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FROM THE CARLITZ EXPONENTIAL TO DRINFELD MODULAR FORMS

F. PELLARIN

ABSTRACT. This paper contains the written notes of a course the author gave at the VIASM of Hanoi in the Summer 2018. It provides an elementary introduction to the analytic naive theory of Drinfeld modular forms for the simplest 'Drinfeld modular group' $GL_2(\mathbb{F}_q[\theta])$ also providing some perspectives of development, notably in the direction of the theory of vector modular forms with values in certain ultrametric Banach algebras.

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This paper contains the written notes of a course the author gave at the VIASM of Hanoi in the Summer 2018. It provides an elementary introduction to the analytic naive theory of Drinfeld modular forms essentially for the simplest 'Drinfeld modular group' $GL_2(\mathbb{F}_q[\theta])$ also providing some perspectives of development, notably in the direction of the theory of vector modular forms with values in certain ultrametric Banach algebras.

1. INTRODUCTION

The present paper contains the written notes of a course the author gave at the VIASM of Hanoi in the Summer 2018. It provides an elementary introduction to the analytic naive theory of Drinfeld modular forms essentially for the simplest 'Drinfeld modular group' $GL_2(\mathbb{F}_q[\theta])$ also providing some perspectives of development, notably in the direction of the theory of vector modular forms with values in certain ultrametric Banach algebras initiated in [35].

The course was also the occasion to introduce the very first basic elements of the arithmetic theory of Drinfeld modules in a way suitable to sensitise the attendance also to more familiar processes of the classical theory of modular forms and elliptic curves. Most parts of this work are

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not new and are therefore essentially covered by many other texts and treatises such as the seminal works of Goss [24, 25, 26] and Gekeler [16]. This paper will not cover several advanced recent works such that the higher rank theory, including the delicate compactification questions, by Basson, Breuer, Pink [5, 6, 7] and Gekeler [19, 20, 21, 22] and it does not even go in the direction of the important arithmetic explorations notably involving the cohomological theory of crystals by Böckle [10, 11] or toward several other crucial recent works by several other authors we do not mention here.

Perhaps, one of the original points of our contribution is instead to consider *exponential functions* from various viewpoints, all along the text, stressing how they interlace with modular forms. The paper contains, for example, a product expansion of the exponential function associated to the lattice $A := \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$ in the Ore algebra of non-commutative formal series in the Frobenius automorphism which does not seem to have been previously noticed. It will be used to give a rather precise description of the analytic structure of the cusp of $\Gamma = \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ acting on the Drinfeld upper-half plane by homographies. Another new feature is that, in the last two sections, we explore structures which at the moment have no close analogue in the classical complex setting. Namely, Drinfeld modular forms with values in modules over Tate algebras, following the ideas of [35].

Here is, more specifically, the plan of the paper. In the very elementary §2 the reader familiarises with the rings and the fields which carry the values of the special functions we are going to study in this paper. Instead of the field of complex numbers \mathbb{C} , our 'target' field is a complete, algebraically closed field of characteristic $p > 0$. There is an interesting parallel with the classical complex theory where we have the quadratic extension \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R} and the quotient group \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} is compact, but there are also interesting differences to take into account as the analogue $\mathbb{C}_\infty/K_\infty$ of the extension \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R} is infinite dimensional, \mathbb{C}_∞ is not locally compact, although the analogue $A := \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$ of \mathbb{Z} is discrete and co-compact in the analogue $K_\infty = \mathbb{F}_q((\frac{1}{\theta}))$ of \mathbb{R} .

We dedicate the whole §3 to exponential functions. More precisely, we give a proof of the correspondence by Drinfeld between *A-lattices* of \mathbb{C}_∞ and *Drinfeld A-modules*. To show that to any Drinfeld module we can naturally associate a lattice we pass by the more general Anderson modules. We introduce Anderson's modules in an intuitive way, privileging one of the most important and useful properties, namely that they are equipped with an exponential function at a very general level. Just like abelian varieties, Anderson modules can be of any dimension. When the dimension is one, one speaks about Drinfeld modules.

In §4 we focus on a particular case: the Carlitz module; this is the analogue of the multiplicative group in this theory. We give a detailed account of the main properties of its exponential function denoted by \exp_C . We point out that its (multiplicative, rescaled) inverse u is used as uniformiser at infinity to define the analogue of the classical complex 'q-expansions' for our modular forms. In this section we prove, for example, that any generator of the lattice of periods of \exp_C can be expressed by means of a certain convergent product expansion (known to Anderson). To do this, we use the so-called *omega function* of Anderson and Thakur.

In §5 we first study the Drinfeld 'half-plane' $\Omega = \mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus K_\infty$ topologically. We use, to do this, a fundamental notion of distance from the analogue of the real line K_∞ . The group $\mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ acts on Ω by homographies and we construct a fundamental domain for this action. After a short invitation to the basic notions of rigid analytic geometry, we discuss the following question: find an analogue for the Carlitz module of the following statement. Every holomorphic function which is invariant for the translation by one has a Fourier series. The answer is: every $\mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$ -translation invariant function has a ' u -expansion'. We show why in this section.

In §7 we give a quick account of (scalar) Drinfeld modular forms for the group $\mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ (characterised by the u -expansion in $\mathbb{C}_\infty[[u]]$). This appears already in many other references: the main feature is that \mathbb{C}_∞ -vector spaces of Drinfeld modular forms are finitely dimensional spaces. Also, non-zero Eisenstein series can be constructed; this was first observed by D. Goss in [25]. The coefficients of the u -expansions of Eisenstein series are, after normalisation, in $A = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$.

In §9 we revisit Drinfeld modular forms. We introduce vector Drinfeld modular forms with values in other fields and algebras, following [35]; the case we are interested in is that of functions which take values in finite dimensional \mathbb{K} -vector spaces where \mathbb{K} is the completion for the Gauss norm of the field of rational functions in a finite set of variables with coefficients in \mathbb{C}_∞ . With the use of certain Jacobi-like functions, we deduce an identity relating a matrix-valued Eisenstein series of weight one with certain weak modular forms of weight -1 from which one easily deduces [35, Theorem 8] in a different, more straightforward way.

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2. RINGS AND FIELDS

Before entering the essence of the topic, we first propose the reader to familiarise with certain rings and fields. Let R be a ring.

Definition 2.1. A *real valuation* $|\cdot|$ (or simply a *valuation*) over R is a map $R \xrightarrow{|\cdot|} \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ with the following properties.

- (1) For $x \in R$, $|x| = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$.
- (2) For $x, y \in R$, $|xy| = |x||y|$.
- (3) For $x, y \in R$ we have $|x + y| \leq \max\{|x|, |y|\}$.

(3) is usually called the *ultrametric inequality*. A ring with valuation is called a *valued ring*. A valuation is *non-trivial* if its image is infinite. A map as above satisfying (2), (3) but not (1) is called a *semi-valuation*.

The map which sends all the elements of R to $1 \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ is a valuation called the *trivial valuation*. A valuation over a ring R induces a metric in an obvious way and one easily sees that R , together with this metric, is totally disconnected (the only connected subsets are \emptyset and the points). To any valued ring $(R, |\cdot|)$ we can associate the subset $\mathcal{O}_R = \{x \in R : |x| \leq 1\}$ which is a subring of R , called the *valuation ring* of $|\cdot|$. This ring has the prime ideal $\mathcal{M}_R = \{x \in R : |x| < 1\}$. The quotient ring $k_R := \mathcal{O}_R/\mathcal{M}_R$ is called the *residue ring*. The ring homomorphism $f \in \mathcal{O}_R \mapsto \bar{f} + \mathcal{M}_R \in \mathcal{O}_R/\mathcal{M}_R$ is called the *reduction map*. The image $|R^\times|$ is a subgroup of \mathbb{R}^\times called the *valuation group*.

If R is a field, \mathcal{M}_R is a maximal ideal. Two valuations $|\cdot|$ and $|\cdot|'$ over a ring R are *equivalent* if for all $x \in R$, $c_1|x| \leq |x|' \leq c_2|x|$ for some $c_1, c_2 > 0$. Two equivalent valuations induce the same topology. If $(R, |\cdot|)$ is a valued ring, we denote by \widehat{R} (or $\widehat{R}_{|\cdot|}$) the topological space completion of R for $|\cdot|$. It is a ring and if additionally R is a field, \widehat{R} is also a field.

While working over complete valued fields, many properties which are usually quite delicate to check for real numbers, become simple. For instance, the reader can check that in a valued

field $(L, |\cdot|)$, a sequence $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is Cauchy if and only if $(x_{n+1} - x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ tends to zero. A series $\sum_{n \geq 0} x_n$ converges if and only if $x_n \rightarrow 0$ and an infinite product $\prod_{n \geq 0} (1 + x_n)$ converges if and only if $x_n \rightarrow 0$. Another immediate property is that if $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is convergent, then $(|x_n|)_{n \geq 0}$ is ultimately constant.

2.1. Local compactity, local fields. Let $(L, |\cdot|)$ be a valued field. Choose $r \in |L^\times|$ and $x \in L$. We set

$$D_L(x, r) = \{y \in L : |x - y| \leq r\}.$$

This is the *disk of center x and diameter r* . Observe that $\mathcal{O}_L = D_L(0, 1)$. Also,

$$\mathcal{M}_L = \bigcup_{\substack{r \in |L^\times| \\ r < 1}} D_L(0, r) =: D_L^\circ(0, 1).$$

More generally we write $D_L^\circ(0, r) = \{x \in L : |x| < r\}$. We use the simpler notation $D(x, r)$ or $D^\circ(0, r)$ when L is understood from the context. Note that $D(x, r) = x + D(0, r)$ and $D(0, r)$ is an additive group. If $|x| \leq r$ (that is, $x \in D(0, r)$), then $D(x, r) = D(0, r)$. If $|x| > r$ (that is, $x \notin D(0, r)$), then $D(x, r) \cap D(0, r) = \emptyset$. In other words, if two disks with same diameters have a common point, then they are equal. If the diameters are not equal, non-empty intersection implies that one is contained in the other.

Now pick $r \in |L^\times|$ and $x_0 \in L^\times$ with $|x_0| = r$. Then, $D(0, r) = x_0 D(0, 1) = x_0 \mathcal{O}_L$. This means that all disks are homeomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_L = D(0, 1)$. This is due to the fact that we are choosing $r \in |L^\times|$.

A complete valued field L is *locally compact* if every disk is compact. We have the following:

Lemma 2.2. *A valued field which is complete is locally compact if and only if the valuation group is discrete and the residue field is finite.*

Proof. Let L be a field with valuation $|\cdot|$, complete. We first show that $\mathcal{O}_L = D(0, 1)$ is compact if the valuation group is discrete (in this case there exists $r \in]0, 1[\cap |L^\times|$ such that $\mathcal{M}_L = D(0, r)$) and the residue field is finite. Let B be any infinite subset of \mathcal{O}_L . We choose a complete set of representatives \mathcal{R} of \mathcal{O}_L modulo \mathcal{M}_L . Note the disjoint union

$$\mathcal{O}_L = \bigsqcup_{\nu \in \mathcal{R}} (\nu + \mathcal{M}_L).$$

Multiplying all elements of B by an element of L^\times (rescaling), we can suppose that there exists $b_1 \in B$ with $v(b_1) = 0$. Then, the above decomposition induces a partition of B and by the fact that k_L is finite and the box principle there is an infinite subset $B_1 \subset B \cap (b_1 + \mathcal{M}_L^{n_1})$ for some integer $n_1 > 0$. We continue in this way and we are led to a sequence b_1, b_2, \dots in B with $b_{i+1} \in \mathcal{M}_L^{n_i} \setminus \mathcal{M}_L^{n_i-1}$ with the sequence of the integers n_i which is strictly increasing (set $n_0 = 0$). Hence, $b_{m+1} - b_m \in \mathcal{M}_L^{n_m}$ is a Cauchy sequence, thus converging in L because it is complete.

Let us suppose that k_L is infinite. Then any set of representatives \mathcal{R} of \mathcal{O}_L modulo \mathcal{M}_L is infinite. For all $b, b' \in \mathcal{R}$ distinct, we have $|b - b'| = 1$ and \mathcal{R} has no converging infinite sub-sequence. Let us suppose that the valuation group $G = v(L^\times)$ is dense in \mathbb{R} . There is a strictly decreasing sequence $(r_i)_i \subset G$ with $r_i \rightarrow 0$. This means that for all i , there exists $a_i \in \mathcal{O}_L$ such that $v(a_i) = r_i$ and for all $i \neq j$ we have that $v(a_i - a_j) = \min\{r_i, r_j\}$ so that we cannot extract from $(a_i)_i$ a convergent sequence and \mathcal{O}_L is not compact. \square

Definition 2.3. A valued field which is locally compact is called a local field.

An important property is the following. Any valued local field L of characteristic 0 is isomorphic to a finite extension of the field of p -adic numbers \mathbb{Q}_p for some p , while any local field L of characteristic $p > 0$ is isomorphic to a local field $\mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ (with uniformizer π so that $|L^\times| = |\pi|^\mathbb{Z}$ and $|\pi| < 1$), and with $q = p^e$ for some integer $e > 0$. The proof of this result is a not too difficult deduction from the following well known fact: a locally compact topological vector space over a non-trivial locally compact field has finite dimension.

2.2. Valued rings and fields for modular forms. Let \mathcal{C} be a smooth, projective, geometrically irreducible curve over \mathbb{F}_q , together with a rational point $\infty \in \mathcal{C}$. We set

$$R = A := H^0(\mathcal{C} \setminus \{\infty\}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}}).$$

This is the \mathbb{F}_q -algebra of the rational functions over \mathcal{C} which are regular everywhere except, perhaps, at ∞ . The choice of ∞ determines an equivalence class of valuations $|\cdot|_\infty$ on A in the following way. Let d_∞ be the degree of ∞ , that is, the degree of the extension \mathbb{F} of \mathbb{F}_q generated by ∞ (which is also equal to the least integer $d > 0$ such that $\tau^d(\infty) = \infty$, where τ is the geometric Frobenius endomorphism). Then, for any $a \in A$, the degree

$$\deg(a) := \dim_{\mathbb{F}_q}(A/aA)$$

is a multiple $-v_\infty(a)d_\infty$ of d_∞ and we set $|a|_\infty = c^{-v_\infty(a)}$ for $c > 1$, which is easily seen to be a valuation. A good choice here is $c = q$. We can thus consider the field $K_\infty := \widehat{K}$ completion of K for $|\cdot|_\infty$ which can be written as the Laurent series field $\mathbb{F}((\pi))$ where π is an uniformising element of K_∞ (such that $v_\infty(\pi) = 1$). K_∞ is a local field with valuation ring $\mathcal{O}_{K_\infty} = \mathbb{F}[[\pi]]$, maximal ideal $\mathcal{M}_{K_\infty} = \pi\mathbb{F}[[\pi]]$, residual field \mathbb{F} and valuation group $|\pi|_\infty^\mathbb{Z}$.

The ring \mathbb{Z} is discrete and co-compact in \mathbb{R} . Analogously, A is *strongly discrete* and co-compact in K_∞ . Here, strong discreteness means that any disk $D(x, r) = \{y \in K_\infty : |x - y| \leq r\} \subset K_\infty$ only contains finitely many $y \in A$ for every $r \geq 0$. Co-compactness is equivalent to the property that, for the metric induced on the quotient K_∞/A , every sequence contains a convergent sequence. To see this, one observes, by the Weierstrass gap Theorem, that we can always choose the uniformiser π such that $\pi^{-s} \in A$ for some $s > 0$ ⁽¹⁾. In particular, as an \mathbb{F} -vector space, we have the direct sum decomposition

$$K_\infty = \mathbb{F}[\pi^{-1}] \oplus \mathcal{M}_{K_\infty}$$

with $\mathbb{F}[\pi^{-s}] \subset A$. Up to a certain extent, the tower of rings $A \subset K \subset K_\infty$ associated to the datum (\mathcal{C}, ∞) can be viewed in analogy with the tower of rings $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$.

The case of $\mathcal{C} = \mathbb{P}^1$ with its point at infinity ∞ (defined over \mathbb{F}_q) is the simplest one. Let θ be any rational function having a simple pole at infinity, regular away from it. Then, $A = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$, $K = \mathbb{F}_q(\theta)$ and we can take $\pi = \theta^{-1}$ so that $K_\infty = \mathbb{F}_q((\frac{1}{\theta}))$ the completion of K for the valuation $|\cdot|_\infty = q^{\deg_\theta(\cdot)}$. Note that for all $\pi = \lambda\theta^{-1} + \sum_{i>1} \lambda_i\theta^{-i} \in K_\infty$ with $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$ and $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{F}_q$, we have $K_\infty = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$.

Here is a fact which allows to 'think ultrametrically'. We cannot cover a disk of diameter q (e.g. $D(0, q)$) of a non locally compact field L , with finitely many disks of diameter 1. Of course, this is possible, by local compactity, for the disk $D(0, q)$ in K_∞ . Explicitly, in the case $\mathcal{C} = \mathbb{P}^1$:

$$D(0, q) = D(0, 1) \oplus \mathbb{F}_q\theta = \sqcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} D(\lambda\theta, 1) \sqcup D(0, 1).$$

¹If the genus g of \mathcal{C} is zero, we can choose $s = 1$, otherwise we can choose $s = 2g$.

2.3. Algebraic extensions. We start with an example in the local field $L = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ (with $|\pi| < 1$). Let M be an element of L such that $|M| < 1$. We want to solve the equation

$$(1) \quad X^q - X = M.$$

Assuming that there exists a solution $x \in L$ we have $x = x^q - M$ so that inductively for all n :

$$x = x^{q^{n+1}} - \sum_{i=0}^n M^{q^i}.$$

The series converges to H in \mathcal{M}_L by the hypothesis on M and $|H| = |M|$. But $H^q - H = M$ and $x = H$ is a solution of (1) and the polynomial $X^q - X - M$ totally split in $L[X]$ as all the roots are in $\{H + \lambda : \lambda \in \mathbb{F}_q\}$. If $|M| = 1$ we could think of writing $M = M_0 + M'$ with $M_0 \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$ and $|M'| < 1$ but the equation (1) with $M = M_0$ has no roots in \mathbb{F}_q . One easily sees that the equation (1) has no roots in L if $|M| \geq 1$. What makes the above algorithm of approximating a solution in the case $|M| < 1$ is that the equation $X^q - X$ has solutions in \mathbb{F}_q . These arguments can be generalised and formalised in what is called *Hensel's lemma*. It can be used to show the following property, which is basic and will be used everywhere. Let L be a valued field with valuation $|\cdot| = c^{-v(\cdot)}$, complete, and let us consider F/L a finite extension (necessarily complete). Then, setting

$$N_{F/L}(x) = \left(\prod_{\sigma \in S} \sigma(x) \right)^{[F:L]_i}, \quad x \in F,$$

where S is the set of embeddings of F in an algebraic closure of L and $[F:L]_i$ is the inseparable degree of the extension F/L , the map $w : F \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ determined by $w(0) = \infty$ and

$$w(x) = \frac{v(N_{F/L}(x))}{[F:L]}, \quad x \in F^\times$$

defines a valuation $|\cdot|_w := c^{-w(\cdot)}$ extending $|\cdot|$ over F in the only possible way. Coming back to the local field $L = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$, denoting by L^{ac} an algebraic closure of L , there is a unique valuation over L^{ac} extending the one of L ; we will denote it by $|\cdot|$ by abuse of notation. The valuation group is dense in \mathbb{R}^\times and the residue field is the algebraic closure \mathbb{F}_q^{ac} of \mathbb{F}_q . It is easy to see that L^{ac} is not complete, although each intermediate finite extension is so.

Lemma 2.4. *The completion $\widehat{L^{ac}}$ of L^{ac} is algebraically closed.*

Proof. We follow [27, Proposition 2.1]. Let $F/\widehat{L^{ac}}$ be a finite extension. Then, as seen previously, F carries a unique extension of the valuation $|\cdot|$ of $\widehat{L^{ac}}$. Let x be an element of F . We want to show that $x \in \widehat{L^{ac}}$. For a polynomial $P = \sum_i P_i X^i \in \widehat{L^{ac}}[X]$ we set $\|P\| := \sup\{|P_i|\}$. It is easy to see that $\|\cdot\|$ is a valuation over $\widehat{L^{ac}}[X]$, called the *Gauss valuation* (to see the multiplicativity it suffices to study the image of P by the residue map $\widehat{L^{ac}}[X] \rightarrow k_{\widehat{L^{ac}}}[X]$ which is a ring homomorphism). Let $P \in \widehat{L^{ac}}[X]$ be the minimal polynomial of x over $\widehat{L^{ac}}$. For $\|\cdot\|$, P is a limit of polynomials of the same degree, which split completely. It is easy to show that for all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $N \geq 0$ with the property that for all $i \geq N$, a root $x_i \in K_\infty^{ac}$ of P_i satisfies $|x - x_i|_\infty < \epsilon$. This shows that x is a limit of a sequence of $\widehat{L^{ac}}$ and therefore, $x \in \widehat{L^{ac}}$. \square

We consider as in §2.2 the local field K_∞ . Then, $K_\infty = \mathbb{F}((\pi))$ for some uniformiser π and by Lemma 2.4, the field

$$\mathbb{C}_\infty := \widehat{K_\infty^{ac}}$$

is algebraically closed and complete. It will be used in the sequel as an alternative to \mathbb{C} 'for silicon-based mathematicians' ⁽²⁾, but there are many important differences. For instance, note that \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R} has degree 2, while $\mathbb{C}_\infty/K_\infty$ is infinite dimensional, as the reader can easily see by observing that \mathbb{F} -linear elements of \mathbb{F}_q^{ac} are also K_∞ -linearly independent (in fact, this field is uncountably-dimensional).

Complex analysis makes heavy use of local compactness so that we can cover a compact analytic space with finitely many disks. For example, we can cover an annulus with finitely many disks so that the union does not contain the center, which is very useful in path integration of analytic functions over \mathbb{C}^\times . The ultrametric counterpart of this and other familiar and intuitive statements is false in \mathbb{C}_∞ as well as in other non-locally compact fields. We cannot use 'partially overlapping disks' to 'move' in \mathbb{C}_∞ , or, more generally, in a ultrametric field. At least, two annuli, or a disk and an annulus, may overlap somewhere without being one included in the other.

On another hand, the field \mathbb{C}_∞ also has 'nice' properties. Let us review some of them; we denote by L^{sep} the separable closure of a field L .

Lemma 2.5. *We have $\mathbb{C}_\infty = \widehat{K_\infty^{sep}}$.*

Proof. This due to simple metric properties of Artin-Schreier extensions. We follow [3]. First look at the equation

$$X^{q'} - X = M$$

with $M \in K_\infty$ and where $q' = p^{e'}$ for some $e' > 0$. Then, if $|M|_\infty > 1$, all the solutions $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ of the equation are such that $|\gamma|_\infty^{q'} = |M|_\infty$ and $|\gamma^{q'} - M|_\infty < |M|_\infty$. The extension $K_\infty(\gamma)/K_\infty$ is clearly separable and wildly ramified.

We now consider $\alpha \in K_\infty^{ac}$. We want to show that α is a limit of K_∞^{sep} . There exists $q' = p^{e'}$ with $a := \alpha^{q'} \in K_\infty^{sep}$. For instance, we can take $q' = [K_\infty(\alpha) : K_\infty]_i$. Consider $b \in K_\infty^\times$ and a root $\beta \in K_\infty^{ac}$ of the polynomial equation $X^{q'} - bX - a = 0$. Clearly, $\beta \in K_\infty^{sep}$. Let $\lambda \in K_\infty^{sep}$ be such that $\lambda^{q'-1} = b$. Then, setting $\gamma = \frac{\beta}{\lambda}$, we have $\gamma^{q'} = \frac{\beta^{q'}}{\lambda^{q'}} = \frac{\beta^{q'}}{b\lambda}$ so that

$$\gamma^{q'} - \gamma = -\frac{a}{b\lambda} =: M.$$

We can choose $b \in K_\infty^\times$ such that $|b|_\infty$ is small enough so that $|M|_\infty > 1$. If this is the case, then $|\gamma|_\infty^{q'} = |\frac{a}{b\lambda}|_\infty$ so that

$$|\beta|_\infty^{q'} = |a|_\infty.$$

Since $(\beta - \alpha)^{q'} = \beta^{q'} - a = b\beta$,

$$v_\infty(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{1}{q'} v_\infty(\beta^{q'} - a) = \frac{1}{q'} (v_\infty(b) + v_\infty(\beta)) = \frac{1}{q'} \left(v_\infty(b) + \frac{1}{q'} v_\infty(a) \right).$$

We choose a sequence $(b_i)_i$ with $b_i \rightarrow 0$. For all i , let $\beta_i \in K_\infty^{sep}$ be such that $\beta_i^{q'} = \beta_i b_i + a$ and $\beta_i \rightarrow \alpha$. Then, $v_\infty(\beta_i - \alpha) \rightarrow \infty$ as $v_\infty(b_i) \rightarrow \infty$ so that $\beta_i \rightarrow \alpha$. \square

The group $G := \text{Gal}(K_\infty^{sep}/K_\infty)$ acts on \mathbb{C}_∞ by continuous K_∞ -linear automorphisms. Then the following important result holds, where the completion on the right is that of the perfect closure of K_∞ in \mathbb{C}_∞ (see for example [3]):

Theorem 2.6 (Ax-Sen-Tate). $\mathbb{C}_\infty^G = \{x \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : g(x) = x, \forall g \in G\} = \widehat{K_\infty^{perf}}$.

²Opposed to 'carbon-based mathematicians', following David Goss.

3. DRINFELD MODULES AND UNIFORMISATION

Let R be an \mathbb{F}_q -algebra and $\tau : R \rightarrow R$ be an \mathbb{F}_q -linear endomorphism. We denote by $R[\tau]$ the left R -module of the finite sums $\sum_i f_i \tau^i$ ($f_i \in R$) equipped with the R -algebra structure given by $\tau b = \tau(b)\tau$ for $b \in R$ ⁽³⁾.

Let $f = \sum_{i=0}^n f_i \tau^i$ be in $R[\tau]$. For any $b \in R$ we can evaluate f in b by setting

$$f(b) = \sum_{i=0}^n f_i \tau^i(b) \in R.$$

This gives rise to an \mathbb{F}_q -linear map $R \rightarrow R$. Note that the element $f = \sum_i f_i \tau^i$ and the associated evaluation map $f : R \rightarrow R$ are two completely different objects. However, in this text, we will denote them with the same symbols.

We choose R by returning to the notations of §2.2 in particular considering the \mathbb{F}_q -algebra $A = H^0(\mathcal{C} \setminus \{\infty\}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}})$ we construct the tower of rings

$$A \subset K \subset K_{\infty} \subset \mathbb{C}_{\infty}$$

arising from §2.3 which is analogous of $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$.

3.1. Analytic functions on disks. To introduce the next discussion we recall here some basic facts about ultrametric analytic functions in disks, following [27, Chapter 3]. Let L be an algebraically closed field which is complete for a valuation $|\cdot|$ (e.g. \mathbb{C}_{∞}). We consider a map $v : L^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $|\cdot| = c^{-v(\cdot)}$ for some $c > 1$. We consider a formal power series

$$(2) \quad f = \sum_{i \geq 0} f_i X^i \in L[[X]].$$

The *Newton polygon* \mathcal{N} of f is the lower convex hull in \mathbb{R}^2 of the set $\mathcal{S} = \{(i, v(f_i)) : i \geq 0\}$. It is equal to $\bigcap_{\mathcal{H}} \mathcal{H}$ where \mathcal{H} runs over all the closed half-planes of \mathbb{R}^2 which contain at once \mathcal{S} and $\{(0, y) : y \gg 0\}$. Note that if $f \neq 0$, there is always a vertical side on the left. If f is a non-zero polynomial, there is also a vertical side on the right. If $x \in L$ and $|f_i x^i| \rightarrow 0$ then the series $\sum_i f_i x^i$ converges in L to an element that we denote by $f(x)$. There exists $R \in |L|$ such that $f(x)$ is defined for all $x \in D(0, R)$ and we have thus defined a function

$$D(0, R) \xrightarrow{f} L$$

that we call *analytic function* on the disk $D(0, R)$ (note the abuse of notation).

Proposition 3.1. *The following properties hold.*

- (1) *The sequence of slopes of \mathcal{N} is strictly increasing and its limit is $-\rho(f) = \limsup_{i \rightarrow \infty} v(f_i)$. The real number $\rho(f)$ is unique with the property that the series $f(x)$ converges for $x \in L$ such that $v(x) > \rho(f)$, and $f(x)$ diverges if $v(x) < \rho(f)$.*
- (2) *If there is a side of the Newton polygon of f which has slope $-m$, then f has exactly $r(m)$ zeroes x counted with multiplicity, with $v(x) = m$, where $r(m)$ is the length of the projection of this side of slope $-m$ onto the horizontal line. There are no other zeroes of f with this property.*

³It would be more appropriate, to define this R -algebra, to choose an indeterminate X and consider as the underlying R -module the polynomial ring $R[X]$ setting the product to be $Xb = \tau(b)X$. This is an Ore algebra and the standard notation for it is $R[X; \tau]$. For the purposes we have in mind, the abuse of notation $R[\tau]$ is harmless.

(3) If $\rho(f) = -\infty$, assuming that f is not identically zero, we can expand, in an unique way (Weierstrass product expansion):

$$f(X) = cX^n \prod_i \left(1 - \frac{X}{\alpha_i}\right)^{\beta_i}$$

with $c \in L^\times$, where $\alpha_i \rightarrow \infty$ is the sequence of zeroes such that $v(\alpha_i) > v(\alpha_{i+1})$ (with multiplicities $\beta_i \in \mathbb{N}^*$).

By (2) of the proposition, if we set $R = c^{-\rho(f)} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, f is analytic on $D(0, R')$ for all $R' \in |L|$ such that $R' < R$ and R is maximal with this property. If $\rho(f) = -\infty$ then we say that f is *entire*. We can show easily that if f is entire and non-constant, then it is surjective, and furthermore, an entire function without zeroes is constant. Also, if f as above is non-entire and non-constant, in general it is not surjective, but we have a reasonable description of the image of disks by it, given by the next corollary, the proof of which is left to the reader.

Corollary 3.2. *Let f be as in (2) with $f_0 = 0$ and let us suppose that it converges on $D := D_L(0, R)$ with $R \in |L^\times|$. Then, $f(D) = D_L(0, S)$ for some $S \in |L|$.*

To be brief: an analytic function sends disks to disks.

3.2. Drinfeld A -modules and A -lattices. We show here the crucial correspondence between Drinfeld A -modules and A -lattices, due to Drinfeld [13].

Definition 3.3. An injective \mathbb{F}_q -algebra morphism $\phi : A \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathbb{G}_a(\mathbb{C}_\infty)) \cong \mathbb{C}_\infty[\tau]$ is a *Drinfeld A -module of rank $r > 0$ defined over \mathbb{C}_∞* if for all $a \in A$

$$\phi_a := \phi(a) = a + (a)_1\tau + \cdots + (a)_r \tau^{\deg(a)} \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[\tau]$$

where the coefficients $(a)_i$ are in \mathbb{C}_∞ and depend on a , and where $\deg(a) = \dim_{\mathbb{F}_q}(A/(a))$.

Note that geometrically, a Drinfeld module is just \mathbb{G}_a over \mathbb{C}_∞ . What makes the theory interesting is the fact that there are many embeddings of A in $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathbb{G}_a(\mathbb{C}_\infty))$. The case of the *Carlitz module*, which can be viewed as the 'simplest' Drinfeld module of rank one, is analysed in §4.

The set of Drinfeld A -modules of rank r is equipped with a natural structure of small category. If φ and ψ are two Drinfeld A -modules, we say that they are *isogenous* if there exists $\nu \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[\tau]$ such that $\varphi_a \nu = \nu \psi_a$ for all $a \in A$. If ν , seen as a non-commutative polynomial in τ , is constant, then we say that φ and ψ are *isomorphic*. Being isogenous induces an equivalence relation on Drinfeld A -modules and isogenies are the morphisms connecting Drinfeld A -modules of same rank in our category.

We prove that the category of Drinfeld A -modules of rank r is equivalent to another category, that of *A -lattices*.

Definition 3.4. An *A -lattice* in \mathbb{C}_∞ is a finitely generated strongly discrete A -submodule $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}_\infty$ and two A -lattices Λ and Λ' are isogenous if there exists $c \in \mathbb{C}_\infty^\times$ such that $c\Lambda \subset \Lambda'$ with $c\Lambda$ of finite index in Λ' .

Isogenies are the morphisms connecting lattices. Clearly, this also defines an equivalence relation. If two A -lattices Λ and Λ' are such that there exists $c \in \mathbb{C}_\infty^\times$ with $c\Lambda = \Lambda'$, then we say that Λ and Λ' are isomorphic.

Since A is a Dedekind ring, any A -lattice Λ is projective and has a rank $r = \text{rank}_A(\Lambda)$. We have the following lemma, the proof of which is left to the reader.

Lemma 3.5. *Let Λ be a projective A -module of rank r . Then Λ is an A -lattice if and only if $\Lambda \otimes_A K_\infty$ is a K_∞ -vector space of dimension r .*

Observe that, in contrast with the complex case, for all $r > 1$ there exist infinitely many non-isomorphic A -lattices (this can be deduced from the fact that \mathbb{C}_∞ is not locally compact). We choose an A -lattice Λ of rank r as above.

By Proposition 3.1 the following product

$$\exp_\Lambda(Z) := Z \prod'_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left(1 - \frac{Z}{\lambda}\right)$$

converges to an entire function $\mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ (hence surjective) called the *exponential function* associated to Λ . Note that this is an \mathbb{F}_q -linear entire function with kernel Λ , and we can write

$$\exp_\Lambda(Z) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \alpha_i \tau^i(Z), \quad \alpha_i \in \mathbb{C}_\infty, \quad \alpha_0 = 1, \quad \forall Z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty.$$

In particular, $\frac{d}{dZ} \exp_\Lambda(Z) = 1$, and the 'logarithmic derivative' (defined in the formal way) of \exp_Λ coincides with its multiplicative inverse and is equal to the series

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \frac{1}{Z - \lambda}, \quad Z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus \Lambda.$$

We refer to [16, §2] for an account on the properties of this fundamental class of analytic functions. The following result is due to Drinfeld [13].

Theorem 3.6. *There is an equivalence of small categories*

$$\{A\text{-lattices of rank } r\} \rightarrow \{\text{Drinfeld } A\text{-modules of rank } r\}.$$

Proof. The proof that we propose is essentially self-contained except for the use of Theorem 3.9 which is the crucial tool, showing how to associate to any Drinfeld A -module an exponential function. We postpone this result and its proof to §3.3.

Let Λ be a lattice of rank r (so that it is a projective A -module). The \mathbb{F}_q -linear entire map \exp_Λ gives rise to the exact sequence of \mathbb{F}_q -vector spaces

$$0 \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty \xrightarrow{\exp_\Lambda} \mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow 0.$$

For any $a \in A$ there is a unique \mathbb{F}_q -linear map $\mathbb{C}_\infty \xrightarrow{\phi_a} \mathbb{C}_\infty$ such that

$$\exp_\Lambda(aZ) = \phi_a(\exp_\Lambda(Z))$$

for all $Z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ and we want to show that the family $(\phi_a)_{a \in A}$ gives rise to a Drinfeld A -module of rank r . By the snake lemma we get $\ker(\phi_a) \cong \Lambda/a\Lambda \cong (A/(a))^r$. Note also that $\ker(\phi_a) = \exp_\Lambda(a^{-1}\Lambda)$. We set

$$P_a(Z) := aZ \prod'_{\alpha \in \ker(\phi_a)} \left(1 - \frac{Z}{\alpha}\right) = aZ + (a)_1 Z^q + \cdots + (a)_{r \deg(a)} Z^{q^{r \deg(a)}}.$$

Note that the functions $P_a(\exp_\Lambda(Z))$ and $\exp_\Lambda(aZ)$ are both entire with divisor $a^{-1}\Lambda$ and the coefficient of Z in their entire series expansions are equal. Hence these functions are equal and we can write

$$\phi_a(Z) = aZ + (a)_1 Z^q + \cdots + (a)_{r \deg(a)} Z^{q^{r \deg(a)}}, \quad \forall a \in A, \quad Z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty.$$

This defines a Drinfeld A -module ϕ of rank r such that $\exp_\Lambda(aZ) = \phi_a(\exp_\Lambda(Z))$ for all $a \in A$ so we have defined a map associating to Λ an A -lattice of rank r a Drinfeld module ϕ_Λ of rank r .

The next step is to show that the map $\Lambda \mapsto \phi_\Lambda$ that we have just constructed, from the set of A -lattices of rank r to the set of Drinfeld A -modules of rank r , is surjective. From the proof it will be possible to derive that it is also injective. Let ϕ be a Drinfeld A -module of rank r . We want to construct Λ an A -lattice of rank r such that $\phi = \phi_\Lambda$. By the subsequent Theorem 3.9, there exists a unique entire \mathbb{F}_q -linear function $\exp_\phi : \mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ such that for all $a \in A$, $\exp_\phi(aZ) = \phi_a(\exp_\phi(Z))$, and this, for all $Z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$. We set $\Lambda = \text{Ker}(\exp_\phi)$. Then Λ is a strongly discrete A -module in \mathbb{C}_∞ . The snake lemma implies that $\Lambda/a\Lambda \cong \text{Ker}(\phi_a)$, which is an \mathbb{F}_q -vector space of dimension $r \deg(a)$. Let $\epsilon > 0$ be a real number and let V_ϵ be the K_∞ -subvector space of \mathbb{C}_∞ generated by $\Lambda \cap D(0, \epsilon)$. We also set $\Lambda_\epsilon := V_\epsilon \cap \Lambda$. Observe that Λ_ϵ is an A -lattice (it is a finitely generated A -module because of the finiteness of the dimension of V_ϵ) which is saturated by construction. Hence $\Lambda_\epsilon/a\Lambda_\epsilon$ injects in $\Lambda/a\Lambda$ and this for all $\epsilon > 0$ which means $\text{rank}_A(\Lambda_\epsilon) = \dim_{K_\infty}(\Lambda_\epsilon) \leq r$ for all $\epsilon > 0$. Setting $V = \cup_\epsilon V_\epsilon$ we see that $\dim_{K_\infty}(V) \leq r$. From this we easily deduce that Λ is finitely generated and since $\Lambda/a\Lambda \cong (A/(a))^r$ we derive that Λ is an A -lattice of rank r .

Hence the map $\Lambda \mapsto \phi_\Lambda$ is surjective and one sees easily that it is also injective by looking at \exp_Λ . Finally, the map is in fact an equivalence of small categories with the natural notions of morphisms between A -lattices and Drinfeld A -modules that we have introduced. We leave the details of these verifications to the reader. \square

3.3. From Drinfeld modules to exponential functions. In order to complete the proof of Theorem 3.6 it remains to show how to associate to a Drinfeld A -module an exponential function. This is the object of the present subsection and we will take the opportunity to present things in a rather more general setting, by introducing Anderson's A -modules. We recall here the definition of Hartl and Juschka in [30].

Definition 3.7. An *Anderson A -module* over \mathbb{C}_∞ is a pair $\underline{E} = (E, \varphi)$ where E is an \mathbb{F}_q -module scheme E isomorphic to $\mathbb{G}_a(\mathbb{C}_\infty)^d$ together with a ring homomorphism $\varphi : A \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}(E)$, such that for all $a \in A$, $(\text{Lie}(\varphi(a)) - a)^d = 0$.

Note that there is an \mathbb{F}_q -isomorphism $A \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}(E) \cong \mathbb{C}_\infty[\tau]^{d \times d}$. If $d = 1$ we are brought to Definition 3.3 of Drinfeld A -modules.

Anderson modules fit in a category which can be compared to that of commutative algebraic groups; this category is of great importance for the study of global function field arithmetic. A remarkable feature which allows to track similarities with commutative algebraic groups is the fact that we can associate, to every such module, an exponential function. In [12, Proposition 8.7] (see also Anderson in [1, Theorem 3]) Böckle and Hartl proved that every A -module of Anderson \underline{E} possesses a unique exponential function

$$\exp_{\underline{E}} : \text{Lie}(\underline{E}) \rightarrow E(\mathbb{C}_\infty)$$

in the following way. Identifying $\text{Lie}(\underline{E})$ (defined functorially) with $\mathbb{C}_\infty^{d \times 1}$, $\exp_{\underline{E}}$ is an entire function of d variables $z = {}^t(z_1, \dots, z_d) \in \mathbb{C}_\infty^{d \times 1}$

$$z \mapsto \exp_{\underline{E}}(z) = \sum_{i \geq 0} E_i z^i$$

with $E_0 = I_d$ and $E_i \in \mathbb{C}_\infty^{d \times d}$ such that, for all $a \in A$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty^d$,

$$\exp_{\underline{E}}(\text{Lie}(\varphi_a)z) = \varphi_a(\exp_{\underline{E}}(z)).$$

We show how to construct $\exp_{\underline{E}}$ in a slightly more general setting. Let B be any commutative integral countably dimensional \mathbb{F}_q -algebra. We follow [15] and we define $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ on $A \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} B$ by

setting, for $x \in A \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} B$, $\|x\|_\infty$ to be the infimum of the values $\max_i |a_i|_\infty$, running over any finite sum decomposition

$$x = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i$$

with $a_i \in A$ and $b_i \in B \setminus \{0\}$. Then, $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ is a norm of $A \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} B$ extending the valuation of A via $a \mapsto a \otimes 1$. The \mathbb{F}_q -algebra $A \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} B$ is equipped with the B -linear endomorphism τ defined by $a \otimes b \mapsto a^q \otimes b$ (thus extending the q -th power map $a \mapsto a^q$ which is an \mathbb{F}_q -linear endomorphism of A). Similarly, we can consider the \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra

$$\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{C}_\infty \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{F}_q} B,$$

the completion of $\mathbb{C}_\infty \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} B$ for $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ defined accordingly, and we also have a B -linear extension of τ . Let $d > 0$ be an integer. We allow τ to act on $d \times d$ matrices of $\mathbb{T}^{d \times d}$ with entries in \mathbb{T} on each coefficient. Then, $\mathbb{T}[\tau]$ acts on \mathbb{T} by evaluation and $\mathbb{T}[\tau]^{d \times d} \subset \text{End}_B(\mathbb{T}^{d \times 1})$. If $f \in \mathbb{T}[\tau]^{d \times d}$ we can write $f = \sum_{i=0}^n f_i \tau^i$ with $f_i \in \mathbb{T}^{d \times d}$ and we set $\text{Lie}(f) := f_0$ which provides a \mathbb{T} -algebra morphism

$$\text{Lie}(f) : \mathbb{T}[\tau]^{d \times d} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^{d \times d}.$$

Definition 3.8. An Anderson $A \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} B$ -module φ of dimension d is an injective B -algebra homomorphism

$$A \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} B \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathbb{T}[\tau]^{d \times d}$$

such that for all $a \in A$, $(\text{Lie}(\varphi(a)) - a)^d = 0$.

We prefer to write φ_a in place of $\varphi(a)$.

We now revisit the proof of Proposition 8.7 of [12] and the method is flexible enough to adapt to the setting of Definition 3.8. Note also that later in this text, we will be interested in the case $B = \mathbb{F}_q$ only, case in which we essentially recover [1, Theorem 3]. In the following, the non-commutative ring $\mathbb{T}[[\tau]]$ is defined in the obvious way with $\mathbb{T}[\tau]$ as a subring. We show:

Theorem 3.9. *Given an Anderson $A \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} B$ -module φ , there exists a unique series*

$$\exp_\phi(Z) = \sum_{i \geq 0} E_i \tau^i(Z) \in \mathbb{T}[[\tau]]^{d \times d}$$

with the coefficients $E_i \in \mathbb{T}^{d \times d}$ and with $E_0 = I_d$, such that the evaluation series $\exp_\phi(z)$ is convergent for all $z \in \mathbb{T}^{d \times 1}$, such that

$$\varphi_a(\exp_\phi(z)) = \exp_\phi(\text{Lie}(\varphi_a)z),$$

for all $z \in \mathbb{T}^{d \times 1}$ and $a \in A \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} B$.

Before proving this result, we need two lemmas. In the following, we denote by $\|M\|_\infty$ the supremum of $\|x\|_\infty$ for x running in the coefficients of the matrix $M \in \mathbb{T}^{m \times n}$.

Lemma 3.10. *Let us consider $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{M} \in \mathbb{T}[\tau]^{d \times d}$ with $\mathcal{L} = \alpha + \mathcal{N}$, with $\alpha \in \text{GL}_d(\mathbb{T})$ such that $\|\alpha\|_\infty > 1$ and $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} \in (\mathbb{T}[\tau]\tau)^{d \times d}$. Then, for all $R \in \|\mathbb{T}^\times\|_\infty$, the sequence of functions given by the evaluation of $(\mathcal{L}^N \mathcal{M} \alpha^{-N})_{N \geq 0}$ converges uniformly on $D_{\mathbb{T}}(0, R)^{d \times 1}$ to the zero function.*

Proof. The multiplication defining $\mathcal{L}^N \mathcal{M} \alpha^{-N}$ is that of $\mathbb{T}[[\tau]]^{d \times d}$. Locally near the origin, $\alpha^{-1} \mathcal{L}$ is an isometric isomorphism and there exists $R_0 \in \|\mathbb{T}^\times\|_\infty$ with $0 < R_0 < 1$ such that for all $x \in D_{\mathbb{T}}(0, R_0)^{d \times 1}$, $\|\mathcal{L}(x)\|_\infty = \|\alpha x\|_\infty \leq \|\alpha\|_\infty \|x\|_\infty$. Hence, for $N \geq 0$, if $\|x\|_\infty \leq \|\alpha\|_\infty^{-N} R_0$ ($< R_0$ because of the hypothesis on α), we have $\|\mathcal{L}^N(x)\|_\infty \leq \|\alpha\|_\infty^N \|x\|_\infty$.

We can choose R_0 small enough so that $\|\mathcal{M}(x)\|_\infty \leq \beta \|x\|_\infty^{q^l}$ for some $\beta \in \|\mathbb{T}^\times\|_\infty$ and $l > 0$. Let R be in $\|\mathbb{T}^\times\|_\infty$ fixed, and let us suppose that N is large enough so that $\|\alpha\|_\infty^{-N} R \leq R_0$. Then, for all $x \in D_{\mathbb{T}}(0, R)^d$, $\|\mathcal{M}(\alpha^{-N}x)\|_\infty \leq \beta(\|\alpha\|_\infty^{-N} R)^{q^l}$. If N is large enough, we can also suppose that

$$\beta(\|\alpha\|_\infty^{-N} R)^{q^l} < \|\alpha\|_\infty^{-N} R_0$$

(because $l > 0$). Therefore, $\|(\mathcal{L}^N \mathcal{M})(\alpha^{-N}x)\|_\infty \leq \|\alpha\|_\infty^N \beta(\|\alpha\|_\infty^{-N} R)^{q^l} \rightarrow 0$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$, for all $x \in D_{\mathbb{T}}(0, R)^{d \times 1}$. \square

We consider an Anderson $A \otimes B$ -module φ and we recall that $\text{Lie}(\varphi_a)$ is the coefficient in $\mathbb{T}^{d \times d}$ of $\tau^0 I_d$ in the expansion of $\varphi_a \in \mathbb{T}[[\tau]]^{d \times d}$ along powers of $I_d \tau$. If $a \in A \otimes B \setminus \mathbb{F}_q \times B$, $\text{Lie}(\varphi_a) = a I_d + N_a$ with N_a nilpotent. Then, $\alpha = \text{Lie}(\varphi_a) \in \text{GL}_d(\mathbb{T})$ is such that $\|\alpha\|_\infty > 1$. Indeed otherwise $N_a - \alpha - a I_d$ would be invertible.

Let us consider $a, b \in A \otimes B$, $\|a\| > 1$. We construct the sequence of B -linear functions $\mathbb{T}^{d \times 1} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_N^a} \mathbb{T}^{d \times 1}$ defined by

$$\mathcal{F}_N^a = \varphi_{a^{N_b}} \text{Lie}(\varphi_{a^{N_b}})^{-1}, \quad N \geq 0.$$

Lemma 3.11. *The sequence (\mathcal{F}_N^a) converges uniformly on every polydisk $D_{\mathbb{T}}(0, R)^{d \times 1}$ and the limit function $\mathbb{T}^{d \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^{d \times 1}$ is independent of the choice of b .*

Proof. We set $\mathcal{G}_N^a = \mathcal{F}_{N+1}^a - \mathcal{F}_N^a$. Then,

$$\mathcal{G}_N^a = \underbrace{\varphi_{a^N}}_{=: \mathcal{L}^N} \underbrace{\varphi_b (\varphi_a \text{Lie}(\varphi_a)^{-1} - I_d) \text{Lie}(\varphi_b)^{-1}}_{=: \mathcal{M}} \underbrace{\text{Lie}(\varphi_a)^{-N}}_{=: \alpha^{-N}}$$

and by Lemma 3.10, the sequence converges uniformly to the zero function on every polydisk $D(0, R)^{d \times 1}$ which ensures the uniform convergence of the sequence \mathcal{F}_N^a . Observe now that, writing momentarily $\mathcal{F}_N^{a,b}$ to designate the above function associated to the choice of a, b ,

$$\mathcal{F}_{a^N}^{a,b} - \mathcal{F}_{a^N}^{a,1} = \underbrace{\varphi_{a^N}}_{=: \mathcal{L}^N} \underbrace{(\varphi_b \text{Lie}(\varphi_b)^{-1} - I_d)}_{=: \mathcal{M}} \underbrace{\text{Lie}(\varphi_{a^N})^{-1}}_{=: \alpha^{-N}},$$

so that, again by Lemma 3.10 this sequence tends to zero uniformly on every polydisk, and the limit \mathcal{F}^a of the sequence \mathcal{F}_N^a is uniquely determined, independent of b . \square

Proof of Theorem 3.9. Let us denote by \mathcal{F}^a the continuous B -linear map which, by Lemma 3.11 is the common limit of all the sequences $(\mathcal{F}_N^{a,b})_N$ (that can be identified with a formal series $x \mapsto \sum_{i \geq 0} E_i \tau^i(x) \in \mathbb{T}^{d \times d}[[\tau]]$). First of all, note that $E_0 = I_d$ so that this map is not identically zero. Moreover, observe that, for all $b \in A \otimes B$:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_b \mathcal{F}^a &= \varphi_b \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{F}_N^{a,1} \\ &= \varphi_b \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_{a^N} \text{Lie}(\varphi_{a^N})^{-1} \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_{ba^N} \text{Lie}(\varphi_{ba^N})^{-1} \text{Lie}(\varphi_b) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{F}_N^{a,b} \text{Lie}(\varphi_b) \\ &= \mathcal{F}^a \text{Lie}(\varphi_b). \end{aligned}$$

Hence we see that for all a , \mathcal{F}^a satisfies the property of the theorem. Now, let \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 be two elements of $\mathbb{T}^{d \times d}[[\tau]]$ such that $\varphi_b(\mathcal{F}_i(z)) = \mathcal{F}_i(bz)$ for all $b \in A \otimes B$ and $i = 1, 2$, and with the property that $\mathcal{F}_3 = \mathcal{F}_1 - \mathcal{F}_2 \in \mathbb{T}^{d \times d}[[\tau]] \tau$. Suppose by contradiction that \mathcal{F}_3 is non-zero. Then

we can write $\mathcal{F}_3 = \sum_{i \geq i_0} F_i \tau^i$ with $F_i \in \mathbb{T}^{d \times d}$ and F_{i_0} non-zero. Since \mathcal{F}_3 also satisfies the same functional identities of both $\mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2$ (for $b \in A \otimes B$), we get $\text{Lie}(\varphi_b)F_{i_0} = F_{i_0}\tau^{i_0}(\text{Lie}(\varphi_b))$ for all b . Let w be an eigenvector of F_{i_0} with non-zero eigenvalue, defined over some algebraic closure of the fraction field of \mathbb{T} . We consider $b \in A \otimes B$ with $\|b\|_\infty > 1$. Writing $\text{Lie}(\varphi_b) = b + N_b$ with N_b nilpotent, we see that $\text{Lie}(\varphi_b)w = \tau^{i_0}(\text{Lie}(\varphi_b))w$ which implies $(b - \tau^{i_0}(b))w = (\tau^{i_0}(N_b) - N_b)w = Mw$ and M is nilpotent. Hence, there is a power c of $b - \tau^{i_0}(b)$ such that $cw = 0$ which means that $b = \tau^{i_0}(b)$; a contradiction because the valuations do not agree. This means that $\mathcal{F}_1 = \mathcal{F}_2$. In particular, $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}^a$ does not depend of the choice of a and the theorem is proved. \square

4. THE CARLITZ MODULE AND EXPONENTIAL

One of the simplest examples of Drinfeld A -module is the *Carlitz module* which is discussed here; it has rank one. Let R be any A -algebra, where

$$A = H^0(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{\infty\}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}) = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta],$$

θ being a rational function having a simple pole at ∞ and no other singularity. This choice of A will be fixed all along this section.

In order to simplify our notations, we shall write

$$|\cdot| = |\cdot|_\infty, \quad \|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_\infty$$

from now on; this will not lead to confusion.

Definition 4.1. The Carlitz A -module over R is the \mathbb{F}_q -algebra morphism $A \xrightarrow{C} R[\tau]$ uniquely defined by $C_\theta = C(\theta) = \theta + \tau$.

This gives rise to a functor from A -algebras to A -modules. The Carlitz module exhibits similarities with the functor \mathbb{G}_m , from \mathbb{Z} -algebras to \mathbb{Z} -modules, which associates to a \mathbb{Z} -algebra R the \mathbb{Z} -module $\mathbb{G}_m(R) = R^\times$, i.e. the group of invertible elements of R . Note that, of the structure of A -algebra of R we really use, to construct $C(R)$ the structure of \mathbb{F}_q -vector space and the map $x \mapsto x^q$ which is built on the multiplicative structure of R , but we never use the product of two distinct elements.

Let a be in A . Then, $C_a \in A[\tau]$ has degree $\deg_\theta(a)$ in τ and the rank is 1. We give an example of computation where we can see how this A -module structure over an A -algebra R works. We suppose $q = 2$. Let 1 be the unit of R^\times . We have $C_\theta(1) = \theta + 1$. Hence,

$$C_{\theta^2 + \theta}(1) = C_{\theta+1}(C_\theta(1)) = (\theta + 1)^2 + \theta^2 + 1 = 0.$$

This means that 1 is a $(\theta^2 + \theta)$ -torsion point for this A -module structure given by the Carlitz module.

By Theorem 3.9, the limit series

$$\exp_C := \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} C_{\theta^N} \theta^{-N} \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[[\tau]],$$

not identically zero and which can be identified with an entire \mathbb{F}_q -linear endomorphism of \mathbb{C}_∞ , satisfies

$$(3) \quad \exp_C a = C_a \exp_C$$

for all $a \in A$ and has constant term (with respect to the expansion in powers of τ) equal to one. By Theorem 3.6, the Carlitz module C corresponds to a rank one lattice $\nu A \subset \mathbb{C}_\infty$, with generator

$\nu \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$, and we have

$$\exp_C(Z) = \exp_{\nu A}(Z) = Z \prod'_{\lambda \in \nu A} \left(1 - \frac{Z}{\lambda}\right), \quad Z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty.$$

Our next purpose is to compute ν explicitly. To do this, we are going to use properties of the Newton polygon of \exp_C . Indeed, starting at (3) it is a simple exercise to show that there is a unique solution $Y \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[[\tau]]$ of $C_\theta Y = Y\theta$ with the coefficient of τ^0 equal to one, and by uniqueness, we find

$$\exp_C = \sum_{i \geq 0} d_i^{-1} \tau^i,$$

where

$$d_i = (\theta^{q^i} - \theta^{q^{i-1}}) \cdots (\theta^{q^i} - \theta^q)(\theta^{q^i} - \theta) = (\theta^{q^i} - \theta) d_{i-1}^q$$

(if $i > 0$ and with $d_0 = 1$). From $v_\infty(d_i) = -iq^i$ we observe again that \exp_C defines an \mathbb{F}_q -linear entire function which is therefore also surjective over \mathbb{C}_∞ (use Proposition 3.1). From now on we normalise $|\cdot|$ by $|\theta| = q$.

Proposition 4.2. *There exists an element $\nu \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ with $v_\infty(\nu) = -\frac{q}{q-1}$, such that the kernel of \exp_C is equal to the \mathbb{F}_q -vector space νA . The element ν is defined up to multiplication by an element of \mathbb{F}_q^\times .*

Proof. We know already from Theorem 3.6 that the kernel of \exp_C has rank one over A . The novelty here is that we can compute the valuation of its generators, a property which is not available from the theorem. The Newton polygon of \exp_C is the lower convex hull in \mathbb{R}^2 of the set whose elements are the points (q^i, iq^i) . Since

$$(q^{i+1}, (i+1)q^{i+1}) - (q^i, iq^i) = (q^i(q-1), iq^i(q-1) + q^{i+1})$$

for $i \geq 0$, the sequence (m_i) of the slopes of the Newton polygon is

$$\frac{iq^i(q-1) + q^{i+1}}{q^i(q-1)} = i + \frac{q}{q-1}.$$

Projecting this polygon on the horizontal axis we deduce that for all $i \geq 0$, \exp_C has exactly $q^i(q-1)$ zeroes x such that $v_\infty(x) = -i - \frac{q}{q-1}$ (counted with multiplicity) and no other zeroes. In particular, we have $q-1$ distinct zeroes such that $v_\infty(x) = -\frac{q}{q-1}$. The multiplicity of any such zero is one (note that $\frac{d}{dX} \exp_C(X) = 1$) so they are all distinct. Now, since \exp_C is \mathbb{F}_q -linear, we have that all the zeroes x such that $v_\infty(x) = -1 - \frac{1}{q-1}$ are multiple, with a factor in \mathbb{F}_q^\times , of a single element ν (there are $q-1$ choices). We denote by $A[d]$ the set of polynomials of A of exact degree d . For all $a \in A[d]$, $0 = C_a(\exp_C(\nu)) = \exp_C(a\nu)$ and $v_\infty(a\nu) = -d - \frac{q}{q-1}$. This defines an injective map from $A[d]$ to the set of zeroes of \exp_C of valuation $-d - \frac{q}{q-1}$. But this set has cardinality $q^d(q-1)$ which also is the cardinality of $A[d]$. This means that $\exp_C(x) = 0$ if and only if $x \in \nu A$. \square

Corollary 4.3. *We have $\exp_C(X) = X \prod_{a \in A \setminus \{0\}} (1 - \frac{X}{a\nu})$ and \exp_C induces an exact sequence of A -modules*

$$0 \rightarrow \nu A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty \xrightarrow{\exp_C} C(\mathbb{C}_\infty) \rightarrow 0.$$

4.1. A formula for ν . We have seen that if $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}_\infty$ is the kernel of \exp_C , then Λ is a free A -module of rank one generated by $\nu \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ with $v_\infty(\nu) = -\frac{q}{q-1}$, defined up to multiplication by an element of \mathbb{F}_q^\times . Let us choose a $(q-1)$ -th root $(-\theta)^{\frac{1}{q-1}}$ of $-\theta$; this is also defined up to multiplication by an element of \mathbb{F}_q^\times , and the valuation is $-\frac{1}{q-1}$. We want to prove the following formula:

$$\nu = \theta(-\theta)^{\frac{1}{q-1}} \prod_{i>0} \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{\theta^{q^i}}\right)^{-1}.$$

To do this, we will use Theorem 3.9. We recall that this result implies that the sequence

$$f_n(z) = \exp_C(z) - C_{\theta^n}(z\theta^{-n})$$

converges uniformly on every bounded disk of \mathbb{C}_∞ to the zero function. To continue further, we need to introduce the *function ω of Anderson and Thakur*. This function is defined by the following product expansion:

$$\omega(t) = (-\theta)^{\frac{1}{q-1}} \prod_{i \geq 0} \left(1 - \frac{t}{\theta^{q^i}}\right)^{-1}.$$

The convergence of this product is easily seen to hold for any $t \in \mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus \{\theta, \theta^q, \theta^{q^2}, \dots\}$. Also, for all $n \neq 1$, the function

$$(t - \theta)(t - \theta^q) \dots (t - \theta^{q^{n-1}})\omega(t)$$

extends to an analytic function over $D_{\mathbb{C}_\infty}(0, q^{n-1})$ (we can also say that ω defines a meromorphic function over \mathbb{C}_∞ having simple poles at the singularities defined above). To study the arithmetic properties of ω , it is useful to work in *Tate algebras*. However, this is not necessary. For the purposes we have in mind now, it will suffice to work with formal Newton-Puiseux series. Let y, t be two variables, choose a $(q-1)$ -th root of y and define:

$$F(y, t) = (-y)^{\frac{1}{q-1}} \prod_{i \geq 0} \left(1 - \frac{t}{y^{q^i}}\right)^{-1} \in \mathbb{F}_q((y^{-\frac{1}{q-1}}))((t)).$$

Then,

$$F(y^q, t) = (t - y)F(y, t).$$

Writing the series expansion

$$\omega(t) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \lambda_{i+1} t^i \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[[t]],$$

we deduce, from the uniqueness of the series expansion of an analytic function in $D(0, 1)$, that the sequence $(\lambda_i)_{i \geq 0}$ can be defined by setting $\lambda_0 = 0$ and the algebraic relations

$$C_\theta(\lambda_{i+1}) = \lambda_{i+1}^q + \theta \lambda_{i+1} = \lambda_i$$

which include $\lambda_1 = (-\theta)^{\frac{1}{q-1}}$. Now set $\mu_i = \theta^i \lambda_i$, $i \geq 0$.

Lemma 4.4. *For all $i \geq 1$, $|\mu_i| = q^{\frac{i}{q-1}}$ and $(\mu_i)_{i \geq 0}$ is a Cauchy sequence.*

Proof. Developing the product defining ω we see that $|\lambda_i| = q^{\frac{i}{q-1}-i}$. To see that (μ_i) is a Cauchy sequence, it suffices to show that $\mu_{i+1} - \mu_i \rightarrow 0$. But

$$\mu_{i+1} - \mu_i = \theta^{i+1} \lambda_{i+1} - \theta^i \lambda_i = \theta^i (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}^q) - \theta^i \lambda_i = -\theta^i \lambda_{i+1}^q \rightarrow 0.$$

□

Let $\mu \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ be the limit of (μ_i) .

Lemma 4.5. *We have $\mu = -\lim_{t \rightarrow \theta} (t - \theta)\omega(t) = \theta(-\theta)^{\frac{1}{q-1}} \prod_{i>0} (1 - \theta^{1-q^i})^{-1}$.*

Proof. From the functional equation of $F(y, t)$ we see that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \theta} (t - \theta)\omega(t) = (-\theta)^{\frac{q}{q-1}} \prod_{i>0} (1 - \theta^{1-q^i})^{-1} = \sum_{i \geq 0} \theta^i \lambda_{i+1}^q$, the latter series being convergent. Using that $C_\theta(\lambda_{i+1}) = \lambda_i$ we see that the last sum is:

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} \theta^i (\lambda_i - \theta \lambda_{i+1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \theta^i (\lambda_i - \theta \lambda_{i+1}) + \sum_{i \geq N} \theta^i \lambda_{i+1}^q, \quad \forall N.$$

The first sum telescopes to $-\theta^N \lambda_N$ while the second being a tail series of a convergent series, it converges and the sum depending on N tends to 0 as $N \rightarrow \infty$. \square

Hence μ is the residue of $-\omega$ at $t = \theta$. We can write

$$\mu = -\text{Res}_{t=\theta}(\omega).$$

This is the analogue of a well known lemma sometimes called Appell's Lemma: if (a_n) is a converging sequence of complex numbers, then $\lim_n a_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x) \sum_n a_n x^n$.

We are now ready to prove the following classical result:

Theorem 4.6. *The kernel Λ of \exp_C is generated, as an A -module, by*

$$\mu = \nu = \theta(-\theta)^{\frac{1}{q-1}} \prod_{i>0} (1 - \theta^{1-q^i})^{-1}.$$

Proof. Since $\Lambda = \nu A$ for some $\nu \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ such that $|\nu| = q^{\frac{a}{q-1}}$ and since $|\mu| = q^{\frac{a}{q-1}}$, it suffices to show that $\exp_C(\mu) = 0$. Now, we can write $\mu = \mu_n + \epsilon_n$ where $\epsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ and $|\epsilon_n| < q^{\frac{a}{q-1}}$. Also, we have $\exp_C(z) = f_n(z) + C_{\theta^n}(\theta^{-n}z)$ and we have that the sequence of entire functions (f_n) converges uniformly to the zero function on any bounded subset of \mathbb{C}_∞ . We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \exp_C(\mu) &= (C_{\theta^n} \theta^{-n} + f_n)(\mu_n + \epsilon_n) \\ &= \underbrace{C_{\theta^n}(\lambda_n)}_{=0} + \underbrace{f_n(\mu_n)}_{\rightarrow 0} + \underbrace{\exp_C(\epsilon_n)}_{\rightarrow 0}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\mu = \nu$. \square

One of the most used notations for μ is $\tilde{\pi}$. This is suggestive due to the resemblance between the exact sequence of Corollary 4.3 and $0 \rightarrow 2\pi i \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\exp} \mathbb{C} \rightarrow 1$; there is an analogy between $\tilde{\pi} \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ and $2\pi i \in \mathbb{C}$. It can be proved, by the product expansion we just found, that $\tilde{\pi}$ is transcendental over $K = \mathbb{F}_q(\theta)$.

4.2. A factorization property for the Carlitz exponential. In Corollary 4.3, we described the Weierstrass product expansion of the entire function $\exp_C : \mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$. We now look again at \exp_C as a formal series of $\mathbb{C}_\infty[[\tau]]$ and we provide it with another product expansion, this time in $\mathbb{C}_\infty[[\tau]]$; see Proposition 4.8. The function we factorise is not \exp_C but a related one:

$$\exp_A(z) = z \prod_{a \in A \setminus \{0\}} \left(1 - \frac{z}{a}\right) = \tilde{\pi}^{-1} \exp_C(\tilde{\pi}z),$$

so that

$$\exp_A = \sum_{i \geq 0} d_i^{-1} \tilde{\pi}^{q^i - 1} \tau^i \in K_\infty[[\tau]].$$

Before going on we must discuss the *Carlitz logarithm*. It is easy to see that in $\mathbb{C}_\infty[[\tau]]$, there exists a unique formal series \log_C with the following properties: (1) $\log_C = 1 + \dots$ (the constant term in the power series in τ is 1) and (2) for all $a \in A$, $a \log_C = \log_C C_a$, a condition which is equivalent to $\theta \log_C = \log_C C_\theta$ by the fact that $A = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$. Writing $\log_C = \sum_{i \geq 0} l_i^{-1} \tau^i$ and using this remark one easily shows that

$$l_i = (\theta - \theta^q)(\theta - \theta^{q^2}) \dots (\theta - \theta^{q^i}),$$

$i \geq 0$. We note that $v_\infty(l_i) = -q \frac{q^i - 1}{q - 1}$. This means that the series \log_C does not converge to an entire function but for all $R \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty|$ such that $R < |\tilde{\pi}|$, \log_C defines an \mathbb{F}_q -linear function on $D(0, R)$. We also note, reasoning with the Newton polygons of \exp_C and \log_C , that

$$(4) \quad |\exp_C(z)| = |z| = |\log_C(z)|, \quad \forall z \in D^\circ(0, |\tilde{\pi}|).$$

We observe that the series $U = \exp_C \log_C$ and $V = \log_C \exp_C$ in $K_\infty[[\tau]]$ satisfy $Ua = aU$ and $Va = aV$ for all $a \in A$. Since they further satisfy $U = 1 + \dots$ and $V = 1 + \dots$, we deduce that \log_C is the inverse of \exp_C in $K_\infty[[\tau]]$. In particular,

$$C_a = \exp_C a \log_C \in K_\infty[\tau], \quad \forall a \in A.$$

We define:

$$C_z = \exp_C z \log_C \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[[\tau]], \quad z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} C_z &= \sum_{i \geq 0} d_i^{-1} \tau^i z \sum_{j \geq 0} l_j^{-1} \tau^j \\ &= \sum_{i \geq 0} d_i^{-1} z^{q^i} \tau^i \sum_{j \geq 0} l_j^{-1} \tau^j \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} \left(\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^k d_i^{-1} l_{k-i}^{-q^i} z^{q^i}}_{=: E_k(z)} \right) \tau^k \end{aligned}$$

We can thus expand, for all $z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$:

$$C_z = \sum_{k \geq 0} E_k(z) \tau^k \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[[\tau]]$$

with the coefficients

$$E_k(z) = \sum_{i=0}^k d_i^{-1} l_{k-i}^{-q^i} z^{q^i} = \frac{z}{l_k} + \dots + \frac{z^{q^k}}{d_k} \in K[z]$$

which are \mathbb{F}_q -linear polynomials of degree q^k in z for $k \geq 0$. They are called the *Carlitz' polynomials*. In the next proposition we collect some useful properties of these polynomials.

Proposition 4.7. *The following properties hold:*

(1) *For all $k \geq 0$ we have*

$$E_k(z) = d_k^{-1} \prod_{\substack{a \in A \\ |a| < q^k}} (z - a).$$

(2) For all $k \geq 0$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ we have

$$E_k(z)^q = E_k(z) + (\theta^{q^k} - \theta)E_{k+1}(z).$$

(3) We have $l_k E_k(z) \rightarrow \exp_A(z)$ uniformly on every bounded subset of \mathbb{C}_∞ .

Proof. (1). Since $C_a \in A[\tau]$ has degree in τ which is equal to $\deg_\theta(a)$, E_k vanishes on $A(< k)$ the \mathbb{F}_q -vector space of the polynomials of A which have degree $< k$. Since the cardinality of this set is equal to the degree of E_k , this vector space exhausts the zeroes of E_k , and the leading coefficient is clearly d_k^{-1} .

(2) This is a simple consequence of the relations $C_a C_z = C_z C_a = C_{az}$.

(3) We note that

$$\frac{l_k}{d_k} \prod_{|a| < q^k} (z - a) = \frac{l_k}{d_k} z \prod_{\substack{a \neq 0 \\ |a| < q^k}} (-a) \left(1 - \frac{z}{a}\right).$$

Now, it is easy to see that $\prod_{0 \neq |a| < q^k} (-a) = \prod_{0 \neq |a| < q^k} (a) = \frac{d_k}{l_k}$. The uniform convergence is clear. \square

We come back to the series $\exp_A = \sum_{i \geq 0} d_i^{-1} \tilde{\pi}^{q^i - 1} \tau^i \in K_\infty[[\tau]]$. We now show that

$$(5) \quad \exp_A = \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_n^{q-1}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_{n-1}^{q-1}}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_1^{q-1}}\right) (1 - \tau).$$

in $K_\infty[[\tau]]$ with its (τ) -topology. We have in fact more:

Proposition 4.8. *On every bounded subset of \mathbb{C}_∞ , the entire function $\exp_A(z)$ is the uniform limit of the sequence of \mathbb{F}_q -linear polynomials*

$$\left(z - \frac{z^q}{l_n^{q-1}}\right) \circ \left(z - \frac{z^q}{l_{n-1}^{q-1}}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \left(z - \frac{z^q}{l_1^{q-1}}\right) \circ (z - z^q),$$

where \circ is the composition.

Proof. We write:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_n = \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_n^{q-1}}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_1^{q-1}}\right) (1 - \tau) \in K[\tau].$$

We also denote by $\mathcal{E}_n \in K[\tau]$ the unique element such that for all $z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$, $\mathcal{E}_n(z) = E_n(z)$ (evaluation). Part (3) of Proposition 4.7 implies that $l_k E_k$ converges uniformly to $\exp_A(z)$ on every bounded subset of \mathbb{C}_∞ . Hence, we are done if we show that the evaluations agree: $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_n = l_n \mathcal{E}_n$ for all $n \geq 0$. This is certainly true if $n = 0$. We continue by induction. From part (2) of Proposition

4.7 we see that $\tau\mathcal{E}_n = \mathcal{E}_n + (\theta^{q^{i+1}} - \theta)\mathcal{E}_{n+1}$ for all $n \geq 0$. Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{n+1} &= \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_n^{q-1}}\right) \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_n \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_n^{q-1}}\right) l_n \mathcal{E}_n \\ &= l_n \mathcal{E}_n - l_n^q l_n^{-q+1} \tau \mathcal{E}_n \\ &= l_n \mathcal{E}_n - l_n (\mathcal{E}_n + (\theta^{q^{n+1}} - \theta) \mathcal{E}_{n+1}) \\ &= \underbrace{l_n (\theta - \theta^{q^{n+1}})}_{=l_{n+1}} \mathcal{E}_{n+1},\end{aligned}$$

and we are done. \square

It is interesting to note the two rationality properties for $\exp_C = \exp_{\tilde{\pi}A}$ and \exp_A which follow from the above result: the terms of the series defining \exp_C are defined over K (the coefficients d_i^{-1}) and the factors of the infinite product of \exp_A we just considered are also defined over K (the coefficients are l_i^{1-q}).

Remark 4.9. This can be viewed as a digression. There is a simple connection with Thakur's multiple zeta values, defined by:

$$\zeta_A(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r) := \sum_{\substack{a_1, \dots, a_n \in A^+ \\ |a_1| > \dots > |a_r|}} a_1^{-n_1} \dots a_r^{-n_r} \in K_\infty, \quad n_1, \dots, n_r \in \mathbb{N}^*, \quad r \geq 1,$$

where A^+ denotes the subset of monic polynomials of A . Indeed, one sees directly that the coefficient of τ^r in (5) is equal to

$$(-1)^r \sum_{i_1 > \dots > i_r \geq 0} l_{i_1}^{1-q} l_{i_2}^{q-q^2} \dots l_{i_r}^{q^{r-1}-q^r}.$$

One proves easily $\sum_{\substack{a \in A^+ \\ |a|=q^i}} a^{-l} = l_i^{-l}$ for $1 \leq l \leq q$ and we deduce that

$$\exp_A = \sum_{r \geq 0} (-1)^r \zeta_A(q-1, q(q-1), \dots, q^{r-1}(q-1)) \tau^r.$$

Therefore, equating the corresponding coefficients of the powers of τ we reach the formula:

$$\zeta_A(q-1, q(q-1), \dots, q^{r-1}(q-1)) = (-1)^r \frac{\tilde{\pi}^{q^r-1}}{d_r}, \quad r \geq 0,$$

with the convention $\zeta_A(\emptyset) = 1$. Note that the identity derived by the specialisation $t = \theta$ in [37, (22)] rather involves the 'reversed' multiple zeta values $\zeta_A^*(q^{r-1}(q-1), \dots, q(q-1), q-1)$, the $*$ denoting the variant of multiple zeta value involving sums with non-strict inequalities $|a_1| \geq \dots \geq |a_r|$.

5. TOPOLOGY OF THE DRINFELD UPPER-HALF PLANE

In this section we give an explicit topological description of what is called the *Drinfeld upper-half plane* Ω . It goes back to Drinfeld, in [13]. D. Goss called it the '*algebraist's upper-half plane*' in [24]. It can be viewed as an analogue of the complex upper-half plane that can be constructed by cutting \mathbb{C} in two along the real line and taking one piece only. As a set, Ω is very simple:

$$\Omega = \mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus K_\infty,$$

but subtracting K_∞ results in a different operation than cutting; this is what we are going to show here. We begin by presenting some elementary properties following [23]. We recall that $\mathbb{C}_\infty = \widehat{K_\infty^{ac}}$, where $K_\infty = \mathbb{F}(\pi)$ for some uniformiser π . Additionally (this serves later), we can suppose that

$$\pi^{-s} \in A$$

for some $s > 0$ and we can choose $s = 1$ if the genus of \mathcal{C} is zero. First of all, there is an action of $\mathrm{GL}_2(K_\infty)$ on Ω by homographies. If $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(K_\infty)$, then we have the automorphism of $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}_\infty)$ uniquely defined by

$$z \mapsto \gamma(z) := \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$$

if $z \notin \{\infty, -\frac{d}{c}\}$. Observe that if F/L is a field extension, then $\mathrm{GL}_2(L)$ acts by homographies on the set $F \setminus L$. For instance, $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ acts on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R} = \mathcal{H}^+ \sqcup \mathcal{H}^-$ (disjoint union of the complex upper- and lower-half planes).

It is well known that the imaginary part $\Im(z)$ of a complex number z , the *distance* of z from the real axis, is submitted to the following transformation rule under the action by homographies. If $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$:

$$\Im(\gamma(z)) = \frac{\Im(z) \det(\gamma)}{|cz + d|^2}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}.$$

There is an analogous notion of *distance from K_∞* in \mathbb{C}_∞ . We set:

$$|z|_{\Im} := \inf\{|z - x| : x \in K_\infty\}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty.$$

We have the following result.

Proposition 5.1. (1) For all $z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$, $|z|_{\Im}$ is a minimum, and $|z|_{\Im} = 0$ if and only if $z \in K_\infty$.
 (2) Let z be an element of Ω . Then, there exist $z_0 = \pi^m(\alpha_0 + \dots + \alpha_n \pi^{-n}) \in \mathbb{F}_q[\pi, \pi^{-1}]$ and $z_1 \in \Omega$ with $|z_1| = |z_1|_{\Im} < |\pi|^m$, uniquely determined, with $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{-\infty\}$ and $\alpha_0 \neq 0$ if $n \neq -\infty$, such that $z = z_0 + z_1$.

Proof. (1) If $z \in K_\infty$, there is nothing to prove. Assume thus that $z \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{C}_\infty$ is fixed. Define the map $K_\infty \xrightarrow{f} |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times|$, $f(x) = |z - x|$. Then, f is locally constant, hence continuous. But K_∞ is locally compact so there is $x_0 \in D_{K_\infty}(0, |z|)$ (not uniquely determined) such that $f(x_0)$ is a minimum (note that if $|x| > |z|$, then $f(x) = |z|$) and $|z|_{\Im} = |z - x_0|$.

(2) For all $x \in K_\infty$, $|x| > |z|$, we have $|z - x| = |x|$. Then, we have two cases.

(a). For all $x \in D_{K_\infty}(0, |z|)$, $|z - x| = |z|$. In this case, $|z|_{\Im} = |z|$ and $|z|_{\Im}$ is a minimum. We thus get $n = -\infty$, $z_0 = 0$ and $z = z_1$.

(b). There exists $x \in D_{K_\infty}(0, |z|) \setminus \{0\}$ such that $|z| = |x|$ and $|z - x| < |z|$. This implies that the image of z/x in the residual field of \mathbb{C}_∞ is 1. We can therefore write $z = \lambda_1 \pi^{-n_1} + \eta_1$ with $\lambda_1 \in \mathbb{F}$ and $\eta_1 \in \Omega$, $|\eta_1| < |z| = |\theta|^{n_1}$.

We can iterate by studying now η_1 at the place of z . Either the procedure stops and we get a decomposition $z = \lambda_1 \pi^{-n_1} + \dots + \lambda_k \pi^{-n_k} + \eta_k$ with $n_1 > \dots > n_k$, $|z|_{\Im} = |\eta_k| = |\eta_k|_{\Im}$ and there exists $z_0 \in K_\infty$ such that $|z - z_0| = |z|_{\Im} > 0$ as claimed in the statement, or the procedure does not stop but in this case we have $z \in K_\infty$ which is excluded. \square

In particular, either $|z_1| \notin |K_\infty^\times|$, either $|z_1| = |\pi|^m$ but the image of $z_1 \pi^{-m}$ in the residual field of \mathbb{C}_∞ is not one of the elements of \mathbb{F}^\times . Part (2) of Proposition 5.1 implies that for all $x = z_0 + y$ with $y \in D_{K_\infty}(0, |z_1|)$, $|z - x| = |z|_{\Im} = |z_1| = |z_1|_{\Im}$.

We also have the following elementary consequences of the above proposition. First of all, if $c \in K_\infty$, then $|cz|_{\mathfrak{S}} = |c||z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$ for all $z \in \Omega$. Moreover, if $v_\infty(z) \notin \mathbb{Z}$, then $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} = |z|$. Also, if $|z| = 1$, we have $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} = 1$ if and only if the image of z in the residual field of \mathbb{C}_∞ is not in \mathbb{F} .

The next property is also important:

Lemma 5.2. *For all $z \in \Omega$ and $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(K_\infty)$,*

$$|\gamma(z)|_{\mathfrak{S}} = \frac{|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} |\det(\gamma)|}{|cz + d|^2}.$$

Proof. First of all, suppose that we have proved that

$$(6) \quad |\gamma(z)|_{\mathfrak{S}} \leq \frac{|\det(\gamma)||z|_{\mathfrak{S}}}{|cz + d|^2}, \quad \forall \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(K_\infty), \quad \forall z \in \Omega.$$

In particular, for all $\tilde{z} \in \Omega$, and with γ replaced by $\gamma^{-1} = \delta^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$ (where $\delta = \det(\gamma)$), we get

$$|\gamma(\tilde{z})|_{\mathfrak{S}} \leq \frac{|\delta||\tilde{z}|_{\mathfrak{S}}}{|-c\tilde{z} + a|^2}.$$

We set $\tilde{z} = \gamma(z)$. Then, $-c\tilde{z} + a = \frac{\delta}{cz+d}$ and therefore,

$$|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} = |\gamma(\tilde{z})|_{\mathfrak{S}} \leq |\tilde{z}|_{\mathfrak{S}} |\delta| \left| \frac{cz+d}{\delta} \right|^2 = |\delta|^{-1} |cz+d|^2 |\tilde{z}|_{\mathfrak{S}} = |\delta|^{-1} |cz+d|^2 |\gamma(z)|_{\mathfrak{S}},$$

so that

$$\frac{|\delta||z|_{\mathfrak{S}}}{|cz+d|^2} \leq |\gamma(z)|_{\mathfrak{S}},$$

and we get the identity we are looking for. All we need is therefore to show that (6) holds.

Now, let $x \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ be such that x is not a pole of γ . An easy calculation shows that

$$\gamma(z) - \gamma(x) = \frac{\det(\gamma)(z-x)}{(cz+d)(cx+d)}.$$

Hence, if $x \in K_\infty$ is not a pole of γ , we have

$$(7) \quad |\gamma(z) - \gamma(x)| = \frac{|\det(\gamma)||z-x|}{|cz+d|^2} \frac{|cz+d|}{|cx+d|}.$$

We can find $x \in K_\infty$ such that $|z-x| = |z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$ and with the property that x is not a pole of γ (we have noticed that there are infinitely many such elements). We claim that $|cx+d| \leq |cz+d|$. If $c=0$ this is clear. Otherwise, if this were false we would have $|cx+d| > |cz+d|$ and

$$|c||z|_{\mathfrak{S}} = |c||z-x| = |cz+d - (cx+d)| = |cx+d| > |cz+d|_{\mathfrak{S}} = |c||z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$$

which would be impossible. Hence, with the claim in mind, we deduce from (7):

$$|\gamma(z)|_{\mathfrak{S}} \leq |\gamma(z) - \gamma(x)| \leq \frac{|\det(\gamma)||z-x|}{|cz+d|^2} = \frac{|\det(\gamma)||z|_{\mathfrak{S}}}{|cz+d|^2}$$

by our choice of x and we are done. □

5.1. Fundamental domain for $\Gamma \backslash \Omega$. We compute a fundamental domain for the homography action of Γ on Ω in the case of $\mathcal{C} = \mathbb{P}^1$ with its point at infinity marked. At the beginning of the subsection we work for general \mathcal{C} and ∞ but we will switch to this special case later on.

We consider $M \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times|$ and we set

$$\Omega_M := \{z \in \Omega : |z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \geq M\}.$$

Note that this set is non-empty and is invariant by translations by elements of K_∞ . The multiplication by elements of \mathbb{F}^\times induce bijections of this set Ω_M which is called *horocycle neighbourhood of ∞* .

Lemma 5.3. *If $M > 1$ and if $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ is such that $\gamma(\Omega_M) \cap \Omega_M \neq \emptyset$, then γ belongs to the Borel subgroup $(\begin{smallmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{smallmatrix})$ of $\mathrm{GL}_2(A)$.*

Proof. Let $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$. By Lemma 5.2, $|\gamma(z)|_{\mathfrak{S}} = \frac{|z|_{\mathfrak{S}}}{|cz+d|^2}$. Let us suppose that $z, \gamma(z) \in \Omega_M$, and that $c \neq 0$. Then, since $|c| \geq 1$ if $c \in A \setminus \{0\}$,

$$|cz+d| \geq |cz+d|_{\mathfrak{S}} = |c||z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \geq |z|_{\mathfrak{S}}.$$

Then, $\gamma(z) \in \Omega_M$ implies that $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \geq M|cz+d|^2 \geq M|z|_{\mathfrak{S}}^2$ so that $M^{-1} \geq |z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$. Now, if $M > 1$, from $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \geq M$ we get a contradiction. \square

Lemma 5.4. *Let $z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus K$. Then $Az \oplus A$ is strongly discrete if and only if $z \in \Omega$.*

Proof. All we need to show is that if $z \in \Omega$, then $Az \oplus A$ is strongly discrete. Assume this is false. Then, there is $R \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and an infinite sequence $(c_i, d_i)_{i \geq 0} \in A^2$ such that $|c_i z + d_i| \leq R$ for all i . Note that the sequence $(c_i)_{i \geq 0}$ is necessarily infinite, as otherwise the set of the elements $|cz + d_i|$ would be bounded for infinitely many i , for some $c \in A$. But then, we can assume $|c_i| \rightarrow \infty$ so that $|z + \frac{d_i}{c_i}| \rightarrow 0$ and $z \in K_\infty$, hypothesis that we have excluded. \square

From now on we suppose that $\mathcal{C} = \mathbb{P}_1$ with its point ∞ at infinity.

Lemma 5.5. *Every point of Ω is $\mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ -equivalent to a point of $\Omega_1 = \{z \in \Omega : |z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \geq 1\}$.*

Proof. By the assumption on \mathcal{C} and ∞ , we have $K_\infty = \mathbb{F}_q((\pi))$ for some uniformiser π such that $A = \mathbb{F}_q[\pi^{-1}]$. Let z be in Ω , such that $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} < 1$. We claim that there exists $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ such that $|\gamma(z)|_{\mathfrak{S}} > |z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$. To see this, note that we can cover the open tubular neighbourhood of K_∞ of diameter 1

$$\{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z|_{\mathfrak{S}} < 1\}$$

in the following way:

$$(8) \quad \{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z|_{\mathfrak{S}} < 1\} = \bigsqcup_{a \in A} D^\circ(a, 1),$$

(the union is disjoint) where $D^\circ(a, 1) = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z - a| < 1\}$. This is due to the fact that, because by hypothesis, $K_\infty = A \oplus \mathcal{M}_{K_\infty}$ as a vector space over \mathbb{F}_q . Hence, there exists $a_1 \in A$, unique, such that $z_1 := z + a_1$ is such that $|z_1| < 1$ and there exists a unique $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that $|\pi|^n \leq |z_1| < |\pi|^{n-1}$.

Now, if $|z_1| = |z_1|_{\mathfrak{S}}$, setting $z_2 = \frac{1}{z_1}$ we have by Lemma 5.2 $|z_2|_{\mathfrak{S}} = \frac{|z_1|_{\mathfrak{S}}}{|z_1|^2} = \frac{1}{|z_1|} > 1 > |z_1|_{\mathfrak{S}}$ and there exists $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ such that $|\gamma(z)|_{\mathfrak{S}} > |z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$. Otherwise, we have $|z_1|_{\mathfrak{S}} < |z_1|$. In this case, there exists $\lambda \in K_\infty$ such that $|z_1 + \lambda| = |z_1|_{\mathfrak{S}}$. Let us write $\lambda = \alpha\pi^n + \mu \in \mathcal{M}_{K_\infty}^n$ where $|\mu| < |\lambda|$, and where $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$. Then, $n \geq 1$, so that $|z_1| = |\theta|^{-n}$. We can choose π so that $\pi^{-1} \in A$.

We thus set $c = \pi^{-n} \in A$, $d = \alpha$ and we see that $|z + \alpha\pi^n| < |\pi|^n$. We can find an element $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$. Again, we see that $|\gamma(z_1)|_{\mathfrak{S}} = \frac{|z_1|_{\mathfrak{S}}}{|cz+d|^2}$. Now,

$$|cz_1 + d| = |\pi^{-n}z_1 + \alpha| = |\pi^{-n}||z_1 + \alpha\pi^n| < |\pi|^{n-n} = 1.$$

Hence, $|\gamma(z_1)|_{\mathfrak{S}} > |z_1|_{\mathfrak{S}}$. This proves the claim. In particular, the above construction provides, given $z_i \in \Omega$ such that $|z_i|_{\mathfrak{S}} < 1$, an element $\gamma_i \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ such that $z_{i+1} := \gamma_i(z_i)$ satisfies $|z_{i+1}|_{\mathfrak{S}} > |z_i|_{\mathfrak{S}}$. To complete the proof of the lemma we have to analyse two situations. The first one is when there exists $i > 0$ such that $|z_i|_{\mathfrak{S}} \geq 1$; in this case, the lemma is proved. The second case is when for all $i > 0$,

$$|z_1|_{\mathfrak{S}} < |z_2|_{\mathfrak{S}} < \cdots < |z_i|_{\mathfrak{S}} < 1.$$

Again by Lemma 5.2, writing $\gamma_i = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ c_i & d_i \end{pmatrix}$, we see that the sequence $(c_i z + d_i)_{i \geq 0}$ is strictly decreasing, hence contradicting that $Az \oplus A$ is strongly discrete, thanks to Lemma 5.4. \square

We set $\mathfrak{F} = \{z \in \Omega : |z| = |z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \geq 1\}$.

Corollary 5.6. *The set \mathfrak{F} is a fundamental domain for the action of $\mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ over Ω .*

Proof. In view of Lemma 5.5, all we need to prove is that for all $z \in \Omega$ with $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \geq 1$ there exist finitely many $a \in A$ such that $|a + z| = |z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$. But since $K_\infty = A \oplus \mathcal{M}_{K_\infty}$, if $\lambda \in K_\infty$ is such that $|z - \lambda| = |z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$ then, since $|z - \lambda| \geq 1$, writing $\lambda = a + \mu$ with $a \in A$ and $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_{K_\infty}$, we have $|z - a| \geq 1$ and $|\mu| < 1$ so that $|z - a| = |z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$. Of course, this can only happen for finitely many a , because although the subgroup $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ of $\mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ is not finitely generated (isomorphic to the additive group A), it is the filtered union of the finite subgroups generated by the matrices $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & c\pi^{-b} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ with $c \in \mathbb{F}_q$ and $b \leq n$, for $n \geq 0$. \square

5.2. An elementary result on translation-invariant functions over Ω . We recall that \mathcal{H} denotes the complex upper-half plane. Let $f : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a holomorphic function such that for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for all $z \in \mathcal{H}$, $f(z + n) = f(z)$. Then, we can expand

$$f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f_n e^{2\pi i n z}, \quad f_n \in \mathbb{C},$$

a series which is normally convergent for $q(z) = e^{2\pi i z}$ in every annulus of the punctured open unit disk centered at 0 of \mathbb{C} or equivalently, for z in every horizontal strip of finite height in \mathcal{H} (note that they are invariant by translation).

5.2.1. A digression. The proof of the above statement for f is simple and we can afford a short digression. The function $z \mapsto q(z)$ does not allow a global holomorphic section $\mathcal{H} \leftarrow D_{\mathbb{C}}^\circ(0, 1)$. However, we can cover \mathbb{C}^\times with say, three open half-planes U_1, U_2, U_3 , and there are sections s_1, s_2, s_3 defined and holomorphic over U_1, U_2, U_3 such that $s_i - s_j \in \mathbb{Z}$ over $U_i \cap U_j$ for all i, j . Let f be holomorphic on \mathcal{H} such that $f(z + 1) = f(z)$ for all $z \in \mathcal{H}$. Define $g_i(q) = f(s_i(q))$ for all $i = 1, 2, 3$. Then, the compatibility conditions and the fact that the pre-sheaf of holomorphic functions over any open set is a sheaf (the well known principle of analytic continuation) ensure that this defines a holomorphic function $g(q)$ over

$$\dot{D}^\circ = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < |z| < 1\}.$$

But the ring of holomorphic functions over \dot{D}° is precisely that of the convergent double series $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f_n q^n$ and our claim follows. One also deduces that there is an isomorphism of Riemann's surfaces

$$\mathcal{H}/\mathbb{Z} \cong \dot{D}^\circ$$

induced by $e^{2\pi iz}$, concluding the digression.

We now come back to our characteristic $p > 0$ setting and we suppose, from now on, that

$$A = H^0(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{\infty\}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}).$$

We note that Ω is invariant by translations of $a \in A$ and the function

$$\exp_A(z) = z \prod_{a \in A \setminus \{0\}} \left(1 - \frac{z}{a}\right) = \tilde{\pi}^{-1} \exp_C(\tilde{\pi}z)$$

is an entire function $\mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$, \mathbb{F}_q -linear, surjective, of kernel $A = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$, hence also invariant by translations by elements of A . It is thus natural to ask for an analogue statement of the above, complex one. Consider $R \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times|$. Now, note that A acts on Ω_R . Giving Ω_R/A the quotient topology (the action of A is by translations) we have:

Lemma 5.7. *There is $S \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times|$ such that the function \exp_A induces a homeomorphism of topological spaces*

$$\Omega_R/A \rightarrow \{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z| \geq S\}.$$

Proof. From the Weierstrass product expansion and Corollary 3.2 we see that, setting

$$S := \max_{z \in D_{\mathbb{C}_\infty}(0, R)} |\exp_A(z)| =: \|\exp_A\|_R = \|z\|_R \prod_{\substack{a \in A \\ a \neq 0}} \left\|1 - \frac{z}{a}\right\| = R \prod_{\substack{a \in A \\ a \neq 0 \\ |a| < R}} \frac{R}{|a|},$$

$\exp_A(D(0, R)) = D(0, S)$ by Corollary 3.2. Hence, $D_{\mathbb{C}_\infty}^\circ(0, S) = D^\circ(0, S) = \exp_A(D^\circ(0, R))$ from which we deduce that

$$\{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |\exp_A(z)| < S\} = A + D^\circ(0, S).$$

Recall that $K_\infty = A \oplus \mathcal{M}_{K_\infty}$. If $R \geq 1$, we have $D^\circ(0, R) \supset \mathcal{M}_{K_\infty}$. Now observe that

$$\{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z|_{\mathfrak{S}} < R\} = \cup_{a \in K_\infty} D^\circ(a, R) = \cup_{a \in A} D^\circ(a, R).$$

Therefore we have the chain of identities

$$A + D^\circ(0, R) = K_\infty + D^\circ(0, R) = \cup_{a \in K_\infty} D^\circ(a, R) = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z|_{\mathfrak{S}} < R\} = \Omega \setminus \Omega_R,$$

and taking complementaries, we see that

$$\Omega_R = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |\exp_A(z)| \geq S\}, \quad R \geq 1.$$

□

6. SOME QUOTIENT SPACES

Our topologies are totally disconnected and Lemma 5.7 is weaker if compared with analogous statements in the complex settings. Fortunately there is a structure of *quotient analytic space* over Ω_R/A , and it is isomorphic to the analytic structure of the complementary of the disk $D^\circ(0, S)$. This goes back to the ideas of Tate in the years 1960'. We do not want to go into the very precise details because there is already a plethora of important references, among which [9, 14], but we discuss, in an informal way, the nature of these structures.

A *rigid analytic space* (or analytic space) is a triple

$$(X, G, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

where X is a non-empty set, G is a *Grothendieck topology* on X , \mathcal{O}_X a sheaf, satisfying several natural conditions. Let us review them quickly. A Grothendieck topology G on X can be outlined

as a set \mathcal{S} of subsets U of X and, for all $U \in \mathcal{G}$, a *covering* $\text{Cov}(U)$ of U again by elements of \mathcal{G} . If \mathcal{C} is the family of all such coverings, then we can say that G is the datum $(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{C})$ and the quality of being a Grothendieck topology results in a collection of properties we shall not give here, refining the simpler notion of topology (see [14] for the precise collection of conditions). If a Grothendieck topology $G = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{C})$ on X is given, then the elements of \mathcal{S} are called the *admissible subsets* of X and the elements of \mathcal{C} are called the *admissible coverings*. This refines the notion of topology because if we forget the coverings, the conditions we are left on \mathcal{S} are precisely those of a topology on X so that right at the beginning we could have said that X is a topological space, and the admissible sets are just the open sets for this topology. We have of course a corresponding notion of morphism of Grothendieck's topological spaces which strengthens that of continuous maps of topological spaces: pre-images of admissible sets (resp. coverings) are again admissible.

What is a *sheaf* on a Grothendieck topological space? If we choose a ring R , a sheaf \mathcal{F} of R -algebras (R -modules...) is a contravariant functor from \mathcal{S} (with inclusion) to the category of R -algebras (or R -modules... this is called a *pre-sheaf*) which satisfy certain compatibility conditions. For instance, if $f, g \in \mathcal{F}(U)$, $U \in \mathcal{S}$ and $f|_V = g|_V$ for all $V \in \text{Cov}(U) \in \mathcal{C}$, then $f = g$. Furthermore, if we choose $\text{Cov}(U) = (U_i)_{i \in I} \in \mathcal{C}$ and for all i , $f_i \in \mathcal{F}(U_i)$ are such that $f_i|_{U_i \cap U_j} = f_j|_{U_i \cap U_j}$, then there exists a 'continuation' $f \in \mathcal{F}(U)$ with $f|_{U_i} = f_i$ for all i (this is an abstract formalisation of 'analytic continuation'). Every pre-sheaf can be embedded in a sheaf canonically, but checking that a given pre-sheaf is itself a sheaf might result in subtle problems. The datum of (X, G, \mathcal{F}) with G a Grothendieck topology and \mathcal{F} a sheaf of say R -algebras on (X, G) is called a *Grothendieck ringed space* of R -algebras and there is a natural notion of morphism of such structures which mimics the more familiar notion of morphism of ringed spaces of algebraic geometry. Say for commodity that X, Y are two Grothendieck topological spaces with respective sheaves \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} , then a morphism of Grothendieck ringed spaces of R -algebras

$$(X, \mathcal{F}) \xrightarrow{(f, f^\sharp)} (Y, \mathcal{G})$$

is the datum of a morphism of Grothendieck topological spaces f and for all $U \subset Y$ admissible, an R -algebra morphism $f^\sharp : \mathcal{G}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(f^{-1}(U))$. Then, a *rigid analytic variety* is a particular kind of Grothendieck ringed space; let us see how. The field we choose in these notes is \mathbb{C}_∞ but many facts also hold outside this case for any valued field L (with valuation $|\cdot|$), complete, and algebraically closed so we are going to temporarily use L . We have the unit disk

$$D_L(0, 1) = \{z \in L : |z| \leq 1\}$$

playing the role of a basic brick for constructing rigid analytic spaces, just as the affine line does for algebraic varieties. For this reason, we focus on *affinoid algebras*. An affinoid algebra is any quotient of a *Tate algebra*

$$\mathbb{T}_n(L) = \widehat{L[\underline{t}]}$$

by an ideal. Here, the Tate algebra $\mathbb{T}_n(L)$ of dimension n is the completion $\widehat{}$ of the polynomial ring $L[\underline{t}]$ in n indeterminates $\underline{t} = (t_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ for the Gauss valuation; it is known that it is noetherian, with unique factorization, of Krull dimension the number of variables n . The resulting quotient \mathcal{A} of $\mathbb{T}_n(L)$ (by an ideal) is endowed with a structure of L -Banach algebra. In other words, the Gauss norm of $\widehat{L[\underline{t}]}$ induces a (sub-multiplicative) norm on \mathcal{A} , and it is complete. In fact, any L -Banach algebra \mathcal{A} together with a continuous epimorphism $\mathbb{T}_n(L) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ for some n , making \mathcal{A} into a finitely generated $\mathbb{T}_n(L)$ -algebra, is an affinoid algebra. *Affinoid algebras* over L are the basic bricks to construct a rigid analytic variety.

The maximal spectrum $\mathrm{Spm}(\mathcal{A})$ of an affinoid L -algebra R can be made into a Grothendieck ringed space (X, G, \mathcal{F}) over \mathcal{A} ; this is called an *affinoid variety* over L . If $X = \mathrm{Spm}(R)$ and $Y = \mathrm{Spm}(R')$, an L -algebra morphism $R \rightarrow R'$ defines a morphism of ringed spaces $Y \rightarrow X$ which is called a *morphism of affinoid algebras*. This serves to describe the other pieces of (X, G, \mathcal{F}) . The admissible sets in \mathcal{S} (recall that $G = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{C})$) are exactly the images in X of *open immersions* of affinoid varieties and similarly, we define the coverings of \mathcal{C} . This gives rise to a Grothendieck topology G on $X = \mathrm{Spm}(\mathcal{A})$. Furthermore, we have the pre-sheaf \mathcal{O}_X defined by associating to $U \subset X$ an admissible set the L -algebra $\mathcal{O}_X(U) = R'$ where $U = \mathrm{Spm}(R')$. Thanks to *Tate's acyclicity theorem* one shows that this is in fact a sheaf (see [42], see also [14, Theorem 4.2.2]). This result was generalised by Grauert and Gerritzen [9, 7.3.5, 8.2]).

Definition 6.1. A Grothendieck ringed space $X = (X, G, \mathcal{F})$ is a *rigid analytic variety* if X has an admissible covering of admissible subsets U which have the property that $(U, \mathcal{F}|_U)$ is an affinoid variety for all U .

6.1. **The rigid analytic variety Ω .** We come back to $L = \mathbb{C}_\infty$ with $A = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$ and discuss the structure of rigid analytic space on $\Omega = \mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus K_\infty$. Note that

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{M>1} U_M,$$

where $U_M = \{z \in \Omega : M^{-1} \leq |z|_{\mathfrak{G}} \leq |z| \leq M\}$, the filtered union being over the elements $M \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty| \setminus |K_\infty|$ with $M > 1$. Observe now:

Lemma 6.2. *With $M \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty| \setminus |K_\infty|$ we have*

$$U_M = D(0, M) \setminus \bigsqcup_{\substack{\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_q[\theta, \theta^{-1}] \\ \lambda = \lambda_{-\beta} \theta^{-\beta} + \dots + \lambda_\beta \theta^\beta \\ 1 \leq |\theta|^\beta \leq M}} D^\circ(\lambda, M).$$

Proof. This easily follows from the fact that K_∞ is locally compact in combination with the ultrametric inequality. \square

Hence, U_M is admissible and carries a structure of affinoid variety $U_M = \mathrm{Spm}(\mathcal{A}_M)$ where \mathcal{A}_M is an integral affinoid algebra. We say that U_M is a *connected affinoid* of $\mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{C})$ (as in the language introduced in [14], motivated by the integrality of \mathcal{A}_M). In particular Ω can be covered (in fact filled) with connected affinoids and the analytic structure of Ω arises from viewing it as the complementary in \mathbb{C}_∞ of smaller and smaller disks located over the elements of K which is close to the familiar view that we have also for the set $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$. This gives the Grothendieck topology on Ω , and the sheaf \mathcal{O}_Ω is that of *rigid analytic functions* over Ω : an analytic function $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ is a function such that the restriction on every set U_M is analytic in the above sense.

6.2. **A-periodic functions over Ω .** The analogue for $A = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$ acting by translations on Ω of the simple claim over \mathbb{C} of the beginning of §5.2 and the proof in §5.2.1 is not as easy to prove but it is true. In fact, the following result holds:

Proposition 6.3. *Let $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ be an analytic function such that $f(z+a) = f(z)$ for all $a \in A$. Then, there exists $S \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times|$, $S < 1$, such that*

$$f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f_n \exp_A(z)^n, \quad f_n \in \mathbb{C}_\infty,$$

the series being uniformly convergent for $\exp_A(z)^{-1}$ in every annulus of $\dot{D}^\circ(0, S) = \{x \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : 0 < |x| < S\}$, $S \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times|$, small enough.

To prove this result, we will need some preparation. We consider a rigid analytic variety X and a group Γ acting on X with 'admissible action'. 'Admissible action' means that X can be covered by Γ -stable admissible subsets and that Γ acts through an embedding ι of Γ in $\text{Aut}(X)$, topological group, and the image is discrete. So, we are interested in such triples

$$(X, \Gamma, \iota).$$

For example, we can take $\Gamma = A$ acting on Ω or $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}_\infty}^1$ by translations (the theme of Proposition 6.3) or $\Gamma = \text{GL}_2(A)$ acting on Ω by homographies (the theme of the paper). The quotient map

$$p : X \rightarrow \Gamma \backslash X$$

can be used to define a structure of Grothendieck ringed space on the quotient $\Gamma \backslash X$. A subset of $\Gamma \backslash X$ is admissible if its pre-image is admissible, and the sections are Γ -invariant \mathbb{C}_∞ -valued functions over pre-images of Γ -invariant subsets. We need conditions under which the quotient acquires a structure of rigid analytic space.

In the algebraic setting, if X/L is a scheme of finite type over L with an 'admissible action' of a finite group Γ 'admissible', now in the algebraic sense that there is a covering with Γ -invariant affine sub-schemes, it can be proved that there exists a unique scheme structure (of finite type over L) on the ringed quotient space $p : X \rightarrow \Gamma \backslash X$. The analogue of this result for rigid analytic spaces can be found in [29, Theorem 1.3] (see also the references therein).

A finite group Γ acting on $X = \text{Spm}(\mathcal{A})$ affinoid variety which allows a covering by invariant admissible subsets gives rise to an isomorphism of affinoid varieties $\Gamma \backslash \text{Spm}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \text{Spm}(\mathcal{A}^\Gamma)$, where \mathcal{A}^Γ is the sub-algebra of Γ -invariant elements of \mathcal{A} ; see [29, Theorem 1.3]. Let us see how it works in a particularly simple case.

We start with X/L a scheme of finite type endowed with an admissible action of a finite group Γ . We denote by X^{an} the *analytification* of X , constructed as follows. We can give X^{an} an affinoid covering in the following way. We consider affine open subsets $U = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow X$ and embeddings $U \hookrightarrow \mathbb{A}_L^N$. We set $V = U^{an} \cap D_L(0, 1)^N$. In this way we have constructed a Grothendieck ringed space, and it is not difficult to see that this carries, additionally and in unique way, a structure of rigid analytic variety. Rigid analytification defines a functor, called the 'GAGA functor' from the category of L -schemes of finite type to the category of rigid analytic spaces over L . Note that we can also consider analytifications of morphisms, coherent sheaves etc. In terms of algebras, we have (horizontal arrows are surjective and vertical arrows injective, and $L[\widehat{t_1, \dots, t_N}]$ is the standard Tate L -algebra in the variables t_1, \dots, t_N):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L[t_1, \dots, t_N] & \xrightarrow{\pi} & A \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ L[\widehat{t_1, \dots, t_N}] & \rightarrow & \frac{L[\widehat{t_1, \dots, t_N}]}{\ker(\pi)} = \mathcal{A}_V = H^0(V, \mathcal{O}_{X^{an}}). \end{array}$$

Note also that

$$\frac{L[\widehat{t_1, \dots, t_N}]}{\ker(\pi)} = \mathcal{A} \otimes_{L[t_1, \dots, t_N]} L[\widehat{t_1, \dots, t_N}].$$

The following proposition is due to Amaury Thullier: we warmly thank him for having brought our attention to it.

Proposition 6.4. *The canonical map $X^{an}/\Gamma \rightarrow (X/\Gamma)^{an}$ is an isomorphism of rigid analytic varieties.*

Proof. We can suppose, without loss of generality, $X = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{A})$ affine, so that $\Gamma \backslash X = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{A}^\Gamma)$. Let $V \subset (\Gamma \backslash X)^{an}$ be an admissible subset with corresponding algebra \mathcal{A}_V , together with the canonical morphism $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_V$. The L -algebra $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}^\Gamma} \mathcal{A}_V$ is finite over \mathcal{A}_V , hence it inherits a structure of affinoid L -algebra. We deduce that $W = (p^{an})^{-1}(V)$ is a Γ -invariant affinoid domain of X^{an} and $\mathcal{A}_W = H^0(W, \mathcal{O}_{X^{an}}) = \mathcal{B}$. The quotient space $\Gamma \backslash W$ is also affinoid, of algebra \mathcal{B}^Γ (see [9, 6.3.3]). Therefore, all we need to show is that the canonical morphism

$$\mathcal{A}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}^\Gamma} \mathcal{A}_V$$

induces an isomorphism $\mathcal{A}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^\Gamma = (\mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}^\Gamma} \mathcal{A}_V)^\Gamma$.

The morphism $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_V$ is flat [8, Theorem 3.4.1, (ii)]. Therefore the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^\Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\oplus_{g \in \Gamma} (g - \text{Id}_{\mathcal{A}})} \bigoplus_{g \in \Gamma} \mathcal{A}$$

yields an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_V = \mathcal{A}^\Gamma \otimes_{\mathcal{A}^\Gamma} \mathcal{A}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}^\Gamma} \mathcal{A}_V \xrightarrow{\oplus_{g \in \Gamma} (g - \text{Id}_{\mathcal{A}})} \bigoplus_{g \in \Gamma} \mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}^\Gamma} \mathcal{A}_V.$$

We have thus that \mathcal{A}_V is equal to the kernel of the last arrow, which is just \mathcal{B}^Γ . \square

We denote by $A(n)$ the \mathbb{F}_q -vector space $\{a \in A : |a| < |\theta|^n\}$. If $X = \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}_\infty}^1$ and we look at $\Gamma = A(n)$ acting on X by translations, we have the quotient scheme $\Gamma \backslash X = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}_\infty[x]^\Gamma)$ (note that $\mathbb{C}_\infty[x]^\Gamma = \mathbb{C}_\infty[E_n(x)]$ with E_n characterised by Proposition 4.7, by Euclidean division), and Proposition 6.4 applies.

We now introduce the sets for $n \geq 1$

$$\mathcal{B}_n = D^\circ(0, |\theta|^n) \setminus \bigcup_{a \in A(n)} D(a, 1).$$

We define, in parallel, with $l_n = (\theta - \theta^q) \cdots (\theta - \theta^{q^n})$:

$$\mathcal{C}_n = D^\circ(0, |l_n|) \setminus D(0, 1).$$

Each of these sets has an admissible covering by affinoid subsets so that it is a rigid analytic subvariety of $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{C}_\infty}^{1, an}$. A function $f : \mathcal{B}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ is analytic if its restriction to every affinoid subset is analytic. Note that $\mathcal{B}_n \subset \mathcal{B}_{n+1}$ and $\mathcal{C}_n \subset \mathcal{C}_{n+1}$ for all $n \geq 1$. We set

$$\psi_m := 1 + \frac{\tau}{l_m^{q-1}}, \quad m \geq 0$$

(recall that $\tau(x) = x^x$ for $x \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$). It is easy to see that ψ_n induces an isometric biholomorphic isomorphism of \mathcal{C}_m for all $n \geq m$ (in fact, it induces isometric isomorphisms separately on the disks $D^\circ(0, |l_n|)$ and $D(0, 1)$). In particular the non-commutative product

$$\mathcal{F}_n := \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_{n+1}^{q-1}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_n^{q-1}}\right) \in K[[\tau]]$$

induces an isometric biholomorphic isomorphism of \mathcal{C}_n (for every n).

In a similar vein, Proposition 6.4 implies:

Corollary 6.5. *The function $\mathcal{E}_n = l_n E_n$ is a degree q^n étale covering $\mathcal{B}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_n$ which induces an isomorphism of rigid analytic spaces*

$$\mathcal{B}_n/A(n) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_n,$$

where the analytic structure on the pre-image is given by the analytification of $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}_\infty[x]^{A(n)})$.

Proof of Proposition 6.3. A global section g_n of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_n}$ can be identified, in a unique way, with a convergent series

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} g_k^{(n)} x^k, \quad g_k^{(n)} \in \mathbb{C}_\infty.$$

Let $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ be a rigid analytic function with the property that for all $a \in A$, $f(z+a) = f(z)$. We fix $m > 0$, let n be such that $n \geq m$. Then, $f : \mathcal{B}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ is holomorphic such that $f(z+a) = f(z)$ for all $a \in A(n)$ and therefore there exists a unique $g_n \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_n}$ such that $f(z) = g_n(\mathcal{E}_n(z))$ over \mathcal{C}_n and we can write:

$$f(z) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} g_k^{(n)} (\mathcal{E}_n(z))^k.$$

We observe that $\mathcal{B}_m \subset \mathcal{B}_n$. Thus, we have the following commutative diagram for $n > m$, where the left vertical arrows are the identity, and the bottom right vertical arrow is ψ_m , while the top one is $\psi_{m+1,n}$, where $\psi_{m,n}$ is the composition $\psi_{m,n} := \psi_{n-1} \circ \cdots \circ \psi_m$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}_m & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}_n} & \mathcal{C}_m \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{B}_m & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}_{m+1}} & \mathcal{C}_m \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathcal{B}_m & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}_m} & \mathcal{C}_m, \end{array}$$

and there also exists a unique $g_m \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_m}$ such that $f(z) = g_m(\mathcal{E}_m(z))$, this time over $\mathcal{C}_m \subset \mathcal{C}_n$ so that, noticing that $\psi_{m,n}$ induces an isometric biholomorphic isomorphism of \mathcal{C}_m , we must have:

$$g^{(n)}(\psi_{m,n}(x)) = g^{(m)}(x), \quad x \in \mathcal{C}_m.$$

In particular, we have the equality

$$g^{(n+1)}(\psi_n(x)) = g^{(n)}(x), \quad x \in \mathcal{C}_m.$$

Since $\psi_n(x) = x(1 - (\frac{x}{l_n})^{q-1})$ and $\psi_n(x)^k = x^k(1 + \sigma_{n,k}(x))$ with $|\sigma_{n,k}(x)| \leq |\frac{x}{l_n}|^{q-1} < 1$ for all $n \geq m$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we deduce that the function $g^{(n+1)} - g^{(n)}$ tends to zero uniformly on every admissible subset of \mathcal{C}_m , for $n \geq m$. This means that the sequence of functions $(g^{(n)})_{n \geq m}$ converges to an element $g = \sum_k g_k x^k \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}_m}$ uniformly on every admissible subset of \mathcal{C}_m .

With this new function g the existence of which is given by Cauchy convergence criterion, we can write:

$$g^{(m)}(x) = g(\mathcal{F}_m(x)), \quad x \in \mathcal{C}_m.$$

We use the results of §4.2 and more precisely Proposition 4.8, or with a more manageable notation, (5). We thus recall the identity of entire functions:

$$\exp_A = \mathcal{F}_n \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_{n-1}^{q-1}}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{l_1^{q-1}}\right)}_{\mathcal{E}_n} (1 - \tau).$$

In particular, by uniqueness:

$$f(z) = g(\exp_A(z)), \quad z \in \mathcal{B}_m, \quad \forall m.$$

Since the sets \mathcal{B}_n cover the set $\Omega_1^\circ := \{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z|_{\mathfrak{S}} > 1\}$ as it follows easily from (8), the result follows. \square

Restated in more geometric, but essentially equivalent language, the arguments of the proof of Proposition 6.3 lead to:

Proposition 6.6. *For all $M \in]1, \infty[\cap |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times|$, the function $z \mapsto \frac{1}{\exp_A}$ yields an isomorphism of rigid analytic spaces $A \setminus \Omega_M \cong \dot{D}(0, S)$ for some $S > 1$ depending on M .*

Remark 6.7. The above proof, although simple, is longer than the one we gave in the digression 5.2.1, in the complex case. This leads to the following question: is it possible to construct explicitly an admissible covering $(U_i)_i$ of an annulus $D(0, R) \setminus D^\circ(0, r)$ and local inverses $g_i \in \mathcal{O}_{U_i}$ of the function \exp_A or *much more likely*, the function $\frac{1}{\exp_A}$ delivering a simpler proof of Proposition 6.3 and making no use of the process of analytification? Also, note that the fact that the Grothendieck ringed space $A \setminus \mathbb{A}^{1,an}$ carries a structure of rigid analytic variety and much more general results in this vein can be also easily deduced from Simon Häberli's thesis [28, Proposition 2.34].

6.3. The quotient $\mathrm{GL}_2(A) \setminus \Omega$. In the previous subsection we gave, in the most explicit way, but also in compatibility with the purposes of this text, a description of the analytic structure of the quotient space ($A = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$ acting by translations) $A \setminus \Omega_M$ where $M \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times|$ is such that $M > 1$. It is not difficult to show, on another hand, that the group $\mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ is generated by its subgroups $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ (finite) and the Borel subgroup $B(*) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ (not finitely generated). In fact, a Theorem of Nagao in [33] asserts that, given a field k and an indeterminate t ,

$$(9) \quad \mathrm{GL}_2(k[t]) = \mathrm{GL}_2(k) *_{B(k)} B(k[t]),$$

where $*_{B(k)}$ denotes the amalgamated product along $B(k)$, which just means the quotient of the free product $\mathrm{GL}_2(k) * B(k[t])$ by the normal subgroup generated by those elements arising from the natural identifications existing between the elements of $B(k) * 1$ and $1 * B(k)$ coming from the maps

$$\mathrm{GL}_2(k) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_2(k) * B(k[t]) \leftarrow B(k[t])$$

(a gluing along compatibility conditions). This theorem has been later further generalised by J.-P. Serre. Note that $B(k[t])$ is not finitely generated, so that $\mathrm{GL}_2(k[t])$ is not finitely generated (this is trivial if k is infinite) in contrast with a theorem of Livingston, asserting that $\mathrm{GL}_n(k[t])$ is finitely generated if $n \geq 3$, and also with the more familiar result that $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ so that it is, in particular, finitely presented.

Following [23, Chapter 10]), we describe the action of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ on certain admissible subsets of Ω . We set, with $M \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times| \cap]1, \infty[$:

$$\mathcal{D}_M := D(0, M) \setminus (\mathbb{F}_q + D^\circ(0, M^{-1})) \subset \Omega.$$

This is the complementary in $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}_\infty)$ of the union of $q + 1$ disjoint disks and is an affinoid subset of Ω . In the following, we can choose $M = |\theta|^{\frac{1}{2}}$. It is easy to see that the group $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ acts by homographies on \mathcal{D}_M (note that more generally, the subsets $\{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z| \leq q^n, |z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \geq q^{-n}\}$, which also are affinoid subsets, are invariant under the action by homographies of the subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ finitely generated by $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ and $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \theta^i \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix} : \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times, i \leq n \right\}$, the union of which is

$\mathrm{GL}_2(A)$). Further, if $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ is such that $\gamma(\mathcal{D}_M) \cap \mathcal{D}_M \neq \emptyset$, then $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$; this property follows easily by arguments similar to those of Lemma 5.3. It is also easily seen that

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A)} \gamma(\mathcal{D}_M).$$

We can apply Proposition 6.4 to the isomorphism of affine varieties

$$\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q) \backslash \mathbb{A}^1 \xrightarrow{j_0} \mathbb{A}^1,$$

where

$$j_0(z) = -\frac{(1+z^{q-1})^{q+1}}{z^{q-1}}$$

(this is the *finite j -invariant* of Gekeler in [18]) to obtain an isomorphism of analytic spaces

$$\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q) \backslash \mathcal{D}_M \cong D(0, 1).$$

In parallel, we have the Borel subgroup $B(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ which acts on Ω_M and the isomorphism of analytic spaces $B \backslash \Omega_M \cong D(0, S)$ induced by the map $\exp_A(z)^{-1}$ (Proposition 6.6). We recall from Lemma 5.3 that $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ is such that $\gamma(\Omega_M) \cap \Omega_M \neq \emptyset$ if and only if γ is in B .

There is a procedure of gluing two quotient rigid analytic spaces with such compatibility boundary conditions, into a new rigid analytic space, along with (9) for $k = \mathbb{F}_q$ and $t = \theta$. Note that $\mathcal{D}_M \cap \Omega_M = \{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z|_{\mathbb{S}} = |z| = M\}$ and the two actions of B over Ω_M and of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ on \mathcal{D}_M agree on the action of $B \cap \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ on $\mathcal{D}_M \cap \Omega_M$ and the gluing of these two quotient spaces is a well defined analytic space whose underlying topological space is homeomorphic to the quotient topological space $\mathrm{GL}_2(A) \backslash \Omega$ which also carries a natural structure of analytic space. Additionally, this quotient space is isomorphic to the gluing of $D(0, 1)$ and $\mathbb{C}_\infty \backslash D^\circ(0, 1)$ along $\{z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty : |z| = 1\}$, which is in turn isomorphic to \mathbb{C}_∞ . This construction finally yields:

Theorem 6.8. *There is an isomorphism between the quotient rigid analytic space $\Gamma \backslash \Omega$ and the rigid line $\hat{A}_{\mathbb{C}_\infty}^1$.*

7. DRINFELD MODULAR FORMS

We give a short synthesis on Drinfeld modular forms for the group $\Gamma = \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ in the simplest case where $A = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$, so that we can prepare the next part of this paper, where we construct new modular forms for Γ with (vector) values in certain \mathbb{C}_∞ -Banach algebras.

The map

$$\mathrm{GL}_2(K_\infty) \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty^\times$$

defined by $(\gamma, z) \mapsto J_\gamma(z) = cz + d$ if $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ behaves like the classical factor of automorphy for $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. Indeed we have the cocycle condition:

$$J_{\gamma\delta}(z) = J_\gamma(\delta(z))J_\delta(z), \quad \gamma, \delta \in \mathrm{GL}_2(K_\infty).$$

Note that the image is indeed in \mathbb{C}_∞^\times , as $z, 1$ are K_∞ -linearly independent if $z \in \Omega$.

Definition 7.1. Let $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ be an analytic function. We say that f is *modular-like* of weight $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ if for all $z \in \Omega$,

$$f(\gamma(z)) = J_\gamma(z)^w f(z), \quad \forall \gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A).$$

It is a simple exercise to verify that w is uniquely determined.

We say that a modular-like function of weight w is:

- (1) *weakly modular* (of weight w) if there exists $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that the map $z \mapsto |\exp_A(z)^N f(z)|$ is bounded over Ω_M for some $M > 1$,

- (2) a *modular form* if the map $z \mapsto |f(z)|$ is bounded over Ω_M for some $M > 1$.
- (3) a *cuspidal form* if it is a modular form and $\max_{z \in \Omega_M} |f(z)| \rightarrow 0$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$.

Let f be modular like (of weight $w \in \mathbb{Z}$). Taking $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ we see that $f(z+a) = f(z)$ for all $a \in A$. Therefore, by Proposition 6.3, there is a convergent series expansion of the type

$$f(z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} f_i \exp_A(z)^i, \quad f_i \in \mathbb{C}_\infty.$$

There is a rigid analytic analogue of Riemann's principle of removable singularities due to Bartenwerfer (see [4]) in virtue of which we see that the \mathbb{C}_∞ -vector space $M_w^!$ of weak modular forms of weight w embeds in the field of Laurent series $\mathbb{C}_\infty((u))$ with the discrete valuation given by the order in u , where $u = u(z)$ is the *uniformizer at infinity*

$$u(z) = \frac{1}{\tilde{\pi} \exp_A(z)} = \frac{1}{\tilde{\pi}} \sum_{a \in A} \frac{1}{z-a},$$

which an analytic function $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$. Since $M_w^! \cap M_{w'}^! = \{0\}$ if $w \neq w'$ we have a \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra $M^! = \bigoplus_w M_w^!$ which also embeds in the field of Laurent series $\mathbb{C}_\infty((u))$. Denoting by M_w the \mathbb{C}_∞ -vector space of modular forms of weight w and by $M = \bigoplus_w M_w$ the \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra of modular forms, we also have an embedding $M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty[[u]]$ and cusp forms generate an ideal whose image in $\mathbb{C}_\infty[[u]]$ is contained in the ideal generated by u .

It is easy to deduce, from the modularity property, that $M_w^! \neq \{0\}$ implies $q-1 \mid w$. Furthermore, for all w such that $M_w \neq \{0\}$, M_w can be embedded via u -expansions in $\mathbb{C}_\infty[[u^{q-1}]]$ and therefore the \mathbb{C}_∞ -vector space of cusp forms S_w can be embedded in $u^{q-1} \mathbb{C}_\infty[[u^{q-1}]]$.

7.1. u -expansions. We have seen that we can associate in a unique way to any Drinfeld modular form f a formal series $\sum_{i \geq 0} f_i u^i \in \mathbb{C}_\infty[[u]]$ which is analytic in some disk $D(0, R)$, $R \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times| \cap]0, 1[$. This is the analogue of the 'Fourier series' of a complex-valued modular form for $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$; for such a function $f : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ we deduce, from $f(z+1) = f(z)$, a Fourier series expansion

$$f = \sum_{i \geq 0} f_i q^i, \quad f_i \in \mathbb{C},$$

converging for $q = q(z) = e^{2\pi iz} \in D_{\mathbb{C}}^\circ(0, 1)$. We want to introduce some useful tools for the study of u -expansions of Drinfeld modular forms.

For $n \geq 0$ we introduce the \mathbb{C}_∞ -linear map $\mathbb{C}_\infty[z] \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_n} \mathbb{C}_\infty[z]$ uniquely determined by

$$\mathcal{D}_n(z^m) = \binom{m}{n} z^{m-n}.$$

Note that we have Leibnitz's formula $\mathcal{D}_n(fg) = \sum_{i+j=n} \mathcal{D}_i(f) \mathcal{D}_j(g)$. The linear operators \mathcal{D}_n extend in a unique way to $\mathbb{C}_\infty(z)$ and further, on the \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra of analytic functions over any rational subset of Ω therefore inducing linear endomorphisms of the \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra of analytic functions $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$. Additionally, if $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ is analytic and A -periodic, $\mathcal{D}_n(f)$ has this same property, and for all n , \mathcal{D}_n induces \mathbb{C}_∞ -linear endomorphisms of $\mathbb{C}_\infty[[u]]$ (this last property follows from the fact that $\mathcal{D}_n(u)$ is bounded on Ω_M as one can easily see distributing \mathcal{D}_n on $u = \frac{1}{\tilde{\pi}} \sum_{a \in A} \frac{1}{z-a}$, which gives $(-1)^n \frac{1}{\tilde{\pi}} \sum_{a \in A} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{n+1}}$. We normalise \mathcal{D}_n by setting:

$$D_n = (-\tilde{\pi})^{-n} \mathcal{D}_n.$$

Lemma 7.2. *For all $n \geq 0$, $D_n(K[u]) \subset u^2 K[u]$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that for all $n \geq 0$, $D_n(u) \in u^2 K[u]$. We proceed by induction on $n \geq 0$; there is nothing to prove for $n = 0$. Recall that $u(z) = \frac{1}{\exp_C(\tilde{\pi}z)}$. Then, by Leibnitz's formula:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= D_n(1) = D_n(u \exp_C(\tilde{\pi}z)) = \\ &= D_n(u) \exp_C(\tilde{\pi}z) + \sum_{\substack{i+q^k=n \\ k \geq 0}} D_i(u) D_{q^k}(\exp_C(\tilde{\pi}z)), \end{aligned}$$

because \exp_C is \mathbb{F}_q -linear. In fact, $D_{q^k}(\exp_C(\tilde{\pi}z))$ is constant and equals the coefficient of z^{q^k} in the z -expansion of \exp_C , which is $\frac{1}{d_k}$. We can therefore use induction to conclude that

$$D_n(u) = -u \left(- \sum_{\substack{i+q^k=n \\ k \geq 0}} D_i(u) d_k^{-1} \right) \in u^2 K[u].$$

□

The polynomials $G_{n+1}(u) := D_n(u) \in K[u]$ ($n \geq 1$) are called the *Goss polynomials* (see [16, §3]). It is easy to deduce from the above proof that $D_j(u) = u^{j+1}$ as $j = 1, \dots, q-1$. There is no general formula currently available to compute $D_j(u)$ for higher values of j .

7.1.1. Constructing Drinfeld modular forms. The first non-trivial examples of Drinfeld modular forms have been introduced by Goss in his Ph. D. Thesis. To begin this subsection, we follow Goss [25] and we show how to construct non-zero Eisenstein series by using that $Az + A$ is strongly discrete in \mathbb{C}_∞ if $z \in \Omega$. We set:

$$E_w(z) = \sum'_{a,b \in A} \frac{1}{(az + b)^w}.$$

There are many sources where the reader can find a proof of the following lemma (see for instance [16, (6.3)]), but we prefer to give full details.

Lemma 7.3. *The series E_w defines a non-zero element of M_w if and only if $w > 0$ and $q-1 \mid w$.*

Proof. The above series converges uniformly on every set Ω_M and this already gives that E_w is analytic over Ω . The first property, that E_w is modular-like of weight w , follows from a simple rearrangement of the sum defining $E_w(\gamma(z))$ for $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and its (unconditional) convergence, which leaves it invariant by permutation of its terms. Additionally, it is very easy to see that all terms involved in the sum are bounded on Ω_M for every M which, by the ultrametric inequality, implies that E_w itself is bounded on Ω_M for every M . It remains to describe when the series are zero identically, or non-zero.

For the non-vanishing property, we give an explicit evidence why E_w has a u -expansion in $\mathbb{C}_\infty[[u]]$, and we derive from partial knowledge of its shape the required property (but we are not able to compute in limpid way the coefficients of the u -expansion!). First note that

$$D_n(u) = \frac{1}{\tilde{\pi}^{n+1}} \sum_{b \in A} \frac{1}{(z-b)^{n+1}},$$

so that we can use the Goss' polynomials $G_{n+1}(u) = D_n(u)$ as a 'model' to construct the u -expansion of E_w . Now, observe, for $w > 0$:

$$E_w(z) = \sum_{b \in A} \frac{1}{b^w} + \sum'_{a \in A} \sum_{b \in A} \frac{1}{(az + b)^w}.$$

If $(q - 1) \mid w$, we note that

$$\sum_{b \in A} \frac{1}{b^w} = - \prod_P (1 - P^{-w})^{-1} =: -\zeta_A(w),$$

where the product runs over the monic irreducible polynomials $P \in A$ and therefore is non-zero. Then, if $(q - 1) \mid w$ and if A^+ denotes the subset of monic polynomials in A :

$$\begin{aligned} E_w(z) &= -\zeta_A(w) - \sum_{a \in A^+} \sum_{b \in A} \frac{1}{(az + b)^w} \\ &= -\zeta_A(w) - \tilde{\pi}^w \sum_{a \in A^+} G_w(u(az)), \end{aligned}$$

a series which converges uniformly on every affinoid subset of Ω . Note that for $a \in A \setminus \{0\}$, the function $u(az)$ can be expanded as a formal series u_a of $u^{|a|} K[[u]]$ (normalise $|\cdot|$ by $|\theta| = q$) locally converging at $u = 0$ (in a disk of positive diameter r independent of a). This yields the explicit series expansion (convergent for the u -valuation, or for the sup-norm over the disk $D(0, r)$ in the variable u):

$$(10) \quad E_w(z) = -\zeta_A(w) - \tilde{\pi}^w \sum_{a \in A^+} G_w(u_a).$$

This also shows that E_w is, in this case, not identically zero. Indeed $\zeta_A(w)$ is non-zero, while the part depending on u in the above expression tends to zero as $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$ tends to ∞ . On the other hand, if $(q - 1) \nmid w$, the factor of automorphy J_{γ}^w does not induce a factor of automorphy for the group $\mathrm{PGL}_2(A)$ defined as the quotient of $\mathrm{GL}_2(A)$ by scalar matrices and this implies that any modular form of such weight w vanishes identically, and so it happens that E_w vanishes in this case. \square

Remark 7.4. It is instructive at this point to compare our observations with the settings of the original, complex-valued Eisenstein series. Indeed, it is well known, classically, that if $w > 2$, $2 \mid w$ and $q = e^{2\pi iz}$:

$$E_w(z) = \sum'_{a, b \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{(az + b)^w} = 2\zeta(w) + 2 \frac{(2\pi i)^{\frac{w}{2}}}{(\frac{w}{2} - 1)!} \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n^{\frac{w}{2} - 1} q^n}{1 - q^n}, \quad \Im(z) > 0.$$

The analogy is therefore between the series

$$\sum_{a \in A^+} G_w(u_a)$$

and

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n^{\frac{w}{2} - 1} q^n}{1 - q^n}.$$

However, it is well known that the latter series can be further expanded as follows, with $\sigma_k(n) = \sum_{d|n} d^k$:

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \sigma_{\frac{w}{2}-1}(n) q^n.$$

For the series $\sum_{a \in A^+} G_w(u_a)$, this aspect is missing, and there is no available intelligible receipt to compute the coefficients of the u -expansion of E_w directly, at the time being.

7.2. Construction of non-trivial cusp forms. We have constructed non-trivial modular forms, but they are not cusp forms. We construct non-zero cusp forms in this section. Let z be an element of Ω . Then, $\Lambda = \Lambda_z = Az + A$ is an A -lattice of rank 2 of \mathbb{C}_∞ . By Theorem 3.6, we have the Drinfeld A -module $\phi := \phi_\Lambda$ which is of rank 2. Hence, we can write

$$\phi_\theta(Z) = \theta Z + \tilde{g}(z)Z^q + \tilde{\Delta}(z)Z^{q^2}, \quad \forall (z, Z) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{C}_\infty$$

for functions $\tilde{g}, \tilde{\Delta} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$.

We consider the function $\Omega \times \mathbb{C}_\infty \xrightarrow{(z, Z) \mapsto \mathbb{E}(z, Z)} \mathbb{C}_\infty$ which associates to (z, Z) the value

$$(11) \quad \mathbb{E}(z, Z) := \exp_\Lambda(Z) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \alpha_i(z) Z^{q^i} = Z \prod'_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \left(1 - \frac{Z}{\lambda}\right)$$

at Z of the exponential series \exp_Λ associated to the A -lattice $\Lambda = \Lambda_z$ of \mathbb{C}_∞ . It is an analytic function and we have $\phi_a(\exp_\Lambda(Z)) = \exp_\Lambda(aZ)$ for all $a \in A$.

The following result collects the various functional properties of $\mathbb{E}(z, Z)$; proofs rely on simple computations that we leave to the reader.

Lemma 7.5. *For all $z \in \Omega$, $Z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$, $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and $a \in A$:*

- (1) $\phi_\Lambda(a)(\mathbb{E}(z, Z)) = \mathbb{E}(z, aZ)$,
- (2) $\mathbb{E}(\gamma(z), Z) = J_\gamma(z)^{-1} \mathbb{E}(z, J_\gamma(z)Z)$.
- (3) $\mathbb{E}(z, Z + az + b) = \mathbb{E}(z, Z)$, for all $a, b \in A$.

Remark 7.6. Loosely, we can say that \mathbb{E} is a 'non-commutative modular form of weight $(-1, 1)$ '. The second formula can be also rewritten as:

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\gamma(z), \frac{Z}{J_\gamma(z)}\right) = J_\gamma(z)^{-1} \mathbb{E}(z, Z), \quad \gamma \in \text{GL}_2(A),$$

so that \mathbb{E} functionally plays the role of a Jacobi form of level 1, weight -1 and index 0 (this is in close analogy with the Weierstrass \wp -functions).

By taking the formal logarithmic derivative in the variable Z of the Weierstrass product expansion of $\exp_\Lambda(Z)$ (for z fixed) we note that

$$\frac{Z}{\mathbb{E}(z, Z)} = 1 - \sum_{\substack{k \geq 0 \\ (q-1)|k}} E_k(z) Z^k$$

so that the coefficients in this expansion in powers of Z are analytic functions on Ω , from which we deduce, by inversion, that the coefficient functions $\alpha_i : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ of \mathbb{E} are analytic. By Lemma 7.3 and the homogeneity of the algebraic expressions expressing the functions α_i in terms of the Eisenstein series E_k we see that $\alpha_i \in M_{q^i-1}$ for all $i \geq 0$. As $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \infty$ we have $E_k(z) \rightarrow -\zeta_A(k)$, after a simple computation we see that

$$\mathbb{E}(z, Z) \rightarrow \exp_A(Z)$$

uniformly for $Z \in D$ for every disk $D \subset \mathbb{C}_\infty$. This means that the functions α_i are not cusp forms (the coefficients of $\exp_A \in K_\infty[[\tau]]$ are all non-zero). To construct cusp forms, we now look at the coefficients $\tilde{g}, \tilde{\Delta}$ of ϕ_θ which are functions of the variable $z \in \Omega$. By (1) and (2) of Lemma 7.5, for $\gamma \in \Gamma$, writing now $\phi_{\Lambda_z}(\theta)$ in place of ϕ_θ :

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\Lambda_{\gamma(z)}}(\theta)(J_\gamma(z)^{-1}\mathbb{E}(z, J_\gamma(z)Z)) &= \phi_{\Lambda_{\gamma(z)}}(\theta)(\mathbb{E}(\gamma(z), Z)) \\ &= \mathbb{E}(\gamma(z), \theta Z) \\ &= J_\gamma(z)^{-1}\mathbb{E}(z, \theta J_\gamma(z)Z). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\phi_{\Lambda_{\gamma(z)}}(\theta)(J_\gamma(z)^{-1}\mathbb{E}(z, W)) = J_\gamma(z)^{-1}\mathbb{E}(z, \theta W) = J_\gamma(z)^{-1}\phi_{\Lambda_z}(\mathbb{E}(z, W))$ for $W \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$. Since it is obvious that the coefficient functions $\tilde{g}, \tilde{\Delta}$ are analytic on Ω , they are in this way respectively modular-like functions of respective weights $q-1$ and q^2-1 . Furthermore:

Lemma 7.7. $\tilde{g} \in M_{q-1} \setminus S_{q-1}$ and $\tilde{\Delta} \in S_{q^2-1} \setminus \{0\}$. Additionally, $\tilde{\Delta}(z) \neq 0$ for all $z \in \Omega$.

Proof. The modularity of \tilde{g} and $\tilde{\Delta}$ follows from the previously noticed fact that $\exp_{\Lambda_z}(Z) \rightarrow \exp_A(Z)$ uniformly with Z in disks as $|z|_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \infty$. Indeed, this implies that $\phi_\theta(Z) \rightarrow \theta Z + \tilde{\pi}^{q-1}Z^q$ (uniformly on every disk) so that $\tilde{g} \rightarrow \tilde{\pi}^{q-1}$ and $\tilde{\Delta} \rightarrow 0$ as $|z|_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \infty$ and we see that \tilde{g} is a modular form of weight $q-1$ which is not a cusp form, and $\tilde{\Delta}$ is a cusp form.

We still need to prove that $\tilde{\Delta}$ is not identically zero; to do this, we prove now the last property of the lemma, which is even stronger. Assume by contradiction that there exists $z \in \Omega$ such that $\tilde{\Delta}(z) = 0$. Then

$$\phi_{\Lambda_z}(\theta) = \theta + \tilde{g}(z)\tau$$

which implies that the exponential \exp_{Λ_z} induces an isomorphism of A -modules $\exp_{\Lambda_z} : \mathbb{C}_\infty/\Lambda_z \rightarrow C(\mathbb{C}_\infty)$ (the Carlitz module). But this disagrees with Theorem 3.6 which would deliver an isomorphism $\Lambda_z \cong A$ between lattices of different ranks. This proves that $\tilde{\Delta}$ does not vanish on Ω . \square

Following Gekeler in [16], we define the modular forms g, Δ of respective weights $q-1$ and q^2-1 by $\tilde{g} = \tilde{\pi}^{q-1}g$ and $\tilde{\Delta} = \tilde{\pi}^{q^2-1}\Delta$. The reason for choosing these normalisations is that it can be proved that the u -expansions of g, Δ have coefficients in A . We are not far from a complete proof of the following (see [16, (5.12)] for full details):

Theorem 7.8. $M = \bigoplus_{w \in \mathbb{Z}} M_w = \mathbb{C}_\infty[g, \Delta]$

The proof rests on three crucial properties (1) existence of Eisenstein series (2) existence of the cusp form Δ which additionally is nowhere vanishing on Ω , and (3) modular forms of weight 0 for Γ are constant, which follows from the fact that a modular form of weight 0 can be identified with a holomorphic function over $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}_\infty)$ by Theorem 6.8, which is constant. We omit the details.

8. EISENSTEIN SERIES WITH VALUES IN BANACH ALGEBRAS

The final purpose of this and the next section of the present paper is to show certain identities for a variant-generalisation of Eisenstein series (see Theorem 9.9). We recall that $A = \mathbb{F}_q[\theta]$. Let B be a \mathbb{C}_∞ -Banach algebra with norm $\|\cdot\|$ (extending the norm $|\cdot| = |\cdot|_\infty$ of \mathbb{C}_∞) with the property that $\|B\| = |\mathbb{C}_\infty|$. Let X be a rigid analytic variety. We set

$$\mathcal{O}_{X/B} = \mathcal{O}_X \widehat{\otimes}_{\mathbb{C}_\infty} B,$$

with \mathcal{O}_X the structural sheaf of X , of \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebras. In other words, if $U \subset X$ is an affinoid subset of X , then $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ carries the supremum norm $\|\cdot\|_U$ and we define $\mathcal{O}_{X/B}(U)$ to be the completion of $\mathcal{O}_X \otimes_{\mathbb{C}_\infty} B$ for the norm induced by $\|f \otimes b\| = |f|_U$, for $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$ and $b \in B$. If B has a countable orthonormal basis $\mathcal{B} = (b_i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$, an element $f \in \mathcal{O}_{X/B}(U)$ has a convergent series expansion

$$f = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} f_i b_i,$$

where $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$, with $|f_i|_U \rightarrow 0$ for the Fréchet filter on \mathcal{I} .

One sees that that Tate's acyclicity Theorem extends to this setting, namely, if X is an affinoid variety, $\mathcal{O}_{X/B}$ is a sheaf of B -algebras. The global sections are the *analytic functions* $X \rightarrow B$.

We will mainly use the cases $X = \Omega$ and $X = \mathbb{A}^s$. If $X = \mathbb{A}^s$, an element of $\mathcal{O}_{X/B}$ is a *B -valued entire function of s variables*. We can identify it with a map $\mathbb{C}_\infty^s \rightarrow B$ allowing a series expansion in $B[[\underline{t}]]$ with $\underline{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_s)$ converging on $D(0, R)^s$ for all $R > 0$. A bounded entire function $\mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow B$ is constant (this is a generalisation of Liouville's theorem which uses the hypothesis that $\|B\| = |\mathbb{C}_\infty|$ is not discrete, see [38]).

We work with B -valued analytic functions where $B = \mathbb{K}$ is the completion of $\mathbb{C}_\infty(\underline{t})$ for the Gauss norm $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_\infty$, where $\underline{t} = (t_1, \dots, t_s)$. We have $\|\mathbb{K}\| = |\mathbb{C}_\infty|$ and the residual field is $\mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})$. In all the following, we consider matrix-valued analytic functions and we extend norms to matrices in the usual way by taking the supremum of norms of the entries of a matrix.

We extend the \mathbb{F}_q -automorphism $\tau : \mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$, $x \mapsto x^q$, $\mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})$ -linearly and continuously on \mathbb{K} . The subfield of the fixed elements $\mathbb{K}^{\tau=1} = \{x \in \mathbb{K} : \tau(x) = x\}$ is easily seen to be equal to $\mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})$ by a simple variant of Mittag-Leffler theorem. Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ be K_∞ -linearly independent. This is equivalent to saying that the A -module

$$\Lambda = A\lambda_1 + \dots + A\lambda_r \subset \mathbb{C}_\infty$$

is an A -lattice. In this way, the exponential function \exp_Λ induces a continuous open $\mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})$ -linear endomorphism of \mathbb{K} , the kernel of which contains $\Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})$ (it can be proved that \exp_Λ is surjective over \mathbb{K} and the kernel is exactly $\Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_q} \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})$ but we do not need this in the present paper). The Drinfeld A -module $\phi = \phi_\Lambda$ gives rise to a structure of $\mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})^{nr \times n}[\theta]$ -module

$$\phi(\mathbb{K}^{nr \times n})$$

by simply using the $\mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})$ -vector space structure of \mathbb{K} and defining the multiplication ϕ_θ by θ with the above extension of τ .

We consider an injective \mathbb{F}_q -algebra morphism

$$A \xrightarrow{\chi} \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})^{n \times n}$$

and we set, with $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ an A -basis of Λ (the exponential now applied coefficientwise):

$$\omega_\Lambda = \exp_\Lambda \left((\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_n \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_r I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) \in \mathbb{K}^{rn \times n}.$$

Lemma 8.1. *For all $a \in \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})[\theta]$ we have the identity $\phi_a(\omega_\Lambda) = \chi(a)\omega_\Lambda$ in $\mathbb{K}^{rn \times n}$.*

Proof. Since the variables t_i are central for τ and $\mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})[\theta]$ is euclidean, it suffices to show that $\phi_\theta(\omega_\Lambda) = \chi(t)\omega_\Lambda$. Now observe, for $a \in A$:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_\Lambda(a)(\omega_\Lambda) &= \exp_\Lambda((\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} (aI_n - \chi(a) + \chi(a))\lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ (aI_n - \chi(a) + \chi(a))\lambda_r \end{pmatrix}) \\ &= \chi(a)\omega_\Lambda, \end{aligned}$$

because $(\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1}(aI_n - \chi(a)) \in \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})[\theta]^{n \times n}$ so that $(\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1}(aI_n - \chi(a))\lambda_i$ lies in the kernel of \exp_Λ (applied coefficientwise). \square

Hence, ω_Λ is a particular instance of *special function* as defined and studied in [2, 15]. Note also that the map

$$\Phi_\Lambda : Z \mapsto \exp_\Lambda((\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1}Z)$$

defines an entire function $\mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$. An easy variant of the proof of Lemma 8.1 delivers:

Lemma 8.2. *We have the functional equation $\tau(\Phi_\Lambda(Z)) = (\chi(\theta) - \theta I_n)\Phi_\Lambda(Z) + \exp_\Lambda(Z)I_n$ in $\mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$.*

We now introduce a 'twist' of the logarithmic derivative of \exp_Λ . We recall that $A \xrightarrow{\chi} \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})^{n \times n}$ is an injective \mathbb{F}_q -algebra morphism. We introduce the *Perkins' series* (introduced in a slightly narrower setting by Perkins in his Ph. D. thesis [40]):

$$\psi_\Lambda(Z) := \sum_{a_1, \dots, a_r \in A} \frac{1}{Z - a_1\lambda_1 + \dots + a_r\lambda_r}(\chi(a_1), \dots, \chi(a_r)), \quad Z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$$

(depending on the choice of the basis of Λ as well as on the choice of the algebra morphism χ). The series converges for $Z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus \Lambda$ to a function $\mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times rn}$. We have (after elementary rearrangement of the terms):

$$(12) \quad \psi_\Lambda(Z - b_1\lambda_1 - \dots - b_r\lambda_r) = \psi_\Lambda(Z) - (\chi(b_1), \dots, \chi(b_r)) \exp_\Lambda(Z)^{-1}, \quad b_1, \dots, b_r \in A.$$

The next proposition explains why we are interested in the Perkins' series: they can be viewed as generating series of certain \mathbb{K} -vector-valued Eisenstein series that we introduce below. Determining identities for the Perkins' series results in determining identities for such Eisenstein series.

Proposition 8.3. *There exists $r \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times|$ such that the following series expansion, convergent for Z in $D(0, r)$, holds:*

$$\psi_\Lambda(Z) = - \sum_{\substack{j \geq 1 \\ j \equiv 1(q-1)}} Z^{j-1} \mathcal{E}_\Lambda(j; \chi),$$

where for $j \geq 1$,

$$\mathcal{E}_\Lambda(j; \chi) := \sum'_{a_1, \dots, a_r \in A} \frac{1}{(a_1\lambda_1 + \dots + a_r\lambda_r)^j}(\chi(a_1), \dots, \chi(a_r)) \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times rn}.$$

The series $\mathcal{E}_\Lambda(j; \chi)$ is the *Eisenstein series of weight j* associated to Λ and χ .

Proof of Proposition 8.3. Since Λ is strongly discrete, $D(0, r) \cap (\Lambda \setminus \{0\}) = \emptyset$ for some $r \neq 0$. Then, we can expand, for the coefficients a_i not all zero,

$$\frac{1}{Z - a_1\lambda_1 - \dots - a_r\lambda_r} = \frac{-1}{a_1\lambda_1 + \dots + a_r\lambda_r} \sum_{i \geq 0} \left(\frac{Z}{a_1\lambda_1 + \dots + a_r\lambda_r} \right)^i.$$

The result follows from the fact that $\mathcal{E}_\Lambda(j; \chi)$, which is always convergent for $j > 0$, vanishes identically for $j \not\equiv 1 \pmod{q-1}$ which is easy to check observing that $\Lambda = \lambda\Lambda$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$, and reindexing the sum defining $\mathcal{E}_\Lambda(j; \chi)$. \square

Lemma 8.4. *The function $F^\sharp(Z) := \exp_\Lambda(Z)\psi_\Lambda(Z)$ defines an entire function $\mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times rn}$ such that, for all $\lambda = a_1\lambda_1 + \dots + a_r\lambda_r \in \Lambda$, $F^\sharp(\lambda) = (\chi(a_1), \dots, \chi(a_r)) \in \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})^{n \times nr}$.*

Proof. This easily follows from the fact that ψ_Λ converges at $Z = 0$, and (12). \square

The function ψ_Λ is intimately related to the exponential \exp_Λ by means of the following result, where \exp_Λ on the right is the unique continuous map $\mathbb{K}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$ which induces a $\mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})^{n \times n}[\theta]$ -module morphism $\mathbb{K}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \phi_\Lambda(\mathbb{K}^{n \times n})$.

Lemma 8.5. *We have the identity of entire functions $\mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$ of the variable Z :*

$$\exp_\Lambda(Z)\psi_\Lambda(Z)\omega_\Lambda = \exp_\Lambda((\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1}Z).$$

Proof. By Lemma 8.4, the function

$$F(Z) := F^\sharp(Z) \cdot \omega_\Lambda : \mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$$

is an entire function such that

$$F(\lambda) = (\chi(a_1), \dots, \chi(a_r))\omega_\Lambda \in \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}, \quad \forall \lambda = a_1\lambda_1 + \dots + a_r\lambda_r \in \Lambda.$$

We set

$$G(Z) = \exp_\Lambda((\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1}Z).$$

Let $\lambda = a_1\lambda_1 + \dots + a_r\lambda_r \in \Lambda$. We have, by Lemma 8.1,

$$\begin{aligned} G(\lambda) &= \exp_\Lambda((\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1}((a_1 I_n - \chi(a_1) + \chi(a_1))\lambda_1 + \dots + (a_r I_n - \chi(a_r) + \chi(a_r))\lambda_r)) \\ &= (\chi(a_1), \dots, \chi(a_r))\omega_\Lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the entire functions F, G agree on Λ . The function $F - G$ is an entire function $\mathbb{C}_\infty \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$ which vanishes over Λ . Hence,

$$H(Z) = \frac{F(Z) - G(Z)}{\exp_\Lambda(Z)}$$

defines an entire function over \mathbb{C}_∞ . Now, it is easy to see that

$$\lim_{|Z| \rightarrow \infty} \|H(Z)\| = 0.$$

Since the valuation group of \mathbb{K} is dense in \mathbb{R}^\times , the appropriate generalisation of Liouville's theorem [38, Proposition 8] for entire functions holds in our settings and $H = 0$ identically. \square

Remark 8.6. More generally, we can study A -module maps

$$\Lambda \xrightarrow{\chi} \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$$

with bounded image (the A -module structure on $\mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$ being induced by an injective algebra homomorphism $A \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$) and Perkins' series

$$\psi_\Lambda(n; \chi) := \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \frac{\chi(\lambda)}{(Z - \lambda)^n}.$$

Lemma 8.5 delivers an identity for ψ_Λ in terms of certain analytic functions of the variable Z which are explicitly computable in terms of \exp_Λ . To see this, observe that the \mathbb{K} -algebra of analytic functions $D(0, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ is stable by the \mathbb{K} -linear divided higher derivatives $\mathcal{D}_{Z,n}$ defined by $\mathcal{D}_{Z,n}(Z^m) = \binom{m}{n} Z^{m-n}$. In particular, $\mathcal{D}_{Z,n}(\psi_\Lambda)$ is well defined for any $n > 0$. We write $f^{(k)}$ for $\tau^k(f)$, $f \in \mathbb{K}$ or for f more generally a $\mathbb{K}^{r \times s}$ -valued map for arbitrary integers r, s . If $f = \sum_{i \geq 0} f_i Z^i$ is an analytic function over a disk $D(0, r)$ in the variable Z , then $f^{(k)} = \sum_{i \geq 0} \tau(f_i) Z^{q^k i}$ is again analytic if $k \geq 0$. Observe that in particular,

$$\psi_\Lambda(Z)^{(k)} = \mathcal{D}_{q^k-1}(\psi_\Lambda(Z)), \quad k \geq 0.$$

Lemma 8.5 implies

$$\psi_\Lambda(Z)\omega_\Lambda = \mathcal{H}(Z) := \exp_\Lambda(Z)^{-1} \exp_\Lambda((\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1}Z),$$

and we note that on the right we have an analytic function $D(0, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$ for some $r \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty^\times|$. Applying \mathcal{D}_{q^k-1} on both sides of this identity and observing that ω_Λ does not depend on Z , we deduce:

$$\psi_\Lambda(Z)^{(k)}\omega_\Lambda = \mathcal{D}_{q^k-1}(\mathcal{H})(Z), \quad k \geq 0.$$

Now, since the function $\psi_\Lambda(Z)^{(k)}$ is in fact an analytic function of the variable Z^{q^k} , this is also true for the function $\mathcal{D}_{q^k-1}(\mathcal{H})(Z)$ so that

$$\mathcal{H}_k(Z) = (\mathcal{D}_{q^k-1}(\mathcal{H})(Z))^{(-k)}, \quad k \geq 0$$

are all analytic functions $D(0, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$ (note that $\mathcal{H}_0 = \mathcal{H}$). We introduce the matrices

$$\Omega_\Lambda = (\omega_\Lambda, \omega_\Lambda^{(-1)}, \dots, \omega_\Lambda^{(1-r)}) \in \mathbb{K}^{rn \times rn}, \quad \mathcal{H}_\Lambda(Z) = (\mathcal{H}_0, \dots, \mathcal{H}_{r-1}),$$

where the latter is an $n \times rn$ -matrix of analytic functions $D(0, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. Then,

$$\psi_\Lambda(Z)\Omega_\Lambda = \mathcal{H}_\Lambda(Z).$$

But a simple variant of the Wronskian lemma (see [34, §4.2.3]) implies that Ω_Λ is invertible. We have reached:

Theorem 8.7. *The identity $\psi_\Lambda(Z) = \mathcal{H}_\Lambda(Z)\Omega_\Lambda^{-1}$ holds, for functions locally analytic at $Z = 0$.*

The identity of the previous theorem connects the 'twisted logarithmic derivative' $\psi_\Lambda(Z)$ to the inverse Frobenius twists of the divided higher derivatives of the mysterious function \mathcal{H} , which are certainly not always easy to compute, unless $r = 1$, where there is no higher derivative to compute at all. If we set, additionally, $\chi = \chi_t$ where $\chi_t(a) = a(t)$ so that $n = 1$, then we reach a known identity, which was first discovered by R. Perkins in [41] (that we copy below adapting it to our notations):

$$\exp_A(Z)\omega(t) \sum_{a \in A} \frac{a(t)}{Z-a} = \exp_A\left(\frac{Z}{\theta-t}\right),$$

with ω Anderson-Thakur's function and $\exp_A(Z) = Z \prod'_{a \in A} (1 - \frac{Z}{a})$. This formula is expressed in [38, Theorem 1] in a slightly different manner by using Papanikolas' deformation of the Carlitz logarithm. Note that these references also contain other types of generalisation. The above formula can be viewed as an analogue of [31, Lemma 1.3.21] (the analogy can be pursued further). This should be considered as a starting point for an extension of Kato's arguments related to the connection between the zeta-values phenomenology and Iwasawa's theory appearing in that reference. We owe this remark to Lance Gurney that we thankfully acknowledge.

9. MODULAR FORMS WITH VALUES IN BANACH ALGEBRAS

In this section, more technical than the previous ones, we suppose that B is a Banach \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra with norm $\|\cdot\|$ such that $\|B\| = |\mathbb{C}_\infty|$ and we suppose that it is endowed with a countable orthonormal basis $\mathcal{B} = (b_i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$. The example on which we are focusing here is that of $B = \mathbb{K}$ the completion of the field $\widehat{\mathbb{C}_\infty(\underline{t})}$ for the Gauss valuation $\|\cdot\|$. Any basis of $\mathbb{F}_q^{ac}(\underline{t})$ as a vector space over \mathbb{F}_q^{ac} is easily seen to be an orthonormal basis of \mathbb{K} . We recall that we have considered, in §8, a notion of B -valued analytic function. The main purpose of this section is to show, through some examples, that if $N > 1$, there is a generalisation

$$\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{N \times 1}$$

of Drinfeld modular form which cannot be studied by using just 'scalar' Drinfeld modular forms.

We consider a representation

$$\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_N(\mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})) \subset \mathrm{GL}_N(\mathbb{K}).$$

Definition 9.1. Let $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{N \times 1}$ be an analytic function. We say that f is *modular-like* (for ρ) of weight $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ if for all $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A)$,

$$f(\gamma(z)) = J_\gamma(z)^w \rho(\gamma) f(z), \quad \gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(A).$$

We say that a modular-like function of weight w is:

- (1) *weakly modular* (of weight w) if there exists $L \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that the map $z \mapsto \|\exp_A(z)^L f(z)\|$ is bounded over Ω_M for some $M > 1$,
- (2) a *modular form* if the map $z \mapsto \|f(z)\|$ is bounded over Ω_M for some $M > 1$.
- (3) a *cusp form* if it is a modular form and $\max_{z \in \Omega_M} \|f(z)\| \rightarrow 0$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$.

We denote by $M_w^!(\rho)$, $M_w(\rho)$, $S_w(\rho)$ the \mathbb{K} -vector spaces of weak modular, modular, and cusp forms of weight w for ρ . Note that these notations are loose, in the sense that these vector spaces strongly depend of the choice of \mathbb{K} (in particular, of the variables $\underline{t} = (t_i)$).

We now describe a very classical example with $N = 1$ and $B = \mathbb{C}_\infty$ (no variables \underline{t} at all). If $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty^\times$ is a representation, there exists $m \in \mathbb{Z}/(q-1)\mathbb{Z}$ unique, such that $\rho(\gamma) = \det(\gamma)^{-m}$ for all γ . We write

$$\rho = \det^{-m}$$

(note that this is well defined). Gekeler constructed a cusp form $h \in S_{q+1}(\det^{-1}) \setminus \{0\}$; see [16, (5.9)]. The first few terms of its u -expansion in \mathbb{C}_∞ can be computed explicitly by various methods (including the explicit formulas (14) and (15) below):

$$(13) \quad h(z) = -u(1 + u^{(q-1)^2} + \dots).$$

We deduce that $h^{q-1} \Delta^{-1}$ is a Drinfeld modular form of weight zero which is constant by Theorem 7.8. The factor of proportionality is easily seen to be -1 : $\Delta = -h^{q-1}$.

The computation in (13) can be pushed to coefficients of higher powers of the uniformiser u by using two formulas that we describe here. The first formula is due to López [32]. We have the convergent series expansion (in both $K[[u]]$ for the u -adic metric and in $D(0, r)$ for some $r \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty| \cap]0, 1[$ for the norm of the uniform convergence)

$$(14) \quad h = - \sum_{\substack{a \in A \\ \text{monic}}} a^q u_a \in A[[u]].$$

The second formula is due to Gekeler [17] and is an analogue of Jacobi's product formula

$$\Delta = q \prod_{n \geq 0} (1 - q^n)^{24} \in q\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$$

for the classical complex-valued normalised discriminant cusp form Δ (we have an unfortunate and unavoidable conflict of notation here!). Gekeler's formula is the following u -convergent product expansion:

$$(15) \quad h = -u \prod_{\substack{a \in A \\ \text{monic}}} \left(u^{|a|} C_a \left(\frac{1}{u} \right) \right)^{q^2-1} \in A[[u]],$$

with C_a the multiplication by a for the Carlitz module structure. Note that $(u^{|a|} C_a(\frac{1}{u}))^{q^2-1} \in 1 + K[[u]]$ and the u -valuation of

$$\left(u^{|a|} C_a(u^{-1}) \right)^{q^2-1} - 1$$

goes to infinity as a runs in $A \setminus \{0\}$. One deduces, from Gekeler's result [16, Theorem (5.13)], that $M_w(\det^{-m}) = h^m M_{w-m_0(q+1)}$ if $m_0 = m \cap \{0, \dots, q-2\}$ (m is a class modulo $q-1$).

9.1. Weak modular forms of weight -1 . We analyse another class of representations, this time in higher dimension and we construct a new kind of modular form associated to it. Let

$$A \xrightarrow{\chi} \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})^{n \times n}$$

be an injective \mathbb{F}_q -algebra morphism. Then, the map

$$\rho_\chi : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})) \subset \mathrm{GL}_{2n}(\mathbb{K})$$

defined by

$$\rho_\chi \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \chi(a) & \chi(b) \\ \chi(c) & \chi(d) \end{pmatrix}$$

is a representation of Γ . We denote by ρ_χ^* the contragredient representation

$$\rho_\chi^* = {}^t \rho_\chi^{-1}.$$

We shall study the case $\rho = \rho_\chi$ or ρ_χ^* . We also set $N = 2n$.

We construct weak modular forms of weight -1 associated to the representations ρ_χ ; the main result is Theorem 9.3 where we show that a certain matrix function defined in (17) has its columns which are weak modular forms of weight -1 . We think that this construction is interesting because there seems to be no analogue of it in the settings of complex-vector-valued modular forms for $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

Before going on, we need the next lemma, where we give a uniform bound for the valuations of the coefficients of the u -expansions $\sum_{m \geq 0} c_{i,m} u^m$ of the modular forms α_i appearing in (11).

Lemma 9.2. *There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for all $i, m \geq 0$,*

$$|c_{i,m}| \leq q^{-iq^i} |\tilde{\pi}|^{q^i-1} C^m.$$

Proof. This is [36, Lemma 2.1]. Although the statement presented in this reference is correct, there is a typographical problem in (2.17) so that, to avoid confusion, we give full details here. We set without loss of generality $|\theta| = q$. We recall ([36, (2.14)]) that

$$\alpha_i = \frac{1}{\theta^{q^i} - \theta} (\tilde{g}\alpha_{i-1}^q + \tilde{\Delta}\alpha_{i-2}^{q^2}), \quad i > 0,$$

with the initial values $\alpha_0 = 1$ and $\alpha_{-1} = 0$. Now, writing additionally the u -expansions:

$$\tilde{g} = \sum_{i \geq 0} \tilde{\gamma}_i u^i, \quad \tilde{\Delta} = \sum_{i \geq 0} \tilde{\delta}_i u^i,$$

we find (as in *ibid.*)

$$c_{i,m} = \frac{1}{\theta^{q^i} - \theta} \left(\sum_{j+qk=m} \tilde{\gamma}_j c_{i-1,k}^q + \sum_{j'+q^2k'=m} \tilde{\delta}_{j'} c_{i-2,k'}^{q^2} \right), \quad i > 0, \quad m \geq 0$$

with the initial values $c_{i,0} = \frac{\tilde{\pi}^{q^i-1}}{d_i}$ and $c_{-1,m} = 0$. Clearly, we can choose $C > 0$ such that $|\tilde{\delta}_j| \leq C^j$ and $|\tilde{\gamma}_j| \leq B^j |\tilde{\pi}^{q-1}|$ for all $j \geq 0$, and additionally, we can suppose that the inequality of the Lemma is true for $|c_{i,m}|$ with $i = 0, 1$. We now prove the inequality by induction over i . Indeed, note that if $j + qk = m$, then, by induction hypothesis, $|\tilde{\gamma}_j c_{i-1,k}^q| \leq C^j q^{-(i-1)q^{i-1}} C^{kq} |\tilde{\pi}|^{q^i-q} |\tilde{\pi}|^{q-1} \leq C^m q^{-(i-1)q^i} |\tilde{\pi}|^{q^i-1}$ and similarly, if $j + q^2k = m$, then we have $|\tilde{\delta}_j c_{i-2,k}^{q^2}| \leq C^m q^{-(i-2)q^i} |\tilde{\pi}|^{q^{i-2}-1}$, and the inequality follows. \square

We write $\vartheta = \chi(\theta)$. If we set

$$W = (\theta I_n - \vartheta)^{-1} \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{K}),$$

we have that for all $a \in A$:

$$(16) \quad (\chi(a) - aI_n)W \in \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t}_\Sigma)[\theta]^{n \times n}.$$

Now, we consider, for χ and W as in (16), the matrix function $Q(z) = \begin{pmatrix} zW \\ W \end{pmatrix}$, which is a holomorphic function $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{N \times n}$. We observe that if $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma$, then

$$Q(\gamma(z)) = J_\gamma(z)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} (az + b)W \\ (cz + d)W \end{pmatrix} \equiv J_\gamma(z)^{-1} \rho_\chi(\gamma) Q(z) \pmod{\Lambda_z^{N \times n}}.$$

Hence, if we set

$$(17) \quad \mathbb{F}(z) := \mathbb{E}(z, Q(z)),$$

then, by the fact that $\Lambda_z \otimes \mathbb{F}_q(\underline{t})$ is contained in the kernel of \exp_{Λ_z} ,

$$\mathbb{F}(\gamma(z)) = J_\gamma(z)^{-1} \mathbb{E}(z, J_\gamma(z) J_\gamma(z)^{-1} \rho_\chi(\gamma) Q(z)) = J_\gamma(z)^{-1} \rho_\chi(\gamma) \mathbb{F}(z), \quad \forall \gamma \in \Gamma.$$

This means that the function $\mathbb{F} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{N \times n}$ is modular-like of weight -1 for ρ_χ . We are going to describe this function \mathbb{F} in more detail.

Theorem 9.3. *We have $\mathbb{F} \in M_{-1}^1(\rho_\chi)^{1 \times n}$.*

Proof. We set $e_C(z) = \exp_C(\tilde{\pi}z)$ so that $u(z) = \frac{1}{e_C(z)}$. Lemma 8.2 implies:

$$\tau(e_C(W)) = (\vartheta - \theta I_n) e_C(W), \quad \tau(e_C(zW)) = (\vartheta - \theta I_n) e_C(zW) + e_C(z).$$

The subset $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ of the $r \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty|$ such that the elements $|d_i^{-1} r^{q^i}|$ are all distinct for $i \geq 0$ is dense in $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Let $z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ be such that $r = |\tilde{\pi}z| \in \mathcal{W}$. Then:

$$|e_C(z)| = \max_i \{ q^{-iq^i} |\tilde{\pi}|^{q^i} |z|^{q^i} \}.$$

We write $\mathbb{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}_1 \\ \mathcal{F}_2 \end{pmatrix}$ with $\mathcal{F}_i : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$. We first look at the matrix function

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = \exp_\Lambda(zW) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \alpha_i(z) z^{q^i} \tau^i(W).$$

We suppose that $|u(z)| < \frac{1}{B}$ with B as in Lemma 9.2. Then

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = \sum_{i \geq 0} z^{q^i} \tau^i(W) \sum_{j \geq 0} c_{i,j} u^j$$

so that if $\|zW\tilde{\pi}\| = r \in \mathcal{W}$ with $|u| < \frac{1}{B}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{F}_1\| &= \max_{i,j} \{|z|^{q^i} q^{-iq^i} |\tilde{\pi}|^{q^i-1} \underbrace{(C|u|)^j}_{<1}\} \\ &= \|\exp_C(\tilde{\pi}zW)\| \\ &= \|e_C(z/\theta)\|, \end{aligned}$$

and $\frac{\mathcal{F}_1}{e_C(z/\theta)} - \tilde{\pi}^{-1}I_n$ is bounded as $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$ is bounded from below.

We now look at the matrix function $\mathcal{F}_2 = e_{\Lambda}(W)$. Since $\mathcal{F}_2 = \sum_{i \geq 0} \alpha_i(z) \tau^i(W)$, for $|u| < \frac{1}{B}$ we get in a similar way that $\mathcal{F}_2 - \tilde{\pi}^{-1}e_C(W)$ goes to zero as $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \infty$. Hence, the n columns of the matrix function \mathbb{F} , which are modular-like of weight -1 are weak modular forms of $M_{-1}^1(\rho_{\chi})$. \square

We set

$$\mathfrak{F} = (\mathbb{F}, \tau(\mathbb{F})) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}_1 & \tau(\mathcal{F}_1) \\ \mathcal{F}_2 & \tau(\mathcal{F}_2) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, \mathfrak{F} is an analytic function $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{N \times N}$ and the first n columns are weak modular forms of weight -1 , while the last n columns are weak modular forms of weight $-q$ (for the representation ρ_{χ}).

Lemma 9.4. *We have the difference equation $\tau(\mathfrak{F}) = \mathfrak{F}\Phi$ where*

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \tilde{\Delta}^{-1}(\chi(\theta) - \theta I_n) \\ 1 & -\tilde{\Delta}^{-1}\tilde{g}I_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proof. For any choice of $n, m > 0$, we extend the function $\mathbb{E}(z, Z)$ of Lemma 7.5 to

$$\Omega \times \mathbb{K}^{n \times m} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{E}} \mathbb{K}^{n \times m}$$

by setting $\mathbb{E}(z, Z) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \alpha_i(z) \tau^i(Z)$ (so τ acts diagonally). Lemma 7.5 holds in this generalised setting, where the Drinfeld modules ϕ_{Λ} now acts on $\mathbb{K}^{n \times m}$ (case of $\Lambda = \Lambda_z$). The present statement follows from (1) of Lemma 7.5 with $a = \theta$ in a manner which is sensibly similar to that of [36, Theorem 1.3]. Indeed, note that, with $\phi_{\Lambda}(\theta) = \theta + \tilde{g}\tau + \tilde{\Delta}\tau^2$, we have $\phi_{\Lambda}(\theta)(\mathbb{F}) - \chi(\theta)\mathbb{F} = 0$. \square

Lemma 9.5. *We have that $\sup_{z \in \Omega_M} \|\mathfrak{F} - \mathcal{X}\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}\| \rightarrow 0$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$, where*

$$\mathcal{X} = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & e_C(W) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} e_C(zW) & \tau(e_C(zW)) \\ I_n & \vartheta - \theta I_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{Z} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\pi}^{-1}I_n & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{\pi}^{-q}I_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proof. We observe (recall that $\vartheta = \chi(\theta)$):

$$\mathcal{X}\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\pi}^{-1}e_C(zW) & \tilde{\pi}^{-q}((\vartheta - \theta I_n)e_C(zW) + e_0 I_n) \\ \tilde{\pi}^{-1}e_C(W) & \tilde{\pi}^{-q}(\vartheta - \theta I_n)e_C(W) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since the second block column of \mathfrak{F} is the image by τ of the first block column, all we need to show is that $\sup_{z \in \Omega_M} \|\mathbb{F} - (\frac{\tilde{\pi}^{-1}e_C(zW)}{\tilde{\pi}^{-1}e_C(W)})\| \rightarrow 0$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$. We note that

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = e_\Lambda(zW) = \tilde{\pi}^{-1}e_C(zW) + \underbrace{\sum_{i \geq 0} z^{q^i} \tau^i(W) \sum_{j > 0} c_{i,j} u^j}_{=: \Upsilon}.$$

We show that $\|\Upsilon\|$ tends to zero when $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \infty$. We suppose that $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}}$ is large so that $|u|C < 1$. then, the double series defining Υ is convergent and we can write

$$\Upsilon = \sum_{j > 0} \sum_{i \geq 0} u^j c_{i,j} z^{q^i} \tau^i(W).$$

The general term of this series, $\Upsilon_{i,j} := u^j c_{i,j} z^{q^i} \tau^i(W)$, has absolute value which satisfies:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Upsilon_{i,j}\| &\leq q^{-iq^i} |\tilde{\pi}|^{q^i-1} (|u|C)^j |z|^{q^i} \|W\|^{q^i} \\ &\leq |u|C \max_i \{|z|^{q^i} \|W\|^{q^i} |\tilde{\pi}|^{q^i-1}\} \\ &\leq |\tilde{\pi}|^{-1} C \left| \frac{e_C(z/\theta)}{e_C(z)} \right| \end{aligned}$$

and tends to zero as $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \infty$. In a similar way, one proves that $\|\mathcal{F}_2 - \tilde{\pi}^{-1}e_C(W)\|$ tends to zero in the same way, we leave the details to the reader. \square

Lemma 9.6. *We have $\|\det(\mathfrak{F}) - (-1)^n e_C(z)^n \tilde{\pi}^{-n(q+1)} \det(e_C(W))\| \rightarrow 0$ as $|z|_{\mathfrak{S}} \rightarrow \infty$, and $\det(e_C(W))$ is non-zero.*

Proof. The formula follows directly from the expression for $\mathcal{X}\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{Z}$. The non-vanishing of $\det(e_C(W))$ is easy to show. \square

This result implies that the columns of \mathfrak{F} are linearly independent. Moreover, it is plain that $\sup_{z \in \Omega_M} \|\det(\mathfrak{F}^{-1}) - (-1)^n u^n \tilde{\pi}^{(q+1)n} \det(e_C(W))^{-1}\| \rightarrow 0$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$. Since at once the scalar function $F = \det(\mathfrak{F}^{-1})$ satisfies $F(\gamma(z)) = J_\gamma(z)^{n(q+1)} \det(\gamma)^{-n} F(z)$ for all $z \in \Omega$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma$, we get $F \in M_{n(q+1)}(\det^{-n}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}_\infty} \mathbb{K}$. Now, Fh^{-n} is a modular form of weight 0, therefore equal to an element of \mathbb{K}^\times . We obtain:

Corollary 9.7. *We have $\det(\mathfrak{F}^{-1}) = (-1)^n \tilde{\pi}^{-(q+1)n} h^n \det(e_C(W))^{-1}$ and, writing $\mathfrak{H} := {}^t \mathfrak{F}^{-1} = (\mathfrak{H}_1, \mathfrak{H}_2)$ with $\mathfrak{H}_i : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^{n \times n}$, we have that the n columns of \mathfrak{H}_1 are linearly independent modular forms of weight 1 and the n columns of \mathfrak{H}_2 are linearly independent modular forms of weight q for the representation ρ_χ^* .*

What can be further proved is, by setting

$$M(\rho_\chi^*) = \bigoplus_w M_w(\rho_\chi^*)$$

the weight-graded $(M \otimes_{\mathbb{C}_\infty} \mathbb{K})$ -module of modular forms for ρ_χ^* , where $M = \bigoplus_w M_w(\mathbf{1})$ is the \mathbb{C}_∞ -algebra of scalar modular forms ($\mathbf{1}$ is the trivial representation):

Theorem 9.8. $M(\rho_\chi^*) = (M \otimes_{\mathbb{C}_\infty} \mathbb{K})^{1 \times N} \mathfrak{H}$.

We will not give the details of the deduction of the proof of this theorem from Corollary 9.7, since it rests on an easy generalisation and modification of [39, Theorem 3.9]. Instead of this, we insist on the result of Gekeler [16, Theorem (5.13)], which implies that

$$M_w(\det^{-m}) = M_{w-m(q+1)}h^m, \quad m \leq q-1$$

with h the Poincaré series of weight $q+1$ and 'type 1' defined in *ibid.* (5.11) (with u -expansion (13)) so that, with $M(\det^{-m}) = \oplus_w M_w(\det^{-m})$,

$$M(\det^{-m}) = Mh^m.$$

In view of this, we can think about \mathfrak{H} (up to normalisation) as to a matrix-valued generalisation of the Poincaré series h .

9.2. Jacobi-like forms. We consider the series

$$\Psi(z, Z) := \psi_{\Lambda_z}(Z) = \sum_{a, b \in A} \frac{1}{Z - az - b} (\chi(a), \chi(b)),$$

converging for $Z \in \mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus \Lambda$ where $\Lambda = \Lambda_z = Az + A$, $z \in \Omega$. We have the following functional identities

$$\Psi\left(\gamma(z), \frac{Z}{J_\gamma(z)}\right) = J_\gamma(z)\Psi(z, Z)\rho(\gamma)^{-1}, \quad \gamma \in \Gamma,$$

together with the identities arising from (12). Proposition 8.3 implies that, for $Z \in D(0, r)$ for some $r \in |\mathbb{C}_\infty| \cap]0, 1[$,

$${}^t\Psi(z, Z) = - \sum_{\substack{j>0 \\ j \equiv 1 \pmod{q-1}}} Z^{j-1} \mathcal{E}(j; \chi)$$

where $\mathcal{E}(j; \chi)$ is the Eisenstein series (non-vanishing if $j \equiv 1 \pmod{q-1}$)

$$\mathcal{E}(j; \chi) := \sum'_{a, b \in A} \frac{1}{(az + b)^j} \begin{pmatrix} \chi(a) \\ \chi(b) \end{pmatrix},$$

which satisfies

$$\mathcal{E}(j; \chi)(\gamma(z)) = J_\gamma(z)^j \rho_\chi^*(\gamma) \mathcal{E}(j; \chi), \quad \gamma \in \Gamma, \quad z \in \Omega.$$

Since it is also apparent that $\|\mathcal{E}(j; \chi)(z)\|$ is bounded on Ω_M for $M > 1$ and $j > 0$, we deduce that the n columns of $\mathcal{E}(j; \chi)$ are modular forms of weight j for ρ_χ^* in the sense of Definition 9.1 (see [39, §3.2.1] for a special case). By Theorem 8.7 we obtain

$$(18) \quad \Psi(z, Z) = [\mathcal{H}(Z), \mathcal{D}_{q-1}(\mathcal{H})(Z)^{(-1)}] \Omega_\Lambda(z)^{-1}$$

which allows to explicitly compute the Eisenstein series $\mathcal{E}(j; \chi)$ in terms of the function $\mathcal{H}(Z)$. To make this interesting relation a little bit more transparent, we give below an explicit expression of the matrix $\Omega_\Lambda(z)^{-1}$. We have:

$$(19) \quad \Omega_\Lambda(z)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tau^{-1}(\Phi) \mathfrak{F}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\left(\frac{\tilde{\Delta}}{\Delta}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ 0 & (\chi(\theta) - \theta^{\frac{1}{q}}) \tilde{\Delta}^{-\frac{1}{q}} \end{pmatrix} \mathfrak{F}^{-1},$$

with Φ the matrix defined in Lemma 9.4. To see this, observe that in the notation of Theorem 8.7,

$$\Omega_\Lambda(z) = (\mathbb{F}, \tau^{-1}(\mathbb{F})) = \tau^{-1}(\mathfrak{F}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

with $\Lambda = \Lambda_z$ as above. By Lemma 9.4, $\tau(\mathfrak{F}) = \mathfrak{F}\Phi$, so that $\tau^{-1}(\mathfrak{F}) = \mathfrak{F}(\tau^{-1}(\Phi))^{-1}$ which yields

$$\Omega_\Lambda = \tau^{-1}(\mathfrak{F}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathfrak{F} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (\tau^{-1}(\Phi))^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

which implies (19) by the (licit) inversion of the two sides.

Substituting in (18) and transposing, we get:

$$- \sum_{\substack{j \geq 1 \\ j \equiv 1(q-1)}} \mathcal{E}(j; \chi) Z^{j-1} = \mathfrak{H} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\left(\frac{\tilde{g}}{\tilde{\Delta}}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} & \tilde{\Delta}^{-\frac{1}{q}}({}^t\chi(\theta) - \theta^{\frac{1}{q}}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} {}^t\mathcal{H}(Z) \\ \mathcal{D}_{q-1}({}^t\mathcal{H})(Z)^{(-1)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

For example, the Eisenstein series of weight one $\mathcal{E}(1; \chi)$ arises as the coefficient of Z^0 in the left-hand side and the above yields an explicit formula for it. Note that the constant term of the Z -expansion of ${}^t[\mathcal{H}(Z), \mathcal{D}_{q-1}(\mathcal{H})(Z)^{(-1)}]$ is

$${}^t[(\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1}, \alpha_1(z)^{\frac{1}{q}}((\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1} - (\theta^{\frac{1}{q}} I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1})].$$

The formula that we get is this one:

$$-\mathcal{E}_1(1; \chi) = \mathfrak{H} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\left(\frac{\tilde{g}}{\tilde{\Delta}}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} & \tilde{\Delta}^{-\frac{1}{q}}({}^t\chi(\theta) - \theta^{\frac{1}{q}}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} {}^t(\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1} \\ \alpha_1(z)^{\frac{1}{q}} {}^t((\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1} - (\theta^{\frac{1}{q}} I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1}) \end{pmatrix},$$

and what looks as a miracle at first sight is that it greatly simplifies, by using the explicit computation of α_1 which arises from [36, (2.14)], and which is $\alpha_1 = \frac{\tilde{g}}{\theta^q - \theta}$, we reach the following:

Theorem 9.9. *The following identity holds*

$$\mathcal{E}_1(1; \chi) = -\mathfrak{H} \begin{pmatrix} {}^t(\theta I_n - \chi(\theta))^{-1} \\ 0_n \end{pmatrix},$$

involving $N \times n$ matrices whose columns are modular forms of weight 1.

In fact, this is not a miracle; it is just due to the fact that the left-hand side must be bounded at the infinity; this is only possible if the second matrix entry of the column above is identically zero, because it is anyway a multiple by a constant matrix of the weak modular form $\tilde{g}/\tilde{\Delta}$ (this somewhat forces α_1 to be equal to the above multiple of \tilde{g} , giving this artificial impression of miraculous simplification). It is easy from here to deduce [35, Theorem 8] in the special case of $N = 2$, $n = 1$ and $\chi = \chi_t$.

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