

POWER OPERATIONS IN ELLIPTIC COHOMOLOGY AND REPRESENTATIONS OF LOOP GROUPS

MATTHEW ANDO

ABSTRACT. The first part describes power operations in elliptic cohomology in terms of isogenies of the underlying elliptic curve. The second part discusses a relationship between equivariant elliptic cohomology and representations of loop groups. The third part investigates the representation theoretic considerations which give rise to the power operations discussed in the first part.

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INTRODUCTION

Operations arising from isogenies. In this paper we shall consider unstable operations among complex-oriented cohomology theories which arise in the following situation. Suppose that E is a commutative, 2-periodic ring theory with $E^{\text{odd}}(pt) = 0$; we shall refer to such theories as *homogeneous* theories. A homogeneous theory is automatically complex-orientable, and $E^0\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ is the ring of formal functions on a formal group G_E over $\pi_0 E = E^0(pt)$ (see section 1). Suppose that E and F are two such theories, and one has the following algebraic data:

- i. a ring homomorphism $\pi_0 F \xrightarrow{i} R$;
- ii. a ring homomorphism $\pi_0 E \xrightarrow{\psi} R$;
- iii. a homomorphism of formal groups $i^*G_F \xrightarrow{\pi} \psi^*G_E$.

We denote such data (i, π, ψ) . If the theory E is Landweber exact, the homomorphism i is an isomorphism, and the map of formal groups π is an isomorphism, then it is well-understood how these data give rise to a stable natural transformation

$$P: E^*(-) \rightarrow F^*(-)$$

of ring theories, such that

$$P(pt) = \psi$$

and

$$P(\mathbb{C}P^\infty) = \pi^*$$

(see for example [Mil89]; important issues concerning infinite complexes have recently been thoroughly investigated by [HS97]).

The first result of this paper is one relax the assumptions about i and π and still obtain an unstable operation.

Theorem A. *If E is Landweber exact, and there is an element $\lambda \in R$ which is not a zero-divisor such that π becomes an isomorphism over $R[\frac{1}{\lambda}]$, then the data (i, π, ψ) give rise to a natural transformation of ring-valued functors*

$$R \hat{\otimes}_{\psi} E^0(-) \xrightarrow{\Psi} R \hat{\otimes}_i F^0(-),$$

such that $\Psi(\mathbb{C}P^\infty) = \pi^*$.

In the statement we have used the notation

$$R \hat{\otimes}_i F^0(X) = \lim_{Y \subset X} R \otimes F^0(Y)$$

where X is a CW complex and Y ranges over the finite subcomplexes of X ; see section 1.

Operations in elliptic cohomology theories. Our main application is to elliptic cohomology theories. An elliptic cohomology theory is a homogeneous theory E , given with an elliptic curve C over $\pi_0 E$, and an isomorphism of formal groups $\widehat{C} \cong G_E$ (see section 2).

Suppose that $i: \pi_0 E \rightarrow R$ is $\pi_0 E$ -algebra, A is an abelian group, and

$$A \xrightarrow{\phi} i^* C$$

is a Drinfel'd A -structure (see section 4); we abbreviate such data as (i, ϕ) . Then the quotient $i^* C / [\phi]$ is an elliptic curve; we use the notation π_ϕ for the isogeny

$$i^* C \xrightarrow{\pi_\phi} i^* C / [\phi].$$

A *factorization* of (i, ϕ) is a pair (ψ, g) consisting of

- i. a ring homomorphism $\pi_0 E \xrightarrow{\psi} R$
- ii. an isomorphism of formal groups $i^* \widehat{C} / [\phi] \xrightarrow[\cong]{g} \psi^* \widehat{C}$.

From the factorization (ψ, g) of the Drinfel'd A -structure (i, ϕ) , one obtains a homomorphism of formal groups

$$i^* \widehat{C} \xrightarrow{g \widehat{\pi}_\phi} \psi^* \widehat{C}.$$

Using the isomorphism $G_E \cong \widehat{C}$ and Theorem A, one has

Corollary B. *If E is Landweber exact and the order of A is not a zero-divisor in R , then a factorization (ψ, g) of a Drinfel'd A -structure gives rise to an operation*

$$R \underset{\psi}{\widehat{\otimes}} E^0(-) \xrightarrow{\Psi} R \underset{i}{\widehat{\otimes}} E^0(-),$$

whose effect on $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ is $(g \widehat{\pi}_\phi)^*$.

The proof of Theorem A and Corollary B will be given in section 5. It is well-known how to produce Drinfel'd A -structures on an elliptic curve or a formal group; see section 4. A factorization (ψ, g) can often found when the elliptic curve C over $\pi_0 E$ or its formal group enjoys universally a property which is retained by the curve $i^* C / [\phi]$ over R . As an example, we show

Theorem C (Theorem 6.2). *The elliptic cohomology theory associated to the Igusa quartic has canonical factorizations for Drinfel'd isogenies of odd order.*

Applying Corollary B yields the summands of the Hecke operator, given as integral unstable operations on the the elliptic cohomology constructed by Landweber-Ravenel-Stong. As another example, we construct K -theoretic operations based on isogenies of the Tate elliptic curve.

Relationship to power operations. The proof of Theorem A uses standard constructions for Landweber-exact theories, Wilson's techniques for studying unstable operations [Wil82], and Ravenel-Wilson's calculation of Hopf rings for complex cobordism [RW77] as extended by [HH95] and [HT98]. The relationship with power operations appears when one tries to compute the effect of the operation Ψ on $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$.

In the situation of Corollary B, a coordinate t on \hat{C} gives *two* functions on $i^*\hat{C}$, namely the coordinate i^*t and the function $\hat{\pi}_\phi^*g^*\psi^*t$. By Corollary B, one always has

$$\Psi(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(\psi^*t) = \hat{\pi}_\phi^*g^*\psi^*t,$$

and one might wish to express this element in terms of the coordinate i^*t . We give three examples in section 6: the theory of Landweber-Ravenel-Stong, the elliptic cohomology based on the Tate curve, and the theory E_2 .

In each case, there is a coordinate in terms of which the effect of the operation on $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ is a norm for the isogeny $\hat{\pi}_\phi$. In the case of E_2 , we explain how the norm is the shadow of the H_∞ structure on MU . Because of the relationship to the H_∞ structure on MU , we call the operations under study here power operations, even though we do not show that any elliptic cohomology theory is an H_∞ ring spectrum in the sense of [BMMS86].

The rest of the paper follows a lead suggested by analogy with K -theory. Power operations in K -theory have their origin in symmetries of the representation theory of compact Lie groups; indeed, any power operation Θ on K -theory extends to equivariant K -theory, and the effect of Θ on the representation ring $R(G)$ is precisely its effect on $K_G(pt)$. Part of the dream about elliptic cohomology has been that it possesses, for a compact Lie group G , an equivariant extension which is related to representations of the loop group

$$LG = C^\infty[S^1, G]$$

of unbased smooth loops on G [Bry90, Seg88], just as equivariant K -theory is related to representations compact Lie groups. It seems natural to ask what the power operations in elliptic cohomology mean in the context of loop group representations.

Grojnowski and Ginzburg-Kapranov-Vasserot [Gro94, GKV95] have developed a notion of G -equivariant elliptic cohomology in which the relationship with loop group representations takes a precise form; this relationship is the topic of the second part of this paper. It is independent from the first part, aside from a few well-known facts about the Tate curve.

Let G be a compact connected Lie group, T a maximal torus, and W its Weyl group. Let \mathbb{T} be the circle group, so that

$$\check{T} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Hom}[\mathbb{T}, T]$$

is the group of cocharacters of T . Let E be an elliptic cohomology theory, and C the associated elliptic curve. Grojnowski [Gro94] and Ginzburg-Kapranov-Vasserot [GKV95] have explained that the fundamental object of study for E_G is the abelian scheme

$$\check{T} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} C$$

together with its W -action. Grojnowski has constructed a complex equivariant theory based on this idea.

The first elliptic cohomology theory was discovered by Morava in 1973 (see [Mor89]): the elliptic curve is the Tate elliptic curve Tate. Its formal group is the multiplicative group, so it is a form of K -theory. We call the theory K_{Tate} . Looijenga [Loo76] shows that a simple, simply-connected Lie group G determines

canonically a W -equivariant line bundle $\mathcal{L}(G)$ over $\check{T} \otimes \text{Tate}$; he also calculates its W -invariant sections. The main point of Part II is the following.

Theorem D. *The character map establishes an isomorphism between the $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ -module of representations of LG of level k and the $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ -module of W -invariant global sections of $\mathcal{L}(G)^k$.*

The precise statement of Theorem D is slightly more complicated, because of the difficulty in regarding the Tate curve as a quotient of the multiplicative group, and so of regarding theta functions as sections of line bundles. See Corollary 10.9, Theorem 10.10, and, in the toral case, Theorem 11.6

The main ingredients in the proof of Theorem D are Kac's character formula and Looijenga's analysis in [Loo76] of the line bundle $\mathcal{L}(G)$ and its sections. Indeed Theorem D is essentially Theorem 13.3 of [Kac85], although there one works over \mathbb{C} , and the geometric picture is more difficult to discern. The result might have appeared in Looijenga's paper if Kac's character formula had not been so new at the time. As it happened, it fell to Grojnowski to assemble these results and connect them with elliptic cohomology; I am grateful to him for explaining these ideas to me. I hope that the present account will make these exciting results accessible to a wider audience.

In part III we work backwards from the effect of power operations on K_{Tate} to identify operations on representations of loop groups. It turns out that the extra operations in elliptic cohomology (beyond those available in K theory) reflect the interaction of the tensor powers and the circle group acting on loop groups by rotation; see Propositions 12.5, 12.7, and 13.3.

There is undoubtedly more to say on this interaction. If G is simple, simply connected, and simply laced, then all the irreducible representations of LG of level n appear as summands in the "basic representation" \mathcal{H} of level 1, pulled back by the n^{th} power map

$$LG \xrightarrow{[n]} LG$$

on loops [PS86, Proposition (9.3.9)] (In fact, the same holds when G is a unitary group [Fre82]). This pull-back may be viewed as the restriction to the subgroup of loops fixed by the action of the subgroup of order n of the group of rotations acting on LG . Thus the symmetry which produces power operations in elliptic cohomology also generates the representation theory of certain loop groups, much as power operations in K -theory generate the representation theory of U_n from its representation on \mathbb{C}^n . The decomposition into irreducible summands of $[n]^*\mathcal{H}$ has been studied extensively [Fre82, KW90]. The relationship of their results to the present work remains unclear, and we hope to be able to return to it.

The idea of relating power operations to isogenies originated in my dissertation. However, my understanding of these issues has been greatly influenced by Mike Hopkins and Neil Strickland, and Part I reflects their tutelage. I learned a lot from some of Neil's manuscripts, particularly *Formal schemes and formal groups*, and I thank him for making them available to me. The second part of this paper owes its existence to several long conversations with Ian Grojnowski and Mikhail Kapranov, who explained their papers to me and exhibited great patience with my plodding ways. I am grateful to Farshid Hajir and Amnon Neeman for conversations

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Part I. Power operations and elliptic cohomology

1. COMPLEX-ORIENTABLE COHOMOLOGY THEORIES

We construct unstable ring operations, so if E is a cohomology theory taking values in rings, it is convenient to use the notation $E^*(X)$ to refer to the unreduced cohomology of a space X ; the reduced cohomology will be indicated by $\tilde{E}^*(X)$.

Definition 1.1. A ring-valued cohomology theory E is *complex orientable* if there is a class $x \in \tilde{E}^2(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$ such that

$$i^*x = \Sigma^2(1) \in \tilde{E}^2(S^2) \cong E^0(pt),$$

where

$$S^2 \xrightarrow{i} \mathbb{C}P^\infty$$

is the inclusion of the bottom cell, and Σ is the suspension isomorphism. A *complex orientation* is a choice of x .

Most of the examples we consider are two-periodic.

Definition 1.2. A ring theory E is *homogeneous* if $E^{\text{odd}}(pt) = 0$, and $E^2(pt)$ contains a unit of $E^*(pt)$.

A homogeneous theory is automatically complex-orientable, as one sees easily by calculating $E^*\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ using the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence. In this cases we abbreviate $E(X)$ for $E^0(X)$. We shall also occasionally write $\pi_k E$ for $\tilde{E}^0(S^k) = E^{-k}(pt)$ and even E for $\pi_0 E$.

Many of our constructions use the geometry of elliptic curves, which is easiest to describe in the language of schemes. If E is a homogeneous ring theory, we use the notation S_E for $\text{Spec } E(pt)$; thus $X \mapsto \text{Spec } E(X)$ is a covariant functor from spaces to affine schemes over S_E .

In fact one gets slightly more, since maps between spaces preserve the augmentation ideal. Many spaces X of particular interest in the study of complex-oriented theories have the property that $E(X)$ is complete with respect to the topology defined by its augmentation ideal. An opposite category of schemes which remembers this structure will ease the comparison to elliptic curves: we define the category of *(pointed, affine) formal schemes* over S_E to be the opposite of the category of complete augmented E -algebras and continuous homomorphisms. If R is a complete augmented E -algebra, we denote the corresponding formal scheme by $\text{Spf } R$; and if X is a formal scheme over S_E , we denote the corresponding algebra by \mathcal{O}_X . A much more thorough and detailed treatment of these ideas is given by Strickland in [Str98].

In fact most of our examples will be produced from Landweber's exact functor theorem, so they really give well-defined theories only on finite complexes. If E is

a cohomology theory on finite complexes, we define a functor on infinite complexes by writing

$$\widehat{E}(X) = \lim_{Y \subset X} E(Y)$$

where Y runs over the finite subcomplexes. This is not a cohomology theory. However, E does extend non-canonically to infinite complexes [Ada71]. If E' is any such extension, then the natural map

$$E'(X) \rightarrow \widehat{E}(Y)$$

is an isomorphism if, for example, X has cells only in even degrees. This is the case for $X = \mathbb{C}P^\infty$ or $X = \Omega^\infty F$, where F is \mathcal{RW} (see section 3). Similarly, if R is a E -algebra, then we write

$$R \widehat{\otimes}_E E(X) = \lim_{Y \subset X} R \otimes_E E(Y)$$

where Y runs over the finite subcomplexes.

A key point is that completion enters base change and products: the E -algebra R defines a base change

$$\text{Formal schemes over } S_E \xrightarrow{i^*} \text{Formal schemes over } \text{Spec } R$$

given by

$$\text{Spf } A \mapsto \text{Spf } R \widehat{\otimes} A.$$

Similarly, the product of two formal schemes is given by

$$\text{Spf } A \times \text{Spf } B = \text{Spf } A \widehat{\otimes} B.$$

In particular, if E is a homogeneous, complex-orientable cohomology theory, and

$$G_E \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Spf } \widehat{E}(\mathbb{C}P^\infty),$$

then $\text{Spf } \widehat{E}(\mathbb{C}P^\infty \times \mathbb{C}P^\infty) \cong G_E \times G_E$. The multiplication on $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ induces a map of formal schemes

$$G_E \times G_E \xrightarrow{m} G_E,$$

which, together with the structural map and the identity section

$$\begin{aligned} G_E &\xrightarrow{p} S_E \\ G_E &\xleftarrow{e} S_E, \end{aligned}$$

gives G_E the structure of a commutative group in the category of formal schemes over $E(pt)$. It has more structure, that of a ‘‘formal group’’. We describe it as follows, to ease the comparison with elliptic curves (see section 2).

Geometrically, the augmentation ideal $\widetilde{E}^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$ is the ideal

$$\mathcal{O}_{G_E}(-e) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{f \in \mathcal{O}_{G_E} \mid e^* f = 0\} = \widetilde{E}^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$$

of functions which vanish at the identity, and we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \widetilde{E}^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{O}_{G_E}(-e) & & \\ \widetilde{E}^0(i) \downarrow & & \downarrow & & (1.3) \\ \pi_2 E \xrightarrow[\cong]{} \widetilde{E}^0(S^2) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{O}_{G_E}(-e)/(\mathcal{O}_{G_E}(-e))^2. & & \end{array}$$

The free rank-one $E(pt)$ -module $\mathcal{O}_{G_E}(-e)/(\mathcal{O}_{G_E}(-e))^2$ is the module of sections of the sheaf

$$\underline{\omega}_E \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} e^* \Omega_{G_E/E}^1$$

of one-forms at the origin of G_E . Because of (1.3), we write

$$t \mapsto e^* dt$$

for the effect of the natural map

$$\tilde{E}(\mathbb{C}P^\infty) \rightarrow \pi_2 E.$$

Definition 1.4. A *coordinate* on G_E is a function

$$t \in \mathcal{O}_{G_E}(-e)$$

such that $e^* dt$ trivializes the sheaf $\underline{\omega}_E$.

A coordinate t gives an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}_{G_E} \cong E[[t]].$$

Definition 1.5. A (*commutative, one-dimensional*) *formal group* over R or $\text{Spec } R$ is a commutative group in the category of formal schemes, isomorphic as a formal scheme to $\text{Spf } R[[t]]$.

Remark 1.6. The multiplication on G_E is determined by the element

$$m^* t \in \mathcal{O}_{G_E} \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{O}_{G_E} \cong \pi_0 E[[s, t]],$$

which is a formal group law over $\pi_0 E$, and for which we shall use the notation (G_E, t) .

Remark 1.7. It is important to be clear about the relationship between a coordinate (Definition 1.4) and an orientation (Definition 1.1). Let t be a coordinate and let

$$v = e^* dt \in \pi_2 E$$

be the associated 1-form: then the element

$$\frac{t}{v} \in \tilde{E}^2(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$$

is a complex orientation. On the other hand if x is an orientation and v generates $\pi_2 E$ as a $\pi_0 E$ module, then vx is a coordinate.

Lemma 1.8. A coordinate on G_E is equivalent to a pair (x, v) consisting of a complex orientation and a trivialization of the sheaf $\underline{\omega}_E$. \square

Remark 1.9. The reader may complain that K -theory is the only classical example of a homogeneous theory. However, familiar complex-orientable examples give rise to homogeneous theories in a natural way: if E is a cohomology theory taking its value in commutative rings, with $\pi_{\text{odd}} E = 0$, then

$$EP^*(X) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{Z}[u, u^{-1}] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} E^*(X)$$

(with $|u| = 2$) is a homogeneous theory (on finite complexes). This has the following geometric interpretation: let C/R be a pointed smooth curve over a ring R , and let

$$\text{Spec } R \xrightarrow{e} C$$

be its identity section. The sheaf

$$\underline{\omega}_C = e^* \Omega_{C/R}^1$$

is invertible and trivializable. The total space T of the \mathbb{G}_m -torsor of trivializations of $\underline{\omega}$ is (non-canonically) $\text{Spec } R[u, u^{-1}]$. The \mathbb{G}_m action grades the ring of functions on T ; the degree of u is 2.

Example: *MP.* This example and the observation of its utility in the present context are due to Neil Strickland [Str98]. Start with the universal formal group law (G, s) over Lazard's ring L . The differential $e^* ds$ trivializes the sheaf $\underline{\omega}_{G/L}$, so $(G, s, ue^* ds)$ over $L[u, u^{-1}]$ is the universal triple (formal group, coordinate, nowhere-vanishing one-form). If (G, s, ω) is such a triple over a ring R , we shall use the notations

$$\begin{array}{c} L \xrightarrow{(G,s)} R \\ L[u, u^{-1}] \xrightarrow{(G,s,\omega)} R \end{array}$$

for the resulting maps. We often omit the group G from the notation when the context is sufficient.

$L[u, u^{-1}]$ is the coefficient ring of the cohomology theory represented by the spectrum

$$MP \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigvee_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Sigma^{2k} MU.$$

It comes equipped with a map of spectra

$$s_{MP}: \mathbb{C}P^\infty \cong (\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^L \rightarrow \Sigma^2 MU \rightarrow MP.$$

Now suppose that E is a homogeneous ring spectrum, and let $i: E \rightarrow R$ be an E -algebra. From a map of E -algebras

$$E_0 MP \xrightarrow{f} R$$

we obtain an element $(E_0 s_{MP})^* f$ of

$$\text{Hom}_{E\text{-modules}}[\tilde{E}_0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty), R] \cong \mathcal{O}_{i^* G_E}(-e)$$

which restricts to a generator of

$$\text{Hom}_{E\text{-modules}}[\tilde{E}_0(S^2), R],$$

which is to say a trivialization of the sheaf $i^* \underline{\omega}_E$. In other words, we obtain a coordinate on $i^* G_E$.

Lemma 1.8 together with the standard argument for MU shows that MP enjoys the following universal property.

Proposition 1.10. *Let E be a homogeneous, complex-orientable ring spectrum.*

- i. *If $i: E \rightarrow R$ is a ring homomorphism, then the natural map*

$$\text{Alg}_E[E_0 MP, R] \rightarrow \text{Coordinates on } i^* G_E$$

is an isomorphism.

ii. Taking i to be the identity, the natural map

$$\text{RingSpectra}[MP, E] \rightarrow \text{Coordinates on } G_E$$

is an isomorphism. □

We therefore use the notation (G_{MP}, s_{MP}) for the universal formal group law.

2. ELLIPTIC COHOMOLOGY THEORIES

If C is an elliptic curve over S with identity section

$$S \xrightarrow{e} C,$$

let $\mathcal{O}_{C,e}$ denote the stalk of germs of functions at the identity, and $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,e}$ its completion at its augmentation ideal. Any function $t \in \mathcal{O}_{C,e}$ such that e^*dt trivializes the sheaf $e^*\Omega_{C/S_E}$ determines an isomorphism

$$\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,e} \cong E[[t]].$$

We use the notation \widehat{C} for the formal scheme $\text{Spf } \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{C,e}$. The group structure on C induces a multiplication

$$\widehat{C} \times \widehat{C} \rightarrow \widehat{C},$$

so \widehat{C} is a formal group over S .

Definition 2.1. An *elliptic cohomology theory* is a triple (E, C, κ) consisting of

- i. a homogeneous theory E
- ii. an elliptic curve $C \rightarrow S_E$.
- iii. an isomorphism $\kappa: G_E \cong \widehat{C}$ of formal groups over S_E .

When the isomorphism κ is clear, we may omit it from the notation.

Example: Weierstrass. The closure of the cubic

$$W_0 : y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2x - g_3 \xrightarrow{[x,y,1]} \mathbb{P}^2$$

is an elliptic curve W over $R = \mathbb{Z}[1/6][g_2, g_3, \Delta, \Delta^{-1}]/(\Delta = g_2^3 - 27g_3^2)$. Taking as origin the point $[0, 1, 0]$ at infinity, the function $t = x/y$ is a coordinate on W . The pair (W, e^*dt) is the universal pair (elliptic curve, trivialization of sheaf of one-forms at origin) over $\mathbb{Z}[1/6]$ -schemes [Del75]. The functor which associates to a $\mathbb{Z}[1/6]$ -scheme the set of elliptic curves together with an *ordered pair* of trivializations of the sheaf of one-forms at the origin is represented by the ring $R[u, u^{-1}]$; the universal triple is (W, e^*dt, ue^*dt) .

In particular, the map

$$L[u, u^{-1}] \xrightarrow{(\widehat{W}, t, ue^*dt)} R[u, u^{-1}]$$

sends u to u . Landweber's exact functor theorem shows that the functor

$$X \mapsto MU^*(X) \otimes_{t/e^*dt} R[u, u^{-1}] \cong MP^*(X) \otimes_{(t, ue^*dt)} R[u, u^{-1}]$$

is an elliptic cohomology theory on finite complexes.

Example: Igusa. The closure I' of the quartic

$$I_0 : y^2 = 1 - 2\delta x^2 + \varepsilon x^4$$

in \mathbb{P}^2 is singular at $[0, 1, 0]$, but its normalization, which is the closure in \mathbb{P}^3 of

$$I_0 : y^2 = 1 - 2\delta x^2 + \varepsilon x^4 \xrightarrow{[x, x^2, y, 1]} \mathbb{P}^3,$$

is an elliptic curve I over $R = \mathbb{Z}[1/2][\delta, \varepsilon, \Delta, \Delta^{-1}]/(\Delta = \varepsilon(\delta^2 - \varepsilon))$; the function x is a coordinate at the identity $[0, 0, 0, 1] \in I$. The map

$$I \rightarrow I'$$

is an isomorphism away from $[0, 1, 0] \in I'$, so \hat{I}' has canonically the structure of a formal group.

The Igusa quartic enjoys the following universal property. A triple (C, ω, P) —consisting of an elliptic curve C over a $\mathbb{Z}[1/2]$ -scheme S , a trivialization ω of $\underline{\omega}$, and a point P of exact order 2—determines a map

$$S \xrightarrow{\psi} \text{Spec } R$$

together with a map

$$C \xrightarrow{g} \psi^* I'$$

such that \hat{g} is an isomorphism of formal groups. The function $g^* \psi^* x$ is the function on C with divisor

$$[2]^{-1}(e) - [2]^{-1}(P), \quad (2.2)$$

normalized so that ω is $e^* g^* \psi^* dx$ [Igu59].

The trivialization $e^* dx$ identifies the functor of trivializations of the sheaf $\underline{\omega}_I$ with $\text{Spec } R[u, u^{-1}]$; the map

$$L[u, u^{-1}] \xrightarrow{(x, ue^* dx)} R[u, u^{-1}]$$

sends u to u . Once again Landweber's exact functor theorem shows that

$$X \mapsto MU^*(X) \otimes_{x/e^* dx} R[u, u^{-1}] \cong MP^*(X) \otimes_{(x, ue^* dx)} R[u, u^{-1}]$$

is an elliptic cohomology theory on finite complexes; it is a 2-periodicization of the elliptic cohomology theory of [LRS95].

Example: Tate. Consider the power series

$$\begin{aligned} s_k(q) &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n^k q^n}{1 - q^n} \\ a_4(q) &= -5s_3(q) \\ a_6(q) &= -\frac{5s_3(q) + 7s_5(q)}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2.3. i. The series $a_6(q)$ as well as $a_4(q)$ has coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$.

ii. *The Weierstrass cubic*

$$y^2 + xy = x^3 + a_4(q)x + a_6(q) \quad (2.4)$$

over $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$ has discriminant

$$\Delta(q) = q \prod_{n \geq 1} (1 - q^n)^{24}. \quad (2.5)$$

Proof. See for example [Sil94, p. 410]. \square

The Tate curve, Tate, is the curve over $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$ given by the equation (2.4). It is a pointed curve of genus 1 over $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$. The point is located in the smooth part, which is a one-dimensional abelian group, and there is an isomorphism

$$\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m \cong \widehat{\text{Tate}} \quad (2.6)$$

of formal groups (see [DR73, VII, 1.16]).

The coordinate $x_{\text{Tate}} = x/y$ gives a trivialization ω_{Tate} of the sheaf $\underline{\omega}_{\text{Tate}}$, so the ring of functions on the $\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$ -torsor of trivializations of $\underline{\omega}_{\text{Tate}}$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}[[q]][u, u^{-1}]$.

It follows that the functor

$$\begin{aligned} X &\mapsto MU^*(X) \otimes_{x_{\text{Tate}}/e^* dx_{\text{Tate}}} \mathbb{Z}[[q]][u, u^{-1}] \\ &\cong MP^*(X) \otimes_{(x_{\text{Tate}}, ue^* dx_{\text{Tate}})} \mathbb{Z}[[q]][u, u^{-1}] \end{aligned}$$

is a cohomology theory on finite complexes. Because its formal group is multiplicative, it is a form of K -theory [Mor89]; we call it K_{Tate} .

The formula (2.5) for the discriminant implies that over $\mathbb{Z}((q))$, the Tate curve is an elliptic curve. It is modeled on the multiplicative parameterization of elliptic curves over \mathbb{C} : if q is a complex number with $0 < |q| < 1$, then $\mathbb{C}^\times / q^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is an elliptic curve which fits into an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow q^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times / q^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow 1;$$

one obtains in this way a family of elliptic curves

$$\mathbb{C}^\times / q^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow D^\times$$

where

$$D^\times(\mathbb{C}) = \{q \in \mathbb{C}^\times \mid |q| < 1\}.$$

Indeed for $q \in D^\times(\mathbb{C})$, the series $a_4(q)$ and $a_6(q)$ converge to complex numbers; let E_q denote the resulting elliptic curve over \mathbb{C} . The series

$$\begin{aligned} X(z, q) &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{q^n z}{(1 - q^n z)^2} - 2s_1(q) \\ Y(z, q) &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{(q^n u)^2}{(1 - q^n u)} + s_1(q), \end{aligned}$$

define meromorphic functions of z for $z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. The function

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(z) &= [X(z, q) : Y(z, q) : 1] & z \notin q^{\mathbb{Z}} \\ \phi(q^r) &= e = [0 : 1 : 0] \end{aligned}$$

defines an analytic isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C}^\times / q^{\mathbb{Z}} \cong E_q;$$

see [Sil94, p. 410].

Alas $q \in D^\times(\mathbb{C})$ is *not* a \mathbb{C} -valued point of $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbb{Z}((q))$. However, if F is a non-archimedean field, let

$$D^\times(F) = \{q \in F^\times \mid |q| < 1\}.$$

The function

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}^{\mathrm{cts}}[\mathbb{Z}((q)), F] &\rightarrow D^\times(F) \\ g &\mapsto g(q) \end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism of sets.

Theorem 2.7. *For any continuous homomorphism*

$$\mathbb{Z}((q)) \xrightarrow{g} F,$$

the procedure above gives an isomorphism of groups

$$F^\times / g(q)^{\mathbb{Z}} \cong g^* \mathrm{Tate}(F).$$

Proof. See for example [Sil94, p. 423]. □

Using the function $z = 1 - x_{\mathrm{Tate}}$, we define another coordinate $\theta(z, q)$ on the formal group $\widehat{\mathrm{Tate}}$ by the formula

$$\theta(z, q) = (1 - z) \prod_{k \geq 1} (1 - q^k z)(1 - q^k z^{-1}). \quad (2.8)$$

It does not extend to a function on the Tate curve. Instead, it is a variant of the Weierstrass σ function: if F is either \mathbb{C} or a p -adic field, then for $q \in D^\times(F)$ θ defines a function on F^\times , which has zeroes of first order at the points $q^{\mathbb{Z}}$ and which satisfies the equation

$$\theta(qz, q) = -\frac{1}{z} \theta(z, q).$$

Its relevance here is that $\theta(-z, q)$ is the character of the basic representation of the loop group of a circle; see section 11.

We recall a model for the torsion of the Tate curve from [KM85, §8]. Let $A = \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$, and let $\tilde{T}[N]$ be the A -scheme which is the disjoint union

$$\tilde{T}[N] = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} T_i[N].$$

Here $T_i[N]$ is the scheme

$$T_i[N] = \mathrm{Spec} (A[t]/(t^N - q^i)).$$

If R is an A -algebra, then

$$T_i[N](R) = \{r \in R^\times \mid r^N = q^i\}.$$

The scheme $\tilde{T}[N]$ is a group scheme via the multiplication

$$\begin{aligned} T_i[N] \times T_j[N] &\rightarrow T_{i+j}[N] \\ (r, s) &\mapsto rs. \end{aligned}$$

The constant group \mathbb{Z} is a subgroup of $\tilde{T}[N]$ by

$$k \mapsto q^k \in \tilde{T}_{Nk}[N];$$

we denote this subgroup $q^{\mathbb{Z}}$. Let $T[N]$ be the quotient $\tilde{T}[N]/q^{\mathbb{Z}}$; as a scheme it is isomorphic to the subscheme

$$\bigcup_{0 \leq i \leq N-1} T_i[N]$$

of $\tilde{T}[N]$. As a group it fits into a short exact sequence of group schemes

$$\begin{aligned} \mu[N] \cong T_0[N] \hookrightarrow T[N] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{N}]/\mathbb{Z} \\ T_i \mapsto \frac{i}{N} \pmod{\mathbb{Z}}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\mu[N]$ denotes the group scheme of N^{th} roots of unity.

The maps

$$\begin{aligned} T_i[N] &\rightarrow T_{ik}[Nk] \\ r &\mapsto r \end{aligned}$$

for various i, k , and N induce homomorphisms

$$T[N] \rightarrow T[Nk].$$

Let T be the resulting ind-groupscheme; it fits into a short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow T \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0$$

of ind-groupschemes.

Theorem 2.9. *Over $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ there is a canonical isomorphism of ind-groupschemes*

$$\text{Tate}_{\text{tors}} \cong T$$

which is compatible with the isomorphisms (2.6) and

$$\mu \cong T_0.$$

Proof. See [KM85, §8] □

If R is a complete topological ring, then a continuous homomorphism

$$\mathbb{Z}((q)) \xrightarrow{f} R$$

is determined by $f(q)$, and we often follow the convention of writing $\text{Tate}(f(q))$ and $T(f(q))[N]$ for $f^*\text{Tate}$ and $f^*T[N]$, etc.

Example: E_2 . Let C_0 be a supersingular elliptic curve over a perfect field k of characteristic $p > 0$, and let $E(C_0)$ be the Lubin-Tate ring of deformations of its formal group \widehat{C}_0 . The Serre-Tate Theorem (See for example [Kat81]) gives a canonical lift C of C_0 to $E(C_0)$, such that \widehat{C} is the universal deformation of \widehat{C}_0 .

A choice of coordinate t on \widehat{C} gives ring homomorphism

$$\pi_0 MP \xrightarrow{(\widehat{C}, t)} E(C_0),$$

which satisfies the hypotheses of Landweber's exact functor theorem, so the functor

$$E(C_0)^*(-) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} MP^*(-) \otimes_{(\widehat{C}, t)} E(C_0)$$

is a cohomology theory on finite complexes. Indeed a choice of p -typical coordinate t determines an isomorphism

$$E(C_0)^*(pt) \cong \mathbb{W}k[[u_1]][u, u^{-1}],$$

exhibiting $E(C_0)$ as a cousin of the “completed” 2-periodic E_2 of [JW73, BW89]. More generally, if G_0 is a formal group over k of height n , let $E(G_0)$ be the Lubin-Tate ring of deformations of G_0 . A choice of coordinate t on the universal lift G defines a cohomology theory $E(G_0)$, which is a cousin of the completed 2-periodic E_n .

3. UNIQUENESS AND INTEGRALITY USING HOPF RINGS

The preceding section dealt with cohomology theories defined on finite CW complexes. In this and later sections we shall discuss unstable natural transformations between such theories. Since the operations we construct are multiplicative, we treat these cohomology theories as functors from finite complexes to rings. Such theories and operations can be extended to infinite complexes, although in general not canonically. However, with the Hopf ring techniques initiated by [RW77, Wil82], it is possible to remove much of the ambiguity with regard to infinite complexes, at least unstably. The following propositions cover the situations which arise in this paper.

Suppose that E and F are homogeneous theories, and that $F_0\Omega^\infty E$ has a Künneth isomorphism (The space $\Omega^\infty E$ appears not to be uniquely defined; Corollary 3.3 shows that this is not the case). Choosing coordinates $s \in E^0\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ and $t \in F^0\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ gives classes

$$\beta_i \in F_0\mathbb{C}P^\infty$$

for $i \geq 1$ and a map

$$\mathbb{C}P^\infty \xrightarrow{s} \Omega^\infty E.$$

One then has classes $[a]$ and b_i in $F_0\Omega^\infty E$ for $a \in \pi_0 E$ and $i \geq 1$, defined by

$$\pi_0\Omega^\infty E \rightarrow F_0\Omega^\infty E \tag{3.1a}$$

$$a \mapsto [a]$$

$$F_0\mathbb{C}P^\infty \xrightarrow{F_0s} F_0\Omega^\infty E \tag{3.1b}$$

$$\beta_i \mapsto b_i$$

(the map (3.1a) is the Hurewicz homomorphism for F).

The methods of [Wil82] apply when $E_0\Omega^\infty F$ is the quotient of the free Hopf ring on the generators (3.1) by the relation of Theorem 3.8 of [RW77] (in fact, we shall use here only the fact that the classes (3.1) generate the Hopf ring). If E is such that $F_0\Omega^\infty E$ is of this form for all homogeneous F , then we say that E is \mathcal{RW} . Hopkins and Hunton [HH95] show that E is \mathcal{RW} if it is Landweber exact, and $\pi_0 E$ is countable over a subring of \mathbb{Q} . More recently Goerss and independently Hunton and Turner [HT98] have removed the hypothesis of countability.

As an example of the utility of this description, we first observe the following uniqueness.

Proposition 3.2. *Let E and F be two homogeneous, complex-orientable ring spectra, and suppose that E is \mathcal{RW} . Suppose that a and b are two maps*

$$\Omega^\infty E \xrightarrow{a,b} \Omega^\infty F,$$

such that $a \circ f$ and $b \circ f$ are homotopic for any map

$$X \xrightarrow{f} \Omega^\infty E$$

out of a finite complex X . Then a and b are homotopic.

Proof. If E is \mathcal{RW} , then there are isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} [\Omega^\infty E, \Omega^\infty F] &= F^0(\Omega^\infty E) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_F[F_0\Omega^\infty E, F]. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, $F_0\Omega^\infty E$ is spanned as a F -module by classes which are in the F -homology image of maps to $\Omega^\infty E$ from finite products of spheres and finite complex projective spaces. \square

Corollary 3.3. *For example, the proposition shows that an isomorphism*

$$E^*(-) \xrightarrow{c(-)} F^*(-)$$

of functors on the category of finite complexes gives rise to a well-defined homotopy equivalence

$$\Omega^\infty E \rightarrow \Omega^\infty F.$$

Integrality of unstable operations. We recall and slightly generalize Wilson's method of [Wil82, §11] for identifying integral unstable operations. Suppose that E and F are homogeneous theories, E is \mathcal{RW} , and S is a F -algebra. The generalization involves the study of natural transformations of ring-valued functors

$$E(-) \rightarrow S \hat{\otimes} F(-). \quad (3.4)$$

Of course $S \hat{\otimes} F$ is not in general a cohomology theory, but it is still true that an additive natural transformation

$$E(-) \rightarrow S \hat{\otimes} F(-)$$

is given by a primitive element $g \in PS \hat{\otimes} F(\Omega^\infty E)$.

The assumption that E is \mathcal{RW} implies that $\Omega^\infty E$ is weakly equivalent to a CW complex C with cells concentrated in even degrees. For any finite subcomplex Y of C the natural map

$$S \otimes F^0 Y \rightarrow \text{Hom}_F[F_0 Y, F] \otimes S$$

is an isomorphism. Using these $F_0 Y$ to filter $F_0 \Omega^\infty E$, it follows that there are isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} S \hat{\otimes} F^0 \Omega^\infty E &\xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Hom}_F[F_0 \Omega^\infty E, F] \hat{\otimes} S \\ PS \hat{\otimes} F^0 \Omega^\infty E &\xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Hom}_F[QF_0 \Omega^\infty E, F] \hat{\otimes} S, \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

where $QF_0 \Omega^\infty E$ denotes the F -module of indecomposables of $F_0 \Omega^\infty E$.

Now suppose that $i: F \rightarrow R$ is an F -algebra, and $\lambda \in R$ is not a zero-divisor, so that $R \rightarrow R[\frac{1}{\lambda}]$ is injective. Let us use the notations

$$\begin{aligned} R(-) &= R \hat{\otimes}_i F(-) \\ T(-) &= R[\frac{1}{\lambda}] \hat{\otimes}_i F(-) \end{aligned}$$

for the indicated ring-valued functors.

We suppose given a natural transformation

$$E(-) \xrightarrow{g} T(-),$$

and so a well-defined element \hat{g} of

$$PT^0\Omega^\infty E \cong \text{Hom}_F[QF_0\Omega^\infty E, F] \hat{\otimes} R[\frac{1}{\lambda}].$$

Proposition 3.6 (Wilson). *The operation g refines to a natural transformation*

$$E(-) \xrightarrow{g} R(-)$$

if and only if $g(pt)$ factors through $R(pt)$ and $g(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$ factors through $R(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$.

Proof. The only if direction is obvious. So suppose that $g(pt)$ and $g(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$ factor through $R(-)$. The hypotheses give that in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} PR^0(\Omega^\infty E) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Hom}_F[QF_0\Omega^\infty E, F] \hat{\otimes} R \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ PT^0(\Omega^\infty E) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Hom}_F[QF_0\Omega^\infty E, F] \hat{\otimes} R[\frac{1}{\lambda}], \end{array}$$

the horizontal arrows are isomorphisms and the vertical arrows are monomorphisms. Choose coordinates s and t on G_E and G_F , and let $[a]$ and b_i be defined as (3.1). The F -module $QF_0\Omega^\infty E$ is spanned as an F -module by the image from $F_0\Omega^\infty E$ of elements of the form

$$x = [a] \circ b_1^{\circ i_1} \circ b_2^{\circ i_2} \dots \circ b_r^{\circ i_r}.$$

If

$$g(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(s) = \sum_{i \geq 1} u_i t^i,$$

then it is not hard to check that

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{g}([a]) &= g(pt)(a) \\ \hat{g}(b_k) &= u_k \\ \hat{g}(x) &= (g(pt)(a)) \prod_{k=1}^r u_k^{i_k}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that g induces an operation

$$E(-) \rightarrow R \hat{\otimes}_i F(-)$$

as promised. \square

The same methods give the following result.

Proposition 3.7. *If E is \mathcal{RW} , then two ring operations from $E^0(-)$ to $S \hat{\otimes} F^0(-)$ coincide if they coincide on a point and $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$. \square*

4. DRINFEL'D ISOGENIES

Level structures and isogenies. It will be helpful to recall some facts about level structures and isogenies of formal groups and elliptic curves. We start with a formal group or elliptic curve C over a scheme S , and an abelian group A . If C is a formal group, then we suppose that S is the formal spectrum of a complete local ring.

Definition 4.1 (See [KM85]). A *Drinfel'd A structure* on C

$$A \xrightarrow{\phi} C$$

is a homomorphism of groups

$$A \xrightarrow{\phi} C(S),$$

such that the Cartier divisor

$$[\phi] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{a \in A} [\phi(a)]$$

is a sub-groupscheme of C .

If $\phi: A \rightarrow C$ is a Drinfel'd A structure, then in particular the subgroup-scheme $[\phi]$ is finite and flat over S . In that case, the quotient of C by $[\phi]$ is a formal group or elliptic curve, according to the type of C (see [Mum70, §12], [DG70, Ch. III, §2], [Lub67], and [Str97]).

Definition 4.2. A *Drinfel'd isogeny* is a sequence

$$A \xrightarrow{\phi} C \xrightarrow{\pi} D$$

consisting of an isogeny π and a Drinfel'd level structure ϕ such that

$$[\phi] = \text{Ker } \pi.$$

Cohomology theories with level structures. It is easy to produce Drinfel'd isogenies on elliptic curves or formal groups.

Proposition 4.3. *If C is an elliptic curve or formal group over a ring E , and A is a finite abelian group, then there is a universal pair (i, ϕ) consisting of a E -algebra*

$$E \xrightarrow{i} R$$

(in case C is a formal group, i is a continuous map of complete local rings) and a Drinfel'd level structure

$$A \xrightarrow{\phi} i^*C.$$

The homomorphism i is flat.

Proof. If C is an elliptic curve and A is cyclic or isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/N)^2$, this is a result of [Dri73] and [KM85, Theorem 5.1.1]. For general A and C a formal group, see [Str97]. The case of a formal group is in turn the difficult input (axiom 4B) of Theorem 5.2.1 of [KM85], which gives the case of general A and an elliptic curve C . \square

In particular, if (E, C, κ) is an elliptic cohomology theory, then the functor

$$X \mapsto F^*(X) = R \otimes_i E^*(X)$$

is a cohomology theory on finite complexes, equipped with a map

$$E(-) \xrightarrow{i} F(-)$$

of ring theories.

The norm of a coordinate. Let

$$A \xrightarrow{\phi} C \xrightarrow{\pi} D$$

be a Drinfel'd isogeny over S . Let t be a function on C for which $t(\phi(a)) \neq \infty$ for $a \in A$, and define

$$N_\phi t = \prod_{a \in A} \tau_{\phi(a)}^* t, \quad (4.4)$$

where $\tau_{\phi(a)} : C \rightarrow C$ is translation by $\phi(a)$. The standard construction of the quotient D ([Mum70, §12] and [DG70, Ch. III, §2]), together with Proposition 1.10.6 of [KM85], shows that $N_\phi t$ descends to a function $\tilde{N}_\phi t$ on D . Now suppose in addition that t is a coordinate on C . In section 6 it will be useful to know when $\tilde{N}_\phi t$ is a coordinate on D .

Proposition 4.5. *$\tilde{N}_\phi t$ is a coordinate on D if and only if the following condition is satisfied at each geometric point x of S : for all $a \in A$, we have $t_x(\phi(a)) = 0$ if and only if $\phi(a) = e_x$*

Proof. It suffices to check that $\tilde{N}_\phi t$ is a coordinate on the fiber at each geometric point of S , so by base change we are reduced to the case that S is the spectrum of an algebraically closed field k .

If the characteristic of k is zero, then π is unramified so

$$C \xrightarrow{\pi} D$$

is étale. Then $\tilde{N}_\phi t$ is a coordinate on D if and only if $N_\phi t$ is a coordinate on C . The equation

$$e^* dN_\phi t = \lambda e^* dt, \quad (4.6)$$

where

$$\lambda = \prod_{0 \neq a \in A} t(\phi(a)),$$

shows that $\tilde{N}_\phi t$ is a coordinate if and only if $t(\phi(a)) \neq 0$ for $0 \neq a \in A$.

If the characteristic of k is $p > 0$, then π ramifies, say to degree $q = p^r$. In this case π factors as

$$C \xrightarrow{Fr} C^{(q)} \xrightarrow{u} D,$$

where Fr is the q -power Frobenius and u is étale [Sil86, II, §2]. $\tilde{N}_\phi t$ is a coordinate on D if and only if $u^* \tilde{N}_\phi t$ is a coordinate on $C^{(q)}$. Let $A_f \subset A$ be the subgroup

$$A_f = \{a \in A \mid \phi(a) = e\}.$$

Let $A_e \rightarrow A$ be a splitting of $A \rightarrow A/A_f$; and write γ for the composition

$$A_e \xrightarrow{\phi} C \rightarrow C^{(q)}.$$

Then

$$A_e \xrightarrow{\gamma} C^{(q)} \xrightarrow{u} D$$

is a Drinfel'd isogeny. Let z be the coordinate on $C^{(q)}$ such that $(Fr)^* z = t^q$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^* \tilde{N}_\phi t &= \prod_{a \in A} \tau_{\phi(a)}^* t \\ &= \prod_{a \in A_e} \prod_{b \in A_f} \tau_{\phi(a)}^* \tau_{\phi(b)}^* t \\ &= \prod_{a \in A_e} \tau_{\phi(a)}^* \left(\prod_{b \in A_f} \tau_{\phi(b)}^* t \right) \\ &= \prod_{a \in A_e} \tau_{\phi(a)}^* (t^q) \\ &= Fr^* \left(\prod_{a \in A_e} \tau_{\gamma(a)} z \right), \end{aligned}$$

so

$$u^* \tilde{N}_\phi t = N_\gamma z.$$

Equation (4.6) for γ shows that $\tilde{N}_\phi t$ is a coordinate on D if and only if $t(\phi(a)) \neq 0$ for $0 \neq a \in A_e$. \square

5. UNSTABLE OPERATIONS FROM HOMOMORPHISMS OF FORMAL GROUPS

Suppose that F is a homogeneous theory; $i: \pi_0 F \rightarrow R$ is a $\pi_0 F$ -algebra; and

$$i^* G_F \xrightarrow{\pi} H$$

is a homomorphism of formal groups, which becomes an isomorphism after inverting an element $\lambda \in R$ which is not a zero-divisor. Let u be a coordinate on H .

Proposition 5.1. *There is an unstable natural transformation*

$$MP^0(-) \xrightarrow{Q(-)} R \hat{\otimes}_i F^0(-)$$

of ring-valued functors, such that $Q(pt)$ classifies the formal group law (H, u) , and

$$Q(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(s_{MP}) = \pi^* u \in R \hat{\otimes}_i F^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty).$$

Proof. The coordinate u gives a function π^*u on i^*G_E , which is a coordinate over $R[\frac{1}{\lambda}]$. By Proposition 1.10 it is classified by a ring homomorphism

$$f \in \text{Alg}_F[F_0MP, R[\frac{1}{\lambda}]].$$

Using the fact that MP is \mathcal{RW} and the isomorphisms (3.5), we obtain from f an element \widehat{Q} of

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_F[QF_0\Omega^\infty MP, R[\frac{1}{\lambda}]] &\cong \text{Hom}_F[QF_0\Omega^\infty MP, F] \widehat{\otimes}_i R[\frac{1}{\lambda}] \\ &\cong PR[\frac{1}{\lambda}] \widehat{\otimes}_i F^0(\Omega^\infty MP); \end{aligned}$$

Let Q denote the resulting natural transformation (of ring-valued functors)

$$MP^0(-) \rightarrow R[\frac{1}{\lambda}] \widehat{\otimes}_i F^0(-).$$

By construction one has $Q(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(s_{MP}) = \pi^*u$, so $Q(pt)$ classifies the formal group law $(i^*G_F, \pi^*u) = (H, u)$. Proposition 3.6 now implies the result. \square

Proof of Theorem A. We are now prepared to give a proof of Theorem A. Thus suppose that E and F are homogeneous theories; E is Landweber-exact;

$$\begin{array}{c} \pi_0 F \xrightarrow{i} R \\ \pi_0 E \xrightarrow{\psi} R \end{array}$$

are ring homomorphisms, and that π is a homomorphism of formal groups

$$i^*G_F \xrightarrow{\pi} \psi^*G_E$$

which becomes an isomorphism when $\lambda \in R$ is inverted. The element λ is further required not to be a zero-divisor.

Choose a coordinate u on G_E . By Proposition 1.10, this gives a ring operation

$$MP^0(-) \xrightarrow{t} E^0(-)$$

such that $t(pt)$ classifies the group law (G_E, u) . By Proposition 5.1 it also gives an ring operation

$$MP^0(-) \xrightarrow{Q} R \otimes_i F^0(-)$$

such that $Q(pt)$ classifies (G_E, ψ^*u) ; in other words

$$Q(pt) = \psi \circ t(pt).$$

It follows that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} MP^0(-) & \xrightarrow{Q} & R \otimes_i F^0(-) \\ t(pt) \downarrow & \nearrow \psi \otimes Q & \uparrow \Psi \\ E^0(pt) \otimes_{t(pt)} MP^0(-) & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & E^0(-) \end{array}$$

commutes; since E is Landweber-exact, the natural map

$$E^0(pt) \otimes_{t(pt)} MP^0(-) \xrightarrow{t} E^0(-)$$

is an isomorphism, which fills in the dotted arrow. By construction, the effect of Ψ on $u \in R\hat{\otimes}_{\psi} E^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$ is given by

$$\Psi(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(u) = Q(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(s_{MP}) = \pi^*u,$$

so

$$\Psi(\mathbb{C}P^\infty) = \pi^*. \quad (5.2)$$

Equation (5.2) shows that the operation Ψ is independent of the choice of coordinate u . More precisely, let s be another coordinate on \hat{C} , and denote by Ψ_s and Ψ_t the two elements of $R\hat{\otimes}_i F^0(\Omega^\infty E)$ produced by the proof of Theorem A. I claim that $\Psi_s = \Psi_t$. Proposition 3.7 reduces the problem to comparing the operations on a point and $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$. They coincide on a point since

$$\Psi_s(pt) = \psi = \Psi_t(pt).$$

They coincide on $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ since

$$\mathrm{Spf} \Psi_s(\mathbb{C}P^\infty) = \pi = \mathrm{Spf} \Psi_t(\mathbb{C}P^\infty).$$

Proof of Corollary B. Given Theorem A and the remarks preceding the statement of Corollary B, all that remains is to observe that if $N = |A|$ then the dual isogeny π^\vee gives a factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccc} i^*C & \xrightarrow{\pi} & i^*C/[\phi] \\ & \searrow [N] & \downarrow \pi^\vee \\ & & i^*C, \end{array}$$

and that $[N]$ induces an isomorphism of formal groups over $R[\frac{1}{N}]$.

6. EXAMPLES

In this section we construct isogeny data, and so operations, for the theories based on the Igusa quartic, E_2 , and the Tate curve. In the first two cases, the method is to observe that the elliptic curve $C \rightarrow S_E$ is universal for some property, and then to find an instance of that property on the quotient elliptic curve $D \rightarrow S_F$, which is classified by a map

$$S_F \xrightarrow{\psi} S_E.$$

In all three cases, there is a coordinate on the elliptic curve C in terms of which the effect of $\Psi(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$ is given by a norm. The appearance of this norm was foreshadowed by formulas for the H_∞ structure on MP , in honor of which we call the operations Ψ power operations.

Igusa. Let (E, I) be the elliptic cohomology based on the Igusa quartic (section 2), let N be an odd integer, and let

$$S_F = \text{Spec } F \xrightarrow{i} S_E$$

be the scheme of Drinfel'd $(\mathbb{Z}/N)^2$ -structures on I , with universal example

$$(\mathbb{Z}/N)^2 \xrightarrow{\phi} i^*I.$$

For each subgroup

$$A \subset (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2$$

we obtain by restriction a level- A structure ϕ_A which fits into a Drinfel'd isogeny

$$A \xrightarrow{\phi_A} i^*I \xrightarrow{\pi_A} i^*I/A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} i^*I/[\phi_A].$$

Write $\tilde{N}_A x$ for the function $\tilde{N}_{\phi_A} i^*x$ on i^*I/A . The first point is

Lemma 6.1. $\tilde{N}_A x$ is a coordinate on i^*I/A .

Proof. Proposition 4.5 applies. The function x is constructed to have divisor

$$[2]^{-1}(e) - [2]^{-1}(P),$$

where P is a point of strict order 2; and this feature of x is preserved under base change. If the order of A is odd, then x never has a pole at $\phi(a)$ for $a \in A$, and it vanishes at $\phi(a)$ if and only if $\phi(a) = e$. \square

Let ψ^A and g_A be the maps

$$\begin{aligned} S_F &\xrightarrow{\psi^A} S_E \\ i^*I/A &\xrightarrow{g_A} \psi^{A*}I' \end{aligned}$$

associated to the triple $(i^*I/A, e^*d\tilde{N}_A x, \pi_A(P))$ by the universal property of Igusa's quartic (see section 2). By construction we have

Theorem 6.2 (Theorem C). *The pair (ψ^A, \hat{g}_A) is a factorization of (i, π_A) .* \square

Theorems A and 6.2 together construct an operation Ψ^A for the elliptic cohomology given by the Igusa quartic. In fact one can be quite explicit about the effect of $\Psi^A(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$ in this case.

Proposition 6.3.

$$\Psi^A(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(x) = \widehat{N_A i(x)}.$$

Proof. By construction we have

$$\hat{\pi}_A^* \hat{g}_A^* \psi^{A*} x = \Psi^A(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(x)$$

and

$$\hat{\pi}_A^* \tilde{N}_A x = \widehat{N_A i(x)}.$$

We must show that $g_A^* \psi^{A^*} x = \tilde{N}_A x$. Now $g_A^* \psi^* x$ is the function on $i^* I/A$ satisfying the equations

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} g_A^* \psi^* x &= [2]^{-1}(e) - [2]^{-1}(\pi_A(P)) \\ e^* dg_A^* \psi^* x &= e^* d\tilde{N}_A x. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to check that $\tilde{N}_A x$ also satisfies these two equations. \square

Corollary 6.4. *For N odd there is an additive natural transformation*

$$T_N = \sum_{\substack{A \subset (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2 \\ |A|=N}} \Psi^A$$

from $E^0(-)$ to $E^0(-)$.

Proof. The sum $\sum_{\substack{A \subset (\mathbb{Z}/N)^2 \\ |A|=N}} \Psi^A$ clearly gives an additive operation

$$E^0(-) \xrightarrow{T_N} F^0(-),$$

or equivalently (since E is \mathcal{RW}) an element of $\operatorname{Hom}_E[E_0(\Omega^\infty E), F]$. What remains is to show that this element is in the subset

$$\operatorname{Hom}_E[E_0(\Omega^\infty E), E] \subset \operatorname{Hom}_E[E_0(\Omega^\infty E), F].$$

Indeed it suffices to show that it lies in the subset

$$\operatorname{Hom}_E[E_0(\Omega^\infty E), E[\frac{1}{N}]] \subset \operatorname{Hom}_E[E_0(\Omega^\infty E), F[\frac{1}{N}]].$$

Now Baker's argument [Bak90] applies; the point is that $T_N(pt)$ is just N times the classical Hecke operator. \square

Power operations. Suppose that C_0 is a formal group of height n over a finite field k of characteristic $p > 0$, and let $E(C_0)$ be the resulting cohomology theory as in section 2. Then $C = G_{E(C_0)}$ is the Lubin-Tate deformation of C_0 . Lubin and Tate [LT65] show that over the ring of integers of the algebraic closure of the fraction field of $E(C_0)$ one has

$$C_{\text{tors}} \cong ((\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty)^n).$$

Let A be a finite subgroup of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty)^n$ of order q , and let $i: E(C_0) \rightarrow E(C_0, A)$ be universal complete local $E(C_0)$ -algebra equipped with a level- A structure

$$A \xrightarrow{\phi} i^* C \xrightarrow{\pi} i^* C/A$$

as in Proposition 4.3. Proposition 4.3 implies that i is flat; let

$$E(C_0, A)^*(-) = E(C_0, A) \otimes_i E(C_0)^*(-)$$

be the resulting cohomology theory.

Since $C_0(k) = 0$, the homomorphism ϕ induces the zero homomorphism over k . It follows that there is an isomorphism

$$(i^* C/A)_0 \cong C_0^{(q)}$$

of formal groups over k , which identifies the isogeny π_0 with the q -power Frobenius.

It follows that i^*C/A is a deformation of $C_0^{(q)}$. Letting H over $E(C_0^{(q)})$ be the universal deformation of the formal group $C_0^{(q)}$, it follows that there is a map of local rings

$$E(C_0^{(q)})(pt) \xrightarrow{\psi} E(C_0, A)(pt)$$

and an isomorphism of formal groups

$$i^*C/A \xrightarrow{g} \psi^*H.$$

The data $(i, g\pi, \psi)$ produce using Theorem A a ring operation

$$E(C_0^{(q)})^0(-) \xrightarrow{\Psi} E(C_0, A)^0(-).$$

If moreover $k = \mathbb{F}_p$ so that $C_0 \cong C_0^{(q)}$, then one has

$$E(C_0)(-) \cong E(C_0^{(q)})(-),$$

and so an operation

$$E(C_0)(-) \xrightarrow{\Psi} F^0(-).$$

It is in this case that the relationship with the H_∞ structure on MP is easiest to explain. Let t be any coordinate on C such that $t(\phi(a)) \neq \infty$ for $a \in A$. $C_0(k)$ is the one-element group, so the condition of Proposition 4.5 is automatically satisfied. The resulting coordinate $\tilde{N}_\phi t$ on i^*C/A yields an operation

$$MP^0(-) \xrightarrow{Q} E(C_0, A)^0(-)$$

by Proposition 5.1.

Another construction of this operations goes as follows [And95]. The H_∞ structure on MP gives an operation

$$MP^0(-) \xrightarrow{P} MP^0(BA^* \times -)$$

(where $A^* = \text{Hom}[A, \mathbb{C}^\times]$), and the character theory of [HKR92] gives an operation

$$E^0(BA^* \times -) \xrightarrow{HKR} E(C_0, A)^0(-).$$

The composite

$$MP^0(-) \xrightarrow{P} MP^0(BA^* \times -) \xrightarrow{t} E^0(BA^* \times -) \xrightarrow{HKR} E(C_0, A)^0(-)$$

is Q .

In [And95] we showed that one can choose the coordinate t so that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} MP^0(-) & & \\ \downarrow t & \searrow Q & \\ E(C_0)^0(-) & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & E(C_0, A)^0(-) \end{array}$$

commutes, and so

$$\Psi(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(t) = N_A i(t),$$

as in the case of the Igusa quartic. It is honor of this relationship with the H_∞ structure on MP that we call the operations based on isogenies power operations.

The Tate curve. There are two basic families of isogenies out of the Tate curve. If a is a positive integer, then there is an isogeny

$$\text{Tate}(q) \xrightarrow{[a]} \text{Tate}(q^a)$$

with kernel $\mu[a]$, modeled on

$$\begin{aligned} F^\times / q^\mathbb{Z} &\xrightarrow{[a]} F^\times / q^{a\mathbb{Z}} \\ z &\mapsto z^a. \end{aligned}$$

Over $\mathbb{Z}((q^{1/b}))$ there is an isogeny

$$\text{Tate}(q) \xrightarrow{\pi_b} \text{Tate}(q^{1/b})$$

with kernel $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{b}]/\mathbb{Z}$, modeled on the projection

$$\begin{aligned} K^\times / q^\mathbb{Z} &\xrightarrow{\pi_b} K^\times / q^{\frac{1}{b}\mathbb{Z}} \\ z &\mapsto z \pmod{q^{\frac{1}{b}}}. \end{aligned}$$

More generally, let $D(a, b)$ be the $A = \mathbb{Z}((q))$ -algebra

$$D(a, b) = A[r]/(r^b = q^a).$$

There are two ring homomorphisms

$$\mathbb{Z}((q)) \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{i} \\ \xrightarrow{\psi} \end{array} D(a, b),$$

namely $i(q) = q$ and $\psi(q) = r$, and an isogeny

$$g_{a,b}: i^*\text{Tate} = \text{Tate}(q) \xrightarrow{[a]} \text{Tate}(q^a) \xrightarrow{\pi_b} \text{Tate}(r) = \psi^*\text{Tate}.$$

The kernel of $g_{a,b}$ is the $D(a, b)$ -scheme

$$T[a, b] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{z \in T(q)[ab] \mid z^a = r^i \text{ for some } i\}.$$

It is a disjoint union of components which are the isomorphic image image in $T(q)[ab]$ of

$$T_i[a, b] = T[a, b] \cap T_{ia}[ab]$$

for $i = 0, \dots, b-1$, and fits into a short exact sequence of the form

$$\mu[a] \hookrightarrow T[a, b] \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{b}]/\mathbb{Z}.$$

The following is easy to check using formulae which are available for example from [Sil94].

Lemma 6.5. *The diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} i^*\widehat{\text{Tate}} & \xrightarrow{\widehat{g}_{a,b}} & \psi^*\widehat{\text{Tate}} \\ i^*x_{\text{Tate}} \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi^*x_{\text{Tate}} \\ \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m & \xrightarrow{[a]} & \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m \end{array} \quad (6.6)$$

commutes.

□

Applying Theorem A, one has

Corollary 6.7. *For $a, b \geq 1$ there is a ring operation*

$$D(a, b) \hat{\otimes}_i K_{\text{Tate}}(-) \xrightarrow{\Psi^{a,b}} D(a, b) \hat{\otimes}_\psi K_{\text{Tate}}(-)$$

such that, considering x_{Tate} as an element of $K_{\text{Tate}}(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)$,

$$\Psi^{a,b}(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(\psi^* x_{\text{Tate}}) = [a]^* i^* x_{\text{Tate}}. \quad (6.8)$$

In terms of the function $z = 1 - x_{\text{Tate}}$, one has

$$\Psi^{a,b}(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(\psi^* z) = (i^* z)^a. \quad (6.9)$$

□

Although the coordinate θ (2.8) is not a function on the Tate curve, so Proposition 4.5 is not directly relevant, it is still true that the effect of $\Psi^{a,b}$ on θ is given by a suitable norm. We treat the cases $\Psi^{1,n}$ and $\Psi^{n,1}$.

By equation (6.9), one has

$$\Psi^{1,n}(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(\theta(z, q)) = \theta(z, r),$$

while one checks directly that

$$\begin{aligned} N_{g_{1,n}} \theta(z, q) &= \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \theta(zr^j, q) \\ &= \theta(z, r). \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi^{n,1}(\mathbb{C}P^\infty)(\theta(z, q)) &= \theta(z^n, q^n) \\ &= \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \theta(z\zeta^j, q) \\ &= N_{g_{n,1}} \theta(z, q), \end{aligned} \quad (6.11)$$

where ζ is a primitive n^{th} root of 1.

Remark 6.12. In fact θ is a section of the line bundle associated to the divisor (e) over Tate; see Remark 10.11 and the discussion of the basic representation of $L\mathbb{T}$ in section 11. The formulae here describe the behavior of this line bundle under the norm maps defined by various isogenies.

Remark 6.13. Let ζ denote a primitive b^{th} root of unity. If R is a $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta][[q]]$ -algebra and $r \in R$ satisfies $r^b = q^a$, then the R -valued points of $\text{Spec } D(a, b)$ are just

$$(\text{Spec } D(a, b))(R) = \{r\zeta^j \mid 0 \leq j < b-1\};$$

the resulting isogenies are of the form

$$\text{Tate}(q) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(q^a) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(r\zeta^j).$$

We use the notation Ψ^{a,b,ζ^j} for the associated operation. For consistency with the discussion in part III, it will be convenient to study $D(1, b)$ under the ring homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}[[q]] &\xrightarrow{s_b} \mathbb{Z}[[q]] \\ q &\mapsto q^b. \end{aligned}$$

This map extends over $i: \mathbb{Z}((q)) \rightarrow D(1, b)$ by

$$s_b(r) = q.$$

Indeed for $\zeta^b = 1$ there is an extension of

$$s_b: \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]((q)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]((q))$$

given by

$$s_{b,\zeta}(r) = \zeta q.$$

Under this specialization, the isogeny $g_{1,b}$ becomes

$$g_{1,b,\zeta}: \text{Tate}(q^b) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\zeta q)$$

Part II. Elliptic cohomology and loop groups

7. NOTATION

We will make use of the following notation and conventions.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{G}_m &:= \text{the multiplicative group } \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[t, t^{-1}] \\ \mathbb{T} &:= \text{the circle group, written multiplicatively} \\ T &:= \text{a compact torus} \\ \hat{T} &:= \text{Hom}[T, \mathbb{T}] \\ \check{T} &:= \text{Hom}[\mathbb{T}, T] \end{aligned}$$

We honor the tradition of identifying \check{T} and \hat{T} with lattices in the Lie algebra of T and its \mathbb{R} -linear dual, by writing the group structure additively. More generally, if L is a lattice (finitely generated free abelian group) and

$$L^\vee := \text{Hom}[L, \mathbb{Z}]$$

is its dual, then we frequently make use of the canonical isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} L &\cong \text{Hom}[\mathbb{G}_m, L \otimes \mathbb{G}_m] \\ L^\vee &\cong \text{Hom}[L \otimes \mathbb{G}_m, \mathbb{G}_m]. \end{aligned}$$

The point is that the right-hand-side in each case is a constant group scheme.

If A is an abelian group written additively, and M is an abelian group written multiplicatively, we shall observe the tradition of writing m^a for the element $a \otimes m$ of $A \otimes M$.

Elaborating on these traditions, if $n \in L^\vee$ and $z \in L \otimes \mathbb{G}_m$, we write z^n for the resulting element of \mathbb{G}_m , etc.

8. EQUIVARIANT ELLIPTIC COHOMOLOGY

If G is a compact Lie group, denote by

$$\mathbf{K}_G(-) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Spec } K_G(-)$$

the spectrum of G -equivariant K -theory; it is a functor to $\mathbf{K}_G = \mathbf{K}_G(pt) = \text{Spec } RG$ -schemes.

The isomorphism

$$\text{Spf } K(B\mathbb{T}) \cong \widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$$

is the completion of the isomorphism

$$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbb{T}} = \text{Spec } R\mathbb{T} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[\hat{\mathbb{T}}] \cong \mathbb{G}_m.$$

More generally, a celebrated theorem of Atiyah-Segal says that if T is a compact torus then $K(BT)$ is a completion of

$$\mathbf{K}_T \cong \check{T} \otimes \mathbb{G}_m, \tag{8.1}$$

and if G is a connected compact Lie group, T a maximal torus, and W its Weyl group, then $\text{Spf } K(BG)$ is a completion of

$$\mathbf{K}_G = \text{Spec } RG \cong (\check{T} \otimes \mathbb{G}_m) / W. \tag{8.2}$$

If (E, C, κ) is an elliptic spectrum then

$$\text{Spf } E(B\mathbb{T}) \cong \hat{C} \tag{8.3}$$

and it has always seemed desirable to construct an equivariant theory for which

$$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{T}} \cong C,$$

whose completion is (8.3). The difficulty is that the elliptic curve C has no non-constant holomorphic functions. Grojnowski and Ginzburg-Kapranov-Vasserot address this problem by ignoring it: $\mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{T}}$ should be a functor from \mathbb{T} -spaces to sheaves over C . Generalizing (8.2), \mathbf{E}_G should be a functor from G -spaces to W -equivariant sheaves over

$$\check{T} \otimes C.$$

Grojnowski has constructed such a theory, based on the elliptic curve $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \tau\mathbb{Z})$ over the upper half-plane.

Here we shall study the equivariant extension of K_{Tate} . It appears likely that Grojnowski's method carries over to this case, although we shall not address that problem here: we will be concerned only with

$$(\mathbf{K}_{\text{Tate}})_G = (\mathbf{K}_{\text{Tate}})_G(pt) = (\check{T} \otimes \text{Tate}),$$

with its W -action. From now on we write $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{K}_{\text{Tate}}$.

It turns out that characters of representations of the loop group LG are precisely the invariant sections of a canonical W -equivariant line bundle over \mathbf{E}_G . We reiterate that this is really a simple consequence of results of Kac and Looijenga, communicated to the author by Grojnowski; see the remarks at the end of the introduction. Starting from a recollection about representations from [PS86], we assemble results from [Loo76] and [Kac85] to arrive at Theorem D. This much detail provides a foundation for the discussion in Part III.

9. REPRESENTATIONS OF LOOP GROUPS

We denote by

$$LG \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C^\infty[S^1, G]$$

the group of smooth unbased loops in a compact connected Lie group G . Once one settles on an appropriate notion of representation for loop groups, the representation theory bears strong resemblance to the representation theory of compact Lie groups. We indicate some highlights, which we learned from [PS86].

Before describing the representations, note that

- i. The group G includes as the constant loops in LG .
- ii. The circle group \mathbb{T} acts on LG by rotating loops.

We write \mathbb{T}_{rot} for the circle group acting in this way. Fix once and for all a generator q of $\hat{\mathbb{T}}_{\text{rot}}$, so that

$$R(\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}].$$

For $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ we shall denote by $LG \rtimes a$ the semi-direct product formed from the action

$$\mathbb{T} \xrightarrow{a} \mathbb{T} \xrightarrow{\text{rot}} \text{Aut}(LG).$$

The representations of LG studied in [PS86] are projective representations of a definite level: let

$$\mathbb{T} \rightarrow E \rightarrow LG$$

be a central extension of LG by the circle group \mathbb{T} ; we write \mathbb{T}_{cent} for the central circle.

Definition 9.1. A G -split central extension E is a central extension of LG by \mathbb{T} , together with

- i. a splitting $E|_G \cong \mathbb{T}_{\text{cent}} \times G$ of the central extension over the constant loops; and
- ii. an action of \mathbb{T}_{rot} on E lifting the action on LG .

If E is G -split, then we may form the semi-direct product $E \rtimes a$. Given a continuous action of $E \rtimes a$ on a topological vector space V , the subspace of “vectors of energy k ” is the vector space

$$V(k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{v \in V \mid \mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}} \text{ acts by the character } q^k\}$$

Definition 9.2. Let E be a G -split central extension of LG . A *representation of LG of level E and type a* is a unitary representation of $E \rtimes a$ on a separable Hilbert space V , such that

- i. For k sufficiently small, $V(k) = 0$.
- ii. Each $V(k)$ is finite dimensional.
- iii. The center \mathbb{T}_{cent} of the extension acts by the standard character of \mathbb{T}_{cent} .

Remark 9.3. The definition of representation really gives a particular class of representations of E . However, if G is simple and simply connected, a torus, or the unitary group U_r , there is a natural choice of central extension E , denoted $\tilde{L}G$ in [PS86]; see also sections 10 and 11 of the present paper. The level of generality here

is intended to indicate more clearly the connection with theta functions in section 9.

Remark 9.4. The restriction iii. is not standard but also not serious. What in [PS86] might be called a representation of E of level h would here be called a representation of level h_*E .

Remark 9.5. The condition i. of Definition 9.2 says that V has “bounded negative energy”. In [PS86] one restricts to V such that $V(k) = 0$ for $k < 0$. The restriction is not serious since if V has bounded negative energy, then there is a k such that $q^k \otimes V$ has positive energy.

Definition 9.6. An *essential equivalence* [PS86, Chapter 9.3] from V to W is a continuous equivariant inclusion $V \rightarrow W$ with dense image.

With these restrictions, the representation theory of LG resembles closely the representation theory of a compact Lie group.

- i. Every representation is essentially equivalent to a discrete direct sum of irreducible representations. We shall say that two representations V and W are *equivalent* if there are a discrete direct sum of irreducible representations $D = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in I} V_{\alpha}$ and essential equivalences

$$V \leftrightarrow D \hookrightarrow W.$$

- ii. The equivalence class of a representation is determined by its restriction to the maximal torus $\mathbb{T}_{\text{cent}} \times T \times \mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}$. A representation V contains as a dense subspace the sum

$$\bigoplus_{(v,n) \in \hat{T} \times \hat{\mathbb{T}}_{\text{rot}}} V_{(v,n)}$$

of subspaces on which this maximal torus acts by the indicated character. This direct sum is recorded in terms of its character

$$\chi_V(t, z, q) = t \sum_{(v,n)} \dim V_{(v,n)} q^n z^v.$$

A priori this is merely a suggestive way to record the map of sets

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{T} \times \hat{\mathbb{T}}_{\text{rot}} &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \\ (v, n) &\mapsto \dim V_{(v,n)}. \end{aligned}$$

The requirements that V have bounded negative energy and that $V(k)$ is finite-dimensional for each k guarantee that χ_V may be viewed as an element of the ring

$$t \left(\mathbb{Z}[\hat{T}] \right) \llbracket q \rrbracket$$

(the notation $\mathbb{Z}[\hat{T}]$ refers to the group ring on the character group etc.; the t records the fixed character by which \mathbb{T}_{cent} acts).

Remark 9.7. The restriction ii. of Definition 9.2 is also not standard. However, if representations are defined without it, then the irreducible representations still satisfy ii. of 9.2, and every representation is essentially equivalent to a sum of irreducible representations. The reason for the restriction is to make it easy to

define the tensor product of representations; see the discussion of Adams operations in section 12.

Definition 9.8. Denote by $\text{Rep}_{(a,E)}(LG)$ the Grothendieck group of equivalence classes of representations of LG of level E and type a .

Relationship to theta functions. The group $\mathbb{T}_{\text{cent}} \times T \times \mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}$ is a maximal torus of $E \rtimes a$ for any a ; we write $\mathbb{T}_{\text{cent}} \times T \times a$ if we wish to distinguish the group in which it sits. Let

$$W_{\text{aff}}(a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} N(\mathbb{T}_{\text{cent}} \times T \times a) / \mathbb{T}_{\text{cent}} \times T \times a$$

be its Weyl group; it is called the *affine Weyl group*. It acts on the maximal torus, and the character χ_V is invariant. The link between the representation theory of LG and the space \mathbf{E}_G comes from this invariance.

Before studying $W_{\text{aff}}(a)$ and its action on the maximal torus, observe that we can identify $\check{T} = \text{Hom}[\mathbb{T}, T]$ with a subgroup of LG .

Lemma 9.9. *Let W be the Weyl group of T in G . Then the Weyl group $W_{\text{aff}}(a)$ is isomorphic to $W \times \check{T}$. The element $n \in \check{T}$ acts on $T \times a$ by the formula*

$$n \cdot (z, q) = (q^{an}z, q).$$

Proof. This is standard. For example, Proposition (5.1.2) of [PS86] shows that W_{aff} is the Weyl group of $T \times \mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}$ in $LG \rtimes \mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}$. It is easy to see that passing to $LG \rtimes a$ has no effect on the argument. As E is a central extension, the action lifts to E , and the Weyl group can be no larger. The formula for the action of \check{T} on $T \times a$ is

$$\begin{aligned} n(z, q)(-n) &= (n, 1)(z, q)(n, -1) \\ &= (\theta \mapsto (q^a \theta)^n z (\theta^{-n}), q) \\ &= (\theta \mapsto q^{an} z, q) \\ &= (q^{an} z, q) \end{aligned}$$

□

Because of Lemma 9.9, we drop the a and revert to the usual notation W_{aff} for the affine Weyl group.

Definition 9.10. If A and B are abelian groups then a map $\phi: A \rightarrow B$ of degree 2 is a map of sets such that

$$\phi(x + y + z) - \phi(x + y) - \phi(x + z) - \phi(y + z) + \phi(x) + \phi(y) + \phi(z) - \phi(0) = 0.$$

If it *pointed* if in addition $\phi(0) = 0$.

Proposition 9.11. *There are a W -invariant pointed map of degree 2*

$$\phi_{(a,E)}: \check{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

and a W -invariant symmetric bilinear map

$$I_{(a,E)}: \check{T} \times \check{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z},$$

related by the formula

$$\phi(u + v) = \phi(u) + \phi(v) + aI(u, v), \tag{9.12}$$

such that the action of $n \in \check{T}$ on $\mathbb{T}_{\text{cent}} \times T \times a$ is given by the formula

$$n \cdot (t, z, q) = (q^{\phi(n)} z^{I(n)} t, q^{an} z, q). \quad (9.13)$$

In the formula, $I(n)$ refers to the element of $\hat{T} = \text{Hom}[\check{T}, \mathbb{Z}]$ obtained from the adjoint of the bilinear map I .

Proof. Certainly there is some pair of pointed functions

$$\begin{aligned} \phi: \check{T} &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \\ \tilde{I}: \check{T} &\rightarrow \hat{T} \end{aligned}$$

such that

$$n \cdot (t, z, q) = (q^{\phi(n)} z^{\tilde{I}(n)} t, q^{an} z, q).$$

The associativity and commutativity of the action give first that \tilde{I} is a homomorphism, and so the adjoint of a bilinear map I ; and second that ϕ and I are related by (9.12). The W -invariance can be seen by examining the equation

$$(wn) \cdot (t, w \cdot z, q) = w \cdot (n \cdot (t, z, q)).$$

□

Corollary 9.14. *If V is a representation of level E and type a , then*

$$\chi_V(t, q^{an} z, q) = q^{-\phi(n)} z^{-I(n)} \chi_V(t, z, q). \quad (9.15)$$

Proof. Since χ_V is a character one has

$$\chi_V(n \cdot (t, z, q)) = \chi_V(t, z, q).$$

The left-hand side is

$$\chi_V(q^{\phi(n)} z^{I(n)} t, q^{an} z, q).$$

Since \mathbb{T}_{cent} acts by its standard character, this is in turn equal to

$$q^{\phi(n)} z^{I(n)} \chi_V(t, q^{an} z, q).$$

□

Equation (9.15) is typical of the transformation formulae of theta functions. Namely, recall the notations

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K}_T &= \check{T} \otimes \mathbb{G}_m \\ \mathbf{E}_T &= \check{T} \otimes \text{Tate}. \end{aligned}$$

Let F be a p -adic field or \mathbb{C} , and suppose that $q \in F^\times$ is an element with $|q| < 1$. The exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow q^{a\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m(F) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(q^a)(F) \rightarrow 1$$

of Theorem 2.7 results in an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow q^{a\check{T}} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}_T(F) \rightarrow \mathbf{E}_T(q^a)(F) \rightarrow 1, \quad (9.16)$$

where the group

$$q^{a\check{T}} = \{an \otimes q \mid n \in \check{T}\}$$

is isomorphic to the subgroup

$$\check{T} \subset W_{\text{aff}}.$$

Proposition 9.11 says that the action of $n \in \check{T}$ on $\mathbf{K}_T(F)$ is translation by q^{an} .

Define

$$\check{T} \times \mathbf{K}_T(F) \xrightarrow{e} \mathbb{G}_m(F)$$

by the formula

$$e(n, z) = q^{-\phi(n)} z^{-I(n)}. \quad (9.17)$$

Then the formula

$$n \cdot (t, z) = (e(n, z)t, zq^{an})$$

defines an action of \check{T} on $F \times \mathbf{K}_T(F)$ covering the action on $\mathbf{K}_T(F)$, and gives rise to a line bundle

$$\frac{F \times F^\times}{(t, z) \sim (e(n, z)t, zq^{an})} \quad (9.18)$$

over $\mathbf{E}_T(q^a)$. A section of this line bundle is a function f on $\mathbf{K}_T(F)$ which satisfies

$$f(zq^{an}) = e(n, z)f(z). \quad (9.19)$$

Definition 9.20. Let $\mathcal{L}(a, I, \phi)$ be line bundle over $\mathbf{E}_T(q^a)$ given by equation (9.18). Let $\Gamma(a, I, \phi)$ be the group of power series

$$f \in (\mathbb{Z}[\hat{T}])((q))$$

which satisfy

$$f(zq^{an}) = q^{-\phi(n)} z^{-I(n)} f(z, q)$$

for $n \in \check{T}$ (see the appendix). If E is a central extension of a loop group G , then we write $\mathcal{L}(a, E)$ for $\mathcal{L}(a, I_{(a,E)}, \phi_{(a,E)})$ and $\Gamma(a, E)$ for $\Gamma(a, I_{(a,E)}, \phi_{(a,E)})$.

Suppose that F is a non-archimedean field and q is a unit of F with $|q| < 1$. Let $\Gamma(\mathcal{L}(a, E))(q)$ denote the global analytic sections of the resulting line bundle over $\hat{T} \otimes \text{Tate}(q)$. In the cases of interest, it turns out that

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{L}(a, E))(q) \cong F \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}((q))} \Gamma(a, E);$$

see Theorems 10.10 and 11.6.

In any case, the map which assigns to a representation of LG of level E and type a its character may be viewed as a homomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ -modules

$$\text{Rep}_{(a,E)}(LG) \xrightarrow{\chi} \Gamma(a, E).$$

Of course, the characters are also invariant under the action of the Weyl group W of G . This group acts on $\Gamma(a, E)$ via its action on \hat{T} , and we denote by $\Gamma(a, E)^W$ the subgroup of power series which are invariant under this action. We summarize the preceding discussion as

Proposition 9.21. *The character may be viewed as a homomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ -modules*

$$\text{Rep}_{(a,E)}(LG) \xrightarrow{\chi} \Gamma(a, E)^W.$$

The Kac character formula shows that this map is often an isomorphism. We treat the case of simple and simply connected groups in section 10 and the case of a compact torus in section 11.

10. SIMPLE AND SIMPLY CONNECTED GROUPS

The universal central extension. When G is simple and simply connected, any central extension E of LG is G -split, and is completely determined by the bilinear form $I(1, E)$ of Proposition 9.11. In fact, there is a universal central extension $\tilde{L}G$ such that any other is canonically isomorphic to $h_*\tilde{L}G$ for some h , and the central extension $\tilde{L}G$ is canonically G -split. The bilinear form I associated to $\tilde{L}G$ is the smallest W -invariant bilinear form I such that $I(n, n) \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ for $n \in \tilde{T}$ (see [Loo76], [PS86, §4.4]), and the map ϕ is just

$$\phi(n) = \frac{1}{2}I(n, n).$$

Definition 10.1. Suppose that G is simple and simply connected. A *representation of LG of level k* is a representation of LG of level $k_*\tilde{L}G$ and type 1.

It is natural in this case to consider a representation of level k as a representation of $\tilde{L}G$ on which \mathbb{T}_{cent} acts by $\mathbb{T}_{\text{cent}} \xrightarrow{k} \mathbb{T}$, and to write the character as

$$\chi(t, z, q) = t^k \sum_{v, n} \dim V_{(v, n)} z^v q^n.$$

We use the abbreviations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rep}_k(LG) &= \text{Rep}_{(1, k_*\tilde{L}G)}(LG) \\ \mathcal{L}(G) &= \mathcal{L}(1, \tilde{L}G) \\ \Gamma(G)_k &= \Gamma(1, k_*\tilde{L}G) \end{aligned}$$

For $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ the line bundle $\mathcal{L}(1, k_*\tilde{L}G)$ is just $\mathcal{L}(1, G)^k$, and $\Gamma(G)_k$ is the group of functions

$$f \in \left(\mathbb{Z}[\hat{T}] \right) ((q))$$

which satisfy

$$f(zq^n, q) = q^{-k\phi(n)} z^{-kI(n)} f(z, q).$$

for $n \in \tilde{T}$.

For $v \in \hat{T}$, let $g_{v, k} = g_{v, k, I}$ be the function

$$g_{v, k}(z, q) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{n \in \tilde{T}} q^{k\phi(n) + \langle n, v \rangle} z^{kI(n) + v}.$$

Then according to Lemma A.8, $g_{v, k}$ is an element of $\Gamma(G)_k$, and Proposition A.9 becomes

Proposition 10.2. *If S is a set of coset representatives for $\hat{T}/k\tilde{T}$, then the functions $g_{s, k}$ for $s \in S$ are a basis for $\Gamma(G)_k$ over $\mathbb{Z}((q))$. If F is a non-archimedean field and $q \in F^\times$ with $|q| < 1$, then*

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{L}(G)^k)(q) \cong F \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}((q))} \Gamma(G)_k.$$

Sections invariant under the Weyl group. Recall that $\Gamma(G)_k^W$ is the submodule of $\Gamma(G)_k$ which is fixed under the action of the Weyl group W of T in G . We similarly define $\Gamma(G)_k^{-W}$ to be the submodule of W -anti-invariant elements sections, i.e. elements s such that $w^*s = \det(w)s$ for $w \in W$. Proposition 10.2 parametrizes a basis for $\Gamma(G)_k$ by a fundamental domain for the action of $k\check{T}$ on \hat{T} (via the inclusion induced by I). One obtains a basis for $\Gamma_k^{\pm W}$ once one has a fundamental domain for the action of W on $\hat{T}/k\check{T}$, or, equivalently, a fundamental domain for the action of W_{aff} on \hat{T} . The “fundamental alcove” is a fundamental domain.

The results described from this point until the character formula were obtained in [Loo76].

The fundamental alcove and the highest weight. Let $R \subset \hat{T}$ be the roots of G , let R_+ be a set of positive roots, let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ be a basis of for R consisting of positive roots, and let $\alpha_i^\vee \in \hat{T}$ be the coroot corresponding to α_i . The subset $Ch \subset \hat{T}$ given by

$$Ch := \{v \mid \langle v, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq r\}.$$

is a fundamental domain for the action of W on \hat{T} .

Let $\tilde{\alpha}$ be the highest root. The *fundamental alcove of level k* is the simplex (in Ch)

$$P_k^+ = \{v \in \hat{T} \mid \langle v, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle \geq 0 \text{ and } I(\tilde{\alpha}, v) < k\}.$$

Proposition 10.3. *The set P_k^+ is a fundamental domain for the action of $W \times k\check{T}$ on \hat{T} .* \square

For $\lambda \in P_k^+$ define

$$A_{\lambda,k}(z) := \sum_{w \in W} \det(w) g_{\lambda,k}(w \cdot z).$$

Theorem 10.4. *The functions $A_{\lambda,k}$ form a $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ -basis for $\Gamma(G)_k^{-W}$.* \square

In order to describe the important basis for $\Gamma(G)_k^W$, we need a little more notation.

1. Let $\tilde{\alpha}^\vee$ be the coroot corresponding to $\tilde{\alpha}$.
2. Define non-negative integers g_i by

$$\tilde{\alpha}^\vee = g_1 \alpha_1^\vee + \dots + g_r \alpha_r^\vee.$$

3. Set

$$g = 1 + \sum g_i. \tag{10.5}$$

4. Let $\{\mu_i\}$ be the basis of \hat{T} dual to $\{\alpha_i^\vee\}$.
5. Let $\rho = \sum \mu_i$.
6. Let

$$\Phi(q) = \prod_{n \geq 1} (1 - q^n). \tag{10.6}$$

In terms of these, let

$$A(z, q) = z^\rho \Phi(q)^r \cdot \prod_{\alpha \in R_+} (1 - z^{-\alpha}) \cdot \prod_{n \geq 1} \prod_{\alpha \in R} (1 - q^n z^\alpha).$$

Proposition 10.7. *The function A is an element of $\Gamma(G)_g^{-W}$. It freely generates $\Gamma(G)_*^{-W}$ as a module over $\Gamma(G)_*^W$. \square*

The Kac character formula. The set P_k^+ also parametrizes the irreducible representations of LG of level k . For $\lambda \in P_k^+$, the Kac character formula records the character $\chi_{\lambda,k}$ of the representation corresponding to λ .

Kac Character Formula 10.8. *The character of the representation of level k corresponding to $\lambda \in P_k^+$ is*

$$\chi_{\lambda,k}(t, z, q) = t^k A_{\lambda+\rho, k+g} / A.$$

See for example chapter 13 of [Kac85].

Corollary 10.9. *If G is a simple and simply connected group, then the character map induces an isomorphism*

$$\text{Rep}_k(LG) \cong \Gamma(G)_k^W.$$

Proof. Theorem 10.8 together with Theorem 10.4 and Proposition 10.7 show that the characters $\chi_{\lambda,k}$ for $\lambda \in P_k^+$ are a $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ -basis for the space $\Gamma(G)_k^W$ of W -invariant elements of $\Gamma(G)_k$. \square

Corollary 10.9 is a form of Theorem D over $\mathbb{Z}((q))$. To connect the result to the Tate curve, suppose that F is a complete non-archimedean field, and q is a unit of F with $|q| < 1$. Let $\mathcal{L}(G)(q)$ be the resulting W -equivariant line bundle over $\mathbf{E}_T(q)$, and let $\mathbf{E}_G(-; \mathcal{L}(G)^k)(q)$ denote Grojnowski's equivariant elliptic cohomology with coefficients in $\mathcal{L}(G)^k(q)$. Corollary 10.9 together with Proposition A.10 gives

Theorem 10.10. *If G is a simple and simply connected Lie group, then the character map establishes an isomorphism*

$$F \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}((q))} \text{Rep}_k(LG) \cong \Gamma \mathbf{E}_G(pt, \mathcal{L}(G)^k)(q).$$

\square

Remark 10.11. Because the formal group of the Tate curve is $\widehat{\mathbb{G}}_m$, its behavior in homotopy theory is essentially that of K -theory. It is encouraging that the line bundle $\mathcal{L}(G)$, or at least its divisor class, can be given over $\check{T} \otimes C$, where C is any elliptic curve. We give a brief explanation of this fact, for which we are indebted to Mike Hopkins and the referee.

Each root α of G determines a homomorphism

$$\check{T} \otimes C \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes C} C$$

whose kernel is a divisor $[\alpha]$ on $\check{T} \otimes C$. Let Δ be the W -invariant divisor

$$\Delta = \sum_{\alpha \in R_+} [\alpha]$$

Looijenga [Loo76] observes that the divisor class of Δ is the same as that of the line bundle $\mathcal{L}(G)^g$, where g is defined in (10.5). M. Hopkins and the referee have pointed out that the divisor class of $\mathcal{L}(G)$ is also well-defined over any elliptic curve. Namely, let

$$\hat{T} \xrightarrow{d} \text{Pic}(\check{T} \otimes C)$$

be the map

$$d(\lambda) = (\lambda \otimes C)^*(e).$$

In other words, if $\mathcal{O}(-e)$ is the line bundle over C associated to the divisor (e) , then $d(\lambda)$ is the divisor associated to the line bundle $(\lambda \otimes C)^*\mathcal{O}(-e)$.

Lemma 10.12. *The map d is a pointed map of degree 2 as in Definition 9.10: one has*

$$\begin{aligned} d(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3) + d(\lambda_1) + d(\lambda_2) + d(\lambda_3) \\ - d(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) - d(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3) - d(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) - d(0) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (10.13)$$

and

$$d(0) = 0.$$

Proof. The second equations is obvious. The first follows from the Theorem of the Cube. If \mathcal{L} is any line bundle over an elliptic curve C , let $\Theta(\mathcal{L})$ be the line bundle over C^3 whose fiber at $(x, y, z) \in E$ is

$$\Theta(\mathcal{L})_{(x,y,z)} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\mathcal{L}_{x+y+z}\mathcal{L}_x\mathcal{L}_y\mathcal{L}_z}{\mathcal{L}_{x+y}\mathcal{L}_{x+z}\mathcal{L}_{y+z}\mathcal{L}_0}.$$

The Theorem of the Cube implies that this line bundle is trivial. In particular, we may take $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}(-e)$; then the left hand side of (10.13) is just $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)^*\Theta(\mathcal{L})$. \square

Now if G and H are abelian groups, then the set of pointed maps of degree 2

$$G \rightarrow H$$

is isomorphic to

$$\text{Hom}[\text{Sym}^2(G), H],$$

where $\text{Sym}^2(G)$ is the degree-two subgroup of the symmetric algebra on G ; the universal map is

$$\begin{aligned} G &\xrightarrow{u} \text{Sym}^2(G) \\ g &\mapsto g \otimes g \end{aligned}$$

(see [Bre83, §8]). By Lemma 10.12, the map

$$\hat{T} \xrightarrow{d} \text{Pic}(\check{T} \otimes C)$$

extends canonically over u to a map

$$\text{Sym}^2(\hat{T}) \xrightarrow{d} \text{Pic}(\check{T} \otimes C).$$

It is easy to check the following.

Lemma 10.14. *The group $\mathrm{Sym}^2(\hat{T})$ is isomorphic to the group of symmetric bilinear maps $J: \check{T} \times \check{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. \square*

It follows that the symmetric bilinear map $I = I_{(1, \tilde{L}G)}$ gives an element of $\mathrm{Sym}^2(\hat{T})$, and so a divisor class $d(I)$ in $\mathrm{Pic}(\check{T} \otimes C)$, functorially in the elliptic curve C .

In the case that C is the elliptic curve $\mathbb{C}^\times/q^{\mathbb{Z}}$ for $q \in D^\times(\mathbb{C})$, Looijenga shows that the class of the line bundle $\mathcal{L}(G)^g$ is $d(J)$ where J is the bilinear map

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in R_+} \alpha \otimes \alpha.$$

In fact his methods can be used to prove the following.

Proposition 10.15. *The class in $\mathrm{Pic}(\check{T} \otimes C)$ of $\mathcal{L}(G)$ is $d(I)$.*

Proof. Looijenga shows that, in the transcendental theory [Mum70], the image of the Chern class map

$$\mathrm{Pic}(\check{T} \otimes C) \xrightarrow{c_1} H^2(\check{T} \otimes C; \mathbb{Z})$$

is

$$\mathrm{Sym}^2(\hat{T}) \cong \mathrm{Sym}^2(\hat{T}) \otimes H^2(C; \mathbb{Z}).$$

Moreover, using the fact that $c_1(\mathcal{O}(-e))$ generates $H^2(C; \mathbb{Z})$, it is easy to check that under this identification one has

$$c_1((\alpha \otimes C)^* \mathcal{O}(-e)) = \alpha \otimes \alpha.$$

The universal property of Sym^2 implies that

$$\mathrm{Sym}^2(\hat{T}) \xrightarrow{d} \mathrm{Pic}(\check{T} \otimes C) \xrightarrow{c_1} \mathrm{Sym}^2(\hat{T})$$

is the identity. It is also easy to check that $c_1(\mathcal{L}(G)) = I$, so

$$c_1(\mathcal{L}(G)) = I = c_1(d(I)).$$

The proof is completed by the following lemma. \square

Lemma 10.16. *Let K be a non-archimedean field or \mathbb{C} ; let $q \in D^\times(K)$; and let C be the elliptic curve $K^\times/q^{\mathbb{Z}}$. Let $I: \check{T} \times \check{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be a W -invariant, non-degenerate, symmetric bilinear map. If ϕ and ψ are two W -invariant pointed maps of degree 2 from \check{T} to \mathbb{Z} such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(u+v) &= \phi(u) + \phi(v) + I(u, v) \\ \psi(u+v) &= \psi(u) + \psi(v) + I(u, v), \end{aligned}$$

then the line bundles $\mathcal{L}(1, I, \phi)$ and $\mathcal{L}(1, I, \psi)$ over $\check{T} \otimes C$ are W -equivariantly isomorphic.

Proof. Let $\delta = \phi - \psi$. Then δ is a W -invariant linear map

$$\check{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}.$$

Let $v \in \check{T}$ be the element such that

$$I(u, v) = \delta(u)$$

for all $u \in \tilde{T}$; it is easy to check that $w \cdot v = v$ for $w \in W$. The map

$$(\tilde{T} \otimes K^\times) \times K \xrightarrow{f} (\tilde{T} \otimes K^\times) \times K$$

given by the formula

$$f(z, t) = (zq^v, t)$$

induces the desired isomorphism

$$\mathcal{L}(1, I, \psi) \xrightarrow[\cong]{} \mathcal{L}(1, I, \phi).$$

□

11. REPRESENTATIONS OF LT

The description the representation theory of LG summarized in the previous section depends implicitly on a detailed understanding of the representation theory of LT . Although T is neither simple nor simply connected, by the time the dust settles the representation theory of LT is essentially the same.

The group LT possesses a T -split central extension

$$1 \rightarrow \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \tilde{LT} \rightarrow LT \rightarrow 1, \quad (11.1)$$

called the “basic” central extension, whose inner product $I = I_{(1, \tilde{LT})}$ induces an isomorphism

$$\tilde{T} \xrightarrow[\cong]{I} \hat{T}.$$

Indeed after identifying $\tilde{T} \cong \mathbb{Z}^r$, where r is the rank of T , one may take

$$I(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^r x_i y_i$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r x_i (x_i - 1).$$

The representation theory is simpler since now

Proposition 11.2. *The affine Weyl group of LT is just*

$$W_{\text{aff}} \cong \tilde{T}.$$

□

Definition 11.3. A representation of LT of level k is a representation of LT of level k_*LT and type 1.

Once again we simplify the notation.

$$\text{Rep}_k(LT) = \text{Rep}_{(1, k_* \tilde{LT})}(LT)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(T) = \mathcal{L}(1, \tilde{LT})$$

$$\Gamma(T)_k = \Gamma(1, k_* \tilde{LT})$$

For $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\Gamma(T)_k$ is the group of functions

$$f \in \left(\mathbb{Z}[\hat{T}] \right) ((q))$$

which satisfy

$$f(zq^n, q) = q^{-k\phi(n)} z^{-kI(n)} f(z, q).$$

for $n \in \check{T}$.

For $k \geq 1$ and $v \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $g_{v,k}$ be the function

$$g_{v,k}(z, q) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{n \in \check{T}} q^{k\phi(n) + \langle v, n \rangle} z^{kI(n) + v}.$$

Proposition A.9 gives

Proposition 11.4. *If S is a set of coset representatives for $\hat{T}/k\check{T}$, then the functions $g_{v,k}$ for $v \in S$ are a basis for $\Gamma(T)_k$.* \square

Recall (10.6) that

$$\Phi(q) = \prod_{n \geq 1} (1 - q^n).$$

Kac Character Formula 11.5. *Let T be a torus of rank r . The irreducible representations of LT of level k are parametrized by $\hat{T}/k\check{T}$. The character of the irreducible representation corresponding to v is*

$$\chi_{v,k}(t, z, q) = t^k \Phi(q)^{-r} g_{v,k}(z, q).$$

Proof. See sections 9.5 and 14.3 of [PS86]. \square

Theorem 11.6. *The character map induces an isomorphism*

$$\text{Rep}_k(LT) \cong \Gamma(T)_k.$$

If F is a non-archimedean field and q is a unit of F with $|q| < 1$, then this in turn induces an isomorphism

$$F \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}((q))} \text{Rep}_k(LT) \cong \Gamma \mathbf{E}_T(pt, \mathcal{L}(T)^k)(q).$$

Remark 11.7. The representation theory of the Heisenberg group provides a direct connection between \mathbf{E}_T and $\check{L}\mathbb{T}$. In addition to section 9.5 of [PS86] the reader may wish to consult [Mum91].

Calculations for $L\mathbb{T}$. The loop group $L\mathbb{T}$ has only one irreducible representation of level 1, called the “basic representation”, corresponding to

$$0 \in \hat{\mathbb{T}}/\check{\mathbb{T}}.$$

In addition to the formula

$$\chi_{\mathcal{H}}(z, q) = \Phi(q)^{-1} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{\frac{1}{2}k(k-1)} z^k$$

provided by Theorem 11.5, its character has a well-known product expansion which may be obtained from the following construction of the representation.

Let H denote the Hilbert space $L^2(S^1, \mathbb{C})$. It carries an action of $L\mathbb{T}$, but it is not of positive energy. However, H is polarized

$$H \cong H_+ \oplus H_-$$

according to the action of \mathbb{T}_{rot} , and the basic representation is a completion of the total exterior power

$$\mathcal{H} = \hat{\Lambda}(H_+ \oplus \bar{H}_-). \quad (11.8)$$

Since the character of $H_+ \oplus H_-$ is

$$\chi_{H_+ \oplus \bar{H}_-}(z, q) = \sum_{k \geq 0} q^k z + \sum_{k > 0} q^k z^{-1}, \quad (11.9)$$

the character of \mathcal{H} is

$$\chi_{\mathcal{H}}(z, q) = (1+z) \prod_{k > 0} (1+q^k z)(1+q^k z^{-1}). \quad (11.10)$$

The Tate curve has a point of order 2, namely the point -1 in $K^\times/q^{\mathbb{Z}}$; its pre-image in K^\times is the set of points $-q^{\mathbb{Z}}$. The formula (11.10) shows that $\chi_{\mathcal{H}}(z, q)$, considered as a function on K , vanishes to first order at these points $-q^{\mathbb{Z}}$. It follows that the line bundle $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{T})$ is the line bundle defined by the divisor (-1) on Tate, and indeed one has the equation

$$\chi_{\mathcal{H}}(z, q) = \theta(-z, q)$$

with θ given by (2.8). This observation was one starting point of our investigation.

Part III. Power operations and loop groups

12. ISOGENIES AND THEIR EFFECT ON THETA FUNCTIONS

In section 9, we showed a G -split central extension E of a loop group LG determines a W -equivariant line bundle $\mathcal{L}(n, E)$ over $\mathbf{E}_T(q^n)$, and that the character of a representation of level E and type n is naturally a W -invariant section of $\mathcal{L}(n, E)$.

In section 6, we studied two basic families of isogenies of the Tate curve, namely

$$\begin{aligned} g_{1,b}: \text{Tate}(q) &\rightarrow \text{Tate}(r) && \text{over } D(1, b) \\ g_{a,1}: \text{Tate}(q) &\rightarrow \text{Tate}(q^a) && \text{over } D(a, 1) = \mathbb{Z}((q)). \end{aligned}$$

The notation $\text{Tate}(q^a)$ makes implicit use of the specialization map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}((q)) &\xrightarrow{s_a} \mathbb{Z}((q)) \\ q &\mapsto q^a \end{aligned}$$

as $\text{Tate}(q^a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} s_a^* \text{Tate}$. For $\zeta^b = 1$ it is convenient also to consider the specialization

$$\begin{aligned} D(1, b) &\xrightarrow[\cong]{s_{b,\zeta}} \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]((q)) \\ q &\mapsto q^b \\ r &\mapsto \zeta q, \end{aligned}$$

under which $g_{1,b}$ becomes an isogeny

$$g_{1,b,\zeta}: \text{Tate}(q^b) \rightarrow \text{Tate}(\zeta q).$$

If $I: \check{T} \times \check{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ and $\phi: \check{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ are as in section 9, satisfying

$$\phi(u+v) = \phi(u) + \phi(v) + I(u, v),$$

then it is easy to check the following.

Lemma 12.1.

$$g_{1,b,\zeta}^* \mathcal{L}(1, I, \phi) \cong \mathcal{L}(b, bI, \phi(b-)) \quad (12.2a)$$

$$g_{a,1}^* \mathcal{L}(a, I, \phi) \cong \mathcal{L}(1, aI, \phi) \quad (12.2b)$$

$$s_a^* \mathcal{L}(1, I, \phi) \cong \mathcal{L}(a, I, a\phi) \quad (12.2c)$$

$$g_{a,1}^* s_a^* \mathcal{L}(1, I, \phi) \cong \mathcal{L}(1, aI, a\phi) \cong \mathcal{L}(1, I, \phi)^a. \quad (12.2d)$$

If f is a section of the line bundle $\mathcal{L}(1, I, \phi)$, viewed as a θ function $f(z, q)$, then

$$g_{1,b,\zeta}^* s_{b,\zeta}^* f(z, q) = f(z, \zeta q) \quad (12.3a)$$

$$s_a^* f(z, q) = f(z, q^a). \quad (12.3b)$$

If f is a section of $\mathcal{L}(a, I, \phi)$, then

$$g_{a,1}^* f(z, q) = f(z^a, q). \quad (12.3c)$$

If f is a section of $\mathcal{L}(1, I, \phi)$, then

$$g_{a,1}^* s_a^* f(z, q) = f(z^a, q^a). \quad (12.3d)$$

Isogenies and representations. The isogenies of the Tate curve are related to a family of homomorphisms

$$f_{a,b}: LG \rtimes ab \xrightarrow{[b] \rtimes \sigma_a} LG \rtimes 1$$

generated by

$$\sigma_a(\gamma, \lambda) = (\gamma, \lambda^a)$$

$$[b]\gamma(z) = \gamma(z^b).$$

If E is a G -split central extension, then there is a homomorphism

$$E \rtimes ab = [b]^* E \rtimes ab \rightarrow E \rtimes 1$$

covering $f_{a,b}$. It is easy to check the following.

Lemma 12.4. *If $I = I_{(1,E)}$ and $\phi = \phi_{(1,E)}$, then*

$$I_{(ab, [b]^* E)} = abI$$

$$\phi_{(ab, [b]^* E)}(-) = a\phi(b-).$$

Moreover, if V is a representation of level E and type 1, then

$$\mathcal{L}(a, E) \cong s_a^* \mathcal{L}(1, E)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(b, [b]^* E) \cong g_{1,b}^* s_{b,1}^* \mathcal{L}(1, E).$$

If V is a representation of LG of level E and type c , then

$$\chi_{\sigma_a^*} V = s_a^* \chi V$$

$$\chi_{[b]^*} V = g_{1,b}^* \chi V.$$

□

Comparing Lemma 12.4 with Lemma 12.1, one has

- Proposition 12.5.** i. *The pull-back of characters along the magnification of loops $[b]$ corresponds to the pull-back of sections of the line bundle $\mathcal{L}(1, E)$ along the isogeny $g_{1,b,1}$.*
- ii. *The pull-back of characters along the characters along the homomorphism σ_a corresponds to the specialization of sections of the line bundle $\mathcal{L}(1, E)$ under the map $s_a(q) = q^a$.*

□

There are two families of isogenies missing from Proposition 12.5: the isogeny

$$\text{Tate}(q) \xrightarrow{g_{a,1}} \text{Tate}(q^a)$$

and the isogenies

$$\text{Tate}(q^b) \xrightarrow{g_{1,b,\zeta}} \text{Tate}(\zeta q).$$

We deal with $g_{1,b,\zeta}$ in the next section, and turn to $g_{a,1}$.

The Adams operation. From the formula

$$g_{a,1}^* s_a^* f(z, q) = f(z^a, q^a)$$

of Lemma 12.1, it is clear that the isogeny $g_{a,1}$ should correspond to the Adams operation. We simply observe that such an operation can be defined. If V and W are two representations of LG of type 1 and level E and F respectively, then there is a tensor product of V and W : by assumption the space

$$V \hat{\otimes} W(k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigoplus_{i+j=k} V(i) \otimes W(j)$$

is finite dimensional, and zero for k sufficiently small. There is a natural inner product on

$$\bigoplus_k V \hat{\otimes} W(k), \tag{12.6}$$

and we may define $V \hat{\otimes} W$ to be the Hilbert space completion of (12.6) with respect to this inner product. It is a representation of LG of level $E \times F$.

In particular, if V is a representation of level E , then $V \hat{\otimes}^a$ is a representation of level $a_* E$; in fact it is a representation of $\Sigma_a \times a_* E$. As such it may be decomposed as a representation of Σ_a ; the usual procedure of evaluating on the class of an a -cycle yields a map

$$\text{Rep}_{(1,E)}(LG) \xrightarrow{\Psi^a} \text{Rep}_{(1,a_* E)}.$$

The usual argument shows that the effect on characters is given by the formula

$$\chi_{\Psi^a V}(z, q) = \chi_V(z^a, q^a) = g_{a,1}^* s_a^* \chi_V.$$

Proposition 12.7. *The Adams operation Ψ^a on characters of representations corresponds to the operation $\Psi^{a,1}$ of section 6: namely*

$$\chi_{\Psi^a V} = g_{a,1}^* s_a^* \chi_V.$$

□

13. FINITE SUBGROUPS OF THE ROTATION GROUP AND MAGNIFICATION OF LOOPS

Representations of type b . A key point about representations of type b is

Lemma 13.1. *The subgroup of $\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b]$ of b -order torsion is contained in the center of $E \rtimes b$. \square*

Thus a representation of level E and type b may be decomposed as a representation of $\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b]$. After a choice of map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b]^* &\rightarrow \mu[b] \\ q|_{\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b]} &\mapsto \zeta, \end{aligned}$$

we may write the character of V as a representation of $\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b] \times E$ as

$$\chi_V(z, q, \zeta) = \chi_V(z, q\zeta) = \sum_{k \gg -\infty} q^k \zeta^k p_k,$$

with $p_k \in \mathbb{Z}[\hat{T}]$

Magnification of loops. In particular, if V is a representation of LG of level E and type 1, then $[b]^*V$ is a representation of level $[b]^*E$ and type b . Choose a map

$$\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b]^* \rightarrow \mu[b];$$

let us name the map by the image of

$$q|_{\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b]} \mapsto \zeta. \quad (13.2)$$

Then the character of $f_{1,b}^*V$ as a representation of $\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b] \times [b]^*E$ is

$$\chi_{f_{1,b}^*V}(z, q, \zeta) = \chi_V(z, q\zeta);$$

it is a section of $\mathcal{L}(b, bI, \phi(b-))$.

Proposition 13.3. *The process of pulling back a representation along $f_{1,b}$ and then viewing it as a character of $\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b] \times [b]^*E$ using (13.2) corresponds to the operation $\Psi^{1,b,\zeta}$ of section 6: namely,*

$$\chi_{f_{1,b}^*V}(z, q, \zeta) = g_{1,b,\zeta}^* s_{b,\zeta}^* \chi_V.$$

Remark 13.4. According to Lemma 12.4, $I_{(b,[b]^*E)} = bI$. In the case that G is simple and simply connected, it follows that the central extension $[b]^*\tilde{L}G$ is canonically isomorphic to $b_*\tilde{L}G$, so $[b]^*V$ is a representation of LG of “level b ” in the sense of Definition 10.1. In fact this is also the case when $\tilde{L}G$ is the “basic” central extension of a simply-laced group [PS86, §9].

Decomposition of representations of type b . If

$$E \rtimes b \xrightarrow{\rho} \text{Aut}(V)$$

is a representation of type b , let $\rho_j : E \rightarrow U(V_j)$ be the the summand on which $\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b]$ acts by the character $q^j|_{\mathbb{T}_{\text{rot}}[b]}$.

Proposition 13.5. *The representation $q^{-j} \otimes \rho_j$ factors through*

$$E \rtimes b \xrightarrow{\sigma_b} E \rtimes 1.$$

\square

Let $\rho_{(j)}$ or simply $V_{(j)}$ denote the resulting representation. If

$$\chi_V = \sum_{k \gg -\infty} q^k p_k$$

with $p_k \in \mathbb{Z}[\hat{T}]$, then

$$\chi_{V_{(j)}} = \sum_{k \gg -\infty} q^k p_{bk+j}.$$

APPENDIX A. THETA FUNCTIONS

The theta functions in section 10 are equivalent to those in [Kac85] and [Loo76], but our notation is different from theirs. To aid the reader with the translation, we give a proof (along the lines of [Loo76]) of Proposition 10.2, which applies as well to Proposition 11.4.

Notation.

L := a free abelian group of rank r

ϕ := a non-negative map of degree 2

$$L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

I := a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form

$$L \times L \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \text{ such that}$$

$$\phi(u+v) = \phi(u) + \phi(v) + I(u, v)$$

$$\mathbf{K} := L \otimes \mathbb{G}_m$$

$$\mathbf{E} := L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Tate}$$

$$q^L := L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} q$$

$$= \{n \otimes q^k \mid n \in L; k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subset \mathbf{K}$$

$$M := \text{Hom}[L, \mathbb{Z}]$$

$$\langle -, - \rangle := \text{the evaluation } L \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}.$$

The situation of the rest of the paper can be recovered by taking $L = \check{T}$. In section 10 one has

$$\phi(\ell) = \frac{1}{2} I(\ell, \ell).$$

In the situation of section 11, one has

$$\phi(\ell) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r \ell_i (\ell_i - 1)$$

in terms of an isomorphism $\check{T} \cong \mathbb{Z}^r$.

As usual, we denote by

$$\prod z_i^{n_i}$$

the element of \mathbf{K} which might also be written $\sum n_i \otimes z_i$.

The adjoint of I is an injection

$$L \xrightarrow{I} M \quad (\text{A.1})$$

which we also denote by I . For example, if $n \in L$ then we obtain a homomorphism

$$L \otimes \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{I(n)} \mathbb{G}_m;$$

for $z = \prod z_i^{n_i}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} z^{I(n)} &= I(n)(z) \\ &= I(n) \left(\prod z_i^{n_i} \right) \\ &= \prod z_i^{I(n, n_i)}. \end{aligned}$$

The behavior of ϕ and I is quadratic in the following sense.

Lemma A.2. *Suppose that k is an integer greater than 0. For each $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $v \in M$, the set*

$$\{\ell \in L \mid \langle \ell, v \rangle + k\phi(\ell) - kI(\ell, \ell) \geq N\}$$

is finite.

Proof. This is standard. Let e_1, \dots, e_r be a basis for L , and define rational constants a_i, b_{ij}, c_i , and v_i by the formulae

$$\begin{aligned} a_i &= \frac{k}{2} I(e_i, e_i) \\ b_{ij} &= kI(e_i, e_j) \\ c_i &= k\phi(e_i) \\ v_i &= \langle e_i, v \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Since I is positive definite, the a_i are strictly positive. If $\ell = \sum \ell_i e_i$, then it is easy to check that

$$\langle \ell, v \rangle + k\phi(\ell) - kI(\ell, \ell) = \sum_{i=1}^r (v_i - a_i + c_i) \ell_i - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} b_{ij} \ell_i \ell_j - \sum_i a_i \ell_i^2.$$

The set of ℓ for which this quadratic polynomial is positive is finite. \square

A map of sets

$$c: \mathbb{Z} \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

will be recorded as a formal sum

$$f(z, q) = \sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ v \in M}} c(n, v) q^n z^v.$$

Definition A.3. We denote by $\Gamma(k, I, \Phi)$ or just Γ_k group of functions

$$c: \mathbb{Z} \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

which satisfy

- i. There is a $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$c(n, v) = 0$$

for all $v \in M$ and $n < b$.

ii. The formal sum f corresponding to c satisfies the equation

$$f(zq^\ell) = q^{-k\phi(\ell)} z^{-kI(\ell)} f(z) \quad (\text{A.4})$$

for all $\ell \in L$.

Lemma A.5. *The equation (A.4) equivalent to*

$$c(n, v - kI(\ell)) = c(n + \langle \ell, v \rangle + k\phi(\ell) - kI(\ell, \ell), v)$$

for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $v \in M$.

Proof. The expansion of the left hand side of

$$f(zq^\ell, q) = q^{-k\phi(\ell)} z^{-kI(\ell)} f(z)$$

is

$$f(zq^\ell, q) = \sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ v \in M}} c(n, v) q^{n + \langle \ell, v \rangle} z^v.$$

The right hand side is

$$q^{-k\phi(\ell)} z^{-kI(\ell)} f(z) = \sum_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ v \in M}} c(n, v) q^{n - k\phi(\ell)} z^{v - kI(\ell)}.$$

Then, comparing coefficients, we have

$$\begin{aligned} c(n, v - kI(\ell)) &= \text{coefficient of } q^{n + \langle \ell, v - kI(\ell) \rangle} z^{v - kI(\ell)} \text{ on left} \\ &= \text{coefficient of } q^{n + \langle \ell, v \rangle - kI(\ell, \ell)} z^{v - kI(\ell)} \text{ on left} \\ &= c(v, n + \langle \ell, v \rangle + k\phi(\ell) - kI(\ell, \ell)) \text{ on right.} \end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition A.6.

$$\Gamma_0 = \mathbb{Z}((q)).$$

Proof. First, for each v we know that $c(n, v) = 0$ for n sufficiently small. When $k = 0$, Lemma A.5 says that

$$c(n, v) = c(n + \langle \ell, v \rangle, v)$$

for all $\ell \in L$. Unless $v = 0$, it follows that $c(n, v) = 0$.

□

Proposition A.7. *For $k \geq 0$, if $f \in \Gamma_k$ then f is an element of the ring*

$$(\mathbb{Z}[M])((q)).$$

Proof. Write

$$f(z, q) = \sum_{n, v} c(n, v) z^v q^n.$$

Let S be a set of coset representatives for $M/kI(L)$. It suffices to show that for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $s \in S$, the set

$$\{\ell \in L \mid c(n, s - kI(\ell)) \neq 0\}$$

is finite. Lemma A.5 shows that

$$c(n, s - kI(\ell)) = c(n + \langle \ell, s \rangle + k\phi(\ell) - kI(\ell, \ell), s).$$

Lemma A.2 and the assumption that $f \in \Gamma_k$ shows that the coefficient on the right is non-zero for only finitely many w . \square

A choice S of coset representatives for $M/kI(L)$ determines a basis for Γ_k . For $v \in M$, let $g_{v,k}$ be the function

$$g_{v,k}(z, q) = g_{v,k}(z, q, I) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{n \in L} q^{k\phi(n) + \langle n, v \rangle} z^{kI(n) + v}.$$

Lemma A.8. $g_{v,k}$ is an element of Γ_k .

Proof. For $\ell \in L$ one has

$$\begin{aligned} g_{v,k}(zq^\ell, q) &= \sum_{n \in L} q^{k\phi(n) + \langle n, v \rangle} z^{kI(n) + v} q^{kI(n, \ell) + \langle \ell, v \rangle} \\ &= q^{-k\phi(\ell)} \sum_{n \in L} q^{k\phi(n + \ell) + \langle n + \ell, v \rangle} z^{kI(n) + v} \\ &= q^{-k\phi(\ell)} z^{-I(\ell)} \sum_{n \in L} q^{k\phi(n + \ell) + \langle n + \ell, v \rangle} z^{kI(n + \ell) + v} \\ &= q^{-k\phi(\ell)} z^{-I(\ell)} g_{v,k}(z, q). \end{aligned}$$

\square

Proposition A.9. If $k > 0$ and if S is a set of coset representatives for M/kL , then the functions g_s for $s \in S$ are a basis for Γ_k over $\mathbb{Z}((q))$.

Proof. The $g_{s,k}$ for $s \in S$ are certainly linearly independent over $\mathbb{Z}((q))$; just compare coefficients of $q^{k\phi(0)} z^s$ for $s \in S$. Now suppose that $f \in \Gamma_k$, and write

$$f(z, q) = \sum_{n, v} c(n, v) z^v q^n.$$

Define $a_s \in \mathbb{Z}((q))$ by the formula

$$a_s = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} c(n, s) q^n.$$

Then $\sum_{s \in S} a_s g_{s,k}$ and f both live in Γ_k . The coefficient of $z^s q^n$ in their difference is 0. By Lemma A.5, they are equal. \square

Now let F be a complete, nonarchimedean field, $q \in F$ an element with $|q| < 1$: one obtains a line bundle $\mathcal{L}(I, \phi)$ over the variety $L \otimes \text{Tate}(q)$.

Proposition A.10. If $k > 0$ and if S is a set of coset representatives for $M/kI(L)$, then the functions $g_{s,k}$ for $s \in S$ are an F -basis for the global sections of $\mathcal{L}(I, \phi)$.

Proof. In view of Proposition A.9, what remains is to remark that the power series $g_{v,k}(z, q)$ converges since the $|q| < 1$ and the coefficient of q^N is a Laurent polynomial in r variables of degree on the order of \sqrt{N} in each variable. \square

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22903

Current address: Department of Mathematics, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore MD 21218, e-mail ando@math.jhu.edu