

Title

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Abstract

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1 Primer on GIT

2 Moduli of semistable bundles

In this section, we follow the treatment of [1]. Let C be a smooth projective curve. Fixing any line bundle L on C , the set of isomorphism classes of stable vector bundles of rank 2 with determinant line bundle isomorphic to L carries the structure of an algebraic variety.

$$SU_C(2, L) = \{E \text{ stable of rank 2, } \det E \cong L\} / \sim$$

We assume that L has sufficiently high degree to guarantee that E is generated by global sections, and we consider the skew-symmetric bilinear map

$$H^0(E) \times H^0(E) \rightarrow H^0(\wedge^2 E) \cong H^0(L)$$

given by wedge product of sections. This form has rank 2, and we denote by $\mathrm{Alt}^2(H^0(L))$ the affine variety which parametrises such skew-symmetric forms of rank < 2 in dimension $N = \dim H^0(E)$. We will use this wedge product to reduce our moduli problem to the quotient problem for the action of $\mathrm{GL}(N)$ on $\mathrm{Alt}^2(H^0(L))$. One encounters various difficulties that do not appear in the line bundle case of the last chapter, but it turns out that the notion of stability is the correct way to resolve these problems, and one proves the following.

Theorem 2.1 (Moduli of rank 2 vector bundles with fixed determinant). Suppose that the line bundle L has degree $\geq 4g - 1$.

- (i) There exists a Proj quotient

$$\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^{ss}(H^0(L)) // \mathrm{GL}(N)$$

which is a projective variety of dimension $3g - 3$.

- (ii) The open set

$$\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L)) / \mathrm{GL}(N)$$

has an underlying set $SU_C(2, L)$. Moreover, it is nonsingular and at each point $E \in SU_C(2, L)$ its tangent space is isomorphic to $H^1(\mathfrak{sl} E)$.

- (iii) If $\deg L$ is odd, then

$$\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^{ss}(H^0(L)) // \mathrm{GL}(N) = \mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L)) / \mathrm{GL}(N) = SU_C(2, L)$$

is a smooth projective variety.

2.1 Slope stability and Pfaffians

We begin by recalling the notion of slope stability for vector bundles on curves. We will then introduce the Pfaffian of a skew-symmetric matrix, which will be the key semiinvariant we will use to study the Gieseker points associated to rank 2 vector bundles.

Definition 2.2. Let E be a vector bundle. A coherent subsheaf $F \subset E$ is a subbundle if F is a vector bundle (i.e. locally free) and the cokernel E/F is also locally free.

Remark 2.3. In particular, note that a subsheaf $F \subset E$ of a vector bundle can be a vector bundle in its own right, but not a subbundle if the cokernel E/F has torsion.

However, one can always saturate a subsheaf F to get a subbundle \overline{F} defined as the kernel of the composition

$$E \rightarrow E/F \rightarrow (E/F)/\text{torsion}.$$

The saturation \overline{F} is the largest subbundle of E containing F , and $\deg \overline{F} \geq \deg F$. One can check that any saturated subsheaf of a locally free sheaf is again locally free.

Definition 2.4 (Slope stability). A vector bundle E on C is stable (resp. semistable) if for every proper subbundle $F \subset E$, we have

$$\frac{\deg F}{\text{rank } F} < \frac{\deg E}{\text{rank } E}$$

(resp. \leq). The ratio $\mu(E) = \frac{\deg E}{\text{rank } E}$ is called the slope of E , and this condition is often called slope stability (semistability).

Definition 2.5. A vector bundle E is **simple** if $\text{End}(E) = k \cdot \text{Id}_E$. A vector bundle E is decomposable if it is isomorphic to the direct sum $E_1 \oplus E_2$ of two nonzero vector bundles; otherwise, E is **indecomposable**.

If $f \in \text{End}(E)$ is an idempotent, $f^2 = f$, then f is the projection onto its image and $1 - f$ is the projection onto its kernel. Hence the natural direct-sum decomposition of E is

$$E = \text{im } f \oplus \ker f,$$

because $\text{im } f \cap \ker f = 0$ and $\text{im } f + \ker f = E$.

Conversely, if $E = E_1 \oplus E_2$ is a nontrivial decomposition, the projection onto the first summand along the second is an idempotent $f \in \text{End}(E)$, $f^2 = f$, whose image is E_1 and whose kernel is E_2 . Thus decomposability of E is equivalent to the existence of a nontrivial idempotent $f \neq 0, 1$ in $\text{End}(E)$.

Proposition 2.6. Every vector bundle E can be uniquely decomposed as a direct sum of indecomposable vector bundles, up to isomorphism and permutation of the summands.

Proof. Omitted. \square

Given an endomorphism $f : E \rightarrow E$, consider the determinant $\det f : \det E \rightarrow \det E$. This is just multiplication by a scalar because $\det E$ is a line bundle, and this scalar is nonzero if and only if f

is an isomorphism. Now, for an arbitrary scalar λ consider $\det(f - \lambda \text{id})$. This is a polynomial of degree $r(E)$ in λ and is the characteristic polynomial of the endomorphism f . In particular, if α is an eigenvalue, then $f - \alpha \text{id}$ fails to be an isomorphism because its determinant is zero.

Lemma 2.7. If E is indecomposable, then $f \in \text{End}(E)$ has only one eigenvalue.

Proof. Suppose f has distinct eigenvalues α and β . Then its characteristic polynomial can be expressed as a product of two polynomials without common factors:

$$\det(f - \lambda \cdot \text{id}) = p(\lambda) q(\lambda), \quad p(\alpha) = 0, \quad q(\beta) = 0.$$

There exist polynomials $a(\lambda), b(\lambda)$ satisfying

$$p(\lambda) a(\lambda) + q(\lambda) b(\lambda) = 1,$$

Let $h(f) = p(f)a(f)$. Then

$$h(1 - h) = (p(f)a(f))(q(f)b(f)) = p(f)q(f)a(f)b(f) = 0$$

by the Cayley-Hamilton theorem. This implies that E is the direct sum $\ker(h) \oplus \ker(1 - h)$, and since h and $1 - h$ are both nonzero, we conclude that E is decomposable. \square

Proposition 2.8. Consider a short exact sequence of vector bundles on a curve

$$0 \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow 0$$

Then

$$\mu(F) > \mu(E) \iff \mu(E) > \mu(G)$$

with equalities holding in the semistable case. In particular, (semi)stability of E is witnessed by slopes of quotients as well as subbundles.

Proof. One computes that

$$\mu(E) = \frac{r_F}{r_F + r_G} \mu(F) + \frac{r_G}{r_F + r_G} \mu(G)$$

In particular $\mu(E)$ is a convex combination of $\mu(F)$ and $\mu(G)$, it must lie between them. So the only possibilities are $\mu(F) < \mu(E) < \mu(G)$, or $\mu(G) < \mu(E) < \mu(F)$, or they are all equal. \square

Proposition 2.9. Let E, E' be semistable vector bundles of the same rank and degree, and suppose that one of them is stable. Then every nonzero homomorphism between E and E' is an isomorphism.

Proof. Let r and d be the common rank and degree of the two bundles, and let $f : E \rightarrow E'$ be a homomorphism with image $F \subset E'$.

F is not necessarily a subbundle of E' , but we can consider its saturation, which is a subbundle $\overline{F} \subset E'$. Note that $\deg \overline{F} \geq \deg F$ by the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow \overline{F} \longrightarrow \text{torsion} \longrightarrow 0$$

and note that degree is additive on short exact sequences.

Since \overline{F} is a subbundle of the semistable bundle E' , we have

$$\mu(F) \leq \mu(\overline{F}) \leq \mu(E') = \frac{d}{r}.$$

Since F is a quotient of E , we have

$$\mu(F) = \frac{\deg F}{\text{rank } F} \geq \frac{d}{r}$$

So therefore $\mu(\overline{F}) = \mu(F) = d/r$. If $\text{rank } F < r$, then F is either a proper quotient bundle of E with the same slope (which would contradict the stability of E) or would induce a proper subbundle $F \subset E'$ with the same slope (which would contradict the stability of E'). So this contradicts the stability of E or E' , and hence $\text{rank } F = r$. In particular, this means that the induced map

$$f_{\text{gen}} : E_{\text{gen}} \longrightarrow E'_{\text{gen}}$$

is an isomorphism of vector spaces over $k(C)$, and so $\det(f_{\text{gen}})$ is also an isomorphism. This implies that $\det f : \det E \rightarrow \det E'$ is injective, and since $\deg E = \deg E'$, it follows that $\det f$ is an isomorphism. Hence f is an isomorphism. \square

Corollary 2.10. Every stable vector bundle is simple.

Proof. An endomorphism $f \in \text{End } E$ induces, at each point $p \in C$, an endomorphism of the fiber $E/E(-p) \cong k^{\oplus r}$. Let $\alpha \in k$ be an eigenvalue of this map, and consider $f - \alpha \cdot \text{id} \in \text{End } E$. This is not an isomorphism, so by the previous proposition it must be zero. \square

We are going to study the semistability of Gieseker points associated to rank 2 vector bundles. For this, the central notion, with which we will build our semiinvariants, is that of the Pfaffian of a skew-symmetric matrix.

Let $\text{Alt}_N(k)$ denote the space of $N \times N$ skew-symmetric matrices with entries in k . Thinking of a point $A \in \text{Alt}_N(k)$ as a skew-symmetric bilinear form on k^N , there is an action of $\text{GL}_N(k)$ on $\text{Alt}_N(k)$ by change of basis:

$$(g, A) \mapsto gAg^t.$$

The orbits of this action are classified by the rank of the skew-symmetric form, which is always even. Because of this, the properties of the action depend in an essential way on whether N is even or odd.

Definition 2.11 (Pfaffian for even N). Let N be an even integer. The Pfaffian of a skew-symmetric matrix $A \in \text{Alt}_N(k)$ is defined as

$$\text{Pf}(A) = \frac{1}{2^{N/2}(N/2)!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_N} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^{N/2} a_{\sigma(2i-1), \sigma(2i)}$$

Proposition 2.12 (Properties of the Pfaffian).

1. $\text{Pf}(A)^2 = \det(A)$ for all $A \in \text{Alt}_N(k)$. In particular, $\text{Pf}(A) \neq 0$ if and only if A is nondegenerate.
2. $\text{Pf}(gAg^t) = \det(g) \text{Pf}(A)$ for all $g \in \text{GL}_N(k)$, $A \in \text{Alt}_N(k)$. In particular, the Pfaffian is a semiinvariant of weight 1 (with respect to the character $\det : \text{GL}_N(k) \rightarrow k^*$).
3. For any $B \in \text{Alt}_{N/2}(k)$ and $C \in \text{Mat}_{N/2}(k)$, we have

$$\text{Pf} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ -B^T & C \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{N/2+1} \text{Pf}(B)$$

For odd N , the determinant of any skew-symmetric matrix is zero, so we cannot define the Pfaffian as above. However, one can be clever and define a radical vector associated to any skew-symmetric matrix, which will play the role of the Pfaffian in this case. In particular we can define semiinvariants using the radical vector.

Definition 2.13 (Radical for odd N). Let N be an odd integer. For $A \in \text{Alt}_N(k)$, the radical vector $\text{rad}(A) \in k^N$ is

$$\text{rad}(A)_i = (-1)^{i+1} \text{Pf}(A_{[i]}) \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, N$$

where $A_{[i]}$ is the $(N-1) \times (N-1)$ skew-symmetric matrix obtained by deleting the i -th row and column from A .

Proposition 2.14 (Properties of the radical). Consider $A \in \text{Alt}_N(k)$.

- (i) $\text{rank } A \leq N-1$, and $\text{rank } A < N-1$ if and only if $\text{rad } A = 0$.
- (ii) $A \cdot \text{rad } A = 0$.
- (iii) If X is an $N \times N$ matrix and X^* is its matrix of cofactors, then

$$\text{rad}(XAX^t) = X^{*,t} \text{rad } A.$$

2.2 Gieseker points

Fix a line bundle L and consider rank 2 vector bundles E with $\det E \cong L$. Fix the number $N = \chi(E) = h^0(E) - h^1(E) = \deg L + 2 - 2g$. A set $S \subset H^0(E)$ of N linearly independent global sections is called a marking of the vector bundle E , and the pair (E, S) is called a marked vector bundle.

We will need the key properties that

1. $H^1(E) = 0$
2. E is generated by global sections, i.e. the evaluation map $H^0(E) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow E$ is surjective as a sheaf map.

In the moduli story of line bundles, these conditions were guaranteed by taking the degree sufficiently large. However, this is not sufficient for arbitrary rank 2 vector bundles.

However they are satisfied by semistable vector bundles of sufficiently large degree. In this case we have $N = h^0(E)$, and a marking S is a basis of $H^0(E)$. Moreover, generation by global sections means that the homomorphism

$$(s_1, \dots, s_N) : \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow E, \quad (f_1, \dots, f_N) \longmapsto \sum_{i=1}^N f_i s_i, \quad (10.13)$$

is surjective. At the same time, there is a homomorphism

$$(s_1 \wedge, \dots, s_N \wedge) : E \longrightarrow (\det E)^{\oplus N}, \quad t \longmapsto (s_1 \wedge t, \dots, s_N \wedge t), \quad (10.14)$$

which, if E is generated by global sections, is injective. To explain this, recall that the stalk at the generic point E_{gen} is a 2-dimensional vector space over the function field $k(C)$, so there is a skew-symmetric bilinear form

$$\wedge : E_{\text{gen}} \times E_{\text{gen}} \longrightarrow \det E_{\text{gen}} \cong k(C). \quad (10.15)$$

Thus $s \wedge s = 0$ and $s \wedge s' + s' \wedge s = 0$ for $s, s' \in E_{\text{gen}}$. Moreover, if s, s' are global sections of E , then $s \wedge s'$ is a global section of $\det E$, and so restriction of (10.15) defines a skew-symmetric k -bilinear map

$$H^0(E) \times H^0(E) \longrightarrow H^0(\det E), \quad (s, s') \longmapsto s \wedge s'.$$

The bilinear form (10.15) induces an isomorphism

$$E_{\text{gen}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}(E_{\text{gen}}, \det E_{\text{gen}}).$$

In particular, each global section $s \in H^0(E)$ determines a homomorphism

$$s \wedge : E \longrightarrow \det E, \quad t \longmapsto s \wedge t.$$

Definition 2.15 (Gieseker point). Given a vector space V , we denote by $\text{Alt}_N(V)$ the set of skew-symmetric $N \times N$ matrices whose entries belong to V . Given a marked vector bundle (E, S) with $\det E = L$, the skew-symmetric matrix

$$T_{E,S} = \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ \vdots \\ s_N \end{pmatrix} \wedge (s_1, \dots, s_N) = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \wedge s_2 & s_1 \wedge s_3 & \cdots & s_1 \wedge s_N \\ s_2 \wedge s_3 & \cdots & & s_2 \wedge s_N \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ s_{N-1} \wedge s_N & & & \end{bmatrix} \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$$

will be called the **Gieseker matrix**, or **Gieseker point**, of E corresponding to the marking S .

Proposition 2.16. Given $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_N\} \subset H^0(E)$, the composition of (10.13) and (10.14)

$$\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \xrightarrow{(s_1, \dots, s_N)} E \xrightarrow{(s_1 \wedge, \dots, s_N \wedge)} L^{\oplus N}$$

is given by the matrix $T_{E,S} \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$.

Note that any matrix $T \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ determines a vector bundle map

$$\langle T \rangle : \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow L^{\oplus N},$$

and this is skew-symmetric in the sense that the dual map

$$\langle T \rangle^t : (L^{-1})^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N},$$

after tensoring with L , is equal to $-\langle T \rangle$.

Proposition 2.17 (Reconstruction from Gieseker point). Suppose that $H^1(E) = 0$ and that E is generated by global sections. Then, for any marking S , the bundle E is isomorphic to the image of the homomorphism

$$\langle T_{E,S} \rangle : \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow L^{\oplus N}$$

defined by its Gieseker point.

Proof. Consider the sequence

$$\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_S} E \xrightarrow{i_S} L^{\oplus N}$$

where $\alpha = \text{ev}_S$ is surjective (since E is generated by global sections) and $\beta = i_S$ is injective (as explained above). Since i_S is injective, we have $\ker(i_S \circ \text{ev}_S) = \ker(\text{ev}_S)$. Therefore,

$$\text{im}(\langle T_{E,S} \rangle) = \text{im}(i_S \circ \text{ev}_S) \cong \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} / \ker(\text{ev}_S) \cong \text{im}(\text{ev}_S) = E.$$

□

We now consider the action

$$GL(N) \curvearrowright \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L)), \quad T \mapsto XTX^t, \quad T \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L)), X \in GL(N),$$

where we view $\text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ as an affine space \mathbb{A}^n , with $n = h^0(L) N(N - 1)/2$.

If we assume $H^1(E) = 0$, so that the marking S is a basis of $H^0(E)$, then the $GL(N)$ -orbit of its Gieseker points depends only on the isomorphism class of E and not on the choice of S . Conversely, the vector bundle E can be recovered from any Gieseker point by Proposition 2.17, so we have the following.

Corollary 2.18. The mapping

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{isomorphism classes of vector bundles } E \text{ with } H^1(E) = 0 \\ \text{and generated by global sections} \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} GL(N)\text{-orbits} \\ \text{in } \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L)) \end{array} \right\}$$

sending E to the orbit of its Gieseker points $T_{E,S}$ is injective.

2.3 Semistability of Gieseker points

We now need to consider the question of (semi)stability of a point $T \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ under the action of $GL(N)$, with respect to the determinant character $g \mapsto \det g$. We will show that if E is a rank 2 vector bundle with $H^1(E) = 0$ and $\deg E \geq 4g - 2$, then the Gieseker points $T_{E,S}$ are semistable if and only if E is slope-semistable as a vector bundle. Conversely, we will see that if $\deg L \geq 4g - 2$, then every semistable $T \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ is a Gieseker point of a semistable vector bundle.

Definition 2.19 (Gieseker semistability). A **semiinvariant** of weight w is a polynomial function

$$F = F(T) \in k[\text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))]$$

with the property

$$F(g \cdot T) = (\det g)^w F(T), \quad \text{for all } g \in GL(N),$$

and the unstable set in $\text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ is the common zero-set of all semiinvariants of positive weight. In particular, if there exists a semiinvariant F of positive weight with $F(T) \neq 0$, then T is semistable.

Recall that a point T is unstable if and only if the closure of its $SL(N)$ -orbit contains the origin. A “Gieseker point” $\Psi(\xi, S, T)$ of a line bundle ξ is always stable. However, for vector bundles this is no longer the case. For rank greater than 1 the following phenomenon appears.

Proposition 2.20. Let S be a marking and $M \subset E$ a line subbundle of the vector bundle E , and consider the vector subspaces $\langle S \rangle \subset H^0(E)$ (of dimension N) and $H^0(M) \subset H^0(E)$.

(i) If there exists $M \subset E$ such that

$$\dim(H^0(M) \cap \langle S \rangle) > \frac{N}{2},$$

then the Gieseker point $T_{E,S} \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ is unstable.

(ii) If there exists $M \subset E$ such that

$$\dim(H^0(M) \cap \langle S \rangle) \geq \frac{N}{2},$$

then $T_{E,S} \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ fails to be stable.

Proof. The strategy goes to pick a basis aligned with the subspace $H^0(M) \subset H^0(E)$, then use the Hilbert-Mumford criterion.

Let

$$a = \dim(H^0(M) \cap \langle S \rangle), \quad b = N - a.$$

Reorder $S = (s_1, \dots, s_N)$ so that $s_1, \dots, s_a \in H^0(M)$. Since M is a line bundle, we have $s_i \wedge s_j = 0$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq a$. Therefore, the Gieseker matrix $T_{E,S}$ has the block form

$$T_{E,S} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ -B^t & C \end{pmatrix}$$

where the blocks have sizes $a \times a$, $a \times b$, and $b \times b$ respectively. Take

$$g(t) = \text{diag}(t^{-b}I_a, t^aI_b) \in SL(N) \quad (\det g(t) = t^{-ab} \cdot t^{ab} = 1).$$

Since the action is $T \mapsto gTg^t$, we have

$$g(t)T_{E,S}g(t)^t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & t^{a-b}B \\ -t^{a-b}B^t & t^{2a}C \end{pmatrix}.$$

If $a > b$, the exponents $a - b > 0$ and $2a > 0$, so as $t \rightarrow 0$ the right-hand side tends to the zero matrix. Thus, 0 lies in the closure of the $SL(N)$ -orbit of $T_{E,S}$. By the standard GIT criterion (the orbit closure contains the origin), $T_{E,S}$ is unstable.

If $a = b$, then the right hand side tends to

$$T_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ -B^t & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The 1-parameter subgroup

$$\lambda \mapsto \text{diag}(\lambda I_a, \lambda^{-1}I_b) \subset SL(N)$$

stabilizes T_0 , because

$$\text{diag}(\lambda I_a, \lambda^{-1} I_b) T_0 \text{ diag}(\lambda I_a, \lambda^{-1} I_b)^t = T_0,$$

Recall that a point $x \in X$ is stable iff x is semistable, the orbit $G \cdot x$ is closed in X^{ss} , and $\text{Stab}_G(x)$ is finite. Hence, $T_{E,S}$ is not stable because either its orbit is not closed (if T_0 is not in the orbit of $T_{E,S}$), or if T_0 is in the orbit of $T_{E,S}$, in which case $T_0 = T_{E,S}$ has a positive-dimensional stabilizer (the 1-parameter subgroup above). \square

This phenomenon motivates the following definition.

Definition 2.21. Let E be a rank 2 vector bundle. If

$$h^0(M) \leq \frac{1}{2} h^0(E) \quad (\text{resp. } <)$$

for every line subbundle $M \subset E$, then we say that E is **H^0 -semistable** (resp. **H^0 -stable**).

The following corollary is an immediate consequence of the previous proposition.

Corollary 2.22 (Gieseker semistability implies H^0 -semistability). Suppose that $H^1(E) = 0$. Then $N = h^0(E)$ and S is a basis of $H^0(E)$. Let $T = T_{E,S}$ be any Gieseker point of E . Then:

- (i) If T is $GL(N)$ -semistable, then E is H^0 -semistable;
- (ii) If T is $GL(N)$ -stable, then E is H^0 -stable.

Proposition 2.23 (Equivalence of H^0 -semistability and slope semistability). Suppose that $H^1(E) = 0$ and $\deg E \geq 4g - 2$. Then E is H^0 -semistable if and only if it is slope-semistable.

Proof. First observe that by Riemann–Roch any line bundle M satisfies

$$h^0(M) - h^1(M) - \frac{h^0(E) - h^1(E)}{2} = \deg M - \frac{\deg E}{2}.$$

Since $H^1(E) = 0$, this implies

$$\frac{h^0(E)}{2} - h^0(M) \leq \left(\frac{h^0(E)}{2} - h^0(M) \right) + h^1(M) = \frac{\deg E}{2} - \deg M. \quad (\text{stability-inequality})$$

Letting M run through the line subbundles of E , this shows at once that H^0 -semistability of E implies slope-semistability (H^0 -semistability means that the left-hand side of (stability-inequality) is nonnegative for all M).

For the converse, suppose that there exists a line subbundle $M \subset E$ for which the left-hand side of (stability-inequality) is negative. Note that, by hypothesis,

$$h^0(E) = \deg E + 2 - 2g \geq 2g,$$

and therefore $h^0(M) > \frac{1}{2}h^0(E) \geq g$.

This implies that $H^1(M) = 0$. Indeed, suppose $H^1(M) > 0$. By Serre duality, this means there exists a nonzero section $s \in H^0(K \otimes M^{-1})$, where K is the canonical bundle of C . Multiplication by s gives an injective sheaf map $M \hookrightarrow K$, and thus an injective map on global sections $H^0(M) \hookrightarrow H^0(K)$. Therefore, $h^0(M) \leq h^0(K) = g$. Now take the contrapositive to conclude that $h^0(M) > g$ implies $H^1(M) = 0$.

Thus we get the equality

$$\frac{h^0(E)}{2} - h^0(M) = \left(\frac{h^0(E)}{2} - h^0(M) \right) + h^1(M) = \frac{\deg E}{2} - \deg M$$

and the left hand side is negative and so we get the failure of slope-semistability. \square

Proposition 2.24 (H^0 -semistability implies Gieseker semistability). Suppose that $H^1(E) = 0$. Then, if the vector bundle E is H^0 -semistable, its Gieseker points $T_{E,S} \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ are semistable for the action of $GL(N)$.

A quotient line bundle $Q = E/M$ of an H^0 -semistable vector bundle E satisfies

$$h^0(Q) \geq h^0(E) - h^0(M) \geq \frac{1}{2}h^0(E).$$

Lemma 2.25 (Global generation). If E is H^0 -semistable and $h^0(E) \geq 2$, then E is generated by global sections at a general point $p \in C$. In particular,

$$h^0(E(-p)) = h^0(E) - 2$$

at the general point.

Proof. Consider the evaluation homomorphism

$$H^0(E) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \longrightarrow E.$$

The image sheaf has $h^0(E)$ linearly independent sections; if it had rank 1, then its saturation would be a line bundle violating H^0 -semistability. So the image has rank 2.

The image sheaf cannot have rank 1. If $\text{rk } I = 1$, then I is a torsion-free sheaf of rank 1, so its saturation $M := I^{\text{sat}} \subset E$ is a line subbundle. Since $I \subset M$, the map $H^0(I) \hookrightarrow H^0(M)$ is injective, so

$$h^0(M) \geq h^0(I) = h^0(E).$$

But H^0 -semistability requires $h^0(M) \leq \frac{1}{2}h^0(E)$ for every line subbundle $M \subset E$, so this is a contradiction. Therefore, $\text{rk } I \neq 1$. It follows that $\text{rk } I = 2$, so $I = E$ at the generic point; that is, ev is generically surjective. For a general point $p \in C$, the evaluation map

$$\text{ev}_p : H^0(E) \rightarrow E|_p$$

is surjective. From the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow E(-p) \rightarrow E \rightarrow E|_p \rightarrow 0$$

we obtain

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(E(-p)) \rightarrow H^0(E) \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_p} E|_p \rightarrow 0,$$

so $\dim E|_p = 2$ implies $h^0(E(-p)) = h^0(E) - 2$. \square

Remark 2.26 (Saturation). The image of the evaluation map

$$\text{ev} : H^0(E) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \longrightarrow E$$

is a coherent subsheaf $I \subset E$. It need not be a subbundle because a subbundle means locally free subsheaf with torsion-free (equivalently locally free on a curve) quotient. The quotient E/I can have torsion at the base locus of the sections.

On a smooth curve, I is torsion-free (subsheaf of a vector bundle), hence locally free. But E/I may have zero-dimensional torsion, so I is not saturated, hence not a subbundle.

On \mathbb{P}^1 consider the vector bundle $E = \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$, consider a single section $s \in H^0(\mathcal{O}(1))$ with $\text{div}(s) = p$. The evaluation by the two sections $(1, 0)$ and $(0, s)$ gives a map

$$\mathcal{O}_C^2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1), \quad (f, g) \mapsto (f, gs).$$

Hence the image is

$$I = \mathcal{O} \oplus (s \cdot \mathcal{O}_C) \subset \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1).$$

Locally at p , trivialize $\mathcal{O}(1)$ so that $s = t e$ with $t \in m_p$ a uniformizer. Then

$$s \cdot \mathcal{O}_{C,p} = t \mathcal{O}_{C,p} \cdot e = m_p e,$$

so globally $s \cdot \mathcal{O}_C = \mathcal{I}_p \otimes \mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}(1)(-p)$. Thus,

$$I = \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)(-p),$$

and the quotient is

$$E/I \cong \mathcal{O}(1)/\mathcal{O}(1)(-p) \cong \mathcal{O}_p \cong k(p),$$

a torsion skyscraper sheaf. The inclusion $I \hookrightarrow E$ is therefore not a subbundle inclusion (the quotient is not locally free), even though I itself is locally free.

Lemma 2.27 (Semistability after twist). If E is H^0 -semistable and $h^0(E) \geq 4$ then there exists a point $p \in C$ such that the vector bundle $E(-p)$ is H^0 -semistable.

Proof. Let $h^0(E) = n$. At a general point $p \in C$ we have $h^0(E(-p)) = n - 2$ by Lemma 2.25. We suppose that at every point the bundle $E(-p)$ is H^0 unstable and therefore contains some line subbundle, which we denote by $M^p(-p) \subset E(-p)$, with

$$h^0(M^p(-p)) > \frac{n}{2} - 1.$$

Claim. The line subbundle $M^p \subset E$ is independent of the choice of the general point $p \in C$.

Granted the claim, we have a line subbundle $M (= M^p) \subset E$ which satisfies

$$h^0(M(-p)) > \frac{n}{2} - 1$$

at a general point of the curve. But this implies $h^0(M) > n/2$ (using the generality of p since every line bundle M has finitely many points where every global section vanishes). This contradicts the H^0 -semistability of E , and we are done.

To prove the claim, let $q \in C$ be another, distinct, point. We first consider the case $n \geq 5$. Then

$$h^0(E(-p)) = n - 2 > \frac{n}{2},$$

and this implies that $E(-p)$ is generically generated by global sections (otherwise we would get a line subbundle of $E(-p) \subset E$ violating the H^0 -semistability of E). Hence $h^0(E(-p-q)) = n-4$. On the other hand,

$$h^0(M^p(-p-q)) + h^0(M^q(-p-q)) = h^0(M^p(-p)) - 1 + h^0(M^q(-q)) > n - 4.$$

This implies that

$$0 \neq H^0(M^p(-p-q)) \cap H^0(M^q(-p-q)) \subset H^0(E(-p-q)),$$

and hence the line subbundles $M^p(-p-q)$ and $M^q(-p-q) \subset E(-p-q)$ coincide. Hence $M^p = M^q$.

Now consider the case $n = 4$. We have $h^0(E(-p)) = 2$ and $h^0(M^p(-p)) \geq 2$, so $H^0(E(-p)) = H^0(M^p(-p))$. In particular,

$$H^0(E(-p-q)) = H^0(M^p(-p-q)) \cong k.$$

Similarly,

$$H^0(E(-p-q)) = H^0(M^q(-p-q)) \cong k.$$

So again the two line subbundles $M^p(-p-q)$ and $M^q(-p-q) \subset E(-p-q)$ have a common global section, and they therefore coincide. \square

Proof of Proposition 2.24. To show semistability of a Gieseker point $T_{E,S}$ we have to exhibit a semiinvariant of positive weight which is nonzero at $T_{E,S}$. We consider separately the cases when N is even or odd (note that $N \equiv \deg L \pmod{2}$).

When N is even we can construct semiinvariants as follows. For any linear form $f : H^0(L) \rightarrow k$, we can evaluate f on the entries of a matrix $T \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ to obtain a skew-symmetric matrix $f(T) \in \text{Alt}_N(k)$. The function

$$\text{Alt}_N(H^0(L)) \longrightarrow k, \quad T \longmapsto \text{Pfaff}(f(T))$$

is a semiinvariant of weight 1.

By repeated use of Lemmas 2.27 and 2.25 we can find points $p_1, \dots, p_{N/2} \in C$ such that

$$H^0(E(-p_1 - \dots - p_{N/2})) = 0. \quad (10.17)$$

If we let $\text{ev}_i = \text{ev}_{p_i} : H^0(L) \rightarrow k$ be evaluation at the i -th point, then the above equation says that the linear map of N -dimensional vector spaces

$$g := (\text{ev}_1, \dots, \text{ev}_{N/2}) : H^0(E) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^{N/2} E/E(-p_i)$$

is an isomorphism. Now consider the skew-symmetric pairing

$$H^0(E) \times H^0(E) \xrightarrow{\wedge} H^0(L) \xrightarrow{f} k,$$

where $f := \text{ev}_1 + \dots + \text{ev}_{N/2} : H^0(L) \rightarrow k$. This pairing has matrix $f(T_{E,S})$ and transforms, via the isomorphism g , to a skew-pairing $k^N \times k^N \rightarrow k$ with matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{N/2} \\ -I_{N/2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In other words, there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^0(E) \times H^0(E) & \xrightarrow{\wedge} & H^0(L) \\ g \times g \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ k^N \times k^N & \longrightarrow & k \end{array} \quad (10.18)$$

General theory of Pfaffians now shows that $\text{Pfaff}(f(T_{E,S}))$ is equal to $\det g \neq 0$. Hence the Gieseker point $T_{E,S} \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ is semistable.

We turn now to the case when N is odd. In this case the strategy for producing semiinvariants is to use triples of linear forms

$$f, f', h : H^0(L) \longrightarrow k.$$

From these and from $T \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ we get vectors $\text{rad } f(T), \text{rad } f'(T) \in k^N$ and a skew-symmetric matrix $h(T) \in \text{Alt}_N(k)$ by applying the linear functionals entrywise. We then form the scalar product

$$\text{Alt}_N(H^0(L)) \longrightarrow k, \quad T \longmapsto (\text{rad } f(T))^t h(T) \text{ rad } f'(T).$$

This is a semiinvariant of weight 2.

Pick N distinct points $p_1, \dots, p_N \in C$ and let $f_i : H^0(L) \rightarrow k$ be evaluation at the point p_i . Now take $n = (N - 1)/2$ and let $f = f_1 + \dots + f_n$ and $f' = f_{n+1} + \dots + f_{2n}$ and $h = f_N$.

Lemma 2.28. If E is H^0 -semistable, then there exist points $p_1, \dots, p_N \in C$ such that, for any marking $S \subset H^0(E)$,

$$(\text{rad } f(T_{E,S}))^t h(T_{E,S}) \text{ rad } f'(T_{E,S}) \neq 0,$$

where f, f', h are defined as above.

Proof. Let $n := (N - 1)/2$. The function $f : H^0(L) \rightarrow k$ is the sum of the evaluation maps at the points $p_1, \dots, p_n \in C$, and moreover

$$\text{rad } f(T_{S,E}) \neq 0 \iff h^0(E(-p_1 - \dots - p_n)) = 1.$$

To see this let $V := H^0(E)$ and choose a basis S . For points p_1, \dots, p_n set

$$g = (\text{ev}_{p_1}, \dots, \text{ev}_{p_n}) : V \longrightarrow W := \bigoplus_{k=1}^n E|_{p_k},$$

where ev_{p_k} is evaluation at p_k and $E|_{p_k}$ denotes the fiber of E at p_k . On each fiber $E|_{p_k}$ the wedge pairing $E|_{p_k} \wedge E|_{p_k} \rightarrow L|_{p_k}$ gives a nondegenerate skew form ω_k after identifying $L|_{p_k} \cong k$. Write $\omega := \omega_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \omega_n$ for the induced skew form on W . Define a skew form on V by

$$\beta_f(u, v) := f(u \wedge v) = \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k(u(p_k), v(p_k)) = \omega(g(u), g(v)).$$

Relative to the basis S , the matrix of β_f is exactly $f(T_{S,E})$.

Since ω is nondegenerate on W , we have $\ker \beta_f = \ker g$ and

$$\ker g = H^0(E(-p_1 - \dots - p_n)),$$

the space of sections vanishing at all the p_k . Hence

$$\dim \ker \beta_f = h^0(E(-p_1 - \dots - p_n)).$$

By Proposition 2.14 for an odd-size skew matrix A the radical vector $\text{rad } A$ is nonzero precisely when $\ker A$ is one-dimensional. Therefore

$$\text{rad } f(T_{S,E}) \neq 0 \iff \dim \ker \beta_f = 1 \iff h^0(E(-p_1 - \cdots - p_n)) = 1.$$

Moreover if these equivalent conditions hold, then the vector $\text{rad } f(T_{S,E})$ spans the 1-dimensional space

$$H^0(E(-p_1 - \cdots - p_n)) = \ker((\text{ev}_1, \dots, \text{ev}_n) : H^0(E) \rightarrow k^{2n}),$$

relative to the basis $S \subset H^0(E)$.

Now by repeated use of Lemma 2.27 we can find points $p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} \in C$ such that $E(-p_1 - \cdots - p_{n-1})$ is H^0 -semistable and $h^0(E(-p_1 - \cdots - p_{n-1})) = 3$.

For a general point $q \in C$ the evaluation map $\text{ev}_q : H^0(E') \rightarrow E'|_q$ is surjective. Since $\dim H^0(E') = 3$ and $\dim E'|_q = 2$, the kernel is one-dimensional, namely

$$\ker(\text{ev}_q) = H^0(E'(-q)).$$

Choose a general p_n . Then $H^0(E'(-p_n))$ is a 1-dimensional space; take a generator $s \neq 0$, so $s(p_n) = 0$. The zero locus of s is finite, hence we may choose a general point p_{n+1} with $s(p_{n+1}) \neq 0$. For such p_{n+1} the space $H^0(E'(-p_{n+1}))$ is again one-dimensional; choose a generator $t \neq 0$, so $t(p_{n+1}) = 0$. Because $s(p_{n+1}) \neq 0$, the sections s and t are not proportional.

Thus we obtain sections $s, t \in H^0(E')$ with $s(p_n) = 0, t(p_{n+1}) = 0$, and s, t linearly independent. Moreover, by H^0 -semistability, two independent global sections cannot land in a rank-1 subsheaf (otherwise its saturation would be a line subbundle with $h^0 \geq 2 > \frac{1}{2}h^0(E')$), so s and t generate a rank-2 subsheaf; in particular, at a general point the fibre is spanned by values of global sections.

These sections are necessarily linearly independent and, by H^0 -semistability, generate a subsheaf of rank 2. Thus if p_n is general, the fibre at this point will be generated by global sections.

Finally we check that with respect to the N points

$$p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}, p_n, p_{n+1}, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}, p_n,$$

the scalar product of the lemma is nonzero. By our choice of $h = \text{ev}_{p_N} = \text{ev}_{p_n}$, we have

$$(\text{rad } f)^t h(T_{E,S}) \text{ rad } f' = \beta_h(s, t) = (s \wedge t)(p_n) \in k.$$

But $s(p_n)$ and $t(p_n)$ are linearly independent in $E|_{p_n}$, so $(s \wedge t)(p_n) \neq 0$. This concludes the proof of the lemma.

□

We have shown that for both even and odd N there exist semiinvariants of positive weight which are nonzero at the Gieseker point $T_{E,S}$. Hence $T_{E,S}$ is semistable. This concludes the proof of Proposition 2.24. \square

2.4 Construction of the moduli space

We are now prepared to prove Theorem 2.1 For this we need to study the $GL(N)$ -orbits in the affine space $\text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ coming from vector bundles via Corollary 10.62.

By identifying $L \cong \mathcal{O}_C(D)$ for some divisor $D \in \text{Div } C$ we can view elements $T \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ as skew-symmetric matrices with entries in the function field $k(C)$; we then observe that the Gieseker points $T_{E,S}$, as matrices over $k(C)$, have rank 2. This is because T is given by the composition $\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \rightarrow E \rightarrow L^{\oplus N}$, and passing to the generic point η of C , we see that the matrix $T : \mathcal{O}_{C,\eta}^{\oplus N} \cong k(C)^N \rightarrow L_\eta \cong k(C)$ has rank 2 over $k(C)$ since E_η is a 2-dimensional vector space over $k(C)$. Geometrically, this is saying that the wedge product $E \otimes E \rightarrow \det E$ is a nondegenerate alternating form on a 2-dimensional space.

Definition 2.29. The set of matrices $T \in \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ of rank ≤ 2 over $k(C)$ is a closed subvariety which we denote by $\text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L)) \subset \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$

Let $x_{ij}^{(\alpha)}$, for $1 \leq i, j \leq N$ and $1 \leq \alpha \leq h^0(L)$, be coordinates in the affine space $\text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$. Then

$$\text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L)) \subset \text{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$$

is defined by

$$\binom{N}{4} h^0(L^2)$$

equations determined by the vanishing of global sections

$$\text{Pfaff} \begin{bmatrix} x_{ij} & x_{ik} & x_{il} \\ x_{jk} & x_{jl} & \\ & x_{kl} & \end{bmatrix} = x_{ij} \circ x_{kl} - x_{ik} \circ x_{jl} + x_{il} \circ x_{jk} \in H^0(L^2),$$

for $1 \leq i < j < k < l \leq N$, and where

$$x_{ij} := (x_{ij}^{(\alpha)})_{1 \leq \alpha \leq h^0(L)} \in H^0(L),$$

and $\circ : H^0(L) \times H^0(L) \rightarrow H^0(L^2)$ is the natural multiplication map.

If $T \neq 0$, then the rank condition is equivalent to saying that the image E of the sheaf homomorphism

$$\langle T \rangle : \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow L^{\oplus N}$$

is a rank 2 vector bundle.

Proposition 2.30 (Smoothness at Gieseker points). Let E be a rank 2 vector bundle with $\det E = L$ and $H^1(E) = 0$. Then:

- (i) $\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ is smooth at each Gieseker point $T_{E,S}$.
- (ii) If E is simple, then the quotient of the tangent space to $\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ at a Gieseker point $T_{E,S}$ by the Lie space $\mathfrak{gl}(N)$ is isomorphic to $H^1(\mathfrak{sl} E)$:

$$T_{T_{E,S}} \mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))/\mathfrak{gl}(N) \cong H^1(\mathfrak{sl} E).$$

Given vector spaces U, V , the space $\mathrm{Hom}(U, V)$ of linear maps $f : U \rightarrow V$ can be viewed as an affine space. For each natural number r , there is then a subset $\mathrm{Hom}_r(U, V) \subset \mathrm{Hom}(U, V)$ consisting of linear maps of rank $\leq r$, defined as a closed subvariety by the vanishing of all the $(r+1) \times (r+1)$ minors.

Lemma 2.31 (Tangent space to rank varieties). Suppose that $f \in \mathrm{Hom}(U, V)$ has rank exactly equal to r . Then the tangent space to $\mathrm{Hom}_r(U, V)$ at f is equal to

$$S_f := \{ h \mid h(\ker f) \subset \mathrm{im} f \} \subset \mathrm{Hom}(U, V).$$

Proof. Choose bases of U and V so that the matrix representing $f : U \rightarrow V$ is in canonical form

$$\mathrm{diag}(1, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0).$$

If $h : U \rightarrow V$ is another linear map, then $f + \varepsilon h$, where $\varepsilon^2 = 0$, $\varepsilon \neq 0$, is represented by a matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $\varepsilon^2 = 0$, the only possible nonzero $(r+1) \times (r+1)$ minors in this matrix are the entries of D (concatenated with the block I_r). Hence the condition that all $(r+1) \times (r+1)$ minors vanish is equivalent to $D = 0$. But this is the case if and only if $h(\ker f) \subset \mathrm{im} f$. \square

In the tangent vector space S_f there are two vector subspaces to consider. One consists of h satisfying $h(\ker f) = 0$, which is equivalent to factoring through an element of $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathrm{im} f, V)$. The other consists of h satisfying $h(U) \subset \mathrm{im} f$, or, in other words, h comes from an element of $\mathrm{Hom}(U, \mathrm{im} f)$. The intersection consists of endomorphisms of $\mathrm{im} f$, and in this way we obtain an exact sequence of vector spaces:

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{End}(\mathrm{im} f) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(\mathrm{im} f, V) \oplus \mathrm{Hom}(U, \mathrm{im} f) \longrightarrow S_f \longrightarrow 0. \quad (10.19)$$

Now suppose that $V = U^\vee$, and consider the subset $\mathrm{Hom}^-(U, U^\vee)$ of skew-symmetric linear maps: those $f : U \rightarrow U^\vee$ that is, equal to minus their transpose (dual) map. Suppose that

$f \in \text{Hom}^-(U, U^\vee)$ has rank $\leq r$. This means that all its $(r+2) \times (r+2)$ Pfaffian minors vanish, and these Pfaffians define a closed subvariety $\text{Hom}_r^-(U, U^\vee) \subset \text{Hom}^-(U, U^\vee)$. The same argument as above gives the following lemma:

Lemma 2.32 (Tangent space to skew-symmetric rank varieties). Suppose that $f : U \rightarrow U^\vee$ is skew-symmetric and has rank equal to r . Then the tangent space to $\text{Hom}_r^-(U, U^\vee)$ at f is equal to

$$S_f^- := \{ h \mid h(\ker f) \subset \text{im } f \} \subset \text{Hom}^-(U, U^\vee).$$

The two subspaces $\{ h \mid h(\ker f) = 0 \}$ and $\{ h \mid h(U) \subset \text{im } f \}$, when the maps f, h are skew-symmetric, are exchanged by taking the transpose; moreover, the intersection

$$\{ h \mid h(\ker f) = 0 \} \cap \{ h \mid h(U) \subset \text{im } f \} \cap \text{Hom}^-(U, U^\vee)$$

is exactly the space of endomorphisms of $\text{im } f$ which preserve a skew-symmetric form. We will denote this space by $\text{End}^-(\text{im } f)$. From (10.19) we obtain an exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{End}^-(\text{im } f) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(U, \text{im } f) \longrightarrow S_f^- \longrightarrow 0. \quad (10.20)$$

Remark 2.33. When $r = 2$, the space of endomorphisms preserving a skew-symmetric form is isomorphic to the special linear Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_2(k)$.

Suppose $g \in \text{GL}(V)$ preserves a nondegenerate skew-symmetric form $\omega : V \times V \rightarrow k$. Then $g \in \text{Sp}(V, \omega) = \{g \in \text{GL}(V) \mid g^t J g = J\}$ where J is the matrix of ω in some basis.

Taking the derivative at the identity, we find that the Lie algebra

$$\mathfrak{sp}(V, \omega) = \{X \in \text{End}(V) \mid X^t J + JX = 0\}$$

When $\dim V = 2$, we can take $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and the condition becomes $X^t J + JX = 0$ which is equivalent to $\text{tr}(X) = 0$. Thus $\mathfrak{sp}(2, k) \cong \mathfrak{sl}_2(k)$.

We will need the following functorial characterization of smoothness.

Definition 2.34. An Artin ring over k is a finitely generated ring containing k which satisfies the following equivalent conditions.

1. R is finite-dimensional as a vector space over k .
2. R has only finitely many maximal ideals, and these are all nilpotent.

It turns out that every Artin ring is a finite sum of local Artin rings,

Lemma 2.35. For a variety X the following properties are equivalent.

1. X is nonsingular.
2. For any surjective homomorphism of Artin local rings $f : A' \rightarrow A$ the map

$$X(A') \rightarrow X(A)$$

is surjective.

Proof. Come back to this later. \square

Proof of Proposition 2.30.

- (ii) Let E be a simple rank 2 vector bundle with Gieseker point $T = T_{E,S} \in \text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$. We apply Lemma 2.32 to the map

$$\langle T \rangle : \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow L^{\oplus N}$$

on stalks at the generic point, whose image is E . This determines a subbundle

$$S_T^- := \{ h \mid h(\ker \langle T \rangle) \subset E \} \subset \text{Hom}^-(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, L^{\oplus N}) \cong L^{\oplus N(N-1)/2}.$$

The tangent space to $\text{Alt}_{N,2}(L_{\text{gen}})$ at $\langle T \rangle_{\text{gen}}$ is the space of rational sections of S_T^- , and that of $\text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ is $H^0(S_T^-)$. Corresponding to (10.20), we have an exact sequence of vector bundles on C :

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{sl}(E) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E) \longrightarrow S_T^- \longrightarrow 0.$$

But $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E) \cong E^{\oplus N}$ while $H^1(E) = 0$ by hypothesis, and so taking global sections gives an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H^0(\mathfrak{sl}E) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E) \longrightarrow H^0(S_T^-) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathfrak{sl}E) \longrightarrow 0.$$

The term $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E)$ is the tangent space to the $GL(N)$ -orbit of the Gieseker point $T_{E,S}$ and identifies with the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}(N)$.

This is because the $GL(N)$ -action on the space of marked matrices is given by changing the ordered basis S ; if $g \in GL(N)$ then $S' = g \cdot S$ and $T_{E,S'} = g \cdot T_{E,S}$. Thus we get the orbit map

$$\alpha : GL(N) \longrightarrow \text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L)), \quad \alpha(g) = g \cdot T_{E,S},$$

and the orbit $\mathcal{O} = GL(N) \cdot T_{E,S}$ equals $\text{Im}(\alpha)$. The tangent space to the orbit at $T_{E,S}$ is the image of the differential at the identity,

$$T_{T_{E,S}} \mathcal{O} = \text{Im}(d\alpha_{\text{id}}) \subset T_{T_{E,S}} \text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L)).$$

Infinitesimally, an element $A \in \mathfrak{gl}(N) = T_{\text{id}} GL(N)$ acts by $g_\varepsilon = I + \varepsilon A$ ($\varepsilon^2 = 0$) sending the basis $S = (s_1, \dots, s_N)$ to

$$S_\varepsilon = (s_1 + \varepsilon \sum_j A_{j1} s_j, \dots, s_N + \varepsilon \sum_j A_{jN} s_j).$$

Hence the first-order variation of the i th basis vector is

$$\delta s_i = \sum_j A_{ji} s_j,$$

and the collection $(\delta s_1, \dots, \delta s_N)$ defines an element of $H^0(E)^{\oplus N} \cong \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E)$. In this way the differential

$$d\alpha_{\text{id}} : \mathfrak{gl}(N) \longrightarrow T_{T_{E,S}} \text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$$

factors through the natural map

$$\mathfrak{gl}(N) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E) \longrightarrow H^0(S_T^-) = T_{T_{E,S}} \text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L)),$$

so that $T_{T_{E,S}} \mathcal{O}$ is exactly the image of $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E)$ inside $H^0(S_T^-)$ coming from the infinitesimal change of basis.

Putting this together with the exact sequence (10.20) on global sections, we obtain the long exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H^0(\mathfrak{sl}E) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E) \longrightarrow H^0(S_T^-) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathfrak{sl}E) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Finally, if E is simple then $H^0(\mathfrak{sl}E) = 0$. Identifying $H^0(S_T^-) = T_{T_{E,S}} \text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ and observing that the image of $\mathfrak{gl}(N)$ in $H^0(S_T^-)$ equals the image of $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E)$ (the infinitesimal orbit), we conclude

$$T_{T_{E,S}} \text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L)) / T_{T_{E,S}} \mathcal{O} \cong H^1(\mathfrak{sl}E).$$

as desired.

- (i) We use the functorial characterization of smoothness as in the lemma above. Let $A' \rightarrow A$ be a surjective homomorphism of Artin local rings with maximal ideals $\mathfrak{n}', \mathfrak{n}$. To show that $\text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ is smooth at the Gieseker matrix T , it is enough to show any deformation of T over an Artinian A lifts along a small extension $A' \twoheadrightarrow A$. We may assume $\dim_k \ker f = 1$ so let ε span $\ker f$.

Let T be an A -point of $\text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ whose reduction modulo \mathfrak{n} is the Gieseker point $T_{E,S}$. The matrix T can be expressed as

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \wedge s_2 & s_1 \wedge s_3 & \cdots & s_1 \wedge s_N \\ s_2 \wedge s_3 & \cdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ & & & s_{N-1} \wedge s_N \end{bmatrix}$$

for some rational sections $s_i \in E_{\text{gen}} \otimes_k A$. Since this is an A -valued point of $\text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$, the entries $a_{ij} := s_i \wedge s_j$ belong to $H^0(L \otimes_k A)$. Since f is surjective, we can lift each s_i to an element $s'_i \in E_{\text{gen}} \otimes_k A'$ and each a_{ij} to an element $a'_{ij} \in H^0(L \otimes_k A')$ since tensoring by a finite dimensional vector space is exact, preserving the skew-symmetry since if the lift for a_{ij} is chosen arbitrarily then we can set $a'_{ji} = -a'_{ij}$.

The matrix

$$(s'_i \wedge s'_j - a'_{ij})_{1 \leq i,j \leq N} \quad (10.21)$$

measures the failure of the lifts a'_{ij} to equal the wedge products of the lifts s'_i . It determines a rational section of $\text{Hom}^-(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, L^{\oplus N}) \otimes_k A'$, and since this section vanishes when we apply f , every entry actually lies in the subspace $L \otimes_k \ker f = L \otimes_k k\varepsilon$. In other words, it is a rational section of

$$\text{Hom}^-(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, L^{\oplus N}) \otimes_k \ker f = \text{Hom}^-(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, L^{\oplus N})_\varepsilon.$$

We want this section to be everywhere regular so that the lifts a'_{ij} equal the wedge products $s'_i \wedge s'_j$. We arrange this as follows.

Its principal part is $(s'_i \wedge s'_j)_{1 \leq i,j \leq N}$ and is contained in $S_T^- \otimes_k A'$. It follows that at each point $p \in C$ this matrix determines a principal part in the vector bundle $S_T^- \otimes_k \ker f$. One checks that $H^1(S_T^-) = 0$ from the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{sl}(E) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E) \longrightarrow S_T^- \longrightarrow 0$$

and the corresponding long exact sequence in cohomology, together with the fact that $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}, E) \cong E^{\oplus N}$ has vanishing H^1 using that $H^1(E) = 0$ by hypothesis.

Therefore, these principal parts come from a global rational section. In other words, there exist

$$s''_1, \dots, s''_N \in E_{\text{gen}}$$

such that (10.21) is everywhere the principal part of

$$((\bar{s}_i + s''_i \varepsilon) \wedge (\bar{s}_j + s''_j \varepsilon) - (\bar{s}_i \wedge \bar{s}_j))_{1 \leq i,j \leq N},$$

where \bar{s}_i is the reduction of s_i modulo \mathfrak{n} . Hence, if we set

$$T' = ((s'_i + s''_i \varepsilon) \wedge (s'_j + s''_j \varepsilon))_{1 \leq i,j \leq N},$$

then T' has entries in $H^0(L \otimes_k A')$, in particular everywhere regular, and T' is an A' -valued point of $\text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ lifting T .

□

Proposition 2.36 (Vanishing of H^1). If E is a semistable vector bundle with $\mu(E) > 2g - 2$, or if E is stable and $\mu(E) \geq 2g - 2$, then $H^1(E) = 0$.

Proof. By Serre duality, it suffices to show that there is no nonzero homomorphism

$$E \longrightarrow \Omega_C,$$

where Ω_C is the canonical line bundle on C . If $\phi : E \rightarrow \Omega_C$ is nonzero, then $\text{im}(\phi)$ is a nonzero subsheaf of Ω_C .

Since Ω_C is a line bundle, the image is a line subbundle, so

$$\text{im}(\phi) \cong \Omega_C(-D) \quad \text{for some effective divisor } D \geq 0.$$

Thus ϕ factors as

$$E \twoheadrightarrow Q \hookrightarrow \Omega_C,$$

where $Q := \text{im}(\phi)$ is a quotient line bundle of E . Moreover

$$\deg Q = \deg (\Omega_C(-D)) = 2g - 2 - \deg D \leq 2g - 2,$$

which contradicts the hypothesis $\mu(E) > 2g - 2$. Hence no nonzero map ϕ exists. \square

Proposition 2.37 (Generation by global sections). If E is semistable and $\mu(E) > 2g - 1$, or if E is stable and $\mu(E) \geq 2g - 1$, then E is generated by global sections.

Proof. By the previous proposition, $H^1(E(-p)) = 0$ for every point $p \in C$. It follows that, for every positive divisor $D \geq 0$, the restricted principal part map

$$H^0(E(D - p)) \longrightarrow E(D - p)/E(-p)$$

is surjective. In particular, taking $D = p$ shows that the evaluation map

$$H^0(E) \longrightarrow E/E(-p)$$

is surjective at every point $p \in C$. \square

2.5 Proof of the main theorem

We now take our fixed line bundle L to have degree $\geq 4g - 1$, and we consider the action of $\text{GL}(N)$ on $\text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$.

Suppose that $E \in SU_C(2, L)$. Then by Proposition 2.36 we have $H^1(E) = 0$, so the orbit $\text{GL}(N) \cdot T_{E,S}$ of a Gieseker point depends only on E and not on the marking S . By Proposition 2.37, moreover, E is generated by global sections and is therefore recovered up to isomorphism from its Gieseker points by Proposition 2.17.

And by Propositions ?? and 2.24, the Gieseker points of E are semistable for the action of $\text{GL}(N)$.

Conversely, suppose that $T \in \text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ is a semistable point for the $GL(N)$ -action. The columns of T are vectors in $H^0(L)^{\oplus N}$, and as in Proposition 9.63 in the line bundle case we can show the following.

Lemma 2.38 (Linear independence of columns). If $T \in \text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ is semistable, then the N columns of T are linearly independent vectors in $H^0(L)^{\oplus N}$ over k .

Proof. Suppose not. Then by a suitable change of basis (that is, by moving within the $GL(N)$ -orbit) we can assume that the first row and column of T are zero:

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \end{pmatrix}.$$

Consider the action of the 1-parameter subgroup

$$t \mapsto g(t) := \begin{pmatrix} t^{-N+1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & t & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & t \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}(N).$$

Then

$$g(t)Tg(t)^t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & t^2* & \cdots & t^2* \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & t^2* & \cdots & t^2* \end{pmatrix}.$$

Letting $t \rightarrow 0$ shows that the origin lies in the closure of the $SL(N)$ -orbit of T . Therefore T is unstable. \square

Proposition 2.39 (Properties of bundles from semistable Gieseker points). Suppose that $\deg L \geq 4g-2$ and that $T \in \text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ is semistable for the action of $GL(N)$. Then $E := \text{Im}\langle T \rangle \subset L^{\oplus N}$ satisfies:

- (i) $H^1(E) = 0$;
- (ii) $\det E \cong L$;
- (iii) E is semistable.

Proof.

1. Let $V \subset H^0(E)$ be the space of global sections coming from the surjection $\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \rightarrow E$. Lemma 10.80 implies that $\dim V = N$, and, in particular, that $h^0(E) \geq N$. By Serre duality, the vanishing of $H^1(E)$ implies that there is a nonzero homomorphism $f : E \rightarrow \Omega_C$, and this induces a linear map

$$V \longrightarrow H^0(\Omega_C).$$

Since $\dim H^0(\Omega_C) = g$, the kernel of this map then has dimension at least

$$N - g \geq g,$$

and so, letting $M := \ker(f) \subset E$, we have

$$\dim(H^0(M) \cap V) \geq \frac{N}{2}.$$

Recall that we showed if for some line subbundle $M \subset E$,

$$\dim(H^0(M) \cap V) > \frac{N}{2},$$

then the Gieseker matrix T is unstable under the $GL(N)$ -action. Here S is the chosen basis giving the map $\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \rightarrow E$, and V is the image of $H^0(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N})$ in $H^0(E)$, and $M = \ker(f)$ is a line subbundle of E .

But we assumed at the beginning that T is semistable under $GL(N)$. Therefore it is impossible that $H^1(E) \neq 0$.

2. Consider the bilinear pairing

$$\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \times \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow L, \quad (u, v) \longmapsto u^t T v.$$

This is skew-symmetric and vanishes if u or $v \in \ker\langle T \rangle$, and hence defines a sheaf homomorphism

$$\wedge^2 E \longrightarrow L.$$

Now recall there are only maps of line bundles from lower to higher degree. Also, note that any nonzero map of line bundles $A \rightarrow B$ of the same degree is an isomorphism. This is because

$$0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A/B$$

where A/B is torsion sheaf whose degree is equal to the sum of the lengths at the support points, so if $\deg A = \deg B$ then $A/B = 0$ and the map is an isomorphism.

Thus to show that it is an isomorphism, it is enough to check that $\deg L \leq \deg E$.

$$\deg L - 2g + 2 = N \leq h^0(E),$$

while by part (i) we have $H^1(E) = 0$, so that

$$h^0(E) = \deg E - 2g + 2,$$

and we are done.

3. By construction T is a Gieseker point of the vector bundle E , and so semistability follows from Propositions 2.23 and 2.24. \square

Lemma 2.40 (Finite stabilizers of stable bundles). Suppose that $H^1(E) = 0$, that E is generated by global sections, and that E is simple. Given a marking S and a matrix $X \in GL(N)$,

$$X T_{E,S} X^t = T_{E,S} \quad \text{if and only if} \quad X = \pm I_N.$$

Proof. The hypothesis $X T_{E,S} X^t = T_{E,S}$ is equivalent to the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} & \xrightarrow{\langle T_{E,S} \rangle} & L^{\oplus N} \\ X^t \downarrow & & \downarrow X \\ \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} & \xrightarrow{\langle T_{E,S} \rangle} & L^{\oplus N}. \end{array}$$

This diagram determines an endomorphism ϕ of E , and the assumption that E is simple implies that $\phi = c \text{id}_E$ for some $c \in k$. But then $X = X^t = c \cdot I_N$, and in particular $c^2 = 1$. Thus $X = \pm I_N$. \square

Proof of Theorem ??. To construct the moduli space

$$\text{Alt}_{N,2}^{ss}(H^0(L))//GL(N)$$

as a projective GIT quotient we consider the graded semiinvariant ring with respect to the character $\chi : GL(N) \rightarrow k^*$, choosing $\chi = \det$.

$$R = \bigoplus_{m \geq 0} H^0(\text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L)), \mathcal{O}(m))^{GL(N), \chi^m}.$$

However, this argument is a little subtle since the ring R might not be an integral domain, because strictly semistable points create multiple components. So one needs a result guaranteeing that Proj still gives an algebraic variety (or a disjoint union of such).

Lemma 2.41. If X^{ss} is smooth, then the Proj quotient exists as a disjoint union of varieties. We do not need R to be integrally closed or irreducible.

Proof. Follows from the general theory of GIT quotients. \square

The smoothness follows from Proposition 2.39, which guarantees the condition $H^1(E) = 0$, together with Proposition 2.30.

Now consider the open set

$$\text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N)$$

of stable orbits. First note that, for each stable Gieseker point T , the vector bundle $E = \text{im}\langle T \rangle$ is stable. This follows from Corollary 2.22 and the proof of Proposition 2.23.

Conversely, if E is stable as a vector bundle, then it is simple, and so by Lemma 2.40 its Gieseker points T have a finite stabiliser and hence are stable for the $GL(N)$ -action. We therefore arrive at a bijection:

$$SU_C(2, L) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N).$$

By Lemma 2.40, moreover under the action

$$GL(N)/\{\pm I_N\} \curvearrowright \text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L)),$$

all orbits are free and closed. The stabilizer of any point is exactly $\{\pm I_N\}$, and so dividing by this subgroup makes the action free. Orbits are closed because stable points have closed orbits in GIT.

Proposition 2.42. If an affine variety X is nonsingular at every point of a free closed orbit $G \cdot x$, then the affine quotient $X//G$ is nonsingular at the image point, with dimension = $\dim X - \dim G$.

Proof. Follows from the general theory of GIT quotients. \square

Applying the above proposition to the open set $\text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))$ with the free action of

$$G' = GL(N)/\{\pm I_N\}$$

, we see that the quotient

$$\text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))/G'$$

is nonsingular since $\text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))$ is nonsingular by Proposition 2.30. But note that

$$\text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))/G' \cong \text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N)$$

since $\{\pm I_N\}$ acts trivially. Thus $SU_C(2, L)$ is nonsingular.

Moreover, when E is stable,

$$\dim H^1(\mathfrak{sl}(E)) = 3g - 3$$

This follows from Riemann-Roch for vector bundles and the fact that $H^0(\mathfrak{sl}(E)) = 0$ for stable E . More generally, if E is simple, then the only endomorphisms of E are scalars, so $H^0(\mathfrak{sl}(E)) = 0$ and $\dim H^0(\text{End}(E)) = 1$, and in particular every stable bundle is simple.

This proves parts (i) and (ii). For part (iii) we note that when $\deg L$ is odd, stability and semistability of E are equivalent. \square

3 The Picard functor

Definition 3.1. A functor $\mathcal{F} : (\text{Schemes}/k)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ is representable if there exists a scheme M over k and a natural isomorphism of functors

$$\mathcal{F} \cong \text{Hom}_k(-, M)$$

The scheme M is called a **fine moduli space** for the functor \mathcal{F} .

For many moduli problems, a fine moduli space does not exist. Mumford introduced the more relaxed notion of a best approximation to a moduli functor, and a more refined version of this called the coarse moduli space.

Definition 3.2. Given a functor $\mathcal{F} : (\text{Schemes}/k)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$, a scheme M over k is called a **best approximation** to \mathcal{F} if there exists a natural transformation of functors

$$\phi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(-, M)$$

such that for any scheme N over k and any natural transformation $\psi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(-, N)$, there exists a unique morphism $f : M \rightarrow N$ such that $\psi = f \circ \phi$.

If in addition for any algebraically closed field extension K/k , the map

$$\phi(K) : \mathcal{F}(K) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(\text{Spec } K, M)$$

is a bijection, then M is called a **coarse moduli space** for the functor \mathcal{F} .

It is clear that fine implies coarse, and best approximation implies unique.

Remark 3.3. The second condition is meant to test bijectivity on the level of geometric points. If you only checked k -points for a non-algebraically-closed k , you could get false failures of surjectivity just because some polynomial has no k -rational root, not because the moduli problem is wrong. To show a scheme is not a coarse moduli space, it suffices to exhibit one algebraically closed extension K where bijection fails. In practice you take $K = \bar{k}$.

Example 3.4. Take $G = \mathbf{G}_m$ acting on $X = \mathbb{A}^2 = \text{Spec } k[x, y]$ by $t \cdot (x, y) = (tx, t^{-1}y)$. Then

$$k[x, y]^G = k[xy], \quad \text{so} \quad X//G \cong \text{Spec } k[xy] \cong \mathbb{A}^1,$$

with quotient map $(x, y) \mapsto xy$. The failure of this map to be a coarse moduli space is non-injectivity of

$$X(K)/G(K) \rightarrow (X//G)(K), \quad (x, y) \mapsto xy$$

because many distinct orbits land on the same invariant value $xy = 0$. Note that upon choosing a linearization of \mathcal{O}_X (in particular the trivial character $\chi = 1$), the semistable locus is $X^{ss} = D(xy)$

and since all orbits in $D(xy)$ are closed and free, $X^{ss} = X^s$. Thus the stable locus is $D(xy)$, and the map $X^s/G \rightarrow X^s/\!/G$ is given by $(x, y) \mapsto xy \neq 0$, which is now a bijection on K -points for any algebraically closed K/k . Thus the stable quotient is a coarse moduli space for the stable locus.

Example 3.5. Suppose that a reductive group G acts on an affine variety $X = \text{Spec } R$. Then the functor of points

$$\mathcal{F} : (\text{Schemes}/k)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \text{Sets}, \quad S \mapsto X(S)/G(S)$$

is best approximated by the affine GIT quotient $X \rightarrow X/\!/G$ induced by the inclusion of invariant rings $R^G \hookrightarrow R$. Moreover, the stable quotient X^s/G is a coarse moduli space for the quotient functor X^s/G .

Remark 3.6. The coarse quotient X^s/G is a fine moduli space if and only if the G -action on X^s is free. In general, finite stabilizers give a Deligne–Mumford stack $[X^s/G]$ whose coarse moduli space is X^s/G ; the obstruction to the existence of a universal family is exactly the nontrivial stabilizer groups.

3.1 Cohomology modules and direct images

Let A be a finitely generated algebra over k . We shall consider the extension $A \otimes_k k(C)$ of A , extending coefficients from k to the function field $k(C)$. Also, we denote by $A \otimes_k \mathcal{O}_C$ the elementary sheaf on C defined by the ring extensions

$$U \longmapsto A \otimes_k \mathcal{O}_C(U).$$

The pair of topological space C and the elementary sheaf $A \otimes_k \mathcal{O}_C$ we denote by C_A .

Definition 3.7. A **vector bundle** on C_A is an elementary sheaf \mathcal{E} of $A \otimes_k \mathcal{O}_C$ -modules satisfying the following conditions:

- (i) The total set (denoted \mathcal{E}_{gen}) is a locally free $A \otimes_k k(C)$ -module.
- (ii) If $U \subset C$ is an affine open set, then $\mathcal{E}(U)$ is a locally free $A \otimes_k \mathcal{O}_C(U)$ -module.

In the case $A = k$, of course, \mathcal{E} is nothing but a vector bundle on the curve C . In what follows we will only consider A -modules of finite rank. Since the rank of a locally free module is locally constant, this number depends only on the connected component of $\text{Spec } A$.

A vector bundle \mathcal{E} on C_A associates to each point $t \in \text{Spm } A$ (corresponding to a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset A$) a vector bundle \mathcal{E}_t on C (by pull-back via $\text{Spm } A/\mathfrak{m} \hookrightarrow \text{Spm } A$), and we can observe that this correspondence does not change if \mathcal{E} is replaced with $\mathcal{E} \otimes_A M$ for any invertible A -module M .

Definition 3.8.

- (i) Two vector bundles $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}'$ on C_A are **equivalent** if

$$\mathcal{E}' \cong \mathcal{E} \otimes_A M$$

for some invertible A -module M .

- (ii) By an **algebraic family of vector bundles on C parametrised by $\mathrm{Spm}\, A$** we mean an equivalence class (in the sense of (i)) of vector bundles on C_A .

The set of families of line bundles parametrised by $\mathrm{Spm}\, A$ becomes a group under a tensor product, and this group is just

$$\mathrm{Pic}\, C_A / \mathrm{Pic}\, A.$$

Furthermore, given a ring homomorphism $f : A \rightarrow A'$, the pullback of a family via $\mathrm{Spm}\, A' \rightarrow \mathrm{Spm}\, A$ is well defined (if \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}' are equivalent, then so are $\mathcal{E} \otimes_A A'$ and $\mathcal{E}' \otimes_A A'$), and the pullback of families of line bundles is a group homomorphism

$$\otimes f : \mathrm{Pic}\, C_A / \mathrm{Pic}\, A \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pic}\, C_{A'} / \mathrm{Pic}\, A', \quad \mathcal{L} \longmapsto \mathcal{L} \otimes_A A'.$$

If $g : A' \rightarrow A''$ is another ring homomorphism, then this operation satisfies

$$(\otimes g)(\otimes f) = \otimes(gf).$$

Definition 3.9. The covariant functor

$$\mathrm{Pic}_C : \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{finitely generated} \\ \text{rings over } k \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \{\text{groups}\}$$

which assigns

$$A \longmapsto \mathrm{Pic}\, C_A / \mathrm{Pic}\, A$$

is called the **Picard functor** for the curve C .

Given a family of line bundles $\mathcal{L} \in \mathrm{Pic}\, C_A / \mathrm{Pic}\, A$, the degree of $\mathcal{L}|_{C \times t}$ is constant on connected components of $\mathrm{Spm}\, A$ (Corollary 11.20). We will denote by $\mathrm{Pic}_C^d \subset \mathrm{Pic}_C$ the subfunctor which assigns families of line bundles of degree d .

3.2 Construction of the Jacobian

Fix a curve C of genus g and an integer $d \in \mathbb{Z}$. We are going to construct in this section a g -dimensional nonsingular projective variety, the Jacobian of C , whose underlying set is $\mathrm{Pic}^d C$, the set of isomorphism classes of line bundles on C of degree d .

(a) Some preliminaries

We will assume throughout this section that $d \geq 2g$, and we fix a line bundle $L \in \text{Pic}^{2d} C$. We note that every line bundle $\xi \in \text{Pic}^d C$ has the following properties:

- (i) $H^1(\xi) = 0$.
- (ii) ξ is generated by global sections.
- (iii) $\dim H^0(\xi) = d + 1 - g =: N > g$.

We set $\widehat{\xi} := L \otimes \xi^{-1} \in \text{Pic}^d C$ and note that $\widehat{\xi}$ also has all of the properties (i)–(iii). The key tool in the algebraic construction of the Jacobian is the multiplication map

$$H^0(\xi) \times H^0(\widehat{\xi}) \longrightarrow H^0(L), \quad (s, t) \longmapsto st.$$

Definition 3.10. Given a line bundle $\xi \in \text{Pic}^d C$, a pair (S, T) consisting of a basis $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_N\}$ of $H^0(\xi)$ and a basis $T = \{t_1, \dots, t_N\}$ of $H^0(\widehat{\xi})$ is called a **double marking** of ξ .

Given a line bundle $\xi \in \text{Pic}^d C$ and a double marking (S, T) , we introduce the following $N \times N$ matrix with entries in $H^0(L)$:

$$\Psi(\xi, S, T) := \begin{pmatrix} s_1 t_1 & \cdots & s_1 t_N \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ s_N t_1 & \cdots & s_N t_N \end{pmatrix}.$$

If we fix a rational section of L , then $\Psi(\xi, S, T)$ can be viewed as a matrix of rank 1 over the function field $k(C)$.

Definition 3.11. We denote by $\text{Mat}_N(H^0(L))$ the set of $N \times N$ matrices with entries in $H^0(L)$. The subset of matrices of rank 1 over $k(C)$, or equivalently, those for which all 2×2 minors vanish, is denoted by

$$\text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L)).$$

Proposition 3.12. Given a matrix $\Psi \in \text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L))$, the following two conditions are equivalent.

- (1) The N rows and the N columns of Ψ are linearly independent over k .
- (2) $\Psi = \Psi(\xi, S, T)$ for some $\xi \in \text{Pic}^d C$ and some double marking (S, T) .

Moreover, the line bundle ξ is the image $\xi \subset L^{\oplus N}$ of the sheaf homomorphism determined by Ψ ,

$$\langle \Psi \rangle : \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow L^{\oplus N}.$$

Proof. (2) \Rightarrow (1) is clear, so we will show (1) \Rightarrow (2).

Given a matrix

$$\Psi = (\psi_{ij}) \in \text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L)).$$

This means:

1. Each entry ψ_{ij} is a global section of L .
2. After restricting to the generic point η of C , $\psi_{ij,\eta} \in L_\eta \cong k(C)$, so $\Psi_\eta \in \text{Mat}_N(k(C))$ and $\text{rank}_{k(C)}(\Psi_\eta) = 1$.

Separately, hypothesis (1) of the proposition says the N rows and N columns are k -linearly independent as vectors in $H^0(L)^{\oplus N}$. That is a condition in the k -vector space of global sections, not over $k(C)$.

Step 1. Construct ξ as an image sheaf, and show it is a line bundle

Let

$$\langle \Psi \rangle : \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow L^{\oplus N}$$

be the sheaf morphism whose matrix of global sections is Ψ . Define

$$\xi := \text{im} \langle \Psi \rangle \subset L^{\oplus N}.$$

Now look at the generic fiber. At η ,

$$\langle \Psi \rangle_\eta : k(C)^N \rightarrow k(C)^N$$

has rank 1, so ξ_η is a 1-dimensional $k(C)$ -subspace of $k(C)^N$. Thus ξ is a torsion-free sheaf of rank 1. On a smooth curve, torsion-free rank 1 sheaves are line bundles. So ξ is a line bundle on C .

Step 2. Use row/column independence to get $h^0(\xi) \geq N$ and $h^0(\widehat{\xi}) \geq N$

You have a surjection of sheaves

$$\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N} \twoheadrightarrow \xi.$$

Taking global sections gives a k -linear map

$$k^N = H^0(\mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}) \longrightarrow H^0(\xi).$$

Concretely, the standard basis vector e_i maps to the i -th column of Ψ , viewed as an N -tuple of global sections of L , then projected into $\xi \subset L^{\oplus N}$.

If the columns of Ψ are k -linearly independent in $H^0(L)^{\oplus N}$, then these N sections of ξ are k -linearly independent. Hence

$$h^0(\xi) \geq N.$$

Similarly, considering the transpose picture (or dually the map $(L^{-1})^{\oplus N} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus N}$) and using row independence gives

$$h^0(\widehat{\xi}) \geq N$$

for $\widehat{\xi} := L \otimes \xi^{-1}$.

Step 3. Deduce $H^1(\xi) = 0$ and the degree bound $\deg \xi \geq d$

From Step 2: $h^0(\xi) \geq N > g$. The standard fact which follows from Riemann–Roch and Serre duality is if a line bundle M has $h^0(M) > g$, then $H^1(M) = 0$.

So $H^1(\xi) = 0$. Then Riemann–Roch gives

$$h^0(\xi) = \deg \xi + 1 - g.$$

Thus

$$\deg \xi = h^0(\xi) + g - 1 \geq N + g - 1 = d.$$

Apply the same argument to $\widehat{\xi} := L \otimes \xi^{-1}$. You get $h^0(\widehat{\xi}) \geq N > g$, hence $H^1(\widehat{\xi}) = 0$, hence

$$\deg(\widehat{\xi}) \geq N + g - 1 = d.$$

But $\deg(\widehat{\xi}) = \deg L - \deg \xi = 2d - \deg \xi$. So

$$2d - \deg \xi \geq d \Rightarrow \deg \xi \leq d.$$

It follows that $\deg \xi = d$ and thus $\xi \in \text{Pic}^d(C)$.

Step 5. Reconstruct the double marking (S, T) and the equality $\Psi = \Psi(\xi, S, T)$

Now you know $\xi \in \text{Pic}^d$ and $\widehat{\xi} \in \text{Pic}^d$, so by the preliminary facts,

$$h^0(\xi) = h^0(\widehat{\xi}) = N, \quad \text{and both are generated by global sections.}$$

At the generic point, rank 1 implies a factorization

$$\Psi_\eta = f \cdot g^t$$

with $f, g \in k(C)^N$. The f_i, g_j are only defined up to $f \mapsto uf$, $g \mapsto u^{-1}g$ with $u \in k(C)^\times$, and they can have poles.

You then choose ξ (equivalently an effective divisor D with $\xi = \mathcal{O}_C(D)$) so that the poles of the f_i 's are absorbed into ξ :

$$s_i := f_i \cdot 1_D \in H^0(\xi) \quad (\text{regular everywhere}).$$

With that choice, the complementary twist is forced:

$$\widehat{\xi} := L \otimes \xi^{-1},$$

and then the g_j 's become regular sections of $\widehat{\xi}$ (after the same normalization), so that

$$\Psi_{ij} = s_i t_j \in H^0(L).$$

Finally, the k -linear independence of rows/columns forces these N sections to be linearly independent in $H^0(\xi)$ and $H^0(\widehat{\xi})$, hence they are bases S, T . Then by construction

$$\Psi_{ij} = s_i t_j,$$

so $\Psi = \Psi(\xi, S, T)$. \square

The space of matrices $\text{Mat}_N(H^0(L))$ is a vector space over k isomorphic to the direct sum of N^2 copies of $H^0(L)$, and the general linear group $GL(N)$ acts on this space by left and right multiplication. In particular, this gives an action of the direct product $GL(N) \times GL(N)$, under which the image of the group homomorphism

$$\mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow GL(N) \times GL(N), \quad t \longmapsto (tI_N, t^{-1}I_N)$$

acts trivially. We therefore consider the cokernel

$$GL(N, N) := GL(N) \times GL(N)/\mathbb{G}_m.$$

Note that, since $GL(N)$ is linearly reductive, so is $GL(N, N)$. As a representation of $GL(N, N)$ the space $\text{Mat}_N(H^0(L))$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of $\dim H^0(L)$ copies of the space $\text{Mat}_N(k)$ of square matrices over k . This can be viewed as an affine space \mathbb{A}^n , where

$$n = N^2 \dim H^0(L),$$

and $\text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L))$ as a closed subvariety. In particular, $\text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L))$ is an affine variety (or, more precisely, each irreducible component is an affine variety, and the discussion below applies to each irreducible component) and is preserved by the action of $GL(N, N)$. This action is of ray type.

The set of matrices Ψ satisfying the linear independence condition (1) in Proposition 9.56 forms an open set

$$\mathcal{U}(L) \subset \text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L)),$$

which is therefore a parameter space for double-marked line bundles (ξ, S, T) of degree d . Moreover, the open set $\mathcal{U}(L)$ is preserved by the action of $GL(N, N)$.

Proposition 3.13 (Proposition 9.58). Matrices $\Psi, \Psi' \in \mathcal{U}(L)$ give isomorphic line bundles ξ, ξ' if and only if they belong to the same $GL(N, N)$ -orbit.

This identifies the set $\text{Pic}^d C$ with the space of $GL(N, N)$ -orbits in $\mathcal{U}(L) \subset \text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L))$. We are going to take the projective GIT quotient of $\text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L))$ by $GL(N, N)$ to construct a coarse moduli space for the Picard functor Pic_C^d . We need to spell out a linearization of the action. We fix the character $\chi : GL(N, N) \rightarrow k^*$ induced by

$$(A, B) \mapsto \det(A) \det(B)$$

Moreover let $SL(N, N)$ be the kernel of this character. It turns out that with respect to this character, we have

$$\text{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L)) = \text{Mat}_{N,1}^{ss}(H^0(L)) = \mathcal{U}(L)$$

Moreover, one can identify the tangent space at each point of $\mathcal{U}(L)$ as the space of first order deformations of the corresponding line bundle, controlled by $H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) = k^g$. In particular, $\mathcal{U}(L)$ is nonsingular of dimension g .

The Proj GIT quotient is built from a graded ring of semiinvariants. That graded ring can fail to be an integral domain (several components, strictly semistable behavior). However, when the semistable locus is smooth, the Proj quotient still exists as a disjoint union of varieties.

A smooth scheme is regular, hence reduced. It also implies that each local ring is a domain. From that you get: distinct irreducible components cannot meet. Hence a regular scheme is a disjoint union of its irreducible components. Therefore, if a connected component is regular, it is integral because it cannot contain two disjoint nonempty opens.

In GIT the quotient is built affine-locally from invariants, and for reductive G invariants behave well with reducedness. If A is reduced and G is linearly reductive (in characteristic 0, reductive suffices), then A^G is reduced because the Reynolds operator splits $A^G \hookrightarrow A$. So you do not accidentally create nilpotents in the quotient ring.

Therefore the projective GIT quotient is a projective variety. In this case, since all points are stable, the quotient is a good quotient in the sense that its points correspond one-to-one to the orbits of the group action.

Theorem 3.14. The projective GIT quotient

$$\text{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N, N) = \text{Proj } k[\text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L))]^{SL(N, N)}$$

is a projective variety whose underlying set is in natural bijection with $\text{Pic}^d C$.

Remark 3.15. Note that in general for any reductive G and character χ ,

$$\bigoplus_{m \geq 0} k[X]^{G, \chi^m} \cong k[X]^{\ker \chi}$$

as a graded ring, and the projective quotient can be written using either description.

Remark 3.16 (The stable quotient as a geometric quotient). Let G be a reductive group acting on a projective variety X with a fixed linearization. Then there are open subsets

$$X^s \subset X^{ss} \subset X$$

of stable and semistable points. A fundamental theorem of GIT asserts that the quotient

$$\pi : X^s \longrightarrow X^s/G$$

exists and is a **geometric quotient**. Concretely, this means:

- (i) (**Orbit fibers**) $\pi(x) = \pi(x')$ if and only if x' lies in the G -orbit of x . In particular, the points of X^s/G are in bijection with G -orbits in X^s .
- (ii) (**Topological quotient**) The map π is surjective and open, and X^s/G carries the quotient topology.
- (iii) (**Invariant functions**) The structure sheaf is the sheaf of invariants:

$$\mathcal{O}_{X^s/G} = (\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{X^s})^G.$$

- (iv) (**Closed orbits and finite stabilizers**) Every G -orbit in X^s is closed in X^s and has finite stabilizer. Consequently, X^s/G is a genuine orbit space in the sense of algebraic geometry.

In particular, X^s/G is always quasi-projective, and it is projective if and only if $X^s = X^{ss}$, in which case $X^s/G = X^{ss}/G$. By contrast, the projective GIT quotient X^{ss}/G is only a categorical quotient in general: distinct orbits in X^{ss} may be identified, and points correspond to closed orbits in orbit closures (S-equivalence classes). Thus the stable quotient X^s/G is the part of the GIT quotient that behaves as a true moduli space of objects. In the example of the Picard functor above, since all semistable points are stable, the projective GIT quotient turns out to be a geometric quotient.

Remark 3.17 (Set-theoretic vs. functorial moduli). Saying that a variety M has underlying set $\text{Pic}^d(C)$ only means that its k -points classify isomorphism classes of degree d line bundles on C . This is a purely set-theoretic statement: it records which objects exist, but not how they vary in algebraic families.

By contrast, to say that M represents the Picard functor Pic_C^d means that for every scheme S there is a natural bijection

$$\text{Hom}(S, M) \cong \text{Pic}_C^d(S),$$

identifying morphisms $S \rightarrow M$ with families of degree d line bundles on $C \times S$, up to the standard equivalence. Equivalently, M carries a universal (Poincaré) line bundle \mathcal{P} on $C \times M$ such that every family over S is obtained uniquely, up to twisting by a line bundle from S , by pullback:

$$\mathcal{L} \cong (\text{id}_C \times f)^* \mathcal{P} \quad \text{for a unique } f : S \rightarrow M.$$

Thus representability encodes not only the set of isomorphism classes, but the entire functorial behavior of line bundles in families and under base change. This is the extra structure that makes M a genuine moduli space rather than just a parameter set.

Theorem 3.18. The quotient variety

$$\mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N, N)$$

represents the Picard functor Pic_C^d . In particular, it is a fine moduli space for line bundles of degree d on C .

In order to prove this theorem, we will first establish that the moduli problem admits a coarse moduli space structure. Then we will upgrade this to a fine moduli space structure by constructing a universal family, classically known as a Poincaré line bundle.

Proposition 3.19. Let $L \in \mathrm{Pic}^{2d} C$, where $d \geq 2g$, and let $N = d + 1 - g$. Then the projective quotient

$$\mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N, N)$$

is a coarse moduli space for the Picard functor Pic_C^d .

Corollary 3.20. The isomorphism class of the variety

$$J_d := \mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N, N)$$

depends only on C and d , and not on the line bundle $L \in \mathrm{Pic}^{2d} C$.

Proof of Proposition 3.19. Since line bundles satisfy Zariski descent and morphisms into a fixed scheme form a Zariski sheaf, it suffices to construct the correspondence functorially for affine schemes $S = \mathrm{Spec} A$. Compatibility on overlaps ensures the maps glue uniquely to arbitrary base schemes. Therefore, for each finitely generated k -algebra A , our aim is to find a natural bijection between line bundles Ξ on C_A such that $\deg \Xi_t = d$ at every $t \in \mathrm{Spm} A$, up to equivalence, and morphisms $\mathrm{Spm} A \rightarrow J_d$.

Let $\tilde{\Xi} := L_A \otimes \Xi$. Then both of $H^0(\Xi)$ and $H^0(\tilde{\Xi})$ are locally free A -modules of rank N , and their fibres at a point $t \in \mathrm{Spm} A$ are the spaces $H^0(C, \Xi_t)$ and $H^0(C, \tilde{\Xi}_t)$.

Remark 3.21. Here we are invoking the following fact. Suppose \mathcal{E} is a vector bundle on C_A with $H^1(C_A, \mathcal{E}) = 0$. Then $H^0(C_A, \mathcal{E})$ is a locally free A -module, and for every ring homomorphism $f : A \rightarrow A'$, the base change homomorphism

$$H^0(C_A, \mathcal{E}) \otimes_A A' \longrightarrow H^0(C_{A'}, \mathcal{E} \otimes_A A')$$

is an isomorphism. This is an incarnation of the more general theory of cohomology and base change. For the sake of completeness, we state the relevant result here without proof.

Theorem 3.22 (Grauert; cohomology and base change, curve case). Let $\pi : X \rightarrow S$ be a proper flat morphism, with S reduced and locally Noetherian, and let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on X flat over S . Suppose that for some $p \geq 0$ the function

$$s \longmapsto h^p(X_s, \mathcal{F}_s)$$

is locally constant on S . Then:

- (i) $R^p\pi_*\mathcal{F}$ is locally free on S ;
- (ii) for every morphism $f : T \rightarrow S$, the natural base change map

$$f^*(R^p\pi_*\mathcal{F}) \longrightarrow R^p\pi'_*(\mathcal{F}_T)$$

is an isomorphism, where $\pi' : X_T := X \times_S T \rightarrow T$.

In particular, when $\dim X_s = 1$ and $H^1(X_s, \mathcal{F}_s) = 0$ for all s , then $\pi_*\mathcal{F}$ is locally free and commutes with arbitrary base change.

In topology and complex geometry, a map can have all fibers homeomorphic (or diffeomorphic) and still not be a fiber bundle; extra conditions are needed to guarantee local triviality. Similarly, in algebraic geometry, given a proper morphism $\pi : X \rightarrow S$ and a coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} , you can have all fibers $H^0(X_s, \mathcal{F}_s)$ with the same dimension, but $\pi_*\mathcal{F}$ may not be locally free, and base change can fail. Grauert's theorem upgrades a set of vector spaces depending on s into a vector bundle on S , providing the crucial finiteness and continuity conditions that allow sheaf cohomology to behave well under base change.

Remark 3.23 (How Grauert is used in the Jacobian construction). We apply this with

$$\pi : C_A = C \times \text{Spec } A \longrightarrow \text{Spec } A, \quad \mathcal{F} = \Xi \text{ or } \widetilde{\Xi} = L_A \otimes \Xi^{-1},$$

where Ξ is a family of line bundles of degree $d \geq 2g$.

For every $t \in \text{Spec } A$ we have, by Riemann–Roch,

$$H^1(C, \Xi_t) = 0, \quad h^0(C, \Xi_t) = d + 1 - g =: N,$$

and the same for $\widetilde{\Xi}$. Hence the hypotheses of Grauert are satisfied for $p = 0$.

Therefore

$$\pi_*\Xi \cong H^0(C_A, \Xi), \quad \pi_*\widetilde{\Xi} \cong H^0(C_A, \widetilde{\Xi})$$

are locally free A -modules of rank N , and for every $A \rightarrow A'$,

$$H^0(C_A, \Xi) \otimes_A A' \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(C_{A'}, \Xi \otimes_A A'),$$

$$H^0(C_A, \tilde{\Xi}) \otimes_A A' \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(C_{A'}, \tilde{\Xi} \otimes_A A').$$

This is the key input that upgrades the fiberwise vector spaces $H^0(C, \Xi_t)$ into vector bundles on $\text{Spec } A$, allowing one to choose local bases and construct the matrix-valued morphism $\text{Spec } A \rightarrow \text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L))$ functorially.

Example 3.24 (What Grauert is saying in elementary terms). Let $\pi : \mathbb{P}_S^1 \rightarrow S$ be the projection and take $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_S^1}(n)$.

For every $s \in S$,

$$H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(n)) = 0 \quad (n \geq 0), \quad h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(n)) = n + 1.$$

Grauert's theorem implies

$$\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_S^1}(n) \cong \mathcal{O}_S^{\oplus(n+1)},$$

and for all $T \rightarrow S$,

$$H^0(\mathbb{P}_S^1, \mathcal{O}(n)) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{O}_T \cong H^0(\mathbb{P}_T^1, \mathcal{O}(n)).$$

The intuition is that the vector spaces $H^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(n))$ fit together into a vector bundle over S with constant fiber dimension, and global sections commute with base change.

There then exists a bilinear homomorphism of A -modules:

$$H^0(\Xi) \times H^0(\tilde{\Xi}) \longrightarrow H^0(L) \otimes_k A. \tag{1}$$

Step 1. We first consider the case when both of $H^0(\Xi)$ and $H^0(\tilde{\Xi})$ are free A -modules. Let S, \tilde{S} be free bases. Via (1), these determine an $N \times N$ matrix with entries in $H^0(L) \otimes_k A$, and so we get a morphism to an (affine) space of matrices,

$$\text{Spm } A \longrightarrow \text{Mat}_N(H^0(L)).$$

This maps into the closed subvariety

$$\text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L)) \subset \text{Mat}_N(H^0(L))$$

defined by the vanishing of the 2×2 minors because each fiber matrix factors as column vector of $H^0(\Xi_t)$ tensor row vector of $H^0(\tilde{\Xi}_t)$.

Moreover, the image lies in the open set $\text{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L))$, since for all $t \in \text{Spm } A$ the line bundles Ξ_t and $\tilde{\Xi}_t$ are generated by global sections. We will denote this map by

$$\tilde{\varphi} : \text{Spm } A \longrightarrow \text{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L)),$$

and the composition of $\tilde{\varphi}$ with the quotient map by

$$\varphi : \mathrm{Spm} A \longrightarrow J_d = \mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L)) / GL(N, N).$$

The map φ depends only on the equivalence class of Ξ (in the sense of Definition 3.8) and not on the choice of S, \tilde{S} .

We now take an affine open cover

$$\mathrm{Spm} A = U_1 \cup \cdots \cup U_n$$

such that the A -modules $H^0(\Xi)$ and $H^0(\tilde{\Xi})$ restrict to free modules on each U_i . For each i , by choosing free bases of $H^0(\Xi)|_{U_i}$ and $H^0(\tilde{\Xi})|_{U_i}$ we obtain a map

$$\tilde{\varphi}_i : U_i \longrightarrow \mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L))$$

and on intersections $U_i \cap U_j$ the maps $\tilde{\varphi}_i$ and $\tilde{\varphi}_j$ differ only by the choice of free bases of $H^0(\Xi)|_{U_i \cap U_j}$ and $H^0(\tilde{\Xi})|_{U_i \cap U_j}$. It follows that the corresponding maps

$$\varphi_i : U_i \longrightarrow J_d \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_j : U_j \longrightarrow J_d$$

agree on the intersection $U_i \cap U_j$, and by gluing we therefore obtain a morphism

$$\varphi : \mathrm{Spm} A \longrightarrow J_d.$$

This is called the **classifying map** for the family of line bundles Ξ . Let Ξ, Ξ' be two line bundles on C_A which are locally equivalent as families of line bundles on C . By this we mean that there is an open cover of $\mathrm{Spm} A$ as above, such that on each open set the restrictions $\Xi|_{U_i}$ and $\Xi'|_{U_i}$ are equivalent.

For these line bundles the classifying maps

$$\varphi, \varphi' : \mathrm{Spm} A \longrightarrow J_d$$

are the same, and in particular we see that φ depends only on the equivalence class of Ξ (Definition 11.22). This verifies the first requirement for J_d to be a coarse moduli space: we have constructed a natural transformation of functors

$$\mathrm{Pic}_C^d \longrightarrow J_d.$$

Over an algebraically closed field k this is bijective essentially because over an algebraically closed field, geometric points correspond to k -points. Over non-closed fields, points correspond to Galois orbits of geometric points, and bijectivity on k -points is false in general. (Recall that a geometric point of a k -scheme X is a morphism

$$\mathrm{Spec} \Omega \rightarrow X$$

where Ω is an algebraically closed field. Equivalently: a point of $X(\bar{k})$ together with an embedding $k \hookrightarrow \bar{k}$.)

Finally, we have to show universality. Suppose that we have a natural transformation

$$\psi : \mathrm{Pic}_C^d \longrightarrow Y$$

for some variety Y . Over the product $C \times \mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L))$ there is a tautological homomorphism of vector bundles

$$\mathcal{O}_{C \times \mathrm{Mat}}^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow (L \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Mat}})^{\oplus N}.$$

Restricted to the open set $C \times \mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L))$, this map has rank 1 at each point, and its image is a line bundle. We denote this line bundle on $C \times \mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L))$ by \mathcal{Q} , called the **universal line bundle**. Composing the natural transformation

$$\mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pic}_C^d,$$

defined in the obvious way by the pullback of \mathcal{Q} , with ψ gives a natural transformation of functors

$$\mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pic}_C^d \xrightarrow{\psi} Y.$$

Since the line bundle \mathcal{Q} is trivial on $GL(N, N)$ -orbits, it follows that the corresponding morphism

$$\mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L)) \longrightarrow Y$$

descends to the quotient, and so we obtain a morphism

$$J_d \longrightarrow Y$$

with the required properties. Here we are invoking the fact that J_d is a geometric quotient, which is true here because

$$\mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L)) = \mathrm{Mat}_{N,1}^{ss}(H^0(L)) \quad \square$$

Now we are ready to upgrade the coarse moduli space structure of J_d to a fine moduli space structure by constructing a universal family of line bundles on $C \times J_d$. We recall some preliminaries which we will apply to the universal line bundle \mathcal{Q} .

Let G be a linearly reductive algebraic group acting on an affine variety $X = \mathrm{Spm} R$, and let M be an R -module with a G -linearisation, i.e. G -action on M as a k -vector space, compatible with the G -action on R in the sense that

$$g \cdot (rm) = (g \cdot r)(g \cdot m)$$

Thus M is also a representation of G and has a subset of invariants $M^G \subset M$ which, by definition of a linearisation, is an R^G -module.

Lemma 3.25. If M is a finitely generated module over a Noetherian ring R , then M^G is finitely generated as an R^G -module.

Proof. The idea of the proof is the same as that of Hilbert's Theorem 4.51. Denote by $M' \subset M$ the submodule generated by M^G . Since R (and M) are Noetherian, it follows that M' is finitely generated. Letting $m_1, \dots, m_n \in M'$ be generators, the map

$$R \oplus \cdots \oplus R \longrightarrow M', \quad (a_1, \dots, a_n) \longmapsto a_1m_1 + \cdots + a_nm_n$$

is surjective, and hence by linear reductivity the induced map

$$R^G \oplus \cdots \oplus R^G \longrightarrow (M')^G = M^G$$

is surjective, so that M^G is generated as an R^G -module by m_1, \dots, m_n . \square

Proposition 3.26. Suppose that all orbits of G on $\text{Spm } R$ are free closed orbits and that M is a locally free R -module. Then M^G is a locally free R^G -module and

$$M \cong M^G \otimes_{R^G} R.$$

Proof. Let $I \subset R$ be the ideal of an orbit, with corresponding maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} = I \cap R^G \subset R^G$. Then M/IM is a $k[G]$ -module with a G -linearisation and so is a free $k[G]$ -module by Lemma 9.49. By linear reductivity we can find $m_1, \dots, m_r \in M^G$ whose residue classes $\bar{m}_1, \dots, \bar{m}_r \in M/IM$ are a free basis, and hence the natural homomorphism of R -modules

$$M^G \otimes_{R^G} R \longrightarrow M$$

is an isomorphism along each orbit. Since, by Lemma 11.26, M^G is finitely generated, it follows from Nakayama's Lemma that this homomorphism is surjective. But it is also injective because M is locally free. \square

Remark 3.27. The proposition establishes the existence and uniqueness of descent data for locally free sheaves under the hypotheses stated. More precisely:

You have an affine geometric quotient

$$\pi : X = \text{Spec } R \rightarrow Y = \text{Spec } R^G$$

with all orbits free and closed.

A G -linearised vector bundle on X is the same as a locally free R -module M with a compatible G -action.

To say that M descends means: There exists a vector bundle E_0 on Y such that $M \cong \pi^*E_0$. To say it descends uniquely means if $M \cong \pi^*E_0 \cong \pi^*E_1$, then $E_0 \cong E_1$.

The proposition constructs $E_0 \leftrightarrow M^G$ and proves:

- M^G is locally free over R^G ,
- the natural map $M^G \otimes_{R^G} R \longrightarrow M$ is an isomorphism.

This is exactly $M \cong \pi^*(M^G)$, so the descended bundle exists.

For uniqueness, suppose $M \cong N \otimes_{R^G} R$ for some locally free R^G -module N . Take invariants: $M^G \cong (N \otimes_{R^G} R)^G$. But because the orbits are free and closed and G is linearly reductive, one proves $(N \otimes_{R^G} R)^G \cong N$. So $N \cong M^G$, meaning any descent must equal M^G . Therefore uniqueness is automatic once the invariant functor behaves well, which is exactly what linear reductivity plus freeness give you.

Let X be affine with a G -linearisation by a character χ . Then

$$X//_\chi G = \text{Proj} \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} R^{G,\chi^n}.$$

A basic fact from GIT: For any homogeneous invariant $f \in R^{G,\chi^n}$ with $n > 0$, $D_+(f) \subset X//_\chi G$ is affine, and $\Phi^{-1}(D_+(f)) = X_f^{ss}$ is affine, with $\Phi^{-1}(D_+(f)) \rightarrow D_+(f)$ equal to the affine quotient map $\text{Spec } R_{(f)} \longrightarrow \text{Spec}(R_{(f)})^G$.

In particular, the projective quotient map in the direction of some character $\chi \in \text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{G}_m)$,

$$\Phi = \Phi_\chi : X^{ss} \longrightarrow X//_\chi G,$$

is locally an affine quotient map.

Corollary 3.28. Suppose that all semistable points are stable and that every orbit of the action G on $X^{ss} = X^s$ is a free closed orbit. Then, given a vector bundle E on X with a G -linearisation, there exists a vector bundle E_0 on X^s/G such that

$$E \cong \Phi^* E_0.$$

Proof. The proof reduces to the affine case: Cover $X//_\chi G$ by affines $U_i = D_+(f_i)$. On each U_i , $\Phi^{-1}(U_i) \rightarrow U_i$ is an affine quotient $\text{Spec } R_i \rightarrow \text{Spec } R_i^G$. Over each affine piece, equivariant locally free modules descend uniquely. The descended bundles glue because everything was G -equivariant and the quotient is geometric. \square

\mathcal{Q} had the property that

$$(1 \times \tilde{\varphi})^* \mathcal{Q} \cong \Xi$$

under

$$1 \times \tilde{\varphi} : C \times \text{Spm } A \longrightarrow C \times \text{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L)).$$

Let R be the coordinate ring of the affine variety $\text{Mat}_{N,1}(H^0(L))$. There is a tautological homomorphism of R -modules

$$\tau : R^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow R^{\oplus N} \otimes_k H^0(L)$$

given in the obvious way by matrix multiplication. Given a linear map $f : H^0(L) \rightarrow k$, we then get a homomorphism of R -modules as the composition

$$\phi_f : R^{\oplus N} \xrightarrow{\tau} R^{\oplus N} \otimes_k H^0(L) \xrightarrow{1 \otimes f} R^{\oplus N} \otimes_k k = R^{\oplus N}.$$

When f is the evaluation map at a point $p \in C$ this homomorphism has rank ≤ 1 everywhere, and on the open set $\text{Mat}_{N,1}^s(H^0(L))$ its image is precisely the line bundle

$$\mathcal{Q}_p := \mathcal{Q}|_{p \times \text{Mat}}.$$

The group $GL(N) \times GL(N)$ acts on R , and using this action we let it act on the source and target $R^{\oplus N}$ of the homomorphism ϕ_f , respectively, by

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_N \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto A \begin{pmatrix} g \cdot f_1 \\ \vdots \\ g \cdot f_N \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_N \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} g \cdot f_1 \\ \vdots \\ g \cdot f_N \end{pmatrix} B^{t,-1}.$$

The map ϕ_f is then a $GL(N) \times GL(N)$ -homomorphism, and in particular $GL(N) \times GL(N)$ acts on the R -module \mathcal{Q}_p . Similarly, the universal line bundle \mathcal{Q} carries a $GL(N) \times GL(N)$ -linearisation, under which $(t, t^{-1}) \in GL(N) \times GL(N)$ acts nontrivially. However, this element acts trivially on the line bundle $\mathcal{Q} \otimes \mathcal{Q}_p^{-1}$ with its induced linearisation, and so this line bundle possesses a $GL(N, N)$ -linearisation. Applying Corollary 3.28, we conclude that $\mathcal{Q} \otimes \mathcal{Q}_p^{-1}$ is the pullback of some line bundle

$$\mathcal{P}_d \in \text{Pic}(C \times J_d).$$

This is called the **Poincaré line bundle**.

Lemma 3.29. Let Ξ be a line bundle on C_A with classifying map $\varphi : \text{Spm } A \rightarrow J_d$. Then Ξ is equivalent to the pullback $(1 \times \varphi)^* \mathcal{P}_d$ via $1 \times \varphi : C_A \rightarrow C \times J_d$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{L} = (1 \times \varphi)^* \mathcal{P}_d$. By construction of the classifying map, Ξ is already locally isomorphic to \mathcal{L} . In other words,

$$\Xi|_{C \times U_i} \cong \mathcal{L}|_{C \times U_i}$$

over some affine open cover $\text{Spm } A = U_1 \cup \dots \cup U_n$. Thus

$$M := H^0(\Xi \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1})$$

is an invertible A -module, and the natural homomorphism

$$\mathcal{L} \otimes_A M \longrightarrow \Xi$$

is an isomorphism. Hence Ξ and \mathcal{L} are equivalent. \square

This completes the proof that J_d is a fine moduli space for the Picard functor Pic_C^d .

Remark 3.30. The reason the Picard moduli problem admits a fine moduli space is that every line bundle has the same automorphism group \mathbb{G}_m , acting centrally. Thus the moduli stack of line bundles is a \mathbb{G}_m -gerbe over its coarse space. One can rigidify globally by this universal \mathbb{G}_m , killing all stabilizers at once. After rigidification the inertia is trivial, and the resulting moduli problem is representable by a scheme, namely the Jacobian. This uniformity of automorphism groups is special to rank one and fails in higher rank, where stabilizers vary and obstruct the existence of a fine moduli space.

4 The moduli functor for vector bundles

Definition 4.1. Given $L \in \text{Pic } C$, we denote by

$$\mathcal{VB}_C(r, L) : \{\text{finitely generated rings over } k\} \longrightarrow \{\text{sets}\}$$

the functor which associates to objects A the set of families \mathcal{E} on C_A for which $\det \mathcal{E}$ is equivalent to the constant family $L_A \in \text{Pic}_C(A)$.

A “moduli space” for vector bundles (of rank r) is an object which in some suitable sense approximates the functor $\mathcal{VB}_C(r)$ (or its “connected components” of vector bundles with fixed degree) or $\mathcal{VB}_C(r, L)$. However, as soon as $r \geq 2$, a **coarse moduli space**, or a best approximation in the sense of Definition 11.6, cannot exist for the following reason.

Example 4.2 (Jumping phenomenon). There exist families of vector bundles of rank ≥ 2 , say \mathcal{E} parametrised by $T = \text{Spec } A$, with the following property. For some dense open set $U \subset T$ and all $u \in U, t \in T$,

$$\mathcal{E}_t \cong \mathcal{E}_u \text{ if } t \in U, \quad \mathcal{E}_t \not\cong \mathcal{E}_u \text{ if } t \in T \setminus U.$$

For example, let $L \in \text{Pic } C$ be a line bundle and fix an extension of \mathcal{O}_C by L with (nonzero) extension class $e \in H^1(L)$.

An extension

$$0 \longrightarrow L \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_C \longrightarrow 0$$

is classified by an element

$$e \in \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{O}_C, L) \cong H^1(C, L).$$

Choose an open cover $\{U, V\}$ of C such that L is trivial on both. Then Čech cohomology gives

$$H^1(C, L) \cong \check{H}^1(\{U, V\}, L) = \frac{L(U \cap V)}{L(U) + L(V)}.$$

Thus picking a representative $b \in L(U \cap V)$ means that on the overlap $U \cap V$ we specify how to glue trivial extensions to obtain a possibly nontrivial one.

On U and V define the trivial rank-2 bundles

$$E|_U := \mathcal{O}_U \oplus L_U, \quad E|_V := \mathcal{O}_V \oplus L_V.$$

On the overlap, glue them by the transition matrix

$$g_{UV} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Concretely, this means that a local section (f, ℓ) over $U \cap V$ is identified with

$$(f, \ell) \mapsto (f + b\ell, \ell)$$

when viewed in the other chart.

Because b is a section of L , the expression $b\ell$ makes sense and lies in $\mathcal{O}_{U \cap V}$. Since there are only two open sets, the cocycle condition is automatic. This gluing produces a rank-2 vector bundle E_1 .

The subbundle $L \subset E_1$ is the second summand, and the quotient is \mathcal{O}_C . If $b = 0$, the transition matrix is the identity and one recovers $L \oplus \mathcal{O}_C$. If $b \neq 0$, the extension is non-split.

Changing b by an element coming from $L(U)$ or $L(V)$ exactly corresponds to changing trivializations, so the isomorphism class depends only on the cohomology class $[b] = e \in H^1(L)$.

Now take $A = k[s]$. We want a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on

$$C_A = C \times \text{Spec } k[s]$$

whose fiber over $s = a$ is the extension with class ae .

Over $U \times \text{Spec } k[s]$ and $V \times \text{Spec } k[s]$, take the trivial families

$$(\mathcal{O}_U \oplus L_U) \otimes_k k[s], \quad (\mathcal{O}_V \oplus L_V) \otimes_k k[s].$$

On $(U \cap V) \times \text{Spec } k[s]$, glue them by the transition matrix

$$g_{UV}(s) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & bs \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here bs means the section b of $L(U \cap V)$ tensored with the function $s \in k[s]$, giving an element of

$$L(U \cap V) \otimes_k k[s] = (L \otimes_k k[s])(U \cap V).$$

This defines a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on C_A .

Why the fibers are E_a . Restricting to the fiber over $a \in k$ means quotienting by $(s - a)$. Then the transition matrix becomes

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ba \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus the glued bundle is exactly the extension with cocycle ab , i.e. extension class $ae \in H^1(L)$. Therefore:

- for $a \neq 0$, all fibers are isomorphic to E_1 (a scalar multiple of a nonzero class);
- for $a = 0$, the matrix is the identity and the bundle splits as $L \oplus \mathcal{O}_C$.

This produces an algebraic family whose isomorphism type jumps at 0.

Now suppose that X were a coarse moduli space for the moduli functor $\mathcal{VB}_C(r)$, $r \geq 2$, and $\{\mathcal{E}_t\}_{t \in T}$ some jumping family as above. By the coarse moduli property there is then a morphism $f : T \rightarrow X$ with the property that some dense open set $U \subset T$ maps to a single point, but whose image $f(U) \subset X$ contains more than one point, a contradiction.

This phenomenon forces us, if we want to construct a moduli space as an algebraic variety, to restrict to some smaller class among the vector bundles that we are considering.

So we now introduce stability conditions on vector bundles, which will allow us to construct moduli spaces for stable vector bundles.

Definition 4.3. Given a line bundle $L \in \text{Pic } C$, we denote by

$$SU_C(r, L) \subset \mathcal{VB}_C(r, L)$$

the subfunctor which associates to a ring A the set of families \mathcal{E} on C_A for which \mathcal{E}_t is slope stable for all points $t \in \text{Spm } A$.

Note that stability depends only on the equivalence class of the vector bundle \mathcal{E} on C_A representing the family. For the same reason, tensoring with any line bundle $\xi \in \text{Pic } C$, $\mathcal{E} \mapsto \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_C} \xi$ induces an isomorphism of functors

$$SU_C(r, L) \xrightarrow{\sim} SU_C(r, L \otimes \xi^r). \tag{2}$$

It follows that the isomorphism class of the functor $SU_C(r, L)$ depends only on $\deg L \bmod r$, and not on L itself. In the rest of this section we restrict to $r = 2$ and consider separately the cases when $\deg L$ is odd or even.

When $\deg L$ is odd we have already seen that the quotient variety

$$\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N)$$

has $SU_C(2, L)$ as its underlying set of points. When $\gcd(r, \deg L) = 1$, semistability = stability, and every stable bundle is simple; this is why in the odd-degree rank-2 case the moduli space behaves particularly well. We assume that $\deg L \geq 4g - 1$ and we let $N = \deg L + 2 - 2g$.

We now verify that this quotient variety is indeed a coarse moduli space for the functor $SU_C(2, L)$. Later we will upgrade this to a fine moduli space by constructing a universal family of vector bundles on $C \times M_L$.

Proposition 4.4. Suppose that $\deg L \geq 4g - 1$ is odd. Then the quotient variety

$$M_L := \mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^{ss}(H^0(L))//GL(N)$$

is a coarse moduli space for the functor $SU_C(2, L)$.

Proof. The proof is similar to that of the Jacobian case. We construct a natural transformation of functors

$$SU_C(2, L) \longrightarrow M_L$$

and check the universality property.

Let A be a finitely generated ring over the field k and \mathcal{E} be a rank 2 vector bundle on C_A . We suppose that \mathcal{E}_t is stable for all $t \in \mathrm{Spm} A$ and that $\det \mathcal{E} \cong L_A \otimes M$ for some invertible A -module M (that is, for some line bundle on $\mathrm{Spm} A$). We consider the A -module $H^0(\mathcal{E})$ of global sections, which is a locally free A -module of rank N .

We will consider the skew-symmetric A -bilinear map

$$H^0(\mathcal{E}) \times H^0(\mathcal{E}) \longrightarrow H^0(\det \mathcal{E}) = H^0(L) \otimes_k M, \quad (s, t) \longmapsto s \wedge t.$$

Step 1. We first consider the case where $H^0(\mathcal{E})$ and M are both free A -modules. Then, by choosing free bases, the above map determines a skew-symmetric $N \times N$ matrix with entries in $H^0(L) \otimes_k A$. In other words, we get a morphism

$$\tilde{\varphi} : \mathrm{Spm} A \longrightarrow \mathrm{Alt}_N(H^0(L)).$$

The image of this map is contained in the zero-set of the 4×4 Pfaffian minors

$$\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L)) \subset \mathrm{Alt}_N(H^0(L)),$$

and the image of each $t \in \mathrm{Spm} A$ is exactly a Gieseker point of the vector bundle $\mathcal{E}_t = \mathcal{E}|_{C \times t}$. As we saw in the last chapter, this is stable for the action of $GL(N)$, and so the morphism $\tilde{\varphi}$ maps into the open set $\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))$. We denote the composition of $\tilde{\varphi}$ with the quotient map

$$\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_L$$

by

$$\varphi : \mathrm{Spm} A \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_L.$$

This map depends only on \mathcal{E} and not on the choice of basis for $H^0(\mathcal{E})$.

Step 2. Choose an affine open cover

$$\mathrm{Spm} A = U_1 \cup \cdots \cup U_n$$

such that the restriction of $H^0(\mathcal{E})$ and M to each U_i are both free modules. Just as for the Picard functor, this gives, using Step 1, a morphism $\varphi : \mathrm{Spm} A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_L$.

Step 3. We have therefore constructed the natural transformation, and we will now check that it has the universal property. On the product $C \times \mathrm{Alt}_N(H^0(L))$ there is a natural tautological homomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}_{C \times \mathrm{Alt}}^{\oplus N} \longrightarrow (L \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{Alt}})^{\oplus N},$$

given by matrix multiplication, whose restriction to $C \times \mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ has rank 2. The image is then a rank 2 vector bundle whose restriction to $C \times \mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))$ we denote by \mathcal{Q} .

Now suppose that we have a natural transformation of functors $SU_C(2, L) \rightarrow X$ for some other variety X . Applying it to the vector bundle \mathcal{Q} then determines a morphism

$$\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L)) \longrightarrow X;$$

and since \mathcal{Q} is preserved by the action of $GL(N)$, this descends to a morphism of the quotient

$$\mathcal{M}_L \longrightarrow X.$$

□

Proof of fine moduli property when $\deg L$ is odd. We have constructed a universal rank-2 vector bundle

$$\mathcal{Q} \text{ on } C \times \mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L)),$$

equipped with a natural $GL(N)$ –linearisation. We would like \mathcal{Q} to **descend** to a vector bundle on the quotient

$$C \times \mathcal{M}_L, \quad \mathcal{M}_L := \text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N).$$

By the descent theorem (Corollary 3.28), a G –linearised vector bundle descends along a geometric quotient provided:

- (i) all orbits are free and closed;
- (ii) every stabiliser acts trivially on the fibres.

In our situation, all stable orbits are closed, and the stabiliser of any point is exactly $\{\pm I_N\} \subset GL(N)$. The problem is that although $-I_N$ acts **trivially on the base**

$$T \longmapsto (-I_N) T (-I_N)^t = T,$$

it acts as multiplication by -1 on the fibres of \mathcal{Q} . Thus the stabiliser does not act trivially on \mathcal{Q} , and the descent theorem does not apply. This is the obstruction to the existence of a universal bundle on the coarse moduli space.

To remove this obstruction, we twist the linearisation. Let \mathcal{D} be the trivial line bundle on $\text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))$ endowed with the $GL(N)$ –linearisation given by the determinant character:

$$g \cdot z := (\det g) z.$$

Define

$$\mathcal{Q}' := \mathcal{Q} \otimes \mathcal{D}.$$

Then $-I_N$ acts on \mathcal{Q} by -1 , and on \mathcal{D} by $\det(-I_N) = (-1)^N$. Hence on \mathcal{Q}' it acts by

$$(-1) \cdot (-1)^N = (-1)^{N+1}.$$

If N is odd (equivalently, $\deg L$ is odd), this equals $+1$. Therefore $-I_N$ acts trivially on the fibres of \mathcal{Q}' , and the linearisation factors through $GL(N)/\{\pm I_N\}$.

Since the action of $GL(N)/\{\pm I_N\}$ on $\text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))$ has free closed orbits, Corollary 3.28 implies that \mathcal{Q}' descends to a vector bundle

$$\mathcal{U} \text{ on } C \times \mathcal{M}_L, \quad \mathcal{Q}' \cong (\text{id}_C \times \pi)^* \mathcal{U}.$$

This descended bundle \mathcal{U} serves as the universal family and yields the inverse to the natural transformation defining the coarse moduli property.

Conceptually, the issue is that the universal bundle exists naturally on the moduli **stack**, but does not descend to the coarse moduli space unless the stabiliser acts trivially on the fibres. In rank 2 and odd determinant, the determinant twist kills the residual ± 1 –action, allowing descent. \square

Remark 4.5 (Why trivial stabiliser action is necessary for descent). Conceptually, descent to a coarse moduli space forgets stabilisers. In stack language, the coarse moduli space is obtained by collapsing all automorphism groups to the identity. Therefore, any geometric object on a quotient stack which descends to the coarse space must carry **trivial inertia action**: for every point x and every g in its stabiliser group G_x , the induced action of g on the fibre must be the identity.

Otherwise, the object retains representation-theoretic information of the stabiliser which has no place to live on the coarse space. Equivalently, if $\mathcal{E} \cong \pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is pulled back from the coarse quotient, then every stabiliser necessarily acts trivially on the fibres of \mathcal{E} . Thus trivial stabiliser action is not merely sufficient but **necessary** for descent.

This explains why universal bundles exist naturally on moduli stacks, but often fail to exist on coarse moduli spaces.

Example 4.6 (A point modulo μ_2). Let $X = \text{Spec } k$ and $G = \mu_2 = \{\pm 1\}$. Then $X/G = \text{Spec } k$ is a single point. Consider the trivial line bundle $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X$ with the nontrivial linearisation given by

$$-1 \cdot v = -v.$$

Although -1 acts trivially on the base, it acts nontrivially on the fibre.

If \mathcal{L} descended to a line bundle \mathcal{M} on X/G , then $\pi^*\mathcal{M}$ would carry the trivial μ_2 -action. But \mathcal{L} carries the sign representation. Hence no such \mathcal{M} exists: \mathcal{L} does not descend. This is the simplest possible manifestation of the descent obstruction.

Example 4.7 (A fixed point with nontrivial stabiliser action). Let μ_2 act on $\mathbb{A}^1 = \text{Spec } k[x]$ by $x \mapsto -x$. The quotient is again \mathbb{A}^1 , with coordinate $t = x^2$. Consider the trivial line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{A}^1}$ equipped with the linearisation

$$(-1) \cdot s(x) := -s(-x).$$

The point $x = 0$ is fixed by all of μ_2 , and the stabiliser acts by -1 on the fibre over 0. If this bundle descended to the quotient, the fibre over $t = 0$ would pull back to a line with trivial μ_2 -action, which is impossible. Thus the bundle does not descend.

This example mirrors exactly what happens for universal bundles over coarse moduli spaces: automorphisms fix the moduli point but act nontrivially on the fibres, obstructing descent.

(c) Rank 2 vector bundles of even degree

We showed in the last chapter that when $\deg L$ is even the Gieseker points $T_{E,s}$ of a semistable vector bundle $E \in SU_C(2, L)$ are semistable for the action of $GL(N)$ on $\text{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ (Propositions 10.69 and 10.70). In a moment we will show that if E is a stable vector bundle, then its Gieseker points $T_{E,s}$ are $GL(N)$ -stable. This implies, in particular, that the quotient variety

$$\text{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N)$$

has $SU_C(2, L)$ as its underlying set of points. However, unlike the odd degree case, there are now semistable vector bundles which are not stable, and as a consequence the quotient variety

$$\mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^s(H^0(L))/GL(N)$$

is not complete. It is contained as an open set in the projective variety

$$\overline{SU}_C(2, L) := \mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}^{ss}(H^0(L))//GL(N),$$

and one can ask what the geometric points of this bigger variety correspond to in terms of vector bundles.

We will assume that $\deg L \geq 4g - 2$.

Proposition 4.8. The Gieseker points of a stable vector bundle are $GL(N)$ -stable.

Proof. We have already observed in the proof of Theorem 10.1 (Section 10.4(b)) that a Gieseker point $T_{E,s}$ of a stable bundle E has a finite stabiliser, using Lemma 10.64 and the fact that E is simple. So we just have to show that the orbit of $T_{E,s}$ is closed.

So suppose that $T \in \mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L))$ is in the closure W of the orbit $GL(N) \cdot T_{E,s}$ of E . We have seen in Section 10.4(b) that such T is the Gieseker point of some semistable vector bundle E' . Moreover, there exists a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on $C \times W$ such that

$$\mathcal{E}|_{C \times t} \cong E \quad \text{for } t \text{ in an open set of } W \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{E}|_{C \times t} \cong E' \quad \text{for } t \text{ in the boundary.}$$

Namely, \mathcal{E} is the restriction of the universal bundle \mathcal{Q} which we constructed previously.

Its fiber over t has

$$H^0(C, E^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}_t) = \mathrm{Hom}(E, \mathcal{E}_t).$$

If we apply semicontinuity to the bundle $E^\vee \otimes \mathcal{E}$, in particular dimensions cannot drop in specialization, so we see that

$$\dim \mathrm{Hom}(E, E') \geq \dim \mathrm{Hom}(E, E) \geq 1,$$

so that there exists a nonzero homomorphism $E \rightarrow E'$. But this is then an isomorphism since we have seen previously that any nonzero homomorphism between semistable bundles of the same slope, with the source stable, is an isomorphism. Thus the orbit $GL(N) \cdot T_{E,s}$ is closed. \square

If E is semistable but not stable of rank 2, then by definition there exists a proper subbundle

$$0 \longrightarrow L \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0$$

with

$$\mu(L) = \mu(E) = \mu(M), \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \deg L = \deg M = \frac{1}{2} \deg E.$$

Because E has rank 2, any destabilising subbundle has rank 1, so this is the only possible shape.

Definition 4.9. Given a bundle E which is semistable but not stable, write E as an extension and let

$$\text{gr}(E) = L \oplus M.$$

If E is stable, then $\text{gr}(E) = E$.

Proposition 4.10. If E, E' are rank 2 vector bundles with the same determinant line bundle L and Gieseker points $T_{E,s}, T_{E',s'}$, then the following are equivalent:

- (i) $\text{gr}(E) \cong \text{gr}(E')$
- (ii) $T_{E,s}$ and $T_{E',s'}$ are closure-equivalent under the action of $GL(N)$.

Bundles E, E' satisfying condition (i) are said to be **S -equivalent**.

Proof. The Gieseker orbit of a stable vector bundle is closed and of maximal dimension; so if either of E, E' is stable, then by the polystable GIT package, condition (ii) is equivalent to $T_{E,s}$ and $T_{E',s'}$ being in the same $GL(N)$ -orbit. We therefore only need to consider the case where neither of E, E' is stable; in other words, we assume that they are extensions of line bundles:

$$0 \longrightarrow L \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0, \quad \deg L = \deg M,$$

$$0 \longrightarrow L' \longrightarrow E' \longrightarrow M' \longrightarrow 0, \quad \deg L' = \deg M'.$$

Since, by hypothesis, $\deg L = \deg M \geq 2g - 1$, it follows that $h^0(L) = h^0(M) = \frac{1}{2}h^0(E)$. So let $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_N\}$ be a basis of $H^0(E)$ in which $s_1, \dots, s_{N/2}$ are a basis of $H^0(L) \subset H^0(E)$. Then $T_{E,s}$ has the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ -B^t & C \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now let

$$g(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \text{diag}(t^{-1}, \dots, t^{-1}) & 0 \\ 0 & \text{diag}(t, \dots, t) \end{pmatrix} \in SL(N).$$

Then, as we have already seen in the proof of Proposition 10.66,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t) T_{E,s} g(t)^t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ -B^t & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

But this is the Gieseker point of the decomposable vector bundle $L \oplus M = \text{gr}(E)$, and we see that $T_{\text{gr}(E),s}$ is contained in the closure of the orbit $GL(N) \cdot T_{E,s}$. Hence we have shown that (i) implies (ii).

For the converse, suppose that the two orbit closures have an intersection point:

$$T \in \overline{GL(N) \cdot T_{E,s}} \cap \overline{GL(N) \cdot T_{E',s'}}.$$

Then T is a Gieseker point of some semistable vector bundle F , and as in the proof of Proposition 11.36, we can find a family of vector bundles \mathcal{E} which is equal to E on an open set and jumps to F on the boundary. We then apply upper semicontinuity (Proposition 11.21) to the family $L^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{E}$, where $L \subset E$ is the same line subbundle as above. This gives

$$\dim \text{Hom}(L, F) \geq \dim \text{Hom}(L, E) \geq 1,$$

so that L is contained as a line subbundle in F . By the same reasoning, L' is also a line subbundle of F . But since F is semistable, this implies that either $L \cong L'$ or $F \cong L \oplus L'$. Either way, we conclude that $\text{gr}(E) \cong \text{gr}(E')$. \square

The polystable package in affine GIT

Let G be a linearly reductive algebraic group acting on an affine variety $X = \text{Spec } R$.

Orbit closure equivalence. Define an equivalence relation on X by

$$x \sim y \iff \overline{G \cdot x} \cap \overline{G \cdot y} \neq \emptyset.$$

Equivalence classes are called **closure-equivalence classes** or **S -equivalence classes**.

Affine quotient and invariants. Since G is linearly reductive, the invariant ring R^G is finitely generated, and the affine GIT quotient

$$\pi : X \longrightarrow X//G := \text{Spec } R^G$$

exists. The morphism π is surjective, constant on orbit closures, and satisfies the universal property of categorical quotients.

Fibres of the quotient. For any $x, y \in X$,

$$\pi(x) = \pi(y) \iff \overline{G \cdot x} \cap \overline{G \cdot y} \neq \emptyset.$$

Thus the fibres of π are exactly the closure-equivalence classes.

Justification. Invariant functions are constant along orbits and hence on orbit closures, so $\pi(x) = \pi(y)$ whenever the closures meet. Conversely, linear reductivity implies that invariants separate disjoint closed orbits, so two points with the same image must degenerate to a common closed orbit.

Existence and uniqueness of polystable points. Each closure-equivalence class contains a unique closed orbit. Moreover, this closed orbit is contained in the closure of every orbit in the class.

Equivalently, for every $x \in X$ there exists a unique closed orbit

$$\mathcal{O}_{\min} \subset \overline{G \cdot x}.$$

Points lying on closed orbits are called **polystable**.

Justification. Every fibre of π contains a closed orbit (Hilbert–Mumford). If two closed orbits lay in the same fibre, they could not be separated by invariant functions, contradicting linear reductivity.

Closed orbits and the quotient. The induced map

$$\{\text{closed } G\text{--orbits in } X\} \longleftrightarrow X//G$$

is a bijection.

Thus the affine quotient parametrises closed orbits, and every orbit degenerates uniquely to a closed one.

Maximal dimension and stability. If an orbit is closed and has maximal dimension among all orbits, then it cannot lie properly in the closure of any other orbit. Hence if such an orbit lies in a closure–equivalence class, it must be the unique closed orbit in that class. More precisely:

Lemma 4.11. Let G act on a variety X . If $G \cdot x$ is closed and of maximal dimension, then:

$$\overline{G \cdot y} \cap G \cdot x \neq \emptyset \implies G \cdot y = G \cdot x.$$

Justification. Orbit dimension is upper semicontinuous and strictly drops under nontrivial specialisation. A closed orbit of maximal dimension therefore cannot be a boundary orbit of another.

Moduli interpretation. Closure–equivalence corresponds to having the same polystable degeneration. The unique closed orbit in $\overline{G \cdot x}$ is the “polystable representative” of x . In moduli problems, this is the object represented by the point of the GIT quotient.

The structural heart of affine GIT

Let G be a linearly reductive algebraic group acting on an affine variety $X = \text{Spec } R$.

Theorem 4.12 (Separation of closed orbits by invariants). If $Z_1, Z_2 \subset X$ are disjoint closed G –stable subsets, then there exists $f \in R^G$ such that

$$f|_{Z_1} = 0, \quad f|_{Z_2} = 1.$$

In particular, if $G \cdot x$ and $G \cdot y$ are distinct closed orbits, then there exists $f \in R^G$ with $f(x) \neq f(y)$.

Idea of proof. Let $I_i = I(Z_i) \subset R$ be the radical G -stable ideals. Since Z_1 and Z_2 are disjoint, $I_1 + I_2 = R$. Choose $a \in I_1, b \in I_2$ with $a + b = 1$. Applying the Reynolds operator

$$\rho : R \longrightarrow R^G$$

(which exists because G is linearly reductive), we obtain

$$\rho(a) + \rho(b) = 1, \quad \rho(a) \in I_1 \cap R^G, \quad \rho(b) \in I_2 \cap R^G.$$

Then $f := \rho(b)$ is invariant, vanishes on Z_1 , and equals 1 on Z_2 . \square

Corollary 4.13 (Fibres of the affine quotient). Let $\pi : X \rightarrow X//G := \text{Spec } R^G$ be the affine GIT quotient. Then for any $x, y \in X$,

$$\pi(x) = \pi(y) \iff \overline{G \cdot x} \cap \overline{G \cdot y} \neq \emptyset.$$

Equivalently, the fibres of π are exactly the closure-equivalence (S -equivalence) classes.

Idea of proof. Invariant functions are constant on orbits and hence on orbit closures, so the forward implication is formal.

Conversely, suppose $\overline{G \cdot x}$ and $\overline{G \cdot y}$ are disjoint. By Theorem 4.12, there exists $f \in R^G$ separating them, so $f(x) \neq f(y)$ and hence $\pi(x) \neq \pi(y)$. \square

Corollary 4.14 (Polystable representatives). Every closure-equivalence class contains a unique closed orbit, and this closed orbit is contained in the closure of every orbit in the class.

Idea of proof. By Hilbert–Mumford, every orbit closure contains a closed orbit. If two distinct closed orbits lay in the same closure-equivalence class, they would map to the same point of $X//G$, contradicting Theorem 4.12. \square

Interpretation. The affine quotient $X//G$ parametrises closed orbits. Every orbit degenerates to a unique closed one, called its **polystable representative**. Thus affine GIT does not classify all orbits, but rather their canonical closed degenerations.

Recall that if ξ is a line bundle, $\hat{\xi} = L \otimes \xi^{-1}$, and the multiplication map

$$H^0(\xi) \times H^0(\hat{\xi}) \longrightarrow H^0(L)$$

is represented by a matrix T , then the vector bundle

$$E = \xi \oplus \hat{\xi}$$

has as a Gieseker point the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & T \\ -T^t & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This means that the map

$$\mathrm{Pic}^{d/2} C \longrightarrow \overline{SU}_C(2, L), \quad \xi \longmapsto \xi \oplus \hat{\xi},$$

is induced in the quotient by the map

$$\mathrm{Mat}_{N/2,1}(H^0(L)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Alt}_{N,2}(H^0(L)), \quad T \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & T \\ -T^t & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus $\overline{SU}_C(2, L)$ contains $SU_C(2, L)$ as an open set, with complement (the semistable boundary) equal to the image of $\mathrm{Pic}^{d/2} C$ (called the **Kummer variety**).

Remark 4.15. When $\deg L$ is even, the obstruction to the existence of a universal bundle on the coarse moduli space $SU_C(2, L)$ remains. Ramanan showed that in this case there is no universal bundle. In particular, the moduli stack $\mathcal{SU}_C(2, L)$ is a μ_2 -gerbe over $SU_C(2, L)$.

1. Its class lies in $H^2(SU_C(2, L), \mu_2) \subset \mathrm{Br}(SU_C(2, L))$.
2. A universal bundle exists iff this class vanishes.
3. Ramanan proved it is nonzero when $\deg L$ is even.

4.1 Gerbes and the Brauer obstruction

Definition 4.16. A **G -gerbe over X** is a stack $\pi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow X$ such that:

1. (Local nonemptiness) For every $x \in X$, there exists an étale neighbourhood $U \rightarrow X$ with $\mathcal{G}(U) \neq \emptyset$.
2. (Local connectedness) For any $U \rightarrow X$ and any two objects $\xi, \eta \in \mathcal{G}(U)$, there exists an étale cover $\{U_i \rightarrow U\}$ such that $\xi|_{U_i} \cong \eta|_{U_i}$.
3. (Banded by G) For every object $\xi \in \mathcal{G}(U)$, its automorphism sheaf $\underline{\mathrm{Aut}}(\xi)$ is canonically identified with $G|_U$. In particular, these identifications are part of the data of the gerbe.

Let X be a scheme (or algebraic space), and let G be a sheaf of groups on the étale site of X (e.g. $G = \mu_n$).

Equivalently, étale-locally on X the stack \mathcal{G} is equivalent to the trivial gerbe $BG \times X$, but globally it may be twisted.

Example 4.17. If E is a stable rank 2 vector bundle with fixed determinant, then $\text{Aut}(E) = \{\pm 1\} \cong \mu_2$. Consequently, the moduli stack $\mathcal{SU}_C(2, L) \rightarrow SU_C(2, L)$ is a μ_2 -gerbe.

Definition 4.18. The **cohomological Brauer group** of X is

$$\text{Br}(X) := H_{\text{ét}}^2(X, \mathbb{G}_m).$$

It classifies \mathbb{G}_m -gerbes on X . For n invertible on X , the Kummer sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mu_n \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{(\cdot)^n} \mathbb{G}_m \rightarrow 0$$

gives an injection

$$H_{\text{ét}}^2(X, \mu_n) \hookrightarrow \text{Br}(X),$$

so μ_n -gerbes determine n -torsion Brauer classes.

Gerbes and descent. A G -gerbe $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow X$ is **neutral** (or **trivial**) if it admits a global section $X \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$. Equivalently, $\mathcal{G} \simeq BG \times X$. For a μ_n -gerbe, neutrality is equivalent to the vanishing of its class in $H^2(X, \mu_n)$.

If \mathcal{G} is the moduli stack of objects with automorphism group G , then a universal object descends to X if and only if the associated gerbe is neutral. Nontriviality of the gerbe is precisely the obstruction to the existence of a universal family.

Vector bundle moduli. The universal bundle exists naturally on the moduli stack $\mathcal{SU}_C(2, L)$. Its descent to $C \times SU_C(2, L)$ is obstructed by the μ_2 -gerbe $\mathcal{SU}_C(2, L) \rightarrow SU_C(2, L)$, which defines a Brauer class

$$\beta \in H^2(SU_C(2, L), \mu_2) \subset \text{Br}(SU_C(2, L)).$$

Ramanan proved that $\beta \neq 0$ when $\deg L$ is even, hence no universal bundle exists on the coarse moduli space in that case.

5 The Verlinde formula for rank 2

Recall that for a complex vector bundle E of rank r on a compact complex manifold X , one has Chern classes $c_i(E) \in H^{2i}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ and a total Chern class

$$c(E) = 1 + c_1(E) + c_2(E) + \dots + c_r(E).$$

which is multiplicative on short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow E' \rightarrow E \rightarrow E'' \rightarrow 0 \implies c(E) = c(E') \cup c(E'')$$

Now we make a weird definition. Consider the product

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_i}{1 - e^{-x_i}}$$

whose degree m term is a symmetric homogeneous polynomial of degree m in the variables x_i . By the theory of symmetric polynomials, this can be expressed as a polynomial in the elementary symmetric polynomials σ_j in the x_i . Let us denote this polynomial by $\text{td}_m(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_i}{1 - e^{-x_i}} &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \text{td}_m(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \frac{1}{12}(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2) + \frac{1}{24}\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Definition 5.1 (Todd class). The Todd class of a complex vector bundle E is defined as

$$\text{td}(E) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \text{td}_m(c_1(E), c_2(E), \dots, c_m(E))$$

where td_m are the polynomials defined above in terms of the Chern classes of E . The Todd class of a complex manifold X is defined as $\text{td}(TX)$ where TX is the holomorphic tangent bundle of X . The Todd characteristic number of X is defined as

$$\text{td}(X) = \int_X \text{td}(TX)$$

Like the Chern class, the Todd class is multiplicative on exact sequences.

$$0 \longrightarrow E' \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow E'' \longrightarrow 0 \implies \text{td}(E) = \text{td}(E') \cup \text{td}(E'')$$

The Todd class can also be computed as follows. We can write

$$\frac{x}{1 - e^{-x}} = e^{x/2} \cdot \frac{x/2}{\sinh(x/2)}.$$

The last factor here is a power series in x^2 . Letting $\pi_m(x_i) = \sigma(x_i^2)$ be the elementary symmetric polynomial in the squares x_1^2, x_2^2, \dots , the homogeneous term of degree $2m$ in the expansion of the infinite product

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_i/2}{\sinh(x_i/2)}$$

is a polynomial in π_1, \dots, π_m , which we denote by $\widehat{A}_m(\pi_1, \dots, \pi_m)$. Then we have

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_i}{1 - e^{-x_i}} = e^{\sigma_1/2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \widehat{A}_m(\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_m).$$

Given a vector bundle E of rank r , set

$$p_i(E) = (-1)^i c_{2i}(E \oplus E^\vee), \quad i = 1, \dots, r,$$

called the **Pontryagin classes** of E . In this language, the Todd class is given by

$$\text{td}(E) = e^{c_1(E)/2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \widehat{A}_m(p_1(E), p_2(E), \dots, p_m(E)).$$

Theorem 5.2 (Hirzebruch–Riemann–Roch). Let E be a holomorphic vector bundle on a compact complex manifold X . Then

$$\chi(X, E) = \int_X \text{ch}(E) \cup \text{td}(X)$$

where $\text{ch}(E)$ is the Chern character of E .

5.1 Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch

Given a proper morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between algebraic varieties and an algebraic vector bundle \mathcal{E} on X , one can define its direct image sheaf $f_*\mathcal{E}$ and its higher direct images $R^q f_*\mathcal{E}$, for $q > 0$, on Y (Definition 11.10). In general, these sheaves are not vector bundles, but let us pretend that they are. (This assumption is justified by the fact that the direct images are coherent sheaves. This means that they have resolutions by locally free sheaves, so that the Chern character is defined using the additivity property on exact sequences.) Then it is possible to express the alternating sum of Chern characters

$$\sum_q (-1)^q \text{ch}(R^q f_* \mathcal{E}) \in H^*(Y, \mathbb{Q})$$

in terms of the Chern character $\text{ch } \mathcal{E}$ and the “Todd character” of f . This generalises Hirzebruch–Riemann–Roch (where Y is a point) and is called the Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch Theorem. Here we shall consider only the special case $X = C \times Y$, where C is a curve and where $f : C \times Y \rightarrow Y$ is the projection to the second factor.

First, take an affine open cover $U_i = \text{Spm } A_i$ of Y and consider the restriction of \mathcal{E} to each open set $C \times \text{Spm } A_i$. This defines a vector bundle on the curve C_{A_i} in the sense of Definition 11.9 and so determines A_i -modules $H^0(\mathcal{E}_i)$ and $H^1(\mathcal{E}_i)$. If these are locally free modules, then they define, by gluing over the open cover, a pair of vector bundles $f_*\mathcal{E}$ and $R^1 f_*\mathcal{E}$, which are the direct image bundles.

Künneth’s Theorem says that the cohomology ring of the product $C \times Y$ is the tensor product of the cohomology rings of C and Y . In other words, there is an isomorphism of graded rings

$$H^*(C \times Y) \cong H^*(C) \otimes H^*(Y).$$

The cohomology of the curve C has three components $H^0(C)$, $H^1(C)$ and $H^2(C)$, and so the cohomology of $C \times Y$ is the direct sum of three pieces:

$$H^0(C) \otimes H^*(Y), \quad H^1(C) \otimes H^*(Y), \quad H^2(C) \otimes H^*(Y).$$

The Chern character of a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on the product $C \times Y$ can therefore be decomposed as

$$\mathrm{ch} \mathcal{E} = \mathrm{ch}^{(0)} \mathcal{E} + \mathrm{ch}^{(1/2)} \mathcal{E} + \mathrm{ch}^{(1)} \mathcal{E}, \quad \mathrm{ch}^{(i)} \mathcal{E} \in H^{2i}(C) \otimes H^*(Y).$$

Now $\mathrm{ch}^{(0)} \mathcal{E}$ can be viewed as an element of $H^*(Y)$. On the other hand, the fundamental class of a point $\eta \in H^2(C, \mathbb{Z})$ determines a natural isomorphism

$$\int_C : H^2(C, \mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Q},$$

and using this isomorphism we can view $\mathrm{ch}^{(1)} \mathcal{E}$ as an element of $H^*(Y)$, which we will denote by $\mathrm{ch}^{(1)}(\mathcal{E})/\eta$.

Theorem 5.3 (Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch for $f : C \times Y \rightarrow Y$). Let $f : C \times Y \rightarrow Y$ be the projection, where C is a curve of genus g . Then

$$\mathrm{ch}(f_* \mathcal{E}) - \mathrm{ch}(R^1 f_* \mathcal{E}) = \mathrm{ch}^{(1)}(\mathcal{E})/\eta - (g-1) \mathrm{ch}^{(0)}(\mathcal{E}).$$

When Y is a point this is nothing but the Riemann–Roch formula.

From this formula one reads off the Chern character (of $f_* \mathcal{E}$ or $R^1 f_* \mathcal{E}$). The following remark is useful for recovering the Chern classes from the Chern character in general. First, for any vector bundle F consider the derived Chern class

$$c'(F) = \sum_{i \geq 1} i c_i(F).$$

From the relations between elementary symmetric polynomials and sums of powers, this derived class satisfies

$$c'(F) = \left(\sum_{i \geq 1} (-1)^{i-1} i! \mathrm{ch}_i(F) \right) c(F)$$

Since the logarithmic derivative $c'(F)/c(F)$ of the Chern class is additive on exact sequences, it follows that the Chern class can be written

$$c(F) = \exp \int \frac{c'(F)}{c(F)}$$

where \int denotes the formal inverse of the derivative. Hence

$$c(F) = \exp \int \sum_{i \geq 1} (-1)^{i-1} i! \mathrm{ch}_i(F)$$

5.2 Riemann Roch with involution

Suppose that the curve C has an involution $\sigma : C \rightarrow C$ (that is, an automorphism of order 2), and suppose that σ lifts to a vector bundle E (still with order 2). In this case σ acts also on the vector spaces $H^0(E)$ and $H^1(E)$. We will denote the invariant and anti-invariant subspaces (that is, the eigenspaces of ± 1) by $H^i(E)^+$ and $H^i(E)^-$, and write

$$\chi(E)^\pm = \dim H^0(E)^\pm - \dim H^1(E)^\pm.$$

Moreover, if $p \in C$ is a fixed point of σ , then the involution acts in the fibre E_p and we denote by E_p^+ and E_p^- the invariant and anti-invariant subspaces.

Proposition 5.4. Given an involution σ acting on a vector bundle E as above, we have

$$\chi(E)^+ - \chi(E)^- = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)} (\dim E_p^+ - \dim E_p^-),$$

where $\text{Fix}(\sigma) \subset C$ denotes the set of fixed points.

Proof. Let σ act on $H^i(C, E)$. Since $\sigma^2 = 1$, its eigenvalues are ± 1 , hence

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma \mid H^i(C, E)) = \dim H^i(C, E)^+ - \dim H^i(C, E)^-$$

Therefore

$$\chi(E)^+ - \chi(E)^- = \sum_{i=0}^1 (-1)^i \text{Tr}(\sigma \mid H^i(C, E)) =: L(\sigma, E),$$

the Lefschetz number of (σ, E) .

By the holomorphic Lefschetz fixed point formula (Atiyah–Bott),

$$L(\sigma, E) = \sum_{p \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)} \frac{\text{Tr}(\sigma \mid E_p)}{\det(1 - d\sigma_p \mid T_p C)}.$$

For $p \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)$ the derivative $d\sigma_p$ acts on the one-dimensional space $T_p C$ by ± 1 . Since $\text{Fix}(\sigma)$ is discrete, we must have $d\sigma_p = -1$, so $\det(1 - d\sigma_p) = 1 - (-1) = 2$.

Moreover, the action of σ on the fibre E_p decomposes it as $E_p = E_p^+ \oplus E_p^-$ with eigenvalues ± 1 , hence $\text{Tr}(\sigma \mid E_p) = \dim E_p^+ - \dim E_p^-$. Substituting gives

$$\chi(E)^+ - \chi(E)^- = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)} (\dim E_p^+ - \dim E_p^-),$$

as claimed. \square

Example 5.5. Let F be any vector bundle on the curve C .

(i) If $E := F \oplus \sigma^*F$, then $\chi(E)^+ - \chi(E)^- = 0$.

(ii) If $E := F \otimes \sigma^*F$, then

$$\chi(E)^+ - \chi(E)^- = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)} (\dim S^2 F_p - \dim \wedge^2 F_p) = \frac{1}{2} \text{rank}(F) |\text{Fix}(\sigma)|.$$

Example 5.6 (Explanation of Example 12.25). Let F be a vector bundle on C , and recall the fixed-point formula

$$\chi(E)^+ - \chi(E)^- = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)} (\dim E_p^+ - \dim E_p^-). \quad (*)$$

(i) $E = F \oplus \sigma^*F$. If $p \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)$, then canonically

$$E_p = F_p \oplus F_p,$$

and the lifted involution acts by exchanging the two summands:

$$(v, w) \mapsto (w, v).$$

Hence

$$E_p^+ = \{(v, v)\} \cong F_p, \quad E_p^- = \{(v, -v)\} \cong F_p.$$

Therefore $\dim E_p^+ = \dim E_p^- = \text{rank}(F)$, so each fixed point contributes zero to (*). It follows that

$$\chi(E)^+ - \chi(E)^- = 0.$$

(ii) $E = F \otimes \sigma^*F$. If $p \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)$, then

$$E_p = F_p \otimes F_p,$$

and the involution acts by permuting the tensor factors:

$$v \otimes w \mapsto w \otimes v.$$

The ± 1 eigenspace decomposition is the standard one:

$$E_p^+ = S^2 F_p, \quad E_p^- = \wedge^2 F_p.$$

Hence

$$\dim E_p^+ - \dim E_p^- = \dim S^2 F_p - \dim \wedge^2 F_p.$$

If $r = \text{rank}(F)$, then

$$\dim S^2 F_p = \frac{r(r+1)}{2}, \quad \dim \wedge^2 F_p = \frac{r(r-1)}{2},$$

so

$$\dim S^2 F_p - \dim \wedge^2 F_p = r.$$

Substituting into $(*)$ gives

$$\chi(E)^+ - \chi(E)^- = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)} r = \frac{1}{2} \text{rank}(F) |\text{Fix}(\sigma)|.$$

Let $f : F \rightarrow F'$ be a homomorphism of rank 2 vector bundles, and suppose that the two bundles have an isomorphic determinant line bundle. Then, by tensoring the dual map $f^\vee : F'^\vee \rightarrow F^\vee$ with $\det F = \det F'$, we obtain a bundle map

$$f^{\text{adj}} := f^\vee \otimes 1_{\det} : F' \rightarrow F,$$

called the **adjoint** of f .

Example 5.7. Suppose that F is a rank 2 vector bundle on C whose determinant is σ -invariant, that is, $\det F \cong \sigma^* \det F$. Given any (local) homomorphism $f : F \rightarrow \sigma^* F$, we can pull back the adjoint map $f^{\text{adj}} : \sigma^* F \rightarrow F$ to obtain a homomorphism $\sigma^* f^{\text{adj}} : F \rightarrow \sigma^* F$. Moreover, the mapping

$$f \longmapsto \sigma^* f^{\text{adj}},$$

composed with itself, recovers f . It therefore defines a lift of σ to the vector bundle

$$E := \text{Hom}(F, \sigma^* F) = F^\vee \otimes \sigma^* F.$$

At a fixed point $p \in C$, the invariant subspace E_p^+ is 1-dimensional (spanned by the identity endomorphism in F_p) while the anti-invariant subspace E_p^- is the 3-dimensional space $\mathfrak{sl}(F_p)$ of tracefree endomorphisms. It follows that

$$\chi(E)^+ - \chi(E)^- = -|\text{Fix}(\sigma)|.$$

Let Y be a complete nonsingular variety, and suppose that the involution $\sigma \times 1_Y$ of $C \times Y$ lifts to a vector bundle E on the product. Then the involution acts in the direct images $\pi_* E$ and $R^1 \pi_* E$, where $\pi : C \times Y \rightarrow Y$ is the projection, and we set

$$\chi_\pi(E)^\pm := \text{ch}(\pi_* E)^\pm - \text{ch}(R^1 \pi_* E)^\pm.$$

For each fixed point $p \in C$ the vector bundle $E|_{p \times Y}$ decomposes into invariant and anti-invariant subbundles $E^\pm|_{p \times Y}$, and we have:

Proposition 5.8.

$$\chi_\pi(E)^+ - \chi_\pi(E)^- = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p \in \text{Fix}(\sigma)} \left(\text{ch}(E^+|_{p \times Y}) - \text{ch}(E^-|_{p \times Y}) \right).$$

Let \mathcal{N}_C^\pm denote the moduli space of rank 2 stable vector bundles on C with fixed determinant of even or odd degree, respectively.

12.3 The standard line bundle and the Mumford relations

Let C be a (complete nonsingular algebraic) curve of genus g , let L be a line bundle on C of odd degree, and let \mathcal{U} be a universal vector bundle on the product $C \times SU_C(2, L)$. For every $E \in SU_C(2, L)$ the restriction to $C \times [E]$ of the determinant line bundle $\det \mathcal{U}$ is isomorphic to L , and so $\det \mathcal{U}$ can be expressed as a tensor product,

$$\det \mathcal{U} \cong L \boxtimes \Phi, \quad (12.20)$$

where Φ is some line bundle pulled back from $SU_C(2, L)$. It is enough to take Φ to be the direct image of $\det \mathcal{U} \otimes L^{-1}$. In particular, we have the following discussion.

Lemma 5.9 (Splitting of line bundles trivial on fibres). Let S be a variety and let $p_1 : C \times S \rightarrow C$, $p_2 : C \times S \rightarrow S$ be the projections. Let $M \in \text{Pic}(C \times S)$ be a line bundle such that for every $s \in S$,

$$M|_{C \times \{s\}} \cong \mathcal{O}_C.$$

Then there exists a unique line bundle $\Phi \in \text{Pic}(S)$ such that

$$M \cong p_2^* \Phi.$$

Moreover, one may take $\Phi := p_{2*} M$.

Proof. Since for every $s \in S$ one has $M_s \cong \mathcal{O}_C$, we have

$$h^0(C, M_s) = 1, \quad h^1(C, M_s) = g,$$

independent of s . By Grauert's theorem 3.22 (cohomology and base change for curves), which applies since the dimensions above are constant, it follows that $p_{2*} M$ is locally free of rank 1, hence a line bundle on S , and that for every $s \in S$ the natural base-change map

$$(p_{2*} M) \otimes k(s) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(C, M_s)$$

is an isomorphism.

There is a natural adjunction (evaluation) morphism

$$\text{ev} : p_2^*(p_{2*} M) \longrightarrow M.$$

Restricting to the fibre over s , this becomes the evaluation map

$$H^0(C, M_s) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \longrightarrow M_s,$$

which is an isomorphism since $M_s \cong \mathcal{O}_C$ and $h^0(C, M_s) = 1$. Therefore ev is an isomorphism on every fibre of p_2 . Since both sheaves are line bundles, ev is an isomorphism globally. Hence

$$M \cong p_2^*(p_{2*}M).$$

Finally, uniqueness follows because $p_2^* : \text{Pic}(S) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(C \times S)$ is injective: if $p_2^*\Phi_1 \cong p_2^*\Phi_2$, restricting to $\{x\} \times S$ for any $x \in C$ gives $\Phi_1 \cong \Phi_2$. \square

Let \mathcal{U} be the universal bundle on $C \times SU_C(2, L)$. For each point $[E] \in SU_C(2, L)$,

$$(\det \mathcal{U})|_{C \times \{[E]\}} \cong \det(E) \cong L$$

by definition of $SU_C(2, L)$. Consider therefore the line bundle

$$M := \det \mathcal{U} \otimes p_1^*L^{-1} \in \text{Pic}(C \times SU_C(2, L)).$$

For every $[E]$,

$$M|_{C \times \{[E]\}} \cong \mathcal{O}_C.$$

By the lemma, there exists $\Phi \in \text{Pic}(SU_C(2, L))$ such that

$$M \cong p_2^*\Phi.$$

Undoing the definition of M , we obtain

$$\det \mathcal{U} \cong p_1^*L \otimes p_2^*\Phi = L \boxtimes \Phi,$$

as claimed.

In particular, the first Chern class of \mathcal{U} can be written:

$$c_1(\mathcal{U}) = c_1(L) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \phi, \quad \phi = c_1(\Phi) \in H^2(SU_C(2, L)).$$

We are now going to define a natural line bundle on the moduli variety $SU_C(2, L)$; this is the line bundle \mathcal{L} which appears in the left-hand side of (12.2). First of all, we observe that by using the universal bundle \mathcal{U} we can construct, given a point $p \in C$, two vector bundles on $SU_C(2, L)$, namely the direct image and the restriction:

$$\pi_* \mathcal{U}, \quad \mathcal{U}|_{p \times SU_C(2, L)},$$

where $\pi : C \times SU_C(2, L) \rightarrow SU_C(2, L)$ is projection on the second factor. In order for $\pi_* \mathcal{U}$ to be a vector bundle we assume that $d := \deg L$ is sufficiently large, so that

$$H^1(E) = 0 \quad \text{for all } E \in SU_C(2, L), \quad (\text{numerical condition})$$

and again by Grauert's theorem 3.22 the direct image is locally free. Set $N := d + 2 - 2g$; this is the dimension of $H^0(E)$ for each $E \in SU_C(2, L)$ and hence the rank of $\pi_* \mathcal{U}$.

Definition 5.10.

- (i) If $L \in \text{Pic } C$ satisfies the condition (numerical condition), then the **standard line bundle** (not to be confused with the canonical line bundle!) on the moduli variety $SU_C(2, L)$ is defined to be

$$\mathcal{L} := (\det(\mathcal{U}|_{p \times SU_C(2, L)}))^N \otimes (\det \pi_* \mathcal{U})^{-2}.$$

This is also called the **determinant line bundle**.

- (ii) If $L \in \text{Pic } C$ does not satisfy the condition (numerical condition), then we choose a line bundle ξ on C of sufficiently high degree that $L \otimes \xi^2$ satisfies (numerical condition). The standard line bundle on $SU_C(2, L)$ is then defined to be the pullback of \mathcal{L} under the isomorphism

$$SU_C(2, L) \xrightarrow{\otimes \xi} SU_C(2, L \otimes \xi^2).$$

Remark 5.11. The definition of the standard line bundle is guided by the construction of the *determinant of cohomology*. Given a family of curves

$$\pi : C \times S \longrightarrow S$$

and a vector bundle \mathcal{U} on $C \times S$, one can canonically associate a line bundle on S ,

$$\lambda(\mathcal{U}) := \det R\pi_*(\mathcal{U}) := \det(\pi_* \mathcal{U}) \otimes \det(R^1 \pi_* \mathcal{U})^{-1}.$$

Fibrewise, this is

$$\lambda(\mathcal{U})|_s = \det H^0(C, E_s) \otimes \det H^1(C, E_s)^{-1}.$$

When $H^1(C, E_s) = 0$ for all s , this simplifies to $\lambda(\mathcal{U}) = \det(\pi_* \mathcal{U})$. Thus $\det(\pi_* \mathcal{U})$ should be thought of as the basic determinant line bundle attached to the universal family.

However, the universal bundle \mathcal{U} is not unique: if M is a line bundle on $SU_C(2, L)$, then

$$\mathcal{U}' := \mathcal{U} \otimes p_2^* M$$

is again universal. A meaningful line bundle on the moduli space must therefore be invariant under this operation.

Assume $H^1(E) = 0$ for all E , and set $N = \text{rank}(\pi_* \mathcal{U}) = h^0(C, E)$.

Then

$$\pi_*(\mathcal{U}') = \pi_*(\mathcal{U} \otimes p_2^* M) \cong \pi_* \mathcal{U} \otimes M$$

by the projection formula. Taking determinants,

$$\det(\pi_* \mathcal{U}') \cong \det(\pi_* \mathcal{U}) \otimes M^N. \tag{1}$$

On the other hand, restricting to $p \times SU_C(2, L)$,

$$\mathcal{U}'|_{p \times SU} = \mathcal{U}|_{p \times SU} \otimes M,$$

so

$$\det(\mathcal{U}'|_{p \times SU}) \cong \det(\mathcal{U}|_{p \times SU}) \otimes M^2. \quad (2)$$

Combining (1) and (2), we find

$$(\det(\mathcal{U}'|_{p \times SU}))^N \otimes (\det(\pi_* \mathcal{U}'))^{-2} = (\det(\mathcal{U}|_{p \times SU}))^N \otimes (\det(\pi_* \mathcal{U}))^{-2}.$$

Thus the line bundle

$$\mathcal{L} := (\det(\mathcal{U}|_{p \times SU_C(2, L)}))^N \otimes (\det \pi_* \mathcal{U})^{-2}$$

is *independent of the choice of universal bundle*. This invariance property is the fundamental reason for this particular combination.

5.3 Proof of the Verlinde formula

The Verlinde formula computes $\dim H^0(SU_C(2, L), \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k})$ the dimension of the space of generalized theta functions.

Theorem 5.12 (Verlinde formula for odd degree). Let C be a curve of genus $g \geq 2$, and let L be a line bundle of odd degree on C . Then for every integer $k \geq 0$,

$$\dim H^0(\mathcal{N}_C^-, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes k}) = (k+1)^{g-1} \sum_{j=1}^{2k+1} \frac{(-1)^{j-1}}{\left(\sin \frac{j\pi}{2k+2}\right)^{2g-2}}. \quad (\text{Verlinde formula})$$

We will prove the Verlinde formula via the intersection numbers among cohomology classes

$$c_1(\mathcal{L}) = \alpha \in H^2(\mathcal{N}_C^-), \quad \beta \in H^4(\mathcal{N}_C^-), \quad \gamma \in H^2(\mathcal{N}_C^-),$$

defined by means of the universal vector bundle. These classes are called the Newstead classes, and the full intersection formula among them is

$$(\alpha^m \beta^n \gamma^p) = (-1)^n 2^{2g-2-p} \frac{g! m!}{(g-p)!} b_{g-1-n-p}, \quad m + 2n + 3p = 3g - 3,$$

where $b_k \in \mathbb{Q}$ is the rational number defined by the Taylor expansion

$$\frac{x}{\sin x} = \sum_k b_k x^{2k} \quad \text{for } k \geq 0, \quad b_k = 0 \text{ for } k < 0.$$

In fact, we only need this for $p = 0$,

$$(\alpha^m \beta^n) = (-1)^n m! 4^{g-1} b_{g-1-n}, \quad m + 2n = 3g - 3, \quad (\text{intersection formula})$$

There are three main ingredients in the proof of the Verlinde formula:

1. The standard line bundle. It is intrinsically defined on the moduli space, independent of the choice of universal bundle, generates the Picard group, is ample, and its curvature is the natural symplectic form.
2. Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch on the universal family

$$\chi(\mathcal{L}^k) = \int_{SU} \text{ch}(\mathcal{L}^k) \text{td}(SU).$$

3. Structure of the cohomology ring (Newstead–Mumford relations). The cohomology ring of $SU_C(2, L)$ is generated by universal classes α, β, γ with explicit relations.

Origin of the Mumford relations (topological argument)

A key point is that, as a differentiable manifold, \mathcal{N}_C^- depends only on the genus g of C . By the theorem of Narasimhan–Seshadri and Donaldson, \mathcal{N}_C^- is (up to a finite ambiguity coming from the determinant) the moduli space of equivalence classes of representations of $\pi_1(C)$ in $SU(2)$. In particular, its diffeomorphism type, and hence its real cohomology ring, depends only on the topology of C .

Consequently, to prove cohomological relations on \mathcal{N}_C^- , we are free to replace C by any convenient curve of genus g . We choose C to be hyperelliptic, with hyperelliptic involution $\sigma : C \rightarrow C$.

Using the universal bundle on $C \times \mathcal{N}_C^-$, one constructs a natural vector bundle W on \mathcal{N}_C^- as the first direct image of a suitable line bundle on the product. The involution σ induces an involution on this family, hence on W , and we obtain a decomposition into invariant and anti-invariant parts

$$W = W^+ \oplus W^-.$$

By the Riemann–Roch theorem for curves with involution, the ranks of these bundles can be computed purely from the fixed-point data of σ on C . One finds

$$\text{rank}(W^+) = 3g + 1, \quad \text{rank}(W^-) = g - 1.$$

In particular, since W^- has rank $g - 1$, its Chern classes satisfy the vanishing

$$c_i(W^-) = 0 \quad \text{for all } i \geq g. \quad (12.5)$$

On the other hand, by Grothendieck–Riemann–Roch with involution, each Chern class $c_i(W^-)$ can be expressed explicitly as a universal polynomial in the Newstead classes $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in H^*(\mathcal{N}_C^-)$ arising from the universal bundle. Therefore the identities (12.5) translate into explicit polynomial relations among α, β, γ .

These resulting relations are precisely the *Mumford relations*. Thus, the Mumford relations ultimately arise from the existence of the hyperelliptic involution and the fact that the anti-invariant part of a natural pushforward bundle has unexpectedly small rank.

6 References

1. Mukai, S., *An Introduction to Invariants and Moduli*, Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics, vol. 81, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2003.