

NEWTON POLYGONS OF CYCLIC COVERS OF THE PROJECTIVE LINE BRANCHED AT THREE POINTS

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ABSTRACT. We review the Shimura-Taniyama method for computing the Newton polygon of an abelian variety with complex multiplication. We apply this method to cyclic covers of the projective line branched at three points. As an application, we produce multiple new examples of Newton polygons that occur for Jacobians of smooth curves in characteristic p . Under certain congruence conditions on p , these include: the supersingular Newton polygon for each genus g with $4 \leq g \leq 11$; nine non-supersingular Newton polygons with p -rank 0 with $4 \leq g \leq 11$; and, for all $g \geq 5$, the Newton polygon with p -rank $g - 5$ having slopes $1/5$ and $4/5$.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In positive characteristic p , there are several discrete invariants associated with abelian varieties, e.g., the p -rank, the Newton polygon, and the Ekedahl–Oort type. These invariants give information about the Frobenius morphism and the number of points of the abelian variety defined over finite fields. It is a natural question to ask which of these invariants can be realized by Jacobians of smooth curves.

For any prime p , genus g and f such that $0 \leq f \leq g$, Faber and van der Geer prove in [4] that there exists a smooth curve of genus g defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ which has p -rank f . Much less is known about the Newton polygon, more precisely, the Newton polygon of the characteristic polynomial of Frobenius. For $g = 1, 2, 3$, it is known that every possible Newton polygon occurs for a smooth curve of genus g . Beyond genus 3, very few examples of Newton polygons are known to occur. In [11, Expectation 8.5.4], for $g \geq 9$, Oort observed that it is unlikely for all Newton polygons to occur for Jacobians of smooth curves of genus g .

This project focuses on Newton polygons of cyclic covers of the projective line \mathbb{P}^1 . One case which is well-understood is when the cover is branched at 3 points, especially when the cover is of prime degree (see [6], [7], [16], [18]). In this case, the Jacobian is an abelian variety with complex multiplication and its Newton polygon can be computed using the Shimura–Taniyama theorem. In Section 3, we give a survey of this material, including composite degree. Although this material is well-known, it has not been systematically analyzed for this application. We use this method to tabulate numerous Newton polygons having p -rank 0 which occur for Jacobians of smooth curves.

We now describe the main results of this paper in more detail. By [15, Theorem 2.1], if $p = 2$ and $g \in \mathbb{N}$, then there exists a supersingular curve of genus g defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_2$.

For this reason, we restrict to the case that p is odd in the following result. In the first application, we verify the existence of supersingular curves in the following cases. In Remark 5.2, we explain why the $g = 9$, $g = 10$ and $g = 11$ cases are especially interesting.

Theorem 1.1. (See Theorem 5.1) *Let p be odd. There exists a smooth supersingular curve of genus g defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ in the following cases:*

- $g = 4$ and $p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$, or $p \equiv 2, 3, 4 \pmod{5}$;
- $g = 5$ and $p \equiv 2, 6, 7, 8, 10 \pmod{11}$;
- $g = 6$ and $p \not\equiv 1, 3, 9 \pmod{13}$ or $p \equiv 3, 5, 6 \pmod{7}$;
- $g = 7$ and $p \equiv 14 \pmod{15}$ or $p \equiv 15 \pmod{16}$;
- $g = 8$ and $p \not\equiv 1 \pmod{17}$;
- $g = 9$ and $p \equiv 2, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 \pmod{19}$;
- $g = 10$ and $p \equiv 5, 17, 20 \pmod{21}$;
- $g = 11$ and $p \equiv 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 \pmod{23}$.

The second application is Theorem 5.4: under certain congruence conditions on p , we prove that nine new Newton polygons that have p -rank 0 but are not supersingular occur for Jacobians of smooth curves.

For context for the third application, recall that every abelian variety is isogenous to a factor of a Jacobian. This implies that every rational number $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ occurs as a slope for the Newton polygon of the Jacobian of a smooth curve. In almost all cases, however, there is no control over the other slopes in the Newton polygon.

In the third application, when $d = 5$ or $d = 11$, under congruence conditions on p , we show that the slopes $1/d$ and $(d - 1)/d$ occur for a smooth curve in characteristic p of arbitrarily large genus with complete control over the other slopes in the Newton polygon. Namely, under these congruence conditions on p and for all $g \geq d$, we prove that there exists a smooth curve of genus g defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ whose Newton polygon contains the slopes $1/d$ and $(d - 1)/d$ with multiplicity d and slopes 0 and 1 with multiplicity $g - d$. This was proven earlier, for all p , when $d = 2$ [4, Theorem 2.6]; $d = 3$ [13, Theorem 4.3]; and $d = 4$ [2, Corollary 5.6].

Let $G_{1,d-1} \oplus G_{d-1,1}$ denote the p -divisible group with slopes $1/d, (d - 1)/d$.

Theorem 1.2. (See Theorem 5.5) *For the following values of d and p and for all $g \geq d$, there exists a smooth curve of genus g defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ whose Jacobian has p -divisible group isogenous to $(G_{1,d-1} \oplus G_{d-1,1}) \oplus (G_{0,1} \oplus G_{1,0})^{g-d}$:*

- (1) $d = 5$ for all $p \equiv 3, 4, 5, 9 \pmod{11}$;
- (2) $d = 11$ for all $p \equiv 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18 \pmod{23}$.

In future work, we determine new results about Newton polygons of curves arising in positive-dimensional special families of cyclic covers of the projective line. This work relies on the Newton polygon stratification of PEL-type Shimura varieties. Then we attack the same questions for arbitrarily large genera using a new induction argument for Newton polygons of cyclic covers of \mathbb{P}^1 . We use the Newton polygons found in this paper as base cases in this induction process.

Organization of the paper.

Section 2 contains basic definitions and facts about group algebras, cyclic covers of \mathbb{P}^1 , and Newton polygons.

Section 3 focuses on the Jacobians of cyclic covers branched at exactly three points. We review the Shimura–Taniyama method for computing the Newton polygon and provide examples.

Section 4 contains tables of data.

Section 5 contains the proofs of the three theorems.

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2. NOTATION AND BACKGROUND

2.1. The group algebra $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$.

For an integer $m \geq 2$, let $\mu_m := \mu_m(\mathbb{C})$ denote the group of m -th roots of unity in \mathbb{C} . For each positive integer d , we fix a primitive d -th root of unity $\zeta_d = e^{2\pi i/d} \in \mathbb{C}$. Let $K_d = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_d)$ be the d -th cyclotomic field over \mathbb{Q} of degree $\phi(d)$.

Let $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ denote the group algebra of μ_m over \mathbb{Q} . It has an involution $*$ induced by the inverse map on μ_m , i.e., $\zeta^* := \zeta^{-1}$ for all $\zeta \in \mu_m$. The \mathbb{Q} -algebra $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ decomposes as a product of finitely many cyclotomic fields, namely

$$\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] = \prod_{0 < d | m} K_d.$$

The involution $*$ on $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ preserves each cyclotomic factor K_d , and for each $d \mid m$, the restriction of $*$ to K_d agrees with complex conjugation.

Let \mathcal{T} denote the set of homomorphisms $\tau : \mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. In the following, we write

$$\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C} = \prod_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} \mathbb{C},$$

and for each $(\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C})$ -module W , we write $W = \bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} W_{\tau}$, where W_{τ} denotes the subspace of W on which $a \otimes 1 \in \mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C}$ acts as $\tau(a)$.

For convenience, we fix an identification $\mathcal{T} = \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ by defining, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$,

$$\tau_n(\zeta) := \zeta^n, \text{ for all } \zeta \in \mu_m.$$

Note that, for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$, and $a \in \mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$,

$$\tau_{-n}(a) = \tau_n(a^*) = \overline{\tau_n(a)},$$

where $z \mapsto \bar{z}$ denotes complex conjugation on \mathbb{C} . In the following, we write $\tau_n^* := \tau_{-n}$.

Remark 2.1. For each $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, the homomorphism $\tau : \mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ factors via a projection $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] \rightarrow K_d$, for a unique positive divisor d of m . We refer to d as *the order of τ* . Indeed, for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$, the homomorphism τ_n factors via the cyclotomic field K_d if and only if d is the exact order of n in $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$.

For each rational prime p , we fix an algebraic closure $\mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{alg}}$ of \mathbb{Q}_p , and an identification $\mathbb{C} \simeq \mathbb{C}_p$, where \mathbb{C}_p denotes the p -adic completion of $\mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{alg}}$. We denote by \mathbb{Q}_p^{un} the maximal unramified extension of \mathbb{Q}_p in $\mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{alg}}$, and by σ the Frobenius of \mathbb{Q}_p^{un} .

Assume that p does not divide m . Then $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ is unramified at p (i.e., the group μ_m is étale over \mathbb{Z}_p), and, for each $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, the homomorphism $\tau : \mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \simeq \mathbb{C}_p$ factors via the subfield $\mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{un}} \subset \mathbb{C}_p$. In particular,

$$\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{un}} = \prod_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{un}}.$$

There is a natural action of the Frobenius σ on the set \mathcal{T} , defined by $\tau \mapsto \tau^\sigma := \sigma \circ \tau$. Then $\tau_n^\sigma = \tau_{pn}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$.

We write \mathfrak{O} for the set of σ -orbits \mathfrak{o} in \mathcal{T} . For each $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, we denote by \mathfrak{o}_τ its σ -orbit. The set \mathfrak{O} is in one-to-one correspondence with the set of primes \mathfrak{p} of $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ above p . We write $\mathfrak{p}_\mathfrak{o}$ for the prime above p associated with an orbit \mathfrak{o} in \mathcal{T} . For each σ -orbit $\mathfrak{o} \in \mathfrak{O}$, the order of τ is the same for all $\tau \in \mathfrak{o}$ and we denote this order by $d_\mathfrak{o}$. Let $K_{d_\mathfrak{o}, \mathfrak{p}_\mathfrak{o}}$ denote the completion of $K_{d_\mathfrak{o}}$ along the prime $\mathfrak{p}_\mathfrak{o}$. Then

$$\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_p = \prod_{\mathfrak{o} \in \mathfrak{O}} K_{d_\mathfrak{o}, \mathfrak{p}_\mathfrak{o}}.$$

2.2. Cyclic covers of the projective line.

Fix an integer $m \geq 2$, together with a triple of positive integers $a = (a(1), a(2), a(3))$. We refer to such a pair (m, a) as a *monodromy datum* if

- (1) $a(i) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{m}$, for all $i = 1, 2, 3$,
- (2) $\gcd(m, a(1), a(2), a(3)) = 1$,
- (3) $a(1) + a(2) + a(3) \equiv 0 \pmod{m}$.

Fix a monodromy datum (m, a) . The equation

$$(2.1) \quad y^m = x^{a(1)}(x-1)^{a(2)}$$

defines a smooth projective curve $C = C_{(m,a)}$ defined over \mathbb{Q} . The function x on C yields a map $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, and there is a μ_m -action on C over \mathbb{P}^1 given by $\zeta \cdot (x, y) = (x, \zeta \cdot y)$ for all $\zeta \in \mu_m$ (more precisely, this action is defined on the base change of C from \mathbb{Q} to K_m). The curve C , together with this μ_m -action, is a μ_m -Galois cover of the projective line \mathbb{P}^1 ; it is branched at $0, 1, \infty$ and has local monodromy $a(1)$ at 0 , $a(2)$ at 1 and $a(3)$ at ∞ . By the hypotheses on the monodromy datum, for primes $p \nmid m$ the reduction of C at p is a geometrically irreducible curve of genus g , where

$$(2.2) \quad g = g(m, a) = 1 + \frac{m - \gcd(a(1), m) - \gcd(a(2), m) - \gcd(a(3), m)}{2}.$$

Remark 2.2. The isomorphism class of the curve $C = C_{(m,a)}$ depends only on the equivalence class of the monodromy datum (m, a) , where two monodromy data (m, a) and (m', a') are equivalent if $m = m'$, and the images of a, a' in $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^3$ are in the same orbit under the action of $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^* \times \Sigma_3$, where Σ_3 is the symmetric group of degree 3.

Let $V := H^1(C(\mathbb{C}), \mathbb{Q})$ denote the first Betti cohomology group of C . Then V is a $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ -module, and there is a decomposition $V \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C} = \bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} V_\tau$. In addition, V has a Hodge structure of type $(1, 0) + (0, 1)$, with the $(1, 0)$ piece given by $H^0(C(\mathbb{C}), \Omega_C^1)$ via the Betti-de Rham comparison. We denote by V^+ (resp. V^-) the $(1, 0)$ (resp. $(0, 1)$) piece. Both V^+ and V^- are $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ -modules, so there are decompositions

$$V^+ = \bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} V_\tau^+ \quad \text{and} \quad V^- = \bigoplus_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} V_\tau^-.$$

Let $f(\tau) := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} V_{\tau}^{+}$. For any $q \in \mathbb{Q}$, let $\langle q \rangle$ denote the fractional part of q . By [10, Lemma 2.7, Section 3.2] (see also [3]),

$$(2.3) \quad f(\tau_n) = \begin{cases} -1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 \langle \frac{-na(i)}{m} \rangle & \text{if } n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{m} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{m}. \end{cases}$$

We call $f = (f(\tau_1), \dots, f(\tau_{m-1}))$ the *signature type* of the monodromy datum (m, a) .

Remark 2.3. Let $n(\tau) := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} V_{\tau}$. For all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, one sees that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V_{\tau^*}^{+} = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} V_{\tau}^{-}$ and thus $f(\tau) + f(\tau^*) = n(\tau)$. Note that $n(\tau)$ depends only on the order of τ , and thus only on the orbit \mathfrak{o}_{τ} . If $\mathfrak{o} \in \mathfrak{D}$, we sometimes write $n(\mathfrak{o}) = n(\tau)$, for any $\tau \in \mathfrak{o}$.

2.3. Newton polygons.

Let X denote a g -dimensional abelian scheme over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{F} of positive characteristic p .

If \mathbb{F} is an algebraic closure of \mathbb{F}_p , the finite field of p elements, then there exists a finite subfield $\mathbb{F}_0 \subset \mathbb{F}$ such that X is isomorphic to the base change to \mathbb{F} of an abelian scheme X_0 over \mathbb{F}_0 . Let $W(\mathbb{F}_0)$ denote the Witt vector ring of \mathbb{F}_0 . Consider the action of Frobenius φ on the crystalline cohomology group $H_{\text{cris}}^1(X_0/W(\mathbb{F}_0))$. There exists an integer n such that φ^n , the composite of n Frobenius actions, is a linear map on $H_{\text{cris}}^1(X_0/W(\mathbb{F}_0))$. The Newton polygon $\nu(X)$ of X is defined as the multi-set of rational numbers λ such that $n\lambda$ are the valuations at p of the eigenvalues of Frobenius for this action. Note that the Newton polygon is independent of the choice of X_0 , \mathbb{F}_0 , and n .

Here is an alternative definition, which works for arbitrary algebraically closed field \mathbb{F} . For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, consider the multiplication-by- p^n morphism $[p^n] : X \rightarrow X$ and its kernel $X[p^n]$. The p -divisible group of X is denoted by $X[p^{\infty}] = \varinjlim X[p^n]$. For each pair (c, d) of non-negative relatively prime integers, fix a p -divisible group $G_{c,d}$ of codimension c , dimension d , and thus height $c + d$. By the Dieudonné–Manin classification [8], there is an isogeny of p -divisible groups

$$X[p^{\infty}] \sim \bigoplus_{\lambda = \frac{d}{c+d}} G_{c,d}^{m_{\lambda}},$$

where (c, d) ranges over pairs of non-negative relatively prime integers. The Newton polygon is the multi-set of values of the slopes λ . By identifying $H_{\text{cris}}^1(X/W(\mathbb{F}))$ with the (contravariant) Dieudonné module of X , it is possible to show that these definitions are equivalent.

The slopes of the Newton polygon are in $\mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$. The Newton polygon is typically drawn as a lower convex polygon, with endpoints $(0, 0)$ and $(2g, g)$ and slopes equal to the values of λ , with multiplicity $(c + d)m_{\lambda}$. It is symmetric and has integral breakpoints. The Newton polygon is an isogeny invariant of A ; it is determined by the multiplicities m_{λ} .

Given an abelian variety or p -divisible group \mathcal{A} defined over a local field of mixed characteristic $(0, p)$, by abuse of notation, we may write $\nu(\mathcal{A})$ for the Newton polygon of its special fiber.

In this paper, we use *ord* to denote the Newton polygon with slopes $0, 1$ with multiplicity 1 and *ss* to denote the Newton polygon with slope $1/2$ with multiplicity 2. For $s < t \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ with $\gcd(s, t) = 1$, we use $(s/t, (t - s)/t)$ to denote the Newton polygon with slopes s/t and $(t - s)/t$ with multiplicity t .

Definition 2.4. The p -rank of X is defined to be $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_p} \text{Hom}(\mu_p, X)$. Equivalently, the p -rank of X is the multiplicity of the slope 0 in the Newton polygon.

Definition 2.5. Given a finite set of lower convex polygons $\{v_i \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$, $n \geq 2$, each v_i having end points $(0, 0)$ and (h_i, d_i) and with slope λ occurring with multiplicity $m_{i,\lambda}$, their *amalgamate sum* $\sum_{i=1}^n v_i$ is the lower convex polygon having end points $(0, 0)$ and $(\sum_{i=1}^n h_i, \sum_{i=1}^n d_i)$ and with slope λ occurring with multiplicity $\sum_{i=1}^n m_{i,\lambda}$.

For any finite set of p -divisible groups $\{G_i \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$, $n \geq 2$, with Newton polygons $\nu(G_i)$, the Newton polygon of the p -divisible group $\bigoplus_{i=1}^n G_i$ is the amalgamate sum $\sum_{i=1}^n \nu(G_i)$.

3. NEWTON POLYGONS OF CURVES WITH COMPLEX MULTIPLICATION

As in Section 2.2, we fix a monodromy datum (m, a) , and consider the μ_m -Galois cover $C_{(m,a)} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ branched at $0, 1, \infty$ with local monodromy $a = (a(1), a(2), a(3))$ as in (2.1). We write $C = C_{(m,a)}$ and let $J = J_{(m,a)}$ be the Jacobian $\text{Jac}(C)$ of C . The action of μ_m on C induces an action of $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ on J . Also, the equation of C naturally defines integral models \mathcal{C} and $\mathcal{J} = \text{Jac}(\mathcal{C})$ of C and J over \mathbb{Z} [17, Section 4]; the curve \mathcal{C} has good reduction at all primes p such that $p \nmid m$ by [1, XIII, Corollary 2.12, Proposition 5.2].

3.1. Shimura–Taniyama method.

It is well-known that J is an abelian variety with complex multiplication, but we record a proof here with a refined statement on the CM algebra contained in $\text{End}(J_{\mathbb{Q}^{\text{alg}}}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$.

We say that an abelian variety A over \mathbb{Q}^{alg} has complex multiplication (CM) by a \mathbb{Q} -algebra E if E is an étale \mathbb{Q} -subalgebra of $\text{End}(A_{\mathbb{Q}^{\text{alg}}}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ of degree $2 \dim A$ over \mathbb{Q} . In particular, if $E = \prod E_i$ then A has CM by E if and only if A is isogenous to $\prod A_i$ with A_i an abelian variety with CM by E_i . Also, if A has CM by E then $H_1(A, \mathbb{Q})$ is free of rank 1 over E ([9, Definition 3.2, and Proposition 3.6]).

Lemma 3.1. *The abelian variety J has complex multiplication by $\prod_d K_d$, where the product is taken over all d such that $1 < d \mid m$ and $d \nmid a(i)$ for any $i = 1, 2, 3$.*

Proof. By Hodge theory, $J_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is isogenous to $\prod_{1 < d \mid m} A_d$, where A_d is an abelian variety whose first Betti cohomology group is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{\tau \text{ of order } d} V_{\tau}$.

For $0 \neq n \in \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$, the order d of n is $d = m / \gcd(n, m)$. Let x_n be the number of elements in a which are not divisible by d . If none of the $a(i)$ is divisible by d , then $x_n = 3$. Otherwise, $x_n = 2$ since $\gcd(m, a(1), a(2), a(3)) = 1$ and $a(1) + a(2) + a(3) \equiv 0 \pmod{m}$. For example, when $\gcd(n, m) = 1$, then $d = m$ and hence $x_n = 3$. For example, if m is even and $n = m/2$, then $d = 2$ and $x_n = 2$. By (2.3), $f(\tau_n) + f(\tau_{-n}) = x_n - 2$. Hence $A_d = \{1\}$, the trivial abelian variety if $x_n = 2$, and A_d is a simple abelian variety of dimension $[K_d : \mathbb{Q}]/2$ such that $\text{End}(A_d) \otimes \mathbb{Q} = K_d$ otherwise.

Then J has complex multiplication by the product of the fields K_d where the product is taken over all d such that if $x_n = 3$. \square

By Lemma 3.1, the abelian variety J has potentially good reduction everywhere. This means that there exists an abelian scheme over some finite extension of \mathbb{Z}_p such that its generic fiber is J . For $p \nmid m$, since C already has good reduction at p , so does J ; no

extension of \mathbb{Z}_p is needed, the Jacobian \mathcal{J} is a smooth integral model of J defined over \mathbb{Z}_p . The $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ -action on J extends naturally to a $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ -action on \mathcal{J} .

Let $\mathcal{J}[p^\infty]$ be the associated p -divisible group scheme of \mathcal{J} . The $\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m]$ -action on \mathcal{J} induces a $(\mathbb{Q}[\mu_m] \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}_p)$ -action on $\mathcal{J}[p^\infty]$ and thus a canonical decomposition

$$\mathcal{J}[p^\infty] = \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{o} \in \mathfrak{D}'} \mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{o}}^\infty],$$

where \mathfrak{D}' is the subset of \mathfrak{D} with $d_{\mathfrak{o}} \nmid a(i)$ for any $i = 1, 2, 3$ and each p -divisible group $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{o}}^\infty]$ has height $\#\mathfrak{o}$.

To state the theorem by Shimura–Taniyama and Tate on $v(\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{o}}^\infty])$, we introduce the following notation. Recall that $f(\tau) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} V_{\tau}^+$. By the proof of Lemma 3.1, $f(\tau) \in \{0, 1\}$ and $f(\tau) + f(\tau^*) = 1$ for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ such that the order of τ does not divide $a(i)$ for any $i = 1, 2, 3$. For $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, define

$$(3.1) \quad S_{\epsilon} = \{\tau \in \mathcal{T} \mid \text{the order of } \tau \text{ does not divide } a(1), a(2), a(3), \text{ and } f(\tau) = \epsilon\}.$$

For $\mathfrak{o} \in \mathfrak{D}'$, set $\alpha_{\mathfrak{o}} = \#\mathfrak{o} \cap S_1$ and $\beta_{\mathfrak{o}} = \#\mathfrak{o} \cap S_0$. Note that $\alpha_{\mathfrak{o}} + \beta_{\mathfrak{o}} = \#\mathfrak{o}$.

Theorem 3.2. (*Shimura–Taniyama formula* [14, Section 5]) *The only slope of the Newton polygon $v(\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{o}}^\infty])$ is $\alpha_{\mathfrak{o}}/\#\mathfrak{o}$.*

Proof. For completeness, we briefly sketch Tate’s local proof as in [14, Section 5]. First, we recall the notion of a p -divisible group with complex multiplication.

Let G be a p -divisible group defined over the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_L of a finite extension L of \mathbb{Q}_p such that $L \subset \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{alg}}$. We say that G over \mathcal{O}_L has complex multiplication by a local field K , for K a finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p , if G has height $[K : \mathbb{Q}_p]$ and is equipped with a \mathbb{Q}_p -linear action of K defined over \mathcal{O}_L such that, for each $\tau \in H := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}(K, \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{alg}})$,

$$f(\tau) := \dim_{\mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{alg}}}(\text{Lie}(G) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_L} \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{alg}})_{\tau} \in \{0, 1\}.$$

For $\Phi := \{\tau \in H \mid f(\tau) = 1\}$, the pair (K, Φ) is called the CM-type of G .

Let k_L denote the residue field of L and set $G_0 := G \times_{\mathcal{O}_L} k_L$, the reduction of G over k_L . We observe that, by definition, if G over \mathcal{O}_L has CM-type (K, Φ) , then G_0 is isoclinic (i.e., the Newton polygon of G_0 has only one slope) of slope $\#\Phi/[K : \mathbb{Q}_p]$.

Indeed, the existence of a \mathbb{Q}_p -linear embedding of K into $\text{End}(G) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, with $[K : \mathbb{Q}_p] = \text{height}(G)$, implies that G_0 is isoclinic. Also, by the definition of CM-type, the dimension of G is equal to $\#\Phi$, because

$$\dim(G) = \text{rk}_{\mathcal{O}_L} \text{Lie}(G) = \sum_{\tau \in H} f(\tau) = \#\Phi.$$

We deduce that the slope of G_0 is $\frac{\dim(G)}{\text{height}(G)} = \frac{\#\Phi}{[K : \mathbb{Q}_p]}$.

To conclude, it suffices to observe that for $p \nmid m$, Lemma 3.1 implies that, for each $\mathfrak{o} \in \mathfrak{D}'$, the p -divisible group $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{o}}]$, after passing to a finite extension of \mathbb{Z}_p ¹ has complex multiplication by $K_{d_{\mathfrak{o}}, \mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{o}}}$ with CM-type $(K_{d_{\mathfrak{o}}, \mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{o}}}, \mathfrak{o} \cap S_1)$. \square

Corollary 3.3. *Assume that all orbits $\mathfrak{o} \in \mathfrak{D}'$ are self-dual, i.e., $\mathfrak{o} = \mathfrak{o}^*$. Then \mathcal{J} has supersingular reduction at p .*

¹The Newton polygon is independent of the definition field of \mathcal{J} and we pass to a finite extension of \mathbb{Z}_p such that the CM-action is defined over this larger local ring so that we can apply Tate’s theory.

Proof. For each $\mathfrak{o} \in \mathfrak{D}'$, if $\tau \in \mathfrak{o}$, then $\tau^* \in \mathfrak{o}$. Hence $\alpha_{\mathfrak{o}} = \beta_{\mathfrak{o}}$, and the only slope of the Newton polygon $\nu(\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{o}}^{\infty}])$ is $\alpha_{\mathfrak{o}}/(\alpha_{\mathfrak{o}} + \beta_{\mathfrak{o}}) = 1/2$. \square

Remark 3.4. Let K_m^+ be the maximal totally real subfield of K_m . If each (or, equivalently, one) prime of K_m^+ above p is inert in K_m/K_m^+ , then all σ -orbits $\mathfrak{o} \in \mathfrak{D}'$ are self-dual. E.g., if $p \equiv -1 \pmod{m}$, then for all $n \in (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^*$, the associated orbit is $\mathfrak{o}_n = n\langle p \rangle = \{n, -n\} = \mathfrak{o}_{-n} = \mathfrak{o}_n^*$.

Example 3.5. Let $g \geq 1$, $m = 2g + 1$ and $a = (1, 1, m - 2)$. The equation $y^m = x(x - 1)$ defines a smooth projective curve \mathcal{C} over $\mathbb{Z}[1/m]$ with geometrically irreducible fibers. It has genus g by (2.2). Its Jacobian \mathcal{J} over $\mathbb{Z}[1/m]$ has complex multiplication by $\prod_{1 < d|m} K_d$. Suppose that $p \nmid m$ and the order of $p \in (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^*$ is even (i.e., the inertia degree of $(K_m)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is even for any \mathfrak{p} over p). When m is prime, this implies that all primes of K_m^+ above p are inert in K_m/K_m^+ . Then \mathcal{J} has supersingular reduction at p by Corollary 3.3. When $p \nmid 2m$, this is [7, Theorem 1]. See also [6, Lemma 1.1].

Remark 3.6. The Newton polygon of the Fermat curve $F_m : x^m + y^m = z^m$ is studied in [18], with the connection to Jacobi sums going back to [16]. Fix k with $2 \leq k \leq m - 1$ and consider the inertia type $a = (1, k - 1, m - k)$. Then the μ_m -Galois cover $\mathcal{C}_{m,a} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with inertia type a is a quotient of the Fermat curve. In certain cases, this is sufficient to determine the Newton polygon of $\mathcal{C}_{m,a}$. Let f be the order of p modulo m . If f is even and $p^{f/2} \equiv -1 \pmod{m}$, then F_m is supersingular, so $\mathcal{C}_{m,a}$ is supersingular as well. If f is odd, then the slope $1/2$ does not occur in the Newton polygon of F_m or $\mathcal{C}_{m,a}$. Information about the p -rank of F_m and $\mathcal{C}_{m,a}$ can be found in [5].

3.2. Slopes with large denominators.

In this section, we use Theorem 3.2 to construct curves of genus $g \geq 1$ whose Newton polygon contains only slopes with large denominators.

Consider a monodromy datum (m, a) with $m = 2g + 1$ and $a = (a(1), a(2), a(3))$.

In this section, we assume that $d \nmid a(i)$ for any $1 < d|m$.

For convenience, via the identification $\mathcal{T} = \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$, we identify the sets S_0 and S_1 from (3.1) as subsets of $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$.

If p is a rational prime, not dividing m , we write $\langle p \rangle \subset (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^*$ for the cyclic subgroup generated by the congruence class of $p \pmod{m}$. Then $\langle p \rangle$ acts naturally on $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$. Let $n\langle p \rangle$ denote the $\langle p \rangle$ -orbits in $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ where $n \neq 0$.

The following proposition is a special case of Theorem 3.2.

Proposition 3.7. *Assume $p \nmid m$. Then the slopes of the Newton polygon $\nu(\mathcal{J})$ at p are naturally indexed by the cosets of $\langle p \rangle$ in $(\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z})^*$ for all $1 < d|m$. For each orbit $n\langle p \rangle$, the associated slope is*

$$\lambda_{n\langle p \rangle} := \frac{\#n\langle p \rangle \cap S_1}{\#n\langle p \rangle}.$$

Note that when the inertia type a is fixed, the Newton polygon $\nu(\mathcal{J})$ at a prime p depends only on the associated subgroup $\langle p \rangle \subset (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^*$. In particular, if $m = 2g + 1$ is prime, then $\nu(\mathcal{J})$ at p depends only on the order of p in $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^*$. See also [7, Theorem 2] for the case when $a = (1, 1, m - 2)$.

Corollary 3.8. *Assume that $m = 2g + 1$ is prime and let f be a prime divisor of g . If p is a prime with $p \nmid m$ such that the reduction of p has order f in $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^*$, then every slope λ of the Newton polygon $v(\mathcal{J})$ at p with $\lambda \neq 0, 1$ has denominator f . In particular, if the p -rank of \mathcal{J} is 0, then every slope has denominator f .*

For any m, g and f as above, there are infinitely many primes p satisfying the hypotheses of Corollary 3.8 by the Chebotarev density theorem.

Proof. Under the hypotheses, if $\lambda_{n\langle p \rangle} \neq 0, 1$, then f is the denominator of the fraction $\lambda_{n\langle p \rangle}$ by Proposition 3.7. When the p -rank is 0, then there is no slope 0 or 1 by definition. \square

Example 3.9. Let $g = 14$ and $m = 29$. For $p \equiv 7, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25 \pmod{29}$, the inertia degree is $f = 7$. For each choice of the inertia type, the Newton polygon is $(2/7, 5/7) \oplus (3/7, 4/7)$.

A prime number ℓ is a *Sophie Germain prime* if $2\ell + 1$ is also prime. The rest of the section focuses on the case when g is a Sophie Germain prime.

Corollary 3.10. *Suppose g is an odd Sophie Germain prime. Let p be a prime, $p \neq 2g + 1$.*

Then, one of the following occurs.

- (1) *If $p \equiv 1 \pmod{2g + 1}$, then $v(\mathcal{J}) = ord^g$.*
- (2) *If $p \equiv -1 \pmod{2g + 1}$, then $v(\mathcal{J}) = ss^g$.*
- (3) *If p has order g modulo $2g + 1$, then $v(\mathcal{J}) = (\alpha/g, (g - \alpha)/g)$, for $\alpha = \#\langle p \rangle \cap S_1$.*
- (4) *If p has order $2g$ modulo $2g + 1$, then $v(\mathcal{J}) = ss^g$.*

Proof. Let $m = 2g + 1$. Under the Sophie Germaine assumption on g , a prime $p \neq m$ has order either 1, 2, g , or $2g$ modulo m . Cases (2) and (4) follow from Corollary 3.3 and Cases (1) and (3) follow from Proposition 3.7. \square

Note that p has order g modulo $2g + 1$ if and only if p is a quadratic residue other than 1 modulo $2g + 1$. In this case, if $a = (1, 1, 2g - 1)$, then $S_1 = \{1, \dots, g\}$ and α is the number of quadratic residues modulo $2g + 1$ in S_1 .

Example 3.11. Let $g = 5$ and $m = 11$. Let $p \equiv 3, 4, 5, 9 \pmod{11}$. If $a = (1, 1, 9)$, then $v(\mathcal{J}) = (1/5, 4/5)$. If $a = (1, 2, 8)$, then $v(\mathcal{J}) = (2/5, 3/5)$.

Example 3.12. Let $g = 11$ and $m = 23$. Let $p \equiv 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18 \pmod{23}$. If $a = (1, 1, 21)$, then $v(\mathcal{J}) = (4/11, 7/11)$. If $a = (1, 4, 18)$, then $v(\mathcal{J}) = (1/11, 10/11)$.

In Examples 3.11 - 3.12, the listed Newton polygons are the only ones that can occur, under these conditions on p , as a varies among all possible inertia types for μ_m -Galois covers of the projective line branched at three points. We did not find other examples of curves whose Newton polygon has slopes $1/d$ and $(d - 1)/d$ using this method.

Example 3.13. Let $g = 1013$ and $m = 2027$. Suppose the congruence class of p modulo 2027 is contained in $\langle 3 \rangle$ in $(\mathbb{Z}/2027\mathbb{Z})^*$. If the inertia type is $a = (1, 1, 2025)$, then $v(\mathcal{J}) = (523/1013, 490/1013)$.

4. TABLES

The following tables contain all the Newton polygons which occur for cyclic degree m covers of the projective line branched at 3 points when $3 \leq m \leq 12$. Each inertia type $a = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ is included, up to permutation and the action of $(\mathbb{Z}/m)^*$.

The signature is computed by (2.3) and written as $(f(1), \dots, f(m-1))$. We denote by ord the Newton polygon of $G_{0,1} \oplus G_{1,0}$ which has slopes 0 and 1 with multiplicity 1 and by ss the Newton polygon of $G_{1,1}$ which has slope $1/2$ with multiplicity 2.

$$m = 3$$

	p	1 mod 3	2 mod 3
	prime orbits	split	(1, 2)
a	signature		
(1, 1, 1)	(1, 0)	ord	ss

$$m = 4$$

	p	1 mod 4	3 mod 4
	prime orbits	split	(1, 3), (2)
a	signature		
(1, 1, 2)	(1, 0, 0)	ord	ss

$$m = 5$$

	p	1 mod 5	2, 3 mod 5	4 mod 5
	prime orbits	split	(1, 2, 3, 4)	(1, 4), (2, 3)
a	signature			
(1, 1, 3)	(1, 1, 0, 0)	ord^2	ss^2	ss^2

$$m = 6$$

	p	1 mod 6	5 mod 6
	prime orbits	split	(1, 5), (2, 4), (3)
a	signature		
(1, 1, 4)	(1, 1, 0, 0, 0)	ord^2	ss^2
(1, 2, 3)	(1, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord	ss

$$m = 7$$

	p	1 mod 7	2, 4 mod 7	3, 5 mod 7	6 mod 7
	prime orbits	split	(1, 2, 4), (3, 5, 6)	(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	(1, 6), (2, 5), (3, 4)
a	signature				
(1, 1, 5)	(1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)	ord^3	(1/3, 2/3)	ss^3	ss^3
(1, 2, 4)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0)	ord^3	ord^3	ss^3	ss^3

$$m = 8$$

	p	1 mod 8	3 mod 8	5 mod 8	7 mod 8
	prime orbits	split	(1, 3), (2, 6) (5, 7), (4)	(1, 5), (3, 7) (2), (4), (6)	(1, 7), (2, 6) (3, 5), (4)
a	signature				
(1, 1, 6)	(1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^3	$ord^2 \oplus ss$	$ord \oplus ss^2$	ss^3
(1, 2, 5)	(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0)	ord^3	ss^3	ord^3	ss^3
(1, 3, 4)	(1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^2	ord^2	ss^2	ss^2

$m = 9$					
	p	1 mod 9	2, 5 mod 9	4, 7 mod 9	8 mod 9
	prime orbits	split	(1, 2, 4, 8, 7, 5) (3, 6)	(1, 4, 7), (2, 8, 5) (3), (6)	(1, 8), (2, 7) (4, 5), (3, 6)
a	signature				
(1, 1, 7)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^4	ss^4	$(1/3, 2/3) \oplus ord$	ss^4
(1, 2, 6)	(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0)	ord^3	ss^3	(1/3, 2/3)	ss^3
(1, 3, 5)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^3	ss^3	(1/3, 2/3)	ss^3

$m = 10$				
	p	1 mod 10	3, 7 mod 10	9 mod 10
	prime orbits	split	(1, 3, 9, 7) (2, 6, 8, 4), (5)	(1, 9), (2, 8) (3, 7), (4, 6), (5)
a	signature			
(1, 1, 8)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^4	ss^4	ss^4
(1, 2, 7)	(1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0)	ord^4	ss^4	ss^4
(1, 4, 5)	(1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^2	ss^2	ss^2

$m = 11$					
	p	1 mod 11	2, 6, 7, 8 mod 11	3, 4, 5, 9 mod 11	10 mod 11
	prime orbits	split	inert	(1, 3, 4, 5, 9) (2, 6, 7, 8, 10)	(1, 10), (2, 9) (3, 8), (4, 7), (5, 6)
a	signature				
(1, 1, 9)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^5	ss^5	(1/5, 4/5)	ss^5
(1, 2, 8)	(1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)	ord^5	ss^5	(2/5, 3/5)	ss^5

$m = 12$					
	p	1 mod 12	5 mod 12	7 mod 12	11 mod 12
	prime orbits	split	(1, 5), (2, 10), (3) (4, 8), (6), (7, 11), (9)	(1, 7), (3, 9) (2), (4), (5, 11) (6), (8), (10)	(1, 11), (4, 8) (3, 9), (2, 10) (5, 7), (6)
a	signature				
(1, 1, 10)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^5	$ord^3 \oplus ss^2$	$ord^2 \oplus ss^3$	ss^5
(1, 2, 9)	(1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^4	$ord \oplus ss^3$	$ord^3 \oplus ss$	ss^4
(1, 3, 8)	(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^3	$ord^2 \oplus ss$	$ord \oplus ss^2$	ss^3
(1, 4, 7)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^4	ss^4	ord^4	ss^4
(1, 5, 6)	(1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	ord^3	ord^3	ss^3	ss^3

5. APPLICATIONS

In the previous section, we computed the Newton polygons of cyclic degree m covers of the projective line branched at 3 points. We carried out the calculation of the Newton polygon for all inertia types that arise when $m \leq 23$. Many of these were not previously known to occur for the Jacobian of a smooth curve. We collect a list of the most interesting of these Newton polygons, restricting to the ones with p -rank 0 and $4 \leq g \leq 11$. In the third part of the section, we deduce some results for arbitrarily large genera g .

By [15, Theorem 2.1], if $p = 2$ and $g \in \mathbb{N}$, then there exists a supersingular curve of genus g defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_2$ (or even over \mathbb{F}_2). For this reason, we restrict to the case that p is odd in the following result.

Theorem 5.1. (Theorem 1.1) *Let p be odd. There exists a smooth supersingular curve of genus g defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ in the following cases:*

genus	congruence	where
4	$p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$	$m=9, a = (1, 1, 7)$
	$p \equiv 2, 3, 4 \pmod{5}$	$m = 10, a = (1, 1, 8)$
5	$p \equiv 2, 6, 7, 8, 10 \pmod{11}$	$m = 11, \text{any } a$
6	$p \not\equiv 1, 3, 9 \pmod{13}$	$m = 13, \text{any } a$
	$p \equiv 3, 5, 6 \pmod{7}$	$m = 14, a = (1, 1, 12)$
7	$p \equiv 14 \pmod{15}$	$m = 15, a = (1, 1, 13)$
	$p \equiv 15 \pmod{16}$	$m = 16, a = (1, 1, 14)$
8	$p \not\equiv 1 \pmod{17}$	$m = 17, \text{any } a$
9	$p \equiv 2, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 \pmod{19}$	$m = 19, \text{any } a$
10	$p \equiv 5, 17, 20 \pmod{21}$	$m = 21, a = (1, 1, 19)$
11	$p \equiv 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 \pmod{23}$	$m = 23, \text{any } a$

Proof. We compute the table using Corollary 3.3, and Remark 3.4. The genus is determined from (2.2).

For example, for $g = 5$, the congruence classes of $p \pmod{11}$ are the quadratic non-residues modulo 11. A prime above p is inert in K_{11}/K_{11}^+ if and only if p is a quadratic non-residue modulo 11. (The same holds for $g = 9$ and $m = 19$, and also $g = 11$ and $m = 23$).

For example, for $g = 4$, the condition $p \equiv 3, 7, 9 \pmod{10}$ covers all the cases $p \equiv 2, 3, 4 \pmod{5}$ since p is odd. For $p \equiv 3, 7 \pmod{10}$, p is inert in K_5 . For $p \equiv -1 \pmod{10}$, each orbit $\mathfrak{o} \in \mathcal{D}'$ is self-dual. \square

Remark 5.2. The existence of a smooth supersingular curve of genus 9, 10 or 11 is especially interesting for the following reason. The dimension of \mathcal{A}_g is $(g+1)g/2$ and the dimension of the supersingular locus in \mathcal{A}_g is $\lfloor g^2/4 \rfloor$. Thus the supersingular locus has codimension 25 in \mathcal{A}_9 , 30 in \mathcal{A}_{10} and 36 in \mathcal{A}_{11} . The dimension of \mathcal{M}_g is $3g - 3$ for $g \geq 2$. Since $\dim(\mathcal{M}_9) = 24$, $\dim(\mathcal{M}_{10}) = 27$, and $\dim(\mathcal{M}_{11}) = 30$ the supersingular locus and open Torelli locus form an unlikely intersection in \mathcal{A}_9 , \mathcal{A}_{10} and \mathcal{A}_{11} . See [12, Section 5.3] for more explanation.

Remark 5.3. In future work, when $5 \leq g \leq 9$, we prove there exists a smooth supersingular curve of genus g defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ for sufficiently large p satisfying other congruence conditions.

In the next result, we collect some other new examples of Newton polygons of smooth curves with p -rank 0.

Theorem 5.4. *There exists a smooth curve of genus g defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ with the given Newton polygon of p -rank 0 in the following cases:*

<i>genus</i>	<i>Newton polygon</i>	<i>congruence</i>	<i>where</i>
5	$(1/5, 4/5)$	$3, 4, 5, 9 \pmod{11}$	$m = 11, a = (1, 1, 9)$
5	$(2/5, 3/5)$	$3, 4, 5, 9 \pmod{11}$	$m = 11, a = (1, 2, 8)$
6	$(1/3, 2/3)^2$	$3, 9 \pmod{13}$ $9, 11 \pmod{14}$	$m = 13, a = (1, 2, 10)$ $m = 13, a = (1, 1, 12)$
7	$(1/4, 3/4) \oplus ss^3$	$2, 8 \pmod{15}$	$m = 15, a = (1, 1, 13)$
9	$(4/9, 5/9)$	$4, 5, 6, 9, 16, 17 \pmod{19}$	$m = 19, a = (1, 2, 16)$
9	$(1/3, 2/3)^3$	$4, 5, 6, 9, 16, 17 \pmod{19}$ $7, 11 \pmod{19}$	$m = 19, a = (1, 1, 17)$ $m = 19, a = (1, 2, 16)$
10	$(1/3, 2/3)^3 \oplus ss$	$p \equiv 2 \pmod{21}$	$m = 21, a = (1, 1, 19)$
11	$(1/11, 10/11)$	$2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18 \pmod{23}$	$m = 23, a = (1, 4, 18)$
11	$(4/11, 7/11)$	$2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18 \pmod{23}$	$m = 23, a = (1, 1, 21)$

Proof. We compute the table using the Shimura–Tanayama method, as stated in Proposition 3.7. The genus is determined from (2.2), and the signature type from (2.3).

For example, for $m = 15$ and $a = (1, 1, 13)$, the curve $C_{(m,a)}$ has genus 7 and signature type $(1, 1, \dots, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$. Let p be a prime such that $p \equiv 2 \pmod{15}$. The congruence class of p has order 2 modulo 3 and order 4 modulo 5. Hence the prime p is inert in K_3 and in K_5 , and splits as a product of two primes in K_{15} . We write \mathfrak{p}_3 (resp. \mathfrak{p}_5 , and $\mathfrak{p}_{15}, \mathfrak{p}'_{15}$) for the primes of K_3 (resp. K_5 , and K_{15}) above p .

Continuing this case, by Corollary 3.3, the Newton polygon of $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_3^\infty]$ (resp. $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_5^\infty]$) has slope $1/2$, with multiplicity 1 (resp. 2). On the other hand, the two orbits in $(\mathbb{Z}/15\mathbb{Z})^*$ are $\sigma = \langle 2 \rangle = \{2, 4, 8, 1\}$ and $\sigma' = 7\langle 2 \rangle = \{7, 14, 13, 11\}$. (In particular, $\sigma' = \sigma^*$, hence $\mathfrak{p}'_{15} = \mathfrak{p}^*_{15}$ in K_{15} .) Hence, $\alpha_\sigma = 3$ and $\alpha_{\sigma'} = 1$. By Theorem 3.2, the Newton polygon of $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_{15}^\infty]$ (resp. $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}'_{15}^\infty]$) has slope $3/4$ (resp. $1/4$).

For example, for $m = 21$ and $a = (1, 1, 19)$, the curve $C_{(m,a)}$ has genus 10 and signature type $(1, 1, \dots, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$. The congruence class of $p \equiv 2 \pmod{21}$ has order 2 modulo 3 and order 3 modulo 7. Hence the prime p is inert in K_3 , and splits as a product of two primes in K_7 and in K_{21} . We write \mathfrak{p}_3 (resp. $\mathfrak{p}_7, \mathfrak{p}'_7$, and $\mathfrak{p}_{21}, \mathfrak{p}'_{21}$) for the primes of K_3 (resp. K_7 , and K_{21}) above p .

Continuing this case, by Corollary 3.3, the Newton polygon of $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_3^\infty]$ has slope $1/2$, with multiplicity 1. The two orbits in $(\mathbb{Z}/7\mathbb{Z})^*$ are $\sigma_7 = \langle 2 \rangle = \{2, 4, 1\}$ and $\sigma'_7 = 3\langle 2 \rangle = \{3, 6, 5\}$. Hence, $a_{\sigma_7} = 2$ and $a_{\sigma'_7} = 1$. By Theorem 3.2, the Newton polygon of $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_7^\infty]$ (resp. $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}'_7^\infty]$) has slope $2/3$ (resp. $1/3$). Similarly, the two orbits in $(\mathbb{Z}/21\mathbb{Z})^*$ are $\sigma_{21} = \langle 2 \rangle = \{2, 4, 8, 16, 11, 1\}$ and $\sigma'_{21} = 5\langle 2 \rangle = \{5, 10, 20, 19, 17\}$. Again $a_{\sigma_{21}} = 4$ and $a_{\sigma'_{21}} = 2$. Thus the Newton polygon of $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}_{21}^\infty]$ (resp. $\mathcal{J}[\mathfrak{p}'_{21}^\infty]$) has slope $4/6 = 2/3$ (resp. $2/6 = 1/3$). \square

Consider the p -divisible group $G_{1,d-1} \oplus G_{d-1,1}$ with slopes $1/d, (d-1)/d$.

Theorem 5.5. (Theorem 1.2) For the following values of d and p and for all $g \geq d$, there exists a smooth curve of genus g defined over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ whose Jacobian has p -divisible group isogenous to $(G_{1,d-1} \oplus G_{d-1,1}) \oplus (G_{0,1} \oplus G_{1,0})^{g-d}$:

- (1) $d = 5$ for all $p \equiv 3, 4, 5, 9 \pmod{11}$;
- (2) $d = 11$ for all $p \equiv 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 18 \pmod{23}$.

Proof. By Example 3.11 (resp. Example 3.12) for $d = 5$ (resp. $d = 11$), under this congruence condition on p , there exists a smooth projective curve of genus $g = d$ defined over

$\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ whose p -divisible group is isogenous to $G_{1,d-1} \oplus G_{d-1,1}$. Note that the Newton polygon for $G_{1,d-1} \oplus G_{d-1,1}$ is the lowest Newton polygon in dimension d with p -rank 0. Thus there is at least one component of the p -rank 0 stratum of \mathcal{M}_d such that the generic geometric point of this component represents a curve whose Jacobian has p -divisible group isogenous to $G_{1,d-1} \oplus G_{d-1,1}$. The result is then immediate from [12, Corollary 6.4]. \square

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