

## Rational points on the modular curves $X_0^+(N)$

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Let  $N \geq 1$  be an integer and  $X_0(N)$  be the modular curve defined over  $\mathbf{Q}$  which corresponds to the modular group  $\Gamma_0(N)$ . The modular curve  $X_0(N)$  is the coarse moduli space  $/\mathbf{Q}$  of the isomorphism classes of the generalized elliptic curves  $E$  with a cyclic subgroup  $A$  of order  $N$  [3]. The fundamental involution  $w_N$  of  $X_0(N)$  is defined by

$$(E, A) \longmapsto (E/A, E_N/A),$$

where  $E_N = \ker(N: E \rightarrow E)$ . Let  $X_0^+(N)$  be the quotient  $X_0(N)/\langle w_N \rangle$ . The rational points on  $X_0(N)$  are determined for all integers  $N \geq 1$  [10] [5, 6, 7, 8] [12]. We here discuss the rational points on  $X_0^+(N)$ . The author [13, 14] discussed the case when  $N$  are powers of a prime number. The similar method as in [13, 14] can be applied to the case for composite numbers  $N$ . There are  $\mathbf{Q}$ -rational points on  $X_0^+(N)$  which are represented by elliptic curves with complex multiplication. We call these points *C.M. points*. Let  $n(N)$  denote the number of the  $\mathbf{Q}$ -rational points on  $X_0^+(N)$  which are neither cusps nor C.M. points. Then our result is as follows.

**THEOREM (0.1).** *Let  $N$  be a composite number. If  $N$  has a prime divisor  $p$  which satisfies the following conditions (i) and (ii), then  $n(N)=0$ :*

- (i)  $p \geq 17$  or  $p=11$ .
- (ii)  $p \neq 37$  and  $\#J_0^-(p)(\mathbf{Q}) < \infty$ .

Here  $J_0^-(p)$  is the quotient  $J_0(p)/(1+w_p)J_0(p)$  of the jacobian variety  $J_0(p)$  of  $X_0(p)$  and  $w_p$  is the automorphism of  $J_0(p)$  induced by the fundamental involution  $w_p$  of  $X_0(p)$ .

For the prime numbers  $p$ ,  $17 \leq p < 300$ , the condition (ii) above is satisfied, except for  $p=37, 151, 199, 227$  and  $277$  [9] [22] table 5 pp. 135-141. We here describe a sketch of the proof of theorem (0.1). Let  $f=f_{N,p}$  be the morphism of  $X_0(N)$  to  $J_0(p)$  defined by

$$f: (E, A) \longmapsto \text{cl}((E/A_p, E_p/A_p) - (E/A, (E_p+A)/A)),$$

where  $A_p$  is the subgroup of  $A$  of order  $p$ . Then  $f$  defines a morphism