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1.1 Summary

1. Mordell-Weil theorem
 - For elliptic curves over global fields (number fields, function fields, finite fields, etc)
 - Proof uses Galois cohomology and height functions, essentially one proof!
 - Holds for abelian varieties, but more difficult (need an analog of height functions, i.e. an x -coordinate)
2. Height functions (possibly)
3. Elliptic curves over \mathbb{Q}_p or complete discrete valuation fields (see Silverman for basics, possibly Chapter 5), particularly Tate curves
4. Weil-Chatelet groups E/k related to $H^1(k; E)$ with coefficients in the elliptic curve
5. Galois representation of E/k for $\text{ch } k = 0$, for

$$\rho_n : g_k \rightarrow \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$$

which leads to

$$\hat{\rho} : g_k \rightarrow \text{GL}(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})$$

1.2 Mordell-Weil Groups

Let E/k be an elliptic curve over a field k^1 , i.e. a smooth, projective, geometrically integral curve of genus 1 with a k -rational point O .

Remark 1.2.1.

If k is not algebraically closed, such a point O may not exist.

By Riemann-Roch (easy computation) E embeds (non-canonically) into \mathbb{P}^2/k as a Weierstrass cubic

$$y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_4x + a_6 \quad \Delta \neq 0.$$

This is a smoothness condition, and this equation has a k -rational point at infinity $[0 : 1 : 0]$. The line at infinity is a flex line (?), and so only intersects this curve at one point. If $\text{ch } k \neq 2, 3$ then $y^2 = x^3 + Ax + B$. Every elliptic curve is given by a Weierstrass equation, although not in a unique way.

¹Silverman is good for foundations, but assumes k is a perfect field. Here we'll let k be arbitrary.

Fact 1.1 (An amazing one!).

The set of k -rational points $E(k)$ form an abelian group with zero as the identity.

Proof (?).

1. Given any plane cubic C/k and an origin $O \in C(k)$, the chord and tangent process yields a group structure. Note that there is a symmetry in connecting rational points a, b with a line intersecting at another rational point c which is not present in most groups, so an additional inversion about O is needed to actually make this into a group. Proving associativity: difficult!
2. Look at $\text{Pic}^0 E$, the degree 0 divisors on E mod birational equivalence (?), which is equal to the degree 0 line bundles on E mod bundle isomorphism.

Exercise (?).

Show there is a map $C(k) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^1 C$ given by sending p to its equivalence class; this is a bijection by Riemann-Roch (straightforward exercise).

We can then compose this with a map $\text{Pic}^1 \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0 C$ given by $D \mapsto D - [O]$, which decreases the degree by 1. This gives a map $\Phi : C(k) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0 C$, just need to check that $\Phi(P \oplus Q) = \Phi(P) + \Phi(Q)$. Check that the groups are independent of the k -rational point chosen, i.e. changing rational points yields isomorphic groups. So the group law itself **does** actually depend on the rational point, although the structure doesn't. ■

Exercise 1.2.2 (?).

Let $(E, O)/k$ be an elliptic curve and define $E^0 = E \setminus \{O\}$ the (nonsingular, integral) affine curve given by removing the point at infinity. Then the affine coordinate ring $k[E^0]$ is defined as $k[x, y]/(y^2 - x^3 - Ax - B)$, which is a Dedekind ring.

The interesting thing about Dedekind domains: the ideal class group! (i.e. the Picard group)

This has ideal class group $\text{Pic}^0 E$, and one can show that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pic}^0 E &\rightarrow \text{Pic}^0 k[E^0] \\ \sum_p n_p \deg(p)[p] &\mapsto \sum_{p \neq 0} n_p [p] = \prod_p p^{n_p} \end{aligned}$$

with the sum ranging over all closed points is an isomorphism.

Just note that the RHS can't have a point at infinity, so we just forget it. The isomorphism follows from some exact sequence with correction terms that vanish.

So the Mordell-Weil group of $E(k)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Pic}^0 E$, the class group of a Dedekind domain (?).

Definition 1.2.1 (Class Group and the Mordell-Weil Group).

Let G be a commutative group.

- G is a **class group** iff there exists a dedekind domain R such that $G \cong \text{Pic}R$.
- G is an **(elliptic) Mordell-Weil group** iff there exists a field k and an elliptic curve E/k such that $G \cong E(k)$.

Questions:

1. Which G are class groups?
2. Which G are Mordell-Weil groups?

Answer 1:**Theorem 1.2.1** (*Clayborn, 1966*).

Every commutative G is a class group.^a

^aSubsequent proofs: Leetham-Green (1972) and Clark (2008) following Rosen, and uses elliptic curves. See the end of Pete's Commutative Algebra notes!

Answer 2: Consider E/\mathbb{C} , then $E(\mathbb{C}) \cong S^1 \times S^1$, so the torsion subgroup is

$$T(1) := (\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})^2 = \bigoplus_{\ell} (\mathbb{Q}_{\ell}/\mathbb{Z}_{\ell})^2.$$

This in fact holds for any algebraically closed field of characteristic zero.

Fact 1.2.

For any E/k , the Mordell-Weil group $E(k)$ is “ $T(1)$ -constrained”, i.e. $E(k)[\text{tors}] \hookrightarrow T(1)$.

Theorem 1.2.2 (*Clark, 2012*).

G is a Mordell-Weil group $\iff G$ is $T(1)$ -constrained.

Remark 1.2.2 (Some open problems.).

The analogous statement for abelian varieties, i.e being $T(g)$ constrained for some other genus $g \neq 1$, is open. Fixing $k = \mathbb{Q}$ still yields very interesting problems. Computing the rank and torsion subgroups is currently open, and the subject of modern research.