

18.784 Homework Set 7  
Due Friday, March 19, 2010.

Part I (AF-AZ, 3/12/10)

1. Write elements of  $MP_2(\mathbb{Z})$  as  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \pm\sqrt{cz+d}$ . Show that the multiplication rule

$$(M_1, \phi_1)(M_2, \phi_2) = (M_1 M_2, \phi_1(M_2 z) \phi_2 z)$$

yields a group law.

2. Let  $M$  be an even positive definite integral lattice. Check that  $\Theta_M(z+1) = \rho_M(T)\Theta_M(z)$ , where  $\Theta_M : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[M^\vee/M]$  is defined by  $\Theta_M(z) = \sum_{\gamma \in M^\vee/M} e_\gamma \theta_{M+\gamma}(z)$ .

Part II (SK-WS, 3/15/10)

1. Show that the points of  $\mathbb{H}/\Gamma_1(N)$  parametrize pairs  $(E, P)$ , where  $E$  is a complex elliptic curve, and  $P$  is a point in  $E$  of order  $N$ .
2. Let  $m$  and  $N$  be relatively prime positive integers. Given two pairs  $(E, P)$  and  $(E', P')$ , where  $P$  and  $P'$  have order  $N$  in  $E$  and  $E'$ , respectively, we define a degree  $m$  isogeny from  $(E, P)$  to  $(E', P')$  to be a degree  $m$  map  $\phi : E \rightarrow E'$  such that  $\phi(P) = P'$ . If  $E$  is given by the lattice  $\Lambda = \langle 1, z \rangle$  and  $P$  is given by the coset  $z/N + \Lambda$ , describe all of the possible  $(E', P')$  arising from isogenies of degree  $m$  from  $(E, P)$  for the case  $m$  is prime.

Part III (MD-BW, 3/17/10)

1. Let  $f$  be an elliptic function of order  $N$  with respect to a lattice  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ , i.e., a meromorphic function on  $\mathbb{C}$  that is invariant under translation by elements of  $\Omega$ , such that the equation  $f(z) = \infty$  has  $N$  solutions in each fundamental parallelogram (counted with multiplicity). Let  $C$  be a contour around the boundary of a fundamental parallelogram (chosen so that the contour does not hit any zeroes or poles of  $f$ ). Show that:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = 0$$

2. Let  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$  be distinct points in the intersection of a line and the curve  $y^2 = 4x^3 - g^2x - g_3$ . Find a formula for the third point of intersection as a rational function of  $x_1, x_2, y_1$ , and  $y_2$ .