Ranks and Parity of Ranks of Curves and Abelian Surfaces

MA842 at BU Spring 2019

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These are notes for Céline Maistret's course MA842 at BU Spring 2019.

The course webpage is https://sites.google.com/view/cmaistret/teaching#h.p_BYGoPzU848FJ.

Lecture 1 22/1/2018

Outline

1. Elliptic curves and their ranks
   (a) Background
      i. Mordell Weil theorem (state and prove) (ANT and cohomological proof)
      ii. Non-effectivity
      iii. Computing the rank (descent)
   (b) The Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture
      i. Heuristic via counting points omn the reduced curve
      ii. L-functions
      iii. BSD-1
      iv. Local arithmetic invariants and BSD-2
   (c) Parity of ranks
      i. Isogeny invariants of BSD 2
      ii. Galois representations and local root numbers
      iii. The parity conjecture
2. Abelian surfaces
   (a) Background on genus 2 curves and their Jacobians
   (b) BSD in this case
   (c) Computability of local arithmetic invariants
   (d) Parity conjecture

Evaluation, none, when not around will give exercise/project, if you come regularly and do a computation you pass.

Main references that we will be following:

1. Vladimir Dokchitser - Lecture course
2. Silverman - Arithmetic of Elliptic Curves
3. Milne - Abelian Varieties?

1 Elliptic curves and their ranks

Sources: Silverman I, V. Dokchitser's lectures.

1.1 Mordell-Weil

Let K be a number field and let E/K be an elliptic curve. The group $E(K)$ is finitely generated.

$$E(K) \simeq E(K)_{\text{tors}} \oplus \mathbf{Z}^r.$$

Where $E(K)_{\text{tors}}$ is a finite subgroup and r is the rank, a non-negative integer.

Assuming that we can compute the torsion subgroup, computing the rank would completely determine $E(K)$ and hence solve the associated diophantine problem.

Plan

1. Understand the proof of Mordell-Weil
2. See where it is non-effective.
3. From the proof, extract a strategy to sometimes compute the rank (define Selmer groups, Shafarevich-Tate group).

Outline proof of Mordell-Weil. Part 1: Prove that

$$E(K)/mE(K)$$

is finite for some $m \geq 2$.

Part 2: use a descent argument with heights of points. ∎

Of these two parts of the proof, part 1 is the challenging/interesting one.

For part 2: Assuming that

$$E(K)/mE(K)$$

is finite and that E has a "height function" then $E(K)$ is finitely generated.

Theorem 1.1 Descent theorem (see Thm. VIII 3.1). *Let A be an abelian group, suppose that there exists a function*

$$h\colon A \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}$$

with the following properties:

1. *Let $Q \in A$ then there is a constant c_1 depending on Q and A such that*
$$h(P+Q) = 2h(P) + c_1,\ \forall P \in A.$$
2. *There is an integer $m \geq 2$ and a constant c_2 depending on A s.t.*
$$h(mP) \geq m^2 h(P) - c_2,\ \forall P \in A.$$
3. *For every constant c_3, the set*
$$\{P \in A : h(P) \leq c_3\}$$
is finite.

suppose further that for the m in 2. we have A/mA is finite. Then A is finitely generated.

Proof. Choose elements $Q_1, \dots, Q_r \in A$ to represent the finitely many cosets in A/mA. Let P be a point in A. We show that P can be generated by $Q_1, \dots, Q_r$ plus a set of finitely many points of bounded height.

First write
$$P = mP_1 + Q_{i_1}$$
for some $1 \leq i \leq r$. Repeat this for
$$P_1 = mP_2 + Q_{i_2}$$
$$P_2 = mP_3 + Q_{i_3}$$
$$\vdots$$
$$P_{n-1} = mP_n + Q_{i_n}$$
by property 2. of h we have
$$h(P_j) \leq \frac{1}{m^2}(h(mP_j) + c_2)$$
$$\frac{1}{m^2}(h(P_{j-1}) - Q_{i_j}) + c_2)$$
$$\leq \frac{1}{m^2}(2h(P_{j-1}) + c_1' + c_2)$$
by 1. Where c_1' is the maximum of the constants from i for Q in $\{-Q_1, \dots, -Q_r\}$. Note that c_1' and c_2 do not depend on P and that $h(P) \geq 0$. We repeat this inequality starting from P_n and working back to P.
$$h(P_n) \leq \left(\frac{2}{m^2}\right)^n h(P) + \frac{1}{m^2}\left(1 + \frac{2}{m^2} + \left(\frac{2}{m^2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{2}{m^2}\right)^{n-1}\right)(c_1' + c_2)$$
$$= \left(\frac{2}{m^2}\right)^n h(P) + \frac{1}{m^2}\left(1 + \frac{2}{m^2} + \left(\frac{2}{m^2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{2}{m^2}\right)^{n-1}\right)(c_1' + c_2)$$
$$< \left(\frac{2}{m^2}\right)^n h(P) + \frac{c_1' + c_2}{m^2 - 2}$$
$$\leq \frac{1}{2^n}h(P) + \frac{c_1' + c_2}{2},$$
since $m \geq 2$. Hence for n sufficiently large (to make $\frac{1}{2^n}h(P) \leq 1$) we have
$$h(P_n) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2}(c_1' + c_2).$$
Since P is a linear combination of P_n and Q_i
$$P = m^n P_n + \sum_{j=1}^{n} m^{j-1} Q_{i_j},$$
it follows that every $P \in A$ is a linear combination of points in
$$\{Q_1, \dots, Q_r\} \cup \{Q \in A : h(Q) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2}(c_1' + c_2)\}.$$
■

Remark 1.2 On $E/\mathbf{Q}$ the height function

$$h\colon E(\mathbf{Q}) \to \mathbf{Q}$$

$$P \mapsto \begin{cases} \log(\max\{|p|,|q|\}),\ x(P) = \frac{p}{q}, & P \neq 0, \\ 0, & P = 0. \end{cases}$$

satisfies the conditions of Theorem 1.1.

Remark 1.3 The above proof is effective. To find generators of $E(\mathbf{Q})$ first compute $c_1 = c_1(Q_i)$ for each i, then compute c_2. Find points of bounded height. Note that we need $Q_1, \ldots, Q_r$ to start with.

It remains to show part 1:

Theorem 1.4 Weak Mordell-Weil. *Let K be a number field E/K an elliptic curve, $m \geq 2$ then*

$$\#E(K)/mE(K) < \infty.$$

We will prove this under the assumption that $E[m] \subseteq E(K)$. This is WLOG since:

Lemma 1.5 *Let L/K be a finite Galois extension, if*

$$E(L)/mE(L)$$

is finite then so is

$$E(K)/mE(K).$$

Proof.

$$0 \to \phi \to E(K)/mE(K) \xrightarrow{\varphi} E(L)/mE(L) \to 0$$

induced by

$$E(K) \subseteq E(L),$$

and prove that ϕ is finite. Kernel ϕ is given by

$$\frac{E(K) \cap mE(L)}{mE(K)},$$

take $P \in \phi$. We can choose $Q_P \in E(L)$ such that $Q_P = P$. Define a map of sets

$$\lambda_P\colon G_{L/K} \to E[m]$$
$$\sigma \mapsto Q_P^\sigma - Q_P.$$

Note that

$$[m](Q_P^\sigma - Q_P) = ([m]Q_P)^\sigma - [m]Q_P = 0.$$

Now we show that the association

$$\phi \to \mathrm{Map}(G_{L/K}, E[m])$$
$$P \mapsto \lambda_P$$

is 1 to 1.

Suppose that $P, P' \in E(K) \cap mE(L)$ satisfying $\lambda_P = \lambda_{P'}$ then

$$(Q_P - Q_{P'})^\sigma = Q_P - Q_{P'}$$

for all $\sigma \in G_{L/K}$ so $Q_P - Q_{P'} \in E(K)$ and hence

$$P - P' = [m]Q_P - [m]Q_{P'} \in mE(K)$$

hence

$$P = P' \pmod{mE(K)}.$$

$G_{L/K}$ and $E[m]$ are both finite, hence so is ϕ. ∎

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Now we will prove the weak Mordell-Weil theorem. Using the above lemma we can reduce to the case where $E[m] \subseteq E(K)$, so we assume this going forwards.

Definition 1.6 The Kummer pairing. The **Kummer pairing** is

$$\kappa \colon E(K) \times G_{\overline{K}/K} \to E[m]$$

$$P, \sigma \mapsto Q^\sigma - Q$$

where Q is a choice of point in $E(\overline{K})$ such that $mQ = P$. ◊

Proposition 1.7 *κ is well defined, bilinear, the kernel in the first argument is $mE(K)$ and in the second argument is $G_{\overline{K}/L}$ where $L = K([m]^{-1}E(K))$ is the compositum of all fields $\kappa(x(Q), y(Q))$ as Q ranges over all the points of $E(\overline{K})$ s.t. $mQ \in E(K)$.*

Hence the Kummer pairing induces a perfect bilinear pairing

$$E(K)/mE(K) \times G_{L/K} \to E[m]$$

i.e. the map

$$E(K)/mE(K) \to \mathrm{Hom}_K(G_{L/K}, E[m])$$

$$P \mapsto (\sigma \mapsto Q^\sigma - Q)$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. Of part 4.

Take ∎

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Remark 1.8 A homomorphism $\phi \colon \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K) \to G$ for a finite group G is continuous if it comes from a finite Galois extension, i.e.

$$\exists F/K \text{ finite Galois }, \ \tilde{\phi} \colon \mathrm{Gal}(F/K) \to G$$

s.t. ϕ is the composition $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K) \to \mathrm{Gal}(F/K) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}} G$. So $\phi(g)$ only cares about what g does to F.

Proposition 1.9 *Let E/K be an elliptic curve*

$$y^2 = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)$$

for $P \in E(K)$ have $\frac{1}{2}P \in E(\overline{K})$ s.t. $\frac{1}{2}P \oplus \frac{1}{2}P = P$.

1. *$K(\frac{1}{2}P)/K$ is a Galois extension and $\mathrm{Gal}(K(\frac{1}{2}P)/K) = C_2 \times C_2$ from Lemma 1.*

2. $$\phi_P \colon \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K) \to E(K)[2]$$
$$g \mapsto Q^\sigma - Q = g(\frac{1}{2}P) - \frac{1}{2}P$$
is well defined and has kernel $\mathrm{Gal}(K/K(\frac{1}{2}P))$.

3. $$\phi \colon E(K)/2E(K) \to \mathrm{Hom}_{cts}(\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K), E(K)[2])$$
$$P \mapsto \phi_P$$

is well defined and injective. Now ϕ_P is continuous by 2. and so

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{P\oplus Q}(g) &= g(\frac{1}{2}(P \oplus Q)) - (\frac{1}{2}P \oplus \frac{1}{2}Q) \\ &= g(\frac{1}{2}P) \oplus g(\frac{1}{2}Q) - \frac{1}{2}P \ominus \frac{1}{2}Q \\ &= \phi_P(g) \oplus \phi_Q(g)\end{aligned}$$

a homomorphism.

$$\phi_{2Q}(g) = g(\frac{1}{2}2Q)) - \frac{1}{2}2(Q) = g(Q) - Q = 0$$

for all $g \in \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$ if $Q \in E(K)$ so this is well defined. For injectivity:

$$\phi_P(g) = 0 \implies g(\frac{1}{2}P) = \frac{1}{2}P \forall g \in \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}P \in E(K) \implies P \in 2E(K)$$

which gives injectivity.

4.

$$\eta\colon \mathrm{Hom}_{cts}(\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K), E(K)[2]) \longrightarrow K^\times/K^{\times 2} \times K^\times/K^{\times 2} \times K^\times/K^{\times 2}$$

$$\psi \mapsto \psi_\alpha, \psi_\beta, \psi_\gamma$$

$$\psi(g) \in \{0, (\alpha, 0)\} \subseteq E(K) \iff g \in \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K(\sqrt{\psi_\alpha}))$$

then η is an injective homomorphism. It is an isomorphism to the subgroup of triples a, b, c s.t. $abc \in K^{\times 2}$. Proof:

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{cts}(\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K), C_2) \simeq K^\times/K^{\times 2}$$

with ψ s.t. $\ker\psi = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K\sqrt{d}) \leftrightarrow d$. It is an isomorphism:

$$\ker\psi_i = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K(\sqrt{d_i})),\ i = 1, 2$$

$$\ker\psi_1\psi_2 = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K(\sqrt{d_1 d_2}))$$

Now apply this to $E(K)[2] = C_2 \times C_2$ to get an isomorphism to $K^\times/K^{\times 2} \times K^\times/K^{\times 2}$. Record this third homomorphism to get η.

5. *If $P = (x_0, y_0) \in E(K)$ then*

$$\eta(\phi_P) = (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 - \beta, x_0 - \gamma).$$

Proof sketch: If

$$E\colon y^2 = x^3 + Ax^2 + Bx$$

then for $Q = (x_0, y_0) \in E(K)$.

$$2Q = \left(\left(\frac{x_0 - B}{2y_0}\right)^2, \ldots\right)$$

Hence if $2Q = P = (x_1, y_1)$ then $\sqrt{x_1} \in K(\frac{1}{2}P)$. So if

$$E\colon y^2 = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)$$

then

$$P = (x_2, y_2)$$

then

$$\sqrt{x_2 - \alpha}, \sqrt{x_2 - \beta}, \sqrt{x_2 - \gamma} \in K(\frac{1}{2}P)$$

$$K(\sqrt{x_2 - \alpha}), K(\sqrt{x_2 - \beta}), K(\sqrt{x_2 - \gamma}) \subseteq K(\frac{1}{2}P)$$

$$\implies K(\frac{1}{2}P) = K(\sqrt{x_2 - \alpha}, \sqrt{x_2 - \beta}, \sqrt{x_2 - \gamma})$$

Example 1.10 Let

$$E\colon y^2 = x(x-1)(x+1)$$

for $P \in E(\mathbf{Q})$, $\mathbf{Q}(\frac{1}{2}P)/\mathbf{Q}$ can only ramify at 2.

$$\mathbf{Q}(\frac{1}{2}P) \subseteq \mathbf{Q}(i, \sqrt{2})$$

$$P = (x_0, y_0) \mapsto x_0, x_0 - 1, x_0 + 1 \in \mathbf{Q}^\times/\mathbf{Q}^{\times 2}$$

is a homomorphism so $x_0, x_0 - 1, x_0 + 1$ are $\pm 1, \pm 2$ up to square.

x_0	$x_0 - 1$	$x_0 + 1$	rat?
1	1	1	1) rat
1	-1	-1	2) non-rat
1	2	2	1) rat
1	-2	-2	2) non-rat
-1	1	-1	2) non-rat
-1	-1	1	1) rat
-1	2	-1	2) non-rat
-1	-2	2	1) rat
2	1	2	3) non-rat
2	-1	-2	2) non-rat
2	2	1	4) rat
2	-2	-1	2) non-rat
-2	1	-2	?
-2	-1	2	?
-2	2	-1	?
-2	-2	1	?

Table 1.11: Images

1) The 2-torsion points $P = 0, (0,0), (1,0), (-1,0) \in E(\mathbf{Q})$ give us some rows. 2) As we have $x_0 > -1$ we get $x_0 + 1 > 0$ so $x_0(x_0 - 1) > 0$ for the product to be a square (and hence > 0). 3) $x_0 = 2A^2$, $x_0 - 1 = B^2$, $x_0 + 1 = 2C^2$ with $A, B, C \in \mathbf{Q} \setminus \{0\}$. Let $A = m/n$ so $2m^2/n^2 - 1 = B^2$

$$2m^2 - n^2 = (Bn)^2$$

and

$$2m^2 + n^2 = 2(Cn)^2$$

if $m \equiv 0(2) \implies -1 = \square \pmod 8$ a contradiction.

$$m \equiv 1 \pmod 2 \implies m^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 8.$$

So $2 - n^2 = \square \pmod 8 \implies n^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 8$

$$2 + n^2 = 2\square \quad \pmod 8 \implies n^2 \equiv 0 \quad \pmod 8$$

$$|E(\mathbf{Q})/2E(\mathbf{Q})| = 4$$

$$|E(\mathbf{Q})[2]| = 4 \implies \mathrm{rk} = 0$$

$$E(\mathbf{Q}) \cong E(\mathbf{Q})[2].$$

4) Use the group structure! $\square$

Theorem 1.12 Complete 2-decent. *Let K be a field of characteristic 0 and*

$$E\colon y^2 = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma),\ \alpha, \beta, \gamma \text{ distinct.}$$

The map

$$P \mapsto (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 - \beta, x_0 - \gamma)$$

replacing $x_0 - \alpha$ with $(x_0 - \beta)(x_0 - \gamma)$ if 0.

$$E(K)/2E(K) \to (K^\times/K^{\times 2})^3$$

Triples (a, b, c) that lie in the image satisfy $abc \in K^{\times 2}$. A triple a, b, c with $abc \in K^{\times 2}$ lies in the image iff it is in the image of $E(K)[2]$ or

$$cz_3^2 - \alpha + \gamma = az_1^2$$

$$cz_3^2 - \beta + \gamma = bz_1^2$$

is soluble with $z_i \in K^\times$. In which case

$$P = (az_1^2 + \alpha, \sqrt{abc}, z_1 z_2 z_3) \mapsto (a, b, c)$$

iii) If K is a number field and (a, b, c) is in the image then

$$K(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}, \sqrt{c})/K$$

only ramifies at primes dividing $2(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)(\beta - \gamma)$.

Exercise 1.13

$$E\colon y^2 = x(x-5)(x+5).$$

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Recall:

$$\phi\colon E(K)/2E(K) \to \mathrm{Hom}_{cts}(G_K, E(K)[2])$$

$$P \mapsto \phi_P$$

where $\phi_P\colon \sigma \mapsto Q^\sigma - Q$ where $Q = 2P$. Which is well-defined and injective.

Elements of

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{cts}(G_K, E[2]) \leftrightarrow a, b, c \in (K^\times/K^{\times 2}) \text{ s.t. } abc \in K^{\times 2}$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \mapsto (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 - \beta, x_0 - \gamma).$$

Lemma 1.14 *Let $n \geq 1$*

1.

$$\psi\colon E(K)/nE(K) \to \{K \subseteq F \subseteq \overline{K}\}$$

$$P \mapsto K(\frac{1}{n}P, E[n])$$

is well defined.

2. *$K(\frac{1}{n}P, E[n])/K$ only ramifies at $\mathfrak{p}|n\Delta_E$.*

3.
$$\mathrm{Gal}(K(\frac{1}{n}P, E[n])/K) \leq \mathbf{Z}/n \times \mathbf{Z}/n$$

4. *There are only finitely many fields satisfying 2. and 3. so* $\operatorname{im}\psi$ *is finite.*

To do descent, need more than ψ (i.e. injection).

Definition 1.15 Let G be a group and M a G-module then let

$$H^0(G, M) = M^G = \{m \in M : gm = m \forall g \in G\}$$

$H^1(G, M) = \{\text{skew homs } G \to M\}/\{\text{skew homs } G \to M \text{ of the form } g \mapsto g(t) - t,\ t \in M\}$.

$\Diamond$

Remark 1.16 If G acts trivially on M then

$$H^0(G, M) = M$$

$$H^1(G, M) = \mathrm{Hom}(G, M).$$

When G is profinite then we want that the skew homomorphisms factor through finite Galois groups. We will prove that

$$E(K)/nE(K) \hookrightarrow H^1(G_K, E[n]).$$

Theorem 1.17 *If*

$$0 \to A \to B \to C \to 0$$

is an exact sequence of G-modules then

$$0 \to H^0(G, A) \to H^0(G, B) \to H^0(G, C) \to H^1(G, A) \to H^1(G, B) \to H^1(G, C).$$

Lemma 1.18

1. *ψ is finite-to-one (gives Mordell-Weil)*

2. *Let*
$$\phi_P \colon G_K \to E[n]$$
$$\phi_P(gh) = \phi_P(g) + g\phi_P(h)$$
is a skew (or crossed) homomorphism. If $(\frac{1}{n}P)'$ is another choice of $\frac{1}{n}P$ and ϕ'_P is the corresponding skew homomorphism, then
$$\phi_P - \phi'_P$$
is of the form
$$g \mapsto T \ominus gT$$
where $T \in E[n]$.

3. *ϕ_P factors through*
$$\mathrm{Gal}(K(\frac{1}{n}P, E[n])/K).$$

4.
$$\phi \colon E(K)/nE(K) \to Z/B$$
$$P \mapsto \phi_P$$

is an injective homomorphism. Where

$$Z = \{\textit{skew homs } G_K \to E[n]\}$$

$$B = \{\textit{skew homs } G_K \to E[n] \textit{ of the form } g \mapsto T \ominus gT,\ T \in E[n]\}.$$

Proof.

1. There are finitely many skew homomorphisms

$$\mathrm{Gal}(K(\frac{1}{n}P, E[n])/K) \to E[n]$$

and by 4.

$$P \mapsto \{\phi_P, K(\frac{1}{n}P, E[n])\}$$

is injective. So $\psi\colon P \mapsto K(\frac{1}{n}P, E[n])$ is finite to one by 3.

2.

$$\phi_P(gh) = \frac{1}{n}P \ominus gh\frac{1}{n}P$$

$$= \left((\frac{1}{n}P) \ominus g(\frac{1}{n}P)\right) \oplus \left(g(\frac{1}{n}P) \ominus g(h(\frac{1}{n}P))\right)$$

$$= \phi_P \oplus g(\phi_P(h)).$$

Remark: If $E[n] \subseteq E(K)$ then ϕ_P is a homomorphism. Recall for $n = 2$

$$\phi_P(gh) = \frac{1}{2}P \ominus gh(\frac{1}{2}P)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}P \ominus h(\frac{1}{2}P) \oplus h(\frac{1}{2}P) \ominus g(h(\frac{1}{2}P))$$

$$= \phi_P(h) \oplus \phi_P(g)$$

since $2h(\frac{1}{2}P) = h(P) = P$. Consider now

$$\frac{1}{n}P = \frac{1}{n}P' \oplus T$$

for some $T \in E[n]$

$$(\phi_P \ominus \phi'_P)(g) = \phi_P(g) - \phi'_P(g) = \frac{1}{n}P \ominus g(\frac{1}{n}P) - [(\frac{1}{n}P) \oplus T \ominus g(\frac{1}{n}P) \oplus gT]$$

$$= T \ominus gT.$$

■

Take $G = G_K$

$$B = E(\overline{K}), A = E[n], C = E(\overline{K})$$

to get

$$0 \to E[n] \to E(\overline{K}) \xrightarrow{\cdot n} E(\overline{K}) \to 0$$

which gives the long exact sequence

$$0 \to E(K)[n] \to E(K) \xrightarrow{\cdot n} E(K) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^1(G_K, E[n]) \to H^1(G_K, E(\overline{K})) \to$$

$$\implies E(K)/nE(K) \hookrightarrow H^1(G_K, E[n]).$$

Problem:
$$H^1(G_K, E[n])$$
is infinite. What subgroup of
$$H^1(G_K, E[n])$$
do we land in?

Notation: When v is a place of K we have $G_{K_v} \subseteq G_K$, for any module M have $M^{G_K} \leq M^{G_{K_v}}$ and
$$\mathrm{Res}\colon H^1(G_K, E[n]) \to H^1(G_{K_v}, E[n]).$$

We have from the theorem
$$\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & E(K)/nE(K) \arrow[r, "\delta"] \arrow[d] & H^1(G_K, E[n]) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{Res}"] & H^1(G_K, E(\overline{K}))[n] \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{Res}"] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & \prod_v E(K_v)/nE(K_v) \arrow[r, "\delta"] & \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v}, E[n]) \arrow[r] & \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v}, E(\overline{K}))[n] \arrow[r] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$
we want to understand $\operatorname{im}\delta$ i.e. the subgroup
$$\ker\{H^1(G_K, E[n]) \to H^1(G_K, E(\overline{K}))\}$$
this is as hard as finding $E(K)$, here is why:

Claim 1.19
$$H^1(G_K, E(\overline{K}))$$
corresponding to principal homogeneous spaces for E (genus 1 curves whose jacobian is E)

Finding
$$\ker\{H^1(G_K, E[n]) \to H^1(G_K, E(\overline{K}))\}$$
is equivalent to finding which PHS coming from H^1 have a rational point. ??? Hensel's lemma.

Let C be a curve
$$\mathrm{Isom}(C) \leftrightarrow C(\overline{K}) \times \mathrm{Aut}(C)$$
$$\tau_p \circ \alpha \leftrightarrow (P, \sigma)$$
$$\mathrm{Twist}(E/K) \leftrightarrow H^1(G_K, \mathrm{Isom}(C))$$
$$C \simeq_{\overline{K}} E$$
$$PHS \leftrightarrow H^1(G_K, E(\overline{K}))$$
C is a PHS for E iff E is the jacobian of C.

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$$\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & E(K)/nE(K) \arrow[r, "\delta"] \arrow[d] & H^1(G_K, E[n]) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{Res}"] & H^1(G_K, E(\overline{K}))[n] \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{Res}"] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & \prod_v E(K_v)/nE(K_v) \arrow[r, "\delta"] & \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v}, E[n]) \arrow[r] & \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v}, E(\overline{K}))[n] \arrow[r] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

Definition 1.20 Twists of curves. A **twist** of C/K is a smooth curve C'/K that is isomorphic to C over $\overline{K}$. ◊

If C_1, C_2 are twists of C/K and $C_1 \simeq_K C_2$ then we say that C_1 and C_2 are equivalent modulo K-isomorphism.

We denote $\mathrm{Twist}(C/K)$ - the set of twists of C/K modulo K-isomorphism.

Theorem 1.21 *The twists of C/K up to K-isomorphism are in 1-1 correspondence with elements of*

$$H^1(G_K, \mathrm{Isom}(C))$$

where

$$\mathrm{Isom}(C) = \{\overline{K}\text{-isomorphisms } C \to C\}.$$

Proof. Let C'/K be a twist of C/K then there exists an isomorphism $/\overline{K}$

$$\phi\colon C' \to C$$

associate the following map

$$\xi\colon G_K \to \mathrm{Isom}(C)$$

$$\sigma \mapsto \phi^\sigma \phi^{-1}.$$

Check that ξ is a cocycle

$$\xi_{\sigma\tau} = (\xi_\sigma)^\tau \xi_\tau$$

for all $\sigma, \tau \in G_K$. Denote $\{\xi\}$ the associated class in H^1. $\{\xi\}$ is determined by the K-isomorphism class of C' independent of the choice ϕ.

The map

$$\mathrm{Twist}(C/K) \leftrightarrow H^1(G_K, \mathrm{Isom}(C))$$

$$C' \mapsto \{\xi\}$$

is a bijection.

Injective, trace through.

Surjectivity, define the function field using the curve. ■

Remark 1.22 If C is an elliptic curve then $\mathrm{Isom}(C)$ is generated by

$$\mathrm{Aut}(C)(\text{fixing } 0)$$

and translations

$$\tau_P\colon C \to C$$

$$Q \mapsto Q + P.$$

Example 1.23 E/K elliptic, consider

$$K(\sqrt{d})$$

a quadratic extension and χ the associated character

$$\chi\colon G_K \to \{\pm 1\}$$

$$\sigma \mapsto \sigma(\sqrt{d})/\sqrt{d}.$$

The group ± 1 can be viewed as automorphisms of C. So use χ to define the cocycle

$$\xi\colon G_K \to \mathrm{Isom}(C)$$

$$\sigma \mapsto [\chi(\sigma)].$$

Let C/K be the corresponding twist of E/K, we find an equation for C/K. Choose

$$y^2 = f(x) \text{ for } E/K$$

and write

$$\overline{K}(E) = \overline{K}(x, y)$$

$$\overline{K}(C) = \overline{K}(x, y)_\xi$$

since $[-1](x, y) = (x, -y)$ the action of $\sigma \in G_K$ on

$$\overline{K}(x, y)_\xi \text{ is given by } \sqrt{d}^\sigma = \chi(\sigma)\sqrt{d}$$

$$x^\sigma = x,\ y = \chi(\sigma)y$$

note that the function $x' = x$ and $y' = y/\sqrt{d}$ are in $\overline{K}(x, y)_\xi$ and are fixed by G_K. Now x', y' satisfy

$$dy'^2 = f(x')/K$$

is defined over K and defines an elliptic curve. Moreover

$$(x, y) \mapsto (x', y'\sqrt{d})$$

is an isomorphism over $K(\sqrt{d})$. □

Note C/K is not a principal homogeneous space for E/K.

Definition 1.24 Homogenous spaces. Let E/K be an elliptic curve, a principal homogeneous space for E/K is a smooth curve C/K together with a simply transitive algebraic group action of E on C defined over K.

$$\mu\colon C \times E \longrightarrow C$$

morphism defined over K satisfying

1. $$\mu(P, 0) = P\ \forall P \in C$$

2. $$\mu(\mu(p, P), Q) = \mu(p, P + Q)\ \forall P \in C$$

3. $$\forall p, q \in C,\ \exists! P \in E \text{ s.t.}$$
   $$\mu(p, P) = q$$

   so we may define a subtraction map

   $$\nu\colon C \times C \longrightarrow E$$

   $$p, q \mapsto P$$

   as above.

◊

Proposition 1.25 *Let E/K and C/K be a principal homogeneous space for E/K. Fix a point $p_0 \in C$ and define a map*

$$\theta\colon E \longrightarrow C$$

$$P \mapsto \underbrace{p_0 + P}_{\mu(p_0,P)}.$$

1. *θ is an isomorphism over $K(p_0)$. In particular C/K is a twist of E/K.*
2. $\forall p, q \in C$
$$q - p = \theta^{-1}(q) - \theta^{-1}(p).$$
3. *θ is a morphism over K.*

Definition 1.26 Two homogeneous space C/K and C'/K for E/K are equivalent if there is an isomorphism
$$\phi\colon C \to C'$$
defined over K and is compatible with the action of E on C and C'.

$$\begin{tikzcd} C \arrow[r, "\theta"] \arrow[d, "\phi"'] & E \arrow[d] \\ C' \arrow[r] & E' \end{tikzcd}$$

◊

The equivalence class of PHS for E/K containing E/K acting on itself via translation is called the trivial class.

The collection of equivalence classes of PHS for E/K is called the Weil-Châtelet group, denoted
$$WC(E/K).$$
Proposition 1.27 *Let C/K be a PHS for E/K then C/K is in the trivial class $\iff$ $C(K) \neq \emptyset$.*

Theorem 1.28 *Let E/K then there is a natural bijection after fixing $p_0 \in C$*

$$WC(E/K) \to H^1(G_K, \underbrace{E(\overline{K})}_{\subseteq \mathrm{Isom}(E)})$$

$$\{C/K\} \mapsto \{\sigma \mapsto p_0^\sigma - p_0\}$$

Proof. Well-definedness:
$$\sigma \mapsto p_0^\sigma - p_0$$
is a cocycle. Suppose that C'/K and C/K are two equivalent PHS then
$$p_0^\sigma - p_0$$
and
$$p_0'^{\sigma} - p_0'$$
are cohomologous.

Injective, suppose that $p_0^\sigma - p_0$ and $p_0'^{\sigma} - p_0'$ corresponding to C/K and C'/K that are cohomologous and prove that $C \simeq_K C'$.

Surjective: let $\xi\colon G_K \to E(\overline{K})$ be a cocycle representing an element in $H^1(G_K, E)$. Embed
$$E(\overline{K}) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Isom}(E)$$
$$P \mapsto \tau_P$$
and view
$$\xi \in H^1(G_K, \mathrm{Isom}\, E).$$

From the theorem on

$$\mathrm{Twist}(E/K) \leftrightarrow H^1(G_K, \mathrm{Isom}(E))$$

there exists a curve C/K and a $\overline{K}$-isomorphism

$$\phi\colon C \to E$$

s.t.

$$\forall \sigma \in G_K : \phi^\sigma \phi^{-1} = \text{translation by } -\xi_\sigma.$$

Define a map $\mu\colon C \times E \to C$

$$(p, Q) \mapsto \phi^{-1}(\phi(p) + Q).$$

Show that μ is simply transitive.

Show μ defined over K. Compute the cohomology class associated to C/K and show it is ξ. ∎

Remark 1.29 For a given C/K of genus 1 one can define several structures of PHS.

$$\{C/K, \mu\}^\alpha = \{C/K, \mu \circ (1 \times \alpha)\}$$

$$\mu^\alpha(p, Q) = \mu(p, \alpha Q)$$

for $\alpha \in \mathrm{Aut}(E)$.

$$\begin{tikzcd} C \arrow[r, "\mu"] & E \arrow[d, "P"] \\ C' \arrow[r, "\mu^\alpha"] & E' \end{tikzcd}$$

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Example 1.30 E/K and $K(\sqrt{d})/K$ a quadratic extension. Let $T \in E(K)$ be a non-trivial point of order 2. Then $\xi\colon G_K \to E$

$$\sigma \mapsto \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (\sqrt{d})^\sigma = \sqrt{d}, \\ T & \text{if } (\sqrt{d})^\sigma = -\sqrt{d}. \end{cases}.$$

We construct the PHS corresponding to $\{\xi\} \in H^1(G_K, E(\overline{K}))$. Since $T \in E(K)$ can choose a Weierstraß equation for E/K

$$E\colon y^2 = x^3 + ax^2 + bx \text{ with } T = (0, 0)$$

then the translation by T map is given by

$$\tau_T(P) = (x, y) + (0, 0) = \left(\frac{b}{x}, -\frac{by}{x^2}\right)$$

for

$$P = (x, y).$$

Thus if $\sigma \in G_K$ is non-trivial, σ acts on $\overline{K}(E)_\xi$, which is isomorphic to $\overline{K}(E)$ but $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$ action is twisted by ξ, i.e. $x^{\mathrm{id}} \mapsto (x^{\mathrm{id}})^\sigma$.

$$(\sqrt{d})^\sigma = -\sqrt{d}$$

$$x^\sigma = \frac{b}{x},\ y^\sigma = -\frac{by}{x^2}$$

need to find the subfield of $K(\sqrt{d})(x,y)_\xi$ fixed by σ. Note:

$$\frac{\sqrt{d}x}{y}, \sqrt{d}\left(x-\frac{b}{x}\right)$$

are invariant, take

$$z=\frac{\sqrt{d}x}{y},\ w=\sqrt{d}\left(x-\frac{b}{x}\right)\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2$$

and find relations between z and w to get

$$C\colon dw^2=d^2-2adz^2+(a^2-4b)z^4.$$

Claim: C/K is the PHS of E/K corresponding to $\{\xi\}$. There is a natural map

$$\phi\colon E\to C$$

$$(x,y)\mapsto(z,w)$$

$$(x,y)\mapsto\left(\frac{\sqrt{d}y}{x^2+ax+b},\frac{\sqrt{d}(x^2-b)}{x^2+ax+b}\right)$$

so that

$$\phi(0,0)=(0,-\sqrt{d})$$

$$\phi(0)=(0,\sqrt{d})$$

- Prove that ϕ is an isomorphism so C is a twist.
- C is the PHS corresponding to $\{\xi\}$. Take $p\in C$ and compute

  $$\sigma\mapsto p^\sigma-p=\phi^{-1}(p^\sigma)-\phi^{-1}(p)$$

  for example let $p=(0,\sqrt{d})\in C$, if $\sigma=\mathrm{id}$ then $p^\sigma-p=0-0=0$. If $\sigma=-\mathrm{id}$ then $p^\sigma-p=T-0=T$.

□

Back to Selmer, we want to have the image of our weak Mordell-Weil land in something finite.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
0 \arrow[r] & E(K)/mE(K) \arrow[r, "\delta"] \arrow[d] & H^1(G_K,E[m]) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{Res}"] & WC(E/K)[m] \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\mathrm{Res}"] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & \prod_v E(K_v)/nE(K_v) \arrow[r, "\delta"] & \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v},E[n]) \arrow[r] & \prod_v WC(E/K_v)[m] \arrow[r] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

Definition 1.31 ***m*-Selmer groups.** The m-Selmer group of E/K is the subgroup of

$$H^1(G_K,E[m])$$

defined by

$$\mathrm{Sel}^m(E/K)=\ker\left\{H^1(G_K,E[m])\to\prod_v WC(E/K_v)\right\}.$$

◊

Definition 1.32 The Shafarevich-Tate group. The **Shafarevich-Tate** group of E/K is the subgroup of
$$WC(E/K)$$
defined by
$$\text{Ш}(E/K) = \ker\left\{WC(E/K) \to \prod_v WC(E/K_v)\right\}.$$
◊

Theorem 1.33 *There is an exact sequence*

1.
$$0 \to E(K)/mE(K) \to \mathrm{Sel}^m(E/K) \to \text{Ш}(E/K)[m] \to 0$$

2. $\mathrm{Sel}^m(E/K)$ *is finite.*

1.2 p^∞-Selmer and the structure of Ш

$H^1(G_K, E(\overline{K}))$ is torsion for general galois cohomological reasons. So
$$\text{Ш}(E/K) \subseteq H^1(G_K, E(\overline{K}))$$
is torsion.

So we may write
$$\text{Ш}(E/K) = \bigoplus_p \text{Ш}_{p^\infty}(E/K)$$
where for each prime p
$$\text{Ш}_{p^\infty}(E/K)$$
denotes the p-primary part of Ш(E/K). (i.e. the subgroup of elements whose order is a power of p.) By descent
$$\text{Ш}(E/K)[m] \text{ is finite for all } m \geq 1.$$

So
$$\text{Ш}_{p^\infty}(E/K) \cong (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\delta_p} \oplus T_p,\ \delta_p \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}$$
where T_p is a finite abelian p-group.
$$T_p \cong \mathbf{Z}/p^{s_1}\mathbf{Z} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbf{Z}/p^{s_l}\mathbf{Z},\ s_i \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$
The group
$$\bigoplus_p (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\delta_p} \subseteq \text{Ш}(E/K)$$
is called the infinitely divisible subgroup of Ш denoted Ш_{div}.

The conjecture that Ш is finite implies $\delta_p = 0$ for all p. And $T_p \neq 0$ for only finitely many p.

There is a pairing called the Cassels-Tate pairing
$$\text{Ш}(E/K) \times \text{Ш}(E/K) \to \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}$$
which is bilinear and alternating, and the kernel on either side is the infinitely divisible group. If Ш(E/K) is finite then the pairing is non-degenerate and hence
$$|\,\text{Ш}(E/K)| = \square \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

Definition 1.34 p^∞**-Selmer group.** Consider $\mathrm{Sel}_{p^n}(E/K)$ and take the direct limit

$$\varinjlim_n \mathrm{Sel}_{p^n}(E/K)$$

to define the p^∞-Selmer group. ◊

One shows that

$$X_p(E/K) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}_p}(\varinjlim_n \mathrm{Sel}_{p^n}(E/K), \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)$$

called the Pontyragin dual of the p^∞ Selmer group is a finitely generated $\mathbf{Z}_p$-module. The associated $\mathbf{Q}_p$-vector space, denoted $\mathcal{X}_p(E/K) = X_p(E/K) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \mathbf{Q}_p$ has dimension rk_p.

Definition 1.35 rk_p is called the p^∞-Selmer rank of E/K and satisfies

$$\mathrm{rk}_p = \mathrm{rk}(E/K) + \delta_p.$$

◊

So if Ш is finite then $\delta_p = 0$ for all p. Use BSD to compute parity of rk_p.

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1.3 Consequences of BSD

Consider $E/\mathbf{Q}$: Mordell-Weil implies that

$$E(\mathbf{Q}) \simeq \mathbf{Z}^{\mathrm{rk}} \oplus \text{torsion}$$

then BSD 1 says that

$$\underbrace{\mathrm{ord}_{s=1} L(E,s)}_{\mathrm{rk}_{\mathrm{an}}} = \mathrm{rk}\,,$$

functional equation for $L(E,s)$.

$$L^*(E,s) = wL^*(E, 2-s)$$

with $w \in \{\pm 1\}$ the sign of the functional equation. If $w = 1$ then $L(E,s)$ is (essentially) symmetric at $s = 1$. So $\mathrm{ord}_{s=1} L(E,s)$ is even. If $w = -1$ then $\mathrm{ord}_{s=1} L(E,s)$ is odd.

We get BSD mod 2:

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}} = w(\text{sign of f.e.})$$

a conjecture based on conjecture is bad so we go one step further.

Theorem 1.36 *The sign in the functional equation of $L(E,s)$ is equal to the global root number of E.*

This is defined by

$$w_\infty \prod_p w_p,$$

the local root numbers defined in terms of the local galois representations. Non-trivial to understand, but manageable.

Conjecture 1.37 Parity conjecture.

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}} = \prod_v w_v = w.$$

Example 1.38
$$E/\mathbf{Q}\colon y^2+y=x^3+x^2-7x+5$$
$$\Delta_E=-7\cdot 13$$
$w_v=1$ if $v\nmid\infty 7\cdot 13$
$$w_\infty=-1$$
(in general -1^g where g is dimension of the abelian variety).
$$w_7=-1$$
$$w_{13}=-1$$
so $w=-1$ and the rank is odd, hence there is a point of infinite order on this curve. □

Problem. On the one hand $\prod_v w_v$ is computable. On the other hand $(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}}$ is precisely unknown.
$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}}=\prod_v w_v.$$
Theorem 1.39 *Assume* Ш *is finite, let* $\phi\colon E\longrightarrow E'$ *be an isogeny whose degree is not divisible by* $\mathrm{char}(K)$*, then*
$$\frac{|\text{Ш}_E|\mathrm{Reg}_E\prod_p c_p\Omega_E}{|E_{\mathrm{tors}}|^2}=\frac{|\text{Ш}_{E'}|\mathrm{Reg}_{E'}\prod_p c'_p\Omega_{E'}}{|E'_{\mathrm{tors}}|^2}.$$
Remark 1.40 In fact this is true for all abelian varieties over K.

Example 1.41 Let
$$E/\mathbf{Q}\colon y^2+xy=x^3-x$$
http://www.lmfdb.org/EllipticCurve/Q/65/a/1. $\Delta_E=5\cdot 13$, it has a 2-isogenous curve E'.

Compute
$$c_5=c_{13}=1$$
$$c'_5=c'_{13}=2$$
$$\Omega_E=2\Omega_{E'}$$
then
$$\frac{\mathrm{Reg}_{E'}}{\mathrm{Reg}_E}=\frac{|\text{Ш}_E||E'_{\mathrm{tors}}|^2\prod_p c_p\Omega_E}{|\text{Ш}_{E'}||E_{\mathrm{tors}}|^2\prod_p c'_p\Omega_{E'}}\equiv\square\frac{2}{4}\not\equiv 1\square.$$
So $\mathrm{Reg}_E\neq 1$, $\mathrm{Reg}_{E'}\neq 1$ so E has at least one rational point of infinite order, so $\mathrm{rk}\geq 1$. □

Lemma 1.42 *Assume* Ш *is finite, let*
$$\phi\colon E/K\longrightarrow E'/K$$
be a K-rational isogeny of degree d.

Write $n=\mathrm{rk}_E=\mathrm{rk}_{E'}$. Pick a basis $\Lambda=\langle P_1,\dots,P_n\rangle$ for
$$E(K)/\mathrm{tors}$$
write Λ' for a basis of $E'(K)/\mathrm{tors}$. Write $\phi^\vee\colon E'\longrightarrow E$ for the dual isogeny s.t. $\phi\phi^\vee=[d]$.

using the following fact
$$\left\langle\phi(P),Q\right\rangle_{E'}=\left\langle P,\phi^\vee(Q)\right\rangle_E$$

Then

$$d^n \operatorname{Reg}_E = \det(\langle dP_i, P_j\rangle_E)_{i,j}$$
$$= \det(\langle \phi^\vee \phi P_i, P_j\rangle_E) = \det(\langle \phi P_i, \phi P_j\rangle_{E'})$$
$$= \operatorname{Reg}_{E'}[\Lambda' : \phi(\Lambda)]^2.$$

Back to the example

$$\frac{\operatorname{Reg}_E}{\operatorname{Reg}_{E'}} \equiv \frac{1}{2}\square$$

so by the lemma rk is odd. Here we assumed that Ш is finite for elliptic curves, one can drop the assumption of finiteness of Ш to get unconditional results on the parity of rk_p for all p.

Conjecture 1.43 ***p*-parity.**

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}_p} = w.$$

This is known over $\mathbf{Q}$ and totally real fields.

How to compute the parity of $\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)$? Need BSD-invariance for Selmer groups. (Details T. and V. Dokchitser "On the BSD quotients modulo squares", and Milne "Arithmetic duality theorems")

Definition 1.44 For an isogeny

$$\Psi\colon A \to B$$

of abelian varieties over K. Let

$$Q(\Psi) = |\operatorname{coker}(\Psi\colon A(K)/A(K)_{\mathrm{tors}} \to B(K)/B(K)_{\mathrm{tors}})|\cdot|\ker(\psi\colon Ш(A)_{\mathrm{div}} \to Ш(B)_{\mathrm{div}})|.$$

◊

Recall $\mathrm{rk}_p = \mathrm{rk} + \delta_p$ where

$$Ш = \bigoplus Ш_{p^\infty}$$

and

$$Ш_{p^\infty} \simeq (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)_p^\delta \oplus T_p$$
$$Ш_{\mathrm{div}} = \bigoplus (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\delta_p}.$$

Strategy, we show that for Ψ an isogeny s.t. $\Psi\Psi^\vee = [p]$. Then

$$p^{\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)} \equiv \frac{Q(\Psi^\vee)}{Q(\Psi)} \equiv \frac{\prod_v c_p}{\prod_v c'_v}\frac{\Omega_E}{\Omega_{E'}} \pmod{K^{\times 2}}.$$

Remark 1.45 Let $A^\vee$ be the dual of A. $A^\vee = \operatorname{Pic}^0(A)$.

So

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)} = (-1)^{\operatorname{ord}_p\left(\frac{\prod_v c_v\Omega_E}{\prod_v c'_v\Omega_{E'}}\right)}$$

the parity of $\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)$ is computable from local invariants of E and E'.

To prove the p-parity conjecture it remains to prove

$$(-1)^{\operatorname{ord}_p\left(\frac{\prod_v c_v\Omega_E}{\prod_v c'_v\Omega_{E'}}\right)} = \prod_v w_v.$$

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Aside: Generalisation of the definition of $\mathrm{Sel}^n(E/\mathbf{Q})$**.** Consider

$$\Psi\colon A \to B$$

an isogeny of abelian varieties. We have

$$0 \to A(K)[\Psi] \to A(K) \xrightarrow{\Psi} B(K) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^1(G_K, A[\Psi]) \to H^1(G_K, A) \xrightarrow{\Psi} H^1(G_K, B)$$

from which we extract

$$0 \to B(K)/\Psi(A(K)) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^1(G_K, A[\Psi]) \to H^1(G_K, A)[\Psi] \to 0$$

$$0 \to \prod_v B(K_v)/\Psi(A(K_v)) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^1(G_{K_v}, A[\Psi]) \to \prod_v H^1(G_K, A)[\Psi] \to 0$$

we then define

$$\mathrm{Sel}^{(\Psi)}(A/K) = \ker \left\{ H^1(G_K, A[\Psi]) \to \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v}, A) \right\}$$

$$\text{Ш}(A/K) = \ker \left\{ H^1(G_K, A) \to \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v}, A) \right\}$$

so

$$0 \to \underbrace{B(K)/\Psi(A(K))}_{\mathrm{coker}(\Psi\colon A(K) \xrightarrow{\Psi} B(K))} \to \mathrm{Sel}^{(\Psi)}(A/K) \to \text{Ш}(A/K) \to 0.$$

We want to show:

Theorem 1.46 *Let E/K be an elliptic curve, K a number field, if Ψ is s.t. $\Psi\Psi^\vee = [p]$ then*

$$p^{\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)} \equiv \frac{Q(\Psi)}{Q(\Psi^\vee)} \equiv \frac{\prod_v c_p}{\prod_v c'_v} \frac{\Omega_E}{\Omega_{E'}} \pmod{K^{\times 2}}$$

We will show this in 3 parts, first the left, then the right, then the equality with the global root number.

Step 1. Proposition 1.47

$$p^{\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)} \equiv \frac{Q(\Psi)}{Q(\Psi^\vee)} \pmod{K^{\times 2}}$$

Proof. Note that

$$Q(\Psi \circ \Psi^\vee) = Q(\Psi)Q(\Psi^\vee)$$

hence

$$\frac{Q(\Psi)}{Q(\Psi^\vee)} \equiv \underbrace{Q(\Psi)Q(\Psi^\vee)}_{=Q([p])} \pmod{K^{\times 2}}$$

now

$$|\,\mathrm{coker}([p]\colon E(K)/E(K)_{\mathrm{tors}} \to E'(K)/E'(K)_{\mathrm{tors}})| = p^{\mathrm{rk}(E/K)}$$

Proof of this: For each generator R of $E(K)/E(K)_{\mathrm{tors}}$ then

$$\frac{1}{p}R, \frac{2}{p}R, \ldots, \frac{p-1}{p}R, R$$

are not in the image of $[p]$ which implies the size is $p^{\mathrm{rk}(E/K)}$. Also

$$|\ker([p]\colon \text{Ш}(E/K)_{\mathrm{div}} \to \text{Ш}(E'/K)_{\mathrm{div}})| = p^{\delta_p}$$

since

$$Ш(E/K)_{\text{div}} = \bigoplus_p (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\delta_p}$$

and since $[p]$ is trivial on all

$$(\mathbf{Q}_l/\mathbf{Q}_l)^{\delta_l},\ l \neq p$$

then look at $[p]\colon (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\delta_p} \to (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\delta_p}$ if $x \in \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p$ and $\ker[p]$ then $px \in \mathbf{Z}_p \implies x = a/p$ for $a \in \mathbf{F}_p$. so

$$p^{\delta_p}.$$

$\blacksquare$

Step 2. We show that

$$\frac{Q(\Psi)}{Q(\Psi^\vee)} \equiv \frac{\prod_v c_p}{\prod_v c'_v}\frac{\Omega_E}{\Omega_{E'}} \pmod{K^{\times 2}}.$$

Theorem 1.48 *Let $A, B/K$ be abelian varieties given with a non-zero global exterior form ω_A, ω_B. Suppose*

$$\Psi\colon A \to B$$

is an isogeny and

$$\Psi^\vee\colon B^\vee \to A^\vee$$

its dual.

Let $Ш_0(A/K)$ denote $Ш(A/K)$ mod its divisible part. And

$$\Omega_A = \prod_{v|\infty,\ \text{real}} \int_{A(K_v)} |\omega_A| \prod_{v|\infty,\ \text{complex}} 2^{\dim A} \int_{A(K_v)} \omega_A \wedge \overline{\omega_A}.$$

Then

$$\frac{Q(\Psi^\vee)}{Q(\Psi)} = \frac{|B(K)_{\text{tors}}||B^\vee(K)_{\text{tors}}|}{|A(K)_{\text{tors}}||A^\vee(K)_{\text{tors}}|}\frac{\prod_v c_p(A/K)}{\prod_v c_v(B/K)}\frac{\Omega_A}{\Omega_B}\prod_{p|\deg\Psi}\frac{|Ш_0(A)[p^\infty]|}{|Ш_0(B)[p^\infty]|}.$$

Remark 1.49 If $A = E$, $B = E'$ with Ψ s.t. $\Psi\Psi^\vee = [p]$ then

$$E \simeq E^\vee,\ E' \simeq E'^\vee$$

and $|Ш_0| = \square$.

$$\frac{Q(\Psi^\vee)}{Q(\Psi)} \equiv \frac{\prod_v c_p}{\prod_v c'_v}\frac{\Omega_E}{\Omega_{E'}} \pmod{K^{\times 2}}.$$

Sketch proof of theorem. We show how to obtain the quotient of Tamagawa numbers, for a sufficiently large set of places S of K

$$\frac{Q(\Psi^\vee)}{Q(\Psi)}\frac{|Ш[\Psi^\vee]|}{|Ш[\Psi]|} = \prod_{v\in S}\frac{|\ker\Psi_v|}{|\ker\Psi_v^\vee|}$$

where Ψ_v is the induced map on $E(K_v) \to E'(K_v)$. If $v \nmid \infty$ and $v \in S$ what is

$$\frac{|\ker\Psi_v|}{|\operatorname{coker}\Psi_v|}?$$

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
 & & 0 \arrow[d] & & \\
 & 0 \arrow[d] & \ker\Psi_v \arrow[d] & H_1 \arrow[d] & \\
0 \arrow[r] & E_1(K_v) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E(K_V) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E(K_v)/E_1(K_v) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & E_1'(K_v) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E'(K_V) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E'(K_v)/E_1'(K_v) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & 0 \\
 & 0 & \operatorname{coker}\Psi_v & H_2 &
\end{tikzcd}
$$

Snake lemma gives

$$0 \to \ker\Psi_v \to H_1 \to 0 \to \operatorname{coker}\Psi_v \to H_2 \to 0$$

$$\implies |\ker\Psi_v| = |H_1|$$

and

$$|\operatorname{coker}\Psi_v| = |H_2|.$$

Also

$$\left|\frac{E(K_v)/E_1(K_v)}{H_1}\right| = \left|\frac{E'(K_v)/E_1'(K_v)}{H_2}\right|.$$

Moreover since E, E' are isogenous we have

$$|\widetilde{E}_{\mathrm{ns}}(\overline{k})| = |\widetilde{E}'_{\mathrm{ns}}(\overline{k})|$$

hence since

$$0 \to E_1(K_v) \to E_0(K_v) \to \widetilde{E}_{\mathrm{ns}}(\overline{k}) \to 0$$

similarly for E'. We have

$$|E_0(K_v)/E_1(K_v)| = |E_0'(K_v)/E_1'(K_v)|$$

$$\implies \left|\frac{E'(K_v)/E_1'(K_v)}{E(K_v)/E_1(K_v)}\right| = \left|\frac{E'(K_v)/E_0'(K_v)}{E(K_v)/E_0(K_v)}\right| = \frac{c_v}{c_v'}.$$

■

Hence

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)} = (-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p\left(\prod_v \left|\frac{\operatorname{coker}\Psi_v}{\ker\Psi_v}\right|\right)}$$

$$= (-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p\left(\frac{\prod_v c_v'}{\prod_v c_v} \underbrace{\prod_{v|\infty}\left|\frac{\operatorname{coker}\Psi_v}{\ker\Psi_v}\right|}_{\Omega_E/\Omega_{E'}}\right)}.$$

Step 3. We need to show that

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)} = w_E \text{ (p-parity)}$$

i.e. we need to show that

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p\left(\frac{\prod_v c_v'}{\prod_v c_v}\frac{\Omega_E}{\Omega_{E'}}\right)} = w_E$$

Strategy:

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p\left(\frac{\prod_v c_v'}{\prod_v c_v}\frac{\Omega_E}{\Omega_{E'}}\right)} = \prod_{v\nmid\infty}(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p\frac{c_v'}{c_v}}\prod_{v\mid\infty}(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p\left|\frac{\ker\Psi_v}{\operatorname{coker}\Psi_v}\right|}$$

and relate

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p\frac{c_v'}{c_v}}$$

to w_v for $v \nmid \infty$ and

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p\left|\frac{\ker\Psi_v}{\operatorname{coker}\Psi_v}\right|}$$

to w_v for $v \mid \infty$.

Then take product over all places.

Lecture ? 26/3/2018

Let E/K be an elliptic curve admitting an isogeny Ψ of degree p (defined over K). Recall that we proved

$$p^{\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)} = \prod_v \frac{c_v}{c_v'}\frac{\Omega_E}{\Omega_{E'}}$$

v missing p. More precisely

$$p^{\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)} \equiv \prod_{v\mid p\infty}\frac{c_v}{c_v'}\prod_{v\mid\infty}\left|\frac{\ker\psi_v}{\operatorname{coker}\psi_v}\right|$$

where ψ_v is the map induced by ψ on $E(K_v)$.

What about $v|p$ to extract

$$\frac{c_v}{c_v'}$$

from

$$\left|\frac{\ker\psi_v}{\operatorname{coker}\psi_v}\right|$$

at finite places we can use a diagram involving

$$0 \to E_1(K_v) \to E_1'(K_v) \to \operatorname{coker} \to 0.$$

If $v \nmid p$ then $|\operatorname{coker}| = 1$ since then on the level of the formal group ψ induces a map

$$\hat\psi\colon \hat E(\mathfrak{m}_K) \to \hat E'(\mathfrak{m}_K)$$
$$T \mapsto aT + \cdots$$

power series rep of ψ $\psi(x,y) = (x',y')$ Silverman IV cor 4.3/ $\omega'\circ\psi = \psi'\circ\omega$. with leading $a = \psi^*\omega'/\omega\times$ unit $\in \mathcal{O}_K$.

$$\implies aa' = p \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times \implies \hat\psi \text{ isom.}$$

If $v|p$ then coker contributes to the snake lemma and at that place

$$\frac{c_v}{c_v'}\left|\frac{\psi^*\omega'}{\omega}\right|_v = \frac{c_E}{c_E'}\left|\frac{\omega}{\omega_v^0}\right|_v$$

for a particular choice of ω.

Proving p-parity. To prove the p-parity conjecture

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}_p(E/K)} = w_E.$$

We will show that

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p \prod_v \frac{c_v}{c'_v} \frac{\Omega}{\Omega_{E'}}} = w_E$$

by relating

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p \frac{c_v}{c'_v}}$$

and w_v at some place $v \nmid p\infty$

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p \frac{\Omega_E}{\Omega_{E'}}} = (-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p \left|\frac{\ker \psi_v}{\operatorname{coker} \psi_v}\right|}$$

and w_v at $v|\infty$.

We only sketch these steps for $v \nmid p$ and E is semistable at v.

The proofs of p-parity for p odd and $p = 2$ are different.

p odd. The p-parity conjecture is proven for principally polarized abelian varieties with a p-cyclic isogeny with $p \geq 2g + 2$ or $p \geq 2$ and semistable reduction and some local constraints at $v|p$. see Root numbers selmer groups and non-commutative Iwasawa theory, Coates, Fukaya, Kato, Sujatha

Sketch, for an elliptic curve with a p-isogeny ψ we look at $v|\infty$ where $w_v = -1$, and

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p \left|\frac{\ker \psi_v}{\operatorname{coker} \psi_v}\right|}$$

if v is complex $|\ker \psi_v| = p$ $|\operatorname{coker} \psi_v| = 1$. so

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_p \left|\frac{\ker \psi_v}{\operatorname{coker} \psi_v}\right|} = -1 = w_v.$$

If $v|\infty$ is real what does $E(\mathbf{R})$ look like? Either there is a real period and so two real components, and all real p-torsion (if any) is on the identity component. Or there is no real period and only 1 real component that contains all real p-tors if any.

1. $|\ker \psi_v| = p$ (the p-tors in $\ker \psi$ are real)
2. $|\ker \psi_v| = 1$ (the p-tors in $\ker \psi$ are not real)

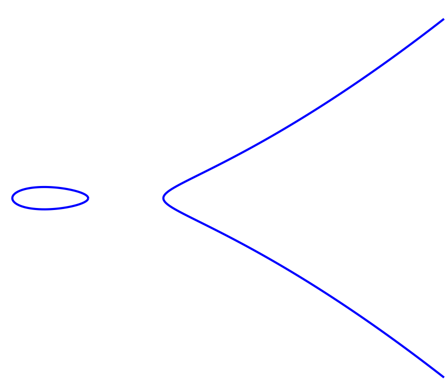

Figure 1.50

Moreover $|\operatorname{coker}\psi| = 1$ always, $\operatorname{sgn}(\Delta_E) = \operatorname{sgn}(\Delta_{E'})$

More generally if $\deg \Psi$ is odd then

$$E'(\mathbf{R})/\psi(E(\mathbf{R})) \hookrightarrow H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbf{C}/\mathbf{R}), E[\psi]) = 0$$

since $[\mathbf{C} : \mathbf{R}] = 2$ is coprime to $E[\psi]$ (see Atiyah's book).

In the first case

$$(-1)^{\operatorname{ord}_p\left|\frac{\ker\psi_v}{\operatorname{coker}\psi_v}\right|} = -1 = w_v$$

In the second case

$$(-1)^{\operatorname{ord}_p\left|\frac{\ker\psi_v}{\operatorname{coker}\psi_v}\right|} = 1 \neq w_v$$

For K a local field let $F = K(\ker\psi_v)$ noting that

$$\mathrm{Gal}(F/K) \hookrightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z})^\times$$

from its action on points in $\ker\psi = F/K$ is cyclic.

Consider the composition

$$F^\times \xrightarrow{\text{local rec.}} \mathrm{Gal}(F/K) \hookrightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/p)^\times.$$

and denote

$$(-1, F/K)$$

the image of -1 under the above map.

$$(-1, F/K) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } -1 \text{ is a norm from } F \text{ to } K, \\ -1 & \text{otw} \end{cases}$$

this is the Artin symbol.

This is perfect as they cancel out globally.

If v is complex then $F = \mathbf{C}$, $K = \mathbf{C}$ and $(-1, F/K) = 1$

If v is real and $|\ker\psi_v| = p$ then $F = \mathbf{R}$, $K = \mathbf{R}$ and $(-1, F/K) = 1$

If v is real and $|\ker\psi_v| = 1$ then $F = \mathbf{R}$, $K = \mathbf{R}$ and $(-1, F/K) = -1$

$p = 2$. Note that $(-1, F/K) = 1$ for all places of K since if E admits a 2-isogeny ψ/K then is admits a 2-torsion point over K.

Hence $F = K(\ker\psi_v) = K$

set -up

$$E/K$$

with a 2-isogeny ψ/K

$$E\colon y^2 = x(x + ax + b)$$

by translating 2-torsion to (0,0)

$$\psi\colon E \to E' : y^2 = x(x^2 - 2ax + \delta)$$

where $\delta = a^2 - 4b = \mathrm{disc}(x^2 + ax + b)$ if $\delta > 0$ then $E(\mathbf{R})$ has two connected components. $\delta < 0$ only 1. Have $16b = \mathrm{disc}(x^2 - 2ax + \delta)$ likewise for E'

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & & 0 \arrow[d] & & \\
 & \ker \psi_v^0 \arrow[d] & \ker \psi_v \arrow[d] & \ker \psi_/ \arrow[d] & \\
0 \arrow[r] & E^0(\mathbf{R}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E(\mathbf{R}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E(\mathbf{R})/E^0(\mathbf{R}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & 0 \\
0 \arrow[r] & E'^0(\mathbf{R}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E'(\mathbf{R}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & E'(\mathbf{R})/E'^0(\mathbf{R}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & 0 \\
 & \mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v^0 & \mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v & \mathrm{coker}\, \psi_/ &
\end{tikzcd}$$

by snakey

$$\frac{|\ker \psi_v^0||\ker \psi_/||\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v|}{|\ker \psi_v||\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v^0||\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_/|} = 1$$

$$\implies \left|\frac{\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v}{\ker \psi_v}\right| = \frac{|\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v^0||\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_/|}{|\ker \psi_v^0||\ker \psi_/|}$$

let $n(E), n(E')$ be the number of real connected components $n = E(\mathbf{R})/E^0(\mathbf{R})$

By the third column

$$\frac{n(E')}{n(E)} \frac{|\ker \psi_/|}{|\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_/|} = 1$$

now $|\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v^0| = 1$ as the map on identity component is surjective. hence

$$\left|\frac{\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v}{\ker \psi_v}\right| = \frac{n(E')}{n(E)|\ker \psi_v^0|}$$

Lecture ? 28/3/2018

Recall: to prove the 2-parity conjecture for E/K

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}_2(E)} = w???????????????????$$

missed

Notation

$$E\colon y^2 = x(x^2 + ax + b) = xq_1(x)$$

$$E'\colon y^2 = x(x^2 - 2ax + \delta) = xq_2(x),\ \delta = a^2 - 4b$$

$\mathrm{disc}(q_1(x)) = \delta$ $\mathrm{disc}(q_2(x)) = 16b$

a) If $\delta > 0$, $b > 0$ then E, E' both have two real components, $n(E) = n(E') = 2$.

$$|\ker \psi_v^0| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (0,0) \text{ is not on } E^0(\mathbf{R}) \\ 2 & \text{if } (0,0) \text{ is on } E^0(\mathbf{R}) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a < 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } a > 0 \end{cases}$$

write $q_1(x) = x^2 + ax + b = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$ then if $(0,0) \in E^0(\mathbf{R})$, $\alpha, \beta < 0$ but $a = -\alpha - \beta$ hence in this case $a > 0$.

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2\left|\frac{\ker \psi_v}{\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v}\right|} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a < 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } a > 0 \end{cases}$$

so we need some correction if $\delta > 0, b > 0, a < 0$.

b) If $\delta > 0, b < 0$ E has two real components and E' only 1 $n(E) = 2, n(E') = 1$.

$$|\ker \psi_v^0| = 1$$

since $b < 0$ and $b = \alpha\beta$.

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2\left|\frac{\ker \psi_v}{\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v}\right|} = -1$$

so no correction if $\delta > 0, b < 0$.

c) If $\delta < 0, b > 0, n(E) = 1, n(E') = 2$.

$$|\ker \psi_v^0| = 2$$

and

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2\left|\frac{\ker \psi_v}{\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v}\right|} = 1$$

need correction if $\delta < 0, b > 0$.

d) $b < 0, \delta < 0$ contradiction, $\delta = a^2 - 4b$.

So in summary if $\delta > 0, b > 0, a < 0$ or $\delta < 0, b > 0$ need a correction, if $\delta > 0, b > 0, a > 0$ or $\delta > 0, b < 0$ no correction.

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2\left|\frac{\ker \psi_v}{\mathrm{coker}\, \psi_v}\right|} =? w_v$$

First guess

$$(a, -b)(-a, \delta)$$

Recall: let K be a local field

$$K^\times \times K^\times \to \{\pm 1\}$$

$$(a, b) \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a \text{ is a norm from } K(\sqrt{b}) \to K, \\ -1 & \text{otw} \end{cases}$$

If K is archimidean $(a, b) = -1 \iff a < 0, b < 0$. If K is non-archimidean with odd residue characteristic then

$$(\text{unit}, \text{unit}) = 1$$

$$(\text{unit}, \pi^n) = -1$$

if n odd and unit is not a square.

$$(a, bc) = (a, b)(a, c).$$

So guess

$$(a, -b)(-a, \delta)$$

works over $\mathbf{R}$.

$v \nmid 2\infty$ need to show that

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2 \frac{c_v}{c_v'}} = (a, -b)(-a, \delta) w_v$$

if E has good reduction at v.

$$c_v = c_v' = 1.$$

Need to show that

$$(a, -b)(-a, \delta) = 1.$$

Since E, E' have good reduction at v. then b, δ are units in K. If $a \in O_K^\times$ then $(a,-b)(-a,b) = 1$ if $a \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi_K}$ then since $a^2 - 4b = \delta$ then $\delta \equiv -4b \pmod{\pi_K}$.

If E has split multiplicative reduction, (multiplicative reduction is when $y^2 = f(x)$ and $f(x)$ has a double root mod π_K, any two distinct tangents at the node, both defined over k (fixed by frob)). so E' also has split multiplicative reduction as ψ commutes with frobenius.

Need to compute

$$\frac{c_v}{c_v'}$$

by Tates algorithm

$$c_E = v(\Delta_E) = n$$

we show that

$$c_{E'} = v(\Delta_{E'}) = \begin{cases} 2n, \\ \frac{1}{2}n \end{cases}$$

Recall

$$E\colon y^2 = \overbrace{x(x^2+ax+b)}^{f_E(x)} = x(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) = xq_1(x)$$

$$\Delta_{f_E} = \alpha^2\beta^2(\alpha-\beta)^2 = b^2(\alpha-\beta)^2 = b^2\delta$$

$$E'\colon y^2 = \overbrace{x(x^2-2ax+\delta)}^{f_{E'}(x)} = x(x-A)(x-B) = xq_2(x)$$

$$\Delta_{f_{E'}} = A^2B^2(A-B)^2 = \delta^2(A-A)^2 = \delta^2 16b$$

if $v(\delta) = n$ then $v(\Delta_{f_E}) = n$ so $c_E = -n$ and $v(\Delta_{f_{E'}}) = 2n$ so $c_{E'} = 2n$ in general if E admits a p-isogeny and E has split multiplicative reduction then

$$\frac{c_E}{c_{E'}} = p^{\pm 1}.$$

here $w_v = -1$ and

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2 \frac{c_E}{c_{E'}}} = -1$$

need to show that

$$(a,-b)(-a,\delta) = 1$$

if E has a double root at $(0,0)$ wlog $\alpha \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi}_K$ then $v(\delta) = 0$, $v(b) > 0$ and both slopes of tangent at $(0,0)$ are defined over k.

Taylor expansion at $(0,0)$

$$f(x,y) = y^2 - x^3 - ax^2 - bx$$

$$= (y - s_1x)(y - s_2x) + h.o.t.$$

$$= y^2 - xy(s_1+s_2) + s_1s_2x^2 + h.o.t.$$

so $s_1 = -s_2$ and $s_1s_2 = -a$ implies $s_1^2 = a$.

so $s_1 \in k^\times$ then $a \in k^{\times 2}$

$$(a,-b) = 1 \implies (-a,\delta) = 1$$

as both are units.

Now $b = \alpha\beta \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi_K}$ so

$$x^2 - 2ax + \delta \equiv (a-A)^2 \pmod{\pi_K}$$

same Taylor expansion gives

$$f(x,y) = y^2 - x^3 + 2ax^2 - \delta x$$
$$= f(x,y) - f(A,0) = (y - s_3(x-A))(y - s_4(x-A)) + h.o.t.$$

so $s_3 = -s_4$ and $s_3 s_4 = 2a$, $s_3^2 = -2a$ hence

$$(a,-b)(-2a,\delta)$$

split multiplicative

$$-2a \in K^{\times 2},$$

So we should use this Hilbert symbol instead, it doesn't change the real case.

If E has non-split multiplicative reduction

$$\frac{c_E}{c_{E'}} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } v(\Delta_E), v(\Delta_{E'}) \text{ even} \\ 2, & \text{if } v(\Delta_{E'}) \text{ odd} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } v(\Delta_E) \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

$$\implies (-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2 \frac{c_E}{c_{E'}}} = \begin{cases} 1, \\ -1, \\ -1, \end{cases}$$

done since $a, -2a$ precisely not squares.

What are these invariants purely in theory?

2 Abelian varieties

Lecture ? 2/4/2018

What about generalising this method to abelian varieties?

For p odd Coates et. al. (ppav with p-cyclic isogenies and local constraints)

For $p = 2$.

Recall let $X, Y/K$ be abelian varieties over a number field and suppose that $\Psi \colon X \to Y$ is an isogeny, then $\Psi^\vee \colon Y^\vee \to X^\vee$ its dual. Then

$$\frac{Q(\Psi^\vee)}{Q(\Psi)} = \frac{|Y(K)_{\mathrm{tors}}|}{|X(K)_{\mathrm{tors}}|} \frac{|Y^\vee(K)_{\mathrm{tors}}|}{|X^\vee(K)_{\mathrm{tors}}|} \frac{\prod_v c(X/K_v)}{\prod_v c(Y/K_v)} \frac{\Omega_X}{\Omega_Y} \prod_{p \mid \deg \Psi} \frac{|\text{Ш}_0(X)[p^\infty]|}{|\text{Ш}_0(Y)[p^\infty]|} \tag{2.1}$$

on the other hand we showed that if $\Psi\Psi^\vee = [p]$ then

$$\frac{Q(\Psi^\vee)}{Q(\Psi)} \equiv p^{\mathrm{rk}_p(X/K)} \pmod{K^{\times 2}}$$

note that in this case $\deg \psi = p^{\dim(X)}$.

To be able to use the same method we need to compute the RHS of (2.1).

For E since $E \simeq E^\vee$ and $|\text{Ш}_0(E)| = \square$, this only meant computing

$$\prod_v \frac{c(E/k)}{c(E'/k)} \frac{\Omega_E}{\Omega_{E'}}.$$

First consider a ppav X/K s.t.

$$(2.1) \equiv \frac{\prod_v c(X/K_v)}{\prod_v c(Y/K_v)} \frac{\Omega_X}{\Omega_Y} \frac{|\text{Ш}_0(X)[p^\infty]|}{|\text{Ш}_0(Y)[p^\infty]|} \pmod{K^{\times \vee}} \tag{2.2}$$

1. Can we compute
$$\frac{\prod_v c(X/K_v)}{\prod_v c(Y/K_v)} \frac{\Omega_X}{\Omega_Y}? \tag{2.3}$$
Leads us to Jacobians of hyperelliptic curves of genus g

2. Can we compute
$$\frac{|\text{III}_0(X)[p^\infty]|}{|\text{III}_0(Y)[p^\infty]|}? \tag{2.4}$$
Leads us to Jacobians of hyperelliptic curves of genus g

3. Need an isogeny Ψ of degree 2^g s.t.
$$\Psi\colon J \to J'$$
i.e. the codomain must be a Jacobian of a hyperelliptic curve otherwise we cannot compute 1. or 2.

To satisfy 1., 2. and 3. we take $g = 2$ because of the following:

Theorem 2.1 González, Josep, Jordi Guardia, and Victor Rotger. Abelian surfaces of GL2-type as Jacobians of curves. arXiv preprint math/0409352 (2004). *Let A/K be a principally polarized abelian surface defined over a number field. Then A is one of the following types*

- $$A/K \simeq_K J(C)$$
  where C/K is a smooth genus 2 curve.
- $$A/K \simeq_K C_1 \times C_2$$
  where $C_1, C_2/K$ are elliptic curves defined over K.
- $$A/K \simeq_K \operatorname{Res}_{F/K} C$$
  where $\operatorname{Res}_{F/K} C$ is the Weil restriction of an elliptic curve defined over a quadratic extension F/K.

Remark 2.2 The parity of the rank of A/K in the last two cases can be computed from that of the underlying elliptic curves.

We will concentrate on $A \simeq_K J(C)$,
$$C\colon y^2 = f(x)$$
for $\deg(f) = 6$.

The generalisation of a 2-isogeny is called a Richelot isogeny.

Plan:

1. Review of hyperelliptic curves and their Jacobians.
2. Richelot isogeny
3. Compute contribution of the real places
4. Compute Tamagawa numbers/local root numbers
5. Compute $|\text{III}_0(J)[2^\infty]|$ up to squares
6. Find and prove the right error term

2.1 Review of hyperelliptic curves and Jacobians

See Stoll's notes.

By a hyperelliptic curve C over a number field K given my

$$C/K\colon\, y^2 = f(x)$$

of genus g where $f(x) \in K[x]$ of degree $2g+1$ or $2g+2$ with no multiple roots, we mean the pair of affine patches

$$U_x\colon\, y^2 = f(x)$$

$$U_t\colon\, v^2 = t^{2g+2} f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)$$

glued together along the maps

$$x = \frac{1}{t},\ y = \frac{v}{t^{g+1}}.$$

We refer to as the points at ∞ (i.e. $C \setminus U_x$) the points with $t = 0$ on U_t.

Explicitly denote by c the leading term of $f(x)$.

If $f(x)$ is of degree $2g+1$ then

$$U_x\colon\, y^2 = c\prod_{i=1}^{2g+1}(x - r_i)$$

$$U_t\colon\, v^2 = tc\prod_{i=1}^{2g+1}(tr_i - 1)$$

we denote $P_\infty = (0, 1)$ the only point at infinity with $t = 0$.

Otherwise if $f(x)$ is of degree $2g+2$ then

$$U_x\colon\, y^2 = c\prod_{i=1}^{2g+2}(x - r_i)$$

$$U_t\colon\, v^2 = c\prod_{i=1}^{2g+2}(tr_i - 1)$$

we denote $P_\infty^\pm = (0, \pm\sqrt{c})$ the two points on U_t with $t = 0$.

Divisors and the picard group. Let G_K be the absolute galois group of K, recall that G_K acts on

$$C(K^{\text{sep}})$$

via its action on coordinates.

Definition 2.3 A divisor D on C is a formal sum

$$\sum_{P\in C(K^{\text{sep}})} n_P P$$

where $n_P \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $n_P = 0$ for all but finitely many $P \in C(K^{\text{sep}})$. The integer n_P is called the multiplicity of P in D and $\deg(D) = \sum_P n_P$ is the degree of D.

Divisors on C are elements of the free abelian group on the set of points $P \in C(K^{\text{sep}})$. Denote by $\mathrm{Div}(C)$ the group of divisors on C. ◊

Definition 2.4 A divisor
$$D = \sum_{P \in C(F)} n_P P$$
for some Galois extension $F|K$. We say it is K-rational, or defined over K if
$$D^\sigma = D \,\forall \sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(F/K).$$
$\Diamond$

Example 2.5
$$C\colon y^2 = f(x)$$
$$\alpha \in K$$
$$P = (\alpha, \sqrt{f(\alpha)})$$
$$\bar{P} = (\alpha, -\sqrt{f(\alpha)})$$
then
$$D = P + \bar{P}$$
is a K-rational divisor. $\square$

Definition 2.6 Let f be a non-zero rational function on C. Define
$$[f] = \sum_{P \in C} \mathrm{ord}_P(f) P$$
where the multiplicity of P in $[f]$ is given by the order of vanishing of f at P. These divisors are called principal divisors, the group of such is denote $\mathrm{Princ}(P)$. Note that these are all of degree 0. $\Diamond$

Definition 2.7 The picard group of C is defined to be
$$\mathrm{Pic}(C) = \mathrm{Div}(C)/\mathrm{Princ}(P).$$
Note that this inherits a notion of degree from $\mathrm{Div}(C)$. $\Diamond$

Theorem 2.8 *Let C be a smooth, projective, absolutely irreducible curve of genus g over some field K. Then there exists an abelian variety J of dimension g over K s.t. for each field*
$$K \subseteq L \subseteq K^{\mathrm{sep}}$$
$$J(L) = \mathrm{Pic}^0_C(L)$$

Definition 2.9 J is called the Jacobian variety of C. $\Diamond$

Remark 2.10 J is a projective variety (abelian), thus it can be embedded in some projective space $\mathbf{P}^N$ over K. One can show that
$$N = 4^g - 1$$
always works for hyperelliptic curves.

This is too large to work with an explicit model for J instead we will work with the curve C.

Lecture ? 4/4/2018

Jacobians of genus 2 curves. Let C be a hyperelliptic curve of genus 2 defined over K.

$$C\colon y^2 = f(x)$$

with $f(x) \in K[x]$ of degree 6.

Points on $C(\overline{K})$ and $J(\overline{K})$:

A point D on $J(\overline{K})$ is given by a divisor on C of the form

$$D = P + Q - P_\infty^+ - P_\infty^-$$

for some $P, Q \in C(\overline{K})$. For D to be defined over K either $P, Q \in C(K)$ or $P = Q^\sigma$ for $\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(F/K)$ where $[F : K] = 2$.

Remark 2.11 If $P = (x, y)$ and $P' = (x, -y)$ then

$$D = P + Q - P_\infty^+ - P_\infty^-$$

is zero in $J(\overline{K})$.

Addition:

Choose 4 points $P, P', Q, Q' \in C(\overline{K})$ (in general position to make it easier).

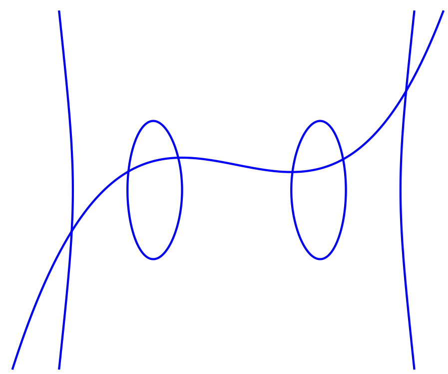

Figure 2.12

We can find a cubic polynomial $y = p(x)$ through the four points. It also intersects at two additional points S, S' so that

$$[y - p(x)] = P + P' + Q + Q' + S + S' - 3P_\infty^+ - 3P_\infty^-$$

$$(P + P' - P_\infty^+ - P_\infty^-) + (Q + Q' - P_\infty^+ - P_\infty^-) = -(S + S' - P_\infty^+ - P_\infty^-)$$

hence

$$\underbrace{[P, P']}_{=P+P'-P_\infty^+-P_\infty^-} + [Q, Q'] = [R, R']$$

where $[R, R'] = -[S, S']$. Where negation is taking negative of all y-coordinates.

So what is 2-torsion?

Lemma 2.13 *Each non-zero element of $J(\overline{K})[2]$ may be uniquely represented by the following pairs of points on $C(\overline{K})$, let $x_1, \ldots, x_6$ be the roots of $f(x)$ then*

$$J(\overline{2})[2] = \{[T_i, T_k], i \neq k\},\ T_i = (x_i, 0) \in C(\overline{K}).$$

Remark 2.14 For the Richelot isogeny ϕ:

$$\begin{tikzcd} J \arrow[r, "\phi"] & J' \arrow[r, "\phi^\vee"] & J \\ C \arrow[u, hook] \arrow[r, "\Gamma"'] & C' \arrow[u, hook] & \end{tikzcd}$$

where $\phi^\vee \circ \phi = [2]$ and Γ is a correspondence.

2.2 Richelot isogenies and the Richelot construction

Richelot isogenies are defined for Jacobians of genus 2 curves, they split multiplication by 2. Their codomain is the Jacobian of a curve, a model of which is explicitly given by the Richelot construction.

Definition 2.15 The Richelot operator. Given two polynomials $P(x), Q(x) \in K[x]$ of degree at most 2 we define the **Richelot operator** $[-,-]$ by

$$[P(x), Q(x)] = P'(x)Q(x) - Q'(x)P(x).$$

◊

Definition 2.16 Richelot polynomials. We say that a polynomial $G(x) \in K[x]$ of degree 5 or 6 is a **Richelot polynomial** over K if we can fix a factorisation

$$G(x) = G_0(x)G_1(x)G_2(x)$$

where each G_i is of degree at most 2, defined over $\overline{K}$ and defined over K as a set.

Write

$$G_i(x) = g_{i2}x^2 + g_{i1}x + g_{i0} = g_i(x - \alpha_i)(x - \beta_i)$$

for its factorisation over $\overline{K}$ and define

$$\Delta_G = \det((g_{ij})_{0 \le i,j \le 2}).$$

◊

Definition 2.17 Richelot dual polynomials. To a Richelot polynomial $G(x)$ with a fixed factorisation

$$G(x) = G_0(x)G_1(x)G_2(x)$$

such that $\Delta_G \neq 0$. We associate its **Richelot dual polynomial** $F(x)$ given by

$$F(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{3} F_i(x),\ F_i(x) = \frac{1}{\Delta_G}[G_{i+1}(x), G_{i+2}(x)]$$

where we take indices mod 3. Write $F_i(x) = f_i(x - A_i)(x - B_i)$ ◊

Δ_G may not be defined over K but Δ_G^2 is.

Definition 2.18 Richelot (dual) curves. We say that a hyperelliptic curve C/K of genus 2 is a **Richelot curve** over K if it is given by $y^2 = G(x)$ together with the factorisation

$$G(x) = G_0(x)G_1(x)G_2(x)$$

as a Richelot polynomial over K such that $\Delta_G \neq 0$.

To a Richelot curve C/K we associate its **Richelot dual curve** $\widehat{C}$ given by

$$\widehat{C}\colon\ y^2 = F(x)$$

where $F(x)$ is the Richelot dual polynomial of $G(x)$ with respect to the given factorisation. ◊

Remark 2.19 Let $G(x) \in K[x]$ be a polynomial of degree 5 or 6. Denote by K_G its splitting field. Then the conditions for $G(x)$ to be a Richelot polynomial can be rephrased as

$$\mathrm{Gal}(K_G/K) \subseteq C_2^3 \rtimes S_3 \subseteq S_6$$
$$G(x) = G_0(x)G_1(x)G_2(x)$$

Richelot isogenies. **Definition 2.20** **Richelot isogenies.** Let C/K be a Richelot curve with fixed factorisation

$$G(x) = G_0(x)G_1(x)G_2(x).$$

Let J be its Jacobian, consider the 2-torsion points of $J(\overline{K})$ defined by the quadratic factorisation of $G(x)$.

$$D_i = [P_i, Q_i]$$

where $P_i = (\alpha_i, 0)$, $Q_i = (\beta_i, 0)$. Then the isogeny over K for J whose kernel is $\{0, D_1, D_2, D_3\}$ is called a **Richelot isogeny**. ◊

We say that a Jacobian admits a Richelot isogeny over K if its underlying curve is a Richelot curve $/K$.

Theorem 2.21 *Let C/K be a Richelot curve with fixed factorisation*

$$G(x) = G_0(x)G_1(x)G_2(x).$$

Let $\widehat{C}/K$ be its Richelot dual curve and let ϕ denote the associated Richelot isogeny on J. Then $\phi\colon J \to \widehat{J}$ where $\widehat{J}$ is the Jacobian of $\widehat{C}$ and moreover $\hat{\phi}\phi = [2]$.

Lecture ? 9/4/2018

Brauer groups Galois cohomology and local invariants (Angus). Reference Milne's CFT.

Central simple algebras:

We will consider finite dimensional k-algebra for k a field.

Definition 2.22 A k-algebra A is central if the center $Z(A) = k$. A k-algebra is simple if the only two sided ideals are A and (0). ◊

Example 2.23 The matrix algebra $M_n(k)$ is central simple for k. □

Example 2.24 A quaternion algebra like $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{R}\{i, j, k\}$ is central simple for k. □

Example 2.25 A division algebra is simple. □

Definition 2.26 Two central simple k-algebras A, B are similar, if there exists $m, n \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$ s.t. $A \otimes_k M_m(k) \simeq B \otimes_k M_n(k)$. Denote this by $A \sim B$. ◊

Definition 2.27 Brauer groups. The **Brauer group** of a field k denoted $\mathrm{Br}(k)$ is the set of similarity classes of central simple algebras $[A]$ with operation

$$[A][B] = [A \otimes B].$$

$\Diamond$

Remark 2.28

1. The class $[M_n(k)]$ is the identity for all n.
2. The operation is well defined.
3. Given A let A^{op} be the algebra with order of multiplication reversed. Then
$$A \otimes_k A^{\mathrm{op}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{End}_k(A) \simeq M_{\dim_k(A)}(k)$$
$$(a \otimes a') \mapsto (v \mapsto ava').$$
So
$$[A]^{-1} = [A^{\mathrm{op}}].$$

Galois cohomology:

Theorem 2.29 Noether-Skolem. *Let A, B be central simple k-algebras and $f, g\colon A \longrightarrow B$ a k-algebra morphism. Then there exists*

$$b \in B^{\times}$$

such that

$$f(a) = bg(a)b^{-1},\ \forall a \in A.$$

Let A be a central simple k-algebra with maximal subfield L/k.
Let $\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$, it induces a map

$$\sigma\colon A \longrightarrow A,$$

comparing this to the identity Noether-Skolem gives an element

$$e_\sigma \text{ s.t. } \sigma a = e_\sigma a e_\sigma^{-1},\ \forall a \in L$$

defined up to multiplication by $L^{\times}$.
Given another $\tau \in \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$ I have

$$e_{\sigma\tau} a e_{\sigma\tau}^{-1} = \sigma(\tau a) = e_\sigma e_\tau a e_\tau^{-1} e_\sigma^{-1}$$

thus there exists

$$\phi(\sigma, \tau) \in L^{\times}$$

s.t.

$$e_{\sigma\tau} = \phi(\sigma, \tau) e_\sigma e_\tau$$

this gives a map

$$\{\text{central simple algebras}/k\} \longrightarrow H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{k}/k), \overline{k}^{\times}).$$

Theorem 2.30 *This descends to*

$$\mathrm{Br}(k) \simeq H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{k}/k), \overline{k}^{\times}).$$

Some special k.

Theorem 2.31 Wedderburn. *Every central simple k-algebra is isomorphic to $M_n(D)$ for D a division k-algebra.*

Proposition 2.32 *If $k = \overline{k}$ then any division k-algebra D is isomorphic to k. Thus* $\mathrm{Br}(k) = 0$.

Theorem 2.33 Wedderburn. *Every finite division ring is a field. So if k is a finite field then* $\mathrm{Br}(k) = 0$.

Theorem 2.34 Frobenius. *Every central division* $\mathbf{R}$*-algebra is isomorphic to either* $\mathbf{R}$ *or* $\mathbf{H}$*. Thus* $\mathrm{Br}(\mathbf{R}) \simeq \mathbf{Z}/2$.

Let k be a non-archimidean local field with valuation

$$v\colon k^\times \to \mathbf{Z}$$

for a central division algebra D there exists $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ s.t.

$$v\colon D^\times \to \frac{1}{n}\mathbf{Z}.$$

Consider a maximal unramified subfield

$$K \subseteq L \subseteq D$$

with $\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(L/K)$ lifting frobenius.

Noether-Skolem gives $\alpha \in D^\times$ s.t.

$$\sigma x = \alpha x \alpha^{-1}, \ \forall x \in L$$

up to $L^\times$.

If we take $\alpha' = c\alpha$ for $c \in L^\times$ we can compute

$$v(\alpha') = v(c) + v(\alpha) \equiv v(\alpha) \pmod{\mathbf{Z}}.$$

We get a map

$$\{\text{central division algebras}/k\} \to \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}.$$

Theorem 2.35 *This descends to an isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Br}(k) \simeq \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}.$$

If F is a number field with a place $v \in |F|$ get a map

$$\mathrm{inv}_v\colon\ \mathrm{Br}(F) \to \mathrm{Br}(F_v) \simeq \begin{cases} 0, & F_v = \mathbf{C}, \\ \mathbf{Z}/2, & F_v = \mathbf{R}, \\ \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}, & F_v \text{ nonarch.} \end{cases}.$$

Global CFT gives an exact seq

$$0 \to \mathrm{Br}(F) \to \bigoplus_v \mathrm{Br}(F_v) \to \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z} \to 0.$$

Root numbers of elliptic curves (Ricky). Based on Rohrlich's article elliptic curves and the Weil-Deligne group

K non-archimidean local field, $\overline{K}$ is its separable closure.

$$\phi = (x \mapsto x^q)^{-1} \in \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{k}/k),\ q = |k|$$

Φ some lift of ϕ in $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$.

$W(\overline{K}/K)$ = Weil group, the preimage of $\langle\phi\rangle$ in $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$ under $G_K \twoheadrightarrow G_k$.

We consider $\sigma\colon W(\overline{K}/K) \to \mathrm{GL}(V)$, representations over $V/\mathbf{C}$ (always cts.)

Say σ is of Galois type if it factors through a finite quotient.

Another source of examples is

$$\omega\colon W \to \mathbf{C}^\times$$

given by

$$\omega(I) = \{1\}$$

where

$$I = \ker(G_K \to G_k)$$

and $\omega(\Phi) = q^{-1}$.

Fact, all irreducible $\sigma \cong \rho \otimes \omega^s$ for some $s \in \mathbf{C}$ and ρ of Galois type.

Definition 2.36 The Weil-Deligne group. The **Weil-Deligne group** is

$$W'(\overline{K}/K) = W(\overline{K}/K) \ltimes \mathbf{C}$$

where W acts on $\mathbf{C}$ via ω

$$gzg^{-1} = \omega(g)z,\ g \in W(\overline{K}/K), z \in \mathbf{C}.$$

◊

Upshot: Representations σ' of W' are the same as (σ, N) where

$$\sigma\colon W \to \mathrm{GL}(V)$$

a representation and N is a nilpotent linear operator on V. Satisfying

$$\sigma(g)N\sigma(g)^{-1} = \omega(g)N.$$

One motivation for studying those is a general construction of Grothendieck and Deligne which turn an l-adic representation of G_K into a representation of W' (given $i\colon \mathbf{Q}_l \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}$).

Example 2.37

$$\mathrm{sp}(n) = \mathbf{C}^n$$

with action of W' given by

$$\sigma(g)e_j = \omega(g)^j e_j,\ \forall g \in W$$

$$Ne_j = e_{j+1},\ Ne_n = 0$$

check relation $\sigma N \sigma^{-1} = \omega N$. □

We want to define ϵ-factors for representations of W'. We need two choices:

$$\psi\colon K \to \mathbf{C}^\times$$

an additive character of K. And

$$\mathrm{d}x$$

a Haar measure on K.

Then

$$\epsilon(\sigma', \psi, \mathrm{d}x) = \epsilon(\sigma, \psi, \mathrm{d}x)\delta(\sigma')$$

where

$$\delta(\sigma') = \det(-N|V^I/V_N^I)$$

and $\epsilon(\sigma, \psi, \mathrm{d}x)$ is defined by the following proposition.

Proposition 2.38 Deligne-Langlands. *There exists a unique function $\epsilon(\sigma, \psi\, \mathrm{d}x)$ satisfying*

1. $\epsilon(*, \psi, \mathrm{d}x)$ *is multiplicative in short exact sequences.*
2. *If L/K is finite then*

$$\epsilon(\mathrm{Ind}_{L/K}\,\rho, \psi, \mathrm{d}x) = \epsilon(\rho, \psi\circ\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}, \mathrm{d}x_L)\cdot\left(\epsilon(\mathrm{Ind}_{L/K}\,1_L, \psi, \mathrm{d}x)/\epsilon(1_L, \psi\circ\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}, \mathrm{d}x_L)\right)^{\dim\rho}$$

3. *For χ a character*

$$\epsilon(, \chi, \psi, \mathrm{d}x)$$

agrees with the ones defined in Tate's thesis. They're both given by an integral formula.

Definition 2.39 Root numbers. The **root number** of σ' is defined to be

$$w(\sigma', \psi) = \frac{\epsilon(\sigma','y, \mathrm{d}x)}{|\epsilon(\sigma','y, \mathrm{d}x)|}.$$

◊

For E/K an elliptic curve we have a representation on V_l^* $(l \neq p)$.

Using the Grothendieck-Deligne construction, let $\sigma_{E/K}$ be a representation of W' it has the following property

- E pot. good reduction then

$$N_{E/K} = 0$$

  and $\sigma_{E/K}$ is semisimple. E has good reduction iff $\sigma_{E/K}$ is unramified.

- E has potential multiplicative reduction implies that we can take χ a character of W with $\chi^2 = 1$, so that

$$E^\chi$$

  has split multiplicative reduction. Then

$$\sigma'_{E/K} \simeq \chi\omega^{-1} \otimes \mathrm{sp}(2)$$

  χ is trivial / unramified and non-trivial / ramified according to E having split / non-split / additive reduction.

- $\sigma'_{E/K}$ is essentially symplectic. $W(E/K) = W(\sigma'_{E/K})$ is independent of ψ and must be ± 1.

Proposition 2.40

1. *E has good reduction implies $W(E/K) = 1$.*

2. *E potentially multiplicative reduction implies*

$$W(E/K) = \begin{cases} -1 & \textit{split} \\ 1 & \textit{nonsplit} \end{cases}.$$

If additive reduction take ξ quadratic character s.t.

$$E^{\xi}$$

has split multiplicative reduction and $W(E/K) = \xi(-1)$.

III **(Sachi).** Lecture ? 11/4/2018

Suppose G is a finite abelian group with a non-degenerate alternating, bilinear paring

$$\Gamma\colon G \times G \to \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}$$

then there exists H s.t. $G \cong H \times H$.

Nondegeneracy is the property that: If $\Gamma(v, w) = 0$ for all $w \in G$ then $w = 0$.

Alternating: For all $v \in G$, $\Gamma(v, v) = 0$. (this implies skew-symmetry).

Analogous theorem:

Symplectic space if V a vector space with non-degenerate alternating bilinear pairing, ω has a decomposition.

$$V = W \oplus W^*$$

where W is Lagrangian.

Proof is via induction on the dimension of V. Fix $v \in V$. $\exists W$ s.t. $\omega(v, w) = 1$, scalar nondegeneracy.

Define $W = \{z \in V : \omega(z, w) = 0, \omega(v, z) = 0\}$.

$$(W, V) \cap W = 0$$

so restrict ω to W, induct.

Proof of the theorem. Trivial group ✓.

Reduce to the case of a p-group, G a p-group. Fix x of maximal order in G, p^n. There exists y such that $\Gamma(x, y) = \frac{1}{p^n}$. If not then $\Gamma(p^{n-1}x, y) = 0$ for all $y \in G$ so this contradicts non-degeneracy. Any y has maximal order also since

$$0 \neq p^{n-1}\Gamma(x, y) = \Gamma(x, p^{n-1}y).$$

Next we want to show $\langle x\rangle \cap \langle y\rangle = 0$. If $mx = ny$ for some $0 < m, n < p^n$ then

$$0 = m\Gamma(x, y) = \Gamma(x, mx) = n\Gamma(x, y) \neq 0.$$

Define

$$H = \{z : \Gamma(x, z) = \Gamma(y, z) = 0\}$$

claim:

$$G \cong (\langle x\rangle \oplus \langle y\rangle) \oplus H.$$

Proof of claim: If $g \in G$

$$\gamma := g - p^n\Gamma(y, g)x - p^n\Gamma(x, g)y$$

so

$$\Gamma(x, \gamma) = \Gamma(x, g) - p^n\Gamma(y, g)\cancel{\Gamma(x, x)}^{0} - p^n\Gamma(x, g)\underbrace{\Gamma(x, y)}_{1/p^n} = 0$$

here we used alternating.

Then Γ restricts to a non-degenerate alternating bilinear pairing on H. ∎

Remark 2.41 For a PPAV we do not always have an alternating pairing, sometimes just skew-symmetric, or nothing! So Sha can be square, twice a square, or arbitrary. See Poonen-Stoll, Stein?

Complete 2-descent (Oana). Let

$$y^2 = x(x-5)(x+5)$$

http://www.lmfdb.org/EllipticCurve/Q/800/d/3, then

$$\Delta = 10^6$$

so the bad primes are $2, 5$.

$\#\tilde{E}(\mathbf{F}_3) = 4$.

$$E_{\text{tors}}(\mathbf{Q}) \hookrightarrow \tilde{E}(\mathbf{F}_3)$$

so

$$E_{\text{tors}}(\mathbf{Q})[2] = \{0, (0,0), (5,0), (-5,0)\}.$$

$$E[2] \subseteq E(\mathbf{Q}).$$

$S = \{2, 5, \infty\} \subseteq M_{\mathbf{Q}}$.

$$\mathbf{Q}(S,2) = \{b \in \mathbf{Q}^\times/(\mathbf{Q}^\times)^2 : \text{ord}_p(b) \equiv 0 \pmod 2, \forall p \notin S\}$$

a complete set of coset representatives is

$$\{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 5, \pm 10\}$$

which has 8 elements. Consider

$$E(\mathbf{Q})/2E(\mathbf{Q}) \to \mathbf{Q}(S,2) \times \mathbf{Q}(S,2)$$

$$e_0 = 0, e_1 = 5, e_2 = -5.$$

$$0 \mapsto (1,1)$$

$$(0,0) \mapsto (-1,-5)$$

$$(0,5) \mapsto (5,2)$$

$$(0,-5) \mapsto (-5,10)$$

does the system

$$b_1 z_1^2 - b_2 z_2^2 = 5$$

$$b_1 z_1^2 - b_1 b_2 z_3^2 = -5$$

have a solution for pairs $(b_1, b_2) \in \mathbf{Q}(S,2)^2$ and $z_1, z_2, z_3 \in \mathbf{Q}$?

If $b_1 < 0, b_2 > 0$ or $b_1 > 0, b_2 < 0$ then we have no solution.

b_1	b_2	reason/point?
1	1	point 0
1	2	
1	5	
5	2	point (0,5)
-1	-1	point (-4,6)
-5	-2	point (0,5) + (-4,6)

Table 2.42: Images

Reason if $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = -1$ and $x^2 = ay^2 \pmod{p}$ then

$$x \equiv 0 \equiv y \pmod{p}$$

then

$$b_1(z_1^2 - b_2 z_3^2) = -5$$

If $5 \nmid b_1$ and $\left(\frac{b_2}{5}\right) = -1$ then

$$5 | z_3$$

we have $z_3 \in 5\mathbf{Z}_3 \cap \mathbf{Q}$

$$|z_3|_5 \leq \frac{1}{5}.$$

We reverse engineer $(-4, 6) \in E(\mathbf{Q})$.

Weil-Châtelet groups (Aash, Asra). I have an elliptic curve E/K, then C/K a smooth curve is a PHS if

$$\exists \mu \colon E(\overline{K}) \times C(\overline{K}) \to C(\overline{K})$$

$$(P, p) \mapsto p + P.$$

Such that μ is defined over K and $(P+Q)+p = P+(Q+p)$ and for all $p, q \in C(\overline{K})$ there exists a unique $P \in E(\overline{K})$ s.t. $\mu(P, p) = q$.

We say two PHS C, C' are equivalent if

$$\phi/K \colon C \to C'$$

which respects the action of E.

$\forall P \in E, p \in C$

$$\phi(P + p) = P + \phi(p)$$

$$\phi(\mu_C(P, p)) = \mu_{C'}(P, \phi(P)).$$

WC(E) is set of the equivalence classes of PHS's.

$$WC(E/K) \leftrightarrow H^1(G_{\overline{K}/K}, E).$$

Proposition 2.43 Weil. *Let H_1, H_2 be homogeneous spaces for an algebraic group G/K. There exists H a PHS over K and*

$$f \colon H_1 \times H_2 \to G$$

$$f(P + p, Q + q) = P + Q + f(p, q)$$

where $P, Q \in Q$, $p \in H_1$, $q \in H_2$ this H is unique up to PHS isomorphism. If $\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2$ are the classes of H_1, H_2 we call $\mathcal{H}_1 + \mathcal{H}_2$ the class of H (above). This defines a group structure.

1. *Well defined binary operation*

2. *Identity: call class of G, $\mathcal{H}_0$.*

$$G \times H \to H$$

$$(P, p) \mapsto P + p$$

$$\mathcal{H}_0 + \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}'$$

for any $\mathcal{H}$. Inverse: Say H is a PHS, consider H^-

$$\mu \colon H \times E \to H$$

$$p, P \mapsto p + P$$
$$\mu_- \colon H^- \times E' \to H^-$$
$$p, P \to p + (-P)$$
$$\phi \colon H \times H^- \to E$$
$$(a, b) \mapsto v(a, b)$$

$P = v(a, b) \in E$ s.t. $P + b = a$. Associativity: H_1, H_2, H_3

$$H_1, H_2 \to H_{12}$$

Lecture ? 18/4/2018

$$C \colon y^2 = f(x) = p_1(x)p_2(x)p_3(x) \to C' \colon y^2 = \frac{1}{\Delta} g_1(x)g_2(x)g_3(x)$$
$$J(C) \xrightarrow{\text{Richelot isogeny}} J'(C')$$

We showed
$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}_2(J)} = (-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2\left(\prod_v \frac{c_v(J)}{c(J')} \frac{\Omega_J}{\Omega_{J'}}\right)}$$

Missed ????????

Take $a \in Ш(A/K)$ then a can be represented by a locally trivial PHS X over K. Let $K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X)$ be the function field of $X \otimes_K K^{\mathrm{sep}}$. Have an exact sequence

$$0 \to (K^{\mathrm{sep}})^\times \to (K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X))^\times \to K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X)^\times/(K^{\mathrm{sep}})^\times \to 0$$

which yields

$$\mathrm{Br}(K) = H^2(G_K, (K^{\mathrm{sep}})^\times) \to H^2(G_K, K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X)^\times) \twoheadrightarrow H^2(G_K, K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X)^\times/(K^{\mathrm{sep}})^\times) \to 0$$

the last 0 is as $H^3(G_K, (K^{\mathrm{sep}})^\times) = 0$ as X is locally trivial (c.f. Mlne Arithmetic duality theory rmk. 6.11) we have

$$0 \to \prod_v \mathrm{Br}(K_v) \to \prod_v H^2(G_{K_v}, K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X)^\times) \to H^2(G_{K_v}, K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X)^\times/(K^{\mathrm{sep}})^\times) \to \cdots$$

On the other hand from the exact sequence

$$0 \to K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X)^\times/(K^{\mathrm{sep}})^\times \to \mathrm{Div}^0(X \otimes_K K^{\mathrm{sep}}) \to \mathrm{Pic}^0(X \otimes_K K^{\mathrm{sep}}) \to 0$$

we have

$$H^1(G_K, \mathrm{Div}^0(X \otimes_K K^{\mathrm{sep}})) \to H^1(G_K, \mathrm{Pic}^0(X \otimes_K K^{\mathrm{sep}})) \to H^2(G_k, K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X)^\times/(K^{\mathrm{sep}})^\times) \to \cdots$$

now over K^{sep}, $A \otimes_K K^{\mathrm{sep}} \simeq X \otimes_K K^{\mathrm{sep}}$ hence

$$\mathrm{Pic}^0(X \otimes K^{\mathrm{sep}}) \simeq \mathrm{Pic}^0(A \otimes K^{\mathrm{sep}})$$

hence one gets a map

$$H^1(G_K, \mathrm{Pic}^0(A \otimes K^{\mathrm{sep}})) \to H^2(G_K, (K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X))^\times/(K^{\mathrm{sep}})^\times)$$

Fact 2.44 *For Jacobians of curves if the principal polarization on J is given by a rational divisor then $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is alternating, hence $|Ш_0(A/K)| = \square$ otherwise $|Ш_0(A/K)| = 2\square$.*

Noted by Poonen and Stoll.

Theorem 2.45 *C is deficient at an odd number of place iff*

$$|\text{Ш}_0(J)| = 2\square.$$

Definition 2.46 Deficient places. We say that C is **deficient** at a place v if C doesn't have a K_v rational divisor of degree $g-1$. ◊

Hence for genus g curves this says that C has no K_v rational divisor of degree 1. Equivalently C has no K_v-rational point over any odd degree extension of K_v.

E.g. if $K_v = \mathbf{R}$ we have C deficient iff $C(\mathbf{R}) \neq \emptyset$.

$$y^2 = cq_1(x)q_2(x)q_3(x),\ c > 0 \text{ and } q_i \text{ irred over } \mathbf{R}$$

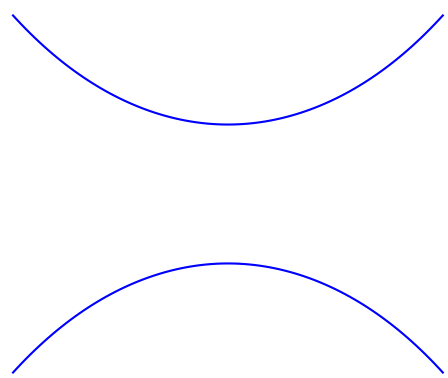

Figure 2.47

Here $c > 0$ and $C(\mathbf{R}) \neq \emptyset$ and C is not deficient over $\mathbf{R}$.

Alternatively $c < 0$ and $C(\mathbf{R}) = \emptyset$ and C is deficient over $\mathbf{R}$.

Infinite places. **Definition 2.48** Let J/K be a jacobian admitting a Richelot isogeny ϕ over K for a place of K such that $v|\infty$, we denote ϕ_v the map induced by ϕ on $J(K_v)$ and define

$$\varphi\colon J(K_v)^0 \to J(K_v)^0$$

the restriction of ϕ_v to the identity component. ◊

Lemma 2.49
$$\frac{\Omega_J}{\Omega_{J'}} = \prod_{v|\infty} \frac{n(J'(K_v))}{|\ker(\varphi)| n(J(K_v))}$$

where $n(J(K_v))$ denotes the number of connected components of $J(K_v)$.

Proof. Same as the elliptic curve case. ■

Case $K_v = \mathbf{C}$ here $n(J(\mathbf{C})) = 1 = n(J'(\mathbf{C}))$ and $|\ker\varphi| = 4$

Proposition 2.50

$$n(J(\mathbf{R})) = \begin{cases} 2^{n(C(\mathbf{R}))-1} & \text{if } n(C(\mathbf{R})) > 0, \\ 1 & \text{if } n(C(\mathbf{R})) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Proposition 2.51 *A divisor $D_i = [P_i, Q_i] \in \ker(\phi)$ is in $\ker\varphi$ iff the points P_i, Q_i*

satisfy either

1. $P_i = \overline{Q}_i$, *or*
2. P_i *and* Q_i *lie on the same connected component of* $C(\mathbf{R})$.

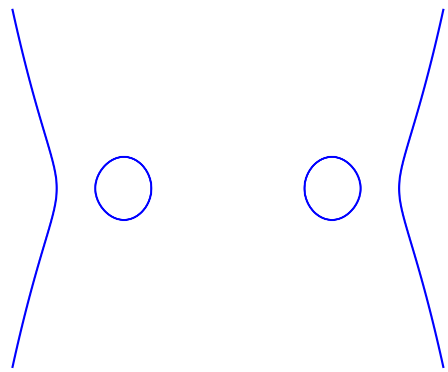

Figure 2.52

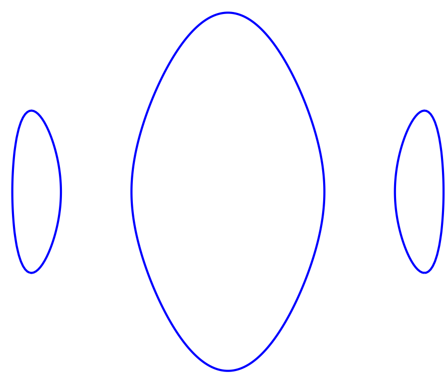

Figure 2.53

$D_1 = [(r_1, 0), (r_2, 0)]$ with r_1, r_2 the smallest roots. Then $D_1 \in \ker \varphi$.
$D_2 = [(r_1, 0), (r_3, 0)]$ with r_3 the next smallest root. Then $D_2 \notin \ker \varphi$.

Lecture ? 23/4/2018

Missed

Proposition 2.54 *The number of real roots of* $F(x)$ *(hence* $n(J(K_v))$*) is given as follows (addition modulo 3):*

1. *If* $\delta_i \in \mathbf{R}$ *and* $\delta_{i+1}, \delta_{i+2} \notin \mathbf{R}$, *i.e.* $\delta_{i+1} = \overline{\delta}_{i+2}$ *then*

$$\delta_i' \in \mathbf{R},\ \delta_{i+1}', \delta_{i+2}' \notin \mathbf{R}$$

with

$$\delta_{i+1}' = \overline{\delta}_{i+2}'.$$

2. *If* $\delta_i, \delta_{i+1} \in \mathbf{R}$ *then* $\delta_{i+2}' \in \mathbf{R}$, *and* $\delta_{i+2}' < 0$ *iff* $k_{i,i+1} < 0$.

Proof. Clear since

$$\delta_i' = \frac{4}{\Delta_G^2}(\alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_{i+2})(\alpha_{i+1} - \beta_{i+2})(\beta_{i+1} - \alpha_{i+2})(\beta_{i+1} - \beta_{i+2})$$

for $i = 1, 2, 3$. ■

Remark 2.55 m'_G follows from the signs of $\delta'_1, \delta'_2, \delta'_3$ and the leading term of $F(x)$.

Example 2.56 Let $G_1(x) = x^2 - 16, G_2(x) + x^2 + x + \frac{17}{4}, G_3 = x^2 - 2x + 9$. We have $\delta_1 = 64, \delta_2 = -16, \delta_3 = -32$. C has one real connected component hence $n(J(\mathbf{R})) = 1$ and $m_v = 1$. □

Now

$$D_1 = [(\alpha_1, 0), (\beta_1, 0)] \in \ker \phi$$
$$D_2 = [(\alpha_2, 0), (\overline{\alpha}_2, 0)]$$
$$D_3 = [(\alpha_3, 0), (\overline{\alpha}_3, 0)] \in \ker \phi$$

so $|\ker \phi| = 4$.

Also $\delta'_1, \delta'_2, \delta'_3 \in \mathbf{R}$ all $k_{i,j} > 0$ so $\delta'_1, \delta'_2, \delta'_3 > 0$ so that C' has 3 connected components and $n(J'(\mathbf{R})) = 4$ and $m'_v = 1$.

Tamagawa numbers ($v \nmid \infty$). We need to compute $\frac{c_v(J)}{c_v(J')}$ (we won't at $v|2$).

Recall that for an abelian variety A/K over a number field

$$c_v(A) = |A(K_v)/A_0(K_v)|$$

Lemma 2.57 *Let S be a finite set of primes of K containing archimidean places and bad reduction places. For each place $v \notin S$, denote $\widetilde{A}_v$ the abelian variety over the residue field $\mathbf{F}_{q_v}$ where $q_v = N_{K_v/\mathbf{Q}_v}(v)$. Set $d = \dim A = \dim \widetilde{A}_v$. Let $\omega \neq 0$ be a choice of exterior differential form of degree d on A defined over K and for $v \nmid \infty$. Consider $|\omega|_v \mu_v^d$ which determines a Haar measure on $A(K_v)$. Then*

$$\int_{A(K_v)} |\omega|_v \mu_v^d = \left|\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right| c_v |\widetilde{A}_v(\mathbf{F}_{q_v})| q^{-d}$$

where ω_0 is a choice of v-regular d-form with $(\widetilde{\omega}_0)_v \neq 0$ and if A had bad reduction at v then $\widetilde{A}_v(\mathbf{F}_{q_v})|$ is the number of $\mathbf{F}_{q_v}$ points on the special fibre $\widetilde{A}_v$ of Neron's minimal model.

Sketch of proof.

$$\int_{A(K_v)} |\omega|_v \mu_v^d = \left|\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right| \int_{A(K_v)} |\omega_0|_v \mu_v^d$$
$$= \left|\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right| |A(K_v)/A_0(K_v)| \int_{A_0(K_v)} |\omega_0|_v \mu_v^d$$
$$= \left|\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right| c_v \; |A_0(K_v)/A_1(K_v)| \int_{A_1(K_v)} |\omega_0|_v \mu_v^d$$
$$= \left|\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right| c_v \left|\widetilde{A}_v(\mathbf{F}_{q_v})\right| q_v^{-d}.$$

■

How to compute c_v? Need to compute $|\widetilde{A}_v(\mathbf{F}_{q_v})|$.

Example 2.58 Consider an elliptic curve E. Recall that by Hensel's lemma, $E_0(K_v) \twoheadrightarrow \widetilde{E}_{ns}(\mathbf{F}_{q_v})$ let

$$f(x, y) = y^2 + a_1 xy + a_3 y - x^3 - a_2 x^2 - a_4 x - a_6 = 0$$

be the minimal Weierstraß equation for E. Let $\tilde{f}(x, y)$ be the reduced polynomial mod π_v. and $\tilde{P}(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}) \in \widetilde{E}_{ns}(\mathbf{F}_{q_v})$ a point. Since P is non-singular either

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial x}(\tilde{P}) \neq 0 \text{ or } \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial y}(\tilde{P}) \neq 0$$

say the latter, then choose any $x_0 \in \mathcal{O}_{K_v}$ with $x_0 \equiv \tilde{\alpha} \pmod{\pi_v}$ then $f(x_0, y) = 0$ has $\tilde{f}(x_0, \tilde{\beta}) = 0$ as β is a simple root. By Hensel's lemma there exists $y_0 \in \mathcal{O}_{K_v}$ such that $\tilde{y}_0 = 0$ and $f(x_0, y_0) = 0$. So $P = (x_0, y_0) \in E_0(K)$ reduces to $\widetilde{P}$. □

For non-singular points get points over $\mathcal{O}_{K_v}$.

Example 2.59

$$E\colon y^2 = (x+1)(x-p^2)(x+p^2),\ p > 3$$
$$\widetilde{E}\colon \widetilde{y}^2 = (\widetilde{x}+1)\widetilde{x}^2$$

□

Lecture ? 25/4/2018

Missed more sorry

Remark 2.60 We are interested in "good" models, i.e. we require that

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{Z})_p = E(\mathbf{Q}_p).$$

Our model $\mathcal{E}/\mathbf{Z}\colon y^2 = (x+1)(x-p^2)(x+p^2)$ is proper since $\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathbf{P}^2_{\mathbf{Z}_p}$ so that $\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{Z}_p) = E(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ but it is singular since its special fibre is.

We need to manipulate $\mathcal{E}/\mathbf{Z}_p\colon y^2 = (x+1)(x-p^2)(x+p^2)$ s.t.

1. $\mathcal{E}$ is a model of $\mathbf{Z}_p$.
2. The generic fibre is $E/\mathbf{Q}_p$
3. Only non-singular points of its special fibre can be lifted to points over $\mathbf{Q}_p$ on E

To satisfy 1 and 2, we can do change of variables of the form

$$x = x_1 p,\ y = y_1 p,\ x = x_1 y,\ p = p_1 y,\ y = y_1 x, p = p_1 x.$$

We will use only $y = y_1 p$ for now.

$$C_1\colon y^2 = (x+p^2)(x-p^2)(x+1)$$
$$\widetilde{C}_1\colon \tilde{y}^2 = \tilde{x}^2(\tilde{x}+1) \simeq \mathbf{P}^1$$

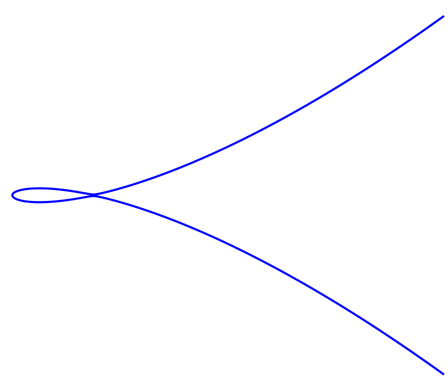

Figure 2.61

$$C_{2,3}\colon\, y_1^2 = (x_1+p)(x_1-p)(px_1+1),\; x = x_1 p,\; y = y_1 p$$
$$\widetilde{C}_{2,3}\colon\, \tilde{y}_1^2 = \tilde{x}_1^2 \simeq \mathbf{P}^1 \cup \mathbf{P}^1 =: \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_3$$

$$C_4\colon\, y_2^2 = (x_2+1)(x_2-1)(p^2x_2+1),\; x_1 = x_2 p,\; y_1 = y_2 p$$
$$\widetilde{C}_4\colon\, \tilde{y}_2^2 = (\tilde{x}_2-1)(\tilde{x}_2+1)$$

The collection of these charts (together with their counterpart at infinity) give a regular model $\mathcal{E}$ of $E/\mathbf{Q}_p$.

So we have four components, all $\mathbf{P}^1$ meeting in a square. (There are still singularities on $\mathcal{E}$ at intersection points in the special fibre, but they are regular singularities, i.e. the local ring at these points is regular, i.e. we have $\mathfrak{m}_P/\mathfrak{m}_P^2$ dimension 2).

Example 2.62 Let $a \in \mathbf{Z}_p$, $E\colon\, y^2 = x^3 + a$. E might be singular at $P = (0,0)$, if $a \equiv 0 \pmod p$ then we degenerate to a cusp. The maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_P$ of the local ring is generated by x, y, p. If $a \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}$ then $v(a) = 1$ and $p \in a\mathbf{Z}_p$. But $a = y^2 - x^3$ so, $p \in (y^2 - x^3)\mathbf{Z}_p \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_P^2$. So x, y generate $\mathfrak{m}_P/\mathfrak{m}_P^2$ and P is regular. If $a \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}$ then $\mathfrak{m}_P/\mathfrak{m}_P^2$ cannot be generated by fewer than 3-elements so P is not regular. $\square$

Proposition 2.63 *Let $C/\mathbf{Z}_p$ be an arithmetic surface and $C/\mathbf{Q}_p$ be the generic fibre of C.*

1. *If C is proper then $C(\mathbf{Q}_p) = C(\mathbf{Z}_p)$.*
2. *If C is regular and proper then*

$$C(\mathbf{Q}_p) = C(\mathbf{Z}_p) = C^0(\mathbf{Z}_p)$$

where $C^0 \subseteq C = C \setminus$ singular points.

Remark 2.64 The smooth part of a proper regular arithmetic surface is large enough to contain all of the rational points on the generic fibre.

Definition 2.65 Neron models. The **Neron model** of E/K is an arithmetic surface $\mathcal{E}/K$ whose generic fibre is the given elliptic curve. It is such that every point of E gives a point of $\mathcal{E}$ and such that the group law on E extends to make $\mathcal{E}$ into a group (as a scheme over R). $\lozenge$

Remark 2.66 Neron models are smooth R-schemes i.e. for every point $p \in \mathrm{Spec}(R)$ the fibre is a non-singular variety. However it might have several components and may not be complete. So in general $\mathcal{E}$ will not be proper over R.

$$\mathcal{E}/\mathbf{Z}_p\colon\, y^2 = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3),\; p > 3$$

Theorem 2.67 *Let E/K be an elliptic curve, C/R a proper minimal regular model for E/K and let $\mathcal{E}/R$ be the largest subscheme pf C/R which is smooth over R. Then $\mathcal{E}/R$ is a Neron model for E/K.*

Lecture ? 30/4/2018

Recall we need to compute $|E(\mathbf{Q}_p)/E_0(\mathbf{Q}_p)|$ and we considered the example

$$E/\mathbf{Q}_p\colon\, y^2 = x(x-p^2)(x+p^2).$$

$$\overline{C}_1\colon\ \tilde{y}^2 = \tilde{x}+1 =: \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_1$$
$$\overline{C}_{2,3}\colon\ \tilde{y}_1^2 = \tilde{x}_1^2 \simeq \mathbf{P}^1 \cup \mathbf{P}^1 =: \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_3$$
$$\overline{C}_4\colon\ \tilde{y}_2^2 = (\tilde{x}_2-1)(\tilde{x}_2+1)$$

Write $\mathcal{E}^0$ for $\mathcal{E} \setminus \{\text{singularities in special fibre}\}$ then

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{Z}_p) = \mathcal{E}^0(\mathbf{Z}_p) = E(\mathbf{Q}_p).$$

We saw that the Neron model of $E/\mathbf{Q}_p$ can be obtained from $\mathcal{E}/\mathbf{Z}_p$ be removing the singularities in the special fibres.

Proposition 2.68

$$E(\mathbf{Q}_p)/E_0(\mathbf{Q}_p) \simeq \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{Z}_p)/\mathcal{E}^0(\mathbf{Z}_p) \hookrightarrow \left(\overline{\mathcal{E}}(\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p)\Big/\overline{\mathcal{E}}^0(\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p)\right)^{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{F}_p}/\mathbf{F}_p)}$$

$\mathcal{E}$ is the Neron model of $E/\mathbf{Q}_p$, and $\mathcal{E}^0/\mathbf{Z}_p$ denotes the identity component of $\mathcal{E}/\mathbf{Z}_p$. $\overline{\mathcal{E}}/\mathbf{F}_p$ denotes the special fibre of $\mathcal{E}$. $\overline{\mathcal{E}}^0/\mathbf{F}_p$ is the identity component of $\overline{\mathcal{E}}/\mathbf{F}_p$.

In our case the Tamagawa number is

$$c_p = \left|\left(\overline{\mathcal{E}}(\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p)\Big/\overline{\mathcal{E}}^0(\overline{\mathbf{F}_p})\right)^{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{F}_p}/\mathbf{F}_p)}\right| = 4$$

To actually calculate this use Tate's algorithm.

2.3 Jacobians of hyperelliptic curves

Let $A/\mathbf{Q}_p$ be such a Jacobian. A admits a Neron model $\mathcal{A}/\mathbf{Z}_p$. The open subscheme whose special fibre is the connected component of the identity $\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}^0$.

As for an elliptic curve write $A_0(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ for the points reducing to $\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}^0(\mathbf{F}_p)$, then

$$A(\mathbf{Q}_p)/A_0(\mathbf{Q}_p)$$

is finite and

$$c_p(A/\mathbf{Q}_p) = |A(\mathbf{Q}_p)/A_0(\mathbf{Q}_p)| = \left|\left(\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}(\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p)\Big/\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}^0(\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p)\right)^{\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{F}_p}/\mathbf{F}_p)}\right| = 4.$$

How to compute c_p?

Theorem 2.69 *Let $C/\mathbf{Q}_p$ be a smooth proper, geometrically connected curve, let $\mathcal{C}/\mathbf{Z}_p$ be the minimal regular model for C, $J/\mathbf{Q}_p$ its jacobian, $\mathcal{A}/\mathbf{Z}_p$ the Neron model for J.*

If $\mathcal{J}/\mathbf{Q}_p$ is semistable (ordinary double roots as singularities) then

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}^0/\mathbf{F}_p = \mathrm{Pic}^0(\overline{C})$$

as a consequence

$$\left|\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}(\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p)\Big/\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}^0(\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p)\right| = |\det M| \times \textit{correction term.}$$

Where M is any minor of the incidence matrix N_{ij} of

$$\overline{C}/\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p.$$

N_{ij} is the size of the intersection of Γ_i, Γ_j for the irreducible components Γ of $\overline{C}/\overline{\mathbf{F}_p}$.

Example 2.70

$$N_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(M) = -4.$$

In order to compute c_p for J need to construct special fibre of minimal regular model for C. □

Namikawa-Ueno classification of types of semistable reductions of genus 2 curves.

1. Good reduction: $g = 2$
2. One node.
3. Two nodes.
4. Three nodes.
5. One cusp (triple root).
6. Two cusps (triple root).

Cassels-Tate pairing (Maria). **Claim 2.71** *K number field and A/K a.v. admits a principal polarization ϕ_D given by a rational divisor. Then the Cassels-Tate pairing*

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\phi_D} : \text{Ш}(A) \times \text{Ш}(A) \to \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}$$

is alternating.

Proof.

$$\phi_D : A \to A^\vee \simeq \mathrm{Pic}^0(A)$$

by sending $a \in A(K^{\mathrm{sep}})$, $\phi_D(a) = [D_a - D]$, where $D_a = D + a$ is the translate of D by a.

Assume D is a rational divisor, what we'll prove is that $\langle a, \phi_D(a) \rangle = 0$ for all $a \in A$. Where

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \text{Ш}(A) \times \text{Ш}(A^\vee) \to \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}$$

Fix $a \in \text{Ш}(A, K) \subseteq H^1(G_K, A)$ and let X be the corresponding PHS of A. Then for any $P \in X(K^{\mathrm{sep}})$, a is represented by the cocycle

$$\alpha(\sigma) : G_K \to A$$

$$\sigma \mapsto \sigma(P) - P.$$

Denote $a' = \phi_D(a)$. Then a' is represented by

$$\alpha'(\sigma) : G_K \to A^\vee = \mathrm{Pic}^0(A)$$

$$\sigma \mapsto [D_{\alpha(\sigma)} - D]$$

this lifts to

$$\beta : G_K \to \mathrm{Div}^0(A)$$

$$\sigma \mapsto D_{\alpha(\sigma)} - D,$$

which is a cocycle:

$$\beta(\sigma\tau) = \beta(\sigma) + \sigma\beta(\tau)$$

$$\beta(\sigma\tau) = D_{\alpha(\sigma\tau)} - D = D_{\alpha(\sigma)+\sigma\alpha(\tau)} - D = D_{\alpha(\sigma)} - D = D_{\alpha(\sigma)} - D + D_{\sigma\alpha(\tau)} - D$$
$$= D_{\alpha(\sigma)} - D + \sigma(D_{\alpha(\tau)} - D) = \beta(\sigma) + \sigma(\beta(\tau))$$

using K-rationality of D.

Using

$$A \otimes K^{\mathrm{sep}} \xrightarrow{\sim} X \otimes K^{\mathrm{sep}}$$
$$Q \mapsto P + Q$$

we can regard

$$\alpha' \colon G_K \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pic}^0(X)$$
$$\beta' \colon G_K \longrightarrow \mathrm{Div}^0(X)$$

now use

$$H^1(G_K, \mathrm{Div}^0(X \otimes K^{\mathrm{sep}})) \longrightarrow H^1(G_K, \mathrm{Pic}^0(X \otimes K^{\mathrm{sep}})) \longrightarrow H^2(G_K, K^{\mathrm{sep}}(X)^\times / K^{\mathrm{sep},\times})$$
$$b = (\beta) \leftarrow\!\shortmid a' = (\alpha') \mapsto 0$$

Big diagram to conclude. ■

2.4 Semistable models of hyperelliptic curves of genus 2

Lecture ? 1/5/2018

Recall: Can compute Tamagawa numbers of semistable Jacobians of genus 2 curves from the special fibre of their minimal regular models (i.e. there exists a formula for them.

Definition 2.72 A model is semistable if its special fibre is geometrically reduced and has only ordinary double points as singularities. When such a model exists over K we say that the curve is semistable over K. Or has semistable reduction $/K$. ◊

Example 2.73 $p \geq 7$ and

$$C \colon y^2 = (x - p^2)(x + p^2)(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)(x - 4)$$

a node

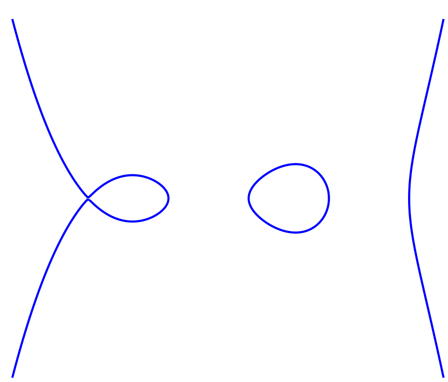

Figure 2.74

Have 1 genus 1 component meeting 3 genus 0 in a square on the special fibre of minimal regular model □

Example 2.75 $p \geq 7$ and

$$C\colon\ y^2 = (x - p^2)(x + p^2)(x - 1 - p^2)(x - 1 + p^2)(x - 3)(x - 4)$$

two nodes.

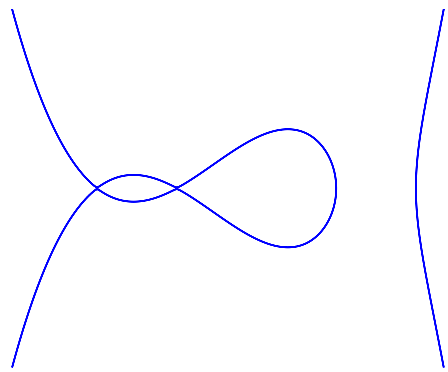

Figure 2.76

Have 7 genus 0 components meeting in a pair of squares with one common line. □

Example 2.77 $p \geq 7$ and

$$C\colon\ y^2 = (x - p^2)(x + p^2)(x - 1 - p^2)(x - 1 + p^2)(x - 2 + p^2)(x - 2 - p^2)$$

two nodes.

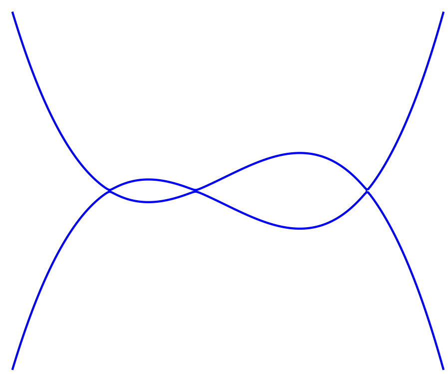

Figure 2.78

Have 8 genus 0 components, two non-intersecting lines joined by 3 chains of two $\mathbf{P}^1$s. □

Example 2.79 $p \geq 7$ and

$$C\colon\ y^2 = (x - p^2)(x - 2p^2)(x - 3p^2)(x - 4)(x - 5)(x - 6)$$

a cusp.

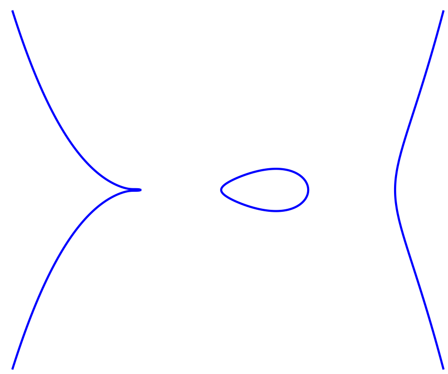

Figure 2.80

Have 2 genus 1 components meeting. □

Example 2.81 $p \geq 7$ and

$$C\colon y^2 = (x - p^2)(x - 2p^2)(x - 3p^2)(x - 1 - 4p^2)(x - 1 - 5p^2)(x - 1 - 6p^2)$$

two cusps.

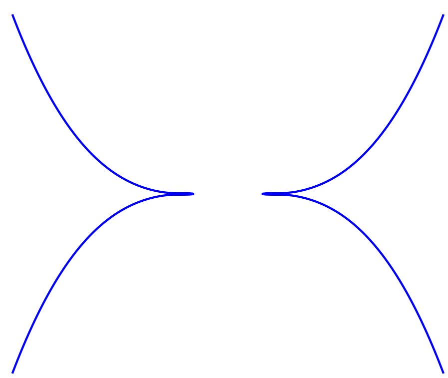

Figure 2.82

Have 2 genus 1 components joined by a $\mathbf{P}^1$. □

Places of K above 2. Here it is very difficult to compute a minimal regular model for C, hence can't compute the Tamagawa numbers.

One way around is to use the definition of the local contribution

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2\left|\frac{\mathrm{coker}\,\phi_v}{\ker\phi_v}\right|}.$$

Proposition 2.83 *Consider the family*

$$\mathcal{F}\colon y^2 = (x^2 - (4t_1)^2)(x^2 + t_2x + t_3)(x^2 + t_4x + t_5)$$

such that $t_i \in \mathcal{O}_K$, $t_2 \equiv 1 \pmod 2$, $t_3 - \frac{1}{4} \equiv 0 \pmod 2$, $t_4 \equiv -2 \pmod 8$, $t_5 \equiv 1 \pmod 8$*. Then* $C \in \mathcal{F}$ *has totally split toric reduction, and assuming that* $G_2(x), G_3(x)$ *are both irreducible over* K_v *then*

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2\left|\frac{\mathrm{coker}\,\phi_v}{\ker\phi_v}\right|} = 1.$$

So combining $v|\infty$, $v \nmid 2\infty$, $v|2$ if $C \in \mathcal{F}$ over K_v for $v|2$ and semistable at $v \nmid 2\infty$ with C a Richelot curve then we can compute the parity of the $\mathrm{rk}_2(J)$.

Example 2.84

$$C\colon y^2 = (x^2-16)(x^2+x+\frac{17}{4})(x^2-2x+9)$$

$$C/\mathbf{R} \implies (-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2 |n(J)m_{\mathbf{R}}/n(J')/m'_{\mathbf{R}}|\ker\phi||} = (-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2(1\cdot 1/4\cdot 4\cdot 1)} = 1$$

have $C/\mathbf{Q}_p$ for $p = 3, 5, 11, 13, 17, 97, 1201$ and $p = 131$ is good reduction for C but not for C'. For $p = 3, 17$ have $c_p = 2, m_p = 1$. For $p = 5, 11, 13, 97, 1201$ have similar with non-split nodes. $p = 131$ have $c_p = 1, m_p = 1, c'_p = 1, m'_p = 2$. Two e.c.s swapped.

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2\left(\frac{c_p}{c'_p}\frac{m_p}{m'_p}\right)} = -1$$

for $p = 2$

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2\left(\frac{\mathrm{coker}(\phi_2)}{\ker\phi_2}\right)} = 1$$

hence

$$(-1)^{\mathrm{rk}_2(J)} = \prod_v (-1)^{\mathrm{ord}_2\left(\frac{\mathrm{coker}(\phi_v)}{\ker\phi_v}\right)} = 1$$

so J has even $\mathrm{rk}_2(J)$. □