

Parity

MA842 at BU Spring 2019

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1 Parity

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

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

Course overview:

Main references:

1. Vlad
2. Silverman
3. Milne

1.1 Mordell-Weil

Lecture 4 5/2/2018

Remark 1.1 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.

$$\exists F/K \text{ finite Galois, } \tilde{\phi}: \text{Gal}(F/K) \rightarrow G$$

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

Proposition 1.2 Let E/K be an elliptic curve

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

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

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

2.

$$\phi_P: \text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K) \rightarrow E(K)[2]$$

$$g \mapsto Q^g - Q = g\left(\frac{1}{2}P\right) - \frac{1}{2}P$$

is well defined and has kernel $\text{Gal}(K/K(\frac{1}{2}P))$.

3.

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

$$P \mapsto \phi_P$$

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

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

a homomorphism.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_P(g) = 0 &\implies g\left(\frac{1}{2}P\right) = \frac{1}{2}P \forall g \in \text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K) \\ &\implies \frac{1}{2}P \in E(K) \implies P \in 2E(K)\end{aligned}$$

which gives injectivity.

4.

$$\eta: \text{Hom}_{cts}(\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K), E(K)[2]) \rightarrow K^\times/K^{\times 2} \times K^\times/K^{\times 2} \times K^\times/K^{\times 2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proof sketch: If

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

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

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

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

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

then

$$P = (x_2, y_2)$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x_2 - \alpha}, \sqrt{x_2 - \beta}, \sqrt{x_2 - \gamma} &\in K(\frac{1}{2}P) \\ K(\sqrt{x_2 - \alpha}), K(\sqrt{x_2 - \beta}), K(\sqrt{x_2 - \gamma}) &\subseteq K(\frac{1}{2}P) \\ \implies K(\frac{1}{2}P) &= K(\sqrt{x_2 - \alpha}, \sqrt{x_2 - \beta}, \sqrt{x_2 - \gamma}) \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.3 Let

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.4: Images

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

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

and

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

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

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

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

$$2 + n^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{8} \implies n^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$$

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

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

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

4) Use the group structure!

□

Theorem 1.5 Complete 2-decent. Let K be a field of characteristic 0 and

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

The map

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise 1.6

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

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Recall:

$$\phi: E(K)/2E(K) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{cts}(G_K, E(K)[2])$$

$$P \mapsto \phi_P$$

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

Elements of

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

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

Lemma 1.7 Let $n \geq 1$

1.

$$\psi: E(K)/nE(K) \rightarrow \{K \subseteq F \subseteq \overline{K}\}$$

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

is well defined.

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

3.

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

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

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

Definition 1.8 Let G be a group and M a G -module then let

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

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

◇

Remark 1.9 If G acts trivially on M then

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

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

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

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

Theorem 1.10 If

$$0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$$

is an exact sequence of G -modules then

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

Lemma 1.11

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

2. Let

$$\phi_P: G_K \rightarrow E[n]$$

$$\phi_P(gh) = \phi_P(g) + g\phi_P(h)$$

is a skew (or crossed) homomorphism. If $(\frac{1}{n}P)'$ is another choice of $\frac{1}{n}P$ and ϕ'_P is the corresponding skew homomorphism, then

$$\phi_P - \phi'_P$$

is of the form

$$g \mapsto T \ominus gT$$

where $T \in E[n]$.

3. ϕ_P factors through

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

4.

$$\phi: E(K)/nE(K) \rightarrow Z/B$$

$$P \mapsto \phi_P$$

is an injective homomorphism. Where

$$Z = \{\text{skew homs } G_K \rightarrow E[n]\}$$

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

Proof.

1. There are finitely many skew homomorphisms

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

and by 4.

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

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

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_P(gh) &= \frac{1}{n}P \ominus gh \frac{1}{n}P \\ &= \left(\left(\frac{1}{n}P \right) \ominus g \left(\frac{1}{n}P \right) \right) \oplus \left(g \left(\frac{1}{n}P \right) \ominus g(h \left(\frac{1}{n}P \right)) \right) \\ &= \phi_P \oplus g(\phi_P(h)). \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_P(gh) &= \frac{1}{2}P \ominus gh \left(\frac{1}{2}P \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}P \ominus h \left(\frac{1}{2}P \right) \oplus h \left(\frac{1}{2}P \right) \ominus g(h \left(\frac{1}{2}P \right)) \\ &= \phi_P(h) \oplus \phi_P(g) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

for some $T \in E[n]$

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi_P \ominus \phi'_P)(g) &= \phi_P(g) - \phi'_P(g) = \frac{1}{n}P \ominus g \left(\frac{1}{n}P \right) - \left[\left(\frac{1}{n}P \right) \oplus T \ominus g \left(\frac{1}{n}P \right) \oplus gT \right] \\ &= T \ominus gT. \end{aligned}$$

■

Take $G = G_K$

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

to get

$$0 \rightarrow E[n] \rightarrow E(\bar{K}) \xrightarrow{\cdot n} E(\bar{K}) \rightarrow 0$$

which gives the long exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow E(K)[n] \rightarrow E(K) \xrightarrow{\cdot n} E(K) \xrightarrow{\delta} H^1(G_K, E[n]) \rightarrow H^1(G_K, E(\bar{K})) \rightarrow \\ \implies E(K)/nE(K) \hookrightarrow H^1(G_K, E[n]). \end{aligned}$$

Problem:

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

is infinite. What subgroup of

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

do we land in?

Notation: When v is a place of K we have $G_{K_v} \subseteq G_K$, for any module M have $M^{G_K} \leq M^{G_{K_v}}$ and

$$\text{Res}: H^1(G_K, E[n]) \rightarrow H^1(G_{K_v}, E[n]).$$

We have from the theorem

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & E(K)/nE(K) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & H^1(G_K, E[n]) & \longrightarrow & H^1(G_K, E(\bar{K})) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{Res} & & \downarrow \text{Res} \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \prod_v E(K_v)/nE(K_v) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v}, E[n]) & \longrightarrow & \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v}, E(\bar{K})) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

we want to understand $\text{im } \delta$ i.e. the subgroup

$$\ker\{H^1(G_K, E[n]) \rightarrow H^1(G_K, E(\bar{K}))\}$$

this is as hard as finding $E(K)$, here is why:

Claim 1.12

$$H^1(G_K, E(\bar{K}))$$

corresponding to principal homogeneous spaces for E (genus 1 curves whose jacobian is E)

Finding

$$\ker\{H^1(G_K, E[n]) \rightarrow H^1(G_K, E(\bar{K}))\}$$

is equivalent to finding which PHS coming from H^1 have a rational point. ???
Hensel's lemma.

Let C be a curve

$$\text{Isom}(C) \hookrightarrow C(\bar{K}) \times \text{Aut}(C)$$

$$\tau_P \circ \alpha \leftrightarrow (P, \sigma)$$

$$\text{Twist}(E/K) \hookrightarrow H^1(G_K, \text{Isom}(C))$$

$$C \simeq_{\bar{K}} E$$

$$\text{PHS} \hookrightarrow H^1(G_K, E(\bar{K}))$$

C is a PHS for E iff E is the jacobian of C .

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & E(K)/nE(K) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & H^1(G_K, E[n]) & \longrightarrow & H^1(G_K, E(\bar{K})) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{Res} & & \downarrow \text{Res} \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \prod_v E(K_v)/nE(K_v) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v}, E[n]) & \longrightarrow & \prod_v H^1(G_{K_v}, E(\bar{K})) \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

Definition 1.13 Twists of curves. A **twist** of C/K is a smooth curve C'/K that is isomorphic to C over \bar{K} . \diamond

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

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

Theorem 1.14 *The twists of C/K up to K -isomorphism are in 1-1 correspondence with elements of*

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

where

$$\text{Isom}(C) = \{\bar{K}\text{-isomorphisms } C \rightarrow C\}.$$

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

$$\phi: C' \rightarrow C$$

associate the following map

$$\xi: G_K \rightarrow \text{Isom}(C)$$

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

Check that ξ is a cocycle

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

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

The map

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Twist}(C/K) &\leftrightarrow H^1(G_K, \text{Isom}(C)) \\
C' &\mapsto \{\xi\}
\end{aligned}$$

is a bijection.

Injective, trace through.

Surjectivity, define the function field using the curve. \blacksquare

Remark 1.15 If C is an elliptic curve then $\text{Isom}(C)$ is generated by

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

and translations

$$\tau_P: C \rightarrow C$$

$$Q \mapsto Q + P.$$

Example 1.16 E/K elliptic, consider

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

a quadratic extension and χ the associated character

$$\begin{aligned}\chi: G_K &\rightarrow \{\pm 1\} \\ \sigma &\mapsto \sigma(\sqrt{d})/\sqrt{d}.\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\xi: G_K &\rightarrow \text{Isom}(C) \\ \sigma &\mapsto [\chi(\sigma)].\end{aligned}$$

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

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

and write

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{K}(E) &= \bar{K}(x, y) \\ \bar{K}(C) &= \bar{K}(x, y)_\xi\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{K}(x, y)_\xi \text{ is given by } \sqrt{d}^\sigma &= \chi(\sigma)\sqrt{d} \\ x^\sigma &= x, y = \chi(\sigma)y\end{aligned}$$

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

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

is defined over K and defines an elliptic curve. Moreover

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

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

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

Definition 1.17 Homogenous spaces. Let E/K be an elliptic curve, a principal homogeneous space for E/K is a smooth curve C/K together with a simply transitive algebraic group action of E on C defined over K .

$$\mu: C \times E \rightarrow C$$

morphism defined over K satisfying

1.

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

2.

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

3.

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

so we may define a subtraction map

$$\begin{aligned}v: C \times C &\rightarrow E \\ p, q &\mapsto P\end{aligned}$$

as above.

◇

Proposition 1.18 Let E/K and C/K be a principal homogeneous space for E/K . Fix a point $p_0 \in C$ and define a map

$$\theta: E \rightarrow C$$

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

1. θ is an isomorphism over $K(p_0)$. In particular C/K is a twist of E/K .

2. $\forall p, q \in C$

$$q - p = \theta^{-1}(q) - \theta^{-1}(p).$$

3. θ is a morphism over K .

Definition 1.19 Two homogeneous space C/K and C'/K for E/K are equivalent if there is an isomorphism

$$\phi: C \rightarrow C'$$

defined over K and is compatible with the action of E on C and C' .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\theta} & E \\ \phi \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C' & \longrightarrow & E' \end{array}$$

◇

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

The collection of equivalence classes of PHS for E/K is called the Weil-Châtelet group, denoted

$$WC(E/K).$$

Proposition 1.20 Let C/K be a PHS for E/K then C/K is in the trivial class $\iff C(K) \neq \emptyset$.

Theorem 1.21 Let E/K then there is a natural bijection after fixing $p_0 \in C$

$$WC(E/K) \rightarrow H^1(G_K, \underbrace{E(\bar{K})}_{\subseteq \text{Isom}(E)})$$

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

Proof. Well-definedness:

$$\sigma \mapsto p_0^\sigma - p_0$$

is a cocycle. Suppose that C'/K and C/K are two equivalent PHS then

$$p_0^\sigma - p_0$$

and

$$p_0'^\sigma - p_0'$$

are cohomologous.

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

Surjective: let $\xi: G_K \rightarrow E(\bar{K})$ be a cocycle representing an element in

$H^1(G_K, E)$. Embed

$$E(\bar{K}) \hookrightarrow \text{Isom}(E)$$

$$P \mapsto \tau_P$$

and view

$$\xi \in H^1(G_K, \text{Isom } E).$$

From the theorem on

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

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

$$\phi: C \rightarrow E$$

s.t.

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

Define a map $\mu: C \times E \rightarrow C$

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

Show that μ is simply transitive.

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

Remark 1.22 For a given C/K of genus 1 one can define several structures of PHS.

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\mu} & E \\ & & \downarrow P \\ C' & \xrightarrow{\mu^\alpha} & E' \end{array}$$