

p-adic L-functions, class field theory, and elliptic curves

E/\mathbb{Q} elliptic curve

$$\text{rk } E(\mathbb{Q}) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{ord}_{s=2} L(E, s)$$

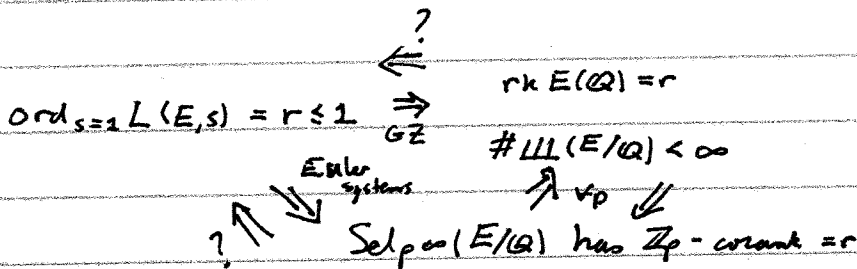
"
r

BSD

$$\frac{L^{(r)}(E, 1)}{r!} = \Omega_{E/\mathbb{Q}} \frac{\#III(E/\mathbb{Q}) R_{E/\mathbb{Q}}}{(\#E(\mathbb{Q})_{tors})^2} \prod_l C_l(E/\mathbb{Q})$$

$$0 \rightarrow E(\mathbb{Q}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \text{Sel}_{p^\infty}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow III_{p^\infty}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow 0$$

GZ-K:



Thm A: Let E/\mathbb{Q} be semistable, $p \geq 5$ a prime of good reduction. Suppose

- (a) $E[p]$ is irreducible
- (b) if $N_E = 2h$, then $p \nmid C_2(E/\mathbb{Q})$
- (c) if $2 \mid N_E$, $h \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p}$, then $p \nmid C_2(E/\mathbb{Q})$

if the corank of $\text{Sel}_{p^\infty}(E/\mathbb{Q})$ is 1, then $\text{rk } E(\mathbb{Q}) = 1$, $\text{ord}_{s=2} L(E, s) = 1$, and $\#III(E/\mathbb{Q}) < \infty$.

Thm B: For E and p as in Theorem A, satisfying (a) and (b), if $\text{ord}_{s=2} L(E, s) = r \leq 1$, then

$$\text{ord}_p \left(\frac{L^{(n)}(E, 1)}{\Omega_{E/\mathbb{Q}} R_{E/\mathbb{Q}}} \right) = \text{ord}_p \left(\# III(E/\mathbb{Q}) \prod_l C_l \right).$$

Thm A: S-U, W. Zhang, X. Wan

Thm B: S-U, W. Zhang, X. Wan, D. Tetlow.

Let $V = T_p E \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_p$ and $H_f^1(\mathbb{Q}, V)$ be the Bloch-Kato cohomology group. We have

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Q}_p} H_f^1(\mathbb{Q}, V) = \text{cor}_k \mathbb{Z}_p \text{ Sel}_{\text{poo}}(E/\mathbb{Q}).$$

Assume $H_f^1(\mathbb{Q}, V)$ has dim. 1.

- parity conjecture $\Rightarrow \varepsilon(E) = -1$
- choose K/\mathbb{Q} imag. quad. field s.t. $\dim H_f^1(K, V) = 1$
($L(E/K, 1) \neq 0$).

Expect to prove that the Heegner pt. $P_K \in E(K)$ is non-torsion.

- p splits in K , $p = v\bar{v}$.

$L_v(E/K, \psi)$ interpolates special values

↖
anticyclotomic
char.

$$L(V^*(1) \otimes \psi, 0)$$

H.T. wts of ψ $(-n, n)$, $n > 0$.
 $v \quad \bar{v}$

K_{∞}

$\Gamma \mid \begin{smallmatrix} \text{ac.} \\ \mathbb{Z}_p\text{-ext} \end{smallmatrix}$

K

Bertolini-Darmon-Prasanna:

$$L_v(E/K, 1) = (\#) \left(\log_{E(K_p)} P_K \right)^2$$

Chasawa theory suggests

$$L_v(E/K, \mathbb{1}) \neq 0 \iff H_v^1(K, V) = 0.$$

$$(\text{res}_w c = 0 \quad \forall w \neq \bar{v})$$

X. Wan proved enough of the main conjecture for $L_v(E/K, \psi)$ to conclude " \Leftarrow " holds.

$$(L_v(E/K, \psi) \mid \text{char}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}[E]) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Greenberg} \\ \text{Selmer gaps} \end{array} \right)$$

$\otimes \mathbb{Q}_p$ ← can be removed via
Burgale (student of Hida)

Assume

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} H_f^1(K, V) = 1$$

and

$$H_f^1(K, V) \leftrightarrow H_f^1(K_v, V)$$

would like to remove this assumption

$$\Rightarrow L_v(E/K, \mathbb{1}) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_K \text{ is non-torsion.}$$

} duality $\Rightarrow H_v^1(K, V) = 0$

Can be removed via arguments of W. Zhang.

$$\# \prod_{p \in S} (E/\mathbb{Q}) [E(\mathbb{Q}^{\mu_p}) : \widehat{E}(K)]^2$$

From the divisibility of the char. ideal

$$\mathbb{Z}_p / (\log_{E(K_v)} P_K)^2 \leq \# \text{Sel}_v(E/K) \cdot \prod_{\substack{\text{LINE} \\ \text{split in } K}} C_L(E/\mathbb{Q}_L)^2$$

$$= [E(K_v) : \mathbb{Z}_p P_K]^2$$

(2 split in K)

in Thm A choose K so this is a unit. in Thm B choose K so at most one such L .

⇒

$$[E(K) : \mathbb{Z}P_K]_{p^n} \leq \# \text{III}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \prod_{\lambda} c_{\lambda}(E/\mathbb{Q}_{\lambda})^2$$

Now one uses GZ:

$$\frac{L'(E/K, 1)}{\Omega_{E/K}} = [E(K) : \mathbb{Z}P_K]^2 R_{E/K} \frac{\langle f_E, f_E \rangle}{\langle f'_E, f'_E \rangle}$$

$$\times \prod_{\lambda \text{ split}} c_{\lambda}^2 \times \prod_{\lambda \text{ inert}} c_{\lambda}$$

~~##~~

$$\text{ord}_p(\quad) \leq \text{ord}_p\left(\# \text{III}(E/K) \times \prod_{\lambda \text{ split}} c_{\lambda}^2 \prod_{\lambda \text{ inert}} c_{\lambda}\right)$$

Use work of a student from Berkeley to get equality (result about tamagawa factors)

Still need to separate $L(E_K, 1)$ out of the formula.

If E is ordinary at p , use the special value formula for

$$\frac{L(E_K, 1)}{\Omega_{E_K}} \text{ coming from the MC for } E_K$$

If E is supersingular at p , combine with work of Kobayashi to deduce the supersingular MC for E and E_K to get the desired result for $L(E_K, 1)$.