

ON THE COHOMOLOGY OF GL_2 AND SL_2 OVER IMAGINARY QUADRATIC FIELDS

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ABSTRACT. We report on computations of the cohomology of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ and $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$, where $D < 0$ is a fundamental discriminant. These computations go well beyond earlier results of Vogtmann [29] and Scheutzow [24]. We use the technique of homology of Voronoi complexes, and our computations recover the integral cohomology away from the primes 2, 3. We observed exponential growth in the torsion subgroup of H^2 as $|D|$ increases, and compared our data to bounds of Rohlf [22].

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Let F be an imaginary quadratic field of discriminant $D < 0$, let $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_D$ be its ring of integers, and let Γ be the group $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ or $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$. The purpose of this paper is to computationally investigate the group cohomology of Γ . Such computations for Γ and its congruence subgroups have been investigated by many authors, cf. [3, 7, 16, 20, 21, 25, 26, 30]; of particular relevance to our results is the prior work of Vogtmann [29] and Scheutzow [24].

In this paper we significantly extend this prior work by using Voronoi's explicit reduction theory [8] to compute the integral cohomology of Γ away from the primes 2 and 3 and for a large range of discriminants. To explain what this means more precisely, for any positive integer n , let \mathcal{S}_n be the *Serre class* of all finite abelian groups with orders only divisible by primes $\leq n$. For two finitely generated abelian groups A, B , we write $A \simeq_n B$ to mean that A is isomorphic to B modulo the Serre class \mathcal{S}_n . Then (i) it is known that the only primes dividing the orders of the finite subgroups of Γ for the groups under consideration are 2 and 3; and (ii) there is a (homologically-indexed) complex $\mathrm{Vor}_D = (V_*(\Gamma), d_*)$ of $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -modules, called the *Voronoi complex*, such that

$$(1) \quad H_i(V_*(\Gamma)) \simeq_3 H^{3-i}(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}), \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

Thus our computations exhibit the integral cohomology of Γ , except possibly the torsion at 2 and 3. For more details about the construction of the complex Vor_D and the connection with group cohomology we refer to [8].

Our main experimental results and observations are as follows:

Results 1.1.

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- (1) We computed the Voronoi complex and its homology for $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ with $-D \leq 2099$ and for $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ with $-D \leq 1247$, and thus computed the cohomology with integral coefficients (away from the primes 2, 3) for these groups.
- (2) We understand the Betti numbers in characteristic 0 explicitly. In particular we see how the Eisenstein cohomology contributes. For SL_2 the pattern of Eisenstein cohomology agrees with the description in [29] for the Eisenstein classes in the group homology (§2.2).
- (3) Away from the primes 2 and 3, we observe that the order of the torsion subgroup in the Voronoi homology H_1 is a square¹. Away from 2, the torsion subgroup is typically the same for GL_2 and SL_2 . There are however some exceptions, such as $D = -1151$ (since 31 divides the order of the torsion subgroup for SL_2 but not GL_2). Apart from such examples which account for approximately 3% of our data, the main difference lies in the order of the 2-torsion.
- (4) For GL_2 we observe exponential growth in the order of the torsion subgroup of the Voronoi homology H_1 as $|D|$ increases (§2.3); Exponential growth for SL_2 is not apparent from our data. This includes not only growth in the order of the group but also the appearance of large prime factors (such as 14116228597231 for $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{-2087})$). We also noted that the torsion in the Voronoi homology group H_2 for either GL_2 or SL_2 is killed by 12.
- (5) We compare our data to a lower bound on the dimension of the cuspidal cohomology in H^1 for $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ due to Rohlf [22] and observe that in many cases the bound is sharp (Figure 5 in §2.4).
- (6) We observe surprising regularity in the linear growth of the minimal number of (infinite and finite) cyclic factors in the Voronoi homology H_1 for $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ as $|D|$ increases (Figure 6 in §2.4).

2. BACKGROUND AND STRUCTURE OF THE COHOMOLOGY

2.1. Complex group cohomology and automorphic forms. Throughout this subsection and the next, we consider homology and cohomology with complex coefficients.

First we consider the Voronoi homology with \mathbb{C} -coefficients $H_*(V_*(\Gamma)) \otimes \mathbb{C}$. We have

$$H_i(V_*(\Gamma)) \otimes \mathbb{C} \simeq H^{3-i}(\Gamma; \mathbb{C}), \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

It is known that the complex group cohomology $H^*(\Gamma; \mathbb{C})$ can be computed in terms of certain automorphic forms for Γ ; for a general discussion of this interpretation we refer to [15, 28].

Furthermore the symmetric space \mathfrak{H}_3 for Γ has a partial compactification $\overline{\mathfrak{H}}_3$ due to Borel–Serre [5], which leads to a structural decomposition of the cohomology. The quotient $\Gamma \backslash \overline{\mathfrak{H}}_3$ is a compact three-dimensional orbifold with boundary (the boundary components are tori), and we have

$$H^*(\Gamma; \mathbb{C}) \simeq H^*(\Gamma \backslash \mathfrak{H}_3; \mathbb{C}) \simeq H^*(\Gamma \backslash \overline{\mathfrak{H}}_3; \mathbb{C}).$$

For a discussion about building the Borel–Serre compactification in this context, which is much simpler than the general case, we refer to Serre [27, Appendix]. More geometric examples of these compactifications can be found in Saper [23].

The inclusion of the boundary $\partial(\Gamma \backslash \overline{\mathfrak{H}}_3)$ in $\Gamma \backslash \overline{\mathfrak{H}}_3$ induces a restriction map

$$r: H^*(\Gamma \backslash \overline{\mathfrak{H}}_3) \rightarrow H^*(\partial(\Gamma \backslash \overline{\mathfrak{H}}_3)).$$

¹ Frank Calegari pointed out to us that a perfect pairing, called the “linking form”, may explain why the order away from 2 and 3 is always a square (see [6, §3.4.1 and §5.1.2]). A related idea was communicated to us by Günter Harder.

The kernel $H_!^*$ of r is called the *interior cohomology*. There is a complement H_{Eis}^* of $H_!^*$ in $H^*(\Gamma; \mathbb{C})$ called the *Eisenstein cohomology*; its construction, which uses Eisenstein series, is due to Harder [12–14]. For the Γ under consideration, the interior cohomology can be further identified with the *cuspidal cohomology* H_{cusp}^* [10]; by definition this is part of the cohomology that corresponds to cuspidal automorphic forms in the interpretation above. Moreover, it is known that H_{cusp}^* can only be nonzero in degrees 1 and 2, and that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^1 = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^2$, via an isomorphism $H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^1 \simeq H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^2$ induced by the Hodge $*$ -operator.

To summarize, we have in degrees $i = 1, 2$ direct sum decompositions

$$H^i(\Gamma; \mathbb{C}) = H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^i(\Gamma) \oplus H_{\mathrm{Eis}}^i(\Gamma),$$

and the dimensions of H_{cusp}^i agree.

2.2. Cuspidal classes and Eisenstein classes. Based on our data, we observed the following, denoting the class number of \mathcal{O} by h .

(1) For $\Gamma = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$, we have

- $\dim H_{\mathrm{Eis}}^2(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})) = h - 1$, and $\dim H_{\mathrm{Eis}}^1(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})) = 0$. This corroborates a theorem by Harder in [12].
- $\dim H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^*(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}))$ can vanish for large $|D|$. Indeed, for the biggest example we worked with, namely $D = -2099$, the cuspidal cohomology vanishes.

(2) For $\Gamma = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$, we have

- If $D \neq -3, -4$, then $\dim H_{\mathrm{Eis}}^2(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})) = h - 1$, and $\dim H_{\mathrm{Eis}}^1(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})) = h$. This corroborates a theorem by Serre in [27].
- $\dim H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^*(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}))$ only vanishes for finitely many discriminants D . Indeed, this is a theorem of Grunewald–Schwermer [11]. Vogtmann [29] showed that the $H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^1(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}))$ is nonzero for only 14 discriminants, the largest being -71 . This is corroborated by our computations.

Our cuspidal data agrees with Scheutzow’s computations [24] for all the discriminants he treated (in particular he computed the dimension of $H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Q})$ for Γ both $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ and $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ for all discriminants $-D \leq 260$ and $D = -643$.) We also have agreement with Vogtmann’s computation of $H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^1(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D; \mathbb{Q}))$ computations, except for two discriminants: for $D = -67$, we get 2 compared to Vogtmann’s 3, and for $D = -88$, we get 3 compared to Vogtmann’s 2. (Vogtmann computed $H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^1(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D; \mathbb{Q}))$ for all $-D \leq 95$, and in most cases actually computed the homotopy type of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D) \backslash \mathfrak{H}_3$. She did not address the GL_2 case, though.)

Moreover, we observe that for all $0 < -D \leq 2099$,

$$\dim H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^2(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})) = 0 \quad \text{only if the ideal class group is cyclic.}$$

We have no heuristic explanation as to why this should be expected.

Figures 1 and 2 show $\dim H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^2$ as a function of $|D|$.

2.3. Exponential growth of torsion. We now return to integral coefficients.

It has long been known that there can be large torsion in the homology and cohomology of subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ and $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$. The first examples of this phenomenon known to us (for $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{-4})$) appear in Elstrodt–Grunewald–Mennicke [9] and Priplata’s thesis [18]. More recently Bergeron–Venkatesh [2], building on ideas of Bhargava [4], formulated a precise conjecture for the growth of the torsion in the homology of cocompact arithmetic subgroups $\Gamma \subset \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ as Γ goes along a tower of subgroups of increasing index. For the case of congruence subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ —which are not cocompact—analогues of the conjecture

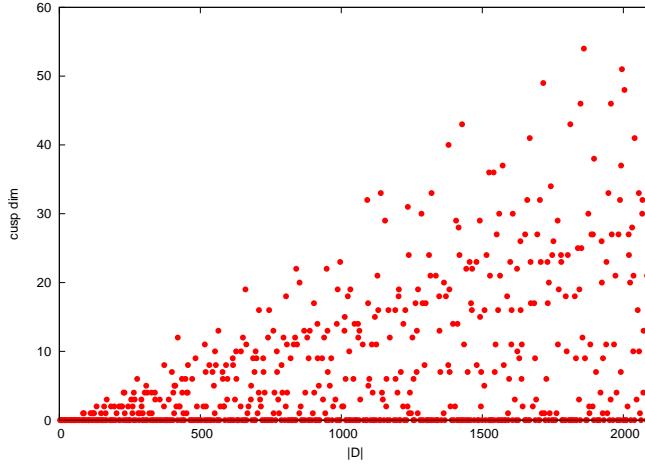


FIGURE 1. $\dim H_{\text{cusp}}^2(\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D))$ as a function of $|D|$.

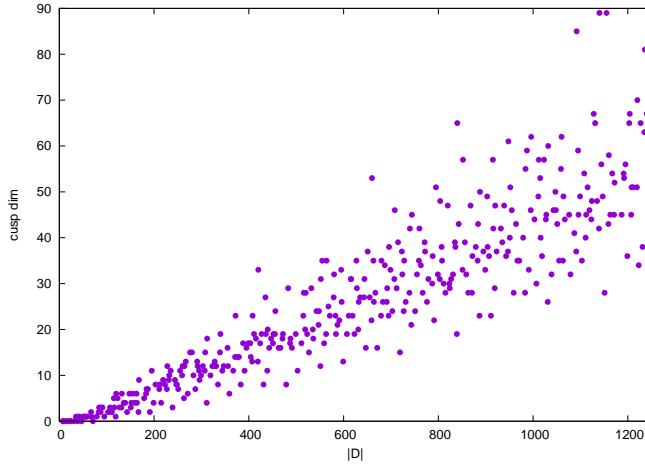


FIGURE 2. $\dim H_{\text{cusp}}^2(\text{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D))$ as a function of $|D|$.

were numerically studied by Şengün [26] and proved (for certain coefficient modules) by Pfaff [17].

Our data supports a further variation on the theme of torsion growth, namely for torsion growth in the degree 1 integral Voronoi homology of the groups $\Gamma = \text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$. In other words, instead of fixing a discriminant D and considering towers of congruence subgroups Γ

of increasing index, we work at full level and let $|D| \rightarrow \infty$. Such computations for $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ were carried out previously by Rahm [19]; he observed surprisingly large torsion primes in the first integral homology of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$, but made no conjecture about the growth. Our data here is for the 1st Voronoi homology group, which (away from 2 and 3) is isomorphic to the 2nd integral cohomology group of Γ . However, we believe that *all* the p -torsion in the Voronoi homology is arithmetically interesting, in that there should be mod p Galois representations attached to p -torsion Hecke eigenvalues for all p (not just $p > 3$). (For a discussion of this point in the context of $\mathrm{GL}_4(\mathbb{Z})$, we refer to [1].) Thus its growth behavior should be predicted by similar heuristics to [2, 4].

Figure 3 shows a plot of $\log \mathrm{tor}_{\mathrm{GL}}(D) := \log |H_1(\mathrm{Vor}_*(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)))_{\mathrm{tors}}|/|D|^2$ as a function of $|D|$. It appears from this plot that the ratio $\log \mathrm{tor}_{\mathrm{GL}}(D)$ tends to a nonzero limit as $|D| \rightarrow \infty$.² We note that there is a large 2-torsion subgroup contributing to $\log \mathrm{tor}_{\mathrm{GL}}(D)$; in fact, for the discriminants $-2035, -2040$ at the end of our data range, the torsion subgroup of the Voronoi homology is *all* 2-torsion. Figure 4 shows a similar plot for $\log \mathrm{tor}_{\mathrm{SL}}(D)$ as a function of $|D|$, although the exponent of $|D|$ in the denominator of $\log \mathrm{tor}$ is $3/2$, not 2 .³ For this plot, it is certainly not clear that eventually the ratio $\log \mathrm{tor}_{\mathrm{SL}}(D)$ tends to a nonzero limit.

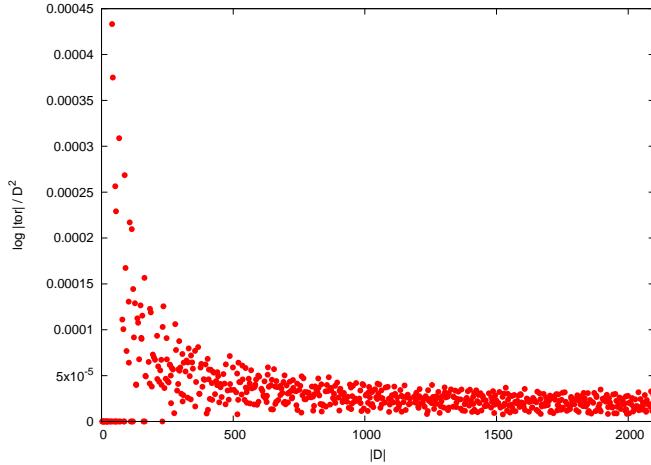


FIGURE 3. The ratio $\log \mathrm{tor}_{\mathrm{GL}}(D) := \log |H_1(\mathrm{Vor}_*(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)))_{\mathrm{tors}}|/|D|^2$ as a function of $|D|$.

2.4. Rohlf's bound and linear growth of cyclic factors. In [22] Rohlf gives a lower bound on $\dim H^1_{\mathrm{cusp}}(\Gamma)$ where $\Gamma = \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathcal{O})$. Following an idea of Harder in [12], he

²More precisely, it appears that the gap between the lower envelope and the upper envelope is shrinking as one moves to the right.

³We believe $|D|^2$ is the appropriate factor to use in the denominator for $\Gamma = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ since $H^2(\mathrm{Vor}_*(\Gamma))$ contains large amounts of 2- and 3-torsion that presumably do not contribute to $H^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})_{\mathrm{tors}}$. We believe that if the correct group cohomology at 2 and 3 were used the denominator would be $|D|^{3/2}$.

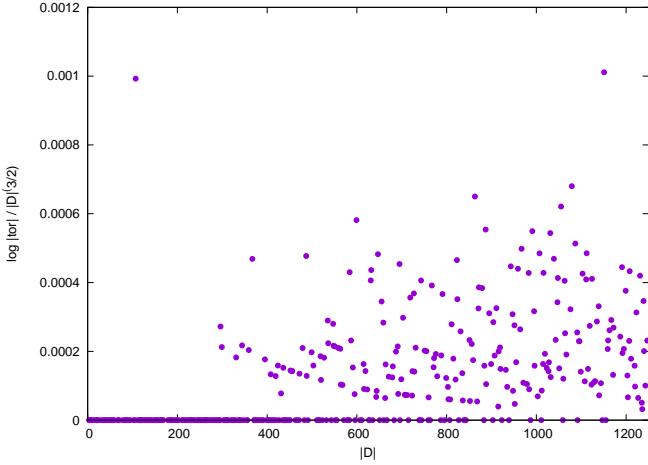


FIGURE 4. The ratio $\log \text{tor}_{\text{SL}}(D) := \log |H_1(\text{Vor}_*(\text{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)))_{\text{tors}}| / |D|^{3/2}$ as a function of $|D|$.

uses that complex conjugation τ acts on the underlying symmetric space, hence also on the associated cohomology, giving rise to a Lefschetz fixed point formula involving the alternating traces on the groups H^j . Poincaré duality combined with the orientation-reversing property of τ allows him to isolate the contribution to the trace of H^1_{cusp} , and he subsequently bounds it by analyzing the fixed point sets of the action in detail. The main contribution to Rohlf's bound [22, Theorem 4.2] involves Euler's totient function, which grows linearly. It turns out that if we replace PSL_2 by SL_2 and use a slightly better bound (again due to Rohlf, cf. §4.1 in loc.cit.), we find that for $|D| \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ the bound is sharp in the majority (54%) of the computed cases. On the other hand the gap between the actual value and the bound for $|D| \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ appears to widen linearly with the discriminant. We show this behavior in Figure 5; the solid (resp. hollow points) correspond to $|D| \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

A surprisingly smooth slope arises when we pass to $\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$ and count not the rank of the cuspidal cohomology but rather the number of non-trivial cyclic factors, both finite and infinite. For finite groups, this is sometimes called the *generator rank*. In particular let $Z = Z_D$ be the number of nontrivial cyclic factors, both infinite and finite, of the first Voronoi homology. This quantity can be re-expressed as the sum of $\dim H^2(\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})) = \dim H^2_{\text{cusp}}(\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})) + \dim H^2_{\text{Eis}}(\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}))$ plus the number of cyclic factors appearing in $H_1(\text{Vor}_*(\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})))_{\text{tors}}$. Recall that $\dim H^2_{\text{Eis}}(\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}))$ is one less than the class number. Figure 6 shows a plot of this quantity as a function of $|D|$. One sees from this plot that the generator rank Z appears to be bounded below sharply by a linear function of $|D|$. We have no explanation for this phenomenon.

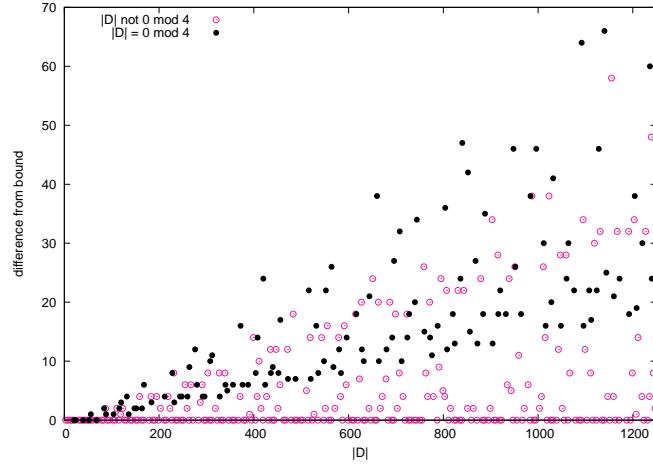


FIGURE 5. The difference between the computed dimension of $H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^1(\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D); \mathbb{C})$ and Rohlfs's bound.

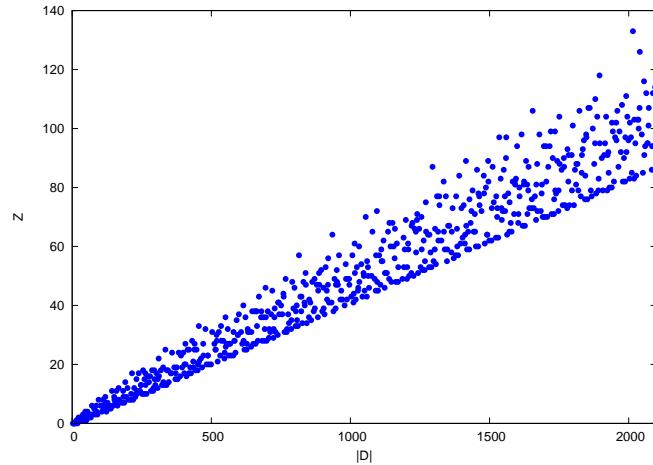


FIGURE 6. The quantity $Z = Z_D$, which is the number of nontrivial cyclic factors, both infinite and finite, of the first Voronoi homology (§2.4), plotted as a function of $|D|$.

3. DATA

3.1. The remainder of the text is devoted to presenting details about the ranks and p -ranks of the homology of the Voronoi complexes in a concise form. We give data for each fundamental discriminant in two tables, the first for $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ and the second for $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$. The notation is as follows (in this discussion Γ refers to either $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ or $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$, depending on which table the reader is using):

- The first (boldface) entry in each table cell is the discriminant of the imaginary quadratic field $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{D})$.
- The second entry gives the cyclic factors of the class group of F . We use the notation $(d_1^{n_1}, \dots, d_k^{n_k})$ to indicate the finite abelian group

$$\prod_{i=1}^k (\mathbb{Z}/d_i\mathbb{Z})^{n_i}.$$

- Next we give two entries encoding the Voronoi homology group $H_1(V_*(\Gamma))$; modulo the Serre class \mathcal{S}_3 this is the same as the integral group cohomology $H^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$, cf. (1). In particular, this means the abelian group we describe is the integral group cohomology $H^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$ *except* for the 2- and 3-torsion.
 - The third entry is the rank of the cuspidal group, which is the same as $\dim H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{C})$, the dimension of the complex cohomology coming from the cuspidal automorphic forms; the full dimension of $H^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{C})$ can be obtained from this as

$$\dim H^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{C}) = \dim H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{C}) + h - 1,$$

where h is the class number of F (cf. §2.2).

- Finally the fourth entry gives the invariant factors of the torsion subgroup of the Voronoi homology $H_1(V_*(\Gamma))$. We encode this finite abelian group using the same exponential notation for the class group. As mentioned above, away from the 2- and 3-torsion, this is the same as the torsion subgroup of $H^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$.

We omit the Voronoi homology group $H_2(V_*(\Gamma))$, which modulo the Serre class \mathcal{S}_3 is the same as the integral group cohomology $H^1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$, since it is easily recoverable from the data for $H^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$ ((cf. §2.2)). In particular the cuspidal rank agrees with that for $H^2(\Gamma; \mathbb{C})$; for $\Gamma = \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ this is full rank of $H^1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$, while for $\Gamma = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O}_D)$ and $D < -4$ the full rank is the cuspidal rank plus the class number h (for the exceptional discriminants $D = -3, -4$ the rank of $H^1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$ vanishes). We omit the invariant factors for $H^1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$ to save space in the tables (in all cases they were annihilated by 12).

3.2. As an example, consider the GL_2 table entry for discriminant -1007 . The entry appears as

$$\mathbf{-1007} \quad (30) \quad 2 \quad (2^{24}, 534, 1602).$$

The notation (30) means the class group of \mathcal{O}_{-1007} is $\mathbb{Z}/30\mathbb{Z}$, and thus $h = 30$. The next two entries are

$$2 \quad (2^{24}, 534, 1602).$$

This means $\dim H_{\mathrm{cusp}}^2(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{-1007}); \mathbb{C})$ is 2. Since $\dim H_{\mathrm{Eis}}^2(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{-1007}); \mathbb{C}) = h - 1 = 29$, the full Voronoi homology group $H_1(V_*(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{-1007})))$ is isomorphic to

$$(2) \quad \mathbb{Z}^{31} \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{24} \times \mathbb{Z}/534\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/1602\mathbb{Z} \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{31} \times (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{26} \times (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^3 \times (\mathbb{Z}/89\mathbb{Z})^2.$$

This indicates that we have

$$H^2(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{-1007}); \mathbb{Z}) \simeq_3 \mathbb{Z}^{31} \times (\mathbb{Z}/89\mathbb{Z})^2,$$

i.e. the second integral group cohomology agrees with (2) away from the 2- and 3-torsion. We note that the torsion subgroup $H^2(\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O}_{-1007}); \mathbb{Z})_{\text{tors}}$ contains the large prime 89.

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4. COHOMOLOGY DATA FOR $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$

D	$\mathrm{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\mathrm{tors}}$	D	$\mathrm{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\mathrm{tors}}$	D	$\mathrm{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\mathrm{tors}}$	D	$\mathrm{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\mathrm{tors}}$
-3	()	0	()	-4	()	0	()	-7	()	0	()	-8	()	0	()
-11	()	0	()	-15	(2)	0	()	-19	()	0	()	-20	(2)	0	()
-23	(3)	0	()	-24	(2)	0	()	-31	(3)	0	()	-35	(2)	0	()
-39	(4)	0	()	-40	(2)	0	(2)	-43	()	0	(2)	-47	(5)	0	()
-51	(2)	0	()	-52	(2)	0	(2)	-55	(4)	0	(2)	-56	(4)	0	()
-59	(3)	0	()	-67	()	0	(2 ²)	-68	(4)	0	()	-71	(7)	0	()
-79	(5)	0	(2)	-83	(3)	0	(2)	-84	(2 ²)	1	()	-87	(6)	1	()
-88	(2)	0	(2 ³)	-91	(2)	0	(2 ²)	-95	(8)	0	(2)	-103	(5)	0	(2 ²)
-104	(6)	0	(2)	-107	(3)	0	(2, 6)	-111	(8)	1	()	-115	(2)	0	(2 ⁴)
-116	(6)	1	()	-119	(10)	0	()	-120	(2 ²)	1	(2 ³)	-123	(2)	1	(2 ²)
-127	(5)	0	(2 ³)	-131	(5)	0	(2)	-132	(2 ²)	2	(2)	-136	(4)	0	(2 ³)
-139	(3)	0	(2 ³)	-143	(10)	0	(2 ²)	-148	(2)	1	(2 ⁴)	-151	(7)	0	(2 ³)
-152	(6)	0	(2 ³)	-155	(4)	0	(2 ⁴)	-159	(10)	2	()	-163	()	0	(2 ⁶)
-164	(8)	1	()	-167	(11)	0	(2 ²)	-168	(2 ²)	3	(2 ²)	-179	(5)	0	(2 ³)
-183	(8)	2	(2 ²)	-184	(4)	0	(2 ⁶)	-187	(2)	0	(2 ⁶)	-191	(13)	0	(2 ²)
-195	(2 ²)	2	(2 ⁴)	-199	(9)	0	(2 ⁴)	-203	(4)	1	(2 ⁴)	-211	(3)	0	(2 ⁶)
-212	(6)	2	(2 ³)	-215	(14)	0	(2 ⁴)	-219	(4)	2	(2 ³)	-223	(7)	2	(2 ⁴)
-227	(5)	0	(2 ⁵)	-228	(2 ²)	4	(2 ³)	-231	(2, 6)	4	()	-232	(2)	1	(2 ⁸)
-235	(2)	0	(2 ¹⁰)	-239	(15)	0	(2 ³)	-244	(6)	2	(2 ⁴)	-247	(6)	0	(2 ⁸)
-248	(8)	0	(2 ⁶)	-251	(7)	0	(2 ⁴)	-255	(2, 6)	3	(2 ⁴)	-259	(4)	1	(2 ⁶)
-260	(2, 4)	2	(2 ⁶)	-263	(13)	0	(2 ⁵)	-264	(2, 4)	4	(2 ²)	-267	(2)	3	(2 ⁶)
-271	(11)	0	(2 ⁶)	-276	(2, 4)	6	(2)	-280	(2 ²)	1	(2 ¹²)	-283	(3)	0	(2 ⁹)
-287	(14)	1	(2 ⁴)	-291	(4)	3	(2 ⁵)	-292	(4)	2	(2 ⁷)	-295	(8)	0	(2 ¹¹)
-296	(10)	1	(2 ³ , 4 ²)	-299	(8)	0	(2 ⁵ , 6)	-303	(10)	4	(2 ⁴)	-307	(3)	0	(2 ¹⁰)
-308	(2, 4)	5	(2 ³)	-311	(19)	0	(2 ⁴)	-312	(2 ²)	4	(2 ⁹)	-319	(10)	1	(2 ⁸)
-323	(4)	0	(2 ¹⁰)	-327	(12)	4	(2 ⁴)	-328	(4)	1	(2 ¹⁰)	-331	(3)	0	(2 ¹⁰ , 6)
-335	(18)	0	(2 ⁸)	-339	(6)	4	(2 ⁴)	-340	(2 ²)	3	(2 ¹²)	-344	(10)	0	(2 ⁷ , 4 ²)
-347	(5)	0	(2 ¹⁰)	-355	(4)	0	(2 ¹⁴)	-356	(12)	3	(2 ³)	-359	(19)	0	(2 ⁴ , 4 ²)
-367	(9)	0	(2 ⁸ , 6 ³)	-371	(8)	2	(2 ⁶)	-372	(2 ²)	8	(2 ⁶)	-376	(8)	0	(2 ¹²)
-379	(3)	0	(2 ¹³)	-383	(17)	0	(2 ⁸)	-388	(4)	3	(2 ¹⁰)	-391	(14)	0	(2 ¹⁰)
-395	(8)	0	(2 ¹⁰ , 4 ²)	-399	(2, 8)	7	(2 ²)	-403	(2)	0	(2 ¹⁶)	-404	(14)	4	(2 ³)
-407	(16)	1	(2 ¹¹)	-408	(2 ²)	5	(2 ¹¹ , 6)	-411	(6)	5	(2 ⁶)	-415	(10)	2	(2 ¹⁴)
-419	(9)	0	(2 ⁸ , 6)	-420	(2 ³)	12	(2 ⁶)	-424	(6)	2	(2 ¹⁰ , 4 ²)	-427	(2)	2	(2 ¹⁴)

Cohomology data for $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$
-431	(21)	0	(2 ⁸)	-435	(2 ²)	6	(2 ¹²)	-436	(6)	4	(2 ⁸ , 4 ²)	-439	(15)	0	(2 ¹¹)
-440	(2, 6)	1	(2 ¹⁵)	-443	(5)	0	(2 ¹⁴)	-447	(14)	6	(2 ⁶)	-451	(6)	1	(2 ¹²)
-452	(8)	4	(2 ⁷ , 4 ²)	-455	(2, 10)	4	(2 ⁸ , 4 ²)	-456	(2, 4)	8	(2 ⁴ , 4 ²)	-463	(7)	0	(2 ¹⁶)
-467	(7)	0	(2 ¹³)	-471	(16)	6	(2 ⁶)	-472	(6)	0	(2 ¹⁶ , 4 ²)	-479	(25)	0	(2 ⁶ , 6 ²)
-483	(2 ²)	9	(2 ⁸)	-487	(7)	0	(2 ¹⁵ , 26 ²)	-488	(10)	2	(2 ¹⁰ , 4 ²)	-491	(9)	0	(2 ¹²)
-499	(3)	0	(2 ¹⁶ , 6 ²)	-503	(21)	0	(2 ¹⁰ , 6)	-511	(14)	2	(2 ¹²)	-515	(6)	0	(2 ²⁰)
-516	(2, 6)	11	(2 ³)	-519	(18)	7	(2 ⁴ , 6 ²)	-520	(2 ²)	2	(2 ²¹ , 4 ²)	-523	(5)	0	(2 ¹⁷)
-527	(18)	0	(2 ¹² , 6 ²)	-532	(2 ²)	8	(2 ¹²)	-535	(14)	0	(2 ¹⁸ , 12 ²)	-536	(14)	0	(2 ¹¹ , 4 ⁴)
-543	(12)	7	(2 ¹⁰)	-547	(3)	0	(2 ¹⁸ , 12 ²)	-548	(8)	5	(2 ¹⁰ , 8 ²)	-551	(26)	1	(2 ⁸ , 8 ²)
-552	(2, 4)	10	(2 ⁹)	-555	(2 ²)	8	(2 ¹⁶)	-559	(16)	0	(2 ¹⁵ , 8 ²)	-563	(9)	0	(2 ¹¹ , 4 ⁴)
-564	(2, 4)	13	(2 ⁵ , 4 ²)	-568	(4)	0	(2 ²² , 4 ²)	-571	(5)	2	(2 ¹⁷)	-579	(8)	7	(2 ⁹)
-580	(2, 4)	6	(2 ¹⁸)	-583	(8)	2	(2 ¹⁹)	-584	(16)	2	(2 ⁷ , 4 ² , 12, 36)	-587	(7)	0	(2 ¹⁵ , 6 ³)
-591	(22)	8	(2 ⁴ , 6 ²)	-595	(2 ²)	3	(2 ²³ , 6)	-596	(14)	6	(2 ¹¹)	-599	(25)	0	(2 ¹¹ , 142 ²)
-607	(13)	0	(2 ¹⁹)	-611	(10)	0	(2 ¹⁸)	-615	(2, 10)	9	(2 ¹⁰ , 4, 12)	-616	(2, 4)	8	(2 ¹¹ , 4 ²)
-619	(5)	0	(2 ¹⁹ , 6 ²)	-623	(22)	3	(2 ¹⁰ , 4 ²)	-627	(2 ²)	10	(2 ¹²)	-628	(6)	6	(2 ¹⁶)
-631	(13)	0	(2 ¹⁸ , 50 ²)	-632	(8)	0	(2 ¹⁸ , 4 ² , 8 ⁴)	-635	(10)	0	(2 ²²)	-643	(3)	2	(2 ²¹ , 6)
-644	(2, 8)	10	(2 ⁴ , 4 ²)	-647	(23)	0	(2 ¹⁴ , 106 ²)	-651	(2, 4)	12	(2 ⁸)	-655	(12)	0	(2 ²⁵ , 36 ²)
-659	(11)	0	(2 ¹⁵ , 22 ²)	-660	(2 ³)	19	(2 ¹²)	-663	(2, 8)	11	(2 ¹¹ , 6)	-664	(10)	0	(2 ²⁰ , 4 ⁴)
-667	(4)	1	(2 ²⁴)	-671	(30)	2	(2 ¹⁰ , 6 ²)	-679	(18)	3	(2 ¹⁴ , 6 ²)	-680	(2, 6)	5	(2 ¹⁸ , 4 ⁴)
-683	(5)	0	(2 ²⁴)	-687	(12)	9	(2 ¹⁴ , 12 ²)	-691	(5)	0	(2 ²² , 14 ²)	-692	(14)	7	(2 ¹⁰ , 4 ²)
-695	(24)	0	(2 ¹⁷ , 8 ⁶)	-696	(2, 6)	10	(2 ¹⁵)	-699	(10)	9	(2 ⁸ , 6 ²)	-703	(14)	1	(2 ²² , 8 ²)
-707	(6)	4	(2 ¹⁸ , 4 ²)	-708	(2 ²)	16	(2 ¹¹ , 4 ²)	-712	(8)	3	(2 ¹⁹ , 4 ²)	-715	(2 ²)	2	(2 ³²)
-719	(31)	0	(2 ¹³ , 62 ²)	-723	(4)	9	(2 ¹⁵ , 4 ²)	-724	(10)	7	(2 ¹⁴ , 8 ²)	-727	(13)	0	(2 ²² , 74 ²)
-728	(2, 6)	4	(2 ²⁰ , 4 ⁴)	-731	(12)	0	(2 ¹⁸ , 16 ²)	-739	(5)	0	(2 ²⁶)	-740	(2, 8)	12	(2 ¹⁴)
-743	(21)	0	(2 ¹⁹ , 122 ²)	-744	(2, 6)	16	(2 ¹⁰)	-751	(15)	0	(2 ²⁴ , 4 ²)	-755	(12)	0	(2 ²⁰ , 4 ⁶)
-759	(2, 12)	13	(2 ⁸)	-760	(2 ²)	1	(2 ³⁷ , 4 ²)	-763	(4)	4	(2 ²⁴)	-767	(22)	0	(2 ²⁰ , 4 ⁴ , 8 ⁴)
-771	(6)	10	(2 ¹³ , 6 ³)	-772	(4)	7	(2 ¹⁸ , 4 ³ , 12)	-776	(20)	3	(2 ⁹ , 4 ⁶)	-779	(10)	1	(2 ²² , 8 ²)
-787	(5)	0	(2 ²⁸)	-788	(10)	8	(2 ¹² , 4 ⁶)	-791	(32)	4	(2 ¹¹ , 118 ²)	-795	(2 ²)	12	(2 ²⁴)
-799	(16)	0	(2 ²⁷ , 4 ⁴)	-803	(10)	2	(2 ²⁰ , 6 ²)	-804	(2, 6)	18	(2 ⁷ , 4 ²)	-807	(14)	11	(2 ¹⁶)
-808	(6)	4	(2 ²⁴ , 4 ²)	-811	(7)	0	(2 ²³ , 10 ⁴)	-815	(30)	0	(2 ²⁴ , 4 ² , 8 ²)	-820	(2, 4)	9	(2 ²⁵ , 8 ²)
-823	(9)	0	(2 ²² , 6 ⁶ , 18 ²)	-824	(20)	0	(2 ¹⁶ , 4 ⁴ , 8 ⁴)	-827	(7)	0	(2 ²⁸)	-831	(28)	11	(2 ⁸ , 44 ²)
-835	(6)	0	(2 ³³ , 6 ³)	-836	(2, 10)	12	(2 ⁷ , 4 ²)	-839	(33)	0	(2 ¹⁹)	-840	(2 ³)	22	(2 ¹⁸)
-843	(6)	11	(2 ¹⁸)	-851	(10)	1	(2 ²² , 6 ² , 12 ²)	-852	(2, 4)	20	(2 ¹³ , 4 ²)	-856	(6)	2	(2 ²⁸ , 4 ⁴ , 8 ²)

Cohomology data for $\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$
-859	(7)	0	$(2^{25}, 6^4)$	-863	(21)	0	$(2^{18}, 6^5, 18^5)$	-868	(2, 4)	13	$(2^{16}, 4^2)$
-871	(22)	0	$(2^{26}, 130^2)$	-872	(10)	4	$(2^{18}, 4^6, 12^2)$	-879	(22)	12	$(2^{12}, 298^2)$
-883	(3)	0	(2^{34})	-884	(2, 8)	9	$(2^{17}, 4^2, 8^2)$	-887	(29)	0	$(2^{19}, 4^2, 1508^2)$
-888	(2, 6)	13	(2^{23})	-895	(16)	0	$(2^{31}, 8^6)$	-899	(14)	1	$(2^{20}, 6^4)$
-903	(2, 8)	17	(2^{14})	-904	(8)	4	$(2^{20}, 4^6, 12^2)$	-907	(3)	0	$(2^{33}, 26^2)$
-911	(31)	0	$(2^{17}, 4^4, 44^2)$	-915	(2, 4)	14	$(2^{23}, 6)$	-916	(10)	9	$(2^{20}, 4^4)$
-919	(19)	0	$(2^{27}, 38^2)$	-920	(2, 10)	5	$(2^{28}, 4^2, 8^2)$	-923	(10)	0	(2^{32})
-932	(12)	9	$(2^{15}, 4^6)$	-935	(2, 14)	3	(2^{34})	-939	(8)	12	(2^{19})
-943	(16)	1	$(2^{29}, 18^2, 144^2)$	-947	(5)	0	$(2^{33}, 178^2)$	-948	(2, 6)	22	$(2^{12}, 4, 12)$
-951	(26)	13	$(2^{12}, 114^2)$	-952	(2, 4)	7	$(2^{32}, 4^2)$	-955	(4)	0	$(2^{40}, 4^2, 12^2)$
-959	(36)	5	$(2^{13}, 6^2, 36^2)$	-964	(12)	9	$(2^{18}, 4^2, 52^2)$	-967	(11)	0	$(2^{33}, 3574^2)$
-971	(15)	2	$(2^{23}, 6^3)$	-979	(8)	3	$(2^{28}, 10^2)$	-983	(27)	0	$(2^{18}, 6^8, 18^2)$
-984	(2, 6)	14	$(2^{20}, 4^4)$	-987	(2, 4)	19	(2^{16})	-991	(17)	0	$(2^{31}, 10562^2)$
-995	(8)	0	$(2^{34}, 4^4, 12^4)$	-996	(2, 6)	23	$(2^9, 4^2, 12^2)$	-1003	(4)	2	$(2^{36}, 6^2)$
-1007	(30)	2	$(2^{24}, 534, 1602)$	-1011	(12)	13	(2^{17})	-1012	(2 ²)	15	$(2^{22}, 4^4)$
-1015	(2, 8)	6	$(2^{38}, 28^2)$	-1016	(16)	0	$(2^{20}, 4^{14}, 16^2)$	-1019	(13)	0	$(2^{28}, 46^2)$
-1023	(2, 8)	18	$(2^{18}, 24^2)$	-1027	(4)	0	$(2^{39}, 6, 12^2)$	-1028	(16)	10	$(2^{13}, 4^8)$
-1031	(35)	0	$(2^{24}, 16210^2)$	-1032	(2, 4)	19	$(2^{20}, 4^2)$	-1039	(23)	0	$(2^{28}, 10^2, 1030^2)$
-1043	(8)	6	$(2^{28}, 102^2)$	-1047	(16)	14	$(2^{20}, 662^2)$	-1048	(6)	0	$(2^{37}, 4^2, 8^4, 40, 120)$
-1051	(5)	0	$(2^{39}, 26^2)$	-1055	(36)	0	$(2^{23}, 4^{10}, 1848^2)$	-1059	(6)	14	(2^{24})
-1060	(2, 4)	12	$(2^{34}, 16^2)$	-1063	(19)	0	$(2^{33}, 2234^2)$	-1064	(2, 10)	13	$(2^{10}, 4^6, 20^2)$
-1067	(12)	3	$(2^{30}, 32, 96)$	-1076	(22)	11	$(2^{12}, 4^4, 148^2)$	-1079	(34)	0	$(2^{30}, 68704^2)$
-1087	(9)	0	$(2^{39}, 3806, 11418)$	-1091	(17)	0	$(2^{25}, 6^2, 66^2)$	-1092	(2 ³)	32	(2^{18})
-1095	(2, 14)	17	$(2^{26}, 8^2)$	-1096	(12)	5	$(2^{22}, 4^8, 8^2)$	-1099	(6)	6	$(2^{32}, 26^2)$
-1103	(23)	0	$(2^{31}, 4^2, 188^2)$	-1108	(6)	11	$(2^{25}, 4^6)$	-1111	(22)	4	$(2^{30}, 4^2, 488^2)$
-1112	(14)	0	$(2^{28}, 4^{12}, 252^2)$	-1115	(10)	0	$(2^{42}, 4^2, 16^2)$	-1119	(32)	15	$(2^{14}, 26^2)$
-1123	(5)	0	$(2^{40}, 14^2)$	-1124	(20)	11	$(2^{15}, 4^4, 164^2)$	-1128	(2, 4)	21	$(2^{17}, 4^6)$
-1131	(2, 4)	16	$(2^{26}, 10, 30)$	-1135	(18)	0	$(2^{44}, 8^2, 120^2)$	-1139	(16)	0	$(2^{30}, 4^2, 580^2)$
-1140	(2 ² , 4)	33	(2^{20})	-1144	(2, 6)	4	$(2^{39}, 4^6)$	-1147	(6)	3	(2^{40})
-1151	(41)	0	$(2^{26}, 24233410^2)$	-1155	(2 ³)	29	(2^{24})	-1159	(16)	2	$(2^{37}, 118^2)$
-1160	(2, 10)	6	$(2^{37}, 4^2, 56, 168)$	-1163	(7)	0	$(2^{40}, 356^2)$	-1167	(22)	16	$(2^{22}, 166^2)$
-1171	(7)	0	$(2^{40}, 28^2)$	-1172	(18)	12	$(2^{20}, 4^2, 220^2)$	-1187	(9)	0	$(2^{39}, 286^2)$
-1191	(24)	16	$(2^{22}, 1162^2)$	-1192	(6)	6	$(2^{36}, 4^5, 12)$	-1195	(8)	0	$(2^{46}, 4^2, 12^4)$

Cohomology data for $\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$
-1199	(38)	4	$(2^{26}, 4922^2)$	-1203	(6)	18	$(2^{24}, 30^2)$	-1204	(2, 4)	19	$(2^{23}, 4^4)$
-1207	(18)	0	$(2^{42}, 250^2)$	-1208	(12)	0	$(2^{32}, 4^{14}, 80, 240)$	-1211	(14)	7	$(2^{28}, 86^2)$
-1219	(6)	2	$(2^{42}, 58^2)$	-1220	(2, 8)	14	$(2^{32}, 4^6)$	-1223	(35)	0	$(2^{32}, 1616^2)$
-1227	(4)	16	$(2^{29}, 8^2)$	-1231	(27)	0	$(2^{32}, 4^6, 272^2)$	-1235	(2, 6)	2	$(2^{50}, 6^2)$
-1236	(2, 6)	31	$(2^{14}, 4^2)$	-1239	(2, 16)	24	$(2^{10}, 14^4)$	-1240	(2, 4)	1	$(2^{55}, 4^6, 20^2)$
-1243	(4)	4	$(2^{40}, 6^4)$	-1247	(26)	1	$(2^{38}, 326^2)$	-1252	(8)	12	$(2^{30}, 4^2, 36, 108)$
-1255	(12)	0	$(2^{49}, 4^4, 12^4, 744^2)$	-1256	(26)	6	$(2^{18}, 4^8, 52^2)$	-1259	(15)	0	$(2^{36}, 6278^2)$
-1263	(20)	17	$(2^{24}, 14^2)$	-1267	(6)	7	$(2^{38}, 14^2)$	-1268	(10)	13	$(2^{25}, 4^6, 668^2)$
-1271	(40)	1	$(2^{31}, 6^2, 15234^2)$	-1272	(2, 6)	19	$(2^{31}, 4^2, 32^2)$	-1279	(23)	0	$(2^{40}, 268786^2)$
-1283	(11)	0	$(2^{41}, 1294^2)$	-1284	(2, 10)	30	$(2^{11}, 4^2, 12^2)$	-1288	(2, 4)	17	$(2^{30}, 4^2, 8^2)$
-1291	(9)	0	$(2^{42}, 6, 18^2)$	-1295	(2, 18)	8	$(2^{28}, 4^{12}, 8^2, 24^2)$	-1299	(8)	17	$(2^{27}, 4^2, 8^2)$
-1303	(11)	0	$(2^{47}, 4188498^2)$	-1304	(22)	0	$(2^{31}, 4^{10}, 28^2, 364^2)$	-1307	(11)	0	$(2^{42}, 2522^2)$
-1311	(2, 14)	24	$(2^{22}, 4^2, 24^2)$	-1315	(6)	0	$(2^{58}, 26^2)$	-1316	(2, 12)	21	$(2^{12}, 4^4, 44^2)$
-1319	(45)	0	$(2^{30}, 6, 6796710^2)$	-1320	(2 ³)	33	$(2^{32}, 8^2)$	-1327	(15)	0	$(2^{41}, 6^3, 12^2, 94020^2)$
-1335	(2, 14)	21	$(2^{32}, 26^2)$	-1336	(12)	0	$(2^{42}, 4^8, 8^4)$	-1339	(8)	0	$(2^{48}, 8^2, 152^2)$
-1343	(34)	0	$(2^{40}, 104^2, 144352^2)$	-1347	(6)	18	$(2^{28}, 10^4)$	-1348	(8)	13	$(2^{33}, 4^4, 88^2)$
-1351	(24)	7	$(2^{35}, 31766^2)$	-1355	(12)	0	$(2^{40}, 4^{12}, 8^2, 168, 504)$	-1363	(6)	1	$(2^{48}, 8^2, 40^2)$
-1364	(2, 14)	20	$(2^{10}, 4^2, 8^4, 32, 96)$	-1367	(25)	0	$(2^{47}, 11964418^2)$	-1371	(12)	18	$(2^{25}, 12^2)$
-1379	(16)	8	$(2^{32}, 870^2)$	-1380	(2 ³)	40	$(2^{28}, 4^2)$	-1383	(18)	19	$(2^{28}, 35880^2)$
-1384	(10)	7	$(2^{30}, 4^{12}, 124^2)$	-1387	(4)	2	$(2^{49}, 6, 1002^2)$	-1391	(44)	0	$(2^{33}, 8^4, 24^2, 517032^2)$
-1396	(14)	14	$(2^{26}, 4^6, 40^2)$	-1399	(27)	0	$(2^{45}, 94436466^2)$	-1403	(14)	2	$(2^{46}, 562^2)$
-1407	(2, 12)	29	$(2^{17}, 6^5)$	-1411	(4)	0	$(2^{56}, 1376^2)$	-1412	(16)	14	$(2^{27}, 4^6, 260^2)$
-1415	(34)	0	$(2^{52}, 12^2, 37608^2)$	-1416	(2, 8)	28	$(2^{14}, 4^8, 12^2)$	-1419	(2, 6)	24	$(2^{22}, 42^2)$
-1423	(9)	0	$(2^{55}, 4651094^2)$	-1427	(15)	0	$(2^{43}, 1226, 3678)$	-1428	(2 ³)	43	$(2^{22}, 4^4)$
-1432	(6)	0	$(2^{49}, 4^{12}, 76^2)$	-1435	(2 ²)	11	$(2^{57}, 6)$	-1439	(39)	0	$(2^{39}, 96716238^2)$
-1443	(2, 4)	22	(2^{36})	-1447	(23)	0	$(2^{47}, 421346^2)$	-1448	(18)	7	$(2^{29}, 4^9, 12, 22392, 67176)$
-1451	(13)	0	$(2^{46}, 7926^2)$	-1455	(2, 14)	23	$(2^{26}, 4^8, 24^2)$	-1459	(11)	0	$(2^{48}, 2874^2)$
-1460	(2, 10)	17	$(2^{38}, 12^4)$	-1463	(2, 16)	16	$(2^{24}, 6^4, 858^2)$	-1464	(2, 6)	22	$(2^{29}, 4^{10}, 12^2)$
-1471	(23)	0	$(2^{48}, 15948594^2)$	-1479	(2, 14)	23	$(2^{30}, 6^2, 84^2)$	-1480	(2, 6)	8	$(2^{45}, 4^8, 8^2, 16^4)$
-1483	(7)	0	$(2^{53}, 192^2)$	-1487	(37)	0	$(2^{42}, 3505609726^2)$	-1491	(2, 6)	29	$(2^{22}, 14^2)$
-1492	(10)	15	$(2^{30}, 4^8, 76^2)$	-1495	(2, 10)	2	$(2^{60}, 4^4, 16^2, 240^2)$	-1496	(2, 14)	7	$(2^{36}, 4^{10}, 152, 456)$
-1499	(13)	0	$(2^{48}, 11702^2)$	-1507	(4)	5	$(2^{50}, 10^2, 30^2)$	-1508	(2, 8)	16	$(2^{36}, 4^4, 284^2)$
-1511	(49)	0	$(2^{37}, 23121823034^2)$	-1515	(2, 6)	24	$(2^{38}, 66^2)$	-1523	(7)	0	$(2^{55}, 183428^2)$

Cohomology data for $\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$
-1524	(2, 10)	36	($2^{18}, 4^4$)	-1527	(14)	21	($2^{34}, 3056^2$)
-1528	(8)	0	($2^{52}, 4^{10}, 8^2, 5032^2$)	-1531	(11)	0	($2^{51}, 184^2$)
-1535	(38)	0	($2^{56}, 8^2, 3278485008^2$)	-1540	(2^3)	36	(2^{40})
-1543	(19)	0	($2^{53}, 38544150^2$)	-1544	(20)	7	($2^{25}, 4^{16}, 5276^2$)
-1547	(2, 6)	11	($2^{48}, 66^2$)	-1551	(2, 16)	27	($2^{24}, 4^2, 8^2$)
-1555	(4)	0	($2^{66}, 8^6, 88^2$)	-1556	(22)	16	($2^{21}, 4^{10}, 12^2, 228^2$)
-1559	(51)	0	($2^{38}, 940737290^2$)	-1560	($2^2, 4$)	30	($2^{50}, 4^2$)
-1563	(6)	21	($2^{36}, 6^2$)	-1567	(15)	0	($2^{56}, 4^6, 143068^2$)
-1571	(17)	0	($2^{47}, 24338^2$)	-1572	(2, 6)	37	($2^{21}, 4^4, 44^2$)
-1576	(10)	8	($2^{33}, 4^{16}, 8^2$)	-1579	(9)	0	($2^{55}, 6774^2$)
-1583	(33)	0	($2^{48}, 70463350, 211390050$)	-1588	(6)	18	($2^{44}, 4^2, 16, 48$)
-1591	(22)	1	($2^{54}, 20^2, 40^2, 221520^2$)	-1592	(20)	0	($2^{40}, 4^{20}, 8808^2$)
-1595	(2, 8)	6	($2^{48}, 4^{14}$)	-1599	(2, 18)	23	($2^{34}, 161168^2$)
-1603	(6)	11	($2^{50}, 28^2$)	-1604	(20)	16	($2^{22}, 4^{12}, 16012^2$)
-1607	(27)	0	($2^{52}, 1189655129618^2$)	-1608	(2, 8)	30	($2^{24}, 4^6, 40^2$)
-1615	(2, 12)	3	($2^{62}, 4^4, 8^2, 16^2, 32^2$)	-1619	(15)	0	($2^{50}, 6, 489222^2$)
-1623	(28)	22	($2^{30}, 42^2$)	-1624	(2, 8)	10	($2^{45}, 4^6, 16^6$)
-1627	(7)	0	($2^{59}, 6516^2$)	-1631	(44)	9	($2^{33}, 6^2, 31076952^2$)
-1635	(2, 4)	26	($2^{46}, 46, 138$)	-1636	(16)	16	($2^{28}, 4^{10}, 44^2$)
-1639	(22)	6	($2^{48}, 8^2, 6500848^2$)	-1640	(2, 8)	11	($2^{47}, 4^{10}, 8^2, 112^2$)
-1643	(10)	2	($2^{56}, 6^2, 12^2, 4608^2$)	-1651	(8)	0	($2^{60}, 4^3, 12, 84^2$)
-1652	(2, 10)	27	($2^{22}, 4^6, 140, 420$)	-1655	(44)	0	($2^{39}, 4^{16}, 8^6, 979752^2$)
-1659	(2, 4)	32	($2^{32}, 40^2$)	-1663	(17)	0	($2^{59}, 4533834602^2$)
-1667	(13)	0	($2^{53}, 22^2, 269258^2$)	-1668	(2, 6)	41	($2^{25}, 4^4$)
-1671	(38)	23	($2^{20}, 6^6, 678198^2$)	-1672	(2, 4)	17	($2^{38}, 4^8, 80^2$)
-1679	(52)	2	($2^{39}, 4^2, 32^2, 24185375392^2$)	-1684	(10)	17	($2^{36}, 4^6, 12^2, 168^2$)
-1687	(18)	9	($2^{50}, 164658^2$)	-1688	(10)	0	($2^{52}, 4^{18}, 604^2$)
-1691	(18)	3	($2^{41}, 6^7, 2298^2$)	-1695	(2, 10)	27	($2^{40}, 8^6, 232^2$)
-1699	(11)	0	($2^{58}, 246886^2$)	-1703	(28)	0	($2^{61}, 4^2, 28^2, 3237752^2$)
-1704	(2, 12)	32	($2^{19}, 4^6, 44, 132$)	-1707	(10)	23	($2^{36}, 86^2$)
-1711	(28)	1	($2^{57}, 37571058^2$)	-1716	($2^2, 4$)	49	($2^{26}, 4^2, 20^2$)
-1720	(2, 6)	1	($2^{71}, 4^{14}, 416, 1248$)	-1723	(5)	0	($2^{65}, 284326^2$)
-1727	(36)	6	($2^{45}, 20^2, 95591944220, 286775832660$)	-1731	(8)	23	($2^{39}, 98^2$)

Cohomology data for $\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$
-1732	(12)	17	$(2^{36}, 4^9, 12, 8882^2)$	-1735	(26)	0	$(2^{70}, 40^2, 13889800^2)$
-1736	(2, 12)	20	$(2^{22}, 4^{12}, 15748^2)$	-1739	(20)	1	$(2^{50}, 8^4, 48^2, 5712^2)$
-1743	(2, 12)	34	$(2^{30}, 8492^2)$	-1747	(5)	0	$(2^{66}, 484422^2)$
-1748	(2, 10)	24	$(2^{22}, 4^{10}, 8^2, 32^2)$	-1751	(48)	0	$(2^{53}, 8^2, 966529633944^2)$
-1752	(2, 4)	26	$(2^{45}, 4^9, 12)$	-1759	(27)	0	$(2^{58}, 4949066249330^2)$
-1763	(12)	1	$(2^{60}, 2768882^2)$	-1767	(2, 16)	29	$(2^{28}, 4658^2)$
-1768	(2, 4)	11	$(2^{55}, 4^{12}, 8^2)$	-1771	(2, 4)	19	$(2^{46}, 32^2)$
-1779	(10)	24	$(2^{38}, 4102^2)$	-1780	(2, 4)	23	$(2^{55}, 4^6, 32^2)$
-1783	(17)	0	$(2^{64}, 740992990^2)$	-1784	(32)	0	$(2^{30}, 4^{24}, 8^4, 5168^2)$
-1787	(7)	0	$(2^{64}, 6^2, 12408^2)$	-1795	(8)	0	$(2^{72}, 4^2, 8^8, 32^2)$
-1796	(20)	18	$(2^{30}, 4^{10}, 455116^2)$	-1799	(50)	10	$(2^{32}, 6^4, 48^4, 23623152^2)$
-1803	(8)	24	$(2^{41}, 374^2)$	-1807	(12)	0	$(2^{69}, 12^4, 52597908^2)$
-1811	(23)	0	$(2^{53}, 6^2, 12^2, 4878492^2)$	-1812	(2, 6)	43	$(2^{28}, 12^6)$
-1816	(14)	0	$(2^{57}, 4^{12}, 28^4, 4564^2)$	-1819	(10)	0	$(2^{68}, 1254^2)$
-1823	(45)	0	$(2^{52}, 4^6, 44^2, 585510112^2)$	-1828	(8)	18	$(2^{42}, 4^8, 2972^2)$
-1831	(19)	0	$(2^{65}, 7575983173342^2)$	-1832	(26)	9	$(2^{33}, 4^{16}, 8^2, 16^4, 4192^2)$
-1835	(10)	0	$(2^{76}, 6^4, 18^2, 23256^2)$	-1839	(40)	25	$(2^{28}, 14^2, 5315310^2)$
-1843	(6)	3	$(2^{65}, 6, 4608, 13824)$	-1844	(30)	19	$(2^{28}, 4^6, 53022924^2)$
-1847	(43)	0	$(2^{44}, 6^8, 42^2, 380953222062^2)$	-1848	(2 ³)	46	$(2^{40}, 4^4)$
-1851	(14)	25	$(2^{36}, 1066^2)$	-1855	(2, 14)	12	$(2^{54}, 4^4, 8^8, 33936^2)$
-1860	(2 ² , 4)	54	$(2^{36}, 12^2)$	-1864	(8)	9	$(2^{43}, 4^{16}, 12^2, 3684^2)$
-1867	(5)	0	$(2^{69}, 4^2, 26852^2)$	-1871	(45)	0	$(2^{54}, 2131995618097978, 6395986854293934)$
-1876	(2, 8)	30	$(2^{37}, 4^4, 76^2)$	-1879	(27)	2	$(2^{65}, 370149923890, 1110449771670)$
-1880	(2, 10)	1	$(2^{66}, 4^{12}, 8^8, 32^2, 64^2)$	-1883	(14)	11	$(2^{52}, 50^2)$
-1887	(2, 10)	27	$(2^{50}, 4^4, 12^2, 192^2)$	-1891	(10)	2	$(2^{62}, 4^4, 10140^2)$
-1892	(2, 6)	27	$(2^{31}, 4^{12}, 56^2)$	-1895	(48)	0	$(2^{45}, 4^{16}, 12^8, 104478262968, 313434788904)$
-1896	(2, 10)	38	$(2^{32}, 4^2, 8^2, 168^2)$	-1903	(22)	7	$(2^{60}, 32765718262^2)$
-1907	(13)	0	$(2^{59}, 6^6, 8165052^2)$	-1912	(8)	0	$(2^{64}, 4^{14}, 8^2, 24^2, 29304^2)$
-1915	(6)	0	$(2^{88}, 8910^2)$	-1919	(44)	4	$(2^{55}, 1063186253789422^2)$
-1923	(10)	26	(2^{44})	-1924	(2, 8)	20	$(2^{44}, 4^8, 8^2, 496^2)$
-1927	(18)	1	$(2^{72}, 5046522360^2)$	-1928	(20)	9	$(2^{39}, 4^{13}, 12, 156^2, 50700^2)$
-1931	(21)	0	$(2^{58}, 77646526^2)$	-1939	(8)	11	$(2^{60}, 1558, 4674)$
-1940	(2, 10)	23	$(2^{50}, 4^8, 1680^2)$	-1943	(32)	1	$(2^{59}, 8^6, 3500179185696^2)$

Cohomology data for $\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$
-1947	(2, 4)	33	($2^{40}, 22^2$)	-1951	(33)	0	($2^{63}, 1165853608330802, 3497560824992406$)
-1955	(2, 6)	3	($2^{72}, 4^8, 12^6, 84, 252$)	-1956	(2, 10)	46	($2^{27}, 44^4$)
-1959	(42)	27	($2^{34}, 24^2, 6913992^2$)	-1963	(6)	0	($2^{80}, 7598^2$)
-1967	(36)	11	($2^{49}, 34^2, 7067459542726, 21202378628178$)	-1972	(2, 6)	21	($2^{52}, 4^6, 76^2$)
-1976	(2, 14)	4	($2^{47}, 4^{26}, 12^2, 6816^2$)	-1979	(23)	0	($2^{58}, 2031365396918^2$)
-1983	(16)	27	($2^{46}, 8257408642^2$)	-1987	(7)	0	($2^{74}, 880916^2$)
-1988	(2, 12)	32	($2^{28}, 4^{10}, 8^2, 160^2$)	-1991	(56)	7	($2^{47}, 27378798189524990^2$)
-1992	(2, 4)	37	($2^{36}, 4^{10}, 1220^2$)	-1995	(2 ³)	51	($2^{44}, 4^2$)
-1999	(27)	0	($2^{68}, 102328757648422^2$)	-2003	(9)	0	($2^{73}, 4427404^2$)
-2004	(2, 8)	48	($2^{31}, 4^6, 20^2$)	-2008	(14)	0	($2^{66}, 4^{12}, 8^4, 1432^2$)
-2011	(7)	0	($2^{77}, 127482^2$)	-2015	(2, 26)	2	($2^{76}, 4^2, 30483233868^2$)
-2019	(16)	27	($2^{39}, 6170^2$)	-2020	(2, 4)	24	($2^{58}, 4^{12}, 116^2$)
-2024	(2, 14)	20	($2^{30}, 4^{16}, 7840^2$)	-2027	(11)	0	($2^{68}, 4, 12^3, 2375018628^2$)
-2031	(38)	28	($2^{34}, 18^2, 491290416^2$)	-2035	(2, 4)	10	(2^{86})
-2036	(30)	21	($2^{32}, 4^{15}, 12, 87324^2$)	-2039	(45)	0	($2^{55}, 4^6, 4367160880975329452^2$)
-2040	(2 ² , 4)	41	($2^{66}, 4^4$)	-2047	(18)	3	($2^{68}, 6^6, 36^2, 121067316^2$)
-2051	(18)	16	($2^{48}, 14^2, 1442, 4326$)	-2055	(2, 14)	33	($2^{44}, 4^{10}, 869876^2$)
-2056	(16)	10	($2^{44}, 4^{14}, 8^6, 162496^2$)	-2059	(8)	1	($2^{80}, 4^2, 24^2, 3360^2$)
-2063	(45)	0	($2^{64}, 4^2, 22948796104775724^2$)	-2067	(2, 4)	30	($2^{55}, 6, 408^2$)
-2068	(2, 6)	32	($2^{44}, 4^6, 24^2$)	-2071	(30)	4	($2^{66}, 562442615110^2$)
-2072	(2, 8)	13	($2^{59}, 4^{18}, 3336^2$)	-2083	(7)	0	($2^{76}, 4^2, 462284^2$)
-2084	(32)	21	($2^{30}, 4^{10}, 45724284^2$)	-2087	(35)	0	($2^{76}, 41084690450639741798^2$)
-2091	(2, 6)	29	($2^{50}, 28^2, 84^2$)	-2095	(16)	2	($2^{77}, 4^{16}, 12^2, 26555390040^2$)
-2099	(19)	0	($2^{67}, 6448^2$)				

Cohomology data for $\text{GL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

5. COHOMOLOGY DATA FOR $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$

D	$\mathrm{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\mathrm{tors}}$	D	$\mathrm{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\mathrm{tors}}$	D	$\mathrm{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\mathrm{tors}}$	D	$\mathrm{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\mathrm{tors}}$
-3	()	0	()	-4	()	0	()	-7	()	0	()	-8	()	0	()
-11	()	0	()	-15	(2)	0	()	-19	()	0	()	-20	(2)	0	()
-23	(3)	0	()	-24	(2)	0	()	-31	(3)	0	()	-35	(2)	1	()
-39	(4)	0	()	-40	(2)	1	()	-43	()	1	()	-47	(5)	0	()
-51	(2)	1	()	-52	(2)	1	()	-55	(4)	1	()	-56	(4)	1	()
-59	(3)	1	()	-67	()	2	()	-68	(4)	1	()	-71	(7)	0	()
-79	(5)	1	()	-83	(3)	2	()	-84	(2 ²)	3	()	-87	(6)	2	()
-88	(2)	3	()	-91	(2)	3	()	-95	(8)	1	()	-103	(5)	2	()
-104	(6)	2	()	-107	(3)	3	(3)	-111	(8)	2	()	-115	(2)	5	()
-116	(6)	3	()	-119	(10)	1	()	-120	(2 ²)	6	()	-123	(2)	5	()
-127	(5)	3	()	-131	(5)	3	()	-132	(2 ²)	6	()	-136	(4)	4	()
-139	(3)	4	()	-143	(10)	2	()	-148	(2)	6	()	-151	(7)	3	()
-152	(6)	4	()	-155	(4)	6	()	-159	(10)	4	()	-163	()	6	()
-164	(8)	4	()	-167	(11)	2	()	-168	(2 ²)	9	()	-179	(5)	5	()
-183	(8)	6	()	-184	(4)	7	()	-187	(2)	7	()	-191	(13)	2	()
-195	(2 ²)	11	()	-199	(9)	4	()	-203	(4)	8	()	-211	(3)	7	()
-212	(6)	8	()	-215	(14)	4	()	-219	(4)	9	()	-223	(7)	8	()
-227	(5)	7	()	-228	(2 ²)	12	()	-231	(2, 6)	9	()	-232	(2)	10	()
-235	(2)	11	()	-239	(15)	3	()	-244	(6)	9	()	-247	(6)	8	()
-248	(8)	8	()	-251	(7)	7	()	-255	(2, 6)	11	()	-259	(4)	10	()
-260	(2, 4)	12	()	-263	(13)	5	()	-264	(2, 4)	12	()	-267	(2)	13	()
-271	(11)	6	()	-276	(2, 4)	15	()	-280	(2 ²)	15	()	-283	(3)	10	()
-287	(14)	7	()	-291	(4)	13	()	-292	(4)	12	()	-295	(8)	11	()
-296	(10)	9	(2 ²)	-299	(8)	10	(3)	-303	(10)	12	()	-307	(3)	11	()
-308	(2, 4)	15	()	-311	(19)	4	()	-312	(2 ²)	18	()	-319	(10)	10	()
-323	(4)	12	()	-327	(12)	12	()	-328	(4)	13	()	-331	(3)	12	(3)
-335	(18)	8	()	-339	(6)	15	()	-340	(2 ²)	19	()	-344	(10)	11	(2 ²)
-347	(5)	12	()	-355	(4)	16	()	-356	(12)	12	()	-359	(19)	6	(2 ²)
-367	(9)	11	(3 ³)	-371	(8)	14	()	-372	(2 ²)	23	()	-376	(8)	14	()
-379	(3)	14	()	-383	(17)	8	()	-388	(4)	17	()	-391	(14)	11	()
-395	(8)	16	(2 ²)	-399	(2, 8)	17	()	-403	(2)	17	()	-404	(14)	14	()
-407	(16)	13	()	-408	(2 ²)	23	(3)	-411	(6)	19	()	-415	(10)	18	()
-419	(9)	13	(3)	-420	(2 ³)	33	()	-424	(6)	17	(2 ²)	-427	(2)	19	()

Cohomology data for $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$												
-431	(21)	8	(2)	-435	(2 ²)	27	()	-436	(6)	19	(2 ²)	-439	(15)	11	()
-440	(2, 6)	20	()	-443	(5)	16	()	-447	(14)	18	()	-451	(6)	17	()
-452	(8)	19	(2 ²)	-455	(2, 10)	19	(2 ²)	-456	(2, 4)	24	(2 ²)	-463	(7)	16	()
-467	(7)	16	()	-471	(16)	18	()	-472	(6)	19	(2 ²)	-479	(25)	8	(3 ²)
-483	(2 ²)	29	()	-487	(7)	17	(13 ²)	-488	(10)	18	(2 ²)	-491	(9)	16	()
-499	(3)	19	(3 ²)	-503	(21)	11	(6)	-511	(14)	17	()	-515	(6)	23	()
-516	(2, 6)	28	()	-519	(18)	20	(3 ²)	-520	(2 ²)	28	(2 ²)	-523	(5)	19	()
-527	(18)	15	(3 ²)	-532	(2 ²)	29	()	-535	(14)	20	(6 ²)	-536	(14)	18	(2 ⁴)
-543	(12)	24	()	-547	(3)	21	(6 ²)	-548	(8)	24	(4 ²)	-551	(26)	12	(4 ²)
-552	(2, 4)	31	()	-555	(2 ²)	35	()	-559	(16)	17	(4 ²)	-563	(9)	19	(2 ⁴)
-564	(2, 4)	35	(2 ²)	-568	(4)	25	(2 ²)	-571	(5)	23	()	-579	(8)	27	()
-580	(2, 4)	32	()	-583	(8)	23	()	-584	(16)	19	(2 ² , 6, 18)	-587	(7)	21	(3 ³)
-591	(22)	22	(3 ²)	-595	(2 ²)	33	(3)	-596	(14)	26	()	-599	(25)	13	(71 ²)
-607	(13)	19	()	-611	(10)	23	()	-615	(2, 10)	31	(2, 6)	-616	(2, 4)	31	(2 ²)
-619	(5)	23	(3 ²)	-623	(22)	19	(2 ²)	-627	(2 ²)	35	()	-628	(6)	29	()
-631	(13)	20	(25 ²)	-632	(8)	26	(2 ² , 4 ⁴)	-635	(10)	27	()	-643	(3)	27	(3)
-644	(2, 8)	31	(2 ²)	-647	(23)	16	(53 ²)	-651	(2, 4)	37	()	-655	(12)	27	(18 ²)
-659	(11)	22	(11 ²)	-660	(2 ³)	53	()	-663	(2, 8)	35	(3)	-664	(10)	26	(2 ⁴)
-667	(4)	28	()	-671	(30)	16	(3 ²)	-679	(18)	23	(3 ²)	-680	(2, 6)	35	(2 ⁴)
-683	(5)	26	()	-687	(12)	34	(6 ²)	-691	(5)	26	(7 ²)	-692	(14)	29	(2 ²)
-695	(24)	23	(4 ⁶)	-696	(2, 6)	38	()	-699	(10)	33	(3 ²)	-703	(14)	24	(16 ²)
-707	(6)	31	(2 ²)	-708	(2 ²)	46	(2 ²)	-712	(8)	29	(2 ²)	-715	(2 ²)	39	()
-719	(31)	15	(31 ²)	-723	(4)	37	(2 ²)	-724	(10)	32	(4 ²)	-727	(13)	24	(37 ²)
-728	(2, 6)	35	(2 ⁴)	-731	(12)	26	(8 ²)	-739	(5)	28	()	-740	(2, 8)	42	()
-743	(21)	21	(61 ²)	-744	(2, 6)	45	()	-751	(15)	24	(8 ²)	-755	(12)	32	(2 ⁶)
-759	(2, 12)	35	()	-760	(2 ²)	42	(2 ²)	-763	(4)	34	()	-767	(22)	28	(2 ⁴ , 4 ⁴)
-771	(6)	39	(3 ³)	-772	(4)	37	(2 ³ , 6)	-776	(20)	26	(2 ⁶)	-779	(10)	31	(4 ²)
-787	(5)	30	()	-788	(10)	36	(2 ⁶)	-791	(32)	22	(59 ²)	-795	(2 ²)	51	()
-799	(16)	32	(2 ⁴)	-803	(10)	31	(3 ²)	-804	(2, 6)	48	(2 ²)	-807	(14)	38	()
-808	(6)	35	(2 ²)	-811	(7)	30	(5 ⁴)	-815	(30)	28	(2 ² , 4 ²)	-820	(2, 4)	47	(4 ²)
-823	(9)	30	(3 ^b , 9 ²)	-824	(20)	29	(2 ⁴ , 4 ⁴)	-827	(7)	31	()	-831	(28)	32	(22 ²)
-835	(6)	39	(3 ³)	-836	(2, 10)	38	(2 ²)	-839	(33)	19	()	-840	(2 ³)	65	()
-843	(6)	43	()	-851	(10)	33	(3 ² , 6 ²)	-852	(2, 4)	57	(2 ²)	-856	(6)	39	(2 ⁴ , 4 ²)

Cohomology data for $\text{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$
-859	(7)	32	(3 ⁴)	-863	(21)	28	(3 ⁵ , 9 ⁵)	-868	(2, 4)	47	(2 ²)
-871	(22)	28	(65 ²)	-872	(10)	36	(2 ⁴ , 6 ⁴)	-879	(22)	38	(149 ²)
-883	(3)	35	()	-884	(2, 8)	43	(2 ² , 4 ²)	-887	(29)	23	(2 ² , 754 ²)
-888	(2, 6)	50	(2 ⁴)	-895	(16)	37	(4 ⁶)	-899	(14)	33	(3 ⁴)
-903	(2, 8)	49	()	-904	(8)	38	(2 ⁶ , 6 ²)	-907	(3)	36	(13 ²)
-911	(31)	23	(2 ⁴ , 22 ²)	-915	(2, 4)	57	(3)	-916	(10)	42	(2 ⁴ , 4 ²)
-919	(19)	29	(19 ²)	-920	(2, 10)	47	(2 ² , 4 ²)	-923	(10)	37	()
-932	(12)	42	(2 ⁶)	-935	(2, 14)	39	(4 ²)	-939	(8)	47	()
-943	(16)	36	(9 ² , 72 ²)	-947	(5)	37	(89 ²)	-948	(2, 6)	61	(2, 6)
-951	(26)	40	(57 ²)	-952	(2, 4)	51	(2 ²)	-955	(4)	46	(2 ² , 6 ²)
-959	(36)	28	(3 ² , 9 ² , 18, 36)	-964	(12)	43	(2 ² , 26 ²)	-967	(11)	35	(1787 ²)
-971	(15)	35	(3 ³)	-979	(8)	40	(5 ²)	-983	(27)	28	(3 ⁸ , 9 ²)
-984	(2, 6)	55	(2 ⁴)	-987	(2, 4)	59	()	-991	(17)	33	(5281 ²)
-995	(8)	46	(2 ⁴ , 6 ⁴)	-996	(2, 6)	62	(2 ² , 6 ²)	-1003	(4)	44	(3 ²)
-1007	(30)	30	(1335, 4005)	-1011	(12)	49	()	-1012	(2 ²)	57	(2 ⁴)
-1015	(2, 8)	53	(14 ²)	-1016	(16)	40	(2 ¹⁴ , 8 ²)	-1019	(13)	36	(23 ²)
-1023	(2, 8)	57	(12 ²)	-1027	(4)	44	(3, 6 ²)	-1028	(16)	45	(2 ⁸)
-1031	(35)	26	(8105 ²)	-1032	(2, 4)	60	(2 ⁶)	-1039	(23)	32	(5 ² , 515 ²)
-1043	(8)	46	(51 ²)	-1047	(16)	50	(331 ²)	-1048	(6)	46	(2 ² , 4 ⁴ , 20, 60)
-1051	(5)	43	(13 ²)	-1055	(36)	35	(2 ¹¹ , 924 ²)	-1059	(6)	55	()
-1060	(2, 4)	62	(8 ²)	-1063	(19)	35	(1117 ²)	-1064	(2, 10)	49	(2 ⁶ , 10 ²)
-1067	(12)	44	(16, 48)	-1076	(22)	45	(2 ⁴ , 74 ²)	-1079	(34)	32	(171760 ²)
-1087	(9)	41	(3, 5709 ²)	-1091	(17)	37	(3 ² , 33 ²)	-1092	(2 ³)	85	()
-1095	(2, 14)	59	(4 ⁶)	-1096	(12)	45	(2 ⁸ , 4 ²)	-1099	(6)	49	(13 ²)
-1103	(23)	35	(2 ² , 1222 ²)	-1108	(6)	54	(2 ⁶)	-1111	(22)	40	(2 ² , 976 ²)
-1112	(14)	45	(2 ¹² , 126 ²)	-1115	(10)	51	(2 ² , 8 ²)	-1119	(32)	46	(13 ⁴)
-1123	(5)	44	(7 ²)	-1124	(20)	48	(2 ⁴ , 574 ²)	-1128	(2, 4)	67	(2 ⁶)
-1131	(2, 4)	65	(5, 15)	-1135	(18)	48	(4 ² , 60 ²)	-1139	(16)	42	(2 ² , 290 ²)
-1140	(2 ² , 4)	89	(2 ⁴)	-1144	(2, 6)	56	(2 ⁶)	-1147	(6)	49	()
-1151	(41)	28	(375617855 ²)	-1155	(2 ³)	89	()	-1159	(16)	43	(59 ²)
-1160	(2, 10)	58	(2 ² , 28, 84)	-1163	(7)	45	(178 ²)	-1167	(22)	54	(332 ²)
-1171	(7)	45	(14 ²)	-1172	(18)	52	(2 ² , 110 ²)	-1187	(9)	45	(143 ²)
-1191	(24)	54	(9296 ²)	-1192	(6)	53	(2 ⁶ , 4, 12)	-1195	(8)	56	(2 ² , 6 ⁴)

Cohomology data for $\text{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$	D	$\text{Cl}(D)$	H_{cusp}^2	$(H_1)_{\text{tors}}$
-1199	(38)	36	(2461 ²)	-1203	(6)	65	(15 ²)	-1204	(2, 4)	67	(2 ⁴)
-1207	(18)	45	(125 ²)	-1208	(12)	51	(2 ¹⁴ , 40, 120)	-1211	(14)	51	(43 ²)
-1219	(6)	51	(29 ²)	-1220	(2, 8)	70	(2 ⁶)	-1223	(35)	34	(808 ²)
-1227	(4)	65	(4 ²)	-1231	(27)	38	(2 ⁸ , 544 ²)	-1235	(2, 6)	63	(3 ²)
-1236	(2, 6)	81	(2 ²)	-1239	(2, 16)	63	(7 ² , 273 ²)	-1240	(2, 4)	67	(2 ⁶ , 10 ²)
-1243	(4)	54	(3 ⁴)	-1247	(26)	42	(163 ²)				

Cohomology data for $\text{SL}_2(\mathcal{O})$.

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