

Pencils of curves and special curves of torus type

Enrique Artal (Universidad de Zaragoza)

Tokyo, September 2003

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Some parts with:

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Useful for obtaining properties of fundamental groups without computation

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Rational curve:

$$[t : s] \mapsto [t^2s^2 : (t+s)^2s^2 : t^2(t+s)^2].$$

L_t tangent line at P_t from $[t : 1]$: $C + 2L_t$ is of torus type:

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Double conic tangent to two cusps and passing through the contact points of the tacnode

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$$f_6(x, y, z) = 4(xy)^3 + (x^3 + y^3 - z^3)^2.$$

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Question 4. *What happens with the Alexander polynomial of a reduced special toric curve?*

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$$\rho_i : \pi_1(\mathbb{P}^2 \setminus C_6) \twoheadrightarrow \langle a, b \mid a^2 = b^3 = 1 \rangle, \quad i = 3, 4, 5. \quad (4)$$

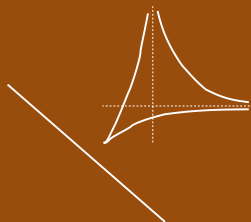
C is special

Theorem 5 (Oka-Pho). *The fundamental group of the complement of any irreducible tame curve of torus type is $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$.*

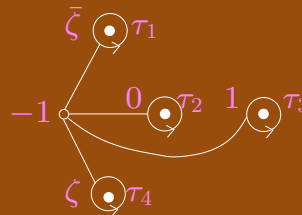
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Question 6. *Under which conditions the epimorphism associated to a rational function and a curve is an isomorphism?*

5. Computation of fundamental groups



(a) Real affine picture



(b) Base for braid monodromy

Almost direct computation from the real curve (Zariski-Van Kampen with asymptotes).

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{P}^2 \setminus (C \cup T)) = \langle x, y, z \mid xyx = yxy, xzx = zxz, yzy = zyz \rangle$$

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- (d) *Meridians near the other tacnode: y and $(zyzx)^{-1}$.*

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- (a) *Each cuspidal relation comes from a cuspidal point.*
- (b) $(yzxz)^{-1}$ meridian of the line T .
- (c) Meridians near one tacnode: z and $(yzxz)^{-1}$.
- (d) Meridians near the other tacnode: y and $(zyzx)^{-1}$.
- (e) Meridian of L if Cremona for first tacnode: $(yzx)^{-2}$.

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$C_{3,9} + 3A_2$ (Oka-Pho) See Properties 7(e).

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Get canonical epimorphism onto $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$.