

## Higher Weil–Petersson Volumes of Moduli Spaces of Stable *n*-Pointed Curves

## R. Kaufmann, Yu. Manin, D. Zagier

Max-Planck-Institut für Mathematik, Gottfried-Claren-Str. 26, 53225 Bonn, Germany

Received: 26 April 1996/Accepted: 4 June 1996

Dedicated to the memory of Claude Itzykson

Abstract: Moduli spaces of compact stable *n*-pointed curves carry a hierarchy of cohomology classes of top dimension which generalize the Weil-Petersson volume forms and constitute a version of Mumford classes. We give various new formulas for the integrals of these forms and their generating functions.

## **0.** Introduction

Let  $\overline{M}_{g,n}$  be the moduli space of stable *n*-pointed curves of genus g. The intersection theory of these spaces is understood in the sense of orbifolds, or stacks. The algebrogeometric study of the Chow ring of  $\overline{M}_{g,0}$  was initiated by D. Mumford.

The following important version of Mumford classes on  $\overline{M}_{q,n}$  was introduced in [AC]. Let  $p_n: \mathscr{C}_n \to \overline{M}_{g,n}$  be the universal curve,  $x_i \subset \mathscr{C}_n$ , i = 1, ..., n, the images of the structure sections,  $\omega_{\ell/M}$  the relative dualizing sheaf. Put for  $a \ge 0$ ,

$$\omega_n(a) = \omega_{g,n}(a) := p_{n*} \left( c_1 \left( \omega_{\mathscr{C}/M} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \right)^{a+1} \right) \in H^{2a}(\overline{M}_{g,n}, \mathbb{Q})^{\mathbb{S}_n} .$$
(0.1)

(We use here the notation of [KMK; AC] denote these classes  $\kappa_i$ . We will mostly

omit g in our notation but not n). The class  $\omega_{g,n}(1)$  is actually  $\frac{1}{2\pi^2}[v_{g,n}^{WP}]$ , where  $v_{g,n}^{WP}$  is the Weil-Petersson 2-form so that

$$\int_{\overline{M}_{g,n}} \omega_{g,n}(1)^{3g-3+n} = (2\pi^2)^{3g-3+n} \times \text{WP-volume of } \overline{M}_{g,n} . \tag{0.2}$$

(see [AC], end of Sect. 1). Generally, we will call higher WP-volumes the integrals of the type

$$\int_{\overline{M}_{g,n}} \omega_{g,n}(1)^{m(1)} \cdots \omega_{g,n}(a)^{m(a)} \cdots, \qquad \sum_{a \ge 1} am(a) = 3g - 3 + n$$

The objective of this paper is to derive several formulas for these volumes and their generating functions.