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Journal of Number Theory

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Determination of elliptic curves by their adjoint p -adic L -functions



Maria M. Nastasescu

*Department of Mathematics, California Institute of Technology, MC 253-37,
Pasadena, CA 91125, USA*

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 10 June 2014

Received in revised form 20 October 2014

Accepted 2 December 2014

Available online 4 February 2015

Communicated by Ph. Michel

Keywords:

L -function

p -adic L -function

Elliptic curve

ABSTRACT

Fix p an odd prime. Let E be an elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Q}$ with semistable reduction at p . We show that the adjoint p -adic L -function of E evaluated at infinitely many integers prime to p completely determines up to a quadratic twist the isogeny class of E . To do this, we prove a result on the determination of isobaric representations of $\mathrm{GL}(3, \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ by certain L -values of p -power twists.

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1. Introduction

In this paper we will prove the following result concerning the p -adic L -function of the symmetric square of an elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Q}$, denoted $L_p(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E, s)$ for $s \in \mathbb{Z}_p$. More specifically, [Theorem 1](#) gives a generalization of the result obtained in [\[14\]](#) concerning p -adic L -functions of elliptic curves over $\mathbb{Q}$:

Theorem 1. *Let p be an odd prime and E, E' be elliptic curves over $\mathbb{Q}$ with semistable reduction at p . Suppose*

E-mail address: mnastase@caltech.edu.

$$L_p(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E, n) = CL_p(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E', n) \quad (1.1)$$

for all integers n prime to p in an infinite set Y and some constant $C \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$. Then E' is isogenous to a quadratic twist E_D of E . If E and E' have square free conductors, then E and E' are isogenous over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Suppose E has good reduction at p . We follow the definition in [5] of the p -adic L -function for the symmetric square of an elliptic curve E over $\mathbb{Q}$ which is defined as the Mazur–Mellin transform of a p -adic measure $\mu_p := \mu_p(E)$. If $\chi : \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_p^\times$ is a non-trivial wild p -adic character of conductor p^{m_χ} , which can be identified with a primitive Dirichlet character, then

$$L_p(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E, \chi) = \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^\times} \chi d\mu_p = C_E \cdot \alpha_p^{-2m_\chi} \tau(\bar{\chi})^2 p^{m_\chi} L(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E, \chi, 2) \quad (1.2)$$

where C_E is a constant that depends on E , $\tau(\chi)$ is the Gauss sum of χ and α_p is a root of the polynomial $X^2 - a_p X + p$, with $a_p = p + 1 - \#E(\mathbb{F}_p)$. It is proved in [5] that if E has good ordinary reduction at p then $\mu_p(E)$ is a bounded measure on $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$, while if E has good supersingular reduction at p then $\mu_p(E)$ is h -admissible with $h = 2$ (cf. [23]).

Similarly, if E has bad multiplicative reduction at p , then for a non-trivial even Dirichlet character as above we have

$$L_p(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E, \chi) = \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p^\times} \chi d\mu_p = C'_E \tau(\bar{\chi})^2 p^{m_\chi} L(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E, \chi, 2), \quad (1.3)$$

with $\mu_p(E)$ a bounded measure on $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times$.

Set

$$L_p(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E, \chi, s) := L_p(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E, \chi \cdot \langle x \rangle^s)$$

where $\langle \cdot \rangle : \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow 1 + p\mathbb{Z}_p$, with $\langle x \rangle = \frac{x}{\omega(x)}$ and $\omega : \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ the Teichmüller character.

Using the theory of h -admissible measures developed in [23], by Lemma 4 in Section 6 identity (1.1) implies that

$$L_p(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E, \chi, s) = CL_p(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E', \chi, s)$$

holds for all $s \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ and χ a wild p -adic character.

Let f, f' be the newforms of weight 2 associated to E and E' , and π, π' the unitary cuspidal automorphic representations of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ generated by f and f' respectively. Then

$$L(\mathrm{Sym}^2 E, s) = L(\mathrm{Sym}^2 \pi, s - 1) \quad (1.4)$$

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