

Bounds on 2-torsion in class groups of number fields and integral points on elliptic curves

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Abstract

We prove the first known nontrivial bounds on the sizes of the 2-torsion subgroups of the class groups of cubic and higher degree number fields K (the trivial bound being $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2+\epsilon})$ by Brauer–Siegel). This yields corresponding improvements to: 1) bounds of Brumer and Kramer on the sizes of 2-Selmer groups and ranks of elliptic curves; 2) bounds of Helfgott and Venkatesh on the number of integral points on elliptic curves; 3) bounds on the sizes of 2-Selmer groups and ranks of Jacobians of hyperelliptic curves; and 4) bounds of Baily and Wong on the number of A_4 -quartic fields of bounded discriminant.

1 Introduction

For any number field K of a given degree n , and any positive integer m , it is conjectured that the size $h_m(K)$ of the m -torsion subgroup of the class group of K satisfies $h_m(K) = O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^\epsilon)$. It clearly suffices to prove the conjecture in the case that $m = p$ is a prime. This is currently known only for $n = 2$ and $p = 2$ via Gauss’s genus theory. For other degrees and primes p , the best that is known in general is that $h_p(K) = O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2+\epsilon})$, by Brauer–Siegel. (In fact, in this form where the degree of K is fixed, the bound is due to earlier work of Landau [13].) It has thus become a problem of interest to break the trivial bound for any n and p for $(n, p) \neq (2, 2)$.

The first breakthrough on this problem was obtained in the case of $(n, p) = (2, 3)$, achieved by Pierce [15] and Helfgott and Venkatesh [11], who proved bounds of $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{27/56+\epsilon})$ and $O(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{0.44178\dots})$, respectively. Ellenberg and Venkatesh [10] improved these bounds to $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/3+\epsilon})$, and also achieved power savings over the trivial bounds for $(n, p) = (3, 3)$ (again proving $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/3+\epsilon})$) and also for $(n, p) = (4, 3)$. These are the only three cases of (n, p) previously known.

The primary purpose of this paper is to develop a uniform method that yields nontrivial bounds for $(n, 2)$ for *all* degrees $n > 2$, i.e., nontrivial bounds on the 2-torsion in class groups of number fields of general degree n . More precisely, we prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1 *The size $h_2(K)$ of the 2-torsion subgroup of the class group of a number field K of degree n is $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2-\delta_n+\epsilon})$ for some $\delta_n > 0$.*

For cubic and quartic fields K , our methods in fact allow us to prove that $h_2(K) = O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{2784\dots+\epsilon})$, which is a significant improvement over $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2+\epsilon})$. For $n > 4$, we prove Theorem 1.1 with $\delta_n = \frac{1}{2n}$.

As a consequence of Theorem 1.1 for $n = 3$, we obtain corresponding improvements to the best known bounds on the 2-Selmer groups, ranks, and the number of integral points on elliptic curves, in terms of their discriminants. Specifically, we prove:

Theorem 1.2 *Let E be an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} in Weierstrass form with integral coefficients. Then:*

- (a) $|\text{Sel}_2(E)| = O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(E)|^{.2784\dots+\epsilon})$;
- (b) $\text{rank}(E) < c_\epsilon + (.2784\dots + \epsilon) \log_2(|\text{Disc}(E)|)$ for some constant c_ϵ depending only on ϵ ;
- (c) *The number of integral points on E is at most $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(E)|^{0.1117\dots+\epsilon})$.*

This significantly improves on the previously best known bounds of $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(E)|^{1/2+\epsilon})$, $c_\epsilon + (1/2 + \epsilon) \log_2(|\text{Disc}(E)|)$, and $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(E)|^{.2007\dots+\epsilon})$, respectively, as obtained in the works of Brumer and Kramer [5] and Helfgott and Venkatesh [11]. Our methods follow theirs, but we employ our new bounds on the 2-torsion in the class groups of cubic fields to obtain the improvements. Theorem 1.2 may also be used to bound the number of rational points of bounded height on surfaces that are elliptic fibrations; as an example, we examine the case of degree 1 del Pezzo surfaces in Subsection 5.4.

We obtain analogous improvements on the best known bounds on the sizes of 2-Selmer groups and ranks of Jacobians of general hyperelliptic curves over \mathbb{Q} of given genus. It is known (generalizing the aforementioned work of Brumer and Kramer) that if $C : y^2 = f(x)$ is a hyperelliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} , where f is separable of degree n over \mathbb{Q} , and K is the étale \mathbb{Q} -algebra $\mathbb{Q}[x]/(f(x))$, then $|\text{Sel}_2(\text{Jac}(C))| = O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^\epsilon h_2(K))$, and thus $|\text{Sel}_2(\text{Jac}(C))| = O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2+\epsilon})$ by Brauer–Siegel. This yields the best known bounds unconditionally on the 2-Selmer groups and ranks of Jacobians of hyperelliptic curves over \mathbb{Q} to date. Theorem 1.1 breaks these “trivial” bounds:

Theorem 1.3 *Let $C : y^2 = f(x)$ be a hyperelliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} , where $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ is a separable polynomial of degree n , and let $K = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(f(x))$. Then:*

- (a) $|\text{Sel}_2(\text{Jac}(C))| = O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2-\delta_n+\epsilon})$;
- (b) $\text{rank}(\text{Jac}(C)) < c_\epsilon + (1/2 - \delta_n + \epsilon) \log_2 |\text{Disc}(K)|$ for some constant c_ϵ depending only on ϵ .

Since $|\text{Disc}(K)| < |\text{Disc}(C)|$, where $\text{Disc}(C)$ is the discriminant of the curve C , we may also replace $|\text{Disc}(K)|$ by $|\text{Disc}(C)|$ in each of the bounds in Theorem 1.3. We suspect that the analogues of Theorem 1.2(c) for hyperelliptic curves could also be developed using Theorem 1.1, though we do not work this out here (but see forthcoming work of Alpöge).

As a further consequence of Theorem 1.1 for $n = 3$, we obtain the best known bounds on the number of A_4 -quartic fields of bounded discriminant:

Theorem 1.4 *Let $N_4(A_4, X)$ denote the number of isomorphism classes of quartic fields having associated Galois group A_4 and discriminant less than X . Then $N_4(A_4, X) = O_\epsilon(X^{.7784\dots+\epsilon})$.*

This improves on the previously best known bounds of $O_\epsilon(X^{1+\epsilon})$ and $O_\epsilon(X^{5/6+\epsilon})$ due to Baily [1] and Wong [20], respectively. We also obtain the same bound for the number of quartic fields of bounded discriminant having any given fixed quadratic resolvent field (cf. Remark 6.1).

Our method for bounding the 2-torsion in class groups of number fields K is relatively elementary, and involves two key results. The first result states that we may always suitably choose an ideal I in any 2-torsion ideal class of a number field K so that its square I^2 has a generator β whose norm is small (specifically, $\ll |\text{Disc}(K)|$) and whose archimedean embeddings are all of comparable size (specifically, $\ll |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n}$):

Theorem 1.5 *Let K be a number field of degree n , and let $M_\infty(K)$ denote the set of infinite places of K . Then any ideal class of order 2 in the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K of K has a representative ideal $I \subset \mathcal{O}_K$ such that $I^2 = \beta\mathcal{O}_K$ and $|\beta|_v \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n}$ for all $v \in M_\infty(K)$.*

The second result states that the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K of a number field K of degree n , with r real and s pairs of complex embeddings, cannot be too skew when viewed as a lattice in $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$ via its archimedean embeddings up to conjugacy, where we identify \mathbb{C} with the real vector space \mathbb{R}^2 in the usual way. For a general integral lattice, the largest successive minimum is bounded by its covolume. However, we prove that one can do quite a bit better than the covolume $2^{-s}|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2}$ when the lattice in question is the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K in a number field K . Specifically, in Section 3 we prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.6 *Let K be a number field of degree n . The length of the largest successive minimum of the lattice $\mathcal{O}_K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is $O(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n})$.*

The exponent in Theorem 1.6 is optimal, as can be seen, for example, via the fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[n]{p})$.

These two results together immediately imply, by elementary geometry-of-numbers arguments, an upper estimate of the form $O(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2})$ for the number of possible generators β of I^2 , which is already an improvement upon the trivial estimate from Brauer–Siegel. We then obtain a final saving by providing a power-saving upper estimate for the count of just those elements in the region $\{\beta \in \mathcal{O}_K : |\beta|_v \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n} \forall v \in M_\infty(K)\}$ that have square norm, for which we appeal to a result of Bombieri and Pila [4] on the number of integral points in bounded regions on curves. In the case $n = 3$, we can do even better by appealing to the work of Helfgott and Venkatesh [11] on integral points on elliptic curves, and via the arguments of [18] these improvements are carried over to the case $n = 4$.

An analogous proof can in fact be carried out over function fields, with all the difficulties in the geometry of numbers replaced by the Riemann–Roch theorem. As a result, we obtain a nontrivial upper bound on the 2-torsion in the class groups of function fields in which the dependence is purely upon the genus. Specifically, we prove:

Theorem 1.7 *Let C be a curve of genus g over a finite field k . Then*

$$|\text{Pic}^0(C)(k)[2]| \leq \frac{|k|^{g+1} - 1}{|k| - 1}.$$

Moreover, if C admits a degree n map to \mathbb{P}^1 over k , then

$$|\text{Pic}^0(C)(k)[2]| \ll_n |k|^{(1-\frac{1}{n})g}.$$

The second part of the theorem is obtained by appealing to a function-field analogue of the aforementioned result of Bombieri and Pila [4] established by Sedunova [16].

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we discuss convenient choices of ideal representatives for ideal classes of order m in number fields of degree n , and we prove Theorem 1.5. In Section 3, we then consider the lattice structure and successive minima in rings of integers in number fields, and prove Theorem 1.6. We combine these two key results in Section 4, together with the method of Bombieri and Pila, to prove our main Theorem 1.1. In Section 5, we then appeal to the work of Helfgott and Venkatesh and the fifth-named author to obtain the stated improvements to Theorem 1.1 in the cubic and quartic cases, respectively, and we also prove Theorem 1.2. In Section 6, we apply our results to improve the best known bounds on the number of A_4 -quartic fields of bounded discriminant. Finally, in Section 7, we discuss the function field analogue and prove Theorem 1.7.

2 Representative ideals I for m -torsion ideal classes such that I^m has a generator β of small norm and archimedean embeddings of comparable size

In this section, we prove that in any m -torsion ideal class of a number field K , there is an ideal I such that I^m has a generator β which is both of small norm and whose archimedean embeddings are all of comparable size. More precisely, we prove the following theorem:

Theorem 2.1 *Let K be a number field of degree n , and let $M_\infty(K)$ denote the set of infinite places of K . Then any ideal class of order m in the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K of K has a representative ideal $I \subset \mathcal{O}_K$ such that $I^m = \beta\mathcal{O}_K$ and $|\beta|_v \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{m/2n}$ for all $v \in M_\infty(K)$.*

Proof: Suppose that $[I]$ is an ideal class of \mathcal{O}_K of order m . By assumption, we may write $I^m = (\alpha)$ for some element $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_K$. However, we would like to find an element $\beta \in \mathcal{O}_K$ such that $\beta = \alpha\kappa^m$ for some $\kappa \in K^\times$ (so that β is a generator of $(\kappa I)^m$ where κI is in the same ideal class as I), and such that β is both of small norm and has archimedean embeddings that are all of comparable size.

To prove that such an element $\beta = \alpha\kappa^m$ exists, choose a nonzero element $\kappa \in I^{-1}$ such that

$$|\kappa|_v \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2n} |\alpha|_v^{-1/m}$$

for all $v \in M_\infty(K)$; such a $\kappa \in I^{-1}$ exists by Minkowski's Theorem, since the lattice I^{-1} , when embedded again in $\mathbb{R}^n \cong \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$ via the r real and s complex embeddings of K up to conjugacy, has covolume $2^{-s} |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2} |N(I)|^{-1}$, and we are searching for κ in a centrally symmetric convex body of volume

$$\prod_{v \text{ real}} (2 |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2n} |\alpha|_v^{-1/m}) \prod_{v \text{ complex}} (\sqrt{\pi} |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2n} |\alpha|_v^{-1/m}) \geq 2^n \cdot 2^{-s} |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2} |N(I)|^{-1}.$$

For such an element κ , we have $|\alpha\kappa^m|_v \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{m/2n}$. The fact that $\kappa \in I^{-1}$ ensures that $\beta = \alpha\kappa^m$ is in \mathcal{O}_K . Thus, we have produced a $\beta \in \mathcal{O}_K$ of the form $\alpha\kappa^m$ whose archimedean embeddings all have size bounded by $|\text{Disc}(K)|^{m/2n}$, as desired. \square

The case $m = 2$ of Theorem 2.1 yields Theorem 1.5 as stated in the introduction.

3 Regularity of shapes of rings of integers of number fields

In order to use Theorem 1.5 to bound the number of 2-torsion classes in class groups of number fields, it will be important for us to know that the lattices underlying the ring of integers in number fields cannot be too “skew”. We now make this precise.

Let K be a number field of a given degree n with r real and s conjugate pairs of complex embeddings, and consider again the embedding of K into $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{C}^s$ via its archimedean embeddings up to complex conjugation, where as before we identify \mathbb{C} with \mathbb{R}^2 in the usual way. Then the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K forms a lattice in \mathbb{R}^n of covolume $2^{-s}|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2}$. The length $|\cdot|$ induced by the (conjugate) trace pairing equals the sum of the squares of the norms of all its archimedean absolute values, i.e., the usual length induced by the embedding of \mathcal{O}_K into \mathbb{R}^n .

It is also known (see, e.g., [17, Lecture X, §6]) that there exists a *Minkowski reduced basis* $\{1, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n-1}\}$ for \mathcal{O}_K with $1 \leq |v_1| \leq \dots \leq |v_{n-1}|$ and such that $|v_i| \ll |v|$ for every $i \leq n-2$ and every $v \notin \text{Span}\{1, v_1, \dots, v_{i-1}\}$, and which further satisfies

$$|v_1| \cdots |v_{n-1}| \asymp |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2}.$$

We now prove that the lattice \mathcal{O}_K is not too skew – more specifically, we prove that the largest successive minimum v_{n-1} of \mathcal{O}_K is comparable in size to the diameter of the region in \mathbb{R}^n occurring in Theorem 1.5 where we wish to count elements $\beta \in \mathcal{O}_K$. The following is a restatement of Theorem 1.6:

Theorem 3.1 *Let K be a number field of degree n . With notation as introduced above, we have*

$$|v_{n-1}| \ll |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n}.$$

Proof: Consider the $(n-2) \times (n-2)$ symmetric matrix $A := (a_{ij})$, where a_{ij} is the coefficient of v_{n-1} in the expansion of $v_i v_j$ with respect to the basis $1, v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}$. We claim that A is nondegenerate. For if not, then there is some nonzero element r in the span of v_1, \dots, v_{n-2} such that multiplication by r leaves invariant the \mathbb{Q} -vector space L spanned by $1, v_1, \dots, v_{n-2}$. This means that multiplication by the field $\mathbb{Q}(r)$ leaves L invariant; i.e., L is a $\mathbb{Q}(r)$ -vector subspace of K . But this is a contradiction, since the \mathbb{Q} -dimension of $\mathbb{Q}(r)$ is at least 2, while L has codimension 1 in K as a \mathbb{Q} -vector space. Thus A is nondegenerate.

It follows that there is some permutation $\pi \in S_{n-2}$ such that $a_{i, \pi(i)} \neq 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-2$. As, for each i , both v_{n-1} and $v_i v_{\pi(i)}$ complete $\{1, v_1, \dots, v_{n-2}\}$ to a full rank lattice, we conclude by construction that $|v_{n-1}| \ll |v_i v_{\pi(i)}|$. Multiplying over all i yields $|v_{n-1}|^{n-2} \ll \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} |v_i|^2$, and then multiplying both sides by $|v_{n-1}|^2$ gives

$$|v_{n-1}|^n \ll \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} |v_i|^2 \ll |\text{Disc}(K)|,$$

as desired. \square

4 Bounding the 2-torsion in class groups of number fields of arbitrary degree

We now show how Theorems 1.5 and 1.6 imply Theorem 1.1. Indeed, let B denote the box in Theorem 1.5, viewed inside \mathbb{R}^n , containing the set of β we wish to count, i.e., containing all elements of $\mathcal{O}_K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ whose archimedean embeddings all have size $\ll |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n}$. Theorem 1.6 shows that, for a positive constant $C = C(n)$ depending only on the degree n of K , the dilated box CB covers the fundamental domain F for \mathcal{O}_K in \mathbb{R}^n defined by its Minkowski basis. Thus, the number of possible $\beta \in \mathcal{O}_K$ lying in B is at most $O(\text{Vol}(B)/\text{Vol}(F)) = O(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2})$, which is already better than the trivial bound coming from Brauer–Siegel. To prove Theorem 1.1, however, we require a further power saving on this bound, which we will obtain by giving an upper estimate for the number of just those β whose norm is a square.

First, we handle the case where K contains a subfield F of index 2. In that case, by genus theory, the 2-torsion in the class group of K is bounded by the 2-torsion in the class group of F multiplied by $O(2^t)$, where t is the number of ramified primes in K/F . Since 2^t is subpolynomial in $|\text{Disc}(K)|$, and $|\text{Disc}(F)| \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2}$, we obtain a bound of $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/4+\epsilon})$ in this case, by Brauer–Siegel applied to F together with genus theory for K/F .

Hence we will assume from now on that K does not contain any subfield of index 2. For $\beta \in B \cap \mathcal{O}_K$, we consider the line formed by $\beta + \mathbb{Z}$, and the polynomial $f_\beta(m) = \text{Norm}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\beta - m)$.

Lemma 4.1 *If K does not contain an index 2 subfield, then the number of $\beta \in B \cap \mathcal{O}_K$ such that $f_\beta(x)$ is a square in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ is at most $O(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/4})$.*

Proof: The roots of f_β are the Galois conjugates of β , and so f_β is squarefree as a polynomial unless β is contained in some proper subfield F of K , in which case f_β is a square if and only if $[K : F] > 2$ is even. For any such subfield F , we have $|\text{Disc}(F)| \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/[K:F]}$, so we may again apply Theorem 1.6 to count the number of $\beta \in \mathcal{O}_F \cap B$. Indeed, \mathcal{O}_F is an $[F : \mathbb{Q}]$ -dimensional lattice with covolume $\asymp |\text{Disc}(F)|^{1/2}$ and largest successive minimum of length $\ll |\text{Disc}(F)|^{1/[F:\mathbb{Q}]} \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n}$, and we wish to count the number of β in the lattice \mathcal{O}_F in a region of diameter $\asymp |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n}$. The number of such β is thus

$$\ll \frac{(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n})^{[F:\mathbb{Q}]}}{|\text{Disc}(F)|^{1/2}} \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/[K:F]} \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/4}.$$

The number of possible such subfields F of K is at most a bounded constant depending only on n ; summing up over all such subfields F of K yields the desired result. \square

We now use a result of Bombieri–Pila [4]. If f_β is not a square, then the number of integers $m \ll |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n}$ with $f_\beta(m)$ equal to a square is the same as the number of integral points on the (irreducible) curve $C_\beta : y^2 = g_\beta(x)$ (where g_β denotes the squarefree part of f_β) satisfying $|x| \ll |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/n}$ and $|y| \ll |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2}$. By [4, Theorem 5] (taking there $N = O(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2})$), the number of integral points on C_β lying in this region of (x, y) is at most $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{2n}+\epsilon})$.

Summing up over all $O(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{n}})$ representatives β in $(\mathcal{O}_K \cap B)/\mathbb{Z}$ then gives the desired bound of $O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2n}+\epsilon})$ for the number of 2-torsion elements in the class group of K . We have proven Theorem 1.1.

Remark 4.2 One may also use a sieve, such as the Selberg sieve or the square sieve, to obtain a power saving on $O(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2})$, but such sieve methods do not seem to readily yield power savings that are as strong.

In the case of degree $n = 3$, we can in fact improve our bounds for the count of such β that have square norm by relating this count to the number of integral points on elliptic curves. The same improved bound for the 2-torsion in the class groups of quartic fields then follows formally by the work in [18]. These improvements to Theorem 1.1 in the cubic and quartic cases, along with the proof of Theorem 1.2, are carried out in the next section.

5 Specializing to the cubic and quartic cases, and integral points on elliptic curves

In this section, we further improve our bounds on the 2-torsion in the class groups of cubic fields, by relating the problem, via the work of the previous section, to counting integral points on elliptic curves. We then appeal to the bounds of Helfgott and Venkatesh [11] on integral points and of Brumer and Kramer [5] on ranks of elliptic curves. As a consequence, we also then obtain nontrivial improvements to the best known bounds on 2-Selmer groups, ranks, and the number of integral points on elliptic curves, proving Theorem 1.2. Appealing to [18] then yields the same bounds also on the 2-torsion in class groups of quartic fields.

5.1 The cubic case of Theorem 1.1

Let K be a cubic field. Expanding the polynomial $f_\beta(m)$ from the previous section, it follows that $h_2(K)$ is bounded above by the number of integral points (x, y) on $O(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/6})$ elliptic curves $E_{\pm, A, B, C}$ of the form $\pm y^2 = x^3 + Ax^2 + Bx + C$, where $|A| \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/3}$, $B \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|^{2/3}$, and $C \leq |\text{Disc}(K)|$, that satisfy $|x| \ll |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/3}$ and $|y| \ll |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2}$. It therefore suffices to bound the number of such integral points on each of these curves uniformly.

To accomplish this, we recall the following immediate consequence of a result of Helfgott and Venkatesh [11, Corollary 3.11], who delicately apply sphere packing bounds to give a bound on the total number of integral points on an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} in terms of its discriminant and rank:

Theorem 5.1 *Let E be an elliptic curve over \mathbb{Q} in Weierstrass form with integral coefficients. Then the number of integer points on E is*

$$O_\epsilon \left(|\text{Disc}(E)|^\epsilon e^{(\beta+\epsilon)\text{rk}(E)} \right), \quad (1)$$

where

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \beta = \frac{1+\alpha}{2\alpha} \log \frac{1+\alpha}{2\alpha} - \frac{1-\alpha}{2\alpha} \log \frac{1-\alpha}{2\alpha} = .2782\dots \quad (2)$$

Helfgott and Venkatesh actually prove a more general theorem [11, Theorem 3.8], which allows for the choice of a parameter $t \in [0, 1]$ (to interpolate between sphere packing bounds and Bombieri–Pila-style bounds) and also allows as input an upper bound on the canonical height of the integer points to be counted. We have checked that the choice $t = 0$ (i.e., a pure application of sphere

packing) in their theorem optimizes our ensuing bounds; in addition, imposing our restrictions from the previous section on the canonical height of the integral points we wish to count on $E_{\pm,A,B,C}$ (when $t = 0$) does not improve the exponent of $|\text{Disc}(K)|$ in our ensuing bounds. Therefore, Theorem 5.1 represents the special case of [11, Theorem 3.8] that yields the optimal bounds in our application.

We also apply the following result of Brumer and Kramer (see [5, Proposition 7.1 and subsequent remark]) relating Selmer groups (and thus ranks) to class groups.

Theorem 5.2 *Suppose that E is an elliptic curve defined by a Weierstrass equation $y^2 = f(x)$ over \mathbb{Q} . Let K be the étale cubic \mathbb{Q} -algebra $\mathbb{Q}[x]/(f(x))$. Then*

$$\text{rank}(E) \leq \text{rk}_2(\text{Sel}_2(E)) \leq \text{rk}_2(\text{Cl}(K)[2]) + 2\omega(|\text{Disc}(E)|) + 2, \quad (3)$$

where as usual $\omega(n)$ is the number of distinct prime divisors of n .

Thus, we have shown that the 2-torsion in the class group of a cubic field K is bounded in terms of the number of integral points on a collection of elliptic curves $E_{\pm,A,B,C}$, each having a 2-torsion point defined over K ; meanwhile, Theorems 5.1 and 5.2 together show that the number of integral points on an elliptic curve with a 2-torsion point defined over K is in fact bounded in terms of the 2-torsion in the class group of K ! This results in a feedback loop, where each improved bound on the 2-torsion in the class groups of cubic fields results in an improved bound on the ranks and number of integral points on elliptic curves over \mathbb{Q} , and vice versa.

To solve for the point of convergence, we substitute the bound (3) of Theorem 5.2 into Equation (1) of Theorem 5.1, and sum over our $|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/6}$ elliptic curves $E_{\pm,A,B,C}$ each of which has absolute discriminant $\ll |\text{Disc}(K)|^2$ by the bounds on A , B , and C . We thereby obtain

$$h_2(K) \ll_{\epsilon} |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/6+\epsilon} e^{(\beta+\epsilon)\log_2 h_2(K)}$$

with $h_2(K)$ now occurring on both sides of the inequality. We conclude that

$$h_2(K) \ll_{\epsilon} |\text{Disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{6\left(1-\frac{\beta}{\log 2}\right)}+\epsilon} = O_{\epsilon}(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{.2784\dots+\epsilon}), \quad (4)$$

proving Theorem 1.1 for cubic fields.

5.2 Proof of Theorem 1.2 on bounds for 2-Selmer groups, ranks, and integral points on elliptic curves

Parts (a) and (b) of Theorem 1.2, on 2-Selmer groups and ranks of elliptic curves, are now immediate from the inequality (3) of Brumer and Kramer and the bound (4) on the size of the 2-torsion in class groups of cubic fields.

Meanwhile, Part (c) of Theorem 1.2, on the total number of integral points on an elliptic curve E over \mathbb{Q} , follows by substituting the result for Part (b) into Equation (1) of Theorem 5.1. We remark that the previously best known bound for the total number of integral points on E , of $O_{\epsilon}(|\text{Disc}(E)|^{.2007\dots+\epsilon})$, is Corollary 3.12 of [11], proved in the same way but using the trivial bound $h_2(K) \leq h(K)$.

5.3 The quartic case of Theorem 1.1

To handle the case of quartic fields, we recall [18, Lemma 6.1]:

Lemma 5.3 *Let K be a quartic field of discriminant $\text{Disc}(K)$ with a cubic resolvent field F . Then the numbers $h_2(K)$ and $h_2(F)$ are the same up to a multiplicative constant of order $|\text{Disc}(K)|^{o(1)}$.*

Remark 5.4 The above lemma in fact holds for any quartic field—even if its cubic resolvent is not a field but merely an étale cubic algebra—with the identical proof.

Since the discriminant of F is at most the discriminant of K , we conclude immediately from Lemma 5.3 that

$$h_2(K) \ll_{\epsilon} |\text{Disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{6\left(1-\frac{\beta(0)}{\log 2}\right)}+\epsilon} = O_{\epsilon}(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{.2784\dots+\epsilon}),$$

giving the same improvement of the power saving in Theorem 1.1 for quartic fields as well.

5.4 An application to bounding the number of rational points of bounded height on del Pezzo surfaces of degree 1

We thank Pierre Le Boudec for explaining to us the following application of Theorem 1.2. Let X be a del Pezzo surface of degree 1 defined over \mathbb{Q} . Then it is known (see [8, §8]) that X can be embedded into weighted projective space $\mathbb{P}(3, 2, 1, 1)$ as a smooth sextic:

$$S : y^2 = x^3 + F_4(u, v)x + F_6(u, v),$$

where y , x , u , and v have degrees 3, 2, 1, and 1, respectively, and the F_i are homogeneous polynomials of degree i . The number of rational points on X having bounded height (the height associated to the anticanonical bundle) is bounded by the number of integral points on S with bounded coefficients. The conjecture of Batyrev–Manin [2] implies that the number of rational points on X having height less than N is bounded by $O(N^{1+\epsilon})$. This bound is known for certain singular surfaces (see [14]), but is expected to be difficult to prove in general. Applying the Bombieri–Pila result on fibers yields the bound of $O(N^{3+\epsilon})$. This has been improved by Da Costa [8, Proposition 4], who proves a bound of $O(N^{3-\delta})$ for some $\delta > 0$ which is not made explicit.

We improve over the Bombieri–Pila bound for individual del Pezzo surfaces as follows: fibering over the variables u and v , the problem is reduced to bounding the number of integral points having canonical height less than $\log N$ on $O(N^2)$ elliptic curves. Theorem 1.2 yields a bound of $4.82 \log N$ on the ranks of each of these elliptic curves. Inserting this rank bound into [11, Corollary 3.9] then gives a bound of $O_X(N^{2.87})$ on the number of rational points on X having height less than N .

6 The number of A_4 -quartic fields of bounded discriminant

We can also use our bounds on the 2-torsion in class groups of cubic fields to improve on the best known bounds, due to Baily [1] and Wong [20], on the number of quartic fields (up to isomorphism) of bounded discriminant having associated Galois group the alternating group A_4 .

Let \mathcal{F}_3 be any set of isomorphism classes of cubic fields, and let \mathcal{F}_4 be the subset of isomorphism classes of A_4 - and/or S_4 -quartic fields whose cubic resolvents are in \mathcal{F}_3 . Write $N(\mathcal{F}_4, X)$ for the number of quartic fields in \mathcal{F}_4 with absolute discriminant less than X .

In [1, Lemma 10 and Theorem 2], Baily proved the estimate

$$N(\mathcal{F}_4, X) \ll \sum_{\substack{K \in \mathcal{F}_3 \\ |\text{Disc}(K)| < X}} h_2(K) \log^2(|\text{Disc}(K)|) \left(\frac{X}{|\text{Disc}(K)|} \right)^{1/2}. \quad (5)$$

Baily only considered the cases where \mathcal{F}_3 is the set of all noncyclic cubic fields (in his Theorem 2) and all cyclic fields (his Theorem 4), but his arguments evidently give the more general result (5) without any change.

For a transitive subgroup $G \subset S_n$, let $N_n(G, X)$ denote the number of isomorphism classes of number fields of degree n having Galois closure with Galois group G and absolute discriminant less than X . Incorporating Landau's [13] bound

$$h_2(K) \leq h(K) \ll |\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/2} \log^2(|\text{Disc}(K)|) \quad (6)$$

and the asymptotics $N_3(C_3, X) \sim C_1 X^{1/2}$ and $N_3(S_3, X) \sim C_2 X$, due to Cohn [7] and Davenport and Heilbronn [9], respectively, Baily concluded that

$$N_4(A_4, X) \ll X \log^4 X, \quad N_4(S_4, X) \ll X^{3/2} \log^4 X. \quad (7)$$

These estimates were improved by Wong [19, 20], who showed *on average* that $h_2(K) = O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{1/3+\epsilon})$, yielding the improved bound $N_4(A_4, X) = O_\epsilon(X^{5/6+\epsilon})$.

Our Theorem 1.1 gives the improved bound $h_2(K) = O_\epsilon(|\text{Disc}(K)|^{.2784\dots+\epsilon})$ for individual cubic fields K (regardless of whether they are cyclic or noncyclic). Substituting this bound into (5) and carrying out the partial summation as in [1], we immediately obtain that

$$N_4(A_4, X) = O_\epsilon(X^{.7784\dots+\epsilon}), \quad (8)$$

proving Theorem 1.4.

Remark 6.1 In fact, for any fixed quadratic field F , let $N_n(G, F, X)$ denote the number of isomorphism classes of number fields of degree n having Galois closure with Galois group G , quadratic resolvent field isomorphic to F , and absolute discriminant less than X . (For example, if $G = S_4$, then $N_4(S_4, F, X)$ counts the number of quartic fields K of absolute discriminant less than X such that F is the unique quadratic subfield of the Galois closure of K .) We obtain the bound

$$N_4(S_4, F, X) = O_{\epsilon, F}(X^{.7784\dots+\epsilon}). \quad (9)$$

To prove this, in place of Cohn's result we use the asymptotic

$$N_3(S_3, F, X) \sim C_F X^{1/2}, \quad (10)$$

proved independently by the first author and Shnidman [3, Theorem 7] and Cohen and Morra [6, Theorem 1.1(2), Corollary 7.6], and the result follows immediately. We remark that C_F is $O(|\text{Disc}(F)|^{-1/2} \cdot L(1, \chi(F')))$, where F' is the 'mirror field' of F , so that the implied constant in (9) is decreasing in $|\text{Disc}(F)|$. However, the rate of convergence in (10) depends on F , so that we do not obtain uniformity in the quadratic field F (at least not without further effort).

7 Bounding 2-torsion in class groups of function fields

There is a well-known analogy between number fields and function fields of curves, which we briefly review. Let k be a finite field. For the purposes of this paper, when we say C is a curve over k , we mean that C is a smooth, projective, geometrically irreducible curve over k . Let g be the genus of C . Recall that the gonality of C is defined to be the minimal degree of a non-constant map $\phi : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ defined over k . Curves of genus g and gonality n are analogous to number fields of degree n over \mathbb{Q} with discriminant of size roughly $|k|^{2g}$. In particular, it is noteworthy that when we speak of all curves of genus g , it is analogous to speaking of all number fields of discriminant roughly of size $|k|^{2g}$, *without fixing their degree!* We now prove our main theorem:

Theorem 7.1 *Let C be a curve of genus g over a finite field k . Then*

$$|\mathrm{Pic}^0(C)(k)[2]| \leq \frac{|k|^{g+1} - 1}{|k| - 1}.$$

Moreover, if C admits a degree n map to \mathbb{P}^1 over k , then we have

$$|\mathrm{Pic}^0(C)(k)[2]| \ll_n |k|^{(1-\frac{1}{n})g}.$$

Remark 7.2 It may seem that the first part of our theorem follows immediately from the class number formula

$$|\mathrm{Pic}^0(C)(k)| = |k|^g \log |k| \mathrm{Res}_{s=1} \zeta_C(s),$$

at least up to a sub-exponential factor in g . However, the point of this theorem is that we are not restricting the gonality of C , which means that $\mathrm{Res}_{s=1} \zeta_C(s)$ can in fact grow (or shrink) exponentially in g . This is analogous to the fact that the usual Brauer–Siegel theorem over number fields becomes false if one drops the requirement that the discriminant must grow super-exponentially in the degree. In fact, the trivial bound is $(1 + |k|^{0.5})^{2g}$. Thus, the first part of our theorem does indeed provide a nontrivial power saving.

Remark 7.3 For function fields, there is another way to get a “trivial bound”, namely by noting that $\mathrm{Pic}^0(C)(k)[2] \subset \mathrm{Pic}^0(C)(\bar{k})[2]$ and the latter group has size 2^{2g} , or 2^g if the characteristic is 2. This (usually) does better than the other trivial bound, and in fact our result only beats this bound in the case where $k = \mathbb{F}_3$. In this case, to our knowledge this is the first such improvement, where the problem is usually as difficult as in the number field case.

Remark 7.4 The result we obtain in the function field case is highly suggestive that in the number field case, it should be provable by the analogous means that the 2-torsion in the class group is bounded by the square root of the discriminant, regardless of the degree. However, as far as we can see, in trying to carry out the proof we get derailed by the complexities of high-dimensional geometry. In other words, we have to replace the straightforward use of Riemann–Roch with the difficulties of Minkowski bases in high dimensions.

Proof: We fix a degree g divisor E of C . Now, suppose that D is a degree 0 divisor of C , such that $2D$ is principal. By the Riemann-Roch theorem, any divisor of degree g or higher has a section, and thus, $h^0(C, E - D) > 0$. Hence, at the cost of replacing D by a linearly equivalent divisor, we

may assume that $E - D$ is a positive divisor D_+ , and thus we may write $D = E - D_+$. Now as $2D$ is principal, it follows that $h^0(C, 2E - 2D_+) = 1$ or, in other words, $H^0(C, 2E)$ has an element f , unique up to scaling, such that $\operatorname{div}(f) = 2D_+ - 2E$. Let

$$H^0(C, 2E)^{\text{sq}} := \{f \in H^0(C, 2E) : f \neq 0 \text{ and } 2 \mid \operatorname{div}(f)\}.$$

It follows that there is a surjection from $\mathbb{P}H^0(C, 2E)^{\text{sq}}$ onto $\operatorname{Pic}^0(C)(k)[2]$. The Riemann–Roch theorem, combined with the fact that the first cohomology of any divisor vanishes if the degree of that divisor is larger than $2g - 2$, now implies that $|H^0(C, 2E)| = |k|^{g+1}$. This implies the first claim in our theorem.

For the second claim, we proceed just as in the proof of Theorem 1.1, but using instead the function-field analogue of the theorem of Bombieri and Pila [4, Theorem 5] established by Sedunova [16, Theorem 1]. \square

Remark 7.5 As with the proof of Theorem 1.1 (cf. Remark 4.2), one could use a sieve such as the Selberg or square sieve—in place of Sedunova’s function-field-analogue of the Bombieri–Pila method—to obtain a (not-quite-as-strong) power saving in the second part of Theorem 7.1.

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