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3-SELMER GROUPS FOR CURVES $y^2 = x^3 + a$

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Abstract. We explicitly perform some steps of a 3-descent algorithm for the curves $y^2 = x^3 + a$, a a nonzero integer. In general this will enable us to bound the order of the 3-Selmer group of such curves.

Keywords: elliptic curves, Selmer groups

MSC 2000: 11G05

1. Introduction

Let E be an elliptic curve defined over $\mathbb{Q}$, with complex multiplication given by the ring of integers O_F of a quadratic imaginary field F. Some results of K. Rubin ([4], [5] and others) point out the necessity of computing explicitly the p-part of the Tate-Shafarevich group for some "exceptional" primes, which always include those dividing $\#O_F^*$, in order to verify the whole Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture for such curves.

The exact sequence

$$0 \to E(\mathbb{Q})/pE(\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{Sel}^{(p)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \to \text{Ш}(E/\mathbb{Q})[p] \to 0$$

shows the importance of computing the middle term (the p-Selmer group) to bound (and, in many cases, compute exactly) both the rank of E and the order of the p-part of the Tate-Shafarevich group $\text{Ш}(E/\mathbb{Q})$.

Recently an algorithm to perform a p-descent has been described by E. Schaefer and M. Stoll in [7]. It relies on number field computations (like computing S-units for a finite set of primes S) which are quite accessible at least for the prime $p = 3$.

In this paper we consider curves $E_a\colon\ y^2 = x^3 + a$ with $a \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$. They describe all elliptic curves defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ admitting complex multiplication by the ring of integers of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$, and this is the only case in which 3 divides $\#O_F^*$. Such curves have been studied, for example, in [6], [11] and [12], so many results on their Selmer groups are already known. The aim of this paper is to present a combination of the algorithms of [1] and [7] which provides a nice and rather easy approach to the problem. To simplify the computations we shall perform a descent via isogenies as described for example in [13] and [1].

2. Notation and definitions

Let $E_a :\ y^2 = x^3 + a$ with $a \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$ be an elliptic curve and, to have a minimal Weierstrass equation, assume that no 6th power divides a. Let $E_{\alpha^2}\colon\ y^2 = x^3 + \alpha^2$ where

$$\alpha^2 = \begin{cases} -27a & \text{if 27 does not divide } a, \\ -\frac{1}{27}a & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Notation. The (rather unconventional) choice of writing α^2 has been made to lighten the notation in the rest of the paper, since its square root α will appear quite often. Let $m \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$, then, in what follows, we fix the convention

$$\sqrt{m} = \begin{cases} \text{the unique positive root} & \text{if } m > 0, \\ i\sqrt{|m|} & \text{if } m < 0. \end{cases}$$

There are isogenies $\varphi\colon\ E_a \to E_{\alpha^2}$ and $\psi\colon\ E_{\alpha^2} \to E_a$ such that $\operatorname{Ker}\varphi = E_a[\varphi] = \{O, (0, \sqrt{a}), (0, -\sqrt{a})\} \subset E_a[3]$, $\psi\varphi = [3]$ on E_a and $\varphi\psi = [3]$ on E_{α^2} (explicit formulas in [1] and [13]). From now on we will simply write E and E' for E_a and E_{α^2} respectively.

Let $G = \operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ and, for any prime p, let G_p be the decomposition group of p in G. The cohomology of the exact sequence

$$0 \to E[\varphi] \to E(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}) \xrightarrow{\varphi} E'(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}) \to 0$$

gives a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & E'(\mathbb{Q})/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(G, E[\varphi]) & \longrightarrow & H^1(G, E(\overline{\mathbb{Q}})) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{res}_p} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{res}_p} \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) & \longrightarrow & H^1(G_p, E[\varphi]) & \longrightarrow & H^1(G_p, E(\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})) \end{array}$$

where res_p is the usual restriction map. Then the *φ-Selmer group* is defined to be the set

$$\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = \{\beta \in H^1(G, E[\varphi])\colon\ \mathrm{res}_p(\beta) \in \mathrm{Im}\,(E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p))\ \forall p\}\ .$$

The *Tate-Shafarevich group* $Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})$ fits into the exact sequence

$$0 \to E'(\mathbb{Q})/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \to Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[\varphi] \to 0.$$

Following the same path as in [1, Section 3] we let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3a}) = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ and $G_K = \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/K)$. Via the inflation-restriction sequence and the isomorphism

$$H^1(G_K, E[\varphi]) \simeq H^1(G_K, \mu_3) \simeq K^*/K^{*3}$$

we get an injective map

$$\delta\colon\ E'(\mathbb{Q})/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}) \hookrightarrow K^*/K^{*3}$$

which extends to local fields $\mathbb{Q}_p$ and to their maximal unramified extensions $\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}$ as well. We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
E'(\mathbb{Q})/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}) \arrow[r, hook, "\delta"] \arrow[d] & K^*/K^{*3} \arrow[d] \\
E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) \arrow[r, hook, "\delta_p"] \arrow[d] & \mathbb{Q}_p(\alpha)^*/\mathbb{Q}_p(\alpha)^{*3} \arrow[d] \\
E'(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}})/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}) \arrow[r, hook, "\delta_p^{\mathrm{unr}}"] & \mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}(\alpha)^*/\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}(\alpha)^{*3}
\end{tikzcd} \tag{1}$$

where all the horizontal maps are injective.

Let S be a finite set of finite primes of O_K (the ring of integers of K) and define

$$H(S) = \{\beta \in K^*/K^{*3}\colon\ v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\beta) \equiv 0 \pmod 3\ \forall\, \mathfrak{p} \notin S\},$$

where $v_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the $\mathfrak{p}$-adic valuation. For any such set S let $S(\mathbb{Q})$ be the set of primes in $\mathbb{Z}$ lying below the primes in S.

Exploring the above diagram in [1] we proved (Theorem 3.6 there)

Theorem 2.1. $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q})$ *embeds in* $H(S_1)$ *with*

$$S_1 = \{\mathfrak{p}\colon\ \mathfrak{p} \mid p,\ p \textit{ of bad reduction for } E \textit{ and } E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) \neq 0\}.$$

This, with an easy bound on $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} H(S_1)$, was used to give bounds for $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q})$, $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q})$ and $Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3]$ and to show their triviality in some particular cases.

In [7] the authors describe a general algorithm for p-descent on elliptic curves which, applied to our case, gives exactly the same embeddings δ and δ_p (in their notation D is $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ and $k \circ \overline{\omega}_\theta \circ \delta_\theta$ is our δ). For any prime p and any elliptic curve $\widetilde{E}$ let $c_{\widetilde{E},p} = \#\widetilde{E}(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\widetilde{E}_0(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ be the Tamagawa number. Let

$$S_2 = \{3\} \cup \{p\colon\ 3 \mid c_{E,p} \text{ or } 3 \mid c_{E',p}\},$$

which is a finite set of primes, and let

$$K(S_2) = \{\beta \in K^*/K^{*3}\colon\ \beta \text{ is unramified outside } S_2\}$$

where β is called *unramified outside* S_2 if $K(\sqrt[3]{\beta})/K$ is unramified at all primes of O_K lying above the primes not in S_2 (including infinite ones). One has an embedding $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \hookrightarrow K(S_2)$ (see [7, Proposition 3.2 and Section 5]). Going through the algorithm (in particular Sections 3 and 5 of [7]) one finds a way to compute explicitly the function δ and a description of

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \{\beta \in K(S_2)\colon\ & N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\beta) \in \mathbb{Q}^{*3} \text{ and} \\ & \mathrm{res}_p(\beta) \in \delta_p(E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p))\ \forall p \in S_2\}\end{aligned}$$

which is computable once one knows a basis for the S_2-units and the S_2-class group of K. Such bases are not always easy to find and, in the next section, we will only perform the computation of $\delta_p(E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ for any $p \in S_2$. Then we will go back to our set $H(S_1)$ with this new information to see how the set S_1 can sometimes be made a little smaller.

Notation. Note that the set S_1 (and the, still to be defined, set S_1') contains primes in K while S_2 is a set of primes in $\mathbb{Q}$. We decided to maintain this notation to be coherent with the main references [1] and [7], hoping that no confusion will arise from it.

3. The 3-descent

First we need to determine the set S_2 and this can be done by Tate's algorithm ([10, IV, Section 9]). For the curve $E\colon\ y^2 = x^3 + a$ (which has complex multiplication by the ring of integers of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$) one has $3 \mid c_{E,p}$ if and only if the curve is of reduction type IV or IV*. Then

- for $p = 2$ one has $3 \mid c_{E,2} \iff v_2(a) = 0, 2$ and $a \in \mathbb{Q}_2^{*2}$;
- for $p \geqslant 5$ one has $3 \mid c_{E,p} \iff v_p(a) = 2, 4$ and $a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{*2}$,

where v_p is the p-adic valuation (we recall that we are assuming $0 \leqslant v_p(a) < 6$ for any p and 3 need not be checked because $3 \in S_2$ in any case). The same has to be done for $E'\colon\ y^2 = x^3 + \alpha^2$. Finally, one gets

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_2 = \{3\} \cup \{p\colon\ & v_p(4a) = 2,4 \text{ and } a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{*2} \text{ or} \\
& v_p(4a) = 2,4 \text{ and } -3a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{*2}\}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Now we can go on computing $\delta_p(E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ for any $p \in S_2$.

3.1. Computing generators of $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$

In this section and in the next one we will consider only primes $p \in S_2$.

The size of $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ (see also [6, Lemme 1.9 and Lemme 1.10]) is given by the formulas

$$
\begin{aligned}
\#E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) &= \#E(\mathbb{Q}_p)[\varphi] \cdot \frac{c_{E',p}}{c_{E,p}} \quad \text{if } p \neq 3; \\
\#E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3) &= \gamma \cdot \#E(\mathbb{Q}_3)[\varphi] \cdot \frac{c_{E',3}}{c_{E,3}}
\end{aligned}
$$

(see [8, Lemma 3.8]) where γ is the norm of the leading coefficient of the power series representation of φ. Direct computations lead to

Proposition 3.1. *For $p \in S_2 - \{3\}$ one finds*

$$
\#E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) = \begin{cases} 3 & \textit{if } -3a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{*2}, \\ 1 & \textit{otherwise}, \end{cases}
$$

while $\#E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ is equal to

1 *if $a \equiv 2, 8 \pmod 9$,*
or $v_3(a) = 1$ and $a/3 \equiv 1 \pmod 3$,
or $v_3(a) = 2$,
or $v_3(a) = 3$ and $a/27 \equiv 2, 4 \pmod 9$;

3 *if $a \equiv 1, 4, 5 \pmod 9$,*
or $v_3(a) = 1$ and $a/3 \equiv 2 \pmod 3$,
or $v_3(a) = 3$ and $a/27 \equiv 1, 5, 7, 8 \pmod 9$,
or $v_3(a) = 4$,
or $v_3(a) = 5$ and $a/243 \equiv 1 \pmod 3$;

9 *if $a \equiv 7 \pmod 9$,*
or $v_3(a) = 5$ and $a/243 \equiv 2 \pmod 3$.

Remark 3.2. More details on this computation can be found in [1, Theorem 4.1]. In that paper there is an error for $p = 2$ and $v_2(a) = 4$ because in that case $c_{E,2} = c_{E',2} = 1$, so

$$\#E'(\mathbb{Q}_2)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_2) = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{if } a \in \mathbb{Q}_2^{*2}, \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Since E has good reduction at 2 for $v_2(a) = 4$ and $a \in \mathbb{Q}_2^{*2}$, one has that if $v_2(a) = 4$ then the primes dividing 2 are not in the set S_1 of Theorem 2.1. Anyway, the other data are correct and we are only interested in those because if $v_2(a) = 4$ then $2 \notin S_2$.

Remark 3.3. From the definitions of S_1 and S_2 and Proposition 3.1 it is easy to see that $S_1(\mathbb{Q}) \subseteq S_2$.

Now we compute generators for the nontrivial cases.

3.1.1. Case 1: $p \neq 3$

The group $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ is nontrivial when $-3a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{*2}$; so $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)[\psi] = \{O, (0, \alpha), (0, -\alpha)\}$ (remember that $\alpha^2 = -27a$ or $-a/27$). We have $(0, \alpha) = \varphi((\sqrt[3]{-4a}, \sqrt{-3a}) + E[\varphi])$. We are considering $p \in S_2$ so $v_p(4a) = 2, 4$ and $-4a$ is not a cube in $\mathbb{Q}_p$. Hence $(0, \alpha) \notin \varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$ and, in this case,

$$E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) = \langle (0, \alpha) \rangle .$$

3.1.2. Case 2: $p = 3$

In general, we look for points in $E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ with first coordinate as small as possible or for particular points like the 3-torsion point $(\sqrt[3]{-4\alpha^2}, \sqrt{-3\alpha^2})$. Then we have to check that such points are not in $\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ with the explicit formula for φ (but see also Remark 3.4). Moreover, when $\#E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3) = 9$, we shall also need to check the independence of the generators we found.

For example, consider the case $v_3(a) = 4$ with $\alpha^2 = -a/27$. Obviously $(1, \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}) \in E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ and one looks for a solution of

$$\varphi(x, y) = \left(\frac{y^2 + 3a}{9x^2}, \frac{y(x^3 - 8a)}{27x^3} \right) = \left(1, \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}\right) \quad \text{with } (x, y) \in E(\mathbb{Q}_3).$$

However,

$$\frac{y^2 + 3a}{9x^2} = 1 \iff x^3 + 4a = 9x^2 \iff x^2(x - 9) = -4a.$$

This yields $v_3(x^2(x - 9)) = 4$, which is not satisfied by any $x \in \mathbb{Q}_3$. Hence $(1, \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}) \notin \varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ and it is a generator of $E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ in this case. In general, $E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ can be generated by

$$\begin{aligned}
(0,\alpha) &\text{ if } v_3(a)=1 \text{ and } a/3\equiv 2 \pmod 3,\\
&\text{ or } v_3(a)=3 \text{ and } a/27\equiv 5,8 \pmod 9;\\
\big(1,\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}\big) &\text{ if } a\equiv 1,4 \pmod 9,\\
&\text{ or } v_3(a)=4,\\
&\text{ or } v_3(a)=5 \text{ and } a/243\equiv 1 \pmod 3;\\
\big(-1,\sqrt{\alpha^2-1}\big) &\text{ if } v_3(a)=3 \text{ and } a/27\equiv 1,7 \pmod 9;\\
\big(-3,\sqrt{\alpha^2-27}\big) &\text{ if } a\equiv 5 \pmod 9;\\
(0,\alpha),\big(1,\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}\big) &\text{ if } v_3(a)=5 \text{ and } a/243\equiv 2 \pmod 3;\\
\big(1,\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}\big),\big(\sqrt[3]{-4\alpha^2},\sqrt{-3\alpha^2}\big) &\text{ if } a\equiv 7 \pmod 9.
\end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.4. For the next step we are going to compute the image of these points in $\mathbb{Q}_3(\alpha)^*/\mathbb{Q}_3(\alpha)^{*3}$ via the map δ_3. Since this map is injective it suffices to check that $\delta_3(R)\notin\mathbb{Q}_3(\alpha)^{*3}$ (which usually is quite easy) to know that $R\notin\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$. For the same reason the independence of the generators for the cases $a\equiv 7 \pmod 9$ and $v_3(a)=5$, $a/243\equiv 2 \pmod 3$ can be checked by verifying the independence of their images.

3.2. Computing $\delta_p(E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p))$

We start with the explicit description of the map δ (see [7, Section 3] and [3, Section 2]). Let $P=(0,\alpha)$ and consider the map on the points of E' given by $f(x,y)=y-\alpha$. Its divisor is $3P-3O$ and it satisfies

$$f\circ\varphi(x,y)=\begin{cases}\Big(\dfrac{y-\sqrt{-3a}}{x}\Big)^3 & \text{if } 27\nmid a,\\[2ex] \Big(\dfrac{y-\sqrt{-3a}}{3x}\Big)^3 & \text{if } 27\mid a,\end{cases}\qquad \forall\,(x,y)\in E.$$

For any $R\in E'(\mathbb{Q})$ let $\sum_{i=1}^{n}P_i-\sum_{i=1}^{n}Q_i$ be a $\mathbb{Q}$-defined divisor which is linearly equivalent to $R-O$ and whose support avoids $E'[\psi]$. Then δ is equivalent to the function F defined on divisors of degree 0

$$\delta\colon\ E'(\mathbb{Q})/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q})\hookrightarrow\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)^*/\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)^{*3},$$
$$\delta(R)=F(R-O)\overset{\text{def}}{=}\prod_{i=1}^{n}f(P_i)\Big/\prod_{i=1}^{n}f(Q_i).$$

Since $f \circ \varphi$ is a cube, for any $R \notin E'[3]$ we simply have $F(R-O) = f(R)$. For $R \in E'[3]$ we have to find a linearly equivalent divisor as described in [3, Section 2] and then apply f to it.

For example, consider $R = (\sqrt[3]{-4\alpha^2}, \sqrt{-3\alpha^2}) \in E'[3]$ (the computation for $R = (0, \alpha)$ is similar and easier). Take $-R = (\sqrt[3]{-4\alpha^2}, -\sqrt{-3\alpha^2})$ and let $T = (0,0)$. Let

$$r\colon\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{-3\alpha^2}}{\sqrt[3]{-4\alpha^2}} \cdot x \overset{\text{def}}{=} bx$$

be the line through $-R$ and T which does not pass through any other 3-torsion point. Let $-R$, $P_1 = (x_1, bx_1)$ and $P_2 = (x_2, bx_2)$ be the points of intersection of r with E'. Take any $c \in \mathbb{Q}$ which is not the x-coordinate of any 3-torsion point of E' and let $Q_1 = (c, \sqrt{c^3 + \alpha^2}), Q_2 = (c, -\sqrt{c^3 + \alpha^2}) \in E'$. Then $R - O$ is linearly equivalent to $P_1 + P_2 - Q_1 - Q_2$ and, since $f(Q_1)f(Q_2)$ is always a cube, we can compute

$$\begin{aligned}\delta(R) = F(R-O) &\equiv f(P_1)f(P_2) \pmod{\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)^{*3}} \\ &\equiv -\alpha^2 + \alpha b(x_1 + x_2) - b^2 x_1 x_2 \pmod{\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)^{*3}}.\end{aligned}$$

From the equations for $r \cap E'$ one has that x_1 and x_2 are the zeros of $x^2 - (\alpha^2/\sqrt[3]{16\alpha^4})x - \alpha^2/\sqrt[3]{-4\alpha^2}$. Hence, substituting b, $x_1 + x_2$ and x_1x_2, one finds

$$F(R-O) \equiv -\frac{\alpha^2}{4} + \frac{\alpha\sqrt{-3\alpha^2}}{4} \pmod{\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)^{*3}}.$$

Now, since R is among the generators we choose only for $a \equiv 7 \pmod 9$, one can substitute $\alpha^2 = -27a$ to get

$$F(R-O) \equiv \frac{27a}{4}(1 + \sqrt{-3}) \equiv 2a(1 + \sqrt{-3}) \pmod{\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)^{*3}}.$$

To conclude, as p varies in S_2 we have only five points involved among the generators of $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$, and their images are

- $\delta_p(0, \alpha) \equiv 4a \pmod{\mathbb{Q}_p(\alpha)^{*3}}$;
- $\delta_3(1, \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}) = \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2} - \alpha$;
- $\delta_3(-1, \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}) = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} - \alpha$;
- $\delta_3(-3, \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 27}) = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 27} - \alpha$;
- $\delta_3(\sqrt[3]{-4\alpha^2}, \sqrt{-3\alpha^2}) \equiv 2a(1 + \sqrt{-3}) \pmod{\mathbb{Q}_3(\alpha)^{*3}}$.

With these values it is easy to check the independence of the generators as indicated in Remark 3.4. We recall that (by [7, Section 5]) one has

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \{\beta \in K(S_2)\colon\ & N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\beta) \in \mathbb{Q}^{*3} \text{ and} \\ & \mathrm{res}_p(\beta) \in \delta_p(E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p))\ \forall\, p \in S_2\}.\end{aligned}$$

3.3. A new set S_1'

We recall the definition of the set $H(S)$ where S is a finite set of (finite) primes of O_K,

$$H(S) = \{\beta \in K^*/K^{*3} \colon\ v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\beta) \equiv 0 \pmod 3\ \forall\, \mathfrak{p} \notin S\}.$$

For any such set S let $S(\mathbb{Q})$ be the set of primes of $\mathbb{Z}$ lying below the primes in S. Consider the embedding $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \hookrightarrow H(S_1)$, where

$$S_1 = \{\mathfrak{p} \colon\ \mathfrak{p} \mid p,\ p \text{ of bad reduction for } E \text{ and } E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) \neq 0\}$$

described in Theorem 2.1.

Using the condition $\mathrm{res}_p(\beta) \in \delta_p(E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ and the computations done so far we are going to define a new set of primes $S_1' \subseteq S_1$ (the difference will concern only primes dividing 3) and an embedding $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \hookrightarrow H(S_1')$. Such an embedding is sufficient to prove $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ in some cases and can be useful to reduce the computations on S_2-units of K to the minimum by considering elements in $H(S_1') \cap K(S_2)$ (as suggested in [7]) where now one has $S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) \subseteq S_1(\mathbb{Q}) \subseteq S_2$ (see Remark 3.3).

Theorem 3.5. *Let $S_1'(\mathbb{Q})$ be the set described by*

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \neq p \in S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) &\iff v_p(4a) = 2, 4 \text{ and } -3a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{*2};\\ 3 \in S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) &\iff v_3(a) = 1 \text{ and } a/3 \equiv 2 \pmod 3, \quad \text{or}\\ &\ v_3(a) = 5 \text{ and } a/243 \equiv 2 \pmod 3, \end{aligned}$$

and let $S_1' = \{\mathfrak{p} \colon\ \mathfrak{p} \mid p,\ p \in S_1'(\mathbb{Q})\}$.

Then there is an embedding $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \hookrightarrow H(S_1')$.

P r o o f. We take $\beta \in K^*/K^{*3}$ and check that $\mathrm{res}_p(\beta) \in \mathrm{Im}\,\delta_p$ yields $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\beta) \equiv 0 \pmod 3$ for all primes $\mathfrak{p}$ dividing $p \notin S_1'(\mathbb{Q})$. The conditions on $p \neq 3$ are equivalent to p being of bad reduction and $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) \neq 0$, so the main difference from Theorem 2.1 concerns the prime 3. We briefly recall the arguments for the other primes and then focus on $p = 3$.

If $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) = 0$ then $\mathrm{Im}\,\delta_p$ is trivial and there is nothing to prove (this obviously holds for any prime).

If $p \neq 3$ the isogeny φ and the reduction mod p map give the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & E_1(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}) & \longrightarrow & E_0(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}) & \xrightarrow{\bmod p} & E_{ns}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) & \longrightarrow & 0\\ & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\varphi} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\varphi} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\varphi} & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & E_1'(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}) & \longrightarrow & E_0'(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}) & \xrightarrow{\bmod p} & E_{ns}'(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

where the right and left vertical arrows are surjective (see [9, VII, Section 2]), so $E'_0(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}})/\varphi E_0(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}) = 0$. Consider also diagram (1) in Section 2.

If p is of good reduction then $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}})/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}) \simeq E'_0(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}})/\varphi E_0(\mathbb{Q}_p^{\mathrm{unr}}) = 0$ and $\mathrm{Im}\,\delta_p^{\mathrm{unr}} = 1$. Hence if $\mathrm{res}_p(\beta) \in \mathrm{Im}\,\delta_p$ then β is unramified at all primes dividing p, i.e. $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\beta) \equiv 0 \pmod 3$ for any $\mathfrak{p} \mid p$.

If p is of bad reduction then, by Proposition 3.1, one has $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) = 0$ unless $-3a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{*2}$.

For $p = 3$ we go back to the computations done for $\mathrm{Im}\,\delta_3$ (Section 3.2) and check what comes out from the condition $\mathrm{res}_3(\beta) \in \mathrm{Im}\,\delta_3$. We are interested in the class of $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\beta)$ modulo 3 (for any prime $\mathfrak{p} \mid 3$); namely we need it to be 0 to eliminate 3 from our new set $S'_1(\mathbb{Q})$ (i.e. to eliminate $\mathfrak{p} \mid 3$ from S'_1). Since we are working modulo $\mathbb{Q}_3(\alpha)^{*3}$, it suffices to check the class of $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x)$ modulo 3 for any $x \in \mathrm{Im}\,\delta_3$ and, more precisely, it is enough to do that for $x = \delta_3(P)$ as P varies in a set of generators for $E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ (computed in Section 3.1.2). As an example take $P = (1, \sqrt{1+\alpha^2})$ with $\delta_3(P) = \sqrt{1+\alpha^2} - \alpha$.

If $a \equiv 1, 4, 7 \pmod 9$ then $\mathbb{Q}_3(\alpha) = \mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-3})$ is ramified at 3 with $(3) = (\sqrt{-3})^2 = \mathfrak{p}^2$ and $\alpha^2 = -27a$. Therefore

$$v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\sqrt{1-27a} - \sqrt{-27a}) = 0,$$

and so, if $\langle P \rangle = E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ (i.e. if $a \not\equiv 7 \pmod 9$), we can eliminate 3 from our new set $S'_1(\mathbb{Q})$ (if $\alpha \equiv 7 \pmod 9$ one has to check the other generator as well).

If $v_3(a) = 4$ then $(3) = \mathfrak{p}^2$ is again ramified in $\mathbb{Q}_3(\alpha)$ with $\alpha^2 = -a/27$ and $\alpha \in \mathfrak{p}$. As above,

$$v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\sqrt{1-a/27} - \sqrt{-a/27}) = 0,$$

so 3 can be eliminated again.

If $v_3(a) = 5$ and $a/243 \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ then $\mathbb{Q}_3(\alpha) = \mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-1})$ is unramified at 3 which remains prime and $\alpha^2 = -a/27$. Thus

$$v_3(\sqrt{1-a/27} - \sqrt{-a/27}) = 0$$

and $3 \notin S'_1(\mathbb{Q})$.

If $v_3(a) = 5$ and $a/243 \equiv 2 \pmod 3$ then $\mathbb{Q}_3(\alpha) = \mathbb{Q}_3$ and $\alpha^2 = -a/27$. Thus

$$v_3(\sqrt{1-a/27} - \sqrt{-a/27}) = 0$$

but, in this case, to eliminate 3 there is still one generator to check.

The same thing can be checked for all the generators chosen except $(0,\alpha)$. When $(0,\alpha)$ is one of the generators one finds

$$v_3(4a) \equiv \begin{cases} 1 \pmod 3 & \text{if } v_3(a) = 1 \text{ and } a/3 \equiv 2 \pmod 3, \\ 0 \pmod 3 & \text{if } v_3(a) = 3 \text{ and } a/27 \equiv 5, 8 \pmod 9, \\ 2 \pmod 3 & \text{if } v_3(a) = 5 \text{ and } a/243 \equiv 2 \pmod 3, \end{cases}$$

and we have $3 \notin S_1'(\mathbb{Q})$ only for $v_3(a) = 3$ and $a/27 \equiv 5, 8 \pmod 9$ (note that for the same reason we could not eliminate the primes $p \neq 3$ of bad reduction having $(0,\alpha)$ as a generator of $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p)$). $\square$

Remark 3.6. It follows from the theorem that to have $p \in S_1'(\mathbb{Q})$ it is necessary (but not sufficient) to have $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}_p$, i.e. $\mathbb{Q}_p(\alpha) = \mathbb{Q}_p$. So any $p \in S_1'(\mathbb{Q})$ splits in $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ and one gets $\#S_1' = 2 \cdot \#S_1'(\mathbb{Q})$.

There is an exact sequence

$$0 \to O^*_{K,S_1'}/(O^*_{K,S_1'})^3 \to H(S_1') \to \mathrm{Cl}(O_{K,S_1'})[3]$$

(with S_1'-units and the 3-torsion of the S_1'-class group of K), which immediately yields the bound

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} \mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \leqslant \dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} H(S_1') \leqslant r_3(K) + \dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} O_K^*/O_K^{*3} + \#S_1'$$

(where $r_3(K)$ is the 3-rank of the ideal class group of K, see [1, Lemma 3.4]). Moreover, the generators of $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q})$ can be found using the generators of $O^*_{K,S_1'}$ and of $\mathrm{Cl}(O_{K,S_1'})$ (as suggested in [7] with S_2) where now $S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) \subseteq S_2$.

4. Examples

We consider only the case $a > 0$ since all curves with $a < 0$ are then included among the E''s. Moreover, once one knows $\#\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q})$, one can compute $\#\mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q})$ by a theorem of Cassels (see [2] or [6, Proposition 1.17]). After that, the commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
E'(\mathbb{Q})/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}) \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[\varphi] \arrow[d, hook] \\
E(\mathbb{Q})/3E(\mathbb{Q}) \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d] & \mathrm{Sel}^{(3)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d] & Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] \arrow[d] \\
E(\mathbb{Q})/\psi E'(\mathbb{Q}) \arrow[r, hook] & \mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) \arrow[r] & Ш(E'/\mathbb{Q})[\psi]
\end{tikzcd}$$

(see [7, Section 6]) can be used in several cases to compute the 3-Selmer group and the 3-part of the Tate-Shafarevich group of E. Note that for $a > 0$ one has

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} O_K^*/O_K^{*3} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a \text{ is a square,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

4.1. $S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$ **and** $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$

As a simple corollary of Theorem 3.5 and of the bounds on $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} H(S_1')$ one has

Corollary 4.1. *If the following conditions are satisfied:*

i) *a is not a square;*
ii) *3 does not divide the order of the ideal class group of $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$;*
iii) *$S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$;*

then $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$.

Writing down explicitly condition iii) one has that $S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$ if and only if

- $v_2(a) \neq 0, 2$,
  or $v_2(a) = 0, 2$ and $a/2^{v_2(a)} \not\equiv 5 \pmod 8$;
- $v_3(a) \neq 1, 5$,
  or $v_3(a) = 1$ and $a/3 \equiv 1 \pmod 3$,
  or $v_3(a) = 5$ and $a/243 \equiv 1 \pmod 3$;
- for $p \geqslant 5$, $v_p(a) \neq 2, 4$,
  or $v_p(a) = 2, 4$ and $-3a/p^{v_p(a)}$ is not a square mod p.

As a particular case consider $a = b^3$ when there is a rational 2-torsion point and it is quite easy to perform a 2-descent (for example see [9, X]). Only the prime 2 can be in $S_1'(\mathbb{Q})$ and this occurs if and only if $v_2(a) = 0$ and $-3a \equiv 1 \pmod 8$, i.e. $a = b^3 \equiv 5 \pmod 8$. Therefore

$$S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) = \begin{cases} \{2\} & \text{if } a \equiv 5 \pmod 8, \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Moreover, a is not a square (we are assuming $v_p(a) < 6$ for any p so b is squarefree) and one has

Corollary 4.2. *Let $a = b^3$. If $a \not\equiv 5 \pmod 8$ then $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q})$ embeds in $\mathrm{Cl}(\mathbb{Q}(\alpha))[3]$. In particular, if 3 does not divide the order of the ideal class group of $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ then $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$.*

P r o o f. The hypotheses yield

$$\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \hookrightarrow H(\emptyset) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Cl}(\mathbb{Q}(\alpha))[3].$$

$\square$

We conclude this part with some remarks regarding the Tate-Shafarevich group (the group directly involved in the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture).

In the case $a = b^3$ Cassels' formula ([6, Proposition 1.17]) yields

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} \mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) = \dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} \mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) + m + y_\infty(a)$$

where

$$m = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a \equiv 1 \pmod 8, \\ 0 & \text{if } a \equiv 0, 3 \pmod 4, \\ -1 & \text{if } a \equiv 5 \pmod 8) \end{cases}$$

(m depends only on the behaviour of the prime 2 in $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$), and

$$y_\infty(a) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } v_3(a) = 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proposition 4.3. *Let $a = b^3$. Assume that 3 does not divide the order of the ideal class group of $\mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ and that $Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})$ is finite. If $a \not\equiv 1, 5, 13, 17, 21 \pmod{24}$ then $Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] = 0$.*

Proof. The hypothesis on the ideal class group and $a \not\equiv 5, 13, 21 \pmod{24}$ yield $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$. With the above formula it is easy to check that $a \not\equiv 1, 17 \pmod{24}$ implies $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} \mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) \leqslant 1$. Therefore $\#Ш(E'/\mathbb{Q})[\psi] \leqslant 3$, which yields $\#Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] \leqslant 3$. Since the order of the Tate-Shafarevich group has to be a square, by [9, X, Theorem 4.14], this implies $Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] = 0$. □

In the cases $a \equiv 1, 17 \pmod{24}$ one still has $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ but one finds $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} \mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) = 2$, so we can only say that $\#Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] \leqslant 9$.

4.2. The case $a = b^2$ with $S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$

If a is a square then $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3a}) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$, $r_3(K) = 0$ and $O_K^*/O_K^{*3} = \langle \zeta_3 \rangle$ where $\zeta_3 = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \sqrt{-3})$ is a cube root of unity. Obviously $-3a \notin \mathbb{Q}_3^{*2}$ and $-3a \notin \mathbb{Q}_2^{*2}$, so $2, 3 \notin S_1'(\mathbb{Q})$. For primes $p \geqslant 5$ one has $-3a \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{*2} \iff -3$ is a square mod p, i.e., if and only if $p \equiv 1 \pmod 3$. Therefore

$$S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) = \{p \geqslant 5\colon\ p \mid a \text{ and } p \equiv 1 \pmod 3\}$$

and $S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$ if and only if all primes $p \geqslant 5$ dividing a are $\equiv 2 \pmod 3$.

From now on we consider the case $S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$. From the exact sequence

$$0 \to O_K^*/O_K^{*3} \to H(\emptyset) \to \mathrm{Cl}(K)$$

one gets $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \hookrightarrow H(\emptyset) \simeq \langle \zeta_3 \rangle$.

It suffices to check whether ζ_3 belongs to $\delta_p(E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p))$ for all $p \in S_2$ to see whether $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ or $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = \langle \zeta_3 \rangle$ (obviously $\zeta_3 \in \operatorname{Ker} N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}$, so the first condition for $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q})$ is verified).

Since a is a square we have $S_2 = \{3\} \cup \{p\colon v_p(4a) = 2, 4\}$ and we are assuming that $p \in S_2 - \{3\} \Longrightarrow p \equiv 2 \pmod 3$. In this situation it is not hard to check that $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ for any $a \neq 16$, 1296.

Corollary 4.4. *Assume $a = b^2$ is a square and $S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$. If $S_2 \neq \{3\}$ then $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$.*

Proof. Let $p \in S_2 - \{3\}$. Then $-3a \notin \mathbb{Q}_p^{*2}$ yields $E'(\mathbb{Q}_p)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_p) = 0$ and we need to check whether $\zeta_3 \in \mathbb{Q}_p(\sqrt{-3})^{*3}$ or not. Obviously ζ_3 is a cube if and only if a primitive 9th root of unity ζ_9 is in $\mathbb{Q}_p(\sqrt{-3})^*$ and this occurs only for primes p such that $p \equiv 1 \pmod 9$ or $p^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 9$. Since we are assuming $p \equiv 2 \pmod 3$ these conditions reduce to $p \equiv 8 \pmod 9$.

Let $a = 3^{2i} p_1^{2e_1} \dots p_n^{2e_n}$ with $0 \leqslant i \leqslant 2$ and $1 \leqslant e_j \leqslant 2$, then $p_j \equiv 8 \pmod 9$ for any j yields $a/3^{2i} \equiv 1 \pmod 9$. Therefore (see Section 3.1.2)

- $i = 0 \Longrightarrow E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ is generated by $(1, \sqrt{1+\alpha^2})$;
- $i = 1 \Longrightarrow E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3) = 0$ (by Proposition 3.1);
- $i = 2 \Longrightarrow E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ is generated by $(1, \sqrt{1+\alpha^2})$.

Case 1: $i = 0$. We need to see whether ζ_3 or ζ_3^2 are congruent to $\sqrt{1-27b^2} - \sqrt{-27b^2}$ modulo $\mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-3})^{*3}$. As an example consider

$$\zeta_3 \equiv \sqrt{1-27b^2} - \sqrt{-27b^2} \pmod{\mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-3})^{*3}},$$

which yields

$$4(-1+\sqrt{-3})(\sqrt{1-27b^2} + \sqrt{-27b^2}) = (x + y\sqrt{-3})^3 \in \mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-3})^{*3}.$$

One finds two equations

$$\begin{cases} -4\sqrt{1-27b^2} - 36|b| = x(x^2 - 9y^2), & (*) \\ 4\sqrt{1-27b^2} - 12|b| = 3y(x^2 - y^2). & (**) \end{cases}$$

Consider the 3-adic valuation v_3 and note that

$$v_3\bigl(-4\sqrt{1-27b^2} - 36|b|\bigr) = v_3\bigl(4\sqrt{1-27b^2} - 12|b|\bigr) = 0.$$

Hence

if $v_3(x) > 0$, then $(*) \Longrightarrow v_3(y) < -1 \Longrightarrow (**)$ has no solutions;

if $v_3(x) < 0$, then $(*) \Longrightarrow v_3(y) < -1 \Longrightarrow (**)$ has no solutions;

if $v_3(x) = 0$, then $(**)$ has no solutions.

The same can be done with ζ_3^2, so, for $i = 0$, $\zeta_3 \notin \mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$.

Case 2: $i = 1$. Obviously $\zeta_9 \notin \mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-3})$, hence $\zeta_3 \notin \mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-3})^{*3}$ and $\zeta_3 \notin \mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ as well.

Case 3: $i = 2$. We have to check whether ζ_3 or ζ_3^2 are congruent to $\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{27}b^2 + \frac{1}{9}b\sqrt{-3}}$ modulo $\mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-3})^{*3}$. One can easily see, as in Case 1, that this does not hold, hence again $\zeta_3 \notin \mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$. $\square$

We are left with the case $S_1'(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$ and $S_2 = \{3\}$. Looking back at the composition of the two sets we see that this can only occur for $a = 16 \cdot 3^{2i}$ with $0 \leqslant i \leqslant 2$ (the 16 is needed to have $2 \notin S_2$), i.e. $a = 16$, 144, 1296 (well known cases which we include here for completeness only).

• $a = 16 \equiv 7 \pmod 9$

The set $E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ is generated by $(1, \sqrt{-431})$ and $(12, 36)$. We have

$$\delta_3(12, 36) \equiv 32(1 + \sqrt{-3}) \equiv \zeta_3^2 \pmod{\mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-3})^{*3}}.$$

Hence $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = \langle \zeta_3 \rangle$ and, moreover, $(12, 36) \in E'(\mathbb{Q}) - \varphi E(\mathbb{Q})$ implies

$$\#Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[\varphi] = 0.$$

Cassels' formula yields $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ as well, so

$$Ш(E'/\mathbb{Q})[\psi] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] = 0.$$

• $a = 144$, $v_3(a) = 2$

One has $E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3) = 0$ and $\zeta_9 \notin \mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-3}) \Longrightarrow \zeta_3 \notin \mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$. Cassels' formula yields $\#\mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) = 3$. Moreover, E' is $y^2 = x^3 - 3888$ and $(0, 12) \in E(\mathbb{Q}) - \psi E'(\mathbb{Q})$. The diagram then shows that $Ш(E'/\mathbb{Q})[\psi] = 0$, which yields $Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] = 0$ as well.

• $a = 1296$, $v_3(a) = 4$

Now $E'(\mathbb{Q}_3)/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ is generated by $(1, \sqrt{-47})$ and one can check that

$$\delta_3(1, \sqrt{-47}) \equiv \zeta_3^2 \pmod{\mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{-3})^{*3}}.$$

Hence $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = \langle \zeta_3 \rangle$ and Cassels' formula yields $\#\mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) = 3$ as well. To conclude the three descent for this case note that E' is $y^2 = x^3 - 48$, so $E'(\mathbb{Q})[\psi] = 0$,

$(4,4) \in E'(\mathbb{Q}) - \varphi E(\mathbb{Q})$ and $(0,36) \in E(\mathbb{Q}) - \psi E'(\mathbb{Q})$. Hence the diagram shows that

$$\begin{gathered}\#E'(\mathbb{Q})/\varphi E(\mathbb{Q}) = \#E(\mathbb{Q})/\psi E'(\mathbb{Q}) = \#\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = \#\mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) = 3,\\ Ш(E'/\mathbb{Q})[\psi] = Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[\varphi] = Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] = 0.\end{gathered}$$

Note that for $a = b^2 \neq 16$ one has $(0,b) \in E(\mathbb{Q}) - \psi E'(\mathbb{Q})$, so that $\#\mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) \geqslant 3$. Consequently, we have

Corollary 4.5. *Let $a = b^2 \neq 16$. Assume that $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$ and that $Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})$ is finite. If $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} \mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) \leqslant 2$ then $Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] = 0$.*

Proof. Since $a \neq 16$, one has $\#E(\mathbb{Q})/\psi E'(\mathbb{Q}) \geqslant 3$. Therefore the hypotheses imply $\#Ш(E'/\mathbb{Q})[\psi] \leqslant 3$ and $Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[\varphi] = 0$. The diagram yields $\#Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] \leqslant 3$ and, since this order has to be a square, eventually $Ш(E/\mathbb{Q})[3] = 0$. $\square$

As examples we consider the case $S_1' = \emptyset$ and $\mathrm{Sel}^{(\varphi)}(E/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$. Let n be the number of primes of bad reduction for E which are congruent to 2 (mod 3). In this case Cassel's formula ([6, Proposition 1.17]) reads

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} \mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) = n - 1 + y_\infty(a) + y_3(a)$$

where

$$y_\infty(a) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } v_3(a) = 0, 2,\\ 0 & \text{if } v_3(a) = 4 \end{cases}$$

and

$$y_3(a) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } v_3(a) = 2, 4,\\ 0 & \text{if } a \equiv 1, 4 \pmod 9,\\ -1 & \text{if } a \equiv 7 \pmod 9. \end{cases}$$

This yields

$$\dim_{\mathbb{F}_3} \mathrm{Sel}^{(\psi)}(E'/\mathbb{Q}) = \begin{cases} n-1 & \text{if } a \equiv 7 \pmod 9,\\ n & \text{if } v_3(a) = 4,\\ n & \text{if } a \equiv 1, 4 \pmod 9,\\ n+1 & \text{if } v_3(a) = 2. \end{cases}$$

So the hypothesis in Corollary 4.5 can easily be verified by counting the number of primes dividing a (and checking their congruence classes modulo 9).

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