

# EVERY CURVE IS A HURWITZ SPACE

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**Introduction.** In this paper, we show that any branched covering map  $\pi: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ , ramified only over  $\{0, 1, \infty\}$ , arises from a Hurwitz space. That is, we show that  $C$  is the closure of an irreducible component of a Hurwitz scheme  $H$  parametrizing a family of branched covers of  $\mathbb{P}^1$ , branched only over  $\{0, 1, \infty, \lambda\}$ , where  $\lambda$  is allowed to vary. Moreover, the map  $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$  is the restriction of the natural map  $H \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$  corresponding to the position of  $\lambda$ . It then follows by a result of Belyi [B] that every projective curve defined over  $\mathbb{Q}$  is such a Hurwitz curve. More generally, any  $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$  branched over  $\{p_1, \dots, p_b\}$  ( $b \geq 3$ ) must arise from a Hurwitz space parametrizing branched covers of  $\mathbb{P}^1$  branched over  $\{p_1, \dots, p_b, \lambda\}$ , where the  $p_i$  are fixed and  $\lambda$  is allowed to vary.

In section 1 we state the main theorem and some arithmetic applications. Section 2 contains two constructions which we use in the proof of the theorem. The proof itself appears in section 3.

**Section 1.** Consider the moduli space  $H_{n,B}^0$  parametrizing isomorphism classes of (irreducible)  $n$ -sheeted branched covers  $f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$  whose branch locus consists exactly of a preassigned finite set  $B \subset \mathbb{P}^1$  and of a variable additional point  $\lambda \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B$ . Here  $n > 1$ , and two  $n$ -sheeted branched covers  $f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ ,  $f': C' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$  are considered isomorphic if there is an isomorphism  $g: C \rightarrow C'$  satisfying  $f = f' \circ g$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{g} & C' \\ f \searrow & & \swarrow f' \\ & \mathbb{P}^1 & \end{array} .$$

The natural map

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{n,B}^0: H_{n,B}^0 &\rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \\ (f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1) &\mapsto \lambda \in \text{branch}(f) \setminus B \end{aligned}$$

makes  $H_{n,B}^0$  into a finite cover of  $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus B$ . There is therefore a unique nonsingular complete curves  $H_{n,B}$  and a branched covering map  $\pi_{n,B}: H_{n,B} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$  extending  $\pi_{n,B}^0$ .

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