

Simplicial Complexes and Effective Divisors of $\overline{M}_{0,n}$

Connor Halleck-Dubé, Jocelyn Wang, and Nicholas Wawrykow

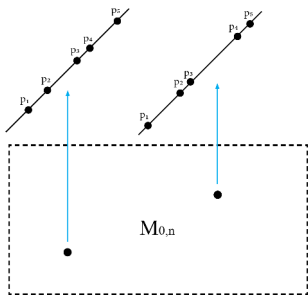
Yale University

August 4, 2016

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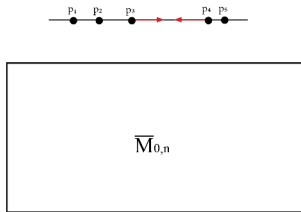
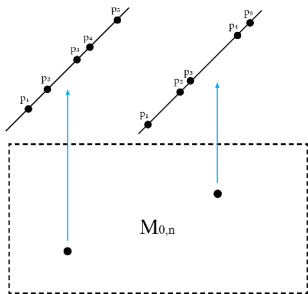
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$\overline{M}_{0,n}$: A space parameterizing these configurations and their limits.



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- The set of divisors is a non-finitely generated abelian group.
- The set of effective divisors is a non-finitely generated monoid contained in this group.

- There exists an equivalence relation between divisors on $\overline{M}_{0,n}$, determined by intersection of divisors with curves.

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- Under this equivalence relation the group of divisors on $\overline{M}_{0,7}$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^{42} , with basis H, E_i, E_{ij}, E_{ijk} where $i, j, k \in \{1, \dots, 6\}$ are distinct.

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- Under this equivalence relation there exist divisors with negative coefficients that are equivalent to effective divisors.
- This makes the problem of determining which divisors are equivalent to effective divisors challenging.

Project Goal

Understand effective divisors on $\overline{M}_{0,n}$:

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- 2 Find minimal generators for the monoid of effective divisors on $\overline{M}_{0,7}$

Simplicial Complexes

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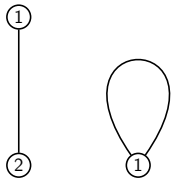
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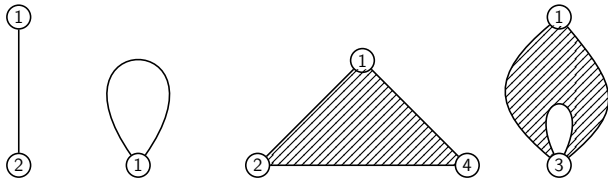


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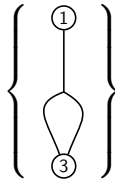
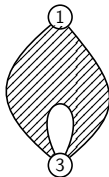
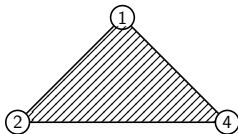


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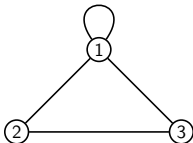
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Example: $\Delta = \{\{1, 1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}\}$ is a 1-complex.



Weighting

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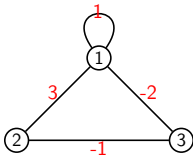
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Example: $\Delta = \{\{1, 1\} : 1, \{1, 2\} : 3, \{1, 3\} : -2, \{2, 3\} : -1\}$.



Definition

A weighting on a d -complex Δ is *balanced* if, for each multiset S of cardinality d such that each element of S is in A ,

$$\sum_{\sigma_i \supseteq S} w_i \cdot \text{mult}(S \subseteq \sigma_i) = 0.$$

A d -complex Δ is *balanceable* if there exists a balanced weighting on Δ .

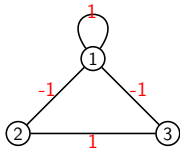
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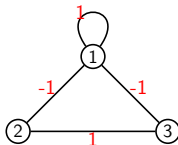
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Every d -complex Δ on $n - 1$ vertices corresponds to a divisor class D_Δ in $\overline{M}_{0,n}$ defined as follows:

$$D_\Delta := (d + 1)H - \sum_I \left(d + 1 - \max_{\sigma \in \Delta} \left\{ \sum_{i \in I} \text{mult}_i(\sigma) \right\} \right) E_I$$

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If D is effective, and $D - \sum E_I$ is not effective for any $\sum E_I$, then there exists a properly balanceable complex Δ such that $D_\Delta = D$.

Known Families of Minimal Effective Divisors on $\overline{M}_{0,7}$

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- Non-exceptional ("Horizontal") Divisors:

$$M_1 = \circ \quad \circ,$$

(Boundary)

$$M_2 = \begin{array}{c} \circ \quad \circ \\ | \quad | \\ \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \circ \quad \circ \end{array},$$

(Keel-Vermeire)

$$M_3 = \begin{array}{c} \circ \quad \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ \quad \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \circ \quad \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ \quad \circ \quad \circ \end{array}$$

(Opie)

$$M_4 = \begin{array}{c} \circ \quad \circ \\ | \quad | \\ \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ \quad \circ \\ | \quad | \\ \circ \quad \circ \end{array},$$

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$$M_5 = \begin{array}{c} \circ \quad \circ \\ | \quad | \\ \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \circ \quad \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ \quad \circ \\ | \quad | \\ \circ \quad \circ \end{array}$$

(Castravet-Tevelev)

Our Results

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Theorem (Effective Divisor Criterion)

A divisor D is effective if and only if $\Delta(D)$ is balanceable.

Vertex Identification

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Let $\phi_{ij} : \Delta_n \rightarrow \Delta_{n-1}$ be the map that sends complexes on n indices to complexes on $n - 1$ by replacing the j -th index with i .

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Example:

$$\phi_{14}(\{\{1, 2\}, \{1, 4\}, \{2, 3\}, \{3, 4\}\}) = \{\{1, 1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}\}$$

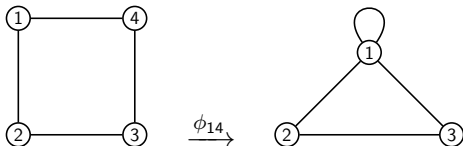
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There exists a canonical reverse Ψ of a series of vertex identifications that generates a complex with no degeneracy.

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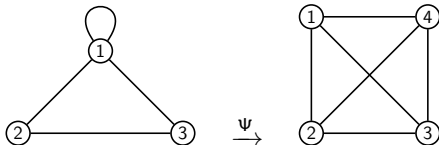
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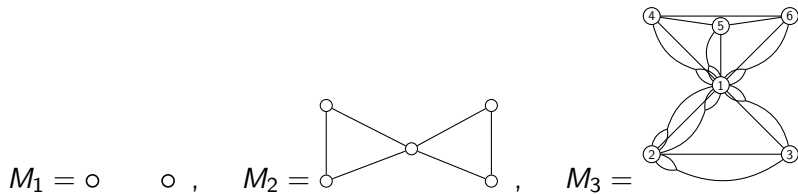
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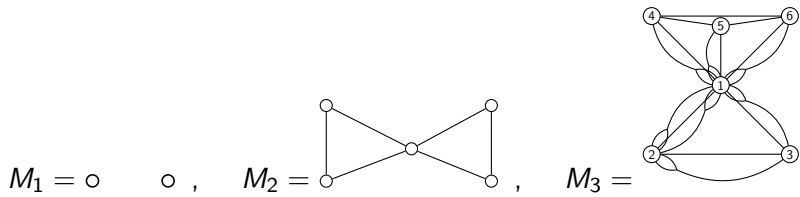


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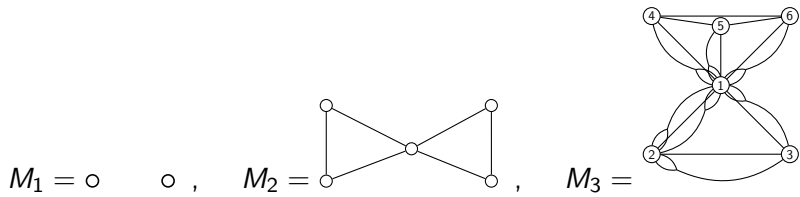


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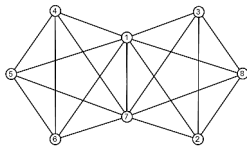


Note that $\Psi(M_3)$ gives the complex:

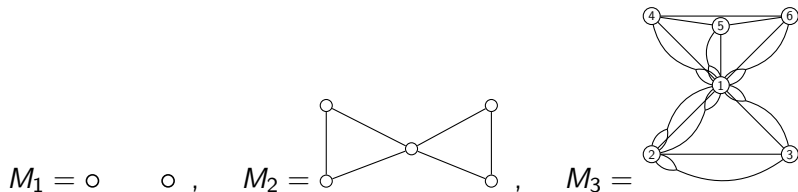
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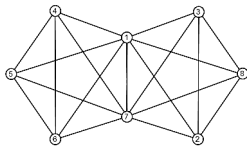
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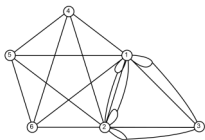


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Question: Is there another way of identifying vertices on this complex to get a complex corresponding to a minimal effective divisor?

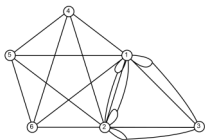
A New Minimal Effective Divisor on $\overline{M}_{0,7}$



With corresponding divisor:

$$3H - E_1 - E_2 - 2E_3 - 2E_4 - 2E_5 - 2E_6 - E_{14} - E_{15} - E_{16} - E_{24} \\ - E_{25} - 2E_{34} - 2E_{35} - 2E_{36} - E_{45} - E_{46} - E_{56} - E_{345} - E_{346} - E_{356}$$

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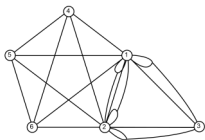


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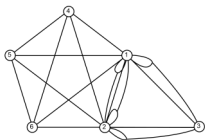
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Theorem (Strict Effectiveness)

If Δ is a simply balanceable and complete complex, then D_Δ breaks as a strict sum of non-exceptional minimal effective divisors.

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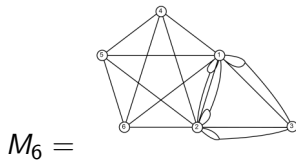
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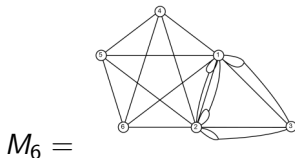
Corollary

D_Δ is a minimal effective divisor.

Thank You!



Thank You!



We'd like to thank the MAA for hosting MathFest! Additionally, we'd like to thank José González for advising us, as well as Michael Magee and Sam Payne for organizing SUMRY.

Thanks for listening!

Bibliography

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