

# Eine Woche, ein Beispiel

## 3.30 Special loci of $\mathcal{A}_g$

Ref:

I learned this from Podelski Constantin and his articles:

[PCdeg]: The Gauss Map on Theta Divisors with Transversal  $A_1$  Singularities. Journal of Singularities 27 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.5427/sing.2024.27g>.

[PCgraph]: The Gauss map for bielliptic Prym varieties. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2311.13521>.

[PP21]: Piotr Pragacz. Prym Varieties and Their Moduli. EMS Press, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.4171/114-1/8>.

1. a list of special loci
2. invariants

1. a list of special loci

For the moduli space (a stack, but we only care about its coarse moduli space)

$$\mathcal{A}_g = \{ (A, \Theta) \text{ ppav} \mid \dim A = g \},$$

we have the following special loci:

$$\mathcal{N}_k^{(g)} = \{ (A, \Theta) \in \mathcal{A}_g \mid \dim \text{Sing}(\Theta) \geq k \} \quad \text{Andreotti-Mayer loci}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_d^{(g)} = \{ (A, \Theta) \in \mathcal{A}_g \mid \deg(\mathbb{P}\Lambda_\Theta \rightarrow \text{Gr}(g-1, g)) \leq d \} \quad \text{Gauss loci}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{t, g-t}^\delta = \left\{ (A, \Theta) \in \mathcal{A}_g \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists A_1, A_2 \text{ abelian variety,} \\ f: A_1 \times A_2 \twoheadrightarrow A \text{ isogeny, s.t.} \\ (f \circ \iota_A)^* \mathcal{O}_A(\Theta) \text{ is of type } \delta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\delta = (a_1, \dots, a_k)$$

$$a_i \mid a_{i+1}$$

Apart from that, we also have special loci induced from curves.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathcal{H}_g & \text{moduli space of hyperelliptic curves} & \xrightarrow{cl} \mathcal{A}_g \\ \mathcal{M}_g & \text{moduli space of curves} & \xrightarrow{cl} \mathcal{J}_g \subset \mathcal{A}_g \\ \mathcal{R}_{g+1} & \text{moduli space of Prym pairs } (C, \eta) & \xrightarrow{cl} \mathcal{P}_g \subset \mathcal{A}_g \end{array}$$

The following loci in the bielliptic Prym locus may use some notation in the end of the page.

$\mathcal{BE}_g = \text{closure of } \{ \text{Prym}(\tilde{C}/C) \mid C \text{ is bielliptic of genus } g+1 \}$   
we will omit it in the following def

$$\mathcal{E}_{g,t} = \{ \text{Prym}(\tilde{C}/C) \in \mathcal{BE}_g \mid C' \rightarrow E \text{ ramified at } 2t \text{ pts} \}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{g,t}^h = \{ \text{Prym}(\tilde{C}/C) \in \mathcal{E}_{g,t} \mid C' \text{ hyperelliptic} \}$$

the other one at  $(2g-2t)$  pts

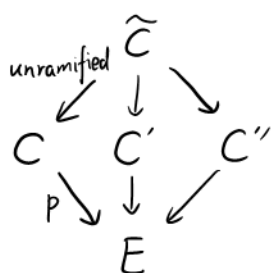
$$\mathcal{S}_\lambda = \{ \text{Prym}(\tilde{C}/C) \in \mathcal{E}_{g,0} \mid E \text{ degenerates as } \bigcup \mathbb{P}^1, \deg(p^{-1}E_i) = \lambda_i \}$$

$|\lambda| = g$

$$\mathcal{E}_{g,t}'^k = \{ \text{Prym}(\tilde{C}/C) \in \mathcal{E}_{g,t}' \mid N_{\text{ad}}(\tilde{C}/C) = k \}$$

smooth

$$\mathcal{S}_\lambda^k = \{ \text{Prym}(\tilde{C}/C) \in \mathcal{S}_\lambda \mid N_{\text{ad}}(\tilde{C}/C) = k \}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccccc} W & \xrightarrow{\alpha|_W} & \tilde{W} & \xrightarrow{Nm} & \{ \delta \} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Sym}^t C' \times \text{Sym}^{g-t} C'' & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \Theta' \times \Theta'' & \xrightarrow{Nm} & \text{Pic}^g(E) \end{array}$$

gen 2:1

$$N_{\text{ad}}(\tilde{C}/C) = \# \{ \text{additional singularities of } \Theta \}$$

$$= \deg((h \circ \alpha|_W)_* [W_{\text{sing}}] / 2)$$

[PC graph, p13]

2 invariants

dimension

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	$g$
$H_g$	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	$2g-1$
$J_g$	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	$3g-3$
$P_g$	3	6	10	15	18	21	24	27	$3g$
$A_g$	3	6	10	15	21	28	36	45	$\frac{g(g+1)}{2}$
$\mathcal{E}_{g,t}$									
$t=0$				10	12	14	16	18	$2g$
$t \geq 1$			8	9	11	13	15	17	$2g-1$

deg  $\Theta$  at generic pts

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	$g$
$H_g$	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	$2^{g-1}$
$J_g$	2	6	20	70	252	924	3432	12870	$\binom{2g-2}{g-1}$
$P_g$	2	6	24	120	688	4256	27520	183168	$2^{g-2}(C(g-1)+1)$
$A_g$	2	6	24	120	720	5040	40320	362880	$g!$
$\mathcal{E}_{g,t}$									
$t=2$			16	60	228	860			
$t=0$			20	70	252	924	3432	12870	$\binom{2g-2}{g-1}$
$t=1$									

dim Sing  $\Theta$  at generic pts

<https://mathoverflow.net/questions/359494/singularities-of-the-theta-divisor-theta>

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	$g$
$H_g$	sm	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	$g-3$
$J_g$	sm	sm	0	1	2	3	4	5	$g-4$
$P_g$	sm	sm	sm	sm					
$A_g$	sm	sm	sm	sm	sm	sm	sm	sm	sm

possible type D counterexample 0 1 1 2 3 3 4  $\lfloor \frac{g-1}{2} \rfloor$