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Configurations of rank-40r extremal even unimodular lattices ($r = 1, 2, 3$)

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Résumé. Nous montrons que, si L est un réseau unimodulaire pair extrémal de rang $40r$ avec $r = 1, 2, 3$, alors L est engendré par ses vecteurs de normes $4r$ et $4r + 2$. Notre résultat est une extension de celui d'Ozeki pour le cas $r = 1$.

Abstract. We show that if L is an extremal even unimodular lattice of rank $40r$ with $r = 1, 2, 3$, then L is generated by its vectors of norms $4r$ and $4r + 2$. Our result is an extension of Ozeki's result for the case $r = 1$.

1. Introduction

A *lattice of rank* n is a free $\mathbb{Z}$-module of rank n equipped with a positive-definite inner product $(\cdot, \cdot) : L \times L \to \mathbb{R}$. The *dual* of L, denoted L^*, is the set

$$L^* = \{y \in L \otimes \mathbb{R} : \forall x \in L, (x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}\},$$

which itself forms a lattice of the same rank as L. For a lattice vector $x \in L$, we call (x, x) the *norm* of x. A lattice L is *integral* if $(x, x') \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $x, x' \in L$, i.e. if and only if $L \subseteq L^*$. An integral lattice is said to be *unimodular* if it is self-dual ($L = L^*$).

A lattice L is called *even* if and only if every lattice vector has an even integer norm, i.e. $(x, x) \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ for $x \in L$. An even lattice is automatically integral by the familiar parallelogram identity, $2(x, x') = (x + x', x + x') - (x, x) - (x', x')$.

Lattices that are simultaneously even and unimodular are especially rare. Indeed, such a lattice's rank must be divisible by 8. Sloane proved that if L is an even unimodular lattice of rank n then the minimal (nonzero) norm in L is bounded by

$$\min_{\substack{x \in L \\ x \neq 0}} (x, x) \leq 2\lfloor n/24 \rfloor + 2 \tag{1.1}$$

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(see [2, p. 194, Cor. 21]). An even unimodular lattice of rank n is called *extremal* if it attains the bound (1.1).

Ozeki [6, 8] showed that if L is an extremal even unimodular lattice of rank 32 or 48 then L is generated by its vectors of minimal norm. The first author [5] showed analogous results for extremal even unimodular lattices of ranks 56, 72, and 96. In a similar vein, Ozeki [7] showed that if L is extremal even unimodular of rank 40, then L is generated by its vectors of norms 4 and 6. Here, we extend and slightly simplify Ozeki's methods, recovering Ozeki's rank-40 result and obtaining analogous results for extremal even unimodular lattices of ranks 80 and 120.

2. Modular forms and theta series

We will use the notation $\mathcal{H} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \mathrm{Im}(z) > 0\}$ for the *upper half plane* of complex numbers. A *modular form of weight k for the group $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$* is a holomorphic function $f : \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{Z}$ which is holomorphic at $i\infty$ and satisfies

$$f\left(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}\right) = (cz+d)^k f(z)$$

for all $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}\right) \in PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. If a modular form f vanishes at $z = i\infty$, it is called a *cusp form*.

Let M_k and M_k^0 be the $\mathbb{C}$-vector spaces of modular forms and cusp forms of weight k respectively. It is known that the *Eisenstein series*

$$E_4(z) = 1 + 240e^{2\pi i z} + 2160e^{4\pi i z} + 6720e^{6\pi i z} + \cdots \text{ and}$$
$$E_6(z) = 1 - 504e^{2\pi i z} - 16632e^{4\pi i z} - 122976e^{6\pi i z} - \cdots ,$$

which are modular forms of weights 4 and 6 respectively, freely generate the spaces M_k in the sense that any nonzero modular form can be written uniquely as a weighted homogeneous polynomial in E_4 and E_6. This implies that $\dim(M_k) = 0$ for k odd, negative, or $k = 2$; that $\dim(M_{2k}) = 1$ and $\dim(M_{2k}^0) = 0$ for $k = 0$, $2 \le k \le 5$ and $k = 7$; and that multiplication by the weight-12 modular form $\Delta = 12^{-3}(E_4^3 - E_6^2)$ defines an isomorphism $M_{k-12} \xrightarrow{\sim} M_k^0$. More information on the theory of modular forms for $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ can be found in [9].

The *theta function* $\Theta_L : \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{Z}$ associated to a lattice L is defined by

$$\Theta_L(z) = \sum_{x \in L} e^{\pi i (x,x) z};$$

it is a generating function encoding the norms of L's vectors. For a homogeneous *harmonic polynomial* $P \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, i.e. a homogeneous polynomial for which $\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x_j^2} \equiv 0$, we define the *weighted theta series* $\Theta_{L,P}$ by

$$\Theta_{L,P}(z) = \sum_{x \in L} P(x) e^{\pi i (x,x) z}.$$

As shown in [9, 3], if L is an even unimodular lattice of rank n then Θ_L is a modular form of weight $\frac{n}{2}$, and if in addition P is a homogeneous harmonic polynomial of degree d, then $\Theta_{L,P}$ is a modular form of weight $\frac{n}{2}+d$.

3. Main result

We denote by $P_{d,x_0}(x)$ the "zonal spherical harmonic polynomial" of degree d, related to the *Gegenbauer polynomial* by

$$P_{d,x_0}(x) = G_d((x,x_0)\,,((x,x)\,(x_0,x_0))^{1/2}), \tag{3.1}$$

where $G_d(\cdot,\cdot)$ is the homogeneous polynomial of degree d such that $G_d(t,1)$ is the Gegenbauer polynomial of degree d evaluated at t [1].

We let L be an extremal even unimodular lattice of rank $40r$ (where $r \in \{1,2,3\}$), and adopt the notation used by Ozeki in [7]: For an even unimodular lattice L, we denote by $\Lambda_{2m}(L)$ the set of vectors in L having norm $2m$. We denote by $\mathcal{L}_{2m}(L)$ the sublattice of L generated by $\Lambda_{2m}(L)$, and similarly denote by $\mathcal{L}_{2m_1+2m_2}(L)$ the sublattice of L generated by $\Lambda_{2m_1}(L)\cup\Lambda_{2m_2}(L)$.

We define $a(2k,L) = |\Lambda_{2k}(L)|$. It is clear that the theta series Θ_L is given by $\Theta_L(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a(2k,L)e^{2k\pi iz}$. We note that

$$4r = 2\lfloor 5r/3\rfloor + 2 = \min\{2k>0 : a(2k,L)\neq 0\}$$

is the minimal norm of vectors in L and use the notation

$$N_j(x) = |\{y\in\Lambda_{4r}(L) : (x,y)=j\}|\,,$$
$$M_j(x) = |\{y\in\Lambda_{4r+2}(L) : (x,y)=j\}|\,.$$

Using the involution $y \longleftrightarrow -y$ of $\Lambda_m(L)$, we see that we have $N_j(x) = N_{-j}(x)$ and $M_j(x) = M_{-j}(x)$ for any $j\in\mathbb{R}$ and $x\in L\otimes\mathbb{R}$.

We will show the following configuration result, which directly extends Ozeki's [7] result for extremal even unimodular lattices of rank 40:

Theorem 3.1. *For $r = 1,2,3$ and L extremal even unimodular of rank $40r$, we have $L = \mathcal{L}_{4r+(4r+2)}(L)$.*

Proof. We partition L into its equivalence classes modulo $\mathcal{L}_{4r+(4r+2)}(L)$. We need only show that any class $[x]\in L/\mathcal{L}_{4r+(4r+2)}(L)$ is represented by a vector $x_0\in[x]$ with $(x_0,x_0)\le 4r+2$.

Now, we suppose there exists some equivalence class $[x_0] \in L/\mathcal{L}_{4r+(4r+2)}(L)$ where $x_0\neq 0$ is a representative of minimal norm with $(x_0,x_0)=2t$ for some $t\ge 2r+2$. We have the inequality

$$|(x_0,x)|\le 2r \text{ for all } x\in\Lambda_{4r}(L). \tag{3.2}$$

Indeed, if $(x_0,\pm x) > 2r$, then L contains a vector $x\mp x_0$ with norm

$$(x\mp x_0, x\mp x_0) = (x,x)\mp 2(x,x_0) + (x_0,x_0) < (x_0,x_0),$$

contradicting the minimality of x_0.

Similarly, we have

$$|(x_0,x)| \le 2r+1 \text{ for all } x \in \Lambda_{4r+2}(L). \tag{3.3}$$

From (3.2) and (3.3), we have the equations

$$\sum_{x\in\Lambda_{4r}(L)} (x,x_0)^{2k} = \sum_{j=1}^{2r} 2\cdot j^{2k}\cdot N_j(x_0), \tag{3.4}$$

$$\sum_{x\in\Lambda_{4r+2}(L)} (x,x_0)^{2k} = \sum_{j=1}^{2r+1} 2\cdot j^{2k}\cdot M_j(x_0), \tag{3.5}$$

for all $k>0$.

We extract from the theta series Θ_L of L the coefficients $a(4r,L)$ and $a(4r+2,L)$. We observe immediately from (3.4) and (3.5) that

$$\sum_{x\in\Lambda_{4r}(L)} (x,x_0)^{0} = a(4r,L), \tag{3.6}$$

$$\sum_{x\in\Lambda_{4r+2}(L)} (x,x_0)^{0} = a(4r+2,L). \tag{3.7}$$

Since L is even unimodular of rank $40r$, we have $\Theta_{L,P_{d,x_0}} \in M^0_{20r+d}$ for any $d>0$. By comparing power-series coefficients, we then observe

$$\Theta_{L,P_{d,x_0}} \equiv 0 \text{ for } d\in\{2,\dots,4r-2,4r+2\}, \tag{3.8}$$

$$\Theta_{L,P_{4r,x_0}} \equiv c_1\Delta^{2r} \text{ for a constant } c_1, \tag{3.9}$$

$$\Theta_{L,P_{4r+4,x_0}} \equiv c_2E_4\Delta^{2r} \text{ for a constant } c_2. \tag{3.10}$$

From (3.8), we obtain the equations

$$\sum_{x\in\Lambda_{4r}(L)} (x,x_0)^{2d} = a(4r,L)\frac{1\cdot3\cdots(2d-1)}{40r\cdot(40r+2)\cdots(40r+2d-2)}(8r)^dt^d \tag{3.11}$$

and

$$\sum_{x\in\Lambda_{4r+2}(L)} (x,x_0)^{2d} = a(4r+2,L)\frac{1\cdot3\cdots(2d-1)}{40r\cdot(40r+2)\cdots(40r+2d-2)}(8r+4)^dt^d, \tag{3.12}$$

for $d \in \{2, \ldots, 4r-2, 4r+2\}$. We obtain from (3.9)

$$\sum_{x \in \Lambda_{4r+2}(L)} P_{4r,x_0}(x) = c_{4r} \sum_{x \in \Lambda_{4r}(L)} P_{4r,x_0}(x), \tag{3.13}$$

where $\Delta^{4r} = e^{(4r)\pi iz} + c_{4r} e^{(4r+1)\pi iz} + O(e^{(4r+2)\pi iz})$. Similarly, (3.10) gives

$$\sum_{x \in \Lambda_{4r+2}(L)} P_{4r+4,x_0}(x) = c_{4r+4} \sum_{x \in \Lambda_{4r}(L)} P_{4r+4,x_0}(x), \tag{3.14}$$

where $E_4 \Delta^{4r} = e^{(4r)\pi iz} + c_{4r+4} e^{(4r+1)\pi iz} + O(e^{(4r+2)\pi iz})$.

Combining the equations (3.6), (3.7), (3.11), (3.12), (3.13), and (3.14) with (3.4) and (3.5), we obtain a system of $4r+4$ homogeneous linear equations in the $4r+3$ unknowns

$$N_0(x_0), \ldots, N_{2r}(x_0), M_0(x_0), \ldots, M_{2r+1}(x_0).$$

At this stage, we diverge from our natural generalization of Ozeki's original methods and obtain the (extended) determinants of these inhomogeneous linear systems; these determinants must vanish because the system is overdetermined.

For $r = 1, 2, 3$, these determinants are respectively

$$2^{55}3^{7}5^{8}7^{4}11^{4}13^{1}19^{6}23^{3} \cdot (t-2) \cdot t \cdot (6t-13) \cdot \left(10t^2 - 55t + 77\right), \tag{3.15}$$

$$2^{132}3^{27}5^{16}7^{10}11^{6}13^{10}23^{4}41^{8}43^{6}47^{3} \cdot (t-4) \cdot t \cdot Q_2(t), \tag{3.16}$$

$$2^{244}3^{48}5^{26}7^{13}11^{7}13^{7}17^{6}23^{4}31^{11}37^{1}59^{14}61^{11}67^{5}71^{3}73^{1} \cdot (t-6) \cdot t \cdot Q_3(t), \tag{3.17}$$

where $Q_2(t)$ is the irreducible quintic

$$10768t^5 - 242280t^4 + 2202310t^3 - 10101795t^2 + 23361877t - 21771246$$

and $Q_3(t)$ is the irreducible septic

$$\begin{gathered} 1998988267405690935t^7 - 89288142610787531043 0t^6 \\ +17258039601222654151533t^5 - 187053310321121904306075t^4 \\ +1227398249908229181423784t^3 - 4874010945909263810320032t^2 \\ +10840974078436271024624064t - 10414527769923133690990080. \end{gathered}$$

In each case, there are no integer solutions $t \geq 2r+2$. However, we had assumed the existence of an equivalence class

$$[x_0] \in L/\mathcal{L}_{4r+(4r+2)}(L)$$

with minimal-norm representative $x_0 \neq 0$ having $(x_0, x_0) = 2t$ for integral $t \geq 2r+2$; since no such t exists, all equivalence classes must be generated by vectors having norms $4r$ and $4r+2$. $\square$

4. Concluding remarks

A quick inspection will show that our results are the only possible immediate extensions of Ozeki's methods. In the cases $r \geq 4$, it is not possible to extract sufficiently many linear conditions by these exact techniques, as the dimensions of the relevant spaces of cusp forms grow too large.

However, using different analysis, Elkies [4] has shown a stronger result than our Theorem 3.1 in the $r = 3$ case: If L is an extremal even unimodular lattice of rank 120 then $L = \mathcal{L}_{12}(L)$. This result for rank-120 lattices is analogous to Ozeki's [6, 8] results in dimensions 32 and 48, and to the first author's [5] results in dimensions 56, 72, and 96.

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