Exercise 1 – The modular group $SL(2,\mathbb{Z})$

The special linear group $SL(2,\mathbb{R})$ acts on the upper halfplane $\mathcal{H} = \{\tau \in \mathbb{C} | \mathrm{Im}\,\tau > 0\}$ by fractional linear transformations

$$\tau \mapsto M \cdot \tau = \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d} \quad , \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2,\mathbb{R}) \ . \tag{1}$$

a) Verify:

1. $M \cdot \tau \in \mathcal{H} \quad \forall M \in SL(2,\mathbb{R}) \ , \tau \in \mathcal{H}$
2. $(M_1 M_2) \cdot \tau = M_1 \cdot (M_2 \cdot \tau) \quad \forall M_1, M_2 \in SL(2,\mathbb{R}) \ , \tau \in \mathcal{H}$

b) The set $\mathcal{F} = \{\tau \in \mathbb{C} | \quad |\tau| > 1, |\mathrm{Re}\,\tau| < \frac{1}{2}\}$ is called the fundamental domain for the modular group $SL(2,\mathbb{Z})$. Show that any point $\tau \in \mathcal{H}$ can be mapped into the closure $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$ of the fundamental domain by an application of T- and S-transformations, where

$$T \cdot \tau = \tau + 1 \quad , \quad S \cdot \tau = -1/\tau \ . \tag{2}$$

Exercise 2 – Eisenstein series of weight $k > 2$

Modular forms are functions $f : \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{C}$ that are holomorphic in $\mathcal{H}$, of polynomial growth at infinity, and that satisfy

$$f(M \cdot \tau) = (c\tau + d)^k f(\tau) \quad \forall \tau \in \mathcal{H} \ , \forall M \in SL(2,\mathbb{Z}) \tag{3}$$

Choosing $M = T$, we have $f(\tau + 1) = f(\tau) \quad \forall \tau \in \mathcal{H}$, and hence f is a periodic function of period 1. Introducing $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$, it has the Fourier development

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \, q^n \ , \tag{4}$$

where the fact that only terms q^n with $n \geq 0$ appear is a consequence of the growth condition on f mentioned above.

Consider the following series for even $k \geq 4$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}$),

$$G_k(\tau) = \frac{(k-1)!}{2(2\pi i)^k} \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ with } (m,n) \neq (0,0)} \frac{1}{(m\tau + n)^k} \quad , \quad \tau \in \mathcal{H} \ . \tag{5}$$

This series, called Eisenstein series, is absolutely and locally uniformly convergent for $k > 2$.

a) Show that $G_k(\tau)$ is a modular form of weight k (note that a modular transformation reshuffles the order in which the summation is taken).

b) Show that the Fourier expansion of the Eisenstein series is

$$G_k(\tau) = \frac{(k-1)!\,\zeta(k)}{(2\pi i)^k} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n\,\sigma_{k-1}(n)\;, \tag{6}$$

where $\zeta(k) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-k}$ and where $\sigma_{k-1}(n)$ denotes the sum of the $(k-1)$st power of the positive divisors of n, i.e. $\sigma_{k-1}(n) = \sum_{r|n} r^{k-1}$. *Hint:* Use $\frac{\pi}{\tan(\pi\,\tau)} = \sum_{m\in\mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{\tau+m}$, $\tau \in \mathbb{C}\backslash\mathbb{Z}$.

Exercise 3 – The Eisenstein series of weight 2

The Eisenstein series of weight 2 is defined by

$$G_2(\tau) = \frac{\zeta(2)}{(2\pi i)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n\,\sigma_1(n)\;. \tag{7}$$

a) Show that $G_2(\tau)$ equals

$$G_2(\tau) = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\sum_{n\neq 0}\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{m\neq 0}\sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}}\frac{1}{(m\tau+n)^2}\right]\;, \tag{8}$$

where one first carries out the summation over n, and then over m. Note that this series is not absolutely convergent, and hence one cannot interchange the order of summation to obtain $G_2(-1/\tau) = \tau^2\,G_2(\tau)$.

b) Define $G_{2,\epsilon}(\tau)$ by

$$G_{2,\epsilon}(\tau) = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\sum_{m,n\in\mathbb{Z}\text{ with }(m,n)\neq(0,0)}\frac{1}{(m\tau+n)^2\,|m\tau+n|^{2\epsilon}}\right]\;, \tag{9}$$

which converges absolutely. How does it transform under modular transformations $\tau \mapsto M\cdot\tau$ with $M \in SL(2,\mathbb{Z})$?

c) It can be shown that

$$G_2^*(\tau) \equiv \lim_{\epsilon\to 0} G_{2,\epsilon}(\tau) = G_2(\tau) + \frac{1}{8\pi\,\mathrm{Im}\tau}\;. \tag{10}$$

Using this, deduce the transformation behaviour

$$G_2(M\cdot\tau) = (c\tau+d)^2\,G_2(\tau) + \frac{i}{4\pi}\,c(c\tau+d)\;. \tag{11}$$

c) Show that the Dedekind η function

$$\eta(\tau) = q^{1/24}\prod_{n=1}^{\infty}(1-q^n) \tag{12}$$

satisfies

$$\frac{d}{d\tau}\ln\eta(\tau) = -2\pi i\,G_2(\tau)\;. \tag{13}$$

d) Using the above, deduce the transformation law

$$\eta(-1/\tau) = \sqrt{-i\,\tau}\,\eta(\tau)\;. \tag{14}$$