MODULAR FORMS OF DEGREE TWO
AND CURVES OF GENUS TWO
IN CHARACTERISTIC TWO

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ABSTRACT. We describe the ring of modular forms of degree 2 in characteristic 2 using its relation with curves of genus 2.

1. Introduction

In the 1960s Igusa determined the ring of Siegel modular forms of degree 2 using the close connection between the moduli of principally polarized abelian surfaces and the moduli of curves of genus 2, see [9]. Since curves of genus 2 in characteristic \( \neq 2 \) can be described by binary sextics he could use the invariant theory of binary sextics and established the link with modular forms using Thomae’s formulas that express theta constants in terms of cross ratios of zeros of binary sextics. Recently, in joint work with Carel Faber we exhibited in [2] a more direct version of this without the detour of Thomae’s formulas for describing vector-valued Siegel modular forms of degree 2.

In positive characteristic modular forms of degree 2 are described as sections of powers of the determinant bundle \( L \) of the Hodge bundle \( \mathcal{E} \) on the moduli space \( \mathcal{A}_2 \otimes \mathbb{F}_p \) of principally polarized abelian surfaces in characteristic \( p \). It turns out that for \( p \geq 5 \) the situation is very close to the case of characteristic 0. For \( p \geq 5 \) the graded ring

\[
\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbb{F}_p) = \bigoplus_k H^0(\mathcal{A}_2 \otimes \mathbb{F}_p, L^k)
\]

has generators of weight 4, 6, 10, 12 and 35 and there is a relation of degree 70 expressing the square of the odd weight generator in terms of the even weight generators, just as in characteristic 0. In fact, Igusa determined the ring \( \mathcal{R}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \) of integral modular forms and the reduction map \( \mathcal{R}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \to \mathcal{R}_2(\mathbb{F}_p) \) is surjective for \( p \geq 5 \). We refer to [10, 11, 1, 14].

The situation in characteristic 2 and 3 is different. The ring \( \mathcal{R}_2(\mathbb{F}_3) \) was determined in [7] using the relation with binary sextics.

In characteristic 2 curves of genus 2 can no longer be described by binary sextics. Nevertheless, as Igusa showed in [9] there is still a close relationship with the invariant theory of binary sextics. In this paper we use invariants
of curves of genus 2 in characteristic 2 to determine the ring of modular forms of degree 2. The result is as follows.

**Theorem 1.1.** The ring \( \mathcal{R}_2(\mathbb{F}_2) \) is generated by modular forms of weights 1, 10, 12, 13, 48 with one relation of weight 52:

\[
\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbb{F}_2) = \mathbb{F}_2[\psi_1, \chi_{10}, \psi_{12}, \chi_{13}, \chi_{48}]/(R)
\]

with \( R = \chi_4^3 + \psi_1^3 \chi_{10}^3 + \psi_4^4 \chi_{48} + \chi_{10}^4 \psi_{12} \). The ideal of cusp forms is generated by \( \chi_{10}, \chi_{13} \) and \( \chi_{48} \).

We also point out that we find non-zero (regular) vector-valued modular forms of weights not allowed in characteristic 0, like \((3, -1)\) or \((2, 0)\).

## 2. Modular Forms

We denote by \( \mathcal{A}_g \) the moduli stack of principally polarized abelian varieties of dimension \( g \) and by \( E_g \) the Hodge bundle on \( \mathcal{A}_g \). It extends to a Faltings-Chai type toroidal compactification \( \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_g \). We write \( L = \text{det}(E_g) \).

For \( g > 1 \) sections of \( L_k \) over \( \mathcal{A}_g \) extend automatically to \( \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_g \), a property known as the Koecher principle, see [5, Prop. 1.5 page 140]. We write \( M_k(\Gamma_g) = H^0(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_g \otimes \mathbb{F}_2, L_k) \) for the space of scalar-valued modular forms of weight \( k \). Moreover, we set

\[
\mathcal{R}_g(\mathbb{F}_2) = \bigoplus_k M_k(\Gamma_g),
\]

the ring of scalar-valued modular forms of degree \( g \) in characteristic 2. It is a finitely generated \( \mathbb{F}_2 \)-algebra. For \( g = 1 \) we know by Deligne [3] that

\[
\mathcal{R}_1(\mathbb{F}_2) = \mathbb{F}_2[c_1, \Delta]
\]

with \( c_1 \) of weight 1 and \( \Delta \) a cusp form of weight 12.

We are interested in the case \( g = 2 \). In the following we shall simply write \( \mathbb{E} \) for the Hodge bundle \( E_2 \).

In the Chow group with rational coefficients of codimension 1 cycles of \( \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2 \) the class of the locus \( \mathcal{A}_{1,1} \) of products of elliptic curves satisfies the relation

\[
2[\mathcal{A}_{1,1}] + [D] = 10 \lambda_1,
\]

where \( \lambda_1 \) is the first Chern class of \( \mathbb{E} \) and \( D \) the divisor added to compactify \( \mathcal{A}_2 \), see [13, (8.4)]. Therefore there exists a non-zero modular form \( \chi_{10} \) of weight 10 over \( \mathbb{F}_2 \) vanishing doubly on the divisor \( \mathcal{A}_{1,1} \otimes \mathbb{F}_2 \). As the cycle relation shows \( \chi_{10} \) is a cusp form. The form is determined up to a non-zero multiplicative constant and we shall normalize \( \chi_{10} \) later.

Since \( \mathcal{A}_{1,1} \) is the image of a degree 2 morphism \( \mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{1,1} \) by restriction to the locus \( \mathcal{A}_{1,1} \otimes \mathbb{F}_2 \) we find an exact sequence

\[
0 \rightarrow M_{k-10}(\Gamma_2) \rightarrow M_k(\Gamma_2) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2(M_k(\Gamma_1)).
\]

Another divisor that we will use is the locus \( V_1 \) of principally polarized abelian surfaces of 2-rank \( \leq 1 \). The cycle class of this locus is known; it is the vanishing locus of the map \( L \rightarrow L^\otimes 2 \) induced by Verschiebung on the universal abelian surface and we thus find (cf. [6])

\[
[V_1] = \lambda_1.
\]
Hence there exists a modular form $\psi_1$ of weight 1, determined up to a non-zero multiplicative constant, with divisor $V_1$. It is called the Hasse invariant. This is not a cusp form since it restricts to the Hasse invariant $c_1$ on the boundary component $A_1^* \otimes F_2$ in the Satake compactification $A_2^* \otimes F_2$. We shall normalize $\psi_1$ later.

The existence of $\psi_1$ implies $\dim M_k(\Gamma_2) \leq \dim M_{k+1}(\Gamma_2)$. The exact sequence (2) and the structure of $R_1(F_2)$ imply that

$$\dim M_k(\Gamma_2) = 1 \quad \text{for } k = 1, \ldots, 9 \quad \text{and } \dim M_{10}(\Gamma_2) = 2.$$  

In order to estimate $\dim M_k(\Gamma_g)$ for larger $k$ we apply semi-continuity (cf. [8, Thm. 12.8]) to $L$ defined over $\hat{A}_g/Z$ and deduce $\dim H^0(\hat{A}_2 \otimes C, L^k) \leq \dim H^0(\hat{A}_2 \otimes F_2, L^k)$. Using this and the exact sequence (2) we deduce

$$\dim M_{11}(\Gamma_2) = 2, \quad \text{and } 3 \leq \dim M_k(\Gamma_2) \leq 4 \text{ for } 12 \leq k \leq 19.$$

Similarly, we can consider vector-valued modular forms. For each irreducible representation $\rho$ of $GL(2, \mathbb{Q})$ there is a corresponding bundle $E_\rho$. Since we are dealing with $g = 2$ the $\rho$ in question correspond to pairs $(j, k)$ of integers with $j \geq 0$ and $E_\rho = \text{Sym}^j(E) \otimes \text{det}(E)^{\otimes k}$. We write $M_{j,k}(\Gamma_2)$ for $H^0(\hat{A}_2 \otimes F_2, \text{Sym}^j(E) \otimes \text{det}(E)^{\otimes k})$ and $S_{j,k}(\Gamma_2)$ for the space of cusp forms. Again, these sections extend over $\hat{A}_2 \otimes F_2$ by the Koecher principle. But note that $\rho \otimes F_2$ might be reducible.

**Lemma 2.1.** We have $\dim S_{6,8}(\Gamma_2) \geq 1$ and every element of $S_{6,8}(\Gamma_2)$ vanishes on $A_{1,1} \otimes F_2$. If $\dim S_{6,8}(\Gamma_2) \geq 2$ then $M_{6,-2}(\Gamma_2) \neq 0$.

**Proof.** We know that over $C$ we have $\dim S_{6,8}(\Gamma_2) = 1$. Hence by semi-continuity of dimensions there exists a cusp form of weight $(6,8)$ in characteristic 2. Note that the Hodge bundle $E$ pulled back via

$$A_1 \times A_1 \rightarrow A_{1,1} \hookrightarrow A_2$$

can be written as $p_1^*(E_1) \oplus p_2^*(E_1)$ with $E_1$ the Hodge bundle of $A_1$ and $p_1, p_2$ the two projections. The pull back of $\chi_{6,8}$ to $(A_1 \times A_1) \otimes F_2$ must vanish because it lands in

$$\varphi_{j=0}(S_{14-j}(\Gamma_1) \otimes S_{8+j}(\Gamma_1))$$

and this is (0). If we develop a form $\varphi \in S_{6,8}(\Gamma_2)$ vanishing on $A_{1,1} \otimes F_2$ in the normal direction of the divisor $A_{1,1} \otimes F_2$ we see that its first (‘non-constant’) term in the Taylor expansion lands in

$$\varphi_{j=0}(S_{15-j}(\Gamma_1) \otimes S_{9+j}(\Gamma_1))$$

and the only non-zero factor here is $S_{12}(\Gamma_1) \oplus S_{12}(\Gamma_1)$ and the image is symmetric under the interchange of factors. But $\dim S_{12}(\Gamma_1) = 1$. Therefore, if $\varphi_1, \varphi_2$ are two linearly independent cusp forms of weight $(6,8)$ there exists a non-trivial linear combination that vanishes with order $\geq 2$ along $A_{1,1} \otimes F_2$. This yields a modular form divisible by $\chi_{10}$, hence a regular section of $\text{Sym}^6(E) \otimes \text{det}(E)^{-2}$, not identically zero on $A_{1,1} \otimes F_2$. □
We thus have at least one non-zero modular form \( f \in S_{6,8}(\Gamma_2) \) that vanishes with multiplicity 1 on \( A_{1,1} \otimes \mathbb{F}_2 \). Thus we also find a rational modular form \( f/\chi_{10} \) with possible poles along \( A_{1,1} \otimes \mathbb{F}_2 \).

We can analyze the order of the poles of the coordinates of \( f/\chi_{10} \) near a generic point of \( A_{1,1} \). We consider \( f \) near a generic point of \( A_{1,1} \otimes \mathbb{F}_2 \) and write its Taylor expansion as

\[
 f = (\gamma_0, \ldots, \gamma_6) \quad \text{with} \quad \gamma_i = \sum_{r \geq 0} \gamma_{i,r} t^r
\]

where \( t \) is a local normal coordinate. If for fixed \( i \) we have \( \gamma_{i,r} = 0 \) for \( r < r_0 \) then

\[
 \gamma_{i,r_0} \in QS_{14+r_0-j}(\Gamma_1) \otimes QS_{8+r_0+j}(\Gamma_1)
\]

where \( QS \) denotes quasi-modular cusp forms. From the dimensions of \( S_k(\Gamma_1) \) we see as in the proof of Lemma 2.1 that \( \text{ord}_{QS}(\gamma_i) \geq -1 \) and we can even get the estimate

\[
 \text{ord}_{A_{1,1}}(\gamma_0, \ldots, \gamma_6) \geq (2, 1, 0, -1, 0, 1, 2),
\]

but we will not use this.

3. Curves of genus 2 in characteristic 2

Let \( C \) be a smooth projective curve of genus 2 over a perfect field \( k \) of characteristic 2. Let \( K \) be the canonical divisor (class) of \( C \). Then by Riemann-Roch \( \dim H^0(C, O(nK)) = 2n - 1 \) for \( n \geq 2 \). If \( \xi_0, \xi_1 \) is a basis of \( H^0(C, O(K)) \), then there is an element \( \eta \in H^0(C, O(3K)) \) such that \( \xi_0^3, \xi_0^2 \xi_1, \xi_0 \xi_1^2, \xi_1^3, \eta \) form a basis of \( H^0(C, O(3K)) \). Then

\[
 \xi_0^6, \xi_0^3 \xi_1, \ldots, \xi_1^6, \xi_0^3 \eta, \xi_0^2 \xi_1 \eta, \xi_0 \xi_1^2 \eta, \xi_1^3 \eta
\]

are linearly independent in \( H^0(C, O(6K)) \) and since \( \eta^2 \in H^0(C, O(6K)) \) there must be a linear relation

\[
 \eta^2 + c_3 \eta + c_6 = 0
\]

with \( c_3 \) (resp. \( c_6 \)) homogeneous of degree 3 (resp 6) in \( \xi_0, \xi_1 \). Writing \( x = \xi_1/\xi_0 \) and \( y \) for \( \eta/\xi_0^3 \) we can write the equation as

\[
 y^2 + a \ y = b
\]

with \( a, b \in k[x] \) of degree \( \leq 3 \), resp. \( \leq 6 \). Moreover \( a \neq 0 \). The hyperelliptic involution of the curve \( C \) is given by \( y \mapsto y + a \). The fixed points are given by the equation \( a = 0 \) (or \( c_3 = 0 \) in projective coordinates); hence there are \( 3, 2 \) or \( 1 \) ramification points. This corresponds to 2-rank of \( \text{Jac}(C) \) being equal to \( 2, 1 \) or 0.

We point out that a curve of genus 2 defined by an equation (3) comes with a basis \( dx/a, \ x \ dx/a \) of \( H^0(C, O(K)) \).

The choices we made for arriving at the equation (3) are a basis of \( H^0(C, O(K)) \) and an element of \( \eta \) in \( H^0(C, O(3K)) \). Clearly, another choice of \( \eta \) is of the form \( \epsilon \eta + \theta \) with \( \epsilon \) a unit in \( k \) and \( \theta \) homogeneous of degree 3 in \( \xi_0, \xi_1 \), or \( y \mapsto uy + v \) for \( u \in k^* \) and \( v \in k[x] \) of degree \( \leq 3 \).
The induced action on the pair \((a, b)\) is by
\[
(a, b) \mapsto (a/u, (b + v^2 + av)/u^2) \quad \text{with } u \in k^*, \; v \in k[x] \text{ of degree } \leq 3.
\]

Another choice of basis of \(H^0(C, O(K))\) is given by an element of \(\text{GL}(V)\) with \(V = \langle \xi_0, \xi_1 \rangle\). The action on \(x, y\) is by
\[
x \mapsto (a\alpha + \beta) / (\gamma x + \delta), \quad y \mapsto y / (\gamma x + \delta)^3.
\]

Let \(Y\) be the algebraic stack of triples \((\pi, \alpha, \beta)\) with \(\pi : C \to S\) a curve of genus 2, \(\alpha : O_S^{\oplus 2} \to \pi^* \omega_\pi\) and \(\beta \in \pi^*(\omega_\pi^{\otimes 3})\) nowhere in the image of \(\text{Sym}^3(\pi^*(\omega_\pi)) \to \pi^*(\omega_\pi^{\otimes 3})\). We may view it as the stack of curves of genus 2 with a framed Hodge bundle and a section of \(\omega_\pi^{\otimes 3}\) satisfying the additional condition that it yields an equation as in (3). There is an obvious action of \(\text{GL}(2)\) and an action of \(\text{Sym}^3(O_S^{\oplus 2})\).

We thus consider the stack

\[
[Y/\text{GL}(2) \ltimes \text{Sym}^3(O_S^{\oplus 2})]
\]

and we can identify it with the moduli space \(\mathcal{M}_2 \otimes \mathbb{F}_2\).

Consider the subspace of \(\text{Sym}^3(V) \times \text{Sym}^6(V)\) of pairs \((a, b)\) satisfying the condition that the pair defines a non-singular curve; this amounts to \(a\) and \((a')^2b + (b')^2\) having no root in common. We shall now use the symbols \(x_0, x_1\) for the generators of \(V\).

We write \(V_{j,k}\) for \(\text{Sym}^j(V) \otimes \text{det}(V)^{\otimes k}\). We let the semi-direct product \(\text{GL}(V) \ltimes V_{3,-1}\) act on \(V_{3,-1} \times V_{6,-2}\) via twisting the two actions of \(\text{GL}(V)\) and \(\text{Sym}^3(V)\). Here \(M \in \text{GL}(V)\) acts by
\[
(a, b) \mapsto (a(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2, \gamma x_1 + \delta x_2), b(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2, \gamma x_1 + \delta x_2))
\]
and \(v \in \text{Sym}^3(V)\) by
\[
(a, b) \mapsto (a, b + v^2 + av)
\]
without twisting. After twisting \(c \cdot \text{Id}_V\) acts via \(c\) on \(V_{3,-1}\) and by \(c^2\) on \(V_{6,-2}\) and this is compatible with the equation \(y^2 + ay = b\) if we let it act on \(y\) by \(y \mapsto cy\). It is also compatible by \(b \mapsto b + av + v^2\) for \(v \in V_{3,-1}\).

We thus consider
\[
\mathcal{X}^0 \subset \mathcal{X} = V_{3,-1} \times V_{6,-2}
\]
where \(\mathcal{X}^0\) is the open substack given by the condition the \(y^2 + ay = b\) defines a smooth projective curve of genus 2.

The moduli space \(\mathcal{M}_2 \otimes \mathbb{F}_2\) can be identified with the stack quotient
\[
[\mathcal{X}^0/\text{GL}(V) \ltimes V_{3,-1}]
\]
Note that the stabilizer of a pair \((a, b)\) contains \((\text{id}_V, a)\). The pull back of the Hodge bundle \(E\) on \(\mathcal{M}_2 \otimes \mathbb{F}_2\) is the equivariant bundle \(V\).
4. Invariants and modular forms

We write elements $a \in \text{Sym}^3(V)$ and $b \in \text{Sym}^6(V)$ as

$$a = \sum_{i=0}^{3} a_i x_1^{3-i} x_2^i, \quad b = \sum_{i=0}^{6} b_i x_1^{6-i} x_2^i.$$ 

By an invariant for the action of $\text{GL}(V) \ltimes \text{Sym}^3(V)$ we mean a polynomial in the coordinates $a_0, \ldots, a_3$ and $b_0, \ldots, b_6$ of the pair $(a, b)$ in $\text{Sym}^3(V) \times \text{Sym}^6(V)$ that is invariant under $\text{SL}(V) \ltimes \text{Sym}^3(V)$. We define $\mathcal{K}$ as the ring of $\text{SL}(V) \ltimes V_{3-1}$-invariants under the action on $X$.

The simplest example of such an invariant is the expression

$$K_1 = a_0 a_3 + a_1 a_2,$$

the square root of the discriminant of $a$.

Since the pullback to $\mathcal{X}^0$ of the Hodge bundle $E$ under the Torelli map $\mathcal{M}_2 \to \mathcal{A}_2$ is the equivariant bundle $V$, pull back of scalar-valued modular forms gives invariants. This provides us with a homomorphism

$$\mu : R_2(F_2) \to \mathcal{K}.$$

Since the image of the Torelli map $\mathcal{M}_2 \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$ is the open set that is the complement of $\mathcal{A}_{1,1}$, the zero locus of $\chi_{10}$, we see that an invariant defines a rational modular form that becomes regular after multiplication by a power of $\chi_{10}$. Therefore, we can extend the map $\mu$ to

$$R_2(F_2) \mu \to \mathcal{K} \nu \to R_2(F_2)_{\chi_{10}}$$

such that $\nu \cdot \mu = \text{id}$.

Since we know the existence of a modular form $\psi_1 \in M_1(\Gamma_2)$ we see that $\mu(\psi_1)$ must equal $K_1$ as $K_1$ is the only invariant of weighted degree 3. (Here the weight of $a_i$ (resp. $b_j$) is $i$ (resp. $j$).) This implies in particular that $\nu(K_1)$ is a regular modular form of weight 1.

Similarly for covariants. By a covariant under the action of $\text{GL}(V) \ltimes \text{Sym}^3(V)$ we mean a polynomial in the coefficients $a_i$ and $b_j$ and $x_1$, $x_2$ which is an invariant for the action of $\text{SL}(V) \ltimes V_{3-1}$.

The simplest example of a covariant is given by the polynomial $a$. It defines an a priori rational modular form of weight $(3, -1)$.

**Lemma 4.1.** The form $\nu(a)$ is a regular modular form of weight $(3, -1)$.

**Proof.** The pullback of the $\text{Sym}^3(E)$ to $(\mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_1) \otimes F_2$ decomposes as

$$\oplus_{j=0}^{3} p_1^*(E_1)^{3-j} \otimes p_2^*(E_1)^j$$

and the coefficients of $a$ correspond to the factors. In view of the symmetry we have $\text{ord}_{\mathcal{A}_{1,1}}(a_0) = \text{ord}_{\mathcal{A}_{1,1}}(a_3)$ and $\text{ord}_{\mathcal{A}_{1,1}}(a_1) = \text{ord}_{\mathcal{A}_{1,1}}(a_2)$. Since $\nu(K_1) = \nu(a_0 a_3 + a_1 a_2)$ is regular it easily follows that $\text{ord}_{\mathcal{A}_{1,1}}(a_i) \geq 0$ and the form is regular. Indeed, we may for example assume that $a_0 = 0$ or $a_1 = 0$. Moreover, since its pull back lands in $\oplus_{j=0}^{3} M_{2-j}(\Gamma_1) \otimes M_{j-1}(\Gamma_1)$ and
\[ M_2(\Gamma_1) \otimes M_{-1}(\Gamma_1) = (0) \] it follows that \( \operatorname{ord}_{A_{1,1}}(a_0) \geq 1 \) and \( \operatorname{ord}_{A_{1,1}}(a_3) \geq 1 \). \qed

**Corollary 4.2.** We have \( \operatorname{ord}_{A_{1,1}}(a_i) = 0 \) for \( i = 1, 2 \) and \( \operatorname{ord}_{A_{1,1}}(a_i) = 1 \) for \( i = 0, 3 \).

**Proof.** We note that \( \psi_1 \) does not vanish on \( A_{1,1} \otimes \mathbb{F}_2 \). \qed

**Remark 4.3.** The restriction of the modular form \( \nu(a) \) to \( A_{1,1} \otimes \mathbb{F}_2 \) is the form \( c_1 \otimes 1 + c_1 \in M_1(\Gamma_1) \otimes M_0(\Gamma_1) \oplus M_0(\Gamma_1) \otimes M_1(\Gamma_1) \).

Another example is the expression

\[
(a_0a_2 + a_1^2)x_1^2 + (a_0a_3 + a_1a_2)x_1x_2 + (a_1a_3 + a_2^2)x_2^2
\]

which then defines a regular modular form of weight \( (2, 0) \). In fact, this lives in the second factor of the decomposition \( \operatorname{Sym}^2(V_{3,-1}) = V_{6,-2} \oplus V_{2,0} \).

Note that the map \( V_{2,0} \to V_{0,0} \) given by \( \alpha x_1^2 + \beta x_1x_2 + \gamma x_2^2 \mapsto \beta \) defines an invariant.

5. **Modular Forms from Invariants**

Igusa used invariants of binary sextics to construct modular forms and to construct a coarse moduli space of curves of genus 2. The \( \mathbb{Z} \)-algebra of even degree invariants of binary sextics describes a coarse moduli space

\[ \mathcal{Y} = \operatorname{Proj}(\mathbb{Z}[J_2, J_4, J_6, J_8, J_{10}]/(J_4^2 - J_2J_6 + 4J_8)) \]

for curves of genus 2 over \( \mathbb{Z} \).

To get characteristic 2 invariants (or covariants) one lifts the curve given by \( y^2 + ay = b \) to the Witt ring, say defined by \( (\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) \), and takes an invariant (or covariant) of the binary sextic defined by \( \tilde{a}^2 + 4\tilde{b} \), divides these by an appropriate power of 2 and reduces these modulo 2. This defines invariants (or covariants).

If \( f = \sum_{i=0}^{6} c_i x^{6-i} \) is the (universal) binary sextic then the invariant

\[ J_2 = 2^{-2}(-120 c_0c_6 + 20 c_1c_5 - 8c_2c_4 + 3c_3^2) \]

gives by the substitution

\[ c_i = 4b_i + \sum_{0 \leq r, s \leq 3, r + s = i} a_r a_s \quad (4) \]

the invariant \( K_2 = (a_0a_3 + a_1a_2)^2 \), that is, \( K_2 = K_2^2 \). For the formula for \( J_2 \) and the formulas of the the invariants \( J_{2i} \) (\( i = 2, 3, 5 \)) used below we refer to [12, p. 139–140].

Similarly, the invariant \( J_4 \) given by

\[ 2^{-7}(2640 c_0^2 c_6^2 - 880 c_0 c_1 c_5 c_6 + \ldots) \]

yields via \( I_4 = J_2^2 - 24J_4 \) an invariant \( K_4 \) in characteristic 2 that turns out to be reducible and divisible by \( K_1 \). We thus set \( K_3 = K_4/K_1 \) and get an
invariant

\[ K_3 = (a_0a_3 + a_1a_2)b_3^2 + (a_0^2a_3^2 + a_0a_2^3 + a_1^3a_3 + a_1^2a_2)b_3 + \\
a_0^3a_3b_6 + a_0^2a_1a_2b_6 + a_0^7a_1a_3b_5 + a_0^2a_2^2b_5 + \\
a_0a_1^2a_2b_5 + a_0a_1^2a_3b_4 + a_0a_2^3a_2b_2 + a_0a_2^2a_3b_1 + \\
a_0a_3^3b_0 + a_1^4b_5 + a_1^3a_2b_4 + a_1^2a_3b_1 + a_1a_2b_2 + \\
a_1^2a_2a_3b_1 + a_1a_2a_3^2b_0 + a_2^2b_1. \]

Similarly, \( I_6 \) yields the invariant \( K_3^2 \) in characteristic 2. The invariant \( I_8 \)
yields the invariant

\[ K_8 = b_3^9 + \alpha^2b_3^6 + \alpha(a_0^2a_3^2 + a_1^3a_3 + a_1^2a_2)b_3^3 + \ldots \]

and similarly from \( I_{10} \) we obtain

\[ K_{10} = (a_0a_3)^4b_3^6 + (a_0^5a_3^3 + a_0^4a_1a_2a_3 + a_0^4a_2^3a_3 + a_3^3a_3^3)a_3b_3^3 + \\
+ (a_0^6a_3^2 + a_0^5a_1a_2a_3 + a_0^4a_1^2a_3 + a_0^3a_2a_3 + a_0^2a_3^3 + a_0^1a_3^3) + \\
+ a_0^6a_3^2b_6 + a_0^5a_1a_2b_6 + a_0^3a_2a_3b_5 + a_0^2a_3b_4 + \\
+ a_0^4a_1a_2a_3b_5 + a_0^4b_6b_6 + a_0^5a_3b_5 + a_4^4a_2b_4 + \\
+ a_0^4a_2^2a_3b_2 + a_0^4a_2a_3^2b_1 + a_0^5a_3b_0 + a_0^1a_3^5b_1 + \\
+ a_0^2a_1a_2a_3b_2 + a_0^2a_1a_2a_3^2b_1 + a_0^5a_3b_1 + a_0^1a_3b_0 + \\
+ a_0^4a_2b_3^2 + a_0^3a_3b_3^2 + \ldots \]

Finally, the invariant \( I_{15} \) defines an invariant \( K_{15} \), but \( K_{15} \) can be expressed in terms of the invariants already obtained:

\[ K_{15} = K_3^2K_3^4 + K_1^5K_{10} + K_4^4K_3K_8 + K_3. \]

**Lemma 5.1.** We have \( \text{ord}_{A_{1,1}}(b_3) = -1 \) and \( \text{ord}_{A_{1,1}}(b_i) \geq 0 \) if \( i \neq 3 \).

**Proof.** In characteristic 0 we have \( \text{dim } S_{6,8}(\Gamma_2) = 1 \). The covariant \( \tilde{f} \) defines a rational modular form \( \nu(\tilde{f}) \) such that \( \chi_{10}\nu(\tilde{f}) \in S_{6,8}(\Gamma_2) \). A non-zero element \( \chi \) of \( S_{6,8}(\Gamma_2) \) vanishes on \( A_{1,1} \) and the coordinates of \( \chi/\chi_{10} \) thus have order \( \geq -1 \) along \( A_{1,1} \). Since the \( a_i \) are regular near \( A_{1,1} \otimes \mathbb{F}_2 \) we see using the formulas (4) that \( \text{ord}_{A_{1,1}}(b_i) \geq -1 \). By an argument as in Lemma 2.1 the only non-zero first term of the Taylor development sits in the middle coordinate and lands in \( S_{12}(\Gamma_1) \otimes S_{12}(\Gamma_1) \) and thus we see that \( \text{ord}_{A_{1,1}}(b_i) \geq 0 \) for \( i \neq 3 \). The invariant \( K_3 \) defines a rational modular form \( \nu(K_3) \) of weight 3. Since it is not a multiple of \( \psi_3^3 \) and \( \text{dim } M_3(\Gamma_2) = 1 \) it cannot be regular. Therefore \( \text{ord}(b_3) = -1 \). \( \square \)

Using this lemma we obtain modular forms \( \psi_1 = \nu(K_1) \in M_1(\Gamma_2) \) and

\[ \chi_{13} = \nu(K_3)\chi_{10} \in S_{13}(\Gamma_2) \]
as the form of \( K_3 \) shows that \( \nu(K_3) \) has order \( \geq -2 \) along \( A_{1,1} \). We see that \( \chi_{13} \) is not divisible by \( \psi_1 \), hence \( \text{dim } M_{12}(\Gamma_2) < \text{dim } M_{13}(\Gamma_2) \). In view
of the estimates on the dimensions of $M_k(\Gamma_2)$ given above we conclude that \( \dim M_{12}(\Gamma_2) = 3 \) and \( \dim M_{13}(\Gamma_2) = 4 \).

By inspecting the appearance of the invariant $K_{10}$ we see that $\nu(K_{10})$ is a modular form of weight 10 that vanishes with multiplicity 2 along $A_{1,1}$. Therefore, by the cycle class of $A_{1,1}$ given in (1) it is a multiple of $\chi_{10}$ and we normalize $\chi_{10}$ by setting

\[
\chi_{10} = \nu(K_{10}).
\]

Consider $K_{12} = K_8K_2^2 + K_6^2 + K_4^3$. It starts as follows

\[
(a_0^2a_3^2 + a_0a_1a_2a_3 + a_0a_2^3 + a_1^3a_3^4)b_3^4 + \ldots
\]

and one can check that it has order 0 along $A_{1,1}$. This defines a modular form

\[
\psi_{12} = \nu(K_{12}).
\]

Similarly, $\nu(K_8)$ has order $-8$ along $A_{1,1}$, hence we find

\[
\chi_{48} = \nu(K_8)\chi_{10}^4 \in S_{48}(\Gamma_2).
\]

In this way we obtain modular forms $\psi_1, \chi_{10}, \psi_{12}, \chi_{13}, \chi_{48}$.

From $K_{12} = K_8K_2^2 + K_6^2 + K_4^3$ we see that

\[
\chi_{10}^4\psi_{12} = \chi_{48}\psi_1^4 + \chi_{13}^4 + \chi_{14}^3\chi_{10}.
\] (5)

For the ring $\mathcal{R}_2^e(\mathbb{F}_2)$ of modular forms of even weight we find generators $\psi_1^2, \chi_{10}, \chi_{12}, \chi_{14}, \chi_{48}$ with $\chi_{14} = \psi_1\chi_{13}$ and a relation of weight 56 obtained by multiplying the relation (5) by $\psi_1^4$. The generating function is

\[
1 - t^{56} \frac{(1-t^2)(1-t^{10})(1-t^{12})(1-t^{14})(1-t^{48})}{2880} = \frac{56}{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 12 \cdot 14 \cdot 48}.
\]

Now $\lambda_1^3 = 1/2880$ (see [13, 6]) and the Riemann-Roch theorem implies that \( \dim M_k(\Gamma_2) = k^3/2880 + O(k^2) \). This implies that there cannot be more generators.

For the whole ring $\mathcal{R}_2(\mathbb{F}_2)$ we find generators

$\psi_1, \chi_{10}, \psi_{12}, \chi_{13}, \chi_{48}$

with a relation (5) of degree 52. This generates a subring with generating function

\[
1 - t^{52} \frac{(1-t)(1-t^{10})(1-t^{12})(1-t^{13})(1-t^{48})}{1440} = \frac{52}{10 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 \cdot 48}.
\]

This also implies that we found the whole ring.
**Remark 5.2.** In characteristic $\neq 2$ the invariant $E$ of degree 15 gives rise to a generator, a modular form $\chi_{35}$ of weight 35. But in our case we get $K_{15} = K_{3}K_{12} + K_{10}K_{5}^2$ and $\nu(K_{15})$ has order $-2$ along $A_{1,1} \otimes F_2$, so if we set $\chi_{25} = \chi_{10} \nu(K_{15}) \in S_{25}(\Gamma_2)$ we have $\chi_{25} = \chi_{13} \psi_{12} + \chi_{10}^2 \psi_{5}^5$ and do not get a new generator.

**Remark 5.3.** The zero locus of $\psi_1$ is the closure of the locus $V_1$ of abelian surfaces of 2-rank $\leq 1$. The zero locus of $(\psi_1, \chi_{13})$ consists of two components: the locus $V_0$ of 2-rank 0, that is, the supersingular locus, and the closure of the intersection of $A_{1,1} \cap V_1$, both with multiplicity 2. This fits the cycles classes:

$$13\lambda_1^2 = 10\lambda_1^2 + 3\lambda_1^2.$$ 

The class of $V_0$ is $3\lambda_2 = (3/2)\lambda_1^2$, with $\lambda_2$ the second Chern class of $E$, see [6, Thm. 2.4], [4, Thm. 12.4].

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