Def. Let K be a number field or a $\mathfrak{p}$-adic field. A function f on a subset S of K is said to be *affinely pliable* if there are finitely many triples

$$(v_j, U_j, t_j)$$

with v_j a place of K, U_j an open subgroup of $K_{v_j}^*$ and t_j an element of K_{v_j} such that $f(t) = f(t')$ for all $t, t' \in S$ such that $t - t_j$ and $t' - t_j$ are non-zero and equal in $K_{v_j}^*/U_j$ for all j.

Def. Let K be a number field or a $\mathfrak{p}$-adic field. A function f on a subset of K^n is said to be *pliable* if there are finitely many triples

$$(v_j, U_j, \vec{q}_j)$$

with v_j a place of K, U_j an open subgroup of $K_{v_j}^*$ and $\vec{q}_j$ an element of $K_{v_j}^n - \{(0, \ldots, 0)\}$ such that $f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = f(x_1', x_2', \cdots, x_n')$ whenever the scalar products $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{q}_j$ and $\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{q}_j$ are non-zero and equal in $K_{v_j}^*/U_j$ for all j.

Prop. Let $\mathcal{E}$ be an elliptic curve over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$. Let m be a positive integer. Then there are $g : \mathbb{Z}^2 \to \{-1, 1\}$, $h : \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^2 \to \{-1, 1\}$ such that, for all coprime pairs $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$,

$$W(\mathcal{E}(y/x)) = \\ g(x, y) \cdot h(\mathrm{sq}(B'_{\mathcal{E}}(x, y)), x, y) \cdot \lambda(M_{\mathcal{E}}(x, y)),$$

and, furthermore,

1. g is pliable,

2. $h(a, x, y)$ depends only on a and on $\{\frac{x \bmod p}{y \bmod p}\}_{p|a}$,

3. $h(a_1 a_2, x, y) = h(a_1, x, y) h(a_2, x, y)$,

4. $h(a, x, y) = 1$ for $a | m^\infty$.