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Knutsen, Andreas Leopold, Lelli-Chiesa, Margherita and Mongardi, Giovanni.
"Severi varieties and Brill–Noether theory of curves on abelian surfaces" *Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik (Crelles Journal)*, vol. 2019, no. 749, 2019, pp. 161-200.

The final published version is available online at : <https://doi.org/10.1515/crelle-2016-0029>

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Severi varieties and Brill–Noether theory of curves on abelian surfaces

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Abstract. Severi varieties and Brill–Noether theory of curves on K3 surfaces are well understood. Yet, quite little is known for curves on abelian surfaces. Given a general abelian surface S with polarization L of type $(1, n)$, we prove nonemptiness and regularity of the Severi variety parametrizing δ -nodal curves in the linear system $|L|$ for $0 \leq \delta \leq n - 1 = p - 2$ (here p is the arithmetic genus of any curve in $|L|$). We also show that a general genus g curve having as nodal model a hyperplane section of some $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface admits only finitely many such models up to translation; moreover, any such model lies on finitely many $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surfaces. Under certain assumptions, a conjecture of Dedieu and Sernesi is proved concerning the possibility of deforming a genus g curve in S equigenerically to a nodal curve. The rest of the paper deals with the Brill–Noether theory of curves in $|L|$. It turns out that a general curve in $|L|$ is Brill–Noether general. However, as soon as the Brill–Noether number is negative and some other inequalities are satisfied, the locus $|L|_d^r$ of smooth curves in $|L|$ possessing a g_d^r is nonempty and has a component of the expected dimension. As an application, we obtain the existence of a component of the Brill–Noether locus $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ having the expected codimension in the moduli space of curves \mathcal{M}_p . For $r = 1$, the results are generalized to nodal curves.

1. Introduction

Sections of K3 surfaces have been investigated at length; yet, comparably little is known about curves lying on an abelian surface. If (S, L) is a general primitively polarized K3 surface, the proof of nonemptiness and regularity of the Severi variety parametrizing δ -nodal curves in the linear system $|mL|$ with $0 \leq \delta \leq \dim |mL|$ is due to Mumford for $m = 1$ (cf. [36, Appendix]), and Chen [7] in the general case. The main result concerning the Brill–Noether theory of linear sections of S is due to Lazarsfeld [32], who proved that a general curve in the linear system $|L|$ is Brill–Noether general; furthermore, no curve in $|L|$ possesses any linear

The second named author was supported by the Centro di Ricerca Matematica Ennio De Giorgi in Pisa and the third named author by “Firb 2012, Spazi di moduli ed applicazioni”.

series with negative Brill–Noether number. Lazarsfeld’s theorem provided an alternate proof of the Gieseker–Petri Theorem, thus highlighting the vast potential of specialization to $K3$ sections. Indeed, this technique proved useful in many contexts, such as Voisin’s proof of Green’s Conjecture for a general curve of any given genus [48, 49], higher rank Brill–Noether theory [19, 33], the proof of transversality of some Brill–Noether loci [18, 33] and the study of rational curves on hyperkähler manifolds of $K3^{[n]}$ -type [9].

Our aim is to initiate the study of curves on abelian surfaces and provide a first application by exhibiting components of the Brill–Noether locus having the expected codimension in the moduli space of curves. Further applications to generalized Kummer manifolds will appear in [27]. The main issue is that, unlike $K3$ surfaces, abelian surfaces are irregular; in particular, vector bundles techniques à la Lazarsfeld on abelian surfaces do not work as nicely as on $K3$ surfaces (cf., e.g., Remark 5.12 and Example 5.15).

From now on, the pair (S, L) will be a general $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface; following [31], we denote by $\{L\}$ the continuous system parametrizing curves in the linear system $|L|$ and in all of its translates by points of S , and by $p := n + 1$ the arithmetic genus of any curve in $\{L\}$.

For fixed $\delta \geq 0$, we consider the Severi varieties $V_{|L|, \delta}(S)$ and $V_{\{L\}, \delta}(S)$ parametrizing integral δ -nodal curves in $|L|$ and $\{L\}$, respectively; they are locally closed in $|L|$ (resp. $\{L\}$) and have expected codimension δ . Recently, Dedieu and Sernesi [11] proved that any integral curve $C \in \{L\}$ deforms to a nodal curve of the same geometric genus, unless the normalization of C is trigonal. However, the nonemptiness problem for $V_{\{L\}, \delta}(S)$ is still open and we solve it by proving the following:

Theorem 1.1. *Let (S, L) be a general polarized abelian surface with L of type $(1, n)$. Then, for any integer δ such that $0 \leq \delta \leq p - 2 = n - 1$, the Severi variety $V_{\{L\}, \delta}(S)$ (respectively, $V_{|L|, \delta}(S)$) is nonempty and smooth of dimension $p - \delta$ (resp., $p - \delta - 2$).*

Note that the bound on δ is also necessary since $\dim |L| = p - 2$. The condition of being smooth of the expected dimension is often referred to as being *regular*.

Given Theorem 1.1, it is natural to investigate the variation in moduli of nodal curves lying on abelian surfaces. In other words, one is interested in the dimension of the locus $\mathfrak{X}_{g, n}$ parametrizing curves in \mathcal{M}_g that admit a nodal model (of arithmetic genus $p = n + 1$) which is a hyperplane section of some $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface. A simple count of parameters shows that this dimension is at most $g + 1$ (Section 4) and we prove that the bound is effective:

Theorem 1.2. *For any $n \geq 1$ and $2 \leq g \leq p = n + 1$, the locus $\mathfrak{X}_{g, n}$ of curves in \mathcal{M}_g admitting a $(p - g)$ -nodal model as a hyperplane section of some $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface has a component of dimension $g + 1$.*

In particular, a general curve in such a component occurs as the normalization of a nodal hyperplane section of only finitely many $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surfaces.

Analogous results for smooth curves on $K3$ surfaces are due to Mori and Mukai [36–38] and there have been recent advances in the case of nodal curves [8, 26]. On the contrary, nothing was known so far for (even smooth) curves lying on abelian surfaces, except in the principally polarized case.

Another relevant question is whether any genus g curve in $\{L\}$ can be deformed equigenerically to a nodal curve in $\{L\}$ (classically known for plane curves [2, 4, 50] and is currently

being studied for curves on other surfaces [11]). An affirmative answer would imply that Severi varieties provide essential information about equigeneric families of curves in $\{L\}$. We show that this is indeed the case for $g \geq 5$, thus proving that [11, Conjecture C] holds for curves of genus at least 5 in the primitive class of a general $(1, n)$ -polarized surface:

Theorem 1.3. *Let (S, L) be a general polarized abelian surface of type $(1, n)$. If $g \geq 5$, then the locus of curves in $\{L\}$ with geometric genus g lies in the Zariski closure of the Severi variety $V_{\{L\}, p-g}(S)$.*

The theorem also holds for (S, L) a general primitively polarized $K3$ surface, cf. Remark 5.6.

Henceforth, we focus on the Brill–Noether theory of curves in $|L|$. We denote by $|L|_d^r$ the Brill–Noether loci parametrizing smooth curves $C \in |L|$ carrying a linear series of type g_d^r . We also recall the Brill–Noether number $\rho(p, r, d) := (r + 1)(r - d) - rp$.

Theorem 1.4. *Let (S, L) be a general polarized abelian surface with L of type $(1, n)$, and fix integers $r \geq 1$ and $d \geq 2$. Then the following hold:*

- (i) *For a general $C \in |L|$, the Brill–Noether variety $G_d^r(C)$ is equidimensional of dimension $\rho(p, r, d)$ if $\rho(p, r, d) \geq 0$, and empty otherwise.*
- (ii) *If $d \geq r + 1$ and $-r(r + 2) \leq \rho(p, r, d) < 0$, then the Brill–Noether locus $|L|_d^r$ has an irreducible component Z of the expected dimension $p - 2 + \rho(p, r, d)$; furthermore, Z can be chosen so that, if $C \in Z$ is general, then $G_d^r(C)$ has some zero-dimensional components parametrizing linear series that define birational maps to \mathbb{P}^r as soon as $r \geq 2$.*
- (iii) *The locus $|L|_d^r$ is empty if $\rho(p, r, d) < -r(r + 2)$.*

In particular, this proves that a general curve in the linear system is Brill–Noether general, in analogy with Lazarsfeld’s famous result. However, contrary to the $K3$ case, there are subloci in $|L|$ which parametrize curves carrying linear series with negative Brill–Noether number. Paris [40] had already proved, by completely different methods (Fourier–Mukai transforms), parts (i), under the additional technical hypothesis $d \neq p - 1$, and (iii) (however, we obtain (iii) even for torsion free sheaves on singular curves, cf. Theorem 5.7, and a stronger bound in Theorem A.1). We believe that the totally new result (ii) concerning negative Brill–Noether numbers is the most striking. First of all, it prevents both the gonality and the Clifford index of smooth curves in $|L|$ from being constant (cf. Remark 7.10); this is a major difference between the abelian and the $K3$ world. Secondly and most importantly, it has quite a strong implication for the geometry of the Brill–Noether loci $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ in the moduli space of smooth irreducible genus p curves \mathcal{M}_p . In stating it, we let $\mathcal{G}_{p,d}^r$ be the scheme parametrizing pairs $([C], \mathfrak{g})$ with $[C] \in \mathcal{M}_p$ and $\mathfrak{g} \in G_d^r(C)$, and denote by $\pi : \mathcal{G}_{p,d}^r \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_p$ the natural projection.

Theorem 1.5. *If $d \geq r(r + 1)$ and $-r(r + 2) \leq \rho(p, r, d) < 0$, then the Brill–Noether locus $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ has an irreducible component \mathcal{M} of the expected dimension $3p - 3 + \rho(p, r, d)$. Furthermore, \mathcal{M} coincides with the image under π of an irreducible component \mathcal{G} of $\mathcal{G}_{p,d}^r$ of the same dimension as \mathcal{M} such that, if $(C, \mathfrak{g}) \in \mathcal{G}$ is general and $r \geq 2$, then \mathfrak{g} defines a birational map to \mathbb{P}^r .*

Steffen [45] proved that, as soon as $\rho(p, r, d) < 0$, the codimension in \mathcal{M}_p of any component of $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ is bounded from above by $-\rho(p, r, d)$. However, the problem concerning nonemptiness of $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ and existence of components having the expected dimension is highly nontrivial and has a complete answer only for $r = 1, 2$. For arbitrary r the picture is well understood only if $\rho(p, r, d) = -1, -2$: in the former case $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ is an irreducible divisor [17] and in the latter case every component of $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ has codimension two (see [13]). For very negative values of $\rho(p, r, d)$, there are plenty of examples of Brill–Noether loci exceeding the expected dimension, e.g., constructed by considering multiples of linear series or complete intersection curves. On the other hand, for slightly negative values of $\rho(p, r, d)$, Steffen’s dimensional estimate is still expected to be effective [17]. Sernesi [44], followed by other authors, most recently Pflueger [41], proved the existence of components of $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ of the expected dimension under certain assumptions on p, r, d . However, (infinitely) many components detected by our Theorem 1.5 were heretofore unknown (cf. Remark 7.12).

We spend a few more words on Theorem 1.4. In the range $r < p - 1 - d$, the result is optimal, in the sense that (ii) and (iii) yield that $|L|_d^r \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $\rho(p, r, d) \geq -r(r + 2)$. Indeed, the inequality $\rho(p, r, d) \geq -r(r + 2)$ implies the condition $d \geq r(r + 1)$ in (ii) in precisely this range. On the other hand, for $r \geq p - 1 - d$, the situation is more complicated and, as soon as $r \geq 2$, the condition $\rho(p, r, d) \geq -r(r + 2)$ is no longer sufficient for nonemptiness of $|L|_d^r$ (cf. Examples 5.13–5.15). In fact, we prove a stronger necessary condition in the Appendix (cf. Theorem A.1).

For $r = 1$, Theorem 1.4 is clearly optimal and can be generalized to *nodal* curves. Let $|L|_{\delta,k}^1$ be the Brill–Noether locus parametrizing nodal curves $C \in V_{|L,\delta}(S)$ such that the normalization of C carries a g_k^1 . We prove the following:

Theorem 1.6. *Let (S, L) be a general polarized abelian surface with L of type $(1, n)$. Let δ and k be integers satisfying $0 \leq \delta \leq p - 2 = n - 1$ and $k \geq 2$, and set $g := p - \delta$. Then the following hold:*

- (i) $|L|_{\delta,k}^1(S) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if

$$(1.1) \quad \delta \geq \alpha(p - \delta - 1 - k(\alpha + 1)) \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha = \left\lfloor \frac{g - 1}{2k} \right\rfloor.$$
- (ii) Whenever nonempty, $|L|_{\delta,k}^1$ is equidimensional of dimension $\min\{g - 2, 2(k - 2)\}$ and a general element in each component is an irreducible curve C with normalization \widetilde{C} of genus g such that $\dim G_k^1(\widetilde{C}) = \max\{0, \rho(g, 1, k) = 2(k - 1) - g\}$.
- (iii) There is at least one component of $|L|_{\delta,k}^1$ where, for C and \widetilde{C} as in (ii), the Brill–Noether variety $G_k^1(\widetilde{C})$ is reduced; furthermore, when $g \geq 2(k - 1)$ (respectively $g < 2(k - 1)$), any (resp. a general) g_k^1 on \widetilde{C} is base point free and has simple ramification¹⁾ and all nodes of C are non-neutral²⁾ with respect to it.

This means that, for fixed $\delta \geq 0$, the gonality of the normalization of a general curve in $V_{|L,\delta}(S)$ is that of a general genus g curve, i.e., $\lfloor (g + 3)/2 \rfloor$. However, for all k satisfying

¹⁾ We say that a g_k^1 on a smooth curve C has *simple ramification* if all effective divisors in it are supported in at least $k - 1$ distinct points. If the g_k^1 is base point free, this is equivalent to saying that the morphism to \mathbb{P}^1 induced by the g_k^1 is a *simple covering* (with terminology going back at least to [20]), or has *simple ramification*.

²⁾ A node on a curve C is *non-neutral* with respect to a g_k^1 on the normalization \widetilde{C} if the two points on \widetilde{C} mapping to the node on C do not belong to the same divisor of the g_k^1 . Otherwise, the node is said to be *neutral*.

condition (1.1), there are $2(k - 1)$ -dimensional subloci in $V_{|L|,\delta}(S)$ of curves whose normalization has lower gonality k . Parts (ii) and (iii) of Theorem 1.6 imply that \tilde{C} enjoys properties of a general curve of gonality $\min\{k, \lfloor (g + 3)/2 \rfloor\}$ with respect to pencils.

Following ideas of [9], Theorem 1.6 will be used in [27] in order to construct rational curves in the *generalized Kummer variety* $K^{[k-1]}(S)$, and item (iii) will be relevant in this setting, e.g., in the computation of the class of the rational curves. By (ii), these curves will move in a family of dimension precisely $2k - 4$. This is the expected dimension of any family of rational curves on a $(2k - 2)$ -dimensional hyperkähler manifold [43], whence (cf. [1, proof of Corollary 4.8]) the constructed families of rational curves deform to a general projective $(2k - 2)$ -dimensional hyperkähler manifold deformation equivalent to a generalized Kummer variety and are therefore of particular interest.

Finally, we remark that the dimensional statement in (ii) extends to curves of geometric genus g in $|L|$ with arbitrary singularities (cf. Theorem 5.3), as well as to $K3$ surfaces (cf. Remark 5.6).

1.1. Methods of proof. Most results are proved by degeneration to a $(1, n)$ -polarized semiabelian surface (S_0, L_0) , which is constructed starting with a ruled surface R over an elliptic curve E by identifying two sections σ_∞ and σ_0 with a translation by a fixed nontorsion point $e \in E$, as in [25].

The proof of Theorem 1.1 relies on the construction of curves in S_0 that are limits of δ -nodal curves on smooth abelian surfaces, which becomes a simple combinatorial problem.

Concerning Theorems 1.4 and 1.6, the statements yielding necessary conditions for non-emptiness of the Brill–Noether loci are based on variations of vector bundle techniques à la Lazarsfeld and follow from a more general result providing necessary conditions for the existence of torsion free sheaves on curves on abelian surfaces (cf. Theorem 5.7 and its stronger version Theorem A.1 in the Appendix).

The remaining parts of Theorems 1.4 and 1.6 (except for the fact that item (ii) in the latter holds on *every* component of $|L|_{\delta,k}^1$) are again proved by degeneration to S_0 . For $\delta = 0$, the limit curves in S_0 are n -nodal curves $X \in |L_0|$ obtained from the elliptic curve E along with $n = p - 1$ points $P_1, \dots, P_n \in E$, by identifying each P_i with its e -translate. In order to prove Theorem 1.6 for $\delta = 0$ by degeneration, one has to determine whether such an X lies in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{p,k}^1$; the theory of admissible covers translates the problem into a question about the existence of a g_k^1 on E identifying any pair of points corresponding to a node of X . This can be easily answered using intersection theory on the ruled surface $\text{Sym}^2(E)$. The situation for $\delta > 0$ is slightly more involved combinatorially, but the idea is the same.

The proof of Theorem 1.4 is more demanding. A first obstacle in understanding whether a limit curve $X \subset S_0$ as above defines a point of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{p,d}^r$ lies in the fact that linear series of type g_d^r on smooth curves might tend to torsion free (not necessarily locally free) sheaves on X . Furthermore, even determining the existence of degree d line bundles on X with enough sections is hard. In order to cope with this problem, we further degenerate X (forgetting the surface) to a curve X_0 with $p - 1$ cusps, that is, we let e approach the zero element of E . Line bundles on X_0 then correspond to linear series on E having at least cuspidal ramification at n points P_1, \dots, P_n . The Brill–Noether Theorem with prescribed ramification [15, 16] at some general points then yields (i). In order to obtain (ii), we prove the existence of a family (having the expected dimension) of birational maps $\phi : E \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r$ such that the images $\phi(E)$ are nondegenerate curves of degree d with $p - 1$ cusps (corresponding to special points of E

as $\rho(p, r, d) < 0$). This is done by resorting to Pieni's duality [42] for nondegenerate curves in \mathbb{P}^r : with any nondegenerate curve $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^r$ of normalization $f: \tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$ one associates a dual curve $Y^\vee \subset (\mathbb{P}^r)^\vee$ defined as the image of the dual map $f^\vee: \tilde{Y} \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^r)^\vee$, which sends a point $P \in \tilde{Y}$ to the osculating hyperplane of Y at $f(P)$ (for $r > 2$ the dual curve should not be confused with the dual hypersurface, which is the closure of the image of the Gauss map). Thanks to the duality theorem [42, Theorem 5.1], one may try to construct the dual map ϕ^* and then recover ϕ . This strategy proves successful since cusps of Y transform into ordinary ramification points of Y^\vee , hence the existence of ϕ^* can be more easily achieved than that of ϕ .

The proof of Theorem 1.2 does not use degeneration, but specialization to the smallest Severi varieties (namely, those parametrizing curves of geometric genus 2), where the result is almost trivial. Since these are contained in the closure of the Severi varieties parametrizing curves with fewer nodes, it is not hard to deduce the result in general. The universal Severi variety over a suitable cover of the moduli space of $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surfaces plays an important role.

Finally, Theorem 1.3, as well as Theorem 1.6 (ii) for *all* components of the Brill–Noether loci, follow from a bound on the dimension of any family of curves with arbitrary singularities whose normalizations possess linear series of type g_k^1 (cf. Theorem 5.3). This is obtained by bounding the corresponding family of rational curves in the generalized Kummer variety $K^{[k-1]}(S)$ through Mori's bend-and-break and recent results by Amerik and Verbitsky [1]. This is a nice sample of the rich interplay between the theory of abelian (and $K3$) surfaces and hyperkähler manifolds.

1.2. Plan of the paper. In Section 2 we introduce the degeneration used in the proof of the main results. In Section 3, Severi varieties and their degenerations are investigated and Theorem 1.1 is proved. Theorem 1.2 is obtained in Section 4. The rest of the paper is devoted to Brill–Noether theory. More precisely, in Section 5 we compute the expected dimension of the Brill–Noether loci $|L|_{\delta, d}^r$ (cf. Proposition 5.1) and provide a necessary condition for their nonemptiness (cf. Theorem 5.7). Furthermore, we bound the dimension of any family of curves in $|L|$ with arbitrary singularities such that their normalizations possess linear series of type g_k^1 (cf. Theorem 5.3); this proves Theorem 1.3, by Dedieu and Sernesi's result mentioned above, and Theorem 1.6 (ii). The rest of the proof of Theorem 1.6 unfolds Section 6, while Theorems 1.4 and 1.5 are finally accomplished in Section 7. A stronger necessary condition for nonemptiness of $|L|_d^r$ in the range $r \geq p - 1 - d \geq 0$ is obtained in Theorem A.1 in the Appendix. Both the statement and its proof are somewhat technical and are based on the fact that in this range the analogues of Lazarsfeld–Mukai bundles on $K3$ surfaces are forced to have nonvanishing H^1 . This phenomenon does not occur on $K3$ surfaces and highlights the additional complexity of abelian surfaces.

2. The degenerate abelian surface (S_0, L_0)

In this section we introduce the degenerate abelian surface used in the proof of the main results. This degeneration is studied in [25] and [24] when n is either 1 or an odd prime. By arguments analogous to those in [24], we obtain degenerate abelian surfaces for any integer $n \geq 1$; the assumption that n is an odd prime is indeed unnecessary for our purposes.

Definition 2.1. A proper flat family of surfaces $f : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ over the disc \mathbb{D} will be called a *degeneration of $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surfaces* if

- (i) \mathcal{S} is smooth,
- (ii) the fiber S_t over any $t \neq 0$ is a smooth abelian surface,
- (iii) the fiber S_0 over 0 is an irreducible surface with normal crossing singularities,
- (iv) there is a line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathcal{S} such that $\mathcal{L}|_{S_t}$ is a polarization of type $(1, n)$ for every $t \neq 0$.

The special fiber S_0 will be called a *degenerate $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface* and the line bundle $L_0 := \mathcal{L}|_{S_0}$ a *limit of polarizations of type $(1, n)$* .

We fix notation. Given an elliptic curve E , we denote by e_0 the neutral element with respect to its group structure. To distinguish the sum in E as a group from the sum of points in E as divisors, we denote the former by \oplus and the latter by $+$. The group law is defined in such a way that

$$(2.1) \quad P + Q - e_0 \sim P \oplus Q \quad \text{for all } P, Q \in E.$$

We use the notation $e^{\oplus n}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $e \in E$, for the sum $e \oplus \dots \oplus e$ of e repeated n times, and $e^{\oplus 0} = e_0$ by convention. We also write $e = e_1 \ominus e_2$ when $e_1 = e \oplus e_2$. Analogously, for any divisor $D = \sum n_i P_i$, $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $P_i \in E$, we define $D \oplus e := \sum n_i (P_i \oplus e)$.

Proposition 2.2. *Fix an integer $n \geq 1$ and let E be the elliptic curve defined as $E := \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z}n + \mathbb{Z}\tau)$, where τ lies in the upper complex half-plane \mathbb{H} . For a point $e \in E$, let R denote the \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_E \oplus \mathcal{N})$ over E , with $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{O}_E(ne - ne_0)$. Then the surface S_0 obtained by gluing the section at infinity σ_∞ and the zero-section σ_0 of R with translation by $e \in E$ is a degenerate abelian surface. Furthermore, S_0 carries a line bundle L_0 which is the limit of polarizations of type $(1, n)$ and satisfies $v^*L_0 \equiv \sigma_0 + nF$, where $v : R \rightarrow S_0$ is the normalization map and F denotes the numerical equivalence class of the fibers of R over E .*

Proof. Consider the codimension-one boundary component of the Igusa compactification $A^*(1, 1)$ of the moduli space of principally polarized abelian surfaces $A(1, 1)$ whose points correspond to period matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \tau_2 \\ 0 & 1 & \tau_2 & \tau_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\tau_3 \in \mathbb{H}$ and $\tau_2 \in \mathbb{C}$. By [24, Chapter II, Section 3, Chapter II, Section 5B], there is a degenerate principally polarized abelian surface A_0 associated with such a matrix coinciding with the surface S_0 in our statement when $n = 1$, $\tau := \tau_3$ and $e := [\tau_2] \in E$. We denote the corresponding family as in Definition 2.1 by $\varphi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ and the line bundle on \mathcal{A} by $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$. One can choose \mathbb{D} such that \mathcal{A} and $\mathcal{A}' := \varphi^{-1}(\mathbb{D} \setminus \{0\})$ have the forms $\mathcal{A}' = G \backslash \widetilde{\mathcal{A}'}$ and $\mathcal{A} = G \backslash \widetilde{\mathcal{A}}$, where G is a discrete group acting freely and properly discontinuously on some smooth, analytic spaces $\widetilde{\mathcal{A}'}$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}$ (cf. [24, Chapter II, Section 3A] and choose \mathbb{D} inside $U_{\sigma_{-1}}$). The case $n = 1$ now follows from [24, Chapter II, Proposition 5.18], where the class of v^*L_0 is computed.

Let now $n > 1$. Denote by A_0 the degenerate principally polarized abelian surface constructed starting from the elliptic curve $E' := \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau/n)$ and using as gluing parameter the point e' , which is the image of e under the isomorphism $\alpha : E \rightarrow E'$ induced by $\alpha(z) = z/n$. We consider the degenerating family $\varphi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ centered at A_0 constructed above. As in [24, pp. 237–238, proof of Theorem 4.3 (i)], one finds a subgroup $G_n < G$ of finite index ($G_n \backslash G \simeq \mathbb{Z}_n$) such that $f' : \mathcal{S}' := G_n \backslash \widetilde{\mathcal{A}}' \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^*$ is a family of $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surfaces with a level structure. This reflects the fact that, given any abelian surface S with polarization L of type $(1, n)$ and having fixed a level structure on it, there exists a unique isogeny $\iota : S \rightarrow A$ with kernel isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_n such that A is an abelian surface endowed with a principal polarization L' and $\iota^*L' = L$ (cf. [6, Proposition 4.1.2 and Remark 3.1.5]). Since G_n is a subgroup of G , it still acts freely and properly discontinuously on $\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}$ and the quotient space $\mathcal{S} = G_n \backslash \widetilde{\mathcal{A}}$ is smooth. We obtain in this way a degenerating family $f : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ which extends f' and, by construction, the fiber of f over 0 is the surface S_0 in the statement. If $\pi : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is the map given by taking the quotient with respect to $G_n \backslash G$, the line bundle L_0 is obtained by restricting $\pi^* \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ to S_0 . \square

We make some remarks on S_0 and its normalization R . One has $K_R \sim -\sigma_0 - \sigma_\infty$, whence the surface S_0 has trivial dualizing bundle. The ruling of R makes it possible to identify both σ_∞ and σ_0 with E . On the singular surface S_0 , a point $x \in \sigma_\infty \simeq E$ is identified with $x \oplus e \in \sigma_0 \simeq E$. It is easy to verify that $L_0^2 = 2n$.

Let $W := \nu^* H^0(S_0, L_0) \subset H^0(R, \nu^* L_0)$ be the subspace of sections that are pull-backs of sections of L_0 . Then $|W| := \mathbb{P}(W) = \nu^* |L_0| \subset |\nu^* L_0|$ is the linear subsystem of curves that are inverse images of curves in $|L_0|$ under the normalization ν . These are curves $C \in |\nu^* L_0|$ satisfying

$$(2.2) \quad C \cap \sigma_0 = (C \cap \sigma_\infty) \oplus e$$

as divisors on $E \simeq \sigma_\infty \simeq \sigma_0$.

Lemma 2.3. *The restriction map yields an isomorphism*

$$(2.3) \quad r : H^0(\mathcal{O}_R(\nu^* L_0)) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\sigma_\infty}(\nu^* L_0)) \oplus H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\sigma_0}(\nu^* L_0))$$

such that $s \in W$ if and only if $r(s) = (s_\infty, s_0)$ with $s_\infty = T_e^*(s_0)$, where T_e denotes the translation by $e \in E$. In particular, we obtain isomorphisms

$$(2.4) \quad H^0(S_0, L_0) \simeq W \xrightarrow{\cong} H^0(\mathcal{O}_E(\nu^* L_0)),$$

where Φ_e is the restriction map and its inverse is given by $s \mapsto r^{-1}(s, T_e^*(s))$.

Proof. (See also the proofs of [24, Chapter II, Proposition 5.45] and [25, Proposition 4.2.5].) Since $\nu^* L_0 - \sigma_\infty - \sigma_0 \equiv -\sigma_\infty + nF \equiv K_R + \sigma_0 + nF$, we have

$$h^i(\nu^* L_0 - \sigma_\infty - \sigma_0) = 0$$

for $i = 0, 1$, which yields (2.3). The claim about the sections in W is just a reformulation of condition (2.2). The isomorphisms in (2.4) are then immediate. \square

The lemma yields in particular that $\dim |W| = \deg \mathcal{O}_E(\nu^* L_0) - 1 = n - 1 = \dim |L_t|$.

Remark 2.4. As in [25, Theorem 4.2.6], one can show that, as soon as $n \geq 5$ and $e \in E$ is not 2-torsion, the line bundle L_0 is very ample and defines an embedding of S_0 into the translation scroll

$$S_0 := \bigcup_{x \in E} L(x, x \oplus e),$$

where $E \subset \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is an elliptic normal curve. This surface has degree $2n$ and is smooth outside the double curve E . In this case, one has $L_0 \simeq \mathcal{O}_{S_0}(1)$.

3. Severi varieties on abelian surfaces

This section is devoted to the study of limits of nodal curves on the degenerate abelian surface (S_0, L_0) . We will prove Theorem 1.1 and lay the ground for the proofs of the existence statements in Theorems 1.6 and 1.4. First of all, we recall some background material on Severi varieties. Let S be a projective irreducible surface with normal crossing singularities and let $|L|$ be a base point free, complete linear system of Cartier divisors on S whose general element is a connected curve L of arithmetic genus $p = p_a(L)$ with at most nodes as singularities, located at the singular locus of S . Following [31], we denote by $\{L\}$ the connected component of $\text{Hilb}(S)$ containing $|L|$.

Let δ be a nonnegative integer. We denote by $V_{|L|,\delta}(S)$ the locally closed subscheme of $|L|$ parametrizing curves $C \in |L|$ having only nodes as singularities, exactly δ of them (called the *marked nodes*) off the singular locus of S , and such that the partial normalization \tilde{C} at these δ nodes is connected (i.e., the marked nodes are *non-disconnecting nodes*). We set $g := p - \delta = p_a(\tilde{C})$. We likewise denote by $V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$ the analogous subscheme of $\{L\}$.

As customary, $V_{|L|,\delta}(S)$ and $V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$ will be called *regular* if they are smooth of codimension δ in $|L|$ and $\{L\}$, respectively.

If S is smooth, these varieties are classically called *Severi varieties* of δ -nodal curves. We keep the same name in our more general setting. Many results proved for smooth S go through. In particular, the proofs of [31, Propositions 1.1 and 1.2] yield:

Proposition 3.1. *If ω_S is trivial, then $V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$ is always regular when nonempty.*

Remark 3.2. If S is a smooth abelian surface, then $\{L\}$ is fibered over the dual surface \hat{S} and each fiber is a translate of the central fiber $|L|$ (cf. [31]). This induces a corresponding fibration of $V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$ over \hat{S} having central fiber equal to $V_{|L|,\delta}(S)$; any other fiber is the Severi variety of δ -nodal curves in a translate of $|L|$ and is naturally isomorphic to $V_{|L|,\delta}(S)$. In particular, the regularity of $V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$ (ensured by Proposition 3.1) implies that of $V_{|L|,\delta}(S)$ and all of its translates.

From now on, (S, L) will be a general smooth $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface. We let (S_0, L_0) be the degenerate abelian surface from Proposition 2.2 and R the normalization of S_0 , fibered over E with fiber class F .

We introduce some notation. Let $l \geq 1$ be an integer. A sequence $\{F_1, \dots, F_l\}$ of l distinct fibers on R algebraically equivalent to F is called a *special l -sequence* if

$$F_i \cap \sigma_\infty = (F_{i-1} \cap \sigma_\infty) \oplus e \quad \text{for all } i = 2, \dots, l.$$

A sequence $\{P_1, \dots, P_l\}$ of l distinct points on $\sigma_\infty \simeq E$ is called a *special l -sequence* if

$$P_i = P_{i-1} \oplus e \quad \text{for all } i = 2, \dots, l;$$

in other words, the sequence is $\{P, P \oplus e, P \oplus e^{\oplus 2}, \dots, P \oplus e^{\oplus(l-1)}\}$. By definition, the union of the fibers in a special l -sequence of fibers intersects σ_∞ along a special l -sequence of points. Conversely, any such sequence of points uniquely determines a special sequence of fibers. The pair of points $P_0 := P \ominus e \in \sigma_\infty$ and $P_{l+1} := P \oplus e^{\oplus l} \in \sigma_0$ will be called *the pair of points associated with the special l -sequence of fibers or points*. We consider $P_0 + P_{l+1}$ as a point in $\text{Sym}^2(E)$; then, $P_0 + P_{l+1}$ naturally lies on the curve

$$c_{e,l+1} := \{x + (x \oplus e^{\oplus l+1}) \in \text{Sym}^2(E) : x \in E\}.$$

More precisely, in view of the above considerations, the following holds:

Lemma 3.3. *A special l -sequence of fibers determines and is determined by a point on $c_{e,l+1}$.*

Figure 1 below, where the arrows between two points indicate a shift by $\oplus e$ on σ_0 , shows a special 5-sequence of fibers $\{F_1, \dots, F_5\}$ with corresponding special 5-sequence of points $\{P_1, \dots, P_5\}$. The associated pair of points on $E \simeq \sigma_\infty \simeq \sigma_0$ is $\{P_0, P_6\}$. (Recall that the identification of the two sections σ_∞ and σ_0 with E is made through the fibers F .)

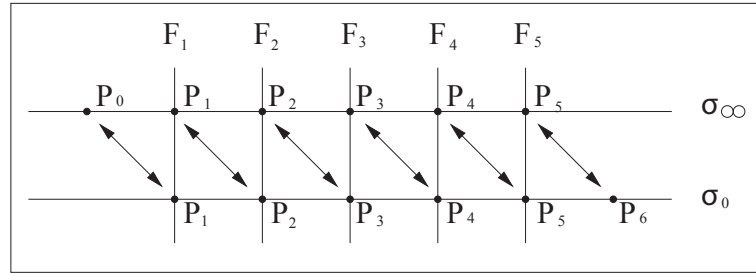


Figure 1. A special 5-sequence of fibers $\{F_1, \dots, F_5\}$ and points $\{P_1, \dots, P_5\}$.

In order to study $V_{|L|,\delta}(S)$, we will investigate the Severi variety $V_{|L_0|,\delta}(S_0)$, where (S_0, L_0) is the degenerate abelian surface from Proposition 2.2. Henceforth, we assume that $e \in E$ is a nontorsion point. We set

$$V_{|W|,\delta}(R) := \nu^*V_{|L_0|,\delta}(S_0) \subset |W| := \nu^*|L_0|.$$

We summarize some important properties of members of $|W|$ and $V_{|W|,\delta}(R)$, following from the fact that $\nu^*L_0 \cdot F = 1$:

- Every member of $|W|$ has a unique (irreducible) component that is a section of $R \rightarrow E$ and is thus isomorphic to E ; we will refer to this component as the *horizontal component*.
- The horizontal component cannot contain any *special l -sequence* of points on σ_∞ , for any $l \geq 2$.
- $V_{|W|,\delta}(R)$ parametrizes precisely the members of $|W|$ containing exactly δ disjoint fibers algebraically equivalent to F , intersecting the horizontal component outside σ_∞ and σ_0 , and such that the horizontal component intersects σ_∞ (and σ_0) transversally.

For a curve $C \in V_{|W|,\delta}(R)$ with horizontal component Γ , we will now describe the intersection points of Γ with σ_∞ and σ_0 .

As soon as C contains a special l -sequence of fibers not contained in any special $(l + 1)$ -sequence, with associated pair (P_0, P_{l+1}) , the curve C , and more precisely its horizontal component Γ , passes through the points $P_0 \in \sigma_\infty$ and $P_{l+1} \in \sigma_0$ by the gluing condition (2.2). We call such a pair of points a *distinguished pair of points on Γ of the first kind*. On the other hand, if a point $P \in \Gamma \cap \sigma_\infty$ is not associated to any special l -sequence of fibers contained in C with $l \geq 1$, then Γ must pass through $P \oplus e \in \sigma_0$ and we call the pair $(P, P \oplus e)$ a *distinguished pair of points on Γ of the second kind*.

Figure 2 below shows a curve C in $|W|$ containing the special 5-sequence of fibers in Figure 1, with horizontal component Γ . Its image $\nu(C)$ in S_0 is also shown. The distinguished pair of points on Γ of the first kind is (P_0, P_6) .

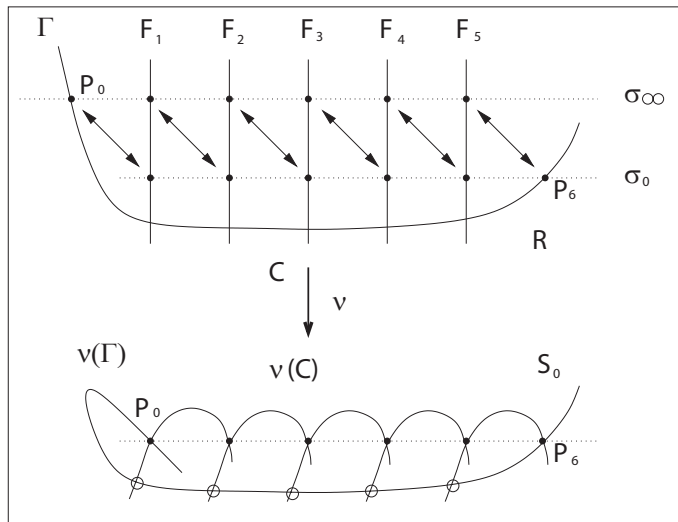


Figure 2. A curve in $|W|$ containing the special 5-sequence of fibers in Figure 1 and its image by ν in S_0 .

By the above argument, with any curve $C \in V_{|W|,\delta}(R)$ we can associate an n -tuple of nonnegative integers $(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ by setting

$$\alpha_0 := \#\{\text{distinguished pairs of points on the horizontal component } \Gamma \subset C \text{ of the second kind}\}$$

and

$$\alpha_l := \#\{\text{special } l\text{-sequences of fibers in } C \text{ not contained in any } (l + 1)\text{-sequence}\}, \quad l \geq 1.$$

Since the union of fibers in each special l -sequence intersects σ_∞ in l points and C also has to pass through the distinguished point $P_0 \in \sigma_\infty$, we have

$$(3.1) \quad n = \#\{C \cap \sigma_\infty\} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (j + 1)\alpha_j.$$

Furthermore, the number δ of fibers contained in C is given by

$$(3.2) \quad \delta = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} j\alpha_j,$$

while

$$(3.3) \quad \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \alpha_j = \#\{\text{distinguished pairs of points on } \Gamma \text{ (of first and second kind)}\}.$$

Remark 3.4. With the above notation, the case $\delta = 0$ corresponds to the n -tuple $(n, 0, \dots, 0)$.

For $l \geq 0$ and any point $P \in \sigma_\infty$, we define the divisor

$$D_l(P) := \sum_{i=0}^l (P \oplus e^{\oplus i}) = P + (P \oplus e) + \dots + (P \oplus e^{\oplus l}).$$

The following lemma is a straightforward consequence of the above discussion along with Lemma 2.3, which implies that a curve $C \in |W|$ is uniquely determined by its intersection with $\sigma_\infty \simeq E$.

Lemma 3.5. *A curve C in $V_{|W|,\delta}(R)$ determines and is completely determined by an n -tuple of nonnegative integers $(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ fulfilling (3.1) and (3.2), along with a set of $\alpha_l \leq n$ distinct points $\{P_{l,1}, \dots, P_{l,\alpha_l}\}$ on $\sigma_\infty \simeq E$ for each $l = 0, \dots, n-1$, such that the following is satisfied:*

$$(3.4) \quad \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l \leq n-1 \\ 1 \leq j \leq \alpha_l}} D_l(P_{l,j}) \in |\mathcal{O}_E(\nu^* L_0)|, \quad \text{where } E \simeq \sigma_\infty.$$

We denote by $\tilde{V}(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ the subset of curves in $V_{|W|,\delta}(R)$ with associated vector $(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ satisfying conditions (3.1) and (3.2). We define the following locally closed subset of $|L_0|$:

$$V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}) := \{X = \nu(C) \in |L_0| : C \in \tilde{V}(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})\}.$$

For any C in $\tilde{V}(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$, the images under ν of the intersection points of the horizontal component $\Gamma \subset C$ with the δ fibers contained in C are the *marked nodes* of $X = \nu(C)$ as a curve in $V_{|L_0|,\delta}(S_0)$. In Figure 2 the marked nodes of X , coming from the one specific special 5-sequence of fibers depicted, are circled.

We set $p := n + 1$ and $g := p - \delta$. Note that p is the arithmetic genus of all curves in $|L_0|$. From (3.1)–(3.3), we have

$$(3.5) \quad g = 1 + \#\{\text{distinguished pairs of points on } \Gamma \subset C\}.$$

Lemma 3.6. *Under conditions (3.1) and (3.2), the following hold:*

- (i) $V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ fills up one or more components of $V_{|L_0|,\delta}(S_0)$ of the expected dimension $n - 1 - \delta = g - 2$.
- (ii) $V_{\{L_0\},\delta}(S_0)$ is regular (i.e., smooth of the expected dimension g) at any point of the set $V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$.

Remark 3.7. In the statement of the lemma we are implicitly using the fact that $\dim\{L_0\} = \dim|L_0| + 2$. We refer to [24, Chapter II, Section 5C] for an explanation of the two extra dimensions.

Proof of Lemma 3.6. Given a member $C \in \widetilde{V}(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$, we denote, for all l with $l = 0, \dots, n-1$, as in Lemma 3.5, by $\{P_{l,j}\}_{1 \leq j \leq \alpha_j}$ the points on $\sigma_\infty \simeq E$ in the distinguished pairs on the horizontal component $\Gamma \subset C$. Then we have injective maps

$$V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}) \xrightarrow{f} \text{Sym}^{\alpha_0}(E) \times \dots \times \text{Sym}^{\alpha_{n-1}}(E) \xrightarrow{h} \text{Sym}^n(E)$$

given by

$$X = v(C) \mapsto \{P_{l,j}\} \mapsto \sum D_l(P_{l,j}).$$

The target space of f is irreducible of dimension $\sum \alpha_l = n - \delta = \dim |W| + 1 - \delta$, and the image of f equals $h^{-1}|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)|$ by (3.4). We make the following:

Claim 3.8. *The set $h^{-1}|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)|$ is nonempty and*

$$h^{-1}|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)| \neq \text{Sym}^{\alpha_0}(E) \times \dots \times \text{Sym}^{\alpha_{n-1}}(E).$$

Granting this, and using that $|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)|$ is a divisor in $\text{Sym}^n(E)$, we can conclude that the image of the injective map f is nonempty and equidimensional of codimension one in $\text{Sym}^{\alpha_0}(E) \times \dots \times \text{Sym}^{\alpha_{n-1}}(E)$. Therefore, also $V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ is nonempty and part (ii) is a direct consequence of Proposition 3.1. Furthermore, since any curve in $V_{|L_0|,\delta}(S_0)$ lies in $V(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{n-1})$ for some β_i , it follows that $V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ is the union of some irreducible components of $V_{|L_0|,\delta}(S_0)$ of dimension $n - 1 - \delta = g - 2$, proving (i).

It remains to verify Claim 3.8. It is enough to show that, given any point $D := \sum D_l(P_{l,j})$ in the image of h and any other divisor D' of degree n on E , we can find a point $P \in E$ such that

$$(3.6) \quad h(\{P_{l,j} \oplus P\}) = \sum D_l(P_{l,j}) \oplus P = D \oplus P \in |D'|.$$

But this follows from the fact that any complete linear system of degree n on E contains elements supported at only one point, so that we in particular may find a point $P \in E$ such that

$$nP \sim D' + ne_0 - D,$$

or equivalently by (2.1), condition (3.6) is satisfied. This concludes the proof. \square

Remark 3.9. The proof of Claim 3.8 also shows that

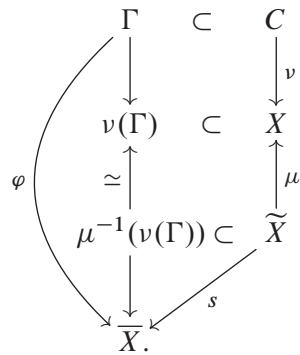
$$h^{-1}|A| \simeq h^{-1}|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)|$$

for all $A \in \text{Pic}^n(E)$, where the isomorphism is given by translation.

Using (3.5), we obtain the following result:

Lemma 3.10. *Let $X = v(C)$ be a curve in $V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$, with $\Gamma \simeq E$ the horizontal component of C . Let $\mu : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow X$ denote the partial normalization \widetilde{X} of X at its δ marked nodes. Then the restriction of μ to $\mu^{-1}(v(\Gamma))$ is an isomorphism and the stable model \overline{X} of \widetilde{X} is obtained equivalently via the morphism $s : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \overline{X}$ contracting all components but $\mu^{-1}(v(\Gamma))$ or via the morphism $\varphi : \Gamma \rightarrow \overline{X}$ identifying each distinguished pair of points. In particular, \overline{X} has arithmetic genus g .*

The maps in the lemma can be summarized in the following commutative diagram:



The two steps in $\varphi : \Gamma \xrightarrow{\nu} v(\Gamma) \simeq \mu^{-1}(v(\Gamma)) \xrightarrow{s} \bar{X}$ consists of first identifying all distinguished pairs of points of the second kind and then identifying all distinguished pairs of points of the first kind.

In Figure 3 below we show the curve $X = \nu(C)$ from Figure 2, which has $\alpha_5 > 0$. The normalization μ separates the images of the fibers F_1, \dots, F_5 from $\nu(\Gamma)$, except for the intersections at the distinguished pair of points P_0 and P_6 . In the stable equivalence class, all images of the fibers are contracted, and the points P_0 and P_6 are identified.

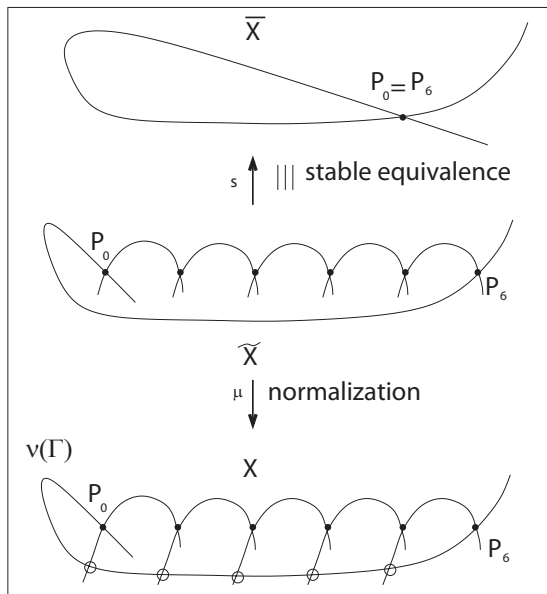


Figure 3. The curve $X = \nu(C)$ from Figure 2, its normalization \tilde{X} and stable model \bar{X} .

We return to the family $f : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ in Definition 2.1 and Proposition 2.2, with $e \in E$ nontorsion. Let \mathcal{H} be the component of the relative Hilbert scheme containing $\mathbb{P}(f_*L)$ and let $\mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},\delta}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^* = \mathbb{D} \setminus \{0\}$ be the *relative Severi variety* of δ -nodal curves in \mathcal{H} , with fiber over $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$ equal to $V_{\{L_t\},\delta}(S_t)$.

Lemma 3.11. *Assume that $V_{|L_0|,\delta}(S_0) \neq \emptyset$ and let X_0 be a point of $V_{|L_0|,\delta}(S_0)$. Then X_0 sits in the closure of $\mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},\delta}^*$ in \mathcal{H} and $\mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},\delta}^*$ dominates \mathbb{D} . In particular, for general $t \in \mathbb{D}$, the Severi variety $V_{\{L_t\},\delta}(S_t)$ is nonempty and regular.*

Proof. This is proved as in [9, Lemma 1.4]; regularity is immediate from Proposition 3.1. \square

Now we can prove the first main result of the paper.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. By Lemma 3.6 there is a component of $V_{\{L_0\},\delta}(S_0)$ obtained by taking any n -tuple of nonnegative integers $(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ that fulfills (3.1)–(3.2). For instance, take $\alpha_0 = n - \delta - 1$, $\alpha_\delta = 1$ and $\alpha_i = 0$ for $i \neq 0, \delta$. Hence, the statement follows from Lemma 3.11 and Remark 3.2. \square

Lemma 3.11 also yields the existence of a partial compactification of $\mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},\delta}^*$ containing the curves in $V_{\{L_0\},\delta}(S_0)$:

Corollary 3.12. *Let $f : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ be as in Definition 2.1 and Proposition 2.2. Then there is an f -relative Severi variety $\phi_{\{\mathcal{L}\},\delta} : \mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},\delta} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ with fibers $V_{\{L_t\},\delta}(S_t)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{D}$, such that $\mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},\delta}$ is smooth of pure dimension $n + 2 - \delta$. Moreover, each component of $\mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},\delta}$ dominates \mathbb{D} .*

Proof. The same argument as in [9, Lemma 1.4] proves that every component of a Severi variety on a single surface belongs to a component of $\mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},\delta}$ of dimension one more, thus dominating \mathbb{D} . (We remark that the nodes of a curve lying on the singular locus of S_0 smooth when S_0 smooths, cf., e.g., [7, 21].) Smoothness of $\mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},\delta}$ follows since all fibers are smooth by Proposition 3.1. \square

4. Variation of curves in moduli

In this section we will prove Theorem 1.2.

For $n \geq 3$, let $A(1, n)$ be the fine moduli space of abelian surfaces with polarization of type $(1, n)$ and level structure of canonical type; for $n = 2$, we define $A(1, 2)$ as the moduli space of abelian surfaces with polarization of type $(1, 2)$ and a suitable level structure that makes it a fine moduli space. It is well known that $\dim A(1, n) = 3$. For $n \geq 2$, we consider the universal family of abelian surfaces $\phi_n : \mathcal{S}_n \rightarrow A(1, n)$. There exists a line bundle \mathcal{L}_n on \mathcal{S}_n whose restriction to the fiber of ϕ_n over a point $(S, L, \alpha) \in A(1, n)$ is the $(1, n)$ -polarization L (and α is a level structure). For any $0 \leq \delta \leq n - 1$, let $\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}$ be the universal Severi variety along with the projection $\pi_{n,\delta} : \mathcal{V}_{n,\delta} \rightarrow A(1, n)$ with fibers $V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$. As in the proof of Corollary 3.12, one shows that the scheme $\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}$ is equidimensional of dimension $n + 4 - \delta = g + 3$ (possibly with more components). We have a moduli map $\psi_{n,\delta} : \mathcal{V}_{n,\delta} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ mapping a curve to the class of its normalization and we set $\mathfrak{A}_{g,n} := \text{im } \psi_{n,\delta}$, as in the introduction. The fibers of $\psi_{n,\delta}$ restricted to any component of $\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}$ are at least two-dimensional, due to the possibility of moving a curve by translation on each single surface. In fact, Theorem 1.2 will follow if we prove that a general fiber of $\psi_{n,\delta}$ restricted to some component of $\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}$ has dimension 2.

First of all, we remark that for $g = 2$ the map $\psi_{n,n-1}$ restricted to any component of $\mathcal{V}_{n,n-1}$ has two-dimensional fibers (and is thus dominant). This can be proved as follows. Let (S, L) be a $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface and let $[C] \in V_{\{L\},n-1}(S)$. The universal property of the Jacobian $J(\tilde{C})$ of the normalization \tilde{C} of C yields an isogeny $\lambda : J(\tilde{C}) \rightarrow S$. We

denote by L_1 the principal polarization on $J(\widetilde{C})$, by (\hat{S}, \hat{L}) the dual abelian surface and by $\hat{\lambda} : \hat{S} \rightarrow J(\widetilde{C})$ the dual isogeny, which satisfies $\hat{\lambda}^*(L_1) \simeq \hat{L}$. The kernel of $\hat{\lambda}$ is a maximal totally isotropic subgroup of the kernel $K(\hat{L}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_n \oplus \mathbb{Z}_n$ of the isogeny $\phi_{\hat{L}} : \hat{S} \rightarrow S$ induced by \hat{L} (cf. [6, Proposition 6.3.5]) and is isomorphic to the kernel of λ (cf. [6, Proposition 6.3.5]). In order to conclude, it is then enough to remark that $J(\widetilde{C})$ has finitely many subgroups of order n and that any component of $V_{\{L\},n-1}(S)$ is two-dimensional by Proposition 3.1.

By standard deformation theory, see, e.g., [44, Section 1], the regularity of $V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$ implies that the nodes of any curve $[C] \in V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$ can be smoothed independently; in particular, for any $0 \leq \delta' \leq \delta$, the Severi variety $V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$ is contained in the Zariski closure of $V_{\{L\},\delta'}(S)$ in $\{L\}$. As a consequence, there is a partial compactification of $\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}$:

$$(4.1) \quad \overline{\mathcal{V}}_{n,\delta} := \bigcup_{j=\delta}^{n-1} \mathcal{V}_{n,j}.$$

Pick any component $\mathcal{V}_{n,n-1}^\dagger$ of $\mathcal{V}_{n,n-1}$. Then, for each $0 \leq \delta < n - 1$, choose components $\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}^\dagger$ of $\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}$ such that

$$\mathcal{V}_{n,n-1}^\dagger \subset \overline{\mathcal{V}}_{n,n-2}^\dagger \subset \cdots \subset \overline{\mathcal{V}}_{n,1}^\dagger \subset \overline{\mathcal{V}}_{n,0}^\dagger,$$

where we let $\overline{\mathcal{V}}_{n,\delta}^\dagger$ be the partial compactification of $\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}^\dagger$ induced by (4.1). The next result proves Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 4.1. *A general fiber of the map $(\psi_{n,\delta})|_{\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}^\dagger}$ is two-dimensional.*

Proof. As in [8, 46] one can prove the existence of a scheme

$$\mathcal{W}_{n,\delta} := \{(C, N) : C \in \mathcal{V}_{n,\delta'}^\dagger \text{ for some } \delta' \geq \delta \text{ and } N \text{ is a subset of } \delta \text{ of the nodes of } C\}.$$

The scheme $\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}^\dagger$ can be identified with a dense open subset of $\mathcal{W}_{n,\delta}$. We also have an extended moduli map $\tilde{\psi}_{n,\delta} : \mathcal{W}_{n,\delta} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$, mapping a pair (C, N) to the class of the partial normalization of C at N (where $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is the Deligne–Mumford compactification of \mathcal{M}_g). The result will follow if we prove that a general fiber of $\tilde{\psi}_{n,\delta}$ is at most two-dimensional. Take a general curve $C \in \mathcal{V}_{n,n-1}^\dagger$ and choose a subset N of δ of its nodes. Then $(C, N) \in \mathcal{W}_{n,\delta}$. By the result in genus two, the fiber over $\tilde{\psi}_{n,\delta}((C, N))$ is (at most) two-dimensional, and the result follows by semicontinuity. \square

We remark that, as in the $K3$ case, the following very interesting questions are still open:

Question 4.2. For a general $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface (S, L) , is the Severi variety $V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$ irreducible? Is the universal Severi variety $\mathcal{V}_{n,\delta}$ irreducible?

5. Linear series on curves on abelian surfaces

5.1. The Brill–Noether loci. Given a surface S (possibly having normal crossing singularities), the moduli morphism

$$(5.1) \quad s_{S,\{L\},\delta} : V_{\{L\},\delta}(S) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$$

assigns to a curve $C \in V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$ the isomorphism class of the stable model \overline{C} of its partial normalization \widetilde{C} at its δ marked nodes. We sometimes simply write ψ to ease notation.

Having fixed two integers $r \geq 1$ and $d \geq 2$, one defines the Brill–Noether locus

$$\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r := \{[C] \in \mathcal{M}_g : G_d^r(C) \neq \emptyset\}.$$

This coincides with \mathcal{M}_g if and only if the Brill–Noether number

$$\rho(g, r, d) := g - (r + 1)(g - d + r)$$

is nonnegative; if $\rho(g, r, d) < 0$, the codimension of $\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r$ inside \mathcal{M}_g is at most $-\rho(g, r, d)$ by [45].

If (S, L) is a (possibly degenerate) $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface, we define the scheme

$$\{L\}_{\delta,d}^r := \{C \in V_{\{L\},\delta}(S) : \psi(C) \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,d}^r\},$$

where $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,d}^r$ is the Zariski closure of $\mathcal{M}_{g,d}^r$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$. We also set

$$|L|_{\delta,d}^r := \{L\}_{\delta,d}^r \cap |L|.$$

When $\delta = 0$, we simplify notation and denote by $|L|_d^r$ and $\{L\}_d^r$ the Brill–Noether loci of smooth curves in $|L|$ and $\{L\}$, respectively.

Proposition 5.1. *Let (S, L) be a possibly degenerate $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface. The expected dimension of every irreducible component of $|L|_{\delta,d}^r$ (respectively $\{L\}_{\delta,d}^r$) equals $\min\{g - 2, g - 2 + \rho(g, r, d)\}$ (resp. $\min\{g, g + \rho(g, r, d)\}$).*

Proof. Consider the moduli morphism ψ in (5.1). Let Z be an irreducible component of $|L|_{\delta,d}^r$ such that $\psi(Z)$ is a component of $\mathcal{M} \cap \psi(V)$, where \mathcal{M} and V are irreducible components of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,d}^r$ and $V_{\{L\},\delta}(S)$, respectively. If s is the dimension of a general fiber of $\psi|_V$, then

$$\begin{aligned} (5.2) \quad \dim Z &\geq \dim \psi(Z) + s \geq \dim \psi(V) - \operatorname{codim}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g} \mathcal{M} + s \\ &= \dim V - \operatorname{codim}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g} \mathcal{M} \\ &\geq \dim V + \min\{\rho(g, r, d), 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

The statement for $|L|_{\delta,d}^r$ then follows because $\dim V = g - 2$. The proof for $\{L\}_{\delta,d}^r$ is very similar. \square

Remark 5.2. When $r = 1$, the scheme $|L|_{\delta,k}^1$ is called the k -gonal locus. This case is quite special. For instance, if $\rho(g, 1, k) < 0$, the Brill–Noether locus $\mathcal{M}_{g,k}^1$ is known to be irreducible of the expected dimension $2g + 2k - 5$ [3, 20]. Furthermore, a curve C lies in $|L|_{\delta,k}^1$ if and only if the partial normalization \widetilde{C} of C at its δ marked nodes is stably equivalent to a curve that is the domain of an admissible cover of degree k to a stable pointed curve of genus 0 (cf. [23, Theorem 3.160]).

When $r = 1$ and (S, L) is general, we can bound the dimension of the k -gonal locus from above, even for curves with arbitrary singularities.

Theorem 5.3. *Let (S, L) be a polarized abelian surface such that $[L] \in \text{NS}(S)$ has no decomposition into nontrivial effective classes. Assume that $V \subseteq \{L\}$ is a nonempty reduced scheme parametrizing a flat family of irreducible curves of geometric genus g whose normalizations possess linear series of type g_k^1 . Let \tilde{C} be the normalization of a general curve parametrized by the family. Then*

$$(5.3) \quad \dim V + \dim G_k^1(\tilde{C}) \leq 2k - 2.$$

In particular,

$$(5.4) \quad \dim V \leq \min\{g, 2k - 2\}.$$

Proof. Possibly after shrinking V and diminishing k , we may without loss of generality assume that all linear series of type g_k^1 in question are base point free. Let $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow V$ be the universal family. Normalizing \mathcal{C} , and possibly after restricting to an open dense subscheme of V , we obtain a flat family $\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow V$ of smooth, irreducible curves possessing linear series of type g_k^1 (cf. [47, Theorem 1.3.2]) and a natural morphism $\text{Sym}^k(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}/V) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^k(S)$, where $\text{Sym}^k(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}/V)$ is the relative symmetric product. Any g_k^1 on the normalization of a curve in the family defines a rational curve inside $\text{Sym}^k(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}/V)$. All such curves are mapped to distinct, rational curves in $\text{Sym}^k(S)$ (cf., e.g., [9, Section 2]); moreover, as the linear series are base point free, none of the curves are contained in the singular locus $\text{Sing}(\text{Sym}^k(S))$. Via the Hilbert–Chow morphism $\mu : \text{Hilb}^k(S) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^k(S)$ we obtain a flat family of rational curves in $\text{Hilb}^k(S)$ of dimension $\dim V + \dim G_k^1(\tilde{C})$, with \tilde{C} as in the statement. Any rational curve is contracted by the composed morphism $\Sigma \circ \mu$, where $\Sigma : \text{Sym}^k(S) \rightarrow S$ is the summation map, whence it lies in some fiber $K_x^{[k-1]}(S) := (\Sigma \circ \mu)^{-1}(x) \subset \text{Hilb}^k(S)$, $x \in S$, which is well known to be a smooth hyperkähler manifold of dimension $2(k-1)$ (all $K_x^{[k-1]}(S)$ are isomorphic and called *generalized Kummer varieties*). At the same time, having fixed a curve $[C] \in V$ and a g_k^1 on its normalization, one obtains a rational curve in any fiber of $\Sigma \circ \mu$ by suitably translating C in S . Hence we get a flat family of rational curves in $K^{[k-1]}(S) := K_{e_0}^{[k-1]}(S)$ of dimension $\dim V - 2 + \dim G_k^1(\tilde{C})$. Let $H \subseteq \text{RatCurves}^n(K^{[k-1]}(S))$ (with notation as in [28, p. 108]) denote the irreducible component containing this family. By [43, Corollary 5.1], we have

$$(5.5) \quad \dim H \geq \dim K^{[k-1]}(S) - 2 = 2k - 4.$$

Let $X \subset K^{[k-1]}(S)$ be the closure of the locus covered by the members of H and a its codimension in $K^{[k-1]}(S)$. Pick a general point $\xi \in X$ and let $H_\xi \subset H$ be the subfamily of curves passing through ξ . Then

$$(5.6) \quad \dim H_\xi = \dim H + 1 - (2k - 2 - a) \geq a - 1,$$

using (5.5). Denote by $X_\xi \subset X$ the closure of the locus covered by the members of H_ξ . For general $\xi' \in X_\xi$, let $H_{\xi', \xi} \subset H_\xi$ denote the subfamily of curves passing through ξ' . We have $\dim H_{\xi', \xi} = \dim H_\xi + 1 - \dim X_\xi$ by computation similar to (5.6).

Claim 5.4. *We have $\dim H_{\xi', \xi} = 0$.*

Granting this, we get

$$(5.7) \quad \dim X_\xi = \dim H_\xi + 1 \geq a,$$

using (5.6). On the other hand, X_ξ is birational to a subvariety of a general fiber of the rational quotient of the desingularization of X , whence $\dim X_\xi \leq a$ by [1, Theorem 4.4]. It follows that equality holds in (5.7), whence also in (5.6) and (5.5). Hence

$$2k - 4 = \dim H \geq \dim V - 2 + \dim G_k^1(\tilde{C}),$$

proving (5.3). Inequality (5.4) is immediate, since $\dim V \leq g$ by [11, Proposition 4.16].

We are left with proving Claim 5.4. To this end, consider the incidence scheme

$$I := \{(P, Z) : P \in \text{Supp } Z\} \subset S \times K^{[k-1]}(S),$$

with its two projections

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & K^{[k-1]}(S) \\ \beta \downarrow & & \\ S & & \end{array}$$

The map α is finite of degree k . Let $R \subset K^{[k-1]}(S)$ denote a rational curve determined by a g_k^1 on \tilde{C} . The map β is generically one-to-one on $\alpha^{-1}(R)$ and $\beta(\alpha^{-1}(R)) = \beta_*(\alpha^{-1}(R)) = C$.

If the claim were false, then by Mori's bend-and-break technique R would be algebraically equivalent to a curve $R_0 \subset X_\xi$ having either a nonreduced component $R_0^{(0)}$ passing through both ξ and ξ' or two distinct components $R_0^{(1)}$ and $R_0^{(2)}$ passing through ξ and ξ' , respectively (see [29, proof of Lemma 1.9]). Since $\xi, \xi' \notin \text{Exc } \mu \cap K^{[k-1]}(S)$, the support of the zero schemes parametrized by $R_0^{(j)}$, for $j = 0, 1, 2$, spans a curve on S , so that $\beta(\alpha^{-1}(R_0^{(j)}))$ is a curve on S . Hence $\beta_*(\alpha^{-1}(R_0)) \equiv C \in \{L\}$ contains either a nonreduced component or two distinct components, a contradiction. \square

Using the fact that the condition on L is open in the moduli space of polarized abelian surfaces, and combining with Proposition 5.1, we obtain the following:

Corollary 5.5. *Let (S, L) be a general $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surface. If $\{L\}_{\delta, k}^1 \neq \emptyset$, then each component has dimension $\min\{g, 2k - 2\}$ and the normalization \tilde{C} of a general curve therein satisfies $\dim G_k^1(\tilde{C}) = \max\{0, \rho(g, 1, k)\}$.*

The above corollary proves Theorem 1.6(ii). In the next section, we will provide an independent proof of (ii) for *one* component of $|L|_{\delta, k}^1$ by degeneration, which also yields part (iii) of the theorem. As a further consequence, we can prove Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Let $V_g \subseteq \{L\}$ be any component of the locus parametrizing irreducible curves of geometric genus g . Then $\dim V_g = g$ by [11, Proposition 4.16]. Therefore, by Theorem 5.3, a general curve parametrized by V_g has nontrigonal normalization as soon as $g \geq 5$. By [11, Proposition 4.16], it must therefore be nodal. \square

Remark 5.6. Theorem 5.3 stills holds with basically the same proof if one replaces (S, L) with a general primitively polarized $K3$ surface. As a consequence, the same applies to Corollary 5.5 and Theorem 1.3; in particular, the former implies that [9, Theorem 0.1(ii)] holds on any component of the k -gonal locus, and the latter improves [11, Proposition 4.10].

5.2. Necessary conditions for nonemptiness of Brill–Noether loci. The next result proves Theorem 1.4 (iii), as the condition on $[C] \in \text{NS}(S)$ is open in the moduli space of abelian surfaces.

Theorem 5.7. *Let C be a reduced and irreducible curve of arithmetic genus $p = p_a(C)$ on an abelian surface S such that $[C] \in \text{NS}(S)$ has no decomposition into nontrivial effective classes. Assume that C possesses a torsion free rank one sheaf \mathcal{A} such that $\deg \mathcal{A} = d$ and $h^0(\mathcal{A}) = r + 1$. Then one has*

$$(5.8) \quad \rho(p, r, d) \geq -r(r + 2)$$

or, equivalently,

$$(5.9) \quad (r + 1)d \geq r(p - 1).$$

In the case where C is a smooth curve and \mathcal{A} is a line bundle, this result is one of the two statements in the main theorem of [40]. The proof we present here is slightly simpler. We need the following variant of standard results (cf. [32]).

Lemma 5.8. *Let \mathcal{F} be a sheaf of positive rank on a smooth projective surface X that is generically generated by global sections and such that $h^2(\mathcal{F} \otimes \omega_X) = 0$. Then:*

- (i) $c_1(\mathcal{F})$ is represented by an effective nonzero divisor.
- (ii) If \mathcal{F} is nonsimple (i.e. it has nontrivial endomorphisms), then $c_1(\mathcal{F})$ can be represented by a sum of two effective nonzero divisors.

Proof. We first prove (i). Let $T(\mathcal{F})$ be the torsion subsheaf of \mathcal{F} ; set $\mathcal{F}_0 := \mathcal{F}/T(\mathcal{F})$. Then $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = c_1(\mathcal{F}_0) + c_1(T(\mathcal{F}))$ and $c_1(T(\mathcal{F}))$ is represented by a nonnegative linear combination of the codimension-one irreducible components of the support of $T(\mathcal{F})$, if any. Moreover, \mathcal{F}_0 is torsion free of positive rank and, being a quotient of \mathcal{F} , is globally generated off a codimension-one set and satisfies $h^2(\mathcal{F}_0 \otimes \omega_X) = 0$. We may therefore assume that \mathcal{F} is torsion free.

Let \mathcal{F}' denote the image of the evaluation map $H^0(\mathcal{F}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$, which is generically surjective by assumption. We have $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = c_1(\mathcal{F}') + D$, where D is effective and is zero if and only if the evaluation map is surjective off a finite set. The sheaf \mathcal{F}' is torsion free of positive rank and generated by its global sections. By a standard argument as in [32, p. 302], $c_1(\mathcal{F}')$ is represented by an effective divisor, which is zero if and only if \mathcal{F}' is trivial. We are now done, unless \mathcal{F}' is trivial and D is zero, which means that we have an injection $\mathcal{F}' \simeq \oplus \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ with cokernel supported on a finite set. But this implies $h^2(\mathcal{F} \otimes \omega_X) = h^2(\oplus \omega_X) > 0$, a contradiction.

We next prove (ii). If \mathcal{F} is nonsimple, then by standard arguments as in, e.g., [32, proof of Lemma 1.3], there exists a nonzero endomorphism $\nu : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ dropping rank everywhere. The sheaves $\mathcal{N} := \text{im } \nu$ and $\mathcal{M} := \text{coker } \nu$ have positive ranks, and, being quotients of \mathcal{F} , are generically globally generated and satisfy

$$H^2(\mathcal{N} \otimes \omega_X) = H^2(\mathcal{M} \otimes \omega_X) = H^2(\mathcal{F} \otimes \omega_X) = 0.$$

Hence, by (i), both $c_1(\mathcal{N})$ and $c_1(\mathcal{M})$ are represented by an effective nonzero divisor. Since $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = c_1(\mathcal{N}) + c_1(\mathcal{M})$, the result follows. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.7. Let \mathcal{A}' denote the globally generated part of \mathcal{A} , that is, the image of the evaluation map $H^0(\mathcal{A}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Then $h^0(\mathcal{A}') = h^0(\mathcal{A})$ and $\deg \mathcal{A}' \leq \deg \mathcal{A}$, whence it suffices to prove the statement for \mathcal{A}' . We may thus assume that \mathcal{A} itself is globally generated.

We consider \mathcal{A} as a torsion sheaf on S . By, e.g., [22, Lemma 2.2], the kernel of the evaluation map is a vector bundle, whose dual we denote by $\mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}}$. This gives the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}}^\vee \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{A}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_{S,\mathcal{A}}} \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0.$$

This sequence and its dual trivially yield

$$(5.10) \quad \text{rk } \mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}} = r + 1, \quad c_1(\mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}}) = [C], \quad c_2(\mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}}) = d, \quad \chi(\mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}}) = p - d - 1,$$

$$(5.11) \quad h^0(\mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}}^\vee) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad h^0(\mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}}) \geq r + 1,$$

$$(5.12) \quad \mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}} \text{ is globally generated off } C.$$

By (5.10)–(5.12), along with Lemma 5.8 (ii) and our assumptions on $[C]$, we have that $\mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}}$ is simple. A simple vector bundle \mathcal{E} on an abelian surface must satisfy

$$(5.13) \quad \frac{1}{2}c_1(\mathcal{E})^2 \geq \text{rk } \mathcal{E} \cdot \chi(\mathcal{E}).$$

(Indeed, by Serre duality, $1 = h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^*) = h^2(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^*) = \frac{1}{2}(\chi(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^*) + h^1(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^*))$; moreover, $h^1(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^*) \geq 2$, cf., e.g., [6, proof of 10.4.4, p. 296], whence (5.13) follows by Riemann–Roch.) The desired inequality (5.8) now follows from (5.10). \square

As a consequence, we obtain a result in the spirit of [9, Theorem 3.1].

Theorem 5.9. *Let C be an integral curve of arithmetic genus $p = p_a(C)$ on an abelian surface S such that $[C] \in \text{NS}(S)$ has no decomposition into nontrivial effective classes. Assume that the normalization of C possesses a g_d^r . Let g be the geometric genus of C and set $\delta = p - g$. Then*

$$(5.14) \quad \rho(p, \alpha r, \alpha d + \delta) \geq -\alpha r(\alpha r + 2), \quad \text{i.e.,} \quad \delta \geq \alpha(r(g - d\alpha - 1) - d),$$

where $\alpha = \alpha(p, r, d, \delta) := \lfloor \frac{r(g-1)+d(r-1)}{2rd} \rfloor$.

Proof. Let $v: \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ be the normalization of C . There exists a line bundle $A \in \text{Pic}^d(\tilde{C})$ such that $h^0(\tilde{C}, A) \geq r + 1$. Then, for any positive integer l , the sheaf $\mathcal{A}_l := v_*(A^{\otimes l})$ is torsion free of rank one on C with

$$h^0(\mathcal{A}_l) = h^0(A^{\otimes l}) \geq lr + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \deg \mathcal{A}_l = \deg(A^{\otimes l}) + \delta = ld + \delta.$$

We have $\rho(\mathcal{A}_l) \leq \rho(p, lr, ld + \delta)$. Theorem 5.7 then yields

$$(5.15) \quad \rho(p, lr, ld + \delta) = l^2 r(d - r) - l(gr + r - d) + \delta \geq -lr(lr + 2)$$

or, equivalently,

$$l^2 rd - l(gr - r - d) + \delta \geq 0.$$

This quadratic polynomial attains its minimum for $l_0 = \frac{gr-r-d}{2rd}$. Inequality (5.15) therefore holds for the closest integer to l_0 , which is α . This proves (5.14). \square

Remark 5.10. For $\delta = 0$, condition (5.14) reduces to (5.8) again. Also note that (5.14) is equivalent to the condition that $\rho(p, lr, ld + \delta) + lr(lr + 2) \geq 0$ for all integers $l \geq 0$, as seen in the last proof. Since $\rho(p, lr, ld + \delta_1) \geq \rho(p, lr, ld + \delta_2)$ whenever $\delta_1 \geq \delta_2$, it follows that for fixed p, r and d , there is an integer $\delta_0 \geq 0$ such that (5.14) is satisfied if and only if $\delta \geq \delta_0$.

Remark 5.11. In the case $r = 1$, setting $d = k$, condition (5.14) reads like (1.1). Thus Theorem 5.9 proves the “only if” part of Theorem 1.6 (i). However, Theorem 5.9 does not require the curves to be nodal, whence (1.1) is also necessary for the nonemptiness of V as in Theorem 5.3.

Remark 5.12. We spend a few words on the optimality of Theorem 5.7. The result is optimal for $r = 1$ because the condition $d \geq r(r + 1)$ is automatically fulfilled. It turns out that the theorem is optimal even for $r < p - 1 - d$. Indeed, in this range the inequality $\rho(p, r, d) \geq -r(r + 2)$ is also *sufficient* for nonemptiness of $|L|_d^r$, as it implies the condition $d \geq r(r + 1)$ in Theorem 1.4 (ii).

However, the result is not optimal when we have $0 \leq p - 1 - d \leq r$, as shown by Examples 5.13–5.15 below. In the Appendix we will see that the bound (5.8) in Theorem 5.7 can be considerably improved for $0 \leq p - 1 - d \leq r$ (cf. Theorem A.1) as in this range the bundles $\mathcal{E}_{C, \mathcal{A}}$ are forced to have nonvanishing H^1 by (5.10) and (5.11). This behavior never occurs on $K3$ surfaces, where Lazarsfeld–Mukai bundles have vanishing H^1 . This stronger version of Theorem 5.7 is postponed until the Appendix, since it is a bit technical and neither the result nor its proof are used in the rest of the paper.

Example 5.13. For $r = 2, d = 4$ and $p = 6$, inequality (5.8) is satisfied. However, any smooth curve of genus at least 4 possessing a g_4^2 is hyperelliptic and thus $|L|_4^2 = |L|_2^1 = \emptyset$ because $\rho(6, 1, 2) < -3$.

Example 5.14. For $r = 3, d = 7$ and $p = 10$, inequality (5.8) is satisfied. Assume the existence of a curve $C \in |L|_7^3$. Since $|L|_6^3 = |L|_2^1 = \emptyset$, any g_7^3 on C would define a birational map $C \rightarrow X \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, where X is a nondegenerate space curve of degree 7, contradicting Castelnuovo’s bound.

Example 5.15. This example is of particular interest, since it highlights yet another major difference with the $K3$ setting. Let $r = 2, d = 5$ and $p = 7$. Then the bound (5.8) is satisfied and any g_5^2 on a curve $C \in |L|_5^2$ should be base point free since $|L|_4^2 = |L|_2^1 = \emptyset$. We conclude that $|L|_5^2 = \emptyset$ because the arithmetic genus of any plane quintic curve is 6.

On the other hand, Theorem 1.6 (i) will show that the locus $|L|_{1,2}^1$ is nonempty, that is, there is a nodal curve C in $|L|$ whose normalization has genus 6 and possesses a g_2^1 , whence also a g_4^2 . Pushing the latter down to C , we see that C possesses a torsion free sheaf \mathcal{A} with $d = \deg \mathcal{A} = 5$ and $r = h^0(\mathcal{A}) - 1 = 2$.

This phenomenon does not occur on $K3$ surfaces: if C is an irreducible curve on a $K3$ surface S and \mathcal{A} is a torsion free sheaf on C of degree d , then (C, \mathcal{A}) can be deformed to a pair (C_1, \mathcal{A}_1) such that $C_1 \subset S$ is a smooth curve and $\mathcal{A}_1 \in G_d^r(C_1)$ with $r = h^0(\mathcal{A}) - 1$ (cf. [22, Proposition 2.5]).

6. k -gonal loci on abelian surfaces

The aim of this section is to study the k -gonal loci $|L|_{\delta,k}^1$ and prove the remaining part of Theorem 1.6. We again use the degenerate abelian surface (S_0, L_0) and the same notation as in Section 3.

Let $X = \nu(C) \in V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ and let \bar{X} be the stable model of the partial normalization of X at its δ marked nodes. We identify the horizontal component $\Gamma \subset C$ with E and define the scheme:³⁾

$$G_k^1(\bar{X}) := \{g \in G_k^1(E) : \dim g(-P - P \oplus e^{\oplus l}) \geq 0 \text{ for all distinguished pairs } (P, P \oplus e^{\oplus l})\}.$$

Definition 6.1. We define $V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ to be the closed subset of $V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ consisting of curves $X = \nu(C)$ such that $G_k^1(\bar{X}) \neq \emptyset$.

The following holds:

Lemma 6.2. *Let $X = \nu(C)$ be a curve in $V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) X lies in $|L_0|_{\delta,k}^1$.
- (ii) \bar{X} admits a morphism of degree $\leq k$ onto \mathbb{P}^1 .
- (iii) X lies in $V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$.

In particular, $V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ fills up one or more components of $|L_0|_{\delta,k}^1$.

Proof. By definition, (i) holds if and only if \bar{X} is stably equivalent to a curve that is the domain of an admissible cover of degree $\leq k$ to a stable pointed curve of genus 0 (cf. [23, Theorem 3.160]). By the definition of admissible cover [23, Definition 3.149], the domain of such an admissible cover has to be obtained from the normalization \tilde{X} of \bar{X} by attaching to it a rational bridge for every pair of points mapping to a node of \bar{X} . Moreover, the restriction of the cover to the component \tilde{X} has to identify any such pair of points and thus factors through \bar{X} . As a consequence, (i) is equivalent to (ii). Finally, the equivalence between (ii) and (iii) is clear by Lemma 3.10. □

We now translate nonemptiness of $V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ into a problem of intersection theory on $\text{Sym}^2(E)$. First of all, we recall that the variety $\text{Pic}^2(E)$ is isomorphic to E : indeed, fixing any point $e \in E$, we obtain distinct line bundles $\mathcal{O}_E(x + e)$ for all $x \in E$. Moreover, $q : \text{Sym}^2(E) \rightarrow E \simeq \text{Pic}^2(E)$ is a ruled surface with fiber over a point $x \in E$ given by the linear system $|x + e|$, which is of type g_2^1 . We denote the class of the fibers by \mathfrak{f} , and the fiber over a point $x \in E$ by \mathfrak{f}_x . For each $y \in E$ one defines a section of q by setting

$$\mathfrak{s}_y := \{x + y : x \in E\}.$$

Let \mathfrak{s} be its algebraic equivalence class. Since for $y \neq y'$ the sections \mathfrak{s}_y and $\mathfrak{s}_{y'}$ intersect transversally in the point $y + y'$, we have $\mathfrak{s}^2 = 1$. In particular, one has $K_{\text{Sym}^2(E)} \equiv -2\mathfrak{s} + \mathfrak{f}$.

³⁾ If $g = (A, V)$ is a g_d^r on a smooth curve, we will denote by $\dim g$ the dimension of $\mathbb{P}V$. For any point P on the curve we set $g(-P) := (A(-P), V \cap H^0(A(-P)))$.

Now, we recall the definition of some curves in $\text{Sym}^2(E)$, already introduced in Section 3. Having fixed a positive integer l and a point $y \in E$, we set

$$c_{y,l} := \{x + (x \oplus y^{\oplus l}) \in \text{Sym}^2(E) : x \in E\}.$$

For fixed l , these curves are all algebraically equivalent as y varies. Clearly $c_{e_0,l} = \Delta \simeq E$, the diagonal in $\text{Sym}^2(E)$; the Riemann–Hurwitz formula thus yields $c_{e_0,l} \cdot \mathfrak{f} = 4$. Also note that $c_{y,l} \cdot \mathfrak{s} = 2$, the two intersection points of $c_{y,l}$ with the section \mathfrak{s}_y equal to $y + y^{\oplus l}$ and $y^{\oplus l} + y$. This gives

$$c_{y,l} \equiv \Delta \equiv 4\mathfrak{s} - 2\mathfrak{f}.$$

The Brill–Noether variety $G_k^1(E)$ is irreducible of dimension $2k - 3$. To each g_k^1 , call it \mathfrak{g} , on E we associate a curve

$$C_{\mathfrak{g}} := \{x + y \in \text{Sym}^2(E) : \mathfrak{g}(-x - y) \geq 0\}$$

in $\text{Sym}^2(E)$. To compute the class of this curve, note that $C_{\mathfrak{g}} \cdot \Delta = 2k$ again by Riemann–Hurwitz, and that $C_{\mathfrak{g}} \cdot \mathfrak{s} = k - 1$ since there is a unique element of \mathfrak{g} containing a fixed point $x \in E$. Hence

$$C_{\mathfrak{g}} \equiv (k - 2)\mathfrak{s} + \mathfrak{f} =: C_k.$$

(Equivalently, the class of $C_{\mathfrak{g}}$ can be found by specializing \mathfrak{g} to a g_2^1 plus $(k - 2)$ fixed points.)

We have that $C_k \cdot c_{y,l} = 2k$.

Lemma 6.3. *For general $y \in E$, the following are satisfied:*

- (i) *No curve $c_{y,l}$ is contained in a curve $C_{\mathfrak{g}}$.*
- (ii) *For general \mathfrak{g} , the curve $C_{\mathfrak{g}}$ intersects each $c_{y,l}$ transversally in $2k$ distinct points; in addition, none of these $2k$ points is fixed varying \mathfrak{g} .*
- (iii) *For general \mathfrak{g} , the nonreduced divisors in \mathfrak{g} do not contain any $x + x' \in \bigcup_{l \geq 1} c_{y,l}$.*

Proof. By moving y , each $c_{y,l}$ moves in a one-dimensional family containing the diagonal Δ obtained for $y = e_0$. Since Δ is not contained in any $C_{\mathfrak{g}}$, (i) follows. Similarly, it suffices to prove the first statement in (ii) for the intersection with Δ of a $C_{\mathfrak{g}}$, which are the ramification points of \mathfrak{g} . Hence the first part of (ii) follows, and the last part is proved in the same way.

To prove (iii), note that the nonreduced divisors in \mathfrak{g} are finitely many, given by the ramification, and there are finitely many pairs $x + x' \in \text{Sym}^2(E)$ contained in these divisors, whence in particular only finitely many of the form $x + (x \oplus e^{\oplus l})$ for some $e \in E$ and $l \geq 1$. Then the assertion follows for general $y \in E$. \square

We can now prove the following, letting $e \in E$ (from Proposition 2.2) be a *general* point in order to apply the last lemma:

Proposition 6.4. *If (3.1), (3.2) and*

$$(6.1) \quad \alpha_j \leq 2k \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq j \leq n - 1$$

hold, then the variety $V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ is nonempty and all irreducible components of $|L_0|_{\delta,k}^1$ contained in $V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ have dimension equal to $\min\{2k - 4, g - 2\}$. Furthermore, for a general curve $X = v(C) \in V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$, the scheme $G_k^1(\overline{X})$ is reduced of dimension $\max\{0, \rho(g, 1, k)\}$.

Proof. We consider the following incidence variety, which is nonempty by (6.1) and Lemma 6.3 (ii):

$$I := \left\{ (\mathfrak{g}, \{x_{l,j}\}_{0 \leq l \leq n-1}) : \mathfrak{g} \in G_k^1(E), x_{l,j} = P_{l,j} + (P_{l,j} \oplus e^{\oplus(l+1)}) \text{ distinct points} \right. \\ \left. \text{of } C_{\mathfrak{g}} \cap c_{e,l+1} \right\}.$$

Since a general fiber of the projection $p : I \rightarrow G_k^1(E)$ is finite and reduced by Lemma 6.3 (ii), the scheme I itself is reduced. Let

$$q : I \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{\alpha_0}(E) \times \cdots \times \text{Sym}^{\alpha_{n-1}}(E)$$

and

$$\pi : I \rightarrow \text{Sym}^n(E)$$

map a point $(\mathfrak{g}, \{x_{l,j}\}_{l,j}) \in I$ to $\{P_{l,j}\}$ and $\mathcal{O}_E(\sum_{l,j} D_l(P_{l,j}))$, respectively. By proceeding as in the proof of Lemma 3.6, one verifies that $\pi^{-1}|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)|$ has codimension one in I . Indeed, given $\{P_{l,j}\} \in \text{Sym}^{\alpha_0}(E) \times \cdots \times \text{Sym}^{\alpha_{n-1}}(E)$ such that all divisors

$$x_{l,j} = P_{l,j} + (P_{l,j} \oplus e^{\oplus(l+1)}) \in c_{e,l+1}$$

belong to the same curve $C_{\mathfrak{g}}$, with $\mathfrak{g} \in G_k^1(E)$, then for any point $P \in E$ also the divisors $(P_{l,j} \oplus P) + (P_{l,j} \oplus e^{\oplus(l+1)} \oplus P)$ all belong to the same curve $C_{\mathfrak{g}'}$ with $\mathfrak{g}' \in G_k^1(E)$, that is, $(\mathfrak{g}', \{x_{l,j} \oplus P\}_{l,j}) \in I$. More precisely, this shows that $\pi^{-1}|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)| \simeq \pi^{-1}|A|$, where the isomorphism is given by translation, for all line bundles $A \in \text{Pic}^n(E)$ (cf. Remark 3.7) and in particular $\pi^{-1}|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)|$ is reduced. By Lemma 3.5, the scheme $q(\pi^{-1}|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)|)$ is contained in $f(V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}))$, where f is the injection in the proof of Lemma 3.6. Then Definition 6.1 and Lemma 6.2 imply that $q(\pi^{-1}|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)|)$ equals $f(V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}))$ and $\pi^{-1}|\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0)|$ is isomorphic to the scheme $\mathcal{G}_k^1(V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}))$ parametrizing pairs (X, \mathfrak{g}) with $X = v(C) \in V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ and $\mathfrak{g} \in G_k^1(\overline{X})$.

When $g > 2(k-1)$, this shows that $V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ is nonempty and equidimensional of dimension $2k-4$; moreover, for a general $X \in V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ the variety $G_k^1(\overline{X})$ is reduced and zero-dimensional. When $g \leq 2(k-1)$, one has

$$V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}) = V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$$

and $G_k^1(\overline{X})$ is reduced of dimension

$$2k-4-(g-2) = \rho(g, 1, k)$$

for a general $X \in V(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$. The fact that $V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ is the union of irreducible components of $V_{|L_0|, \delta}^k(S_0)$ follows from Lemma 6.2. \square

Recall Corollary 3.12 and the notation therein. We have an f -relative Severi variety $\phi_{|\mathcal{L}|, \delta} : \mathcal{V}_{|\mathcal{L}|, \delta} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, where $\mathcal{V}_{|\mathcal{L}|, \delta} := \mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\}, \delta} \cap \mathbb{P}(f_*\mathcal{L})$, with fibers $V_{|L_t|, \delta}(S_t)$. One can define the *relative k -gonal loci* $\{\mathcal{L}\}_{\delta, k}^1 \subseteq \mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\}, \delta}$ and $|\mathcal{L}|_{\delta, k}^1 \subseteq \mathcal{V}_{|\mathcal{L}|, \delta}$ in the obvious way, by extending the moduli map (5.1) to the whole of $\mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\}, \delta}$. Clearly, one has

$$\{\mathcal{L}\}_{\delta, k}^1 = \mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\}, \delta} \quad \text{and} \quad |\mathcal{L}|_{\delta, k}^1 = \mathcal{V}_{|\mathcal{L}|, \delta} \quad \text{if } g \leq 2(k-1).$$

Moreover, the same argument as in the proof of Proposition 5.1 shows that the expected dimensions of $\{\mathcal{L}\}_{\delta, k}^1$ and $|\mathcal{L}|_{\delta, k}^1$ are $\min\{2k-1, g+1\}$ and $\min\{2k-3, g-1\}$, respectively. We therefore have the following.

Proposition 6.5. *Assume that V_0 is a component of $|L_0|_{\delta,k}^1$ of the expected dimension $\min\{2k-4, g-2\}$. Then V_0 is contained in an irreducible component \mathcal{V} of $|\mathcal{L}|_{\delta,k}^1$ dominating \mathbb{D} and of dimension $\dim V_0 + 1$.*

Corollary 6.6. *Let $(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ satisfy (3.1), (3.2) and (6.1) and let $t \in \mathbb{D}^*$ be general. Then:*

- (i) $|L_t|_{\delta,k}^1$ has a component V_t of the expected dimension $\min\{2(k-2), g-2\}$ such that the limit of V_t when S_t tends to S_0 is a component of $V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$.
- (ii) For a general curve C_t in V_t with normalization \widetilde{C}_t , the variety $G_k^1(\widetilde{C}_t)$ is reduced of dimension $\max\{0, \rho(g, 1, k)\}$.
- (iii) A general g_k^1 in any component of $G_k^1(\widetilde{C}_t)$ is base point free and has simple ramification.
- (iv) The δ nodes of C_t are non-neutral with respect to a general g_k^1 in any component of $G_k^1(\widetilde{C}_t)$.

Proof. From Proposition 6.4, we know that any component of $V^k(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$ has dimension $\min\{2(k-2), g-2\}$. Then Proposition 6.5 yields (i). The last statement of Proposition 6.4 implies (ii).

Statements (iii) and (iv) are proved by degeneration to a general curve $X = \nu(C)$ in $V^k(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$. Let $\mu: \widetilde{X} \rightarrow X$ denote the normalization of X at its δ marked nodes. By Lemmas 3.10 and 6.2, the stable model \overline{X} of \widetilde{X} is obtained from the horizontal component $\Gamma \simeq E$ of C identifying $g-1$ pairs of points in a general $\mathfrak{g} = g_k^1$ on E , which is what the map $\varphi: \Gamma \rightarrow \overline{X}$ in Lemma 3.10 does. Being general, \mathfrak{g} is base point free and therefore defines a degree k morphism to \mathbb{P}^1 , which factors as

$$g: \Gamma \xrightarrow{\varphi} \overline{X} \xrightarrow{\overline{g}} \mathbb{P}^1.$$

By generality of \mathfrak{g} , the ramification of g is simple, and by Lemma 6.3 (iii), the nonreduced fibers of g do not contain any pair of points identified by φ . Hence the fibers of \overline{g} are all supported in at least $k-1$ distinct points. By deformation, the same holds for a general g_k^1 in any component of $G_k^1(\widetilde{C}_t)$, which proves (iii).

To prove (iv), let $s: \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \overline{X}$ be the contraction of all components except for $\mu^{-1}(\nu(\Gamma))$ (this can be identified with $\nu(\Gamma)$), as in Lemma 3.10 (and Figure 3). Under $\overline{g} \circ s: \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, no pairs of points that are inverse images of the marked nodes on X are identified. This proves (iv). \square

We can now finish the proof of Theorem 1.6.

Proof of Theorem 1.6. We can assume that $\delta \leq p-2$ and $p \geq 3$. The only if part of (i) is Theorem 5.9. The rest follows from Corollaries 5.5 and 6.6 and the following lemma. \square

Lemma 6.7. *Let n, k be integers with $n \geq 2, k \geq 2$ and let $0 \leq \delta \leq p-2$ satisfy (1.1). Then there are integers α_j such that (3.1), (3.2) and (6.1) hold.*

Proof. The proof proceeds by induction on $\delta_0(n, k) \leq \delta \leq p-2$, with $\delta_0(n, k)$ the minimal integer δ satisfying (1.1) for fixed n and k (see Remark 5.10). It can be written explic-

itly in the following way: we first define

$$m = m(n, k) := \max\{l \in \mathbb{Z} : kl(l+1) \leq n\},$$

and

$$t = t(n, k) := \max\{l \in \mathbb{Z} : km(m+1) + l(m+1) \leq n\}, \quad \text{i.e.,} \quad t = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{m+1} \right\rfloor - mk;$$

then there is an integer λ such that

$$n = km(m+1) + t(m+1) + \lambda,$$

and we notice that $0 \leq t < 2k$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq m$. An easy computation gives

$$\delta_0(n, k) := km(m-1) + tm + \lambda = \left\lceil \frac{mn}{m+1} \right\rceil - mk.$$

We first provide integers α_j satisfying (6.1), (3.1) and (3.2) for $\delta_0(n, k)$. If $\lambda = 0$, let

$$\alpha_j = \begin{cases} 2k & \text{for } j = 0, \dots, m-1, \\ t & \text{for } j = m, \\ 0 & \text{for } j > m. \end{cases}$$

If $t = 0$ and $\lambda > 0$, let

$$\alpha_j = \begin{cases} 2k & \text{for } j = 0, \dots, m-2, \\ 2k-1 & \text{for } j = m-1, \\ 1 & \text{for } j = m-1+\lambda, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Finally, if $t > 0$ and $\lambda > 0$, let

$$\alpha_j = \begin{cases} 2k & \text{for } j = 0, \dots, m-1, \\ t-1 & \text{for } j = m, \\ 1 & \text{for } j = m+\lambda, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The induction step consists in showing that, as soon some integers α_j satisfy (6.1), (3.1) and (3.2) for $\delta = \delta_1 < p-2$, there are integers α'_j satisfying (6.1), (3.1) and (3.2) for $\delta = \delta_1 + 1$. Let h be the largest integer such that $\alpha_h > 0$. If $\alpha_h \geq 2$, we set

$$\alpha'_j = \begin{cases} \alpha_j - 2 & \text{if } j = h, \\ 1 & \text{if } j = 2h+1, \\ \alpha_j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If $\alpha_h = 1$, pick the largest integer $h_1 < h$ such that $\alpha_{h_1} > 0$. (This h_1 exists, since otherwise $n = h+1$ by (3.1) and $\delta_1 = h = n-1$ by (3.2), a contradiction.) We then set

$$\alpha'_j = \begin{cases} \alpha_j - 1 & \text{if } j = h \text{ or } j = h_1, \\ 1 & \text{if } j = h + h_1 + 1, \\ \alpha_j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

One can easily check that these integers satisfy the desired properties. \square

Remark 6.8. The fact that there is *one* component of $|L|_{\delta,k}^1$ satisfying (ii) in Theorem 1.6 also follows from Corollary 6.6 and Lemma 6.7. Corollary 5.5 is only needed to prove that (ii) holds on *all* components of $|L|_{\delta,k}^1$.

7. Linear series of type g_d^r with $r \geq 2$ on smooth curves

In this section, we will investigate the varieties $|L|_d^r$ and $\{L\}_d^r$ for $r \geq 2$, as defined in Section 5. For convenience, the Severi varieties $V_{\{L\},0}(S)$ and $V_{|L|,0}(S)$ will be denoted by $\{L\}_{\text{sm}}$ and $|L|_{\text{sm}}$, respectively; the same notation will be used for the degenerate abelian surface (S_0, L_0) . Similarly, in the f -relative setting (cf. Corollary 3.12) we set

$$\{\mathcal{L}\}_{\text{sm}} := \mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},0} \quad \text{and} \quad |\mathcal{L}|_{\text{sm}} := \mathcal{V}_{|\mathcal{L}|,0} = \mathcal{V}_{\{\mathcal{L}\},0} \cap \mathbb{P}(f_*\mathcal{L}).$$

When S is smooth, we consider the schemes and morphisms

$$\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L|) \rightarrow |L|_{\text{sm}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L\}) \rightarrow \{L\}_{\text{sm}}$$

with fiber over a smooth curve C equal to $G_d^r(C)$.

We proceed again by degeneration to the surface S_0 and consider irreducible curves $X \in V(n, 0, \dots, 0) = |L_0|_{\text{sm}}$; such an X is stable as it is obtained from an irreducible curve $\Gamma \simeq E$ lying on R , by identifying $n = p-1$ pairs of points $(P_1, P_1 \oplus e), \dots, (P_{p-1}, P_{p-1} \oplus e)$. We consider the Brill–Noether variety

$$G_d^r(X) := \{g \in G_d^r(E) : \dim g(-P_i - P_i \oplus e) = \dim g(-P_i) = \dim g(-P_i \oplus e) = r-1 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, p-1\}.$$

Since $r \geq 2$, it follows that $G_d^r(X)$ is non-compact and is open but not necessarily dense in the generalized Brill–Noether locus $\overline{G}_d^r(X)$, which is defined as

$$\overline{G}_d^r(X) := \{(B, V) : B \in \overline{J}^d(X), V \in G(r+1, H^0(B))\},$$

where $\overline{J}^d(X)$ is the compactified Jacobian parametrizing torsion free sheaves of rank 1 and degree d on X (cf, e.g., [23, §5.A] for background). Set theoretically, one has

$$\overline{G}_d^r(X) := \{g \in G_{d-m}^r(E) : 0 \leq m \leq p-1, \text{ there is } \{i_1, \dots, i_{p-1-m}\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, p-1\} \text{ with} \\ \dim g(-P_{i_k} - P_{i_k} \oplus e) = \dim g(-P_{i_k}) = \dim g(-P_{i_k} \oplus e) = r-1 \\ \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq p-1-m\};$$

note that a linear series $g \in G_{d-m}^r(E)$ as above lies in the Brill–Noether variety $G_d^r(\widetilde{X})$, where \widetilde{X} is the normalization of X at the m points $\{P_1, \dots, P_{p-1}\} \setminus \{P_{i_1}, \dots, P_{i_{p-1-m}}\}$.

By moving $X \in \{L_0\}_{\text{sm}}$, we obtain the scheme

$$\mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L_0(e, p)\}) := \{g \in G_d^r(E) : \text{there exist distinct points } P_1, \dots, P_{p-1} \in E \text{ with} \\ \dim g(-P_i - P_i \oplus e) = \dim g(-P_i) = \dim g(-P_i \oplus e) = r-1 \\ \text{for } i = 1, \dots, p-1\},$$

where we use the notation $L_0(e, p)$ in order to remember both the gluing parameter e and the number of pairs of points we identify. Notice that the definition of $\mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L_0(e, p)\})$ makes sense even when e is a torsion point. The variety $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$ is defined in the same way with the further requirement that $P_1 \oplus \dots \oplus P_{p-1}$ is constant (indeed, when e is not a torsion point, we have to impose that $P_1 + \dots + P_{p-1} \in |\mathcal{O}_E(v^*L_0(e, p))|$). Analogously, one

defines the generalized Brill–Noether varieties $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(\{L_0(e, p)\})$ and $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$. Note that, being open in $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$, the scheme $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$ has expected dimension

$$\text{expdim } \mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|) = p - 2 + \rho(p, r, d).$$

We denote by $\overline{|L_0(e, p)|}_d^r$ the image in $|L_0(e, p)|_{\text{sm}}$ of the natural projection

$$\pi_0 : \overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|) \rightarrow |L_0(e, p)|_{\text{sm}} \subset |L_0(e, p)|,$$

and by $|L_0(e, p)|_d^r$ the image via π_0 of $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$. Note that $\overline{|L_0(e, p)|}_d^r$ is closed in $|L_0(e, p)|_{\text{sm}}$ but not in $|L_0(e, p)|$.

If e is not a torsion point, we look at the family of $(1, n)$ -polarized abelian surfaces $f : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ with central fiber S_0 constructed in Section 2.

Proposition 7.1. *If $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$ has an irreducible component of the expected dimension $p - 2 + \rho(p, r, d)$ whose general point defines a birational map to \mathbb{P}^r , then the same holds for $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_t|)$ with $t \in \mathbb{D}$ general.*

Analogously, if $|L_0(e, p)|_d^r$ has an irreducible component

$$Z \subset V(n, 0, \dots, 0) = |L_0(e, p)|_{\text{sm}}$$

of the expected dimension $\min\{p - 2, p - 2 + \rho(p, r, d)\}$, then the same holds for $|L_t|_d^r$ with $t \in \mathbb{D}$ general.

Proof. We use the existence of a scheme $s : \overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|\mathcal{L}|) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ with general fiber equal to $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_t|)$ and central fiber $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$, along with a projection

$$\pi : \overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|\mathcal{L}|) \rightarrow |\mathcal{L}|_{\text{sm}} = \mathcal{V}_{|\mathcal{L}|, 0}.$$

The image of π defines a scheme $t : |\mathcal{L}|_d^r \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ with general fiber given by $|L_t|_d^r$ and central fiber equal to $\overline{|L_0(e, p)|}_d^r$. As in the proof of Proposition 5.1, one shows that the expected dimension of $|\mathcal{L}|_d^r$ is $\min\{p - 1, p - 1 + \rho(p, r, d)\}$, and similarly the expected dimension of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|\mathcal{L}|)$ is $p - 1 + \rho(p, r, d)$.

Because $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$ (respectively, $|L_0(e, p)|_d^r$) is open (not necessarily dense) in $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$ (respectively, $\overline{|L_0(e, p)|}_d^r$), the hypotheses yield that the central fiber of s (respectively, t) is nonempty with a component of dimension equal to $\text{expdim } \overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|\mathcal{L}|) - 1$ (respectively, $\text{expdim } |\mathcal{L}|_d^r - 1$). The dimensional statement thus follows from upper semicontinuity (as both t and s are locally of finite type). The statement concerning birationality is a straightforward consequence of the fact that birational linear series form an open subscheme of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|\mathcal{L}|)$. \square

In order to study $|L_0(e, p)|_d^r$ and $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$ for a general $e \in E$, we perform a further degeneration, namely, we let e approach the neutral element $e_0 \in E$. This method proves helpful:

Lemma 7.2. *If $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ has an irreducible component of the expected dimension whose general element is birational, the same holds for $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$ with $e \in E$ general. The dimensional statement still holds if one replaces $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ and $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$ with $|L_0(e_0, p)|_d^r$ and $|L_0(e, p)|_d^r$, respectively.*

Proof. The statement follows from the existence of a scheme $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r \subset G_d^r(E) \times E$ of expected dimension $p + \rho(p, r, d)$ such that the fiber of the second projection

$$\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r \rightarrow E$$

over a point $e \in E$ coincides with $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$. \square

The study of the Brill–Noether locus $|L_0(e_0, p)|_d^r$ translates into a problem of linear series with prescribed ramification; we recall some basic theory, first developed by Eisenbud and Harris in [15,16]. Let C be a smooth irreducible curve of genus g ; fix $\mathfrak{g} = (A, V) \in G_d^r(C)$ and $P \in C$. The vanishing sequence $\underline{a}(\mathfrak{g}, P) = (a_0(\mathfrak{g}, P), \dots, a_r(\mathfrak{g}, P))$ of \mathfrak{g} at P is obtained by ordering increasingly the set $\{\text{ord}_P \sigma\}_{\sigma \in V}$ while the ramification sequence of \mathfrak{g} at P is defined as

$$\underline{b}(\mathfrak{g}, P) := \underline{a}(\mathfrak{g}, P) - (0, 1, \dots, i, \dots, r).$$

We say that \mathfrak{g} has ordinary (or simple) ramification at P if $\underline{b}(\mathfrak{g}, P) = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$.

Having fixed m ramification sequences $\underline{b}^1, \dots, \underline{b}^m$ and m points $P_1, \dots, P_m \in C$, one defines the variety of linear series with ramification at least \underline{b}^i in P_i as

$$G_d^r(C, (P_i, \underline{b}^i)_{i=1}^m) := \{\mathfrak{g} \in G_d^r(C) : \underline{b}(\mathfrak{g}, P_i) \geq \underline{b}^i \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, m\};$$

this has expected dimension equal to the *adjusted Brill–Noether number*

$$\rho(g, r, d) - \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=0}^r b_j^i.$$

Note that the condition $\mathfrak{g} \in \mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L_0(e_0, p)\})$ is equivalent to the existence of $p - 1$ points P_1, \dots, P_{p-1} such that

$$\underline{b}(\mathfrak{g}, P_i) = (0, 1, \dots, 1);$$

in particular, \mathfrak{g} should lie in the variety $G_d^r(E, (P_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1))_{i=1}^{p-1})$, which has expected dimension equal to

$$\rho(1, r, d) - r(p - 1) = \rho(p, r, d).$$

If \mathfrak{g} is base point free and defines a birational map $\phi_{|\mathfrak{g}|} : E \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r$, we are requiring that the curve $\phi_{|\mathfrak{g}|}(E)$ has $p - 1$ cusps at the images of the points P_i .

Remark 7.3. Every linear series \mathfrak{g} of type g_d^r on a smooth curve C of genus g satisfies

$$\sum_{P \in C} \sum_{j=0}^r b_j(\mathfrak{g}, P) = (r + 1)d + (r + 1)r(g - 1)$$

by the Plücker formula (cf. [15]). Applying this to the elliptic curve E , we obtain precisely condition (5.9) as necessary condition for nonemptiness of $G_d^r(E, (P_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1))_{i=1}^{p-1})$.

We first deal with the cases where $\rho(p, r, d) \geq 0$.

Theorem 7.4. *Let $P_1, \dots, P_{p-1} \in E$ be general. Then*

$$G_d^r(E, (P_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1))_{i=1}^{p-1}) \neq \emptyset$$

if and only if $\rho(p, r, d) \geq 0$. Moreover, as soon as it is nonempty, $G_d^r(E, (P_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1))_{i=1}^{p-1})$ has the expected dimension $\rho(p, r, d)$, and a general $\mathfrak{g} \in G_d^r(E, (P_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1))_{i=1}^{p-1})$ satisfies $\underline{b}(\mathfrak{g}, P_i) = (0, 1, \dots, 1)$ for $i = 1, \dots, p - 1$.

Proof. The dimension statement is [16, Theorem 1.1]. Furthermore, nonemptiness is equivalent to $(\sigma_{1,\dots,1,0})^p \neq 0$ in the cohomology ring $H^*(\mathbb{G}(r, d), \mathbb{Z})$ (cf. [23, Theorem 5.42]). Note that this condition is the same as the one ensuring existence on a general pointed curve $[C, P] \in \mathcal{M}_{p-1,1}$ of a g_d^r with a cusp at P (cf. [23, Theorem 5.42]) and, by the Littlewood–Richardson rule, it is equivalent to

$$(p-1-d+r) + \sum_{j=1}^r (p-d+r) \leq p-1,$$

that is, $\rho(p, r, d) \geq 0$ (cf. [23, Corollary 5.43]).

Let $\mathfrak{g} \in G_d^r(E, (P_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1))_{i=1}^{p-1})$ be general. If we had $\underline{b}(\mathfrak{g}, P_k) > (0, 1, \dots, 1)$ for some k , then \mathfrak{g} would lie in the variety $G_1 := G_d^r(E, (P_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1))_{i \neq k}, (P_k, \underline{b}(\mathfrak{g}, P_k)))$; this is a contradiction as

$$\dim G_1 = \rho(p, r, d) + r - \sum_{j=0}^r b_j(\mathfrak{g}, P_k) < \dim G_d^r(E, (P_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1)))$$

by [16, Theorem 1.1]. □

Corollary 7.5. *If $\rho(p, r, d) \geq 0$, then $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ dominates $|L_0(e_0, p)|$; furthermore, every irreducible component of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ dominating $|L_0(e_0, p)|$ lies in the closure of $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ and has the expected dimension $p-2+\rho(p, r, d)$. In particular, if $X \in |L_0(e_0, p)|_{\text{sm}}$ is general, then $G_d^r(X)$ is dense in $\overline{G}_d^r(X)$ and*

$$\dim \overline{G}_d^r(X) = \rho(p, r, d).$$

If instead $\rho(p, r, d) < 0$, then $\overline{|L_0(e_0, p)|}_d^r$ has codimension at least 1 in $|L_0(e_0, p)|$.

Proof. The scheme $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ is a fiber of the map

$$\mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L_0(e_0, p)\}) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^{p-1}(E) \simeq E$$

sending a linear series \mathfrak{g} to the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_E(P_1 + \dots + P_{p-1})$. By varying the points $P_1, \dots, P_{p-1} \in E$, Theorem 7.4 then ensures the existence of an irreducible component of $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ dominating $|L_0(e_0, p)|$ when $\rho(p, r, d) \geq 0$ and implies that any such component has the expected dimension. If instead $\rho(p, r, d) < 0$, then $|L_0(e_0, p)|_d^r$ has codimension at least 1 in $|L_0(e_0, p)|$.

We claim that $G_d^r(X)$ is dense in $\overline{G}_d^r(X)$ if $X \in |L_0(e_0, p)|_{\text{sm}}$ is general; this would conclude the proof. If $\mathfrak{g} \in \overline{G}_d^r(X) \setminus G_d^r(X)$, then $\mathfrak{g} \in G_{d-m}^r(\widetilde{X})$, where \widetilde{X} is a partial normalization of X at m points, say $P_{p-m}, \dots, P_{p-1} \in E$. In other words,

$$\mathfrak{g} \in G_{d-m}^r(E, (P_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1))_{i=1}^{p-1-m}).$$

As $P_1, \dots, P_{p-1-m} \in E$ are general, Theorem 7.4 yields that $G_{d-m}^r(E, (P_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1)))$ is nonempty as soon as $\rho(p-m, r, d-m) \geq 0$ and, if nonempty, it has the expected dimension $\rho(p-m, r, d-m)$. The inequality $\rho(p-m, r, d-m) < \rho(p, r, d)$ yields our claim. □

The proof of Theorem 1.4 (i) is now straightforward.

Proof of Theorem 1.4 (i). Combine Corollary 7.5 with Lemma 7.2 and Proposition 7.1. Since the projection $p : \overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|\mathcal{L}|) \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is not proper (indeed, it factorizes through the map $\mathcal{V}_{|\mathcal{L}|,0} = |\mathcal{L}|_{\text{sm}} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ and $|\mathcal{L}|_{\text{sm}}$ is open in $\mathbb{P}(f_*\mathcal{L})$), in order to prove the emptiness statement one should also verify that, if a component \mathcal{G} of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_d^r(|\mathcal{L}|)$ dominates $|L_t|$ for a general $t \in \mathbb{D}$, then it also dominates $|L_0|$ and hence contains a component of $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e, p)|)$. This follows because a component Z of $|\overline{\mathcal{L}}_d^r|$ (where $|\overline{\mathcal{L}}_d^r|$ denotes the closure of $|\mathcal{L}_d^r|$ in $\mathbb{P}(f_*\mathcal{L})$) containing the whole $|L_t|$ for a general $t \in \mathbb{D}$ also contains the whole $|L_0(e, p)|$. \square

We will now focus on the cases where $\rho(p, r, d) < 0$. Under the further assumption that $d \geq r(r+1)$, we will construct a component of $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ of the expected dimension. This is done by means of the duality for nondegenerate curves in \mathbb{P}^r , first discovered by Piene [42]; we recall the main results and refer to [12, 30, 42] for details.

Let $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^r$ be a nondegenerate curve of degree d and denote by $f : \widetilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$ the normalization map. The dual map $f^\vee : \widetilde{Y} \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^r)^\vee$ assigns to a point $P \in \widetilde{Y}$ the osculating hyperplane of Y at $f(P)$; the image $Y^\vee := f^\vee(\widetilde{Y})$ is then called the dual curve of Y . Let \mathfrak{g} be the base point free linear series on \widetilde{Y} defining f and, for any point $P \in \widetilde{Y}$, let $k_1(P), \dots, k_r(P)$ be the unique nonnegative integers such that the ramification sequence of \mathfrak{g} at P can be rewritten as

$$\underline{b}(\mathfrak{g}, P) = (0, k_1(P), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^i k_j(P), \dots, \sum_{j=1}^r k_j(P)).$$

With this notation, if P is a simple cusp, that is, $\underline{b}(\mathfrak{g}, P_i) = (0, 1, \dots, 1)$ for $i = 1, \dots, p-1$, then $k_1(P) = 1$ and $k_i(P) = 0$ for $i \neq 1$. Analogously, a point Q of ordinary ramification satisfies $k_i(Q) = 0$ for $i \neq r$ and $k_r(Q) = 1$.

By setting $k_i = \sum_{P \in \widetilde{Y}} k_i(P)$, we obtain an r -tuple of nonnegative integers (k_1, \dots, k_r) associated with \mathfrak{g} . The r -tuple (k_1^*, \dots, k_r^*) is defined analogously starting from the linear series \mathfrak{g}^* on \widetilde{Y} corresponding to f^\vee . Having fixed our notation, we recall the duality theorem [42, Theorems 3.2 and 5.1].

Proposition 7.6. *The following hold:*

- (i) *If \widetilde{Y} has genus 1, then the dual curve Y^\vee has degree $d^* := rd - \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (r-i)k_i$.*
- (ii) *For any point $P \in \widetilde{Y}$ and $1 \leq i \leq r$, one has $k_i^*(P) = k_{r+1-i}(P)$.*
- (iii) $(f^\vee)^\vee = f$.

Remark 7.7. Notice that our indices are rescaled in comparison with Piene's ones. Concerning (ii), [42, Theorem 5.1] only states that $k_i^* = k_{r+1-i}$; the fact that such equality holds pointwise can be easily deduced either from Piene's proof or from [30, proof of Theorem 19].

Assume now that $\mathfrak{g} \in G_d^r(E)$ is base point free and defines a birational map

$$\phi : E \rightarrow X \subset \mathbb{P}^r,$$

where X has degree d and $p-1$ cusps. Also assume that, outside of the points P_1, \dots, P_{p-1} mapping to the cusps of X , the linear series \mathfrak{g} has only ordinary ramification; by Remark 7.3, \mathfrak{g} has a points Q_1, \dots, Q_a of ordinary ramification, where $a := (r+1)d - r(p-1)$. Notice that a general $\mathfrak{g} \in \mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ is expected to satisfy our assumptions. Our hypotheses on \mathfrak{g} yield $k_1 = p-1$, $k_r = a$ and $k_i = 0$ for $2 \leq i \leq r-1$. By Proposition 7.6, the dual curve X^\vee

of such an X would have degree $d^* = rd - (r - 1)(p - 1)$ and \mathfrak{g}^* would have a ordinary cusps at the points Q_1, \dots, Q_a and ordinary ramification at P_1, \dots, P_{p-1} . The existence of \mathfrak{g}^* can be proven more easily than that of \mathfrak{g} :

Theorem 7.8. *Let $p - 1 \geq r(r + 2)$ and $\rho(p, r, d) \geq -r(r + 2)$ and let the elliptic curve E be general. Then $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ is nonempty with at least one irreducible component \mathcal{G} of the expected dimension. A general $\mathfrak{g} \in \mathcal{G}$ is birational and has $p - 1$ ordinary cusps and only ordinary ramification elsewhere.*

Proof. By duality, it is enough to prove existence of a component \mathcal{G}^* of the scheme $\mathcal{G}_{d^*}^r(|L_0(e_0, a + 1)|)$ such that a general $\mathfrak{g}^* \in \mathcal{G}^*$ is birational and has a ordinary cusps and $p - 1$ ordinary ramification points. Easy computations yield

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(a + 1, r, d^*) &= \rho((r + 1)d - r(p - 1) + 1, r, rd - (r - 1)(p - 1)) \\ &= p - 1 - r(r + 2). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, as soon as $p - 1 \geq r(r + 2)$, Corollary 7.5 already implies that all components of $\mathcal{G}_{d^*}^r(|L_0(e_0, a + 1)|)$ dominating $|L_0(e_0, a + 1)|$ have the expected dimension

$$\begin{aligned} a - 1 + \rho(a + 1, r, d^*) &= (r + 1)d - (r - 1)(p - 1) - 1 - r(r + 2) \\ &= p - 2 + \rho(p, r, d). \end{aligned}$$

However, in order to find a component \mathcal{G}^* whose general element defines a birational map, has a ordinary cusps and only ordinary ramification elsewhere, we proceed by degeneration to a rational curve with $a + 1$ cusps as in [14]. Let y_1, \dots, y_{a+1} be $a + 1$ general distinct points on \mathbb{P}^1 and denote by X_0 the rational curve having $a + 1$ cusps at the points y_i and no other singularities. Since $\rho(a + 1, r, d^*) \geq 0$, the Brill–Noether variety

$$G_{d^*}^r(X_0) := \{\mathfrak{g} \in G_{d^*}^r(\mathbb{P}^1) : \dim \mathfrak{g}(-2y_i) = \dim \mathfrak{g}(-y_i) = r - 1, i = 1, \dots, a + 1\}$$

is nonempty of the expected dimension $\rho(a + 1, r, d^*)$, cf. [14]. Since a cusp is locally smoothable and the points y_i are general, there is a flat family of curves $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ over a one-dimensional base B with central fiber X_0 and general fiber X_b having a cusps as singularities, so that the normalization of X_b is a general elliptic curve E_b . We consider the relative scheme $s : \mathcal{G}_{d^*}^r(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow B$ with fiber over a general $b \in B$ given by $G_{d^*}^r(X_b)$ and central fiber equal to $G_{d^*}^r(X_0)$. Since $G_{d^*}^r(X_0)$ is dense in $\overline{G}_{d^*}^r(X_0)$ by [14, Theorem 4.5], the central fiber of s has dimension equal to $\text{expdim } \mathcal{G}_{d^*}^r(\mathcal{X}) - 1$ and hence every component of $\mathcal{G}_{d^*}^r(\mathcal{X})$ dominating B has the expected dimension. By [14, Theorem 3.1], a general $\mathfrak{g}_0 \in G_{d^*}^r(X_0)$ defines a birational map and has $a + 1$ ordinary cusps at y_1, \dots, y_{a+1} and only ordinary ramification elsewhere. In order to prove the same properties for a general \mathfrak{g} in a general fiber $\mathcal{G}^*(X_b)$, one proceeds exactly as in [14, Propositions 5.5, 5.6 and 5.7]. This proves the existence of a distinct points z_1, \dots, z_a on a general elliptic curve E_b such that $G_{d^*}^r(E_b, (z_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1))_{i=1}^a)$ has the expected dimension and a general \mathfrak{g}_d^r in any of its components has the desired properties. As we assume that E is general, we can replace E_b with E . Since $G_{d^*}^r(E, (z_i, (0, 1, \dots, 1))_{i=1}^a)$ has the expected dimension, by varying the points z_i we obtain an irreducible component of $\mathcal{G}_{d^*}^r(\{L_0(e_0, p)\})$, and hence of $\mathcal{G}_{d^*}^r(|L_0(e_0, a + 1)|)$ as in the statement. \square

Now, we set $p' := \max\{p : \rho(p, r, d) \geq -r(r + 2)\}$, that is,

$$p' = 1 + \frac{(r + 1)d - a'}{r} \quad \text{with } 0 \leq a' \leq r - 1.$$

By definition, $\mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L_0(e_0, p')\}) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L_0(e_0, p)\})$ for all p such that $\rho(p, r, d) \geq -r(r+2)$. Furthermore, the codimension of $\mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L_0(e_0, p+1)\})$ in $\mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L_0(e_0, p)\})$ is at most $r-1$. Therefore, as soon as $\mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L_0(e_0, p')\})$ has an irreducible component of the expected dimension, then the same holds for $\mathcal{G}_d^r(\{L_0(e_0, p)\})$ for any $p < p'$. The inequality $p'-1 \geq r(r+2)$ can be written as

$$d \geq r(r+1) + (a' - r)/(r+1)$$

and this is equivalent to the requirement $d \geq r(r+1)$ because $0 \leq a' \leq r-1$.

Corollary 7.9. *Let $d \geq r(r+1)$ and $-r(r+2) \leq \rho(p, r, d) < 0$ and let the elliptic curve E be general. Then $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L_0(e_0, p)|)$ is nonempty with at least one irreducible component \mathcal{G} of the expected dimension $p-2 + \rho(p, r, d)$ such that a general $\mathfrak{g} \in \mathcal{G}$ defines a birational map to \mathbb{P}^r . In particular, $|L_0(e_0, p)|_d^r$ has an irreducible component of the expected dimension, too.*

We can now conclude the proofs of Theorems 1.4 and 1.5.

Proof of Theorem 1.4 (ii), (iii). The condition $\rho(p, r, d) \geq -r(r+2)$ is necessary for nonemptiness of $|L|_d^r$ by (5.8). Under the further assumption that $d \geq r(r+1)$, Corollary 7.9, Lemma 7.2 and Proposition 7.1 ensure the existence of a component Z as in (ii). \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Let S be a general abelian surface with polarization L of type $(1, n)$, where $n = p-1$, and let $\psi : |L|_{\text{sm}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_p$ be the moduli map. By Theorem 1.4 (ii), $|L|_d^r$ has an irreducible component Z of the expected dimension $p-2 + \rho(p, r, d)$. Let \mathcal{M} be an irreducible component of $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ such that $\psi(Z)$ is an irreducible component of $\mathcal{M} \cap \psi(|L|)$. The dimensional statement for \mathcal{M} follows because all inequalities in (5.2) must be equalities. We consider an irreducible component \mathcal{G}_1 of $\mathcal{G}_d^r(|L|)$ mapping finitely onto Z such that, for a general $(C, \mathfrak{g}) \in \mathcal{G}_1$, the linear series \mathfrak{g} defines a birational map to \mathbb{P}^r ; the existence of such a \mathcal{G}_1 is ensured by Proposition 7.1, Lemma 7.2 and Theorem 7.8. One finds an irreducible component \mathcal{G} of $\mathcal{G}_{p,d}^r$ such that $\mathcal{G}_1 = \mathcal{G} \times_{\mathcal{M}} Z$ and easily verifies the desired properties for \mathcal{G} . \square

Remark 7.10. Theorem 1.4 (i)–(ii) implies that, in contrast to the $K3$ case, neither the gonality nor the Clifford index of smooth curves in $|L|$ is constant.

Indeed, by (i), a general curve in $|L|$ has the gonality and Clifford index of a general genus p curve, namely,

$$k_{\text{gen}} := \left\lfloor \frac{p+3}{2} \right\rfloor \quad \text{and} \quad c_{\text{gen}} := \left\lfloor \frac{p-1}{2} \right\rfloor,$$

respectively. At the same time, by (ii), there are smooth curves in $|L|$ carrying linear series of type g_k^1 with $k = \lfloor \frac{p+1}{2} \rfloor$, whence their gonality is at most $\lfloor \frac{p+1}{2} \rfloor$ and their Clifford index at most

$$\left\lfloor \frac{p+1}{2} \right\rfloor - 2 = \left\lfloor \frac{p-3}{2} \right\rfloor.$$

We can be more precise. Any smooth curve C satisfies $\text{gon } C - 3 \leq \text{Cliff } C \leq \text{gon } C - 2$, with equality on the right if the curve carries only finitely many pencils of minimal degree [10]. Theorem 1.6 for $\delta = 0$ then implies that, if p is even, then there is a codimension-two family of

smooth curves in $|L|$ of gonality $k_{\text{gen}} - 1$ and Clifford index $c_{\text{gen}} - 1$. If instead p is odd, then there is a codimension-one family of smooth curves in $|L|$ of gonality $k_{\text{gen}} - 1$ and Clifford index $c_{\text{gen}} - 1$, and a codimension-three family of gonality $k_{\text{gen}} - 2$ and Clifford index $c_{\text{gen}} - 2$.

Remark 7.11. The inequality

$$d \geq r(r + 1)$$

implies that any p with $-r(r + 2) \leq \rho(p, r, d) < 0$ satisfies

$$\text{expdim } |L_0(0, p)|_d^r \geq \text{expdim } |L_0(0, p')|_d^r = p' - 2 + \rho(p', r, d) \geq 0;$$

in fact, this condition is clearly necessary for the existence of a component of $|L_0(0, p)|_d^r$ having the expected dimension.

Remark 7.12. Components of $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ of the expected dimension under certain conditions on p, r, d such that $\rho(p, d, r) < 0$ have been constructed by various authors following the foundational works of Sernesi [44] and Eisenbud–Harris [15] (see [5, 34, 35, 39]), most recently by Pflueger [41].

One can explicitly check that the inequalities $d \geq r(r + 1)$ and $\rho(p, r, d) \geq -r(r + 2)$ appearing in our Theorem 1.5 are weaker than the ones appearing in the above cited papers for infinitely many triples (p, r, d) . This is for instance the case when we have $r \geq 4$ and $r^2 + 2r - 2 \leq p \leq r^2 + 7r + 7$. Thus, in these cases the component of $\mathcal{M}_{p,d}^r$ detected by Theorem 1.5 was heretofore unknown.

We also remark that our method of proof by degeneration to cuspidal elliptic curves and by means of Piene’s duality is completely different, and in many ways simpler, than Eisenbud and Harris’ limit linear series and Sernesi’s original approach of attaching rational curves.

A. Appendix: A stronger version of Theorem 5.7

We will prove a strengthening of Theorem 5.7 for $r \geq p - 1 - d$. In this range the bundles $\mathcal{E}_{C,\mathcal{A}}$ have nonvanishing H^1 and the existence of stable extensions yields a stronger bound than (5.8). Also note the slightly stronger assumption on $[C]$, which is no longer an open condition in the moduli space of polarized abelian surfaces, but holds off a countable union of proper closed subsets.

Theorem A.1. *Let C be a reduced and irreducible curve of arithmetic genus $p = p_a(C)$ on an abelian surface S such that $[C]$ generates $\text{NS}(S)$. Assume that C possesses a globally generated torsion free rank one sheaf \mathcal{A} such that $\deg \mathcal{A} = d \leq p - 1$, $h^0(\mathcal{A}) = r + 1$ and $r \geq p - 1 - d$. Set $\gamma := \lfloor \frac{r}{p-1-d} \rfloor$ if $d < p - 1$. Then one has*

$$(A.1) \quad \begin{aligned} & \rho(p, r, d) + r(r + 2) \\ & \geq \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}r(r + 1), & \text{if } d = p - 1, \\ \gamma(p - 1 - d)(r + 1 - \frac{1}{2}(p - 1 - d)(\gamma + 1)), & \text{if } r \geq p - 1 - d > 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

The proof needs the following technical result.

Proposition A.2. *Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle on an abelian surface S satisfying:*

- (i) $[c_1(\mathcal{E})]$ generates $\text{NS}(S)$,
- (ii) \mathcal{E} is generically globally generated,
- (iii) $H^2(\mathcal{E}) = 0$.

Let $N \geq 0$ be an integer such that, for $i = 1, \dots, N$, there exists a sequence of “universal extensions”

$$(A.2) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S^{\oplus h_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{i-1} \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\mathcal{E}_0 := \mathcal{E}$, $h_i := h^1(\mathcal{E}_{i-1})$ and the coboundary map $H^1(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{O}_S^{\oplus h_i}) \simeq \mathbb{C}^{h_i}$ is an isomorphism (this condition is empty for $N = 0$).

Then each \mathcal{E}_i is stable with respect to any polarization and satisfies $H^2(\mathcal{E}_i) = 0$.

Proof. We proceed by induction on i .

Let $i = 0$. Then $H^2(\mathcal{E}_0) = H^2(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ by assumption (iii). Assume that $\mathcal{E}_0 = \mathcal{E}$ is not stable. Consider any destabilizing sequence

$$(A.3) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow 0,$$

where \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{Q} are torsion free sheaves of positive rank; this gives $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1(\mathcal{M}) + c_1(\mathcal{Q})$. For any ample line bundle H on S , we have that $c_1(\mathcal{M}).H > 0$ because \mathcal{M} destabilizes \mathcal{E} , and $c_1(\mathcal{Q}).H > 0$ by Lemma 5.8, because $H^2(\mathcal{Q}) = 0$ and \mathcal{Q} is globally generated off a codimension-one set by (A.3) and assumptions (ii)-(iii). This contradicts assumption (i).

Now assume that $i > 0$ and \mathcal{E}_{i-1} is H -stable with $H^2(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) = 0$. The fact that $H^2(\mathcal{E}_i) = 0$ is an immediate consequence of (A.2) and the coboundary map being an isomorphism. If \mathcal{E}_i is not H -stable, then we have a destabilizing sequence

$$(A.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow 0,$$

with \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{Q} torsion free sheaves of positive rank. Let \mathcal{M}' denote the image of the composition $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{i-1}$ of maps from (A.4) and (A.2). Then we have a commutative diagram with exact rows and columns:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_S^{\oplus h_i} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{K}' \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}_i & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Q} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}_{i-1} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Q}' \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

defining \mathcal{K} , \mathcal{K}' and \mathcal{Q}' . Since \mathcal{K}' is globally generated, we have $c_1(\mathcal{K}).H = -c_1(\mathcal{K}').H \leq 0$. Hence $c_1(\mathcal{M}').H = c_1(\mathcal{M}).H - c_1(\mathcal{K}).H \geq c_1(\mathcal{M}).H > 0$, as \mathcal{M} destabilizes \mathcal{E}_i . In particular, as \mathcal{M}' is torsion free, we have $\text{rk } \mathcal{M}' > 0$.

If $\text{rk } \mathcal{Q}' > 0$, then $\text{rk } \mathcal{M}' < \text{rk } \mathcal{E}_{i-1}$. As \mathcal{E}_{i-1} is H -stable, we must have

$$\frac{c_1(\mathcal{M}') \cdot H}{\text{rk } \mathcal{M}'} < \frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) \cdot H}{\text{rk } \mathcal{E}_{i-1}}.$$

In particular, $0 < c_1(\mathcal{M}') \cdot H < c_1(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) \cdot H$, so that $c_1(\mathcal{Q}') \cdot H > 0$. But then

$$c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) = c_1(\mathcal{M}') + c_1(\mathcal{Q}')$$

with both $c_1(\mathcal{M}') \cdot H > 0$ and $c_1(\mathcal{Q}') \cdot H > 0$, contradicting hypothesis (i).

Hence we have $\text{rk } \mathcal{Q}' = 0$ and $c_1(\mathcal{Q}')$, if nonzero, is represented by the effective cycle of the one-dimensional support of \mathcal{Q}' . Then $c_1(\mathcal{Q}) \cdot H = c_1(\mathcal{K}') \cdot H + c_1(\mathcal{Q}') \cdot H \geq 0$ and strict inequality follows from Lemma 5.8 because $h^2(\mathcal{Q}) = h^2(\mathcal{E}_i) = 0$ and \mathcal{Q} is globally generated off the one-dimensional support of \mathcal{Q}' , as \mathcal{K}' is globally generated. As \mathcal{M} destabilizes \mathcal{E}_i , we get that $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1(\mathcal{E}_i) = c_1(\mathcal{M}) + c_1(\mathcal{Q})$ with both $c_1(\mathcal{M}) \cdot H > 0$ and $c_1(\mathcal{Q}) \cdot H > 0$, again contradicting hypothesis (i). \square

Proof of Theorem A.1. Consider the vector bundle $\mathcal{E}_0 := \mathcal{E}_{C, \mathcal{A}}$ from the proof of Theorem 5.7, which satisfies conditions (i)–(iii) of Proposition A.2. Moreover, (5.10) and (5.11) imply

$$h_1 := h^1(\mathcal{E}_{C, \mathcal{A}}) = h^0(\mathcal{E}_{C, \mathcal{A}}) - \chi(\mathcal{E}_{C, \mathcal{A}}) \geq r + 2 + d - p > 0.$$

Therefore, we have a “universal extension”

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S^{\oplus h_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_0 \rightarrow 0,$$

where the coboundary map $H^1(\mathcal{E}_0) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{O}_S^{\oplus h_1}) \simeq \mathbb{C}^{h_1}$ is an isomorphism.

If $h_2 := h^1(\mathcal{E}_1) > 0$, we can iterate the construction. Hence, there is an integer $N > 0$ and a sequence of universal extensions as in (A.2), where the coboundary maps

$$H^1(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{O}_S^{\oplus h_i}) \simeq \mathbb{C}^{h_i}$$

are isomorphisms and, by Proposition A.2, all \mathcal{E}_i are stable with $H^2(\mathcal{E}_i) = 0$ for $i = 0, \dots, N$. (We do not claim that there is a maximal such N ; indeed, it may happen that the process does not terminate, i.e. all $h_i > 0$, in which case any $N > 0$ fulfills the criteria.)

By (A.2) and properties (5.10) of \mathcal{E}_0 , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(A.5)} \quad \text{rk } \mathcal{E}_N &= r + 1 + h_1 + \dots + h_N, \\ c_1(\mathcal{E}_N) &= [C], \\ \chi(\mathcal{E}_N) &= \chi(\mathcal{E}_0) = p - 1 - d =: \chi \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since \mathcal{E}_N is stable, it is simple, whence (5.13) and (A.5) yield

$$\text{(A.6)} \quad p - 1 \geq \chi \text{rk } \mathcal{E}_N.$$

The sequence (A.2) and coboundary maps $H^1(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{O}_S^{\oplus h_i})$ being isomorphisms yield

$$h_{i+1} = h^1(\mathcal{E}_i) \geq 2h_i - h^0(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) = 2h^1(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) - h^0(\mathcal{E}_{i-1}) = h_i - \chi, \quad i \geq 1.$$

In particular, we obtain that

$$\text{(A.7)} \quad h_i \geq h_1 - (i - 1)\chi \geq r + 1 - i\chi, \quad i = 1, \dots, N.$$

Hence, the procedure of taking extensions goes on at least until $i = N$, for any $N \geq 1$ satisfying

$$(A.8) \quad N\chi \leq r.$$

Note that if N satisfies (A.8), then inequalities (A.6) increase in strength as N increases.

By (A.5) and (A.7) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rk} \mathcal{E}_N &= \sum_{i=1}^N h_i + r + 1 \geq \sum_{i=0}^N (r + 1 - i\chi) = (N + 1)(r + 1) - \chi \sum_{i=0}^N h_j \\ &= (N + 1)(r + 1) - \frac{N(N + 1)\chi}{2} = (N + 1) \left(r + 1 - \frac{N\chi}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we obtain from (A.6) with $i = N$ that

$$p - 1 \geq \chi(N + 1) \left(r + 1 - \frac{N\chi}{2} \right)$$

or, equivalently,

$$\rho(p, r, d) + r(r + 2) \geq \chi N \left(r + 1 - \frac{\chi(N + 1)}{2} \right).$$

If $\chi > 0$, the strongest inequality is obtained by using the largest N satisfying (A.8), which is $N = \gamma := \lfloor \frac{r}{\chi} \rfloor$. This proves (A.1) if $\chi > 0$.

If $\chi = 0$, the left-hand side of (A.1) is simply $d = p - 1$, so we may assume that $r \geq 2$. The torsion free sheaf $\mathcal{A}' := \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(-P)$ for a general $P \in C$ is still globally generated and satisfies $\deg \mathcal{A}' = d - 1 =: d'$ and $r' := h^0(\mathcal{A}') - 1 = r$. Since $1 = p - 1 - d' < r'$, this falls into the lower line of (A.1), which easily rewrites as the desired inequality

$$\rho(p, r, d) + r(r + 2) \geq \frac{1}{2}r(r + 1). \quad \square$$

Remark A.3. We do not know if the stronger condition (A.1) is optimal, although it gets rid of the cases occurring in Examples 5.13 and 5.14. One can easily verify that the inequality $d \geq r(r + 1)$ is stronger than (A.1) in this range. We must however recall that our Theorem 1.4 yields the existence of *birational* linear series on *smooth* curves; it is plausible that nonbirational linear systems, as well as torsion free sheaves on singular curves (cf. Example 5.15), may cover a wider value range of p , r and d . We also remark that the torsion free sheaves in the quoted example satisfy equality in (A.1).

Remark A.4. The fact that bundles $\mathcal{E}_{C, \mathcal{A}}$ with $h^1(\mathcal{E}_{C, \mathcal{A}}) > 0$ do indeed exist when $0 \leq p - 1 - d \leq r$ follows from Theorem 1.4 (ii). This shows that additional complexity arises for abelian surfaces in comparison with $K3$ surfaces, where the analogous bundles always have vanishing H^1 .

Acknowledgement. We thank the Max Planck Institute for mathematics and the Hausdorff Center for Mathematics in Bonn, the University of Bonn and the Universities of Roma La Sapienza, Roma Tor Vergata and Roma Tre, for hosting one or more of the authors at different times enabling this collaboration. In particular, part of this work was carried out during the Junior Hausdorff Trimester Program ‘‘Algebraic Geometry’’. We also thank the referee for a very careful reading and for suggestions that improved the readability of the paper.

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Eingegangen 14. April 2015, in revidierter Fassung 27. Februar 2016