```
N = 146 = 2 \times 73 By the Ibukiyama-Kitayama dimension formula, \dim(S_{-}4(K(146))) = 57 By the Skoruppa-Zagier dimension formula and Jacobi restriction, the lift dimension of S_{-}4(K(146))^+ is 25 the nonlift dimension of S_{-}4(K(146))^+ is heuristically 24 \dim(S_{-}4(K(146))^+) \text{ thus is heuristically 49 } \dim(S_{-}4(K(146))^-) \text{ is heuristically 8} The heuristic dimensions are correct by the spanning results to follow \dim(J_{-}\{2,146\}^*\{\text{cusp}\}) = 2 \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so need to span to within 1 dimension } 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ (Skoruppa-Zagier), so nee
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After Borcherds products, spanned rank in S_4(K(146))^- is 8
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Final spanned rank in  $S_4(K(146))^+$  is 49 Final spanned rank in  $S_4(K(146))^-$  is 8

spanned rank in  $S_4(K(146))^+$  is 49 spanned rank in  $S_4(K(146))^-$  is 0

spanned rank in  $S_4(K(146))^-$  is 7

q = 7 for TraceDown

After Hecke spreading,

 $S_2(K(146))$  is determined by Jacobi restriction and the H4Ndd(2,+) test

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(H_4(146,2,2)^+ = 0)
```

After  $TD(Grit(J_{4,1022}^{cusp}))$  and  $(Grit(J_{2,146}^{cusp}))^2$ ,

Hecke operators applied:  $\{\{\{2, 2\}\}, \{\{2, 2\}, \{2, 1\}\}, \{\{2, 2\}, \{3, 1\}\}\}\}$ 

So  $S_2(K(146)) = Grit(J_{2,146}^{cusp}) (dimension 2)$