

Elliptic Curves, Elliptic Integrals, and the Complex Torus

Ji, Yong-hyeon

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We cover the following topics in this note.

- Vector calculus (conservative fields, irrotational field)
- Differential forms (exact forms, closed forms)

Vector Calculus (in \mathbb{R}^2 or \mathbb{R}^3)		Differential Forms
Vector Field \mathbf{F}	\iff	1-form ω
Conservative Vector Field ($\mathbf{F} = \nabla f$)	\iff	Exact 1-form ($\omega = df$)
Irrotational Vector Field ($\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = 0$)	\iff	Closed 1-form ($d\omega = 0$)

Contents

1 Setup	3
2 Complex tori as Riemann surfaces	20
3 The moduli of complex tori	20
4 Elliptic curves as plane cubics	21
5 Meromorphic functions and Riemann–Roch facts	21
6 The Weierstrass \wp -function	21
6.1 Half-periods and zeros of \wp'	22
7 Uniformization: torus \longleftrightarrow cubic	22
8 Automorphisms and special τ	23
9 Moduli and j -invariant (brief)	23
10 Appendix: analytic ingredients	23

11 Elliptic Curves, Elliptic Integrals, and the Complex Torus	25
11.1 The Weierstrass \wp -function and its differential equation	25
11.2 Zeros of \wp' and the half-periods	25
11.3 Elliptic integrals and inversion	26
11.4 Embedding the torus into projective space	26
11.5 Elliptic curves as complex tori	27
11.6 Moduli and lattice equivalence	28
12 Galois Group and Riemann Surface	28
12.1 Function fields and pullback	28
12.2 Galois coverings and Galois extensions	29
12.3 Uniformization and the Galois picture	30

1 Setup

Fix a lattice

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_2 = \{m\omega_1 + n\omega_2 : m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \omega_1, \omega_2 \in \mathbb{C}^\times\} \subset \mathbb{C}$$

with ω_1, ω_2 are \mathbb{R} -linearly independent, i.e., span a rank-2 lattice.

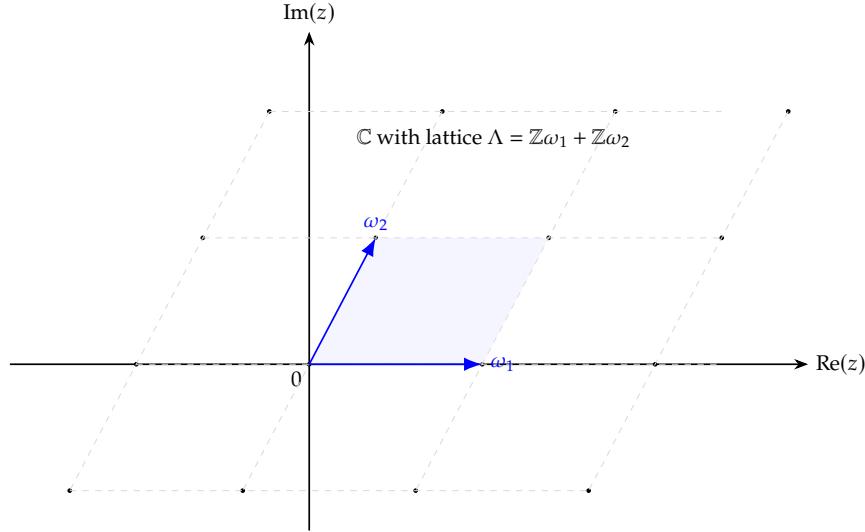


Figure 1: The lattice $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_2 \subset \mathbb{C}$.

Remark 1. A lattice in \mathbb{C} must be rank-2 over \mathbb{Z} , i.e., $\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$ is \mathbb{R} -linearly independent. Note that

- $\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$ is \mathbb{R} -linearly dependent $\iff \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \in \mathbb{R}$.
- $\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$ is \mathbb{R} -linearly independent $\iff \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \notin \mathbb{R}$.
- $\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \notin \mathbb{R} \iff \text{Im}\left(\frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1}\right) \neq 0$.
- Let $\omega_1 = u_1 + iu_2 \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, $\omega_2 = v_1 + iv_2 \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2) \in (\mathbb{R}^\times)^2$ and $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2) \in (\mathbb{R}^\times)^2$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} &= \frac{v_1 + iv_2}{u_1 + iu_2} \\ &= \frac{v_1 + iv_2}{u_1 + iu_2} \cdot \frac{(u_1 - iu_2)}{(u_1 - iu_2)} = \frac{u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + i(u_1v_2 - u_2v_1)}{u_1^2 + u_2^2} = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{u}\|^2} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} + i \det(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have $\text{Re}(\omega_2/\omega_1) = \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{u}\|^2}$ and $\text{Im}(\omega_2/\omega_1) = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{u}\|} \det\begin{pmatrix} \text{Re}(\omega_1) & \text{Im}(\omega_1) \\ \text{Re}(\omega_2) & \text{Im}(\omega_2) \end{pmatrix}$.

The complex torus is $X = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$; write the class of $z \in \mathbb{C}$ as $[z] \in X$.

Holomorphic on a Disk vs. Holomorphic on an Annulus

Domains.

$$\text{Disk: } D(a, R) = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - a| < R \}, \quad \text{Annulus: } A(a; R_1, R_2) = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : R_1 < |z - a| < R_2 \}.$$

Canonical expansions.

- **Disk (Taylor).** If f is holomorphic on $D(a, R)$, then

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (z - a)^n, \quad |z - a| < R.$$

- **Annulus (Laurent).** If f is holomorphic on $A(a; R_1, R_2)$, then

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n (z - a)^n, \quad R_1 < |z - a| < R_2,$$

with coefficients given by the same Cauchy integral formula

$$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|\zeta-a|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - a)^{n+1}} d\zeta, \quad R_1 < r < R_2, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(In particular, $c_{-1} = \text{Res}(f, a)$.)

Region	Expansion type	Coefficient formula	Negative powers
Disk $D(a, R)$	Taylor series $\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (z - a)^n$	$\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$ $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - a)^{n+1}} d\zeta$	= None (holomorphic at a)
Annulus $A(a; R_1, R_2)$	Laurent series $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_n (z - a)^n$	$c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - a)^{n+1}} d\zeta$	Allowed; principal part $\sum_{n \leq -1} c_n (z - a)^n$

Table 1: Taylor (disk) vs. Laurent (annulus).

Comparison table.

Radii of convergence.

- **Disk:** $R =$ distance from a to the nearest singularity of f .
- **Annulus:** inner $R_1 =$ distance from a to the nearest singularity **inside**, outer $R_2 =$ distance to the nearest singularity **outside**.

Classification at the center a (when a punctured neighborhood exists).

- Principal part = 0 \Rightarrow removable singularity (extends holomorphically; Taylor only).
- Finite principal part \Rightarrow pole (order = largest $-n$ with $c_n \neq 0$).
- Infinite principal part \Rightarrow essential singularity.

Examples.

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n \geq 0} z^n \quad (|z| < 1),$$

$$\frac{1}{z(z-1)} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{z} + 1 + z + z^2 + \dots, & 0 < |z| < 1, \\ \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^3} + \dots, & |z| > 1. \end{cases}$$

One-line takeaway. Holomorphic on a disk \Rightarrow Taylor (no negative powers). Holomorphic on an annulus \Rightarrow Laurent (negative powers allowed; c_{-1} is the residue).

	$\text{ord}_a f$	$\text{Res}(f, a)$
Basic idea	Measures how f vanishes or blows up at a	Coefficient of $(z - a)^{-1}$ in the Laurent expansion of f at a
Defined by	$f(z) = (z - a)^m g(z)$ with $g(a) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{ord}_a f = m$	If $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n (z - a)^n$, then $\text{Res}(f, a) = c_{-1}$
Possible values	Integer $(\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots)$	Complex number
Interpretation of sign	> 0 : zero of order m ; $= 0$: $f(a) \neq 0$; < 0 : pole of order $-m$	Nonzero \iff the Laurent series has a $(z - a)^{-1}$ term
When f is holomorphic and $f(a) \neq 0$	$\text{ord}_a f = 0$	$\text{Res}(f, a) = 0$
When f has a zero of order $m \geq 1$ at a	$\text{ord}_a f = m$	$\text{Res}(f, a) = 0$ (no negative powers)
When f has a pole of order $k \geq 1$ at a	$\text{ord}_a f = -k$	May be 0 or nonzero, depends on $(z - a)^{-1}$ term
Key relation	$\text{ord}_a f = \text{Res}\left(\frac{f'}{f}, a\right)$	$\text{Res}\left(\frac{f'}{f}, a\right) = \text{ord}_a f$
Main use	Divisors, counting zeros/poles, argument principle	Contour integration, residue theorem

$\text{ord}_a f$	$\text{Res}(f, a)$	Description
> 0	0	f has a zero at a
$= 0$	0	f holomorphic and nonzero at a
-1	$\neq 0$ in general	simple pole; residue is coeff. of $(z - a)^{-1}$
< -1	0	pole of order ≥ 2 ; residue vanishes

Table 2: Relation between the order of f at a and the residue $\text{Res}(f, a)$.

- A **1-form** on \mathbb{C} is something we can integrate along curves; the basic ones look like $\omega = f(z) dz$.
- If f is holomorphic (complex differentiable), then ω is a **holomorphic 1-form**.
- Given a path $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, we compute

$$\int_{\gamma} \omega = \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt.$$

Theorem 1 (No nonconstant holomorphic functions on compact Riemann surfaces). *Let X be a compact, connected Riemann surface. If $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is holomorphic, then f is constant.*

Proof. Let $Z(f) = \{p \in X : f(p) = 0\}$ be the (finite) set of zeros of f , each with multiplicity $\text{ord}_p(f) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Consider the (logarithmic / winding) 1-form

$$\omega := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{df}{f} \quad \text{on } X \setminus Z(f).$$

This form is closed on $X \setminus Z(f)$ (indeed $d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi i} d\left(\frac{df}{f}\right) = 0$ there) and has integer periods around small loops encircling the points of $Z(f)$, as recorded below.

Lemma 2 (Winding / argument principle in local form). *For $p \in Z(f)$ and a sufficiently small positively oriented circle γ_p around p (in a local coordinate z with $z(p) = 0$), one has*

$$\int_{\gamma_p} \omega = \text{ord}_p(f).$$

Proof of the lemma. In a local coordinate z at p we can write $f(z) = z^m g(z)$ with $m = \text{ord}_p(f)$ and g holomorphic and nonvanishing near 0. Then

$$\frac{df}{f} = \frac{m dz}{z} + \frac{dg}{g}.$$

Since $\frac{dg}{g}$ is holomorphic, its integral over a small circle vanishes by Cauchy's theorem, while $\int_{\gamma_p} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$. Therefore

$$\int_{\gamma_p} \omega = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_p} \frac{df}{f} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(m \int_{\gamma_p} \frac{dz}{z} \right) = m.$$

□

Now remove from X a disjoint union of small discs D_p centered at each $p \in Z(f)$, and set

$$X_\varepsilon := X \setminus \bigcup_{p \in Z(f)} D_p.$$

Then X_ε is a compact manifold **with** boundary $\partial X_\varepsilon = \bigsqcup_{p \in Z(f)} (-\partial D_p)$, where $-\partial D_p$ denotes the boundary circle with the induced (outward) orientation of X_ε . Since $d\omega = 0$ on X_ε , the generalized Stokes theorem gives

$$0 = \int_{X_\varepsilon} d\omega = \int_{\partial X_\varepsilon} \omega = \sum_{p \in Z(f)} \int_{-\partial D_p} \omega = - \sum_{p \in Z(f)} \int_{\partial D_p} \omega = - \sum_{p \in Z(f)} \text{ord}_p(f).$$

Hence

$$\sum_{p \in Z(f)} \text{ord}_p(f) = 0.$$

Because each $\text{ord}_p(f) \geq 0$, it follows that $\text{ord}_p(f) = 0$ for all p , i.e. f has no zeros on X .

Consequently $u := \log |f|$ is a globally defined harmonic function on X (in local coordinates, $\Delta u = 0$ wherever $f \neq 0$, and we just proved f never vanishes). On a compact, connected Riemann surface every harmonic function is constant (by the maximum principle, or by integrating $|\nabla u|^2$). Therefore $|f|$ is constant on X .

Finally, a holomorphic map whose modulus is constant must itself be constant: otherwise its image would be an open subset of the circle $\{w \in \mathbb{C} : |w| = \text{const}\}$, contradicting the open mapping theorem. Hence f is constant. \square

Remark (Meromorphic variant). If f were merely meromorphic on X , the same argument (with the same ω) yields the residue/divisor identity

$$\sum_{p \in X} \text{ord}_p(f) = 0,$$

i.e. the divisor of a meromorphic function has degree zero. The holomorphic case corresponds to “no poles”, forcing the sum of zeros to vanish and hence no zeros at all.

Theorem 3 (Degree of a meromorphic function’s divisor is zero). *Let X be a compact, connected Riemann surface and let $f \not\equiv 0$ be meromorphic on X . Then*

$$\sum_{p \in X} \text{ord}_p(f) = 0,$$

i.e. the sum of the orders of zeros (positive) and poles (negative) of f is 0.

Proof. Let $S = \{p \in X : p \text{ is a zero or pole of } f\}$, which is finite by compactness. On $X \setminus S$ consider the **logarithmic 1-form**

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{df}{f}.$$

Since $\frac{df}{f}$ is holomorphic on $X \setminus S$, we have $d\omega = 0$ there.

Choose pairwise disjoint coordinate discs $\{D_p\}_{p \in S}$ centered at the points of S , small enough so that f has no zeros or poles on any ∂D_p , and set

$$X_\varepsilon := X \setminus \bigcup_{p \in S} D_p.$$

Then X_ε is a compact surface with boundary $\partial X_\varepsilon = \bigsqcup_{p \in S} (-\partial D_p)$, where $-\partial D_p$ denotes the boundary circle with the induced (outward) orientation of X_ε .

By the generalized Stokes theorem,

$$0 = \int_{X_\varepsilon} d\omega = \int_{\partial X_\varepsilon} \omega = \sum_{p \in S} \int_{-\partial D_p} \omega = - \sum_{p \in S} \int_{\partial D_p} \omega. \quad (1)$$

It remains to compute the boundary integrals. Fix $p \in S$ and take a local coordinate z with $z(p) = 0$. Write

$$f(z) = z^m g(z), \quad m = \text{ord}_p(f) \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad g \text{ holomorphic and } g(0) \neq 0.$$

Then

$$\frac{df}{f} = \frac{m \, dz}{z} + \frac{dg}{g},$$

where $\frac{dg}{g}$ is holomorphic near 0. Hence for a small positively oriented circle $\gamma_p = \partial D_p$ we have, by Cauchy,

$$\int_{\gamma_p} \frac{dg}{g} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\gamma_p} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i,$$

so

$$\int_{\partial D_p} \omega = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D_p} \frac{df}{f} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(m \int_{\partial D_p} \frac{dz}{z} \right) = m = \text{ord}_p(f). \quad (2)$$

Substituting (2) into (1) gives

$$0 = - \sum_{p \in S} \text{ord}_p(f),$$

hence $\sum_{p \in X} \text{ord}_p(f) = 0$.

Residue viewpoint. Equivalently, $\frac{df}{f}$ has at worst simple poles at S with $\text{Res}_p\left(\frac{df}{f}\right) = \text{ord}_p(f)$. Since X is compact, $\sum_{p \in X} \text{Res}_p\left(\frac{df}{f}\right) = 0$, yielding the same conclusion after dividing by $2\pi i$. \square

Theorem 4 (Holomorphic functions on compact Riemann surfaces are constant). *Let X be a compact, connected Riemann surface and let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be holomorphic. Then f is constant.*

We give a detailed proof split into transparent steps. Throughout, $f \not\equiv 0$ unless explicitly stated (if $f \equiv 0$ the theorem is trivial).

Step 1: The sum of orders of zeros equals 0

Claim 1. If f is holomorphic on X , then the set of zeros $Z(f)$ is finite and

$$\sum_{p \in Z(f)} \text{ord}_p(f) = 0.$$

Proof of finiteness. Zeros of a holomorphic function on a Riemann surface are isolated. Since X is compact, an infinite set of isolated points would have an accumulation point, contradicting isolatedness. Hence $Z(f)$ is finite. \square

Proof of the identity. Let $S = Z(f)$ (there are no poles because f is holomorphic). On $X \setminus S$ define the **logarithmic form**

$$\omega := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{df}{f}.$$

This 1-form is smooth and **closed** on $X \setminus S$ because f is holomorphic and nonvanishing there: $d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi i} d\left(\frac{df}{f}\right) = 0$ on $X \setminus S$. Choose pairwise disjoint coordinate discs $\{D_p\}_{p \in S}$ so that f has no zeros on the boundary circles $\gamma_p := \partial D_p$, and set

$$X_\varepsilon := X \setminus \bigcup_{p \in S} D_p.$$

Then X_ε is a compact manifold **with** boundary $\partial X_\varepsilon = \bigsqcup_{p \in S} (-\gamma_p)$, where the minus sign denotes the outward orientation induced from X_ε (i.e. the geometric boundary circles are traversed negatively relative to the positive orientation of the small discs).

By the generalized Stokes theorem:

$$0 = \int_{X_\varepsilon} d\omega = \int_{\partial X_\varepsilon} \omega = \sum_{p \in S} \int_{-\gamma_p} \omega = - \sum_{p \in S} \int_{\gamma_p} \omega. \quad (*)$$

Thus it remains to compute each boundary integral. Fix $p \in S$ and take a local coordinate z with $z(p) = 0$. By Weierstrass preparation, $f(z) = z^m g(z)$ with $m = \text{ord}_p(f) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and g holomorphic, $g(0) \neq 0$. Then

$$\frac{df}{f} = \frac{m \, dz}{z} + \frac{dg}{g}.$$

The 1-form $\frac{dg}{g}$ is holomorphic in a neighborhood of 0, so $\int_{\gamma_p} \frac{dg}{g} = 0$ by Cauchy's theorem. Also

$\int_{\gamma_p} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$. Therefore

$$\int_{\gamma_p} \omega = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_p} \frac{df}{f} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \cdot m \int_{\gamma_p} \frac{dz}{z} = m = \text{ord}_p(f).$$

Plugging this into (*) yields $0 = -\sum_{p \in S} \text{ord}_p(f)$, i.e. $\sum_{p \in Z(f)} \text{ord}_p(f) = 0$. \square

Step 2: Nonnegativity forces no zeros

Claim 2. For holomorphic f , each $\text{ord}_p(f) \geq 0$. Hence $\sum_{p \in Z(f)} \text{ord}_p(f) = 0$ implies $\text{ord}_p(f) = 0$ for all p , so $Z(f) = \emptyset$.

Proof. By definition, for a holomorphic function the order at a zero is the nonnegative integer m such that $f(z) = z^m g(z)$ with $g(0) \neq 0$. Thus all summands are ≥ 0 . A finite sum of nonnegative integers can be 0 only if each is 0. \square

Remark 2 (Why we only summed over zeros). In the meromorphic case, the residue/Stokes computation gives $\sum_{p \in X} \text{ord}_p(f) = 0$, where pole orders are negative. In the holomorphic case there are no poles, so the sum is over zeros only, and nonnegativity forces triviality.

Step 3: Global harmonicity of $u = \log |f|$

Claim 3. If f is holomorphic and **nowhere vanishing** on X , then $u := \log |f|$ is a well-defined global **harmonic** real-valued function on X .

Proof. (Well-definedness) Since f never vanishes, $|f| > 0$ and $\log |f|$ is a single-valued continuous function globally (no branch issue, because we take the real logarithm of the positive function $|f|$).

(Harmonicity is local.) A function is harmonic if and only if it is (real) harmonic in every coordinate chart; this is local. So fix a coordinate $z = x + iy$ on a simply connected chart $U \Subset X$. Because f is holomorphic and never zero on U , there exists a holomorphic logarithm g on U with $e^g = f$ (define g by integrating f'/f , or pick a holomorphic branch of $\log f$). Write $g = \varphi + i\psi$ with real-valued φ, ψ . Then

$$|f| = |e^g| = e^{\operatorname{Re} g} = e^\varphi \implies u = \log |f| = \varphi.$$

But the real part of a holomorphic function is harmonic: $\Delta \varphi = 0$ in the Euclidean Laplacian $\Delta = \partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2$. Hence u is harmonic on each such chart; therefore u is harmonic globally on X .

(Equivalent differential-form computation) In a complex coordinate z , write $\partial = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} dz$ and $\bar{\partial} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} d\bar{z}$. Locally choose a holomorphic branch $\log f$. Then

$$\partial \bar{\partial} \log |f| = \frac{1}{2} \partial \bar{\partial} (\log f + \log \bar{f}) = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(\partial \bar{\partial} \log f)}_{=0} + \underbrace{\partial \bar{\partial} \log \bar{f}}_{=0} = 0,$$

because $\bar{\partial} \log f = 0$ and $\partial \log \bar{f} = 0$. Since the Laplacian is a (nonzero) scalar multiple of $\partial\bar{\partial}$ in complex notation, this is another way to see $\Delta u = 0$. \square

Step 4: Harmonic functions on compact Riemann surfaces are constant

Proposition 5. *If X is compact and connected, any harmonic function $u : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is constant.*

Two standard proofs. (**Maximum principle**) A harmonic function satisfies the strong maximum principle: it cannot achieve a nonconstant local maximum or minimum in the interior. By compactness, u attains a global max and min on X ; by the maximum principle both are attained on every neighborhood, forcing u to be constant.

(**Energy identity**) Equivalently, integrate by parts. In a conformal coordinate $z = x + iy$,

$$\int_X |\nabla u|^2 dA = - \int_X u \Delta u dA + \underbrace{\int_{\partial X} u \partial_\nu u ds}_{=0}$$

since $\Delta u = 0$ and $\partial X = \emptyset$. Thus $|\nabla u| \equiv 0$, hence u is constant on each chart, and by connectedness on X . \square

Step 5: From constant modulus to constant function

Claim 4. If f is holomorphic on a connected Riemann surface and $|f|$ is constant, then f is constant.

Two ways. (**Open mapping theorem**) A nonconstant holomorphic map is open, so $f(X)$ would be an open subset of $\{w : |w| = \text{const}\}$, a circle, which has empty interior—a contradiction.

(**Differential identity**) Let $F = |f|^2 = f\bar{f}$. In a local coordinate z , $\partial F = (\partial f)\bar{f} = f'(z)\overline{f(z)} dz$. If F is constant then $\partial F = 0$, so $f'(z)\overline{f(z)} = 0$. On the locus where $f \neq 0$ we get $f'(z) = 0$. But the set $\{f = 0\}$ is discrete for holomorphic f , hence f' vanishes on a dense open set and by analyticity $f' \equiv 0$ on X . Therefore f is constant on each connected component, hence on X . \square

Putting it all together

From Claim 1 and Claim 2, a holomorphic f on compact X has **no zeros** (unless $f \equiv 0$). Therefore $u = \log |f|$ is globally well-defined and harmonic by Claim 3. By Proposition 5, u is constant; hence $|f|$ is constant. Finally, by Claim 4, f is constant.

Remark 3 (What changes for meromorphic f ?). If f is meromorphic, the same Stokes argument gives $\sum_{p \in X} \text{ord}_p(f) = 0$, with negative contributions from poles; this is the statement that the divisor of a meromorphic function has degree 0. The holomorphic case is the special case “no poles,” forcing the sum of zero-orders to vanish and hence to be trivial termwise.

Theorem 6 (Harmonic \Rightarrow constant on compact Riemann surfaces). *Let X be a compact, connected Riemann surface (thus a compact oriented 2-manifold with a conformal structure). If $u \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ is harmonic, then u is constant.*

Proof via Hodge star and generalized Stokes. Equip X with any Riemannian metric compatible with the complex structure (e.g. from a local conformal coordinate). Let d be the exterior derivative and $*$ the Hodge star. The codifferential is $\delta := -*d*$ on 1-forms, and the Laplacian on functions is $\Delta u = \delta(du) = -*d*du$. Harmonicity means $\Delta u = 0$, equivalently $d*du = 0$.

Consider the 1-form $u * du$ on X . By the Leibniz rule,

$$d(u * du) = du \wedge *du + u d * du.$$

Since u is harmonic, $d * du = 0$, hence

$$d(u * du) = du \wedge *du.$$

Integrate over X and apply the generalized Stokes theorem (no boundary since X is compact):

$$\int_X du \wedge *du = \int_X d(u * du) = \int_{\partial X} u * du = 0.$$

But pointwise $du \wedge *du = |du|^2 d\text{vol}$, hence

$$\int_X |du|^2 d\text{vol} = 0.$$

Therefore $|du|^2 \equiv 0$ on X , so $du \equiv 0$. Since X is connected, u is constant. \square

Theorem 7 (Equivalent $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -proof). *In complex notation, let $\partial, \bar{\partial}$ be the Dolbeault operators and fix the standard normalization $\Delta u = 4\partial\bar{\partial}u$ (as a $(1,1)$ -form after identifying functions with $(0,0)$ -forms). If u is harmonic (so $\partial\bar{\partial}u = 0$), then u is constant.*

Proof. On a Riemann surface,

$$i \partial u \wedge \bar{\partial} u = \frac{i}{2} \partial\bar{\partial}(u^2) - i u \partial\bar{\partial} u.$$

Integrate over X :

$$\int_X i \partial u \wedge \bar{\partial} u = \frac{i}{2} \int_X \partial\bar{\partial}(u^2) - i \int_X u \partial\bar{\partial} u.$$

The first term vanishes by Stokes (exact form on a compact manifold), and the second vanishes by harmonicity ($\partial\bar{\partial}u = 0$). Hence

$$\int_X i \partial u \wedge \bar{\partial} u = 0.$$

Pointwise, $i \partial u \wedge \bar{\partial} u$ is a nonnegative $(1, 1)$ -form equal to $\frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 d\text{vol}$ (up to a harmless normalization); thus it vanishes identically. Therefore $\partial u \equiv 0$, so u is (anti)holomorphic and real-valued, hence constant. \square

Theorem 8 (Harmonic \Rightarrow constant on compact Riemann surfaces, no Hodge star). *Let X be a compact, connected Riemann surface. If $u \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ is harmonic, then u is constant.*

Proof 1 (Dolbeault $\partial\bar{\partial}$ + Stokes)

On a Riemann surface, harmonicity is equivalent to $\partial\bar{\partial}u = 0$ (the complex Laplacian). Compute the $(1, 1)$ -form identity

$$i \partial u \wedge \bar{\partial} u = \frac{i}{2} \partial\bar{\partial}(u^2) - i u \partial\bar{\partial} u.$$

Integrate over X and apply the generalized Stokes theorem:

$$\int_X i \partial u \wedge \bar{\partial} u = \frac{i}{2} \int_X \partial\bar{\partial}(u^2) - i \int_X u \partial\bar{\partial} u = 0 - 0 = 0,$$

since X has no boundary and $\partial\bar{\partial}u = 0$.

Locally, in a coordinate $z = x + iy$, one checks

$$i \partial u \wedge \bar{\partial} u = \frac{1}{2} (u_x^2 + u_y^2) dx \wedge dy,$$

so the integrand is pointwise nonnegative. Hence the integral vanishes only if $u_x = u_y \equiv 0$ everywhere; thus u is constant on each component, and X is connected.

Proof 2 (Real-variable 1-form trick + Stokes)

Choose a local real coordinate chart (x, y) compatible with the complex structure (possibly locally everywhere). Set

$$\alpha := -u_y dx + u_x dy \quad (\text{a } 90^\circ \text{ rotation of the gradient as a 1-form}).$$

A direct computation gives the two identities

$$du \wedge \alpha = (u_x dx + u_y dy) \wedge (-u_y dx + u_x dy) = (u_x^2 + u_y^2) dx \wedge dy,$$

$$d\alpha = -u_{yx} dx \wedge dy - u_{yy} dy \wedge dx + u_{xx} dx \wedge dy + u_{xy} dy \wedge dy = (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) dx \wedge dy = (\Delta u) dx \wedge dy.$$

Now apply Leibniz to the 1-form $u \alpha$:

$$d(u \alpha) = du \wedge \alpha + u d\alpha = (|\nabla u|^2 + u \Delta u) dx \wedge dy.$$

If u is harmonic, $\Delta u = 0$, so $d(u \alpha) = |\nabla u|^2 dx \wedge dy$. Integrate over the compact surface X and use Stokes (no boundary):

$$\int_X |\nabla u|^2 dx \wedge dy = \int_X d(u \alpha) = \int_{\partial X} u \alpha = 0.$$

Hence $|\nabla u|^2 \equiv 0$, so $d\bar{u} \equiv 0$ and u is constant on the connected X .

Theorem 9 (Harmonic \Rightarrow constant on a compact Riemann surface, no Hodge star). *Let X be a compact, connected Riemann surface. If $u \in C^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$ is harmonic, then u is constant.*

What “harmonic” means here. A Riemann surface carries a conformal (angle-preserving) atlas. In any **conformal** local coordinate (x, y) on $U \subset X$, harmonicity means the **flat** Laplacian vanishes:

$$\Delta u := u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \quad \text{on } U.$$

(Equivalently, with any conformal metric $\lambda(x, y)(dx^2 + dy^2)$, the Laplace–Beltrami operator is $\Delta_g u = \lambda^{-1}(u_{xx} + u_{yy})$, so $\Delta_g u = 0 \iff u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$.)

Key local calculation (purely real-variable). On any conformal chart (x, y) , define the 1-form

$$\alpha := -u_y dx + u_x dy.$$

A direct computation (product rule $+ dx \wedge dx = 0 = dy \wedge dy$) gives the identities

$$\begin{aligned} du \wedge \alpha &= (u_x dx + u_y dy) \wedge (-u_y dx + u_x dy) = (u_x^2 + u_y^2) dx \wedge dy, \\ d\alpha &= -u_{yx} dx \wedge dx - u_{yy} dy \wedge dx + u_{xx} dx \wedge dy + u_{xy} dy \wedge dy \\ &= (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) dx \wedge dy = (\Delta u) dx \wedge dy. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, for the 1-form $u \alpha$ we have

$$d(u \alpha) = du \wedge \alpha + u d\alpha = (u_x^2 + u_y^2 + u \Delta u) dx \wedge dy. \quad (*)$$

Conformal invariance of the right-hand side. If (u, v) is another conformal chart with $(u, v) = (u(x, y), v(x, y))$ coming from a holomorphic change of coordinates, then

$$du \wedge dv = J dx \wedge dy, \quad u_u^2 + u_v^2 = J^{-1} (u_x^2 + u_y^2),$$

where $J > 0$ is the Jacobian factor (for a conformal change, $J = |h'(z)|^2$). Hence

$$(u_u^2 + u_v^2) du \wedge dv = (u_x^2 + u_y^2) dx \wedge dy,$$

and similarly $(\Delta u) dx \wedge dy = (\Delta u) du \wedge dv / J$ transforms the same way. Thus the 2-form on the right-hand side of $(*)$ is independent of the chosen conformal chart. Consequently, the following 2-form is **globally** well-defined on X :

$$\Omega := (u_x^2 + u_y^2 + u \Delta u) dA,$$

where in each chart dA denotes the oriented area form $(dx \wedge dy)$.

Exactness and Stokes. By (*), on each chart $\Omega = d(u \alpha)$. Hence Ω is **locally exact**. By the generalized Stokes theorem on manifolds without boundary, the integral of a globally defined 2-form that is locally exact is 0:

$$\int_X \Omega = 0.$$

(One way to see this concretely: choose a finite conformal atlas $\{U_j\}$ with a partition of unity $\{\rho_j\}$, and set $\Theta := \sum_j \rho_j u \alpha_j$, where α_j is the above form in U_j . A brief check shows $d\Theta = \Omega$, so $\int_X \Omega = \int_X d\Theta = \int_{\partial X} \Theta = 0$.)

Conclude for harmonic u . If u is harmonic ($\Delta u = 0$ in each conformal chart), then

$$\Omega = (u_x^2 + u_y^2) dA \geq 0 \text{ pointwise,}$$

and

$$0 = \int_X \Omega = \int_X (u_x^2 + u_y^2) dA.$$

Thus $u_x = u_y \equiv 0$ everywhere. Hence $du \equiv 0$, so u is constant on each connected component; since X is connected, u is constant.

□

Remarks.

- This proof uses only: (i) conformal local coordinates on a Riemann surface, (ii) the product rule for d , and (iii) the generalized Stokes theorem. No Hodge star, no $\partial, \bar{\partial}$.
- The same argument works on any compact oriented surface endowed with a conformal structure (equivalently, a Riemannian metric up to smooth positive scaling) because harmonicity and the 2-form $(u_x^2 + u_y^2) dA$ are conformally invariant as used above.

2 Complex tori as Riemann surfaces

Definition 1. A lattice in \mathbb{C} is a discrete rank-2 subgroup

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\omega_2, \quad \omega_1, \omega_2 \in \mathbb{C} \text{ linearly independent over } \mathbb{R}.$$

The associated **complex torus** is the quotient

$$E_\Lambda := \mathbb{C}/\Lambda.$$

Proposition 10. The quotient E_Λ carries a natural structure of a complex 1-dimensional manifold (a compact Riemann surface). The projection $\pi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow E_\Lambda$ is a holomorphic universal covering map.

Sketch. The action of Λ on \mathbb{C} by translations is properly discontinuous and free. Local charts descend from \mathbb{C} , and compactness follows from the parallelogram fundamental domain. The universal covering property is standard. \square

Remark 4 (Linear entire lifts). Let $F : E_\Lambda \rightarrow E_{\Lambda'}$ be holomorphic. Any lift $\tilde{F} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with $\pi' \circ \tilde{F} = F \circ \pi$ is entire and Λ -equivariant:

$$\tilde{F}(z + \lambda) = \tilde{F}(z) + \lambda'_\lambda \quad (\lambda \in \Lambda, \lambda'_\lambda \in \Lambda').$$

By Liouville/Weierstrass, an entire function with at most linear growth is affine. Equivariance forces $\tilde{F}(z) = az + b$ with $a \in \mathbb{C}$ and $a\Lambda \subseteq \Lambda'$. Replacing F by a translate we may assume $b = 0$.

Proposition 11 (Biholomorphisms of tori). Two complex tori E_Λ and $E_{\Lambda'}$ are biholomorphic iff there exists $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ with $a\Lambda = \Lambda'$.

Proof. If $F : E_\Lambda \rightarrow E_{\Lambda'}$ is biholomorphic, pick a lift $\tilde{F}(z) = az$ with $a \neq 0$ and $a\Lambda \subseteq \Lambda'$. Applying the argument to F^{-1} shows $a^{-1}\Lambda' \subseteq \Lambda$, hence equality. \square

3 The moduli of complex tori

Choose a lattice basis (ω_1, ω_2) and set $\tau = \omega_2/\omega_1$ with $\operatorname{Im} \tau > 0$. Scaling by ω_1 identifies $\Lambda = \omega_1(\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau)$, so any torus is $E_\tau := \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau)$ with $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$.

Proposition 12. $E_\tau \cong E_{\tau'}$ iff $\tau' = \frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}$ for some $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \operatorname{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

Proof. Changing the basis of the lattice by an integer matrix corresponds to the indicated fractional linear transformation of τ . \square

Thus the moduli of complex tori is $\operatorname{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathbb{H}$, concretely represented by the classical fundamental domain

$$\mathcal{D} = \{\tau \in \mathbb{H} : |\operatorname{Re} \tau| \leq \frac{1}{2}, |\tau| \geq 1\},$$

with suitable edge identifications.

4 Elliptic curves as plane cubics

Definition 2. An **elliptic curve** over \mathbb{C} is a pair (E, O) where E is a smooth projective curve of genus 1 and $O \in E(\mathbb{C})$ is a distinguished point.

Theorem 13 (Plane cubic model). *Every elliptic curve over \mathbb{C} is isomorphic to a smooth plane cubic in Weierstrass form*

$$y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2x - g_3,$$

for some $g_2, g_3 \in \mathbb{C}$ with discriminant $\Delta = g_2^3 - 27g_3^2 \neq 0$.

Idea via the holomorphic implicit function theorem. Consider a cubic $F(x, y, z) = 0$ in \mathbb{P}^2 with a non-singular point $O = [0 : 1 : 0]$. In an affine chart ($z = 1$) the curve is locally given by $f(x, y) = 0$ with suitable partial derivative nonvanishing at O , so by the complex IFT one solves locally for a holomorphic parameter. Global projectivity and genus computation yield a smooth genus-1 curve, which can be transformed to Weierstrass form by linear changes of variables. \square

5 Meromorphic functions and Riemann–Roch facts

Let M be a compact Riemann surface of genus g . Write $\mathbb{C}(M)$ for its field of meromorphic functions.

Theorem 14 (Riemann–Roch (special cases)). *If $f \in \mathbb{C}(M)$ is nonconstant, the sum of orders of its poles equals the sum of orders of its zeros. In particular, on M any meromorphic differential ω has total order $2g - 2$. Moreover, given a point $p \in M$,*

- there exists f with a pole at p of order at most $g + 1$;
- if $g \geq 2$, for all but finitely many p (the Weierstrass points) there exists f with a single pole at p of exact order $g + 1$.

Remark 5. For an elliptic curve ($g = 1$), a nonzero holomorphic 1-form has no zeros; its divisor has degree 0. This matches the translation-invariant form on a complex torus.

6 The Weierstrass \wp -function

Fix a lattice $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}$. The Weierstrass \wp -function is

$$\wp(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{\omega \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \left(\frac{1}{(z - \omega)^2} - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right), \quad \wp'(z) = -2 \sum_{\omega \in \Lambda} \frac{1}{(z - \omega)^3}.$$

It is even, $\wp(-z) = \wp(z)$, while \wp' is odd.

Proposition 15 (Periodic meromorphicity). φ and φ' are Λ -periodic meromorphic functions on \mathbb{C} ; they descend to meromorphic functions on E_Λ . The function φ has a unique (double) pole at $z \equiv 0 \pmod{\Lambda}$ and no other poles.

Lemma 16 (Residues). The differential $\varphi(z) dz$ is a globally defined meromorphic 1-form on E_Λ with vanishing total residue; in particular $\text{Res}_0(\varphi dz) = 0$.

Proposition 17 (Differential equation). Set the Eisenstein series

$$g_2 = 60 \sum_{\omega \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \frac{1}{\omega^4}, \quad g_3 = 140 \sum_{\omega \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \frac{1}{\omega^6}.$$

Then

$$(\varphi'(z))^2 = 4(\varphi(z))^3 - g_2 \varphi(z) - g_3,$$

and the right-hand side has nonzero discriminant precisely when E_Λ is nonsingular.

Idea. One shows that φ and φ' generate the field of meromorphic functions on E_Λ with pole at 0; their minimal algebraic relation must be cubic in φ and quadratic in φ' . Coefficient identification via Laurent expansions near 0 yields the stated equation with g_2, g_3 as above. \square

6.1 Half-periods and zeros of φ'

Let the three **half-periods** be

$$\omega_1/2, \quad \omega_2/2, \quad (\omega_1 + \omega_2)/2 \pmod{\Lambda}.$$

Proposition 18. The zeros of φ' are exactly the three half-period classes and they are simple. Denote

$$e_1 = \varphi\left(\frac{\omega_1}{2}\right), \quad e_2 = \varphi\left(\frac{\omega_2}{2}\right), \quad e_3 = \varphi\left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2}\right),$$

then $e_1 + e_2 + e_3 = 0$ and

$$(\varphi')^2 = 4(\varphi - e_1)(\varphi - e_2)(\varphi - e_3).$$

7 Uniformization: torus \longleftrightarrow cubic

Define

$$\Phi : \mathbb{C}/\Lambda \longrightarrow E \subset \mathbb{P}^2, \quad z \longmapsto [X : Y : Z] = (1 : \varphi(z) : \frac{1}{2}\varphi'(z)),$$

which in affine coordinates is $(x, y) = (\varphi(z), \frac{1}{2}\varphi'(z))$.

Theorem 19. Φ is a biholomorphism from the complex torus E_Λ onto the smooth plane cubic

$$y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2x - g_3,$$

sending $z \equiv 0$ to the point at infinity $O = [0 : 1 : 0]$. Thus every complex elliptic curve is analytically isomorphic to a complex torus.

Sketch. Local holomorphicity and nondegeneracy follow from the inverse function theorem away from the zeros of φ' and from the cubic relation. The map is Λ -periodic, hence well-defined on the quotient; it is bijective with holomorphic inverse given by an elliptic integral. \square

Remark 6 (Elliptic integrals). Writing $x = \varphi(z)$ and $y = \frac{1}{2}\varphi'(z)$,

$$dz = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^3 - g_2x - g_3}}.$$

Hence the inverse uniformization is given by an elliptic integral

$$z = \int^x \frac{du}{\sqrt{4u^3 - g_2u - g_3}},$$

with branch cuts chosen to make the integral single-valued on E .

8 Automorphisms and special τ

The automorphism group of E_τ contains translations and the group of linear automorphisms preserving Λ . For generic τ this group is $\{\pm 1\}$; at special moduli (square and hexagonal lattices) it is larger:

$$\tau = i \text{ (square)} \Rightarrow \text{Aut}(E_\tau) \cong \mu_4, \quad \tau = e^{\pi i/3} \text{ (hexagonal)} \Rightarrow \text{Aut}(E_\tau) \cong \mu_6.$$

These correspond to extra symmetries of the cubic (e.g. $j = 1728$ and $j = 0$).

9 Moduli and j -invariant (brief)

The coarse moduli of complex elliptic curves is parametrized by the modular j -invariant

$$j(\tau) = 1728 \frac{g_2(\tau)^3}{\Delta(\tau)}, \quad \Delta(\tau) = g_2(\tau)^3 - 27g_3(\tau)^2,$$

constant on $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ -orbits. The fundamental domain \mathcal{D} gives a concrete set of representatives for isomorphism classes.

10 Appendix: analytic ingredients

Complex implicit function theorem (CIFT)

Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ open and $F : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphic. If $F(z_0, w_0) = 0$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial w}(z_0, w_0) \neq 0$, then in a neighborhood of z_0 there is a holomorphic function $w = w(z)$ with $F(z, w(z)) = 0$. This produces holomorphic charts on plane curves and ensures nonsingularity when the gradient does not vanish.

Riemann–Roch snapshots

For a divisor D on a compact Riemann surface M ,

$$\ell(D) - \ell(K - D) = \deg D + 1 - g, \quad K \text{ canonical divisor.}$$

Specializing to $g = 1$ implies $\deg K = 0$ and $\ell(D) = \deg D$ for effective D of degree ≥ 1 , enabling the description of the function field of E via poles at O .

Summary.

- Complex tori \mathbb{C}/Λ are precisely (analytic) elliptic curves.
- The moduli is $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathbb{H}$, with fundamental domain \mathcal{D} .
- The Weierstrass functions \wp, \wp' uniformize the cubic $y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2x - g_3$; the zeros of \wp' are the half-periods and yield the roots e_1, e_2, e_3 .
- Elliptic integrals invert the uniformization map.

11 Elliptic Curves, Elliptic Integrals, and the Complex Torus

In this section, we describe how elliptic curves arise naturally from the complex torus \mathbb{C}/Λ , where $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau$ for $\text{Im } \tau > 0$. We show how meromorphic functions on \mathbb{C}/Λ can be expressed using the Weierstrass \wp -function and its derivative, how the Weierstrass equation defines an algebraic curve in \mathbb{CP}^2 , and how the elliptic integral connects the complex torus and this projective curve.

11.1 The Weierstrass \wp -function and its differential equation

Let $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau$ be a lattice in \mathbb{C} , with $\text{Im } \tau > 0$. Define the Weierstrass \wp -function by the absolutely convergent series

$$\wp(z; \Lambda) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{\substack{\omega \in \Lambda \\ \omega \neq 0}} \left(\frac{1}{(z - \omega)^2} - \frac{1}{\omega^2} \right), \quad z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Then \wp is a **doubly periodic meromorphic function** on \mathbb{C} with periods 1 and τ , and thus descends to a meromorphic function on the torus \mathbb{C}/Λ .

The derivative $\wp'(z) = \frac{d}{dz} \wp(z)$ is also Λ -periodic but **odd**, satisfying $\wp'(-z) = -\wp'(z)$, while \wp itself is even: $\wp(-z) = \wp(z)$.

Theorem 20 (Weierstrass differential equation). *The functions $\wp(z)$ and $\wp'(z)$ satisfy the cubic relation*

$$(\wp'(z))^2 = 4\wp(z)^3 - g_2 \wp(z) - g_3,$$

where the invariants

$$g_2 = 60 \sum_{\omega \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \frac{1}{\omega^4}, \quad g_3 = 140 \sum_{\omega \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \frac{1}{\omega^6}$$

depend only on the lattice Λ .

This polynomial relation shows that the function field of the torus satisfies

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{C}/\Lambda) = \mathbb{C}(\wp, \wp').$$

Thus the complex torus can be viewed as a compact Riemann surface of genus one, whose field of meromorphic functions is generated by \wp and \wp' .

11.2 Zeros of \wp' and the half-periods

For a lattice $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau$, the zeros of \wp' are exactly the **half-periods**:

$$\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{\tau}{2}, \quad \frac{1+\tau}{2},$$

and these zeros are all simple.

Sketch. Since φ' is odd and periodic, $\varphi'(1-z) = -\varphi'(z)$, so evaluating at $z = \frac{1}{2}$ gives $\varphi'(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$. Similarly, using $\varphi'(z+\tau) = -\varphi'(z)$, we find $\varphi'(\frac{\tau}{2}) = \varphi'(\frac{1+\tau}{2}) = 0$. \square

The corresponding values of φ at these points,

$$e_1 = \varphi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right), \quad e_2 = \varphi\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right), \quad e_3 = \varphi\left(\frac{1+\tau}{2}\right),$$

are the three roots of the cubic polynomial $4x^3 - g_2x - g_3 = 0$.

11.3 Elliptic integrals and inversion

From the Weierstrass equation

$$(\varphi'(z))^2 = 4(\varphi(z) - e_1)(\varphi(z) - e_2)(\varphi(z) - e_3),$$

we may regard $x = \varphi(z)$ and $y = \varphi'(z)$, so that

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{d\varphi'(z)}{dz} = 6\varphi(z)^2 - \frac{1}{2}g_2.$$

By the inverse function theorem, away from zeros of φ' , we can invert φ locally:

$$z = \varphi^{-1}(x) = \int_{\infty}^x \frac{du}{\sqrt{4u^3 - g_2u - g_3}}.$$

Thus the coordinate z on the torus is expressed as an **elliptic integral of the first kind**. If $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $e_1 > e_2 > e_3 \in \mathbb{R}$, restricting to real values yields the classical real elliptic integral

$$\int_a^b \frac{du}{\sqrt{4u^3 - g_2u - g_3}}.$$

This parallels the trigonometric case

$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sin^{-1}(b) - \sin^{-1}(a),$$

with $\sin(x)$ being a single-periodic function, while $\varphi(z)$ is doubly periodic.

11.4 Embedding the torus into projective space

Define a holomorphic map

$$\begin{aligned} F : \mathbb{C} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{CP}^2, \\ z &\longmapsto [1 : \varphi(z) : \varphi'(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

Since \wp and \wp' are doubly periodic, F descends to a well-defined holomorphic map

$$F : \mathbb{C}/\Lambda \longrightarrow \mathbb{CP}^2.$$

Using the Weierstrass equation, we see that the image $F(\mathbb{C}/\Lambda)$ is contained in the projective cubic curve

$$E = \{[Z_0 : Z_1 : Z_2] \in \mathbb{CP}^2 \mid Z_2^2 Z_0 = 4Z_1^3 - g_2 Z_1 Z_0^2 - g_3 Z_0^3\}.$$

This defines a nonsingular projective cubic curve, called an **elliptic curve**.

Proposition 21. *The map $F : \mathbb{C}/\Lambda \rightarrow E \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$ is a biholomorphism.*

Idea. F is well-defined and holomorphic. Locally, it is one-to-one except at lattice points where \wp' vanishes. The inverse is given by

$$z = \int_{\infty}^x \frac{du}{\sqrt{4u^3 - g_2 u - g_3}},$$

which is holomorphic on E minus the point at infinity. Since both \mathbb{C}/Λ and E are compact Riemann surfaces of genus 1, F must be biholomorphic. \square

Thus every complex torus \mathbb{C}/Λ can be realized as a nonsingular cubic curve in projective space.

11.5 Elliptic curves as complex tori

Conversely, every smooth projective cubic curve

$$E = \{[Z_0 : Z_1 : Z_2] \in \mathbb{CP}^2 \mid Z_2^2 Z_0 = 4Z_1^3 - g_2 Z_1 Z_0^2 - g_3 Z_0^3\}$$

is a compact Riemann surface of genus 1. Its holomorphic differential

$$\omega = \frac{dX}{Y}, \quad (X, Y) = \left(\frac{Z_1}{Z_0}, \frac{Z_2}{Z_0} \right),$$

is nowhere vanishing, and integrating over a basis of $H_1(E, \mathbb{Z})$ gives the two fundamental periods ω_1, ω_2 . The corresponding period lattice $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_2$ yields an isomorphism of Riemann surfaces

$$E \simeq \mathbb{C}/\Lambda.$$

Hence we have the equivalence:

Elliptic curve	\iff	Complex torus \mathbb{C}/Λ .
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11.6 Moduli and lattice equivalence

Two lattices $\Lambda_1 = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau_1$ and $\Lambda_2 = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau_2$ give rise to biholomorphic tori $\mathbb{C}/\Lambda_1 \cong \mathbb{C}/\Lambda_2$ if and only if there exists a matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ such that

$$\tau_2 = \frac{a\tau_1 + b}{c\tau_1 + d}.$$

The moduli space of complex tori is therefore represented by the fundamental domain of the modular group $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$ acting on the upper half-plane

$$\mathbb{H} = \{\tau \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Im} \tau > 0\}.$$

Theorem 22 (Moduli interpretation). *The moduli space of complex tori (or elliptic curves over \mathbb{C}) is given by*

$$\mathcal{M}_1(\mathbb{C}) \simeq SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathbb{H}.$$

12 Galois Group and Riemann Surface

In this section we explain the Galois-theoretic viewpoint on holomorphic maps between compact Riemann surfaces. The key dictionary identifies holomorphic coverings with finite extensions of function fields and deck transformations with field automorphisms. We end by recalling the uniformization that realizes every compact Riemann surface as a quotient of a simply connected model.

12.1 Function fields and pullback

For a Riemann surface X , let $\mathcal{M}(X)$ denote its field of meromorphic functions. A nonconstant holomorphic map $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ induces a field embedding

$$\pi^* : \mathcal{M}(X) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}(Y), \quad f \longmapsto f \circ \pi.$$

We identify $\mathcal{M}(X)$ with $\pi^*\mathcal{M}(X) \subset \mathcal{M}(Y)$.

Symmetric functions. Assume first that π is an unramified covering of degree d . For any evenly covered neighborhood $U \subset X$ with sheets V_1, \dots, V_d and local inverses $\tau_j : U \rightarrow V_j$, and any $f \in \mathcal{M}(Y)$, set $f_j = f \circ \tau_j \in \mathcal{M}(U)$. Then

$$\prod_{j=1}^d (T - f_j) = T^d + c_1 T^{d-1} + \cdots + c_d \in \mathcal{M}(U)[T]$$

has coefficients c_i that glue on X (they are elementary symmetric polynomials in the f_j). If π is branched, the same c_i are defined on $X \setminus$ (branch values) and extend meromorphically across the branch values.

Theorem 23 (Minimal polynomial). *Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ have degree d and $f \in \mathcal{M}(Y)$. If $c_1, \dots, c_d \in \mathcal{M}(X)$ are the signed symmetric functions attached to f , then in $\mathcal{M}(Y)$*

$$f^d + (\pi^* c_1) f^{d-1} + \cdots + (\pi^* c_{d-1}) f + \pi^* c_d = 0.$$

Hence $[\mathcal{M}(Y) : \mathcal{M}(X)] \leq d$; in fact equality holds.

Thus $\mathcal{M}(Y)/\mathcal{M}(X)$ is a finite algebraic extension whose degree equals $\deg \pi$.

12.2 Galois coverings and Galois extensions

Definition 3 (Galois/normal covering). A covering map $p : Y \rightarrow X$ is **Galois** if the deck transformation group $\text{Deck}(Y/X)$ acts transitively on each fiber (equivalently, $p_* \pi_1(Y) \trianglelefteq \pi_1(X)$). For a branched map $F : Y \rightarrow X$, we call F Galois if the restriction over the complement of the branch values is a Galois covering.

Theorem 24 (Deck transformations vs. field automorphisms). *Let $K = \mathcal{M}(X)$ and $L = \mathcal{M}(Y)$ for a finite holomorphic map $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$. Composition with deck transformations gives a group isomorphism*

$$\text{Deck}(Y/X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Aut}(L/K), \quad \sigma \mapsto (f \mapsto f \circ \sigma^{-1}).$$

Consequently, π is Galois if and only if the field extension L/K is Galois.

Example 1 (Hyperelliptic double cover). Let $E : y^2 = x^3 - x$ and $\pi : E \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, $(x, y) \mapsto x$. Then $\mathcal{M}(E) = \mathbb{C}(x)[y]/(y^2 - (x^3 - x))$ is quadratic over $\mathbb{C}(x)$. The nontrivial deck transformation $(x, y) \mapsto (x, -y)$ corresponds to the unique nontrivial automorphism of $\mathcal{M}(E)/\mathbb{C}(x)$. Hence π is a Galois (normal) cover of degree 2.

Definition 4 (Function field of one variable). A **function field in one variable over \mathbb{C}** is a finite extension of $\mathbb{C}(z)$.

Proposition 25 (Equivalence of categories). *The assignment*

$$X \mapsto \mathcal{M}(X), \quad (\pi : Y \rightarrow X) \mapsto \pi^* : \mathcal{M}(X) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}(Y)$$

defines an equivalence between the category of compact, connected Riemann surfaces (with holomorphic maps) and the category of function fields in one variable over \mathbb{C} (with field monomorphisms). Under this equivalence, $\text{Deck}(Y/X) \cong \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}(Y)/\mathcal{M}(X))$.

12.3 Uniformization and the Galois picture

Theorem 26 (Simply connected models). *Every simply connected Riemann surface is isomorphic to exactly one of \mathbb{P}^1 , \mathbb{C} , or the unit disc \mathbb{D} . Thus any Riemann surface X has a universal cover \tilde{X} of this form and $X \cong G \backslash \tilde{X}$ for a discrete group G of automorphisms of \tilde{X} .*

Theorem 27 (Uniformization of compact Riemann surfaces). *Let X be compact and connected.*

1. If $g(X) = 0$, then $X \cong \mathbb{P}^1$.
2. If $g(X) = 1$, then $X \cong \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$ for a full lattice $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}$.
3. If $g(X) \geq 2$, then $X \cong \Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}$ for a torsion-free, discrete $\Gamma \leq \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$.

PSL₂(\mathbb{R}) as isometries of \mathbb{H} . Equip $\mathbb{H} = \{x + iy \in \mathbb{C} \mid y > 0\}$ with the hyperbolic metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{|dz|^2}{(\text{Im } z)^2} = \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{y^2}.$$

Then fractional linear transformations $z \mapsto \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$ with $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ act by orientation-preserving isometries and give the full isometry group. Hence any compact surface of genus ≥ 2 is realized as a quotient $\Gamma \backslash \mathbb{H}$, and its holomorphic maps correspond to inclusions of Fuchsian groups Γ , equivalently to inclusions of the associated function fields.

Takeaway. Holomorphic coverings $Y \rightarrow X$ are simultaneously:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{topology}) \quad & \text{deck transformation actions} \iff (\text{algebra}) \quad \text{Aut}(\mathcal{M}(Y)/\mathcal{M}(X)) \iff \\ & (\text{geometry}) \quad \Gamma \subset \Gamma' \leq \text{Aut}(\tilde{X}). \end{aligned}$$

This Galois dictionary is the backbone for later discussion of Belyi maps and dessins.