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Rationality of the moduli variety of curves of genus 3

P. KATSYLO

Abstract. We prove that the moduli variety of curves of genus 3 is rational.

§0. Introduction

Let $g \ge 2$ be a natural number. Consider the moduli variety M_g of curves of genus g. Recall that M_g is an irreducible quasiprojective variety of dimension dim $M_g = 3g - 3$ [5, 11]. For $g \ge 23$ the variety M_g is not unirational [6]. If $g \le 13$ then M_g is unirational [1, 3, 13] and for g = 2, 4, 5, 6 it is known that M_g is rational [4, 9, 14, 15]. The aim of this paper is to prove the following result.

MAIN THEOREM. The moduli variety M_3 is rational.

The group SL_3 acts canonically on the space $S^4\mathbb{C}^{3*}$ of ternary forms of degree 4. It is known [12] that

$$\mathbb{C}(M_3) \simeq \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}(S^4 \mathbb{C}^{3*}))^{\mathrm{SL}_3}. \tag{0.1}$$

As usual, $\mathbb{C}(X)$ denotes the field of rational functions on the variety X.

For $n \ge 0$ denote by V(n) the space of forms of degree n in the variables z_1, z_2 . The group SL_2 acts canonically on V(n) and PSL_2 on V(2d). For $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \lambda_2, \lambda_4, \lambda_6) \in \mathbb{C}^4$ considers the homogeneous PSL_2 -morphism of degree 2

$$\delta_{\lambda}$$
: $V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4) \rightarrow V(4)$,

$$f_8 + f_0 + f_4 \mapsto \lambda_6 \psi_6(f_8, f_8) + 2\lambda_4 \psi_4(f_8, f_4) + \lambda_2 \psi_2(f_4, f_4) + 2\lambda_0 f_4 f_0.$$

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Here ψ_i denotes ith transvectant. Recall that ψ_i is the bilinear SL_2 -mapping

$$\psi_i: V(d_1) \times V(d_2) \to V(d_1 + d_2 - 2i),$$

$$\psi_{i}(h_{1}, h_{2}) = \frac{(d_{1} - i)(d_{2} - i)}{d_{1}! d_{2}!} \sum_{0 \leq j \leq i} (-1)^{j} {j \choose i} \frac{\partial^{i} h_{1}}{\partial z_{1}^{i - j} \partial z_{2}^{j}} \frac{\partial^{i} h_{2}}{\partial z_{1}^{j} \partial z_{2}^{j - j}},$$

where $i \leq \min\{d_1, d_2\}$. Consider $\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0)$ for $\lambda_0 \neq 0$. It is obvious that the element $1 \in V(0) = \mathbb{C}$ belongs to $\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0)$ and that the tangent space to $\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0)$ at the point 1 coincides with $V(8) \oplus V(0)$. It follows that 1 is a regular point of the subvariety $\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0)$. Therefore, a unique 10-dimensional irreducible component U_{λ} of the subvariety $\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0)$ contains 1. It is shown in [10] that we have the following isomorphism of fields

$$\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}(S^4\mathbb{C}^{3*}))^{SL_3} \simeq \mathbb{C}(U_{(-\frac{7}{72},\frac{11}{54},\frac{1}{1680},-\frac{6}{1225})})^{\mathrm{PSL}_2 \times \mathbb{C}^*}.$$
(0.2)

THEOREM 0.1. For all $\lambda \in (\mathbb{C}\backslash 0)^4$ the field $\mathbb{C}(U_{\lambda})^{\mathrm{PSL}_2 \times \mathbb{C}^*} \simeq \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}U_{\lambda})^{\mathrm{PSL}_2}$ is rational.

(For a closed homogeneous subvariety U of a vector space V we denote by $\mathbb{P}U$ the corresponding closed subvariety of the projective space $\mathbb{P}V$.)

Clearly, our Main Theorem is a consequence of (0.1), (0.2) and Theorem 0.1. We will prove Theorem 0.1 in 1-6.

This paper is organized as follows. In §1 we reduce Theorem 0.1 to the special case where $\lambda = (1, 6\varepsilon, 1, 6)$, $\varepsilon \neq 0$. Then we fix a basis $e_1, \ldots, e_9, a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_5$ of the space $V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4)$ and describe the mapping δ_{λ} explicitly in terms of coordinates. In §2 we recall some facts about (G, G')-sections. In §3 we construct a $(PSL_2, N(H))$ -section $\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}^0$ of the variety $\mathbb{P}U_{\lambda}$ where H is a finite subgroup defined in §2, and obtain isomorphisms

$$\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}\,U_{\lambda})^{\mathrm{PSL}_2} \simeq \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}\,X_{\lambda}^0)^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}\,X_{\lambda})^{N(H)}$$

where $X_{\lambda} = \overline{X_{\lambda}^0}$. In §4 we construct a 6-dimensional variety Y_{λ} and a regular action of N(H) on Y_{λ} such that

$$\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda})^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(Y_{\lambda})^{N(H)}$$

where the subgroup $H \subset N(H)$ acts trivially on Y_{λ} . In §5 and 6 we construct a birational N(H)-isomorphism of Y_{λ} with $R \times N$, where R is a 3-dimensional linear

space, N is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^3 , and the action of N(H) on $R \times N$ is the direct product of a linear representation on R and a projective representation on N. Thus

$$\mathbb{C}(Y_{\lambda})^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(R \times N)^{N(H)}.$$

This finishes the proof since the field $\mathbb{C}(R \times N)^{N(H)}$ is rational by the "Noname Lemma" and Castlenuovo's Theorem (see [2], [7]).

§1. Reduction to a special case

We first note that it is sufficient to prove Theorem 0.1 for $\lambda = (1, 6\varepsilon, 1, 6)$ where $\varepsilon \neq 0$. Indeed, suppose that $6\mu_8^2 = \lambda_6$, $\mu_4\mu_8 = \lambda_4$, $6\varepsilon\mu_4^2 = \lambda_2$, $\mu_0\mu_4 = \lambda_0$. Then

$$\mathbb{P} U_{(\lambda_0, \lambda_2, \lambda_4, \lambda_6)} \to \mathbb{P} U_{(1, 6\varepsilon, 1, 6)} \colon (f_0 + f_4 + f_8) \mapsto \overline{\mu_0 f_0 + \mu_4 f_4 + \mu_8 f_8}$$
(1.1)

is a PSL₂-isomorphism and so

$$\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}\,U_{(\lambda_0,\lambda_2,\lambda_4,\lambda_6)})^{\mathrm{PSL}_2} \simeq \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}\,U_{(1,6\varepsilon,1,6)})^{\mathrm{PSL}_2}.$$

Thus it remains to prove Theorem 0.1 for $\lambda = (1, 6\varepsilon, 1, 6)$ where $\varepsilon \neq 0$.

For further use we want to explicitly calculate the map δ_{λ} for $\lambda = (1, 6\varepsilon, 1, 6)$. Fix the following basis in the space $V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4)$:

$$e_{1} = 28(z_{1}^{6}z_{2}^{2} - z_{1}^{2}z_{2}^{6}), \qquad e_{2} = 56(z_{1}^{7}z_{2} + z_{1}^{5}z_{2}^{3} - z_{1}^{3}z_{2}^{5} - z_{1}z_{2}^{7}),$$

$$e_{3} = 56(z_{1}^{7}z_{2} - z_{1}^{5}z_{2}^{3} - z_{1}^{3}z_{2}^{5} + z_{1}z_{2}^{7}), \qquad e_{4} = z_{1}^{8} - z_{2}^{8},$$

$$e_{5} = 8(z_{1}^{7}z_{2} - 7z_{1}^{5}z_{2}^{3} + 7z_{1}^{3}z_{2}^{5} - z_{1}z_{2}^{7}), \qquad e_{6} = 8(z_{1}^{7}z_{2} + 7z_{1}^{5}z_{2}^{3} + 7z_{1}^{3}z_{2}^{5} + z_{1}z_{2}^{7}),$$

$$e_{7} = z_{1}^{8} + z_{2}^{8}, \qquad e_{8} = 28(z_{1}^{6}z_{2}^{2} + z_{1}^{2}z_{2}^{6}),$$

$$e_{9} = 70z_{1}^{4}z_{2}^{4}, \qquad a_{0} = 1,$$

$$a_{1} = z_{1}^{4} + z_{2}^{4}, \qquad a_{2} = 6z_{1}^{2}z_{2}^{2},$$

$$a_{3} = z_{1}^{4} - z_{2}^{4}, \qquad a_{4} = 4(z_{1}^{3}z_{2} - z_{1}z_{2}^{3}),$$

$$a_{5} = 4(z_{1}^{3}z_{2} + z_{1}z_{2}^{3}).$$

Let $(x, s) = (x_1, \ldots, x_9, s_0, s_1, \ldots, s_5)$ be the corresponding coordinates. We find

$$\delta_{\lambda}(x,s) = Q_1(x,s)(z_1^4 + z_2^4) + Q_2(x,s)6z_1^2z_2^2 + Q_3(x,s)(z_1^4 - z_2^4)$$

$$+ Q_4(x,s)4(z_1^3z_2 - z_1z_2^3) + Q_5(x,s)4(z_1^3z_2 + z_1z_2^3)$$

where

$$Q_{1}(x, s) = q_{1}(x) + 2x_{7}s_{1} + 12x_{8}s_{2} + 2x_{9}s_{1} + \varepsilon(12s_{1}s_{2}) + 2s_{0}s_{1}$$

$$+ 48x_{2}s_{4} - 48x_{3}s_{5} - 2x_{4}s_{3} + 16x_{5}s_{4}$$

$$- 16x_{6}s_{5} + \varepsilon(-12s_{4}^{2} - 12s_{5}^{2}),$$

$$Q_{2}(x, s) = q_{2}(x) + 4x_{8}s_{1} + 12x_{9}s_{2} + \varepsilon(2s_{1}^{2} - 6s_{2}^{2}) + 2s_{0}s_{2}$$

$$- 4x_{1}s_{3} + 16x_{2}s_{4} + 16x_{3}s_{5} - 16x_{5}s_{4}$$

$$- 16x_{6}s_{5} + \varepsilon(-2s_{3}^{2} - 4s_{4}^{2} + 4s_{5}^{2}),$$

$$Q_{3}(x, s) = q_{3}(x) + 2x_{4}s_{1} + 12x_{1}s_{2} + 64x_{2}s_{5} + 64x_{3}s_{4}$$

$$- 2x_{7}s_{3} + 2x_{9}s_{3} + \varepsilon(12s_{2}s_{3} - 24s_{4}s_{5}) + 2s_{0}s_{3},$$

$$Q_{4}(x, s) = q_{4}(x) + 4x_{5}s_{1} + 12x_{2}s_{1} - 12x_{5}s_{2} + 12x_{2}s_{2}$$

$$- 8x_{1}s_{5} - 16x_{3}s_{3} + 8x_{8}s_{4} - 8x_{9}s_{4}$$

$$+ \varepsilon(-6s_{1}s_{4} - 6s_{2}s_{4} + 6s_{3}s_{5}) + 2s_{0}s_{4},$$

$$Q_{5}(x, s) = q_{5}(x) + 4x_{6}s_{1} + 12x_{3}s_{1} + 12x_{6}s_{2} - 12x_{3}s_{2}$$

$$+ 8x_{1}s_{4} - 16x_{2}s_{3} - 8x_{8}s_{5} - 8x_{9}s_{5}$$

$$+ \varepsilon(6s_{1}s_{5} - 6s_{2}s_{5} - 6s_{3}s_{4}) + 2s_{0}s_{5},$$

$$(1.2)$$

and

$$q_{1}(x) = -192x_{6}^{2} - 192x_{3}x_{6} + 384x_{3}^{2} - 192x_{5}^{2} - 192x_{2}x_{5} + 384x_{2}^{2}$$

$$-12x_{1}x_{4} + 12x_{7}x_{8} + 180x_{8}x_{9},$$

$$q_{2}(x) = 64x_{6}^{2} - 192x_{3}x_{6} - 128x_{3}^{2} - 64x_{5}^{2} + 192x_{2}x_{5} + 128x_{2}^{2}$$

$$-2x_{4}^{2} + 16x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{7}^{2} - 16x_{8}^{2} - 50x_{9}^{2},$$

$$q_{3}(x) = 96x_{5}x_{6} - 672x_{3}x_{5} - 672x_{2}x_{6} + 1248x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$-12x_{1}x_{7} + 12x_{4}x_{8} + 180x_{1}x_{9},$$

$$q_{4}(x) = 6x_{4}x_{6} + 42x_{3}x_{4} + 84x_{1}x_{6} + 156x_{1}x_{3}$$

$$-6x_{5}x_{7} - 42x_{2}x_{7} + 24x_{5}x_{8} - 264x_{2}x_{8} + 30x_{5}x_{9} - 30x_{2}x_{9},$$

$$q_{5}(x) = -6x_{4}x_{5} - 42x_{2}x_{4} + 84x_{1}x_{5} + 156x_{1}x_{2}$$

$$+6x_{6}x_{7} + 42x_{3}x_{7} + 24x_{6}x_{8} - 264x_{3}x_{8} - 20x_{6}x_{9} + 30x_{3}x_{9}.$$

§2. (G, G')-sections

In this part we recall some facts about (G, G')-sections. Let G be a linear algebraic group, X an irreducible quasiprojective variety with a regular action of G, and let $G' \subset G$ a subgroup of G.

DEFINITION 2.1. An irreducible subvariety $X' \subset X$ is called (G, G')-section of X iff

- $(1) \ \overline{G \cdot X'} = X,$
- (2) $G' \cdot X' = X'$,
- (3) $(G \cdot x') \cap X' = G' \cdot x'$ for all $x' \in X'$.

If X' is (G, G')-section of X then the map $f \mapsto f|_{X'}$ clearly induces an isomorphism $\mathbb{C}(X)^G \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}(X')^{G'}$.

Let X' be (G, G')-section of X, Y an irreducible quasiprojective variety, with a regular action of $G, F: Y \to X$ a dominant G-morphism, and $Y' \subset Y$ an irreducible component of $F^{-1}(X')$. Then one easily proves the following result.

PROPOSITION 2.2. Suppose that $G' \cdot Y' = Y'$ and F(Y') is dense in X'. Then Y' is (G, G')-section of Y.

EXAMPLE 2.3. Let G be a reductive linear algebraic group, G:X a linear representation, and let $H \subset G$ be the stationary subgroup of general position of the representation G:X. There exists an open nonempty G-invariant subset X^0 such that G_x is conjugate to H for all $x \in X^0$. Moreover,

$$(X^H)^0 = (X^H) \cap X^0 = \{x \in X^H \mid G_x = H\}$$

is (G, N(H))-section of X where N(H) is the normalizer of the subgroup H in G.

EXAMPLE 2.4. Consider the linear representation of PSL_2 on V(4). It is known that the stationary subgroup of general position of this representation is $H = \{e, \omega, \rho, \omega\rho\}$ where

$$e = \overline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}, \qquad \omega = \overline{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}, \qquad \rho \overline{\begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}}.$$

It can easily be checked that $N(H) = \langle \tau, \sigma \rangle$ where

$$\tau = \overline{\begin{pmatrix} \theta^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \theta \end{pmatrix}}, \qquad \sigma = \overline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \theta^3 & \theta^7 \\ \theta^5 & \theta^5 \end{pmatrix}}, \qquad \theta = \exp(2\pi i/8).$$

We have $N(H) \simeq S_4$ and $N(H)/H \simeq S_3$. It follows from Example 2.3 that

$$(V(4)^H)^0 = \{ f \in V(4)^H \mid (PSL_2)_f = H \}$$

is a $(PSL_2, N(H))$ -section of V(4).

§3. A special section

In this part we construct a (PSL₂, N(H))-section $\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}^{0}$ of the variety $\mathbb{P}U_{\lambda}$ (see the definition of N(H) in §2).

For convenience we first write down explicitly the actions of H and N(H) on the space $V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4)$:

$$\omega \cdot (x,s) = (-x_1, x_2, -x_3, -x_4, x_5, -x_6, x_7, x_8, x_9, s_0, s_1, s_2, -s_3, s_4, -s_5),$$

$$\rho \cdot (x,s) = (x_1, -x_2, -x_3, x_4, -x_5, -x_6, x_7, x_8, x_9, s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3, -s_4, -s_5),$$

$$\tau \cdot (x,s) = (-x_1, -ix_3, -ix_2, x_4, -ix_6, -ix_5, x_7, -x_8, x_9, s_0, -s_1, s_2,$$

$$-s_3, is_5, is_4),$$

$$\sigma \cdot (x,s) = \left(4x_3, -\frac{i}{4}x_1, ix_2, -8x_6, -\frac{i}{8}x_4, -ix_5,$$

$$\frac{1}{8}x_7 + \frac{7}{2}x_8 + \frac{35}{8}x_9, -\frac{1}{8}x_7 - \frac{1}{2}x_8 + \frac{5}{8}x_9, \frac{1}{8}x_7 - \frac{1}{2}x_8 + \frac{3}{8}x_9,$$

$$s_0, -\frac{1}{2}s_1 - \frac{3}{2}s_2, \frac{1}{2}s_1 - \frac{1}{2}s_2, 2s_5, \frac{i}{2}s_3, -is_4\right).$$
(3.1)

From this we get

$$(V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4))^H = \langle e_7, e_8, e_9, a_0, a_1, a_2 \rangle$$

and

$$(V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4))^{N(H)} = \langle 5e_7 + e_9, a_0 \rangle.$$

The decomposition of the N(H)-module $V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4)$ is as follows:

$$V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4) = \langle e_1, e_2, e_3 \rangle \oplus \langle e_4, e_5, e_6 \rangle \oplus \langle e_8, 7e_7 - e_9 \rangle$$
$$\oplus \langle 5e_7 + e_9 \rangle \oplus \langle a_0 \rangle \oplus \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle \oplus \langle a_3, a_4, a_5 \rangle.$$

Let $p: V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4) \to V(4)$ be the projection $f_8 + f_0 + f_4 \mapsto f_4$. First we construct a $(PSL_2, N(H))$ -section X^0_{λ} of the variety U_{λ} by applying Proposition 2.2 to the PSL_2 -morphism $p|_{U_{\lambda}}$ and a $(PSL_2, N(H))$ -section $(V(4)^H)^0$ of V(4) (see Example 2.4).

LEMMA 3.1. $5e_7 + e_9 \in U_{\lambda}$.

Proof. Consider the plane $\langle a_0, 5e_7 + e_9 \rangle \subset V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4)$. We have N(H). $\delta_{\lambda}(x,s) = \delta_{\lambda}(N(H) \cdot (x,s)) = \delta_{\lambda}(x,s)$ for all $(x,s) \in \langle a_0, 5e_7 + e_9 \rangle$ (see (3.1)). Therefore, $\delta_{\lambda}(\langle a_0, 5e_7 + e_9 \rangle) \subset V(4)^{N(H)} = \{0\}$ and $\langle a_0, 5e_7 + e_9 \rangle \subset \delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0)$. Note also that $a_0 \in U_{\lambda}$ and that a_0 is a regular point of $\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0)$. It follows that $\langle a_0, 5e_7 + e_9 \rangle \subset U_{\lambda}$ and hence $\delta_{e_7} + e_0 \in U_{\lambda}$.

Consider $\tilde{X}_{\lambda} = p^{-1}(V(4)^H) \cap \delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0)$. From §1 and (3.1) above we obtain the following equations for $\tilde{X}_{\lambda} \subset V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4)$:

$$s_{3} = s_{4} = s_{5} = 0,$$

$$q_{1}(x) + 2x_{7}s_{1} + 12x_{8}s_{2} + 2x_{9}s_{1} + \varepsilon(12s_{1}s_{2}) + 2s_{0}s_{1} = 0,$$

$$q_{2}(x) + 4x_{8}s_{1} + 12x_{9}s_{2} + \varepsilon(2s_{1}^{2} - 6s_{2}^{2}) + 2s_{0}s_{2} = 0,$$

$$q_{3}(x) + 2x_{4}s_{1} + 12x_{1}s_{2} = 0,$$

$$q_{4}(x) + 4x_{5}s_{1} + 12x_{2}s_{1} - 12x_{5}s_{2} + 12x_{2}s_{2} = 0,$$

$$q_{5}(x) + 4x_{6}s_{1} + 12x_{3}s_{1} + 12x_{6}s_{2} - 12x_{3}s_{2} = 0.$$
(3.2)

LEMMA 3.2

- (1) $5e_7 + e_9$ is a regular point of the subvariety \tilde{X}_{λ} , dim $T_{5e_7 + e_9}(\tilde{X}_{\lambda}) = 7$.
- (2) Exactly one irreducible component, denoted by X_{λ} , of the subvariety \tilde{X}_{λ} contains $5e_7 + e_9$ and dim $X_{\lambda} = 7$.
- (3) $N(H) \cdot X_{\lambda} = X_{\lambda}$.

Proof. The proof of (1) is by direct calculations and statement (2) is a consequence of (1).

For (3) we remark that $N(H) \cdot \tilde{X}_{\lambda} = \tilde{X}_{\lambda}$ (see above), that $N(H) \cdot (5e_7 + e_9) = 5e_7 + e_9$, and that $5e_7 + e_9$ is a regular point of the subvariety \tilde{X}_{λ} . Hence we see that $N(H) \cdot X_{\lambda} = X_{\lambda}$.

It follows from Lemma 3.2 that X_{λ} is an irreducible component of the subvariety $p^{-1}(V(4)^H) \cap U_{\lambda}$. We set

$$X_{\lambda}^{0} = \{(x, s) \in X_{\lambda} \mid p(x, s) \in (V(4)^{H})^{0}\} = X_{\lambda} \cap p^{-1}((V(4)^{H})^{0}).$$

Since $N(H) \cdot X_{\lambda} = X_{\lambda}$, $N(H) \cdot (V(4)^{H})^{0} = (V(4)^{H})^{0}$, we see that $N(H) \cdot X_{\lambda}^{0} = X_{\lambda}^{0}$. It follows from Lemma 3.2 that X_{λ}^{0} is a nonempty open subset of X_{λ} and that $p(X_{\lambda}^{0})$ is dense in $(V(4)^{H})^{0}$. This and Proposition 2.2 imply that X_{λ}^{0} is a $(PSL_{2}, N(H))$ -section of U_{λ} .

Now, consider the subsets $\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}^0 \subset \mathbb{P}X_{\lambda} \subset \mathbb{P}U_{\lambda}$. It follows from the previous paragraph that $\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}^0$ is a (PSL₂, N(H))-section of $\mathbb{P}U_{\lambda}$. Hence

$$\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}U_{\lambda})^{\mathrm{PSL}_2} \simeq \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}^0)^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda})^{N(H)}.$$

Our goal now is to prove the rationality of $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda})^{N(H)}$. Note that $\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}$ is uniquely defined by the following conditions (see Lemma 3.2):

- (1) $5e_7 + e_9 \in \mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}$,
- (2) $\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}$ is an irreducible component of $\mathbb{P}\tilde{X}_{\lambda}$,
- (3) The subvariety $\mathbb{P}\tilde{X}_{\lambda} \subset \mathbb{P}(V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4))$ is defined by the equations (3.2).

§4. Some special representations

In this part we define a linear representation of N(H) on R, a projective representation of N(H) on \mathbb{P}^8 , and a 6-dimensional irreducible N(H)-invariant closed subvariety $Y_{\lambda} \subset R \times \mathbb{P}^8$ such that $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda})^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(Y_{\lambda})^{N(H)}$ where H acts trivially on Y_{λ} .

Define a linear representation of N(H) on $R = \mathbb{C}^3$ in the following way:

$$\tau \cdot (r_1, r_2, r_3) = (-r_1, r_3, r_2), \qquad \sigma \cdot (r_1, r_2, r_3) = (-2r_3, r_1/2, -r_2).$$

Let $\bar{y} = (y_1 : y_2 : y_3 : y_7 : y_8 : \cdots : y_{12})$ be homogeneous coordinates in \mathbb{P}^8 . Define a projective representation of N(H) on \mathbb{P}^8 in the following way:

$$\tau \cdot \bar{y} = (y_1 : -y_3 : -y_2 : y_7 : -y_8 : y_9 : y_{10} : -y_{11} : y_{12}),$$

$$\sigma \cdot \bar{y} = \left(\frac{1}{16}y_3 : -16y_1 : -y_2 : \frac{1}{8}y_7 + \frac{7}{2}y_8 + \frac{35}{8}y_9 : -\frac{1}{8}y_7 - \frac{1}{2}y_8 + \frac{5}{8}y_9 : \frac{1}{8}y_7 - \frac{1}{2}y_8 + \frac{3}{8}y_9 : y_{10} : -\frac{1}{2}y_{11} - \frac{3}{2}y_{12} : \frac{1}{2}y_{11} - \frac{1}{2}y_{12}\right).$$

Clearly, the subgroup $H \subset N(H)$ acts trivially on $R \times \mathbb{P}^8$. Define the open N(H)-invariant subset $\mathbb{P}^{8'} = \{\bar{y} \in \mathbb{P}^8 \mid y_1 y_2 y_3 \neq 0\}$ and set

$$M' = \{(x, s) \in V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4) \mid s_3 = s_4 = s_5 = 0, x_1 x_2 x_3 \neq 0\}.$$

We see that $N(H) \cdot M' = M'$, and that $M = \overline{M'}$ is a linear subspace of $V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4)$. Define the morphism $\pi \colon \mathbb{P}M' \to R \times \mathbb{P}^{8'}$ by

$$(x, s) \mapsto \left(\left(\frac{x_4}{x_1}, \frac{x_5}{x_2}, \frac{x_6}{x_3} \right), \left(\frac{x_2 x_3}{x_1} : \frac{x_3 x_1}{x_2} : \frac{x_1 x_2}{x_3} \right) : x_7 : x_8 : x_9 : s_0 : s_1 : s_2 \right).$$

It can easily be checked that π is an N(H)-morphism and that the fibers of π are H-orbits. Note that $\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda} \subset \mathbb{P}\tilde{X}_{\lambda} \subset \mathbb{P}M$. Put

$$X'_{\lambda} = X_{\lambda} \cap M', \qquad \tilde{X}'_{\lambda} = \tilde{X}_{\lambda} \cap M'.$$

LEMMA 4.1. $X'_{\lambda} \neq \emptyset$. More precisely,

$$x^0 = 13i(5e_7 + e_9) + 5(4e_1 - ie_2 + e_3) \in X'_{\lambda}$$

Proof. Consider the subgroup $\langle \sigma \rangle = \{\sigma, \sigma^2, \sigma^3 = 1\} \subset N(H)$. We have

$$V(8)^{\langle \sigma \rangle} = \langle 5e_7 + e_9, 8e_4 - ie_5 - e_6, 4e_1 - ie_2 + e_3 \rangle,$$

$$V(4)^{\langle \sigma \rangle} = \langle 2(z_1^4 - z_2^4) + 4(z_1^3 z_2 + z_1 z_2^3) + 4i(z_1^3 z_2 - z_1 z_2^3) \rangle.$$

It follows from above that

$$\delta_{\lambda}(\alpha_{1}(5e_{7}+e_{9})+\alpha_{2}(8e_{4}-ie_{5}-e_{6})+\alpha_{3}(4e_{1}-ie_{2}+e_{3}))$$

$$=q(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\alpha_{3})(2(z_{1}^{4}-z_{2}^{4})+4(z_{1}^{3}z_{2}+z_{1}z_{2}^{3})+4i(z_{1}^{3}z_{2}-z_{1}z_{2}^{3})). \tag{4.1}$$

Direct calculations give us

$$q(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 48(5\alpha_1\alpha_3 + i\alpha_2^2 - 13i\alpha_3^2). \tag{4.2}$$

From (4.1) and (4.2) it follows that x^0 , $5e_7 + e_9 \in V(8)^{\langle \sigma \rangle} \cap \tilde{X}_{\lambda}$ and that $V(8)^{\langle \sigma \rangle} \cap \tilde{X}_{\lambda}$ is irreducible. On the other hand $5e_7 + e_9$ is a regular point of X_{λ} (Lemma 3.2). Hence $V(8)^{\langle \sigma \rangle} \cap \tilde{X}_{\lambda} \subset X_{\lambda}$ and so $x^0 \in X_{\lambda}$.

From Lemma 4.1 it follows that X'_{λ} is an open nonempty N(H)-invariant subset of X_{λ} . Thus we get an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda})^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}')^{N(H)}. \tag{4.3}$$

Notice that $\mathbb{P}X'_{\lambda}$ is an irreducible component of $\mathbb{P}\tilde{X}'_{\lambda}$ and that $\overline{x^0} \in \mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}$. We have an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}')^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(\pi(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}'))^{N(H)}. \tag{4.4}$$

Notice that $\pi(\mathbb{P}X'_{\lambda})$ is an irreducible component of $\pi(\mathbb{P}\tilde{X}'_{\lambda})$, and

$$\pi(x^0) = ((0, 0, 0), (-5/4:20:-20:65:0:13:0:0:0)) \in \pi(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}').$$

It is not hard to obtain from (3.2) that the equations of the subvariety $\pi(\mathbb{P}\tilde{X}'_{\lambda}) \subset R \times \mathbb{P}^{8'}$ are given by

$$0 = (-192r_3^2 - 192r_3 + 384)y_1y_2 + (-192r_2^2 - 192r_2 + 384)y_1y_3$$

$$+ (-12r_1)y_2y_3 + 12y_7y_8 + 180y_8y_9 + 2y_7y_{11} + 12y_8y_{12}$$

$$+ 2y_9y_{11} + \varepsilon(12y_{11}y_{12}) + 2y_{10}y_{11},$$

$$0 = (64r_3^2 - 192r_3 - 128)y_1y_2 + (-64r_2^2 + 192r_2 + 128)y_1y_3$$

$$+ (-2r_1^2 + 16)y_2y_3 + 2y_7^2 - 16y_8^2 - 50y_9^2 + 4y_8y_{11} + 12y_9y_{12}$$

$$+ \varepsilon(2y_{11}^2 - 6y_{12}^2) + 2y_{10}y_{12},$$

$$0 = (96r_2r_3 - 672r_2 - 672r_3 + 1248)y_1$$

$$- 12y_7 + (12r_1)y_8 + 180y_9 + 2r_1y_{11} + 12y_{12},$$

$$0 = (6r_1r_3 + 42r_1 + 84r_3 + 156)y_2 + (-6r_2 - 42)y_7 + (24r_2 - 264)y_8$$

$$+ (30r_2 - 30)y_9 + (4r_2 + 12)y_{11} + (-12r_2 + 12)y_{12},$$

$$0 = (-6r_1r_2 - 42r_1 + 84r_2 + 156)y_3 + (6r_1 + 42)y_7 + (24r_3 - 264)y_8$$

$$+ (-30r_3 + 30)y_9 + (4r_3 + 12)y_{11} + (12r_3 - 12)y_{12}.$$

Denote by $\tilde{Y}_{\lambda} \subset R \times \mathbb{P}^{8}$ the subvariety defined by the equations (4.5). The closure Y_{λ} of $\pi(\mathbb{P}\tilde{X}'_{\lambda})$ in $R \times \mathbb{P}^{8}$ is a union of some irreducible components of \tilde{Y}_{λ} . We see that $N(H) \cdot \tilde{Y}_{\lambda} = \tilde{Y}_{\lambda}$, $N(H) \cdot Y_{\lambda} = Y_{\lambda}$, and Y_{λ} is an irreducible component of the subvariety \tilde{Y}_{λ} . Thus

$$\mathbb{C}(\pi(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda}'))^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(Y_{\lambda})^{N(H)}.$$
(4.6)

From (4.3), (4.4), and (4.6) we obtain an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}X_{\lambda})^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(Y_{\lambda})^{N(H)}.$$

Our goal now is to prove the rationality of $\mathbb{C}(Y_{\lambda})^{N(H)}$. Note that the following conditions hold for Y_{λ} :

- $(1) \ \overline{\pi(x^0)} \in Y_{\lambda},$
- (2) Y_{λ} is an irreducible component of \tilde{Y}_{λ} ,
- (3) the equations of the subvariety $\tilde{Y}_{\lambda} \subset R \times \mathbb{P}^{8}$ are (4.5).

§5. Proof of rationality

In this section we prove the rationality of $\mathbb{C}(Y_{\lambda})^{N(H)}$. Define

$$\eta: \tilde{Y}_{\lambda} \to R, \qquad (r, \bar{y}) \mapsto r,$$

$$\beta \colon \tilde{Y}_{\lambda} \to \mathbb{P}^{8}, \qquad (r, \bar{y}) \mapsto \bar{y}.$$

We have $\eta(\pi(x^0)) = 0$. It follows from (4.5) that $\beta(\eta^{-1}(r))$ is an intersection of 2 quadrices and 3 hyperplanes in \mathbb{P}^8 .

LEMMA 5.1. $\eta^{-1}(0)$ is irreducible and 3-dimensional.

Proof. The variety $\beta(\eta^{-1}(0))$ is the intersection of a 5-dimensional linear subspace L_0 of \mathbb{P}^8 and 2 quadrices. Consider the restriction of these 2 quadrices to L_0 . One can calculate that

- (1) some linear combination of these restrictions of the quadrices has maximal rank,
- (2) the rank of all nontrivial linear combinations of these restrictions of the quadrices is ≥ 3 .

From (1) it follows that $\beta(\eta^{-1}(0))$ has no irreducible component of degree 1. From (2) it follows that $\dim(\beta(\eta^{-1}(0))) = 3$ and that $\beta(\eta^{-1}(0))$ has no irreducible component of degree 2. Therefore, $\eta^{-1}(0) \simeq \beta(\eta^{-1}(0))$ is irreducible and 3-dimensional. Set

 $R' = \{r \in R \mid \eta^{-1}(r) \text{ is irreducible and 3-dimensional}\}.$

From Lemma 5.1 it follows that R' is an open nonempty N(H)-invariant subset of R, that $0 \in R'$, and that $\eta^{-1}(R')$ is an open nonempty N(H)-invariant subset of Y_{λ} . Hence

$$\mathbb{C}(Y_{\lambda})^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(\eta^{-1}(R'))^{N(H)}.$$

Let us prove now the rationality of $\mathbb{C}(\eta^{-1}(R'))^{N(H)}$. Consider the bundle

$$\eta|_{\eta^{-1}}(R'): \eta^{-1}(R') \to R'.$$

This bundle has the N(H)-section

$$r \mapsto (r, u'(r)), \qquad u'(r) = (0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0).$$

LEMMA 5.2. There exists an open nonempty N(H)-invariant subset $R'' \subset R$ such that

- (1) $R'' \ni 0$,
- (2) the bundle $\eta|_{\eta^{-1}(R'')}: \eta^{-1}(R'') \to R''$ has the N(H)-section

$$r \mapsto (r, u''(r)) = (r, u''_1(r) : \cdots : u''_9(r))$$

where
$$u_7''(r) = u_8''(r) = u_9''(r) = 0$$
 for $r \in R''$,
(3) $u''(0) = (-5/4:20:-20:65:0:13:0:0)$.

The proof will be given in §6.

By (4.5) and Lemma 5.2 it follows that

$$\langle u'(r), u''(r) \rangle \subset \beta(\eta^{-1}(r))$$
 for $r \in R' \cap R''$.

Set

$$N = \{ \bar{y} \in \mathbb{P}^8 \mid y_1 = y_2 = y_3 = y_7 + 7y_9 = y_{10} = 0 \},$$

$$N(r) = \langle u'(r), u''(r), (1:0:0:0:\cdots), (0:1:0:0:\cdots),$$

$$(0:0:1:0:\cdots) \rangle \subset \mathbb{P}^8, \quad r \in R' \cap R''.$$

We have $N(H) \cdot N = N$ and $g \cdot N(r) = N(g \cdot r)$ for $g \in N(H)$.

LEMMA 5.3. There exists an open N(H)-invariant subset $R''' \subset (R' \cap R'')$ containing 0 such that

- (1) dim N(r) = 4 and
- (2) $N(r) \cap N = \emptyset$ for all $r \in R'''$.

Proof. From Lemma 5.2 we get dim N(0) = 4 and $N(0) \cap N = \emptyset$, and the lemma follows.

For $r \in R'''$ let

$$\gamma_r \colon \mathbb{P}^8 \to N$$

be the projection of \mathbb{P}^8 to N from N(r).

LEMMA 5.4. There exists an open N(H)-invariant subset $R'''' \subset R'''$ containing 0 such that $\gamma_r(\beta(\eta^{-1}(r))) = N$ for $r \in R''''$.

Proof. It can easily be checked that $\gamma_0(\beta(\eta^{-1}(0))) = N$. From this the lemma follows.

Clearly, we have an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C}(\eta^{-1}(R'))^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(\eta^{-1}(R''''))^{N(H)}.$$

It remains to prove the rationality of $\mathbb{C}(\eta^{-1}(R''''))^{N(H)}$. First recall the following fact.

LEMMA 5.5. Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ be an intersection of a 5-dimensional linear subspace and two quadrices, and let $M_1, M_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ be linear subspaces. Suppose that X is irreducible, dim X = 3, $M_1 \cap M_2 = \emptyset$, dim $M_1 = n - 4$, dim $M_2 = 3$, $M_1 \cap X$ contains a line, and $p_2(X) = M_2$, where p_2 is the projection of \mathbb{P}^n to M_2 from M_1 ; then $p_2|_X$ is a birational isomorphism of X and M_2 .

Proof. Let $L \subset M_1 \cap X$ be the line. For a point $u \in M_2$ in general position the intersection of any of the quadrices and the plane $\langle L, u \rangle$ splits into two lines where the line L is one of the component. Therefore, $X \cap \langle L, u \rangle$ is the union of L and some point u' where $(p_2|_X)^{-1}(u) = \{u'\}$. It follows that $p_2|_X$ is a birational isomorphism.

From Lemmas 5.4 and 5.5 it follows that

$$\gamma_r \big|_{\beta(\eta^{-1}(r))} : \beta(\eta^{-1}(r)) \to N$$

is a birational isomorphism for all $r \in R''''$. Therefore,

$$\Gamma: \eta^{-1}(R'''') \to R'''' \times N, \qquad (r, \bar{\gamma}) \mapsto (r, \gamma_r(\bar{\gamma}))$$

is a birational N(H)-isomorphism which defines an isomorphism of fields

$$\mathbb{C}(\eta^{-1}(R''''))^{N(H)} \simeq \mathbb{C}(R'''' \times N)^{N(H)}.$$

The rationality of the field

$$\mathbb{C}(R''''\times N)^{N(H)}\simeq\mathbb{C}(R\times N)^{N(H)}$$

is now a consequence of "Noname Lemma" and Castelnuovo's Theorem [2], [7].

§6. Proof of Lemma 5.2

In this section we give a proof of Lemma 5.2.

Let $X_1 \subset \mathbb{P}(V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4))$ be the projectivization of $\overline{PSL_2 \cdot \langle z_1^8, z_1^7 z_2, z_1^6 z_2^2 \rangle}$ and let $X_2 \subset \mathbb{P}(V(8) \oplus V(0) \oplus V(4))$ be the projectivization of $\overline{PSL_2 \cdot \langle 5e_7 + e_9 \rangle}$. It is obvious that X_1 and X_2 are irreducible, dim $X_1 = \dim X_2 = 3$, and that $f \in X_1$ iff f has a root of multiplicity ≥ 6 (as an element of V(8)). It is also clear that $\delta_{\lambda}(\langle z_1^8, z_1^7 z_2, z_1^6 z_2^2 \rangle) = 0$ and that the differential $d(\delta_{\lambda}|_{V(8)})|_{z_1^6 z_2^2}$ is surjective. This implies that X_1 is an irreducible component of $\mathbb{P}(\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0) \cap V(8))$. Note also that

$$\deg X_1 = 16$$

(see [16]).

Since $\delta_{\lambda}(5e_7 + e_9) = 0$ and the differential $d(\delta_{\lambda}|_{V(8)})|_{5e_7 + e_9}$ is surjective, we see that X_2 is an irreducible component of $\mathbb{P}(\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0) \cap V(8))$. Since the stabilizer of $\overline{5e_7 + e_9}$ in PSL₂ coincides with N(H) and $5e_7 + e_9$ has distinct roots, we have

$$\deg X_2 = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{|N(H)|} = 14.$$

From the considerations above we obtain the following result.

LEMMA 6.1. $\mathbb{P}(\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0) \cap V(8)) = X_1 \cup X_2$.

For $r \in R$ define

$$L(r) = {\overline{(x,s)} \mid x_4 = r_1 x_1, x_5 = r_2 x_2, x_6 = r_3 x_3}.$$

We shall describe $L(r) \cap X_1$ and $L(r) \cap X_2$. Set

$$L_{0} = \{ \overline{(x,s)} \mid x_{1} = x_{2} = x_{3} = x_{4} = x_{5} = x_{6} = 0 \},$$

$$L_{1}(r) = \{ \overline{(x,s)} \mid x_{1} \neq 0, x_{4} = r_{1}x_{1}, x_{2} = x_{3} = x_{5} = x_{6} = 0 \},$$

$$L_{2}(r) = \{ \overline{(x,s)} \mid x_{2} \neq 0, x_{5} = r_{2}x_{2}, x_{1} = x_{3} = x_{4} = x_{6} = 0 \},$$

$$L_{3}(r) = \{ \overline{(x,s)} \mid x_{3} \neq 0, x_{6} = r_{3}x_{3}, x_{1} = x_{2} = x_{4} = x_{5} = 0 \},$$

$$\tilde{L}_{1}(r) = \{ \overline{(x,s)} \mid x_{2}x_{3} \neq 0, x_{5} = r_{2}x_{2}, x_{6} = r_{3}x_{3}, x_{1} = x_{4} = 0 \},$$

$$\tilde{L}_{2}(r) = \{ \overline{(x,s)} \mid x_{1}x_{3} \neq 0, x_{4} = r_{1}x_{1}, x_{6} = r_{3}x_{3}, x_{2} = x_{5} = 0 \},$$

$$\tilde{L}_{3}(r) = \{ \overline{(x,s)} \mid x_{1}x_{2} \neq 0, x_{4} = r_{1}x_{1}, x_{5} = r_{2}x_{2}, x_{3} = x_{6} = 0 \},$$

$$L^{0}(r) = \{ \overline{(x,s)} \mid x_{1}x_{2}x_{3} \neq 0, x_{4} = r_{1}x_{1}, x_{5} = r_{2}x_{2}, x_{6} = r_{3}x_{3} \}.$$

The linear subspace L(r) is the disjoint union of the subsets L_0 , $L^0(r)$, $L_i(r)$, $\tilde{L}_i(r)$, i = 1, 2, 3. For $g \in N(H)$, $r \in R$ we have

$$g \cdot L(r) = L(g \cdot r),$$
 $g \cdot L^0(r) = L^0(g \cdot r),$ $g \cdot L_0 = L_0,$ $g \cdot L_j(r) = L_{\kappa(g)(j)}(g \cdot r),$

where $\kappa: N(H) \to S_3$ is the homomorphism given by

$$\kappa(\tau) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \kappa(\sigma) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

LEMMA 6.2. There exist an open nonempty N(H)-invariant subset $R'' \subset R$ containing 0 such that $L(r) \cap \mathbb{P}(\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0) \cap V(8))$ consists of 32 points of multiplicity 1 for all $r \in R''$ which satisfy the following conditions:

- (1) $\tilde{L}_i(r) \cap X_l = \emptyset$, $1 \le j \le 3$, $1 \le l \le 2$;
- (2) $L_0 \cap X_1 = \emptyset$, $|L_0 \cap X_2| = 4$;
- (3) $|L_i(r) \cap X_l| = 2$, $1 \le j \le 3$, $1 \le l \le 2$;
- (4) $|L^0(r) \cap X_1| = 12$, $|L^0(r) \cap X_2| = 4$.

Proof. Set

$$R^{0} = \{ r \in R \mid 96r_{2}r_{3} - 672r_{2} - 672r_{3} + 1248 \neq 0,$$

$$6r_{1}r_{3} + 42r_{1} + 84r_{3} + 156 \neq 0, -6r_{1}r_{2} - 42r_{1} + 84r_{2} + 156 \neq 0 \}.$$

From (1.2) it follows that $\tilde{L}_j(r) \cap \mathbb{P}(\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0) \cap V(8)) = \emptyset$ for $r \in \mathbb{R}^0$, $1 \le j \le 3$. It is sufficient to prove that

- (a) $|L^0(0) \cap \mathbb{P}(\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0) \cap V(8))| = 16$,
- (b) $L_0 \cap X_1 = \emptyset$, $|L_0 \cap X_2| = 4$, $|L_j(r) \cap X_l| = 2$ $(1 \le j \le 3, 1 \le l \le 2)$ for $r \in R$. Equation (a) can be proved by straightforward calculations.

Let us prove (b). Consider $\overline{f} \in (L_1(r) \cup L_0) \cap \mathbb{P}V(8)$. If (a:b) is a root of f of multiplicity m, then so is (a:-b). It follows that if (a:b) is a root of f of multiplicity ≥ 6 , then (a:b) = (1:0) or (a:b) = (0:1). Suppose $\overline{f} \in L_0$; then neither (1:0) nor (0:1) is a root of f of multiplicity ≥ 6 . Therefore,

$$L_0 \cap X_1 = \emptyset. \tag{6.1}$$

Suppose $\overline{f} \in L_1(r) \cap X_1$. If (1:0) is a root of f of multiplicity ≥ 6 , then $\overline{f} = \frac{-e_1 - r_1 e_4 + r_1 e_7 + e_8}{e_1 + r_1 e_4 + r_1 e_7 + e_8}$. If (0:1) is a root of f of multiplicity ≥ 6 , then $\overline{f} = \frac{-e_1 - r_1 e_4 + r_1 e_7 + e_8}{e_1 + r_1 e_4 + r_1 e_7 + e_8}$. It follows that

$$|L_1(r) \cap X_1| = 2. ag{6.2}$$

Direct calculations give us

$$L_0 \cap \mathbb{P}(\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0) \cap V(8)) = \{ \overline{5e_7 \pm e_g}, \overline{15e_7 \pm 5e_8 - e_9} \}.$$
 (6.3)

Taking into account (6.1) and (6.3) we obtain

$$|L_0 \cap X_2| = 4.$$

Direct calculations give us

$$L_{1}(r) \cap \mathbb{P}(\delta_{\lambda}^{-1}(0) \cap V(8))$$

$$= \{ \underline{\pm (e_{1} + r_{1}e_{4}) + r_{1}e_{7} + e_{8}}, \ \underline{\pm (ae_{1} + r_{1}ae_{4}) + (90 - 5r_{1}^{2})e_{7} - 5r_{1}e_{8} + 6e_{9}} \}, \quad (6.4)$$

where $a^2 = 25(r_1^2 - 36)$. Using (6.2) and (6.4), we get

$$|L_1(r) \cap X_2| = 2.$$

We have

$$\sigma \cdot L_1(r) = L_2(\sigma \cdot r), \qquad \sigma \cdot L_2(r) = L_3(\sigma \cdot r), \qquad \sigma \cdot L_3(r) = L_1(\sigma \cdot r).$$

For $2 \le j \le 3$, $1 \le l \le 2$, we obtain

$$|L_j(r) \cap X_l| = |(\sigma^{1-j} \cdot L_j(r)) \cap (\sigma^{1-j} \cdot X_l)| = |L_1(\sigma^{1-j} \cdot r) \cap X_l| = 2.$$

COROLLARY. $L^0(r) \cap X_2$ is an H-orbit for $r \in R''$.

Proof. It is clear that the stabilizer of any $\bar{x} \in L^0(r)$ in the group H is trivial. Therefore, any H-invariant finite subset of $L^0(r)$ of 4 points is an H-orbit. Hence, $L^0(r) \cap X_2$ is an H-orbit.

Proof of Lemma 5.2. Set

$$(r, u''(r)) = \pi(X_2 \cap L^0(r)).$$

Statements (1) and (2) of Lemma 5.2 follow from Lemma 6.2 and its Corollary. Let us prove statement (3) of Lemma 5.2. It can easily be checked that x^0 has no root of multiplicity ≥ 6 (as an element of V(8)). From Lemma 6.1 it follows that $\overline{x^0} \in X_2$. We get

$$u''(0) = u''(\pi(\overline{x^0})) = \pi(\overline{x^0}) = (-5/4:20:-20:65:0:13:0:0:0).$$

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