New rank records for elliptic curves with rational torsion

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Overview

- Elliptic curves $E/\mathbf{Q}$: theorems of Mordell[−Weil] and Mazur
- General approach: find E_t, search for good specializations t
- Mestre-Nagao heuristic and new improvements
- New results

Theorem [Mordell 1922]:
$E(\mathbf{Q})$ *is a finitely generated abelian group.*

That is, $E(\mathbf{Q}) \cong E(\mathbf{Q})_{\text{tors}} \oplus \mathbf{Z}^r$, where $E(\mathbf{Q})_{\text{tors}}$ is a finite abelian group and $0 \leq r < \infty$. This r is the *rank* of E.

Fundamental question: which pairs (G, r) occur as $(E(\mathbf{Q})_{\text{tors}}, \text{rank}(E))$ for some (or infinitely many) $E/\mathbf{Q}$?

Mazur's torsion theorem (1977):
$E(\mathbf{Q})_{\text{tors}}$ *is always isomorphic with either* $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ *(some* $n \leq 10$ *or* $n = 12$*) or* $(\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}) \oplus (\mathbf{Z}/2n\mathbf{Z})$ *(some* $n \leq 4$*).*

Each of these $11 + 4$ groups G occurs for infinitely many E.

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Randomly chosen coeffs a_i almost always yield $E(\mathbf{Q})_{\text{tors}} = \{0\}$, but in practice curves with nontrivial torsion arise often, as with FLT_3 and FLT_4. Torsion also tends to make r and $E(\mathbf{Q})$ easier to determine by "descent", again as with FLT_3 and FLT_4. Both of those curves have $r = 0$; an example with large rank is

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with torsion $\mathbf{Z}/3\mathbf{Z}$ and rank 14 (E., 2018).

[In general $X + Y + Z = a_1$, $XYZ = a_3$ gives $(a_1, 0, a_3, 0, 0)$; translation by 3-torsion cyclically permutes $\{X, Y, Z\}$.]

So the natural question now is:

`Given one of the fifteen groups` G `in Mazur's list, how large can` r `get for an elliptic curve` $E/\mathbf{Q}$ `with` $E(\mathbf{Q}) \cong G \oplus \mathbf{Z}^r$`?`

We report on new searches for such E, and in particular on new records for ~~five~~ **six** of the fifteen groups G, namely the cyclic groups of orders $2, 3, 4, \mathbf{5}, 6, 7$.

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Table showing the new r records for $G = \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ $(n = 2, 3, 4, 6, 7)$,
From `https://web.math.pmf.unizg.hr/~duje/tors/tors.html` :

$E(\mathbf{Q})_{\text{tors}}$	previous record	current record
$\{1\}$	28 (E., 2006)	
$\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$	19 (E., 2009)	20 (E.-K.)
$\mathbf{Z}/3\mathbf{Z}$	14 (E., 2018)	15 (E.-K.)
$\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$	12 (E., 2006)	13 (E.-K.)
$\mathbf{Z}/5\mathbf{Z}$	8 (Dujella-Lecacheux, 2009)	
$\mathbf{Z}/6\mathbf{Z}$	8 (Eroshkin, 2008)	9 (K.)
$\mathbf{Z}/7\mathbf{Z}$	5 (Dujella-Kulesz, 2001)	6 (K.)
$\mathbf{Z}/8\mathbf{Z}$	6 (E., 2006)	
$\mathbf{Z}/9\mathbf{Z}$	4 (Fisher, 2009)	
$\mathbf{Z}/10\mathbf{Z}$	4 (Dujella, 2005)	
$\mathbf{Z}/12\mathbf{Z}$	4 (Fisher, 2008)	
$(\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}) \oplus (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})$	15 (E., 2009)	
$(\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}) \oplus (\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z})$	9 (Dujella-Peral, 2012)	
$(\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}) \oplus (\mathbf{Z}/6\mathbf{Z})$	6 (E., 2006)	
$(\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}) \oplus (\mathbf{Z}/8\mathbf{Z})$	3 (Connell, 2000)	

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The new curve with $E(\mathbf{Q}) \cong (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}) \oplus \mathbf{Z}^{20}$ now also holds the record for the largest rank of $E(\mathbf{Q})$ for an elliptic curve E whose rank is known unconditionally (i.e., not assuming any GRH).

Other Results: for the same G's (cyclic of orders 2–7) and a few others, we find numerous new examples of E that tie the previous rank records for $E(\mathbf{Q})_{\text{tors}} \cong G$, including a few that are smaller* than any previously known with the same $(E(\mathbf{Q})_{\text{tors}}, r)$.

* "Smaller" may be measured by height, discriminant, and/or conductor.

Overview of search technique. The overall strategy for such searches has not changed in decades:

i) Find a family $\{E_t\}$ with $G \oplus \mathbf{Z}^{r_0} \hookrightarrow E_t$ for almost all t;
ii) Search for special values of $t \in \mathbf{Q}$ (or $t \in \mathbf{Q}^d$, etc.) for which E_t has even more rational points.

A simple example of (i) for $|G| = r_0 = 2$: let $t = (x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) \in \mathbf{Q}^4$; solve simult. lin. eqs. $y_i^2 = x_i^3 + a_2 x_i^2 + a_4 x_i \;\; (i = 1, 2)$ for (a_2, a_4). (For $G = \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$ we actually used E_t with $r_0 = 9$; the construction of such E_t is described elsewhere.)

Our new improvements all target part (ii).

Mestre–Nagao heuristic for good candidates E_t.

Wholesale testing of curves E_t for high rank is usually not feasible. Instead one uses the heuristic of Mestre (1982) and Nagao (1992): record and near-record rank curves E tend to have many points modulo most small primes p. So use a score

$$S(t,B) := \log \prod_{p \le B} \frac{N_p(E_t)}{p} = \sum_{p \le B} \log \frac{N_p(E_t)}{p}$$

as a proxy for high rank. Here p ranges over "primes of good reduction" for the curve ($p \nmid \Delta$), and $N_p(E_t) = \#E_t(\mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z})$, which is easy to compute for small p.

[This score also aligns with the BSD conjecture: $\prod_{p \le B} N_p(E)/p$ is a partial product for $1/L(E,1)$.]

Sieving for bulk computation of $S(t, B)$.

We now use a trick known from "Sieve" techniques (QS, NFS) for factoring etc. to efficiently compute many values of

$$S(t, B) = \sum_{p \le B} \log \frac{N_p(E_t)}{p}.$$

That is:

- Set up an array of counters s_t, initialized to zero

- For each $p \le B$: for each τ mod p: compute $\log(N_p(E_\tau)/p)$, and use it to increment each s_t in the arith. prog. $t \equiv \tau \bmod p$.

This make $s_t = S(t, B)$ for each t.

[In practice, fix $M = 2^{10}$, compute $\mathtt{ROUND}(M \log(N_p(E_\tau)/p))$, and approximate $M{\cdot}S(t, B)$ by the 16-bit sum of those integers.]

Post-sieve processing

Having computed many approximate $S(t, B)$ values, take the top "few" for further processing: possibly compute $S(t, B')$ for some $B' \gg B$ to further cull the list, then descent* to get upper bound on rank of E_t, and if the bound is large enough then search for rational points.

* 2-descent for $n = 5$ or $n = 7$; descent by 2- or 3-isogeny otherwise. For 3-isogeny, also implemented Cassels–Tate pairing.

A decisive ingredient for all the new records (except maybe $G = \mathbf{Z}/7\mathbf{Z}$) was throwing *lots* more computing power at the problem. All of Elkies' previous rank-record curves took less than half a core-year in total. Here each of $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$ and $\mathbf{Z}/3\mathbf{Z}$ got 40+ core-years, $\mathbf{Z}/6\mathbf{Z}$ got almost that long, and $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ got about 12. Klagsbrun also searched the universal $\mathbf{Z}/5\mathbf{Z}$ family $[t+1, t, t, 0, 0]$ for several core-*centuries*; yesterday the first examples of rank 9 turned up, just in time!

$$t = 266165145/442317512.$$

Also 100+ new examples that tie the 2009 record of 8 (Dujella-Lecacheux), including the smallest conductor and discriminant known for a curve with $E(\mathbf{Q}) \cong (\mathbf{Z}/5\mathbf{Z}) \oplus \mathbf{Z}^8$, at respectively $t = 1809535/5292661$ ($N \approx 2^{85.86}$) and $t = 5167107/723695$ ($|\Delta| \approx 2^{254.77}$); the rank-9 curve has $(N, |\Delta|) \approx 2^{110.34}, 2^{343.56}$).