

The parents of Weierstrass semigroups and non-Weierstrass semigroups ¹

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Abstract

We consider the map p between the sets of numerical semigroups sending a numerical semigroup to the one whose genus is decreased by 1. We prove that the semigroup $p(H)$, which is called the *parent* of H , of a Weierstrass (resp. non-Weierstrass) numerical semigroup H is Weierstrass (resp. non-Weierstrass) in some cases.

1 Notations and terminologies

Let $\mathbb{N}_0$ be the additive monoid of non-negative integers. A submonoid H of $\mathbb{N}_0$ is called a *numerical semigroup* if the complement $\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H$ is finite. The cardinality of $\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H$ is called the *genus* of H , denoted by $g(H)$. For a numerical semigroup H we set

$$m(H) = \min\{h \in H \mid h > 0\},$$

which is called the *multiplicity* of H . In this case, the semigroup H is called an *m-semigroup* where we set $m = m(H)$. For any i with $1 \leq i \leq m-1$ we set

$$s_i = \min\{h \in H \mid h \equiv i \pmod{m}\}.$$

The set $S(H) = \{m, s_1, \dots, s_{m-1}\}$ is called the *standard basis* for H . We set

$$s_{\max} = \max\{s_i \mid i = 1, \dots, m-1\}.$$

For a numerical semigroup H we set

$$c(H) = \min\{c \in \mathbb{N}_0 \mid c + \mathbb{N}_0 \subseteq H\},$$

which is called the *conductor* of H . We note that $c(H) - 1 \notin H$. We set $p(H) = H \cup \{c(H) - 1\}$, which is a numerical semigroup of genus $g(H) - 1$. The numerical semigroup $p(H)$ is called the *parent* of H .

A *curve* means a complete non-singular irreducible algebraic curve over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic 0. For a pointed curve (C, P) we set

$$H(P) = \{n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \mid \exists f \in k(C) \text{ such that } (f)_\infty = nP\},$$

where $k(C)$ is the field of rational functions on C and $(f)_\infty$ denotes the polar divisor of f . A numerical semigroup H is said to be *Weierstrass* if there exists a pointed curve (C, P) with $H(P) = H$.

¹This paper is an extended abstract and the details will appear elsewhere.

2 The parents of non-Weierstrass semigroups

Let H be a numerical semigroup. For any integer $m \geq 2$ we set

$$L_m(H) = \{l_1 + \dots + l_m \mid l_i \in \mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H, \text{ all } i\}.$$

A numerical semigroup H is said to be *Buchweitz* if there exists an integer m such that $\#L_m(H) \geq (2m - 1)(g(H) - 1) + 1$. Buchweitz [1] showed that every Buchweitz semigroup H is non-Weierstrass. We showed the following in Lemma 4.2 of [5]:

Remark 2.1 *Let H be a primitive n -semigroup, i.e., $2n > \max\{l \mid l \notin H\} = c(H) - 1$, with $g(H) \geq n + 5$. Let $\overline{H}$ be a primitive $2n$ -semigroup with*

$$\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus \overline{H} = \{1, \dots, 2n - 1\} \cup \{2\ell_n, 2\ell_{n+1}, \dots, 2\ell_{g(H)}\} \cup \{4n - 3, 4n - 1\}$$

where

$$\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H = \{1, \dots, n - 1, \ell_n < \dots < \ell_{g(H)}\}.$$

Assume that $\#L_2(H) \geq 3g(H) - 2$. Then we have

$$\#L_2(\overline{H}) \geq 3g(\overline{H}) - 2 \text{ and } \#L_2(p(\overline{H})) \geq 3g(p(\overline{H})) - 2.$$

In Example 4.2 in [5] we give the following example:

Example 2.1 Let t and n be integers with $t \geq 5$ and $n \geq 4t + 1$. Let H be a primitive n -semigroup whose complement $\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H$ is

$$\{1, \dots, n - 1\} \cup \{2n - 2t - 1, 2n - 2t - 1 + 2 \cdot 1, \dots, 2n - 2t - 1 + 2 \cdot (t - 2)\} \cup \{2n - 2, 2n - 1\}.$$

Then H satisfies $\#L_2(H) = 3g(H) - 2$. For example, if we set $t = 5$ and $n = 21$, we have

$$\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H = \{1, \dots, 20\} \cup \{31, 33, 35, 37, 40, 41\}.$$

Example 2.2 Let H be as in the above example with $t = 5$ and $n = 21$. Let $\overline{H}$ be as in Remark 2.1. In fact, we have

$$\overline{H} = \{1 \rightarrow 41\} \cup \{62, 66, 70, 74, 80, 82\} \cup \{81, 83\}$$

and

$$p(\overline{H}) = \{1 \rightarrow 41\} \cup \{62, 66, 70, 74, 80, 82\} \cup \{81\}.$$

Then the semigroups $\overline{H}$ and $p(\overline{H})$ are Buchweitz, hence non-Weierstrass.

Let $\tilde{H}$ be a non-Weierstrass numerical semigroup. We consider the sequence

$$\tilde{H} \rightarrow p(\tilde{H}) \rightarrow p^2(\tilde{H}) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow p^{g(\tilde{H})-8}(\tilde{H}).$$

Since $g(p^{g(\tilde{H})-8}(\tilde{H})) = 8$, $p^{g(\tilde{H})-8}(\tilde{H})$ is Weierstrass (see [8]). Hence, there exists i with $0 \leq i \leq g(\tilde{H}) - 7$ such that $p^i(\tilde{H}) = H$ is non-Weierstrass and $p^{i+1}(\tilde{H}) = p(H)$ is Weierstrass. In fact, we have the following example with $i = 0$:

Example 2.3 The numerical semigroup $H = \langle 8, 12, 8\ell + 2, 8\ell + 6, n, n + 4 \rangle$ with $\ell \geq 2$ and odd $n \geq 16\ell + 19$ is non-Weierstrass (see [6]). The parent $p(H) = H + (n + 8\ell - 2)\mathbb{N}_0$ is Weierstrass (See [7]).

3 The parents of Weierstrass semigroups

Problem 3.1 Let H be a numerical semigroup. When are the numerical semigroups H and $p(H)$ Weierstrass?

Let $\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H = \{l_1, \dots, l_{g(H)}\}$. We set $w(H) = \sum_{i=1}^{g(H)} (l_i - i)$, which is called the *weight* of H . Then it is well-known that $0 \leq w(H) \leq \frac{(g(H) - 1)g(H)}{2}$.

Proposition 3.1 If $w(H) = \frac{(g(H) - 1)g(H)}{2}$, then H and $p(H)$ are Weierstrass. In fact, we have $H = \langle 2, 2g(H) + 1 \rangle$ and $p(H) = \langle 2, 2(g(H) - 1) + 1 \rangle$, which are Weierstrass.

We have the following:

Remark 3.2 0) If $w(H) \leq \frac{g(H)}{2}$, then H is primitive (see [2]).

i) If H is primitive and $w(H) \leq g(H) - 2$, then H is Weierstrass (see [2]).

ii) If H is primitive and $w(H) = g(H) - 1$, then H is Weierstrass (see [3]).

Moreover, we see the following:

Lemma 3.3 i) If $0 < w(H) \leq g - 1$, then we have $w(p(H)) \leq w(H) - 1$.

ii) If $w(H) \geq g$, then we have $w(p(H)) \leq w(H) - 2$.

By Lemma 3.3 and Remark 3.2 we get the following:

Proposition 3.4 i) If $w(H) \leq \frac{g(H)}{2}$, then H and $p(H)$ are Weierstrass.

ii) If $w(H) \leq g(H) - 1$ and H is primitive, then H and $p(H)$ are Weierstrass.

iii) If $w(H) = g(H)$ and H is primitive, then $p(H)$ is Weierstrass,

We note the following:

Remark 3.5 We have $g(H) + 1 \leq c(H) \leq 2g(H)$.

If $c(H) = g(H) + 1$, then we obtain

$$H = \langle g(H) + 1 \rightarrow 2g(H) + 1 \rangle \text{ and } p(H) = \langle g(H) \rightarrow 2g(H) - 1 \rangle,$$

which are Weierstrass. Hence, we get the following:

Proposition 3.6 *If $c(H) = g(H) + 1$, then H and $p(H)$ are Weierstrass.*

Moreover, we can prove the following:

Theorem 3.7 *If we have $c(H) = g(H) + 2$, then H and $p(H)$ are Weierstrass.*

Proof. Since $c(H) = g(H) + 2$, we have $\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H \subset \{1 \rightarrow g(H) + 1\}$. Assume that $2m(H) \leq g(H) + 1$. Since we have $m(H), 2m(H) \notin \mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H$, we get

$$\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H \subseteq \{1 \rightarrow g(H) + 1\} \setminus \{m(H), 2m(H)\}$$

which is a contradiction. Hence, we get $2m(H) > g(H) + 1$, i.e., H is primitive. We may assume that $g(H) \geq 3$. Hence, we have some $i \geq 3$ such that $i \in H$. In this case, we obtain

$$\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus H = \{1, \dots, i-1, i+1, \dots, g(H) + 1\}.$$

We have $w(H) = g(H) + 1 - i \leq g(H) - 2$. By Remark 3.2 i), H is Weierstrass. Moreover, we have

$$\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus p(H) = \{1, \dots, i-1, i+1, \dots, g(H)\}.$$

By the same method as in the above we can show that $p(H)$ is Weierstrass. $\square$

Problem 3.2 Let H be a Weierstrass numerical semigroup. Then is the numerical semigroup $p(H)$ also Weierstrass?

Using the standard method constructing a double covering we can show the following theorem:

Theorem 3.8 *Let $c(H) = 2g(H)$, i.e., H is symmetric. If $g(H) \geq 6g(d_2(H)) + 4$ and H is Weierstrass, then $p(H)$ is also Weierstrass.*

We set

$$d_2(H) = \left\{ \frac{h}{2} \mid h \in H \text{ which is even} \right\},$$

which is also a numerical semigroup. If $\pi : C \rightarrow C'$ is a double covering with a ramification point P , then we have $H(\pi(P)) = d_2(H(P))$. We set

$$n(H) = \min\{h \in H \mid h \text{ is odd}\}.$$

Remark 3.9 *Assume that $g(H) \geq 6g(d_2(H)) + 4$.*

i) *We have*

$$g' + \frac{n-1}{2} \leq g(H) \leq 2g' + \frac{n-1}{2}$$

where we set $g' = g(d_2(H))$ and $n = n(H)$ (see [4]).

ii) *If H is Weierstrass, then so is $d_2(H)$ (see [9]).*

Theorem 3.10 Let $g(H) \geq 6g(d_2(H)) + 4$. Assume that $g(H) = 2g(d_2(H)) + \frac{n-1}{2}$ where we set $n = n(H)$. In this case, $H = 2d_2(H) + n\mathbb{N}_0$. If H is Weierstrass, then so is $p(H)$.

Proof. We have $p(H) = 2d_2(H) + n\mathbb{N}_0 + (n + 2(s_{\max} - m))\mathbb{N}_0$. Since $d_2(p(H)) = d_2(H)$ is Weierstrass by Remark 3.9 ii), $p(H)$ is Weierstrass (see Proposition 2.4 in [6]). $\square$

By a similar method to the proof of Proposition 2.4 in [6] we can prove the following:

Theorem 3.11 Let $g(H) \geq 6g(d_2(H)) + 4$. Assume that $H \not\equiv n + 2(s_{\max} - m)$ where we set $n = n(H)$. If H is Weierstrass, then so is $p(H)$.

Moreover, we get the following:

Theorem 3.12 We set $\mathbb{N}_0 \setminus d_2(H) = \{l_1 < \dots < l_{g'}\}$ where $g' = g(d_2(H))$. Let $H_i = 2d_2(H) + \langle n, n + 2l_{g'}, n + 2l_{g'-1}, \dots, n + 2l_{g'-i} \rangle$ where we set $n = n(H)$. Assume that $g(H) \geq 6g(d_2(H)) + 4$. If $H = 2d_2(H) + n\mathbb{N}_0$ is Weierstrass, then so is H_i for any i with $0 \leq i \leq g' - 1$.

Using Theorems 3.11 and 3.12 we get the following:

Corollary 3.13 Let $g(H) \geq 6g(d_2(H)) + 4$. Assume that $g(H) = 2g(d_2(H)) + \frac{n-1}{2} - 1$. If H is Weierstrass, then so is $p(H)$.

Proof. By the assumption $H = 2d_2(H) + \langle n, n + 2(s_i - m) \rangle$ for some i with $s_i + s_j \notin S(d_2(H))$, all j (see [6]). If $s_i \neq s_{\max}$, then by Theorem 3.11 we get the result. If $s_i = s_{\max}$, then by Theorem 3.12 we get the result. $\square$

By Proposition 2.4 in [4] we have the following:

Remark 3.14 Let $n \geq 4g(d_2(H)) + 1$ where we set $n = n(H)$. Assume that $g(H) = g(d_2(H)) + \frac{n-1}{2}$. In this case, $H = 2d_2(H) + \langle n, n + 2, \dots, n + 2(m(d_2(H)) - 1) \rangle$. If $d_2(H)$ is Weierstrass, then so is H .

By Remarks 3.14 and 3.9 ii) we get the following:

Proposition 3.15 Let $g(H) \geq 6g(d_2(H)) + 4$. Assume that $g(H) = g(d_2(H)) + \frac{n-1}{2} + 1$ where we set $n = n(H)$. If H is Weierstrass, then so is $p(H)$.

Proposition 3.16 Let $g(H) \geq 6g(d_2(H)) + 4$. Assume that $g(H) = g(d_2(H)) + \frac{n-1}{2}$ where we set $n = n(H)$. If H is Weierstrass, then so is $p(H)$.

Proof. We have $n(p(H)) = n - 1$. Hence, by Remarks 3.14 and 3.9 ii) we get the result. $\square$

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