

**ON THE RATIONAL POINTS OF SOME JACOBIAN  
 VARIETIES OVER LARGE ALGEBRAIC  
 NUMBER FIELDS**

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In this note we shall prove the following: Let  $X$  be a hyperelliptic curve defined over the rational number field  $\mathbf{Q}$  and let  $J$  be its Jacobian variety. Let  $L$  be the field generated by all square roots of rational integers over  $\mathbf{Q}$ . Then the group of  $L$ -rational points  $J(L)$  has an infinite rank over the rational integer ring  $\mathbf{Z}$ .

In Frey and Jarden [1], the following is conjectured: Let  $A$  be an abelian variety defined over  $\mathbf{Q}$  and  $\mathbf{Q}_{ab}$  the maximal abelian extension of  $\mathbf{Q}$ . Then does the group  $A(\mathbf{Q}_{ab})$  have an infinite rank over  $\mathbf{Z}$ ? Our result supports this conjecture partially.

1. Let  $X$  be a hyperelliptic curve defined by the equation (in the affine form)  $y^2=f(x)$ , where  $f(x)$  is a monic separable polynomial of degree  $2g+1$  with coefficients in  $\mathbf{Z}$ . Let  $P_0=(\infty, \infty)$  be the point at infinity on  $X$ , which is rational over  $\mathbf{Q}$ . Let  $z=x^g/y$  be a local uniformizing parameter at  $P_0$ . Let  $\omega_i=x^{i-1}dx/y$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, g$ ) be the canonical base of the space of differential forms of the first kind on  $X$ . Writing these  $\omega_i$  in terms of  $z$  and integrating  $\omega_i$  formally, we get power series  $\Psi_i(z) \in \mathbf{Q}[[z]]$  such that  $\Psi_i(0)=(0)$  and  $\omega_i=d\Psi_i$ .

LEMMA 1.

$$\Psi_i(z) = \frac{-2}{2g-2i+1} z^{2g-2i+1} + \sum_{n>g-i} \frac{c_n^{(i)}}{2n+1} z^{2n+1} \quad \text{with } c_n^{(i)} \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

*Proof.* It is easily proved by direct computation. We outline the proof. Differentiating  $z=x^g/y$  with respect to  $x$ , we have

$$dz = (gx^{g-1} - x^g f'(x)/2f(x)) dx/y.$$

Hence we have

$$\Psi_i'(z) = 1/gx^{g-i}(1 - xf'(x)/2gf(x)).$$

We write  $z=x^g/\sqrt{f(x)}$  and expand the above equation in terms of  $t=1/x$ .

Let  $\Psi_i(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  and let  $h(1/x) = f(x)/x^{2g+1} - 1$ . After some computations we get

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