ON THE K -THEORY OF ELLIPTIC CURVES

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ABSTRACT. Let A be the coordinate ring of an affine elliptic curve (over an infinite field k) of the form $X - \{p\}$, where X is projective and p is a closed point on X . Denote by F the function field of X . We show that the image of $H_\bullet(GL_2(A), \mathbb{Z})$ in $H_\bullet(GL_2(F), \mathbb{Z})$ coincides with the image of $H_\bullet(GL_2(k), \mathbb{Z})$. As a consequence, we obtain numerous results about the K -theory of A and X . For example, if k is a number field, we show that $r_2(K_2(A) \otimes \mathbb{Q}) = 0$, where r_m denotes the m th level of the rank filtration.

1. INTRODUCTION

Computing the K -theory of a scheme X is a very difficult task. Even the simplest case $X = \text{Spec } k$, where k is a field, is not completely solved, although a great deal is known. The next case to consider is when X is a curve over k , and it is here that the complexity grows rapidly. Some curves of genus zero present no real difficulty thanks to the fundamental theorem: $K_i(R[t, t^{-1}]) = K_i(R) \oplus K_{i-1}(R)$ for R regular. The K -theory of elliptic curves, on the other hand, has proved to be much more elusive.

A great deal of recent work has focused on the construction of specific elements in the K -theory of elliptic curves, particularly in the second group K_2 . This program goes back to the work of S. Bloch [2], who constructed a regulator map on K_2 and used it to find nontrivial elements. A. Beilinson [1] generalized this construction and made a number of conjectures relating the dimension of $K_2 \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ with the values of L -functions on the curve. More recently, Goncharov–Levin [5], Rolshausen–Schappacher [9], and Wildeshaus [14] have made further progress in this area.

In this paper we consider the following situation. Let E be an affine elliptic curve defined by the Weierstrass equation $F(x, y) = 0$, where

$$F(x, y) = y^2 + a_1xy + a_3y - x^3 - a_2x^2 - a_4x - a_6.$$

Here, the a_i lie in an infinite field k . Denote by $\overline{E}$ the projective curve $E \cup \{\infty\}$ and by F the function field of $\overline{E}$. Denote by A the affine coordinate ring of E ; it is a Dedekind domain with field of fractions F . We have $A^\times = k^\times$.

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Consider the obvious embedding $i : GL_2(A) \longrightarrow GL_2(F)$. The main result of this paper is the following.

Theorem 1.1. *The image of the map*

$$i_* : H_\bullet(GL_2(A), \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_\bullet(GL_2(F), \mathbb{Z})$$

coincides with the image of

$$(i|_{GL_2(k)})_* : H_\bullet(GL_2(k), \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_\bullet(GL_2(F), \mathbb{Z}).$$

This is a consequence of an explicit computation of the homology of $PGL_2(A)$ due to the author [6] (recalled in Section 4 below). The proof of Theorem 1.1 is given in Section 6.

Remark. Theorem 1.1 and its corollaries in Sections 2 and 3 are valid also for singular cubic curves $F(x, y) = 0$. We shall point out the necessary modifications needed to prove this below.

From this result we deduce a number of facts about the K -theory of E and $\overline{E}$. Recall the *rank filtration* of the rational K -theory $K_\bullet(R)_\mathbb{Q} := K_\bullet(R) \otimes_\mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Q}$ of a ring R :

$$r_m K_n(R)_\mathbb{Q} = \text{im}\{H_n(GL_m(R), \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow H_n(GL(R), \mathbb{Q})\} \cap K_n(R)_\mathbb{Q}.$$

Corollary 1.2. *The image of the map $r_2 K_n(A)_\mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow r_2 K_n(F)_\mathbb{Q}$ coincides with the image of $r_2 K_n(k)_\mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow r_2 K_n(F)_\mathbb{Q}$.*

In particular, when $n = 2$ we see that the image of $r_2 K_2(A)_\mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow r_2 K_2(F)_\mathbb{Q}$ coincides with the image of $K_2(k)_\mathbb{Q}$.

Remark. This corollary is valid for *any* field k . Indeed, if k is finite, then the rational homology $H_\bullet(GL_2(A), \mathbb{Q})$ vanishes in positive degrees (as does $H_\bullet(GL_2(k), \mathbb{Q})$) from which it follows that $r_2 K_n(A)_\mathbb{Q} = 0$.

Define a filtration $r_\bullet K_\bullet(\overline{E})_\mathbb{Q}$ by pulling back the rank filtration of $K_\bullet(A)_\mathbb{Q}$:

$$r_m K_n(\overline{E})_\mathbb{Q} := (f^*)^{-1}(r_m K_n(A)_\mathbb{Q}),$$

where $f : E \longrightarrow \overline{E}$ is the inclusion and $f^* : K_\bullet(\overline{E}) \longrightarrow K_\bullet(E) = K_\bullet(A)$ is the induced map in K -theory. Then we obviously have the following result.

Corollary 1.3. *The image of $r_2 K_n(\overline{E})_\mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow r_2 K_n(F)_\mathbb{Q}$ coincides with the image of $r_2 K_n(k)_\mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow r_2 K_n(F)_\mathbb{Q}$.*

We study the filtration $r_\bullet$ in greater detail in Section 2. In Section 3 we specialize to the case where k is a number field. In this case, we show that $r_2 K_2(A)_\mathbb{Q} = 0$.

In the case $n = 2$, results of Nesterenko–Suslin [8] imply that $r_3 K_2(A)_\mathbb{Q} = K_2(A)_\mathbb{Q}$. A description of the homology of $PGL_3(A)$ (or $GL_3(A)$) would provide a great deal of insight into the structure of $K_2(\overline{E})_\mathbb{Q}$, especially over a number field. Such a computation remains elusive, however.

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2. THE RANK FILTRATION

The rational K -groups of affine schemes admit the rank filtration mentioned in the introduction. Since $BGL(R)^+$ is an H -space, the Milnor–Moore Theorem [7] implies that the Hurewicz map

$$h : \pi_{\bullet}(BGL(R)^+) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow H_{\bullet}(GL(R), \mathbb{Q})$$

is injective with image equal to the primitive elements of the homology. The rank filtration is the increasing filtration defined by

$$r_m K_n(R)_{\mathbb{Q}} = \text{im}\{H_n(GL_m(R), \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow H_n(GL(R), \mathbb{Q})\} \cap K_n(R)_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

By Theorem 2.7 of [8], the map $H_2(GL_3(A), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_2(GL(A), \mathbb{Z})$ is surjective so that $r_3 K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} = K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}}$. The rank filtration of $K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ then has the form

$$0 = r_1 K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} \subseteq r_2 K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} \subseteq r_3 K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} = K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

(the vanishing of r_1 is a consequence of the vanishing of $r_1 K_2(k)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ for infinite fields [8], and the fact that $A^{\times} = k^{\times}$).

Define an increasing filtration $r_{\bullet}$ of $K_n(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}}$ as follows. Let $f : E \longrightarrow \overline{E}$ be the canonical inclusion and denote by f^* the induced map on K -theory. We define $r_m K_n(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}}$ by

$$r_m K_n(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}} = (f^*)^{-1}(r_m K_n(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}}).$$

There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} r_m K_n(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}} & \longrightarrow & r_m K_n(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & r_m K_n(F)_{\mathbb{Q}}. \end{array} \quad (1)$$

Proposition 2.1. *The image of $r_2 K_n(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} \longrightarrow r_2 K_n(F)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ coincides with the image of $r_2 K_n(k)_{\mathbb{Q}} \longrightarrow r_2 K_n(F)_{\mathbb{Q}}$.*

Proof. By Theorem 1.1, the image of

$$i_* : H_{\bullet}(GL_2(A), \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_{\bullet}(GL_2(F), \mathbb{Z})$$

coincides with the image of $(i|_{GL_2(k)})_*$. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_n(GL_2(A), \mathbb{Q}) & \longrightarrow & H_n(GL(A), \mathbb{Q}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_n(GL_2(F), \mathbb{Q}) & \longrightarrow & H_n(GL(F), \mathbb{Q}). \end{array}$$

It follows that the image of $H_n(GL_2(A), \mathbb{Q})$ in $H_n(GL(F), \mathbb{Q})$ coincides with the image of $H_n(GL_2(k), \mathbb{Q})$; i.e., the image of $r_2 K_n(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow r_2 K_n(F)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ coincides with the image of $r_2 K_n(k)_{\mathbb{Q}}$. $\square$

Corollary 2.2. *The image of $r_2 K_n(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}} \longrightarrow r_2 K_n(F)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ coincides with the image of $r_2 K_n(k)_{\mathbb{Q}}$.*

Proof. This follows by considering the diagram (1). $\square$

3. THE NUMBER FIELD CASE

Suppose that the ground field k is a number field. By localizing the projective curve at its generic point we obtain the following exact sequence for K_2

$$0 \longrightarrow K_2(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}} \longrightarrow K_2(F)_{\mathbb{Q}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}} \bigoplus_P K_1(k(P))_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

where P varies over the closed points of $\overline{E}$ and $k(P)$ is the residue field at P . The map $\mathcal{T}$ is the *tame symbol* (see, e.g., [9]).

Remark. It is not known for a single curve if $K_2(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is finite dimensional. Beilinson has conjectured that the dimension of this space is the number of infinite places of k plus the number of primes $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathcal{O}_k$ where $\overline{E}$ has split multiplicative reduction modulo $\mathfrak{p}$. For a discussion of this see, for example, [9].

We also have the localization sequence for A :

$$\cdots \rightarrow K_{i+1}(F) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p} \text{ maximal}} K_i(A/\mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow K_i(A) \rightarrow K_i(F) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since $A/\mathfrak{p}$ is a finite extension of k for all $\mathfrak{p}$, the groups $K_{2m}(A/\mathfrak{p})$ are torsion. It follows that we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow K_{2m}(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} \longrightarrow K_{2m}(F)_{\mathbb{Q}} \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{p}} K_{2m-1}(A/\mathfrak{p})_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

Proposition 3.1. *If the ground field k is a number field, then the map $K_2(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is injective.*

Proof. This follows by considering the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} & \longrightarrow & K_2(F)_{\mathbb{Q}} \\ & & \uparrow & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K_2(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}} & \longrightarrow & K_2(F)_{\mathbb{Q}}. \end{array}$$

□

Proposition 3.2. *If k is a number field, then $r_2 K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} = 0 = r_2 K_2(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}}$.*

Proof. The map $K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow K_2(F)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is injective. But by Proposition 2.1, the image of $r_2 K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ coincides with the image of $r_2 K_2(k)_{\mathbb{Q}} = K_2(k)_{\mathbb{Q}} = 0$. □

As a consequence we see that any nontrivial elements of $K_2(A)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ (and hence of $K_2(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}}$) must come from $H_2(GL_3(A), \mathbb{Q})$. Thus, to prove that $K_2(\overline{E})_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a finite dimensional vector space, it suffices to show that the image of $H_2(GL_3(A), \mathbb{Q})$ in $H_2(GL_3(F), \mathbb{Q}) = H_2(GL(F), \mathbb{Q})$ is finite dimensional.

4. THE HOMOLOGY OF $PGL_2(A)$

The remainder of the paper is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.1. We begin by recalling the calculation of $H_\bullet(PGL_2(A), \mathbb{Z})$ given in [6]. The proof uses the action of $PGL_2(A)$ on a certain Bruhat–Tits tree $\mathcal{X}$.

We use the description of $\mathcal{X}$ given by Takahashi [13]. Recall that A is the coordinate ring of the affine curve E with function field F . The field F has transcendence degree 1 over k and is equipped with the discrete valuation at ∞ , v_∞ . Denote by $\mathcal{O}_\infty$ the valuation ring and by $t = x/y$ the uniformizer at ∞ . Denote by $\mathcal{L}$ the field of Laurent series in t and let v be the valuation on $\mathcal{L}$ defined by $v(\sum_{n \geq n_0} a_n t^n) = n_0$. The ring A can be embedded in $\mathcal{L}$ in such a way that $v(x) = -2$ and $v(y) = -3$; we identify A with its image in $\mathcal{L}$. Note that this embedding induces an embedding $F \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ and that the completion of F with respect to v_∞ is $\mathcal{L}$. We therefore have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} GL_2(A) & \longrightarrow & GL_2(F) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & GL_2(\mathcal{L}). \end{array}$$

Let $G = GL_2(\mathcal{L})$ and $K = GL_2(k[[t]])$. Denote by Z the center of G . The Bruhat–Tits tree $\mathcal{X}$ is defined as follows. The vertex set of $\mathcal{X}$ is the set of cosets G/KZ . Two cosets g_1KZ and g_2KZ are adjacent if

$$g_1^{-1}g_2 = \begin{pmatrix} t & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{pmatrix} t^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{modulo } KZ$$

for some $b \in k$. The graph $\mathcal{X}$ is a tree [11], p. 70. Note that $GL_2(A)$ acts on $\mathcal{X}$ without inversion and that the center of $GL_2(A)$ (which is equal to $k^\times$) acts trivially on $\mathcal{X}$. It follows that the quotient $PGL_2(A) \backslash \mathcal{X}$ is defined. We describe a fundamental domain $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{X}$ for the action (*i.e.*, $\mathcal{D} \cong PGL_2(A) \backslash \mathcal{X}$).

If $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{L}$, denote by $\phi(f_1, f_2)$ the vertex $\begin{pmatrix} f_1 & f_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} KZ$. Denote by $F_x(l, m)$ and $F_y(l, m)$ the partial derivatives at (l, m) of the Weierstrass equation $F(x, y)$. Define two sets E_1 and E_2 as follows:

$$E_1 = \{(l, m) : F(l, m) = 0 \text{ and } F_y(l, m) = 0\} \cup \{\infty\}$$

and

$$E_2 = \{(l, m) : F(l, m) = 0 \text{ and } F_y(l, m) \neq 0\}.$$

FIGURE 1. $F(l, y) = 0$ has no rational solutions FIGURE 2. $F(l, y) = 0$ has a unique rational solution

Observe that $\overline{E} = E_1 \cup E_2$. Define vertices of $\mathcal{X}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} o &= \phi(t, t^{-1}); \\ v(l) &= \begin{cases} \phi(t^2, t^{-1} + lt) & \text{if } l \in k \\ \phi(1, t^{-1}) & \text{if } l = \infty; \end{cases} \\ c(p, n) &= \begin{cases} \phi(t^{n+2}, \frac{y-m}{x-l}) & \text{if } p = (l, m) \in E \\ \phi(t^{-n}, 0) & \text{if } p = \infty; \end{cases} \\ e(p) &= \begin{cases} \phi(t^4, \frac{y-m}{x-l} + \frac{F_x(l, m)}{y-m}) & \text{if } p = (l, m) \in E_1 \\ \phi(1, 0) & \text{if } p = \infty. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

We are now ready to describe the subgraph $\mathcal{D}$. For each $l \in k \cup \{\infty\}$, the vertex $v(l)$ is adjacent to o . Denote by $\mathcal{D}(l)$ the connected component of $\mathcal{D} - \{o\}$ which contains $v(l)$. The $\mathcal{D}(l)$ fall into three types.

(1) Suppose $F(x, y) = 0$ has no rational solution with $x = l$. Then $\mathcal{D}(l)$ consists only of $v(l)$ (see Figure 1).

(2) Suppose $l = \infty$ or $F(x, y) = 0$ has a unique rational solution with $x = l$. Let p be the point at infinity of E or the rational point corresponding to the solution. Note that p is a point of order 2. Then $\mathcal{D}(l)$ consists of an infinite path $c(p, 1), c(p, 2), \dots$ and an extra vertex $e(p)$ (see Figure 2).

(3) Suppose $F(x, y) = 0$ has two different solutions such that $x = l$. Let p, q be the corresponding points on E . Then $\mathcal{D}(l)$ consists of two infinite paths $c(p, 1), c(p, 2), \dots$ and $c(q, 1), c(q, 2), \dots$ (see Figure 3).

The infinite path $c(p, 1), c(p, 2), \dots$ is called a *cuspl*. Note that there is a one-to-one correspondence between cusps and the rational points of $\overline{E}$.

Theorem 4.1 (Takahashi). *The graph $\mathcal{D}$ is a fundamental domain for the action of $GL_2(A)$ on $\mathcal{X}$ (and hence is also a fundamental domain for the action of $PGL_2(A)$).* $\square$

Remark. The theorem is true also for singular curves C given by $F(x, y) = 0$ with the following modification. If the curve is singular at $p = (l, m)$, then the vertex $e(p)$ is the same as $c(p, 2)$. In this case, then, the tree $\mathcal{D}(l)$ consists only of the cusp $c(p, 1), c(p, 2), \dots$. The proofs of the following results for

FIGURE 3. $F(l, y) = 0$ has two distinct solutions

C then go through unchanged except that the summands in the homology decomposition of $H_\bullet(PGL_2(k[C]), \mathbb{Z})$ corresponding to singular points are $H_\bullet(k^\times, \mathbb{Z})$ instead of $H_\bullet(PGL_2(k), \mathbb{Z})$.

Since $\mathcal{X}$ is contractible, we have a spectral sequence with E^1 -term

$$E_{p,q}^1 = \bigoplus_{\sigma^{(p)} \subset \mathcal{D}} H_q(\Gamma_\sigma, \mathbb{Z}) \implies H_{p+q}(PGL_2(A), \mathbb{Z})$$

where Γ_σ is the stabilizer of the p -simplex σ in $PGL_2(A)$. We shall discuss the stabilizers in detail in the next section. For the purpose of computing homology, the next result is sufficient (see [13], Theorem 5). If $F(l, y) = 0$ has no rational solution, denote by $k(\omega)$ the quadratic extension of k in which $F(l, \omega) = 0$.

Proposition 4.2. *Up to isomorphism, the stabilizers Γ_σ are as follows:*

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_o &= \{1\} \\ \Gamma_{v(l)} &\cong \begin{cases} k(\omega)^\times / k^\times & \text{in case (1)} \\ k & \text{in case (2)} \\ k^\times & \text{in case (3)} \end{cases} \\ \Gamma_{c(p,n)} &\cong \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} p & v \\ 0 & q \end{pmatrix} : p, q \in k^\times, v \in k^n \right\} / k^\times \\ \Gamma_{e(p)} &\cong PGL_2(k). \end{aligned}$$

The stabilizer of an edge is the intersection of its vertex stabilizers (one of which is contained in the other). $\square$

By Theorem 1.11 of [8], the inclusion of the diagonal subgroup into $\Gamma_{c(p,n)}$ induces an isomorphism in homology. This leads to the proof of the following, which is the main result of [6].

Theorem 4.3. *For all $i \geq 1$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
H_i(PGL_2(A), \mathbb{Z}) \cong & \bigoplus_{\substack{l \in k \cup \{\infty\} \\ F(l,y)=0 \text{ has unique sol.}}} H_i(PGL_2(k), \mathbb{Z}) \\
& \oplus \bigoplus_{\substack{l \in k \\ F(l,y)=0 \text{ has two sol.}}} H_i(k^\times, \mathbb{Z}) \\
& \oplus \bigoplus_{\substack{l \in k \\ F(l,y)=0 \text{ has no sol.}}} H_i(k(\omega)^\times / k^\times, \mathbb{Z}). \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Remark. This theorem holds also in degrees ≤ 2 if k is a finite field with at least 4 elements. For in this case, the inclusion of the diagonal subgroup into $\Gamma_{c(p,n)}$ induces a homology isomorphism in degrees ≤ 2 ; see [10], p. 204.

The isomorphism is induced by the inclusion of the various $\Gamma_{v(l)}$ and $\Gamma_{e(p)}$. In the next section, we shall compute the image of the map

$$H_\bullet(PGL_2(A), \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_\bullet(PGL_2(F), \mathbb{Z}).$$

5. THE MAP $H_\bullet(PGL_2(A), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_\bullet(PGL_2(F), \mathbb{Z})$

To compute the image of $H_\bullet(PGL_2(A), \mathbb{Z})$ in $H_\bullet(PGL_2(F), \mathbb{Z})$, we must examine the various Γ_v in greater detail. If $p = \infty$, then the stabilizer $\Gamma_{e(\infty)}$ is the subgroup $PGL_2(k)$ of $PGL_2(A)$. Hence, under the map $j : PGL_2(A) \rightarrow PGL_2(F)$, $\Gamma_{e(\infty)}$ maps to $PGL_2(k) \subset PGL_2(F)$.

The other stabilizers for $l \neq \infty$ are *not* subgroups of $PGL_2(k)$, although they are isomorphic to such. We have the following result.

Theorem 5.1. *For each $l \in k$, the stabilizers $\Gamma_{v(l)}$ and $\Gamma_{e(p)}$ ($p = (l, m)$) are conjugate in $PGL_2(F)$ to subgroups of $PGL_2(k)$.*

Corollary 5.2. *The image of $j_* : H_\bullet(PGL_2(A), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_\bullet(PGL_2(F), \mathbb{Z})$ coincides with the image of $H_\bullet(PGL_2(k), \mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. It is well-known (see [4], p. 48) that conjugation induces the identity on homology. It follows that if H_1, H_2 are conjugate subgroups of a group G , then the images of $H_\bullet(H_i, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_\bullet(G, \mathbb{Z})$ coincide. Since each stabilizer which appears in the homology decomposition of $PGL_2(A)$ is conjugate in $PGL_2(F)$ to a subgroup of $PGL_2(k)$, the result follows. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 5.1. To keep the notation as simple as possible, we only prove the case $\Gamma_{v(0)}$ and in the case $F(0, 0) = 0 = F_y(0, 0)$, $\Gamma_{e(0,0)}$. All other

cases are similar (but notationally more complex). For $r_1, \dots, r_4 \in k$ define

$$M_2(r_1, r_2) = \begin{pmatrix} r_2 y + r_1 & -r_2 \left(\frac{y^2 + a_3 y - a_6}{x} \right) \\ r_2 x & -r_2 y - a_3 r_2 + r_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$M_4(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \begin{matrix} r_4 x y + r_3(x^2 + a_2 x + a_4) \\ + r_2 y + r_1 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} -r_4 y^2 - r_3 y(x + a_2) + a_4 r_4(x + a_2) \\ -r_2(x^2 + a_2 x + a_4 - a_1 y) \end{matrix} \\ \hline \begin{matrix} r_4 x^2 + r_3(y + a_1 x) \\ + r_2 x + a_4 r_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} -r_4 x y - r_3(x^2 + a_2 x + a_4) \\ -r_2 y + a_1 a_4 r_4 + a_4 r_3 + r_1 \end{matrix} \end{array} \right).$$

According to Proposition 9 of [13], the stabilizer of $v(0)$ in $GL_2(A)$ is

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_{v(0)} = \{M_2(r_1, r_2) : r_1(-a_3 r_2 + r_1) - a_6 r_2^2 \neq 0\},$$

and of $e(0, 0)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Gamma}_{e(0,0)} = \\ \{M_4(r_i) : r_1(a_4 r_3 + r_1) + (-a_2 a_4 r_4 + a_1 a_4 r_3 + a_4 r_2 a_1 r_1) a_4 r_4 \neq 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the following identity:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} M_2(r_1, r_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1/x & y/x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 & a_6 r_2 \\ r_2 & r_1 - a_3 r_2 \end{pmatrix} = N_2(r_1, r_2).$$

It follows that

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tilde{\Gamma}_{v(0)} \begin{pmatrix} 1/x & y/x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \{N_2(r_1, r_2) : \det N_2(r_1, r_2) \neq 0\} = \tilde{\Gamma}.$$

Note that the subgroup $\tilde{\Gamma}$ lies in $GL_2(k)$ and that $g = \begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is an element of $GL_2(F)$. It follows that $g\Gamma_{v(0)}g^{-1} = \tilde{\Gamma}/k^\times \subset PGL_2(k)$ inside $PGL_2(F)$. Moreover, we can demonstrate the isomorphism of Proposition 4.2 as follows. If $F(0, y) = 0$ has no rational solutions, then define a map $\tilde{\Gamma} \rightarrow k(\omega)^\times$ by $N_2(r_1, r_2) \mapsto r_1 + r_2\omega$. One checks easily that this is an isomorphism. If $F(0, y) = 0$ has two solutions, say $u, v \in k$, then it is easy to see that

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & uv \\ \frac{-1}{u(u-v)} & \frac{-1}{u-v} \end{pmatrix} \tilde{\Gamma} \begin{pmatrix} u & uv \\ \frac{-1}{u(u-v)} & \frac{-1}{u-v} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = D(k)$$

where $D(k) \subset GL_2(k)$ is the subgroup of diagonal matrices. Finally, if $F(0, y) = 0$ has a unique solution, say $u \in k^\times$, then

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & u \end{pmatrix} \tilde{\Gamma} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & u \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = B(k)$$

where $B(k)$ is the upper triangular subgroup of $GL_2(k)$.

For the group $\Gamma_{e(0,0)}$ we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ \frac{y}{a_4} & 1 - \frac{y^2}{a_4 x} \end{pmatrix} \tilde{\Gamma}_{e(0,0)} \begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ \frac{y}{a_4} & 1 - \frac{y^2}{a_4 x} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = GL_2(k)$$

from which it follows that $\Gamma_{e(0,0)}$ is conjugate to $PGL_2(k)$ inside $PGL_2(F)$. (Note that since $\overline{E}$ is smooth, $a_4 \neq 0$.) $\square$

6. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

We now prove Theorem 1.1. Corollary 5.2 shows that $H_\bullet(PGL_2(A), \mathbb{Z})$ has image equal to the image of $H_\bullet(PGL_2(k), \mathbb{Z})$ in $H_\bullet(PGL_2(F), \mathbb{Z})$. Consider the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1 & \rightarrow & k^\times & \rightarrow & GL_2(A) & \rightarrow & PGL_2(A) & \rightarrow & 1 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 1 & \rightarrow & F^\times & \rightarrow & GL_2(F) & \rightarrow & PGL_2(F) & \rightarrow & 1 \end{array}$$

and the induced map of Hochschild–Serre spectral sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} E_{p,q}^2(A) & = & H_p(PGL_2(A), H_q(k^\times)) & \Rightarrow & H_{p+q}(GL_2(A), \mathbb{Z}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E_{p,q}^2(F) & = & H_p(PGL_2(F), H_q(F^\times)) & \Rightarrow & H_{p+q}(GL_2(F), \mathbb{Z}). \end{array}$$

Since the extensions are central, the groups $H_q(k^\times)$ (resp. $H_q(F^\times)$) are trivial $PGL_2(A)$ (resp. $PGL_2(F)$) modules. Hence we have the following commutative diagram of universal coefficient sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H_p(PGL_2(A)) \otimes H_q(k^\times) & \rightarrow & H_p(PGL_2(A), H_q(k^\times)) & \rightarrow & \text{Tor}_1^{\mathbb{Z}}(H_{p-1}(PGL_2(A)), H_q(k^\times)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_p(PGL_2(F)) \otimes H_q(F^\times) & \rightarrow & H_p(PGL_2(F), H_q(F^\times)) & \rightarrow & \text{Tor}_1^{\mathbb{Z}}(H_{p-1}(PGL_2(F)), H_q(F^\times)). \end{array}$$

By Corollary 5.2, we see that the image of $E_{p,q}^2(A) \rightarrow E_{p,q}^2(F)$ coincides with the image of $E_{p,q}^2(k) \rightarrow E_{p,q}^2(F)$. It follows that the same is true of the E^∞ terms:

$$\text{im}\{E_{p,q}^\infty(A) \rightarrow E_{p,q}^\infty(F)\} = \text{im}\{E_{p,q}^\infty(k) \rightarrow E_{p,q}^\infty(F)\}.$$

Thus, the image of $H_\bullet(GL_2(A), \mathbb{Z})$ in $H_\bullet(GL_2(F), \mathbb{Z})$ coincides with the image of $H_\bullet(GL_2(k), \mathbb{Z})$.

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