Torsion subgroups of rational elliptic curves over the compositum of all cubic fields

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October 2, 2015

joint work with Harris B. Daniels, Álvaro Lozano-Robledo, and Filip Najman

http://arxiv.org/abs/1509.00528

Torsion subgroups of elliptic curves over number fields

Theorem (Mazur 1977)

Let E be an elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Q}$.

$$E(\mathbb{Q})_{\text{tors}} \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leqslant M \leqslant 10,\ M = 12; \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2M\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leqslant M \leqslant 4. \end{cases}$$

Theorem (Kenku,Momose 1988, Kamienny 1992)

Let E be an elliptic curve over a quadratic number field K.

$$E(K)_{\text{tors}} \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leqslant M \leqslant 16,\ M = 18; \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2M\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leqslant M \leqslant 6; \\ \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3M\mathbb{Z} & M = 1, 2\ (K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3)\ \textit{only}); \\ \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} & (K = \mathbb{Q}(i)\ \textit{only}). \end{cases}$$

Torsion subgroups of elliptic curves over cubic fields

Theorem (Jeon,Kim,Schweizer 2004)

Let T be an abelian group for which $E(F)_{\mathrm{tors}} \simeq T$ for infinitely many elliptic curves E over cubic number fields F with distinct $j(E)$.

$$T \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leqslant M \leqslant 16,\ M = 18, 20; \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2M\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leqslant M \leqslant 7. \end{cases}$$

Theorem (Najman 2012)

Let $E/\mathbb{Q}$ be an elliptic curve and let K be a cubic number field.

$$E(K)_{\mathrm{tors}} \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leqslant M \leqslant 10,\ M = 12, 13, 14, 18, 21; \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2M\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leqslant M \leqslant 4,\ M = 7. \end{cases}$$

The case $E(K)_{\mathrm{tors}} \simeq \mathbb{Z}/21\mathbb{Z}$ occurs only for `162b1` with $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_9)^+$.

Elliptic curves over $\mathbb{Q}(2^\infty)$

Definition

Let $\mathbb{Q}(d^\infty)$ be the compositum of all degree-d extensions $K/\mathbb{Q}$ in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Example: $\mathbb{Q}(2^\infty)$ is the maximal elementary 2-abelian extension of $\mathbb{Q}$.

Theorem (Frey,Jarden 1974)

For $E/\mathbb{Q}$ the group $E(\mathbb{Q}(2^\infty))$ is not finitely generated.

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Theorem (Frey,Jarden 1974)

For $E/\mathbb{Q}$ the group $E(\mathbb{Q}(2^\infty))$ is not finitely generated.

Theorem (Laska,Lorenz 1985, Fujita 2004,2005)

For $E/\mathbb{Q}$ the group $E(\mathbb{Q}(2^\infty))_{\mathrm{tors}}$ is finite and

$$E(\mathbb{Q}(2^\infty))_{\mathrm{tors}} \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z} & M = 1,3,5,7,9,15; \\ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2M\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leqslant M \leqslant 6,\ M = 8; \\ \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} & \\ \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4M\mathbb{Z} & 1 \leqslant M \leqslant 4; \\ \mathbb{Z}/2M\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2M\mathbb{Z} & 3 \leqslant M \leqslant 4. \end{cases}$$

Elliptic curves over $\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty)$

Theorem (Daniels,Lozano-Robledo,Najman,S 2015)

For $E/\mathbb{Q}$ the group $E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))_{\text{tors}}$ is finite and

$$E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))_{\text{tors}} \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2M\mathbb{Z} & M = 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13; \\ \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4M\mathbb{Z} & M = 1, 2, 4, 7; \\ \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/6M\mathbb{Z} & M = 1, 2, 3, 5, 7; \\ \mathbb{Z}/2M\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2M\mathbb{Z} & M = 4, 6, 7, 9. \end{cases}$$

Of these, all but 4 arise for infinitely many $j(E)$. We give complete lists/parametrizations of the $j(E)$ that arise in each case.

$E/\mathbb{Q}$	$E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))_{\text{tors}}$	$E/\mathbb{Q}$	$E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))_{\text{tors}}$
11a2	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	338a1	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/28\mathbb{Z}$
17a3	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	20a1	$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$
15a5	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	30a1	$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$
11a1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}$	14a3	$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/18\mathbb{Z}$
26b1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/14\mathbb{Z}$	50a3	$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/30\mathbb{Z}$
210e1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/16\mathbb{Z}$	162b1	$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/42\mathbb{Z}$
147b1	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/26\mathbb{Z}$	15a1	$\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$
17a1	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	30a2	$\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$
15a2	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	2450a1	$\mathbb{Z}/14\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/14\mathbb{Z}$
210e2	$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/16\mathbb{Z}$	14a1	$\mathbb{Z}/18\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/18\mathbb{Z}$

T	$j(t)$
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	t
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^2+16t+16)^3}{t(t+16)}$
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^4-16t^2+16)^3}{t^2(t^2-16)}$
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^4-12t^3+14t^2+12t+1)^3}{t^5(t^2-11t-1)}$
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/14\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^2+13t+49)(t^2+5t+1)^3}{t}$
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/16\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^{16}-8t^{14}+12t^{12}+8t^{10}-10t^8+8t^6+12t^4-8t^2+1)^3}{t^{16}(t^4-6t^2+1)(t^2+1)^2(t^2-1)^4}$
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/26\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^4-t^3+5t^2+t+1)(t^8-5t^7+7t^6-5t^5+5t^3+7t^2+5t+1)^3}{t^{13}(t^2-3t-1)}$
$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^2+192)^3}{(t^2-64)^2}$, $\frac{-16(t^4-14t^2+1)^3}{t^2(t^2+1)^4}$, $\frac{-4(t^2+2t-2)^3(t^2+10t-2)}{t^4}$
$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{16(t^4+4t^3+20t^2+32t+16)^3}{t^4(t+1)^2(t+2)^4}$, $\frac{-4(t^8-60t^6+134t^4-60t^2+1)^3}{t^2(t^2-1)^2(t^2+1)^8}$
$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/16\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^{16}-8t^{14}+12t^{12}+8t^{10}+230t^8+8t^6+12t^4-8t^2+1)^3}{t^8(t^2-1)^8(t^2+1)^4(t^4-6t^2+1)^2}$
$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/28\mathbb{Z}$	$\left\{\frac{351}{4}, \frac{-38575685889}{16384}\right\}$
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t+27)(t+3)^3}{t}$
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^2-3)^3(t^6-9t^4+3t^2-3)^3}{t^4(t^2-9)(t^2-1)^3}$
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/18\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t+3)^3(t^3+9t^2+27t+3)^3}{t(t^2+9t+27)}$, $\frac{(t+3)(t^2-3t+9)(t^3+3)^3}{t^3}$
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/30\mathbb{Z}$	$\left\{\frac{-121945}{32}, \frac{46969655}{32768}\right\}$
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/42\mathbb{Z}$	$\left\{\frac{3375}{2}, \frac{-140625}{8}, \frac{-1159088625}{2097152}, \frac{-189613868625}{128}\right\}$
$\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^8+224t^4+256)^3}{t^4(t^4-16)^4}$
$\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^2+3)^3(t^6-15t^4+75t^2+3)^3}{t^2(t^2-9)^2(t^2-1)^6}$, $\left\{\frac{-35937}{4}, \frac{109503}{64}\right\}$
$\mathbb{Z}/14\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/14\mathbb{Z}$	$\left\{\frac{2268945}{128}\right\}$
$\mathbb{Z}/18\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/18\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{27t^3(8-t^3)^3}{(t^3+1)^3}$, $\frac{432t(t^2-9)(t^2+3)^3(t^3-9t+12)^3(t^3+9t^2+27t+3)^3(5t^3-9t^2-9t-3)^3}{(t^3-3t^2-9t+3)^9(t^3+3t^2-9t-3)^3}$

Characterizing $\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty)$

Definition

A finite group G is of *generalized* S_3-type if it is isomorphic to a subgroup of $S_3 \times \cdots \times S_3$. Example: D_6. Nonexamples: A_4, C_4, $B(2,3)$.

Lemma

G is of generalized S_3-type if and only if G is a supersolvable group whose exponent divides 6 and whose Sylow subgroups are abelian.

Corollary

The class of generalized S_3-type groups is closed under products, subgroups, and quotients.

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Proposition

A number field lies in $\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty)$ if and only if its Galois group is of generalized S_3-type.

Uniform boundedness for base extensions of $E/\mathbb{Q}$

Theorem

Let $F/\mathbb{Q}$ be a Galois extension with finitely many roots of unity. There is a uniform bound B such that $\#E(F)_{\mathrm{tors}} \leqslant B$ for all $E/\mathbb{Q}$.

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Proof sketch.

1. $E[n] \not\subseteq E(F)$ for all sufficiently large n (Weil pairing).
2. If $E[p^k] \subseteq E(F)$ with k maximal and $p^j | \lambda(E(F)[p^\infty])$, then E admits a $\mathbb{Q}$-rational cyclic p^{j-k}-isogeny (Galois stability).
3. E does not admit a $\mathbb{Q}$-rational cyclic p^n-isogeny for $p^n > 163$ (Mazur+Kenku).

Corollary

$E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))_{\text{tors}}$ *is finite. Indeed,* $\#E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))$ *must divide* $2^{10}3^7 5^2 7^3 13$.

Determining $E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))[p^\infty]$ for $p \in \{2, 3, 5, 7, 13\}$

Lemma

For $j(E) \neq 1728$ the structure of $E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))_{\text{tors}}$ is determined by $j(E)$.
For $j(E) = 1728$ we have $E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))_{\text{tors}} \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ or $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$.

Now we start computing possible Galois images G in $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})$ and corresponding modular curves X_G, leaning heavily on results of Rouse-Zureick-Brown and S-Zywina.

The most annoying case is 27-torsion. We get the genus 4 curve

$$X : x^3y^2 - x^3y - y^3 + 6y^2 - 3y = 1.$$

Fortunately $\mathrm{Aut}(X_{\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3)}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$, and the two cyclic quotients are hyperelliptic curves over $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3)$ with only 3 $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3)$-rational points.

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We eventually find $E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))_{\text{tors}}$ must be isomorphic to a subgroup of

$$\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/16\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/13\mathbb{Z}.$$

An algorithm to compute $E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))_{\mathrm{tors}}$

Naive approach is not practical, need to be clever.

- Compute each $E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))[p^\infty]$ separately.
- $\mathbb{Q}(E[p^n]) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(3^\infty)$ iff $\mathbb{Q}(E[p^n])$ is of generalized S_3-type.
- $\mathbb{Q}(P) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(3^\infty)$ iff $\mathbb{Q}(P)$ is of generalized S_3-type.
- Use fields defined by division polynomials (+ quadratic ext).
- If the exponent does not divide 6 you can detect this locally.
- Use isogeny kernel polynomials to speed things up.
- Prove theorems to rule out annoying cases.

theorem $\Rightarrow$ algorithm $\Rightarrow$ theorem $\Rightarrow$ algorithm $\Rightarrow$ theorem $\Rightarrow \cdots$

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- Use isogeny kernel polynomials to speed things up.
- Prove theorems to rule out annoying cases.

theorem $\Rightarrow$ algorithm $\Rightarrow$ theorem $\Rightarrow$ algorithm $\Rightarrow$ theorem $\Rightarrow \cdots$

Eventually you don't need much of an algorithm.

Ruling out combinations of p-primary parts

Having determined all the minimal and maximal p-primary possibilities leaves 648 possible torsion structures.

- Work top down (divisible by 13, divisible by 7 but not 13, . . .).
- Use known isogeny results to narrow the possibilities (rational points on $X_0(15)$ and $X_0(21)$ for example).
- Search for rational points on fiber products built from Z-S curves. (side benefit: gives parameterizations for genus 0 cases).
- Hardest case: ruling out a point of order 36.

Eventually we whittle our way down to 20 torsion structures, all of which we know occur because we have examples.

Constructing a complete set of parameterizations

For each torsion structure T with $\lambda(T) = n$ we enumerate subgroups G of $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})$ that are maximal subject to:

1. $\det\colon G \to (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times$ is surjective.
2. G contains an element γ corresponding to complex conjugation ($\operatorname{tr}\gamma = 0$, $\det\gamma = -1$, γ-action trivial on $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ submodule).
3. The submodule of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ fixed by the minimal $N \triangleleft G$ for which G/N is of generalized S-type is isomorphic to T.

Each such G will contain $-I$ and the modular curve X_G will be defined over $\mathbb{Q}$. For $j(E) \neq 0, 1728$ the non-cuspidal points in $X_G(\mathbb{Q})$ give $j(E)$ for which $E(\mathbb{Q}(3^\infty))_{\mathrm{tors}}$ contains a subgroup isomorphic to T.

There are 33 such G for the 20 possible T. In each case either: (1) X_G has genus 0 and a rational point, (2) X_G has genus 1 and no rational points, (3) X_G is an elliptic curve of rank 0, or (4) $g(X_G) > 1$.

T	$j(t)$
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	t
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^2+16t+16)^3}{t(t+16)}$
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$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/14\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^2+13t+49)(t^2+5t+1)^3}{t}$
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/16\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^{16}-8t^{14}+12t^{12}+8t^{10}-10t^8+8t^6+12t^4-8t^2+1)^3}{t^{16}(t^4-6t^2+1)(t^2+1)^2(t^2-1)^4}$
$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/26\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^4-t^3+5t^2+t+1)(t^8-5t^7+7t^6-5t^5+5t^3+7t^2+5t+1)^3}{t^{13}(t^2-3t-1)}$
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$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{16(t^4+4t^3+20t^2+32t+16)^3}{t^4(t+1)^2(t+2)^4}$, $\frac{-4(t^8-60t^6+134t^4-60t^2+1)^3}{t^2(t^2-1)^2(t^2+1)^8}$
$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/16\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^{16}-8t^{14}+12t^{12}+8t^{10}+230t^8+8t^6+12t^4-8t^2+1)^3}{t^8(t^2-1)^8(t^2+1)^4(t^4-6t^2+1)^2}$
$\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/28\mathbb{Z}$	$\left\{\frac{351}{4}, \frac{-38575685889}{16384}\right\}$
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t+27)(t+3)^3}{t}$
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^2-3)^3(t^6-9t^4+3t^2-3)^3}{t^4(t^2-9)(t^2-1)^3}$
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/18\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t+3)^3(t^3+9t^2+27t+3)^3}{t(t^2+9t+27)}$, $\frac{(t+3)(t^2-3t+9)(t^3+3)^3}{t^3}$
$\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/30\mathbb{Z}$	$\left\{\frac{-121945}{32}, \frac{46969655}{32768}\right\}$
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$\mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/12\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{(t^2+3)^3(t^6-15t^4+75t^2+3)^3}{t^2(t^2-9)^2(t^2-1)^6}$, $\left\{\frac{-35937}{4}, \frac{109503}{64}\right\}$
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$\mathbb{Z}/18\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/18\mathbb{Z}$	$\frac{27t^3(8-t^3)^3}{(t^3+1)^3}$, $\frac{432t(t^2-9)(t^2+3)^3(t^3-9t+12)^3(t^3+9t^2+27t+3)^3(5t^3-9t^2-9t-3)^3}{(t^3-3t^2-9t+3)^9(t^3+3t^2-9t-3)^3}$

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