

Equivariant geometry and the cohomology of the moduli space of curves

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ABSTRACT. In this chapter we give a categorical definition of the integral cohomology ring of a stack. For quotient stacks $[X/G]$ the categorical cohomology ring may be identified with the equivariant cohomology $H_G^*(X)$. Identifying the stack cohomology ring with equivariant cohomology allows us to prove that the cohomology ring of a quotient Deligne–Mumford stack is rationally isomorphic to the cohomology ring of its coarse moduli space. The theory is presented with a focus on the stacks \mathcal{M}_g and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ of smooth and stable curves respectively.

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1. Introduction

The study of the cohomology of the moduli space of curves has been a very rich research area for the last 30 years. Contributions have been made to the field from a remarkably broad range of researchers: algebraic geometers, topologists, mathematical physicists, hyperbolic geometers, etc. The goal of this article is to give an introduction to some of the foundational issues related to studying the cohomology of the moduli space from the algebro-geometric point of view.

In algebraic geometry the main difficulty in studying the cohomology of the moduli space is that the moduli space is not really a space but a *stack*. As a result, care is required in determining what the cohomology ring of the moduli space should mean. In the literature this difficulty is often dealt with by arguing that the stack of curves is an orbifold. Associated to an orbifold is an underlying rational homology manifold. The rational cohomology ring of the stack is then defined to be the cohomology ring of this underlying homology manifold.

There are two difficulties with this perspective. First, it can somewhat confusing to sort out the technicalities of intersection theory on orbifolds, and second, one abandons hope of obtaining a good theory with integer coefficients. In this article we will circumvent these difficulties by utilizing the categorical nature of stacks.

We propose a very natural functorial definition for the cohomology of a stack and explain how for quotient stacks $[X/G]$, (like \mathcal{M}_g) our functorial cohomology can be identified with equivariant cohomology of X . Because our techniques are algebraic we are also able to define the integral Chow ring of a stack. On \mathcal{M}_g and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ the tautological classes all naturally live in the functorial cohomology ring. In addition, if \mathcal{X} is a smooth quotient stack then functorial group $A^1(\mathcal{X})$ coincides with the Picard group of the “moduli problem” defined earlier by Mumford in [Mum1].

Using techniques from equivariant cohomology we show that for smooth quotient stacks such as $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$, the functorial cohomology groups are rationally isomorphic to the cohomology groups of the underlying coarse moduli space. A similar result holds for Chow groups. This isomorphism defines an intersection product on the rational Chow groups of the projective, but singular, moduli scheme of curves $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$.

To give a description of the cohomology of the stack of curves we obviously must consider a more basic question. *What is a stack?* In order to keep this chapter self-contained but still of a reasonable length we will give a very brief introduction to theory of Deligne-Mumford stacks via a series of examples. Most of our discussion will focus on quotient stacks, because the geometry of quotient stacks is, in essence, equivariant geometry of ordinary schemes. Most stacks that naturally arise in algebraic geometry, such as \mathcal{M}_g and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ are in fact quotient

stacks. For a further introduction to Deligne-Mumford stacks the reader is encouraged to look at Section 4 of Deligne and Mumford's paper [DM] as well as Section 7 of Vistoli's paper [Vis1]. The author's paper [Edi] gives an introduction to Deligne-Mumford stacks from the perspective of the moduli space of curves. The book by Laumon and Moret-Bailly [LMB] is the most comprehensive (and most technical) treatise on the theory of algebraic stacks.

The Chapter is organized as follows. In Section 2 we define and give examples of *categories fibred in groupoids* (CFGs). Our main focus is on *quotient CFGs* - that is CFGs arising from actions of linear algebraic groups on schemes. In Section 3 we define the cohomology and Chow rings of a CFG and prove that, for quotient CFGs, these rings can be identified with equivariant cohomology and Chow rings respectively. In Sections 4.1 and 4.2 we define Deligne-Mumford stacks and their coarse moduli spaces. Finally in Section 4.3 we explain the relationship between the cohomology ring of a Deligne-Mumford stack and its coarse moduli space.

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2. Categories fibred in groupoids (CFGs)

The purpose of this section is to give an introduction to the categorical underpinnings of the theory of stacks. We do not define stacks until Section 4. However, the categorical foundation is sufficient to define the cohomology and Chow rings of stacks, which we do in Section 3.

To begin, fix a base scheme S . For example, the analytically minded might take $S = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}$ and the arithmetically minded could consider $S = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$. Let \mathcal{S} be the category of S -schemes.

Definition 2.1. [DM, Definition 4.1] A *category fibred in groupoids* (CFG) over \mathcal{S} is a category \mathcal{X} together with a functor $\rho: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ satisfying the following conditions.

i) Given an object t of \mathcal{X} let $T = \rho(t)$. If $f: T' \rightarrow T$ in \mathcal{S} there exists a pullback object f^*t and a morphism $f^*t \rightarrow t$ in \mathcal{X} whose image under the functor ρ is the morphism $T' \rightarrow T$. Moreover, f^*t is unique up to canonical isomorphism.

ii) If $\alpha: t_1 \rightarrow t_2$ is a map in \mathcal{X} such that $\rho(\alpha) = T \xrightarrow{id} T$ for some S -scheme T then α is an isomorphism.

Remark 2.2. The first condition is just stating that the category \mathcal{X} has fibred products relative to S . If \mathcal{X} satisfies i) then \mathcal{X} is called a *fibred category*. The second conditions implies that if T is a fixed scheme then the subcategory $\mathcal{X}(T)$ consisting of objects mapping to T and morphisms mapping to the identity is a *groupoid*; that is all morphisms in $\mathcal{X}(T)$ are isomorphisms. Note that if t is an

object of \mathcal{X} and $\rho(t) = T$ for some S -scheme T , then t is an object of $\mathcal{X}(T)$. Hence every object of \mathcal{X} is in $\mathcal{X}(T)$ for some scheme T .

The second condition may seem a little strange, but it is a natural one for moduli problems. The concept of category fibred groupoids over \mathcal{S} is a generalization of the concept of contravariant functor from $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$. A stack is a CFG that satisfies certain algebro-geometric conditions analogous to the conditions satisfied by a representable functor.

To give a feel for the theory of CFGs we will focus on three examples: CFGs of smooth and stable curves, representable CFGs, and quotient CFGs. We will show that the CFGs of smooth and stable curves are quotient CFGs. This implies that they are algebraic stacks, as quotient CFGs are always algebraic stacks (although we will not prove this here).

2.1. CFGs of curves

Throughout the rest of this paper a *curve* will denote a complete (hence projective) scheme of dimension 1.

Definition 2.3. (Smooth curves) For any $g \geq 2$, let \mathcal{M}_g be the category whose objects are $\pi: X \rightarrow T$ where T is an S -scheme and π is a proper smooth morphism whose fibers are curves of genus g . A morphism from $X' \rightarrow T'$ to $X \rightarrow T$ is simply a cartesian diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \rightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T' & \rightarrow & T \end{array}$$

Remark 2.4. Clearly \mathcal{M}_g is a fibred category over \mathcal{S} by construction. To see that it is fibred in groupoids observe that if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \rightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S & \xrightarrow{id} & S \end{array}$$

is cartesian then the map $X' \rightarrow X$ is an isomorphism.

Note that the fact that \mathcal{M}_g is a category fibred in groupoids has essentially nothing to do with the fact that we are attempting to parametrize curves of given genus. The only thing we are using is that morphisms in \mathcal{M}_g are cartesian diagrams. This shows that, like the notion of functor, the concept of category fibred in groupoids is very general.

Next we define the CFG of stable curves.

Definition 2.5. (Stable curves) A curve C of arithmetic genus $g \geq 2$ is *stable* if it is connected, has at worst nodes as singularities and if every rational component intersects the other components in at least 3 points.

Definition 2.6. If $g \geq 2$ then let $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ be the category whose objects are $\pi: X \rightarrow T$ where T is an S -scheme and π is a proper flat morphism whose fibers are stable curves of genus g . Morphisms are again cartesian diagrams.

Again $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is a CFG containing \mathcal{M}_g as a full subcategory. We can relax the condition on rational components and obtain CFGs of *prestable* curves. However, if we do so then we will not obtain a Deligne-Mumford stack.

Definition 2.7. (Pointed curves) For any $g \geq 0$ we let $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$ be the category whose objects are $(X \xrightarrow{\pi} T, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ where $\pi: X \rightarrow T$ is a family of smooth curves and $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ are disjoint sections of π . A morphism

$$(X' \xrightarrow{\pi'} T', \sigma'_1, \dots, \sigma'_n) \rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\pi} T, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$$

is a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \xrightarrow{f} & X \\ \pi' \downarrow & & \pi \downarrow \\ T' & \xrightarrow{g} & T \end{array}$$

such that $f \circ \sigma'_i = \sigma_i \circ g$ for all i .

If $2g - 2 + n > 0$ then we define $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ to be the CFG whose objects are $(X \xrightarrow{\pi} T, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ where π is proper and flat and the fibers of π are connected curves with at worst nodes as singularities and the σ_i are again disjoint sections of π . We impose the additional condition that every rational component of a fiber must have a total of at least 3 points marked by the sections plus intersections with the other components. A morphism is once again cartesian diagram compatible with the sections.

The CFG $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$ is a full subcategory of the CFG $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ when $2g - 2 + n > 0$. We may also relax the stability condition to obtain the CFG of *prestable pointed curves* which also contains $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$ as a full subcategory.

Remark 2.8. All CFGs of curves are subcategories of the the “universal” CFG $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{S})$. Objects of $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{S})$ are morphisms of S -schemes and morphisms in $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{S})$ are cartesian diagrams of S -schemes. The CFGs \mathcal{M}_g and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ are full subcategories of $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{S})$ but $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ are not.

2.2. Representable CFGs

Let $F: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ be a contravariant functor. There is an associated category fibred in groupoids \underline{F} . Given a scheme T in \mathcal{S} an object of $\underline{F}(T)$ is simply an element of $F(T)$. Given $t' \in F(T')$ there is a morphism $t' \rightarrow t$ if and only if t' is the image of t under the map of sets $F(T') \rightarrow F(T)$. With this construction if T is an S -scheme then the groupoid $\underline{F}(T)$ is the category whose objects are the elements of $F(T)$ and all morphisms are identities.

In particular if X is an S -scheme then we can associate to its functor of points a CFG \underline{X} . This is simply the category of X -schemes viewed as a fibred category over the category of S -schemes.

Definition 2.9. A CFG \mathcal{X} is *representable* if \mathcal{X} is equivalent to a CFG \underline{X} for some S -scheme X .

Remark 2.10. Yoneda's lemma implies that if X and Y are schemes then there is an isomorphism of schemes $X \rightarrow Y$ if and only if there is an equivalence of categories $\underline{X} \rightarrow \underline{Y}$.

Example 2.11. The existence of curves of every genus with non-trivial automorphism implies that the CFG \mathcal{M}_g is not representable (i.e., not the CFG associated to a scheme) because if k is a field then the category $\mathcal{M}_g(\text{Spec } k)$ is not equivalent to one where all morphisms are identities.

Proposition 2.12. *If \mathcal{X} is a CFG and T is an S -scheme then to give an object of $\mathcal{X}(T)$ is equivalent to giving a functor $\underline{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ compatible with the projection functor to \mathcal{S} .*

Proof. Given an object t in $\mathcal{X}(T)$ define a functor $\underline{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ by mapping a T -scheme T' to a pullback of the object t via the morphism $f: T' \rightarrow T$ in \mathcal{S} . (Note that the definition of this functor requires a choice for each pullback. However, different choices give rise to equivalent functors). Conversely, given a functor $\underline{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ we set t to be the image of T in \mathcal{X} . \square

Notation 2.13. If T is a scheme and \mathcal{X} is a CFG we will streamline the notation by writing $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ in lieu of $\underline{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.

Example 2.14. By Proposition 2.12 giving a family of smooth curves $X \rightarrow T$ of genus g is equivalent to giving a map $T \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$. In this way \mathcal{M}_g is the ‘‘classifying space’’ for smooth curves. Similarly $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ classifies stable curves.

2.3. Curves and quotient CFGs

Let G be a linear algebraic group; i.e., a closed subgroup of GL_n for some n . For simplicity we assume that G is smooth over S . When $S = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}$ this is automatic, but the assumption is necessary in positive or mixed characteristic.

Definition 2.15. Let T be a scheme. A G -torsor over T is a smooth morphism $p: E \rightarrow T$ where G acts freely on E , p is G -invariant and there is an isomorphism of G -spaces $E \times_T E \rightarrow G \times E$.

Definition 2.16. Let BG be the CFG whose objects are G -torsors $E \rightarrow T$ and whose morphism are cartesian diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E' & \rightarrow & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T' & \rightarrow & T \end{array}$$

with the added condition that the map $E' \rightarrow E$ is G -invariant.

More generally, if X is a scheme and G is an algebraic group acting on X then we define a CFG $[X/G]$ to be the category whose objects are pairs $(E \rightarrow T, E \xrightarrow{f} X)$ where $E \rightarrow T$ is a G -torsor and $f: E \rightarrow X$ is a G -equivariant map. A morphism $(E' \rightarrow T', E' \xrightarrow{f'} X) \rightarrow (E \rightarrow T, E \xrightarrow{f} X)$ in $[X/G]$ is a cartesian diagram of torsors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E' & \xrightarrow{h} & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T' & \rightarrow & T \end{array}$$

such that $f' = f \circ h$.

Definition 2.17. A CFG is \mathcal{X} is a *quotient CFG* if \mathcal{X} is equivalent to a CFG $[X/G]$ for some scheme X .

Example 2.18. If X is a scheme then \underline{X} is equivalent to the quotient CFG $[(G \times X)/G]$ where G acts on $G \times X$ by the rule $g(g', x) = (gg', x)$.

Remark 2.19. Although we have not yet discussed the geometry of CFGs the geometry of a quotient CFG $[X/G]$ is the G -equivariant geometry of X . This point of view will be emphasized in our discussion of cohomology rings.

2.3.1. \mathcal{M}_g is a quotient CFG Although the definition of \mathcal{M}_g as a CFG is purely categorical, the fact that if $g \geq 2$ and $X \xrightarrow{\pi} T$ is a family of smooth curves then π is a *projective* morphism allows us to prove that \mathcal{M}_g is a quotient CFG.

To state the result we introduce some notation.

Definition 2.20. Fix an integer $g \geq 2$ and let H be the Hilbert scheme of one dimensional subschemes of \mathbb{P}^{5g-6} with Hilbert polynomial $(6t-1)(g-1)$. The action of PGL_{5g-5} on \mathbb{P}^{5g-6} induces a corresponding action on the Hilbert scheme. If $g \geq 2$ then the canonical divisor on any curve C is ample and $3K_C$ is very ample. Let H_g be the locally closed subscheme of H corresponding to smooth curves $C \subset \mathbb{P}^{5g-6}$ with $\mathcal{O}_C(1) \simeq \omega_C^{\otimes 3}$.

Proposition 2.21. *There is an equivalence of categories $\mathcal{M}_g \rightarrow [H_g/\mathrm{PGL}_{5g-5}]$. Hence \mathcal{M}_g is a quotient CFG.*

Proof. We define a functor $p: \mathcal{M}_g \rightarrow [H_g/\mathrm{PGL}_{5g-5}]$ as follows:

Given a family $X \xrightarrow{\pi} T$ of smooth curves consider the rank $(5g-6)$ projective space bundle $\mathbb{P}(\pi_*(\omega_{X/T}^{\otimes 3}))$ whose fiber at a point $p \in T$ is the complete linear series $|3K_{X_{\pi^{-1}(p)}}|$. Let $E \rightarrow T$ be the associated PGL_{5g-5} torsor. The pullback of $\mathbb{P}(\pi_*(\omega_{X/T}^{\otimes 3}))$ to E is trivial and defines an embedding of $X \times_T E \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_E^{5g-6}$. Hence we obtain a morphism $E \rightarrow H_g$. The construction is natural so the map $E \rightarrow H_g$

commutes with the natural PGL_{5g-5} action on E and H_g . Given a morphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X' & \rightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T' & \rightarrow & T \end{array}$$

our construction gives a morphism of PGL_{5g-5} -torsors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E' & \rightarrow & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T' & \rightarrow & T \end{array}$$

compatible with the maps $E' \rightarrow H_g$ and $E \rightarrow H_g$.

We now check that our functor is an equivalence by defining a functor $q: [H_g/\mathrm{PGL}_{5g-5}] \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ as follows:

Given a torsor $E \rightarrow T$ and a map $E \rightarrow H_g$ we obtain a family of projective curves $Z \rightarrow E$. There is an action of PGL_{5g-5} on Z such that the morphism $Z \rightarrow E$ is PGL_{5g-5} -equivariant. By definition of E as the total space of a PGL_{5g-5} -torsor the action G on E is free. Since there is a G -equivariant morphism $Z \rightarrow E$ it follows that the action of G on Z is also free. We would like to let X be the quotient Z by the free PGL_{5g-5} action. Unfortunately, there is no *a priori* reason why the quotient of a scheme (even a projective or quasi-projective scheme) by the free action of an algebraic group exists in the category of schemes¹. However, we are in a relatively special situation in that we already know that a quotient E/PGL_{5g-5} exists as a scheme (since it's equal to T) and the morphism $Z \rightarrow E$ is a *projective* morphism. Descent theory for projective morphisms (see [MFK, Proposition 7.1]) implies that there is a quotient $X = Z/G$ which is projective over $T = Z/G$ and such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z & \rightarrow & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X & \rightarrow & T \end{array}$$

is cartesian. Hence $X \rightarrow T$ is a family of smooth curves over T . A similar analysis defines the image of a morphism in $[H_g/\mathrm{PGL}_{5g-5}]$, and one can check that there are natural transformations $q \circ p \rightarrow \mathrm{Id}_{\mathcal{M}_g}$ and $p \circ q \rightarrow \mathrm{Id}_{[H_g/\mathrm{PGL}_{5g-5}]}$. \square

2.3.2. $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is a quotient CFG The key fact about stable curves, and the reason that the theory of stable curve is so elegant, is the following result of Deligne and Mumford.

Theorem 2.22. [DM, Thm 2.1] *If $X \xrightarrow{\pi} T$ is a family of stable curves then the dualizing sheaf ω_π is locally free and relatively ample. Moreover, the sheaf $\omega_\pi^{\otimes 3}$*

¹One can prove, using a non-trivial theorem of Deligne and Mumford, that such a quotient automatically exists as an algebraic space.

is relatively very ample; i.e., if p is a point of T and $X_p = \pi^{-1}(p)$ then the line bundle $\omega_{X_p}^{\otimes 3}$ is very ample.

The same argument used in the proof of Proposition 2.21 can now be used to prove that the CFG $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is a quotient CFG.

Proposition 2.23. *Let \overline{H}_g be the locally closed subscheme of H parametrizing embedded stable curves C where $O_C(1) \simeq \omega_C^{\otimes 3}$. Then there is an equivalence of categories $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g \rightarrow [\overline{H}_g/\mathrm{PGL}(5g-5)]$.*

2.3.3. Curves of very low genus In the previous section we only considered curves of genus $g \geq 2$. The purpose of this section is to briefly discuss the CFGs of curves of genus 0 and 1.

Example 2.24 (Curves of genus 0). Let \mathcal{M}_0 be the CFG of nodal curves of arithmetic genus 0. A nodal curve of genus 0 is necessarily a tree of \mathbb{P}^1 s. However, there is no bound on the number of components. The CFG \mathcal{M}_0 can be stratified by the number of nodes (or equivalently irreducible components). Following [Ful2] we denote by $\mathcal{M}_0^{\leq k}$ the CFG whose objects are families of rational nodal curves with at most k nodes. The CFG \mathcal{M}_0^0 of smooth rational curves is equivalent to $B\mathrm{PGL}_2$. In [EF1, Proposition 6] it was shown that $\mathcal{M}_0^{\leq 1}$ is equivalent to the CFG $[X/\mathrm{GL}_3]$ where X is the set of quadratic forms in 3 variables with rank at least 2. On the other hand there are families of rational curves $X \xrightarrow{\pi} T$ where π is not a projective morphism. In fact, Fulghesu constructed examples where T is a scheme and X is only an algebraic space. Despite the pathological behavior, Fulghesu [Ful2] proved that $\mathcal{M}_0^{\leq k}$ is an algebraic stack for any k . Recently Kresch [Kre, Proposition 5.2] proved that for $k \geq 2$, $\mathcal{M}_0^{\leq k}$ is not equivalent to a quotient of the form $[Z/G]$ with Z an algebraic space; ie $\mathcal{M}_0^{\leq k}$ is not a quotient stack.

On the other hand, if $n \geq 3$ then the CFGs $\mathcal{M}_{0,n}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}$ are well understood. They are represented by non-singular projective schemes [Knu].

Example 2.25 (Curves of genus 1). The CFG \mathcal{M}_1 , of curves of genus 1, is rather strange. Its behavior highlights the distinction between curves of genus 1 and elliptic curves. An elliptic curve is a curve of genus 1 together with a point chosen to be the origin for the group law. In particular an elliptic curve is a projective algebraic group, while a curve of genus 1 is a torsor for this group. Given a curve C of genus 1 together with a choice of a point $O \in C$ the group scheme (C, O) acts on C . In particular, the automorphism group of a curve is not a linear algebraic group. Thus the CFG \mathcal{M}_1 cannot be equivalent to a CFG of the form $[X/G]$ with G a linear algebraic group.

However, the CFG $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}$ of elliptic curves behaves a lot like the CFGs \mathcal{M}_g for $g \geq 2$. Specifically, if $(X \xrightarrow{\pi} T, \sigma)$ is a family of smooth curves of genus 1 with section σ the direct image $\pi_*(O_X(\sigma)^{\otimes 3})$ is a locally free sheaf of rank 3. An argument similar to the Proof of Proposition 2.21 can be used to show that

$\mathcal{M}_{1,1} = [U/\mathrm{PGL}_3]$ where $U \subset \mathbb{P}^9$ is the open set of smooth plane cubics. Similarly $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1} = [W/\mathrm{PGL}_3]$ where W is the open set of plane cubics with at worst nodes as singularities.

2.4. Fiber products of CFGs and universal curves

So far we have not discussed how universal curves fit into the CFG picture. In order to do so we need to introduce another categorical notion - the fiber product of two CFGs over a third CFG. Once this is done, we can explain why $\mathcal{M}_{g,1}$ is the universal curve over \mathcal{M}_g . Applying this fact inductively we can show that the CFGs $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$ are $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ are all quotient CFGs.

2.4.1. Fiber products of CFGs Since CFGs are categories the natural home for the class of all CFGs over \mathcal{S} is called a *2-category*. A 2-category has objects (in our case the CFGs), morphisms (functors between the CFGs) and morphisms between morphisms (natural transformations of functors). For the most part this added level of complexity can be ignored, but it does show up in one of the most important categorical constructions, the fiber product of two CFGs.

Definition 2.26. Let $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ and $g: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ be CFGs over our fixed category \mathcal{S} . We define the fiber product $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Z}} \mathcal{Y}$ to be the CFG whose objects are triples (x, y, ϕ) where x is an object of \mathcal{X} , y is an object of \mathcal{Y} and ϕ is an isomorphism in \mathcal{Z} between $f(x)$ and $g(y)$.

A morphism in $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Z}} \mathcal{Y}$ between (x', y', ϕ') and (x, y, ϕ) is given by a pair of morphisms $\alpha: x' \rightarrow x$, $\beta: y' \rightarrow y$ such that $\phi \circ f(\alpha) = g(\beta) \circ \phi'$.

Remark 2.27. A straightforward check shows that $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Z}} \mathcal{Y}$ is indeed a CFG. There are also obvious functors $p_X: \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Z}} \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and $p_Y: \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Z}} \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ but the compositions $f \circ p_X$ and $g \circ p_Y$ are not equal as functors $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Z}} \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ since $f \circ p_X(x, y, \theta) = f(x)$ and $g \circ p_Y(x, y, \theta) = g(y)$ are isomorphic but not necessarily the same objects of \mathcal{Z} . However, there is a natural transformation of functors $F: f \circ p_X \rightarrow g \circ p_Y$. For this reason we say that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{Z}} \mathcal{Y} & \xrightarrow{p_X} & \mathcal{Y} \\ p_X \downarrow & & g \downarrow \\ \mathcal{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{Z} \end{array}$$

is *2-cartesian*. In general a diagram of CFGs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W} & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathcal{X} \\ p \downarrow & & q \downarrow \\ \mathcal{Y} & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{Z} \end{array}$$

is *2-commutative* if there is a natural transformation between the functors $q \circ g$ and $f \circ p$.

So far our discussion of CFGs has been very categorical. The next definition is the first step towards connecting the theory of CFGs with algebraic geometry.

Definition 2.28. A morphism of CFGs $f: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is *representable* if for every scheme T and morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ the fiber product of CFGs $T \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{Y}$ is represented by a scheme.

Remark 2.29. This definition is saying that although \mathcal{Y} and \mathcal{X} are not represented by schemes the fibers of the morphism are schemes. It also allows us to define algebro-geometric properties of representable morphisms of CFGs. If \mathbf{P} is a property of morphisms of schemes which is preserved by base change² then a representable morphism $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ has property \mathbf{P} if for every map of scheme $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ the map of schemes $T \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow T$ has property \mathbf{P} .

Example 2.30. If G is an algebraic group acting on a scheme X then there is a morphism $X \rightarrow [X/G]$ defined as follows. Given a map of schemes $f: T \rightarrow X$ (an object of the category \underline{X}) we can consider the trivial torsor $G \times T \rightarrow T$ together with the G -equivariant map $(g, t) \mapsto gf(t)$ to define an object of $[X/G]$. From this definition it is clear that a morphism of X -schemes $T' \rightarrow T$ gives rise to a morphism in the CFG $[X/G]$.

We claim that the map $X \rightarrow [X/G]$ is representable. In fact if $T \rightarrow [X/G]$ is a morphism corresponding to a G -torsor $E \rightarrow T$ with equivariant map $f: E \rightarrow X$ then $T \times_{[X/G]} X$ is represented by the scheme E . Let us see this explicitly. An object of $(T \times_{[X/G]} X)(T')$ is a triple (f_1, f_2, ϕ) where $T' \xrightarrow{f_1} T$ makes T' a T -scheme, $T' \xrightarrow{f_2} X$ makes T' an X -scheme and ϕ is an isomorphism in $[X/G]$ between the two images of T' in $[X/G]$. The image of $T' \xrightarrow{f_1} T$ is the torsor $E \times_T T' \rightarrow T'$ with G -equivariant map the composition $E \times_T T' \rightarrow E \rightarrow X$. The image of $T' \xrightarrow{f_2} X$ is the trivial torsor $G \times T' \rightarrow T'$ with equivariant map $(g, t') \mapsto gf_2(t')$. The isomorphism ϕ in $[X/G]$ gives an isomorphism between the trivial torsor $G \times T' \rightarrow T'$ and the pullback torsor $E \times_T T' \rightarrow T'$. In other words ϕ determines a trivialization of the pullback torsor $E \times_T T' \rightarrow T'$. The trivialization gives a section $T' \rightarrow E \times_T T'$. Composing the section with the projection $E \times_T T' \rightarrow E$ gives a map $T' \rightarrow E$; i.e., an object of \underline{E} . A similar, if more involved, analysis shows that morphisms in the category $T \times_{[X/G]} X$ determine morphisms of X -schemes. In this way we obtain a functor $T \times_{[X/G]} X \rightarrow \underline{E}$. This functor is in equivalence of categories. To see this note that if $T' \rightarrow X$ is an X -scheme then the map $T' \rightarrow X$ determines a trivialization of the pullback torsor $(G \times X)_X T' \rightarrow T'$ and thus an object of $(T \times_{[X/G]} X)(T')$.

²This covers many of the most common types of morphisms encountered in algebraic geometry. For example the properties of being separated, finite, proper, flat and smooth can all be preserved by base change.

Example 2.31. The fully faithful inclusion functor $\mathcal{M}_g \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is represented by open immersions. Thus we say that \mathcal{M}_g is an open subCFG of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$.

2.4.2. Smooth pointed curves and the universal curve There is an obvious morphism of CFGs $\mathcal{M}_{g,1} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ that forgets the section.

Proposition 2.32. *If $T \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ is a morphism corresponding to a family of smooth curves of genus g , $X \rightarrow T$ then the fiber product $T \times_{\mathcal{M}_g} \mathcal{M}_{g,1}$ is represented by the scheme X . Hence the map $\mathcal{M}_{g,1} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_g$ is representable and smooth and we can view $\mathcal{M}_{g,1}$ as the universal curve over \mathcal{M}_g .*

Sketch of proof. An object of the fiber product $(T \times_{\mathcal{M}_g} \mathcal{M}_{g,1})(T')$ is given by the following data: a morphism $T' \rightarrow T$, a family of pointed curves $X' \rightarrow T'$ with section σ' , and isomorphism in \mathcal{M}_g of the pullback family $X \times_T T' \rightarrow T'$ with the family $X' \rightarrow T'$. Since the map $T' \rightarrow X'$ has a section, the projection $X \times_T T' \rightarrow T'$ also has a section. Composing this section with the projection $X \times_T T' \rightarrow X$ gives a map $T' \rightarrow X$, i.e., an object $\underline{X}(T')$. Again, a straightforward (if tedious) check shows that this procedure maps morphisms in the category $T \times_{\mathcal{M}_g} \mathcal{M}_{g,1}$ to morphisms in the category \underline{X} . This defines a functor which is an equivalence of categories. \square

2.4.3. Stable pointed curves and the universal curve A similar argument can be used to show that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1}$ is the universal stable curve over $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$. However, this argument requires more care because the morphism of CFGs $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is not as tautological as the corresponding morphism for smooth curves. The reason is that if $(X \rightarrow T, \sigma)$ is a family of pointed stable curves, the corresponding family of curves $X \rightarrow T$ need not be stable as it may have rational components which intersect the other components in only 2 points. To define a functor $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ we must show that given such family of curves $X \rightarrow T$, we may contract the offending rational components in the fibers of $X \rightarrow T$. This analysis was carried out by F. Knudsen in his paper [Knu].

Theorem 2.33 (Knudsen [Knu]). *If $2g - 2 + n > 0$ there is a representable contraction morphism $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n+1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ that makes $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n+1}$ into the universal curve over $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$.*

Remark 2.34. It is relatively easy to show that $\mathcal{M}_{0,3} = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,3} = \text{Spec } S$. It follows from Knudsen's results that for $n \geq 3$ the CFGs $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}$ are all represented by schemes.

Combining Theorem 2.33 with the following proposition shows that CFGs of pointed stable curves of genus $g \geq 1$ are quotient CFGs.

Proposition 2.35. *If $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a quotient CFG and $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a representable morphism then \mathcal{Y} is equivalent to the CFG $[Y/G]$ where $Y = X \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{Y}$.*

Proof. (Sketch) Since $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ the fiber product $X \times_{\mathcal{X}} X$ is represented $G \times X$. Under this identification the two projection maps $X \times_{\mathcal{X}} X \rightarrow X$ correspond to the projection $p: G \times X \rightarrow X$ and the action morphism $\sigma: G \times X \rightarrow X, (g, x) \mapsto gx$. If Y represents $X \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{Y}$ then the fiber product $Y \times_{\mathcal{Y}} Y$ is represented by $G \times Y$. Under this identification, one of the projections $Y \times_{\mathcal{Y}} Y \rightarrow Y$ corresponds to the usual projection $G \times Y \rightarrow Y$ and the other gives an action map $G \times Y \rightarrow Y$ such that the map of schemes $Y \rightarrow X$ is G -equivariant.

Given a morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ the composition with the morphism of CFGs $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ gives a map $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. Thus we obtain a G -torsor $E \rightarrow T$ together with an equivariant map $E \rightarrow X$. The total space E represents the fiber product $T \times_{\mathcal{X}} X$. Since the morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ factors through the morphism $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, the fiber product $T \times_{\mathcal{X}} X$ is equivalent to the fiber product $T \times_{\mathcal{Y}} Y$. Thus we obtain a morphism $E \rightarrow Y$ which can be checked to be G -equivariant. Hence an object of $\mathcal{Y}(T)$ produces an object of $[Y/G](T)$. Further analysis shows that we can extend this construction to define a functor $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow [Y/G]$.

The construction of a functor $[Y/G] \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is more subtle. Given a G -torsor $E \rightarrow T$ and a G -equivariant map to $E \rightarrow Y$ the composition $E \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X$ is a G -equivariant map $E \rightarrow X$. Thus we obtain a morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X} = [X/G]$. We would like to lift this to a morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$. Since $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is representable the fiber product $T \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{Y}$ is represented by a scheme T' . By construction there are projections $T' \rightarrow T$ and $T' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$, so to define a morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ it suffices to construct a section of the projection map $T' \rightarrow T$. Let $E' = E \times_T T'$. Then we have a cartesian diagram where the horizontal maps are G -torsors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E' & \rightarrow & T' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E & \rightarrow & T \end{array}$$

Since $T' = T \times_{\mathcal{X}} \mathcal{Y}$ the fiber product $E' = E \times_T T'$ can be identified with the fiber product of schemes $E \times_X Y$. Moreover, the map $E \rightarrow X$ factors through the G -equivariant map $Y \rightarrow X$ so the projection $E' \rightarrow E$ has a G -equivariant section $E \rightarrow E'$. Hence there is an induced map of quotients $T \rightarrow T'$ which is a section to the map $T' \rightarrow T$. The composition $T \rightarrow T' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is our desired morphism. \square

3. Cohomology of CFGs and equivariant cohomology

We now come to heart of this article - the definition of the integral cohomology ring of a CFG. Although this definition is very formal, the cohomology ring of the CFG $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ naturally contains all tautological classes. Moreover, if $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a quotient CFG we will show that $H^*(\mathcal{X}) = H_G^*(X)$ where $H_G^*(X)$ is the G -equivariant cohomology ring of X .

Throughout this section we assume that the ground scheme S is the spectrum of a field. When we work with cohomology we assume $S = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}$ and the dimension of a variety is its complex dimension.

3.1. Motivation and definition

Since a CFG is not a space, we need an indirect method to define cohomology classes on a CFG. To do this we start with a simple observation. Since cohomology is a contravariant functor, a cohomology class $c \in H^*(X)$ determines a pullback cohomology class $c(t) \in H^*(T)$ for every map $T \xrightarrow{t} X$. (Here we can simply let T and X be topological spaces.) Moreover, functoriality also ensures that the classes $c(t)$ satisfy an obvious compatibility condition. Given morphisms $T' \xrightarrow{f} T \xrightarrow{t} X$ then $c(ft) = f^*c(t)$. With this motivation we make the following definition.

Definition 3.1. Let \mathcal{X} be a CFG defined over \mathbb{C} . A cohomology class c on \mathcal{X} is the data of a cohomology class $c(t) \in H^*(T)$ for every scheme T and every object t of $\mathcal{X}(T)$. The classes $c(t)$ should satisfy the following compatibility condition: Given schemes T' and T and objects t' in $\mathcal{X}(T')$, t in $\mathcal{X}(T)$ and a morphism $t' \rightarrow t$ whose image in \mathcal{S} is a morphism $f: T' \rightarrow T$ then $f^*c(t) = c(t') \in H^*(T')$.

The cup product on cohomology of spaces guarantees that the collection of all cohomology classes on \mathcal{X} forms a graded skew-commutative ring. We denote this ring by $H^*(\mathcal{X})$.

3.1.1. Chow cohomology of CFGs Since many naturally occurring classes in the cohomology of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ are algebraic we also define the Chow cohomology ring of a CFG defined over an arbitrary field.

Definition 3.2. [Ful3, Definition 17.3] Let X be a scheme. A Chow cohomology class c of codimension i is an assignment, for every map $T \xrightarrow{t} X$, a map on Chow groups $c(t): A_*(T) \rightarrow A_{*-i}(T)$ such that the $c(t)$ are compatible with the usual operations in intersection theory (flat pullback and lci pullback, proper pushforward, etc.). The group of Chow cohomology classes of codimension i is denoted $A^i(X)$.

If $\alpha \in A_k(T)$ and $c \in A^i(X)$ then we use the notation $c \cap \alpha$ to denote the image of α under the map $c(t): A_k(T) \rightarrow A_{k-i}(T)$.

Composition of maps makes the collection of operations of all codimension into a graded ring which we denote $A^*(X) := \bigoplus A^i(X)$.

Remark 3.3. If X admits a resolution of singularities then $A^*(X)$ is commutative [Ful3, Example 17.4.4].

The relationship between Chow cohomology and the usual Chow groups is given by the following proposition.

Proposition 3.4. (Poincaré Duality [Ful3, Corollary 17.4]) *If X is a smooth variety of dimension n then the map $A^i(X) \rightarrow A_{n-i}(X)$, $c \mapsto c(\text{id}) \cap [X]$ is an*

isomorphism. Moreover, the ring structure on $A^*(X)$ given by composition of operations is compatible with the ring structure on $A_*(X)$ given by intersection product.

Given a map $f: Y \rightarrow X$ there is a natural pullback $f^*: A^*(X) \rightarrow A^*(Y)$ given by $f^*c(T \xrightarrow{t} Y) = c(ft)$. This functoriality allows us to define the Chow cohomology ring of a CFG:

Definition 3.5. If \mathcal{X} is a CFG, then a Chow cohomology class is an assignment for every scheme T and every object t of $\mathcal{X}(T)$ a Chow cohomology $c(t) \in A^*(T)$ satisfying the same compatibility conditions as in Definition 3.1.

Remark 3.6. If $p: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is a map of CFGs over \mathcal{S} then there is a pullback homomorphism $p^*: H^*(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{Y})$. If $c \in H^*(\mathcal{X})$ and t is an object of $\mathcal{Y}(T)$ then $p^*c(t) = c(p \circ t)$. In fancier language, H^* is a functor from the 2-category of CFGs to the category of skew-commutative rings. Similar functoriality holds for the Chow cohomology groups.

To connect our theory with the usual cohomology theory schemes over \mathbb{C} we have:

Proposition 3.7. If $\mathcal{X} = \underline{X}$ with X a scheme then $H^*(\mathcal{X}) = H^*(X)$. Likewise $A^*(\mathcal{X}) = A^*(X)$.

Proof. Given a class $c \in H^*(X)$ we define a corresponding class in $H^*(\mathcal{X})$ by $c(t) = t^*c$ for every morphism $T \xrightarrow{t} X$. Conversely, given a class $c \in H^*(\mathcal{X})$ then $c(id)$ defines a class in $H^*(X)$. \square

Example 3.8. If $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a quotient CFG and V is a G -equivariant vector bundle on X then V defines Chern classes $c_i(V) \in H^{2i}(\mathcal{X})$ (and $A^i(\mathcal{X})$) as follows: Suppose $T \xrightarrow{t} \mathcal{X}$ corresponds to a torsor $E \xrightarrow{\pi} T$ and equivariant map $E \xrightarrow{f} X$. Since $\pi: E \rightarrow T$ is a G -torsor the pullback π^* induces an equivalence of categories between vector bundles on T and G -equivariant vector bundles on E . Define $c_i(V)(t)$ to be the i -th Chern class of the vector bundle on T corresponding to the G -equivariant vector bundle f^*V on E .

3.1.2. Tautological classes and boundary classes The most familiar classes on the moduli space of curves are naturally defined as elements of the cohomology or Chow cohomology ring of the CFGs $\mathcal{M}_g, \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$, etc. Precisely we have:

Construction 3.9. (λ and κ classes) The assignment which assigns to any family of stable curves $\pi: X \rightarrow T$ corresponding to an object t in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g(T)$ the class $\lambda_i(t) = c_i(\pi_*(\omega_{X/T}))$ and $\kappa_i(t) = \pi_*(c_1(\omega_{X/T})^{i+1})$ define classes ω_i and κ_i in $A^i(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ and $H^{2i}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$.

Functoriality of H^* implies that these classes pullback to classes in $H^*(\mathcal{M}_{g,n})$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$.

Similarly on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ we have ψ -classes:

Construction 3.10. (ψ classes) The assignment to any family of stable curves $\pi: X \rightarrow T$ with sections $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ corresponding to an object t in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}(T)$ the classes $\psi_i(t) = c_1(\sigma_i^* \omega_{X/T})$ define classes ψ_i in $H^2(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n})$ and $A^1(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n})$.

Construction 3.11. (boundary classes) The deformation theory of curves implies that the locus in \overline{H}_g parametrizing tri-canonically embedded curves with nodes is a normal crossing divisor [DM, Corollary 1.9]. Since \overline{H}_g is non-singular this is a Cartier divisor. Let $\Delta_0(\overline{H}_g)$ be the divisor parametrizing irreducible nodal curves, and for $1 \leq i \leq [g/2]$ let $\Delta_i(\overline{H}_g)$ the divisor parametrizing curves that are the union of a component of genus i and one of genus $g - i$. Each of these divisors is G -invariant and thus defines a G -equivariant line bundle $L(\Delta_i)$ on \overline{H}_g . Applying the construction of Example 3.8 yields boundary classes $\delta_i = c_1(L(\Delta_i))$ in $H^2(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ and $A^1(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$.

Example 3.12. The λ_i classes can be also be defined via a vector bundle on \overline{H}_g as was the case for the δ_i . Let $p_H: \overline{Z}_g \rightarrow \overline{H}_g$ be the universal family of tri-canonically embedded stable curves. Then $(p_H)_*(\omega_{\overline{Z}_g/\overline{H}_g})$ is a PGL_{5g-5} -equivariant vector bundle \overline{H}_g and λ_i is the i -th Chern class of this bundle as defined in Example 3.8.

We will see in the next section that every class in $H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ (resp. $A^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$) may be defined in terms of equivariant cohomology (resp Chow) classes on \overline{H}_g .

3.2. Quotient CFGs and equivariant cohomology

The goal of this section is to show the cohomology ring of a CFG $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is equal to the equivariant cohomology (resp. Chow) ring of X . We begin by recalling the definition of equivariant cohomology.

3.2.1. Equivariant cohomology Equivariant cohomology was classically defined using the *Borel construction*.

Definition 3.13. Let G be a topological group and let EG be a contractible space on which G acts freely. If X is a G -space then we define the equivariant cohomology ring $H_G^*(X)$ to be the cohomology of the quotient space $X \times_G EG$ where G acts on $X \times EG$ by the rule $g(x, v) = (gx, gv)$.

Remark 3.14. The definition is independent of the choice of the contractible space EG . If G acts freely on X with quotient X/G then there is an isomorphism $X \times_G EG \rightarrow X/G \times EG$. Since EG is contractible it follows that $H_G^*(X) = H^*(X/G)$. At the other extreme, if G acts trivially on X then $X \times_G EG = X \times BG$ where $BG = EG/G$ and $H_G^*(X) = H^*(X) \otimes H^*(BG)$. Note that because EG and BG are infinite dimensional, $H_G^k(X)$ can be non-zero for k arbitrarily large.

Example 3.15. (The localization theorem) If $G = \mathbb{C}^*$ we may take EG to be the limit as n goes to infinity of the spaces $\mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}$ with usual free action of \mathbb{C}^* .

The quotient is the topological space $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\infty$ so $H_G^*(pt) = H_G^*(BG) = \mathbb{Z}[t]$ where t corresponds to $c_1(\mathcal{O}(1))$. Pullback along the projection to a point implies that for any \mathbb{C}^* space X the equivariant cohomology $H_{\mathbb{C}^*}^*(X)$ is a $\mathbb{Z}[t]$ -algebra. Let X^T be the fixed locus for the T -action. The inclusion of the fixed locus $X^T \rightarrow X$ induces a map in equivariant cohomology $H_{\mathbb{C}^*}^*(X) \rightarrow H_{\mathbb{C}^*}^*(X^T) = H^*(X^T) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[t]$. The *localization theorem* states that this map is an isomorphism after inverting the multiplicative set of homogenous elements in $\mathbb{Z}[t]$ of positive degree. The localization theorem is very powerful because it reduces certain calculations on X to calculations on the fixed locus X^T . In many situations the fixed locus of a space is quite simple - for example a finite number of points. In [Kon] Kontsevich developed the theory of stable maps and used the localization theorem (and its corollary, the Bott residue formula) on the moduli space of stable maps to give recursive formulas for the number of rational curves of a given degree on a general quintic hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^4 . Subsequently, Graber and Pandharipande [GP] proved a virtual localization formula for equivariant Chow classes. Their formula has been one of the primary tools in algebraic Gromov-Witten theory. For an introduction to this subject in algebraic geometry see [Bri, EG2].

The relationship between equivariant cohomology and the cohomology of a quotient CFG is given by the following theorem.

Theorem 3.16. *If $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a quotient CFG where X is a complex variety and G an algebraic group then $H^*(\mathcal{X}) = H_G^*(X)$.*

3.2.2. Proof of theorem Theorem 3.16 Unfortunately even if G is an algebraic group, the topological spaces EG used in the construction of equivariant cohomology are not algebraic varieties. As a result the G -torsor $X \times EG \rightarrow X \times_G EG$ is not an object in the category \mathcal{X} , so it is difficult to directly compare $H_G^*(X) := H^*(X \times_G EG)$ and $H^*(\mathcal{X})$.

However Totaro [Tot] observed that EG and BG can be approximated by algebraic varieties. Precisely, if V is a complex representation of G containing an open set U on which G acts freely and $\text{codim } V \setminus U > i$ then U/G approximates BG up to real codimension $2i$; i.e., $H^k(U/G) = H^k(BG)$ for $k \leq 2i$. Note that for every $i \geq 0$ there exists a complex representation V of G such that $\text{codim } V \setminus U > i$. The reason is that G may be embedded in GL_n for some n and such representations are easily constructed for GL_n .

Proposition 3.17. *If G, U, V are as in the preceding paragraph then $H^k(X \times_G U) = H_G^k(X)$ for $k \leq 2i$.*

Proof. First observe that if $k \leq 2i+1$ then $\pi_k(U) = 0$ since U is the complement of a subspace of real codimension at least $2i+2$ in the contractible space V . Hence $H^k(U) = 0$ for $k \leq 2i$. In particular, $H^k(U) = H^k(EG) = 0$ for $k \leq 2i$. We claim that as a consequence the quotients $X \times_G U$ and $X \times_G EG$ have the same

cohomology up to degree $2i$. To see this consider the quotient $Z = X \times_G (U \times EG)$. There is a projection $p_1: Z \rightarrow X \times_G U$ which is an EG -fibration and a projection $p_2: Z \rightarrow X \times_G EG$ which is a U -fibration. Since $H^k(EG) = 0$ for all k , p_1^* is an isomorphism and since $H^k(U) = 0$ for $k \leq 2i$, p_2^* is an isomorphism in degree $k \leq 2i$. Hence $H^k(X \times_G U)$ is isomorphic to $H^k(X \times_G EG)$ for $k \leq 2i$ as claimed. \square

When X is a scheme then, with mild assumptions on X or G , we may always find U such that the quotient $X \times_G U$ is also a scheme³.

In these cases our theorem now follows from the following proposition.

Proposition 3.18. *With G, U, V as above if $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ then the pullback map $H^k(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow H^k(X \times_G U)$ is an isomorphism for $k \leq 2i$.*

Proof. Let $u: X \times_G U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be the map associated to the torsor $X \times U \rightarrow X \times_G U$ and equivariant projection map $X \times U \rightarrow X$. If $c \in H^k(\mathcal{X})$ then the image of c under the pullback map is the cohomology class $c(u) \in H^k(X \times_G U)$. Assume that $c(u) = 0$. We wish to show that $c(t) = 0$ for every object t corresponding to a torsor $E \rightarrow T$ and equivariant map $E \rightarrow X$. Given such a torsor consider the cartesian diagram of torsors.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E \times U & \rightarrow & E \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E \times_G U & \rightarrow & T \end{array}$$

Because the fiber of the map $E \times_G U \rightarrow E$ is U the map on quotients $E \times_G U \rightarrow T$ is also a U fibration. Since $H^k(U) = 0$ for $k \leq 2i$, the pullback map $H^k(T) \rightarrow H^k(E \times_G U)$ is an isomorphism when $k \leq 2i$. By definition of c as an element of $H^k(\mathcal{X})$, $c(t)$ and $c(u)$ have equal pullbacks in $H^k(E \times_G U)$. Since $c(u) = 0$ it follows that $c(t) = 0$ as well. Since t was arbitrary we see that $c = 0$, so the map is injective.

The fact that the map $H^k(T) \rightarrow H^k(E \times_G U)$ is an isomorphism also implies that our map is surjective. Given a class $c(u) \in H^k(X \times_G U)$ we let $c(t)$ be the inverse image in $H^k(T)$ of the pullback of $c(u)$ to $H^k(E \times_G U)$. \square

3.2.3. Equivariant homology Totaro's approximation of EG with open sets in representations allows one to define a corresponding equivariant homology theory which is dual to equivariant cohomology when X is smooth. Let G be a g -dimensional group and let V be an l -dimensional representation of G containing an open set U on which G acts freely and whose complement has codimension greater than $\dim X - i$.

Definition 3.19 (Equivariant homology). Let X be a G -space defined over \mathbb{C} and define $H_i^G(X) = H_{i+l-g}^{BM}(X \times_G U)$, where H_*^{BM} indicates Borel-Moore homology (see [Ful3, Section 19.1] for the definition of Borel-Moore homology).

³In particular if X is quasi-projective or G is connected [EG1, Proposition 23].

Remark 3.20. Again this definition is independent of the choice of U and V as long as the codimension of $V \setminus U$ is sufficiently high. The reason we use Borel-Moore homology theory rather than singular homology is that on a non-compact manifold it is the theory naturally dual to singular cohomology. In equivariant theory, even if X is compact, the quotients $X \times_G U$ will in general not be compact. On compact spaces Borel-Moore homology coincides with the usual singular homology. Note that our grading convention means that $H_k^G(X)$ can be non-zero for arbitrarily negative k , but $H_k^G(X) = 0$ for $k \geq 2 \dim X$.

Theorem 3.21 (Equivariant Poincaré duality). *Let X be smooth n -dimensional G -space defined over \mathbb{C} . The map $H_G^k(X) \rightarrow H_{2n-k}^G(X)$, $c \mapsto c \cap [X]_G$ is an isomorphism.*

3.3. Equivariant Chow groups

When we work over an arbitrary field Totaro’s approximation of EG lets us define equivariant Chow groups. The theory of equivariant Chow groups was developed in the paper [EG1].

Definition 3.22. [EG1] Let X be G -scheme defined over an arbitrary field. Then with the notation as in Definition 3.19 define $A_i^G(X) = A_{i+l-g}(X \times_G U)$.

Remark 3.23. Again the definition is independent of the choice of U, V .

Because equivariant Chow groups are defined as Chow groups of schemes they enjoy the same formal properties as ordinary Chow groups. In particular, if X is smooth then there is an intersection product on the equivariant Chow groups. Note, however, that cycles may have negative dimension; i.e. $A_k^G(X)$ can be non-zero for $k < 0$. As a consequence one cannot conclude that a particular equivariant intersection product is 0 for dimensional reasons.

For schemes over \mathbb{C} the cycle maps $A_k(X \times_G U) \rightarrow H_{2k}^{BM}(X \times_G U)$ of [Ful3, Chapter 19] define cycle maps on equivariant homology $cl: A_k^G(X) \rightarrow H_{2k}^G(X)$. When X is smooth of complex dimension n the latter group can be identified with $H_G^{2n-k}(X)$.

If X is a G -space then any G -invariant subvariety V of dimension k defines an equivariant fundamental class $[V]_G$ in $H_{2k}^G(X)$ and $A_k^G(X)$. However, unless G acts with finite stabilizers then $A_*^G(X)$ is not even rationally generated by fundamental classes of invariant subvarieties.

3.3.1. Equivariant Chow cohomology The definition of equivariant Chow cohomology is analogous to the definition of ordinary Chow cohomology.

Definition 3.24. An equivariant Chow cohomology class $c \in A_G^i(X)$ is an assignment of an operation $c(t): A_*^G(T) \rightarrow A_{*-i}^G(T)$ for every equivariant map $T \rightarrow X$ such that the $c(t)$ are compatible with the usual operations in equivariant intersection theory (flat pullback and lci pullback, proper pushforward, etc.). Composition

makes the set of equivariant Chow cohomology classes into a graded ring which we denote $A_G^*(X) := \bigoplus_{i=0}^{\infty} A_G^i(X)$.

Remark 3.25. Because equivariant Chow groups can be non-zero in arbitrary negative degree $A_G^k(X)$ may be non-zero for arbitrarily large k .

Proposition 3.26. [EG1, Proposition 19] *If $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a quotient CFG then $A^*(\mathcal{X}) = A_G^*(X)$.*

Given a representation V and an open set U on which G acts freely such that $\text{codim}(V \setminus U) > i$ then we can compare the Chow cohomology of $X \times_G U$ with $A_G^*(X)$.

Proposition 3.27. [EG1, Corollary 2] *If X has an equivariant resolution of singularities then $A_G^k(X) = A^k(X \times_G U)$ for $k < i$.*

Applying Proposition 3.27 and the Poincaré duality isomorphism between Chow groups and Chow cohomology we obtain.

Proposition 3.28. *If X is smooth of dimension n then there is an isomorphism $A^k(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow A_{n-k}^G(X)$ where $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$. Moreover, the ring structure on $A^*(\mathcal{X})$ given by composition of operations is compatible with the ring structure on $A_*^G(X)$ given by equivariant intersection product.*

Remark 3.29. Putting the various propositions together implies that if X is smooth, then a G -invariant subvariety $V \subset X$ defines a Chow cohomology class $c_V \in A^*([X/G])$. If G acts with finite stabilizers then the classes c_V generate $A^*([X/G])$ rationally [EG1, Proposition 13].

In addition when X is smooth over $\text{Spec } \mathbb{C}$ there is a degree-doubling cycle class map $d: A^*([X/G]) \rightarrow H^*([X/G])$ having the same formal properties as the cycle class map on smooth complex varieties.

3.3.2. Picard groups of moduli problems In [Mum1, Section 5] Mumford defined the integral Picard group of what he called the *moduli problem* \mathcal{M}_g . As Mumford noted, the definition can be expressed in the language of fibered categories and makes sense for an arbitrary CFG over \mathcal{S} .

Definition 3.30. [Mum1, p.64] Let \mathcal{X} be a CFG. A line bundle on \mathcal{X} is the assignment to every scheme T and every object t in $\mathcal{X}(T)$ a line bundle $L(t)$ on T . The line bundles $L(t)$ should satisfy the natural compatibility conditions with respect to pullbacks in the category \mathcal{X} . Tensor product makes the collection of line bundles on \mathcal{X} into an abelian group $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{X})$.

If L is a line on \mathcal{X} then L has a first Chern class $c_1(L) \in A^1(\mathcal{X})$.

Proposition 3.31. [EG1, Proposition 18] *Let $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ be a quotient CFG with X smooth. Then the map $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow A^1(\mathcal{X})$, $L \mapsto c_1(L)$ is an isomorphism.*

Example 3.32. Since $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g = [\overline{H}_g/\mathrm{PGL}_{5g-5}]$ and \overline{H}_g is smooth, the group $A^1(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ defined here may be identified with the group $\mathrm{Pic}_{\mathrm{fun}}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ of [HM, Definition 3.87].

3.4. Equivariant cohomology and the CFG of curves

The results of Sections 3.2 and 3.3 imply that the cohomology (resp. Chow) rings of the CFGs \mathcal{M}_g and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ are identified with the PGL_{5g-6} -equivariant cohomology (resp. Chow) rings of the smooth varieties H_g and \overline{H}_g . In particular any invariant subvariety of H_g or \overline{H}_g defines an integral class in $H^*(\mathcal{M}_g)$ or $H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$.

The description of the cohomology of \mathcal{M}_g as the equivariant cohomology of H_g gives, in principal, a method for computing the integral cohomology ring $H^*(\mathcal{M}_g)$. Unfortunately, for $g > 2$ there are no effective methods for carrying out computations. Note that the rings $A^*(\mathcal{M}_g)$ and $H^*(\mathcal{M}_g)$ will have non-zero torsion in arbitrarily high degree. However, $H^k(\mathcal{M}_g) \otimes \mathbb{Q} = 0$ if $k > 6g - 6$ and $A^k(\mathcal{M}_g) \otimes \mathbb{Q} = 0$ if $k > 3g - 3$ (Proposition 4.39).

Example 3.33 (The stable cohomology ring of \mathcal{M}_g). The best results on the cohomology of \mathcal{M}_g use the fact that its rational cohomology is the same as the rational cohomology of the mapping class group. In [Har] Harer used topological methods to prove that $H^k(\mathcal{M}_g) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ stabilizes for $g \geq 3k$. Thus we can define the stable cohomology ring of \mathcal{M}_g as the limit of the $H^k(\mathcal{M}_g) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ as $g \rightarrow \infty$. In [MW] Madsen and Weiss proved Mumford’s conjecture: the stable cohomology ring of \mathcal{M}_g as $g \rightarrow \infty$ is isomorphic to the ring $\mathbb{Q}[\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \dots]$.

Since the stable cohomology ring of \mathcal{M}_g as $g \rightarrow \infty$ is algebraic, a natural question is the following:

Question 3.34. Is there a version of Harer’s stability theorem for the Chow groups of \mathcal{M}_g ?

To prove the stability theorem Harer used the fact that there are maps $H^k(\mathcal{M}_g) \rightarrow H^k(\mathcal{M}_{g+1})$ induced by the topological operation of cutting out two disks from a Riemann surface of genus g and gluing in a “pair of pants” to obtain a Riemann surface of genus $g + 1$. Since there is no algebraic counterpart to this operation, Question 3.34 seems to be out of reach of current techniques.

Example 3.35 (Integral Chow rings of curves of very low genus). In very low genus and for hyperelliptic curves the methods of equivariant algebraic geometry have been successfully used to compute integral Chow rings.

In genus 0 the Chow ring of $\mathcal{M}_0^0 = B\mathrm{PGL}_2$ was computed by Pandharipande [Pan]. The Chow ring of $\mathcal{M}_0^{\leq 1}$ was computed by Fulghesu and the author [EF1]. The rational Chow ring of $\mathcal{M}_0^{\leq 3}$ was computed by Fulghesu in [Ful1].

In genus 1, the Chow rings of $\mathcal{M}_{1,1}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$ were computed in [EG1]. In [Vis2] Vistoli computed the Chow ring of \mathcal{M}_2 . Fulghesu, Viviani and the author [EF2, FV] extended Vistoli’s techniques to compute, for all g , the Chow ring of the CFG \mathcal{H}_g parametrizing hyperelliptic curves.

In each case the presentations of the Chow rings are relatively simple. The reader may refer to the cited papers for the precise statements.

In a sense, the greatest value of the equivariant point of view is psychological. It turns intersection theory on the CFGs \mathcal{M}_g and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ into equivariant intersection theory on the smooth varieties H_g and \overline{H}_g . In this way we can avoid worrying about the intricate rational intersection theory on orbifolds and stacks developed by Mumford [Mum3], Vistoli [Vis1], and Gillet [Gil]. In addition, because the intersection theory has integer coefficients, we may obtain slightly stronger results. We illustrate with a simple example from [Mum3].

Proposition 3.36. *The following relation holds in the integral Chow ring $A^*(\mathcal{M}_g)$*

$$(3.37) \quad (1 + \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_g)(1 - \lambda_1 + \dots + (-1)^g \lambda_g) = 1$$

Proof. Apply the argument of [Mum3] pp. 306 to the family of tri-canonically smooth curves $Z_g \xrightarrow{\pi} H_g$ to conclude that $c(\mathbb{E}_{H_g})c(\check{\mathbb{E}}_{H_g}) = 1$ where $\mathbb{E}_{H_g} = \pi_*(\omega_{Z_g/H_g})$ is the Hodge bundle on H_g . Under the identification $A^*(\mathcal{M}_g) = A_G^*(H_g)$ the tautological class λ_i identifies with $c_i(\mathbb{E}_{H_g})$. \square

Mumford proved a number of other relations using the Grothendieck-Riemann-Roch theorem. Again these can be derived using the equivariant version of the Grothendieck-Riemann-Roch theorem for the map $\overline{Z}_g \rightarrow \overline{H}_g$. Since the formulas for the Chern character involves denominators, Mumford's formulas hold after inverting the primes dividing the denominators. A natural question is the following.

Question 3.38. Do the tautological relations obtained by Mumford in [Mum3] hold in $A^*(\mathcal{M}_g)$ or $A^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ after minimally clearing denominators? Similarly, do Faber's relations [Fab] hold after minimally clearing denominators?

Remark 3.39. The author does not have any particular insight into this question. However, we point out that Mumford proved [Mum2, Theorem 5.10] that the relation

$$(3.40) \quad 12\lambda_1 = \kappa_1 + \delta$$

holds integrally in $\text{Pic}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g) = A^1(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ where $\delta = \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor g/2 \rfloor} \delta_i$. Mumford was able to show this because he used transcendental methods to prove that $\text{Pic}^G(\overline{H}_g) = \text{Pic}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g) = A^1(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g)$ is torsion free.

4. Stacks, moduli spaces and cohomology

The goal of this final section is to define Deligne-Mumford stacks and their moduli spaces. As mentioned in the introduction, stacks are CFGs with certain algebro-geometric properties. The CFGs \mathcal{M}_g , $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ are all Deligne-Mumford stacks whenever $2g - 2 + n > 0$. Associated to a Deligne-Mumford stack is a *coarse moduli space*. In general the coarse moduli space of a

Deligne-Mumford stack is an algebraic space, but the moduli spaces of the stacks of smooth and stable curves are in fact quasi-projective and projective varieties. In Section 4.3 we will construct an isomorphism between the rational Chow groups of a quotient Deligne-Mumford stack and the rational Chow groups of its moduli space. This isomorphism defines an intersection product on the Chow groups of the moduli space. A similar result also holds for homology.

4.1. Deligne-Mumford stacks

So far we have not imposed any algebro-geometric conditions on our CFGs. A Deligne-Mumford stack is a CFG which is, in an appropriate sense, “locally” a scheme.

Construction 4.1. Given a CFG \mathcal{X} choose for each morphism of scheme $T' \xrightarrow{f} T$ and each object t in $\mathcal{X}(T)$ an object f^*t in $\mathcal{X}(T')$ such that there is a morphism $f^*t \rightarrow t$ whose image in \mathcal{S} is the map $f: T' \rightarrow T$. The axioms of a CFG imply that the f^*t always exist and are unique up to canonical isomorphism.

Definition 4.2. Let \mathcal{X} be a CFG. Let T be an S -scheme and let $\{T_i \xrightarrow{p_i} T\}$ be a collection of étale maps whose images cover T . Set $T_{ij} = T_i \times_T T_j$ and identify $T_{ij} = T_{ji}$ for all i, j . Similarly denote by T_{ijk} any of the products canonically isomorphic to $T_{ij} \times_{T_j} T_{jk}$. If t_i is an object $\mathcal{X}(T_i)$ let t_{ij} be the pullback of t_i to $\mathcal{X}(T_{ij})$ along the projection map $T_{ij} \rightarrow T_i$. A *descent datum* for the covering $\{T_i \rightarrow T\}$ is a collection of objects t_i in $\mathcal{X}(T_i)$ together with isomorphisms $\phi_{ij}: t_{ij} \rightarrow t_{ji}$ in $\mathcal{X}(T_{ij})$ which satisfy the cocycle condition when pulled back to $\mathcal{X}(T_{ijk})$; i.e., $\phi_{jk} \circ \phi_{ij} = \phi_{ik}$ after pullback to $\mathcal{X}(T_{ijk})$.

Definition 4.3. [DM, Definition 4.6] A CFG \mathcal{X} over \mathcal{S} is a *Deligne-Mumford (DM) stack* if the following 3 conditions are satisfied.

i) The diagonal map $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{X}$ is representable, quasi-compact and separated.⁴

ii) (Effectivity of descent) If T is an S -scheme and $\{T_i \xrightarrow{p_i} T\}$ is an étale cover of T then given descent datum relative to this covering there exists an object t in \mathcal{X} and isomorphisms $\phi_i: p_i^*t \rightarrow t_i$ in $\mathcal{X}(T_i)$ such that after pullback to $\mathcal{X}(T_{ij})$ $\phi_{ij} = \phi_j \circ \phi_i^{-1}$.

iii) There exists an étale surjective morphism from a scheme $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. (The representability of the diagonal implies that any $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is representable, so it makes sense to talk about this map being étale and surjective.)

Remark 4.4. In [DM] the term algebraic stack was used for a CFG satisfying the conditions of Definition 4.3. However, recent works reserve the term *algebraic stack* for a more general class of stacks defined by Artin (also called Artin stacks).

⁴The representability of the diagonal map is equivalent to the condition that any morphism from a scheme $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is representable [Vis1, Proposition 7.13].

Note that we do not define a *stack* - only a *Deligne-Mumford stack*. A stack is a generalization to CFGs of the concept of an étale sheaf. The definition of a stack is given in [DM, Definition 4.1]. A CFG satisfying conditions i) and ii) of Definition 4.3 is a stack in the sense of Definition 4.1 of [DM] and all stacks satisfy condition (ii) of our definition. However, not all stacks satisfy condition (i).

Remark 4.5. If \mathcal{X} is a CFG associated to a functor i) and ii) imply that \mathcal{X} is a sheaf in the étale topology. A Deligne-Mumford stack which is a sheaf is called an *algebraic space*.

4.1.1. The diagonal and automorphisms To give a morphism $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}$ is equivalent to giving a pair of objects t_1 in $\mathcal{X}(T)$ and t_2 in $\mathcal{X}(T)$. If \mathcal{X} is a CFG with a representable diagonal then the fiber product $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} T$ is the scheme which represents the functor Hom_{t_1, t_2} . This functor assigns to any T -scheme $T' \xrightarrow{f} T$ the set of isomorphisms in $\mathcal{X}(T')$ between f^*t_1 and f^*t_2 . (Note that for any CFG and any scheme T the fiber product $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} T$ is automatically the CFG associated to the functor Hom_{t_1, t_2} [LMB, Lemma 2.4.1.4].) In particular, if $t_1 = t_2 = t$ then $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} T$ is the scheme which represents the automorphism group-scheme $\text{Aut}(t) \rightarrow T$ whose fiber over a point $p: \text{Spec } k \rightarrow T$ is the automorphism group of p^*t .

The condition that there is an étale surjective morphism from a scheme $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ implies that these automorphism groups are finite.

Proposition 4.6. [Vis1, Proposition 7.15] *If \mathcal{X} is a DM stack then the diagonal $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}$ is unramified. Equivalently, for every algebraically closed field K and every object x in $\mathcal{X}(\text{Spec } K)$ the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(x)$ is finite and reduced over K .*

4.1.2. Quotient CFGs and Deligne-Mumford stacks Let X be a scheme of finite type over S . If G is a smooth affine group scheme over S then it is relatively straightforward to show that the $[X/G]$ satisfies the effective descent condition of Definition 4.3 and the diagonal of $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is representable, quasi-compact and separated. The only question is whether there exists an étale surjective morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. If G is étale over S (for example if S is a point and G is finite) then the map $X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is étale so $[X/G]$ is a DM stack. Unfortunately, CFGs such as \mathcal{M}_g are quotients by non-finite groups. The next theorem gives a criterion for $[X/G]$ to be a DM stack.

Theorem 4.7. *Let G be a smooth group scheme over S . A quotient CFG $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a DM stack if and only if the stabilizer of every geometric point of X is finite and reduced.*

Remark 4.8. Over a field of characteristic 0 every group scheme is smooth, so the stabilizers of geometric points are always reduced. In this case $[X/G]$ is a DM stack if and only if G acts on X with finite stabilizers.

Proof sketch. Let $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ be a quotient CFG and let x be an object of $\mathcal{X}(\text{Spec } K)$ where K is an algebraically closed field. Since any torsor $E \rightarrow \text{Spec } K$ is trivial the isomorphism class of x is determined by the G -equivariant map $E \rightarrow X$. Since $E \rightarrow X$ is G -equivariant and E consists of a single G -orbit the image of E in X is an orbit. Hence objects of $\mathcal{X}(\text{Spec } K)$ correspond to G -orbits. The automorphism group of an object of $\mathcal{X}(\text{Spec } K)$ is just the stabilizer of that orbit. Hence, a necessary condition for $[X/G]$ to be a DM stack is that the stabilizer of every point is finite and reduced.

The converse follows from the following theorem, originally stated by Deligne and Mumford.

Theorem 4.9. [DM, Thm 4.21] *Let \mathcal{X} be a CFG which satisfies conditions i) and ii) of Definition 4.3. Assume in addition that*

i') The diagonal $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}$ is unramified.

ii') There exists a smooth surjective map from a scheme $X \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.

Then \mathcal{X} is a DM stack.

□

Remark 4.10. In characteristic 0 there is a relatively simple proof of Theorem 4.9 when G is reductive, X is smooth (or even normal) and covered by G -invariant affine open sets. The proof goes as follows. If x is a point of X then x is contained in an affine G -invariant open set U_x . Conditions i) and ii) imply that the stabilizers of the G -action are finite so the G -orbits of closed points are also closed. The étale slice theorem [Lun] then implies that for closed points there is a smooth affine variety W_x and G -equivariant strongly étale map⁵ $G \times_{G_x} W_x \rightarrow U_x$ (Here G_x is the stabilizer of $x \in X$). The collection of $\{W_x\}_{x \in X}$ forms an étale cover of $[X/G]$.

4.1.3. CFGs of stable curves are DM stacks

Proposition 4.11. *The CFGs $\mathcal{M}_g, \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ are DM stacks if $g \geq 2$.*

Proof. Since $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g = [\overline{H}_g / \text{PGL}_{5g-5}]$ we know that it satisfies conditions i) and ii) of Definition 4.3 as well as condition ii') of Theorem 4.9. The only thing to show is that the diagonal is unramified. This is equivalent to showing that $\text{Aut}(C)$ is finite and unramified for every stable curve C defined over an algebraically closed field K . The last fact follows from [DM, Lemma 1.4] which implies that C does not have any infinitesimal automorphisms. □

A similar argument shows that the CFG $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$ is a DM stack as well.

⁵A G -equivariant map of affine varieties $\text{Spec } A \rightarrow \text{Spec } B$ is *strongly étale* if the induced map $\text{Spec } A^G \rightarrow \text{Spec } B^G$ is étale and $A = B \otimes_{B^G} A^G$. These conditions imply that the map $\text{Spec } A \rightarrow \text{Spec } B$ is also étale.

Proposition 4.12. *If $2g - 2 + n > 0$ then the CFGs $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ are DM stacks.*

Proof. Recall that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n+1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ is representable by Knudsen's theorem. The proof follows by induction and the following simple lemma.

Lemma 4.13. *Let $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a representable morphism of CFGs. If \mathcal{X} is a DM stack then \mathcal{Y} is as well.*

□

Example 4.14. (Curves of very low genus) The CFGs \mathcal{M}_0 and \mathcal{M}_1 are not DM stacks since the automorphism group of \mathbb{P}^1 is PGL_2 and the automorphism group of a curve E of genus 1 contains the curve itself.

4.1.4. Separated and proper DM stacks We briefly discuss what it means for a DM stack to be separated or proper over the ground scheme S . There is also a notion of separation and properness for arbitrary morphisms of DM stacks but we do not discuss this here. Note that we have already implicitly defined what it means for a representable morphism to be separated or proper, since these properties are preserved by base change (Remark 2.29).

Definition 4.15. A DM stack \mathcal{X} is *separated* over S if the diagonal $\Delta: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times_S \mathcal{X}$ is proper.

Remark 4.16. Since the diagonal of a DM stack is unramified, a DM stack is separated if and only if the diagonal is finite.

Not surprisingly for quotient DM stacks the separation condition can be characterized in terms of the group action.

Proposition 4.17. *A quotient stack $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is separated if and only if G acts properly on X ; i.e. the map $G \times X \rightarrow X \times X$, $(g, x) \mapsto (x, gx)$ is a proper morphism.*

The following result from GIT shows that the properness of a group action is a relatively natural condition.

Theorem 4.18. [MFK, Converse 1.13] *Let G act on a projective variety and assume that the generic stabilizer is finite. Let $X^s(L)$ be the set of stable points with respect to an ample line bundle L . Then G acts properly on $X^s(L)$.*

To define the notion of a stack being proper over S we invoke the following result.

Theorem 4.19. [EHKV, Theorem 2.7] *If \mathcal{X} is a DM stack then there exists a finite surjective morphism from a scheme $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.*

Remark 4.20. When $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a quotient stack then Theorem 4.19 implies that there exists a finite surjective map $X' \rightarrow X$ such that G acts freely on X' and $X' \rightarrow Y$ is a G -torsor. This consequence was originally proved by Seshadri [Ses, Theorem 6.1] and the proof of Theorem 4.19 is an adaptation of Seshadri's argument to stacks.

Definition 4.21. A separated DM stack \mathcal{X} is *proper* over S if there exists a finite surjective morphism from a scheme $Y \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ with Y proper over S .

Remark 4.22. As is the case for morphisms of schemes there are valuative criteria for separation and properness of morphisms [DM, Theorem 4.18, 4.19]. We do not state them here, but Deligne and Mumford used the valuative criteria together with the stable reduction theorem [DM, Corollary 2.7] to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 4.23. *The DM stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is proper over $\text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$.*

4.2. Coarse moduli spaces of Deligne-Mumford stacks

The coarse moduli space of a DM stack is a space whose geometric points correspond to isomorphism classes of objects over the corresponding algebraically closed field. Before we give a definition we feel obliged to issue a warning.

Warning 4.24. Given a stack \mathcal{X} such as $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ one can define the *coarse moduli functor*. This is the contravariant functor $F_{\mathcal{X}}: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \text{Sets}$ which assigns to any scheme T the set of isomorphism classes in the category $\mathcal{X}(T)$. **The coarse moduli space of \mathcal{X} does not represent the coarse moduli functor $F_{\mathcal{X}}$.** For one thing the functor $F_{\mathcal{X}}$ is not in general a sheaf in étale topology. The reason is that two objects of a stack may become isomorphic after base change to an étale cover. For example, a trivial and iso-trivial family of curves are not isomorphic but become so after étale base change. For $F_{\mathcal{X}}$ to be represented by a scheme or algebraic space it would have to be an étale sheaf. One may attempt to replace $F_{\mathcal{X}}$ by its associated sheaf in the étale topology. However, the associated sheaf need not have an étale cover by a scheme.

Definition 4.25. Let \mathcal{X} be a separated DM stack. A scheme M is a coarse moduli scheme for \mathcal{X} if there is a map $p: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ such that

- i) p is universal for maps from \mathcal{X} to schemes; i.e.. given a morphism $q: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow Z$ with Z a scheme, there is a unique morphism $f: M \rightarrow Z$ such that $f \circ p = q$.
- ii) If K is an algebraically closed field then there is a bijection between the points of $M(K)$ and the set of isomorphism classes of objects in the groupoid $\mathcal{X}(K)$.

Proposition 4.26. *Let G be an algebraic group acting on a scheme X . If $X \rightarrow M$ is a geometric quotient in the sense of [MFK, Definition 0.6] then M is a coarse moduli scheme for $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$.*

Proof. By definition, geometric points of M correspond to G -orbits in X . Since G -orbits in X correspond to isomorphism classes of objects in \mathcal{X} condition ii) is satisfied. To give a map $[X/G] \rightarrow Y$ is equivalent to giving a G -invariant map $X \rightarrow Y$. By [MFK, Proposition 0.6] a geometric quotient is a categorical quotient which implies that p satisfies condition i). \square

In general a DM stack need not have a coarse moduli scheme, but the universal property guarantees that M is unique if it exists. Keel and Mori [KM] proved that every Artin stack with finite stabilizer ⁶ has a coarse moduli space in the category of algebraic spaces. Their result implies the following theorem for Deligne-Mumford stacks.

Theorem 4.27. [KM, Con] *Given a separated DM stack \mathcal{X} there exists a separated algebraic space M and a map $p: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ such that:*

i) for every algebraically closed field K , p induces a bijection between the set $M(K)$ and the set of isomorphism classes in $\mathcal{X}(K)$

ii) p is universal for maps to algebraic spaces.

Moreover, if \mathcal{X} is proper over S then so is M .

Definition 4.28. The algebraic space M associated to the separated DM stack \mathcal{X} is called a coarse moduli space. Again, the universal property implies that M is unique up to isomorphism.

Since the universal property for maps to algebraic spaces is a stronger than the universal property for maps to schemes, it is a priori possible for a DM stack to have an algebraic space as a coarse moduli space and a different scheme as a coarse moduli scheme. Fortunately, this does not occur for separated DM stacks.

Proposition 4.29. (cf. [KM, Proposition 9.1]) *If M is a coarse moduli scheme for a separated DM stack \mathcal{X} then M is a coarse moduli space.*

Example 4.30 (Pathologies of non-separated stacks). If we relax the separation hypothesis then a DM stack may have a coarse moduli space which is not isomorphic to its coarse moduli scheme. This is essentially the phenomenon of Example 0.4 of [MFK]. In that example Mumford shows that \mathbb{A}^1 is the geometric quotient by SL_2 of an open set $X \subset \mathbb{A}^5$. The action of SL_2 is defined in such a way that it is free but not proper. In this case \mathbb{A}^1 is the coarse moduli scheme of the non-separated stack $[X/\mathrm{SL}_2]$. Since the action is free, the stack $[X/\mathrm{SL}_2]$ is in fact a non-separated algebraic space and so is its own coarse moduli space. By restricting our focus to *separated* stacks we avoid this difficulty.

⁶An algebraic stack \mathcal{X} has *finite stabilizer* if the representable morphism $I_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is finite, where $I_{\mathcal{X}} = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} \mathcal{X}$ is the inertia stack. For quotient stacks this condition is equivalent to the requirement that the map $I_G(X) \rightarrow X$ is finite where $I_G(X) = \{(g, x) | gx = x\}$. Any separated stack has finite stabilizer but not every stack with finite stabilizer is separated.

4.2.1. Singularities of coarse moduli spaces It is well known that coarse moduli spaces of smooth stacks, like \mathcal{M}_g and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$, have quotient singularities. Using the language of stacks we can make this precise.

Theorem 4.31. *Let \mathcal{X} be a DM stack with coarse moduli space M . Then for every point m of M there is an affine scheme U , a finite group H , a representable étale morphism $[U/H] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ and a cartesian diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [U/H] & \rightarrow & \mathcal{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U/H & \rightarrow & M \end{array}$$

such that the image of U/H in M contains m .

Remark 4.32. The result stated here is a special case of [KM, Proposition 4.2]. In characteristic 0 if $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ with X smooth, G reductive and X covered by G -invariant affine open sets then Theorem 4.31 follows from the étale slice theorem (cf. Remark 4.10).

A corollary of Theorem 4.31 is the converse to Proposition 4.26

Corollary 4.33. *If $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a quotient DM and $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ is a coarse moduli scheme then M is a geometric quotient of X by the action of G .*

4.2.2. Moduli spaces of curves The following is well known result was originally proved by Mumford and Knudsen.

Theorem 4.34. *If $g \geq 2$ then the DM stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ has a coarse moduli scheme \overline{M}_g which is a projective variety.*

Since Knudsen proved that the contraction morphisms $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n+1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ are representable and projective we can use induction to obtain the following Corollary of Theorem 4.34

Corollary 4.35. *If $2g - 2 + n > 0$ the DM stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ stack has a projective coarse moduli scheme $\overline{M}_{g,n}$.*

The proof of theorem 4.34 is based on showing that a geometric quotient of the quasi-projective variety \overline{H}_g by PGL_{5g-5} exists as a projective variety. The main technique is Mumford's geometric invariant theory. However, the proof is indirect and also uses techniques developed by Gieseker on asymptotic stability. Chapter 4 of the book [HM] gives an excellent exposition of the proof of the projectivity of \overline{M}_g .

4.3. Cohomology of Deligne-Mumford stacks and their moduli spaces

In this final section we compare the cohomology/Chow ring of a quotient DM stack with the cohomology/Chow ring of its moduli space.

Definition 4.36. If \mathcal{X} is a DM stack then we define $\dim \mathcal{X}$ to be $\dim U$ where $U \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is any étale surjective map from a scheme.

An immediate consequence of Theorem 4.31 is the following proposition.

Proposition 4.37. *If \mathcal{X} is a separated DM stack and $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ is a coarse moduli scheme, then $\dim \mathcal{X} = \dim M$.*

For quotient stacks we can compute the dimension equivariantly.

Proposition 4.38. *If $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ is a quotient DM stack then $\dim \mathcal{X} = \dim X - \dim G$.*

The cohomology and Chow cohomology groups of CFG may be non-zero in arbitrarily high degree. The next results shows that the rational cohomology groups of a DM stack vanish in degree more than the real dimension of the stack.

Proposition 4.39. *Let \mathcal{X} be a DM stack.*

- i) If \mathcal{X} is defined over \mathbb{C} , $H^k(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} = 0$ for $k > 2 \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{X}$.*
- ii) If \mathcal{X} is defined over an arbitrary field, $A^k(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} = 0$ for $k > \dim \mathcal{X}$.*

Proof. Suppose that $c \in H^k(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ with $k > 2 \dim \mathcal{X}$. We will show that for any scheme T and map $T \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ corresponding to an object t of $\mathcal{X}(T)$ the cohomology class c_T is 0. Let $Z \xrightarrow{z} \mathcal{X}$ be a finite surjective map from a scheme and let $Z_T = Z \times_{\mathcal{X}} T$ so we have a 2-cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z_T & \xrightarrow{z'} & T \\ t' \downarrow & & t \downarrow \\ Z & \xrightarrow{z} & \mathcal{X} \end{array}$$

Since $\dim Z = \dim \mathcal{X}$ we know that $c(z) = 0$. On the other hand, functoriality implies that $z'^*c(t) = t'^*c(z) = 0$. Now $Z_T \xrightarrow{z'} T$ is a finite surjective morphism of schemes. Hence it is a ramified covering of the underlying topological spaces. By [Smi] there is a transfer map $z'_*: H^*(Z_T, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^*(T, \mathbb{Q})$ such that $z'_*z'^*$ is multiplication by the degree of z' . Hence $c(t)$ is 0.

The proof for Chow rings is similar. □

For quotient DM stacks with a coarse moduli scheme we obtain a sharper result.

Theorem 4.40. *Let $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ be a DM quotient stack and let $p: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow M$ be a coarse moduli scheme.*

- i) If \mathcal{X} is defined over \mathbb{C} then there are isomorphisms $H^*(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow H^*(M, \mathbb{Q})$ and $H_*(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow H_*(M, \mathbb{Q})$.*
- ii) In the algebraic category there analogous isomorphisms $A^*(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow A^*(M) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ and $A_*(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow A_*(M) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$.*

Proof. The proof in cohomology is very simple. The coarse moduli space M is topologically the space of G -orbits X/G . Let $q: X \rightarrow X/G$ be the quotient map. There is a map of quotients $X \times_G EG \rightarrow X/G$ whose fiber at a point $m \in X/G$ is the quotient EG/G_x where G_x is the stabilizer of any point in the orbit $q^{-1}(m)$. Because G_x is finite and EG is acyclic the fiber EG/G_x is \mathbb{Q} -acyclic. Hence the pullback $H^*(X/G, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^*(X \times_G EG, \mathbb{Q})$ is an isomorphism.

The proof in intersection theory is more difficult. It makes use of the fact that there exists a finite surjective morphism from a scheme $Z \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$. The proof is given in Section 4 of [EG1] and the result is valid even if M is an algebraic space. \square

As a corollary of Theorem 4.40 and equivariant Poincaré duality (Theorem 3.21) we conclude that there is an intersection product on the rational homology groups of the moduli space of a smooth DM quotient stack. Similarly, Proposition 3.28 implies that the rational Chow groups of the moduli space have an intersection product.

4.3.1. Algebraic cycles on DM stacks and their moduli Let $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ be a separated quotient DM stack with coarse moduli scheme M . The isomorphism $A_*(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow A_*(M) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ of Theorem 4.40 can be explicitly described using equivariant cycles.

Lemma 4.41. [EG1, Proposition 13a] *Let $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ be a quotient DM stack. Every element of $A_k(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} = A_*^G(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ can be written as a \mathbb{Q} -linear combination $\sum_i \alpha_i [V_i]_G$ where the $[V_i]_G$ are the fundamental classes of G -invariant subvarieties of dimension $k + \dim G$.*

The next result follows from the proof of [EG1, Theorem 3a].

Proposition 4.42. *Let $\mathcal{X} = [X/G]$ be a quotient DM stack defined over a field of characteristic 0. Suppose that \mathcal{X} has a coarse moduli scheme corresponding to a geometric quotient $p: X \rightarrow M$. Let W be a k -dimensional subvariety of M and let $V = p^{-1}(W)$. Let e_V be the order of the stabilizer at a general point of V . Then the isomorphism $A_k(M) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow A_k(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ of Theorem 4.40 maps $[W]$ to $e_V [V]_G$.*

Example 4.43. When $\mathcal{X} = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ then the map of Proposition 4.42 identifies with the map the map $\text{Pic}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \text{Pic}_{fun}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ defined by Proposition 3.88 of [HM]⁷.

Remark 4.44. The factor e_V in the statement of Proposition 4.42 can be understood as follows. Let V be a variety on which G acts properly and let $\pi: V \rightarrow W$ be a geometric quotient. By Theorem 4.19 there is finite surjective map $f: V' \rightarrow V$ and a torsor $\pi': V' \rightarrow W'$. It is easy to show that there is an induced map on

⁷Note that in [HM] $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ refers to the coarse moduli scheme while here $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ refers to the stack of stable curves.

quotients $W' \xrightarrow{h} W$ such that the following diagram is commutative (but not cartesian).

$$(4.45) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} V' & \xrightarrow{f} & V \\ \pi' \downarrow & & \pi \downarrow \\ W' & \xrightarrow{h} & W \end{array}$$

If $w \in W$ and $x \in \pi^{-1}(w)$ then $\pi^{-1}(w)$ can be identified with the orbit of x which is isomorphic to the quotient G/G_x . On the other hand, since G acts freely on V' the fibers of π' are all isomorphic to G . It follows from this observation that $\deg f = e_V \deg h$. By mapping $[W]$ to $e_V[V]_G$ we ensure that our map $A_*(M) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow A_*^G(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ commutes with proper pushforwards in diagrams such as (4.45).

Diagram (4.45) can also be reinterpreted in the language of stacks as saying we have a sequence of finite surjective maps $W' \xrightarrow{p} [V/G] \xrightarrow{q} W$ such that $q \circ p = h$. Since W is a geometric quotient it is the coarse moduli space for the stack $[V/G]$. The map $p: W' \rightarrow [V/G]$ is finite and representable and its degree is the degree of the map $f: V' \rightarrow V$. Thus we may view q as a finite map, but if we require that $(\deg p)(\deg q) = \deg(q \circ p)$ then we come to the surprising conclusion that $\deg q = \frac{1}{e_V}$.

Example 4.46. It is possible for the coarse moduli scheme M of a smooth DM stack \mathcal{X} to be smooth without \mathcal{X} being representable. For example, if $\dim \mathcal{X} = 1$ then M is smooth, since Theorem 4.31 implies that is normal. However, it is not the case that there is an isomorphism of *integral* Chow rings $A^*(\mathcal{X})$ and $A^*(M)$. For example, if $\mathcal{X} = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$ then its coarse moduli scheme is $\overline{M}_{1,1} = \mathbb{P}^1$, but $A^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}) = \mathbb{Z}[t]/24t^2$ while $A^*(\mathbb{P}^1) = \mathbb{Z}[h]/h^2$. Moreover, in the ring structure on \mathbb{P}^1 induced by the ring structure on $A^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1})$ the identity corresponds to $\frac{1}{2}[\mathbb{P}^1]$ because general elliptic curve has an automorphism group of order 2. If the automorphism group of a general point of \mathcal{X} is trivial then the identity will be $[M]$.

We conclude with a discussion of the degree of a cycle on a complete DM quotient stack.

Definition 4.47. If \mathcal{X} is complete n -dimensional DM stack with coarse moduli space M and $\alpha \in A_0(\mathcal{X})$ then we define $\deg \alpha$ to be the degree of its image under the isomorphism $A_0(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow A_0(M) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. If $c \in A^n(\mathcal{X})$ we write $\int_{\mathcal{X}} c$ for the degree of the image $c \cap [\mathcal{X}]$ in $A_0(M) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$.

Note that the degree of an integral cycle on a DM stack need not be an integer. Our final example is an equivariant take on a well known calculation.

Example 4.48. We will show that $\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}} \lambda_1 = 1/24$ using equivariant methods. Consider the action of \mathbb{C}^* on \mathbb{A}^2 with weights (4,6); i.e. $\lambda(x, y) = (\lambda^4 x, \lambda^6 y)$ and

let $X = \mathbb{A}^2 \setminus \{0\}$. There is an equivalence of categories $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1} \rightarrow [X/\mathbb{C}^*]$ which associates to a family of elliptic curves $(C \xrightarrow{\pi} T, \sigma)$ the \mathbb{C}^* -bundle $E \rightarrow T$ where E is the complement of the zero section in the Hodge bundle $\mathbb{E} = \pi_*(\omega_{C/T})$. Under this identification the Hodge bundle \mathbb{E} corresponds to the line bundle L_1 on X , where the total space of L_1 is $X \times \mathbb{C}$ and \mathbb{C}^* acts on \mathbb{C} with weight 1. Now $A^*([X/\mathbb{C}^*]) = \mathbb{Z}[t]/24t^2$ where $t = c_1(L_1)$. Thus, our problem is to compute $\int_{[X/\mathbb{C}^*]} t$. To do this we must represent t (or more precisely $t \cap [X]_{\mathbb{C}^*}$) in terms of \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant 0-cycles on X . There are two natural choices, the line⁸ $x = 0$ or the line $y = 0$. The line $x = 0$ is cut out by an equation whose weight is 4 so $[x = 0] = 4t$ or $t = \frac{1}{4}[x = 0]$. A point on this line has coordinates $(0, a)$ for some $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$, and the stabilizer of such a point is μ_4 . Hence the degree of $[x = 0]$ is $1/4$ so $\int_{[X/\mathbb{C}^*]} t = 1/4 \times 1/4 = 1/16$. Note that if we had chosen the line $y = 0$ then we would see that $t = \frac{1}{6}[y = 0]$ but the stabilizer at a point of the invariant subvariety $y = 0$ has order 6 - yielding $1/24$ as well.

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⁸A line in X determines an element of $A_0^{\mathbb{C}^*}(X)$ because we shift the degree by the dimension of the group when we define equivariant Chow groups.

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