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Yingkun Li* (li@mathematik.tu-darmstadt.de), Fachbereich Mathematik, TU Darmstadt, Schlossgartenstrasse 7, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany, and **Pierre Charollois** (pierre.charollois@imj-prg.fr), Equipe de théorie des nombres, Case 247 - 4, place Jussieu, 75252 Paris, France. *Harmonic Maass forms associated to real quadratic fields.*

It is well-known that definite quadratic forms give rise to theta series, which are holomorphic modular forms. In 1926, Hecke attached weight one holomorphic theta series to indefinite quadratic forms of signature $(1, 1)$. This ingenious construction reminds one of the Rankin-Selberg unfolding method, yet predates it by a decade. In 2003, Bruinier and Funke introduced the notion of harmonic Maass forms, which have poles and map to classical holomorphic modular forms under a suitable differential operator. In this talk, we will construct harmonic Maass forms that map to Hecke's indefinite theta series, and study their Fourier coefficients. (Received July 14, 2017)