

Elliptic curves over number fields

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Elliptic curves over number fields

We define the elliptic curve $y^2 + xy + \phi y = x^3 + (\phi + 1)x^2 + \phi x$ over the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ where $\phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$. We set $a = \sqrt{5}$, $nf = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$. We want to check the BSD conjecture for E .

```
? nf = nfinit(a^2-5);
? nf.disc
%2 = 5
? phi = (1+a)/2;
? E = ellinit([1,phi+1,phi,phi,0],nf);
? N = ellglobalred(E)[1]
%5 = [31,13;0,1]
? tor = elltors(E) \\ Z/8Z
%6 = [8,[8],[[-1,Mod(-1/2*a+1/2,a^2-5)]]]
? ellrootno(E)
%7 = 1
```

Elliptic curves over number fields

```

? om = E.omega
%8 = [[3.05217315, -2.39884477*I],
%      [8.43805989, 4.21902994-1.57216679*I]]
? per = om[1][1]*om[2][1];
? tam = elltamagawa(E)
%10 = 2
? bsd = (per*tam) / (tor[1]^2*sqrt(abs(nf.disc)))
%11 = 0.35992895949803944944002575466348575048
? ellbsd(E)
%12 = 0.35992895949803944944002575466348575048
? L1 = lfun(E, 1)
%13 = 0.35992895949803944944002575466348575048

```

Elliptic curve over the rationals

```
? E = ellinit([0,0,1,-7,6]);  
? ellidentify(E)  
%15 = [{"5077a1", [0,0,1,-7,6], [[-2,3], [-1,3], [0,2]]]  
? lfunorderzero(E)  
%16 = 3  
? ellratpoints(E,10)  
%17 = [[-3,0], [-3,-1], [-2,3], [-2,-4], [-1,3], [-1,-4]]  
? G = ellgenerators(E)  
%18 = [[-2,3], [-1,3], [0,2]]
```

Symmetric power of an elliptic curve

```
? R = matdet(ellheightmatrix(E,G))  
%19 = 0.41714355875838396981711954461809339675  
? ellbsd(E)*R  
%20 = 1.7318499001193006897919750850601528450  
? lfun(E,1,3)/3!  
%21 = 1.7318499001193006897919750850601528450
```

Symmetric power of an elliptic curve

```

? L = lfunsympow(E, 2); L[2..5]
%22 = [0, [0, 0, 1], 3, 25775929]
? z = lfun(L, 2)
%23 = 7.5462580953666089237704773957629746733
? om=E.omega[1]*imag(E.omega[2])
%24 = -3.0733872268190258735445164241652605755
? z*2*Pi*5077/(om*(2*Pi)^2)
%25 = -1984.000000000000000000000000000000000000
? ellmoddegree(E)
%26 = 1984

```

Genus-2 curve

For the genus-2 curve $y^2 + (x^3 + 1)y = x^2 + x$:

```
? L=lfungenus2([x^2+x,x^3+1]);
? L[2..5]
%43 = [0, [0, 0, 1, 1], 2, 249]
? lfun(L, 1)
%44 = 0.13154950701147875921340134301217526069
? lfunan(L, 10)
%45 = [1, -2, -2, 1, 0, 4, -1, 0, 4, 0]
```