

A klassiske vektorer

$$|\bar{E}(\bar{F}_\zeta)| = g + t - \ell \quad (\ell \leq 2g)$$

$t > 0$ ~~bekl. Bodin dyrkes der~~ ζ
 af mindre

$t < 0$ ~~der hafte Bodin mængdes orici~~ ζ $v = \infty$

WR

jævn-fod

Kan des lænnes udgøres $E(\bar{F}_\zeta)$ fra en $\mathbb{Z}_{m_1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{m_2}$, hvilket m_1, m_2
Pågår, f.eks. $E(m) \cong \mathbb{Z}_m \times \mathbb{Z}_m$ hvor $\text{ord}(F_\zeta)$ er dellig med
ordet deskr. "meningen"

Vineyard, so

$$E[\bar{F}_g] \leq E(\bar{F}_{\Sigma}) \text{ with } E[\bar{F}_{\Sigma}] \cong \frac{\mathcal{V}_{m_1} \times \mathcal{V}_{m_2}}{m_1(m_2)}$$

Newspaper

$$\frac{m_1(9-1)}{m_1}$$

Programme myn WK nad \mathbb{Z}_5 , Hacks.

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b \quad 4a^3 + 27b^2 \equiv 0 \quad | \quad a = b = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a \neq 0 \\ a^4 \equiv 1 \end{array} \quad b \neq 0 \quad 2b^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$2b^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

Singulärer Karte pro

$$(a, b) = (0, 0) \ (2, 2) \ (2, 3) \ (3, 1) \ (3, 4)$$

$$b^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

NEUTRÖLICHE mod 5
für 2, 3 125
PROP

Kdg (a, b) $a (\tilde{a}, \tilde{b})$ polytropische Äquivalente WK? $\tilde{b}^2 = 0, 1, 2$

$\exists \lambda \neq 0 \quad \tilde{a} = \lambda^4 a \quad \tilde{b} = \lambda^6 b$

$\begin{matrix} \parallel & \\ 1 & \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \parallel & \\ 2 & \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \parallel & \\ 3 & \end{matrix}$

$\tilde{a} = a$
 \tilde{b} je wird als a^4 verarbeitet

Rosenthal mo (a, b) tedy pro

$$(0,1) \quad (0,2) \quad (1,0) \quad (1,1) \quad (1,2) \quad (2,0) \quad (2,1) \quad (3,0) \quad (3,2)$$
$$\qquad\qquad\qquad (4,0) \quad (4,1) \quad (4,2)$$

12 kružnic

Hasseho interval je $[5+1-2\sqrt{2}, 5+1+2\sqrt{2}]$

$$5+1-4=2 \quad 5+1+4=10$$

licene zpříjemněna
kards ustanovení čili

číslovek všechny

$20A = 1$ kružnice a iracionální body, $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 9\}$

$$y^2 = x^3 + 2x = x(x^2 + 2) \rightarrow \text{faktor}$$

Jedny bod z $A^2(F_5)$

$$x = \pm 1 \quad x^2 + 2 = 3 \quad \pm 3 \text{ nicht reell}$$

$$x = \pm 2 \quad 4 + 2 = 1 \quad \pm 1 \text{ reell}$$

$$\text{jetzt } (0, 0)$$

$$y^2 = x^3 - 2x \quad y^2 = x(x^2 - 2)$$

$x = 1$	$y^2 = 4 = -1$
$x = 2$	$-1 -$

$$2 \times 4 + 1 = 9$$

$x = 3$	$y^2 = 1$
$x = 4$	$y^2 = 1$

Rád (a, b) qm

$$2 \quad (2, 0) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$3 \quad (4, 4) \cong \mathbb{Z}_3$$

$$4 \quad (1, 0) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$(1, 2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$$

$$5 \quad (3, 4) \cong \mathbb{Z}_5$$

$$6 \quad (0, 1) \cong \mathbb{Z}_6$$

retic
points

$$\begin{matrix} x \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{matrix} = 0$$

$$x^3 + x^2 = 0$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4}{\mathbb{Z}_4}$$

2 common

3 involve

1 involve

(not retic 2)

NAD WK

TO J&D

Bog $(\alpha, 0)$

$$10 \quad (3, 0) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{10} \cong \mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

$$8 \quad (1, 1)$$

$$8 \quad (4, 0)$$

$$(4, 1)$$

$$7 \quad (2, 1)$$

$$6 \quad (0, 2)$$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}_{m_1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{m_2}}{\mathbb{Z}_{m_1} \cap \mathbb{Z}_{m_2}}$$

$\varepsilon = 5$

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2}{\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2}$$

$$x^3 - x \text{ has}$$

$$y^2 = x^3 - x + 1$$

koren 3

Koordinatne chodí jen pro $a \neq 0$ $b \neq 0$

$$a^3 b^2 c^3 = 3$$

$$(a, b)$$

$$(a^3, b^2)$$

$$3 \quad (4, 2) \times (4, 4) \xrightarrow{c^2=1=4} 3 \quad (1, 1) \quad (1, 1) \quad \frac{1}{1} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

$$4 \quad (1, 2) \quad (1, 4) \xleftarrow{c^3=2} 8 \quad (4, 2) \quad (4, 1) \quad \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = -1$$

$$5 \quad (3, 2) \quad (2, 4) \xleftarrow{} 7 \quad (2, 1) \quad (3, 1) \quad \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

Byt s doplňovací se počtem bude mají stejná koeficienty $\frac{a^3}{b^2}$

Proč? Proč mě a^3/b^2 deje hodnotu 2?

$$\boxed{y^2 = x^3 + ax + b}$$

\Leftrightarrow nová obecná

$$y^2 = x^3 + C^2ax + C^3b$$

$$y^2 = x^3 + (a_2 x + 1)^6 b$$

$$\boxed{y^2 = x^3 + C^2ax + C^3b}$$

C je číslo

C nové

Trenn \tilde{A}^{\sim} je \mathbb{F}_3 -Möbius $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b \in \mathbb{F}_3[x]$, \exists lösbar

$$y^2 = x^3 + c_2 x + c_3 b \in \mathbb{F}_3[x], \text{ Charakteristik } v \neq 3$$

Reziprozitätspot

$$\text{afundl. Boden } \tilde{C} \text{ je } = 2 \sum (A \text{ mod } \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{F}_3) / \pi / \tilde{C}(\mathbb{F}_3)) = 2 + 2$$

D): Stacií užití, že $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_3$ je $s(\alpha) + \tilde{s}(\alpha) = 2$, tedy

$$s(\alpha) = \#\beta, \text{že } (\alpha, \beta) \in C \quad c^3(x^3 + ax + b) = (c\alpha)^3 + c^2 a(c\alpha) + c^3 b$$

$$\tilde{s}(\alpha) = \#\beta, \text{že } (c\alpha, \beta) \in C$$

$$\alpha^3 + a\alpha + b \text{ je čoveryc } \Rightarrow s(\alpha) = 2 \quad \tilde{s}(\alpha) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} s(\alpha) + \tilde{s}(\alpha) \\ 11 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\alpha^3 + a\alpha + b \text{ je neutroverc } \Rightarrow s(\alpha) = 0 \quad \tilde{s}(\alpha) = 2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} s(\alpha) + \tilde{s}(\alpha) \\ 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\alpha^3 + a\alpha + b \quad 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} s(\alpha) = 1 \quad \tilde{s}(\alpha) = 1 \\ (\text{korén } x^3 + ax + b) \end{array} \right\}$$

j-invariant se definierte pro körpern algebraischen
Brüchen (heute Brüchen reden¹⁾)

Nennen sie per K-Equivalenz, alle auf j*i* T_K-Equivalenz

Plattdolence Zerlegung K für T_K-Equivalent

C \Leftrightarrow wají stejnyj j-invariant

pro körbryg $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, char(k) $\notin \{2, 3\}$ platz

$$j(C) = \frac{4a^3}{4a^3 - 127b^2} \quad 1728 = 12^3$$

$$j(C) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{j}(C) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0$$

$$j(C) = 1728 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{j}(C) = 1 \Leftrightarrow b = 0$$

Kernung At $C: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$ $\tilde{f}(C) = \tilde{f}(\tilde{C}) \notin \{0, 15\}$

$\tilde{C}: \tilde{y}^2 = \tilde{x}^3 + \tilde{a}\tilde{x} + \tilde{b}$ $2 \nmid \tilde{a}, 3 \nmid \tilde{b}$

Par $\exists C$, i.e. $\tilde{a} = c^2 a$ $\tilde{b} = c^3 b$

D: $\tilde{f}(C) = \tilde{f}(\tilde{C}) \Leftrightarrow \frac{4a^3}{4a^3 + 27b^2} = \frac{4\tilde{a}^3}{4\tilde{a}^3 + 27\tilde{b}^2} \Leftrightarrow \tilde{a}^3 b^2 = \tilde{a}^3 \tilde{b}^2$

$$\alpha = \frac{\tilde{a}}{a} \quad \beta = \frac{\tilde{b}}{b} \quad \alpha^3 = \beta^2 \quad \text{Polarisierung } c = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$

Par $c^3 = \frac{a^3 \tilde{b}^3}{\tilde{a}^3 \tilde{b}^3} = \frac{\alpha^3 \tilde{b}^2 \tilde{b}}{\tilde{a}^3 \tilde{b}^3} = \frac{\tilde{b}}{b}$ $\tilde{b} = c^3 b$

$$c^2 = \frac{a^2 \tilde{b}^2}{\tilde{a}^2 \tilde{b}^2} = \frac{a^2}{\tilde{a}^2} \cdot \frac{\tilde{a}^3}{\tilde{a}^3} = \frac{\tilde{a}}{a} \quad \tilde{a} = c^2 a$$

Punkt

\tilde{C}

$$y^2 = x^3 + c_2 x + c_3$$

$$c = \lambda^2$$

$\tilde{C} \subset \mathbb{P}_1$

K-ähnlichkeit

$$y^2 = x^3 - cx - b$$

c

c je wechselfac

$$|C(\mathbb{F}_q)| + |C(\mathbb{F}_{q^2})| = 2g + 2$$

Bei $c \neq 0, \pm 1$ ist \tilde{C} je freigelenkt/ twist C

hochgradige freigelenk

quadratische twist C

hochgradige freigelenk

$j(\tilde{C}) = j(C)$ f. $0, 1/28$ a \tilde{C} ähnl. K-ähnlichkeit

Kubaturs freigelenk \Leftrightarrow b neu definiert

$$y^2 = x^3 + c_2 x + c_3$$

$$y^2 = x^3 - cx - b$$

$$C(\mathbb{F}_\Sigma) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{m_1} \times \mathbb{Z}_{m_2} \quad m_1, m_2$$

rit be bestemt bogen overbrev, hvor en omrigt
efter hvid præsdens opnacce \oplus nævnes og
bog $Q \in P$ tales, så $[a]Q \leq m_1$

Der hører
værdierne a og b til P til, så $[a]Q + [b]P = 0$

for at $[a]Q + [b]P = 0$, så $0 < b < m_2$, $[a]Q = 0$

$[a]Q \neq [b]P$, hvis

$$0 \leq a \leq m_1$$

$$0 \leq b \leq m_2 \quad ([a]Q + [b]P) \oplus ([a']Q + [b']P) = [aa']Q \oplus [(b+b')]P$$

Niedrig, feiner Kies, te marras os do chens

A bodem P jura je provisilhoso rachado

lade $l = 3,5$ m, talus amisse

se k vjazdeneis bodu [i]P dekat kare

Qaravafn 2dugnáum. P [2]P [i]P [2]P... [2]P
Jel-li ($\approx 3,5$ m) nod & provisil, je 2 primors freet, etro

Obere, molen sjift talus,

prirodans lifborolhoso bodu [i]

Rachado $n = 2^m$, m lades, os

P to one r. A + G talus
positan P [2]P... Rios hochmoor, (brase) qelyi bode [2]P

(koduo) [2]P og cérparo

obecel nemake (kenerhoso)

Wof gherdeguyy
generant P

Rios hochmoor, (brase) qelyi bode [2]P