

## Introduction to Elliptic Curves

### Exercise Sheet 1 Rational points

**Exercise 1** **(2 points)**  
Prove that the rational points on a line  $L : aX + bY + cZ$  defined over  $\mathbb{Q}$  are parametrised by  $\mathbb{Q}$ , i.e., they are in 1:1 correspondence with the rational numbers.

**Exercise 2** **(2+2+2 points)**  
We saw that the complex unit circle  $X^2 + Y^2 + 1 = 0$  has no rational point. Here we show that the same holds for the circle  $X^2 + Y^2 - 3 = 0$ .

- (a) Assume there is a rational point  $(\frac{m}{n}, \frac{r}{s})$  where the two fractions are reduced. Show that  $n = s$ .
- (b) Show that, for all  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$  we have  $x^2 \equiv 0$  or  $1 \pmod{3}$ .
- (c) Deduce a contradiction to the reducedness of the fractions  $(\frac{m}{n}, \frac{r}{s})$ .

**Exercise 3** **(1+3 points)**  
(a) Find a line in  $\mathbb{A}^2(\bar{\mathbb{Q}})$  with no rational points.

(b) Find all the rational points of the conic (given in affine form by)  $C : X^2 - 2Y^2 = 1$ .

**Exercise 4** **(2+2 points)**

(a) Show that the equation

$$X^4 + Y^4 = Z^2$$

has no integer solution (i.e.  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $x^4 + y^4 = z^2$ ) with  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ .

(b) Find all the rational points of the 4-Fermat curve

$$F_4 : X^4 + Y^4 = 1.$$

Please hand in your solutions by **Wednesday, 3 May 2023, 13:30h** in the **postbox by F409** or per e-mail to your tutor.