

Gauss-Manin connection in disguise: a search for new type of automorphic forms

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...Despite its many successes, the Langlands program remains vague in many of its predictions, due in part to an **absence of data** to guide a precise formulation away from a few special cases.

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The basic idea in constructing ??? lies in a better understanding the differential equations of classical modular and automorphic forms and then trying to generalize such differential equations. Therefore, ??? does not start with Hermitian symmetric domains, action of arithmetic groups etc.

1. The following link in my homepage [What is Gauss-Manin Connection in Disguise?](#)
2. Article: [Modular-type functions attached to mirror quintic Calabi-Yau varieties](#), Math. Zeit. 2015
3. Book: [Gauss-Manin Connection in Disguise: Calabi-Yau modular forms](#)
4. Article: [Gauss-Manin Connection in Disguise: Calabi-Yau threefolds](#) (Together with M. Alim, E. Scheidegger, S.T. Yau)
5. These slides are hyperlinked and can be found in my homepage.

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1. Physicist: What can you compute that I can't?
2. Mathematician: What can you prove that I can't?
3. Developing mathematical theories just for the sake of their beauties (and one's ego).

A classical example (due to Ramanujan, Chazy,...):

$$\begin{cases} \dot{E}_2 = \frac{1}{12}(E_2^2 - E_4) \\ \dot{E}_4 = \frac{1}{3}(E_2 E_4 - E_6) \\ \dot{E}_6 = \frac{1}{2}(E_2 E_6 - E_4^2) \end{cases} \quad \dot{*} = q \frac{\partial *}{\partial q} \quad (1)$$

It is satisfied by the Eisenstein series:

$$E_{2i}(q) := \left(1 + b_i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{d|n} d^{2i-1} \right) q^n \right), \quad i = 1, 2, 3. \quad (2)$$

$$(b_1, b_2, b_3) = (-24, 240, -504).$$

A non-classical example:

$$\dot{t}_0 = \frac{1}{t_5} (3750t_0^5 + t_0 t_3 - 625t_4)$$

$$\dot{t}_1 = \frac{1}{t_5} (-390625t_0^6 + 3125t_0^4 t_1 + 390625t_0 t_4 + t_1 t_3)$$

$$\dot{t}_2 = \frac{1}{t_5} (-5859375t_0^7 - 625t_0^5 t_1 + 6250t_0^4 t_2 + 5859375t_0^2 t_4 + 625t_1 t_4 + 2t_2 t_3)$$

$$\dot{t}_3 = \frac{1}{t_5} (-9765625t_0^8 - 625t_0^5 t_2 + 9375t_0^4 t_3 + 9765625t_0^3 t_4 + 625t_2 t_4 + 3t_3^2)$$

$$\dot{t}_4 = \frac{1}{t_5} (15625t_0^4 t_4 + 5t_3 t_4)$$

$$\dot{t}_5 = \frac{1}{t_5} (-625t_0^5 t_6 + 9375t_0^4 t_5 + 2t_3 t_5 + 625t_4 t_6)$$

$$\dot{t}_6 = \frac{1}{t_5} (9375t_0^4 t_6 - 3125t_0^3 t_5 - 2t_2 t_5 + 3t_3 t_6)$$

$$\dot{*} = 5q \frac{\partial *}{\partial q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{24} t_0 &= \frac{1}{120} + q + 175q^2 + 117625q^3 + 111784375q^4 + \\ &126958105626^5 + 160715581780591q^6 + \\ &218874699262438350q^7 + 314179164066791400375q^8 + \\ &469234842365062637809375q^9 + \\ &722875994952367766020759550q^{10} + O(q^{11}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-1}{750} t_1 &= \frac{1}{30} + 3q + 930q^2 + 566375q^3 + 526770000q^4 + \\ &592132503858q^5 + 745012928951258q^6 + \\ &1010500474677945510q^7 + 1446287695614437271000q^8 + \\ &2155340222852696651995625q^9 + \\ &3314709711759484241245738380q^{10} + O(q^{11}) \end{aligned}$$

$$t_2 = \dots$$

...

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Book: [Gauss-Manin Connection in Disguise: Calabi-Yau modular forms](#)