

10. PREDAVANJA

MODULARNE KRIVULJE

- Zanimno nos pitanje za zadani polje K : $H \leq GL_2(\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})$
 kako nosi sve (ako ih ima) E/K t.d. $\Gamma_{E,N}(G_K)$
 je ~~zapravo~~ konjugirana podgrupa od H .

- ključni alat : MODULARNE KRIVULJE.

VRJEDI postoji mnogobroj X_H takve da ~~(ne-konstitutivno)~~
~~to~~ do neke

~~ne~~ konstitutivne točke na $X_H(K)$ ~~stvarno~~ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Elipst. krivulje} \\ \xrightarrow{n} \text{nad } K \text{ t.d.} \\ \Gamma_{E,N}(G_K) \leq_k H \end{array} \right\}$

Prijetimo da su generalizirano nepr. pitanja o mogućim
 torzijskim grupama nad K ili izvođenim nad K .

Referencije: DIAMOND - SHURMAN :
 INTRODUCTION TO MODULAR FORMS (nad \mathbb{C})

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & * \\ * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix}$$

SINIER & KRIPPA

(nad \mathbb{PAB})

MODULARNE KRIVULJE NAD \mathbb{C}

$X(1)$ Neko je $H = \{x + yi \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R}, y > 0\}$.

Sjetimo se da $\forall \tau \in H \exists! E_\tau$ t.d. $E_\tau(\mathbb{C}) \simeq \mathbb{C} / \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}\tau + \mathbb{Z}}_{(\mathbb{Z}\tau + \mathbb{Z})}$

Jakost (DZ)

$$E_{\tau_1} \simeq E_{\tau_2} \text{ za } \tau_1, \tau_2 \in \mathbb{H}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \gamma \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \text{ t.d. } \gamma(\tau_1) = \tau_2$$

$$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad z \in \mathbb{H} \subset \mathbb{C}$$

$$\gamma(z) := \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$



\leftrightarrow { klase izomorfizma \mathbb{C}/Γ }

IMA STRUKTURU RIEMANNOVA PLOHA (DS)

Meotutim nje kompaktno def $\mathbb{H}^* = \mathbb{H} \cup \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q})$
 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{H} \rightarrow SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathbb{H}^*$ je kompaktno Riemannova ploha.

Čimnica (Riemannova t.m. a egzistira) + kompaktno Riemannova ploha je algebrsko minimalna.

$\rightarrow \mathbb{H} / SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ je minimalna hujaj feli 1. točka (jeu vzgled $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q})$)

Može se pokazati da je $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathbb{H}^* =: X(1)$

genusa 0. \Rightarrow $X(1) \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$

Čini 1
 vrhota 3
 obrinon na $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

$$j: SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathbb{H}^* \rightarrow X_1(\mathbb{C})$$

$$SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \cdot \tau \mapsto j(\tau) := \frac{1}{q} + 744 + 196884 q^2 + \dots$$

$$j(\tau) = j(E\tau)$$

$$q := \begin{cases} e^{2\pi i \tau}, & \tau \in \mathbb{H} \\ 0, & \tau \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{Q}) \end{cases}$$

Što ako promatramo nad $K^{\mathbb{Z}}$, K je \mathbb{R} ili \mathbb{C} ?

~~$X(1)$~~

Tada miđi do

~~$X(N)(K)$~~
~~odgovor~~

$Y(1) := X(1) \setminus$
 kosz p

$$\underline{Y_1(K)} \longleftrightarrow \{ E/K \text{ do na } \bar{K} \text{ - izomorfizam} \}$$

MODULARNE KRIVULJE $X_0(N)$ i $X_1(N)$ nad \mathbb{C}

Neka su $\Gamma_1(N) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) : \begin{array}{l} a \equiv d \equiv 1 \pmod{N} \\ c \equiv 0 \pmod{N} \end{array} \right\}$

i $\Gamma_0(N) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) : c \equiv 0 \pmod{N} \right\}$.

i $\Gamma(N) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) : a \equiv d \equiv a^{-1} \equiv d^{-1} \equiv 0 \pmod{N} \right\}$

Tada $\Gamma(N) \leq \Gamma_1(N) \leq \Gamma_0(N) \leq SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

Promatramo ne klase izomorfizama (E, P) gdje gdje $P \in E$
 t.d. $|P| = N$. $(E_1, P_1) \simeq (E_2, P_2)$ ako $\exists \phi: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$
 izom. el. kumulje t.d. $\phi(P_1) = P_2$.

Klasi izomorfizama od (E, P) označavamo $[E, P]$.

V) : Sjetimo se da $P \in E[N]$, $E_{\mathbb{Z}} \simeq \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau \Rightarrow$
 $|P| = N$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{a}{N} + \frac{b}{N}\tau.$$

Može se pokazati za (E_{τ}, P) da $\exists \tau_0 \in H$ t.d.

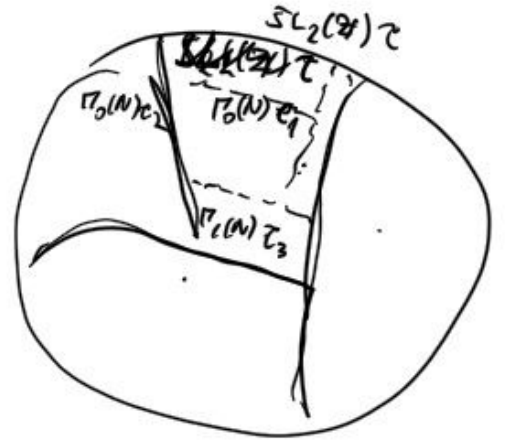
$\exists \phi: E_{\tau} \rightarrow E_{\tau_0}$ izomorfizam t.d. $\phi(P) = \frac{1}{N}$.

Štaviše može se pokazati $(E_{\tau_1}, \frac{1}{N}) \simeq (E_{\tau_2}, \frac{1}{N})$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gamma(\tau_1) = \tau_2 \text{ za neki } \underline{\gamma \in \Gamma_1(N)}$$

Definice  $\longleftrightarrow \{ \text{klase izomorfizama } (E, P), |P|=N \}.$

Analiza:  $\longleftrightarrow \{ \text{klase izomorfizama } (E, \langle P \rangle), |P|=N \}.$



Def $Y_1(N) := \frac{H}{\Gamma_1(N)}$ $Y_0(N) := \frac{H}{\Gamma_0(N)}$
 $X_1(N) := \frac{H^*}{\Gamma_1(N)}$ $X_0(N) := \frac{H^*}{\Gamma_0(N)}$

Čvorak $X_1(N) : X_0(N)$ 2:1 def nad \mathbb{Q} .

Nad \mathbb{R} K

$X_1(N)(K) \longleftrightarrow \left\{ [E, P] \text{ gdje je } \underline{E/K}, \right.$
 $\left. : P \in E(K) \right\}$ do ne izomorfizama nad K

$X_0(N)(K) \longleftrightarrow \left\{ [E, \mathcal{O}] \text{ gdje je } E/K \text{ i } \right.$
 $\left. \mathcal{O} \text{ je } \mathcal{O}_K\text{-invarijantna} \right\}$ do ni izomorfizama nad \bar{K}

Primer $E: Y^2 = X^3 + 2$.

$P = (0, \sqrt{2}) \quad |P| = 3 \quad P \notin E(\mathbb{Q})$.

$(E, P) \in Y_1(3)(\mathbb{Q})$?

Da li odgovara $[(E, P)] = [\bar{(E, P)}]^6 \quad \forall \sigma \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}} \quad ??$

~~$[(E, P)] = [\bar{(E, P)}]$~~ $\sigma(\sqrt{2}) = -\sqrt{2}$

$$[(E, P)]^6 = [(E, P)^6] = [(E^6, P^6)] = [(E, P^6)]$$

$$= [(E, (0, -\sqrt{2}))] = [(E, -P)]$$

Metoda

$[-1]: E \rightarrow E$ je automorfizam

$$[-1](E, P) = (E, -P) \Rightarrow [(E, P)] = [(E, -P)]$$

$$\Rightarrow [(E, P)] = [\bar{(E, P)}]^6$$

$$= [(E, P)] \in Y_1(3)(\mathbb{Q})$$

$Y_1(11), X_1(11)$, odgovarajuće do ne putuju e.k. > tiskom reda 11 nad \mathbb{Q} .

Primer, da $\exists E/\mathbb{Q}$, t.d. $P \in E(\mathbb{Q}) \quad |P| = 11$.

$\Rightarrow [(E, P)] \notin Y_1(11)(\mathbb{Q})$

Rebke su ne putuju eliptičko ^{primjer} tiskom reda 11 nad \mathbb{Q}

$\Leftrightarrow Y_1(11)(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$

DZ. Ne putuju e.k. > tiskom reda 11 nad \mathbb{Q}

E, PK, |P|=11

$$E_{b,c} = y^2 + (1-a)xy - by = x^3 - bx^2$$

$$6P = -5P \Rightarrow x(6P) = x(-5P)$$

$$\frac{(c-b)(c^3 + ba - b^2)}{(c-b+0^2)^2} = \frac{-ba(b-a-c^2)}{\underbrace{(b-0)^2}_{b=a}}$$

nisi

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{b^2 - b = c^3 - c^2} = \text{jednakiho ul } X_1(11)$$

ono je eliptički krivica

krivica na $X_1(11)$ u ovoj (b,c) t.d

$E_{b,c}$ singularna.

Neka postavljamo \Leftrightarrow da postoji? $\exists (b,c) \in X_1(11)(\mathbb{Q})$

t.d $E_{b,c}$ nije singularna?

$|X_1(11)(\mathbb{Q})| = 5$ i ne treba (b,c) ni

t.d $\Delta(E_{b,c}) = 0$.

\Rightarrow Nema E.K. > t.d. nema 11
nad \mathbb{Q} .