

An elliptic curve is a (smooth proj algebraic) curve of genus 1 with a specified base point.

algebraic defn for genus:

"geometric genus" of $f(x,y) = 0$

$$\text{is } \frac{(d-1)(d-2)}{2} \quad (d = \deg f).$$

Def A lattice $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}$ is a discrete subgroup gen by 2 linearly independent elements w_1, w_2 .

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}w_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}w_2 = \langle w_1, w_2 \rangle.$$

$$\text{eg } w_1 = 1, w_2 = i.$$

Def An elliptic fn wrt Λ is a meromorphic fn $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfying $f(z+w) = f(z) \quad \forall w \in \Lambda$.

Ex ① constant fn

② any holomorphic elliptic fn is constant.

Pf the image is cpt so it is a singleton.

fundamental parallelogram = fundamental domain = $D = \{aw_1 + bw_2 : a, b \in [0, 1)\}$

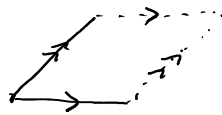
- many options:



(both are valid).

- $D \cong \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$ is a group

- the values f agree on boundaries of an elliptic fn f



by gluing, it follows that $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Ex ③ $\mathcal{P}(z) = \mathcal{P}(z, \Lambda)$
 w.p. $:= \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{\substack{w \in \Lambda \\ w \neq 0}} \left(\frac{1}{(z-w)^2} - \frac{1}{w^2} \right)$

(Weierstrass \mathcal{P} -function).

is an elliptic fn.

④ $\mathcal{P}'(z) = -2 \sum_{w \in \Lambda} \frac{1}{(z-w)^3}$

is also an elliptic fn.

- ⑤ Any polynomial expression in \mathcal{P} and its derivatives is elliptic.

In fact, we can also do rational expressions.

Q: can we classify all elliptic fns wrt Λ ?

Thm {all fns wrt λ } = $\mathbb{C}(\wp(z, \lambda), \wp'(z, \lambda))$.