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Some Obstructions to Solvable Points on Higher Genus Curves

par JAMES RAWSON

RÉSUMÉ. On sait que toute courbe algébrique sur \mathbb{Q} de genre $g \leq 4$ admet un point défini sur une extension résoluble de \mathbb{Q} . Nous établissons un lien entre les points des courbes de genre $g \geq 5$ définis sur les extensions résolubles et la conjecture de Bombieri–Lang. Plus précisément, nous montrons que les variétés paramétrant les points définis sur les extensions de groupe de Galois résoluble fixé sont de type général. En outre, nous montrons que l’existence de certaines sous-variétés de ces variétés implique l’existence de morphismes résolubles définies sur la courbe.

ABSTRACT. It is known that for a curve defined over \mathbb{Q} of genus $g \leq 4$, there exists a point on the curve defined over a solvable extension of \mathbb{Q} . We relate points on curves of genus $g \geq 5$ over solvable extensions to the Bombieri–Lang conjecture. Specifically, we show that varieties parametrising points defined over extensions with a fixed solvable Galois group are of general type. Moreover, we show the existence of certain subvarieties in these varieties imply the existence of solvable morphisms from the curve.

1. Introduction

For curves of genus at least 2, Faltings’ theorem states there are only finitely many points defined over any (fixed) number field. On the other hand, points defined over the algebraic closure of \mathbb{Q} are Zariski dense. Therefore, it is natural to ask about points defined over some class of number fields. One such class of classical interest is the solvable number fields, prompting the following.

Question. *Given a curve C defined over a number field K , does there exist a number field F/K , with solvable Galois group, such that $C(F) \neq \emptyset$?*

Pál proved that for any geometrically irreducible curve of genus 0, 2, 3, or 4 defined over a perfect field, there is at least one solvable point [8], and

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Wiles & Ciperani proved the same for genus 1 curves over \mathbb{Q} , provided there are points over every completion [11]. It is true for all C , when K is instead a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p , since there are $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ points, and all finite extensions of \mathbb{Q}_p are solvable. Pál [8] constructed counterexamples for almost all $g \geq 5$ over local fields where the absolute Galois group of the residue field has quotients isomorphic to S_5 , $\mathrm{PSL}_3(\mathbb{F}_2)$ and $\mathrm{PSL}_3(\mathbb{F}_3)$. The question remains open for curves defined over number fields, as local fields of the type in Pál's construction do not arise as completions of a number field. We will show there are “not too many” points for a curve of genus $g \geq 5$ defined over number fields having a given solvable Galois group, assuming the following conjecture of Bombieri and, independently, Lang [5].

Conjecture (Bombieri–Lang). *Let V be a variety of general type, then rational points on V are not Zariski dense.*

We first recall the definition of general type:

Definition 1. *A smooth variety is of general type if its Kodaira dimension is equal to the dimension of the variety*

Unwinding the definition, gives the following.

Definition 2. *Let V be an n -dimensional projective variety, then V is of general type if for large enough r , the image of the map associated to rK_V (where K_V is the canonical divisor) is n -dimensional.*

The associated map in the above definition is the map (unique up to isomorphisms of \mathbb{P}^k) to \mathbb{P}^k where each coordinate is an element of a basis of $\mathcal{L}(rK_V) = \{f \in k(V) \mid \mathrm{Div}(f) + rK_V \geq 0\}$. For example, a curve is of general type if and only if it has genus $g \geq 2$. In this case, the Bombieri–Lang conjecture is simply Faltings' theorem. In this paper, it will be necessary to study singular varieties and so a notion of general type for such varieties is needed. It is known that Kodaira dimension is a birational invariant, and so the definition of general type can be extended as follows.

Definition 3. *A variety is of general type if a desingularisation is of general type.*

We return to the problem of points with a given Galois group. We will fix a number field, K , and assume the curve, C , is smooth, projective, and geometrically irreducible.

Fix a transitive subgroup $G \leq S_n$, then G acts on C^n by permuting the factors. As G is finite and its orbits are contained in affine patches, the quotient variety, C^n/G , exists. Points on the variety will be denoted as $[(P_1, \dots, P_n)]$, where (P_1, \dots, P_n) is a representative of the equivalence class. Rational points on such varieties are closely related to points on the original curve with given Galois group. More precisely:

Proposition 1. *A rational point on C^n/G is a union of Galois orbits of points on C defined over fields with Galois group contained in G .*

Proof. Let $[(P_1, \dots, P_n)]$ be a rational point on C^n/G , then for every $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K)$, $\sigma[(P_1, \dots, P_n)] = [(P_1, \dots, P_n)]$. The Galois action is coordinate-wise, and so $[(P_1, \dots, P_n)] = [(\sigma P_1, \dots, \sigma P_n)]$. Therefore σP_i is P_j for some j . Let P_{i_1}, \dots, P_{i_m} be a Galois orbit, then the homomorphism

$$\text{Gal}(K(P_{i_1}, \dots, P_{i_m})/K) \rightarrow S_n$$

must have image contained in G . Repeating this for each Galois orbit gives the desired statement. \square

This motivates the study of these varieties: to understand points on the curve with given Galois group. The rest of the paper is dedicated to the structure of these varieties. To this end, we determine when these varieties are of general type.

Theorem 1. *Suppose G contains exactly m transpositions of the form $(1, i)$. Then C^n/G is of general type if and only if $g(C) > m + 1$.*

This is proved in Section 2.

Corollary 1. *If G is a solvable group and $g(C) \geq 5$, then C^n/G is of general type.*

Proof. Suppose G contains exactly m transpositions of the form $(1, i)$. Then G contains a subgroup isomorphic to S_{m+1} . As G is solvable, $m + 1 \leq 4$. Then $g(C) > m + 1$, and so by Theorem 1, C^n/G is of general type. \square

Combining the corollary with the Bombieri–Lang conjecture, we get the following theorem.

Theorem 2. *Assume the Bombieri–Lang conjecture. Let G be a solvable group, and C be a smooth curve of genus at least 5. Then for any transitive embedding $G \hookrightarrow S_n$, the rational points on C^n/G are not Zariski dense.*

For curves of genus 2, 3 and 4, we can easily compute the Kodaira dimension of C^n/G , where G is the Galois group of points defined by Pál’s method.

For $g(C) = 2$, C is hyperelliptic, and so pulling rational points of \mathbb{P}^1 back through the double covering generically gives points defined over number fields with Galois group S_2 . The variety C^2/S_2 is birational to the Jacobian, and has Kodaira dimension 0.

When $g(C) = 3$, C is generically a plane quartic. Intersecting the quartic with lines in \mathbb{P}^2 gives points with Galois groups S_4 generically. The quotient C^4/S_4 is uniruled over the Jacobian, and so has Kodaira dimension $-\infty$.

For the $g(C) = 4$ case, C is generically the intersection of a quadric surface and a cubic surface. Pál starts by taking a point on the quadric (generically defined over a quadratic extension), and finding a ruling through the point (defined over a further quadratic extension). Intersecting this line with the cubic surface gives a point of the curve defined generically over a further S_3 extension. The Galois group of this point is then generically the subgroup of S_{12} generated by $(1, 2)$, $(1, 3)$, $(1, 4, 7, 10)$ and $(1, 4)(7, 10)$. There are exactly 2 transpositions in the group that act non-trivially on 1, and $4 > 3$, so C^{12}/G is of general type — its Kodaira dimension is 12.

The latter example shows it is not enough for C^n/G to be of general type. In the $g(C) = 4$ case, the solvable points arise from a low degree morphism from the curve to \mathbb{P}^1 . For higher genus curves, there will not be low degree morphisms, and so we do not expect there to be many solvable points. We prove that if there are rational points distributed, in a precise sense, like those arising from a morphism, then those points do indeed arise from a morphism.

Definition 4. *Fix a curve C . A rational curve D in $\text{Sym}^n C$ is of fibre type if D generically intersects the image of $\{P\} \times C^{n-1}$ in a single point (as P varies over C). A curve in C^n/G is of fibre type if it maps injectively onto its image in $\text{Sym}^n C$ and its image is of fibre type.*

We prove the following theorem about curves of fibre type in Section 3.

Theorem 3. *Let G be a transitive subgroup of S_n , and suppose there exists a curve of fibre type in C^n/G with Zariski dense rational points, then C has a morphism to \mathbb{P}^1 with Galois group G .*

Combining this with the geometry of generic high genus curves gives the following, which gives further control on the geometry of the varieties C^n/G .

Corollary 2. *Let C be a very general curve of genus ≥ 7 , and G a solvable, transitive subgroup of S_n for some n . Then C^n/G is a variety of general type, and contains no curves of fibre type.*

Proof. The statement about being of general type follows from the previous corollary.

A theorem of Zariski [12] states that for a very general curve of genus ≥ 7 , the Galois group of any morphism $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is not solvable. By Theorem 3, the existence of a curve of fibre type (defined over an extension L/K) with dense L -rational points, would imply the existence of a morphism from C with Galois group G , contradicting Zariski's theorem. Thus, there are no curves of fibre type with dense L -rational points, for any field extension L/K . As any curve of fibre type is rational, there exists a field extension where its rational points are dense, thus there can be no such curves. \square

It is unclear if there exist curves defined over K such that the hypothesis is satisfied, as very general entails the removal of countably many subvarieties of the moduli space, and the algebraic closure of K is also countable. The fibre type condition is quite restrictive, but for n near the gonality of C , the dimensions of the fibres of $\text{Sym}^n C$ over $\text{Jac}(C)$ are small enough that this behaviour is typical in the symmetric power.

2. When Quotients are of General Type

2.1. The no transpositions case. First, we prove the following special case,

Theorem 4. *Let C be a smooth curve of genus at least 2, and let $G \subset S_n$ be a subgroup that contains no transpositions. Then C^n/G is of general type.*

We first observe that as G is a subgroup of S_n , there is a map $\pi_2 : C^n/G \rightarrow \text{Sym}^n C$ so that $\pi_1 : C^n \rightarrow \text{Sym}^n C$ factors through $C^n \rightarrow C^n/G$. The variety C^n/G may be singular, and so it needs to be replaced by a desingularisation, X , which has a birational morphism $X \rightarrow C^n/G$. Composing this map with π_2 gives a map $\phi : X \rightarrow \text{Sym}^n C$. Although π_2 is finite, ϕ may not be, as the map $X \rightarrow C^n/G$ may contract the pre-image of the singular locus, but it is generically finite. This is summarised in the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & C^n & & & \\
 \downarrow \pi_1 & \searrow & & & \leftarrow X \\
 & & C^n/G & \leftarrow & \\
 & \swarrow \pi_2 & & & \\
 & \text{Sym}^n C & \leftarrow \phi & &
 \end{array}$$

The variety C^n/G can only be singular where a point of C^n is fixed by some non-trivial $g \in G$, as elsewhere the quotient map $C^n \rightarrow C^n/G$ is finite étale. As G contains no transpositions, if (P_1, \dots, P_n) is fixed by a non-trivial element of G , either at least two pairs of P_i are equal, or at least three P_i are equal. Therefore the singular locus is contained in a subvariety of codimension at least 2.

To prove the theorem, some results are needed about the structure of the maps π_i .

Lemma 1. *The ramification locus of π_1 is the set $\Delta = \{(P_1, \dots, P_n) \mid P_i = P_j \text{ for some } i \neq j\}$, and under the hypotheses of the theorem, the ramification locus of π_2 , away from the singular points of C^n/G , is the image of Δ under the quotient map. The ramification index of both maps along the respective divisors is 2.*

Proof. We start with π_1 . The pre-image, $\pi_1^{-1}(P_1 + \cdots + P_n)$, generically consists of $n!$ points, $(P_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, P_{\sigma(n)})$ as σ ranges over S_n . There is, therefore, ramification precisely when two of these images collide, when $P_i = P_j$ for some $i \neq j$.

As π_1 factors through C^n/G , the map π_2 is unramified outside of the image of Δ . The ramification index of π_1 at $\pi_1(R)$, for some $R \in \Delta$, is equal to the size of its stabiliser in S_n . For a generic element of Δ , this is 2 (as the stabiliser is just the transposition switching the identical entries). Similarly, the ramification index for the map to C^n/G at R is the size of its stabiliser in G . Away from the singular locus, this stabiliser is trivial. Therefore, as ramification indices are multiplicative under composition, the ramification index of π_2 at the image of R must be equal to that of π_1 at R . In particular, the map is ramified there. \square

And now to prove Theorem 4,

Proof. As being of general type (for smooth varieties) is a statement about canonical divisors, the first step is to relate K_{C^n} and K_X . We will obtain such a relation by considering the two maps to $\text{Sym}^n C$.

There is a generalisation of the Riemann–Hurwitz formula for a generically finite morphism of smooth varieties $f : X \rightarrow Y$, which states $K_X \simeq f^*K_Y + R + E$ where R is an effective divisor supported on the ramification locus, and E is an effective divisor supported on the exceptional locus [4]. Applying this to π_1 gives the following, as the ramification index is 2 on the divisor Δ .

$$K_{C^n} \simeq \pi_1^*K_{\text{Sym}^n C} + \Delta$$

This can be pushed forward to yield:

$$n!K_{\text{Sym}^n C} \simeq \pi_{1*}K_{C^n} - \pi_{1*}\Delta$$

By the preceding lemma, π_2 is ramified along the image of Δ , except for the codimension 2 or smaller set where C^n/G is possibly singular. Therefore ϕ must also be ramified along the image of Δ , again with ramification index 2. Applying the same formula to ϕ , and denoting the image of Δ in X as Δ' , and the ramification and exceptional locus of ϕ as $\Delta' + R'$ and E' respectively,

$$K_X \simeq \phi^*K_{\text{Sym}^n C} + \Delta' + R' + E'$$

Combining both formulae:

$$n!K_X \geq \phi^*\pi_{1*}K_{C^n} - \phi^*\pi_{1*}\Delta + n!\Delta' + n!E'$$

The divisor $\pi_{1*}\Delta$ is the image of Δ under π_1 , counted with multiplicity $\frac{n!}{2}$, as this is the degree of π_1 restricted to Δ . Similarly, $\phi^*\pi_{1*}\Delta$ is supported on the sum of Δ' and some exceptional divisors. The component supported on Δ' has multiplicity $n!$, as ϕ is ramified with index 2 along Δ' . The exceptional components will be contained within $n!E'$, therefore $n!K_X \geq$

$\phi^* \pi_{1*} K_{C^n}$. Pullbacks only increase the number of global sections, thus to show C^n/G is of general type it is enough to check that $\pi_{1*} K_{C^n}$ has n algebraically independent sections.

As C is of general type, K_C has a non-trivial section f . Define f_i on C^n by $f_i(P_1, \dots, P_n) = f(P_i)$, this is a section of K_{C^n} . Taking the elementary symmetric polynomials in f_i give sections of K_{C^n} which are G -invariant, and are algebraically independent. These are therefore sections of $\pi_{1*} K_{C^n}$, and the result follows. \square

This establishes the main theorem in the case $m = 0$.

2.2. Proof of Theorem 1. The general case will be proven by factoring the quotient map through symmetric powers, before using a result on symmetric powers of higher dimensional varieties to conclude. Before this, we need some lemmas on the structure of transitive subgroups of S_n . The first of which is a slight generalisation of a result in Clark's "Elements of Abstract Algebra" [3, p. 64–65].

Lemma 2. *Let $G \subset S_n$ be a transitive subgroup, and suppose it contains exactly m transpositions of the form $(1, i)$, then $m + 1 \mid n$.*

Proof. Define an equivalence relation on $\{1, \dots, n\}$ by $i \sim j$ if $i = j$ or $(i, j) \in G$. Reflexivity and symmetry are obvious from the definition. Suppose $i \sim j$ and $j \sim k$, then $(i, j), (j, k) \in G$. As G is a subgroup, $(i, k) = (j, k)(i, j)(j, k) \in G$, and so $i \sim k$. Therefore \sim is transitive, and it defines an equivalence relation.

Consider an equivalence class $[i]$. By transitivity of G , there is a $\sigma \in G$ such that $\sigma(1) = i$. If $j \in [i]$, $(i, j) \in G$, and so $(1, \sigma^{-1}(j)) = \sigma^{-1}(i, j)\sigma \in G$, and $\sigma^{-1}(j) \in [1]$. Therefore $|[i]| \leq |[1]|$, and by symmetry, the inequality holds in the opposite direction, so all equivalence classes have the same size. As $[1]$ contains 1 along with an element for each transposition containing 1, $|[1]| = m + 1$. Partitioning $\{1, \dots, n\}$ into equivalency classes gives the divisibility. \square

The second lemma describes a quotient of transitive subgroups.

Lemma 3. *Let $G \subset S_n$ and m be as before, let $n' = \frac{n}{m+1}$ and define H to be the subgroup of G generated by all transpositions, then H is a normal subgroup, $H \cong S_{m+1} \times \dots \times S_{m+1}$ and there is a natural inclusion $G/H \hookrightarrow S_{n'}$.*

Proof. Group the transpositions according to the equivalence classes of the previous lemma. Transpositions in the same class will generate a symmetric group on the size of the class, $m+1$, and transpositions from different classes commute. This gives $H \cong S_{m+1} \times \dots \times S_{m+1}$, with the product running over equivalence classes.

Consider the transpositions corresponding to the first equivalence class; these generate a subgroup H' . The conjugates of H' are the groups generated by the other equivalence classes. Let $g \in G$ be an element fixing all the conjugates of H' under conjugation. As $g(i, j)g^{-1} = (g(i), g(j))$, this shows $g(i) \sim i$ for all i , therefore $g \in H$. Conversely, all elements of H preserve H' and its conjugates. The homomorphism $G \rightarrow S_{n'}$ induced by the conjugation action, therefore, has kernel H . \square

One final result is needed, describing the geometry of symmetric powers. This result does not seem to appear in the literature, although similar results do. We therefore give it here, along with the proof provided by MathOverflow user, Olivier Benoist [2].

Lemma 4. *Let C be a curve of genus g . The variety $\text{Sym}^n C$ is of general type for $n < g$, (birational to) an abelian variety for $n = g$ and uniruled for $n > g$.*

Proof. The statements for $n \geq g$ follow from Riemann–Roch and the definition of the Jacobian variety, so it remains to prove it for $n < g$.

The Abel–Jacobi map gives a birational map $\text{Sym}^n C \rightarrow \text{Jac}(C)$, and so it is enough to prove the image, W_n , is of general type. If it were not, by a theorem of Ueno [10], it would contain an abelian variety A such that $A + W_n = W_n$. In particular, as W_{g-1} is expressible as the sum of elements from W_n , W_{g-1} is invariant under addition by A . For any $x \notin W_{g-1}$, the locus $A + x$ is positive dimensional and disjoint from W_{g-1} , but W_{g-1} is an ample divisor and so must intersect any positive dimensional subvariety. \square

Finally, a proof of the main theorem

Proof of Theorem 1. Let G be a transitive subgroup of S_n . If $m = 0$, then the previous section gives the desired result, otherwise, $m > 0$, and H (as defined in Lemma 3) is non-trivial. The map $C^n \rightarrow C^n/G$ factors through C^n/H , and this quotient is $(\text{Sym}^{m+1} C)^{n'}$. Let $V = \text{Sym}^{m+1} C$, then V is of general type if and only if $g > m+1$ by the preceding lemma. It remains to understand $V^{n'}/(G/H)$, but this maps surjectively onto $\text{Sym}^{n'} V$ through a finite map. The symmetric power of a variety of dimension greater than 1 is of general type if and only if the variety is of general type [1]. If $g > m+1$, then by pulling back the canonical divisor to (a desingularisation of) $\text{Sym}^{n'} V$ to $V^{n'}/(G/H)$, shows $V^{n'}/(G/H)$ is of general type. If $g \leq m+1$, then V is not of general type, so $V^{n'}$ is not, and so $V^{n'}/(G/H)$ is not either. \square

3. Rational Curves on C^n/G

We start by considering rational curves in $\text{Sym}^n C$.

Lemma 5. *Suppose $\text{Sym}^n C$ contains a curve of fibre type, then C has a morphism, f , of degree at most n to \mathbb{P}^1 . Moreover, the fibres of this map as divisors are the points of the rational curve, up to fixed points*

Proof. Let D be the rational curve. There is a morphism $C \times \text{Sym}^{n-1} C \rightarrow \text{Sym}^n C$ given by symmetrisation, and let D' be the pre-image of D under this map. Projection onto the first factor of the product gives a morphism $D' \rightarrow C$. For a generic $P \in C$, there is a unique point of D' above P , as D is of fibre type, therefore D' contains an irreducible component, C' , isomorphic to C . There is a birational map $D \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, and composing with the symmetrisation map gives $C' \rightarrow D' \rightarrow D \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. This extends by completeness to a morphism $f : C = C' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$.

As the symmetrisation map has degree n , f has degree at most n . The fibres of f are as stated, since points of D' are the points of D where one of the points in the support of the divisor is distinguished, and fixed points are removed as they belong to a separate component of D' . \square

From this construction it is also clear that the field of definition of f is the same as the field of definition of the rational curve.

We can now prove Theorem 3, that curves of fibre type in C^n/G imply the existence of rational maps on C with Galois group G .

Proof of Theorem 3. As C^n/G contains a curve of fibre type with Zariski dense rational points, C has a rational map, f , to \mathbb{P}^1 . The fibres of f over rational points are rational points on C^n/G , in particular, the Galois group of any fibre of f above a rational point is contained in G . By Hilbert's Irreducibility Theorem for Galois covers [9], the Galois group of f is G . \square

We illustrate the utility of this result with the following

Theorem 5. *There are at most finitely many cyclic number fields, L , of degree 3 over \mathbb{Q} , such that $X_0(34)(L) \neq X_0(34)(\mathbb{Q})$, where $X_0(34)$ denotes the modular curve of level $\Gamma_0(34)$.*

Proof. Ozman and Siksek list $X_0(34)$ as a non-hyperelliptic genus 3 curve, where the Jacobian has rank 0 [7].

There is a sequence of maps $X_0(34)^3/C_3 \rightarrow \text{Sym}^3 X_0(34) \rightarrow J_0(34)$. There are only finitely many rational points on the right hand side, therefore the rational points on $\text{Sym}^3 X_0(34)$ are contained in a finite collection of rational curves, except for finitely many exceptions. These curves are

necessarily of fibre type, since $X_0(34)$ is not hyperelliptic and so the Riemann–Roch space of a degree 3 divisor is at most 2 dimensional. Pulling back each rational curve to $X_0(34)^3/C_3$ give one of two cases, a pair of rational curves or an irreducible double cover of \mathbb{P}^1 .

In the former case, each must map injectively onto their image, and would be of fibre type. This would imply $X_0(34)$ has a map to \mathbb{P}^1 with Galois group C_3 . In particular, $X_0(34)$ would have an automorphism of order 3, but the automorphism group is a product of cyclic groups of order 2 [6].

Therefore the pre-image of any rational curve in the symmetric power is a double cover. The double cover ramifies over points of the form $2P + Q$, and these are smooth points unless they are of the form $3P$. Suppose the double cover was not smooth in at least 2 points, then there are divisors $3P$ and $3Q$ in the same curve on the symmetric power, and so are linearly equivalent. As $P \neq Q$, $3P$ has a non-trivial section, and so by Riemann–Roch, $K_{X_0(34)} - 3P$ is effective. Therefore $K_{X_0(34)} \sim 3P + R$, and similarly, $K_{X_0(34)} \sim 3Q + S$ for some points $R, S \in X_0(34)$. Comparing these, shows $R \sim S$, and so $R = S$. For the canonical embedding, the canonical divisor is a hyperplane section, so P and Q are flexes, and their tangents meet at R .

Using an explicit model for $X_0(34)$ over the rationals, as $\mathbb{V}(F(X, Y, Z)) \subset \mathbb{P}^2$, the flex points can be computed as the vanishing locus of the Hessian determinant of F along the curve. As the intersection of a quartic curve and a sextic, there are 24 such points. Using Groebner bases, these intersection points can be computed, and their coordinates are defined by a degree 24 irreducible polynomial. By working in a number field over which one of the flex points is defined, the tangent line to that point can be computed. As the tangent line meets the flex point with multiplicity 3, the line meets the curve at a fourth point which must be defined over the same field. The coordinates of this point each satisfy an irreducible degree 24 polynomial, and so each conjugate corresponds to exactly one flex, and no two flex lines meet at the same point on the curve.

The pullback of a rational curve on $\text{Sym}^3 X_0(34)$ therefore has at most 1 non-smooth ramification point. A triple cover of \mathbb{P}^1 by a genus 3 curve has total ramification degree 10, and so the pullback of a rational curve in the symmetric cube ramifies over its image at either 8 or 10 smooth points, corresponding to geometric genus 3 or 4 respectively. There can be at most finitely many rational points on such curves, and so there are finitely many points on $X_0(34)^3/C_3$. \square

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