r = 0$), we see that $N_iV = 0$ for all $i \geqslant 1$, as in the former case. Since T is diagonalizable, we may vary V among a system of independent columns. We get $N_i = 0$ for all $i \geqslant 1$. In particular we have proved:

$$MT_l = a_lM. \qquad (3.5)$$

Thus, by transposing the matrices in (3.2) and (3.5) we have seen that condition (1) of the theorem is equivalent to the existence of a matrix $L = M^t \in M_{g\times 1}(\mathbb{Z})$ such that:

$$T_l^tL = a_lL, \qquad U_p^tL = \varepsilon_pL,$$

simultaneously for all primes p, l. Let $f_1, \ldots, f_g$ be the previously chosen basis of S^{new} and let $B \in M_g(\mathbb{C})$ be the matrix of the Petersson scalar product with respect to this basis. Since T_l and U_p are hermitian and have integral coefficients, they satisfy: $T_l = B^{-1}T_l^tB$, $U_p = B^{-1}U_p^tB$. Thus,

$$f := (f_1 \cdots f_g)B^{-1}L \in S_2(\Gamma_0(N))^{\mathrm{new}},$$

is an eigenvector of the Hecke algebra with eigenvalues a_l and ε_p respectively. If f is assumed to be normalized, this is equivalent to [Sh, 3.43]:

$$L(f, s) = \prod_p (1 - \varepsilon_p p^{-s})^{-1} \prod_l (1 - a_l p^{-s} + p^{1-2s})^{-1},$$

which is equal to $L(E, s)$. □

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