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Moduli space of *n* distinct points on \mathbb{P}^1

$$M_{0,n} = \{(p_1, \ldots, p_n) \in (\mathbb{P}^1)^n : p_i \neq p_j \text{ for all } i \neq j\} / \mathrm{PGL}_2$$



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- This is not compact (points can't collide).
- M
 _{0,n}: a nice compactification that "simulates" collisions. (Deligne–Mumford–Knudsen)

Stable curves and collisions

Nodes represent collisions:



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Stable": ≥ 3 marked points and/or nodes on each P¹ ⇔ no nontrivial automorphisms of (C, (p₁,..., p_n)).









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$\operatorname{Aut}(M)$	k -planes in \mathbb{C}^n	<i>n</i> -pointed curves		
	PGL _n	S _n		
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Maps to \mathbb{P}^n	Plücker coordinates	Kapranov coordinates

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- Hyperplane section: the *i*-th *psi class* $\in H^*(\overline{M}_{0,n+3})$.

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- Composing with the Segre map gives the log-canonical embedding: M_{0,n+3} → P^{(n+1)!-1}.

(Corresponds to the divisor class $K_{\overline{M}_{0,n+3}} + \partial \overline{M}_{0,n+3}$.)

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Bottom line: These are two of the most natural ways to present $\overline{M}_{0,n+3}$ as a (multi)projective variety.

Example

 $\overline{M}_{0,5} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ is a surface of bi-degree (1,2).

Aside: Multidegrees and combinatorics

The map $\Omega_n : \overline{M}_{0,n+3} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ has nice combinatorics:

Cavalieri–Gillespie–Monin (2021):
 Total degree (sum of multidegrees) of Ω_n(M
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 Gillespie–Griffin–L (2022): Enumeration by boundary points on M_{0,n+3} (*lazy tournaments*).



▶ Veronese $\mathbb{P}^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{\binom{n+d}{d}-1}$, Segre $\mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^m \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{(n+1)(m+1)-1}$: cut out by quadrics $X_I X_J = X_K X_L$

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Conjecture (Monin-Rana 2017)

The image of $\Omega_n : \overline{M}_{0,n+3} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^n$ is cut out by the 2 × 2 minors of several 2 × k matrices (for various $2 \le k \le n$).

• Equations from $\mathbb{P}^i \times \mathbb{P}^k$ for each $1 \leq i < k \leq n$.

• Coordinates: $\mathbb{P}^{i} = [X_{b} : X_{c} : X_{1} : \dots : X_{i-1}],$ $\mathbb{P}^{k} = [Y_{b} : Y_{c} : Y_{1} : \dots : Y_{k-1}]$

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$$\mathbb{MR}_{i,k} = 2 \times (i+1) \text{ matrix:}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{b}(Y_{b} - Y_{i}) & X_{c}(Y_{c} - Y_{i}) & \dots & X_{i-1}(Y_{i-1} - Y_{i}) \\ Y_{b} & Y_{c} & \dots & Y_{i-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

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 $\operatorname{MR}_{n} = (2 \times 2 \operatorname{minors of MR}_{i,k} : 1 \le i < k \le n).$

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Example

 $\overline{M}_{0,5} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ (coordinates $[X_b : X_c], [Y_b : Y_c : Y_1]$) is:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} X_b(Y_b - Y_1) & X_c(Y_c - Y_1) \\ Y_b & Y_c \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

Combinatorial algebra

Theorem (Gillespie–Griffin–L 2022)

Monin-Rana's equations cut out $\Omega_n(\overline{M}_{0,n+3}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^n$ for all n.

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Sketch of proof:

- 0. Monin-Rana: $\Omega_n(\overline{M}_{0,n+3}) \subseteq \mathbb{V}(\mathrm{MR}_n)$.
- 1. Set-theoretic equality: $\Omega_n(\overline{M}_{0,n+3}) = \mathbb{V}(\mathrm{MR}_n)$ as sets.
- 2. Scheme-theoretic equality: tangent spaces agree.

Each step has combinatorics + algebra.

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Focus on Step 1.

Let $x \in \mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^n$ satisfy the Monin–Rana equations.

By induction: $\operatorname{pr}_n(x) \in \mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ = $\Omega_{n-1}(C_{n-1}, p_{\bullet})$ for some $(C_{n-1}, p_{\bullet}) \in \overline{M}_{0,n+2}$.

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- Graph coloring of the dual tree of C_{n-1} .
- Monin−Rana equations ⇒ "strong separation property".
- Identifies a unique vertex (\leftrightarrow component $\mathbb{P}^1 \subseteq C_{n-1}$).

Noncrossing colorings

Roughly, we show that if a 2×2 minor of $MR_{i,k}$ is nonzero, then there's a "crossing coloring" of this form:



Where should p_n be inserted on $\mathbb{P}^1 \subseteq C_{n-1}$?

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• 2×2 minors vanish \Leftrightarrow matrix $MR_{i,n}$ factors:

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$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} Y_b & \cdots & Y_{i-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

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λ (up to coordinate change) says where to insert p_n on the P¹.
 Gives (C_n, p_•) such that Ω_n(C_n, p_•) = x.

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- We decompose the tangent space according to "branches" of the dual tree near p_n ∈ C.
- We show: dim $T_{X}\Omega_{n}(\overline{M}_{0,n+3}) = \dim T_{X}\mathbb{V}(\mathrm{MR}_{n}).$

Some questions for all of you

- Minimal generators for the ideal? (Recall: I_d = J_d for d ≫ 0 ↔ Proj(R/I) ≅ Proj(R/J).)
- Minimal free resolution?
- ► Equations for $\overline{M}_{0,n}$ in other embeddings? e.g. $\overline{M}_{0,n} \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{\binom{n}{4}}$?
- Equations for variations on M
 _{0,n}?
 Losev–Manin space LM_n (permutohedral variety)?
 Hassett spaces?

Thank you!