

Maximal Brill–Noether loci

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Classical Brill–Noether theory

Let C be a smooth algebraic curve. Brill–Noether theory studies the maps $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r$.

Such a map is given by a g_d^r :
a pair (A, V) of

- a line bundle $A \in \text{Pic}^d(C)$ with $h^0(C, A) \geq r + 1$, and
- a subspace $V \subseteq H^0(C, A)$ of dimension $r + 1$.

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Brill–Noether loci

Theorem (Gieseker, Griffiths–Harris, Lazarsfeld)

A general curve $C \in \mathcal{M}_g$ admits a g_d^r if and only if

$$\rho(g, r, d) := g - (r + 1)(g - d + r) \geq 0$$

Thus when $\rho(g, r, d) < 0$, the *Brill–Noether locus*

$\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r := \{C \in \mathcal{M}_g \text{ admitting a } g_d^r\}$ is a subvariety of \mathcal{M}_g .

Question (Refined Brill–Noether theory)

For a “general” curve in $\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r$, what g_e^s 's does it have?

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When $r = 1$, $\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^1$ is irreducible. For $r \geq 2$, $\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r$ can have multiple components!

We can get a coarse picture of a refined Brill–Noether theory by understanding the relative positions of Brill–Noether loci.

We have trivial containments

- $\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r \subset \mathcal{M}_{g,d+1}^r$ by adding a basepoint
- $\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r \subset \mathcal{M}_{g,d-1}^{r-1}$ by subtracting a non-basepoint

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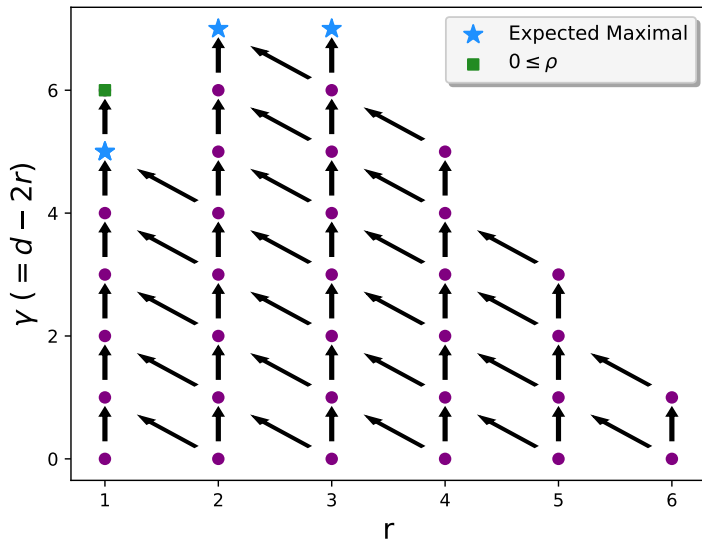
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Brill–Noether loci in genus 14



Maximal Brill–Noether loci

In genus 7, 8, 9, there are non-trivial containments:

$$\mathcal{M}_{7,6}^2 \subset \mathcal{M}_{7,4}^1, \quad \mathcal{M}_{8,4}^1 \subset \mathcal{M}_{8,7}^2, \quad \mathcal{M}_{9,7}^2 \subset \mathcal{M}_{9,5}^1. \quad [\text{Larson, Mukai}]$$

Conjecture (Auel–H.)

For $g \geq 3$, except $g = 7, 8, 9$, the expected maximal Brill–Noether loci are maximal.

That is, for every pair of expected maximal loci there is some curve $C \in \mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r$ but $C \notin \mathcal{M}_{g,e}^s$.

The conjecture was known in many cases:

- $g \leq 20, 22, 23$ [Farkas, Lelli-Chiesa, Auel–H., Auel–H.–Larson]
- $g + 1$ or $g + 2 \in \{\text{lcm}(1, \dots, n) \mid n \geq 4\}$ (all expected maximal BN loci have same $\rho \in \{-1, -2\}$) [Eisenbud–Harris, Choi–Kim–Kim]

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Distinguishing Brill–Noether loci

Want to show a non-containment $\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r \not\subseteq \mathcal{M}_{g,e}^s$.

Let S be a K3 surface with $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}H \oplus \mathbb{Z}L$, where $H^2 = 2g - 2$, $H.L = d$, $L^2 = 2r - 2$. Then for smooth irreducible $C \in |H|$, $L|_C$ is a g_d^r .

If $C \in |H|$ has a g_e^s , (A, V) , consider the bundle $E_{C,A}$:

$$0 \rightarrow E_{C,A}^\vee \rightarrow V \otimes \mathcal{O}_S \xrightarrow{ev} A \rightarrow 0.$$

The Lazarsfeld–Mukai bundle $E_{C,A}$ is closely related to the g_e^s .

- $c_1(E_{C,A}) = H$, $c_2(E_{C,A}) = e$, $\text{rank}(E_{C,A}) = s + 1$
- If $\rho(g, s, e) < 0$, there is $\varphi \in \text{End}(E_{C,A})$ that drops rank everywhere, giving

$$0 \rightarrow \text{im } \varphi \rightarrow E_{C,A} \rightarrow \text{coker } \varphi \rightarrow 0$$

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When $\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r$ is expected maximal,

$$0 \rightarrow \operatorname{im} \varphi \rightarrow E_{C,A} \rightarrow \operatorname{coker} \varphi \rightarrow 0$$

is very constrained:

$$c_1(E_{C,A}) = H = c_1(\operatorname{im} \varphi) + c_1(\operatorname{coker} \varphi) = (H - L) + L$$

Lemma (Slogan: g_d^r on H gives $g_{d_1}^{r_1}$ on L and $g_{d_2}^{r_2}$ on $H - L$)

For $\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r$ expected maximal, and S a K3 as before, $C \in |H|$ carries a g_e^s with $\rho(g, s, e) < 0$ if and only if there are integers r_1, r_2, d_1, d_2 such that

- $r_1 + r_2 = s - 1$
- $d_1 + d_2 \leq e - d + 2r - 2$
- $0 \leq \rho(r, r_1, d_1) < r$
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When $\mathcal{M}_{g,e}^s$ is expected maximal, these constraints cannot be satisfied.

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Theorem (Auel–H.–Knutsen)

For $g \geq 3$ and $g \neq 7, 8, 9$, the expected maximal Brill–Noether loci have a component where a general curve admits no further Brill–Noether special divisors.

Questions

- What are the relative positions of Brill–Noether loci in general?
- What is the geometry of curves in given components of Brill–Noether loci?

Thank You!

Questions?