

SPECIAL DIVISORS OF LARGE DIMENSION ON CURVES WITH MANY POINTS OVER FINITE FIELDS

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ABSTRACT. We prove a non-existence result for special divisors of large dimension on curves over finite fields with many points. We also give a family of examples where such divisors exist under less stringent hypotheses.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this note is to study a hypothesis of Ben-Aroya and Ta-Shma [2] on the existence of special divisors of large dimension on curves with many points over finite fields. Their work was motivated by an application to the construction of binary error correcting codes with good properties by concatenating codes from large alphabets (such as algebraic geometry codes) with a Hadamard code. They remarked that, if divisors with certain properties could be constructed on curves meeting the Drinfeld-Vladut bound ([4], Theorem 9.37) their construction could be improved. Unfortunately, we show in this note that such divisors do not exist. We also give a construction of special divisors on modular curves which, although not quite reaching the demands of Ben-Aroya and Ta-Shma, do have large dimension and might be useful for similar constructions. This example also restricts how much our result can be improved. In the course of our proof we also obtain a version of Castelnuovo's genus bound valid for all curves in arbitrary characteristic.

By a curve we always mean an irreducible projective algebraic curve over a field. When talking about genus or rational points on a curve, we mean the corresponding notions on a smooth model of the curve. By a strange curve, we mean a curve embedded in some projective space all of whose tangents at smooth points pass through a fixed point of the ambient space.

2. MAIN RESULT

Lemma 2.1. *Let X be a curve, D a positive divisor on X of degree d such that the linear system defined by D embeds X in \mathbf{P}^n as a strange*

curve. Then $2D$ embeds X in \mathbf{P}^s where $s \geq 2n - 1$ and such that the image is not a strange curve.

Proof. Replacing, if necessary, D by a linearly equivalent divisor, we may assume that the nucleus of the image of X in \mathbf{P}^n is $(0 : 1 : 0 : \dots : 0)$, so the embedding is given by $(1 : x : y_2 : \dots : y_n)$, where x is a separating variable on X and $dy_i/dx = 0$ for all i . I claim that the elements $1, x, y_2, \dots, y_n, xy_2, \dots, xy_n$ of $L(2D)$ are linearly independent. Indeed, if that is not the case, there exists a linear combination $y \neq 0$ of y_2, \dots, y_n such that $xy = a + bx + \sum c_i y_i$ with a, b, c_i constants. Differentiating this equation gives $y = b$ contradicting the fact that $1, x, y_2, \dots, y_n$ are linearly independent. This shows the first claim. If the image were strange, then $d(xy_i)/dx = y_i$ would have to be constants, which again is not possible. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 2.2. If the characteristic is not 2, then we could include x^2 among the list of linearly independent elements of $L(2D)$, with a similar proof and conclude $s \geq 2n$.

Corollary 2.3. *The genus g of X satisfies $g \leq m(m-1)(n-1) + m(2r+1)$, where $d-1 = m(n-1) + r, 0 \leq r \leq n-2$.*

Proof. We have the Castelnuovo bound ([4], Theorem 7.111, [5], Theorem 2.9) which states that, if Y is a curve embedded in \mathbf{P}^n of degree k , not contained in a hyperplane, not strange, and $k-1 = m(n-1) + r, 0 \leq r \leq n-2$, then the genus of Y is at most $m(m-1)(n-1)/2 + mr$. Applying this bound to $X \subset \mathbf{P}^s$ as in the lemma proves the corollary. \square

Consider now a curve of genus g and a divisor D on it with $\deg D = d, l(D) = n+1, n \geq 0$. By the Riemann-Roch theorem we have $n \geq d-g$. When $n > d-g$, then D is called a special divisor and we must have $d \leq 2g-2$ and $n = 0$ or $n \leq d/2$ (Clifford's theorem). In this note we want to consider special divisors for which n is large, namely n/d is bounded below by some constant. We are particularly interested in curves over finite fields of large genus with many points in the sense of approaching the Drinfeld-Vladut bound.

We use the Vinogradov notation $f \ll g$ to mean $f \leq cg$ for some constant $c > 0$ where f, g are positive functions of some parameters. Naturally, $g \gg f$ means $f \ll g$. The symmetrical nature of the notation makes it preferable here to the common alternative $f = O(g)$.

Theorem 2.4. *Suppose that we have a sequence q_i of prime powers such that, for each $q = q_i$, we are given a curve of genus g over \mathbf{F}_q such that $g/\sqrt{q} \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ and such that the curve has $N \gg g\sqrt{q}$*

points over \mathbf{F}_q , and a divisor D with $\deg D = d, l(D) = n + 1$ satisfying $d/n \ll 1$. Then $g \ll n$. In particular, if $n \ll g/\sqrt{q}$, then q is bounded.

Remark 2.5. Ben-Aroya and Ta-Shma ([2], Hypothesis 12) specifically ask for a situation as in the theorem. The condition $d/n \ll 1$ translates to their requirement that the divisors are c -dense for some $c > 0$. They also require $N/d > \beta q$ for some $\beta > 0$ (a βq gap). This forces g large (unless d is uniformly bounded, which they exclude). Under these conditions, $g\sqrt{q} \gg N > d\beta q > n\beta q$, so $n \ll g/\sqrt{q}$. They also require q unbounded. The theorem implies that this is not possible. In a personal communication, Ta-Shma noted that interesting results can still be obtained under a less stringent hypothesis. We offer some examples below but it's unclear how they impact the constructions envisaged in [2].

Proof. Let X be the curve postulated in the theorem. The divisor D defines a map $\phi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^n$ and we let Y be the image of ϕ . If s is the degree of the induced map $X \rightarrow Y$, then Y has degree $k = d/s$. As $n \leq k$ since Y is not contained in a hyperplane, we get $s \ll 1$ under our assumptions, so $N \ll \#Y(\mathbf{F}_q)$, where g_Y is the genus of Y . If $g_Y \leq \sqrt{q}$ then $g\sqrt{q} \ll N \ll q$ contradicting our hypotheses. So, $g_Y > \sqrt{q}$ and $N \ll g_Y\sqrt{q}$. Now we apply the Castelnuovo bound (or the corollary above, if Y is strange), noting that $m \leq (k-1)/(n-1) \ll 1$, so $g_Y \ll n$, therefore $N \ll g_Y\sqrt{q} \ll n\sqrt{q}$. Hence, if we assume that $N \gg g\sqrt{q}$, we get $g \ll n$, as claimed. The second statement clearly follows from the first and this proves the theorem. \square

3. EXAMPLES

Ben-Aroya and Ta-Shma use, in [2], the Fermat curve of degree $p+1$ over F_{p^2} . This curve has genus $p(p-1)/2$, $p^3 + 1$ rational points and, for each $k \leq p$, the divisor kH , where H is the intersection of the curve with the line at infinity, has dimension $\binom{k+2}{2}$.

Now we provide some examples of curves with many points and special divisors of large dimension based on the following proposition. Let $X_0(\ell)$ (where ℓ is a prime number) denote as usual the modular curve parametrising elliptic curves together with a subgroup of order ℓ .

Proposition 3.1. *Let g be the genus of $X_0(\ell)$, $\ell \equiv -1 \pmod{12}$. Then $X_0(\ell)$ has a divisor D with $\deg D = g - 1$ which satisfies, for any fixed $\epsilon > 0$, $l(D) \gg \ell^{1/2-\epsilon}$.*

Proof. The proposition is a consequence of the results of Hecke [3] (For a modern exposition, valid in arbitrary characteristic, see [6]). Namely, consider dihedral modular forms of weight one attached to unramified

extensions of the imaginary quadratic field of discriminant ℓ . These are cusp forms for $\Gamma_1(\ell)$ of weight one, so sections of a line bundle on $X_1(\ell)$ of degree $g_1 - 1$, where g_1 is the genus of $X_1(\ell)$. They are also Hecke eigenforms, so linearly independent. Additionally, there are at least as many forms as the class number of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{-\ell})$ minus one, so the number of forms is $\gg \ell^{1/2-\epsilon}$, as follows from the Brauer-Siegel theorem.

These dihedral forms can be viewed as cusp forms for $\Gamma_0(\ell)$ of weight one and quadratic character $(-l|\cdot)$. Now, we fix one such form f_0 and look at f/f_0 for f varying among these dihedral forms. As the forms all have the same character, their ratio descends to a function on $X_0(\ell)$. As $X_1(\ell) \rightarrow X_0(\ell)$ is unramified under our assumptions, we get that these functions are in $L(D)$ for some divisor D of degree $g - 1$ on $X_0(\ell)$ and, from the above, $l(D) \gg \ell^{1/2-\epsilon}$. \square

Remark 3.2. The space of cusp forms of weight one on $X_0(\ell)$ often contains forms other than those constructed in the proof of the proposition. However, these extra forms are not expected to be enough to change the asymptotic behaviour of the dimension. For liftable forms, a precise conjecture is made in [1], conjecture 1.1, where also some results towards that conjecture are obtained. Non-liftable forms seem to be even rarer, see e.g. the numerical evidence in [6].

We know that g is $(\ell + 1)/12$ and that $X_0(\ell)$ has at least $g\sqrt{q}$ points over \mathbf{F}_q if $q = p^2$, where $p \neq \ell$ is another prime. The condition $g/\sqrt{q} \rightarrow \infty$ can be satisfied with suitable choices of p, ℓ . However, for the divisor constructed in the proposition, d/n is not expected to be bounded above, so our theorem should not apply. In itself, our theorem is not strong enough to bound the number of non-liftable forms.

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