

Accepted Manuscript

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Cyclotomic Fields

Burton Newman

PII: S0022-314X(16)30269-4
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jnt.2016.08.021>
Reference: YJNTH 5601

To appear in: *Journal of Number Theory*

Received date: 29 May 2016
Revised date: 31 August 2016
Accepted date: 31 August 2016

Please cite this article in press as: B. Newman, Growth of Torsion of Elliptic Curves with Full 2-torsion over Quadratic Cyclotomic Fields, *J. Number Theory* (2017), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jnt.2016.08.021>

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GROWTH OF TORSION OF ELLIPTIC CURVES WITH FULL 2-TORSION OVER QUADRATIC CYCLOTOMIC FIELDS

BURTON NEWMAN

ABSTRACT. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$ or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$ and let C_n denote the cyclic group of order n . We study how the torsion part of an elliptic curve over K grows in a quadratic extension of K . In the case $E(K)[2] \approx C_2 \oplus C_2$ we determine how a given torsion structure can grow in a quadratic extension and the maximum number of quadratic extensions in which it grows. We also classify the torsion structures which occur as the quadratic twist of a given torsion structure.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let K be a number field. If E/K is an elliptic curve, let $E(K)_{\text{tor}}$ denote the torsion part of the group $E(K)$. Much research has been devoted to determining the finite abelian groups (up to isomorphism) which occur as $E(K)_{\text{tor}}$ for some elliptic curve E/K . The classification of the possible torsion structures when $K = \mathbb{Q}$ was first completed by Mazur. Let C_n denote the cyclic group of order n .

Theorem 1. (Mazur [14], Kubert [10]) *Let E be an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} . Then the torsion subgroup $E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tor}}$ of $E(\mathbb{Q})$ is isomorphic to one of the following 15 groups:*

- C_n for $1 \leq n \leq 12, n \neq 11$
- $C_2 \oplus C_{2n}$ for $1 \leq n \leq 4$

Furthermore, each group above occurs infinitely often (up to isomorphism).

By contrast, when $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$, there is only one elliptic curve over K (up to isomorphism) with torsion part C_{15} [18]. The work of Mazur was generalized by Kamienny et al. to the case of quadratic number fields.

Theorem 2. (Kamienny [6], Kenku and Momose [8]) *Let K be a quadratic field and E an elliptic curve over K . Then $E(K)_{\text{tor}}$ is isomorphic to one of the following 26 groups:*

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary: 11G05, Secondary: 14G05.

Key words and phrases. Elliptic curves, torsion subgroups, quadratic twists.

The author was partially supported by the NSF grant DMS-1302886.

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