

RELATIVE STABLE MAPS IN GENUS ONE VIA RADIAL ALIGNMENTS

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Recall [RSW17, Proposition 4.6.2.2]:

Proposition 0.1. The morphism $\mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{ctr}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^+$ is a log-modification.

Explanation: this is a local statement so I can probably reduce to an atomic neighbourhood S of a point p . S and the curve over it are endowed with the minimal log structure; let $P = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_p$ determine a chart for this log structure. Observe that the subcurve \mathbb{C}_0 of the tropicalisation \mathbb{C} of C_p determines a subset MinPos of the set of vertices, namely those adjacent to \mathbb{C}_0 . Perform the following log-blowups: consider the set of primitive values of the function $\lambda: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow P$, and blow up the ideal that they generate; now locally the set of values of λ is principal with generator p : blow up the ideal generated by $\{\lambda(v) - p\} \setminus \{-p\}$. Keep going until $\lambda(v_i)$ is reached for some $v_i \in \text{MinPos}$; at this point stop and declare the contraction radius $\delta := \lambda(v_i)$. Finish by adjoining $\lambda(v) - \delta$ for all the vertices untouched to this stage. This shows that the choice of δ is not an extra degree of freedom.

do I sound like a physicist?

1. RELATIVE SPACE EQUALS CLOSURE OF THE NICE LOCUS

Recall the definition of maps from centrally aligned curves via the cartesian diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{\mathcal{VZ}}_{1,n}^{\text{ctr}}(X, \beta) & \longrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}(X, \beta) \\ \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^{\text{ctr}} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_{1,n}^+ \end{array}$$

Definition 1.1. The centrally aligned relative space is defined within $\widetilde{\mathcal{VZ}}_{1,n}^{\text{ctr}}(Y, \beta)$ by the following:

- *factorisation condition*: the map $f: C \rightarrow X$ factors through the associated contraction to a Smyth's singularity:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{C} & \longrightarrow & \overline{C} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \bar{f} \\ C & \xrightarrow{f} & X \end{array}$$

- *Gathmann's relative condition*: for every connected component Z of $f^{-1}(Y)$, either Z is a point and, if it is marked $Z = x_i$, the multiplicity

of f at x_i along Y is at least α_i ; or Z is a curve and $f^*\mathcal{O}_X(Y) - \sum_{x_i \in Z} \alpha_i x_i$ is effective. Notice that Z is at most genus 1 and every line bundle of positive degree on a Gorenstein irreducible genus 1 curve is effective, hence this condition can be rephrased as: the numerical condition

$$f_*[Z] \cdot Y + \sum_{j=1}^r m^{(j)} \geq \sum_{x_i \in Z} \alpha_i,$$

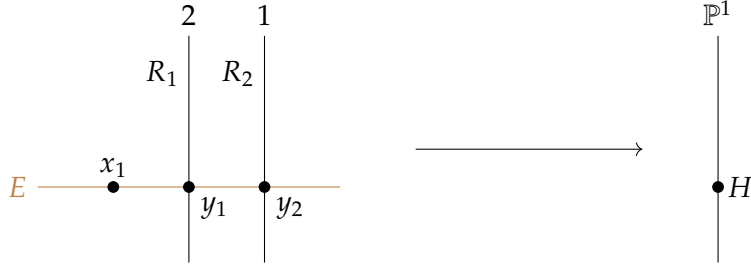
and, in case the numerical equality holds, the following equality of line bundles:

$$f_{|Z}^* \mathcal{O}_X(Y) = \mathcal{O}_Z \left(\sum_{x_i \in Z} \alpha_i x_i - \sum_{j=1}^r m^{(j)} y_j \right) \in \text{Pic}(Z).$$

- *novel condition*: there are no two vertices of MinPos closest to the circuit (i.e. $v_1 \neq v_2 \in \text{MinPos}$ with $\delta = \lambda(v_1) = \lambda(v_2)$) unless the corresponding $m^{(j_1)}$ and $m^{(j_2)}$ are equal.

Here is one example where we show by a dimensional computation that the novel condition must be included if we hope to determine the closure of the nice locus.

Example 1.2. Consider $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,(3)}(\mathbb{P}^1|H, 3)$. The virtual dimension is $7 - 3 = 4$. Here is a parametrisation of the nice locus: choose an element (E, p) of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1} \setminus \partial \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$ (which has dimension 1), let then $s_0: \mathcal{O}_E \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_E(3p)$ and s_1 be any section of $\mathcal{O}_E(3p)$ not vanishing at p (notice that $h^0(E, \mathcal{O}_E(3p)) = 3$). Consider now the following weighted graph for a map in the boundary:



where the brown line represents a contracted genus 1 curve. Now (E, x_1, y_1, y_2) is a point of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,3}$ subject to the divisorial condition $3x_1 - 2y_1 - y_2 = 0 \in A_0(E)$; furthermore we have to choose the second ramification value of the 2: 1 map from R_1 to \mathbb{P}^1 . This already makes up for a 3-dimensional moduli space of degenerate relative maps corresponding to such a graph. The minimal log structure for this curve has a chart from \mathbb{N}^2 , with generators e_1 and e_2 corresponding to the smoothing parameters of the two nodes. If we allowed e_1 and e_2 to be identified in the characteristic sheaf, then we would get an extra \mathbb{G}_m of choices for the log structure, so in total

a 4-dimensional moduli space. There is no chance this could live in the closure of the nice locus.

Thanks to the compatibility of δ (the contraction radius) with the stable map, namely the subcurve C_0 where $\lambda < \delta$ is the maximal connected subcurve of genus 1 contracted by f , when the source curve is irreducible we have $\delta = 0$, which is already ordered in every path to infinity. Hence the log structures only come into play when the source curve is reducible. We see then the nice locus in the radially aligned setting is the same as the nice locus in the ordinary setting. In particular, it is irreducible.

Lemma 1.3. The nice locus is irreducible.

Proof. A parametrisation is given by □

We now want to show that the relative space in the radially aligned setting is equal to the closure of the nice locus; irreducibility follows immediately. One direction is clear: [WHY?]

It thus remains to show that, given a relative radially aligned map, we can smooth it to one in the nice locus. This is done by considering different cases locally, then gluing.

Case 1: non-contracted genus one internal component. Assume that the curve takes the form

$$C = C_0 \cup C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_k$$

where all the C_i are smooth, C_0 has genus one, all the other C_i have genus zero, and for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, C_i intersects C_0 at a single node (denoted q_i) and does not intersect any other components.

Suppose furthermore that C_0 is a non-contracted *internal component*, meaning that it is mapped into H via f , and that C_1, \dots, C_k are *external components*, meaning that they are not mapped into H via f . The picture is: [FIGURE]

Suppose that this is a relative stable map. This means that [BLAH]. We claim that it can be smoothed to a relative stable map in the nice locus. The construction depends on choosing an appropriate smoothing of the curve C , so that the map also smooths.

We start with $W = C_0 \times \mathbb{A}_t^1$ (where t denotes a fixed co-ordinate on the affine line). This is a smooth surface, fibred over \mathbb{A}_t^1 , with fibre equal to the elliptic curve C_0 . Consider the points q_1, \dots, q_k on C_0 . We will perform a series of weighted blow-ups at the points $(q_i, 0) \in W$, in order to obtain a surface whose general fibre is smooth (in fact, isomorphic to C_0) and whose central fibre is isomorphic to C .

Fix $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and let m_i be the multiplicity of f with H at $q_i \in C_i$. We define:

$$l = \text{lcm}(m_1, \dots, m_k) \quad r_i = l/m_i$$

We now blow-up the surface W at the points $(q_i, 0)$ with weight r_i in the horizontal direction and weight 1 in the vertical direction: if x_i is a local

co-ordinate for the fibre around q_i , this means that we blow-up in the ideal (x_i, t^{r_i}) .

The result is a fibred surface $W' \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_t^1$ with general fibre equal to C_0 and central fibre $W'_0 \cong C$. The total space of W' is no longer smooth (its singular points are [BLAH]), but this is not a problem since the projection to \mathbb{A}_t^1 is still flat. The central fibre is a linearly trivial Cartier divisor:

$$W'_0 = C_0 + C_1 + \dots + C_k = 0 \in \text{Pic } W'$$

For $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ we have that $r_i C_i$ is Cartier, although the same is not necessarily true of C_i . Furthermore, since

$$lC_0 = - \sum_{i=1}^k lC_i = - \sum_{i=1}^k m_i(r_i C_i)$$

in $A_1(W')$, it follows that lC_0 is Cartier. Finally, a local computation shows that

$$r_i C_i \cdot C_0 = 1$$

for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Now, let x_1, \dots, x_n denote the marked points of C . These are smooth points of the central fibre W'_0 , and hence can be extended to Cartier divisors $\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n$ on W' . Consider the line bundle:

$$\tilde{L} = \mathcal{O}_{W'}(lC_0 + \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \tilde{x}_j)$$

on W' . We claim that this gives a smoothing of the line bundle $L = f^*\mathcal{O}(1)$ on C , i.e. that $\tilde{L}|_{W'_0} = L$. We show this by first restricting \tilde{L} to each of the components C_i of $W'_0 \cong C$. For $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{L}|_{C_i} &= \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \left((lC_0 \cdot C_i)q_i + \sum_{x_j \in C_i} \alpha_j x_j \right) = \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \left((l/r_i)q_i + \sum_{x_j \in C_i} \alpha_j x_j \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \left(m_i q_i + \sum_{x_j \in C_i} \alpha_j x_j \right) = L|_{C_i} \end{aligned}$$

while for $i = 0$ we have:

$$\tilde{L}|_{C_0} = \mathcal{O}_{C_0} \left(- \sum_{i=1}^k (lC_i \cdot C_0)q_i + \sum_{x_j \in C_0} \alpha_j x_j \right) = \mathcal{O}_{C_0} \left(- \sum_{i=1}^k m_i q_i + \sum_{x_j \in C_0} \alpha_j x_j \right) = L|_{C_0}$$

Finally the fact that $\tilde{L}|_{W'_0} = L$ follows from the fact that the dual intersection graph of C has genus zero.

Now, \tilde{L} comes with a unique section whose restriction to $W'_0 \cong C$ is s_0 . After we extend the sections s_1, \dots, s_N , it is clear that the resulting stable map is in the nice locus (i.e. that it is not mapped into H).

In order to extend the sections s_1, \dots, s_N , we simply check that they are unobstructed. The space containing the obstructions to extending the

sections is:

$$H^1(C, L)$$

By taking the normalisation exact sequence for C , tensoring with L and passing to cohomology, we obtain an exact sequence:

Is this true even when C is reducible

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H^0(C, L) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^k H^0(C_i, L) \xrightarrow{\theta} \bigoplus_{i=1}^k L_{q_i} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow H^1(C, L) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^k H^1(C_i, L) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

Now, each of C_1, \dots, C_k is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 and $L|_{C_i}$ has non-negative degree; hence the map θ is surjective. Thus the map

$$H^1(C, L) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^k H^1(C_i, L)$$

is an isomorphism. But $H^1(C_i, L) = 0$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ since $C_i \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $L|_{C_i}$ has non-negative degree; also we have by Serre duality

$$H^1(C_0, L) \cong H^0(C_0, L^\vee \otimes \omega_{C_0}) = H^0(C_0, L^\vee) = 0$$

where the penultimate equality holds because $g(C_0) = 1$ and the last equality holds because $L|_{C_0}$ has *strictly* positive degree (here we are using the fact that $f|_{C_0}$ is non-constant).

To conclude, we have a family $\tilde{C} = W'$ of nodal curves and a map from this family to \mathbb{P}^N

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{C} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} & \mathbb{P}^N \\ \downarrow \pi & & \\ \mathbb{A}_t^1 & & \end{array}$$

such that when we restrict to $0 \in \mathbb{A}_t^1$ we recover the map $f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ and such that the general fibre is an element of the nice locus.

REFERENCES

- [RSW17] D. Ranganathan, K. Santos-Parker, and J. Wise. Moduli of stable maps in genus one and logarithmic geometry I. *ArXiv e-prints*, August 2017.

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