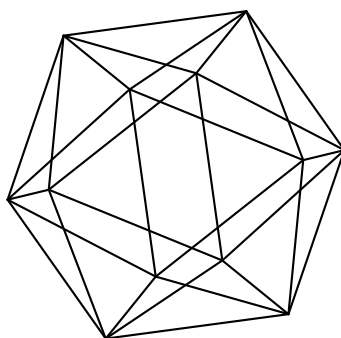


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big monodromy

by

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TWO-DIMENSIONAL FAMILIES OF HYPERELLIPTIC JACOBIANS WITH BIG MONODROMY

YURI G. ZARHIN

ABSTRACT. Let K be a global field of characteristic different from 2 and $u(x) \in K[x]$ be an irreducible polynomial of even degree $2g \geq 6$, whose Galois group over K is either the full symmetric group \mathbf{S}_{2g} or the alternating group \mathbf{A}_{2g} . We describe explicitly how to chose (infinitely many) pairs of distinct $t_1, t_2 \in K$ such that the g -dimensional jacobian of a hyperelliptic curve $y^2 = (x - t_1)(x - t_2)u(x)$ has no nontrivial endomorphisms over an algebraic closure of K and has big monodromy.

1. STATEMENTS

As usual, \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{Q} and \mathbb{C} stand for the ring of integers, the field of rational numbers and the field of complex numbers respectively. If ℓ is a prime then we write $\mathbb{F}_\ell, \mathbb{Z}_\ell$ and \mathbb{Q}_ℓ for the ℓ -element (finite) field, the ring of ℓ -adic integers and field of ℓ -adic numbers respectively. If A is a finite set then we write $\#(A)$ for the number of its elements.

If C is a commutative ring with 1, V a free C -module of finite rank and $e : V \times V \rightarrow C$ an alternating C -bilinear form then we write

$$\mathrm{Sp}(V, e) \subset \mathrm{Gp}(V, e) \subset \mathrm{Aut}_C(V)$$

for the symplectic group

$$\mathrm{Sp}(V, e) = \{u \in \mathrm{Aut}_C(V) \mid e(ux, uy) = e(x, y) \forall x, y \in V\}$$

and the group of symplectic similitudes $\mathrm{Gp}(V, e)$ that consists of all automorphisms u of V such that there exists $c \in C^*$ with

$$e(ux, uy) = c \cdot e(x, y) \forall x, y \in V.$$

Let K be a field of characteristic different from 2, let \bar{K} be its algebraic closure and $\mathrm{Gal}(K) = \mathrm{Aut}(\bar{K}/K)$ its absolute Galois group. If $L \subset \bar{K}$ is a finite separable algebraic extension of K then \bar{K} is an algebraic closure of L and $\mathrm{Gal}(L) = \mathrm{Aut}(\bar{K}/L)$ is an open subgroup of finite index in $\mathrm{Gal}(K)$; actually, the index equals degree $[L : K]$ of the field extension L/K .

Let $n \geq 5$ be an integer, $f(x) \in K[x]$ a degree n polynomial *without multiple roots*, $\mathfrak{R}_f \subset \bar{K}$ the n -element set of its roots, $K(\mathfrak{R}_f) \subset \bar{K}$ the splitting field of $f(x)$ and $\mathrm{Gal}(f) = \mathrm{Gal}(K(\mathfrak{R}_f)/K)$ the Galois group of $f(x)$ over K . One may view $\mathrm{Gal}(f)$ as a certain group of permutations of \mathfrak{R}_f . Let $C_f : y^2 = f(x)$ be the corresponding hyperelliptic curve of genus $\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor$. Let $J(C_f)$ be the jacobian of C_f ; it is a $\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor$ -dimensional abelian variety that is defined over K .

Let X be an abelian variety that is defined over K . We write $\mathrm{End}(X)$ for the ring of all \bar{K} -endomorphisms of X . As usual, we write $\mathrm{End}^0(X)$ for the corresponding (finite-dimensional semisimple) \mathbb{Q} -algebra $\mathrm{End}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$.

If m is a positive integer that is not divisible by $\text{char}(K)$ then we write X_m for the kernel of multiplication by m in $X(\bar{K})$. It is well known that X_m is a free $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ -module of rank $2\dim(X)$ that is a Galois submodule of $X(\bar{K})$: we write

$$\bar{\rho}_{m,X} : \text{Gal}(K) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}}(X_m)$$

for the corresponding structure homomorphism and

$$\tilde{G}_{m,X,K} \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}}(X_m)$$

for its image. A polarization λ on X that is defined over K gives rise to the Galois-equivariant alternating bilinear Riemann form

$$X_m \times X_m \rightarrow \mu_m$$

where μ_m is the cyclic group of all m th roots of unity in \bar{K} . Identifying (non-canonically) μ_m with $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$, we may view the Riemann form as an alternating bilinear Riemann form

$$\bar{e}_{\lambda,m} : X_m \times X_m \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$$

such that

$$\bar{e}_{\lambda,m}(\sigma(x), \sigma(y)) = \bar{\chi}_m(\sigma) \bar{e}_{\lambda,m}(x, y)$$

for all $x, y \in X_m$ and $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K)$ where

$$\bar{\chi}_m = \bar{\chi}_{m,K} : \text{Gal}(K) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^*$$

is the cyclotomic character that describes the Galois action on m th roots of unity. (This form is nondegenerate if and only if $\deg(\lambda)$ and m are relatively prime. In particular, if λ is a principal polarization then $\bar{e}_{\lambda,m}$ is nondegenerate for all m .) This implies that

$$\tilde{G}_{m,X,K} \subset \text{Gp}(X_m, \bar{e}_{\lambda,m}) \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}}(X_m).$$

Clearly, $\tilde{G}_{m,X,L} = \bar{\rho}_{m,X} : \text{Gal}(K)$ is a subgroup of $\tilde{G}_{m,X,K}$ with index $\leq [L : K]$.

If we choose a prime $\ell \neq \text{char}(K)$, put $m = \ell^i$ and take the projective limit then we get the Tate module $T_\ell(X)$ that is a free \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -module of rank $2\dim(X)$ provided with the continuous Galois action (ℓ -adic representation)

$$\rho_{\ell,X} : \text{Gal}(K) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}(T_\ell(X))$$

and nondegenerate \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -bilinear alternating Riemann form

$$e_{\lambda,\ell} : T_\ell(X) \times T_\ell(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_\ell$$

such that

$$e_{\lambda,\ell}(\sigma(x), \sigma(y)) = \chi_\ell(\sigma) e_{\lambda,\ell}(x, y)$$

for all $x, y \in T_\ell(X)$ and $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K)$. where

$$\chi_\ell : \text{Gal}(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_\ell^* \subset \mathbb{Q}_\ell^*$$

is the cyclotomic character that describes the Galois action on ℓ -power roots of unity in \bar{K} . (This form is perfect if and only if $\deg(\lambda)$ is not divisible by ℓ .)

It follows that the image

$$G_{\ell,X,K} := \rho_{\ell,X}(\text{Gal}(K)) \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}(T_\ell(X))$$

sits in the group $\text{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\lambda,\ell})$ of symplectic similitudes, i.e.,

$$G_{\ell,X,K} \subset \text{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\lambda,\ell}) \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}(T_\ell(X)).$$

Clearly, $G_{\ell,X,L} := \rho_{\ell,X}(\text{Gal}(L))$ is a closed subgroup in $G_{\ell,X,K}$ with finite index $\leq [L : K]$ and therefore is open in $G_{\ell,X,K}$.

In [46, Th. 5.4 on p. 38] the author proved the following statement.

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose that $\text{char}(K) = 0$ and $n = 2g + 2 \geq 12$ is even. Assume also that $f(x) = (x - t_1)(x - t_2)u(x)$ with*

$$t_1, t_2 \in K, t_1 \neq t_2, u(x) \in K[x], \deg(u) = n - 2 = 2g$$

and $\text{Gal}(u) = \mathbf{S}_{2g}$ or \mathbf{A}_{2g} . Then $\text{End}(J(C_f)) = \mathbb{Z}$. In particular, $J(C_f)$ is an absolutely simple abelian variety.

The following statement follows easily from [46, Th. 8.3 on p. 49] applied to $t = t_1$ and $h(x) = (x - t_2)u(x)$ and an elementary substitution described in [46, Proof of Th. 5.4 on p. 38].

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose that K is a field that is finitely generated over \mathbb{Q} and $n = 2g + 2 \geq 12$ is even. Assume also that $f(x) = (x - t_1)(x - t_2)u(x)$ with*

$$t_1, t_2 \in K, t_1 \neq t_2, u(x) \in K[x], \deg(u) = n - 2 = 2g$$

and $\text{Gal}(u) = \mathbf{S}_{2g}$ or \mathbf{A}_{2g} . Let λ be the canonical principal polarization on the jacobian $J(C_f)$. Then the group $G_{\ell, J(C_f), K}$ is an open subgroup of finite index in the group $\text{Gp}(T_{\ell}(J(C_f)), e_{\lambda, \ell})$ of symplectic similitudes.

The aim of this note is, by imposing certain additional arithmetic conditions (inspired by [19]) on $f(x)$, to obtain the results about the groups $\tilde{G}_{\ell, J(C_f), K}$ for almost all ℓ when K is a finitely generated field. In a sense, our approach is a combination of methods of [46] and [19]. As a bonus, we were able to decrease lower bound for g and cover the case when K has prime characteristic. Our main result is the following statement.

Theorem 1.3. *Let $g \geq 3$ be an integer. Let K be a discrete valuation field, let $R \subset K$ be the discrete valuation ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and residue field $k = R/\mathfrak{m}$ of characteristic different from 2. (In particular, $\text{char}(K) \neq 2$.) Let*

$$u(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{2g} a_i x^i \in K[x]$$

be a degree $2g$ polynomial that enjoys the following properties.

- (i) *The polynomial $u(x)$ is irreducible over K and its Galois group $\text{Gal}(u)$ is either \mathbf{S}_{2g} or \mathbf{A}_{2g} .*
- (ii) *All the coefficients a_i lie in R , i.e., $u(x) \in R[x]$.*
- (iii) *Neither the leading coefficient a_{2g} nor the discriminant of $u(x)$ lie in \mathfrak{m} . In other words $u(x)$ modulo \mathfrak{m} is a degree $2g$ polynomial over k without multiple roots.*

Suppose that t_1 and t_2 are two distinct elements of R such that

$$t_1 - t_2 \in \mathfrak{m}, u(t_1) \notin \mathfrak{m}, u(t_2) \notin \mathfrak{m}.$$

Then

$\text{End}(J(C_f)) = \mathbb{Z}$ where $f(x) = (x - t_1)(x - t_2)u(x)$. In particular, $J(C_f)$ is an absolutely simple abelian variety.

If, in addition, K is a field that is finitely generated over its prime subfield then:

- (i) *For all primes ℓ the group $G_{\ell, J(C_f), K}$ is an open subgroup of finite index in the group $\text{Gp}(T_{\ell}(J(C_f)), e_{\lambda, \ell})$.*

- (ii) If L/K is a finite algebraic field extension then for all but finitely many primes ℓ the group $\tilde{G}_{\ell, J(C_f), L}$ contains $\mathrm{Sp}(J(C_f)_\ell, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell})$ and the group $G_{\ell, J(C_f), L}$ contains $\mathrm{Sp}(T_\ell(J(C_f)), e_{\lambda, \ell})$. If, in addition, $\mathrm{char}(K) = 0$ then for all but finitely many primes ℓ

$$\tilde{G}_{\ell, J(C_f), L} = \mathrm{Gp}(J(C_f)_\ell, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell}), \quad G_{\ell, J(C_f), L} = \mathrm{Gp}(T_\ell(J(C_f)), e_{\lambda, \ell}).$$

Remark 1.4. Suppose that $u(0) = a_0 \notin \mathfrak{m}$ (e.g., $a_0 = \pm 1$). Then any pair $\{t_1, t_2\}$ of distinct elements of \mathfrak{m} satisfies the conditions of Theorem 1.3 (for given $u(x)$).

Example 1.5. Let \mathcal{O} be a Dedekind ring with infinitely many maximal ideals and K its field of fraction with $\mathrm{char}(K) \neq 2$. (E.g., K is a number field with ring of integers \mathcal{O} . Another example: \mathcal{O} is the ring of regular functions on an absolutely irreducible affine curve \mathcal{C} over a field of characteristic different from 2 and K is the field of rational functions on \mathcal{C} .) Let $g > 1$ be an integer, and $u(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{2g} a_i x^i \in \mathcal{O}[x]$ a degree $2g$ polynomial that is irreducible over K . Pick any maximal ideal \mathfrak{P} in \mathcal{O} such that the characteristic of the residue field \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{P} is different from 2 and such that a_0, a_n and the discriminant of $f(x)$ are \mathfrak{P} -adic units. (This rules out only finitely many maximal ideals in \mathcal{O} .) Let us consider the discrete valuation ring R that is the localization $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ of \mathcal{O} at \mathfrak{P} . Then the residue field k of R coincides with \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{P} and therefore has odd characteristic. Clearly, a_0, a_n and the discriminant of $f(x)$ are units in R . Let t_1, t_2 be distinct elements of $|P$. Then they both lie in the maximal ideal of R . Now it's clear that if $g \geq 3$ then $\{K, R, u(x), t_1, t_2\}$ satisfy the conditions of Theorem 1.3.

For example, let $K = \mathbb{Q}, \mathcal{O} = \mathbb{Z}$ and $u(x) = x^{2g} - x - 1$. It is known [35, Remark 2 at the bottom of p. 43] that $u(x)$ is irreducible over \mathbb{Q} and its Galois group is \mathbf{S}_{2g} . In order to figure out for which prime p the polynomial $u(x) \bmod p$ acquires multiple roots, we follow Serre's arguments (ibid). So, let us consider the polynomial $\bar{u}(x) = x^{2g} - x - 1 \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$ and assume that it has a multiple root say, α . Then α is also a root of the derivative $\bar{u}'(x) = 2gx^{2g-1} - 1 \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$. It follows that p does not divide $2g$ and $\alpha \neq 0$. Clearly, α is a root of $2g\bar{u}(x)x - \bar{u}'(x) = (1 - 2g)x - 2g$. This implies that p does not divide $2g - 1$ and $\alpha = 2g/(1 - 2g) \in \mathbb{F}_p$. This implies that $2g^{2g}/(1 - 2g)^{2g-1} - 1 = 0$ in \mathbb{F}_p , i.e., the integer $N(g) = (2g)^{2g} - (1 - 2g)^{2g-1}$ is divisible by p . In other words, the prime divisors of the discriminant of $u(x)$ are exactly the prime divisors of $N(g)$. (Clearly, any prime divisor of $2g(2g - 1)$ does not divide $N(g)$.) Now we take any odd prime p that does not divide $N(g)$ and pick any pair of distinct integers s_1, s_2 , and put $t_1 = ps_1, t_2 = ps_2$. Then $\{\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}, x^{2g} - x - 1, t_1, t_2\}$ satisfy the conditions of Theorem 1.3. This implies that if we put $f(x) = (x^{2g} - x - 1)(x - t_1)(x - t_2)$ then the jacobian $X = J(C_f)$ of the hyperelliptic curves $C_f : y^2 = f(x)$ is an absolutely simple g -dimensional abelian variety over $K = \mathbb{Q}$ that enjoys the following properties.

$\mathrm{End}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$; for all primes ℓ the group $G_{\ell, X, K}$ is an open subgroup of finite index in $\mathrm{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\lambda, \ell})$. In addition, if L is a number field then for all but finitely many primes ℓ

$$G_{\ell, X, L} = \mathrm{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\lambda, \ell}), \quad \tilde{G}_{\ell, X, L} = \mathrm{Gp}(X_\ell, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell}).$$

Remark 1.6. Earlier Chris Hall [19] proved an analogue of Theorem 1.3: in his result $f(x)$ is required to be an irreducible polynomial of degree $n \geq 5$ over a number field K with coefficients in the ring of integers of K and Galois group \mathbf{S}_n , and such that modulo some odd prime it acquires exactly one multiple root

and its multiplicity is 2. (His proof makes use of results of [41].) It was proven by Emmanuel Kowalski (in an appendix to [19]) that most of polynomials enjoy this property. It would be interesting to produce explicit examples of such $f(x)$. (E.g., arguments of [35, p. 42, Remark 2]) imply that $f(x) = x^n - x - 1$ enjoys this property.) However, Example 1.5 tells us how to produce a plenty of explicit examples of $f(x)$ that satisfy the conditions of Theorem 1.3.

The next result tells us that distinct (unordered) pairs (t_1, t_2) with given $u(x)$ (as in Theorem 1.3) lead to non-isomorphic (over \bar{K}) jacobians $J(C_f)$.

Theorem 1.7. *Let $g \geq 2$ be a positive integer, K a field of characteristic different from 2, $u(x) \in K[x]$ an irreducible polynomial of degree $2g$ and without multiple roots. Assume that $\text{Gal}(u) = \mathbf{S}_{2g}$ or \mathbf{A}_{2g} . Let r be an even positive integer, and let B_1 and B_2 be two distinct r -element subsets of K . Let us put*

$$f_1(x) = u(x) \prod_{\alpha \in B_1} (x - \alpha) \in K[x], \quad f_2(x) = u(x) \prod_{\alpha \in B_2} (x - \alpha) \in K[x].$$

Suppose that

$$\text{End}(J(C_{f_1})) = \mathbb{Z}, \quad \text{End}(J(C_{f_2})) = \mathbb{Z}.$$

Then the jacobians $J(C_{f_1})$ and $J(C_{f_2})$ are not isomorphic over \bar{K} .

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we discuss the standard $(2g)$ -dimensional permutational representation of the alternating group \mathbf{A}_{2g} in characteristic 2. Section 3 deals with g -dimensional abelian varieties X such that the absolute Galois group of the ground field acts on X_2 through its quotient isomorphic to \mathbf{A}_{2g} and the \mathbf{A}_{2g} -module X_2 is isomorphic to the permutational one. Examples of such X are provided by certain hyperelliptic jacobians that are discussed in Section 5; among them are jacobians that satisfy the conditions of Theorem 1.3. We prove Theorem 1.3 in Section 6. In Section 7 we prove auxiliary results about Galois groups of cyclotomic extensions. In Section 8 we prove Theorem 1.7. Section 9 contains (more or less straightforward) corollaries that tell us that the hyperelliptic jacobians involved (and their self-products) satisfy the Tate, Hodge and Mumford-Tate conjectures.

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2. PERMUTATIONAL REPRESENTATIONS OF ALTERNATING GROUPS

2.1. Recall [15] that a surjective homomorphism of finite groups $\pi : \mathcal{G}_1 \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is called a *minimal cover* if no proper subgroup of \mathcal{G}_1 maps onto \mathcal{G} . In particular, if \mathcal{G} is perfect and $\mathcal{G}_1 \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}$ is a minimal cover then \mathcal{G}_1 is also perfect. In addition, if r is a positive integer such that every subgroup in \mathcal{G} of index dividing r coincides with \mathcal{G} then the same is true for \mathcal{G}_1 [45, Remark 3.4]. Namely, every subgroup in \mathcal{G}_1 of index dividing r coincides with \mathcal{G} .

Lemma 2.2. *Let $m \geq 5$ be an integer, \mathbf{A}_m the corresponding alternating group and $\mathcal{G}_1 \twoheadrightarrow \mathbf{A}_m$ a minimal cover.*

Then the only subgroup of index $< m$ in \mathcal{G}_1 is \mathcal{G}_1 itself.

Proof. This is Lemma 2.2(i) of [46]. □

2.3. Let $g \geq 3$ be an integer. Then $2g \geq 6$ and \mathbf{A}_{2g} is a simple nonabelian group.

Let B be an $2g$ -element set. We write $\text{Perm}(B)$ for the group of all permutations of B . The choice of ordering on B establishes an isomorphism between $\text{Perm}(B)$ and the symmetric group S_{2g} . We write $\text{Alt}(B)$ for the only subgroup of index 2 in $\text{Perm}(B)$. Every isomorphism $\text{Perm}(B) \cong S_{2g}$ induces an isomorphism between $\text{Alt}(B)$ and the alternating group \mathbf{A}_{2g} . Let us consider the $2g$ -dimensional \mathbb{F}_2 -vector space \mathbb{F}_2^B of all \mathbb{F}_2 -valued functions on B provided with the natural structure of faithful $\text{Perm}(B)$ -module. Notice that the standard symmetric bilinear form

$$\mathbb{F}_2^B \times \mathbb{F}_2^B \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2, (\phi, \psi) \mapsto \sum_{b \in B} \phi(b)\psi(b)$$

is non-degenerate and $\text{Perm}(B)$ -invariant.

Since $\text{Alt}(B) \subset \text{Perm}(B)$, one may view \mathbb{F}_2^B as a faithful $\text{Alt}(B)$ -module.

Lemma 2.4. (i) *The centralizer $\text{End}_{\text{Alt}(B)}(\mathbb{F}_2^B)$ has \mathbb{F}_2 -dimension 2.*
(ii) *Every proper non-zero $\text{Alt}(B)$ -invariant subspace in \mathbb{F}_2^B has dimension 1 or $2g - 1$. In particular, \mathbb{F}_2^B does not contain a proper non-zero $\text{Alt}(B)$ -invariant even-dimensional subspace.*

Proof. This is Lemma 2.5 of [46] (Since $\text{Alt}(B)$ is doubly transitive, (i) follows from [25, Lemma 7.1].) □

3. ABELIAN VARIETIES

Let F be a field, \bar{F} its algebraic closure and $\text{Gal}(F) := \text{Aut}(\bar{F}/F)$ the absolute Galois group of F .

Recall that if X is an abelian variety of positive dimension over \bar{F} then we write $\text{End}(X)$ for the ring of all its \bar{F} -endomorphisms and $\text{End}^0(X)$ for the corresponding \mathbb{Q} -algebra $\text{End}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. We write $\text{End}_F(X)$ for the ring of all F -endomorphisms of X and $\text{End}_F^0(X)$ for the corresponding \mathbb{Q} -algebra $\text{End}_F(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ and \mathbb{C} for the center of $\text{End}^0(X)$. Both $\text{End}^0(X)$ and $\text{End}_F^0(X)$ are semisimple finite-dimensional \mathbb{Q} -algebras.

The absolute Galois group $\text{Gal}(F)$ of F acts on $\text{End}(X)$ (and therefore on $\text{End}^0(X)$) by ring (resp. algebra) automorphisms and

$$\text{End}_F(X) = \text{End}(X)^{\text{Gal}(F)}, \quad \text{End}_F^0(X) = \text{End}^0(X)^{\text{Gal}(F)},$$

since every endomorphism of X is defined over a finite separable extension of F .

Theorem 3.1. *Let X be an abelian variety of positive dimension over a field K such that $\text{End}^0(X)$ is a simple \mathbb{Q} -algebra, i.e., its center \mathbb{C} is a field. Suppose that K a discrete valuation field with discrete valuation ring R and residue field k . Suppose that there exists a semiabelian group scheme \mathcal{X} over $\text{Spec}(R)$, whose generic fiber coincides with X and the identity component \mathcal{X}_k^0 of the closed fiber \mathcal{X}_k has toric dimension one, i.e., is a commutative algebraic k -group that is an extension of one-dimensional algebraic torus by an abelian variety.*

Then $\text{End}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Extending K if necessary, we may and will assume that all endomorphisms of X are defined over k . Removing from \mathcal{X} all the irreducible components of X_k that do not pass through the identity element, we may and will assume that $\mathcal{X}_k = X_k^0$, i.e., the closed fiber of X is connected. It is known ([26, Ch. IX, Cor. 1.4 on p. 130], [14, Ch. 1, Sect. 2, Prop. 2.7, pp. 9–10]) that every endomorphism of X extends uniquely to a certain endomorphism of the group scheme $\mathcal{X}/\text{Spec}(R)$. This gives us a ring homomorphism

$$\text{End}(X) \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{X}/\text{Spec}(R))$$

that sends 1 to 1. Composing it with the restriction homomorphism $\text{End}(\mathcal{X}/\text{Spec}(R)) \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{X}_k)$, we get a ring homomorphism $\text{End}(X) \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{X}_k)$ that sends 1 to 1. C

Let T be the one-dimensional torus in \mathcal{X}_k . Clearly, $\text{End}(T) = \mathbb{Z}$. On the other hand, every endomorphism of the algebraic k -group \mathcal{X}_k leaves invariant T , so we get the restriction ring homomorphism $\text{End}(\mathcal{X}_k) \rightarrow \text{End}(T) = \mathbb{Z}$ that sends 1 to 1. Taking the composition, we get the ring homomorphism

$$\text{End}(X) \rightarrow \text{End}(T) = \mathbb{Z}$$

that sends 1 to 1. Extending the latter homomorphism by \mathbb{Q} -linearity, we get the homomorphism

$$\text{End}^0(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

that sends 1 to 1. Since $\text{End}^0(X)$ is a simple \mathbb{Q} -algebra, the latter homomorphism is an embedding and therefore $\text{End}^0(X) = \mathbb{Q}$. This implies that $\text{End}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$. \square

Corollary 3.2. *Let X be an absolutely simple abelian variety of positive dimension over a field K . Suppose that K a discrete valuation field L with discrete valuation ring R and residue field k . Suppose that there exists a semiabelian group scheme \mathcal{X} over $\text{Spec}(R)$, whose generic fiber coincides with X and the identity componen \mathcal{X}_k^0 of the closed fiber \mathcal{X}_k has toric dimension one, i.e., is a commutative algebraic k -group that is an extension of one-dimensional algebraic torus by an abelian variety.*

Then $\text{End}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof of Corollary 3.2. The absolute simplicity of X means that $\text{End}^0(X)$ is a division algebra over \mathbb{Q} and therefore is a simple \mathbb{Q} -algebra. \square

Let n is a positive integer that is not divisible by $\text{char}(F)$. Recall that if X is defined over F then X_n is a Galois submodule in $X(\bar{F})$, all points of X_n are defined over a finite separable extension of F and we write $\bar{\rho}_{n,X,F} : \text{Gal}(F) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}(X_n)$ for the corresponding homomorphism defining the structure of the Galois module on X_n ,

$$\tilde{G}_{n,X,F} \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}(X_n)$$

for its image $\bar{\rho}_{n,X,F}(\text{Gal}(F))$. We write $F(X_n)$ for the field of definition of all points of X_n . Clearly, $F(X_n)$ is a finite Galois extension of F with Galois group $\text{Gal}(F(X_n)/F) = \tilde{G}_{n,X,F}$. If $n = 2$ then we get a natural faithful linear representation

$$\tilde{G}_{2,X,F} \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(X_2)$$

of $\tilde{G}_{2,X,F}$ in the \mathbb{F}_2 -vector space X_2 .

If F_1/F is a finite algebraic extension then $F_1(X_n)$ coincides with the compositum $F_1F(X_n)$ of F_1 and $F(X_n)$

Lemma 3.3. *Let F_1/F be a finite solvable Galois extension of fields. If $\tilde{G}_{n,X,F}$ is a simple nonabelian group then F_1 and $F(X_n)$ are linearly disjoint over F and $\tilde{G}_{n,X,F_1} = \tilde{G}_{n,X,F}$.*

Proof. This is Lemma 3.2 of [46]. \square

Now and until the end of this Section we assume that $\text{char}(F) \neq 2$. It is known [28] that all endomorphisms of X are defined over $F(X_4)$; this gives rise to the natural homomorphism

$$\kappa_{X,4} : \tilde{G}_{4,X,F} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\text{End}^0(X))$$

and $\text{End}_F^0(X)$ coincides with the subalgebra $\text{End}^0(X)^{\tilde{G}_{4,X,F}}$ of $\tilde{G}_{4,X,F}$ -invariants [43, Sect. 1].

The field inclusion $F(X_2) \subset F(X_4)$ induces a natural surjection [43, Sect. 1]

$$\tau_{2,X} : \tilde{G}_{4,X,F} \twoheadrightarrow \tilde{G}_{2,X,F}.$$

Definition 3.4. We say that F is 2-balanced with respect to X if $\tau_{2,X}$ is a minimal cover. (See [10].)

Remark 3.5. Clearly, there always exists a subgroup $H \subset \tilde{G}_{4,X,F}$ such that the induced homomorphism $H \rightarrow \tilde{G}_{2,X,F}$ is surjective and a minimal cover. Let us put $L = F(X_4)^H$. Clearly,

$$F \subset L \subset F(X_4), \quad L \cap F(X_2) = F$$

and L is a maximal overfield of F that enjoys these properties. It is also clear that H and L can be chosen that

$$F \subset L \subset F(X_4), \quad L \cap F(X_2) = F,$$

$$F(X_2) \subset L(X_2), \quad L(X_4) = F(X_4), \quad \tilde{G}_{2,X,L} = \tilde{G}_{2,X,F}$$

and L is 2-balanced with respect to X ([10, Remark 2.3]; see also [11]).

We will need the following result from our previous work.

Lemma 3.6. *Assume that X_2 does not contain a proper nonzero $\tilde{G}_{2,X,F}$ -invariant even-dimensional subspace and the centralizer $\text{End}_{\tilde{G}_{2,X,F}}(X_2)$ has \mathbb{F}_2 -dimension 2.*

Then X is F -simple and $\text{End}_F^0(X)$ is either \mathbb{Q} or a quadratic field.

Proof. This is Lemma 3.4 of [44]. \square

Theorem 3.7. *Let $g \geq 3$ be an integer and B a $2g$ -element set. Let X be a g -dimensional abelian variety over F . Suppose that there exists a group isomorphism $\tilde{G}_{2,X,F} \cong \text{Alt}(B)$ such that the $\text{Alt}(B)$ -module X_2 is isomorphic to \mathbb{F}_2^B .*

Then the center C of $\text{End}^0(X)$ is a field, i.e., $\text{End}^0(X)$ is a finite-dimensional simple \mathbb{Q} -algebra.

Proof of Theorem 3.7. By Remark 3.5, we may and will assume that F is 2-balanced with respect to X , i.e., $\tau_{2,X} : \tilde{G}_{4,X,F} \twoheadrightarrow \tilde{G}_{2,X,F} = \mathbf{A}_{2g}$ is a minimal cover. In particular, $\tilde{G}_{4,X,F}$ is perfect, since \mathbf{A}_{2g} is perfect. Since \mathbf{A}_{2g} does not contain a subgroup of index $< 2g$ different from \mathbf{A}_{2g} , it follows from Lemma 2.2(i) that $\tilde{G}_{4,X,F}$ does not contain a proper subgroup of index $< 2g$ different from $\tilde{G}_{4,X,F}$. Now Lemmas 3.6 and 2.4 imply that $\text{End}_F^0(X)$ is either \mathbb{Q} or a quadratic field.

Recall that C is the center of $\text{End}^0(X)$.

Suppose that C is *not* a field. Then it is a direct sum

$$C = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r C_i$$

of number fields C_1, \dots, C_r with $1 < r \leq \dim(X) = g$. Clearly, the center C is a $\tilde{G}_{4,X,F}$ -invariant subalgebra of $\text{End}^0(X)$; it is also clear that $\tilde{G}_{4,X,F}$ permutes the summands C_i 's. Since $\tilde{G}_{4,X,F}$ does not contain proper subgroups of index $\leq g$, each C_i is $\tilde{G}_{4,X,F}$ -invariant. This implies that the r -dimensional \mathbb{Q} -subalgebra

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^r \mathbb{Q} \subset \bigoplus_{i=1}^r C_i$$

consists of $\tilde{G}_{4,X,F}$ -invariants and therefore lies in $\text{End}_F^0(X)$. It follows that $\text{End}_F^0(X)$ has zero divisors, which is not the case. The obtained contradiction proves that C is a field. \square

Corollary 3.8. *Let $g \geq 3$ be an integer and B a $2g$ -element set. Let X be a g -dimensional abelian variety over F . Suppose that there exists a group isomorphism $\tilde{G}_{2,X,F} \cong \text{Alt}(B)$ such that the $\text{Alt}(B)$ -module X_2 is isomorphic to \mathbb{F}_2^B . Assume additionally that there exists a finite algebraic field extension E/F such that E is a discrete valuation field with discrete valuation ring R and residue field k such that the Néron model of X over $\text{Spec}(R)$ is a semiabelian group scheme, whose closed fiber has toric dimension 1.*

Then $\text{End}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. The result follows readily from Theorem 3.7 combined with Theorem 3.1. \square

4. ABELIAN VARIETIES WITH SEMISTABLE REDUCTION AND TORIC DIMENSION ONE

This section is a variation on a theme of [19] (see also [1]).

Let X be an abelian variety of positive dimension over a field K with polarization λ and let ℓ be a prime different from $\text{char}(K)$. Let us consider the $2\dim(X)$ -dimensional \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -vector space

$$V_\ell(X) = T_\ell(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell} \mathbb{Q}_\ell.$$

One may view $T_\ell(X)$ as a \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -lattice of maximal rank; the Galois action on $T_\ell(X)$ extends by \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -linearity to $V_\ell(X)$ and we may view $\rho_{\ell,X}$ as the ℓ -adic representation

$$\rho_{\ell,X} : \text{Gal}(K) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Z}_\ell}(T_\ell(X)) \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(V_\ell(X)).$$

and its image $G_{\ell,X,K}$ as a compact ℓ -adic subgroup in $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(V_\ell(X))$ [32]. We write

$$\mathfrak{g}_{\ell,X} \subset \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(V_\ell(X))$$

for the Lie algebra of $G_{\ell,X,K}$: it is a \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -linear Lie subalgebra of $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(V_\ell(X))$ that would not change if one replaces K by its finite algebraic extension. On the other hand, extending $e_{\lambda,\ell}$ by \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -linearity to $V_\ell(X)$ from $T_\ell(X)$, we obtain the nondegenerate alternating \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -bilinear form

$$V_\ell(X) \times V_\ell(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_\ell,$$

which we continue to denote by $e_{\ell,\lambda}$. We have

$$G_{\ell,X,K} \subset \text{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda}) \subset \text{Gp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda}) \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(V_\ell(X)).$$

It is well known that the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$ of the ℓ -adic Lie group $\text{Gp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$ coincides with the direct sum $\mathbb{Q}_\ell \text{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$ where $\text{Id} : V_\ell(X) \rightarrow V_\ell(X)$ is

the identity map and $\mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$ is the Lie algebra of the ℓ -adic symplectic Lie group $\mathrm{Sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$. We have

$$\mathfrak{g}_{\ell,X} \subset \mathbb{Q}_\ell \mathrm{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda}) \subset \mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(V_\ell(X)).$$

Notice that the open compact subgroup $\mathrm{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$ of $\mathrm{Gp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$ has the same Lie algebra $\mathbb{Q}_\ell \mathrm{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$ as $\mathrm{Gp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$.

Now assume that K is finitely generated over its prime subfield and $\mathrm{End}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$. According to results of [39, 13, 22] (where the Tate conjecture for homomorphisms of abelian varieties and semisimplicity of Tate modules were proven), for every finite separable algebraic extension K_1 of K the $\mathrm{Gal}(K_1)$ -module $V_\ell(X)$ is absolutely simple. We claim that for every open subgroup G_1 of finite index in $G_{\ell,X,K}$ the G_1 -module $V_\ell(X)$ is absolutely simple. Indeed, the preimage $\rho_{\ell,X}^{-1}(G_1)$ is an open subgroup of finite index in $\mathrm{Gal}(K)$ and therefore coincides with $\mathrm{Gal}(K_1)$ for a certain finite separable algebraic extension K_1/K ; in addition, $\rho_{\ell,X}(\mathrm{Gal}(K_1)) = G_1$ it follows that

$$\mathbb{Q}_\ell = \mathrm{End}_{\mathrm{Gal}(K_1)}(V_\ell(X)) = \mathrm{End}_{G_1}(V_\ell(X))$$

and we are done if we know that the G_1 -module $V_\ell(X)$ is semisimple. However, if G_1 is normal in $G_{\ell,X,K}$ then the (semi)simplicity of the $G_{\ell,X,K}$ -module $V_\ell(X)$ implies the semisimplicity of the G_1 -module $V_\ell(X)$ is semisimple, thanks to a theorem of Clifford [6, Sect, 49, Th. (49.2)]. In order to do the general case of not necessarily normal G_1 , notice that every G_1 contains an open subgroup G_2 that is a normal (open) subgroup of finite index in $G_{\ell,X,K}$ that is the kernel of the natural continuous homomorphism from G to the group of permutations of $G_{\ell,X,K}/G_1$. We get that $V_\ell(X)$ is an absolutely simple G_2 -module. Since G_1 contains G_2 , it follows that the G_1 -module $V_\ell(X)$ is also absolutely simple.

Applying Lemma 7.1 of [46] to $V = V_\ell(X)$, $G = G_{\ell,X,K}$, $e = e_{\ell,\lambda}$, we conclude that there exists a semisimple \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -Lie algebra

$$\mathfrak{g}^{ss} \subset \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda}) \subset \mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(V_\ell)$$

such that either $\mathfrak{g}_{\ell,X} = \mathfrak{g}^{ss}$ or $\mathfrak{g}_{\ell,X} = \mathbb{Q}_\ell \mathrm{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^{ss}$. In addition,

$$\mathfrak{g}^{ss} \subset \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda}).$$

Since $\mathrm{End}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$, it follows from [40, Cor. 1.3.1] (see also [2, 3]) that the center of $\mathfrak{g}_{\ell,X}$ coincides with $\mathbb{Q}_\ell \mathrm{Id}$ and therefore

$$\mathfrak{g}_{\ell,X} = \mathbb{Q}_\ell \mathrm{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^{ss}.$$

Remark 4.1. Assume that $\mathfrak{g}^{ss} = \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$. Then the Lie algebra $\mathbb{Q}_\ell \mathrm{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^{ss}$ of $G_{\ell,X,K}$ coincides with the Lie algebra $\mathbb{Q}_\ell \mathrm{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$ of compact $\mathrm{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$ and therefore $G_{\ell,X,K}$ is an open subgroup of finite index in $\mathrm{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda})$.

Remark 4.2. Suppose that the absolutely irreducible linear Lie algebra

$$\mathfrak{g}_{\ell,X} \subset \mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(V_\ell(X))$$

contains a linear operator $V_\ell(X) \rightarrow V_\ell(X)$ of rank one. Let us look at the classification (in characteristic zero) of absolutely irreducible linear Lie algebras with operator of rank one [18] (see also [5, Ch. 8, sect. 13, ex. 15]). The list consists of $\mathrm{End}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(V_\ell(X))$, the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(V_\ell(X))$ of all operators with zero trace, $\mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X))$ or $\mathbb{Q}_\ell \mathcal{I} \oplus \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X))$ where $\mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X))$ is the Lie algebra of the symplectic group of a certain nondegenerate alternating bilinear form on $V_\ell(X)$. Since

$$\mathbb{Q}_\ell \mathrm{Id} \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\ell,X} \subset \mathbb{Q}_\ell \mathrm{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda}),$$

we conclude that $g_{\ell, X}$ coincides with $\mathbb{Q}_\ell \text{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell, \lambda})$. By Remark 4.1, $G_{\ell, X, K}$ is an open subgroup of finite index in $\text{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\ell, \lambda})$.

Theorem 4.3. *Suppose that K is finitely generated over its prime subfield and $\text{End}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$. Assume additionally that there exists a finite algebraic field extension E/K such that E is a discrete valuation field with discrete valuation ring R and residue field k such that the Néron model \mathcal{X} of X over $\text{Spec}(R)$ is a semiabelian group scheme, whose closed fiber has toric dimension 1. Suppose that $\text{char}(k) \neq \ell$. Then $G_{\ell, X, K}$ is an open subgroup of finite index $\text{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\ell, \lambda})$.*

Proof. Replacing K by E , we may and will assume that $E = K$. So, K is the discrete valuation field with discrete valuation ring \mathcal{O} and residue field k , the Néron model \mathcal{X} of X over \mathcal{O} is a semiabelian scheme (with generic fiber X) such that the identity component of its closed fiber (over k) is an extension of a $(\dim(X) - 1)$ -dimensional abelian variety by a one-dimensional torus.

Let us choose a *henselization* $\mathcal{O}^h \subset \bar{K}$ of \mathcal{O} [4, Sect. 2.3]; it is a henselian discrete valuation ring containing \mathcal{O} that has the same residue field k , and any uniformizer of \mathcal{O} is also an uniformizer of \mathcal{O}^h . The field K^h of fractions of \mathcal{O}^h is a discrete valuation field containing K . Since

$$K \subset K^h \subset \bar{K},$$

we may view $\text{Gal}(K^h)$ as a (closed) subgroup of $\text{Gal}(K)$. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \text{Gal}(K^h)$ be the corresponding inertia (sub)group [4, Sect. 2.3, Prop. 11]. We have

$$\mathcal{I} \subset \text{Gal}(K^h) \subset \text{Gal}(K).$$

It is known [4, Sect. 7.2, Th. 1 and Cor. 2] that the Néron model \mathcal{X}^h of X over \mathcal{O}^h is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{X} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}^h$. In particular, X has semistable reduction over K^h and the identity component $\mathcal{X}^h_k{}^0$ of its closed fiber \mathcal{X}^h_k is a commutative algebraic group over k that is an extension of a $(\dim(X) - 1)$ -dimensional abelian variety by a one-dimensional torus; we denote this torus by T_0 . One may identify the ℓ -adic Tate module $T_\ell(T_0)$ of T_0 with a certain rank $\dim(T_0)$ free \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -submodule W of $T_\ell(X)$ that is called the *toric part* of $T_\ell(X)$ [17, Sect. 2.3]. (In our case W has rank 1.)

Let $T_\ell(X)^\mathcal{I}$ be the \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -submodule of \mathcal{I} -invariants in $T_\ell(X)$. By Grothendieck's criterion of semistable reduction [17, Prop. 3.5(iii) on p. 350], the orthogonal complement of $T_\ell(X)^\mathcal{I}$ in $T_\ell(X)$ with respect to $e_{\ell, \lambda}$ coincides with W . Since $e_{\ell, \lambda}$ is nondegenerate, the rank arguments imply that $T_\ell(X)^\mathcal{I}$ is a free \mathbb{Z}_ℓ -module of rank $2\dim(X) - 1$. It follows easily that the \mathbb{Q}_ℓ -vector subspace $V_\ell(X)^\mathcal{I}$ of \mathcal{I} -invariants has codimension 1 in $V_\ell(X)$. It follows that there exists

$$\sigma \in \mathcal{I} \subset \text{Gal}(K^h) \subset \text{Gal}(K)$$

such that the subspace of σ -invariants in $V_\ell(X)$ has codimension 1. This implies that the linear operator

$$u := \rho_{\ell, X}(\sigma) - \text{Id} : V_\ell(X) \rightarrow V_\ell(X)$$

has rank one. The other part of the same criterion of Grothendieck [17, Prop. 3.5(iv)] implies that $\rho_{\ell, X}$ is an unipotent linear operator in $V_\ell(X)$; more precisely,

$$[\rho_{\ell, X}(\sigma) - \text{Id}]^2 = 0 \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}_\ell}(V_\ell(X)),$$

since the reduction is semistable. Then the ℓ -adic logarithm $\log(\rho_{\ell, X}(\sigma))$ of $\rho_{\ell, X}(\sigma) \in G_{\ell, X, K}$ equals $\rho_{\ell, X}(\sigma) - \text{Id}$ and therefore coincides with u . Since $\log(\rho_{\ell, X}(\sigma))$ lies

in the Lie algebra $g_{\ell, X}$ of $G_{\ell, X, K}$, we conclude that u is the desired operator of rank one in $g_{\ell, X}$. Now Remark 4.2 implies that

$$g_{\ell, X} = \mathbb{Q}\ell\text{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{sp}(V_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda})$$

and $G_{\ell, X, K}$ is an open subgroup of finite index in $\text{Gp}(T_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda})$. \square

Theorem 4.4 (See [19, 1]). *We keep the notation and assumptions of Theorem 4.3. Then for all but finitely many primes ℓ the group $\tilde{G}_{\ell, X, K}$ contains $\text{Sp}(X_{\ell}, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell})$.*

Proof. This is a result of [19] when K is a global field. The general case was done in [1]. \square

Let K be a field that its finitely generated over its prime subfield. For each prime $\ell \neq \text{char}(K)$ and positive integer i we write $K(\mu_{\ell^i})$ for the subfield of \bar{K} obtained by adjoining to K all ℓ^i th roots of unity. It is well known that $K(\mu_{\ell^i}/K)$ is an abelian field extension of degree dividing $(\ell - 1)\ell^{i-1}$ and the cyclotomic character $\bar{\chi}_{\ell^i}$ factors through the embedding

$$\text{Gal}(K(\mu_{\ell^i}/K) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/\ell^i\mathbb{Z})^*.$$

We will use the following elementary statement that is well known but I did not find a suitable reference. (It will be proven in Section 7).

Theorem 4.5. *Let K be a field that its finitely generated over its prime subfield. Then for all but finitely many primes ℓ all the group embeddings $\text{Gal}(K(\mu_{\ell^i})/K) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/\ell^i\mathbb{Z})^*$ are isomorphisms.*

Corollary 4.6 (Corollary to Theorem 4.3). *We keep the notation and assumptions of Theorem 4.3. Then for all but finitely many primes ℓ $G_{\ell, X, K}$ contains $\text{Sp}(T_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda})$. If, in addition, $\text{char}(K) = 0$ then for all but finitely many primes ℓ $G_{\ell, X, K} = \text{Gp}(T_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda})$.*

Proof of Corollary 4.6. Let us assume that a prime $\ell \geq 5$ and $\deg(\lambda)$ is not divisible by ℓ . In particular, $\bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell}$ is nondegenerate and the finite group $\text{Sp}(X_{\ell}, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell})$ is perfect, i.e., coincides with its own derived subgroup $[\text{Sp}(X_{\ell}, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell}), \text{Sp}(X_{\ell}, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell})]$. Using Theorem 4.4, we may and will assume (after removing finitely many primes) that $\tilde{G}_{\ell, X, K}$ contains $\text{Sp}(X_{\ell}, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell})$.

Following Serre [34], let us consider the closure G of the derived subgroup $[\tilde{G}_{\ell, X, K}, \tilde{G}_{\ell, X, K}]$ of $\tilde{G}_{\ell, X, K}$ in $\text{Gp}(T_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda})$. Clearly, G is a closed subgroup of $\text{Sp}(T_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda})$ that maps surjectively on

$$[\text{Sp}(X_{\ell}, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell}), \text{Sp}(X_{\ell}, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell})] = \text{Sp}(X_{\ell}, \bar{e}_{\lambda, \ell}).$$

It follows from a theorem of Serre [34] (see also [38, Th. 1.3]) that $G = \text{Sp}(T_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda})$. Since G is a subgroup of $G_{\ell, X, K}$, we conclude that $\text{Sp}(T_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda}) \subset G_{\ell, X, K}$. This proves the first assertion.

Now, assume additionally that $\text{char}(K) = 0$. It follows from Theorem 4.5 that for all but finitely many primes ℓ the cyclotomic character $\chi_{\ell} : \text{Gal}(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\ell}^*$ is surjective. This implies that the homomorphism

$$G_{\ell, X, K} \rightarrow \text{Gp}(T_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda}) / \text{Sp}(T_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda}) = \mathbb{Z}_{\ell}^*$$

is also surjective for all but finitely many primes ℓ . In order to finish the proof, one has only to recall that we just proved that $\text{Sp}(T_{\ell}(X), e_{\ell, \lambda}) \subset G_{\ell, X, K}$ for all but finitely many primes ℓ .

□

Remark 4.7. It follows from Theorem 7.7 below that when $\text{char}(K) = p > 0$ then the index of the image $\bar{\chi}_\ell(\text{Gal}(K))$ in $(\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^*$ is an unbounded function in ℓ . It follows that the function that assigns to a prime $\ell \neq p$ the index of $\tilde{G}_{\ell,X,K}$ in $\text{Gp}(X_\ell, \bar{e}_{\lambda,\ell})$ is also unbounded. This, in turn, implies the unboundness of the function that assigns to a prime $\ell \neq p$ the index of $G_{\ell,X,K}$ in $\text{Gp}(T_\ell(X), e_{\lambda,\ell})$.

4.8. Recall (see the proof of Theorem 4.3) that

$$g_{\ell,X} = \mathbb{Q}_\ell \text{Id} \oplus \mathfrak{sp}(V_\ell(X), e_{\ell,\lambda}).$$

Suppose that K is finitely generated over its prime subfield. Then the same arguments from invariant theory [20] as in [46, Sect. 9] prove that for every finite algebraic field extension K'/K and each self-product X^m of X every ℓ -adic Tate class on X^m can be presented as a linear combination of products of divisor classes on X^m . In particular, the Tate conjecture holds true for all X^m in all codimensions. (In codimension one the Tate conjecture [36] for abelian varieties was proven by Tate himself over finite fields [37], by the author [39] in characteristic > 2 , by Faltings [12, 13] in characteristic 0, and by S. Mori [22] in characteristic 2 respectively.)

Assume additionally that $\text{char}(K) = 0$ and therefore K is finitely generated over \mathbb{Q} , and fix an embedding $\bar{K} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Then the same arguments as in [46, Sect. 10] (based on a theorem of Pijatetskij-Shapiro, Deligne and Borovoi [7, 31]) prove that for each self-product X^m of X every Hodge class on X^m can be presented as a linear combination of products of divisor classes on X^m . In particular, the Hodge conjecture holds true for all X^m in all codimensions. In addition, the Mumford-Tate conjecture holds true for X .

5. POINTS OF ORDER 2

5.1. Let K be a field of characteristic different from 2, let $f(x) \in K[x]$ be a polynomial of odd degree $n \geq 5$ and without multiple roots. Let C_f be the hyperelliptic curve $y^2 = f(x)$ and $J(C_f)$ the jacobian of C_f . The Galois module $J(C_f)_2$ of points of order 2 admits the following description.

Let $\mathbb{F}_2^{\mathfrak{R}_f}$ be the n -dimensional \mathbb{F}_2 -vector space of functions $\varphi : \mathfrak{R}_f \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$ provided with the natural structure of $\text{Gal}(f) \subset \text{Perm}(\mathfrak{R}_f)$ -module. The canonical surjection

$$\text{Gal}(K) \twoheadrightarrow \text{Gal}(K(\mathfrak{R}_f)/K) = \text{Gal}(f)$$

provides $\mathbb{F}_2^{\mathfrak{R}_f}$ with the structure of $\text{Gal}(K)$ -module. Let us consider the hyperplane

$$(\mathbb{F}_2^{\mathfrak{R}_f})^0 := \{ \varphi : \mathfrak{R}_f \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2 \mid \sum_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{R}_f} \varphi(\alpha) = 0 \} \subset \mathbb{F}_2^{\mathfrak{R}_f}.$$

Clearly, $(\mathbb{F}_2^{\mathfrak{R}_f})^0$ is a Galois submodule in $\mathbb{F}_2^{\mathfrak{R}_f}$.

It is well known (see, for instance, [42]) that if n is odd then the Galois modules $J(C_f)_2$ and $(\mathbb{F}_2^{\mathfrak{R}_f})^0$ are isomorphic. It follows that if $X = J(C_f)$ then $\tilde{G}_{2,X,K} = \text{Gal}(f)$ and $K(J(C_f)_2) = K(\mathfrak{R}_f)$.

Lemma 5.2. *Suppose that $n = \deg(f)$ is odd and $f(x) = (x - t)h(x)$ with $t \in K$ and $h(x) \in K[x]$. Then $\tilde{G}_{2,J(C_f),K} \cong \text{Gal}(h)$ and the Galois modules $J(C_f)_2$ and $\mathbb{F}_2^{\mathfrak{R}_h}$ are isomorphic.*

Proof. This is Lemma 5.1 of [46]. □

Corollary 5.3. *Suppose that $n = \deg(f) = 2g + 1$ is odd and $f(x) = (x - t)h(x)$ with $t \in K$ and $h(x) \in K[x]$. Assume also that $\text{Gal}(h) = \text{Alt}(\mathfrak{R}_h) \cong \mathbf{A}_{2g}$.*

Assume additionally that there exists a finite algebraic field extension E/K such that E is a discrete valuation field with discrete valuation ring R and residue field k such that the Néron model of $J(C_f)$ over $\text{Spec}(R)$ is a semiabelian group scheme, whose closed fiber has toric dimension 1.

Then $\text{End}(J(C_f)) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof of Corollary 5.3. Let us put $K = F$, $X = J(C_f)$ and $B = \mathfrak{R}_h$. Then assertion is an immediate corollary of Lemma 5.2 and Corollary 3.8. \square

Theorem 5.4. *Suppose that $n = 2g + 2 = \deg(f) \geq 8$ is even and $f(x) = (x - t_1)(x - t_2)u(x)$ with*

$$t_1, t_2 \in K, t_1 \neq t_2, u(x) \in K[x], \deg(u) = n - 2.$$

Suppose that $\text{Gal}(u) = \mathbf{S}_{2g}$ or \mathbf{A}_{2g} . Assume additionally that there exists a finite algebraic field extension E/K such that E is a discrete valuation field with discrete valuation ring R and residue field k such that the Néron model of $J(C_f)$ over $\text{Spec}(R)$ is a semiabelian group scheme, whose closed fiber has toric dimension 1. Then $\text{End}(J(C_f)) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. Replacing if necessary, K by its suitable quadratic extension, we may and will assume that $\text{Gal}(u) = \mathbf{A}_{2g}$. Let us put $h(x) = (x - t_2)u(x)$. We have $f(x) = (x - t_1)h(x)$. Let us consider the degree $(n - 1)$ polynomials

$$h_1(x) = h(x + t_1) = (x + t_1 - t_2)u(x + t_1), \quad h_2(x) = x^{n-1}h_1(1/x) \in K[x].$$

We have

$$\mathfrak{R}_{h_1} = \{\alpha - t_1 \mid \alpha \in \mathfrak{R}_h\} = \{\alpha - t_1 + t_2 \mid \alpha \in \mathfrak{R}_u\} \cup \{t_2 - t_1\},$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_{h_2} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha - t_1} \mid \alpha \in \mathfrak{R}_u \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \right\}.$$

This implies that

$$K(\mathfrak{R}_{h_2}) = K(\mathfrak{R}_{h_1}) = K(\mathfrak{R}_u)$$

and

$$h_2(x) = \left(x - \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \right) v(x)$$

where $v(x) \in K[x]$ is a degree $(n - 2)$ polynomial with $K(\mathfrak{R}_v) = K(\mathfrak{R}_u)$; in particular, $\text{Gal}(v) = \text{Gal}(u) = \mathbf{S}_{n-2}$ or \mathbf{A}_{n-2} . Again, the standard substitution

$$x_1 = 1/(x - t_1), \quad y_1 = y/(x - t_1)^{g+1}$$

establishes a birational K -isomorphism between C_f and a hyperelliptic curve

$$C_{h_2} : y_1^2 = h_2(x_1).$$

Now the result follows from Corollary 5.3 applied to $h_2(x_1)$. \square

6. PROOF OF MAIN RESULTS

We keep the notation and assumptions of Theorem 1.3. Let's start to prove it. First, notice that the equation $y^2 = f(x)$ defines a (semi)stable curve over R : its generic fiber is smooth while its closed fiber is an irreducible reduced curve with one double point. This implies (see [4, Ch. 9, Example 8 on p. 246]) that the Néron model of $J(C_f)$ over $\text{Spec}(R)$ is a semiabelian group scheme, whose closed fiber has toric dimension 1. It follows from Theorem 5.4 that $\text{End}(J(C_f)) = \mathbb{Z}$. This proves the first assertion of Theorem 1.3.

Now the second assertion follows from Theorem 4.3 while the third one follows from Corollary 4.6 applied to $X = J(C_f)$.

7. CYCLOTOMIC EXTENSIONS

Throughout this section, k is a field and $K \supset k$ its overfield that is finitely generated over k .

The following two lemmas seems to be well known but I did not find a suitable reference.

Lemma 7.1. *Let k' be the algebraic closure of k in K . Then $[k' : k] < \infty$, i.e., the field k' is a finite algebraic extension of k .*

Proof. Let m be the transcendence degree of K over k . If $m = 0$ then K is algebraic over k and the assertion is trivial. So, we may assume that $m \geq 1$. Let us pick m distinct elements $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ of K that are algebraically independent over k . Then they generate the subfield $k(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ of K and $K/k(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ is an algebraic field extension of finite degree. Let B be the integral closure of the polynomial ring $k[x_1, \dots, x_m]$ in K . Clearly, B contains k' .

By a theorem of Emmy Noether ([9, Ch. IV, Sect. 4.2, Th. 4.14 on p. 127]) the $k[x_1, \dots, x_m]$ -module B is finitely generated. In particular, B is integral over $k[x_1, \dots, x_m]$. Let I be the maximal ideal in $k[x_1, \dots, x_m]$ that consists of all polynomials in x_1, \dots, x_m without constant terms. Clearly, $k[x_1, \dots, x_m]/I = k$. Since B is integral over $k[x_1, \dots, x_m]$, there exists a maximal ideal J of B such that $I = J \cap k[x_1, \dots, x_m]$ (see [9, Ch. IV, Sect. 4.4, Prop. 4.15 on p. 129 and Cor. 4.17 on p. 131]). Clearly, $k' \cap J = \{0\}$, i.e., k' embeds into the field B/J . On the other hand, since B is a finite $k[x_1, \dots, x_m]$ -module, B/J is a finite-dimensional $k[x_1, \dots, x_m]/I = k$ -vector space. This implies that k' is also a finite-dimensional k -vector space and we are done. \square

Remark 7.2. The field K is finitely generated over k and therefore over k' . Suppose that k is perfect. Since k'/k is finite algebraic, k' is also perfect. Since perfect k' is algebraically closed in K , the field K is separable over k' (see [9, Appendix A1, Sect. A1.2 and Cor. A1.7 on p. 568]).

Lemma 7.3. *Suppose k is perfect. Let κ/k' be an algebraic field extension of finite degree. Then $K \otimes_{k'} \kappa$ is a field and the field extension $(K \otimes_{k'} \kappa)/K$ has degree $[\kappa : k']$. In particular, if κ/k' is a Galois extension then $(K \otimes_{k'} \kappa)/K$ is also a Galois extension and the natural map*

$$\text{Gal}(\kappa/k') \rightarrow \text{Gal}((K \otimes_{k'} \kappa)/K), \sigma \mapsto \{x \otimes \beta \mapsto x \otimes \sigma(\beta)\}$$

$$\forall \sigma \in \text{Gal}(\kappa/k'), x \in K, \beta \in \kappa$$

is an isomorphism of Galois groups.

Proof. By Remark 7.2, K is separable over k' . By Exercise A.1.2a and its solution in [9, pp. 568–569 and p. 749] (applied to $R = K$ and $S = \kappa$) the tensor product $K \otimes_{k'} \kappa$ is a domain and therefore is a field, since it is a finite-dimensional K -algebra, whose dimension equals $[\kappa : k']$. \square

Lemma 7.3 implies readily the following statement.

Corollary 7.4. *Suppose that k is perfect and let us fix an algebraic closure $\overline{k'}$ of k' . Then $K \otimes_{k'} \overline{k'}$ is a field that is a Galois extension of $K = K \otimes 1$ and the Galois group $\text{Gal}((K \otimes_{k'} \overline{k'})/K)$ is canonically isomorphic to the absolute Galois group $\text{Gal}(\overline{k'}/k') = \text{Gal}(\overline{k'}/k')$ of k' .*

Proof of Theorem 4.5. The field K is finitely generated over \mathbb{Q} . It follows from Lemma 7.1 that the algebraic closure \mathbb{Q}' of \mathbb{Q} in K is an algebraic number field of finite degree over \mathbb{Q} . Let us put $k = \mathbb{Q}'$. Then k is algebraically closed in K . For all but finitely many primes ℓ the field extension is unramified at all prime divisors of ℓ . This implies that the ramification index of the field extension $k(\mu_{\ell^j})/k$ is, at least $\varphi(\ell^j) = [\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{\ell^j}) : \mathbb{Q}]$ at all prime divisor of ℓ . (Here φ is the Euler function.) This implies that $[k(\mu_{\ell^j}) : k] = [\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{\ell^j}) : \mathbb{Q}]$, i.e., k and $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{\ell^j})$ are linearly disjoint over \mathbb{Q} . By Lemma 7.3, $K \otimes_k k(\mu_{\ell^j})$ is a field that is an extension of K of degree $\varphi(\ell^j)$. It follows that the natural surjective homomorphism of $k(\mu_{\ell^j})$ -algebras $K \otimes_k k(\mu_{\ell^j}) \rightarrow K(\mu_{\ell^j})$ is injective and therefore is a field isomorphism. In particular, $K(\mu_{\ell^j})$ is a degree $\varphi(\ell^j)$ Galois extension of K and

$$\text{Gal}(K(\mu_{\ell^j})/K) = \text{Gal}(k(\mu_{\ell^j})/k) = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{\ell^j})/\mathbb{Q}) = (\mathbb{Z}/\ell^j\mathbb{Z})^*.$$

\square

7.5. Now let us assume that k is the prime finite field \mathbb{F}_p of characteristic p . It follows from Lemma 7.1 that k' is a finite field of characteristic p and therefore the number $q' = \#(k')$ of its elements is a power of p . For every prime $\ell \neq p$ we write $N_p(\ell)$ (resp. $N'(\ell)$) the index in $(\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^*$ of the cyclic multiplicative subgroup generated by $p \bmod \ell$ (resp. q'). Clearly, $N_p(\ell)$ divides $N'(\ell)$.

The following assertion that is based on results of P. Moree [21] will be proven at the end of this Section.

Lemma 7.6. *The function $\ell \mapsto N_p(\ell)$ is an unbounded function in ℓ .*

Theorem 7.7. (i) *for all prime $\ell \neq p$ the image*

$$\bar{\chi}_{\ell, K}(\text{Gal}(K)) \subset (\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^*$$

is the cyclic multiplicative subgroup generated by $q' \bmod \ell$.

(ii) *Let $N_K(\ell)$ be the index $[(\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^* : \bar{\chi}_{\ell}(\text{Gal}(K))]$. Then the function $\ell \mapsto N_K(\ell)$ is an unbounded function in ℓ .*

Proof of Theorem 7.7 (modulo Lemma 7.6). Since $k' \subset \bar{K}$, the algebraic closure of k' in \bar{K} is an algebraically closed field and will be denoted by $\overline{k'}$. It follows from Corollary 7.4 that there is the natural continuous surjective group homomorphism of absolute Galois groups

$$\text{rest} : \text{Gal}(K) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(k')$$

where for each automorphism σ of \bar{K}/K we write $\text{rest}(\sigma)$ for its restriction to $\overline{k'}$. We need to distinguish between two cyclotomic characters

$$\bar{\chi}_{\ell, K} : \text{Gal}(K) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^*$$

and

$$\bar{\chi}_{\ell, k'} : \text{Gal}(k') \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^*$$

that define the action on ℓ th roots of unity of $\text{Gal}(K)$ and $\text{Gal}(k')$ respectively. However, since all ℓ th roots of unity of \bar{K} lie in \bar{k}' ,

$$\bar{\chi}_{\ell, K} = \bar{\chi}_{\ell, k'} \text{ rest} : \text{Gal}(K) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(k') \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^*;$$

in particular, both cyclotomic characters have the same image in $(\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^*$. Since $\text{Gal}(k')$ is generated (as the topological group) by the Frobenius automorphism that sends every element of \bar{k}' (including all ℓ th roots of unity) to its q' th power, the image

$$\bar{\chi}_{\ell, k'}(\text{Gal}(k')) \subset (\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^*$$

is the cyclic multiplicative subgroup generated by $q' \bmod \ell$. It follows that the image

$$\bar{\chi}_{\ell}(\text{Gal}(K)) \subset (\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z})^*$$

is the cyclic multiplicative subgroup generated by $q' \bmod \ell$, i.e., we proved the first assertion of our Theorem. In particular, $N_K(\ell)$ coincides with $N'(\ell)$. Recall that $N'(\ell)$ is a positive integer that is divisible by $N'(\ell)$. It follows from Lemma 7.6 that the function

$$\ell \mapsto N'(\ell) = N_K(\ell)$$

is an unbounded function in ℓ . □

Proof of Lemma 7.6. Applying Lemma 4 of Section 2 in [21] (to $g = p$), we conclude that for every positive integer t the set of primes ℓ such that t divides $N_p(\ell)$ is infinite. (Actually, it is proven in [21] that this set of primes has a positive density.) In particular, for each t there is a prime $\ell \neq p$ with $N_p(\ell) \geq t$. This means that the function $\ell \mapsto N_p(\ell)$ is unbounded. □

8. NONISOMORPHIC HYPERELLIPTIC CURVES AND JACOBIANS

We start to prove Theorem 1.7. Replacing K by its *perfectization*, we may and will assume that K is a perfect field.

It is well known ([16, Ch. 2, Sect. 3, pp. 253–255], [8, Ch. VIII, Sect. 3]) that the hyperelliptic curves C_{f_1} and C_{f_2} are isomorphic over \bar{K} if and only if there exists a fractional linear transformation $T \in \text{PGL}_2(\bar{K}) = \text{Aut}(\mathbf{P}^1)$ that sends the branch points of the canonical double cover $C_{f_1} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$ to the branch points of the canonical double cover $C_{f_2} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$. If $\mathfrak{R} \subset \bar{K}$ is the set of roots of $u(x)$ then the corresponding sets of branch points are the disjoint unions $\mathfrak{R} \cup B_1$ and $\mathfrak{R} \cup B_2$ respectively.

Assume that $J(C_{f_1})$ and $J(C_{f_2})$ are isomorphic over \bar{K} . We need to arrive to a contradiction. We know that $\text{End}(J(C_{f_1})) = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\text{End}(J(C_{f_2})) = \mathbb{Z}$. This implies that both jacobians $J(C_{f_1})$ and $J(C_{f_2})$ have exactly one principal polarization and therefore a \bar{K} -isomorphism of abelian varieties $J(C_{f_1}) \cong J(C_{f_2})$ respects the principal polarizations. Now the Torelli theorem implies that the hyperelliptic curves C_{f_1} and C_{f_2} are isomorphic over \bar{K} . Therefore there exists a fractional linear transformation $T \in \text{PGL}_2(\bar{K}) = \text{Aut}(\mathbf{P}^1)$ such that

$$T(\mathfrak{R} \cup B_1) = \mathfrak{R} \cup B_2.$$

Suppose that T is defined over K , i.e., lies in $\text{PGL}_2(K)$. Then T commutes with the Galois action on \bar{K} and therefore sends every Galois orbit in \bar{K} onto another

Galois orbit. This implies that T sends into itself the $2g$ -element Galois orbit \mathfrak{R} ; in addition, $T(B_1) = B_2$. Since

$$\text{Alt}(\mathfrak{R}) \subset \text{Gal}(u) \subset \text{Perm}(\mathfrak{R})$$

and the only permutation of \mathfrak{R} that commutes with all even permutations is the identity map, we conclude that T acts as the identity map on \mathfrak{R} . Since the number of elements in \mathfrak{R} is greater or equal than $2g \geq 4 > 3$, we conclude that T is the identity element of $\text{PGL}_2(\bar{K})$ and therefore $B_2 = T(B_1) = B_1$, which is not the case. We obtained a contradiction but only under an additional assumption that T lies in $\text{PGL}_2(K)$. Now assume that T does *not* lie in $\text{PGL}_2(K)$. It follows from Hilbert's Theorem 90 that there is a Galois automorphism $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K)$ such that $\sigma(T) \neq T$. On the other hand, since both sets $\mathfrak{R} \cup B_1$ and $\mathfrak{R} \cup B_2$ are Galois-invariant,

$$\sigma(T)(\mathfrak{R} \cup B_1) = \mathfrak{R} \cup B_2.$$

If we put $U := T^{-1}\sigma(T) \in \text{PGL}_2(\bar{K})$ then U does *not* coincide with the identity automorphism of \mathbf{P}^1 but $U(\mathfrak{R} \cup B_1) = \mathfrak{R} \cup B_1$. This implies that U gives rise to a nontrivial automorphism of C_{f_1} that is *not* the *hyperelliptic involution*. By functoriality, we obtain an automorphism of the abelian variety $J(C_{f_1})$ that is neither 1 nor -1 . This gives us a contradiction, because

$$\text{Aut}(J(C_{f_1})) = \text{End}(J(C_{f_1}))^* = \mathbb{Z}^* = \{\pm 1\}.$$

This ends the proof of Theorem 1.7.

9. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Let K and $f(x)$ be as in Theorem 1.3. Let us put $X = J(C_f)$. We know that $\text{End}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ and X has somewhere a semistable reduction with toric dimension one.

Now assume that K is finitely generated over its prime subfield and let ℓ be a prime different from $\text{char}(K)$. It follows from arguments of Sect. 4.8 that for every finite algebraic field extension K'/K and each self-product X^m of X every ℓ -adic Tate class on X^m can be presented as a linear combination of products of divisor classes on X^m . In particular, the Tate conjecture holds true for all X^m in all codimensions.

Assume additionally that $\text{char}(K) = 0$ and fix an embedding $\bar{K} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Then arguments of Sect. 4.8 imply that for each self-product X^m of X every Hodge class on X^m can be presented as a linear combination of products of divisor classes on X^m . In particular, the Hodge conjecture holds true for every X^m in all codimensions. In addition, the Mumford-Tate conjecture holds true for X .

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