On the Calculation of the Number of Galois Orbits

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Abstract. Let $A$ be an abelian variety over a global field $K$. We know [6, 7] that, in many cases, the average number of $n$-torsion points of $A$ over various residue fields of $K$, takes the minimal possible value. In this article, we study several defect cases by calculating the number of Galois orbits.

1. Introduction

Let $K$ be a global field and $G_K$ its absolute Galois group. Let $X$ be a finite set with a continuous action of $G_K$. We suppose that $X$ is unramified outside a finite set $S$ of places of $K$ in the sense that if $p \not\in S$, the inertia group $I_p$ of $p$ acts trivially on $X$. For a place $p \not\in S$, we let $N_{X,p}$ be the number of fixed points of $X$ by the action of the Frobenius conjugacy class $\text{Frob}_p \subset G_K$ for $p$. We define $M(X)$ to be the average number of $N_{X,p}$ where $p$ runs through the non-archimedean places in $K$, that is

$$M(X) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\pi_K(x)} \sum_{\kappa(p) \leq x, \ p \not\in S} N_{X,p},$$

where $\kappa(p)$ is the number of elements of the residue field of $p$ and $\pi_K(x)$ is the number of places of $K$ with $\kappa(p) \leq x$. It is known that the limit $M(X)$ exists and it is equal to the number of orbits of $G_K$ in $X$ ([6], cf. [3], [4]). This definition applies in particular to the case of linear representations of $G_K$.

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and the equality holds when \( \rho \) is surjective. Indeed, for \( 0 \leq i \leq n \), \( X = X_0 \supset \pi X \supset \cdots \supset \pi^n X = \{0\} \) and each \( \pi^i X \) is stable under the Galois action and so each \( U_i = \pi^i X \setminus \pi^{i+1} X \) is stable. If \( \rho \) is surjective, then \( G_K \) acts transitively on \( U_i \) for each \( 0 \leq i \leq n - 1 \).

We note that a sufficient condition for \( M(\rho) \) to have the minimal possible value \( n + 1 \) is found for the case where \( \rho \) is not necessarily surjective ([7]); we showed that for an abelian variety \( A \) over \( K \), in many cases, \( M(X) \) takes the minimal possible value, where \( X \) is the subgroup of \( n \)-torsion points of \( A \).

In this paper, we study the defect case in the sense that \( M(\rho) \) does not have the minimal possible value. First, we consider the case where Galois image is not too small. In [6], we obtained a upper bound of \( M(\rho) \) when \( \text{Im}(\rho) \) is bounded below.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( c \geq 1 \) be an integer such that \( \rho(G_K) \supset 1 + \pi^c \mathbb{M}_d(R/\pi^n) \). Then we have

\[
M(\rho) \leq (n - c)(q^c - q^{(c-1)d}) + q^c, \quad q = |R/\pi|,
\]

and the equality holds if and only if \( \rho(G_K) = 1 + \pi^c \mathbb{M}_d(R/\pi^n) \).

Applying this result to the \( p^n \)-torsion subgroup \( E[p^n] \) of an elliptic curve over a number field without complex multiplication (CM), we show the following.

**Theorem A.** (\( = \) Corollary 2.4, §2) Let \( g \geq 1 \) be an integer, and let \( p \geq 3 \) be a prime. Then there exists an integer \( c \geq 1 \) depending on \( g \) and \( p \) such that for any number field \( K \) with \( [K : \mathbb{Q}] \leq g \) and for any elliptic curve \( E \) over \( K \) without CM, we have for an integer \( n > c \)

\[
M(\rho) \leq (n - c)(p^{2c} - p^{2(c-1)}) + p^{2c},
\]

and the equality holds if and only if \( \rho(G_K) = 1 + \pi^c \mathbb{M}_d(R/\pi^n) \).

We deduce Theorem A from Theorem 1.1 by using Arai’s and Cadoret-Tamagawa’s results on the uniform lower bound of the Galois images associated to elliptic curves, in section 2.

Second, we deal with typical mod \( p \) Galois image cases. It is well known that there are six cases of subgroups of \( \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{F}_p) \) that can arise as the image of mod \( p \) Galois representation attached to an elliptic curve defined over \( \mathbb{Q} \): Borel subgroup, split Cartan subgroup, normalizer of a split Cartan subgroup, non-split Cartan subgroup, normalizer of a non-split Cartan subgroup, and exceptional subgroup. In section 3, we calculate the invariant \( M(\rho) \) for three cases with typical mod \( p \) Galois images. For instance, we obtain the following.

**Theorem B.** (\( = \) Theorem 3.4, §3) Let \( N_+ \) be the normalizer of a split Cartan subgroup in \( \text{GL}_d(k) \). If \( G = \rho(G_K) \) is the inverse image of \( N_+ \) by the mod \( \pi \) reduction, then

\[
M(\rho) = nd + 1.
\]
2. Open Galois Image

For a prime $p$ and an elliptic curve $E$ over $K$, let $T_pE$ denote the $p$-adic Tate module of $E$, and let

$$\rho_{E,p}: G_K \rightarrow \text{Aut}(T_pE) \cong \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$$

be the $p$-adic Galois representation determined by the action of $G_K$ on $T_pE$. Since $\rho_{E,p}$ reflects arithmetic and geometric properties of $E$, it is important to understand the Galois representation $\rho_{E,p}$. The following theorem asserts that the representation has large image if $E$ has no CM.

**Theorem 2.1.** ([8], IV-11) Let $K$ be a number field, $E$ an elliptic curve over $K$ without CM, and $p$ a prime number. Then the representation $\rho_{E,p}: G_K \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$ has an open image in $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}_p)$, i.e., there exists an integer $c \geq 1$ depending on $K$, $E$, and $p$ such that

$$\rho_{E,p}(G_K) \supseteq 1 + p^c M_2(\mathbb{Z}_p).$$

Theorem 2.1 is generalized by Arai to the following: the image $\rho_{E,p}(G_K)$ has an uniform bound.

**Theorem 2.2.** ([1], Theorem 1.2) Let $K$ be a number field, and let $p$ be a prime. Then there exists an integer $c \geq 1$ depending on $K$ and $p$ such that for any elliptic curve $E$ over $K$ without CM, we have

$$\rho_{E,p}(G_K) \supseteq 1 + p^c M_2(\mathbb{Z}_p).$$

Theorem 2.2 is generalized by Cadoret and Tamagawa to the following: not fixing $K$, but bounding the degree of $K$.

**Theorem 2.3.** (Corollary of Theorem 1.1, [2]) Let $g \geq 1$ be an integer, and let $p$ be a prime. Then there exists an integer $c \geq 1$ depending on $g$ and $p$ such that for any number field $K$ with $[K: \mathbb{Q}] \leq g$ and for any elliptic curve $E$ over $K$ without CM, we have

$$\rho_{E,p}(G_K) \supseteq 1 + p^c M_2(\mathbb{Z}_p).$$

Denote by $\rho_{E,p,n}$ be the reduction mod $p^n$ of $\rho_{E,p}$. By combining Theorems 1.1 and 2.3, we deduce

**Corollary 2.4.** Let $g \geq 1$ be an integer, and let $p \geq 3$ be a prime. Then there exists an integer $c \geq 1$ depending on $g$ and $p$ such that for any number field $K$ with $[K: \mathbb{Q}] \leq g$ and for any elliptic curve $E$ over $K$ without CM, we have for an integer $n > c$

$$M(\rho_{E,p,n}) \leq (n - c)(p^{2c} - p^{2(c-1)}) + p^{2c},$$

and the equality holds if and only if $\rho_{E,p,n}(G_K) = 1 + p^c M_d(R/\pi^n)$. 


3. Image of the Mod $\rho$ Reduction

It is well known that there are six cases of subgroups of $GL_2(\mathbb{F}_p)$ that can arise as the image of the mod $p$ Galois representation $\rho_{E,p} : G_{\mathbb{Q}} \to GL_2(\mathbb{F}_p)$ attached to an elliptic curve defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ ([5], p. 115-116): Borel subgroup, Split Cartan subgroup, Normalizer of a split Cartan subgroup, Non-split Cartan subgroup, Normalizer of a non-split Cartan subgroup, and Exceptional subgroup. In this section, we deal with three cases of these. We prepare a lemma.

We use the same notation as in §1. For a continuous representation $\rho : G_K \to GL_d(R/\pi^n)$, we let $G := \text{Im}(\rho) \subset GL_d(R/\pi^n)$ and $\varpi_m : GL_d(R/\pi^n) \to GL_d(R/\pi^m)$ a mod $\pi^m$ reduction map for an integer $1 \leq m < n$. We denote the reduction of $\rho$ modulo $\pi$ by $\bar{\rho} := \varpi_1 \circ \rho$. **Lemma 3.1.** Let $G_1$ be a subgroup in $GL_d(k)$. If $\rho$ is the inverse image of $G_1$ by $\varpi_1$, then we have

$$M(\rho) = n(M(\bar{\rho}) - 1) + 1.$$ 

**Proof.** Let $V_n = (R/\pi^n)^{\oplus d}$. For each $0 \leq i \leq n - 1$, $U_{n,i} = \pi^iV_n \setminus \pi^{i+1}V_n$ is stable under the action of $G$. So, we calculate the number of orbits of $G$ in each $U_{n,i}$. On the other hand, the action of $G$ on $U_{n,i}$ and $G_{n-i}$ on $U_{n-i,0}$ are compatible in the sense that

$$g(\pi^i v) = \pi^i (\bar{g}v)$$

for all $g \in G$ and $v \in V_{n-i}$, where $\bar{g}$ is the mod $\pi^{n-i}$ reduction of $g$. Hence it is sufficient to calculate the number of orbits of $G_m := \text{the inverse image of } G_1 \text{ in } GL_d(R/\pi^m)$ in each $U_{m,0}$ for $1 \leq m \leq n$. Now we show that the numbers of orbits of $G_m$ on $U_{m,0}$ are the same for each $1 \leq m \leq n$.

Let $v_1, v_2 \in U_{1,0} = V_1 \setminus \{0\}$ be in the same orbit of $G_1$, i.e., $v_2 = g_1 v_1$ for some $g_1 \in G_1$. Let $\hat{v}_1$ be a lift of $v_1$ in $U_{m,0}$, and let $\hat{g}_1$ be a lift of $g_1$ in $G_m$. Then for each $2 \leq m \leq n$, there exists an $x_m \in M_d(R/\pi^m)$ satisfying $1 + \pi x_m \in G_m$ and

$$\hat{v}_2 + \pi V_m = \hat{g}_1(1 + \pi x_m)(\hat{v}_1 + \pi V_m)$$

by the assumption. Also, we can make $\hat{v}_2 = \hat{g}_1(1 + \pi x_m)\hat{v}_1$ by choosing a $x_m \in M_d(R/\pi^m)$. Thus the inverse image in $U_{m,0}$ of a $G_1$-orbit in $U_{1,0}$ forms one $G_m$-orbit.

**Theorem 3.2.** Let $B$ be a Borel subgroup in $GL_d(k)$. If $G = \rho(G_K)$ is the inverse image of $B$ by mod $\pi$ reduction map, then $M(\rho) = nd + 1$.

**Proof.** By Lemma 3.1, it is enough to calculate the number of orbits of $B$ in $k^{\oplus d}$. If we let
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Let \( U_0 = k^{\oplus d} \supset U_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_{d-1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid x_i \in k \right\} \supset U_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_{d-2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \supset \cdots \supset U_{d-1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \supset U_d = \{0\}, \)

then \( B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} * & \cdots & * \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \vdots & * \end{pmatrix} \right\} \) acts on \( U_i \setminus U_{i+1} \) transitively for \( 0 \leq i \leq d \). Hence \( M(\bar{\rho}) = d+1 \) and \( M(\rho) = nd+1 \).

**Theorem 3.3.** Let \( C_s \) be a split Cartan subgroup in \( \text{GL}_d(k) \). If \( G = \rho(G_K) \) is the inverse image of \( C_s \) by \( \text{mod} \pi \) reduction map, then \( M(\rho) = n(2^d - 1) + 1 \).

**Proof.** Since \( C_s \) is a subgroup conjugate to the group of the diagonal matrices in \( \text{GL}_d(k) \), each \( i \)th coordinate space is stable under the action of \( C_s \) and the number of orbits of \( C_s \) in \( k^{\oplus d} \) is equal to the number of permutations choosing \( d \) from 2 different types, i.e., \( 2^d \). Hence \( M(\rho) = n(2^d - 1) + 1 \). \( \square \)

**Theorem 3.4.** Let \( N_+ \) be the normalizer of a split Cartan subgroup in \( \text{GL}_d(k) \). If \( G = \rho(G_K) \) is the inverse image of \( N_+ \) by \( \text{mod} \pi \) reduction map, then \( M(\rho) = nd + 1 \).

**Proof.** We know that \( N_+ \) is generated by diagonal matrices \( \begin{pmatrix} * & \cdots & * \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \vdots & * \end{pmatrix} \) and the Weyl group (which consists of the permutation matrices). Thus the orbits in \( k^{\oplus d} \) are \( U_i := \{ (x_1, \cdots, x_d) \mid \text{just } i \text{ of } x_1, \cdots, x_d \text{ are non-zero and the rest are } 0 \} \), for \( i = 0, \cdots, d \). Hence \( M(\bar{\rho}) = d+1 \), and \( M(\rho) = nd+1 \). \( \square \)

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References


