Conjectures concerning the orders of the torsion subgroup, the arithmetic component groups, and the cuspidal subgroup

Amod Agashe

Florida State University Department of Mathematics

March 5, 2016

- ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ → □ ● ● ● ● ●

Let E be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal.

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of *E*

・ロト ・日 ・ モー・ モー・ うへの

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms

< ロ > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms Ω_E = period integral of *E* R_E = regulator of *E*

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms Ω_E = period integral of *E* R_E = regulator of *E*

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ - 目 - のへの

Conjecture (Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer)

 $\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=}$

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms Ω_E = period integral of *E* R_E = regulator of *E*

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ - 目 - のへの

Conjecture (Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer)

$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_\rho c_\rho(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{\rm tor}|^2}, \text{ where }$$

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms Ω_E = period integral of *E* R_E = regulator of *E*

Conjecture (Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer)

$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{\rm tor}|^2}, \text{ where }$$

 $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor} =$ the torsion subgroup of $E(\mathbf{Q})$

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms Ω_E = period integral of *E* R_E = regulator of *E*

Conjecture (Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer)

$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_{\rho} c_{\rho}(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{\rm tor}|^2}, \text{ where }$$

 $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor} =$ the torsion subgroup of $E(\mathbf{Q})$ $c_p(E) =$ Tamagawa number

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms Ω_E = period integral of *E* R_E = regulator of *E*

Conjecture (Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer)

$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_{\rho} c_{\rho}(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{\rm tor}|^2}, \text{ where }$$

 $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor} =$ the torsion subgroup of $E(\mathbf{Q})$ $c_p(E) =$ Tamagawa number

= order of the arithmetic component group

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms Ω_E = period integral of *E* R_E = regulator of *E*

Conjecture (Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer)

$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_{\rho} c_{\rho}(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{\rm tor}|^2}, \text{ where }$$

 $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor} =$ the torsion subgroup of $E(\mathbf{Q})$ $c_p(E) =$ Tamagawa number = order of the arithmetic component group $= [E(\mathbf{Q}_p) : E^0(\mathbf{Q}_p)].$

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms Ω_E = period integral of *E* R_E = regulator of *E*

Conjecture (Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer)

$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_{\rho} c_{\rho}(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}, \text{ where }$$

 $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}$ = the torsion subgroup of $E(\mathbf{Q})$

 $c_p(E) = \text{Tamagawa number}$

= order of the arithmetic component group = $[E(\mathbf{Q}_p) : E^0(\mathbf{Q}_p)]$. may be thought of as the number of components in " $E \mod p$ "

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms Ω_E = period integral of *E* R_E = regulator of *E*

Conjecture (Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer)

$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_{\rho} c_{\rho}(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{\mathrm{tor}}|^2}, \text{ where }$$

 $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor} = the torsion subgroup of <math>E(\mathbf{Q})$

 $c_p(E) = \text{Tamagawa number}$

= order of the arithmetic component group = $[E(\mathbf{Q}_p) : E^0(\mathbf{Q}_p)]$. may be thought of as the number of components in " $E \mod p$ " is 1 for almost all p

Let *E* be an elliptic curve over the rationals that is optimal. Thus $E: y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{Q}$ $L_E(s) =$ the *L*-function of $E = C_E(s-1)^r$ + higher order terms Ω_E = period integral of *E* R_E = regulator of *E*

Conjecture (Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer)

$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_{\rho} c_{\rho}(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{\rm tor}|^2}, \text{ where }$$

 $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor} =$ the torsion subgroup of $E(\mathbf{Q})$

 $c_p(E) = \text{Tamagawa number}$

= order of the arithmetic component group = $[E(\mathbf{Q}_p) : E^0(\mathbf{Q}_p)]$.

may be thought of as the number of components in " $E \mod p$ "

is 1 for almost all p

 $III_E = Shafarevich-Tate group of E$

Recall BSD formula
$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_{\rho} c_{\rho}(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}.$$

(ロ) (四) (主) (主) (主) つへで

Recall BSD formula $\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$. Theorem (Emerton): If the conductor of E is prime,

オロト オポト オヨト オヨト ヨー ろくで

Recall BSD formula $\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|\coprod_E | \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$. Theorem (Emerton): If the conductor of E is prime, then $\prod_p c_p(E) = |E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$,

オロト オポト オヨト オヨト ヨー ろくで

Recall BSD formula $\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|\coprod_E | \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$. Theorem (Emerton): If the conductor of E is prime, then $\prod_p c_p(E) = |E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$, so there is quite a bit of cancellation on the right side.

Recall BSD formula $\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|\coprod_E | \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$. Theorem (Emerton): If the conductor of E is prime, then $\prod_p c_p(E) = |E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$, so there is quite a bit of cancellation on the right side.

What happens more generally when the conductor is not prime?

オロト オポト オヨト オヨト ヨー ろくで

Recall BSD formula $\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$. Theorem (Emerton): If the conductor of E is prime, then $\prod_p c_p(E) = |E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$, so there is quite a bit of cancellation on the right side. What happens more generally when the conductor is not prime? Expect some cancellation based on theory and numerical data,

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □▶ ● □ ● ● ●

Recall BSD formula $\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|\coprod_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$. Theorem (Emerton): If the conductor of E is prime, then $\prod_p c_p(E) = |E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$, so there is quite a bit of cancellation on the right side. What happens more generally when the conductor is not prime? Expect some cancellation based on theory and numerical data, which was first obtained from Cremona's tables, Recall BSD formula $\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|\coprod_p c_p(E)|}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$. Theorem (Emerton): If the conductor of E is prime, then $\prod_p c_p(E) = |E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$,

so there is quite a bit of cancellation on the right side.

What happens more generally when the conductor is not prime?

Expect some cancellation based on theory and numerical data,

which was first obtained from Cremona's tables,

and then using SAGE (with W. Stein's help).

- ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ → □ ● の < ⊙

Recall BSD formula
$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|\Pi I_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q}_{tor})|^2}.$$

◆□> ◆圖> ◆臣> ◆臣> 三臣 - のへ⊙

Recall BSD formula
$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}.$$

Let $\ell \geq 5$ be a prime. Then the order of the ℓ -primary part of $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}$ divides $\prod_p c_p(E)$.

◆□ > ◆□ > ◆三 > ◆三 > ・三 のへで

Recall BSD formula
$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|\Pi I_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$$
.

Let $\ell \geq 5$ be a prime. Then the order of the ℓ -primary part of $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}$ divides $\prod_p c_p(E)$.

◆□ > ◆□ > ◆三 > ◆三 > ・三 のへで

Was proved by D. Lorenzini,

Recall BSD formula
$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|III_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}.$$

Let $\ell \geq 5$ be a prime. Then the order of the ℓ -primary part of $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}$ divides $\prod_p c_p(E)$.

Was proved by D. Lorenzini, so part of $\prod_{p} c_{p}(E)$ gets cancelled.

Recall BSD formula
$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|\Pi I_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$$
.

Let $\ell \geq 5$ be a prime. Then the order of the ℓ -primary part of $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}$ divides $\prod_p c_p(E)$.

Was proved by D. Lorenzini, so part of $\prod_{p} c_{p}(E)$ gets cancelled. But there is a part that remains in general in numerical examples.

Recall BSD formula
$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|\Pi I_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$$
.

Let $\ell \geq 5$ be a prime. Then the order of the ℓ -primary part of $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}$ divides $\prod_p c_p(E)$.

Was proved by D. Lorenzini, so part of $\prod_p c_p(E)$ gets cancelled. But there is a part that remains in general in numerical examples. What can one say about this part that remains?

Recall BSD formula
$$\frac{C_E}{\Omega_E \cdot R_E} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{|\Pi I_E| \cdot \prod_p c_p(E)}{|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|^2}$$
.

Let $\ell \geq 5$ be a prime. Then the order of the ℓ -primary part of $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}$ divides $\prod_p c_p(E)$.

Was proved by D. Lorenzini, so part of $\prod_p c_p(E)$ gets cancelled. But there is a part that remains in general in numerical examples. What can one say about this part that remains? There is a modular form $f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \exp(2\pi i \tau n)$

There is a modular form $f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \exp(2\pi i \tau n)$ such that for all primes p, $a_p = 1 + p - |E(\mathbf{F}_p)|$.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ □ の 0 0

Conjecture

If an odd prime ℓ divides $c_p(E)$ for some prime p,

Conjecture

If an odd prime ℓ divides $c_p(E)$ for some prime p, then either ℓ divides $|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$

Conjecture

If an odd prime ℓ divides $c_p(E)$ for some prime p, then either ℓ divides $|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$ or the coefficients of f are congruent to those of another modular form of lower level "modulo ℓ ".

Conjecture

If an odd prime ℓ divides $c_p(E)$ for some prime p, then either ℓ divides $|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$ or the coefficients of f are congruent to those of another modular form of lower level "modulo ℓ ".

Some of the numerical evidence was given by Randy Heaton.

Conjecture

If an odd prime ℓ divides $c_p(E)$ for some prime p, then either ℓ divides $|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$ or the coefficients of f are congruent to those of another modular form of lower level "modulo ℓ ".

Some of the numerical evidence was given by Randy Heaton.

Can prove some partial results towards this conjecture, using Ribet's level lowering theorem.

- イロト イ団ト イヨト イヨト ヨー のへぐ

N = conductor of E

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲目▶ ▲目▶ 目目 めんぐ

N =conductor of E =level of f

N = conductor of E = level of f $X_0(N) =$ modular curve;

N =conductor of E =level of f $X_0(N) =$ modular curve; so $X_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \mathfrak{H}/\Gamma_0(N)$

N = conductor of E = level of f $X_0(N) = \text{modular curve; so } X_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \mathfrak{H}/\Gamma_0(N)$ $J_0(N) = \text{Jacobian of } X_0(N);$

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ = 臣 = のへで

N = conductor of E = level of f $X_0(N) = \text{modular curve; so } X_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \mathfrak{H}/\Gamma_0(N)$ $J_0(N) = \text{Jacobian of } X_0(N); \text{ so}$ $J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \text{degree zero divisors on } X_0(N) \text{ modulo principal divisors}$

N = conductor of E = level of f $X_0(N) = \text{modular curve; so } X_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \mathfrak{H}/\Gamma_0(N)$ $J_0(N) = \text{Jacobian of } X_0(N); \text{ so}$ $J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \text{degree zero divisors on } X_0(N) \text{ modulo principal divisors}$ Then $E \hookrightarrow J_0(N)$

N = conductor of E = level of f $X_0(N) = \text{modular curve; so } X_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \mathfrak{H}/\Gamma_0(N)$ $J_0(N) = \text{Jacobian of } X_0(N); \text{ so}$ $J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \text{degree zero divisors on } X_0(N) \text{ modulo principal divisors}$ Then $E \hookrightarrow J_0(N)$ $C = \text{subgroup of } J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) \text{ generated by divisors supported on the}$ cusps of $X_0(N)$,

N = conductor of E = level of f $X_0(N) = \text{modular curve; so } X_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \mathfrak{H}/\Gamma_0(N)$ $J_0(N) = \text{Jacobian of } X_0(N); \text{ so}$ $J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \text{degree zero divisors on } X_0(N) \text{ modulo principal divisors}$ Then $E \hookrightarrow J_0(N)$ $C = \text{subgroup of } J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) \text{ generated by divisors supported on the}$ cusps of $X_0(N)$, and is called the cuspidal subgroup.

N = conductor of E = level of f $X_0(N) = \text{modular curve; so } X_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \mathfrak{H}/\Gamma_0(N)$ $J_0(N) = \text{Jacobian of } X_0(N); \text{ so}$ $J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \text{degree zero divisors on } X_0(N) \text{ modulo principal divisors}$ Then $E \hookrightarrow J_0(N)$ $C = \text{subgroup of } J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) \text{ generated by divisors supported on the}$ cusps of $X_0(N)$, and is called the cuspidal subgroup.

Conjecture

If N is square-free, then $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor} \subseteq C$.

N = conductor of E = level of f $X_0(N) = \text{modular curve; so } X_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \mathfrak{H}/\Gamma_0(N)$ $J_0(N) = \text{Jacobian of } X_0(N); \text{ so}$ $J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \text{degree zero divisors on } X_0(N) \text{ modulo principal divisors}$ Then $E \hookrightarrow J_0(N)$ $C = \text{subgroup of } J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) \text{ generated by divisors supported on the}$ cusps of $X_0(N)$, and is called the cuspidal subgroup.

Conjecture

If N is square-free, then $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor} \subseteq C$.

Theorem

If N is square-free and r is a prime that does not divide 6N, but divides $|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$, then r divides |C|.

N = conductor of E = level of f $X_0(N) = \text{modular curve; so } X_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \mathfrak{H}/\Gamma_0(N)$ $J_0(N) = \text{Jacobian of } X_0(N); \text{ so}$ $J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) = \text{degree zero divisors on } X_0(N) \text{ modulo principal divisors}$ Then $E \hookrightarrow J_0(N)$ $C = \text{subgroup of } J_0(N)(\mathbf{C}) \text{ generated by divisors supported on the}$ cusps of $X_0(N)$, and is called the cuspidal subgroup.

Conjecture

If N is square-free, then $E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor} \subseteq C$.

Theorem

If N is square-free and r is a prime that does not divide 6N, but divides $|E(\mathbf{Q})_{tor}|$, then r divides |C|.

Question: Do the conjectures above generalize to arbitrary abelian subvarieties of $J_0(N)$ associated to modular forms?