

Elliptic Curves

(PARI-GP version 2.15.3)

An elliptic curve is initially given by 5-tuple $v = [a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6]$ attached to Weierstrass model or simply $[a_4, a_6]$. It must be converted to an *ell* struct.

Initialize *ell* struct over domain D **E** = `ellinit(v, {D = 1})`
over **Q** $D = 1$
over **F_p** $D = p$
over **F_q**, $q = p^f$ $D = \text{ffgen}([p, f])$
over **Q_p**, precision n $D = O(p^n)$
over **C**, current bitprecision $D = 1.0$
over number field K $D = \text{nf}$

Points are $[x, y]$, the origin is $[0]$. Struct members accessed as **E.member**:

- All domains: **E.a1,a2,a3,a4,a6, b2,b4,b6,b8, c4,c6, disc, j**
- E defined over **R** or **C**
 x -coords. of points of order 2 **E.roots**
periods / quasi-periods **E.omega, E.eta**
volume of complex lattice **E.area**

- E defined over **Q_p**
residual characteristic **E.p**
If $|j|_p > 1$: Tate's $[u^2, u, q, [a, b], \mathcal{L}]$ **E.tate**
- E defined over **F_q**
characteristic **E.p**
 $\#E(\mathbf{F}_q)/\text{cyclic structure/generators}$ **E.no, E.cyc, E.gen**

- E defined over **Q**
generators of $E(\mathbf{Q})$ (require `elldata`) **E.gen**
 $[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_6]$ from j -invariant `ellfromj(j)`
cubic/quartic/biquadratic to Weierstrass `ellfromeqn(eq)`
add points $P + Q / P - Q$ `elladd(E, P, Q), ellsub`

- negate point `ellneg(E, P)`
- compute $n \cdot P$ `ellmul(E, P, n)`
- sum of Galois conjugates of P `elltrace(E, P)`
- check if P is on E `ellisoncurve(E, P)`
- order of torsion point P `ellorder(E, P)`
- y -coordinates of point(s) for x `ellordinate(E, x)`
- $[\varphi(z), \varphi'(z)] \in E(\mathbf{C})$ attached to $z \in \mathbf{C}$ `ellztopoint(E, z)`
- $z \in \mathbf{C}$ such that $P = [\varphi(z), \varphi'(z)]$ `ellpointtoz(E, P)`
- $z \in \bar{\mathbf{Q}}^*/q^{\mathbf{Z}}$ to $P \in E(\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_p)$ `ellztopoint(E, z)`
- $P \in E(\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_p)$ to $z \in \bar{\mathbf{Q}}^*/q^{\mathbf{Z}}$ `ellpointtoz(E, P)`

- Change of Weierstrass models, using** $v = [u, r, s, t]$
- change curve E using v `ellchangecurve(E, v)`
- change point P using v `ellchangept(E, P, v)`
- change point P using inverse of v `ellchangeptinv(E, P, v)`

- Twists and isogenies**
- quadratic twist `elltwt(E, d)`
- n -division polynomial $f_n(x)$ `elldivpol(E, n, {x})`
- $[n]P = (\phi_n \psi_n : \omega_n : \psi_n^3)$; return (ϕ_n, ψ_n^2) `ellxn(E, n, {x})`
- isogeny from E to E/G `ellisogeny(E, G)`
- apply isogeny to g (point or isogeny) `ellisogenyapply(f, g)`
- torsion subgroup with generators `elltors(E)`

- Formal group**
- formal exponential, n terms `ellformalexp(E, {n}, {x})`
- formal logarithm, n terms `ellformallog(E, {n}, {x})`
- $\log_E(-x(P)/y(P)) \in \mathbf{Q}_p$; $P \in E(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ `ellpadiclog(E, p, n, P)`
- P in the formal group `ellformalpoint(E, {n}, {x})`
- $[\omega/dt, x\omega/dt]$ `ellformaldifferential(E, {n}, {x})`
- $w = -1/y$ in parameter $-x/y$ `ellformalw(E, {n}, {x})`

Curves over finite fields, Pairings

- random point on E `random(E)`
- $\#E(\mathbf{F}_q)$ `ellcard(E)`
- $\#E(\mathbf{F}_q)$ with almost prime order `ellsea(E, {tors})`
- structure $\mathbf{Z}/d_1\mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}/d_2\mathbf{Z}$ of $E(\mathbf{F}_q)$ `ellgroup(E)`
- is E supersingular? `ellissupersingular(E)`
- Weil pairing of m -torsion pts P, Q `ellweilpairing(E, P, Q, m)`
- Tate pairing of P, Q ; P m -torsion `elltatepairing(E, P, Q, m)`
- Discrete log, find n s.t. $P = [n]Q$ `elllog(E, P, Q, {ord})`

Curves over Q

- Reduction, minimal model**
- minimal model of E/\mathbf{Q} `ellminimalmodel(E, {\&v})`
- quadratic twist of minimal conductor `ellminimaltwist(E)`
- $[k]P$ with good reduction `ellnonsingularmultiple(E, P)`
- E supersingular at p ? `ellissupersingular(E, p)`
- affine points of naïve height $\leq h$ `ellratpoints(E, h)`

- Complex heights**
- canonical height of P `ellheight(E, P)`
- canonical bilinear form taken at P, Q `ellheight(E, P, Q)`
- height regulator matrix for pts in L `ellheightmatrix(E, L)`

- p -adic heights**
- cyclotomic p -adic height of $P \in E(\mathbf{Q})$ `ellpadicheight(E, p, n, P)`
- \dots bilinear form at $P, Q \in E(\mathbf{Q})$ `ellpadicheight(E, p, n, P, Q)`
- \dots matrix at vector for pts in L `ellpadicheightmatrix(E, p, n, L)`
- \dots regulator for canonical height `ellpadicregulator(E, p, n, Q)`
- Frobenius on $\mathbf{Q}_p \otimes H_{dR}^1(E/\mathbf{Q})$ `ellpadicfrobenius(E, p, n)`
- slope of unit eigenvector of Frobenius `ellpadics2(E, p, n)`

- Isogenous curves**
- matrix of isogeny degrees for **Q**-isog. curves `ellisomat(E)`
- tree of prime degree isogenies `ellisotree(E)`
- a modular equation of prime degree N `ellmodulareqn(N)`

- L -function**
- p -th coeff a_p of L -function, p prime `ellap(E, p)`
- k -th coeff a_k of L -function `ellak(E, k)`
- $L(E, s)$ (using less memory than `lfun`) `elllseries(E, s)`
- $L^{(r)}(E, 1)$ (using less memory than `lfun`) `elll1(E, r)`
- a Heegner point on E of rank 1 `ellheegner(E)`
- order of vanishing at 1 `ellanalyticrank(E, {eps})`
- root number for $L(E, \cdot)$ at p `ellrootno(E, {p})`
- modular parametrization of E `elltaniyama(E)`
- degree of modular parametrization `ellmoddegree(E)`
- compare with $H^1(X_0(N), \mathbf{Z})$ (for $E' \rightarrow E$) `ellweilcurve(E)`

- p -adic L function $L_p^{(r)}(E, d, \chi^s)$ `ellpadicL(E, p, n, {s}, {r}, {d})`
- BSD conjecture for $L_p^{(r)}(E_D, \chi^0)$ `ellpadicbsd(E, p, n, {D = 1})`
- Iwasawa invariants for $L_p(E_D, \tau^i)$ `ellpadiclambdamu(E, p, D, i)`

- Rational points**
- attempt to compute $E(\mathbf{Q})$ `ellrank(E, {effort}, {points})`
- initialize for later `ellrank` calls, `ellrankinit(E)`
- saturate $\langle P_1, \dots, P_n \rangle$ wrt. primes $\leq B$ `ellsaturation(E, P, B)`
- 2-covers of the curve E `ell2cover(E)`

- Elldata package, Cremona's database:**
- db code "11a1" \leftrightarrow [*conductor, class, index*] `ellconvertname(s)`
- generators of Mordell-Weil group `ellgenerators(E)`
- look up E in database `ellidentify(E)`
- all curves matching criterion `ellsearch(N)`
- loop over curves with cond. from a to b `forell(E, a, b, seq)`

Curves over number field K

- coeff a_p of L -function `ellap(E, p)`
- Kodaira type of \mathfrak{p} -fiber of E `elllocalred(E, p)`
- integral model of E/K `ellintegralmodel(E, {\&v})`
- minimal model of E/K `ellminimalmodel(E, {\&v})`
- minimal discriminant of E/K `ellminimaldisc(E)`
- cond, min mod, Tamagawa num $[N, v, c]$ `ellglobalred(E)`
- global Tamagawa number `elltamagawa(E)`
- $P \in E(K)$ n -divisible? $[n]Q = P$ `ellisdivisible(E, P, n, {\&Q})`

- L -function**
- A domain $D = [c, w, h]$ in initialization mean we restrict $s \in \mathbf{C}$ to domain $|\Re(s) - c| < w, |\Im(s)| < h; D = [w, h]$ encodes $[1/2, w, h]$ and $[h]$ encodes $D = [1/2, 0, h]$ (critical line up to height h).
- vector of first n a_k 's in L -function `ellan(E, n)`
- init $L^{(k)}(E, s)$ for $k \leq n$ **L** = `lfuninit(E, D, {n = 0})`
- compute $L(E, s)$ (n -th derivative) `lfun(L, s, {n = 0})`
- $L(E, 1, r)/(r! \cdot R \cdot \#Sha)$ assuming BSD `ellbsd(E)`

Other curves of small genus

- A hyperelliptic curve C is given by a pair $[P, Q]$ ($y^2 + Qy = P$ with $Q^2 + 4P$ squarefree or a single squarefree polynomial P ($y^2 = P$)).
- check if $[x, y]$ is on C `hyperellisoncurve(C, [x, y])`
- discriminant of C `hyperelldisc(C)`
- Cremona-Stoll reduction `hyperellred(C)`
- apply $m = [e, [a, b; c, d], H]$ to model `hyperellchangecurve(C, m)`
- minimal discriminant of integral C `hyperellminimaldisc(C)`
- minimal model of integral C `hyperellminimalmodel(C)`
- reduction of $y^2 + Qy = P$ (genus 2) `genus2red(C, {p})`
- affine rational points of height $\leq h$ `hyperellratpoints(C, h)`
- find a rational point on a conic, ${}^t xGx = 0$ `qfsolve(G)`
- $[H, U]$ such that $H = cU^tGU$ has minimat defminimize(G) `defminimize(G)`
- quadratic Hilbert symbol (at p) `hilbert(x, y, {p})`
- all solutions in \mathbf{Q}^3 of ternary form `qfparam(G, x)`
- $P, Q \in \mathbf{F}_q[X]$; char. poly. of Frobenius `hyperellcharpoly(Q)`
- matrix of Frobenius on $\mathbf{Q}_p \otimes H_{dR}^1$ `hyperellpadicfrobenius`

Elliptic & Modular Functions

- $w = [\omega_1, \omega_2]$ or *ell* struct (**E.omega**), $\tau = \omega_1/\omega_2$.
- arithmetic-geometric mean `agm(x, y)`
- elliptic j -function $1/q + 744 + \dots$ `ellj(x)`
- Weierstrass $\sigma/\wp/\zeta$ function `ellsigma(w, z), ellwp, ellzeta`
- periods/quasi-periods `ellperiods(E, {flag}), elleta(w)`
- $(2i\pi/\omega_2)^k E_k(\tau)$ `elleisnum(w, k, {flag})`
- modified Dedekind η func. $\prod(1 - q^n)$ `eta(x, {flag})`
- Dedekind sum $s(h, k)$ `sumdedekind(h, k)`
- Jacobi sine theta function `theta(q, z)`
- k -th derivative at $z=0$ of $\theta(q, z)$ `thetanullk(q, k)`
- Weber's f functions `weber(x, {flag})`
- modular pol. of level N `polmodular(N, {inv = j})`
- Hilbert class polynomial for $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$ `polclass(D, {inv = j})`

Based on an earlier version by Joseph H. Silverman
November 2022 v2.38. Copyright © 2022 K. Belabas
Permission is granted to make and distribute copies of this card provided the
copyright and this permission notice are preserved on all copies.
Send comments and corrections to (Karim.Belabas@math.u-bordeaux.fr)