

Generalized Euler characteristic for Selmer groups of non-CM elliptic curves Yukako Kozuka

§1 Setups & Introduction

G a compact p -adic Lie grp.

$$\Lambda(G) = \varprojlim_u \mathbb{Z}_p[G/u], \quad \Gamma \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p.$$

We have a structure theory for

f.g. $\Lambda = \Lambda(\Gamma) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p[[T]]$ -modules:

M f.g. Λ -module, then

$$M \sim \Lambda^r \oplus \left(\bigoplus_i \Lambda/(p^{n_i}) \right) \oplus \left(\bigoplus_j \Lambda/(f_j(\tau)^{n_j}) \right).$$

(c.f. structure theory for f.g. ab grp $G \simeq \mathbb{Z}^r \oplus \left(\bigoplus_i \mathbb{Z}/(n_i) \right)$.)

If G is torsion then $\# G = \prod_i n_i$.

The corresponding invariant for a f.g. torsion ($r=0$) Λ -mod
is called a characteristic element,

which is $(\prod_i n_i) = (p^{\mu} \cdot f)$, $\mu = \sum \mu_i$, $f = \prod f_j^{n_j}$.

F number field or global func field.

F_{∞}/F p -adic Lie ext'n, $\Sigma = \text{Gal}(F_{\infty}/F)$.

Call F_{∞} admissible if

- (1) F_{∞}/F unram outside a finite set of places
- (2) $F^{\text{cyc}} \subset F_{\infty}$, $F^{\text{cyc}} = \text{cycl } \mathbb{Z}_p\text{-ext'n of } F$.
- (3) Σ has no elt of order p .

Def 1 Given a discrete p -primary Σ -module Y ,
 if $H^i(\Sigma, Y)$ are finite, say Y has a finite Σ -Euler
 characteristic $\chi(\Sigma, Y) = \prod_{i \geq 0} \#(H^i(\Sigma, Y))^{(-1)^i}$.

If M is a f.g. torsion Λ -mod, the char elt
 $f_M \longleftrightarrow$ Pontryagin dual $M^\vee = \text{Hom}(M, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)$
 via $|f_M(\alpha)|_p^{-1} = \chi(\Gamma, M^\vee)$.

Set $\Gamma = \text{Gal}(F^{\text{qc}}/F)$, $H = \text{Gal}(F_{\infty}/F^{\text{qc}})$.

We restrict to the cat of mods

$$\mathcal{M}_H(\Sigma) := \text{f.g. } \Lambda(\Sigma)\text{-mods } M \\ \text{s.t. } M/M(p) \text{ is a f.g. } \Lambda(H)\text{-mod.}$$

Given $M \in \mathcal{M}_H(G)$, Coates - Schneider - Sujatha introduced
 "Akashi series" which coincides with the char elt
 when M is a f.g. torsion Λ -mod.

§ Elliptic curves over global func fields

F global func field of char $l \geq 5$.

E/F ell curve.

Def Say E has CM if $\dim(\text{End } E \otimes \mathbb{Q}) > 1$.

Thm (Dewing) E ell curve / F of char > 0 .

Then E has CM $\Leftrightarrow F$ is a finite field.

Now $p > 5$ prime, $p \neq l$.

F^{qc}/F cycl \mathbb{Z}_p -ext'n.

F_{∞}/F admissible p -adic Lie ext'n.

$\Gamma = \text{Gal}(F^{\text{qc}}/F)$, $\Sigma = \text{Gal}(F_{\infty}/F)$.

$\text{Sel}(E/F_{\infty})$ p -primary Selmer grp of E/F_{∞} .

Prop (Sechi, 2006)

Let E/F ell curve with no CM.

S set of places in F where E has bad red'n
or no potentially good red'n.

Assume $F_{\infty} = F(E_{p^{\infty}})$ and assume $\text{Sel}(E/F)$ is finite.

Then $\chi(\Sigma, \text{Sel}(E/F_{\infty})) = \chi(\Gamma, \text{Sel}(E/F^{\text{qc}})) \cdot \prod_{v \in S} |L_v(E, 1)|_p$
where $L_v(E, s)$ = Euler factor of $L(E, s)$ at v .

We extend Sechi's result in 2 directions:

- (1) Let F_{∞} = more general adm p -adic Lie ext'n.
- (2) Let $\text{Sel}(E/F)$ be infinite, by allowing $E(F)$ to be infinite
& assuming $\omega(E/F)(p)$ is finite.

Brk When $\text{Sel}(E/F)$ is infinite,

$\text{Sel}(E/F_{\infty})$ does not have finite Σ -Euler char.

Strategy Assume an additional finiteness condition (Fin).

just enough so we can show the Pontryagin dual

$$\chi(E/F_\infty) = \text{Sel}(E/F_\infty)^\vee \in \mathcal{M}_H(\Sigma).$$

Theorem (Deng - Kezuka - Li)

Let F_∞/F = an adic p -adic Lie ext'n.

E/F ell curve with no CM.

Assume $H^1(E/F)(p)$ is finite & (Fin).

Then $\text{Sel}(E/F_\infty)$ has finite "generalized Σ -Euler char"

$\Leftrightarrow \text{Sel}(E/F^{q_\infty})$ has finite "generalized Γ -Euler char".

In this case we have

$$\chi(\Sigma, \text{Sel}(E/F_\infty)) = \chi(\Sigma, \text{Sel}(E/F^{q_\infty})) \cdot \prod_{v \in S} |L_v(E, 1)|_p$$

where S is the set of primes of F

whose inertia subgrps in Σ are finite.

Generalized Euler char

Given a discrete p -primary Γ -mod Y , define

$$d_0: H^0(\Sigma, Y) = H^0(\Gamma, Y^H) \xrightarrow{H^0(H, Y)} H^1(\Gamma, Y^H) \xrightarrow{H^1(H, Y)} H^1(\Sigma, Y)$$

$$\quad \quad \quad (Y^H)^\Gamma \quad \quad \quad (Y^H)_\Gamma$$

Similarly define d_1 .

Then $(H^i(\Sigma, Y), d_i)$ form a complex w/ cohom \mathcal{H}_i .

Def 2 If all \mathcal{H}_i are finite, define the generalized Σ -Euler char of Y to be

$$\chi(\Sigma, Y) := \prod_{i \geq 0} \# \mathcal{H}_i^{(-i)}.$$

Rmk (1) If all $H^i(\Sigma, Y)$ are finite, then Def 2 = Def 1.

(2) If $H^0(\Sigma, Y)$ & $H^1(\Sigma, Y)$ are infinite

but $H^i(\Sigma, Y)$ are finite for $i > 1$,

then Y has finite gen Σ -Euler char

iff $\ker d_0$ & $\operatorname{coker} d_0$ are finite,

in which case

$$\chi(\Sigma, Y) = \frac{\#\ker d_0}{\#\operatorname{coker} d_0} \cdot \prod_{i \geq 1} \#(H^i(\Sigma, Y))^{(-1)^i}$$

(c.f. Zarbes 2008, CSS 2003 in number field case.)