

## Appendix by Kevin Buzzard: A mod $\ell$ multiplicity one result

In this appendix, we explain how the ideas of [45] can be used to prove the following mild strengthening of the multiplicity one results in §9 of [31].

The setup is as follows. Let  $f$  be a normalised cuspidal eigenform of level  $N$ , and weight  $k$ , defined over  $\overline{\mathbf{F}}_\ell$ , with  $\ell \nmid N$  and  $2 \leq k \leq \ell + 1$ . Let  $N^*$  denote  $N$  if  $k = 2$ , and  $N\ell$  if  $k > 2$ . Let  $J_{\mathbf{Q}}$  be the Jacobian of the curve  $X_1(N^*)_{\mathbf{Q}}$ , and let  $H$  denote the Hecke algebra in  $\text{End}(J_{\mathbf{Q}})$  generated over  $\mathbf{Z}$  by  $T_p$  for all primes  $p$ , and all the Diamond operators of level  $N^*$ . It is well-known (for example by Proposition 9.3 of [45]) that there is a characteristic 0 normalised eigenform  $F$  in  $S_2(\Gamma_1(N^*))$  lifting  $f$ . Let  $\mathfrak{m}$  denote the maximal ideal of  $H$  associated to  $F$  (note that  $\mathfrak{m}$  depends only on  $f$  and not on the choice of  $F$ ), and let  $\mathbf{F} = H/\mathfrak{m}$ , which embeds naturally into  $\overline{\mathbf{F}}_\ell$ . Suppose the representation  $\rho_f : G_{\mathbf{Q}} \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\overline{\mathbf{F}}_\ell)$  associated to  $f$  is absolutely irreducible, and furthermore assume that if  $k = \ell + 1$  then  $\rho_f$  is not isomorphic to a representation coming from a form of weight 2 and level  $N$ .

**Theorem 6.1.** *If  $\rho_f$  is ramified at  $\ell$ , or if  $\rho_f$  is unramified at  $\ell$  but  $\rho_f(\text{Frob}_\ell)$  is not a scalar matrix, then  $J_{\mathbf{Q}}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})[\mathfrak{m}]$  has  $H/\mathfrak{m}$ -dimension two, and hence is a model for (precisely one copy of)  $\rho_f$ .*

The motivation for putting ourselves in the setup above is that every absolutely irreducible modular mod  $\ell$  representation has a twist coming from a modular form of level prime to  $\ell$  and weight at most  $\ell + 1$ . In particular, every modular mod  $\ell$  representation has a twist coming from a form satisfying the conditions of our setup. Furthermore, if  $f$  is as in our setup, then Theorems 2.5 and 2.6 of [31] tell us the precise structure of the restriction of  $\rho_f$  to  $D_\ell$ , a decomposition group at  $\ell$ . These results are explained in Section 2.2. Using them, it is easy to deduce

**Corollary 6.2.** *Let  $\rho$  be an absolutely irreducible modular mod  $\ell$  representation, such that  $\rho_f(D_\ell)$  is not contained within the scalars. Then some twist of  $\rho$  comes from a modular form satisfying the conditions of the theorem, and hence  $\rho$  is a multiplicity one representation in the sense of Remark 3.4.2.*

The theorem, commonly referred to as a “multiplicity one theorem”, is a mild extension of results of Mazur, Ribet, Gross and Edixhoven. It was announced for  $\ell = 2$  as Proposition 2.4 of [9] but the proof given there is not quite complete—in fact, the last line of the proof there is a little optimistic. I would hence like to thank Ribet and Stein for the opportunity to correct this oversight in [9].

**Proof of Theorem.** Firstly we observe that the only case not dealt with by Theorem 9.2 of [31] is the case when  $k = \ell$  and  $\rho_f$  is unramified at  $\ell$ , with  $\rho_f(\text{Frob}_\ell)$  a non-scalar matrix whose eigenvalues are equal. Moreover, using Theorems 2.5 and 2.6 of [31] we see that in this case  $f$  must be ordinary at  $\ell$ . We are hence in a position to use the detailed construction of  $\rho_f$  given in §§11–12 of [45]. We will follow the conventions set up in the present paper for normalisations of Hecke operators, and so in particular the formulae below differ from the ones in [45] by a twist.

The maximal ideal  $\mathfrak{m}$  of  $H$  associated to  $f$  gives rise as in (12.5) of [45] to an idempotent  $e \in H_\ell := H \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Z}_\ell$ , such that the completion  $H_{\mathfrak{m}}$  of  $H$  at  $\mathfrak{m}$  is just  $eH_\ell$ . Let  $G$  denote  $e(J_{\mathbf{Q}_\ell}[\ell^\infty])$ , the part of the  $\ell$ -divisible group of  $J$  which is associated to  $\mathfrak{m}$ . Then  $H_{\mathfrak{m}}$  acts on  $G$ , and it is proved in Propositions 12.8 and 12.9 of [45] that there is an exact sequence of  $\ell$ -divisible groups

$$0 \rightarrow G^0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow G^e \rightarrow 0$$

over  $\mathbf{Q}_\ell$ , which is  $H_{\mathfrak{m}}$ -stable. Let

$$0 \rightarrow T^0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow T^e \rightarrow 0$$

be the exact sequence of Tate modules of these groups. We now explain explicitly, following [45], how the group  $D_\ell$  acts on these Tate modules.

If  $k > 2$  then there is a Hecke operator  $U_\ell$  in  $H_{\mathfrak{m}}$ , and we define  $u = U_\ell$ . If  $k = 2$  then there is a Hecke operator  $T_\ell$  in  $H_{\mathfrak{m}}$  and because we are in the ordinary case we know that  $T_\ell$  is a unit in  $H_{\mathfrak{m}}$ . We define  $u$  to be the unique root of the polynomial  $X^2 - T_\ell X + \ell \langle \ell \rangle$  in  $H_{\mathfrak{m}}$  which is a unit ( $u$  exists by an appropriate analogue of Hensel's lemma).

The calculations of Propositions 12.8 and 12.9 of [45] show that, under our conventions, the absolute Galois group  $D_\ell$  of  $\mathbf{Q}_\ell$  acts on  $T^e$  as  $\lambda(u)$ , where  $\lambda(x)$  denotes the unramified character taking  $\text{Frob}_\ell$  to  $x$ . Moreover, these propositions also tell us that  $D_\ell$  acts on  $T^0$  via the character  $\chi_\ell \lambda(u^{-1} \langle \ell \rangle_N) \chi^{\ell-2}$ , where  $\chi_\ell$  is the cyclotomic character and  $\chi$  is the Teichmüller character. The key point is that this character takes values in  $H^\times$ .

The next key observation is that a standard argument on differentials, again contained in the proof of Propositions 12.8 and 12.9 of [45], shows that  $G^e[\mathfrak{m}] = \mathfrak{m}^{-1} \ell T^e / \ell T^e$  has  $H_{\mathfrak{m}}/\mathfrak{m}$ -dimension 1 and that  $G^0[\mathfrak{m}]$  has dimension  $d^0 \geq 1$ . (Note that the fact that  $G^e[\mathfrak{m}]$  has dimension 1 implies, via some simple linear algebra, that the sequence  $0 \rightarrow G^0[\mathfrak{m}] \rightarrow G[\mathfrak{m}] \rightarrow G^e[\mathfrak{m}] \rightarrow 0$  is exact, as asserted by Gross.) Furthermore, because we can identify  $G^0[\mathfrak{m}]$  with  $\mathfrak{m}^{-1} \ell T^0 / \ell T^0$ , we see that the action of  $D_\ell$  on  $G^0[\mathfrak{m}]$  is via a character which takes values in  $(H/\mathfrak{m})^\times$ . In particular,  $D_\ell$  acts as scalars on  $G^0[\mathfrak{m}]$ .

Let us now assume that  $\rho_f$  is unramified at  $\ell$ , and that  $\rho_f(\text{Frob}_\ell)$  is a non-diagonalisable matrix with eigenvalue  $\alpha \in H/\mathfrak{m}$ . Choose a model  $\rho$  for  $\rho_f$  defined over  $\text{GL}_2(H/\mathfrak{m})$ . By the theorem of Boston, Lenstra and Ribet, we know that  $G[\mathfrak{m}]$  is isomorphic to a direct sum of  $d$  copies of  $\rho$ , or more precisely,  $d$  copies of the restriction of  $\rho$  to  $D_\ell$ . Here  $d$  is an integer satisfying  $2d = d^0 + d^e$ . Hence, if  $G[\mathfrak{m}]^\alpha$  denotes the subspace of  $G[\mathfrak{m}]$  where  $\text{Frob}_\ell$  acts as  $\alpha$ , then the  $H/\mathfrak{m}$ -dimension of  $G[\mathfrak{m}]^\alpha$  is at most  $d$ . On the other hand,  $\text{Frob}_\ell$  acts on  $G[\mathfrak{m}]^0$  as a scalar, and hence this scalar must be  $\alpha$ , and so we see  $G[\mathfrak{m}]^0 \subseteq G[\mathfrak{m}]^\alpha$ . Hence  $d^0 \leq d = (d^0 + d^e)/2$ . We deduce that  $d^0 \leq 1$  and hence  $d^0 = d^e = 1$  and the theorem is proved.  $\square$

We remark that L. Kilford has found examples of mod 2 forms  $f$  of weight 2, such that  $\rho_f$  is unramified at 2 and  $\rho_f(\text{Frob}_2)$  is the identity, and where  $J_{\mathbf{Q}}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})[\mathfrak{m}]$  has  $H/\mathfrak{m}$ -dimension 4, and so one cannot hope to extend the theorem to this case. See Remark 3.6 for more details, or [63]. A detailed analysis of what is happening in this case, at least in the analogous setting of forms of weight 2 on  $J_0(p)$ , with  $p$  prime, has been undertaken by Emerton in [38]. In particular, Emerton proves that multiplicity one fails if and only if the analogue of the exact sequence  $0 \rightarrow T^0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow T^e \rightarrow 0$  fails to split as a sequence of  $H_{\mathfrak{m}}$ -modules.



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