

# Homework Assignment 2

## Math 252: Modular Abelian Varieties

William A. Stein

Sep. 24 (Due: Oct. 1)

1. Prove that  $\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathfrak{h} \cup \mathbf{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$  is Hausdorff.
2. Compute the length of the geodesic path from  $-1$  to  $1$  in the upper half plane with respect to the Poincaré metric. (It's OK to compute a numerical approximation—I just want you to play around.)
3. (a) Suppose  $E = \mathbf{C}/\Lambda$  is an elliptic curve and  $\lambda : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  defines an automorphism of  $E$ . Prove that  $\lambda$  lies in a quadratic imaginary extension of  $\mathbf{Q}$ .  
(b) Suppose  $E$  is an elliptic curve and  $\text{Aut}(E) \neq \{\pm 1\}$ . Prove that  $E$  is isomorphic to  $E_\tau$  with  $\tau = i$  or  $\tau = e^{2\pi i/3}$ .
4. Let  $\Gamma$  be a congruence subgroup of  $\text{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$ , and let  $X = \Gamma \backslash \mathfrak{h}^*$  be the corresponding compact Riemann surface. Prove that the degree of the natural map  $X \rightarrow X(1)$  equals the index in  $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$  of the image of  $\Gamma$  in  $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$ .
5. Find explicit basis for each of the following homology groups, along with all explicit natural maps you can think of between these groups:

$$H_1(X_0(11), \mathbf{Z}), \quad H_1(X_0(11), \text{cusps}, \mathbf{Z}),$$

$$H_1(X_1(11), \mathbf{Z}), \quad H_1(X_1(11), \text{cusps}, \mathbf{Z}).$$

6. If you read Lemma 1.41–1.42 on page 23 of Shimura's book you'll find a way to compare the cusps for  $\Gamma(N)$ , i.e., the orbits for the action of  $\Gamma(N)$  on  $\mathbf{P}^1(\mathbf{Q})$ . Shimura proves that two cusps  $a/b$  and  $c/d$  (reduced fractions) are equivalent if and only if  $\pm(a, b) = (c, d) \pmod{N}$ .
  - (a) Use Shimura's result to prove that the cusps for  $\Gamma(N)$  are in bijection with the following set: The vectors  $\pm(a, b)$ , where  $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}/N\mathbf{Z}$  and  $\text{gcd}(a, b, N) = 1$ , and the  $\pm$  means that we identify  $(a, b)$  with  $(-a, -b)$ .
  - (b) Deduce that for  $N > 2$ , the number of  $\Gamma(N)$  cusps is  $N^2/2 \cdot \prod_{p|N} (1 - p^{-2})$ .