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General Section

On p -adic L -functions for $GL(2) \times GL(3)$ via pullbacks of Saito–Kurokawa liftsDaniele Casazza^{a,*}, Carlos de Vera-Piquero^b^a *University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland*^b *Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Zaragoza, C/ Pedro Cerbuna 12, 50009, Zaragoza, Spain*

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ABSTRACT

We build a one-variable p -adic L -function attached to two Hida families of ordinary p -stabilised newforms \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{g} , interpolating the algebraic part of the central values of the complex L -series $L(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), s)$ when f and g range over the classical specialisations of \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{g} on a suitable line of the weight space. The construction rests on two major results: an explicit formula for the relevant complex central L -values, and the existence of non-trivial Λ -adic Shintani liftings and Saito–Kurokawa liftings studied in a previous work by the authors. We also illustrate that, under an appropriate sign assumption, this p -adic L -function arises as a factor of a triple product p -adic L -function attached to \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{g} , and \mathbf{g} .

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1. Introduction

The first significant work towards the study of p -adic L -functions for $\mathrm{GL}(2) \times \mathrm{GL}(3)$ was achieved by C.-G. Schmidt in [Sch93]. By using the so-called modular symbol method, extending ideas due to Kazhdan and Mazur, Schmidt studied algebraicity and p -adic interpolation properties of the twists of special values for the L -series associated with Rankin–Selberg convolution of two fixed automorphic representations for $\mathrm{GL}(2)$ and $\mathrm{GL}(3)$. This led to the construction of the corresponding p -adic L -function in the cyclotomic variable.

The algebraicity results and p -adic interpolation properties studied in [Sch93] have been pursued and generalised to $\mathrm{GL}(n) \times \mathrm{GL}(n+1)$ by several authors along the last years (see, for example, [KS13, RS08, Rag10, Sun17, Jan19]). Concerning the construction of p -adic L -functions for $\mathrm{GL}(n) \times \mathrm{GL}(n+1)$, we must mention the work of F. Januszewski in [Jan15], and more recently in [Jan], where p -adic L -functions for Hida families on $\mathrm{GL}(n) \times \mathrm{GL}(n+1)$ are achieved. As a by-product, Januszewski obtains strong non-vanishing results for central L -values of twisted Rankin–Selberg L -functions.

Within the general framework provided by the above mentioned works, the aim of the present paper is to construct a p -adic L -function (of a single weight variable) for $\mathrm{GL}(2) \times \mathrm{GL}(3)$, using explicit Hida families of ordinary modular forms. Our construction relies on very explicit Ichino-like formulae for central values of degree 6 L -series proven in the recent years (cf. [Ich05], [PdVP19], [PdVP20], [Che20]), which are expressed in terms of periods involving Saito–Kurokawa liftings that can be p -adically interpolated when varying the weight. A disadvantage of this route is that we are forced to impose some technical assumptions that are inherent to the method and to the available formulae, which would cease to play a role as soon as the aforementioned special values results are generalized. In contrast, the main motivation (and advantage) of our approach is that it opens the path for a closer link to the arithmetic of classical modular forms and their special L -values, e.g. via the study of appropriate special cycles in the relevant algebraic varieties. Therefore, our construction provides a needed complement to the works cited in the previous paragraph.

In order to describe our main results, let $N \geq 1$ be an odd, squarefree integer, and $k, \ell \geq 1$ two odd integers. Let $f \in S_{2k}^{\mathrm{new}}(N)$ and $g \in S_{\ell+1}^{\mathrm{new}}(N)$ be two normalised newforms of level $\Gamma_0(N)$ and weights $2k$ and $\ell+1$, respectively, and let V_f and V_g denote the compatible system of Deligne p -adic Galois representations associated with f and g ,

respectively. Let also $\text{Ad}^0(V_g)$ be the *adjoint* representation of trace-zero endomorphisms of V_g (which, since g has trivial nebentype character, is just a cyclotomic twist of the symmetric square representation $\text{Sym}^2(V_g)$). Associated with this data, we may consider the complex L -series $L(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), s)$ attached to $V_f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(V_g)$, defined by an Euler product

$$L(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), s) = \prod_q L_{(q)}(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), q^{-s})^{-1}$$

for $\text{Re}(s) \gg 0$. If q is a prime not dividing N , and we write $\alpha_q(f)$, $\beta_q(f)$ and $\alpha_q(g)$, $\beta_q(g)$ for the roots of the q -th Hecke polynomials

$$P_{f,q}(T) := T^2 - a_q(f)T + q^{2k-1}, \quad P_{g,q}(T) := T^2 - a_q(g)T + q^\ell,$$

of f and g , respectively, then $L(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), T)_{(q)}$ is the degree 6 Euler factor defined by the identity

$$\begin{aligned} L_{(q)}(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), T) &= (1 - \alpha_q(f) \frac{\alpha_q(g)}{\beta_q(g)} T) \cdot (1 - \alpha_q(f) T) \cdot (1 - \alpha_q(f) \frac{\beta_q(g)}{\alpha_q(g)} T) \\ &\quad \times (1 - \beta_q(f) \frac{\alpha_q(g)}{\beta_q(g)} T) \cdot (1 - \beta_q(f) T) \cdot (1 - \beta_q(f) \frac{\beta_q(g)}{\alpha_q(g)} T). \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

The completed L -function

$$\Lambda(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), s) := L_\infty(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), s) \cdot L(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), s),$$

where, for $\Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s) := 2(2\pi)^{-s}\Gamma(s)$,

$$L_\infty(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), s) = \begin{cases} \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s + \ell) \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s - \ell) \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s) & \text{if } \ell < k, \\ \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s + \ell) \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s + \ell + 1 - 2k) \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s) & \text{if } \ell \geq k, \end{cases}$$

admits analytic continuation to the whole complex plane and satisfies a functional equation relating the values $\Lambda(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), 2k - s)$ and $\Lambda(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), s)$. The center of symmetry $s = k$ is always a critical point in the sense of Deligne, and the global sign $\varepsilon = \{\pm 1\}$ appearing in this functional equation can be written as a product of local signs, one for each rational place:

$$\varepsilon = \prod_v \varepsilon_v, \quad \varepsilon_v \in \{\pm 1\}.$$

The local signs ε_v are $+1$ away from $N\infty$, and hence this is actually a finite product. In addition, our assumption that both f and g are newforms of the same level N , with N odd and squarefree, implies that $\varepsilon_q = +1$ for all primes $q \mid N$. Therefore the sign in the functional equation for $\Lambda(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), s)$ is completely governed by

$$\varepsilon_\infty = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } \ell < k \text{ and } k \text{ odd} \\ +1 & \text{if } \ell < k \text{ and } k \text{ even} \\ +1 & \text{if } \ell \geq k \text{ and } k \text{ odd} \\ -1 & \text{if } \ell \geq k \text{ and } k \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

See [Pra90, Section 8] and the sign discussion in [PdVP19, p. 5]) for more detail. In the cases when $\varepsilon_\infty = +1$ we have $\varepsilon = 1$, thus one expects the central value $\Lambda(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), k)$ to be generically non-zero. Therefore, it is natural to aim for a (two-variable) p -adic L -function $\mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$ interpolating the central values $\Lambda(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), k)$, when both f and g vary in Hida families \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} of ordinary p -stabilised newforms. With this in mind, the goal of this note is to construct a one-variable p -adic L -function $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$ attached to Hida families \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g} interpolating those central values along the line $\ell = k$ (subregion of $\ell \geq k$), which shall provide what it is expected to be the restriction of the two-variable one. For the reasons explained in these few lines, we will consider the following assumption:

(Sign) N is odd squarefree and that k is odd.

The assumption of N be odd is not needed for sign purposes, but for the central value formula we refer to in the next theorem. However, for convenience of the reader we prefer to keep it under this label as well.

Assume from now on that $\ell = k$. Our construction relies on an explicit central value formula for $\Lambda(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), k)$ in terms of Petersson products involving Saito–Kurokawa lifts, firstly described by Ichino [Ich05] and recently generalised in [PdVP19] and [Che20]. For our construction, we will rely on the formulation in [PdVP19] (where the notation Ad coincides with our Ad^0 , and we use a different normalization of the Petersson inner products):

Theorem 1.1. *Let $f \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N)$, $g \in S_{k+1}^{\text{new}}(N)$ be two normalised newforms of level N and weights $2k$ and $k + 1$, respectively. If we assume that the pair (N, k) satisfies the hypothesis **(Sign)**, then*

$$\Lambda(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), k) = C(f, g) \cdot \frac{\langle f, f \rangle}{\langle h, h \rangle} \cdot \frac{|\langle \varpi(F), g \times g \rangle|^2}{\langle g, g \rangle^2},$$

where $C(f, g) = 2^{k+1}N^{-1}$, and:

- $h \in S_{k+1/2}(N)$ is any half-integral weight modular form in Shimura–Shintani correspondence with f ;
- $F \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(N)$ is the Saito–Kurokawa lift of h ;
- $\varpi(F) \in S_{k+1}(N) \otimes S_{k+1}(N)$ is the pullback of F to $\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H}$ embedded diagonally into Siegel’s upper half space \mathcal{H}_2 (see Section 4 for details).

The Shimura–Shintani correspondence and the Saito–Kurokawa lift are recalled in Section 3. A corollary of the above central value formula is the following algebraicity property, as predicted by Deligne:

$$\frac{\Lambda(f \otimes \mathrm{Ad}^0(g), k)}{\langle g, g \rangle^2 \Omega_f^-} = C(f, g) \cdot \frac{\langle f, f \rangle}{\langle h, h \rangle \Omega_f^-} \cdot \frac{|\langle \varpi(F), g \times g \rangle|^2}{\langle g, g \rangle^4} \in \mathbb{Q}(f, g), \quad (1.2)$$

where $\Omega_f^- \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ denotes a complex period attached to f by Shimura (see equation (3.4) below) and $\mathbb{Q}(f, g)$ denotes the number field obtained by adjoining to \mathbb{Q} the Fourier coefficients of f and g . This explicit expression for the algebraic part of the central value $\Lambda(f \otimes \mathrm{Ad}^0(g), k)$ suggests the construction of the desired p -adic L -function $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \mathrm{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$ attached to two Hida families of ordinary p -stabilised newforms by directly interpolating the right hand side of (1.2) when f and g vary along the classical specialisations of \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} . This is the strategy that we follow in this article.

We briefly explain what are the key steps in the aforementioned interpolation of (algebraic) central values, still keeping a classical flavour. Continue to assume that $f \in S_{2k}^{\mathrm{new}}(N)$ and $g \in S_{k+1}^{\mathrm{new}}(N)$ are normalised newforms, such that the pair (N, k) satisfies the hypothesis **(Sign)**. Let $p \nmid 2N$ be a prime and suppose that both f and g are *ordinary* at p , and write $\alpha_f := \alpha_p(f)$, $\beta_f := \beta_p(f)$, and $\alpha_g := \alpha_p(g)$, $\beta_g := \beta_p(g)$ for the roots of the p -th Hecke polynomials of f and g , respectively, labelled so that α_f and α_g are p -adic units. Then, consider the ordinary p -stabilisations

$$f_\alpha \in S_{2k}(Np), \quad g_\alpha \in S_{k+1}(Np)$$

of f and g on which U_p acts as multiplication by α_f and α_g , respectively. As we will see in Sections 2.2 and 2.3, we have notions of p -stabilisations h_α and F_α for the half-integral weight cuspform h and the Siegel form F as in Theorem 1.1, respectively.

In order to build the desired p -adic L -function we need to study the p -adic interpolation of the periods appearing on the right hand side of formula (1.2). In Proposition 6.1, we interpolate the periods

$$\frac{\langle f, f \rangle}{\langle h, h \rangle \Omega_f^-},$$

by applying a classical formula due to Kohnen (recalled below in Theorem 3.2) and using the existence of Λ -adic Shintani liftings as studied in [CdVP21]. More challenging is the p -adic interpolation of the periods

$$\frac{|\langle \varpi(F), g \times g \rangle|^2}{\langle g, g \rangle^4},$$

which is performed in Proposition 6.2 and represents the main contribution of this article. On the classical side, the key ingredient is the proof of the following identity:

$$\frac{\langle e_{\text{ord}}(\varpi(F_\alpha)), g_\alpha \times g_\alpha \rangle}{\langle g_\alpha, g_\alpha \rangle^2} = \frac{\mathcal{E}^\circ(f, \text{Ad}^0(g))}{\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g))} \cdot \frac{\langle \varpi(F), g \times g \rangle}{\langle g, g \rangle^2}, \quad (1.3)$$

where e_{ord} denotes the ordinary projector acting on $S_{k+1}(Np) \otimes S_{k+1}(Np)$ (as described in Section 5.2), and

$$\mathcal{E}^\circ(f, \text{Ad}^0(g)) := \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f \beta_g / \alpha_g}{p^k}\right), \quad \mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g)) = \left(1 - \frac{\beta_g}{\alpha_g}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_g}{p\alpha_g}\right). \quad (1.4)$$

It is worth noticing that formula (1.3) follows from the computations of Section 4 on pullbacks of Saito–Kurokawa lifts. More precisely, one needs an explicit relation between the pullbacks of F and $U_p F$; this is the content of Theorem 4.3, which has a completely classical flavour and it is of independent interest.

We are now going to state the main result of this note. Let p be an odd prime not dividing N , and consider the usual Iwasawa algebra $\Lambda := \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]$, where $\Gamma = 1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p$, together with its associated weight space

$$\mathcal{W} := \text{Hom}_{\text{cts}}(\Lambda, \mathbb{C}_p).$$

We define the dense subset $\mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}} \subseteq \mathcal{W}$ of classical points in \mathcal{W} as the image of the map

$$\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}, \quad k \mapsto \nu_{k-1}$$

sending an integer $k \geq 1$ to the homomorphism $\nu_{k-1} : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ determined by requiring that $\nu_k([t]) = t^{k-1}$ for all $t \in \Gamma$. We will call $\text{wt}(\nu_{k-1}) = k - 1$ the *weight* of the classical point ν_{k-1} .

Let \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} be two Hida families of p -stabilised newforms of tame level N , and let us assume for simplicity for the rest of the introduction that their coefficients lie in Λ (this last assumption is solely for sake of simplicity here, and will not be considered in the body of the text), so that we can see them as functions on $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} = \mathcal{W}$ and $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}} = \mathcal{W}$. Consider the embedding

$$\mathcal{W} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}} \quad (1.5)$$

defined as the only continuation of the one defined on classical weights by $\nu_{k-1} \mapsto (\nu_{2k-2}, \nu_{k-1})$. By restricting to classical weights contained in a single residue class modulo $p - 1$, we may assume that

- $\mathbf{g}(\nu_{k-1})$ is the p -stabilisation of an eigenform $g_{k+1} \in S_{k+1}^{\text{new}}(N)$, for all $\nu_{k-1} \in \mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}$;
- $\mathbf{f}(\nu_{2k-2})$ is the p -stabilisation of an eigenform $f_{2k} \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N)$, for all $\nu_{k-1} \in \mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}$.

In this simplified setting, the main theorem of this article reads as follows.

Theorem 1.2. *Let (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}) be a pair of Hida families of ordinary p -stabilised newforms defined on a neighbourhood \mathcal{U} of a classical point $\nu_{k_0-1} \in \mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}$ such that (N, k_0) satisfies the hypothesis **(Sign)**. There exists a unique element $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g})) \in \text{Frac}(\Lambda)$, defining a p -adic analytic function on a Zariski-open subset $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{W}$, such that for every classical point $\nu_{k-1} \in \mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}} \cap \mathcal{U}$ the following interpolation formula holds:*

$$\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))(\nu_{k-1}) = \Omega_{2k}^- \cdot \mathcal{C}(N, k) \cdot \frac{\mathcal{E}^\circ(f_{2k}, \text{Ad}^0(g_{k+1}))^2}{\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g_{k+1}))^2} \cdot \frac{\Lambda(f_{2k} \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g_{k+1}), k)}{\Omega_{f_{2k}}^- \cdot \langle g_{k+1}, g_{k+1} \rangle^2},$$

where

- Ω_{2k}^- is the p -adic period defined as in [GS93];
- $\mathcal{C}(N, k) = (-1)^{[k/2]} 2^{-2k} N$;
- $\mathcal{E}^\circ(f_{2k}, \text{Ad}^0(g_{k+1}))$ and $\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g_{k+1}))$ are the Euler factors defined as in (1.4).

We refer the reader to Section 6, and particularly to Theorem 6.3, for the precise statement in a general form. Let us just indicate briefly that, when dropping the assumption that \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} have coefficients in Λ , the embedding of \mathcal{W} into $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}}$ in (1.5) is to be replaced with a natural embedding

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times_{\mathcal{W}, \sigma} \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}},$$

where $\sigma : \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$ is the isomorphism of \mathbb{Z}_p -algebras defined on group-like elements by $\sigma([t]) = [t^2]$.

Remark 1.3. In the proof of the above theorem we need to use the special value formula of Theorem 1.1, which holds true only for newforms of squarefree levels. This is the main reason for which both here and in the bulk of the article we restrict our attention to classical (crystalline) specialisations. However, it is expected that after an extension of the special value formula we should enjoy an interpolation formula at all arithmetic specialisations.

Remark 1.4. The reason for the ornament \circ in the notation $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$ is that this is expected to be a one-variable restriction of a more general two-variable p -adic L -function $\mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g})) : \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ satisfying an analogous interpolation property on the subset of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}}$ determined by $2\text{wt}(\lambda) \geq \text{wt}(\kappa)$. This two-variable p -adic L -function $\mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$ can be constructed along similar lines as $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$, by considering Hida families of (Shimura–Maass) derivatives of modular forms and interpolating nearly-holomorphic Saito–Kurokawa lifts. On the classical side, one can use the extension of Theorem 1.1 to the setting where f and g have weights $2k$ and $\ell + 1$ with $\ell \geq k$ (see [Che20, PdVP20]).

Remark 1.5. The Euler factor $\mathcal{E}^\circ(f, \mathrm{Ad}^0(g))^2$ is not equal to the one conjecturally described by Coates and Perrin-Riou (cf. [CPR89]), which should be $\mathcal{E}^\circ(f, \mathrm{Ad}^0(g))^2 \cdot (1 - \alpha_{f_{2k}} \alpha_{g_{k+1}}^{-2})^2$ (notice that this is part of the correction term of Theorem 7.1). This is not surprising and it arises because to perform our interpolation in families we consider the semi-ordinary p -stabilisation of the Saito-Kurokawa lift F_α of F . Following our construction with the appropriate p -depletion of F instead, would give rise to the full Euler factor described by Coates and Perrin-Riou. Notice that on the line $k = \ell$ this correction term is a p -adic analytic function, which specialises to nonzero algebraic elements at all classical points.

As a direct consequence of Theorem 1.2, we prove in Section 7 a factorisation of p -adic L -functions. Indeed, we consider the three-variable p -adic L -function

$$\mathcal{L}_p^{\mathrm{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}) : \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}} := \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$$

described in [Hsi21], interpolating the algebraic parts of the central values of the Garrett–Rankin complex L -series $L(f_\kappa \otimes g_\lambda \otimes g_\mu, s)$, when (κ, λ, μ) varies in the balanced subregion of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}}^{\mathrm{cl}}$ (cf. Section 7 for the details). With the above notation, let us denote by $\mathcal{L}_p^{\mathrm{bal}, \circ}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})$ the one-variable restriction of $\mathcal{L}_p^{\mathrm{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})$ to \mathcal{W} via the embedding

$$\mathcal{W} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}} := \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}}$$

naturally induced by the composition of (1.5) and the diagonal embedding of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}}$. Let us also consider the central critical restriction

$$\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}) : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$$

of Greenberg–Stevens p -adic L -function attached to \mathbf{f} , interpolating the algebraic parts of the central values of $L(f_{2k}, k)$, as $\kappa = \nu_{2k-2}$ varies in $\mathcal{W}^{\mathrm{cl}}$. For this not to be identically zero we need to assume that the global sign of \mathbf{f} is $\varepsilon(\mathbf{f}) = +1$.

Theorem 1.6. *Let (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}) a pair of Hida families as in Theorem 1.2. If $\varepsilon(\mathbf{f}) = +1$, then we have the following factorisation of p -adic L -functions:*

$$\mathcal{L}_p^{\mathrm{bal}, \circ}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})^2 = \mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \mathrm{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g})) \cdot \mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}) \pmod{\Lambda^\times}.$$

The proof of this result follows straightforward from the Artin formalism:

$$V_g \otimes V_g \simeq \det(V_g) \otimes (\mathbf{1} \oplus \mathrm{Ad}^0(V_g)) \implies L(f \otimes g \otimes g, s) = L(f, s-k) \cdot L(f \otimes \mathrm{Ad}^0(g), s-k),$$

and it is achieved by comparing the interpolation properties of the three p -adic L -functions involved. Moreover, the above omitted Λ -adic fudge function is described explicitly in Section 7. This formula suggests an alternative definition of our p -adic L -function as a quotient of $\mathcal{L}_p^{\mathrm{bal}, \circ}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})^2$ by $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f})$. This definition naturally extends

to the two and three-variable case (see Section 7), but it only makes sense under the assumption $\varepsilon(\mathbf{f}) = 1$, while our construction for $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$ is unconditional in this regard. As commented in Remark 1.4, we expect a direct construction of a two-variable p -adic L -function $\mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$ by extending the techniques in this note, and then a proof of a factorisation analogous to the one in Theorem 1.6 would proceed along the same lines.

More interesting and challenging is the case when $\varepsilon(\mathbf{f}) = -1$. In this scenario, we expect a factorisation involving $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$ (and more generally, $\mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$) similar to the above one, where the balanced p -adic L -function is to be replaced by an *unbalanced* triple-product p -adic L -function, a scenario that is analysed in a forthcoming work of the first named author of this article with K. Büyükboduk and R. Sakamoto (cf. [CBS]). The proof of the expected factorisation will not follow by comparing interpolation properties, as the interpolation regions will now be disjoint, but rather by following a strategy inspired by Dasgupta's and Gross' factorisation results in [Das16], [Gro80].

Finally, let us close this introduction by explaining the motivation behind some of the choices that are made for the construction of $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$. One of the two main objects we use is a Λ -adic family $\Theta \in \Lambda[[q]]$ of half-integral weight modular forms. A version of it was first defined in [Ste94], but we shall use here the version introduced in [CdVP21]. The main reason for our choice is that while the first construction could be trivial, the latter can be guaranteed to be nonzero, which is fundamental for the construction of the p -adic L -function.

Another mild innovation of the present manuscript is the introduction of a completely explicit element $\mathbf{SK} \in \Lambda[[q_1, q_2, \zeta]]$ interpolating the Saito–Kurokawa lifts, which is used to build the Λ -adic object interpolating the left hand side of equation (1.3). This object is interpolating the elements F_α , which should correspond to a suitable normalisation of the semi-ordinary p -stabilisation of the classical Saito–Kurokawa lift described in [SU06]. An explicit p -adic interpolation of families of coefficients of Saito–Kurokawa lifts was also explored in [Gue00] and in [LN13], but that approach was not useful for our purposes in this paper. Our construction is more reminiscent of the one in [Kaw], which is done for the Duke–Imamoglu lifting in level 1.

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2. Modular forms

2.1. Classical modular forms (of integral weight)

Let $M, k \geq 1$ be integers, and let $S_{2k}(M)$ denote the space of classical modular cuspforms of weight $2k$ and trivial nebentype character for the congruence subgroup $\Gamma_0(M)$ of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. If $\phi \in S_{2k}(M)$, we write its q -expansion as usual,

$$\phi = \sum_{n \geq 1} a_n(\phi) q^n, \quad \text{where } q = \exp(2\pi i \tau).$$

If $\phi, \psi \in S_{2k}(M)$, we normalize their Petersson product to be

$$\langle \phi, \psi \rangle = \int_{\Gamma_0(M) \backslash \mathcal{H}} \phi(z) \overline{\psi(z)} y^{2k-2} dx dy.$$

Recall that if $\gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$, then the slash operator (of weight $2k$) is defined by

$$\phi|_{2k}\gamma(\tau) = \det(\gamma)^{2k-1} (c\tau + d)^{-2k} \phi(\gamma\tau), \quad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\det : \mathrm{GL}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_m$ (the determinant) is the similitude morphism or scale map.

Let p be a prime, and consider the double coset operator $\Gamma_0(M)u_p\Gamma_0(M)$ associated with the element $u_p := \mathrm{diag}(1, p) \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$. As it is customary, when $p \nmid M$ this operator will be denoted by T_p , while if $p \mid M$ we will call it U_p . The action of U_p can be described as

$$U_p\phi(\tau) = \sum_{b \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}} \phi|_{2k}\alpha_b(\tau), \quad \alpha_b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & p \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}),$$

where b runs over a set of representatives for $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. By making explicit the slash action of the elements α_b this can also be written as

$$U_p\phi(\tau) = p^{-1} \sum_{b \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}} \phi((\tau + b)/p). \quad (2.1)$$

This last expression also makes sense for cuspforms $\phi \in S_{2k}(M)$ with M not divisible by p ; in that case, $U_p\phi$ belongs to $S_{2k}(Mp)$.

Continue to fix the prime p . Working on q -expansions, we can consider the operators U and V defined by

$$U\phi := \sum_n a_{pn}(\phi) q^n, \quad V\phi := \sum_n a_n(\phi) q^{pn} = \sum_n a_{n/p}(\phi) q^n,$$

where in the latter expression we read $a_{n/p}(\phi) = 0$ if $p \nmid n$. It is an easy exercise to see that $UV = 1$ while VU does not, so that V provides a right inverse to U . One can check that the action of U is the same as that of the expression (2.1), so that $U\phi \in S_{2k}(\text{lcm}(M, p))$, and U coincides with the Hecke operator U_p when $p \mid M$. We also remark that $V = V_p := p^{1-2k}V_{p,2k-1}$, where $V_{p,2k-1}\phi = p^{2k-1}\phi(p\tau)$ is given by the (weight $2k$) slash action of the matrix $\text{diag}(p, 1)$, so that $V\phi \in S_{2k}(Mp)$. This is why we will often write simply U and V and no confusion should arise.

Suppose that p does not divide M . Then one has the well-known relation

$$T_p = U + p^{2k-1}V \quad (2.2)$$

among the operators T_p , U , and V . If $\phi = \sum_n a_n(\phi)q^n \in S_{2k}(M)$ is a normalised eigenform, and $\alpha = \alpha_p(\phi)$, $\beta = \beta_p(\phi)$ denote the roots of the p -th Hecke polynomial of ϕ , so that $\alpha + \beta = a_p(\phi)$ and $\alpha\beta = p^{2k-1}$, we write

$$\phi_\alpha := (1 - \beta V)\phi, \quad \phi_\beta := (1 - \alpha V)\phi$$

for its so-called p -stabilisations. These forms belong to $S_{2k}(Mp)$, and U acts on ϕ_α (resp. ϕ_β) as multiplication by α (resp. β).

We will write $S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(M) \subseteq S_{2k}(M)$ for the subspace of newforms of level M . It is the subspace orthogonal to the subspace of *old* forms in $S_{2k}(M)$ arising from lower levels, with respect to the Petersson product. When ϕ is a normalised eigenform for all Hecke operators, and $M \mid M'$, we shall write

$$S_{2k}(M')[\phi] := \{\phi' \in S_{2k}(M') \mid T_p\phi' = a_p(\phi)\phi', \forall p \nmid M'\}.$$

We will write e_ϕ for the projection onto the ϕ -component $S_{2k}(M')[\phi]$. By the strong multiplicity one theorem, if $\phi \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(M)$ is a newform then $S_{2k}(M)[\phi] = \langle \phi \rangle$. From equation (2.2) and the definition of the p -stabilisations, one can also check that

$$S_{2k}(Mp)[\phi] = \langle \phi, V\phi \rangle = \langle U\phi, \phi \rangle = \langle \phi_\alpha, \phi_\beta \rangle. \quad (2.3)$$

2.2. Half-integral weight modular forms

Let $M \geq 1$ and $k \geq 1$ be integers, and assume for simplicity now that M is *odd* and *squarefree*. We will write $\mathfrak{S}_{k+1/2}(M)$ for the space of cuspforms of half-integral weight $k + 1/2$, level $\Gamma_0(4M)$, and trivial nebentype character, in the sense of Shimura [Shi73] (note that we omit the 4 in the notation as in [Koh82]). If $h_1, h_2 \in \mathfrak{S}_{k+1/2}(M)$, their Petersson product is defined analogously to the case of integral weight modular forms, namely

$$\langle h_1, h_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{[\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) : \Gamma_0(4)]} \int_{\Gamma_0(4M) \backslash \mathcal{H}} h_1(z) \overline{h_2(z)} y^{k-3/2} dx dy.$$

The choice of this normalization is peculiar, but it allows us to flat the discrepancies in the formulas from the references having automorphic flavors, in particular the forthcoming Theorem 3.2, and Theorem 1.1.

We will write $S_{k+1/2}(M) \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_{k+1/2}(M)$ for the so-called ‘Kohnen’s plus subspace’, which consists of those forms $h \in \mathfrak{S}_{k+1/2}(M)$ having q -expansion

$$h = \sum_{\substack{n \geq 1, \\ (-1)^r n \equiv 0,1 \pmod{4}}} c(n)q^n.$$

That is to say, the n -th Fourier coefficient is required to vanish if $(-1)^r n$ is not a discriminant.¹

As described in [Shi73] and [Koh82], there is a theory of Hecke operators similar to that of integral weight modular forms. For the purposes of this note, we just describe the analogues of the operators T_p , U , and V described above for integral weight. If p is an odd prime not dividing M , the Hecke operator T_{p^2} acting on $S_{k+1/2}(M)$ (analogue of T_p) is described on q -expansions as

$$T_{p^2} \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} c(n)q^n \right) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(c(p^2 n) + p^{2k-1} c(n/p^2) + \left(\frac{(-1)^r n}{p} \right) p^{r-1} c(n) \right) q^n,$$

where we read $c(n/p^2) = 0$ if n/p^2 is not an integer. If p divides M , then one has an operator U_{p^2} acting on $S_{k+1/2}(M)$ (analogue of U), which on q -expansions reads

$$U_{p^2} \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} c(n)q^n \right) = \sum_{n \geq 1} c(p^2 n)q^n.$$

Finally, if p is any prime, then the operator V_{p^2} (analogue of V) defined on q -expansions by

$$V_{p^2} \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} c(n)q^n \right) = \sum_{n \geq 1} c(n/p^2)q^n$$

maps $S_{k+1/2}(M)$ into $S_{k+1/2}(Mp^2)$. This implies that $U_{p^2} = U^2$ and $V_{p^2} = V^2$, with the notation of the previous section. Let us write $\varepsilon_p(n) := \left(\frac{n}{p} \right)$ for the Legendre symbol. By the expression of the above operator one can rephrase the action of T_{p^2} as

$$T_{p^2} h = U_{p^2} h + p^{2k-1} V_{p^2} h + (-1)^{r(p-1)/2} h \otimes \varepsilon_p, \quad (2.4)$$

¹ Very often, Kohnen’s plus subspace is denoted $S_{k+1/2}^+(M)$, but we will drop the ‘+’ from the notation as we will only work with this subspace.

where $h \otimes \varepsilon_p$ has q -expansion

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \varepsilon_p(n) c(n) q^n,$$

if $c(n)$ denotes the n -th Fourier coefficient of h . Note that the identity (2.4) shows that the twisted form $h \otimes \varepsilon_p$ belongs to $S_{k+1/2}(Mp^2)$ (see [Shi73, Lemma 3.6] for a more general result about twists).

Because of our assumption that M is squarefree, on $S_{k+1/2}(M)$ there is a well-behaved theory of oldforms and newforms (see [Koh82]), and we will write $S_{k+1/2}^{\text{new}}(M) \subseteq S_{k+1/2}(M)$ for the subspace of newforms. In particular, if $h \in S_{k+1/2}^{\text{new}}(M)$ is an eigenform for all Hecke operators and $p \nmid M$, then the h -isotypical subspace $S_{k+1/2}(Mp)[h] \subseteq S_{k+1/2}(Mp)$ is the two-dimensional subspace $\langle h, U_{p^2}h \rangle$ spanned by h and $U_{p^2}h$.

Using equation (2.4) and the fact that $U_{p^2}(h \otimes \varepsilon_p) = 0$, one can diagonalize the action of U_{p^2} . Indeed, let $a_p(h)$ be the eigenvalue of h for T_{p^2} and let $\alpha = \alpha_p(h)$, $\beta = \beta_p(h)$ be such that $\alpha + \beta = a_p(h)$ and $\alpha\beta = p^{2k-1}$. Then one has $S_{k+1/2}(Mp)[h] = \langle h_\alpha, h_\beta \rangle$, where:

$$h_\alpha := \alpha^{-1}(U_{p^2} - \beta)h, \quad h_\beta := \beta^{-1}(U_{p^2} - \alpha)h.$$

Proposition 2.1. *We have the following equality:*

$$h_\alpha = h - (-1)^{(p-1)/2} p^{-k} \beta h \otimes \varepsilon_p - \beta V^2 h.$$

Proof. This easily follows from equation (2.4). \square

Remark 2.2. We want to remark that in the half-integral case one needs to use the operator U_{p^2} to produce old forms, and not the operators U_p or V_p , which have different target (cf. [Shi73, Prop. 1.3, 1.5]). Indeed, one has

$$U_p, V_p : S_{k+1/2}(M) \rightarrow S_{k+1/2}(Mp, \chi_p),$$

where $\chi_p := \left(\frac{p}{\cdot}\right)$. In particular, one cannot define the p -stabilisation using V_p or V_{p^2} ; our choice has been normalised in such a way that it is compatible with that of classical modular forms.

2.3. Siegel modular forms

Let $M, k \geq 1$ be odd integers. We write $S_{k+1}^{(2)}(M)$ for the space of (genus two) Siegel forms of weight $k+1$ and level $\Gamma_0^{(2)}(M)$, where

$$\Gamma_0^{(2)}(M) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sp}_4(\mathbb{Z}) : C \equiv 0_2 \pmod{M} \right\} \subseteq \text{Sp}_4(\mathbb{Z})$$

is the Hecke-type congruence subgroup of level M . Writing elements of Siegel's upper half-space \mathcal{H}_2 of genus two as symmetric matrices

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 & z \\ z & \tau_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tau_i \in \mathcal{H}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \text{Im}(\tau_1)\text{Im}(\tau_2) - \text{Im}(z)^2 > 0,$$

we may regard Siegel forms $\Phi \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(M)$ as functions of (τ_1, z, τ_2) . We will often write $Z = (\tau_1, z, \tau_2)$ with the obvious meaning to simplify notation.

If $\Phi \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(M)$, it is well-known that Φ admits a q -expansion that reads

$$\Phi = \sum_{B>0} A(B)q^B, \quad \text{where } q^B = \exp(2\pi i \text{Tr}(BZ)),$$

where B runs over all positive definite, half-integral symmetric matrices

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} m & r/2 \\ r/2 & n \end{pmatrix}.$$

If $\Phi \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(M)$ and $\gamma \in \text{GSp}_4(\mathbb{Q})$, then the slash operator (of weight $k+1$) is defined by

$$\Phi|_{k+1}\gamma(Z) = \mu(\gamma)^{2k-1} \det(CZ + D)^{-(k+1)} \Phi(\gamma Z), \quad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\mu : \text{GSp}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_m$ is the similitude morphism or scale map.

For a prime p , consider the double coset operator $\Gamma_0^{(2)}(M)u_p^{(2)}\Gamma_0^{(2)}(M)$ associated with the element $u_p^{(2)} = \text{diag}(1, 1, p, p) \in \text{GSp}_4(\mathbb{Q})$. When $p \nmid M$, we denote this operator by T_p , while if $p \mid M$ we call it U_p . In the literature, the latter is sometimes referred to as² $U_{p,0}$. Similarly as in the case of classical modular forms, the action of U_p can be described as an average of slash operations. Namely, if p divides M and $\Phi \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(M)$ then

$$U_p\Phi(Z) = \sum_B \Phi|_{k+1}\alpha_B(Z), \quad \alpha_B = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Id}_2 & B \\ 0 & p\text{Id}_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GSp}_4(\mathbb{Q}),$$

where $B \in \text{Sym}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ runs over a set of representatives for the set $\text{Sym}_2(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})$ of symmetric two-by-two matrices with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. By making explicit the slash action of the elements α_B , this can be rewritten as

$$U_p\Phi(Z) = p^{-3} \sum_B \Phi(\alpha_B Z) = p^{-3} \sum_B \Phi\left(\frac{Z+B}{p}\right). \quad (2.5)$$

² In contrast to $U_{p,1}$, which is defined analogously with $\text{diag}(1, p, p^2, p)$.

This last expression can also be applied to forms in $S_{k+1}^{(2)}(M)$ with M not divisible by p ; in that case, the resulting form belongs to $S_{k+1}^{(2)}(Mp)$.

Finally, if p is an arbitrary prime and $\Phi \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(M)$, the operator V_p can be defined by setting $V_p\Phi(Z) = \Phi(pZ)$. Equivalently, $V_p = p^{1-2k}V_{p,k+1}$, where

$$V_{p,k+1}\Phi(Z) = \Phi|_{k+1}\gamma(Z) = p^{2k-1}\Phi(pZ), \quad \gamma = \text{diag}(p, p, 1, 1).$$

As for the GL_2 case, on the space of genus two Siegel modular forms we can define the operators

$$UF = \sum_B A(pB)q^B, \quad VF = \sum_B A(B)q^{pB} = \sum_B A(B/p)q^B$$

by their action on q -expansions, where in the latter case we read $A(B/p) = 0$ whenever $p \nmid B$. It is a straightforward computation to check that U acts as in equation (2.5), so it coincides with the Hecke operator U_p when p divides M , and that V acts as the operator V_p . For this reason, and similarly as we do for classical forms, if the prime p is clear from the context and there is no risk of confusion we will just write U and V for U_p and V_p , respectively.

3. Shimura–Shintani correspondence and Saito–Kurokawa lifts

Changing slightly the notation from the previous paragraphs, in this section we fix integers $N, k \geq 1$, and assume for simplicity that N is odd and squarefree.

3.1. Shimura–Shintani correspondence and \mathfrak{d} -th Shintani liftings

One of the main reasons for the arithmetic interest of half-integral weight modular forms stems from the so-called Shimura–Shintani correspondence.

Theorem 3.1 (*Shimura–Shintani correspondence*). *Let $N, k \geq 1$ be as above. There is a Hecke-equivariant linear isomorphism*

$$S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N) \xrightarrow{\cong} S_{k+1/2}^{\text{new}}(N). \quad (3.1)$$

In particular, given a normalised newform $f \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N)$, on which the Hecke operators T_ℓ at primes $\ell \nmid N$ act with eigenvalue a_ℓ , there is a unique $h \in S_{k+1/2}^{\text{new}}(N)$, up to scalar, on which the Hecke operators T_{ℓ^2} , for primes $\ell \nmid N$, act with eigenvalue a_ℓ . If h is such a half-integral weight modular form, one says that h is in Shimura–Shintani correspondence with f , or that h and f are in Shimura–Shintani correspondence. An example of how half-integral weight modular forms carry over arithmetic information about integral weight modular forms via this correspondence is the following important formula due to Kohnen [Koh85, Corollary 1], generalizing a previous formula of Kohnen–Zagier [KZ81, Theorem 1] for trivial level.

Theorem 3.2 (Kohnen's formula). *Let N and k be as above. Let $h \in S_{k+1/2}^{\text{new}}(N)$ be any non-zero cusp form in Shimura–Shintani correspondence with $f \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N)$, and let D be a fundamental discriminant such that $(-1)^k D > 0$ and $(\frac{D}{\ell}) = w_{\ell}(f)$ for all primes $\ell \mid N$, where $w_{\ell}(f) = \pm 1$ denotes the eigenvalue of the ℓ -th Atkin–Lehner involution acting on f . Then one has*

$$|c_{|D|}(h)|^2 = 2^{\nu(N)} \frac{(k-1)!}{\pi^k} |D|^{k-1/2} \cdot \frac{\langle h, h \rangle}{\langle f, f \rangle} \cdot L(f, D, k), \quad (3.2)$$

where $\nu(N)$ is the number of primes dividing N .

The isomorphism in (3.1) can be made explicit by means of the so-called \mathfrak{d} -th Shintani liftings. Indeed, associated with each fundamental discriminant \mathfrak{d} such that $(-1)^k \mathfrak{d} > 0$, the \mathfrak{d} -th Shintani lifting is a Hecke-equivariant linear map

$$\theta_{k,N,\mathfrak{d}} : S_{2k}(N) \longrightarrow S_{k+1/2}(N)$$

from $S_{2k}(N)$ to Kohnen's plus subspace $S_{k+1/2}(N) \subseteq \mathfrak{S}_{k+1/2}(N)$. It is defined by means of certain geodesic cycle integrals on the complex upper-half plane, firstly studied by Shintani [Shi75], and it is adjoint to the so-called \mathfrak{d} -th Shimura lifting with respect to the Petersson product. An appropriate combination of Shintani liftings, for various discriminants, provides a realisation of the isomorphism $S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N) \simeq S_{k+1/2}^{\text{new}}(N)$ as in (3.1) (see [Koh82, Theorem 2]). Also, the proof of Theorem 3.2 shows that the $|\mathfrak{d}|$ -th Fourier coefficient of the \mathfrak{d} -th Shintani lifting is in fact a multiple of the twisted L -value $L(f, \mathfrak{d}, k)$. Namely, one has (see [Koh85, p. 243], [CdVP21, Eq. (15)])

$$c_{|\mathfrak{d}|}(\theta_{k,N,\mathfrak{d}}(f)) = (-1)^{[k/2]} 2^{\nu(N)+k} |\mathfrak{d}|^k (k-1)! \cdot \frac{L(f, \mathfrak{d}, k)}{(2\pi i)^k \mathfrak{g}(\chi_{\mathfrak{d}})}, \quad (3.3)$$

where $[x]$ denotes the smallest integer such that $[x] \geq x$, and $\mathfrak{g}(\chi_{\mathfrak{d}})$ is the Gauss sum of the quadratic character associated with \mathfrak{d} .

For the p -adic interpolation and the computations of the next sections we will need the following:

Proposition 3.3. *Let $f \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N)$, $p \nmid 2N$ be a prime, and let α be a root of the Hecke polynomial of f at p . If $p \mid \mathfrak{d}$, then we have the following equality:*

$$\theta_{k,Np,\mathfrak{d}}(f_{\alpha}) = \theta_{k,N,\mathfrak{d}}(f)_{\alpha}.$$

Proof. This essentially follows from $\theta_{k,Np,\mathfrak{d}}(f) = \theta_{k,N,\mathfrak{d}}(f)$, which is proven in [CdVP21, Prop. 3.8]. \square

Another important feature of the \mathfrak{d} -th Shintani lifting, especially for the purposes of p -adic interpolation and hence for the topic of this note, is the fact that it can be made

algebraic. Namely, suppose that $f \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N)$, and choose a fundamental discriminant \mathfrak{d} with $(-1)^k \mathfrak{d} > 0$ and $\theta_{k,N,\mathfrak{d}}(f) \neq 0$ (such a choice is indeed possible: one can use the above formula (3.3) together with well-known results on the non-vanishing of (twisted) central values of L -series of modular forms, e.g. from [BFH90]). A cohomological description of the Shintani lifting in terms of modular symbols, due originally to Stevens [Ste94], shows that if $f \in S_{2k}(N)$ is a Hecke eigenform then (cf. [CdVP21, Section 5.1])

$$\theta_{k,N,\mathfrak{d}}^{\text{alg}}(f) := \frac{1}{\Omega_f} \theta_{k,N,\mathfrak{d}}(f) \in S_{k+1/2}(N; \mathcal{O}_f), \quad (3.4)$$

where \mathcal{O}_f denotes the ring of integers in the Hecke field of f , and $\Omega_f^- \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ is a complex period attached to f by Shimura. We do fix such a choice attached to each Hecke eigenform.

3.2. Saito–Kurokawa lift

The theory of Saito–Kurokawa liftings for arbitrary level and character in classical terms was established in [Ibu12], generalizing [EZ85] and [Maa79a, Maa79b, Maa79c]. For the purpose of this note, we restrict ourselves to the case of odd squarefree level and trivial character. Thus we continue to assume as above that $N \geq 1$ is odd and squarefree, and suppose that $k \geq 1$ is odd as well. Fix also an odd prime p not dividing N .

Let $f \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N)$ be a normalised eigenform, and $h \in S_{k+1/2}^{\text{new}}(N)$ be any non-zero form in Shimura–Shintani correspondence with f (for example, we can normalize h to be the \mathfrak{d} -th Shintani of f for a particular choice of \mathfrak{d} as above, but it will not be necessary to fix such a choice now). The *Saito–Kurokawa lift* attaches to h a Siegel modular form

$$F := \text{SK}_N(h) \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(N)$$

of weight $k+1$ and level N . This is sometimes referred to as the Saito–Kurokawa lift of f as well (although it is only defined up to a scalar multiple). On q -expansions, it is defined by setting (see, e.g., [Ibu12])

$$F = \sum_{B>0} A(B) q^B, \quad \text{with } A(B) = \sum_{\substack{0 < d | \gcd(B), \\ (d,N)=1}} d^k c(\det(2B)/d^2), \quad (3.5)$$

where $c(n)$ denotes the n -th Fourier coefficient in the q -expansion of h . Here, $\gcd(B)$ denotes the greatest common divisor of m, r, n if B has entries $m, r/2, n$ with the usual notation. Observe in particular that $A(B) = c(\det(2B))$ when $\gcd(B) = 1$.

From its very definition it is clear that $F = \text{SK}_N(h)$ depends heavily on N , meaning that if we consider h as an old form of level Nt for some integer $t > 1$, then the Siegel forms $\text{SK}_{Nt}(h)$ and $\text{SK}_N(h)$ are a priori different in $S_{k+1}^{(2)}(Nt)$. Let us consider the Saito–Kurokawa lift $F^{(p)} := \text{SK}_{Np}(h) \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(Np)$ of h in level Np . By definition, its q -expansion is

$$F^{(p)} = \sum_{B>0} A^{(p)}(B)q^B, \quad A^{(p)}(B) = \sum_{\substack{0<d|\gcd(B), \\ (d,Np)=1}} d^k c(\det(2B)/d^2).$$

An easy computation shows that $A^{(p)}(B) = A(B) - p^k A(B/p)$, for all B , which implies the following equality:

$$F^{(p)} = (1 - p^k V)F.$$

This shows, in particular, that $\mathrm{SK}_N(h) \neq \mathrm{SK}_{Np}(h)$ (compare this with the identity $\theta_{k,Np,\mathfrak{d}}(f) = \theta_{k,N,\mathfrak{d}}(f)$ mentioned in the proof of Proposition 3.3).

Similarly, let α_f, β_f be the roots of the p -th Hecke polynomial of f . We define

$$F_\alpha := \mathrm{SK}_{Np}(h_\alpha) \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(Np)$$

to be the Saito–Kurokawa lift of the p -stabilisation $h_\alpha \in S_{k+1/2}(Np)$ of h corresponding to α_f . This is a genus two Siegel form of weight $k+1$ and level Np , whose q -expansion is given by:

$$F_\alpha = \sum_{B>0} A_\alpha(B)q^B, \quad A_\alpha(B) = \sum_{\substack{0<d|\gcd(B), \\ (d,Np)=1}} d^k c_\alpha(\det(2B)/d^2),$$

where $c_\alpha(n)$ denotes the n -th Fourier coefficient of h_α . Note that the expression for $A_\alpha(B)$ reads exactly as the one for $A^{(p)}$, but with the $c(n)$'s replaced now by $c_\alpha(n)$'s. By definition, we know that $h_\alpha = \alpha_f^{-1}(U_{p^2} - \beta_f)$ and since the Saito–Kurokawa lift is Hecke equivariant (in particular, $\mathrm{SK}_{Np} \circ U_{p^2} = U_p \circ \mathrm{SK}_{Np}$), one deduces that

$$F_\alpha = \alpha_f^{-1}(U - \beta_f)F^{(p)} = \alpha_f^{-1}(U - \beta_f)(1 - p^k V)F. \quad (3.6)$$

Remark 3.4. Following [Kaw, Theorem 1.3] in the genus 2 case, one may also define the Siegel modular form

$$F^{\mathrm{so}} := (U - \beta_f)(U - p^k)V \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(Np),$$

which in [Kaw] is referred to as the *semi-ordinary p -stabilisation* of F (when α_f is a p -adic unit). Notice that in the case of Saito–Kurokawa lifts, this is the best that we can hope for, as we cannot expect an ordinary p -stabilisation as explained in [SU02, Remark 3.5]. One can easily compute that $F_\alpha = \alpha_f^{-2} F^{\mathrm{so}}$, since U acts invertibly on $S_{k+1}^{(2)}(Np)[f]$.

Proposition 3.5. *With the above notation, we have*

$$F_\alpha = (1 - \beta_f V)(1 - p^k V)F - (-1)^{(p-1)/2} p^{-k} \beta_f F \otimes \varepsilon_p,$$

where $F \otimes \varepsilon_p$ is the Siegel form defined by the q -expansion

$$F \otimes \varepsilon_p = \sum_{B>0} \varepsilon_p(\det(2B))A(B)q^B.$$

Proof. The equality follows from Proposition 2.1. Indeed, we have $h_\alpha = h - \sigma p^{-k} \beta_f h \otimes \varepsilon_p - \beta_f V^2 h$, where $\sigma = (-1)^{(p-1)/2}$. Applying SK_{Np} we get

$$F_\alpha = F^{(p)} - \beta_f \mathrm{SK}_{Np}(\sigma p^{-k} h \otimes \varepsilon_p + V^2 h).$$

If $c(n)$ denotes the n -th Fourier coefficient of h , then the n -th Fourier coefficient of $\sigma p^{-k} h \otimes \varepsilon_p + V^2 h$ is $\sigma p^{-k}(\frac{n}{p})c(n) + c(n/p^2)$, and it easily follows that

$$\mathrm{SK}_{Np}(\sigma p^{-k} h \otimes \varepsilon_p + V^2 h) = \sigma p^{-k} F^{(p)} \otimes \varepsilon_p + V F^{(p)}.$$

Noting that $F^{(p)} \otimes \varepsilon_p = F \otimes \varepsilon_p$, the equality of the q -expansions follows. Since all the other terms in the identity are modular forms of level Np^2 , we see that $F \otimes \varepsilon_p \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(Np^2)$ as well. \square

Corollary 3.6. *We have the following equality:*

$$UF - (p^k + a_p(f))F + (p^{2k-1} + p^k a_p(f))VF - p^{3k-1}V^2F + (-1)^{(p-1)/2}p^{k-1}F \otimes \varepsilon_p = 0.$$

Proof. This follows straightforward from the above proposition, replacing $F^{(p)}$ by $(1 - p^k V)F$ and using the relations $\alpha_f \beta_f = p^{2k-1}$, $\alpha_f + \beta_f = a_p(f)$. This result can also be directly derived by looking at the Fourier coefficients of F , using the properties of the Fourier coefficients of h . \square

4. On the pullback of Saito–Kurokawa lifts to the diagonal

This section is devoted to describe the pullback of Siegel forms to the diagonal $\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{H}_2$, where \mathcal{H} denotes Poincaré’s upper half-plane, and \mathcal{H}_2 stands for Siegel’s upper half-space of genus two. In particular, we describe pullbacks of Saito–Kurokawa lifts as considered in the previous section.

Before focusing on the specific case of Saito–Kurokawa lifts, we may first consider some generalities about the pullback of Siegel forms. To do so, let us fix integers $k, M \geq 1$, with k odd, and consider the spaces $S_{k+1}(M)$ and $S_{k+1}^{(2)}(M)$ of classical and Siegel cusp forms of weight $k+1$ and level M , respectively. Recall that $\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H}$ can be embedded *diagonally* in the Siegel upper half-space \mathcal{H}_2 of genus two via the map

$$(\tau_1, \tau_2) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \tau_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This induces a linear map, referred to as *pullback to the diagonal*,

$$\varpi : S_{k+1}^{(2)}(M) \rightarrow S_{k+1}(M) \otimes S_{k+1}(M)$$

$$\Phi \mapsto \varpi(\Phi) = \Phi|_{\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H}},$$

provided by the restriction to $z = 0$. In terms of q -expansions, and adopting the notation of the previous section, suppose that

$$\Phi = \sum_B A(B)q^B,$$

where B runs over the half-integral positive definite symmetric two-by-two matrices, and write

$$A(n, r, m) = A\left(\begin{pmatrix} n & r/2 \\ r/2 & m \end{pmatrix}\right), \quad n, r, m \in \mathbb{Z}, 4nm - r^2 > 0.$$

Then the pullback map is described on q -expansions by

$$\varpi(\Phi)(\tau_1, \tau_2) = \sum_{n, m \geq 1} \left(\sum_{\substack{r \in \mathbb{Z}, \\ r^2 < 4nm}} A(n, r, m) \right) q_1^n q_2^m, \quad q_j = \exp(2\pi i \tau_j). \quad (4.1)$$

We may write $\alpha_{n, m}(\varpi(\Phi))$ for the (n, m) -th Fourier coefficient in this expansion. Observe that given a basis $\{\phi_i\}_i$ of $S_{k+1}(M)$ we can write the pullback of Φ as

$$\varpi(\Phi) = \sum_{i, j} \lambda_{i, j} \phi_i(\tau_1) \times \phi_j(\tau_2),$$

where the scalars $\lambda_{i, j}$ are uniquely determined by Φ .

Lemma 4.1. *If p is a prime, then*

$$\varpi(V\Phi) = V \times V\varpi(\Phi).$$

Proof. It is clear from the definitions that $\varpi(\Phi(pZ)) = \varpi(\Phi)(p\tau_1, p\tau_2)$, hence the statement follows. \square

Remark 4.2. More generally, consider the embedding $\iota : \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{SL}_2 \times \mathrm{SL}_2) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GSp}_4$ given by

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ c_2 & d_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 & b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & b_2 \\ c_1 & 0 & d_1 & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 & 0 & d_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $G(\mathrm{SL}_2 \times \mathrm{SL}_2) = \{(g, h) \in \mathrm{GL}_2 \times \mathrm{GL}_2 : \det(g) = \det(h)\}$. Then the product slash action on $S_{k+1}(M) \otimes S_{k+1}(M)$ with elements in $G(\mathrm{SL}_2 \times \mathrm{SL}_2)$ can be compared with the slash action on $S_{k+1}^{(2)}(M)$ of their image under ι . For example, consider the element

$$(v_p, v_p) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \in G(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q}) \times \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Q})).$$

The slash action of this element on $S_{k+1}(M) \otimes S_{k+1}(M)$ is the operator $V_{p,k+1} \times V_{p,k+1} = p^{2k}V \times V$, while its image under the above embedding is $\gamma_p = \mathrm{diag}(p, p, 1, 1)$, and corresponds with the operator $V_{p,k+1} = p^{2k-1}V$ for $\mathrm{GSp}(4)$. Taking care of the powers of p arising in each case, the above lemma can be rewritten as a comparison between the slash actions with γ_p and (v_p, v_p) .

The analogue of Lemma 4.1 for the operators U and $U \times U$ does not hold, and this will be important from now on. To proceed in understanding how the U -operator behaves with respect to pullback, we restrict ourselves to the case of Saito–Kurokawa lifts. We thus assume from now on that $N \geq 1$ is odd and squarefree, $k \geq 1$ is an odd integer, and p is an odd prime not dividing N . With this, let $F = \mathrm{SK}(h) \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(N)$ be a Saito–Kurokawa lift as in the previous section. In this setting, recall that we have a well-defined twisted Siegel form $F \otimes \varepsilon_p \in S_{k+1}(Np^2)$ as in Proposition 3.5. The main result of the section is the following:

Theorem 4.3. *Let $F = \mathrm{SK}_N(h) \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(N)$ be a Saito–Kurokawa lifting and let $\phi \in S_{k+1}^{\mathrm{new}}(N)$ be a normalised eigenform. Let $\varpi_\phi := e_\phi \otimes e_\phi \circ \varpi$, where e_ϕ is the projector onto the ϕ -component as defined in Section 2.1, and let λ_ϕ be such that $\varpi_\phi(F) = \lambda_\phi \phi \times \phi$. Then*

$$\varpi_\phi(UF) = \lambda_\phi (A\phi \times \phi + B\phi \times V\phi + CV\phi \times \phi + DV\phi \times V\phi),$$

where

$$A = \frac{(p^{k-1}(p-1) + a_p)a_p(\phi)^2 - p^k(p+1)(p^{k-1}(p+1) + a_p)}{a_p(\phi)^2 - p^{k-1}(p+1)^2},$$

and B, C, D are given by the formulae

$$B = C = \frac{pa_p(\phi)}{p+1}(p^k - p^{k-1} + a_p - A), \quad D = -p^{k+1}(p^k + a_p - A).$$

In the proof of the above theorem we will use several results. In particular, the hypothesis that F is a Saito–Kurokawa lift is fundamental and it is localised in Corollary 4.6. As a consequence of the above theorem, we have the following:

Corollary 4.4. *Let $\phi \in S_{k+1}^{\text{new}}(N)$ be a normalised eigenform, and suppose that $\varpi_\phi(F) = \lambda_\phi \phi \times \phi$. If $F_\alpha = \text{SK}_{Np}(h_\alpha) \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(Np)$ is a p -stabilisation of F as described in Section 2.3, then we have*

$$\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha) = \lambda_\phi \left(1 - \frac{\beta}{p^k}\right) (A_\alpha \phi \times \phi + B_\alpha \phi \times V\phi + C_\alpha V\phi \times \phi + D_\alpha V\phi \times V\phi),$$

where β is the other eigenvalue of the U_{p^2} -action on $S_{k+1/2}(Np)[h]$,

$$A_\alpha = 1 - \frac{(p+1) \left(1 - \frac{\beta}{p^{k-1}}\right)}{\left(p - \frac{\alpha_\phi}{\beta_\phi}\right) \left(p - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)}$$

and $B_\alpha, C_\alpha, D_\alpha$ are given by the formulae

$$B_\alpha = C_\alpha = \frac{pa_p(\phi)}{p+1}(1 - A_\alpha), \quad D_\alpha = p^{k+1}(A_\alpha - 1) - p\beta.$$

Proof. From equation (3.6), we know that

$$\alpha F_\alpha = (U - \beta)(1 - p^k V)F = UF - (p^k + \beta)F + \beta p^k VF.$$

Therefore,

$$\alpha \varpi_\phi(F_\alpha) = \varpi_\phi(UF) - (p^k + \beta)\varpi_\phi(F) + \beta p^k V \times V \varpi_\phi(F)$$

Letting A, B, C , and D be as in Theorem 4.3, and using that $\alpha\beta = p^{2k-1}$, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha - p^{k-1})A_\alpha &= A - (p^k + \beta), & (\alpha - p^{k-1})B_\alpha &= B, & (\alpha - p^{k-1})C_\alpha &= C, \\ (\alpha - p^{k-1})D_\alpha &= D + \beta p^k. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting A, B, C , and D by their expression as in Theorem 4.3, one eventually gets the claimed formulae (see Corollary A.2 in the Appendix for details). \square

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 4.3. The key ingredient is the following simple and yet striking relation between the operators U and $U \times U$ via pullback.

Proposition 4.5. *Let $F \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(N)$ be as above. Then we have the following equality:*

$$(-1)^{(p-1)/2} U \times U \varpi(F \otimes \varepsilon_p) = U \times U \varpi(F) - \varpi(UF).$$

Proof. Using the q -expansion, let us focus our attention on the (n, m) -th coefficient of $\varpi(F \otimes \varepsilon_p)$, which is

$$\alpha_{n,m}(\varpi(F \otimes \varepsilon_p)) = \sum_{r^2 < 4mn} A(n, r, m) \varepsilon_p(4nm - r^2).$$

By applying $U \times U$, the (n, m) -th coefficient becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{n,m}(U \times U \varpi(F \otimes \varepsilon_p)) &= \sum_{r^2 < 4mnp^2} A(pn, r, pm) \varepsilon_p(-r^2) = (-1)^{(p-1)/2} \sum_{\substack{r^2 < 4mnp^2 \\ p \nmid r}} A(pn, r, pm) = \\ &= (-1)^{(p-1)/2} \sum_{r^2 < 4mnp^2} A(pn, r, pm) - (-1)^{(p-1)/2} \sum_{\substack{r^2 < 4mnp^2 \\ p \mid r}} A(pn, r, pm) = \\ &= (-1)^{(p-1)/2} \sum_{r^2 < 4mnp^2} A(pn, r, pm) - (-1)^{(p-1)/2} \sum_{r^2 < 4mn} A(pn, pr, pm). \end{aligned}$$

We identify in the last expression the (n, m) -th coefficients of $U \times U \varpi(F)$ and of $\varpi(UF)$, respectively. Therefore, we deduce that

$$U \times U \varpi(F \otimes \varepsilon_p) = (-1)^{(p-1)/2} U \times U \varpi(F) - (-1)^{(p-1)/2} \varpi(UF),$$

which multiplying by $(-1)^{(p-1)/2}$ yields the result. \square

An immediate consequence of this proposition is the following identity, which avoids the presence of $F \otimes \varepsilon_p$, and is better suited for determining $\varpi(UF)$.

Corollary 4.6. *Let $F = \text{SK}_N(h) \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(N)$ be a Saito–Kurokawa lift. Then we have*

$$(U \times U - p^{k-1}) \varpi(UF) = (p^k - p^{k-1} + a_p) U \times U \varpi(F) - p^k (p^{k-1} + a_p) \varpi(F) + p^{3k-1} V \times V \varpi(F),$$

where $a_p = a_p(f)$.

Proof. This follows by combining Corollary 3.6 and Proposition 4.5. Indeed, Corollary 3.6 tells us that

$$UF = (p^k + a_p)F - (p^{2k-1} + p^k a_p)VF + p^{3k-1}V^2F - (-1)^{(p-1)/2} p^{k-1} F \otimes \varepsilon_p.$$

Applying pullback and then $U \times U$ yields the relation

$$\begin{aligned} U \times U \varpi(UF) &= (p^k + a_p) U \times U \varpi(F) - (p^{2k-1} + p^k a_p) \varpi(F) + p^{3k-1} V \times V \varpi(F) \\ &\quad - (-1)^{(p-1)/2} p^{k-1} U \times U \varpi(F \otimes \varepsilon_p), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used $\varpi \circ V = V \times V\varpi$. And now, Proposition 4.5 tells us that

$$(-1)^{(p-1)/2} p^{k-1} U \times U \varpi(F \otimes \varepsilon_p) = U \times U p^{k-1} \varpi(F) - p^{k-1} \varpi(UF),$$

and hence we obtain

$$(U \times U - p^{k-1}) \varpi(UF) = (p^k - p^{k-1} + a_p) U \times U \varpi(F) - p^k (p^{k-1} + a_p) \varpi(F) + p^{3k-1} V \times V \varpi(F),$$

which is the claimed relation. \square

Fix now a normalised newform $\phi \in S_{k+1}^{\text{new}}(N)$. The $\phi \times \phi$ -component of $S_{k+1}(Np) \otimes S_{k+1}(Np)$ is spanned by the forms $\phi \times \phi$, $\phi \times V\phi$, $V\phi \times \phi$, and $V\phi \times V\phi$. The following lemma, describing the action of the operator $\Xi := U \times U - p^{k-1}$ on such a component, will be of good use for our computation below.

Lemma 4.7. *Let $\phi \in S_{k+1}(N)$ be a normalised eigenform. The matrix of the operator $\Xi := U \times U - p^{k-1}$ acting on the $\phi \times \phi$ component of the space $S_{k+1}(Np) \otimes S_{k+1}(Np)$, relative to the basis*

$$\phi \times \phi, \quad \phi \times V\phi, \quad V\phi \times \phi, \quad V\phi \times V\phi,$$

is given by:

$$M_{\Xi} = \begin{pmatrix} a_p(\phi)^2 - p^{k-1} & -a_p(\phi)p^k & -a_p(\phi)p^k & p^{2k} \\ a_p(\phi) & -p^{k-1} & -p^k & 0 \\ a_p(\phi) & -p^k & -p^{k-1} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -p^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proof. We know that $UV\phi = \phi$ and, from equation (2.2), that $U\phi = a_p(\phi)\phi - p^k V\phi$. From this, we can easily describe the action of $U \times U$ on the elements of the basis for $S_{k+1}(Np)[\phi] \times S_{k+1}(Np)[\phi]$. The result follows using that $M_{\Xi} = M_{U \times U} - p^{k-1} \text{Id}_4$. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.3. First of all, it is clear from Corollary 4.6 that $\varpi(UF) = 0$ if $\varpi(F) = 0$, which is coherent with the statement. Thus we may assume that $\lambda_{\phi} \neq 0$ from now on, and write $\varpi(UF)$ in terms of unknown coefficients A, B, C, D as in the statement, to be determined.

The proof boils down to restricting the identity in Corollary 4.6 to the $\phi \times \phi$ -component, and solving the resulting equation for $\varpi_{\phi}(UF)$. We have

$$\Xi \varpi_{\phi}(UF) = (p^k - p^{k-1} + a_p) U \times U \varpi_{\phi}(F) - p^k (p^{k-1} + a_p) \varpi_{\phi}(F) + p^{3k-1} V \times V \varpi_{\phi}(F), \quad (4.2)$$

where $\Xi = U \times U - p^{k-1}$. On the right hand side of (4.2), expanding $U \times U \phi \times \phi$ we find

$$\lambda_{\phi} (p^k - p^{k-1} + a_p) (a_p(\phi)^2 \phi \times \phi - a_p(\phi) p^k \phi \times V\phi - a_p(\phi) p^k V\phi \times \phi + p^{2k} V\phi \times V\phi)$$

$$-\lambda_\phi p^k(p^{k-1} + a_p)\phi \times \phi + \lambda_\phi p^{3k-1}V\phi \times V\phi.$$

And the left hand side of (4.2), in matrix notation, reads

$$\lambda_\phi (A \quad B \quad C \quad D) M_\Xi,$$

where M_Ξ is as in Lemma 4.7. Equating these expressions yields a linear system of four equations with four unknowns, whose solution is the one given in the statement. We give the complete computation in Proposition A.1 in the Appendix. \square

5. p -adic families of modular forms

Let p be an odd prime number. Fix algebraic closures $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ of \mathbb{Q} and \mathbb{Q}_p , respectively, and field embeddings $\bar{\mathbb{Q}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\bar{\mathbb{Q}} \hookrightarrow \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$. Fix also an isomorphism of fields $\mathbb{C} \simeq \mathbb{C}_p$, compatible with the previous embeddings, meaning that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{\mathbb{Q}} & \hookrightarrow & \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & \mathbb{C}_p. \end{array}$$

Let \mathcal{O} be the ring of integers of a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p and let $\Gamma := 1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p$ be the group of principal units in \mathbb{Z}_p . We write $\Lambda = \Lambda_{\mathcal{O}} := \mathcal{O}[[\Gamma]]$ for the usual Iwasawa algebra over \mathcal{O} , \mathfrak{L} for its fraction field, and consider the space

$$\mathcal{W} := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}\text{-cont}}(\Lambda, \mathbb{C}_p)$$

of continuous \mathcal{O} -algebra homomorphisms from Λ to \mathbb{C}_p . Elements $\mathbf{a} \in \Lambda$ can be seen as functions on \mathcal{W} through evaluation at \mathbf{a} , i.e. by setting $\mathbf{a}(\kappa) := \kappa(\mathbf{a})$, and elements $\mathbf{a} \in \mathfrak{L}$ can be seen as meromorphic functions having finitely many poles. The set \mathcal{W} is endowed with the analytic structure induced from the natural identification

$$\mathcal{W} \simeq \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathrm{cont}}(\Gamma, \mathbb{C}_p^\times) \tag{5.1}$$

between \mathcal{W} and the group of continuous characters $\kappa : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p^\times$. A character $\kappa : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p^\times$ is called *arithmetic* (resp. *classical*) if there exists an integer $k \geq 0$ such that $\kappa(t) = t^k$ for all t sufficiently close to 1 in Γ (resp. for all $t \in \Gamma$). A point $\kappa \in \mathcal{W}$ is said to be *arithmetic* (resp. *classical*) if the associated character of Γ under (5.1) is arithmetic (resp. classical). If this is the case, we refer to the integer k as the *weight* of κ , and we write $k = \mathrm{wt}(\kappa)$. In this note, we will restrict to classical points; write $\mathcal{W}^{\mathrm{cl}} \subset \mathcal{W}$ for the subset of all such points.

If \mathcal{R} is a finite flat Λ -algebra, then we write

$$\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R}) := \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}\text{-cont}}(\mathcal{R}, \mathbb{C}_p)$$

for the set of continuous \mathcal{O} -algebra homomorphisms from \mathcal{R} to \mathbb{C}_p , to which we also refer as ‘points of \mathcal{R} ’. Elements of $\mathcal{K} := \operatorname{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$ can be regarded as meromorphic functions on $\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R})$. The restriction to Λ (via the structure morphism $\Lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$) induces a surjective finite-to-one map

$$\pi : \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}.$$

One can define analytic charts around all points κ of $\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R})$ which are unramified over Λ , by building sections S_κ of the map π , so that $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{R})$ inherits the structure of rigid analytic cover of \mathcal{W} . A function $f : \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$ defined on an analytic neighbourhood of κ is analytic if so is $f \circ S_\kappa$. The evaluation at an element $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{R}$ yields a function $\mathbf{a} : \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$, $\mathbf{a}(\kappa) := \kappa(\mathbf{a})$, which is analytic at every unramified point of $\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R})$. A point $\kappa \in \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R})$ is said to be classical if the point $\pi(\kappa) \in \mathcal{W}$ is classical. We write $\mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}(\mathcal{R}) \subseteq \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R})$ for the subset of classical points in $\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R})$, and if $\kappa \in \mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}(\mathcal{R})$ we continue to use the notation $\operatorname{wt}(\kappa) = \operatorname{wt}(\pi(\kappa))$ for the weight of κ .

At last, we want to remark an example that will be of particular interest for us: if $\mathcal{R} := \mathcal{R}_1 \otimes_\Lambda \mathcal{R}_2$ then elements of $\mathcal{K}_1 \otimes_\Lambda \mathcal{K}_2$ can be regarded as meromorphic functions on the fiber product $\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R}_1) \times_{\mathcal{W}} \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R}_2)$, having poles at finitely many points.

5.1. Hida theory for GL_2

Let $N \geq 1$ be an integer, assume that $p \nmid N$, and fix an integer $k \geq 2$. The action of the operator U_p on the space $S_k(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ yields Hida’s *ordinary projector*

$$e_{\text{ord}} := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_p^{n!}, \quad (5.2)$$

which is an idempotent in $\operatorname{End}(S_k(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p))$. The subspace of ordinary cusp forms in $S_k(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ will be denoted

$$S_k^{\text{ord}}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p) := e_{\text{ord}} S_k(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p) \subseteq S_k(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p).$$

It is well-known that the dimension of $S_k^{\text{ord}}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ is finite and independent of k for $k \geq 2$ (cf. [Hid93, §7.2]). If $\varphi \in S_k(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ is an eigenform for U_p , then either $e_{\text{ord}}\varphi = \varphi$ or $e_{\text{ord}}\varphi = 0$. In the first case, φ is either

- new at p , which can only happen when $k = 2$ (cf. [Miy06]) and we will exclude this case from now on, or

- the *ordinary p -stabilisation* of a normalised eigenform $\phi \in S_k(N, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$: that is to say, $\varphi = \phi_\alpha = (q - \beta V)\phi$, where α and β are the roots of the p -th Hecke polynomial of g (see section 2.1), labelled so that $|\alpha|_p \geq |\beta|_p$, hence α is a p -adic unit. We will say that such a ϕ is *ordinary* at p , or just *ordinary*.

If $\phi \in S_k^{\text{new}}(N, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ is ordinary at p , the action of e_{ord} on the ϕ -isotypic subspace $S_k(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)[\phi]$ of $S_k(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ is characterised by the fact that $e_{\text{ord}}\phi_\alpha = \phi_\alpha$ and $e_{\text{ord}}\phi_\beta = 0$.

Let now \mathcal{R} be a finite flat Λ -algebra. We denote by $\mathbf{S}(N, \mathcal{R})$ the space of Λ -adic cusp forms of tame level $\Gamma_0(N)$ over \mathcal{R} , namely the \mathcal{R} -module of formal power series

$$\phi = \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbf{a}_n(\phi) q^n \in \mathcal{R}[[q]]$$

such that $\phi(\kappa)$ is the q -expansion of a classical modular form in $S_k(\Gamma_0(N) \cap \Gamma_1(p))$, which we still denote $\phi(\kappa)$, for every classical point $\kappa \in \mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}(\mathcal{R})$ of weight $\text{wt}(\kappa) = k - 2 \geq 0$. By restricting to classical points whose weights are all contained in a suitable residue class modulo $p - 1$, we may assume that all the $\phi(\kappa) \in S_k(Np)$.

A Λ -adic cusp form $\phi \in \mathbf{S}(N, \mathcal{R})$ is said to be *ordinary* if for every classical point $\kappa \in \mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}(\mathcal{R})$ the specialisation $\phi(\kappa)$ is an ordinary cusp form, i.e. belongs to $S_k^{\text{ord}}(Np)$. Write $\mathbf{S}^{\text{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R})$ for the subspace of ordinary Λ -adic forms in $\mathbf{S}(N, \mathcal{R})$. By the work of Hida, there exists a unique idempotent on $\mathbf{S}(N, \mathcal{R})$, which by abuse of notation we continue to denote e_{ord} , such that

$$\mathbf{S}^{\text{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R}) = e_{\text{ord}}\mathbf{S}(N, \mathcal{R}).$$

For the purpose of this note, as we will only need to consider classical (crystalline) specialisations (see Remark 1.3) we consider the following definition of Hida family as a family of ordinary p -stabilised newforms:

Definition 5.1. A *Hida family* of tame level N is a quadruple $(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}}, \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}, \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}, \mathbf{f})$ where:

- $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}}$ is a finite flat integral domain extension of Λ ;
- $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \subset \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}})$ is an open subset for the rigid analytic topology;
- $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}} \subset \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \cap \mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}})$ is a dense subset of $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}$ whose weights are contained in a single residue class $k_0 - 2$ modulo $p - 1$;
- $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{S}^{\text{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}})$ is an ordinary Λ -adic cusp form over $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}}$ such that for all $\kappa \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$ of weight $k - 2 > 0$,

$$\mathbf{f}(\kappa) \in S_k^{\text{ord}}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$$

is the ordinary p -stabilisation of a normalised Hecke eigenform $f_\kappa \in S_k^{\text{new}}(N, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$.

For a Hida family as in the definition we will abbreviate $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} := \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}})$, and similarly $\mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}} := \mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}})$. Given an ordinary p -stabilised newform $f_0 \in S_{k_0}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ with $k_0 \geq 2$, Hida's theory ensures the existence of a unique Hida family \mathbf{f} as in the definition passing through f_0 at a distinguished classical point κ_0 of weight $k_0 - 2$ (cf. [Hid86]).

Remark 5.2. When $k = \text{wt}(\kappa) + 2 = 2$, the form $\mathbf{f}(\kappa)$ can be either old or new at p . Only in the first case, $\mathbf{f}(\kappa)$ will be the p -stabilisation of a weight 2 newform of level N .

Lemma 5.3. Let \mathbf{g} be a Hida family as above and let $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{g}} := \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{g}})$. There exists a unique element $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}} : \mathbf{S}^{\text{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{R} \otimes_{\Lambda} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{g}}$ such that for every $\phi \in \mathbf{S}^{\text{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R})$

$$\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}(\phi)(\kappa, \kappa') = \frac{\langle \phi(\kappa), \mathbf{g}(\kappa') \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{g}(\kappa'), \mathbf{g}(\kappa') \rangle}$$

for all $(\kappa, \kappa') \in \mathcal{U}_{\phi}^{\text{cl}} \times_{\mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}} \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}}$.

Proof. This is a standard argument. Indeed, $\mathbf{S}^{\text{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R}) \otimes \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{g}}$ is a finite-dimensional vector space over $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{g}}$, and Hida theory provides an idempotent $e_{\mathbf{g}}$ of the Λ -adic Hecke algebra over $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{g}}$ whose specialization at a classical weight κ' is the usual idempotent $e_{\mathbf{g}(\kappa')}$ associated with the classical cusp form $\mathbf{g}(\kappa')$. Therefore, the desired element $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}$ is defined by requiring that $e_{\mathbf{g}}(\phi) = \mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}(\phi) \cdot \mathbf{g}$ for each $\phi \in \mathbf{S}^{\text{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R})$ (a detailed proof in a slightly more general setting can be found in [DR14, Lemma 2.19]). \square

Remark 5.4. Notice that if $\mathbf{g}(\kappa')$ is the ordinary p -stabilisation g_{α} of a modular form of level N , then $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g}}(\phi)(\kappa, \kappa')$ is the coefficient of $\phi(\kappa)$ in the g_{α} -direction.

We conclude the section with the following result about the existence of a p -adic L -function associated with a Hida family. In [GS93], Greenberg and Stevens defined a two-variable p -adic L -function interpolating the special values of the completed L -functions

$$\Lambda(f_{\kappa}, \psi, s) := L_{\infty}(f_{\kappa}, \psi, s) \cdot L(f_{\kappa}, \psi, s), \quad \text{with} \quad L_{\infty}(f_{\kappa}, \psi, s) = \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s) = 2(2\pi)^{-s} \Gamma(s),$$

where f_{κ} are the specialisations of a Hida family and ψ is a Dirichlet character.

Theorem 5.5 (Mazur, Kitagawa, Greenberg–Stevens). Let $\mathbf{f} \in \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}}[[q]]$ be a Hida family and let ψ be a Dirichlet character such that $p^m \parallel \text{cond}(\psi)$. Then there exists a unique element $\mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f}, \psi) \in \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}} \otimes \Lambda$ satisfying the following interpolation property: for all $(\kappa, \sigma) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}} \times \mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}$ of weight $(2k - 2, s)$, where $0 < s < 2k$, we have

$$\mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f}, \psi)(\kappa, \sigma) = \Omega_{\kappa}^{\text{sgn}(\psi)} \cdot \mathcal{E}(f_{\kappa}, \psi, s) \cdot \alpha_{f_{\kappa}}^{1-m} \cdot \frac{c^s \cdot \psi(-1) \omega(-1)^{s-1}}{i^s \mathfrak{g}(\bar{\psi} \omega^{s-1})} \cdot \frac{\Lambda(f_{\kappa}, \bar{\psi} \omega^{1-s}, s)}{\Omega_{f_{\kappa}}^{\text{sgn}(\psi)}},$$

where $c = \text{cond}(\bar{\psi} \omega^{s-1})$, Ω_{κ}^{\pm} are the p -adic periods defined as in [GS93], and

$$\mathcal{E}(f_\kappa, \psi, s) = \left(1 - \frac{\psi\omega^{1-s}(p)p^{s-1}}{\alpha_{f_\kappa}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\bar{\psi}\omega^{s-1}\chi_0(p)p^{2k-1-s}}{\alpha_{f_\kappa}}\right).$$

Remark 5.6. This is essentially the construction and interpolation formula of [GS93]. The main discrepancies are the power $1 - m$ of the factor $\mathbf{a}_p := a_p(\mathbf{f}) \in \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}}$ and the different normalisation of the periods. While the first choice is mainly due to the fact that we use some formulas from [CdVP21], where this normalization is used, a further remark about the periods is due.

We use the periods arising in formula (3.4), which depends on the choice of a Eichler-Shimura isomorphism used in [CdVP21], chosen as in [Ste94, Theorem (4.2.3)]. In contrast to this, the normalization of [GS93, Def. 4.7, Thm. 4.8] gives rise to periods $\Omega_{f_\kappa}^\pm(\text{GS})$, such that $\Omega_{f_\kappa}^\pm(\text{GS}) = \pi \cdot \Omega_{f_\kappa}^\pm$, modulo $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}^\times$. Our normalization of these periods is the same as [Och06, Theorem 6.7, p. 1184], or [Wat99], and feels more natural both from the motivic prospective and for our normalisation of the Petersson inner product of Section 2.2 (which is more coherent with the discussion of Section 7).

5.2. Tensor products of Hida families

Let N and p be as before, and fix an integer $k \geq 1$. Recall Hida's ordinary projector e_{ord} acting on $S_{k+1}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$, as defined in (5.2). Consider now the tensor space $S_{k+1}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p) \otimes S_{k+1}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$, whose Hecke algebra contains the elements of the form $T_1 \otimes T_2$ with T_1, T_2 in the usual Hecke algebra of level N and weight $k+1$. In particular, we can form the limit of $(U \otimes U)^{n!}$, which yields the idempotent $e_{\text{ord}} \otimes e_{\text{ord}}$, and the corresponding projector

$$e_{\text{ord}} \otimes e_{\text{ord}} : S_{k+1}(Np, \chi) \otimes S_{k+1}(Np, \chi) \rightarrow S_{k+1}^{\text{ord}}(Np) \otimes S_{k+1}^{\text{ord}}(Np).$$

By a slight abuse of notation, we will write e_{ord} for $e_{\text{ord}} \otimes e_{\text{ord}}$, and it will be clear from the context which projector we are using.

Let $\phi \in S_{k+1}(N, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$ be a normalised ordinary eigenform, and let ϕ_α, ϕ_β denote the p -stabilisations of ϕ with respect to the roots $\alpha = \alpha_\phi$ and $\beta = \beta_\phi$ of its p -th Hecke polynomial. If α is the unit root, similarly as in the GL_2 -case now the ordinary projector on the $\phi \times \phi$ -isotypic component $(S_{k+1}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p) \otimes S_{k+1}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)) [\phi]$ is characterised by the fact that

$$e_{\text{ord}}\phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha = \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha, \quad e_{\text{ord}}\phi_\alpha \times \phi_\beta = e_{\text{ord}}\phi_\beta \times \phi_\alpha = e_{\text{ord}}\phi_\beta \times \phi_\beta = 0.$$

In particular, $e_{\text{ord}}((S_{k+1}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p) \otimes S_{k+1}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)) [\phi]) = \langle \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha \rangle$.

Let now \mathcal{R} be a finite flat Λ -algebra, and $\mathbf{S}(N, \mathcal{R})$ denote the space of Λ -adic cusp forms of level $\Gamma_0(Np)$ over \mathcal{R} as above. We can then consider the \mathcal{R} -module $\mathbf{S}(N, \mathcal{R}) \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} \mathbf{S}(N, \mathcal{R})$, equipped with the corresponding ordinary projector

$$e_{\text{ord}} \otimes e_{\text{ord}} : \mathbf{S}(N, \mathcal{R}) \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} \mathbf{S}(N, \mathcal{R}) \longrightarrow \mathbf{S}^{\text{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R}) \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} \mathbf{S}^{\text{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R}).$$

The $\mathrm{GL}_2 \times \mathrm{GL}_2$ analogue of Lemma 5.3 is given by the following:

Lemma 5.7. *Let \mathbf{g} be a Hida family and write $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{g}} := \mathrm{Frac}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{g}})$. Then there exists a unique functional $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}} : \mathbf{S}^{\mathrm{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R}) \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} \mathbf{S}^{\mathrm{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{R} \otimes_{\Lambda} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{g}}$ such that for every $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{S}^{\mathrm{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R}) \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} \mathbf{S}^{\mathrm{ord}}(N, \mathcal{R})$ we have*

$$\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}}(\mathcal{F})(\kappa, \lambda) = \frac{\langle \mathcal{F}(\kappa), \mathbf{g}(\lambda) \times \mathbf{g}(\lambda) \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{g}(\lambda) \times \mathbf{g}(\lambda), \mathbf{g}(\lambda) \times \mathbf{g}(\lambda) \rangle}$$

for all $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathrm{cl}} \times_{\mathcal{W}^{\mathrm{cl}}} \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\mathrm{cl}}$.

5.3. p -adic families of half-integral weight modular forms: a Λ -adic \mathfrak{d} -th Shintani lifting

The theory of p -adic families of half-integral weight modular forms is not yet developed in full generality and most known results are based on the Shintani lifting construction. We will describe a construction in a context broad enough to suite our needs. For this reason, we fix a Hida family $(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}}, \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}, \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathrm{cl}}, \mathbf{f})$ of tame level N (and trivial tame character) as above. Recall that by definition of Hida family, there exists an integer k_0 (only determined modulo $(p-1)/2$) such that every classical point $\kappa \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathrm{cl}}$ has weight $2k-2$ with $2k \equiv 2k_0 \pmod{p-1}$. We define

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}} := \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}} \otimes_{\Lambda, \sigma} \Lambda,$$

where $\sigma : \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$ is the \mathcal{O} -algebra isomorphism induced by $[t] \mapsto [t^2]$ on $\Gamma = 1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p$, and write $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathbf{f}} := \mathcal{W}(\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}})$ for the associated weight space. We equip $\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}$ with the structure of Λ -algebra via the map $\lambda \mapsto 1 \otimes \lambda$. The natural homomorphism

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}} \longrightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}, \quad \alpha \longmapsto \alpha \otimes 1$$

is an isomorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebras, but it is *not* a homomorphism of Λ -algebras. Indeed, this is reflected in the fact that the induced map

$$\pi : \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathbf{f}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \tag{5.3}$$

on weight spaces doubles the weights: if $\tilde{\kappa} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathrm{cl}} := \mathcal{W}^{\mathrm{cl}}(\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}})$ has weight k , then $\pi(\tilde{\kappa}) \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathrm{cl}}$ has weight $2k$.

Fix once and for all a solution r_0 of the congruence $2x \equiv 2k_0 \pmod{p-1}$, write $\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}} := \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}})$, $\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathrm{cl}} := \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathrm{cl}})$, and let $\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathrm{cl}}(r_0)$ denote the subset of classical points in $\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathrm{cl}}$ whose weights are congruent to $r_0 - 1$ modulo $p - 1$. Observe that this is only *half* of $\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathrm{cl}}$, the *other half* consisting of points whose weights are congruent to $r_0 + (p-1)/2$ modulo $p - 1$.

Theorem 5.8. Fix a discriminant \mathfrak{d} with $p \mid \mathfrak{d}$ and $(-1)^{r_0} \mathfrak{d} > 0$. There exists a unique element

$$\Theta = \sum_{m \geq 1} \mathbf{c}(m) q^m \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}[[q]],$$

such that for all $\tilde{\kappa} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}(r_0)$ of weight $k - 1$ we have

$$\Theta(\tilde{\kappa}) = \Omega_{\kappa}^{-} \cdot (-1)^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} 2^{-k} \cdot \theta_{k, Np, \mathfrak{d}}^{\text{alg}}(\mathbf{f}(\kappa)),$$

where $\kappa := \pi(\tilde{\kappa}) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$ and $\theta_{k, Np, \mathfrak{d}}^{\text{alg}}(\mathbf{f}(\kappa)) = \theta_{k, Np, \mathfrak{d}}(\mathbf{f}(\kappa)) / \Omega_{f_{\kappa}}^{-}$ denotes the algebraic \mathfrak{d} -th Shintani lifting as explained in (3.4). Here, the p -adic periods $\{\Omega_{\kappa}^{-}\}_{\kappa \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}}$ are as in Theorem 5.5.

Proof. The collection of p -adic periods, the construction of the element, and its interpolation property are described, respectively, in Corollary 4.6, equation (29) and Theorem 5.10 of [CdVP21]. \square

The element $\Theta \equiv \Theta_{\mathfrak{d}}^{r_0}(\mathbf{f})$ of the above theorem is attached to the Hida family \mathbf{f} , but it depends on both choices \mathfrak{d} and r_0 . Anyway, we will drop them from the notation as we will see that in our setting we will only have a suitable choice for r_0 and that our final result is independent on the choice of \mathfrak{d} . We point out that the specialisation of Θ at a classical point $\tilde{\kappa} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}(r_0)$ of weight $k - 1$ has weight $k + 1/2$.

Remark 5.9. It may happen that Θ vanishes identically, but as soon as there exists a classical point $\tilde{\kappa}_0 \in \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}(r_0)$ with $\theta_{k, Np, \mathfrak{d}}(\mathbf{f}(\kappa_0)) \neq 0$, where $\kappa_0 = \pi(\tilde{\kappa}_0)$, one can choose the p -adic periods Ω_{κ}^{-} to be non-vanishing in a neighbourhood of κ_0 and Θ will not vanish identically in that neighbourhood.

Proposition 5.10. With the above notation, there exists a unique element $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_p(\mathbf{f}, \psi) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}$ satisfying the following interpolation property. For every $\tilde{\kappa} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}(r_0)$ of weight $k - 1$, setting $\kappa = \pi(\tilde{\kappa})$ we have

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_p(\mathbf{f}, \psi)(\tilde{\kappa}) = \Omega_{\kappa}^{\text{sgn}(\psi)} \cdot \mathcal{E}(f_{\kappa}, \psi, k) \cdot \alpha_{f_{\kappa}}^{1-m} \cdot \frac{c^k \cdot \psi(-1) \omega(-1)^{k-1}}{i^k \mathfrak{g}(\bar{\psi} \omega^{k-1})} \cdot \frac{\Lambda(f_{\kappa}, \bar{\psi} \omega^{k-1}, k)}{\Omega_{f_{\kappa}}^{\text{sgn}(\psi)}}$$

where $c = \text{cond}(\bar{\psi} \omega^{k-1})$, the p -adic periods Ω_{κ}^{\pm} are as in Theorem 5.5, and

$$\mathcal{E}(f_{\kappa}, \psi, k) = \left(1 - \frac{\psi \omega^{1-k}(p) p^{k-1}}{\alpha_{f_{\kappa}}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\bar{\psi} \omega^{k-1} p^{k-1}}{\alpha_{f_{\kappa}}}\right).$$

Proof. This follows from Theorem 5.5 taking the pullback along the map $\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W}$, where the second map is the extension of $\kappa \rightarrow (\kappa, \text{wt}(\kappa)/2 + 1)$ on classical points. \square

5.4. p -adic families of Siegel forms: a Λ -adic Saito–Kurokawa lifting

Let Sym_2 denote the set of half-integral, symmetric, positive-definite two-by-two matrices, and let \mathcal{R} be a finite flat Λ -algebra. A Λ -adic Siegel form of tame level $\Gamma_0^{(2)}(Np)$ over \mathcal{R} is a formal power series

$$\Phi = \sum_{B \in \text{Sym}_2} \mathbf{A}(B) q^B \in \mathcal{R}[[q_1, q_2, \zeta]],$$

where

$$q^B = q_1^n q_2^m \zeta^r \quad \text{if } B = \begin{pmatrix} n & r/2 \\ r/2 & m \end{pmatrix},$$

whose specialisations Φ at classical points in $\mathcal{W}^{\text{cl}}(\mathcal{R})$ of weight $k \geq 0$ are the q -expansions of Siegel forms in $S_{k+2}^{(2)}(Np, \mathbb{Q}_p)$. For notational purposes, we may sometimes write $\mathbf{A}(n, r, m)$ instead of $\mathbf{A}(B)$ if B is as above. Write $\mathbf{S}^{(2)}(N, \mathcal{R})$ for the space of Λ -adic Siegel forms of tame level $\Gamma_0^{(2)}(N)$ over \mathcal{R} , which is naturally an \mathcal{R} -module.

We will be interested in a very specific type of Λ -adic Siegel forms, namely Λ -adic Saito–Kurokawa lifts. Recall the notation $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}(r_0)$ of specializations of weight congruent to $r_0 - 1$, introduced just before Theorem 5.8.

Proposition 5.11. *Let \mathbf{f} be a Hida family and let \mathfrak{d} , r_0 , Ω_{κ} , and $C(k, \mathfrak{d})$ as in Theorem 5.8. There exists a unique element*

$$\mathbf{SK} = \sum_B \mathbf{A}(B) q^B \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}[[q_1, q_2, \zeta]]$$

such that for every classical point $\tilde{\kappa} \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}(r_0)$ of weight $k - 1$, setting $\kappa = \pi(\tilde{\kappa}) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$ we have

$$\mathbf{SK}(\tilde{\kappa}) = \Omega_{\kappa}^{-} \cdot C(k, \mathfrak{d})^{-1} \cdot \text{SK}_{Np}(\theta_{k, Np, \mathfrak{d}}^{\text{alg}}(\mathbf{f}(\kappa))) \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p).$$

Proof. Consider the element $\Theta = \sum_{m \geq 1} \mathbf{c}(m) q^m \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}[[q]]$ of Theorem 5.8 and define

$$\mathbf{A}(B) = \sum_{\substack{d \mid \gcd(n, r, m), \\ (d, Np) = 1}} \omega(d)^{r_0-1} d \cdot [\langle d \rangle] \cdot \mathbf{c}(\det(2B)/d^2) \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}.$$

The interpolation property follows directly from that of Theorem 5.8. \square

Therefore, the formal power series \mathbf{SK} is clearly a Λ -adic Siegel form in $\mathbf{S}^{(2)}(N, \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}})$. If we write

$$\mathbf{SK} = \sum_{B=\begin{pmatrix} n & r/2 \\ r/2 & m \end{pmatrix}} \mathbf{A}(n, r, m) q^B \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}[[q_1, q_2, \zeta]],$$

then under the natural ‘pullback’ morphism $\varpi : \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}[[q_1, q_2, \zeta]] \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}[[q_1, q_2]]$ (defined by setting $\zeta = 1$), \mathbf{SK} yields the formal power series

$$\varpi(\mathbf{SK}) = \sum_{n, m \geq 1} \left(\sum_{\substack{r \in \mathbb{Z}, \\ r^2 < 4nm}} \mathbf{A}(n, r, m) \right) q_1^n q_2^m.$$

If $\tilde{\kappa} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}(r_0)$ has weight $k - 1$ and $\kappa = \pi(\tilde{\kappa})$, it follows from the above proposition that

$$\varpi(\mathbf{SK})(\tilde{\kappa}) = \Omega_{\kappa}^{-} \cdot C(k, \mathfrak{d})^{-1} \cdot \varpi(\mathbf{SK}_{Np}(\theta_{k, Np, \mathfrak{d}}^{\text{alg}}(\mathbf{f}(\kappa)))) \in S_{k+1}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p) \otimes S_{k+1}(Np, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p). \quad (5.4)$$

In fact, $\varpi(\mathbf{SK})$ belongs to $\mathbf{S}(N, \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}) \otimes_{\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}} \mathbf{S}(N, \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}})$.

6. The p -adic L -function

Let $(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}}, \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}, \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}, \mathbf{f})$ and $(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{g}}, \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}}, \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}}, \mathbf{g})$ be two Hida families of tame level N and trivial tame nebentype character as defined in Section 5.1. As explained in Definition 5.1, the Hida family \mathbf{g} determines a unique class r_0 modulo $p - 1$, such that $\text{wt}(\lambda) \equiv r_0 - 1 \pmod{p - 1}$ for all $\lambda \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}}$. We recall from Section 5.3 that the map $\sigma : \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$ sending $[t] \mapsto [t^2]$ induces the \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra isomorphism $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}} \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}$ which induces a map on weight spaces

$$\pi : \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathbf{f}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}}, \quad \tilde{\kappa} \longmapsto \kappa := \pi(\tilde{\kappa}).$$

As described in Section 5.3, let us fix a fundamental discriminant \mathfrak{d} such that $(-1)^{r_0} \mathfrak{d} > 0$ and $\mathfrak{d} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, and consider its Λ -adic \mathfrak{d} -th Shintani lifting Θ as in Theorem 5.8,

$$\Theta = \sum_{m \geq 1} \mathbf{c}(m) q^m \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}[[q]].$$

As customary, we will write $\Theta_{\tilde{\kappa}} \in S_{k+1/2}(N)$ for the half-integral weight modular form whose ordinary p -stabilisation is $\Theta(\tilde{\kappa})$. In order to lighten the notation, we will also write $\mathbf{h}(\tilde{\kappa}) = \theta_{k, Np, \mathfrak{d}}^{\text{alg}}(\mathbf{f}(\kappa)) \in S_{k+1/2}(Np)$ and $h_{\tilde{\kappa}} = \theta_{k, N, \mathfrak{d}}^{\text{alg}}(\mathbf{f}(\kappa)) \in S_{k+1/2}(N)$ for each $\tilde{\kappa}$ as above (see (3.4)). In particular, $\mathbf{h}(\tilde{\kappa})$ is the ordinary p -stabilisation of $h_{\tilde{\kappa}}$ as described in Section 2.2. Note, however, that the forms $\mathbf{h}(\tilde{\kappa})$ do not define a Λ -adic form \mathbf{h} a priori, due to the presence of the periods. With this notation, recall from Theorem 5.8 that the specialisation of Θ at a classical point $\tilde{\kappa} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$ of weight $k - 1$ satisfies

$$\Theta(\tilde{\kappa}) = (-1)^{[k/2]} 2^{-k} \cdot \Omega_{\kappa}^{-} \cdot \mathbf{h}(\tilde{\kappa}), \quad \Theta_{\tilde{\kappa}} = (-1)^{[k/2]} 2^{-k} \cdot \Omega_{\kappa}^{-} \cdot h_{\tilde{\kappa}},$$

where the p -adic periods Ω_{κ}^{-} , one for each $\kappa \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$, are as in Theorem 5.5. As we did for Θ , here and afterwards we also drop the reference to r_0 in the notation, so that $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$ stands for $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}(r_0)$. We may fix the choice of p -adic periods $\{\Omega_{\kappa}^{-}\}_{\kappa}$ to be ‘centered’ with respect to a point $\kappa_0 \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$, meaning that $\Omega_{\kappa_0}^{-} \neq 0$. Such a choice can be made at a point for which $\mathbf{h}(\tilde{\kappa}_0) = \theta_{k, Np, \mathfrak{d}}(\mathbf{f}(\kappa_0)) \neq 0$. This guarantees that Θ does not vanish in a small enough neighbourhood of a point $\tilde{\kappa}_0$ with $\pi(\tilde{\kappa}_0) = \kappa_0$ (cf. Remark 5.9). For this reason, by shrinking $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}$ if necessary, from now on we will assume that

$$\Theta \text{ does not vanish on } \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}.$$

After this discussion we are ready to prove the following:

Proposition 6.1. *Assume N is odd and squarefree. There exists a unique element $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{f}, \Theta) \in \text{Frac}(\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}})$ satisfying the following interpolation property. For every $\tilde{\kappa} \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$ of weight $k - 1$, one has*

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{f}, \Theta)(\tilde{\kappa}) = \frac{1}{\Omega_{\kappa}^{-}} \cdot (-1)^{[k/2]} \cdot 2^{k+1} \cdot \frac{\langle f_{\kappa}, f_{\kappa} \rangle}{\langle h_{\tilde{\kappa}}, h_{\tilde{\kappa}} \rangle \Omega_{f_{\kappa}}^{-}},$$

where $\kappa = \pi(\tilde{\kappa})$ and the periods Ω_{κ}^{-} are as above.

Proof. Let D be an auxiliary fundamental discriminant with $(-1)^{r_0} D > 0$, and $\chi_D(\ell) = w_{\ell}(\mathbf{f})$ for each prime $\ell \mid N$, where $w_{\ell}(\mathbf{f})$ denotes the eigenvalue of the ℓ -th Atkin–Lehner involution. Define

$$\mathcal{P}_D(\mathbf{f}, \Theta) := 2^{\nu(N)} \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_p(\mathbf{f}, \chi_D \omega^{r_0-1})}{\mathbf{c}(|D|)^2} \in \text{Frac}(\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}),$$

where $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_p(\mathbf{f}, \chi_D \omega^{r_0-1}) \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}}$ is the central critical twist of Greenberg–Stevens’ p -adic L -function defined in Proposition 5.10. We are going to prove that this element satisfies the claimed property. Let us assume that $\tilde{\kappa} \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$ is of weight $k - 1$, and that $\mathbf{f}(\kappa)$ is old at p , where $\kappa = \pi(\tilde{\kappa})$. In this case, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_p(\mathbf{f}, \chi_D \omega^{r_0-1})(\tilde{\kappa}) &= 2^{1-k} \cdot \Omega_{\kappa}^{-} \left(1 - \frac{\beta_{f_{\kappa}} \chi_D(p)}{p^k} \right)^2 \chi_D(-1) D^k \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{i^k \mathfrak{g}(\chi_D)} \cdot \frac{(k-1)!}{\pi^k} \cdot \frac{L(f_{\kappa}, D, k)}{\Omega_{f_{\kappa}}^{-}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since k must be odd, and r_0 has the same parity, we have $\chi_D(-1) = \text{sgn}(D) = \text{sgn}(D^k)$, and hence the above interpolation formula reads

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_p(\mathbf{f}, \chi_D \omega^{r_0-1})(\tilde{\kappa}) = (-1)^{[k/2]} 2^{1-k} \cdot \Omega_{\kappa}^{-} \left(1 - \frac{\beta_{f_{\kappa}} \chi_D(p)}{p^k} \right)^2 |D|^{k-1/2} \frac{(k-1)!}{\pi^k} \cdot \frac{L(f_{\kappa}, D, k)}{\Omega_{f_{\kappa}}^{-}}. \quad (6.1)$$

Since D is fundamental, from Proposition 2.1 we have $c_{|D|}(\mathbf{h}(\tilde{\kappa})) = (1 - \beta_{f_{\kappa}} \chi_D(p) p^{-k}) \cdot c_{|D|}(h_{\tilde{\kappa}})$, hence

$$\mathbf{c}(|D|)(\tilde{\kappa})^2 = 2^{-2k} \cdot (\Omega_{\kappa}^{-})^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\beta_{f_{\kappa}} \chi_D(p)}{p^k} \right)^2 \cdot c_{|D|}(h_{\tilde{\kappa}})^2. \quad (6.2)$$

And by Theorem 3.2 applied with $f = f_{\kappa}$ and $h = h_{\tilde{\kappa}}$ (notice that the latter has real coefficients) we find that

$$\frac{\langle f_{\kappa}, f_{\kappa} \rangle}{\langle h_{\tilde{\kappa}}, h_{\tilde{\kappa}} \rangle \Omega_{f_{\kappa}}^{-}} = 2^{\nu(N)} \frac{\frac{(k-1)!}{\pi^k} |D|^{k-1/2} \cdot \frac{L(f_{\kappa}, D, k)}{\Omega_{f_{\kappa}}^{-}}}{c_{|D|}(h_{\tilde{\kappa}})^2}.$$

Combining the last formula with the expressions (6.1) and (6.2), we find that $\mathcal{P}_D(\mathbf{f}, \Theta)$ satisfies the interpolation formula of the statement at points $\tilde{\kappa}$ where $\mathbf{f}(\kappa)$ is old at p . One can easily check that the same proof as above adapts also to the case when $\mathbf{f}(\kappa)$ is new. As we clearly see that the quantity that we interpolate is independent on the choice of the auxiliary discriminant D , we may define $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{f}, \Theta) := \mathcal{P}_D(\mathbf{f}, \Theta)$ for any fundamental discriminant D satisfying the above hypotheses. \square

Consider now the Λ -algebra

$$\mathcal{R} := \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}} \otimes_{\Lambda} \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{g}}, \quad (6.3)$$

where the tensor product is taken with respect to the structure morphism, which can be read at the level of weight spaces as

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}} := \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{R}) = \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathbf{f}} \times_{\mathcal{W}} \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}}.$$

At the level of classical points, we may write $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}} = \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}} \cap \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}}$, where:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}} = \{(\tilde{\kappa}, \lambda) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}} : \text{wt}(\tilde{\kappa}) = \text{wt}(\lambda)\}.$$

For such a point $x = (\tilde{\kappa}, \lambda) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}}$ it makes sense for use to write $\text{wt}(x) = \text{wt}(\tilde{\kappa}) = \text{wt}(\lambda)$. We also notice that there is a natural isomorphism

$$\mathcal{R} \simeq \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}} \otimes_{\Lambda, \sigma} \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{g}},$$

where $\sigma : \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda$ is as in Section 5.3. Via this isomorphism, we may instead see $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}}$ as the fibered product

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}} \simeq \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times_{\mathcal{W}, \sigma} \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}},$$

which we can read on classical points as:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}} \simeq \{(\kappa, \lambda) \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}} : \text{wt}(\kappa) = 2\text{wt}(\lambda)\}.$$

Because of the above isomorphism, if $\nu \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}}$, then we will identify it with either $(\tilde{\kappa}, \lambda)$ or (κ, λ) , where $\kappa = \pi(\tilde{\kappa})$. We note that $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}}$ is non-empty if and only if the residue class $(\bmod p-1)$ determined by $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$ is the same as $2r_0$. We may assume this compatibility condition everywhere from now on.

With this, let $\mathbf{SK} \in \mathbf{S}^{(2)}(N, \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}})$ be the Λ -adic Saito–Kurokawa lift of Θ described in Proposition 5.11, set $F_{\tilde{\kappa}} := \text{SK}_N(h_{\tilde{\kappa}})$, and let $\mathbf{F}(\kappa) := \text{SK}_{Np}(\mathbf{h}(\tilde{\kappa}))$ be its semi-ordinary p -stabilisation as described in equation (3.6) (note that despite the notation, the latter is not a Λ -adic family). If $\tilde{\kappa} \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}}$ is a classical point of weight $k-1$, and $\kappa = \pi(\tilde{\kappa})$, recall that

$$\mathbf{SK}(\tilde{\kappa}) = (-1)^{[k/2]} 2^{-k} \cdot \Omega_{\kappa}^{-} \cdot \mathbf{F}(\tilde{\kappa}).$$

Proposition 6.2. *Let $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}}$ be the Λ -adic functional defined in Lemma 5.7. Then the element*

$$\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}}(e_{\text{ord}} \varpi(\mathbf{SK})) \in \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$$

satisfies the following interpolation property. If $\nu = (\tilde{\kappa}, \lambda) \equiv (\kappa, \lambda) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}}$ is of weight $k-1$, and $\mathbf{f}(\kappa)$ and $\mathbf{g}(\lambda)$ are the ordinary p -stabilisations of $f_{\kappa} \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N)$ and $g_{\lambda} \in S_{k+1}^{\text{new}}(N)$, then we have

$$\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}}(e_{\text{ord}} \varpi(\mathbf{SK}))(\nu) = (-1)^{[k/2]} 2^{-k} \cdot \Omega_{\kappa}^{-} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{E}^{\circ}(f_{\kappa}, \text{Ad}^0(g_{\lambda}))}{\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g_{\lambda}))} \cdot \frac{\langle \varpi(F_{\tilde{\kappa}}), g_{\lambda} \times g_{\lambda} \rangle}{\langle g_{\lambda}, g_{\lambda} \rangle^2},$$

where $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}(f_{\kappa}, \text{Ad}^0(g_{\lambda}))$ and $\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g_{\lambda}))$ are defined as in equation (1.4).

Proof. Directly from Lemma 5.7, together with (5.4), we know that

$$\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}}(e_{\text{ord}} \varpi(\mathbf{SK}))(\nu) = (-1)^{[k/2]} 2^{-k} \cdot \Omega_{\kappa}^{-} \cdot \frac{\langle e_{\text{ord}} \varpi(\mathbf{F}(\tilde{\kappa})), \mathbf{g}(\lambda) \times \mathbf{g}(\lambda) \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{g}(\lambda), \mathbf{g}(\lambda) \rangle^2},$$

where we have also used the interpolation property of the Λ -adic Saito–Kurokawa lift. In order to lighten the notation, fix $\nu = (\kappa, \lambda) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}}$, write $f := f_{\kappa}$ and $g := g_{\lambda}$, $g_{\alpha} := \mathbf{g}(\lambda)$ for the ordinary p -stabilisation of g , and write also F_{α} for $\mathbf{F}(\tilde{\kappa})$ and $F := F_{\tilde{\kappa}}$. Then the ratio of Petersson products on the right hand side of the above identity reads

$$\frac{\langle e_{\text{ord}} \varpi(F_{\alpha}), g_{\alpha} \times g_{\alpha} \rangle}{\langle g_{\alpha}, g_{\alpha} \rangle^2}.$$

From the description of e_{ord} on the $g \times g$ -isotypical subspace of $S_{k+1}(Np) \otimes S_{k+1}(Np)$, the above is just the coefficient of $g_{\alpha} \times g_{\alpha}$ when expressing F_{α} in terms of the basis

$g_\alpha \times g_\alpha, g_\alpha \times g_\beta, g_\beta \times g_\alpha, g_\beta \times g_\beta$. By Corollary 4.4 we know how to express $\varpi(F_\alpha)[g]$ with respect to the basis $g \times g, g \times Vg, Vg \times g, Vg \times Vg$, so that we just have to do a change of basis. Indeed, observe that

$$g = \frac{\alpha_g g_\alpha - \beta_g g_\beta}{\alpha_g - \beta_g}, \quad Vg = \frac{g_\alpha - g_\beta}{\alpha_g - \beta_g}.$$

In other words, the matrix

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_g - \beta_g} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_g & 1 \\ -\beta_g & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

gives the change of basis from $\{g, Vg\}$ to $\{g_\alpha, g_\beta\}$ on $S_{k+1}(Np)$. Taking the tensor product of this matrix with itself, it follows that

$$\frac{1}{(\alpha_g - \beta_g)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_g^2 & \alpha_g & \alpha_g & 1 \\ -\alpha_g \beta_g & -\alpha_g & -\beta_g & -1 \\ -\alpha_g \beta_g & -\beta_g & -\alpha_g & -1 \\ \beta_g^2 & \beta_g & \beta_g & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

gives the change on $(S_{k+1}(Np) \otimes S_{k+1}(Np))[g \times g] = S_{k+1}(Np)[g] \otimes S_{k+1}(Np)[g]$ from the basis $\{g \times g, g \times Vg, Vg \times g, Vg \times Vg\}$ to the basis $\{g_\alpha \times g_\alpha, g_\alpha \times g_\beta, g_\beta \times g_\alpha, g_\beta \times g_\beta\}$. By Corollary 4.4, we find

$$e_{\text{ord}}(\varpi_g(F_\alpha)) = \frac{\lambda_g \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\beta_g}{\alpha_g}\right)^2} (A_\alpha + B_\alpha \alpha_g^{-1} + C_\alpha \alpha_g^{-1} + D_\alpha \alpha_g^{-2}) g_\alpha \times g_\alpha,$$

where $\lambda_g = \frac{\langle \varpi(F), g \times g \rangle}{\langle g, g \rangle^2}$ and the coefficients $A_\alpha, B_\alpha, C_\alpha$, and D_α are given by the recipe in Corollary 4.4. A laborious but elementary computation shows that the coefficient of $g_\alpha \times g_\alpha$ in this expression is precisely $\mathcal{E}(f, g)\lambda_g$, which proves the formula in the statement (check Corollary A.3 in the Appendix for the detailed calculation). \square

We are finally in position to prove the main result of the paper, as putting together the above discussion we obtain the following:

Theorem 6.3. *Let (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}) be a pair of Hida families of ordinary p -stabilised newforms of squarefree and odd tame level $N \geq 1$, defined on a neighbourhood $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}$ of a classical point of weight $k_0 - 1$, such that (N, k_0) satisfies the hypothesis **(Sign)**. There exists a unique element $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g})) \in \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$, such that for every classical point $\nu = (\kappa, \lambda) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}}$ of weight $k - 1$ where \mathbf{f} and \mathbf{g} are p -old the following interpolation formula holds:*

$$\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))(\nu) = \Omega_\kappa^- \cdot \mathcal{C}(N, k) \cdot \frac{\mathcal{E}^\circ(f_\kappa, \text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda))^2}{\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda))^2} \cdot \frac{\Lambda(f_\kappa \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda), k)}{\Omega_{f_\kappa}^- \langle g_\lambda, g_\lambda \rangle^2}$$

where $\mathcal{E}(f_\kappa, \text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda))$ and $\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda))$ are as in equation (1.4) and $\mathcal{C}(N, k) = (-1)^{[k/2]} \times 2^{-2k} N$.

Proof. Uniqueness follows immediately from the interpolation property. In order to prove the existence, recall the element $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{f}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}) \in \text{Frac}(\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}})$ from Proposition 6.1. After identifying it with $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{f}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}) \otimes 1 \in \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$, we define

$$\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g})) := \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{f}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}) \cdot \mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}}(e_{\text{ord}} \varpi(\mathbf{SK}))^2 \in \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R}). \quad (6.4)$$

By the previous propositions, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))(\nu) &= \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{f}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}) \cdot \mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}}(e_{\text{ord}} \varpi(\mathbf{SK}))^2(\nu) = \\ &= \Omega_\kappa^- \cdot 2^{1-k} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{E}^\circ(f_\kappa, \text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda))^2}{\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda))^2} \cdot \frac{\langle f_\kappa, f_\kappa \rangle}{\langle h_{\bar{\kappa}}, h_{\bar{\kappa}} \rangle} \cdot \frac{\langle \varpi(F_\kappa), g_\lambda \times g_\lambda \rangle^2}{\langle g_\lambda, g_\lambda \rangle^4 \Omega_{f_\kappa}^-}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, from the central value formula in Theorem 1.1 in the introduction and its algebraicity consequence stated in equation (1.2), we have that:

$$\frac{\Lambda(f_\kappa \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda), k)}{\Omega_{f_\kappa}^- \langle g_\lambda, g_\lambda \rangle^2} = C(f_\kappa, g_\lambda) \cdot \frac{\langle f_\kappa, f_\kappa \rangle}{\langle h_{\bar{\kappa}}, h_{\bar{\kappa}} \rangle} \cdot \frac{\langle \varpi(F_\kappa), g_\lambda \times g_\lambda \rangle^2}{\langle g_\lambda, g_\lambda \rangle^4 \Omega_{f_\kappa}^-},$$

where the absence of the absolute value in the last quotient is due to the fact that F_κ has real coefficients, since we have chosen $h_{\bar{\kappa}} = \theta_{k, \mathfrak{d}, Np}^{\text{alg}}(f_\kappa)$, with real coefficients (see equation (3.4)). Joining the two equations and replacing $C(f_\kappa, g_\lambda)$ with its explicit value given in Theorem 1.1, the result is achieved. \square

One may note that the construction seems to heavily depend on the choice of $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$, while the interpolation formula does not. Indeed, it is easy to see that for any nonzero $\lambda \in \text{Frac}(\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}})$ we have

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{f}, \lambda \boldsymbol{\Theta}) = \lambda^{-2} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{f}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}).$$

However, the choice of $\lambda \boldsymbol{\Theta}$ also implies the use of $\lambda \mathbf{SK}$ at the Saito–Kurokawa level, so that

$$\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}}(e_{\text{ord}} \varpi(\lambda \mathbf{SK}))^2 = \lambda^2 \mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}}(e_{\text{ord}} \varpi(\mathbf{SK}))^2.$$

And the product does not depend on such a choice. On the same note, a different choice of \mathfrak{d} for the construction of the Λ -adic Shintani lifting would give rise to a lift of the form $\lambda \boldsymbol{\Theta}$ due to multiplicity one results that hold in our case (since N is odd and square-free), so the construction does not depend on \mathfrak{d} either. Last, the p -adic period Ω_κ^- only depends on the theory of Λ -adic modular symbol and, as such, is entirely described in terms of \mathbf{f} , so that the final construction solely depends on the pair (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}) .

Remark 6.4. We remark that our p -adic L -function belongs to $\text{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$, but that a deeper study should reveal its integrality, up to certain factors. Indeed, the integrality of the factors $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{g} \times \mathbf{g}}(e_{\text{ord}} \varpi(\text{SK}))$ can be achieved using Hida’s congruence ideal (see [Hid88, Theorem 0.1], and [Hsi21] for the case of triple products of the next section). However, $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{f}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$ has the factor $\mathbf{c}(|D|)^2$ at the denominator. We expect that a careful study of this factor would show that the denominator is very much bounded. We will address this question in a subsequent work where we attack the two variable construction of $\mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f} \otimes \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$.

7. A factorisation of p -adic L -functions

Let $N \geq 1$ be an odd, squarefree integer, and let \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{g} , and \mathbf{h} be three Hida families of ordinary p -stabilised newforms of tame level N as in Definition 5.1. Let $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}} := \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}} \otimes \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{g}} \otimes \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{h}}$, and

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}} = \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{h}} \subset \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{h}}$$

be the associated weight space. For a classical point $x = (\kappa, \lambda, \mu) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}}^{\text{cl}} := \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{h}}^{\text{cl}}$ we write:

$$f = f_{\kappa} \in S_k^{\text{new}}(N), \quad g = g_{\lambda} \in S_{\ell}^{\text{new}}(N), \quad h = h_{\mu} \in S_m^{\text{new}}(N) \quad (7.1)$$

for the three associated normalised newforms of weights $k = \text{wt}(\kappa) + 2$, $\ell = \text{wt}(\lambda) + 2$, $m = \text{wt}(\mu) + 2$, respectively, and of common level $\Gamma_0(N)$ for simplicity. Let $L(f \otimes g \otimes h, s)$ denote the Garret–Rankin L -series associated with the tensor product $V_f \otimes V_g \otimes V_h$ of (compatible systems of) Galois representations attached to f , g , and h . This can be written as an Euler product

$$L(f \otimes g \otimes h, s) = \prod_q L_{(q)}(f \otimes g \otimes h, q^{-s})^{-1},$$

for $\text{Re}(s) \gg 0$, where for a prime $q \nmid N$ one has

$$\begin{aligned} L_{(q)}(f \otimes g \otimes h, T) = & (1 - \alpha_q(f)\alpha_q(g)\alpha_q(h)T)(1 - \alpha_q(f)\alpha_q(g)\beta_q(h)T) \\ & (1 - \alpha_q(f)\beta_q(g)\alpha_q(h)T)(1 - \alpha_q(f)\beta_q(g)\beta_q(h)T) \\ & (1 - \beta_q(f)\alpha_q(g)\alpha_q(h)T)(1 - \beta_q(f)\alpha_q(g)\beta_q(h)T) \\ & (1 - \beta_q(f)\beta_q(g)\alpha_q(h)T)(1 - \beta_q(f)\beta_q(g)\beta_q(h)T). \end{aligned}$$

This complex L -series can be completed with an archimedean factor, whose definition depends on the weights of f , g , and h . The triple of weights (k, ℓ, m) is said to be *balanced* if $k + \ell + m > 2\max\{k, \ell, m\}$. If (k, ℓ, m) is not balanced, reordering the newforms we may assume that the ‘dominant’ weight is the one of f , so that $k \geq \ell + m$. With this,

the completed L -series $\Lambda(f \otimes g \otimes h, s) := L_\infty(f \otimes g \otimes h, s)L(f \otimes g \otimes h, s)$ is defined by setting

$$L_\infty(f \otimes g \otimes h, s) := \begin{cases} \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s) \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s+k-2c) \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s+1-\ell) \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s+1-m) & \text{if } k \geq \ell + m, \\ \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s) \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s+1-k) \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s+1-\ell) \cdot \Gamma_{\mathbb{C}}(s+1-m) & \text{if } (k, \ell, m) \text{ is balanced,} \end{cases}$$

where $c = (k + \ell + m - 2)/2$. It admits analytic continuation to the whole complex plane, and satisfies a functional equation relating the values $\Lambda(f \otimes g \otimes h, s)$ and $\Lambda(f \otimes g \otimes h, 2c - s)$, so that $s = c$ is the center of symmetry for the functional equation. The global sign $\varepsilon(f \otimes g \otimes h) = \pm 1$ appearing in this functional equation determines the parity of the order of vanishing for $\Lambda(f \otimes g \otimes h, s)$ at $s = c$, and can be expressed as a product of local signs

$$\varepsilon(f \otimes g \otimes h) = \prod_v \varepsilon_v(f \otimes g \otimes h), \quad \varepsilon_v(f \otimes g \otimes h) \in \{\pm 1\},$$

varying over all the rational places. It is known that $\varepsilon_v(f \otimes g \otimes h) = +1$ for all $v \nmid N\infty$, and

$$\varepsilon_\infty(f \otimes g \otimes h) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } (k, \ell, m) \text{ is not balanced,} \\ -1 & \text{if } (k, \ell, m) \text{ is balanced.} \end{cases}$$

Recall that we are considering a classical point $x = (\kappa, \lambda, \mu) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}}^{\text{cl}} := \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{h}}^{\text{cl}}$, and we will now focus on the *balanced region*³

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}}^{\text{bal}} := \{(\kappa, \lambda, \mu) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}}^{\text{cl}} : \text{wt}(\kappa) + \text{wt}(\lambda) + \text{wt}(\mu) > 2\max\{\text{wt}(\kappa), \text{wt}(\lambda), \text{wt}(\mu)\} - 2\}.$$

Let $\Sigma^-(x)$ denote the set of primes $q \mid N$ such that the local sign $\varepsilon_q(f_\kappa \otimes g_\lambda \otimes h_\mu)$ in the functional equation for the Garret–Rankin L -series $L(f \otimes g \otimes h, s)$ is -1 . It is well-known that $\Sigma^-(x)$ actually does not depend on the choice of classical point x , and so we may write just Σ^- in analogy with the above classical discussion. Assume that

$$\Sigma^- \quad \text{has odd cardinality.} \tag{7.2}$$

Then, the global sign $\varepsilon(f \otimes g \otimes h)$ is $+1$, and hence $\Lambda(f \otimes g \otimes h, c)$ is not forced to vanish by sign reasons. In this case, the value

$$\frac{\Lambda(f \otimes g \otimes h, c)}{\langle f, f \rangle \langle g, g \rangle \langle h, h \rangle} \in \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$$

³ Recall our convention that the weight of a classical specialisation of a Hida family differs by two with the weight of the corresponding classical point in the weight space.

is algebraic. Assume also that the Hida families \mathbf{f} , \mathbf{g} , and \mathbf{h} fulfill Hypothesis (CR, Σ^-) in [Hsi21]. Then, by Theorem B in [Hsi21], there exists a unique $\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}) \in \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}})$, which we will regard as a function $\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}) : \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$, satisfying the interpolation property that

$$(\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h})(\kappa, \lambda, \mu))^2 = 2^{-(k+\ell+m+3)} \frac{\mathcal{E}(f, g, h)^2}{\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(f))\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g))\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(h))} \cdot \frac{\Lambda(f \otimes g \otimes h, c)}{\langle f, f \rangle \langle g, g \rangle \langle h, h \rangle} \quad (7.3)$$

for every triple $(\kappa, \lambda, \mu) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}}^{\text{bal}}$ (recall our notation (7.1)). Here, $\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(-))$ is defined as in (1.4), and

$$\mathcal{E}(f, g, h) := \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_f \beta_g \beta_h}{p^c}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f \alpha_g \beta_h}{p^c}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f \beta_g \alpha_h}{p^c}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f \beta_g \beta_h}{p^c}\right).$$

We warn the reader that our normalisation for $\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h})$ differs slightly from the one in [Hsi21] because of the absence of the congruence numbers and the presence of Hida's periods instead of Gross periods (see [Hsi21], Def. 4.12, for the definition and comparison); in particular, we do not claim that $\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h})$ belongs to $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}}$, but only to its fraction field.

Consider now a pair of Hida families (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}) of (again) squarefree tame level $N \geq 1$. Let $\ell \geq k \geq 1$ be odd integers, and consider now weights such that $\text{wt}(\kappa) = 2k - 2$, $\text{wt}(\lambda) = \ell + 1$ as in the previous sections, so that $f = f_\kappa \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N)$, $g = g_\lambda \in S_{\ell+1}^{\text{new}}(N)$ are normalised newforms of level N and weights $2k$ and $\ell + 1$, respectively. In this setting, the decomposition of representations

$$V_f \otimes V_g \otimes V_g \simeq V_f \otimes (\mathbf{1} \oplus \text{Ad}^0(V_g)) \otimes \det(V_g)$$

yields, by Artin formalism, a factorisation of complex L -functions

$$L(f \otimes g \otimes g, s) = L(f, s - \ell) L(f \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g), s - \ell). \quad (7.4)$$

Note that the choice of weights for f and g implies that the triple $(2k, \ell + 1, \ell + 1)$ is *balanced*, according to the above introduced terminology. Assuming the same sign hypothesis as above, one expects the above complex factorisations to be mirrored on the p -adic side by a (two-variable) factorisation of the corresponding p -adic L -functions. Falling a bit short in this wish, we prove in this section the expected factorisation when restricted to $\ell = k$, i.e. we prove a one-variable factorisation of p -adic L -functions suggested by the above complex discussion.

Using the same notation as in previous sections, consider the Λ -algebra

$$\mathcal{R} := \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_{\mathbf{f}} \otimes_{\Lambda} \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{g}} \simeq \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{f}} \otimes_{\Lambda, \sigma} \mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{g}},$$

and its associated weight space

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}} = \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathbf{f}} \times_{\mathcal{W}} \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}} \simeq \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times_{\mathcal{W}, \sigma} \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}}.$$

Recall that, on classical weights, we have

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}} \simeq \{(\kappa, \lambda) \in \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\text{cl}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}} : \text{wt}(\kappa) = 2\text{wt}(\lambda)\}.$$

In particular, observe that there is a natural embedding

$$\iota : \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{R}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}} = \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W}_{\mathbf{g}}, \quad (\kappa, \lambda) \mapsto (\kappa, \lambda, \lambda),$$

through which we can identify $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}}$ with the classical triples $(\kappa, \lambda, \lambda) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}}$ with $\text{wt}(\kappa) = 2\text{wt}(\lambda)$. The image of $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}}$ lies actually in the *balanced region* $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}}^{\text{bal}} \subset \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}}^{\text{cl}}$ defined as above. Also, the hypothesis (7.2) is equivalent to $\varepsilon(\mathbf{f}) = +1$, thanks to our assumption **(Sign)** (see the discussion before the latter, and the above discussion about the sign of triple products). Therefore, assuming that $\varepsilon(\mathbf{f}) = 1$ and the hypothesis (CR, Σ^-) of [Hsi21] as above, let

$$\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}, \circ}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}) : \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}} \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$$

be the restriction of the p -adic L -function $\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})$ explained above (with $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{g}$) to $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}$ through the embedding ι . Also, consider the pullback

$$\mathcal{L}_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1}) : \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}} \longrightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$$

of the one-variable Greenberg–Stevens p -adic L -function $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_p(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1})$ normalised as in Proposition 5.10, via the natural map $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}} \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{f}}$, $\nu \mapsto \tilde{\kappa}$, which is generically nonvanishing thanks to our assumption $\varepsilon(\mathbf{f}) = 1$.

Theorem 7.1. *Let (\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}) be a pair of Hida families as in Theorem 6.3. If $\varepsilon(\mathbf{f}) = 1$, then we have a factorisation of p -adic L -functions*

$$\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}, \circ}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})^2 = \eta \cdot \mathfrak{C} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{a_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{f})}{a_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{g})^2}\right)^2 \cdot \mathcal{L}_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g})) \cdot \mathcal{L}_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1}),$$

where $\eta, \mathfrak{C} \in \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$ are non trivial functions such that

$$\eta(\nu) = (\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(f_{\kappa}))\Omega_{\kappa}^{+}\Omega_{\kappa}^{-})^{-1}, \quad \mathfrak{C}(\nu) = 2^{5-2k}iN^{-1},$$

for all $\nu = (\kappa, \lambda) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}}$, and where $a_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{f}), a_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{g})$ are naturally defined by setting $a_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{f})(\nu) = a_p(\mathbf{f}(\kappa))$ and $a_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{g})(\nu) = a_p(\mathbf{g}(\lambda))$.

Proof. We will check the claimed factorisation at an arbitrary classical point $\nu = (\kappa, \lambda) \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{cl}}$ for which $\mathbf{f}(\kappa)$ and $\mathbf{g}(\lambda)$ are the ordinary p -stabilisations of newforms $f_{\kappa} \in S_{2k}^{\text{new}}(N)$ and $g_{\lambda} \in S_{k+1}^{\text{new}}(N)$, respectively. So let us fix such a point for the rest of the proof.

After completing each of the three complex L -functions in (7.4) with the corresponding archimedean Euler factors, one gets a factorisation of completed L -functions

$$\Lambda(f_\kappa \otimes g_\lambda \otimes g_\lambda, s) = \Lambda(f_\kappa \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda), s - k) \cdot \Lambda(f_\kappa, s - k). \quad (7.5)$$

In addition, recalling that at the end of section 3.1 we choose Shimura's complex periods $\Omega_{f_\kappa}^\pm \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ attached to f_κ with the extra property that $\Omega_{f_\kappa}^+ \Omega_{f_\kappa}^- = \langle f_\kappa, f_\kappa \rangle$, the above identity also yields a factorisation of algebraic central values

$$\frac{\Lambda(f_\kappa \otimes g_\lambda \otimes g_\lambda, 2k)}{\langle f_\kappa, f_\kappa \rangle \langle g_\lambda, g_\lambda \rangle^2} = \frac{\Lambda(f_\kappa \otimes \text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda), k)}{\langle g_\lambda, g_\lambda \rangle^2 \Omega_{f_\kappa}^-} \cdot \frac{\Lambda(f_\kappa, k)}{\Omega_{f_\kappa}^+} \in \mathbb{Q}(f_\kappa, g_\lambda). \quad (7.6)$$

One easily checks that the interpolation property in (7.3) implies that

$$(\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}, \circ}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})(\nu))^2 = 2^{-(4k+5)} \frac{\mathcal{E}(f_\kappa, g_\lambda, g_\lambda)^2}{\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(f_\kappa)) \mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda))^2} \cdot \frac{\Lambda(f_\kappa \otimes g_\lambda \otimes g_\lambda, 2k)}{\langle f_\kappa, f_\kappa \rangle \langle g_\lambda, g_\lambda \rangle^2}, \quad (7.7)$$

whereas the interpolation property for the p -adic L -function $\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1})$ tells us that

$$\mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1})(\nu) = \Omega_{f_\kappa}^+ \mathcal{E}(f_\kappa, \omega^{r_0-1}, k) i^{-k} \cdot \frac{\Lambda(f_\kappa, k)}{\Omega_{f_\kappa}^+}. \quad (7.8)$$

Using $\alpha_{g_\lambda} \beta_{g_\lambda} = p^k$ it is easily seen that

$$\mathcal{E}(f_\kappa, g_\lambda, g_\lambda)^2 = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_{f_\kappa}}{\alpha_{g_\lambda}^2}\right)^2 \mathcal{E}^\circ(f_\kappa, \text{Ad}^0(g_\lambda))^2 \cdot \mathcal{E}(f_\kappa, \omega^{r_0-1}, k).$$

Thus combining equation (7.6) with equations (7.7), (7.8), and the interpolation formula in Theorem 6.3 we find

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}, \circ}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})(\nu))^2 \\ &= (\Omega_\kappa^+ \Omega_\kappa^- \mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(f_\kappa))^{-1} \frac{i^k \mathcal{C}(N, k)^{-1}}{2^{4k+5}} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_{f_\kappa}}{\alpha_{g_\lambda}^2}\right)^2 \mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))(\nu) \cdot \mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1})(\nu). \end{aligned}$$

Using the expression of Theorem 1.2 for $\mathcal{C}(N, k)$, and the fact that $i^k (-1)^{[k/2]} = i \cdot i^{k-1}$. $(-1)^{(k-1)/2} = i$ since k is odd, we obtain

$$(\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}, \circ}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})(\nu))^2 = \eta(\nu) \cdot \mathfrak{C}(\nu) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_{f_\kappa}}{\alpha_{g_\lambda}^2}\right)^2 \cdot \mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))(\nu) \cdot \mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1})(\nu).$$

Since all the functions appearing are Λ -adic, possibly except η , it follows that there exists a unique Λ -adic function $\eta \in \mathcal{R}$ extending $\eta(\nu)$ in a small enough neighbourhood of a point of weight $k_0 - 1$ (see [BD14, Theorem 3.4] and [BSV22, Lemma 3.4] where they consider the neighbourhood of a point of weight 0 in our notation). \square

As our notation suggests, the factorisation in this theorem must be seen as the one-variable shadow of more general factorisations of p -adic L -functions in two and three variables. Indeed, the balanced p -adic triple product L -function introduced above has been recently extended in the works of [HY] and [GS20] to a four-variable p -adic L -function incorporating a cyclotomic variable, that we still denote $\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})$ by abuse of notation. Write

$$\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal},*}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}) : \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$$

for its restriction via the natural embedding

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W} \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W}, \quad (\kappa, \lambda, \sigma) \longmapsto (\kappa, \lambda, \lambda, \sigma).$$

And similarly, write

$$\mathcal{L}_p^*(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1}) : \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_p$$

for the pullback of $\mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1})$ via the natural morphism

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W} \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W}.$$

Then, we can envisage a *three-variable* p -adic L -function

$$\mathcal{L}_p^*(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g})) := \frac{\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal},*}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})}{\eta \cdot \mathfrak{C} \cdot \mathcal{L}_p^*(\mathbf{f})},$$

always under the relevant sign assumption. The following diagram may help to understand the sources of the different p -adic L -functions involved in the above digression, with the different embeddings used for the restrictions.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}} \xrightarrow{\nu \mapsto (\kappa, \lambda)} \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W} & \mathcal{L}_p^*(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))? & (7.9) \\
 \downarrow (\kappa, \lambda) \mapsto (\kappa, \lambda, \lambda) & & \downarrow & & \\
 \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W} & \mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g}) & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} & \xrightarrow{\kappa \mapsto (\kappa, \text{wt}(\kappa)/2+1)} & \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{W} & \mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1}) &
 \end{array}$$

On the right hand side, each of the p -adic L -functions listed is written next to its natural domain. On the left hand side, the one-variable p -adic L -functions $\mathcal{L}_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{f}, \text{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$, $\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}, \circ}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})$, and $\mathcal{L}_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1})$ are defined on $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}}$, and $\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}, \circ}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})$ and $\mathcal{L}_p^{\circ}(\mathbf{f})$ are restrictions of $\mathcal{L}_p^{\text{bal}}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{g})$ and $\mathcal{L}_p(\mathbf{f}, \omega^{r_0-1})$ through the obvious maps. The (expected)

two-variable p -adic L -function alluded to in Remark 1.4 would be the restriction of $\mathcal{L}_p^*(\mathbf{f}, \mathrm{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$ under the obvious map.

It would be interesting to put the above picture into a broader framework, by embedding it within the line of work started by Schmidt [Sch93] and culminating with Januszewski's contributions in [Jan15, Jan]. Without entering into a detailed study, let us just mention here that our p -adic L -function and the one-variable (cyclotomic) Rankin–Selberg p -adic L -function by Schmidt (further generalized in [Jan15]) are defined in different domains. However, the recent work of Januszewski in [Jan] provides a p -adic L -function (varying both on the weight variable and the cyclotomic one) that should specialize to both, in the corresponding domains. This idea is represented in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{L}_p^\circ(\mathbf{f}, \mathrm{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g})) & & \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}} & & \mathcal{W} & & \mathcal{L}_p^{\mathrm{Schmidt}}(f_{\kappa_0} \otimes \mathrm{Ad}^0(g_{\lambda_0})) \\
 & & \searrow \nu \mapsto (\kappa, \lambda) & & \swarrow \sigma \mapsto (\kappa_0, \lambda_0, \sigma) & & \\
 & & \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{f}} \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{g}} \times \mathcal{W} & & & & \mathcal{L}_p^*(\mathbf{f}, \mathrm{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))?
 \end{array}
 \tag{7.10}$$

For arithmetic purposes, it would be desirable to achieve a direct construction of $\mathcal{L}_p^*(\mathbf{f}, \mathrm{Ad}^0(\mathbf{g}))$, which relies on explicit formulas and that is independent of any sign assumption, fitting in this big picture.

Data availability

No data was used for the research described in the article.

Appendix A. Computations from Section 4

In this appendix we complete the proofs of Theorem 4.3 and Corollary 4.4 in Section 4. Recall the notation in that passage: $f \in S_{2k}^{\mathrm{new}}(N)$ is a normalised newform, and $F \in S_{k+1}^{(2)}(N)$ is the Saito–Kurokawa lift of a (non-zero) half-integral weight cusp form $h \in S_{k+1/2}^{+, \mathrm{new}}(N)$ in Shimura–Shintani correspondence with f . To lighten the notation, in what follows we will abbreviate $a_p = a_p(f)$. We start with the following proposition, which fills the omitted computations in the proof of Theorem 4.3.

Proposition A.1. *Let $\phi \in S_{k+1}(N)$ be a normalised eigenform, and suppose that $\varpi_\phi(F) = \lambda_\phi \phi \times \phi$. Then*

$$\varpi_\phi(UF) = \lambda_\phi (A\phi \times \phi + B\phi \times V\phi + CV\phi \times \phi + DV\phi \times V\phi),$$

where

$$A = \frac{(p^{k-1}(p-1) + a_p)a_p(\phi)^2 - p^k(p+1)(p^{k-1}(p+1) + a_p)}{a_p(\phi)^2 - p^{k-1}(p+1)^2},$$

and B, C, D are given by the formulae

$$B = C = \frac{pa_p(\phi)}{p+1}(p^k - p^{k-1} + a_p - A), \quad D = -p^{k+1}(p^k + a_p - A).$$

Proof. As indicated in the proof of Theorem 4.3, one has to solve the system of linear equations arising from the identity (4.2). One easily checks that $C = B$, and then the system to solve becomes

$$\begin{cases} (p^k - p^{k-1} + a_p)a_p(\phi)^2 - p^k(p^{k-1} + a_p) = A(a_p(\phi)^2 - p^{k-1}) + 2Ba_p(\phi) + D, \\ a_p(\phi)p(p^k - p^{k-1} + a_p) = Aa_p(\phi)p + B(p+1), \\ p^{k+1}(p^k + a_p) = Ap^{k+1} - D. \end{cases}$$

From the last equation, we get

$$D = -p^{k+1}(p^k + a_p - A),$$

and from the second one,

$$B = \frac{pa_p(\phi)}{p+1}(p^k - p^{k-1} + a_p - A).$$

Plugging these expressions into the first equation of the above system yields

$$\begin{aligned} \left(p^{k-1}(p-1) + a_p - \frac{2p^{k+1} - 2p^k + 2pa_p}{p+1} \right) a_p(\phi)^2 - p^k(1-p)(p^{k-1}(p+1) + a_p) = \\ = A \left(a_p(\phi)^2 + p^{k-1}(p^2 - 1) - \frac{2a_p(\phi)^2 p}{p+1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying by $p+1$ and dividing by $1-p$ both sides of the equality, one eventually finds

$$A = \frac{(p^{k-1}(p-1) + a_p)a_p(\phi)^2 - p^k(p+1)(p^{k-1}(p+1) + a_p)}{a_p(\phi)^2 - p^{k-1}(p+1)^2}. \quad \square$$

Once we have described $\varpi(UF)$, the following corollary completes the proof of Corollary 4.4. As usual, write α_f, β_f for the roots of the p -th Hecke polynomial of f , and let $F_\alpha = \text{SK}_{Np}(h_\alpha) \in S_{k+1/2}^+(Np)$ be the Saito–Kurokawa lift of the p -stabilisation of h on which U_{p^2} acts with eigenvalue α_f .

Corollary A.2. *Let $\phi \in S_{k+1}(N)$ be a normalised eigenform, and α_ϕ, β_ϕ be the roots of its p -th Hecke polynomial. Then we have*

$$\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha) = \lambda_\phi \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k} \right) (A_\alpha \phi \times \phi + B_\alpha \phi \times V\phi + C_\alpha V\phi \times \phi + D_\alpha V\phi \times V\phi),$$

where the coefficients A_α , B_α , C_α , and D_α are given by the formulae

$$A_\alpha = 1 - \frac{(p+1) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^{k-1}}\right)}{\left(p - \frac{\alpha_\phi}{\beta_\phi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{p\alpha_\phi}\right)},$$

$$B_\alpha = C_\alpha = \frac{pa_p(\phi)}{p+1}(1 - A_\alpha), \quad D_\alpha = p^{k+1}(A_\alpha - 1) - p\beta_f.$$

Proof. From equation (3.6), we know that

$$\alpha_f F_\alpha = (U - \beta_f)(1 - p^k V)F = UF - (p^k + \beta_f)F + \beta_f p^k VF.$$

Therefore,

$$\alpha_f \varpi_\phi(F_\alpha) = \varpi_\phi(UF) - (p^k + \beta_f)\varpi_\phi(F) + \beta_f p^k V \times V \varpi_\phi(F).$$

Writing $\varpi_\phi(F) = \lambda_\phi \phi \times \phi$, it follows from Proposition A.1 that $\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha)$ vanishes if $\lambda_\phi = 0$. Thus we may write

$$\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha) = \lambda_\phi \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right) (A_\alpha \phi \times \phi + B_\alpha \phi \times V\phi + C_\alpha V\phi \times \phi + D_\alpha V\phi \times V\phi)$$

for some coefficients A_α , B_α , C_α , D_α to determine. Letting A , B , C , and D be as in Proposition A.1, and using that $\alpha_f \beta_f = p^{2k-1}$, we deduce that

$$(\alpha_f - p^{k-1})A_\alpha = A - (p^k + \beta_f), \quad (\alpha_f - p^{k-1})B_\alpha = B, \quad (\alpha_f - p^{k-1})C_\alpha = C,$$

$$(\alpha_f - p^{k-1})D_\alpha = D + \beta_f p^k.$$

And now we only have to use the values for A , B , C , D obtained in Proposition A.1. Indeed, noticing that

$$(p^k + \beta_f)(a_p(\phi)^2 - p^{k-1}(p+1)^2) = p^k a_p(\phi)^2 + \beta_f a_p(\phi)^2 - p^{2k-1}(p+1)^2 - \frac{\beta_f}{p} p^k (p+1)^2,$$

from Proposition A.1 we have

$$A - (p^k + \beta_f) = \frac{(\alpha_f - p^{k-1})a_p(\phi)^2 - (\alpha_f - p^{k-1})(p^k + \beta_f)(p+1)}{a_p(\phi)^2 - p^{k-1}(p+1)^2},$$

and hence we deduce that

$$A_\alpha = \frac{a_p(\phi)^2 - (p^k + \beta_f)(p+1)}{a_p(\phi)^2 - p^{k-1}(p+1)^2}.$$

Letting α_ϕ and β_ϕ denote the roots of the p -th Hecke polynomial for ϕ , so that $\alpha_\phi + \beta_\phi = a_p(\phi)$ and $\alpha_\phi \beta_\phi = p^k$, one checks that the above is equivalent to the expression given in the statement.

Once we have determined A_α , the rest of coefficients follow easily. First, observe that $C = B$ implies $C_\alpha = B_\alpha$. And to find B_α , notice that

$$B = \frac{pa_p(\phi)}{p+1}(p^k - p^{k-1} + a_p - A) = \frac{pa_p(\phi)}{p+1}(\alpha_f - p^{k-1} - (\alpha_f - p^{k-1})A_\alpha),$$

and therefore

$$B_\alpha = \frac{pa_p(\phi)}{p+1}(1 - A_\alpha).$$

Finally, one can proceed similarly for D_α . Indeed, we have

$$\begin{aligned} D + \beta_f p^k &= p^{k+1}(A - a_p - p^k) + \beta_f p^k = p^{k+1}((\alpha_f - p^{k-1})A_\alpha - \alpha_f) + \beta_f p^k = \\ &= (\alpha_f - p^{k-1})p^{k+1}A_\alpha - p^{k+1}\alpha_f + \beta_f p^k \\ &= (\alpha_f - p^{k-1})p^{k+1}(A_\alpha - 1) - (\alpha_f - p^{k-1})p\beta_f, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$D_\alpha = p^{k+1}(A_\alpha - 1) - p\beta_f. \quad \square$$

Finally, with the same notation as above, in the proof of Proposition 6.2 we have omitted part of the computation of

$$\frac{\langle e_{\text{ord}}(\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha)), \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha \rangle}{\langle \phi_\alpha, \phi_\alpha \rangle^2},$$

which equals the coefficient of $\phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha$ when expressing $\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha)$ in terms of the basis $\phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha, \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\beta, \phi_\beta \times \phi_\alpha, \phi_\beta \times \phi_\beta$. We complete this in the corollary below.

Corollary A.3. *Let $\phi \in S_{k+1}(N)$ be a normalised eigenform. Then*

$$\frac{\langle e_{\text{ord}}(\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha)), \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha \rangle}{\langle \phi_\alpha, \phi_\alpha \rangle^2} = \frac{\mathcal{E}^\circ(f, \text{Ad}^0(\phi))}{\mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(\phi))} \cdot \frac{\langle \varpi(F), \phi \times \phi \rangle}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle^2},$$

where

$$\mathcal{E}^\circ(f, \text{Ad}^0(\phi)) := \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f \beta_\phi / \alpha_\phi}{p^k}\right), \quad \mathcal{E}(\text{Ad}^0(\phi)) := \left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{p\alpha_\phi}\right).$$

Proof. From the definitions of p -adic stabilisations we have that

$$\phi = \frac{\alpha_\phi \phi_\alpha - \beta_\phi \phi_\beta}{\alpha_\phi - \beta_\phi}, \quad V\phi = \frac{\phi_\alpha - \phi_\beta}{\alpha_\phi - \beta_\phi}.$$

In other words, the matrix

$$\frac{1}{\alpha_\phi - \beta_\phi} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_\phi & 1 \\ -\beta_\phi & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

gives the change of basis from $\{\phi, V\phi\}$ to $\{\phi_\alpha, \phi_\beta\}$ on $S_{k+1}(Np)$. Taking the tensor product of this matrix with itself, it follows that

$$\frac{1}{(\alpha_\phi - \beta_\phi)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_\phi^2 & \alpha_\phi & \alpha_\phi & 1 \\ -\alpha_\phi \beta_\phi & -\alpha_\phi & -\beta_\phi & -1 \\ -\alpha_\phi \beta_\phi & -\beta_\phi & -\alpha_\phi & -1 \\ \beta_\phi^2 & \beta_\phi & \beta_\phi & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

gives the change on $S_{k+1}(Np)[\phi] \otimes S_{k+1}(Np)[\phi]$ from the basis $\{\phi \times \phi, \phi \times V\phi, V\phi \times \phi, V\phi \times V\phi\}$ to the basis $\{\phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha, \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\beta, \phi_\beta \times \phi_\alpha, \phi_\beta \times \phi_\beta\}$. Using the expression for $\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha)$ computed in the previous corollary, we find that

$$e_{\text{ord}}(\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha)) = \frac{\lambda_\phi \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)^2} (A_\alpha + B_\alpha \alpha_\phi^{-1} + C_\alpha \alpha_\phi^{-1} + D_\alpha \alpha_\phi^{-2}) \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha,$$

where $\lambda_\phi = \frac{\langle \varpi(F), \phi \times \phi \rangle}{\langle \phi, \phi \rangle^2}$. And using the expressions for $A_\alpha, B_\alpha, C_\alpha, D_\alpha$ from Corollary A.2 we find that

$$\begin{aligned} & e_{\text{ord}}(\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha)) \\ &= \frac{\lambda_\phi \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)^2} \left(A_\alpha - (A_\alpha - 1) \frac{2pa_p(\phi)}{\alpha(p+1)} + ((A_\alpha - 1)p^{k+1} - p\beta_f) \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right) \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha = \\ &= \frac{\lambda_\phi \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)^2} \left((A_\alpha - 1) \left(1 - \frac{2pa_p(\phi)}{\alpha_\phi(p+1)} + \frac{p\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right) + 1 - \frac{p\beta_f}{\alpha^2} \right) \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha = \\ &= \frac{\lambda_\phi \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)^2} \left(\frac{(p-1) \left(1 - \frac{p\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^{k-1}}\right)}{\left(p - \frac{\alpha_\phi}{\beta_\phi}\right) \left(p - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)} + \left(1 - \frac{\beta_f \beta_\phi / \alpha_\phi}{p^{k-1}}\right) \right) \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used that

$$\begin{aligned}
1 - \frac{2pa_p(\phi)}{\alpha_\phi(p+1)} + \frac{p\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi} &= \frac{p\alpha_\phi + \alpha_\phi - 2p\alpha_\phi - 2p\beta_\phi + p^2\beta_\phi + p\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi(p+1)} \\
&= \frac{\alpha_\phi - p\alpha_\phi - p\beta_\phi + p^2\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi(p+1)} = \\
&= \frac{1 - p - p\beta_\phi/\alpha_\phi + p^2\beta_\phi/\alpha_\phi}{p+1} = -\frac{(p-1)\left(1 - \frac{p\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)}{p+1}
\end{aligned}$$

and that

$$A_\alpha - 1 = -\frac{(p+1)\left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^{k-1}}\right)}{\left(p - \frac{\alpha_\phi}{\beta_\phi}\right)\left(p - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)}.$$

After some elementary algebra, the above computation eventually yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\langle e_{\text{ord}}(\varpi_\phi(F_\alpha)), \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha \rangle}{\langle \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha, \phi_\alpha \times \phi_\alpha \rangle} &= \frac{p\left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\beta_f\beta_\phi/\alpha_\phi}{p^k}\right)\left(p - \frac{\alpha_\phi}{\beta_\phi}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)}{\left(p - \frac{\alpha_\phi}{\beta_\phi}\right)\left(p - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)^2}\lambda_\phi = \\
&= \frac{p\left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\beta_f\beta_\phi/\alpha_\phi}{p^k}\right)}{\left(p - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)}\lambda_\phi = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{\beta_f}{p^k}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\beta_f\beta_\phi/\alpha_\phi}{p^k}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{\alpha_\phi}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\beta_\phi}{p\alpha_\phi}\right)}\lambda_\phi,
\end{aligned}$$

thereby proving the result. \square

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