

ON RIBET’S ISOGENY FOR $J_0(65)$

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ABSTRACT. Let J^{65} be the Jacobian of the Shimura curve attached to the indefinite quaternion algebra over \mathbb{Q} of discriminant 65. We study the isogenies $J_0(65) \rightarrow J^{65}$ defined over \mathbb{Q} , whose existence was proved by Ribet. We prove that there is an isogeny whose kernel is supported on the Eisenstein maximal ideals of the Hecke algebra acting on $J_0(65)$, and, moreover, the odd part of the kernel is generated by a cuspidal divisor of order 7, as is predicted by a conjecture of Ogg.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let N be a product of an even number of distinct primes. Let $J_0(N)$ be the Jacobian of the modular curve $X_0(N)$. In [20], Ribet proved the existence of an isogeny defined over \mathbb{Q} between the “new” part $J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$ of $J_0(N)$ and the Jacobian J^N of the Shimura curve X^N attached to a maximal order in the indefinite quaternion algebra over \mathbb{Q} of discriminant N . Although there are no morphisms $X_0(N) \rightarrow X^N$ defined over \mathbb{Q} , Ribet showed that the \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -adic Tate modules of $J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$ and J^N are isomorphic as $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ -modules, where ℓ is an arbitrary prime number; this is a consequence of a correspondence between automorphic forms on $\text{GL}(2)$ and automorphic forms on the multiplicative group of a quaternion algebra. The existence of the isogeny $J_0(N)^{\text{new}} \rightarrow J^N$ defined over \mathbb{Q} then follows from a special case of Tate’s isogeny conjecture for abelian varieties over number fields, also proved in [20] (the general case of Tate’s conjecture was proved a few years later by Faltings). Unfortunately, Ribet’s argument provides no information about the isogenies $J_0(N)^{\text{new}} \rightarrow J^N$ beyond their existence.

In [16], Ogg made an explicit conjecture about the kernel of Ribet’s isogeny when $N = pq$ is a product of two distinct primes and $p = 2, 3, 5, 7, 13$: the conjecture predicts that there is an isogeny $J_0(N)^{\text{new}} \rightarrow J^N$ of minimal degree whose kernel is a specific group arising from the cuspidal divisor subgroup of $J_0(N)$. Note that $p = 2, 3, 5, 7, 13$ are exactly the primes for which $J_0(pq)$ has purely toric reduction at q . This fact is crucial for the calculations used by Ogg to come up with his conjecture; the underlying idea is that the knowledge of the group of connected

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components of the Néron models of $J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$ and J^N at q yields restrictions on the isogenies between them. Ogg's conjecture remains open except for the special cases when J^N has dimension ≤ 3 .

When $\dim(J^N) = 1$, equiv. $N = 2 \cdot 7, 3 \cdot 5, 3 \cdot 7, 3 \cdot 11, 2 \cdot 17$, J^N is an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} which is uniquely determined by its component groups at p and q , and $J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$ is the optimal elliptic curve of conductor N . Then one easily checks Ogg's conjecture using Cremona's tables [5]. In general, the orders of component groups of J^N can be computed using Brandt matrices [10], which is relatively easy to do with the help of a computer program such as `Magma`.

When $\dim(J^N) = 2$, equiv. $N = 2 \cdot 13, 2 \cdot 19, 2 \cdot 29$, Ogg's conjecture is verified in [7]. In this case, the proof is based on the fact that X^N is bielliptic and the lattices of $J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$ and J^N can be computed through their elliptic quotients.

When $\dim(J^N) = 3$, equiv. $N = 2 \cdot 31, 2 \cdot 41, 2 \cdot 47, 3 \cdot 13, 3 \cdot 17, 3 \cdot 19, 3 \cdot 23, 5 \cdot 7, 5 \cdot 11$, Ogg's conjecture is verified in [6]. In this case, X^N is always hyperelliptic. By utilizing this fact, González and Molina explicitly compute the equation for each X^N . Then they obtain a basis of regular differentials for X^N from these equations to produce a period matrix for J^N . The period matrix of $J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$ can be computed using cusp forms with rational q -expansions. The problem then reduces to comparing the period matrices of appropriate quotients of $J_0(N)^{\text{new}}$ with the period matrix of J^N .

The goal of this paper is to study Ribet's isogeny for $N = 5 \cdot 13 = 65$. In this case, $\dim(J^N) = 5$ and X^N is *not* hyperelliptic; cf. [14]. Our approach to the study of Ribet isogenies is completely different from that in [7] and [6], and crucially relies on the Hecke equivariance of such isogenies. In this approach we need to know very little about X^N or J^N ; we only need to know the orders of component groups of J^N , which, as we mentioned, are easy to compute, and in fact were already computed in [16]. The difficulty shifts to the study of the structure of the Hecke algebra and its action on $J_0(N)$.

Let $\mathbb{T}(N) := \mathbb{Z}[T_2, T_3, \dots]$ be the \mathbb{Z} -algebra generated by the Hecke operators T_n acting on the space $S_2(N)$ of weight 2 cusp forms on $\Gamma_0(N)$. This algebra is isomorphic to the subalgebra of $\text{End}(J_0(N))$ generated by T_n acting as correspondences on $X_0(N)$. When $N = 65$, we have $J_0(N)^{\text{new}} = J_0(N)$, so there is a Ribet isogeny

$$\pi : J_0(N) \rightarrow J^N.$$

$\mathbb{T}(N)$ also naturally acts on J^N and π is $\mathbb{T}(N)$ -equivariant. This equivariance is implicit in Ribet's proof [20]; see also [9, Cor. 2.4].

From now on we assume $N = 65$. To simplify the notation, we denote $\mathbb{T} := \mathbb{T}(N)$, $J := J_0(N)$, $J' := J^N$, $G_{\mathbb{Q}} := \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$. Given a finite abelian group H , we denote by H_p its p -primary component (p is a prime number), and by H_{odd} its maximal subgroup of odd order, so that $H \cong H_2 \times H_{\text{odd}}$. Since the endomorphisms of J induced by Hecke operators are defined over \mathbb{Q} , the actions of \mathbb{T} and $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ on J commute with each other. Thus, $\ker(\pi)$ is a $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -submodule of J . We show that if the kernel of an isogeny from J to another abelian variety is a $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -module, then, up to endomorphisms of J , the kernel is supported on the Eisenstein maximal ideals of \mathbb{T} . We then classify all $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -submodules of J of odd order supported on the Eisenstein maximal ideals. This leads to the following theorem, which is the main result of the paper.

Theorem 1.1. *There is a Ribet isogeny $\pi : J \rightarrow J'$ such that $\ker(\pi)_{\text{odd}} \cong \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$ is the 7-primary component of the cuspidal divisor group of J .*

Ogg's conjecture in this case predicts that in fact $\ker(\pi) = \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$. There is a unique Eisenstein maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_2 \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ of residue characteristic 2. In principle, it should be possible to extend our analysis to finite $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -submodules of J supported on \mathfrak{m}_2 to show that $\ker(\pi)_2 = 0$. But there are several technical difficulties which at present we are not able to overcome: these stem from the fact that \mathfrak{m}_2 is a prime of fusion, $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}_2}$ is not Gorenstein, and the groups of rational points of reductions of J usually have large 2-primary components.

Our strategy can be applied also to cases when $\dim(J^N) = 3$, which leads to results similar to Theorem 1.1, at least when $J_0(N)^{\text{new}} = J_0(N)$ (equiv. $N = 3 \cdot 13, 5 \cdot 7$); see Remarks 4.9 and 4.10.

Remark 1.2. Given a prime ℓ , if $H := (J_0(N)^{\text{new}}(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tor}})_{\ell} \neq 0$ but $(J^N(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tor}})_{\ell} = 0$, then obviously $H \subset \ker(\pi)$ for any Ribet isogeny $\pi : J_0(N)^{\text{new}} \rightarrow J^N$. For an odd prime ℓ , in [24], Yoo gives sufficient conditions for the non-existence of rational points of order ℓ on J^N , when $N = pq$ is a product of two distinct primes. This then can be used to find non-trivial subgroups of the kernels of Ribet isogenies; see [24, Thm. 1.3]. In the case when $N = 65$, Yoo's theorem implies that $\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z} \subset \ker(\pi)$.

2. NÉRON MODELS

In this section we recall some terminology and facts from the theory of Néron models. Let R be a complete discrete valuation ring, with fraction field K and residue field k . Let A be an abelian variety over K . Denote by \mathcal{A} its Néron model over R and denote by \mathcal{A}_k^0 the connected component of the identity of the special fiber \mathcal{A}_k of A . There is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_k^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_k \rightarrow \Phi_A \rightarrow 0,$$

where Φ_A is a finite (abelian) group called the *component group of A* . We say that A has *semi-abelian reduction* if \mathcal{A}_k^0 is an extension of an abelian variety A'_k by an affine algebraic torus T_A over k (cf. [1, p. 181]):

$$0 \rightarrow T_A \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_k^0 \rightarrow A'_k \rightarrow 0.$$

We say that A has *good reduction*, if $\mathcal{A}_k^0 = A'_k$ (in this case, we also have $\mathcal{A}_k = \mathcal{A}_k^0$); we say that A has (purely) *toric reduction* if $\mathcal{A}_k^0 = T_A$. The *character group*

$$(2.1) \quad M_A := \text{Hom}((T_A)_{\bar{k}}, \mathbb{G}_{m, \bar{k}})$$

is a free abelian group contravariantly associated to A .

Let K' be a finite unramified extension of K , with ring of integers R' and residue field k' . By the fundamental property of Néron models, we have an isomorphism of groups $A(K') \cong \mathcal{A}(R')$, which defines a canonical reduction map

$$(2.2) \quad A(K') \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_k(k').$$

Composing (2.2) with $\mathcal{A}_k \rightarrow \Phi_A$, we get a homomorphism

$$(2.3) \quad A(K') \rightarrow \Phi_A.$$

Proposition 2.1. *Let K' be a finite unramified extension of K . Let $H \subset A(K')$ be a finite subgroup. Assume that either $\#H$ is coprime to the characteristic p of k , or that K has characteristic 0 and its absolute ramification index is $< p - 1$. Then (2.2) defines an injection $H \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_k(k')$.*

Proof. See [11, p. 502] and [1, Prop. 7.3/3]. □

Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be an isogeny defined over K . By the Néron mapping property, φ extends to a morphism $\varphi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ of the Néron models. On the special fibers we get a homomorphism $\varphi_k : \mathcal{A}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_k$, which induces an isogeny $\varphi_k^0 : \mathcal{A}_k^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_k^0$; [1, Cor. 7.3/7]. This implies that B has semi-abelian (resp. toric) reduction if A has semi-abelian (resp. toric) reduction. The isogeny φ_k^0 restricts to an isogeny $\varphi_t : T_A \rightarrow T_B$, which corresponds to an injective homomorphism of character groups $\varphi^* : M_B \rightarrow M_A$ with finite cokernel. We also get a natural homomorphism $\varphi_\Phi : \Phi_A \rightarrow \Phi_B$.

Denote by \hat{A} the dual abelian variety of A . Let $\hat{\varphi} : \hat{B} \rightarrow \hat{A}$ be the isogeny dual to φ . Assume A has semi-abelian reduction. In [8], Grothendieck defined a non-degenerate pairing $u_A : M_A \times M_{\hat{A}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ (called *monodromy pairing*) with nice functorial properties, which induces an exact sequence

$$(2.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow M_{\hat{A}} \xrightarrow{u_A} \text{Hom}(M_A, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \Phi_A \rightarrow 0.$$

Using (2.4), one obtains a commutative diagram with exact rows (cf. [21, p. 8]):

$$\begin{CD} 0 @>>> M_{\hat{A}} @>>> \text{Hom}(M_A, \mathbb{Z}) @>>> \Phi_A @>>> 0 \\ @. @V \hat{\varphi}^* VV @V \text{Hom}(\varphi^*, \mathbb{Z}) VV @V \varphi_\Phi VV \\ 0 @>>> M_{\hat{B}} @>>> \text{Hom}(M_B, \mathbb{Z}) @>>> \Phi_B @>>> 0. \end{CD}$$

From this diagram we get the exact sequence

$$(2.5) \quad 0 \rightarrow \ker(\varphi_\Phi) \rightarrow M_{\hat{B}}/\hat{\varphi}^*(M_{\hat{A}}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(M_A/\varphi^*(M_B), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{coker}(\varphi_\Phi) \rightarrow 0.$$

Since

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{Z}}^1(M_A/\varphi^*(M_B), \mathbb{Z}) \cong \text{Hom}(M_A/\varphi^*(M_B), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) =: (M_A/\varphi^*(M_B))^\vee,$$

we can rewrite (2.5) as

$$(2.6) \quad 0 \rightarrow \ker(\varphi_\Phi) \rightarrow M_{\hat{B}}/\hat{\varphi}^*(M_{\hat{A}}) \rightarrow (M_A/\varphi^*(M_B))^\vee \rightarrow \text{coker}(\varphi_\Phi) \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that $M_A/\varphi^*(M_B) \cong \text{Hom}(\ker(\varphi_t), \mathbb{G}_{m,k})$. On the other hand, $\ker(\varphi_t)$ can be canonically identified with a subgroup scheme of $H := \ker(\varphi)$; cf. [3, p. 762]. Therefore, $\#M_A/\varphi^*(M_B)$ divides $\#H$. Similarly, $\#M_{\hat{B}}/\hat{\varphi}^*(M_{\hat{A}})$ divides $\#\ker(\hat{\varphi})$. Since $\ker(\hat{\varphi}) \cong \text{Hom}(\ker(\varphi), \mathbb{G}_{m,K})$ (see [15, Thm.1, p. 143]), we conclude that $\#M_{\hat{B}}/\hat{\varphi}^*(M_{\hat{A}})$ also divides $\#H$. Now one easily deduces from (2.6) the following:

Lemma 2.2. *Assume A has semi-abelian reduction, and $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ is an isogeny defined over K . If ℓ is a prime number which does not divide $\#\ker(\varphi)$, then φ_Φ induces an isomorphism $(\Phi_A)_\ell \cong (\Phi_B)_\ell$.*

Lemma 2.3. *Let K' be a finite unramified extension of K . Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be an isogeny defined over K such that $H = \ker(\varphi) \subset A(K')$, i.e., H becomes a constant group-scheme over K' . Let H_0 (resp. H_1) be the kernel (resp. image) of the homomorphism $H \rightarrow \Phi_A$ defined by (2.3). Assume A has toric reduction. Assume*

that either $\#H$ is coprime to the characteristic p of k , or that K has characteristic 0 and its absolute ramification index is $< p - 1$. Then there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H_1 \rightarrow \Phi_A \xrightarrow{\varphi_\Phi} \Phi_B \rightarrow H_0 \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. Under these assumptions, we have $H \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_k(k')$ and $H_0 = \ker(\varphi_t)$. This implies $(M_A/\varphi^*(M_B))^\vee \cong H_0$. Next, [3, Thm. 8.6] implies that $M_B/\hat{\varphi}^*(M_A) \cong H_1$. Thus, we can rewrite (2.6) as

$$0 \rightarrow \ker(\varphi_\Phi) \rightarrow H_1 \rightarrow H_0 \rightarrow \operatorname{coker}(\varphi_\Phi) \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $\ker(\varphi_\Phi) = H_1$, we conclude from this exact sequence that $\operatorname{coker}(\varphi_\Phi) \cong H_0$. \square

3. HECKE ALGEBRA

Since the \mathbb{Z} -algebra \mathbb{T} is free of finite rank as a \mathbb{Z} -module, we can define the discriminant $\operatorname{disc}(\mathbb{T})$ of \mathbb{T} with respect to the trace pairing; cf. [19, p. 66]. An algorithm for computing the discriminants of Hecke algebras is implemented in Magma; it gives $\operatorname{disc}(\mathbb{T}) = 2^{11} \cdot 3$. We then obtain

$$\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{Z}T_1 + \mathbb{Z}T_2 + \mathbb{Z}T_3 + \mathbb{Z}T_5 + \mathbb{Z}T_{11}$$

as a free \mathbb{Z} -module by comparing the discriminants. We have $\mathbb{T} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \times \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$. Let

$$\tilde{\mathbb{T}} = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] \times \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{3}]$$

be the integral closure of \mathbb{T} in $\mathbb{T} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. Viewing \mathbb{T} as an order in $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= (1, 1, 1), \\ T_2 &= (-1, -1 + \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}), \\ T_3 &= (-2, \sqrt{2}, 1 - \sqrt{3}), \\ T_5 &= (-1, 1, -1), \\ T_{11} &= (2, 2 - \sqrt{2}, -3 + \sqrt{3}). \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

One then observes that $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{Z}v_1 + \mathbb{Z}v_2 + \mathbb{Z}v_3 + \mathbb{Z}v_4 + \mathbb{Z}v_5$, where

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= (1, 1, 1), & v_2 &= (0, 2, 0), & v_3 &= (0, 0, 2), & v_4 &= (0, 2\sqrt{2}, 0), \\ v_5 &= (-1, -1 + \sqrt{2}, 2 - \sqrt{3}), \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$\mathbb{T} \cong \left\{ (a, b_1 + b_2\sqrt{2}, c_1 + c_2\sqrt{3}) \mid \begin{array}{l} a, b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \\ a \equiv b_1 \equiv (c_1 + c_2) \pmod{2}, \\ b_2 \equiv c_2 \pmod{2} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Given a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$, let $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}} = \varprojlim_n \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}^n$ denote the completion of \mathbb{T} at \mathfrak{m} .

Proposition 3.1. *Every maximal ideal in \mathbb{T} of odd residue characteristic is principal. In particular, $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is Gorenstein for any maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ of odd residue characteristic; cf. [23, p. 329].*

Proof. Since

$$\text{disc}(\mathbb{T}) = [\tilde{\mathbb{T}} : \mathbb{T}]^2 \cdot \text{disc}(\tilde{\mathbb{T}}) = [\tilde{\mathbb{T}} : \mathbb{T}]^2 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 3,$$

we get $[\tilde{\mathbb{T}} : \mathbb{T}] = 2^3$. Let $I_{\tilde{\mathbb{T}}, 2'}$ be the set of ideals $I \triangleleft \tilde{\mathbb{T}}$ such that $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}/I$ is a finite ring of odd order. Let $I_{\mathbb{T}, 2'}$ be the set of ideals $I \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ such that \mathbb{T}/I is a finite ring of odd order. The argument of the proof of Proposition 7.20 in [4] shows that the map $I \mapsto I \cap \mathbb{T}$ gives a bijection from $I_{\tilde{\mathbb{T}}, 2'}$ to $I_{\mathbb{T}, 2'}$, with the inverse given by $I \mapsto I\tilde{\mathbb{T}}$. Moreover, the proof of that proposition shows that for $I \in I_{\tilde{\mathbb{T}}, 2'}$ we have $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}/I \cong \mathbb{T}/I \cap \mathbb{T}$, so that this bijection restricts to a bijection between the maximal ideals of $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}$ and \mathbb{T} of odd residue characteristic.

Since $\tilde{\mathbb{T}}$ is a direct product of Euclidean domains, every ideal $I \in I_{\tilde{\mathbb{T}}, 2'}$ is principal. Write $I = \theta\tilde{\mathbb{T}}$. If $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$, then $I \cap \mathbb{T} = \theta\mathbb{T}$ is also principal, since $(\theta\mathbb{T})\tilde{\mathbb{T}} = \theta\tilde{\mathbb{T}}$. Therefore, to prove the proposition it is enough to show that for every maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \in I_{\tilde{\mathbb{T}}, 2'}$ we can choose a generator which lies in \mathbb{T} . Let $p > 2$ be the residue characteristic of $\mathfrak{m} = \theta\tilde{\mathbb{T}}$. If we write $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}' \times \mathfrak{m}'' \times \mathfrak{m}'''$, where $\mathfrak{m}' \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathfrak{m}'' \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$, $\mathfrak{m}''' \triangleleft \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{3}]$, then one of these ideals is maximal of residue characteristic p , and the other two are equal to the corresponding ring. We consider three cases depending on which of the three ideals is proper.

Case 1: $\mathfrak{m}' = p\mathbb{Z}$. Then $\theta = (p, 1, 1) \in \mathbb{T}$.

Case 2: \mathfrak{m}'' is proper. If (p) is inert in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$, then we can take $\theta = (1, p, 1) \in \mathbb{T}$. Now suppose $p = (\alpha + \beta\sqrt{2})(\alpha - \beta\sqrt{2})$ splits, where $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$. Note that α must be odd. If β is even, then $\theta = (1, \alpha \pm \beta\sqrt{2}, 1) \in \mathbb{T}$. If β is odd, then $\theta = (1, \alpha \pm \beta\sqrt{2}, 2 + \sqrt{3}) \in \mathbb{T}$, as $2 + \sqrt{3}$ is a unit in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{3}]$.

Case 3: \mathfrak{m}''' is proper. If (p) is inert in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{3}]$, then we can take $\theta = (1, 1, p) \in \mathbb{T}$. If $p = 3$, then $\theta = (1, 1 + \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}) \in \mathbb{T}$, since $1 + \sqrt{2}$ is a unit in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$. Finally, suppose $p = (\alpha + \beta\sqrt{3})(\alpha - \beta\sqrt{3})$, where $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$. Considering $p = \alpha^2 - 3\beta^2$ modulo 2, we get $1 \equiv (\alpha + \beta)^2 \pmod{2}$, so that α and β have different parity. If α is odd and β is even, then $\theta = (1, 1, \alpha \pm \beta\sqrt{3}) \in \mathbb{T}$. If α is even and β is odd, then $\theta = (1, 1 + \sqrt{2}, \alpha \pm \beta\sqrt{3}) \in \mathbb{T}$.

□

Remark 3.2. Let $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{Z}[i]$ be the Gaussian integers. Let $\mathcal{O}' = \mathbb{Z} + 3\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{Z} + 3i\mathbb{Z}$ be an order in \mathcal{O} . We have $[\mathcal{O} : \mathcal{O}'] = 3$. The ideal $\mathfrak{m} = (2 + i)\mathcal{O}$ is maximal and $\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{m} \cong \mathbb{F}_5$. On the other hand, $\mathfrak{m} \cap \mathcal{O}' = (5, 1 + 3i)\mathcal{O}'$ is not principal, although $(5, 1 + 3i)\mathcal{O} = \mathfrak{m}$. This indicates that Proposition 3.1 is not a special case of a general fact about orders.

Definition 3.3. The *Eisenstein ideal* of \mathbb{T} is the ideal $\mathcal{E} \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ generated by $T_\ell - (\ell + 1)$ for all primes $\ell \nmid 65$. A maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ in the support of the Eisenstein ideal is called an *Eisenstein maximal ideal*.

Proposition 3.4. *We have*

$$\mathbb{T}/\mathcal{E} \cong \mathbb{Z}/84\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}.$$

Proof. First, we explain how to compute the expansion of an arbitrary Hecke operator $T_m \in \mathbb{T}$ in terms of the \mathbb{Z} -basis $\{T_1, T_2, T_3, T_5, T_{11}\}$ of \mathbb{T} . Up to Galois conjugacy, there are three normalized \mathbb{T} -eigenforms in $S_2(65)$. The three coordinates of T_m in

the ring on the right-hand side of (3.2) are the eigenvalues with which T_m acts on these eigenforms. Once we have this representation of T_m , thanks to (3.1), finding the expansion of T_m in terms of our basis amounts to solving a system of five linear equations in five variables. This strategy yields

$$\begin{aligned} T_7 &= 2T_1 - T_2 - 6T_3 + 9T_5 - 5T_{11}, \\ T_{19} &= 2T_1 + 2T_2 - 4T_3 + 8T_5 - 3T_{11}, \\ T_{29} &= -4T_1 + T_2 + 12T_3 - 13T_5 + 9T_{11}. \end{aligned}$$

The Hecke operators T_ℓ for primes $\ell \nmid 65$ are all congruent to integers modulo \mathcal{E} . Since $T_5 = (T_7 - T_{19}) + 3T_2 + 2T_3 + 2T_{11}$, we conclude that all Hecke operators are congruent to integers. Hence the natural map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}/\mathcal{E}$ is surjective. We cannot have $\mathbb{T}/\mathcal{E} = \mathbb{Z}$, for then there would exist a cusp form $f \in S_2(65)$ such that $T_\ell f = (\ell + 1)f$, which would contradict the Ramanujan-Petersson bound. Therefore, $\mathbb{T}/\mathcal{E} \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ for some integer n . Note that $T_5 \equiv 29 \pmod{\mathcal{E}}$. From the expansion of T_7 , we obtain $168 = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathcal{E}}$; from the expansion of T_{29} , we obtain $252 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7 \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathcal{E}}$; thus, n divides $4 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 = 84$. On the other hand, the Eichler-Shimura congruence [13, p. 89] implies that \mathcal{E} annihilates $J(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tor}} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$; see Proposition 4.2. Hence n is divisible by the exponent of this group, which is 84. \square

Lemma 3.5. *The Hecke operators T_5 and T_{13} act on $\mathbb{T}/\mathcal{E} \cong \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$ as $(1, -1, 1)$ and $(1, 1, -1)$, respectively.*

Proof. In the proof of Proposition 3.4 we computed that $T_5 \equiv 29 \pmod{\mathcal{E}}$. Similarly, $T_{13} = -T_3 + T_5 - T_{11} \equiv 13 \pmod{\mathcal{E}}$. From this the claim of the lemma immediately follows since, for example, $29 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $29 \equiv -1 \pmod{3}$, and $29 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$. \square

Remark 3.6. We note that T_5 and T_{13} are actually equal to the negatives of the Atkin-Lehner involutions W_5 and W_{13} acting on $S_2(65)$. The conclusion $(\mathbb{T}/\mathcal{E})_{\text{odd}} \cong \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$ then can be deduced from Theorem 3.1.3 in [17].

Proposition 3.4 implies that there are three Eisenstein maximal ideals in \mathbb{T} :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{m}_2 &:= (\mathcal{E}, 2) = (\mathcal{E}, 2, T_5 - 1, T_{13} - 1), \\ \mathfrak{m}_3 &:= (\mathcal{E}, 3) = (\mathcal{E}, 3, T_5 + 1, T_{13} - 1), \\ \mathfrak{m}_7 &:= (\mathcal{E}, 7) = (\mathcal{E}, 7, T_5 - 1, T_{13} + 1). \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 3.7. *We have:*

- (i) *The ideal $\mathfrak{m}_2 \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ is equal to the ideal*

$$\left((2, 1, 1)\tilde{\mathbb{T}} \right) \cap \mathbb{T} = \left\{ (a, b_1 + b_2\sqrt{2}, c_1 + c_2\sqrt{3}) \in \mathbb{T} \mid a \in 2\mathbb{Z} \right\},$$

which is the unique maximal ideal of \mathbb{T} of residue characteristic 2.

- (ii) \mathfrak{m}_2^n *is not principal for any $n \geq 1$.*
- (iii) $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}_2}$ *is not Gorenstein.*

Proof. (i) The uniqueness of the maximal ideal of residue characteristic 2 implies that it must be the Eisenstein maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_2 . To prove the uniqueness, note that each of the rings \mathbb{Z} , $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$, $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{3}]$ has a unique maximal ideal of residue

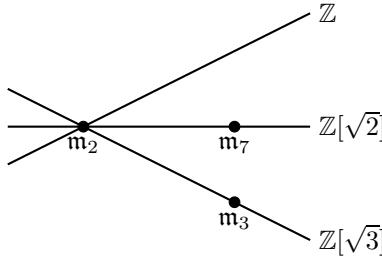


FIGURE 1. $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{T})$

characteristic 2; these are generated by $2, \sqrt{2},$ and $1 + \sqrt{3},$ respectively. One easily checks that

$$\mathfrak{m} := ((2, 1, 1)\tilde{\mathbb{T}}) \cap \mathbb{T} = ((1, \sqrt{2}, 1)\tilde{\mathbb{T}}) \cap \mathbb{T} = ((1, 1, 1 + \sqrt{3})\tilde{\mathbb{T}}) \cap \mathbb{T},$$

and $\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m} \cong \mathbb{F}_2.$

(ii) To prove this statement it is enough to observe that $(1, 0, 0) \in \tilde{\mathbb{T}}$ is in $\text{End}_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathfrak{m}_2^2)$ but $(1, 0, 0) \notin \mathbb{T}.$

(iii) We apply [23, Prop. 1.4 (iii)]: Let $\bar{\mathfrak{m}}_2$ denote the image of \mathfrak{m}_2 in $\mathbb{T}/2\mathbb{T}.$ Then $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}_2}$ is Gorenstein if and only if $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\mathbb{T}/2\mathbb{T})[\bar{\mathfrak{m}}_2] = 1.$ Note that $(2, 0, 0)$ and $(0, 2, 0)$ have distinct non-zero images in $\mathbb{T}/2\mathbb{T},$ since otherwise $(2, 2, 0) \in 2\mathbb{T},$ which would imply $(1, 1, 0) \in \mathbb{T}.$ On the other hand, for any $\theta \in \mathfrak{m}_2$ we have $\theta(2, 0, 0) = (4a, 0, 0) = 2(2a, 0, 0) \in 2\mathbb{T}$ for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}.$ Therefore, $\bar{\mathfrak{m}}_2$ annihilates $(2, 0, 0),$ and similarly $\bar{\mathfrak{m}}_2$ annihilates $(0, 2, 0);$ thus, $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\mathbb{T}/2\mathbb{T})[\bar{\mathfrak{m}}_2] \geq 2. \quad \square$

$\text{Spec}(\mathbb{T})$ can be sketched as in Figure 1. It has three irreducible components intersecting at $\mathfrak{m}_2.$ The irreducible components containing the closed points \mathfrak{m}_3 and \mathfrak{m}_7 are determined by observing that $T_5 + 1 = (0, 2, 0)$ and $T_5 - 1 = (-2, 0, -2),$ so T_5 acts as -1 (resp., 1) on the component $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{3}])$ (resp., $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}])$). Finally, note that $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}_7} \cong \mathbb{Z}_7$ and $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}_3} \cong \mathbb{Z}_3[\sqrt{3}].$

4. MODULAR JACOBIAN

There are exactly four cusps, denoted $[1], [p], [q],$ and $[pq],$ on $X_0(pq),$ where p and q are two distinct prime numbers. Let $\mathcal{C}(pq)$ be the subgroup of $J_0(pq)$ generated by all cuspidal divisors. Since all cusps are \mathbb{Q} -rational, we have $\mathcal{C}(pq) \subset J_0(pq)(\mathbb{Q}).$ Let $\Phi(p)$ and $\Phi(q)$ denote the component groups of $J_0(pq)$ at p and $q,$ and $\wp_p, \wp_q : \mathcal{C}(pq) \rightarrow \Phi(p), \Phi(q)$ be the homomorphisms induced by (2.3).

Proposition 4.1. *Let $p = 5$ and $q = 13.$ Let c_p and c_q be the divisor classes of $[1] - [p]$ and $[1] - [q]$ in $J_0(pq).$ Denote $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}(pq).$*

- (i) \mathcal{C} is generated by c_p and $c_q.$ The order of c_p is 28; the order of c_q is 12; the only relation between c_p and c_q in \mathcal{C} is $14c_p = 6c_q.$ This implies

$$\mathcal{C} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}.$$

- (ii) $\Phi(p) \cong \mathbb{Z}/42\mathbb{Z}$ and $\Phi(q) \cong \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}.$
- (iii) The order of $\wp_p(c_p)$ is 14, and $\wp_p(c_q) = 0;$ this implies that there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \langle c_q \rangle \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\wp_p} \Phi(p) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0.$$

The order of $\wp_q(c_q)$ is 6, and $\wp_q(c_p) = 0$; this implies that there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \langle c_p \rangle \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\wp_q} \Phi(q) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. (i) follows from [2]. The groups $\Phi(p)$ and $\Phi(q)$ can be computed from the structure of special fibers of $X_0(pq)$ using a well-known method of Raynaud; see [16, p. 214] or the appendix in [13]. Finally, by considering the reductions of the cusps in the special fiber of the minimal regular model of $X_0(pq)$ over \mathbb{Z}_p , one can determine the homomorphism \wp_p and \wp_q ; cf. [18, p. 1161]. \square

Proposition 4.2. *We have $\mathcal{C} = J(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tor}}$.*

Proof. Obviously $\mathcal{C} \subseteq J(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tor}}$. On the other hand, J has good reduction at any odd prime $p \nmid 65$, so by Proposition 2.1 we have an injective homomorphism $J(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tor}} \hookrightarrow J(\mathbb{F}_p)$, where $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ denotes the group of \mathbb{F}_p -rational points on the reduction of J at p . The order of $J(\mathbb{F}_p)$ can be computed using **Magma**. We have $\#J(\mathbb{F}_3) = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7$ and $\#J(\mathbb{F}_{11}) = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 37$. Since the greatest common divisor of these numbers is $2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 = \#\mathcal{C}$, the claim follows. \square

The Hecke ring \mathbb{T} is isomorphic to a subring of endomorphisms of J generated by the Hecke operators T_n acting as correspondences on X . In fact, in our case \mathbb{T} is the full ring of endomorphisms of J (this can be proved as in [13, Prop. 9.5]). For a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$, we denote

$$J[\mathfrak{m}] = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{m}} \ker(J \xrightarrow{\alpha} J).$$

Then $J[\mathfrak{m}] \subset J[p]$, where p is the characteristic of \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m} . By a theorem of Mazur [23, p. 341], $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is Gorenstein if and only if $\dim_{\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}} J[\mathfrak{m}] = 2$. Therefore, using Proposition 3.1, we conclude that $\dim_{\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}} J[\mathfrak{m}] = 2$ for any maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of odd residue characteristic.

Let $p = 3, 7$ and \mathfrak{m}_p be the corresponding Eisenstein maximal ideal. The Eichler-Shimura congruence relation implies that \mathcal{E} annihilates $J(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tor}} = \mathcal{C}$. Hence $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathcal{C}_p \subset J[\mathfrak{m}_p]$. We have

$$(4.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow J[\mathfrak{m}_p] \longrightarrow \mu_p \longrightarrow 0,$$

since $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ acts on $\wedge^2 J[\mathfrak{m}_p]$ by the mod p cyclotomic character; cf. [22, p. 465]. By [12], the Shimura subgroup Σ (= kernel of the functorial homomorphisms $J_0(65) \rightarrow J_1(65)$) is

$$(4.2) \quad \Sigma \cong \mu_2 \times \mu_3,$$

and the Eisenstein ideal \mathcal{E} annihilates Σ . Therefore, (4.1) splits for $p = 3$:

$$J[\mathfrak{m}_3] = \mathcal{C}_3 \times \Sigma_3 \cong \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mu_3.$$

Lemma 4.3. *The sequence (4.1) does not split for $p = 7$.*

Proof. If (4.1) splits, then $\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z} \subset J(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_7))_{\text{tor}}$. Since $\ell = 29$ splits completely in $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_7)$, by Proposition 2.1 we must have $7^2 \mid \#J(\mathbb{F}_\ell) = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 23^2$. \square

Remark 4.4. Let E be the elliptic curve defined by $y^2 + xy = x^3 - x$. It is easy to check that E has a rational 2-torsion point and $E[2]$ as a Galois module is a non-split extension

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow E[2] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0.$$

By Table 1 in [5], E is isomorphic to a subvariety of J . We claim that $E[2] \subset J[\mathfrak{m}_2]$. To see this, consider a Hecke operator $T_p = (a_p, b_p + \sqrt{2}c_p, d_p + \sqrt{3}e_p)$ for prime $p \nmid 65$, given as in (3.2). T_p acts on E by multiplication by a_p . The fact that \mathfrak{m}_2 is Eisenstein implies that $a_p - (p + 1)$ is even; thus, $T_p - (p + 1)$ annihilates $E[2]$; thus $\mathfrak{m}_2 = (2, \mathcal{E})$ annihilates $E[2]$. On the other hand, clearly $E[2] \not\subset \mathcal{C}[2]$, as $\mathcal{C}[2]$ is constant. Therefore, $\dim_{\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}_2} J[\mathfrak{m}_2] \geq \dim_{\mathbb{F}_2} \mathcal{C}[2] + 1 = 3$. This gives a geometric proof of the fact that $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}_2}$ is not Gorenstein. Note that Proposition 4.2 implies that $\Sigma[2] \subset \mathcal{C}[2]$, since $\mu_2 \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ is constant over \mathbb{Q} .

Proposition 4.5. *Let $\mathfrak{m} \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ be an Eisenstein maximal ideal of odd residue characteristic p . Let $H \subset J[\mathfrak{m}^s]$, $s \geq 1$, be a $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -module. If $J[\mathfrak{m}] \not\subset H$, then $H \subsetneq J[\mathfrak{m}]$.*

Proof. We will assume that $J[\mathfrak{m}] \not\subset H$ and $H \not\subset J[\mathfrak{m}]$, and reach a contradiction. First, we make some simplifications. Since $H[\mathfrak{m}^2] \subset J[\mathfrak{m}^2]$ is a $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -module satisfying the same assumptions, if we want to show that H does not exist, it is enough to prove the non-existence under the additional assumption that $H \subset J[\mathfrak{m}^2]$.

Lemma 4.6. *We have $H \cong \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}^2$.*

Proof. We can consider H as a finite $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ -module. Since $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is a DVR, we have

$$H \cong \mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}}/\mathfrak{m}^{s_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}}/\mathfrak{m}^{s_r} \cong \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}^{s_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}^{s_r}$$

for some $1 \leq s_1 \leq s_2 \leq \cdots \leq s_r \leq 2$. Since $\dim_{\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}} J[\mathfrak{m}] = 2$, and $H[\mathfrak{m}] \cong (\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m})^r \subsetneq J[\mathfrak{m}]$, we must have $r = 1$, i.e., $H \cong \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}^s$ for $s = 1$ or $s = 2$. If $s = 1$, then $H \subset J[\mathfrak{m}]$, contrary to our assumption, so $s = 2$. \square

Note that

$$\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}^2 \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z} & \text{if } p = 7; \\ \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^2) & \text{if } p = 3. \end{cases}$$

Let $K := \mathbb{Q}(H)$. If $K = \mathbb{Q}$, then $p^2 = \#H$ divides $\#J(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tor}}$. This contradicts Proposition 4.2, so we will assume from now on that $K \neq \mathbb{Q}$. Let η be a generator of \mathfrak{m} . Note that $\eta H = H[\eta] \subset J[\mathfrak{m}]$ is a proper non-trivial Galois invariant subgroup. On the other hand, the $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ -invariant subgroups of $J[\mathfrak{m}]$ are $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ and μ_p , so either

$$(4.3) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H \xrightarrow{\eta} \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 0,$$

or

$$(4.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mu_p \rightarrow H \xrightarrow{\eta} \mu_p \rightarrow 0.$$

Moreover, the second possibility does not occur for $p = 7$, since (4.1) does not split.

Lemma 4.7. *Let K_p denote the unique degree p extension of \mathbb{Q} contained in $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^2})$.*

- (1) *If $p = 7$, then $K = K_p$.*
- (2) *Assume $p = 3$. In case of (4.3), we have $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = p$ and $K \subset K_p\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{13})$. In case of (4.4), we have $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_p) \subseteq K \subset \mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^2}, \mu_{13})$.*

Proof. Since the actions of \mathbb{T} and $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ on H commute, we have

$$\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{T}}(\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}^2) \cong (\mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m}^2)^{\times} \cong \mathbb{Z}/(p - 1)p\mathbb{Z}.$$

Hence K/\mathbb{Q} is an abelian extension. Since J has good reduction away from 5 and 13, the extension K/\mathbb{Q} is unramified away from $p, 5, 13$. By class field theory, K is

a subfield of a cyclotomic extension $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^{n_1}}, \mu_{5^{n_2}}, \mu_{13^{n_3}})$, for some $n_1, n_2, n_3 \geq 1$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^{n_1}}, \mu_{5^{n_2}}, \mu_{13^{n_3}})/\mathbb{Q}) \\ & \cong \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^{n_1}}/\mathbb{Q}) \times \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{5^{n_2}}/\mathbb{Q}) \times \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{13^{n_3}}/\mathbb{Q})) \\ & \cong \mathbb{Z}/p^{n_1-1}(p-1)\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/5^{n_2-1}(5-1)\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/13^{n_3-1}(13-1)\mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

Assume $p = 7$. Since in this case H is as in (4.3), $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ acts trivially on pH , so $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$ is in the subgroup of units $(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times$ which satisfy $ap \equiv p \pmod{p^2}$, or equivalently, $a \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. The units with this property form the cyclic subgroup of order p in $(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times$. Hence K/\mathbb{Q} is an abelian extension of degree p . Since p does not divide $(5-1)5^{n_2-1}$ or $(13-1)13^{n_3-1}$, the field K is fixed by $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{5^{n_2}}/\mathbb{Q}) \times \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{13^{n_3}}/\mathbb{Q}))$. Therefore, $K \subset \mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^{n_1}})$ is a subfield of degree p over \mathbb{Q} . There is a unique such field (as $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^{n_1}}/\mathbb{Q}))$ is cyclic), and it is contained in $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^2})$.

Assume $p = 3$ and H fits into an exact sequence (4.3). By the argument in the previous paragraph, $[K : \mathbb{Q}] = p$. Let $F := \mathbb{Q}(\mu_{13})$ and $K' = F(H)$. We know that $[K' : F] = 1$ or p . Note that

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^{n_1}}, \mu_{5^{n_2}}, \mu_{13^{n_3}})/F) \cong \mathbb{Z}/(p-1)p^{n_1-1} \times \mathbb{Z}(5-1)5^{n_2-1} \times \mathbb{Z}/13^{n_3-1}\mathbb{Z},$$

so as in the case of $p = 7$, we get $F(H) \subset K_p F$.

Finally, assume $p = 3$ and H fits into an exact sequence (4.4). Then obviously $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_p) \subset K$. Over $L := \mathbb{Q}(\mu_p)$, the group scheme H fits into an exact sequence (4.3), so, as in the earlier cases, $L(H)/L$ is cyclic of order 1 or p . If H is not constant over FL , then $[FL(H) : FL] = p$. On the other hand,

$$\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^{n_1}}, \mu_{5^{n_2}}, \mu_{13^{n_3}})/FL) \cong \mathbb{Z}/p^{n_1-1} \times \mathbb{Z}(5-1)5^{n_2-1} \times \mathbb{Z}/13^{n_3-1}\mathbb{Z}.$$

As in the earlier cases, this implies that $FL(H) \subset K_p FL = \mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^2}, \mu_{13})$. Overall, we see that K is always a subfield of $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{p^2}, \mu_{13})$. □

Assume $p = 7$. By Lemma 4.7, we have $K = K_p$. Let ℓ be a prime which splits completely in K_p . Then H is constant over \mathbb{Q}_ℓ , so $H \subset J(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)_{\text{tor}}$. On the other hand, under the canonical reduction map, we have an injection $J(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)_{\text{tor}} \hookrightarrow J(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$; see Proposition 2.1. Therefore, we must have $p^2 \mid \#J(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$. It is easy to show that a prime ℓ splits completely in K_p if and only if its order in $(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times$ is coprime to p . We can take 3 as a generator of $(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times$. The elements of orders coprime to p are the powers of $3^7 \equiv 31$. These are $\{31, 30, 48, 18, 19, 1\}$. Thus, the smallest prime that splits completely in K_7 is 19, and $\#J(\mathbb{F}_{19}) = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 23^2$. As 7^2 does not divide this number, we get a contradiction.

Assume $p = 3$. By Lemma 4.7, we have $\mathbb{Q}(H) \subset \mathbb{Q}(\mu_{13}, \mu_{p^2})$. Since μ_p is constant over K' , we have $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \cong J(K')[\mathfrak{m}] \subset J(K')_{\text{tor}} \subset J(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$. Since H is also constant over K' , we also have $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \cong H \subset J(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$. Since $J[\mathfrak{m}] \not\subset H$, we see that $J(\mathbb{Q}_\ell)$ contains a subgroup isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^3$. As earlier, this implies that $p^3 \mid \#J(\mathbb{F}_\ell)$. A prime ℓ splits completely in $K' := \mathbb{Q}(\mu_{13}, \mu_{p^2})$ if and only if $\ell \equiv 1 \pmod{9}$ and $\ell \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$. The smallest such prime is $\ell = 937$, and $\#J(\mathbb{F}_{937}) = 2^{13} \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 41 \cdot 97 \cdot 2963$. As 3^3 does not divide this number, we get a contradiction. This concludes the proof of Proposition 4.5. □

Let A be an abelian variety over \mathbb{Q} and $\pi : J \rightarrow A$ an isogeny defined over \mathbb{Q} . Assume $\ker(\pi)$ is invariant under the action of \mathbb{T} , i.e., $\ker(\pi)$ is a finite $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -module.

We can decompose $\ker(\pi) = \ker(\pi)_2 \times \ker(\pi)_{\text{odd}}$; each of these subgroups is also a $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -module. Let the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ be in the support of $H := \ker(\pi)_{\text{odd}}$. Since \mathfrak{m} has odd residue characteristic, $\mathfrak{m} = \eta\mathbb{T}$ is principal by Proposition 3.1. If $\ker(\eta) = J[\mathfrak{m}] \subset H$, then we can decompose $\pi = \pi' \circ \eta$, where $\pi' : J \rightarrow A$ is another isogeny whose kernel is a $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -module but with smaller odd component than π . We can apply the same argument to π' and continue this process until we obtain an isogeny whose kernel does not contain any $J[\mathfrak{m}]$ with \mathfrak{m} having odd residue characteristic. From now on we assume that π itself has this property.

Since \mathfrak{m} has odd residue characteristic, the $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -module $J[\mathfrak{m}]$ is 2-dimensional over \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m} . By [13, Prop. 14.2] and [22, Thm. 5.2], if \mathfrak{m} is not Eisenstein, then $J[\mathfrak{m}]$ is irreducible. Since $J[\mathfrak{m}] \cap H \neq 0$, we must have $J[\mathfrak{m}] \subset H$, which contradicts our assumption on π . Hence H is supported on the Eisenstein maximal ideals \mathfrak{m}_3 and \mathfrak{m}_7 . We decompose $H = H_3 \times H_7$ into 3-primary and 7-primary components, which themselves are $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -modules. Now $H_p \subset J[\mathfrak{m}_p^s]$ for some $s \geq 1$, $p = 3, 7$, and $J[\mathfrak{m}_p] \not\subset H_p$. Applying Proposition 4.5, we conclude that $H_p \subsetneq J[\mathfrak{m}_p]$. Thus $H_7 = 0$ or C_7 , and $H_3 = 0$ or Σ_3 or C_3 . Overall, H can be one of the following subgroups of J :

$$(4.5) \quad 0, \quad C_3, \quad \Sigma_3, \quad C_7, \quad C_3 \times C_7, \quad \Sigma_3 \times C_7.$$

Theorem 4.8. *If $A = J'$, then for $\pi : J \rightarrow J'$ chosen with the minimality condition discussed above, we must have $H = C_7$.*

Proof. The reductions of J and J' at $p = 5$ or 13 are purely toric; cf. [16], [22]. Let $\Phi(5)'$ and $\Phi(13)'$ be the component groups of J' at 5 and 13 . We have (see [16, p. 214]):

$$\Phi(5)' \cong \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}, \quad \Phi(13)' \cong \mathbb{Z}/42\mathbb{Z}.$$

We decompose $\pi : J \rightarrow J'$ as $J \rightarrow J/H \xrightarrow{\pi'} J'$, where $\ker(\pi')$ is isomorphic to the 2-primary part of $\ker(\pi)$. Let $\Phi(p)''$ be the component group of J/H at p . By Lemma 2.2 we must have $(\Phi(p)'')_{\text{odd}} \cong (\Phi(p)')_{\text{odd}}$. On the other hand, since we know the image and kernel of $\wp_p : C \rightarrow \Phi(p)$, we can compute $\#(\Phi(p)'')_{\text{odd}}$ for each possible H from the list (4.5) using Lemma 2.3. This simple calculation shows that the only possible H is C_7 . (Note that the group-scheme Σ_3 becomes constant over an unramified extension of \mathbb{Q}_p , but it is not important to know whether $\wp_p : \Sigma_3 \rightarrow \Phi(p)$ is injective or trivial; neither of these possibilities gives the correct $\Phi(p)''$ if $\Sigma_3 \subset H$.) □

Remark 4.9. Let $N = 5 \cdot 7$. In this case,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{T} &= \mathbb{Z}[T_3] \cong \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x-1)(x^2+x-4) \\ &\cong \{(a, b + c\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}[\alpha] \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}, a \equiv b + c \pmod{2}\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha := -\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$. Note that $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ is the ring of integers in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17})$, and $\mathbb{Z}[\alpha]$ is a Euclidean domain with respect to the usual norm. We have

$$C \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, \quad \Sigma \cong \mu_4 \times \mu_3.$$

There is a unique Eisenstein maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_3 \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ of odd residue characteristic. There is a unique \mathbb{Q} -isogeny class of elliptic curves of level 35. The optimal curve is [5, p. 112]

$$E : y^2 + y = x^3 + x^2 + 9x + 1.$$

We have $E[3] \cong \mu_3 \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$. Since $\mathbb{T}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is Gorenstein for any maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ (as \mathbb{T} is monogenic), $J[\mathfrak{m}]$ is 2-dimensional over \mathbb{T}/\mathfrak{m} , so $J[\mathfrak{m}_3] = E[3] = \mathcal{C}_3 \times \Sigma_3$. Now it is easy to analyze all $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -submodules of J supported on \mathfrak{m}_3 . An argument similar to the argument of the proof of Theorem 4.8 then implies that there is a Ribet isogeny $\pi : J \rightarrow J'$ with $\ker(\pi)_{\text{odd}} = 0$. Ogg's conjecture in this case predicts that $\ker(\pi) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathcal{C}_2$.

Remark 4.10. Let $N = 3 \cdot 13$. In this case,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{T} &= \mathbb{Z}[T_2] \cong \mathbb{Z}[x]/(x-1)(x^2+2x-1) \\ &\cong \{(a, b + c\sqrt{2}) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}] \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}, a \equiv b \pmod{2}\}. \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\mathcal{C} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}, \quad \Sigma \cong \mu_4.$$

There is a unique Eisenstein maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_7 \triangleleft \mathbb{T}$ of odd residue characteristic. $J[\mathfrak{m}]$ fits into the exact sequence (4.1), which is non-split in this case. One can classify $\mathbb{T}[G_{\mathbb{Q}}]$ -submodules of J supported on \mathfrak{m}_7 using an argument similar to the argument we used in Proposition 4.5. Finally, one deduces as in Theorem 4.8 that there is a Ribet isogeny $\pi : J \rightarrow J'$ with $\ker(\pi)_{\text{odd}} = \mathcal{C}_7 \cong \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z}$. Ogg's conjecture in this case predicts that $\ker(\pi) = \mathcal{C}_7$.

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