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著者 (英)	Takeshi HARUI, Jiryo KOMEDA, Akira OHBUCHI
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THE WEIERSTRASS SEMIGROUPS ON DOUBLE COVERS OF GENUS TWO CURVES

By

Takeshi HARUI, Jiryō KOMEDA and Akira OHBUCHI

Abstract. We show that three numerical semigroups $\langle 5, 6, 7, 8 \rangle$, $\langle 3, 7, 8 \rangle$ and $\langle 3, 5 \rangle$ are of double covering type, i.e., the Weierstrass semigroups of ramification points on double covers of curves. Combining the result with [7] and [4] we can determine the Weierstrass semigroups of the ramification points on double covers of genus two curves.

1. Introduction

Let \mathbf{N}_0 be the additive monoid of non-negative integers. A submonoid H of \mathbf{N}_0 is called a *numerical semigroup* if its complement $\mathbf{N}_0 \setminus H$ is a finite set. The cardinality of $\mathbf{N}_0 \setminus H$ is called the *genus* of H , which is denoted by $g(H)$. For any positive integers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n we denote by $\langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle$ the additive monoid $a_1\mathbf{N}_0 + a_2\mathbf{N}_0 + \dots + a_n\mathbf{N}_0$ generated by a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n . A numerical semigroup of genus 2 is either $\langle 2, 5 \rangle$ or $\langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$, which plays an important role in this article.

Let C be a complete nonsingular irreducible curve over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0, which is called a *curve* in this paper. For a point P of C , we set

$$H(P) = \{\alpha \in \mathbf{N}_0 \mid \text{there exists a rational function } f \text{ on } C \text{ with } (f)_\infty = \alpha P\},$$

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which is called the *Weierstrass semigroup of P* . It is known that the Weierstrass semigroup of a point on a curve of genus g is a numerical semigroup of genus g .

For a numerical semigroup \tilde{H} we denote by $d_2(\tilde{H})$ the set consisting of the elements $\tilde{h}/2$ with even $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{H}$, which becomes a numerical semigroup. A numerical semigroup \tilde{H} is said to be of *double covering type* if there exists a double covering $\pi: \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ of a curve C with a ramification point $\tilde{P} \in \tilde{C}$ over $P \in C$ satisfying $H(\tilde{P}) = \tilde{H}$. In this case we have $d_2(H(\tilde{P})) = H(P)$ (for example, see Lemma 2 in [3]). We are interested in numerical semigroups of double covering type. Let \tilde{H}_0 be a numerical semigroup of genus \tilde{g} with $d_2(\tilde{H}_0) = \mathbf{N}_0$ where the genus of \mathbf{N}_0 is 0. Then the semigroup \tilde{H}_0 is $\langle 2, 2\tilde{g} + 1 \rangle$, which is the Weierstrass semigroup of a ramification point \tilde{P} on a double cover of the projective line where the covering curve is of genus \tilde{g} . Hence, \tilde{H}_0 is of double covering type. Let \tilde{H}_1 be a numerical semigroup of genus \tilde{g} with $d_2(\tilde{H}_1) = \langle 2, 3 \rangle$ where $\langle 2, 3 \rangle$ is the only one numerical semigroup of genus 1. Then the semigroup \tilde{H}_1 is either $\langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$ or $\langle 3, 4 \rangle$ or $\langle 4, 5, 6, 7 \rangle$ or $\langle 4, 6, 2\tilde{g} - 3 \rangle$ with $\tilde{g} \geq 4$ or $\langle 4, 6, 2\tilde{g} - 1, 2\tilde{g} + 1 \rangle$ with $\tilde{g} \geq 4$. We can show that there is a double covering of an elliptic curve with a ramification point whose Weierstrass semigroup is any semigroup in the above ones (for example, see [2], [4]).

Let \tilde{H}_2 be a numerical semigroup of genus \tilde{g} with $g(d_2(\tilde{H}_2)) = 2$. Oliveira and Pimentel [7] studied the semigroup $\tilde{H}_2 = \langle 6, 8, 10, n \rangle$ with an odd number $n \geq 11$. They showed that the semigroup \tilde{H}_2 is of double covering type. In this case we have $d_2(\tilde{H}_2) = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$. Moreover, in [4] we proved that any numerical semigroup \tilde{H}_2 with $d_2(\tilde{H}_2) = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$ except $\tilde{H}_2 = \langle 5, 6, 7, 8 \rangle$, $\langle 3, 7, 8 \rangle$, $\langle 3, 5 \rangle$ and $\langle 3, 5, 7 \rangle$ is of double covering type. The semigroup $\langle 3, 5, 7 \rangle$ is not of double covering type, because of the fact that $g(\langle 3, 5, 7 \rangle) = 3 < 2 \cdot 2$. Using the result of Main Theorem in [6] every numerical semigroup \tilde{H}_2 with $d_2(\tilde{H}_2) = \langle 2, 5 \rangle$ is of double covering type. In this paper we will study the remaining three numerical semigroups. Namely we prove the following:

THEOREM 1.1. *The three numerical semigroups $\langle 5, 6, 7, 8 \rangle$, $\langle 3, 7, 8 \rangle$ and $\langle 3, 5 \rangle$ are of double covering type.*

Combining this theorem with the results in [7] and [4], we have the following conclusion:

THEOREM 1.2. *Let \tilde{H} be a numerical semigroup with $g(d_2(\tilde{H})) = 2$. If $\tilde{H} \neq \langle 3, 5, 7 \rangle$, then it is of double covering type, and vice versa.*

2. Proof of Theorem 1.1

To prove that the three numerical semigroups are of double covering type we use the following theorem which is stated in Theorem 2.2 of [5].

THEOREM 2.1. *Let \tilde{H} be a numerical semigroup. We set*

$$n = \min\{\tilde{h} \in \tilde{H} \mid \tilde{h} \text{ is odd}\}.$$

Then we get

$$g(\tilde{H}) = 2g(d_2(\tilde{H})) + (n - 1)/2 - r$$

with some non-negative integer r (for example, see Lemma 3.1 in [1]). Assume that $H = d_2(\tilde{H})$ is Weierstrass. Take a pointed curve (C, P) with $H(P) = H$. Let Q_1, \dots, Q_r be points of C different from P with $h^0(Q_1 + \dots + Q_r) = 1$. Moreover, assume that \tilde{H} has an expression

$$\tilde{H} = 2H + \langle n, n + 2l_1, \dots, n + 2l_s \rangle$$

of generators with positive integers l_1, \dots, l_s such that

$$h^0(l_i P + Q_1 + \dots + Q_r) = h^0((l_i - 1)P + Q_1 + \dots + Q_r) + 1$$

for all i . If the divisor $nP - 2Q_1 - \dots - 2Q_r$ is linearly equivalent to some reduced divisor not containing P , then there is a double covering $\pi: \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ with a ramification point \tilde{P} over P satisfying $H(\tilde{P}) = \tilde{H}$, hence \tilde{H} is of double covering type.

PROOF. By seeing the proof of Theorem 2.2 in [5] we may replace the assumption in Theorem 2.2 in [5] that the complete linear system $|nP - 2Q_1 - \dots - 2Q_r|$ is base point free by the above assumption that the divisor $nP - 2Q_1 - \dots - 2Q_r$ is linearly equivalent to some reduced divisor not containing P . \square

Now we prove Theorem 1.1 in each case.

Case 1. Let $\tilde{H} = \langle 5, 6, 7, 8 \rangle$. Then we have $H = d_2(\tilde{H}) = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$ and $g(\tilde{H}) = 5 = 2 \cdot 2 + (5 - 1)/2 - 1$. Moreover, we have $\tilde{H} = 2H + \langle 5, 5 + 2 \cdot 1 \rangle$. Let C be a curve of genus 2 and ι the hyperelliptic involution on C . If we take a general point P of C with $H(P) = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$, then we may assume that $3(P - \iota(P)) \not\sim 0$. Indeed, assume that $3(P - \iota(P)) \sim 0$ for all point P with $H(P) = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$. Then there are distinct points P_1 and P_2 with $H(P_i) = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$, $i = 1, 2$ such that $P_1 - \iota(P_1) \sim P_2 - \iota(P_2)$, because the number of the linearly equivalent classes of the divisors D of degree 0 satisfying $3D \sim 0$ is finite. Hence, we get

$P_1 + \iota(P_2) \sim P_2 + \iota(P_1)$, which implies that $P_1 + \iota(P_2) \sim P_1 + \iota(P_1)$. This is a contradiction. Now we have $h^0(P + \iota(P)) = 2 = h^0(\iota(P)) + 1$. Moreover, if the complete linear system $|5P - 2\iota(P)|$ has a base point R , then we have $R \neq P$. Indeed, we assume that $R = P$. Then we have

$$h^0(5P - 2\iota(P) - P) = h^0(5P - 2\iota(P)) = 3 + 1 - 2 = 2,$$

which implies that

$$4P - 2\iota(P) \sim g_2^1 \sim P + \iota(P).$$

Hence, we get $3(P - \iota(P)) \sim 0$. This is a contradiction. We assume that $|5P - 2\iota(P)|$ has a base point R . Then we get $5P - 2\iota(P) \sim R + E$, where E is an effective divisor of degree 2 with projective dimension 1. In this case the complete linear system $|E|$ is base point free. Therefore, the divisor $5P - 2\iota(P)$ is linearly equivalent to some reduced divisor not containing P . If $|5P - 2\iota(P)|$ is base point free, then the divisor $5P - 2\iota(P)$ satisfies the above condition. By Theorem 2.1 the semigroup $\tilde{H} = \langle 5, 6, 7, 8 \rangle$ is of double covering type.

Case 2. Let $\tilde{H} = \langle 3, 7, 8 \rangle$. Then we have $H = d_2(\tilde{H}) = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$ and $g(\tilde{H}) = 4 = 2 \cdot 2 + (3 - 1)/2 - 1$. Moreover, we have $\tilde{H} = 2H + \langle 3, 3 + 2 \cdot 2 \rangle$. We may take a pointed curve (C, P) with $H(P) = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$ such that the covering $\varphi: C \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$ corresponding to the complete linear system $|3P|$ has a simple ramification point Q . Then there is another simple ramification point of φ by Riemann-Hurwitz formula. Hence, we may assume that $\iota P \neq Q$, which implies that $P + Q \not\sim g_2^1$. Thus, we get $h^0(2P + Q) = 2 = h^0(P + Q) + 1$. Let R be the point satisfying $2Q + R \sim 3P$. Then we have $R \neq P$ and $3P - 2Q \sim R$. By Theorem 2.1 the semigroup $\tilde{H} = \langle 3, 7, 8 \rangle$ is of double covering type.

Case 3. Let $\tilde{H} = \langle 3, 5 \rangle$. Then we have $H = d_2(\tilde{H}) = \langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$ and $g(\tilde{H}) = 4 = 2 \cdot 2 + (3 - 1)/2 - 1$. Moreover, we have $\tilde{H} = 2H + \langle 3, 3 + 2 \cdot 1 \rangle$. Let C be a curve whose function field is $k(x, y)$ with an equation $y^3 = (x - c_1)(x - c_2)(x - c_3)^2$, where c_1, c_2 and c_3 are distinct elements of k . Let $\pi: C \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$ be the morphism corresponding to the inclusion $k(x) \subset k(x, y)$. Then C is of genus 2 by Riemann-Hurwitz formula. Let $P = P_1, P_2, P_3$ and P_4 be the ramification points of π . Since π is a cyclic covering, it induces an automorphism σ of C with $C/\langle \sigma \rangle \cong \mathbf{P}^1$. Let ι be the hyperelliptic involution on C . Then we have $\sigma \circ \iota = \iota \circ \sigma$. Indeed, we have

$$(\sigma \circ \iota \circ \sigma^{-1}) \circ (\sigma \circ \iota \circ \sigma^{-1}) = \sigma \circ \iota \circ \iota \circ \sigma^{-1} = \sigma \circ \sigma^{-1} = id.$$

Hence, the automorphism $\sigma \circ \iota \circ \sigma^{-1}$ is an involution. Moreover, we have a bijective correspondence between the sets $\text{Fix}(\iota)$ and $\text{Fix}(\sigma \circ \iota \circ \sigma^{-1})$ sending Q

to $\sigma(Q)$, where $\text{Fix}(\iota)$ and $\text{Fix}(\sigma \circ \iota \circ \sigma^{-1})$ are the sets of the fixed points by ι and $\sigma \circ \iota \circ \sigma^{-1}$ respectively. Hence, $\sigma \circ \iota \circ \sigma^{-1}$ is also the hyperelliptic involution. Thus, we have $\sigma \circ \iota \circ \sigma^{-1} = \iota$. Since $\sigma(\iota(P)) = \iota(\sigma(P)) = \iota(P)$, the point $\iota(P)$ is a fixed point of σ . Moreover, we have $H(P) \ni 3$, which implies that $\iota P \neq P$. Hence, we have $\iota P = P_i$ for some $i \in \{2, 3, 4\}$. Then we obtain $h^0(P + P_i) = 2 = h^0(P_i) + 1$. Moreover, we have

$$3P - 2P_i \sim 3P_i - 2P_i = P_i \neq P.$$

By Theorem 2.1 the semigroup $\langle 3, 5 \rangle$ is of double covering type. □

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Takeshi Harui
 Academic Support Center
 Kogakuin University
 2665-1 Nakano, Hachioji
 Tokyo, 192-0015 Japan
 E-mail: takeshi@cwo.zaq.ne.jp, kt13459@ns.kogakuin.ac.jp

Jiryo Komeda
 Department of Mathematics
 Center for Basic Education and Integrated Learning
 Kanagawa Institute of Technology
 1030 Shimo-Ogino, Atsugi
 Kanagawa, 243-0292 Japan
 E-mail: komeda@gen.kanagawa-it.ac.jp

Akira Ohbuchi
Department of Mathematics
Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences
Tokushima University
1-1 Minami-Jyousanjima-cho, Tokushima
Tokushima, 770-8502 Japan
E-mail: ohbuchi@tokushima-u.ac.jp