

On Shimura's elliptic curve over $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{29})$

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Let k be the real quadratic field $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{29})$. Then the class number of k is 1 and $\varepsilon=(5+\sqrt{29})/2$ is a fundamental unit of k . Let E_0 be an elliptic curve over k defined by the equation:

$$y^2 + xy + \varepsilon^2 y = x^3.$$

Let B be the elliptic curve over k which is obtained from the space $S_2(\Gamma_0(29), (\frac{\cdot}{29}))$ of cusp forms of "Neben"-type of weight 2 (see Shimura [4, §7.5, §7.7]). It is conjectured that B is isogenous to E_0 over k (see Serre [3, p. 323] and Shimura [5, p. 184]). It will be shown here that this is so, by reducing the problem to the solution of a certain diophantine equation over k .

§1. Let σ be the non-trivial automorphism of k and O_k the integer ring of k . Let E be an elliptic curve over k . For a natural number n , we denote by E_n the group of elements x of $E(\bar{k})$ with $nx=0$.

THEOREM. *Let E be an elliptic curve over k . Assume that E satisfies the following conditions:*

- (i) E has everywhere good reduction over k .
- (ii) E has an isogeny onto E^σ over k whose degree is prime to 6.
- (iii) E has a k -rational point of order 3.
- (iv) $[k(E_2):k]$ is divisible by 2.
- (v) $[k(E_3):k]$ is divisible by 3.

Then E is k -isomorphic to either E_0 or E_0^σ .

REMARK. The condition (ii) of Theorem implies that $k(E_2)$ and $k(E_3)$ are Galois over \mathbf{Q} .

COROLLARY. *Shimura's elliptic curve B is isogenous to E_0 over k .*

PROOF OF COROLLARY. By Casselman [1], B has everywhere good reduction. It is known that B has an isogeny onto B^σ of degree 5. Since the number of the F_{p^2} -rational points of the reduction of B at $p=3$ is $1-(2p+a_p^2)+p^2=9$ ($a_p=-\sqrt{-5}$, cf. Yamauchi [6]), we have $k(B_2) \neq k$. By (i), $k(B_2)/k$ is unramified

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