

Mazur's conjecture on higher Heegner points

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Oblatum 11-XII-2000 & 22-X-2001
Published online: ■ ■ ■ 2002 – © Springer-Verlag 2002

Abstract. In this article, we establish a non-triviality statement for Heegner points which was conjectured by B. Mazur [10], and has subsequently been used as a working hypothesis by a few authors in the study of the arithmetic of elliptic curves.

Introduction

Let \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve and $\pi : X_0(N)/\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{Q}$ a modular parametrisation. Let $K \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an imaginary quadratic field, O_K its ring of integers and d_K its discriminant. Assume the following *Heegner Hypothesis*: all prime factors of N split in K . Choose an ideal \mathcal{N} of O_K such that $O_K/\mathcal{N} \simeq \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$. Then the complex tori \mathbb{C}/O_K and $\mathbb{C}/\mathcal{N}^{-1}$ define elliptic curves related by a cyclic N -isogeny, i.e., a complex point x_1 of $X_0(N)$. More generally, if c is a positive integer prime to N , let $O_c = \mathbb{Z} + cO_K$ be the order of conductor c in K , put $\mathcal{N}_c = O_c \cap \mathcal{N}$, and define:

$$x_c = [\mathbb{C}/O_c \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/\mathcal{N}_c^{-1}] \in X_0(N).$$

The theory of complex multiplication shows that this *Heegner point* is rational over $K[c]$, the ring class field of conductor c of K – see [4] for the basic properties of these fields. Put $y_c = \pi(x_c) \in \mathbb{E}(K[c])$.

The Heegner Hypothesis implies that the L -function of \mathbb{E}/K vanishes to *odd* order at $s = 1$. B.H. Gross and D. Zagier [6] established a formula which relates the value of its derivative at 1 to the canonical height of the point $\text{Tr}_{K[1]/K}(y_1)$ in $\mathbb{E}(K)$, thus proving in particular that:

$$\text{Tr}_{K[1]/K}(y_1) \notin \mathbb{E}(K)_{\text{tors}} \iff L'(\mathbb{E}/K, 1) \neq 0.$$

In a subsequent work, V.A. Kolyvagin [8] showed the implication:

$$\text{Tr}_{K[1]/K}(y_1) \notin \mathbb{E}(K)_{\text{tors}} \implies \text{rank}(\mathbb{E}(K)) = 1.$$

Kolyvagin's method (together with the input from the Gross-Zagier formula) actually yields almost the complete conjecture of Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer, *provided that* the analytic rank $\text{ord}_{s=1} L(\mathbb{E}/K, s)$ equals 1.

In the general case, B. Mazur suggested that higher Heegner points may still have their word to say about the arithmetic of \mathbb{E}/K . More precisely, let $p \nmid N$ be a prime number¹. Then $K[p^\infty] = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} K[p^n]$ is a finite extension of the *anticyclotomic* \mathbb{Z}_p -extension H_∞ of K , and Mazur's conjecture [10], which we will prove here, is the following:

Theorem *There exists $n \geq 0$ such that: $\text{Tr}_{K[p^\infty]/H_\infty}(y_{p^n}) \notin \mathbb{E}(H_\infty)_{\text{tors}}$.*

Let us quote some known consequences. Besides extra technical conditions – see the references for further details – all of these corollaries assume that \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{Q} has (good) *ordinary* reduction at p .

The theorem signifies that Heegner points yield non-trivial input for the Iwasawa theory of the elliptic curve \mathbb{E} along H_∞/K . Extending Kolyvagin's method to this Iwasawa setting, M. Bertolini [1] has proved:

- Put $\Gamma = \text{Gal}(H_\infty/K)$ and $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}_p[[\Gamma]]$. Let H_n/K be the fixed field of Γ^{p^n} . Then the Pontryagin dual of $\text{Sel}_{p^\infty}(\mathbb{E}/H_\infty) = \varinjlim (\text{Sel}_{p^\infty}(\mathbb{E}/H_n))$ is a Λ -module of rank one.

The information thus obtained partially descends to K by control theorems due to Mazur. In this direction, J. Nekovář and N. Schappacher [11] have shown:

- The Selmer group $\text{Sel}_{p^\infty}(\mathbb{E}/K) = \varinjlim \text{Sel}_{p^n}(\mathbb{E}/K)$ contains a copy of $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p$. In other words: $\text{corank}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\text{Sel}_{p^\infty}(\mathbb{E}/K)) \geq 1$. If the p -part of the Tate-Šafarevič group of \mathbb{E}/K is finite, then $\text{rank}(\mathbb{E}(K)) \geq 1$.

Using his theory of Selmer Complexes, J. Nekovář has recently [12] obtained:

- For any elliptic curve \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{Q} ,

$$\text{ord}_{s=1} L(\mathbb{E}, \mathbb{Q}) \equiv \text{corank}_{\mathbb{Z}_p}(\text{Sel}_{p^\infty}(\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{Q})) \pmod{2}.$$

A central ingredient of our proof is taken from V. Vatsal's use in [19], of a theorem of M. Ratner to deduce an equidistribution statement for Gross points on the connected components of a “definite Shimura curve” (see [5]). Our analog for this is Theorem 3.1, which may be of independent interest. Vatsal has also given a proof of Mazur's conjecture, using Jochnowitz congruences to relate his previous result to the setting of classical Heegner points on modular curves [20], together with an analysis very close to our discussion in Sect. 4.1.

Our proof starts from the simple (but crucial) observation that the torsion subgroup of $\mathbb{E}(K[\infty])$ is *finite*, where $K[\infty] = \bigcup_{c \geq 1} K[c]$ (Lemma 4.1).

¹ See Sect. 5 below for the case where p divides N .

It follows for instance that *almost all* points $y_c \in \mathbb{E}(K[\infty])$ ($c \geq 1$) have infinite order, since only a finite number of the distinct points $x_c \in X_0(N)(K[\infty])$ can map to the finite set $\mathbb{E}(K[\infty])_{\text{tors}}$. In the same way, Mazur's conjecture would be proven once we knew that the set $\{\text{Tr}_{K[p^\infty]/H_\infty}(y_{p^n}) \mid n \geq 0\}$ is infinite. This would obviously be true if the set

$$\{(\sigma x_{p^n})_{\sigma \in G_0} \mid n \geq 0\} \subset X_0(N)^{G_0}$$

were *Zariski dense*, where we put $G_0 = \text{Gal}(K[p^\infty]/H_\infty)$.

This is however not the case. Indeed, let Q be a *ramified* prime of K/\mathbb{Q} with residue characteristic $q \neq p$, and put $\sigma = \text{Frob}_Q(K[p^\infty]/K) \in \text{Gal}(K[p^\infty]/K)$. The relation $Q^2 = qO_K$ implies that $\sigma^2 = 1$, hence $\sigma \in G_0$ since G_0 is precisely the torsion subgroup of $\text{Gal}(K[p^\infty]/K)$, but the Zariski closure of the set $\{(x_{p^n}, \sigma x_{p^n}) \mid n \geq 0\}$ in $X_0(N) \times X_0(N)$ is a curve, namely the image of the modular curve $X_0(Nq)$ under the product of the two classical degeneracy maps $X_0(Nq) \rightarrow X_0(N)$ (cf. Sect. 4.1).

In view of this obstruction, we are led to consider the “genus” subgroup:

$$G_1 = \langle \text{Frob}_Q(K[p^\infty]/K) \mid Q^2 = qO_K, q \mid d_K, q \neq p \rangle \subset G_0.$$

The Galois action of G_1 on the Heegner points is of geometric nature. More precisely, let M be the product of all primes $q \mid d_K, q \neq p$. Then we construct (Sect. 4.1) a family of points $(x'_{p^n})_{n \geq 0} \in X_0(NM)(K[p^\infty])$ and a non-constant morphism $\pi' : X_0(NM) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$ defined over \mathbb{Q} such that:

$$\forall n \geq 0 : \quad \pi'(x'_{p^n}) = \text{Tr}_{G_1}(y_{p^n}) \in \mathbb{E}(K[p^\infty]).$$

Note that the Heegner Hypothesis does *not* hold for NM and K .

Choosing a complete set of representatives $\mathcal{R} \subset G_0$ of G_0/G_1 , we now want the set $\{\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{R}} \sigma \cdot \pi'(x'_{p^n}) \mid n \geq 0\}$ to be infinite, and this is again related to the fact that

$$\{(\sigma x'_{p^n})_{\sigma \in \mathcal{R}} \mid n \geq 0\} \subset X_0(NM)^{\mathcal{R}}$$

is very large. In this direction, a sufficiently strong statement does indeed follow from our Theorem 3.1 on the reduction of *CM points* at inert primes.

This theorem holds without the Heegner Hypothesis on N and K . We say that $x = [E_1 \rightarrow E_2] \in X_0(N)(\mathbb{C})$ is a *CM point* if E_1 (and hence also E_2) has complex multiplication by K , i.e., if $\text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}^0(E_1) = \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \simeq K$; the *Heegner points* are special cases of CM points, for which we furthermore require that $\text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(E_1) = \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(E_2)$. Let E/\mathbb{C} be an elliptic curve with CM by K , and $C \subset E(\mathbb{C})$ a cyclic subgroup of order N . Define \mathcal{L}_p to be the set of all cyclic subgroups $a \subset E(\mathbb{C})$ of order p^n for some $n \geq 0$. Since $p \nmid N$, we can associate to each $a \in \mathcal{L}_p$ a CM point $H(a) = [E/a \rightarrow E/(a \oplus C)] \in X_0(N)(K[\infty])$. Let $\ell \nmid pN$ be a rational prime which is *inert* in K , and v_ℓ a place of $K[\infty]$ above ℓ . By Class Field Theory, the residue field k of v_ℓ is then isomorphic to \mathbb{F}_{ℓ^2} . Theorem 3.1 states

that *under a technical assumption on the finite set* $\mathcal{R} \subset \text{Gal}(K[\infty]/K)$, the following map is surjective:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RED} : \mathcal{L}_p &\rightarrow X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k)^{\mathcal{R}} \\ a &\mapsto (\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a)))_{\sigma \in \mathcal{R}} \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{red}_\ell : X_0(N)(K[\infty]) \rightarrow X_0(N)(k)$ is the reduction map at v_ℓ and $X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k)$ is the set of supersingular points in $X_0(N)(k)$.

The technical assumption alluded to above is needed to avoid the behaviour that we saw with G_1 . It is verified for any set of representatives of G_0/G_1 , so that by the argument sketched above, Mazur's conjecture easily follows from the surjectivity of RED (take $\ell \gg 0$). However, to get the most out of this surjectivity, we furthermore use a theorem of Ihara to obtain refined and generalized versions of Mazur's conjecture – Theorem A and B of Sect. 4. For instance, we find:

Theorem *Assume that the kernel of $\pi_* : J_0(N) = \text{Pic}^0(X_0(N)) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$ is connected. Then for all prime $q \nmid \#(\mathbb{Z}/Nd_K\mathbb{Z})^*$, the \mathbb{F}_q -vector span of*

$$\{\text{Tr}_{K[p^\infty]/H_\infty}(y_{p^n}) \otimes 1 \mid n \geq 0\} \subset \mathbb{E}(H_\infty) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q$$

has infinite dimension.

To prove Theorem 3.1, we first rewrite the map RED in p -adic terms, by means of a well-known adelic description of $X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k)$ (Sect. 2). Care must be taken to keep track of the Galois action on CM points. Theorem 3.1 then reduces to the surjectivity of a map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) &\rightarrow \prod_{\sigma \in \mathcal{R}} \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p) \setminus \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\Gamma_\sigma^1 \\ x &\mapsto ([x], \dots, [x]) \end{aligned}$$

where Γ_σ^1 is a discrete and cocompact subgroup of $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ associated to $\sigma \in \mathcal{R}$. This very same map also arises in the context of Gross points on definite Shimura curves [19], and we then follow Vatsal's proof with only minor improvements: put $G = \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, $\Gamma^1 = \prod_{\sigma \in \mathcal{R}} \Gamma_\sigma^1$, and let Δ be the diagonal in $G^{\mathcal{R}}$. The asserted surjectivity follows from the topological statement that $\Delta\Gamma^1$ is dense in $G^{\mathcal{R}}$. A theorem of M. Ratner [14] states that the closure of $\Delta\Gamma^1$ equals $H\Gamma^1$, for a *closed subgroup* $H \supset \Delta$ of $G^{\mathcal{R}}$. A purely group-theoretical result (Sect. 3.6) forces H to be equal to the full group $G^{\mathcal{R}}$, as soon as the Γ_σ^1 's are non-commensurable. The technical assumption on \mathcal{R} guarantees just this non-commensurability.

Acknowledgement: It is a pleasure to thank Norbert Schappacher for guiding me through the realms of complex multiplication, Bas Edixhoven and Jan Nekovář for their patience and constant support. I have also benefited from many valuable suggestions by Jean-Louis Colliot-Thélène, and Julien Haristoy carefully read the manuscript. Last but not least, I am indebted to Nike Vatsal for the key idea to use Ratner's Theorem and for freely sharing his work with me during a visit to Strasbourg.

Notations: We write \overline{F} for an algebraic closure of a field F , and $F^{\text{ab}} \subset \overline{F}$ for its maximal abelian subextension. We fix once and for all an algebraically closed field $\Omega \supset K$ ($\Omega = \mathbb{C}$), and for $F \subset \Omega$ we take \overline{F} within Ω . For a commutative group M and a prime number p , we put $\widehat{M} = M \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, $M_p = M \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$ and $\widehat{M}^{(p)} = M \otimes \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^{(p)}$, where $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$, \mathbb{Z}_p and $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^{(p)}$ are the profinite, p -adic and “prime-to- p -adic” completions of \mathbb{Z} .

The formalism of α -Transforms: If R is a ring (unitary, but not necessarily commutative) acting on a commutative group scheme G/S , then for any left R -module M , we define a presheaf of abelian group G^M on the category of S -schemes by the rule:

$$T/S \longmapsto G^M(T) = \text{Hom}_R(M, G(T)).$$

This construction is covariant and left exact in G , contravariant and left exact in M . If G/S is an abelian scheme, and M is a finite type left R -module, then G^M/S is a proper commutative group scheme. If M is furthermore projective (resp. locally free of rank r), then G^M/S is an abelian scheme (resp. of relative dimension $r \times \dim(G/S)$). For a left R -ideal $I \subset R$, we put $G[I] = G^{R/I}$ – References: [16], [3].

1 CM points

1.1 Normalization of $K \simeq \text{End}_{\overline{F}}^0(E)$

We say that an elliptic curve E over a field F has complex multiplication (CM) by K if $\text{End}_{\overline{F}}^0(E)$ is isomorphic to K . If F is a subfield of Ω , the action of $\text{End}_{\overline{F}}^0(E)$ on the one dimensional Ω -vector space $\text{Lie}(E)(\Omega)$ induces an embedding $\text{End}_{\overline{F}}^0(E) \hookrightarrow \Omega$ which is onto K . We shall always identify K and $\text{End}_{\overline{F}}^0(E)$ in this way. $\text{End}_{\overline{F}}^0(E)$ is then an order $O_c \subset K$ for a positive integer c , the conductor of E , and we also say that E has CM by O_c . Furthermore:

$$K \subset F \iff E \text{ has CM by } K \text{ over } F \text{ (i.e. } \text{End}_F(E) = O_c).$$

With this normalization, any isogeny $f : E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ between elliptic curves with CM by O_{c_1} and O_{c_2} respectively over a subfield F of Ω commutes with $O_{c_1} \cap O_{c_2}$: we say that f is K -linear.

1.2 Families of isogenous points in $X_0(N)$

Let E/F be an elliptic curve, with $F \subset \Omega$. Let $\hat{T}(E) = \varprojlim E[n](\overline{F}) = \prod_q T_q(E)$ be its Tate module, and $\hat{V}(E) = \hat{T}(E) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, so that $\hat{V}(E)$ is the

restricted product of $V_q(E) = T_q(E) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ with respect to $T_q(E)$, as q varies over the set of all rational primes. The inductive limit of

$$n^{-1}\hat{T}(E)/\hat{T}(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} E(\overline{F})[n]$$

is a Galois equivariant isomorphism

$$\hat{V}(E)/\hat{T}(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} E(\overline{F})_{\text{tors}}.$$

In particular, if \mathcal{L} is the set of $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ -submodules of $\hat{V}(E)$ that contains $\hat{T}(E)$ with a finite index, we obtain a Galois equivariant bijection between \mathcal{L} and the set of finite subgroups of $E(\overline{F})$. For $a \in \mathcal{L}$, we denote by X_a the corresponding subgroup of $E(\overline{F})_{\text{tors}}$, and put $d(a) = \#X_a$. Using the special element $e = \hat{T}(E)$ of \mathcal{L} , we shall view (\mathcal{L}, e) as a pointed indexing set, and we thus write $\hat{T}(a) = a$ to refer to the submodule of $\hat{V}(E)$ indexed by $a \in \mathcal{L}$; it admits a decomposition $\hat{T}(a) = \prod_q T_q(a)$.

To each $a \in \mathcal{L}$, we can associate the \overline{F} -isogeny $g_a : E \rightarrow E/X_a$. We have identifications:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \hat{V}(E)/\hat{T}(E) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & E(\overline{F})_{\text{tors}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow g_a \\ \hat{V}(E)/\hat{T}(a) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & (E/X_a)(\overline{F})_{\text{tors}} \end{array}$$

If $\hat{T}(a)$ is stable under $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F')$ for some algebraic extension F' of F , then the same holds for X_a , which thus descends to a finite subgroup scheme of $E_{/F'}$. In this situation, we simply say that E/X_a and g_a are defined over F' .

Let furthermore $C \subset E(\overline{F})$ be a cyclic subgroup of order $N \geq 1$, and define

$$\mathcal{L}' = \{a \in \mathcal{L} \mid \gcd(d(a), N) = 1\}.$$

Then for each $a \in \mathcal{L}'$, $E/X_a \rightarrow E/(X_a \oplus C)$ is a cyclic N -isogeny, hence defines a point

$$H(a) = [E/X_a \rightarrow E/(X_a \oplus C)] \in X_0(N)(\overline{F}).$$

We refer to this map $H : \mathcal{L}' \rightarrow X_0(N)(\overline{F})$ as *the family of points associated to $E_{/F}$ and C* .

1.3 Families of isogenous CM points

Assume now that E has complex multiplication by O_c over $F \subset \Omega$, so that H is a family of CM points. For any integer $d \geq 1$, we let $F[d] \subset F^{\text{ab}}$ be the composite of F and $K[d]$. Since $K[c] = K(j(E)) \subset F$ by [16], we thus have $F[d] = F[\text{lcm}(c, d)]$.

For each $a \in \mathcal{L}$, the *conductor* of a is the unique integer $c(a) \geq 1$ such that:

$$\forall q : \quad \{x \in K_q \mid xT_q(a) \subset T_q(a)\} = (O_{c(a)})_q.$$

Then, $T_q(a)$ is free of rank one over $(O_{c(a)})_q$, and E/X_a has complex multiplication by $O_{c(a)}$. If $e' \in \mathcal{L}$ corresponds to C , and a belongs to \mathcal{L}' , then $E/(X_a \oplus C)$ has complex multiplication by $O_{c'(a)}$, where $c'(a) = c(a) \times (c(e')/c(e))$.

In particular, $T_q(E)$ is free of rank one over $(O_c)_q$. Since the action of $\text{Gal}(\overline{F}/F)$ on $T_q(E)$ is $(O_c)_q$ -linear, it factors through a morphism:

$$\rho_q : \text{Gal}(F^{\text{ab}}/F) \rightarrow (O_c)_q^*.$$

This implies that $E(\overline{F})_{\text{tors}} = E(F^{\text{ab}})_{\text{tors}}$. If furthermore F is a number field, we use class field theory to view ρ_q as a morphism $\rho_q : I_F \rightarrow (O_c)_q^*$, where I_F is the idele group of F . Then:

Proposition 1.1 *If $O_c^* = \{\pm 1\}$, $\text{Gal}(F^{\text{ab}}/F[c(a)])$ fixes $\hat{T}(a)$ for all $a \in \mathcal{L}$.*

Proof: Put $d = \text{lcm}(c, c(a))$. We want: $\forall \sigma \in \text{Gal}(F^{\text{ab}}/F[d])$, $\sigma \hat{T}(a) = \hat{T}(a)$.

There exists a continuous homomorphism $\varepsilon : I_F \rightarrow K^*$ such that:

$$\forall s \in I_F, \forall q : \quad \rho_q(s) = \varepsilon(s)N_{F/K}(s_q^{-1}) \in (O_c)_q^*,$$

where s_q is the q -component of s . This is Theorem 10 of [17] in case $c = 1$ ($\text{End}_F(E) = O_K$). The general case reduces to it, since there exists a finite subgroup $D \subset E(\overline{F})$, defined over F , and such that E/D has complex multiplication by O_K over F : simply take $D = \{x \in E(\overline{F}) \mid cO_K \cdot x = 0\}$.

Let $[F^{\text{ab}}/F, \star] : I_F \rightarrow \text{Gal}(F^{\text{ab}}/F)$ be the Artin reciprocity map, and pick $s \in I_F$ such that $[F^{\text{ab}}/F, s] = \sigma \in \text{Gal}(F^{\text{ab}}/F[d])$. Since

$$\sigma \mid_{K[d]=1} = [K[d]/K, N_{F/K}(s)],$$

$N_{F/K}(s)$ belongs to the norm subgroup of I_K corresponding to the abelian extension $K[d]/K$, namely $K^*(\widehat{O}_d^* \times \mathbb{C}^*)$. Writing $N_{F/K}(s) = \lambda(\hat{x} \times \mu)$ with $\lambda \in K^*$, $\hat{x} \in \widehat{O}_d^* \subset \widehat{O}_c^*$ and $\mu \in \mathbb{C}^*$, we obtain:

$$\forall q : \quad \varepsilon(s)\lambda^{-1} = \rho_q(s)\hat{x}_q$$

The l.h.s. belongs to K and the r.h.s. to $(O_c)_q^*$, so that finally $\varepsilon(s)\lambda^{-1}$ belongs to $O_c^* = \{\pm 1\}$. But then $\rho_q(s) = \pm \hat{x}_q^{-1} \in (O_d)_q^*$, hence $\rho_q(s)\hat{T}_q(a) = \hat{T}_q(a)$ for all q since $O_d \subset O_{c(a)}$, so that indeed $\sigma \hat{T}(a) = \hat{T}(a)$. \square

As a consequence, $E \rightarrow E/X_a$ is defined over $F[c(a)]$, and for $a \in \mathcal{L}'$, $H(a)$ belongs to $X_0(N)(F[\text{lcm}(c(a), c'(a))])$. We shall refine this latter fact below.

1.4 The Galois action on CM points

1.4.1 Fields of definition

Proposition 1.2 *Let $x = [f : E_1 \rightarrow E_2] \in X_0(N)(\Omega)$ be a CM point, with $\text{End}(E_1) = O_{c_1}$ and $\text{End}(E_2) = O_{c_2}$. Put $c = \text{lcm}(c_1, c_2)$. Let S be a finite set of rational primes subject to the condition: if $d_K = -3$ or -4 and c is a power of p , then $p \notin S$. Then there exist elliptic curves $E'_{1/K[c]}$ and $E'_{2/K[c]}$ with good reduction above S , and a $K[c]$ -isogeny $f' : E'_1 \rightarrow E'_2$, whose base change to Ω fits in a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E'_1 & \xrightarrow{\sim} & E_1 \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ E'_2 & \xrightarrow{\sim} & E_2 \end{array}$$

In particular, $x = [f' : E'_1 \rightarrow E'_2] \in X_0(N)(K[c])$.

Proof: Our assumption on S implies by a theorem of Serre-Tate [17, p. 507] that there exists an elliptic curve $E_{/K[c]}$ with good reduction above S and complex multiplication by O_c . Since $E_{/\Omega}$ is isogenous to E_1 and E_2 , we can find two subgroups H_1 and H_2 of $E(K[c]^{\text{ab}})$ and a commutative diagram of Ω -isogenies:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E/H_1 & \xrightarrow{\sim} & E_1 \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ E/H_2 & \xrightarrow{\sim} & E_2 \end{array}$$

If $d_K = -3, -4$ and $c = 1$, we can take $H_1 = H_2 = 0$ since $\text{Pic}(O_K) = \{1\}$; then f' belongs to $\text{End}_{K[1]}(E)$. In all other cases, we take for f' the projection induced by an inclusion $H_1 \subset H_2$, and then apply Proposition 1.1. \square

1.4.2 The Galois action Let $x = [f : E_1 \rightarrow E_2] \in X_0(N)(\Omega)$ be a CM point, with $\text{End}(E_1) = O_{c_1}$ and $\text{End}(E_2) = O_{c_2}$, so that x is rational over $K[c]$ with $c = \text{lcm}(c_1, c_2)$. Following Serre [16], we shall describe the action of $\text{Gal}(K[c]/K)$ on x using the formalism of \mathfrak{a} -transforms (cf. Introduction).

Recall the isomorphism from class field theory:

$$\left(\frac{K[c]/K}{\star} \right) : \text{Pic}(O_c) \xleftarrow{\sim} \widehat{K}^*/K^*\widehat{O}_c^* \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Gal}(K[c]/K).$$

Proposition 1.3 *Let $\sigma = \left(\frac{K[c]/K}{Q} \right)$ for some O_c -proper fractional ideal Q of K . Then: $\sigma \cdot x = [f^Q : E_1^Q \rightarrow E_2^Q]$.*

Proof: A straightforward generalization of the case $N = 1$, proven in [16]. \square

Remark: Due to our chosen identification of K with $\text{End}_{\Omega}^0(E_1)$ and $\text{End}_{\Omega}^0(E_2)$, f is linear with respect to the action of $O_c = O_{c_1} \cap O_{c_2}$ on E_1 and E_2 , so that $f^{\mathcal{Q}}$ is well-defined, and $\ker(f^{\mathcal{Q}})(\Omega) = \text{Hom}_{O_c/NO_c}(Q/NQ, \ker(f)(\Omega))$. Since $Q/NQ \simeq O_c/NO_c$, $f^{\mathcal{Q}}$ is indeed a cyclic N -isogeny.

Remark: Let $d \geq 1$ be an integer such that $c \mid d$, hence $K[c] \subset K[d]$ and $O_d \subset O_c$. Then we can also describe the action of $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K[d]/K)$ on x using transforms with respect to the action of O_d on the elliptic curves, and an O_d -proper fractional ideal $Q \subset K$ such that $\sigma = \left(\frac{K[d]/K}{Q}\right)$.

2 The supersingular locus $X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)$

Let N be a positive integer, $\ell \nmid N$ a prime number and k a finite field of characteristic ℓ . Let $E_{/k}$ be a supersingular elliptic curve such that $\text{End}_k(E) = \text{End}_{\bar{k}}(E) = R$. Then R is an order in $B = \text{End}_k^0(E)$, a quaternion algebra that ramifies exactly at ℓ and ∞ [18, V.3]. The aim of this section is to describe the supersingular locus $X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(\bar{k})$ of $X_0(N)(\bar{k})$ with these data, using the formalism of \mathfrak{a} -transforms (cf. Introduction).

2.1 Step 1: Inclusions of left R -ideals

We refer to nonzero finite type left R -submodules of B as *left R -ideals*. The right order of such an ideal I is $O_r(I) = \{x \in B \mid Ix \subset I\} \simeq \text{End}_R(I)$. For left R -ideals $I \subset J$, we write $I \subset_{N,N} J$ as a shorthand for: $J/I \approx (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^2$. Let $\text{Cl}(R, N)$ be the orbit set for the obvious right action of B^* on the set of those inclusions. We will prove below the following:

Proposition 2.1 *R is a maximal order in B , all supersingular points of $X_0(N)(\bar{k})$ are rational over k and there exists a well-defined bijection*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cl}(R, N) &\rightarrow X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(\bar{k}) \\ [I \subset_{N,N} J] &\mapsto [E^J \rightarrow E^I] \end{aligned}$$

We first *assume* the (well-known) fact that R is a maximal order. Then:

Lemma 2.2 1. *For any left R -ideal I , $E_{/k}^I$ is a supersingular elliptic curve.*

2. *For any left R -ideals I and J , $E^* : \text{Hom}_R(I, J) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(E^J, E^I)$ is an isomorphism, and $\text{Hom}_k(E^J, E^I) = \text{Hom}_{\bar{k}}(E^J, E^I)$.*

3. *Any supersingular elliptic curve $E'_{/k}$ is isomorphic to $E_{/k}^I$ for some I .*

4. *If $0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow P \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of finite type left R -modules, then $0 \rightarrow E^P \rightarrow E^M \rightarrow E^N \rightarrow 0$ is fppf-exact.*

5. *If M is a finite left R -module, then $E_{/k}^M$ is a finite commutative group scheme of rank $\sqrt{\#M}$.*

6. *For any nonzero R -linear map $f : I \rightarrow J$ between left R -ideals,*

$$E^f : E^J \rightarrow E^I \text{ is a cyclic } N\text{-isogeny} \iff f(I) \subset_{N,N} J.$$

Proof: 1-3) Every left R -ideal I is locally principal, hence defines an elliptic curve $E^I_{/k}$, which is supersingular since $E^I(\bar{k})[\ell] = \text{Hom}_R(I, E(\bar{k})[\ell]) = 0$. Since the number of isomorphism classes of left R -ideals equals the number of supersingular j -invariant (see [5, p. 117] and [18, V.4]), 3) follows from 2). Since $\text{Hom}_k(E^J, E^I)$ is a direct factor of $\text{Hom}_{\bar{k}}(E^J, E^I)$ (a \mathbb{Z} -module of rank 4), the injectivity of E^* , which is easy, implies the last equality of 2). It remains to show that E^* is surjective. When $I = J$, this follows from the fact that $O_r(I)$ is a maximal order. In the general case, we may thus replace (R, E) by $(O_r(J), E^J)$ and use the identifications

$$\text{Hom}_R(I, J) \simeq \text{Hom}_{O_r(J)}(J^{-1}I, O_r(J)) \quad \text{and} \quad E^I \simeq (E^J)^{J^{-1}I},$$

(where $J^{-1} = \{x \in B \mid JxJ \subset J\}$) to reduce to the case where $J = R$. It is then routine to check that the subset $\text{Hom}_k(E, E^I)$ of $E^I(E) = \text{Hom}_R(I, E(E))$ equals $\text{Hom}_R(I, \text{End}_k(E)) = \text{Hom}_R(I, R)$.

4) We want: $E^M \rightarrow E^N$ is faithfully flat. By a formal argument, we may assume that $N = I$ is a left R -ideal within $M = R$. Then $E^R = E \rightarrow E^I$ is an isogeny (hence faithfully flat), since its kernel $E^{R/I}$ is finite.

5) Considering a surjective map $R^n/\#MR^n \rightarrow M$, we see that the rank of $E^M_{/k}$ divides a power of $\#M$. The statement is then a formal consequence of the fact that both $\text{rank}(E^M_{/k})$ and $\sqrt{\#M}$ are multiplicative on exact sequences of finite left R -modules by 4), and agree with the reduced norm of α when $M = R/R\alpha$, $\alpha \in R$, $\alpha \neq 0$.

6) Put $M = J/f(I)$, so that $\ker(E^f) \simeq E^M$. Since $E^M[d] \simeq E^{M/dM}$ for any positive integer d , we obtain using 5): $E^J \rightarrow E^I$ is a cyclic N -isogeny $\Leftrightarrow \forall d$, $\text{rank}(E^M[d]) = \text{gcd}(N, d) \Leftrightarrow \forall d$, $\#M/dM = \text{gcd}(N, d)^2$. The result easily follows. \square

We may now prove Proposition 2.1: still assuming that R is a maximal order, part 2) and 6) of the Lemma imply that the map $[I \subset_{N,N} J] \in \text{Cl}(R, N) \mapsto [E^J \rightarrow E^I] \in X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k)$ is well-defined and injective, whereas part 2), 3) and 6) imply that it is onto $X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(\bar{k})$. Finally, to prove that R is indeed maximal, we merely need to construct a supersingular elliptic curve $E'_{/k}$ whose endomorphism ring R' is a maximal order, since the lemma then implies that the endomorphism ring of *any* supersingular elliptic curve is isomorphic to the right order of a left R' -ideal, hence maximal. But for any maximal order R' in B , the reduced connected component of $E^{RR'}$ is easily seen to be such an elliptic curve.

We shall also need the following straightforward corollary of Lemma 2.2:

Lemma 2.3 *Let $h : E \rightarrow E'$ be a k -isogeny and $I = \{\alpha \in R \mid \alpha \cdot \ker(h) = 0\}$. Then $E[I] = \ker(h)$, so that there exists a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \longrightarrow & E^I \\ & \searrow h & \downarrow \simeq \\ & & E' \end{array}$$

2.2 Step 2: Adeliisation

Since R is finite over \mathbb{Z} , $\widehat{R} = \prod_q R_q$, and $\widehat{B} = \prod'_q B_q$ is the restricted product of the B_q 's with respect to the R_q 's, as q varies over all prime numbers. For a left R -ideal I and a finite idele $\hat{b} = (b_q) \in \widehat{B}^*$, we define the left R -ideal $I\hat{b} \subset B$ by the rule: $(I\hat{b})_q = I_q b_q$ for all q . Equivalently, $I\hat{b} = \widehat{I} \hat{b} \cap B$ in \widehat{B} . The right order of $I\hat{b}$ is $O_r(I\hat{b}) = \hat{b}^{-1} O_r(I) \hat{b}$. If $I \subset_{N,N} J$, then $I\hat{b} \subset_{N,N} J\hat{b}$, and we thus obtain a right action of \widehat{B}^* (extending that of B^*) on the set of those inclusions. The stabilizer of $(I \subset_{N,N} J)$ is easily seen to be $\widehat{O_r(J/I)}^*$, where $O_r(J/I) = O_r(J) \cap O_r(I)$ (an Eichler order). Furthermore:

Lemma 2.4 *This action is transitive.*

Proof: Let $(I \subset_{N,N} J)$ and $(I' \subset_{N,N} J')$ be inclusions of left R -ideals. The question is local, so we must show that for any q , there exists $b_q \in B_q^*$ such that $(I'_q \subset J'_q) b_q = (I_q \subset J_q)$. Note that if q^r exactly divides N , then $I'_q \subset_{q^r, q^r} J'_q$ and $I_q \subset_{q^r, q^r} J_q$. If $q = \ell$, let $\pi \in R_\ell$ be a uniformising element; since left R_ℓ -ideals can be written as $R_\ell \pi^n$ for some n , the existence of b_ℓ is clear. If $q \neq \ell$, then $R_q \approx M_2(\mathbb{Z}_q)$ and the Morita correspondence reduces the problem to a similar and classical statement on lattices in \mathbb{Z}_q^2 . \square

Thus, fixing an inclusion of left R -ideals $(I_0 \subset_{N,N} J_0)$, we obtain a bijection:

$$O_r(\widehat{J_0/I_0})^* \backslash \widehat{B}^*/B^* \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Cl}(R, N).$$

Since $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^* \mathbb{Q}^* = \widehat{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ (\mathbb{Z} is principal),

$$O_r(\widehat{J_0/I_0})^* \backslash \widehat{B}^*/B^* = O_r(\widehat{J_0/I_0})^* \widehat{\mathbb{Q}}^* \backslash \widehat{B}^*/B^*.$$

2.3 Step 3: Strong approximation

Fix a prime number $p \neq \ell$ and define $R_0 = O_r(J_0/I_0)$, an (Eichler) order in B . The strong approximation theorem [21, p. 81] implies that the embedding $B_p^* \rightarrow \widehat{B}^*$ induces a *surjective* map $B_p^* \rightarrow \widehat{R}_0^* \widehat{\mathbb{Q}}^* \backslash \widehat{B}^*/B^*$. If Γ is the image of $R_0[1/p]^*$ in B_p^* , an easy computation shows that:

$$R_{0,p}^* \mathbb{Q}_p^* \backslash B_p^*/\Gamma \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{R}_0^* \widehat{\mathbb{Q}}^* \backslash \widehat{B}^*/B^*.$$

We finally obtain a sequence of bijections:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{0,p}^* \mathbb{Q}_p^* \backslash B_p^*/\Gamma &\rightarrow \widehat{R}_0^* \widehat{\mathbb{Q}}^* \backslash \widehat{B}^*/B^* \rightarrow \text{Cl}(R, N) \rightarrow X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k) \\ [b \in B_p^*] &\mapsto [b \in \widehat{B}^*] \mapsto [I_0 b \subset J_0 b] \mapsto [E^{J_0 b} \rightarrow E^{I_0 b}] \end{aligned}$$

3 The reduction of CM points at inert primes

3.1 Notations and result

Let E/Ω be an elliptic curve with complex multiplication by K , together with a cyclic subgroup $C \subset E(\Omega)$ of order N . Let

$$H : \mathcal{L}' \rightarrow X_0(N)(K[\infty])$$

be the associated family of CM points, where $K[\infty] = \bigcup_{c \geq 1} K[c]$ – see Sect. 1 for the definition, and all related notations. We do *not* require any hypothesis on N relative to K in this section. Let $p \nmid N$ be a prime number, and define

$$\mathcal{L}_p = \{a \in \mathcal{L} \mid X_a \approx \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z} \text{ for some } n \geq 0\} \subset \mathcal{L}'.$$

Let S be a *finite* set of rational primes $\ell \nmid Np$ which are *inert* in K ; choose for each $\ell \in S$ a place v_ℓ of $K[\infty]$ above ℓ , and let $k(\ell)$ be its residue field, so that $k(\ell) \approx \mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}$. Since $\ell \nmid N$ is inert in K , the reduction map at v_ℓ ,

$$\text{red}_\ell : X_0(N)(K[\infty]) \rightarrow X_0(N)(k(\ell)),$$

maps any CM point (relative to K) to the supersingular locus $X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell))$ of $X_0(N)(k(\ell))$ [3, 3.3.4]. Finally, let \mathcal{R} be a *finite* subset of $\text{Gal}(K[\infty]/K)$.

Denote $[K[\infty]/K, \star] : \widehat{K}^* \twoheadrightarrow \text{Gal}(K[\infty]/K)$ the Artin reciprocity map. This section will be devoted to the proof of the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1 *Assume that $\forall(\sigma \neq \sigma') \in \mathcal{R}^2, \sigma^{-1}\sigma' \notin [K[\infty]/K, \widehat{K}^{(p)*}]$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RED} : \mathcal{L}_p &\rightarrow \prod_{\ell \in S} X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell))^{\mathcal{R}} \\ a &\mapsto \left(\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a)) \right)_{\sigma \in \mathcal{R}, \ell \in S} \end{aligned}$$

is surjective.

We refer the reader to the Introduction for an overview of the proof. With $\mathcal{R} = \{1\}$, the theorem implies:

Corollary 3.2 *Let \mathcal{I} be the set of all rational primes $\ell \nmid pN$ inert in K , choose for each ℓ a place v_ℓ of $K[\infty]$ above ℓ and let $k(\ell)$ be the residue field. Then the image of the map*

$$a \in \mathcal{L}_p \mapsto \left(\text{red}_\ell(H(a)) \right)_{\ell \in \mathcal{I}} \in \prod_{\ell \in \mathcal{I}} X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell))$$

is dense (with respect to the product of the discrete topologies).

3.2 Preliminary normalizations

3.2.1 Fields of definition In view of Proposition 1.2, we first *may and do assume* that E is defined over a finite extension $F \subset K[\infty]$ of K , that E/F has good reduction at all places above S , and is furthermore F -isogenous to an elliptic curve with complex multiplication by $O_{c'}$, with c' prime to S and $O_{c'}^* = \{\pm 1\}$ (the latter is an empty condition if $d_K \neq -3, -4$).

If $e, e' \in \mathcal{L}$ correspond respectively to the subgroups 0 and C of $E(\overline{F})$, then for each $a \in \mathcal{L}'$, E/X_a has CM by $O_{c(a)}$ and $E/(X_a \oplus C)$ has CM by $O_{c'(a)}$, where $c'(a) = c(a)c(e)/c(e')$. Propositions 1.1 and 1.2 imply:

- $g_a : E \rightarrow E/X_a$ is defined over $F[c(a)]$,
- $h_a : E/X_a \rightarrow E/(X_a \oplus C)$ is defined over $F[\text{lcm}(c(a), c'(a))]$,
- $H(a) = [E/X_a \rightarrow E/(X_a \oplus C)]$ belongs to $X_0(N)(K[\text{lcm}(c(a), c'(a))])$.

3.2.2 Good reduction Let v be a place of $K[\infty]$ with residue field $k(\ell)$ of characteristic ℓ inert in K . Let $F_1 \subset F_2$ be two finite subextensions of $K[\infty]/K$, with valuation rings $O_{v_1} \subset O_{v_2}$ at v . Let A/F_1 be an abelian variety with good reduction at v , so that its Néron model $A_{/O_{v_1}}$ is an abelian scheme. The base change of this Néron model to O_{v_2} is also an abelian scheme, hence the Néron model of its generic fiber $A_{/F_2}$, which is the base change of $A_{/F_1}$ to F_2 . Since the residue fields of O_{v_1} and O_{v_2} are both equal to $k(\ell)$ (ℓ being inert in K), we can simply identify the special fibers of the Néron models of $A_{/F_1}$ and $A_{/F_2}$. We will refer to this special fiber $A_{/k(\ell)}$ as the “reduction of A at v ”, disregarding the subextension F of $K[\infty]/K$ where we need to consider A .

Since E/F has good reduction at all places above $\ell \in S$, this applies to the elliptic curves that we shall consider below, these being isogenous to E over finite subextensions of $K[p^\infty]/F$. We can thus refer to their reduction at v_ℓ .

3.2.3 Normalizing data The computations below involve a few normalizations with respect to our base point e , ultimately reducing to the choice of an isomorphism:

$$\xi : T_p(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}_p^2.$$

It extends to an isomorphism $\xi : V_p(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Q}_p^2$.

Let $\mathcal{T}_p = GL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)\mathbb{Q}_p^* \backslash GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ be the Bruhat-Tits tree of $PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. For each $a \in \mathcal{L}_p$, we choose $\tau_a \in GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ such that $\tau_a \cdot \mathbb{Z}_p^2 = \xi(T_p(a)) \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^2$. This yields a bijection:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1 : \mathcal{L}_p &\xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{T}_p \\ a &\longmapsto [\tau_a^{-1}] \end{aligned}$$

For each $\ell \in S$, let $\tilde{E}_{/k(\ell)}$ be the reduction of E at v_ℓ , $R(\ell) = \text{End}_{k(\ell)}(\tilde{E})$ and $B(\ell) = \text{End}_{k(\ell)}^0(\tilde{E})$. Our assumptions on E , F and S imply that $R(\ell) = \text{End}_{k(\ell)}(\tilde{E})$, so that $R(\ell)$ is a maximal order in $B(\ell)$, a quaternion algebra that ramifies precisely at ℓ and ∞ . According to Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3, the reduction of $h : E \rightarrow E/C$ at v_ℓ is a (separable) cyclic N -isogeny with kernel \tilde{C} , which identifies with the isogeny $\tilde{E} \rightarrow \tilde{E}^{I(\ell)}$ induced by $I(\ell) \subset_{N,N} R(\ell)$, where

$$I(\ell) = \{x \in R(\ell) \mid x \cdot \tilde{C} = 0\}.$$

Using $\tilde{E}_{/k(\ell)}$ and this inclusion of left $R(\ell)$ -ideals to normalize the description of $X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell))$ in Sect. 2, we thus obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} R(\ell)_p^* \mathbb{Q}_p^* \setminus B(\ell)_p^* / \Gamma(\ell) &\xrightarrow{\sim} X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell)) \\ [b \in B(\ell)_p^*] &\longmapsto [\tilde{E}^{R(\ell) \cdot b} \rightarrow \tilde{E}^{I(\ell) \cdot b}] \end{aligned}$$

where $\Gamma(\ell) = R'(\ell)[1/p]^* \subset B(\ell)_p^*$, with $R'(\ell) = R(\ell) \cap \mathcal{O}_r(I(\ell))$ (observe that $R'(\ell)_p = R(\ell)_p$ since p does not divide N).

Reduction at v_ℓ yields an isomorphism $x \in T_p(E) \mapsto \tilde{x} \in T_p(\tilde{E})$, which together with ξ gives an isomorphism $\tilde{\xi} : T_p(\tilde{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^2$. Using the action of $R(\ell)_p$ on $T_p(\tilde{E})$, we thus obtain an isomorphism $\theta_\ell : B(\ell)_p \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ mapping $R(\ell)_p$ onto $M_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, and characterized by $\theta_\ell(\alpha) \cdot \xi(x) = \tilde{\xi}(\alpha \cdot \tilde{x})$ for all $\alpha \in R(\ell)$, $x \in T_p(E)$. If $i_\ell : K \rightarrow B(\ell)$ is the natural embedding given by the reduction of endomorphisms, then the composite map $\theta_\ell \circ i_\ell : K_p \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ does *not* depend on $\ell \in S$.

Using θ_ℓ , we can now rewrite our description of $X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell))$ as a bijection:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_p / \theta_\ell(\Gamma(\ell)) &\xrightarrow{\sim} X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell)) \\ [\theta_\ell(b)] &\longmapsto [\tilde{E}^{R(\ell) \cdot b} \rightarrow \tilde{E}^{I(\ell) \cdot b}] \end{aligned}$$

(for $b \in B(\ell)_p^*$). Let δ_ℓ be the inverse map.

Finally, we choose for each $\sigma \in \mathcal{R}$ a finite idele $\hat{\lambda}_\sigma \in \hat{K}^*$ such that

$$[K[\infty]/K, \hat{\lambda}_\sigma] = \sigma \in \text{Gal}(K[\infty]/K).$$

3.3 Computation of $\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a))$

We first compute the (ℓ, σ) -component of RED ($\ell \in S$, $\sigma \in \mathcal{R}$), and drop the fixed ℓ from all the above notations: $R = R(\ell)$, $B = B(\ell)$, $\theta = \theta_\ell$ and so on.

3.3.1 *Step 1* Pick $a \in \mathcal{L}'$ and start with

$$H(a) = [h_a : E/X_a \rightarrow E/X_a \oplus C] \in X_0(N)(K[\text{lcm}(c(a), c'(a))]).$$

Let $d = \text{lcm}(c(a), c'(a), c(e))$ and $Q = O_d \cdot \hat{\lambda}_\sigma \subset K$. Then Q is a proper O_d -ideal and $\sigma|_{K[d]} = \left(\frac{K[d]/K}{Q}\right) \in \text{Gal}(K[d]/K)$, hence by Proposition 1.3:

$$\sigma \cdot H(a) = [h_a^Q : (E/X_a)^Q \rightarrow (E/X_a \oplus C)^Q] \in X_0(N)(K[d]),$$

where we use the action of $O_d \subset O_{c(a)}, O_{c'(a)}$ on the elliptic curves to define their transforms. Reducing at v_ℓ we find

$$\begin{aligned} \text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a)) &= \left[((E/X_a)^Q)^\sim \rightarrow ((E/X_a \oplus C)^Q)^\sim \right] \\ &= \left[((E/X_a)^\sim)^Q \rightarrow ((E/X_a \oplus C)^\sim)^Q \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Let $J_a = \{x \in R \mid x \cdot (X_a)^\sim = 0\}$ and $I_a = \{x \in R \mid x \cdot (X_a \oplus C)^\sim = 0\}$. Thus $J_e = R$ and $I_e = I$. According to the Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3, $I_a \subset_{N,N} J_a$, $[R : J_a] = [I : I_a] = d(a)^2$ and there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{E}^{J_a} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & (E/X_a)^\sim \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{E}^{I_a} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & (E/X_a \oplus C)^\sim. \end{array}$$

By *transport de structure*, our point can thus be written:

$$\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a)) = \left[(\tilde{E}^{J_a})^Q \rightarrow (\tilde{E}^{I_a})^Q \right] \in X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell)).$$

However, we have to know how O_d acts on \tilde{E}^{J_a} and \tilde{E}^{I_a} . Unwinding the definitions, we find that for any $k(\ell)$ -scheme T , in the formula

$$(\tilde{E}^{J_a})^Q(T) = \text{Hom}_{O_d}(Q, \text{Hom}_R(J_a, \tilde{E}(T))),$$

$x \in O_d$ acts on $\text{Hom}_R(J_a, \tilde{E}(T))$ by right multiplication by $i(x)$ on J_a (and $i(O_d) \subset O_r(J_a)$): this follows from the fact that the isogenies that we are reducing are K -linear. Since Q is O_d -projective, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{E}^{J_a})^Q(T) &= \text{Hom}_R(J_a \otimes_{i(O_d)} i(Q), \tilde{E}(T)) \\ &= \text{Hom}_R(J_a i(Q), \tilde{E}(T)) \\ &= \tilde{E}^{J_a i(Q)}(T). \end{aligned}$$

But $J_a i(Q) = J_a i(O_d \hat{\lambda}_\sigma) = J_a \cdot i(\hat{\lambda}_\sigma)$, so that

$$\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a)) = \left[\tilde{E}^{J_a \cdot i(\hat{\lambda}_\sigma)} \rightarrow \tilde{E}^{I_a \cdot i(\hat{\lambda}_\sigma)} \right] \in X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell)).$$

where we now use the action of R on \tilde{E} to construct the indicated isogeny.

3.3.2 *Step 2* Assume from now on that a belongs to \mathcal{L}_p , let $d(a) = p^n$ and define $x_a \in B_p^*$ by $\theta(x_a) = \tau_a^{-1}$. Then, viewing x_a as an element of \widehat{B}^* we have:

Lemma 3.3 $J_a = R \cdot x_a$ and $I_a = I \cdot x_a$.

Proof: Both sides of the first equality do not differ from R outside p , so we just need to check that they are also equal at p . Reducing the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_p(a)/T_p(E) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & X_a \\ \cap & & \cap \\ V_p(E)/T_p(E) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & E(\overline{F})_{p\text{-tors}} \end{array}$$

we find that

$$\begin{aligned} (J_a)_p &= \{x \in B_p \mid x \cdot (T_p(a))^\sim \subset T_p(\tilde{E})\} \\ &= \{x \in B_p \mid \tilde{\xi}(x \cdot (T_p(a))^\sim) \subset \tilde{\xi}(T_p(\tilde{E}))\} \\ &= \{x \in B_p \mid \theta(x) \cdot \tau_a \cdot \mathbb{Z}_p^2 \subset \mathbb{Z}_p^2\} \\ &= \{x \in B_p \mid \theta(x) \in M_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)\tau_a^{-1}\} \end{aligned}$$

since $\tilde{\xi}((T_p(a))^\sim) = \tau_a \cdot \mathbb{Z}_p^2$ and $\tilde{\xi}(x \cdot t) = \theta(x) \cdot \tilde{\xi}(t)$ for $x \in B_p$ and $t \in V_p(\tilde{E})$. But $M_2(\mathbb{Z}_p) = \theta(R_p)$, so that $(J_a)_p = R_p x_a$ as was to be shown.

The second equality may be proven similarly, and follows anyway from the first one since p is prime to N . \square

Our point thus becomes:

$$\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a)) = \left[\tilde{E}^{R \cdot (x_a i(\widehat{\lambda}_\sigma))} \rightarrow \tilde{E}^{I \cdot (x_a i(\widehat{\lambda}_\sigma))} \right] \in X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell)).$$

3.3.3 *Step 3* The strong approximation theorem (Sect. 2.3) implies that there exists an element $b \in B^*$ such that for all prime $q \neq p$:

$$((I \cdot i(\widehat{\lambda}_\sigma) \subset_{N,N} R \cdot i(\widehat{\lambda}_\sigma)) \times b)_q = (I \subset_{N,N} R)_q.$$

Since $x_a \in B_p^*$, we then also have:

$$((I \cdot (x_a i(\widehat{\lambda}_\sigma)) \subset_{N,N} R \cdot (x_a i(\widehat{\lambda}_\sigma))) \times b)_q = (I \subset_{N,N} R)_q.$$

The inclusion $(I \cdot (x_a i(\widehat{\lambda}_\sigma)) \subset R \cdot (x_a i(\widehat{\lambda}_\sigma))) \times b$ can therefore be computed using *only the p -component* of $(x_a i(\widehat{\lambda}_\sigma)) \times b$, and our point thus becomes:

$$\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a)) = \left[\tilde{E}^{R \cdot (x_a i(\widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma,p})b)} \rightarrow \tilde{E}^{I \cdot (x_a i(\widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma,p})b)} \right] \in X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell)),$$

where we now consider b as an element of $B_p^* \subset \widehat{B}^*$. In other words:

$$\delta_\ell(\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a))) = [\tau_a^{-1} \theta(i(\widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma,p})b)] \in \mathcal{T}_p / \theta(\Gamma).$$

3.4 Enters topology

We have just proven that $\forall(\ell, \sigma) \in S \times \mathcal{R}$, there exists $b_{\ell, \sigma} \in B(\ell)^*$ such that:

$$\forall a \in \mathcal{L}_p : \quad \delta_\ell(\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a))) = [\tau_a^{-1} \theta_\ell(i_\ell(\widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma, p}) b_{\ell, \sigma})] \in \mathcal{T}_p / \theta_\ell(\Gamma(\ell)).$$

Multiplication on the right by $z_{\ell, \sigma} = \theta_\ell(i_\ell(\widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma, p}) b_{\ell, \sigma})^{-1} \in GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ yields a bijection $\mathcal{T}_p / \theta_\ell(\Gamma(\ell)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{T}_p / \Gamma_{\ell, \sigma}$, where $\Gamma_{\ell, \sigma} = z_{\ell, \sigma}^{-1} \theta_\ell(\Gamma(\ell)) z_{\ell, \sigma}$. Composing it with δ_ℓ , we obtain a bijection:

$$\delta_{\ell, \sigma} : X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{T}_p / \Gamma_{\ell, \sigma},$$

and $\delta_{\ell, \sigma}(\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H(a))) = [\tau_a^{-1}]$ is the class of $\phi_1(a) \in \mathcal{T}_p$.

We have thus constructed a *commutative diagram*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{RED} : & \mathcal{L}_p & \longrightarrow & \prod_{\ell \in S} \left(X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell)) \right)^{\mathcal{R}} \\ & \phi_1 \downarrow \simeq & & \simeq \downarrow \phi_2 \\ \text{DIAG} : & \mathcal{T}_p & \longrightarrow & \prod_{\ell \in S, \sigma \in \mathcal{R}} \mathcal{T}_p / \Gamma_{\ell, \sigma} \end{array}$$

where DIAG is the ‘‘diagonal map’’ and $\phi_2 = (\delta_{\ell, \sigma})_{\ell \in S, \sigma \in \mathcal{R}}$. Theorem 3.1 is therefore equivalent to the surjectivity of:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) & \rightarrow & \prod_{\ell, \sigma} PGL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p) \setminus PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) / \Gamma_{\ell, \sigma} \\ v & \mapsto & ([v], \dots, [v]) \end{array}$$

In fact, we can work with $PSL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ instead of $PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Indeed:

Proposition 3.4 $PSL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) \hookrightarrow PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ induces a bijection:

$$PSL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p) \setminus PSL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) / \Gamma_{\ell, \sigma}^1 \xrightarrow{\sim} PGL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p) \setminus PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p) / \Gamma_{\ell, \sigma},$$

where $\Gamma_{\ell, \sigma}^1$ is the intersection in $PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ with the image of $\Gamma_{\ell, \sigma} \subset \widehat{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$.

This is a straightforward corollary of the following:

Lemma 3.5 $\pm p^{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \Gamma_{\ell, \sigma}$ and $\det(\Gamma_{\ell, \sigma}) = p^{\mathbb{Z}}$ for all $\ell \in S, \sigma \in \mathcal{R}$.

Proof: Since $\Gamma_{\ell,\sigma} = z_{\ell,\sigma}^{-1}\theta_\ell(\Gamma(\ell))z_{\ell,\sigma}$, we must show that $\pm p^{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \Gamma(\ell)$ and that the reduced norm of $\Gamma(\ell)$ equals $p^{\mathbb{Z}}$. Since $\Gamma(\ell) = R'(\ell)[1/p]^*$, the first statement is obvious, and the second follows from [21, p. 90]. \square

So let $G = PSL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, $U = PSL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, call $\Delta : G \rightarrow G^{S \times \mathcal{R}}$ the diagonal and put $\Gamma^1 = \prod_{\ell,\sigma} \Gamma_{\ell,\sigma}^1 \subset G^{S \times \mathcal{R}}$. The $\Gamma_{\ell,\sigma}^1$'s are discrete and cocompact subgroups of G [21, p. 104], and U is an open compact subgroup. Theorem 3.1 is then equivalent to the statement that the ‘‘diagonal’’ map

$$G \rightarrow U^{S \times \mathcal{R}} \backslash G^{S \times \mathcal{R}} / \Gamma^1$$

is surjective. Since $U^{S \times \mathcal{R}}$ is an open subgroup of $G^{S \times \mathcal{R}}$, this follows from:

Proposition 3.6 $\Delta(G)\Gamma^1$ is dense in $G^{S \times \mathcal{R}}$.

We prove this proposition in the next three paragraphs, essentially following Vatsal ([19] and [20]).

3.5 Commensurability

We say that two subgroups H_1 and H_2 of G are commensurable, and write $H_1 \sim H_2$, if $H_1 \cap H_2$ has finite index in H_1 and H_2 . For a subgroup H of G , the commensurator of H is $\text{Com}(H, G) = \{x \in G \mid x^{-1}Hx \sim H\}$. If $H_1 \sim H_2$, then $\text{Com}(H_1, G) = \text{Com}(H_2, G)$. Our assumption in Theorem 3.1 is precisely meant for the following:

Proposition 3.7 If $(\ell, \sigma) \neq (\ell', \sigma') \in (S \times \mathcal{R})^2$, then $\Gamma_{\ell,\sigma}^1$ and $\Gamma_{\ell',\sigma'}^1$ are not commensurable in G .

Proof: First recall that $\Gamma_{\ell,\sigma}^1$ is the intersection in $PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ with the image of $\Gamma_{\ell,\sigma} \subset GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. For this step, we have:

Lemma 3.8 Let Γ_1 and Γ_2 be subgroups of $GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ such that $\det(\Gamma_i) = p^{\mathbb{Z}}$ and $\pm p^{\mathbb{Z}} \subset \Gamma_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Let Γ_i^1 be the intersection in $PGL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ with the image of Γ_i , $i = 1, 2$. Then $\Gamma_1^1 \sim \Gamma_2^1 \Leftrightarrow \Gamma_1 \sim \Gamma_2$.

In view of Lemma 3.5, we thus need to prove the non-commensurability of the $\Gamma_{\ell,\sigma}$'s. Since $\text{Com}(\Gamma(\ell), B(\ell)_p^*) = \mathbb{Q}_p^* B(\ell)^*$ [21, p. 106] and $\Gamma_{\ell,\sigma} = z_{\ell,\sigma}^{-1}\theta_\ell(\Gamma(\ell))z_{\ell,\sigma}$,

$$\text{Com}(\Gamma_{\ell,\sigma}, GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)) = Z_{\ell,\sigma}^{-1}\theta_\ell(\mathbb{Q}_p^* B(\ell)^*)z_{\ell,\sigma}.$$

First consider the case of a couple $((\ell, \sigma), (\ell', \sigma')) \in (S \times \mathcal{R})^2$ with $\ell \neq \ell'$. Then $\Gamma_{\ell,\sigma}$ and $\Gamma_{\ell',\sigma'}$ are not commensurable since they simply do not have the same commensurator:

Proposition 3.9 *Let B and B' be two non-isomorphic quaternion algebras splitting at p , and choose identifications of B_p and B'_p with $M_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$. Then:*

$$\mathbb{Q}_p^* B^* \neq \mathbb{Q}_p^* B'^* \quad \text{in } GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p).$$

Proof: Suppose that $\mathbb{Q}_p^* B^* = \mathbb{Q}_p^* B'^*$, hence $B \subset \mathbb{Q}_p B'$. For $b \in B$, write $b = \lambda b'$ with $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}_p$ and $b' \in B'$, so that $\text{tr}(b) = \lambda \text{tr}(b')$. If $\text{tr}(b) \neq 0$, then $\text{tr}(b') \neq 0$ hence $\lambda = \text{tr}(b)/\text{tr}(b') \in \mathbb{Q}$, so that $b \in B'$. If $\text{tr}(b) = 0$, then $\text{tr}(b-1) \neq 0$, hence $b-1 \in B'$ and $b \in B'$. Thus $B \subset B'$; by symmetry $B = B'$, a contradiction. \square

Consider then the case $\ell = \ell'$, and suppose that $\Gamma_{\ell, \sigma} \sim \Gamma_{\ell, \sigma'}$, i.e. that

$$z_{\ell, \sigma} z_{\ell, \sigma'}^{-1} \in \text{Com}(\theta_\ell(\Gamma(\ell)), GL_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)) = \mathbb{Q}_p^* \theta_\ell(B(\ell)^*).$$

Since $z_{\ell, \sigma} = \theta_\ell(i_\ell(\widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma, p})b_{\ell, \sigma})^{-1}$ with $b_{\ell, \sigma} \in B(\ell)^*$, it follows that

$$i_\ell(\widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma, p}^{-1} \widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma', p}) \in \mathbb{Q}_p^* B(\ell)^* \subset B(\ell)_p^*.$$

Write $i_\ell(\widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma, p}^{-1} \widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma', p}) = xy$, with $x \in \mathbb{Q}_p^*$ and $y \in B(\ell)^*$. Then y commutes with $i_\ell(K)$, a maximal commutative subring of $B(\ell)$, hence y belongs to $i_\ell(K)$ and

$$\widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma, p}^{-1} \widehat{\lambda}_{\sigma', p} \in \mathbb{Q}_p^* K^* \subset K_p^*.$$

Since $[K[\infty]/K, \mathbb{Q}_p^* K^*] = 1$, it follows that $\sigma^{-1} \sigma' \in [K[\infty]/K, \widehat{K}^{(p)*}]$, so that $\sigma = \sigma'$ in view of our assumption in Theorem 3.1. \square

3.6 A lemma on simple non-commutative groups

Fix a group G , a finite set S , and put $G^S = \prod_{s \in S} G$. For $s \in S$, let $p_s : G^S \rightarrow G$ be the projection, and for $S' \subset S$, identify $G^{S'}$ with the corresponding subgroup of G^S : $G^{S'} = \{x \in G^S \mid \forall s \in S \setminus S', p_s(x) = 1\}$. Denote $\Delta^{S'} : G \rightarrow G^{S'} \subset G^S$ the diagonal of $G^{S'}$.

We say that a subgroup H of G^S is a *product of diagonals* if there exist a finite set I and *disjoint* subsets $(S_i)_{i \in I}$ of S such that

$$H = \prod_{i \in I} \Delta^{S_i}(G) \subset G^S.$$

These subgroups are normalized by $\Delta^S(G)$. Conversely, we have the following result (a mild generalization of [20, Lemma 5.12]):

Proposition 3.10 *If G is a simple non-commutative group, then any subgroup H of G^S which is normalized by $\Delta^S(G)$ is a product of diagonals.*

Proof: 1) We use induction on $n = \#S$. The starting case $n = 1$ is trivial since G is simple. We may thus assume that $n > 1$, and that the result is true for any set S' of order $n' < n$. If $S' \subsetneq S$, $\Delta^S(G)$ normalizes H and $G^{S'}$, hence also $H^{S'} = H \cap G^{S'}$. Then $\Delta^{S'}(G)$ also normalizes $H^{S'}$, which is therefore a product of diagonals in $G^{S'}$ (and in G^S), by induction. Note also that $\forall s \in S$, $p_s(H^{S'})$ being normalized by $p_s(\Delta^S(G)) = G$ is either $\{1\}$ or G since G is simple.

Pick $s_0 \in S$ and put $S_0 = S \setminus \{s_0\}$, so that H^{S_0} is a product of diagonals. If $p_{s_0}(H) = \{1\}$, then $H = H^{S_0}$ and we are done. So we can assume that $p_{s_0}(H) = G$ and pick a *minimal* subset S_1 of S such that $p_{s_0}(H^{S_1}) = G$. Then $s_0 \in S_1$ and for any $s \in S_1$, $p_{s_0}(H^{S_1 \setminus \{s\}}) = 1$.

2) If $S_1 \neq S$, then H^{S_1} is a product of diagonals; the definition of S_1 then implies: $H^{S_1} = \Delta^{S_1}(G)$. Suppose that S_1 intersects the support S_2 of a diagonal $\Delta^{S_2}(G) \subset H^{S_0}$, and put $S_3 = (S_1 \cup S_2) \setminus (S_1 \cap S_2)$. Since $S_1 \cap S_2 \neq \emptyset$, $S_3 \subsetneq S$ and H^{S_3} is a product of diagonals. If $g \neq 1 \in G$, then $z = \Delta^{S_2}(g)\Delta^{S_1}(g^{-1})$ is a nontrivial element of H^{S_3} , so that H^{S_3} contains a nontrivial diagonal $\Delta^{S_4}(G)$. Since $H^{S_1} = \Delta^{S_1}(G)$ and $H^{S_2} = \Delta^{S_2}(G)$, S_4 intersects *both* S_1 and S_2 . If $s_1 \in S_1 \cap S_4$ and $s_2 \in S_2 \cap S_4$, then any element in H^{S_3} has the *same* component at s_1 and s_2 . In particular, $p_{s_1}(z) = g^{-1} = p_{s_2}(z) = g$, hence $g^2 = 1$ for all $g \in G$. This forces G to be commutative, a contradiction. Thus S_1 does not intersect the support of the diagonals of H^{S_0} ; it follows easily that H is indeed a product of diagonals, namely those of H^{S_0} , and $\Delta^{S_1}(G)$.

3) If now $S_1 = S$, $p_{s_0}(H^{S \setminus \{s\}}) = 1$ for all $s \in S$, whereas $p_{s_0}(H) = G$. In particular, $p_s(H) = G$ for all $s \in S$, since otherwise $H = H^{S \setminus \{s\}}$, a contradiction. Moreover, $H^{S_0} = 1$: if H^{S_0} contains a nontrivial diagonal $\Delta^{S_2}(G)$, pick $s \in S_2$, and also $x \in H$ such that $p_{s_0}(x) \neq 1$; then $z = x\Delta^{S_2}(p_s(x)^{-1})$ belongs to $H^{S \setminus \{s\}}$ and $p_{s_0}(z) = p_{s_0}(x) \neq 1$, a contradiction. It follows that $p_{s_0} : H \rightarrow G$ is a bijection. Let $q : G \rightarrow H$ be the inverse map, and put $\theta_s = p_s \circ q$ for $s \in S$, so that θ_s is a surjective homomorphism, and θ_{s_0} is the identity.

For all $x, y \in G$, $\Delta^S(y)^{-1}q(x)\Delta^S(y)$ belongs to H , hence equals $q(z)$ for some $z \in G$. Looking first at the s_0 -component, we find that $z = y^{-1}xy$; looking then at the s -component, we find $\theta_s(y^{-1}xy) = y^{-1}\theta_s(x)y$. Since also $\theta_s(y^{-1}xy) = \theta_s(y)^{-1}\theta_s(x)\theta_s(y)$, we obtain: $\theta_s(y)y^{-1}\theta_s(x) = \theta_s(x)\theta_s(y)y^{-1}$, so that $\theta_s(y)y^{-1} \in G$ commutes with all elements of $\theta_s(G) = G$. Since G is simple and non-commutative, $\theta_s(y) = y$, hence $q(y) = \Delta^S(y)$ and $H = q(G) = \Delta^S(G)$ is the full diagonal in G^S . \square

Remark: This property characterizes the simple non-commutative groups.

3.7 An application of Ratner's theorem

Proposition 3.11 [20, Lemma 5.13] *Let $G = \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and $X \neq \emptyset$ be a finite set. Let $(\Gamma_x)_{x \in X}$ be a collection of mutually non-commensurable*

discrete and cocompact subgroups of G , and put $\Gamma = \prod_{x \in X} \Gamma_x \subset G^X$. Then $\Delta\Gamma$ is dense in G^X , where Δ is the diagonal of G^X .

Proof: We use induction on $n = \#X$. If $n = 1$, there is nothing to prove since $\Delta = G$ already. So let us assume that $n > 1$.

By Ratner's Theorem on the closure of unipotent orbits in p -adic Lie groups [14, Theo. 2], there exists a closed subgroup $H \subset G^X$ containing Δ , such that $\overline{\Delta\Gamma} = H\Gamma$. Since G is simple and non-commutative, and Δ normalizes H , Proposition 3.10 says: H is a product of diagonals. Since $\Delta \subset H$, this means that there exists a partition $(X_i)_{i \in I}$ of X such that, in the notations of 3.10, $H = \prod_{i \in I} \Delta^{X_i}(G)$.

Suppose that $\#I = 1$, so that $H = \Delta$ and $\Delta\Gamma$ is already closed in G^X , hence a Baire space since G^X is locally compact. Now Γ is discrete in G^X (and therefore countable), so that Δ is open in $\Delta\Gamma$ and the natural continuous map

$$G / \prod_{x \in X} \Gamma_x \rightarrow \Delta / \Delta \cap \Gamma \rightarrow \Delta\Gamma / \Gamma$$

is a homeomorphism. It follows that $G / \prod_{x \in X} \Gamma_x$ is compact since Γ is cocompact in G^X . But then for any $x_0 \in X$, $\Gamma_{x_0} / \prod_{x \in X} \Gamma_x$ should be both discrete and compact, hence finite: this contradicts our non-commensurability assumption, since $n > 1$.

Therefore $\#I \neq 1$ and for all $i \in I$, $\#X_i < n$. According to the induction hypothesis, $\Delta^{X_i}(G)\Gamma^{X_i}$ is dense in the closed subgroup G^{X_i} of G^X , so that $G^{X_i} \subset \overline{\Delta\Gamma}$, hence $G^X = \overline{\Delta\Gamma}$. \square

In view of Proposition 3.7, this proves Proposition 3.6 and therefore also Theorem 3.1.

4 Mazur's Conjecture

Let \mathbb{A}/\mathbb{Q} be a nonzero modular abelian variety, i.e., such that there exists a surjective \mathbb{Q} -morphism $\alpha : J_0(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$. Define $\pi : X_0(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ to be the composite of α with the usual embedding $X_0(N) \rightarrow J_0(N)$ that sends ∞ to 0.

We assume that the *Heegner Hypothesis* holds for N and K (see the introduction), and choose an ideal \mathcal{N} of O_K such that $O_K/\mathcal{N} \simeq \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$. Let furthermore E/Ω be an elliptic curve with complex multiplication by O_K , and consider the family of *Heegner points* associated to E and $C = E[\mathcal{N}]$ (see Sect. 1):

$$H : a \in \mathcal{L}' \mapsto H(a) = [E/X_a \rightarrow E/X_a \oplus C] \in X_0(N)(K[\infty]).$$

Let $p \nmid N$ be a prime number and put $G_0 = \text{Gal}(K[p^\infty]/K)_{\text{tors}}$, so that $G_0 = \text{Gal}(K[p^\infty]/H_\infty)$. If R is a ring and $\chi : G_0 \rightarrow R^*$ is a character, we write $e_\chi = \sum_{\sigma \in G_0} \chi^{-1}(\sigma)\sigma \in R[G_0]$ for the corresponding ‘‘idempotent’’.

The Heegner point x_{p^n} of the introduction belongs to the sub-family $H(\mathcal{L}_p)$. Moreover, it is not hard to see – using for instance Proposition 1.3, that

$$H(\mathcal{L}_p) \subset \{\sigma x_{p^n} \mid \sigma \in \text{Gal}(K[p^\infty]/K), n \geq 0\} \subset X_0(N)(K[p^\infty]).$$

Mazur’s conjecture thus follows (with $\chi = 1$) from the stronger statement:

Theorem A. *For any character $\chi : G_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$, the \mathbb{C} -vector span \mathcal{H}_χ of*

$$\{e_\chi(\pi(H(a)) \otimes 1) \mid a \in \mathcal{L}_p\} \subset \mathbb{A}(K[p^\infty]) \otimes \mathbb{C}$$

has infinite dimension.

We first remark that $\mathbb{A}(K[p^\infty])_{\text{tors}}$ is *finite*, since:

Lemma 4.1 $\mathbb{A}(K[\infty])_{\text{tors}}$ *is finite.*

Proof: [11] Let v be a place of $K[\infty]$ above $\ell \nmid N$ inert in K . Since \mathbb{A}/\mathbb{Q} has good reduction at ℓ (being a quotient of $J_0(N)_{/\mathbb{Q}}$), reduction at v yields an injective map $\mathbb{A}(K[\infty])_{\text{non-}\ell\text{-tors}} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2})$. Using a second place v' above $\ell' \neq \ell$ shows that $\mathbb{A}(K[\infty])_{\text{tors}}$ is indeed finite. \square

Theorem A is therefore a consequence of:

Theorem B. *If q is a prime number dividing neither $\varphi(Nd_K) = \#(\mathbb{Z}/Nd_K\mathbb{Z})^*$, nor the number η of geometrically connected components of $\ker(\alpha)$, then for any character $\chi : G_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^*$, the \mathbb{F}_q -vector span \mathcal{H}_χ of*

$$\{e_\chi(\pi(H(a)) \otimes 1) \mid a \in \mathcal{L}_p\} \subset \mathbb{A}(K[p^\infty]) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q$$

has infinite dimension.

Indeed, starting with a character $\chi : G_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$, let O_χ be the ring of integers of $\mathbb{Q}(\chi(G_0))$. For any prime ideal Q such that $O_\chi/Q \simeq \mathbb{F}_q$, $\chi \bmod Q$ is a character of G_0 with values in \mathbb{F}_q^* . In view of the lemma, a simple argument shows that if $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{H}_\chi)$ were finite, then $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathcal{H}_{\chi \bmod Q})$ would also be finite. Since there are infinitely many such Q ’s, Theorem B implies Theorem A.

In the spirit of the introduction, we prove Theorem B by showing that the set $\{(\sigma \cdot \pi(H(a)))_{\sigma \in G_0} \mid a \in \mathcal{L}_p\}$ is just as large as it can be, in view of the restriction imposed by the known geometrical relations among the conjugates of the $H(a)$ ’s. More precisely, there is a subgroup G_1 of G_0 such that G_1 acts “geometrically” on the involved CM points, whereas the action of the remaining part G_0/G_1 is “chaotic”.

We start with a prime number $q \nmid \varphi(Nd_K)\eta$ and a character $\chi : G_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^*$.

4.1 The geometric part

Let

$$G_1 = \langle \text{Frob}_Q(K[p^\infty]/K) \mid Q|d_K, Q \nmid p \rangle \subset G_0$$

be the group generated in $\text{Gal}(K[p^\infty]/K)$ by the Frobeniuses of the ramified primes Q_1, \dots, Q_g of K that do not divide p . Since these Frobeniuses have order 2, G_1 is indeed a subgroup of G_0 and class field theory shows in fact that $\text{Frob}_{Q_1}(K[p^\infty]/K), \dots, \text{Frob}_{Q_g}(K[p^\infty]/K)$ is an \mathbb{F}_2 -base of G_1 . Let q_1, \dots, q_g be the corresponding rational primes and put $M = q_1 \cdots q_g$, so that M is prime to pN since all primes dividing N split in K . For $d \mid M$, define $\tau_d = \prod_{q_i|d} \text{Frob}_{Q_i}(K[p^\infty]/K)$, so that $G_1 = \{\tau_d; d \mid M\}$.

There is a *unique* cyclic subgroup $C_M \subset E(\mathbb{C})$ of order M which is stable by O_K , namely $C_M = E[Q_1 \cdots Q_g]$. Put $C' = C \oplus C_M$, so that $C' \subset E(\mathbb{C})$ is a cyclic subgroup of order NM . Let H' be the associated family of Heegner points (see Sect. 1, especially Proposition 1.2), so that

$$\forall a \in \mathcal{L}_p : H'(a) = [E/X_a \rightarrow E/X_a \oplus C \oplus C_M] \in X_0(NM)(K[p^\infty]).$$

For $d \mid M$, let $\beta_d : X_0(NM) \rightarrow X_0(N)$ be the degeneracy map induced by

$$\beta_d[\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{C}] = [\mathcal{E}/\mathcal{C}[d] \rightarrow \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{C}[Nd]],$$

for an elliptic curve \mathcal{E} with a cyclic subgroup \mathcal{C} of order NM .

Lemma 4.2 *For all $a \in \mathcal{L}_p$, $\beta_d(H'(a)) = \tau_d \cdot H(a) \in X_0(N)(K[p^\infty])$.*

Proof: Let $c(a) = p^n$ and define $Q_d = \prod_{q_i|d} Q_i$ and $Q_{d,n} = Q_d \cap O_{p^n}$. Then $Q_{d,n}$ is a proper O_{p^n} -ideal and $\tau_d|_{K[p^n]} = \left(\frac{K[p^n]/K}{Q_{d,n}}\right)$, so that by Proposition 1.3:

$$\tau_d \cdot H(a) = [(E/X_a)^{Q_{d,n}} \rightarrow (E/X_a \oplus C)^{Q_{d,n}}].$$

The inclusion $Q_{d,n} \hookrightarrow O_{p^n}$ yields a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (E/X_a)[Q_{d,n}] & \hookrightarrow & E/X_a & \twoheadrightarrow & (E/X_a)^{Q_{d,n}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (E/X_a \oplus C)[Q_{d,n}] & \hookrightarrow & E/X_a \oplus C & \twoheadrightarrow & (E/X_a \oplus C)^{Q_{d,n}} \end{array}$$

An easy computation shows that

$$(E/X_a)[Q_{d,n}] = (X_a \oplus E[Q_d])/X_a = (X_a \oplus C_M[d])/X_a.$$

Similarly, $(E/X_a \oplus C)[Q_{d,n}] = (X_a \oplus C \oplus C_M[d])/(X_a \oplus C)$. It follows that

$$\tau_d \cdot H(a) = [E/(X_a \oplus C_M[d]) \rightarrow E/(X_a \oplus C \oplus C_M[d])],$$

hence indeed $\tau_d \cdot H(a) = \beta_d(H'(a))$. \square

The restricted character $\chi : G_1 \rightarrow \{\pm 1\} \subset \mathbb{F}_q^*$ lifts to a character with values in $\{\pm 1\} \subset \mathbb{Z}$. We can then define the following \mathbb{Q} -morphisms:

- $u : X_0(NM) \rightarrow X_0(N)^{2^g}$, given by $u(x) = (\beta_d(x))_{d|M}$,
- $s_\chi : \mathbb{A}^{2^g} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$, given by $s_\chi(x_d)_{d|M} = \sum_{d|M} \chi^{-1}(\tau_d) x_d$,
- $\pi_\chi : X_0(NM) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$, given by $\pi_\chi = s_\chi \circ (\pi)^{2^g} \circ u$.

Pick a set of representatives $\{1\} \in \mathcal{R} \subset G_0$ of G_0/G_1 . Lemma 4.2 then implies:

$$\begin{aligned} e_\chi(\pi(H(a)) \otimes 1) &= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{R}} \chi^{-1}(\sigma) \cdot \sigma \cdot (\pi_\chi(H'(a)) \otimes 1) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{R}} \chi^{-1}(\sigma) \cdot (\pi_\chi(\sigma \cdot H'(a)) \otimes 1). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Since $\beta_d : X_0(NM) \rightarrow X_0(N)$ maps the cusp $\infty \in X_0(NM)$ to the cusp $\infty \in X_0(N)$, $(\beta_d)_* : J_0(NM) \rightarrow J_0(N)$ commutes with the usual embeddings of the modular curves into their Jacobians. Let $u_* : J_0(NM) \rightarrow J_0(N)^{2^g}$ be the product of these maps, and call again $s_\chi : J_0(N)^{2^g} \rightarrow J_0(N)$ the map defined by $(x_d)_{d|M} \mapsto \sum_{d|M} \chi^{-1}(\tau_d) x_d$. Put $\alpha_\chi = \alpha \circ s_\chi \circ u_* : J_0(NM) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$, so that $\alpha_\chi(x - \infty) = \pi_\chi(x)$ for all $x \in X_0(NM)$.

The dual morphism $\alpha_\chi^{\text{dual}} : \mathbb{A}^{\text{dual}} \rightarrow J_0(NM)^{\text{dual}} = J_0(NM)$ decomposes in:

- $\alpha^{\text{dual}} : \mathbb{A}^{\text{dual}} \rightarrow J_0(N)$, whose kernel is finite and isomorphic to the \mathbb{G}_m -dual of the group of connected components of $\ker(\alpha)$.
- $s_\chi^{\text{dual}} : J_0(N) \rightarrow J_0(N)^{2^g}$, which is the embedding $x \mapsto (\chi^{-1}(\tau_d)x)_{d|M}$.
- $u^{\text{dual}} : J_0(N)^{2^g} \rightarrow J_0(NM)$, given by $(x_d)_{d|M} \mapsto \sum_{d|M} \beta_d^*(x_d)$.

Lemma 4.3 *The kernel of u^{dual} is finite and its rank divides a power of $\varphi(NM)$.*

Proof: If $g = 0$, there is nothing to prove. If $g \geq 1$, then we can split the morphism u^{dual} into

$$(J_0(N)^2 \xrightarrow{v} J_0(Nq_1))^{2^{g-1}} \text{ and } J_0(Nq_1)^{2^{g-1}} \xrightarrow{w} J_0(NM),$$

where v is the sum of the two degeneracy maps $J_0(N) \rightarrow J_0(Nq_1)$, and w is the analog of u^{dual} , with (N, M) replaced by $(Nq_1, M/q_1)$. According to [15, Theorem 4.3]:

$$\ker(v) = \{(x, y) \in \text{Sh}_N \mid x + y = 0\},$$

where $\text{Sh}_N = \ker(J_0(N) \rightarrow J_1(N))$ is the Shimura subgroup of $J_0(N)$. The lemma follows by induction, since the order of Sh_N divides $\varphi(N)$ [9]. \square

If C is the connected component of $\ker(\alpha_\chi)$ and $D = J_0(NM)/C$, we thus obtain exact sequences of proper commutative group schemes over \mathbb{Q} :

$$0 \rightarrow C \xrightarrow{i} J_0(NM) \xrightarrow{b} D \rightarrow 0 \text{ and } 0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow D \xrightarrow{a} \mathbb{A} \rightarrow 0 \quad (2)$$

such that $a \circ b = \alpha_\chi$, and Y is the Cartier dual of $\ker(\alpha_\chi^{\text{dual}})$, hence finite of rank r , with r dividing a power of $\varphi(Nd_K)\eta$.

Extending $\alpha_\chi : J_0(NM) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ to a (surjective) morphism between the Néron models $J_0(NM)_{/\mathbb{Z}[1/NM]} = \text{Pic}^0(X_0(NM)_{/\mathbb{Z}[1/NM]})$ and $\mathbb{A}_{/\mathbb{Z}[1/NM]}$, we have:

Proposition 4.4 *For any rational prime $\ell \nmid 2NM$, let $J_0^{\text{ss}}(NM)(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2})$ be the subgroup of $J_0(NM)(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2})$ generated by $(x-y)$, for all $x, y \in X_0^{\text{ss}}(NM)(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2})$. Then*

$$(\alpha_\chi \otimes 1)(J_0^{\text{ss}}(NM)(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q) = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q.$$

Proof: It follows from a theorem of Ihara [7, Corollary 1, p. 169] that the index of the subgroup $J_0^{\text{ss}}(NM)(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2})$ of $J_0(NM)(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2})$ equals the order of the Shimura subgroup Sh_{NM} [13, Proposition 3.6], so that in particular

$$J_0^{\text{ss}}(NM)(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q = J_0(NM)(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q$$

since q does not divide $\varphi(NM)$.

The morphisms i, b and a of (2) extend to morphisms between the Néron models of $C, J_0(NM), D$ and \mathbb{A} over \mathbb{Z}_ℓ (which we denote by the same letters); let $Y_{/\mathbb{Z}_\ell}$ be the kernel of the extended a . Since $\ell \nmid NM$, $J_0(NM), \mathbb{A}, C$ and D are abelian schemes over \mathbb{Z}_ℓ ; since moreover $\ell \neq 2$, the exact sequences of (2) yield *fppf*-exact sequences of proper commutative group schemes over \mathbb{Z}_ℓ [2, Chap. 7], and $Y_{/\mathbb{Z}_\ell}$ is a finite flat commutative group scheme of rank r . From these exact sequences, restricted to the special fiber, we get using Lang's theorem on the triviality of the first Galois cohomology of a connected group over a finite field:

$$J_0(NM)(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}) \twoheadrightarrow D(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}) \text{ and } D(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}) \twoheadrightarrow H^1(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}, Y).$$

Since q does not divide r and r kills $H^1(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}, Y)$, we obtain

$$(\alpha_\chi \otimes 1)(J_0(NM)(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q) = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{F}_{\ell^2}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q.$$

The proposition follows. \square

4.2 The chaotic part

Lemma 4.5 $\forall(\sigma \neq \sigma') \in \mathcal{R}^2, \sigma^{-1}\sigma' \notin [K[p^\infty]/K, \widehat{K}^{(p)*}]$.

Proof: We must show that if $\widehat{\lambda} = (\widehat{\lambda}_q)_q \in \widehat{K}^{(p)*}$ (i.e. $\widehat{\lambda}_p = 1$), then

$$[K[p^\infty]/K, \widehat{\lambda}] = \sigma \in G_0 \implies \sigma \in G_1.$$

Since the kernel of $[K[\infty]/K, \star] : \widehat{K}^* \rightarrow \text{Gal}(K[\infty]/K)$ contains $\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}^* K^*$, we may also assume that $\widehat{\lambda}_q \in (O_K)_q$ for all q . Then the proper O_{p^n} -ideal $I_n = O_{p^n} \widehat{\lambda}$ is integral, and its index $d = [O_{p^n} : I_n]$ is prime to p and independent of n .

Let r be the order of $\sigma \in G_0$. Since $\sigma|_{K[p^n]} = \left(\frac{K[p^n]/K}{I_n}\right)$, I_n' is a principal O_{p^n} -ideal, say $I_n' = O_{p^n} x_n$ with $x_n \in O_{p^n}$. Then $I_0' = O_K I_n' = O_K x_n$, so that $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ takes only a finite number of values. If $x = x_n$ for infinitely many n , then x is an element of $\bigcap_{n \geq 0} O_{p^n} = \mathbb{Z}$, and $I_n' = O_{p^n} x$ for all $n \geq 0$ (since $O_{p^n} I_{n'} = I_n$ if $n \leq n'$).

Let d_i, d_s and d_r be the divisors of d that correspond respectively to inert, split and ramified primes. Recall that the unique factorization theorem holds in the group of proper O_{p^n} -ideals whose norm is prime to p . Since $p \nmid d$, we thus have a decomposition of I_n into a product of prime (and proper) O_{p^n} -ideals:

$$I_n = \prod_{Q|q|d} Q^{v_Q(I_n)}.$$

Since $I_n' = O_{p^n} x$, the unique factorization theorem implies:

$$r \times v_Q(I_n) = r \times v_{\overline{Q}}(I_n) = \begin{cases} v_Q(x) & \text{if } q \mid d_i d_s \\ 2 \times v_Q(x) & \text{if } q \mid d_r \end{cases}$$

In particular, $v(q) = v_Q(I_n)$ does not depend on n or $Q \mid q$ and

$$I_n = \prod_{q|d_s d_i} q^{v(q)} \prod_{q|d_r} Q^{v(q)}.$$

Therefore,

$$\sigma|_{K[p^n]} = \prod_{q|d_r} \left(\frac{K[p^n]/K}{Q^{v(q)}} \right) = \prod_{q|d_r} \text{Frob}_Q(K[p^n]/K)^{v(q)},$$

and σ belongs to G_1 . \square

In other words, we can apply Theorem 3.1 to H' and \mathcal{R} . So let S be a finite set of inert primes $\ell \nmid 2NMp$, and choose for each ℓ a place v_ℓ of $K[p^\infty]$ above ℓ . With notations as in Theorem 3.1, the following map is surjective:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RED} : \mathcal{L}_p &\rightarrow \prod_{\ell \in S} X_0^{\text{ss}}(NM)(k(\ell))^{\mathcal{R}} \\ a &\mapsto \left(\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H'(a)) \right)_{\sigma \in \mathcal{R}, \ell \in S} \end{aligned}$$

Consider the \mathbb{F}_q -linear map:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_S : \mathbb{A}(K[p^\infty]) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q &\rightarrow \bigoplus_{\ell \in S} \mathbb{A}(k(\ell)) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q \\ x \otimes 1 &\mapsto \bigoplus_{\ell \in S} \text{red}_\ell(x) \otimes 1 \end{aligned}$$

For $\ell \in S$ and $x, y \in X_0^{\text{ss}}(NM)(k(\ell))$, pick $a, b \in \mathcal{L}_p$ such that *all* components of $\text{RED}(a)$ coincide with those of $\text{RED}(b)$, *except at* $(\ell, 1) \in S \times \mathcal{R}$ where $\text{red}_\ell(H'(a)) = x$ and $\text{red}_\ell(H'(b)) = y$. Using equation (1), we compute:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_S(e_\chi(\pi(H(a)) \otimes 1)) &- \mathbf{R}_S(e_\chi(\pi(H(b)) \otimes 1)) \\ &= (0, \dots, 0, (\pi_\chi(x) - \pi_\chi(y)) \otimes 1, 0, \dots, 0) \\ &= (0, \dots, 0, \alpha_\chi(x - y) \otimes 1, 0, \dots, 0). \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 4.4 then implies that \mathbf{R}_S is *surjective* on \mathcal{H}_χ . In particular:

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathcal{H}_\chi) \geq \sum_{\ell \in S} \dim_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathbb{A}(k(\ell)) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q). \quad (3)$$

To conclude the proof of Theorem B, we must show that it is possible to choose the set S in such a way that the r.h.s of (3) is arbitrarily large.

Put $L = K(\mathbb{A}[q])$. Note that L is Galois over \mathbb{Q} , embed it into \mathbb{C} and let $\tau \in \text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q})$ be the complex conjugation. Consider the set S_∞ of rational primes ℓ not dividing $2NMd_Kq$, and such that

$$\text{Frob}_\ell(L/\mathbb{Q}) = [\tau] \in \text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q}).$$

Then S_∞ is *infinite*. Let S be a finite subset of S_∞ , and for each $\ell \in S$, pick a prime Q_ℓ of L above ℓ such that $\text{Frob}_{Q_\ell}(L/\mathbb{Q}) = \tau \in \text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q})$. Pick also a place v'_ℓ of $K[p^\infty](\mathbb{A}[q])$ above Q_ℓ , let v_ℓ be its restriction to $K[p^\infty]$ and $k(\ell)$ the residue field. Then ℓ is inert in K , and

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathbb{A}(k(\ell)) \otimes \mathbb{F}_q) = 2 \dim(\mathbb{A}).$$

Hence $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathcal{H}_\chi) \geq \#S \times 2 \dim(\mathbb{A})$ by (3). Taking S arbitrarily large, we obtain $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_q}(\mathcal{H}_\chi) \geq \infty$.

5 The case where p divides N

As before, let \mathbb{A}/\mathbb{Q} be a quotient of $J_0(N)$ and $\pi : X_0(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ the induced morphism. Fix a prime number p , and write $N = N_0 p^\mu$, with $(N_0, p) = 1$. We assume that the *Heegner Hypothesis* holds for N_0 and K , and choose an ideal \mathcal{N}_0 of O_K such that $O_K/\mathcal{N}_0 \simeq \mathbb{Z}/N_0\mathbb{Z}$. Let E/Ω be an elliptic curve with complex multiplication by O_K , and put $C = E[\mathcal{N}_0]$, so that $C \simeq \mathbb{Z}/N_0\mathbb{Z}$.

As in Sect. 1, we can “push forward” C through any p^n -isogeny $E \rightarrow E'$ to obtain a $\Gamma_0(N_0)$ -structure on E' . However, in order to get a point on

$X_0(N)$, we need to add some $\Gamma_0(p^\mu)$ -structure on E' . With \mathcal{L} as in Sect. 1, let \mathcal{L}_p be the following indexing set:

$$\{(a_1, a_2) \in \mathcal{L}^2 \mid \exists n \text{ s.t. } X_{a_1} \approx \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}, X_{a_1} \subset X_{a_2}, X_{a_2}/X_{a_1} \approx \mathbb{Z}/p^\mu\mathbb{Z}\},$$

and consider the associated family of CM-points:

$$a = (a_1, a_2) \in \mathcal{L}_p \longmapsto H(a) = [E/X_{a_1} \rightarrow E/X_{a_2} \oplus C] \in X_0(N).$$

Since both E/X_{a_1} and $E/X_{a_2} \oplus C$ have complex multiplication by O_{p^n} for some $n \geq 0$, Proposition 1.2 implies that $H(a) \in X_0(N)(K[p^\infty])$.

We contend that Theorems A and B generalize *mutatis-mutandis* to this setting. Since the proof is essentially the same, we will just indicate the necessary modifications, leaving the details to the reader.

First, Theorem A follows from Theorem B and Theorem B from the surjectivity statement of Theorem 3.1 in exactly the same way as before. The only changes in the proof of the latter are due to the fact that \mathcal{L}_p does not have a tree structure any more. In Sect. 3.2.3 we have to fix a *base point* $e \in \mathcal{L}_p$ (i.e., a $\Gamma_0(p^\mu)$ -structure on E), and replace $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ by the *ad-hoc* congruence subgroup in the definition of \mathcal{T}_p . Our description of $X_0^{\text{ss}}(N)(k(\ell))$ in Sect. 2.3 did not assume anything on p relative to N , and the computation of $\text{red}_\ell(\sigma \cdot H_a)$ in Sect. 3.3 remains unchanged, as well as the reduction from PGL_2 to PSL_2 made in Proposition 3.4, once $U = PSL_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ has been replaced by a suitable congruence subgroup. Theorem 3.1 thus reduces again to the topological statement of Proposition 3.6, whose proof does not require any more changes.

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