

RANK PARITY FOR CONGRUENT SUPERSINGULAR ELLIPTIC CURVES

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ABSTRACT. A recent paper of Shekhar compares the ranks of elliptic curves E_1 and E_2 for which there is an isomorphism $E_1[p] \simeq E_2[p]$ as $\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q})$ -modules, where p is a prime of good ordinary reduction for both curves. In this paper we prove an analogous result in the case where p is a prime of good supersingular reduction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let p be a prime, write $G_{\mathbf{Q}} = \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q})$, and let E_1 and E_2 be two elliptic curves defined over \mathbf{Q} . We say that E_1 and E_2 are *congruent mod p* if there is an isomorphism of $G_{\mathbf{Q}}$ -modules

$$E_1[p] \simeq E_2[p].$$

In this case, it is interesting to study what other properties of E_1 and E_2 are entangled. For instance, Greenberg and Vatsal [8] showed that if p is a prime of good ordinary reduction for both curves, then information about the p -primary Selmer group (over the cyclotomic \mathbf{Z}_p -extension of \mathbf{Q}) of one curve often gives information about the p -primary Selmer group of the other.

Let N_i denote the conductor of E_i , let \bar{N}_i denote the prime-to- p Artin conductor of the Galois module $E_i[p]$ over \mathbf{Q} , and let Σ be any finite set of primes containing p , ∞ , and any prime at which E_1 or E_2 has bad reduction. Inside of Σ we find a subset

$$(1) \quad \Sigma_0 = \{v \in \Sigma : v \mid N_1/\bar{N}_1 \text{ or } v \mid N_2/\bar{N}_2\};$$

The strategy of [8] was used in a recent paper of Shekhar [20] to prove that if $E_1[p] \simeq E_2[p]$ for p a prime of good ordinary reduction, then the analytic rank of E_1 over \mathbf{Q} is related to the analytic rank of E_2 over \mathbf{Q} . To be more precise, write $r^{an}(E_i/\mathbf{Q})$ for the analytic rank of E_i over \mathbf{Q} , and let S_i be the set of primes in Σ_0 for which E_i has split multiplicative reduction. Let $|S_i|$ denote the cardinality of S_i . Then under some additional technical hypotheses, Shekhar proved that

$$E_1[p] \simeq E_2[p] \implies r^{an}(E_1/\mathbf{Q}) + |S_1| \equiv r^{an}(E_2/\mathbf{Q}) + |S_2| \pmod{2}.$$

The proof of this result relies on Iwasawa-theoretic techniques. It has long been known that Iwasawa theory for elliptic curves has fewer complications when working with primes of good *ordinary* reduction; however, every elliptic curve over \mathbf{Q} also has infinitely many good supersingular primes [2], so these should not be neglected. In this paper, we prove an analogue of Shekhar's result in the supersingular setting.

Theorem 1. *Let E_1 and E_2 be elliptic curves over \mathbf{Q} , and suppose $p \geq 3$ is a prime such that*

- $E_1[p]$ and $E_2[p]$ are isomorphic as $G_{\mathbf{Q}}$ -modules, and
- E_1 (and hence also E_2) is supersingular at p .

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Then there exist two explicit and computable finite sets of primes S_1 and S_2 such that

$$r^{an}(E_1/\mathbf{Q}) + |S_1| \equiv r^{an}(E_2/\mathbf{Q}) + |S_2| \pmod{2}.$$

See Theorem 4 for a more precise statement.

1.1. Outline. We follow the strategy of [20] closely, but we must overcome some complications that arise from working with supersingular primes. We begin by reviewing the theory of \pm -Selmer groups, recalling some important results on algebraic Iwasawa invariants in the supersingular setting. After translating many results into the setting of supersingular elliptic curves, we obtain our main theorem as a consequence of the parity conjecture. We conclude with some explicit examples.

1.2. Notation. Throughout this paper we fix an odd prime $p \geq 3$. Write \mathbf{Q}_∞ for the cyclotomic \mathbf{Z}_p -extension of \mathbf{Q} , and write \mathbf{Q}_n for the n th layer of this extension, so the Galois group $G_n := \text{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}_n/\mathbf{Q}) \simeq \mathbf{Z}/p^n\mathbf{Z}$ and $G_\infty := \text{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}_\infty/\mathbf{Q}) \simeq \mathbf{Z}_p$. We denote the Iwasawa algebra by $\Lambda = \mathbf{Z}_p[[G_\infty]]$.

1.3. Assumptions. Throughout the paper, E will refer to an elliptic curve such that

- E is defined over \mathbf{Q} , and
- E is supersingular at p .

E_1 and E_2 will refer to a pair of such curves which are also congruent mod p . The assumption that $a_p(E) = 0$ is necessary to apply some crucial results of Kim [11]. While many of the preliminary results can be proven in slightly more generality, we will need the full strength of Kim's results to prove our main theorem, so we set this assumption at the beginning. It is possible that this hypothesis can be removed by using ideas of Sprung [21], but the statement of the theorem would likely be more complicated, and since $a_p(E) = 0$ is automatic whenever $p \geq 5$, we work under this slightly more restrictive setting.

2. ALGEBRAIC IWASAWA INVARIANTS

When studying the Iwasawa theory of an elliptic curve at a prime p , a careful distinction must be made depending on whether p is *ordinary* or *supersingular*. Recall that E is supersingular at p if $p \mid a_p(E)$; by the Riemann hypothesis for elliptic curves over finite fields, if $p \geq 5$ then this is equivalent to $a_p(E) = 0$. We begin with an overview of the ordinary case before initiating our study of the supersingular setting.

2.1. The ordinary case. We quickly recall some definitions and facts about Selmer groups of elliptic curves in the ordinary case; since this is all standard, we omit references and direct the interested reader to [6] or [7] for more details. Let E be an elliptic curve defined over \mathbf{Q} with good ordinary reduction at p , and let Σ be any finite set of primes containing p , ∞ , and all primes of bad reduction for E . For any field K , denote by K_Σ the maximal extension of K unramified outside Σ . For every $n \geq 0$, the p -Selmer group of E over \mathbf{Q}_n , denoted $\text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_n)$, is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_n) &= \ker \left(H^1(\mathbf{Q}_n, E[p^\infty]) \longrightarrow \prod_{\ell} \mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_n) \right) \\ &= \ker \left(H^1(\mathbf{Q}_\Sigma/\mathbf{Q}_n, E[p^\infty]) \longrightarrow \prod_{\ell \in \Sigma} \mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_n) \right) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_n) := \prod_{\eta|\ell} \frac{H^1(\mathbf{Q}_{n,\eta}, E[p^\infty])}{E(\mathbf{Q}_{n,\eta}) \otimes \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p}.$$

Here $\mathbf{Q}_{n,\ell}$ is the completion of \mathbf{Q}_n at ℓ ; note that $E(\mathbf{Q}_{n,\ell}) \otimes \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p = 0$ for $\ell \neq p$ [6, Proposition 2.1]. Similarly we define

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) &= \varinjlim \text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_n) \\ &= \ker \left(H^1(\mathbf{Q}_\Sigma/\mathbf{Q}_\infty, E[p^\infty]) \longrightarrow \prod_{\ell \in \Sigma} \mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_\infty) := \prod_{\eta|\ell} \frac{H^1(\mathbf{Q}_{\infty,\eta}, E[p^\infty])}{E(\mathbf{Q}_{\infty,\eta}) \otimes \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p}.$$

Remark 1. All finite primes are finitely decomposed in \mathbf{Q}_∞ , so this is a finite product. Since $E[p^\infty]$ is a divisible group and $G_{\mathbf{Q}_{\infty,\eta}}$ has p -cohomological dimension 1, it follows from [6, Lemma 4.5] that $\mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$ is a divisible group.

The Pontryagin dual of $\text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$, denoted $\mathcal{X}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$, is a finitely-generated Λ -module. When p is a prime of good ordinary reduction for E , Kato proved that $\mathcal{X}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$ is actually a *torsion* Λ -module (and we say that $\text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$ is Λ -cotorsion). Recall that Λ can be identified with a formal power series ring $\mathbf{Z}_p[[T]]$ under the map $\gamma \mapsto (T+1)$ for γ a topological generator of G_∞ . The structure theorem for Λ -modules then implies that there is a map

$$\mathcal{X}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \rightarrow \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \Lambda/(f_i(T))^{a_i} \right) \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{j=1}^m \Lambda/(p^{\mu_j}) \right)$$

with finite kernel and cokernel. (Such a map is called a pseudo-isomorphism; if X is pseudo-isomorphic to Y , then we write $X \sim Y$.) The a_i are positive integers, and the f_i are irreducible monic polynomials.

The *algebraic Iwasawa invariants* of E are defined as

$$(3) \quad \lambda_E = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \deg(f_i(T)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_E = \sum_{j=0}^m \mu_j.$$

The *characteristic polynomial* for $\mathcal{X}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$ is then

$$f_E(T) = p^{\mu_E} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(T)^{a_i}.$$

It is important to note that the p -Selmer group of an elliptic curve is determined by $E[p^\infty]$ but not by $E[p]$. One of the key observations of [8] is that it is useful to define a “non-primitive” Selmer group

$$\text{Sel}_p^{\Sigma_0}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) = \ker \left(H^1(\mathbf{Q}_\Sigma/\mathbf{Q}_\infty, E[p^\infty]) \longrightarrow \prod_{\ell \in \Sigma \setminus \Sigma_0} \mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \right),$$

where Σ_0 is a subset of Σ not containing p or ∞ .

Greenberg conjectures that $\mu_E = 0$ whenever p is ordinary and $E[p]$ is absolutely irreducible. If μ_E vanishes, there are several important consequences. The first is that both $\text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)[p]$

and $\text{Sel}_p^{\Sigma_0}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)[p]$ are finite. One can then show that both $\text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$ and $\text{Sel}_p^{\Sigma_0}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$ are divisible groups, with $\text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \simeq (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\lambda_E}$. Finally, the \mathbf{F}_p -dimension of $\text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)[p]$ is exactly λ_E , and we denote the \mathbf{F}_p -dimension of $\text{Sel}_p^{\Sigma_0}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)[p]$ by $\lambda_E^{\Sigma_0}$.

Furthermore, one has a split exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \rightarrow \text{Sel}_p^{\Sigma_0}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \rightarrow \prod_{\ell \in \Sigma_0} \mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_\infty, E[p^\infty]) \rightarrow 0,$$

so that

$$(4) \quad \text{Sel}_p^{\Sigma_0}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)/\text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \simeq \prod_{\ell \in \Sigma_0} \mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \simeq (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\delta(E, \Sigma_0)}$$

where $\delta(E, \Sigma_0)$ is a non-negative integer. Thus

$$\lambda_E^{\Sigma_0} = \lambda_E + \delta(E, \Sigma_0).$$

One of the main results of [8] is that if $E_1[p] \simeq E_2[p]$ and Σ_0 contains all primes of bad reduction, then

$$\text{Sel}_p^{\Sigma_0}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \simeq \text{Sel}_p^{\Sigma_0}(E_2/\mathbf{Q}_\infty),$$

and so

$$(5) \quad \lambda_{E_1} + \delta(E_1, \Sigma_0) = \lambda_{E_2} + \delta(E_2, \Sigma_0).$$

Thus, knowledge of the Iwasawa invariants for one elliptic curve reveals information about the Iwasawa invariants of congruent elliptic curves.

A result of Guo (see [6, Proposition 3.10]) shows that

$$(6) \quad \text{corank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}) \equiv \lambda_E \pmod{2}.$$

The main idea in [20] is to use (5) and (6) in conjunction with the parity conjecture to obtain a result about the variation of rank parity among congruent elliptic curves.

2.2. The supersingular case. For the rest of the paper, we now suppose that p is an odd prime of good *supersingular* reduction for an elliptic curve E defined over \mathbf{Q} ; in fact, we impose the stronger assumption that $a_p(E) = 0$. As mentioned in Section 1.3, this is automatic in the supersingular case for $p \geq 5$.

In the supersingular setting, we can and do make all of the same definitions as in Section 2.1, but it turns out that $\text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$ is *never* Λ -cotorsion. To obtain results analogous to those in the ordinary setting, we must work with *plus/minus Selmer groups*. These refined Selmer groups were first studied by Kobayashi [13].

Retain the definition of Σ from Section 2.1. For any $n \geq 0$, we write $\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}$ for the completion of \mathbf{Q}_n at the unique prime of \mathbf{Q}_∞ above p . For notational convenience, also let $\mathbf{Q}_{-1,p} = \mathbf{Q}_{0,p} = \mathbf{Q}_p$. For $n \geq m$, let $\text{Tr}_{n,m}$ denote the trace map from $E(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p})$ to $E(\mathbf{Q}_{m,p})$. Define the finite-level *plus/minus norm groups* as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E^+(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}) &= \{x \in E(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}) \mid \text{Tr}_{n,m+1}(x) \in E(\mathbf{Q}_{m,p}) \text{ for every } 0 \leq m \leq n, m \text{ even}\}, \\ E^-(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}) &= \{x \in E(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}) \mid \text{Tr}_{n,m+1}(x) \in E(\mathbf{Q}_{m,p}) \text{ for every } -1 \leq m \leq n, m \text{ odd}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, we define the infinite-level plus/minus norm groups:

$$E^\pm(\mathbf{Q}_{\infty,p}) = \cup_{n \geq 0} E^\pm(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}).$$

For every integer $n \geq 0$, set

$$\mathbf{H}_{n,p}^\pm = (E^\pm(\mathbf{Q}_{\infty,p}) \otimes \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\text{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}_\infty/\mathbf{Q}_n)} \subset H^1(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}, E[p^\infty]).$$

Define the plus/minus cohomology subgroups \mathcal{H}_ℓ^\pm for each prime ℓ by

$$\mathcal{H}_\ell^\pm(\mathbf{Q}_n) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_n) & \ell \neq p \\ \frac{H^1(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}, E[p^\infty])}{\mathbf{H}_{n,p}^\pm} & \ell = p \end{cases}$$

Then we define the plus/minus Selmer groups in a manner completely analogous to the ordinary case.

Definition 1. For $n \geq 0$ or $n = \infty$, we define

$$\text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_n) = \ker \left(H^1(\mathbf{Q}_\Sigma/\mathbf{Q}_n, E[p^\infty]) \rightarrow \prod_{\ell \in \Sigma} \mathcal{H}_\ell^\pm(\mathbf{Q}_n) \right).$$

Remark 2. Recall that if T is the p -adic Tate module of E , and if we set $V = T \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \mathbf{Q}_p$ and $A = V/T$, then $A \simeq E[p^\infty]$. By a result of Kim [12, Proposition 3.4], the local conditions $\mathbf{H}_{n,p}^\pm$ are their own annihilators under the autoduality of E and the Tate pairing

$$H^1(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}, A) \times H^1(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}, T(1)) \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p.$$

This fact plays a crucial role in the proof of Proposition 6, since it allows us to invoke a theorem of Flach which guarantees the existence of a non-degenerate, skew-symmetric pairing on our Selmer groups.

Remark 3. The Selmer groups we have defined agree with Kobayashi's at infinite level, but at finite levels they may differ. A discussion of this can be found in [17, Remark A.1]. In this paper, we only use a result of Kobayashi at infinite level, and all finite-level results rely on the work of Kim, whose conventions we have adopted.

Remark 4. Note that for $n = 0$ we have

$$E^-(\mathbf{Q}_{n,p}) = E(\mathbf{Q}_p),$$

hence $\text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}) = \text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q})$.

These refined Selmer groups $\text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_n)$ have many of the desirable properties that $\text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}_n)$ has in the ordinary setting. In particular, Kobayashi proved

Theorem 2 ([13], Theorem 2.2). *The Pontryagin dual $\mathcal{X}^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$ of $\text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$ is a finitely-generated torsion Λ -module.*

We therefore have pseudo-isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{X}^+(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \sim \left(\bigoplus \Lambda/(f_i(T))^{a_i} \right) \oplus \left(\bigoplus \Lambda/(p^{\mu_j}) \right)$$

and

$$\mathcal{X}^-(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \sim \left(\bigoplus \Lambda/(g_k(T))^{b_k} \right) \oplus \left(\bigoplus \Lambda/(p^{\mu_l}) \right).$$

In analogy with (3), we can define pairs of Iwasawa invariants.

Definition 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_E^+ &= \sum a_i \cdot \deg(f_i(T)), & \mu_E^+ &= \sum \mu_j, \\ \lambda_E^- &= \sum b_k \cdot \deg(g_k(T)), & \mu_E^- &= \sum \mu_l. \end{aligned}$$

Assumption: We now assume for the rest of the paper that $\mu_E^\pm = 0$.

Remark 5. The μ -invariants are *always* expected to vanish [15, Conjecture 7.1].

In [11], Kim shows that many of the results from the ordinary case carry over to the supersingular setting provided one uses the plus/minus Selmer groups. If $\mu_E^\pm = 0$, then just as in the ordinary case we have

$$\lambda_E^\pm = \dim_{\mathbf{F}_p} \text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)[p] = \text{corank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty).$$

We can also define non-primitive plus/minus Selmer groups. As in Section 2.1, let Σ_0 be a subset of Σ which does not contain p or ∞ .

Definition 3. For $n \geq 0$ or $n = \infty$, we define

$$\text{Sel}_p^{\Sigma_0, \pm}(E/\mathbf{Q}_n) = \ker \left(H^1(\mathbf{Q}_\Sigma/\mathbf{Q}_n, E[p^\infty]) \rightarrow \prod_{\ell \in \Sigma \setminus \Sigma_0} \mathcal{H}_\ell^\pm(\mathbf{Q}_n) \right).$$

In analogy with (4), we have

Proposition 1 ([11], Corollary 2.5).

$$(7) \quad \text{Sel}_p^{\pm, \Sigma_0}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)/\text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \simeq \prod_{\ell \in \Sigma_0} \mathcal{H}_\ell^\pm(\mathbf{Q}_\infty).$$

Remark 6. We point out that this quotient is independent of the choice of \pm since $p \notin \Sigma_0$, so

$$\text{Sel}_p^{\pm, \Sigma_0}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)/\text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \simeq \prod_{\ell \in \Sigma_0} \mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \simeq (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\delta(E, \Sigma_0)}$$

just as in the ordinary case.

We define

$$\lambda_E^{\pm, \Sigma_0} := \dim_{\mathbf{F}_p} \text{Sel}_p^{\pm, \Sigma_0}(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)[p].$$

Kim has shown that the strategy of Greenberg and Vatsal carries over to the supersingular setting.

Proposition 2 ([11], Corollary 2.13). *Suppose p is a prime of good supersingular reduction for E_1 and E_2 such that $E_1[p] \simeq E_2[p]$ as $G_{\mathbf{Q}}$ -modules. Then $\mu_{E_1}^\pm = 0$ if and only if $\mu_{E_2}^\pm = 0$. If both μ -invariants vanish, then $\lambda_{E_1}^{\pm, \Sigma_0} = \lambda_{E_2}^{\pm, \Sigma_0}$.*

We thus obtain an analogue of (5) in the supersingular setting.

Proposition 3. *Suppose p is a prime of good supersingular reduction for E_1 and E_2 such that $E_1[p] \simeq E_2[p]$ as $G_{\mathbf{Q}}$ -modules. If $\mu_{E_1}^\pm = 0$ (or equivalently $\mu_{E_2}^\pm = 0$), then*

$$(8) \quad \lambda_{E_1}^\pm + \delta(E_1, \Sigma_0) = \lambda_{E_2}^\pm + \delta(E_2, \Sigma_0)$$

where $\delta(E_i, \Sigma_0)$ is a non-negative integer.

Proof. This follows immediately from (7) and Proposition 2. □

We will study the integers $\delta(E_i, \Sigma_0)$ in more detail in the next section.

3. LOCAL GALOIS COHOMOLOGY: $\delta(E, \ell)$

In this section we study the local Galois cohomology groups

$$\mathcal{H}_\ell(\mathbf{Q}_\infty) \simeq (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\delta(E, \ell)}$$

for primes $\ell \neq p$ (see Remark 1). Once we have determined these values, we can compute the values

$$\delta(E, \Sigma_0) = \sum_{\ell \in \Sigma_0} \delta(E, \ell)$$

from equation (8). In fact, we will ultimately be interested in this value mod 2.

For each prime $\eta \mid \ell$ of \mathbf{Q}_∞ , let $\tau(E, \eta)$ be defined by

$$H^1(\mathbf{Q}_{\infty, \eta}, E[p^\infty]) \simeq (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\tau(E, \eta)},$$

so that by (2) we have

$$\delta(E, \ell) = \sum_{\eta \mid \ell} \tau(E, \eta).$$

The following lemma is proved in a discussion in [20, Section 3].

Lemma 1. *For any $\eta \mid \ell$ of \mathbf{Q}_∞ ,*

$$\delta(E, \ell) \equiv \tau(E, \eta) \pmod{2}.$$

Proof. Let η_1, η_2 be two primes of \mathbf{Q}_∞ over ℓ . Any map $\phi \in G_\infty = \text{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}_\infty/\mathbf{Q})$ which satisfies $\phi(\eta_1) = \eta_2$ induces an isomorphism $H^1(\mathbf{Q}_{\infty, \eta_1}, E[p^\infty]) \simeq H^1(\mathbf{Q}_{\infty, \eta_2}, E[p^\infty])$, so $\tau(E, \eta_1) = \tau(E, \eta_2)$. Let s_ℓ denote the number of primes of \mathbf{Q}_∞ over ℓ . Then this implies $\delta(E, \ell) = s_\ell \cdot \tau(E, \eta)$ for any $\eta \mid \ell$. But s_ℓ is equal to the index of the *open* decomposition group D_ℓ of ℓ in \mathbf{Q}_∞ , hence s_ℓ is a power of p . In particular, s_ℓ is odd, which proves the lemma. \square

To compute $\tau(E, \ell)$, we first need to introduce some notation. Let T_p denote the p -adic Tate module of E , and let $V_p = T_p \otimes \mathbf{Q}_p$. Write $\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\text{unr}}$ for the maximal unramified extension of \mathbf{Q}_ℓ . Let $I_\ell := \text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell/\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\text{unr}})$ denote the inertia subgroup of $\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_\ell/\mathbf{Q}_\ell)$, and let Frob_ℓ denote the arithmetic Frobenius automorphism of $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}_\ell^{\text{unr}}/\mathbf{Q}_\ell)$. Finally, let $(V_p)_{I_\ell}$ denote the maximal quotient of V_p on which I_ℓ acts trivially. The following proposition of Greenberg-Vatsal explains how to compute $\tau(E, \eta)$.

Proposition 4. *Let $P_\ell(X) = \det((1 - \text{Frob}_\ell X|_{(V_p)_{I_\ell}})) \in \mathbf{Z}_p[X]$. Let $\tilde{\cdot}$ denote reduction mod p . Then $\tau(E, \eta)$ is equal to the multiplicity of $X = \tilde{\ell}^{-1}$ as a root of $\tilde{P}_\ell \in \mathbf{F}_p[X]$.*

Proof. This is [8, Proposition 2.4]. \square

We can now compute the parity of $\tau(E, \ell)$ for all $\ell \in \Sigma_0$. First we deal with primes of good reduction.

Lemma 2. *If ℓ is a prime of good reduction, then $\tau(E, \eta) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ if and only if $\ell+1 \equiv a_\ell(E) \pmod{p}$ and $\ell \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.*

Proof. If ℓ is a prime of good reduction, then $(V_p)_{I_\ell} = V_p$ is two-dimensional, and it is a standard result that P_ℓ is given by

$$P_\ell(X) = 1 - a_\ell(E)X + \ell X^2.$$

By Proposition 4, $\tau(E, \eta)$ is odd if and only if $\tilde{\ell}^{-1}$ is a simple root of $\tilde{P}_\ell(X)$.

Since the product of the roots is ℓ^{-1} , we have

$$\tilde{\ell}^{-1} \text{ is a root } \iff 1 \text{ is a root,}$$

and since the sum of the roots is $\ell^{-1}a_\ell(E)$, this implies

$$\tilde{\ell}^{-1} \text{ is a root } \iff \ell + 1 \equiv a_\ell(E) \pmod{p}.$$

In this case, we see that $\tilde{\ell}^{-1}$ is a *simple* root if and only if $\ell^{-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, which is equivalent to $\ell \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, proving the lemma. \square

We now handle primes of bad reduction.

Lemma 3. $\tau(E, \eta) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ if and only if one of the following is true:

- (1) ℓ is a prime of split multiplicative reduction and $\ell \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$
- (2) ℓ is a prime of nonsplit multiplicative reduction and $\ell \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$

Proof. If ℓ is a prime of additive reduction, then $(V_p)_{I_\ell} = 0$, so Proposition 4 shows that $\tau(E, \eta) = 0$.

Now suppose ℓ is a prime of multiplicative reduction. In this case, $(V_p)_{I_\ell}$ is one-dimensional, and the trace of Frob_ℓ on $(V_p)_{I_\ell}$ is still given by $a_\ell(E)$, so that $P_\ell(X) = 1 - a_\ell(E)X$. We have

$$a_\ell(E) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \ell \text{ is split,} \\ -1 & \text{if } \ell \text{ is nonsplit.} \end{cases}$$

It follows that, in the notation of Proposition 4,

$$P_\ell(\ell^{-1}) = 1 \mp \ell^{-1}$$

with \pm determined by whether ℓ is split or nonsplit. The lemma now follows from Proposition 4. \square

We summarize this section of the paper.

Proposition 5. For $\ell \in \Sigma_0$, we have $\delta(E, \ell) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ if and only if one of the following is true:

- (1) ℓ is a prime of good reduction such that $\ell + 1 \equiv a_\ell(E) \pmod{p}$ and $\ell \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$
- (2) ℓ is a prime of split multiplicative reduction and $\ell \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$
- (3) ℓ is a prime of nonsplit multiplicative reduction and $\ell \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$

Proof. This follows immediately from Lemmas 1 and 3. \square

Given two curves E_1, E_2 which are congruent mod p , let Σ_0 be a set of primes as in (1).

Definition 4. Define S_i to be the subset of $\ell \in \Sigma_0$ such that one of the conditions of Proposition 5 is satisfied.

Thus, S_i is the set of $\ell \in \Sigma_0$ for which $\delta(E_i, \ell) \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

4. MAIN RESULT

In order to prove our main result, we will need the following analogue of [6, Proposition 3.10]. We follow Greenberg's argument closely.

Proposition 6. Let E be an elliptic curve, defined over \mathbf{Q} and supersingular at p .

Then

$$\text{corank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}) \equiv \lambda_E^\pm \pmod{2}.$$

Proof. By Kobayashi's control theorem [13, Theorem 9.3], for $n \geq 0$ we have that $\text{corank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_n)$ is bounded above by λ_E^\pm . Let $\bar{\lambda}^\pm$ denote the maximum of these \mathbf{Z}_p -coranks, so that $\text{corank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_n) = \bar{\lambda}^\pm$ for all $n \gg 0$. Let $S_n^\pm = \text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_n)$, let $T_n^\pm = (S_n^\pm)_{\text{div}}$, and let $U_n^\pm = S_n^\pm/T_n^\pm$. The restriction maps

$$S_0^\pm \rightarrow (S_n^\pm)^{G_n} \quad \text{and} \quad T_0^\pm \rightarrow (T_n^\pm)^{G_n}$$

have trivial kernels and finite cokernels. Since the nontrivial \mathbf{Q}_p -irreducible representations of G_n have degree divisible by $p-1$, we have

$$\text{corank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} T_n^\pm \equiv \text{corank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} T_0^\pm \pmod{p-1},$$

and since p is odd this gives a congruence mod 2. Since $S_0^\pm = \text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q})$ (see Remark 4), it follows that

$$(9) \quad \text{corank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}) \equiv \bar{\lambda}^\pm \pmod{2}.$$

Let $S_\infty^\pm = \text{Sel}_p^\pm(E/\mathbf{Q}_\infty)$ and $T_\infty^\pm = \varinjlim T_n^\pm$. By the definition of $\bar{\lambda}^\pm$ we have $T_\infty^\pm \simeq (\mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p)^{\bar{\lambda}^\pm}$. Write $U_\infty^\pm = \varinjlim U_n^\pm = S_\infty^\pm/T_\infty^\pm$. For $n \gg 0$ the map $T_n^\pm \rightarrow T_\infty^\pm$ is surjective, so

$$|\ker(U_n^\pm \rightarrow U_\infty^\pm)| \leq |\ker(S_n^\pm \rightarrow S_\infty^\pm)|.$$

By [13, Lemma 9.1], the right-hand side is zero, so the maps $U_n^\pm \rightarrow U_\infty^\pm$ are also injective. By Remark 2, Flach's generalized Cassels-Tate pairing

$$U_n^\pm \times U_n^\pm \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{Z}_p$$

forces $|U_n^\pm|$ to be a square [4, Corollary to Theorem 2]; combined with the injectivity of $U_n^\pm \rightarrow U_\infty^\pm$, it follows (as in the proof of [6, Proposition 3.10]) that $u = \text{corank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} U_\infty^\pm$ is even. Since $u = \lambda_E^\pm - \bar{\lambda}^\pm$, we have

$$\lambda_E^\pm \equiv \bar{\lambda}^\pm \pmod{2}.$$

Combining this with (9) gives the desired result. \square

Before continuing, we note an interesting corollary which we have not seen in the literature.

Corollary 1. *For E and p as in the proposition, we have*

$$\lambda_E^+ \equiv \lambda_E^- \pmod{2}.$$

Proof. This follows immediately from the preceding proposition. \square

Let $r^{an}(E/\mathbf{Q})$ denote the *analytic rank* of E over \mathbf{Q} , which is the order of vanishing at $s=1$ of $L_{/\mathbf{Q}}(E, s)$, its Hasse-Weil L-function over \mathbf{Q} . The following theorem is a special case of the parity conjecture for elliptic curves.

Theorem 3 (parity conjecture). *Let $p \geq 3$ be an odd prime, and let E be an elliptic curve defined over \mathbf{Q} for which p is supersingular. Then*

$$\text{corank}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \text{Sel}_p(E/\mathbf{Q}) \equiv r^{an}(E/\mathbf{Q}) \pmod{2}.$$

Proof. This is a deep result of Nekovar [14, Theorem A]. \square

We are now in a position to prove our main result.

Theorem 4. *Let E_1 and E_2 be two elliptic curves defined over \mathbf{Q} which have good supersingular reduction at a prime $p \geq 3$. Suppose $E_1[p]$ and $E_2[p]$ are isomorphic as $G_{\mathbf{Q}}$ -modules. Assume that $\mu_{E_1}^\pm = 0$ (hence also $\mu_{E_2}^\pm = 0$). Define Σ_0 as in (1), and let S_i be as in Definition 4. Then*

$$r^{an}(E_1/\mathbf{Q}) + |S_1| \equiv r^{an}(E_2/\mathbf{Q}) + |S_2| \pmod{2},$$

where $|S_i|$ denotes the cardinality of S_i .

Proof. The hypotheses of the theorem allow us to apply Proposition 3, so that

$$\lambda_{E_1}^+ + \delta(E_1, \Sigma_0) = \lambda_{E_2}^+ + \delta(E_2, \Sigma_0).$$

By Theorem 3, we have $\lambda_{E_i}^+ \equiv r^{an}(E_i/\mathbf{Q}) \pmod{2}$ for $i = 1, 2$. By Proposition 5, $\delta(E_i, \Sigma_0) \equiv |S_i| \pmod{2}$, and the theorem follows. \square

5. EXAMPLES

In these final two sections of the paper, we refer to a computer algebra system, or a *CAS*, to mean either Magma [1] or Sage [19], whichever the reader prefers.

5.1. $p = 5$. Let

$$E_1 : y^2 + xy + y = x^3 - x - 1$$

be the curve labeled 69a in the Cremona database, and let

$$E_2 : y^2 + xy + y = x^3 + 130884x - 59725523$$

be the curve labeled 897d. Let $p = 5$; one checks that both E_1 and E_2 are supersingular at p . Using Sturm's bound and a CAS, it can be verified that $E_1[p] \simeq E_2[p]$. By using a CAS, or by simply referring to Pollack's data [16], we find that $\mu_{E_1}^\pm = \mu_{E_2}^\pm = 0$, so Theorem 4 applies to these two curves.

Using a CAS, we find that

$$r(E_1/\mathbf{Q}) = 0 \text{ and } r(E_2/\mathbf{Q}) = 1.$$

The prime-to- p conductor of $E_i[p]$ is 69 for both $i = 1, 2$, hence $\Sigma_0 = \{13\}$. Let $\ell = 13$. Since $\ell \equiv 3 \pmod{p}$ and E_2 has (split) multiplicative reduction at ℓ , we see that $|S_2| = 0$. On the other hand, since $\ell \nmid 69$, E_1 has good reduction at ℓ . One finds that $a_\ell(E_1) = -6 \equiv 4 \pmod{p}$, and so

$$\ell + 1 \equiv a_\ell(E_1) \pmod{p} \text{ with } \ell \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p},$$

hence $|S_1| = 1$. Thus

$$r(E_1/\mathbf{Q}) + |S_1| \equiv r(E_2/\mathbf{Q}) + |S_2| \pmod{2}.$$

5.2. $p = 3$. Consider the elliptic curve

$$\mathcal{E}_D : y^2 = x^3 - Dx$$

where D is a nonnegative integer. In [18], Rubin and Silverberg construct an explicit family of

$$\mathcal{E}(t) : y^2 = x^3 + D(27D^2t^4 - 18Dt^2 - 1)x + 4D^2t(27D^2t^4 + 1)$$

such that \mathcal{E}_D and \mathcal{E}_t are congruent mod p for every t . For the rest of the paper, let $E_1 = \mathcal{E}_1$, which Sage confirms has analytic rank 0. One checks that $a_p(E_1) = 0$, so E_1 is supersingular at p . If $3 \mid t$, then it is clear from the affine equations given above that $|\tilde{E}(\mathbf{F}_p)| = |\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(t)(\mathbf{F}_p)|$, so $a_p(\mathcal{E}_t) = 0$ as well.

Let $E_2 = \mathcal{E}(207)$. Sage fails to compute the analytic rank of E_2/\mathbf{Q} , but it quickly returns an upper bound of 1.

For the pair E_1, E_2 , we have $\Sigma_0 = \{37, 83, 4035637\}$.

First let $\ell = 37 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. Then E_1 has good reduction at ℓ , and $a_\ell(E_1) = -2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. Since $\ell + 1 \not\equiv a_\ell(E_1) \pmod{3}$, we have $\ell \notin S_1$. On the other hand, $\ell \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, but E_2 has nonsplit multiplicative reduction at ℓ , so $\ell \notin S_2$, as well.

Next let $\ell = 83 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$. Then $a_\ell(E_1) = 0$, E_1 has good reduction at ℓ , and $\ell + 1 \equiv a_\ell(E_1) \pmod{p}$, so we have $\ell \in S_1$. Since E_2 has split multiplicative reduction at ℓ , we see $\ell \notin S_2$.

Finally, let $\ell = 4035637 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. Again E_1 has good reduction, but $a_\ell(E_1) = 3598 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, so $\ell + 1 \not\equiv a_\ell(E_1) \pmod{p}$, hence $\ell \notin S_1$. Since E_2 has nonsplit multiplicative reduction, we also have $\ell \notin S_2$.

Thus

$$r(E_1/\mathbf{Q}) = 0 \text{ and } |S_1| = 1,$$

$$0 \leq r(E_2/\mathbf{Q}) \leq 1 \text{ and } |S_2| = 0.$$

Therefore, by Theorem 4 we must have $r(E_2/\mathbf{Q}) = 1$.

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