

1. Find the torsion group over \mathbb{Q} for each of:

(a). $Y^2 = X^3 + 1$. (b). $Y^2 = X(X - 1)(X - 2)$. (c). $Y^2 = X^3 + 1/3^6$.

2. Let, as usual, $\mathcal{C} : Y^2 = X(X^2 + aX + b)$ and $\mathcal{D} : Y^2 = X(X^2 + a_1X + b_1)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $a_1 = -2a, b_1 = a^2 - 4b$ and $b(a^2 - 4b) \neq 0$. Let $\mathcal{C}_{\text{oddtors}}(\mathbb{Q})$ denote the set of torsion elements of $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{Q})$ which have odd order, and let $\mathcal{D}_{\text{oddtors}}(\mathbb{Q})$ denote the set of torsion elements of $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{Q})$ which have odd order. Show that $\mathcal{C}_{\text{oddtors}}(\mathbb{Q})$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\text{oddtors}}(\mathbb{Q})$ are isomorphic.

3. Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} be as in question 2. Let the homomorphisms $\phi, \hat{\phi}$ be defined as usual by

$$\phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} : (x, y) \mapsto \left(\left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2, y - \frac{by}{x^2} \right), \quad \hat{\phi} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} : (u, v) \mapsto \left(\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{v}{u} \right)^2, \frac{1}{8} \left(v - \frac{bv}{u^2} \right) \right).$$

What are the preimages of $(0, 0)$ under $\hat{\phi}$? Show that $(0, 0) \in 2\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{Q})$ if and only if there exist $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $b = m^2$ and $a + 2m = n^2$.

4. Find the ranks of the following elliptic curves.

(a). $Y^2 = X(X^2 + 2X + 3)$.

(b). $Y^2 = X(X^2 + 14X + 1)$.

5. Let $A, +$ be an Abelian group. Let $h : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ satisfy:

(I) There exists a constant C , independent of P, Q , such that

$$|h(P + Q) + h(P - Q) - 2h(P) - 2h(Q)| \leq C, \text{ for all } P, Q \in A,$$

(II) For any $B \in \mathbb{R}$, the set $\{P \in A : h(P) \leq B\}$ is finite.

Show that h is a height function on A . Show also that there exists a constant C_3 , independent of P , such that $|h(3P) - 9h(P)| \leq C_3$, for all $P \in A$.

$[\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ denotes $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 0\}$].

6. A four-letter word $L_1L_2L_3L_4$ has been divided into two pairs: L_1L_2 and L_3L_4 . Each of these pairs has been converted into an integer (of at most 4 digits) via the standard map: $A \mapsto 01, B \mapsto 02, \dots, Z \mapsto 26$. These integers have been encoded by taking each to the power of $d = 4085$, modulo $N = 10481$. The encoded message reads: **6012, 3236**. You may assume that N is the product of two primes. You should show, in your calculations, how you are only using numbers of length at most 9 digits.

(a) Find a proper factor of N (that is, a factor d of N satisfying $1 < d < N$) by applying Pollard's " $p - 1$ " method, using base 2 and exponent 46.

(b) Factorise N by applying the Elliptic Curve Method, using the curve $\mathcal{E} : Y^2 = X^3 - X + 1$ and $3P$, where $P = (5, 11)$.

(c) Use the factorisation of N to decode the message (which is the name of the town famous for being the country music capital of New Zealand).