

**MATH 844: HOMEWORK 7, DUE MAR 23.**

7. Let  $y^2 = f(x)$  define an elliptic curve  $E$  over  $\mathbf{Q}$ , where  $f(x) \in \mathbf{Z}[x]$  is a cubic polynomial.

(a) If  $E$  has good reduction at  $p$ , show that

$$|E(\mathbf{F}_p)| = 1 + p + \sum \left( \frac{f(x)}{p} \right)$$

where  $()$  is the Legendre symbol and the sum is over all  $x \in \mathbf{F}_p$ .

(b) Deduce that  $E$  is supersingular (over  $\mathbf{F}_p$ ) if and only if the coefficient of  $x^{p-1}$  in  $f(x)^{(p-1)/2}$  is zero. [Hint: calculate  $\sum x^i$  over  $x \in \mathbf{F}_p$ .]

(c) Henceforth assume that  $f(x) = x^3 + Dx$ . Show that if  $(p, 2D) = 1$ , then  $E$  has good reduction at  $p$ .

(d) Show that  $E$  is supersingular (over  $\mathbf{F}_p$ ) if  $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ .

(e) Assuming that the torsion of  $E(\mathbf{Q})$  injects into  $E(\mathbf{F}_p)$  for  $p \neq 2$ , a prime of good reduction, calculate this torsion in terms of  $D$ .

(f) You should have found that  $E(\mathbf{Q})$  always contains a nontrivial point  $P$  of order 2. In such a situation there is always a unique elliptic curve  $E'$  and a separable isogeny  $\phi : E \rightarrow E'$  defined over  $\mathbf{Q}$  such that  $\ker(\phi) = \{O, P\}$ , where  $O$  is the point at infinity on  $E$ .

Show that if  $E'$  is given by  $y^2 = x^3 - 4Dx$  and  $\phi : E \rightarrow E'$  by

$$\phi(x, y) = (y^2/x^2, y(D - x^2)/x^2)$$

then this is such an isogeny. What is  $\deg(\phi)$ ? [Remark: this isogeny is useful for calculating the rank of  $E(\mathbf{Q})$ .]