

MOTIVES AND THE HODGE CONJECTURE FOR MODULI SPACES OF PAIRS

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ABSTRACT. Let C be a smooth projective curve of genus $g \geq 2$ over \mathbb{C} . Fix $n \geq 1$, $d \in \mathbb{Z}$. A pair (E, ϕ) over C consists of an algebraic vector bundle E of rank n and degree d over C and a section $\phi \in H^0(E)$. There is a concept of stability for pairs which depends on a real parameter τ . Let $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$ be the moduli space of τ -polystable pairs of rank n and degree d over C . We prove that for a generic curve C , the moduli space $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$ satisfies the Hodge Conjecture for $n \leq 4$. For obtaining this, we prove first that $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$ is motivated by C .

1. INTRODUCTION

Let C be a smooth projective curve of genus $g \geq 2$ over the field of complex numbers. Fix $n \geq 1$ and $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, and a line bundle L_0 of degree d . We denote by $M(n, d)$ the moduli space of polystable vector bundles of rank n and degree d over C , and by $M(n, L_0)$ the moduli space of polystable bundles E with determinant $\det(E) \cong L_0$.

A pair (E, ϕ) over C consists of a vector bundle E of rank n and degree d together with a section $\phi \in H^0(E)$. There is a concept of stability for a pair which depends on the choice of a parameter $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$. This gives a collection of moduli spaces of τ -polystable pairs $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$ and moduli spaces of pairs with fixed determinant, $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, L_0)$, which are projective varieties. These moduli spaces have been studied by many authors [5, 11, 15, 20, 21, 23]. The range of the parameter τ is an open interval I split by a finite number of critical values τ_c . For non-critical τ , $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$ is a smooth projective variety. The main goal of this paper is to prove the following result.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\tau \in I$ be non-critical and $n \leq 4$. Suppose that C is a very general curve. Then the moduli spaces $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$ satisfy the Hodge Conjecture.*

The genericity condition in Theorem 1.1 means that C belongs to the complement of a countable union of closed sets of the moduli of curves. More explicitly, the genericity condition that we need can be stated as requiring that C^k satisfies the Hodge Conjecture for any $k \geq 1$.

In order to prove this result, we shall refine the techniques of [22], where the first author studied the mixed Hodge structures associated to these moduli spaces. Here we compute the class defined by the moduli spaces in the ring of motives $K(\mathfrak{Mot})$. There is

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a map of abelian groups

$$\Theta : K(\mathcal{M}ot) \rightarrow K(\mathfrak{fhs}),$$

where \mathfrak{fhs} is the category of filtered Hodge structures. Moreover, a smooth projective variety satisfies the Hodge Conjecture if and only if its class in $K(\mathcal{M}ot)$ is contained in the kernel of Θ . Let $\mathcal{R}_C \subset K(\mathcal{M}ot)$ be the subring that contains all iterated symmetric products and self-products of the curve C . We say that X is motivated by C if $[X] \in \mathcal{R}_C$. For a generic curve, $\mathcal{R}_C \subset \ker \Theta$, and so any projective smooth variety motivated by C satisfies the Hodge Conjecture. Here we prove that

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose $n \leq 4$ and let τ be generic. For any curve C , the moduli spaces $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$ are motivated by C .*

To find $[\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)] \in K(\mathcal{M}ot)$, we study the behaviour of the moduli spaces when we change the value of the parameter τ . When τ moves without crossing a critical value, the moduli space remains unchanged. When τ crosses a critical value, $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$ undergoes a birational transformation which is called a *flip*. This consists of removing some subvariety and inserting a different one. A stratification of the flip locus was obtained in [22], and this allows us to give an explicit geometrical description of flip loci when $n \leq 4$, proving in particular that these strata are in \mathcal{R}_C .

The techniques of the current paper can be extended to deal with higher ranks $n = 5, 6$. For arbitrary rank, it is expected that Theorem 1.2 holds (and hence Theorem 1.1 as well), but the proof of this probably will require a more indirect route than the one undertaken here. Our approach has the value of sticking to geometry for the analysis of the moduli spaces of pairs.

2. MOTIVES AND THE HODGE CONJECTURE

2.1. Grothendieck ring of varieties. Let $\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}$ be the category of quasi-projective complex varieties. We denote by $K(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}})$ the Grothendieck ring of $\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}$. This is the abelian group generated by elements $[Z]$, for $Z \in \mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}$, subject to the relation $[Z] = [Z_1] + [Z_2]$ whenever Z can be decomposed as a disjoint union $Z = Z_1 \sqcup Z_2$ of a closed and a Zariski open subset. There is a naturally defined product in $K(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}})$ given by $[Y] \cdot [Z] = [Y \times Z]$. Note that if $\pi : Z \rightarrow Y$ is an algebraic fiber bundle with fiber F , which is locally trivial in the Zariski topology, then $[Z] = [F] \cdot [Y]$.

We write $\mathbb{L} := [\mathbb{A}^1]$, where \mathbb{A}^1 is the affine line, the *Lefschetz object* in $K(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}})$. Clearly $\mathbb{L}^k = [\mathbb{A}^k]$. We shall consider the localization $K(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}})[\mathbb{L}^{-1}]$, and its completion

$$\hat{K}(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}) = \left\{ \sum_{r \geq 0} [Y_r] \mathbb{L}^{-r} ; \dim Y_r - r \rightarrow -\infty \right\}.$$

The ring $K(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}})$ has operations $\lambda^n([Y]) = [\mathrm{Sym}^n Y]$, extended by linearity, and satisfying the relation $\lambda^n(a + b) = \sum_{i+j=n} \lambda^i(a) \lambda^j(b)$. Totaro's lemma (which appears in [17, Lemma 4.4]) says that

$$[\mathrm{Sym}^k(Y \times \mathbb{A}^l)] = [\mathrm{Sym}^k(Y)] \times [\mathbb{A}^{kl}].$$

Therefore the λ^n -operations can be extended to $\hat{K}(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}})$.

Let C be a smooth projective complex curve. We define the subring $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_C \subset \hat{K}(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}})$ as the smallest set such that:

- (1) $[C] \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_C$;
- (2) if $a, b \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_C$, then $a \cdot b \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_C$;

- (3) if $a \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_C$, then $\mathbb{L}^k \cdot a \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_C$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$;
- (4) $\widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_C$ is complete: if $a_k \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_C$, $\dim a_k \rightarrow -\infty$, then $\sum_{k \geq 0} a_k \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_C$;
- (5) if $a \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_C$, then $\lambda^n(a) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_C$ for all $n \geq 0$.

Note that

$$[\text{Jac } C] \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}_C. \quad (2.1)$$

This holds because there is a Zariski locally trivial fibration $\mathbb{P}^{g-1} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{2g-1} C \rightarrow \text{Jac } C$, hence $[\text{Jac } C] = \lambda^{2g-1}([C])[[\mathbb{P}^{g-1}]^{-1}]$.

Finally, let $\mathcal{S}m\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}$ denote the category of *smooth projective* varieties over \mathbb{C} . We consider the ring $K^{bl}(\mathcal{S}m\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}})$ generated by the smooth projective varieties subject to the relations $[X] - [Y] = [\text{Bl}_Y(X)] - [E]$, where $Y \subset X$ is a smooth subvariety, $\text{Bl}_Y(X)$ is the blow-up of X along Y , and E is the exceptional divisor. By [9, Theorem 3.1], there is an isomorphism

$$K^{bl}(\mathcal{S}m\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}) \cong K(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}).$$

2.2. Motives. Let us review the definition of Chow motives. A standard reference for the basic theory of classical motives, including the material presented here, is [25]. Given a smooth projective variety X , let $CH^d(X)$ denote the abelian group of \mathbb{Q} -cycles on X , of codimension d , modulo rational equivalence. If $X, Y \in \mathcal{S}m\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}$, suppose that X is connected and $\dim(X) = d$. The group of correspondences (of degree 0) from X to Y is $\text{Corr}(X, Y) = CH^d(X \times Y)$.

For varieties $X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{S}m\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}$, the composition of correspondences

$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) \otimes \text{Corr}(Y, Z) \rightarrow \text{Corr}(X, Z)$$

is defined as

$$g \circ f = p_{XZ*}(p_{XY}^*(f) \cdot p_{YZ}^*(g)),$$

where $p_{XZ} : X \times Y \times Z \rightarrow X \times Z$ is the projection, and similarly for p_{XY} and p_{YZ} .

Definition 2.1. The category of (*effective Chow*) *motives* is the category $\mathfrak{M}ot$ such that:

- its objects are pairs (X, p) where $X \in \mathcal{S}m\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}$, and $p \in \text{Corr}(X, X)$ is an idempotent ($p = p \circ p$);
- if $(X, p), (Y, q)$ are effective motives, then the morphisms are $\text{Hom}((X, p), (Y, q)) = q \circ \text{Corr}(X, Y) \circ p$.

There is a natural functor

$$h : \mathcal{S}m\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{opp}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}ot \quad (2.2)$$

such that, for a smooth projective variety X ,

$$h(X) = (X, \Delta_X),$$

where $\Delta_X \in \text{Corr}(X, X)$ is the graph of the identity $id_X : X \rightarrow X$. We say that $h(X)$ is the *motive of X* .

The category $\mathfrak{M}ot$ is pseudo-abelian, where direct sums and tensor products are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (X, p) \oplus (Y, q) &= (X \sqcup Y, p + q), \\ (X, p) \otimes (Y, q) &= (X \times Y, p_{X \times X}^*(p) \cdot p_{Y \times Y}^*(q)). \end{aligned}$$

In particular

$$\begin{aligned} h(X \sqcup Y) &= h(X) \oplus h(Y), \\ h(X \times Y) &= h(X) \otimes h(Y). \end{aligned}$$

This allows us to define $K(\mathfrak{Mot})$ as the abelian group generated by elements $[M]$, for $M \in \mathfrak{Mot}$, subject to the relations $[M] = [M_1] + [M_2]$, when $M = M_1 \oplus M_2$. This is a ring with the product $[M_1] \cdot [M_2] = [M_1 \otimes M_2]$.

In \mathfrak{Mot} , we have that $\mathbf{1} = h(pt)$ is the identity of the tensor product, so it is called the *unit motive*. It is easily seen that there is an isomorphism $\mathbf{1} = (\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1 \times pt)$. Set $\mathbb{L} = (\mathbb{P}^1, pt \times \mathbb{P}^1)$, which is called the *Lefschetz motive* (the reason for using the same notation as for the Lefschetz object will be clear in a moment). Therefore $h(\mathbb{P}^1) = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbb{L}$, and more generally,

$$h(\mathbb{P}^n) = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbb{L} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{L}^n.$$

Denote also by $\mathbb{L} \in K(\mathfrak{Mot})$ the class of the Lefschetz motive $\mathbb{L} \in \mathfrak{Mot}$. We formally invert $\mathbb{L} \in K(\mathfrak{Mot})$, and then consider the completion of $K(\mathfrak{Mot})[\mathbb{L}^{-1}]$, namely

$$\hat{K}(\mathfrak{Mot}) = \left\{ \sum_{r \geq 0} [M_r] \mathbb{L}^{-r}; \dim M_r - r \rightarrow -\infty \right\}.$$

In [18] it was shown that the motive of the blow-up of a smooth projective variety X along a codimension r smooth subvariety Y is $h(\text{Bl}_Y(X)) = h(X) \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^{r-1} h(Y) \otimes \mathbb{L}^i \right)$, being thus compatible with the relation defining $K^{bl}(\mathcal{S}m\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}})$. So the map h in (2.2) descends to $K^{bl}(\mathcal{S}m\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}) \rightarrow \hat{K}(\mathfrak{Mot})$, hence defining a ring homomorphism

$$\chi : \hat{K}(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}) \rightarrow \hat{K}(\mathfrak{Mot}). \quad (2.3)$$

When X is smooth and projective, we have

$$\chi([X]) = [h(X)],$$

so we can think of the map χ as the natural extension of the notion of motives to all quasi-projective varieties. Notice that $\chi(\mathbb{L}) = \mathbb{L}$, which justifies the use of the same notation for the Lefschetz object and the Lefschetz motive.

Let X be a smooth projective variety, and F a finite group acting on X . Then, from Proposition 1.2 of [4], we have the equation

$$h(X/F) = \left(X, \frac{1}{|F|} \sum_{g \in F} \Gamma_g \right),$$

where Γ_g is the graph of $g \in F$. In particular, $h(X/F)$ is an effective sub-motive of $h(X)$, that is

$$h(X) = h(X/F) \oplus N \quad (2.4)$$

for an effective motive N .

From [3], there are operations $\lambda^i(M)$ in $K(\mathfrak{Mot})$ such that for X smooth projective, we have $\lambda^i([h(X)]) = [h(\text{Sym}^i X)]$. These operations satisfy the relation $\lambda^n(a + b) = \sum_{i+j=n} \lambda^i(a)\lambda^j(b)$. Note that $\lambda^k(\mathbb{L}^r) = \mathbb{L}^{rk}$. The map χ in (2.3) therefore commutes with the corresponding λ -operations on $K(\mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}})$ and on $K(\mathfrak{Mot})$.

Let C be a smooth projective curve. The motive of C decomposes as

$$h(C) = \mathbf{1} \oplus h^1(C) \oplus \mathbb{L}.$$

It can be seen that

$$h(\text{Jac } C) = \sum_{i=0}^{2g} h^i(\text{Jac } C),$$

where $[h^i(\text{Jac } C)] = \lambda^i([h^1(C)])$, $0 \leq i \leq g$. Finally, define

$$\mathcal{R}_C = \chi(\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_C) \subset \hat{K}(\mathfrak{Mot}). \quad (2.5)$$

Definition 2.2. We say that $X \in \text{Var}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is *motivated by* C if $\chi([X]) \in \mathcal{R}_C$.

Henceforth we shall use the notation $[X] \in \hat{K}(\mathfrak{Mot})$ for $\chi([X])$.

2.3. Hodge Conjecture. Let Z be a smooth projective variety. The Hodge structure $H^k(Z)$ has two natural filtrations by Hodge sub-structures:

- The level filtration: $\mathcal{F}^p H^k(Z)$ is the maximal Hodge sub-structure contained in $F^p H^k(Z) = \bigoplus_{p' \geq p, p'+q'=k} H^{p',q'}(Z)$. In particular $\mathcal{F}^k H^{2k}(Z) = H^{k,k}(Z) \cap H^{2k}(Z, \mathbb{Q})$.
- The coniveau filtration:

$$\mathcal{N}^p H^k(Z) = \sum_{\text{codim } S \geq p} \ker \left(H^k(Z) \rightarrow H^k(Z - S) \right),$$

where S runs over all Zariski closed subsets of codimension at least p . Note that $\mathcal{N}^k H^{2k}(Z)$ is generated by the fundamental classes of algebraic cycles of codimension k in Z .

Clearly $\mathcal{N}^p H^k(Z) \subset \mathcal{F}^p H^k(Z)$. The (generalized) Hodge Conjecture is the assertion $\mathcal{N}^p H^k(Z) = \mathcal{F}^p H^k(Z)$. The usual Hodge Conjecture on (k, k) -cycles is satisfied if $\mathcal{N}^k H^{2k}(Z) = H^{k,k}(Z) \cap H^{2k}(Z, \mathbb{Q})$.

Let $M = (X, p)$ be an effective motive. Then the cohomology of M is

$$H^k(M) = \text{im}(p^* : H^k(X) \rightarrow H^k(X)),$$

for each integer k . This produces a map $K(\mathfrak{Mot}) \rightarrow K(\mathfrak{Hs})$, $M \mapsto \sum H^k(M)$.

Let \mathfrak{fHs} be the category of filtered Hodge structures. For X smooth projective, the level filtration $\mathcal{F}^p H^k(X)$ gives an element $\mathcal{F}(X)$ in \mathfrak{fHs} (see [2]). Therefore, for $M = (X, p)$, we have an element

$$\mathcal{F}(M) = \sum \mathcal{F}^\bullet H^k(M) \in K(\mathfrak{fHs}).$$

Hence, there is a map

$$\mathcal{F} : K(\mathfrak{Mot}) \rightarrow K(\mathfrak{fHs}).$$

Also, the coniveau filtration produces a map

$$\mathcal{N} : K(\mathfrak{Mot}) \rightarrow K(\mathfrak{fHs}).$$

Let

$$\Theta = \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{N} : K(\mathfrak{Mot}) \rightarrow K(\mathfrak{fHs}).$$

An important remark is that for M an effective motive, $\Theta(M)$ is an effective Hodge structure. We have the following two important properties:

- for any *smooth projective* variety X , $\Theta(X) = 0$ if and only if the Hodge Conjecture holds for X .
- $\Theta(\mathbb{L} \cdot x) = \mathbb{K} \cdot \Theta(x)$, where \mathbb{K} is the Hodge structure of \mathbb{A}^1 (the one-dimensional Hodge structure with weight $(1, 1)$).

Unfortunately, the map Θ is not known to be a multiplicative map. However, the important feature is that the kernel of Θ is an abelian subgroup stable by multiplication by \mathbb{L} and \mathbb{L}^{-1} , which allows us to consider the map on the completions

$$\Theta : \hat{K}(\mathfrak{Mot}) \rightarrow \hat{K}(\mathfrak{fHs}). \quad (2.6)$$

Lemma 2.3. *If M and N are effective motives, then*

$$\Theta(M \oplus N) = 0 \iff \Theta(M) = \Theta(N) = 0.$$

Proof. In the left direction, it is obvious. In the right direction, just note that Θ sends effective motives to effective filtered Hodge structures. \square

For $X \in \mathcal{V}ar_{\mathbb{C}}$, we write $\Theta(X) := \Theta(h(X))$.

The following result is well-known (cf. [1]). For convenience of the reader, we include a proof. The genericity of the curve appearing in the proposition means that it belongs to the complement of a countable union of some closed sets of the moduli of curves (see [8, Section 1] or [1, Proposition 6.5]).

Proposition 2.4. *Let C be a generic curve. Then*

- $\Theta(C^k) = 0$, for any $k \geq 0$.
- $\Theta(\text{Sym}^k C) = 0$, for any $k \geq 0$.
- $\Theta(\text{Jac } C) = 0$.
- $\Theta(\mathcal{R}_C) = 0$.

Proof. Let $A = \text{Jac } C$, which is a polarised abelian variety. The Hodge group of A , $\text{Hg}(A)$, is defined as the group of all linear automorphisms of $V = H^1(A, \mathbb{Q})$ which leave invariant all Hodge cycles of the varieties $A \times \cdots \times A$. Let E denote the polarisation of A . Then $\text{Hg}(A) = \text{Sp}(V, E)$. This can be proved with the arguments of [8]: the Hodge group of $\text{Jac } C$ for general C contains the Hodge group of any degeneration of C , in particular, degenerating C to a reducible nodal curve consisting of the union of two curves of genus a and $g - a$, we see that $\text{Sp}(2g) \supset \text{Hg}(A) \supset \text{Sp}(2a) \times \text{Sp}(2g - 2a)$. As the general Jacobian has Neron-Severi group equal to \mathbb{Z} , the argument in [8, Theorem 5] proves that $\text{Hg}(A) = \text{Sp}(2g)$.

By [6, Proposition 17.3.4], $\text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(A) = \text{End}(V)^{\text{Hg}(A)} = \mathbb{Q}$. Now the Lefschetz group of A is

$$Lf(A) = \{g \in \text{Sp}(V, E) ; g \circ f = f \circ g, \forall f \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{Q}}(A)\}_0 = \text{Sp}(V, E) = \text{Hg}(A).$$

By [26] or [6, Exercise 13], $H_{Hodge}^*(A^k)$ is generated by divisors, so the Hodge Conjecture holds for A^k , for all $k \geq 1$. This is written, in our terminology, as $\Theta((\text{Jac } C)^k) = 0$.

Now $h^1(C)$ is a submotive of $h(\text{Jac } C)$, so Lemma 2.3 implies that $\Theta(h^1(C)^k) = 0$, and therefore $\Theta(C^k) = 0$ for any $k \geq 1$. From this, using (2.4) and Lemma 2.3, we get $\Theta(\text{Sym}^k C) = 0$, for any $k \geq 1$. Finally, \mathcal{R}_C is generated by varieties obtained by taking iterated products and symmetric products of the curve C . Such a manifold is isomorphic to a quotient C^k/F , where $k \geq 1$ and $F \subset \mathfrak{S}_k$ is a subgroup of the permutation group of the factors of C^k . Using (2.4) and Lemma 2.3 again, it follows that $\Theta(C^k/F) = 0$. \square

3. MODULI SPACES OF PAIRS AND OF TRIPLES

3.1. Moduli spaces of pairs. Let C be a smooth projective curve of genus $g \geq 3$ over \mathbb{C} . We denote by $M(n, d)$ the moduli space of polystable bundles of rank n and degree d over C . The open subset consisting of stable bundles will be denoted $M^s(n, d) \subset M(n, d)$. Note that $M(n, d)$ is a projective variety, which is in general not smooth if n and d are not coprime. On the other hand, $M^s(n, d)$ is a smooth quasi-projective variety. If L_0 is a fixed line bundle of degree d , then we have the moduli spaces $M^s(n, L_0)$ and $M(n, L_0)$ consisting of stable and polystable bundles E , respectively, with determinant $\det(E) = L_0$.

A pair (E, ϕ) over C consists of a vector bundle E of rank n and degree d , and $\phi \in H^0(E)$. Let $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$. We say that (E, ϕ) is τ -stable (see [15, Definition 4.7]) if:

- For any subbundle $E' \subset E$, we have $\mu(E') < \tau$.
- For any subbundle $E' \subset E$ with $\phi \in H^0(E')$, we have $\mu(E/E') > \tau$.

The concept of τ -semistability is defined by replacing the strict inequalities by weak inequalities. A pair (E, ϕ) is τ -polystable if $E = E' \oplus E''$, where $\phi \in H^0(E')$, (E', ϕ') is τ -stable, and E'' is a polystable bundle of slope τ . The moduli space of τ -polystable pairs is denoted by $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$. It is a projective variety and contains a smooth open subset $\mathfrak{M}_\tau^s(n, d) \subset \mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$ consisting of τ -stable pairs.

If we fix the determinant $\det(E) = L_0$, then we have the moduli spaces of pairs with fixed determinant, $\mathfrak{M}_\tau^s(n, L_0)$ and $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, L_0)$. Pairs are discussed at length in [5, 11, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23].

The range of the parameter τ is an open interval I split by a finite number of critical values τ_c . For a non-critical value $\tau \in I$, there are no properly polystable pairs, so $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d) = \mathfrak{M}_\tau^s(n, d)$ is smooth and projective. For a critical value $\tau = \tau_c$, $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$ is in general singular at properly τ -polystable points.

3.2. Moduli spaces of triples. As it has been done in other articles [20, 21, 22, 23], it is convenient to rephrase questions about pairs into a more general object known as a triple [12, 13].

A triple $T = (E_1, E_2, \phi)$ on C consists of two vector bundles E_1 and E_2 over C , of ranks n_1 and n_2 and degrees d_1 and d_2 , respectively, and a homomorphism $\phi: E_2 \rightarrow E_1$. We shall refer to (n_1, n_2, d_1, d_2) as the type of the triple. For any $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$, the σ -slope of T is defined by

$$\mu_\sigma(T) = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{n_1 + n_2} + \sigma \frac{n_2}{n_1 + n_2}.$$

We say that a triple $T = (E_1, E_2, \phi)$ is σ -stable if $\mu_\sigma(T') < \mu_\sigma(T)$ for any proper subtriple $T' = (E'_1, E'_2, \phi')$. We define σ -semistability by replacing the above strict inequality with a weak inequality. A triple T is σ -polystable if it is the direct sum of σ -stable triples of the same σ -slope. We denote by

$$\mathcal{N}_\sigma(n_1, n_2, d_1, d_2)$$

the moduli space of σ -polystable triples of type (n_1, n_2, d_1, d_2) . This moduli space was constructed in [12] and [24]. It is a complex projective variety. The open subset of σ -stable triples will be denoted by $\mathcal{N}_\sigma^s(n_1, n_2, d_1, d_2)$.

Let L_1, L_2 be two bundles of degrees d_1, d_2 respectively. Then the moduli spaces of σ -polystable triples $T = (E_1, E_2, \phi)$ with $\det(E_1) = L_1$ and $\det(E_2) = L_2$ will be denoted by

$$\mathcal{N}_\sigma(n_1, n_2, L_1, L_2),$$

and $\mathcal{N}_\sigma^s(n_1, n_2, L_1, L_2)$ is the open subset of σ -stable triples.

For the case $(n_1, n_2) = (n, 1)$, we recover the notion of a pair. Given a pair (E, ϕ) , we interpret $\phi \in H^0(E)$ as a morphism $\phi: \mathcal{O} \rightarrow E$, where \mathcal{O} is the trivial line bundle on X . So we have an identification $(E, \phi) \mapsto (E, \mathcal{O}, \phi)$ from pairs to triples. The τ -stability of (E, ϕ) corresponds to the σ -stability of (E, \mathcal{O}, ϕ) , where $\sigma = (n + 1)\tau - d$ (see [12]). Therefore we have an isomorphism of moduli spaces

$$\mathcal{N}_\sigma(n, 1, d, 0) \cong \mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d) \times \text{Jac } C, \quad (3.1)$$

given by $(E, L, \phi) \mapsto ((E \otimes L^*, \phi), L)$. In the case of fixed determinant, we have

$$\mathcal{N}_\sigma(n, 1, L_0, \mathcal{O}) \cong \mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, L_0).$$

We shall take the point of view of triples for studying $\mathfrak{M}_\tau(n, d)$, because triples are more adapted to using homological algebra (extensions, filtrations, etc). Henceforth, we shall write

$$\mathcal{N}_\sigma := \mathcal{N}_\sigma(n, 1, d, d_o).$$

3.3. Critical values and flip loci. Let $\mu(E) = \deg(E)/\text{rk}(E)$ denote the slope of a bundle E , and let $\mu_i = \mu(E_i) = d_i/n_i$, for $i = 1, 2$. Write

$$\sigma_m = \mu_1 - \mu_2 ,$$

$$\sigma_M = \begin{cases} \left(1 + \frac{n_1+n_2}{|n_1-n_2|}\right) (\mu_1 - \mu_2) , & \text{if } n_1 \neq n_2 , \\ \infty , & \text{if } n_1 = n_2 , \end{cases}$$

and let I be the interval $I = (\sigma_m, \sigma_M)$. Then a necessary condition for $\mathcal{N}_\sigma^s(n_1, n_2, d_1, d_2)$ to be non-empty is that $\sigma \in I$ (see [13]). To study the dependence of the moduli spaces on the parameter σ , we need the concept of critical value [12, 23].

Definition 3.1. The values $\sigma_c \in I$ for which there exist $0 \leq n'_1 \leq n_1$, $0 \leq n'_2 \leq n_2$, d'_1 and d'_2 , with $n'_1 n_2 \neq n_1 n'_2$, such that

$$\sigma_c = \frac{(n_1 + n_2)(d'_1 + d'_2) - (n'_1 + n'_2)(d_1 + d_2)}{n'_1 n_2 - n_1 n'_2},$$

are called *critical values*. We also consider σ_m and σ_M (when $\sigma_M \neq \infty$) as critical values.

Theorem 3.2 ([13]). *For non-critical values $\sigma \in I$, \mathcal{N}_σ is smooth and projective, and it consists only of σ -stable points (i.e. $\mathcal{N}_\sigma = \mathcal{N}_\sigma^s$). For critical values $\sigma = \sigma_c$, \mathcal{N}_σ is projective, and the open subset $\mathcal{N}_\sigma^s \subset \mathcal{N}_\sigma$ is smooth. In both cases, the dimension of \mathcal{N}_σ is $(n^2 - n + 1)(g - 1) + 1 + d - n d_o$.*

The interval I is split by a finite number of values $\sigma_c \in I$. The stability and semistability criteria for two values of σ lying between two consecutive critical values are equivalent; thus the corresponding moduli spaces are isomorphic. When σ crosses a critical value, the moduli space undergoes a transformation which we call a *flip*. Let $\sigma_c \in I$ be a critical value and set $\sigma_c^+ = \sigma_c + \epsilon$, $\sigma_c^- = \sigma_c - \epsilon$, where $\epsilon > 0$ is small enough so that σ_c is the only critical value in the interval (σ_c^-, σ_c^+) . We define the *flip loci* as

$$\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^+} = \{T \in \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^+}^s ; T \text{ is } \sigma_c^- \text{-unstable}\} \subset \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^+}^s ,$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^-} = \{T \in \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^-}^s ; T \text{ is } \sigma_c^+ \text{-unstable}\} \subset \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^-}^s .$$

It follows that (see [13, Lemma 5.3])

$$\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^+}^s \setminus \mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^+} = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^-}^s \setminus \mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^-} . \quad (3.2)$$

When $d/n - d_o > 2g - 2$, the moduli space \mathcal{N}_σ for the smallest possible values of the parameter can be described explicitly. Let $\sigma_m^+ = \sigma_m + \epsilon$, $\epsilon > 0$ small enough. By [23, Proposition 4.10], there is a morphism

$$\pi : \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_m^+} = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_m^+}(n, 1, d, d_o) \rightarrow M(n, d) \times \text{Jac } C \quad (3.3)$$

which sends $T = (E, L, \phi) \mapsto (E, L)$. Let

$$\mathcal{U}_m = \mathcal{U}_m(n, 1, d, d_o) = \pi^{-1}(M^s(n, d) \times \text{Jac } C). \quad (3.4)$$

By [23, Proposition 4.10], $\pi : \mathcal{U}_m \rightarrow M^s(n, d) \times \text{Jac } C$ is a projective fibration whose fibers are the projective spaces $\mathbb{P}H^0(E \otimes L^*)$. We write

$$\mathcal{D}_m := \mathcal{D}_m(n, 1, d, d_o) = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_m^+} \setminus \mathcal{U}_m . \quad (3.5)$$

3.4. The flip locus $\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^+}$. We start by describing geometrically $\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^+}$. The following description is taken from [22]. Let $b \geq 1$ and $r \geq 1$. Fix $n' \geq 1$ and d' such that

$$\frac{d' + d_o + \sigma_c}{n' + 1} = \mu_{\sigma_c}(T) =: \mu_c. \quad (3.6)$$

Let $(n_1, d_1), \dots, (n_b, d_b)$ satisfy

$$\frac{d_i}{n_i} = \mu_c. \quad (3.7)$$

Consider $a_{ij} \geq 0$, for $1 \leq i \leq b$ and $1 \leq j \leq r$, such that $\mathbf{a}_j = (a_{1j}, \dots, a_{bj}) \neq (0, \dots, 0)$, for all j . We assume that

$$\sum_{i,j} a_{ij} n_i + n' = n. \quad (3.8)$$

Write $\mathbf{n} = ((n_i), (a_{i1}), \dots, (a_{ir}))$, which we call the *type* of the stratum. Consider

$$\tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) = \{(E_1, \dots, E_b) \in M^s(n_1, d_1) \times \dots \times M^s(n_b, d_b); E_i \not\cong E_j, \text{ for } i \neq j\}. \quad (3.9)$$

For each $(E_1, \dots, E_b) \in \tilde{U}(\mathbf{n})$, set $S_i = (E_i, 0, 0)$, $1 \leq i \leq b$.

We define $X^+(\mathbf{n}) \subset \mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^+}$ as the subset formed by those triples T admitting a filtration

$$0 = T_0 \subset T_1 \subset T_2 \subset \dots \subset T_{r+1} = T$$

such that, for some $(E_1, \dots, E_b) \in \tilde{U}(\mathbf{n})$,

$$\bar{T}_j = T_j/T_{j-1} \cong S(\mathbf{a}_j) := S_1^{a_{1j}} \oplus \dots \oplus S_b^{a_{bj}},$$

is the maximal σ_c -polystable subtriple of T/T_{j-1} . Note that $\bar{T}_{r+1} \in \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^s}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)$. By [22, Lemma 4.8],

$$\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^+} = \bigsqcup_{\mathbf{n}} X^+(\mathbf{n}).$$

Proposition 3.3 ([22, Proposition 5.1]). *Let $(E_1, \dots, E_b, \bar{T}_{r+1}) \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n}) := \tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) \times \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^s}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)$. Define triples \bar{T}_j by downward recursion as follows: $\bar{T}_{r+1} = \bar{T}_{r+1}$ and for $1 \leq j \leq r$ define \bar{T}_j as an extension*

$$0 \rightarrow S(\mathbf{a}_j) \rightarrow \bar{T}_j \rightarrow \bar{T}_{j+1} \rightarrow 0. \quad (3.10)$$

Let $\xi_j \in \text{Ext}^1(\bar{T}_{j+1}, S(\mathbf{a}_j))$ be the extension class corresponding to (3.10). Write $T := \bar{T}_1$. Then $T \in X^+(\mathbf{n})$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The extension class $\xi_j \in \text{Ext}^1(\bar{T}_{j+1}, S(\mathbf{a}_j)) = \prod_i \text{Ext}^1(\bar{T}_{j+1}, S_i)^{a_{ij}}$ lives in $\prod_i V(a_{ij}, \text{Ext}^1(\bar{T}_{j+1}, S_i))$, with the notation $V(k, W) = \{(w_1, \dots, w_k) \in W^k; w_1, \dots, w_k \text{ are linearly independent}\}$, for W a vector space.
- (2) Consider the map $S(\mathbf{a}_{j+1}) \rightarrow \bar{T}_{j+1}$ and the element $\xi_j^!$ which is the image of ξ_j under $\text{Ext}^1(\bar{T}_{j+1}, S(\mathbf{a}_j)) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(S(\mathbf{a}_{j+1}), S(\mathbf{a}_j))$. Then the class $\xi_j^! \in \text{Ext}^1(S(\mathbf{a}_{j+1}), S(\mathbf{a}_j)) = \prod_i \text{Ext}^1(S_i, S(\mathbf{a}_j))^{a_{i,j+1}}$ lives in $\prod_i V(a_{i,j+1}, \text{Ext}^1(S_i, S(\mathbf{a}_j)))$.

Two extensions ξ_j give rise to isomorphic \bar{T}_j if and only if the triples \bar{T}_{j+1} are isomorphic and the extension classes are the same up to action of the group $\text{GL}(\mathbf{a}_j) := \text{GL}(a_{1j}) \times \dots \times \text{GL}(a_{bj})$.

There is a fiber bundle

$$\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n})$$

whose fiber F consists of the iterated extensions satisfying the conditions in Proposition 3.3. Therefore

$$\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n}) := \tilde{\tilde{X}}^+(\mathbf{n})/\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{n}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n}),$$

where $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{n}) = \prod \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{a}_j)$, has fiber $F/\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{n})$. The finite group

$$\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} = \{ \tau \text{ permutation of } (1, \dots, b); n_{\tau(i)} = n_i, a_{\tau(i)j} = a_{ij} \forall i, j \} \quad (3.11)$$

acts (freely) on $\tilde{U}(\mathbf{n})$ and on $\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})$, by permuting the bundles. The quotient is the fibration (locally trivial in the usual topology)

$$X^+(\mathbf{n}) := \tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})/\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} \rightarrow U(\mathbf{n}) = \tilde{U}(\mathbf{n})/\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}.$$

The description in Proposition 3.3 can be applied to the critical value $\sigma_c = \sigma_m$. In this case, $\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_m^+} = \mathcal{S}_{\sigma_m^+}$. The only difference is that now \bar{T}_{r+1} should be of the form $L \rightarrow 0$, that is, $\bar{T}_{r+1} \in \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^s}^s(0, 1, 0, d_o) = \mathrm{Jac}^{d_o} X$. Note that there is an open stratum in $\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_m^+}$ corresponding to $r = 1, b = 1, \mathbf{n}_o = ((n), (1))$. In this case

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n}_o) = M^s(n, d) \times \mathrm{Jac}^{d_o} X.$$

This corresponds to triples $\phi : L \rightarrow E$ for which E is a stable bundle. So the stratum $X^+(\mathbf{n}_o)$ is equal to $\mathcal{U}_m \subset \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_m^+}$, defined in (3.4). The remaining strata compose \mathcal{D}_m , and all have $n_i < n$.

3.5. The flip locus $\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^-}$. There is an analogous description for $\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^-}$. As before, let $b \geq 1$ and $r \geq 1$. Fix $n' \geq 1$ and d' satisfying (3.6). Let $(n_1, d_1), \dots, (n_b, d_b)$ satisfy (3.7). Consider $a_{ij} \geq 0$, for $1 \leq i \leq b$ and $2 \leq j \leq r+1$, such that $\mathbf{a}_j = (a_{1j}, \dots, a_{bj}) \neq (0, \dots, 0)$, for all j . We assume (3.8). Write $\mathbf{n} = ((n_i), \mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r)$. We consider $\tilde{U}(\mathbf{n})$ as in (3.9).

We define $X^-(\mathbf{n}) \subset \mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^-}$ as the subset formed by those triples T admitting a filtration $0 = T_0 \subset T_1 \subset T_2 \subset \dots \subset T_{r+1} = T$, such that

$$\bar{T}_j = T_j/T_{j-1} \cong S(\mathbf{a}_j) := S_1^{a_{1j}} \oplus \dots \oplus S_b^{a_{bj}},$$

is the maximal polystable subtriple of T/T_{j-1} , where $(E_1, \dots, E_b) \in \tilde{U}(\mathbf{n})$, $2 \leq j \leq r+1$. It must be $T_1 \in \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^s}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)$. Then

$$\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^-} = \bigsqcup_{\mathbf{n}} X^-(\mathbf{n}).$$

Note again that the finite group $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ given in (3.11) acts on $\tilde{U}(\mathbf{n})$. Then there is a fibration

$$\tilde{X}^-(\mathbf{n}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n}) := \tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) \times \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^s}^s(n', 1, d', d_o).$$

and $X^-(\mathbf{n}) = \tilde{X}^-(\mathbf{n})/\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$.

Proposition 3.4 ([22, Proposition 5.3]). *Let $(E_1, \dots, E_b, T_1) \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n})$. Define triples $\bar{\bar{T}}_j$ by recursion as follows: $\bar{\bar{T}}_1 = T_1$, and for $2 \leq j \leq r+1$ define $\bar{\bar{T}}_j$ as an extension*

$$0 \rightarrow \bar{\bar{T}}_{j-1} \rightarrow \bar{\bar{T}}_j \rightarrow S(\mathbf{a}_j) \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $\xi_j \in \mathrm{Ext}^1(S(\mathbf{a}_j), \bar{\bar{T}}_{j-1})$ be the corresponding extension class. Write $T := \bar{\bar{T}}_{r+1}$. Then $T \in X^-(\mathbf{n})$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) *The extension class $\xi_j \in \mathrm{Ext}^1(S(\mathbf{a}_j), \bar{\bar{T}}_{j-1}) = \prod_i \mathrm{Ext}^1(S_i, \bar{\bar{T}}_{j-1})^{a_{ij}}$ lives in $\prod_i V(a_{ij}, \mathrm{Ext}^1(S_i, \bar{\bar{T}}_{j-1}))$.*

- (2) Consider the map $\bar{\bar{T}}_{j-1} \rightarrow S(\mathbf{a}_{j-1})$ and the element ξ'_j which is the image of ξ_j under $\text{Ext}^1(S(\mathbf{a}_j), \bar{\bar{T}}_{j-1}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(S(\mathbf{a}_j), S(\mathbf{a}_{j-1}))$. Then the element $\xi'_j \in \text{Ext}^1(S(\mathbf{a}_j), S(\mathbf{a}_{j-1})) = \prod_i \text{Ext}^1(S(\mathbf{a}_j), S_i)^{a_{i,j-1}}$ lives in $\prod_i V(a_{i,j-1}, \text{Ext}^1(S(\mathbf{a}_j), S_i))$.

Two extensions ξ_j give rise to isomorphic $\bar{\bar{T}}_j$ if and only if the triples $\bar{\bar{T}}_{j-1}$ are isomorphic and the extension classes are the same up to action of the group $\text{GL}(\mathbf{a}_j) := \text{GL}(a_{1j}) \times \cdots \times \text{GL}(a_{bj})$.

The description in Proposition 3.4 is also valid for $\sigma_c = \sigma_M$, with no change. In this case, $\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_M^-} = \mathcal{S}_{\sigma_M^-}$.

4. THE STRATA $X^+(\mathbf{n})$ FOR $r = 1$

Now we move on to the issue of giving an explicit description for the strata $X^\pm(\mathbf{n})$ corresponding to a critical value σ_c and a type $\mathbf{n} = ((n_i), \mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r)$, using Propositions 3.3 and 3.4. Recall that each n_i determines the corresponding d_i by (3.7). Our aim is to prove that $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] \in \mathcal{R}_C$.

We start with a simple case.

Proposition 4.1. *Let σ_c be any critical value (possibly $\sigma_c = \sigma_m, \sigma_M$). Let $n \geq 1$, and $\mathbf{n} = ((n_i), \mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r)$ be a type such that $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} = \{1\}$. If $\sigma_c = \sigma_m$, we assume $\mathbf{n} \neq \mathbf{n}_0$. Suppose that $[M^s(n'', d'')] and $[\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)]$ are in \mathcal{R}_C , for any $n', n'' < n$, $\text{gcd}(n'', d'') = 1$. Assume also that $\text{gcd}(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for every $i = 1, \dots, b$. Then $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] \in K(\mathfrak{Mot})$ belongs to \mathcal{R}_C .$*

Proof. If the group $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ is trivial, then by [22, Theorem 6.1], the fibration

$$F \rightarrow \tilde{X}^\pm(\mathbf{n}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n})$$

has fiber F which is *affinely stratified* (AS, for short). That means that it is an iterated fiber bundle of spaces which are an affine space minus a linear subspace. It is easy to see that a Zariski locally trivial fibration whose base and fibre are both AS has AS total space. Therefore, $[F] = P(\mathbb{L})$ for some polynomial P . Then

$$F/\text{GL}(\mathbf{n}) \rightarrow X^\pm(\mathbf{n}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n}) \quad (4.1)$$

has fiber such that $[F/\text{GL}(\mathbf{n})] = P(\mathbb{L})/[\text{GL}(\mathbf{n})]$, which is a series in \mathbb{L} .

As $\text{gcd}(n_i, d_i) = 1$, there are universal bundles $\mathcal{E}_i \rightarrow M^s(n_i, d_i) \times C$. Analogously, there is a universal triple $\mathcal{T}' \rightarrow \mathcal{N}' \times C$ since there are universal bundles over any moduli space of σ -stable triples of type $(n, 1)$. The bundle (4.1) is constructed iteratively by taking bundles of relative Ext^1 -groups of the \mathcal{E}_i 's and \mathcal{T}' . All these bundles are then Zariski locally trivial, since the dimension of the Ext^1 -groups is constant, because $\text{Ext}^0 = \text{Ext}^2 = 0$ in all these cases, as it is proven in [22]. This means that (4.1) is locally trivial in the Zariski topology, and hence $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] = [\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n})][F/\text{GL}(\mathbf{n})]$.

The basis of the fibration is the space

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n}) = \tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) \times \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^b M^s(n_i, d_i) \setminus \Delta \right) \times \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o),$$

where Δ is a union of some diagonals, each of which is a product of some moduli spaces $M^s(n_j, d_j)$. Therefore

$$[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] = [\tilde{U}(\mathbf{n})][\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)]P(\mathbb{L})/[\text{GL}(\mathbf{n})] \in \mathcal{R}_C.$$

□

Now we consider the strata $X^+(\mathbf{n}) \subset \mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^+}$ where the standard filtration has only one nontrivial step, hence it is of the form $0 \subset T_1 \subset T_2 = T$. So $r = 1$, and we only have $\mathbf{a}_1 = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_b)$, where all $a_i > 0$. We write the type as a matrix

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} (n_i) \\ (a_{i1}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 & n_2 & \cdots & n_b \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_b \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.2)$$

To describe geometrically the strata $X^+(\mathbf{n})$ in this and in the following section, we will make use of partitions of sets. If

$$[b] := \{1, \dots, b\}$$

denotes the set of the first b positive integer numbers, we define a *partition* π to be a collection of disjoint subsets of $[b]$ whose union is $[b]$. An element of a partition is called a *brick*. We can define a partition by an equivalence relation, for which the bricks are the equivalence classes.

There is a natural partial order on the set of partitions of $[b]$. If π, π' are two such partitions, then we say that $\pi \leq \pi'$ if any $\beta \in \pi$ is a subset of some $\beta' \in \pi'$.

Let π' and π'' be two partitions on $[b]$. Then the *intersection* $\pi' \wedge \pi''$ of the partitions π' and π'' is defined as

$$\pi' \wedge \pi'' = \{\beta' \cap \beta'' \subset [b]; \beta' \in \pi' \text{ and } \beta'' \in \pi''\}.$$

Obviously, $\pi' \wedge \pi'' \leq \pi'$ and $\pi' \wedge \pi'' \leq \pi''$.

Proposition 4.2. *Let σ_c be any critical value. Let $n \geq 1$, and \mathbf{n} be given by (4.2), and assume that $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ is non-trivial. Suppose that $[M^s(n'', d'')] and $[\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^s}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)]$ are in \mathcal{R}_C , for any $n', n'' < n$, $\gcd(n'', d'') = 1$. Assume also that $\gcd(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for every $i = 1, \dots, b$. Then $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] \in \mathcal{R}_C$.$*

Proof. We will only do the case of $X^+(\mathbf{n})$, the other one being analogous. Given \mathbf{n} , we have two partitions of $[b]$: π_0 defined by the equivalence relation

$$i \sim j \iff n_i = n_j, \quad (4.3)$$

and π_1 defined by

$$i \sim j \iff n_i = n_j \text{ and } a_i = a_j.$$

Of course, we have $\pi_1 \leq \pi_0$. With the notations of Section 3.4,

$$\tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) = \prod_{\beta \in \pi_0} \left(M^s(n_\beta, d_\beta)^{|\beta|} \setminus \Delta_\beta \right),$$

where Δ_β stands for the big diagonal, and we write $n_\beta := n_i$ and $d_\beta := d_i$ for any $i \in \beta$. The space $\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})$ is a bundle over $\tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) \times \mathcal{N}'$, where $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c^s}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)$, whose fiber over (S_1, \dots, S_b, T') is

$$F = \prod_{\beta \in \pi_0} \prod_{\substack{\gamma \in \pi_1 \\ \gamma \subset \beta}} \text{Gr}(a_\gamma, \text{Ext}^1(T', S_\gamma))^{|\gamma|} = \prod_{\gamma \in \pi_1} \text{Gr}(a_\gamma, \text{Ext}^1(T', S_\gamma))^{|\gamma|}. \quad (4.4)$$

Step 1. We extend this bundle to a bundle $\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta$ over the union of all diagonals, that is, we have the bundle

$$\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta \rightarrow \prod_{\beta \in \pi_0} M^s(n_\beta, d_\beta)^{|\beta|} \times \mathcal{N}' = \prod_{\gamma \in \pi_1} M^s(n_\gamma, d_\gamma)^{|\gamma|} \times \mathcal{N}',$$

with fiber (4.4).

We want to write the total space $\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta$ as a product of bundles. For each $\gamma \in \pi_1$, we have a Zariski locally trivial bundle

$$\mathcal{E}_\gamma \rightarrow M^s(n_\gamma, d_\gamma) \times \mathcal{N}' \quad (4.5)$$

with fiber $\mathrm{Gr}(a_\gamma, \mathrm{Ext}^1(T', S_\gamma))$ over $(S_\gamma, T') \in M^s(n_\gamma, d_\gamma) \times \mathcal{N}'$. We can consider \mathcal{E}_γ as a bundle over \mathcal{N}' . Its fiber over T' is the Zariski locally trivial bundle $\mathcal{E}_{\gamma, T'}$ with basis $M^s(n_\gamma, d_\gamma)$ and fiber $\mathrm{Gr}(a_\gamma, \mathrm{Ext}^1(T', S_\gamma))$. Then $\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta$ is the fiber product of the bundles $(\mathcal{E}_\gamma)^{|\gamma|}$ over \mathcal{N}' :

$$\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta = \prod_{\substack{\gamma \in \pi_1 \\ \mathcal{N}'}} (\mathcal{E}_\gamma)^{|\gamma|}.$$

Here we are thinking of $\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta$ as a bundle over \mathcal{N}' , as we just did for each \mathcal{E}_γ .

Let us take the quotient of $\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta$ by the finite group $\mathfrak{S}_\mathbf{n}$. We use partitions to describe these groups. For any partition π of $[b]$, let

$$\mathfrak{S}_\pi = \prod_{\beta \in \pi} \mathfrak{S}_\beta.$$

So $\mathfrak{S}_\mathbf{n} = \mathfrak{S}_{\pi_1}$. Then

$$\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta / \mathfrak{S}_\mathbf{n} = \prod_{\substack{\gamma \in \pi_1 \\ \mathcal{N}'}} (\mathcal{E}_\gamma)^{|\gamma|} / \mathfrak{S}_\gamma = \prod_{\substack{\gamma \in \pi_1 \\ \mathcal{N}'}} \mathrm{Sym}^{|\gamma|}(\mathcal{E}_\gamma),$$

where $\mathrm{Sym}^{|\gamma|}(\mathcal{E}_\gamma)$ is the bundle over \mathcal{N}' whose fiber over T' is the symmetric product $\mathrm{Sym}^{|\gamma|}(\mathcal{E}_{\gamma, T'})$. Therefore, since by assumption $[M^s(n_\gamma, d_\gamma)], [\mathcal{N}'] \in \mathcal{R}_C$, it follows that $\mathcal{E}_{\gamma, T'}$ is motivated by C and, by definition, the same holds for $\mathrm{Sym}^{|\gamma|}(\mathcal{E}_{\gamma, T'})$. So, we have

$$[\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta / \mathfrak{S}_\mathbf{n}] \in \mathcal{R}_C.$$

Step 2. Now we deal with the diagonals. Consider the partition π_0 defined by (4.3), and let β be a subset of a brick of π_0 . We define

$$\mathcal{E}_\beta^\Delta = \prod_{\substack{i \in \beta \\ M^s(n_\beta, d_\beta) \times \mathcal{N}'}} \mathcal{E}_i,$$

as the fiber product over $M^s(n_\beta, d_\beta) \times \mathcal{N}'$ of the bundles $\mathcal{E}_i \rightarrow M^s(n_\beta, d_\beta) \times \mathcal{N}'$ given in (4.5). So there is a fibration

$$\prod_{\substack{\gamma \in \pi \wedge \pi_1 \\ \gamma \subset \beta}} \mathrm{Gr}(a_\gamma, \mathrm{Ext}^1(T', S_\gamma))^{\gamma} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\beta^\Delta \rightarrow M^s(n_\beta, d_\beta) \times \mathcal{N}'.$$

We have the natural inclusion $\mathcal{E}_\beta^\Delta \hookrightarrow (\mathcal{E}_\beta)^{|\beta|}$ as the smallest diagonal. Clearly, there is a equivalence between partitions $\pi \leq \pi_0$ and diagonals: for any $\pi \leq \pi_0$, let

$$\mathcal{E}_\pi^\Delta = \prod_{\beta \in \pi} \mathcal{E}_\beta^\Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{N}',$$

where we have the obvious inclusion $\mathcal{E}_\pi^\Delta \subset \tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta$. Hence

$$\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n}) = \tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta \setminus \left(\bigcup_{\pi \leq \pi_0} \mathcal{E}_\pi^\Delta \right).$$

Since we know that $[\tilde{X}^+(\mathbf{n})^\Delta/\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}] \in \mathcal{R}_C$, the proof is complete as long as we show that

$$\left(\bigcup_{\pi \leq \pi_0} \mathcal{E}_\pi^\Delta \right) / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$$

lies in \mathcal{R}_C . This is a stratified space, so we check that each stratum is motivated by C . So, fix $\pi \leq \pi_0$ and consider $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \pi = \{g \cdot \pi; g \in \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}\}$ the orbit of π under $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$. The corresponding stratum in the quotient is

$$\left(\bigcup_{\pi' \in \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \pi} \mathcal{E}_{\pi'}^\Delta \right) / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} = \mathcal{E}_\pi^\Delta / \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}}(\pi), \quad (4.6)$$

where

$$\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}}(\pi) = \{g \in \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}; g \cdot \pi = \pi\}.$$

So it is enough to see that (4.6) is motivated by C .

Consider now a partition P of the set π (this is *not* a partition of $[b]$), defined as follows. If $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \pi$, then

$$\beta_1 \sim \beta_2 \iff |\beta_1 \cap \delta| = |\beta_2 \cap \delta|, \text{ for all } \delta \in \pi_1.$$

It is easy to see that we have an exact sequence of groups

$$1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{\pi \wedge \pi_1} \rightarrow \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}}(\pi) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_P \rightarrow 1,$$

where $\mathfrak{S}_P = \prod_{p \in P} \mathfrak{S}_p$, and the projection $\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}}(\pi) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_P$ associates to each $g \in \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}}(\pi)$ the induced permutation of bricks in P .

The quotient (4.6) is then rewritten as

$$\mathcal{E}_\pi^\Delta / \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}}(\pi) = (\mathcal{E}_\pi^\Delta / \mathfrak{S}_{\pi \wedge \pi_1}) / \mathfrak{S}_P. \quad (4.7)$$

From the definition of \mathcal{E}_π^Δ , we have

$$\mathcal{E}_\pi^\Delta / \mathfrak{S}_{\pi \wedge \pi_1} = \prod_{\beta \in \pi} \mathcal{E}_\beta^\Delta / \mathfrak{S}_{\pi \wedge \pi_1, \beta}, \quad (4.8)$$

where $\mathfrak{S}_{\pi \wedge \pi_1, \beta} = \prod_{A \in \pi \wedge \pi_1} \mathfrak{S}_{A \cap \beta}$. Therefore the quotient

$$\mathcal{E}_\beta^\Delta / \mathfrak{S}_{\pi \wedge \pi_1, \beta} \rightarrow M^s(n_\beta, d_\beta) \times \mathcal{N}' \quad (4.9)$$

is a fiber bundle with fiber

$$\prod_{\substack{\gamma \in \pi \wedge \pi_1 \\ \gamma \subset \beta}} \text{Sym}^{|\gamma|} \text{Gr}(a_\gamma, \text{Ext}^1(T', S_\gamma)).$$

Fix $p \in P$. So p is a subset of π and, from the definition of P , it follows that for any $\beta \in p$, the space (4.9) is the same. Denote it by \mathcal{E}_p and consider it, as before, as a bundle \mathcal{E}_p over \mathcal{N}' . Thus the quotient of (4.8) by \mathfrak{S}_P is

$$\left(\prod_{\beta \in \pi} \mathcal{E}_\beta \right) / \mathfrak{S}_P = \left(\prod_{p \in P} (\mathcal{E}_p)^{|p|} \right) / \mathfrak{S}_P = \prod_{p \in P} \text{Sym}^{|p|} \mathcal{E}_p$$

as a bundle over \mathcal{N}' . This is the quotient (4.7) and clearly its class in $K(\mathcal{M}ot)$ lies in \mathcal{R}_C .

This finishes the proof of the proposition. \square

5. TWO CASES OF STRATA $X^+(\mathbf{n})$ FOR $r = 2$

In this section we want to study some strata $X^+(\mathbf{n}) \subset \mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^+}$ for which the standard filtration has $r = 2$, i.e., it is of the form $0 \subset T_1 \subset T_2 \subset T_3 = T$. First we analyse the case where the type is

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} (n_i) \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 & n_2 & \cdots & n_{b-1} & n_b \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1)$$

for some $n_i, b \geq 3$, and non-trivial $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$. Although we shall only need the case $b = 3, n_i = 1$ for Theorem 7.2, we will work out the general case.

Recall that the basis of this stratum is

$$\tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^b M^s(n_i, d_i) \setminus \Delta \right), \quad (5.2)$$

where $\Delta = \{(E_1, \dots, E_b); E_i \cong E_j, \text{ for some } i, j\}$ is the big diagonal.

Proposition 5.1. *Let σ_c be any critical value. Let $n \geq 1$, and \mathbf{n} be given by (5.1). Suppose that $[M^s(n'', d'')] and $[\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)]$ are in \mathcal{R}_C , for any $n', n'' < n, \gcd(n'', d'') = 1$. Assume also that $\gcd(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for every $i = 1, \dots, b$. Then $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] \in \mathcal{R}_C$.$*

Proof. Again we only consider the case of $X^+(\mathbf{n})$. By Proposition 3.3, we have to construct a two-step iterated fibration, with basis $\tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) \times \mathcal{N}'$ where $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)$, and then take the quotient by the symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ which is a subgroup of the permutation group on the first $b - 1$ factors of (5.2).

The first step is a bundle $X_1^+ \rightarrow X_0^+ := \tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) \times \mathcal{N}'$ with fibers

$$\prod_{i=1}^{b-1} \mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(T', S_i).$$

Recall that we write S_i for the triple $(E_i, 0, 0)$ with $E_i \in M^s(n_i, d_i)$.

The second step is a bundle $X_2^+ \rightarrow X_1^+$. If $\tilde{T} \in X_1^+$ is such that

$$0 \rightarrow S_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus S_{b-1} \rightarrow \tilde{T} \rightarrow T' \rightarrow 0,$$

then, from Proposition 3.3, the fiber of X_2^+ over \tilde{T} is

$$\mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_b) \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{b-1} \mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}_i, S_b) \quad (5.3)$$

where, for each i, \tilde{T}_i is the triple fitting in the natural exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S_i \rightarrow \tilde{T} \rightarrow \tilde{T}_i \rightarrow 0$$

so that

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}_i, S_b) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_b) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(S_i, S_b) \rightarrow 0.$$

We extend the fibration to a basis larger than (5.2). Consider for each $1 \leq i \leq b - 1$, the space

$$Y_i := (M^s(n_i, d_i) \times M^s(n_b, d_b) \setminus \Delta_i) \times \mathcal{N}',$$

$\Delta_i = \{(E_i, E_b); E_i \cong E_b\} \subset M^s(n_i, d_i) \times M^s(n_b, d_b)$, so that the fiber product

$$\bar{X}_0^+ = \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq b-1 \\ M^s(n_b, d_b) \times \mathcal{N}'}} Y_i$$

consists of bundles $(E_1, \dots, E_{b-1}, E_b)$, where $E_i \not\cong E_b$, for $i \neq b$. The fibration $X_1^+ \rightarrow X_0^+$ extends to a fibration $\bar{X}_1^+ \rightarrow \bar{X}_0^+$. The dimension of $\text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_b)$ stays constant as we move over each Y_i , so the fibration $X_2^+ \rightarrow X_1^+$ extends to a fibration $\bar{X}_2^+ \rightarrow \bar{X}_1^+$ with fibers $\mathbb{P}\text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_b)$, also compactifying the fibers (5.3).

The action of $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ extends to \bar{X}_1^+ . To work out the quotient, consider again the partition π_0 of $[b-1]$ given by $i \sim j \iff n_i = n_j$. Let \mathcal{E}_i be the bundle

$$\mathbb{P}\text{Ext}^1(T', S_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_i \rightarrow Y_i$$

and consider it as a bundle over $B = M^s(n_b, d_b) \times \mathcal{N}'$. Then

$$\bar{X}_1^+ = \prod_B \mathcal{E}_i = \prod_B (\mathcal{E}_\alpha)^{|\alpha|}.$$

The quotient by $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ is

$$\bar{X}_1^+ / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} = \prod_B \text{Sym}^{|\alpha|} \mathcal{E}_\alpha, \quad (5.4)$$

and $\bar{X}_2^+ / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} \rightarrow \bar{X}_1^+ / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ is a projective bundle with fibers $\mathbb{P}\text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_b)$ (this family is locally trivial in the Zariski topology since it is the projectivization of a vector bundle).

We can construct a family of triples parametrized by (5.4) using that $\gcd(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for all i . This family is clearly Zariski locally trivial. The family of S_b over $M^s(n_b, d_b)$ is also Zariski locally trivial since n_b and d_b are coprime. So

$$[\bar{X}_2^+ / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}] = [\bar{X}_1^+ / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}] \cdot [\mathbb{P}^N] \in \mathcal{R}_C.$$

Now we will deal with the diagonals and the sub-fibrations. We have fibrations

$$\mathbb{P}\text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_b) \rightarrow \bar{X}_2^+ \rightarrow \bar{X}_1^+ \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{X}_1^+ \rightarrow \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq b-1 \\ M^s(n_b, d_b) \times \mathcal{N}'}} Y_i.$$

The space \bar{X}_2^+ is thus a stratified space, where the strata are given according to the various diagonals inside Δ in (5.2) and according to the sub-fibrations with fibers $\mathbb{P}\text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}_I, S_b)$ (cf. (5.3)), where $I \subset [b-1]$, $S_I := \bigoplus_{i \in I} S_i$ and

$$0 \rightarrow S_I \rightarrow \tilde{T} \rightarrow \tilde{T}_I \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that from this we have an extension $0 \rightarrow S_{I^c} \rightarrow \tilde{T}_I \rightarrow T' \rightarrow 0$, with $I^c := [b-1] \setminus I$.

If all strata induced in the quotient $\bar{X}_1^+ / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ are in \mathcal{R}_C , then the main open set $X_1^+ / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$, which is the stratum $X^+(\mathbf{n})$ we are dealing with, lies also in \mathcal{R}_C . Let us prove that every stratum in $\bar{X}_1^+ / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ is motivated by C , thus completing the proof.

The diagonals of (5.2) are labeled by partitions $\pi \leq \pi_0$ and the sub-fibrations are labeled by sets $I \subset [b-1]$. Let π_I be the partition $\{I, I^c\}$. The stratum $S_{(\pi, I)}$ associated to the pair (π, I) is constructed as follows. For each $\beta \in \pi$, let

$$Y_\beta = (M^s(n_\beta, d_\beta) \times M^s(n_b, d_b) \setminus \Delta_\beta) \times \mathcal{N}'$$

where $n_\beta = n_i$ and $d_\beta = d_i$, for any $i \in \beta$. Then we have a fibration X_π^+ over the basis

$$\prod_{\substack{\beta \in \pi \\ M^s(n_b, d_b) \times \mathcal{N}'}} Y_\beta \quad (5.5)$$

whose fiber over $((E_\beta)_{\beta \in \pi}, E_b, T') \in Y_\beta$ is

$$\prod_{\beta \in \pi} \mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(T', S_\beta)^{|\beta|}$$

and then a second fibration over X_π^+ with fiber $\mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}_I, S_b)$ over $\tilde{T}_I \in X_\pi^+$.

The group \mathfrak{S}_n acts on the pairs (π, I) , with orbit $\mathfrak{S}_n \cdot (\pi, I)$ and the corresponding stratum in the quotient is

$$\left(\bigcup_{(\pi', I') \in \mathfrak{S}_n \cdot (\pi, I)} S_{(\pi', I')} \right) / \mathfrak{S}_n = S_{(\pi, I)} / \operatorname{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\pi, I)$$

where $\operatorname{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\pi, I)$ is the stabilizer of the pair (π, I) . Hence we have to prove that

$$[S_{(\pi, I)} / \operatorname{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\pi, I)] \in \mathcal{R}_C.$$

Now, there is an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{\pi \wedge \pi_I} \rightarrow \operatorname{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\pi, I) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_P \rightarrow 1,$$

where P is the partition of the set π given by

$$\gamma_1 \sim \gamma_2 \iff |\gamma_1 \cap I| = |\gamma_2 \cap I|, |\gamma_1 \cap I^c| = |\gamma_2 \cap I^c|,$$

for $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \pi$, and $\mathfrak{S}_P = \prod_{p \in P} \mathfrak{S}_p$. Then

$$X_\pi^+ / \mathfrak{S}_{\pi \wedge \pi_I} \tag{5.6}$$

is a fibration over (5.5) with fiber

$$\prod_{\delta \in \pi \wedge \pi_I} \operatorname{Sym}^{|\delta|}(\mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(T', S_\delta)).$$

Let $\beta \in \pi$.

- If $\beta \subset I$, then we have a fibration $\operatorname{Sym}^{|\beta|}(\mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(T', S_\beta)) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\beta \rightarrow X_\beta$.
- If $\beta \subset I^c$, then we have a fibration $\operatorname{Sym}^{|\beta|}(\mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(T', S_\beta)) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\beta \rightarrow X_\beta$.
- If $\beta = \beta_1 \cup \beta_2$, where $\beta_1 = \beta \cap I$, $\beta_2 = \beta \cap I^c$ are both non-trivial, then the fibration is $\operatorname{Sym}^{|\beta_1|}(\mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(T', S_\beta)) \times \operatorname{Sym}^{|\beta_2|}(\mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(T', S_\beta)) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_\beta \rightarrow X_\beta$.

Then (5.6) can be rewritten as

$$\prod_{\substack{\beta \in \pi \\ B}} \mathcal{E}_\beta = \prod_{\substack{p \in P \\ B}} (\mathcal{E}_p)^{|p|}$$

(recall $B = M^s(n_b, d_b) \times \mathcal{N}'$) and

$$(X_\pi^+ / \mathfrak{S}_{\pi \wedge \pi_I}) / \mathfrak{S}_P = \prod_{\substack{p \in P \\ B}} \operatorname{Sym}^{|p|} \mathcal{E}_p.$$

So

$$[X_\pi^+ / \operatorname{Stab}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}] \in \mathcal{R}_C.$$

Finally, the second fibration has as fiber a projective space, and this is a product at the level of K -theory. \square

Now we move to the case

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} (n_i) \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 & n_2 & \cdots & n_{b-1} & n_b \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.7)$$

for some n_i , $b \geq 3$, and non-trivial $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$. This case is slightly easier than the previous one. For Theorem 7.2, we only need $b = 3$ and $n_i = 1$, but again we do the general case. The basis of the stratum is also given by (5.2), where Δ is the big diagonal.

Proposition 5.2. *Let σ_c be any critical value. Let $n \geq 1$, and \mathbf{n} be given by (5.7). Suppose that $[M^s(n'', d'')] and $[\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)]$ are in \mathcal{R}_C , for any $n', n'' < n$, $\gcd(n'', d'') = 1$. Assume also that $\gcd(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for every $i = 1, \dots, b$. Then $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] \in \mathcal{R}_C$.$*

Proof. We only work out $X^+(\mathbf{n})$. By Proposition 3.3, we have to construct a two-step iterated fibration, with base $\tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) \times \mathcal{N}'$ where $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)$, and then take the quotient by the symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ which is a subgroup of the permutation group on the first $b - 1$ factors of (5.2).

The first step is a bundle $X_1^+ \rightarrow \tilde{U}(\mathbf{n}) \times \mathcal{N}'$ with fibers

$$\mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(T', S_b),$$

and the second step is a bundle $X_2^+ \rightarrow X_1^+$ whose fibers are the spaces

$$\prod_{i=1}^{b-1} \mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_i) \setminus \prod_{i=1}^{b-1} \mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(T', S_i),$$

where \tilde{T} is the triple corresponding to the point in X_1^+ determined by the extension

$$0 \rightarrow S_b \rightarrow \tilde{T} \rightarrow T' \rightarrow 0.$$

We compactify the fibration to a fibration with fibers

$$\prod_{i=1}^{b-1} \mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_i).$$

The quotient by $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}$ is done in exactly the same fashion as that carried out in Section 4, changing the role of \mathcal{N}' to that of X_1^+ .

The other stratum is worked out in the same fashion, as a fibration over X_1^+ with fiber

$$\prod_{i=1}^{b-1} \mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(T', S_i).$$

So finally $[X_2^+/\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}}] = [X^+(\mathbf{n})] \in \mathcal{R}_C$. \square

6. SOME CASES WITH NON-COPRIME RANK AND DEGREE

So far, we have analysed cases where $\gcd(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for all $i = 1, \dots, b$. If $\gcd(n, d) = 1$, then there exists a universal bundle $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow M^s(n, d) \times C$, and hence the projective bundle $\mathcal{U}_m \rightarrow M^s(n, d)$ is locally trivial in the Zariski topology. In the case where $\gcd(n, d) > 1$ such a universal bundle does not exist, and we have to circumvent the situation in another way.

Proposition 6.1. *Let σ_c be any critical value and let \mathbf{n} be a type with $r = 1$, $\gcd(n_1, d_1) > 1$, $a_1 = 1$, and $\gcd(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for $i = 2, \dots, b$. Assume that $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} = \{1\}$. Define $\mathcal{D}_m(\tilde{n}, 1, \tilde{d}, d_o)$ as in (3.5). Suppose that $[M^s(n'', d'')]$, $[\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)]$ and $[\mathcal{D}_m(\tilde{n}, 1, \tilde{d}, d_o)]$ are in \mathcal{R}_C , for any $n', n'', \tilde{n} < n$, $\gcd(n'', d'') = 1$. Then $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] \in \mathcal{R}_C$.*

Proof. We deal with the case $X^+(\mathbf{n})$, the other one being similar. The space $X^+(\mathbf{n})$ is a fibration over

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n}) = M^s(n_1, d_1) \times \left(\prod_{i=2}^b M^s(n_i, d_i) \setminus \Delta \right) \times \mathcal{N}',$$

Δ denoting a suitable diagonal, with fiber

$$\mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(T', S_1) \times \prod_{i=2}^b \operatorname{Gr}(a_i, \operatorname{Ext}^1(T', S_i)).$$

As $\gcd(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for $i \geq 2$, we know that there are universal bundles over $M^s(n_i, d_i)$. The same happens for $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_e}(n', 1, d', d_o)$. So the bundle over $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n})$ with fiber $\prod_{i=2}^b \operatorname{Gr}(a_i, \operatorname{Ext}^1(T', S_i))$ is Zariski locally trivial, and hence the motives are multiplicative. So we shall assume from now on that $b = 1$.

For $T' \in \mathcal{N}'$, we consider the subset $X_{T'}^+ \subset X^+(\mathbf{n})$ corresponding to fixing T' . Clearly $[X^+(\mathbf{n})] = [X_{T'}^+][\mathcal{N}']$, so we have to see that $X_{T'}^+$ is motivated by C .

The map $X_{T'}^+ \rightarrow M^s(n_1, d_1)$ is a fibration with fiber $\mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(T', S_1)$. This projective fibration defines a Brauer class

$$\operatorname{cl}(X_{T'}^+) \in \operatorname{Br}(M^s(n_1, d_1)).$$

Now consider the fibration $\mathcal{U}_m = \mathcal{U}_m(n_1, 1, d_1, L_e) \rightarrow M^s(n_1, d_1)$, for some line bundle L_e with $\deg L_e = e \ll 0$. It has fiber $\mathbb{P} \operatorname{Hom}(L_e, L_1)$. The same argument as in the proof of Proposition 3.2 in [7] shows that the Brauer class

$$\operatorname{cl}(\mathcal{U}_m) \in \operatorname{Br}(M^s(n_1, d_1))$$

satisfies

$$\operatorname{cl}(\mathcal{U}_m) = \pm \operatorname{cl}(X_{T'}^+). \quad (6.1)$$

Now consider the pull-back diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A} & \longrightarrow & X_{T'}^+ \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ \mathcal{U}_m & \xrightarrow{f} & M^s(n_1, d_1), \end{array}$$

where all maps are projective fibrations. Consider the fibration $X_{T'}^+ \rightarrow M^s(n_1, d_1)$. It has Brauer class $c_1 = \operatorname{cl}(X_{T'}^+) \in \operatorname{Br}(M^s(n_1, d_1))$. Then the fibration $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_m$ is the pull-back under $f : \mathcal{U}_m \rightarrow M^s(n_1, d_1)$, so it has Brauer class $f^*c_1 \in \operatorname{Br}(\mathcal{U}_m)$. Now, by [14, p. 193], there is an exact sequence

$$\mathbb{Z} \cdot \operatorname{cl}(\mathcal{U}_m) \rightarrow \operatorname{Br}(M^s(n_1, d_1)) \xrightarrow{f^*} \operatorname{Br}(\mathcal{U}_m) \rightarrow 0.$$

From this, and using (6.1), it follows that $f^*c_1 = 0$. This implies that $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_m$ is Zariski locally trivial. Similarly, using the pull-back under g , the Brauer class of $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow X_{T'}^+$ is also trivial, so the fibration is Zariski locally trivial as well.

The above implies that the motives satisfy $[\mathcal{A}] = [\mathcal{U}_m][\mathbb{P}^a] = [X_{T'}^+][\mathbb{P}^b]$, for some $a, b \geq 0$. Hence

$$[X_{T'}^+] = [\mathcal{U}_m][\mathbb{P}^a][\mathbb{P}^b]^{-1}.$$

By our assumptions on \mathcal{D}_m and since $n_1 < n$, it follows that $[\mathcal{U}_m] \in \mathcal{R}_C$. Hence $[X_{T'}^+] \in \mathcal{R}_C$, as required. \square

Consider now the case

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} (n_i) \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 & n_2 & \cdots & n_b \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6.2)$$

Proposition 6.2. *Let σ_c be any critical value and let \mathbf{n} be given by (6.2), such that $\gcd(n_1, d_1) > 1$ and $\gcd(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for $i = 2, \dots, b$. Assume that $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} = \{1\}$. Suppose that $[M^s(n'', d'')] and $[\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)]$ are in \mathcal{R}_C , for any $n', n'' < n$, $\gcd(n'', d'') = 1$. Then $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] \in \mathcal{R}_C$.$*

Proof. Since $r = 2$, we have two steps. The first step X_1^+ sits as the total space of a fibration whose basis is

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n}) = M^s(n_1, d_1) \times \left(\prod_{i=2}^b M^s(n_i, d_i) \setminus \Delta \right) \times \mathcal{N}',$$

where $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)$, and whose fiber is

$$\mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(T', S_1).$$

Then X_1^+ is a space in the situation covered by Proposition 6.1, hence it lies in \mathcal{R}_C . The second step is a bundle $X_2^+ \rightarrow X_1^+$ whose fiber is

$$\prod_{i=2}^b \mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_i) \setminus \prod_{i=2}^b \mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(T', S_i), \quad (6.3)$$

where \tilde{T} is given by the extension $0 \rightarrow S_1 \rightarrow \tilde{T} \rightarrow T' \rightarrow 0$. There is a universal bundle parametrizing triples over \mathcal{N}' , another one parametrizing triples \tilde{T} (because the triples in X_1^+ are all σ_c^+ -stable), and another universal bundle over $M^s(n_i, d_i)$, for $i = 2, \dots, b$. So the bundle over $X_2^+ \rightarrow X_1^+$ with fiber (6.3) is Zariski locally trivial, and hence the motives are multiplicative. So $[X^+(\mathbf{n})] = [X_2^+] \in \mathcal{R}_C$.

The case of $[X^-(\mathbf{n})]$ is similar. \square

Finally, we have to look also to the case

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} (n_i) \\ \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 & n_2 & \cdots & n_b \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6.4)$$

Proposition 6.3. *Let σ_c be any critical value and let \mathbf{n} be given by (6.4), such $\gcd(n_1, d_1) > 1$ and $\gcd(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for $i = 2, \dots, b$. Assume that $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{n}} = \{1\}$. Suppose that $[M^s(n'', d'')] and $[\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)]$ are in \mathcal{R}_C , for any $n', n'' < n$, $\gcd(n'', d'') = 1$. Then $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] \in \mathcal{R}_C$.$*

Proof. Since $r = 2$, we have two steps. The first step X_1^+ sits as the total space of a fibration whose basis is

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{n}) = M^s(n_1, d_1) \times \left(\prod_{i=2}^b M^s(n_i, d_i) \setminus \Delta \right) \times \mathcal{N}',$$

where Δ is the suitable diagonal, $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_c}^s(n', 1, d', d_o)$, and whose fiber is

$$\prod_{i=2}^b \mathbb{P} \text{Ext}^1(T', S_i).$$

Then X_1^+ is a space in the situation covered by Proposition 6.1, hence it lies in \mathcal{R}_C .

The second step is a bundle $X_2^+ \rightarrow X_1^+$. If $\tilde{T} \in X_1^+$ is given by

$$0 \rightarrow S_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus S_b \rightarrow \tilde{T} \rightarrow T' \rightarrow 0,$$

then the fiber of $X_2^+ \rightarrow X_1^+$ over \tilde{T} is

$$\mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_b) \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{b-1} \mathbb{P} \operatorname{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}_i, S_b) \quad (6.5)$$

where, for each i , \tilde{T}_i is the triple fitting in the natural exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S_i \rightarrow \tilde{T} \rightarrow \tilde{T}_i \rightarrow 0$$

so that

$$0 \rightarrow \operatorname{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}_i, S_b) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ext}^1(\tilde{T}, S_b) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ext}^1(S_i, S_b) \rightarrow 0.$$

Now, concerning the fibration $X_2^+ \rightarrow X_1^+$, we are in a situation similar to that of Proposition 6.1, the only difference being that instead of having a projective fibration, we have a projective fibration minus some sub-fibrations (which are also projective). So, we conclude again that $X_2^+ \rightarrow X_1^+$ is Zariski locally trivial, and since X_1^+ is motivated by C , we deduce using (6.5) that $[X^+(\mathbf{n})] = [X_2^+] \in \mathcal{R}_C$.

The case of $[X^-(\mathbf{n})]$ is similar. \square

7. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULTS

Now we complete the proof of the main results of the paper, Theorems 1.1 and 1.2.

Proposition 7.1. *Let σ_c be any critical value. Suppose $n \leq 4$, and let \mathbf{n} be any type except $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}_0 = ((n), (1))$, $\sigma_c = \sigma_m$. Suppose that $[\mathcal{N}_\sigma(n', 1, d', d_o)]$ are in \mathcal{R}_C , for any $n' < n$. Then the stratum $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] \in K(\mathfrak{Mot})$ lies in \mathcal{R}_C .*

Proof. Assume first that $\gcd(n_i, d_i) = 1$, for all $i = 1, \dots, b$. If the group $\mathfrak{S}_\mathbf{n}$ is trivial, then Proposition 4.1 gives the result. Now suppose that the group $\mathfrak{S}_\mathbf{n}$ is non-trivial. If $r = 1$, then the general result we prove in Proposition 4.2 implies that $[X^\pm(\mathbf{n})] \in \mathcal{R}_C$. As $n \leq 4$, the remaining cases are just

- $r = 2, b = 3, n' = 1$ and $(n_i) = (1, 1, 1)$, $\mathbf{a}_1 = (0, 0, 1)$, $\mathbf{a}_2 = (1, 1, 0)$;
- $r = 2, b = 3, n' = 1$ and $(n_i) = (1, 1, 1)$, $\mathbf{a}_1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $\mathbf{a}_2 = (0, 0, 1)$.

These situations are included in Propositions 5.1 and 5.2.

Assume now that there exists some pair (n_i, d_i) with n_i and d_i not coprime. Since $n \leq 4$, this situation can only occur in one of the following cases (where we always have $\mathfrak{S}_\mathbf{n}$ trivial):

- $r = 1, b = 2, n' = 1$ and $(n_i) = (2, 1)$, $\mathbf{a}_1 = (1, 1)$;
- $r = 1, b = 1, n' = 2$ and $(n_1) = (2)$, $\mathbf{a}_1 = (1)$;
- $r = 1, b = 1, n' = 1$ and $(n_1) = (3)$, $\mathbf{a}_1 = (1)$;
- $r = 2, b = 2, n' = 1$ and $(n_i) = (2, 1)$, $\mathbf{a}_1 = (0, 1)$, $\mathbf{a}_2 = (1, 0)$;
- $r = 2, b = 2, n' = 1$ and $(n_i) = (2, 1)$, $\mathbf{a}_1 = (1, 0)$, $\mathbf{a}_2 = (0, 1)$.

The first three possibilities are covered by Proposition 6.1, the fourth by Proposition 6.2 and the last by Proposition 6.3. \square

Taking the isomorphism (3.1) into account, the following result covers Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 7.2. *Let $n \leq 4$. For any σ , the moduli spaces $\mathcal{N}_\sigma^s(n, 1, d, d_o)$ lie in \mathcal{R}_C . The same holds for $M^s(n, d)$ whenever $\gcd(n, d) = 1$.*

Proof. By definition, $[\mathrm{Sym}^k C] \in \mathcal{R}_C$, for any $k \geq 1$. Also, by (2.1) and (2.5), we have $[\mathrm{Jac} C] \in \mathcal{R}_C$. So the result is true for $n = 1$.

Now we proceed inductively. Let $n' < n$ and assume that the motives of $M^s(n', d')$ and $\mathcal{N}_\sigma(n', 1, d', d_o)$ lie in \mathcal{R}_C . Then Proposition 7.1 says that $X^\pm(\mathbf{n})$ is also motivated by C (except for the case $\sigma_c = \sigma_m$, $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}_0$). So if $\sigma_c > \sigma_m$,

$$[\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_c^\pm}] = \left[\bigsqcup_{\mathbf{n}} X^\pm(\mathbf{n}) \right] \in \mathcal{R}_C.$$

In particular, since $\mathcal{S}_{\sigma_M^-} = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_M^-}$, we see that $\mathcal{N}_{\sigma_M^-}$ is motivated by C . From (3.2), we conclude that $[\mathcal{N}_\sigma^s(n, 1, d, d_o)] \in \mathcal{R}_C$, for any $\sigma > \sigma_m$.

On the other hand, for $\sigma_c = \sigma_m$ we have

$$[\mathcal{D}_m] = \left[\bigsqcup_{\mathbf{n} \neq \mathbf{n}_0} X^+(\mathbf{n}) \right] \in \mathcal{R}_C.$$

Therefore also

$$\mathcal{U}_m = \mathcal{N}_{\sigma_m^+}^s(n, 1, d, d_o) \setminus \mathcal{D}_m$$

is in \mathcal{R}_C .

Finally, if $\mathrm{gcd}(n, d) = 1$, using the projection in (3.3) and considering, $d/n - d_o > 2g - 1$, we deduce that $M^s(n, d)$ also lies in \mathcal{R}_C . \square

Note that Theorem 7.2 also applies to critical values $\sigma = \sigma_c$. Also, it is worth noticing that the result that the moduli spaces $M^s(n, d)$, for any n, d coprime, are motivated by C , has already been proved by Del Baño in Theorems 4.5 and 4.11 of [3].

Corollary 7.3. *For a generic curve C , for generic σ , and for $n \leq 4$, $\mathcal{N}_\sigma(n, 1, d, d_o)$ satisfies the Hodge conjecture.*

Proof. Recall that for generic σ , $\mathcal{N}_\sigma^s(n, 1, d, d_o) = \mathcal{N}_\sigma(n, 1, d, d_o)$ is smooth and projective. Thus the result follows by applying the map Θ defined in (2.6), and noting that $\mathcal{R}_C \subset \ker \Theta$ by Proposition 2.4. \square

The proof of the Hodge conjecture for $M(n, d)$, where n, d are coprime and C is generic, is given in [3, Corollary 5.9].

A comment about the restriction $n \leq 4$ is in order. The main obstacle to give the result for arbitrary rank is the geometrical analysis of the flip loci.

It is clear that $\tilde{X}^\pm(\mathbf{n})$ is in \mathcal{R}_C by induction on the rank. However, we have to quotient by the finite group $\mathfrak{S}_\mathbf{n}$. For a smooth projective variety X , the motive $h(X/\mathfrak{S}_\mathbf{n})$ is — see (2.4) — a sub-motive of $h(X)$, and with this it would follow that if $[X] \in \mathcal{R}_C$ then $[X/\mathfrak{S}_\mathbf{n}] \in \mathcal{R}_C$. However, the same statement does not hold for quasi-projective varieties (our spaces $\tilde{X}^\pm(\mathbf{n})$ are smooth but quasi-projective). That is why we have to carry a finer analysis of the flip loci.

An alternative route would be to work with stacks in the spirit of [16], to prove that the motive of \mathcal{N}_σ is in \mathcal{R}_C . This misses the geometrical description, but it might be applied for arbitrary rank. Indeed, very recently, after the submission of this paper, we have been communicated that this has been undertaken in [19].

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