Sage Days 16: ECHIDNA

Elliptic Curves and Higher Dimensional Analogues

Open source Magma extensions in Sage

http://echidna.maths.usyd.edu.au/kohel/alg/

This is a repository of of open source GPL code which represents many years of research with many collaborators. Once you have installed the echidna package, to attach ECHIDNA to your Magma shell in Sage you just do:

```
magma.attach_echidna()
```

In addition there are various databases which may be of interest for your research in arithmetic geometry, complex multiplication, cryptography, modular forms, and other areas of number theory.

First, a few sensible definitions...

```
%magma
ZZ := IntegerRing();
F<x> := FunctionField(ZZ);
Factorization((x^7-x)/(x^8-1));
    < x, 1>,
   <x^2 - x + 1, 1>
    <x^2 + x + 1, 1>
    < x^2 + 1, -1>
    < x^4 + 1, -1 >
%sage
F. < x > = FunctionField(ZZ)
((x^7-x)/(x^8-1)).factor()
    x * (x^2 + 1)^{-1} * (x^2 - x + 1) * (x^2 + x + 1) * (x^4 + 1)^{-1}
%magma
Factorization((2^7-2)/(2^8-1))
    [ <2, 1>, <3, 1>, <7, 1>, <5, -1>, <17,
    -1> ]
%sage
((2^7-2)/(2^8-1)).factor()
    2 * 3 * 5^-1 * 7 * 17^-1
%magma
F<x,y> := FunctionField(ZZ,2);
f := x*(x^6-y^6)/(x^8-y^8);
f([2,1])
```

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```
%magma
Factorization(f([2,1]));
    [ <2, 1>, <3, 1>, <7, 1>, <5, -1>, <17,
   -1>1
%sage
F.<x,y> = FunctionField(ZZ,2)
f = x*(x^6-y^6)/(x^8-y^8)
f([2,1])
   42/85
%sage
f([2,1]).factor()
   2 * 3 * 5^-1 * 7 * 17^-1
                       Brandt modules
%sage
M = BrandtModule(71)
M.decomposition(bound=7)
   Subspace of dimension 1 of Brandt module of dimension 7 of lev
   of weight 2 over Rational Field,
   Subspace of dimension 3 of Brandt module of dimension 7 of lev
   of weight 2 over Rational Field,
   Subspace of dimension 3 of Brandt module of dimension 7 of lev
   of weight 2 over Rational Field
   1
%sage
for N in M.decomposition(bound=7):
   print N
   print N.basis matrix()
   Subspace of dimension 1 of Brandt module of dimension 7 of lev
   of weight 2 over Rational Field
      1
         2 2
                  2 2 2 2/31
   Subspace of dimension 3 of Brandt module of dimension 7 of lev
   of weight 2 over Rational Field
   [ 1 0 -1 0 0 1 -1]
        1 -1 0
                 1 - 1
                       01
        0 0 1 0 -1
   [ 0
                       0]
   Subspace of dimension 3 of Brandt module of dimension 7 of lev
   of weight 2 over Rational Field
         0 0 -1/2 -1/2 -1/2 1/2]
        1
```

```
%magma
M := BrandtModule(71);
Decomposition(M,7);
```

0 0 -1 0

1 -1/2 1/2 -1/2 -1/2]

```
Brandt module of level (71,1), dimension 1, and degree 7 over
    Integer Ring,
    Brandt module of level (71,1), dimension 3, and degree 7 over
    Integer Ring,
    Brandt module of level (71,1), dimension 3, and degree 7 over
    Integer Ring
    1
%magma
for N in Decomposition(M,7) do
   print N;
   print BasisMatrix(N);
end for;
    Brandt module of level (71,1), dimension 1, and degree 7 over
    Integer Ring
    [3 2 6 6 6 6 6]
    Brandt module of level (71,1), dimension 3, and degree 7 over
    Integer Ring
    [1 -1 0 0 -1 2 -1]
        0 1 0 0 -1 0]
    0
    \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}
    Brandt module of level (71,1), dimension 3, and degree 7 over
    Integer Ring
    [ 1 0 -1 1 0 -1 0 ]
         1 1 -2 0 1 -11
    0
                      0 - 11
            0
                   1
%sage
M = BrandtModule(71,2)
M.decomposition(bound=7,anemic=False)
    Subspace of dimension 1 of Brandt module of dimension 18 of 1\epsilon
    71*2 of weight 2 over Rational Field,
    Subspace of dimension 1 of Brandt module of dimension 18 of 1\epsilon
    71*2 of weight 2 over Rational Field,
    Subspace of dimension 1 of Brandt module of dimension 18 of 1\epsilon
    71*2 of weight 2 over Rational Field,
    Subspace of dimension 1 of Brandt module of dimension 18 of 1\epsilon
    71*2 of weight 2 over Rational Field,
    Subspace of dimension 1 of Brandt module of dimension 18 of 1\epsilon
    71*2 of weight 2 over Rational Field,
    Subspace of dimension 1 of Brandt module of dimension 18 of 1\epsilon
    71*2 of weight 2 over Rational Field,
    Subspace of dimension 3 of Brandt module of dimension 18 of 1\epsilon
    71*2 of weight 2 over Rational Field,
    Subspace of dimension 3 of Brandt module of dimension 18 of 1\epsilon
    71*2 of weight 2 over Rational Field,
    Subspace of dimension 3 of Brandt module of dimension 18 of 1\epsilon
    71*2 of weight 2 over Rational Field,
    Subspace of dimension 3 of Brandt module of dimension 18 of 1\epsilon
    71*2 of weight 2 over Rational Field
    ]
```

```
%magma
M := BrandtModule(71,2);
Decomposition(M,7);
```

```
Brandt module of level (71,2), dimension 1, and degree 18 over
Integer Ring,
Brandt module of level (71,2), dimension 1, and degree 18 over
Integer Ring,
Brandt module of level (71,2), dimension 1, and degree 18 over
Integer Ring,
Brandt module of level (71,2), dimension 1, and degree 18 over
Integer Ring,
Brandt module of level (71,2), dimension 1, and degree 18 over
Integer Ring,
Brandt module of level (71,2), dimension 1, and degree 18 over
Integer Ring,
Brandt module of level (71,2), dimension 3, and degree 18 over
Integer Ring,
Brandt module of level (71,2), dimension 3, and degree 18 over
Integer Ring,
Brandt module of level (71,2), dimension 3, and degree 18 over
Integer Ring,
Brandt module of level (71,2), dimension 3, and degree 18 over
Integer Ring
1
```

Quaternion algebras, lattice genera, and Hecke operators

We can enumerate all representative lattices in a genus.

```
%magma
p := 389;
O := QuaternionOrder(p);
L := NormModule(O);
G := Genus(L);
print G;
// time Representatives(G); // 4 minutes to enumerate 319
representatives...
```

```
Genus of Standard Lattice of rank 4 and degree 4
Determinant: 151321
Factored Determinant: 389^2
Inner Product Matrix:
   2
      0
         1
               11
      4
          -1
               21
      -1
   1
          98
               0]
       2
           0 1961
```

Even without enumeration, we can verify equality of two genera locally:

```
%magma
A = Matrix([ [2, -1, 0, 1], [-1, 2, 1, -1], [0, 1, 260, -130], [1, -1, -130, 260] ]);
M = RSpace(ZZ,4,A);
```

```
F = Genus(M);
F eq G;
true
```

Following the idea of Birch, we can create a ternary lattice which captures half of the Hecke eigenspace of weight 2 modular forms.

```
%maqma
A = GramMatrix(L);
D = Matrix(3, [A[1,1]*A[i,j] - A[1,i]*A[1,j] : i, j in [2..4]
1);
N = LatticeWithGram(D);
N = LatticeWithGram(2*p*GramMatrix(Dual(N)));
N;
    Standard Lattice of rank 3 and degree 3
   Determinant: 778
   Factored Determinant: 2 * 389
    Inner Product Matrix:
    [2 0 -1]
    0
        4
            11
        1 98]
```

The number of representatives is determined by naive enumeration;

```
%magma
H := Genus(N);
time #H;

22
Time: 1.550
```

which should be improved using the mass formula (which we can also compute naively):

```
%magma

auts = [ #AutomorphismGroup(X) : X in Representatives(H) ];

print auts;

print "Mass:", &+[ 1/m : m in auts ];

[ 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 3]

Mass: 97/12
```

Now we can follow Birch's idea for computing Hecke operators as the adjacency matrices of Kneser's neighboring method:

```
< x + 2, 1>,
< x^20 - 3*x^19 - 29*x^18 + 91*x^17 + 338*x^16 - 1130*x^15 -
2023*x^{14} + 7432*x^{13} + 6558*x^{12} - 28021*x^{11} - 10909*x^{10} +
61267*x^9 + 6954*x^8 - 74752*x^7 + 1407*x^6 + 46330*x^5 - 1087
12558*x^3 - 942*x^2 + 960*x + 148, 1>
Time: 1.550
< x - 4, 1>,
< x + 2, 1>,
< x^20 - 11*x^19 + 19*x^18 + 204*x^17 - 845*x^16 - 781*x^15 +
8883*x^14 - 6177*x^13 - 40916*x^12 + 63058*x^11 + 85034*x^10 -
215618*x^9 - 46920*x^8 + 342529*x^7 - 84612*x^6 - 241030*x^5 +
112365*x^4 + 51018*x^3 - 28526*x^2 + 3560*x - 100, 1>
Time: 2.270
< x - 6, 1>,
< x + 3, 1>,
< x^20 - x^19 - 58*x^18 + 69*x^17 + 1338*x^16 - 1962*x^15 -
15578*x^{14} + 28633*x^{13} + 93460*x^{12} - 224324*x^{11} - 236982*x^{11}
902782*x^9 - 92649*x^8 - 1549758*x^7 + 1240027*x^6 + 457997*x^7
897661*x^4 + 293181*x^3 + 17361*x^2 - 16713*x + 757, 1
Time: 2.540
[
< x - 8, 1>,
< x + 5, 1>,
<x^20 - 12*x^19 - 8*x^18 + 602*x^17 - 1355*x^16 - 11751*x^15 +
44797*x^{14} + 105012*x^{13} - 632038*x^{12} - 274991*x^{11} + 4756743
-2413492*x^9 - 19377380*x^8 + 21737168*x^7 + 37613472*x^6 -
64826048*x^5 - 17117376*x^4 + 68169472*x^3 - 23637760*x^2 -
4162560*x + 1715200, 1>
1
```

We can also graph these neighboring relations.

Now let's check that this gives reasonable Hecke eigenvalues:

```
%magma
E := EllipticCurve(DBEC,389,1,1);
[ TraceOfFrobenius(E,GF(p)) : p in [2,3,5,7] ];
[ -2, -2, -3, -5 ]
```

Heights on elliptic curves

```
%magma
K<i> := QuadraticField(-1);
EK := E(K);
```

```
P1 := EK![0,0,1];
P2 := EK![1,0,1];
Q1 := EK![ -13/4, 1/8*(33*i - 4), 1 ];
IsLinearlyIndependent([P1,P2,Q1]);
```

true

```
%sage
show(magma("HeightPairingMatrix([P1,P2,Q1]);").sage())
```

Elliptic curves and canonical lifting algorithms

```
%magma
FF<s> := FiniteField(3,71);
E := EllipticCurveWithjInvariant(Random(FF));
q := #FF;
time t := AGMTrace(E);
print "Trace:", t;
print "Order:", q + 1 - t;;

Time: 0.230
    Trace: -145710267643441352
    Order: 7509466514979724949656983601698900
```

For several years this was the fastest algorithm available, but Mike Harrison has now implemented canonical lifting algorithms in Magma...

```
%magma
time "Order:", #E;

Order: 7509466514979724937503719689210631
   Time: 0.140

%magma
FF := FiniteField(13,117);
E := EllipticCurveWithjInvariant(Random(FF));
time t := TraceOfFrobenius(E);

   Time: 1.680

%magma
time t eq AGMTrace(E);

   true
   Time: 6.510
```

Exercise: Port this code to Sage, then improve and extend it.

... using Magma in Sage ...

<u>Caution</u>: FF = FiniteField(3,71) doesn't do what you might think.

```
%sage
FF.<s> = FiniteField(3^71)
E = EllipticCurve_from_j(FF.random_element())
# Don't try this: E.trace_of_frobenius()
q = FF.cardinality()
t = ZZ(magma(E).AGMTrace())
E._order = q + 1 - t
print "Trace:", E.trace_of_frobenius()
print "Order:", E.order()

Trace: -158953772870405074
Order: 7509466514979724962900488828662622
```

Quartic CM fields, genus 2 curves, and CM Igusa invariants

```
%magma
DBCM := QuarticCMFieldDatabase();
DBG2 := Genus2CurvesDatabase();
DBIX := IgusaLIXDatabase();

%magma
DABInvs := QuarticCMFieldInvariantsWithClassNumber(DBCM, 8, 2);
```

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#DABInvs;

```
%magma
DAB := DABInvs[1];
print "DAB:", DAB;
print "Igusa:", DAB in DBIX;

DAB: [ 5, 27, 151 ]
    Igusa: true

%magma
K<t> := QuarticCMField(DAB);
K;
```

Number Field with defining polynomial $x^4 + 27*x^2 + 151$ over

Exercise: Create a class for quartic CM fields in Sage.

Rational Field

```
%magma
DABInvs[[1..16]];

[
    [ 5, 27, 151 ],
    [ 5, 27, 171 ],
    [ 5, 28, 191 ],
    [ 5, 30, 205 ],
    [ 5, 30, 220 ],
```

```
[ 5, 34, 284 ],
[ 5, 35, 305 ],
[ 5, 36, 279 ],
[ 5, 36, 319 ],
[ 5, 37, 311 ],
[ 5, 38, 341 ],
[ 5, 38, 356 ],
[ 5, 39, 319 ],
[ 5, 39, 369 ],
[ 5, 40, 380 ],
[ 5, 40, 395 ]
]

%magma
#[ DAB : DAB in DABInvs | DAB in DBIX ];
835
```

The Igusa class polynomials (or ideal) is, for CM genus 2 curves, the analogue of the Hilbert class polynomial for CM elliptic curves.

```
%magma
IgLIX := IgusaLIXInvariants(DBIX,DAB)[1];
IqLIX;
   <511231418660002024917034394418895780105198481601*x^16 -
   39457294176613903677386348625887160605052964439236069905070222
   71461339157045857553121907668835711884059478628128331711405993
   06876002304*x^14 -
   48072115920190158388437800182452027404922827543319672549289284
   119416054936649728*x^13 -
   40321879981116996255772465167932040098971420995221375481117811
   4518722374330818984509440*x^12 -
   91082149289766915668714465821238573786709065031985232514921033
   5426587482227768002081004191744*x^11 -
   4434017654278327495736817812504576000*x^10 -
   25862657099802333354235862776965502849267252879193449790197452
   9807354439554222744939743165418658781462528*x^9 -
   74359539768750418868679259080877842686534314506482226155644892
   386864684893776758154807537242485145716073168896*x^8 -
   55590189779857867666452840957673971562346692794905492622207556
   55869238068179784710630765086252965476608268828672000*x^7 -
   19033330631076588883651276692175629896168071202391217601974496
   6408640401662509122562871392932842571735553076625408000000*x^6
   35808719063542564629440652005343029429174751869957176619571844\\
   99024632151995347433775575252723712301885599214731264000000000
   41424953876285416645893055579797601321864176617226605341284796
   29872844604379938569396926574702959171618911092469043720732905
   48839600835401002147716262548582254648924564476909322240000000
   00*x^3 -
```

```
12230974078552479328741311261500455787281223326020072255227523
000000*x^2 +
83158096919074776107956984196806617601148714809879441777966703
12036821531775062612004108771027682412682247131763834880000000
00000000*x -
25275665225117860980627914937636583667927368630256826005257575
59252366178111465398716641212743584963213725742462402560000000
00000000000, 1>,
<2014503653351538957269899893322261704657253554477445737761577
062027954783460040033356416*x^{15} -
71766962606038850009090725124619408779851837254852797146688299
76027703769000081813624734365229073408*x^14 +
18099427943416040682044416902157275687321499858255266821890492
7072895123597489199917425052404462670967078912*x^{13} +
11585319803938572312816276758256024694327459385686486001433584
34086841854986022867855776133189745062250401955184640*x^12 +
20729975048957545078801822563315727552698405590456112537697987
60233589482589198986215649610230980400679455123281741348864*x<sup>^</sup>
11690549078912371629411344637952088738125549248255310947019707
10247245506220201857933877827869598465810209874933382062339522
22443157388705515780525267271869507722264247342352167605036705
31525824144998668878680891636121680551103274608203826306705365
39265223177776684314136518948077424841090621672449702191522565
73110110368621838131965551922943870914439800611331903316020646
5164800*x^8 -
10383739376133822708983218218233021864447630658960991127801691
25433320643647989735606721002171935687454620765452921964946827
9226496000000*x^7 -
12773182539585716635494070363883461184606865794670650391407866
37550268369966533906857913193487328564845805570501055945535184
398684262400000000*x^6 -
50469723688383975866497120073694151323713897346195877942277415
43257676104903011323381188348178188718215447841159686966356041
74800185344000000000000*x^5 -
79252387004432967391706198458414292176890449095425954164082718
58216016997911368533846531870203462542804724281016646769413951
8697710182400000000000000000*x^4 -
47230738382083999686073351817046743964130494358381175298640929
80495885481020801826945201337944195000179013619984435249175325
9376738254848000000000000000000000*x^3 +
40357861267023069952151052054539048980067520808612049137349317
33285002642476902584907279913007079897624603301655907278117839
51587360366455471642371836011534510039077421764050203549169907
68117775479041325092210274381517561395541667704307826554541029
6559905699203585086733949>,
<1566064994552365029952798956297969171523835965163906115941334
```

```
474464321849080105692332032*x^15 -
55635868435961478696798588198438529180180261328270056090028659
05900268567105969197628768478492669952*x^14 +
15742637663603947618859294747773747454327397270516957133635519
4351523940355143311559030985051188793850527744*x^{13} +
93927502607273845546589967479417720023402722003416084200272658
4148025827535734565881415859507021945943674585088000*x^12 +
15205621256074153849976797222243726684191980285378122691387008
40766324796551307325875610338683932557777488587297686290432*x<sup>2</sup>
6665946622548265311192653800412131629633872922636588871439514\ell
0 +
80184055539408582403712153781134711864132483312919195932903496
60253917820784859790378166677940944063326406451361849878985083
87000632131051125986353729891496183749546041968300287070403648
12534507315944104318732237986778222333933458071343871211687543
05745232035339565767051843909972151292882732288064701995422484\\
5492229120000*x^7 -
12629487819723759881718773839927078842506691404875016308673364
10610659699806457211160709421245006208264674703014591950876279
798360211456000000*x^6 -
46563715618610053881539330920910446744005359468730463000516012
22354089836429853010771179533886650278853060660428347337787161
44930874818560000000000*x^5 -
68137268148196682714836099798560669057103627897312832362882329
93091654077749026884067435772616670962007288418519971236990208
225005093683200000000000000*x^4 -
33982289226924135581620842995055122933270613014342816154079419
81586113812232385104200893299278353376806342314258190336893133
78376260694835200000000000000000*x^3 +
12582968286960437115033328465709560217063252864525789564463088
13969514535296321475149740606152476931854137438010012700002727
1794941771120640000000000000000000000000x^2 -
71429940030921838326564778336784072513132514591817549521107690
21867170632174538674231589933691663073619069503441946270733125
15070834697830400000000000000000000000000x +
18365623240566244925429358247556122655889893951484778980080333
25273946497767841410969454174134771819155393134821731739627931
19679717097610755260201847>
1
```

Invariants of genus 2 curves

```
%magma
frob_seq := QuarticCMFieldOrdinaryWeilNumbers(K,3); frob_seq;

[
    1/5*(10*t^3 - 23*t^2 + 215*t - 48)
]
```

```
%magma
chi := MinimalPolynomial(frob_seq[1]); chi;
     x^4 - 210*x^3 + 21502*x^2 - 1377810*x + 43046721
%maqma
FF<t> := FiniteField(3,8);
IgusaInvariantsSequences(DBG2,chi);
       1, t^4527, t^3539, t^6402, t^4026 ],
     [ 1, t<sup>461</sup>, t<sup>4057</sup>, t<sup>6086</sup>, t<sup>5518</sup>],
     [ 1, t^1383, t^5611, t^5138, t^3434 ],
     [ 1, t<sup>4149</sup>, t<sup>3713</sup>, t<sup>2294</sup>, t<sup>3742</sup>],
     [ 1, t<sup>5887</sup>, t<sup>4579</sup>, t<sup>322</sup>, t<sup>4666</sup>],
     [ 1, t<sup>4541</sup>, t<sup>617</sup>, t<sup>966</sup>, t<sup>878</sup>],
     [ 1, t<sup>503</sup>, t<sup>1851</sup>, t<sup>2898</sup>, t<sup>2634</sup>],
     [ 1, t^1509, t^5553, t^2134, t^1342 ]
     Maximal Order of Equation Order with defining polynomial x^4 -
     210*x^3 + 21502*x^2 - 1377810*x + 43046721 over ZZ
     []
     []
     [ 5, 27, 151 ]
     [ 8 ]
     [1]
%magma
IqLIX := IqusaLIXInvariants(DBIX,DAB)[1];
JJ seq := IqusaLIXToIqusaInvariants(IqLIX,FF : LiftingPrecision
:= 512);
JJ seq;
     Γ
     [ 1, t<sup>4527</sup>, t<sup>3539</sup>, t<sup>6402</sup>, t<sup>4026</sup>],
     [ 1, t<sup>461</sup>, t<sup>4057</sup>, t<sup>6086</sup>, t<sup>5518</sup>],
     [ 1, t^1383, t^5611, t^5138, t^3434 ],
     [ 1, t<sup>5887</sup>, t<sup>4579</sup>, t<sup>322</sup>, t<sup>4666</sup>],
     [ 1, t^1509, t^5553, t^2134, t^1342 ],
     [ 1, t<sup>4149</sup>, t<sup>3713</sup>, t<sup>2294</sup>, t<sup>3742</sup>],
     [ 1, t<sup>503</sup>, t<sup>1851</sup>, t<sup>2898</sup>, t<sup>2634</sup>],
     [ 1, t^4541, t^617, t^966, t^878 ]
```

Mestre's algorithm

Mestre's algorithm (reconstruction of a genus 2 curve from Igusa invariants) has been extended to

finite fields of characteristic 2 and 3.

```
%magma
JJ := JJ_seq[1];
C := HyperellipticCurveFromIgusaInvariants(JJ);
J2 := IgusaInvariants(C);
IgusaToNormalizedIgusaInvariants(J2);
[ 1, t^4527, t^3539, t^6402, t^4026 ]
```

Conversely, the Igusa class invariants were constructed using canonical lifting of the invariants of an ordinary curve over a finite field.

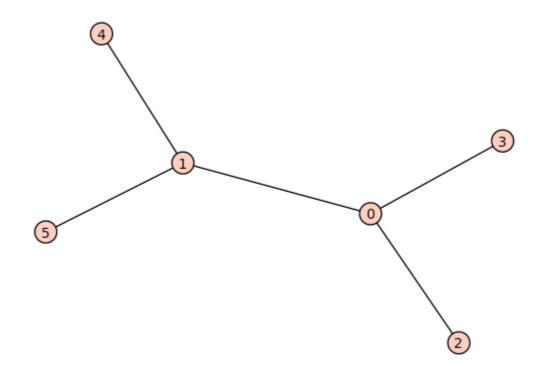
```
%magma
CanonicalLiftAbsoluteIgusaInvariants(C,256);
```

174650783387388424494536744609656913505923310162044918*\$.1^7 -655021098431877292767320580555702601957704691931089620*\$.1^6 -63135006716367772731979862386034388424000662853155563136953241496927675015097245310727555698071848996443127765227322*\$.1^5 + 43727836848541426366045048637082593144338125501378754912564355 408672190862790405339036446970129376169749879917997209*\$.1^4 + 837680250132255023193296835085504288675325830461796442*\$.1^3 -26972375684917094116433129326912312519506747072951429979990006 $12431249236720358730247088418500235032455884779379753*\$.1^2 +$ 43436634050596213896912009288769172649766288146042239788297571 423863072701024965177466418820391334409487556605925125*\$.1 -43561291733105919005443873810387073345402467955574449770377423 090998244824231530653096742126880242910403474929491819, 70734251729884720348158100172063928155826960832518436677700631 $00645473967772034782597370365027070833432268173887048*\$.1^7 +$ 24754628566541876815156239657638681154034567509703598932374395 558164693753975776172289145242759141576317190027724321*\$.1^5 -47114994129303865372033662695872032015798631662188171271062045 293423411893254781859870709923764456550717956645264247*\$.1^3 + 34731607100368582449232653739863882962754693955808264863419042 $331483842085102761185003029077547542737860872151986022*\$.1^2 +$ 56570889279001728622507347915557607989790903884104989015039220 066456446304454433608974851331002487834050572736517470*\$.1 31086101225949229345802390481941662307326343093157367258865762 593848009010908371285147994906900021730087794375036960. 59738286440549335361973913585162020172384138998729595588864330 621534892065766541547618481952857285688947263577916729*\$.1^7 -33000798166967463056675438399370387392786880688488905*\$.1^6 47237515924102001058120147339773378894220563641690159540245820

```
679163132413204338437448016416021898582060098005842511*\$.1^5 - 18822745664641238572273093101698926699823108053919609302975895872135437197586345540686851784995422451881771163362813*\$.1^4 + 2949748090170846181045158320193010845850441606133104132557677724694734830403621896672188092260250597223443965724936*\$.1^3 + 48955491187731992918770701499684320783312126823039502356145167239145109695795451742333849256534183124219630425802095*\$.1^2 - 46118548767691989375736222237615893543170539012322630519435480177172887960093099709322213345076197066802155592310141*\$.1 - 235855867886460711740010600711454108045336521021045938141788545010203597534473528424091904103986867536510481450317551
```

Isogeny graphs in genus 2

```
%sage
magma.eval("jj := IgusaToAbsoluteIgusaInvariants(JJ);")
magma.eval("A, X :=
AbsoluteIgusaInvariantIsogenyAdjacencyMatrix(jj,2);")
G = Graph(magma("A;").sage())
G.plot(scaling_term=0.005)
```



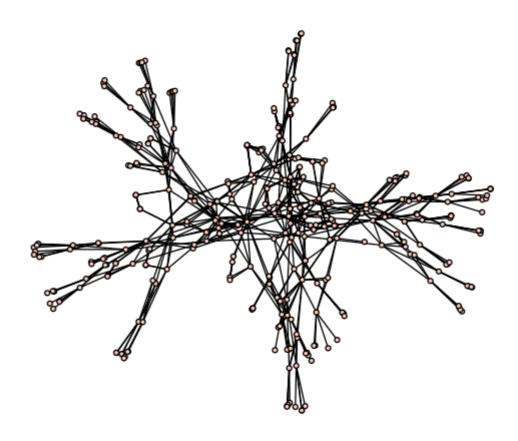
```
%magma
P<x> := PolynomialRing(ZZ);
chi := x^4 - 12*x^3 - 170*x^2 - 8748*x + 531441;
JJ := IgusaInvariantsSequences(DBG2,chi)[1][1];
jj := IgusaToAbsoluteIgusaInvariants(JJ);
```

```
%sage
```

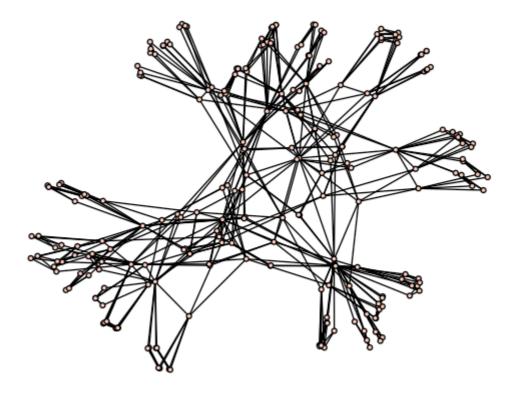
```
magma.eval("A, X :=
AbsoluteIgusaInvariantIsogenyAdjacencyMatrix(jj,2);")
G = Graph(magma("A;").sage())
G.num_verts()
```

366

```
G.plot(scaling_term=0.001, vertex_size=10,
vertex_labels=False)
```



```
leaves = []
for v in G.vertices():
    if len(G.neighbors(v)) == 1:
        leaves.append(v)
G.delete_vertices(leaves)
G.plot(scaling_term=0.001, vertex_size=10,
vertex_labels=False)
```



Endomorphism rings

Invariants of genus 3 curves

The invariants of Shioda for genus 3 hyperelliptic curves, and of Dixmier, extended by Ohno, are implemented for generic genus 3 curves (plane quartics).

```
%magma
P<x> := PolynomialRing(QQ);
```

```
C := HyperellipticCurve(x^7 + 3*x + 1);
SS, ii := ShiodaInvariants(C);
print C;
print SS;
print ii;
   Hyperelliptic Curve defined by y^2 = x^7 + 3*x + 1 over Ratior
    \begin{bmatrix} -3/4, 0, 3/512, 0, 3/16384, 1/512, 81/4587520, 1/8192, \end{bmatrix}
    81/146800640 ]
    [ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ]
%magma
PP<X,Y,Z> := ProjectiveSpace(QQ,2);
C1 := Curve(PP, X^3*Y + Y^3*Z + Z^3*X);
D1, ii := DixmierOhnoInvariants(C1);
d1 := [ D1[i]/D1[1]^ii[i] : i in [1..#D1] ];
C2 := Curve(PP,X^4+Y^4+Z^4);
D2, ii := DixmierOhnoInvariants(C2);
d2 := [ D2[i]/D2[1]^ii[i] : i in [1..#D2] ];
print C1;
print "D1:", D1;
print "d1:", d1;
print C2;
print "D2:", D2;
print "d2:", d2;
   Curve over Rational Field defined by
    X^3*Y + Y^3*Z + X*Z^3
    D1: [ 9, -729, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -823543 ]
    d1: [ 1, -9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -823543/387420489 ]
    Curve over Rational Field defined by
   X^4 + Y^4 + Z^4
   D2: [ 144, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1099511627776 ]
   d2: [ 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -16/387420489 ]
%maqma
C3 := Curve(PP,X^4 + 2*X^3*Y + 3*X^2*Y^2 + 2*X*Y^3 + 18*X*Y*Z^2
+ 9*Y^2*Z^2 - 9*Z^4);
D3, ii := DixmierOhnoInvariants(C3);
d3 := [D3[i]/D3[1]^i[i] : i in [1..#D3]];
print C3;
print "D3:", D3;
print "d3:", d3;
   Curve over Rational Field defined by
    X^4 + 2*X^3*Y + 3*X^2*Y^2 + 2*X*Y^3 + 18*X*Y*Z^2 + 9*Y^2*Z^2 -
   D3: [ 1296, -15116544, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
    -21925459760140076420431872 ]
    d3: [ 1, -9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -823543/387420489 ]
```

Pic⁰(C) for general curves

This is a generic wrapper for Florian Hess' Riemann-Roch spaces in Magma. These examples are genus one, but the construction is for arbitrary genus!

Here we work with a twist of rank 2.

```
%maqma
C := Curve(PP, X^3+Y^3+19*Z^3);
P := C![-1,1,0];
J := PicardGroup(C,P);
Q := J!C![-3,2,1];
[ i*Q : i in [1..3] ];
    ſ
    (X + 3*Z, Y - 2*Z),
    (X + 92/35*Z, Y + 33/35*Z),
    (X + 9613/10386*Z, Y + 27323/10386*Z)
%maqma
R := J!C![-3/2, -5/2, 1];
[ i*Q + j*R : i, j in [-2..2] ];
    (X + 1502783/670397*Z, Y + 1325880/670397*Z),
    (X + 2395/201*Z, Y - 2386/201*Z),
    (X + 33/35*Z, Y + 92/35*Z),
    (X + 109/31*Z, Y - 90/31*Z),
    (X - 1025/1533*Z, Y + 4112/1533*Z),
    (X - 1322/4983*Z, Y + 13301/4983*Z),
    (X + 36/13*Z, Y - 17/13*Z),
    (X - 2*Z, Y + 3*Z),
    (X + 8/3*Z, Y + 1/3*Z),
    (X - 594/103*Z, Y + 613/103*Z),
```

```
(X - 831/196*Z, Y + 895/196*Z),

(X + 5/2*Z, Y + 3/2*Z),

0,

(X + 3/2*Z, Y + 5/2*Z),

(X + 895/196*Z, Y - 831/196*Z),

(X + 613/103*Z, Y - 594/103*Z),

(X + 1/3*Z, Y + 8/3*Z),

(X + 3*Z, Y - 2*Z),

(X - 17/13*Z, Y + 36/13*Z),

(X + 13301/4983*Z, Y - 1322/4983*Z),

(X + 4112/1533*Z, Y - 1025/1533*Z),

(X - 90/31*Z, Y + 109/31*Z),

(X + 92/35*Z, Y + 33/35*Z),

(X - 2386/201*Z, Y + 2395/201*Z),

(X + 1325880/670397*Z, Y + 1502783/670397*Z)]
```

Alternative models for elliptic curves in Sage

These examples are twist of Hessian curves, which can be easily implemented in Sage directly:

```
%sage
k = FiniteField(101)
E = HessianCurve(k(0))
Ε
   Hessian curve over Finite Field of size 101 defined by x^3 + y
   z^3 = 0
%sage
P = E.random point()
[ n*P for n in range(32) ]
   [(0:100:1), (96:45:1), (4:84:1), (46:3:1), (13)
   1), (32:16:1), (48:26:1), (10:82:1), (53:31:1)
   : 73 : 1), (91 : 89 : 1), (40 : 30 : 1), (60 : 51 : 1), (70 :
   1), (11:33:1), (76:21:1), (20:92:1), (0:100:1)
   56: 1), (95: 77: 1), (34: 49: 1), (81: 43: 1), (19: 2
   (35:64:1), (85:42:1), (88:18:1), (18:88:1), (4
   : 1), (64 : 35 : 1), (2 : 19 : 1), (43 : 81 : 1), (49 : 34 : 1
```

Pic⁰(C) for singular hyperelliptic curves

```
(x^3 + x^2 + 2*x + 3, y + 4*x^2 + 3*x + 4),
    (x^4 + x^3 + 2*x^2 + 3*x, y + 2*x^3 + 3*x^2 + 6*x),
    (x^4 + 6*x^3 + x + 4, y + 3*x^3 + 2*x^2 + 2*x + 5),
    (x^4 + 5*x^3 + 5*x + 4, y + 5*x^3 + 2*x^2 + 2),
    (x^4 + 5*x^2 + 6*x + 1, y + x^3 + 5*x + 2),
   (x^3 + x^2 + 4*x + 6, y + 2*x^2 + 5*x + 1),
    (x^4 + 3*x^3 + 5*x^2 + 4*x + 2, y + 6*x^3 + x^2 + 3*x + 4),
    (x^4 + 3*x^3 + 6*x + 4, y + 3*x^3 + x^2 + 2*x + 4),
    (x^3 + 4*x^2 + 2*x, y + x^2 + 2*x),
    (x^4 + 3*x^3 + 6*x + 4, y + 5*x^3 + 5*x),
    (x^4 + 4*x^3 + 2*x^2 + 2, y + 6*x^3 + 4*x^2 + 5*x + 5),
   (x^4 + 6*x, y + 5*x^3 + 6*x^2),
   (x^3 + 6, y + 5*x^2 + 3*x + 3),
    (x^4 + 6*x^2 + 2*x + 4, y + 5*x^3 + 6*x^2)
%magma
(7^4-1)*P;
(7^2-1)*P;
(7^2+1)*P;
   (1)
   (x^3 + x^2 + 5, y + x + 2)
   (x^4 + 2*x^3 + x + 1, y + 6*x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)
```

Exercise: Create an spkg for ECHIDNA and provide comments!