

p -Converse Theorem (CM Case)

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(Joint work with Burungale and Skinner)

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They fit into an short exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow E(F) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \text{Sel}_{p^\infty}(E/F) \rightarrow \text{III}(E/F)[p^\infty] \rightarrow 0$$

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Moreover, under these conditions, the formula holds:

$$\frac{L^{(r)}(E/F, 1)}{r! \cdot R_E \cdot \Omega_{E/\sqrt{|D_F|}}} = \frac{\prod_{\ell} c_{\ell} \cdot \#\text{III}(E/F)}{\#E(F)_{\text{tors}}^2}.$$

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The p -part of BSD formula for E means that both sides (conjecturally to be rational numbers) have the same p -valuation.

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In a quadratic twist family of elliptic curves over F (fixed $a, b \in F$),
$$E \in \{ny^2 = x^3 + ax + b, n \in F^\times / F^{\times 2}\}$$

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Goldfeld conjecture for the above family will follow if one can show the $p = 2$ -converse ($r = 0, 1$) for them.

Results on p -Converse

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- 1 For $r = 0$, Non-CM case is due to Skinner-Urban and CM case is due to Rubin (Hsieh for F totally real).

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$$\text{corank}_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \text{Sel}_{p^\infty}(E/F) = 1 \implies \text{ord}_{s=1} L(E/F, s) = 1,$$

provided that $p \nmid 6D_F N_E h_{MF/F}^-$. Here N_E is the conductor of E , M is the CM field of E and h^- is the relative class number.

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The Theorem of Gross-Zagier implies that

$$\mathrm{ord}_{s=1} L(E_K, s) = 1 \iff y_K \neq 0 \text{ in } E(K) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}.$$

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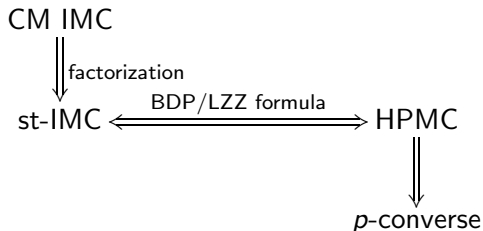
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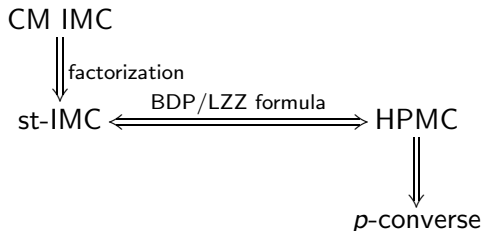
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Under certain conditions (we assume in the theorem), Hsieh established the divisibility

Theorem (Hsieh)

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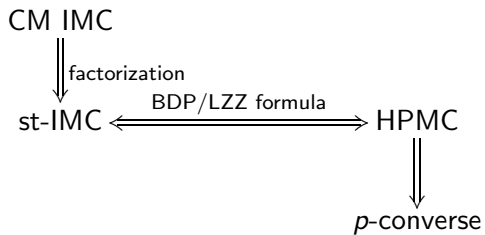
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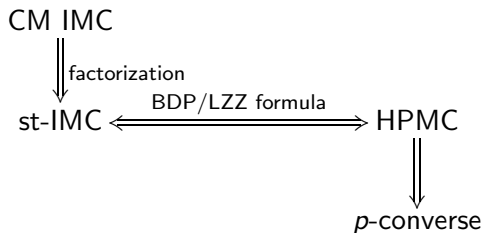
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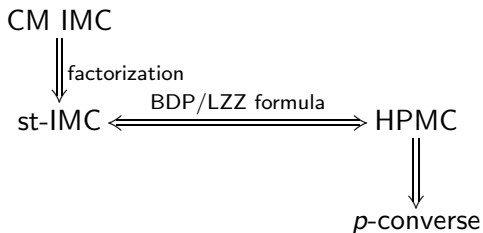


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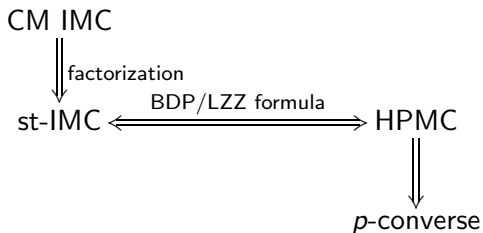
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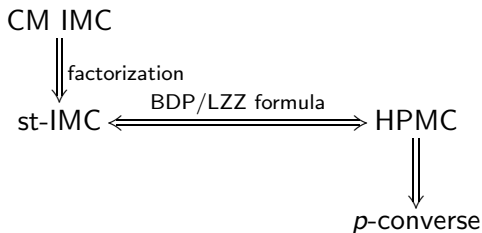
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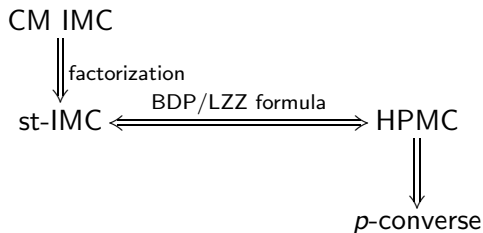
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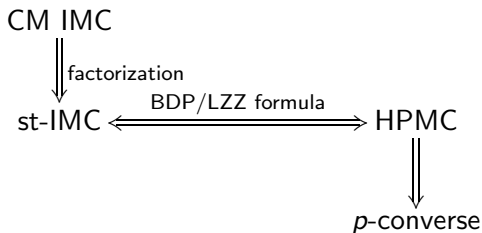
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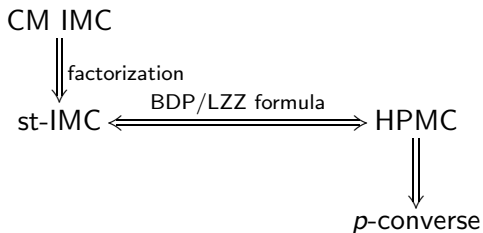
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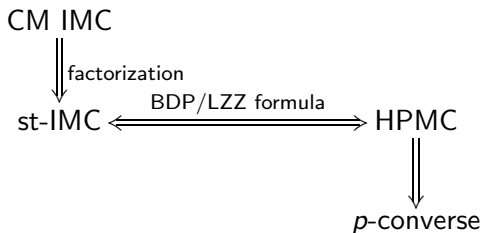
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