

EPFL and ETHZ Number Theory Days

ETH Zurich, 17–18 April 2008

Abstracts

TORSION POINTS AND FAMILIES OF ELLIPTIC CURVES

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We sketch a proof, obtained with Umberto Zannier, that there are at most finitely many complex numbers $\lambda \neq 0, 1$ such that two points on the Legendre elliptic curve $Y^2 = X(X - 1)(X - \lambda)$ with coordinates $X = 2, 3$ both have finite order. This is a very special case of general conjectures about unlikely intersections of semiabelian schemes.