

# DIOPHANTINE EQUATIONS

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## ELLIPTIC CURVES

1. Show that  $y^2 + y = x^3 - x$  has infinitely many rational solutions.  
(You may assume that the curve is smooth over  $\mathbb{Q}$  and over  $\mathbb{F}_p$  for all primes  $p \neq 37$ .)

(Hint: Prove that it has no non-trivial points of finite order.)

2. Let  $E/\mathbb{Q}$  be the elliptic curve given by  $y^2 = (x + 1)(x + 4)(x - 5)$ .

- (i). Prove that the group of rational points is isomorphic to  $C_2 \times C_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$ . You may find it helpful to note that  $Q = (-3, 4)$  lies on the curve.

(Hint: Bound the torsion by reducing the curve modulo 5 and modulo 7. Find the rank by doing 2-descent and bounding the image by looking at  $E(\mathbb{R})$  and  $E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ .)

- (ii). Find all rational solutions to the equation defining  $E$ . You may assume that for this curve

$$-5.60 \leq h(P) - \hat{h}(P) \leq 1.58$$

for all  $P \in E(\mathbb{Q})$ , and may find it helpful to know that  $10Q$  has  $x$ -coordinate

$$\frac{661822357518174342999917659646891158606732140305553705}{31166866709725719871202723091110962265223527659785616}.$$

(Hint: Find an upper bound on  $h(R)$  for the generator  $R$  of the copy of  $\mathbb{Z}$  in  $E(\mathbb{Q})$ .)

3. (i). Let  $E : y^2 = f(x)$  be an elliptic curve,  $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$  a quadratic extension, and  $E_d$  the curve  $dy^2 = f(x)$ , the quadratic twist of  $E$  by  $d$ . Show that

$$\text{rk } E/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) = \text{rk } E/\mathbb{Q} + \text{rk } E_d/\mathbb{Q}.$$

- (ii). Although the following holds true for all elliptic curves over all number fields and in all quadratic extensions, it is slightly easier to do one explicit example. Take

$$E/\mathbb{Q} : y^2 = x^3 - x \quad (\Delta_E = 64),$$

and show that

$$L(E/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}), s) = L(E/\mathbb{Q}, s)L(E_{-3}/\mathbb{Q}, s).$$

- 4\*. Assuming either the Birch–Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture or finiteness of the Tate-Shafarevich group show that there is algorithm to determine whether a polynomial equation  $f(x, y) = 0$  with  $\mathbb{Z}$ -coefficients has infinitely many rational solutions.