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**Hilbert modular forms and the Gross-Stark conjecture. (English summary)**

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Let  $F$  be a totally real field and  $\chi$  an abelian totally odd character of  $F$ . In 1988, Gross stated a  $p$ -adic analogue of Stark's conjecture that relates the value of the derivative of the  $p$ -adic  $L$ -function associated to  $\chi$  to the  $p$ -adic logarithm of a  $p$ -unit in the extension of  $F$  cut out by  $\chi$ . In this paper the authors prove Gross's conjecture when  $F$  is a real quadratic field and  $\chi$  a narrow ring class character. The main result also applies to general totally real fields for which Leopoldt's conjecture holds, assuming either that there are at least two primes above  $p$  in  $F$ , or that a certain condition relating the  $\mathcal{L}$ -invariants of  $\chi$  and  $\chi^{-1}$  holds. This condition on  $\mathcal{L}$ -invariants is always satisfied when  $\chi$  is quadratic.

To be precise, let

- $H$  be a finite cyclic extension of  $F$  cut out by  $\chi$ ,
- $S$  be a finite set of places of  $F$  containing all the Archimedean places,
- $L_S(\chi, s)$  be the associated complex  $L$ -function,
- $\mathfrak{p}$  be a prime of  $F$  dividing  $p$  with  $\chi(\mathfrak{p}) = 1$ ,
- $\mathfrak{P}$  be a prime of  $H$  lying above  $\mathfrak{p}$ ,
- $E$  be a finite extension of  $\mathbf{Q}_p$  containing the values of  $\chi$ ,
- $\mathcal{L}(\chi) \in E$  be a certain  $\mathcal{L}$ -invariant defined by items from  $H$  but independent of these, and
- let  $\omega$  be the  $p$ -adic Teichmüller character.

If  $S$  contains all the primes above  $p$ , Deligne and Ribet proved the existence of a continuous  $E$ -valued function  $L_{S,p}(\chi\omega, s)$  of a variable  $s \in \mathbf{Z}_p$  characterized by

$$L_{S,p}(\chi\omega, n) = L_S(\chi\omega^n, n)$$

for all integers  $n \leq 0$ .

In 1981, Gross proposed the following conjecture: For all characters  $\chi$  of  $F$  and all  $S = R \cup \mathfrak{p}$ , one has

$$L'_{S,p}(\chi\omega, 0) = \mathcal{L}(\chi)L_R(\chi, 0).$$

As explained in Section 1 of the paper, when  $L_R(\chi, 0) = 0$ , this conjecture follows from Wiles' proof of the Main Conjecture for totally real fields. In the sequel, one therefore supposes  $L_R(\chi, 0) \neq 0$ . In this setting, Gross's conjecture suggests defining an analytic  $\mathcal{L}$ -invariant of  $\chi$  by

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}(\chi) := \frac{L'_{S,p}(\chi\omega, 0)}{L_R(\chi, 0)} = \frac{d}{dk} \mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}(\chi, k)_{k=1},$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}(\chi, k) := \frac{-L'_{S,p}(\chi\omega, 1-k)}{L_R(\chi, 0)}.$$

Now, the main result of the paper is:

Theorem 2. Assume Leopoldt's conjecture holds for  $F$ .

(1) If there are at least two primes of  $F$  lying above  $\mathfrak{p}$ , then Gross's conjecture holds for all  $\chi$ .

(2) If  $\mathfrak{p}$  is the only prime of  $F$  lying above  $p$ , assume further that

$$\text{ord}_{k=1}(\mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}(\chi, k) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}(\chi^{-1}, k)) = \text{ord}_{k=1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{an}}(\chi^{-1}, k).$$

Then Gross's conjecture holds for both  $\chi$  and  $\chi^{-1}$ .

Theorem 2 leads to two unconditional results.

Corollary 5. Let  $F$  be a real quadratic field and let  $\chi$  be a narrow ring class character of  $F$ . Then Gross's conjecture holds for  $\chi$ .

Corollary 6. Let  $F$  be a totally real field satisfying Leopoldt's conjecture, and let  $\chi$  be a narrow ray class character of  $F$ . Then Gross's conjecture holds for  $\chi$  in either of the following two cases:

(1) there are at least two primes of  $F$  above the rational prime  $p$ , or

(2) the character  $\chi$  is quadratic.

The proof of Theorem 2 starts by a cohomological interpretation of Gross's conjecture. In Section 1 of the paper, the problem of proving the theorem is transformed into the problem of constructing a global cohomology class  $\kappa$  in a certain subspace of the global cohomology group  $H^1(F, E(\chi^{-1}))$  consisting of continuous classes whose restriction to the inertia subgroups  $I_{\mathfrak{q}} \subset G_F$  are unramified at all primes  $\mathfrak{q} \neq \mathfrak{p}$  of  $F$ .

As the authors state, the construction of  $\kappa$  borrows from techniques initiated by Ribet and extended by Wiles to prove the main conjecture of Iwasawa theory for totally real fields. Hence, Section 2 is devoted to Hilbert modular forms where the constant terms of certain Eisenstein series host the  $L$ -function values appearing in  $L_{\text{an}}(\chi, k)$ .

Section 3, via  $p$ -adic interpolation, relates Hilbert modular forms to  $\Lambda$ -adic modular forms,  $\Lambda$  the Iwasawa algebra, a complete subring of the ring  $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{Z}_p, E)$  isomorphic to the power series ring  $\mathcal{O}_E[[T]]$ . Hecke operators acting on  $\Lambda$ -adic cusp forms and their  $\Lambda$ -algebra  $\mathbf{T}$  play an essential role.

Section 4 completes the construction of the cohomology class  $\kappa$ . Here the key ingredient is a two-dimensional Galois representation

$$\rho: G_F \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{F}_{(1)})$$

where  $\mathcal{F}_{(1)}$  is a total ring of fractions defined starting by  $\mathbf{T}$ .

Reviewed by *Rolf Berndt*

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*Note: This list reflects references listed in the original paper as accurately as possible with no attempt to correct errors.*

