

AN ORIGAMI OF GENUS 2 WITH A TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT. We study an example of a Teichmüller curve \mathcal{C}_S in the moduli space M_2 coming from an origami S . It is particular in that its points admit V_4 as a subgroup of the automorphism group. We give an explicit description of its points in terms of affine plane curves, we show that \mathcal{C}_S is a nonsingular, affine curve of genus 0 and we determine the number of cusps in the boundary of M_2 .

INTRODUCTION

An origami is a compact surface X of genus g that arises from gluing finitely many Euclidean unit squares along their edges. If one uses only translations to identify edges, one obtains in a natural way a translation surface. Affine deformations of the translation structure yield new translation structures on X , and in particular a variation of the complex structure. One gets a geodesic disc in the Teichmüller space of compact Riemann surfaces of genus g , which in the case of origamis always projects to an algebraic curve, called an origami curve, in the moduli space M_g of compact Riemann surfaces of genus g . This provides a means of studying the geometry of the moduli space by looking at complex curves in it.

This paper is devoted to the study of a particular origami S of genus 2 and its curve \mathcal{C}_S in the moduli space M_2 . A picture of S is drawn in Figure 1; edges with the same letter are identified and \square , \blacksquare , \circ and \bullet are the four vertices of the square-tiling.

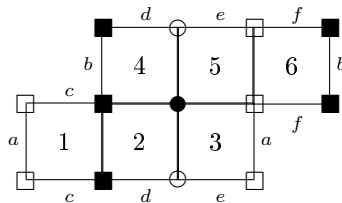


FIGURE 1. The origami S

Besides the hyperelliptic involution, S admits a translation τ of order 2, i. e. a permutation of the squares that respects the gluings, namely $(1\ 6)(2\ 4)(3\ 5)$. Therefore, \mathcal{C}_S lies in the subvariety of M_2 , whose points admit a subgroup isomorphic to the Klein four group V_4 as automorphism group. This property will enable us to give a concrete description of the points on \mathcal{C}_S in terms of affine plane curves.

Theorem 1. *The origami curve \mathcal{C}_S of the origami S is equal to the projection of the affine curve $V \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ to the moduli space M_2 , where V is given by*

$$V : \quad \mu(\lambda + 1) - \lambda = 0, \quad \lambda \neq 0, \pm 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -2.$$

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Explicitly, every point on \mathcal{C}_S is birational as affine plane curve to

$$y^2 = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - \lambda^2)\left(x^2 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1}\right)^2\right)$$

for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, \pm 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -2\}$. Moreover, the curve \mathcal{C}_S is an affine, regular curve of genus 0 with 2 cusps.

The proof uses the fact that the points $X \in M_2$ with $\text{Aut}(X) \supseteq V_4$ can be described by affine plane curves, whose equations depend on two complex parameters (λ, μ) . The main observation is that certain points on the origami become 3-torsion points on an elliptic curve, namely on the quotient surface of S by $\langle \tau \rangle$; simultaneously, we know the coordinates of these points on the affine plane curve (depending on λ and μ). From this we get a relation between λ and μ , which gives the equation of the origami curve \mathcal{C}_S .

This is a fascinating interplay between objects that are defined by analytical means (translation surfaces and geodesic discs in the Teichmüller space) and algebraic objects (algebraic curves in M_g), and it is a priori not at all obvious how one can find links between these worlds. However, our origami S is by no means special among the origamis in genus 2 that have a translation. In fact, our construction generalizes to this class of origamis, which will be discussed in a future paper.

This paper grew out of the diploma thesis of one of the authors, André Kappes [Kap07].

Structure of this paper. In the first section, we fix some notations and recall briefly how and why an origami defines a curve in the moduli space.

The second section is devoted to a description of the moduli space M_2 in terms of affine plane curves and to a discussion of loci with many automorphisms. We follow a description of Geyer [Gey74]. This section is fundamental for the following discussion of the origami curve \mathcal{C}_S and the proof of Theorem 1.

In the third section we discuss how the group of common automorphisms of points on a Teichmüller curve can look like in genus 2.

The fourth section supplies a proof of Theorem 1.

Related work. The term *origamis* originated with [Loc05], but they have also been investigated by other authors under the name *square-tiled surfaces*. They belong to the more general class of flat surfaces, which have been studied extensively during the last years in algebraic geometry, complex analysis and dynamical systems. In this paper, we restrict to what one sometimes calls oriented origamis: they give rise to translation surfaces.

Only for a few origami curves, the algebraic equations of their points are known. Möller [Möl05] gives equations for two example origamis in genus 2. In [LS07], we are given equations for all origamis of genus 2 that are tiled by 4 squares. The authors also present different families of hyperelliptic square-tiled surfaces parametrized by the genus and exhibit their equations. The $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ -orbits of square-tiled surfaces in the stratum $\mathcal{H}(2)$ where classified by [HL06] and [McM05]; to our knowledge, this is still open for the stratum $\mathcal{H}(1, 1)$, to which the Teichmüller disk of the origami S belongs.

In genus 3, there is a particularly interesting origami with many nice properties [HS08]; its curve intersects infinitely many other origami curves. These curves and the corresponding origamis are investigated in [HS07].

In [Her06], we are given equations of an infinite family of origamis (whose members have arbitrarily high genus). They are called Heisenberg origamis and belong to the class of characteristic origamis, i. e. their Veech group is the entire group $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

Origamis are somewhat more accessible than general translation surfaces, for one can compute their Veech groups explicitly [Sch04] and one knows that they always define an algebraic curve in the moduli space.

1. TRANSLATION SURFACES, TEICHMÜLLER DISKS AND ORIGAMIS

In this section, we give a short review of the general theory of Teichmüller disks and curves and origamis and origami curves in particular. References for this part are e. g. [Vee89], [GJ00], [EG97], [McM03], [Sch05], [HS06] to list only some.

1.1. Notations. We first fix some notations. If X is a Riemann surface, we write $\text{Aut}(X)$ for the group of holomorphic automorphisms of X . If $\theta \in \text{Aut}(X)$, then $\text{FP}(\theta)$ denotes the set of fixed points. In the following I always denotes the identity matrix (of the appropriate dimension).

1.2. Translation surfaces. Let ω be a nonzero holomorphic differential on a compact Riemann surface X . We can define an atlas on $X \setminus Z(\omega)$, where $Z(\omega)$ is the set of zeros of ω , by using local primitives of ω as charts. We get a *translation surface* (X, ω) , i. e. the transition maps between two charts are locally translations of \mathbb{C} .

A point $P \in Z(\omega)$ leads to a singularity of the translation structure: It is a conical point with a cone angle of $2\pi(d+1)$, where d is the multiplicity of the zero. By Riemann-Roch, ω has precisely $2g-2$ zeros counted with multiplicities. The moduli space ΩM_g of pairs (compact Riemann surface, holomorphic differential) is stratified by the multiplicities. In particular, ΩM_2 consists of two strata $\mathcal{H}(1,1)$ and $\mathcal{H}(2)$, which correspond to holomorphic differentials with two simple zeros, resp. one double zero.

On $X \setminus Z(\omega)$, one can define a flat Riemannian metric by pulling back the Euclidean metric via the coordinate charts. Geodesics for that metric are straight line segments; geodesics that connect two singularities are called *saddle connections*. The *lattice of relative periods* is the subgroup of \mathbb{R}^2 spanned by the vectors corresponding to saddle connections.

We always identify \mathbb{C} with \mathbb{R}^2 by sending $\{1, i\}$ to the standard basis. Then translations are biholomorphic, and we can also view the translation structure as a complex structure on $X \setminus Z(\omega)$: We have a Riemann surface of finite type and the associated compact surface is again X .

1.3. Affine diffeomorphisms. Given translation surfaces (X, ω) , (Y, ν) as above, we say that a diffeomorphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *affine* (w. r. t. the respective translation structures), if, in local coordinates, f is given by

$$z \mapsto A \cdot z + t$$

for some $A \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}^2$. If f is affine, then its matrix part A is globally the same. If f is orientation preserving, then $A \in \text{GL}_2^+(\mathbb{R})$, and since X is of finite volume, we have $A \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. The affine orientation preserving diffeomorphisms $X \rightarrow X$ form a group $\text{Aff}^+(X, \omega)$.

We get a map $D : \text{Aff}^+(X, \omega) \rightarrow \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ by assigning to f its matrix part A . The image of D is called the *Veech group* of (X, ω) , and is denoted it by $\Gamma(X, \omega)$. Its kernel is the group of translations $\text{Trans}(X, \omega)$, i. e. maps that are automorphisms for the translation structure. Finally, we call $\text{Aut}(X, \omega) = D^{-1}(\{\pm I\})$ the group of biholomorphic automorphisms of (X, ω) .

1.4. Teichmüller spaces and moduli spaces. Let X be a compact Riemann surface of genus g . We denote by $\mathcal{T}(X)$ the Teichmüller space with base point X , i. e. points in $\mathcal{T}(X)$ are isomorphism classes of marked Riemann surfaces (S, f) , where S is a Riemann surface and $f : X \rightarrow S$ is an orientation preserving diffeomorphism (called a Teichmüller marking). As $\mathcal{T}(X)$ only depends on the topological type of the chosen reference surface X , we also write $\mathcal{T}(X) = \mathcal{T}_g$. The (coarse) moduli space of Riemann surfaces of genus g is denoted by M_g .

The mapping class group of X is the group of isotopy classes of orientation preserving diffeomorphisms, and we denote it by $\text{Mod}(X) = \text{Mod}(g)$. The mapping class group acts on the Teichmüller space and the quotient of this action is the corresponding moduli space. More precisely, if $P = (S, f) \in \mathcal{T}(X)$ and a is an orientation preserving diffeomorphism of X then $a \cdot P = (S, f \circ a^{-1})$.

1.5. Teichmüller disks. A translation surface (X, ω) defines a Teichmüller disk in $\mathcal{T}_g = \mathcal{T}(X)$ in the following way. Let $A \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ and let us denote by $A \cdot (X, \omega)$ the translation surface obtained by postcomposing each chart with the \mathbb{R} -linear map $z \mapsto A \cdot z$. We consider the identity map on X as an affine orientation preserving diffeomorphism $f_A : (X, \omega) \rightarrow A \cdot (X, \omega)$ w. r. t. to the translation structures. In this way, A naturally defines a point $P_A = (A \cdot (X, \omega), f_A)$ in $\mathcal{T}(X)$. Thus we get a map

$$\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(X), \quad A \mapsto P_A.$$

As the action of a matrix in $\text{SO}_2(\mathbb{R})$ stabilizes (X, ω) , this map factors as

$$\text{SO}_2(\mathbb{R}) \backslash \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{H} \xrightarrow{j} \mathcal{T}(X), \quad \text{SO}_2(\mathbb{R}) \cdot A \mapsto P_A.$$

By an appropriate choice of the identification of the upper half plane with the set $\text{SO}_2(\mathbb{R}) \backslash \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$, the map j is a holomorphic embedding, which is an isometry for the Poincaré metric on \mathbb{H} and the Teichmüller metric on $\mathcal{T}(X)$. Its image is the Teichmüller disk $\Delta(X, \omega^2)$ associated to (X, ω) : It is a complex geodesic in $\mathcal{T}(X)$, which corresponds to the base point X and the cotangent vector $\omega^2 \in (T_X \mathcal{T}(X))^*$. Note that the cotangent space can be identified with the space of holomorphic quadratic differentials on X .

Given a Teichmüller embedding $j : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(X)$ that arises from a translation surface (X, ω) , we consider the stabilizer $\text{Stab}(j(\mathbb{H})) \subset \text{Mod}(X)$. By [EG97, Lemma 5.2, Theorem 1], this group is isomorphic to $\text{Aff}^+(X, \omega)$. If $P_A \in j(\mathbb{H})$ and $f \in \text{Aff}^+(X, \omega)$ with $B = D(f)$, then $f \cdot P_A = P_{AB^{-1}}$, thus f stabilizes $j(\mathbb{H})$. Now the action of $\text{Stab}(j(\mathbb{H}))$ might not be effective on $\Delta(X, \omega^2)$, i. e. there might be a nontrivial pointwise stabilizer $\text{Stab}_0(j(\mathbb{H})) \subset \text{Stab}(j(\mathbb{H}))$.

Proposition 1.1. *We have $\text{Stab}_0(j(\mathbb{H})) \cong \text{Aut}(X, \omega) = D^{-1}(\{\pm I\})$, and this is the group of common automorphisms of the points in the Teichmüller disk $\Delta(X, \omega^2)$.*

Proof. Note that $\theta \in \text{Stab}_0(j(\mathbb{H}))$ can be considered as an element of $\text{Aut}(X)$. It follows from the definition of the action of $\text{Mod}(g)$ that θ stabilizes each point in $\Delta(X, \omega^2)$, if and only if $f_A \circ \theta \circ f_A^{-1}$ is a biholomorphic automorphism of $A \cdot (X, \omega)$ for all $A \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. We describe $f_A \circ \theta \circ f_A^{-1}$ in local coordinates. Thus we can break down the argument to the case that we are given a holomorphic map $h : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ on a domain $U \subset \mathbb{C}$, for which the map

$$(z \mapsto A \cdot z) \circ h \circ (z \mapsto A^{-1} \cdot z)$$

is holomorphic for all $A \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. Let $z_0 \in U$ and let $B = B(z_0)$ be the real derivative of h at z_0 . By the Cauchy-Riemann differential equations, $B \in \mathbb{R}^\times \cdot \text{SO}_2(\mathbb{R})$. By our assumption, $ABA^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}^\times \cdot \text{SO}_2(\mathbb{R})$. If we plug in $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, we find that $B \in \mathbb{R}^\times \cdot I$, which implies $h'(z_0) \in \mathbb{R}^\times$. So $h'(U) \subset \mathbb{R}$, which is not open in \mathbb{C} . Since h' is holomorphic on U , this forces h' to be constant. Therefore, θ is affine

with derivative $B \in \mathbb{R}^\times \cdot I \cap \{\pm I\}$, i.e. $\theta \in \text{Aut}(X, \omega)$. On the other hand, every element in $\text{Aff}^+(X, \omega)$ with derivative $\pm I$ stabilizes each point in $\Delta(X, \omega^2)$. \square

Now that we have defined Teichmüller disks (which are a priori analytical objects), let us study under which conditions they give rise to algebraic curves in the moduli space. Let $\hat{\Gamma}(X, \omega) = R\Gamma(X, \omega)R^{-1}$ be the mirror Veech group (where $R = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$). Then the map j is equivariant for the action of $\hat{\Gamma}(X, \omega)$ on \mathbb{H} (via Möbius transformations) and $\text{Aff}^+(X, \omega)$ on $j(\mathbb{H})$. (Note that the two groups are linked via $\text{Aff}^+(X, \omega) \rightarrow \hat{\Gamma}(X, \omega)$, $f \mapsto RD(f)R^{-1}$.) Therefore, we can pass on both sides to the quotient. A *Teichmüller curve* is an algebraic curve in the moduli space that is the image of a Teichmüller disk (under the natural projection). The following criterion determines, when Teichmüller curves occur.

Proposition 1.2 (see [McM03, Corollary 3.3]). *A Teichmüller disk $\Delta(X, \omega^2)$ projects to a Teichmüller curve \mathcal{C} in the moduli space, if and only if the Veech group $\Gamma(X, \omega)$ is a lattice in $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$, i.e. $\mathbb{H}/\Gamma(X, \omega)$ is a Riemann surface of finite type. In this case, $\mathbb{H}/\hat{\Gamma}(X, \omega)$ is the normalization of \mathcal{C} .*

1.6. Origamis. An origami can be depicted as follows. Take a finite number of unit squares in the plane and glue the upper edge of a square to a lower edge of a square and the left edge of a square to a right edge of a square. We require the edges to be identified by a translation, and the resulting surface to be connected. This yields a tiling of our surface into squares, and we have a covering map to the origami that consists of only one square, i.e. a torus. More precisely, we make the following definition.

Definition 1.3. Let E be a topological torus and $\bar{P} \in E$. An *origami* is a (finite) covering $O = (p : X \rightarrow E)$, where X is a compact topological surface of genus $g \geq 1$, such that p is ramified at most over the point \bar{P} .

Note that an origami is a topological or even combinatorial object; the topological structure is given precisely by a monodromy representation $\pi_1(E) \cong F_2 \rightarrow S_d$, where d is the degree of the covering $p : X \rightarrow E$.

Let $O = (p : X \rightarrow E)$ be an origami. We choose a complex structure on E , i.e. we take the torus E_A , which is defined as follows. Let $A \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$, and let Λ_A be the lattice in \mathbb{C} spanned by the columns of A . Then $E_A = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda_A$ and $\bar{P} = 0 + \Lambda_A$. We can pull the holomorphic differential ω_A on E_A (which is unique up to a scalar in \mathbb{C}) back to a holomorphic differential $p^*\omega_A$ and end up with a translation surface $X_A = (X, p^*\omega_A)$. Every point on the Teichmüller disk $\Delta(X, (p^*\omega_A)^2)$ then arises by running through all possible complex structures that can be put on E , i.e. by running through all of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. In particular, we have $B \cdot X_A = X_{BA}$.

The Teichmüller disk $\Delta_O = \Delta(X, (p^*\omega_A)^2)$ of an origami $O = (p : X \rightarrow E)$ only depends on the combinatorial data of the covering p and not on the choice of the base point X_A . In particular, we can work with the base point X_I , which is a cover of the standard torus E_I , whence X_I is called *square-tiled*. Furthermore, the Veech groups of points in the same Teichmüller disk are all conjugated in $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. We define the *Veech group of the origami* O to be the group $\Gamma(O) := \Gamma(X, p^*\omega_I)$.

An origami always defines a Teichmüller curve in the moduli space, for the following theorem implies that $\Gamma(O)$ always is a lattice in $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. The corresponding Teichmüller curve to an origami O is called *origami curve* \mathcal{C}_O .

Proposition 1.4 (see [GJ00, Theorem 5.5]). *A translation surface (X, ω) is square-tiled, if and only if the groups $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\Gamma(X, \omega)$ are commensurate.*

Note that the Veech group of an origami need not be a subgroup of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ (see e.g. [Mö105] for an example). This is the case, if one uses too many squares

in the tiling. (One could for instance construct a new origami out of a given one by subdividing each square into 4 smaller squares.) One way to circumvent this problem is to consider $X^* = X \setminus p^{-1}(\overline{P})$ instead of X , which forces every affine diffeomorphism to descend to the torus E_I , whence to have matrix part in $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) = \Gamma(E_I, \omega_I)$. Then the Veech group $\Gamma(X^*, p^*\omega_I) = \Gamma(X, p^*\omega_I) \cap \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ has finite index in $\Gamma(X, p^*\omega_I)$ by Proposition 1.4.

A more convenient way is to consider primitive origamis: an origami is called *primitive*, if the lattice of relative periods $\Lambda(\omega_I)$ is \mathbb{Z}^2 .

Remark 1.5 (see e. g. [HL06, Lemma 2.3]). If O is a primitive origami, then $\Gamma(O) \subset \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$.

Note that the origami S is primitive, since the vectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ are contained in the lattice of relative periods.

2. POINTS IN GENUS 2 WITH MORE AUTOMORPHISMS

Let M_2 be the moduli space of compact Riemann surfaces of genus 2. As we will see later in Section 4, every point X of our origami curve \mathcal{C}_S has a subgroup G of $\mathrm{Aut}(X)$ that is isomorphic to V_4 , the Klein four group. G is generated by the translation τ of S and the hyperelliptic involution σ .

In this section, we describe the points on the subvariety of M_2 that admit V_4 as a subgroup of their automorphism group. This can be found e. g. in [Gey74] or [Igu60], where points of M_2 are classified according to their automorphism group.

2.1. Automorphism groups of points in M_2 . In general, a compact Riemann surface Y of genus 2 carries a (unique) hyperelliptic involution $\sigma \in \mathrm{Aut}(Y)$. Let $\phi : Y \rightarrow Y/\langle \sigma \rangle \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ denote a quotient map. Then ϕ is ramified precisely over a six-point set $B \subset \mathbb{P}^1$, which is the image of the set $\mathrm{FP}(\sigma)$. Note that ϕ is unique up to composition with an element of $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$. Since σ is central, every automorphism of Y descends to \mathbb{P}^1 and induces a permutation of B . Conversely, every $\theta \in \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$ that satisfies $\theta(B) = B$ can be lifted to Y . So instead of studying $\mathrm{Aut}(Y)$, we can look at $\overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Y)} = \overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Y)/\langle \sigma \rangle} \subset \overline{\mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)}$. Note that $\overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Y)}$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of the symmetric group $S(B) = S_6$; every $\theta \in \overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Y)}$ has two fixed points and every orbit that does not contain a fixed point has the same number of elements.

In the following, let C_n denote the cyclic group of order n and let D_n denote the dihedral group of order $2n$. For an overall view of M_2 we cite the following proposition.

Proposition 2.1 (see [Gey74, Satz 3, Satz 4]). *M_2 is a 3-dimensional, rational, normal, affine variety with one singular point P which corresponds to the unique $Y \in M_2$ with $\overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Y)} \cong C_5$.*

The points $Y \in M_2$ with $\overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Y)} \supseteq C_2$ form a rational surface $\mathcal{S} \subset M_2$. For a generic point $Y \in \mathcal{S}$, one has $\overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Y)} \cong C_2$. There are two rational curves U and $U' \subset \mathcal{S}$, where $\overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Y)}$ is bigger. For each point Y on U , we have $\overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Y)} \supseteq V_4$ and for each point $Y \in U'$, we have $\overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Y)} \supseteq S_3$. In both cases, we have equality, except for two points Q and Q' where U and U' intersect. There, $\overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Q)} \cong S_4$ and $\overline{\mathrm{Aut}(Q')} \cong D_6$.

The surface \mathcal{S} is not normal, and its singular locus is precisely the curve U .

2.2. Points in the surface \mathcal{S} . We will develop a more precise description of \mathcal{S} . Given a point $Y \in \mathcal{S}$, let $\mathrm{Aut}(Y)$ have the subgroup $\{\mathrm{id}, \sigma, \tau, \sigma\tau\} \cong V_4$, where σ is the hyperelliptic involution on Y and τ is another involution. First, we show that we can choose τ such that $\mathrm{FP}(\tau) \cap \mathrm{FP}(\sigma) = \emptyset$.

Lemma 2.2. *If $\text{FP}(\tau) \cap \text{FP}(\sigma) \neq \emptyset$, then there is an involution $\tau' \in \text{Aut}(Y)$ such that $\text{FP}(\tau') \cap \text{FP}(\sigma) = \emptyset$.*

Proof. Since σ is central, the map τ descends to $\bar{\tau} \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$. Moreover, σ permutes the fixed points of τ ; it follows from the Riemann-Hurwitz formula, that this is a 2-element set, so by our assumption, σ fixes $\text{FP}(\tau)$ pointwise. Thus, $\phi(\text{FP}(\tau)) \subset B$; we postcompose $\phi : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with a Möbius transformation that sends $\phi(\text{FP}(\tau))$ to $\{0, \infty\}$ and a third element $b \in B$ to 1. In this way, $\bar{\tau}$ becomes the map $z \mapsto -z$ and

$$B = \{0, \infty, 1, -1, \alpha, -\alpha\}$$

for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, \pm 1\}$. The set B is also invariant, if we apply $z \mapsto \alpha z^{-1}$ (as well as $z \mapsto -\alpha z^{-1}$), which is an involution without fixed points in B , hence lifts to an involution $\tau' \in \text{Aut}(Y)$ as desired. \square

Note that if τ and σ have no common fixed point, then $\text{FP}(\tau)$, $\text{FP}(\sigma)$ and $\text{FP}(\sigma\tau)$ are mutually disjoint. Proceeding as in the above proof, we can show the first part of the following lemma.

We define the parameter space P to be

$$(2.1) \quad P = (\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, \pm 1\})^2 \setminus (\Delta \cup \Delta'),$$

where $\Delta \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ denotes the diagonal and $\Delta' = \{(z, -z) \mid z \in \mathbb{C}\}$.

Lemma 2.3. *a) Let $Y \in \mathcal{S}$ and let $\tau \in \text{Aut}(Y)$ be a fixed involution such that $\text{FP}(\tau) \cap \text{FP}(\sigma) = \emptyset$. Then there exists a quotient map $\phi : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ for the action of the hyperelliptic involution σ on Y , such that the automorphism $\tau \in \text{Aut}(Y)$ descends to the map*

$$\bar{\tau} : \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1, \quad z \mapsto -z,$$

and such that the set of branch points of ϕ is of the form

$$B = \{1, -1, \lambda, -\lambda, \mu, -\mu\},$$

where $(\lambda, \mu) \in P$.

b) If $\phi' : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is a map with the same properties as ϕ , then $\phi' = \delta\phi$, where $\delta : \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is one of the maps in the set

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} & \{ \text{id}, (z \mapsto \lambda^{-1}z), (z \mapsto \mu^{-1}z) \} \\ & \cup \{ \bar{\tau}, (z \mapsto \lambda^{-1}z) \circ \bar{\tau}, (z \mapsto \mu^{-1}z) \circ \bar{\tau} \} \\ & \cup \{ (z \mapsto z^{-1}), (z \mapsto \lambda z^{-1}), (z \mapsto \mu z^{-1}) \} \\ & \cup \{ (z \mapsto z^{-1}) \circ \bar{\tau}, (z \mapsto \lambda z^{-1}) \circ \bar{\tau}, (z \mapsto \mu z^{-1}) \circ \bar{\tau} \}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Only part b) needs to be justified. By the general theory, there exists $\delta \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^1)$, such that $\phi' = \delta\phi$. The map ϕ' satisfies $\bar{\tau}\phi' = \phi'\tau$. Thus we have $\bar{\tau}\delta\phi = \delta\bar{\tau}\phi$, which leads to $\bar{\tau} = \delta\bar{\tau}\delta^{-1}$, because ϕ is surjective. Then δ permutes the fixed points of $\bar{\tau}$. So either $\delta(0) = \infty$ and $\delta(\infty) = 0$, whereby $\delta = (z \mapsto rz^{-1})$ for $r \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, or $\text{FP}(\delta) = \{0, \infty\}$, which implies $\delta = (z \mapsto rz)$, $r \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. Let $B' \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ be the set of branch points of ϕ' . Then $\delta(B) = B'$. Since $1 \in B'$, there exists $b \in B$, such that $\delta(b) = 1$. This determines the factor r , and δ is one of the maps in the list. Conversely, every map in the list induces a covering map $\delta\phi$ of the desired form. \square

We use the fact that the categories of compact Riemann surfaces (with non-constant holomorphic maps) and projective regular curves over \mathbb{C} (with morphisms between them) are equivalent. From Lemma 2.3 and the general form of hyperelliptic curves, we directly get the following proposition.

Proposition 2.4. *The compact Riemann surfaces in $\mathcal{S} \subset M_2$ correspond bijectively to the isomorphism classes of affine plane curves $C_{\lambda,\mu}$ given by*

$$v^2 = (u^2 - 1)(u^2 - \lambda^2)(u^2 - \mu^2)$$

where $(\lambda, \mu) \in P$ (and P is as in Equation (2.1)). More precisely, for any such surface Y , there is a choice of parameters $(\lambda, \mu) \in P$, such that Y , considered as a projective regular curve, is birational to $C_{\lambda,\mu}$. Conversely, the associated compact Riemann surface to $C_{\lambda,\mu}$ defines a point in \mathcal{S} . The subgroup of $\text{Aut}(C_{\lambda,\mu})$ in question is

$$\{\text{id}, (u, v) \mapsto (u, -v), (u, v) \mapsto (-u, v), (u, v) \mapsto (-u, -v)\},$$

where $(u, v) \mapsto (u, -v)$ is the hyperelliptic involution. The quotient map to \mathbb{P}^1 is given by $(u, v) \mapsto u$.

2.3. From the parameter space to the moduli space. We investigate the map $\text{pr} : P \rightarrow M_2$ that sends $(\lambda, \mu) \in P$ to the isomorphism class of the curve $C_{\lambda,\mu}$. We come very close to M_2 itself by using a group action on the parameter space P (see [Gey74]).

Proposition 2.5. *The group Γ generated by*

$$\begin{aligned} a : (\lambda, \mu) &\mapsto (\lambda^{-1}, \mu^{-1}), & b : (\lambda, \mu) &\mapsto (\mu, \lambda), & c : (\lambda, \mu) &\mapsto (\lambda^{-1}, \lambda^{-1}\mu) \\ d : (\lambda, \mu) &\mapsto (-\lambda, \mu), & e : (\lambda, \mu) &\mapsto (-\lambda, -\mu) \end{aligned}$$

acts on the algebraic variety P as a group of automorphisms. The following holds:

- a) Γ is isomorphic to the semidirect product $V_4 \rtimes_{\varphi} D_6$, where the dihedral group $D_6 \cong \langle a, b, c \rangle$ acts on the Klein four group $V_4 \cong \langle d, e \rangle$ by conjugation.
- b) The map $\text{pr} : P \rightarrow M_2$, $(\lambda, \mu) \mapsto C_{\lambda,\mu}$ induces a surjective, birational morphism

$$\overline{\text{pr}} : P/\Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \subset M_2.$$

- c) If we restrict $\overline{\text{pr}}$ to $\overline{\text{pr}}^{-1}((\mathcal{S} \setminus U) \cup \{Q\})$, where U and Q are defined as in Proposition 2.1, then $\overline{\text{pr}}$ is injective.

Proof. Part a). Note that each of these maps is a well-defined automorphism of P . Clearly, $d^2 = e^2 = \text{id}$ and $de = ed$, so $\langle d, e \rangle \cong V_4$. Moreover, $a^2 = \text{id}$, and one easily shows that $ab = ba$, $ac = ca$. The elements b and bc generate a subgroup isomorphic to S_3 . Surely, $b^2 = \text{id}$, and an easy computation shows that bc has order 3 and that $b(bc) = (bc)^2b$. Therefore,

$$\langle a, b, c \rangle \cong (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \times S_3 \cong D_6.$$

It remains to show that $\langle d, e \rangle$ is a normal subgroup of Γ . This can be verified on the generators:

$$ada = d, aea = e, bdb = de, beb = e, cdc = e, cec = d.$$

Thus, $\varphi : \langle a, b, c \rangle \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\langle d, e \rangle)$, $g \mapsto (h \mapsto ghg^{-1})$ is a well-defined homomorphism and $\Gamma \cong V_4 \rtimes_{\varphi} D_6$.

Part b). By Proposition 2.4, the map $\text{pr} : P \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is surjective. Next, we justify that $\text{pr} : P \rightarrow M_2$ factors through P/Γ . So let $(\lambda, \mu) \in P$ and $(\lambda', \mu') = \gamma \cdot (\lambda, \mu)$ for $\gamma \in \Gamma$. We have compact Riemann surfaces Y and Y' and degree 2-coverings $\phi : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, $\phi' : Y' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, which are branched over

$$B = \{1, -1, \lambda, -\lambda, \mu, -\mu\} \quad \text{and} \quad B' = \{1, -1, \lambda', -\lambda', \mu', -\mu'\}$$

respectively. Now $Y \cong Y'$, if either we already have $B = B'$ or if there is δ from the list in Lemma 2.3, such that $B' = \delta(B)$. Indeed, the affine curve $C_{\lambda,\mu}$ together with the covering $(u, v) \mapsto u$ is uniquely determined by the set of its branch points, and this covering is unique up to composition with such a δ . Applying $\gamma \in \langle b, d, e \rangle$ to (λ, μ) does not affect the corresponding set B , so there is nothing to show. Applying

a to (λ, μ) corresponds to composing the covering $\phi : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with $\delta = (z \mapsto z^{-1})$, so $C_{\lambda, \mu} \cong C_{\lambda^{-1}, \mu^{-1}}$. In the same way, c corresponds to $\delta = (z \mapsto \lambda^{-1}z)$. This shows that we get a map $\overline{\text{pr}} : P/\Gamma \rightarrow M_2$. The birationality of $\overline{\text{pr}}$ follows from Part c), since $\mathcal{S} \setminus U$ is open in \mathcal{S} .

Part c). Let $(\lambda_1, \mu_1), (\lambda_2, \mu_2) \in P$, and let Y_i be the compact Riemann surface associated to C_{λ_i, μ_i} , $i = 1, 2$. Let

$$\text{Aut}(Y_i) \supseteq \{\text{id}, \sigma_i, \tau_i, \sigma_i \tau_i\} \cong V_4,$$

where σ_i is the hyperelliptic involution on Y_i , and τ_i is another involution with $\text{FP}(\sigma_i) \cap \text{FP}(\tau_i) = \emptyset$. Let $\phi_i : Y_i \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be the associated covering map, coming from the projection onto the first coordinate of C_{λ_i, μ_i} . Then $B_i = \{1, -1, \lambda_i, -\lambda_i, \mu_i, -\mu_i\}$ is the set of branch points of ϕ_i .

Suppose that $Y_1, Y_2 \in (\mathcal{S} \setminus U) \cup \{Q\}$ and that we have an isomorphism $h : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$. We show that there is an isomorphism $h' : Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$ such that the covering map $\phi' = \phi_2 h' : Y_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ satisfies the hypothesis of Lemma 2.3 b). Hence there exists a δ in List 2.2 with $\delta \phi_1 = \phi_2 h'$. Thus, the branch points of ϕ_1 are altered by δ from List 2.2, and one easily shows that if $\delta(B_1) = B_2$, then there is $\gamma \in \Gamma$ such that $\gamma \cdot (\lambda_1, \mu_1) = (\lambda_2, \mu_2)$.

To begin with, note that $\phi_2 h$ is also a quotient map for the hyperelliptic involution σ_1 on Y_1 : the map $h \sigma_1 h^{-1}$ is a holomorphic involution on Y_2 with 6 fixed points, and it follows from the uniqueness of the hyperelliptic involution, that $h \sigma_1 h^{-1} = \sigma_2$. Next, consider the map $h \tau_1 h^{-1} \in \text{Aut}(Y_2)$. It descends to some involution $\tilde{\tau} \in \overline{\text{Aut}(Y_2)}$. By Proposition 2.1, we know the automorphism groups explicitly; in particular, $Y_i \in (\mathcal{S} \setminus U) \cup \{Q\}$ implies that there is only one conjugacy class of involutions in $\overline{\text{Aut}(Y_i)}$. Therefore, the map $\tilde{\tau}$ is conjugate to $\bar{\tau} : z \mapsto -z$, the image of τ_2 in $\overline{\text{Aut}(Y_2)}$. So there exists some $\beta \in \overline{\text{Aut}(Y_2)}$, such that $\beta \tilde{\tau} \beta^{-1} = \bar{\tau}$. The map β has a lift $k \in \text{Aut}(Y_2)$, and we set $h' = kh$. Then $\phi_2 h'$ is still a quotient map for σ_1 , for which τ_1 descends to $\bar{\tau}$, so Lemma 2.3 b) applies. \square

It remains to study what happens if we restrict $\overline{\text{pr}} : P/\Gamma \rightarrow M_2$ to the curve U , resp. to $U \setminus \{Q\}$. A careful inspection leads to the following results (again we cite [Gey74]).

Proposition 2.6 (see [Gey74, Case 6]). *For a point $Y \in \mathcal{S}$, let $c(Y)$ be the number of conjugacy classes of involutions in $\overline{\text{Aut}(Y)}$. Then Y has precisely $c(Y)$ preimages in P/Γ . In particular, the map $\overline{\text{pr}} : \overline{\text{pr}}^{-1}(U \setminus \{Q\}) \rightarrow M_2$ is 2 to 1. The two preimages of the point $Q' \in U$ are the Γ -orbits*

$$\Gamma \cdot (e^{2i\pi/3}, e^{i\pi/3}) \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma \cdot (-2 + \sqrt{3}, -2 - \sqrt{3}).$$

Every point in P with nontrivial stabilizer in Γ is in the Γ -orbit of a point on the curve $F = \{(\lambda, \mu) \in P \mid \lambda\mu = 1\}$, and we have $\text{pr}(F) = U$.

2.4. Automorphisms of the affine curve. Let $Y \in \mathcal{S}$, and let $C_{\lambda, \mu}$ be birational to Y . Again, we write $\phi : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ for the covering coming from $(u, v) \mapsto u$ and $\{\text{id}, \sigma, \tau, \sigma\tau\}$ for the automorphism group of a generic point $Y \in \mathcal{S}$. We now take a look at the automorphisms τ and $\sigma\tau$. Inspecting the Riemann-Hurwitz formula, we find that τ and $\sigma\tau$ both have two fixed points that form a $\langle \sigma \rangle$ -orbit (since we can assume that $\text{FP}(\tau) \cap \text{FP}(\sigma\tau) = \emptyset$ by Lemma 2.2). The maps τ and $\sigma\tau$ induce the automorphisms

$$(u, v) \mapsto (-u, v) \quad \text{and} \quad (u, v) \mapsto (-u, -v)$$

of $C_{\lambda, \mu}$.

Remark 2.7. Without loss of generality, the automorphism τ (resp. $\sigma\tau$) corresponds to $(u, v) \mapsto (-u, v)$ (resp. $(u, v) \mapsto (-u, -v)$) on $C_{\lambda, \mu}$.

Proof. If this is not the case, then $\text{FP}(\tau) = \phi^{-1}(\infty)$ and $\text{FP}(\sigma\tau) = \phi^{-1}(0)$. Composing the covering ϕ with $z \mapsto z^{-1}$ leads to exchanging the fixed points of $\bar{\tau}$. But this in turn corresponds to replacing (λ, μ) with (λ^{-1}, μ^{-1}) , which both lead to isomorphic curves by Proposition 2.5. \square

In the following, we assume that (λ, μ) be chosen such that τ is given by $(u, v) \mapsto (-u, v)$.

Corollary 2.8. *The fixed points of τ correspond to the points $(0, i\lambda\mu)$, $(0, -i\lambda\mu) \in C_{\lambda, \mu}$ and the set of fixed points of $\sigma\tau$ is $\phi^{-1}(\infty) = \{\infty_1, \infty_2\}$.*

Corollary 2.9. *The quotient surface $\bar{Y} = Y/\langle\tau\rangle$ is the elliptic curve*

$$y^2 = (x-1)(x-\lambda^2)(x-\mu^2)$$

with origin $N = \pi(\infty_1) = \pi(\infty_2)$. The quotient map $\pi : Y \rightarrow \bar{Y}$ is given by $(u, v) \mapsto (x, y) = (u^2, v)$ on $C_{\lambda, \mu}$.

3. AUTOMORPHISM GROUPS OF TRANSLATION SURFACES IN GENUS 2

Recall from Section 1.2, that a compact Riemann surface X together with a non-zero holomorphic 1-form ω on X defines a translation surface (X, ω) . In this section, we answer the question how the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(X, \omega)$ can possibly look like, if X has genus 2.

Proposition 3.1. *Let (X, ω) be a translation surface of genus 2. Then either*

$$\text{Aut}(X, \omega) = \{\text{id}, \sigma\} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{Aut}(X, \omega) = \{\text{id}, \sigma, \tau, \sigma\tau\} \cong V_4,$$

where σ is the hyperelliptic involution on X and τ is a translation of order 2. Moreover, if (X, ω) is in the stratum $\mathcal{H}(2)$, then only the first case is possible.

Proof. First note that the hyperelliptic involution σ is a biholomorphic map that lives on the whole Teichmüller disk to (X, ω) . So by Proposition 1.1, it is affine with derivative $-I$. Indeed, σ cannot be a translation, for it has 6 fixed points, and thus cannot act freely on the translation surface (X, ω) . One has an exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow \text{Trans}(X, \omega) \longrightarrow \text{Aut}(X, \omega) \xrightarrow{D} \{\pm I\} \longrightarrow 1,$$

thus it suffices to determine $\text{Trans}(X, \omega)$ to prove the claim. To this end, we distinguish two cases. First, let (X, ω) be in the stratum $\mathcal{H}(1, 1)$ and let τ be a translation. Then τ is a fortiori a biholomorphic automorphism, thus it has finite order. Moreover, τ permutes the two zeros P, P' of ω . We look at the quotient surface $X/\langle\tau\rangle$. Suppose that τ does not fix P and P' . Then it has no fixed point in X (since it is a translation on $X \setminus \{P, P'\}$). By Riemann-Hurwitz, $g' = g(X/\langle\tau\rangle) \leq g(X) = 2$ and

$$2g(X) - 2 = 2 = \text{ord}(\tau)(2g' - 2).$$

Each of the cases $g' \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ leads to a contradiction. So $\text{FP}(\tau) = \{P, P'\}$. Let γ be a geodesic for the translation structure on X that starts from a singularity, say P , in direction v . Since the cone angle around P is equal to 4π , there are precisely two such geodesics γ_1, γ_2 . A translation τ that fixes P permutes γ_1 and γ_2 . By the identity theorem, $\tau = \text{id}$ or $\tau^2 = \text{id}$, and this determines τ uniquely.

The case $(X, \omega) \in \mathcal{H}(2)$ is treated in [HL06, Proposition 4.4]. \square

4. THE ORIGAMI S

In this section, we study the origami S and its origami curve \mathcal{C}_S in the moduli space. Step by step, we prove the assertions of Theorem 1.

4.1. **Automorphisms of S .** We write $S = (p : X \rightarrow E)$ for the origami covering. Let $X_I = (X, p^*\omega_I)$ be the square-tiled translation surface defined by S . We determine the group $\text{Aut}(X_I)$ of common automorphisms of points in the Teichmüller disk $\Delta_S = \Delta(X, (p^*\omega_I)^2)$.

Observe that Figures 2 and 3 define two affine diffeomorphisms of X_I , which we call σ and τ . We have $D(\sigma) = -I$ and $D(\tau) = I$, so in particular τ is a translation. It also follows from the pictures that σ and τ are both of order 2. Their product $\sigma\tau$ (which is the same as $\tau\sigma$) is depicted in Figure 4.

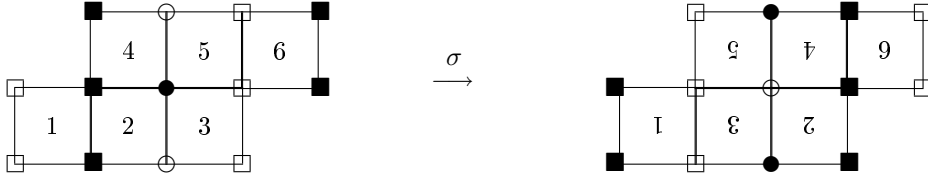


FIGURE 2. The hyperelliptic involution σ on the origami S

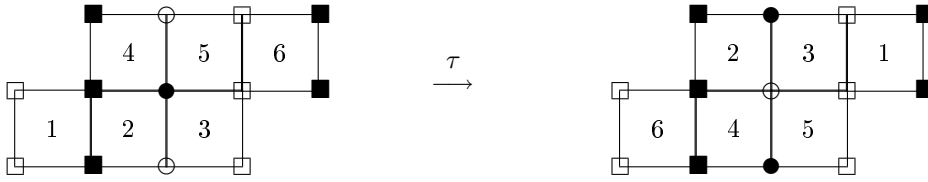


FIGURE 3. The translation τ on the origami S

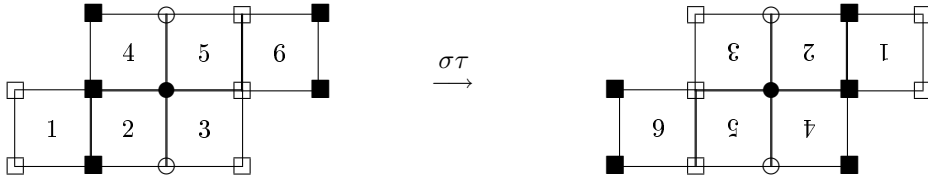


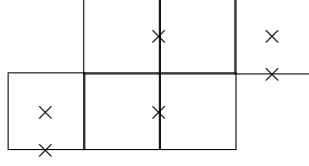
FIGURE 4. The map $\sigma\tau$ on the origami S

Proposition 4.1. *The group $\text{Aut}(X_I)$ is given by $\{\text{id}, \sigma, \tau, \sigma\tau\} \cong V_4$. The map σ is the hyperelliptic involution and we have $\text{Trans}(X_I) = \{\text{id}, \tau\}$.*

Proof. Clearly, $\text{Aut}(X_I)$ contains these elements; moreover, by Proposition 3.1, $\text{Aut}(X_I)$ cannot be bigger, and τ is the non-trivial translation. Furthermore, observe that the map σ is an involution having the six fixed points as indicated in Figure 5. So σ is the hyperelliptic involution (since the latter is unique). \square

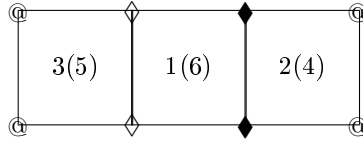
Note that the points \square and \blacksquare are singularities on the translation surface X_I . Consequently, X_I is in the stratum $\mathcal{H}(1,1)$. Next, we identify the fixed points of the remaining automorphisms.

Remark 4.2. The fixed points of the translation τ are \square and \blacksquare . The fixed points of the map $\sigma\tau$ are \circ and \bullet .

FIGURE 5. Fixed points of σ

4.2. An equation for the points on \mathcal{C}_S . By Proposition 4.1 and Proposition 2.4, we know that every surface on the Teichmüller disk associated to S corresponds to a curve $C_{\lambda,\mu}$ for some $(\lambda,\mu) \in P$. Our next task is to find an algebraic relation between λ and μ that describes the points in M_2 that lie on the origami curve \mathcal{C}_S .

The map $\tau : X \rightarrow X$ is a deck transformation for $S = (p : X \rightarrow E)$. Let $\pi : X \rightarrow X/\langle\tau\rangle$ denote the quotient map. The map p factors as $\bar{p} \circ \pi$, where $\bar{S} = (\bar{p} : X/\langle\tau\rangle \rightarrow E)$ is an origami of genus one. A picture of \bar{S} is drawn in Figure 6. Gluings are made by identifying opposite sides and the numbers indicate which squares of S are identified by the action of τ . The points $\diamond = \pi(\square)$, $\blacklozenge = \pi(\blacksquare)$ are the images of the fixed points of τ and $\textcircled{\circ}$, \bullet is the image of $\{\square, \blacksquare\}$ under π .

FIGURE 6. The origami \bar{S}

Let (X, ω) be a point on the Teichmüller disk Δ_S of the origami S . The differential $\omega = p^*\omega_A$ is the pullback of the differential ω_A on the complex torus E_A for some $A \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. We write X_A for the Riemann surface defined by $(X, \omega) = (X, p^*\omega_A)$. Then $\bar{X}_A = X_A/\langle\tau\rangle$ is an elliptic curve, where we choose the origin $\textcircled{\circ}$.

It is clear from Figure 6 that we can identify $(\bar{X}_A, \textcircled{\circ})$ with the elliptic curve E_{AB} , where $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (we assume that E_{AB} is equipped with the group structure that descends from \mathbb{C}). In this way, the points \diamond and \blacklozenge correspond to the points $1 + \Lambda_{AB}$, respectively $2 + \Lambda_{AB}$.

Remark 4.3. The points \diamond and \blacklozenge are 3-torsion points of the elliptic curve $(\bar{X}_A, \textcircled{\circ})$ and their sum equals $\textcircled{\circ}$.

With these considerations in mind, we can prove the first part of Theorem 1.

Proposition 4.4. *The origami curve \mathcal{C}_S of the origami S is equal to the projection of the affine curve $V \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ to the moduli space M_2 , where*

$$V : \quad \mu(\lambda + 1) - \lambda = 0, \quad \lambda \neq 0, \pm 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -2.$$

Explicitly, every point on \mathcal{C}_S is birational as affine plane curve to

$$y^2 = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - \lambda^2)(x^2 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1}\right)^2)$$

for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, \pm 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -2\}$.

Proof. As seen above, every point on \mathcal{C}_S is represented by a translation surface X_A for some $A \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$. By Proposition 4.1, we have $\mathcal{C}_S \subset \mathcal{S}$, so it follows from Proposition 2.4 that there is a covering map $\phi : X_A \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, ramified over $B = \{1, -1, \lambda, -\lambda, \mu, -\mu\}$ for some parameters $(\lambda, \mu) \in P$ such that X_A is birational to the affine plane curve $C_{\lambda,\mu}$. By Remark 2.7, we can assume that $(\lambda, \mu) \in P$ are

chosen such that $\tau \in \text{Aut}(X_A)$ corresponds to the morphism $(u, v) \mapsto (-u, v)$ of $C_{\lambda, \mu}$. By Corollary 2.9, $(\overline{X}_A, @)$ is isomorphic to

$$y^2 = (x-1)(x-\lambda^2)(x-\mu^2)$$

with origin at infinity, and Corollary 2.8 implies that

$$\{P_1 = (0, i\lambda\mu), P_2 = (0, -i\lambda\mu)\} = \{\diamond, \blacklozenge\},$$

since they are the images of the fixed points of τ . We use the addition formula for points on an elliptic curve to derive a relation between λ and μ (see [Sil92, III.2.3]). $(\overline{X}_A, @)$ has the data

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 0 & a_3 &= 0 \\ a_2 &= -1 - \lambda^2 - \mu^2 & a_4 &= \lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \lambda^2\mu^2 \\ a_6 &= -\lambda^2\mu^2 \end{aligned}$$

By Remark 4.3, we have that

$$[3]P_1 = [3]P_2 = \infty,$$

and

$$[2]P_1 = P_2.$$

So we compute the double of P_1 with respect to the group structure on $(\overline{X}_A, @)$ and compare it with P_2 . Let $P_1 = (x_1, y_1) = (0, i\lambda\mu)$ and $P_2 = (x_2, y_2) = (0, -i\lambda\mu)$. Let

$$\alpha = \frac{3x_1^2 + 2a_2x_1 + a_4 - a_1y_1}{2y_1 + a_1x_1 + a_3} = \frac{\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \lambda^2\mu^2}{2i\lambda\mu}$$

and

$$\beta = \frac{-x_1^3 + a_4x_1 + 2a_6 - a_3y_1}{2y_1 + a_1x_1 + a_3} = \frac{-2\lambda^2\mu^2}{2i\lambda\mu} = i\lambda\mu.$$

Then by [Sil92, III.2.3], the x -coordinate of $[2]P_1$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} x([2]P_B) &= \alpha^2 + a_1\alpha - a_2 - x_1 - x_1 \\ &= \left(\frac{\lambda^2 + \mu^2 + \lambda^2\mu^2}{2i\lambda\mu}\right)^2 + 1 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2 \\ &= \frac{\lambda^4 + \mu^4 + \lambda^4\mu^4 + 2\lambda^2\mu^2 + 2\lambda^4\mu^2 + 2\lambda^2\mu^4}{-4\lambda^2\mu^2} + 1 + \lambda^2 + \mu^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{-4\lambda^2\mu^2} \left(\lambda^4 + \mu^4 + \lambda^4\mu^4 + 2\lambda^2\mu^2 + 2\lambda^4\mu^2 + 2\lambda^2\mu^4 - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 4\lambda^2\mu^2 - 4\lambda^4\mu^2 - 4\lambda^2\mu^4 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{-4\lambda^2\mu^2} \left(\lambda^4 + \mu^4 + \lambda^4\mu^4 - 2\lambda^2\mu^2 - 2\lambda^4\mu^2 - 2\lambda^2\mu^4 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{-4\lambda^2\mu^2} \left((-\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + \lambda^2\mu^2)^2 - 4\lambda^2\mu^2 \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{-\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + \lambda^2\mu^2}{2i\lambda\mu} \right)^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Since $x([2]P_1) = x_2 = 0$, it follows that

$$0 = \left(\frac{-\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + \lambda^2\mu^2}{2i\lambda\mu} \right)^2 + 1,$$

and therefore

$$\frac{-\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + \lambda^2\mu^2}{2i\lambda\mu} = \pm i,$$

or equivalently

$$-\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + \lambda^2\mu^2 = \mp 2\lambda\mu.$$

We distinguish two cases:

Case 1: $-\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + \lambda^2\mu^2 = -2\lambda\mu$

Then one has

$$-\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + 2\lambda\mu = -(\lambda - \mu)^2 = -\lambda^2\mu^2,$$

hence

$$\lambda - \mu \pm \lambda\mu = 0.$$

Case 2: $-\lambda^2 - \mu^2 + \lambda^2\mu^2 = +2\lambda\mu$

Then one has

$$-\lambda^2 - \mu^2 - 2\lambda\mu = -(\lambda + \mu)^2 = -\lambda^2\mu^2,$$

which implies

$$\lambda + \mu \pm \lambda\mu = 0.$$

Since $y([2]P_1)$ evaluates to

$$\begin{aligned} y([2]P_1) &= -(\alpha + a_1)x([2]P_1) - \beta - a_3 \\ &= -\beta \\ &= -i\lambda\mu = y_2, \end{aligned}$$

the equation $[2]P_1 = P_2$ is fulfilled, if (λ, μ) lies on one of the four affine curves

$$(4.1) \quad V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} : \quad \varepsilon_2\mu(\varepsilon_1\lambda + 1) - \varepsilon_1\lambda = 0.$$

with $\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\} \in \{\pm 1\}^2$. One easily checks that $P_1 + P_2 = \infty$ in each of these cases. It remains to explain, why these four cases reduce to a single one. Recall from Proposition 2.5 that the group Γ acts on the parameter space P and that the projection $P \rightarrow M_2$ factors through P/Γ . We show that the curves $V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$ are all in the same Γ -orbit, whence they are mapped to one curve in M_2 :

$$(4.2) \quad d \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = V_{-\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}, \quad e \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = V_{-\varepsilon_1, -\varepsilon_2}, \quad ed \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = V_{\varepsilon_1, -\varepsilon_2}.$$

Let $V := V_{1,1}$. We set

$$F : \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, \pm 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -2\} \rightarrow P, \quad \lambda \mapsto \left(\lambda, \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + 1} \right).$$

This yields a well-defined injective morphism with image V . Therefore, every Riemann surface on the origami curve \mathcal{C}_S is birational to a curve $\mathcal{C}_{\lambda, \mu}$ with $(\lambda, \mu) \in V$. Thus, $\mathcal{C}_S \subset \text{pr}(V)$, where $\text{pr} : P \rightarrow M_2$ is the projection from Proposition 2.5. Since the maps F and pr are continuous for the Zariski-topology, since \mathcal{C}_S is closed in M_2 and since $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, \pm 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -2\}$ is irreducible, we conclude that $\mathcal{C}_S = \text{pr}(V)$. \square

4.3. Nonsingularity of \mathcal{C}_S . As the origami curve \mathcal{C}_S is the image of a complex geodesic in the Teichmüller space, it can have at most transverse self-intersections as singularities (see e.g. [Loc05, Proposition 2.10]). We show in the following that such self-intersections cannot occur, since there is a nonsingular curve that is mapped injectively onto \mathcal{C}_S .

Let $V = V_{1,1} \subset P$ be the affine curve defined in Equation (4.1). Then $\text{pr}(V) = \mathcal{C}_S$ by Proposition 4.4. Observe that the curve V is irreducible and regular. The subgroup $G := \text{Stab}_\Gamma(V)$ acts on V , and the quotient V/G is again a nonsingular curve. Thus, the nonsingularity of \mathcal{C}_S follows from the next proposition.

Proposition 4.5. *The nonsingular curve $V/\text{Stab}_\Gamma(V)$ is mapped injectively onto $\mathcal{C}_S \subset M_2$.*

Note that V (and consequently V/G) is affine of genus 0. Thus Proposition 4.5 implies the following corollary.

Corollary 4.6. *The Teichmüller curve \mathcal{C}_S is a regular, affine curve of genus 0.*

To prove Proposition 4.5, we need to understand how Γ acts on the curve V . This is essentially done in Lemma 4.7, which we are going to state now. First, have a look at the Γ -orbit of the irreducible component $V = V_{1,1}$. The action of the subgroup $\langle d, e \rangle$ has already been described in (4.2). The points on $b \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$ satisfy the equation

$$\varepsilon_2 \lambda (\varepsilon_1 \mu + 1) - \varepsilon_1 \mu = 0,$$

which is equivalent to

$$-\varepsilon_1 \mu (-\varepsilon_2 \lambda + 1) - (-\varepsilon_2 \lambda) = 0,$$

so $b \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = V_{-\varepsilon_2, -\varepsilon_1}$. For the element $c \in \Gamma$, we find that $c \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$ is given by

$$\varepsilon_2 \lambda^{-1} \mu (\varepsilon_1 \lambda^{-1} + 1) - \varepsilon_1 \lambda^{-1} = 0.$$

We multiply this equation by λ^2 and get

$$\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \mu (\varepsilon_1 \lambda + 1) - \varepsilon_1 \lambda = 0.$$

Thus,

$$c \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2}.$$

Finally, applying $a \in \Gamma$ to $V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$ yields

$$\varepsilon_2 \mu^{-1} (\varepsilon_1 \lambda^{-1} + 1) - \varepsilon_1 \lambda^{-1} = 0.$$

By multiplying this equation with $\varepsilon_1 \lambda \varepsilon_2 \mu$, we can rewrite it as

$$(4.3) \quad 1 + \varepsilon_1 \lambda - \varepsilon_2 \mu = 0.$$

Let the curves $W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$ be defined by these equations, i. e. $W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = a \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$. Since a is a central element of Γ , the subgroup $\langle b, c, d, e \rangle$ of Γ acts on the W 's as it acts on the V 's.

Lemma 4.7. *a) The Γ -orbit of $V = V_{1,1}$ consists of the set of 8 irreducible components*

$$M = \{V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} \mid (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) \in \{\pm 1\}^2\} \cup \{W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} \mid (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) \in \{\pm 1\}^2\},$$

and Γ acts on M as follows:

$$\begin{array}{lll} a \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} & b \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = V_{-\varepsilon_2, -\varepsilon_1} & c \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2} \\ d \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = V_{-\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} & e \cdot V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = V_{-\varepsilon_1, -\varepsilon_2} & \\ a \cdot W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} & b \cdot W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = W_{-\varepsilon_2, -\varepsilon_1} & c \cdot W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2} \\ d \cdot W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = W_{-\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} & e \cdot W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} = W_{-\varepsilon_1, -\varepsilon_2} & \end{array}$$

b) *The stabilizer of V in Γ is the subgroup*

$$G = \langle c, dbd \rangle \cong S_3,$$

and the G -orbit of a point $(\lambda, \mu) \in V$ is

$$\begin{array}{ll} (\lambda, \mu), & c \cdot (\lambda, \mu) = (\lambda^{-1}, \lambda^{-1} \mu), \\ cdbd \cdot (\lambda, \mu) = (-\mu^{-1}, \lambda \mu^{-1}), & dbd \cdot (\lambda, \mu) = (-\mu, -\lambda), \\ (cdbd)^2 \cdot (\lambda, \mu) = (-\lambda^{-1} \mu, -\lambda^{-1}), & cdbdc \cdot (\lambda, \mu) = (-\lambda \mu^{-1}, \mu^{-1}) \end{array}$$

c) $V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} \cap V_{\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4} = \emptyset$ for $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) \neq (\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4)$, and $|V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} \cap W_{\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4}| = 2$ for any $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2), (\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \in \{\pm 1\}^2$.

d) The points on V with nontrivial stabilizer in Γ form two G -orbits:

$$\left\{ q_1 = (e^{2i\pi/3}, e^{i\pi/3}), q_2 = (e^{-2i\pi/3}, e^{-i\pi/3}) \right\}$$

is a G -orbit with $\text{Stab}_G(q_i) = \langle cdbd \rangle$ ($i = 1, 2$). The corresponding Γ -orbit has 8 elements and $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(q_i) = \langle ca, cdbd \rangle \cong S_3$. The G -orbit

$$G \cdot \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) = \left\{ r_1 = \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right), r_2 = \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right), \right. \\ r_3 = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right), r_4 = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \\ \left. r_5 = \left(\frac{-3+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right), r_6 = \left(\frac{-3-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \right\}$$

corresponds to a Γ -orbit with 24 elements and $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(r_i) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ ($i = 1, \dots, 6$).

Proof. a) and b). Note that the curves $V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$ and $W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2}$ are all irreducible and distinct, so M is an 8-element set, and we have seen above that Γ acts transitively on M . Since Γ has order 48, it follows that G has order 6. We have $c \cdot V_{1,1} = V_{1,1}$ and

$$dbd \cdot V_{1,1} = db \cdot V_{-1,1} = d \cdot V_{-1,1} = V_{1,1},$$

so $\langle c, dbd \rangle \subset \text{Stab}_\Gamma(V)$. Moreover, the map

$$cddb : (\lambda, \mu) \mapsto (-\mu^{-1}, \mu^{-1}\lambda)$$

has order 3 and $(cddb)^2 c = c(cddb)$. Altogether, this shows that

$$\langle c, dbd \rangle = \text{Stab}_\Gamma(V) \cong S_3.$$

c) and d). If p is a point on V with nontrivial stabilizer in Γ , then there exists $\gamma \in \Gamma \setminus \{\text{id}\}$ with $p = \gamma p \in V \cap \gamma \cdot V$. So either $\text{Stab}_G(p)$ is nontrivial or p is in $V \cap V'$ with $V' \in M \setminus \{V\}$. First we look for fixed points of elements of G . A computation shows that only the elements of order 3 of G have fixed points, namely q_1 and q_2 are both fixed by $cdbd$: if $(\lambda, \mu) = (-\mu^{-1}, \lambda\mu^{-1})$, then $\mu = \lambda\mu^{-1} = -\mu^{-2}$, so $\mu^3 = -1$, and $(\lambda, \mu) \in \{q_1, q_2\}$.

Next, we determine the intersections between elements of M . Let $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2), (\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \in \{\pm 1\}^2$. First, we show that $V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} \cap V_{\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4} = \emptyset$, if $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) \neq (\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4)$. Note that this also implies $W_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} \cap W_{\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4} = \emptyset$. If $(\lambda, \mu) \in V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} \cap V_{\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4}$, then by (4.1), we have

$$\mu = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \lambda}{\varepsilon_1 \lambda + 1} = \frac{\varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4 \lambda}{\varepsilon_3 \lambda + 1}.$$

It follows that

$$(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4) \lambda + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4 = 0,$$

since $\lambda \neq 0$. If $\varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_4$, then the coefficient of λ is 0 and $\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4$, thus $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_3$, which contradicts our assumption. Otherwise, $\varepsilon_4 = -\varepsilon_2$, and we have

$$2\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 \lambda = -\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3.$$

So $\lambda \in \{0, 1, -1\}$, and thus $(\lambda, \mu) \notin P$.

Next, let $(\lambda, \mu) \in V_{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2} \cap W_{\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4}$. Then we have $\mu = \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4 \lambda$ by (4.3), and together with Equation (4.1), this yields

$$0 = \varepsilon_2 (\varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4 \lambda) (\varepsilon_1 \lambda + 1) - \varepsilon_1 \lambda \\ = \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4 \lambda^2 + (\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4 - \varepsilon_1) \lambda + \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_4$$

This equation has the solutions

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_4 - \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4}{2\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3 - 2(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_4 + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4)}}{2\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4}$$

Now, we can determine the intersection of $V_{1,1}$ with one of the other curves. One has

$$\begin{aligned} V_{1,1} \cap W_{1,1} &= V_{1,1} \cap a \cdot V_{1,1} &&= \{q_1 = (e^{2i\pi/3}, e^{i\pi/3}), q_2 = (e^{-2i\pi/3}, e^{-i\pi/3})\} \\ V_{1,1} \cap W_{-1,1} &= V_{1,1} \cap da \cdot V_{1,1} &&= \{r_1 = \left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right), r_2 = \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\} \\ V_{1,1} \cap W_{-1,-1} &= V_{1,1} \cap ea \cdot V_{1,1} &&= \{r_3 = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right), r_4 = \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\} \\ V_{1,1} \cap W_{1,-1} &= V_{1,1} \cap eda \cdot V_{1,1} &&= \{r_5 = \left(\frac{-3+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right), r_6 = \left(\frac{-3-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\}. \end{aligned}$$

The maps a and c both exchange q_1 and q_2 , so $ca \in \text{Stab}_\Gamma(q_i)$, $i = 1, 2$. Therefore, $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(q_i) \supset \langle ca, cdbd \rangle$. Since $\Gamma \cdot q_i$ contains the 8-element set

$$G \cdot q_1 \cup dG \cdot q_1 \cup eG \cdot q_1 \cup edG \cdot q_1,$$

$\text{Stab}_\Gamma(q_i)$ is a group of order at most 6. But then $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(q_i) = \langle ca, cdbd \rangle$ and it is again isomorphic to S_3 (observe that $(cdbd)^2 ca = ca(cdbd)$ and $(ca)^2 = (cdbd)^3 = \text{id}$).

The set $\{r_1, \dots, r_6\}$ is a G -orbit, for one has $cdbd \cdot r_1 = r_6$ and $(cdbd)^2 \cdot r_1 = r_4$ and moreover $dbd \cdot r_1 = r_5$, $dbd \cdot r_6 = r_2$ and $dbd \cdot r_4 = r_3$. Furthermore, the sets

$$G \cdot r_1, \quad dG \cdot r_1, \quad eG \cdot r_1, \quad edG \cdot r_1$$

are all mutually disjoint 6-element sets, so there are at least 24 elements in $\Gamma \cdot r_1$. Thus it suffices to show that $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(r_1) \neq 1$. But $da \cdot r_1 = r_2$ and G acts transitively on $\{r_1, \dots, r_6\}$, so we find $g \in G$ with $g \cdot r_2 = r_1$ and gda fixes r_1 . \square

Proof of Proposition 4.5. Note that the restriction of the canonical projection $\kappa : P \rightarrow P/\Gamma$, $p \mapsto \Gamma \cdot p$ to V factors through V/G . Moreover, $\text{pr} = \overline{\text{pr}} \circ \kappa$ (see Proposition 2.5). We proceed in two steps.

First, we show that $V/G \rightarrow \kappa(V) \subset P/\Gamma$, $G \cdot x \mapsto \Gamma \cdot x$ is injective. Let $x, y \in V$ with $\Gamma \cdot x = \Gamma \cdot y$. Then $x \in V \cap \gamma \cdot V$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$. The proof of Lemma 4.7 shows that $x \in G \cdot q_1$ or $x \in G \cdot r_1$ and the same holds for y . But $\Gamma \cdot q_1 \neq \Gamma \cdot r_1$, thus $G \cdot x = G \cdot y$.

Next, we consider the restriction of $\overline{\text{pr}} : P/\Gamma \rightarrow M_2$ to $\kappa(V)$. By Proposition 2.6, we know that $\overline{\text{pr}}|_{\kappa(V)}$ is injective outside $\{\Gamma \cdot q_1, \Gamma \cdot r_1\}$, since $\Gamma \cdot q_1 \cup \Gamma \cdot r_1$ are precisely the points on V with nontrivial stabilizer in Γ . Again by Proposition 2.6, we also know that $\text{pr}(q_1) = Q'$ and $\text{pr}(r_1) \neq Q'$, so altogether, $\overline{\text{pr}}|_{\kappa(V)}$ is injective. \square

4.4. Veech group and cusps. In this section, we discuss the Veech group $\Gamma(S)$ of the origami curve \mathcal{C}_S , and use this description to determine its number of cusps, i. e. points on the boundary of the moduli space. Recall that Proposition 1.2 states that \mathcal{C}_S is birational to $\mathbb{H}/\hat{\Gamma}(S)$. But since \mathcal{C}_S is regular, they are even isomorphic.

We will be working with $\mathbb{H}/\Gamma(S)$, which is anti-holomorphic to $\mathbb{H}/\hat{\Gamma}(S)$. Recall that Remark 1.5 implies that the group $\Gamma(S)$ is a subgroup of finite index of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. With the help of the algorithm in [Sch04], we can determine generators and coset representatives for $\Gamma(S)$. Let $s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ be the standard generators of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. Then $\Gamma(S)$ is generated by

$$s^2, \quad tst^{-2}, \quad sts^{-1}, \quad t^3, \quad \text{and} \quad t^2st^{-1}.$$

Coset representatives for $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})/\Gamma(S)$ are given by

$$I, \quad s, \quad t, \quad \text{and} \quad t^2.$$

Let \mathcal{F} denote the hyperbolic pseudo-triangle with vertices $-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ and $i\infty$, which is a fundamental domain for $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. Then a fundamental domain for the action of $\Gamma(S)$ on \mathbb{H} is given by

$$\mathcal{F}_S = \mathcal{F} \cup t(\mathcal{F}) \cup s(\mathcal{F}) \cup t^2(\mathcal{F}).$$

A picture of \mathcal{F}_S is given in Figure 7. Here, edges that are labeled with the same

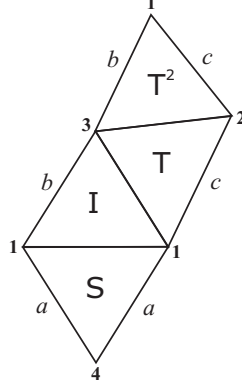


FIGURE 7. A fundamental domain for $\Gamma(S)$

letter are identified by the action of $\Gamma(S)$. Moreover, \mathcal{F}_S is triangulated by 4 triangles with 6 edges and 4 vertices. Using Euler's formula we can thus reprove that \mathcal{C}_S is of genus 0. Furthermore, $\mathbb{H}/\Gamma(S)$ has two cusps, namely the vertices 3 and 4. Therefore, \mathcal{C}_S also has at most two cusps, and we shall show that it has precisely two.

Recall that M_g is compactified by adding all stable Riemann surfaces of genus g . These are obtained by contracting a system of simple closed paths to points. In the case of origamis, it suffices to contract the system of core curves of certain cylinder decompositions of the surface in order to obtain all points on the boundary of the origami curve; see e. g. [HS06] for more details.

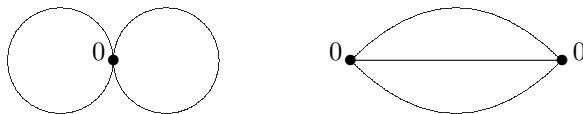
The orbits of the two cusps of $\mathbb{H}/\Gamma(S)$ are represented by 0 and $\infty \in \mathcal{F}_S$. To see whether they are distinct in \overline{M}_2 , we travel along a path to the cusp and see what happens to the Riemann surfaces that correspond to points on that path.

The horizontal, respectively vertical saddle connections induce a decomposition of the origami into two cylinders $(C_i^h)_{i=1,2}$, respectively three cylinders $(C_j^v)_{j=1,2,3}$. Let c_i^h , respectively c_j^v be the core curve of the cylinder C_i^h , respectively C_j^v .



FIGURE 8. Horizontal and vertical cylinder decomposition of S

Traveling along the path $\begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \cdot i \in \mathcal{F}_S$ ($t \in [0, \infty)$) towards ∞ corresponds to pinching the core curves (c_i^h) of the horizontal cylinders. In the limit, we obtain a stable curve X^h with one irreducible component of genus 0 and two nodes. Likewise, traveling along the path $\begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^t \end{pmatrix} \cdot i \in \mathcal{F}_S$ ($t \in [0, \infty)$) towards 0 corresponds to pinching the core curves (c_j^v) of the vertical cylinders. In the limit, we obtain a stable curve X^v , which is different from the first, since it consists of two irreducible components of genus 0, which intersect in 3 nodes. The dual graphs to the stable curves X^h and X^v are depicted in Figure 9.

FIGURE 9. Dual graphs of the stable curves X^h and X^v

We sum up these observations in the following proposition.

Proposition 4.8. *The closure of the origami curve \mathcal{C}_S in \overline{M}_2 is isomorphic to the projective line. It intersects the boundary $\partial\overline{M}_2$ in two distinct points.*

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