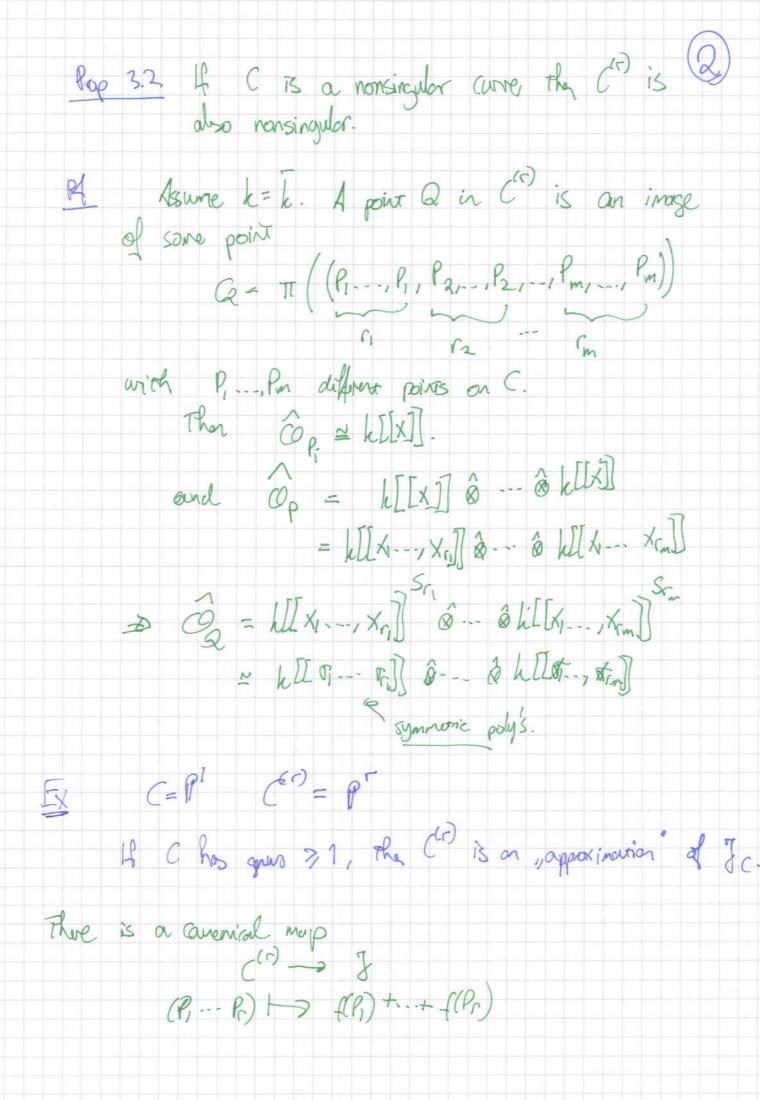
Johanns Kleppe 111.3 Symmetric ponies of a curve V voriety /h V = V x ... × V S_ = Symmonic group on r letters 1 marphism Q: V -> T is "symmetric" of QT=P Y TES. Prop 3.1 There exists a venery V and a symmetric maphism M: V -> V(r) Such that 1) (V(r), 11) is V/s, as a repological space. @ For any open after USV, the W=TI(U) B gas affino & V (r) and P (V') Cyco) = [U,co S.t. any Symmetic k-morphism factors through the In addition, It is finite, surjective and approach. Vic affere V= Specm(A), we may let V (1) = Spec ((1 8 -- 8 A)). Cove, glue, se Mumord.



Ler K>k be fields.

orbit space $C^{(k)}(k) = S_{k} \setminus C(k)^{r}$ = set of effective divisors of degree on G. (Kaisian: , thinh of k=R, K=C. $(P')^{(r)}=P^{(r)}$ Ale Conter dinsor reference $0 \rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} (0) \rightarrow C_{\chi} \rightarrow C_{D} \rightarrow 0$ f(-D) f(-D)of m: X -> D' is a morphism of I schemes, then relative effective carrier divisor of X/T is a Conter divisor of X/T is a Conter divisor of X/T is a Conter (no "verical" comparers in the fiber) If D1 and B2 are such rel. effective Corner divisors, then Lemma 01 + 02 % also. (long story)