

Frobenius Distributions

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October 26th, 2018

UFRJ

Slides available at edgarcosta.org under Research

Polynomials

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Write $f_p(x) := f(x) \bmod p$

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- What about for higher degrees?

\rightsquigarrow studying the **statistical** properties $N_f(p)$.

Example: Cubic polynomials

Theorem (Frobenius)

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$$\text{Prob}(N_f(p) = k) = \begin{cases} 1/3 & \text{if } k = 0 \\ 1/2 & \text{if } k = 1 \\ 1/6 & \text{if } k = 3. \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2)(x - \alpha_3)$$

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$$E : y^2 = x^3 + ax + b, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Elliptic curves

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What can we say about the error term a_p/\sqrt{p} as $p \rightarrow \infty$?

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Two types of elliptic curves

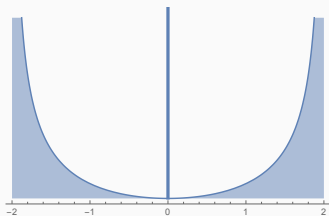
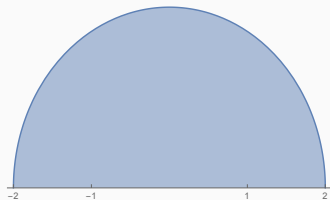
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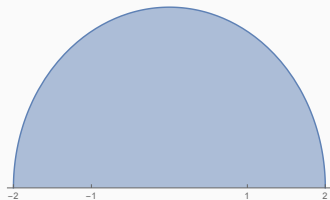
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$$\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E^{\text{al}} = \mathbb{Q}$$



CM

$$\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E^{\text{al}} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-d})$$



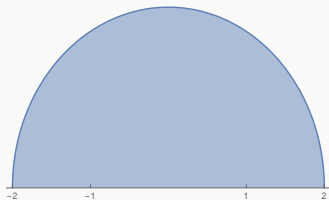
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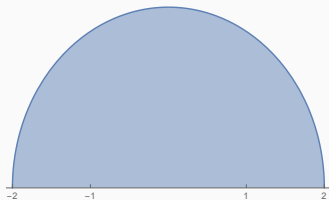
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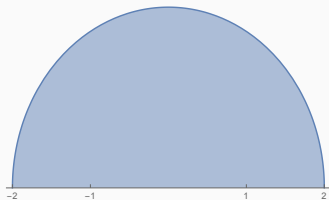
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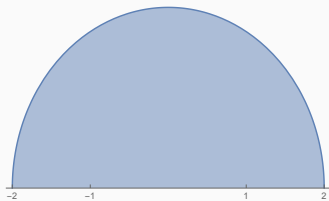


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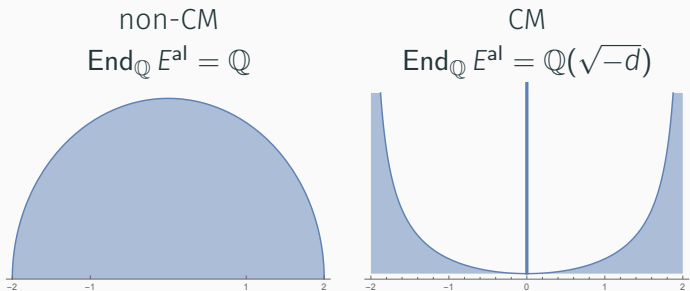
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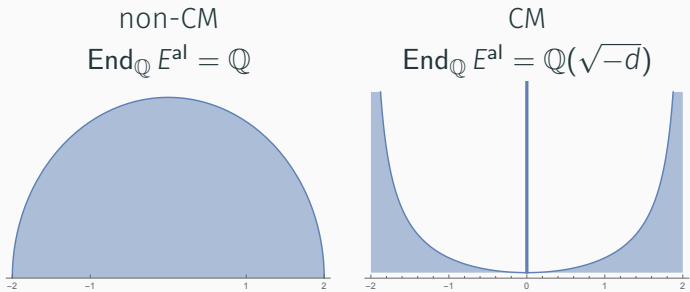
- $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E^{\text{al}} \hookrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E_p^{\text{al}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\text{Frob}_p)$
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- If E has CM and $a_p \neq 0$, then $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E^{\text{al}} \simeq \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E_p^{\text{al}}$.

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- If E has CM and $a_p \neq 0$, then $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E^{\text{al}} \simeq \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E_p^{\text{al}}$.
- If E is non-CM, then $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E_p^{\text{al}} \cap \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E_q^{\text{al}} \simeq \mathbb{Q}$ with prob. 1.

Examples

$$E : y^2 + y = x^3 - x^2 - 10x - 20 \quad (11.a2)$$

- $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E_2^{\text{al}} \simeq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$
- $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E_3^{\text{al}} \simeq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-11})$
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$$E : y^2 + y = x^3 - 7 \text{ (27.a2)}$$

- $p = 2 \pmod{3} \Rightarrow a_p = 0 \Rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E_p^{\text{al}}$ is a Quaternion algebra
- $p = 1 \pmod{3} \Rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E_p^{\text{al}} \simeq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$
- $\rightsquigarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} E^{\text{al}} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$

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Can we distinguish between these by looking at $A \bmod p$?

Zeta functions and Frobenius polynomials

- C/\mathbb{Q} a nice curve of genus g
- $A := \text{Jac}(C)$
- p a prime of good reduction

$$Z_p(T) := \exp \left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \#C(\mathbb{F}_{p^r}) T^r / r \right) \in \mathbb{Q}(t)$$

where $\deg L_p(T) = 2g$ and

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$L_p(T)$ gives us a lot of information about $A_p := A \bmod p$

Endomorphism algebras over finite fields

Theorem (Tate)

Let A be an abelian variety over \mathbb{F}_q , given

$$\det(1 - t \text{Frob} | H^1(A)),$$

we may compute

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Example

If $L_5(T) = 1 - 2T^2 + 25T^4$, then:

- all endomorphisms are defined over \mathbb{F}_{25} , and
- $A_{\mathbb{F}_{25}}$ is isogenous to a square of an elliptic curve
- $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} A^{\text{al}} \simeq M_2(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-6}))$

Example continued

$$A = \text{Jac}(y^2 = x^5 - x^4 + 4x^3 - 8x^2 + 5x - 1) \quad (262144.d.524288.1)$$

For $p = 5$, $L_5(T) = 1 - 2T^2 + 25T^4$, and:

- all endomorphisms of A_5 are defined over \mathbb{F}_{25}
- $\det(1 - T \text{Frob}_5^2 | H^1(A)) = (1 - 2T + 25T^2)^2$
- A_5 over \mathbb{F}_{25} is isogenous to a square of an elliptic curve
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For $p = 7$, $L_7(T) = 1 + 6T^2 + 49T^4$, and:

- all endomorphisms of A_7 are defined over \mathbb{F}_{49}
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$$\Rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{R}} A^{\text{al}} \neq M_2(\mathbb{C})$$

Same L_p , different approach

We could have looked at the lattice Néron–Severi lattice.

$$\mathrm{NS}(A^{\mathrm{al}}) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{NS}(A_p^{\mathrm{al}})$$

- $\mathrm{rk} \mathrm{NS}(A^{\mathrm{al}}) \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
- $\mathrm{rk} \mathrm{NS}(A_p^{\mathrm{al}}) \in \{2, 4, 6\}$

Example

- $\mathrm{rk} \mathrm{NS}(A_5^{\mathrm{al}}) = \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{NS}(A_7^{\mathrm{al}}) = 4$
 - $\mathrm{disc} \mathrm{NS}(A_5^{\mathrm{al}}) = -6 \pmod{\mathbb{Q}^{\times 2}}$
 - $\mathrm{disc} \mathrm{NS}(A_7^{\mathrm{al}}) = -10 \pmod{\mathbb{Q}^{\times 2}}$
- $\Rightarrow \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{NS}(A^{\mathrm{al}}) \leq 3$

Fact

By a theorem of Charles, we know that at some point this method will attain a tight upper bound for $\mathrm{rk} \mathrm{NS}(A^{\mathrm{al}})$.

Real endomorphisms algebras and Picard numbers

Abelian surface	$\text{End}_{\mathbb{R}} A^{\text{al}}$	$\text{rk NS}(A^{\text{al}})$
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• QM abelian surface • square of non-CM elliptic curve	$M_2(\mathbb{R})$	3
• CM abelian surface • product of CM elliptic curves	$\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$	2
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generic abelian surface	\mathbb{R}	1

Higher genus

Let K be a numberfield such that $\text{End } A_K = \text{End } A^{\text{al}}$, then

- $A_K \sim \prod_{i=1}^t A_i^{n_i}$,
- A_i unique and simple up to isogeny (over K),
- $B_i := \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} A_i$ central simple algebra over $L_i := Z(B_i)$,
- $\dim_{L_i} B_i = e_i^2$,
- $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} A_K = \prod_{i=1}^t M_{n_i}(B_i)$

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- $\dim_{L_i} B_i = e_i^2$,
- $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} A_K = \prod_{i=1}^t M_{n_i}(B_i)$

Theorem (C-Mascot-Sijsling-Voight)

If Mumford-Tate conjecture holds for A , then we can compute

- t
- $\{(e_i n_i, n_i \dim A_i)\}_{i=1}^t$
- L_i , under an additional assumption (always seems to hold)

This is practical and its done by counting points (=computing L_p)

Real endomorphisms algebras, $\{e_i n_i, n_i \dim A_i\}_{i=1}^t$, and $\dim L_i$

Abelian surface	$\text{End}_{\mathbb{R}} A^{\text{al}}$	tuples	$\dim L_i$
square of CM elliptic crv	$M_2(\mathbb{C})$	$\{(2, 2)\}$	2
• QM abelian surface	$M_2(\mathbb{R})$	$\{(2, 2)\}$	1
• square of non-CM elliptic crv			
• CM abelian surface	$\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$	$\{(1, 2)\}$	4
• product of CM elliptic crv			$\{(1, 1), (1, 1)\}$
CM \times non-CM elliptic crvs	$\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}$	$\{(1, 1), (1, 1)\}$	2, 1
• RM abelian surface	$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$	$\{(1, 2)\}$	2
• prod. of non-CM elliptic crv			$\{(1, 1), (1, 1)\}$
generic abelian surface	\mathbb{R}	$\{(1, 1)\}$	1

Example continued

$$A = \text{Jac}(y^2 = x^5 - x^4 + 4x^3 - 8x^2 + 5x - 1) \quad (262144.d.524288.1)$$

- $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} A_3^{\text{al}} \simeq M_2(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}))$
- $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} A_5^{\text{al}} \simeq M_2(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-6}))$
- $\Rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{R}} A^{\text{al}} \neq M_2(\mathbb{C})$

Question

Write $B := \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}} A^{\text{al}}$ and assume that B is a quaternion algr.
Can we guess $\text{disc } B$?

If ℓ ell is ramified in $B \Rightarrow \ell$ cannot split in $\mathbb{Q}(\text{Frob}_p)$

- $5, 13, 17 \nmid \text{disc } B$, as they split in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$
- $7, 11 \nmid \text{disc } B$, as they split in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-6})$

We can rule out all the primes except 2 and 3 (up to some bnd).

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Indeed $\text{disc } B = 6$.

K3 surfaces

K3 surfaces are a possible generalization of elliptic curves

They may arise in many ways:

- smooth quartic surfaces in \mathbb{P}^3

$$X : f(x, y, z, w) = 0, \quad \deg f = 4$$

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Can we play similar game as before?

In this case, instead of studying $\#X_p$ or Tr Frob_p we study

$$p \longmapsto \text{rk NS } X_p^{\text{al}} \in \{2, 4, \dots, 22\}$$

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In the later case,

$$\{p : a_p = 0\} = \{p : p \text{ is ramified or inert in } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-d})\}$$

Néron–Severi group

- $\text{NS } \bullet = \text{Néron–Severi group of } \bullet \simeq \{\text{curves on } \bullet\} / \sim$
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For infinitely many p we have $\rho(X_p^{\text{al}}) = \min_q \rho(X_q^{\text{al}})$.

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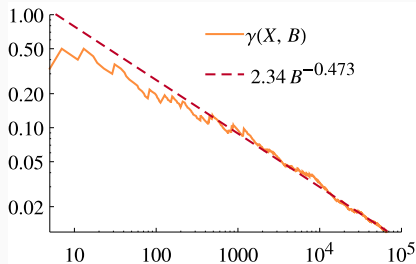
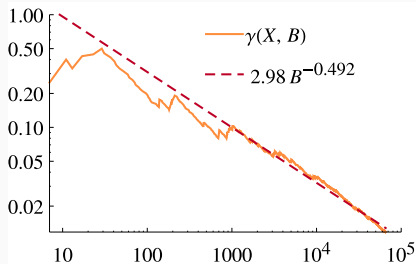
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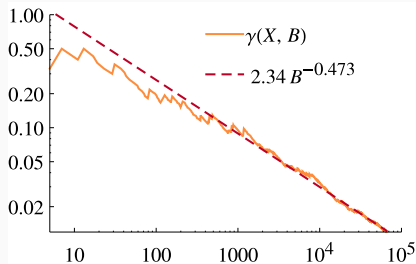
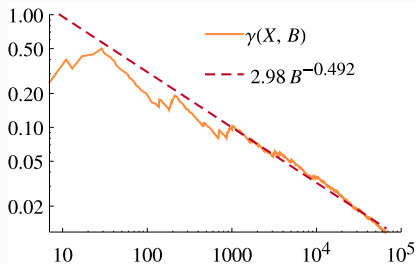
Let's do some numerical experiments!

Two generic K3 surfaces, $\rho(X^{\text{al}}) = 1$



$$\gamma(X, B) \stackrel{?}{\sim} \frac{c_X}{\sqrt{B}}, \quad B \rightarrow \infty$$

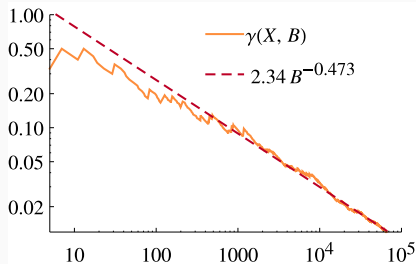
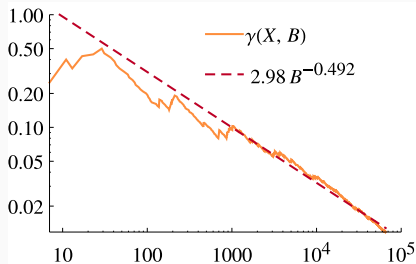
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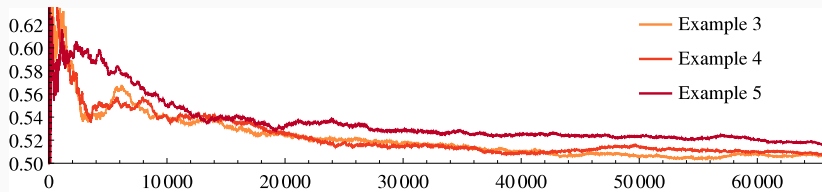


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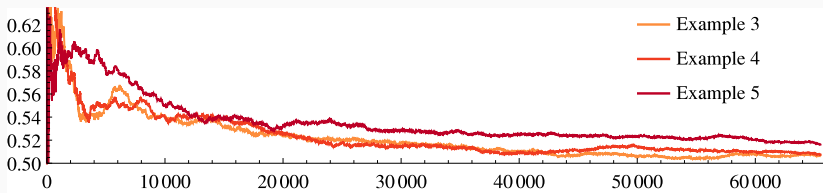
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Why?

Three K3 surfaces with $\rho(X^{\text{al}}) = 2$

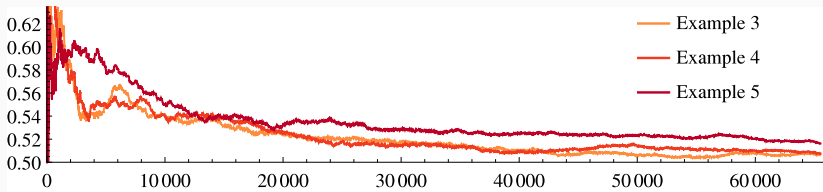


Three K3 surfaces with $\rho(X^{\text{al}}) = 2$



No obvious trend...

Three K3 surfaces with $\rho(X^{\text{al}}) = 2$



No obvious trend...

Could it be related to some integer being a square modulo p ?

We can explain the 1/2

Theorem (C, C–Elsenhans–Jahnel)

If $\rho(X^{\text{al}}) = \min_q \rho(X_p^{\text{al}})$, then there is a $d_X \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that:

$$\left\{ p > 2 : p \text{ inert in } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_X}) \right\} \subset \Pi_{\text{jump}}(X).$$

In general, d_X is not a square.

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$$D_3 = -1 \cdot 5 \cdot 151 \cdot 22490817357414371041 \cdot 3873084974301493372336663588079962607808750567408509842132769703432789353$$

$$D_4 = 53 \cdot 2624174618795407 \cdot 512854561846964817139494202072778341 \cdot 1215218370089028769076718102126921744353362873 \cdot 68$$

$$D_5 = -1 \cdot 47 \cdot 3109 \cdot 4969 \cdot 14857095849982608071 \cdot 445410277660928347762586764331874432202584688016149 \cdot 65865270852$$

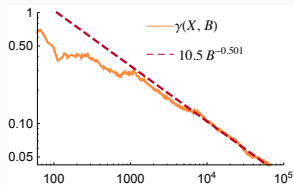
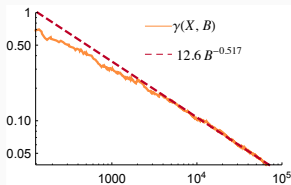
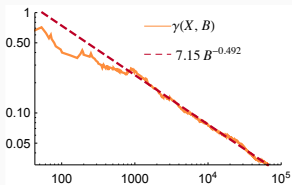
Experimental data for $\rho(X^{\text{al}}) = 2$ (again)

What if we ignore $\{p > 2 : p \text{ inert in } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_X})\} \subset \Pi_{\text{jump}}(X)$?

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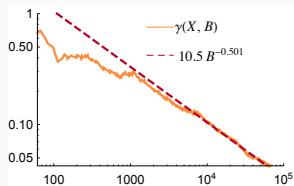
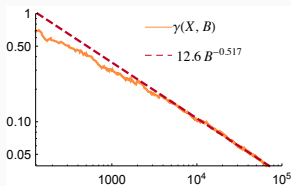
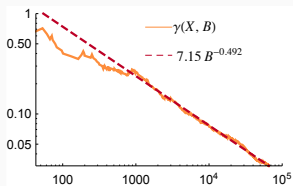
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Why!?!?