# Modular forms over fields of mixed signature and algebraic points in elliptic curves

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London, September 2016

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- Heegner points
- Darmon points (archimedean)
- A construction over fields of mixed signature
- Mumerical evidence for the conjecture

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- Can be computed explicitly → efficient algorithms

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  - (Automorphic) There is a modular form  $f_E(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n e^{2\pi i n z}$  such that  $a_p = p + 1 \#E(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})$  for all p.

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  - Idea: to find an analog of the analytic formula

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• K/F a quadratic ATR extension:  $K \otimes_{\nu_0} \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{C}, K \otimes_{\nu_1} \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ 

#### Darmon's ATR points

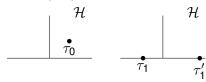
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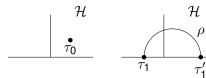
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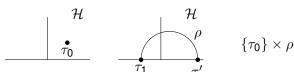
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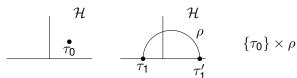
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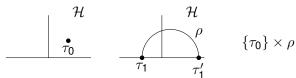


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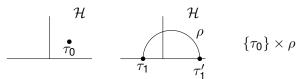
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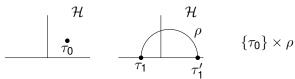
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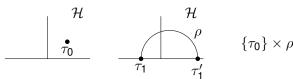
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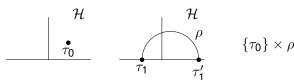
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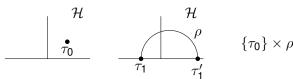
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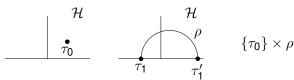
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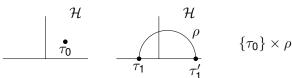
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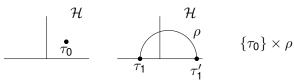


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#### Conjecture (Darmon)

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- There is some numerical evidence (Darmon-Logan)
- This can be generalized to arbitrary totally real F (Gartner)
- Our aim: propose a similar construction if F is not totally real

#### Outline

- Heegner points
- Darmon points (archimedean)
- A construction over fields of mixed signature
- 4 Numerical evidence for the conjecture

•  $F/\mathbb{Q}$  cubic field of signature (1, 1):  $v_0: F \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}, v_1, \bar{v}_1: F \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ .

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There is a harmonic differential 2-form  $\omega_F$  on  $\Gamma_0(\mathfrak{N}) \setminus \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H}_3$  associated to E (the eigenvalues of the Hecke operators match the  $a_n$ 's of E).

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• As before,  $\omega_F$  is determined by its Fourier–Bessel expansion.

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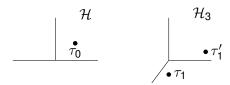
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- $\omega_E$  is completely determined by its Fourier coefficients  $a_{(\alpha)}$
- We can compute the  $a_{(\alpha)}$  by counting points on  $E(\mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{p})$

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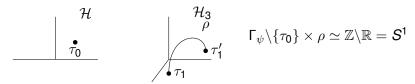
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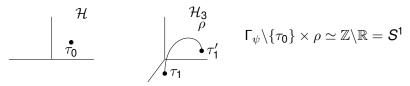
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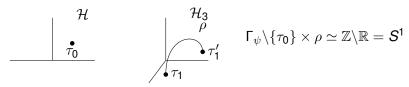
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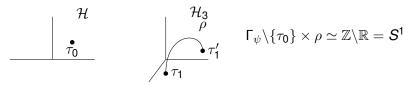
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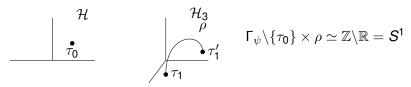
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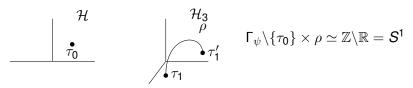


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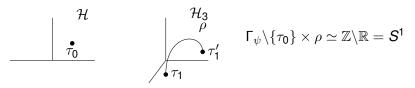
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- We found some numerical evidence for the conjecture.

## Outline

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• 
$$F = \mathbb{Q}(r)$$
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- Take  $u \in \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}$  with  $\operatorname{Nm}_{K/F}(u) = 1$  and let  $\gamma_{\Psi} = \Psi(u) = \begin{pmatrix} -4r 3 & -r^2 + 2r + 3 \\ -2r^2 4r 3 & -r^2 + 4r + 2 \end{pmatrix}$

- $F = \mathbb{Q}(r)$  with  $r^3 r^2 + 1 = 0$  $E: y^2 + (r-1)xy + (r^2 - r)y = x^3 + (-r^2 - 1)x^2 + r^2x.$
- K = F(w), where w satisfies  $w^2 + (r+1)w + 2r^2 3r + 3 = 0$
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- Take  $u \in \mathcal{O}_K^{\times}$  with  $\operatorname{Nm}_{K/F}(u) = 1$  and let  $\gamma_{\Psi} = \Psi(u) = \begin{pmatrix} -4r - 3 & -r^2 + 2r + 3 \\ -2r^2 - 4r - 3 & -r^2 + 4r + 2 \end{pmatrix}$
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- $P_{\Psi} = \sum_{i=1}^{\tau_{i}^{2}} \int_{O}^{\gamma_{i} \cdot O} \omega_{E} \simeq 0.141967077 0.055099463\sqrt{-1}$
- The image of  $P_{\Psi} \in \mathbb{C}/\Lambda_E \simeq E(\mathbb{C})$  coincides (up to 32 digits of accuracy) with 10P, where

$$P = (r-1: w-r^2+2r:1) \in E(K)$$

# Modular forms over fields of mixed signature and algebraic points in elliptic curves

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London, September 2016