## THE KODAIRA DIMENSION OF THE MODULI SPACE OF CURVES OF GENUS 15

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## 0. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to prove that the moduli space  $\mathcal{M}_{15}$  of curves of genus 15 has Kodaira dimension  $\kappa = -\infty$ , i.e. that  $H^0(\mathcal{M}_{15}, nK_{\mathcal{M}_{15}}) = 0$  for all n > 0.

We recall briefly the current state of affairs regarding the structure of  $\mathcal{M}_g$ :  $\mathcal{M}_g$  is unirational (in particular, has  $\kappa = -\infty$ ) for  $g \le 13$  ([2], [4], [5], [13]), has  $\kappa \ge 1$  for all  $g \ge 23$ , and is of general type for  $g \ge 24$  ([6], [8], [9]).

Our proof is based on an analysis of a particular divisor  $D \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{15}$ , namely

D =some component of the locus of curves carrying a  $g_{14}^3$ .

We show that D is unirational. Moreover, for some rational curve  $F \subset D$  which is a member of a family of rational curves "filling up" D, we show that the intersection numbers

(\*) 
$$D \cdot F > 0$$
, while  $F \cdot K_{\mathcal{M}_{15}} < 0$ .

As is easily seen, this implies  $\kappa(\mathcal{M}_{15}) = -\infty$ .

Our analysis of D is based on a correspondence

$$\mathcal{N} \leftarrow \rightarrow \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{15}$$

where  $\mathcal{H}$  is the closure of some component of the Hilbert scheme of nonsingular curves of genus 15 and degree 14 in  $\mathbf{P}^3$ , and  $\mathcal{H} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{15}$  is the natural rational map. On the other hand, essentially,  $\mathcal{N} =$  space of  $4 \times 9$  matrices

$$A = \left( \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} L & Q \\ \hline 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}} \right),$$

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