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Algorithms for Mumford Curves

Ralph Morrison and Qingchun Ren

Abstract

Mumford showed that Schottky subgroups of $PGL(2, K)$ give rise to certain curves, now called Mumford curves, over a non-archimedean field K . Such curves are foundational to subjects dealing with non-archimedean varieties, including Berkovich theory and tropical geometry. We develop and implement numerical algorithms for Mumford curves over the field of p -adic numbers. A crucial and difficult step is finding a good set of generators for a Schottky group, a problem solved in this paper. This result allows us to design and implement algorithms for tasks such as: approximating the period matrices of the Jacobians of Mumford curves; computing the Berkovich skeleta of their analytifications; and approximating points in canonical embeddings. We also discuss specific methods and future work for hyperelliptic Mumford curves.

1. Introduction

Curves over non-archimedean fields are of fundamental importance to algebraic geometry and number theory. Mumford curves are a family of such curves, and are interesting from both a theoretical and computational perspective. In non-archimedean geometry, they are quotients of an open subset of the projective line by Schottky groups. In tropical geometry, which looks at the images in \mathbb{R}^n of curves under coordinate-wise valuation, these are balanced graphs with the maximal number of cycles. For instance, the tropicalization of an elliptic Mumford curve can be realized as a plane cubic in honeycomb form [CS].

Let K be an algebraically closed field complete with respect to a nontrivial non-archimedean valuation. Unless otherwise stated, $|\cdot|$ will denote a choice of norm on K coming from this valuation. Let $R = \{x \in K \mid \text{val}(x) \geq 0\}$ be the valuation ring of K . This is a local ring with unique maximal ideal $M = \{x \in K \mid \text{val}(x) > 0\}$. Let $k = R/M$ denote the residue field of K . We are most interested in the field of p -adic numbers \mathbb{Q}_p , which unfortunately is not algebraically closed. (For this case, $R = \mathbb{Z}_p$, the ring of p -adic integers, and $k = \mathbb{F}_p$, the field with p elements.) Therefore for theoretical purposes we will often consider $K = \mathbb{C}_p$, the complete algebraic closure of \mathbb{Q}_p . (In this case R is much larger, and k is the algebraic closure of \mathbb{F}_p .) In most of this paper, choosing elements of \mathbb{C}_p that happen to be elements of \mathbb{Q}_p as inputs for algorithms yields an output once again in \mathbb{Q}_p . This “ \mathbb{Q}_p in, \mathbb{Q}_p out” property means we may take K to be \mathbb{Q}_p for our algorithmic purposes, while still considering $K = \mathbb{C}_p$ when more convenient for the purposes of theory. Much of the theory presented here works for other non-archimedean fields, such as the field of Puiseux series $\mathbb{C}\{\{t\}\}$.

We recall some standard definitions and notation for p -adic numbers; for further background on the p -adics, see [Ho]. For a prime p , the p -adic valuation $\text{val}_p : \mathbb{Q}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is defined by $\text{val}_p(p^v \frac{m}{n}) = v$, where m and n are not divisible by p . The usual p -adic norm $|\cdot|_p$ on \mathbb{Q} is defined for $a \in \mathbb{Q}^*$ by $|a|_p = \frac{1}{p^{\text{val}_p(a)}}$ and for 0 by $|0|_p = 0$. This means that large powers of p are small in absolute value, and small powers of p are large in absolute value. We will usually omit the subscript p from both $|\cdot|_p$ and val_p .

The completion of \mathbb{Q} with respect to the p -adic norm is denoted \mathbb{Q}_p , and is called the field of p -adic

numbers. Each nonzero element b of \mathbb{Q}_p can be written uniquely as

$$b = \sum_{n=v}^{\infty} a_n p^n,$$

where $v \in \mathbb{Z}$, $a_v \neq 0$ and $a_n \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$ for all n . The p -adic valuation and norm extend to this field, and such a sum will have $\text{val}(b) = v$ and $|b| = \frac{1}{p^v}$. In analog to decimal expansions, we will sometimes write

$$b = \dots a_N a_{N-1} \dots a_3 a_2 a_1 a_0 . a_{-1} a_{-2} \dots a_v,$$

where the expression trails to the left since higher powers of p are smaller in p -adic absolute value. We may approximate $b \in \mathbb{Q}_p$ by a finite sum

$$b \approx \sum_{n=v}^N a_n p^n,$$

which will give an error of size at most $\frac{1}{p^{N+1}}$.

Consider the group $PGL(2, K)$, which acts on $\mathbb{P}^1(K)$ by treating elements as column vectors. That is, a matrix acts on the point $(a : b) \in \mathbb{P}^1(K)$ by acting on the vector $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ on the left. Viewed on an affine patch, the elements of this group act as fractional linear transformations. We are interested in the action of certain subgroups of $PGL(2, K)$ called *Schottky groups*, because a Schottky group minimally generated by $g \geq 2$ elements will give rise to a curve of genus g .

Definition 1.1. A 2×2 matrix is *hyperbolic* if it has two eigenvalues with different valuations. A *Schottky group* $\Gamma \leq PGL(2, K)$ is a finitely generated subgroup such that every non-identity element is hyperbolic.

There are many equivalent definitions of Schottky groups, including the following useful characterization.

Proposition 1.2. A subgroup of $PGL(2, K)$ is Schottky if and only if it is free, discrete, and finitely generated.

As remarked in the introduction of [Mu1], if the matrices have entries in a locally compact field (like \mathbb{Q}_p), the definition of Schottky is equivalent to asking that Γ has no elements of finite order. So if we are working with generators in $\mathbb{Q}_p^{2 \times 2}$, we may replace “free” with “torsion free.”

Let Γ be a Schottky group minimally generated by $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$. The above proposition implies that each element $\gamma \in \Gamma$ can be written as a unique shortest product $h_1 h_2 \dots h_k$, where each $h_i \in \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g, \gamma_1^{-1}, \dots, \gamma_g^{-1}\}$. This product is called the *reduced word* for γ .

Let Σ be the set of points in $\mathbb{P}^1(K)$ that are fixed points of elements of Γ or limit points of the fixed points. The group Γ acts nicely on $\Omega := \mathbb{P}^1(K) \setminus \Sigma$; for this reason we will sometimes refer to Σ as *the set of bad points* for Γ .

Theorem 1.3 (Mumford, [Mu1]). Let $\Gamma = \langle \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g \rangle$ and Ω be as above. Then Ω/Γ is analytically isomorphic to a curve of genus g . We call such a curve a Mumford curve.

In a companion paper to [Mu1] (see [Mu2]), Mumford also considered abelian varieties over non-archimedean fields. He showed that these could be represented as $(K^*)^g/Q$, where $Q \in (K^*)^{g \times g}$ is called a *period matrix* for the abelian variety, and represents the multiplicative subgroup generated by its columns.

Since their initial appearance in the 1970s, a rich theory behind Mumford curves has been developed, largely in the 1980s in such works as [GP]. However, prior to the work in this paper there have been few numerical algorithms for working with them (an exception being a treatment of hyperelliptic Mumford curves, mostly genus 2, in [Ka] from 2007). We have designed and implemented algorithms that accomplish

Mumford curve-based tasks over \mathbb{Q}_p previously absent from the realm of computation, and have made many seemingly theoretical and opaque objects hands-on and tractable.

After discussing in Section 2 a technical hypothesis (“good position”) for the input for our algorithms, we present our main algorithms in Section 3. They accomplish the following tasks, where we denote Ω/Γ by C :

- Given a Schottky group Γ , find a period matrix Q for the abelian variety $\text{Jac}(C)$ (Algorithm 3.3).
- Given a Schottky group Γ , find a triple (G, ℓ, h) , where
 - G is a graph,
 - ℓ is a length function on G such that the metric graph (G, ℓ) is the abstract tropical curve which is a skeleton of C^{an} (the analytification of C), and
 - h is a natural equivalence $h : R^g \rightarrow G$ from the rose graph on g petals;

this data specifies a point in the tropical Teichmüller space described in [CMV] (Algorithm 3.9).

- Given a Schottky group Γ , find points in a canonical embedding of the curve C into \mathbb{P}^{g-1} (Algorithm 3.13).

In Section 4, we present an algorithm to achieve the “good position” hypothesis that allows the other algorithms to run efficiently, which in doing so verifies that the input group is Schottky (or proves that the group is not Schottky). This is the most important result of this paper, as the algorithms in Section 3 rely heavily upon it.

We take advantage of a property that makes non-archimedean valued fields like \mathbb{Q}_p special: $|x + y| \leq \max\{|x|, |y|\}$. As a result, the error does not accumulate in the computation. Thus we avoid a dangerous hazard present in doing numerical computation over \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} . The computational problems are hard in nature. Efficient computation for similar problems is not common in the literature even for genus 2 case. Our algorithms are capable of solving genus 2 and some genus 3 examples on a laptop in reasonable time (several minutes). However, they are less efficient for larger genera. The reason is that the running time grows exponentially as the requirement on the precision of the output (in terms of the number of digits) grows. One of the future goals is to find a way to reduce the running time for the algorithms.

Other future goals for Mumford curve algorithms (detailed in Section 5) include natural reversals of the algorithms in Section 3. We are also interested in a particular family of Schottky groups called *Whittaker groups*, defined in Subsection 5.2. These are the Schottky groups that give rise to hyperelliptic Mumford curves. Some computations for genus 2 curves arising from Whittaker groups were done in [Ka], including computation of Jacobians and finding group representations from ramification points. Two desirable algorithms in this area include:

- Given a Whittaker group W , find an affine equation for Ω/W .
- Given a totally split hyperelliptic curve C , find a Whittaker group W such that $C \cong \Omega/W$.

The first can be accomplished if a particular presentation of W is available, and a brute force algorithm in [Ka] can compute the second if the ramification points of C are in a nice position. Future work removing these requirements and improving efficiency would make hyperelliptic Mumford curves very easy to work with computationally.

This project also looks towards understanding tropicalizations of Mumford curves, both as abstract metric graphs and as balanced polyhedral complexes in \mathbb{R}^n . For more background on tropical geometry, in particular tropical curves, tropical Jacobians, and their relationships to classical curves and Jacobians, see [ACP], [BR], [BMV], [Ca], [Ch1], and [Vi].

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Supplementary Material

We made extensive use of the software package `sage` [Sage]. Our supplementary files can be found at http://math.berkeley.edu/~ralph42/mumford_curves_supp.html. We have also included the files in the arXiv submission of this paper, and they can be obtained by downloading the source. There are minor changes in the `sage` implementation from the description of the algorithms in this paper. The changes are made only for convenience in implementation, and they do not affect the behavior of the algorithms.

2. Good fundamental domains in \mathbb{P}^1 and $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$

This section introduces *good fundamental domains* and the notion of *good position* for generators, both of which will play key roles in our algorithms for Mumford curves. Our main algorithms in Section 3 require as input Schottky generators in good position, without which the rate of convergence of approximations will drop drastically. For our method of putting generators into good position, see Section 4.

We start with the usual projective line \mathbb{P}^1 , then discuss the analytic projective line $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$. Our treatment of good fundamental domains follows Gerritzen and van der Put [GP]. The notion is also discussed by Kadziela [Ka]. The introduction to the analytic projective line follows Baker, Payne and Rabinoff [BPR].

Definition 2.1. An *open ball* in \mathbb{P}^1 is either a usual open ball $B(a, r) = \{x \in K : |x - a| < r\}$ or the complement of a usual closed ball $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B(a, r)^+ = \{\infty\} \cup \{x \in K : |x - a| > r\}$. A *closed ball* is either a usual closed ball or the complement of a usual open ball.

The open balls generate a topology on \mathbb{P}^1 . Both open balls and closed balls are simultaneously open and closed in this topology, as is the case for any non-archimedean field due to the ultrametric inequality $|x + y| \leq \max\{|x|, |y|\}$. Let $|K^\times|$ denote the image of K^\times under $|\cdot|$. If $r \in |K^\times|$, the open ball and the closed ball of radius r are distinguished by whether there exist two points x, y in the ball such that $|x - y|$ equals the diameter. The complement of an open ball is a closed ball, and vice versa.

Definition 2.2. A *good fundamental domain* $F \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ corresponding to the generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$ is the complement of $2g$ open balls $B_1, \dots, B_g, B'_1, \dots, B'_g$, such that corresponding closed balls $B_1^+, \dots, B_g^+, B'_1, \dots, B'_g$ are disjoint, and that $\gamma_i(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B'_i) = B_i^+$ and $\gamma_i^{-1}(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B_i) = B_i^+$ for all i . The *interior* of F is $F^\circ = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus (B_1^+ \cup \dots \cup B_g^+ \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_g)$. The *boundary* of F is $F \setminus F^\circ$.

The definition above implies that $\gamma_i(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B_i^+) = B_i$ and $\gamma_i^{-1}(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B_i^+) = B_i'$ for all i .

Example 2.3. (1) Let $K = \mathbb{C}_3$ and Γ be the group generated by

$$\gamma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 32 \\ -8 & 35 \end{bmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 80 \\ -8 & 43 \end{bmatrix}$$

Both matrices have eigenvalues 27 and 3. The matrix γ_1 has left eigenvectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, and γ_2 has left eigenvectors $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. We use the convention that $(z_1 : z_2) = z_1/z_2$. Then, $F = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus (B_1 \cup B'_1 \cup B_2 \cup B'_2)$

where $B_1 = B(4, 1/9)$, $B'_1 = B(1, 1/9)$, $B_2 = B(5, 1/9)$, $B'_2 = B(2, 1/9)$ is a good fundamental domain relative to the generators γ_1 and γ_2 . One can verify as follows. First rewrite

$$\gamma_1 z = \frac{-5z + 32}{-8z + 35} = 4 + \frac{27(z-1) - 81}{-8(z-1) + 27}.$$

Suppose that $z \in B'_1 = B(1, 1/9)$. Then, $\text{val}(27(z-1)) = 3 + \text{val}(z-1) \geq 3 + 2 = 5$, and $\text{val}(81) = 4$. So $\text{val}(27(z-1) - 81) = 4$. Also, $\text{val}(-8(z-1) + 27) \geq \min(\text{val}(8(z-1)), \text{val}(27)) > \min(2, 3) = 2$. So,

$$|\gamma_1 z - 4| = \left| \frac{27(z-1) - 81}{-8(z-1) + 27} \right| > \frac{3^{-4}}{3^{-2}} = 1/9.$$

So $\gamma_1(B'_1) \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B_1^+$. The other three conditions can be verified similarly.

(2) Let $K = \mathbb{C}_3$ and Γ be the group generated by

$$\gamma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -79 & 160 \\ -80 & 161 \end{bmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -319 & 1600 \\ -80 & 401 \end{bmatrix}$$

Both matrices have eigenvalues 81 and 1. The matrix γ_1 has left eigenvectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, and the matrix γ_2 has left eigenvectors $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Then, $F = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus (B_1 \cup B'_1 \cup B_2 \cup B'_2)$ where $B_1 = B(2, 1/9)$, $B'_1 = B(1, 1/9)$, $B_2 = B(5, 1/9)$, $B'_2 = B(4, 1/9)$ is a good fundamental domain relative to the generators γ_1 and γ_2 .

(3) Let $K = \mathbb{C}_3$, and let Γ be the group generated by

$$\gamma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 121 & -120 \\ 40 & -39 \end{bmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 121 & -240 \\ 20 & -39 \end{bmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 401 & -1600 \\ 80 & -319 \end{bmatrix}.$$

All three generators have eigenvalues 1 and 3^4 . The element γ_1 has eigenvectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. The element γ_2 has eigenvectors $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. The element γ_3 has eigenvectors $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Then, $F = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus (B_1 \cup B'_1 \cup B_2 \cup B'_2 \cup B_3 \cup B'_3)$ where $B_1 = B(1, 1/9)$, $B'_1 = B(3, 1/9)$, $B_2 = B(2, 1/9)$, $B'_2 = B(6, 1/9)$, $B_3 = B(4, 1/9)$, $B'_3 = B(5, 1/9)$ is a good fundamental domain relative to the generators γ_1 , γ_2 and γ_3 .

The following lemma follows from Definition 2.2 by induction (see [Ka, Theorem 6.2]).

Lemma 2.4. *Let F and $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$ be as in Definition 2.2, and let $\gamma \in \Gamma \setminus \{(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix})\}$ and $b \in \mathbb{P}^1(K)$. Write the reduced word for γ as $h_1 h_2 \dots h_k$, where $k \geq 1$ and $h_i \in \{\gamma_1^\pm, \dots, \gamma_g^\pm\}$ for all i . Assume that $b \notin B'_j$ if $h_k = \gamma_j$ and $b \notin B_j$ if $h_k = \gamma_j^{-1}$. Then we have*

$$\gamma b \in \begin{cases} B_i^+, & \text{if } h_1 = \gamma_i, \\ B_i'^+, & \text{if } h_1 = \gamma_i^{-1}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. To simplify notation we will outline the proof for the case where $h_i \in \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g\}$ for all i , and then describe how to generalize to the case of $h_i \in \{\gamma_1^\pm, \dots, \gamma_g^\pm\}$.

Write $h_i = \gamma_{a_i}$ for each i . Since $h_k = \gamma_{a_k}$, we know by assumption that $b \notin B'_{a_k}$. By Definition 2.2 we have $\gamma_{a_k}(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B'_{a_k}) = B_{a_k}^+$, so $h_k b \in B_{a_k}^+$. By the disjointness of the $2g$ closed balls, we know that $h_k b \notin B'_{a_{k-1}}$, and since $\gamma_{a_{k-1}}(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B'_{a_{k-1}}) = B_{a_{k-1}}^+$, we have $h_{k-1} h_k b \in B_{a_{k-1}}^+$. We may continue in this fashion until we find that $h_1 h_2 \dots h_k b \in B_{a_1}^+$.

The only possible obstruction to the above argument in the case of $h_i \in \{\gamma_1^\pm, \dots, \gamma_g^\pm\}$ occurs if $h_i \dots h_k b \in B_{a_i}^+$ and $h_{i-1} = \gamma_{a_i}$ (or, similarly, if $h_i \dots h_k b \in B_{a_i}^+$ and $h_{i-1} = \gamma_{a_i}^{-1}$), since the above argument needs γ_{a_i} to act on $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B_{a_i}^+$. However, this situation arises precisely when $h_i = \gamma_{a_i}^{-1} = h_{i-1}^{-1}$, meaning that the word is not reduced. Since we've assumed $h_1 \dots h_k$ is reduced, we have the desired result. \square

For a fixed set of generators of Γ , there need not exist a good fundamental domain. If there exists a good fundamental domain for some set of free generators of Γ , we say that the generators are *in good position*. Gerritzen and van der Put [GP, §I.4] proved that there always exists a set of generators in good position. They also proved the following desirable properties for good fundamental domains.

Theorem 2.5. *Let Γ be a Schottky group, Σ its set of bad points, and $\Omega = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \Sigma$.*

(1) *There exists a good fundamental domain for some set of generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$ of Γ .*

Let F be a good fundamental domain for $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$, and let $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

(2) *If $\gamma \neq \text{id}$, then $\gamma F^\circ \cap F = \emptyset$.*

(3) *If $\gamma \notin \{\text{id}, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g, \gamma_1^{-1}, \dots, \gamma_g^{-1}\}$, then $\gamma F \cap F = \emptyset$.*

(4) *$\cup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma F = \Omega$.*

The statements (2), (3), and (4) imply that Ω/Γ can be obtained from F by glueing the boundary of F . More specifically, $B_i^+ \setminus B_i$ is glued with $B_i'^+ \setminus B_i'$ via the action of γ_i . We have designed the following subroutine, which takes any point p in Ω and finds a point q in F such that they are equivalent modulo the action of Γ . This subroutine is useful in developing the algorithms in Section 3 and 4.

Subroutine 2.6 (Reducing a point into a good fundamental domain).

Input: Matrices $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$ generating a Schottky group Γ , a good fundamental domain $F = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus (B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_g \cup B_1' \cup \dots \cup B_g')$ associated to these generators, and a point $p \in \Omega$.

Output: A point $q \in F$ and an element $\gamma \in \Gamma$ such that $q = \gamma p$.

- 1: Let $q \leftarrow p$ and $\gamma \leftarrow \text{id}$.
- 2: **while** $q \notin F$ **do**
- 3: If $q \in B_i'$, let $q \leftarrow \gamma_i q$ and $\gamma \leftarrow \gamma_i \gamma$.
- 4: Otherwise, if $q \in B_i$, let $q \leftarrow \gamma_i^{-1} q$ and $\gamma \leftarrow \gamma_i^{-1} \gamma$.
- 5: **end while**
- 6: **return** q and γ .

Proof. The correctness of this subroutine is clear. It suffices to prove that the algorithm always terminates. Given $p \in \Omega$, if $p \notin F$, by Theorem 2.5, there exists $\gamma^\circ = h_1 h_2 \dots h_k \in \Gamma$ (where each h_j is γ_i or γ_i^{-1} for some i) such that $\gamma^\circ p \in F$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that γ° is chosen such that k is the smallest. Steps 3,4 and Lemma 2.4 make sure that we always choose $q \leftarrow h_k q$ and $\gamma \leftarrow h_k \gamma$. Therefore, this subroutine terminates with $\gamma = \gamma^\circ$. \square

We can extend the definition of good fundamental domains to the analytic projective line $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$. In general, analytification of an algebraic variety is defined in terms of multiplicative seminorms. For our special case $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$, there is a simpler description. As detailed in [Ba], $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ consists of four types of points:

- Type 1 points are just the usual points of \mathbb{P}^1 .
- Type 2 points correspond to closed balls $B(a, r)^+$ where $r \in |K^\times|$.
- Type 3 points correspond to closed balls $B(a, r)^+$ where $r \notin |K^\times|$.
- Type 4 points correspond to equivalence classes of sequences of nested closed balls $B_1^+ \supset B_2^+ \supset \dots$ such that their intersection is empty.

There is a metric on the set of Type 2 and Type 3 points, defined as follows: let P_1 and P_2 be two such points and let $B(a_1, r_1)^+$ and $B(a_2, r_2)^+$ be the corresponding closed balls.

- (1) If one of them is contained in the other, say $B(a_1, r_1)^+$ is contained in $B(a_2, r_2)^+$, then the distance $d(P_1, P_2)$ is $\log_p(r_2/r_1)$.

- (2) In general, there is a unique smallest closed ball $B(a_3, r_3)^+$ containing both of them. Let P_3 be the corresponding point. Then, $d(P_1, P_2)$ is defined to be $d(P_1, P_3) + d(P_3, P_2)$.

The metric can be extended to Type 4 points.

This metric makes $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ a tree with infinite branching, as we now describe. There is a unique path connecting any two points P_1 and P_2 . In case (1) above, the path is defined by the isometry $t \mapsto B(a_1, p^t)^+$, $t \in [\log(r_1), \log(r_2)]$. It is straightforward to check that $B(a_1, r_2)^+ = B(a_2, r_2)^+$. In case (2) above, the path is the concatenation of the paths from P_1 to P_3 and from P_3 to P_2 . Then, Type 1 points become limits of Type 2 and Type 3 points with respect to this metric. More precisely, if $x \neq \infty$, then it lies at the limit of the path $t \mapsto B(x, p^{-t})^+$, $t \in [0, +\infty)$. Type 1 points behave like leaves of the tree at infinity. For any two Type 1 points x, y , there is a unique path in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ connecting them, which has infinite length.

Definition 2.7. Let Σ be a discrete subset in \mathbb{P}^1 . The subtree of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ spanned by Σ , denoted $T(\Sigma)$, is the union of all paths connecting all pairs of points in Σ .

An *analytic open ball* $B(a, r)^{an}$ is a subset of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ whose set of Type 1 points is just $B(a, r)$ and whose Type 2, 3, and 4 points correspond to closed balls $B(a', r')^+ \subset B(a, r)$ and the limit of sequences of such closed balls. An *analytic closed ball* is similar, with $B(a, r)$ replaced with $B(a, r)^+$. Just as in the case of balls in \mathbb{P}^1 , the analytic closed ball $(B^+)^{an}$ is not the closure of B^{an} in the metric topology of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$. The complement of an analytic open ball is an analytic closed ball, and vice versa. In an analytic closed ball $(B(a, r)^+)^{an}$ such that $r \in |K^\times|$, the *Gaussian point* is the Type 2 point corresponding to $B(a, r)^+$. An *analytic annulus* is $B \setminus B'$, where B and B' are analytic balls such that $B' \subsetneq B$. If B is an analytic open (resp. closed) ball and B' is an analytic closed (resp. open) ball, then $B \setminus B'$ is an *analytic open annulus* (resp. *analytic closed annulus*). A special case of analytic open annulus is the complement of a point in an analytic open ball.

Any element of $PGL(2, K)$ sends open balls to open balls and closed balls to closed balls. Thus, there is a well defined action of $PGL(2, K)$ on $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$.

Definition 2.8. A *good fundamental domain* $F \subset (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ corresponding to the generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$ is the complement of $2g$ analytic open balls $B_1^{an}, \dots, B_g^{an}, B_1'^{an}, \dots, B_g'^{an}$, such that the corresponding analytic closed balls $(B_1^+)^{an}, \dots, (B_g^+)^{an}, (B_1'^+)^{an}, \dots, (B_g'^+)^{an}$ are disjoint, and that $\gamma_i((\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus B_i'^{an}) = (B_i^+)^{an}$ and $\gamma_i^{-1}((\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus B_i^{an}) = (B_i'^+)^{an}$. The *interior* of F is $F^\circ = (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus ((B_1^+)^{an} \cup \dots \cup (B_g^+)^{an} \cup (B_1'^+)^{an} \cup \dots \cup (B_g'^+)^{an})$. The *boundary* of F is $F \setminus F^\circ$.

Definition 2.8 implies that $\gamma_i((\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus (B_i'^+)^{an}) = B_i^{an}$ and $\gamma_i^{-1}((\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus (B_i^+)^{an}) = B_i'^{an}$.

We now argue that there is a one-to-one correspondence between good fundamental domains in \mathbb{P}^1 and good fundamental domains in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$. (This fact is well-known, though seldom explicitly stated in the literature; for instance, it's taken for granted in the later chapters of [GP].) If $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus (B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_g \cup B_1' \cup \dots \cup B_g')$ is a good fundamental domain in \mathbb{P}^1 , then $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus (B_1^{an} \cup \dots \cup B_g^{an} \cup B_1'^{an} \cup \dots \cup B_g'^{an})$ is a good fundamental domain in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$. Indeed, since the closed balls $B_1^+, \dots, B_g^+, B_1'^+, \dots, B_g'^+$ are disjoint, and the corresponding analytic closed balls consist of points corresponding to closed balls contained in $B_1^+, \dots, B_g^+, B_1'^+, \dots, B_g'^+$ and their limits, the analytic closed balls are also disjoint. Conversely, if $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus (B_1^{an} \cup \dots \cup B_g^{an} \cup B_1'^{an} \cup \dots \cup B_g'^{an})$ is a good fundamental domain in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$, then $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus (B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_g \cup B_1' \cup \dots \cup B_g')$ is a good fundamental domain in \mathbb{P}^1 , because the classical statement can be obtained from the analytic statement by considering only Type 1 points. This correspondence allows us to abuse notation by not distinguishing the classical case and the analytic case. Theorem 2.5 is also true for analytic good fundamental domains.

Another analytic object of interest to us is the minimal skeleton of the analytification of the genus g curve Ω/Γ (a task that is part of Algorithm 3.9), so we close this section with background information on this object. The following definitions are taken from Baker, Payne and Rabinoff [BPR], with appropriate simplification.

Definition 2.9. (1) The *skeleton* of an open annulus $B \setminus B'$ is the straight path between the Gaussian point of B^+ and the Gaussian point of B'^+ .

(2) Let C be a complete smooth curve over K . A *semistable vertex set* V is a finite set of Type 2 points in C^{an} such that $C^{an} \setminus V$ is the disjoint union of open balls and open annuli. The *skeleton corresponding to V* is the union of V with all skeleta of these open annuli.

(3) If $\text{genus}(C) \geq 2$, then C^{an} has a unique *minimal skeleton*. The minimal skeleton is the intersection of all skeleta. If $\text{genus}(C) \geq 2$ and C is complete, then the minimal skeleton is a finite metric graph. We sometimes call this minimal skeleton the *abstract tropical curve* of C^{an} .

Definition 2.10. An *algebraic semistable model* of a smooth curve C over K is a flat and proper scheme X over R whose generic fiber X_K is isomorphic to C and whose special fiber X_k satisfies

- X_k is a connected and reduced curve, and
- all singularities of X_k are ordinary double points.

Work towards algorithmic computation of semistable models is discussed in such works as [AW, §1.2] and [BW, §3.1], though such computation is in general a hard problem.

Semistable models are related to skeleta in the following way: take a semistable model X of C . Associate a vertex for each irreducible component of X_k . For each ordinary intersection of two irreducible components in X_k , connect an edge between the two corresponding vertices. The resulting graph is combinatorially a skeleton of C^{an} .

3. Algorithms Starting With a Schottky Group

If we have a Schottky group $\Gamma = \langle \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g \rangle$ in terms of its generators, there are many objects we wish to compute for the corresponding curve Ω/Γ , such as the Jacobian of the curve, the minimal skeleton of the analytification of the curve, and a canonical embedding for the curve. In this section we present algorithms for numerically computing these three objects, given the input of a Schottky group with generators in good position. For an algorithm that puts arbitrary generators of a Schottky group into good position, see Section 4.

Remark 3.1. Several results in this section are concerned with the accuracy of numerical approximations. Most of our results will be of the form

$$\left| \frac{\text{estimate}}{\text{actual}} - 1 \right| = \text{size of error term} \leq \text{a small real number of the form } p^{-N},$$

where we think of $N \gg 0$. This is equivalent to

$$\frac{\text{estimate}}{\text{actual}} - 1 = \text{error term} = \text{a } p\text{-adic number of the form } bp^N,$$

where $|b| \leq 1$. So, since $|p^N| = p^{-N}$, the *size* of the error term is a *small* power of p , while the *error term itself* is a *large* power of p (possibly with a constant that doesn't matter much).

Rearranging the second equation gives

$$\text{estimate} = \text{actual} + \text{actual} \cdot bp^N,$$

meaning that we are considering not the *absolute* precision of our estimate, but rather the *relative* precision. In this case we would say that our estimate is of *relative precision* $O(p^N)$. So if we desire relative precision $O(p^N)$, we want the *actual* error term to be p^N (possibly with a constant term with nonnegative valuation), and the *size* of the error term to be at most p^{-N} .

3.1. The Period Matrix of the Jacobian

Given a Schottky group $\Gamma = \langle \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g \rangle$, we wish to find a period matrix Q so that $\text{Jac}(\Omega/\Gamma) \cong (K^*)^g/Q$. For previous work on this computation in the genus-2 case, see [Te].

First we will set some notation. For any parameters $a, b \in \Omega$, we introduce the following analytic function in the unknown z , called a *theta function*:

$$\Theta(a, b; z) := \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma b}.$$

Note that if Γ is defined over \mathbb{Q}_p and $a, b, z \in \mathbb{Q}_p$, then $\Theta(a, b; z) \in \mathbb{Q}_p \cup \{\infty\}$. (This is an instance of “ \mathbb{Q}_p in, \mathbb{Q}_p out.”) For any $\alpha \in \Gamma$ and $a \in \Omega$, we can specialize to

$$u_\alpha(z) := \Theta(a, \alpha a; z).$$

It is shown in [GP, II.3] that the function $u_\alpha(z)$ is in fact independent of the choice of a . This is because for any choice of $a, b \in \Omega$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Theta(a, \alpha a; z)}{\Theta(b, \alpha b; z)} &= \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \left(\frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma \alpha a} \frac{z - \gamma \alpha b}{z - \gamma b} \right) = \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \left(\frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma b} \frac{z - \gamma \alpha b}{z - \gamma \alpha a} \right) \\ &= \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma b} \cdot \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{z - \gamma \alpha b}{z - \gamma \alpha a} = \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma b} \cdot \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{z - \gamma b}{z - \gamma a} \\ &= \Theta(a, b; z) \cdot \Theta(b, a; z) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

From [GP, VI.2] we have a formula for the period matrix Q of $\text{Jac}(\Omega/\Gamma)$:

Theorem 3.2. *The period matrix Q for $\text{Jac}(\Omega/\Gamma)$ is given by*

$$Q_{ij} = \frac{u_{\gamma_i}(z)}{u_{\gamma_i}(\gamma_j z)},$$

where z is any point in Ω .

As shown in [GP, II.3], the choice of z does not affect the value of Q_{ij} .

Theorem 3.2 implies that in order to compute each Q_{ij} , it suffices to find a way to compute $\Theta(a, b; z)$. Since a theta function is defined as a product indexed by the infinite group Γ , approximation will be necessary. Recall that each element γ in the free group generated by $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$ can be written in a unique shortest product $h_1 h_2 \dots h_k$ called the reduced word, where each $h_i \in \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g, \gamma_1^{-1}, \dots, \gamma_g^{-1}\}$. We can approximate $\Theta(a, b; z)$ by replacing the product over Γ with a product over Γ_m , the set of elements of Γ whose reduced words have length $\leq m$. More precisely, we approximate $\Theta(a, b; z)$ with

$$\Theta_m(a, b; z) := \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma_m} \frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma b},$$

where

$$\Gamma_m = \{h_1 h_2 \dots h_k \mid 0 \leq k \leq m, h_i \in \{\gamma_1^\pm, \dots, \gamma_g^\pm\}, h_i \neq h_{i+1}^{-1} \text{ for any } i\}.$$

With this approximation method, we are ready to describe an algorithm for computing Q .

Algorithm 3.3 (Period Matrix Approximation).

Input: Matrices $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{2 \times 2}$ generating a Schottky group Γ in good position, and an integer n to specify the desired relative precision.

Output: An approximation for a period matrix Q for $\text{Jac}(\Omega/\Gamma)$ up to relative precision $O(p^n)$.

- 1: Choose suitable p -adic numbers a and z as described in Theorem 3.6.
- 2: Based on n , choose a suitable positive integer m as described in Remark 3.7.
- 3: **for** $1 \leq i, j \leq g$ **do**
- 4: Compute $Q_{ij} = \Theta_m(a, \gamma_i(a); z) / \Theta_m(a, \gamma_i(a); \gamma_j(z))$
- 5: **end for**
- 6: **return** Q .

The complexity of this algorithm is in the order of the number of elements in Γ_m , which is exponential in m . The next issue is that to achieve certain precision in the final result, we need to know how large m needs to be. Given a good fundamental domain F for the generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$, we are able to give an upper bound on the error in our estimation of Θ by Θ_m . (Algorithm 3.3 would work even if the given generators were not in good position, but would in general require a very large m to give the desired convergence. See Example 3.8(4).)

To analyze the convergence of the infinite product

$$\Theta(a, \gamma_i(a); z) = \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma \gamma_i a},$$

we need to know where γa and $\gamma \gamma_i a$ lie. We can determine this by taking the metric of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ into consideration. Assume that ∞ lies in the interior of F . Let $S = \{P_1, \dots, P_g, P'_1, \dots, P'_g\}$ be the set of points corresponding to the set of closed balls $\{B_1^+, \dots, B_g^+, B'_1, \dots, B'_g\}$ from the characterization of the good fundamental domain. Let c be the smallest pairwise distance between these points. This distance c will be key for determining our choice of m in the algorithm.

Proposition 3.4. *Let F , S , and c be as above. Suppose the reduced word for γ is $h_1 h_2 \dots h_k$, where $k \geq 0$. Then $d(\gamma P_i, S) \geq kc$ for all i unless $h_k = \gamma_i^{-1}$, and $d(\gamma P'_i, S) \geq kc$ unless $h_k = \gamma_i$.*

Proof. We will prove this proposition by induction. If $k = 0$, there is nothing to prove. Let $k > 0$, and assume that the claim holds for all integers n with $0 \leq n < k$. Without loss of generality, we may assume $h_1 = \gamma_1$. Let B^+ be the closed disk corresponding to P_i . By Lemma 2.4, we have $\gamma(B^+) \subset B_1$. This means P_1 lies on the unique path from γP_i to ∞ . Since we assumed $\infty \in F$, p_1 lies on the unique path from γP_i to any point in S . Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} d(\gamma P_i, S) &= d(\gamma P_i, P_1) \\ &= d(\gamma_1^{-1} \gamma P_i, \gamma_1^{-1} P_1) \\ &= d(h_2 h_3 \dots h_k P_i, P'_1). \end{aligned}$$

Let $P = P_j$ if $h_2 = \gamma_j$ and $P = P'_j$ if $h_2 = \gamma_j^{-1}$. By the same argument as above, P lies on the unique path from $h_2 h_3 \dots h_k P_i$ to P'_1 . The reducedness of the word $h_1 h_2 \dots h_k$ guarantees that $P \neq P'_1$. So

$$\begin{aligned} d(\gamma P_i, S) &= d(h_2 h_3 \dots h_k P_i, P'_1) \\ &= d(h_2 h_3 \dots h_k P_i, P) + d(P, P'_1) \\ &\geq (k-1)c + c = kc. \end{aligned}$$

The last step follows from the inductive hypothesis. The proof of the second part of this proposition is similar. \square

Proposition 3.5. *Let F , S , and c be as above. Let $z \in F$ and $a \in B_i'^+ \setminus B_i'$ such that a , z , and ∞ are distinct modulo the action of Γ . Suppose the reduced word for $\gamma \in \Gamma$ is $h_1 h_2 \cdots h_k$. If $k \geq 2$ and $h_k \neq \gamma_i^{-1}$, then*

$$\left| \frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma \gamma_i a} - 1 \right| \leq p^{-c(k-1)}.$$

Proof. Our choice of a guarantees that both a and $\gamma_i a$ are in F . Without loss of generality, we may assume that $h_k = \gamma_1$. Then, both $h_k a$ and $h_k \gamma_i a$ are in B_1^+ . So both γa and $\gamma \gamma_i a$ lie in $h_1 h_2 \cdots h_{k-1} B_1^+$, which is contained in some $B = B_j$ or B_j' . By Proposition 3.4, the points in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ corresponding to the disks $h_1 h_2 \cdots h_{k-1} B_1^+$ and B^+ have distance at least $c(k-1)$. This implies $\text{diam}(h_1 h_2 \cdots h_{k-1} B_1^+) \leq p^{-c(k-1)} \text{diam}(B^+)$. Therefore, $|\gamma a - \gamma \gamma_i a| \leq p^{-c(k-1)} \text{diam}(B^+)$. On the other hand, since $z \notin B$ and $\gamma \gamma_i a \in B$, we have $|z - \gamma \gamma_i a| \geq \text{diam}(B^+)$. This means that

$$\left| \frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma \gamma_i a} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{\gamma \gamma_i a - \gamma a}{z - \gamma \gamma_i a} \right| \leq \frac{p^{-c(k-1)} \text{diam}(B^+)}{\text{diam}(B^+)} = p^{-c(k-1)},$$

as claimed. \square

We are now ready to prove our approximation theorem, which is a new result that allows one to determine the accuracy of an approximation of a ratio of theta functions. It is similar in spirit to [Ka, Theorem 6.10], which is an approximation result for a particular subclass of Schottky groups called Whittaker groups (see Subsection 5.2 of this paper for more details). Our result is more general, as there are many Schottky groups that are not Whittaker.

Theorem 3.6. *Suppose that the given generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$ of Γ are in good position, with corresponding good fundamental domain F and disks $B_1, \dots, B_g, B_1', \dots, B_g'$. Let $m \geq 1$. In Algorithm 3.3, if we choose $a \in B_i'^+ \setminus B_i'$ and $z \in B_j'^+ \setminus B_j'$ such that $a \neq z$, then*

$$\left| \frac{\Theta_m(a, \gamma_i(a); z) / \Theta_m(a, \gamma_i(a); \gamma_j(z))}{\Theta(a, \gamma_i(a); z) / \Theta(a, \gamma_i(a); \gamma_j(z))} - 1 \right| \leq p^{-cm},$$

where c is the constant defined above.

Proof. Our choice of z guarantees that both z and $\gamma_j z$ are in F . Thus, if ∞ lies in the interior of F , then this theorem follows directly from Proposition 3.5. The last obstacle is to remove the assumption on ∞ . We observe that Q_{ij} is a product of cross ratios:

$$\frac{\Theta(a, \gamma_i a; z)}{\Theta(a, \gamma_i a; \gamma_j z)} = \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{(z - \gamma a)(\gamma_j z - \gamma \gamma_i a)}{(z - \gamma \gamma_i a)(\gamma_j z - \gamma a)}.$$

Therefore, each term is invariant under any projective automorphism of \mathbb{P}^1 . Under such an automorphism, any point in the interior of F can be sent to ∞ . \square

As a special case of this approximation theorem, suppose that we want to compute the period matrix for the tropical Jacobian of C , which is the matrix $(\text{val}(Q_{ij}))_{g \times g}$. We need only to compute Q_{ij} up to relative precision $O(1)$. Thus, setting $m = 0$ suffices. In this case, each of the products $\Theta_m(a, \gamma_i(a); z)$, $\Theta_m(a, \gamma_i(a); \gamma_j(z))$ has only one term.

Remark 3.7. If we wish to use Algorithm 3.3 to compute a period matrix Q with relative precision $O(p^n)$ (meaning that we want $p^{-cm} \leq p^{-n}$ in Theorem 3.6), we must first compute c . As above, c is defined to be the minimum distance between pairs of the points $P_1, \dots, P_g, P_1', \dots, P_g' \in (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ corresponding to the balls

$B_1, \dots, B_g, B'_1, \dots, B'_g$ that characterize our good fundamental domain. Once we have computed c (perhaps by finding a good fundamental domain using the methods of Section 4), then by Theorem 3.6 we must choose m such that $cm \geq n$, so $m = \lceil n/c \rceil$ will suffice.

Example 3.8. (1) Let Γ be the Schottky group in Example 2.3(1). Choose the same good fundamental domain, with $B_1 = B(4, 1/9)$, $B'_1 = B(1, 1/9)$, $B_2 = B(5, 1/9)$, and $B'_2 = B(2, 1/9)$. The four balls correspond to four points in the tree $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$. We need to find the pairwise distances between the points P_1, P'_1, P_2 , and P'_2 in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$. Since the smallest ball containing both B_1^+ and B'_1^+ is $B^+(1, 1/3)$, both P_1 and P'_1 are distance $\text{val}((1/3)/(1/9)) = \text{val}(3) = 1$ from the point corresponding to $B^+(1, 1/3)$, so P_1 and P'_1 are distance 2 from one another. Similar calculations give distances of 2 between P_2 and P'_2 , and of 4 between P_1 or P'_1 and P_2 or P'_2 . In fact, the distance between P_i and P'_i equals the difference in the valuations of the two eigenvalues of γ_i . This allows us to construct the subtree of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ spanned by P_1, P_2, P'_1, P'_2 as illustrated in Figure 1. The minimum distance between them is $c = 2$. To approximate Q_{11} , we take $a = 10$ and $z = 19$. To compute Q up to relative precision $O(p^{10})$, we need $2m \geq 10$ (this is the equation $cm \geq n$ from Remark 3.7), so choosing $m = 5$ works. The output of the algorithm is $Q_{11} = (\dots 220200000100)_3$. Similarly, we can get the other entries in the matrix Q :

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} (\dots 220200000100)_3 & (\dots 0101010101)_3 \\ (\dots 0101010101)_3 & (\dots 220200000100)_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2) Let Γ be the Schottky group in Example 2.3(2). Choose the same good fundamental domain. Again, we need $m = 5$ for relative precision $O(p^{10})$. The algorithm outputs

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} (\dots 12010021010000)_3 & (\dots 002000212200)_3 \\ (\dots 002000212200)_3 & (\dots 12010021010000)_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(3) Let Γ be the Schottky group in Example 2.3(3). Choose the same good fundamental domain. The minimum distance between the corresponding points in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ is 2, so we may take $m = 10/2 = 5$ to have relative precision up to $O(p^{10})$. Our algorithm outputs

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} (\dots 11201000010000)_3 & (\dots 12020022210)_3 & (\dots 20020002120)_3 \\ (\dots 12020022210)_3 & (\dots 10101010010000)_3 & (\dots 020201120.1)_3 \\ (\dots 20020002120)_3 & (\dots 020201120.1)_3 & (\dots 21010100010000)_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(4) Let $K = \mathbb{C}_3$ and Γ be the group generated by

$$\gamma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 32 \\ -8 & 35 \end{bmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \gamma_1^{100} \begin{bmatrix} -13 & 80 \\ -8 & 43 \end{bmatrix}$$

The group is the same as in part (1) of this set of examples, but the generators are not in good position. To achieve the same precision, m needs to be up to 100 times greater than in part (1), because the γ_2 in part (1) now has a reduced word of length 101. Since the running time grows exponentially in m , it is not feasible to approximate Q using Algorithm 3.3 with these generators as input.

3.2. The Abstract Tropical Curve

This subsection deals with the problem of constructing the corresponding abstract tropical curve of a Schottky group over K , together with some data on its homotopy group. This is a relatively easy task, assuming that the given generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$ are in good position, and that we are also given a fundamental domain $F = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus (B_1 \cap \dots \cap B_g \cap B'_1 \cap \dots \cap B'_g)$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\infty \in F^\circ$. Let $P_1, \dots, P_g, P'_1, \dots, P'_g \in (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ be the Gaussian points of the disks $B_1^+, \dots, B_g^+, B'_1^+, \dots, B'_g^+$.

Let R_g be the *rose graph* on g leaves (with one vertex and g loops), and let r_1, \dots, r_g be the loops. A homotopy equivalence $h : R^g \rightarrow G$ must map r_1, \dots, r_g to g loops of G that generate $\pi_1(G)$, so to specify h it will suffice to label g such loops of G with $\{s_1, \dots, s_g\}$ and orientations. It is for this reason that we call h a *marking* of G .

Algorithm 3.9 (Abstract Tropical Curve Construction).

Input: Matrices $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{2 \times 2}$ generating a Schottky group Γ , together with a good fundamental domain $F = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus (B_1 \cap \dots \cap B_g \cap B'_1 \cap \dots \cap B'_g)$.

Output: The triple (G, ℓ, h) with (G, ℓ) the abstract tropical curve as a metric graph with a h a marking presented as g labelled oriented loops of G .

- 1: Construct the subtree in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ spanned by $P_1, \dots, P_g, P'_1, \dots, P'_g$, including lengths.
- 2: Label the unique shortest path from P_i to P'_i as s_i , remembering orientation.
- 3: Identify each P_i with P'_i , and declare the length of the new edge containing $P_i = P'_i$ to be the sum of the lengths of the edges that were joined to form it.
- 4: Define h by the labels s_i , with each s_i now an oriented loop.
- 5: **return** the resulting labeled metric graph (G, ℓ, h) .

Proof. The proof is essentially given in [GP, I 4.3]. □

Remark 3.10. It's worth noting that this algorithm can be done by hand if a good fundamental domain is known. If $P_1, P_2 \in (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ are the points corresponding to the disjoint closed balls $B(a_1, r_1)^+$ and $B(a_2, r_2)^+$, then the distance between P_1 and P_2 is just the sum of their distances from P_3 corresponding to $B(a_3, r_3)^+$, where $B(a_3, r_3)^+$ is the smallest closed ball containing both a_1 and a_2 . The distance between P_i and P_3 is just $\text{val}(r_3/r_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. Once all pairwise distances are known, constructing (G, ℓ) is simple. Finding h is simply a matter of drawing the orientation on the loops formed by each pair (P_i, P'_i) and labeling that loop s_i . This process is illustrated three times in Example 3.12.

Remark 3.11. The space parameterizing labelled metric graphs (G, ℓ, h) (identifying those with markings that are homotopy equivalent) is called *Outer space*, and is denoted X_g . It is shown in [CMV] that X_g sits inside tropical Teichmüller space as a dense open set, so Algorithm 3.9 can be viewed as computing a point in tropical Teichmüller space.

Example 3.12. (1) Let Γ be the Schottky group in Example 2.3(1). Choose the same good fundamental domain, with $B_1 = B(4, 1/9)$, $B'_1 = B(1, 1/9)$, $B_2 = B(5, 1/9)$, and $B'_2 = B(2, 1/9)$. We have constructed the subtree of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ spanned by P_1, P_2, P'_1, P'_2 as illustrated in Figure 1 in Example 3.8(1). After identifying P_1 with P'_1 and P_2 with P'_2 , we get the “dumbbell” graph shown in Figure 1, with both loops having length 2 and the connecting edge having length 2.

(2) Let Γ be the Schottky group in Example 2.3(2). Choose the same good fundamental domain. The subtree of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ spanned by P_1, P_2, P'_1, P'_2 is illustrated in Figure 2. After identifying P_1 with P'_1 and P_2 with P'_2 , we get the “theta” graph shown in Figure 2, with two edges of length 2 and one edge of length 2.

(3) Let Γ be the Schottky group in Example 2.3(3). The subtree of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ spanned by $P_1, P_2, P_3, P'_1, P'_2, P'_3$ is illustrated in Figure 3. After identifying P_1 with P'_1 , P_2 with P'_2 and P_3 with P'_3 , we get the “honeycomb” graph shown in Figure 3, with interior edges of length 1 and exterior edges of length 2.

3.3. Canonical Embeddings

From [GP, VI.4], we have that

$$\omega_i(z) := w_i(z)dz = \frac{u'_{\gamma_i}(z)}{u_{\gamma_i}(z)} dz$$

Figure 1: The tree in Example 3.12(1), and the abstract tropical curve.

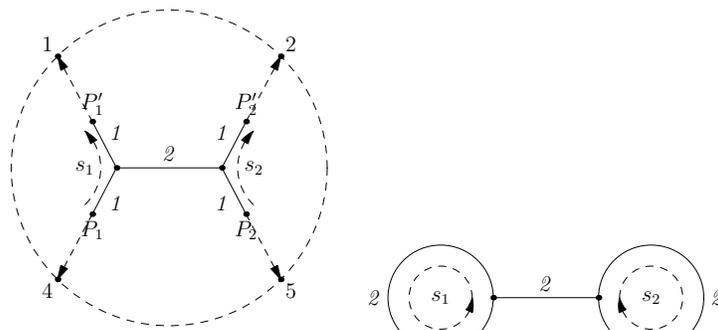


Figure 2: The tree in Example 3.12(2), and the abstract tropical curve.

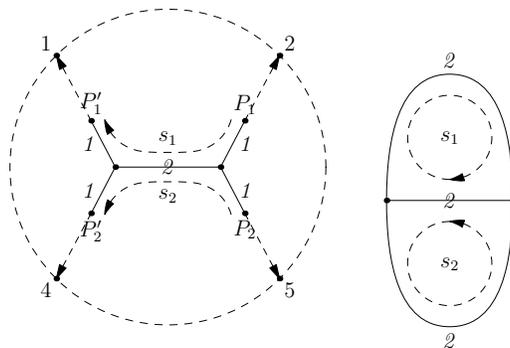
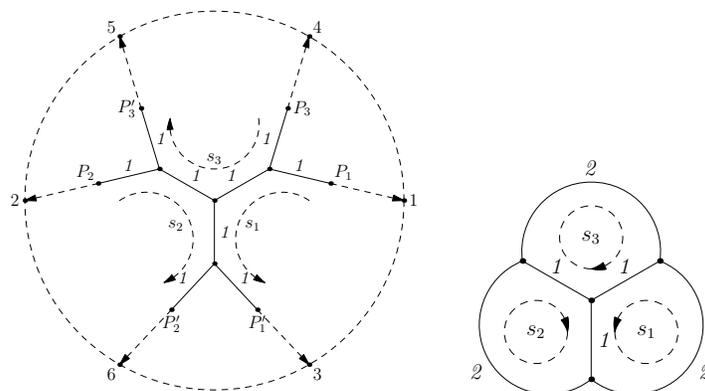


Figure 3: The tree in Example 3.12(3), and the abstract tropical curve.



are g linearly independent analytic differentials on Ω that are invariant under the action of Γ . Therefore, they define g linearly independent differentials on $C = \Omega/\Gamma$. Gerritzen and van der Put [GP, VI.4] also state that these form a basis of the space of Γ -invariant analytic differentials. Since the space of algebraic differentials on C has dimension g , it must be generated by these g differentials. Therefore, the canonical embedding has the following form:

$$C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{g-1},$$

$$z \mapsto \left(\frac{u'_{\gamma_1}(z)}{u_{\gamma_1}(z)} : \dots : \frac{u'_{\gamma_g}(z)}{u_{\gamma_g}(z)} \right).$$

It therefore suffices to approximate the derivative $u'_\alpha(z)$. A naïve approach is to consider the approximation

$$u'_\alpha(z) \approx \frac{u_\alpha(z+h) - u_\alpha(z)}{h}.$$

We can do better by taking advantage of the product form of $u_\alpha(z)$:

$$\begin{aligned} u'_\alpha(z) &= \frac{d}{dz} \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma \alpha a} \\ &= \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \left(\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma \alpha a} \right) \prod_{\gamma' \in \Gamma, \gamma' \neq \gamma} \frac{z - \gamma' a}{z - \gamma' \alpha a} \right) \\ &= u_\alpha(z) \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma \alpha a} \right) \left(\frac{z - \gamma a}{z - \gamma \alpha a} \right)^{-1} \\ &= u_\alpha(z) \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{\gamma a - \gamma \alpha a}{(z - \gamma a)(z - \gamma \alpha a)}. \end{aligned}$$

Algorithm 3.13 (Canonical Embedding).

Input: Matrices $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{2 \times 2}$ generating a Schottky group Γ in good position, an element $z \in K$, and an integer n to determine precision.

Output: An approximation for the image of z under *the* canonical embedding $\Omega/\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{g-1}$ determined by the choice of generators.

- 1: Based on n , choose a suitable positive integer m as described in Remark 3.15.
- 2: **for** $i = 1$ to g **do**
- 3: Choose a suitable element $a \in K$ as described in Proposition 3.14.
- 4: Compute

$$w_i = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_m} \frac{\gamma a - \gamma \gamma_i a}{(z - \gamma a)(z - \gamma \gamma_i a)}.$$

5: **end for**

6: **return** $(w_1 : \dots : w_g)$.

With appropriate choice of a , we can provide a lower bound on the precision of the result in terms of m . Fortunately, we can choose different values of a to approximate

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{\gamma a - \gamma \gamma_i a}{(z - \gamma a)(z - \gamma \gamma_i a)}$$

for different γ_i . As in Proposition 3.5, we choose $a \in B_i^+ \setminus B_i'$ to ensure that both a and $\gamma_i a$ are in F .

Proposition 3.14. *If we choose $a \in B_i^+ \setminus B_i'$ in Algorithm 3.13, and assuming $z \in F$, then*

$$\left| \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_m} \frac{\gamma a - \gamma \gamma_i a}{(z - \gamma a)(z - \gamma \gamma_i a)} - \frac{u'_{\gamma_i}(z)}{u_{\gamma_i}(z)} \right| \leq p^{-mc - \log_p(d)},$$

where c is the minimum pairwise distance between $P_1, \dots, P_g, P'_1, \dots, P'_g$, and d is the minimum diameter of $B_1, \dots, B_g, B'_1, \dots, B'_g$.

Proof. Let $\gamma \in \Gamma$ have reduced word $\gamma = h_1 h_2 \cdots h_k$. We have seen in the proof of Proposition 3.5 that $|\gamma a - \gamma \gamma_i a| \leq p^{-(k-1)c} \text{diam}(B^+)$, $|z - \gamma a| \geq \text{diam}(B^+)$ and $|z - \gamma \gamma_i a| \geq \text{diam}(B^+)$, where B is one of $B_1, \dots, B_g, B'_1, \dots, B'_g$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\gamma a - \gamma \gamma_i a}{(z - \gamma a)(z - \gamma \gamma_i a)} \right| &\leq \frac{p^{-(k-1)c} \text{diam}(B^+)}{\text{diam}(B^+)^2} \\ &\leq p^{-(k-1)c} d^{-1} \\ &= p^{-(k-1)c - \log_p(d)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the difference between our approximation and the true value is the sum over terms where γ has reduced words of length $\geq m+1$, we conclude that the error has absolute value at most $p^{-mc - \log_p(d)}$. \square

In the last proposition, we assumed $z \in F$. If $z \notin F$, we can do an extra step and replace z by some γz such that $\gamma z \in F$, with the help of Subroutine 2.6. This step does not change the end result because the theta functions are invariant under the action of Γ .

Remark 3.15. If we wish to use Algorithm 3.13 to compute a period matrix Q with accuracy up to the n^{th} p -adic digit, we must first compute c and d . Recall that c is defined to be the minimum distance between pairs of the points $P_1, \dots, P_g, P'_1, \dots, P'_g \in (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ corresponding to the balls $B_1^+, \dots, B_g^+, B'_1, \dots, B'_g$ that characterize our good fundamental domain, and d is the minimum diameter of $B_1, \dots, B_g, B'_1, \dots, B'_g$. Once we have computed c and d , then by Proposition 3.14 we must choose m such that $p^{-mc} d^{-1} \leq p^{-n}$. We could also think of it as choosing m such that $mc + \log_p(d) \geq n$.

Remark 3.16. As was the case with Algorithm 3.3, we may run Algorithm 3.13 even if the input generators are not in good position, and it will approximate images of points in the canonical embedding. However, we will not have control over the rate of convergence, which will in general be very slow.

Example 3.17. Let Γ be the Schottky group in Example 2.3(3). Choose the same good fundamental domain. We will compute the image of the field element 17 under the canonical embedding (we have chosen 17 as it is in Ω for this particular Γ). The minimum diameter is $d = 1/9$, and the minimum distance is $c = 2$. To get absolute precision to the order of p^{-10} , we need $p^{-mc} d^{-1} \leq p^{-10}$, i.e. $m \geq 6$. Applying Algorithm 3.13 with $m = 6$ gives us the following point in \mathbb{P}^2 :

$$((\dots 2100012121)_3 : (\dots 2211022001.1)_3 : (\dots 2221222111.1)_3).$$

This point lies on the canonical embedding of the genus 3 Mumford curve Ω/Γ . Any genus 3 curve is either a hyperelliptic curve or a smooth plane quartic curve. However, it is impossible for a hyperelliptic curve to have the skeleton in Figure 3 (see [Ch2, Theorem 4.15]), so Ω/Γ must be a smooth plane quartic curve. Its equation has the form

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 x^4 + C_2 x^3 y + C_3 x^3 z + C_4 x^2 y^2 + C_5 x^2 y z + C_6 x^2 z^2 \\ C_7 x y^3 + C_8 x y^2 z + C_9 x y z^2 + C_{10} x z^3 + C_{11} y^4 + C_{12} y^3 z + C_{13} y^2 z^2 + C_{14} y z^3 + C_{15} z^4. \end{aligned}$$

Using linear algebra over \mathbb{Q}_3 , we can solve for its 15 coefficients by computing 14 points on the curve and plugging them into the equation. The result is

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= 1, & C_2 &= (\dots 11101)_3, & C_3 &= (\dots 00211)_3, \\ C_4 &= (\dots 1020.2)_3, & C_5 &= (\dots 110.21)_3, & C_6 &= (\dots 1002.1)_3, \\ C_7 &= (\dots 122)_3, & C_8 &= (\dots 222.02)_3, & C_9 &= (\dots 222.02)_3, \\ C_{10} &= (\dots 21101)_3, & C_{11} &= (\dots 2122)_3, & C_{12} &= (\dots 2201)_3, \\ C_{13} &= (\dots 0202.2)_3, & C_{14} &= (\dots 10102)_3, & C_{15} &= (\dots 01221)_3. \end{aligned}$$

For the Newton subdivision and tropicalization of this plane quartic, see the following subsection, in which we consider the interactions of the three algorithms of Section 3.

3.4. Reality Check: Interactions Between The Algorithms

We close Section 3 by checking that the three algorithms give results consistent with one another and with some mathematical theory. We will use our running example of a genus 3 Mumford curve from Examples 3.8(3), 3.12(3), and 3.17, for which we have computed a period matrix of the Jacobian, the abstract tropical curve, and a canonical embedding.

First we will look at the period matrix and the abstract tropical curve, and verify that these outputs are consistent. Recall that for the period matrix Q of $\text{Jac}(\Omega/\Gamma)$, we have

$$Q_{ij} = \frac{u_{\gamma_i}(z)}{u_{\gamma_i}(\gamma_j z)}.$$

Motivated by this, we define

$$\begin{aligned} Q : \Gamma \times \Gamma &\rightarrow K^* \\ (\alpha, \beta) &\mapsto \frac{u_\alpha(z)}{u_\alpha(\beta z)}, \end{aligned}$$

where our choice of $z \in \Omega$ does not affect the value of $Q(\alpha, \beta)$. (Note that $Q_{ij} = Q(\gamma_i, \gamma_j)$.) As shown in [GP, VI, 2], the kernel of Q is the commutator subgroup $[\Gamma, \Gamma]$ of Γ , and Q is symmetric and positive definite (meaning $|Q(\alpha, \alpha)| < 1$ for any $\alpha \notin \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \pmod{[\Gamma, \Gamma]}$). Moreover, the following theorem holds (see [Pu2, Theorem 6.4]).

Theorem 3.18. *Let G be the abstract tropical curve of Ω/Γ , and let $\pi_1(G)$ be its homotopy group, treating G as a topological space. There is a canonical isomorphism $\phi: \Gamma \rightarrow \pi_1(G)$ such that $\text{val}(Q(\gamma, \gamma')) = \langle \phi^{ab}(\gamma), \phi^{ab}(\gamma') \rangle$, where $\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle$ denotes the shared edge length of the oriented paths p_1 and p_2 .*

The map ϕ is made very intuitive by considering the construction of G in Algorithm 3.9: a generator γ_i of Γ yields two points $P_i, P'_i \in (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ (corresponding to balls containing the eigenvalues of γ_i), and these points are glued together in constructing G . So γ_i corresponds to a loop around the cycle resulting from this gluing; after abelianization, this intuition is made rigorous.

Consider the matrix Q computed in Example 3.8(3). Worrying only about valuations, we have

$$\text{val}(Q) = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

For $i = 1, 2, 3$, let s_i be the oriented loop in G arising from gluing P_i and P'_i . In light of Theorem 3.18, we expect to find shared edge lengths

$$\langle s_1, s_1 \rangle = \langle s_2, s_2 \rangle = \langle s_3, s_3 \rangle = 4,$$

$$\langle s_1, s_2 \rangle = \langle s_1, s_3 \rangle = 1,$$

and

$$\langle s_2, s_3 \rangle = -1.$$

That is, each cycle length should be 4, and the common edge of each distinct pair of cycles should have length 1, with the orientation of s_1 agreeing with the orientation of s_2 (respectively, s_3) on the shared edge and the orientation of s_2 disagreeing with the orientation of s_3 on the shared edge. This is indeed what we found in Example 3.12(3), with edge lengths and orientations shown in Figure 3. This example has shown how the outputs of Algorithms 3.3 and 3.9 can be checked against one another.

We will now consider the relationship between the abstract tropical curve and the canonical embedding for this example. In particular, we will compute a tropicalization of the curve from the canonical embedding and see how this relates to the abstract tropical curve.

To compute the tropicalization of the curve, we will start with the quartic planar equation computed in Example 3.17. The *Newton polytope* of this quartic is a triangle with side length 4. We label each integral point inside or on the boundary of the Newton polytope by the valuation of the coefficient of the corresponding term, ignoring the variable z . For example, the point $(1, 2)$ is labeled -2 because the valuation of the coefficient of xy^2z is $\text{val}(C_8) = -2$. We then take the *lower convex hull*, giving a subdivision of the Newton polytope as shown in Figure 4. The tropicalization of the curve is combinatorially the dual graph of this subdivision, and using the max convention of tropical geometry it sits in \mathbb{R}^2 as shown in Figure 4, with the common point of the three cycles at $(0, 0)$.

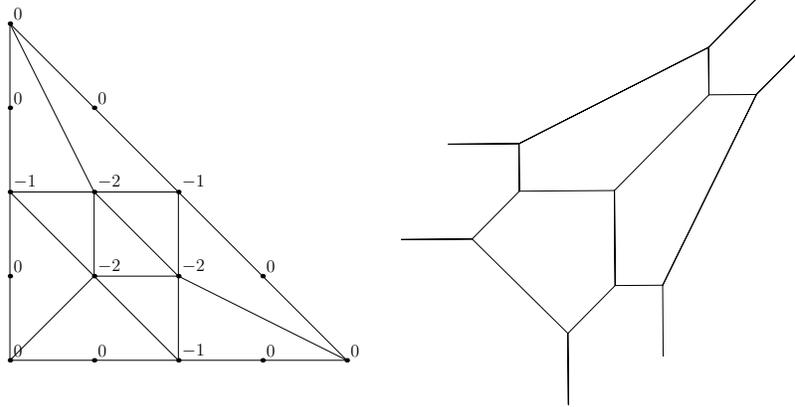
Let us compare the cycles in the tropicalization with the cycles in the abstract tropical curve. We know from [BPR, §6.23] that this tropicalization is faithful since all vertices are trivalent and are adjacent to at least one edge of weight one. This means that lattice lengths on the tropicalization should agree with lengths of the abstract tropical curve. Each cycle in the tropicalization has five edges, and for each cycle two edges are length $\frac{1}{2}$ and three are length 1. This gives a length of 4, as we'd expect based on Example 3.12(3). Moreover, each shared edge has lattice length 1, as was the case in the abstract tropical curve. Thus we have checked the outputs of Algorithms 3.9 and 3.13 against one another.

4. From Generators in Bad Position to Generators in Good Position

The previous section describes several algorithms that compute various objects from a set of free generators of a Schottky group, assuming that the generators are in good position, and (in Algorithm 3.9) that a good fundamental domain is given together with the generators. This content of this section is what allows us to make this assumption. We give an algorithm (Algorithm 4.8) that takes an arbitrary set of free generators of a Schottky group and outputs a set of free generators that are in good position, together with a good fundamental domain. This algorithm can be modified as described in Remark 4.10 to perform a ‘‘Schottky test’’; in particular, given a set of g invertible matrices generating a group Γ , the modified algorithm will either

- return a set of g free generators of Γ in good position together with a good fundamental domain, which is a certificate that Γ is Schottky;
- return a relation satisfied by the input matrices, which is a certificate that the generators do not freely generate the group; or

Figure 4: The Newton polytope of the plane quartic curve in Example 3.17, and the corresponding tropical curve in \mathbb{R}^2 (drawn using the max convention). Each edge of infinite length has weight 2, and all other edges have weight 1.



- return a non-hyperbolic, non-identity matrix $\gamma \in \Gamma$, which is a certificate that Γ is not Schottky.

Before presenting Algorithm 4.8, we will first develop some theory for trees, and then define useful subroutines. Our starting point is a remark in Gerritzen and van der Put's book:

Proposition 4.1. [GP, III 2.12.3] *Let Γ be Schottky and Σ and Ω be as usual. Let $T(\Sigma)$ be the subtree of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ spanned by Σ . Then the minimal skeleton of Ω/Γ is isomorphic to $T(\Sigma)/\Gamma$.*

This statement is essential for our algorithm, because it helps reducing problems involving $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ to problems involving the much simpler tree $T(\Sigma)$. Though $T(\Sigma)$ is not finite, it is a finitely branching tree: it consists of vertices and edges such that each vertex is connected with finitely many edges. A good fundamental domain in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ can be obtained from a *good fundamental domain* in $T(\Sigma)$, defined as follows:

Definition 4.2. A *principal subtree* T of $T(\Sigma)$ is a connected component of $T(\Sigma) \setminus \{e\}$ for some edge e of $T(\Sigma)$. An *extended principal subtree* is $T^+ = T \cup \{e\}$.

Definition 4.3. A *good fundamental domain* S in $T(\Sigma)$ for a set of free generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$ of Γ is the complement of $2g$ principal subtrees $T_1, \dots, T_g, T'_1, \dots, T'_g$, such that $T_1^+, \dots, T_g^+, T'_1^+, \dots, T'_g^+$ are disjoint, and that $\gamma_i(T(\Sigma) \setminus T_i^+) = T_i$ and $\gamma_i^{-1}(T(\Sigma) \setminus T_i^+) = T'_i$. The *interior* of S is $S^\circ = T(\Sigma) \setminus (T_1^+ \cup \dots \cup T_g^+ \cup T'_1^+ \cup \dots \cup T'_g^+)$. The *boundary* of S is $S \setminus S^\circ$.

In other words, S is a connected finite subtree of $T(\Sigma)$ with $2g$ boundary edges (R_i, Q_i) and (R'_i, Q'_i) , where $Q_i, Q'_i \notin S$, such that $\gamma_i(R'_i, Q'_i) = (Q_i, R_i)$. Given this data, the principal subtree T_i (resp. T'_i) is the connected component of $T(\Sigma) \setminus (R_i, Q_i)$ (resp. $T(\Sigma) \setminus (R'_i, Q'_i)$) that is disjoint from S . Given a good fundamental domain S in $T(\Sigma)$, one can find a good fundamental domain in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ as follows. Without loss of generality, we may assume that the retraction of ∞ to $T(\Sigma)$ is in the interior of S . Then, Q_i and R_i correspond to two nested balls $B(a_i, r_i)^+ \subset B(a_i, R_i)^+$. Define $B_i = B(a_i, \sqrt{r_i R_i})$. Define B'_i similarly.

Proposition 4.4. *Let B_i, B'_i be as above. Then $F = (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus (B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_g \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_g)$ is a good fundamental domain.*

Proof. Let Q_i, R_i be as above. Let P_i be the midpoint of the segment of the boundary edge (Q_i, R_i) . Then, P_i corresponds to the ball B_i^+ . Let π denote the retraction from $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$ to $T(\Sigma)$. Again, we may assume

$\pi(\infty)$ is in the interior of S . For any $P \in B_i^+$, the unique path from P to ∞ passes through P_i . Therefore, $\pi(P)$ lies on the union of T_i with the segment (P_i, Q_i) , which is a subset of T_i^+ . Hence, the condition that T_i^+ and $T_i'^+$ are disjoint implies that the retraction of the B_i^+ and the $B_i'^+$ are disjoint. Thus, the B_i^+ and $B_i'^+$ are disjoint.

Let (Q'_i, R'_i) be the boundary edge of T'_i , and let P'_i be its midpoint. Since $\gamma_i(Q'_i, R'_i) = (R_i, Q_i)$, it sends the midpoint P'_i to P_i . Since B'_i is a connected component in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus \{P'_i\}$, the element γ_i must send B'_i to a connected component of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus \{P_i\}$. One of the connected components in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus \{P_i\}$ is $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus B_i^+$. Since γ_i sends $Q'_i \in B'_i$ to $R_i \in (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus B_i^+$, it must send B'_i to $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus B_i^+$. Similarly, γ_i^{-1} sends B_i to $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus B_i'^+$. Thus F is a good fundamental domain in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an}$. \square

One can establish properties of S similar to Theorem 2.5. They can be derived either combinatorially or from Proposition 4.4.

The following algorithm constructs a good fundamental domain S in $T(\Sigma)$.

Subroutine 4.5 (Good Fundamental Domain Construction).

Input: An “agent” knowing all vertices and edges of $T = T(\Sigma)$, and the map $T(\Sigma) \rightarrow T(\Sigma)/\Gamma$, where Γ is defined over \mathbb{Q}_p .

Output: A good fundamental domain S in $T(\Sigma)$.

- 1: Choose a vertex P of T . Let P_1, \dots, P_k be all neighbors of P in T .
- 2: Let $V \leftarrow \{P\}$, $E \leftarrow \emptyset$, $O \leftarrow \{(P, P_1), \dots, (P, P_k)\}$, $I \leftarrow \emptyset$, $A \leftarrow \emptyset$.
- 3: **while** $O \neq \emptyset$ **do**
- 4: Choose $(Q, Q') \in O$, remove it from O and add it to E .
- 5: Let Q, Q_1, \dots, Q_k be all neighbors of Q' in T .
- 6: Add Q' to V .
- 7: **for each** Q_k **do**
- 8: With the help of the “agent” in the input, determine if (Q_k, Q') is conjugate to some edge $(R, R') \in O$, i.e. $\gamma Q_k = R$ and $\gamma Q' = R'$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$.
- 9: **if so then**
- 10: Remove (R, R') from O .
- 11: Add $(Q', Q_k), (R, R')$ to I .
- 12: Add γ to A .
- 13: **else**
- 14: Add (Q_k, Q') to O .
- 15: **end if**
- 16: **end for**
- 17: **end while**
- 18: **return** $S = V \cup E \cup I$. (The edges in I are the boundary edges, and A is a set of free generators of Γ in good position.)

Proof. Consider the map from $T(\Sigma)$ to $G = T(\Sigma)/\Gamma$. Let P be as in Step (1). Suppose that a “fire” starts at $P \in T(\Sigma)$ and the image of P in G . In each step, when we choose the edge (Q, Q') in Step (4) and add a vertex Q' to V in Step (5), we “propagate” the fire from Q to Q' , and “burn” Q' together with halves of all edges connecting to Q' . Also, we “burn” the corresponding part in G . Suppose two fires meet each other in G . In this case, both halves of an edge in G are burned, but it corresponds to two half burned edges in $T(\Sigma)$. If so, we stop the fire by removing the edges from O and adding them to I (Step (9)). The algorithm terminates when the whole graph G is burned. The burned part S' of $T(\Sigma)$ is a lifting of G . Then, V is the set of vertices of S' , E is the set of whole edges in S' , and I is the set of half edges in S' . The fact that they form a good fundamental domain follows from the method in the proof of [GP, I (4.3)]. \square

This algorithm requires an “agent” knowing everything about $T(\Sigma)$. It is hard to construct such an “agent” because $T(\Sigma)$ is infinite. Therefore, we approximate $T(\Sigma)$ by a finite subtree. One candidate is $T(\Sigma_m)$, where Σ_m is the set of fixed points of elements of Γ_m . Recall that Γ_m is the set of elements of Γ whose reduced words in terms of the given generators have lengths at most m . We take one step further: we approximate $T(\Sigma)$ by $T(\Gamma_m a)$, where a is any point in Σ .

Lemma 4.6. *For any $a \in K$, we have $T(\Gamma a) \supset T(\Sigma)$. Furthermore, if $a \in \Sigma$, then $T(\Gamma a) = T(\Sigma)$.*

Proof. For any $g \in \Gamma$, the fixed point corresponding to the eigenvalue with larger absolute value is the limit of the sequence a, ga, g^2a, \dots . The other fixed point is the limit of the sequence $a, g^{-1}a, g^{-2}a, \dots$. Therefore, every point in Σ is either in Γa or a limit point of Γa . Therefore, $T(\Gamma a) \supset T(\Sigma)$. The second statement is clear. \square

We can construct a complete list of vertices and edges in $T(\Gamma_m a)$. Then, the map from $T(\Gamma_m a)$ to $T(\Sigma)/\Gamma$ can be approximated in the following way: for each pair of vertices P, Q (resp. edges e, f in $T(\Gamma_m a)$) and each given generator γ_i , check if $\gamma_i P = Q$ (resp. $\gamma_i e = f$). If so, then we identify them. Note that this method may not give the correct map, because two vertices P and Q in $T(\Gamma_m a)$ may be conjugate via the action of some $h_1 h_2 \dots h_k \in \Gamma$, where some intermediate step $h_l h_{l+1} \dots h_k P \notin T(\Gamma_m a)$. Due to this flaw, we need a way to certify the correctness of the output.

Subroutine 4.7 (Good Fundamental Domain Certification).

Input: Generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{2 \times 2}$ of a Schottky group Γ , and a quadruple (V, E, I, A) , where V is a set of vertices in $T(\Sigma)$, E and I are sets of edges of $T(\Sigma)$, I contains k pairs of edges $(P_i, Q_i), (P'_i, Q'_i)$, where $P_i, P'_i \in V$, $Q_i, Q'_i \notin V$, and A contains k elements a_i in Γ .

Output: TRUE if $S = V \cup E \cup I$ is a good fundamental domain in $T(\Sigma)$ for the set of generators A , and I is the set of boundary edges. FALSE otherwise.

- 1: If $k \neq g$, **return** FALSE.
- 2: If S is not connected, **return** FALSE.
- 3: If any element of I is not a terminal edge of S , **return** FALSE.
- 4: If any $(P_i, Q_i) \neq a_i(Q'_i, P'_i)$, **return** FALSE.
- 5: Choose P in the interior of S .
- 6: **for** $h \in \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g, \gamma_1^{-1}, \dots, \gamma_g^{-1}\}$ **do**
- 7: Using a variant of Subroutine 2.6, find point $P' \in S$ and group element $\gamma \in \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle$ such that $P' = \gamma(hP)$.
- 8: If $P \neq P'$, **return** FALSE.
- 9: **end for**
- 10: **return** TRUE.

Proof. Steps 1–4 verify that S satisfies the definition of a good fundamental domain in $T(\Sigma)$ for the set of generators a_1, \dots, a_g . In addition, we need to verify that a_1, \dots, a_g generate the same group as the given generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$. This is done by Steps 5–9. If $P = P'$ in Step 8, then there exists $\gamma \in \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle$ such that $\gamma h P = P$. We are assuming $a_i \in \Gamma$ in the input, so $\gamma h \in \Gamma$. Since the action of Γ on $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus \Sigma$ is free, we have $\gamma h = \text{id}$. Thus, $h \in \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle$. If $P = P'$ for all h , then $\Gamma = \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle$.

Otherwise, if $P \neq P'$ in Step 8 for some h , then there exists $\gamma' \in \Gamma$ such that $\gamma' P = P'$. For any $\gamma \in \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle$ other than identity, we have $\gamma P' \notin s^\circ$ by a variant of Lemma 2.4. Therefore, $\Gamma \neq \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle$. \square

If the certification fails, we choose a larger m and try again, until it succeeds. We are ready to state our main algorithm for this section:

Algorithm 4.8 (Turning Arbitrary Generators into Good Generators).

Input: Free generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g \in \mathbb{Q}_p^{2 \times 2}$ of a Schottky group Γ .

Output: Free generators a_1, \dots, a_g of Γ , together with a good fundamental domain $F = (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus (B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_g \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_g)$ for this set of generators.

- 1: Let $m = 1$.
- 2: Let a be a fixed point of some γ_i .
- 3: Compute all elements in $\Gamma_m a$.
- 4: Find all vertices and edges of $T(\Gamma_m a)$.
- 5: Approximate the map $T(\Gamma_m a) \rightarrow T(\Sigma)/\Gamma$.
- 6: Use Subroutine 4.5 to construct a subgraph $S = V \cup E \cup I$ of $T(\Gamma_m a)$ and a subset $A \subset \Gamma$.
- 7: Use Subroutine 4.7 to determine if $S = V \cup E \cup I$ is a good fundamental domain in $T(\Sigma)$.
- 8: If not, increment m and go back to Step 2.
- 9: Compute B_i and B'_i from S using the method in Proposition 4.4.
- 10: **return** generators A and good fundamental domain $F = (\mathbb{P}^1)^{an} \setminus (B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_g \cup B'_1 \cup \dots \cup B'_g)$.

Proof. The correctness of the algorithm follows from the proof of Subroutine 4.7. It suffices to prove that the algorithm eventually terminates. Assume that we have the “agent” in Subroutine 4.5. Since Subroutine 4.5 terminates in a finite number of steps, the computation involves only finitely many vertices and edges in $T(\Sigma)$. If m is sufficiently large, $T(\Sigma_m)$ will contain all vertices and edges involved in the computation. Moreover, for any pair of vertices or edges in $T(\Sigma_m)$ that are identified in $T(\Sigma)/\Gamma$, there exists a sequence of actions by the given generators of Γ that sends one of them to the other, so there are finitely many intermediate steps. If we make m even larger so that $T(\Sigma_m)$ contains all these intermediate steps, we get the correct approximation of the map $T(\Sigma) \rightarrow T(\Sigma)/\Gamma$. This data is indistinguishable from the “agent” in the computation of Subroutine 4.5. Thus, it will output the correct good fundamental domain. \square

Remark 4.9. The performance of the algorithm depends on how “far” the given generator is from a set of generators in good position, measured by the lengths of the reduced words of the good generators in terms of the given generators. If the given generators is close to a set of generators in good position, then a relatively small m is sufficient for $T(\Gamma_m a)$ to contain all relevant vertices. Otherwise, a larger m is needed. For example, in the genus 2 case, this algorithm terminates in a few minutes for our test cases where each given generator has a reduced word of length ≤ 4 in a set of good generators. However, the algorithm is not efficient on Example 3.8 (4), where one of the given generators has a reduced word of length 101. One possible way of speeding up the algorithm is to run the non-Euclidean Euclidean algorithm developed by Gilman [Gi] on the given generators.

Remark 4.10. We may relax the requirement that the input matrices freely generate a Schottky group by checking that every element in Γ_m not coming from the empty word is hyperbolic before Step 3. If the group is Schottky and freely generated by the input matrices, the algorithm will terminate with a good fundamental domain. Otherwise, Step 7 will never certify a correct good fundamental domain, but the hyperbolic test will eventually fail when a non-hyperbolic matrix is generated. In particular, if the identity matrix is generated by a nonempty word, the generators are not free (though they may or may not generate a Schottky group); and if a non-identity hyperbolic matrix is generated, the group is not Schottky. Thus, Algorithm 4.8 is turned into a Schottky test algorithm. Again, the non-Euclidean Euclidean algorithm in [Gi] is a possible ingredient for a more efficient Schottky test algorithm.

5. Future Directions: Reverse Algorithms and Whittaker Groups

In this section we describe further computational questions about Mumford curves. Algorithms answering these questions would be highly desirable.

5.1. Reversing The Algorithms in Section 3

Many of our main algorithms answer questions of the form “Given A , find B ”, which we can reverse to “Given B , find A .” For instance:

- Given a period matrix Q , determine if the abelian variety $(K^*)^g/Q$ is the Jacobian of a Mumford curve, and if it is approximate the corresponding Schottky group.
- Given an abstract tropical curve G , find a Schottky group whose Mumford curve has G as its abstract tropical curve.
- Given a polynomial representation of a curve, determine if it is a Mumford curve, and if it is approximate the corresponding Schottky group.

A particular subclass of Schottky groups called *Whittaker groups* are likely a good starting point for these questions.

5.2. Whittaker Groups

We will outline the construction of Whittaker groups (see [Pu1] for more details), and discuss possible algorithms for handling computations with them. We are particularly interested in going from a matrix representation to a polynomial representation, and vice versa.

If $s \in PGL(2, K)$ is an element of order 2, then s will have two fixed points, a and b , and is in fact determined by the pair $\{a, b\}$ as

$$s = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1},$$

as long as $\infty \neq a, b$. Let s_0, \dots, s_g be $g + 1$ elements of $PGL(2, K)$ of order 2. Write their fixed points as $\{a_0, b_0\}, \dots, \{a_g, b_g\}$, and assume without loss of generality that $\infty \neq a_i, b_i$ for all i . Let B_0, \dots, B_g denote small open balls containing each pair, and assume that the corresponding closed balls B_0^+, \dots, B_g^+ are all disjoint. Then the group $\Gamma := \langle s_0, \dots, s_g \rangle$ is in fact the free product $\langle s_0 \rangle * \dots * \langle s_g \rangle$ by [Pu1, Proposition 1].

Note that Γ is *not* a Schottky group, since its generators are not hyperbolic. However, we can still consider its action upon $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \Sigma = \Omega$. To fix some notation, we will choose $a, b \in \Omega$ such that $a \notin \Gamma b$ and $\infty \notin \Gamma a \cup \Gamma b$ and will define

$$G(z) := \Theta(a, b; z) = \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \frac{z - \gamma(a)}{z - \gamma(b)}.$$

(In our previous definition of theta functions, we took Γ to be Schottky, but the definition works fine for this Γ as well.) If we choose a and b such that $|G(\infty) - G(s_0 \infty)| < 1/2$, then G will be invariant under Γ , which gives a morphism $\Omega/\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. This will have only one pole, so it is an isomorphism.

Now, let W be the kernel of the map $\varphi : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ defined by $\varphi(s_i) = 1$ for all i . Then $W = \langle s_0 s_1, s_0 s_2, \dots, s_0 s_g \rangle$, and is in fact free on those generators. One can show that W is a Schottky group of rank g , and we call a group that arises in this way a *Whittaker group*. We already know that Ω/W is a curve of genus g ; in fact, we have more than that.

Theorem 5.1 (Van der Put, [Pu1]). *If W is a Whittaker group, then Ω/W is a totally split hyperelliptic curve of genus g , with affine equation $y^2 = \prod_{i=0}^g (x - G(a_i))(x - G(b_i))$. Conversely, if X be a totally split hyperelliptic curve of genus g over K , then there exists a Whittaker group W such that $X \cong \Omega/W$, and this W is unique up to conjugation in $PGL(2, K)$.*

Remark 5.2. There is a natural map $\Omega/W \rightarrow \Omega/\Gamma \cong \mathbb{P}^1$. This is the expected morphism of degree 2 from the hyperelliptic curve to projective space, ramified at $2g + 2$ points.

If we are content with an algorithm taking s_0, s_1, \dots, s_g as the input representing a Whittaker group W (so that $W = \langle s_0 s_1, \dots, s_0 s_g \rangle$), the above theorem tells us how to compute the ramification points of the hyperelliptic Mumford curve Ω/W .

Example 5.3. Let us construct an example of a Whittaker group of genus 2 with $K = \mathbb{Q}_3$. We need to come up with matrices s_0, s_1, s_2 of order 2 with fixed points sitting inside open balls whose corresponding closed balls are disjoint. We will choose them so that the fixed points of s_0 are 0 and 9; of s_1 are 1 and 10; and of s_2 are 2 and 11. (The smallest *open* balls containing each pair of points has radius $\frac{1}{3}$, and the corresponding *closed* balls of radius $\frac{1}{3}$ are disjoint.) The eigenvalues will be 1 and -1 , and the eigenvectors are the fixed points (written projectively), so we can take

$$\begin{aligned} s_0 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -2/9 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ s_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -11/9 & 20/9 \\ -2/9 & 11/9 \end{bmatrix} \\ s_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -13/9 & 44/9 \\ -2/9 & 13/9 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

So the group

$$\Gamma = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -2/9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -11/9 & 20/9 \\ -2/9 & 11/9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -13/9 & 44/9 \\ -2/9 & 13/9 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

is generated by those three elements of order 2 (and is in fact the free product of the groups $\langle s_0 \rangle$, $\langle s_1 \rangle$, and $\langle s_2 \rangle$), and its subgroup

$$W = \langle s_0 s_1, s_0 s_2 \rangle = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 59/81 & 20/9 \\ -4/81 & 11/9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 29/81 & 44/9 \\ -8/81 & 13/9 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

is a Whittaker group of rank 2.

The quotient Ω/W is a hyperelliptic curve of genus 2, with six points of ramification $G(0), G(1), \dots, G(5)$, where G is the theta function for Γ with suitably chosen a and b .

Question 1. As long as we know the 2-torsion matrices s_0, s_1, \dots, s_g that go into making a Whittaker group, we can find the ramification points of the corresponding hyperelliptic curve. But what if we don't have that data?

- If we are given $W = \langle \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g \rangle$, can we algorithmically determine whether or not W is Whittaker?
- If we know $W = \langle \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g \rangle$ is Whittaker, can we algorithmically find s_0, s_1, \dots, s_g from $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_g$?
- If we know W is Whittaker but cannot find s_0, s_1, \dots, s_g , is there another way to find the ramification points of Ω/W ?

A good first family of examples to consider is Schottky groups generated by two elements. These give rise to genus 2 curves, which are hyperelliptic, so the groups must in fact be Whittaker.

Having discussed going from a Whittaker group to a set of ramification points, we now consider the other direction: going from the ramification points of a totally split hyperelliptic curve and finding the corresponding Whittaker group. This more difficult, though a brute force method was described by Kadziela in [Ka], and was used to compute several genus 2 examples over \mathbb{Q}_5 . We will outline his approach.

After a projective transformation, we may assume that the set of fixed points of the group Γ is of the form

$$S = \{0, b_0, a_1, b_1, \dots, a_{g-1}, b_{g-1}, 1, \infty\},$$

where

$$0 < |b_0| < |a_1| \leq \dots \leq |b_{g-1}| < 1,$$

and where the generators of Γ are the 2-torsion matrices s_i with fixed points $\{a_i, b_i\}$ (taking $a_0 = 0$, $a_g = 1$, and $b_g = \infty$). Let us choose parameters for the theta function associated to Γ as 0 and 1, and write

$$G(z) = \Theta(0, 1; z) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} L_n(z),$$

where

$$L_n(z) := \prod_{\gamma \in \Gamma, \ell(\gamma)=n} \frac{z - \gamma(0)}{z - \gamma(1)}$$

is the sub product of Θ over all matrices in Γ with reduced length exactly n .

Theorem 5.4 (Kadziela's Main Approximation Theorem, [Ka]). *Assume S and G are as above, and let π denote the uniformizer. Then*

$$G(0) = 0, G(1) = \infty, G(\infty) = 1,$$

and for $z \in S - \{0, 1, \infty\}$,

- $G(z) \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi}$
- $G(z) \equiv \begin{cases} -4b_0 \pmod{\pi^2} & \text{if } z = b_0, \\ -2z \pmod{\pi^2} & \text{if } z \neq b_0 \end{cases}$
- $G(z) \pmod{\pi^t} = \prod_{i=0}^{t-2} L_i(z) \pmod{\pi^t} = \prod_{i=0}^{t-2} L_i(z \pmod{\pi^t})$ for $t \geq 3$.

Let X be a totally split hyperelliptic curve of genus g , which after projective transformation we may assume has its set of ramification points in the form

$$R = \{0, r_0, \dots, r_{2g-2}, 1, \infty\}$$

where $0 < |r_0| < |r_1| \leq \dots \leq |r_{2g-2}| < 1$. We know $X \cong \Omega/W$ for some Whittaker group W . To find W it will suffice to find the fixed points S of the corresponding group Γ , so given R we wish to find S . We know $S = \Theta^{-1}(R)$, but Θ is defined by S , and we cannot immediately invert a function we do not yet know. This means we must gradually approximate candidates for both S and Θ that give the desired property that $\Theta(S) = R$. To simplify notation, we will sometimes write $S = \{0, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{2g-2}, 1, \infty\}$ instead of in terms of a_i 's and b_i 's.

The following algorithm follows the description in [Ka, §6]. Although we have not implemented it, Kadziela used a Magma implementation of it to compute several genus 2 examples over \mathbb{Q}_5 .

Algorithm 5.5 (From Ramification Points to Whittaker Group).

Input: Set of ramification points $R = \{0, r_0, \dots, r_{2g-2}, 1, \infty\} \subset \mathbb{Q}_p \cup \{\infty\}$, and desired degree of precision $d \geq 3$

Output: The set of fixed points $S = \{x_0, \dots, x_{2g-2}, 1, \infty\}$ of Γ , approximated $\pmod{\pi^d}$, such that Ω/W has ramification points R for the corresponding Whittaker group of Γ .

- 1: Sort r_0, \dots, r_{2g-1} in increasing absolute value and rename.

```

2: if  $|r_0| = |r_1|$  then
3:   return "NOT VALID"
4: end if
5: Define  $x_i = 0$  for  $0 \leq i \leq 2g - 2$ . (Approximation  $\pmod{\pi}$ .)
6: Let  $m = \max\{k \mid r_k \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi^2}\}$ .
7: Set  $\ell = 0$  and GOOD=FALSE
8: while GOOD=FALSE do
9:   Set  $x_0 = -\frac{1}{4}r_i \pmod{\pi^2}$ , and all other  $x_j$ 's to the  $-\frac{1}{2}r_k \pmod{\pi^2}$ .
10:  Test if  $i$  is the right choice using Theorem 5.4; if it is, set GOOD=TRUE
11:  Set  $\ell = \ell + 1$ .
12: end while
13: for  $3 \leq t \leq d$  do
14:  Set DONE=FALSE.
15:  while DONE=FALSE do
16:   Choose  $\bar{v} \in (\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{O}_K)^{2g-1}$ , set  $\bar{x} = (\bar{x} \pmod{\pi^{t-1}}) + \bar{v}\pi^t$ .
17:   Compute  $\prod_{n=0}^{t-2} L_n(x_i)$  for  $0 \leq i \leq 2g - 2$ .
18:   if this set equals  $\{r_0 \pmod{\pi^t}, \dots, r_{2g-1} \pmod{\pi^t}\}$  then
19:     Set DONE=TRUE.
20:   else
21:     Set DONE=FALSE.
22:   end if
23: end while
24: end for
25: return  $x_0, \dots, x_{2g-1}$ .

```

This algorithm is in some sense a brute force algorithm, as for each digit's place from 3^{rd} to d^{th} it might in principal try every element of $(\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{O}_K)^{2g-1}$, essentially guessing the x_i 's digit by digit (lines 13 through 24). It is nontrivial that such a brute force method could even work, but this is made possible by Theorem 5.4 as it tells us how to check whether a choice of element in $(\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{O}_K)^{2g-1}$ is valid $\pmod{\pi^m}$. As with the other algorithms presented in this paper, future algorithms improving the efficiency would be greatly desirable.

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