

PROJECTIVE VARIETIES AND RINGS OF THETANULLWERTE

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Introduction

Let r denote an even positive integer, m an element of \mathbf{Q}^{2g} such that $r \cdot m \equiv 0 \pmod{1}$ and ϑ_m the holomorphic function on the Siegel upper-half space H_g defined by

$$(1) \quad \vartheta_m(\tau) = \sum_{p \in \mathbf{Z}^g} \mathbf{e}((1/2)'(p + m')\tau + '(p + m')m'),$$

in which $\mathbf{e}(t)$ stands for $\exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}t)$ and m' and m'' are the first and the second entry vector of m . Let $\Theta_g(r)$ denote the graded ring generated over \mathbf{C} by such Thetanullwerte; then it is a well known fact that the integral closure of $\Theta_g(r)$ is the ring of all modular forms relative to Igusa's congruence subgroup $\Gamma_g(r^2, 2r^2)$ cf. [6]. We shall denote this ring by $A(\Gamma_g(r^2, 2r^2))$.

At the present the following results are known

$$(2) \quad \Theta_g(r) = A(\Gamma_g(r^2, 2r^2))$$

if and only if $g = 1, 2$ and $r = 2$ cf. [7], [8], [10]. In particular we have that $\Theta_3(2) \not\subseteq A(\Gamma_3(4, 8))$.

Despite of this fact in [13] it has been proved that

$$(3) \quad A(\Gamma_3) \subseteq \Theta_3(2).$$

In view of these results we try to investigate this inclusion in higher genus, but we found that for any $g \geq 5$ certain Eisenstein series are not expressible as polynomials in the Thetanullwerte in $\Theta_2(2)$ cf. [11].

We have to recall another results of [8]. Let α be the morphism between $\text{Proj } A(\Gamma_g(r^2, 2r^2))$ and $\text{Proj } \Theta_g(r)$; then α is bijective if and only if $r = 2$. Moreover α is not an isomorphism if $g \geq 6$. Let Γ_g denote the full modular group and $\Gamma_g(2)$ the main congruence subgroup; then we put $B_g(2) = \Theta_g(2) \cap A(\Gamma_g(2))$, $B_g = B_g(2) \cap A(\Gamma_g)$. Clearly from a geometric

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point of view the projective varieties associated to these two rings are very important and it would be very nice if the bijective morphisms were isomorphisms.

But the result that we shall obtain in the first part of this paper will contradict this. More precisely we shall get

$$(4) \quad \alpha_2: \text{Proj } A(\Gamma_g(2)) \longrightarrow \text{Proj } B_g(2)$$

is not an isomorphism if $g \geq 22$ and

$$(5) \quad \alpha_1: \text{Proj } A(\Gamma_g) \longrightarrow \text{Proj } B_g$$

is not an isomorphism if $g \geq 47$.

In particular we have that there exists a modular form of arbitrarily high weight relative to Γ_g or relative to $\Gamma_g(2)$ that is not in $\theta_g(2)$. This gives a negative answer to our final consideration in [12]. Let n be a positive integer we denote by $C_g(n)$ the graded ring generated over \mathbb{C} by all polynomials in the Thetanullwerte ϑ_m , such that $2n^k \cdot m \equiv 0 \pmod{1}$ for some k positive and integral, that are modular forms relative to Γ_g ; then in the last section we shall prove that the projective variety associated to $C_g(n)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Proj } A(\Gamma_g)$, more precisely we prove that any modular form relative to Γ_g of even weight k with $k > 2g$ is in $C_g(n)$.

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§ 1.

In this section we shall recall some facts about lattices. For details we refer to [3]. First let us recall the definition of laminated lattice A_n . Let A_0 be the one-point lattice. For $n \geq 1$ we take all n -dimensional lattices with minimal norm 4 that have at least one sublattice A_{n-1} , and select those of minimal determinant. All A_n for $n \leq 25$ are known and they are integral lattices if and only if $n \leq 24$. A_{24} is the Leech lattice. Also in [3] p. 180 we have the following values for the determinants of A_{21} , A_{22} , A_{23} , A_{24} : 32, 12, 4, 1.

In general by a k -dimensional section of a lattice $L_n \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ we mean a k -dimensional lattice $M_k \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $M_k = L_n \cap \mathbb{R}^k$. With these notations let us recall the following.

PROPOSITION 1.

(i) *Each of $A_0, \dots, A_8, A_{16}, \dots, A_{23}$ has the smallest determinant of any*

section of the Leech lattice in its dimensions;

(ii) For $n \leq 23$, Λ_n has the smallest determinant of any n dimensional section of Λ_{n+1} .

A proof of this proposition can be found in [3].

A similar statement holds for the 48-dimensional integral lattice P_{48p} that has minimal norm 6.

PROPOSITION 2. In dimension $48 - n$ the lattice P_{48p} has a section of determinant $d = 3^n D$ where D is given by the following table:

$$(6) \quad \begin{array}{cccccccc} n = & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ D = & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{array}$$

Moreover in dimensions 43 and above, these lattice have the smallest possible determinant of any section of any even unimodular 48-dimensional lattice with minimal norm 6.

Even in this case for details we refer to [3].

Let L_{21} , L_{22} denote the matrices associated to the laminated lattices A_{21} and A_{22} with respect to a fixed basis, and P_{47} , P_{46} the matrices associated to the 47th and 46th dimensional section of the lattice P_{48p} having the above mentioned properties; then with these notations we have the following

LEMMA 1.

- a) There is no $\xi \neq 0$ in \mathbf{Z}^{22} such that $2L_{22} - \xi {}^t \xi \geq 0$.
- b) There is no $\xi \neq 0$ in \mathbf{Z}^{47} such that $4P_{47} - \xi {}^t \xi \geq 0$.

Remark. Before proving the lemma we have mention that the similar statement for $E - \xi {}^t \xi \geq 0$ has been proved by Igusa in [8], using the matrix of Cartan integers associated with the Dynkin diagram of type E_6 .

Moreover even the proof of the two above statements is similar to that of [8].

Proof. In view of the remark we shall prove only the first statement. Assume that such a ξ exists and is primitive. Since $GL(22, \mathbf{Z})$ acts transitively on the set of primitive vectors, there exists an integral invertible matrix A such that $\xi = {}^t A^{-1} e_1$. In general we will denote by e_i the i -th unit vector in \mathbf{R}^g . Therefore we have

$$2 {}^tAL_{22}A - e_1 {}^te_1 \geq 0.$$

Let B denote the square matrix of degree 21 obtained by crossing out the first row and the first column to ${}^tAL_{22}A$, then we have

$$\det(2 {}^tAL_{22}A - e_1 {}^te_1) \geq 2^{22} 12 - 2^{21} \det B \geq 0.$$

This implies $\det B \leq 24$, but this and $\det B \geq \det L_{21} = 32$ bring a contradiction.

§ 2.

Let H_g denote the Siegel upper half-space, i.e. the set of complex g by g matrices τ such that $\text{Im } \tau$ is positive definite, and $Sp(g, \mathbf{R})$ the symplectic group with real coefficients. We know that the group of complex analytic automorphisms of H_g is given by $Sp(g, \mathbf{R})/\pm 1_{2g}$ and if

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

then the complex analytic automorphism determined by $\pm\sigma$ is

$$\sigma \cdot \tau = (a\tau + b)(c\tau + d)^{-1}.$$

Let Γ_g denote the integral symplectic group. If l is a positive integer we shall denote by $\Gamma_g(l, 2l)$ the subgroup of Γ_g defined by $\sigma \equiv 1_{2g} \pmod{l}$ and $\text{diag}(a^t b) \equiv \text{diag}(c^t d) \equiv 0 \pmod{2l}$.

If we drop the last condition we get the principal congruence subgroup $\Gamma_g(l)$ of level l . Let Γ be any of these groups; then for every non negative integer k we consider the vector space $[\Gamma, k]$ over \mathbf{C} of Siegel modular forms of weight k , i.e. holomorphic functions ψ on H_g satisfying the functional equation

$$\psi(\sigma \cdot \tau) = \det(c\tau + d)^k \psi(\tau)$$

for every σ in Γ . The graded ring

$$A(\Gamma) = \bigoplus_{0 \leq k < \infty} [\Gamma, k]$$

is an integrally closed domain of finite type over \mathbf{C} . We recall from the introduction that

$$\Theta_g(2) \subseteq A(\Gamma_g(4, 8))$$

and the morphism

$$\alpha: \text{Proj } A(\Gamma_g(4, 8)) \longrightarrow \text{Proj } \Theta_g(2)$$

is bijective.

We want to analyze the maps

$$\alpha_2: \text{Proj } A(\Gamma_g(2)) \longrightarrow \text{Proj } B_g(2)$$

and

$$\alpha_1: \text{Proj } A(\Gamma_g) \longrightarrow \text{Proj } B_g.$$

We shall apply the same method of Igusa in [8], therefore we need to recall the structure of the holomorphic local ring of $\text{Proj } A(\Gamma)$ at a point P . We take as P the unique special point defined by a sequence in H_g such that the imaginary part of a general terms tends to ∞ . Moreover we put $\alpha_i(P) = Q$, $i = 1, 2$.

We know that holomorphic local ring at P consists of all convergent series of the form

$$(6) \quad f = \sum_S \text{const } \Phi_S$$

in which S runs over a complete set of representatives of $SL(g, \mathbf{Z})(l)$ equivalence classes in the set of even semi-positive definite matrices, $l = 1$ and 2 . Here we denoted by $SL(g, \mathbf{Z})(l)$ the normal subgroup of $SL(g, \mathbf{Z})$ that is the kernel of the morphism

$$\phi: SL(g, \mathbf{Z}) \longrightarrow SL(g, \mathbf{Z}/l\mathbf{Z}).$$

Moreover we have

$$(7) \quad \Phi_S = \sum_{u \in SL(g, \mathbf{Z})(l)} e\left(\frac{1}{2l} \text{tr}(Su\tau^t u)\right);$$

really the summation is over the set of distinct ${}^t u S u$.

From now on, to avoid confusion, we develop only one computation since they are similar, therefore we shall consider only the map

$$\alpha_1: \text{Proj } A(\Gamma_g) \longrightarrow \text{Proj } B_g.$$

Let τ_{ij} denote the (i, j) -th coefficient of a point τ in H_g ; then we define the following $g(g+1)/2$ analytically independent holomorphic functions on H_g

$$q_{ij}(\tau) = \mathbf{e}(\tau_{ij}) \quad 1 \leq i \leq j \leq g.$$

Let O_P and O_Q be the local ring at P and $Q = \alpha_1(P)$; it is a well known

fact that O_p and the holomorphic local ring have the same completion. Let us denote by $\mathbf{C}[[q]]$ the ring of formal power series in q_{ij} then we have

$$(8) \quad O_q \subseteq O_p \subseteq \mathbf{C}[[q]]$$

and passing to the completion we have

$$(9) \quad O_q^* \subseteq O_p^* \subseteq \mathbf{C}[[q]],$$

since even $\text{Proj } B_g$ is an analytically irreducible variety. Let us assume $g \geq 47$; then we denote by P_g the matrix obtained by P_{47} adding $g - 47$ rows and columns of zero then we have;

THEOREM 1. *Suppose that $g \geq 47$. Then Φ_{P_g} is in O_p^* but not in O_q^* . Therefore the bijective morphism α_1 is not an isomorphism.*

Proof. As pointed in [8] we have that an element of O_q is of the form

$$f = \sum \text{const. } \Phi_s$$

in which $4S = \xi^t \xi + \eta^t \eta + \dots$ for some ξ, η in \mathbf{Z}^g and an element of O_q^* also has the same form. This clearly is not the case for Φ_{P_g} by Lemma 1.

Clearly we have;

THEOREM 2. *Suppose that $g \geq 22$. Then α_2 is not an isomorphism.*

Consequently we have

THEOREM 3. *If $g \geq 47$ (or 22) there exists a modular form of arbitrarily high weight relative to Γ_g (or $\Gamma_g(2)$) which can not be expressed as a polynomial in the Thetanullwerte with half integral characteristics.*

§ 3.

In this section we shall recall some basic facts about Thetanullwerte and Hecke operators.

For any associative ring R with unity we shall denote by $M_{p,q}(R)$ the R -module of $p \times q$ matrices with coefficients in R . We shall write $M_p(R)$ for $M_{p,p}(R)$. If A is in $M_p(R)$ we shall denote by $\text{diag}_k(A)$ the element of $M_{p,k}(R)$ defined by $\text{diag}_k(A)_{ij} = A_{ii}$ for all i and j , we shall omit k if it is 1.

We know that Γ_g acts on the set $M_{2g,p}(\mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$ via

$$(10) \quad \sigma \cdot M = {}^t\sigma^{-1}M + 1/2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{diag}_p(c {}^t d) \\ \text{diag}_p(a {}^t b) \end{pmatrix}$$

for M in $M_{2g,p}(\mathbb{Q})$, more explicitly if we put

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M' \\ M'' \end{pmatrix}$$

with M', M'' in $M_{g,p}(\mathbb{Q})$, we have

$$(11) \quad \sigma \cdot M = \begin{pmatrix} d & -c \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M' \\ M'' \end{pmatrix} + 1/2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{diag}_p(c {}^t d) \\ \text{diag}_p(a {}^t b) \end{pmatrix}.$$

If M is half integral, i.e., $2M \equiv 0 \pmod{1}$, we can describe the orbits of the Γ_g action. Let m, m_1, m_2, m_3 be half integral vectors in \mathbb{Q}^{2g} , we put

$$e(m) = e(2 {}^t m' m''), \quad e(m_1, m_2, m_3) = e(m_1)e(m_2)e(m_3)e(m_1 + m_2 + m_3).$$

Let $M = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_p)$ be a sequence of half integral vectors in \mathbb{Q}^{2g} ; we say that it is essentially independent if for any choice of $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{2k} \leq p, k \geq 1$ we have

$$m_{i_1} + m_{i_2} + \dots + m_{i_{2k}} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{1}.$$

With these notations we have: two sequence of half integral vectors in \mathbb{Q}^{2g} $M = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_p)$ and $N = (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p)$ are conjugate under the action of Γ_g if and only if essentially independent subsequences correspond to each other, and further

$$e(m_i) = e(n_i) \quad \text{and} \quad e(m_i, m_j, m_k) = e(n_i, n_j, n_k)$$

for all $1 \leq i \leq p$ and $1 < i < j < k \leq p$.

We take $M = (m_1 \dots m_p)$ arbitrarily from $M_{2g,p}(\mathbb{Q})$ and put

$$(12) \quad P(M) = \mathfrak{I}_{m_1} \dots \mathfrak{I}_{m_p}.$$

For such monomials in the Thetanullwerte we recall the transformation formula

$$(13) \quad P(\sigma \cdot M)(\sigma \cdot \tau) = k(\sigma)^p \det(c\tau + d)^{p/2} e(\Phi_M(\sigma)) P(M)(\tau)$$

for all σ in Γ_g .

We know that $k(\sigma)^2$ depends only on σ and

$$(14) \quad k(\sigma)^4 = e\left(\frac{1}{2} \text{tr}({}^t bc)\right),$$

while

$$(15) \quad \Phi_M(\sigma) = -1/2 \operatorname{tr}({}^t M' {}^t b d M' + {}^t M'' {}^t a c M'' - 2 {}^t M' {}^t b c M'' - {}^t \operatorname{diag}_p(a {}^t b)(d M' - c M''))$$

Finally for k even positive, we recall that

$$B_g(2)_k = [\Gamma_g(2), k] \cap B_g(2)$$

is the \mathbb{C} -span of all monomials $P(M)$ with M in $M_{2g, 2k}(\mathbb{Q})$ half integral satisfying the following congruences;

$$(16) \quad 4M {}^t M \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{diag}(M {}^t M) \equiv 0 \pmod{1}, \text{ cf. [6]}$$

and the elements of $[\Gamma_g, k] \cap B_g = B_{g,k}$ are symmetrizations of the elements of $B_g(2)_k$, i.e., they are linear combinations of functions of the form

$$(17) \quad \begin{aligned} f_M(\tau) &= \sum_{\sigma \in Sp(g, \mathbb{Z})/\Gamma_g(2)} \det(c\tau + d)^{-k} P(M)(\sigma \cdot \tau) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in Sp(g, \mathbb{Z})/\Gamma_g(2)} k(\sigma)^{2k} \mathbf{e}(\Phi_{\sigma^{-1} \cdot M}(\sigma)) P(\sigma^{-1} \cdot M)(\tau). \end{aligned}$$

Since we have

$$\mathcal{G}_{m+n}(\tau) = \mathbf{e}({}^t m' n') \mathcal{G}_m(\tau).$$

for every n in \mathbb{Z}^{2g} , we can assume the coefficients of M equal to 0 or 1/2 and if we denote by $\sigma^{-1} \circ M$ the unique element congruent to $\sigma^{-1} \cdot M \pmod{1}$ with 0 and 1/2 as coefficients, then we can write

$$(18) \quad \begin{aligned} f_M(\tau) &= \sum_{\sigma \in Sp(g, \mathbb{Z})/\Gamma_g(2)} k(\sigma)^{2k} e(\Phi_{\sigma^{-1} \cdot M}(\sigma)) \mathbf{e}(\operatorname{tr}({}^t(\sigma^{-1} \circ M)'(\sigma^{-1} \cdot M - \sigma^{-1} \circ M)')) \\ &\quad \times P(\sigma^{-1} \circ M)(\tau). \end{aligned}$$

With these notations we have the following

LEMMA. Assume that $k > g + 1$ is even. Then $B_{g,k} \neq 0$.

Proof. First let us recall that any f in $A(\Gamma_g)$ has a Fourier expansion, namely

$$(19) \quad f(\tau) = \sum_T a(T) e\left(\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr}(T\tau)\right).$$

We are summing over the set of even semipositive definite matrices. Now let M_1 be such that $2M_1 = 0$ and

$$2M''_1 = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_g, v_g, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_g, v_g, \underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{\substack{2k-2g-2 \\ \text{times}}})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Here we denoted by v_g the sum of the g unit vectors.

We shall compute the Fourier coefficient $a(0)$ of $f_{M_1}(\tau)$. We have

$$(20) \quad a(0) = \sum k(\sigma)^{2k} e(\Phi_{\sigma^{-1}, M_1}(\sigma))$$

where the summation is over $\sigma \in Sp(g, \mathbf{Z})/\Gamma_g(2)$ such that

$$(21) \quad (\sigma^{-1} \circ M_1)' = 0.$$

First we analyze the condition $(\sigma^{-1} \circ M_1)' = 0$. From (11) we get

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma^{-1} \circ M_1)' &\equiv {}^t c M'' - 1/2 \operatorname{diag}_{2k}({}^t c a) \\ &\equiv ({}^t c, {}^t c v_g, {}^t c, {}^t c v_g, 0) - 1/2 \operatorname{diag}_{2k}({}^t c a) \pmod{1}. \end{aligned}$$

Now the condition (21) implies $\operatorname{diag}_{2k}({}^t c a) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ and $c \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$; therefore if we put

$$\Gamma_{g,0}(2) = \{\sigma \in \Gamma_g \mid c \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}$$

we get

$$(22) \quad a(0) = \sum_{\sigma \in \Gamma_{g,0}(2)/\Gamma_g(2)} k(\sigma)^{2k} e(\phi_{\sigma^{-1}, M_1}(\sigma))$$

From (14) and (15) we get $k(\sigma)^{2k} = 1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\sigma^{-1}, M_1}(\sigma) &\equiv -1/2 \operatorname{tr}({}^t({}^t M''_1 d - 1/2 \operatorname{diag}_{2k}({}^t db)) {}^t ac({}^t d M''_1 - 1/2 \operatorname{diag}_{2k}({}^t db))) \\ &\equiv -1/2 \operatorname{tr}({}^t M''_1 d {}^t ac {}^t d M''_1 - 1/2 {}^t \operatorname{diag}_{2k}({}^t db) {}^t ac {}^t d M''_1 \\ &\quad - 1/2 {}^t M''_1 d {}^t ac \operatorname{diag}_{2k}({}^t db)) \pmod{1} \end{aligned}$$

Since the vectors of M_1 are essentially dependent and

$$\operatorname{diag}_{2k}({}^t db) {}^t \operatorname{diag}_{2k}({}^t db) \equiv 0 \pmod{4},$$

we have

$$\phi_{\sigma^{-1}, M_1}(\sigma) \equiv -\operatorname{tr}(1/2 d {}^t ac {}^t d M''_1 {}^t M''_1) \pmod{1},$$

but $1/2 d {}^t ac {}^t d$ is an integral symmetric matrix and M''_1 satisfies (16), therefore $\phi_{\sigma^{-1}, M_1}(\sigma) = 1$ for any σ in $\Gamma_{g,0}(2)$ and we have

$$a(0) \neq 0.$$

We recall some basic facts about Hecke operators. We know that for every prime p the Hecke operator $T(p)$ on the space $[\Gamma_g, k]$ defined by

$$(23) \quad T(p) \cdot f = f|_{T(p)}(\tau) = p^{gk - (g(g+1))/2} \sum_{\sigma \in \Gamma_g / \Gamma_g \begin{pmatrix} 1 & g \\ 0 & p^1 g \end{pmatrix} \Gamma_g} \det(c\tau + d)^{-k} f((a\tau + b)(c\tau + d)^{-1})$$

is well defined and maps $[\Gamma_g, k]$ to itself.

Moreover if we restrict to modular forms that can be expressed as polynomials in the Thetanullwerte we learned from Böcherer that the Hecke operator $T(p)$ maps $[\Gamma_g, k] \cap \Theta_g(r)$ in $[\Gamma_g, k] \cap \Theta_g(pr)$. Therefore the graded ring $\Theta_g(r)$ are not stable under the action of Hecke operators. Nevertheless we obtain that $C_g(n)$ is stable under Hecke operators $T(p)$ when p divides n . Let us recall that the Eisenstein series

$$E_k(\tau) = \sum_{\sigma \in \Gamma_{g,0} / \Gamma_g} \det(c\tau + d)^{-k} \quad k > g + 1 \text{ even}$$

belongs to $[\Gamma_g, k]$ and it is an eigenform for all Hecke operator. Here we denoted by $\Gamma_{g,0}$ the subgroup of Γ_g defined by $c = 0$. Moreover it is, up to a constant, the unique element of $[\Gamma_g, k]$ that is an eigenform for $T(p)$ for at least one prime p and has the Fourier coefficient $a(0)$ different from 0 cf [4] and [5]. Moreover let us recall from [5] the following.

THEOREM 4. *Let V be a subgroup of $[\Gamma_n, k]$ which is stable under the action of a certain subset of Hecke operators, then V has a basis of simultaneous eigenfunctions for those operators.*

THEOREM 5. *Let V be as and assume that in V there is a modular form with the Fourier coefficient $a(0)$ different from zero, then there exists an eigenform with the same property.*

As immediate consequence of the above Theorems we have

COROLLARY. *The Eisenstein series $E_k(\tau)$ ($k > g + 1$) are contained in the graded ring $C_g(n)$ for all positive n .*

At this point we can do the same reasoning of Böcherer in [1] to get the final results. We repeat it sketchly. First, let us recall two elementary properties of Thetanullwerte. Assume $g = r + s$. Then for any A in $M_{g,p}(\mathbb{Q})$ we shall denote by A^* the matrix obtained from A taking the

first r rows and A^{**} the matrix obtained from the remaining s rows. For any M in $M_{2g,p}(\mathbb{Q})$ we shall write, by an abuse of notation,

$$(24) \quad M^* = \begin{pmatrix} M'^* \\ M''^* \end{pmatrix}, \quad M^{**} = \begin{pmatrix} M'^{**} \\ M''^{**} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let τ' , τ'' be arbitrary point of H_r and H_s then it is immediate to verify

$$(25) \quad P(M) \begin{pmatrix} \tau' & 0 \\ 0 & \tau'' \end{pmatrix} = P(M^*)(\tau')P(M^{**})(\tau'');$$

moreover for all τ in H_g we have

$$(26) \quad \overline{P(M)(-\bar{\tau})} = P(M)(\tau).$$

Using the two above properties of Thetanullwerte and the result of the previous corollary we can apply Böcherer's method. From these we have

THEOREM 6. *Assume that $k > 2g$ is even. Then any f in $[\Gamma_g, k]$ can be expressed as a homogeneous polynomial belonging to $C_g(n)$.*

For details we refer to [1] and [2].

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