

# On the Mordell-Weil groups of elliptic surfaces associated with Frey curves of degree two

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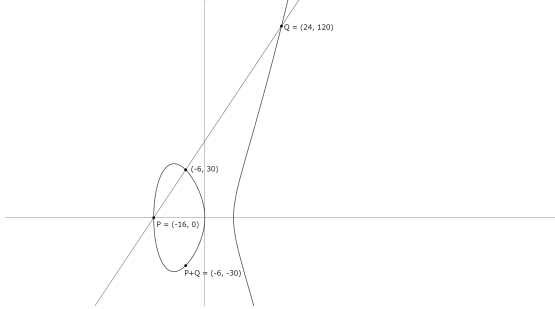
## 1 Introduction

An elliptic curve defined over a field  $K$  is a curve defined by a Weierstrass equation

$$E : y^2 = x^3 + Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

where  $A, B, C \in K$  and the discriminant  $\Delta = -4A^3C + A^2B^2 + 18ABC - 4B^3 - 27C^2$  is nonzero. On points on an elliptic curve defined over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , we can define an addition law geometrically. For two points  $P, Q$  on  $E$ , the point  $-(P + Q)$  is defined as the third point of intersection of the line passing through  $P$  and  $Q$  with the curve. The sum  $P + Q$  is the point symmetric to  $-(P + Q)$  with respect to the  $x$ -axis.

Fig. 1  $E : y^2 = x(x - 3^2)(x + 4^2)$



The definition can be extended to any field  $K$ . The set of points on an elliptic curve forms an abelian group with the identity element being the point at infinity. The Mordell-Weil group  $E(K)$  is a group consisting of all  $K$ -rational points on  $E$ . The Mordell-Weil theorem states that the Mordell-Weil group is a finitely generated abelian group. The Mordell-Weil group is an important object in the study of the arithmetic of elliptic curves. Especially, the rank of the Mordell-Weil group is important and difficult to determine in general.

Let  $(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$  be a Pythagorean triple, namely integers satisfies  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ , and consider the elliptic curve defined by the Weierstrass equation

$$y^2 = x(x - a^2)(x + b^2). \quad (1)$$

This is the  $n = 2$  case of the Frey curve.

We can parameterize Pythagorean triples  $(a, b, c)$  by  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $(m, n) = 1$  as  $(a, b, c) = (2mn, m^2 - n^2, m^2 + n^2)$ .

Then the equation (1) can be written as  $y^2 = x(x - 4m^2n^2)(x + (m^2 - n^2)^2)$ . We replace  $x, y$  by  $n^2x, n^3y$  and put  $s = m/n$ .

Then we get an elliptic curve

$$E_{1,s} : y^2 = x(x - 4s^2)(x + (s^2 - 1)^2).$$

We consider  $E_{1,s}$  as an elliptic curve over a function field  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(s)$ . We associate an elliptic surface  $\mathcal{E}_{1,s} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$  to  $E_{1,s}$ .

## 2 Main Theorem

**Theorem 2.1.** The Mordell-Weil group of  $E_{1,s}$  over  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(s)$  satisfies

$$E_{1,s}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(s)) \cong \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}.$$

By substituting  $s = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 3}$  into  $E_{1,s}$ , we get a new family of elliptic curves

$$E_{2,t} : y^2 = x \left( x - 4 \left( \frac{2t}{t^2 - 3} \right)^2 \right) \left( x + \left( \left( \frac{2t}{t^2 - 3} \right)^2 - 1 \right)^2 \right),$$

which is a subfamily of  $E_{1,s}$ . The following is our main result.

**Theorem 2.2.** The Mordell-Weil group of  $E_{2,t}$  over  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(t)$  satisfies

$$E_{2,t}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(t)) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}.$$

The important point is that we prove that the generic rank of  $E_{2,t}$  is exactly 1, not only the existence of a point of infinite order. Our proof is based on the method of Naskręcki in [1].

## 3 Sketch of proof

First, we compute types of singular fibers of elliptic surfaces by Tate's algorithm. The number of components  $m_v$  and the local Euler number  $e(\mathcal{E}_v)$  of each special fiber at  $v$  are computed. The torsion subgroups are determined using these data. We know that there is a point of infinite order  $(s^2 - 1, \sqrt{-1}s(s^2 - 1)^{\frac{t^2+3}{t^2-3}})$  on  $E_{2,t}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(t))$ . This implies that the rank of  $E_{2,t}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(t))$  is at least 1. The following theorem plays a key role in the proof of the main theorem.

**Theorem 3.1.** (Shioda-Tate formula, [3, Corollary 5.3]) Let  $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow C$  be an elliptic surface over a smooth projective curve  $C$  over an algebraically closed field  $k$ . Let  $R \subset C$  be the set of points where the special fiber of  $\mathcal{E}$  is singular. For each  $v \in R$ , let  $m_v$  be the number of components of the special fiber of  $\mathcal{E}$  at  $v$ . Let  $\rho(\mathcal{E})$  denote the rank of the Néron-Severi group of  $\mathcal{E}$ . Then, we have

$$\rho(\mathcal{E}) = 2 + \sum_{v \in R} (m_v - 1) + \text{rank}(E(k(C))).$$

Now, we are interested in the upper bounds of the rank of the Néron-Severi groups. To make the later computation feasible, we decompose the rank of  $E_{2,t}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(t))$  into the ranks of elliptic curves with lower order coefficients in the Weierstrass equations.

**Theorem 3.2.** Let

$$E_{0,u} : y^2 = x(x - 4u)(x + (u - 1)^2)$$

be an elliptic curve over  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(u)$ . Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rank } E_{2,t}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(t)) &= \text{rank } E_{1,s}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(s)) \\ &\quad + \text{rank } E_{0,u}^{(1+3u)}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(u)) \\ &\quad + \text{rank } E_{0,u}^{(u(1+3u))}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(u)). \end{aligned}$$

We have an estimation that  $\rho(\mathcal{E}) \leq \frac{5}{6} \sum_{v \in R} e(\mathcal{E}_v)$  by [2], which gives

$$\text{rank } E_{1,s}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(s)) = 0,$$

$$\text{rank } E_{0,u}^{(u(1+3u))}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(u)) = 1.$$

However, the upper bound computed in the same way for  $E_{0,u}^{(1+3u)}$  is not sharp. We need a more sophisticated method to estimate the rank of  $E_{0,u}^{(1+3u)}$ , which we will explain below.

Let  $A$  be a discrete valuation ring with maximal ideal  $\mathfrak{m}$  and fraction field  $K$ . Assume that the residue field  $k = A/\mathfrak{m}$  has  $q = p^r$  elements with  $p$  prime. Let  $S$  be an integral scheme with a morphism  $S \rightarrow \text{Spec } A$  that is projective and smooth of relative dimension 2. Then the projective surface  $\overline{S} = S_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$  and  $\tilde{S} = S_{\overline{k}}$  are smooth over the algebraically closed field  $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$  and  $\overline{k}$ , respectively. For a prime number  $l \neq p$ , we denote by  $H_{\text{ét}}^2(\tilde{S}, \mathbb{Q}_l)$  the  $l$ -adic étale cohomology group of  $X$  and by  $H_{\text{ét}}^2(\tilde{S}, \mathbb{Q}_l)(1)$  its Tate twist. Let  $\varphi(i)$  be the Frobenius automorphism acting on  $H_{\text{ét}}^i(\tilde{S}, \mathbb{Q}_l)$ . Under some assumptions, we have the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.3.** ([4, Corollary 6.4.]) The ranks of  $\text{NS}(\overline{S})$  and  $\text{NS}(\tilde{S})$  are bounded from above by the number of

eigenvalues  $\lambda$  of  $\varphi^{(2)}$  for which  $\lambda/q$  is a root of unity, counted with multiplicity.

We apply Theorem 3.3 with  $A = \mathbb{Z}_{(5)}$  and  $S = \mathcal{E}_{0,u}^{(1+3u)} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ . The characteristic polynomial of  $\varphi^{(2)}$  can be calculated if we know the traces of  $(\varphi^{(2)})^m$  for  $m = 1, 2, 3$ . The traces can be calculated by the Lefschetz fixed point theorem:

$$\#\tilde{S}(\mathbb{F}_{q^m}) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \text{Tr}((\varphi^{(i)})^m).$$

Tate's algorithm gives the types of singular fibers of  $\mathcal{E}_{0,u}^{(1+3u)}$  as shown in Table 1, and the number of points on  $\tilde{S}(\mathbb{F}_{5^m})$  are calculated as shown in Table 2.

Tab. 1 Singular fibers of  $E_{0,u}^{(1+3u)}$

Place	Type	$m_v$	$e$
$u = 0$	$I_2$	2	2
$u = \pm 1$	$I_4$	4	4
$u = -\frac{1}{3}$	$I_0^*$	5	6
$u = \infty$	$I_2^*$	7	8

Tab. 2  $\#\tilde{S}(\mathbb{F}_{5^m})$

$m$	1	2	3
$\#\tilde{S}(\mathbb{F}_{5^m})$	120	1080	18264

Using the computation above, we obtain

$$\text{char}(\varphi^{(2)}) = (x - 5)^{19}(x^3 + x^2 + 11x - 77).$$

By Corollary 3.3,  $\rho(\mathcal{E}_{0,u}^{(1+3u)}) \leq 19$ . Then by Theorem 3.1, we have  $\text{rank } E_{0,u}^{(1+3u)}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(u)) \leq 0$ .

## References

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- [4] R. van Luijk. “An elliptic K3 surface associated to Heron triangles”. In: *Journal of Number Theory* 123.1 (2007), pp. 92–119.