

## BIEXTENSIONS AND HEIGHTS ASSOCIATED TO CURVES OF ODD GENUS

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**1. Introduction.** Suppose that  $\mathcal{X}^{n+1}$  is a regular, projective scheme over  $\text{spec } \mathbb{Z}$ . One can think of  $\mathcal{X}$  as being a family of  $n$ -dimensional projective varieties over the curve  $\text{spec } \mathbb{Z}$ : the fiber  $X_p$  of  $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \text{spec } \mathbb{Z}$  over the prime ideal  $(p)$  is simply the reduction of  $\mathcal{X}$  modulo  $p$ . The base  $\text{spec } \mathbb{Z}$  can be compactified by adding a point  $\infty$  corresponding to the imbedding of  $\mathbb{Z}$  into  $\mathbb{C}$ . The family  $\pi$  is then compactified by adding the complex points  $X_\infty$  of  $\mathcal{X}$ , an  $n$ -dimensional complex projective manifold, over  $\infty$ .

Likewise, two algebraic cycles  $\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W}$ , flat over  $\text{spec } \mathbb{Z}$  of respective dimensions  $d + 1$  and  $e + 1$ , can be thought of as families of cycles  $Z_p \subseteq X_p$  and  $W_p \subseteq X_p$  of dimensions  $d$  and  $e$  respectively. To simplify matters, we assume that their generic fibers  $Z_\infty$  and  $W_\infty$  are homologous to zero in  $X_\infty$  and have disjoint supports.

If  $d + e = n - 1$ , then  $\mathcal{Z}$  and  $\mathcal{W}$  are of complementary dimension in  $\mathcal{X}$ . In this case their *Arakelov intersection number*, or *height pairing*

$$\langle \mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W} \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$$

is defined ([A1], [A2], [B1], [Be], [GS], [G]). This mysterious number decomposes as a sum

$$\langle Z_\infty, W_\infty \rangle_\infty + \langle \mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W} \rangle_{fte}.$$

Heuristically, the finite part  $\langle \mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{W} \rangle_{fte}$  can be considered as a sum

$$\sum_{\substack{p \in \mathbb{N} \\ \text{prime}}} \langle Z_p, W_p \rangle_p$$

where the contribution at the prime  $p$  is

$$\langle Z_p, W_p \rangle_p = \log p \times (\# \text{ points in } Z_p \cap W_p, \text{ counting multiplicities})$$

when  $\mathcal{X}$  has good reduction at  $p$ . The archimedean contribution is given by the

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