

Lifting an automorphism of a curve to characteristic zero

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Question. *Given a connected curve C_0 , proper and smooth over a field K of characteristic p , given a subgroup $H \subset \text{Aut}(C_0)$; can we lift the pair (C_0, H) to characteristic zero?*
((We shall see that the answer is “NO” in general; for cyclic groups we conjecture that the answer is “YES”.)

Example (1) (Roquette). Consider the normalization of the completion of the curve given by the affine equation $Y^2 = X^p - X$. For $p \geq 5$ its genus equals $(p-1)/2$ and over an algebraically closed field $\#(\text{Aut}(C_0)) = 2p \cdot (p^2 - 1)$. For $p \geq 5$ we see that $g \geq 2$ and $\#(\text{Aut}(C_0)) > 84(g-1)$. By the Hurwitz bound we conclude that (C_0, H) cannot be lifted to characteristic zero for $H = \text{Aut}(C_0)$.

Remark. By this example we knew that the Hurwitz bound $\#(\text{Aut}(C)) \leq 84(g-1)$ for a curve of genus $g \geq 2$ does not hold in characteristic p .
Stichtenoth proved: $\#(\text{Aut}(C)) \leq 16 \cdot g^4$. Another bound was given by B. Singh.

Example (2). Take the curve defined in the previous example with $p = 5$; in this case $g = 2$. Consider automorphisms of this curve defined by

$$\beta(X) = X + 1, \quad \beta(Y) = Y,$$

and

$$\gamma(X) = -X, \quad \gamma(Y) = 2Y.$$

The group $N := \langle \beta \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}/5$ is normal in $H := \langle \beta, \gamma \rangle$, because $\beta^{-1}\alpha\beta = \alpha^4$, and $G/N \cong \langle \gamma \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}/4$. The pair (C_0, H) cannot be lifted to characteristic zero.

Example (3). Let $\mathbb{F}_p \subset K$ and $a, b \in K$ such that $a \notin \mathbb{F}_p(b)$ and $b \notin \mathbb{F}_p(a)$. Define $\sigma_a \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_K^1)$ by $\sigma_a(X) = X + a$, where X is an affine coordinate on \mathbb{P}_K^1 , and analogously $\sigma_b \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_K^1)$. Then $H := \langle \sigma_a, \sigma_b \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}/p \times \mathbb{Z}/p$. For $p > 2$ we see:

$$\mathbb{Z}/p \times \mathbb{Z}/p \not\subset \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1).$$

Hence (\mathbb{P}_K^1, H) cannot be lifted to characteristic zero.

Perhaps we fail because we do not consider hyperbolic *ordinary* curves? For abelian varieties the ordinary ones in characteristic p “behave like” abelian varieties in characteristic zero.

Definition. An abelian variety A of dimension g over $K \supset \mathbb{F}_p$ is called *ordinary* if $A[p](k) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p)^g$. A curve is called *ordinary* if its Jacobian is ordinary.

Example (4). Here is an example of an *ordinary* curve and a subgroup of its automorphism group which cannot be lifted to characteristic zero. Let C_0 be the normalization of the completion of the affine curve given by the equation $(X^p - X)(Y^p - Y) = 1$; this is an ordinary curve with $g = (p - 1)^2$ and $\#(\text{Aut}(C_0)) = 2p^2(p - 1)$. Let $H = \text{Aut}(C_0)$. Note:

$$p \geq 41 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \#(\text{Aut}(C_0)) > 84(g - 1).$$

Hence for p large, the pair (C_0, H) cannot be lifted to characteristic zero.

What can be said about liftability of $(C_0, \text{Aut}(C_0))$ to characteristic zero with C_0 as in the previous example, and p some small prime number? Probably none of these curves with their full group of automorphisms can be lifted to characteristic zero.

Nakajima proved: for an ordinary curve of genus $g \geq 2$ we have $\#(\text{Aut}(C)) \leq 84(g - 1)g$.

Remark (5). Drinfeld modular curves are ordinary, and for high level the Hurwitz bound is violated; these give examples of ordinary curves which cannot be lifted with their automorphism group to characteristic zero.

Question (Katz). *Given an ordinary curve C_0 ; consider its Jacobian $\text{Jac}(C_0) = (J_0, \lambda_0)$, which is an ordinary abelian variety. Let (J, λ) be the canonical lift in the sense of Serre and Tate. Is (J, λ) a Jacobian?*

The answer is “NO” in general, as was proved by Dwork - Ogus, by Oort - Sekiguchi, by De Jong - Moonen - Oort. By (4) and (5) we also see that the answer is “NO” in general.

Remark. It was proved by Garuti that for a curve C_0 and a subgroup $H \subset \text{Aut}(C_0)$ there exists a singular model C'_0 (cusps in the point of wild ramification) such that the pair (C'_0, H) can be lifted to characteristic zero (actually the result is stronger).

Conjecture (FO, 1985). Suppose given a connected curve C_0 , proper and smooth over a field K of characteristic p of genus $g > 1$; let $\beta \in \text{Aut}(C_0)$; we expect:

the pair $(C_0, G = \langle \beta \rangle)$ can be lifted to characteristic zero (?)

Particular cases which are proved:

Tame ramification. Grothendieck showed that a covering of curves which is tamely ramified (i.e. p does not divide any of the ramification indices) can be lifted to characteristic zero.

Inertia of order p . By Sekiguchi - Oort - Suwa this conjecture is true if p^2 does not divide the order of β .

Inertia of order p^2 . By Green - Matignon this conjecture is true if p^3 does not divide the order of β .

The global - local principle. For abelian coverings see Sekiguchi - Oort - Suwa, for arbitrary covers see Bertin - Mézard in order to conclude: *if for a Galois cover in characteristic p we can lift all germs (plus inertia-group) of the covering to characteristic zero, it follows that the covering can be lifted to characteristic zero.* Hence in order to prove the conjecture it suffices to show liftability of $\Gamma_0 \rightarrow \Gamma_0/(\mathbb{Z}/p^n)$ for every n , where Γ_0 is a germ of a smooth curve in characteristic p . At this moment this seems to be an open problem.

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