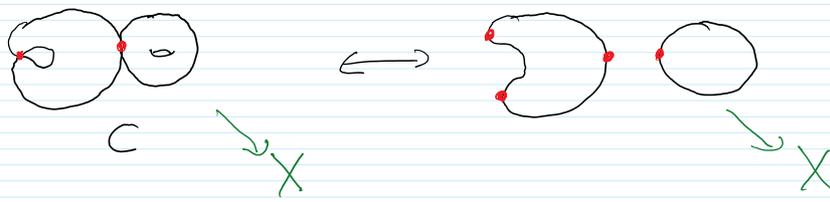


Fact C nodal curve $\xrightarrow{\text{normaliz.}}$ \tilde{C} normalization of C
 with nodes q_1, \dots, q_e $\xleftrightarrow{\text{gluing}}$ together with pairs $\{q_i, q_i'\}, \dots, \{q_e, q_e''\}$



Given scheme X

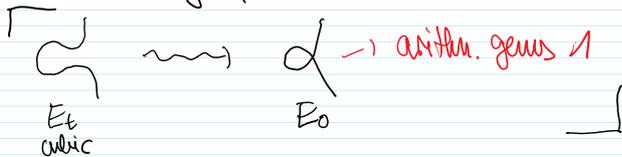
$$\psi: C \rightarrow X \iff \tilde{\psi}: \tilde{C} \rightarrow X$$

$$q_i' \rightarrow x \in X$$

$$q_i'' \rightarrow x \in X$$

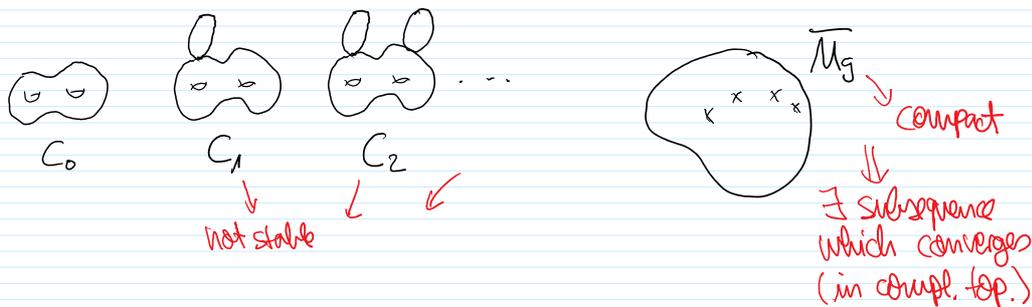
In next section:

- define moduli spaces of nodal curves
- in a family of nodal curves: arithm. genus is (loc.) const.



$\Rightarrow \bar{M}_g$: moduli sp. of nodal curves of arithm. genus g

→ Problem: Too many curves of arithm. genus g !



→ Stable curves

Def A connected, nodal complex proj. curve C is stable if its set of automorphisms

$$\text{Aut}(C) = \{ \varphi: C \rightarrow C \mid \varphi \text{ isomorph.} \}$$

is finite.

A conn. ... curve C , together with distinct smooth points $p_1, \dots, p_n \in C$.

(C, p_1, \dots, p_n) is stable if

$$\text{Aut}(C, p_1, \dots, p_n) = \{ \varphi: C \rightarrow C \mid \varphi \text{ isomorphism} \\ \varphi(p_i) = p_i, i=1, \dots, n \}$$

is finite.

Automorphism groups of smooth curves

Fact C smooth, irred. proj. curve of genus g .

a) For $g=0$ $C \cong \mathbb{P}^1$

$$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1) = \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\text{PGL}_2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{P}(\text{Mat}_{2 \times 2, \mathbb{C}}) \mid a \cdot d - b \cdot c \neq 0 \right\} \subset \mathbb{P}(\text{Mat}_{2 \times 2, \mathbb{C}}) \cong \mathbb{P}^3$$

action on \mathbb{P}^1 :

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \cdot [X:Y] = [aX+bY:cX+dY]$$

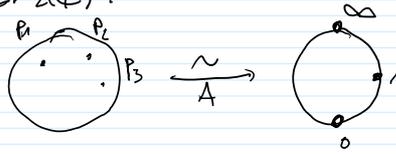
action on $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$ is ^{simply} 3-transitive.

Given $P_1, P_2, P_3 \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$ ^{distinct} $\exists! A \in \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{C})$:

$$A P_1 = 0 = [0:1]$$

$$A P_2 = 1 = [1:1]$$

$$A P_3 = \infty = [1:0]$$



Equivalently

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PGL}_2 &\longrightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^3 \setminus \Delta \\ A &\longmapsto (A \cdot 0, A \cdot 1, A \cdot \infty) \end{aligned}$$

big diagonal = $\{ (p_1, p_2, p_3) \mid \exists i \neq j, p_i = p_j \}$

isomorph. of alg. varieties.

b) For $g=1$ For $C=E$ of genus 1:

$$\text{Aut}(E) \cong E(\mathbb{C}) \rtimes G \quad \begin{matrix} \text{fin.} \\ \text{fin.} \end{matrix}$$

$$G \in \{ \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z} \}$$

$E(\mathbb{C}) \curvearrowright E$ "by translation" \rightsquigarrow

E group scheme \rightarrow for some neutr. elem. chosen

$$\begin{aligned} E \times E &\xrightarrow{\oplus} E \\ (a, b) &\longmapsto a \oplus b \end{aligned}$$

\hookrightarrow action ^{of $E(\mathbb{C})$} is Simply 1-transitive

$$\forall b, c \in E(\mathbb{C}) \exists! \varphi \in E(\mathbb{C}) \subset \text{Aut}(E) \Rightarrow \text{maps } \begin{aligned} E &\xrightarrow{\sim} E \\ b &\longmapsto a \oplus b \end{aligned} \quad , a \in E(\mathbb{C})$$

c) For $g \geq 2$ $\text{Aut}(C)$ is finite
 $\# \text{Aut}(C) \leq 84(g-1)$

Exercise (easy)

(C, P_1, \dots, P_n) as above, C smooth ^{genus g} .

Show: $\text{Aut}(C, P_1, \dots, P_n)$ is finite

$$\Leftrightarrow 2g - 2 + n > 0.$$

Prop C connected, nodal complex proj. curve,
 $P_1, \dots, P_n \in C$ distinct smooth points. Then

(C, P_1, \dots, P_n) is stable

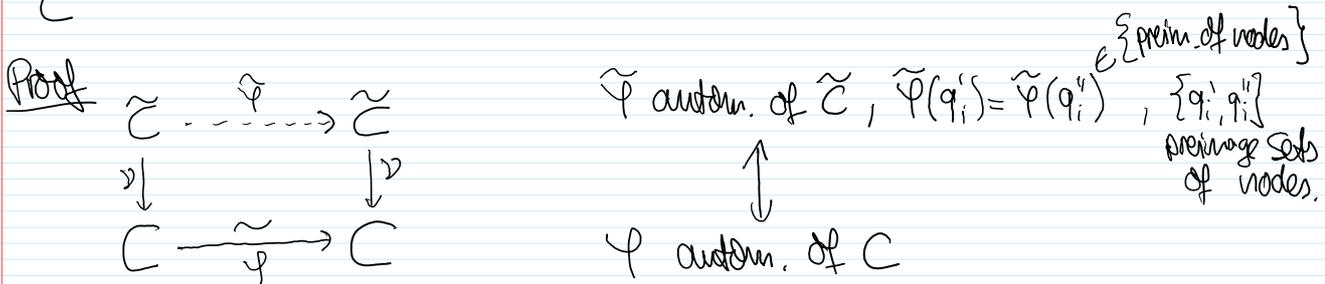
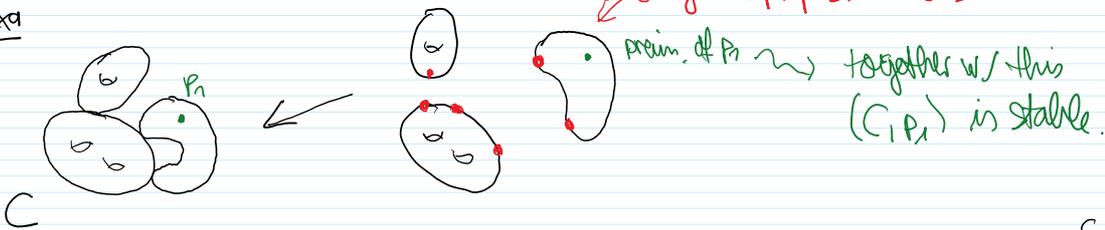
\Leftrightarrow every irred. comp. \tilde{C}_v of normalized. of C
 satisfies:

$\rightarrow \tilde{C}_v$ is of genus 0 and contains at least
 3 special points (marking P_i , preim. of node of C)
preim. of under $\tilde{C} \rightarrow C$

$\rightarrow \tilde{C}_v$ is of genus 1 and cont. at least
 1 spec. point

$\rightarrow \tilde{C}_v$ is of genus at least 2.

Exa



\leadsto use this to show

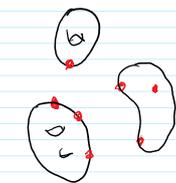
$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C, P_1, \dots, P_n) \rightarrow \text{Sym}(\underbrace{\{\tilde{C}_v : \text{comp. of } \tilde{C}\}}_{\text{fin. sets}}) \times \text{Sym}(\underbrace{\bigcup_{i=1}^n \{q_i, q_i'\}}_{\text{Set of preim. of nodes}})$$

finite group.

$\text{Aut}(C, P_1, \dots, P_n)$ finite $\Leftrightarrow K$ finite.

$\varphi \in K \Leftrightarrow \tilde{\varphi} : \tilde{C} \rightarrow \tilde{C}$ automorphism
 \rightarrow leaves all comp. \tilde{C}_v of \tilde{C} invar.
 \rightarrow fixes special points.

$\Leftrightarrow (\tilde{\varphi}_v : \tilde{C}_v \rightarrow \tilde{C}_v)$ fix. spec. pts.



$$\begin{aligned} 2g_v - 2 + n_v &> 0 \\ g_v = 0 &: n_v \geq 3 \\ g_v = 1 &: n_v \geq 1 \\ g_v \geq 2 &: n_v \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

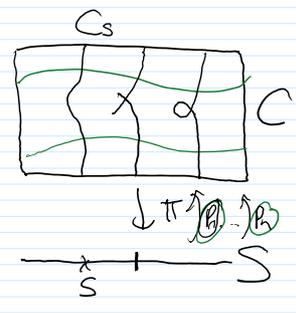
Families of smooth and stable curves

Def Given $g, n \geq 0$, an n -pointed family of smooth (stable) curves of arithm. genus g over a scheme S is a tuple

$$(\pi: C \rightarrow S, P_1, \dots, P_n: S \rightarrow C)$$

where

$\rightarrow \pi$ is a smooth (flat) morphism, proper, surjective, finitely presented, such that the fibre $(C_s, P_i(s))_{i=1, \dots, n}$



over any given point $s \in S$ is a smooth (stable) Proj. connected curve of arithmetic genus g .

\rightarrow The morphisms P_1, \dots, P_n are pairwise disjoint sections of π with image in smooth locus of π .

Pullback of families

Given morphism $T \xrightarrow{f} S$, we define pullback of family above as:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T \times_S C & = & C_T \longrightarrow C \\ \pi_T \downarrow \uparrow P_{i,T} & & \pi \downarrow \uparrow P_i \\ T & \xrightarrow{f} & S \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow f^*(\pi: C \rightarrow S, P_1, \dots, P_n: S \rightarrow C) = (C_T \xrightarrow{\pi_T} T, P_{1,T}, \dots, P_{n,T}: T \rightarrow C_T)$$

Isomorphisms of families of curves

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\psi} & C' \\ \pi \downarrow \uparrow P_i & & \pi' \downarrow \uparrow P'_i \\ S & & S \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \psi: C \rightarrow C' \text{ isomorph.} \\ \text{st. all diagrams commute.} \end{array}$$

Remarks

\rightarrow_{π} finitely presented $\rightsquigarrow S$ loc. noetherian, then automatic from π proper.

→ C_S geom. fibres are autom. projective

→ why not ask π projective

→ not a notion that can be checked on open cover of S

→ π flat, proper loc. fin. presented

⇒ Euler char. of fibres is loc. const.

arithm. genus

Def Let $M_{g,n}$ and $\overline{M}_{g,n}$ be the moduli functors

send a scheme S to the sets

$$M_{g,n}(S) = \{ (\pi: C \rightarrow S, p_1, \dots, p_n: S \rightarrow C) \mid \text{fam. of sm. curves over } S \} / \text{isom}$$

of arithm. genus g

$$\overline{M}_{g,n}(S) = \{ \dots \mid \dots \text{ stable} \dots \} / \text{isom.}$$

of n -pointed fam. of smooth/stable curves, up to isom.

Given morph. $f: T \rightarrow S$

$$\rightsquigarrow M_{g,n}(S) \rightarrow M_{g,n}(T), \quad \overline{M}_{g,n}(S) \rightarrow \overline{M}_{g,n}(T)$$

are def. as pullbacks above.

Easy exerc. Check this is well-def. moduli functors.

Thm ([DM69, Kir83]) Let $2g - 2 + n > 0$.

(a) There exist coarse moduli spaces $M_{g,n}$ and $\overline{M}_{g,n}$ for $M_{g,n}$ and $\overline{M}_{g,n}$.

(b) They are normal alg. varieties of dimens. $3g - 3 + n$ and there exists inclus. $M_{g,n} \subset \overline{M}_{g,n}$ as nonempty open dense subvariety.