## The rational group structure of modular Jacobians with applications to torsion points on elliptic curves over number

fields

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Talk will only start after you opened:

bit.ly/rat-points-mod-jac



- Introduction
- ② Determining  $J_H(\mathbb{Q})$ 
  - When has  $J_H(\mathbb{Q})$  rank 0
  - Determining  $J_H(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}$
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## Definitions and notation

- $N \in \mathbb{N}_{>5}$ ,  $H \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}^*$
- K a field E/K and E'/K elliptic curves (EC).
- E(K)[N] are the points of order N
- E(K)[N]' are the points of order **exactly** N.
- $Y_1(N)(K) := \{(E, p) \mid E/K \text{ EC}, p \in E(K)[N]'\} / \sim.$
- $n \in \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}^*$  acts on  $Y_1(N)$  by sending (E, p) to (E, np)
- $Y_H := Y_1(N)/H$ ,  $Y_0(N) = Y_H$  with  $H = \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}^*$ .
- Let  $p \in E(K)[N]'$  and  $p' \in E'(K)[N]'$  then  $(E, p) \sim_H (E', p')$  if there exists  $\phi : E \tilde{\rightarrow} E'$  and  $n \in H$  such that  $\phi(p) = np'$ .
- $Y_H(\bar{K}) \stackrel{1:1}{\longleftrightarrow} \{(E,p) \mid E/\bar{K} \text{ EC}, p \in E(\bar{K})[N]'\} / \sim_H$
- $X_H$ ,  $X_0(N)$ ,  $X_1(N)$  are the compactifications of  $Y_H$ ,  $Y_0(N)$ ,  $Y_1(N)$
- $J_H$ ,  $J_0(N)$ ,  $J_1(N)$  are the Jacobians of  $X_H$ ,  $X_0(N)$ ,  $X_1(N)$ .



## Why $J_H$ is awesome

used to prove part of BSD

## Theorem (Wiles, Breuil, Conrad, Diamond, Taylor)

Every EC /  $\mathbb Q$  occurs as an isogeny factor of  $J_0(N)$ 

## Conjecture (Weak Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer (Weak BSD))

Let A/K be an abelian variety over a number field then the order of vanishing of L(A,s) at s=1 equals the rank of A(K)

Part of Weak BSD has been proven for modular abelian varieties  $\mathbb{Q}$ :

## Theorem ( $J_0(N)$ : Kolyvagin, Logachev. $J_H(N)$ : Kato)

Let  $A/\mathbb{Q}$  be an abelian variety isogenous to a sub abelian variety of  $J_H(N)$  such that  $L(A,1) \neq 0$  then  $A(\mathbb{Q})$  has rank 0.



## Why $J_H$ is awesome

Studying questions about rational points on modular curves.

The structure of  $J_H(\mathbb{Q})$  plays a crucial role in the proof of the following theorems:

## Theorem (Mazur)

Let  $E \to E'/\mathbb{Q}$  by an isogeny of prime degree p, then  $p \leq$  19 or p = 37, 43, 67, 163

## Theorem (Mazur)

Let  $E/\mathbb{Q}$  be an EC then either

- $E(\mathbb{Q})_{tors} \cong \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$  for  $1 \leq N \leq 10$ , N = 12 or,
- $E(\mathbb{Q})_{tors} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2N\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  for  $1 \leq N \leq 4$

## Theorem (Merel)

Let E/K by an EC over a number field, then  $\#E(K) < M_d$  for some constant  $M_d$  only depending on  $d := [K : \mathbb{Q}]$ 

## Why $J_H$ is awesome

Studying questions about rational points on modular curves.

Let (E, p) be a pair such that it's H equivalence class is defined over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , then (E, p) gives a rational point on  $X_H$ . Let

$$\mu_{\infty}: X_H \to J_H$$

$$p \mapsto p - \infty$$

Let  $\pi: J_H \to A$  be a map of abelian varieties s.t.  $\#A(\mathbb{Q}) < \infty$ .

 $\pi \circ \mu_{\infty}$  maps  $X_H(\mathbb{Q})$  to the finite set  $A(\mathbb{Q})$  this gives a lot of restrictions on  $X_H(\mathbb{Q})$ .



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#### Theorem (Mazur)

 $J_0(N)$  has rank > 0 for N = 37, 43, 53, 61, 67 or N a prime  $\ge 73$ .

- Using magma (W. Stein) one can compute  $L(J_1(N), 1)/\Omega_{J_1(N)}$
- $L(J_1(N), 1)/\Omega_{J_1(N)} \neq 0$  for all other primes N.
- So the proven part of BSD implies rank  $J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})=$  rank  $J_H(\mathbb{Q})=$  0 in the other cases.
- Same method allows everybody with access to magma to proof:

## Proposition

If  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $N \neq 37, 43, 53, 57, 58, 61, 63, ...$  then rank  $J_H(\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ .

**Remark:** there are N such that  $J_0(N)$  has rank 0 but  $J_1(N)$  not.



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## A lot is known for prime level.

## Theorem (Mazur)

Let N be prime and  $0, \infty$  the two cusps of  $X_0(N)$  then  $J_0(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}$  is cyclic of order numerator  $(\frac{N-1}{12})$  and generated by  $0-\infty$ .

#### **Definition**

 $Cl^{\mathbb{Q}-cusp,0} X_1(N)(\mathbb{Q}) \subseteq J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}$  is the subgroup generated by the differences of  $\mathbb{Q}$ -rational cusps in  $X_1(N)(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ .

## Conjecture (Conrad, Edixhoven, Stein (CES))

Let N be a prime then  $Cl^{\mathbb{Q}-cusp,0}$   $X_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})=J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}$ 

## Theorem (Ohta)

The index of  $Cl^{\mathbb{Q}-cusp,0}$   $X_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})$  in  $J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}$  is a power of 2 for N prime.

## Three different cuspidal class groups

#### **Definition**

- $Cl^{cusp} X_H \subseteq Pic X_H$  is the group variety of sums of cusps in  $X_H(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ .
- $Cl^{Gal(\mathbb{Q})-cusp} X_H \subseteq Cl^{cusp} X_H$  is the group variety of sums of  $Gal(\mathbb{Q})$ -orbits of cusps in  $X_H(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ .
- $\operatorname{Cl}^{\mathbb{Q}-\operatorname{cusp}} X_H \subseteq \operatorname{Cl}^{\operatorname{Gal}(\mathbb{Q})-\operatorname{cusp}} X_H$  is the group variety of sums of  $\mathbb{Q}$ -rational cusps in  $X_H(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ .
- in general  $Cl^{Gal(\mathbb{Q})-cusp} X_H \neq Cl^{cusp} X_H$
- computations suggest  $Cl^{Gal(\mathbb{Q})-cusp} X_H(\mathbb{Q}) = Cl^{cusp} X_H(\mathbb{Q})$
- If N prime then  $Cl^{\mathbb{Q}-cusp}\,X_H=Cl^{\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{Q})-cusp}\,X_H$  but for composite N one often has  $Cl^{\mathbb{Q}-cusp}\,X_H(\mathbb{Q})\neq Cl^{\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{Q})-cusp}\,X_H(\mathbb{Q})$



# The right generalization of the Conrad Edixhoven Stein conjecture

#### Definition

- $\operatorname{Cl}^{\operatorname{cusp}} X_H \subseteq \operatorname{Pic} X_H$  is the group variety of sums of cusps in  $X_H(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ .
- $Cl^{Gal(\mathbb{Q})-cusp} X_H \subseteq Cl^{cusp} X_H$  is the group variety of sums of  $Gal(\mathbb{Q})$ -orbits of cusps in  $X_H(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ .
- $\mathrm{Cl}^{\mathbb{Q}-\mathit{cusp}}\,X_H\subseteq\mathrm{Cl}^{\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{Q})-\mathit{cusp}}\,X_H$  is the group variety of sums of  $\mathbb{Q}$ -rational cusps in  $X_H(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$ .

## Theorem (Manin-Drinfeld)

$$\mathrm{Cl}^{\mathit{cusp},0}\,X_H(ar{\mathbb{Q}})\subseteq J_H(ar{\mathbb{Q}})_{\mathit{tors}}$$

## Conjecture (Generalized CES)

$$\mathsf{Cl}^{\mathit{cusp},0}\, X_H(\mathbb{Q}) = J_H(\mathbb{Q})_{\mathit{tors}}$$

## Proposition

Let 
$$N \le 55$$
. If  $N \ne 24, 32, 33, 40, 48, 54$  then  $\operatorname{Cl}^{\operatorname{cusp},0} X_1(\mathbb{Q}) = J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{\operatorname{tors}}.$  If  $N = 24, 32, 33, 40, 48$  respectively 54 then  $[\operatorname{Cl}^{\operatorname{cusp},0} X_1(\mathbb{Q}) : \operatorname{Cl}^{\operatorname{csp},0}_{\mathbb{Q}} X_1(N)]$  is a divisor of  $2, 2, 2, 4, 16$  respectively  $3$ .

- The proposition is proved using two different approaches for computing multiplicative upper bounds on  $J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}$
- CES: count point on  $J_1(N)(\mathbb{F}_p)$  for different values of p.
- Other approach based on finding hecke operators that kill  $J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}$ .
- Sometimes taking gcd of both multiplicative upper bounds gives a better result.

## Killing the torsion

## Proposition

Let  $q \nmid 2N$  be a prime then  $T_q - q \langle q \rangle - 1$  kills every element in  $J_H(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}$ .

#### Proof.

Since  $q \neq 2$  we have  $J_H(\mathbb{Q})_{tors} \hookrightarrow J_H(\mathbb{F}_q)$ . So it suffices to prove the statement for  $J_H(\mathbb{F}_q)$ .

On  $J_H(\mathbb{F}_q)$  on has  $1=\operatorname{Frob}_q$  and  $q=\operatorname{Ver}_q$ . So the statement follows from  $T_q-\operatorname{Ver}_q\langle q\rangle-\operatorname{Frob}_q=0$  (Eichler-Shimura).



## Proposition

Let 
$$N \le 55$$
. If  $N \ne 24, 32, 33, 40, 48, 54$  then  $Cl^{cusp,0} X_1(\mathbb{Q}) = J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}$ . If  $N = 24, 32, 33, 40, 48$  respectively 54 then  $[J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors} : Cl^{cusp,0} X_1(\mathbb{Q})]$ 

is a divisor of 2, 2, 2, 4, 16 respectively 3.

## Idea behind the proof.

Use that  $T_q - q\langle q \rangle - 1$  kills all elements in  $J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})$ . Compute

 $M_q:=\ker(T_q-q\langle q\rangle-1:J_1(N)(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})_{tors} o J_1(N)(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})_{tors})$  for several small  $q_1,\ldots,q_n
mid 2N$ .

Compute  $M = \cap_i M_{q_i}$  and let  $M' \subset M$  be the ones invariant under complex conjugation.

If  $M' \subset Cl^{cusp,0} X_1(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$  then  $Cl^{cusp,0} X_1(\mathbb{Q}) = J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}$ . If  $M' \nsubseteq Cl^{csp,0} X_1(N)$  then one can still get an upper bound on the index.

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## A finite problem

## Proposition

```
Let N \le 55, N \ne 37, 43, 53 then the rank of J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q}) is 0.
Let N \le 55, N \ne 24, 32, 33, 40, 48, 54 then Cl^{cusp,0} X_1(\mathbb{Q}) = J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})_{tors}.
```

So for  $N \le 55$ ,  $N \ne 24, 32, 33, 37, 40, 43, 48, 53, 54$  finding all places of degree d (more general finding all  $g_d^r$ 's since places are  $g_d^0$ 's) is a finite problem, "just" compute the inverse of  $X_1(N)^{(d)}(\mathbb{Q}) \to \operatorname{Pic}^d X_1(N)(\mathbb{Q})$ .

## Algorithm solving this finite problem

```
for D in \operatorname{Pic}^d X_1(N)(\mathbb{Q}) = \operatorname{Cl}^{\operatorname{cusp},0} X_1(\mathbb{Q}) do: write D = \sum n_i C_i with C_i cusps an n_i \in \mathbb{Z}. compute H := H^0(X_1(N), \mathcal{O}(\sum n_i C_i)) if \dim H = 0 then D is not linearly equivalent to a D' \geq 0. else |D| = \mathbb{P}(H) is a g_d^r with r = \dim H - 1
```

## Finite but huge

$$\#J_1(39)(\mathbb{Q}) = 705125427552 \approx 7 \cdot 10^{11}, \qquad \text{genus} = 33$$
  $\#J_1(41)(\mathbb{Q}) \approx 1.1 \cdot 10^{17}, \qquad \text{genus} = 51$   $\#J_1(55)(\mathbb{Q}) \approx 2.5 \cdot 10^{22}, \qquad \text{genus} = 81$ 

Computing 7  $\cdot 10^{11} H^0$ 's over  $\mathbb{Q}$  on a genus 33 curve takes too long<sup>1</sup>. **Solution** If  $\#J_1(N)(\mathbb{Q}) < \infty$  and  $p \neq 2$  then  $\rho_2$  is injective:

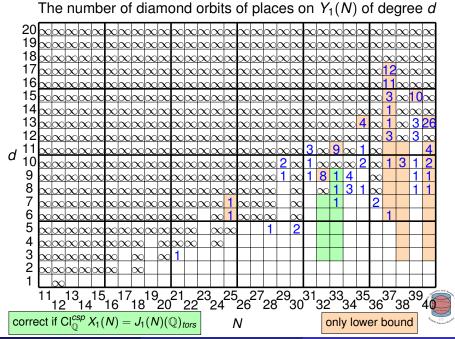
$$X_{1}(N)^{(d)}(\mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{u_{\mathbb{Q}}} \operatorname{Pic}^{d} X_{1}(N)(\mathbb{Q})$$

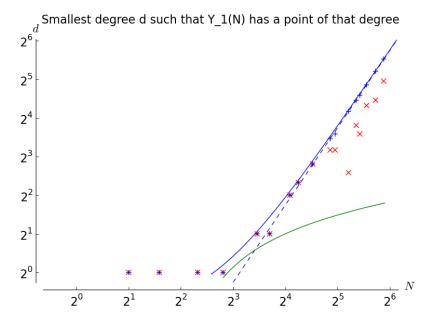
$$\downarrow^{\rho_{1}} \qquad \qquad \downarrow^{\rho_{2}}$$

$$X_{1}(N)^{(d)}(\mathbb{F}_{p}) \xrightarrow{u_{\mathbb{F}_{p}}} \operatorname{Pic}^{d} X_{1}(N)(\mathbb{F}_{p})$$

So we have to compute  $u_{\mathbb{F}_p}$  exactly  $\#X_1(N)^{(d)}(\mathbb{F}_p)$  times. And only  $\# \operatorname{im} u_{\mathbb{F}_p} \cap \operatorname{im} \rho_2 \quad (\approx \# X_1(N)^{(d)})(\mathbb{Q})) \text{ times } \rho_2^{-1} \text{ and an } H^0 \text{ over } \mathbb{Q}^2.$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>using the worlds three most powerful super computers for more than a month; <sup>2</sup>even less because if  $d < gon_{\odot} X_1(N)$  we can ignore those known to be in  $\rho_2 \circ u_{\mathbb{Q}}$  and im  $u_{\mathbb{Q}}$ , e.g. sums of Gal( $\mathbb{Q}$ )-orbits of cusps.







## Final remarks:

- The majority of the very sporadic points found have a non integral *j*-invariant and hence are non-*CM*.
- The places of degree < 13 on  $X_1(37)$  cannot be written as sums of cusps.
- $\operatorname{gon}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X_1(25)) = 5$  but there are no functions of degree 6 or 7 in  $\mathbb{Q}(X_1(25))$ . Since  $\#J_1(25)(\mathbb{Q}) < \infty$  there are only finitely many points of degree 6 and 7. Degree > gonality doesn't necessarily imply that there are  $\infty$  points of that degree.
- The same strategy should also work for  $X_0(N)$  or more generally  $X_H$  and N small we just did not write the code yet.



## Thank you!

The list of explicit sporadic points can be found at:

www.math.fsu.edu/~hoeij/files/X1N/LowDegreePlaces The code which is still work in process can be found at:

https://github.com/koffie/mdsage
https://github.com/koffie/mdmagma

