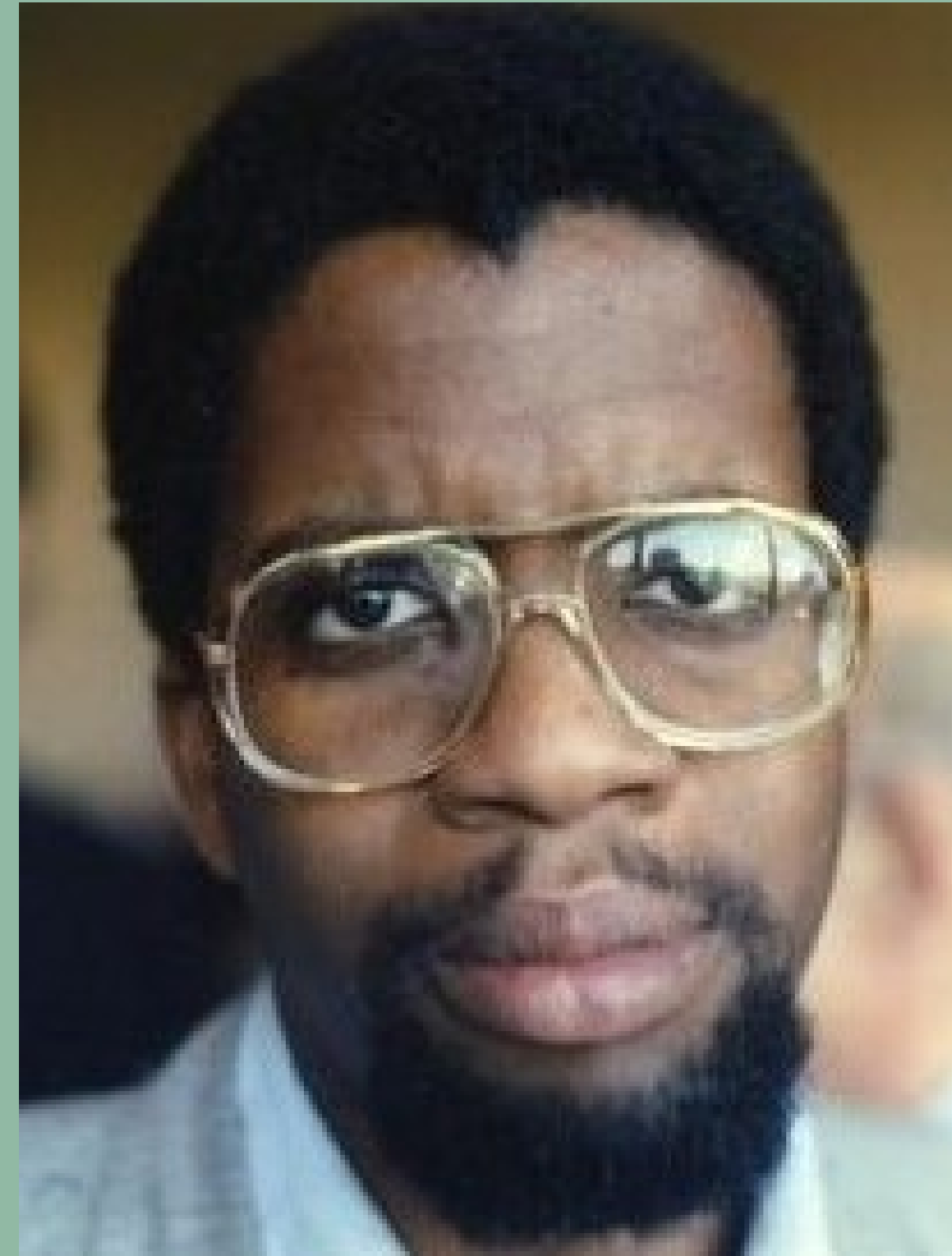


Black Mathematics at Cambridge

Adebisi Agboola



Education

PhD, Columbia University, New York, 1991
Dissertation: 'Abelian Varieties and Galois Module Structure in Global Fields'
Supervisors: Ted Chinburg

MA, Columbia University, New York, 1988
Part III of the Mathematical Tripos, University of Cambridge, Peterhouse, 1986
BA, University of Cambridge, Peterhouse, 1985

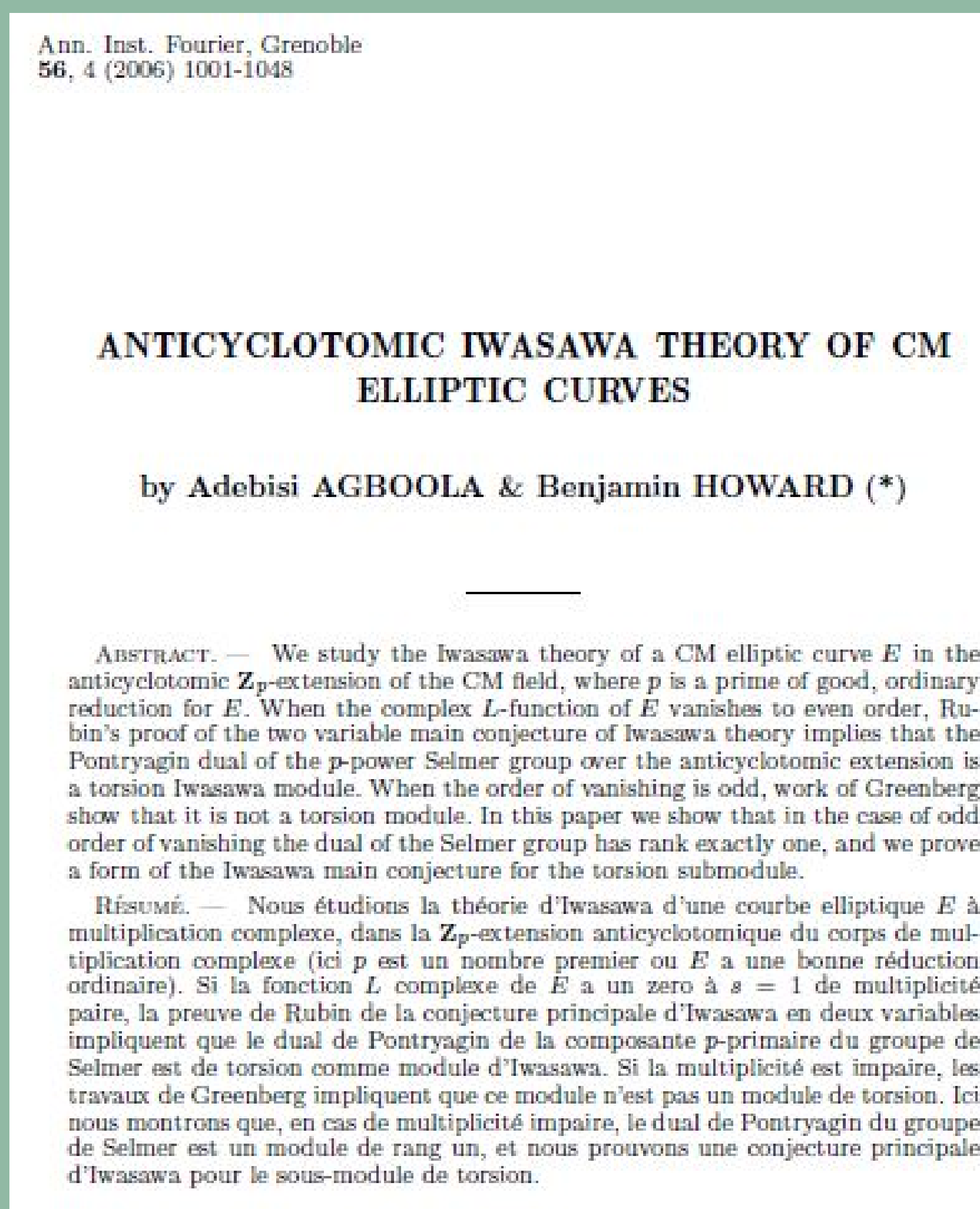
Academic Positions

Professor (previously Associate Professor and Assistant Professor), University of California, Santa Barbara (1995-)
Visiting Scholar, Harvard University, Cambridge (1999-2000)
Member of the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton (1995-1996)
Charles B. Morrey Assistant Professor, University of California, Berkeley (1992-1995)
Research Fellow, Mathematical Sciences Research Institute, Berkeley (1991-1992)

Main source: <https://web.math.ucsb.edu/~agboola/>

Profile

Professor Adebisi Agboola was born in Ogbomoso, Nigeria. He didn't like mathematics as a child. "I found it dull, confusing, and difficult" - he says¹ - "I was interested in, and good at, most subjects in school, but I had no interest at all in mathematics - despite being told by my parents and teachers how important it was to acquire a good knowledge of the subject - and for years I regularly failed almost every



CM Iwasawa theory by Agboola and other number theorists. He also works on Galois theory and algebraic K-theory, and has proved substantial new results concerning the Galois module structure of rings of integers. Professor Agboola has held several visiting positions at prestigious institutes and universities around the world, among these the Université de Montreal, the Institute Poincaré, and the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, as well as being a frequent visitor to Cambridge.

mathematics examination." He developed his interest in it through the history of mathematics: as a young boy of twelve, he read David Bergamini's Life Series volume, Mathematics, which changed his attitude towards the subject and inspired him towards a path that led him to Cambridge first, then to Columbia University, and a distinguished academic career. Adebisi Agboola's research focus is on number theory and algebraic geometry. His work on Iwasawa theory has been particularly influential, and important developments in this field build on anticyclotomic

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Mathematische Annalen

On Rubin's variant of the p -adic Birch and Swinnerton–Dyer conjecture II

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Abstract Let E/\mathbb{Q} be an elliptic curve with complex multiplication by the ring of integers of an imaginary quadratic field K . In 1991, by studying a certain special value of the Katz two-variable p -adic L -function lying outside the range of p -adic interpolation, K. Rubin formulated a p -adic variant of the Birch and Swinnerton–Dyer conjecture when $E(K)$ is infinite, and he proved that his conjecture is true for $E(K)$ of rank one. When $E(K)$ is finite, however, the statement of Rubin's original conjecture no longer applies, and the relevant special value of the appropriate p -adic L -function is equal to zero. In this paper we extend our earlier work and give an unconditional proof of an analogue of Rubin's conjecture when $E(K)$ is finite.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2000) 11G05 · 11R23 · 11G16

1 Introduction

The goal of this article is to extend the results of [1] to give an unconditional proof of a certain variant of the p -adic Birch and Swinnerton–Dyer conjecture for elliptic curves with complex multiplication.

1. from: "Mathematicians : an outer view of the inner world", by Mariana Cook, Princeton University Press 2009