

# Intersection Numbers and Automorphisms of Stable Curves

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## 1. Introduction

Denote by  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$  the moduli space of stable  $n$ -pointed genus- $g$  complex algebraic curves. We have the morphism that forgets the last marked point

$$\pi : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n+1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}.$$

Denote by  $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$  the canonical sections of  $\pi$  and by  $D_1, \dots, D_n$  the corresponding divisors in  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n+1}$ . Let  $\omega_\pi$  be the relative dualizing sheaf. Then we have the following tautological classes on moduli spaces of curves:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_i &= c_1(\sigma_i^*(\omega_\pi)); \\ \kappa_i &= \pi_*\left(c_1\left(\omega_\pi\left(\sum D_i\right)\right)^{i+1}\right); \\ \lambda_l &= c_l(\pi_*(\omega_\pi)), \quad 1 \leq l \leq g. \end{aligned}$$

The classes  $\kappa_i$  were first introduced by Mumford [22] on  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ ; their generalization to  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$  here is due to Arbarello–Cornalba [1]. For background materials about the intersection theory of moduli spaces of curves, we refer to the book [19] and the survey paper [24].

Hodge integrals are intersection numbers of the form

$$\langle \tau_{d_1} \cdots \tau_{d_n} \kappa_{a_1} \cdots \kappa_{a_m} \mid \lambda_1^{k_1} \cdots \lambda_g^{k_g} \rangle := \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \psi_1^{d_1} \cdots \psi_n^{d_n} \kappa_{a_1} \cdots \kappa_{a_m} \lambda_1^{k_1} \cdots \lambda_g^{k_g},$$

which are rational numbers because the moduli spaces of curves are orbifolds. They are nonzero only when  $\sum_{i=1}^n d_i + \sum_{i=1}^m a_i + \sum_{i=1}^g i k_i = 3g - 3 + n$ .

Hodge integrals arise naturally in the localization computation of Gromov–Witten invariants. They have been extensively studied by mathematicians and physicists. Hodge integrals involving only  $\psi$  classes can be computed recursively by the celebrated Witten–Kontsevich theorem [18; 26], which can be equivalently formulated by the DVV recursion relation [5]

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