

Langlands base change for $GL(2)$

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Abstract

Let F be a totally real Galois number field. We prove the existence of base change relative to the extension F/\mathbb{Q} for every holomorphic newform of weight at least 2 and odd level, under simple local assumptions on the field F .

1. Introduction

In their 1997 paper [HM97], Hida and Maeda proposed a strategy to attack the problem of non-abelian base change for a totally real extension F . The case of solvable base change was known to be true by the work of Langlands (cf. [Lan80]), with a proof that also covers the case of even Galois representations. Given a newform $f := f_1$, they propose to find a sequence of links (congruences modulo suitable primes) starting from f and ending in some newform f_j (and calling f_2 to f_{j-1} the modular forms appearing as *châîmons* of this chain) such that for some reason (in their case, they take a CM form) it is known that f_j can be lifted to a Hilbert modular form on F . Then, assuming that for the restrictions to the absolute Galois group G_F of F of the Galois representations in this chain, suitable Modularity Lifting Theorems (M.L.T.) apply at all the links, we can propagate modularity (over F) from the restriction to G_F of f_{i+1} to that of f_i ($i = j - 1, j - 2, \dots, 1$), thus proving that f can be lifted to F . In other words, through suitable congruences and M.L.T., the liftability of f_j to F implies that of f_{j-1} , and so on, until deducing the liftability of the given f , the first newform in the chain of congruences. In this way they manage to prove that base change holds for infinitely many modular forms of prime power level.

In the new decade, new M.L.T. (over totally real number fields) have been proved and, in particular, recent results of Kisin are strong enough to suggest that this strategy can now be applied to prove base change in almost full

generality. Recent M.L.T. still have conditions on the size of the residual image and on its restriction to the decomposition group at p but, on the other hand, in the recent proofs of Serre's conjecture (cf. [Ser87]) given by the author and by Khare-Wintenberger (see [Die] and [KW09a], [KW09b]) new *astuces* have been developed to propagate modularity despite these conditions. In fact, combining the Hida-Maeda strategy with strong Modularity Lifting Theorems of Kisin (cf. [Kis09a], [Kis09c] and [Kis09b]), Skinner and Wiles (cf. [SW01]) and Geraghty (cf. [Ger]), the *propagatory techniques* (of the author and Khare-Wintenberger) just mentioned, and some new ideas, we can prove base change for $\mathrm{GL}(2)$ under some mild assumptions; namely, the following is true.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let F be a totally real Galois number field. Let f be a holomorphic newform of weight at least 2 and odd level N . Assume that the following two conditions are satisfied:*

- (1) *the primes 2, 3, 7 and 11 are split in F ;*
- (2) *if $5 \mid N$, then 5 is split in F .*

Then, f is liftable to F ; i.e., there is a Hilbert modular form \hat{f} over F such that the restrictions to G_F of the λ -adic Galois representations attached to f agree with the Galois representations attached to \hat{f} .

In the last section, we will also include some elementary corollaries of our base change result.

Remark. For modular forms that can also be obtained from a definite quaternion algebra, assuming that the Galois group of F/\mathbb{Q} is simply 2-connected and some ramification conditions, Hida obtained a proof of base change from \mathbb{Q} to F subject to a conjecture on permutation representations ([Hid09]).

Remark. M.L.T. have also been applied by Clozel to obtain results of base change in the opposite direction, i.e., to descend modularity of certain rational, Galois invariant, Galois representations, from a totally real number field to \mathbb{Q} (cf. [Clo]).

Notation. In this paper, F will always denote a totally real Galois number field. For every number field K , we will denote by G_K the absolute Galois group of K . We will denote by χ the p -adic or mod p cyclotomic character. The value of p , and whether it is the p -adic or the mod p character, will always be clear from the context. We will denote by ω a Teichmüller lift of the mod p cyclotomic character. Given a Galois representation σ , we will denote by $\mathbb{P}(\sigma)$ its projectivization.

Definitions. Let K be a number field. Let $\bar{\rho}_p$ be a 2-dimensional, odd, representation of G_K with values on a finite extension of \mathbb{F}_p .

- (1) We say that the image of $\bar{\rho}_p$ is *large* if $p \geq 5$ and the image contains $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$. In this case, it is easy to see that the image of $\mathbb{P}(\bar{\rho}_p)$ is isomorphic to one of the following two groups: $PSL(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$ or $PGL(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$ for some r . Since $p \geq 5$, this implies, in particular, that large images are nonsolvable.
- (2) We say that the image of $\bar{\rho}_p$ is *dihedral* when the image of $\mathbb{P}(\bar{\rho}_p)$ is a dihedral group.
- (3) We say that the image of $\bar{\rho}_p$ is *bad-dihedral* when it is dihedral, $p > 2$, and the quadratic number field where the restriction of $\bar{\rho}_p$ becomes reducible is $K(\sqrt{\pm p})$, where the sign is $(-1)^{(p-1)/2}$.
- (4) We will say that f is a *classical modular newform* if it is a holomorphic newform of weight at least 2.

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2. General description of the proof

We start with a given newform f of odd level and F a totally real Galois number field, as in [Theorem 1.1](#). We can assume that f does not have Complex Multiplication (CM) and that $\text{Gal}(F/\mathbb{Q})$ is nonsolvable (otherwise, base change is known). Let us make some remarks that apply to all steps of the proof. We will do a series of links as described in the introduction, and we will manage to make all these links in such a way that in all the steps the residual representations will be irreducible and their images will not be bad-dihedral. We will also ensure that a similar restriction holds for the restrictions to G_F of the residual images. Whenever applying the M.L.T. as in [\[Kis09c\]](#) and [\[Kis09b\]](#), we will furthermore be in a situation where the residual projective image will contain some $PSL(2, p^s)$ and elements of a prime order bigger than 5 (thus these linear groups will be simple groups, and not A_5), and we will also see that the same holds for the restriction of the residual representations to G_F . In short, in most steps of our proofs (more precisely, as long as the good-dihedral prime is in the level; see the following paragraph for more details), we will have at the chaînons a nonsolvable residual image, even after restriction to G_F .

In order to get such a control on residual images, we will first introduce through level-raising a “good-dihedral prime” q in the level as in [KW09a]. This is a technique created in the proof of Serre’s conjecture given in [KW09a] precisely to guarantee that residual images are nonsolvable as long as the good-dihedral prime is not removed from the level. The next step is to apply the “ramification swapping strategy” created in [Die], in conjunction with suitable M.L.T. and the main result from [BLGG], to reduce to a situation where all primes in the level are split in F . After this step, all the characteristics where the congruences $f_i \equiv f_{i+1}$ hold will be primes that are split in F/\mathbb{Q} . In particular, all auxiliary primes introduced in the proof will be required to be split in F/\mathbb{Q} .

We will then proceed to perform the killing ramification at primes in the level relying mainly on the M.L.T. in [Kis09a]. To verify that the conditions to apply this result (to the restrictions to G_F of the Galois representations that are the chainons of this chain, in *reverse order*) hold, we will use ideas similar to those employed in [Die] to control tame inertial weights of potentially crystalline representations under certain conditions (via results of Caruso; cf. [Car06]), together with a new, very useful, trick, which we will call the “odd weight trick.”

The main innovation of this paper comes at the step where (sooner or later the time of the farewell should come...) we remove the good-dihedral prime from the level. *Before* doing so, we introduce a Micro-Good-Dihedral (MGD) prime to the level. This will be a small prime (in fact, we will take $p = 7$ in this paper, so let us just call it 7) such that, after showing that by some level-raising arguments we can introduce “supercuspidal” ramification at 7, we are reduced to consider modular forms of level divisible by 49 with ramification at 7 being given by a character of order 8 of the unramified quadratic extension of \mathbb{Q}_7 . Thus, 7 will work as an MGD prime in the following sense. As long as we work in characteristics p such that $p \neq 2, 7$ and 7 is a square mod p (and we will do so at all steps that go after losing our big good-dihedral prime q , except for one step in characteristic 11, where we will show why everything is fine by explicit computations), the local information at 7 will be enough to ensure that the residual representations being considered are irreducible and not bad-dihedral, even after restricting to G_F .

We divide the long chain in three parts. In *Fase uno* we introduce the big good-dihedral prime q and, after reducing (via swapping) to a situation where all primes in the level are split in F , we play our “odd weight trick” and kill ramification at all primes in the level. At the end we are reduced to the case of a newform with “weight k , level q^2 , good dihedral at q ” with $k < q$. This newform is supercuspidal locally at q . In *Fase dos* we play our level-raising trick to introduce the MGD prime 7 in the level. After this, we play

again the “odd weight trick” (by introducing some nebentypus at 11) and we are ready to kill ramification at q (farewell, big good-dihedral prime!). When ending this second *fase* we are in the case of a newform of level $7^2 \cdot 11$, with nebentypus at 11 and some odd weight k . This newform is principal series locally at 11. More precisely, the corresponding Galois representations have inertia Weil-Deligne parameter locally at 11 equal to $(\psi \oplus 1, N = 0)$, where ψ is the quadratic character corresponding to $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-11})$, and it is supercuspidal locally at 7. Finally, in *Fase final*, we make the final moves so that our chain connects the original modular form with some newform f_j of level 49 and weight $k \leq 12$, trivial nebentypus (thus even k), and supercuspidal at 7. For all such newforms (there are just two conjugacy classes of such newforms, one twisted of the other, in each of $k = 4, 6, 8, 10, 12$, and none in $k = 2$) we observe that a suitable member of the conjugacy class is ordinary at 3 and has residual image in $GL(2, \mathbb{F}_3)$, the image is known to be irreducible and not bad-dihedral even after restriction to G_F (because of the local information at 7). Thus, as in Wiles’ first paper on modularity of elliptic curves (applying results of Langlands and Tunnell), we have mod 3 modularity for the restriction to G_F of these forms. Applying a M.L.T. for residually irreducible ordinary representations of Skinner and Wiles (cf. [SW01]), we conclude that they can be lifted to Hilbert modular forms on F .

This completes the chain. In the next three sections we will go through the three *fases* in full detail.

3. Fase uno

Before starting, let us make a general remark that applies to all the steps of the proof, not only to this section. As in [KW09a] and [Die], we will always tacitly assume that residual representations in characteristic p have Serre’s weight $k \leq p + 1$, because it is well known that by making a suitable twist (by a power of χ), one can reduce to this case, and twists preserve modularity.

As a consequence of this, whenever we speak of a *link* between two modular forms (or Galois representations), the reader should keep in mind that this means that there is a congruence *up to twist* between the two forms.

Recall that all primes where we will build the chainons of our chain, except for the primes in the level of f , can be taken, and so will they be, to be split in F/\mathbb{Q} (thanks in particular to the assumptions in [Theorem 1.1](#)). Thus, this restriction will apply to all the auxiliary primes in the following construction.

Since there will be several auxiliary primes in our proof, let us name them all right now; in particular, to know their relative sizes. Let us call p_i , $i = 1, \dots, w$ the prime factors of the level N of f , and k its weight. Recall that N is odd and that f does not have CM.

We will need auxiliary primes b_i , for $i = 1, \dots, w$; r_0, m and r_1 , all split in F , satisfying

$$(*) \quad 2 \cdot \max\{N, k\} < 2 \cdot b_i < r_0 < m < r_1$$

for every $1 \leq i \leq w$. These are the auxiliary primes that we will use later. Let us take B a constant bigger than r_1 (and always make sure, in particular, that B is bigger than 7).

Since we will apply the M.L.T. in [Kis09a] to the restrictions to G_F of our Galois representations at many steps, let us recall the statement of this theorem. Since we will apply it to Galois representations that are base change of representations attached to classical modular forms, recall that these representations are known to be always potentially semistable (equivalently, de Rham) locally at p and with different Hodge-Tate weights $\{0, k - 1\}$. Together with a condition on the size of the residual image, let us stress that there is a *technical condition* required for this theorem to hold.

THEOREM 3.1 (Kisin). *Let F be a totally real Galois number field and p be an odd prime. Let ρ be a representation of G_F with values on a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p that is 2-dimensional, continuous, odd, absolutely irreducible and ramified at finitely many primes, with p a prime that is split in F . Assume also that the representation is, at all places $v \mid p$, de Rham of parallel Hodge-Tate weights $\{0, k - 1\}$, $k \geq 2$, and that the residual representation $\bar{\rho}$ is absolutely irreducible even when restricted to the absolute Galois group of $F(\zeta_p)$. Let us also assume that the following technical condition is satisfied.*

$\bar{\rho}|_{D_v}$ is not isomorphic, for any $v \mid p$, to a twist of

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, if $\bar{\rho}$ is modular, ρ is also modular.

Remark. As recorded in a note added in proof to the published version of [Kis09a], the condition that the representation should become semistable over an abelian extension of \mathbb{Q}_p that appears in [Kis09a] can now be removed due to recent work of Colmez (cf. [Col10]).

Since whenever we apply this M.L.T. the representation will be base changed from \mathbb{Q} and the characteristic p will be split in F , it will suffice to check the last technical condition of the theorem over \mathbb{Q} . Whenever we are in a chainon of our chain linking f_i to f_{i+1} and we are willing to propagate modularity over F from f_{i+1} to f_i via [Theorem 3.1](#), we will have to check that this local condition on the residual representation holds.

As for the condition on the residual image of the restriction to $G_{F(\zeta_p)}$, notice that whenever we can show that the restriction to G_F has large image,

since large implies nonsolvable, this will be enough to see that this condition is satisfied.

We begin by changing to a weight 2 situation, since this will be required in order to introduce a good-dihedral prime q as in [KW09a]. Given the family of Galois representations attached to f , since f does not have CM, we know that for almost every prime the residual image is large (due to Ribet’s Theorem in [Rib85]), and so we choose a characteristic r_0 where the residual image is large, split in F , and as in (*). We consider the residual representation, and take a minimal weight 2 lift (as defined in [KW09a]), corresponding to a weight 2 modular form f_2 . (If the weight of the given f is 2, this step is not taking place; we just ignore it, and thus $f_2 = f$ in this case.) Thus, the newform f_2 has weight 2 and its level is $N' \cdot r_0$, where N' divides N . To ease notation, we will assume that $N' = N$.

Theorem 3.1 will ensure that, when restricting to G_F , modularity propagates in reverse order (i.e., from f_2 to f). In order to check that the technical condition is satisfied, just observe that r_0 is not in the level of f and is bigger than twice its weight. Thus due to Fontaine-Laffaille theory, the residual tame inertia weights are equal to the Hodge-Tate weights $\{0, k - 1\}$. On the other hand, the residual image is large even after restriction to G_F because of the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.2. *Let $p \geq 5$ be a prime and $\bar{\rho}$ a 2-dimensional, odd, representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with values on a finite extension of \mathbb{F}_p and large image. Let F be a totally real Galois number field. Then the image of the restriction of $\bar{\rho}$ to G_F is also large; i.e., it contains the nonsolvable group $SL(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$.*

Proof. Consider $\mathbb{P}(\bar{\rho})$. We know that its image is of the form $PSL(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$ or $PGL(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$ for some r . Since $p > 3$, the group $PSL(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$ is simple. If we consider the restriction of $\mathbb{P}(\bar{\rho})$ to G_F , its image will be a normal subgroup of the image of $\mathbb{P}(\bar{\rho})$; thus it either will be trivial or will contain $PSL(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$.

Since $\bar{\rho}$ is odd and F is totally real, we know that the restriction to G_F of $\mathbb{P}(\bar{\rho})$ has nontrivial image, because the image of complex conjugation gives a matrix with eigenvalues 1 and -1 , thus nontrivial even modulo scalar matrices.

Therefore, we conclude that the image of $\mathbb{P}(\bar{\rho})$ must contain $PSL(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$, and this proves the lemma. □

Now we want to add the good dihedral prime to the system of Galois representations attached to f_2 . More precisely, we need to find two primes t and q greater than B such that, as in [KW09a] and [Die], modulo t we can do level raising to introduce the extra ramification at q so that in the next steps the Galois representations in characteristics smaller than B will have the good dihedral prime q in their ramification set. Since we will require that these two

primes are also split in F , let us give in the following lemma the definition and proof of existence of these two primes.

LEMMA 3.3. *Let F be a totally real number field. Let $\{\rho_\ell\}$ be a compatible system of Galois representations attached to a classical newform f of weight 2 and level N , such that f does not have CM. Let B be a constant greater than N and 7. Then*

There is a prime $t > B$ such that $t \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, t splits in F , and the image of $\bar{\rho}_t$ is exactly $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{F}_t)$.

Furthermore, there is a prime q satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) $q \equiv -1 \pmod{t}$.
- (2) *The image of $\bar{\rho}_t(\mathrm{Frob} q)$ has eigenvalues 1 and -1 .*
- (3) $q \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$.
- (4) $q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ for every $p \leq B$.
- (5) q splits in F .

Proof. A similar result is proved in [KW09a] and [Die], without the condition that t and q be split in F . Let us explain why the result is true with this extra condition.

The existence of t follows from the result of Ribet in [Rib85] that implies that for almost every prime, the residual images of the modular compatible system will be large. Then it suffices to take t sufficiently large and split in the compositum of $\mathbb{Q}(i)$, F , and the field of coefficients \mathbb{Q}_f of f . Observe that the determinant of $\bar{\rho}_t$ is $\chi \cdot \varepsilon$, where ε is some Dirichlet character unramified at t .

The existence of q was proved using the Chebotarev Density Theorem in [KW09a] and [Die] without the requirement that q splits in F . Thus, again using Chebotarev, we can deduce that the lemma is true if we see that the extra condition (5) is compatible with the other conditions on q . This is immediate for conditions (3) and (4), but not so obvious for conditions (1) and (2).

Since t is split in F , F is linearly disjoint from $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_t)$, and this implies that condition (5) and (1) are compatible.

In [KW09a], a prime q satisfying (2) is obtained by taking $\mathrm{Frob} q$ in the same conjugacy class of complex conjugation. Since F is totally real, the same argument works if we work with G_F , thus proving that conditions (5) and (2) are compatible. Therefore, by Chebotarev's Density Theorem, we conclude that there exists a prime q satisfying all the conditions in the statement of the lemma. \square

We apply this lemma to the system attached to f_2 , taking B to be the constant defined at the beginning of this section. Then, following [KW09a], we know that there is a congruence mod t between f_2 and a newform f_3 of weight 2 such that q^2 divides the level of f_3 and ramification at q of the attached Galois

representations is given by a character of the quadratic unramified extension of \mathbb{Q}_q of prime order t .

Remark. In fact, [KW09a] constructs this nonminimal lift using potential modularity, and this can be done because the conditions to apply M.L.T. are satisfied, now in our case since by assumption this mod t representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is modular, it clearly follows that the nonminimal lift is also modular, thus attached to some newform f_3 of weight 2. (Alternatively, we could have used the theory of congruences between modular forms and raising the level.)

For the restrictions to G_F , we will need to go in reverse order. Since the residual image is large even after restriction to G_F because of Lemma 3.2, and both t -adic representations are Barsotti-Tate at t , over F modularity propagates from f_3 to f_2 due to the M.L.T. in [Kis09c]. (Note that, as observed by Kisin in the first section of [Kis09b], in cases where t is totally split in F this applies without having to check that “pot. ordinary” goes to “pot. ordinary.”)

A very important remark. From now on, as long as we work in characteristic $p \leq B$, we know that all representations in our chain will be residually irreducible and not dihedral (because of the local information at the good dihedral prime q). Moreover, they will have projective image containing some simple group $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{F})$ (not isomorphic to A_5). This follows from the properties of a good dihedral prime and a study of images in this case (see [KW09a, Lemma 6.3]).

Let us show that we can also control the restriction to G_F of the images.

LEMMA 3.4. *Let p be any prime smaller than the bound B introduced above. Let $\bar{\rho}_p$ be a 2-dimensional odd representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with values on a finite extension of \mathbb{F}_p . Let $q > B$ be a good dihedral prime for the representation $\bar{\rho}_p$, and let F be a totally real number field such that q is split in F . Then the image of $\mathbb{P}(\bar{\rho}_p)$ restricted to G_F contains a simple group of the form $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$.*

Proof. Since q is split in F , when restricting to G_F the image of the decomposition group at q (this restriction is dihedral by assumption) forces the residual image to stay irreducible. Thus, since (as we have observed above) the good-dihedral prime forces the image over \mathbb{Q} of the projectivization to be an almost simple linear group and F is Galois, we see that even after restricting to G_F the image will contain a simple group $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$. \square

Thus, as long as we work in characteristic $p < B$, the results in [Kis09b], [Kis09c] and Theorem 3.1 will allow us to show that modularity over F propagates in reverse order through the chain, if we can show that the technical condition in Theorem 3.1 is satisfied and if we can deal with the primes in the level that are not split in F . In other words, we do not have to worry about the

size of the restriction to G_F of the residual image thanks to [Lemma 3.4](#). Our next step is to reduce to a situation where all primes in the level are split in F .

Ramification swapping. Swapping is the process used in [\[Die, §4\]](#), in order to transfer ramification from one set of primes to another. We have currently the set of primes: p_1, \dots, p_w in the level, together with r_0 and the good-dihedral prime q . To ease notation, we assume that none of the primes p_i is split in F . Therefore, because of the assumptions of [Theorem 1.1](#), we can suppose that they are all greater than 5. The auxiliary primes b_1, \dots, b_w are chosen to be split in F and satisfying the inequalities $(*)$ described at the beginning of this section. In particular, they are larger than all the p_i but smaller than the bound B . Thus, in all what follows we know that residual images will be large even when restricting to G_F , due to [Lemma 3.4](#).

Starting with the newform f_3 , whose weight is 2, let us recall the process of ramification swapping from [\[Die\]](#): we move to characteristic p_1 , reduce mod p_1 , and take a minimal lift. In general, this lift will correspond to a newform f_4 of weight $k > 2$. More importantly, the prime p_1 is not in the level of f_4 . Modularity is preserved, for the restrictions to G_F , from the Galois representation attached to f_4 to the one attached to f_3 , as follows from the M.L.T. of [\[Ger\]](#), [\[Kis09c\]](#), and [\[BLGG\]](#). More precisely, we show this by dividing in two cases.

Case (1): The Galois representation attached to the weight 2 newform f_3 is potentially Barsotti-Tate at p_1 . In this case, the M.L.T. in [\[Kis09c\]](#) can be applied, but it requires the construction of ordinary modular lifts. This was accomplished in [\[BLGG, Th. 6.1.11\]](#), where they conclude that if the prime p_1 is not split in F (in the split case the result of [\[Kis09c\]](#) applies automatically), then the M.L.T. of Kisin can be applied over F if the following condition is satisfied: $[F(\zeta_{p_1}) : F] > 4$. Since we have $p_1 > 5$, this is satisfied if the prime is unramified in F , but may fail for ramified primes. What we do to remedy this situation is to apply solvable base change (cf. [\[Lan80\]](#) and [\[AC89\]](#)). If we consider a subfield F' of F such that the Galois group $\text{Gal}(F/F')$ is solvable, and a representation of $G_{F'}$, then it is known that the modularity of such a representation is equivalent to the modularity of its restriction to G_F , assuming that this restriction is irreducible.

Let us see that this implies that we can replace F by F' at this step of the chain. We start with the assumption that $\rho_{f_4, p_1}|_{G_F}$ is modular. Then, by solvable base change (“going down”), $\rho_{f_4, p_1}|_{G_{F'}}$ is also modular. We have a congruence modulo p_1 between f_3 and f_4 , and suppose that for the restrictions to $G_{F'}$ of the Galois representations attached to f_3 and f_4 , modularity propagates well from f_4 to f_3 . Then we conclude that $\rho_{f_3, p_1}|_{G_{F'}}$ is also modular. Finally, by a second application of solvable base change (“going up”), we conclude from this that $\rho_{f_3, p_1}|_{G_F}$ is modular.

In other words, we can replace F by any subfield F' of it such that $\text{Gal}(F/F')$ is solvable. If we can show that applying a suitable M.L.T. modularity propagates well for the restrictions to $G_{F'}$, then the same holds for the restrictions to G_F .

So, let us choose the right subfield of F . Let v be a prime of F dividing p_1 , and let D be the decomposition group of v in $\text{Gal}(F/\mathbb{Q})$. Let $F^{(v)}$ be the fixed field of D . Then, since D is solvable, we can take this as a candidate subfield of F to apply the above strategy. The field $F^{(v)}$, by construction, has a place dividing p_1 that is split over \mathbb{Q} . Thus $F^{(v)}$ is linearly disjoint from $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{p_1})$, and therefore the condition $[F^{(v)}(\zeta_{p_1}) : F^{(v)}] > 4$ is clearly satisfied. (Recall that $p_1 > 5$.) Recall that we know that the residual image restricted to G_F is large, and *a fortiori* the same is true over $G_{F^{(v)}}$. Therefore, we can apply Theorem 6.1.11 in [BLGG] and conclude that for the restrictions to $G_{F^{(v)}}$, modularity propagates well from f_4 to f_3 , and by the above “solvable base change trick,” that the same is true also over G_F .

Case (2): The Galois representation attached to the weight 2 newform f_3 is potentially semistable at p_1 . This case corresponds to the local component at p_1 of f_3 being Steinberg or twist of Steinberg. In particular, by taking a suitable twist, we can assume that in this case the Galois representation is semistable at p_1 . We want to apply the M.L.T. of Geraghty (cf. [Ger, Th. 5.4.2]), so the first thing that we will check is that both representations are ordinary. The p_1 -adic Galois representation attached to f_3 is ordinary because it is semistable of weight 2, and the one attached to f_4 (which is crystalline of weight 2 or $p_1 + 1$, depending on the Serre’s weight of the mod p_1 representation) is forced to be ordinary because of the mod p_1 congruence with f_3 . This is due to the fact that “residually ordinary implies ordinary” for crystalline representations of weight 2 or $p_1 + 1$. (This is well known in the weight 2 case and follows from the results in [BLZ04] in the case of weight $p_1 + 1$.) *A fortiori*, the restrictions to G_F of both representations are also ordinary at all places dividing p_1 . In order to apply this M.L.T., there are two other technical conditions that need to be checked, which appear as conditions (4) and (5) in Geraghty’s Theorem (cf. [Ger, Th. 5.4.2]).

Condition (5) requires the image of the residual representation restricted to $G_{F(\zeta_{p_1})}$ to be “big,” a technical notion which, for the case of 2-dimensional Galois representations, is known to hold whenever this image is large (see, for example, [BLGG, §4]). We know that our residual representation has large image when restricted to G_F , and therefore it also has large image when restricted to $G_{F(\zeta_{p_1})}$ (because $F(\zeta_{p_1})$ is a cyclic extension of F). Thus condition (5) of Geraghty’s Theorem is satisfied.

Condition (4) is the requirement that the extension of F fixed by the kernel of the adjoint of the residual representation does not contain the p_1 -th roots of unity. Since we know that the residual image of the restriction to G_F is large, it is easy to see (this argument appears in the proof of Theorem 6.1.9 in [BLGG]) that this condition is implied by the following one: $[F(\zeta_{p_1}) : F] > 4$. Therefore, we can just apply the “solvable base change trick” as we did in the previous case to reduce to a situation where this condition is satisfied. (It is obvious that in this change of field we are preserving largeness of the residual image, and also that the p_1 -adic representations remain ordinary because they are restrictions of ordinary representations of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$.) We conclude that the M.L.T. of Geraghty applies in this case and allows us to propagate modularity, for the restrictions to G_F , from f_4 to f_3 .

Remark. In fact, a stronger version of the theorem of Geraghty is given in [BLGGT, Th .2.3.1]. (It is written for imaginary CM fields, but a standard and very easy argument using quadratic base change, appearing for example in [Ger], shows that a similar result also holds over totally real fields.) In this version, results of Thorne have been incorporated and thanks to them, condition (4) in Geraghty’s theorem disappears and condition (5) is replaced by a condition that is known to be satisfied if the prime is greater than 6 and the restriction of the residual representation to $G_{F(\zeta_{p_1})}$ is irreducible. Again, since the image of the restriction to G_F of our residual representation is large, this is clearly satisfied in our case.

With the newform f_4 , of weight $2 \leq k \leq p_1 + 1$ (and level prime to p_1), we move to characteristic b_1 , reduce modulo b_1 , and take a minimal weight 2 lift corresponding to a modular form f_5 . Observe that by construction the prime b_1 is not in the level of f_4 , hence the b_1 -adic representation attached to f_4 is crystalline. By the inequalities (*), the weight of f_4 is much smaller than b_1 . Thus because of Fontaine-Laffaille theory and the fact that b_1 is split in F we see that the technical condition in Theorem 3.1 is satisfied; thus modularity for the restrictions to G_F can be propagated from f_5 to f_4 . At this step we are assuming that the weight of f_4 is greater than 2. If this is not the case, we just take $f_5 = f_4$ and there is no need of adding ramification at b_1 . For simplicity, let us just assume from now on that b_1 is in the level of f_5 in any case, since this will not affect the rest of the proof. (That is, whether or not b_1 is truly on the level, we proceed in the same way and the outcome is the same.)

What remains is just an iteration of the above procedure. Notice that f_5 is again of weight 2, it has b_1 in its level, and the level is prime to p_1 . Thus, we repeat the procedure, for every $1 < i \leq w$, moving first to a characteristic p_i with a weight 2 family, reducing and taking a minimal lift (this kills the ramification at p_i), and then to characteristic b_i , reducing and taking a minimal weight 2 lift (thus introducing ramification at b_i). As we have indicated,

via M.L.T. of Geraghty, Kisin, and the result in [BLGG], modularity of the restrictions to G_F is preserved through the whole process.

The process concludes when one makes the last minimal weight 2 lift, in characteristic b_w . We end up with a newform g of weight 2 whose level does not contain any of the primes p_i , and in their place we have the primes b_i that are split in F .

In fact, as we explained in the first iteration, maybe not all the b_i appear in the level of g , but for simplicity we will just act as if they do. In particular, in the “iterated killing ramification” step we will move to each characteristic b_i even if it is not in the level. (This is still useful because by twisting we may change the weight in each of these characteristics; see the general remark at the beginning of Section 3.)

We have reduced the proof of our main theorem to a situation where all primes in the level are split in F . Recall also that from now on, all the residual characteristics that will appear in the chain are going to be split in F .

Now we want to manipulate a bit the nebentypus of g . The following step is meant to reduce to a situation where, for every prime b_i or r_0 in the level such that the nebentypus ramify at it, we have that the corresponding abelian extension of \mathbb{Q} (contained in $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{b_i})$) has odd degree and is thus real. To achieve this, we simply move to characteristic 2. (Recall that by assumption 2 is not in the level of f , thus it is also not in the level of any newform in our chain.) Since g has weight 2, we can reduce mod 2 and take a minimal lift (as in [KW09a]), which will correspond to another weight 2 modular form g_2 . Since the lift is minimal (locally at every prime), we are reduced to a situation where the b_i -part and the r_0 -part of the nebentypus is “real” (because it has odd degree) for any prime dividing its conductor. This is because a character with values on a finite extension of \mathbb{F}_2 must have odd order. Observe that we want that, on the restriction to G_F , modularity can be propagated from g_2 to g , and this follows from the main result in [Kis09b] since g is Barsotti-Tate at 2 and 2 is split in F (and the residual image is, as follows from 3.4, nonsolvable even when restricted to G_F).

Let us introduce an auxiliary prime m whose role will be to produce “odd Serre’s weights” for the residual representations to be dealt with in the “iterated killing ramification” step, where we kill ramification at all primes b_i and r_0 in the level. The prime m is a prime as in (*): it is smaller than B , split in F , it is congruent to 3 mod 4, and bigger than twice all of the b_i and bigger than r_0 . Recall that r_0 was the prime where ramification was introduced at the beginning of Section 3 in order to reduce to a weight 2 situation. We move to characteristic m , and here we reduce the weight 2 Galois representation attached to g_2 and take a lift given by another newform g_3 that has nebentypus ψ of order 2 corresponding to the quadratic extension $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-m})$, and a

suitable weight $k > m^2 - 1$. It is obvious that we can find a $k > m^2 - 1$ such that the congruence mod m : $\psi \cdot \chi^{k-1} \equiv \chi$ holds, and having this, it is a result of Khare (cf. [Kha01, Ths. 1 and 2]) that a congruence between g_2 and a newform g_3 whose weight and type at m are $(k, \psi \oplus 1, N = 0)$ does hold. Since K is imaginary, it is clear that k will be odd (because modular Galois representations are odd). Modularity propagates well on the restriction to G_F from g_3 to g_2 because of [Kis09c].

Now we simply kill ramification at the primes b_i , and r_0 , as in the “iterated killing ramification” (I.K.R.) step in [Die]. By switching to each of them, reducing mod b_i , and taking a modular minimal lift (recall that by suitable twisting we can assume that it will have weight $k_i \leq b_i + 1$), then moving to the next, and so on. Since the nebentypus at each b_i and at r_0 is at most given by a real abelian extension (we have managed to reduce to such a case), it is clear that we start with g_3 of odd weight and the Serre’s weight $k_i \bmod b_i$ will also be odd. This is enough to see that the technical condition in Theorem 3.1 holds true. As usual we want to propagate modularity for the restrictions to G_F of these representations, in reverse order, and since we know that residual images are large even when restricting to G_F (by Lemma 3.4), it is enough to verify this condition. During all the I.K.R. the residual representations will have odd Serre’s weight, and thus Theorem 3.1 can be applied. When we finish, we end with a newform g_s of level $m \cdot q^2$ and odd weight $k_s \leq b'$ (b' being the smallest of the primes b_i in the level, since we can perform I.K.R. with the primes taken in decreasing order), thus m is bigger than twice this weight because of the inequalities (*).

We now move back to characteristic m , and we consider the residual representation of g_s . This one will have even Serre’s weight, but since ramification at m was just given by a character of order $e = 2$ and we are reaching characteristic m with a family of weight k_s smaller than $m/2$, using the results of Caruso in [Car06] as we did in [Die], one can check that in this situation the technical condition in Theorem 3.1 is satisfied.

In fact, if we extract what was proved in [Die] using the results in [Car06] (this is contained in the proof of Lemma 4.4 in [Die]), we have the following

LEMMA 3.5. *Let ρ_p be an odd, continuous, 2-dimensional representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$, with finite ramification set and values in a p -adic field. Suppose that locally at p the representation is potentially crystalline and that the field of minimal degree where the representation becomes crystalline is a subfield of $\mathbb{Q}_p(\zeta_p)$ of even ramification degree e . Suppose that the Hodge-Tate weights of ρ_p are $\{0, k-1\}$ with $k > 2$. Furthermore, assume that the following inequality is satisfied:*

$$(k-1) \cdot e < p-1.$$

Then, if we consider the restriction to the decomposition group at p of the residual representation $\bar{\rho}_p$, the technical condition in [Theorem 3.1](#) is satisfied.

Then, since we have $e \cdot k_s = 2 \cdot k_s < m$ and $k_s > 2$ (because k_s is odd) thus, in particular, $2 \cdot (k_s - 1) < m - 1$, we see from this lemma that the M.L.T. of Kisin can be applied. This means that if we take a minimal modular lift corresponding to some newform g_{s+1} , modularity over F propagates well from g_{s+1} to g_s .

We have thus ended this *fase* with a newform g_{s+1} of level q^2 , trivial nebentypus, some even weight $k < B$, and good-dihedral at q .

4. Fase dos

The purpose of this *fase* is to introduce some extra ramification at 7 to the level as described in [Section 2](#). The type of ramification at 7 will be similar to the one in q , except that it will correspond to a character of even order 8. To ease notation, let us rename $g_{s+1} := h_1$.

We begin, as we did in the previous section, by changing to a weight 2 situation. (We do this if and only if we have $k > 2$.) This is where our last auxiliary prime in the sequence $(*)$ appears: it is a prime r_1 split in F , bigger than m (thus bigger than the weight k of h_1) and smaller than B . We move to characteristic r_1 , consider the residual representation, and take a modular weight 2 minimal lift corresponding to the newform h_2 . Observe that since k was even, the nebentypus at r_1 that we introduce here corresponds to a real abelian field. Residual images are large even after restricting to G_F because of [Lemma 3.4](#), and [Theorem 3.1](#) (for the restriction to G_F , in reverse order) can be applied. (This is due to the results of Fontaine-Laffaille, as in the case of characteristic r_0 in [Section 3](#).)

The newform h_2 has weight 2, and it has level $r_1 \cdot q^2$. At the prime q the ramification is, as usual, supercuspidal, and at the prime r_1 the ramification, introduced with the weight 2 lift, is given by the character ω^{k-2} ; i.e., the inertial Weil-Deligne parameter at r_1 for the Galois representations attached to h_2 is $(\omega^{k-2} \oplus 1, N = 0)$.

Now we move to characteristic 3, reduce mod 3, and take a weight 6 modular minimal lift of (some twist of) this residual representation corresponding to a newform h_3 . Such a weight 6 lift always exists (cf. [\[Edi92\]](#); see also [\[RS01, Th. 2.6\]](#)). Observe that since h_2 was of weight 2 and level prime to 3, its 3-adic representation is Barsotti-Tate; thus modularity of the restrictions to G_F propagates from h_3 to h_2 by [\[Kis09c\]](#).

The newform h_3 has weight 6, and its level is again $r_1 \cdot q^2$. Moreover, at both primes in the level the local Weil-Deligne inertial parameter is the same as the one of h_2 .

Now we move to characteristic 7, reduce mod 7, and take a weight 2 modular form h_4 lifting it. [Theorem 3.1](#) ensures that our chain works well at this step,¹ for the restrictions to G_F , from h_4 to h_3 . Observe that the results of Fontaine-Laffaille apply because $7 > 6$.

The newform h_4 has ramification at 7 given by the character ω^4 of order 3; i.e., for the Galois representations attached to h_4 the Weil-Deligne inertial parameter at 7 is $(\omega^4 \oplus 1, N = 0)$. Now we move to characteristic 3 as in the Sophie Germain trick in [\[Die\]](#). (This works because the primes 3 and 7 are a pair of Sophie Germain primes.) Since ω^4 has order 3, the mod 3 representation attached to h_4 will be either unramified or semistable at 7. Moreover, in the first case using the fact that $\rho_{h_4,3}$ restricted to the decomposition group at 7 is isomorphic to $\omega^4 \oplus 1$, and that the order 3 character ω^4 trivializes when reduced modulo 3, we see that Ribet's sufficient condition for (semistable) raising-the-level at 7 holds (cf. [\[Rib90\]](#)). In fact, the image of Frob 7 for the residual mod 3 representation of h_4 has the eigenvalue 1 with multiplicity 2 and $7 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$.

This means that in any case we have a modular weight 2 lift corresponding to a newform h_5 with semistable ramification at 7, and the chain works well at this step over F due to [\[Kis09c\]](#) since h_4 is Barsotti-Tate at 3.

Now we use the fact that $7 + 1 = 8$, and we consider the mod 2 representation attached to h_5 . Because h_5 has semistable ramification at 7, we are in a case where the results in [\[KW09a\]](#) can be applied to produce a nonminimal weight 2 modular lift of this mod 2 representation, which is nonminimal only at 7. (As usual, since in [\[KW09a\]](#) they rely on potential modularity, thus on M.L.T., the lifts produced using their techniques, with the residual modularity assumption, are automatically modular.) We can ensure that this lift has ramification at 7 given by a character of order 8 of the unramified quadratic extension of \mathbb{Q}_7 . (We are taking $j = 0$ and $i = 6$ in the notation of [\[KW09a\]](#), Th. 5.1, item 4]. This character of order 8 is ψ_2^6 , where ψ_2 denotes a fundamental character of level 2 of the tame inertia group at 7.) Let us call h_6 the weight 2 newform with level $49 \cdot q^2 \cdot r_1$ just produced. Observe that the attached residual Galois representations, in each characteristic $p \neq 2, 7$, will have the MGD (Micro-Good-Dihedral) prime 7 and, in particular, ramification

¹In case the residual representation is, locally at 7, reducible and decomposable, it will be (at least on inertia) isomorphic to the sum $\chi^5 \oplus 1$, and this is a twist of $\chi \oplus 1$. In this case instead of applying [Theorem 3.1](#), we can apply the M.L.T. in [\[SW01\]](#). In fact, since $6 < 7$, the 7-adic crystalline representation of Hodge-Tate weights $\{0, 5\}$ on h_3 is known to be ordinary in this case, and the same is also known for the one corresponding to h_4 , which is potentially Barsotti-Tate, in this residually ordinary case.

at 7 corresponding to a degree 8 character of the unramified quadratic extension of \mathbb{Q}_7 . Note that this character has order 4 in the projectivization of the representations.

Remark. MGD prime: *what is it and how does it help?* An MGD prime is a prime s in the level of a residual representation $\bar{\rho}$ in characteristic p such that locally at s it has the same local parameter as in the definition of good dihedral prime (i.e., induced from a character of an unramified quadratic extension of \mathbb{Q}_s), but without any further relation between s on one hand and p and the primes in the level on the other. (This is the main difference with good dihedral primes.) In particular, having an MGD prime in the level implies (with the same proof used for good dihedral primes) that the residual representation is irreducible. Furthermore, if it happens to be the case that the MGD prime s is a square mod p , then (again, with the same proof used to control the images using good dihedral primes) the residual image cannot be bad-dihedral.

Modularity of the restrictions to G_F can be propagated from h_6 to h_5 using [Kis09b] because h_5 is Barsotti-Tate at 2 (and residual images are nonsolvable due to the good-dihedral prime q , even after restriction to G_F , see Lemma 3.4). To finish this section, we will kill ramification at r_1 and then at q . In order to do so, we need again the trick of “odd Serre’s weights” in order to ensure that the chain propagates well modularity (as usual, over F and in reverse order) via Theorem 3.1. Thus, we consider the auxiliary prime 11 (also split in F by assumption), and we reduce h_6 mod 11 and take a modular odd weight lift h_7 of some weight $k > 11^2 - 1$ and nebentypus given by the character of order 2 ramifying only at 11. (We rely again on [Kha01].) The weight k is odd because the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-11})$ is imaginary. Since 11 is not in the level of h_6 and h_6 is a weight 2 newform, once again the results in [Kis09c] allow to propagate modularity over F , from h_7 to h_6 .

As we did in the previous section, since the weight is odd and the nebentypus at r_1 is real (and there’s no nebentypus at q), we just move to characteristic r_1 , reduce mod r_1 , and take a minimal modular lift corresponding to a newform h_8 . Then the residual representation has odd Serre’s weight, and thus modularity can be propagated (over F , in reverse order) because of Theorem 3.1.

Then, we do the same in characteristic q : we take the modular form h_8 , move to characteristic q , reduce mod q , then take a minimal modular lift corresponding to some newform h_9 . The technical condition in Theorem 3.1 is satisfied once again because of the odd weight trick. But at this last step we have to be careful (for the first time!) with the residual image. Since we are losing the good-dihedral prime q , we may have a small residual image. Here is where the MGD prime 7 starts playing its role. Since $q \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ and q is a

square mod 7, then 7 is a square mod q . Then, the usual arguments with good-dihedral primes (cf. [KW09a]) imply that because of the decomposition group at 7 having dihedral image, this mod q representation must be irreducible (it is so locally at 7) and, if it is dihedral, it is not bad-dihedral (because 7 is a square mod q). Moreover, since 7 is split in F , then we also have that after restriction to G_F the projective representation contains in its image a group that is dihedral of order 8 (namely, the image of the decomposition group at 7). In this situation, the following lemma shows that the size of the residual image is good enough to apply Kisin's [Theorem 3.1](#).

LEMMA 4.1. *Let F be a totally real Galois number field. Let $p \geq 5$ be a prime and $\bar{\rho}_p$ be a 2-dimensional, odd, representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ with values in a finite extension of \mathbb{F}_p such that $\bar{\rho}_p$ is irreducible and its image is not bad-dihedral. Suppose that $\mathbb{P}(\bar{\rho}_p)$ restricted to G_F contains a dihedral subgroup of order 8 and that all primes where $\bar{\rho}_p$ ramifies are unramified in F . Then the restriction of $\bar{\rho}_p$ to the absolute Galois group of $F(\zeta_p)$ is absolutely irreducible.*

Proof. Using Dickson's classification of maximal subgroups of $\mathrm{PGL}(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$, we see that the assumptions on $\bar{\rho}_p$ imply that its image must be of one of the following types:

- (i) large, i.e., containing $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$;
- (ii) projectively isomorphic to S_4 or A_5 ;
- (iii) dihedral, but not bad-dihedral.

In case (i), we apply [Lemma 3.2](#) and conclude that the image of the restriction of $\bar{\rho}_p$ to G_F is also large, thus containing a nonsolvable group. In particular, the restriction to $F(\zeta_p)$, a cyclic extension of F , cannot be reducible.

In case (ii), we use the assumption that the restriction of the projective image to G_F contains a dihedral subgroup of order 8, and the facts that A_5 is simple and S_4 does not contain a normal subgroup of order 8 to deduce that the projective image does not change when restricting to G_F . Thus, being the projective image restricted to G_F as in (ii), it is clear again that the restriction to the cyclic extension $F(\zeta_p)$ of F cannot be reducible.

In case (iii), $\bar{\rho}_p$ is dihedral, with $\mathbb{P}(\bar{\rho}_p)$ being a dihedral group of order at least 8. Let K be the quadratic number field such that the representation $\bar{\rho}_p$ is induced from a character of G_K . By assumption, $\bar{\rho}_p$ is not bad-dihedral, thus there is a prime $w \neq p$ ramified in K . Therefore $\bar{\rho}_p$ ramifies at w , and because of the last assumption in the statement of the lemma, w is unramified in F ; hence w is also unramified in $F(\zeta_p)$.

Suppose that the restriction of $\bar{\rho}_p$ to $G_{F(\zeta_p)}$ is reducible. Since $\bar{\rho}_p$ is dihedral, this implies that $F(\zeta_p)$ must contain K . But this implies that w , a prime ramified in K , must ramify in $F(\zeta_p)$, which is a contradiction. This concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

Therefore, having checked that [Theorem 3.1](#) applies (because of the lemma above and the odd weight trick), we see that modularity of the restriction to G_F propagates well from h_9 to h_8 .

We end up with a newform h_9 of some odd weight k , level $7^2 \cdot 11$, quadratic nebentypus at 11 and such that 7 is an MGD prime for it. We should try (but we will not always be able to do so), in our next moves, to work in characteristics p such that 7 is a square mod p , since MGD primes work better there; i.e, they allow us to conclude that the residual image is not bad-dihedral (as we did above in characteristic q).

5. Fase final

We consider the mod 3 representation of h_9 . Since 3 is not in the level and because of the nebentypus at 11 it will have odd Serre's weight. (Thus it will have, after a suitable twist, $k = 3$.) Since 7 is a square mod 3, we see from the MGD prime 7 that this residual representation is irreducible and it is not bad-dihedral. We take a minimal modular lift: this is a 3-adic Galois representation corresponding to a newform h_{10} of weight 3 and level $7^2 \cdot 11$ whose nebentypus has order 2 and conductor 11 and such that 7 is an MGD for it. Because the residual Serre's weight is odd, we can apply [Theorem 3.1](#) to propagate modularity over F from h_{10} to h_9 . Just observe that because of the MGD prime 7 and the fact that 7 is split in F , the restriction to G_F of this mod 3 representation cannot be reducible (it is irreducible locally at 7). Because 7 is a square mod 3, it will stay irreducible if we restrict to $F(\sqrt{-3})$, as required in [Theorem 3.1](#).

Now we consider the mod 11 representation attached to h_{10} . It will be irreducible because it is so locally at 7, but unfortunately 7 is not a square mod 11, thus *a priori* it could be bad-dihedral. To check that it is not bad-dihedral, we do some computations. Observe that we are dealing with a mod 11 modular representation of level 49, some even weight that can be taken (after a suitable twist) to be $k \leq 12$, and such that it is supercuspidal at 7. We check in W. Stein's tables that, except for $k = 2$ where there is not any such newform, there are two conjugacy classes of newforms in each of the other spaces satisfying (in fact, that may satisfy) these conditions, and they are twists of each other. Suppose that the mod 11 representation of h_{10} is bad-dihedral. Then, it is well-known (and can be easily proved by looking at the action of the inertia group at 11 and using the definition of Serre's weight) that this can only happen if $11 = 2k - 3$ or $11 = 2k - 1$ (cf. [\[KW09a, Lemma 6.2\]](#)). Since k is even, the only possibility is thus $k = 6$. Reducing eigenvalues mod 11, we easily check that for the couple of conjugacy classes of newforms of level 49 and weight 6 that seem to be supercuspidal at 7, the residual mod 11 representation is never bad-dihedral. On the other hand, since 7 is split in F , the restriction to G_F of

the projectivization of this mod 11 representation contains a dihedral group of order 8. Then, we can apply [Lemma 4.1](#) and conclude that the restriction to $F(\zeta_{11})$ of this residual representation is absolutely irreducible.

We also want to check that the mod 11 representation of h_{10} satisfies the technical condition needed to apply [Theorem 3.1](#). We apply again [Lemma 3.5](#). Since h_2 has weight 3 and the 11-adic representation is crystalline over an extension of \mathbb{Q}_{11} of degree 2, 2 is even, and $(3 - 1) \cdot 2 < 11 - 1$, we see that the technical condition is satisfied.

Thus, if we take h_{11} a minimal modular lift of this mod 11 representation, it corresponds to a modular form of level 49, supercuspidal at 7, of some even weight $k \leq 12$, and we know that for the restriction to G_F modularity propagates well from h_{11} to h_{10} . To complete the proof, it suffices to show that any such h_{11} can be lifted to F .

As we already mentioned, there are only two conjugacy classes of newforms in each of the spaces $S_k(49)$ with $k = 4, 6, 8, 10, 12$ that are supercuspidal at 7, and one is a twist of the other. The fields of coefficients of these newforms have degrees 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, respectively. Since modularity is preserved by Galois conjugation and by twisting, it is enough to show that, for each k , one of these newforms can be lifted to F . We do a few computations, and we observe that all these newforms have residual mod 3 representation defined over \mathbb{F}_3 , thus with image contained in the solvable group $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{F}_3)$. Moreover, in each conjugacy class there is a newform such that the 3-adic Galois representation is ordinary, because $3 \nmid a_3$. We will show that this is the one that can be lifted to F . Because of the MGD prime 7 being split in F and a square modulo 3, we also know that the mod 3 representation, even when restricted to G_F , is irreducible and not bad-dihedral. Thus, the restriction to G_F of the residual mod 3 representation has irreducible solvable image and is therefore modular. (As in Wiles' work [[Wil95](#)] on modularity of elliptic curves, we rely on results of Langlands and Tunnell.) Since the 3-adic representation is ordinary, the action of tame inertia on this residual representation will be given by the characters $\{\chi, 1\}$, but it can have Serre's weight 2 or 4. In any case, by the M.L.T. in [[SW01](#)] modularity over F of this 3-adic representation follows. We know that it is ordinary and residually modular, and in our case we can see that we can take a lift of the mod 3 representation corresponding to a Hilbert modular form h_{12} of parallel weight 2 or 4 and level prime to 3. In both cases the 3-adic representations of h_{12} will be ordinary; this is known to follow in both cases from residual ordinarity since 3 is split in F and the 3-adic representations are crystalline and of "weight" $k \leq 3 + 1$. (In the weight 4 case, this result is proved in [[BLZ04](#)]. Alternatively, see [[Ell05](#)], [[Tay03](#)] and [[Man01](#)] for similar uses of Langlands-Tunnell and Skinner-Wiles to deduce modularity of ordinary 3-adic

Galois representations of totally real number fields with solvable (irreducible) residual image.)

This was the last chaînon in our chain. We have seen that over F , modularity propagates well, starting at h_{12} , from any Galois representation of G_F in our chain to the previous one. This shows that the given f can be lifted to F .

6. Elementary consequences

In this section we will discuss some elementary consequences of [Theorem 1.1](#) combined with some recent modularity results over \mathbb{Q} . To simplify the statements, we assume that 5 is split in F .

COROLLARY 6.1. *Let F be a totally real Galois number field such that the primes 2, 3, 5, 7 and 11 are split in F . Let p be an odd prime. Let*

$$\rho_p : G_F \rightarrow GL(2, \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p)$$

be a totally odd, continuous representation, with finite ramification set not containing 2 and de Rham locally at places above p . Suppose that the residual representation $\bar{\rho}_p$ has nonsolvable image and that the representation ρ_p can be extended to a 2-dimensional Galois representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Suppose furthermore that one of the following conditions holds:

- (1) ρ_p is, locally at places above p , of Hodge-Tate weights $\{0, 1\}$;
- (2) ρ_p is, locally at places above p , of parallel Hodge-Tate weights $\{0, k-1\}$, $k > 2$, and for some $v \mid p$ in F the residual representation $\bar{\rho}_p$ locally at v satisfies the technical condition in [Theorem 3.1](#).

Then, the representation ρ_p is modular.

Proof. The proof is quite elementary. Let ρ'_p be an extension of ρ_p to $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Then, since Serre's conjecture over \mathbb{Q} is now a theorem (cf. [\[Die\]](#) and [\[KW09a\]](#)), we know that this representation is residually modular. Moreover, we can apply over \mathbb{Q} the M.L.T. in [\[Kis09c\]](#) and [\[SW01\]](#) in the case of condition (1) and the one in [\[Kis09a\]](#) in the case of condition (2), and conclude that ρ'_p is modular, thus attached to a modular form f whose level is odd because ρ'_p is unramified at 2, as follows from the assumptions: ρ_p unramified at 2 and 2 split in F . Then we apply [Theorem 1.1](#) and conclude that the restriction of ρ'_p to G_F is modular, but this restriction is precisely ρ_p , so this proves the corollary. \square

We can also conclude modularity of a 2-dimensional p -adic representation ρ of G_F , under the assumption that ρ is Galois invariant, i.e., isomorphic to all of its inner Galois conjugates. It is known that under such an assumption a suitable twist $\rho \otimes \psi$ of the representation can be extended to a 2-dimensional representation ρ' of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$. This follows from Clifford theory (cf. [\[Cli37\]](#)), and a detailed proof is given, for example, in [\[Win, §2.4\]](#). See Lemma 5 (first assertion) for the construction of a projective representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ extending ρ ,

and see Lemma 7 for the conclusion. (Observe that since 2 is split in F , the proofs of these two Lemmas imply that ρ' will have odd conductor.) Finally, Lemma 6 in [Win], under the extra assumption that p is unramified in F , implies that if ρ satisfies condition (2) in Corollary 6.1, then $\rho \otimes \psi$ and ρ' will also satisfy this condition. From this we can show (under the assumptions in Corollary 6.1) that $\rho \otimes \psi$ is modular and thus that ρ is modular.

COROLLARY 6.2. *Let p , F , and ρ_p be as in the previous corollary. We keep the assumptions in the previous corollary, except that instead of assuming that ρ_p can be extended to $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$, we just assume that ρ_p is Galois invariant. Suppose also that p is unramified in F . Then, ρ_p is modular.*

We finish with an elementary corollary of Theorem 1.1 for the case of residual representations.

COROLLARY 6.3. *Let F be a totally real Galois number field such that the primes 2, 3, 5, 7, and 11 are split in F . Let p be an odd prime. Let*

$$\bar{\rho}_p : G_F \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{F}_{p^r})$$

be a totally odd representation with ramification set not containing 2. Suppose that it is absolutely irreducible and that it can be extended to a 2-dimensional Galois representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Then $\bar{\rho}_p$ is modular; i.e., there exists a Hilbert modular form h over F such that one of the p -adic Galois representations attached to h has residual representation isomorphic to $\bar{\rho}_p$.

If the residual image of $\bar{\rho}_p$ is solvable, modularity follows from the results of Langlands and Tunnell. If not, the proof is similar to the proof of Corollary 6.1 and is left to the reader.

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