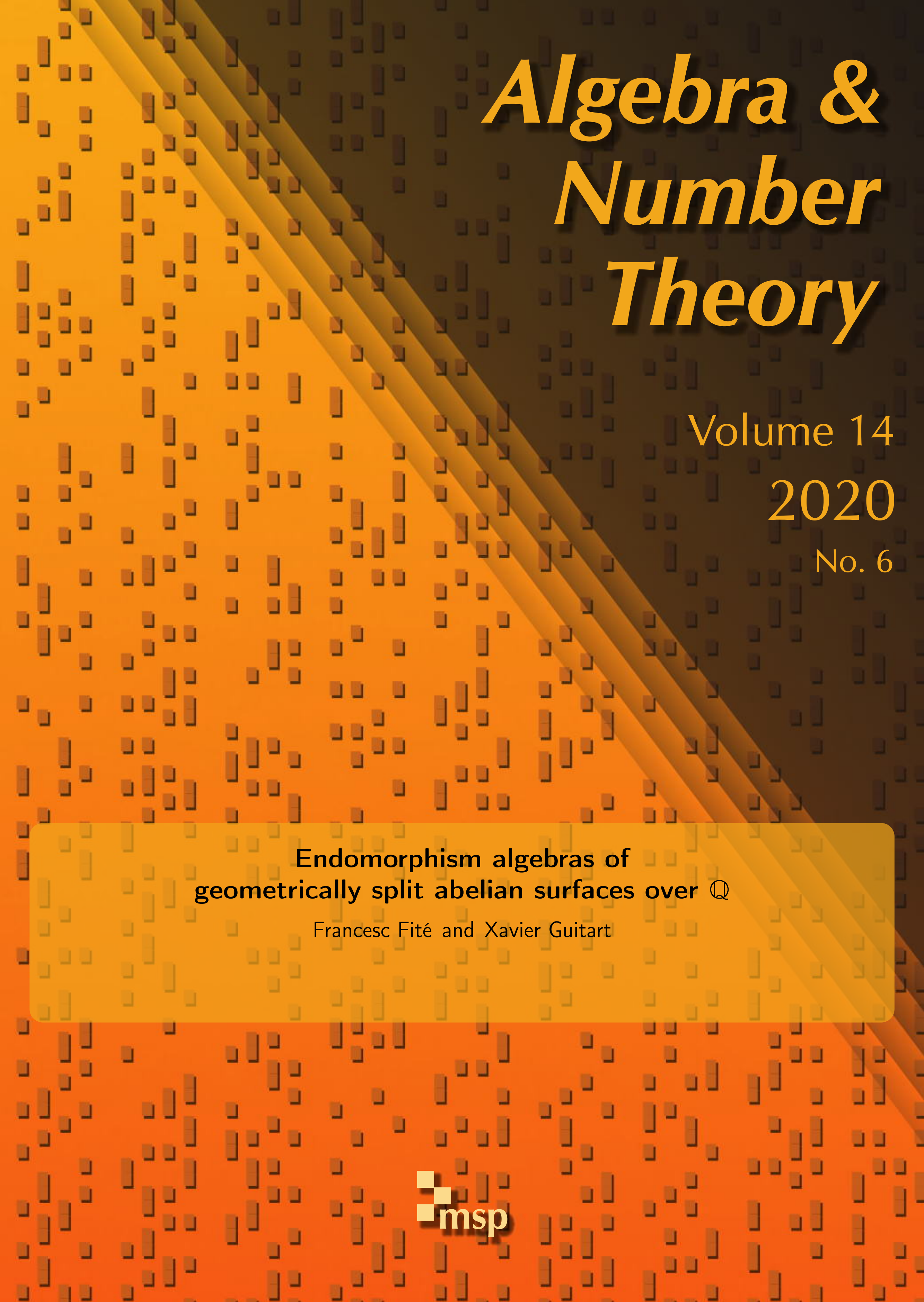

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Endomorphism algebras of geometrically split abelian surfaces over $\mathbb{Q}$

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We determine the set of geometric endomorphism algebras of geometrically split abelian surfaces defined over $\mathbb{Q}$. In particular we find that this set has cardinality 92. The essential part of the classification consists in determining the set of quadratic imaginary fields M with class group $C_2 \times C_2$ for which there exists an abelian surface A defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ which is geometrically isogenous to the square of an elliptic curve with CM by M. We first study the interplay between the field of definition of the geometric endomorphisms of A and the field M. This reduces the problem to the situation in which E is a $\mathbb{Q}$-curve in the sense of Gross. We can then conclude our analysis by employing Nakamura's method to compute the endomorphism algebra of the restriction of scalars of a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve.

1. Introduction

Let A be an abelian variety of dimension $g \geq 1$ defined over a number field k of degree d. Let us denote by $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ its base change to $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$. We refer to $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$, the $\mathbb{Q}$-algebra spanned by the endomorphisms of A defined over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$, as the $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$-endomorphism algebra of A. For a fixed choice of g and d, it is conjectured that the set of possibilities for $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$ is finite. A slightly stronger form of this conjecture, applying to endomorphism rings of abelian varieties over number fields, has been attributed to Coleman in [Bruin et al. 2006].

Hereafter, let A denote an abelian surface defined over $\mathbb{Q}$. In the case that A is geometrically simple (that is, $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is simple), the previous conjecture stands widely open. If A is principally polarized and has CM it has been shown by Murabayashi and Umegaki [2001] that $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$ is one of 19 possible quartic CM fields. However, narrowing down to a finite set the possible quadratic real fields and quaternion division algebras over $\mathbb{Q}$ which occur as $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$ for some A has escaped all attempts of proof. See also [Orr and Skorobogatov 2018] for recent more general results which prove Coleman's conjecture for CM abelian varieties.

In the present paper, we focus on the case that A is geometrically split, that is, the case in which $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is isogenous to a product of elliptic curves, which we will assume from now on. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be the set of possibilities for $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$, where A is a geometrically split abelian surface over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Let us briefly recall how scattered results in the literature ensure the finiteness of $\mathcal{A}$ (we will detail the arguments in Section 4). Indeed, if $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is isogenous to the product of two nonisogenous elliptic curves, then the finiteness (and in fact the precise description) of the set of possibilities for $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$ follows

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from [Fité et al. 2012, Proposition 4.5]. If, on the contrary, $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is isogenous to the square of an elliptic curve, then the finiteness of the set of possibilities for $\operatorname{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$ was established by Shafarevich [1996] (see also [González 2011] for the determination of the precise subset corresponding to modular abelian surfaces). In the present work, we aim at an effective version of Shafarevich's result. Our starting point is [Fité and Guitart 2018a, Theorem 1.4], which we recall in our particular setting.

Theorem 1.1 [Fité and Guitart 2018a]. *If A is an abelian surface defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is isogenous to the square of an elliptic curve $E/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ with complex multiplication* (*CM*) *by a quadratic imaginary field M, then the class group of M is* 1, C_2, *or* $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$.

It should be noted that several other works can be used to see that, in the situation of the theorem, the exponent of the class group of M divides 2 (see [Schütt 2007; Kani 2011], for example).

While it is an easy observation that an abelian surface A as in the theorem can be found for each quadratic imaginary field M with class group 1 or C_2 (see [Fité and Guitart 2018a, Remark 2.20] and also Section 4), the question whether such an A exists for each of the fields M with class group $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$ is far from trivial. The aforementioned results are thus not sufficient for the determination of the set $\mathcal{A}$. The main contribution of this article is the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. *Let M be a quadratic imaginary field with class group $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$. There exists an abelian surface defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is isogenous to the square of an elliptic curve $E/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ with CM by M if and only if the discriminant of M belongs to the set*

$$\begin{aligned}\{&-84, -120, -132, -168, -228, -280, -372, -408, -435,\\ &-483, -520, -532, -595, -627, -708, -795, -1012, -1435\}.\end{aligned} \tag{1-1}$$

The only imaginary quadratic fields with class group $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$ whose discriminant does not belong to (1-1) are

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-195}),\quad \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-312}),\quad \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-340}),\quad \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-555}),\quad \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-715}),\quad \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-760}). \tag{1-2}$$

With Theorem 1.2 at hand, the determination of the set $\mathcal{A}$ follows as a mere corollary (see Section 4 for the proof).

Corollary 1.3. *The set $\mathcal{A}$ of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$-endomorphism algebras of geometrically split abelian surfaces over $\mathbb{Q}$ is made of*:

(i) $\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$, $\mathbb{Q} \times M$, $M_1 \times M_2$, *where M, M_1 and M_2 are quadratic imaginary fields of class number* 1;

(ii) $\mathrm{M}_2(\mathbb{Q})$, $\mathrm{M}_2(M)$, *where M is a quadratic imaginary field with class group* 1, C_2, *or* $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$ *and distinct from those listed in* (1-2).

In particular, *the set $\mathcal{A}$ has cardinality* 92.

The paper is organized in the following manner. In Section 2 we attach a c-representation ϱ_V of degree 2 to an abelian surface A defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is isogenous to the square of an elliptic curve $E/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ with CM by M. It is well known that E is a $\mathbb{Q}$-curve and that one can associate a 2-cocycle c_E to E.

A c-representation is essentially a representation up to scalar and it is thus a notion closely related to that of projective representation. In the case of the c-representation ϱ_V attached to A, the scalar that measures the failure of ϱ_V to be a proper representation is precisely the 2-cocycle c_E. Choosing the language of c-representations instead of that of projective representations has an unexpected payoff: the tensor product of a c-representation ϱ and its contragradient c-representation ϱ^* is again a proper representation. We show that $\varrho_V \otimes \varrho_V^*$ coincides with the representation of $G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ on the 4-dimensional M-vector space $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$. This representation has been studied in detail in [Fité and Sutherland 2014] and the tensor decomposition of $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$ is exploited in Theorems 2.20 and 2.27 to obtain obstructions on the existence of A. These obstructions extend to the general case those obtained in [Fité and Guitart 2018a, §3.1, §3.2] under very restrictive hypotheses. The c-representation point of view also allows us to understand in a unified manner what we called *group theoretic* and *cohomological* obstructions in [Fité and Guitart 2018a]. It should be noted that one can define analogues of ϱ_V in other more general situations. For example, a parallel construction in the context of geometrically isotypic abelian varieties potentially of GL_2-type has been exploited in [Fité and Guitart 2019] to determine a tensor factorization of their Tate modules. This can be used to deduce the validity of the Sato–Tate conjecture for them in certain cases.

In Section 3, we describe a method of Nakamura to compute the endomorphism algebra of the restriction of scalars of certain Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves (see Definition 2.9 below for the precise definition of these curves). Then we apply this method to all Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves with CM by a field M of class group $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$. This computation plays a key role in the proof of Theorem 1.2, both in proving the existence of the abelian surfaces for the fields M different from those listed in (1-2), and in proving the nonexistence for the fields of (1-2).

In Section 4 we culminate the proofs of Theorem 1.2 and Corollary 1.3 by assembling together the obstructions and existence results from Sections 2 and 3. We essentially show that we can use the results of Section 2 to reduce to the case of Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves, and then deal with this case using the results of Section 3.

Notations and terminology. For k a number field, we will work in the category of abelian varieties up to isogeny over k. Note that isogenies become invertible in this category. Given an abelian variety A defined over k, the set of endomorphisms $\mathrm{End}(A)$ of A defined over k is endowed with a $\mathbb{Q}$-algebra structure. More generally, if B is an abelian variety defined over k, we will denote by $\mathrm{Hom}(A, B)$ the $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space of homomorphisms from A to B that are defined over k. We note that for us $\mathrm{End}(A)$ and $\mathrm{Hom}(A, B)$ denote what some other authors call $\mathrm{End}^0(A)$ and $\mathrm{Hom}^0(A, B)$. We will write $A \sim B$ to mean that A and B are isogenous over k. If L/k is a field extension, then A_L will denote the base change of A from k to L. In particular, we will write $A_L \sim B_L$ if A and B become isogenous over L, and we will write $\mathrm{Hom}(A_L, B_L)$ to refer to what some authors write as $\mathrm{Hom}_L(A, B)$.

2. c-representations and k-curves

The goal of this section is to obtain obstructions to the existence of abelian surfaces defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}) \simeq \mathrm{M}_2(M)$, where M is a quadratic imaginary field. To this purpose, we analyze the interplay between the k-curves and c-representations that arise from them.

2A. ***c-representations: general definitions.*** Let V be a vector space of finite dimension over a field k and let G be a finite group. We say that a map

$$\varrho_V : G \to \mathrm{GL}(V)$$

is a c-representation (of the group G) if $\varrho_V(1) = 1$ and there exists a map

$$c_V : G \times G \to k^\times$$

such that for every $\sigma, \tau \in G$ one has

$$\varrho_V(\sigma)\varrho_V(\tau) = \varrho_V(\sigma\tau)c_V(\sigma, \tau). \tag{2-1}$$

Remark 2.1. The following properties follow easily from the definition:

(i) We have

$$\varrho_V(\sigma^{-1}) = \varrho_V(\sigma)^{-1}c_V(\sigma^{-1}, \sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad \varrho_V(\sigma^{-1}) = \varrho_V(\sigma)^{-1}c_V(\sigma, \sigma^{-1}).$$

In particular, $c_V(\sigma, \sigma^{-1}) = c_V(\sigma^{-1}, \sigma)$.

(ii) If $c_V(\,\cdot\,, \,\cdot\,) = 1$, the notion of c-representation corresponds to the usual notion of representation.

Let V and W be c-representations of the group G. Let $T = \mathrm{Hom}(V, W)$ denote the space of k-linear maps from V to W. A homomorphism of c-representations from V to W is a k-linear map $f \in T$ such that

$$f(v) = \varrho_W(\sigma)(f(\varrho_V(\sigma)^{-1}v))$$

for every $v \in V$ and $\sigma \in G$.

Consider now the map

$$\varrho_T : G \to \mathrm{GL}(\mathrm{Hom}(V, W)),$$

defined by

$$(\varrho_T(\sigma)f)(v) = \varrho_W(\sigma)(f(\varrho_V(\sigma)^{-1}v)).$$

Proposition 2.2. *The map ϱ_T together with the map $c_T : G \times G \to k^\times$ defined by $c_T = c_V^{-1} \cdot c_W$ equip T with the structure of a c-representation.*

Before proving the proposition we show a particular case. In the case that W is k equipped with the trivial action of G, let us write $V^* = T$ and $\varrho^* = \varrho_T$. In this case, $\varrho^*(\sigma)$ is the inverse transpose of $\varrho_V(\sigma)$. The assertion of the proposition is then immediate from (2-1).

The following two lemmas, whose proof is straightforward, imply the proposition.

Lemma 2.3. *The maps*

$$\varrho_\otimes : G \to \mathrm{GL}(V \otimes W),$$

defined by $\varrho_\otimes(\sigma)(v \otimes w) = \varrho_V(\sigma)(v) \otimes \varrho_W(\sigma)(w)$ and $c_\otimes = c_V \cdot c_W$ endow $V \otimes W$ with a structure of c-representation.

Lemma 2.4. *The map*

$$\phi : W \otimes V^* \to T$$

defined by $\phi(w \otimes f)(v) = f(v)w$ is an isomorphism of c-representations.

Corollary 2.5. *When $V = W$, the c-representation T is in fact a representation.*

2B. ***k-curves: general definitions.*** We briefly recall some definitions and results regarding $\mathbb{Q}$-curves and, more generally, k-curves with complex multiplication. More details can be found in [Fité and Guitart 2018a, §2.1] and the references therein (especially [Quer 2000; Ribet 1992; Nakamura 2004]).

Let $E/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ be an elliptic curve and let k be a number field, whose absolute Galois group we denote by G_k.

Definition 2.6. We say that E is a *k-curve* if for every $\sigma \in G_k$ there exists an isogeny $\mu_\sigma : {}^\sigma E \to E$.

Definition 2.7. We say that E is a *Ribet k-curve* if E is a k-curve and the isogenies μ_σ can be taken to be compatible with the endomorphisms of E, in the sense that the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} {}^\sigma E \arrow[r, "\mu_\sigma"] \arrow[d, "{}^\sigma\varphi"] & E \arrow[d, "\varphi"] \\ {}^\sigma E \arrow[r, "\mu_\sigma"] & E \end{tikzcd} \tag{2-2}$$

commutes for all $\sigma \in G_k$ and all $\varphi \in \operatorname{End}(E)$.

Remark 2.8. (i) Observe that if E does not have CM, then E is a k-curve if and only if it is a Ribet k-curve. If E has CM (say by a quadratic imaginary field M), it is well known that E is isogenous to all of its Galois conjugates and hence it is always a k-curve; it is a Ribet k-curve if and only if $M \subseteq k$; see [Silverman 1994, Theorem 2.2].

(ii) We warn the reader that in the present paper we are using a slightly different terminology from that of [Fité and Guitart 2018a]: as in [Fité and Guitart 2018a] the only relevant notion was that of a Ribet k-curve, we called Ribet k-curves simply k-curves.

Let K be a number field containing k. We say that an elliptic curve E/K is a k-curve *defined over K* (resp. a Ribet k-curve *defined over K*) if $E_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is a k-curve (resp. a Ribet k-curve). We will say that E is *completely defined over K* if, in addition, all the isogenies $\mu_\sigma : {}^\sigma E \to E$ can be taken to be defined over K.

Definition 2.9. Let H denote the Hilbert class field of M and let E/H be an elliptic curve with CM by M. We say that E is a *Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve* if E is completely defined over H.

The next proposition characterizes the existence of Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves and Ribet M-curves with CM by M defined over the Hilbert class field H.

Proposition 2.10. *Let M be a quadratic imaginary field and let D denote its discriminant. Then*:

(i) *There exists a Ribet M-curve E^* with CM by M and completely defined over H.*

(ii) *There exists a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve E^* with CM by M (and completely defined over H) if and only if D is not of the form*

$$D = -4p_1 \dots p_{t-1}, \tag{2-3}$$

where $t \geq 2$ and $p_1, \dots, p_{t-1}$ are primes congruent to 1 *modulo* 4.

The first part of the previous proposition is a weaker form of [Shimura 1971, Proposition 5, p. 521] (see also [Nakamura 2001, Remark 1]). For the second part, we refer to [Gross 1980, §11; Nakamura 2004, Proposition 5]. Discriminants of the form (2-3) are called *exceptional*.

Suppose from now on that E is a k-curve defined over K with CM by an imaginary quadratic field M. Fix a system of isogenies $\{\mu_\sigma : {}^\sigma E \to E\}_{\sigma\in G_k}$. By enlarging K if necessary, we can always assume that K/k is Galois and that E is completely defined over K. We will equip $\operatorname{End}(E)$ with the following action. For $\sigma\in\operatorname{Gal}(K/k)$ and $\varphi\in\operatorname{End}(E)$ define

$$\sigma\star\varphi=\mu_\sigma\circ{}^\sigma\varphi\circ\mu_\sigma^{-1}.$$

Note that if E is a Ribet k-curve, then this action is trivial. If we regard M as a $\operatorname{Gal}(K/k)$-module by means of the natural Galois action (which is actually the trivial action when k contains M) and $\operatorname{End}(E)$ endowed with the action defined above, then the identification of $\operatorname{End}(E)$ with M becomes a $\operatorname{Gal}(K/k)$-equivariant isomorphism. The map

$$c_E^K:\operatorname{Gal}(K/k)\times\operatorname{Gal}(K/k)\to M^\times,\qquad (\sigma,\tau)\mapsto\mu_{\sigma\tau}\circ{}^\sigma\mu_\tau^{-1}\circ\mu_\sigma^{-1}$$

satisfies the condition

$$(\varrho\star c_E^K(\sigma,\tau))\cdot c_E^K(\varrho\sigma,\tau)^{-1}\cdot c_E^K(\varrho,\sigma\tau)\cdot c_E^K(\varrho,\sigma)^{-1}=1,\tag{2-4}$$

for $\varrho,\sigma,\tau\in\operatorname{Gal}(K/k)$, and is then a 2-cocycle.[1] Denote the cohomology class in $H^2(\operatorname{Gal}(K/k),M^\times)$ corresponding to c_E^K by γ_E^K. The class γ_E^K only depends on the K-isogeny class of E.

The next result is a consequence of Weil's descent criterion, extended to varieties up to isogeny by Ribet [1992, §8].

Theorem 2.11 (Ribet–Weil). *Suppose that E is a Ribet k-curve completely defined over K (and hence $M\subseteq k$). Let L be a number field with $k\subseteq L\subseteq K$, and consider the restriction map*

$$\operatorname{res}:H^2(\operatorname{Gal}(K/k),M^\times)\to H^2(\operatorname{Gal}(K/L),M^\times).$$

If $\operatorname{res}(\gamma_E^K)=1$, *there exists an elliptic curve C/L such that $E\sim C_K$.*

2C. ***M-curves from squares of CM elliptic curves.*** Let M be a quadratic imaginary field. Let A be an abelian surface defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is isogenous to E^2, where E is an elliptic curve defined over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ with CM by M. Let $K/\mathbb{Q}$ denote the minimal extension over which

$$\operatorname{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})\simeq\operatorname{End}(A_K).$$

By the theory of complex multiplication, K contains the Hilbert class field H of M. Note also that $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is Galois and the possibilities for $\operatorname{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$ can be read from [Fité et al. 2012, Table 8]. For our purposes,

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[1] Actually, this is the inverse of the cocycle considered in [Fité and Guitart 2018a], but this does not affect any of the results that we will use.

it is enough to recall that

$$\operatorname{Gal}(K/M) \simeq \begin{cases} \mathrm{C}_r & \text{for } r \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}, \\ \mathrm{D}_r & \text{for } r \in \{2, 3, 4, 6\}, \\ A_4, S_4. \end{cases} \tag{2-5}$$

Here, C_r denotes the cyclic group of r elements, D_r denotes the dihedral group of $2r$ elements, and A_4 (resp. S_4) stands for the alternating (resp. symmetric) group on 4 letters.

We can (and do) assume that E is in fact defined over K, and then we have that $A_K \sim E^2$. For $\sigma \in \operatorname{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$ we have that $({}^{\sigma}E)^2 \sim {}^{\sigma}A_K = A_K \sim E^2$. Therefore, Poincaré's decomposition theorem implies that E is a $\mathbb{Q}$-curve completely defined over K.

For the purposes of this article, we need to consider the following (slightly more general) situation: Let N/M be a Galois subextension of K/M, and let E^* be a Ribet M-curve which is completely defined over N and such that $E_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}} \sim E^*_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$. Observe that there always exist N and E^* satisfying these conditions, for example by taking $N = K$ and $E^* = E$; but in Sections 2D and 2E we will exploit certain situations where $N \subsetneq K$ and $E^* \neq E$.

Then we can consider two cohomology classes: the class γ_E^K attached to E, and the class $\gamma_{E^*}^N$ attached to E^*. We recall the following key result about γ_E^K, which is a particular case of [Fité and Guitart 2018a, Corollary 2.4].

Theorem 2.12. *The cohomology class γ_E^K is 2-torsion.*

Denote by U the set of roots of unity of M and put $P = M^\times/U$. The same argument of [Fité and Guitart 2018a, Proof of Theorem 2.14] proves the following decomposition of the 2-torsion of $H^2(\operatorname{Gal}(K/M), M^\times)$:

$$H^2(\operatorname{Gal}(K/M), M^\times)[2] \simeq H^2(\operatorname{Gal}(K/M), U)[2] \times \operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Gal}(K/M), P/P^2). \tag{2-6}$$

If $M \neq \mathbb{Q}(i), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$ this particularizes to

$$H^2(\operatorname{Gal}(K/M), M^\times)[2] \simeq H^2(\operatorname{Gal}(K/M), \{\pm 1\}) \times \operatorname{Hom}(\operatorname{Gal}(K/M), P/P^2). \tag{2-7}$$

For $\gamma \in H^2(\operatorname{Gal}(K/M), M^\times)[2]$ we will denote by $(\gamma_\pm, \overline{\gamma})$ its components under the isomorphism (2-7); we will refer to $\gamma_\pm$ as the sign component and to $\overline{\gamma}$ as the degree component.

In order to study the relation between γ_E^K and $\gamma_{E^*}^N$, define L/K to be the smallest extension such that E_L^* and E_L are isogenous. Since all the endomorphisms of E are defined over K, this is also the smallest extension L/K such that $\operatorname{Hom}(E_L^*, E_L) = \operatorname{Hom}(E^*_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, E_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$. The extension $L/\mathbb{Q}$ is Galois. Indeed, for $\sigma \in G_{\mathbb{Q}}$ put $L' = {}^{\sigma}L$ and let $\beta_\sigma : {}^{\sigma}E^* \to E^*$ and $\mu_\sigma : {}^{\sigma}E \to E$ be isogenies defined over N and over K respectively; then, if $\phi : E_L^* \to E_L$ is an isogeny defined over L we find that $\mu_\sigma \circ {}^{\sigma}\phi \circ \beta_\sigma^{-1}$ is an isogeny defined over L' between $E^*_{L'}$ and $E_{L'}$, so that $L \subseteq L'$ and therefore $L = L'$.

One can also characterize L/K as the minimal extension such that

$$\operatorname{Hom}(E^*_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}) \simeq \operatorname{Hom}(E_L^*, A_L).$$

Denote by

$$\inf_N^K : H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(N/M), M^\times) \to H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/M), M^\times)$$

the inflation map in Galois cohomology.

Lemma 2.13. *Suppose that $M \neq \mathbb{Q}(i), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$. Then*

$$\inf_N^K(\gamma_{E^*}^N) = w \cdot \gamma_E^K,$$

for some $w \in H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/M), \{\pm 1\})$.

Proof. Since $E_L \sim (E_*)_L$ we have that

$$\inf_N^L(\gamma_{E^*}^N) = \inf_K^L(\gamma_E^K). \tag{2-8}$$

Now consider the following piece of the inflation–restriction exact sequence

$$H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(L/K), M^\times) \xrightarrow{t} H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/M), M^\times) \xrightarrow{\inf_K^L} H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(L/M), M^\times). \tag{2-9}$$

Equality (2-8) implies that $\inf_N^K(\gamma_{E^*}^N)$ and γ_E^K have the same image under the inflation map $\inf_K^L$, and thus

$$\inf_N^K(\gamma_{E^*}^N) = t(v) \cdot \gamma_E^K$$

for some $v \in H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(L/K), M^\times)$. If $M \neq \mathbb{Q}(i), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$ we have that

$$H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(L/K), M^\times) \simeq \mathrm{Hom}(\mathrm{Gal}(L/K), \{\pm 1\})$$

and therefore $t(v)$ belongs to $H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/M), \{\pm 1\})$. ☐

Observe that from Theorem 2.12 one cannot deduce that the class $\gamma_{E^*}^N$ is 2-torsion, since A_N is not isogenous to $(E^*)^2$ in general. By Lemma 2.13, what we do deduce is that $\inf_N^K(\gamma_{E^*}^N)^2 = 1$. Therefore, once again by the inflation–restriction exact sequence

$$H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(K/N), M^\times) \xrightarrow{t} H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(N/M), M^\times) \xrightarrow{\inf_N^K} H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/M), M^\times) \tag{2-10}$$

we have that

$$(\gamma_{E^*}^N)^2 = t(\mu) \quad \text{for some } \mu \in H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(K/N), M^\times). \tag{2-11}$$

The following technical lemma will be used in Section 2E below.

Lemma 2.14. *Suppose that N/M is abelian and that $M \neq \mathbb{Q}(i), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$. Let $c_{E^*}^N$ be a cocycle representing the class $\gamma_{E^*}^N$. Then $c_{E^*}^N(\sigma, \tau) = \pm c_{E^*}^N(\tau, \sigma)$ for all $\sigma, \tau \in \mathrm{Gal}(N/M)$.*

Proof. Since $M \neq \mathbb{Q}(i), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$ we have that

$$H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(K/N), M^\times) = \mathrm{Hom}(\mathrm{Gal}(K/N), \{\pm 1\}). \tag{2-12}$$

By (2-11) and (2-12) we can suppose that there exists a map $d : \mathrm{Gal}(N/M) \to M^\times$ such that

$$c_{E^*}^N(\sigma, \tau)^2 = d(\sigma)d(\tau)d(\sigma\tau)^{-1} \cdot t(\mu)(\sigma, \tau),$$

where $t(\mu)(\sigma,\tau)\in\{\pm 1\}$. Therefore

$$c^N_{E^*}(\sigma,\tau)^2=\pm d(\sigma)d(\tau)d(\sigma\tau)^{-1}=\pm d(\sigma)d(\tau)d(\tau\sigma)^{-1}=\pm c^N_{E^*}(\tau,\sigma)^2.$$

We see that $c^N_{E^*}(\sigma,\tau)/c^N_{E^*}(\tau,\sigma)$ is a root of unity in M, and hence is equal to ±1. □

2D. ***c-representations from squares of CM elliptic curves.*** Keep the notations from Section 2C. We will denote by V the M-module $\operatorname{Hom}(E^*_L, A_L)$. Fix a system of isogenies $\{\mu_\sigma : {}^\sigma E^*\to E^*\}_{\sigma\in\operatorname{Gal}(L/M)}$. We do not have a natural action of $\operatorname{Gal}(L/M)$ on V, but the next lemma says that we can use the chosen system of isogenies to define a c-action on V.

Lemma 2.15. *The map*

$$\varrho_V:\operatorname{Gal}(L/M)\to\operatorname{GL}(V)$$

defined by

$$\varrho_V(f)={}^\sigma f\circ\mu_\sigma^{-1}\qquad \text{for } \sigma\in\operatorname{Gal}(L/M),\ f\in V$$

and the 2*-cocycle* $c^L_{E^*}$ *endow the module* V *with a structure of a* c*-representation.*

Proof. This is tautological:

$$\varrho_V(\sigma)\varrho_V(\tau)(f)={}^{\sigma\tau}f\circ{}^\sigma\mu_\tau^{-1}\circ\mu_\sigma^{-1}={}^{\sigma\tau}f\circ\mu_{\sigma\tau}^{-1}\cdot c^L_{E^*}(\sigma,\tau)=\varrho_V(\sigma\tau)(f)c^L_{E^*}(\sigma,\tau).$$ □

Let now R denote the M-module $\operatorname{End}(A_K)$. It is equipped with the natural Galois conjugation action of $\operatorname{Gal}(L/M)$, which factors through $\operatorname{Gal}(K/M)$ and which we sometimes will write as $\varrho_R(\sigma)(\psi)={}^\sigma\psi$. Let T denote $\operatorname{Hom}(V,V)$, equipped with the c-representation structure given by Lemma 2.15 and Proposition 2.2. Note that by Corollary 2.5, we know that T is actually a $M[\operatorname{Gal}(L/M)]$-module.

Lemma 2.16. *The map*

$$\Phi: R\to T\simeq V\otimes V^*,\quad \Phi(\psi)(f)=\psi\circ f,\qquad \text{for } f\in V,\ \psi\in\operatorname{End}(A_K)$$

is an isomorphism of c*-representations* (*and thus of* $M[\operatorname{Gal}(L/M)]$*-modules*).

Proof. The fact that Φ is a morphism of c-representations is straightforward:

$$\begin{aligned}\varrho_T(\sigma)(\Phi({}^{\sigma^{-1}}\psi))(f)&=\varrho_V(\sigma)(\Phi({}^{\sigma^{-1}}\psi)(\varrho_V(\sigma)^{-1}(f)))\\&=\varrho_V(\sigma)({}^{\sigma^{-1}}\psi\circ\varrho_V(\sigma^{-1})(f)c^L_{E^*}(\sigma^{-1},\sigma)^{-1})\\&=\psi\circ f\circ{}^\sigma\mu^{-1}_{\sigma^{-1}}\mu_\sigma^{-1}c^L_{E^*}(\sigma^{-1},\sigma)^{-1}\\&=\Phi(\psi)(f),\end{aligned}$$

where we have used Remark 2.1 in the second and last equalities. The lemma follows by noting that Φ is clearly injective and that both R and T have dimension 4 over M. □

We now describe the $M[\operatorname{Gal}(K/M)]$-module structure of R. It follows from (2-5) that the order r of an element $\sigma\in\operatorname{Gal}(K/M)$ is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6.

Lemma 2.17. $\operatorname{Tr}\varrho_R(\sigma)=2+\zeta_r+\bar\zeta_r$, *where* ζ_r *is a primitive* r*-th root of unity.*

Remark 2.18. This lemma is proven in [Fité and Sutherland 2014, Proposition 3.4] under the strong running hypothesis of that paper: in our setting that hypothesis would say that there exists E^* defined over M such that $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}} \sim E^{*2}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ (i.e., that N can be taken to be M, in the notation of the previous section).

Proof. We claim that $\operatorname{Tr}(\varrho_R) \in M$ is in fact rational. Let us postpone the proof of this claim until the end of the proof of the lemma. Assuming it, we have that

$$\operatorname{Tr}_{M/\mathbb{Q}}(\operatorname{Tr}(\varrho_R(\sigma))) = 2\operatorname{Tr}(\varrho_R)(\sigma). \tag{2-13}$$

But if $\varrho_{R_{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is the representation afforded by R regarded as an 8-dimensional module over $\mathbb{Q}$, we have

$$\operatorname{Tr}_{M/\mathbb{Q}}(\operatorname{Tr}(\varrho_R(\sigma))) = \operatorname{Tr}(\varrho_{R_{\mathbb{Q}}})(\sigma) = 2(2+\zeta_r+\bar{\zeta}_r), \tag{2-14}$$

where the last equality is [Fité et al. 2012, Proposition 4.9]. The comparison of (2-13) and (2-14) concludes the proof of the lemma.

We turn now to prove the rationality of $\operatorname{Tr}\varrho_R$. We first recall the aforementioned proof (that of [Fité and Sutherland 2014, Proposition 3.4]) which uses the fact that we can choose E^* to be defined over M. In this case, we have that V is an $M[\operatorname{Gal}(L/M)]$-module, that $\operatorname{Tr}(\varrho_{V^*})$ is a sum of roots of unity so that $\operatorname{Tr}(\varrho_{V^*}) = \overline{\operatorname{Tr}(\varrho_V)}$, and hence that $\operatorname{Tr}(\varrho_R) = \operatorname{Tr}(\varrho_V)\cdot\overline{\operatorname{Tr}\varrho_V}$ belongs to $\mathbb{Q}$.

For the general case, assume that $\operatorname{Tr}\varrho_R$ does not belong to $\mathbb{Q}$. Since it is a sum of roots of unity of orders diving either 4 or 6, then M would be $\mathbb{Q}(i)$ or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$, but then we could take a model of E^* defined over M, and by the above paragraph, the trace $\operatorname{Tr}\varrho_R$ would be rational, which is a contradiction. ☐

2E. *Obstructions.*

Keep the notations from Sections 2C and 2D. Let S denote the normal subgroup of $\operatorname{Gal}(K/M)$ generated by the square elements. In this section, we make the following hypotheses.

Hypothesis 2.19. (i) *There exists a Ribet M-curve E^* with CM by M completely defined over N, where N/M is the subextension of K/M fixed by S.*

(ii) $M \neq \mathbb{Q}(i), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$.

Let $\sigma \in \operatorname{Gal}(K/M)$ be an element of order $r \in \{4, 6\}$. Let

$$\bar{\cdot} : \operatorname{Gal}(K/M) \to \operatorname{Gal}(N/M) \simeq \operatorname{Gal}(K/M)/S \tag{2-15}$$

denote the natural projection map. Note that $\operatorname{Gal}(N/M)$ is a group of exponent dividing 2.

Theorem 2.20. *Under Hypothesis 2.19, we have*:

(i) *If $r = 4$, then $2c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)$ belongs to $\pm(M^\times)^2$.*

(ii) *If $r = 6$, then $3c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)$ belongs to $\pm(M^\times)^2$.*

Proof. First of all, note that E^* is completely defined over N. Thus we can, and do, assume that $c^L_{E^*}$ is the inflation of $c^N_{E^*}$. Let $s \in \operatorname{Gal}(L/M)$ be a lift of σ. By Hypothesis 2.19(ii), we have that $[L : K] \leq 2$.

Therefore, the order of s divides $2r$. We then have

$$\varrho_V(s)^{2r} = \varrho_V(s^2)^r c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)^r = \varrho_V(s^{2r}) c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)^r = c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)^r, \tag{2-16}$$

where we have used that $c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma^{2e},\bar\sigma^{2e'}) = 1$ for any pair of integers e, e'. Let α and β be the eigenvalues of $\varrho_V(s)$. By (2-16), we have that $\alpha^{2r} = c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)^r$, from which we deduce that $\omega_r\alpha^2 = c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma) \in M^\times$, where ω_r is a (not necessarily primitive) r-th root of unity.

Since the eigenvalues of $\varrho_{V^*}(s)$ are $1/\alpha$ and $1/\beta$, by Lemmas 2.17 and 2.16 we have that

$$2+\zeta_r+\bar\zeta_r = (\alpha+\beta)\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}+\frac{1}{\beta}\right); \text{ equivalently, } \alpha^2+\beta^2 = (\zeta_r+\bar\zeta_r)\alpha\beta. \tag{2-17}$$

This means that α/β satisfies the r-th cyclotomic polynomial and thus, by reordering α and β if necessary, we have that $\alpha = \beta\zeta_r$.

Combining this with (2-17), we get

$$(2+\zeta_r+\bar\zeta_r)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma) = (2+\zeta_r+\bar\zeta_r)\omega_r\alpha^2 = (2+\zeta_r+\bar\zeta_r)\alpha\beta\omega_r\zeta_r = (\alpha+\beta)^2\omega_r\zeta_r.$$

Since the left-hand side is in $M^\times$, the fact that $\alpha+\beta \in M^\times$ tells us that $\omega_r\zeta_r \in M^\times$. If $\omega_r\zeta_r$ is not rational, then $M = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_r)$, which contradicts Hypothesis 2.19(ii). If $\omega_r\zeta_r \in \mathbb{Q}$, since it is a root of unity, it must be equal to ±1 and thus we get

$$\pm(2+\zeta_r+\bar\zeta_r)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma) = (\alpha+\beta)^2.$$

Therefore, $(2+\zeta_r+\bar\zeta_r)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)$ belongs to $\pm(M^\times)^2$. ☐

Remark 2.21. It follows from the above proof that if $r = 4$, then any lift $s \in \mathrm{Gal}(L/M)$ of σ has order $2r = 8$. Indeed, if the order of s was r, then arguing as in (2-16), we would obtain $\varrho_V(s)^r = c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)^{r/2}$, from which we would infer $\omega_{r/2}\alpha^2 = c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)$, for some (not necessarily primitive) $r/2$-th root of unity. We could then run the same argument as above, but since $\omega_{r/2}\zeta_r$ is never rational, we would deduce now that $M = \mathbb{Q}(i)$. Note that if $r = 6$ it can certainly happen that $\omega_{r/2}\zeta_r \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Until the end of this section, we make the following additional assumption on M.

Hypothesis 2.22. (i) $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M) \simeq \mathrm{D}_4$ *or* D_6.

(ii) $M \neq \mathbb{Q}(i), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$.

Hypothesis 2.22(i) implies that N/M is a biquadratic extension. By Proposition 2.10(i), there exists a Ribet M-curve E^* with CM by M completely defined over the Hilbert class field H of M. Using [Fité and Guitart 2018a, Theorem 2.14], it is immediate to see that $H \subseteq N$, so that Hypothesis 2.22 implies Hypothesis 2.19.

The next two propositions describe the structure of the group $\mathrm{Gal}(L/M)$.

Proposition 2.23. *If* $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M) \simeq \mathrm{D}_4$, *then* $\mathrm{Gal}(L/M)$ *is isomorphic to either the dihedral group* D_8; *the generalized dihedral group* QD_8 *of order* 16; *or the generalized quaternion group* Q_{16}.[2]

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[2] The gap identification numbers of QD_8 and Q_{16} are ⟨16, 8⟩ and ⟨16, 9⟩, respectively.

Proof. If $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M) \simeq \mathrm{D}_4$, then by Remark 2.21 we have that any element of $\mathrm{Gal}(L/M)$ projecting onto an element of $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M)$ of order 4 must have order 8. The groups of order 16 with a quotient isomorphic to D_4 satisfying the previous property are those in the statement of the proposition. ☐

Proposition 2.24. *If* $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M) \simeq \mathrm{D}_6$, *there exists a Ribet M-curve E^* completely defined over N with CM by M such that $E \sim E^*_K$ and hence $L = K$ and* $\mathrm{Gal}(L/M) \simeq \mathrm{D}_6$.

Proof. Recall the cohomology class $\gamma_E^K \in H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/M), M^\times)[2]$ attached to E and consider the restriction map

$$\mathrm{res}: H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/M), M^\times) \to H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/N), M^\times).$$

We will first see that $\gamma = \mathrm{res}\gamma_E^K$ is trivial. Recall the decomposition (2-7) of the 2-torsion cohomology classes into degree and sign components

$$H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/N), M^\times)[2] \simeq H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/N), \{\pm 1\}) \times \mathrm{Hom}(\mathrm{Gal}(K/N), P/P^2),$$

and the notation $\gamma_\pm$ (resp. $\bar{\gamma}$) for the sign component (resp. degree component) of γ. Since $\mathrm{Gal}(K/N) \simeq \mathrm{C}_3$ is the subgroup of $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M)$ generated by the squares, we have that $\bar{\gamma}$ is trivial. Since

$$H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(K/N), \{\pm 1\}) \simeq H^2(\mathrm{C}_3, \{\pm 1\}) = 0,$$

we see that $\gamma_\pm$ is also trivial. By Theorem 2.11, there exists an elliptic curve E^* defined over N such that $E^*_K \sim E$. To see that E^* is completely defined over N, on the one hand, note that since $M \neq \mathbb{Q}(i), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$, then E^* and any Galois conjugate ${}^\sigma E^*$ of it are isogenous over a quadratic extension of N. On the other hand, since $E^*_K \sim E$ and E is completely defined over K, we have that the smallest field of definition of $\mathrm{Hom}(E^*_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}, {}^\sigma E^*_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$ is contained in K. Since K/N is a cubic extension, we deduce that E^* and ${}^\sigma E^*$ are in fact isogenous over N. ☐

Corollary 2.25. *If* $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M) \simeq \mathrm{D}_r$ *for* $r = 4$ *or* 6, *there exists a Ribet M-curve E^* with CM by M completely defined over N for which* $\mathrm{Gal}(L/M)$ *contains*

(i) *an element s of order* 8 *if* $r = 4$ *and of order* 6 *if* $r = 6$;

(ii) *an element t such that* $tst^{-1} = t^a$ *for* $1 \le a \le 2r$ *such that* $a \equiv -1 \pmod{r}$.

Proof. This is obvious when $\mathrm{Gal}(L/M)$ is dihedral. For the other options allowed by Proposition 2.23, recall that

$$\mathrm{QD}_8 \simeq \langle s, t \mid s^8, t^2, tsts^5 \rangle, \qquad \mathrm{Q}_{16} \simeq \langle s, t \mid s^8, t^2s^4, tst^{-1}s \rangle.$$ ☐

Remark 2.26. It is clear from the proof of Proposition 2.24 that, in the case that $N = H$ and H is not exceptional, we can choose E^* in the above corollary to be a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve.

Until the end of this section, we will assume that E^* is as in the previous corollary. Let s and t be also as in the corollary, and let σ and τ be the images of s and t under the projection map

$$\mathrm{Gal}(L/M) \to \mathrm{Gal}(K/M).$$

Recall also the projection map $\bar{\cdot}:\mathrm{Gal}(K/M)\to\mathrm{Gal}(N/M)$ and note that $\bar\sigma$ and $\bar\tau$ are nontrivial elements of $\mathrm{Gal}(N/M)$.

Theorem 2.27. *Under Hypothesis 2.22, we have* $c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\tau)=\pm1$.

Proof. By Lemma 2.14, we have that $c^N_{E^*}(g,g')=\pm c^N_{E^*}(g',g)$ for every $g,g'\in\mathrm{Gal}(N/M)$. Moreover, the 2-cocycle condition (2-4) asserts that

$$c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\tau)=c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\tau)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,1)=c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma\bar\tau,\bar\tau)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\tau).$$

Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\varrho_V(t)\varrho_V(s)\varrho_V(t)^{-1}&=\varrho_V(t)\varrho_V(s)\varrho_V(t^{-1})c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\tau)=\varrho_V(ts)\varrho_V(t^{-1})c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\sigma)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\tau)\\&=\varrho_V(tst^{-1})c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau\bar\sigma,\bar\tau)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\sigma)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\tau)=\pm\varrho_V(s^a)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\tau)^2.\end{aligned}\tag{2-18}$$

It is easy to observe that

$$\varrho_V(s)^a=\varrho_V(s^a)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)^{(a-1)/2}.\tag{2-19}$$

Letting α and β be the eigenvalues of $\varrho_V(s)$, taking traces of (2-18), and applying (2-19), we obtain

$$(\alpha+\beta)=\pm(\alpha^a+\beta^a)c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)^{-(a-1)/2}c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\tau)^2.$$

But as in the proof of Theorem 2.20, we have $\beta=\zeta_r\alpha$ and $c^N_{E^*}(\bar\sigma,\bar\sigma)=\omega_r\alpha^2$, where ζ_r and ω_r are r-th roots of unity and ζ_r is primitive. This, together with the fact that $a\equiv-1\pmod r$, permits to write the above equation as

$$\pm\frac{1+\zeta_r}{\omega_r^{-(a-1)/2}(1+\bar\zeta_r)}=c^N_{E^*}(\bar\tau,\bar\tau)^2\in(M^\times)^2.$$

One easily verifies that $(1+\zeta_r)/(1+\bar\zeta_r)$ is an r-th root of unity. Therefore, the left-hand side of the above equation is a root of unity in $M^\times$, and hence it must be ±1. ☐

3. Restriction of scalars of Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves

For the convenience of the reader, in this section we review some results of [Nakamura 2004] on Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves, to which we refer for more details and proofs.

Let M be an imaginary quadratic field. Throughout this section, we make the following hypothesis.

Hypothesis 3.1. (i) *M is nonexceptional.*

(ii) *M has class group isomorphic to* $\mathrm{C}_2\times\mathrm{C}_2$.

Remark 3.2. If M has class group isomorphic to $\mathrm{C}_2\times\mathrm{C}_2$, then the discriminant D of M belongs to the set

$$\{-84,-120,-132,-168,-195,-228,-280,-312,-340,-372,-408,-435,\\-483,-520,-532,-555,-595,-627,-708,-715,-760,-795,-1012,-1435\}.$$

This list can be easily obtained from [Watkins 2004], for example. Among them, only -340 is exceptional.

Then, by Proposition 2.10, there exists a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve E with CM by M, which is thus completely defined over the Hilbert class field H of M. The aim of this section is to describe Nakamura's method for computing the endomorphism algebra of the restriction of scalars of a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve, which we will then apply to all Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves attached to M satisfying Hypothesis 3.1. Our account of Nakamura's method will be only in the particular case where M has class group $C_2 \times C_2$, which is the case of interest to us.

As seen in Section 2B, one can associate a cohomology class $\gamma_E := \gamma_E^H$ in the group $H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(H/\mathbb{Q}), M^\times)$ to E. The set of cohomology classes arising from Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves over H has cardinality 8 (see [Nakamura 2004, Proposition 4]), and we regard the set of Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves over H as partitioned into 8 equivalence classes according to their cohomology class.

Let $\mathrm{Res}_{H/M}(E)$ denote Weil's restriction of scalars of E. This variety is a priori defined over M, but it can be defined over $\mathbb{Q}$, in the sense that $\mathrm{Res}_{H/M}(E) \simeq (B_E)_M$ for some variety $B_E/\mathbb{Q}$. It turns out that the endomorphism algebra $\mathcal{D}_E = \mathrm{End}(B_E)$ only depends on the cohomology class γ_E [Nakamura 2004, Proposition 6]. Nakamura devised a method for computing $\mathcal{D}_E$ in terms of the Hecke character attached to E, which he applied to compute all the endomorphism algebras arising in this way from Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves in the cases where $D = -84$ and $D = -195$. We extend his computation to the remaining 21 nonexceptional discriminants of Remark 3.2.

3A. *Hecke characters of Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves.*

The first step is to compute a set of Hecke characters whose associated elliptic curves represent all the equivalence classes of Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves.

Local characters. We begin by defining certain local characters that will be used to describe the Hecke characters. Let $\mathbb{I}_M$ be the group of ideles of M. If $\mathfrak{p}$ is a prime of M, we denote by $U_\mathfrak{p} = \mathcal{O}_{M,\mathfrak{p}}^\times$ the group of local units. Also, for a rational prime p put $U_p = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|p} U_\mathfrak{p}$.

Suppose that p is odd and inert in M. Then define η_p as the unique character $\eta_p : U_p \to \{\pm 1\}$ such that $\eta_p(-1) = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}(p-1)}$.

Suppose now that 2 is ramified in M and write $D = 4m$. If m is odd, then

$$U_2/U_2^2 \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^3 \simeq \langle \sqrt{m}, 3-2\sqrt{m}, 5\rangle.$$

Define $\eta_{-4} : U_2 \to \{\pm 1\}$ to be the character with kernel $\langle 3-2\sqrt{m}, 5\rangle$. If m is even then

$$U_2/U_2^2 \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^3 \simeq \langle 1+\sqrt{m}, -1, 5\rangle.$$

Define η_8 to be the character with kernel $\langle 1+\sqrt{m}, -1\rangle$ and η_{-8} the character with kernel $\langle 1+\sqrt{m}, -5\rangle$.

Hecke characters. Let $U_M = \prod_\mathfrak{p} U_\mathfrak{p}$ be the maximal compact subgroup of $\mathbb{I}_M$. Let S be a finite set of primes of M and put $U_S = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}\in S} U_\mathfrak{p}$. Suppose that $\eta : U_S \to \{\pm 1\}$ is a continuous homomorphism such that $\eta(-1) = -1$. Next, we explain how to construct from η a Hecke character $\phi : \mathbb{I}_M \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ (not uniquely determined) that gives rise, in certain cases, to a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve.

First of all, extend η to a character that we denote by the same name $\eta : U_M \to \{\pm 1\}$ by composing with the projection $U_M \to U_S$. Now this character η can be extended to a character $\tilde{\eta} : U_M M^\times M_\infty^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ by imposing that

$$\tilde{\eta}(M^\times) = 1, \quad \tilde{\eta}(z) = z^{-1} \quad \text{for } z \in M_\infty^\times. \tag{3-1}$$

Let $\phi : \mathbb{I}_M \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a Hecke character that extends $\tilde{\eta}$ (there are $[H : M] = 4$ such extensions; see [Shimura 1971, p. 523]). For future reference, it will be useful to have the following formula for ϕ evaluated at certain principal ideals.

Lemma 3.3. *Suppose that* (α) *is a principal ideal of* M *such that* $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\alpha) = 0$ *for all* $\mathfrak{p} \in S$, *and denote by* $\alpha_S \in U_S$ *the natural image of* α *in* U_S. *Then*

$$\phi((\alpha)) = \eta(\alpha_S)\alpha_\infty, \tag{3-2}$$

where α_∞ *denotes the image of* α *in* $M_\infty = \mathbb{C}$.

Proof. If we write $(\alpha) = \prod_{\mathfrak{q}\in T} \mathfrak{q}^{v_{\mathfrak{q}}(\alpha)}$, where T denotes the support of (α), then

$$\phi((\alpha)) = \prod_{\mathfrak{q}\in T} \phi_{\mathfrak{q}}(\alpha_{\mathfrak{q}}),$$

where $\phi_{\mathfrak{q}}$ denotes the restriction of ϕ to $M_{\mathfrak{q}}$ and $\alpha_{\mathfrak{q}}$ the image of α in $M_{\mathfrak{q}}$. Observe that by hypothesis $S \cap T = \varnothing$, and that if $\mathfrak{q} \notin S \cup T$, then $\phi_{\mathfrak{q}}(\alpha_{\mathfrak{q}}) = 1$, since $\alpha_{\mathfrak{q}}$ belongs to $U_{\mathfrak{q}}$ and $\phi_{|U_{\mathfrak{q}}} = \tilde{\eta}_{|U_{\mathfrak{q}}} = 1$. Therefore, we can write

$$\phi((\alpha)) = \prod_{\mathfrak{q}\in T} \phi_{\mathfrak{q}}(\alpha_{\mathfrak{q}}) \prod_{\mathfrak{q}\notin T} \phi_{\mathfrak{q}}(\alpha_{\mathfrak{q}}) \prod_{\mathfrak{q}\in S} \phi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}(\alpha_{\mathfrak{q}}) = \Bigl(\prod_{\mathfrak{q}} \phi_{\mathfrak{q}}(\alpha_{\mathfrak{q}})\Bigr)\eta(\alpha_S),$$

where we have used that η has order 2. Then, by (3-1) we have that

$$\phi((\alpha)) = \Bigl(\phi_\infty(\alpha_\infty) \prod_{\mathfrak{q}} \phi_{\mathfrak{q}}(\alpha_{\mathfrak{q}})\Bigr)\phi_\infty(\alpha_\infty)^{-1}\eta(\alpha_S) = \phi(\alpha)\alpha_\infty\eta(\alpha_S) = \alpha_\infty\eta(\alpha_S). \qquad \square$$

Define now a Hecke character of H by means of $\psi = \phi \circ \mathrm{N}_{H/M}$, where

$$\mathrm{N}_{H/M} : \mathbb{I}_H \to \mathbb{I}_M$$

denotes the norm on ideles. By a result of Shimura [1971, Proposition 9], the Hecke character ψ is attached to a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve if and only if $\bar{\phi} = \phi$, where the bar denotes the action of complex conjugation.

For example, if D has some prime factor $q \equiv 3 \pmod 4$, put $\eta_0 = \eta_q$. If all the odd primes dividing D are congruent to 1 modulo 4, then $D = 8m$ for some odd m and we define η_0 to be η_{-8}. If we denote by $\phi_0 : \mathbb{I}_M \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ a Hecke character attached to η_0 by the above construction, then the Hecke character $\psi_0 = \phi_0 \circ \mathrm{N}_{H/M}$ is the Hecke character attached to a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve over H.

Let W be the set of characters $\theta : U_M \to \{\pm 1\}$ such that $\theta(-1) = 1$ and $\bar{\theta} = \theta$. Denote also by W_0 the set of $\theta \in W$ such that $\theta = \kappa \circ \mathrm{N}_{M/\mathbb{Q}}$ for some Dirichlet character κ. By [Nakamura 2004, Proposition 3], the group W/W_0 is generated by two characters that can be described explicitly in terms of the characters η_p, η_{-4}, η_{-8}, and η_8. More precisely:

(1) If $D = -pqr$ with p, q, and r primes congruent to 3 modulo 4, then $W/W_0 = \langle \eta_p\eta_q, \eta_p\eta_r \rangle$.

(2) If $D = -pqr$ with p and q primes congruent to 1 modulo 4, and r congruent to 3 modulo 4, then $W/W_0 = \langle \eta_p, \eta_q \rangle$.

(3) If $D=-4pq$ with p and q congruent to 3 modulo 4, then $W/W_0=\langle\eta_{-4},\eta_p\eta_q\rangle$.

(4) If $D=-8pq$ with p and q congruent to 3 modulo 4, then $W/W_0=\langle\eta_{-8}\eta_p,\eta_{-8}\eta_q\rangle$.

(5) If $D=-8pq$ with p congruent to 1 modulo 4 and q congruent to 3 modulo 4, then $W/W_0=\langle\eta_8,\eta_p\rangle$.

(6) If $D=-8pq$ with p and q congruent to 1 modulo 4, then $W/W_0=\langle\eta_p,\eta_q\rangle$.

Denote by $\widetilde{\omega}_1,\widetilde{\omega}_2$ the generators of W/W_0, and define $\omega_i=\widetilde{\omega}_i\circ \mathrm{N}_{H/M}$.

Now let k/H be a quadratic extension such that $k/\mathbb{Q}$ is Galois and k/M is nonabelian. Such quadratic extensions exist by [Nakamura 2004, Theorem 1]. Denote by $\chi:\mathbb{I}_H\to\{\pm 1\}$ the Hecke character attached to k/H.

By [Nakamura 2004, Theorem 2], the eight equivalence classes of $\mathbb{Q}$-curves over H are represented by the Hecke characters $\psi_0\cdot\omega$ with $\omega\in\langle\omega_1,\omega_2,\chi\rangle$. Observe that, in particular, this set of Hecke characters does not depend on the choice of k (any k which is Galois over $\mathbb{Q}$ and nonabelian over M will produce the same set of Hecke characters).

3B. ***Method for computing the endomorphism algebra.*** Let $\mathfrak{p}_1$ and $\mathfrak{p}_2$ be prime ideals of M that generate the class group and that are coprime to the conductors of ψ_0, ω_1, ω_2, and χ. Let L_i be the decomposition field of $\mathfrak{p}_i$ in H, and F_i the maximal totally real subfield of L_i.

Suppose that E is a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve over H with Hecke character of the form $\psi=\psi_0\omega_1^a\omega_2^b$ for some $a,b\in\{0,1\}$. We can write $\psi=\phi\circ\mathrm{N}_{H/M}$, where $\phi=\phi_0\widetilde{\omega}_1^a\widetilde{\omega}_2^b$. Then $\phi(\mathfrak{p}_i)+\phi(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_i)$ generates a quadratic number field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{n_i})$, and the endomorphism algebra $\mathcal{D}_E=\mathrm{End}(B_E)$ is isomorphic to the biquadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{n_1},\sqrt{n_2})$; see [Nakamura 2004, Proposition 7, Theorem 3].

Remark 3.4. Observe that $\phi(\mathfrak{p}_i)+\phi(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_i)$ can be computed if one knows the two quantities $\phi(\mathfrak{p}_i^2)$ and $\phi(\mathfrak{p}_i\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_i)$. Since $\mathfrak{p}_i^2$ and $\mathfrak{p}_i\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_i$ are principal, one can compute $\phi(\mathfrak{p}_i^2)$ and $\phi(\mathfrak{p}_i\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_i)$ by means of (3-2).

Suppose now that the Hecke character of E is of the form $\psi=\psi_0\chi\omega_1^a\omega_2^b$. Then $\mathcal{D}_E$ is a quaternion algebra over $\mathbb{Q}$, say

$$\mathcal{D}_E\simeq\left(\frac{t_1,t_2}{\mathbb{Q}}\right).$$

The t_i can be computed as follows; see [Nakamura 2004, Proposition 7]. First of all, let n_1 and n_2 be the rational numbers defined as in the previous paragraph for the character $\psi/\chi=\psi_0\omega_1^a\omega_2^b$.

(1) Suppose that $\mathrm{Gal}(k/L_i)\simeq \mathrm{C}_2\times\mathrm{C}_2$. Then:
   (a) If k/F_i is abelian then $t_i=n_i$.
   (a) If k/F_i is nonabelian, then $t_i=D/n_i$.

(2) Suppose that $\mathrm{Gal}(k/L_i)\simeq\mathrm{C}_4$. Then:
   (a) If k/F_i is abelian, then $t_i=-n_i$.
   (b) If k/F_i is nonabelian, then $t_i=-D/n_i$.

3C. ***Computations and tables.*** For each of the 23 nonexceptional imaginary quadratic fields of class group $C_2 \times C_2$, we have computed the 8 endomorphism algebras arising from restriction of scalars of Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves. The results are displayed in Table 1. The notation is as follows: for the biquadratic fields, the notation (a, b) indicates the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b})$; for the quaternion algebras, we write the discriminant of the algebra.

For a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve E, recall that B_E denotes the abelian variety over $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $\operatorname{Res}_{H/M} E \sim (B_E)_M$. Since B_E is isogenous to its quadratic twist over M, this implies that

$$\operatorname{Res}_{H/\mathbb{Q}} E \sim (B_E)^2.$$

We observe in Table 1 that for all discriminants except -195, -312, -555, -715, and -760, at least one of the quaternion algebras is the split algebra $M_2(\mathbb{Q})$ of discriminant 1. This implies that for the corresponding Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve E the variety B_E decomposes as

$$B_E \sim A^2,$$

with $A/\mathbb{Q}$ an abelian surface. Therefore, $\operatorname{Res}_{H/\mathbb{Q}} E$ decomposes as the fourth power of an abelian surface.

On the other hand, for the discriminants -195, -312, -555, -715, and -760 we see that B_E is always simple: its endomorphism algebra is either a biquadratic field or a quaternion division algebra over $\mathbb{Q}$. Therefore, $\operatorname{Res}_{H/\mathbb{Q}} E \sim W^2$ for some simple variety W of dimension 4. We record these findings in the following statement.

Theorem 3.5. *Let M be an imaginary quadratic field of discriminant D and Hilbert class field H. Suppose that D is nonexceptional and that* $\operatorname{Gal}(H/M) \simeq C_2 \times C_2$. *If $D \neq -195, -312, -555, -715, -760$, there exists a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve E/H such that*

$$\operatorname{Res}_{H/\mathbb{Q}} E \sim A^4, \qquad \text{for some simple abelian surface } A/\mathbb{Q}.$$

If $D = -195, -312, -555, -715, -760$, then for every Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve E/H we have that

$$\operatorname{Res}_{H/\mathbb{Q}} E \sim W^2, \qquad \text{for some simple abelian variety } W/\mathbb{Q} \text{ of dimension } 4.$$

Remark 3.6. As mentioned above, the cases of $D = -84$ and $D = -195$ were already computed by Nakamura [2004, §6]. We note what appears to be a typo in Nakamura's table in page 647: the last biquadratic field should be $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-14}, \sqrt{42})$, instead of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-14}, \sqrt{-42})$.

We have used the software [Sage] and [Magma] to perform the computations of Table 1. The interested reader can find the code we used in [Fité and Guitart 2018b].

4. Proof of the main theorems

We begin with a lemma that will be used in the proof of Theorem 1.2.

Lemma 4.1. *Let E be a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve with CM by a field M of discriminant D, and suppose that* $\operatorname{Gal}(H/M)$ *is isomorphic to* $C_2 \times C_2$. *Denote by γ_E^H the class in* $H^2(\operatorname{Gal}(H/M), M^\times)$ *attached to E,* *and by* c_E *a cocycle representing* γ_E^H. *If* $\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(H/M)$ *is nontrivial, then* $\pm d \cdot c_E(\sigma, \sigma) \in (M^\times)^2$ *for some divisor* d *of* D *such that* d *is not a square in* $M^\times$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{O}_M$ denote the ring of integers of M. Denote by p_1, p_2, p_3 the primes dividing D. Observe that $p_i\mathcal{O}_M = \mathfrak{p}_i^2$, with $\mathfrak{p}_i$ a nonprincipal prime ideal of $\mathcal{O}_M$. Clearly, we can always find p_i, p_j such that $\pm p_i p_j$ is not a square in $M^\times$, and therefore $\mathfrak{p}_i\mathfrak{p}_j$ is not principal. Thus $\mathfrak{p}_i, \mathfrak{p}_j$ generate the class group. Therefore, we can assume that any nontrivial element of $\mathrm{Gal}(H/K)$ is of the form $\sigma_\mathfrak{q}$ for some unramified prime $\mathfrak{q}$ which is equivalent to either $\mathfrak{p}_i$, $\mathfrak{p}_j$ or $\mathfrak{p}_i \cdot \mathfrak{p}_j$. Here $\sigma_\mathfrak{q}$ stands for the Frobenius automorphism of H/K at $\mathfrak{q}$.

Now we argue (and use the same notation) as in [Nakamura 2004, Proof of Theorem 3]. Namely, denote by $u(\mathfrak{q})$ the $\mathfrak{q}$-multiplication isogenies

$$u(\mathfrak{q}) : {}^{\sigma_\mathfrak{q}}E \to E,$$

and denote by c the 2-cocycle associated to E using the system of isogenies $u(\mathfrak{q})$ (together with the identity isogeny for $1 \in \mathrm{Gal}(H/M)$). Note that c_E is any cocycle representing γ_E^H, and it may be different from c. But in any case they are cohomologous, which in particular implies that

$$c(\sigma_\mathfrak{q}, \sigma_\mathfrak{q}) = b_\mathfrak{q}^2 \cdot c_E(\sigma_\mathfrak{q}, \sigma_\mathfrak{q}) \qquad \text{for some } b_\mathfrak{q} \in M^\times. \tag{4-1}$$

From [loc. cit., Equation (6) and the following display], since the order n of $\sigma_\mathfrak{q}$ is 2 in our case, we see that

$$c(\sigma_\mathfrak{q}, \sigma_\mathfrak{q})\mathcal{O}_M = \mathfrak{q}^2.$$

The proof is finished by observing that $\mathfrak{q}^2 = \alpha\mathcal{O}_M$, where $\alpha \in M^\times$ is, up to an element of $(M^\times)^2$, equal to $\pm p_i$, $\pm p_j$, or $\pm p_i \cdot p_j$. □

Proof of Theorem 1.2. For all the quadratic imaginary fields not listed in (1-2), we have constructed in the first part of Theorem 3.5 abelian surfaces defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ satisfying the hypothesis of the theorem. To rule out the remaining 6 fields, we proceed in the following way.

Let M be one of the fields in the list (1-2) and suppose that an abelian surface A satisfying the hypothesis of the theorem exists for M. Resume the notations from Section 2D. As $\mathrm{Gal}(H/M) \simeq \mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$ and $H \subseteq K$ (by [Fité and Guitart 2018a, Theorem 2.14]), the only possibilities for $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M)$ are $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$, D_4, and D_6.

Suppose that $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M)$ is $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$. Then $K = H$ and thus E is a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve. By Proposition 2.10, we have that M is not exceptional and thus we cannot have $M = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-340})$. For the other possibilities for M, we have seen in the second part of Theorem 3.5 that $\mathrm{Res}_{H/\mathbb{Q}} E$ does not have any simple factor of dimension 2, but this is a contradiction with the fact that A should be a factor of $\mathrm{Res}_{H/\mathbb{Q}} E$ (indeed, the universal property of Weil's restriction of scalars implies that $\mathrm{Hom}(A, \mathrm{Res}_{H/\mathbb{Q}} E) = \mathrm{Hom}(A_H, E) \simeq M^2$, and thus $\mathrm{Hom}(A, \mathrm{Res}_{H/\mathbb{Q}} E) \neq 0$).

Suppose that $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M)$ is D_4 or D_6. Resume the notations of Section 2E. Let E^* be a Ribet M-curve completely defined over H with CM by M which we chose as in Corollary 2.25 (and which exists because of Proposition 2.10). Note that Hypothesis 2.22 is satisfied. Then, by Theorem 2.27, there is a nontrivial element $\bar\tau \in \mathrm{Gal}(N/M) = \mathrm{Gal}(H/N)$ such that

$$c_{E^*}^H(\bar\tau, \bar\tau) = \pm 1. \tag{4-2}$$

D	Biquadratic fields	Quaternion algebras
−84	(−14, −2), (−6, 2), (−6, −42), (−14, 42)	2, 1, 2, 1
−120	(−5, 10), (5, −10), (−5, −10), (5, 10)	1, 6, 3, 1
−132	(22, −2), (−6, −2), (6, −66), (−22, −66)	1, 2, 1, 2
−168	(−14, −2), (3, −21), (14, 21), (−3, 2)	2, 1, 1, 1
−195	(13, −5), (−13, −5), (−13, 5), (13, 5)	13, 39, 26, 39
−228	(−38, −2), (6, −2), (−6, −114), (38, −114)	2, 1, 2, 1
−280	(−10, −5), (−10, 5), (10, −5), (10, 5)	2, 1, 14, 14
−312	(13, −26), (−13, 26), (−13, −26), (13, 26)	13, 39, 26, 39
−372	(−62, 31), (−6, −3), (−6, 31), (−62, −3)	2, 1, 2, 1
−408	(−17, 34), (−17, −34), (17, −34), (17, 34)	2, 1, 1, 1
−435	(−29, −5), (−29, 5), (29, −5), (29, 5)	2, 1, 1, 1
−483	(−23, 7), (23, −69), (−21, −7), (21, 69)	2, 1, 1, 1
−520	(−13, −5), (13, −5), (−13, 5), (13, 5)	1, 1, 1, 2
−532	(−38, −19), (−14, 7), (−14, −19), (−38, 7)	1, 2, 1, 2
−555	(37, −5), (−37, −5), (−37, 5), (37, 5)	37, 111, 74, 111
−595	(−17, 85), (17, −85), (−17, −85), (17, 85)	7, 1, 1, 14
−627	(19, −11), (−19, −57), (−33, 11), (33, 57)	1, 2, 1, 1
−708	(118, −59), (−6, 3), (6, −59), (−118, 3)	1, 2, 1, 2
−715	(−13, −65), (13, −65), (−13, 65), (13, 65)	5, 10, 55, 55
−760	(−10, 5), (10, −5), (−10, −5), (10, 5)	5, 95, 10, 95
−795	(−53, −5), (53, −5), (−53, 5), (53, 5)	6, 1, 1, 3
−1012	(−46, 23), (−22, −11), (−22, 23), (−46, −11)	2, 1, 2, 1
−1435	(−41, 205), (−41, −205), (41, −205), (41, 205)	2, 1, 1, 1

Table 1. Endomorphism algebras of the restriction of scalars of Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curves. For the biquadratic fields, the notation (a, b) indicates the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b})$; for the quaternion algebras, we write the discriminant of the algebra

If M is nonexceptional, as noted in Remark 2.26, we can suppose that E^* is in fact a Gross $\mathbb{Q}$-curve. Then (4-2) is a contradiction with Lemma 4.1.

It remains to show that (4-2) also brings a contradiction if $M = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-340})$ is the exceptional field. Put $T = H^{\langle \bar{\tau} \rangle}$, the fixed field by $\bar{\tau}$. Observe that $M \subsetneq T \subsetneq H$. If $c^H_{E^*}(\bar{\tau}, \bar{\tau}) = 1$ then by Theorem 2.11 the curve E^* is isogenous to a curve defined over T, and this is a contradiction with the fact that $M(j_{E^*}) = H$.

Suppose now that $c^H_{E^*}(\bar{\tau}, \bar{\tau}) = -1$. We will see that we can apply the above argument to an appropriate quadratic twist of E^*.

Claim 4.2. *There exists a quadratic extension S/H such that S/M is Galois with* $\mathrm{Gal}(S/M) \simeq \mathrm{D}_4$ *and such that $\bar{\tau}$ lifts to an element of order* 4 *of* $\mathrm{Gal}(S/M)$.

We now show how this claim allows us to produce the appropriate twisted curve (and we will prove the claim later on). Define C to be the S/H quadratic twist of E^*. By [Fité and Guitart 2018a, Lemma 3.13], the curve C is an M-curve completely defined over H and the cohomology classes of E^* and C are related by

$$\gamma^H_C = \gamma^H_{E^*} \cdot \gamma_S,$$

where $\gamma_S \in H^2(\mathrm{Gal}(H/M), \{\pm 1\})$ is the cohomology class attached to the exact sequence

$$1 \to \mathrm{Gal}(S/H) \simeq \{\pm 1\} \to \mathrm{Gal}(S/M) \simeq \mathrm{D}_4 \to \mathrm{Gal}(H/M) \to 1. \tag{4-3}$$

If we identify $\mathrm{Gal}(S/M) \simeq \langle s, t \,|\, s^4, t^2, stst \rangle$, then $\mathrm{Gal}(S/H)$ can be identified with the subgroup generated by s^2 and we can assume that $\bar{\tau}$ lifts to s. Let c_S be a cocycle representing γ_S. The usual construction that associates a cohomology class to (4-3) gives that $c_S(\bar{\tau}, \bar{\tau}) = s \cdot s$. Since s^2 is the nontrivial element of $\mathrm{Gal}(S/H)$, it corresponds to -1 under the isomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(S/H) \simeq \{\pm 1\}$, so that $c_S(\bar{\tau}, \bar{\tau}) = -1$.

We conclude that $c^H_C(\bar{\tau}, \bar{\tau}) = c^H_{E^*}(\bar{\tau}, \bar{\tau}) c_S(\bar{\tau}, \bar{\tau}) = 1$, and as before this implies that C can be defined over T, which is a contradiction.

Proof of Claim 4.2. The Hilbert class field of M is $H = \mathbb{Q}(i, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{17})$. If we write $H = M(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b})$ and suppose that $\bar{\tau}(\sqrt{b}) = \sqrt{b}$, it is well known (see, e.g., [Ledet 2001, §0.4]) that the obstruction to the existence of S is given by the quaternion algebra

$$\left(\frac{a, ab}{M} \right)$$

being nonsplit. There are 3 possibilities for T, namely $T = M(\sqrt{5})$, $T = M(\sqrt{17})$, or $T = M(\sqrt{5 \cdot 17})$, each one giving a different obstruction. The resulting quaternion algebras giving the obstruction are

$$\left(\frac{17 \cdot 5, 5}{M} \right), \left(\frac{17 \cdot 5, 17}{M} \right), \left(\frac{17, 5}{M} \right).$$

Since they are all the split, the field S does exist in all three cases. □

Remark 4.3. As a byproduct of the above proof, we see that there do not exist abelian surfaces over $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}) \simeq \mathrm{M}_2(M)$ with M a quadratic imaginary field with class group $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$ and $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M) \simeq \mathrm{D}_4$ or D_6. As shown by the table of [Cardona Juanals 2001, p. 112], there do exist abelian surfaces over $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}) \simeq \mathrm{M}_2(M)$ with M a quadratic imaginary field with class group C_2 and $\mathrm{Gal}(K/M) \simeq \mathrm{D}_4$ (resp. D_6). If M is not exceptional, Theorem 2.20 and Lemma 4.1 imply that 2 (resp. 3) divide the discriminant of M is a necessary condition for the existence of such an A. The examples of the table of [Cardona Juanals 2001, p. 112] show that this is actually a necessary and sufficient condition.

Proof of Corollary 1.3. Suppose that A is an abelian surface defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ such that $A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}} \sim E \times E'$, where E and E' are elliptic curves defined over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$. If E and E' are not isogenous, then $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$ is

$$\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}, \quad M \times \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{or} \quad M_1 \times M_2,$$

where M, $M_1 \not\simeq M_2$ are quadratic imaginary fields, depending on whether none of E and E' has CM, only one of E and E' has CM, or both of E and E' have CM. In any case, note that by [Fité et al. 2012, Proposition 4.5], both E and E' can be defined over $\mathbb{Q}$, whereby the class number of M, M_1, and M_2 must be 1. Recalling that there are 9 quadratic imaginary fields of class number 1, this accounts for 46 distinct $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$-endomorphism algebras.

If E and E' are isogenous, we have that $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$ is $\mathrm{M}_2(M)$ or $\mathrm{M}_2(\mathbb{Q})$, where M is a quadratic imaginary field, depending on whether E has CM or not. Assume that we are in the former case. By Theorem 1.1, we have that M has class group 1, C_2, or $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$. As explained in [Fité and Guitart 2018a, Remark 2.20], for all fields M with class group 1 (resp. C_2), abelian surfaces A over $\mathbb{Q}$ with $\mathrm{End}(A_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}) \simeq \mathrm{M}_2(M)$ can be easily found. Indeed, let E be an elliptic curve with CM by the maximal order of M and defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ (resp. $\mathbb{Q}(j_E)$). Then consider the square (resp. the restriction of scalars from $\mathbb{Q}(j_E)$ down to $\mathbb{Q}$) of E. If M has class group $\mathrm{C}_2 \times \mathrm{C}_2$, invoke Theorem 1.2 to obtain 18 possibilities for M. Taking into account that there are 18 quadratic imaginary fields of class group C_2 (see [Watkins 2004] for example), we obtain 46 possibilities for the endomorphism algebra of a geometrically split abelian surface over $\mathbb{Q}$ with $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$-isogenous factors.

An open problem. We wish to conclude the article with an open question.

Question 4.4. *Which is the subset of $\mathcal{A}$ made of the $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$-endomorphism algebras* $\mathrm{End}(\mathrm{Jac}(C)_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}})$ *of geometrically split Jacobians of genus* 2 *curves C defined over $\mathbb{Q}$?*

Again the most intriguing case is to determine how many of the 45 possibilities for $\mathrm{M}_2(M)$, with M a quadratic imaginary field, allowed by Theorem 1.2 for geometrically split abelian surfaces defined over $\mathbb{Q}$ still occur among geometrically split Jacobians of genus 2 curves C defined over $\mathbb{Q}$. Looking at the more restrictive setting that requires $\mathrm{Jac}(C)$ to be *isomorphic* to the square of an elliptic curve with CM by the *maximal order* of M, Gélin, Howe, and Ritzenthaler [Gélin et al. 2019] have shown that there are 13 possibilities for such an M (all with class number ≤ 2).

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