

p odd prime

①

$F_\infty = \mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^\infty})$ cyclotomic

\mathbb{Z}_p -extn. of $F = \mathbb{Q}(\mu_p)$

$\Gamma = \text{Gal}(F_\infty/F) \cong 1+p\mathbb{Z}_p = \langle \overline{u} \rangle$

$\Delta = \text{Gal}(F_\infty/\mathbb{Q}) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times \xrightarrow{\omega} \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$

X_∞ unramified Iwasawa
module / F_∞

fig. torsion Λ -module:

$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]] \cong \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$

$\gamma-1 \longmapsto T \quad \gamma = \overline{u}$

Iwasawa main conjecture ②

k even $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p-1}$

$$\text{char}_\Lambda X_\infty^{(1-k)} = (f_k),$$

$$f_k(\varepsilon v^s - 1) = L_p(\omega^k, s) \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$

Hida theory $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$

Def A Λ -adic modular form of char ω^{k-2} is a power series $\overline{F} \in \mathbb{Q}(\Lambda) + \Lambda[[q]]$

s.t. $\forall \varepsilon: \Gamma \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\times$ fin. order,

$j \geq 2$, $\overline{F}(\varepsilon(v)v^{j-2} - 1)$ is

a modular form

$\mathbb{Q}(\Lambda) = \text{quot field}$

of level p^r for $\ker \varepsilon = \Gamma^{p^r-1}$, $\textcircled{3}$
 weight j , character $\varepsilon \omega^{k-j}$.

Ex Λ -adic Eisenstein series

$$\varepsilon_k = \frac{c_k}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{\substack{d|n \\ p \nmid d}} d \omega^{k-2}(d) \right.$$

$$\left. \cdot (1+T)^{\log_v d} \right) q_k^n \quad d \omega^{-1}(d) \\ = v^{\log_v d}$$

where $q_k(v^s - 1) = L_p(\omega^k, -1-s)$
 $\forall s \in \mathbb{Z}_p$.

$$\varepsilon_k(v^j - 1) = E_{j, \omega^{k-j}}$$

level p , wt. j , char ω^{k-j} .

\overline{f} is a cusp form if $\textcircled{4}$
 all of its specializations are.

U_p -operator on

$\mathcal{M} = \{ \Lambda\text{-adic forms} \}$

\cup

$\mathcal{G} = \{ \Lambda\text{-adic cusp forms} \}$

$$a_n(U_p \overline{f}) = a_{np}(\overline{f}).$$

Hida's idempotent:

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_p^{n!}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{\text{ord}} = e\mathcal{M}, \quad \mathcal{G}^{\text{ord}} = e\mathcal{G}$$

\overline{f} U_p -eigenvec. ord. if $a_p(\overline{f}) \neq \lambda^x$
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Thm (Hida)

$M^{\text{ord}}, G^{\text{ord}}$ f.g. free Λ -modules.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}} \subset \text{End}_{\Lambda}(M^{\text{ord}}) \\
 \downarrow \\
 \mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}} \subset \text{End}_{\Lambda}(G^{\text{ord}})
 \end{array}$$

Λ -adic Hecke algebras

Hida duality: Perfect pairings

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}} \times M^{\text{ord}} & \rightarrow & \Lambda \\
 \downarrow & \uparrow & \parallel \\
 \mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}} \times G^{\text{ord}} & \rightarrow & \Lambda \xrightarrow{\quad} \mathfrak{a}_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{F})
 \end{array}$$

Control Theorems: $\textcircled{6}$ ord \downarrow

$$h_{\gamma}^{\text{ord}} / \omega_{k,r} h_{\gamma}^{\text{ord}} \xrightarrow{\sim} h_{\gamma, k}(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathbb{Z}_p)$$

$$M^{\text{ord}} / \omega_{k,r} M^{\text{ord}} \xrightarrow{\sim} M_k(\mathbb{P}^r, \mathbb{Z}_p)^{\text{ord}}$$

$$\omega_{k,r} = (1+T)^{p^{r-1}} - \cup^{p^{r-1}(k-2)} \in \Lambda$$

Get ordinary parts of
 modular forms and Hecke
 algebras of all weights &
 levels! .

Also for cusp forms,
 cuspidal Hecke algs.

$$H'_{\text{ét}}(X_1(p^r), \mathbb{Z}_p(1)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{①}$$

$\mathcal{H}_2(p^r, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ wt. 2
 level p^r
 (dual action)

$$\varprojlim^{\text{ord}} = \lim_{\leftarrow} H'_{\text{ét}}(X_1(p^r), \mathbb{Z}_p(1))^{\text{ord}}$$

Thm (Hida, Ohta)

$\overline{\varprojlim^{\text{ord}}}$ has $\mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}}$ -rank 2,

free Λ . \exists exact seq.

of $\mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}}[G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}]$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \varprojlim^{\text{ord}}_{\text{sub}} \rightarrow \varprojlim^{\text{ord}} \rightarrow \varprojlim^{\text{ord}}_{\text{quo}} \rightarrow 0$$

sit. on inertia at p , (8)

$$\sigma_{\text{sub}}^{\text{ord}} \cong (\mathbb{F}^{\text{ord}})^{\times} (1)$$

\uparrow Galois elt. $\leftrightarrow j$

$$\sigma_{\text{pro}}^{\text{ord}} \cong G^{\text{ord}} \text{ w/ trivial action.}$$

Remarks:

$$1) \rho: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow GL_2(\mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{F}^{\text{ord}}))$$

$$\rho|_{\text{inertia}} = \begin{pmatrix} \det \rho & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \rho(\mathcal{P}_\ell) = \ell \langle \ell \rangle, \quad \ell \neq p.$$

$$\text{tr } \rho(\mathcal{P}_\ell) = T_\ell, \quad \ell \neq p.$$

$$2) \sigma_{\Delta}^{\text{ord}} / \omega_{2,r} \sigma_{\Delta}^{\text{ord}}$$

⑨

$$\cong H^1(X_1(p^r), \mathbb{Z}(1))^{\text{ord}}$$

f^{ord}

f^{ord} newform of level p^r , wt. 2

$$\phi_f : h_2(p^r, \mathbb{Z}_p) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$$

$$I_f = \ker \phi_f.$$

$$\underline{H^1(X_1(p^r), \mathbb{Z}_p)^{\text{ord}}}$$

$$I_f H^1(X_1(p^r), \mathbb{Z}_p)^{\text{ord}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p = V_f$$

$$V_f \text{ 2-dim'l } / K_f = \mathbb{Q}_p(\tan(\theta))$$

Eisenstein ideal

(10)

$\mathbb{F}_k \subset \varphi^{\text{ord}}$ generated by

$$T_\ell - 1 - \ell < \ell > \quad \ell \neq p,$$

$$U_p^{-1}, \quad \langle j \rangle = \omega^{k-2}(j), \\ j \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times.$$

Consider φ^{ord} as a Λ -mod.

by $\mathbb{Z} \times \Gamma$ acts as $\langle \nu \rangle^{-1}$.

$$\varphi^{\text{ord}} / I_k \cong \Lambda / \left(\begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z} \\ \mathbb{Z}_k \end{matrix} \right) \quad \text{Mazur} \\ \text{Wiles}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_k(\nu^S - 1) = L_p(\omega^k, S-1).$$

m_k max'l ideal of $\mathfrak{h}^{\text{ord}}$ (II)
containing I_k :

$$m_k = I_k + (p, \langle v \rangle - 1).$$

$$\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{h}_k := \mathfrak{h}_{m_k}^{\text{ord}}.$$

$$\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{A}_k := \mathfrak{A}_{m_k}^{\text{ord}}.$$

$\mathfrak{A} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}(\Lambda)$ free of rank 2
over $\mathfrak{h} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}(\Lambda)$.

$$\rho: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathfrak{A})$$

view this as acting
on $\mathfrak{A}_{\text{sub}} \oplus \mathfrak{A}_{\text{quo}}$

$$P \text{ inertia} = \begin{pmatrix} \det P & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$\sigma \mathbb{I} / \mathbb{I} \sigma$ may look like

$$\begin{pmatrix} \det P & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \det P & 0 \\ * & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$0 \neq *$

$$B = \text{span}(\text{im } b)$$

$$C = \text{span}(\text{im } c).$$

Facts

$$a(\sigma) - \det P(\sigma) \in \mathbb{I}_k$$
$$d(\sigma) - 1 \in \mathbb{I}_k^*$$
$$b(\sigma)c(\tau) \in \mathbb{I}_k^*$$

$\sigma, \tau \in \mathbb{G}_Q$

Consider $(I = I_k)$ (20)

$$\bar{c} = c \pmod{I} : G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}/I\mathcal{C}$$

Claim: $\psi_c = (\det p)^{-1} \cdot \bar{c}$

is a 1-cocycle.

Proof.
$$c(\sigma\tau) = c(\sigma) \overset{\alpha}{\cancel{p}(\tau)} + d(\sigma) c(\tau)$$

$$\equiv c(\sigma) \det p(\tau) + c(\tau)$$

mod $I\mathcal{C}$.

$\leadsto \psi_c$ cocycle.

Homom. on $G_{\mathbb{Q}}(M_p^n)$.

$\psi_c: G_{\mathbb{Q}}(\mu_{p^m}) \rightarrow G_{IC} \text{ (21)}$
 homom., unramified
 everywhere.

no factors through

$$X_{\infty} \rightarrow G_{IC}.$$

Actually, factors through

$$X_{\infty}^{(h)}(1) \rightarrow G_{IC}.$$

homom. of Λ -modules

C faithful h -mod.

$$\Rightarrow \text{char}_{\Lambda}(G_{IC}) \text{ divis. by } \text{char}_{\Lambda}(h/I) = [E]$$

$\Rightarrow \text{char}_k (X_{10}^{(1-k)} (1))$ (22)
divis. by $\binom{n}{k}$

$\Rightarrow \text{char}_1 (X_{10}^{(1-k)}) \uparrow \binom{n}{k}$
divis. by

Divis. for all k even

\rightsquigarrow equality \rightsquigarrow

~~IMC~~ //