



Good reduction of three-point Galois covers

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ABSTRACT

For certain finite groups G , Michel Raynaud gave a criterion for a three-point G -cover $f: Y \rightarrow X = \mathbb{P}^1$, defined over a p -adic field K , to have good reduction. In particular, if the order of a p -Sylow subgroup of G is p and the number of conjugacy classes of elements of order p is greater than the absolute ramification index e of K , then f has potentially good reduction. We give a different proof of this criterion, which extends to the case where G has an arbitrarily large *cyclic* p -Sylow subgroup, answering a question of Raynaud. We then use the criterion to give a family of examples of three-point covers with good reduction to characteristic p and arbitrarily large p -Sylow subgroups.

1. Introduction

This paper is about three-point G -Galois covers of the projective line, where G is a finite group (that is, G -Galois covers $f: Y \rightarrow X = \mathbb{P}^1$ that are étale outside of $\{0, 1, \infty\} \subseteq X$). In particular, we give a criterion for such covers to have potentially good reduction to characteristic p when they are defined over a mixed characteristic $(0, p)$ discrete valuation field. If $p \nmid |G|$, then it is known [GR03] that the cover has potentially good reduction. If p divides the order of any ramification index, then the cover will have bad reduction (see §3 for what we specifically mean by this). When p divides $|G|$ but not any ramification index (the “in-between” case), then it can be quite difficult to determine whether the cover has potentially good reduction. Our main theorem is the following (it is phrased equivalently, although slightly differently, in the body of the paper).

THEOREM (Theorem 5.2). *Let G be a finite group with a cyclic p -Sylow subgroup. Let $K_0 = \text{Frac}(W(k))$, where k is an algebraically closed field of characteristic p . Let K/K_0 be a finite extension of degree $e(K)$, where $e(K)$ is less than the number of conjugacy classes of order p in G . If $f: Y \rightarrow X = \mathbb{P}^1$ is a three-point G -cover defined over K (as a G -cover), then f has potentially good reduction, realized over a tame extension L/K of degree dividing the exponent of the center $Z(G)$ of G . In particular, if $Z(G)$ is trivial, then f has good reduction.*

Note that if f is a cover satisfying the hypotheses of Theorem 5.2, then the ramification indices of f are all prime to p [Ray99, Lemme 4.2.13].

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The immediate motivation for Theorem 5.2 is the result [Ray99, Théorème 0] of Raynaud, which is Theorem 5.2 in the case that the p -Sylow subgroup of G has order exactly p . Raynaud asked [Ray99, Question 6.2.1] whether his theorem could be extended to the case where G has a cyclic p -Sylow subgroup. This was shown to be true under a quite strong assumption (that the stable reduction of the cover has “no new étale tails”) in [Obu12b, Corollary 5.11], and the current paper removes this assumption.

Raynaud’s proof (in the $v_p(|G|) = 1$ case) was based on a study of the *stable model* of the cover f . In particular, he showed that the action of the absolute Galois group G_K on the stable reduction \bar{f} of f factors through a quotient of prime-to- p order (in other words, that the “wild monodromy” is trivial) and was able to conclude the good reduction from this. The author undertook a detailed study of this Galois action in [Obu12b], but it is still not clear whether the wild monodromy must be trivial for three-point covers as in Theorem 5.2. We are able to get around this obstacle by analyzing the arithmetic of certain extensions of discrete valuation rings attached to the stable model of f ; see § 1.1.

Of course, the greater background motivation for our result is to understand the tame fundamental group $\pi_1(U_k)^{\text{tame}}$ of $U_k := \mathbb{P}_k^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$, where k is algebraically closed of characteristic p . If K is an algebraic closure of $\text{Frac}(W(k))$ and $U_K = \mathbb{P}_K^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$, then Grothendieck [GR03] showed that there exists a well-defined surjection

$$\text{pr}: \pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}} \rightarrow \pi_1(U_k)^{\text{tame}}$$

up to conjugation (here $\pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}$ is the inverse limit of the automorphism groups of p -tame étale Galois covers of U_K , that is, covers whose completion to a branched cover of \mathbb{P}_K^1 has prime-to- p branching indices). The surjection pr is an isomorphism on the maximal prime-to- p quotients. Understanding the kernel of pr (equivalently, $\pi_1(U_k)^{\text{tame}}$) is equivalent to determining which p -tame three-point G -Galois covers of \mathbb{P}_K^1 have good reduction. For a purely group-theoretic translation of our result, see Appendix A.

We mention that Ihara [Iha12] has asked a related question, which he believes to have a positive answer. Namely, let f be a three-point G -cover defined over K as in Theorem 5.2, with G an *arbitrary* finite group (generated by two elements) and $e(K) < p - 1$. Assume further that there is a K -rational point of $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$ above which f splits completely. Does this imply that f has good reduction? Ihara answers this question positively when G is solvable (see [Iha12, § 4.3]). He also shows that it is enough to show that f has potentially good reduction [Iha12, Proposition 1]. For a possible connection between this question and the techniques used in this paper, see Remark 5.6.

1.1 Plan of the proof

Similarly to the proof of Raynaud, our proof of Theorem 5.2 depends upon understanding the stable reduction $\bar{f}: \bar{Y} \rightarrow \bar{X}$ of the G -cover f to characteristic p . We will recall the details we need in § 3. If f has bad reduction, there will be irreducible components of \bar{X} above which the map \bar{f} is inseparable, where information from the original cover is seemingly lost. But we are able to show that when f is a three-point cover with bad reduction, the reduction is *multiplicative*. That is, the action of certain subgroups $\mathbb{Z}/p^i \leq G$ on certain irreducible components of \bar{Y} reduces to that of the multiplicative group scheme μ_{p^i} . This is done by generalizing a result of Wewers [Wew03] on multiplicative reduction of $\mathbb{Z}/p \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$ -covers ($p \nmid m$) to the case of $\mathbb{Z}/p^i \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$ -covers. In § 4 we use the construction of the *auxiliary cover* (originally by Raynaud in [Ray99], generalized by the author in [Obu13]) to reduce the case of general G with cyclic p -Sylow subgroup to the case

of $\mathbb{Z}/p^i \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$.

We show independently in § 5 (Proposition 5.1) that a three-point G -cover (or even a G -cover of \mathbb{P}^1 branched at arbitrarily many equidistant points) defined over a “small” field (that is, a field K such as in Theorem 5.2) cannot possibly have multiplicative reduction. This uses results in § 2 on Galois extensions of mixed characteristic discrete valuation fields. This allows us to deduce Theorem 5.2. In § 6, we apply Theorem 5.2 to give examples of infinite families of covers with good reduction and arbitrarily large p -Sylow subgroups.

1.2 Notation

For any group G with a cyclic p -Sylow subgroup P , we set $m_G := |N_G(P)|/|Z_G(P)|$, the order of the normalizer of P divided by the order of the centralizer. A G -Galois cover (or just G -cover) of projective, smooth, geometrically integral curves over a field K is a finite map $f: Y \rightarrow X$ such that $K(Y)/K(X)$ is a G -Galois extension. If f is a G -Galois cover and $f(y) = x$ for $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$, then the *ramification index* of y is equal to the *branching index* of x , which is the ramification index of the extension $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{Y,y} \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$ of complete local rings (that is, the valuation of a uniformizer of $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$ in $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{Y,y}$). If this index is greater than 1, then y is called a *ramification point* and x is a *branch point*.

Let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ be any morphism of schemes, and let H be a finite group with $H \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(Y/X)$. If G is a finite group containing H , then we define the map $\text{Ind}_H^G f: \text{Ind}_H^G Y \rightarrow X$ by setting $\text{Ind}_H^G Y$ to be a disjoint union of $[G : H]$ copies of Y indexed by the left cosets of H in G , and applying f to each copy. The group G acts on $\text{Ind}_H^G Y$, and the stabilizer of each copy of Y in $\text{Ind}_H^G Y$ is a conjugate of H .

The valuation on any mixed characteristic discrete valuation field K is written v_K and is normalized so that the value group is \mathbb{Z} . The symbol ζ_n always represents a primitive n th root of unity. For any mixed characteristic discrete valuation ring or field R , the absolute ramification index (that is, the valuation of p) is written $e(R)$.

2. Extensions of discrete valuation fields

Let L/K be a finite separable extension of complete discrete valuation fields (DVF's), with valuation rings O_L and O_K and residue fields κ_L and κ_K . The extension L/K (likewise O_L/O_K) is called *unramified* if a uniformizer of K is also a uniformizer of L and the extension κ_L/κ_K is separable. If the extension is not unramified, it is called *ramified*. If κ_L/κ_K is inseparable, the extension is called *fiercely ramified*. If a uniformizer of K is not a uniformizer of L , we will call the extension *naively ramified*. An extension that is not naively ramified is called *weakly unramified* (it might be fiercely ramified or unramified). Furthermore, if L/K is a (not necessarily finite) extension of complete DVFs such that K has perfect residue field, it is called *unramified* if a uniformizer of K is a uniformizer of L .

Now, let us assume that L and K have characteristic $(0, p)$ and that L/K is a \mathbb{Z}/p^n -extension, for $n \geq 1$. The extension L/K (likewise O_L/O_K) is said to be of μ_{p^n} -type if $\zeta_{p^n} \in K$ and L/K is a Kummer extension that can be generated by extracting a p^n th root of an element $a \in K$ such that $v_K(a) = 0$ and the reduction of a is not a p th power in κ_K . Such an extension is clearly fiercely ramified and weakly unramified, with an inseparable residue field extension of degree p^n . If $F \subseteq K$ is a complete DVF, then the extension L/K (likewise O_L/O_K) is *potentially of μ_{p^n} -type with respect to F* if there exists a finite extension F'/F of complete DVFs such that the base change $L'/K' := (L \otimes_F F')/(K \otimes_F F')$ of L/K is a field extension of μ_{p^n} -type.

The terminology “ μ_{p^n} -type” comes from the fact that the corresponding map $\text{Spec } O_L \rightarrow \text{Spec } O_K$ is a torsor under the group scheme μ_{p^n} .

LEMMA 2.1. *Let L/K be a \mathbb{Z}/p^n -extension of characteristic $(0, p)$ complete DVF's such that $\zeta_{p^n} \in K$, given as a Kummer extension by extracting a p^n th root of a , where $v_K(a) = 0$. For any complete DVF $F \subseteq K$, we have that L/K is potentially of μ_{p^n} -type with respect to F if and only if it is of μ_{p^n} -type.*

Proof. The “if” direction is trivial. For the “only if” direction, suppose that L/K is not of μ_{p^n} -type, let F'/F be a finite extension, and let $L'/K' = (L \otimes_F F')/(K \otimes_F F')$. Assume that L'/K' is a field extension. Then a reduces to a p th power \bar{a} in the residue field κ_K of K , and \bar{a} is also a p th power in the residue field $\kappa_{K'}$ of K' . Now, $L' = K'(\sqrt[p^n]{a})$. If we can also write $L' = K'(\sqrt[p^n]{b})$, with $v_{K'}(b) = 0$, then Kummer theory shows that $b = a^r c^{p^n}$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $c \in K'$. This means that b reduces to a p th power in $\kappa_{K'}$, so L'/K' is not of μ_{p^n} -type. \square

LEMMA 2.2. *Let L/K be a \mathbb{Z}/p^n -extension of characteristic $(0, p)$ complete DVF's with $n \geq 1$, and let M/K be the unique \mathbb{Z}/p -subextension. Suppose that $F \subseteq K$ is a complete DVF with algebraically closed residue field such that K is unramified over F . Then L/K is potentially of μ_{p^n} -type with respect to F if and only if M/K is potentially of μ_p -type with respect to F .*

Proof. Throughout this proof, a base change of K by a finite extension F'/F (respectively, F''/F , etc.) will be denoted K' (respectively, K'' , etc.). The same holds for L and M .

If L/K is potentially of μ_{p^n} -type with respect to F , then there is a finite extension F'/F such that $L' = K'(\sqrt[p^n]{a})$ with $v_{K'}(a) = 0$ and where a does not reduce to a p th power in the residue field $\kappa_{K'}$ of K' . Then M'/K' is given by $M' = K'(\sqrt[p]{a})$, so M/K is potentially of μ_p -type.

Conversely, suppose that a finite extension F'/F yields M'/K' given by $M' = K'(\sqrt[p]{a})$, where $v_{K'}(a) = 0$ and a does not reduce to a p th power in $\kappa_{K'}$. Note that K' is unramified over F' . If $F'' = F'(\zeta_{p^n})$, then F''/F' is totally naively ramified (as F' has algebraically closed residue field). So K''/K' is also totally naively ramified, $v_{K''}(a) = 0$, and a does not reduce to a p th power in the residue field $\kappa_{K''} = \kappa_{K'}$ of K'' . Thus M''/K'' is given by $M'' = K''(\sqrt[p]{a})$, which is a nontrivial \mathbb{Z}/p -extension. This means that L''/K'' is a \mathbb{Z}/p^n -extension given by $L'' = K''(\sqrt[p^n]{b})$, where b/a is a p th power in K'' . After a further totally naively ramified extension F'''/F'' (giving a totally naively ramified extension K'''/K''), and possibly multiplying b by a p^n th power in K''' , we may assume $v_{K'''}(b) = 0$ and that a still does not reduce to a p th power in the residue field $\kappa_{K'''} = \kappa_{K'}$ of K''' . Since b/a is a p th power in K''' , we have that b does not reduce to a p th power in $\kappa_{K'''}$. In particular, $L''' = K'''(\sqrt[p^n]{b})$; thus L/K is potentially of multiplicative type. \square

Remark 2.3. One can give an alternate proof of Lemma 2.2 by using [Tos10, Lemma 3.2] for the case $n = 2$ and then induction for general n .

PROPOSITION 2.4. *Let $m > 1$ be prime to p , let M/K be a \mathbb{Z}/m -extension of characteristic $(0, p)$ complete DVF's, and assume $\zeta_p \in K$. Let $a \in M^\times \setminus (M^\times)^p$, and let $L = M(\sqrt[p]{a})$. If L/K is G -Galois with G nonabelian, then $p \mid v_M(a)$.*

Proof. By the Schur–Zassenhaus theorem, $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/p \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$ for some nontrivial action of \mathbb{Z}/m on \mathbb{Z}/p . Let $\sigma, c \in G$ be noncommuting elements of order p and prime-to- p , respectively, such that $c\sigma = \sigma^\nu c$ with $\nu \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. Since L/K is Galois, we know that a and $c(a)$ both yield the same Kummer extension, so $c(a) = a^d z^p$, where $z \in M$ and $p \nmid d$.

Choose a p th root $\sqrt[p]{a}$ of a in L , and let ζ be a p th root of unity such that $\sigma(\sqrt[p]{a}) = \zeta \sqrt[p]{a}$. Let α_c be such that $c(\sqrt[p]{a}) = \zeta^{\alpha_c} z \sqrt[p]{a}^d$. Then

$$c\sigma(\sqrt[p]{a}) = c(\zeta \sqrt[p]{a}) = \zeta c(\sqrt[p]{a}) = \zeta^{1+\alpha_c} z \sqrt[p]{a}^d,$$

whereas

$$\sigma^\nu c(\sqrt[p]{a}) = \sigma^\nu(\zeta^{\alpha_c} z \sqrt[p]{a}^d) = \zeta^{\nu d + \alpha_c} z \sqrt[p]{a}^d.$$

Thus $\nu d \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. In particular, $d \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. Since

$$v_M(a) \equiv v_M(c(a)) \equiv dv_M(a) \pmod{p},$$

we conclude that $p \mid v_M(a)$. □

LEMMA 2.5. *If K is a characteristic $(0, p)$ complete DVF such that $e(K) < p - 1$, then every ramified \mathbb{Z}/p -extension L/K is naively ramified.*

Proof. This is well known and follows, for example, from [Ray74, Proposition 3.3.2 and Théorème 3.3.3]. □

COROLLARY 2.6. *Let $m > 1$ be prime to p , and let L/K be a $\mathbb{Z}/p \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$ -extension of characteristic $(0, p)$ complete DVFs. Let M be the intermediate field corresponding to the subgroup \mathbb{Z}/p . Set K' (respectively, L' , M') equal to $K(\zeta_p)$ (respectively, $L(\zeta_p)$, $M(\zeta_p)$). Suppose $e(M) < p - 1$ and that L'/K' is nonabelian. Then L/M is not potentially of μ_p -type with respect to any DVF $F \subseteq M$.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.5, the extension L/M is naively ramified. By Proposition 2.4 applied to $K' \subseteq M' \subseteq L'$, we know that L'/M' is given by extracting a p th root of some $a \in M'$ such that $p \mid v_{M'}(a)$. After multiplying by a p th power, we may assume $v_{M'}(a) = 0$. Since L/M is naively ramified and M'/M is a prime-to- p extension, L'/M' is naively ramified, thus not of μ_p -type. By Lemma 2.1, the extension L'/M' is not potentially of μ_p -type with respect to any DVF $F' \subseteq M'$. By definition, the same is true for L/M . □

Remark 2.7. In the situation of Corollary 2.6, suppose further that the conjugation action of \mathbb{Z}/m on \mathbb{Z}/p is faithful. One easily sees that in order to check that L'/K' is nonabelian, it suffices to check that $M \not\subseteq K'$.

3. Stable reduction of covers

Let R be a mixed characteristic $(0, p)$ complete discrete valuation ring (DVR) with residue field k and fraction field K . We set $X \cong \mathbb{P}_K^1$, and we fix a smooth model $X_R = \mathbb{P}_R^1$ of X . Let G be a finite group with cyclic p -Sylow group. Let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ be a G -Galois cover defined over K , such that the branch points of f are defined over K and their specializations do not collide on the special fiber of X_R . Assume that f is branched at at least three points. The cover f may not have a smooth model over R , but it at least has a model over a finite extension of R that is “as close to smooth as possible”. Specifically, by a theorem of Deligne and Mumford [DM69, Corollary 2.7], combined with work of Raynaud [Ray90, Appendice], [Ray99, Proposition 2.4.5] and Liu [Liu06, Theorem 0.1], there is a minimal finite extension K^{st}/K with valuation ring R^{st} admitting a (unique) model $f^{\text{st}}: Y^{\text{st}} \rightarrow X^{\text{st}}$ of $f_{K^{\text{st}}} := f \times_K K^{\text{st}}$ (called the *stable model* of f) over R^{st} such that

- the special fiber \overline{Y} of Y^{st} is semistable (that is, has only ordinary double points for singularities);

- the ramification points of $f_{K^{\text{st}}}$ specialize to *distinct* smooth points of \bar{Y} ;
- the group G acts on Y^{st} , and $X^{\text{st}} = Y^{\text{st}}/G$;
- any genus zero irreducible component of \bar{Y} contains at least three marked points (that is, ramification points or points of intersection with the rest of \bar{Y}).

If the last criterion is omitted, we say that we have a *semistable model* for f . If we are working over a finite extension K'/K^{st} with valuation ring R' , we will sometimes abuse language and call $f^{\text{st}} \times_{R^{\text{st}}} R'$ the stable model of f . This is justified because the special fiber of such a model is identical to that of the original stable model.

If \bar{Y} is smooth, the cover $f: Y \rightarrow X$ is said to have *potentially good reduction*. If f does not have potentially good reduction, it is said to have *bad reduction*. In any case, the special fiber $\bar{f}: \bar{Y} \rightarrow \bar{X}$ of the stable model is called the *stable reduction* of f . One can view X^{st} as a blowup of $X_R \times_R R^{\text{st}}$. The strict transform of the special fiber of $X_R \times_R R^{\text{st}}$ in X^{st} is called the *original component* and will be denoted \bar{X}_0 .

3.1 Inertia groups of the stable reduction

The action of G on Y^{st} reduces to an action on the special fiber \bar{Y} . By [Ray94, Lemme 6.3.3], we know that the inertia groups of the action of G on \bar{Y} at generic points of \bar{Y} are p -groups. If \bar{V} is an irreducible component of \bar{Y} , we will always write $I_{\bar{V}} \leq G$ for the inertia group of the generic point of \bar{V} and $D_{\bar{V}} \leq G$ for the decomposition group.

The inertia groups above a generic point of an irreducible component $\bar{W} \subset \bar{X}$ are conjugate cyclic p -groups. If they have order p^i , we call \bar{W} a p^i -*component*. If $i = 0$, we call \bar{W} an *étale component*, and if $i > 0$, we call \bar{W} an *inseparable component*.

As in [Ray99], we call an irreducible component $\bar{W} \subseteq \bar{X}$ a *tail* if it is not the original component and intersects exactly one other irreducible component of \bar{X} . Otherwise, it is called an *interior component*. A tail of \bar{X} is called *primitive* if it contains the specialization of a branch point of f . Otherwise it is called *new*. An étale component that is a tail is called an *étale tail*.

LEMMA 3.1 ([Obu12b, Proposition 2.13]). *If $x \in X$ is branched of prime-to- p order, then x specializes to an étale component.*

LEMMA 3.2 ([Ray99, Proposition 2.4.8]). *If f has bad reduction and \bar{W} is an étale component of \bar{X} , then \bar{W} is a tail. In particular, the original component is an inseparable component.*

Remark 3.3. We will see in § 3.2 that, even for fixed i , not all p^i -components are created equal! Indeed, one wishes to keep track of some of the information that is lost when reducing to characteristic p . For a reasonably full picture of what gets lost, the standard technique is to use “deformation data” as developed, for example, in [Hen00, § 1], [Wew03, § 1.3], and [Obu12b, Construction 2.4]. However, in this paper, we will only need to keep track of whether certain inseparable components are “multiplicative” or not; see § 3.2. Our proof of Theorem 5.2 is based on showing that if f has bad reduction, then under the assumptions of Theorem 5.2, the original component must be both multiplicative and not multiplicative, giving a contradiction. In § 3.4, we give an explicit sufficient criterion for the original component to be multiplicative when $G \cong \mathbb{Z}/p^s \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$.

3.2 Multiplicative reduction

We maintain the notation previously introduced in § 3. Suppose that $f: Y \rightarrow X = \mathbb{P}^1$ has bad reduction, and let $f^{\text{ss}}: Y^{\text{ss}} \rightarrow X^{\text{ss}}$ be a semistable model for f , defined over R , with special fiber

$\bar{f}^{\text{ss}}: \bar{Y}^{\text{ss}} \rightarrow \bar{X}^{\text{ss}}$. Let \bar{V} be an irreducible component of \bar{Y}^{ss} above an inseparable component \bar{W} of \bar{X}^{ss} , let $I_{\bar{V}}$ be its inertia group, and let $D_{\bar{V}}$ be its decomposition group. Since $I_{\bar{V}}$ is normal in $D_{\bar{V}}$, it follows that $D_{\bar{V}}$ has a normal subgroup of order p . Thus, by [Obu12b, Corollary 2.4], the maximal normal prime-to- p subgroup N of $D_{\bar{V}}$ is such that $D_{\bar{V}}/N$ has normal p -Sylow subgroup P of some order p^j .

If η is the generic point of \bar{V}/N , then P acts on the complete DVR $B := \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{Y_R/N, \eta}$. Let C be the fixed ring B^P . Since P acts trivially on the residue field $k(\bar{V}/N)$ of B , we have that B/C is a totally ramified P -extension of complete DVRs. If B/C is potentially of μ_{p^j} -type with respect to $\text{Frac}(R)$, then the model f^{ss} is said to have *multiplicative reduction above \bar{W}* (in the language of Remark 3.3, the component \bar{W} is multiplicative). As mentioned at the beginning of § 2, this means that B/C is a μ_{p^j} -torsor.

3.3 Vanishing cycles formula

The original version of the *vanishing cycles formula* below is due to Raynaud [Ray99]. The generalized version below is a special case of [Obu12b, Theorem 3.14], which will be vital for Proposition 4.3. The idea is to relate the genera and ramification behavior of certain irreducible components of the stable reduction of f to the ramification behavior of f itself. First we need a definition. We maintain the notation from the beginning of § 3.

DEFINITION 3.4 (cf. [Obu12a, Definition 4.10]). Consider an étale tail \bar{X}_b of \bar{X} . Suppose that \bar{X}_b intersects the rest of \bar{X} at \bar{x}_b . Let \bar{Y}_b be a component of \bar{Y} lying above \bar{X}_b , and let \bar{y}_b be a point lying above \bar{x}_b . Then the *effective ramification invariant* σ_b of \bar{X}_b is the conductor of higher ramification for the extension $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{\bar{Y}_b, \bar{y}_b} / \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{\bar{X}_b, \bar{x}_b}$ of complete DVRs. That is,

$$\sigma_b = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}} (H^i \neq \text{id}),$$

where H is the Galois group of $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{\bar{Y}_b, \bar{y}_b} / \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{\bar{X}_b, \bar{x}_b}$ and H^i is the filtration for the *upper numbering* (see [Ser79, IV, § 3]). We also set m_b equal to the prime-to- p part of $|H|$.

LEMMA 3.5 ([Obu12b, Lemmas 2.20 and 4.2]). *The effective ramification invariants σ_b are positive and lie in $\frac{1}{m_G}\mathbb{Z}$. Furthermore, if \bar{X}_b is a new tail, then $\sigma_b \geq 1 + \frac{1}{m_G}$.*

THEOREM 3.6 (Vanishing cycles formula, [Obu12b, Theorem 3.14, Corollary 3.15]). *Let $f: Y \rightarrow X \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ be a G -Galois cover with bad reduction branched at r points as in this section, where G has a cyclic p -Sylow subgroup. Let B_{new} be an indexing set for the new étale tails, and let B_{prim} be an indexing set for the primitive étale tails. Let σ_b be the effective ramification invariant in Definition 3.4. Then we have the formula*

$$r - 2 = \sum_{b \in B_{\text{new}}} (\sigma_b - 1) + \sum_{b \in B_{\text{prim}}} \sigma_b. \quad (3.1)$$

3.4 Covers of multiplicative type

We maintain the notation of this section and assume for the duration of § 3.4 that $G = \mathbb{Z}/p^s \times \mathbb{Z}/m$, where m is prime to p , the action of \mathbb{Z}/m on \mathbb{Z}/p^s is faithful, and $s \geq 1$. Note that $m_G = m$. Fix elements $c \in G$ of order m and $\sigma \in G$ of order p . Then we can define a character $\bar{\chi}: \mathbb{Z}/m \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p^\times$ such that $c^i \sigma c^{-i} = \sigma^{\bar{\chi}(i)}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}/m$. By [Obu12b, Lemma 2.1], the character $\bar{\chi}$ is injective; in particular, $m \nmid p - 1$. We lift $\bar{\chi}$ to a character $\chi: \mathbb{Z}/m \rightarrow K$ such that $\chi(i)$ is the unique m th root of unity whose reduction is $\bar{\chi}(i)$.

Let $f: Y \rightarrow X = \mathbb{P}^1$ be a G -cover defined over K branched at r K -points x_1, \dots, x_r , with $r \geq 3$. Assume that the branching indices are all prime to p . For notational purposes, choose a coordinate for X such that $x_i \neq \infty$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. Throughout § 3.4, we *allow* the specializations of the branch points to collide on the special fiber of X_R . There is then a unique stable model \bar{X}^{adm} of X_R separating the specializations of the branch points, such that each irreducible component of the special fiber \bar{X}^{adm} of \bar{X} contains at least three marked points (that is, branch points and singular points of \bar{X}^{adm}). In the case of a three-point cover, \bar{X}^{adm} is smooth.

The cover f is the composition of a \mathbb{Z}/m -cover $g: Z \rightarrow X$ given (birationally) by an equation of the form

$$z^m = \prod_{i=1}^r (x - x_i)^{a_i} \quad (3.2)$$

with an étale cover $Y \rightarrow Z$ of degree p^n . Here z is chosen such that $c^*z = \chi(1)z$. We may assume that, for $1 \leq i \leq r$, we have $0 \leq a_i \leq m$. Since g is unramified at ∞ , we have $m \mid \sum_{i=1}^r a_i$. If $\sum_{i=1}^r a_i = m$, then f is said to be of *multiplicative type* (cf. [Wew03, § 1]).

Let $f^{\text{ss}}: Y^{\text{ss}} \rightarrow X^{\text{ss}}$ be a semistable model for f with special fiber $\bar{f}^{\text{ss}}: \bar{Y}^{\text{ss}} \rightarrow \bar{X}^{\text{ss}}$. Since a semistable model must separate the specializations of branch points, we have $\bar{X}^{\text{ss}} \supseteq \bar{X}^{\text{adm}}$. If \bar{X}_b is an étale tail of \bar{X}^{ss} that intersects an inseparable component (this is not automatic, as f^{ss} is not necessarily the stable model), then one can define σ_b and m_b for \bar{X}_b as in Definition 3.4.

The following proposition is analogous to [Wew03, Proposition 1.8(i)].

PROPOSITION 3.7. *Given f^{ss} as above, suppose that \bar{X}_b is an étale tail of \bar{X}^{ss} containing the specialization \bar{x}_i of x_i and no other specializations of branch points. Suppose further that \bar{X}_b intersects an inseparable component of \bar{X}^{ss} . Then*

$$\langle \sigma_b \rangle = \frac{a_i}{m},$$

where $\langle \cdot \rangle$ means the fractional part.

Proof. Let u be a coordinate on \bar{X}_b such that $u = \infty$ corresponds to the intersection point \bar{x}_b with the rest of \bar{X}^{ss} . If $H = \mathbb{Z}/p^a \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m_b$ is the decomposition group of an irreducible component of \bar{Y}^{ss} above \bar{X}_b , then σ_b is defined by a jump in the upper numbering of an H -Galois extension of $k[[u^{-1}]]$, and replacing σ_b by any other jump does not change its fractional part [OP10, Theorem 1.1]. So it suffices to prove the theorem for the *first* positive upper jump σ'_b of the Galois extension in Definition 3.4 (that is, the smallest number $i > 0$ such that $H^i \supsetneq H^{i+\epsilon}$ for all $\epsilon > 0$). Since the upper numbering is invariant under taking quotients [Ser79, IV, Proposition 14], taking the quotient of the cover f^{ss} by the unique subgroup of order p^{a-1} in G does not affect the quantities in the proposition, and we may assume $a = 1$.

Let $\bar{Y}_b = \bar{Y}^{\text{ss}} \times_{\bar{X}^{\text{ss}}} \bar{X}_b$, which is a disjoint union of H -covers of \bar{X}_b . Let $\bar{V}_b \subseteq \bar{Y}_b$ be a disjoint union of m/m_b of these covers on which a group $\Gamma \cong \mathbb{Z}/p \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$ with $H \subseteq \Gamma \subseteq G$ acts transitively. If we let τ_i be the point where \bar{X}_b intersects the rest of \bar{X}^{ss} , then the quotient $\bar{V}_b/(\mathbb{Z}/p) \rightarrow \bar{X}_b$ is of type $(\bar{x}_i, \tau_i; a_i, m - a_i)$ with respect to $\bar{\chi}$ in the sense of [Wew03, Definition 1.1]. Thus, the proof of [Wew03, Proposition 1.8(i)] carries through verbatim to prove the proposition. \square

The term “multiplicative type” is closely related to multiplicative reduction, as the next proposition shows.

PROPOSITION 3.8. *If $f: Y \rightarrow X$ is of multiplicative type with $G = \mathbb{Z}/p^s \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$, then any semistable model f^{ss} has multiplicative reduction (§3.2) above every irreducible component of $\overline{X}^{\text{adm}}$.*

Proof. If $s = 1$, then this follows from [Wew03, Proposition 1.3] and [Ray90, §3, second case, p. 190] (see proof of [Wew03, Corollary 1.5]). If $s \geq 1$, then f has a quotient $\mathbb{Z}/p \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$ -cover $h: W \rightarrow X$, which is also of multiplicative type. Thus any semistable model h^{ss} of h has multiplicative reduction above all of $\overline{X}^{\text{adm}}$. This implies that each irreducible component of $\overline{X}^{\text{adm}}$ is a p^s -component for f . Let K^{ss}/K be a finite extension over which f^{ss} is defined. Since K^{ss} has algebraically closed residue field, Lemma 2.2 implies that f^{ss} has multiplicative reduction over all of $\overline{X}^{\text{adm}}$. \square

4. The auxiliary cover

Our goal in this section is to simplify the group-theoretical structure of a G -cover f by replacing it with the so-called *auxiliary cover*, which is originally an idea of Raynaud. This will be a cover whose geometry is similar to f , but which has more branch points and a simpler Galois group. In particular, the auxiliary cover will have a quotient, called the *strong auxiliary cover*, whose Galois group is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/p^s \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$, for some s and some m that is prime to p . The main goal of this section is to show (Proposition 4.3) that the strong auxiliary cover of a three-point G -cover with bad reduction is of multiplicative type when G has a cyclic p -Sylow subgroup. This will have the consequence (Corollary 4.4) that the original cover has multiplicative reduction over the original component.

Specifically, let G be a finite group with cyclic p -Sylow group. Assume that $f: Y \rightarrow X = \mathbb{P}^1$ is a G -cover defined over K as in §3 with bad reduction, such that the specializations of the branch points do not collide on the special fiber of X_R . By the construction given at the beginning of [Obu13, §7] (which is originally based on [Ray99, §3.2]), one can construct (over some finite extension K'/K) an auxiliary cover $f^{\text{aux}}: Y^{\text{aux}} \rightarrow X^{\text{aux}} := X$ with a semistable model $(f^{\text{aux}})^{\text{ss}}: (Y^{\text{aux}})^{\text{ss}} \rightarrow (X^{\text{aux}})^{\text{ss}}$ and special fiber $\bar{f}^{\text{aux}}: \bar{Y}^{\text{aux}} \rightarrow \bar{X}^{\text{aux}}$. We do not repeat the construction here, but we summarize the important properties, which all follow from [Obu13, §7]. In particular, properties (ii), (iii), and (v) of Proposition 4.1 below show that f^{aux} has similar geometry to f , whereas property (vi) shows that the group theory of f^{aux} is rather simple.

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Assume that p does not divide any branch index of f .*

- (i) *The cover f^{aux} is a G^{aux} -Galois cover, where $G^{\text{aux}} \leq G$.*
- (ii) *We have $(X^{\text{aux}})^{\text{ss}} = X^{\text{st}}$ and $\bar{X}^{\text{aux}} = \bar{X}$.*
- (iii) *There exists an étale neighborhood Z (relative to X^{st}) of the union \bar{U} of the inseparable components of \bar{X} , such that the cover $f^{\text{st}} \times_{X^{\text{st}}} Z$ is isomorphic to $\text{Ind}_{G^{\text{aux}}}^G (f^{\text{aux}})^{\text{ss}} \times_{X^{\text{st}}} Z$.*
- (iv) *The cover f^{aux} has a branch point x_b of index m_b for each étale tail \bar{X}_b of \bar{X} such that $m_b > 1$ (Definition 3.4). If \bar{X}_b is a primitive tail, then x_b is the corresponding point branched in f . If \bar{X}_b is a new tail, then x_b specializes to a smooth point of \bar{X}_b . These points comprise the entire branch locus of f^{aux} (see Lemma 3.1).*
- (v) *If \bar{X}_b is an étale tail of \bar{X} and if \bar{V}_b is an irreducible component of \bar{Y}^{aux} above \bar{X}_b , then $\bar{V}_b \rightarrow \bar{X}_b$ is generically étale. If the effective ramification invariant σ_b^{aux} of $\bar{V}_b \rightarrow \bar{X}_b$ is defined as in Definition 3.4, then $\sigma_b^{\text{aux}} = \sigma_b$.*

(vi) If N is the maximal prime-to- p normal subgroup of G^{aux} , then $G^{\text{aux}}/N \cong \mathbb{Z}/p^s \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m_{G^{\text{aux}}}$, where $s \geq 1$ and the action of $\mathbb{Z}/m_{G^{\text{aux}}}$ on \mathbb{Z}/p^s is faithful.

Remark 4.2. In the context of Proposition 4.1(iii), the curve \overline{U} is a tree and thus has trivial fundamental group. So $\overline{f} \times_{\overline{X}} \overline{U}$ is isomorphic to $\text{Ind}_{G^{\text{aux}}}^G \overline{f}^{\text{aux}} \times_{\overline{X}} \overline{U}$. In particular, the inseparable components of \overline{X} for the auxiliary cover are the same as for the original cover.

In light of Proposition 4.1(vi), write $G^{\text{str}} := G^{\text{aux}}/N \cong \mathbb{Z}/p^s \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m_{G^{\text{aux}}}$, where N is the maximal prime-to- p normal subgroup of G^{aux} . The canonical G^{str} -quotient cover of f^{aux} is called the *strong auxiliary cover*, and is written $f^{\text{str}}: Y^{\text{str}} \rightarrow X^{\text{str}} := X^{\text{aux}} = X$. We also write $(f^{\text{str}})^{\text{ss}}: (Y^{\text{str}})^{\text{ss}} \rightarrow (X^{\text{str}})^{\text{ss}}$ and $\overline{f}^{\text{str}}: \overline{Y}^{\text{str}} \rightarrow \overline{X}^{\text{str}}$ for $(f^{\text{aux}})^{\text{ss}}/N$ and its reduction, respectively. Since the higher ramification filtration for the upper numbering is invariant under taking quotients [Ser79, IV, Proposition 14], the effective ramification invariants for the strong auxiliary cover are the same as those for the auxiliary cover, which (by Proposition 4.1(v)) are the same as those for the original cover.

PROPOSITION 4.3. *The strong auxiliary cover f^{str} of a three-point G -cover f with prime-to- p branching is of multiplicative type (§3.4).*

Proof. For each étale tail \overline{X}_b of $\overline{X}^{\text{str}}$, let σ_b be its effective ramification invariant, which is equal to the corresponding effective ramification invariant of f . The vanishing cycles formula (3.1) shows that

$$1 = \sum_{b \in B_{\text{new}}} (\sigma_b - 1) + \sum_{b \in B_{\text{prim}}} \sigma_b,$$

where b ranges over the étale tails of $\overline{X}^{\text{str}}$ (here “new” and “primitive” refer to the corresponding tails of f). By Lemma 3.5, each term in the sums on the right-hand side is positive. By Lemma 3.1, there are three primitive étale tails, in particular more than one étale tail, so each term is also strictly between 0 and 1. Thus we conclude both that $\sum_b \langle \sigma_b \rangle = 1$ and that $m_b > 1$ for each étale tail.

By Proposition 4.1(iv), each étale tail contains the specialization of exactly one branch point of f^{str} . Also, f^{str} has a $\mathbb{Z}/m_{G^{\text{aux}}}$ -quotient cover given by an equation in the form of (3.2). Since $\sum_b \langle \sigma_b \rangle = 1$, Proposition 3.7 shows that f^{str} is of multiplicative type. \square

COROLLARY 4.4. *Let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ be a three-point G -cover with bad reduction, such that all branching indices are prime to p . Then the stable model of f has multiplicative reduction over the original component.*

Proof. By Propositions 4.3 and 3.8, any semistable model of the strong auxiliary cover f^{str} has multiplicative reduction over the original component. Since f^{str} is a prime-to- p quotient of the auxiliary cover f^{aux} , any semistable model of f^{aux} also has multiplicative reduction over the original component. By Proposition 4.1(iii), over an étale neighborhood of the original component, the cover f is isomorphic to a disjoint union of copies of f^{aux} . Thus the stable model of f also has multiplicative reduction over the original component. \square

Remark 4.5. If $v_p(|G|) = 1$, then Corollary 4.4 follows rather easily from [Wew03, §1.4 and the proof of Corollary 1.5]. Indeed, the vanishing cycles formula and the auxiliary cover construction were already known for $v_p(|G|) = 1$ at the time of [Wew03]. The key new ingredients for the general case are the auxiliary cover construction and the vanishing cycles formula when G has an arbitrarily large cyclic p -Sylow subgroup.

LEMMA 4.6. *Let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ be a G -cover branched at $r \geq 3$ points as in this section, with bad reduction, such that all branching indices are prime to p . Let \bar{V} be an irreducible component above the original component, with decomposition group $D_{\bar{V}} \subseteq G$. Then $m_{D_{\bar{V}}} > 1$.*

Proof. By Remark 4.2, the component \bar{V} can be viewed as an irreducible component of \bar{Y}^{aux} with decomposition group isomorphic to $D_{\bar{V}}$, so it suffices to prove the lemma for the auxiliary cover f^{aux} . Let \bar{V}^{str} be the image of \bar{V} under the canonical map $(Y^{\text{aux}})^{\text{ss}} \rightarrow (Y^{\text{str}})^{\text{ss}}$. The decomposition group $D_{\bar{V}^{\text{str}}}$ is a quotient of $D_{\bar{V}}$ by a prime-to- p subgroup. It follows easily that $m_{D_{\bar{V}^{\text{str}}}} = m_{D_{\bar{V}}}$. Furthermore, since the strong auxiliary cover has Galois group $G^{\text{str}} \cong \mathbb{Z}/p^s \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m_{G^{\text{aux}}}$ (for some s), with faithful conjugation action of $\mathbb{Z}/m_{G^{\text{aux}}}$ on \mathbb{Z}/p^s , any subgroup Γ of G^{str} that has order divisible by p but is not a p -group, has $m_{\Gamma} > 1$. Thus it suffices to show that $D_{\bar{V}^{\text{str}}}$ is not a p -group.

Set $m = m_{G^{\text{aux}}}$. Then f^{str} has a \mathbb{Z}/m -quotient cover given birationally by

$$z^m = \prod_{i=1}^{\rho} (x - x_i)^{a_i}, \quad (4.1)$$

where $0 < a_i < m$. It suffices to prove that this cover does not split completely over the original component, that is, that the reduction

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\rho} (x - \bar{x}_i)^{a_i} \quad (4.2)$$

of the right-hand side of (4.1) modulo the maximal ideal is not an m th power in $k(x)$.

Since f is branched in r different points, assumed to reduce to pairwise distinct points of \mathbb{P}_k^1 , we know that there are at least r different residue classes represented among the \bar{x}_i . By the vanishing cycles formula (3.1), Lemma 3.5, and Proposition 3.7, we have $(\sum_{i=1}^{\rho} a_i)/m \leq r - 2$. Since at least r residue classes are represented among the \bar{x}_i , there is at least one residue class, comprised of $\bar{x}_{i_1}, \dots, \bar{x}_{i_{\nu}}$, such that $0 < \sum_{j=1}^{\nu} a_{i_j} < m$. This means that (4.2) is not an m th power, and we are done. \square

5. Good reduction

In this section, k is an algebraically closed field of characteristic p , and $K_0 = \text{Frac}(W(k))$. The main result here is Proposition 5.1.

PROPOSITION 5.1. *Let G be a finite group with nontrivial cyclic p -Sylow subgroup. Let K/K_0 be a finite extension such that $e(K) < (p-1)/m_G$, and let $f: Y \rightarrow X = \mathbb{P}^1$ be a G -cover defined over K , branched at distinct K -points $\{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$, with $r \geq 3$. Let R be the valuation ring of K , and suppose that there is a smooth model X_R for X such that the specializations of the branch points do not collide on the special fiber. If f has bad reduction, then the stable model of f does not have multiplicative reduction over the original component.*

Proof. Suppose that f has bad reduction. Let $f_R: Y_R \rightarrow X_R$ be the normalization of X_R in $K(Y)$, and let $\bar{f}: \bar{Y} \rightarrow \bar{X}$ be the special fiber of f_R . Pick an irreducible component \bar{V} of \bar{Y} , and let $\eta_{\bar{V}}$ and $\eta_{\bar{X}}$ be the respective generic points (note that $\bar{V} \rightarrow \bar{X}$ is automatically finite). Then $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{Y_R, \eta_{\bar{V}}} / \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X_R, \eta_{\bar{X}}}$ is a Galois extension of mixed characteristic $(0, p)$ complete DVRs containing R . Let Δ be the Galois group of this extension and I the inertia group. Then I is normal in Δ , and the p -Sylow subgroup of I (which is nontrivial by Lemma 3.2) is characteristic in I , so it is

normal in Δ . By [Obu12b, Corollary 2.4], there is a prime-to- p normal subgroup N of Δ such that $\Delta/N \cong P \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m_\Delta$, where P is a p -group and \mathbb{Z}/m_Δ acts faithfully on P .

Let $P' \leq P$ be the (nontrivial) p -Sylow subgroup of I/N , and let $P'' < P'$ be the unique subgroup of index p . Write

$$E \supseteq D \supseteq C \supseteq B \supseteq A,$$

where

$$E := (\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{Y_R, \eta_{\overline{V}}})^N, \quad D := E^{P''}, \quad C := E^{P'}, \quad B := E^{I/N}, \quad A := E^{\Delta/N} = \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X_R, \eta_{\overline{X}}}.$$

Since $m_\Delta | m_G$ and $e(B) = e(A) = e(K)$, we have

$$e(C) \leq e(B)m_\Delta \leq e(K)m_G < p - 1.$$

Furthermore, let R'/R be a finite extension containing ζ_p over which f attains a stable model. Let E' (respectively, D' , C' , B' , A') be the normalization of the compositum of E (respectively, D , C , B , A) and R' viewed as lying in some fixed algebraic closure of A . Then

$$E' \supseteq D' \supseteq C' \supseteq B' \supseteq A'$$

are mixed characteristic complete DVRs, and $\text{Gal}(E'/A')$ is a quotient of the decomposition group of an irreducible component of the stable reduction of f over the original component. If f has multiplicative reduction over the original component, then E'/C' is potentially of $\mu_{[E':C']}$ -type with respect to $\text{Frac}(R')$. To obtain a contradiction, we will show that D'/C' is a \mathbb{Z}/p -extension that is not potentially of μ_p -type with respect to $\text{Frac}(R')$ (Lemma 2.2 gives the contradiction). To do this, it suffices to show that D/C is not potentially of μ_p -type with respect to $\text{Frac}(R)$ and that $D \not\subseteq C'$.

Now, Lemma 4.6 shows that $m_{\text{Gal}(E'/A')} > 1$, so $\text{Gal}(C'/A')$ has an element g with prime-to- p order $m > 1$. Then g acts nontrivially on C , so $D/C^{(g)}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/p \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/m$ -extension, with faithful action of \mathbb{Z}/m on \mathbb{Z}/p . Furthermore, $C^{(g)}(\zeta_p) \not\subseteq C$, as g fixes ζ_p but acts nontrivially on C . Since $e(C) < p - 1$, Corollary 2.6 and Remark 2.7 applied to $D/C^{(g)}$ show that D/C is not potentially of μ_p -type with respect to $\text{Frac}(R)$. Furthermore, $C'/C^{(g)}$ is abelian, whereas $D/C^{(g)}$ is not, thus $D \not\subseteq C'$. We are done. \square

THEOREM 5.2. *Let G be a finite group with cyclic p -Sylow subgroup. Let K/K_0 be a finite extension such that $e(K) < (p - 1)/m_G$, and let $f: Y \rightarrow X = \mathbb{P}^1$ be a three-point G -cover defined (as a G -cover) over K . Then f has potentially good reduction, realized over a tame extension L/K of degree dividing the exponent of the center $Z(G)$ of G . In particular, if $Z(G)$ is trivial, then f has good reduction.*

Proof. Since $e(K) < (p - 1)/m_G$, by [Ray99, Lemme 4.2.13] the branching indices of f are all prime-to- p . If f has bad reduction, then Corollary 4.4 shows that the stable model of f has multiplicative reduction over the original component. However, by Proposition 5.1, this is impossible. Thus f must have potentially good reduction.

By [Ray99, Proposition 4.1.2], if L/K is the minimal extension such that $f \times_K L$ has good reduction, then $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ is a subgroup of $Z(G)$. If p divides $|Z(G)|$, then [Obu12b, Corollary 2.4] shows that G has a quotient that is a nontrivial p -group. Thus f must be branched with ramification indices divisible by p , which we have already seen is impossible. So $p \nmid |\text{Gal}(L/K)|$. This means that $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ is cyclic, so its degree divides the exponent of $Z(G)$. \square

Remark 5.3. Since all p -Sylow subgroups of G are conjugate to one another, so are all subgroups of order p . If Q is such a subgroup, then the G -conjugacy class of a nontrivial element $q \in Q$

contains m_G elements of Q . Thus there are $(p-1)/m_G$ different conjugacy classes of elements of order p in G , and the form of Theorem 5.2 stated above is equivalent to that in the introduction.

Remark 5.4. Raynaud asked [Ray99, Question 6.2.2] if Theorem 5.2 might hold when G has a p -Sylow group of order p and $r-2 < p/m_G$, where r is the number of branch points and all branch points are equidistant. For instance, should Theorem 5.2 hold for four-point covers with equidistant branch locus when $m_G \neq p-1$? Unfortunately, Corollary 4.4 need not hold for covers with more than three branch points, so it looks as though other techniques must be used for such covers.

Remark 5.5. It is not hard to show (with essentially the same proof) that if X is any smooth curve over K of genus g_X with good reduction, if $f: Y \rightarrow X$ is branched at r K -points specializing to distinct points on a smooth model of X and if $2g_X - 2 + r > 0$, then the analog of Proposition 5.1 holds as long as the analog of Lemma 4.6 holds. Thus, if $f: Y \rightarrow X$ is as in Theorem 5.2, then f will have good reduction if one can show that f having bad reduction would imply the analogs of Corollary 4.4 and Lemma 4.6. It would be interesting to see if this is the case when $g_X = 1$ and $r = 1$, which in many ways is analogous to the case $g_X = 0$ and $r = 3$ (for instance, the fundamental groups of $X \times_K \bar{K}$ are the same in both cases, and by [Ray99, Théorème 5.1.5], Theorem 5.2 is true in both cases when $v_p(|G|) = 1$ and G has trivial center).

Remark 5.6. In the vein of Remark 5.5, one method of attacking Ihara's question from the introduction would be to define a notion of multiplicative reduction for G -covers (G arbitrary) and show that all three-point covers with bad reduction have this type of reduction. One might then be able to show that if the cover is defined over a small field and has a split point, then it cannot have this type of reduction. This notion of multiplicative reduction should somehow reflect the fact the three-point covers are rigid (cf. [Wew05, Introduction]).

6. Examples

Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic p , and let $K_0 = \text{Frac}(W(k))$. We exhibit a family of three-point covers defined over K_0 that have good reduction, generalizing [Obu12b, Example 5.12]. In particular, fix integers $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 2$, and let $p \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ be a prime not equal to $m+1$. For any m, n , and p as above, we construct (for infinitely many q) a $G := \text{PGL}_m(q)$ -cover over K_0 with good reduction, where G has p -Sylow subgroup of size at least p^n . Note that G has trivial center.

Let q be a prime power such that

$$q^m \equiv 1 \pmod{p^n}, \quad \text{but } q^j \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^n} \text{ for } 1 \leq j < m. \quad (6.1)$$

Since $p \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$, the group $(\mathbb{Z}/p^n)^\times$ has elements of exact order m , and (6.1) has integer solutions q . Then Dirichlet's theorem shows that there are infinitely many prime power solutions q (in fact, infinitely many prime solutions).

Assume that $q = \ell^d$ is a prime power satisfying (6.1). We know by [Hup67, II, Satz 7.3], along with an examination of the order of G , that $G = \text{PGL}_m(q)$ has a cyclic p -Sylow subgroup of order $p^{v_p(q^m-1)} \geq p^n$. The same construction as in [Obu12b, Example 5.12] now works to construct a three-point G -cover defined over K_0 with potentially good reduction to characteristic p . Since it is brief, we include it here.

Consider $H := \text{GL}_m(q) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2$, where the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action is inverse-transpose. In [MM99, II, Proposition 6.4 and Theorem 6.5], a rigid class vector $(\tilde{C}_0, \tilde{C}_1, \tilde{C}_\infty)$ is exhibited for $H/\{\pm 1\}$,

where \tilde{C}_0 , \tilde{C}_1 , and \tilde{C}_∞ have orders 2, 4, and $(q-1)\ell^a$ for some a , respectively (this is because the characteristic polynomial for the elements of \tilde{C}_∞ has eigenvalues of order $q-1$). Since p does not divide the order of any of the ramification indices, this triple is rational over K_0 , so the corresponding $H/\{\pm 1\}$ -cover is defined over K_0 . Thus there is a quotient $G \rtimes \mathbb{Z}/2$ -cover $h: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ defined over K_0 .

Let $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be the quotient cover of $h: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ corresponding to the group G . Then $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is a cyclic cover of degree 2, branched at 0 and 1. This means that $X \cong \mathbb{P}^1$, and $Y \rightarrow X$ is branched at three points (the two points above ∞ and the unique point above 1). So we have constructed a three-point G -cover $f: Y \rightarrow X \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ defined over K_0 , such that all branch points have prime-to- p branching index. Since $e(K_0)$ is 1, and since $m = m_G < p-1$, we have $e < (p-1)/m_G$. We conclude that f has good reduction using Theorem 5.2.

Appendix A. Group-theoretic translation of Theorem 5.2

Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic p , let $K_0 = \text{Frac}(W(k))$, and let K be an algebraic closure of K_0 . For any field L , write $U_L = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, 1, \infty\}$. We then have the fundamental exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}} \rightarrow \pi_1(U_{K_0})^{p\text{-tame}} \rightarrow \text{Gal}(K/K_0) \rightarrow 1, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where “ p -tame” has the meaning from the introduction. A finite three-point G -cover f of \mathbb{P}^1 defined over K with prime-to- p branching indices (which we will call a *p -tame cover*) corresponds to the open normal subgroup N_f of $\pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}$. One knows that $\pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}/N_f \cong G$. The *field of moduli* of a G -cover f is the minimal extension M_f/K_0 contained in K such that the action of $\text{Gal}(K/M_f)$ on $\pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}$ by conjugation preserves N_f and descends to an inner automorphism on $\pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}/N_f$ (this means that $\text{Gal}(K/M_f)$ preserves the isomorphism class of f when acting on the coefficients of the equations for f). We note that the conjugation action is *a priori* only an outer action, but that the field of moduli does not depend on which representative action is taken. Since K_0 and all finite extensions have cohomological dimension 1, by [CH85, Proposition 2.5] the cover f can be defined over a given finite extension L/K_0 exactly when $L \supseteq M_f$.

Also, from the introduction, we have a surjection

$$\text{pr}: \pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}} \rightarrow \pi_1(U_k)^{\text{tame}}.$$

An element $\sigma \in \pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}$ is determined (up to conjugation) by its action on the system of p -tame three-point covers of \mathbb{P}_K^1 , and it is in the kernel of pr precisely when it acts trivially on every such cover that has good reduction. In other words, it must be contained in the corresponding normal subgroup for each such cover. As a consequence of Theorem 5.2 and the discussion above, we obtain the following group-theoretic restatement of the main theorem.

COROLLARY A.1. *Let $\sigma \in \pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}$. If $\sigma \in \ker(\text{pr})$, then σ is contained in every finite index normal subgroup N of $\pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}$ such that*

- (i) *the quotient $\pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}/N \cong G$ has a cyclic (possibly trivial) p -Sylow subgroup;*
- (ii) *there exists a subgroup $\Gamma \leq \text{Gal}(K/K_0)$ of index less than $(p-1)/m_G$ such that the conjugation action of Γ on $\pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}$ from (A.1) fixes N and descends to an inner automorphism of $\pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}/N$ (note: this is automatic if $\pi_1(U_K)^{p\text{-tame}}/N$ is prime to p , as all such covers can be defined over K_0).*

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