A NOTE ON ELLIPTIC CURVES AND GALOIS MODULE STRUCTURE IN GLOBAL FUNCTION FIELDS

A. Agboola

Version of June 17, 1995

§0. Introduction and statement of results. The purpose of this paper is to study the Galois module structure of certain Kummer orders obtained by dividing torsion points on an elliptic curve defined over a global function field.

For any field L, we shall write L^c for a separable closure of L, and Ω_L for $Gal(L^c/L)$. Let r be a prime, and let $\mathbb{F}_r$ denote the finite field containing r elements. Let k be a field such that either $k \subseteq \mathbb{F}_r^c$ or $k \subseteq \mathbb{C}$. Suppose that C is a smooth, geometrically irreducible curve defined over k. Set $F = k(C)$, the function field of C over k. Let $S = \{v_1, \dots, v_t\}$ be a fixed, non-empty, finite set of places of F, and let $O_{F,S} = O_F$ denote the ring of functions in F which are regular away from S. O_F is the function field analogue of the ring of integers of a number field. Write O^c for the integral closure of O_F in F^c. If L/F is any finite extension of F, then we shall write O_L for the integral closure of O_F in L.

Let E/F be an abelian variety defined over F. In what follows, we shall always assume that S contains all places of bad reduction of E. We shall also suppose that all endomorphisms of E that we consider are defined over F. We write $\underline{O}$ for the origin of the group law on E.

Partially supported by an NSF Postdoctoral Research Fellowship.

Typeset by $\mathcal{AMS}$-TEX

Let $p > 3$ be a rational prime with $p \neq r$ if $k \subseteq \mathbb{F}_r^c$, and write G_i for the subgroup of elements of $E(F^c)$ which are killed by the endomorphism $[p^i]$ of E. The O_F-group scheme of p^i-torsion points on E is affine and étale and is therefore equal to $Spec(\mathfrak{B}_i(F))$, where $\mathfrak{B}_i(F) = \mathfrak{B}_i = Map(G_i, O^c)^{\Omega_F}$ is the O_F-Hopf algebra consisting of Ω_F-maps from G_i to O^c. (Thus $\mathfrak{B}_i$ is the unique O_F-maximal order in the algebra $B_i(F) := Map(G_i, F^c)^{\Omega_F}$.) It follows that the O_F-Cartier dual of $\mathfrak{B}_i$ is $\mathfrak{A}_i(F) = \mathfrak{A}_i = (O^c G_i)^{\Omega_F}$ (here Ω_F acts on both O^c and G_i). $\mathfrak{A}_i(F)$ is thus the unique O_F-maximal order in the F-algebra $A_i(F) = A_i = (F^c G_i)^{\Omega_F}$.

Now suppose that $Q \in E(F)$, and write

$$G_Q(i) = \{Q' \in E(F^c) : [p^i]Q' = Q\} \tag{0.1}$$

Define the Kummer algebra $F_Q(i)$ by

$$F_Q(i) = Map(G_Q(i), F^c)^{\Omega_F} \tag{0.2}$$

Then $[F_Q(i) : F] = |G_i|$, and A_i acts on $F_Q(i)$ via

$$(f.\sum_{g \in G_i} a_g g)(Q') = \sum_{g \in G_i} a_g f(Q' + g) \tag{0.3}$$

for $f \in F_Q(i)$ and $\sum_{g \in G_i} a_g g \in A_i$.

The F-algebra structure of $F_Q(i)$ may be described as follows. Let $Q'^{(1)}, \ldots, Q'^{(s)}$ be a set of representatives of the Ω_F-orbits of $G_Q(i)$. Then, as an F-algebra, we have

$$F_Q(i) \simeq \prod_{i=1}^{s} F[Q'^{(i)}]$$

where $F[Q'^{(i)}]$ is the field obtained by adjoining the coordinates of $Q'^{(i)}$ to F. Explicitly, the isomorphism is given by $f \mapsto \prod_{i=1}^{s} f(Q'^{(i)})$ for $f \in F_Q(i)$. Note also that if $G_i \subseteq E(F)$, then all the fields $F[Q'^{(i)}]$ are the same.

Let $O_Q(i)$ denote the integral closure of O_F in $F_Q(i)$. Then $O_Q(i)$ (the *Kummer order*) is an $\mathfrak{A}_i$-module. As $\mathfrak{A}_i$ is the maximal order of A_i, it follows that $O_Q(i)$ is a locally free $\mathfrak{A}_i$-module (see eg [CR] Proposition 31.2). Thus, if $Cl(\mathfrak{A}_i)$ denotes the locally free classgroup of $\mathfrak{A}_i$, then we have a map

$$\psi_i : E(F) \longrightarrow Cl(\mathfrak{A}_i) \tag{0.4}$$

given by $\psi_i(Q) = (O_Q(i))$, where $(O_Q(i))$ is the class of $O_Q(i)$ in $Cl(\mathfrak{A}_i)$. As E has good reduction at all places of O_F, it follows exactly as per Theorem 1 of [T] that ψ_i is a homomorphism, and so in particular that the image of ψ_i is annihilated by $|G_i|$. Observe that, since G_i is abelian, $\mathfrak{A}_i$ satisfies that Eichler condition. Hence $O_Q(i)$ is a globally free $\mathfrak{A}_i$-module if and only if $\psi_i(Q) = 0$.

We are now able to state the main result of this paper.

Theorem 1. *Suppose that E is an elliptic curve. Then $E(F)_{torsion} \subseteq ker(\psi_i)$.*

.

Theorem 1 is the function field analogue of a conjecture first stated by M. J. Taylor for CM elliptic curves over number fields (see [T]). A large part of this conjecture (for CM elliptic curves) was proved in [ST]. The main technique of proof in [ST] was the use of modular functions and the q-expansion principle to prove integrality statements concerning certain resolvent elements that arise as special functions on E. A different proof relying upon elementary intersection theory rather than modular functions, and valid for all elliptic curves with everywhere good reduction was given in [A1]. The techniques used in proving Theorem 1 of the present paper are very similar to (albeit somewhat easier than) those used in treating the corresponding result over number fields as described in [A1]. For further results on the class invariant homomorphism over function fields, we refer the reader to [A2].

§1 **Preliminary results.** In this section we recall certain preliminary results concerning Kummer orders that we shall require.

We first of all give an alternative description of $O_Q(i)$ as a Q-twist of the algebra $\mathfrak{B}_i$ (cf. §4 of [T]).

Let N/F be a finite extension containing the coordinates of G_i and $G_Q(i)$. Then there is an isomorphism of N-algebras (and A_i-modules) $B_i(N) \simeq N_Q(i)$ induced by translation by any $Q' \in G_Q(i)$. So there is an isomorphism of N-algebras and A_i-modules given by

$$\xi : B_i \otimes_F N \longrightarrow F_Q(i) \otimes_F N \tag{1.1}$$

where $\xi(b \otimes n)(Q' + g) = b(g)n$ for $b \in B_i$, $n \in N$, and $g \in G_i$. (Here Ω_F acts on both terms of (1.1) via the second factor.) Then we have

$$O_Q(i) = [\xi(\mathfrak{B}_i \otimes_{O_F} O_N)]^{\Omega_F}. \tag{1.2}$$

For any finite extension M of F, it follows that

$$O_Q(i)(M) = O_Q(i)(F) \otimes_{O_F} O_M, \quad O_Q(i)(F) = O_Q(i)(M)^{\Omega_F}. \tag{1.3}$$

We shall now describe the relationship between $(O_Q(i)) \in Cl(\mathfrak{A}_i)$ and $(O_Q(j)) \in Cl(\mathfrak{A}_j)$ for $0 < j < i$, using the methods of §2 of [ST].

The natural surjection $[p^{i-j}] : G_i \to G_j$ induces a surjective homomorphism $A_i \to A_j$ of Hopf algebras (which we shall also denote by $[p^{i-j}]$) given by

$$[p^{i-j}](\sum_{g \in G_i} \alpha_g g) = \sum_{g \in G_i} \alpha_g([p^{i-j}]g). \tag{1.4}$$

Similarly, the inclusion $G_j \to G_i$ induces an inclusion $A_j \to A_i$ of Hopf algebras. Since these maps are induced by homomorphisms of group schemes, we deduce that $\mathfrak{A}_j$ may be viewed as either a quotient algebra or a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{A}_i$.

Next, we observe that G_i acts on $Map(G_i, F^c)$ via translations, i.e.

$$f^g(h) = f(g+h) \quad \forall f \in Map(G_i, F^c) \text{and} g, h \in G_i. \tag{1.5}$$

The isomorphism $G_i/G_j \simeq G_{i-j}$ induces identifications

$$F^c G_{i-j} = (F^c G_i)^{G_j} \tag{1.6}$$

and

$$Map(G_{i-j}, F^c) = Map(G_i, F^c)^{G_j}. \tag{1.7}$$

The identifications (1.6) and (1.7) in turn induce isomorphisms of $\mathfrak{A}_{i-j}$ with a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{A}_i$ and $\mathfrak{B}_{i-j}$ with a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{B}_i$.

Proposition 1.1. *There are isomorphisms*

$$F_Q(j) \simeq \Sigma_{i-j}.F_Q(i) \tag{1.8}$$

as A_j-modules, and

$$O_Q(j) \simeq \Sigma_{i-j}.O_Q(i) \tag{1.9}$$

as $\mathfrak{A}_j$-modules. These isomorphisms are compatible with the inclusions $O_Q(j) \to F_Q(j)$ and $O_Q(i) \to F_Q(i)$.

Here $\Sigma_{i-j} = \Sigma_{g \in G_{i-j}} g$ viewed as an element of A_i, and A_j (resp. $\mathfrak{A}_j$) acts on the right hand side of (1.8) (resp. (1.9)) via the surjective homomorphism $[p^{i-j}]$.

Proof. Via (1.3), together with the fact that $\otimes_{O_F} O_N$ is faithfully flat, we may assume that the field F contains the coordinates of G_i and $G_Q(i)$. Next, we observe that (1.2) allows us to assume in addition that $P = \underline{Q}$, i.e. that $O_Q(i) = \mathfrak{B}_i$ and $O_Q(j) = \mathfrak{B}_j$. The result now follows via the discussion immediately preceding the statement of Proposition 1.1. $\square$

Proposition 1.1 implies that, in order to prove Theorem 1, we may replace p^i by a higher power of p. Let l and l' be distinct odd primes not equal to p. Suppose further that $(r, ll') = 1$ if $k \subseteq \mathbb{F}_r$. Then, by replacing p^i by a higher power of p if necessary, we shall henceforth assume that

$$p^i \equiv 1 \quad mod(ll'). \tag{1.10}$$

We next observe that it follows from the definition of $O_Q(i)$ that $\psi_i(Q)$ in fact depends only upon the image of Q in $E(F)/p^iE(F)$. Hence, in order to prove Theorem 1, we may in fact assume that $Q \in E(F)$ is a p-power torsion point. We shall make this assumption from now on. Observe that, with this assumption, we have

$$p^i.(\mathfrak{C}_Q(i)) = 0 \tag{1.11}$$

in $Cl(\mathfrak{A}_i)$.

Our next result deals with the valuations of certain Lagrange resolvents. Suppose that $a \in F_Q(i)$ and χ is a character of G. The resolvent of a at χ is defined by

$$(a|\chi) = \sum_{g \in G_i} \chi(g^{-1})a^g \quad \in F_Q(i)$$

For each place v of O_F, let $O_{F,v}$ (resp. $O_{Q,v}(i)$, resp. $\mathfrak{A}_{i,v}(F)$) denote the semi-local completion of O_F (resp. $O_Q(i)$, resp. $\mathfrak{A}_i(F)$) at v. Choose $a_v \in O_{Q,v}(i)$ such that $O_{Q,v}(i) = a_v.\mathfrak{A}_{i,v}(F)$. As E/F has good reduction at all places of O_F, it follows from the criterion of Néron-Ogg-Shafarevitch and the description of $F_Q(i)$

given in §0 that $F_Q(i)/F$ is unramified at all places of O_F. The following result is a simple extension of Proposition 4.3 in Chapter 1 of [F] from fields to Galois algebras.

Proposition 1.3. *Let a_v be as above. Then for all $\chi \in \hat{G}_i$, we have that $(a_v|\chi) \in O_{Q,v}(i)^*$.* $\square$

We conclude this section by recalling the following result from [T] regarding a change of basefields. (The result in [T] is proved for number fields, but it is easy to see that the proof given there carries over to our present situation.) For any finite extension M/F, there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E(M) & \xrightarrow{\psi_{i,M}} & Cl(\mathfrak{A}_i(M)) \\ {\scriptstyle Tr_{M/F}}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle Res} \\ E(F) & \xrightarrow{\psi_{i,F}} & Cl(\mathfrak{A}_i(F)) \end{array} \tag{1.12}$$

where $Tr_{M/F}$ is the trace map, and Res is the restriction map on classgroups defined as per §4 of [T].

§**2. Intersection multiplicities and an integrality principle.** In this section we shall describe a method for proving integrality statements about special values of functions defined on E.

Write $Div^0(E)$ for the group of divisors of degree zero on E. If $Z \in Div^0(E)$ is the divisor of a rational function f on E, and $Z' = \sum n_i(P_i)$ is a 0-cycle on E whose support is disjoint from that of Z, then we set

$$f(Z') = \prod_i f(P_i)^{n_i}. \tag{2.1}$$

It is easy to see that this is well-defined.

Let $\mathcal{E}/O_F$ denote the Nèron minimal model of E/F over O_F. If $Z = \sum_i n_i(P_i)$ is any divisor on the generic fibre $\mathcal{E}_F$ of $\mathcal{E}$, then we write $\mathbf{Z} = \sum_i n_i(\mathbf{P}_i)$ for the Zariski closure of Z on $\mathcal{E}$. If v is a place of O_F, and $\mathbf{D}_1, \mathbf{D}_2$ are horizontal divisors on $\mathcal{E}$ which intersect properly, then we write $i_v(\mathbf{D}_i.\mathbf{D}_2)$ for the intersection multiplicity of $\mathbf{D}_1$ and $\mathbf{D}_2$ at v (see e.g. Chapter III of [L] for definitions and further details regarding intersection multiplicities). Our principal tool for proving integrality results will be the following proposition.

Proposition 2.1. *Let f be a function on E with divisor Z, and suppose that $Z' \in Div^0(E)$ with supp(Z) disjoint from supp(Z'). (Here supp(Z) denotes the support of Z, with similar notation for Z'.) Assume that all components of Z, Z' are rational over F. Then for each place v of O_F, we have that*

$$ord_v(f(Z')) = i_v(\mathbf{Z}.\mathbf{Z}') \tag{2.2}$$

In particular, $f(Z')$ is integral at v if and only if $i_v(\mathbf{Z}.\mathbf{Z}') \geq 0$.

Proof. This proposition simply summarises certain elementary facts concerning intersection multiplicities. See e.g. Chapter III of [L] (especially Theorems 5.1 and 5.2) for full details. □

Let us now explain how we use this proposition. Suppose that P_1, P_2 are distinct torsion points on $E(F)$, with each of order prime to the characteristic of F. Let v be a place of O_F. Then P_1, P_2 remain disjoint when reduced modulo v, and so we have that $i_v(\mathbf{P}_1.\mathbf{P}_2) = 0$. The following result is now immediate.

Proposition 2.2. *Let the notation be as in Proposition 2.1. Suppose in addition that supp(Z) and supp(Z') consist of disjoint sets of torsion points of $E(F)$ of order prime to the characteristic of F. Then*

$$ord_v(f(Z')) = i_v(\mathbf{Z}.\mathbf{Z}') = 0 \tag{2.3}$$

for each place v of O_F. Hence $f(Z')$ is integral over O_F. $\square$

We conclude this section by introducing a piece of notation. Suppose that $a, b \in O^c$. Then we write $a \sim b$ if $a/b \in O^{c*}$.

§**3 Special functions** The purpose of this section is to describe two special functions that will play a major role in the proof of Theorem 1. These functions are the same as those used to prove the corresponding result in the number field case (cf. §4 of [A1]).

Recall that E/F is an elliptic curve with good reduction at all places of F not in S. The numbers l and l' are distinct odd primes not equal to p or r, and $Q \in E(F)$ is a p-power torsion point. We suppose further that p satisfies $p^i \equiv 1(ll')$.

Let E_l (resp.$E_{l'}$) denote the group of l (resp. l') torsion points of E, and write $F(E_l)$ for the field obtained by adjoining the coordinates of the points in E_l to F. Let θ and ϕ be two independent l-torsion points. Choose a function $D_{\theta,\phi}$, rational over $F(E_l)$ such that the divisor of $D_{\theta,\phi}$ is given by

$$(D_{\theta,\phi}) = \sum_{k=0}^{l-1}(k\theta) - \sum_{k=0}^{l-1}(\phi + k\theta). \tag{3.1}$$

(In what follows, we shall write D for $D_{\theta,\phi}$.) $D(z)$ and $D(z+\theta)$ have the same divisor, and so,

$$D(z+\theta) = \omega.D(z) \quad \omega \in F(E_l). \tag{3.2}$$

Since $l.\theta = \underline{O}$, it follows that $\omega^l = 1$.

Write

$$w : G_i \times G_i \longrightarrow \mu_{p^i} \tag{3.3}$$

for the Weil pairing on $G_i \times G_i$. Suppose that $\nu \in G_i$. Then we define a homomorphism $\chi_\nu : G_i \to \mu_{p^i}$ by

$$\chi_\nu(\gamma) = w(l.\gamma, \nu), \quad \gamma \in G_i. \tag{3.4}$$

It follows that the characters of G_i are precisely the χ_ν's.

Next, consider the function $H(z) = D(p^i z)/D(z)$. $H(z)$ has neither a zero nor a pole at $z = \underline{O}$ and $H(\underline{O}) = p^i$. The following result is immediate.

Lemma 3.1. *The divisor of the function $H(z)$ is given by*

$$(H(z)) = \sum_{g \in G_i \setminus \underline{O}} [\sum_{k=0}^{l-1}(k\theta + g) - \sum_{k=0}^{l-1}(\phi + k\theta + g)]. \quad \square$$

Define the resolvent function $R_\nu(z)$ by

$$R_\nu(z) = \frac{1}{p^i} \sum_{\gamma \in G_i} \frac{D(p^i z)}{D(z+\gamma)} \chi_\nu(-\gamma). \tag{3.5}$$

Note that $R_\nu(z)$ is well-defined independently of the choice of D, and that $R_\nu(\underline{O}) = 1$. Our next result tells us about the divisor of $R_\nu(z)$.

Proposition 3.2.

(a) If $\nu = \underline{O}$, then $R_\nu(z) = 1$.

(b) If $\nu \neq \underline{O}$, then

$$(R_\nu(z)) = \sum_{g \in G_i} [\sum_{k=0}^{l-1}(\nu' + k\theta + g + \phi) - \sum_{k=0}^{l-1}(k\theta + g + \phi)]$$

where ν' is any point in $E(F^c)$ satisfying $[p^i]\nu' = \nu$.

Proof. This may be proved exactly as in the number field case. We refer the reader to Proposition 4.2 of [A1] for details. $\square$

§**4. Integrality results.** We shall now use the results in §2 and §3 to obtain integrality statements concerning special values of the functions $R_\nu(z)$ and $H(z)$.

We retain the notation of the previous sections. Fix a choice of $\nu \in G_i$ with $\nu \neq 0$, and set $Z_1 = (R_\nu(x))$, $Z_2 = (H(z))$ (these are divisors on $\mathcal{E}_F$); so,

$$Z_1 := \sum_{g \in G_i} [\sum_{k=0}^{l-1} (\nu' + k\theta + \phi + g) - \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} (g + k\theta + \phi)] \tag{4.1}$$

and

$$Z_2 := \sum_{g \in G_i \setminus \underline{O}} [\sum_{k=0}^{l-1} (k\theta + g) - \sum_{k=0}^{l-1} (g + k\theta + \phi)]. \tag{4.2}$$

(Note that the divisor Z_1 depends upon our choice of ν, although we omit this dependence from our notation.)

Now let ψ be a primitive l'-torsion point of E, and let β be any p-power torsion point of E. Define a divisor Z_3 on E_F by

$$Z_3 = (\beta + \psi) - (\underline{O}). \tag{4.3}$$

Choose N/F to be a sufficiently large extension so that all components of Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 are rational over N, and regard each Z_i as being a divisor on $\mathcal{E}_N$. We observe that

(a) $supp(Z_3)$ is disjoint from $supp(Z_1) \cup supp(Z_2)$.

(b) $\mathbf{Z}_3$ and $\mathbf{Z}_i$ $(i = 1, 2)$ do not intersect on any vertical fibre of $\mathcal{E}$. This is because, for each place v of O_L, the divisors Z_3 and Z_i $(i = 1, 2)$ remain distinct when reduced modulo v.

The following result is an immediate consequence of these observations.

Proposition 4.1. *Let v be a place of O_N. Then $i_v(\mathbf{Z}_i.\mathbf{Z}_2) = 0$ for $1 = 1, 2$.* $\square$

By combining Proposition 4.1 with Proposition 2.2, we obtain the following result.

Proposition 4.2. *(a) $R_\nu(\beta+\psi)\in O^{c*}$ for all p-power torsion points β of E and all $\nu\in G_i$. Thus, if β_1,β_2 are any p-power torsion points of E, then we have in particular that*

$$R_\nu(p^i(\beta_1+\psi))\sim R_\nu(p^i(\beta_2+\psi))\sim 1$$

for all $\nu\in G_i$.

(b) $H(\beta+\psi)\in O^{c*}$ for all p-power torsion points β of E. □

§**5. Proof of Theorem 1.** In this section we shall use our earlier results to give a proof of Theorem 1. The method used is the same as in the number field case.

Let M be the field $F(E_{ll'})$, and define a function h on E by

$$h(z)=\frac{D(p^iz+\psi)}{D(z+\psi)}. \tag{5.1}$$

Then the functions $D(z)$ and $h(z)$ both lie in the function field $M(E)$.

Lemma 5.1. *For the field M as above, we have*

$$[M:F]|[l(l+1)(l-1)^2][l'(l'+1)(l'-1)^2]$$

Proof. The group $Gal(M/F)$ is a subgroup of $GL_2(\mathbb{F}_l)\times GL_2(\mathbb{F}_{l'})$. The result now follows from the fact that for any prime q, the group $GL_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$ is of order $q(q+1)(q-1)^2$. □

Lemma 5.2. *Let $\mathfrak{S}$ be the set of odd rational primes satisfying $l\neq p$ and (if $k\subseteq\mathbb{F}_r$) $l\neq r$. (If $k\subseteq\mathbb{C}$ then we simply ignore this latter condition.) Let $w=HCF\{l(l+1)(l-1)^2|l\in\mathfrak{S}\}$. Suppose that $q>3$ is a prime. Then $q\nmid w$.*

Proof. Choose a prime $l_1 \in \mathfrak{S}$ such that $l_1 \equiv 3(q)$. (This may be done, via Dirichlet's theorem on primes in an arithmetic progression.) Then $q \nmid l_1(l_1+1)(l_1-1)^2$, and the result follows. $\square$

Next, we observe that if Q is any p-power torsion point in $E(F)$, the function h defines an element h_Q of $M_Q(i)$ by the rule

$$h_Q(Q') = h(Q'), \quad Q' \in G_Q(i). \tag{5.2}$$

Note that $h_Q(Q')$ is always finite. If we take $Q = \underline{O}$, then we have that $G_{\underline{O}}(i) = G_i$, and (5.2) defines a function $h_{\underline{O}}$ on G_i. We define a resolvend element $\rho \in A_i(M)$ by

$$\rho = \frac{1}{p^i} \sum_{g \in G_i} h_{\underline{O}}(g) g^{-1}. \tag{5.3}$$

Proposition 5.3. *Let $Q \in E(F)$ be a p-power torsion point. Then $h_Q \in O_Q(i)(M)$.*

Proof. Let N be some finite extension of F containing the coordinates of all points of G_i and $G_Q(i)$. From §1 (see (1.1)-(1.3)) it follows that $O_Q(i)(M) = \xi(\mathfrak{B}_i(N)) \cap M_Q$. Hence, since $h_Q \in M_Q$, the result will follow if we show that $h_Q \in \xi(\mathfrak{B}_i(N))$. But this is certainly the case, because $\mathfrak{B}_i(N)$ is the unique O_N-maximal order in $B_i(N)$, and so Proposition 4.2(b) implies that $\xi^{-1}(h_Q) \in \mathfrak{B}_i(N)^*$. $\square$

Recall that $\mathfrak{A}_i(M)$ is the unique O_M-maximal order in $A_i(M)$. The following corollary is an immediate consequence of this fact.

Corollary 5.4. *The resolvend element ρ lies in $\mathfrak{A}_i(M)$.* $\square$

We now prove a special case of Theorem 1.

Theorem 5.5. *Let $Q \in E(F)$ be a p-power torsion point. Then*

$$O_Q(i)(M).\rho = h_Q.\mathfrak{A}_i(M),$$

and so $O_Q(i)(M)$ *is* $\mathfrak{A}_i(M)$*-free.*

Proof. We shall show that the equality holds everywhere locally; this will imply the desired result.

Let v be a place of O_M. Then we may write $O_{Q,v}(i)(M) = x_v \mathfrak{A}_{i,v}(M)$. For some $\lambda_v \in A_i(M_v)$, we have

$$x_v.\rho\lambda_v = h_Q \tag{5.4}$$

We shall show that in fact $\lambda_v \in \mathfrak{A}_{i,v}(M)^*$; this will establish the result.

Recall that if $x \in M_Q$ and $\nu \in G_i$, then we have the Lagrange resolvent

$$(x|\chi_\nu) = \sum_{g \in G_i} x^g \chi_\nu(g^{-1}). \tag{5.5}$$

If $g' \in G_i$, then $(x^{g'}|\chi_\nu) = (x|\chi_\nu).\chi_\nu(g')$, and so for each $\lambda \in F^c G_i$, we have

$$(x\lambda|\chi_\nu) = (x|\chi_\nu).\chi_\nu(\lambda). \tag{5.6}$$

Hence, (5.4) implies that

$$(x_{\mathfrak{q}}|\chi_\nu).\chi_\nu(\rho).\chi_\nu(\lambda_{\mathfrak{q}}) = (h_Q|\chi_\nu). \tag{5.7}$$

Now Proposition 1.3 implies that if $Q' \in G_Q(i)$, then $(x_\nu|\chi_\nu)(Q') \sim 1$. Also, we have that $\chi_\nu(\rho) = R_\nu(\psi) \sim 1$ and $(h_Q|\chi_\nu)(Q') = p^i R_\nu(Q'+\psi) \sim 1$ (cf. Proposition 4.2). Hence, evaluating (5.7) at $Q' \in G_Q(i)$, we obtain

$$\chi_\nu(\lambda_\nu) \sim 1. \tag{5.8}$$

Therefore $\lambda_\nu \in \mathfrak{A}_{i,v}(M)^*$, and this implies the desired result. $\square$

We now prove Theorem 1.

Consider the trace-restriction square (1.12):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E(M) & \xrightarrow{\psi_{i,M}} & Cl(\mathfrak{A}_i(M)) \\ {\scriptstyle Tr_{M/F}}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle Res} \\ E(F) & \xrightarrow{\psi_{i,F}} & Cl(\mathfrak{A}_i(F)) \end{array} \tag{6.11}$$

If $Q \in E(F)$ is a p-power torsion point, we may regard Q as lying in $E(M)$, and Theorem 5.5 implies that

$$\psi_{i,F}(Tr(Q)) = Res(\psi_{i,M}(Q)) = 0 \tag{5.10}$$

Next, we observe that we also have

$$\psi_{i,F}(Tr(Q)) = \psi_{i,F}([M:F]Q) = [M:F].\psi_{i,F}(Q) \tag{5.11}$$

Hence we obtain that

$$[M:F]\psi_{i,F}(Q) = 0 \tag{5.12}$$

i.e.

$$[M:F](O_Q(i)) = 0. \tag{5.13}$$

Now let l and l' vary among all odd primes not equal to p or r. Then it follows from Lemma 5.1 that $w^2\psi_{i,F}(Q) = 0$. Now recall that $p^i\psi_{i,F}(Q) = 0$ (see (1.11)). Since $p > 3$, we have that $(p,w) = 1$ by Lemma 5.2, and so finally we deduce that $(O_Q(i)(F)) = 0$ in $Cl(\mathfrak{A}_i(F))$. This completes the proof of Theorem 1. □

References

[**A1**] A. Agboola, *Torsion points on elliptic curves and Galois module structure*, preprint.

[**A2**] A. Agboola, *Abelian varieties and Galois module structure in global function fields*, Math. Zeit. **271** (1994), 407-419.

[**CR**] C. W. Curtis and I. Reiner, *Methods of representation theory Vol. 1*, Wiley, 1981.

[**F**] A. Fröhlich, *Galois module structure of algebraic integers*, Springer, 1983.

[**L**] S. Lang, *Introduction to Arakelov theory*, Springer, 1988.

[**ST**] A. Srivastav, M. J. Taylor, *Elliptic curves with complex multiplication and Galois module structure*, Invent. Math. **99** (1990), 165-184.

[**T**] M. J. Taylor, *Mordell-Weil groups and the Galois module structure of rings of integers*, Ill. J. Math. **32** (1988), 428-452.

Department of Mathematics, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA.
E-mail address: agboola@math.berkeley.edu