Title

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Contents

1 Friday February 21st

Question: how do we define $h_{V,D}$?

Answer: write $D = D_1 - D_2$ which are (very) ample divisors and basepoint free. We then obtain embeddings

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_1 &: V \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_K^{n_1} \\ \varphi_2 &: V \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_K^{n_2}.\end{aligned}$$

So write

$$h_{V,D}(p) = h(\varphi_1(p)) - h(\varphi_2(p)) + O(1)$$

Example 1.1.
For E/K an elliptic curve,

- $2[0]$ is an ample divisor
- $3[0]$ is a very ample divisor.

Let K be a local field (i.e. $\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{R}$, a p-adic field, or $\mathbb{F}_q((t))$ formal Laurent series) and A/K be an abelian variety; we want to understand $A(K)$. We know this has the structure of compact abelian K-analytic Lie group.

- Question 1: What does Lie theory say?
- Question 2: What extra information comes from A/K being a g-dimensional abelian variety?

If $K = \mathbb{C}$, then $A(K) \cong (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^{2g}$. If $K = \mathbb{R}$, then $A(K) \cong (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^g \oplus \displaystyle\prod_{i=1}^d \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ where $0 \leq d \leq g$.

Fix d, then

- Let $E_1/\mathbb{R}$ with $\Delta > 0$ (and thus 3 real roots), then $E_1(\mathbb{R})[2] = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2$.
- Let $E_2/\mathbb{R}$ with $\Delta < 0$ (and 1 real root), then $E_2(\mathbb{R})[2] = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.