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Sturm bounds for Siegel modular forms

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available at the end of the article**Abstract**

We establish Sturm bounds for degree g Siegel modular forms modulo a prime p , which are vital for explicit computations. Our inductive proof exploits Fourier-Jacobi expansions of Siegel modular forms and properties of specializations of Jacobi forms to torsion points. In particular, our approach is completely different from the proofs of the previously known cases $g = 1, 2$, which do not extend to the case of general g .

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Let p be a prime. A celebrated theorem of Sturm [13] implies that an elliptic modular form with p -integral rational Fourier series coefficients is determined by its “first few” Fourier series coefficients modulo p . Sturm’s theorem is an important tool in the theory of modular forms (for example, see [7,12] for some of its applications). Poor and Yuen [9] (and later [2] for $p \geq 5$) proved a Sturm theorem for Siegel modular forms of degree 2. Their work has been applied in different contexts, and for example, it allowed [3,4] to confirm Ramanujan-type congruences for specific Siegel modular forms of degree 2. In [10], we gave a characterization of $U(p)$ congruences of Siegel modular forms of arbitrary degree, but (lacking a Sturm theorem) we could only discuss one explicit example that occurred as a Duke-Imamoğlu-Ikeda lift. If a Siegel modular form does not arise as a lift, then one needs a Sturm theorem to justify its $U(p)$ congruences.

In this paper, we provide such a Sturm theorem for Siegel modular forms of degree $g \geq 2$. Our proof is totally different from the proofs of the cases $g = 1, 2$ in [2,9,13], which do not have visible extensions to the case $g > 2$. More precisely, we perform an induction on the degree g . As in [1], we employ Fourier-Jacobi expansions of Siegel modular forms, and we study vanishing orders of Jacobi forms. However, in contrast to [1] we consider restrictions of Jacobi forms to torsion points (instead of their theta decompositions), which allow us to relate mod p diagonal vanishing orders (defined in the first Section) of Jacobi forms and Siegel modular forms. We deduce the following theorem.

Theorem I. *Let F be a Siegel modular form of degree $g \geq 2$, weight k , and with p -integral rational Fourier series coefficients $c(T)$.*

Suppose that

$$c(T) \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad \text{for all } T = (t_{ij}) \text{ with } t_{ii} \leq \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^g \frac{k}{16}.$$

Then $c(T) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for all T .

If a Siegel modular form arises as a lift, then one can sometimes infer that it has integral Fourier series coefficients (see [8]). The situation is more complicated for Siegel modular forms that are not lifts. However, if the “first few diagonal” coefficients of a Siegel modular form are integral (or p -integral rational), then Theorem I implies that all of its Fourier series coefficients are integral (or p -integral rational).

Corollary I. *Let F be a Siegel modular form of degree $g \geq 2$, weight k , and with rational Fourier series coefficients $c(T)$. Suppose that*

$$c(T) \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } T = (t_{ij}) \text{ with } t_{ii} \leq \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^g \frac{k}{16}. \tag{1}$$

Then $c(T) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all T .

- Remarks.* (1) Theorem I and Corollary I are effective for explicit calculations with Siegel modular forms, since only finitely many T satisfy the condition $t_{ii} \leq \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^g \frac{k}{16}$ for all i .
- (2) Note that Theorem I holds also in the case that $g = 1$ (excluded from the statement of the theorem), since if $g = 1$, then the bound $\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^g \frac{k}{16}$ reduces to the classical Sturm bound [13].
- (3) If $p \geq 5$, then Theorem 1 shows that the bounds $\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^g \frac{k}{16}$ in Theorem I and in Corollary I can be replaced by the slightly better bounds $\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^g \frac{9k}{160}$.
- (4) If (1) in Corollary I is replaced by the assumption that $c(T)$ is p -integral rational for all $T = (t_{ij})$ with $t_{ii} \leq \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^g \frac{k}{16}$, then considering the case $q = p$ in the proof of Corollary I yields that $c(T)$ is p -integral rational for all T .
- (5) One can remove the assumption that $c(T) \in \mathbb{Q}$ in Corollary I. More precisely, if F is a Siegel modular form of degree $g \geq 2$, weight k , and with Fourier series coefficients $c(T) \in \mathbb{C}$ such that (1) holds, then results of [6] show that F is a linear combination of Siegel modular forms of degree $g \geq 2$, weight k , and with rational Fourier series coefficients, and applying Corollary I yields that $c(T) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all T .

The paper is organized as follows. In the first Section, we give some background on Jacobi forms and Siegel modular forms. In the second Section, we explore diagonal vanishing orders of Jacobi forms and of their specializations to torsion points. In the third and final Section, we inductively establish diagonal slope bounds for Siegel modular forms of arbitrary degree, and we prove Theorem I and Corollary I.

1 Preliminaries

Throughout, $g, k, m \geq 1$ are integers, and p is a rational prime. We work over the maximal unramified extension \mathbb{Q}_p^{ur} of \mathbb{Q}_p . Note that \mathbb{Q}_p^{ur} contains all N -th roots of unity if N and p are relatively prime. We always write \mathfrak{p} to denote a prime ideal in \mathbb{Q}_p^{ur} , and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ stands for the localization of \mathbb{Q}_p^{ur} at \mathfrak{p} . Moreover, we refer to the elements of the local ring $\mathbb{Z}_p \cap \mathbb{Q}$ as p -integral rational numbers.

Finally, let \mathbb{H}_g be the Siegel upper half space of degree g , $\text{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ be the symplectic group of degree g over the integers, and ρ be a representation of $\text{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ with representation space $V(\rho)$, and such that $[\ker \rho : \text{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})] < \infty$.

1.1 Siegel modular forms

Let $M_k^{(g)}(\rho)$ denote the vector space of Siegel modular forms of degree g , weight k , type ρ , and with coefficients in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (see [11]). If ρ is trivial, then we simply write $M_k^{(g)}$. Recall that an element $F \in M_k^{(g)}(\rho)$ is a holomorphic function $F : \mathbb{H}_g \rightarrow V(\rho)$ with transformation law

$$F((AZ + B)(CZ + D)^{-1}) = \rho(M) \det(CZ + D)^k F(Z)$$

for all $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})$. Furthermore, F has a Fourier series expansion of the form

$$F(Z) = \sum_{T = {}^t T \geq 0} c(T) e^{2\pi i \mathrm{tr}(TZ)},$$

where tr denotes the trace, ${}^t T$ is the transpose of T , and where the sum is over symmetric, positive semi-definite, and rational $g \times g$ matrices T .

If $F \in M_k^{(g)}(\rho)$ such that $F \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$, i.e., if there exists a Fourier series coefficient $c(T)$ of F such that $c(T) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$, then the mod \mathfrak{p} diagonal vanishing order of F is defined by

$$\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} F := \max \left\{ 0 \leq l \in \mathbb{Z} : \forall T = (t_{ij}), t_{ii} \leq l \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq g : c(T) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}} \right\}. \tag{2}$$

If F has p -integral rational coefficients such that $F \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, then $\mathrm{ord}_p F$ is defined likewise. Finally, the mod \mathfrak{p} diagonal slope bound for degree g (scalar-valued) Siegel modular forms is given by

$$\rho_{\mathrm{diag}, \mathfrak{p}}^{(g)} := \inf_k \inf_{\substack{F \in M_k^{(g)} \\ F \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}}} \frac{k}{\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} F}, \tag{3}$$

and the definition of the mod p diagonal slope bound $\rho_{\mathrm{diag}, p}^{(g)}$ for degree g (scalar-valued) Siegel modular forms with p -integral rational coefficients is completely analogous.

1.2 Jacobi forms

Ziegler [14] introduced Jacobi forms of higher degree (extending [5]). Let $J_{k,m}^{(g)}(\rho)$ denote the ring of Jacobi forms of degree g , weight k , index m , type ρ , and with coefficients in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$. If ρ is trivial, then we suppress it from the notation. Recall that Jacobi forms occur as Fourier-Jacobi coefficients of Siegel modular forms: Let $F \in M_k^{(g+1)}(\rho)$, and write $Z = \begin{pmatrix} \tau & z \\ z & \tau' \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{H}_{g+1}$, where $\tau \in \mathbb{H}_g$, $z \in \mathbb{C}^g$ is a row vector, and $\tau' \in \mathbb{H}_1$ to find the Fourier-Jacobi expansion:

$$F(Z) = F(\tau, z, \tau') = \sum_{0 \leq m \in \mathbb{Z}} \phi_m(\tau, z) e^{2\pi i m \tau'},$$

where $\phi_m \in J_{k,m}^{(g)}(\rho)$. We now briefly recollect some defining properties of such Jacobi forms.

Let $G^J := \mathrm{Sp}_g(\mathbb{R}) \ltimes (\mathbb{R}^{2g} \times \mathbb{R})$ be the real Jacobi group of degree g (see [14]) with group law

$$[M, (\lambda, \mu), \kappa] \cdot [M', (\lambda', \mu'), \kappa'] := [MM', (\tilde{\lambda} + \lambda', \tilde{\mu} + \mu'), \kappa + \kappa' + \tilde{\lambda} {}^t \mu' - \tilde{\mu} {}^t \lambda'],$$

where $(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu}) := (\lambda, \mu)M'$. For fixed k and m , define the following slash operator on functions $\phi : \mathbb{H}_g \times \mathbb{C}^g \rightarrow V(\rho)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\phi \left|_{k,m} \left[\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}, (\lambda, \mu), x \right] \right) (\tau, z) &:= \rho^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \det(C\tau + D)^{-k} \\ &\cdot \exp(2\pi i m (-(C\tau + D)^{-1}(z + \lambda\tau + \mu) C^t(z + \lambda\tau + \mu) + \lambda\tau^t\lambda + 2\lambda^t z + \mu^t\lambda + x)) \\ &\cdot \phi((A\tau + B)(C\tau + D)^{-1}, (z + \lambda\tau + \mu)(C\tau + D)^{-1}) \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

for all $\left[\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}, (\lambda, \mu), x \right] \in G^J$. A Jacobi form of degree g , weight k , and index m is invariant under (4) when restricted to $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})$, $(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathbb{Z}^{2g}$, and $\kappa = 0$. Moreover, every $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{(g)}(\rho)$ has a Fourier series expansion of the form

$$\phi(\tau, z) = \sum_{T,R} c(T, R) e^{2\pi i \mathrm{tr}(T\tau + zR)},$$

where the sum is over symmetric, positive semi-definite, and rational $g \times g$ matrices T and over column vectors $R \in \mathbb{Q}^g$ such that $4mT - R^tR$ is positive semi-definite.

Finally, we state the analog of (2) for Jacobi forms. Let $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{(g)}(\rho)$ such that $\phi \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$, i.e., there exists a Fourier series coefficient $c(T, R)$ of ϕ such that $c(T, R) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$. Then the mod \mathfrak{p} diagonal vanishing order of ϕ is defined by

$$\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} \phi := \max \{ 0 \leq l \in \mathbb{Z} : \forall R, T = (t_{ij}), t_{ii} \leq l \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq g : c(T, R) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}} \}, \tag{5}$$

and if ϕ has p -integral rational coefficients such that $\phi \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, then one defines $\mathrm{ord}_p \phi$ in the same way.

2 Vanishing orders of Jacobi forms

In this section, we discuss diagonal vanishing orders of Jacobi forms and of their evaluations at torsion points.

Throughout, N is a positive integer that is not divisible by p . Consider the \mathbb{C} vector space

$$V(\rho_{[N]}) := \mathbb{C} \left[\left(\frac{1}{N} \mathbb{Z}^g / N \mathbb{Z}^g \right)^2 \right] = \mathrm{span}_{\mathbb{C}} \{ \epsilon_{\alpha, \beta} : \alpha, \beta \in \frac{1}{N} \mathbb{Z}^g / N \mathbb{Z}^g \}, \tag{6}$$

and the representation $\rho_{[N]}$ on $V(\rho_{[N]})$, which is defined by the action of $\mathrm{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ on $(\frac{1}{N} \mathbb{Z}^g / N \mathbb{Z}^g)^2$:

$$\rho_{[N]}(M^{-1}) \epsilon_{\alpha, \beta} := \epsilon_{\alpha', \beta'}, \quad \text{where } (\alpha', \beta') := (\alpha, \beta) M \text{ for } M \in \mathrm{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z}). \tag{7}$$

If $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{(g)}$, then $\phi[N]$ is its restriction to torsion points of denominator at most N , i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi[N] : \mathbb{H}^{(g)} &\longrightarrow V(\rho_{[N]}) \\ \phi[N](\tau) &:= \left(\left(\phi \left|_{k,m} \left[I_g, (\alpha, \beta), 0 \right] \right) (\tau, 0) \right)_{\alpha, \beta \in \frac{1}{N} \mathbb{Z}^g / N \mathbb{Z}^g}, \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

where I_g stands for the $g \times g$ identity matrix. It is easy to see that $\phi[N]$ is a vector-valued Siegel modular form (see also Theorem 1.3 of [5] and Theorem 1.5 of [14]):

Lemma 1. *Let $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{(g)}$. Then $\phi[N] \in M_k^{(g)}(\rho_{[N]})$.*

Proof. We first argue that $\phi[N]$ is well-defined: If $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^g$, then

$$\phi|_{k,m} [I_g, (\alpha + Na, \beta + Nb), 0] = \phi|_{k,m} [I_g, (Na, Nb), N\alpha^t b - N\beta^t a]|_{k,m} [I_g, (\alpha, \beta), 0].$$

Note that $\kappa := N\alpha^t b - N\beta^t a \in \mathbb{Z}$ does not contribute to the action, and we find that the defining expression for $\phi[N]$ is independent of the choice of representatives of $\alpha, \beta \in \frac{1}{N}\mathbb{Z}^g/N\mathbb{Z}^g$.

Next we verify the behavior under modular transformation of $\phi[N]$. Let $M \in \text{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})$. Then

$$[I_g, (\alpha, \beta), 0] \cdot [M, (0, 0), 0] = [M, (0, 0), 0] \cdot [I_g, (\alpha', \beta'), 0]$$

with $(\alpha', \beta') = (\alpha, \beta) M$, which implies that

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi[N]_{\alpha, \beta})|_k M &= (\phi|_{k,m} [I_g, (\alpha, \beta), 0])(\cdot, 0)|_k M = (\phi|_{k,m} [M, (0, 0), 0] \cdot [I_g, (\alpha', \beta'), 0])(\cdot, 0) \\ &= (\phi[N]_{\alpha', \beta'}). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

The next lemma relates the mod p diagonal vanishing orders of a Jacobi form ϕ and its specialization $\phi[N]$.

Lemma 2. *Let $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{(g)}$. Then $\text{ord}_p \phi[N] \geq \text{ord}_p \phi - \frac{m}{4}$.*

Proof. Let $\phi(\tau, z) = \sum_{T,R} c(T, R) e^{2\pi i(\text{tr}(T\tau) + zR)}$. Then $\phi[N](\tau)$ equals

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi|_k [I_g, (\alpha, \beta), 0])(\tau, 0) &= e^{2\pi i m(\alpha^t \tau + \beta^t \tau)} \sum_{T,R} c(T, R) e^{2\pi i(\text{tr}(T\tau) + (\alpha\tau + \beta)R)} \\ &= e^{2\pi i m \beta^t \alpha} \sum_{T,R} c(T, R) e^{2\pi i \beta R} e^{2\pi i \text{tr}((T - \frac{1}{4m}R^t R + \frac{1}{m}(\alpha\tau + \frac{1}{2}R)(m\alpha + \frac{1}{2}R))\tau)}. \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Observe that $c(T, R) e^{2\pi i \beta(\alpha\tau + R)} \in \mathcal{O}_p$. It suffices to show that $c(T, R)$ vanishes mod p if the diagonal entries t'_{ii} of $T' := T - \frac{1}{4m}R^t R$ are less than $\text{ord}_p \phi - \frac{m}{4}$.

Consider T, R such that $t'_{ii} \leq \text{ord}_p \phi - \frac{m}{4}$ for some fixed i . Note that $c(T, R)$ remains unchanged when replacing $T \mapsto T + \frac{1}{2}(R\lambda + \lambda^t R) + m\lambda\lambda$ and $R \mapsto R + 2m\lambda$, which corresponds to the invariance of ϕ under $|_{k,m} [I_g, (\lambda, 0), 0]$. Hence we only have to consider the case of $R = (r_1, \dots, r_g)$ with $-m \leq r_i \leq m$. In this case, $t'_{ii} = t_{ii} - \frac{1}{4m}r_i^2 \leq \text{ord}_p \phi - \frac{m}{4}$ implies that $t_{ii} \leq \text{ord}_p \phi$, i.e., $c(T, R) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. \square

The following lemma associates the mod p diagonal vanishing orders of scalar-valued and vector-valued Siegel modular forms.

Lemma 3. *Suppose that there exists a mod p diagonal slope bound $\varrho_{\text{diag}, p}^{(g)}$ for degree $g \geq 1$. Let ρ be a representation of $\text{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ defined over \mathcal{O}_p , and assume that its dual ρ^* is also defined over \mathcal{O}_p . If $F \in M_k^{(g)}(\rho)$ such that $\text{ord}_p F > k/\varrho_{\text{diag}, p}^{(g)}$, then $F \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$.*

Proof. Let ν be a linear form on $V(\rho)$, i.e., $\nu \in V(\rho)^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}})$. Then $\langle F, \nu \rangle := \nu \circ F$ is a scalar-valued Siegel modular form of weight k for the group $\ker \rho$. We obtain a scalar-valued Siegel modular form for the full group $\mathrm{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ via the standard construction (see also the proof of Proposition 1.4 of [1])

$$F_{\nu} := \prod_{M: \ker \rho \backslash \mathrm{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})} \langle F, \nu \rangle|_k M = \prod_{M: \ker \rho \backslash \mathrm{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})} \langle F, \rho^*(M)\nu \rangle \in M_{dk}^{(g)},$$

where $d := [\ker \rho : \mathrm{Sp}_g(\mathbb{Z})]$. Observe that $\rho^*(M)\nu \in V(\rho)^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}})$, and hence the Fourier series coefficients of F_{ν} do belong to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{p}}$. The assumption $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} F > k/\varrho_{\mathrm{diag}, \mathfrak{p}}^{(g)}$ implies that $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} F_{\nu} > dk/\varrho_{\mathrm{diag}, \mathfrak{p}}^{(g)}$, and since F_{ν} is of weight dk , we find that $F_{\nu} \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all ν . Hence $\langle F, \nu \rangle$ vanishes mod \mathfrak{p} for every ν , which proves that $F \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$. \square

The final result in this Section on the mod \mathfrak{p} diagonal vanishing orders of scalar-valued Jacobi forms and Siegel modular forms is an important ingredient in the proof of Theorem I in the next Section.

Proposition 1. *Suppose that there exists a mod \mathfrak{p} diagonal slope bound $\varrho_{\mathrm{diag}, \mathfrak{p}}^{(g)}$ for degree $g \geq 1$. Let $\phi \in J_{k,m}^{(g)}$ such that $\mathrm{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} \phi > \frac{m}{4} + k/\varrho_{\mathrm{diag}, \mathfrak{p}}^{(g)}$. Then $\phi \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$.*

Proof. Let $\phi(\tau, z) = \sum_{T,R} c(T, R) e^{2\pi i (\mathrm{tr}(T\tau) + zR)}$. Lemmata 2 and 3 imply that $\phi[N] \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all N that are relatively prime to p . We prove by induction on the diagonal entries (t_{ii}) of T that $c(T, R) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$. The constant Fourier series coefficient of $\phi[1]$ equals $c(0, 0)$. Hence $c(0, 0) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$, i.e., the base case holds. Next, let T be positive semi-definite and suppose that $c(T', R) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all $T' = (t'_{ij})$ with $t'_{ii} < t_{ii}$ for all i . If $R = {}^t(r_1, \dots, r_g)$ such that $|r_i| > m$ for some i , then (as in the proof of Lemma 2) use the modular invariance of ϕ to relate $c(T, R)$ to some $c(T', R')$ with $t'_{ii} < t_{ii}$. That is, it suffices to show that $c(T, R) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$ for R with $-m \leq r_i \leq m$ for all i . Now, fix a prime $N \neq p$ such that $2m < N - 2$. If $\beta = {}^t(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_g) \in \frac{1}{N}\mathbb{Z}^g$, then $\phi[N] \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$ implies that (see also (9))

$$\sum_{\substack{R \\ |r_i| \leq \frac{N-1}{2}}} c(T, R) e^{2\pi i \beta R} \equiv \sum_R c(T, R) e^{2\pi i \beta R} \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}},$$

where the first congruence follows from the induction hypothesis and the assumption that $2m < N - 2$ (see also the proof of Lemma 2). Note that $e^{2\pi i \beta R}$ are integers in the N -th cyclotomic field. Moreover, if

$$A := \left(e^{2\pi i \beta R} \right)_{\substack{R \in \mathbb{Z}^g, \frac{1-N}{2} < r_i \leq \frac{N-1}{2} \\ \beta \in \frac{1}{N}\mathbb{Z}^g, 0 \leq N\beta_i \leq N-2}}$$

then (observing that N is prime) $\det A = (-1)^{N-1} N^{N-2}$ is the discriminant of the N -th cyclotomic field. In particular, $\det A \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$, and we conclude that $c(T, R) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$. \square

3 Slope bounds for Siegel modular forms

We prove by induction that there exists a diagonal slope bound $\varrho_{\mathrm{diag}, \mathfrak{p}}^{(g)}$ for Siegel modular forms of degree $g \geq 1$, which then yields Theorem I and Corollary I.

Proposition 2. *If $\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g-1)}$ is a diagonal slope bound for degree $g-1$ Siegel modular forms, then $\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g)} := \frac{3}{4}\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g-1)}$ is a diagonal slope bound for degree g Siegel modular forms.*

Proof. Suppose that there exists an $0 \neq F \in M_k^{(g)}$ whose diagonal slope modulo p is less than $\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g)} = \frac{3}{4}\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g-1)}$, i.e., the diagonal vanishing order of F is greater than $k/\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g)}$. Consider Fourier-Jacobi coefficients $0 \neq \phi_m \in J_{k,m}^{(g-1)}$ of F . If $m \leq k/\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g)}$, then

$$\text{ord}_p \phi_m > \frac{k}{\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g)}} \geq \frac{m}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{k}{\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g)}} = \frac{m}{4} + \frac{k}{\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g-1)}},$$

and Proposition 1 implies that $\phi_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$.

If $m > k/\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g)}$, then an induction on m shows that $\phi_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. More specifically, fix an index m and suppose that $\phi_{m'} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for all $m' < m$. Thus, the mod p diagonal vanishing order of ϕ_m is at least m , and we apply again Proposition 1 to find that $\phi_m \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Hence $F \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, which yields the claim. \square

Proposition 2 holds for any prime ideal p in \mathbb{Q}_p^{ur} , and hence also for the rational prime p . As a consequence we discover explicit slope bounds, which immediately imply Theorem I.

Theorem 1. *Let $g \geq 1$. There exist a diagonal slope bound $\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g)}$ such that*

$$\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g)} \geq 16 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^g.$$

If, in addition, $g \geq 2$ and $p \geq 5$, then

$$\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(g)} \geq \frac{160}{9} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^g.$$

Proof. We apply Proposition 2 to the base case $\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(1)} = 12$ (see [13]), and if $p \geq 5$, to the base case $\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(2)} = 10$ (see [2]). \square

Example 1. If $p \geq 5$, then for $g = 3, 4, 5, 6$ we obtain

$$\varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(3)} \geq 7.5, \quad \varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(4)} \geq 5.6, \quad \varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(5)} \geq 4.2, \quad \varrho_{\text{diag},p}^{(6)} \geq 3.1.$$

Finally, we prove Corollary I.

Proof. Let $F \in M_k^{(g)}$ with rational Fourier series coefficients $c(T)$ such that $c(T) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $T = (t_{ij})$ with $t_{ii} \leq \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^g \frac{k}{16}$ for all i . Note that F has bounded denominators (this follows from [6]), i.e., there exists an $0 < l \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $lF \in M_k^{(g)}$ has integral Fourier series coefficients. Let l be minimal with this property. We need to show that $l = 1$. If $l \neq 1$, then there exists a prime q such that $q|l$. Hence $lc(T) \equiv 0 \pmod{q}$ for all T with $t_{ii} \leq \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^g \frac{k}{16}$, and Theorem I asserts that $lc(T) \equiv 0 \pmod{q}$ for all T . This contradicts the minimality of l , and we conclude that $l = 1$. \square

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

OKR and MW-R performed research and wrote the paper. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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