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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Indivisibility of central values of L-functions for modular forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>author</td>
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INDIVISIBILITY OF CENTRAL VALUES OF L-FUNCTIONS FOR MODULAR FORMS

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Abstract. In this paper, we generalize works of Kohnen-Ono [7] and James-Ono [5] on indivisibility of (algebraic part of) central critical values of L-functions to higher weight modular forms.

1. Introduction

In this article, we show an indivisibility result on central critical values of L-functions associated to quadratic twists of modular forms using a method of Kohnen-Ono [7] and James-Ono [5].

Let $f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n)q^n$ be a normalized newform of weight $2k$ for $\Gamma_0(N)$ with trivial character. For a fundamental discriminant $D$ with $(D,N)=1$, we define the $D$-th quadratic twist of $f$ by

$$f \otimes \chi_D = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n)\chi_D(n)q^n,$$

where $\chi_D$ is the quadratic character corresponding to the quadratic extension $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{D})/\mathbb{Q}$. Then $f \otimes \chi_D$ is a newform of weight $2k$ for $\Gamma_0(D^2N)$. Similarly, the $D$-th quadratic twist of the L-function $L(f,s)$ is given by

$$L(f \otimes \chi_D, s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a(n)\chi_D(n)}{n^s}.$$

Let $E$ be the number field generated by all Fourier coefficient of $f$ and $\mathbb{Q}$. Then it is known that there exists a period $\Omega_f \in \mathbb{C}^*$ satisfying that $L(f \otimes \chi_D, k)D_0^{k-1/2}$ are integers in $E$ for all fundamental discriminant $D$ with $\delta(f) \cdot D > 0$, where $\delta(f) \in \{\pm1\}$ is the sign defined in Ono-Skinner [10, p. 655] and $D_0$ is given by

$$D_0 = \begin{cases} |D| & \text{if } D \text{ is odd,} \\ |D|/4 & \text{if } D \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

We fix such a period $\Omega_f$.

For convenience, we denote

$$S(X) = \{D \in \mathbb{Z} \mid |D| < X, D : \text{fundamental discriminant}\},$$

and if functions $f$, $g$ on $\mathbb{R}$ satisfy that there is a positive constant $c$ such that $f(X) \geq c \cdot g(X)$ for sufficiently large $X > 0$, then we write $f(X) \gg g(X)$.
Theorem 1.1. Let \( f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n)q^n \) be a normalized newform of weight \( 2k \) for \( \Gamma_0(N) \) with trivial character. Then, for all but finitely many primes \( \lambda \) of \( E \), we have
\[
\# \left\{ D \in S(X) \left| \delta(f) \cdot D > 0, \lambda \nmid D \text{ and } \frac{L(f \otimes \chi_D, k)D^{k-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Omega_f} \equiv 0 \mod \lambda \right. \right\} \gg f, \log X.
\]

This result is a refinement of results of Bruinier [2] and Ono-Skinner [10]. The proof is based on a generalization of a method of Kohnen-Ono [7] and James-Ono [5]. In the above theorem, we do not assume that the Fourier coefficients of \( f \) belong to \( \mathbb{Z} \), therefore it does not hold the surjectivity of the residual Galois representation associated to \( f \) for almost all places in general. This makes some technical difficulty on the proof. To solve this problem, we may use a result of Ribet [12] on the image of Galois representations associated to modular forms. This is an ingredient in our proof. In the last section, we also consider an indivisibility result on non-central critical values of \( L \)-functions for higher weight modular forms using congruences of modular form with different weights.

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2. Modular forms of half-integral weight

We denote the space of modular forms of weight \( k + \frac{1}{2} \), level \( N \) with character \( \chi \) by \( M_{k+1/2}(N, \chi) \), and the space of cusp forms of weight \( k + \frac{1}{2} \), level \( N \) with character \( \chi \) by \( S_{k+1/2}(N, \chi) \). Then \( M_{k+1/2}(N, \chi) \) and \( S_{k+1/2}(N, \chi) \) are complex vector spaces.

For a modular form of half-integral weight \( g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b(n)q^n \in M_{k+1/2}(N, \chi) \),
we define the action of Hecke operator \( T_{p^2} \) by
\[
T_{p^2}(g)(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b'(n)q^n,
\]
where \( b'(n) \) are given by
\[
b'(n) = b(p^2n) + \chi(p)\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right)^k \left(\frac{n}{p}\right) p^{k-1}b(n) + \chi(p^2)b(n/p^2)
\]
and \( b(n/p^2) \) are zero if \( p^2 \nmid n \).

Now we give a short review of the theory of the Shimura correspondence. Let \( N \) be a positive integer which is divisible by four and \( \chi \) a Dirichlet character mod \( N \). Then we define a vector space \( S_{3/2}^0(N, \chi) \) to be the subspace of \( S_{3/2}(N, \chi) \) generated by
\[
\left\{ f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi(n)nq^{tm^2} \left| N = 4 \cond(\psi)^2t|N, \chi = \psi\chi_\ell \text{ and } \psi(-1) = -1 \right. \right\}
\]
and denote the orthogonal complement by \( S_{3/2}'(N, \chi) \). Then we assume
\[
g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n)q^n \in S_{k+1/2}(N, \chi)
\]
if \( k \geq 2 \), and
\[
g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n)q^n \in S_{3/2}(N, \chi)
\]
if \( k = 1 \). Let \( t \) be a square-free positive integer. Define a number \( A_t(n) \) to be
\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_t(n)}{n^s} = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi(n)(-1)^k \left( \frac{n}{t} \right)}{n^{s-k+1}} \right) \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b(tn^2)}{n^s} \right).
\]
Then Shimura [14] proved that there is a positive integer \( M \) such that \( \text{SH}_t(g(z)) = f_t(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_t(n)q^n \in S_{2k}(M, \chi^2) \). (In fact, one can prove that \( M = N/2 \).) Furthermore for any \( t, t' \), the difference between \( \text{SH}_t(g) \) and \( \text{SH}_{t'} \) is only constant multiple, so essentially this correspondence is independent of choice of \( t \). This correspondence between modular forms is called the Shimura correspondence. Moreover if \( g \) is an eigenform for all Hecke operators \( T_p \) with \( (p, 2N) = 1 \), then the image of \( g \) under the Shimura correspondence is also an eigenform for all Hecke operators \( T_p \) with \( (p, 2N) = 1 \) and the Hecke eigenvalue of \( T_p \) for \( g \) coincides with the Hecke eigenvalue for \( T_p \) for \( \text{SH}_t(g) \).

We recall the following result which is a useful version of Waldspurger’s formula ([17, Théorème 1]) by Ono-Skinner. This formula gives a relation between the Fourier coefficients of modular forms of half-integral weight and the central values of twisted \( L \)-functions for modular forms.

**Theorem 2.1** (Ono-Skinner [9], (2a),(2b)). Let \( f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n)q^n \) be a normalized newform of weight \( 2k \), level \( M \) with trivial character. Then there is \( \delta(f) \in \{ \pm 1 \} \), a positive integer \( N \) with \( 4M \mid N \), a Dirichlet character \( \chi \) modulo \( N \), a period \( \Omega_f \in \mathbb{C}^* \) and a non-zero eigenform
\[
g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n)q^n \in S_{k+1/2}(N, \chi)
\]
with the property that \( g(z) \) maps to a twist of \( f \) under the Shimura correspondence and for all fundamental discriminant \( D \) with \( \delta(f)D > 0 \) we have
\[
b(D_0)^2 = \begin{cases} 
\alpha_D \frac{L(f \otimes \chi_D, k)D_0^{k-1/2}}{\Omega_f} & \text{if } (D, N) = 1, \\
0 & \text{otherwise},
\end{cases}
\]
where \( \alpha_D \) and \( b(n) \) are algebraic integers in some finite extension of \( \mathbb{Q} \). Moreover, there exists a finite set of primes \( S \) such that if \( D \) is a fundamental discriminant for which
\begin{align*}
(1) & \quad \delta(f)D > 0, \\
(2) & \quad (D, N) = 1,
\end{align*}
then we have \( |L(f \otimes \chi_D, k)D_0^{k-1/2}/\Omega_f|_{\lambda} = |b(D_0)^2|_{\lambda} \) for \( \lambda \notin S \).

3. Some properties of Fourier coefficients of modular forms and Galois representations

In this section we generalize some results of Serre [13] and Swinnerton-Dyer [16] using a result of Ribet [12]. These results should be well-known for specialists. However we give a short review for them, since it does not seem to be available in the literature. Let \( f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n)q^n \) be a normalized newform of weight \( 2k \) for \( \Gamma_0(N) \) with trivial character. Let \( E \) be the subfield of \( \mathbb{C} \) generated by the Fourier coefficients \( a(n) \) of \( f \). Then \( E \) is a finite extension of \( \mathbb{Q} \). Let \( \mathcal{O}_E \) be the ring of integers of \( E \). For each prime \( \ell \), we let \( \mathcal{O}_{E, \ell} = \mathcal{O}_E \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_\ell \) and \( E_\ell = E \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_\ell \).
Theorem 3.1 (Deligne [3]). For each prime \( \ell \), there exists a continuous representation 
\[ \rho_{f,\ell} : \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{E,\ell}) \subset \text{GL}_2(E_\ell) \]
unramified at all primes \( p \nmid N\ell \) such that \( \text{trace}\rho_{f,\ell}(\text{Frob}_p) = a(p) \) and \( \det\rho_{f,\ell}(\text{Frob}_p) = p^{2k-1} \) for all primes \( p \nmid N\ell \), where \( \text{Frob}_p \) is the arithmetic Frobenius at \( p \).

For each prime \( \ell \), denote 
\[ A_\ell = \left\{ g \in \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{E,\ell}) \left| \det(g) \in \mathbb{Z}_\ell^{x(2k-1)} \right. \right\}, \]
where \( \mathbb{Z}_\ell^{x(2k-1)} \) is the group of \((2k-1)\)-th powers of elements in \( \mathbb{Z}_\ell \). Replacing \( \rho_{f,\ell} \) by an isomorphic representation, we may assume that for almost all \( \rho_{f,\ell} \) sends \( \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \) to \( A_\ell \).

Then Ribet proved the following theorem.

Theorem 3.2 (Ribet [12]). Assume that \( f \) has no complex multiplication. Then for almost all \( \ell \), we have 
\[ \rho_{f,\ell}(\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})) = A_\ell. \]

We call the set of primes \( \ell \) with the property \( \rho_{f,\ell}(\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})) \neq A_\ell \) by the exceptional primes for \( f \). Let \( S \) be the set of exceptional places for \( f \). Let \( \varepsilon_\ell : \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathbb{Z}_\ell^x \) be the \( \ell \)-adic cyclotomic character. Then by a similar argument with Swinnerton-Dyer [16], one can see that the image of 
\[ (\rho_{f,\ell}, \varepsilon_\ell) : \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{E,\ell}) \times \mathbb{Z}_\ell^x \]
is \( \{(g, \alpha) \in \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{E,\ell}) \times \mathbb{Z}_\ell^x \mid \det(g) = \alpha^{2k-1}\} \) if \( \ell \) is not exceptional. Since \( A_\ell \) contains an element with the form 
\[ \begin{pmatrix} \text{trace}\rho_{f,\ell}(\sigma) & -1 \\ \det\rho_{f,\ell}(\sigma) & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \]
the map \((\text{trace}\rho_{f,\ell}, \varepsilon_\ell) : \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathcal{O}_{E,\ell} \times \mathbb{Z}_\ell^x \)
is surjective. Moreover by a ramification argument, one can see that the map 
\[ \prod_{\ell \in S} (\text{trace}\rho_{f,\ell}, \varepsilon_\ell) : \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathcal{O}_{E,\ell} \times \mathbb{Z}_\ell^x \]
is also surjective. Therefore we have the following result which is a generalization of a result of Serre [13, THÉORÈM 11] using Chebotarev density theorem.

Theorem 3.3. Assume that \( f \) has no complex multiplication. Let \( t \) be a positive integer and \( \alpha \) a non-zero integer in \( E \). Fix \( \beta \in \mathcal{O}_E/\alpha \mathcal{O}_E \) and \( r \in (\mathbb{Z}/t\mathbb{Z})^x \). Suppose that \( \alpha \) does not contain a prime divisor which divides an exceptional prime for \( f \). Then the set of prime \( p \) with the properties \( a(p) \equiv \beta \mod \alpha \) and \( p \equiv r \mod t \) has positive density.

4. Indivisibility of Fourier coefficients of modular forms of half-integral weight

In this section, we give a result on modulo \( \ell \) indivisibility of Fourier coefficients of half-integral weight modular forms using a method of Kohnen-Ono [7] and James-Ono [5]. Our result is a refinement of a result of Bruinier [2] and Ono-Skinner [10].

To consider the indivisibility of Fourier coefficients of half-integral weight modular forms, we will use the following results.

Theorem 4.1 (Sturm [15]). Let 
\[ g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n)q^n \in M_k(N, \chi) \]
be a half-integral or integral weight modular form for which the coefficients \( b(m) \) are algebraic integers contained in a number field \( E \). Let \( v \) be a finite place of \( E \) and let

\[
\text{ord}_v(g) = \begin{cases} 
+\infty & \text{if } b(n) \equiv 0 \mod v \text{ for all } n, \\
\min\{ n \mid b(n) \neq 0 \mod v \} & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

Moreover put

\[
\mu = \frac{k}{12} \left[ \Gamma_0(1) : \Gamma_0(N) \right] = \frac{kN}{12} \prod_{p|N} \frac{p+1}{p}.
\]

Assume that

\[
\text{ord}_v(g) > \mu,
\]

then \( \text{ord}_v(g) = +\infty \).

**Remark 4.2** (cf. [5] Proposition 5). In [15], Sturm proved this theorem for integral weight modular forms with trivial character, but the general case follows by taking an appropriate power of \( g \).

**Lemma 4.3** (Shimura, [14] Section 1). Suppose

\[
g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n)q^n \in S_{k+1/2}(N,\chi)
\]

is a half integral weight cusp form and \( p \) is a prime. We define \( (U_p g)(z) \), \( (V_p g)(z) \) by

\[
(U_p g)(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_p(n)q^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(pn)q^n,
\]

\[
(V_p g)(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_p(n)q^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n)q^{pn}.
\]

Then

\[
(U_p g)(z), (V_p g)(z) \in S_{k+1/2} \left( Np, \chi \left( \frac{4p}{\cdot} \right) \right).
\]

Let

\[
f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n)q^n \in M_k(N,\chi)
\]

be an integral weight modular form for which the coefficients \( a(m) \) are algebraic integers in \( E \). For a prime \( \lambda \) of \( E \) and positive integers \( r, t \) with \( (r, t) = 1 \), define \( T(r, t) \) and \( T(\lambda, r, t) \) by

\[
T(r, t) = \{ \text{prime } a(p) = 0, p \equiv r \mod t \}
\]

and

\[
T(\lambda, r, t) = \{ \text{prime } a(p) \equiv 0 \mod \lambda, p \equiv r \mod t \}.
\]

For a positive real number \( X \), we also denote \( T(r, t, X) = \{ p \in T(r, t) \mid p \leq X \} \) and \( T(\lambda, r, t, X) = \{ p \in T(\lambda, r, t) \mid p \leq X \} \).

For \( g = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n)q^n \in S_{k+1/2}(N,\chi) \cap \mathcal{O}_{E,\chi}[[q]] \), denote \( s_\lambda(g) = \min \{ \text{ord}_\lambda(b(n)) \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \} \). The following two lemmas give an estimate for indivisibility of Fourier coefficients of modular forms of half integral weight.
Lemma 4.4. Let $\ell$ be a prime greater than 3. Let $f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n)q^n$ be a normalized Hecke eigen newform of weight $2k$, level $M$ with trivial character and let

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n)q^n \in S_{k+1/2}(N, \chi)$$

be the eigenform given in Theorem 2.1. Assume that $f$ has complex multiplication in the sense of Ribet [11] and $\lambda$ be a prime in $E$ above $\ell$. If there exists an integer $D'$ such that $\delta(f)D' > 0$, $(D', N) = 1$, $\varepsilon = \left(\frac{D'}{\ell}\right) \neq 0$ and $\ord_{\lambda}(b(D')) = s_{\lambda}(g)$, then

$$\# \left\{ D \in S(X) \left| \left(\frac{D}{\ell}\right) = \varepsilon, \ord_{\lambda}(b(D)) = s_{\lambda}(g) \right. \right\} \gg_{f, \ell} X \frac{\sqrt{X}}{\log X}.$$  

Proof. By dividing $g$ by $\lambda^{s_{\lambda}(g)}$, we may assume $s_{\lambda}(g) = 0$. If we put

$$b_0(n) = \begin{cases} b(n) & \text{if } (n, N\ell) = 1 \text{ and } \left(\frac{n}{\ell}\right) = \varepsilon, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases}$$

then

$$g_0(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_0(n)q^n \in S_{k+1/2}(N\ell^2, \chi')$$

for a suitable character $\chi'$. Since $f$ has complex multiplication, so there exists a imaginary quadratic field $K$ such that for every prime $p$ satisfying $p \equiv 3 \mod 4$, $(p, N) = 1$ and $\left(\frac{\Delta_K}{p}\right) = -1$ we have $a(p) = 0$, where $\Delta_K$ is the discriminant of $K$. Therefore, for such $p$, using the formulae for the action of Hecke operator $T_p$, we find that

$$b(p^2n) + \chi'(p)p^{k-1}\left(\frac{(-1)^k n}{p}\right)b(n) + \chi'(p^2)p^{2k-1}b(n/p^2) = 0.$$  

Hence if $(r, t) = 1$, $4 \mid t$, $r \equiv 3 \mod 4$, then

$$\#T(r, t, X) = \# \{ p \in T(r, t) \mid p \leq X \} \gg X \frac{\log X}{X}$$

and for any $p \in T(r, t)$ we have

$$b(p^2n) = -\chi'(p)p^{k-1}\left(\frac{(-1)^k n}{p}\right)b(n) - \chi'^2(p)p^{2k-1}b(n/p^2). \quad (4.1)$$

Put $\kappa = (k + 1)\frac{|\Gamma_0(1)|\Gamma_0(N^2)}{12} + 1$. Now, we choose $(r_0, t_0)$ satisfying the following properties:

1. $N\ell^2 | t_0$, $(r_0, t_0) = 1$, $\chi'(r_0) = 1$ and $p \equiv 3 \mod 4$.
2. If $p$ is a prime with $p \equiv r_0 \mod t_0$, then $\left(\frac{(-1)^k n}{p}\right) = -1$ for any $1 \leq n \leq \kappa$ with $(n, N^2) = 1$.
3. For each prime $p \equiv r_0 \mod t_0$ we have $\left(\frac{\Delta_K}{p}\right) = -1$.
4. Each prime $p \equiv r_0 \mod t_0$ satisfies $\left| \chi'(p^2)p - \chi'(p)\left(\frac{(-1)^k D'}{p}\right) \right| = 1$. 

If \( p \in T(r_0, t_0) \) is a sufficiently large prime, for all \( 1 \leq n \leq \kappa \)
\[
u_p(pm) = b_0(p^2n) = -\chi(p)p^{k-1} \left( \frac{(-1)^kn}{p} \right) b_0(n) - p^{2k-1}\chi^2(p)b_0(n/p^2)
\]
Since \( b_0(n/p^2) = 0 \), we have \( u_p(pm) = \chi(p)p^{k-1}b_0(n) = p^{k-1}b_0(p) = p^{k-1}v_p(pm) \). By the relation (4.1),
\[
u_p(p^3|D'|) = b_0(p^3|D'|) = -\chi(p)p^{k-1} \left( \frac{(-1)^k|D'|}{p} \right) b_0(|D'|),
\]
and
\[
u_p(p^3|D'|) = b_0(p^3|D'|) = -p^{2k-1}\chi(p^2)b_0(|D'|).
\]
Therefore by the assumption and the choice of \((r_0, t_0)\),
\[
|u_p(p^3|D'|) - p^{k-1}v_p(p^3|D'|)|_\lambda = \left| \left( \chi(p^2)p^{2k-1} - \chi(p)p^{2k-2} \left( \frac{(-1)^k|D'|}{p} \right) \right) b_0(|D'|) \right|_\lambda = 1.
\]
Hence
\[
\text{ord}_\lambda(U_pg_0 - p^{-k}V_pg_0) < +\infty.
\]
By Theorem 4.1 and Lemma 4.3, there exists an integer \( n_p \) such that
\[
1 \leq n_p \leq \left( k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{[\Gamma_0(1) : \Gamma_0(N\ell^2p)]}{12} = \kappa(p+1), \ (n_p, p) = 1
\]
and
\[
b_0(n_p) = u_p(n_p) \neq p^{k-1}v_p(n_p) = 0 \mod \lambda.
\]
Consequently, let \( D_{sf} \) be the square-free part of \( D = n_pp \), then
\[
|b_0(D_{sf})|_\lambda = 1.
\]
For convenience, let \( p_i \) be the primes in \( T(r_0, t_0) \) in increasing order, and let \( D_i \) be the square-free part of \( p_in_p \). If \( r < s < t \) and \( D_r = D_s = D_t \), then \( p_rp_sp_t|D_r \). However this can only occur for finitely many \( r, s \) and \( t \) since \( |D_i| < \kappa p_i(p_i+1) \). Therefore, the number of distinct \(|D_i| < X\) is at least half the number of \( p \in T(r_0, t_0) \) with \( p \leq \sqrt{X}/k \). Therefore the lemma follows from \#\(T(r_0, t_0, X) \gg_{f, \lambda} X/\log X \). \( \square \)

**Lemma 4.5.** Let \( f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n)q^n \) be a normalized Hecke eigen newform of weight \( 2k \), level \( M \) with trivial character. Denote \( E = \mathbb{Q} \{ \{ a(n) | n \geq 1 \} \} \) and let
\[
g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n)q^n \in S_{k+1/2}(N, \chi)
\]
be the eigenform given in Theorem 2.1. We fix a prime number \( \ell \) greater than \( 3 \) and let \( \lambda \) be a prime in \( E \) above \( \ell \). Assume that \( f \) does not have complex multiplication and the image of the Galois representation associated to \( f \)
\[
\rho_{f, \ell} : \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \text{GL}_2(O_{E, \ell})
\]
coincides with \( A_\ell \). If there exists an integer \( D' \) such that \( \delta(f)D' > 0, (D', N) = 1, \)
\[
\varepsilon = \left( \frac{D'}{\ell} \right) \neq 0 \text{ and ord}_\lambda(b(|D'|)| = s_\lambda(g), \text{ then}
\]
\[
\# \left\{ D \in S(X) \bigg| \left( \frac{D}{\ell} \right) = \varepsilon, \text{ ord}_\lambda(b(D)) = s_\lambda(g) \right\} \gg_{f, \lambda} \frac{\sqrt{X}}{\log X}.
\]
Proof. First, we may assume ord_λ(\gamma) = 0. If we put
\[ b_0(n) = \begin{cases} b(n) & \text{if } (n, N\ell) = 1 \text{ and } \left(\frac{n}{\ell}\right) = \varepsilon, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \]
then
\[ g_0(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_0(n)q^n \in S_{k+1/2}(N\ell^2, \chi') \]
for a suitable character \( \chi' \). If \( a(p) \equiv 0 \mod \lambda \), by the formula for the action of Hecke operator \( T_p \) we find that
\[ b(p^2n) + \chi'(p)p^{k-1} \left(\frac{(-1)^{k\ell}}{p}\right) b(n) + \chi'^2(p)p^{2k-1}b(n/p^2) \equiv 0 \mod \lambda. \]
By the assumption, \( \ell \) is not exceptional. Hence Theorem 3.3 implies
\[ \#T(\lambda, r, t, X) = \#\{p \in T(\lambda, r, t) \mid p \leq X\} \gg \frac{X}{\log X} \]
and for each \( p \in T(\lambda, r, t) \)
\[ b(p^2n) \equiv -\chi'(p)p^{k-1} \left(\frac{(-1)^{k\ell}}{p}\right) b(n) - \chi'^2(p)p^{2k-1}b(n/p^2) \mod \lambda. \]
(4.2)

Let \( \kappa \) be the number as in the proof of Lemma 4.4. Now, we choose \((r_0, t_0)\) satisfying the following properties:

1. \( N\ell^2|t_0, (r_0, t_0) = 1, \chi'(r_0) = 1. \)
2. If \( p \) is a prime with \( p \equiv r_0 \mod t_0 \), then \( \left(\frac{(-1)^{k\ell}}{p}\right) = -1 \) for any \( 1 \leq n \leq \kappa \) with \( (n, N\ell^2) = 1. \)
3. For each prime \( p \equiv r_0 \mod t_0 \) we have \( \left(\frac{(-1)^{k|D'|}}{p}\right) = -1. \)
4. Each prime \( p \equiv r_0 \mod t_0 \) has the property that \( 1 + p \not\equiv 0 \mod \lambda. \)

If \( p \in T(\lambda, r_0, t_0) \) is a sufficiently large prime, for all \( 1 \leq n \leq \kappa \) with \( (n, N\ell^2) = 1 \), one has
\[ u_p(pn) = b_0(p^2n) \equiv -p^{k-1} \left(\frac{(-1)^{k\ell}}{p}\right) b_0(n) - p^{2k-1}b_0(n/p^2) = p^{k-1}b_0(n) = p^{k-1}v_p(pn) \mod \lambda. \]

By the relation (4.2), we have
\[ v_p(p^3|D'|) = b_0(p^2|D'|) \equiv p^{k-1}b_0(|D'|) \mod \lambda, \]
also
\[ u_p(p^3|D'|) = b_0(p^4|D'|) \equiv -p^{2k-1}b_0(|D'|) \mod \lambda. \]

Therefore by assumption and the choice of \((r_0, t_0)\),
\[ p^{k-1}v_p(p^3|D'|) - u_p(p^3|D'|) \equiv p^{2k-2}(1+p)b_0(|D'|) \not\equiv 0 \mod \lambda. \]

Hence
\[ \text{ord}_\lambda(U_p g_0 - p^{k-1}V_p g_0) < +\infty. \]

By Theorem 4.1 and Lemma 4.3, there exists a integer \( n_p \) such that
\[ 1 \leq n_p \leq (k+1/2)[\Gamma_0(1) : \Gamma_0(N\ell^2p)]/12 = \kappa(p+1), (n_p, p) = 1 \]
and
\[ \beta_0(n_p \ell) = u_p(n_p) \neq p^{k-1} v_p(n_p) \equiv 0 \mod \lambda. \]
In particular, let \( D_{sq} \) be the square-free part of \( D = n_p \ell \), then
\[ |\beta_0(D_{sq})|_\lambda = 1. \]
Now the lemma follows from the same argument with the proof of the previous lemma using Theorem 3.3. □

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.**

Now we give the proof of Theorem 1.1. Let
\[ g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n)q^n \in S_{k+1/2}(N, \chi) \]
be the eigenform given in Theorem 2.1 for \( f \).

By replacing \( f \) by a suitable quadratic twist of \( f \) if necessary, we may assume that \( \varepsilon = \delta(f) \), where \( \varepsilon \) is the sign of the functional equation of \( L(f, s) \). By the result of Friedberg and Hoffstein [4], we can take an integer \( D' \) such that
\[ \delta(f)D' > 0, (D', 2N) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad b(D') \neq 0. \]
In particular, for almost all finite places \( \lambda \) of \( E \) we have
\[ |b(D')|_\lambda = 1. \]
Thus by Lemmas 4.4, 4.5, Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 3.3, for all but finitely many primes \( \lambda \) we have
\[ \# \left\{ D \in S(X) \mid \delta(f) \cdot D > 0, (\ell, D) = 1 \text{ and } \left\lfloor \frac{L(f \otimes \chi_D \cdot k)D_0^{k-1/2}}{\Omega_f} \right\rfloor = 1 \right\} \gg_f \lambda \frac{\sqrt{X}}{\log X}. \]
This completes the proof.

## 5. Indivisibility for the non-central critical values

In this section, we consider a special case for non-central values of \( L \)-functions for modular forms. We fix a prime \( \ell \) greater than 7 and let \( f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n)q^n \) be a normalized Hecke eigenform of weight \( \ell + 1 \) for \( \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \). Let \( \lambda \) be a prime in a number field \( E \). We assume that the integer ring of \( E \) contains all Fourier coefficients of \( f \) and choose a period \( \Omega_f \) as in Ash-Stevens [1, Theorem 4.5]. Then for any Dirichlet character \( \chi \), the quotient
\[ \tau(\chi^{-1}) \frac{L(f \otimes \chi, 1)}{(2\pi i)\Omega_f^\pm} \]
is an integer in \( E_\lambda(\chi) \) where \( \tau \) is the Gauss sum and \( \pm = \chi(-1) \).

**Theorem 5.1.** Let \( \lambda \) be a prime in \( E \) above \( \ell \). We assume the following conditions.

1. There exists a unique eigenform \( F \) of weight 2 for \( \Gamma_0(\ell) \) such that \( F \equiv f \mod \lambda \).
2. \( \ell \) is not exceptional.
3. There exists an square-free negative integer \( d_0 \) such that \( (d_0, 2\ell) = 1 \), \( \chi_{d_0}(\ell) = -\varepsilon(F) \), where \( \varepsilon(F) \) is the sign of functional equation of \( L(F, s) \) and
\[ \frac{L(f \otimes \chi_{d_0}, 1)\sqrt{d_0}}{(2\pi i)\Omega_f^\pm} \neq 0 \mod \lambda. \]

Then we have
\[ \# \left\{ D \in S(X) \mid \frac{L(f \otimes \chi_D \cdot k)\sqrt{D}}{(2\pi i)\Omega_f^\pm} \neq 0 \mod \lambda \right\} \gg_f \lambda \frac{\sqrt{X}}{\log X}. \]
For the proof, we recall a result of Ash and Stevens.

**Theorem 5.2** (Ash-Stevens, [1]). Let $k$ be a positive integer less than $\ell + 2$ and $f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n) q^n \in S_k(\Gamma_0(1))$ an eigenform satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 5.1. We fix a prime $\lambda$ above $\ell$ in a number field $E$ which contains all Fourier coefficients of $f$. Assume that

1. There exists a prime $q$ satisfying $a(q) \not\equiv q^{k-1} + 1 \mod \lambda$.
2. There exists an unique eigenform $F \in S_2(\Gamma_1(\ell))$ such that $f \equiv F \mod \lambda$.

Then there exists a complex number $\Omega_f^\pm$ such that for any Dirichlet character $\chi$ satisfying $(\text{cond } \chi, p) = 1$, we have

$$\frac{\tau(\chi^{-1}) L(f \otimes \chi, 1)}{(2\pi i) \Omega_f^\pm} \equiv \frac{\tau(\chi^{-1}) L(F \otimes \chi, 1)}{(2\pi i) \Omega_F^\pm} \mod \lambda.$$

Now we prove Theorem 5.1. By the Kohnen-Zagier formula [6], there exists an eigenform $g(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b(n) q^n \in S_{3/2}(\Gamma_0(4\ell))$

such that for any negative square-free integer $D$ satisfying $\left( \frac{D}{\ell} \right) = -\varepsilon(F)$,

$$|b(|D|)|^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\langle g, g \rangle}{\langle F, F \rangle} L(F \otimes \chi_D, 1),$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the Petersson inner product. We can normalize $g$ by the relation $\langle F, F \rangle = \Omega_f^\pm$. Taking a linear combination of twists of $g$, one may assume $b(|D|) = 0$ if $\left( \frac{D}{\ell} \right) \neq -\varepsilon(F)$ and $D < 0$. From the assumptions of the theorem, $\ell$ is not exceptional. This implies the existence of a prime $q$ satisfying $a(q) \not\equiv q^{k-1} + 1 \mod \lambda$, therefore the assumptions of Theorem 5.1 implies the assumptions of Theorem 5.2. Since $\tau(\chi_D)^{-1} = \pm 1/\sqrt{D}$, one can see that

$$L(f \otimes \chi, 1) \sqrt{|D|} \equiv L(F \otimes \chi, 1) \sqrt{|D|} \mod \lambda$$

with a $\lambda$-adic unit $c$. By the assumption (3), we have

$$\text{ord}_\lambda \left( \frac{L(f \otimes \chi, 1) \sqrt{|D|}}{(2\pi i) \Omega_f^\pm} \right) = 0,$$

therefore $\text{ord}_\lambda(b(d\ell)) = \min \{ \text{ord}_\lambda(b(n)) \mid n : \text{square-free}, \chi_{d\ell}(\ell) = -\varepsilon(f) \}$. Hence Lemma 4.5 implies

$$\# \left\{ D \in S(X) \mid \chi_D(\ell) = -\varepsilon(f), \text{ord}_\lambda(b(D)) = s \right\} \gg_{f, \lambda} \frac{\sqrt{X}}{\log X},$$

thus we have

$$\# \left\{ D \in S(X) \mid \frac{L(f \otimes \chi_D, 1) \sqrt{|D|}}{(2\pi i) \Omega_f^\pm} \not\equiv 0 \mod \lambda \right\} \gg_{f, \lambda} \frac{\sqrt{X}}{\log X}.$$

This completes the proof.

**Remark 5.3.** Lemma 4.5 states only for $g$ given in Theorem 2.1, but one can show the similar result for any eigenform $g \in S_{k+1/2}(N, \chi)$ if $k \geq 2$ ($S_{3/2}(N, \chi)$ if $k = 1$) corresponding to some eigenform $f \in S_{2k}(\Gamma_0(M))$ under the Shimura correspondence.
Example 5.4. Let
\[ f = \Delta = q \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)^{24} \in S_{12}(\Gamma_0(1)) \]
and
\[ F = q \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)^2(1 - q^{11n})^2 \in S_2(\Gamma_0(11)) \].

Then it is well-known that \( f \equiv F \mod 11 \), \( \dim S_2(\Gamma_0(11)) = 1 \) and the mod 11 Galois representation associated to \( f \) is surjective. Moreover one can check that
\[
\frac{L(\Delta \otimes \chi_{-3}, 1)}{\Omega^+_{\Delta \otimes \chi_{-3}}} = 36741600 \not\equiv 0 \mod 11
\]
by using MAGMA. So the assumptions of Theorem 5.1 are satisfied for \( f = \Delta \). Hence we have
\[
\# \left\{ D \in S(X) \mid \frac{L(\Delta \otimes \chi_D, 1)\sqrt{D}}{(2\pi i)\Omega^\pm_{\Delta}} \not\equiv 0 \mod 11 \right\} \gg \frac{\sqrt{X}}{\log X}.
\]

References

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