

A NEW CURVE ALGEBRAICALLY BUT NOT RATIONALLY UNIFORMIZED BY RADICALS*

GIAN PIETRO PIROLA[†], CECILIA RIZZI[‡], AND ENRICO SCHLESINGER[‡]

Abstract. We give a new example of a curve C algebraically, but not rationally, uniformized by radicals. This means that C has no map onto \mathbb{P}^1 with solvable Galois group, while there exists a curve C' that maps onto C and has a finite morphism to \mathbb{P}^1 with solvable Galois group. We construct such a curve C of genus 9 in the second symmetric product of a general curve of genus 2. It is also an example of a genus 9 curve that does not satisfy condition $S(4, 2, 9)$ of Abramovich and Harris.

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Introduction. Every smooth projective complex curve C arises as a branched covering of the projective line \mathbb{P}^1 , and its function field is a finite extension of the rational field $\mathbb{C}(x)$. However, it is a difficult problem to find a method for classifying all possible covering maps $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. As explained by M. Fried in [8], Zariski tackled this problem for the *general* curve of genus g (here and in the rest of this paper *general* means outside a countable union of closed subvarieties). In particular, in [21] Zariski proves what he regarded as the analogue for curves of Abel's theorem on the nonsolvability by radicals of a general algebraic equation of degree ≥ 5 : the general curve C of genus $g > 6$ is not a covering of \mathbb{P}^1 with solvable Galois group. Zariski then goes on and speculates that it would still be possible, though unlikely, that there exist a finite covering $C' \rightarrow C$ with C' representable as a solvable covering of \mathbb{P}^1 . This problem has no analogue in the Galois theory of algebraic equations, because of the many different ways a curve can be viewed as a covering of \mathbb{P}^1 .

To fix the terminology, the Galois group of a branched covering $C \rightarrow C_0$ of smooth curves is the Galois group of the Galois closure of the finite field extension $\mathbb{C}(C)/\mathbb{C}(C_0)$; it coincides with the monodromy group of the unramified covering obtained removing the branch divisor from C_0 . We say the covering is *solvable* if its Galois group is solvable [13, 17]. A curve C is *rationaly uniformized by radicals* if there exists a solvable covering map $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, and is *algebraically uniformized by radicals* if there exists a finite covering $C' \rightarrow C$ with C' rationaly uniformized by radicals. Zariski's theorem then says that the general curve of genus $g > 6$ is not rationaly uniformized by radicals, and his question is whether C might still be algebraically uniformized by radicals. It is not obvious that the two notions are really distinct: the first example of a curve that is algebraically, but not rationaly, uniformized by radicals was given in [18] building on work of Debarre and Fahlaoui [6]. In this paper we give a new example. We feel that it is of utmost importance to investigate new examples to enhance our understanding of the difficult problem of describing the possible representations of the general curve C of genus g as a covering of \mathbb{P}^1 . Let us recall that in recent years there has been a lot of research concerning Galois groups

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[†]Department of Mathematics, University of Pavia, Via Ferrata 1, 27100 Pavia, Italy (gianpietro.pirolo@unipv.it).

[‡]Dipartimento di Matematica "F. Brioschi", Politecnico di Milano, Piazza Leonardo da Vinci 32, 20133 Milano, Italy ({cecilia.rizzi; enrico.schlesinger}@polimi.it).

of coverings $C \rightarrow B$ when the genus of C is fixed: see for example [12] and its list of references. In particular, it is now known that in the moduli space of genus g curves the locus of curves that are rationally uniformized by radicals is contained in a proper Zariski closed subset [16, Theorem 1.6] and [11, Theorem 2.4].

Debarre and Fahlaoui were motivated by a related problem posed by Abramovich and Harris [1], who formulated the statement:

STATEMENT $S(d, h, g)$: Suppose $C' \rightarrow C$ is a nonconstant map of smooth curves with C of genus g . If C' admits a map of degree d or less to a curve of genus h or less, then so does C .

Abramovich and Harris noted that $S(d, 0, g)$ is true for elementary reasons, proved $S(2, 1, g)$, $S(3, 1, g)$ and $S(4, 1, g)$ for $g \neq 7$, and showed that $S(3, 2, 5)$ is false. Thus they asked for which values of d , h and g the statement holds. In [6] it is shown that $S(4, 1, 7)$ is false, and in [18] we showed that the curve of genus 7 providing the counterexample is algebraically, but not rationally, uniformized by radicals. Debarre and Fahlaoui construct their example C on the second symmetric product $Sym^2(E)$ of an elliptic curve. It is clear by their construction that C has a covering C' that admits a map of degree 4 or less to E ; in particular, C is algebraically uniformized by radicals. The key step in disproving $S(4, 1, 7)$ in [6] is to show that C has no $4:1$ map to \mathbb{P}^1 , and from this we were able to deduce in [18] that C is not rationally uniformized by radicals.

In this paper we show the existence of curves of genus 9 that are algebraically, but not rationally, uniformized by radicals, and that provide counterexamples to $S(4, 2, 9)$. We construct such curves in a linear system $|C|$ on the second symmetric product $X = Sym^2(Y)$ of a curve of genus 2. The hard part of the proof again consists in showing the general curve in $|C|$ has no g_4^1 . The technique we use is different from that of [6] and comes from an idea of Tyurin [20]. Roughly, the idea is to consider in the Hilbert scheme $Hilb^4(X)$ the set \mathcal{S} of all divisors appearing in a g_4^1 of a curve in the family $|C|$, and to bound the dimension of this set in order to show the general curve in $|C|$ cannot contain such a divisor. To find such a bound, one blows down the canonical divisor of $X = Sym^2(Y)$ to obtain the Jacobian surface S of Y , and then notes that the fibers of the Abel sum map $Hilb^4(S) \rightarrow Alb(S) = S$ are symplectic varieties [3]. The set \mathcal{S} is contained in such a fiber and, being rationally connected, must lie in a Lagrangian subvariety. This provides the desired bound for the dimension of \mathcal{S} .

The paper is structured as follows. In Section 1 we introduce the notation and terminology, and state some well known results we will use in the paper. In Section 2 we construct the family of curves that will eventually provide the example we are looking for, and show it has dimension ten. In Section 3, which is the technical heart of the paper, we show that a general curve C in our family has no g_4^1 . In Section 4 we show by a dimension count that a general curve C in a ten dimensional family of genus nine curves cannot be a covering of \mathbb{P}^1 of degree $d \geq 5$ with a primitive and solvable Galois group. Putting together the results of these two sections in Section 5 we conclude that C is not rationally uniformized by radicals. On the other hand, by construction every curve in the family is algebraically uniformized by radicals, and we therefore obtain examples of genus 9 curves that are algebraically, but not rationally uniformized by radicals.

1. Notation and preliminary results. In this section we collect some well known facts that we will use in the sequel of the paper. We begin recalling the

cohomology of divisors of small degree on a curve of genus 2.

PROPOSITION 1.1. *Let Y be a smooth irreducible projective complex curve of genus 2, and let B be a divisor on Y . Denote by $p \mapsto p'$ the hyperelliptic involution on Y , so that $q = p'$ if and only if $p + q$ is a canonical divisor K_Y on Y . Then*

- i) *if $\deg(B) = 2$, then $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(B)) = 2$ if B is a canonical divisor, $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(B)) = 1$ otherwise.*
- ii) *if $\deg(B) = 3$, then B is nonspecial, $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(B)) = 2$, and*
 - a) *either $B \sim K_Y + p$, in which case p is a base point of $|B|$;*
 - b) *or $B - K_Y$ is not effective, in which case $|B|$ has no base points, and $\phi_B : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is a morphism of degree 3.*
- iii) *if $\deg(B) = 4$, then B is nonspecial, the linear series $|B|$ is base point free and defines a morphism $\phi_B : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$. Furthermore:*
 - a) *either $B \sim 2K_Y$, in which case ϕ_B is the hyperelliptic involution $Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ followed by the 2-uple embedding $\mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$; in particular, every effective divisor in $|2K_Y|$ is the sum $p + p' + q + q'$ of two canonical divisors;*
 - b) *or $B \sim K_Y + p + q$ where $q \neq p'$, in which case $\phi_B : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ is birational onto a plane quartic curve, which has a node if $p \neq q$ or a cusp if $p = q$; ϕ_B separates any pair of points of Y except for the pair (p, q) .*

We will construct our example on the second symmetric product $X = \text{Sym}^2(Y)$ of a curve of genus two Y . The surface X has irregularity $q(X) = g(Y) = 2$ and geometric genus $p_g(X) = \binom{g(Y)}{2} = 1$, hence $\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) = 0$.

We identify points of X with degree 2 effective divisors $p + q$ on Y . The quotient map

$$\pi : Y \times Y \longrightarrow X, \quad \pi(p, q) = p + q$$

exhibits X as the quotient of $Y \times Y$ by the involution $\sigma(p, q) = (q, p)$. Let $\tilde{\Delta}$ denote the diagonal in $Y \times Y$, and let $\Delta = \pi(\tilde{\Delta}) = \{2p : p \in Y\}$. The map π is a double cover ramified along Δ , so that $\pi_*\mathcal{O}_{Y \times Y} = \mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{L}^{-1}$ where \mathcal{L} is a line bundle satisfying $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2} = \mathcal{O}_X(\Delta)$. In particular $\frac{\Delta}{2}$ is an integral divisor class on X , and $\pi^*(\frac{\Delta}{2}) = \tilde{\Delta}$.

Given a point $p \in Y$, we denote by H_p the curve

$$H_p = \{p + q \in X \mid q \in Y\} \subset X.$$

One knows that the canonical divisors of Y and X are related as follows: *if $p + p'$ is a canonical divisor on Y , then the canonical divisor of X is $K_X \sim H_p + H_{p'} - \frac{\Delta}{2}$.*

Another way to look at X is via the natural map $X = \text{Div}^{(2)}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^{(2)}(Y)$, which exhibits X as the blow up of the Jacobian variety $\text{Pic}^{(2)}(Y)$ at the point corresponding to the canonical divisor K_Y . The exceptional divisor $E \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ is therefore the unique effective canonical divisor on X . In particular, $E \sim H_p + H_{p'} - \frac{\Delta}{2}$.

Any divisor $B = \sum_p n_p p$ on Y gives rise to a divisor $\alpha(B) = \sum_p n_p H_p$ on X . The map $\text{Pic}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$ induced by α is injective, and in fact $\text{Pic}(X)$ contains a subgroup isomorphic to $\alpha(\text{Pic}(Y)) \oplus \mathbb{Z}[E]$. Furthermore, a divisor on X is numerically equivalent to zero if and only if it is linearly equivalent to a divisor of the form $\alpha(B) = \sum_p n_p H_p$ with $\sum n_p = 0$.

When Y has general moduli, the endomorphism ring of the Jacobian variety $\text{Jac}(Y)$ is \mathbb{Z} generated by the identity [14], and from this it follows $\text{Pic}(X) = \alpha(\text{Pic}(Y)) \oplus \mathbb{Z}[E]$.

One can easily compute the cohomology of the divisors $\mathcal{O}_X(\alpha(B))$:

PROPOSITION 1.2. *Let $B = \sum_p n_p p$ be a divisor on Y , and let $\alpha(B) = \sum_p n_p H_p$ be the corresponding divisor on X . Then $\alpha(B)$ is effective if and only if B is effective. Furthermore*

i) If $\deg(B) = 1$ and $B = p$ is effective, then

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(H_p)) = h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(H_p)) = 1, \quad h^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X(H_p)) = 0$$

ii) if $\deg(B) = 2$ and $B \sim K_Y$, then

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\alpha(B))) = 3, \quad h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\alpha(B))) = 2, \quad h^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\alpha(B))) = 0$$

iii) if $\deg(B) = 2$ and $B \approx K_Y$, then

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\alpha(B))) = 1, \quad h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\alpha(B))) = h^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\alpha(B))) = 0$$

iv) if $\deg(B) = b \geq 3$, then

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\alpha(B))) = \frac{1}{2}b(b-1), \quad h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\alpha(B))) = h^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\alpha(B))) = 0$$

Let $N^1(X)$ denote the Néron-Severi group of X (divisors modulo *numerical* equivalence for which we use the symbol \equiv). We denote by H the class of H_p in $N^1(X)$, while we keep using the symbols Δ and E for the classes of Δ and E in $N^1(X)$. From the above description of $\text{Pic}(X)$ we see that $N^1(X)$ contains the subgroup

$$\mathbb{Z}[H] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[E]$$

and $N^1(X) = \mathbb{Z}[H] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[E]$ when Y has general moduli. Note that

$$H^2 = 1 \quad H \cdot E = 1 \quad E^2 = -1.$$

PROPOSITION 1.3. *In the Néron-Severi group of X*

- *some positive multiple of an integral class $aH - bE$ is effective if and only if $a \geq 0$ and $a \geq 2b$.*
- *an integral class $aH - bE$ is ample (respectively nef) if and only if $a > -b$ and $a > 3b$ (respectively $a \geq -b$ and $a \geq 3b$).*

Proof. The first statement follows from the fact that H is ample and the two effective curves $\Delta \equiv 4H - 2E$ and E have negative self-intersection.

To check the second statement, let $R_1 \equiv H + E$ and $R_2 \equiv 3H - E \equiv H + \frac{\Delta}{2}$. Then $R_1 \cdot E = R_2 \cdot \Delta = 0$. Since H is ample, it follows that R_1 and R_2 are nef but not ample. \square

2. A ten dimensional family of genus nine curves. In this section we construct a 10 dimensional family of curves of genus 9 whose general member we will eventually show to be algebraically but not rationally uniformized by radicals. We keep the notation we introduced in the previous section for divisors on the surface $X = \text{Sym}^2(Y)$, where Y denotes a smooth projective curve of genus 2. We begin by showing the existence of smooth genus 9 curves numerically equivalent to $3H + E$ on X .

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let L be a divisor on X numerically equivalent to $3H + E$. Then*

$$h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(L)) = 6, \quad h^1(\mathcal{O}_X(L)) = h^2(\mathcal{O}_X(L)) = 0.$$

Furthermore:

- the linear system $|L|$ is base point free, and defines a morphism $\phi_L : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^5$ that maps X birationally onto its image.
- the general curve $C \in |L|$ is smooth and irreducible; the genus of such a curve C is $g(C) = 9$ and its self-intersection is $C^2 = 14$.

Proof. Any divisor numerically equivalent to $3H$ is ample, hence $h^1(\mathcal{O}_X(L)) = h^2(\mathcal{O}_X(L)) = 0$ by Kodaira vanishing theorem. Therefore

$$h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(L)) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(L)) = \frac{1}{2}(L - K_X).L + \chi\mathcal{O}_X = 6.$$

Since $L \equiv K_X + 3H$ and H is ample, it follows from Reider’s Theorem [19] that $|L|$ is base point free, hence the generic curve $C \in |L|$ is smooth (the ground field is \mathbb{C}). Also L itself is ample, hence any curve in $|L|$ is (numerically) connected (cf. [9] Ex. 13 p. 24).

We need to check that ϕ_L is birational onto its image. The divisor L is linearly equivalent to $E + \alpha(B_0)$ where B_0 is a divisor of degree 3 on Y , thus $\mathcal{O}_X(L) \cong \mathcal{O}_X(E + H_p + H_q + H_r)$ where (p, q, r) are three points of Y .

By [19], Remark 1.2.2, if two points of X are not separated by $|L|$, then there is a curve F numerically equivalent to H passing through the two points. By Proposition 1.2 $F = H_x$ for some $x \in Y$. We will now show that for every x the linear system $|L|$ separates all but one pair of points of H_x , unless $\mathcal{O}_Y(p + q + r) \cong \mathcal{O}_Y(x + K_Y)$ so that x is the unique base point of $\mathcal{O}_Y(p + q + r)$. This shows that ϕ_L is one to one on X except on an at most one dimensional locus, and concludes the proof.

From the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(L - H_x) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(L) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{H_x}(L) \rightarrow 0$$

we see every section of $\mathcal{O}_{H_x}(L)$ arises from a section of $\mathcal{O}_X(L)$ because $H^1(\mathcal{O}_X(L - H_x)) = 0$ by Kodaira vanishing. Thus it is enough to show that $\mathcal{O}_{H_x}(L)$ separates all but a pair of points of H_x if x is not a base point of $\mathcal{O}_Y(p + q + r)$.

Thus we assume x is not a base point of $\mathcal{O}_Y(p + q + r)$, and we can then take p, q and r distinct from x . The restriction $\mathcal{O}_{H_x}(L)$ of L to the curve $H_x \cong Y$ is $\mathcal{O}_Y(x' + p + q + r)$, where x' is the conjugate point of x so that $x + x' \sim K_Y$. If we had $x' + p + q + r \sim 2K_Y$, then $p + q + r \sim x + K_Y$ contradicting the assumption that x is not a base point of $\mathcal{O}_Y(p + q + r)$. Thus $x' + p + q + r \sim 2K_Y$, and so $\mathcal{O}_{H_x}(L)$ separates all but one pair of points of H_x by Proposition 1.1. \square

We outline now the standard arguments that allow one to compute the dimension of the family of genus 9 curves C arising as in the previous proposition.

PROPOSITION 2.2. *In the moduli space of curve of genus 9 there is a 10 dimensional family of curves whose general member is a curve C numerically equivalent to $3H + E$ on a surface $X = \text{Sym}^2(Y)$, where Y is a general curve of genus 2.*

Proof. Let $f : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow B$ be a smooth family of genus two curves such that the associated moduli map $B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_2$ is generically finite and dominant, and let

$$p : \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{Y} \times_B \mathcal{Y} / \mathcal{S}_2 \rightarrow B$$

be the corresponding family of symmetric products.

Consider the relative Hilbert scheme $\mathcal{H} = \text{Hilb}(\mathcal{X}/B)$. We fix a closed point $b \in B$, and let $X = \mathcal{X}_b$ and $Y = \mathcal{Y}_b$. Then the fiber \mathcal{H}_b is the Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}(X)$.

Fix a smooth curve $C \equiv 3H + E$ on X . Since $H^1(\mathcal{O}_X(C)) = 0$, the Hilbert schemes \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}_b are smooth at the point $[C]$ corresponding to C , and there exists an exact sequence of tangent spaces

$$0 \rightarrow T_{[C]}\mathcal{H}_b \rightarrow T_{[C]}\mathcal{H} \rightarrow T_bB \rightarrow 0.$$

CLAIM. If $\alpha : \mathcal{H}_b \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_9$ denotes the moduli map, its differential

$$d\alpha : T_{[C]}\mathcal{H}_b \cong H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(C)) \rightarrow T_{[C]}\mathcal{M}_b \cong H^1(C, \mathcal{T}_C)$$

is injective

Since the kernel of $d\alpha$ is (a quotient of) $H^0(\mathcal{T}_X|_C)$, it is enough to show the latter group vanishes. For this, we look at the blow up map $\rho : X \rightarrow S = \text{Pic}^2(Y) \cong \text{Jac}(Y)$. Restricting the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_X \rightarrow \rho^*\mathcal{T}_S \cong \mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_\rho \cong \mathcal{O}_E(-E) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \rightarrow 0$$

to the curve C one obtains a new exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_X|_C \rightarrow (\rho^*\mathcal{T}_S)|_C \cong \mathcal{O}_C^{\oplus 2} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Z \rightarrow 0$$

where Z is the length 2 zero dimensional intersection of C and E . One checks

$$H^0((\rho^*\mathcal{T}_S)|_C) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_Z)$$

is an isomorphism, hence its kernel $H^0(\mathcal{T}_X|_C)$ vanishes, proving the claim.

Now let $\beta : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_b$ denote the moduli map on the relative Hilbert scheme. Then $d\beta$ induces a map $T_bB \cong H^1(\mathcal{T}_Y) \rightarrow \text{Coker}(d\alpha)$. Now observe that

$$\text{Coker}(d\alpha) \cong H^1(\mathcal{T}_C)/\text{Im}(H^0(\mathcal{O}_C(C)) \hookrightarrow H^1((\mathcal{T}_X)|_C))$$

Thus we obtain a map

$$\phi : T_bB \cong H^1(\mathcal{T}_Y) \rightarrow H^1((\mathcal{T}_X)|_C).$$

Assume for the moment that ϕ is injective. Then $d\beta : T_{[C]}\mathcal{H} \rightarrow T_{[C]}\mathcal{M}_b$ is injective, and this proves the proposition because

$$h^0(\mathcal{O}_C(C)) + h^1(\mathcal{T}_Y) = 7 + 3 = 10.$$

To show ϕ is injective, notice that it factors through the map $\psi : H^1(\mathcal{T}_Y) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{T}_X)$ that associates to a infinitesimal deformation of Y the corresponding deformation of X . The map ψ is injective: identifying Y with the diagonal $\Delta \subset X$, we see the kernel of ψ is contained in the kernel of $H^1(\mathcal{T}_\Delta) \rightarrow H^1((\mathcal{T}_X)|_\Delta)$, hence in $H^0(\mathcal{O}_\Delta(\Delta))$. The latter group vanishes, hence ψ is injective.

Finally, ϕ is obtained composing ψ with

$$H^1(\mathcal{T}_X) \rightarrow H^1((\mathcal{T}_X)|_C)$$

whose kernel is $H^1(\mathcal{T}_X(-C))$. This cohomology group is contained in $H^1(\mathcal{O}_X(-C)^{\oplus 2})$, which vanishes because $\mathcal{O}_X(C)$ is ample. Thus $\phi : H^1(\mathcal{T}_Y) \rightarrow H^1((\mathcal{T}_X)|_C)$ is injective, and this concludes the proof. \square

3. The general curve in the family has no g_4^1 . This section contains the main technical difficulty of the paper, which is to prove that the general curve in our family of genus 9 curves has no g_4^1 . To be more precise, recall that the Jacobian of a *general* smooth projective curve is simple [14]. Therefore, if Y is a general curve of genus 2, the Néron Severi group of $X = \text{Sym}^2(Y)$ is generated by the classes of H and E . If this is the case and L is a divisor on X numerically equivalent to $3H + E$, we will show that in the linear system $|L|$ there is an open dense subset of smooth curves that have no g_4^1 . Before we can prove this, we need to establish the fact that these curves have no map onto a non rational curve.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Suppose Y is a smooth projective curve of genus 2 whose Jacobian is simple, and let $X = \text{Sym}^2(Y)$. Suppose L is a divisor on X numerically equivalent to $3H + E$, and C is a general curve in the linear system $|L|$. If D is a smooth curve for which there is a finite morphism $C \rightarrow D$ of degree $d \geq 2$, then D is rational.*

Proof. Suppose $f : C \rightarrow D$ is a finite morphism of smooth curves of degree $d \geq 2$. By [4, Theorem 1.1] the Jacobian of C satisfies

$$\text{End}(\text{Jac}(C)) = \mathbb{Z} \times \text{End}(\text{Alb}(X)) = \mathbb{Z} \times \text{End}(\text{Jac}(Y))$$

Since $\text{End}(\text{Jac}(Y)) = \mathbb{Z}$, the abelian subvarieties of $\text{Jac}(C)$ have dimension 0, 2, 7 or 9. It follows that, if D is not rational and $d \geq 2$, then $g(D) = 2$ and there is an isogeny $\phi : \text{Jac}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Jac}(D)$ which factors through the map $\text{Jac}(C) \rightarrow \text{Jac}(D)$ induced by f .

Let C_0 be the inverse image of C in $\text{Jac}(Y)$ under the map $\text{Jac}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Jac}(C)$. Since $\phi : \text{Jac}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Jac}(D)$ is étale, so is its restriction $\psi : C_0 \rightarrow D$. But ψ factors through $f : C \rightarrow D$, thus f is étale.

The family of genus 9 curves that are étale covers of a genus two curve has dimension $3 = \dim \mathcal{M}_2$. On the other hand, C varies in $|L| \cong \mathbb{P}^5$, and $|L|$ that by the proof of (2.2) maps with zero dimensional fibers to the moduli space \mathcal{M}_9 . Therefore the general $C \in |L|$ is not an étale cover of a genus two curve, finishing the proof of the lemma. \square

THEOREM 3.2. *Suppose Y is a smooth projective curve of genus 2 whose Jacobian is simple, and let $X = \text{Sym}^2(Y)$. Suppose L is a divisor on X numerically equivalent to $3H + E$, and C is a general curve in the linear system $|L|$. Then C has no g_4^1 .*

Proof. Suppose by way of contradiction that the general curve in $|L|$ has gonality $d \leq 4$, and therefore has a base point free g_d^1 with $2 \leq d \leq 4$. We distinguish two cases, according to whether the g_d^1 is unique or not.

Case 1. Assume first the general curve C in the family has a unique g_d^1 .

The natural map $X = \text{Sym}^2(Y) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^2(Y)$ identifies X with the blow up of the abelian surface $S = \text{Jac}(Y)$ at the origin, and E is the exceptional divisor. By a theorem of Fogarty’s [7] the Hilbert scheme $\mathcal{H} = \text{Hilb}^d(S)$ parametrizing zero dimensional subschemes of S of length d is a smooth and irreducible projective variety of dimension $2d$. We will identify a zero dimensional subscheme Z of S that does not contain the origin 0_S , with its preimage in X . Then it makes sense to look at the incidence variety

$$\{(C, Z) \in |L| \times \mathcal{H} : C \text{ is smooth, } 0_S \notin Z, Z \subseteq C, h^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(Z)) \geq 2\}.$$

Let W be an irreducible component of this locus that maps dominantly to $|L|$, and let π_1 and π_2 be the two projections of W on $|L|$ and \mathcal{H} respectively. Since the general curve in $|L|$ has a unique g_d^1 , the map π_1 is dominant and its general fiber is a rational curve. Therefore W is a rationally connected variety of dimension 6 [10, 5].

Now look at the Abel sum map

$$\alpha : \mathcal{H} = \text{Hilb}^d(S) \rightarrow \text{Alb}(S) = S.$$

Since W is rationally connected, the image $\pi_2(W)$ of W in \mathcal{H} must be contained in a fiber K of α . The fiber K is a symplectic variety of dimension $2(d-1)$ - see [3]. The pull back of the symplectic form to W vanishes because W is rationally connected, hence $\pi_2(W)$ is a Lagrangian subvariety of K . Therefore

$$\dim \pi_2(W) \leq \frac{1}{2} \dim K = d - 1,$$

and the generic fiber of π_2 has dimension at least $7 - d$.

By Proposition 2.1 the linear system $|L|$ defines a morphism $\phi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^5$ that maps X birationally onto its image. Note that \mathbb{P}^5 is the dual projective space of $|L| \cong \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L))$. For a closed subscheme $V \subset X$, we let $|L(-V)| \cong \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L \otimes \mathcal{I}_V))$ denote the linear system of curves in $|L|$ that contain V . Then the *linear span* of $\phi(V)$ in \mathbb{P}^5 is the subspace dual to $|L(-V)|$; the dimension of the linear span of $\phi(V)$ is therefore $4 - \dim |L(-V)|$.

Now let (C, Z) be a point of W . Then $|L(-Z)|$ contains the fiber $\pi_2^{-1}(Z)$, hence

$$\dim |L(-Z)| \geq \dim(\pi_2^{-1}(Z)) \geq 7 - d.$$

It follows that the image $\phi(Z)$ of Z in \mathbb{P}^5 is contained in a linear space of dimension $d-3$. Since $d \leq 4$, this says that $\phi(Z)$ is contained in a line. Since ϕ is birational, for Z general the linear span of $\phi(Z)$ will be a line, hence $d = 4$, and $\dim |L(-Z)| = 3$. Since $\dim(\pi_2^{-1}(Z)) \geq 3$, we conclude that $\dim(\pi_2^{-1}(Z)) = 3$ for a general Z in $\pi_2(W)$, and therefore the general curve C in $|L(-Z)|$ belongs to $\pi_2^{-1}(Z)$, that is, $h^0(\mathcal{O}_C(Z)) \geq 2$. By semicontinuity, $h^0(\mathcal{O}_C(Z)) \geq 2$ for *every* smooth C in $|L(-Z)|$.

For a point $a \in X$ define

$$B_a^0 = \{x \in X : \text{there exists } Z \in \pi_2(W) \text{ such that } a, x \in Z \\ \text{and } h^0 \mathcal{O}_C(Z) \geq 2 \text{ for every smooth } C \text{ in } |L(-Z)|\}$$

and let B_a denote the closure of B_a^0 in X . For a general choice of a , the dimension of B_a is one. To see this, let W_a denote the set of pairs (C, Z) in W for which $a \in Z$. Then W_a has dimension 4 because π_1 maps W_a generically onto $|L(-a)| \cong \mathbb{P}^4$, with zero dimensional fibers as there is a unique divisor in the g_4^1 of C that contains a . Since the general fiber of $\pi_2 : W_a \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ has dimension 3, the image of W_a in the Hilbert scheme is a curve T . Therefore the restriction U_T to T of the universal family over \mathcal{H} is also a curve, and so is B_a which is the closure of the projection in X of U_T with the point a removed.

We claim that, for a general $C_0 \in |L(-a)|$,

$$B_a.C_0 = ma + x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

where $Z_0 = a + x_1 + x_2 + x_3$ is the unique element of the g_4^1 of C_0 that contains a , and $m \geq 0$. Indeed, since C_0 is general in $|L(-a)|$, it is smooth and it does not contain any

of the finitely many points of $B_a - B_a^0$ except perhaps a . So, if $x \in B_a \cap C_0 \setminus \{a\}$, there is $Z \in \pi_2(W)$ such that $a, x \in Z$ and $h^0 \mathcal{O}_C(Z) \geq 2$ for every smooth $C \in |L(-Z)|$. Now

$$3 \leq \dim |L(-Z)| = \dim |L - (a + x)|$$

hence $|L(-Z)| = |L - (a + x)|$ and $C_0 \in |L(-Z)|$. Then $h^0 \mathcal{O}_{C_0}(Z) \geq 2$, and $Z = Z_0$ because there is a unique divisor in the g_4^1 of C_0 that contains a . In particular, $x \in \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ proving our claim.

The claim implies that the intersection of $\phi(B_a)$ with a general hyperplane of \mathbb{P}^5 through $\phi(a)$ is contained in a line: the hyperplane corresponds to C_0 , and the line is the linear span of $\phi(Z_0)$. It follows that $\phi(B_a)$ is contained in a \mathbb{P}^2 through $\phi(a)$, hence

$$\dim |L(-B_a)| \geq 2.$$

We conclude that B_a and $C - B_a$ are effective, with $h^0 \mathcal{O}_X(C - B_a) \geq 3$. Now we use the fact that the Néron Severi group of X is generated by E and H . Since B_a moves with a , we see $B_a \neq E, 2E$. On the other hand, $C - B_a$ can't be numerically equivalent to $H + 2E, H + E$ or H because $h^0 \mathcal{O}_X(C - B_a) \geq 3$. It then follows from Proposition 1.3 that $C - B_a$ is numerically equivalent to either $2H$ or $2H + E$, so that either $B_a \equiv H$ or $B_a \equiv H + E$.

Suppose $B_a \equiv H$. Then B_a is one of the curves H_p (with $p \in Y$). As $B_a.C = H.C = 4$, the g_4^1 on C is $|H_C|$, where $H_C = H_p.C$. Now look at the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(H_p - C) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(H_p) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C(H_C) \rightarrow 0.$$

Now $C - H \equiv 2H + E = 2H + K_X$ is ample by 1.3, hence $H^1 \mathcal{O}_X(H_p - C) = 0$, therefore $h^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(H_C)) = 1$, so H_C cannot be a pencil, and this case does not occur.

Suppose now $B_a \equiv H + E$, that is, $B_a = H_p + E$ for some $p \in Y$. Then

$$B_a.C = (H + E).C = 4 + 2 = 6$$

contains the g_4^1 , hence $h^0((H_p + E)_C) \geq 2$. But from the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(H_p + E - C) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(H_p + E) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C((H + E)_C) \rightarrow 0$$

one obtains a contradiction as above (note that $h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(H_p + E)) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(H_p + E))$ because $H_p + E = H_p + K_X$, and $\chi(\mathcal{O}_X(H_p + E)) = \frac{1}{2}(H + E).H = 1$).

Case 2. Suppose now the general $C \in |L|$ has more than one g_d^1 . Then $d = 4$ because an hyperelliptic curve has a unique g_2^1 , and a trigonal curve of genus $g > 4$ has a unique g_3^1 . So suppose the general $C \in |L|$ has gonality 4 and has two distinct g_4^1 . The two g_4^1 define a morphism

$$\psi : C \rightarrow Q = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$$

of degree e onto a divisor B of type $(4/e, 4/e)$ on Q . We cannot have $e = 4$, as otherwise $B \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and the two linear series coincide. If $e = 2$, then B cannot be rational because C is not hyperelliptic. But B cannot be an elliptic curve because C does not have morphism to curves of genus 1 by Proposition 3.1. Hence $e = 1$ and $\psi : C \rightarrow B$ is birational.

Since B has arithmetic genus 9, the map ψ is an isomorphism. Thus $B \cong C$ is a smooth curve of type $(4, 4)$ on $Q = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. We will show that this is not possible by proving that: (a) the curve C has a base point free complete g_8^2 that defines a map $\phi : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ that is not $4 : 1$ onto its image; (b) the only base point free and complete g_8^2 on a divisor B of type $(4, 4)$ on Q are $|\mathcal{O}_B(2, 0)|$ and $|\mathcal{O}_B(0, 2)|$, and these define $4 : 1$ maps.

We now show a general C in $|L|$ has a complete and base point free g_8^2 that defines a morphism $g : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ that is not $4 : 1$ onto its image. Recall X is the blow up of the abelian surface $S = Jac(Y) \cong Pic^2(Y)$ at the origin $0_S \cong \mathcal{O}_Y(K_Y)$. Given a point p in Y we denote by θ_p the theta divisor

$$\theta_p = \{\mathcal{O}_Y(p + y) \mid y \in Y\}.$$

If $p + p' = K_Y$, the divisor $\theta_p + \theta_{p'}$ is symmetric with respect to the involution of the abelian surface, and defines a morphism $S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ whose image is a quartic Kummer surface T . The pull back of $\theta_p + \theta_{p'}$ to X is the divisor $H_p + H_{p'} + 2E$, which therefore defines a $2 : 1$ morphism $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ whose image is the Kummer surface T . This morphism maps C birationally onto its image in T because C has no $2 : 1$ morphism to a curve, as it is not hyperelliptic and does not have any morphism of degree $d \geq 2$ onto a nonrational curve.

Next we project the Kummer surface from the node that is the image of $0_S \cong \mathcal{O}_Y(K_Y)$: this amounts to consider the morphism $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ defined by $H_p + H_{p'}$ (one can check $h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(H_p + H_{p'})) = 3$ using Proposition 1.2.ii). This projection is a degree 2 morphism $\gamma : T \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$. Since C maps birationally onto its image in T , the restriction $g : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ of γ to C is either birational or $2 : 1$ onto its image, in any case is not $4 : 1$.

To finish, observe that $g^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1))$ is the line bundle corresponding to the divisor $(H_p + H_{p'})|_C$. We claim $(H_p + H_{p'})|_C$ moves in a complete g_8^2 on C . To compute $\mathcal{O}_C(H_p + H_{p'})|_C$, we recall $h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(H_p + H_{p'})) = 3$ and look at the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(H_p + H_{p'} - C) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(H_p + H_{p'}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C((H_p + H_{p'})|_C) \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $C - H_p - H_{p'} \equiv H + E$ is big and nef by 1.3, the H^0 and H^1 of $H_p + H_{p'} - C$ vanish, hence

$$h^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C((H_p + H_{p'})|_C)) = 3.$$

Summing up we have found a complete g_8^2 on C that defines a morphism $g : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ that is not $4 : 1$ onto its image.

To complete the proof, we need to show that, if B is a smooth divisor of type $(4, 4)$ on the quadric surface $Q \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, then the only base point free and complete g_8^2 on B are $|\mathcal{O}_B(2, 0)|$ and $|\mathcal{O}_B(0, 2)|$. So let δ be an effective divisor of degree 8 on B such that $|\delta|$ is a complete and base point free g_8^2 . Then $h^0(B, \mathcal{O}_B(\delta)) = 3$ and we may assume that δ consists of 8 distinct points.

By Riemann-Roch

$$h^0(B, \mathcal{O}_B(K_B - \delta)) = 3 + \deg(K_B - \delta) + 1 - g(B) = 3.$$

Since B is a divisor of type $(4, 4)$, by adjunction $K_B = 2H$, where $\mathcal{O}_B(H) = \mathcal{O}_B(1, 1)$. Therefore $\mathcal{O}_B(K_B - \delta) = \mathcal{I}_{\delta, B}(2H)$, and

$$h^0(Q, \mathcal{I}_{\delta, Q}(2, 2)) = h^0(B, \mathcal{I}_{\delta, B}(2H)) = 3$$

because $H^0(Q, \mathcal{I}_{B,Q}) = H^1(Q, \mathcal{I}_{B,Q}) = 0$. Thus we see that the linear system

$$\mathcal{D} = |\mathcal{O}_Q(2, 2) - \delta|$$

cut out on Q by quadric surfaces containing δ has projective dimension 2.

If the linear system \mathcal{D} had no fixed component, then two general elements in the linear system would meet properly in a zero dimensional scheme of degree 8 containing δ , hence equal to δ . Thus δ would be a complete intersection of three quadrics in \mathbb{P}^3 , contradicting $h^0(Q, \mathcal{I}_{\delta,Q}(2, 2)) = 3$. Thus \mathcal{D} has a fixed curve, say D . We write $\delta = \alpha + \beta$ where α consists of those points of δ that are in the support of D .

Case a: D is a line, with respect to the embedding of Q in \mathbb{P}^3 by $\mathcal{O}_Q(1, 1)$, say of type $(0, 1)$.

Then the linear system \mathcal{D} is, up to removing D , the linear system

$$|\mathcal{O}_Q(2, 1) - \beta|.$$

Observe that β cannot contain 3 collinear points, otherwise the line through them would be contained in the fixed component of \mathcal{D} . Similarly, if β had 4 points in a plane Π , then there would be a fixed component of \mathcal{D} contained in Π and different from D , which is absurd.

Since D is a line and $\alpha \subset D \cap B$, there are at most four points in α , so β contains at least 4 points P_1, P_2, P_3 and P_4 . As β has no 3 collinear points, and no 4 coplanar points, the points P_i impose independent conditions on $|\mathcal{O}_Q(2, 1)|$: a divisor of type $(2, 1)$ containing only the first three points is given by a conic through P_1, P_2 , and P_3 , plus a line not containing P_4 . Then $\dim \mathcal{D} \leq \dim |\mathcal{O}_Q(2, 1)| - 4 = 1$, a contradiction.

Thus this case does not occur.

Case b: D is a plane section of Q , that is a divisor of type $(1, 1)$.

Then the linear system \mathcal{D} is, up to removing D , the linear system

$$|\mathcal{O}_Q(1, 1) - \beta|.$$

Since \mathcal{D} has projective dimension 2, we see that β consists of at most one point. If $\beta = P$ had degree one, then α would have degree 7 besides being contained in the plane of D . Thus

$$h^0(B, \mathcal{O}(\alpha)) \geq h^0(B, \mathcal{O}_B(1, 1)) - 1 = 3.$$

But $\alpha \leq \delta$ and $h^0(B, \mathcal{O}_B(\delta)) = 3$ by assumption, so the unique point of β is a base point of δ , contradicting the fact that δ is base point free. Thus β is empty. But then $\delta = \alpha$ is a plane section, and this is also a contradiction because $h^0(B, \mathcal{O}_B(1, 1)) = 4$. Thus this case also does not occur.

Case c: D has degree 3 and arithmetic genus 0, that is, it is a divisor of type $(2, 1)$ or $(1, 2)$.

Suppose that D has type $(1, 2)$. Then the linear system \mathcal{D} is, up to removing D , the linear system

$$|\mathcal{O}_Q(1, 0) - \beta|.$$

Since $|\mathcal{O}_Q(1, 0)|$ has projective dimension 1, this case does not occur.

Case d: D has degree 2 and arithmetic genus -1 , that is, it is a divisor of type $(2, 0)$ or $(0, 2)$.

Suppose that D has type $(0, 2)$. Note that D is either the disjoint union of two lines of type $(0, 1)$, or a double structure on a line of type $(0, 1)$.

The linear system \mathcal{D} is, up to removing D , the linear system

$$|\mathcal{O}_Q(2, 0) - \beta|.$$

Since $|\mathcal{O}_Q(2, 0)|$ has projective dimension 2 and no base points, β is the zero divisor. Thus $\delta = \alpha$ is contained in the fixed curve D . We know that at most four points of δ are collinear, because δ lies on the curve B which has type $(4, 4)$. Therefore the only possibility is that D is the union of two lines L_1 and L_2 of type $(0, 1)$, and $\delta = B.D$. Therefore $\mathcal{O}_B(\delta) \cong \mathcal{O}_B(0, 2)$ (or $\mathcal{O}_B(\delta) \cong \mathcal{O}_B(2, 0)$ if D has type $(2, 0)$).

There are no other possibilities for D , because it is contained properly in a divisor of type $(2, 2)$. Thus we have proven that the only complete and base point free g_8^2 's on B are $\mathcal{O}_B(2, 0)$ and $\mathcal{O}_B(0, 2)$. \square

4. Number of moduli of genus 9 primitive and solvable coverings of the projective line. In this section we show that, if C is a general curve in a 10 dimensional family of smooth curves of genus 9, then a finite map $f : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ that has a primitive and solvable Galois group has degree at most 4 (the Galois group is primitive when f cannot be factored nontrivially). The proof is based on a counting argument due to Zariski [21].

Given a finite morphism $f : C \rightarrow C_0$ of smooth curves, we denote by $b(q)$ the multiplicity of a branch point q of f in the branch divisor.

THEOREM 4.1 (Zariski, see [18, Proposition 3.1]). *Let $f : C \rightarrow C_0$ be a degree d primitive solvable covering of curves. Then there exists a prime p such that $d = p^k$, and for every branch point q of f the multiplicity $b(q)$ is bounded by the formula:*

$$b(q) \geq \frac{p^k - p^{k-1}}{2}.$$

Moreover, if $p = 2$ and $d - 1$ is prime, then $b(q) \geq 2^{k-1} - 1$.

We recall Zariski's argument. Let $S_d = \text{Aut}(\Omega)$, where Ω is a set of d elements. Fix $x \in \Omega$ and consider a primitive solvable subgroup G of S_d . It is well known that G has only one minimal normal subgroup A , which is an elementary abelian p -group for some prime p . Moreover, G is the semidirect product $G = A \rtimes G_x$, where G_x denotes the stabilizer of x in G . Since the action of A on Ω is regular, the cardinality of A is equal to $d = p^k$ for some $k \geq 1$. Furthermore, identifying Ω with the vector space A , the group G acts as a subgroup of the group $\text{Aff}(A)$ of affinities of A . Hence an element $g \in G$, not equal to the identity 1_G , has at most p^{k-1} fixed points. To each branch point q the monodromy representation associates an element $g \in G$ whose action on Ω has $d - b(q)$ orbits. Hence $b(q) \geq \frac{d-n}{2}$ where n is the number of fixed points of g .

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Let \mathcal{C} be an irreducible family of curves of genus 9 whose general curve is a degree d primitive and solvable covering of \mathbb{P}^1 . Then the dimension of \mathcal{C} is at most 9 unless $d \leq 5$.*

Proof. Consider a family \mathcal{C} of curves C of genus 9 such that the general curve C admits a degree d primitive solvable covering of \mathbb{P}^1 with r distinct branch points, each with multiplicity at least m .

By the Riemann Hurwitz formula the degree of the branch divisor B of the covering $f : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is $16 + 2d$. If f has exactly r distinct branch points, each with multiplicity at least m , then $\deg(B) \geq rm$, therefore

$$r \leq \frac{16 + 2d}{m}.$$

The dimension of \mathcal{C} is then at most

$$r - 3 \leq \frac{16 + 2d}{m} - 3.$$

By (4.1) $d = p^k$ and

$$m \geq \frac{p^k - p^{k-1}}{2}.$$

Thus

$$\dim \mathcal{C} \leq 4 \frac{8 + p^k}{p^k - p^{k-1}} - 3 = \frac{32}{p^{k-1}(p-1)} + \frac{4}{1 - 1/p} - 3.$$

This shows $\dim \mathcal{C} \leq 9$ unless $d \leq 5$ or $d = 8$. But when $d = 8$ we can use the better estimate $m \geq 2^{k-1} - 1 = 3$ to conclude $\dim \mathcal{C} < 8$. \square

PROPOSITION 4.3. *If C is a general curve in a 10 dimensional family of smooth genus 9 curves, then there is no degree 5 covering $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with a primitive solvable Galois group.*

Proof. Let $f : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be a degree 5 primitive and solvable covering. By Riemann-Hurwitz the branch divisor B_f has degree 26. By (4.1) every branch point q has multiplicity $b(q) \geq 2$, hence the number r of distinct branch points has to be ≤ 13 .

The Hurwitz scheme of coverings of \mathbb{P}^1 having r distinct branch points has dimension $r - 3$. Thus, if C varies in a family of dimension ≥ 10 , the only possibility is that $r = 13$ and $b(q) = 2$ for every branch point q . Let $G \subset S_5$ be the Galois group of f . In the Galois group, for any branch point $q_i \in B_f$, there is an associated cycle $g_i \in G$ with $3 = d - b(q_i)$ orbits. Furthermore by Zariski's argument the cycle g_i has at most one fixed point, so it must be (12)(34) up to conjugation. Moreover, the product of the cycles g_i is the identity of the Galois group.

$$(1) \quad \prod_{i=1}^{13} g_i = 1_G.$$

As explained after Theorem 4.1, the group G is contained in the group of affinities of \mathbb{Z}_5 , which is a semidirect product $\mathbb{Z}_5 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_4$. Therefore there is an induced map $\phi : G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_4$. Since g_i has order 2, it can't be contained in the kernel of ϕ , so $\phi(g_i)$ is the unique element $h = [2]$ of order 2 in \mathbb{Z}_4 . Then $\phi(\prod_{i=1}^{13} g_i)$ is also equal to h , contradicting (1). \square

5. Proof of the main result. In this section we collect all the previous results to show that the general curve of the family constructed in section 2 is algebraically, but non rationally, uniformized by radicals.

THEOREM 5.1. *Let \mathcal{C} be the family of smooth genus 9 curves C for which there exists a genus 2 curve Y such that $C \subset X = \text{Sym}^2(Y)$ and the class of C in the Néron-Severi group of X is $3H + E$. Then a general curve in \mathcal{C} is algebraically, but non rationally, uniformized by radicals, and provides a counterexample to Statement $S(4, 2, 9)$ of [1].*

Proof. To see that a curve C in the family is algebraically uniformized by radicals is easy. Since $C \subset X = \text{Sym}^2(Y)$ and $C \equiv 3H + E$, for every point $p \in Y$ the curve C intersects the divisor $H_p \subset X$ in a scheme of length 4. We define a map $\phi : Y \rightarrow \text{Sym}^4(C)$ sending a point $p \in Y$ to $H_p \cdot C$. Then as in [18, Proposition 5.1] we deduce there is a smooth curve C' that covers C and admits a morphism $C' \rightarrow Y$ of degree ≤ 4 .

We now have to show that a general C in our family is not rationally uniformized by radicals, that is, there does not exist a finite map $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with solvable Galois group. In particular, C , contrary to its covering C' , does not admit a nonconstant map of degree 4 or less to a curve of genus 2 or less, and thus provides a counterexample to $S(4, 2, 9)$.

Suppose by way of contradiction there is $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with solvable Galois group. Then we can factor it as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{f} & C_0 \\ & \searrow & \swarrow g \\ & \mathbb{P}^1 & \end{array}$$

where f is a covering of degree $d \geq 2$ with a primitive and solvable Galois group (the Galois group is primitive when f cannot be factored). Since C does not cover any non rational curve by Proposition 3.1, the curve C_0 is rational, and we are reduced to show there does not exist a finite map $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with primitive and solvable Galois group. By the dimension count of Propositions 4.2 and 4.3 any such map would have degree $d \leq 4$. But by Theorem 3.2 there are no morphisms $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ of degree $d \leq 4$. Thus the proof is complete. \square

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