

Modular symbols in Iwasawa theory

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1 Introduction

1.0.1. The starting point of this paper is the fascinatingly simple and explicit map

$$[u : v] \mapsto \{1 - \zeta_N^u, 1 - \zeta_N^v\}$$

that relates the worlds of geometry/topology and arithmetic [Bu, Sh]. Here, for $N \geq 1$,

- $[u : v]$ is a Manin symbol in the relative homology group $H_1(X_1(N), \{\text{cusps}\}, \mathbb{Z})$, and
- $\{1 - \zeta_N^u, 1 - \zeta_N^v\}$ is a Steinberg symbol in the algebraic K -group $K_2(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_N, \frac{1}{N}])$,

where $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$ are nonzero numbers with $(u, v) = (1)$, and ζ_N is a primitive N th root of unity.

1.0.2. The above map connects two different worlds in the following manner:

$$\text{geometric theory of } \mathrm{GL}_2 \implies \text{arithmetic theory of } \mathrm{GL}_1$$

over the field \mathbb{Q} . Here, if we consider the geometry of the modular curve $X_1(N)$ on the left, then we consider the arithmetic of the cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_N)$ on the right. This connection is conjectured to be a correspondence if we work modulo the Eisenstein ideal that is defined in 2.1.6:

$$\text{geometric theory of } \mathrm{GL}_2 \text{ modulo the Eisenstein ideal} \iff \text{arithmetic theory of } \mathrm{GL}_1.$$

More generally, we are dreaming that there is a strong relationship

$$\text{geometric theory of } \mathrm{GL}_d \text{ modulo the Eisenstein ideal} \iff \text{arithmetic theory of } \mathrm{GL}_{d-1}$$

over global fields. Our goals are to survey what is known and to explain this dream.

1.0.3. The connection with the Eisenstein ideal for GL_2 over \mathbb{Q} appears as follows. The homology group we consider has the action of a Hecke algebra which contains an Eisenstein ideal, and the map of 1.0.1 factors through the quotient of the homology by this ideal [FK]. The truth of this is deep and mysterious; it is the idea of specializing at the cusp at ∞ . This is the key to the connection between GL_2 and GL_1 .

1.0.4. We note that there exist two technical issues with our simple presentation of the “map” in 1.0.1. We left out those Manin symbols in which one of u or v is 0, which are needed to generate the relative homology group. Also, the map is only well-defined as stated if we first invert 2 and then project to the fixed part under complex conjugation (see Section 2.1).

1.0.5. Let us consider the case that N is a power of an odd prime p and work only with p -parts. Consider the quotient

$$P_r = H_1(X_1(p^r), \mathbb{Z}_p)^+ / I_r H_1(X_1(p^r), \mathbb{Z}_p)^+$$

of the fixed part of homology under complex conjugation by the action of the Eisenstein ideal I_r in the cuspidal Hecke algebra of weight 2 and level p^r . By the well-known relationship between K_2 and $H_{\text{ét}}^2$ of $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{p^r}, \frac{1}{p}]$, the map of 1.0.1 yields a well-defined map

$$\varpi_r : P_r \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{p^r}, \frac{1}{p}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))^+$$

that sends the image of $[u : v]$ in P_r to the cup product $(1 - \zeta_{p^r}^u) \cup (1 - \zeta_{p^r}^v)$.

1.0.6. Let us connect this with Iwasawa theory for GL_1 . As we increase r , the maps ϖ_r are compatible. The group $H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{p^r}, \frac{1}{p}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))^+$ is related to the p -part A_r of the class group of $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{p^r})$ in the sense that its reduction modulo p^r is isomorphic to the Tate twist of $A_r^- / p^r A_r^-$. So, if we let $P = \varprojlim_r P_r$ and $X = \varprojlim_r A_r$, then we obtain a map

$$\varpi : P \rightarrow X^-(1)$$

that relates geometry of the tower of curves $X_1(p^r)$ modulo the Eisenstein ideal to Iwasawa theory over the union of cyclotomic fields $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{p^r})$. It is a map of Iwasawa modules under the action of inverses of diamond operators on the left and of Galois elements on the right.

1.0.7. In [Sh], the map ϖ is conjectured to be an isomorphism. If this conjecture is true, we can understand the arithmetic object X^- by using the geometric object P . The Iwasawa main conjecture states that the characteristic ideal of X^- is the equivariant p -adic L -function. On the other hand, the characteristic ideal of P under the inverse diamond action can be computed to be a multiple of the Tate twist ξ of this L -function. If the characteristic ideals of $X^-(1)$ and P are equal, then the main conjecture follows as a consequence of the analytic class number formula. Therefore, the conjecture that ϖ is an isomorphism is an explicit refinement of the Iwasawa main conjecture.

1.0.8. In their proof of Iwasawa main conjecture [MW], Mazur and Wiles, expanding upon the work of Ribet [Ri], considered the relationship between the geometric theory of GL_2 and the arithmetic theory of GL_1 . Using roughly their methods, we can define a map

$$\Upsilon: X^-(1) \rightarrow P.$$

More precisely, Υ is constructed out of the Galois action on the projective limit of the reduction of étale homology groups $H_1^{\text{ét}}(X_1(p^r)_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$ modulo the Eisenstein ideal. The expectation in [Sh] is that the maps $\varpi: P \rightarrow X^-(1)$ and $\Upsilon: X^-(1) \rightarrow P$ are inverse to each other. The best evidence we have for this is the equality $\xi' \Upsilon \circ \varpi = \xi'$ after multiplication by the derivative ξ' of ξ , which is proven in [FK]. If the p -adic L -function ξ has no multiple zeros, this yields the conjecture up to p -torsion in P .

1.0.9. An analogous result for the rational function field $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$ over a finite field can be proven by following the analogy between $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$ and \mathbb{Q} . In both cases, the key point of the proof is that $(1 - \zeta_N^u, 1 - \zeta_N^v)$ and its analogue for $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$ are values at the infinity cusp of the “zeta elements,” which is to say Beilinson elements and their analogues for $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$, which live in K_2 of the modular curve $X_1(N)$ and its Drinfeld analogue for $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$.

1.0.10. For both \mathbb{Q} and $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$, the philosophy is that $\xi' \Upsilon \circ \varpi$ is the reduction modulo the Eisenstein ideal I of a map involving zeta elements. Roughly speaking, the proof consists firstly of the demonstration of the existence of a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{S} & \xrightarrow{z} & K & \xrightarrow{\text{reg}} & \mathfrak{S} \\ \text{mod } I \downarrow & & \downarrow \infty & & \downarrow \text{mod } I \\ P & \xrightarrow{\varpi} & Y & \xrightarrow{\xi' \Upsilon} & P. \end{array}$$

Here, \mathcal{S} is the space of modular symbols, the map z takes modular symbols to zeta elements in the K_2 -group K of a modular curve, \mathfrak{S} is a space of p -adic cusp forms, reg is the p -adic regulator map, and Y is either $X^-(1)$ or its analogue for $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$. The vertical arrows denoted by “mod I ” are obtained by reduction modulo the Eisenstein ideal I (see Section 2.7 for details), and ∞ is given by specialization at a cusp at infinity. Secondly, it entails a computation of the regulator map on zeta elements that tells us that the composition $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow K \rightarrow \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow P$ coincides with ξ' times the projection $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow P$.

1.0.11. In this survey paper, we explain the key ideas and concepts of our work, putting aside many of the technical details that must arise in a careful treatment. While we do our best to strike a balance, the reader should be aware that some of the statements we make require minor modifications in order that they hold.

The structure of the paper is as follows. In Section 2, we describe the original case of the conjectures and outline the proof of the above result. In Section 3, we discuss and outline the proof of the analogue for $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$. In Section 4, we describe what might be expected for GL_d .

2 The case of GL_2 over \mathbb{Q}

Fix an odd prime number p and an integer $N \geq 1$ which is not divisible by p . Let $r \geq 1$, which will vary. Let $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ be the algebraic closure of \mathbb{Q} in \mathbb{C} , and let us fix an embedding of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$.

Recall that we want to understand the picture:

$$\text{geometric theory of } \mathrm{GL}_2 \text{ modulo the Eisenstein ideal} \xrightleftharpoons[\Upsilon]{\varpi} \text{arithmetic theory of } \mathrm{GL}_1.$$

In Sections 2.1-2.3, we study the map ϖ . In Sections 2.4 and 2.5, we study the map Υ . In Sections 2.6 and 2.7, we state the conjecture and the main result on it.

2.1 From modular symbols to cup products

We construct the map ϖ_r that relates modular symbols in the homology of $X_1(Np^r)$ to cup products in the cohomology of the maximal unramified outside Np extension of $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{Np^r})$.

2.1.1. We introduce homology groups \mathcal{S}_r and \mathcal{M}_r of modular curves.

Let \mathbb{H} denote the complex upper half-plane and $\Gamma_1(Np^r)$ the usual congruence subgroup of matrices in $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ that are upper-triangular and unipotent modulo Np^r . We consider the complex points $Y_1(Np^r) = \Gamma_1(Np^r) \backslash \mathbb{H}$ of the open modular curve over \mathbb{C} . It is traditional to use $\{\text{cusps}\}$ to denote the cusps $\Gamma_1(Np^r) \backslash \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q})$, but let us instead set $C_r = \{\text{cusps}\}$. We let

$$X_1(Np^r) = Y_1(Np^r) \cup C_r = \Gamma_1(Np^r) \backslash \mathbb{H}^*,$$

be the closed modular curve, where $\mathbb{H}^* = \mathbb{H} \cup \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q})$ is the extended upper half-plane.

The usual modular symbols lie in the first homology group of the space $X_1(Np^r)$ relative to the cusps. However, $H_1(X_1(Np^r), C_r, \mathbb{Z})$ is not exactly the natural object for our study. Rather, we are interested in its quotient by the action of complex conjugation, the plus quotient.¹ We consider the plus quotients of homology and homology relative to the cusps:

$$\mathcal{S}_r = H_1(X_1(Np^r), \mathbb{Z})_+ \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}_r = H_1(X_1(Np^r), C_r, \mathbb{Z})_+,$$

where $()_+$ denotes the plus quotient.

¹This is still not quite the right object unless we invert 2. In Section 4, we take the point of view that the right object is the relative homology of the quotient of the space $X_1(Np^r)$ by the action of complex conjugation.

2.1.2. We introduce Manin symbols $[u : v]_r \in \mathcal{M}_r$.

Let $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}/Np^r\mathbb{Z}$ be such that $(u, v) = (1)$. For such u and v , we can find $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ with $u = c \bmod Np^r$ and $v = d \bmod Np^r$. Define

$$[u : v]_r = \left\{ \frac{d}{bNp^r} \rightarrow \frac{c}{aNp^r} \right\}_r,$$

where $\{\alpha \rightarrow \beta\}_r$ for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q})$ denotes the class in \mathcal{M}_r of the hyperbolic geodesic on \mathbb{H}^* from α to β . Then $[u : v]_r$ is independent of the choice of γ .

By the work of Manin [Ma], we have that the group \mathcal{M}_r of modular symbols is explicitly presented as an abelian group by generators $[u : v]_r$ and relations

$$[u : v]_r = [-u : v]_r = -[v : u]_r \quad \text{and} \quad [u : v]_r = [u : u + v]_r + [u + v : v]_r.$$

2.1.3. We define an intermediate relative homology group \mathcal{M}_r^0 used in constructing ϖ_r .

We do not use all modular symbols to connect with GL_1 . Rather, we use those modular symbols with boundaries in cusps that do not lie over the cusp at 0 in $X_0(Np^r) = \Gamma_0(Np^r) \backslash \mathbb{H}^*$. Let us denote the set of cusps of $X_1(Np^r)$ that do not lie over the 0-cusp of $X_0(Np^r)$ by C_r^0 . The intermediate space

$$\mathcal{M}_r^0 = H_1(X_1(Np^r), C_r^0, \mathbb{Z})_+$$

is the largest space on which we may define ϖ_r and have it factor through the Eisenstein quotient (see 2.1.7). We have $\mathcal{S}_r \subset \mathcal{M}_r^0 \subset \mathcal{M}_r$.

Our intermediate space also has a simple presentation: it is generated by the $[u : v]$ for nonzero $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}/Np^r\mathbb{Z}$ with $(u, v) = (1)$, together with the relations of 2.1.2, again for nonzero u and v , and excluding the last relation when $u + v = 0$.

2.1.4. We define the map ϖ_r , which gives our first connection between GL_2 and GL_1 .

We start with the primitive Np^r th root of unity $\zeta_{Np^r} = e^{2\pi i/Np^r}$. It generates the cyclotomic field $E_r = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{Np^r})$ and its integer ring $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}]$. Inside E_r , we have the maximal totally real subfield $F_r = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{Np^r}^+)$ and its integer ring $\mathcal{O}_r = \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}^+]$.

For $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}]^\times$, we let $\{a, b\}_r$ denote the norm of the Steinberg symbol of a and b to $K_2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}])$. There is a well-defined homomorphism

$$\varpi_r : \mathcal{M}_r^0 \otimes \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}] \rightarrow K_2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}]) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}], \quad [u : v]_r \mapsto \{1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^u, 1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^v\}_r$$

for $u, v \neq 0$. Using the Steinberg relation $\{x, 1 - x\}_r = 0$ in K_2 for $x, 1 - x \in \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}]^\times$, one may easily check that the $\{1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^u, 1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^v\}_r$ satisfy the same relations as the $[u : v]_r$ (see [Sh, Bu] for instance). It is necessary to invert 2 for these relations to hold.

2.1.5. We interpret ϖ_r on p -completions in terms of cup products in Galois cohomology.

For a commutative ring R in which p is invertible, the Kummer exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{p^n} \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow 0$$

on $\text{Spec}(R)_{\text{ét}}$ induces the connecting map $R^\times \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(R, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(1))$. We have also the Chern class map $K_2(R) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(R, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(2))$. The value of this map on a product (i.e., Steinberg symbol) in $K_2(R)$ of a pair of elements of R^\times is equal to the cup product of the images in $H_{\text{ét}}^1(R, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(1))$ of the two elements.

We may apply this discussion with R equal to $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}]$ or $\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}]$, in which cases the Chern class map $K_2(R) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(R, \mathbb{Z}_p(2))$ is an isomorphism [Ta]. Moreover, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_2(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}]_+) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p & \xrightarrow{\sim} & H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))_+ \\ \downarrow N \wr & & \downarrow \text{cor} \wr \\ K_2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}]) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p & \xrightarrow{\sim} & H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2)) \end{array}$$

commutes, where N is induced by the norm and cor is induced by corestriction. The map cor is an isomorphism as $\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}]$ has p -cohomological dimension 2. Let $(1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^u, 1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^v)_r$ denote the corestriction of the cup product of the elements $1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^u$ and $1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^v$ of

$$\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}]^\times \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(1)).$$

By definition of the symbols, the Chern class map in the lower row of the diagram satisfies

$$\{1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^u, 1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^v\}_r \mapsto (1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^u, 1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^v)_r.$$

We will study the homomorphism to Galois cohomology

$$\varpi_r: \mathcal{M}_r^0 \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2)), \quad [u : v]_r \mapsto (1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^u, 1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^v)_r,$$

which is identified with our original ϖ_r on p -completions.

2.1.6. We define Hecke algebras \mathbb{T}_r and $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}_r$ and their Eisenstein ideals I_r and \mathfrak{I}_r .

The Hecke operators $T(n)$ for $n \geq 1$ generate a subalgebra $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}_r$ of $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{M}_r \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p)$, the modular Hecke algebra. We will be interested in this section only in its action on \mathcal{M}_r^0 . We also have a cuspidal Hecke algebra \mathbb{T}_r of $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{S}_r \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p)$ and a canonical surjection $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}_r \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{T}_r$. These Hecke algebras contain diamond operators $\langle d \rangle$ for $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, which we take to be 0 if $(d, Np) \neq 1$.

The Hecke algebra $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}_r$ contains the Eisenstein ideal \mathfrak{I}_r generated by the $T(n) - \sum_{d|n} d \langle d \rangle$ for $n \geq 1$. It is also generated by $T(\ell) - 1 - \ell \langle \ell \rangle$ for primes ℓ . The image I_r of \mathfrak{I}_r in \mathbb{T}_r is an Eisenstein ideal with the same generators.

2.1.7. We connect our study of ϖ_r with the Eisenstein ideal.

The third author conjectured [Sh] (on \mathcal{S}_r , see also [Bu] for $N = 1$), and the first two authors proved [FK, Theorem 5.2.3] that ϖ_r is “Eisenstein.” By this, we mean that ϖ_r factors through the quotient of $\mathcal{M}_r^0 \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$ by the Eisenstein ideal, that is, through a map

$$(\mathcal{M}_r^0 / \mathfrak{I}_r \mathcal{M}_r^0) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2)).$$

We can show that this follows from the fact that ϖ_r is the specialization of a map in the GL_2 -setting: see Section 2.3.

2.1.8. Let $G_r = (\mathbb{Z}/Np^r\mathbb{Z})^\times / \{\pm 1\}$, and set $\Lambda_r = \mathbb{Z}_p[G_r]$. The algebra Λ_r appears in two different contexts in our story:

- (1) On the GL_2 -side, Λ_r is a \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra of diamond operators in \mathbb{T}_r (or $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}_r$): we define a \mathbb{Z}_p -linear injection $\iota_r: \Lambda_r \hookrightarrow \mathbb{T}_r$ that sends the group element in Λ_r corresponding to $a \in (\mathbb{Z}/Np^r\mathbb{Z})^\times / \langle -1 \rangle$ to the inverse $\langle a \rangle^{-1}$ of the diamond operator for a (i.e., for any lift of a to an integer).
- (2) On the GL_1 -side, Λ_r is the \mathbb{Z}_p -group ring of $\text{Gal}(F_r/\mathbb{Q})$: we have an isomorphism

$$(\mathbb{Z}/Np^r\mathbb{Z})^\times \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Gal}(F_r/\mathbb{Q}), \quad a \mapsto \sigma_a,$$

where $\sigma_a(\zeta_{Np^r}) = \zeta_{Np^r}^a$. This gives rise to an isomorphism $G_r \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Gal}(F_r/\mathbb{Q})$ that is the map on group elements defining $\Lambda_r \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}_p[\text{Gal}(F_r/\mathbb{Q})]$.

These actions are compatible with ϖ_r in the sense that for any $x \in \mathcal{M}_r^0 \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$ and $a \in (\mathbb{Z}/Np^r\mathbb{Z})^\times$, we have

$$\varpi_r(\langle a \rangle^{-1} x) = \sigma_a \varpi_r(x).$$

This is easily seen: taking $x = [u : v]_r$ for some nonzero u and v , we have

$$\langle a \rangle^{-1} [u : v]_r = [au : av]_r \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_a(1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^u, 1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^v)_r = (1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^{au}, 1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^{av})_r.$$

So, to say that ϖ_r is Eisenstein is to say that $\varpi_r(T(\ell)x) = (1 + \ell\sigma_\ell^{-1})\varpi_r(x)$ for primes $\ell \nmid Np$ and $\varpi_r(T(\ell)x) = \varpi_r(x)$ for $\ell \mid Np$.

2.2 Passing up the modular and cyclotomic towers: the map ϖ

We pass up the modular tower on the GL_2 -side and the cyclotomic tower on the GL_1 -side to define the map $\varpi = \varprojlim_r \varpi_r$.

2.2.1. Let $G = \varprojlim_r G_r$. Then the completed group ring

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}_p \llbracket G \rrbracket = \varprojlim_r \Lambda_r$$

is the Iwasawa algebra for G . As with Λ_r , let us emphasize its dual nature:

- (1) Set $\mathbb{T} = \varprojlim_r \mathbb{T}_r$ and $\tilde{\mathbb{T}} = \varprojlim_r \tilde{\mathbb{T}}_r$. The projective limit of the injections ι_r defines a map $\iota: \Lambda \hookrightarrow \mathbb{T}$ of profinite \mathbb{Z}_p -modules that takes $a \in G$ to the projective system of inverses $\langle a \rangle^{-1}$ of diamond operators corresponding to a .
- (2) Set $K = \cup_{r \geq 1} F_r$, the maximal totally real subfield of $L = \cup_{r \geq 1} E_r$. Then our identifications $\Lambda_r \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}_p[\text{Gal}(F_r/\mathbb{Q})]$ for $r \geq 1$ induce an isomorphism $\Lambda \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}_p \llbracket \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \rrbracket$ of completed group rings in the projective limit.

2.2.2. We have the following projective limits of spaces of modular symbols:

$$\mathcal{S} = \varprojlim_r (\mathcal{S}_r \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}^0 = \varprojlim_r (\mathcal{M}_r^0 \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p).$$

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{I}} \subset \tilde{\mathbb{T}}$ and $I \subset \mathbb{T}$ be the Eisenstein ideals, defined by the same set of generators as I_r , but now viewed as compatible sequences of operators in the Hecke algebras.

Our maps ϖ_r are compatible with change of r and induce in the projective limit a map

$$\varpi: \mathcal{M}^0 \rightarrow \varprojlim_r H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))$$

that factors through $\mathcal{M}^0/\tilde{\mathcal{I}}\mathcal{M}^0$ by the result of [FK]. This map ϖ is a homomorphism of Λ -modules, the actions arising from part (1) of 2.2.1 on the left and part (2) of 2.2.1 on the right.

2.2.3. We recall the unramified Iwasawa module X , study its difference from Galois cohomology, and consider a related Λ -module Y .

Let X be the projective limit of the p -parts A_r of the ideal class groups of the fields E_r . Class field theory allows us to identify X with the Galois group of the maximal unramified abelian pro- p extension of L .

For R as in 2.1.5, the Kummer exact sequence induces

$$\text{Pic}(R) = H_{\text{ét}}^1(R, \mathbb{G}_m) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(R, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}(1)).$$

Taking a projective limit of such maps for the rings $R = \mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}]$, we obtain

$$X = \varprojlim_r A_r \rightarrow \varprojlim_r H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(1)).$$

In general, this map is neither injective nor surjective. Its kernel and cokernel can be explicitly described as contributions of classes of primes and Brauer groups at places dividing Np , respectively. We will deal with a part of cohomology on which this subtle difference disappears.

The Iwasawa algebra $\mathbb{Z}_p[[\text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q})]]$ acts on X , but this action does not in general factor through Λ . We want to consider the (-1) -eigenspace X^- of X under complex conjugation. To do so, we take the Tate twist $Y = X^-(1)$, or equivalently, the fixed part $X(1)^+$. Then σ_{-1} acts trivially on Y , so Y is a Λ -module. The map from X to cohomology induces a Λ -module homomorphism

$$Y \rightarrow \varprojlim_r H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2)).$$

Together with ϖ , this will allow us to relate \mathcal{S} with Y .

2.2.4. We have two objects of study:

- the geometric object $P = \mathcal{S}/I\mathcal{S}$ for GL_2 ,
- the Iwasawa-theoretic object $Y = X^-(1)$ for GL_1 .

We can relate these on θ -parts for suitable even characters θ of $(\mathbb{Z}/Np\mathbb{Z})^\times$.

For a primitive, even character $\theta: (\mathbb{Z}/Np\mathbb{Z})^\times \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}^\times$, we may consider the quotient $\Lambda_\theta = \Lambda \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p[[\mathbb{Z}/Np\mathbb{Z}]]} \mathbb{Z}_p[\theta]$ of Λ , where $\mathbb{Z}_p[\theta]$ is the \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra generated by the values of θ . For a Λ -module M , we then let $M_\theta = M \otimes_\Lambda \Lambda_\theta$ denote its θ -part.

We need a technical assumption to insure that the maps

$$P_\theta \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_\theta^0/\mathfrak{I}_\theta \mathcal{M}_\theta^0 \quad \text{and} \quad Y_\theta \rightarrow \varprojlim_r H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))_\theta$$

are isomorphisms. Together with primitivity, the assumption is as follows:

- $\theta \omega^{-1}|_{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times} \neq 1$ or $\theta \omega^{-1}|_{(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times}(p) \neq 1$,

where $\omega: (\mathbb{Z}/Np\mathbb{Z})^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ denotes the Teichmüller character (i.e., projection to $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times \subset \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$). For such a θ , our ϖ induces a map on θ -parts $\varpi: \mathcal{S}_\theta \rightarrow Y_\theta$ that will factor through P_θ .

2.3 Zeta elements: ϖ is “Eisenstein”

We sketch the proof that ϖ factors through the quotient of \mathcal{M}^0 by the Eisenstein ideal \mathfrak{I} .

2.3.1. Let $Y_1(Np^r)$ be the moduli space of pairs (E, e) where E is an elliptic curve and e is a point of order Np^r on E , and let $Y(Np^r)$ be the moduli space of elliptic curves endowed

with a full Np^r -level structure. We view these moduli spaces as schemes over $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}]$. For any nonzero $(\alpha, \beta) \in \frac{1}{Np^r}\mathbb{Z}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$, there is a Siegel unit $g_{\alpha, \beta} \in \mathcal{O}(Y(Np^r))^\times$.² It has the q -expansion

$$g_{\alpha, \beta} = q^{\frac{1}{12} - \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha^2}{2}} \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{n+\alpha} e^{2\pi i \beta}) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{n-\alpha} e^{-2\pi i \beta}) \in \mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}][[q^{1/12Np^r}]][[q^{-1}]]^\times.$$

If $\alpha = 0$, then we may view $g_{0, \beta}$ as an element of $\mathcal{O}(Y_1(Np^r))^\times$. The crucial point is that the specialization of a Siegel unit of the form $g_{0, \frac{u}{Np^r}}$ at the ∞ -cusp is the cyclotomic Np -unit $1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^u$. Specifically, this specialization is given by projecting its q -expansion to $\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}][[q^{1/Np^r}]]^\times$ and then evaluating at $q = 0$ [FK, Section 5.1].

2.3.2. We have a homomorphism

$$z_r: \mathcal{M}_r^0 \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(Y_1(Np^r), \mathbb{Z}_p(2)), \quad z_r([u : v]_r) = g_{0, \frac{u}{Np^r}} \cup g_{0, \frac{v}{Np^r}}$$

of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}_r$ -modules that takes a Manin symbol to a Beilinson element given by a cup product of two Siegel units [FK, Proposition 3.3.15]. Related elements were studied in [Ka].

2.3.3. There is again a specialization-at- ∞ map

$$\infty_r: H_{\text{ét}}^2(Y_1(Np^r), \mathbb{Z}_p(2)) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))$$

that takes $g_{0, \frac{u}{Np^r}} \cup g_{0, \frac{v}{Np^r}}$ to $(1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^u, 1 - \zeta_{Np^r}^v)_r$. So, cup products of cyclotomic units are specializations at cusps of Beilinson elements. We have

$$\varpi_r = \infty_r \circ z_r: \mathcal{M}_r^0 \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2)).$$

It can be shown that specialization at ∞ is Eisenstein. Hence so is ϖ_r [FK, Sections 5.1-5.2].

2.3.4. By passing the projective limit over r , we see that ϖ is Eisenstein. The identity $\varpi = \infty \circ z$ is the commutativity of the left-hand square in the diagram of 1.0.10.

2.4 Ordinary homology groups of modular curves

Homology groups of the modular curves are useful for us in two different ways. They contain modular symbols, allowing us to define ϖ . They also have Galois actions, allowing us to define Υ , which is our next goal. We use two different groups derived from homology, \mathcal{S} as above

²Actually, $g_{\alpha, \beta}$ is a root of a unit, but the difficulties this causes are resolvable by passing to the projective limit and descending, so we ignore this for simplicity of presentation. We will be very careless about denominators in several places, omitting them where they occur for simplicity of the discussion that follows.

and \mathcal{T} defined below, to construct the two maps. For the modular symbols, we require only the plus part of homology. On the other hand, to have Galois actions, we cannot restrict to plus parts. Instead, we take ordinary parts to control the growth of homology groups in the modular tower and to specify the form of the local Galois action at p . The fact that we use different groups should be kept in mind in the GL_d -setting, in which we will not consider Υ .

2.4.1. We introduce Hida's ordinary p -adic cuspidal and modular Hecke algebras \mathfrak{h} and \mathfrak{H} .

Recall our cuspidal Hecke algebra \mathbb{T} from 2.2.1, which acts Λ -linearly on \mathcal{S} . The action of $T(p)$ breaks it into a direct product of two rings: an ordinary part in which the image of $T(p)$ is invertible and another part in which $T(p)$ is topologically nilpotent. The ordinary cuspidal p -adic Hecke algebra $\mathfrak{h} = \mathbb{T}^{\text{ord}}$ of Hida [Hi] is this ordinary part. This is a Λ -subalgebra that is projective of finite Λ -rank. We may speak of Hecke operators $T(n) \in \mathfrak{h}$ by taking the images of the $T(n) \in \mathbb{T}$.

The Hecke algebra \mathfrak{h} is remarkable in that it simply encapsulates information about the ordinary Hecke algebras of all weights ≥ 2 and all levels dividing some Np^r . For instance, its quotient for the action of the kernel of $G \rightarrow G_r$ is the Hecke algebra $\mathfrak{h}_r = \mathbb{T}_r^{\text{ord}}$. This highly regular behavior is the subject of Hida theory.

We also have the ordinary modular Hecke algebra $\mathfrak{H} = \tilde{\mathbb{T}}^{\text{ord}}$, of which \mathfrak{h} is a quotient. In general, if M is a $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}$ -module (resp., \mathbb{T} -module), then we use M^{ord} to denote its ordinary part, the maximal summand on which $T(p)$ acts invertibly, which is an \mathfrak{H} -module (resp., \mathfrak{h} -module).

2.4.2. We introduce the ordinary homology groups \mathcal{T} and $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$. These have commuting actions of Hecke algebras and the absolute Galois group $G_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$. The study of these actions on \mathcal{T} will allow us to define the map Υ in Section 2.5.

The Hecke operators $T(n)$ with $n \geq 1$ act on the homology of $X_1(Np^r)(\mathbb{C})$ and the homology relative to the cusps and are compatible with projective limits. We consider the ordinary parts \mathcal{T} and $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$ of the projective limits

$$\mathcal{T} = \varprojlim_r H_1(X_1(Np^r), \mathbb{Z}_p)^{\text{ord}} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{T}} = \varprojlim_r H_1(X_1(Np^r), C_r, \mathbb{Z}_p)^{\text{ord}}.$$

We are primarily interested in \mathcal{T} . The \mathbb{T} -action on \mathcal{T} factors through \mathfrak{h} . As an \mathfrak{h} -module, \mathcal{T} is finitely generated and torsion-free, and \mathcal{T} is projective of finite rank over Λ . If we denote by $Q(\Lambda)$ the total quotient ring of Λ , then $Q(\Lambda) \otimes_{\Lambda} \mathcal{T}$ is a free $Q(\Lambda) \otimes_{\Lambda} \mathfrak{h}$ -module of rank 2.

The absolute Galois group $G_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ acts on the homology of $X_1(Np^r)$ by its duality with cohomology and the identification of Betti cohomology with étale cohomology of the scheme $X_1(Np^r)_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$. This describes the first of the two isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(X_1(Np^r), \mathbb{Z}_p) &\cong \text{Hom}(H_{\text{ét}}^1(X_1(Np^r)_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, \mathbb{Z}_p), \mathbb{Z}_p), \\ H_1(X_1(Np^r), C_r, \mathbb{Z}_p) &\cong \text{Hom}(H_{\text{ét},c}^1(Y_1(Np^r)_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, \mathbb{Z}_p), \mathbb{Z}_p), \end{aligned}$$

where in the second, the duality of the relative cohomology group is with the compactly supported cohomology of the open modular curve. This Galois action commutes with the action of the Hecke operators, so passes to ordinary parts, and it is compatible in the towers. Therefore, $\mathfrak{H}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ acts compatibly on \mathcal{T} and $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$.

2.4.3. We introduce the Eisenstein ideals I and \mathfrak{I} of the ordinary Hecke algebras.

Let us reuse the notation I , allowing it to denote the Eisenstein ideal of \mathfrak{h} , which is the image of the Eisenstein ideal I of \mathbb{T} in \mathfrak{h} . We remark that, since $T(p) - 1 \in I$ and 1 is a unit, the quotient map $\mathbb{T}/I \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}/I$ is an isomorphism. We will also reuse the notation \mathfrak{I} for the Eisenstein ideal of \mathfrak{H} , the image of $\mathfrak{I} \subset \tilde{\mathbb{T}}$.

2.4.4. In the GL_2 -setting over \mathbb{Q} , there are two places which play important roles: the place at p and the real place. We study the actions of the corresponding local Galois groups.

We first study the local action at p : here we have an interesting quotient \mathcal{T}_{quo} . The fact that \mathcal{T} is ordinary for $T(p)$ tells us about the action of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$, which is to say that it is ordinary in the sense of p -adic Hodge theory. More specifically to our case, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\text{sub}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}} \rightarrow 0$$

of $\mathfrak{h}[G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}]$ -modules, with \mathcal{T}_{sub} and \mathcal{T}_{quo} defined as follows. First, \mathcal{T}_{sub} is the largest submodule of \mathcal{T} such that $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ acts on $\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub}}(-1)$ by inverse diamond operators, and \mathcal{T}_{quo} is the quotient. Put more simply, \mathcal{T}_{quo} is the maximal unramified, \mathfrak{h} -torsion-free quotient of \mathcal{T} .

At the real place, we have \mathcal{T}^+ , which is isomorphic to \mathcal{S}^{ord} . It fits in an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^+ \rightarrow 0$$

of $\mathfrak{h}[G_{\mathbb{R}}]$ -modules, and both $Q(\Lambda) \otimes_{\Lambda} \mathcal{T}^+$ and $Q(\Lambda) \otimes_{\Lambda} \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^+$ are free of rank 1 over $Q(\Lambda) \otimes_{\Lambda} \mathfrak{h}$.

The compositions $\mathcal{T}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}}$ and $\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^+$ relate the two exact sequences. We study these maps on Eisenstein components in 2.5.5. The interplay between the reductions modulo I of the two exact sequences allows us to construct the map Υ .

2.4.5. We discuss Λ -adic cusp forms and modular forms and their ordinary parts \mathfrak{S} and \mathfrak{M} .

Let $S_2(Np^r)_{\mathbb{Z}}$ denote the space of cusp forms of weight 2 and level Np^r with integer coefficients. For a ring R , we then set $S_2(Np^r)_R = S_2(Np^r)_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes R$. If $\epsilon: G_r \rightarrow R^{\times}$ is a homomorphism, then we may speak of $S_2(Np^r, \epsilon)_R$, those cusp forms in $S_2(Np^r)_R$ with nebentypus ϵ .

Any finite order character $\epsilon: G \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{\times}$ induces a ring homomorphism $\Lambda \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We let $\tilde{\epsilon}: \Lambda[[q]] \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}[[q]]$ be the induced map on coefficients. An element $f \in \Lambda[[q]]$ is said to be a Λ -adic cusp form of weight 2 and level Np^{∞} if for every ϵ , one has $\tilde{\epsilon}(f) \in S_2(Np^r, \epsilon)_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$ with $r \geq 0$ such that ϵ factors through G_r [Wi, Oh1]. We denote the set of such Λ -adic cusp forms by S_{Λ} .

The Hecke operators $T(n)$ for $n \geq 1$ act on S_Λ via the usual formal action of Hecke operators on q -expansions. We define \mathfrak{S} to be the ordinary part S_Λ^{ord} of S_Λ .³ The ordinary Λ -adic cusp forms and the ordinary Hecke algebra are dual in the usual sense. That is, we have a perfect pairing of Λ -modules,

$$\mathfrak{h} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow \Lambda, \quad (T, f) \mapsto a_1(Tf),$$

where $a_1(g)$ denotes the q -coefficient in the q -expansion of $g \in S_\Lambda$. As a consequence, $Q(\Lambda) \otimes_\Lambda \mathfrak{S}$ is free of rank 1 over $Q(\Lambda) \otimes_\Lambda \mathfrak{h}$.

Similarly, we have a space \mathfrak{M} of ordinary Λ -adic modular forms with q -expansions that are integral outside of the constant term, which sits inside $Q(\Lambda) + \Lambda[[q]]$. There is a perfect pairing $\mathfrak{h} \times \mathfrak{M} \rightarrow \Lambda$ that restricts to the pairing for cusp forms.

2.4.6. As we shall explain in a more canonical fashion in 2.7.6, there is an isomorphism $\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}} \cong \mathfrak{S}$ of \mathfrak{h} -modules given by Ohta's Λ -adic Eichler-Shimura isomorphism [Oh1, Oh2]. Moreover, Ohta showed that $\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub}} \cong \mathfrak{h}$ via a Λ -duality with \mathcal{T}_{quo} .

2.5 Refining the method of Ribet and Mazur-Wiles: the map Υ

We define the map Υ of [Sh] and consider the relationship with the work of Mazur-Wiles [MW]. Our description is heavily influenced by the approaches of Wiles [Wi] and Ohta [Oh2].

We suppose that $p \geq 5$ and $p \nmid \varphi(N)$.⁴ We will work mostly in the θ -part (as in 2.2.4) for a fixed primitive, even character $\theta: (\mathbb{Z}/Np\mathbb{Z})^\times \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}^\times$ such that the condition $\theta \omega^{-1}|_{(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times} \neq 1$ or $\theta \omega^{-1}|_{(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times}(p) \neq 1$ of 2.2.4 holds. We also suppose that $\theta \neq \omega^2$ in the case that $N = 1$.

2.5.1. We briefly outline the construction of $\Upsilon: Y_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta$ that will appear in this section.

We analyze the $\mathfrak{h}[G_\mathbb{Q}]$ -action on $\mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta$, showing that it fits in an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow P_\theta \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow Q_\theta \rightarrow 0$$

of $\mathfrak{h}[G_\mathbb{Q}]$ -modules. Any such exact sequence provides a cocycle $G_\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{h}}(Q_\theta, P_\theta)$ that defines its extension class in Galois cohomology. Our exact sequence has three key properties: the G_L -action on $\mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta$ is unramified, the G_L -actions on P_θ and Q_θ are trivial, and the $\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta$ -module Q_θ is free of rank 1 with a canonical generator. We may therefore modify our cocycle as follows. First, we compose it with evaluation at the generator of Q_θ to obtain a map $G_\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow P_\theta$. Since G_L acts trivially on P_θ and Q_θ , this map restricts to a homomorphism $G_L \rightarrow P_\theta$. Since

³There is one potentially confusing aspect: the action of $\Lambda \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ on $\mathfrak{S} \subset \Lambda[[q]]$ is not given by multiplication of the coefficients of q -expansions by the element of Λ . It is instead this multiplication after first applying the inversion map $\lambda \mapsto \lambda^*$ on Λ that takes group elements to their inverses.

⁴It should actually be possible to allow either or both of $p = 3$ and $p \mid \varphi(N)$ in what follows.

the G_L -action on $\mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta$ is unramified, this homomorphism in turn factors through a homomorphism $X \rightarrow P_\theta$. After a twist, it further factors through Y_θ and provides the desired map $\Upsilon: Y_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta$, which we can show to be of Λ -modules.

We first explain that $\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta$ is the quotient of Λ_θ by a p -adic L -function ξ_θ . This will provide the connection between the map Υ and the Iwasawa main conjecture.

2.5.2. We define the p -adic L -function ξ_θ .

Note that any homomorphism $G \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}^\times$ factors through some G_r and so induces an even Dirichlet character. Note also that $G_1 = (\mathbb{Z}/Np\mathbb{Z})^\times / \langle -1 \rangle$ and $G \cong G_1 \times (1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p)$.

The p -adic L -function ξ_θ is the unique element of Λ_θ that interpolates Dirichlet L -values at -1 in the sense that for each character $\epsilon: G \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}^\times$ such that $\epsilon|_{G_1} = \theta$, the ring homomorphism $\Lambda_\theta \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ induced by ϵ sends ξ_θ to the value $L(\epsilon^{-1}, -1) \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ of the Dirichlet L -function.

We can also describe ξ_θ in terms of Kubota-Leopoldt p -adic L -functions. We make the identification $\Lambda_\theta = \mathbb{Z}_p[\theta][[T]]$ with $T = [u] - 1$, where $[u]$ is the group element of $u \in 1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p$ with p -adic logarithm $(1 - p^{-1})^{-1}$. We then have the following equality of functions of $s \in \mathbb{Z}_p$:

$$\xi_\theta(u^s - 1) = L_p(\omega^2\theta^{-1}, s - 1).$$

2.5.3. We construct a canonical isomorphism $\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_\theta/(\xi_\theta)$.

Consider the ordinary Λ -adic Eisenstein series

$$\mathcal{E}_\theta = \frac{1}{2}(\xi_\theta)^* + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{\substack{d|n \\ (d, Np)=1}} d[d] \right) q^n \in \mathfrak{M}_\theta,$$

where $[d]$ is the image in $\Lambda_{\theta^{-1}}$ of the group element in G for d , and $\lambda \mapsto \lambda^*$ is the involution defined in the footnote of 2.4.5.⁵ By duality with the Hecke algebra, it provides a surjective homomorphism $\mathfrak{H}_\theta \rightarrow \Lambda_\theta$, the kernel of which is \mathfrak{I}_θ by definition.

Let $M_{\mathfrak{m}}$ denote the component of an \mathfrak{H} -module M for the unique maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} containing the Eisenstein ideal \mathfrak{I}_θ . By our choice of θ , the Eisenstein series \mathcal{E}_θ is not congruent modulo \mathfrak{m} to any other Eisenstein series [Oh3, Lemma 1.4.9]. It follows from this that the injection of \mathfrak{S} in \mathfrak{M} induces an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{\mathfrak{m}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{\mathfrak{m}} \rightarrow \Lambda_\theta \rightarrow 0,$$

where the latter map takes a modular form to the (involution of the) constant term in its q -expansion. Our map $\pi_\theta: \mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta \rightarrow \Lambda_\theta/(\xi_\theta)$ may then be constructed from the reduction of \mathcal{E}_θ modulo ξ_θ . That is, \mathcal{E}_θ is a cusp form modulo $(\xi_\theta) \subseteq \Lambda_\theta$ by the exact sequence, and this cusp

⁵The reader may wish to ignore the involutions in order to focus on the idea of the argument.

form provides the surjective map π_θ by duality with the Hecke algebra \mathfrak{h} . Once we know that π_θ is an isomorphism, it is inverse to the map induced by ι_θ , where ι_θ is the θ -part of the map ι defined in 2.2.1.

We explain the idea behind the injectivity of π_θ . We have an evident surjection $\Lambda_\theta \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta$ given by the fact that every Hecke operator $T(n)$ is identified modulo I_θ with an element of Λ_θ . So, $\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta$ is some quotient of Λ_θ . The Λ -adic forms in \mathfrak{M}_θ have integral constant coefficients, which can be seen by the method of [Em, Proposition 1]. Given this, the existence of π_θ is equivalent to the fact \mathcal{E}_θ modulo (ξ_θ) is a Λ -adic cusp form. As the constant coefficient of \mathcal{E}_θ equals ξ_θ^* times a unit, no surjective homomorphism to a larger quotient of Λ_θ can exist.⁶ Thus, π_θ is an isomorphism.

2.5.4. We define Q_θ and construct a canonical surjection $\mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow Q_\theta$ of $\mathfrak{h}[G_\mathbb{Q}]$ -modules.

For a module M over a Λ -algebra h , let M^\sharp denote the $h[G_\mathbb{Q}]$ -module that is M as an h -module and on which $\sigma \in G_\mathbb{Q}$ acts through multiplication by the inverse of the image of σ in G . We then define $Q_\theta = (\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta)^\sharp(1)$. Consider the Jacobian variety J_r of the curve $X_1(Np^r)$. Let $J_{r,\text{tor}} \subset J_r(\overline{\mathbb{Q}})$ be its torsion subgroup, and take the contravariant (i.e., dual) action of \mathbb{T}_r on $J_{r,\text{tor}}$. Consider the class $\alpha_r \in J_r(\mathbb{C})$ of the divisor $(0) - (\infty)$, where 0 and ∞ are viewed as cusps on $X_1(Np^r)(\mathbb{C})$. It is torsion by the theorem of Drinfeld and Manin [Dr1, Ma]. Moreover, α_r is easily seen to be annihilated by I_r .

Let $\beta_{r,\theta}$ be the image of α_r in the θ -part of $J_r[p^\infty] = J_{r,\text{tor}} \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$. The $\mathbb{T}_{r,\theta}$ -span $B_{r,\theta}$ of $\beta_{r,\theta}$ is a quotient of $\mathfrak{h}_{r,\theta}/I_{r,\theta}$ by definition. Moreover, $B_{r,\theta}$ is isomorphic to $\Lambda_{r,\theta}/(\xi_{r,\theta})$ by a computation of divisors of Siegel units that says in particular that the θ -part of the divisor of $g_{0, \frac{1}{Np^r}}$ is $\xi_{r,\theta}$ times $(0) - (\infty)$, up to a unit (see [MW, Section 4.2]).⁷ Here, $\xi_{r,\theta}$ denotes the image of ξ_θ in $\Lambda_{r,\theta}$. The $G_\mathbb{Q}$ -action on $B_{r,\theta}$ factors through $\text{Gal}(F_r/\mathbb{Q})$, and we have $\sigma_a \beta_{r,\theta} = \langle a \rangle^{-1} \beta_{r,\theta}$ for any $a \in (\mathbb{Z}/Np^r\mathbb{Z})^\times$.

Poincaré duality allows us to identify the first étale homology group of $X_1(Np^r)_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ with the Tate twist of the first étale cohomology group. Taking this together with the canonical pairing of cohomology and the torsion in J_r , we obtain a Galois-equivariant, perfect pairing

$$(\ , \) : H_1^{\text{ét}}(X_1(Np^r)_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, \mathbb{Z}_p) \times J_r[p^\infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p(1)$$

with respect to which the Hecke operators are self-adjoint. Let $(\ , \)_\theta$ denote the induced pairing on θ -parts. Define a map ϕ by

$$\phi : H_1^{\text{ét}}(X_1(Np^r)_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)_\theta \rightarrow \Lambda_{r,\theta} \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p(1), \quad x \mapsto \sum_{a \in G_r} [a]_r \otimes (x, \langle a \rangle \beta_{r,\theta})_\theta,$$

⁶Another, more usual, way to approach injectivity is to use $I_\theta + \xi_\theta \mathfrak{h}_\theta$ in place of I_θ until one recovers the equality of these ideals through a proof of the main conjecture, as in 2.5.7 below.

⁷In the projective limit, this gives another way of defining the isomorphism $\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_\theta/(\xi_\theta)$.

where $[a]_r \in \Lambda_{r,\theta}$ denotes the group element for a .⁸ Let $\xi_{r,\theta}$ be the image of ξ_θ in $\Lambda_{r,\theta}$. As $\xi_{r,\theta}\beta_{r,\theta} = 0$, the image of the map ϕ is contained in the group $(\Lambda_{r,\theta} \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p(1))[\xi_{r,\theta}]$ of $\xi_{r,\theta}$ -torsion, and ϕ factors through the quotient $\mathcal{T}_{r,\theta}/I_{r,\theta}\mathcal{T}_{r,\theta}$.

Consider the composition

$$\mathcal{T}_{r,\theta}/I_{r,\theta}\mathcal{T}_{r,\theta} \xrightarrow{\phi} (\Lambda_{r,\theta} \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p(1))[\xi_{r,\theta}] \rightarrow (\Lambda_{r,\theta}/\xi_{r,\theta})(1) \xrightarrow{t_{r,\theta}} (\mathfrak{h}_{r,\theta}/I_{r,\theta})(1),$$

where the second map is given by $x \mapsto \xi_{r,\theta}\tilde{x}$ for any lifting \tilde{x} of x to $\mathbb{Q}_p[G_r]_\theta(1)$. It is surjective by our description of $B_{r,\theta}$ and the perfectness of $(\ , \)_\theta$. As seen from the Galois action on $\beta_{r,\theta}$, it is moreover an $\mathfrak{h}_r[G_\mathbb{Q}]$ -module homomorphism $\mathcal{T}_{r,\theta}/I_{r,\theta}\mathcal{T}_{r,\theta} \rightarrow (\mathfrak{h}_{r,\theta}/I_{r,\theta})^\sharp(1)$. The maps are compatible with r , and their projective limit is the desired surjective $\mathfrak{h}[G_\mathbb{Q}]$ -module homomorphism $\mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow Q_\theta$.

2.5.5. We explain how the surjection of 2.5.4 fits in an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow P_\theta \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow Q_\theta \rightarrow 0$$

of $\mathfrak{h}[G_\mathbb{Q}]$ -modules that is canonically locally split over $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$.

We use the fact that the Eisenstein part $\mathcal{T}_m^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\text{quo},m}$ of the canonical map of 2.4.4 is an isomorphism, or equivalently, that $\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub},m} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_m/\mathcal{T}_m^+$ is an isomorphism. To see this, one uses an \mathfrak{h} -module splitting of the local exact sequence for \mathcal{T}_θ (see [Oh2]) and the method of Kurihara and Harder-Pink [Ku, HP]. We refer the reader to [FK, Section 6.3] for the argument.

Let us explain the use of this fact: by definition, complex conjugation acts on Q_θ by multiplication by -1 . Thus, Q_θ is a quotient of $\mathcal{T}_\theta/\mathcal{T}_\theta^+$. By our isomorphism on Eisenstein components, it is a quotient of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub},\theta}/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub},\theta}$, which by 2.4.6 is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta$ as an \mathfrak{h} -module. This forces the quotient map to be an injection, so we have $Q_\theta \cong \mathcal{T}_{\text{sub},\theta}/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub},\theta}$. But now, this tells us that Q_θ is an $\mathfrak{h}[G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}]$ -submodule of $\mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta$. In other words, the surjection $\mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow Q_\theta$ is canonically locally split on $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$. We then have necessarily that the kernel of the latter surjection is $\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo},\theta}/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo},\theta} \cong P_\theta$. This yields the exact sequence.

It is perhaps worth observing that this sequence is also identified with the reduction modulo I_θ of the exact sequence of $\mathfrak{h}[G_\mathbb{R}]$ -modules $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_\theta^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_\theta/\mathcal{T}_\theta^+ \rightarrow 0$. Finally, the determinant of the $G_\mathbb{Q}$ -action on \mathcal{T}_θ is known (e.g., from the determinants of modular Galois representations) and agrees with the $G_\mathbb{Q}$ -action on Q_θ , so the $G_\mathbb{Q}$ -action on P_θ is trivial.

2.5.6. We have that P_θ and Q_θ have trivial actions of G_L . Hence, we have a homomorphism

$$G_L \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{h}}(Q_\theta, P_\theta), \quad \sigma \mapsto (x \mapsto \sigma\tilde{x} - \tilde{x}),$$

⁸To make sense of this, note that the tensor product in the sum is taken over $\mathbb{Z}_p[\theta]$.

where \tilde{x} is a lifting of x to $\mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta$. By 2.5.5, this homomorphism factors through the unramified quotient X of G_L . Thus, we have a homomorphism $X \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{h}}(Q_\theta, P_\theta)$ that is compatible with the action of $\text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q})$. This gives a homomorphism of $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$ -modules

$$X^-(1) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{h}}(Q_\theta(-1), P_\theta) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{h}}((\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta)^\sharp, P_\theta) \cong P_\theta^\flat,$$

where P_θ^\flat is P_θ on which $\sigma_a \in \text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q})$ acts as multiplication by $\langle a \rangle^{-1}$. In other words, we have a Λ_θ -module homomorphism

$$\Upsilon: Y_\theta = X^-(1)_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta,$$

with the Galois action of G on the left and inverse diamond action of G on the right.

2.5.7. We describe the heart of the Mazur-Wiles proof of the Iwasawa main conjecture.

The Iwasawa main conjecture is the equality of ideals

$$\text{char}_{\Lambda_\theta}(Y_\theta) = (\xi_\theta).$$

By the analytic class number formula, this conjecture is reduced to $\text{char}_{\Lambda_\theta}(Y_\theta) \subseteq (\xi_\theta)$.

Let \mathcal{L} be the $\mathfrak{h}[G_\mathbb{Q}]$ -submodule of \mathcal{T}_θ generated by $\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub},\theta}$. It follows as in 2.5.5 that we have an equality $\mathcal{L}_\mathfrak{m} = \mathcal{T}_{\text{sub},\mathfrak{m}} \oplus \mathcal{L}_\mathfrak{m}^+$ of Eisenstein components. Moreover, $P'_\theta = \mathcal{L}^+/I_\theta\mathcal{L}^+$ is $G_\mathbb{Q}$ -stable in $\mathcal{L}/I_\theta\mathcal{L}$. In other words, we have an exact sequence of $\mathfrak{h}[G_\mathbb{Q}]$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow P'_\theta \rightarrow \mathcal{L}/I_\theta\mathcal{L} \rightarrow Q_\theta \rightarrow 0.$$

In the same way as Υ , we may define $\Upsilon': Y_\theta \rightarrow P'_\theta$, which is now surjective by construction.

The Iwasawa main conjecture can be deduced from this surjectivity of Υ' . More precisely, we use the following facts:

- (1) The map $\Upsilon': Y_\theta \rightarrow P'_\theta$ is surjective.
- (2) We have that $P'_\theta = \mathcal{L}^+/I_\theta\mathcal{L}^+$ with \mathcal{L}^+ a finitely generated, faithful \mathfrak{h}_θ -module.
- (3) The kernel of the canonical surjection $\Lambda_\theta \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta$ is contained in (ξ_θ) .⁹

From (1), we obtain

$$\text{char}_{\Lambda_\theta}(Y_\theta) \subseteq \text{char}_{\Lambda_\theta}(P'_\theta).$$

From (2) and (3), we can deduce that

$$\text{char}_{\Lambda_\theta}(P'_\theta) \subseteq \text{char}_{\Lambda_\theta}(\Lambda_\theta/(\xi_\theta)) = (\xi_\theta).$$

Hence $\text{char}_{\Lambda_\theta}(Y_\theta) \subseteq (\xi_\theta)$.

⁹Actually, we know that the kernel coincides with (ξ_θ) , but this weaker statement is enough.

2.5.8. The conjecture stated in the following section implies that Υ is surjective. This tells us that the inexplicit lattice \mathcal{L} required for the Mazur-Wiles proof in 2.5.7 is precisely the canonical lattice \mathcal{T}_θ . In this sense, it suggests a refinement of the method of Ribet and Mazur-Wiles.

2.6 The conjecture: ϖ and Υ are inverse maps

We state the conjecture of the third author [Sh] and the result of the first two authors [FK].

2.6.1. In 2.2.4 and 2.5.6, we defined Λ -module homomorphisms

$$\varpi: P_\theta \rightarrow X^-(1)_\theta \quad \text{and} \quad \Upsilon: X^-(1)_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta.$$

We have the conjecture of the third author. See [Sh, Conjecture 4.12], where the conjecture is given up to a canonical unit; this stronger version was a stated hope of the third author.

Conjecture. *The maps ϖ and Υ are inverse to each other.*

This conjecture provides an explicit description of $X^-(1)_\theta$ in terms of modular symbols. In this sense, it may be viewed as a refinement of the main conjecture.

2.6.2. We state the result [FK, Theorem 7.2.3(1)] of the first two authors. Let $\xi'_\theta \in \Lambda_\theta$ denote the derivative of the p -adic L -function ξ_θ in the s -variable (see 2.5.2).

Theorem. *We have $\xi'_\theta \Upsilon \circ \varpi = \xi'_\theta$ modulo p -torsion in P_θ .*

If ξ_θ has no multiple roots, the theorem implies the conjecture up to p -torsion in P_θ . In fact, it leads to proofs of the conjecture under various hypotheses: see [FK, Section 7.2].

2.6.3. McCallum and the third author conjectured that the image of the cup product

$$H^1(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(1)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} H^1(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(1)) \xrightarrow{\cup} H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))$$

projects onto $H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{Np^r}, \frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))_\theta^+$ ([McS] for $N = 1$), which implies that ϖ is surjective. This generation conjecture follows if we know that $\varpi \circ \Upsilon = 1$. In particular, it holds if ξ_θ has no multiple roots, and it also holds if $P_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p$ is generated by one element over $\Lambda_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Q}_p$ [FK, Theorem 7.2.8].

2.7 The proof that $\xi' \Upsilon \circ \varpi = \xi'$

We explain some of the important aspects of the proof of the main theorem, referring to the relevant sections of [FK] for details.

2.7.1. We consider a refinement of the diagram in 1.0.10 in which we divide the right-hand square of that diagram into two squares:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathcal{S}_\theta & \xrightarrow{z} & \varprojlim_r H_{\text{ét}}^2(Y_1(Np^r), \mathbb{Z}_p(2))_\theta & \xrightarrow{\text{HS}} & H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathcal{T}_\theta(1)) & \xrightarrow{\text{reg}} & \mathfrak{S}_\theta \\
 \downarrow \text{mod } I & & \downarrow \infty & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{mod } I \\
 P_\theta & \xrightarrow{\varpi} & Y_\theta & \xrightarrow{\xi'_\theta} & Y_\theta & \xrightarrow{\Upsilon} & P_\theta.
 \end{array}$$

Here, the maps z and ∞ are the projective limits of the θ -components of the maps z_r and ∞_r . The commutativity of the left square of the diagram in 2.7.1 is seen in Section 2.3. The discussion of the rest of this diagram, and the fact that the bottom row is also multiplication by ξ'_θ , compose the rest of this subsection.

It is remarkable that ξ'_θ appears here in two very different contexts. The ξ'_θ that appears in the diagram and contributes to $\xi'_\theta \Upsilon \circ \varpi$ is related to cup product with the logarithm of the cyclotomic character. The other ξ'_θ is the constant term modulo ξ_θ of a Λ -adic modular form that appears in a computation of the regulators of zeta elements.

2.7.2. The map HS arises from the Hochschild-Serre spectral sequences

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], H^j(Y_1(Np^r)_{/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, \mathbb{Z}_p(2))) \Rightarrow E^{i+j} = H^{i+j}(Y_1(Np^r), \mathbb{Z}_p(2)).$$

as the projective limit over r of maps $E^2 \rightarrow E_2^{1,1}$, followed by projection to the ordinary θ -part. We remark that

$$H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathcal{T}_\theta(1)) \subset H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_\theta(1)),$$

and the image of HS is actually contained in the larger group, hence the dotted arrow. However, elements of \mathcal{S}_θ are carried to the smaller group under HS $\circ z$ [FK, Proposition 3.3.14], so we can still make sense of the diagram.

2.7.3. The third vertical arrow in the diagram of 2.7.1 is a composition of maps as follows:

$$H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathcal{T}_\theta(1)) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], Q_\theta(1)) \xrightarrow{\cup(1-p^{-1})\log(\kappa)} H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], Q_\theta(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} Y_\theta.$$

The first map is induced by the surjection $\mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow Q_\theta$. The map $\kappa: G_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ is the p -adic cyclotomic character, and \log is the p -adic logarithm. The second map is the cup product, where we regard $\log(\kappa) = \log \circ \kappa$ as an element of $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], \mathbb{Z}_p)$.

For the third map, note that $Q_\theta \cong (\Lambda_\theta/\xi_\theta)^\sharp(1)$ by 2.5.3 and 2.5.4. As the p -cohomological dimension of $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}]$ is 2, the group $H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], (\Lambda_\theta/\xi_\theta)^\sharp(2))$ is isomorphic to the quotient of

$$H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], \Lambda_\theta^\sharp(2))_\theta \xrightarrow{\sim} \varprojlim_r H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_r[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))_\theta \xrightarrow{\sim} Y_\theta$$

by the $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$ -action of ξ_θ . Here, the first isomorphism is by Shapiro's lemma, and the second is from 2.2.4. By the main conjecture and the fact that Y_θ has no finite Λ -submodules, Y_θ is ξ_θ -torsion, so $Y_\theta/\xi_\theta Y_\theta = Y_\theta$. Putting this all together, we have the map.

2.7.4. We define a functor D on pro- p $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -modules.

Let $T = \varprojlim_\lambda T_\lambda$ for a projective system of finite abelian p -groups T_λ . For any abelian group M , set $T \hat{\otimes} M = \varprojlim_\lambda (T_\lambda \otimes M)$. Let W denote the Witt vectors of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$, and suppose that the T_λ are endowed with compatible actions of $h[G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}]$ for a pro- p ring h . We may then consider the h -module $D(T)$ that is the fixed part

$$D(T) = (T \hat{\otimes} W)^{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}}$$

for the diagonal action of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on $T \hat{\otimes} W$. If the $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -actions on the T_λ are unramified, then $D(T)$ and T are isomorphic h -modules. If T has trivial $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -action, then $D(T) \cong T \hat{\otimes} W^{G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}} = T \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{Z}_p \cong T$, and this isomorphism is canonical. See [FK, Section 1.7].

2.7.5. We define p -adic regulator maps for unramified, pro- p $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -modules.

Let T be as in 2.7.4, and suppose that the action of $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ on T is unramified. Let $E = Q(W)$ be the maximal unramified extension of \mathbb{Q}_p . The p -adic regulator map [FK, Section 4.2]

$$\text{reg}_T: H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Q}_p, T(1)) \rightarrow D(T)$$

for T is the h -module homomorphism defined as the composition

$$H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Q}_p, T(1)) \xrightarrow{\text{inf}} H_{\text{ét}}^1(E, T(1))^{\text{Fr}_p=1} \xrightarrow{\sim} (T \hat{\otimes} E^\times)^{\text{Fr}_p=1} \rightarrow D(T).$$

Here, the first map is inflation, the second is Kummer theory, and the final map is induced by

$$E^\times \rightarrow W(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p), \quad x \mapsto p^{-1} \log \left(\frac{x^p}{\text{Fr}_p(x)} \right),$$

where the p -adic logarithm \log is defined to take p to 0.

Note that if $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ acts trivially on T , then reg_T is induced by the map $(1 - p^{-1}) \log: \mathbb{Q}_p^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$ in a similar fashion.

2.7.6. We define the p -adic regulator map reg in the diagram of 2.7.1.

Note that \mathcal{T}_{quo} has by definition an unramified $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -action. We have a refinement [FK, Section 1.7] of Ohta's Λ -adic Eichler-Shimura isomorphism [Oh1]. That is, there is a canonical isomorphism of \mathfrak{h} -modules $D(\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{S}$, and in particular \mathcal{T}_{quo} and \mathfrak{S} are noncanonically isomorphic. The map reg is then defined as the composition

$$\text{reg}: H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathcal{T}_{\theta}(1)) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Q}_p, \mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}, \theta}(1)) \xrightarrow{\text{reg}_{\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}}}} D(\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{S}_{\theta}.$$

2.7.7. We explain the right-hand vertical map “mod I ” in the diagram of 2.7.1.

The $G_{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ -action on $\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}}/I\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}}$ is trivial, so the canonical isomorphism $D(\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{S}$ provides an isomorphism $\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}}/I\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{S}/I\mathfrak{S}$. In particular, we obtain “mod I ” as the composition of projection followed by a string of canonical isomorphisms:

$$\mathfrak{S}_{\theta} \twoheadrightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{\theta}/I_{\theta}\mathfrak{S}_{\theta} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}, \theta}/I_{\theta}\mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}, \theta} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{T}_{\theta}^{+}/I_{\theta}\mathcal{T}_{\theta}^{+} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{S}_{\theta}/I_{\theta}\mathcal{S}_{\theta} = P_{\theta}.$$

2.7.8. The commutativity of the two right-hand squares in the diagram of 2.7.1 are nontrivial cohomological exercises. We mention only which calculations must in the end be performed.

- (1) The commutativity of the middle square is reduced to that (see [FK, Section 9.4]) of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], (\Lambda_{\theta}/\xi_{\theta})^{\sharp}(2)) & \xrightarrow{\cup(1-p^{-1})\log(\kappa)} & H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], (\Lambda_{\theta}/\xi_{\theta})^{\sharp}(2)) \\ \downarrow \wr & & \uparrow \wr \\ H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], \Lambda_{\theta}^{\sharp}(2)) & \xrightarrow{\xi'_{\theta}} & H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], \Lambda_{\theta}^{\sharp}(2)), \end{array}$$

the vertical arrows occurring in the long exact sequence in the $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}]$ -cohomology of

$$0 \rightarrow \Lambda_{\theta}^{\sharp}(2) \rightarrow \Lambda_{\theta}^{\sharp}(2) \rightarrow (\Lambda_{\theta}/\xi_{\theta})^{\sharp}(2) \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus, the ξ'_{θ} that appears in the diagram is found in Galois cohomology.

- (2) The commutativity of the right-hand square is reduced to verifying that the map

$$Y_{\theta} \cong H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], Q_{\theta}(1)) \leftarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{Np}], \mathcal{T}_{\theta}/I_{\theta}\mathcal{T}_{\theta}(1)) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Q}_p, P_{\theta}(1)) \cong P_{\theta}$$

given by lifting and then projecting is well-defined and agrees with Υ [FK, Section 9.5]. Here, the first isomorphism was discussed in 2.7.3 and the last is the invariant map of local class field theory, recalling from 2.5.5 that P_{θ} has trivial Galois action. This description is closer to the construction of Υ that will appear for $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$ in Section 3.

2.7.9. It remains to prove that the composition $\mathcal{S}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{S}_\theta \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_\theta/I_\theta\mathfrak{S}_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta$, where the first arrow is the composition of the upper horizontal arrows modulo I_θ in the diagram of 2.7.1, coincides with multiplication by ξ'_θ on P_θ . This is deduced in [FK, Sections 4.3 and 8.1] from the computation of the p -adic regulators of zeta elements given in [Oc, Fu]. This is a very delicate analysis: we explain only the rough idea of how ξ'_θ appears at its end.

The map $P_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta$ is shown to be given (modulo ξ_θ) by multiplication by the constant term at $t = 1$ of a p -adic L -function in a variable t that takes values in \mathfrak{M}_θ . This p -adic L -function is a product of two Λ -adic Eisenstein series which vary with t . The constant term in the q -expansion of this product is itself a product of two zeta functions $\zeta_p(t)\xi_\theta(s + t - 1)$, where $\zeta_p(t)$ is the p -adic Riemann zeta function and s is the variable for $\Lambda_\theta \subset \mathfrak{h}_\theta$. Note that $\zeta_p(t)$ has a simple pole at $t = 1$ with residue 1. To evaluate $\zeta_p(t)\xi_\theta(s + t - 1)$ modulo $\xi_\theta(s)$ at $t = 1$, we can first subtract $\zeta_p(t)\xi_\theta(s)$ from the product and then take the resulting limit

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{\xi_\theta(s + t - 1) - \xi_\theta(s)}{t - 1} = \xi'_\theta(s).$$

In this manner, the map is shown to be multiplication by ξ'_θ .

3 The case of GL_2 over $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$

We now consider the field $F = \mathbb{F}_q(t)$ for some prime power q . In this section, we provide F -analogues of the constructions, conjecture, and theorem of Section 2. We require the following objects:

- the ring $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{F}_q[t]$,
- the completion $F_\infty = F((t^{-1}))$ of F at the place ∞ ,
- the valuation ring $\mathcal{O}_\infty = \mathbb{F}_q[[t^{-1}]]$ of F_∞ , which does not contain \mathcal{O} ,
- a prime number p different from the characteristic of \mathbb{F}_q ,
- a non-constant polynomial $N \in \mathcal{O}$.

Let us also fix an embedding $\overline{F} \hookrightarrow \overline{F_\infty}$ of separable closures. To avoid technical complications, we assume in this section that p does not divide $(q + 1)|(\mathcal{O}/N\mathcal{O})^\times|$.

The organization of this section follows closely that of Section 2. We hope to make clear that most constructions are remarkably similar to the case of \mathbb{Q} , though we also highlight differences. We work with congruence subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$, rather than of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. Modular symbols, used to construct ϖ , are now found in the homology \mathcal{S} of the compactification of

the quotient of the Bruhat-Tits tree by a congruence subgroup. This \mathcal{S} is a quotient of an étale homology group \mathcal{T} of the Drinfeld modular curve, used in constructing Υ . As most constructions are so similar, we provide less detail than in Section 2. We intend for full details to appear in a forthcoming paper.

3.1 From modular symbols to cup products: the map ϖ

3.1.1. We introduce homology groups \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{M} of the Bruhat-Tits tree.

Consider the Bruhat-Tits tree B for $\mathrm{PGL}_2(F_\infty)$. Its vertices are homothety classes of \mathcal{O}_∞ -lattices \mathcal{L} of rank 2 in F_∞^2 , or equivalently, elements of $\mathrm{PGL}_2(F_\infty)/\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O}_\infty)$. This tree is $(q+1)$ -valent, and two lattices $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{L}'$ connected by an edge if $[\mathcal{L}' : \mathcal{L}] = q$.¹⁰ The oriented edges then correspond to elements of $\mathrm{PGL}_2(F_\infty)/\mathcal{I}_\infty$, where \mathcal{I}_∞ is the Iwahori subgroup of matrices in $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathcal{O}_\infty)$ that are upper-triangular modulo the maximal ideal of \mathcal{O}_∞ . The group $\mathrm{PGL}_2(F)$ acts on the left on B in the evident manner.

Let $\tilde{\Gamma}_1(N)$ be the congruence subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ given by

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_1(N) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}) \mid (c, d) \equiv (0, 1) \pmod{N} \right\}.$$

We may complete the Bruhat-Tits tree to a space B^* by adding in the (rational) ends, which correspond to elements of $\mathbb{P}^1(F)$. We define

$$U(N) = \tilde{\Gamma}_1(N) \backslash B \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{U}(N) = \tilde{\Gamma}_1(N) \backslash B^*.$$

The elements of $\tilde{\Gamma}_1(N) \backslash \mathbb{P}^1(F)$ are the ends of $U(N)$. Our homology groups, or spaces of modular symbols, are then

$$\mathcal{S} = H_1(\bar{U}(N), \mathbb{Z}_p) \subset \mathcal{M} = H_1(\bar{U}(N), \{\text{ends}\}, \mathbb{Z}_p).$$

3.1.2. We introduce Manin-Teitelbaum symbols $[u : v] \in \mathcal{M}$.

Modular symbols in \mathcal{M} were defined by Teitelbaum [Te] analogously to the case of \mathbb{Q} . In particular, given $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{P}^1(F)$, we have a modular symbol that is the class $\{\alpha \rightarrow \beta\}$ of any non-backtracking path in the Bruhat-Tits tree that connects the two corresponding ends of B .

Analogues of Manin symbols are defined as before. That is, for $u, v \in \mathcal{O}/N\mathcal{O}$ with $(u, v) = (1)$, we choose $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ with $u = c \pmod{N}$ and $v = d \pmod{N}$, and then

$$[u : v] = \left\{ \frac{d}{bN} \rightarrow \frac{c}{aN} \right\}.$$

These symbols generate \tilde{H} and yield a presentation with identical relations to those of 2.1.2.

¹⁰Note that q appears in this sentence as the order of the residue field of \mathcal{O}_∞ .

3.1.3. We introduce the intermediate space \mathcal{M}^0 on which we define ϖ .

Let \mathcal{M}^0 denote the \mathbb{Z}_p -submodule of \mathcal{M} generated by the Manin symbols $[u : v]$ with $u, v \neq 0$. As in the case of GL_2 over \mathbb{Q} , we have $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{M}^0 \subset \mathcal{M}$.

3.1.4. We introduce cyclotomic N -units $\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}}$ in abelian extensions $F_N \subset E_N$ of $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$. The reader may find a powerful analogy with objects in the theory of cyclotomic fields over \mathbb{Q} .

We consider the cyclotomic N -units $\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}}$ for $u \in \mathcal{O} - (N)$. These are the roots of the Carlitz polynomials [Ca] for divisors of N , or are equivalently the N -torsion points of the Carlitz module. As $\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}}$ depends only on u modulo N , we abuse notation and consider it for nonzero $u \in \mathcal{O}/N\mathcal{O}$. We can visualize $\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}}$ in the completion \mathbb{C}_∞ of $\overline{F_\infty}$ by

$$\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}} = \exp\left(\frac{u\pi}{N}\right) = \frac{u}{N} \prod_{a \in \mathcal{O} - \{0\}} \left(1 - \frac{u}{Na}\right),$$

where \exp is the Carlitz exponential and $\pi \in \mathbb{C}_\infty$ is transcendental over F .

Let $E_N = F(\lambda_{\frac{1}{N}})$, which is an abelian extension of F of conductor $N\infty$ containing no constant field extension of F . There is an isomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(E_N/F) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{O}/N\mathcal{O})^\times$ such that $a \in (\mathcal{O}/N\mathcal{O})^\times$ is the image of an element $\sigma_a \in \mathrm{Gal}(E_N/F)$ that satisfies $\sigma_a(\lambda_{\frac{1}{N}}) = \lambda_{\frac{a}{N}}$. Let F_N be the largest subfield of E_N in which ∞ splits completely over F , which we might call the ray class field of modulus N . Under the above isomorphism, $\mathrm{Gal}(E_N/F_N)$ is identified with \mathbb{F}_q^\times . In fact, we have $\sigma_c(\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}}) = c\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}}$ for $c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$. These facts are found in the work of Hayes [Ha].

Let \mathcal{O}_N denote the integral closure of \mathcal{O} in F_N . Since $p \nmid (q-1)$ by assumption, the image of $\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}}$ in the p -completion of the N -units of E_N is fixed by the action of \mathbb{F}_q^\times . This allows us to view $\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}}$ as an element of $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_N[\frac{1}{N}], \mathbb{Z}_p(1))$. For nonzero $u, v \in \mathcal{O}/N\mathcal{O}$, we may consider the cup product

$$\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}} \cup \lambda_{\frac{v}{N}} \in H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_N[\frac{1}{N}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2)).$$

3.1.5. We define the map ϖ . Here, we work directly with étale cohomology, rather than K_2 .

There is a homomorphism

$$\varpi: \mathcal{M}^0 \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_N[\frac{1}{N}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2)), \quad [u : v] \mapsto \lambda_{\frac{u}{N}} \cup \lambda_{\frac{v}{N}}.$$

In the current setting, we can no longer quickly verify from the presentation of \mathcal{M}^0 that ϖ is well-defined. Rather, we see this as a consequence of the argument that ϖ is ‘‘Eisenstein’’ in Section 3.3.

3.1.6. We introduce the cuspidal Hecke algebra \mathfrak{h} and its Eisenstein ideal I .

Let \mathfrak{n} denote a nonzero ideal of \mathcal{O} . Through the action of $\mathrm{GL}_2(F)$ on B , we have a Hecke operator $T(\mathfrak{n})$ acting on \mathcal{S} as the correspondence associated to $\tilde{\Gamma}_1(N) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathfrak{n} \end{pmatrix} \tilde{\Gamma}_1(N)$, where $\mathfrak{n} = (n)$. Let \mathfrak{h} be the subring of $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{S})$ generated over \mathbb{Z}_p by the Hecke operators $T(\mathfrak{n})$.

We also have diamond operators $\langle \mathfrak{a} \rangle$ in \mathfrak{h} for nonzero ideals \mathfrak{a} of \mathcal{O} prime to (N) . This $\langle \mathfrak{a} \rangle$ depends only on the reduction modulo N of the monic generator of \mathfrak{a} .

The Eisenstein ideal I is the ideal of \mathfrak{h} generated by $T(\mathfrak{n}) - \sum_{\mathfrak{d}|\mathfrak{n}} \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{d}) \langle \mathfrak{d} \rangle$ for all nonzero ideals \mathfrak{n} of \mathcal{O} , taking $\langle \mathfrak{d} \rangle = 0$ if $\mathfrak{d} + (N) \neq (1)$. Here, $\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{n}) = [\mathcal{O} : \mathfrak{n}]$ is the absolute norm of \mathfrak{n} .

Similarly, we have the Eisenstein ideal \mathfrak{J} of the Hecke algebra $\mathfrak{H} \subset \text{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{M})$.

3.1.7. To say that ϖ is “Eisenstein” is to say that ϖ factors through a map

$$\varpi: \mathcal{M}^0 / \mathfrak{J} \mathcal{M}^0 \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_N[\frac{1}{N}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2)).$$

We explain this result in Section 3.3.

3.1.8. Let $G = (\mathcal{O}/N\mathcal{O})^\times / \mathbb{F}_q^\times$, and set $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}_p[G]$.

- (1) We have a ring homomorphism $\iota: \Lambda \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ which sends the group element $[a]$ in $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ for $a \in G$ to the inverse $\langle a \rangle^{-1}$ of the diamond operator corresponding to a .
- (2) We have the isomorphism $\text{Gal}(F_N/F) \xrightarrow{\sim} G$ of class field theory (see 3.1.4).

Modules over \mathfrak{h} and $\mathbb{Z}_p[\text{Gal}(F_N/F)]$ become Λ -modules through these identifications.

3.2 Working with fixed level

We explain why we work with fixed level in Section 3, and we define our two objects of study.

3.2.1. We do not pass up a tower for the following reason on the GL_1 -side. By assumption on p , the field \mathbb{F}_q has no nontrivial p th roots of unity. Since F_N/F contains no constant field extension, F_N also contains no nontrivial p th roots of unity. So, even if we “increase” N , we are unable to employ the Iwasawa-theoretic trick of passing Tate twists through projective limits of Galois cohomology groups. In particular, since we deal with cohomology with $\mathbb{Z}_p(2)$ -coefficients, we do not work with class groups.

3.2.2. We again have two objects of study:

- the geometric object $P = \mathcal{S} / I\mathcal{S}$ for GL_2 ,
- the arithmetic object $Y = H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_N, \mathbb{Z}_p(2))$ for GL_1 .

Given a character $\theta: G \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}^\times$, we set $\Lambda_\theta = \mathbb{Z}_p[\theta]$ and view it as a quotient of Λ through θ . For a Λ -module M , we let $M_\theta = M \otimes_\Lambda \Lambda_\theta$ denote the θ -part of M . If θ is primitive, then our assumption that p does not divide $|G|$ implies that the canonical maps

$$P_\theta \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_\theta^0 / \mathfrak{J}_\theta \mathcal{M}_\theta^0 \quad \text{and} \quad Y_\theta \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_N[\frac{1}{N}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))_\theta$$

are isomorphisms.

3.3 Zeta elements: ϖ is “Eisenstein”

We explain that ϖ factors through the quotient of \mathcal{M}^0 by the Eisenstein ideal \mathfrak{I} .

3.3.1. We define Siegel units on Drinfeld modular curves.

Let $Y(N)$ denote the Drinfeld modular curve that is the moduli scheme for pairs consisting of a rank 2 Drinfeld module over an $\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}]$ -scheme and a full N -level structure (or, basis of the N -torsion) on it. Over $Y(N)$, we have a universal Drinfeld module, equipped with a full N -level structure, which locally looks like $(N^{-1}\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O})^2 \times Y(N)$. On the universal Drinfeld module is a certain theta function Θ . Given an element of $(\frac{u_1}{N}, \frac{u_2}{N}) \in (N^{-1}\mathcal{O}/\mathcal{O})^2$, we may pull Θ back to a unit on the Drinfeld modular curve using the second coordinate of the level structure. This unit $g_{\alpha,\beta} \in \mathcal{O}_{Y(N)}^\times$ is the analogue of a Siegel unit.¹¹

Let $Y_1(N)$ be the moduli scheme for pairs consisting of a rank 2 Drinfeld module over an $\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}]$ -scheme and a point of order N on it. If we take $\alpha = 0$, then the Siegel unit $g_{0,\beta}$ may again be viewed as an element of $\mathcal{O}_{Y_1(N)}^\times$.

3.3.2. If we take a K -theoretic product of two Siegel-type units, we obtain the Beilinson-type elements considered by Kondo and Yasuda [KY]. See also the work of Kondo [Ko] and Pal [Pa]. Much as in the case of \mathbb{Q} , we have a map

$$z: \mathcal{M}^0 \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(Y_1(N), \mathbb{Z}_p(2)), \quad [u : v] \mapsto g_{0, \frac{u}{N}} \cup g_{0, \frac{v}{N}}$$

of \mathfrak{H} -modules. We can specialize this at the cusp corresponding to $\infty \in \mathbb{P}^1(F)$ to obtain $\lambda_{\frac{u}{N}} \cup \lambda_{\frac{v}{N}}$. This specialization map ∞ is Eisenstein. Hence, we see that

$$\varpi = \infty \circ z: \mathcal{M}^0 \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_N[\frac{1}{N}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))$$

is well-defined and Eisenstein.

3.4 Homology of Drinfeld modular curves

In this subsection, we study the étale homology groups of Drinfeld modular curves. Unlike in Section 2.4, we do not take ordinary parts. That is, the Galois representations found in the homology of Drinfeld modular curves are already “special at ∞ ,” the required analogue of “ordinary at p .” Moreover, the resulting unramified-at- ∞ quotient may in the present setting be identified with the space \mathcal{S} of cuspidal symbols, which is the analogue of the plus quotient

¹¹Actually, $g_{\alpha,\beta}$ as we have described it is not well-defined until we take its $q^2 - 1$ power. The assumption that $p \nmid (q^2 - 1)$ is used to avoid this issue when we work with étale cohomology.

of homology of 2.2.2. In other words, the place ∞ of $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$ plays both the roles that p and the real place do in the GL_2 -setting over \mathbb{Q} .

The statements in this subsection are consequences of the work of Drinfeld [Dr2].

3.4.1. We first introduce the étale homology group \mathcal{T} .

Over F , the Drinfeld modular curve $Y_1(N)_{/F}$ has a smooth compactification $X_1(N)_{/F}$. Over \mathbb{C}_∞ (or \overline{F}), it is given by adding in the set of cusps $\tilde{\Gamma}_1(N) \backslash \mathbb{P}^1(F)$ of the Drinfeld upper half-plane. We define our étale homology group

$$\mathcal{T} = H_1^{\text{ét}}(X_1(N)_{/\overline{F}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$$

as the \mathbb{Z}_p -dual of $H_{\text{ét}}^1(X_1(N)_{/\overline{F}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)$.

The Hecke algebra generated by the $T(\mathfrak{n})$ in $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\mathcal{T})$ is in fact equal to \mathfrak{h} . The module $\mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{T}$ over the total quotient ring $\mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathfrak{h}$ of \mathfrak{h} is free of rank 2.

3.4.2. We study the action of G_{F_∞} on \mathcal{T} .

We have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\text{sub}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}} \rightarrow 0$$

of $\mathfrak{h}[G_{F_\infty}]$ -modules, with \mathcal{T}_{sub} and \mathcal{T}_{quo} defined as follows. First, \mathcal{T}_{sub} is the largest submodule of \mathcal{T} such that G_{F_∞} acts on $\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub}}(-1)$ trivially, and \mathcal{T}_{quo} is the quotient. Then \mathcal{T}_{quo} is equal to the maximal unramified, \mathfrak{h} -torsion-free quotient of \mathcal{T} . In this way, the place ∞ plays the role that the place at p does in 2.4.4. In fact, G_{F_∞} acts trivially on \mathcal{T}_{quo} , and both $\mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{T}_{\text{sub}}$ and $\mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{T}_{\text{quo}}$ are free of rank 1 over $\mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathfrak{h}$.

The above short exact sequence is split as a sequence of \mathfrak{h} -modules: \mathcal{T}_{quo} is the isomorphic image of the \mathfrak{h} -submodule of \mathcal{T} on which a choice of Frobenius element acts trivially. This will be used in constructing Υ below.

3.4.3. Since $\overline{U}(N)$ is essentially the graph of the special fiber of a model of $X_1(N)$ over \mathcal{O}_∞ , we have a surjective homomorphism

$$\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} = H_1(\overline{U}(N), \mathbb{Z}_p).$$

Via this map, \mathcal{S} is identified with the quotient \mathcal{T}_{quo} of \mathcal{T} with trivial G_{F_∞} -action. In this way, \mathcal{T}_{quo} is also analogous to the plus quotient of homology in 2.2.2. That is, the place ∞ also plays the role that the real place does over \mathbb{Q} .

3.4.4. Let \mathfrak{S} be the space of those \mathbb{Z}_p -valued, special-at- ∞ cuspidal automorphic forms

$$\phi : \mathrm{PGL}_2(F) \backslash \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F) / (K_f \times \mathcal{I}_\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p,$$

where $\mathbb{A}_F = \mathbb{A}_F^f \times F_\infty$ is the adèle ring, K_f is the closure of the image of $\tilde{\Gamma}_1(N)$ in $\mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbb{A}_F^f)$ (see 4.1.3), and \mathcal{I}_∞ is the Iwahori subgroup of $\mathrm{PGL}_2(F_\infty)$. For ϕ to be special at ∞ means that its right $\mathbb{Q}_p[\mathrm{GL}_2(F_\infty)]$ -span is a direct sum of copies of the “special representation.” (The latter is the quotient of the locally constant functions $\mathbb{P}^1(F_\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p$ by the constant functions.)

The property of being special at ∞ tells us the local behavior at the prime ∞ of the 2-dimensional \mathbb{Q}_p -Galois representation attached to the cusp form. This is a replacement for the condition of ordinarity at p : it is what tells us the G_{F_∞} -action on \mathcal{T} used in 3.4.2.

3.4.5. We explain how the groups \mathcal{S} and \mathfrak{S} may be identified.

The identification passes through the harmonic cocycles on $U(N)$. These are the functions on the oriented edges of $U(N)$ that change sign if we switch the orientation of an edge and which sum to zero on the edges leading into a vertex (i.e., are harmonic). The cuspidal harmonic cocycles are those supported on finitely many edges. The space of \mathbb{Z}_p -valued cuspidal harmonic cocycles may be directly identified with \mathcal{S} . It also provides a combinatorial description of \mathfrak{S} . To see this, one starts with the observation that the double coset space on which forms in \mathfrak{S} are defined is none other than the set of oriented edges of $U(N)$. The property of being special at ∞ gives the harmonic condition, and the two notions of cuspidality coincide. Thus, the spaces \mathfrak{S} and \mathcal{S} that appear in the diagram of 1.0.10 are canonically identified in the case of $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$.

3.5 The map Υ

We define the map $\Upsilon: Y_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta$ on θ -parts for a fixed primitive character $\theta: G \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}^\times$.

3.5.1. We briefly outline the construction of $\Upsilon: Y_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta$ that will appear in this section.

As in 2.5.1, we analyze the $\mathfrak{h}[G_F]$ -action on $\mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta$, showing that it fits in an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow P_\theta \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_\theta/I_\theta\mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow Q_\theta \rightarrow 0$$

of $\mathfrak{h}[G_F]$ -modules. Similarly to the setting of GL_2 over \mathbb{Q} , the G_F -actions on P_θ and Q_θ are understood, and Q_θ is free of rank 1 over $\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta$ with a canonical generator. However, the domain of our map Υ is not a Galois group, so our approach to constructing Υ is different. We employ compactly supported cohomology, which is dual to Galois cohomology by Poitou-Tate duality. Instead of directly using the cocycle attached to the exact sequence, we construct Υ in 3.5.7 from a connecting homomorphism ∂ on compactly supported étale cohomology that appears as the second map in a composition of Λ_θ -module homomorphisms

$$\Upsilon: Y_\theta \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\acute{e}t,c}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], Q_\theta(1)) \xrightarrow{\partial} H_{\acute{e}t,c}^3(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], P_\theta(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} P_\theta.$$

The isomorphisms are seen using the $\mathfrak{h}_\theta[G_F]$ -module structure of Q_θ and the triviality of the G_F -action on P_θ , respectively.

3.5.2. We define the L -function for θ by

$$L(\theta, s) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \nmid N} (1 - \theta(\text{Fr}_\mathfrak{p})^{-1} \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s})^{-1},$$

where the product is taken over the prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of \mathcal{O} not dividing N , and $\text{Fr}_\mathfrak{p}$ denotes an arithmetic Frobenius at \mathfrak{p} . We then take $\xi_\theta \in \Lambda_\theta$ to be the nonzero value $L(\theta^{-1}, -1)$.

3.5.3. We have an isomorphism $\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_\theta/(\xi_\theta)$. We indicate one construction of the map.

Consider the Jacobian variety J of $X_1(N)$ and the class $\alpha \in J(\mathbb{C}_\infty)$ of the divisor $(0) - (\infty)$, where 0 and ∞ are cusps on the Drinfeld modular curve. Gekeler showed that α has finite order [Ge], and it is annihilated by I . The \mathfrak{h}_θ -module generated by the θ -part of α is $\Lambda_\theta/(\xi_\theta)$ by a computation of the divisors of Siegel units, providing the desired map.

3.5.4. We define $Q_\theta = (\mathfrak{h}_\theta/I_\theta)^\sharp(1)$, where $(\)^\sharp$ indicates a G_F -action under which any element that maps to $a \in G$ acts by multiplication by $\theta^{-1}(a)$. Much as in 2.5.4, pairing with the θ -part of α gives rise to a canonical surjection of $\mathfrak{h}_\theta[G_F]$ -modules $\mathcal{T}_\theta/I\mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow Q_\theta$.

3.5.5. The exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow P_\theta \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_\theta/I\mathcal{T}_\theta \rightarrow Q_\theta \rightarrow 0$$

of $\mathfrak{h}[G_F]$ -modules is constructed as in 3.5.1. Here, we observe that Q_θ has a nontrivial action of the Frobenius element chosen in 3.4.2, so Q_θ is a quotient of \mathcal{T}_{sub} . As before, \mathcal{T}_{sub} is \mathbb{Z}_p -dual to \mathcal{T}_{quo} and thereby isomorphic to \mathfrak{h} , so we have an isomorphism $\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub},\theta}/I\mathcal{T}_{\text{sub},\theta} \xrightarrow{\sim} Q_\theta$ that provides a G_{F_∞} -splitting of the exact sequence. The known G_F -action on Q_θ and the known determinant of the G_F -action on \mathcal{T}_θ tell us that G_F acts trivially on P_θ .

3.5.6. The analogue of the Iwasawa main conjecture over F_N is the equality

$$|Y_\theta| = [\Lambda_\theta : (\xi_\theta)]$$

of orders. This equality is a consequence of Grothendieck trace formula, so we do not require the method of Mazur-Wiles to prove it.

3.5.7. We define our map Υ .

Let $H_{\text{ét},c}^i(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], M)$ denote the i th compactly supported étale cohomology group of a compact $\mathbb{Z}_p[[G_F]]$ -module M that is unramified outside $N\infty$. These groups fit in a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow H_{\text{ét},c}^i(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], M) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^i(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], M) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{v|N\infty} H_{\text{ét}}^i(F_v, M) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét},c}^{i+1}(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], M) \rightarrow \cdots$$

The exact sequence in 3.5.1 yields a connecting homomorphism

$$H_{\text{ét},c}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], Q_\theta(1)) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét},c}^3(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], P_\theta(1)) = P_\theta,$$

the latter identification as P_θ has trivial G_F -action, and we can prove that the canonical map

$$H_{\text{ét},c}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], Q_\theta(1)) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], Q_\theta(1))$$

is an isomorphism. Hence, the above homomorphism is identified with $H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], Q_\theta(1)) \rightarrow P_\theta$.

Our Υ is defined as the following composition:

$$\begin{aligned} \Upsilon: Y_\theta &\xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}_N[\frac{1}{N}], \mathbb{Z}_p(2))_\theta \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], \Lambda_\theta^\sharp(2)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], (\Lambda_\theta/\xi_\theta)^\sharp(2)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], Q_\theta(1)) \rightarrow P_\theta. \end{aligned}$$

The isomorphism in the first line is by 3.2.2, the isomorphism in the second line is by Shapiro's lemma, the isomorphism in the third line follows from the fact that ξ_θ kills Y_θ by 3.5.6, and the isomorphism in the fourth line is by definition of Q_θ in 3.5.4.

3.6 The conjecture: ϖ and Υ are inverse maps

We state the conjecture and our main result in the case of GL_2 and GL_1 over $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$.

3.6.1. We state the conjecture.

Conjecture. *The maps $\varpi: P_\theta \rightarrow Y_\theta$ and $\Upsilon: Y_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta$ are inverse to each other.*

3.6.2. We state the theorem.

Theorem. *We have that $\xi'_\theta \Upsilon \circ \varpi = \xi'_\theta$, where*

$$\xi'_\theta = \frac{d}{dq^{-s}} L(\theta^{-1}, s)|_{s=-1} \in \Lambda_\theta.$$

3.6.3. We can prove the order of P_θ is divisible by the order of $\Lambda_\theta/(\xi_\theta)$ and hence by the order of Y_θ . Thus, in the case that ξ'_θ is a unit in Λ_θ , our conjecture is implied by the above theorem.

3.7 The proof that $\xi' \Upsilon \circ \varpi = \xi'$

The method of the proof of our Theorem 3.6.2 is parallel to the proof in the \mathbb{Q} -case. We give only its bare outline.

3.7.1. As in 2.7.1, we consider a refinement of the diagram in 1.0.10 in which we divide the right-hand square of that diagram into two squares:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathcal{S}_\theta & \xrightarrow{z} & H_{\text{ét}}^2(Y_1(N), \mathbb{Z}_p(2))_\theta & \xrightarrow{\text{HS}} & H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}_N[\frac{1}{N}], \mathcal{T}_\theta(1)) & \xrightarrow{\text{reg}} & \mathfrak{S}_\theta \\
 \downarrow \text{mod } I & & \downarrow \infty & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{mod } I \\
 P_\theta & \xrightarrow{\varpi} & Y_\theta & \xrightarrow{\xi'_\theta} & Y_\theta & \xrightarrow{\Upsilon} & P_\theta.
 \end{array}$$

The commutativity of the leftmost square of the diagram was discussed in Section 3.3. We discuss the maps in the other two squares of the diagram below.

3.7.2. The map HS in the diagram arises in a Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence. An analogue of the discussion of 2.7.2 applies.

3.7.3. Let κ be the canonical generator of $H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbb{F}_q, \mathbb{Z}_p)$. The third vertical arrow in the diagram is the composition

$$H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], \mathcal{T}_\theta(1)) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], Q_\theta(1)) \xrightarrow{\cup \kappa} H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{N}], Q_\theta(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} Y_\theta,$$

where the last isomorphism is given in 3.5.7.

3.7.4. The map reg in the diagram is the θ -part of the p -adic regulator map

$$H_{\text{ét}}^1(F_\infty, \mathcal{S}(1)) \xrightarrow{\cup \kappa} H_{\text{ét}}^2(F_\infty, \mathcal{S}(1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{S} = \mathfrak{S},$$

where the second map is the invariant map of local class field theory.

3.7.5. Since \mathcal{S} and \mathfrak{S} are canonically identified, both “mod I ” maps in the diagram are just reduction modulo I_θ .

3.7.6. The proofs of the commutativity of the other two squares are once again nontrivial, though slightly different, exercises in étale and Galois cohomology.

3.7.7. It remains to prove that the composition $\mathcal{S}_\theta \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta$, where the first arrow is the composition of the upper horizontal rows, coincides with ξ'_θ times the reduction modulo I_θ map $\mathcal{S}_\theta \rightarrow P_\theta$. By the computation of Kondo-Yasuda [KY] of the values of a regulator map on the analogues of Beilinson elements, this is reduced to a comparison of their regulator map with the above p -adic regulator map.

4 What happens for GL_d ?

In this section, we discuss three settings for the study of generalizations of the conjectures in Sections 2 and 3 for GL_d over a field F , for a fixed integer $d \geq 1$. The fields F and, thereby, the cases we consider here are:

- (i) the rational numbers,
- (ii) an imaginary quadratic field,
- (iii) a function field in one variable over a finite field.

We have results only in the cases (i) and (iii) for $d = 2$ discussed above, but we wish to speculate and pose questions in a more general setting. Rather than formulating precise conjectures, we aim for the more modest goals of pointing in their direction and inspiring the reader to investigate further.

4.1 The space of modular symbols

4.1.1. By an infinite place, we mean the unique archimedean place in cases (i) and (ii) and a fixed place ∞ in case (iii). The remaining places are called finite places. We have the following objects:

- the subring \mathcal{O} of F of elements that are integral at all finite places,
- the completion F_ν of F at a place ν ,
- the valuation ring \mathcal{O}_ν of F_ν at a nonarchimedean place ν ,
- the adèle ring \mathbb{A}_F of F and the adèle ring \mathbb{A}_F^f of finite places.
- the subring $\mathcal{O}_\mathbb{A}^f = \prod_{\nu \text{ finite}} \mathcal{O}_\nu$ of \mathbb{A}_F^f .

In the discussion below, we will use the notation $(\)^{(d)}$ when defining an object in the GL_d -setting and then omit the notation in many instances in which d is clear.

4.1.2. We define a topological space D_d by using the standard maximal compact subgroup of $PGL_d(F_\infty)$: in the respective cases, it is

- (i) $PGL_d(\mathbb{R})/PO_d(\mathbb{R})$, so that $SL_d(\mathbb{R})/SO_d(\mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{\sim} D_d$,
- (ii) $PGL_d(\mathbb{C})/PU_d$, so that $SL_d(\mathbb{C})/SU_d \xrightarrow{\sim} D_d$,

(iii) the Bruhat-Tits building associated to $\mathrm{PGL}_d(F_\infty)$.

For example, in case (i) the space D_2 is the complex upper half-plane \mathbb{H} . In case (ii), the space D_2 is the three-dimensional hyperbolic upper-half space \mathbb{H}_3 . Note that in case (iii), the Bruhat-Tits building has the set $\mathrm{PGL}_d(F_\infty)/\mathrm{PGL}_d(\mathcal{O}_\infty)$ of homothety classes of \mathcal{O}_∞ -lattices of rank d in F_∞^d as its 0-simplices.

4.1.3. Let N be a nonzero ideal of \mathcal{O} . Let $K_1^{(d)}(N)$ be the open compact subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{O}_\mathbb{A}^f)$ given by

$$K_1^{(d)}(N) = \left\{ g \in \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{O}_\mathbb{A}^f) \mid (g_{d,1}, \dots, g_{d,d-1}, g_{d,d}) \equiv (0, \dots, 0, 1) \pmod{N} \right\}.$$

Let

$$U^{(d)}(N) = \mathrm{GL}_d(F) \backslash (\mathrm{GL}_d(\mathbb{A}_F^f) / K_1^{(d)}(N) \times D_d).$$

The space $U^{(1)}(N)$ is the relative Picard group $\mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{O}, N)$, viewed as a discrete space. For $d \geq 2$, the space $U^{(d)}(N)$ is homeomorphic to the disjoint union of $|\mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{O})|$ copies of $\tilde{\Gamma}_1^{(d)}(N) \backslash D_d$, where

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_1^{(d)}(N) = \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{O}) \cap K_1^{(d)}(N).$$

4.1.4. Consider cases (i) and (ii). Let $\epsilon \in \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathcal{O})$ be a diagonal matrix with entries a_1, a_2, \dots, a_d such that the product $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_d$ generates the roots of unity $\mu_F = \mathcal{O}^\times$ in F . Let

$$\Gamma_1^{(d)}(N) = \tilde{\Gamma}_1^{(d)}(N) \cap \mathrm{SL}_d(\mathcal{O}).$$

Then $\tilde{\Gamma}_1(N) \backslash D_d$ is identified with the quotient of $\Gamma_1(N) \backslash D_d$ by the action of the operator

$$\mathrm{class}(g) \mapsto \mathrm{class}(\epsilon g \epsilon^{-1})$$

for $g \in \mathrm{SL}_d(\mathbb{R})$ in case (i) and for $g \in \mathrm{SL}_d(\mathbb{C})$ in case (ii).

4.1.5. In case (i), the space $U^{(2)}(N)$ is identified with the quotient of $Y_1(N)(\mathbb{C}) = \Gamma_1(N) \backslash \mathbb{H}$ by the action of complex conjugation on $Y_1(N)(\mathbb{C})$. In fact, the description in 4.1.4 shows that it arises from the quotient of \mathbb{H} by the action

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{H} \ni x + iy &= \mathrm{class} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{y} & x \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{y} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\mapsto \mathrm{class} \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{y} & x \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \mathrm{class} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{y} & -x \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{y} \end{pmatrix} = -x + iy, \end{aligned}$$

which coincides with the action of complex conjugation on $Y_1(N)(\mathbb{C})$.

4.1.6. The space $\mathcal{S}^{(d)}(N)$ of (cuspidal) modular symbols for GL_d is defined as

$$\mathcal{S}^{(d)}(N) = \text{image}(H_{d-1}(U^{(d)}(N), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_{d-1}^{\mathrm{BM}}(U^{(d)}(N), \mathbb{Z})),$$

where H_*^{BM} denotes Borel-Moore homology. Recall that if $\overline{U}(N)$ is a compactification of $U(N)$, then $H_i^{\mathrm{BM}}(U(N), \mathbb{Z})$ is canonically isomorphic to the relative homology group $H_i(\overline{U}(N), \overline{U}(N) \setminus U(N), \mathbb{Z})$. The space $\mathcal{S}(N)$ may be the homology group $H_{d-1}(\overline{U}(N), \mathbb{Z})$ for some good choice of compactification.

4.1.7. In case (i), we have by 4.1.5 a canonical map

$$H_1(X_1(N)(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{Z})_+ \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^{(2)}(N) = H_1(\overline{U}(N), \mathbb{Z}),$$

where $\overline{U}(N)$ is the quotient of $X_1(N)$ by the action of complex conjugation. This map is a surjection with 2-torsion kernel.

4.1.8. For a nonzero ideal \mathfrak{n} of \mathcal{O} , let $T(\mathfrak{n})$ denote the Hecke operator on $\mathcal{S}^{(d)}(N)$ corresponding to the sum of $K_1^{(d)}(N)$ -double cosets of elements of $M_d(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}}) \cap \mathrm{GL}_d(\mathbb{A}_F^f)$ with determinant generating $\mathfrak{n}\mathcal{O}_v$ in the v -component. (For $d = 1$, we make the convention that $T(\mathfrak{n}) = 0$ if \mathfrak{n} and N are not coprime.) These operators satisfy $T(\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}) = T(\mathfrak{a})T(\mathfrak{b})$ for coprime \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{b} .

Let $\mathbb{T}^{(d)}(N)$ denote the commutative subring of $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{S}^{(d)}(N))$ generated by the $T(\mathfrak{n})$ with \mathfrak{n} a nonzero ideal of \mathcal{O} .

4.1.9. For $d = 1$, the group $\mathcal{S}(N)$ of modular symbols is $H_0(U(N), \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}[\mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{O}, N)]$. The Hecke algebra $\mathbb{T}(N)$ is the ring $\mathbb{Z}[\mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{O}, N)]$, with $T(\mathfrak{n})$ for \mathfrak{n} coprime to N equal to the group element for \mathfrak{n} . Under these identifications, $\mathbb{T}(N)$ acts by left multiplication on $\mathcal{S}(N)$.

4.1.10. The modular symbol $\{0 \rightarrow \infty\}$ in Section 2.1 is generalized to the following element of $H_{d-1}^{\mathrm{BM}}(U(N), \mathbb{Z})$. It is the class of the image in the identity component of $U(N)$ of the following standard subset of D_d , with a suitable orientation:

- (i-ii) the set of classes of diagonal matrices in $\mathrm{GL}_d(F_{\infty})$ with positive real entries,
- (iii) the union of all $(d - 1)$ -simplices with 0-vertices in the set of classes in D_d of diagonal matrices in $\mathrm{GL}_d(F_{\infty})$.

The modular symbols $\{\alpha \rightarrow \beta\}$ for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q})$ are generalized to the classes in $H_{d-1}^{\mathrm{BM}}(U(N), \mathbb{Z})$ of the images in $U(N)$ of the translations by $\mathrm{GL}_d(F)$ of the above standard subset of D_d .

4.2 Questions for the general case

We suspect that our results in Sections 2 and 3 are special cases of a relationship

Modular symbols for GL_d modulo the Eisenstein ideal \iff Iwasawa theory for GL_{d-1}

that holds for $d \geq 2$. In this subsection, we describe what we expect to be true.

4.2.1. We lay out some basic objects, starting with:

- a prime number $p \neq \text{char } F$,
- a nonzero ideal N of \mathcal{O} that is coprime to p ,
- a commutative pro- p ring R and its total ring of quotients $Q(R)$,
- a profinite R -module T with a continuous R -linear action of G_F that is unramified at every finite place not dividing Np ,

Recalling from 4.1.8 the Hecke algebra $\mathbb{T}^{(d)}(N)$ and modular symbols $\mathcal{S}^{(d)}(N)$, we define

$$\mathbb{T}_R = \varprojlim_r (R \otimes \mathbb{T}^{(d)}(Np^r)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{S}_R = \varprojlim_r (R \otimes \mathcal{S}^{(d)}(Np^r)).$$

We shall often use the fact that $(p) = \mathcal{O}$ in case (iii). For instance, in this case $Np^r = N$, so we have quite simply that $\mathbb{T}_R = R \otimes \mathbb{T}^{(d)}(N)$ and $\mathcal{S}_R = R \otimes \mathcal{S}^{(d)}(N)$.

We also let $\mathbb{T}^{(d)}(Np^r)'$ be the subring of $\mathbb{T}^{(d)}(Np^r)$ generated by the $T(\mathfrak{n})$ with \mathfrak{n} coprime to (p) . Note that $\mathbb{T}^{(d)}(Np^r)' = \mathbb{T}^{(d)}(N)$ in case (iii) and $\mathbb{T}^{(1)}(Np^r)' = \mathbb{T}^{(1)}(Np^r)$ in all cases.

4.2.2. We place some conditions on the pair (R, T) :

- (1) The $Q(R)$ -module $V = Q(R) \otimes_R T$ is free of rank $d - 1$.
- (2) For every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of \mathcal{O} that does not divide Np , the characteristic polynomial $P_{\mathfrak{p}}(u) = \det_{Q(R)}(1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{-1} u \mid V)$ of an arithmetic Frobenius $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ lies in $R[[u]]$.

For a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of \mathcal{O} that does not divide Np , we define $a(\mathfrak{p}^n)$ for $n \geq 0$ by

$$P_{\mathfrak{p}}(u)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a(\mathfrak{p}^n) u^n \in R[[u]].$$

We then suppose:

(3) There exists a ring homomorphism

$$\phi_T: \varprojlim_r (\mathbb{Z}_p \otimes \mathbb{T}^{(d-1)}(Np^r)') \rightarrow R$$

that sends $T(\mathfrak{p}^k)$ to $a(\mathfrak{p}^k)$ for all prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of \mathcal{O} not dividing Np and all $k \geq 1$.

We extend a to a function on all nonzero ideals \mathfrak{n} of \mathcal{O} by setting $a(\mathfrak{n}) = \phi_T(T(\mathfrak{n}))$ if \mathfrak{n} is coprime to p and $a(\mathfrak{n}) = 0$ otherwise. In the case $d = 2$, our definition forces $a(\mathfrak{n}) = 0$ for any \mathfrak{n} not coprime to Np , while in general, these values of a may not be uniquely determined by T , so ϕ_T should be considered as part of the data.

4.2.3. We define the Eisenstein ideal I_T of \mathbb{T}_R to be the ideal of the GL_d -Hecke algebra \mathbb{T}_R generated by the elements

$$T(\mathfrak{n}) - \sum_{\mathfrak{d}|\mathfrak{n}} a(\mathfrak{d})\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{d})$$

for the nonzero ideals \mathfrak{n} of \mathcal{O} . Note that I_T depends only on V and the choice of ϕ_T , rather than T itself. In case (i), the ideal I_T is generated by the coefficients of the formal expression

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T(n)n^{-s} - \zeta(s) \sum_{\substack{n=1 \\ (n,p)=1}}^{\infty} a(n)n^{-(s-1)}.$$

4.2.4. For any compact $R[[G_F]]$ -module M that is unramified outside of $S \cup \{\infty\}$ for some finite set S of finite places of F including those dividing p , we denote more simply by $H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{p}], M)$ the R -module $H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{p}], j_*M)$, where $j: \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}) \setminus S \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{p}])$ is the inclusion morphism. It is independent of the choice of S . We will also use a similar notation with \mathcal{O} replaced by its integral closure in a finite extension of F .

4.2.5. Our two objects of study are the R -modules:

- the geometric object $P = \mathcal{S}_R / I_T \mathcal{S}_R$ on the GL_d -side,
- the arithmetic object $Y = H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{p}], T(d))$ on the GL_{d-1} -side.

We ask a vague question.

Question. Under what conditions does there exist a canonical isomorphism $\varpi: P \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$ of R -modules?

We remark that there certainly must be some conditions, as different lattices T in V may have Y that are nonisomorphic. In what follows, we introduce three settings for further study.

4.2.6. We fix some notation for abelian extensions of F and their Galois groups.

For $r \geq 0$, let H_r be the ray class field of F of modulus (p^r) , and let O_r be the integral closure of \mathcal{O} in H_r . Let $\Gamma_r = \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}, (p^r))$, which is canonically isomorphic to $\text{Gal}(H_r/F)$ by class field theory. Let $\Gamma = \varprojlim_r \Gamma_r$.

- In case (i), we have that $H_r = \mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^r})^+$, $O_r = \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{p^r}]^+$, and $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}_p^\times / \langle -1 \rangle$.
- In case (ii), the field H_r is generated over F by the j -invariant $j(E)$ and x -coordinates of the p^r -torsion points of an elliptic curve E over $F(j(E))$ with CM by \mathcal{O} . There is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_p \otimes \mathcal{O})^\times / \mu_F \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that $\Gamma/\Gamma_{\text{tor}} \cong \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$, where Γ_{tor} is the torsion subgroup of Γ .

- In case (iii), we have that $H_r = H_0$, $O_r = O_0$, and $\Gamma = \Gamma_r = \text{Pic}(\mathcal{O})$.

Let $[a] \in \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]$ be the group element corresponding to $a \in \Gamma$. We may also speak of $[a]$ for \mathfrak{a} an ideal of \mathcal{O} coprime to p by taking the sequence of classes of \mathfrak{a} in the groups Γ_r . We use $(\)^\sharp$ below to denote the (additional) G_F -action on a module over a $\mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]$ -algebra under which an element that restricts to $a \in \Gamma$ acts by multiplication by $[a]^{-1}$.

4.2.7. We describe setting (A_d) for $d \geq 2$.

Let R_0 be the valuation ring of a finite extension K_0 of \mathbb{Q}_p . Let T_0 be a free R_0 -module of rank $d - 1$ endowed with a continuous R -linear action of G_F . We assume that the G_F -action on T_0 is unramified at all finite places not dividing Np . We suppose that condition (3) of 4.2.2 is satisfied for (R_0, T_0) , and we use $a_0(\mathfrak{n})$ to denote $a(\mathfrak{n})$ of 4.2.2 for this pair.

Let $R = R_0[[\Gamma]]$ and $T = R^\sharp \otimes_{R_0} T_0$. Then the pair (R, T) satisfies conditions (1) and (2) of 4.2.2, and we suppose that it satisfies (3). It follows directly that $a(\mathfrak{n}) = [\mathfrak{n}]^{-1} \otimes a_0(\mathfrak{n})$ for any nonzero ideal \mathfrak{n} of \mathcal{O} that is coprime to Np . By definition of T , we also have an R -module isomorphism

$$Y = H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathcal{O}[\frac{1}{p}], T(d)) \cong \varprojlim_r H_{\text{ét}}^2(O_r[\frac{1}{p}], T_0(d)).$$

In that the G_F -stable R_0 -lattice T_0 has not been chosen with any special properties inside $V_0 = K_0 \otimes_{R_0} T_0$, we consider an additional condition.

- (4) The G_F -representation $k_0 \otimes_{R_0} T_0$ is irreducible over the residue field k_0 of K_0 .

It follows from (4) that the isomorphism class of T_0 as an $R_0[G_F]$ -module depends only on the K_0 -representation V_0 of G_F . That is, all G_F -stable R_0 -lattices in V_0 have the same isomorphism class. Hence, the isomorphism class of the R -module Y depends only on V_0 .

Finally, to avoid known exceptions in case (i), we consider a primitivity condition.

(5) The map ϕ_{T_0} does not factor through $\varprojlim_r (\mathbb{Z}_p \otimes \mathbb{T}^{(d-1)}(Mp^r))$ for any ideal M of \mathcal{O} properly containing N .

4.2.8. We may now ask our question for setting (A_d) under conditions (1)–(5).

Question. Does there exist a canonical isomorphism $\varpi : P \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$ of R -modules?

We are also interested in what happens if conditions (4) and (5) are removed. For instance, we wonder if (5) might be removed for good choices of N , p , and d , or if (4) might be removed in the presence of a good, canonical lattice T_0 . In any case, we can ask the following question.

Question. If we do not suppose conditions (4) and (5), does there still exist a canonical isomorphism $\varpi_{\mathbb{Q}_p} : \mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} P \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} Y$?

4.2.9. The p -adic Galois representations V_0 attached to the following objects of modulus or level Np^r for some $r \geq 0$ all have (R_0, T_0) and (R, T) satisfying (1)–(3):

- in case (i) for $d = 2$, an even Dirichlet character,
- in case (i) for $d = 3$, a holomorphic cuspidal eigenform,
- in case (ii) for $d = 2$, an algebraic Hecke character on \mathbb{A}_F^\times ,
- in case (iii) for $d \geq 2$, a cuspidal eigenform of GL_{d-1} that is special at ∞ .

The examples for $d = 2$ obviously satisfy (4), and in the remaining cases, (4) may be assumed. By taking each of the objects to be primitive, we may assume (5).

4.2.10. We explain how the setting (A_2) for $F = \mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$ was studied in Sections 2 and 3.

Let θ be a primitive character of $\mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{O}, Np)$, and impose all the assumptions on p , N , and θ of Sections 2 and 3. Take $R_0 = \mathbb{Z}_p[\theta]$, and let $T_0 = \mathbb{Z}_p[\theta]$ with G_F acting through θ^{-1} . Let $\Delta = \mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{O}, (p))$, which we may view as a subgroup of Γ . For the objects P_θ and Y_θ of Section 2 in case (i) and of Section 3 in case (iii), we claim that

$$P_\theta = \mathbb{Z}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p[\Delta]} P \quad \text{and} \quad Y_\theta = \mathbb{Z}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p[\Delta]} Y,$$

with P and Y as in 4.2.5. This claim is immediate for $\mathbb{F}_q(t)$ as Δ is trivial, and it is not hard to see for Y in case (i). However, the claim for P is not evident in case (i), so we prove it.

Proof of the claim. Note that $R = \mathbb{Z}_p[\theta][[\Gamma]]$ and $T = \mathbb{Z}_p[\theta][[\Gamma]]^\sharp$, and note that $\mathbb{T}_R = \mathbb{T}_R^{(2)}$ of this section is $\mathbb{T}[\theta][[\Gamma]]$, where \mathbb{T} is as in 2.2.1. The claim for P follows if we can show that the map $T(n) \rightarrow T(n)$ on Hecke operators induces an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{T}_\theta/I_\theta \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p[\Delta]} (\mathbb{T}_R/I_T),$$

where I is the Eisenstein ideal of 2.2.1.

For a prime ℓ not dividing Np , the action of Fr_ℓ^{-1} on V is multiplication by $\theta(\ell)[\ell]^{-1}$, from which it follows that $a(\ell^k) = \theta(\ell)^k[\ell]^{-k}$ if $\ell \nmid Np$. On the other hand, condition (3) forces $a(\ell^k) = 0$ for all $k \geq 1$ for primes ℓ dividing Np . The algebra \mathbb{T}_R contains diamond operators $\langle a \rangle$ for $a \in \Gamma$. This follows from the identity $\langle \ell \rangle = \ell^{-1}(T(\ell)^2 - T(\ell^2))$ for $\ell \nmid Np$, which also allows us to compute that $\langle \ell \rangle \equiv \theta(\ell)[\ell]^{-1} \pmod{I_T}$. Thus, I_T is generated by $T(\ell) - 1 - \ell \langle \ell \rangle$ and $\langle \ell \rangle - \theta(\ell)[\ell]^{-1}$ for primes $\ell \nmid Np$ and $T(\ell) - 1$ for primes $\ell \mid Np$.

Noting that the image in \mathbb{T}_R/I_T of every group element is also the image of an element of $\mathbb{T}[\theta]$, we now see that the map $T(n) \rightarrow T(n)$ induces an isomorphism $(\mathbb{T}/I)[\theta] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{T}_R/I_T$ of $\mathbb{Z}[\Delta]$ -modules, where $a \in \Delta$ acts by $\theta(a)\langle a \rangle^{-1}$ on the left and $\theta(a)\langle a \rangle^{-1} \equiv [a] \pmod{I_T}$ on the right. The induced map on Δ -coinvariants is the desired isomorphism. \square

4.2.11. In setting (A_d) , we have considered Galois cohomology groups of families of $(d-1)$ -dimensional Galois representations in the variables given by Iwasawa theory. In case (i) of (A_d) , for instance, V is a family of Galois representations in the cyclotomic variable. Of course, there are other families of Galois representations, such as Hida families, and we would like to consider them. Therefore, we introduce two additional settings (B_3) and (C_d) of study. We do not exclude any representations that are new at N from our families. Perhaps we should, but we prefer a simpler presentation.

4.2.12. We describe setting (B_3) , in which we work in case (i) for $d = 3$.

Let \mathfrak{h} and \mathcal{T} be as in Section 2.4, and consider the pair $(\mathfrak{h}^\circ, \mathcal{T}^\circ(-1))$, where \circ denotes the new-at- N part. Condition (1) holds for this pair (see 2.4.2). As a consequence of Poincaré duality, the ordinary étale homology group \mathcal{T} may be identified with the Tate twist of the ordinary étale cohomology group as $\mathfrak{h}[G_F]$ -modules. The characteristic polynomials of Fr_ℓ and $T(\ell) \in \mathfrak{h}$ agree on the cohomology $\mathcal{T}(-1)$ for any prime $\ell \neq p$. Thus, condition (2) is satisfied as well, and the map $\phi_{\mathcal{T}^\circ(-1)}$ may be taken to be the identity map on Hecke operators.

Similarly to setting (A_d) , we consider $R = \mathfrak{h}^\circ[[\Gamma]]$ and $T = \mathfrak{h}[[\Gamma]]^\sharp \otimes_{\mathfrak{h}} \mathcal{T}^\circ(-1)$. The conditions (1)–(3) are again satisfied for (R, T) , and we see that we have ϕ_T as in (3) such that $a(n) = T(n)[n]^{-1}$ for n prime to p . The Eisenstein ideal I_T of \mathbb{T}_R is then generated by

$$1 \otimes T(n) - \sum_{\substack{m|n \\ (m,p)=1}} m T(m)[m]^{-1} \otimes 1 \in \varprojlim_r \mathfrak{h}[[\Gamma]] \otimes \mathbb{T}^{(3)}(Np^r)$$

for all $n \geq 1$. Note also that we have an R -module isomorphism

$$Y = H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], T(3)) \cong \varprojlim_r H_{\text{ét}}^2(\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_{p^r}, \frac{1}{p}]^+, \mathcal{T}^\circ(2)).$$

4.2.13. We describe setting (C_d) , in which we work in case (iii) for $d \geq 2$.

Let us denote by $Y_1^{(d-1)}(N)$ the Drinfeld modular variety of dimension $d - 2$ for $\tilde{K}_1^{(d-1)}(N)$ over F . We define T by

$$T = \text{image}(H_{c,\text{ét}}^{d-2}(Y_1^{(d-1)}(N)_{/\bar{F}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)^\circ \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^{d-2}(Y_1^{(d-1)}(N)_{/\bar{F}}, \mathbb{Z}_p)^\circ),$$

where \circ denotes the new part (in an appropriate sense). We then let R be the \mathbb{Z}_p -submodule of $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(T)$ generated by the Hecke operators $T(\mathfrak{n})$ for nonzero ideals \mathfrak{n} of \mathcal{O} .

We imagine but, for $d \geq 4$, are not certain that conditions (1)–(3) hold in this case and that we have ϕ_T such that $a(\mathfrak{n}) = T(\mathfrak{n})$ for all \mathfrak{n} . In any case, we may define the Eisenstein ideal I_T of \mathbb{T}_R to be generated by

$$1 \otimes T(\mathfrak{n}) - \sum_{\mathfrak{d}|\mathfrak{n}} \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{d}) T(\mathfrak{d}) \otimes 1 \in R \otimes \mathbb{T}^{(d)}(N),$$

for the nonzero ideals \mathfrak{n} of \mathcal{O} . This Eisenstein ideal is all that we need to consider our question.

4.2.14. Our question for (B_3) and (C_d) is the same as it was for (A_d) , so we can ask it for all:

Question. Is there a canonical isomorphism $\varpi: P \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$ of R -modules in any of the settings (A_d) , (B_3) , or (C_d) ?

This question, which has been formulated rather carelessly, is still not fine enough to be a conjecture. We have more questions than answers: for instance, are the hypotheses that we have made sufficient, and to what extent are they necessary? What happens for the prime $p = 2$? We do not wish to exclude it from consideration. We have made many subtle choices that influence the story in profound yet inapparent ways: e.g., of congruence subgroups, Hecke algebras, Eisenstein ideals, and étale cohomology groups. Have we made the right choices for a correspondence? We are glad if the reader is inspired to answer these questions.

4.2.15. We end with our hope that it is possible to explicitly define the maps ϖ that are the desired isomorphisms in the settings (A_d) , (B_3) , and (C_d) .

The groups $\mathcal{S}(N)$ often have explicit presentations very similar to those of Section 2.1. These are found in the work of Cremona [Cr], Ash [As], Kondo-Yasuda [KY], and others. So, explicit definitions of ϖ and affirmative answers to our questions would give explicit presentations of the arithmetic object Y .

The map ϖ should take a modular symbol to a cup product of d special units. As explained above, this has been done in cases (i) and (iii) for $d = 2$. Beyond these, the settings in which we hope to do this are:

- (A_2) in case (ii), using cup products of two elliptic units,
- (B_3) using cup products of three Siegel units,
- (C_d) using cup products of d of the Siegel units in [KY].

Goncharov has made closely related investigations into the first two of these settings [Go].

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