

Notes for “Elliptic Curves” by Vladimir Dokchitser

Calum Crossley

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Preparatory information:

- Books: Silverman’s “The Arithmetic of Elliptic Curves”
- Prerequisites: basics of Galois theory, basics of number fields, basics of algebraic curves, complex analysis, and p -adic numbers
- Exercise sheets: 1 per lecture, 2 out of 5 exercises for assessment (marked with a “+”)
- Lectures: 10 of them

Scribe’s note: Exercises marked with a “!” here were marked with a skull and crossbones on the sheets. I have not included solutions to them since I cannot solve them.

Tentative lecture topics:

- 1) The group law
- 2) Elliptic curves over \mathbb{C}
- 3) Heights
- 4) The Mordell–Weil theorem
- 5) Elliptic curves over \mathbb{Q}_p
- 6) Formal groups
- 7) Explicit 2-descent
- 8) Tate modules
- 9) L -functions and BSD
- 10) Selmer groups

Pre-waffle. This is a number theory course, so we care about solving Diophantine equations. For example, what are the rational solutions of $x^2 + y^2 = 1$?

$$x = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1}, \quad y = \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1}, \quad t \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

The general case is impossibly hard; it is formally undecidable. We will focus on curves, such as one equation with two variables. Life is strongly affected by the geometry over \mathbb{C} , where the curve is a closed orientable surface in projective space.

- Genus 0: The Riemann sphere; \mathbb{P}^1 . The number theory is easy; either there are no \mathbb{Q} -solutions or infinitely many nicely parametrized, and we can decide which (Hasse principle).
- Genus 1 (this course): The torus. There can be no \mathbb{Q} -solutions, or finitely many, or infinitely many. No proven algorithm exists for deciding which in general, although there are algorithms conditional on the Tate–Shafarevich conjecture or the BSD conjecture.
- Genus ≥ 2 : There are finitely many \mathbb{Q} -solutions by a theorem of Faltings.

Remark. By Siegel’s theorem there are only finitely many \mathbb{Z} -solutions for $g \geq 1$.

1 Group Law

Definition. An *elliptic curve* over a field K is a projective non-singular curve E of genus 1 over K , together with a given K -rational point \mathcal{O} .

Example. Take $E : y^2 = x^3 - x$, that is $Y^2Z = X^3 - XZ^2$, with $\mathcal{O} = [0 : 1 : 0]$ the point at infinity.

Definition. A (*generalized*) *Weierstrass equation* over K is an equation of the form

$$Y^2Z + a_1XYZ + a_3YZ^2 = X^3 + a_2X^2Z + a_4XZ^2 + a_6Z^3$$

with $a_i \in K$. For ease of notation we identify this with the affine equation

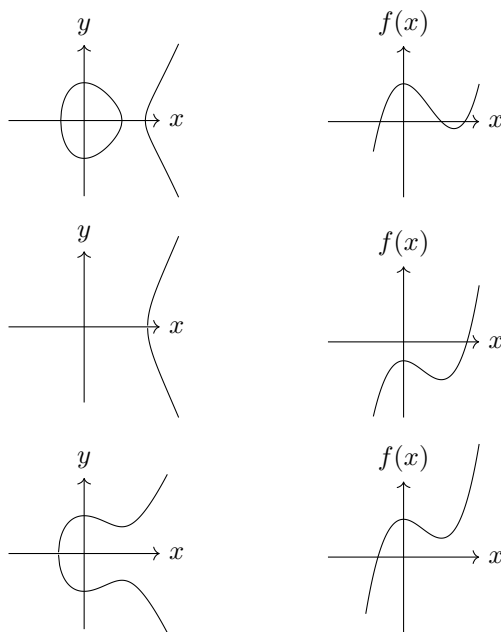
$$y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6.$$

Remark. At infinity we have the point $[0 : 1 : 0]$ and no others. This is the standard choice for \mathcal{O} . If E is non-singular, the genus is 1.

Notation. We write

$$\begin{aligned} E(K) &= \{\text{solutions } [X : Y : Z] \text{ to the equation over } K\} \\ &= \{\mathcal{O}\} \cup \{\text{solutions } (x, y) \text{ to the equation over } K\}. \end{aligned}$$

Example. If $E : y^2 = f(x)$ with $f(x)$ a monic cubic, then $E(\mathbb{R})$ looks as follows:



Theorem 1 (see Silverman, Chapter III). *Let \mathcal{E} be an elliptic curve over K . Then there exists an isomorphism (of projective varieties) from \mathcal{E} to the projective curve defined by*

$$E : y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6$$

for some $a_i \in K$, mapping the given K -rational point to the point at infinity.

Remark. To keep track of the indices for the Weierstrass equation, give x weight 2, y weight 3, and a_i weight i . The terms all have weight 6.

Example. Take $\mathcal{E} : y^2 = x^4 - 1$ with point $P = (1, 0)$.

- Let $x_2 = x - 1$, giving $y^2 = x_2(x_2 + 2)(x_2^2 + 2x_2 + 2)$. (Move P to the origin.)
- Let $x_3 = 1/x_2$, giving $(x_3^2y)^2 = (1 + 2x_3)(1 + 2x_3 + 2x_3^2)$. (Move P to infinity.)
- Let $y_2 = yx_3^2$, giving $y_2^2 = 4x_3^3 + 6x_3^2 + 4x_3 + 1$. (Make monic in y .)

- Let $y_3 = y_2/2$, giving $y_3^2 = x_3^3 + \frac{3}{2}x_3^2 + x_3 + \frac{1}{4}$. (Make monic in x .)

Note here we need $\text{char } K \neq 2$. In fact this is a sloppy example, since the naive projectivization of the equation is singular. Instead one should use the equation $t^2 = 1 - s^4$ at infinity, where $s = 1/x$, $t = y/x^2$.

Proposition 2 (see Silverman, Chapter III).

(i) One can further simplify the Weierstrass equation to

$$E : y^2 = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$$

when $\text{char } K \neq 2$, and to

$$E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$$

when $\text{char } K \neq 2, 3$.

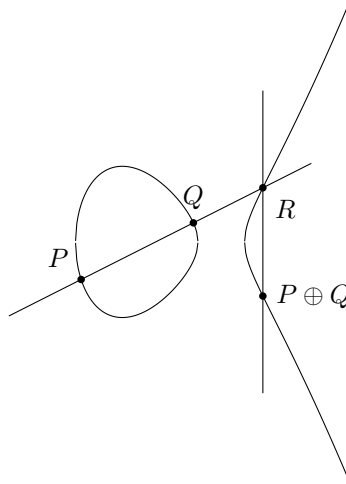
(ii) Two curves given by generalized Weierstrass equations E and E' are isomorphic over K iff they are related by a change of variables of the form

$$x = u^2x' + r, \quad y = u^3y' + u^2sx' + t$$

for some $u, r, s, t \in K$ with $u \neq 0$.

(iii) If $\text{char } K \neq 2$, and $E : y^2 = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$, then E is non-singular iff the RHS cubic has no repeated roots, i.e. iff its discriminant is non-zero.

Definition. Suppose E/K is an elliptic curve given by a Weierstrass equation. Let $P, Q \in E(K)$. Define their *sum* $P \oplus Q$ (or just $P + Q$) by the following process:



The line through P and Q , or the tangent if $P = Q$, meets E at exactly one other point R when counting with multiplicity. Repeat the process with \mathcal{O} and R , i.e. reflect R across $y = 0$, to obtain $P \oplus Q$.

Remark. If $P, Q \in E(K)$ then $P \oplus Q \in E(K)$. (If two roots of a cubic are rational then the third is too.) This gives a process to construct new rational points from old ones.

Theorem 3. The operation \oplus makes $E(K)$ an abelian group with identity \mathcal{O} .

Proof. See Silverman, Chapter III. See next section for the characteristic 0 case. □

Remark. (i) If $P = (x_1, y_1)$, then $\ominus P = (x_1, -y_1 - a_1x - a_3)$ for a generalized Weierstrass equation.

(ii) If F/K is a field extension, then $E(K) \subseteq E(F)$ is a subgroup.

(iii) For $E : y^2 = (x - a)(x - b)(x - c)$, the points where $y = 0$ are precisely the points of order 2.

Example. The equation $y^2 = (x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3) \pmod{p}$, where $p \neq 2$ is prime, has total number of solutions $N \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Indeed $E(\mathbb{F}_p)$ has a subgroup isomorphic to $C_2 \times C_2$ given by the points of order 2 and the identity, so $4 \mid \#E(\mathbb{F}_p)$, and removing the point at infinity gives $N = \#E(\mathbb{F}_p) - 1$.

Theorem 4 (Mordell 1922). Let E/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve. Then $E(\mathbb{Q})$ is a finitely generated abelian group.

Proof. See section 4. □

Remark. So $E(\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \Delta \times \mathbb{Z}^r$ for some $r \geq 0$ and finite group Δ .

Definition. With $E(\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \Delta \times \mathbb{Z}^r$ as above r is the *rank* of E/\mathbb{Q} , and Δ the torsion subgroup of $E(\mathbb{Q})$.

Remark. The result also holds over number fields, and for all abelian varieties (Mordell–Weil theorem).

Remark. To describe $E(\mathbb{Q})$, one is happy with having generators for the group; finite data from which the points can be enumerated computationally. One cannot parametrize $E(\mathbb{Q})$ like the conics: there are no non-constant $P(t), Q(t) \in \mathbb{Q}(t)$ satisfying the equation of an elliptic curve. (Otherwise we get a rational map $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 \rightarrow E(\mathbb{C})$ contradicting the Riemann–Hurwitz formula.)

Example.

- $E : y^2 - y = x^3 - x$ has $E(\mathbb{Q}) = \{\mathcal{O}, (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)\} \simeq C_5$.
- $E : y^2 + y = x^3 - x$ has $E(\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ generated by $(0, 0)$.
- $E : y^2 + y = x^3 + x - 2x$ has $E(\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2$ generated by $(0, 0)$ and $(1, 0)$.
- $E : y^2 = x^3 - 2x$ has $E(\mathbb{Q}) \simeq C_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ generated by $(0, 0)$ and $(-1, 1)$ respectively.
- $E : y^2 = x^3 + 877x$ has $E(\mathbb{Q}) \simeq C_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ generated by $(0, 0)$ and $(a \text{ horrid mess})$ respectively.

Exercise Sheet 1

- +1. Let E be the elliptic curve given by

$$y^2 - y = x^3 - x^2.$$

Verify that the point $P = (0, 0)$ has order 5.

Solution. The tangent at P is $y = 0$, which intersects E when $x^3 - x^2 = 0$. The third point is then $(1, 0)$, and the line through $(1, 0)$ and \mathcal{O} intersects E again at $(1, 1)$. Hence $2 \cdot P = (1, 1)$.

The tangent at $(1, 1)$ is $y = x$, which intersects E when $x^2 - x = x^3 - x^2$. The third point is then $(0, 0)$, and the line through $(0, 0)$ and \mathcal{O} intersects E again at $(0, 1)$. Hence $4 \cdot P = (0, 1)$.

The line through P and $(0, 1)$ is $x = 0$, which meets E at the point \mathcal{O} at infinity. Hence $5 \cdot P = \mathcal{O}$, so P has order 5. □

- +2. Let E/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve that has a rational point of order 3. Show that E is isomorphic to one of the form

$$y^2 = x^3 + (ax - b)^2.$$

(Hint: you may find it helpful to show that a point P has order 3 if and only if the tangent line to E through P intersects E at P with multiplicity 3.)

Solution. We have $3 \cdot P = \mathcal{O}$ iff the tangent line at P intersects E at P only. By Proposition 1(i), we may assume E has an equation of the form $y^2 = x^3 + px^2 + qx + r$, and by translation we may assume the rational point P of order 3 is of the form $(0, \beta)$. If $\beta = 0$ then $r = 0$ and $q \neq 0$ by non-singularity, so the tangent line at P is the y -axis, whose intersections with E are given by the cubic equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx = 0$. This has at least two distinct roots, since $q \neq 0$, contradicting the fact that P is the only intersection of the tangent line with E . Hence $\beta \neq 0$, so the tangent line at P is

$$y = \beta + \frac{q}{2\beta}x,$$

which intersects E when

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\beta + \frac{q}{2\beta}x\right)^2 &= x^3 + px^2 + qx + r \\ \iff x^3 + \left(p - \frac{q^2}{4\beta^2}\right)x^2 + r - \beta^2 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then since $3 \cdot P = \mathcal{O}$ this cubic has only the one root at $x = 0$, meaning

$$p - \frac{q^2}{4\beta^2} = r - \beta^2 = 0,$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} E : y^2 &= x^3 + \frac{q^2}{4\beta^2}x^2 + qx + \beta^2 \\ &= x^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2\beta}x + \beta\right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

which is of the desired form with $a = \frac{q}{2\beta}$ and $b = -\beta$. \square

3. Determine the group $E(\mathbb{F}_3)$ for the elliptic curves

$$E : y^2 = x^3 - x \quad \text{and} \quad E : y^2 = x^3 + x.$$

Solution. For $E : y^2 = x^3 - x$ the polynomial $x^3 - x$ vanishes on \mathbb{F}_3 , so the points (apart from \mathcal{O}) are $\{(x, 0) : x \in \mathbb{F}_3\}$. All have order 2 since $y = 0$, so $E(\mathbb{F}_3) \simeq C_2 \times C_2$.

For $E : y^2 = x^3 + x$ the points (apart from \mathcal{O}) are $\{(0, 0), (2, 1), (2, 2)\}$. Since $(2, 1)$ and $(2, 2)$ do not have order 2, having $y \neq 0$, we have $E(\mathbb{F}_3) \simeq C_4$. \square

4. Let E and E' be two elliptic curves over a field K given by Weierstrass equations. Show that if the elliptic curves E and E' are isomorphic, then so are the groups $E(K)$ and $E'(K)$.

Solution. By Proposition 1(ii) we may assume E and E' are related by a linear change of coordinates. Now a K -linear change of coordinates preserves K -rational points, lines, incidence, and tangency, and therefore preserves the definition of the group law on $E(K)$. Hence it gives a group isomorphism $E(K) \simeq E'(K)$. \square

- !5. Prove that for every positive integer $N \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$, the elliptic curve

$$y^2 = x^3 - N^2x$$

has a rational point with a non-zero y -coordinate.

2 Elliptic Curves / \mathbb{C}

Recall that for an elliptic curve E we defined an operation on rational points geometrically via intersections of lines with E . Now an elliptic curve E/\mathbb{C} is supposed to be a torus (a genus 1 Riemann surface), and the standard construction of a complex torus as \mathbb{C}/Λ for a lattice Λ has an obvious group structure as a quotient of $(\mathbb{C}, +)$. How does this relate to the group structure given by line intersections?

Proposition 5 (Recall from complex analysis). *A function $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is meromorphic iff at every $a \in \mathbb{C}$ it has a Laurent series expression*

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} c_n(z-a)^n$$

where $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $c_{n_0} \neq 0$ unless $f(z) \equiv 0$. We write

$$\text{ord}_a f = n_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{res}_a f = c_{-1}.$$

Definition. A lattice $\Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ is a discrete rank 2 subgroup of $(\mathbb{C}, +)$. Say

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\omega_2.$$

The parallelogram spanned by ω_1 and ω_2 is the *fundamental parallelogram*, denoted Π .

Idea: Curves are essentially degree 1 transcendental extensions of \mathbb{C} , and the Riemann surface \mathbb{C}/Λ has a field of meromorphic functions, so we check if that field has transcendence degree 1 over \mathbb{C} .

Definition. An *elliptic function* (w.r.t. Λ) is a meromorphic function f on \mathbb{C} such that $f(z + w) = f(z)$ for all $w \in \Lambda$. In other words, a doubly-periodic meromorphic function.

Remark. These are precisely the meromorphic functions on the Riemann surface $X = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$. They form a field, since we allow poles, denoted $\mathbb{C}(X)$.

Lemma 6. Suppose f is a non-zero elliptic function.

- (i) If f is analytic, then f is constant.
- (ii) We have $\text{ord}_a f \neq 0$ at only finitely many $a \in \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$.
- (iii) $\sum_{a \in \mathbb{C}/\Lambda} \text{res}_a f = 0$.
- (iv) $\sum_{a \in \mathbb{C}/\Lambda} \text{ord}_a f = 0$.
- (v) $\sum_{a \in \mathbb{C}/\Lambda} \text{ord}_a f \cdot a \in \Lambda$.

Proof. (i) If f is analytic then f is continuous, and hence bounded on Π since Π is compact. By periodicity f is bounded on \mathbb{C} , and hence constant by Liouville's theorem.

(ii) Otherwise, we have an accumulation point in Π either of zeros or of poles. In the former case $f = 0$ by the identity theorem, and in the latter case the limit point is an essential singularity. (One can also reduce to only one of these cases by considering $1/f$.)

(iii) After translating Π by some amount we can assume no zeros or poles like on $\partial\Pi$, since there are only finitely many. Then

$$\sum_{a \in \mathbb{C}/\Lambda} \text{res}_a f = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial\Pi} f(z) dz$$

by the residue theorem. The integral splits up into four parts

$$\oint_{\partial\Pi} = \left[\int_0^{\omega_1} + \int_{\omega_1+\omega_2}^{\omega_2} \right] + \left[\int_{\omega_2}^0 + \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_1+\omega_2} \right],$$

but since the integrand is doubly periodic we have

$$\int_0^{\omega_1} = - \int_{\omega_1+\omega_2}^{\omega_2} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\omega_2}^0 = - \int_{\omega_1}^{\omega_1+\omega_2},$$

so the result is zero.

- (iv) Apply (iii) to $f'(z)/f(z)$, whose residues are the orders of $f(z)$ by local Taylor expansion.
- (v) Exercise. (Use $zf'(z)/f(z)$.)

□

We are prompted to ask, are there any non-constant elliptic functions? From above they must have at least two poles, or a double pole. The answer is yes, via (almost) the most obvious construction.

Definition. The *Weierstrass \wp -function* (w.r.t. Λ) is given by

$$\wp(z) = \wp_\Lambda(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \left(\frac{1}{(z-w)^2} - \frac{1}{w^2} \right).$$

Exercise. The sum $\sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \frac{1}{|w|^\alpha}$ converges iff $\alpha > 2$.

Proposition 7. The expression for $\wp(z)$ converges locally uniformly to an elliptic function analytic on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \Lambda$ with double poles on Λ .

Proof. If $2|z| < |w|$, then

$$\left| \frac{1}{(z-w)^2} - \frac{1}{w^2} \right| = \left| \frac{z(2w-z)}{w^2(z-w)^2} \right| \leq \frac{\frac{5}{2}|zw|}{\frac{1}{4}|w|^4} = 10 \frac{|z|}{|w|^3}.$$

Hence

$$\sum_{|w|>2|z|} \left| \frac{1}{(z-w)^2} - \frac{1}{w^2} \right| \leq 10|z| \sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \frac{1}{|w|^3},$$

which is a finite constant multiple of $|z|$ by the exercise above. Therefore the series converges locally uniformly absolutely on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \Lambda$, and the limit is an analytic function on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \Lambda$. Clearly it has double poles on Λ . To see that \wp is elliptic, note that

$$\wp'(z) = -2 \sum_{w \in \Lambda} \frac{1}{(z-w)^3}$$

which is clearly elliptic, so $\wp(z+w) - \wp(z) = C(w)$ is a constant depending on $w \in \Lambda$. But we can see that $\wp(z) = \wp(-z)$ by definition, so $\wp(-w/2) = \wp(w/2) = \wp(-w/2 + w)$, so $C(w) = 0$. \square

Lemma 8.

- (i) $\wp(z)$ is even.
- (ii) $\wp'(z)$ is odd.
- (iii) $\wp(z) - \wp(\alpha)$ has a double pole at $0 + \Lambda$, simple zeros at $\pm\alpha + \Lambda$ (or a double zero if $2\alpha \in \Lambda$), and no other zeros or poles.

Proof. (i) was noted above. (ii) follows immediately. For (iii) the statement about poles is clear, and the statement about zeros follows by counting using Lemma 6(iv). \square

Theorem 9. Let $\Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be a lattice, and set $X = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$.

- (i) $\mathbb{C}(X) = \mathbb{C}(\wp(z), \wp'(z))$.
- (ii) Every even elliptic function lies in $\mathbb{C}(\wp(z))$.

Proof. For (ii), suppose an even elliptic function $f(z)$ has zeros/poles away from Λ at $\pm z_i \notin \Lambda$, with $\text{ord}_{\pm z_i} f = n_i$. (If $2z_i \in \Lambda$ take $n_i = \frac{1}{2} \text{ord}_{z_i} f$.) Consider

$$\tilde{f}(z) = \prod_i (\wp(z) - \wp(z_i))^{n_i} \in \mathbb{C}(\wp(z)).$$

Then $f(z)/\tilde{f}(z)$ has no zeros/poles except possibly on Λ by Lemma 8(iii). By Lemma 6(iv) then $f(z)/\tilde{f}(z)$ has no zeros/poles at all, and hence is constant. Therefore $f(z) \in \mathbb{C}(\wp(z))$. For (i), write an arbitrary elliptic function $f(z)$ as a sum

$$f(z) = \frac{f(z) + f(-z)}{2} + \frac{f(z) - f(-z)}{2}$$

of an even and an odd elliptic function. Since an odd function is an even multiple of the odd function $\wp'(z)$, we are done by (ii). In fact we see that $\mathbb{C}(\wp(z), \wp'(z))$ is a quadratic extension of $\mathbb{C}(\wp(z))$. \square

Definition. We define

$$G_{2k} = G_{2k}(\Lambda) = \sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \frac{1}{w^{2k}} \in \mathbb{C}$$

for $k \geq 2$. This is known as the *Eisenstein series* of weight $2k$.

Remark. This is a two-dimensional version of the special values $\zeta(2k)$ for $k \geq 1$.

Lemma 10. The Taylor series expansion around $z = 0$ of $\wp(z)$ is

$$\wp(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2k+1)G_{2k+2}z^{2k}.$$

Proof. We have

$$\frac{1}{(z-w)^2} - \frac{1}{w^2} = \frac{1}{w^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{z}{w}\right)^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{w^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2k+1}{w^{2k}} z^{2k}.$$

Summing over w gives the result. \square

Lemma 11. *We have the equation*

$$\frac{1}{4}\wp'(z)^2 = \wp(z)^3 - 15G_4\wp(z) - 35G_6.$$

Proof. From the Taylor expansions

$$\begin{aligned}\wp(z) &= \frac{1}{z^2} + 3G_4z^2 + 5G_6z^4 + \cdots \\ \wp(z)^3 &= \frac{1}{z^6} + \frac{9G_4}{z^2} + 15G_6 + \cdots \\ \frac{1}{4}\wp'(z)^2 &= \frac{1}{z^6} - \frac{6G_4}{z^2} - 20G_6 + \cdots\end{aligned}$$

we see that the difference between the two sides of the equation is analytic and vanishes at the origin, whence it is identically zero. \square

Theorem 12. *Let $\Lambda \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be a lattice. Then*

$$E_\Lambda : y^2 = x^3 - 15G_4x - 35G_6$$

defines an elliptic curve over \mathbb{C} , i.e. it is non-singular, and

$$\varphi(z) = (\wp(z), \frac{1}{2}\wp'(z)) \quad \wp(0) = \mathcal{O}$$

is an isomorphism of groups $\mathbb{C}/\Lambda \rightarrow E_\Lambda(\mathbb{C})$.

Proof. • φ is well-defined by Lemma 11 and periodicity of \wp .

- φ is bijective: if $(x_0, y_0) \in E_\Lambda(\mathbb{C})$, then $\wp(z) - x_0$ has one double pole, and therefore two zeros $\pm\alpha$, giving

$$\{\varphi(\alpha), \varphi(-\alpha)\} = \{(x_0, y_0), (x_0, -y_0)\}.$$

Hence φ is a bijection.

- E_Λ is non-singular: as $\wp'(z)$ is odd, it vanishes at the three points τ of order 2 in \mathbb{C}/Λ , and hence the roots of the cubic in x are the images $\wp(\omega_1/2)$, $\wp(\omega_2/2)$, $\wp((\omega_1 + \omega_2)/2)$ of these points. These roots are distinct, since $\wp(z) - \wp(\tau)$ has a double root at τ and hence no other zeros.
- φ is a group homomorphism:
 - $\varphi(0) = \mathcal{O}$.
 - $\varphi(-\alpha)$ and $\varphi(\alpha)$ lie on a vertical line since $\wp(z)$ is even.
 - Suppose $P_1 \oplus P_2 = \ominus P_3$, with $\{P_i\}$ lying on the line

$$\lambda y + \mu x + \nu = 0.$$

Writing $P_i = \varphi(\alpha_i)$, the elliptic function $\frac{\lambda}{2}\wp'(z) + \mu\wp(z) + \nu$ vanishes at each α_i , and has a triple pole on Λ . By Lemma 6(v) we therefore have $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0$. \square

Remark. The result shows that $(E_\Lambda(\mathbb{C}), \oplus)$ is indeed a group.

Theorem 13 (Uniformization Theorem). *Every elliptic curve over \mathbb{C} is isomorphic to E_Λ for some Λ .*

Proof. Beyond the scope of the course. \square

Corollary 14. *Let K be a number field, and E/K an elliptic curve. Then $E(K)[n] \leq \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$.*

Here $A[n] = \{a \in A : na = 0\}$ denotes the n -torsion subgroup of an abelian group A .

Proof. By the uniformization theorem we have $E(K) \leq E(\mathbb{C}) \simeq E_\Lambda(\mathbb{C}) \simeq \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$ for some Λ . But by inspection $(\mathbb{C}/\Lambda)[n] \simeq \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. \square

Corollary 15. *Let $E : y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6$ be an elliptic curve over a field of characteristic 0. Then $(E(K), \oplus)$ is a group.*

Note that K may have cardinality too large to embed into \mathbb{C} .

Proof. This is an example of the “Lefschetz principle”. All group axioms apart from associativity are easy. Suppose $P_i = (x_i, y_i) \in E(K)$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Define the field $F = \mathbb{Q}(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6, x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x_3, y_3)$, which embeds into \mathbb{C} as a finitely generated \mathbb{Q} -extension. We may then view E over \mathbb{C} via this embedding, and $P_i \in E(F) \leq E(\mathbb{C})$ where $(P_1 \oplus P_2) \oplus P_3 = P_1 \oplus (P_2 \oplus P_3)$ by the previous result. \square

Exercise Sheet 2

+1. Let E/\mathbb{C} be an elliptic curve given by

$$y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B,$$

and let $m \geq 1$ be an integer. Use the uniformization theorem to show that there are rational functions f, g such that for every $P = (x_1, y_1) \in E(\mathbb{C})$, the point mP is given by $(f(x_1), y_1 g(x_1))$.

Solution. By the uniformization theorem $E \simeq E_\Lambda$ for some Λ , and by Proposition 2(ii) there is an isomorphism given by a linear change of coordinates of the form

$$x = u^2 x' + r, \quad y = u^3 y' + u^2 s x' + t.$$

Since E_Λ has no xy and no y term we have $s = t = 0$, and so this change of coordinates preserves functions of the desired form $(f(x), yg(x))$. Hence we may assume $E = E_\Lambda$, where there is the group isomorphism $\mathbb{C}/\Lambda \rightarrow E_\Lambda(\mathbb{C})$ given by $z + \Lambda \mapsto (\wp(z), \frac{1}{2}\wp'(z))$. Then if $(x_1, y_1) = (\wp(z), \frac{1}{2}\wp'(z))$, the coordinates of mP are $(\wp(mz), \frac{1}{2}\wp'(mz))$, and it suffices to note that $\wp(mz)$ and $\wp'(mz)/\wp'(z)$ are even elliptic functions, hence given by rational functions f, g of $\wp(z)$. \square

+2. Let Λ be a lattice in \mathbb{C} and f an elliptic function with respect to Λ . Prove that $\sum_{z \in \mathbb{C}/\Lambda} (z \cdot \text{ord}_z f)$ is an element of Λ . (*Hint: Integrate $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$ over the boundary of the fundamental parallelogram and don't be afraid of logs.*)

Solution. Assuming f is non-zero it has finitely many zeros/poles, so we may translate it so that none lie on the boundary of the fundamental parallelogram Π . Then by the residue theorem

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial\Pi} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{a \in \Pi} \text{res}_a \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = \sum_{a \in \Pi} \left(a \cdot \text{res}_a \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} \right) = \sum_{a \in \Pi} (a \cdot \text{ord}_a f).$$

Now if Λ is generated by ω_1, ω_2 , then

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\partial\Pi} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz &= \int_0^{\omega_1} \left[\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - \frac{(z+\omega_2)f'(z+\omega_2)}{f(z+\omega_2)} \right] dz \\ &\quad + \int_0^{\omega_2} \left[\frac{(z+\omega_1)f'(z+\omega_1)}{f(z+\omega_1)} - \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right] dz \\ &= -\omega_2 \int_0^{\omega_1} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz + \omega_1 \int_0^{\omega_2} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz. \end{aligned}$$

But the integral

$$\int_0^{\omega_i} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \int_0^{\omega_i} d \log f(z)$$

is the increment of the analytic continuation of the logarithm along $f([0, \omega_i])$; a loop based at $f(\omega_i) = f(0)$. This is an integer multiple of $2\pi i$, so $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial\Pi} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} dz \in \mathbb{Z}\omega_2 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 = \Lambda$. \square

3. Let E/K be an elliptic curve over a field of characteristic zero. Prove that

$$E(\bar{K})[n] \simeq \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}.$$

Solution. By a change of coordinates we may assume $E: y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$ for some $A, B \in K$. The map $P \mapsto nP$ on $E(L)$ for any L/K is given by $(x, y) \mapsto (p(x, y), q(x, y))$ for some $p, q \in K(x, y)$. Let F/\mathbb{Q} be the extension generated by A, B , and the coefficients of p and q . Then F embeds into \mathbb{C} , and we may view E/F . From exercise 1 we have that $p(x, y)$ and $q(x, y)/y$ lie in $F(x, y) \cap \mathbb{C}(x) = F(x)$; say $p(x, y) = P_1(x)/P_2(x)$ and $q(x, y) = yQ_1(x)/Q_2(x)$ where $P_i, Q_i \in F[x]$. Then

$$E(\bar{K})[n] = \{(x, y) \in E(\bar{K}) : Q_2(x) = 0, y = 1/(Q_1(x)P_2(x))\} \cup \{\mathcal{O}\}$$

is finite since $Q_2(x)$ has finitely many roots, so we may assume F also contains the coordinates of all the points in $E(\bar{K})[n]$, meaning $E(\bar{F})[n] = E(\bar{K})[n]$. Now

$$E(\mathbb{C})[n] = \{(x, y) \in E(\mathbb{C}) : Q_2(x) = 0, y = 1/(Q_1(x)P_2(x))\} \cup \{\mathcal{O}\}$$

consists of points whose coordinates are algebraic over F , so since \bar{F} embeds into \mathbb{C} we must have $E(\bar{F})[n] \simeq E(\mathbb{C})[n]$. Hence

$$E(\bar{K})[n] = E(\bar{F})[n] \simeq E(\mathbb{C})[n] \simeq \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$$

by the uniformization theorem. \square

4. Let E be an elliptic curve over \mathbb{F}_p given by a Weierstrass equation. Prove that the operation \oplus is associative. (*Hint: Write E as the reduction mod p of a suitable elliptic curve with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}_p . You'll need Hensel's Lemma to lift points from \mathbb{F}_p to \mathbb{Z}_p .*)

Solution. Firstly, note that the associativity equation $P \oplus (Q \oplus R) = (P \oplus Q) \oplus R$ for an elliptic curve is easily seen to be true in the following cases:

- If $P = \mathcal{O}$, $Q = \mathcal{O}$, or $R = \mathcal{O}$.
- If $P \oplus (Q \oplus R) = \mathcal{O}$ or $(P \oplus Q) \oplus R = \mathcal{O}$, since these both happen iff P, Q, R are collinear.
- If $P \oplus Q = \mathcal{O}$ or $Q \oplus R = \mathcal{O}$, since $(-P) \oplus (P \oplus Q) = Q$: the points $P, Q, -(P \oplus Q)$ are the intersections of a line with E , so the reflections $-P, -Q, P \oplus Q$ are also. (For a Weierstrass equation negation $(x, y) \mapsto (x, -y - a_1x - a_3)$ is linear and so sends lines to lines.)

Now suppose

$$y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6$$

is an equation over \mathbb{Z}_p reducing to E modulo p which defines an elliptic curve \tilde{E}/\mathbb{Q}_p . One exists by completing the square and applying Proposition 2(iii); the discriminant cannot vanish for the infinitely many possible lifts of the coefficients. Since \mathbb{Q}_p embeds into \mathbb{C} , we see that \oplus is associative on $\tilde{E}(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ by the uniformization theorem.

If $P \in \tilde{E}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, write $\bar{P} \in E(\mathbb{F}_p)$ for the reduction modulo p . Since E is non-singular, for every point in $E(\mathbb{F}_p)$ one coordinate when fixed leaves the other as a simple root of the defining equation. By Hensel's lemma simple roots can be lifted to \mathbb{Z}_p , so all points of $E(\mathbb{F}_p)$ are of the form \bar{P} .

Claim: If $P, Q \in \tilde{E}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ with $\bar{P} \oplus \bar{Q} \neq \mathcal{O}$, then $P \oplus Q \in \tilde{E}(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ and $\overline{P \oplus Q} = \bar{P} \oplus \bar{Q}$.

Since we dealt with the case of vanishing sums earlier, this proves associativity on $E(\mathbb{F}_p)$:

$$\bar{P} \oplus (\bar{Q} \oplus \bar{R}) = \bar{P} \oplus \overline{Q \oplus R} = \overline{P \oplus Q \oplus R} = \overline{P \oplus Q} \oplus \bar{R} = (\bar{P} \oplus \bar{Q}) \oplus \bar{R}.$$

Proof of claim: Suppose $P = (x_1, y_1)$, $Q = (x_2, y_2)$, and $P \oplus Q = (x_3, y_3)$. Write $s = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, where $x_2 - x_1$ is invertible in \mathbb{Z}_p since $\bar{P} \oplus \bar{Q} \neq \mathcal{O}$. We have a monic cubic

$$(y_1 + s(x - x_1))^2 + (a_1x + a_3)(y_1 + s(x - x_1)) = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6$$

in x over \mathbb{Z}_p , whose roots in \mathbb{Q}_p are x_1, x_2, x_3 , and whose roots upon reduction to \mathbb{F}_p are the x -coordinates of $\bar{P}, \bar{Q}, \bar{P} \oplus \bar{Q}$. Factoring out $(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$ we see that $x_3 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, since the equation is monic, and reducing to \mathbb{F}_p we see that x_3 lifts the x -coordinate of $\bar{P} \oplus \bar{Q}$. Similarly, factoring out the root $y_1 + s(x_1 - x_3)$ of the monic quadratic

$$y^2 + a_1x_3y + a_3y = x_3^3 + a_2x_3^2 + a_4x_3 + a_6$$

in y over \mathbb{Z}_p , we see that $y_3 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ lifts the y -coordinate of $\bar{P} \oplus \bar{Q}$. \square

- !5. Fix an elliptic curve E/\mathbb{Q} given by $y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$ and consider the family of its “quadratic twists”,

$$d \cdot y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B,$$

where d runs over all square-free integers (ordered by absolute value). Show that 50% of the elliptic curves in this family have an infinite number of rational points.

3 Heights

Definition. For $\alpha = p/q \in \mathbb{Q}$ with p and q coprime, define the *height* of α

$$H(\alpha) = H_{\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha) = \max\{|p|, |q|\},$$

and the *logarithmic height* of α

$$h(\alpha) = \log H(\alpha).$$

Notation. For a rational function $f(x) = P(x)/Q(x) \in K(x)$ over a field K where $P(x), Q(x) \in K[x]$ have no common factor, we define the degree of f to be $\max\{\deg P, \deg Q\}$.

Proposition 16.

- (i) $h(\alpha) \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$.
- (ii) $h(\alpha) = 0$ iff $\alpha \in \{0, 1, -1\}$.
- (iii) $h(\alpha^d) = d \cdot h(\alpha)$ for each $d \geq 1$.
- (iv) If $f(x) = (a_n x^n + \cdots + a_0)/(b_m x^m + \cdots + b_0) \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$ has degree d , then $h(f(\alpha)) = d \cdot h(\alpha) + O(1)$, i.e. there is a constant c such that

$$d \cdot h(\alpha) - c \leq h(f(\alpha)) \leq d \cdot h(\alpha) + c$$

for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$.

- (v) The set $\{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q} : h(\alpha) < c\}$ is finite for each $c > 0$.

Proof. All except (iv) are clear. For (iv), we may assume without loss of generality that $n \geq m$, otherwise considering $1/f(x)$, and that $a_i, b_j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Write

$$f(S/T) = \frac{a_n S^n + \cdots + a_0 T^n}{(b_m S^m + \cdots + b_0 T^m) T^{n-m}} = \frac{A(S, T)}{B(S, T)},$$

with $A(S, 1)$ and $B(S, 1)$ coprime in $\mathbb{Q}[S]$. Then for $\alpha = p/q$, we have

$$|a_n p^n + \cdots + a_0 q^n| \leq (n+1) \max\{|a_i|\} \max\{|p|, |q|\}^n$$

and

$$|(b_m p^m + \cdots + b_0 q^m) q^{n-m}| \leq (m+1) \max\{|b_j|\} \max\{|p|, |q|\}^n,$$

so $H(f(\alpha)) \leq c_1 H(\alpha)^n$ where $c_1 = (n+1) \max(\{|a_i|\} \cup \{|b_j|\})$. On the other hand, since $A(S, 1)$ and $B(S, 1)$ are coprime in $\mathbb{Q}[S]$ we have some $\phi(S), \psi(S) \in \mathbb{Z}[S]$ with

$$A(S, 1)\phi(S) + B(S, 1)\psi(S) = d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}.$$

By homogenizing terms, we get some $\tilde{\phi}(S, T), \tilde{\psi}(S, T) \in \mathbb{Z}[S, T]$ homogeneous of degree $N - n$ with

$$A(S, T)\tilde{\phi}(S, T) + B(S, T)\tilde{\psi}(S, T) = d_1 T^N$$

for a sufficiently large $N > n$. We also have that $A(1, T)$ and $B(1, T)$ are coprime in $\mathbb{Q}[T]$, and so for N large enough we also get $\tilde{\phi}'(S, T), \tilde{\psi}'(S, T) \in \mathbb{Z}[S, T]$ homogeneous of degree $N - n$ with

$$A(S, T)\tilde{\phi}'(S, T) + B(S, T)\tilde{\psi}'(S, T) = d_2 S^N,$$

where $d_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Now $\gcd\{A(p, q), B(p, q)\}$ divides $d_1 p^N$ and $d_2 q^N$, and hence also $d_1 d_2$ since p and q are coprime. Then we have

$$H(f(\alpha)) \geq \frac{1}{d_1 d_2} \max\{|A(p, q)|, |B(p, q)|\},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 |p|^N &\leq |A(p, q)| |\tilde{\phi}(p, q)| + |B(p, q)| |\tilde{\psi}(p, q)| \\ &\leq 2g_1 \max\{|A(p, q)|, |B(p, q)|\} \max\{|p|, |q|\}^{N-n} \end{aligned}$$

where g_1 is the maximal size of the coefficients in $\tilde{\phi}(S, T)$ and $\tilde{\psi}(S, T)$ multiplied by the number of monomials in both. Similarly

$$d_2 |q|^N \leq 2g_2 \max\{|A(p, q)|, |B(p, q)|\} \max\{|p|, |q|\}^{N-n}$$

for some constant g_2 , and hence $H(f(\alpha)) \geq c_2 H(\alpha)^n$ where $c_2 = \frac{1}{2 \max\{g_1 d_2, g_2 d_1\}}$. \square

Definition. Let $E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$ be an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} , and suppose $P = (x_0, y_0) \in E(\mathbb{Q})$. The *naive height* of P is $h_E(P) = h_{\mathbb{Q}}(x_0)$. (If $P = \mathcal{O}$ then $h_E(P) = 0$.)

Remark. For all $c > 0$, the set $\{P \in E(\mathbb{Q}) : h_E(P) < c\}$ is finite by Proposition 16(v).

Lemma 17. For $m \geq 1$ we have

$$h_E(mP) = m^2 h_E(P) + O(1),$$

i.e. there is a constant c such that

$$m^2 h_E(P) - c \leq h_E(mP) \leq m^2 h_E(P) + c$$

for all $P \in E(\mathbb{Q})$.

Proof. This follows from Proposition 16, and the following lemma. □

Lemma 18. For each $m \geq 1$ there is an $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$ of degree m^2 such that if $P = (x_0, y_0) \in E(\mathbb{Q})$ then $mP = (f(x_0), \dots)$.

Proof. Applying the group law m times gives $\mathcal{X}_m(x, y), \mathcal{Y}_m(x, y) \in \mathbb{Q}(x, y)$ such that for $P = (x_0, y_0)$ we have $mP = (\mathcal{X}_m(x_0, y_0), \mathcal{Y}_m(x_0, y_0))$. Now since $y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$ on E , and $1, y$ is a basis for $\mathbb{Q}(x, y)$ over $\mathbb{Q}(x, y^2)$, we can assume

$$\mathcal{X}_m(x, y) = g_1(x) + yg_2(x)$$

for some $g_1(x), g_2(x) \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$. By the uniformization theorem we have $E_{\mathbb{C}} \simeq E_{\Lambda}$ for some Λ , and by Proposition 2(ii) this isomorphism is given by a linear change of variables which due to the form of our equations preserves the given condition on \mathcal{X}_m and \mathcal{Y}_m . Hence we may assume $E = E_{\Lambda}$, where we have

$$P = (x_0, y_0) = (\wp(z), \frac{1}{2}\wp'(z))$$

and

$$mP = (\mathcal{X}_m(x_0, y_0), \mathcal{Y}_m(x_0, y_0)) = (\wp(mz), \frac{1}{2}\wp'(mz))$$

according to the isomorphism with \mathbb{C}/Λ . Then $\wp(mz) = g_1(\wp(z)) + \frac{1}{2}\wp'(z)g_2(\wp(z))$, and since $\wp(mz)$ is even we must have $g_2(x) = 0$. Writing

$$g_1(\wp(z)) = \frac{\prod_i (\wp(z) - \alpha_i)}{\prod_j (\wp(z) - \beta_j)}$$

we see that $g_1(\wp(z))$ has $2 \deg g_1$ poles; each factor in the denominator has two zeros by Lemma 8, and excess of factors in the numerator contributes multiples of the double pole of $\wp(z)$. As $\wp(mz)$ has m^2 double poles, we must have $\deg g_1 = m^2$. □

Theorem 19 (Parallelogram Law). Let $E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$ be an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} . Then for $P, Q \in E(\mathbb{Q})$ we have

$$h(P \oplus Q) + h(P \ominus Q) = 2h(P) + 2h(Q) + O(1).$$

Proof. By applying the transformation $P = P' \oplus Q'$, $Q = P' \ominus Q'$ it suffices to prove the claim with \leq in place of $=$. The proof is omitted. □

Theorem 20. Let $E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$ be an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} . There is a unique function $\hat{h} : E(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, called the *canonical height*, such that:

$$(i) \quad \hat{h}(P) = h(P) + O(1), \text{ and}$$

$$(ii) \quad \hat{h}(mP) = m^2 \hat{h}(P) \text{ for each } P \in E(\mathbb{Q}).$$

Moreover, it satisfies:

$$(iv) \quad \text{For each } c > 0 \text{ the set } \{P \in E(\mathbb{Q}) : \hat{h}(P) < c\} \text{ is finite.}$$

$$(v) \quad \text{The parallelogram law for } \hat{h} \text{ is satisfied exactly.}$$

$$(vi) \quad \text{We have } \hat{h}(P) \geq 0, \text{ with equality iff } P \text{ has finite order.}$$

$$(vii) \quad \text{The height pairing } \langle P, Q \rangle = \hat{h}(P \oplus Q) - \hat{h}(P) - \hat{h}(Q) \text{ is bilinear.}$$

Proof. Suppose \hat{h} and \hat{h}' satisfy (i) and (ii). If $\hat{h}(P) \neq \hat{h}'(P)$ for some $P \in E(\mathbb{Q})$, then by (ii) with $m = 2$ we have

$$\hat{h}(2^n P) - \hat{h}'(2^n P) = 4^n \hat{h}(P) - \hat{h}'(P).$$

This is unbounded as n varies, contradicting the fact that $\hat{h}(P) - \hat{h}'(P) = O(1)$ from (i). To prove existence, define $\hat{h}(P) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4^n} h(2^n P)$. By the parallelogram law $h(2^n P) = 4^n h(P) + O(1)$, which shows that the limit converges and $\hat{h}(P) = h(P) + O(1)$. By construction (ii) holds for $m = 2$. Now for a given $k \geq 1$, define

$$\hat{h}'(P) = \frac{1}{k^2} \hat{h}(kP).$$

This satisfies (i), and (ii) with $m = 2$. Since the proof of uniqueness only used the $m = 2$ case of (ii) we have $\hat{h}' = \hat{h}$, proving (ii) for \hat{h} with $m = k$. As k was arbitrary this proves (ii). The properties (iv) and (v) are clear from (i) and the corresponding facts about the naive height, while (vii) is a consequence of the parallelogram law. For (vi) the inequality is clear, and if $\hat{h}(P) = 0$ then $h(mP)$ is bounded as m varies by (i) and (ii), so $\{mP : m \geq 1\}$ is a finite set. \square

Corollary 21. *Elliptic curves over \mathbb{Q} have only finitely many points of finite order.*

Lemma 22. *Let A be a countable abelian group with no elements of finite order, and $h : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a positive-definite quadratic form such that*

$$\{p \in A : h(p) < c\}$$

is finite for each $c > 0$. Then $A \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus n}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ or $A \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}$.

Theorem 23. *Let E/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve. Then $E(\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \Delta \times \mathbb{Z}^n$ or $\Delta \times \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}}$ for some finite group Δ .*

Proof. If Δ is the torsion subgroup of $E(\mathbb{Q})$, then by Corollary 21 it is a finite group, and by Theorem 20 the canonical height is a positive-definite quadratic form on $E(\mathbb{Q})/\Delta$, so we can apply Lemma 22. \square

Lemma 24.

(i) $P \in E(\mathbb{Q})$ has infinite order iff $\hat{h}(P) \neq 0$.

(ii) $P_1, \dots, P_n \in E(\mathbb{Q})$ are linearly independent iff $\det(\langle P_i, P_j \rangle) \neq 0$.

Proof. This follows from Theorem 21. \square

Exercises

+1. Let E/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve given by $E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$, and let $P \in E(\mathbb{Q})$. For $n \geq 1$ write $nP = (x_n, y_n)$. Use the canonical height to prove that

$$h_{\mathbb{Q}}(x_n) = n^2 a + O(1),$$

where the constant $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and the error term $O(1)$ may depend on E and P , but not on n .

Solution. We have

$$h_{\mathbb{Q}}(x_n) = \hat{h}(nP) + O(1) = n^2 \hat{h}(P) + O(1),$$

where the error term $O(1)$ doesn't depend on the point nP , so $a = \hat{h}(P)$ suffices. \square

+2. Let E/\mathbb{Q} be the elliptic curve given by $y^2 = (x+1)(x+4)(x-5)$. Assuming that its group of rational points is isomorphic to $C_2 \times C_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$, prove that it is generated by $(-1, 0)$, $(5, 0)$ and $Q = (-3, 4)$. You may assume that for this curve

$$-5.60 \leq h(P) - \hat{h}(P) \leq 1.58$$

for all $P \in E(\mathbb{Q})$, and may find it helpful to know that $10Q$ has x -coordinate

$$\frac{661822357518174342999917659646891158606732140305553705}{31166866709725719871202723091110962265223527659785616}.$$

(Hint: Find an upper bound on $h(R)$ for the generator R of the copy of \mathbb{Z} in $E(\mathbb{Q})$.)

Solution. The two given points of order 2 must generate $C_2 \times C_2$. Let R denote a generator for the copy of \mathbb{Z} in $E(\mathbb{Q})$, and suppose $Q = P \oplus nR$ where P is torsion and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $|n| = 1$ we are done, so assume $|n| \geq 2$. We have $\hat{h}(Q) = \hat{h}(nR) = n^2 \hat{h}(R)$ since the bilinear height pairing satisfies $2\langle P, Q \rangle = \langle 2P, Q \rangle = 0$. Counting digits in the above fraction gives $h(10Q) \leq 54 \log 10$, so

$$\begin{aligned} h(R) &\leq 1.58 + \hat{h}(R) = 1.58 + \frac{\hat{h}(10Q)}{100n^2} \\ &\leq 1.58 + \frac{\hat{h}(10Q)}{400} \\ &\leq 1.58 + \frac{h(10Q) + 5.60}{400} \\ &\leq 1.58 + \frac{54 \log 10 + 5.60}{400}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $H(R) \leq \exp(1.58 + \frac{54 \log 10 + 5.60}{400}) \leq 6.72$, i.e. $H(R) \leq 6$. Since rational points of E have either $-4 \leq x \leq -1$ or $x \geq 5$, the possibilities for the x -coordinate of R are:

x	$(x+1)(x+4)(x-5)$	$\exists y$
$+5/1$	0	yes
$+6/1$	70	no
$-1/1$	0	yes
$-2/1$	14	no
$-3/1$	16	yes
$-3/2$	$65/8$	no
$-4/1$	0	yes
$-4/3$	$152/27$	no
$-5/2$	$135/8$	no
$-5/3$	$280/27$	no
$-5/4$	$275/64$	no
$-6/5$	$434/125$	no

The only non-torsion points from this list are $\pm Q$, contradicting $|n| \geq 2$ as required. \square

3. Prove that the two definitions of height on \mathbb{Q} agree, i.e. that for $x = \frac{n}{m}$ with $n, m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ coprime,

$$\max(|n|, |m|) = \max(1, |x|) \cdot \prod_p \max(1, |x|_p) \quad \text{where } |p^r \frac{a}{b}|_p = p^{-r} \text{ for } p \nmid a, b.$$

4. (i) Show that the number of rational points on an elliptic curve $E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$ of height up to X is asymptotically $C \cdot X^{r/2}$, where r is the rank of E/\mathbb{Q} and $C \in \mathbb{R}$ is some constant.
(ii) Show that $C = |E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}}| \cdot \frac{\pi^{r/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{r}{2}+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\text{Reg}(E/\mathbb{Q})}}$, where $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}}$ is the torsion subgroup of points of finite order of $E(\mathbb{Q})$ and $\text{Reg}(E/\mathbb{Q})$ is the *regulator* of E/\mathbb{Q} , defined as

$$\text{Reg}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \langle P_1, P_1 \rangle & \langle P_1, P_2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle P_1, P_r \rangle \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \langle P_r, P_1 \rangle & \langle P_r, P_2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle P_r, P_r \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

for any basis P_1, \dots, P_r of $E(\mathbb{Q})/E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}}$ and where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the height pairing.

(The volume of an n -sphere of radius R is $\frac{\pi^{n/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)} R^n$.)

!5. Either

- (i) Show that there are elliptic curves over \mathbb{Q} with arbitrarily large rank, or
(ii) Show that ranks of elliptic curves over \mathbb{Q} are bounded.

4 Mordell–Weil Theorem

Notation. Let E/K be an elliptic curve, and F/K a field extension. For $P = (x_0, y_0) \in E(F)$ write

$$K(P) = K(x_0, y_0).$$

If F/K is Galois, write

$$\sigma(P) = (\sigma(x_0), \sigma(y_0))$$

for $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(F/K)$. Note that $\sigma(P) \in E(F)$ since it satisfies the same equation with coefficients in K , and if $P, Q \in E(F)$ then

$$\sigma(P \oplus Q) = \sigma(P) \oplus \sigma(Q)$$

since σ sends lines to lines.

Lemma 25. *Let E/K be an elliptic curve with $K \subseteq \mathbb{C}$. Let $P \in E(K)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

(i) *There are n^2 points $Q \in E(\mathbb{C})$ with $nQ = P$.*

(ii) *$K(Q)$ is algebraic over K .*

(iii) *If $E(K)[n] = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ then*

- $K(Q_1) = K(Q_2)$ for $nQ_1 = nQ_2 = P$.
- $K(Q)/K$ is Galois.
- $\text{Gal}(K(Q)/K) \leq \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. Without loss of generality $E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$ since $\text{char } K = 0$.

(i) True by the uniformization theorem.

(ii) Recall from Lemma 18 that if $P = (x_0, y_0)$ then $nP = (f(x_0), \dots)$ for some $f(x) \in K(x)$. Since $f(x_0) \in K$ we get that x_0 is algebraic over K , and since $y_0^2 = x_0^3 + Ax_0 + B$ we get that y_0 is algebraic over K .

(iii) • We have

$$n(Q_1 \ominus Q_2) = nQ_1 \ominus nQ_2 = P \ominus P = \mathcal{O},$$

so $Q_1 = Q_2 \oplus T$ with $T \in E(\mathbb{C})[n]$. By assumption $E(K)[n] = E(\mathbb{C})[n]$, so $T \in E(K)[n]$, and hence $K(Q_1) = K(Q_2 \oplus T) \subseteq K(Q_2)$.

- If F/K is the Galois closure of $K(Q)$ and $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(F/K)$, then

$$n \cdot \sigma(Q) = \sigma(nQ) = \sigma(P) = P,$$

so

$$\sigma(K(Q)) = K(\sigma(Q)) = K(Q).$$

As this holds for all $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(F/K)$ we get that $F = K(Q)$ is Galois over K .

- Set $\sigma(Q) = Q \oplus T_\sigma$, so $T_\sigma \in E(K)[n]$. The map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gal}(K(Q)/K) &\rightarrow E(K)[n] \\ \sigma &\mapsto T_\sigma \end{aligned}$$

is an injective group homomorphism:

- Homomorphism: We have $T_{\sigma\tau} = T_\sigma \oplus T_\tau$ by applying $\tau \in \text{Gal}(F/K)$ to $\sigma(Q) = Q \oplus T_\sigma$.
- Injective: If $\sigma(Q) = Q$ then σ fixes $K(Q)$, and hence $\sigma = \text{id}$.

□

The strategy for proving the Mordell–Weil theorem is as follows:

- Enlarge K so that $E(K)[2] = C_2 \times C_2$, i.e. $E : y^2 = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)$.
- Note that $\text{Gal}(K(\frac{1}{2}P)/K) \leq C_2 \times C_2$, where $K(\frac{1}{2}P)$ means $K(Q)$ for Q satisfying $2Q = P$.

- Note that $K(\frac{1}{2}P)/K$ can only ramify at certain primes independent of the point P . (The primes dividing the discriminant of the curve.)
- Note that there are only finitely many such field extensions.
- Note that “Different points P give different fields $K(\frac{1}{2}P)/K$ ”, or more correctly we have a finite-to-one map

$$E(K)/2E(K) \rightarrow \{\text{fields } K(\frac{1}{2}P)\}$$

- Deduce that $E(K)/2E(K)$ is finite.
- Using heights we know that $E(K) \cong \Delta \times \mathbb{Z}^n$ where Δ is a finite group and n is possibly infinite. But since $E(K)/2E(K)$ is finite we must have that n is finite (as otherwise $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n$ is not finite.)

Notation. Let K/\mathbb{Q} be a number field (or a local field), and let \mathfrak{p} be a prime of K with residue field $\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p}$. For $P = (x_0 : \cdots : x_n) \in \mathbb{P}^n(K)$, find an $\alpha \in K$ such that $\alpha x_i \in \mathcal{O}_K$ for all i , and $\mathfrak{p} \nmid \alpha x_j$ for some j . Define the *reduction mod \mathfrak{p}* of P to be

$$\overline{P} = (\overline{\alpha x_0} : \cdots : \overline{\alpha x_n}) \in \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}).$$

Note that this is well-defined; different α result in scalar multiples. If E/K is an elliptic curve given by

$$y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6 \quad (*)$$

with $a_i \in \mathcal{O}_K$ (or at least $\text{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} a_i \geq 0$), then reduction mod \mathfrak{p} gives a map

$$E(K) \rightarrow \overline{E}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}})$$

$$(x_0, y_0) \mapsto \begin{cases} (\overline{x_0}, \overline{y_0}) & \text{if } \mathfrak{p} \nmid \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{y_0} \\ \mathcal{O} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where \overline{E} is the (possibly singular) curve obtained by reducing $(*)$ mod \mathfrak{p} . If \overline{E} is non-singular then this is a group homomorphism (reduction mod \mathfrak{p} preserves lines).

Lemma 26. *Let K be a number field, and consider an elliptic curve*

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

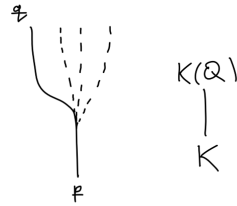
with $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathcal{O}_K$ distinct. If $Q \in E(\overline{K})$ with $2Q \in E(K)$ then $K(Q)/K$ can only ramify at primes dividing

$$2 \text{Disc}(f(x)) = 2(\alpha - \beta)^2(\beta - \gamma)^2(\alpha - \gamma)^2.$$

Proof. Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime of K with $\mathfrak{p} \nmid 2(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\alpha - \gamma)$. Then \overline{E} is an elliptic curve over $\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, and

$$\overline{E}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}})[2] = \{\mathcal{O}, (\overline{\alpha}, 0), (\overline{\beta}, 0), (\overline{\gamma}, 0)\}.$$

Let \mathfrak{q} be a prime of $K(Q)$ lying over \mathfrak{p} .



Recall the ramification index is given by $e_{\mathfrak{q}/\mathfrak{p}} = |I_{\mathfrak{q}/\mathfrak{p}}|$, where

$$I_{\mathfrak{q}/\mathfrak{p}} = \{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K(Q)/K) : \sigma(\mathfrak{q}) = \mathfrak{q} \text{ and } \sigma(t) = t \text{ mod } \mathfrak{q} \text{ for all } t \in \mathcal{O}_{K(Q)}\}$$

is the inertia group. Hence it suffices to show that $\sigma(Q) = Q$ for all $\sigma \in I_{\mathfrak{q}/\mathfrak{p}}$, as then σ fixes $K(Q)$ so $\sigma = \text{id}$, meaning $I_{\mathfrak{q}/\mathfrak{p}}$ has order 1. Now for $\sigma \in I_{\mathfrak{q}/\mathfrak{p}}$, if $Q = (x_0, y_0)$ then

$$\sigma(x_0) = x_0 \text{ mod } \mathfrak{p}, \quad \sigma(y_0) = y_0 \text{ mod } \mathfrak{q}$$

so $\overline{\sigma(Q)} = \overline{Q}$, and $2\sigma(Q) = \sigma(2Q) = 2Q$, and hence $\sigma(Q) = Q \oplus T$ for some $T \in E(K)[2]$. Then $\overline{\sigma(Q)} = \overline{Q}$ implies $\overline{T} = \mathcal{O}$, and from the explicit list of points in $E(K)[2]$ we must have $T = \mathcal{O}$. Hence $\sigma(Q) = Q$ as required. \square

Lemma 27. *Let K be a number field.*

- (i) *If $a \in \mathcal{O}_K \setminus \{0\}$, and $(a) = \prod_i \mathfrak{p}_i^{n_i}$ for distinct primes \mathfrak{p}_i , then $K(\sqrt{a})/K$ ramifies at the \mathfrak{p}_i where n_i is odd.*
- (ii) *If S is a finite set of primes of K , then there are only finitely many quadratic extensions that ramify only at primes in S .*

Proof. Exercise. □

Lemma 28. *Let E/K be an elliptic curve over a number field with $E(K)[2] = C_2 \times C_2$. The map*

$$E(K)/2E(K) \rightarrow \{F/K : \text{Gal}(F/K) \leq C_2 \times C_2\}$$

$$P \mapsto K(Q) \text{ where } Q \in E(\overline{K}) \text{ with } 2Q = P$$

is well-defined, and finite-to-one.

Proof. Firstly, we check well-definedness:

- The Galois group satisfies the right condition by Lemma 25(iii).
- If $P = 2Q = 2Q'$ then $K(Q) = K(Q')$ by Lemma 25(iii).
- If $P' = P \oplus 2R$, and $2Q = P$, then $2Q' = P'$ for $Q' = Q \oplus R$, and $K(Q') \subseteq K(Q)$. We get equality by symmetry.

Suppose $P_1, \dots, P_{17} \in E(K)$ have $P_i = 2Q_i$, where $Q_i \in E(\overline{K})$, and suppose all $K(Q_i)$ are equal to one field F . Write $\text{Gal}(F/K) = \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \rangle \leq C_2 \times C_2$, where possibly $\sigma_i = 1$. Then $\sigma_i(Q_j) = Q_j \oplus T$ with $T \in E(K)[2]$, and since $\#E(K)[2]^2 = 4^2 < 17$ we must have two points that have the same T for each σ_i ; without loss of generality

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1(Q_1) &= Q_1 \oplus T & \sigma_1(Q_2) &= Q_2 \oplus T \\ \sigma_2(Q_1) &= Q_1 \oplus T' & \sigma_2(Q_2) &= Q_2 \oplus T' \end{aligned}$$

for some $T, T' \in E(K)[2]$. Then

$$\sigma_1(Q_1 \oplus Q_2) = Q_1 \oplus Q_2 = \sigma_2(Q_1 \oplus Q_2),$$

so $R = Q_1 \oplus Q_2 \in E(K)$. Hence $P_1 \oplus P_2 = 2R \in 2E(K)$, so the map is at most 16-to-1. □

Theorem 29 (Weak Mordell–Weil Theorem). *Let E/K be an elliptic curve over a number field, with $E(K)[2] = C_2 \times C_2$. Then $E(K)/2E(K)$ is finite.*

Proof. Without loss of generality $E : y^2 = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)$ with $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathcal{O}_K$ distinct. By the previous lemma we have a finite-to-one map

$$E(K)/2E(K) \rightarrow \{F/K : \text{Gal}(F/K) \leq C_2 \times C_2\}.$$

Now such F/K must be of the form $K(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b})$ for some $a, b \in K$, and must only ramify at finitely many \mathfrak{p} (those satisfying $\mathfrak{p} \mid 2(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\alpha - \gamma)$). There are only finitely many fields $K(\sqrt{a})$, $K(\sqrt{b})$ satisfying this ramification property by Lemma 27, and hence only finitely many such $K(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b})$. Therefore the codomain of the map is finite, so the domain is finite. □

Remark 30. By some algebra one can check that $E(K)/2E(K)$ is finite even if $E(K)[2] \neq C_2 \times C_2$. (Apply the previous theorem over a splitting field of the cubic, and chase some diagrams.)

Theorem 31 (Mordell–Weil Theorem). *Let E/K be an elliptic curve over a number field. Then $E(K)$ is finitely generated.*

Proof. Let $F = K(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$, where $E : y^2 = f(x) = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)$. Then by Theorem 23 (over number fields) we have

$$E(F) \cong \Delta \times \mathbb{Z}^n$$

where Δ is a finite group and n is possibly infinite. Then by Theorem 29 we have that $E(F)/2E(F)$ is finite, so n must be finite. Since $E(K) \leq E(F)$, and $E(F)$ is finitely generated, it follows that $E(K)$ is finitely generated. (Once can avoid using heights over number fields when $K = \mathbb{Q}$ by Remark 30.) □

Example. Consider $E : y^2 = x^3 - x$ over \mathbb{Q} . Now

$$E(\mathbb{Q})[2] = \{\mathcal{O}, (0, 0), (1, 0), (-1, 0)\} = C_2 \times C_2,$$

so $E(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^r$ for some n, m even and $r \geq 0$. Our proof of Theorem 29 gives a bound on r as follows: For $P \in E(\mathbb{Q})$, we have $\mathbb{Q}(\frac{1}{2}P) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b})$ for some a, b , which only ramifies at $p \mid 2 \operatorname{Disc}(x^3 - x) = -8$, i.e. at $p = 2$. Then 2 is the only prime factor of a and b , so $\mathbb{Q}(\frac{1}{2}P) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, i)$. By an argument as in Lemma 28, or see Exercise 3, we have an injective group homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} E(\mathbb{Q})/2E(\mathbb{Q}) &\rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, i)/\mathbb{Q}), E(\mathbb{Q})[2]) \\ P &\mapsto (\sigma \mapsto \sigma(\frac{1}{2}P) \ominus \frac{1}{2}P). \end{aligned}$$

Now the Galois group of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, i)/\mathbb{Q}$ is $C_2 \times C_2$, and $E(\mathbb{Q})[2] = C_2 \times C_2$, so we get

$$E(\mathbb{Q})/2E(\mathbb{Q}) \leq C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2,$$

and hence $\operatorname{rk}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = r \leq 2$. (In fact $r = 0$, which we will be able to prove later.)

Exercises

+1. Let E/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} given by

$$E : y^2 = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma) \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Find a crude¹ but completely explicit bound on the rank of E/\mathbb{Q} in terms of α, β, γ .

Solution. For $P \in E(\mathbb{Q})/2E(\mathbb{Q})$ we have $\mathbb{Q}(\frac{1}{2}P) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b})$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ square-free and only divisible by the prime factors p_1, \dots, p_N of $2(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\alpha - \gamma)$. This is then a subfield of $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \dots, \sqrt{p_N}, i)$, and as in Exercise 3 we have an injective group homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} E(\mathbb{Q})/2E(\mathbb{Q}) &\rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Gal}(F/\mathbb{Q}), E(\mathbb{Q})[2]) \cong \operatorname{Hom}(\overbrace{C_2 \times \dots \times C_2}^{N+1 \text{ times}}, C_2 \times C_2) \\ &\cong \overbrace{C_2 \times \dots \times C_2}^{2N+2 \text{ times}}, \end{aligned}$$

implying that the rank of E/\mathbb{Q} is at most $2N$. Now $\log p > 1$ for primes $p > 2$, so taking the logarithm of a prime factorization we see that

$$N \leq 1 + \log(|\alpha - \beta||\beta - \gamma||\alpha - \gamma|).$$

Hence

$$\operatorname{rk}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \leq 2 + 2 \log(|\alpha - \beta||\beta - \gamma||\alpha - \gamma|).$$

□

+2. Suppose A is an abelian group with $A/2A$ finite that admits a function $h : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ satisfying

- For every $C \in \mathbb{R}$ there are only finitely many $x \in A$ with $h(x) < C$, and
- $h(x+y) + h(x-y) = 2h(x) + 2h(y) + O(1)$, where the implied constant is independent of $x, y \in A$.

By expressing $x \in A$ as $x = a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + 2^n a_n + 2^{n+1}y$, where a_i are fixed representatives for $A/2A$, prove that A must be finitely generated. (This gives an elementary proof that Weak Mordell–Weil plus naive heights implies Mordell–Weil.)

Solution. Let $C > 0$ be such that $|h(x+y) + h(x-y) - 2h(x) - 2h(y)| \leq C$ for all $x, y \in A$. Fix a complete set $S \subseteq A$ of representatives for the elements of $A/2A$. Given $x \in A$, we have some $a_0 \in S$ with $x + a_0 = 2y$ for some $y \in A$, and continuing inductively we get $a_0, a_1, \dots \in S$ satisfying $x + a_0 + 2a_1 + \dots + 2^n a_n = 2^{n+1}y$ for some $y \in A$ for each n . Now

$$\begin{aligned} h(2^{n+1}y) &= h(2^n y + 2^n y) \geq 4h(2^n y) - h(0) - C \\ &\geq 4^{n+1}h(y) - (1 + 4 + 4^2 + \dots + 4^n)(h(0) + C) \\ &\geq 4^{n+1}(h(y) - h(0) - C), \end{aligned}$$

¹ideally logarithmic

and

$$\begin{aligned} h(2^{n+1}y) &= h(2^n y + 2^n y) \leq 4h(2^n y) - h(0) + C \\ &\leq 4^{n+1}h(y) + (1 + 4 + 4^2 + \cdots + 4^n)(C - h(0)) \\ &\leq 4^{n+1}(h(y) - h(0) + C), \end{aligned}$$

so we get that

$$\left| h(y) - \frac{h(2^{n+1}y)}{4^{n+1}} - h(0) \right| \leq C.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} h(2^{n+1}y) &= h(x + a_0 + 2a_1 + \cdots + 2^n a_n) \\ &\leq 2h(2^n a_n) + 2h(x + a_0 + 2a_1 + \cdots + 2^{n-1} a_{n-1}) + C \\ &\leq 2h(2^n a_n) + 2^2 h(2^{n-1} a_{n-1}) + \cdots + 2^{n+1} h(a_0) + 2^{n+1} h(x) + (1 + 2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 2^n)C \\ &\leq 2 \cdot 4^n (h(a_n) + C - h(0)) \\ &\quad + 2^2 \cdot 4^{n-1} (h(a_{n-1}) + C - h(0)) \\ &\quad + \cdots \\ &\quad + 2^n \cdot 4^1 (h(a_1) + C - h(0)) + 2^{n+1} h(a_0) + 2^{n+1} h(x) + 2^{n+1} C \\ &\leq 2^{2n+1} \cdot \max_{a \in S} (h(a) + C - h(0)) + 2^{n+1} (h(x) + C), \end{aligned}$$

noting that $h(a_0) \leq h(a_0) + C - h(0)$ since $|2h(0) - 4h(0)| \leq C$ implies $h(0) \leq \frac{C}{2}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} h(y) &\leq 4^{-n-1} h(2^{n+1}y) + h(0) + C \\ &\leq 2^{-1} \cdot \max_{a \in S} (h(a) + C - h(0)) + 2^{-n-1} (h(x) + C), \end{aligned}$$

so for n large enough we have

$$h(y) \leq 2^{-1} \cdot \max_{a \in S} (h(a) + C - h(0)) + 1.$$

Now the set $T \subseteq A$ of y satisfying this inequality is finite, and since f is a linear combination of $a_0, a_1, \dots \in S$ and $y \in T$, we see that the finite set $S \cup T$ generates A . \square

3. Let E/K be an elliptic curve over a number field, such that $E(K)[2] \cong C_2 \times C_2$. Fix representatives P_1, \dots, P_k for $E(K)/2E(K)$, and let $Q_i \in E(\bar{K})$ satisfy $2Q_i = P_i$. Show that the number field $F = K(Q_1, \dots, Q_k)$ generated by the x - and y -coordinates of the Q_i has Galois group of the form $G = \text{Gal}(F/K) \cong C_2 \times \cdots \times C_2$.

Verify that for a fixed P_i , the map $f_{P_i} : \sigma \mapsto \sigma(Q_i) \ominus Q_i$ is a homomorphism from G to $E(K)[2]$. Show furthermore that the association $P_i \mapsto f_{P_i}$ is an injective homomorphism from $E(K)/2E(K)$ to $\text{Hom}(G, E(K)[2])$.

Deduce that the rank of E/K is at most $2n - 2$, where $G \cong C_2 \times \cdots \times C_2$ (n times).

Solution. For the Galois group, by Lemma 25 we have

$$\text{Gal}(K(Q_i)/K) \leq C_2 \times C_2,$$

so $K(Q_i) = K(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b})$ for some $a, b \in K$. Therefore F is given by adjoining at most $2k$ square roots to K , and hence G is isomorphic to a product of at most $2k$ copies of C_2 . Now the maps f_{P_i} are independent of the choice of Q_i , since if $2Q'_i = P_i$ then $Q_i \ominus Q'_i \in E(F)[2]$, and $E(F)[2] = E(K)[2]$ since $E(K)[2] \cong C_2 \times C_2$, so $Q_i \ominus Q'_i \in E(K)$. Hence for $\sigma \in G$ we have

$$\sigma(Q_i \ominus Q'_i) \ominus (Q_i \ominus Q'_i) = (Q_i \ominus Q'_i) \ominus (Q_i \ominus Q'_i) = 0,$$

so $\sigma(Q_i) \ominus Q_i = \sigma(Q'_i) \ominus Q'_i$. Also $2f_{P_i}(\sigma) = \sigma(P_i) \ominus P_i = 0$, and

$$\begin{aligned} f_{P_i}(\sigma\tau) &= \sigma\tau(Q_i) \ominus Q_i \\ &= (\sigma\tau(Q_i) \ominus \tau(Q_i)) \oplus (\tau(Q_i) \ominus Q_i) \\ &= f_{\tau(P_i)}(\sigma) \oplus f_{P_i}(\tau) \\ &= f_{P_i}(\sigma) \oplus f_{P_i}(\tau), \end{aligned}$$

so $f_{P_i}(\sigma) \in E(F)[2] = E(K)[2]$ and f_{P_i} is a homomorphism $G \rightarrow E(K)[2]$. Moreover

$$\begin{aligned} f_{P_i \oplus P_j}(\sigma) &= \sigma(Q_i \oplus Q_j) \ominus Q_i \ominus Q_j \\ &= \sigma(Q_i) \oplus \sigma(Q_j) \ominus Q_i \ominus Q_j \\ &= f_{P_i}(\sigma) \oplus f_{P_j}(\sigma), \end{aligned}$$

so this gives a homomorphism $E(K)/2E(K) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(G, E(K)[2])$. If $f_{P_i} = 0$ then $\sigma(Q_i) = Q_i$ for all $\sigma \in G$, and hence $Q_i \in E(K)$, so $P_i \in 2E(K)$. Therefore this homomorphism is injective.

Now by the Mordell–Weil Theorem we have $E(K) \cong \Delta \times \mathbb{Z}^r$ for some finite group Δ , where r is the rank. Then

$$E(K)/2E(K) \cong E(K)[2] \times C_2^r \cong C_2^{r+2},$$

and from above this is a subgroup of

$$\text{Hom}(G, E(K)[2]) = \text{Hom}(C_2^n, C_2 \times C_2) = C_2^{2n}.$$

Hence $r + 2 \leq 2n$, i.e. $r \leq 2n - 2$. □

4. Let E/K be an elliptic curve over a number field given by $y^2 = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$. For $d \in K^\times$, the *quadratic twist of E by d* is the elliptic curve given by

$$E_d : d \cdot y^2 = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c.$$

Prove that E and E_d are isomorphic over $K(\sqrt{d})$ and that (for $\sqrt{d} \notin K$)

$$\text{rk } E/K(\sqrt{d}) = \text{rk } E/K + \text{rk } E_d/K.$$

- !5. Prove that $y^2 + y = x^3 + x^2 + x$ has an infinite number of solutions over every cubic field of the form $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{m})$ for $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

5 Reduction mod p and Torsion

Definition. For E/K given by

$$E : y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6 \tag{*}$$

the *discriminant* of E is

$$\Delta_E = -b_2^2b_8 - 8b_4^3 - 27b_6^2 + 9b_2b_4b_6,$$

where

$$b_2 = a_1^2 + 4a_2, b_4 = 2a_4 + a_1a_3, b_6 = a_3^2 + 4a_6, b_8 = b_2a_6 - a_1a_3a_4 + a_2a_3^2 - a_4^2.$$

Remark. If $E : y^2 = f(x)$, i.e. $a_1 = 0 = a_3$, then $\Delta_E = 16 \text{Disc}(f)$. If $E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$ then $\Delta_E = -16(4A^3 + 27B^2)$.

Proposition 32. (i) E is non-singular iff $\Delta_E \neq 0$.

(ii) If E, E' are isomorphic, related by a change of coordinates of the form

$$y' = u^3y + sx + t, x' = u^2x + r,$$

then $\Delta_{E'} = u^{12}\Delta_E$.

Proof. (i) See Silverman, Ch III, Prop 1.4.

(ii) Computation. □

Definition. Let K be a number field (or a non-Archimedean local field), and \mathfrak{p} a prime of K . Let E/K be given by (*). The equation is *integral* at \mathfrak{p} if $\text{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}(a_i) \geq 0$ for all i . It is *minimal* at \mathfrak{p} (or a minimal model for E at \mathfrak{p}) if it is integral with $\text{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}} \Delta_E$ minimal among integral Weierstrass equations in the isomorphism class of E . The *reduced curve* at \mathfrak{p} is then

$$\tilde{E}/\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}} : y^2 + \bar{a}_1xy + \bar{a}_3y = x^3 + \bar{a}_2x^2 + \bar{a}_4x + \bar{a}_6$$

for any minimal model, where $\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the residue field at \mathfrak{p} and \bar{a}_i denotes the reduction of $a_i \bmod \mathfrak{p}$.

Remark. The minimal model is unique up to transformations of the form

$$y' = u^3 y + s x_t, \quad x' = u^2 x + r$$

where $\text{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of u, s, t, r is ≥ 0 to preserve integrality and $\text{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}(u) = 0$ to preserve minimality by Proposition 32. This reduces to an isomorphism of reduced curves, so $\tilde{E}/\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is well-defined up to isomorphism.

Definition. E/K has *good reduction* at \mathfrak{p} if $\tilde{E}/\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is non-singular, and *bad reduction* otherwise. We write

$$\tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}) := \tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \setminus \{\text{the singular point if it exists}\}.$$

Proposition 33. (i) E has good reduction at \mathfrak{p} iff $\text{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}(\Delta_E) = 0$ for a minimal model.

(ii) If E is integral at \mathfrak{p} and $\text{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}(\Delta_E) < 12$ then E is a minimal model.

(iii) $\tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is an abelian group with identity \mathcal{O} and $P \oplus Q \oplus R = \mathcal{O}$ iff P, Q, R are collinear.

Proof. (i) Good reduction is equivalent to $\Delta_{\tilde{E}} \neq 0$ by Proposition 32(i), which is equivalent to $\Delta_E \neq 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}$ for a minimal model.

(ii) Follows from Proposition 32(ii).

(iii) See Silverman, Ch III, Prop 2.5. (It is clear if \tilde{E} is non-singular.) □

Remark. We have the following taxonomy of reduction types:

- Good reduction $\iff \tilde{E}$ is non-singular.
- Split multiplicative reduction $\iff \tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong \mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\times}$.
- Non-split multiplicative reduction $\iff \tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong \mathbb{F}_{q^2}^{\times}/\mathbb{F}_q^{\times} \cong C_{q+1}$ where $q = |\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}|$.
- Additive reduction $\iff \tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong (\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}, +)$.

The last three are classified as bad reduction, and the first three are classified as “semistable” reduction. When $\mathfrak{p} \nmid 2$ there is a minimal model of the form $E : y^2 = f(x)$, and then we have the following characterizations:

- Good reduction $\iff f(x)$ has distinct roots mod \mathfrak{p} .
- Multiplicative reduction $\iff f(x)$ has a double root mod \mathfrak{p} . Here \tilde{E} can be written as $y^2 = x^2(x + \eta)$, and $\eta \in (\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\times})^2 \iff$ the reduction is split multiplicative. (This is equivalent to the slopes of the two tangent lines being defined over $\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}$.) The isomorphism

$$\tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong \mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\times} \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbb{F}_{q^2}^{\times}/\mathbb{F}_q^{\times}$$

is given by $(x, y) \mapsto -y/x$.

- Additive reduction $\iff f(x)$ has a triple root mod \mathfrak{p} . Here the isomorphism

$$\tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong (\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}, +)$$

is given by $(x, y) \mapsto -y/x$.

Example. $E : y^2 = x^3 - 3 \cdot 5^4 x - 3 \cdot 5^6$ has $\Delta_E = -2^4 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^{13}$, and is integral but not minimal at 5; we can take

$$x = 5^2 x', \quad y = 5^3 y'$$

to get

$$E' : y'^2 = x'^3 - 3x' - 3$$

which is integral, and has $\Delta_{E'} = -2^4 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5$, so it is minimal by Proposition 33(ii). The reduced curve is then

$$\tilde{E} : y^2 = x^3 + 2x + 2 = (x - 1)^2(x + 2)/\mathbb{F}_5$$

which is isomorphic to $y^2 = x^2(x + 3)$, and hence has multiplicative reduction which is non-split as $3 \notin (\mathbb{F}_5^{\times})^2$. The points are

$$\tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_5) = \{\text{the singular point } (1, 0)\} \cup \{(2, \pm 2), (3, 0), (4, \pm 2), \mathcal{O}\},$$

and we see $\tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_5) \cong C_6$.

Remark. We have $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_p$, so $E(\mathbb{Q}) \subseteq E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. In this and the following section we will describe $E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

Definition. Let E/K be an elliptic curve over a non-Archimedean local field (e.g. \mathbb{Q}_p). Then

$$\begin{aligned} E_0(K) &:= \{P \in E(K) : P \text{ reduces to a point in } \tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_p)\} \\ E_1(K) &:= \{P \in E(K) : P \text{ reduces to } \mathcal{O} \in \tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_p)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 34. (i) $E_1(K) \leq E_0(K) \leq E(K)$ are subgroups.

(ii) The reduction mod \mathfrak{p} map $P \mapsto \tilde{P}$ is a homomorphism $E_0(K) \rightarrow \tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$.

Proof. The inclusions are clear, $E_0(K)$ is a subgroup since $\tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is a group and the reduction map respects the group structure by Proposition 33(iii). Then $E_1(K)$ is also a subgroup, being the kernel of the reduction map. \square

Theorem 35. Let E/K be an elliptic curve over a non-Archimedean local field. Let $n = \text{ord}_p \Delta_{E'}$ for a minimal model E' of E . Then $E(K)/E_0(K)$ is finite, and

(i) $E(K)/E_0(K) = 1$ if E/K has good reduction.

(ii) $E(K)/E_0(K) \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ if E/K has split multiplicative reduction.

(iii) We have

$$E(K)/E_0(K) \cong \begin{cases} 1 & n \text{ odd} \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & n \text{ even.} \end{cases}$$

if E/K has non-split multiplicative reduction.

(iv) $|E(K)/E_0(K)| \leq 4$ if E/K has additive reduction.

Proof. (i) is clear. For the rest, see Silverman's "Advanced Topics...". \square

Remark. The order $|E(K)/E_0(K)|$ is called the *local Tamagawa number*, usually written c_p or $c(E/K)$. The group $E(K)/E_0(K)$ and its order c_p are fully determined by "Tate's algorithm".

Theorem 36. Let E/K be an elliptic curve over a non-Archimedean local field, given by a minimal Weierstrass equation. The reduction mod \mathfrak{p} map induces an isomorphism

$$E_0(K)/E_1(K) \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_p).$$

Proof. By Lemma 34 this is a homomorphism, which is injective by the definition of $E_1(K)$, so it suffices to prove surjectivity. Write the equation for E as

$$E : g(x, y) = 0, \quad g(x, y) = y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y - x^3 - a_2x^2 - a_4x - a_6,$$

with $a_i \in \mathcal{O}_K$. If $P_0 = (x_0, y_0) \in \tilde{E}_{\text{ns}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$, we have either $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}|_{P_0} \neq 0$ or $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}|_{P_0} \neq 0$. By symmetry, assume $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}|_{P_0} \neq 0$, and pick some $x \in \mathcal{O}_K$ with $\bar{x} = x_0$. Then by Hensel's lemma, we can solve $g(x, y) = 0$ for y subject to $\bar{y} = y_0$. \square

Theorem 37. Let E/\mathbb{Q}_p be an elliptic curve. Then $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ contains no non-trivial points of finite order, except possibly points of order 2 if $p = 2$.

Proof. This will be proved in the next section. \square

Corollary 38. Let E/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve, with p a prime of good reduction. Then the reduction map

$$E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}} \rightarrow \tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_p)$$

is injective, except possibly if $p = 2$ where it may have kernel contained in $E(\mathbb{Q})[2]$.

Proof. The kernel is $(E(\mathbb{Q}) \cap E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p))_{\text{tors}}$. Now apply Theorem 37. \square

Corollary 39 (Nagell–Lutz Theorem). Let E/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve given by

$$y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B, \quad A, B \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

If $P = (x_0, y_0)$ is a non-trivial point of finite order, then

(i) $x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$, and

(ii) $y_0 = 0$ or y_0^2 divides $4A^3 + 27B^2$.

Proof. (i) If P has order 2 then $y_0 = 0$, and x_0 is a root of $x^3 + Ax + B$, and hence is an integer by the rational root theorem. Now suppose P has order greater than 2. Let p be a prime, with E' a minimal model at p , and let $P' = (x_1, y_1)$ be the corresponding point on E' . By Theorem 37 we have $P' \notin E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, so P' does not reduce to \mathcal{O} , and hence $x_1, y_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ are p -adic integers. The change of coordinates

$$y' = u^3y + sx + t, \quad x' = u^2x + r$$

with some algebra then gives that $x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$. Since $x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{Q}$ it follows that $x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(ii) If $y_0 \neq 0$ we may check that

$$y_0^2(4f(x_0)x_1 - g(x_0)) = 4A^3 + 27B^2,$$

where $f(x) = 3x^2 + 4A$, $g(x) = 3x^2 - 5Ax - 27B$, and x_1 is the x -coordinate of $2P$, which is an integer by (i). □

Remark. Corollaries 38 and 39 give practical ways to determine $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}}$; either compute $\tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ for a few primes to bound $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}}$, or factorize $4A^3 + 27B^2$ for possible y_0 and solve for x_0 .

Exercises

+1. Let E/\mathbb{Q} be the elliptic curve given by $y^2 + y = x^3 - x^2$. Show that E has discriminant -11 and that it has good reduction at 2 and split multiplicative reduction at 11. Prove that $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}} \cong C_5$.

(Recall from Exercise Sheet 1 that $(0, 0) \in E(\mathbb{Q})$ has order 5.)

Solution. Using the formula for the discriminant, we have $a_1 = a_4 = a_6 = 0$ and $a_3 = -a_2 = 1$, so

$$b_2 = 0 - 4, b_4 = 0 + 0, b_6 = 1 + 0, b_8 = 0 + 0 - 1 + 0,$$

giving $\Delta_E = -(-4)^2(-1) + 0 - 27 + 0 = -11$. This is odd, so E has good reduction at 2. At 11 we have

$$y^2 + y = (y + 2^{-1})^2 - 4^{-1} = (y + 6)^2 - 3,$$

so E is given by $(y - 5)^2 = x^3 - x^2 + 3 = (x - 8)^2(x - 7)$. This is singular at $(8, 5)$ from the double root of $(x - 8)^2(x - 7)$, with split multiplicative reduction since $(x - 7) - (x - 8) = 1 \in (\mathbb{F}_{11}^\times)^2$. Now $E(\mathbb{Q})[2] = \{\mathcal{O}\}$, since $E : (y + \frac{1}{2})^2 = x^3 - x^2 + \frac{1}{4}$ with the cubic in x having no rational root. Hence by Corollary 38 the reduction mod 2 map $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}} \rightarrow \tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_2)$ is injective. But

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_2) &= \{\mathcal{O}\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{F}_2^2 : y^2 + y = x^3 + x^2\} \\ &= \{\mathcal{O}\} \cup \mathbb{F}_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

has order 5, so we see that $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}}$ is either trivial or C_5 . Since $(0, 0) \in E(\mathbb{Q})$ is a point of order 5, we must have $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}} \cong C_5$. □

+2. Show that $y^2 + y = x^3 - x$ has infinitely many rational solutions.

Solution. We have good reduction at 2, where the derivative of $y^2 + y$ is a non-zero constant, and also at 3, where the derivative of $x^3 - x$ is a non-zero constant. Writing E for the given curve, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_2) &= \{\mathcal{O}\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{F}_2^2 : y^2 + y = x^3 + x\} \\ &= \{\mathcal{O}\} \cup \mathbb{F}_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

since $y^2 + y = 0 = x^3 + x$ for $x, y \in \mathbb{F}_2$, so we get $\tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_2) \cong C_5$. Also

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_3) &= \{\mathcal{O}\} \cup \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{F}_3^2 : y(y + 1) = x^3 - x\} \\ &= \{\mathcal{O}\} \cup (\{0, -1\} \times \mathbb{F}_3) \end{aligned}$$

since $x^3 - x = 0$ for $x \in \mathbb{F}_3$, so we get $\tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong C_7$. Hence by Corollary 38 we have only 2-torsion; $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}} = E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}}[2]$. But the points of order 2 are given by $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $x^3 - x - \frac{1}{4} = 0$, and this cubic in x has no rational roots. Therefore $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}}$ is trivial, so the point $(0, -1) \in E(\mathbb{Q})$ is non-torsion, and hence $E(\mathbb{Q})$ is infinite. □

3. Show that if E does not have multiplicative reduction at 2, 3 or 5, then $|E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}}| \leq 6$.
4. Suppose the elliptic curve $E : y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6$, with $a_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ is integral at p . Check that a substitution of the form $x = u^2x' + r$, $y = u^3y' + su^2x' + t$, for $r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $u \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$ with $\text{ord}_p u = 0$, yields another equation E' that is integral at p and with $\text{ord}_p \Delta_E = \text{ord}_p \Delta_{E'}$.
Show also that there must be a substitution of this form with $r, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ and u purely a power of p , that will make the equation minimal at p .
Prove that every elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} has a model which is minimal at all primes simultaneously. (This is called a *global minimal model*. What goes wrong over larger number fields?)
- !5. Prove that there is a constant $C \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for every elliptic curve E/\mathbb{Q} ,

$$\Delta_E < C \cdot P_E^{13},$$

where Δ_E is the minimal discriminant of E and P_E is the product of the primes at which E has bad reduction.

6 Formal Groups

Proposition 40. *Let E/\mathbb{Q}_p be an elliptic curve given by a minimal Weierstrass equation*

$$E : y^2 + a_1xy + a_3 = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p.$$

Then

- (i) *The map $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$ given by $(x_0, y_0) \mapsto -x_0/y_0$ and $\mathcal{O} \mapsto 0$ is a bijection.*
- (ii) *There are Laurent series $x(t), y(t) \in \frac{1}{t^3}\mathbb{Z}_p[[t]]$ such that the inverse of the above map is $t \mapsto (x(t), y(t))$. These are given by*

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{a_1}{t} - a_2 - a_3t - (a_4 + a_1a_3)t^2 + \cdots \\ y(t) &= -\frac{1}{t^3} + \frac{a_1}{t^2} + \frac{a_2}{t} + a_3 + (a_4 + a_1a_3)t + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Set $w = -1/y$ and $t = -x/y$ to get a chart for E near \mathcal{O} with the following equation:

$$w = t^3 + a_1tw + a_2t^2w + a_3w^2 + a_4tw^2 + a_6w^3. \quad (\dagger)$$

In these coordinates \mathcal{O} is $(0, 0)$ and $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is precisely the set of points with $w, t \in p\mathbb{Z}_p$.

- (i) For each $t \in p\mathbb{Z}_p$, the equation (\dagger) has a unique solution $w(t) \in p\mathbb{Z}_p$ by Hensel's lemma:

$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \right|_{(0,0)} = 1 \neq 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{F}_p \implies \exists! \text{ lift of } 0 \in \mathbb{F}_p \text{ to } w \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \text{ for any } t \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

So $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \rightarrow p\mathbb{Z}_p; (x_0, y_0) \mapsto (t, w) \mapsto t$ is a bijection.

- (ii) Solving (\dagger) for $w(t) \in \mathbb{Z}_p[[t]]$ explicitly (again Hensel's lemma) gives

$$w(t) = t^3 + a_1t^4 + (a_1^2 + a_2)t^5 + (a_1^3 + 2a_1a_2 + a_3)t^6 + \cdots$$

Note that this converges for $t \in p\mathbb{Z}_p$ as all the coefficients are integral, so this gives the value of $w(t)$ for $t \in p\mathbb{Z}_p$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= t/w(t) = \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{a_1}{t} - a_2 - a_3t - (a_4 + a_1a_3)t^2 + \cdots \\ y(t) &= -1/w(t) = -\frac{1}{t^3} + \frac{a_1}{t^2} + \frac{a_2}{t} + a_3 + (a_4 + a_1a_3)t + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 41. Let E/\mathbb{Q}_p be an elliptic curve given by a minimal Weierstrass equation.

$$E : y^2 + a_1xy + a_3 = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p.$$

Then

(i) There is a unique power series

$$\mathcal{F}_E(t_1, t_2) = t_1 + t_2 - a_1t_1t_2 - a_2(t_1^2t_2 + t_1t_2^2) + \cdots \in \mathbb{Z}[a_1, \dots, a_6][[t_1, t_2]]$$

such that for $t_3 = \mathcal{F}_E(t_1, t_2)$, we have

$$(x(t_1), y(t_1)) \oplus (x(t_2), y(t_2)) = (x(t_3), y(t_3))$$

in $E(K)$ for $K = \mathbb{Q}(a_1, \dots, a_6)(t_1, t_2)$.

(ii) There is a unique power series $\iota_E(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[a_1, \dots, a_6][[t]]$ such that

$$\ominus(x(t), y(t)) = (x(\iota_E(t)), y(\iota_E(t))).$$

(iii) These describe the elliptic curve's addition law on $p\mathbb{Z}_p$:

$$(P, Q) \longmapsto P \oplus Q \qquad P \longmapsto \ominus P$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \times E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) & \longrightarrow & E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \\ t=-x/y \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ p\mathbb{Z}_p \times p\mathbb{Z}_p & \longrightarrow & p\mathbb{Z}_p \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) & \longrightarrow & E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \\ t=-x/y \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ p\mathbb{Z}_p & \longrightarrow & p\mathbb{Z}_p \end{array}$$

$$(t_1, t_2) \longmapsto \mathcal{F}_E(t_1, t_2) \qquad t \longmapsto \iota_E(t)$$

Proof. Let $(x(t), y(t)) \in E(K)$.

(ii) We have

$$\iota_E(t) = \frac{-x(t)}{-y(t) - a_1x(t) - a_3} \cdot \frac{t^3}{t^3} = \frac{t - a_1t^2 + \cdots}{1 + a_1t + \cdots} \in \mathbb{Z}[a_1, \dots, a_6][[t]].$$

(i) Let $P_1 = (x(t_1), y(t_1)), P_2 = (x(t_2), y(t_2)) \in E(K)$. The x - and y - coordinates of $P_1 \oplus P_2$ are rational functions in $x(t_i)$ and $y(t_i)$, hence lie in K , say

$$P \oplus Q = (x_3(t_1, t_2), y_3(t_1, t_2)) \in E(K).$$

Then

$$\mathcal{F}_E(t_1, t_2) = -x_3(t_1, t_2)/y_3(t_1, t_2) \in K$$

suffices. By an explicit computation we have $\mathcal{F}_E \in \mathbb{Z}[a_1, \dots, a_6][[t_1, t_2]]$ with the given leading terms.

(iii) This holds by construction, noting that the expressions converge for $t_1, t_2 \in p\mathbb{Z}_p$. □

Definition. A (one-parameter, commutative) *formal group* over a ring R is a power series $\mathcal{F} \in R[[X, Y]]$, such that

- (i) $\mathcal{F}(X, Y) \in X + Y + (X, Y)^2$,
- (ii) $\mathcal{F}(X, \mathcal{F}(Y, Z)) = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{F}(X, Y), Z)$ (associativity),
- (iii) $\mathcal{F}(X, Y) = \mathcal{F}(Y, X)$ (commutativity),
- (iv) $\mathcal{F}(X, 0) = X, \mathcal{F}(0, Y) = Y$ (identity), and
- (v) There exists a unique $i(T) \in R[[T]]$ such that $\mathcal{F}(T, i(T)) = 0 = \mathcal{F}(i(T), T)$ (inverses).

Notation. We write $X \oplus_{\mathcal{F}} Y$ for $\mathcal{F}(X, Y)$. For $R = \mathbb{Z}_p$, we write $\mathcal{F}(p\mathbb{Z}_p)$ for the group $(p\mathbb{Z}_p, \oplus_{\mathcal{F}})$. Note that we have convergence of $\mathcal{F}(X, Y)$ to an element of $p\mathbb{Z}_p$ for $X, Y \in p\mathbb{Z}_p$.

Examples. • $\hat{\mathbb{G}}_a(X, Y) = X + Y$, $\hat{\mathbb{G}}_a(p\mathbb{Z}_p) = (p\mathbb{Z}_p, +)$.

• $\hat{\mathbb{G}}_m(X, Y) = (1 + X)(1 + Y) - 1 = X + Y + XY$, $\hat{\mathbb{G}}_m(p\mathbb{Z}_p) \cong (1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p, \times)$.

Corollary 42. \mathcal{F}_E is a formal group over any ring $R \supseteq \mathbb{Z}[a_1, \dots, a_6]$.

Theorem 43. Let E/\mathbb{Q}_p be an elliptic curve given by a minimal Weierstrass equation. Then

$$\hat{E}(p\mathbb{Z}_p) \cong E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$$

where $\hat{E} = \mathcal{F}_E$ is the formal group associated to E .

Proof. This follows from Corollary 42, Proposition 40, and Proposition 41. \square

Lemma 44. Let \mathcal{F} be a formal group over R , and let $[n]$ denote the multiplication by n map, i.e.

$$[n](T) = \underbrace{T \oplus_{\mathcal{F}} \dots \oplus_{\mathcal{F}} T}_{n \text{ times}}.$$

Then $[n](T) = nT + (T^2) \in R[[T]]$.

Proof. The case $n = 1$ is clear, and the rest follows by induction and part (i) of the definition. \square

Lemma 45. Suppose $f(T) = aT + O(T^2) \in R[[T]]$ with $a \in R^\times$. Then there is a power series $g(T) \in R[[T]]$ of the form $g(T) = a^{-1}T + O(T^2)$ such that $f(g(T)) = T = g(f(T))$.

Proof. Write $f(T) = aT + a_2T^2 + a_3T^3 + \dots$. Construct $g(T) = b_1T + b_2T^2 + \dots$ as follows. Let $g_1(T) = b_1T$ where $b_1 = a^{-1} \in R$, so $f(g_1(T)) = T + c_2T^2 + \dots$. Suppose we have $g_n(T) = b_1T + \dots + b_nT^n$ such that $f(g_n(T)) = T + c_{n+1}T^{n+1} + \dots$. Then let $g_{n+1}(T) = g_n(T) - \frac{c_{n+1}}{a}T^{n+1}$, i.e. $b_{n+1} = -\frac{c_{n+1}}{a}$. We get

$$\begin{aligned} f(g_{n+1}(T)) &= f(g_n(T) - \frac{c_{n+1}}{a}T^{n+1}) \\ &= a(g_n(T) - \frac{c_{n+1}}{a}T^{n+1}) + a_2(\dots)^2 + \dots \\ &= f(g_n(T)) - c_{n+1}T^{n+1} + O(T^{n+2}) \\ &= T + O(T^{n+2}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $f(g(T)) = T$. Similarly we can construct $h(T) \in R[[T]]$ such that $g(h(T)) = T$, and $h(T) = f(T)$ by a simple argument about monoids. \square

Corollary 46. Let E/\mathbb{Q}_p be an elliptic curve. Then for $p \nmid n$, multiplication by n is an isomorphism

$$E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \rightarrow E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p).$$

In particular $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)[n] = \{\mathcal{O}\}$.

Proof. Theorem 43 implies $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \cong \hat{E}(p\mathbb{Z}_p)$ for a minimal model. As $n \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ we get that $[n] : \hat{E}(p\mathbb{Z}_p) \rightarrow \hat{E}(p\mathbb{Z}_p)$ is both surjective and injective by Lemma 45. \square

Remark. This works equally well over non-Archimedean local fields when n is coprime to the residue characteristic.

Theorem 47. Let E/\mathbb{Q}_p be an elliptic curve given by a minimal Weierstrass equation

$$E : y^2 + a_1xy + a_3 = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_p.$$

- (i) If $p \neq 2$, then $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ has no elements of order p .
- (ii) If $p = 2$ and $a_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, then $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ has no elements of order 2.
- (iii) If $p = 2$, then $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ has no elements of order 4.

Proof. (i) and (ii): Set $x = x'$, $y = y' - \frac{a_1}{2}x$. This gives another minimal model with no xy term, so we may assume $a_1 = 0$. Then

$$\mathcal{F}_E(t_1, t_2) = t_1 + t_2 - a_1 t_1 t_2 + \dots,$$

so by induction on n we get

$$[n](T) = nT + O(T^3).$$

If $\alpha \in p\mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\}$ with $\text{ord}_p(\alpha) = k$, then

$$[p](\alpha) = p\alpha + O(p^{3k}),$$

and $\text{ord}_p(p\alpha) = k+1 < 3k$, so $[p](\alpha) \neq 0$. Hence multiplication by p has trivial kernel on $\hat{E}(p\mathbb{Z}_p)$ and hence also on $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ by Theorem 43.

(iii) Exercise (hint: $2+2=4$). □

Corollary 48 (Theorem 37). *E/\mathbb{Q}_p then $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ has no points of finite order, except possibly those of order 2 when $p=2$.*

Exercises

+1. Without moaning, honestly compute the first two leading terms of $x(t), y(t), w(t)$ and $\mathcal{F}_E(t_1, t_2)$.

Solution. Taking $w = -1/y$, $t = -x/y$ we have the equation

$$w = t^3 + a_1 t w + a_2 t^2 w + a_3 w^2 + a_4 t w^2 + a_6 w^3$$

which we want to solve for $w(t)$. Letting $w(t) = At^3 + Bt^4 + Ct^5 + O(t^6)$ we expand:

$$At^3 + Bt^4 + Ct^5 = t^3 + a_1 At^4 + (a_1 B + a_2 A)t^5 + O(t^6),$$

so $A = 1$, $B = a_1$, $C = a_1^2 + a_2$, i.e. $w(t) = t^3 + a_1 t^4 + (a_1^2 + a_2)t^5 + O(t^6)$. Hence

$$y(t) = -1/w(t) = -\frac{1}{t^3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + a_1 t + (a_1^2 + a_2)t^2 + O(t^3)} = -\frac{1}{t^3} + \frac{a_1}{t^2} + \frac{a_2}{t} + O(1),$$

and $x(t) = -ty(t) = \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{a_1}{t} - a_2 + O(t)$. Note that the change of coordinates $(t, w) = (-x/y, -1/y)$ comes from a projective transformation, so we can compute the group law using lines in the (t, w) -plane. For formal variables t_1, t_2 with $w_i = w(t_i)$, the line through (t_i, w_i) has slope

$$d = \frac{w(t_2) - w(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1} = (t_1^2 + t_1 t_2 + t_2^2) + a_1(t_1^3 + t_1^2 t_2 + t_1 t_2^2 + t_2^3) + O(t_1, t_2)^4.$$

The two leading terms of the cubic giving the intersection of the line with the curve are

$$(1 + a_2 d + a_4 d^2 + a_6 d^3)t^3 + (a_2 w_1 + (a_1 - a_2 t_1 + 2w_1)d + (a_3 - 2t_1 + 3w_1)d^2 - 3t_1 d^3)t^2,$$

so the roots t_1, t_2, t_3 satisfy

$$-(t_1 + t_2 + t_3) = \frac{a_2 w_1 + (a_1 - a_2 t_1 + 2w_1)d + (a_3 - 2t_1 + 3w_1)d^2 - 3t_1 d^3}{1 + a_2 d + a_4 d^2 + a_6 d^3}.$$

Hence

$$-t_3 = t_1 + t_2 + a_1 d + O(t_1, t_2)^3 = t_1 + t_2 + a_1(t_1^2 + t_1 t_2 + t_2^2) + O(t_1, t_2)^3,$$

and the t coordinate $\mathcal{F}_E(t_1, t_2)$ of the sum of the points is given by the inverse $\iota_E(t_3)$, where

$$\iota_E(t) = \frac{x(t)}{y(t) + a_1 x(t) + a_3} = \frac{t - a_1 t^2 + O(t^3)}{-1 + 2a_1 t + O(t^2)} = -t - a_1 t^2 + O(t^3),$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_E(t_1, t_2) &= t_1 + t_2 + a_1(t_1^2 + t_1 t_2 + t_2^2) - a_1(t_1 + t_2)^2 + O(t_1, t_2)^3 \\ &= t_1 + t_2 - a_1 t_1 t_2 + O(t_1, t_2)^3. \end{aligned}$$

(Here I wrote $O(t_1, t_2)^3$ to denote an element of the ideal $(t_1, t_2)^3 \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(a_1, \dots, a_6)[[t_1, t_2]]$ and similar.) □

- +2. Let E/\mathbb{Q}_2 be an elliptic curve. Use the expression for the formal group law to show that $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_2)$ has no elements of order 4.

Solution. For $t \in 2\mathbb{Z}_2 \setminus \{0\}$ we have

$$[2](t) = \mathcal{F}_E(t, t) = 2t - a_1 t^2 + O(t^3) \in 2^2\mathbb{Z}_2,$$

so $[2](t) = 2^2u$ for some $u \in \mathbb{Z}_2$. If $\text{ord}_2(u) = k < \infty$ then

$$[4](t) = [2]([2](t)) = [2](4u) = 2^3u - 2^4a_1u^2 + O((4u)^3) \equiv 2^3u \pmod{2^{2k+4}},$$

and hence $[4](t) = 0$ iff $u = 0$ iff $[2](t) = 0$ since $k + 3 < 2k + 4$. Hence $\hat{E}(2\mathbb{Z}_2) \cong E_1(\mathbb{Q}_2)$ has no elements of order 4. \square

3. Let p be an odd prime and E/\mathbb{Q}_p an elliptic curve given by a minimal Weierstrass equation. Show that the x -coordinate of any point in $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is a perfect square.
4. Let μ be the Haar measure on $E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ that, under the isomorphism $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \cong p\mathbb{Z}_p$, maps to the usual Haar measure on $p\mathbb{Z}_p$ (i.e. the one that's inherited from $(\mathbb{Z}_p, +)$ and gives \mathbb{Z}_p measure 1). Show that

$$\int_{E(\mathbb{Q}_p)} d\mu = c_p \cdot \frac{\#\tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_p)}{p}.$$

- !5. Let E/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve. Show that the product over all primes $\prod_p \frac{\#\tilde{E}(\mathbb{F}_p)}{p}$ converges if and only if $E(\mathbb{Q})$ is finite.

7 Descent

Lemma 49. Let E/K be an elliptic curve with (for simplicity) $K \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, given by

$$y^2 = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma) \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in K.$$

For $P \in E(K)$ write $\frac{1}{2}P \in E(\bar{K})$ for some point with $\frac{1}{2}P \oplus \frac{1}{2}P = P$.

(i) $K(\frac{1}{2}P)/K$ is Galois with $\text{Gal}(K(\frac{1}{2}P)/K) \leq C_2 \times C_2$.

(ii) The map

$$\phi_P : \text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K) \rightarrow E(K)[2]; \quad \phi_P(g) = g(\frac{1}{2}P) \ominus \frac{1}{2}P$$

is a well-defined homomorphism with kernel $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K(\frac{1}{2}P))$.

(iii) The map

$$\phi : E(K)/2E(K) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{cts}}(\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K), E(K)[2]); \quad P \mapsto \phi_P$$

is a well-defined injective homomorphism.

Remark. A homomorphism $\phi : \text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K) \rightarrow G$ for a finite group G is continuous if it comes from a finite Galois extension, i.e. there is F/K finite and Galois with $\tilde{\phi} : \text{Gal}(F/K) \rightarrow G$ such that ϕ is the composition $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(F/K) \rightarrow G$. We say ϕ factors through F/K .

Proof. (i) By Lemma 25, since $E(K)[2] = \{\mathcal{O}, (0, \alpha), (0, \beta), (0, \gamma)\}$.

(ii) See the proof of Lemma 25(iii).

(iii) See Sheet 4, Exercise 3. Note that ϕ_P is continuous by (ii). \square

Remark. This is a refinement of our 16-to-1 map $P \mapsto K(\frac{1}{2}P)$; $P \mapsto \phi_P$ is now injective, respects addition, and recovers $K(\frac{1}{2}P)$ as the fixed field of $\ker \phi_P$.

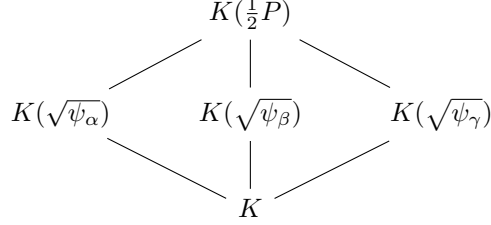
Lemma 50. Let E/K be an elliptic curve with $K \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, given by

$$y^2 = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma) \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in K.$$

(i) We have a map

$$\eta : \text{Hom}_{\text{cts}}(\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K), E(K)[2]) \rightarrow \frac{K^\times}{K^{\times 2}} \times \frac{K^\times}{K^{\times 2}} \times \frac{K^\times}{K^{\times 2}}; \quad \psi \mapsto (\psi_\alpha, \psi_\beta, \psi_\gamma)$$

where $\psi(g) \in \{\mathcal{O}, (\alpha, 0)\}$ iff $g \in \text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K(\sqrt{\psi_\alpha}))$, and similar for β, γ . Then η is an injective homomorphism; an isomorphism onto the subgroup of triples a, b, c with $abc \in K^{\times 2}$.



(ii) If $P = (x_0, y_0) \in E(K)$ then $\eta(\phi_P) = (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 - \beta, x_0 - \gamma)$ unless $x_0 = \alpha$, in which case the first entry is $(x_0 - \beta)(x_0 - \gamma)$, and similar for β, γ .

Remark. . (i) simply records the subfields of $K(\frac{1}{2}P)$ associating each quadratic to a specific 2-torsion point. (ii) says that these quadratics are just $K(\sqrt{x_0 - \alpha})$, $K(\sqrt{x_0 - \beta})$, $K(\sqrt{x_0 - \gamma})$. Keeping this extra structure preserves the group structure on $E(K)$.

Proof. (i) $\text{Hom}_{\text{cts}}(\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K), C_2) \simeq K^\times/K^{\times 2}$ via $\psi \mapsto d$ for $\ker \psi = \text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K(\sqrt{d}))$. This is a homomorphism since if $\ker \psi_i = \text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K(\sqrt{d_i}))$ for $i = 1, 2$ then $\ker(\psi_1\psi_2) = \text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K(\sqrt{d_1 d_2}))$. Now apply to $E(K)[2] \cong C_2 \times C_2$ to get $K^\times/K^{\times 2} \times K^\times/K^{\times 2} \times K^\times/K^{\times 2}$. Recording the third homomorphism gives the required map η .

(ii) (Sketch) If $E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax^2 + Bx$, then for $Q = (x_0, y_0)$ we have

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

Hence if $2Q = P = (x_1, y_1)$ then $K(\frac{1}{2}P)$ contains $\sqrt{x_1}$, so if $E : y^2 = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)$ with $P = (x_2, y_2)$ then

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

Using α, β, γ as variables, and that $\text{Gal}(K(\frac{1}{2}P)/K) \leq C_2 \times C_2$, we can deduce that

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

and no larger. Keep track of the Galois action to identify subfields for the final result. □

Example. Consider $E : y^2 = x(x - 1)(x + 1)$. Recall for $P \in E(\mathbb{Q})$ that $\mathbb{Q}(\frac{1}{2}P)/\mathbb{Q}$ only ramifies at $p = 2$, so $\mathbb{Q}(\frac{1}{2}P) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, i)$. Now $P = (x_0, y_0) \mapsto (x_0, x_0 - 1, x_0 + 1) \in (\mathbb{Q}^\times/\mathbb{Q}^{\times 2})^3$ is a homomorphism giving the quadratic subfields of $\mathbb{Q}(\frac{1}{2}P)$. Hence $x_0, x_0 - 1, x_0 + 1$ are given up to squares by elements of $\{\pm 1, \pm 2\}$. We go through the possibilities:

x_0	$x_0 - 1$	$x_0 + 1$	$\in \text{image?}$
+1	+1	+1	yes; 1)
+1	-1	-1	no; 2)
+1	+2	+2	yes; 1)
+1	-1	-1	no; 2)
-1	+1	-1	no; 2)
-1	-2	+2	yes; 1)
-1	+2	-2	no; 2)
-1	-1	+1	yes; 1)
+2	+1	+2	no; 3)
+2	-2	-1	no; 2)
+2	+2	+1	no; 4)
+2	-1	-2	no; 2)
-2	+1	-2	no; 2)
-2	-1	+2	no; 4)
-2	+2	-1	no; 2)
-2	-2	+1	no; 4)

- 1) We have the 2-torsion points $(0, 0), (1, 0), (-1, 0), \mathcal{O} \in E(\mathbb{Q})$.
- 2) We must have $x_0 + 1 > 0$, and $x_0(x_0 - 1) > 0$.
- 3) We prove directly that the triple $(2, 1, 2)$ cannot occur. If $x_0 = 2a^2$, $x_0 - 1 = b^2$ and $x_0 + 1 = 2c^2$ with $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$, take a denominator $z \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $az \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $(az, z) = 1$. Then $2(az)^2 - z^2 = (bz)^2$ and $2(az)^2 + z^2 = 2(cz)^2$, so $A = az, B = bz, C = cz$ are integers satisfying $2A^2 - z^2 = B^2$, $2A^2 + z^2 = 2C^2$, and $(A, z) = 1$.
 - If A is even then z is odd, so $B^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{8}$, which is impossible.
 - If A is odd, then $A^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$. If z is also odd then $2C^2 \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$, which is impossible, and if z is even then $B^2 \equiv 2 \text{ or } 6 \pmod{8}$, which is also impossible.
- 4) As the map is a homomorphism, the image is a subgroup.

Hence $\#E(\mathbb{Q})/2E(\mathbb{Q}) = 4$ so $\text{rk } E = 0$.

Theorem 51 (Complete 2-descent). *Let K be a field of characteristic 0, and E/K an elliptic curve given by*

$$E : y^2 = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma), \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in K.$$

- (i) *The map $P \mapsto (x_0 - \alpha, x_0 - \beta, x_0 - \gamma)$, replacing terms with the product of the other two if they vanish, and letting $\mathcal{O} \mapsto (1, 1, 1)$, is an injective homomorphism $E(K)/2E(K) \rightarrow (K^\times/K^{\times 2})^3$.*
- (ii) *The triples (a, b, c) that lie in the image satisfy $abc \in K^{\times 2}$. Either they are in the image of $E(K)[2]$, or*

$$cz_3^2 - \alpha + \gamma = az_1^2, \quad cz_3^2 - \beta + \gamma = bz_2^2$$

is soluble with $z_i \in K^\times$, in which case $P = (az_1^2 + \alpha, \sqrt{abc}z_1z_2z_3)$ maps to (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 $2(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\alpha - \gamma)$. If $K = \mathbb{Q}$, then taking $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ square-free we get that a, b, c only have prime factors $p \mid 2(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\alpha - \gamma)$, assuming $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. (i) Lemma 50.

- (ii) Solve $x_0 - \alpha = az_1^2$, $x_0 - \beta = bz_2^2$, $x_0 - \gamma = cz_3^2$.

- (iii) Lemma 26.

□

Proposition 52. *Suppose E/\mathbb{Q}_p is an elliptic curve, given by*

$$E : y^2 = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma), \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_p.$$

- (i) *If $p \neq 2$ then $\#E(\mathbb{Q}_p)/2E(\mathbb{Q}_p) = 4$.*
- (ii) *If $p \nmid 2\Delta_E$ then $\mathbb{Q}_p(\frac{1}{2}P)/\mathbb{Q}_p$ is unramified for $P \in E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.*
- (iii) *If $p \nmid 2\Delta_E$ then (a, b, c) lies in the image of $E(\mathbb{Q}_p)/2E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ iff $\text{ord}_p(a), \text{ord}_p(b), \text{ord}_p(c)$ are all even and $abc \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{\times 2}$.*

Remark. (iii) says that only p dividing $2\Delta_E$ give interesting constraints on the triples (a, b, c) .

Proof. (i) Consider

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) & \longrightarrow & E(\mathbb{Q}_p) & \longrightarrow & E(\mathbb{Q}_p)/E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \times 2 & & \downarrow \times 2 & & \downarrow \times 2 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) & \longrightarrow & E(\mathbb{Q}_p) & \longrightarrow & E(\mathbb{Q}_p)/E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

If $K_1, K_2, K_3, C_1, C_2, C_3$ are the kernels and cokernels, we have the snake lemma:

$$0 \rightarrow K_1 \rightarrow K_2 \rightarrow K_3 \rightarrow C_1 \rightarrow C_2 \rightarrow C_3 \rightarrow 0.$$

By Corollary 46 the map $E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p) \xrightarrow{\times 2} E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is an isomorphism, so $K_1 = C_1 = 0$. Therefore

$$\#E(\mathbb{Q}_p)/2E(\mathbb{Q}_p) = \#C_2 = \#C_3 = \#K_3 = \#K_2 = \#E(\mathbb{Q}_p)[2] = 4.$$

(ii) Lemma 26.

(iii) Exercise (use (i) and (ii)).

□

Example. Consider $E : y^2 = x(x-5)(x+5)$, with $\Delta_E = -2^6 5^6$, and recall the map

$$\begin{aligned} E(\mathbb{Q})/2E(\mathbb{Q}) &\rightarrow (\mathbb{Q}^\times/\mathbb{Q}^{\times 2})^3 \\ P = (x_0, y_0) &\mapsto (x_0, x_0 - 5, x_0 + 5). \end{aligned}$$

Possible triples (a, b, c) in the image have $a, b, c \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 5, \pm 10\}$ and $abc = 1$ up to squares.

- Over \mathbb{R} : The image of $E(\mathbb{R})$ is $\{(+, +, +), (-, -, +)\}$.
- Over \mathbb{Q}_5 : We have representatives for $\mathbb{Q}_5^\times/\mathbb{Q}_5^{\times 2}$ given by $1, 2, 5, 10$. Note that $-1 \in \mathbb{Q}_5^{\times 2}$. We know there are only 4 triples coming from $E(\mathbb{Q}_5)$ by Proposition 52(i). These must be $(1, 1, 1)$, $(1, 5, 5)$, $(5, 2, 10)$, $(5, 10, 2)$ from the 2-torsion points.

Combining this information we deduce that $P \in E(\mathbb{Q})$ can only have image in

$$\{(1, 1, 1), (-1, -1, 1), (1, 5, 5), (-1, -5, 5), (5, 2, 10), (-5, -2, 10), (5, 10, 2), (-5, -10, 2)\}.$$

Now $\mathcal{O} \mapsto (1, 1, 1)$, $(0, 0) \mapsto (-1, -5, 5)$, $(5, 0) \mapsto (5, 2, 10)$, $(-5, 0) \mapsto (-5, -10, 2)$, and we have the point $P = (-4, 6) \mapsto (-1, -1, 1)$, so the image (which is a subgroup) must be the whole of this set. From this we deduce that $\text{rk } E(\mathbb{Q}) = 1$.

Exercises

- +1. Compute the rank of $E : y^2 = x(x+3)(x-6)$ over \mathbb{Q} . (*Hint:* $(-2, 4) \in E(\mathbb{Q})$.)
- +2. Compute the rank of $E : y^2 = x^3 - 49x$ over \mathbb{Q} . (*Hint:* $(25, 120) \in E(\mathbb{Q})$.)
3. Let E/\mathbb{Q}_2 be an elliptic curve with $E(\mathbb{Q}_2)[2] = C_2 \times C_2$. Show that $|E(\mathbb{Q}_2)/2E(\mathbb{Q}_2)| = 8$.
4. Let K be a field of characteristic 0 that contains the p^{th} roots of unity, for some prime p . Show that $\text{Hom}_{\text{cts}}(\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K), \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}) \cong K^\times/K^{\times p}$.
- !5. Let E/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve given by $E : y^2 = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)$ for some $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let S denote the group of those triples $(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{Q}^\times/\mathbb{Q}^{\times 2} \times \mathbb{Q}^\times/\mathbb{Q}^{\times 2} \times \mathbb{Q}^\times/\mathbb{Q}^{\times 2}$ with $abc \in \mathbb{Q}^{\times 2}$, which (when working modulo $\mathbb{R}^{\times 2}$ or $\mathbb{Q}_p^{\times 2}$) lie in the image of $E(\mathbb{R})/2E(\mathbb{R})$ and $E(\mathbb{Q}_p)/2E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ for every prime p . Prove that $|S| = 2^{\text{rk}(E/\mathbb{Q})+n}$ for some even integer n .