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Surface bundles over surfaces of small genus

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Abstract

We construct examples of non-isotrivial algebraic families of smooth complex projective curves over a curve of genus 2. This solves a problem from Kirby's list of problems in low-dimensional topology. Namely, we show that 2 is the smallest possible base genus that can occur in a 4{manifold of non-zero signature which is an oriented ber bundle over a Riemann surface. A re ned version of the problem asks for the minimal base genus for xed signature and ber genus. Our constructions also provide new (asymptotic) upper bounds for these numbers.

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1 Introduction

By a *surface bundle over a surface* we will mean an oriented fiber bundle whose fibers are compact, oriented 2–manifolds and whose base is a compact, oriented 2–manifold. In this paper, we solve the following problem, posed by Geoff Mess, from Kirby's problem list in low-dimensional topology:

Problem 1 (Mess, [8] Problem 2.18A) *What is the smallest number b for which there exists a surface bundle over a surface with base genus b and non-zero signature?*

The first examples of surface bundles over surfaces with non-zero signature were constructed independently by Atiyah [1] and Kodaira [9] (which were then generalized by Hirzebruch in [7]); these examples had base genus 129. In his remarks following the statement of the problem, Mess alludes to having a construction with base genus 42; later examples with base genus 9 were constructed in [3]. Subsequently, it was noticed by several people (eg [2, 11]) that the original examples of Atiyah, Kodaira, and Hirzebruch have two different fibrations, one of which is over a surface of genus 3.

Since the signature of a 4–manifold which fibers over a sphere or torus must vanish, the smallest possible base genus is two. We prove that this does indeed occur as a special case of our main construction.

Theorem 1.1 *For any integers $g, n \geq 2$, there exists a connected algebraic surface $X_{g,n}$ of signature $\sigma(X_{g,n}) = \frac{4}{3}g(g-1)(n^2-1)n^{2g-3}$ that admits two smooth fibrations $\pi_1\colon X_{g,n} \to C$ and $\pi_2\colon X_{g,n} \to \tilde{D}$ with base and fiber genus (b_i, f_i) equal to*

$$(b_1, f_1) = (g, g(gn-1)n^{2g-2}+1) \text{ and}$$
$$(b_2, f_2) = (g(g-1)n^{2g-2}+1, gn)$$

respectively.

In particular, for $n = g = 2$ the manifold $X_{2,2}$ from Theorem 1.1 gives us:

Corollary 1.2 *There exists a 4–manifold of signature 16 that fibers over a surface of genus 2 with fiber genus 25.*

Any surface bundle $X \to B$ with fiber genus f is determined up to isomorphism by the homotopy class of its classifying map $\phi\colon B \to M_f$, where M_f is the moduli space of non-singular genus f curves, regarded as a complex orbifold, and ϕ is an orbi-map (and the homotopy class is formed using homotopies in the orbifold category).

From the index theorem for families (see [1] or [12]), the signature of X is determined by the evaluation of the first Chern class of the Hodge bundle $\mathbb{E} \to \mathcal{M}_f$ on B:

$$\sigma(X) = 4\int_B \phi^*(c_1(\mathbb{E})).$$

Since for $f \geq 3$, $\det(\mathbb{E})$ is ample on $\mathcal{M}_f$ (eg [6]), $\phi^*(c_1(\mathbb{E}))$ will evaluate non-trivially on B for any non-constant holomorphic orbi-map $\phi : B \to \mathcal{M}_f$. Thus any holomorphic family $X \to B$ that is not isotrivial will have non-zero signature.

For $f \geq 3$, the non-torsion part of $H_2(\mathcal{M}_f; \mathbb{Z})$ is of rank one and is generated by the dual of $c_1(\mathbb{E})$ and so one can refine the original problem as the problem of determining the minimal genus for representatives of elements of $H_2(\mathcal{M}_f; \mathbb{Z})$ mod torsion (c.f. [8] 2.18B and [3]). That is, one can try to find the numbers:

$$b_f(m) = \min\{b : \exists \text{ a genus } f \text{ bundle } X \to B \text{ with } g(B) = b \text{ and } \sigma(X) = 4m\}.$$

Kotschick has determined lower bounds on $b_f(m)$ using Seiberg–Witten theory [10], and the constructions of [4] and later [3] give systematic upper bounds for $b_f(m)$. Given a bundle $X \to B$, one obtains a sequence of bundles by pulling back by covers of the base. The base genus and signature grow linearly in this sequence, so it is natural to consider the minimal genus asymptotically. Define

$$G_f = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{b_f(m)}{m}.$$

It is easy to see that this limit exists and is finite (see [8] 2.18B). Upper bounds for G_f are given by Endo, et al in [3]; our constructions substantially improve their upper bounds for the case when f is composite:

Corollary 1.3 *Let G_f be defined as above and suppose that $f = ng$ with $n, g \geq 2$. Then*

$$G_f \leq \frac{3n}{n^2 - 1}.$$

Proof Start with the bundle $X_{g,n} \to \mathcal{B}$ from the theorem and construct a sequence of bundles $X^m_{g,n} \to \mathcal{B}^m$ obtained by pulling back by unramified, degree

m covers of the base $\widetilde{\Sigma}^m \to \widetilde{\Sigma}$. The signature and base genus of these examples are easily computed:

$$\sigma(X^m_{g,n}) = m\,\sigma(X_{g,n})$$
$$g(\widetilde{\Sigma}^m) - 1 = m(g(\widetilde{\Sigma}) - 1)$$

and so

$$G_f \leq \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{mg(g-1)n^{2g-2}+1}{\frac{m}{3}g(g-1)(n^2-1)n^{2g-3}} = \frac{3n}{n^2-1}. \qquad \square$$

For example, if f is even, then we have

$$G_f \leq \frac{6f}{f^2-4} < \frac{6}{f-2}$$

which improves the bound of $\frac{16}{f-2}$ found in [3]. Note that Kotschick's lower bound is $\frac{2}{f-1}$.

Our constructions are similar to Hirzebruch, Atiyah, and Kodaira's in that they are also branched covers of a product of Riemann surfaces. We have refined and extended their approach and we also employ some ideas that go back to a construction of Gonzalez-Diez and Harvey [5]. We would like to thank Dieter Kotschick for helpful comments and suggestions.

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2 The main construction

We will construct $X_{g,n}$ as a degree n, cyclic branched cover of a certain product of curves, $\widetilde{\Sigma} \times C$. This cover will be branched along two disjoint curves Γ_1 and Γ_2 where the Γ_i's are the graphs of unramified maps $\tilde{f}_i\colon \widetilde{\Sigma} \to C$. We begin by first constructing intermediate covers $f_i\colon D \to C$.

We construct D and C as follows. Fix an elliptic curve E with origin $o \in E$ and fix a 2–torsion point $\epsilon \in E$. Let $\pi\colon C \to E$ be a g–fold cyclic cover of E branched at o and ϵ. Note that the genus of C is g. Let $x \mapsto x+\epsilon$ denote translation by ϵ. We define $D' \subset C \times C$ to be the locus of points (p_1, p_2) such that $\pi(p_1) = \pi(p_2) + \epsilon$. D' is clearly disjoint from the diagonal and D' has two maps $f'_i\colon D' \to C$ induced by the projections. Consider the preimage of a point $p_1 \in C$ under the map $f_1^{\prime}$. It is all pairs of the form $(p_1, \pi^{-1}(\pi(p_1) + \tau))$ and so $f_i^{\prime}$ is of degree g and is unramified away from the two points $(\pi^{-1}(o), \pi^{-1}(\tau))$ and $(\pi^{-1}(\tau), \pi^{-1}(o))$. We will show that these points are ordinary g-fold singularities of $D^{\prime}$ and so then letting $D \to D^{\prime}$ be the normalization, we will obtain the unramified, degree g covers $f_i \colon D \to C$ by the composition of $f_i^{\prime}$ with the normalization.

To see that $(\pi^{-1}(o), \pi^{-1}(\tau)) \in D^{\prime}$ is an ordinary g-fold singular point, consider local coordinates u and v on E about o and τ such that u is identified to v by translation by τ. Choose local coordinates z and w on C so that π is locally given by $u = z^g$ and $v = w^g$. Then $z^g = w^g$ are the local equations for $D^{\prime}$ in $C \times C$ at the points $(\pi^{-1}(o), \pi^{-1}(\tau))$ and $(\pi^{-1}(\tau), \pi^{-1}(o))$ which are thus ordinary g-fold singularities.

Note that since $D^{\prime}$ is disjoint from the diagonal, the covers $f_i \colon D \to C$ have the property that $f_1(p) \neq f_2(p)$ for all $p \in D$. It is not immediately clear from the construction that D is connected; we will postpone the discussion of this issue until the end of the section.

We next construct the unramified cover $\widetilde{D} \to D$. Let $\mathrm{Nm} \colon \mathrm{Pic}^0(C) \to \mathrm{Pic}^0(E)$ be the norm map induced by π; that is, given a degree zero divisor $\sum m_i p_i$ on C, $\mathrm{Nm}(\sum m_i p_i)$ is defined by $\sum m_i \pi(p_i)$. Note that by construction,

$$\mathrm{Nm}(\mathcal{O}(p_1 - p_2)) = \mathcal{O}(\tau - o) \quad \text{for} \quad (p_1, p_2) \in D^{\prime} \subset C \times C.$$

We choose an nth root of $\mathcal{O}(\tau - o)$ which we denote by R.

We define an unramified cover $\widetilde{D} \to D$ of degree n^{2g-2} as follows.

$$\widetilde{D} = \left\{ (L, (p_1, p_2)) \in \mathrm{Pic}^0(C) \times D : L^{\otimes n} = \mathcal{O}(p_1 - p_2), \quad \mathrm{Nm}(L) = R \right\}.$$

The natural projection $\widetilde{D} \to D$ is unramified and has degree n^{2g-2} since the fibers are torsors on the n-torsion points in $\mathrm{Ker}(\mathrm{Nm})$ (which is a connected Abelian variety of dimension $g - 1$ by the argument below). Let $\widetilde{f}_i \colon \widetilde{D} \to C$ be the compositions with f_i and let $\Gamma_i \subset \widetilde{D} \times C$ be the corresponding graphs. Since $\widetilde{f}_1(\widetilde{p}) \neq \widetilde{f}_2(\widetilde{p})$ for all $\widetilde{p} \in \widetilde{D}$, the curves Γ_1 and Γ_2 are disjoint. We will discuss the connectedness of $\widetilde{D}$ at the end of the section.

To see that $\mathrm{Ker}(Nm)$ is connected, consider the following diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & H_1(C; \mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & H_1(C; \mathbb{R}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Pic}^0(C) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \big\downarrow \pi_1 & & \big\downarrow \pi_2 & & \big\downarrow \mathrm{Nm} & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & H_1(E; \mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & H_1(E; \mathbb{R}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Pic}^0(E) & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

Since $\mathrm{Ker}(a_2)$ is connected, $\mathrm{Ker}(\mathrm{Nm})$ is connected if $\mathrm{Ker}(a_2) \to \mathrm{Ker}(\mathrm{Nm})$ is surjective. By a diagram chase, $\mathrm{Ker}(a_2) \to \mathrm{Ker}(\mathrm{Nm})$ is surjective if a_1 is surjective. But a_1, which is , is indeed surjective because does not factor through any unramified cover (the factored map would have to have only one ramification point which is impossible).

We want to construct $X_{g,n} \to \tilde{D} \times C$ as a cyclic branched cover of degree n, ramified over $\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2$. To do this we need to construct a line bundle $\mathcal{L} \to \tilde{D} \times C$ so that $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} \cong \mathcal{O}(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)$. Once we have $\mathcal{L}$, we will define

$$X_{g,n} = \{(v_1 : v_2) \in \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{L} \oplus \mathcal{O}) : (v_1^n : v_2^n) = (s_1 : s_2)\}$$

where s_i is a section of $\mathcal{O}(\Gamma_i)$ that vanishes along Γ_i so that $(s_1 : s_2)$ is in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}(\Gamma_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(\Gamma_2))$ which is the same as $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2) \oplus \mathcal{O})$.

To find $\mathcal{L}$, we use the Poincare bundle $\mathcal{P} \to \mathrm{Pic}^0(C) \times C$ which is a tautological bundle in the sense that $\mathcal{P}|_{\{L\} \times C} \cong L$. $\mathcal{P}$ is uniquely determined by choosing a point $p_0 \in C$ and specifying that $\mathcal{P}$ restricted to $\mathrm{Pic}^0(C) \times \{p_0\}$ is trivial. We use the same letter $\mathcal{P}$ to denote the pullback of $\mathcal{P}$ by the composition of the inclusion and projection:

$$\tilde{D} \times C \to \mathrm{Pic}^0(C) \times D \times C \to \mathrm{Pic}^0(C) \times C.$$

Let $M \in \mathrm{Pic}^0(\tilde{D})$ be an n-th root of $\mathcal{O}(\tilde{f}_1^{-1}(p_0) - \tilde{f}_2^{-1}(p_0))$ and define $\mathcal{L}$ to be $\mathcal{P} \otimes_{\tilde{D}} M$. We need to show that $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} \cong \mathcal{O}(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)$ or equivalently, $(\mathcal{L}^{-1})^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{O}(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2) \cong \mathcal{O}$. Let $x = (L, p_1, p_2)$ be any point of $\tilde{D}$. By construction, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}|_{\{x\} \times C} &\cong \mathcal{P}^{\otimes n}|_{\{x\} \times C} \\
&\cong L^{\otimes n} \\
&\cong \mathcal{O}(p_1 - p_2) \\
&\cong \mathcal{O}(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)|_{\{x\} \times C};
\end{aligned}$$

therefore, $(\mathcal{L}^{-1})^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{O}(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)$ is trivial on every slice $\{x\} \times C$ and so it must be the pullback of a line bundle on $\tilde{D}$. But

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}|_{\tilde{D} \times p_0} &\cong \mathcal{P}^{\otimes n}|_{\tilde{D} \times p_0} \otimes M^{\otimes n} \\
&\cong \mathcal{O}(\tilde{f}_1^{-1}(p_0) - \tilde{f}_2^{-1}(p_0)) \\
&\cong \mathcal{O}(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)|_{\tilde{D} \times p_0}
\end{aligned}$$

and so $(\mathcal{L}^{-1})^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{O}(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)$ is indeed the trivial bundle. The line bundle $\mathcal{L}$ then gives us the n–fold cyclic branched cover $X_{g,n} \to \tilde{D} \times C$ by the construction described above.

The fiber of the projection $X_{g,n} \to \tilde{D}$ over a point $x = (L, p_1, p_2) \in \tilde{D}$ is the n–fold cyclic branched cover of C branched at $p_1 \cup p_2$ determined by L. By the Riemann–Hurwitz formula, this curve has genus gn. On the other hand, the fiber of $X_{g,n} \to C$ over a point $p \in C$ is an n–fold cyclic cover of $\tilde{D}$ branched over $\tilde{f}_1^{-1}(p) \cup \tilde{f}_2^{-1}(p)$ which consists of $2gn^{2g-2}$ (distinct) points. Noting that $g(\tilde{D}) = g(g-1)n^{2g-2} + 1$, one easily computes the fiber genus to be $g(gn-1)n^{2g-2} + 1$.

To determine the signature of $X_{g,n}$ we use a formula for the signature of a cyclic branched cover due to Hirzebruch [7]:

$$\sigma(X_{g,n}) = \sigma(\tilde{D} \times C) - \frac{n^2-1}{3n}(\Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2)^2. \tag{1}$$

The signature of $\tilde{D} \times C$ is zero, and since Γ_1 and Γ_2 are disjoint, we just need to compute $\Gamma_1^2 = \Gamma_2^2$. By the adjunction formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_i^2 &= 2g(\tilde{D}) - 2 - K_{\tilde{D} \times C} \cdot \Gamma_i \\
&= 2g(\tilde{D}) - 2 - \left(2g(\tilde{D}) - 2 + \deg(\tilde{f}_i)(2g(C) - 2)\right) \\
&= -\deg(\tilde{f}_i)(2g(C) - 2) \\
&= -2g(g-1)n^{2g-2}
\end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\sigma(X_{g,n}) = \frac{4}{3}g(g-1)(n^2-1)n^{2g-3}.$$

We have not yet proved that $X_{g,n}$ is connected since it is not clear from their constructions whether D and $\tilde{D}$ are connected or not. If D or $\tilde{D}$ were not connected, it would actually improve our construction in the sense that the connected components of $X_{g,n}$ would still fiber as surface bundles in two different ways but would have a smaller base or fiber genus (depending on which fibration is considered). In fact, for certain choices of C, one can show that D is disconnected when g is a composite number with an odd factor. However, we do not explore these possibilities but instead, to complete the proof of Theorem 1.1 as stated, we show that one can always take $X_{g,n}$ to be connected.

To this end, suppose that $\tilde{D}$ is disconnected with N components. Since $\tilde{D} \to D$ and $D \to C$ are normal coverings, N must divide gn^{2g-2}, the degree of $\tilde{f}_i \colon \tilde{D} \to C$. Fix a connected component $\tilde{D}'$ of $\tilde{D}$ and let $X'_{g,n}$ be the corresponding component of $X_{g,n}$. Note that $X'_{g,n} \to \tilde{D}' \times C$ is the cyclic branched cover determined by $L' := L|_{\tilde{D}' \times C}$. Note that the degree of $\tilde{D}' \to C$ is $N^{-1}gn^{2g-2}$. Now consider any connected, unramified, degree N

cover $p\colon D'' \to \hat{D}'$ and let $f_i''\colon D'' \to C$ be the composition of p with $\hat{f}_i|_{\hat{D}'}$ noting that the degree of f_i'' is gn^{2g-2}. Let $\Gamma_i'' \subset D'' \times C$ be the graph of f_i'' and observe that $p^*(L')^{\otimes n} = \mathcal{O}(\Gamma_1'' - \Gamma_2'')$ so that $p^*(L')$ defines an n–fold cyclic branched cover $X''_{g,n} \to D'' \times C$ ramified along $\Gamma_1'' - \Gamma_2''$.

The computation of the signature of $X''_{g,n}$ and the computation of the base and fiber genera of the fibrations $X''_{g,n} \to D''$ and $X''_{g,n} \to C$ then proceed identically with the corresponding computations for $X_{g,n}$ done previously (where we were implicitly assuming that $\hat{D}$ was connected). Indeed, those computations only depended upon the degree of $\hat{f}_i$ which is the same as the degree of f_i''. Therefore, whenever $\hat{D}$ is not connected, we replace $\hat{D}$ with D'' and we replace $X_{g,n}$ with the connected surface $X''_{g,n}$ thus completing the proof of Theorem 1.1.

2.1 A simple construction of a base genus 2 surface bundle

The surfaces $X_{g,n}$ were constructed to be economical with both the fiber genus and the base genus. A simple construction of a base genus 2 surface bundle (but with larger fiber genus) can be obtained as follows. Let C be a genus 2 curve with a fixed point free automorphism $\tau\colon C \to C$ (eg, let C be the smooth projective model of $y^2 = x^6 - 1$ which has a fixed point free automorphism of order 6 given by $(x,y) \mapsto (e^{2\pi i/6}x, -y)$). Let $\pi\colon \hat{C} \to C$ be the unramified cover corresponding to the surjection $\pi_1(C) \to H_1(C;\mathbb{Z}/2)$. Then the graphs Γ_π and $\Gamma_{\tau\pi}$ are disjoint in $\hat{C} \times C$ and the class $[\Gamma_\pi] + [\Gamma_{\tau\pi}]$ is divisible by 2 (by an argument similar to the one in [2] for example). Therefore, there exists a double cover, $X \to \hat{C} \times C$ branched along Γ_π and $\Gamma_{\tau\pi}$, so that the projections $X \to C$ and $X \to \hat{C}$ are smooth fibrations. One then easily computes that the bundle $X \to C$ has base genus 2, fiber genus 49, and signature 32.

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