

Deforming Curves in Jacobians to Non-Jacobians I: Curves in $C^{(2)*}$

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Abstract. We introduce deformation theoretic methods for determining when a curve X in a nonhyperelliptic Jacobian J_C will deform with J_C to a non-Jacobian. We apply these methods to a particular class of curves in the second symmetric power $C^{(2)}$ of C . More precisely, given a pencil g_d^1 of degree d on C , let X be the curve parametrizing pairs of points in divisors of g_d^1 (see the paper for the precise scheme-theoretical definition). We prove that if X deforms infinitesimally out of the Jacobian locus with J_C then either $d=4$ or $d=5$, $\dim H^0(g_5^1)=3$ and C has genus 4.

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Introduction

Jacobians of curves are the best understood Abelian varieties. There are many geometric ways of constructing curves in Jacobians whereas it is difficult to construct interesting curves in most other Abelian varieties. In this paper and its sequels we introduce methods for determining whether a given curve in a Jacobian deforms with it when the Jacobian deforms to a non-Jacobian. We apply these methods to a particular class of curves in a Jacobian (see below). One of our motivations is the Hodge-theoretic question of which multiples of the minimal cohomology class on a given principally polarized Abelian variety can be represented by an algebraic curve (see [8] for other motivations). In the known examples, the construction of such curves often also leads to parametrizations of the theta divisor. Let us begin by summarizing some of what is known about this question.

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For a principally polarized Abelian variety (ppav) (A, Θ) of dimension g over \mathbb{C} , let $[\Theta] \in H^2(A, \mathbb{Z})$ be the cohomology class of Θ . The class $\frac{[\Theta]^{g-1}}{(g-1)!}$ is called the minimal cohomology class for curves in (A, Θ) . We will assume $g \geq 4$, since otherwise all multiples of the minimal class are represented by algebraic curves.

If $(A, \Theta) = (JC := \text{Pic}^0 C, \Theta)$ is the Jacobian of a smooth, complete and irreducible curve C of genus g , the choice of any invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} of degree 1 on C gives an embedding of C in JC via

$$\begin{aligned} C &\hookrightarrow JC \\ p &\mapsto \mathcal{O}_C(p) \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Such a map is called an Abel map and the image of C by it an Abel curve. The cohomology class of an Abel curve is the minimal class $\frac{[\Theta]^{g-1}}{(g-1)!}$. By a theorem of Matsusaka [12], the minimal class is represented by an algebraic curve C in (A, Θ) if and only if (A, Θ) is the polarized Jacobian (JC, Θ) of C . The sum of $g-1$ Abel curves in JC is a theta divisor.

In Prym varieties even multiples of the minimal class are represented by algebraic curves:

For an étale double cover $\pi: \tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ of smooth curves (C of genus $g+1$), the involution $\sigma: \tilde{C} \rightarrow \tilde{C}$ of the cover acts on the Jacobian $J\tilde{C}$ and the Prym variety P of π is defined as

$$P := \text{im}(\sigma - 1) \subset J\tilde{C}.$$

The intersection of a symmetric theta divisor of $J\tilde{C}$ with P is 2Ξ where the divisor Ξ defines a principal polarization on P . Via $\sigma - 1$, the image of an Abel embedding of \tilde{C} in P gives an embedding of \tilde{C} in P and its image is called a Prym-embedded curve. The class of a Prym-embedded curve is $2\frac{[\Xi]^{g-1}}{(g-1)!}$. An interesting question is when, in a Prym variety, are any odd multiples of the minimal class represented by algebraic curves.

A further generalization is the notion of Prym–Tjurin variety:

Suppose there is a generically injective map from a smooth complete curve X into a ppav P with theta divisor Ξ such that the class of the image of X is $m\frac{[\Xi]^{g-1}}{(g-1)!}$. This yields a map $JX \rightarrow P$ with transpose $P \rightarrow JX$. We say (P, Ξ) is a Prym–Tjurin variety for X if the map $P \rightarrow JX$ is injective. This is equivalent to the existence of an endomorphism $\phi: JX \rightarrow JX$ such that

$$P = P(X, \phi) := \text{im}(\phi - 1) \subset JX \quad \text{and} \quad (\phi - 1)(\phi - 1 + m) = 0,$$

where the numbers denote the endomorphisms of JX given by multiplication by those numbers.

Welters [17] showed that in every principally polarized Abelian variety is a Prym–Tjurin variety. Birkenhake and Lange showed that every principally polarized

Abelian variety is a Prym–Tjurin variety for an integer $m \leq 3^g(g-1)!$ (see [4] p. 374 Corollary 2.4).*

The set of integers n such that $n \frac{[\Theta]^{g-1}}{(g-1)!}$ is represented by an algebraic curve (union $\{0\}$) is a semi-subgroup of \mathbb{Z} . There is therefore a unique minimal set of positive integers $\{m_0^A < \dots < m_{r_A}^A\}$ such that $n \frac{[\Theta]^{g-1}}{(g-1)!}$ is represented by an algebraic curve if and only if either $n = m_i^A$ for some i or $n > m_{r_A}^A$ is a multiple of d_A where d_A is the gcd of the m_i^A . These various integers can be used to define stratifications of the moduli space \mathcal{A}_g of ppav. The stratification associated to m_0^A is related to a stratification of \mathcal{A}_g by other geometric invariants as discussed by Beauville [3] and Debarre [5]. Debarre proved in [6] that m_0^A is at least $\sqrt{\frac{g}{8}} - \frac{1}{4}$ if (A, Θ) is general.

In this paper and the next we use first order obstructions to deformations to identify certain families of curves which could potentially deform to non-jacobians. Our method can be applied to subvarieties X of JC contained in many translates of the theta divisor. For an integer $e \geq 2$ let $C^{(e)}$ be the e th symmetric power of C . Choose $a \in \text{Pic}^{g-1}C$ and define ρ as the map

$$\begin{aligned} \rho: C^{(g-1)} &\longrightarrow JC \\ D &\longmapsto \mathcal{O}_C(D) \otimes a^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

whose image is a theta divisor, say Θ_a . The idea is to use Green’s sequence [7] (see Section 3)

$$0 \longrightarrow T_{C^{(g-1)}} \longrightarrow \rho^* T_{JC} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta_a) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where Z_{g-1} is the locus where ρ fails to be an embedding, the letter T denotes tangent sheaves and the letter \mathcal{I} ideal sheaves. Given an infinitesimal deformation $\eta \in H^1(T_{JC})$, the curve X deforms with JC in the direction of η if and only if the image of η by the first-order obstruction map

$$v: H^1(T_{JC}) \longrightarrow H^1(N_{X/JC}),$$

where $N_{X/JC}$ is the normal sheaf to X in JC , is zero (see Section 2). As we shall see in Section 3, the map

$$H^1(T_{JC}) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta_a)|_X)$$

factors through v . It follows that if, for some a , the image of η in $H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta_a)|_X)$ does not vanish, then $v(\eta)$ does not vanish either. For the examples that we have chosen (see below) we prove the stronger statement that the image of η by the map

$$H^1(T_{JC}) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X}(\Theta_a))$$

*Their proof uses 3-theta divisors. Using the fact that a general 2-theta divisor is smooth, the exact same proof would give $m \leq 2^g(g-1)!$. For Abelian varieties with a smooth theta divisor, the same proof would give $m \leq (g-1)!$

is not zero. This map factors into the composition (see Section 3)

$$H^1(T_{JC}) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X}(\Theta_a)) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X}(\Theta_a)).$$

We analyze these two maps separately in Sections 4 and 5. Appendix A contains some useful technical results.

The curves that we have chosen for the illustration of the above method are the natural generalizations of smooth Prym-embedded curves in tetragonal Jacobians. More precisely, let C be a curve of genus g with a g_d^1 (a pencil of degree d). We define curves $X_e(g_d^1)$ whose reduced support is

$$X_e(g_d^1)_{\text{red}} := \{D_e : \exists D \in C^{(d-e)} \text{ such that } D_e + D \in g_d^1\} \subset C^{(e)}$$

(for the precise scheme-theoretical definition see Section 2 when $e=2$ and [8] for $e > 2$). If $d \geq e+1$, then $X_e(g_d^1)$ can be nontrivially mapped to JC by subtracting a fixed divisor of degree e on C . Given a one-parameter infinitesimal deformation of the Jacobian of C out of the Jacobian locus \mathcal{J}_g we ask when the curve $X_e(g_d^1)$ deforms with it. In this paper we prove the following theorem:

THEOREM 1. *Suppose C nonhyperelliptic and $d \geq 4$. Suppose that the curve $X := X_2(g_d^1)$ deforms in a direction η out of \mathcal{J}_g . Then*

- (1) either $d=4$,
- (2) or $d=5$, $h^0(g_5^1)=3$, C has genus 4, g_d^1 is base-point-free, the curve C has only one g_3^1 with a triple ramification point t such that $5t \in g_d^1 \subset |K-t|$ and $X_2(g_3^1)$ meets X only at $2t$ with intersection multiplicity 4.

For $d=3$ the image of $X_2(g_3^1)$ in JC is an Abel curve, hence cannot deform out of \mathcal{J}_g [12]. For $d=4$, the curve $X_2(g_4^1)$ is a Prym-embedded curve [15], hence deforms out of \mathcal{J}_g into the locus of Prym varieties. For $d=5$, $h^0(g_5^1)=3$ and $g=4$ (with only one g_3^1) it is likely that $X_2(g_5^1)$ deforms out of \mathcal{J}_g . An interesting question is to describe, as geometrically as possible, the deformations of (JC, Θ) with which $X_2(g_5^1)$ deforms.

For $e > 2$, the analogous result would be the following. The curve $X_e(g_d^1)$ deforms out of \mathcal{J}_g only if

- either $e = h^0(g_d^1)$ and $d = 2e$
- or $e = h^0(g_d^1) - 1$ and $d = 2e + 1$.

We prove this in [8] for $e \leq g-3$ under certain hypotheses of genericity. This shortens the list of the families of curves whose deformations we need to consider. For more details see [8].

So we have some families of curves which could possibly deform to non-Jacobians. We need a different approach to prove that higher-order obstructions to deformations vanish: this will be presented in detail in the forthcoming paper [9] and

the idea behind it is the following. For each Θ_a containing X , one has the map of cohomology groups of normal sheaves

$$H^1(N_{X/JC}) \longrightarrow H^1(N_{\Theta_a/JC}|_X) = H^1(\mathcal{O}_X(\Theta_a))$$

whose kernel contains all the obstructions to the deformations of X since we will only consider algebraizable deformations of JC for which the obstructions to deforming Θ_a vanish. If one can prove that the intersection of these kernels is the image of the first order algebraizable deformations of JC , i.e., the image of $S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \subset H^1(T_{JC})$, it will follow that the only obstructions to deforming X with JC are the first order obstructions.

Finally, we would like to mention that from curves one can obtain higher-dimensional subvarieties of an Abelian variety. For a discussion of this we refer the reader to [10].

1. Notation and Conventions

We will denote linear equivalence of divisors by \sim .

For any divisor or coherent sheaf D on a scheme X , denote by $h^i(D)$ the dimension of the cohomology group $H^i(D) = H^i(X, D)$. For any subscheme Y of X , we will denote $\mathcal{I}_{Y/X}$ the ideal sheaf of Y in X and $N_{Y/X}$ the normal sheaf of Y in X . When there is no ambiguity we drop the subscript X from $\mathcal{I}_{Y/X}$ or $N_{Y/X}$. The tangent sheaf of X will be denoted by $T_X := \mathcal{H}om(\Omega_X^1, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and the dualizing sheaf of X by ω_X .

We let C be a smooth non-hyperelliptic curve of genus g over the field \mathbb{C} of complex numbers. For any positive integer n , denote by C^n the n th Cartesian power of C and by $C^{(n)}$ the n th symmetric power of C . We denote $\pi_n: C^n \rightarrow C^{(n)}$ the natural quotient map. Note that $C^{(n)}$ parametrizes the effective divisors of degree n on C .

We denote by K an arbitrary canonical divisor on C . Since C is not hyperelliptic, its canonical map $C \rightarrow |K|^*$ is an embedding and throughout this paper we identify C with its canonical image. For a divisor D on C , we denote by $\langle D \rangle$ its span in $|K|^*$.

Since we will mostly work with the Picard group $\text{Pic}^{g-1}C$ of invertible sheaves of degree $g-1$ on C , we put $A := \text{Pic}^{g-1}C$. Let Θ denote the natural theta divisor of A , i.e.,

$$\Theta := \{\mathcal{L} \in A : h^0(\mathcal{L}) > 0\}.$$

The multiplicity of $\mathcal{L} \in \Theta$ in Θ is $h^0(\mathcal{L})$ ([2], Chapter VI, p. 226). So the singular locus of Θ is

$$\text{Sing}(\Theta) := \{\mathcal{L} \in A : h^0(\mathcal{L}) \geq 2\}.$$

There is a map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sing}_2(\Theta) &\longrightarrow |I_2(C)| \\ \mathcal{L} &\longmapsto Q(\mathcal{L}) := \cup_{D \in |\mathcal{L}|} \langle D \rangle \end{aligned}$$

where $\text{Sing}_2(\Theta)$ is the locus of points of order 2 on Θ and $|I_2(C)|$ is the linear system of quadrics containing the canonical curve C . This map is equal to the map sending \mathcal{L} to the (quadric) tangent cone to Θ at \mathcal{L} and its image \mathcal{Q} generates $|I_2(C)|$ (see [7, 16]). Any $Q(\mathcal{L}) \in \mathcal{Q}$ has rank ≤ 4 . The singular locus of $Q(\mathcal{L})$ cuts C in the sum of the base divisors of $|\mathcal{L}|$ and $|\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1}|$. The rulings of Q cut the divisors of the moving parts of $|\mathcal{L}|$ and $|\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1}|$ on C (see [1]).

For any divisor or invertible sheaf a of degree 0 and any subscheme Y of A , we let Y_a denote the translate of Y by a . By a g_d^r we mean a (not necessarily complete) linear system of degree d and dimension r . We call W_d^r the subvariety of $\text{Pic}^d C$ parametrizing invertible sheaves \mathcal{L} with $h^0(\mathcal{L}) > r$.

For any effective divisor E of degree e on C and any positive integer $n \geq e$, let $C_E^{(n-e)} \subset C^{(n)}$ be the image of $C^{(n-e)}$ in $C^{(n)}$ by the morphism $D \mapsto D + E$. Write $C_i := C_i^{(1)}$, and for any divisor $E = \sum_{i=1}^r n_i t_i$ on C , let C_E denote the divisor $\sum_{i=1}^r n_i C_{t_i}$ on $C^{(2)}$. For a linear system L on C , we denote by C_L any divisor $C_E \subset C^{(2)}$ with $E \in L$. We let δ denote the divisor class on $C^{(2)}$ such that $\pi_2^* \delta \sim \Delta$ where Δ is the diagonal of C^2 .

By infinitesimal deformation we always mean *flat* first-order infinitesimal deformation.

2. The Curve X and the First-Order Obstruction Map for its Deformations

Let L be a pencil of degree $d \geq 4$ on C . Let M be the moving part of L and let B be its base divisor. Define the curve $X := X_2(L)$ as a divisor on $C^{(2)}$ in the following way:

$$X = X_2(L) := X_M + C_B \subset C^{(2)},$$

where $X_M := X_2(M)$ is the reduced curve

$$X_M = X_2(M) := \{D_2 : \exists D \in C^{(d-2)} \text{ such that } D_2 + D \in M\}.$$

LEMMA 2.1. *We have*

$$X \sim C_L - \delta$$

and X has arithmetic genus

$$g_X = \frac{(d-2)(2g+d-3)}{2}.$$

Proof. Pull back to C^2 , restrict to the fibers of the two projections and use the See-Saw Theorem. For the arithmetic genus use the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(-X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow 0$$

and the results of Appendix A.1. \square

Choose $g - 3$ general points p_1, \dots, p_{g-3} in C and embed $C^{(2)}$ in $C^{(g-1)}$ and A by the respective morphisms

$$\begin{aligned} C^{(2)} &\longrightarrow C^{(g-1)} & C^{(2)} &\longrightarrow A, \\ D_2 &\longmapsto D_2 + \sum_{i=1}^{g-3} p_i & D_2 &\longmapsto \mathcal{O}_C \left(D_2 + \sum_{i=1}^{g-3} p_i \right). \end{aligned}$$

Identify X and $C^{(2)}$ with their images by these maps.

Recall the usual exact sequence

$$\mathcal{I}_{X/A}/\mathcal{I}_{X/A}^2 \longrightarrow \Omega_A^1|_X \longrightarrow \Omega_X^1 \longrightarrow 0.$$

The curve X is a local complete intersection scheme because it is a divisor in $C^{(2)}$. Using this, local calculations show that the above sequence can be completed to the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X_{\text{red}}/X} \cdot \mathcal{I}_{X/A}/\mathcal{I}_{X/A}^2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X/A}/\mathcal{I}_{X/A}^2 \longrightarrow \Omega_A^1|_X \longrightarrow \Omega_X^1 \longrightarrow 0,$$

where X_{red} is the underlying reduced scheme of X . This sequence can then be split into the following two short exact sequences.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X_{\text{red}}/X} \cdot \mathcal{I}_{X/A}/\mathcal{I}_{X/A}^2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X/A}/\mathcal{I}_{X/A}^2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X/A}/\mathcal{I}_{X/A}^2|_{X_{\text{red}}} \longrightarrow 0, \\ 0 &\longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X/A}/\mathcal{I}_{X/A}^2|_{X_{\text{red}}} \longrightarrow \Omega_A^1|_X \longrightarrow \Omega_X^1 \longrightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

from which we obtain the maps of exterior groups

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{I}_{X/A}/\mathcal{I}_{X/A}^2|_{X_{\text{red}}}, \mathcal{O}_X) &\longrightarrow H^1(N_{X/A}), \\ H^1(T_A|_X) &\longrightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{I}_{X/A}/\mathcal{I}_{X/A}^2|_{X_{\text{red}}}, \mathcal{O}_X). \end{aligned}$$

The composition of the above two maps with restriction

$$H^1(T_A) \longrightarrow H^1(T_A|_X)$$

is the obstruction map

$$\nu: H^1(T_A) \longrightarrow H^1(N_{X/A}).$$

Given an infinitesimal deformation $\eta \in H^1(T_A)$, the curve X deforms with A in the direction of η if and only if $\nu(\eta) = 0$ (see, e.g., [11] Chapter 1 and [16] for these deformation theory results).

Using the fact that X is a divisor in $C^{(2)}$, a local calculation shows that we have the usual exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{C^{(2)}/A}/\mathcal{I}_{C^{(2)}/A}^2|_X \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X/A}/\mathcal{I}_{X/A}^2 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X/C^{(2)}}/\mathcal{I}_{X/C^{(2)}}^2 \longrightarrow 0$$

whose dual is the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow N_{X/C^{(2)}} \longrightarrow N_{X/A} \longrightarrow N_{C^{(2)}/A}|_X \longrightarrow 0.$$

From this we obtain the map

$$H^1(N_{X/A}) \longrightarrow H^1(N_{C^{(2)}/A}|_X)$$

whose composition with ν we call ν_2 :

$$\nu_2: H^1(T_A) \longrightarrow H^1(N_{C^{(2)}/A}|_X).$$

So, if $\nu(\eta) = 0$, then, a fortiori, $\nu_2(\eta) = 0$.

The choice of the polarization Θ provides an isomorphism $H^0(T_A) \cong H^1(\mathcal{O}_A) \cong H^1(\mathcal{O}_C)$ and hence an isomorphism $H^1(T_A) \cong H^1(\mathcal{O}_C)^{\otimes 2}$. Via the latter the algebraic (i.e. globally unobstructed) infinitesimal deformations with which Θ deforms are identified with the elements of the subspace $S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \subset H^1(\mathcal{O}_C)^{\otimes 2} \cong H^1(T_A)$. Under this identification, the space of infinitesimal deformations of (A, Θ) as a Jacobian is naturally identified with $H^1(T_C) \subset S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C)$. The Serre dual of this last map is multiplication of sections

$$S^2H^0(K) \longrightarrow H^0(2K)$$

whose kernel is the space $I_2(C)$ of quadrics containing the canonical image of C . Therefore, to say that we consider an infinitesimal deformation of (A, Θ) out of the Jacobian locus, means that we consider $\eta \in S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \setminus H^1(T_C)$ which is equivalent to say that we consider $\eta \in S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C)$ such that there is a quadric $Q \in I_2(C)$ with $(Q, \eta) \neq 0$. Here we denote by

$$(\cdot, \cdot): S^2H^0(K) \otimes S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \longrightarrow S^2H^1(K)$$

the pairing obtained from Serre Duality, i.e., cup product.

We fix such an infinitesimal deformation η and prove that if $\nu_2(\eta) = 0$, then $d = 4$ or $d = 5$ and $h^0(L) = 3$. For this we use translates of Θ containing $C^{(2)}$ and, a fortiori, X .

3. The Translates of Θ Containing $C^{(2)} \supset X$ and the First-Order Obstruction Map

LEMMA 3.1. *The surface $C^{(2)}$ is contained in a translate Θ_a of Θ if and only if there exists $\sum q_i \in C^{(g-3)}$ such that $a = \sum p_i - \sum q_i$.*

Proof. For any points q_1, \dots, q_{g-3} of C , the image of $C^{(2)}$ in A is contained in the divisor $\Theta_{\sum p_i - \sum q_i}$. Conversely, if $C^{(2)}$ is contained in a translate Θ_a of Θ , then we have $h^0(D_2 + \sum p_i - a) > 0$, for all $D_2 \in C^{(2)}$. Equivalently, for all $D_2 \in C^{(2)}$, we have $h^0(K + a - \sum p_i - D_2) > 0$, i.e., $h^0(K + a - \sum p_i) \geq 3$ and $-a + \sum p_i$ is effective. \square

Choose $\mathcal{O}_C(a) \in \text{Pic}^0 C$ such that $C^{(2)} \subset \Theta_{-a}$ (i.e., $-a = \sum p_i - \sum q_i$ as above). Then $C_a^{(2)} \subset \Theta$. Let $\rho: C^{(g-1)} \rightarrow \Theta$ be the natural morphism. Then (see [7] (1.20) p. 89) we have the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow T_{C^{(g-1)}} \longrightarrow \rho^* T_A \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta) \longrightarrow 0, \quad (3.1)$$

where the leftmost map is the differential of ρ and Z_{g-1} is the subscheme of $C^{(g-1)}$ where ρ fails to be an isomorphism. Note that the scheme Z_{g-1} is a determinantal scheme of codimension 2. If $g \geq 5$ or if $g=4$ and C has two distinct g_3^1 's, the scheme Z_{g-1} is reduced and is the scheme-theoretical inverse image of the singular locus of Θ .

Combining sequence (3.1) with the tangent bundles sequences for $C_a^{(2)}$, we obtain the commutative diagram with exact rows and columns

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & & 0 & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ T_{C_a^{(2)}} & = & T_{C_a^{(2)}} & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ T_{C^{(g-1)}}|_{C_a^{(2)}} & \rightarrow & T_A|_{C_a^{(2)}} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{C_a^{(2)}} \rightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ N_{C_a^{(2)}/C^{(g-1)}} & \rightarrow & N_{C_a^{(2)}/A} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{C_a^{(2)}} \rightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

where the leftmost horizontal maps are injective if and only if $h^0(\sum q_i) = 1$. The restriction of this to X_a gives the commutative diagram with exact rows and columns

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} T_{C_a^{(2)}}|_{X_a} & = & T_{C_a^{(2)}}|_{X_a} & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ T_{C^{(g-1)}}|_{X_a} & \rightarrow & T_A|_{X_a} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a} \rightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ N_{C_a^{(2)}/C^{(g-1)}}|_{X_a} & \rightarrow & N_{C_a^{(2)}/A}|_{X_a} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a} \rightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

whose cohomology gives the commutative diagram with exact rows and columns

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^1(T_{C_a^{(2)}}|_{X_a}) & = & H^1(T_{C_a^{(2)}}|_{X_a}) & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ H^1(T_{C^{(g-1)}}|_{X_a}) & \rightarrow & H^1(T_A|_{X_a}) & \rightarrow & H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a}) \rightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ H^1(N_{C_a^{(2)}/C^{(g-1)}}|_{X_a}) & \rightarrow & H^1(N_{C_a^{(2)}/A}|_{X_a}) & \rightarrow & H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a}) \rightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

Therefore we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^1(T_A) & \longrightarrow & H^1(T_A|_{X_a}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a}) \\ \cup & \searrow & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) & \longrightarrow & H^1(N_{C_a^{(2)}/A}|_{X_a}) & \longrightarrow & H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a}). \end{array}$$

Translation by a induces the identity on $H^1(T_A)$ and isomorphisms

$$H^1(T_A|_{X_a}) \cong H^1(T_A|_X), \quad H^1(N_{C_a^{(2)}/A}|_{X_a}) \cong H^1(N_{C^{(2)}/A}|_X)$$

so that the kernel of

$$v_2: S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \longrightarrow H^1(N_{C^{(2)}/A}|_X)$$

is equal to the kernel of the map

$$S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \longrightarrow H^1(N_{C_a^{(2)}/A}|_{X_a})$$

obtained from v_2 by translation. Therefore the previous diagram proves the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.2. *The kernel of the map*

$$v_2: S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \longrightarrow H^1(N_{C^{(2)}/A}|_X)$$

is contained in the kernel of the map obtained from the above

$$S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a})$$

for all a such that Θ_{-a} contains $C^{(2)}$.

We shall prove that for any $\eta \in S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \setminus H^1(T_C)$, there exists a such that Θ_{-a} contains $C^{(2)}$ and the image of η by the map

$$S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a})$$

is nonzero unless either $d=4$ or $d=5$, $h^0(L)=3$ and C has genus 5 or genus 4 and only one g_3^1 .

The latter map is the composition of

$$S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta))$$

with restriction

$$H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a}).$$

From the natural map

$$\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)$$

we obtain the map

$$H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a}) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)).$$

Therefore we look at the kernel of the composition

$$\begin{aligned} S^2 H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) &\longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a}) \\ &\longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)). \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

From the usual exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C^{g-1}}(\Theta) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta) \longrightarrow 0,$$

we obtain the embedding

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)) \hookrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)).$$

By [7] p. 95, the image of $S^2 H^1(\mathcal{O}_C)$ in $H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta))$ is contained in $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta))$. Now, using the commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{C^{g-1}}(\Theta) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X_a}(\Theta) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta) & \longrightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

composition 3.2 is equal to the composition

$$\begin{aligned} S^2 H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) &\longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{coboundary}} H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)). \end{aligned}$$

By [7] p. 95 again, the first map is the following:

$$\begin{aligned} S^2 H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) &= S^2 H^0(T_A) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)) \\ &\sum a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \longmapsto \sum a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \Big|_{Z_{g-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

where σ is a theta function with divisor of zeros equal to Θ and $\{z_i\}$ is a system of coordinates on A such that the corresponding basis $\{\partial/\partial z_i\}$ of $H^0(T_A)$ is unitary with respect to the Hermitian form obtained from the polarization. So we have

$$\begin{aligned} S^2 H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) &= S^2 H^0(T_A) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow \\ &\sum a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \longmapsto \sum a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \Big|_{Z_{g-1}} \longmapsto \sum a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 \sigma}{\partial z_i \partial z_j} \Big|_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a} \longmapsto \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{coboundary}} H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)) \\ &\longmapsto ?. \end{aligned}$$

We will investigate the kernel of the composition of the first two maps and that of the coboundary map separately. The kernel of the composition of the first two

maps is contained in (with equality if and only if $Z_{g-1} \cap X_a$ is reduced) the annihilator of the quadrics of rank ≤ 4 which are the tangent cones to Θ at the points of $\rho(Z_{g-1}) \cap X_a = \text{Sing}(\Theta) \cap X_a$.

4. The Kernel of the Map $S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta))$

4.1. Let $\tilde{Z}(X) \subset C^{(g-3)} \times X$ be the closure of the subvariety parametrizing pairs $(\sum q_i, D_2)$ such that $h^0(\sum q_i) = 1$ (this is the case generically on $C^{(g-3)}$ because $\dim W_{g-3}^1 \leq g-3-2-1 = g-6$ by [13], pp. 348–350) and $h^0(D_2 + \sum q_i) = 2$. Let $Z(X) \subset C^{(g-3)}$ be the image of $\tilde{Z}(X)$ by the first projection. Denote by $\tilde{Z}(X_M)$ and $Z(X_M)$ the corresponding objects for X_M . It follows from Corollary 4.3 below that $\tilde{Z}(X)$ and $Z(X)$ are not empty and $\tilde{Z}(X_M)$ and $Z(X_M)$ are not empty when either the degree of M is at least 4 or $g \geq 5$.

Given an infinitesimal deformation $\eta \in S^2H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \setminus H^1(T_C)$ we shall prove that there is always a component of $\tilde{Z}(X)$ such that for $(\sum q_i, D_2)$ general in that component the tangent cone to Θ at $\mathcal{O}_C(D_2 + \sum q_i)$ does not vanish on η . This will follow from Corollary 4.3 below, given that the image \mathcal{Q} of $\text{Sing}_2(\Theta)$ in $|I_2(C)|$ generates $|I_2(C)|$. By our remarks above, it implies a fortiori that the image of η in $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta))$ is nonzero for $-a = \sum p_i - \sum q_i$. We will then show that generically on any component of $\tilde{Z}(X)$ the coboundary map

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)) \xrightarrow{\text{coboundary}} H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta))$$

is injective unless either $d=4$ or $d=5$ and $h^0(L)=3$. It will follow by Theorem 3.2 that $v_2(\eta) \neq 0$, hence $v(\eta) \neq 0$ and X does not deform with η unless either $d=4$ or $d=5$ and $h^0(L)=3$. We begin by computing the dimensions of $Z(X)$ and $\tilde{Z}(X)$ and showing that $\tilde{Z}(X)$ maps onto $\text{Sing}(\Theta)$.

LEMMA 4.1. *For any quadric Q containing C , there exists $D_2 \in X$ such that $\langle D_2 \rangle \subset Q$. If either $g \geq 5$, or the degree of M is at least 4, then such a D_2 can be chosen to be in $X_M \subset X$.*

Proof. By Appendix A.3 the space $I_2(C)$ can be identified with $H^0(C^{(2)}, C_K - 2\delta)$. So Q corresponds to a section $s_Q \in H^0(C^{(2)}, C_K - 2\delta)$. The support of the divisor E_Q of zeros of s_Q is the set of divisors $D \in C^{(2)}$ such that $\langle D \rangle \subset Q$. So our lemma is equivalent to saying that the intersection $E_Q \cap X$ is not empty. This follows from the following computation of the intersection number of E_Q and X where we use $d \geq 4$ and $g \geq 4$.

$$\begin{aligned} X \cdot E_Q &= (C_L - \delta) \cdot (C_K - 2\delta) = d(2g-2) - 2d - (2g-2) - 2(g-1) \\ &= d(2g-4) - 4g + 4 \geq 4(2g-4) - 4g + 4 = 4g - 12 \geq 4. \end{aligned}$$

The analogous calculation with X_M instead of X proves the second assertion. \square

LEMMA 4.2. *For any g_{g-1}^1 on C , there exists $D_2 \in X$ such that $h^0(g_{g-1}^1 - D_2) > 0$. If either $g \geq 5$, or the degree of M is at least 4, then such a D_2 can be chosen to be in $X_M \subset X$.*

Proof. This follows from the positivity of the intersection number of X and $X_2(g_{g-1}^1)$:

$$\begin{aligned} X \cdot X_2(g_{g-1}^1) &= (C_L - \delta) \cdot (C_{g_{g-1}^1} - \delta) = d(g-1) - d - (g-1) - (g-1) \\ &= d(g-2) - 2g + 2 \geq 4(g-2) - 2g + 2 = 2g - 6 \geq 2. \end{aligned}$$

The analogous calculation with X_M instead of X proves the second assertion. \square

COROLLARY 4.3. *The variety $\tilde{Z}(X)$ maps onto $\text{Sing}(\Theta)$ by ρ . If either $g \geq 5$, or the degree of M is at least 4, then $\tilde{Z}(X_M)$ also maps onto $\text{Sing}(\Theta)$ by ρ .*

Proof. It is sufficient to prove that the map $\tilde{Z}(X) \rightarrow \text{Sing}(\Theta)$ is dominant. A general point of $\text{Sing}(\Theta)$ is a complete g_{g-1}^1 on C . By the previous lemma, there is a divisor of g_{g-1}^1 which contains D_2 . So there is $\sum q_i \in C^{(g-3)}$ with $D_2 + \sum q_i \in g_{g-1}^1$. The pair $(\sum q_i, D_2) \in C^{(g-3)} \times X$ maps to g_{g-1}^1 by ρ . To see that $(\sum q_i, D_2) \in \tilde{Z}(X)$ for a general choice of g_{g-1}^1 , it is sufficient to prove that $h^0(\sum q_i) = 1$ for a general choice of g_{g-1}^1 .

If g_{g-1}^1 is base-point-free, then this is automatic. If g_{g-1}^1 has base points, then it is sufficient to prove that no divisor $D_2 \in X$ is contained in its base divisor. It follows from a theorem of Mumford (see [2], p. 193) that a general g_{g-1}^1 is base-point-free unless C is either trigonal, bielliptic or a smooth plane quintic. In all these cases, the base divisor can be chosen to be general so that it contains no divisor $D_2 \in X$.

The assertion about $\tilde{Z}(X_M)$ is proved similarly, using the corresponding statements for X_M . \square

PROPOSITION 4.4. *The varieties $\tilde{Z}(X)$ and $\tilde{Z}(X_M)$ (when nonempty) are everywhere of dimension $\geq g - 4$.*

Proof. By Corollary 4.3, the variety $\tilde{Z}(X)$ is not empty. To see that the dimensions of $\tilde{Z}(X)$ and $\tilde{Z}(X_M)$ are everywhere $\geq g - 4$, note that $h^0(D_2 + \sum q_i) \geq 2$ is equivalent to $D_2 + \sum q_i \in Z_{g-1}$. Requiring $D_2 \in X$ (resp. X_M) imposes at most one condition on the pair $(\sum q_i, D_2)$. Since the dimension of Z_{g-1} is $g - 3$ [7], the proposition follows. \square

4.2. Since quadrics associated to g_{g-1}^1 's generate $I_2(C)$ (see [7, 16]), for any direction $\eta \in S^2 H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \setminus H^1(T_C)$ there exists an irreducible component $\mathcal{Q}(\eta)$ of \mathcal{Q} such that for Q general in $\mathcal{Q}(\eta)$, the quadric Q is nonzero on η (in fact \mathcal{Q} is almost always irreducible but we do not need to go into this). Let $\tilde{Z}(\eta)$ be an irreducible component of $\tilde{Z}(X)$ which maps onto $\mathcal{Q}(\eta)$ and let $Z(\eta)$ be the image of $\tilde{Z}(\eta)$ in $C^{(g-3)}$. If the degree of M is at least 4 or if $g \geq 5$, choose $\tilde{Z}(\eta)$ and $Z(\eta)$ to be in

$\tilde{Z}(X_M)$ and $Z(X_M)$ respectively. Then, for $\sum q_i$ general in $Z(\eta)$, the image of η in the corresponding $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta))$ is nonzero.

5. The Coboundary Map $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta))$

LEMMA 5.1. *Suppose $\sum q_i \in Z(X)$ satisfies $h^0(\sum q_i) = 1$. If the coboundary map*

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta))$$

is not injective, then

$$H^0\left(C, K - \sum q_i - L\right) \neq 0.$$

Proof. Using the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)) &\longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{X_a}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow \\ &\longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)), \end{aligned}$$

we need to understand the sections of $\mathcal{O}_{X_a}(\Theta)$ which vanish on $Z_{g-1} \cap X_a$. Equivalently, translating everything by $-a$, we need to understand the sections of $\mathcal{O}_X(\Theta_{-a})$ which vanish on $(Z_{g-1})_{-a} \cap X$. For this, we use the embedding of X in $C^{(2)}$:

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(\Theta_{-a} - X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(\Theta_{-a}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(\Theta_{-a}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since $\mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(\Theta_{-a} - X) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(C_{K - \sum q_i - L}) = \mathcal{L}_{2, K - \sum q_i - L}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(\Theta_{-a}) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(C_{K - \sum q_i - \delta}) = \mathcal{L}'_{2, K - \sum q_i}$ (see (A.1) for this notation), by Appendix A.1 this gives the exact sequence of cohomology

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow S^2 H^0\left(C, K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-3} q_i - L\right) &\longrightarrow \wedge^2 H^0\left(C, K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-3} q_i\right) \\ &\longrightarrow H^0(X, \Theta_{-a}) \longrightarrow H^0\left(C, K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-3} q_i - L\right) \otimes H^1\left(C, K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-3} q_i - L\right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $h^0(\sum q_i) = 1$, by Appendix A.2 the elements of $H^0(C^{(2)}, \Theta_{-a}) = \wedge^2 H^0(C, K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-3} q_i)$ all vanish on $(Z_{g-1})_{-a} \cap C^{(2)}$, hence they also vanish on $(Z_{g-1})_{-a} \cap X$. So if the coboundary map is not injective, then there must be elements of $H^0(X, \Theta_{-a})$ which are not restrictions of elements of $H^0(C^{(2)}, \Theta_{-a})$. In particular, by the above exact sequence, we must have $H^0(C, K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-3} q_i - L) \neq 0$. \square

For $\eta \in S^2 H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \setminus H^1(T_C)$, define $\mathcal{Q}(\eta)$, $\tilde{Z}(\eta)$, $Z(\eta)$ as in Paragraph 4.2. We have

THEOREM 5.2. *Suppose X deforms infinitesimally with A in a direction $\eta \in S^2 H^1(\mathcal{O}_C) \setminus H^1(T_C)$. Then either $d = 4$ or $d = 5$ and $h^0(L) = 3$. Furthermore, we can*

choose $Z(\eta)$ to be of dimension at least $g - 4$ unless $g \geq 7$, C is a double cover of a smooth curve of genus 2 and L is the inverse image of the g_2^1 on the curve of genus 2.

Proof. Let $\sum q_i \in Z(\eta)$ be general so that in particular we have $h^0(\sum q_i) = 1$ (see 4.1). Then, as we noted in 4.2, the image $\bar{\eta}$ of η in $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta))$ is not zero. Since X deforms with η , by Theorem 3.2, the image of η in $H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a})$ is zero. So $\bar{\eta}$ is in the kernel of the coboundary map

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_{Z_{g-1} \cap X_a}(\Theta)) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z_{g-1}}(\Theta)|_{X_a})$$

which is therefore not injective. It follows, by Lemma 5.1, that $h^0(K - \sum q_i - L) > 0$.

Since the dimension of $\tilde{Z}(\eta)$ is at least $g - 4$ (see Proposition 4.4) and X is one-dimensional, the dimension of $Z(\eta)$ is at least $g - 5$. If the genus is 4, then since $\tilde{Z}(\eta)$ is not empty, the dimension of $Z(\eta)$ is at least $g - 4$.

If $Z(\eta)$ has dimension $\geq g - 4$, then by the above discussion we have $h^0(K - \sum q_i - L) > 0$ for a $(g - 4)$ -dimensional family of $\sum_{i=1}^{g-3} q_i$ (in $Z(\eta)$). So $h^0(K - L) \geq g - 3$ and, by Clifford's Lemma, since C is not hyperelliptic, we have $2(g - 3 - 1) < 2g - 2 - d$ or $d \leq 5$. If $d = 5$, then clearly $h^0(L) = 3$.

Suppose now that every component $Z(\eta)$ has dimension $g - 5$. Then $g \geq 5$ by the above and $Z(\eta) \subset Z(X_M)$. Here Clifford's Lemma only gives us $d \leq 7$ so we use the following argument. Since $h^0(\sum q_i) = 1$ generically on $Z(\eta)$, the $|\sum q_i|$ form a $(g - 5)$ -dimensional family of linear systems and so do the $|K - \sum q_i|$. Writing $|K - \sum q_i| = L + B'$, the B' vary in a family of effective divisors of dimension $\geq g - 5$. Therefore the degree of B' is at least $g - 5$ and $d + g - 5 \leq 2g - 2 - (g - 3)$, i.e., $d \leq 6$. Next $\tilde{Z}(\eta)$ has dimension $g - 4$ and the general fibers of $\tilde{Z}(\eta) \rightarrow Z(\eta)$ are one-dimensional, all equal to a union of components of X_M , say X' . Since we can suppose $h^0(\sum q_i) = 1$ (see 4.1), the condition $h^0(D_2 + \sum q_i) \geq 2$ for all $D_2 \in X'$ means that $\langle \sum q_i \rangle \cap \langle D_2 \rangle \neq \emptyset$ for all $D_2 \in X'$. Therefore the projection of center $\langle \sum q_i \rangle$ from the canonical curve C to $\mathbb{P}^2 = |K - \sum q_i|^*$ is not birational to its image. So there is a nonconstant map $\kappa: C \rightarrow C'$ of degree ≥ 2 with C' smooth such that

$$X' \subset \{D_2 \in C^{(2)} : \exists t \in C' \text{ such that } D_2 \leq \kappa^*t\}$$

and

$$\left| K - \sum q_i \right| = \kappa^*N + B_0,$$

where N is a two-dimensional linear system on C' and B_0 is the base divisor of $|K - \sum q_i|$.

Consider now the linear systems $|K - \sum q_i|$. As $\sum q_i$ varies in $Z(\eta)$, the divisors of these linear systems form a $(g - 3)$ -dimensional family of divisors. Therefore we have

$$g - 3 \leq \deg(B_0) + \deg(N) \quad \text{or} \quad \deg(B_0) \geq g - 3 - \deg(N).$$

Combining this with the equality

$$\deg(B_0) + \deg(\kappa)\deg(N) = g + 1$$

we obtain

$$\deg(N)(\deg(\kappa) - 1) \leq 4.$$

Since N has degree at least 2 we first obtain

$$\deg(\kappa) \leq 3.$$

If $\deg(\kappa) = 3$, then $\deg(N) = 2$ and C' is a conic in \mathbb{P}^2 . Hence C is trigonal and $X' = X_2(g_3^1) = \{D_2 : h^0(g_3^1 - D_2) > 0\}$. In this case $Z(X) = C^{(g-3)}$ since for any $\sum q_i \in C^{(g-3)}$, if we take $D_2 = g_3^1 - q_1 \in X'$, then $h^0(D_2 - \sum q_i) \geq 2$. So $Z(\eta) = Z(X)$ is of dimension $g - 3$ which is contrary to our hypothesis.

Therefore κ has degree 2 and $X' = \{\kappa^*t : t \in C'\}$. In this case, since C is not hyperelliptic, C' is birational to a plane curve of degree 3 or 4 and has genus 1, 2 or 3. If C' is elliptic, then any divisor $\sum_{i=1}^{g-5} q_i + \kappa^*q$ is in $Z(\eta)$ and $Z(\eta)$ is of dimension $g - 4$ which is against our hypothesis. If C' has genus ≥ 2 , then its plane model has degree 4. If C' has genus 3, then it has only one g_4^2 which is then N . This implies that $|K - \kappa^*N|$ has dimension $\geq g - 5$ since $h^0(K - \kappa^*N - \sum q_i) > 0$ for $\sum q_i$ in a $(g - 5)$ -dimensional family of effective divisors. Therefore $h^0(\kappa^*N) \geq 5$ by the Riemann–Roch Theorem. However, this is impossible as $|K - \sum q_i| = B_0 + \kappa^*N$ is a complete linear system of dimension 2 for a general $\sum q_i \in Z(\eta)$.

So C' has genus 2 and its plane model has a double point: $N = g_2^1 + t_1 + t_2$ for some points t_1 and t_2 on C' such that $t_1 + t_2 \notin g_2^1$. We obtain $\deg(B_0) = g - 7$ and, for $\sum q_i \in Z(\eta)$ general, B_0 is a general effective divisor of degree $g - 7$ on C . In particular, $g \geq 7$. Furthermore, since B_0 is general and $h^0(\kappa^*N + B_0 - L) > 0$ for all B_0 , we obtain

$$h^0(\kappa^*N - L) > 0.$$

Now, since the $|K - \sum q_i|$ vary in a family of dimension $g - 5$, N must vary in a family of dimension 2, i.e., the points t_1 and t_2 are general in C' . Since L is fixed this gives

$$h^0(\kappa^*g_2^1 - L) > 0$$

and L has degree 4. □

5.1. PROOF OF THEOREM I

To complete the proof, using Theorem 5.2, we need to analyze the case $d = 5$. Here $h^0(L) = 3$ so $g \leq 6$. By the above, for X to deform out of \mathcal{J}_g , it is necessary that, if generically on a component of $Z(X)$ we have $h^0(K - \sum q_i - L) = 0$, then the image in \mathcal{Q} of the inverse image of that component in $\tilde{Z}(X)$ does not generate $|I_2(C)|$.

Let $D_2 \in X$ be such that $h^0(\sum q_i + D_2) \geq 2$. Since L is in a g_5^2 , any divisor of L spans a plane in $|K|^*$. Let us now distinguish the cases of different genera.

$g = 4$: Here $g - 3 = 1$ and $\sum q_i = q_1$. The variety $\mathcal{Q} = |I_2(C)|$ is a point so for X to deform out of \mathcal{J}_4 we need that for all $q_1 \in Z(X)$, $h^0(K - L - q_1) > 0$. Any g_5^2 on C is of the form $|K - t|$ for some point t on C . So $h^0(K - L - q_1) = h^0(t - q_1)$ is positive only when $t = q_1$. So for X to deform out of \mathcal{J}_g we need $Z(X) = \{t\}$.

Let us now determine $Z(X)$. To say $h^0(D_2 + q_1) \geq 2$ means of course $|D_2 + q_1|$ is one of the two possibly equal g_3^1 on C . Denote this g_3^1 by G . So D_2 is also on

$$X_2(G) = \{D_2 : h^0(G - D_2) > 0\}.$$

First note that for any g_3^1 on C , $X_2(g_3^1) \cong C$ is irreducible and if X contains it, then $Z(X) = C$ and X cannot deform. Next the intersection number of $X_2(G)$ with X is

$$X \cdot X_2(G) = (C_L - \delta) \cdot (C_G - \delta) = 15 - 5 - 3 - 3 = 4.$$

We now find these four divisors of degree 2 geometrically. The divisors of $g_5^2 = |K - t| \supset L$ are cut by planes through t . A pencil of these planes whose base locus we denote by $L_0 \subset |K|^*$, ($L_0 \cong \mathbb{P}^1$) cuts the divisors of L on C and the divisor D_5 of L containing D_2 is cut by the span $\langle L_0, t + D_2 \rangle$ which is a plane. On the other hand, the divisors of G are cut on C by a ruling R of the unique quadric Q containing C . Since X does not contain $X_2(g_3^1)$ for any g_3^1 on C , it follows that L_0 is not contained in Q . So $L_0 \cap Q$ is the union of two possibly equal points. Exactly one line of R passes through each of these points cutting two divisors of G on C . One of these divisors is the divisor of R containing t , say $E_2 + t$ with $E_2 \in X \cap X_2(G)$. Writing the other divisor as $t_1 + t_2 + t_3$, we have $t_i + t_j \in X \cap X_2(G)$ for all $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ which give us the other three points of $X \cap X_2(G)$. This means that $t_i \in Z(X)$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. Therefore for X to deform, we must have $t_1 = t_2 = t_3 = t$. Therefore the two divisors of R are equal to $3t$, in particular, L_0 is tangent to Q .

If C has another g_3^1 we repeat the above argument to obtain that it is also equal to $|3t|$.

So we see that if X deforms out of \mathcal{J}_4 , then C has only one g_3^1 with a triple ramification point t such that $5t \in L \subset |K - t|$ and $X_2(g_3^1)$ meets X only at $2t$ with intersection multiplicity 4. Finally note that the facts $g_3^1 = |3t|$, $5t \in L$ and X does not contain $X_2(g_3^1)$ imply that L has no base-points.

$g = 5$: Here $g - 3 = 2$ and $\sum q_i = q_1 + q_2$. The linear system $|K - L| = |K - g_5^2|$ is a g_3^1 on C , unique because the genus is ≥ 5 . The variety \mathcal{Q} is a plane quintic with a double point: it is the image of C in $\mathbb{P}^2 = |I_2(C)|$ by the morphism associated to g_5^2 . Every quadric of \mathcal{Q} has rank 4 except its double point Q_0 which has rank 3. The singular locus of Q_0 is a secant to C and its ruling cuts the divisors of g_3^1 on C . The intersection of the singular locus of Q_0 with C is the divisor D_0 such that $2g_3^1 + D_0 \sim K$. The base locus of $|I_2(C)|$ in $|K|^*$ is the rational normal scroll traced by the lines generated by the divisors of g_3^1 .

To determine $Z(X)$ we first fix a general divisor $D_2 \in C^{(2)}$ and find all the divisors $q_1 + q_2$ such that $h^0(D_2 + q_1 + q_2) \geq 2$. To say $h^0(D_2 + q_1 + q_2) \geq 2$ means

$|D_2 + q_1 + q_2|$ is a g_4^1 on C . To this g_4^1 is associated a quadric of rank 4 which then contains $\langle D_2 \rangle$. Assuming $h^0(g_3^1 - D_2) = 0$, there is exactly a pencil of quadrics of $|I_2(C)|$ which contain $\langle D_2 \rangle$. This pencil cuts \mathcal{Q} in five points counted with multiplicities giving us five quadrics counted with multiplicities, and for each quadric a choice of a ruling containing $\langle D_2 \rangle$. To each ruling is associated a g_4^1 such that $h^0(g_4^1 - D_2) > 0$. These g_4^1 can be described as follows. Assuming that $D_2 \neq D_0$, there is a unique divisor of g_5^2 which contains D_2 . Let this divisor be D_5 and write $D_5 = D_2 + s_1 + s_2 + s_3$. We have three g_4^1 containing D_2 obtained as $|D_2 + s_i + s_j|$. Furthermore, if $D_2 = t_1 + t_2$, we have two other g_4^1 containing D_2 obtained as $|g_3^1 + t_i|$. It is not difficult to see that these are distinct for a general choice of D_2 .

Since $d \geq 4$, we can find $D_2 \in X$ such that $h^0(g_3^1 - D_2) = 0$. Taking such D_2 general in X we can also assume $D_2 \neq D_0$. With the above notation, the possibly equal elements of $Z(X)$ that we obtain for D_2 are $s_i + s_j$ and $g_3^1 - t_i$. The last two are contained in a divisor of $g_3^1 = |K - L|$, meaning they satisfy $h^0(K - L - \sum q_i) > 0$. The pair $(D_2, s_i + s_j) \in \tilde{Z}(X)$ is above $s_i + s_j \in Z(X)$ and its image in \mathcal{Q} is the quadric swept by the planes spanned by the divisors of $|D_2 + s_i + s_j|$. This quadric is also the image of $s_k + g_3^1$ for $k \neq i, j$ since $s_k + g_3^1 = |K - D_2 - s_i - s_j|$. So the quadric is the image of the point s_k of C in \mathcal{Q} . Since the base divisor of L has degree at most 2, for a general choice of D_2 as above, at least one of the s_i will be a general point of C , and as D_2 varies, this point will trace all of C and its image in \mathcal{Q} will trace all of \mathcal{Q} . So for X to deform we also need $h^0(K - L - s_i - s_j) = h^0(g_3^1 - s_i - s_j) > 0$ for all $i \neq j$. This implies $s_1 + s_2 + s_3 \in g_3^1$ and since the divisor $s_1 + s_2 + s_3$ is not fixed, we obtain $L = g_3^1 + D_2$. This contradicts the generality of D_2 . Therefore X cannot deform out of \mathcal{J}_5 .

$g = 6$: Here $g - 3 = 3$ and $\sum q_i = q_1 + q_2 + q_3$. The curve C is a smooth plane quintic and $K \sim 2g_5^2 \sim 2L$. The variety $\text{Sing}(\Theta)$ is the image of $C \times C$ via $(p, q) \mapsto |g_5^2 - p + q|$ (see e.g. [2] p. 264). So every complete g_5^1 on C has exactly one base point. Since C embeds in \mathbb{P}^2 by the map associated to g_5^2 , given $t_1 + t_2 = D_2 \in X$, there is a unique divisor $D_5 = D_2 + s_1 + s_2 + s_3$ of g_5^2 containing it. The one-parameter family $Z(D_2)$ of g_5^1 such that $h^0(g_5^1 - D_2) > 0$ has six components: one component is the family of pencils in g_5^2 passing through D_5 , two components are families of complete g_5^1 obtained as $|g_5^2 - t| + t_i$ where t varies in C , and the last three components are families of complete g_5^1 obtained as $|D_2 + s_i + s_j + t|$ with t varying in C . So altogether (and counting multiplicities) $Z(D_2)$ is the union of a smooth rational curve and 5 copies of C . The divisors $\sum q_i$ for the rational component are all equal to $s_1 + s_2 + s_3$ for which $h^0(K - L - \sum q_i) = h^0(g_5^2 - s_1 - s_2 - s_3) = h^0(D_2) > 0$. The divisors $\sum q_i$ for the first two copies of C in $Z(D_2)$ are $g_5^2 - t - t_j$ so we see that they satisfy $h^0(K - L - \sum q_i) = h^0(g_5^2 - (g_5^2 - t - t_j)) = h^0(t + t_j) > 0$. The divisors $\sum q_i$ for the last three copies of C in $Z(D_2)$ are $s_i + s_j + t$ and so for t general, we have $h^0(K - L - \sum q_i) = h^0(g_5^2 - s_i - s_j - t) = h^0(D_2 + s_k - t) = 0$. As we saw, here $\sum q_i = s_i + s_j + t = g_5^2 - D_2 - s_k + t$. The divisors that we obtain in $\tilde{Z}(X)$ map in $\text{Sing}(\Theta)$ to $g_5^2 - s_k + t$. As D_2 varies in X , the points s_k and t vary freely in C and $g_5^2 - s_k + t$ traces all of $\text{Sing}(\Theta)$. So we see that X cannot deform with JC out of \mathcal{J}_6 .

Note however, that if we degenerate the plane quintic to a singular one, then X might deform.

Appendix A

A.1. THE COHOMOLOGY OF SOME SHEAVES ON $C^{(n)}$

We calculate the cohomologies of some sheaves on $C^{(n)}$ for an integer $n \geq 2$. Recall that $\pi_n: C^n \rightarrow C^{(n)}$ is the natural morphism and let $\Delta_{i,j}^n$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq n$) be the diagonals of C^n . Also let $\text{pr}_i: C^n \rightarrow C$ be the i th projection. Then

$$\pi_n^*(\omega_{C^{(n)}}) \cong \omega_{C^n} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{C^n} \left(\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} -\Delta_{i,j}^n \right)$$

by the Hurwitz formula, and

$$\omega_{C^n} \cong \otimes_{i=1}^n \text{pr}_i^* \omega_C.$$

For any nontrivial divisor class b of degree 0 on C , the intersection $\Theta \cdot \Theta_b$ is easily seen to be reduced and its inverse image in $C^{(g-1)}$ is

$$\{D \in C^{(g-1)} : h^0(D - b) > 0\} = \{D \in C^{(g-1)} : h^0(K + b - D) > 0\}.$$

If $n \leq g - 1$, the restriction of this to $C^{(n)}_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i}$ is

$$\left\{ D \in C^{(n)} : h^0 \left(K + b - \sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i - D \right) > 0 \right\}$$

whose pull-back to C^n by π_n is in the linear system

$$\left| \text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C \left(K + b - \sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i \right) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C \left(K + b - \sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i \right) \otimes \right. \\ \left. \otimes \mathcal{O}_{C^n} \left(- \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \Delta_{i,j}^n \right) \right|$$

as can be easily seen by restricting to fibers of the various projections $C^n \rightarrow C^{n-1}$ and using the See-Saw Theorem.

More generally, for any divisor E on C , let $\mathcal{L}_{n,E}$ and $\mathcal{L}'_{n,E}$ be the invertible sheaves on $C^{(n)}$ whose inverse images by π_n are isomorphic to

$$\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C(E)$$

and

$$\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{C^n} \left(- \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \Delta_{i,j}^n \right)$$

respectively. We will calculate the cohomologies of $\mathcal{L}_{n,E}$ and $\mathcal{L}'_{n,E}$.

Since

$$\pi_n^* \mathcal{L}_{n,E} \cong \text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C(E),$$

the sheaf $\mathcal{L}_{n,E}$ is the invariant subsheaf of

$$\pi_{n*} \pi_n^* \mathcal{L}_{n,E} = \pi_{n*} (\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C(E))$$

for the action of the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_n . We claim that $\mathcal{L}'_{n,E}$ is the skew-symmetric subsheaf of

$$\pi_{n*} (\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C(E))$$

for the action of \mathfrak{S}_n . To see this, first note that any skew-symmetric local section of $\pi_{n*} (\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C(E))$ vanishes on the diagonal Δ^n of C^n . Conversely, pulling back to C^n , we see that the ideal sheaf of any of the diagonals is generated by skew-symmetric tensors.

Therefore the cohomology groups of $\mathcal{L}_{n,E}$ (resp. $\mathcal{L}'_{n,E}$) are the invariant (resp. skew-symmetric) parts of the cohomology groups of $\pi_{n*} (\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C(E))$ under the action of \mathfrak{S}_n . Or, equivalently, since π_n is finite, the invariant (resp. skew-symmetric) parts of the cohomology groups of $\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C(E)$ under the action of \mathfrak{S}_n . By the Künneth formula the cohomology groups of $\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C(E)$ are

$$H^i (\text{pr}_1^* \mathcal{O}_C(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{pr}_n^* \mathcal{O}_C(E)) \cong \sum H^{j_1}(E) \otimes \cdots \otimes H^{j_n}(E),$$

where the n -tuples (j_1, \dots, j_n) describe the set of n -tuples of elements of $\{0, 1\}$, i of which are equal to 1 and the rest equal to 0. The action of \mathfrak{S}_n on each of these cohomology groups is super-symmetric: for instance any transposition τ exchanging l and k sends an element $e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_l \otimes \cdots \otimes e_k \otimes \cdots \otimes e_n$ to $(-1)^{j_l j_k} e_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes e_k \otimes \cdots \otimes e_l \otimes \cdots \otimes e_n$. From this one easily calculates that the invariant parts of the cohomology groups are

$$\begin{aligned} H^0(\mathcal{L}_{n,E}) &\cong S^n H^0(E) \\ H^1(\mathcal{L}_{n,E}) &\cong H^1(E) \otimes S^{n-1} H^0(E) \\ H^2(\mathcal{L}_{n,E}) &\cong \wedge^2 H^1(E) \otimes S^{n-2} H^0(E) \\ &\vdots \\ H^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}_{n,E}) &\cong \wedge^{n-1} H^1(E) \otimes H^0(E) \\ H^n(\mathcal{L}_{n,E}) &\cong \wedge^n H^1(E). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, the skew-symmetric parts of the cohomology groups are

$$\begin{aligned}
 H^0(\mathcal{L}'_{n,E}) &\cong \wedge^n H^0(E) \\
 H^1(\mathcal{L}'_{n,E}) &\cong H^1(E) \otimes \wedge^{n-1} H^0(E) \\
 H^2(\mathcal{L}'_{n,E}) &\cong S^2 H^1(E) \otimes \wedge^{n-2} H^0(E) \\
 &\vdots \\
 H^{n-1}(\mathcal{L}'_{n,E}) &\cong S^{n-1} H^1(E) \otimes H^0(E) \\
 H^n(\mathcal{L}'_{n,E}) &\cong S^n H^1(E).
 \end{aligned}$$

A.2. USEFUL EXACT SEQUENCES OF COHOMOLOGY GROUPS

Let a be such that $\Theta_a \supset C^{(2)}$ and $\text{Sing}(\Theta_a) \not\supset C^{(2)}$. Then $-a + \sum p_i \sim \sum q_i$ and $h^0(\sum q_i) = 1$. As we saw in A.1 we have $\mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(\Theta_a) \cong \mathcal{L}'_{2,K-\sum q_i}$. Consider the composition

$$C^{(2)} \cong C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-3} q_i}^{(2)} \subset C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-4} q_i}^{(3)} \subset \cdots \subset C_{q_1}^{(g-2)} \subset C^{(g-1)} \rightarrow \Theta_a \subset A.$$

For $3 \leq n \leq g-1$, we have the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i}^{(n)}} \left(\Theta_a - C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i}^{(n-1)} \right) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i}^{(n)}}(\Theta_a) \longrightarrow \\
 &\longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i}^{(n-1)}}(\Theta_a) \longrightarrow 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

For each i , by A.1, we have

$$H^i \left(\mathcal{O}_{C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i}^{(n)}} \left(\Theta_a - C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i}^{(n-1)} \right) \right) \cong S^i H^1 \left(K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i \right) \otimes \Lambda^{n-i} H^0 \left(K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i \right),$$

$$H^i \left(\mathcal{O}_{C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i}^{(n)}}(\Theta_a) \right) \cong S^i H^1 \left(K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i \right) \otimes \Lambda^{n-i} H^0 \left(K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i \right),$$

$$H^i \left(\mathcal{O}_{C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i}^{(n-1)}}(\Theta_a) \right) \cong S^i H^1 \left(K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i \right) \otimes \Lambda^{n-1-i} H^0 \left(K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i \right)$$

and the map on cohomology

$$H^i \left(\mathcal{O}_{C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i}^{(n)}} \left(\Theta_a - C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i}^{(n-1)} \right) \right) \longrightarrow H^i \left(\mathcal{O}_{C_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i}^{(n)}}(\Theta_a) \right)$$

is obtained from the inclusion

$$H^0 \left(K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i \right) \hookrightarrow H^0 \left(K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i \right)$$

(note that the dimension of $H^1(K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i)$ and $H^1(K - \sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i)$ is 1). It follows that for all i the sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow H^i \left(\mathcal{O}_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i}^{(n)} \left(\Theta_a - \mathcal{C}_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-n} q_i}^{(n-1)} \right) \right) &\longrightarrow H^i \left(\mathcal{O}_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i}^{(n)} (\Theta_a) \right) \\ &\longrightarrow H^i \left(\mathcal{O}_{\sum_{i=1}^{g-1-n} q_i}^{(n-1)} (\Theta_a) \right) \longrightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

is exact. In particular, all the sections of $\mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(\Theta_a)$ vanish on $(Z_{g-1})_a \cap C^{(2)}$, hence on $(Z_{g-1})_a \cap X$, so they restrict to sections of $\mathcal{I}_{(Z_{g-1})_a \cap X}(\Theta_a)$ on X .

A.3. THE COHOMOLOGY OF $\mathcal{L}_{2,E}(-\Delta) = \mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(C_E - \Delta)$

We use the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(C_E - \Delta) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(C_E) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(C_E)|_{\Delta} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Under the isomorphism $\Delta \cong C$ we have $\mathcal{O}_{C^{(2)}}(C_E)|_{\Delta} \cong \mathcal{O}_C(2E)$ and, by A.1, we have the long exact sequence of cohomology

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow H^0(C^{(2)}, C_E - 2\delta) &\longrightarrow S^2 H^0(C, E) \longrightarrow H^0(C, 2E) \longrightarrow \\ &\longrightarrow H^1(C^{(2)}, C_E - 2\delta) \longrightarrow H^0(C, E) \otimes H^1(C, E) \longrightarrow \\ &\longrightarrow H^1(C, 2E) \longrightarrow H^2(C^{(2)}, C_E - 2\delta) \longrightarrow \wedge^2 H^1(C, E) \longrightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

So, in particular, $H^0(C^{(2)}, C_E - 2\delta) = I_2(C, E)$ is the space of quadratic forms vanishing on the image of C in $|E|^*$ if $|E| \neq \emptyset$.

Note that using our result in Appendix A.2 above, Pareschi and Popa [14] have computed the cohomology of $\mathcal{L}_{n,E}(-\Delta)$ for $n > 2$ as well.

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