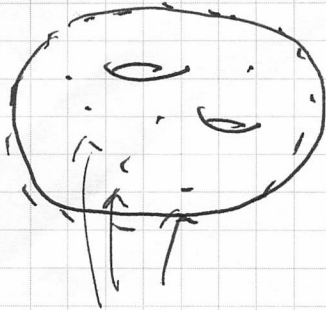


Gross pts. : Very sketch.

0. What do we wanna do?



arithmetically
interesting
space

modular
Shimura curves
Hida var.

Heegner
Gross

some pts encode the information of the space.

← dynamics
equidistributed $\Rightarrow$ nonvanishing of
values of the function
on arithmetic of the space.

L-values

1. Space : "Shimura variety-like"

$$\underline{GL_2/\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow$$

$$SL_2(\mathbb{R}) \subset \mathfrak{h} \xrightarrow{\uparrow \text{orbit-stab}} SL_2(\mathbb{R}) / \underbrace{SO_2(\mathbb{R})}_{\text{stab}(\bar{0})}$$

$\Gamma \subseteq SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ arithmetic subgp
(e.g. cong. subgp)

$$\sim \Gamma \backslash \mathfrak{h} \approx \Gamma \backslash SL_2(\mathbb{R}) / \underbrace{SO_2(\mathbb{R})}_{\text{stab}(\bar{0})}$$

adelically move.

$$GL_2(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}) / K \cdot \underbrace{SO_2(\mathbb{R}) \cdot \mathbb{R}^{\times}}_{\text{max'l qst. center}}$$

$$\left(\cong \coprod_i \Gamma_i \backslash \mathbb{H} \right) \text{ via strong approx. at } \infty_i$$

where $K \subseteq GL_2(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})$.

$$\uparrow$$

$$\Gamma \subseteq SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Gamma_i = GL_2(\mathbb{Q}) \cap x_i K x_i^{-1}$$

$$x_i \in GL_2(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash GL_2(\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}}) / K_{\mathbb{A}_i}$$

i, j, k

Quaternion alg. / $\mathbb{Q}$.

... why? very similar to GL_2 ... how?

B , a quct. alg. / $\mathbb{Q}$.

$$\leadsto B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_v \cong M_2(\mathbb{Q}_v), \quad \forall v \leq \infty.$$

B_v

Indeed, $\{v \leq \infty : B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_v \not\cong M_2(\mathbb{Q}_v)\}$
determines B up to isom.

$$(\equiv \text{ram}(B))$$

$\uparrow$
even number of places of $\mathbb{Q}$.
: "Brauer op reason".

$$N^- = \prod_{v \in \text{ram}(B) - \{\infty\}} v$$

The behavior at ∞ place change
the situation dramatically.

$$B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} \cong \begin{cases} M_2(\mathbb{R}) \\ \mathbb{H} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{indefinite} \\ \text{Hamiltonian} \rightarrow \text{indefinite} \\ \text{definite} \end{array}$$

$$(B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell \cong \begin{cases} M_2(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) \\ \text{unique div. alg.} \end{cases})$$

definite $\mathbb{H}' \subseteq \mathbb{H}^\times$ is compact. $\rightarrow$ no geometry at ∞
mod 1

$SL_2(\mathbb{R}) \subseteq GL_2(\mathbb{R})$ $\rightarrow$ same $\mathbb{H}$. $\rightarrow$ will take quotient
by non-comp. subgroup

... how about level str. ? $\underline{T_0(N)}$ or $T_1(N)$, ... Shimura
only. curve.

$R \subseteq B$, $\mathbb{Z}$ -order of B .

R is an Eichler order of B of level N^+

$$: R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_\ell \simeq M_2(\mathbb{Z}_\ell) \quad \forall \ell \nmid N^+ N^-$$

$$: (R \otimes \mathbb{Z}_\ell)^\times \simeq \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \mid \ell^n \parallel N^+ \right\} \iff T_0(\ell^n) \text{ - level str.}$$

$$: \text{mod } \ell^n \} \quad \rightarrow R \hookrightarrow T_0(N) \text{ - level str.}$$

$$R \otimes \mathbb{Z}_\ell \subseteq B_\ell \quad \text{unique } \mathbb{Z}_\ell\text{-order of } B_\ell \quad \text{if } \ell \parallel N^-.$$

(def) ideal class sets.

$$I \subset R. \quad I\alpha = J \quad I \sim J.$$

$$B^\times \setminus \hat{B}^\times / \hat{R}^\times$$

Prop. indef. $\Rightarrow \# = 1$. $\leftarrow$ but $\exists$ geometry at ∞ .

$$\text{def} \Rightarrow \# < \infty.$$

(pt) strong approx. $\square$ $\nwarrow$ finite graph.

Orientation of Eichler order: omitted.

Gross curves $\curvearrowright$ Shimura curves.

① indef. $\leadsto$ Shimura curves

$$\mathbb{P} = \mathbb{P}'(\mathbb{C}) \setminus \mathbb{P}'(\mathbb{R}) = \coprod \mathbb{H}^\pm. \quad \mathcal{O} B_\infty^\times \subset B^\times.$$

: homogeneous space.

$$\mathbb{P} \stackrel{!}{=} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}, B_\infty). \quad p^+ \leftrightarrow f.$$

How? $f \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}, B_\infty)$

$$\rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow B_\infty^\times \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}. \quad B^\times \ni \mathbb{P} \text{ conjugation.}$$

$\rightarrow \exists 2$ fixed pts $(p^+), p^-$ in $\mathbb{P}$.

$$\text{ordering: } \mathbb{C}^\times \hookrightarrow \text{cot}_{p^+}(\mathbb{P})$$

$$\text{via } z \mapsto \bar{z}/z.$$

$$\mathbb{C}^\times \hookrightarrow \text{cot}_{p^-}(\mathbb{P})$$

$$\text{via } z \mapsto z/\bar{z}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{N^- > 1}_{\text{q.t.}} \quad \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}, B_\infty)$$

$$\underbrace{X_\sigma^{N^-}(N^+)}_{\text{q.t.}} = B^x \setminus (\hat{B}^x \times \mathbb{P}^1) / \hat{R}^x \cong T \setminus \mathbb{P}^1$$

$N^- \text{ even.}$

$N^- = 1 \rightsquigarrow$ get modular curve. $Y_\sigma(N^+)$

$$\mathbb{R} \otimes \cong \Gamma \cap SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \setminus \mathbb{P}^1.$$

$$\Gamma = \left(\underset{= \text{q.t.}}{\mathbb{Z}_m R} \rightarrow R_\infty \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{Z}) \right)^x.$$

(2) def. $\leadsto$ Gross curves.

IP = the conic over $\mathbb{Q}$.

$$IP(F) = \{x \in B \otimes F : \text{nr}_d(x) = \text{tr}_d(x) = 0\}$$

for $\mathbb{Q}$ -alg. F .

$B^\times \hookrightarrow IP$ by conjugation.

$$\text{and } \text{Aut}(IP) = B^\times.$$

~~For~~ K imag. quad. field.

$$\Rightarrow \text{Hom}(K, B) = IP(K)$$

$$B^\times \backslash \hat{B}^\times / \hat{R}^\times \cong \prod_i T_i \backslash IP$$

$$T_i = (g_i \hat{R}^\times g_i^{-1} \cap B^\times) / \{\pm 1\}$$

$\{g_i\}$ representatives of

$$B^\times \backslash \hat{B}^\times / \hat{R}^\times.$$

Hecke action? omitted.

2. Galois theory

$$\begin{array}{c} K \\ | \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \quad \text{ing. quad.}$$

$$K^{\times} \backslash \widehat{K}^{\times} / \widehat{\mathcal{O}_K}^{\times} \cdot \mathbb{Q}^{\times} \quad \leftarrow \text{our interest.}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Gal}(\widehat{K}^{\times} / K^{\times}) \cong \Delta \\ \cong \mathbb{Z}_p \\ \text{ring class ext'n} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \sim \\ \text{torsion} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \widetilde{K}_{\infty} \\ | \\ K_{\infty} \\ | \\ K \\ | \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} \widetilde{G}_{\infty} \\ \curvearrowright \text{conjugate action} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{involution} \end{array} \right\} \subset$$

How $\widetilde{G}_{\infty}$ acts on Gross and Shimura curves?

Shimura curves : CM theory
(Shimura's reciprocity law)

Gross curves : purely combinatorial.

$$\begin{array}{c} \hookrightarrow \\ \cong K \xrightarrow{\Psi} B \\ \text{with} \\ \mathcal{O}_K \hookrightarrow R. \end{array} \quad \text{if } \begin{cases} N^- & \text{inert} \\ N^+ & \text{split} \end{cases} \quad \text{(optimal embedding)}$$

$$\Psi(\mathcal{O}_K) = \Psi(K) \cap R$$

$$O_K[\frac{1}{p}]^{\times}$$

$$K^{\times}/\mathcal{O}_p^{\times} \cdot \boxed{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{(O_K(\mathcal{O}_p)^{\times})}{\mathcal{O}_p^{\times}} \rightarrow K^{\times} \backslash \hat{K}^{\times} / \frac{\hat{\mathcal{O}}_K^{(p)} \times \hat{\mathcal{O}}^{\times}}{O_K[\frac{1}{p}]^{\times}} \rightarrow K^{\times} \backslash \hat{K}^{\times} / \frac{\hat{\mathcal{O}}_K[\frac{1}{p}]^{\times}}{O_K[\frac{1}{p}]^{\times}} \rightarrow 1$$



"Bruhat-Tits tree"



$\text{Hom}(K, B)$
simply and transitively.

$$B^{\times} \backslash \hat{B}^{\times} / \hat{R}^{\times} \stackrel{\text{strong approx}}{\cong} \frac{B_p^{\times}}{R_p^{\times} J^{\times}} \backslash \frac{B_p^{\times}}{R_p^{\times} \cdot (\mathcal{O}_p^{\times})}$$

$$R_p^{\times} J^{\times} \backslash \frac{G_2(\mathcal{O}_p)}{G_2(\mathbb{Z}_p) \cdot \mathcal{O}_p^{\times}}$$

finite graph.

adelically $K \hookrightarrow B$

$$\leadsto K^{\times} \backslash \hat{K}^{\times} / \frac{\hat{\mathcal{O}}_K^{(p)} \times \hat{\mathcal{O}}^{\times}}{O_K[\frac{1}{p}]^{\times}} \rightarrow B^{\times} \backslash \hat{B}^{\times} / \hat{R}^{\times}$$

σ

$$\mapsto \Psi(\sigma).$$

$\vdots$

$\downarrow$

$$\Psi(\sigma) \cdot b \text{ left translation.}$$

3. modular forms.

Gross ~~pts~~ curves $B^x \setminus \hat{B}^x \times \mathbb{P}^1 / \hat{R}^x$.

Jacobian of Gross curves

$$J = \mathbb{Z}[B^x \setminus \hat{B}^x / \hat{R}^x].$$

modular forms = fns on J .

$$f : B^x \setminus \hat{B}^x / \hat{R}^x \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{reflex.} \\ \mathcal{O}, \text{ lin. ext'n of } \mathbb{Z}_p}} S_2^{N^-}(N^+, \mathbb{C})_{\text{noncanst.}}$$

... why?

$$\underline{\text{J-L}} \quad S_2^{N^-}(N^+, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\text{noncanonical}} S_2(\Gamma_0(N))^{N^{\text{-new}}}.$$

"same Hecke eigensystems
in different Hecke modules,

4. Gross pts. definite analogue of Heegner pts

① for Gross curves — CM pts in genl.

B a quat. alg $(\mathbb{Q}_2(\mathbb{Q}), \text{indef, def.})$

$\leadsto \mathbb{B} \quad G(A) = (B \otimes A)^{\times} \quad A = \mathbb{Q}\text{-alg}$
alg. gp.

$Z \subset G$ center.

$\Psi(K^{\times}) =: T$, max'l torus of $G/\mathbb{Q}$.

$\hat{R}^{\times} = H \subset G(A_f^{\times})$ level str. $(\approx \hat{R}^{\times})$..

$\leadsto CM_R = T(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G(A_f^{\times}) / \hat{R}^{\times} \rightarrow B^{\times} \backslash \hat{B}^{\times} / \hat{R}^{\times}$

$T(\mathbb{Q}) = K^{\times} \sim T(A_f^{\times}) = A_f^{\times} \xrightarrow{\text{rec}} \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}^{\text{ab}}/\mathbb{Q})$

indef case

$CM_R \xleftrightarrow{1-1} \times CM_R \times \mathfrak{h}$
 $g \quad (g, x)$

where $x \in \mathfrak{h}$ fixed by $T(\mathbb{R}) \subset G(\mathbb{R}) \simeq GL_2(\mathbb{R})$

$\leadsto$ "classical" CM pts.

$\swarrow$ $\mathbb{Q}^{\text{ab}}$ by Shimura's reciprocity law.

On Gross curves. ~~(1/2)g.~~

$$B^x \setminus \hat{B}^x \times \text{Hom}(K, B) / \hat{R}^x = X^{N^-}(N^+)(1<)$$

$$(g, \overset{\psi}{\Psi})$$

action: $b \cdot (g, \Psi) \cdot x = (bgx, b\Psi b^{-1})$

(g, Ψ) is a CM pt. of cond c.

if $\Psi: \mathcal{O}_c \hookrightarrow gRg^{-1} \cap B$ optimal.

$$\hat{K} \hookrightarrow \hat{B}.$$

1-1 correspondence.

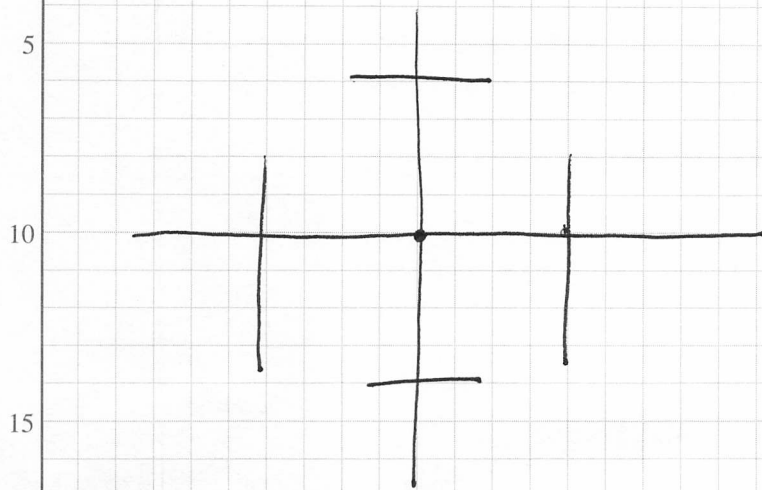
Fix Ψ_0 .

$$\Psi_0(1<) \setminus \hat{B}^x / \hat{R}^x \ni g \text{ is } \underline{\text{of cond c}}$$

$$\text{if } \Psi_0(1<) \cap gRg^{-1} = \mathcal{O}_c.$$

$g \mapsto (g, \Psi_0)$ is 1-1 correspondence.

On the tree.



Each vertex = homothety class of $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -lattice in $\mathbb{Q}_p^2$.

Fix " v_0 " $\approx \mathbb{Z}_p^2$. (or line)

$\uparrow$
 $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ fixes this.

$U_0 > U_1 > \dots > U_n > \dots$

$\parallel$
 $1+p^0\mathbb{Z}_p / 1+p\mathbb{Z}_p$ $1+p^n\mathbb{Z}_p / 1+p^{n+1}\mathbb{Z}_p$

choose a seq. of vertices v_n

$U_n = \text{Stab}(v_n)$

$\text{Stab}(v_n) = U_n$

$\uparrow$
Gross pt. of cond. p^n