

## COHOMOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MULTIPLE COVERINGS OF SMOOTH PROJECTIVE CURVES

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**ABSTRACT.** Let  $X$ , respectively  $C$ , be a smooth projective curve of genus  $g$ , respectively  $q$ , and  $f : X \rightarrow C$  a degree  $k$  finite morphism. Set  $E := f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)/\mathcal{O}_C$ . Hence  $E$  is a rank  $k - 1$  vector bundle on  $C$  with  $\deg(E) = kq - k + 1 - g$ . Here we study the cohomological properties of  $E$  and in particular the integers  $h^0(C, E(tP))$ ,  $P \in C$  and  $t \in \mathbf{N}$ . We use these integers to define the notion of  $f$ -Weierstrass points.

**1. Introduction.** Let  $X$ , respectively  $C$ , be a smooth connected projective curve of genus  $g$ , respectively  $q$ , defined over an algebraically closed base field  $\mathbf{K}$  and  $f : X \rightarrow C$  a degree  $k$  covering. Set  $E := f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)/\mathcal{O}_C$ . The sheaf  $E$  is a rank  $k - 1$  vector bundle on  $C$ . We will say that  $E$  is the bundle associated to  $f$ . Many geometrical properties of  $X$  are detected by the cohomological properties of  $E$ . If  $q = 0$ , then  $E$  is a direct sum of line bundles and the degrees of the rank 1 summands of  $E$  uniquely determine the so-called scrollar invariants of the pencil  $f$  (see [12, Section 2]). In this paper we will consider the case  $q > 0$ . If either  $\text{char}(\mathbf{K}) = 0$  or  $\text{char}(\mathbf{K}) > k$ , the trace map induces a splitting  $f_*(\mathcal{O}_X) \cong \mathcal{O}_C \oplus E$ ; since  $X$  is connected, in this case we have  $h^0(C, E) = 0$ . For any  $P \in C$  and any integer  $t$ , set  $n(f, P, t) := h^0(C, E(tP))$  and  $N(f, P, t) := h^0(C, f_*(\mathcal{O}_X)(tP)) = h^0(X, (f^{-1}(P))^{\otimes t})$  (projection formula). The sequence  $n(f, P) := \{n(f, P, t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ , respectively  $N(f, P) := \{N(f, P, t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ , will be called the numerical sequence, respectively the total numerical sequence, of  $f$  at  $P$ . Set  $n(f, t) := n(f, P, t)$  and  $N(f, t) := N(f, P, t)$  for general  $P \in C$ . The sequence  $n(f) := \{n(f, t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ , respectively  $N(f) := \{N(f, t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ , will be called the numerical sequence, respectively the total numerical sequence, of  $f$ . If  $P \in C$  and  $n(f, P, t) \neq f(f, t)$  for

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