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#####
# Worksheet: mttex2
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sage: e0 = EllipticCurve('446d1');
sage: p = 5
sage: e0.rank()
2
sage: e0
Elliptic Curve defined by  $y^2 + x*y = x^3 - x^2 - 4*x + 4$  over Rational Field
sage: e0.is_ordinary(p)
True
sage: e0.Np(p)
10
The number of points in the reduction of  $E$  at  $p$  is divisible by
 $p$ , so  $p$  is an anomalous prime for  $E$ .
sage: lp = e0.padic_lseries(p)
sage: lpst = lp.series(5)
sage: QpT = lpst.parent()
sage: T = QpT.0
sage: lps = lpst + O(T^7)
sage: lps
(5 + 5^2 + 3*5^3 + 0(5^4))*T^2 + (2*5 + 3*5^2 + 3*5^3 + 0(5^4))*T^3 + (4*5^2 + 4*5^3 + 0(5^4))*T^4 + (4*5 + 4*5^2 + 0(5^3))*T^5
sage: e0.padic_E2(p, prec=10)
3*5 + 4*5^2 + 5^3 + 5^4 + 5^5 + 2*5^6 + 4*5^7 + 3*5^9 + 0(5^10)
sage: reg = e0.padic_regulator(p)
sage: R = pAdicField(p, 10)
sage: kg = log(R(1+p))
sage: reg = R(reg)*p^2/kg^2
sage: reg*kg^2
2*5 + 2*5^2 + 5^4 + 4*5^5 + 2*5^7 + 4*5^8 + 2*5^9 + 0(5^10)
the regulator normalized to the choice of  $1+p$  as a topological
generator of  $1+p\mathbb{Z}_p$ .
sage: e0.tamagawa_numbers()
[2, 1]
sage: e0.torsion_order()
1
sage: lpstar = lps[2]
sage: lpstar
5 + 5^2 + 3*5^3 + 0(5^4)
This is the leading term of the  $p$ -adic  $L$ -function. As it is not a
unit the prime  $p$  is said to be an irregular prime.
sage: eps = (1-1/lp.alpha(20))^2
sage: lpstar/eps/reg/e0.tamagawa_product()*(e0.torsion_order())^2
1 + 0(5^3)
This is the analytic  $p$ -adic order of  $\text{Sha}(E/Q)$ . In particular it
shows that  $\text{Sha}(E/\mathbb{Q})(5)$  is trivial. We can conclude that the
main conjecture holds for this curve.
The characteristic series of the Selmer group is of the form  $T^2 \cdot f(T)$ 
for an irreducible polynomial  $f$  of the form
 $T^4 + \dots + 5 \cdot u$  for a unit  $u$ . Actually, we can verify that
 $f(T) = (T+1)^5 - 1$ . So  $E(\mathbb{Q})$  has rank 3 and
 $E(\mathbb{Q}_{\infty})$  has still rank 3 and
 $\text{Sha}(E/\mathbb{Q}_{\infty})(5)$  is still finite, probably still
trivial.
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