

MAGMA SOURCE FOR N SQUARE-FREE TO COMPUTE $X_0^*(N)(\mathbb{F}_{p^n})$, AND IF $\text{Aut}(X_0^*(N)_{\mathbb{F}_p})$ IS TRIVIAL OR NOT

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Programme in Magma V2-23.9 (and working in Magma Calculator Online in October 2018) to compute the number of elements of the set $X_0^*(N)(\mathbb{F}_{p^n})$, obtain $Q_p(k)$ with k odd in [1], and given E an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} with conductor $M|N$ to compute two times the number of \mathbb{F}_{p^n} -points of E , always $p \nmid N$ prime. Here always N is square-free integer.

To compute $Q_p(k)$ is needed to compute $P_p(k) \in \{0, 1\}$, see also the details of such elements in the paper “Bielliptic modular curves $X_0^*(N)$ with N square-free levels by Francesc Bars and Josep González.

Input: Introduce in the first line N a square-free level, p a prime with $p \nmid N$, and the a_p -coefficient of the q -expansion of an elliptic curve E over \mathbb{Q} of conductor M with $M|N$ such that at level M all the Atkin-Lehner involution acts as $+1$ (this elliptic curve appears as a 1-dimensional factor in the Jacobian decomposition of $\text{Jac}(X_0^*(N))$ over \mathbb{Q}).

Output:

- (1) `PointsOfXzerostarGFp:=[#X0*(N)(Fp), ..., #X0*(N)(Fp20)]`,
- (2) `N`,
- (3) `ValueofP_p`
`:= [Pp(1), Pp(2), ..., Pp(20)]`,
- (4) `k`, (is the biggest odd integer ≤ 20 such that $P_p(k) = 1 \in \{0, 1\}$),
- (5) `Qp(k)`.
- (6) `DoubleNumberPointsofEprimep:= [2 · #E(Fp), ..., 2 · #E(Fp20)]`.

If one wish to replace 20 for another integer, one can modify 20 in the next programme source with a positive integer where he expects that $Q_p(M)$ will increase, or $2 \cdot \#E(\mathbb{F}_{p^n})$ will be smaller than $\#X_0^*(N)(\mathbb{F}_{p^n})$.

Remember that $\text{Aut}(X_0^*(N))$ is trivial if $Q_p(k)$ for some k odd and p prime with $p \nmid N$ the quantity $Q_p(k) > 2g_N^* + 2$ following [1], where g_N^* denotes de genus of $X_0^*(N)$.

Magma code:

We use level $N = 555$, $p = 2$ and $E = 185a$ (where $a_2(185a) = -2$, from Cremona tables).

`N:=555;`

`p:=2;`

`a_p_E:=-2;`

F.Bars supported by MTM2016-75980-P.

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invariant_eigenforms := [* *]; number_fields:=[* *];

for conductor in Divisors(N) do
  for decomposition_factor in
    NewformDecomposition(CuspidalSubspace(ModularSymbols(conductor,2,1))) do
    eigenform := Eigenform(decomposition_factor, 20);
    number_field_of_eigenform := Parent(Coefficient(eigenform, 3));

    all_atkin_lehners_act_as_identity := true;
    for prime_dividing_conductor in PrimeDivisors(conductor) do
      if AtkinLehner(decomposition_factor, prime_dividing_conductor) ne
        IdentityMatrix(Rationals(), Dimension(decomposition_factor)) then
        all_atkin_lehners_act_as_identity := false;
      end if;
    end for;

    if all_atkin_lehners_act_as_identity then
      invariant_eigenforms:= Append(invariant_eigenforms, eigenform);
      number_fields:= Append(number_fields, number_field_of_eigenform);
    end if;
  end for;
end for;

C:=ComplexField(100);

R<x>:=PolynomialRing(C);

FrobpolyJacobian:=0*x+1;

RootsFrobactJacob:=[* *];

for j in [1 .. #number_fields] do
  if Degree(number_fields[j]) eq 1 then
    Rootsellipticfactor:=Roots(x^2-Coefficient(invariant_eigenforms[j],p)*x+p,C);
    RootsFrobactJacob:=Append(RootsFrobactJacob,Rootsellipticfactor);
    FrobpolyJacobian:=FrobpolyJacobian*(x^2-Coefficient(invariant_eigenforms[j],p)*x+p);
  else
    dd:=Degree(number_fields[j]);
    u:=Roots(DefiningPolynomial(number_fields[j]),C);
    for m in [1 .. #u] do
      f := hom< number_fields[j] -> C | u[m][1]>;
      cc2:=Roots(x^2-f(Coefficient(invariant_eigenforms[j],p))*x+p,C);
      RootsFrobactJacob:=Append(RootsFrobactJacob,cc2);
      FrobpolyJacobian:=FrobpolyJacobian*(x^2-f(Coefficient(invariant_eigenforms[j],p))*x+p);
    end for;
  end if;
end for;

PointsOfXzerostarGFp:=[* *];

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for nn in [1 .. 20] do
  SumofpowerofFrobpoly:=0;
  for i in [1 .. #RootsFrobactJacob] do
    for j in [1..2] do
      if RootsFrobactJacob[i][j][2] gt 0 then
        SumofpowerofFrobpoly:=
          SumofpowerofFrobpoly+(RootsFrobactJacob[i][j][2])*(RootsFrobactJacob[i][j][1])^(nn) ;
      else
        SumofpowerofFrobpoly:=SumofpowerofFrobpoly;
      end if;
    end for;
  end for;

  PointsXzerostarpn:=Round(1+p^(nn)-SumofpowerofFrobpoly);

  PointsOfXzerostarGFp:=Append(PointsOfXzerostarGFp,PointsXzerostarpn);
end for;

PointsOfXzerostarGFp;

N;

ValueofP_p:=[* *];

for aaa in [1..20] do
  sumdivisorsMUbyPointszerostar:=0;
  for kk in Divisors(aaa) do
    vv:=aaa/kk;
    vv:=Numerator(vv);
    sumdivisorsMUbyPointszerostar:=
      sumdivisorsMUbyPointszerostar+(MoebiusMu(vv))*(PointsOfXzerostarGFp[kk]);
  end for;

  vvv:=sumdivisorsMUbyPointszerostar/aaa;
  Rr:=Integers(2);
  P_p_aaa:=Rr!vvv;
  ValueofP_p:=Append(ValueofP_p,P_p_aaa);
end for;

ValueofP_p;

Q_p_odd:=0;

odd_number:=0;

for t in [1..#ValueofP_p] do

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if ValueofP_p[t] eq 1 then
  tred:=Rr!t;
  if tred eq 1 then
    Q_p_odd:=Q_p_odd+t;
    odd_number:=t;
  else
    Q_p_odd:=Q_p_odd;
  end if;
else
  Q_p_odd:=Q_p_odd;
end if;
end for;

odd_number;

Q_p_odd;

DoubleNumberPointsofEprimep:=[* *];

RootsofFrobactE:=Roots(x^2-a_p_E*x+p,C);

for i in [1..20] do
  Twotimesp_i_points_E:=
    2*(p^i+1-Round(RootsofFrobactE[1][1]^i+ p^i/RootsofFrobactE[1][1]^i));
  DoubleNumberPointsofEprimep:=Append(DoubleNumberPointsofEprimep, Twotimesp_i_points_E);
end for;

DoubleNumberPointsofEprimep;

```

Acknowledgements. We thank referees for their comments, especially those that have contributed to improve the presentation of the Magma source presented here. I am grateful to Josep González for his constant enthusiasm in the study of modular curves and their computational aspects

REFERENCES

[1] J. González. Constraints on the automorphism group of a curve. *J. Théor. Nombres Bordeaux*, 29(2):535–548, 2017.

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