

# 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  $(J, \lambda)$  be the canonical lift in the sense of Serre and Tate. Is  $(J, \lambda)$  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  $\beta$ .

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

**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  $\Gamma_0$  is a germ of a smooth curve in characteristic  $p$ . At this moment this seems to be an open problem.

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