

ON COUNTING CERTAIN PRINCIPALLY POLARIZED SUPERSPECIAL ABELIAN SURFACES OVER \mathbb{F}_p

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ABSTRACT. This is the survey paper [25] of the joint work in progress. We study the principally polarized superspecial abelian surfaces over the prime finite field \mathbb{F}_p with Frobenius endomorphism π satisfying $\pi^2 = p$. The set of isomorphism classes of such objects is described by a disjoint union of double coset spaces, and the cardinality of each such space is calculated using the Selberg trace formula.

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper, $p \in \mathbb{N}$ denotes a prime number, and $q \in \mathbb{N}$ a power of p . An algebraic integer $\pi \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \subset \mathbb{C}$ is called a Weil q -number if $|\sigma(\pi)| = \sqrt{q}$ for every embedding $\sigma : \mathbb{Q}(\pi) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$. By the Honda-Tate Theorem [18, Theorem 1], there is a bijection between the isogeny classes of simple abelian varieties over \mathbb{F}_q and the $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ -conjugacy classes of Weil q -numbers. Let X_π be a simple abelian variety over \mathbb{F}_q in the isogeny class corresponding to (the conjugacy class of) a Weil q -number π . Both the dimension $g(\pi) := \dim(X_\pi)$ and the endomorphism algebra $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^0(X_\pi) := \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}(X_\pi) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ are invariants of the isogeny class and can be determined explicitly from π (ibid.). Recall that $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^0(X_\pi)$ is a finite-dimensional central division $\mathbb{Q}(\pi)$ -algebra.

It is well known [31, 4.1] that for each fixed $g \geq 1$, there are only finitely many g -dimensional abelian varieties over \mathbb{F}_q up to \mathbb{F}_q -isomorphism. Let $\text{Isog}(\pi)$ be the finite set of isomorphism classes of simple abelian varieties X/\mathbb{F}_q in the isogeny class corresponding to π . Similarly, let $\text{PPAV}(\pi)$ be the set of isomorphism classes of principally polarized abelian varieties $(X, \lambda)/\mathbb{F}_q$ with the \mathbb{F}_q -isomorphism class $[X] \in \text{Isog}(\pi)$, which is again finite since it corresponds to a subset of \mathbb{F}_q -points in the Siegel moduli scheme $\mathcal{A}_{g(\pi)}$ [3, Theorem 1.4] (see also [9, Part III] and [12]). Therefore, it is natural to ask:

Question. *How to compute the cardinalities $|\text{Isog}(\pi)|$ and $|\text{PPAV}(\pi)|$?*

In this note, we provide the explicit formulas for $|\text{PPAV}(\pi)|$ in the case $\pi = \pm\sqrt{p}$. The computation relies on that of $|\text{Isog}(\sqrt{p})|$, which was previously calculated in [23]. For simplicity, $h(d)$ denotes the class number of the quadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ for every square-free integer $d \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Theorem 1.1. *(1) $|\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})| = 1, 1, 2$ for $p = 2, 3, 5$, respectively.*

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(2) For $p \geq 13$ and $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, we have

$$(1.1) \quad |\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})| = \left(9 - 2 \left(\frac{2}{p}\right)\right) \frac{\zeta_F(-1)}{2} + \frac{3h(-p)}{8} + \left(3 + \left(\frac{2}{p}\right)\right) \frac{h(-3p)}{6}.$$

(3) For $p \geq 7$ and $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, we have

$$(1.2) \quad |\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})| = \frac{\zeta_F(-1)}{2} + \left(11 - 3 \left(\frac{2}{p}\right)\right) \frac{h(-p)}{8} + \frac{h(-3p)}{6}.$$

Here $\left(\frac{\cdot}{p}\right)$ denotes the Legendre symbol, and the special value $\zeta_F(-1)$ of the Dedekind zeta function $\zeta_F(s)$ can be calculated by the Siegel's formula [30, Table 2, p. 70].

The Weil p -numbers $\pm\sqrt{p}$ are exceptional in several ways. Given a Weil q -number π , the number field $\mathbb{Q}(\pi)$ is a CM-field (i.e. a totally imaginary quadratic extension of a totally real field) unless $\pi = \pm\sqrt{q}$. First, suppose that $\pi \neq \pm\sqrt{q}$. From [26, Proposition 2.2], one has

$$(1.3) \quad |\text{Isog}(\pi)| = N_\pi \cdot h(\mathbb{Q}(\pi)),$$

where N_π is a positive integer, and $h(\mathbb{Q}(\pi))$ is the class number of $\mathbb{Q}(\pi)$. It should be mentioned that N_π is highly dependent on π and can be challenging to calculate explicitly in general. See the discussions in [12, §3.2] and [24, §2.4]. The proof of (1.3) relies on a strong approximation argument, which fails for the Weil q -numbers $\pm\sqrt{q}$. The distinction is further amplified in the case $q = p$. If π is a Weil p -number distinct from $\pm\sqrt{p}$, then by [22, Theorem 6.1],

$$(1.4) \quad \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}^0(X_\pi) = \mathbb{Q}(\pi)$$

for every abelian variety X_π in the isogeny class corresponding to π , while (1.4) does not hold for the Weil p -numbers $\pm\sqrt{p}$. Consequently, many theories for abelian varieties over \mathbb{F}_p have to make an exception for the isogeny class corresponding to $\pm\sqrt{p}$. See [2, §1.3] and [12, Theorem 0.3].

Next, suppose that $\pi = \pm\sqrt{q}$. Write $q = p^a$ with $a \in \mathbb{N}$. There are two cases to consider. If a is even, then X_π is a supersingular elliptic curve with $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^0(X_\pi) \simeq D_{p,\infty}$, the unique quaternion \mathbb{Q} -algebra ramified exactly at p and ∞ . It is known [22, Theorem 4.2] that the endomorphism ring $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X_\pi)$ is a maximal order in $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^0(X_\pi)$ for every X_π in this case. Fix a maximal order \mathcal{O}_0 in $D_{p,\infty}$ and write $a = 2m$. It is a classical result of Deuring and later re-interpreted by Waterhouse [22, Theorem 4.5] that

$$(1.5) \quad \begin{aligned} |\text{PPAV}(\pm p^m)| &= |\text{Isog}(\pm p^m)| = h(\mathcal{O}_0) \\ &= \frac{p-1}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \left(\frac{-4}{p}\right)\right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \left(\frac{-3}{p}\right)\right), \end{aligned}$$

where $h(\mathcal{O}_0)$ is the class number of \mathcal{O}_0 ; see [20, p. 26].

If a is odd, then X_π is a supersingular abelian surface, and it is even superspecial [10, §1.7] if $a = 1$ (i.e. $q = p$). Similar to the previous case, we have $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^0(X_\pi) \simeq D_{\infty_1, \infty_2}$, the unique quaternion $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ -algebra ramified exactly at the two infinite places of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ and splits at all finite places. Therefore, Theorem 1.1 may be regarded as a generalization of (1.5) in the prime field case. Compared with the elliptic curve case, $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}(X_\pi)$ is no longer necessarily a maximal order in $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^0(X_\pi)$ even in the case $a = 1$ [22, Theorem 6.2], which causes new

difficulties. The formula for $|\text{Isog}(\sqrt{p^a})|$ with a odd is given in [23, Theorem 1.2] for $a = 1$ and in [26, Theorem 4.4] for a general odd a .

2. METHOD OF CALCULATION

Given an arbitrary Weil q -number π , there are several ways to calculate $|\text{Isog}(\pi)|$ and $|\text{PPAV}(\pi)|$. Kottwitz expresses $|\text{PPAV}(\pi)|$ in terms of orbital integrals in [9, §12]. The method for calculating $|\text{Isog}(\pi)|$ is covered by Lipnowski and Tsimerman in [12, §3], where they also give nice bounds for the size of $\text{Isog}(\pi)$. For the purpose of this note, we follow the method in [26], which is previously developed by the second named author in [29]. While the idea is similar to that of [12, §3], the present method treats both the unpolarized case and the principally polarized case uniformly and expresses the cardinalities as sums of class numbers of linear algebraic groups over \mathbb{Q} . The key part of this method works not only over finite fields, but also over any *finitely generated* ground field k (that is, finitely generated over its prime subfield).

Given an abelian variety X over k and a prime number ℓ (not necessarily distinct from the $\text{char}(k)$), we write $X(\ell)$ for the ℓ -divisible group $\varinjlim X[\ell^n]$ associated to X . A \mathbb{Q} -isogeny $\varphi : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ between two abelian varieties over k is an element $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_k(X_1, X_2) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ such that $N\varphi$ is an isogeny for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Similarly, one defines the notion of \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -isogenies between ℓ -divisible groups. It is clear that φ induces a \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -isogeny $\varphi_\ell : X_1(\ell) \rightarrow X_2(\ell)$ for each ℓ , and φ_ℓ is an isomorphism for almost all ℓ .

Fix an abelian variety X_0 over k . Two \mathbb{Q} -isogenies $\varphi_1 : X_1 \rightarrow X_0$ and $\varphi_2 : X_2 \rightarrow X_0$ are said to be *equivalent* if there exists an isomorphism $\theta : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ such that $\varphi_2 \circ \theta = \varphi_1$. Let $\text{Qisog}(X_0)$ be the set of equivalence classes of \mathbb{Q} -isogenies (X, φ) to X_0 . By an abuse of notation, we still write (X, φ) for its equivalence class. Note that $\text{Qisog}(X_0)$ contains a distinguished element (X_0, id_0) , where id_0 is the identity map of X_0 . For any member $(X_1, \varphi_1) \in \text{Qisog}(X_0)$, we have a bijection

$$(2.1) \quad \text{Qisog}(X_0) \rightarrow \text{Qisog}(X_1), \quad (X, \varphi) \mapsto (X, \varphi_1^{-1}\varphi).$$

Therefore, we may change the base abelian variety X_0 to suit our purpose. Similarly, one defines $\text{Qisog}(X_0(\ell))$ for every prime ℓ .

Let G be the algebraic group over \mathbb{Q} that represents the functor

$$R \mapsto G(R) := (\text{End}_k(X_0) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} R)^\times$$

for every commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebra R . It is clear that G depends only on the isogeny class of X_0 . We have $G(\mathbb{Q}_\ell) = (\text{End}_k(X_0(\ell)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell} \mathbb{Q}_\ell)^\times$ by Tate's theorem (due to Tate, Zarhin, Faltings and de Jong). Let $\mathbb{A}_f := \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ be the ring of finite adeles. There is an action of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ on $\text{Qisog}(X_0)$ given by the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1 ([26, Lemma 5.2]). *For any $(X, \varphi) \in \text{Qisog}(X_0)$ and any $\alpha = (\alpha_\ell) \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$, there is a unique member $(X', \varphi') \in \text{Qisog}(X_0)$ such that*

$$(X'(\ell), \varphi'_\ell) = (X(\ell), \alpha_\ell \varphi_\ell)$$

in $\text{Qisog}(X_0(\ell))$ for every prime ℓ .

We equip $\text{Qisog}(X_0)$ with the discrete topology. Then the action of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ on $\text{Qisog}(X_0)$ is continuous and proper. Indeed, the stabilizer of any $(X, \varphi) \in \text{Qisog}(X_0)$ is an open compact subgroup of $G(\mathbb{A}_f)$.

Definition 2.2. Let $H \subseteq G$ be an algebraic subgroup of G over \mathbb{Q} . Two members $(X_i, \varphi_i) \in \text{Qisog}(X_0)$ for $i = 1, 2$ are said to be in the *same H -genus* if there exists $\alpha \in H(\mathbb{A}_f)$ such that $(X_2, \varphi_2) = \alpha(X_1, \varphi_1)$. They are said to be *H -isomorphic* if there exists $\alpha \in H(\mathbb{Q})$ such that $(X_2, \varphi_2) = (X_1, \alpha\varphi_1)$.

Proposition 2.3. Let $\mathcal{G}_H(X_0) \subseteq \text{Qisog}(X_0)$ be the H -genus containing (X_0, id_0) , and $\Lambda_H(X_0)$ be the set of H -isomorphism classes within $\mathcal{G}_H(X_0)$. Put $U_H(X_0) := \text{Stab}_{H(\mathbb{A}_f)}(X_0, \text{id}_0)$, the stabilizer of (X_0, id_0) in $H(\mathbb{A}_f)$. Then there is a bijection

$$\Lambda_H(X_0) \longleftrightarrow H(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash H(\mathbb{A}_f) / U_H(X_0),$$

sending the H -isomorphic class $[(X_0, \text{id}_0)]$ to the identity class on the right.

From [16, Theorem 8.1], $\Lambda_H(X_0)$ is a finite set. Proposition 2.3 turns out to be quite versatile. By varying H , it can be used to count abelian varieties with various additional structures. We give two examples below.

First, let us look at the case $H = G$. Two members $(X_i, \varphi_i) \in \text{Qisog}(X_0)$ for $i = 1, 2$ are said to be in the *same genus* if $X_1(\ell)$ is isomorphic to $X_2(\ell)$ for every prime ℓ . It is clear that (X_i, φ_i) for $i = 1, 2$ are in the same genus if and only if there exists $\alpha \in G(\mathbb{A}_f)$ such that $(X_2, \varphi_2) = \alpha(X_1, \varphi_1)$. Similarly, X_1 and X_2 are isomorphic if and only if there exists $\alpha \in G(\mathbb{Q})$ such that $(X_2, \varphi_2) = (X_1, \alpha\varphi_1)$. Therefore, Proposition 2.3 recovers [26, Proposition 5.4] in the case $H = G$.

Next, we study polarized abelian varieties. Let X^\vee be the dual abelian variety of X . A \mathbb{Q} -isogeny $\lambda : X \rightarrow X^\vee$ is said to be a \mathbb{Q} -polarization if $N\lambda$ is a polarization for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$. For each ℓ , the \mathbb{Q} -polarization λ induces a \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -quasipolarization of $X(\ell)$ (see [14, §1] and [10, §5.9]). An isomorphism (resp. \mathbb{Q} -isogeny) from a \mathbb{Q} -polarized abelian variety (X_1, λ_1) to another (X_2, λ_2) is an isomorphism (resp. \mathbb{Q} -isogeny) $\varphi : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ such that

$$(2.2) \quad \lambda_1 = \varphi^* \lambda_2 := \varphi^\vee \circ \lambda_2 \circ \varphi.$$

Fix a \mathbb{Q} -polarized abelian variety (X_0, λ_0) . Once again two \mathbb{Q} -isogenies $\varphi_i : (X_i, \lambda_i) \rightarrow (X_0, \lambda_0)$ for $i = 1, 2$ are said to be *equivalent* if there exists an isomorphism $\theta : (X_1, \lambda_1) \rightarrow (X_2, \lambda_2)$ such that $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 \circ \theta$. We define $\text{Qisog}(X_0, \lambda_0)$ to be the set of equivalence classes of all \mathbb{Q} -isogenies (X, λ, φ) to (X_0, λ_0) . The forgetful map $(X, \lambda, \varphi) \mapsto (X, \varphi)$ induces a bijection:

$$(2.3) \quad F(\lambda_0) : \text{Qisog}(X_0, \lambda_0) \rightarrow \text{Qisog}(X_0),$$

whose inverse is given by $(X, \varphi) \mapsto (X, \varphi^* \lambda_0, \varphi)$. Let $G^1 \subseteq G$ be the algebraic subgroup over \mathbb{Q} that represents the functor

$$(2.4) \quad R \mapsto G^1(R) := \{g \in (\text{End}_k(X_0) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} R)^\times \mid g^\vee \circ \lambda_0 \circ g = \lambda_0\}$$

for every commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebra R .

Two members $(X_i, \lambda_i, \varphi_i) \in \text{Qisog}(X_0, \lambda_0)$ for $i = 1, 2$ are said to be in the *same genus* if $(X_1(\ell), \lambda_{1,\ell})$ is isomorphic to $(X_2(\ell), \lambda_{2,\ell})$ for every prime ℓ . As before, one shows that $(X_i, \lambda_i, \varphi_i)$ are in the same genus if and only if (X_i, φ_i) are in the same G^1 -genus, and (X_i, λ_i) are isomorphic if and only if (X_i, φ_i) are G^1 -isomorphic. Therefore, when $H = G^1$, Proposition 2.3 recovers a partial case of [26, Theorem 5.8].

Lemma 2.4 ([26, Remark 5.7]). Let $\mathcal{G}(X_0, \lambda_0) \subseteq \text{Qisog}(X_0, \lambda_0)$ be the genus containing $(X_0, \lambda_0, \text{id}_0)$. Assume that λ_0 is an integral polarization on X_0 , i.e. not just a \mathbb{Q} -polarization. Then λ is an integral polarization on X for every member $(X, \lambda, \varphi) \in \mathcal{G}(X_0, \lambda_0)$. If moreover λ_0 is principal, then so is λ .

Let us return to the finite field case. Assume that $k = \mathbb{F}_q$, and π is a Weil q -number. It is possible that $\text{PPAV}(\pi) = \emptyset$ (see [8, Theorem 1]). Suppose that this is not the case so that there is something to count. Combining Lemma 2.4 and Proposition 2.3, we may compute $|\text{PPAV}(\pi)|$ in the following steps:

- (1) Separate $\text{PPAV}(\pi)$ into \mathbb{Q} -isogeny classes.
- (2) For each \mathbb{Q} -isogeny class in $\text{PPAV}(\pi)$, separate it further into genera (Note that the notation of *genus* need not depend on the \mathbb{Q} -isogeny φ). This amounts to classifying principal quasi-polarized ℓ -divisible groups of certain kind for each prime ℓ .
- (3) By the above discussion, the cardinality of genus in $\text{PPAV}(\pi)$ represented by a member (X_0, λ_0) is equal to the class number

$$(2.5) \quad |G^1(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G^1(\mathbb{A}_f) / U_{G^1}(X_0)|.$$
- (4) Varying (X_0, λ_0) genus by genus, we obtain $|\text{PPAV}(\pi)|$ by summing up all such class numbers.

In subsequent sections, we apply these steps to the Weil p -number $\pi = \sqrt{p}$.

3. CLASSIFICATION OF \mathbb{Q} -ISOGENY CLASSES AND GENERA

From now on, we fix the Weil p -number $\pi = \sqrt{p}$ and work over the prime finite field \mathbb{F}_p . In particular, all isogenies, polarizations ect. are defined over \mathbb{F}_p . As mentioned in the Introduction, every X/\mathbb{F}_p in the isogeny class corresponding to $\pi = \sqrt{p}$ is a superspecial abelian surface with

$$(3.1) \quad \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}^0(X) = D_{\infty_1, \infty_2},$$

the unique quaternion $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ -algebra ramified exactly at the two infinite places of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ and unramified at all finite places. For simplicity, we set

$$(3.2) \quad F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p}) \quad \text{and} \quad D = D_{\infty_1, \infty_2}.$$

The ring of integers of F is denoted by O_F .

3.1. The uniqueness of \mathbb{Q} -isogeny class and nonemptiness of $\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})$. Since D is totally definite over F , there is a unique positive involution on D , namely, the canonical involution $x \mapsto \bar{x} := \text{Tr}(x) - x$ (see [13, Theorem 2, §21]). It follows that the Rosati involution induced by any polarization λ on X coincides with the canonical involution. Let (X_0, λ_0) be a member in $\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})$, whose nonemptiness is guaranteed by Lemma 3.2 below. The group G^1 in (2.4) is just the group of reduced norm one, that is, for any commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebra R ,

$$(3.3) \quad G^1(R) = \{g \in (D \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} R)^\times \mid \text{Nr}(g) = \bar{g}g = 1\}.$$

In particular, we have

$$(3.4) \quad U_{G^1}(X_0) = \widehat{\mathcal{O}}^1 := \{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{O}} := \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}} \mid \text{Nr}(x) = 1\}, \quad \text{where } \mathcal{O} = \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X_0).$$

Lemma 3.1. *For any two \mathbb{Q} -polarized abelian surfaces $(X_i, \lambda_i)/\mathbb{F}_p$ with X_i in the isogeny class corresponding to $\pi = \sqrt{p}$, there exists a \mathbb{Q} -isogeny $\varphi : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ such that $\varphi^* \lambda_2 = \lambda_1$.*

This lemma can be reduced to [28, Corollary 10.3]. It shows that there is a unique \mathbb{Q} -isogeny class of \mathbb{Q} -polarized abelian varieties for the Weil number $\pi = \sqrt{p}$.

Lemma 3.2. $\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p}) \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. Let E/\mathbb{F}_{p^2} be a supersingular elliptic curve with Frobenius endomorphism $\pi_E = p$, and λ_E be the canonical principal polarization on E . We define

$$(3.5) \quad (Y, \lambda_Y) := \text{Res}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^2}/\mathbb{F}_p}(E, \lambda_E).$$

Then $[(Y, \lambda_Y)] \in \text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})$. Alternatively, one may apply [8, Theorem 5]. \square

In fact, more can be said about (Y, λ_Y) in (3.5). By functoriality, we have

$$(3.6) \quad \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^2}}(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{p}] \subseteq \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(Y).$$

These two rings differ only at the prime p by [7, Remark 4, §2.1]:

$$(3.7) \quad \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^2}}(E) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{p}][1/p] \simeq \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(Y) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[1/p].$$

Recall that $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^2}}(E)$ is always a maximal \mathbb{Z} -order in $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^2}}^0(E) \simeq D_{p,\infty}$, the unique quaternion \mathbb{Q} -algebra ramified exactly at $\{p, \infty\}$. On the other hand, if $p \not\equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, then $O_F = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{p}]$, and $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(Y)$ is a maximal O_F -order in $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}^0(Y) \simeq D$ by [22, Theorem 6.2]. It follows that (3.6) is a strict inclusion in this case. Nevertheless, $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(Y)$ is uniquely determined by $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^2}}(E)$ thanks to the following lemma (see [11, Lemma 2.11]):

Lemma 3.3. *Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ be an arbitrary prime number. For every maximal \mathbb{Z} -order \mathcal{O}_0 in $D_{p,\infty}$, there exists a unique maximal O_F -order $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}_0)$ in $D = D_{p,\infty} \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F$ containing $\mathcal{O}_0 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} O_F$.*

In general, given a quaternion algebra \mathbf{B} over a number field L , we write $\text{Tp}(\mathbf{B})$ for the finite set of \mathbf{B}^\times -conjugacy classes of maximal O_L -orders in \mathbf{B} . The \mathbf{B}^\times -conjugacy class of a maximal O_L -order $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathbf{B}$ is denoted by $[\![\mathcal{O}]\!]$. From Lemma 3.3, there is a well-defined map:

$$(3.8) \quad \mathcal{M} : \text{Tp}(D_{p,\infty}) \rightarrow \text{Tp}(D), \quad [\![\mathcal{O}_0]\!] \mapsto [\![\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}_0)]\!].$$

On the other hand, if $p \not\equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, we have a canonical map

$$(3.9) \quad \Psi : \text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p}) \rightarrow \text{Tp}(D), \quad (X, \lambda) \mapsto [\![\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X)]\!].$$

From [22, Theorem 3.14], every maximal \mathbb{Z} -order in $D_{p,\infty}$ is realizable as $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_{p^2}}(E)$ for some elliptic curve E/\mathbb{F}_{p^2} with $\pi_E = p$. It follows that

$$(3.10) \quad \text{img}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \text{img}(\Psi) \quad \text{if } p \not\equiv 1 \pmod{4}.$$

Example 3.4. For $p = 3$, we have $|\text{Tp}(D)| = 2$ by [11, Theorem 1.6], so

$$\text{Tp}(D) = \{[\![\mathcal{O}_1]\!], [\![\mathcal{O}_2]\!]\}, \quad \text{with } \mathcal{O}_1^\times/O_F^\times \simeq D_{12}, \quad \mathcal{O}_2^\times/O_F^\times \simeq S_4.$$

On the other hand, $|\text{Tp}(D_{3,\infty})| = 1$, and we can show that $\text{img}(\mathcal{M}) = \{[\![\mathcal{O}_1]\!]\}$. It will be shown in Lemma 4.1 that $\text{img}(\Psi)$ is a proper subset of $\text{Tp}(D)$, so we have $\text{img}(\Psi) = \{[\![\mathcal{O}_1]\!]\}$.

3.2. The genera. For simplicity, let $A = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{p}]$. Note that

$$(3.11) \quad [O_F : A] = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}; \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For each prime ℓ , we use a subscript ℓ to indicate ℓ -adic completion. For example, A_ℓ denotes the ℓ -adic completion of A , i.e. $A_\ell = A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_\ell$.

In general, let k be a perfect field of characteristic $p > 0$, and X be an abelian variety over k . For each prime $\ell \neq p$, the Tate module $T_\ell(X) = \varprojlim X[\ell^n]$ is a

free \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -module of rank $2 \dim(X)$ with a continuous action by $\text{Gal}(k_s/k)$, where k_s is a separable closure of k . The ℓ -divisible group $X(\ell)$ is uniquely determined by $T_\ell(X)$, and vice versa. Similarly, the p -divisible group $X(p)$ is uniquely determined by its (covariant) Dieudonné module $M(X)$. A polarization λ on X induces a Weil pairing at each prime:

$$(3.12) \quad e_{\lambda, \ell} : T_\ell(X) \times T_\ell(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_\ell(1), \quad \forall \ell \neq p,$$

$$(3.13) \quad e_{\lambda, p} : M(X) \times M(X) \rightarrow W,$$

where $\mathbb{Z}_\ell(1) = \varprojlim \mu_{\ell^n}(k_s)$, and $W = W(k)$ denotes the ring of Witt vectors over k . The Weil pairings are alternating, nondegenerate, and satisfy the following conditions:

- (i) $e_{\lambda, \ell}$ is $\text{Gal}(k_s/k)$ -equivariant;
- (ii) $e_{\lambda, p}(\mathcal{F}x, y) = e_{\lambda, p}(x, \mathcal{V}y)^\sigma$ for all $x, y \in M(X)$.

Here \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{V} denote respectively the Frobenius and Verschiebung map on $M(X)$, and σ the Frobenius automorphism of W . The polarization λ is principal if and only if the Weil pairings are perfect at every prime.

Now we return to the case that $k = \mathbb{F}_p$, and X is an abelian surface in the isogeny class corresponding to $\pi = \sqrt{p}$. At every prime $\ell \neq p$, the Galois action equips $T_\ell(X)$ with an $A_\ell := \mathbb{Z}_\ell[\sqrt{p}]$ -module structure. Similarly, at the prime p , we have $W(\mathbb{F}_p) = \mathbb{Z}_p$, and the Dieudonné module $M(X)$ is nothing but a torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}_p[\sqrt{p}]$ -module with $\text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} M(X) = 4$. Without loss of generality, we set $T_p(X) = M(X)$ and ℓ is no longer necessarily distinct from p .

Recall that two members X_i for $i = 1, 2$ in $\text{Isog}(\sqrt{p})$ are in the same genus if $X_1(\ell) \simeq X_2(\ell)$ for every prime ℓ , or equivalently, $T_\ell(X_1) \simeq T_\ell(X_2)$ as A_ℓ -modules for every prime ℓ . From (3.11), $A_\ell = O_{F_\ell}$ holds in all cases except when $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ and $\ell = 2$. When $\ell \neq 2$, we have

$$(3.14) \quad T_\ell(X) \simeq O_{F_\ell}^2$$

for every member $X \in \text{Isog}(\sqrt{p})$.

First suppose that $p \not\equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Then (3.14) holds for $\ell = 2$ as well. It follows that $\text{Isog}(\sqrt{p})$ forms a single genus in this case, which we denote¹ by Λ_1^{un} . Since $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_\ell \simeq \text{End}_{A_\ell}(T_\ell(X)) \simeq \text{Mat}_2(O_{F_\ell})$ for every ℓ , we see that $\text{End}(X)$ is a maximal order in $\text{End}^0(X) \simeq D$.

Next, suppose that $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. By the above discussion, two members of $\text{Isog}(\sqrt{p})$ belong to the same genus if and only if their Tate modules at $\ell = 2$ are isomorphic as A_2 -modules. Since $[O_{F_2} : A_2] = 2$, we have three different isomorphism classes of $T_2(X)$ as listed in Table 3.1, and hence three different genera $\Lambda_{16}^{\text{un}}, \Lambda_8^{\text{un}}$ and Λ_1^{un} . Here the subscript i in Λ_i^{un} for $i > 1$ measures the index of $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ in a maximal O_{F_2} -order containing it.

Next, we classify the genera in $\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})$, consider the forgetful map

$$(3.15) \quad \text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p}) \rightarrow \text{Isog}(\sqrt{p}), \quad (X, \lambda) \mapsto X.$$

Recall that two members $(X_i, \lambda_i)_{i=1,2}$ of $\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})$ are in the same genus if $(X_1(\ell), \lambda_{1,\ell})$ is isomorphic to $(X_2(\ell), \lambda_{2,\ell})$ for every prime ℓ . Clearly, if $(X_i, \lambda_i)_{i=1,2}$ lie in the same genus in $\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})$, then the X_i 's lie in the same genus in $\text{Isog}(\sqrt{p})$. If $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, we define² $\Lambda_i^{\text{pp}} \subseteq \text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})$ to be the pre-image of Λ_i^{un}

¹Here the superscript “un” means “unpolarized”.

²Here the superscript “pp” means “principally polarized”.

TABLE 3.1. Three genera in the case $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$

$T_2(X)$	A_2^2	$A_2 \oplus O_{F_2}$	$(O_{F_2})^2$
genera	Λ_{16}^{un}	Λ_8^{un}	Λ_1^{un}
$\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2$	$\text{Mat}_2(A_2)$	$\begin{pmatrix} A_2 & 2O_{F_2} \\ O_{F_2} & O_{F_2} \end{pmatrix}$	$\text{Mat}_2(O_{F_2})$

under (3.15) for $i \in \{1, 8, 16\}$. As before, if $p \not\equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, then we define $\Lambda_1^{\text{PP}} = \text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})$.

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose that $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Then $\Lambda_8^{\text{PP}} = \emptyset$, while neither Λ_{16}^{PP} nor Λ_1^{PP} is empty.*

Proof. If $\lambda : X \rightarrow X^\vee$ is a principal polarization, then $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X)$ is stable under the Rosati involution $a \mapsto a' := \lambda^{-1} \circ a^\vee \circ \lambda$. Recall that the Rosati involution coincides with the canonical involution. Meanwhile, it is clear from Table 3.1 that $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ is not stable under the canonical involution for any $X \in \Lambda_8^{\text{un}}$. It follows that $\Lambda_8^{\text{PP}} = \emptyset$.

To show that $\Lambda_{16}^{\text{PP}} \neq \emptyset$, note that (Y, λ_Y) defined in (3.5) lies in Λ_{16}^{PP} because of (3.7). Then one shows that there is an isogeny $Y \rightarrow X \in \Lambda_1^{\text{un}}$ along which $2\lambda_Y$ descends to a principal polarization on X . Thus $\Lambda_1^{\text{un}} \neq \emptyset$ as well. \square

Lemma 3.6. *For every prime p , Λ_1^{PP} forms a single genus. The same holds for Λ_{16}^{PP} if $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.*

Proof. For every member $X \in \Lambda_1^{\text{un}}$ and every prime ℓ , $T_\ell(X)$ is a free O_{F_ℓ} -module of rank 2. Set $T_\ell := O_{F_\ell}^2$. One shows that up to isomorphism, there is a unique alternating \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -linear perfect pairing

$$(3.16) \quad e_\ell : T_\ell \times T_\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_\ell \quad \text{such that}$$

$$(3.17) \quad e_\ell(ax, y) = e_\ell(x, ay) \quad \forall a \in O_{F_\ell}, x, y \in T_\ell.$$

It follows that Λ_1^{PP} forms a single genus. The proof for Λ_{16}^{PP} can be carried out similarly, except that one replaces $O_{F,\ell}$ by A_ℓ , and makes use of the fact that A is a Gorenstein order [6, Section 37]. \square

In summary, we have

$$(3.18) \quad \text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p}) = \begin{cases} \Lambda_1^{\text{PP}} \cup \Lambda_{16}^{\text{PP}} & \text{if } p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}; \\ \Lambda_1^{\text{PP}} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where each Λ_i^{PP} forms a single genus.

4. THE CALCULATIONS

We keep the notation and assumptions of the previous section. Our goal is to work out an explicit formula for $|\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})|$. Combining Proposition 2.3 with (3.18), one sees that $|\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})|$ is either a class number or the sum of two class numbers of the form $|G^1(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G^1(\mathbb{A}_f) / U_{G^1}(X_0)|$, where G^1 is given in (3.3) and $U_{G^1}(X_0)$ in (3.4). One standard method of calculating such class numbers is the Selberg trace formula [15, §5], and indeed we take this approach in the case $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $p \geq 7$. Meanwhile, some analysis on the endomorphism rings reduces

the calculation in the case $p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ to that of type numbers. It also sheds light on the $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ case from another perspective.

4.1. The group action on Λ_1^{pp} and Gauss genera. Let F_+^\times be the group of totally positive elements of F^\times , and $O_{F,+}^\times := F_+^\times \cap O_F^\times$. We write $\text{Pic}^+(O_F)$ for the narrow class group of F , which is naturally identifiable with $\widehat{F}^\times / (F_+^\times \widehat{O}_F^\times)$. By [4, Definition 14.29], the Gauss genus group \mathfrak{g}_F is the quotient group $\text{Pic}^+(O_F) / \text{Pic}^+(O_F)^2$, where $\text{Pic}^+(O_F)^2$ denotes the subgroup of $\text{Pic}^+(O_F)$ consisting of square ideal classes. It is well known [4, Theorem 14.34] that $|\mathfrak{g}_F| = 2^{t-1}$, where t is the number of primes that are ramified in F/\mathbb{Q} , so in our case

$$(4.1) \quad |\mathfrak{g}_F| = |\text{Pic}^+(O_F) / \text{Pic}^+(O_F)^2| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}; \\ 2 & \text{if } p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

Fix a member $(X_0, \lambda_0) \in \Lambda_1^{\text{pp}}$ and let $\mathbb{O}_0 = \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X_0)$. Since $D = D_{\infty_1, \infty_2}$ splits at all finite places of F , the normalizer $\mathcal{N}(\widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0)$ of $\widehat{\mathbb{O}}$ in \widehat{D}^\times coincides with $\widehat{F}^\times \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^\times$. It follows that there is a natural identification $\text{Tp}(D) \simeq D^\times \backslash \widehat{D}^\times / (\widehat{F}^\times \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^\times)$. This leads to a commutative diagram as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Lambda_1^{\text{pp}} & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & \text{Tp}(D) & \xrightarrow{\Theta} & \text{Pic}^+(O_F) / \text{Pic}^+(O_F)^2 \\ \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq & & \parallel \\ D^1 \backslash \widehat{D}^1 / \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^1 & \longrightarrow & D^\times \backslash \widehat{D}^\times / (\widehat{F}^\times \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^\times) & \xrightarrow{\text{Nr}} & \widehat{F}^\times / (F_+^\times \widehat{O}_F^\times \widehat{F}^{\times 2}) \end{array}$$

Here the leftmost vertical arrow is given by Proposition 2.3, and Ψ is defined in (3.9). We define the map $\Theta : \text{Tp}(D) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_F$ as follows. Recall that any two maximal orders \mathbb{O}_1 and \mathbb{O}_2 in D are *linked* [20, §I.4], i.e. there exists an O_F -lattice $I \subset D$ such that $\mathbb{O}_1 = \{x \in D \mid xI \subseteq I\}$, and $\mathbb{O}_2 = \{x \in D \mid Ix \subseteq I\}$. Given an element $[\mathbb{O}] \in \text{Tp}(D)$, we choose an O_F -lattice I via which \mathbb{O} and \mathbb{O}_0 are linked. Then $\Theta([\mathbb{O}])$ is defined as the element of \mathfrak{g}_F represented by the fractional O_F -ideal $\text{Nr}(I)$. It is easy to check by definition that $\Theta([\mathbb{O}])$ does not depend on the choice of \mathbb{O} nor I . Since the reduced norm map Nr is surjective, so is Θ .

Note that the rows of the commutative diagram are *exact*, in the sense that the first horizontal arrow maps surjectively onto the neutral fiber of the second arrow. The elements of the neutral fiber $\text{Tp}_0(D) := \text{img}(\Psi)$ of Θ will be called the conjugacy classes of maximal orders belonging to the *principal Gauss genus*. If $p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then $\text{Tp}_0(D) = \text{Tp}(D)$ by (4.1), so this notion is more or less vacuous in this case. If $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then $\text{Tp}_0(D)$ is a proper subset of $\text{Tp}(D)$. We obtain the following result:

Lemma 4.1. *If $p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then every maximal order is realizable as the endomorphism ring $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X)$ for some $(X, \lambda) \in \Lambda_1^{\text{pp}} \subseteq \text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})$. If $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then a maximal order is realizable as $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X)$ for some $(X, \lambda) \in \text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})$ if and only if it belongs to the principal Gauss genus.*

If $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then $\text{Tp}_0(D)$ always contains the image of $\mathcal{M} : \text{Tp}(D_{p, \infty}) \rightarrow \text{Tp}(D)$ as shown in (3.10).

There is a natural action of $O_{F,+}^\times$ on Λ_1^{pp} as follows:

$$u \cdot (X, \lambda) = (X, \lambda u) \quad \forall u \in O_{F,+}^\times, (X, \lambda) \in \Lambda_1^{\text{pp}}.$$

Since u is invariant under the canonical involution and totally positive, λu is another principal polarization on X . Let $\mathbb{O} = \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X)$ and identify it with a maximal order in D . For any $\alpha \in \mathbb{O}^\times$, we have $\alpha^* \lambda = \alpha^\vee \lambda \alpha = \lambda \bar{\alpha} \alpha$. Taking $\alpha = v \in O_F^\times$, we see that $v^* \lambda = \lambda v^2$, so the subgroup $O_F^{\times 2} \subseteq O_{F,+}^\times$ acts trivially on Λ_1^{PP} . It follows that the action of $O_{F,+}^\times$ on Λ_1^{PP} descends to an action of $\mathfrak{u} := O_{F,+}^\times / O_F^{\times 2}$, and Ψ factors through $\mathfrak{u} \backslash \Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}$. Moreover, (X, λ) is fixed by \mathfrak{u} if and only if the reduced norm map $\text{Nr} : \mathbb{O}^\times \rightarrow O_{F,+}^\times$ is surjective.

Let $\varepsilon \in O_F^\times$ be the fundamental unit of F . By [1, §11.5] or [5, Corollary 18.4bis], ε is totally positive (i.e. $\text{Nr}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(\varepsilon) = 1$) if and only if $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Hence $O_{F,+}^\times = \langle \varepsilon \rangle$ if $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, and $O_{F,+}^\times = \langle \varepsilon^2 \rangle$ otherwise. On the other hand, $O_F^{\times 2} = \langle \varepsilon^2 \rangle$ for all p , so we have

$$(4.2) \quad |\mathfrak{u}| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}; \\ 2 & \text{if } p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

The action of \mathfrak{u} can be realized adelicly on $D^1 \backslash \widehat{D}^1 / \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^1$ as follows. Consider the group

$$\Delta := \{(\alpha, \mu) \in D^\times \times \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^\times \mid \text{Nr}(\alpha) = \text{Nr}(\mu)\},$$

which contains $\Delta_1 := O_F^\times(D^1 \times \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^1)$ as a normal subgroup. Here O_F^\times embeds diagonally into Δ . The reduced norm map $(\alpha, \mu) \mapsto \text{Nr}(\alpha)$ induces an epimorphism $\text{Nr} : \Delta \rightarrow O_{F,+}^\times$, and hence an isomorphism

$$(4.3) \quad \Delta / \Delta_1 \simeq \mathfrak{u}.$$

The group Δ acts on \widehat{D}^1 as follows:

$$(\alpha, \mu) \cdot g = \alpha g \mu^{-1}, \quad \forall (\alpha, \mu) \in \Delta, g \in \widehat{D}^1.$$

Clearly, we have $\Delta_1 \backslash \widehat{D}^1 \simeq D^1 \backslash \widehat{D}^1 / \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^1$, so $\Delta \backslash \widehat{D}^1$ may be identified with the orbit space of the induced action of \mathfrak{u} on $D^1 \backslash \widehat{D}^1 / \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^1$. On the other hand, $\Delta \backslash \widehat{D}^1$ is just the image of the canonical map

$$D^1 \backslash \widehat{D}^1 / \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^1 \rightarrow D^\times \backslash \widehat{D}^\times / (\widehat{F}^\times \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^\times).$$

Lastly, one checks that the action of \mathfrak{u} on $D^1 \backslash \widehat{D}^1 / \widehat{\mathbb{O}}_0^1$ is compatible with that of \mathfrak{u} on Λ_1^{PP} defined earlier. Summarizing, we obtain the following lemma.

Lemma 4.2. *The map Ψ induces a bijection $(\mathfrak{u} \backslash \Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}) \rightarrow \text{Tp}_0(D)$ for every prime p . More precisely,*

- (1) *if $p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then $\Psi : \Lambda_1^{\text{PP}} \rightarrow \text{Tp}(D)$ is bijective;*
- (2) *if $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then $\Lambda_1^{\text{PP}} \rightarrow (\mathfrak{u} \backslash \Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}) \simeq \text{Tp}_0(D)$ is a 2:1 cover ramified over the subset $\{\llbracket \mathbb{O} \rrbracket \in \text{Tp}_0(D) \mid \text{Nr}(\mathbb{O}^\times) = O_{F,+}^\times\}$.*

Indeed, if $p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then \mathfrak{u} is trivial, and $\text{Tp}_0(D) = \text{Tp}(D)$. In particular,

$$(4.4) \quad |\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{2})| = |\Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}| = |\text{Tp}(D)| = 1 \quad \text{when } p = 2.$$

If $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then $|\mathfrak{u}| = 2$, and a member $(X, \lambda) \in \Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}$ is fixed by \mathfrak{u} if and only if $\text{Nr} : \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X) \rightarrow O_{F,+}^\times$ is surjective. Suppose that $p = 3$ and let \mathbb{O}_1 be as in Example 3.4. Since $\text{Nr}(\mathbb{O}_1^\times) = O_{F,+}^\times$, we have

$$(4.5) \quad |\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{3})| = |\Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}| = |\text{Tp}_0(D)| = 1 \quad \text{when } p = 3.$$

According to Lemma 4.2, we have $|\Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}| = |\text{Tp}(D)|$ when $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Note that $D = D_{\infty_1, \infty_2}$ splits at all finite places of F , and $h(F)$ is odd [5, Corollary 18.4]. From [27, Corollary 3.5], we have

$$|\Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}| = |\text{Tp}(D)| = \frac{h(\mathcal{O}_0)}{h(\mathcal{O}_F)}.$$

A similar argument as above also shows that when $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$,

$$|\Lambda_{16}^{\text{PP}}| = \frac{h(\mathcal{O}_{16})}{h(A)},$$

where $\mathcal{O}_{16} = \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X)$ for some $(X, \lambda) \in \Lambda_{16}^{\text{PP}}$, and $A = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{p}]$. In particular,

$$|\Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}| = |\Lambda_{16}^{\text{PP}}| = 1 \quad \text{if } p = 5.$$

Applying the results of [27, §4], we obtain the following proposition.

Proposition 4.3. *Suppose that $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ and $p \geq 13$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} |\Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}| &= \frac{\zeta_F(-1)}{2} + \frac{h(-p)}{8} + \frac{h(-3p)}{6}; \\ |\Lambda_{16}^{\text{PP}}| &= \left(4 - \left(\frac{2}{p}\right)\right) \zeta_F(-1) + \frac{h(-p)}{4} + \left(2 + \left(\frac{2}{p}\right)\right) \frac{h(-3p)}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})| &= |\Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}| + |\Lambda_{16}^{\text{PP}}| \\ &= \left(9 - 2\left(\frac{2}{p}\right)\right) \frac{\zeta_F(-1)}{2} + \frac{3h(-p)}{8} + \left(3 + \left(\frac{2}{p}\right)\right) \frac{h(-3p)}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

4.2. The Selberg trace formula. Assume that $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $p \geq 7$. In this case, $\text{Tp}_0(D)$ is a proper subset of $\text{Tp}(D)$. Pick $[\mathbb{O}] \in \text{Tp}_0(D)$ so that there exists $(X, \lambda) \in \Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}$ with $\mathbb{O} \simeq \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(X)$. For example, we may take \mathbb{O} in the image of $\mathcal{M} : \text{Tp}(D_{p, \infty}) \rightarrow \text{Tp}(D)$ as in (3.8). Combining Proposition 2.3 with (3.18), we see that

$$(4.6) \quad |\text{PPAV}(\sqrt{p})| = |\Lambda_1^{\text{PP}}| = |D^1 \backslash \widehat{D}^1 / \widehat{\mathbb{O}}^1|.$$

Proposition 4.4. *Suppose that $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $p \geq 7$. Let \mathbb{O} be a maximal order in $D = D_{\infty_1, \infty_2}$. Then we have*

$$|D^1 \backslash \widehat{D}^1 / \widehat{\mathbb{O}}^1| = \begin{cases} \frac{\zeta_F(-1)}{2} + \left(11 - 3\left(\frac{2}{p}\right)\right) \frac{h(-p)}{8} + \frac{h(-3p)}{6} & \text{if } [\mathbb{O}] \in \text{Tp}_0(D); \\ \frac{\zeta_F(-1)}{2} + \left(3 - 3\left(\frac{2}{p}\right)\right) \frac{h(-p)}{8} + \frac{h(-3p)}{6} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The main tool for such calculations is the *Selberg trace formula* (of co-compact type). See [15, §5] for a brief introduction.

For simplicity, write $\mathcal{G} = \widehat{D}^1$, $U = \widehat{\mathbb{O}}^1$ and $\Gamma = D^1$. Then \mathcal{G} is a locally compact unimodular group, and U is an open compact subgroup of \mathcal{G} . We normalize the Haar measure dx on \mathcal{G} such that $\text{Vol}(U) = \int_U dx = 1$. Let \mathcal{H} be a closed subgroup of \mathcal{G} and dh a Haar measure on \mathcal{H} . There is a unique right \mathcal{G} -invariant measure $\frac{dx}{dh}$ on $\mathcal{H} \backslash \mathcal{G}$ characterized by the following integration formula:

$$\int_{\mathcal{G}} f dx = \int_{\mathcal{H} \backslash \mathcal{G}} \int_{\mathcal{H}} f(hg) dh \frac{dx}{dh}, \quad \forall f \in C_c^\infty(\mathcal{G}).$$

Here $C_c^\infty(\mathcal{G})$ denotes the space of locally constant \mathbb{C} -valued functions on \mathcal{G} with compact support.

By [20, §III.1], Γ is discrete cocompact in \mathcal{G} . Given $\gamma \in \Gamma$, we write $\{\gamma\}$ for the conjugacy class of γ in Γ , and Γ/\sim for the set of all conjugacy classes of Γ . Let $\mathbb{1}_U \in C_c^\infty(\mathcal{G})$ be the characteristic function of U . Applying the Selberg trace formula to $\mathbb{1}_U$, we obtain

$$(4.7) \quad |\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{G} / U| = \sum_{\{\gamma\} \in \Gamma/\sim} \text{Vol}(\Gamma_\gamma \backslash \mathcal{G}_\gamma) \int_{\mathcal{G}_\gamma \backslash \mathcal{G}} \mathbb{1}_U(x^{-1}\gamma x) \frac{dx}{dx_\gamma},$$

where Γ_γ (resp. \mathcal{G}_γ) denotes the centralizer of γ in Γ (resp. \mathcal{G}), and dx_γ is a Haar measure on \mathcal{G}_γ .

Note that γ is central if and only if $\gamma = \pm 1$, in which case the summand in (4.7) corresponding to $\{\gamma\}$ reduces to $\text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{G})$. By a result of Vignéras [19, Proposition 2], we have

$$(4.8) \quad \text{Vol}(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{G}) = \text{Vol}(D^1 \backslash \widehat{D}^1) = \frac{1}{4} \zeta_F(-1).$$

There are two central elements, which explains the term $\frac{1}{2} \zeta_F(-1)$ in the formulas of Proposition 4.4.

Assume that γ is non-central for the rest of this section. The centralizer of γ in D coincides with $K := F(\gamma)$. Since D is totally definite, K is a CM-extension of F . Using Weil restriction of scalars, we define two algebraic tori over \mathbb{Q} :

$$T^K := \text{Res}_{K/\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{G}_{m,K}, \quad T^F := \text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{G}_{m,F}.$$

The norm map $N_{K/F}$ induces a homomorphism $T^K \rightarrow T^F$, whose kernel is denoted by T^1 . The centralizer of γ in the algebraic group G^1 in (3.3) is isomorphic to T^1 , so we have

$$\mathcal{G}_\gamma = \widehat{K}^1 := T^1(\mathbb{A}_f) \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_\gamma = K^1 := T^1(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Normalize the Haar measure on \widehat{K}^1 so that the maximal open compact subgroup \widehat{O}_K^1 has volume 1. By [17, Theorem 3], which is attributed to Takashi Ono, we have

$$(4.9) \quad \text{Vol}(\Gamma_\gamma \backslash \mathcal{G}_\gamma) = \text{Vol}(K^1 \backslash \widehat{K}^1) = \frac{h(K)}{2^{t-1} |\boldsymbol{\mu}(K)| Q_{K/F} h(F)}$$

where t , $\boldsymbol{\mu}(K)$ and $Q_{K/F}$ are as follows:

- t is the number of finite primes ramified in K/F ;
- $\boldsymbol{\mu}(K)$ is the group of roots of unity in K ;
- $Q_{K/F}$ is the Hasse unit index $[O_K^\times : O_F^\times \boldsymbol{\mu}(K)]$, which takes value either 1 or 2 by [21, Theorem 4.12].

Lastly, note that the integral $\int_{\mathcal{G}_\gamma \backslash \mathcal{G}} \mathbb{1}_U(x^{-1}\gamma x) \frac{dx}{dx_\gamma} = 0$ unless γ is a root of unity. Since $p \geq 7$ and $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = 4$, the multiplicative order of $\gamma \in D^1$ is 3, 4 or 6. To apply (4.9), we assemble the relevant data in the following table (see [11, §7]):

$\text{ord}(\gamma)$	4	3 or 6
$K = F(\gamma)$	$F(\sqrt{-1})$	$F(\sqrt{-3})$
$h(K)/h(F)$	$h(-p)$	$h(-3p)/2$
t	0	$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{p}{3})$
$ \mu(K) $	4	6
$Q_{K/F}$	2	1

This somewhat explains the $h(-p)$ and $h(-3p)$ terms in the formulas of Proposition 4.4. However, there is a key subtlety that cannot be ignored. Indeed, for any two maximal orders \mathbb{O} and \mathbb{O}' belonging to distinct Gauss genus (i.e. $[\mathbb{O}] \in \text{Tp}_0(D)$ and $[\mathbb{O}'] \notin \text{Tp}_0(D)$), the groups $\widehat{\mathbb{O}}^1$ and $\widehat{\mathbb{O}'}^1$ are isomorphic. So there is certain *global* obstruction that causes the class numbers to be distinct as in Proposition 4.4. Alas, such arithmetic intricacy goes beyond this simple note, and we refer to our upcoming paper [25] for details.

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