



# 2-adic differential equations and isogenies between elliptic curves

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Transient Transcendence in Transylvania

May 14, 2019



## Part 1

$$(x^2 - 4x) y' - (x - 2) y = g(x)$$

# Homogeneous equation



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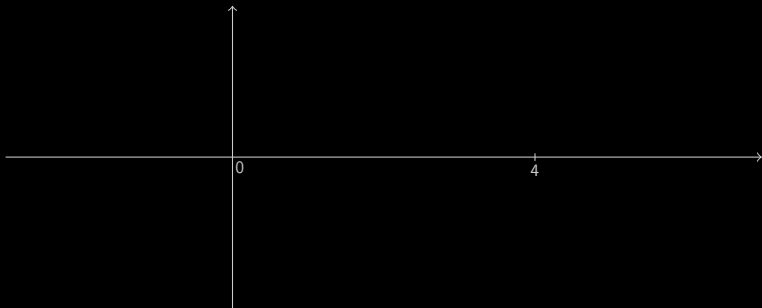


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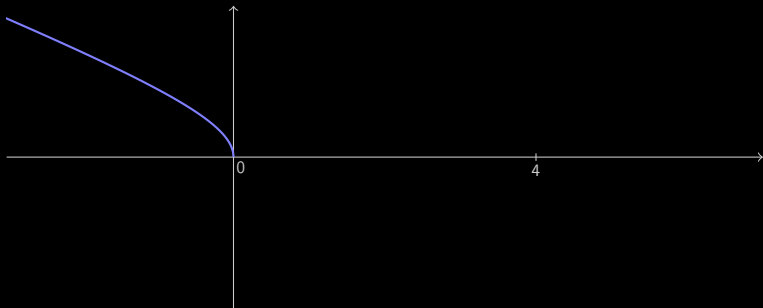


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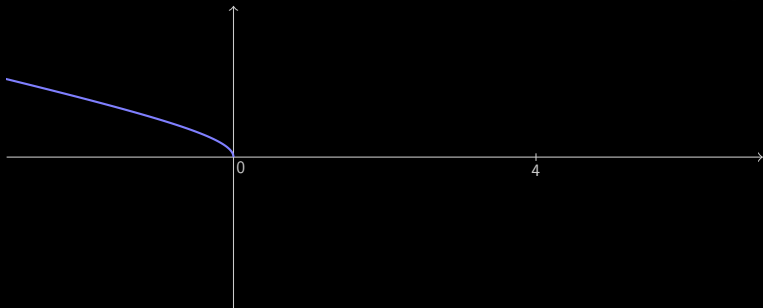


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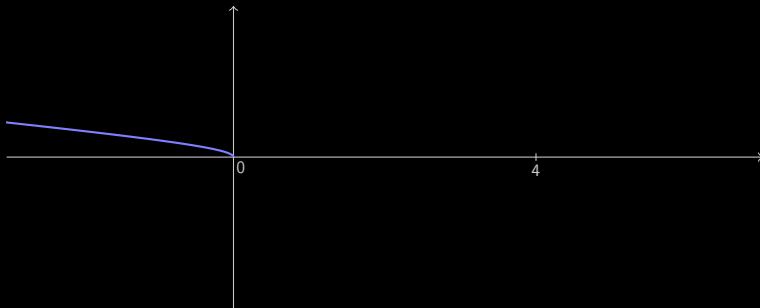


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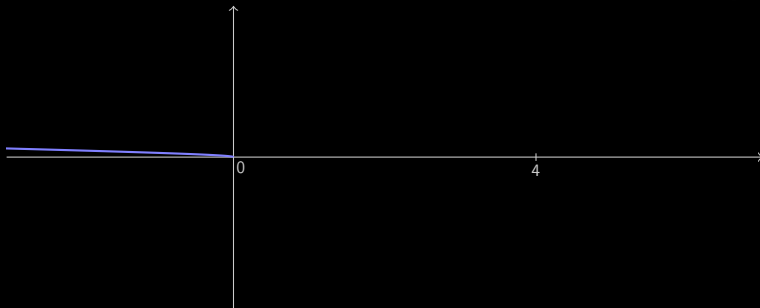


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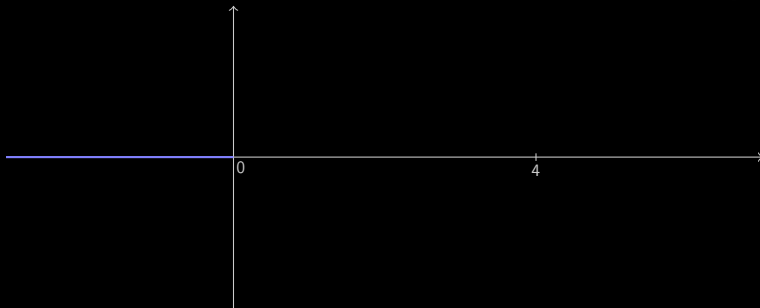


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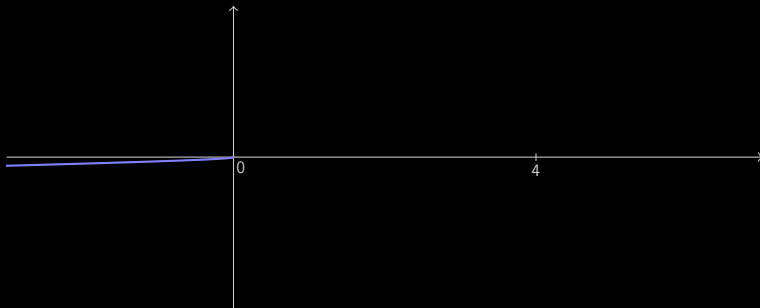


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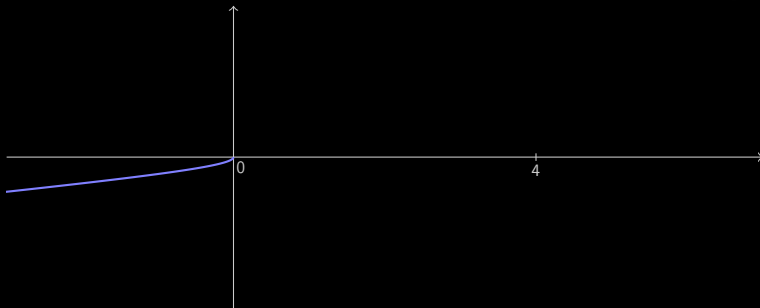


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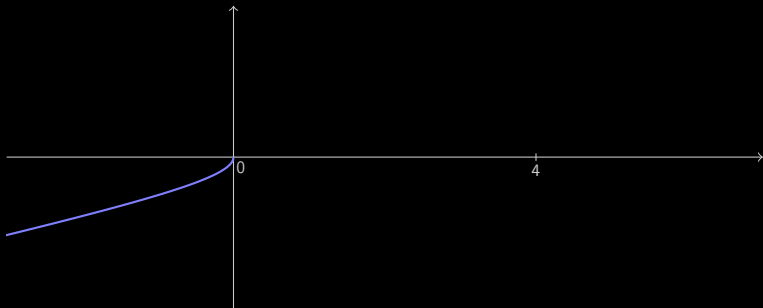


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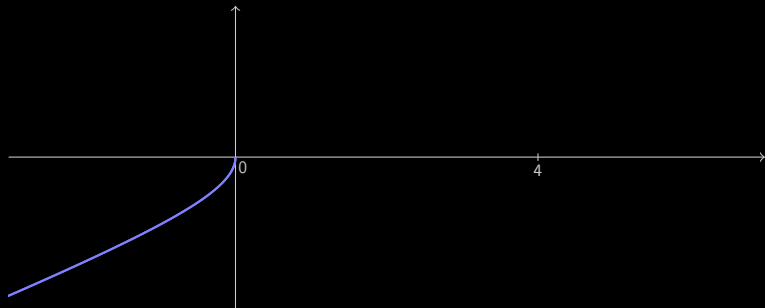


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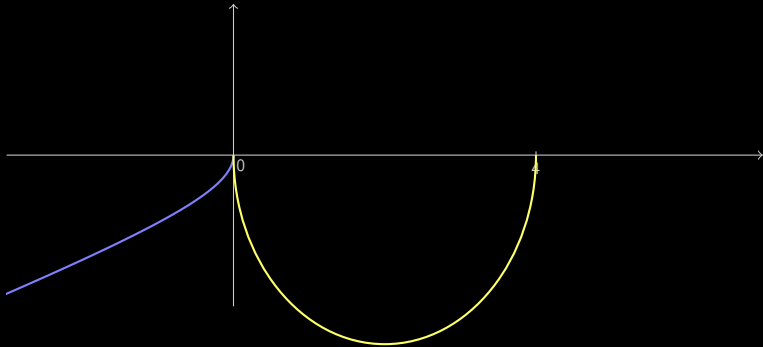


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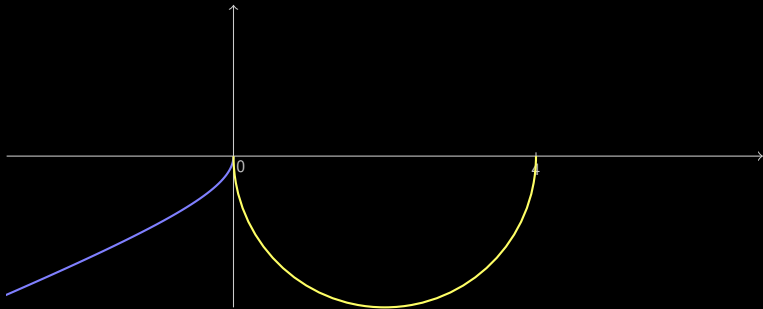


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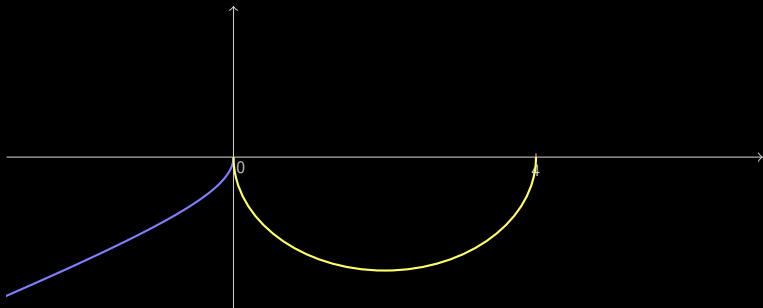


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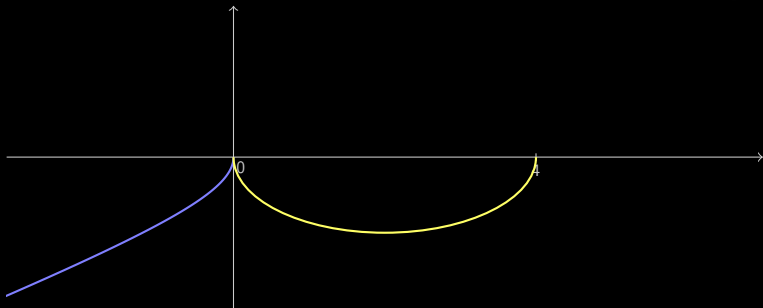
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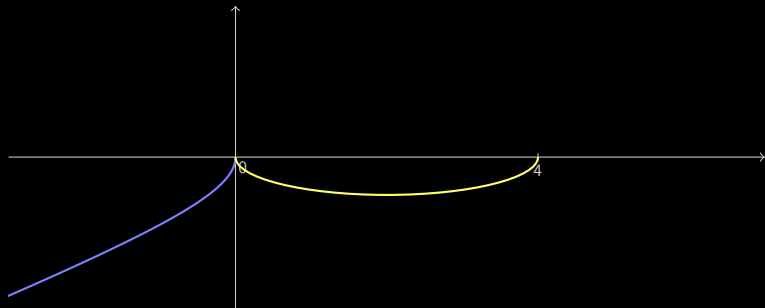


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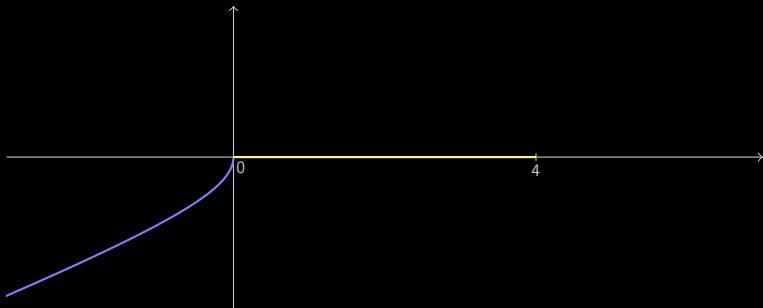


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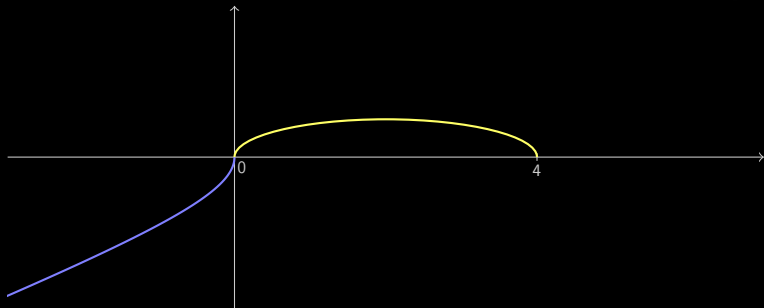


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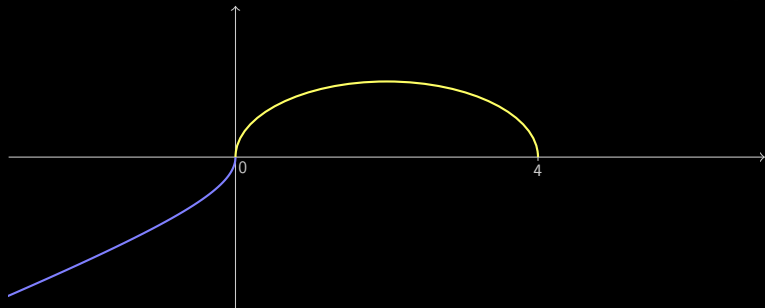


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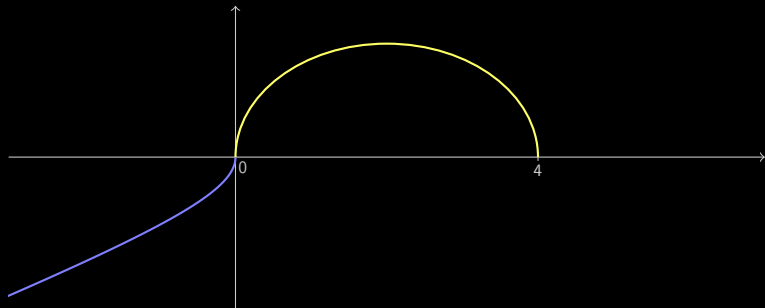


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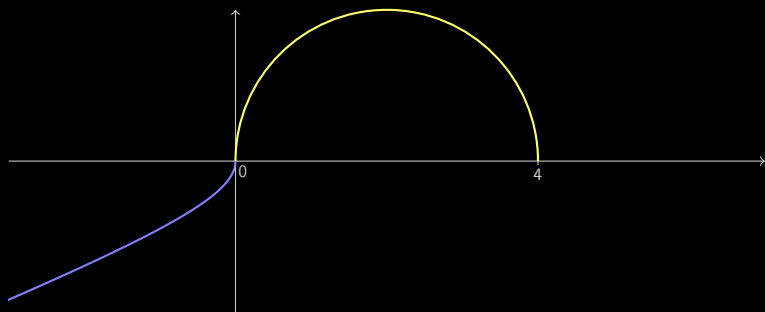


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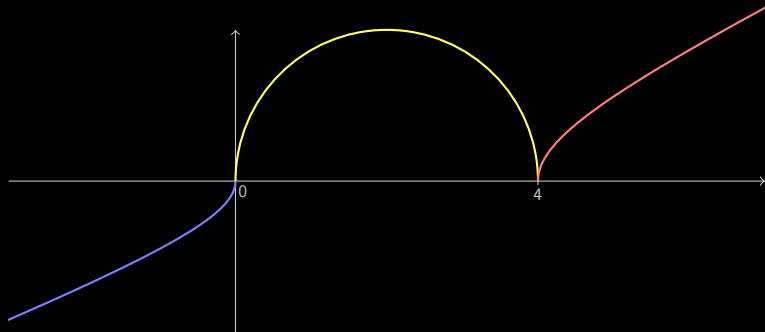
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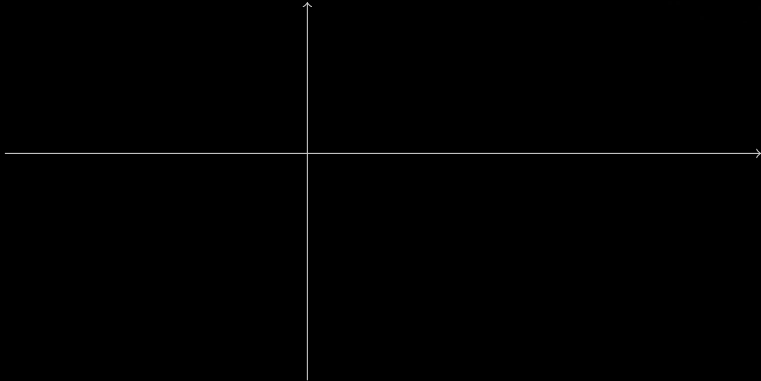


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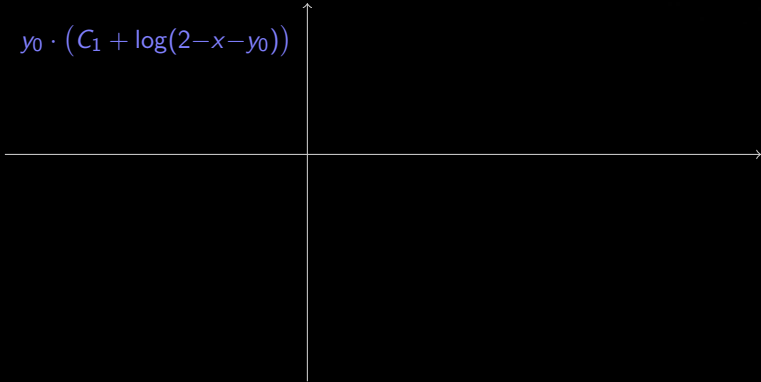
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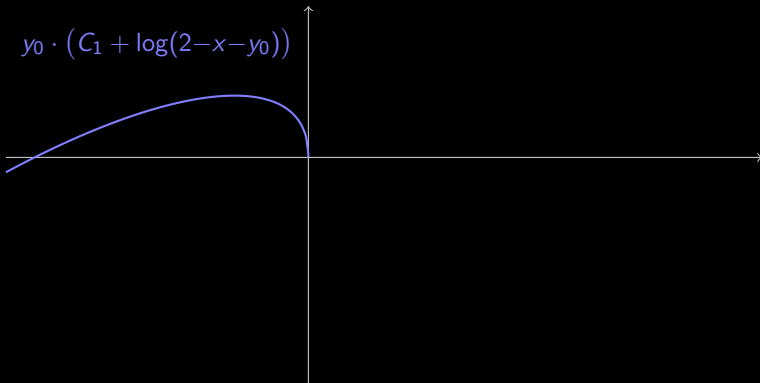


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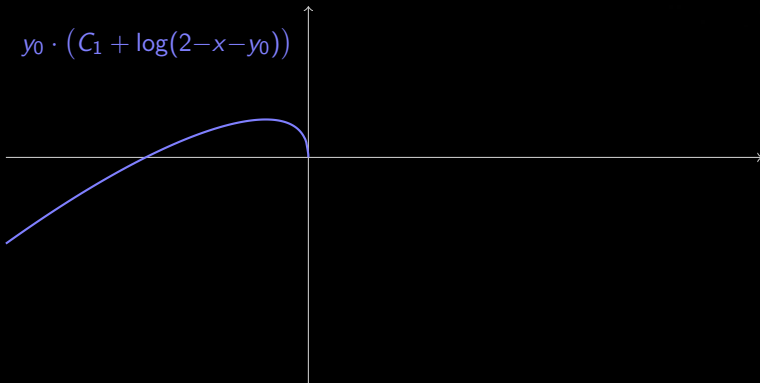
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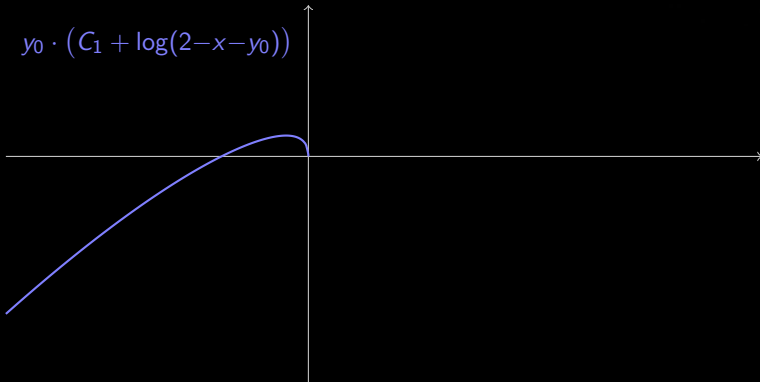
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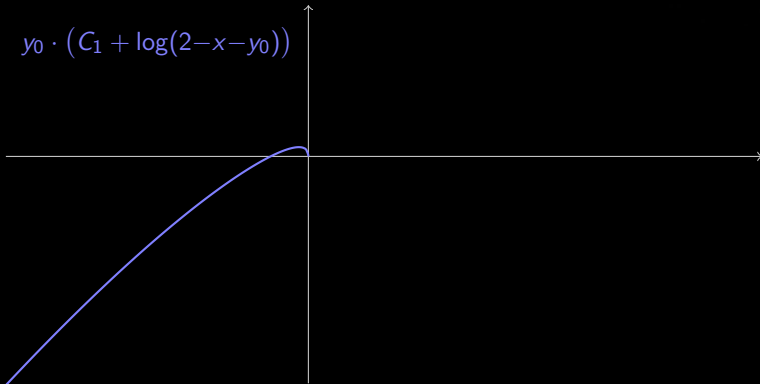
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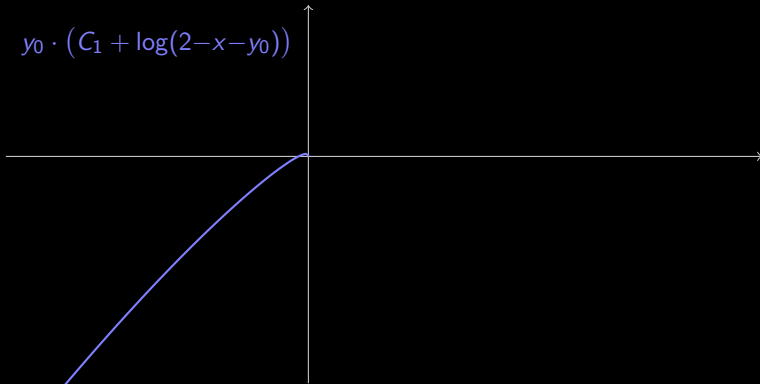
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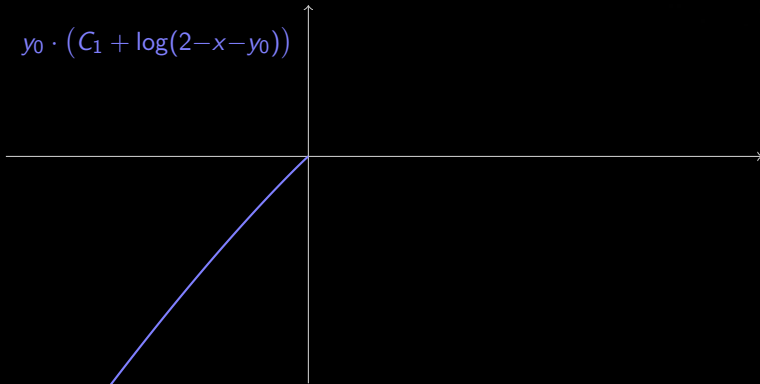
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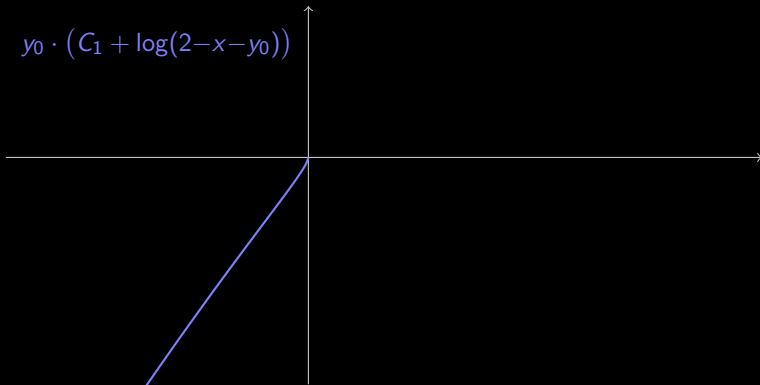


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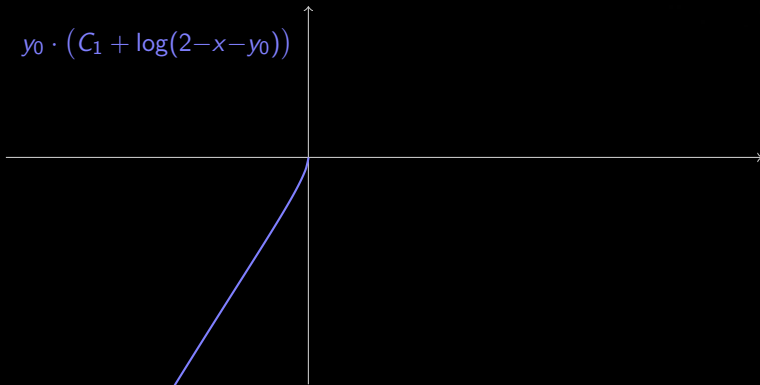
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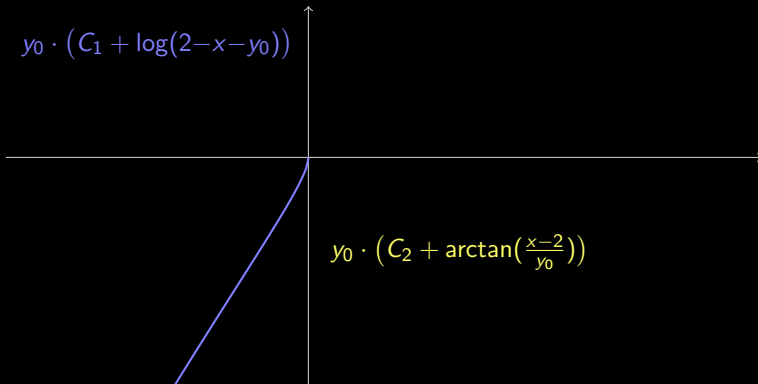
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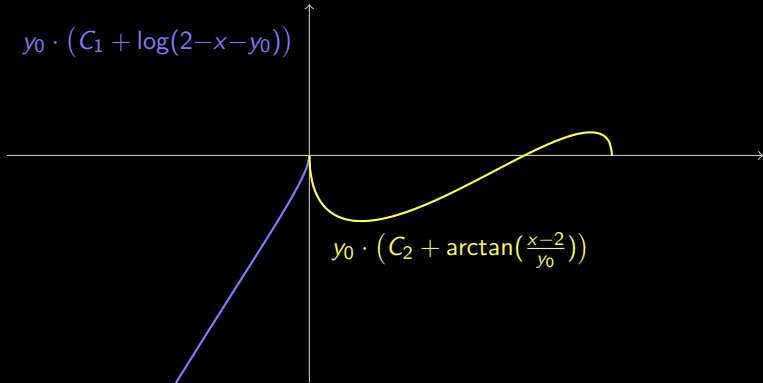


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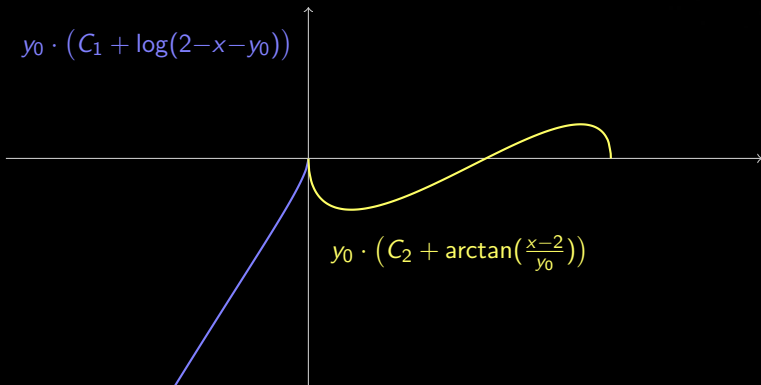
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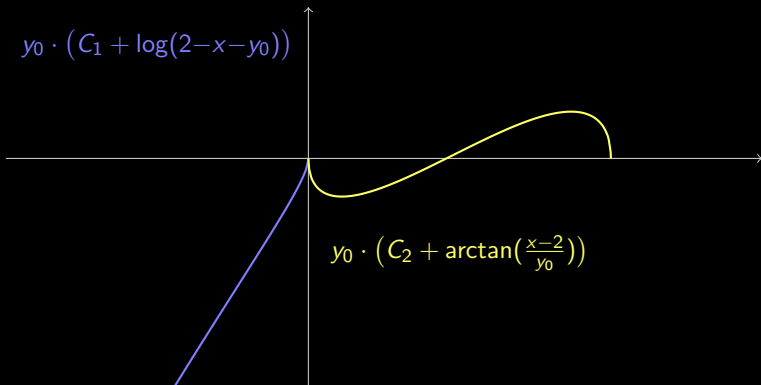
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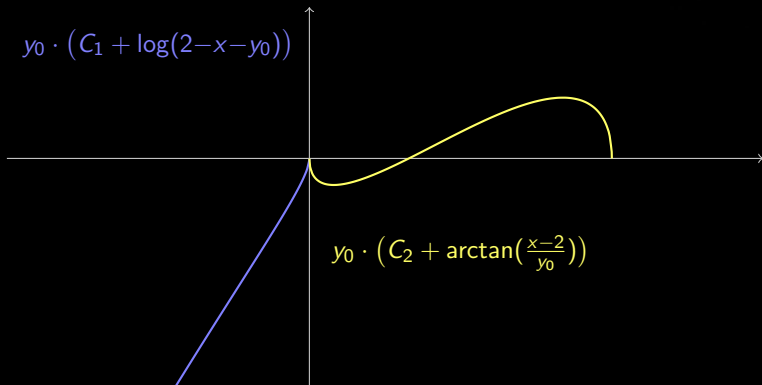


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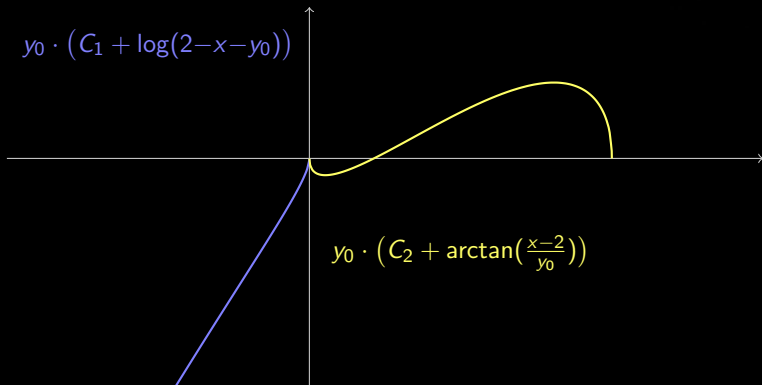


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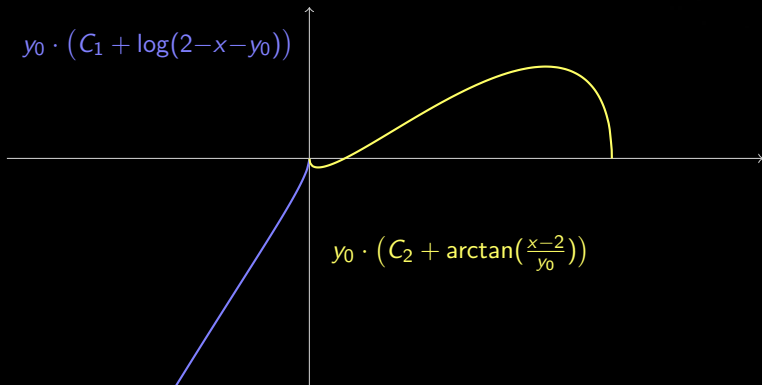


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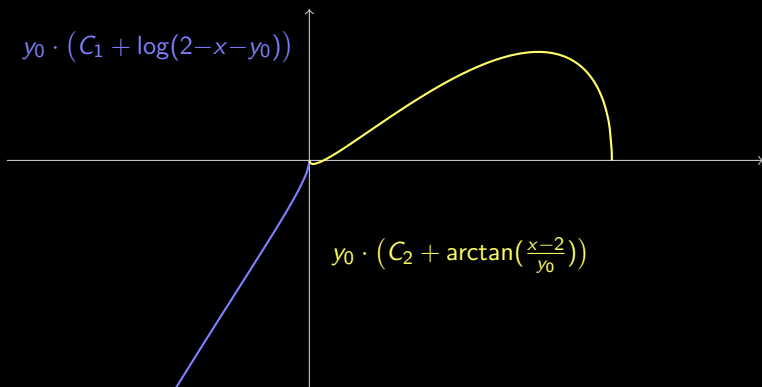


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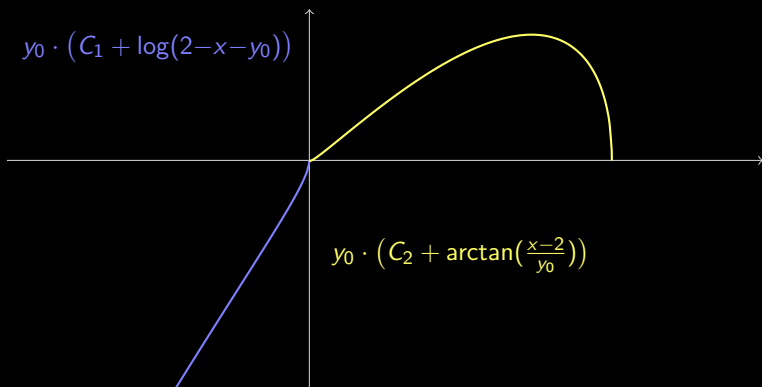


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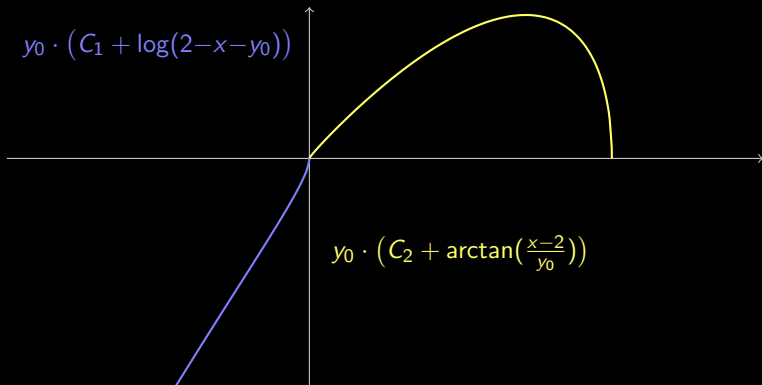


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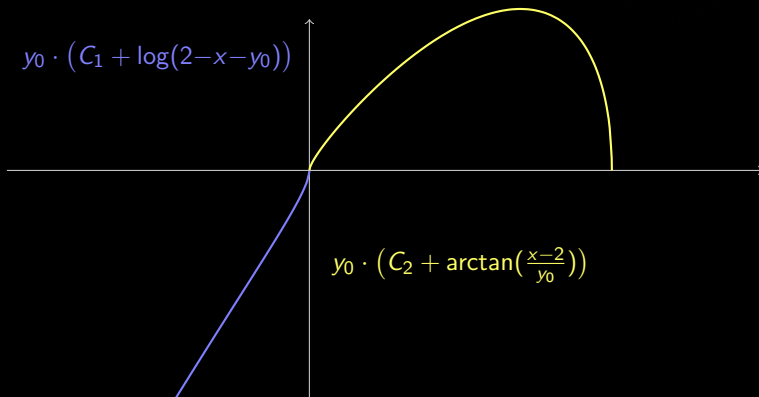


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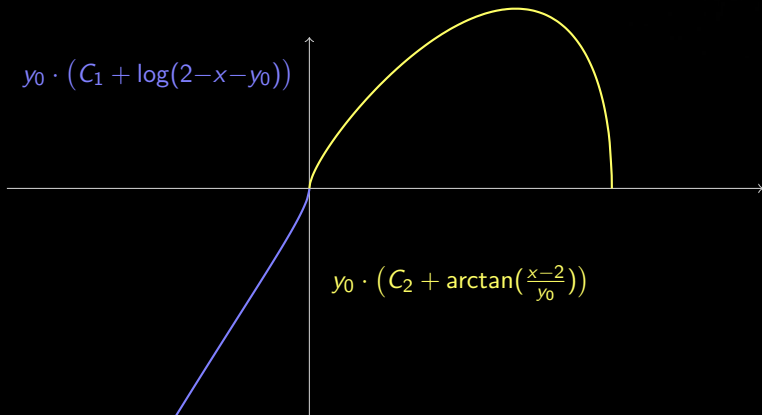


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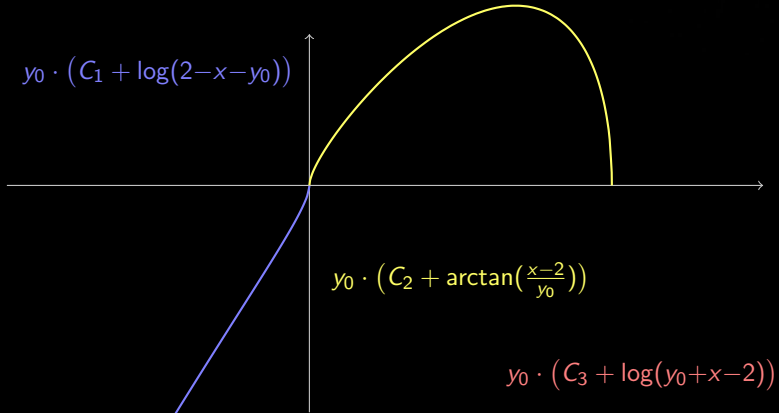


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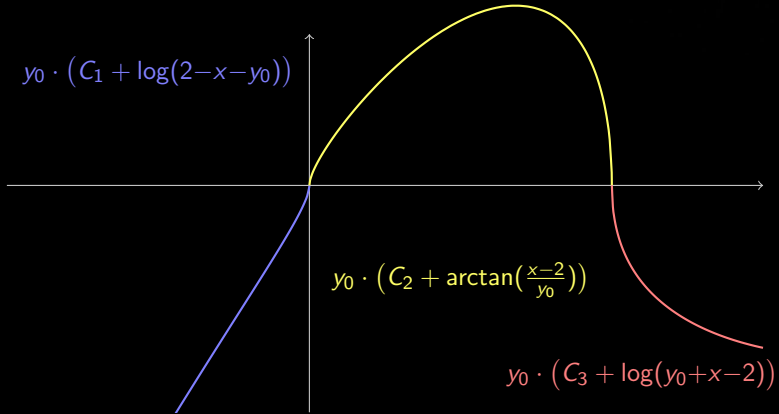


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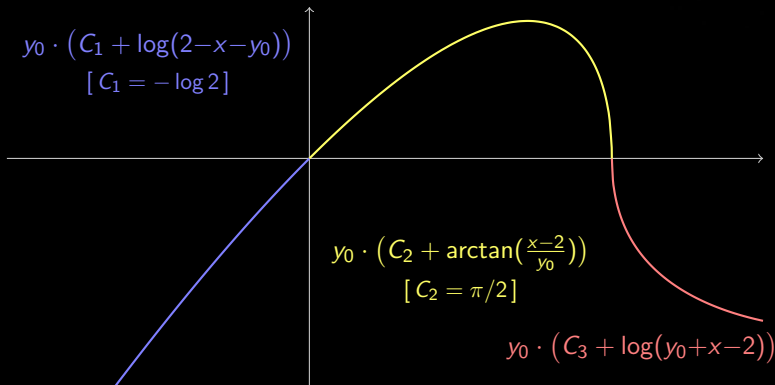


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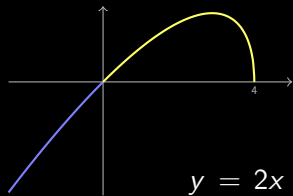




Analyticity

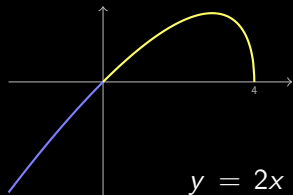


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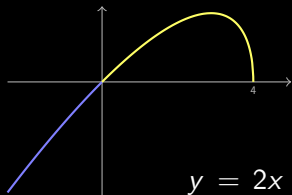
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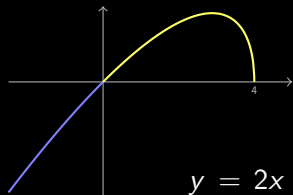


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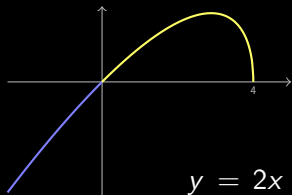
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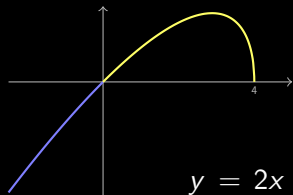
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| |<sub>p</sub>

# Analyticity



$$y = 2x - \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{x^3}{60} - \frac{x^4}{420} - \frac{x^5}{2520} - \dots$$

$$= 2x - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+2}}{2 \cdot \binom{2n}{n} \cdot (2n+1) \cdot (2n+3)}$$

$$| \cdot | \sim \frac{8}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot n^{3/2} \cdot 4^n$$

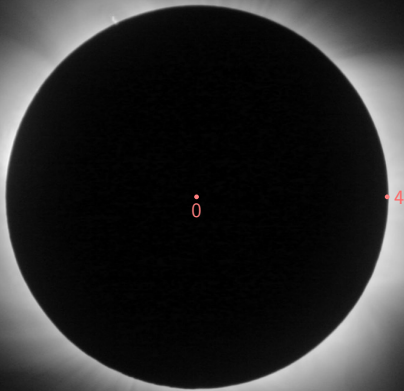
$$| \cdot |_p = O(n)$$

Domain of analyticity

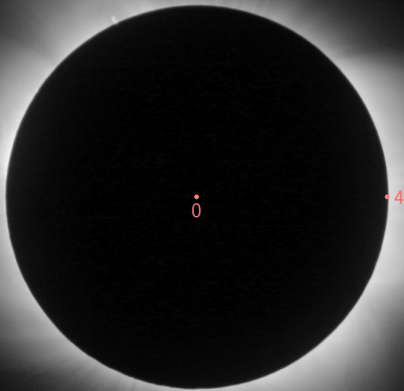




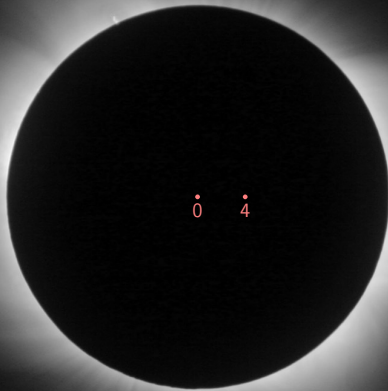
Domain of analyticity over  $\mathbb{C}$



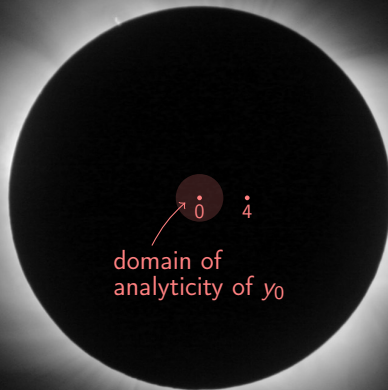
Domain of analyticity over  $\mathbb{Q}_p$



Domain of analyticity over  $\mathbb{Q}_2$



# Domain of analyticity over $\mathbb{Q}_2$





## Part 2

$$y^2 + xy = x^3 + ax + b$$

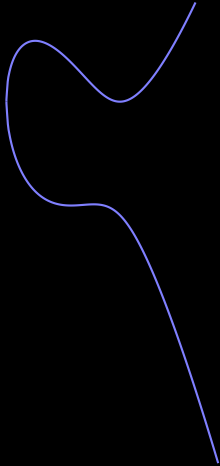
# Elliptic curve

$$y^2 + xy = x^3 + ax + b$$



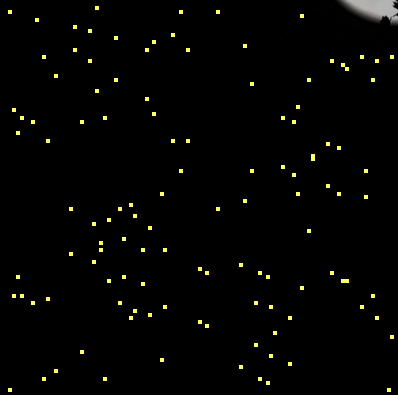
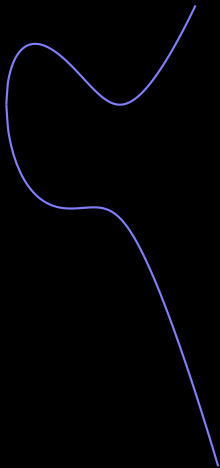
# Elliptic curve

$$y^2 + xy = x^3 + ax + b$$



# Elliptic curve

$$y^2 + xy = x^3 + ax + b$$



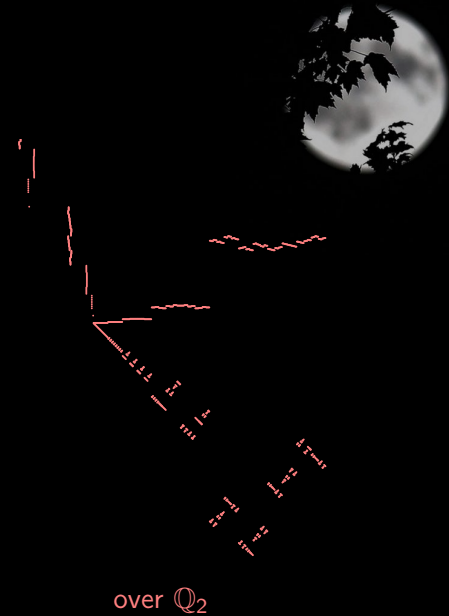
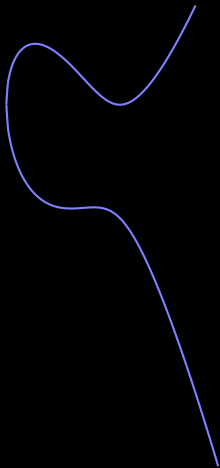
over  $\mathbb{F}_{103}$





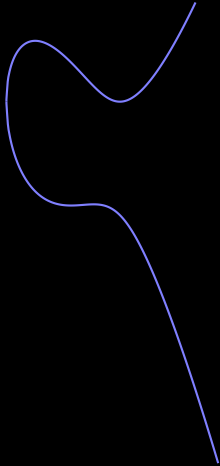
# Elliptic curve

$$y^2 + xy = x^3 + ax + b$$



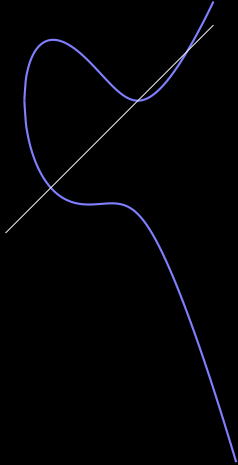
# Elliptic curve

$$y^2 + xy = x^3 + ax + b$$



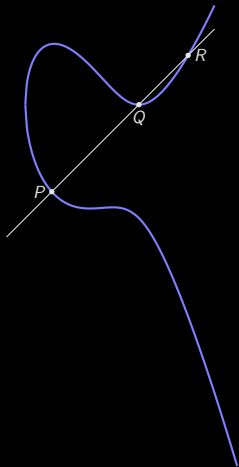
# Elliptic curve

$$y^2 + xy = x^3 + ax + b$$



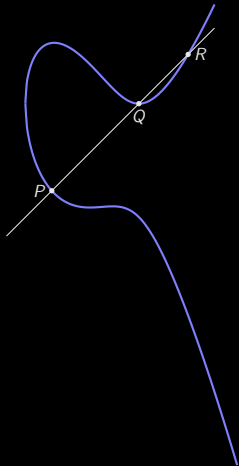
# Elliptic curve

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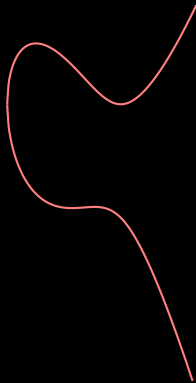
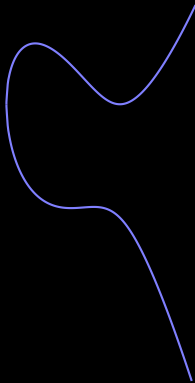


$$P + Q + R = 0$$

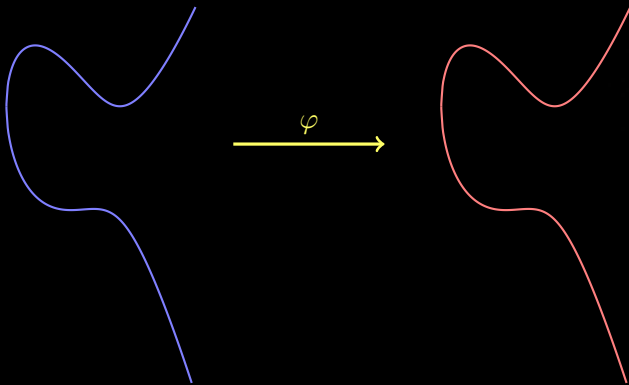
# Isogenies



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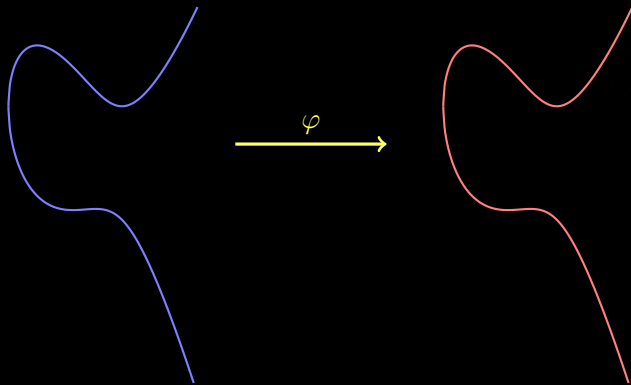


# Isogenies





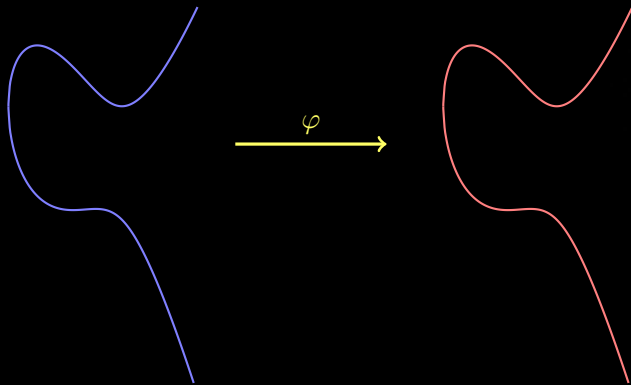
# Isogenies



$$(x, y) \longmapsto (f(x, y), g(x, y))$$



# Isogenies

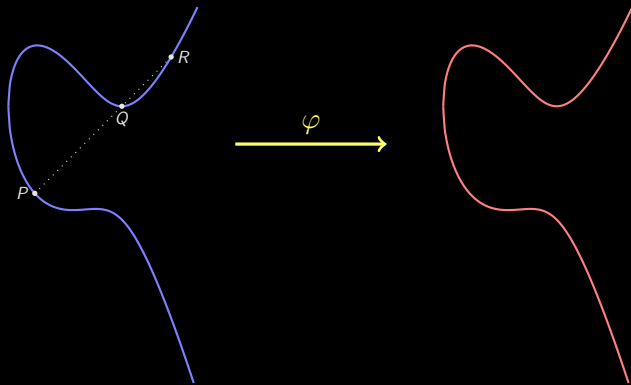


$$(x, y) \longmapsto (f(x, y), g(x, y))$$

rational functions



# Isogenies

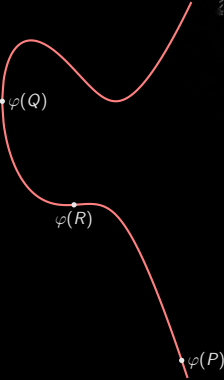
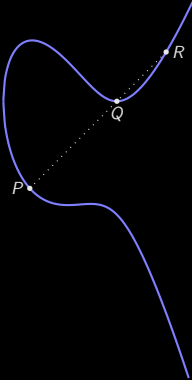


$$(x, y) \longmapsto (f(x, y), g(x, y))$$

rational functions



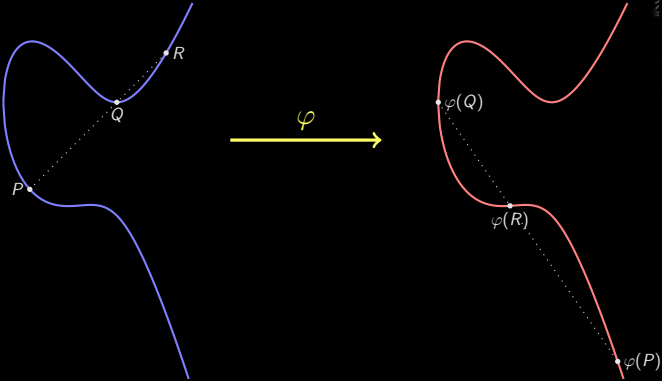
# Isogenies



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rational functions

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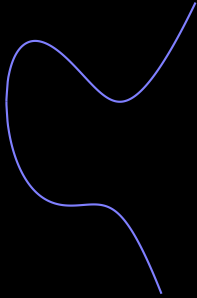
$$(x, y) \longmapsto (f(x, y), g(x, y))$$

rational functions

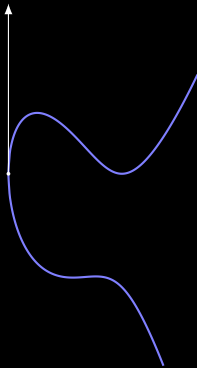
# Invariant vector fields



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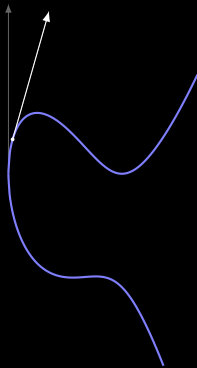


# Invariant vector fields

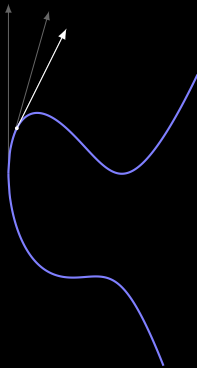




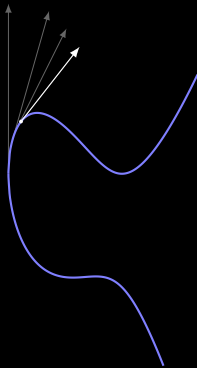
# Invariant vector fields



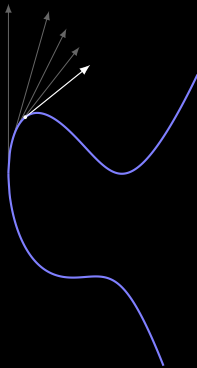
# Invariant vector fields



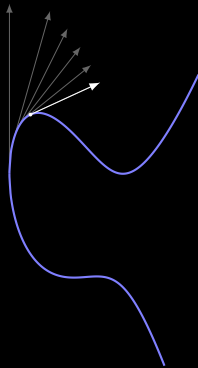
# Invariant vector fields



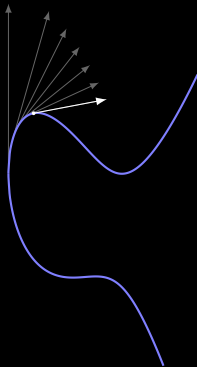
# Invariant vector fields



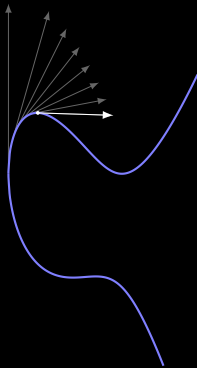
# Invariant vector fields



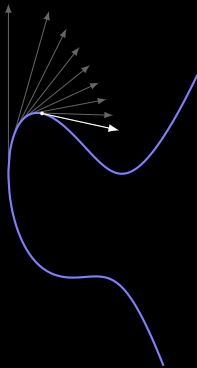
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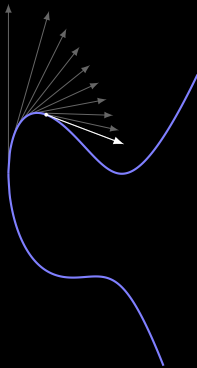


# Invariant vector fields

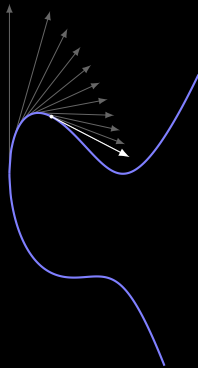




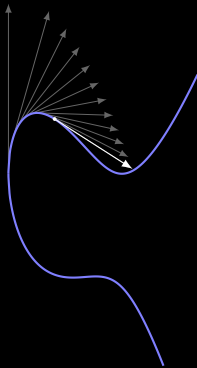
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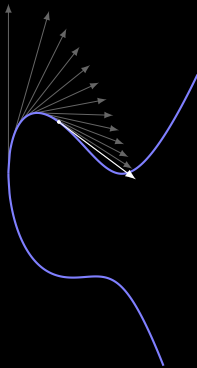
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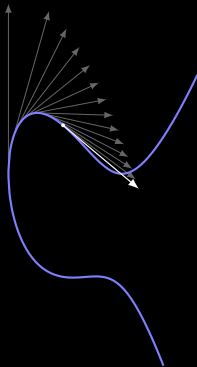
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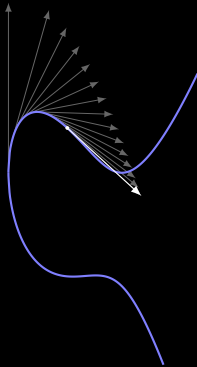
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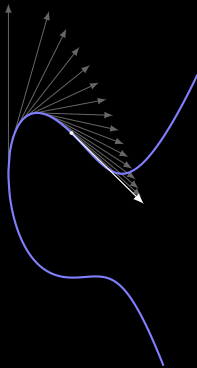
# Invariant vector fields



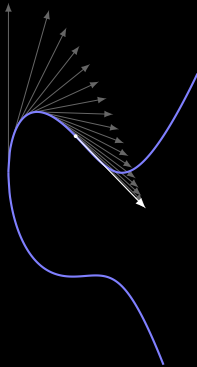
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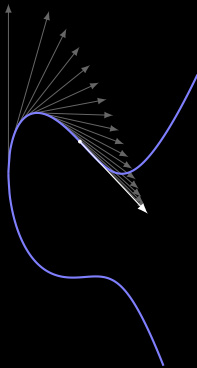


# Invariant vector fields

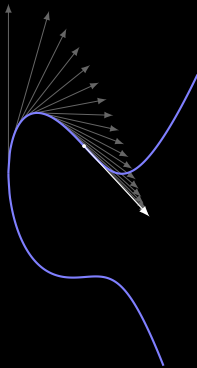




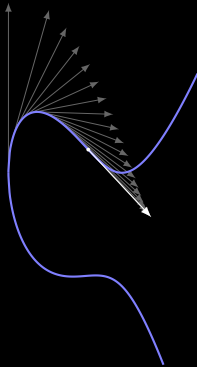
# Invariant vector fields



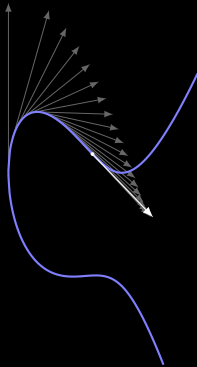
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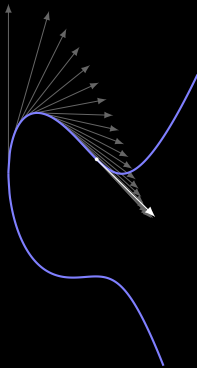
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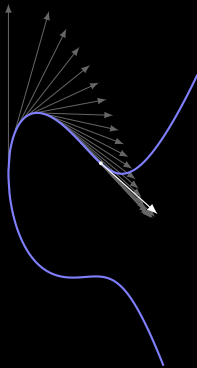
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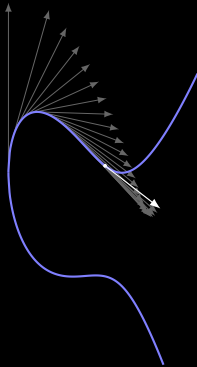
# Invariant vector fields



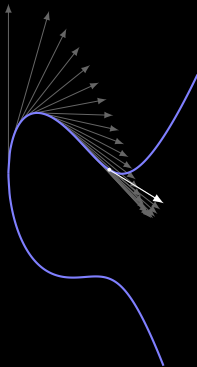
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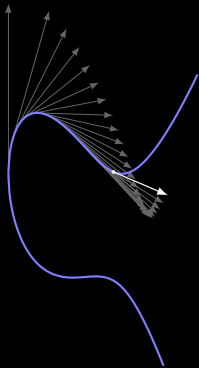


# Invariant vector fields

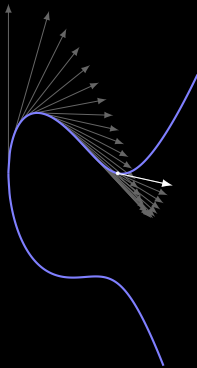




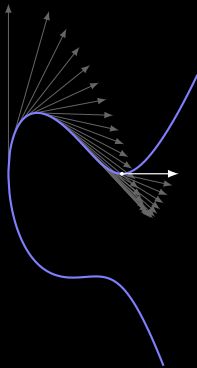
# Invariant vector fields



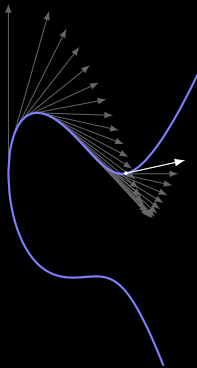
# Invariant vector fields



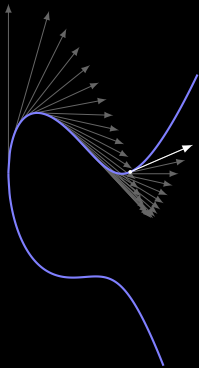
# Invariant vector fields



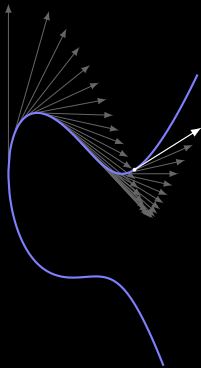
# Invariant vector fields



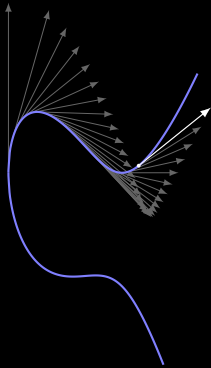
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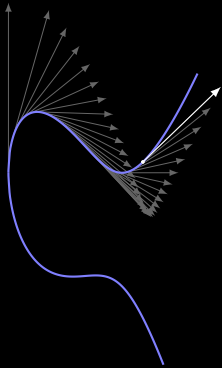
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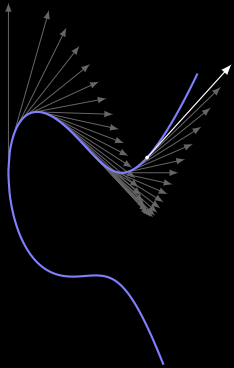


# Invariant vector fields

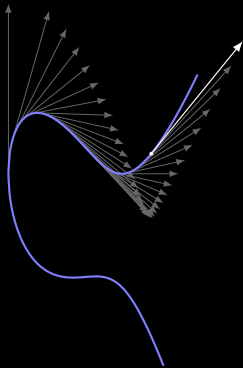




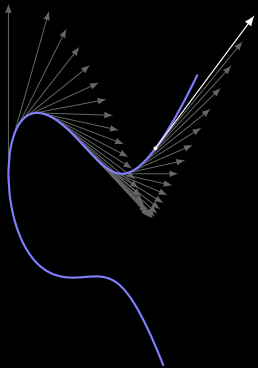
# Invariant vector fields



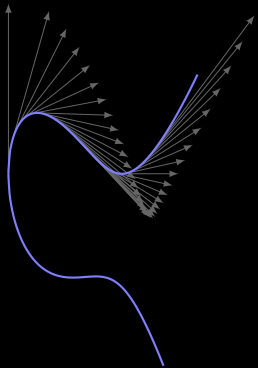
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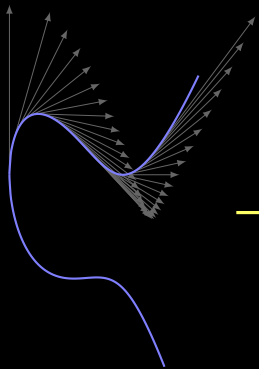
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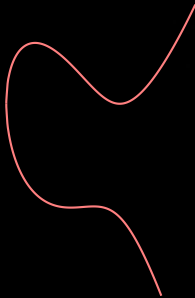
# Invariant vector fields



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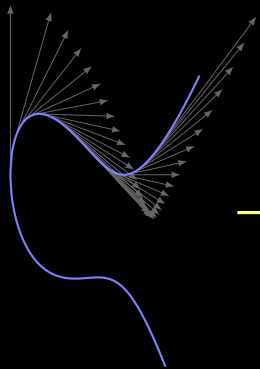
$\varphi$



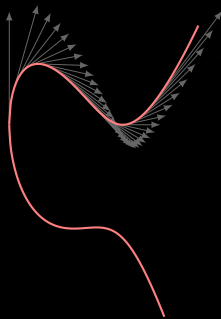
$$(x, y) \longmapsto (f(x, y), g(x, y))$$



# Invariant vector fields

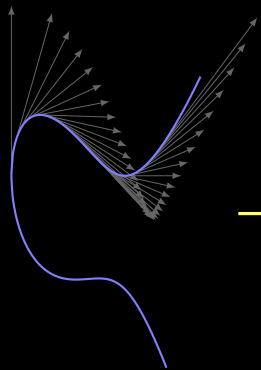


$\varphi$

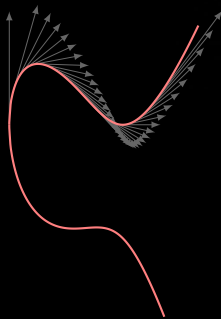


$$(x, y) \longmapsto (f(x, y), g(x, y))$$

# Invariant vector fields

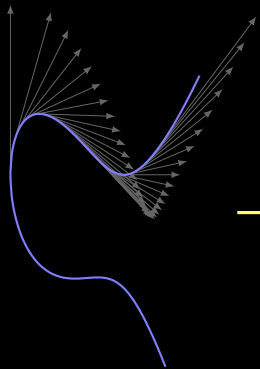


$\varphi$

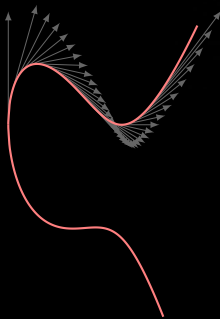


$$(x, y) \longmapsto \begin{aligned} & \cancel{(f(x, y), g(x, y))} \\ & (f(x), c \left(\frac{x}{2} + y\right) f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} f(x)) \end{aligned}$$

# Invariant vector fields



$\varphi$



$$(x, y) \longmapsto (\cancel{f(x, y)}, \cancel{g(x, y)})$$

$$(f(x), c \left(\frac{x}{2} + y\right) f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} f(x))$$

$$c^2 \left( x^3 + \frac{x^2}{4} + ax + b \right) \cdot f'^2 = f^3 + \frac{f^2}{4} + a'f + b'$$





# Linearization



# Linearization

$$UT'^2 = V \circ T$$

$$U(x) = 4x + x^2 + 4ax^3 + 4bx^4$$

$$V(x) = 4x + x^2 + 4a'x^3 + 4b'x^4$$



# Linearization



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$$UT'^2 \approx V \circ T$$

$$U \cdot (T + \delta T)^2 = V \circ (T + \delta T)$$

$$UT'^2 + 2UT' (\delta T)' = V \circ T + (V' \circ T) \delta T$$

# Linearization



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$$2UT'^2 (\delta T)' - (V \circ T)' \delta T = T' \cdot (V \circ T - UT'^2)$$

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$$\approx (x^2 - 4ux) B(x)^2$$

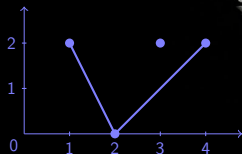


# Linearization

$$UT'^2 = V \circ T$$

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$$UT'^2 + 2UT'(\delta T)' = V \circ T + (V' \circ T) \delta T$$

$$2UT'(\delta T)' - (V \circ T)' \delta T = T' \cdot (V \circ T - UT'^2)$$

$$\approx (x^2 - 4ux) B(x)^2$$

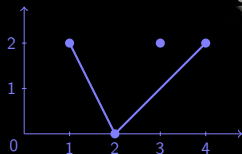


# Linearization

$$UT'^2 = V \circ T$$

$$U(x) = 4x + x^2 + 4ax^3 + 4bx^4 \\ = x \cdot (x-4u) \cdot Q(x)$$

$$V(x) = 4x + x^2 + 4a'x^3 + 4b'x^4$$



$$UT'^2 \approx V \circ T$$

$$U \cdot (T + \delta T)^2 = V \circ (T + \delta T)$$

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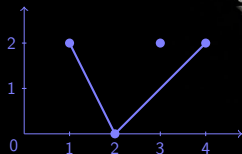
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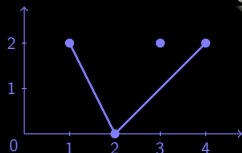
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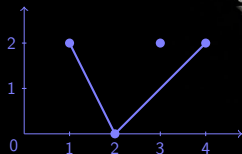
$$y(x) = \frac{\delta T(ux)}{B(ux)}$$

# Linearization

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$$\approx (x^2 - 4ux) B(x)^2$$

$$y(x) = \frac{\delta T(ux)}{B(ux)}$$

$$(x^2 - 4x) y' - (x - 2) y = g(x)$$

# Algorithm DiffSolve



# Algorithm DiffSolve



Input:  $N$

Output:  $T$  at precision  $O(x^N)$

$C = 1/T'$  at precision  $O(x^{N/2})$

1. if  $N \leq 2$  then return  $x + O(x^2)$ ,  $1 + O(x)$
2.  $n \leftarrow \text{floor}(N/2)$
3.  $T, C \leftarrow \text{DiffSolve}(n)$
4. lift  $T$  at precision  $O(x^{N+1})$   
lift  $C$  at precision  $O(x^{N-n+1})$
5.  $T_2 \leftarrow T'^2$   
 $G \leftarrow UT_2 - V \circ T$   
 $C \leftarrow C \cdot (2 - CT_2)$   
 $F \leftarrow G C A^{-3/2}$
6.  $y \leftarrow \text{LinearDiffSolve}((x^2 - 4x)y' - (x - 2)y = 2F(x))$
7.  $T \leftarrow T + y T' A^{1/2}$
8. return  $T, C$

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// recursive call

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4. lift  $T$  at precision  $O(x^{N+1})$   
lift  $C$  at precision  $O(x^{N-n+1})$
5.  $T_2 \leftarrow T'^2$  // 1 mult. at prec.  $O(x^N)$   
 $G \leftarrow UT_2 - V \circ T$  // 3 mult. at prec.  $O(x^N)$   
 $C \leftarrow C \cdot (2 - CT_2)$  // 2 mult. at prec.  $O(x^{N-n+1})$   
 $F \leftarrow G C A^{-3/2}$  // 2 mult. at prec.  $O(x^{N-n+1})$
6.  $y \leftarrow \text{LinearDiffSolve}((x^2 - 4x)y' - (x - 2)y = 2F(x))$
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8. return  $T, C$

# Algorithm LinearDiffSolve



# Algorithm LinearDiffSolve



**Input:** A linear differential equation of the form  
$$(x^2 - 4x)y' - (x - 2)y = g(x) + O(x^N)$$

**Output:**  $y$  solution with  $y(0) = 0$

1.  $y_0 \leftarrow 0$
2. for  $i$  in  $\{1, 2, \dots, N-1\}$ :  $y_i \leftarrow \frac{(i-2)y_{i-1} - g_i}{4i-2}$
3. return  $\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} y_i x^i + O(x^N)$

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$\implies$  2-adic stability of LinearDiffSolve

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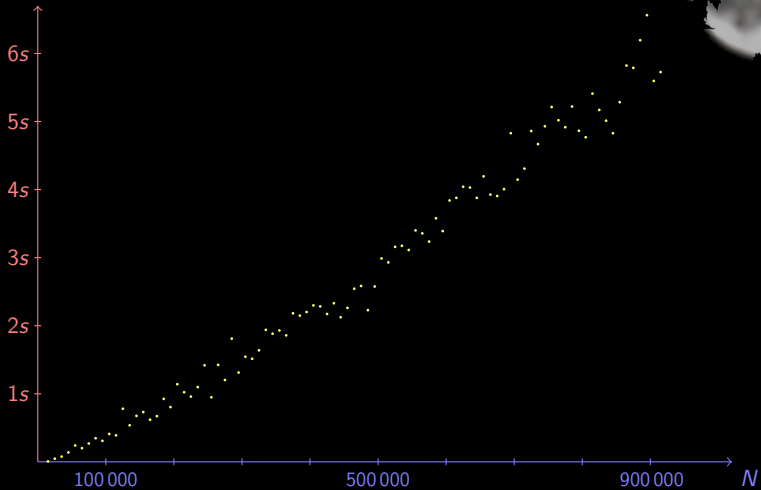
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$\implies$  2-adic stability of **DiffSolve**

# Timings



# Timings







Thanks

for your attention