

High-rank elliptic curves with given torsion group

Andrej Dujella

Department of Mathematics
Faculty of Science
University of Zagreb, Croatia
e-mail: duje@math.hr
URL: <https://web.math.pmf.unizg.hr/~duje/>

Supported by the QuantiXLie Center of Excellence

**International Conference on Class Groups of Number Fields
and Related Topics-2022**

Elliptic curves

Let \mathbb{K} be a field. An *elliptic curve* over \mathbb{K} is a nonsingular projective cubic curve over \mathbb{K} with at least one \mathbb{K} -rational point. Each such curve can be transformed by birational transformations to the equation of the form

$$y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6, \quad (1)$$

which is called the *Weierstrass form*.

If $\text{char}(\mathbb{K}) \neq 2, 3$, then the equation (1) can be transformed to the form

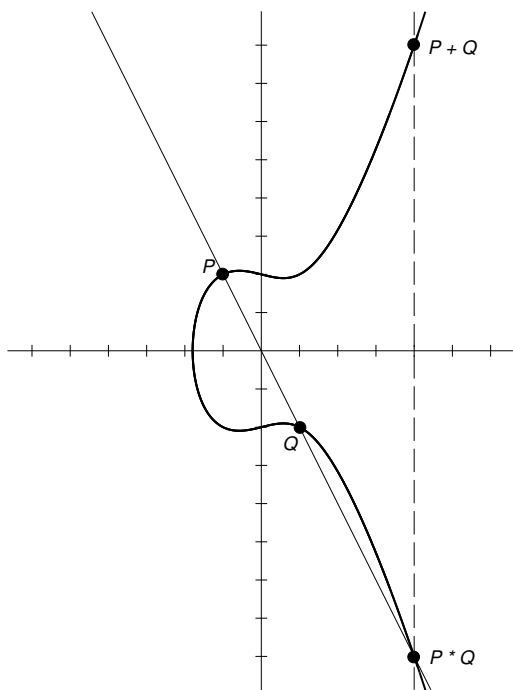
$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b, \quad (2)$$

which is called the *short Weierstrass form*. Now the nonsingularity means that the cubic polynomial $f(x) = x^3 + ax + b$ has no multiple roots (in algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbb{K}}$), or equivalently that the *discriminant* $\Delta = -4a^3 - 27b^2$ is nonzero.

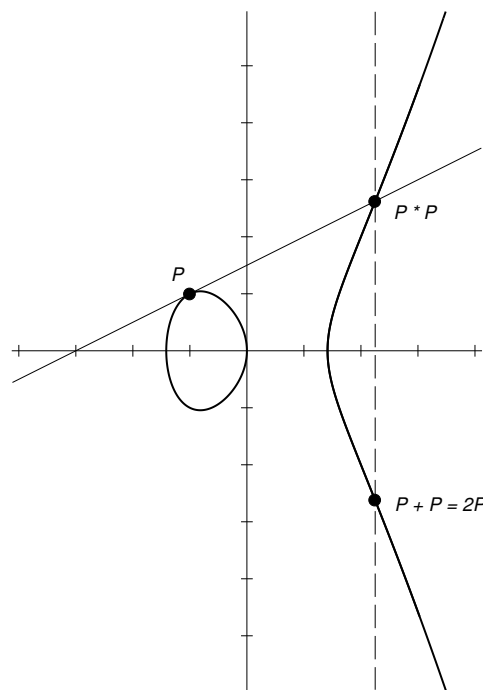
One of the most important facts about elliptic curves is that the set $E(\mathbb{K})$ of \mathbb{K} -rational points on an elliptic curve over \mathbb{K} (affine points (x, y) satisfying (1) along with the point at infinity) forms an *abelian group* in a natural way.

In order to visualize the group operation, assume for the moment that $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ and consider the set $E(\mathbb{R})$. Then we have an ordinary curve in the plane. It has one or two components, depending on the number of real roots of the cubic polynomial $f(x) = x^3 + ax + b$.

Let E be an elliptic curve over \mathbb{R} , and let P and Q be two points on E . We define $-P$ as the point with the same x -coordinate but negative y -coordinate of P . If P and Q have different x -coordinates, then the straight line through P and Q intersects the curve in exactly one more point, denoted by $P * Q$. We define $P + Q$ as $-(P * Q)$. If $P = Q$, then we replace the secant line by the tangent line at the point P . We also define $P + \mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O} + P = P$ for all $P \in E(\mathbb{R})$, where \mathcal{O} is the point in infinity.



secant line



tangent line

Torsion and rank of elliptic curves over \mathbb{Q}

Let E be an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} .

By the Mordell-Weil theorem, the group $E(\mathbb{Q})$ of rational points on E is a finitely generated abelian group. Hence, it is the product of the torsion group and $r \geq 0$ copies of the infinite cyclic group:

$$E(\mathbb{Q}) \cong E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}} \times \mathbb{Z}^r.$$

By Mazur's theorem, we know that $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}}$ is one of the following 15 groups:

$\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ with $1 \leq n \leq 10$ or $n = 12$,
 $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2m\mathbb{Z}$ with $1 \leq m \leq 4$.

It is not known which values of rank r are possible for elliptic curves over \mathbb{Q} . It has been conjectured that there exist elliptic curves of arbitrarily high rank, and even for each of the torsion groups in Mazur's theorem.

However there are also recent heuristic arguments that suggest the boundedness of the rank of elliptic curves. According to this heuristic, only a finite number of curves would have rank higher than 21.

The current record is an example of elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} with rank ≥ 28 , found by Elkies in 2006.

$B(T) = \sup\{\text{rank}(E(\mathbb{Q})) : \text{torsion group of } E \text{ over } \mathbb{Q} \text{ is } T\}.$

Montgomery (1987): Proposed the use of elliptic curves with large torsion group and positive rank in factorization.

It follows from results of Montgomery, Suyama, Atkin & Morain (*Finding suitable curves for the elliptic curve method of factorization*, 1993), that $B(T) \geq 1$ for all torsion groups T .

Womack (2000): $B(T) \geq 2$ for all T

D. (2003): $B(T) \geq 3$ for all T

Construction of high-rank elliptic curves

1. Find a parametric family of elliptic curves over \mathbb{Q} that contains curves with relatively high rank (i.e. an elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ with large generic rank); e.g. by **Mestre's polynomial method** ("square rooting with a remainder" $p(x) = q^2(x) - r(x)$), by **Elkies' method** which use tools from algebraic geometry or by using elliptic curves induced by *Diophantine triples*.

2. Choose in given family best candidates for higher rank.

General idea: a curve is more likely to have large rank if $|E(\mathbb{F}_p)|$ is relatively large for many primes p .

Precise statement: **Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture**.

More suitable for computation: **Mestre's conditional upper bound** (assuming BSD and GRH), **Mestre-Nagao sums**, e.g. the sum:

$$s(N) = \sum_{p \leq N, p \text{ prime}} \frac{|E(\mathbb{F}_p)| + 1 - p}{|E(\mathbb{F}_p)|} \log(p)$$

(see **Elkies & Klagsbrun (2020)** for some optimizations, and **Kazalicki & Vlah (2022)** for using deep convolutional neural networks and comparison of several similar sums)

3. Try to compute the rank (**Cremona's** program **mwrnk** - very good for curves with rational points of order 2; **Magma**; **ellrank** in **PARI/GP**), or at least good lower and upper bounds for the rank.

Diophantine m -tuples

Diophantus: Find four (positive rational) numbers such that the product of any two of them, increased by 1, is a perfect square:

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{16}, \frac{33}{16}, \frac{17}{4}, \frac{105}{16} \right\}$$

Fermat: $\{1, 3, 8, 120\}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \cdot 3 + 1 &= 2^2, & 3 \cdot 8 + 1 &= 5^2, \\ 1 \cdot 8 + 1 &= 3^2, & 3 \cdot 120 + 1 &= 19^2, \\ 1 \cdot 120 + 1 &= 11^2, & 8 \cdot 120 + 1 &= 31^2. \end{aligned}$$

Definition: A set $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$ of m non-zero integers (rationals) is called a (rational) *Diophantine m -tuple* if $a_i \cdot a_j + 1$ is a perfect square for all $1 \leq i < j \leq m$.

Question: How large such sets can be?

Euler: There are infinitely many Diophantine quadruples. E.g. $\{k - 1, k + 1, 4k, 16k^3 - 4k\}$ for $k \geq 2$.

Baker & Davenport (1969): $\{1, 3, 8, d\} \Rightarrow d = 120$
(problem raised by Denton (1957), Gardner (1967), van Lint (1968))

D. & Pethő (1998): $\{1, 3\}$ cannot be extended to a Diophantine quintuple.

D. (2001): There does not exist a Diophantine 9-tuple. There are only finitely many Diophantine 8-tuples.

D. (2004): There does not exist a Diophantine sextuple. There are only finitely many quintuples.

He, Togbé & Ziegler (2019): There does not exist a Diophantine quintuple.

Rational Diophantine m -tuples

There is no known upper bound for the size of rational Diophantine tuples.

Euler: There are infinitely many rational Diophantine quintuples. Any pair $\{a, b\}$ such that $ab + 1 = r^2$ can be extended to a quintuple. E.g. $\{1, 3, 8, 120, \frac{777480}{8288641}\}$.

Arkin, Hoggatt & Strauss (1979): Any rational Diophantine triple $\{a, b, c\}$ can be extended to a quintuple.

D. (1997): Any rational Diophantine quadruple $\{a, b, c, d\}$, such that $abcd \neq 1$, can be extended to a quintuple (in two different ways, unless the quadruple is “regular” (such as in the Euler and AHS construction), in which case one of the extensions is trivial extension by 0).

If $abcd = 1$, then ab , ac , ad , bc , bd , cd are all perfect squares (D., Kazalicki & Petričević (2021)), and $\{a, b, c, d\}$ can be extended to a rational Diophantine quintuple by $e = \frac{(a+b-c-d)^2 - 4(ab+1)(cd+1)}{4d(ab+1)(ac+1)(bc+1)}$.

Herrmann, Pethő & Zimmer (1999): A rational Diophantine quadruple has only finitely many extensions to a rational Diophantine quintuple. They showed that the conditions on the fifth element of the quintuple lead to a curve of genus 4, and then they applied Faltings' theorem.

Stoll (2019): If $\{1, 3, 8, 120, e\}$ is a rational Diophantine quintuple, then $e = \frac{777480}{8288641}$. Fermat's set cannot be extended to a rational Diophantine sextuple.

Question: If $\{a, b, c, d, e\}$ and $\{a, b, c, d, f\}$ are two extensions from **D. (1997)** and $ef \neq 0$, is it possible that $ef + 1$ is a perfect square?

$$e, f = \frac{(a+b+c+d)(abcd + 1) + 2abc + 2abd + 2acd + 2bcd \pm 2\sqrt{D}}{(abcd - 1)^2},$$

where

$$D = (ab+1)(ac+1)(ad+1)(bc+1)(bd+1)(cd+1).$$

Gibbs (1999): $\left\{ \frac{5}{36}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{32}{9}, \frac{189}{4}, \frac{665}{1521}, \frac{3213}{676} \right\}$

D., Kazalicki, Mikić & Szikszai (2017): There are infinitely many rational Diophantine sextuples.

Moreover, there are infinitely many rational Diophantine sextuples with positive elements, and also with any combination of signs.

Induced elliptic curves

Let $\{a, b, c\}$ be a rational Diophantine triple. To extend this triple to a quadruple, we consider the system

$$ax + 1 = \square, \quad bx + 1 = \square, \quad cx + 1 = \square. \quad (3)$$

It is natural to assign the elliptic curve

$$\mathcal{E} : \quad y^2 = (ax + 1)(bx + 1)(cx + 1) \quad (4)$$

to the system (3). We say \mathcal{E} is induced by the triple $\{a, b, c\}$.

Three rational points on the \mathcal{E} of order 2:

$$A = [-1/a, 0], \quad B = [-1/b, 0], \quad C = [-1/c, 0]$$

and also other obvious rational points

$$P = [0, 1], \quad S = [1/abc, \sqrt{(ab + 1)(ac + 1)(bc + 1)}/abc].$$

The x -coordinate of a point $T \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{Q})$ satisfies (3) if and only if $T - P \in 2\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{Q})$.

It holds that $S \in 2\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{Q})$. Indeed, if $ab + 1 = r^2$, $ac + 1 = s^2$, $bc + 1 = t^2$, then $S = [2]V$, where

$$V = \left[\frac{rs + rt + st + 1}{abc}, \frac{(r + s)(r + t)(s + t)}{abc} \right].$$

This implies that if $x(T)$ satisfies system (3), then also the numbers $x(T \pm S)$ satisfy the system.

D. (1997,2001): $x(T)x(T \pm S) + 1$ is always a perfect square. With $x(T) = d$, the numbers $x(T \pm S)$ are exactly e and f .

Proposition 1: Let Q , T and $[0, \alpha]$ be three rational points on an elliptic curve \mathcal{E} over \mathbb{Q} given by the equation $y^2 = f(x)$, where f is a monic polynomial of degree 3. Assume that $\mathcal{O} \notin \{Q, T, Q + T\}$. Then

$$x(Q)x(T)x(Q + T) + \alpha^2$$

is a perfect square.

Proof: Consider the curve

$$y^2 = f(x) - (x - x(Q))(x - x(T))(x - x(Q + T)).$$

It is a conic which contains three collinear points: Q , T , $-(Q + T)$. Thus, it is the union of two rational lines, e.g. we have

$$y^2 = (\beta x + \gamma)^2.$$

Inserting here $x = 0$, we get

$$x(Q)x(T)x(Q + T) + \alpha^2 = \gamma^2.$$

The transformation $x \mapsto x/abc$, $y \mapsto y/abc$, applied to \mathcal{E} leads to

$$E' : \quad y^2 = (x + ab)(x + ac)(x + bc)$$

The points P and S become $P' = [0, abc]$ and $S' = [1, rst]$, respectively.

If we apply Proposition 1 with $Q = \pm S'$, since $x(S') = 1$, we get a simple proof of the fact that $x(T)x(T \pm S) + 1$ is a perfect square (after dividing $x(T')x(T' \pm S') + a^2b^2c^2 = \square$ by $a^2b^2c^2$).

Now we have a general construction which produces two rational Diophantine quintuples with four joint elements. So, the union of these two quintuples,

$$\{a, b, c, x(T - S), x(T), x(T + S)\},$$

is “almost” a rational Diophantine sextuple.

Assuming that $T, T \pm S \notin \{\mathcal{O}, \pm P\}$, the only missing condition is

$$x(T - S) \cdot x(T + S) + 1 = \square.$$

To construct examples satisfying this last condition, we will use Proposition 1 with $Q = [2]S'$. To get the desired conclusion, we need the condition $x([2]S') = 1$ to be satisfied. This leads to $[2]S' = -S'$, i.e. $[3]S' = \mathcal{O}$. In that case, curve \mathcal{E} would have torsion group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$.

Lemma 1: For the point $S' = [1, rst]$ on E' it holds $[3]S' = \mathcal{O}$ if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} &3 + 4(ab + ac + bc) + 6abc(a + b + c) + 12(abc)^2 \\ &\quad - (abc)^2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2ab - 2ac - 2bc) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

By writing (5) in terms of elementary symmetric polynomials, we find the following family of rational Diophantine triples satisfying the condition of Lemma 1:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{18t(t-1)(t+1)}{(t^2-6t+1)(t^2+6t+1)}, \\ b &= \frac{(t-1)(t^2+6t+1)^2}{6t(t+1)(t^2-6t+1)}, \\ c &= \frac{(t+1)(t^2-6t+1)^2}{6t(t-1)(t^2+6t+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Consider now the elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ induced by the triple $\{a, b, c\}$. It has positive rank since the point $P = [0, 1]$ is of infinite order. Thus, the above described construction produces infinitely many rational Diophantine sextuples containing the triple $\{a, b, c\}$. One such sextuple $\{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ is obtained by taking x -coordinates of points $[3]P$, $[3]P + S$, $[3]P - S$.

We get $d = d_1/d_2$, $e = e_1/e_2$, $f = f_1/f_2$, where

$$\begin{aligned}
d_1 &= 6(t+1)(t-1)(t^2+6t+1)(t^2-6t+1) \\
&\quad \times (8t^6+27t^5+24t^4-54t^3+24t^2+27t+8) \\
&\quad \times (8t^6-27t^5+24t^4+54t^3+24t^2-27t+8) \\
&\quad \times (t^8+22t^6-174t^4+22t^2+1), \\
d_2 &= t(37t^{12}-885t^{10}+9735t^8-13678t^6+9735t^4-885t^2+37)^2, \\
e_1 &= -2t(4t^6-111t^4+18t^2+25) \\
&\quad \times (3t^7+14t^6-42t^5+30t^4+51t^3+18t^2-12t+2) \\
&\quad \times (3t^7-14t^6-42t^5-30t^4+51t^3-18t^2-12t-2) \\
&\quad \times (t^2+3t-2)(t^2-3t-2)(2t^2+3t-1) \\
&\quad \times (2t^2-3t-1)(t^2+7)(7t^2+1), \\
e_2 &= 3(t+1)(t^2-6t+1)(t-1)(t^2+6t+1) \\
&\quad \times (16t^{14}+141t^{12}-1500t^{10}+7586t^8-2724t^6+165t^4+424t^2-12)^2, \\
f_1 &= 2t(25t^6+18t^4-111t^2+4) \\
&\quad \times (2t^7-12t^6+18t^5+51t^4+30t^3-42t^2+14t+3) \\
&\quad \times (2t^7+12t^6+18t^5-51t^4+30t^3+42t^2+14t-3) \\
&\quad \times (2t^2+3t-1)(2t^2-3t-1)(t^2-3t-2) \\
&\quad \times (t^2+3t-2)(t^2+7)(7t^2+1), \\
f_2 &= 3(t+1)(t^2-6t+1)(t-1)(t^2+6t+1) \\
&\quad \times (12t^{14}-424t^{12}-165t^{10}+2724t^8-7586t^6+1500t^4-141t^2-16)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

High rank curves with given torsion group

Let $\{a, b, c\}$ be a (rational) Diophantine triple and E the elliptic curve

$$y^2 = (ax + 1)(bx + 1)(cx + 1)$$

induced by this triple.

By Mazur's theorem: $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}} = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2m\mathbb{Z}$ with $m = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

D. & Mikić (2014): If a, b, c are positive integers, then the cases $m = 2$ and $m = 4$ are not possible.

Parametric formulas for the rational Diophantine sextuples $\{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$ can be used to obtain an elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ with reasonably high rank. Consider the curve

$$E : y^2 = (dx + 1)(ex + 1)(fx + 1).$$

It has three obvious points of order two, but also points with x -coordinates

$$0, \frac{1}{def}, a, b, c.$$

It can be checked (by suitable specialization) that these five points are independent points of infinite order on the curve E over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$. Therefore, we get that the rank of E over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ is ≥ 5 (torsion group is $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$).

Aguirre, D. & Peral (2012), D. & Peral (2020): Curves with torsion $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and rank 6 over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ and rank 12 over \mathbb{Q} .

For rational Diophantine triples $\{a, b, c\}$ satisfying condition (5), the induced elliptic curve has torsion group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$, since it contains the point S of order 3. Our parametric family for triples $\{a, b, c\}$ gives a curve over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ with generic rank 1.

Within this family of curves, it is possible to find sub-families of generic rank 2 and particular examples with rank 6, which both tie the current records of ranks of curve with torsion $\boxed{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}}$ (**D. & Peral (2019)**).

$$\left\{ \frac{7567037280}{7833785281}, \frac{4161669360289}{569762123040}, \frac{1359453258559}{948852707040} \right\}$$

Elliptic curves with the torsion subgroup $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ have an equation of the form

$$y^2 = x(x + x_1^2)(x + x_2^2), \quad x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

The point $[x_1x_2, x_1x_2(x_1 + x_2)]$ is a rational point on the curve of order 4.

An elliptic curve induced by triple $\{a, b, c\}$ can be written in the form

$$y^2 = x(x + ac - ab)(x + bc - ab).$$

By comparing these two equations, we get conditions that $ac - ab$ and $bc - ab$ are perfect squares. We may expect that this curve will have positive rank, since it also contains the point $[ab, abc]$.

A convenient way to fulfill these two conditions is to choose a and b such that $ab = -1$. Then $ac - ab = ac + 1 = s^2$ and $bc - ab = bc + 1 = t^2$. It remains to find a and c such that $\{a, -1/a, c\}$ is a Diophantine triple. A parametric solution is

$$a = \frac{\alpha\tau + 1}{\tau - \alpha}, \quad c = \frac{4\alpha\tau}{(\alpha\tau + 1)(\tau - \alpha)}.$$

Additional points of infinite order if

$$\tau^2 + \alpha^2 + 2 \quad \text{or} \quad \alpha^2\tau^2 + 2\alpha^2 + 1$$

are perfect squares.

D. & Peral (2014, 2019): Curves with torsion $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ and rank 4 over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ (**Gusić & Tadić** algorithm shows that rank is exactly 4) and rank 9 over \mathbb{Q} (both results are current records for ranks with this torsion).

Every elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} with torsion group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$ is induced by a rational Diophantine triple (**D. (2007), Campbell & Goins (2007)**).

D. (2007): For each $0 \leq r \leq 3$, there exists a rational Diophantine triple $\{a, b, c\}$ such that the elliptic curve $y^2 = (ax + 1)(bx + 1)(cx + 1)$ has the torsion group isomorphic to $\boxed{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}}$ and the rank equal to r .

Connell (2000), D. (2000): $\boxed{r = 3}$

$$\left\{ \frac{408}{145}, -\frac{145}{408}, -\frac{145439}{59160} \right\}.$$

D. & Soydan (2022): elliptic curves induced by rational Diophantine quadruples

Torsion group $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$

We will sketch the construction of an elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ with torsion $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ and rank 6 (D. & Peral (2022)). Previously only rank 5 examples for such curves were known.

Our starting point is the construction of Elkies (2007) who notices that this torsion and rank 4 can be obtained for some elliptic $K3$ surfaces. In this case the maximum rank is obtained with the following type of reducible fibers for such a surface: four of type I_4 , two of type I_2 and four of type I_1 , so giving a contribution to the Néron-Severi group of $4(4 - 1) + 2(2 - 1) = 14$, hence the rank over this surface is at most $20 - 2 - 14 = 4$, so in this sense the Elkies example is optimal.

The general curve with torsion $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ is given by

$$Y^2 + aXY + abY = X^3 + bX^2,$$

where $ab(a^2 - 16b) \neq 0$. A torsion point of order 4 in this model is $(0,0)$. With a simple change of variables the surface can be written as

$$Y^2 = X^3 + (a^2 - 8b)X^2 + 16b^2X.$$

Elkies has shown that the discriminant -163 surface does have an elliptic model that attains rank 4 with torsion group $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$, for the following values

$$a = (8t - 1)(32t + 7)$$

$$b = 8(t + 1)(15t - 8)(31t - 7).$$

Inserting the values of a and b , we get the following $K3$ elliptic surface E :

$$E : Y^2 = X^3 + (65536t^4 - 17472t^3 - 10176t^2 + 18672t - 3535)X^2 \\ + 1024(t+1)^2(15t-8)^2(31t-7)^2X$$

It has torsion group $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ and rank 4. A torsion point of order 4 in this model is

$$(32(t+1)(15t-8)(31t-7), 2^5(1+t)(-1+8t)(-8+15t)(-7+31t)(7+32t))$$

and the X -coordinates of four independent points of infinite order are:

$$X_1 = -361(t+1)(31t-7), \\ X_2 = -4(t+1)(15t-8)(16t-7)^2, \\ X_3 = -16(t+1)(8t+7)^2(15t-8), \\ X_4 = 4(15t-8)(16t+1)^2(31t-7).$$

To increase the rank, we impose

$$\frac{-64(1+t)^2(-4+7t)(4+17t)}{(1+4t)^2}$$

as the X -coordinate of a new point on E . This gives the condition $-(-4+7t)(4+17t) = \square$, which can be solved with

$$t \mapsto \frac{4(-1+u^2)}{(17+7u^2)}.$$

The resulting curve has rank 5.

On the other hand, imposing

$$\frac{576(-4 + 7t)(-8 + 15t)^2(-1324 + 5551t)}{49(-39 + 28t)^2}$$

as a the X -coordinate of a new point on E leads to the condition $(-4 + 7t)(-1324 + 5551t) = \square$, which can be solved with

$$t \mapsto \frac{4(-331 + u^2)}{7(-793 + u^2)}.$$

The corresponding curve also has rank 5.

But now we observe that both conditions

$$\begin{aligned} -(-4 + 7t)(4 + 17t) &= \square \\ (-4 + 7t)(-1324 + 5551t) &= \square, \end{aligned}$$

can be solved simultaneously, since by inserting the solution of the first condition to the second, we obtain $1863 - 539u^2 = \square$. This can be satisfied with

$$u \mapsto \frac{-7007 - 28r + 13r^2}{7(539 + r^2)}.$$

So we satisfy both conditions with

$$t \mapsto \frac{4(3r^2 - 14r - 5390)(10r^2 - 14r - 1617)}{7(72r^4 - 182r^3 - 13279r^2 + 98098r + 20917512)}.$$

By inserting this into E , we get the curve over $\mathbb{Q}(r)$ with rank 6 (that rank is exactly 6 can be shown by [Gusić-Tadić algorithm](#)).

$$B(T) = \sup\{\text{rank}(E(\mathbb{Q})) : E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}} \cong T\}$$

T	$B(T) \geq$	Author(s)
0	28	Elkies (2006)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	20	Elkies & Klagsbrun (2020)
$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	15	Elkies & Klagsbrun (2020)
$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	13	Elkies & Klagsbrun (2020)
$\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$	9	Klagsbrun (2020)
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$	9	Klagsbrun (2020), Voznyy (2020)
$\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$	6	Klagsbrun (2020)
$\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	6	Elkies (2006), Dujella, MacLeod & Peral (2013), Voznyy (2021)
$\mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z}$	4	Fisher (2009), van Beek (2015), Dujella & Petričević (2021), Dujella, Petričević & Rathbun (2022)
$\mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}$	4	Dujella (2005,2008), Elkies (2006), Fisher (2016)
$\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$	4	Fisher (2008)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	15	Elkies (2009)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	9	Dujella & Peral (2012,2019), Klagsbrun (2020)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$	6	Elkies (2006), Dujella, Peral & Tadić (2015), Dujella & Peral (2020)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	3	Connell (2000), Dujella (2000,2001,2006,2008), Campbell & Goins (2003), Rathbun (2003,2006,2013,2022), Flores, Jones, Rollick & Weigandt (2007), Fisher (2009), AttarBashi, Rathbun & Voznyy (2022), AttarBashi, Fisher, Rathbun & Voznyy (2022), AttarBashi, Fisher & Voznyy (2022)

induced by Diophantine triples

$$G(T) = \sup\{\text{rank } E(\mathbb{Q}(t)) : E(\mathbb{Q}(t))_{\text{tors}} \cong T\}$$

T	$G(T) \geq$	Author(s)
0	18	Elkies (2006)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	11	Elkies (2009)
$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	7	Elkies (2007)
$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	6	Dujella & Peral (2022)
$\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$	3	Lecacheux (2001), Eroshkin (2009), MacLeod (2014)
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$	3	Lecacheux (2001), Kihara (2006), Eroshkin (2008), Woo (2008), Dujella & Peral (2012,2020), MacLeod (2014,2015), Voznyy (2021)
$\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$	1	Kulesz (1998), Lecacheux (2003), Rabarison (2008), Harrache (2009), MacLeod (2014)
$\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	2	Dujella & Peral (2012), MacLeod (2013), Dujella, Kazalicki & Peral (2021)
$\mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z}$	0	Kubert (1976)
$\mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}$	0	Kubert (1976)
$\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$	0	Kubert (1976)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	7	Elkies (2007)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	4	Dujella & Peral (2012)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$	2	Dujella & Peral (2012,2015,2017), MacLeod (2013), Dujella, Kazalicki & Peral (2021)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	0	Kubert (1976)

induced by Diophantine triples

$$C(T) = \limsup\{\text{rank } E(\mathbb{Q}) : E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}} \cong T\}$$

T	$C(T) \geq$	PPVW	Author(s)
0	19	21	Elkies (2006.)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	11	13	Elkies (2007)
$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	7	9	Elkies (2007)
$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	6	7	Elkies (2007), Dujella & Peral (2021,2022)
$\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$	4	5	Eroshkin (2009)
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$	5	5	Eroshkin (2009)
$\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$	2	3	Lecacheux (2003), Elkies (2006), Rabarison (2008), Harrache (2009)
$\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	3	3	Dujella & Peral (2012), Dujella, Kazalicki & Peral (2021)
$\mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z}$	1	2	Atkin & Morain (1993), Kulesz (1998), Rabarison (2008), Gasull, Manosa & Xarles (2010)
$\mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}$	1	2	Atkin & Morain (1993), Kulesz (1998), Rabarison (2008)
$\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$	1	2	Suyama (1985), Kulesz (1998), Rabarison (2008), Halbeisen, Hungerbühler, Voznyy & Zargar (2021)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	8	9	Elkies (2007)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	5	5	Eroshkin (2009)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$	3	3	Dujella & Peral (2013), Dujella, Kazalicki & Peral (2021)
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	1	2	Atkin & Morain (1993), Kulesz (1998), Lecacheux (2002), Campbell & Goins (2003), Rabarison (2008)

known lower bound coincides with heuristic upper bound due to
Park, Poonen, Voight and Wood (2019)

Rank 3 family with torsion group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$

D., Kazalicki & Peral (2021):

We start with the curve $Y^2 = X^3 + AX^2 + BX$ of rank 2 over $\mathbb{Q}(u)$ obtained by using Diophantine triples (D. & Peral (2015)):

$$\begin{aligned} A &= u^{16} - 60u^{15} + 1634u^{14} - 27768u^{13} + 334132u^{12} - 3017412u^{11} \\ &\quad + 20987282u^{10} - 113627424u^9 + 480725533u^8 - 1590783936u^7 \\ &\quad + 4113507272u^6 - 8279778528u^5 + 12836014912u^4 - 14934296832u^3 \\ &\quad + 12303261824u^2 - 6324810240u + 1475789056, \\ B &= -27u^3(u-4)^3(2u-7)^3(u^4 - 24u^3 + 152u^2 - 336u + 196) \\ &\quad \times (u^4 - 12u^3 + 62u^2 - 168u + 196)^3(2u^4 - 30u^3 + 169u^2 - 420u + 392). \end{aligned}$$

The X -coordinates of two independent points of infinite order are

$$\begin{aligned} &-27u^2(u-4)^2(2u-7)^2(u^2-8u+14)^2(u^4-24u^3+152u^2-336u+196), \\ &-\frac{27}{4}u^2(u-4)^2(2u-7)^2(u^2-7u+14)^2(u^4-24u^3+152u^2-336u+196). \end{aligned}$$

Imposing

$$\frac{27}{4}u(u-4)(2u-7)(u^2-7u+14)^2(u^4-12u^3+62u^2-168u+196)^2$$

as the X -coordinate of a new point, leads to the condition

$$4u^4 - 66u^3 + 383u^2 - 924u + 784 = t^2,$$

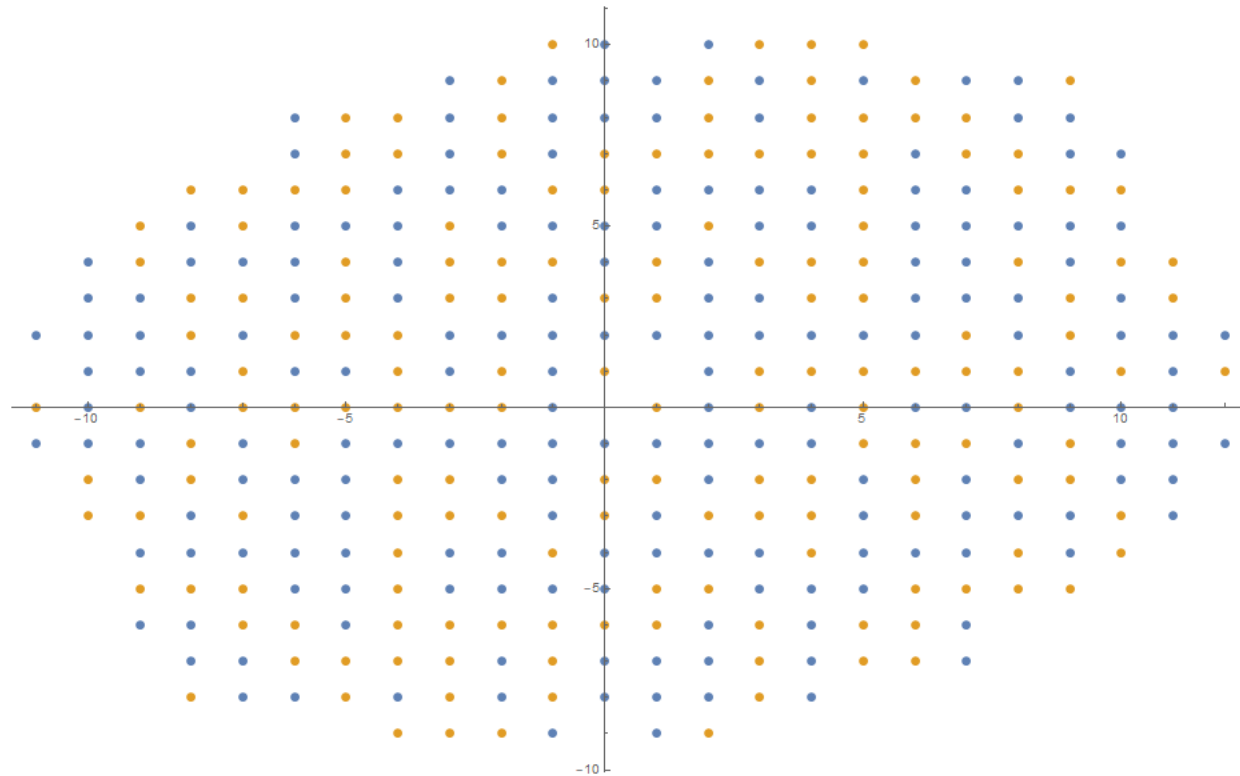
which has a rational solution $(u, t) = (0, 28)$, and thus can be transformed into elliptic curve

$$y^2 = x^3 - x^2 - 456x + 3456$$

of rank 2 (with generators $R_1 = (20, -44)$ and $R_2 = (4/9, -1540/27)$) and torsion group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

The root numbers of elliptic curves corresponding to the points $nR_1 + mR_2$ for small $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ are presented in next figure (the points which differ by the point of order two correspond to the isomorphic elliptic curves, so they are not included in the figure). There are 194 curves with the root number 1 (conjecturally rank is even), and 168 curves with the root number -1 (conjecturally rank is odd), which suggests that the root numbers are evenly distributed in this family.

Thanks to [Maksym Voznyy](#) and the members of [Mersenne Forum](#) for the help with factorization needed for the computations of roots numbers.



The blue (orange) point with coordinates (n, m) represents the elliptic curve with root number one (minus one) that corresponds to the point $nR_1 + mR_2$.

Thank you very much
for your attention!