

## Elliptic Curves: Problem Set 1 (due Fri Feb 17)

Topics: Planar curves, Bezout, the group law

- (Projective equivalence of conics)
  - Write a homogenous equation for the projectivization of the affine parabola  $Y = X^2$ . This gives a conic  $C$  in  $\mathbb{P}^2$ . Find another embedding of  $\mathbb{A}^2$  in  $\mathbb{P}^2$  so that  $C$  restricts to a hyperbola on that copy of  $\mathbb{A}^2$ .
  - Find a conic  $C$  in  $\mathbb{P}^2$  and two embeddings of  $\mathbb{A}^2$  in  $\mathbb{P}^2$  such that  $C$  restricts to a hyperbola on one copy of  $\mathbb{A}^2$  and an ellipse on another copy of  $\mathbb{P}^2$ .
- Fix  $d \in \mathbb{N}$ . Consider the curve  $C$  in  $\mathbb{P}^2$  given in affine coordinates by  $y^2 = x^d$ .
  - Determine all points at infinity on  $C$ .
  - Determine all singular points on  $C$ , together with their multiplicities.
- Prove Bezout's theorem in the special case that one curve is a line.
- Use Bezout's theorem to reprove the simple fact that if  $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  is a real cubic polynomial which has 2 real roots, then it has 3 real roots.
- True or false: if  $C/k$  is a nonsingular geometrically irreducible projective curve in  $\mathbb{P}^2$ , then one may choose coordinates (i.e., an embedding of  $\mathbb{A}^2$ ) so that all rational points  $C(k)$  lie in the affine plane  $\mathbb{A}^2$ .
- Let  $k$  be a field of characteristic 0, and let  $C/k$  be a geometrically irreducible curve in  $\mathbb{A}^2$  of degree  $d$ . Give an upper bound for the number of singular points on  $C$ .
- Let  $C/k$  be a nonsingular cubic curve in  $\mathbb{P}^2$ . Suppose  $C(k)$  is infinite and. Prove that the binary operation  $(P, Q) \rightarrow PQ$  on  $C(k)$  does not define a group structure.
- Exercise 3.3 from Milne.
- Let  $C/k$  be a nonsingular projective cubic curve with points  $O, O' \in C(k)$ . Let  $E$  (resp.  $E'$ ) be the group on  $C(k)$  with identity  $O$  (resp.  $O'$ ). Write a formula for the addition law in  $E'$  in terms of the addition law in  $E$ . (*Hint*: Think about the proof using Riemann–Roch.)