My Greatest Theorem So Far

Jumpin' Jack Flash *
(Second author information if needed)

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This is dedicated to the one I love

Abstract

This is a great paper. Read no further, because I don't want you to hurt yourself, but if you can't help yourself, better strap in. It gets bumpy from here on in.

1 Section One

Here is the very top of my logo

Here is the very bottom of my logo.

A test document from Dartmoth homepage!

1.1 Subsection One Dot One

Hello, this is section 1.1

1.2 Subsection One Dot Two

And here we have section 1.2; here's a link to another Document (Other.pdf), which probably does not exist (but that's OK).

2 Section Two

sfsddsf

3 Introduction

The results which follow will dwarf all others that have come before. It amazes me that I have been able to write them down. I know that you too will be duely impressed.

4 Preliminaries

What! You don't know what I'm talking about!!

Let's try a little fraktur $\mathfrak{ABC}$. Let's try a little black board bold $\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{P}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$. Let's try some other symbols like $x \gg 0$ or $\otimes$. How about $M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} N$ or $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{Z}}}$?

How about $p \nmid N$ or $\boxplus$?

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5 Some sample theorems

Lemma 5.1. *Let's put here exactly what we need to prove the next theorem.*

Theorem 5.2. *Let f be a nonzero element of $S_{k/2}(4N, \psi)$. Then there exist an infinite number of square-free positive integers t such that $\mathbf{S}_t(f) \neq 0$.*

D **Draft Remark 1.** *The proof which is below is correct, but unmotivated. Perhaps we can find an alternate proof which provides more insight*

D D D

Proof. If $\mathbf{S}_t(f) = 0$ for all but a finite number of square-free positive integers t, then by Lemma **??** the Fourier coefficients of f are supported on only a finite number of square classes. By Theorem 3 of [**?**] the weight of f must be 1/2 of 3/2 and at weight 3/2 must be in the span of the theta series h_ψ, contrary to assumption. □

By Theorem **??**, we see that it we can always find nonzero Shimura lifts.

Definition 5.3. *A horse is a horse of course, of course, but noone can talk to a horse of course ....*

Here we have some displayed and aligned equations.

Here is an unnumbered displayed equation:

$$T(m)T(n) = \sum_{d|(m,n)} d^{k-1}\chi(d)T(mn/d^2).$$

Here is a numbered displayed equation:

$$T(m)T(n) = \sum_{d|(m,n)} d^{k-1}\chi(d)T(mn/d^2). \tag{5.1}$$

Here is the same expression, but inline and not displayed. Notice it is set smaller and the summation indeices are placed differently: $T(m)T(n) = \sum_{d|(m,n)} d^{k-1}\chi(d)T(mn/d^2)$. Note I need to use $ to surround my formula when in an inline mode.

For an aligned display we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_N(s;f) &= \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{N}}\right)^{-s}\Gamma(s)L(s;f) \\ \Lambda_M(s;g) &= \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{M}}\right)^{-s}\Gamma(s)L(s;g) \end{aligned}$$

A numbered version is given by

$$\Lambda_N(s;f) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{N}}\right)^{-s}\Gamma(s)L(s;f) \tag{5.2}$$

$$\Lambda_M(s;g) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{M}}\right)^{-s}\Gamma(s)L(s;g) \tag{5.3}$$

A version with only one number associated to the group of equations is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_N(s;f) &= \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{N}}\right)^{-s}\Gamma(s)L(s;f) \\ \Lambda_M(s;g) &= \left(\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{M}}\right)^{-s}\Gamma(s)L(s;g) \end{aligned} \tag{5.4}$$

Something with cases

$$\phi_p(s) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1-b(p)p^{-s}+\psi(p)p^{k-1-2s}}{1-a(p)p^{-s}+\chi(p)p^{k-1-2s}}\right) & \text{if } p \mid L \\ 1 & \text{if } p \nmid L. \end{cases}$$

D **Draft Remark 2.** *This should be more than enough displayed equations for the average person. Gosh, I sure hope this paper gets accepted. More remarks of little permanent consequence.*

D D D

Theorem 5.4. *Suppose that N is an odd positive integer and ψ is an even Dirichlet character defined modulo $4N$. Let $F \in S^+_{k-1}(N, \psi^2) \cup S^+_{k-1}(2N, \psi^2)$ be a normalized newform, and suppose that $S_{k/2}(4M, \psi, F) \neq 0$ for some $M \mid N$. Then*

1. $M = N$
2. $S^-_{k/2}(4N, \psi) \cap S_{k/2}(4N, \psi, F) = \{0\}$, *and so* $S_{k/2}(4N, \psi, F) \subset S^+_{k/2}(4N, \psi)$.
3. *If N is square-free and $\psi^2 = 1$, then* $S^+_{k/2}(4N, \psi)_K \subset S^+_{k/2}(4N, \psi)$.

Let's get the other references in now. See [**?**] and [**?**].

References

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