

# Heegner points on $y^2 = x^3 + p$

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*The Mordell Conjecture 100 Years Later*

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# The Problem

Consider the elliptic curve  $E_D$  with equation  $y^2 = x^3 + D$ .  
When does this curve have nontorsion rational points?

- *Sylvester's problem* deals with the case  $D = -27k^2$ .  
Here,  $E_D$  is isomorphic to the curve  $x^3 + y^3 = 2k$ .
- Much work has been done to show that there nontrivial rational points on  $x^3 + y^3 = k$  for many integers  $k$ .  
(Satgé (1987), Elkies (1994), and others)
- All of these are *cubic twists* of the curve  $y^2 = x^3 + 1$ .  
What about twists of degree 6?

## Heegner Points

Let  $E_D: y^2 = x^3 + D$  and  $\tilde{E}_D: x^3 + y^3 = D$ .

Our main result is the following.

**THEOREM.** *Let  $p$  be a prime congruent to 5 (mod 9), and let  $\epsilon = (-1)^{(p-1)/2}$ . If  $K := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{p})$  has odd class number,  $E_{\epsilon p}$  has rank 1 and  $E_{-\epsilon p}$  has rank 0.*

What is the Heegner point construction here? We construct a modular parametrization  $(X, Y)$  of level 6 for  $E_1$  from division values of the Weierstrass  $\wp$ -function. Look at

$$E_1 \rightarrow E_{-27} \rightarrow \left( \tilde{E}_2 \rightarrow C_{p^2} \rightarrow \tilde{E}_{2p^2} \right) \rightarrow \left( E_{-27p^4} \rightarrow E_{p^4} \rightarrow E_{\epsilon p} \right)$$

where  $C_{p^2}$  is the curve with equation  $p^2x^3 + 2y^3 = 1$ .

# Nontriviality


Why is this point nontrivial?

The challenge – *how do we incorporate the condition that  $h_K$  is odd?* (This is necessary because  $E_p$  can have large rank, but Cassels showed that  $\text{rk } E_D + \text{rk } E_{-D} \leq 1$  when  $h_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{D})}$  is odd and  $D$  is cubefree.)

Our next theorem answers this question.

**THEOREM.** *If  $u$  is the unique fundamental unit of  $\mathcal{O}_K$  greater than 1,  $N_{R_{6p}/K}(X(p\omega) + 1) = 3^{p+1}u^{3h_K}$ .*

When  $h_K$  is odd, the right hand side is not a square in  $R_{6p}$ , so our Heegner point is nontrivial. Moreover, this point is nontrivial in  $E_{\epsilon p}(\mathbb{Q})/2E_{\epsilon p}(\mathbb{Q})$ , so it is an odd multiple of the generator.



Thank you!