

Models of hyperelliptic curves with tame potentially semistable reduction

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ABSTRACT

Let C be a hyperelliptic curve $y^2 = f(x)$ over a discretely valued field K . The p -adic distances between the roots of $f(x)$ can be described by a completely combinatorial object known as the cluster picture. We show that the cluster picture of C , along with the leading coefficient of f and the action of $\text{Gal}(\bar{K}/K)$ on the roots of f , completely determines the combinatorics of the special fibre of the minimal strict normal crossings model of C . In particular, we give an explicit description of the special fibre in terms of this data.

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1. Introduction

Models of curves are invaluable objects which can be used to deduce a large amount of arithmetic information about the curve more easily than would otherwise be possible. In this paper we study hyperelliptic curves, giving a description of their minimal strict normal crossings (SNC) models using *cluster pictures*, a relatively new innovation which have already proved advantageous in studying the arithmetic of hyperelliptic curves. In particular, cluster pictures have been used to calculate semistable models, conductors, minimal discriminants and Galois representations in [9], Tamagawa numbers in [2], root numbers in [3] and differentials in [11]. More recent papers which use cluster pictures are [16], where the author constructs the minimal regular model with normal crossings of hyperelliptic curves and determines a basis of integral differentials, and [1] where many of the numerous papers using cluster pictures are summarised and complemented by examples.

Let K be a field complete with respect to a discrete valuation v_K , with algebraically closed residue field k of characteristic $p > 2$. Let C/K be a hyperelliptic curve given by Weierstrass equation $y^2 = f(x)$, with genus $g = g(C)$ [†]. We write \mathcal{R} for the set of roots of $f(x)$ in the

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[†]Unless explicitly mentioned otherwise, we assume $g \geq 2$ throughout the paper.

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algebraic closure \overline{K} of K and c_f for the leading coefficient of f , so

$$f(x) = c_f \prod_{r \in \mathcal{R}} (x - r),$$

and $|\mathcal{R}| \in \{2g + 1, 2g + 2\}$. Following [9] we associate to C a cluster picture, defined by the combinatorics of the root configuration of f .

Using cluster pictures we will calculate a combinatorial description of the minimal SNC model \mathcal{X} of C/K : a model whose singularities on the special fibre \mathcal{X}_k are normal crossings (that is, locally they look like the union of two axes), and where blowing down any exceptional component of \mathcal{X}_k would result in a worse singularity. Such models can be used to calculate arithmetic invariants, to study the Galois representation and to deduce the existence of K -rational points of C . For the case of elliptic curves, Tate's algorithm [20] is sufficient to calculate the minimal SNC model of a given curve. For hyperelliptic curves, in [9] the authors calculate the SNC model when C has semistable reduction, and in [7] when C has a particularly nice cluster picture[†]. Similar work has also been done on models of different classes of curves and the applications of these models — such as in [5] on stable models of superelliptic curves and in [4, 12] on non-hyperelliptic genus 3 curves. Other work on hyperelliptic invariants has also been done in [18], where the authors prove a conductor-discriminant inequality for hyperelliptic curves.

We extend existing results about models of hyperelliptic curves to the more general case where C has tame potentially semistable reduction over K — that is, there exists some finite extension L/K such that C has semistable reduction over L , and $[L : K]$ is coprime to p . It is important to note that our theorems do not apply in the case where a wild extension is required for semistability. However this condition is not too strong since for large enough p , every curve of genus g has tame potentially semistable reduction. Most of the information required to deduce the special fibre of \mathcal{X} is contained in the cluster picture of C .

DEFINITION 1.1. A *cluster* is a non-empty subset $\mathfrak{s} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ of the form $\mathfrak{s} = D \cap \mathcal{R}$ for some disc $D = z + \pi_K^n \mathcal{O}_{\overline{K}}$, where $z \in \overline{K}$ is a *centre*, $n \in \mathbb{Q}$ and π_K is a uniformiser of K . If \mathfrak{s} is a cluster and $|\mathfrak{s}| > 1$, we say that \mathfrak{s} is a *proper cluster*. For a proper cluster \mathfrak{s} we define its *depth* $d_{\mathfrak{s}}$ to be

$$d_{\mathfrak{s}} = \min_{r, r' \in \mathfrak{s}} v_K(r - r').$$

We write $d_{\mathfrak{s}} = \frac{a_{\mathfrak{s}}}{b_{\mathfrak{s}}}$ with $a_{\mathfrak{s}}, b_{\mathfrak{s}}$ coprime. The *cluster picture* $\Sigma_{C/K}$ of C is the collection of all clusters of the roots of f . When there is no risk of confusion, we may simplify this to Σ_C .

The cluster picture $\Sigma_{C/K}$ comes with a natural action of $G_K = \text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$ and, along with the valuation of the leading coefficient $v_K(c_f)$, this action is all we need to calculate a combinatorial description of the minimal SNC model of C .

THEOREM 1.2. *Let K be a complete discretely valued field with algebraically closed residue field of characteristic $p > 2$. Let $C : y^2 = f(x)$ be a hyperelliptic curve over K with tame potentially semistable reduction. Then the dual graph, with genus and multiplicity, of the special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C/K is completely determined by $\Sigma_{C/K}$ (with depths), the valuation of the leading coefficient $v_K(c_f)$ of f and the action of G_K .*

REMARK 1.3. If K does not have an algebraically closed residue field, then the Frobenius action is determined by the data in Theorem 1.2, as well as the values of some invariants

[†]In fact, the methods of [7] work for a much larger class of smooth projective curves, but we restrict our attention to its applications for hyperelliptic curves.



FIGURE 1. Pictorial description of linking chains and loops.



FIGURE 2. Pictorial description of tails and crossed tails.

$\epsilon_X(\text{Frob})$ for all orbits of clusters X ; see Definition 3.9 for a definition of ϵ and Theorem 1.17 for a full description of the Frobenius action.

REMARK 1.4. In [3] the author classifies the possible cluster pictures which can arise from hyperelliptic curves with tame potentially semistable reduction. He also shows that the inertia action is determined by the cluster picture (with depths). Given time and determination, this fact, along with Theorem 1.2, allows us to classify the minimal SNC models which can arise from such hyperelliptic curves of a given genus. We do so for elliptic curves in Example 1.13.

A maximal subcluster \mathfrak{s}' of a cluster \mathfrak{s} is called a *child* of \mathfrak{s} , denoted $\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}$, and \mathfrak{s} is the *parent* of \mathfrak{s}' , denoted $P(\mathfrak{s}')$. We say \mathfrak{s} is *odd* (respectively, *even*) if $|\mathfrak{s}|$ is odd (respectively, even). Furthermore, \mathfrak{s} is a *twin* if $|\mathfrak{s}| = 2$, and \mathfrak{s} is *übereven* if \mathfrak{s} has only even children. A cluster $\mathfrak{s} \neq \mathcal{R}$ is *principal* if $|\mathfrak{s}| \geq 3$. The cluster \mathcal{R} is *not* principal if it has a child of size $2g(C)$, or if \mathcal{R} is even and has exactly two children; otherwise \mathcal{R} is principal. The remaining theorems given in the introduction assume that \mathcal{R} is principal. Full theorems including the case when \mathcal{R} is not principal are given in Section 7.

Every Galois orbit of principal clusters X contributes components to the special fibre \mathcal{X}_k . More precisely: orbits of principal, übereven clusters contribute either one or two components and orbits of principal, non-übereven clusters contribute one component. We call these components *central components*, and they are linked by either one or two chains of rational curves which we call *linking chains*. The central components of two orbits X and X' are linked by a chain (or chains) of rational curves if and only if there exists some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$ and $\mathfrak{s}' \in X'$ such that $\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}$. Orbits of twins give rise to a chain of rational curves which intersects the component(s) arising from their parent's orbit. Some central components are also intersected by other chains of rational curves: *loops*, *tails* and *crossed tails*. Loops are chains from a component to itself; tails are chains which intersect the rest of the special fibre in only one place; crossed tails are similar to tails but with two additional components, called *crosses*, intersecting the final component of the chain. Figures 1 and 2 give pictorial descriptions of the different types of chains of rational curves that can occur, where the dashed lines illustrate all the components of \mathcal{X}_k which are intersected by the chain.

This paper explicitly describes the structure, multiplicities and genera of components of \mathcal{X}_k . Before we give a precise statement let us illustrate the main result of the paper via an example.

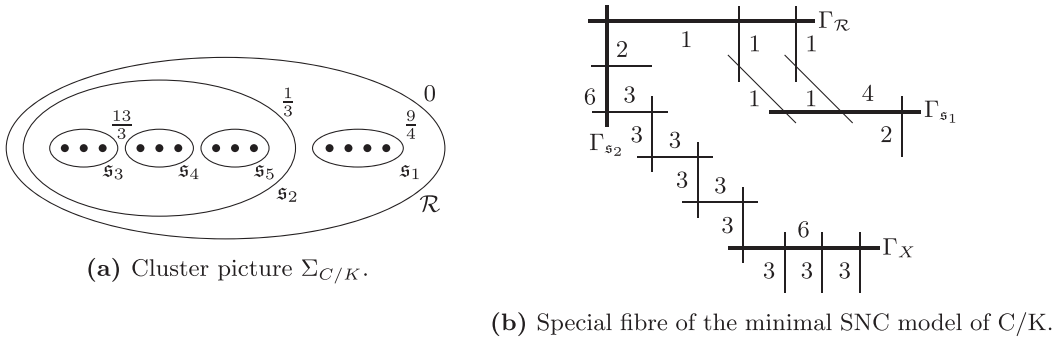


FIGURE 3. $C : y^2 = ((x^3 - p)^3 - p^{15})(x - 1)^4 - p^9$ over $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$.

EXAMPLE 1.5. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$ for $p \geq 5$, and C/K be the hyperelliptic curve given by

$$C : y^2 = ((x^3 - p)^3 - p^{15})(x - 1)^4 - p^9.$$

The cluster picture of C/K is shown in Figure 3a and the special fibre \mathcal{X}_k of the minimal SNC model of C/K is shown in Figure 3b. The principal clusters in $\Sigma_{C/K}$ are $\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2, \mathfrak{s}_3, \mathfrak{s}_4, \mathfrak{s}_5$ and \mathcal{R} , as labelled in Figure 3a. Note that $\mathfrak{s}_3, \mathfrak{s}_4$ and \mathfrak{s}_5 are permuted by G_K and denote their orbit by X . None of the principal clusters in this example are \bar{u} even, so by Theorem 1.6, each orbit of principal clusters gives rise to one central component, shown in bold and labelled in Figure 3b. Clusters \mathfrak{s}_1 and \mathfrak{s}_2 are children of \mathcal{R} , so there are one or two linking chains between $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R}}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_i}$ for $i = 1, 2$, and between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2}$ and Γ_X . Each of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}, \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2}$ and Γ_X are also intersected by tails. How one determines the number and length of the linking chains and tails is discussed in Theorem 1.12.

In this example, we can compare the chains intersecting some of the central components in \mathcal{X}_k to tails appearing in the minimal SNC models of related elliptic curves, see Table 1. The chains intersecting $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$, along with $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$ itself, look much like a type III elliptic curve. Similarly type II for \mathfrak{s}_2 , and type I_0^* for X (but with multiplicities multiplied by $|X| = 3$).

TABLE 1. Kodaira–Néron types of elliptic curves with $p \geq 5$.

Type	Cluster Picture	\mathcal{X}_k	Type	Cluster Picture	\mathcal{X}_k
I_0		$\overline{1 \ g1}$	I_0^*		$\overline{1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2}$
I_n		$\begin{matrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \diagdown & & / \\ & n\text{-gon} & \\ / & & \diagdown \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{matrix}$	I_n^*		$\overline{1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1}$
II		$\overline{3 \ 2 \ 1}$	IV^*		$\overline{2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 3}$
III		$\overline{1 \ 2 \ 1}$	III^*		$\overline{2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1}$
IV		$\overline{1 \ 1 \ 1}$	II^*		$\overline{3 \ 4 \ 2 \ 5 \ 4 \ 2 \ 3 \ 1}$

Here we give an abridged version of the description of the structure of the special fibre, given in full in Theorem 7.12. In stating this theorem we use a subtle invariant of even clusters denoted ϵ_X . This is defined fully in Definition 3.9, however in practice for X with $\mathfrak{s} \in X$ even, and $r_{\mathfrak{s}}$ any root of \mathfrak{s} , ϵ_X is given by $\epsilon_X = (-1)^{|X| \cdot (v_K(c_f) + \sum_{r \neq \mathfrak{s}} v_K(r_{\mathfrak{s}} - r))}$.

THEOREM 1.6 (Structure of SNC model). *Let K be a complete discretely valued field with algebraically closed residue field of characteristic $p > 2$. Let C/K be a hyperelliptic curve with tame potentially semistable reduction. Then the special fibre of its minimal SNC model is structured as follows. Every principal Galois orbit of clusters X contributes one component Γ_X , unless X is \ddot{u} bereven with $\epsilon_X = 1$, in which case X contributes two components Γ_X^+ and Γ_X^- .*

These components are linked by chains of rational curves in the following cases (where, for any orbit Y , we write $\Gamma_Y^+ = \Gamma_Y^- = \Gamma_Y$ if Y contributes only one central component):

Name	From	To	Condition
$L_{X,X'}$	Γ_X	$\Gamma_{X'}$	$X' < X$ both principal, X' odd
$L_{X,X'}^+$	Γ_X^+	$\Gamma_{X'}^+$	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$L_{X,X'}^-$	Γ_X^-	$\Gamma_{X'}^-$	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$L_{X,X'}$	Γ_X	$\Gamma_{X'}$	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = -1$
$L_{X'}$	Γ_X^-	Γ_X^+	X principal, $X' < X$ orbit of twins, $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$T_{X'}$	Γ_X	-	X principal, $X' \leq X$ orbit of twins, $\epsilon_{X'} = -1$

Chains where the ‘To’ column has been left blank are crossed tails. Some central components Γ_X are also intersected transversally by tails. These are explicitly described in Theorem 1.12.

The case when \mathcal{R} is not principal is described in Theorem 7.12. We do not give explicit equations for the components in the special fibre. However, these can be calculated using the method laid out in this paper if desired (see Remark 7.13).

The linking chains, tails and the multiplicities and genera of the components in the special fibre are given explicitly in Theorem 1.12. In order to describe the chains of rational curves in detail, we introduce the notion of sloped chains of rational curves. We will also need a few other numerical invariants associated to clusters.

DEFINITION 1.7. Let $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $\mu, \lambda \in \mathbb{N}$ with λ minimal be such that

$$\mu t_1 = \frac{m_0}{d_0} > \frac{m_1}{d_1} > \dots > \frac{m_\lambda}{d_\lambda} > \frac{m_{\lambda+1}}{d_{\lambda+1}} = \mu t_2, \text{ and } \begin{vmatrix} m_i & m_{i+1} \\ d_i & d_{i+1} \end{vmatrix} = 1.$$

Suppose $\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{i=1}^\lambda E_i$ is a chain of rational curves where E_i has multiplicity μd_i . Then \mathcal{C} is a *sloped chain of rational curves* with parameters (t_2, t_1, μ) . If \mathcal{C} is a tail, then \mathcal{C} is a sloped chain with parameters $(\frac{1}{\mu} \lfloor \mu t_1 - 1 \rfloor, t_1, \mu)$, so we usually just write (t_1, μ) for its parameters.

NOTATION 1.8. Write $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$ for the set of odd children of \mathfrak{s} , and $\mathfrak{s}_{\text{sing}}$ for the set of size 1 children of \mathfrak{s} .

DEFINITION 1.9. Let \mathfrak{s} be a cluster, then the *semistable genus* of \mathfrak{s} is given by

$$|\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}| = 2g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) + 1 \text{ or } 2g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) + 2,$$

or $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) = 0$ if \mathfrak{s} is \ddot{u} bereven. If X is an orbit with $\mathfrak{s} \in X$ the *semistable genus* of X is defined by $g_{\text{ss}}(X) = g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s})$. From this we define the *genus* of an orbit X . If $X = \{\mathfrak{s}\}$ is a trivial orbit

with $d_{\mathfrak{s}} = \frac{a_{\mathfrak{s}}}{b_{\mathfrak{s}}}$, where $(a_{\mathfrak{s}}, b_{\mathfrak{s}}) = 1$, and $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) > 0$ then $g(\mathfrak{s})$ is given by

$$g(X) = g(\mathfrak{s}) = \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s})}{b_{\mathfrak{s}}} \rfloor & \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}, \\ \lfloor \frac{g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s})}{b_{\mathfrak{s}}} + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor & \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \notin \mathbb{Z}, b_{\mathfrak{s}} \text{ even}, \\ 0 & \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \notin \mathbb{Z}, b_{\mathfrak{s}} \text{ odd}. \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, $g(X) = g(\mathfrak{s}) = 0$ if $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) = 0$. For a general orbit X , define $g(X) = g(\mathfrak{s})$ for $\mathfrak{s} \in X$, where \mathfrak{s} is considered as a cluster in Σ_{C/K_X} , and K_X is the unique extension of K of degree $|X|$.

DEFINITION 1.10. Let X be an orbit of clusters with $\mathfrak{s} \in X$, and $r_{\mathfrak{s}}$ any root of \mathfrak{s} . Define e_X to be the minimal integer such that $e_X |X| d_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $e_X |X| \nu_{\mathfrak{s}} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ for all $\mathfrak{s} \in X$. The orbit X also has the following invariants:

$$d_X = d_{\mathfrak{s}}, \quad b_X = b_{\mathfrak{s}}, \quad \delta_X = d_{\mathfrak{s}} - d_{P(\mathfrak{s})} \text{ and } \lambda_X = \frac{v_K(c_f)}{2} + \frac{|\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}| d_{\mathfrak{s}}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{r \notin \mathfrak{s}} v_K(r_{\mathfrak{s}} - r).$$

DEFINITION 1.11. A child $\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}$ is *stable* if it has the same stabiliser as \mathfrak{s} , and an orbit is *stable* if all (equivalently any) of its children are stable.

THEOREM 1.12. Let K and C/K be as in Theorem 1.6. Let X be a principal orbit of clusters in the cluster picture of a hyperelliptic curve C with tame potentially semistable reduction and with \mathcal{R} principal. Then Γ_X^{\pm} has genus $g(X)$. Furthermore, it has multiplicity $|X|e_X$ if X is non-übereven, or if X is übereven with $\epsilon_X = 1$; otherwise Γ_X^{\pm} has multiplicity $2|X|e_X$ if X is übereven with $\epsilon_X = -1$. Suppose further that $e_X > 1$, and choose some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$. Then the central component(s) associated to X are intersected transversely by the following sloped tails with parameters (t_1, μ) (writing $\Gamma_X = \Gamma_X^+ = \Gamma_X^-$ if X contributes only one central component):

Name	From	Number	t_1	μ	Condition
T_{∞}	Γ_X	1	$(g+1)d_{\mathcal{R}} - \lambda_{\mathcal{R}}$	1	$X = \{\mathcal{R}\}$, \mathcal{R} odd
T_{∞}^{\pm}	Γ_X^{\pm}	2	$d_{\mathcal{R}}$	1	$X = \{\mathcal{R}\}$, \mathcal{R} even, $\epsilon_{\mathcal{R}} = 1$
T_{∞}	Γ_X	1	$d_{\mathcal{R}}$	2	$X = \{\mathcal{R}\}$, \mathcal{R} even, $e_{\mathcal{R}} > 2$, $\epsilon_{\mathcal{R}} = -1$
$T_{y_{\mathfrak{s}}=0}$	Γ_X	$\frac{ \mathfrak{s}_{\text{sing}} X }{b_X}$	$-\lambda_X$	b_X	$ \mathfrak{s}_{\text{sing}} \geq 2$, and $e_X > b_X/ X $
$T_{x_{\mathfrak{s}}=0}$	Γ_X	1	$-d_X$	$2 X $	X has no stable child, $\lambda_X \notin \mathbb{Z}$, $e_X > 2$ and either $g_{\text{ss}}(X) > 0$ or X is übereven
$T_{x_{\mathfrak{s}}=0}^{\pm}$	Γ_X^{\pm}	2	$-d_X$	$ X $	X has no stable child, $\lambda_X \in \mathbb{Z}$, and either $g_{\text{ss}}(X) > 0$ or X is übereven
$T_{(0,0)}$	Γ_X	1	$-\lambda_X$	$ X $	X has a stable singleton or $g_{\text{ss}}(X) = 0$, X is not übereven and X has no proper stable odd child

The central components are intersected by the following sloped chains of rational curves with parameters $(t_2, t_2 + \delta, \mu)$:

Name	t_2	δ	μ	Condition
$L_{X, X'}$	$-\lambda_X$	$\delta_{X'}/2$	$ X' $	$X' < X$ both principal, X' odd
$L_{X, X'}^+$	$-d_X$	$\delta_{X'}$	$ X' $	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$L_{X, X'}^-$	$-d_X$	$\delta_{X'}$	$ X' $	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$L_{X, X'}$	$-d_X$	$\delta_{X'}$	$2 X' $	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = -1$
$L_{X'}$	$-d_X$	$2\delta_{X'}$	$ X' $	X principal, $X' < X$ orbit of twins, $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$T_{X'}$	$-d_X$	$\delta_{X'} + \frac{1}{\mu}$	$2 X' $	X principal, $X' < X$ orbit of twins, $\epsilon_{X'} = -1$

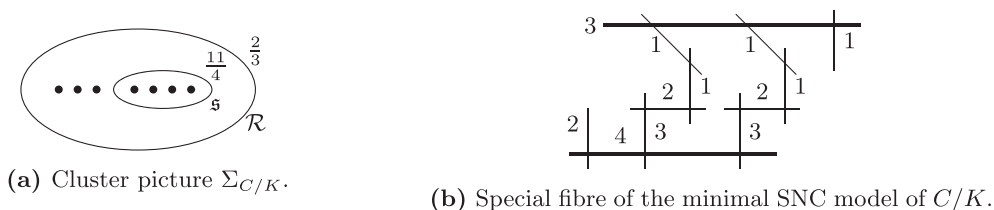


FIGURE 4. $C : y^2 = (x^3 - p^2)(x^4 - p^{11})$ over $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$.

Note that here the names indicate the components which each chains intersect, as explicitly written in the second table of Theorem 1.6. Finally, the crosses of any crossed tail have multiplicity $\frac{t}{2}$.

In practice, when $g_{\text{ss}}(X) > 0$ there is a one-to-one correspondence between the chains intersecting a central component Γ_X and the tails of the unique central component $\Gamma_{\tilde{X}}$ of the minimal SNC model $\mathcal{X}_{\tilde{X}}$ of a related curve $C_{\tilde{X}}$. Choose some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$. Then the curve $C_{\tilde{X}}$ is a hyperelliptic curve over K_X (an extension of K of degree $|X|$) which has as its roots a centre for each odd child of \mathfrak{s} (with a correction to the leading coefficient to account for the rest of the cluster picture). This preserves the multiplicities in the corresponding chains (up to some small corrections), and the genus of Γ_X is equal to the genus of $\Gamma_{\tilde{X}}$ (or 0 if $g_{\text{ss}}(X) = 0$). This idea has been briefly explored in Example 1.5, comparing parts of the special fibre to minimal SNC models of certain elliptic curves. We have a closer look at this idea in Example 1.14. Since $C_{\tilde{X}}$ will often have a lower genus than C , this allows us to construct the minimal SNC model of C in terms of simpler models. We now give some more examples, the first of which completely summarises the case for elliptic curves, and the second provides the motivation behind Theorem 1.12.

EXAMPLE 1.13. This table shows \mathcal{X}_k , of the minimal SNC model \mathcal{X} for the different Kodaira–Néron types of elliptic curves with tame potentially semistable reduction (for which it is sufficient to take $p \geq 5$). Our table differs from the table found in [20, p 365], where instead the special fibres of the *minimal regular models* for the different types of elliptic curves are shown. This makes a difference for type II, III or IV elliptic curves, whereas for all the other types the minimal regular model is SNC. These special fibres can be read off straight from Theorems 1.6 and 1.12: one does not need to follow any laborious algorithm.

EXAMPLE 1.14. Let C over $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$ for $p \geq 5$ be the hyperelliptic curve given by

$$C : y^2 = f(x) = (x^3 - p^2)(x^4 - p^{11}).$$

The cluster picture of C/K consists of two proper clusters \mathcal{R} and \mathfrak{s} , shown in Figure 4a. The special fibre \mathcal{X}_k of the minimal SNC model \mathcal{X} of C/K is shown in Figure 4b.

Define elliptic curves C_1 and C_2 over K by $C_1 : y^2 = f_1(x) = x^3 - p^2$ and $C_2 : y^2 = p^2 f_2(x) = p^2(x^4 - p^{11})$, respectively. Note that $f(x) = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(x)$. The roots of $f_1(x)$ contribute the roots in $\mathcal{R} \setminus \mathfrak{s}$, and the roots of $f_2(x)$ contribute the roots in \mathfrak{s} . The coefficient in the defining equation of C_2 is chosen to somehow ‘see’ the roots of f_1 . It is interesting to compare the minimal SNC models of C_i to that of C for $i = 1, 2$. Note that C_1 and C_2 are type IV and type III* elliptic curves, respectively, as shown in Table 1.

It appears that the roots of f_1 and f_2 are making their own contributions to \mathcal{X}_k , as both the special fibres of the minimal SNC models of C_i can be seen as ‘submodels’ of \mathcal{X}_k for $i = 1, 2$. This shows how \mathcal{R} and \mathfrak{s} each make their own contribution to \mathcal{X}_k . Since \mathfrak{s} is an even child of \mathcal{R} , and $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = 1$, there are two linking chains between their contributions in \mathcal{X}_k .

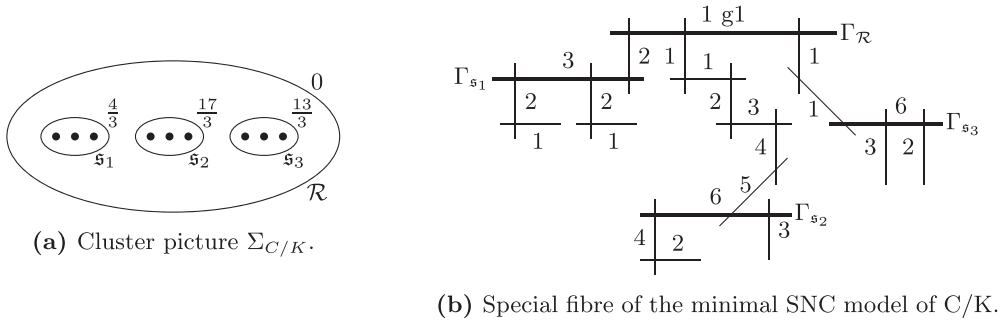


FIGURE 5. $C : y^2 = (x^3 - p^4)((x - 1)^3 - p^{17})((x - 2)^3 - p^{13})$ over $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$.

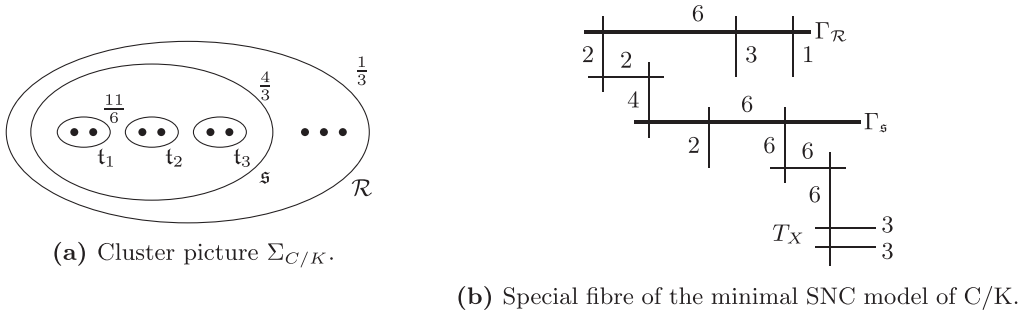


FIGURE 6. $C : y^2 = (x^3 - p)((x^3 - p^4)^2 - p^9)$ over $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$.

EXAMPLE 1.15. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$ for $p \geq 5$, and C/K be the hyperelliptic curve given by

$$C : y^2 = (x^3 - p^4)((x - 1)^3 - p^{17})((x - 2)^3 - p^{13}).$$

The central components of the minimal SNC model of C (Figure 5b), which arise from clusters in $\Sigma_{C/K}$ (5a), are labelled. Note that \mathcal{R} contributes components to the model which look like those appearing in the minimal SNC model of a type I_0 elliptic curve; \mathfrak{s}_1 those of a type IV^* elliptic curve; \mathfrak{s}_2 those of a type II^* elliptic curve; and \mathfrak{s}_3 those of a type II elliptic curve. The special fibres of the minimal SNC models of these Kodaira types are all shown in Table 1 in Example 1.13. This reflects the general phenomenon discussed above that the chains intersecting a central component arising from a cluster \mathfrak{s} ‘correspond’ to the tails of a hyperelliptic curve constructed from \mathfrak{s} .

EXAMPLE 1.16. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$, and C/K be the hyperelliptic curve given by

$$C : y^2 = (x^3 - p)((x^3 - p^4)^2 - p^9).$$

The cluster picture of C/K is shown in Figure 6a and the special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C/K is shown in Figure 6b. The clusters $\mathfrak{t}_1, \mathfrak{t}_2$ and \mathfrak{t}_3 are swapped by G_K and denote their orbit by X . The central components of the model, which arise from clusters in $\Sigma_{C/K}$, are labelled, as is the crossed tail T_X arising from the orbit of twins X .

The component $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R}}$ and its chains look like a type II elliptic curve. Since \mathfrak{s} is \bar{u} bereven, we cannot construct a curve $C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}$ to compare the contributions of \mathfrak{s} to. However, observe that \mathfrak{s} and its children contribute a divisor which looks like the minimal SNC model of a Namikawa–Ueno type III_2^* curve. In our final proof we will use induction on the number of proper clusters and this is a useful example to look back to when we do so.

In the case where K does *not* have algebraically closed residue field, the following theorem tells us precisely how the Frobenius automorphism acts on the components of the minimal SNC model.

THEOREM 1.17 (Frobenius action). *Let K be a field, not necessarily with algebraically closed residue field, and let C/K be a curve with tame potentially semistable reduction and minimal SNC model \mathcal{X} over K^{ur} . Then the Frobenius automorphism, Frob , acts on the components of \mathcal{X} as*

- (i) $\text{Frob}(\Gamma_X^\pm) = \Gamma_{\text{Frob}(X)}^{\pm\epsilon_X(\text{Frob})}$;
- (ii) $\text{Frob}(L_{X, X'}^\pm) = L_{\text{Frob}(X), \text{Frob}(X')}^{\pm\epsilon_{X'}(\text{Frob})}$;
- (iii) a loop L_X is sent to $\epsilon_X(\text{Frob})L_{\text{Frob}(X)}$, a crossed tail T_X to $\epsilon_X(\text{Frob})T_{\text{Frob}(X)}^\dagger$;
- (iv) and tails are permuted as $\text{Frob}(T_\infty^\pm) = T_\infty^{\pm\epsilon_X(\text{Frob})}$, $\text{Frob}(T_{x_s=0}^\pm) = T_{x_s=0}^{\pm 1^{v(\epsilon_X)}}$ and $(y_s = 0)$ -tails are permuted as the corresponding roots of the cluster pictures are.

The following example shows an application of this theorem, checking whether a curve has a K -rational point.

EXAMPLE 1.18. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}_7$ and let C/K be the hyperelliptic curve given by

$$C : y^2 = (x - i)((x - i)^2 - p)(x + i)((x + i)^2 - p).$$

We require the full power of Theorem 7.12 to deduce the minimal SNC model of C , but Theorem 1.17 still tells us how the components are permuted. In particular, Γ_{s_1} and Γ_{s_2} and their respective tails are swapped. That is, there are no smooth points which are fixed by Frobenius, since the only multiplicity 1 components are swapped by Frobenius. Therefore, C has no \mathbb{Q}_7 -rational point.

The paper is structured as follows. In Sections 2–4, we restate key definitions and theorems from literature, which we will use in the remainder of the paper. We start with a brief introduction to cluster pictures in Section 2, before moving onto look at models and the methods used to calculate them in Section 3. Results from [7] concerning the use of Newton polytopes will be discussed in Section 4. In Sections 5 and 6, we calculate the minimal SNC model for two special cases. The first of these special cases, Section 5, is where C has *tame potentially good reduction* — that is, it has a smooth model over a tame extension of K . This will act as a base case for our eventual proof by induction. The second of these cases, Section 6, examines curves C with a cluster picture which consists of exactly two proper clusters $\mathfrak{s} < \mathcal{R}$. Curves with such cluster pictures are used to deduce the linking chains between central components in the main theorems. These main theorems are stated and proved in Section 7.

1.1. Notation

For the convenience of the reader, the following two tables collate the general notation and terminology which we use throughout the paper. Table 2 lists the general notation associated to fields, hyperelliptic curves and models. Table 3 lists the notation and terminology associated to cluster pictures and Newton polytopes. Whenever a component in a figure is drawn in bold it is a central component. In any figure describing the special fibre of a model numbers indicate multiplicities, except those preceded by g , which indicate the genus of a component. So Table 2 indicates a rational curve of multiplicity 2 and $2g1$ indicates a genus 1 curve of multiplicity 2.

$^\dagger - L_X$ is the same loop but with reversed orientation. $-T_X$ is the same crossed tail but with crosses swapped.

2. Background — cluster pictures

Let C/K be a hyperelliptic curve given by Weierstrass equation $y^2 = f(x)$, with genus $g(C) \geq 1$. The p -adic distances between roots of $f(x)$ contain a large amount of useful information. To visualise these p -adic distances we use *cluster pictures*, as described in [9]. In this section we will outline the key definitions we require for this paper concerning cluster pictures; the interested reader can find more in [9].

Recall the definitions of clusters and cluster pictures given in Definition 1.1. The cluster picture Σ_C is a way of visualising which roots of f are p -adically close. In a non-archimedean algebra, two discs either have a non-empty intersection or one is contained in the other. So Definition 1.1 gives us that any two clusters are either disjoint or one is contained in the other. Moreover $d_{s'} > d_s$ if $s' \subsetneq s$. Every root is a cluster — that is, $\{r\} \in \Sigma_C$ for every $r \in \mathcal{R}$ — and $\mathcal{R} \in \Sigma_C$. In order to work with clusters we need a significant amount of terminology from [9] which we describe here.

DEFINITION 2.1. A cluster s is *even* (respectively, *odd*) if $|s|$ is even (respectively, odd). Furthermore s is a *twin* if $|s| = 2$.

DEFINITION 2.2. Let s be a cluster. If $s' \subsetneq s$ is a maximal subcluster of s then s' is a *child* of s and s is a *parent* of s' . We write $s' < s$, and $P(s') = s$. Denote by \widehat{s} the set of all children of s , and by \widetilde{s} the set of all odd children. A cluster is *übereven* if it only has even children. A cluster s is a *cotwin* if it has a child of size $2g$ whose complement is not a twin.

DEFINITION 2.3. A *centre* z_s of a proper cluster s is any element $z_s \in \overline{K}$ such that $v_K(z_s - r) \geq d_s$ for all $r \in s$. Equivalently, z_s is a centre of s if s can be written as $D \cap \mathcal{R}$, where

TABLE 2. General notation associated to fields, hyperelliptic curves and models.

K	Non-archimedean field	v_K	discrete valuation
\mathcal{O}_K	ring of integers	π_K	uniformiser of K
k	algebraically closed residue field of K	\overline{K}	algebraic closure of K
C	hyperelliptic curve over K given by $y^2 = f(x)$	L	field extension of K over which C_L is semistable
$g(C)$	genus of C , sometimes denoted g	\mathcal{R}	set of roots of $f(x)$ in \overline{K}
e	degree of L/K for such L	X	Galois orbit of clusters
\mathcal{X}	minimal SNC model of C/K	\mathcal{X}_k	special fibre of \mathcal{X}
$\Gamma_{s,K}^\pm$	component(s) of \mathcal{X}_k associated to s	$\Gamma_{X,K}^\pm$	component(s) of \mathcal{X}_k associated to X
\mathcal{Y}	minimal SNC model of C/L	\mathcal{Y}_k	special fibre of \mathcal{Y}
$\Gamma_{s,L}^\pm$	component(s) of \mathcal{Y}_k associated to s		

TABLE 3. Notation associated to cluster pictures and Newton polytopes.

$\Sigma_{C/K}$	(1.1)	$\delta(s, s')$	(2.5)	red_s	(3.12)
s	(1.1)	Principal	(2.6)	$\Delta(C)$	(4.1)
d_s	(1.1)	s^*	(2.7)	$\Delta_v(C)$	(4.1)
a_s, b_s	(1.1)	$g_{ss}(s)$	(2.8)	v_Δ	(4.1)
Odd cluster	(2.1)	Singleton	(2.13)	L, F	(4.2)
Even cluster	(2.1)	s_{sing}	(2.13)	$\Delta(\mathbb{Z}), L(\mathbb{Z}), F(\mathbb{Z})$	(4.3)
Twin	(2.1)	ν_s	(3.7)	$\overline{\Delta}(\mathbb{Z})\overline{L}(\mathbb{Z}), \overline{F}(\mathbb{Z})$	(4.3)
$s' < s$	(2.2)	χ	(3.9)	δ_λ	(4.4)
$P(s)$	(2.2)	λ_s	(3.9)	s_1^L, s_2^L	(4.8)
$\widehat{s}, \widetilde{s}$	(2.2)	α_s	(3.9)	$g(s)$	(5.22)
Cotwin	(2.2)	β_s	(3.9)	Principal orbit	(7.1)
Übereven	(2.2)	γ_s	(3.9)	λ_X	(7.3)
z_s	(2.3)	θ_s	(3.9)	K_X	(7.2)
$s \wedge s'$	(2.4)	ϵ_s	(3.9)	e_X	(7.8)
δ_s	(2.5)	c_s	(3.12)	$g(X)$	(7.8)

$D = z_{\mathfrak{s}} + \pi^{d_{\mathfrak{s}}} \mathcal{O}_{\overline{K}}$. Note that any root $r \in \mathfrak{s}$ can be chosen as a centre, and if $\mathfrak{s} = \{r\}$ then the only centre is $z_{\mathfrak{s}} = r$.

DEFINITION 2.4. For clusters \mathfrak{s} and \mathfrak{s}' , write $\mathfrak{s} \wedge \mathfrak{s}'$ for the smallest cluster containing \mathfrak{s} and \mathfrak{s}' .

DEFINITION 2.5. If \mathfrak{s} and \mathfrak{s}' are two clusters then the *distance* between them is $\delta(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{s}') = d_{\mathfrak{s}} + d_{\mathfrak{s}'} - 2d_{\mathfrak{s} \wedge \mathfrak{s}'}$. For a proper cluster $\mathfrak{s} \neq \mathcal{R}$ define the *relative depth* to be $\delta_{\mathfrak{s}} = \delta(\mathfrak{s}, P(\mathfrak{s})) = d_{\mathfrak{s}} - d_{P(\mathfrak{s})}$.

DEFINITION 2.6. A cluster \mathfrak{s} is *principal* if $|\mathfrak{s}| \geq 3$ except if either $\mathfrak{s} = \mathcal{R}$ is even and has exactly two children, or if \mathfrak{s} has a child of size $2g$.

We will see later that principal clusters form an important class of clusters. Roughly, if C/K is a hyperelliptic curve, every orbit of principal clusters in $\Sigma_{C/K}$ makes a contribution to the minimal SNC model of C over K .

DEFINITION 2.7. For a cluster \mathfrak{s} that is not a cotwin we write \mathfrak{s}^* for the smallest cluster containing \mathfrak{s} , whose parent is not $\bar{\text{u}}\text{b}e\text{r}e\text{v}e\text{n}$. If no such cluster exists we write $\mathfrak{s}^* = \mathcal{R}$. If \mathfrak{s} is a cotwin, we write \mathfrak{s}^* for its child of size $2g$.

DEFINITION 2.8. For a proper cluster \mathfrak{s} we write $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s})$ for the *semistable genus* of \mathfrak{s} . If \mathfrak{s} is $\bar{\text{u}}\text{b}e\text{r}e\text{v}e\text{n}$, we set $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) = 0$. Otherwise, if \mathfrak{s} is not $\bar{\text{u}}\text{b}e\text{r}e\text{v}e\text{n}$ the genus is determined by

$$|\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}| = 2g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) + 1, \text{ or } 2g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) + 2.$$

It is important to note that $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{R})$ is not necessarily the same as $g(C)$; in fact, they will only be the same when \mathcal{R} has no proper children. If C has semistable reduction over L and $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_{C/K}$ is principal, the semistable genus of \mathfrak{s} represents the genus of the contribution of \mathfrak{s} to the special fibre of the minimal semistable model of C over L .

We also need some new terminology, and the remainder of the definitions in this section are not given in [9].

DEFINITION 2.9. A cluster picture Σ is *nested* if for all proper clusters $\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{s}' \in \Sigma$ either $\mathfrak{s} \subseteq \mathfrak{s}'$, or $\mathfrak{s}' \subseteq \mathfrak{s}$. If C is a hyperelliptic curve, we say C is *nested* if Σ_C is nested.

Since the elements of \mathcal{R} lie in \overline{K} , there is a natural action of G_K on \mathcal{R} , hence also on Σ_C . Since K has algebraically closed residue field, $G_K = I_K$ where I_K is the inertia subgroup of G_K . It will be important later to know exactly how G_K acts on the clusters of Σ_C . The following lemma is useful for this purpose.

LEMMA 2.10. *Let Σ_C be such that $K(\mathcal{R})/K$ is a tame extension, and let $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_C$ be a proper cluster fixed by G_K .*

- (i) *There exists a centre $z_{\mathfrak{s}}$ of \mathfrak{s} such that $z_{\mathfrak{s}} \in K$.*
- (ii) *Any child $\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}$ is in an orbit of size $b_{\mathfrak{s}}$, except possibly for one child \mathfrak{s}_f , where we can choose $z_{\mathfrak{s}_f}$ such that $v_K(z_{\mathfrak{s}_f} - z_{\mathfrak{s}}) > d_{\mathfrak{s}}$, which is fixed by G_K .*

Proof. (i) See [9, Lemma B.1].

(ii) See [3, Theorem 1.3]. □

DEFINITION 2.11. Let $\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}$ be clusters in Σ_C . Then \mathfrak{s}' is a *stable child* of \mathfrak{s} if the stabiliser of \mathfrak{s} also stabilises \mathfrak{s}' . Otherwise \mathfrak{s}' is an *unstable child* of \mathfrak{s} .

REMARK 2.12. Let $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_C$ be fixed by G_K . If \mathfrak{s} has depth $d_{\mathfrak{s}}$ with denominator > 1 then, by Lemma 2.10(ii), \mathfrak{s} has at most one stable child.

DEFINITION 2.13. If $r \in \mathfrak{s}$ is a root which is not contained in a proper child of \mathfrak{s} then we call r a *singleton* of \mathfrak{s} . Define $\mathfrak{s}_{\text{sing}}$ to be the set of all singletons of \mathfrak{s} . In other words $\mathfrak{s}_{\text{sing}}$ is the set of all children of size 1 of \mathfrak{s} .

3. Background — models

Let C be a hyperelliptic curve over K . A *model* \mathcal{X} of C is a flat scheme over \mathcal{O}_K which has generic fibre \mathcal{X}_K isomorphic to C/K . We will insist that all of our models are proper over \mathcal{O}_K . *SNC models* are models which are regular as schemes and whose special fibre \mathcal{X}_k is an SNC divisor — that is, a curve over k whose worst singularities are normal crossings. Note that we do not insist that the irreducible components themselves are smooth. For a given curve, there is a unique SNC model \mathcal{X}^{min} which is minimal in the sense that any map of SNC models $\mathcal{X}^{\text{min}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is an isomorphism [14, Proposition 9.3.36].

Another class of models that are of particular interest to us are semistable models. These are SNC models which have a reduced special fibre. Curves which have a semistable model are said to have *semistable reduction*. The minimal SNC models of such curves can be calculated explicitly from the cluster picture, this is done in [9].

In this section we collate some facts about models from [6, 9, 15] for the convenience of the reader. Similar techniques concerning quotients of models are also used in [10].

3.1. Chains of rational curves

Chains of rational curves are ubiquitous in our descriptions of SNC models. The following definition explains what we mean by a chain of rational curves and defines the three main types of chains we are interested in: *tails*, *linking chains* and *crossed tails*.

DEFINITION 3.1. Let \mathcal{X} be a SNC model of a hyperelliptic curve defined over K . Suppose E_1, \dots, E_{λ} are smooth irreducible rational components of \mathcal{X}_k . A divisor $\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\lambda} E_i$ is a *chain of rational curves* if

- (i) $(E_i \cdot \overline{E_{i+1}}) = 1$ for all $1 \leq i < \lambda$ and $(E_i \cdot E_j) = 0$ for $j \neq i \pm 1$;
- (ii) $(E_1 \cdot \overline{\mathcal{X}_k \setminus \mathcal{C}}) = 1$;
- (iii) $(E_i \cdot \overline{\mathcal{X}_k \setminus \mathcal{C}}) = 0$ for $i \neq 1, \lambda$;

where $(E \cdot F)$ is the usual intersection pairing defined on regular models. If $(E_{\lambda} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{X}_k \setminus \mathcal{C}}) = 0$ then \mathcal{C} is a *tail*. If $(E_{\lambda} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{X}_k \setminus \mathcal{C}}) = 1$ then \mathcal{C} is a *linking chain*.

We say a chain of rational curves $\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\lambda} E_i$ is a *loop* if \mathcal{C} is a linking chain such that E_1 and E_{λ} both intersect the same component of $\overline{\mathcal{X}_k \setminus \mathcal{C}}$.

Furthermore, if $(E_{\lambda} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{X}_k \setminus \mathcal{C}}) = 2$ then \mathcal{C} is a *crossed tail* if E_{λ} intersects two rational components of $\mathcal{X}_k \setminus \mathcal{C}$, say $E_{\lambda+1}^+$ and $E_{\lambda+1}^-$, such that $(E_{\lambda+1}^{\pm} \cdot E_{\lambda}) = 1$ and $(E_{\lambda+1}^{\pm} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{X}_k \setminus E_{\lambda}}) = 0$. We call the components $E_{\lambda+1}^{\pm}$ the *crosses*.

Illustrations of the definitions of tails, linking chains, loops and crossed tails are shown in Figures 1 and 2 in Section 1.

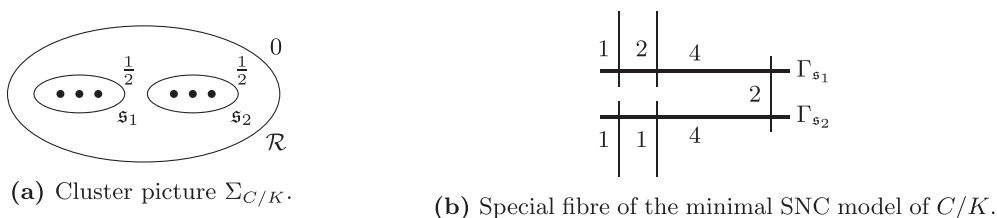


FIGURE 7. $C : y^2 = (x - i)((x - i)^2 - p)(x + i)((x + i)^2 - p)$ over $K = \mathbb{Q}_7$.



FIGURE 8. Elliptic curve of Kodaira type IV.

Blowing down a component E results in a regular model if and only if it is rational and has self-intersection -1 (Castelnuovo’s criterion [14, Theorem 9.3.8]). However, blowing down a general rational component of \mathcal{X}_k of self-intersection -1 will not necessarily produce an SNC model. For example blowing down the component of multiplicity 3 in the minimal SNC model of an elliptic curve of Kodaira type IV (shown in Figure 8) is no longer an SNC model. After blowing down a component of a chain of rational curves of self-intersection -1 , the special fibre is still an SNC divisor. Therefore, we will be interested in blowing down all such components. If a chain of rational curves cannot be blown down any further, we call it *minimal*.

DEFINITION 3.2. A chain of rational curves $\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{i=1}^\lambda E_i$ is *minimal* if $(E_i \cdot E_i) \leq -2$ for every i .

3.2. Quotients of models

This section collates several results from [6, 15] concerning taking quotient of models. Let C be a hyperelliptic curve over K and let L/K be a tame field extension of degree e such that $C_L = C \times_K L$ is semistable over L . Note that the cluster picture of C_L/L is the same as the cluster picture of C/K , except all the depths have been multiplied by e . Since k is algebraically closed, the extension L/K is totally tamely ramified, hence L/K is Galois with $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ cyclic.

Let \mathcal{Y} be the minimal semistable model of C_L/\mathcal{O}_L , so \mathcal{Y}_k is a reduced, SNC divisor of \mathcal{Y} . Any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(L/K)$ induces a unique automorphism of \mathcal{Y} of the same degree which makes the following diagram commute [15, p. 136]:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Y} & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathcal{Y} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{O}_L & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathcal{O}_L \end{array}$$

Although a slight abuse of notation, we will also refer to this automorphism on \mathcal{Y} as σ , and define $G = \langle \sigma : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \rangle$ where σ generates $\text{Gal}(L/K)$. The model \mathcal{Y} , as well as the automorphism induced on the special fibre, will be given more explicitly in Section 3.3.

Since \mathcal{Y} is projective, the quotient $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Y}/G$ given by $q : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ can be constructed by glueing together the rings of invariants of G -invariant affine open sets of \mathcal{Y} . The resulting

scheme $\mathcal{Z}/\mathcal{O}_K$ is a model of C/K . Furthermore, since \mathcal{Z} is a normal scheme, its singularities are closed points lying on the special fibre \mathcal{Z}_k . The following proposition, from [15, p. 137], gives the multiplicities of the components of \mathcal{Z}_k .

PROPOSITION 3.3. *Let $Y \subseteq \mathcal{Y}_k$ be an irreducible component of \mathcal{Y}_k . Then $Z = q(Y)$ is a component of \mathcal{Z}_k of multiplicity $e/|\text{Stab}(Y)|$, where $\text{Stab}(Y)$ is the pointwise stabiliser of Y .*

Blowing up a singularity on \mathcal{Z}_k results in a chain of rational curves, as in Definition 3.1. It is well known (for example, [13; 15, Fact V]) that blowing up the singularities on \mathcal{Z}_k and blowing down all rational components in chains with self-intersection -1 results in a minimal SNC model.

The singularities on \mathcal{Z}_k are *tame cyclic quotient singularities*, and there is a precise description of the chain of rational curves that arises after resolving them. We will prove in Proposition 5.11 that singularities $z \in \mathcal{Z}_k$ which lie on precisely one irreducible component of \mathcal{Z}_k are tame cyclic quotient singularities. The definition is as follows.

DEFINITION 3.4. Let S be a scheme over \mathcal{O}_K and let $s \in S$ be a closed point. The point s is a *tame cyclic quotient singularity* if there exists

- a positive integer $m > 1$ which is invertible in k ;
- a unit $r \in (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$;
- integers $m_1 > 0$ and $m_2 \geq 0$ satisfying $m_1 \equiv -rm_2 \pmod{m}$

such that $\widehat{\mathcal{O}_{S,s}}$ is isomorphic to the subalgebra of μ_m -invariants in $k[[t_1, t_2]]/(t_1^{m_1}t_2^{m_2} - \pi_K)$ under the action $t_1 \mapsto \zeta_m t_1, t_2 \mapsto \zeta_m^r t_2$. We call the pair (m, r) the *tame cyclic quotient invariants* of s .

The following theorem [6, Theorem 2.4.1] tells us how to resolve tame cyclic quotient singularities.

THEOREM 3.5. *Let S be a flat, proper, normal curve over \mathcal{O}_K with smooth generic fibre. Suppose $s \in S_k$ is a tame cyclic quotient singularity with tame cyclic quotient invariants (m, r) , as in Definition 3.4.*

Consider the Hirzebruch–Jung continued fraction expansion of $\frac{m}{r}$ given by

$$\frac{m}{r} = b_\lambda - \frac{1}{b_{\lambda-1} - \frac{1}{\dots - \frac{1}{b_1}}},$$

where $b_i \geq 2$ for all $1 \leq i \leq \lambda$. Then the minimal regular resolution of s is a chain of rational curves $\bigcup_{i=1}^\lambda E_i$ such that E_i has self-intersection $-b_i$.

REMARK 3.6. Note that in [6] the E_i are labelled in the opposite order. Instead we use the same labelling of the components in our chain as in both [7, 15].

3.3. Semistable models

A critical step in the proof of the main theorem in this paper will be extending the field so that C has semistable reduction. The following theorem, a criterion for C to have semistable reduction in terms of the cluster picture of C , allows us to do just that. First we need the following definition.

DEFINITION 3.7. For a proper cluster $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_C$ define $\nu_{\mathfrak{s}} = v_K(c_f) + \sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} d_{\mathfrak{s} \wedge r}$.

THEOREM 3.8 (The semistability criterion). *Let $C : y^2 = f(x)$ be a hyperelliptic curve, and let \mathcal{R} be the set of roots of $f(x)$ in \overline{K} . Then C has semistable reduction over L if and only if*

- (i) *the extension $L(\mathcal{R})/L$ has ramification degree at most 2;*
- (ii) *every proper cluster of $\Sigma_{C/L}$ is I_L invariant;*
- (iii) *every principal cluster $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_{C/L}$ has $d_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\nu_{\mathfrak{s}} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$.*

Once the field has been extended so that C has semistable reduction, there is a very explicit description of the special fibre of \mathcal{Y} in terms of the cluster picture of C in [9, Theorem 8.5]. For this we need some definitions. To simplify some invariants, we assume that all clusters $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_{C/K}$ have $e\delta_{\mathfrak{s}} > \frac{1}{2}$, since a cluster \mathfrak{s} with $e\delta_{\mathfrak{s}} = 1/2$ introduces singular irreducible components. This will be sufficient for our purposes since these invariants are used to describe the explicit automorphism on \mathcal{Y}_k and we can always extend our field so that the minimal semistable model has no singular components. Note that the valuation on \overline{K} is normalised with respect to K , such that the valuation of a uniformiser π_L of L is $v_K(\pi_L) = \frac{1}{e}$.

DEFINITION 3.9. For $\sigma \in G_K$ let

$$\chi(\sigma) = \frac{\sigma(\pi_L)}{\pi_L} \pmod{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

For a proper cluster $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_C$ define

$$\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} = \frac{\nu_{\mathfrak{s}}}{2} - d_{\mathfrak{s}} \sum_{\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}} \left\lfloor \frac{|\mathfrak{s}'|}{2} \right\rfloor.$$

Define $\theta_{\mathfrak{s}} = \sqrt{c_f \prod_{r \notin \mathfrak{s}} (z_{\mathfrak{s}} - r)}$. If \mathfrak{s} is either even or a cotwin, we define $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} : G_K \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ by

$$\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}}(\sigma) \equiv \frac{\sigma(\theta_{\mathfrak{s}^*})}{\theta_{(\sigma\mathfrak{s})^*}} \pmod{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

For all other clusters \mathfrak{s} set $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}}(\sigma) = 0$. We write $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}}$ without reference to any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(L/K)$ for $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}}(\sigma)$, $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(L/K)$ a generator [9, Definition 8.2].

REMARK 3.10. The quantity $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}}(\sigma) = -1$ if and only if σ swaps the two points at infinity of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}$. When $k = \overline{k}$, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = (-1)^{\nu_{\mathfrak{s}^*} - |\mathfrak{s}^*| d_{\mathfrak{s}^*}}$ since

$$\nu_{\mathfrak{s}^*} = v_K \left(c_f \prod_{r \notin \mathfrak{s}^*} (z_{\mathfrak{s}^*} - r) \right) + \sum_{r \in \mathfrak{s}^*} d_{\mathfrak{s}^*}.$$

REMARK 3.11. Our definition of $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}$ differs slightly to that in [9]. In [9] $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is defined to be $\frac{\nu_{\mathfrak{s}}}{2} - d_{\mathfrak{s}} \sum_{\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}, \delta_{\mathfrak{s}'} > \frac{1}{2}} \left\lfloor \frac{|\mathfrak{s}'|}{2} \right\rfloor$, and a second quantity $\tilde{\lambda}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is defined to be $\frac{\nu_{\mathfrak{s}}}{2} - d_{\mathfrak{s}} \sum_{\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}} \left\lfloor \frac{|\mathfrak{s}'|}{2} \right\rfloor$. This is to account for singular components of the special fibre. Given our assumption that every cluster in $\Sigma_{C/L}$ has relative depth $> \frac{1}{2}$, when we calculate these for C/L we find that $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} = \tilde{\lambda}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, so for simplicity we do not write the tilde.

DEFINITION 3.12. Let $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_{C/K}$ be a principal cluster. Define $c_{\mathfrak{s}} \in k^{\times}$ by

$$c_{\mathfrak{s}} = \frac{c_f}{\pi_L^{v_K(c_f)}} \prod_{r \notin \mathfrak{s}} \frac{z_{\mathfrak{s}} - r}{\pi_L^{v_K(z_{\mathfrak{s}} - r)}} \pmod{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

These definitions are key for the description of the minimal SNC model of C . In the interest of brevity, we will not restate [9, Theorem 8.5] here, which is a simplification of Theorem 1.6 to the case of semistable reduction, and also gives the action of $\text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$ on the minimal SNC

model. However, we recommend that the reader familiarise themselves with this theorem as it is helpful for understanding the case when C does not have semistable reduction. The main idea is that principal non-übereven (respectively, übereven) clusters each have one (respectively, two) component associated to them, and components of parents and odd (respectively, even) children are linked by one (respectively, two) chain(s) of rational curves. The Galois action on components is induced by the Galois action on clusters, and the two components (respectively, two linking chains) of an übereven cluster (respectively, even child) \mathfrak{s} are swapped precisely when $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = -1$.

4. Background — models of curves via Newton polytopes

In this section we describe a method from [7] for calculating a SNC model of a curve C/K which is Δ_v -regular. The notion of Δ_v -regularity, given in [7, Definition 3.9], applies to more general smooth projective curves. Here we restrict to the case where C has a nested cluster picture, and note that this condition implies Δ_v -regularity. The results are applied in Section 6.

4.1. Newton polytopes

Here we briefly collate the key definitions regarding Newton polytopes necessary for this paper. We begin with the definition of a Newton polytope.

DEFINITION 4.1. Let $G(x, y) = y^2 - f(x) = \sum a_{ij}x^i y^j$ be the defining equation of a hyperelliptic curve C over K . The *Newton polytopes* of C over K and \mathcal{O}_K , respectively, are

$$\Delta(C) = \text{convex hull } \{(i, j) \mid a_{ij} \neq 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2,$$

$$\Delta_v(C) = \text{lower convex hull } \{(i, j, v_K(a_{ij})) \mid a_{ij} \neq 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}.$$

Above every point $P \in \Delta$ there is exactly one point $(P, v_K(P)) \in \Delta_v$. This defines a piecewise affine function $v_{\Delta(C)} : \Delta(C) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. When there is no risk of confusion, we may sometimes write $\Delta = \Delta(C)$, and $\Delta_v = \Delta_v(C)$ and the pair (Δ, v_{Δ}) determines Δ_v [7, § 3].

DEFINITION 4.2. Under the homeomorphic projection $\Delta_v \rightarrow \Delta$, the images of the one- and two-dimensional open faces of Δ_v are called *v-edges* and *v-faces*, respectively. Note that a *v-edge* (often denoted L) is homeomorphic to an open interval, and a *v-face* (often denoted F) is homeomorphic to an open disc. (see [7, Definition 3.1]).

NOTATION 4.3. For a *v-edge* L and a *v-face* F we write

$$L(\mathbb{Z}) = L \cap \mathbb{Z}^2, \quad F(\mathbb{Z}) = F \cap \mathbb{Z}^2, \quad \Delta(\mathbb{Z}) = (\Delta^\circ) \cap \mathbb{Z}^2,$$

and $\bar{L}(\mathbb{Z})$, $\bar{F}(\mathbb{Z})$, $\bar{\Delta}(\mathbb{Z})$ to include points on the boundary. We use subscripts to restrict to the set of points P with $v_K(P)$ in a given set, for instance $F(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}} = \{P \in F(\mathbb{Z}) \mid v_{\Delta}(P) \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

DEFINITION 4.4. The *denominator* δ_{λ} , for every *v-face* or *v-edge* λ is defined to be the common denominator of $v_{\Delta}(P)$ for $P \in \bar{\lambda}(\mathbb{Z})$. For two alternate, but equivalent, definitions see [7, Notation 3.2].

REMARK 4.5. We shall see that the denominator of a *v-face* or *v-edge* λ , in some sense, tells us the multiplicity of the component or chain of the SNC model arising from λ . Roughly, for a *v-face* F , δ_F is the multiplicity of the component Γ_F , and for a *v-edge* L , δ_L is the minimum multiplicity appearing in the chain of rational curves arising from L .

We distinguish between v -edges which lie on precisely one or two v -faces of the Newton polytope, the former giving rise to tails and the latter to linking chains.

DEFINITION 4.6. A v -edge L is *inner* if it is on the boundary of two v -faces. Otherwise, if L is only on the boundary of one v -face, L is *outer*.

4.2. Calculating a model

Before we begin, we give a few constants related to v -faces and v -edges which will be necessary for our description.

DEFINITION 4.7. Let L be a v -edge on the boundary of a v -face F . Write

$$L^* = L^*_{(F)} = \text{the unique affine function } \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \text{ with } L^*|_{\bar{L}} = 0, \text{ and } L^*|_F \geq 0.$$

DEFINITION 4.8. Let L be a v -edge. If L is inner it bounds two v -faces, say F_1 and F_2 . If L is outer it bounds one v -face, say F_1 . Choose $P_0, P_1 \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ with $L^*_{(F_1)}(P_0) = 0$, and $L^*_{(F_1)}(P_1) = 1$. The slopes $[s_1^L, s_2^L]$ at L are

$$s_1^L = \delta_L(v_1(P_1) - v_1(P_0)), \quad \text{and} \quad s_2^L = \begin{cases} \delta_L(v_2(P_1) - v_2(P_0)) & \text{for } L \text{ inner,} \\ [s_1^L - 1] & \text{for } L \text{ outer,} \end{cases}$$

where v_i is the unique affine function $\mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ that agrees with v_Δ on F_i .

THEOREM 4.9. Suppose $C : y^2 = f(x)$ is a nested hyperelliptic curve over K . Then there exists a regular model C_Δ/\mathcal{O}_K of C/K with SNC. Its special fibre is as follows:

- (i) every v -face F of Δ gives a complete smooth curve Γ_F/k of multiplicity δ_F and genus $|F(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}}|$;
- (ii) for every v -edge L with slopes $[s_1^L, s_2^L]$ pick $\frac{m_i}{d_i} \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$s_1^L = \frac{m_0}{d_0} > \frac{m_1}{d_1} > \dots > \frac{m_\lambda}{d_\lambda} > \frac{m_{\lambda+1}}{d_{\lambda+1}} = s_2^L, \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{vmatrix} m_i & m_{i+1} \\ d_i & d_{i+1} \end{vmatrix} = 1. \quad (1)$$

Then L gives $|\bar{L}(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}}| - 1$ chains of rational curves of length λ from Γ_{F_1} to Γ_{F_2} (if L is outer these chains are tails of Γ_{F_1}) with multiplicities $\delta_L d_1, \dots, \delta_L d_\lambda$ [7, Theorem 3.13].

REMARK 4.10. In (1), $\lambda = 0$ indicates that Γ_{F_1} and Γ_{F_2} intersect $|\bar{L}(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}}| - 1$ times in the inner case, and that L contributes no tails in the outer case.

REMARK 4.11. An explicit equation for Γ_F is given in [7, Definition 3.7], where it is denoted by \bar{X}_F . However this is more information than necessary for our situation so we do not give this description here. A description of a similar object X_L is also given in [7, Definition 3.7], and in [7, Theorem 3.13] the number of rational chains that a v -edge L gives rise to is described in terms of $|X_L(\bar{k})|$. However, it is straightforward to show that in our case $|X_L(k)| = |L(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}}| - 1$, so we omit this description also.

REMARK 4.12. To see that the sequences in Theorem 4.9 exist, take all numbers in $[s_2^L, s_1^L] \cap \mathbb{Q}$ of denominator $\leq \max\{\text{denom}(s_1^L), \text{denom}(s_2^L)\}$ in decreasing order. This is essentially a Farey series, so satisfies the determinant condition in (1). One can then repeatedly remove, in any order, terms of the form

$$\dots > \frac{a}{b} > \frac{a+c}{b+d} > \frac{c}{d} > \dots \mapsto \dots > \frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d} > \dots,$$

where $(a + c)$ and $(b + d)$ are coprime, until no longer possible. This corresponds to blowing down \mathbb{P}^1 s of self-intersection -1 (see [7, Remark 3.16]). The resulting minimal sequence is unique (else this would contradict uniqueness of minimal SNC model), and still satisfies the determinant condition. If $(s_2^L, s_1^L) \cap \mathbb{Z} = \{N, \dots, N + a\} \neq \emptyset$ this minimal sequence has the form

$$s_1^L = \frac{m_0}{d_0} > \dots > \frac{m_h}{d_h} > N + a > \dots > N > \frac{m_l}{d_l} > \dots > \frac{m_{\lambda+1}}{d_{\lambda+1}} = s_2^L, \quad (2)$$

with d_0, \dots, d_h strictly decreasing and $d_l, \dots, d_{\lambda+1}$ strictly increasing. If $(s_2^L, s_1^L) \cap \mathbb{Z} = \emptyset$ this minimal sequence has the form

$$s_1^L = \frac{m_0}{d_0} > \dots > \frac{m_l}{d_l} > \frac{m_{l+1}}{d_{l+1}} > \dots > \frac{m_{\lambda+1}}{d_{\lambda+1}} = s_2^L, \quad (3)$$

with d_0, \dots, d_l strictly decreasing, $d_{l+1}, \dots, d_{\lambda+1}$ strictly increasing, and $d_i > 1$ for all $1 \leq i \leq \lambda$. Note that shifting either s_1^L or s_2^L by an integer does not change the denominators d_i , that appear in this sequence. If $s_2 > 0$ (else shift by an integer), the numbers $N > \frac{m_l}{d_l} > \dots > \frac{m_{\lambda+1}}{d_{\lambda+1}}$ are the approximants of the Hirzebruch–Jung continued fraction expansion of s_2^L , similarly for $\frac{m_0}{d_0} > \dots > \frac{m_h}{d_h} > N + a$ consider the expansion of $1 - s_1^L$ [7, Remark 3.15].

4.3. Sloped chains

The following definition allows us to talk about different parts of chains of rational curves arising from v -edges in the Newton polytope of C .

DEFINITION 4.13. Let $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $\mu \in \mathbb{N}$. Pick m_i, d_i as in Theorem 4.9; that is, such that

$$\mu t_1 = \frac{m_0}{d_0} > \frac{m_1}{d_1} > \dots > \frac{m_\lambda}{d_\lambda} > \frac{m_{\lambda+1}}{d_{\lambda+1}} = \mu t_2, \text{ and } \begin{vmatrix} m_i & m_{i+1} \\ d_i & d_{i+1} \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

with $d_0 \geq \dots \geq d_l$ and $d_l \leq \dots \leq d_{\lambda+1}$, for some $0 \leq l \leq \lambda + 1$.

Let $A = \{i \mid 1 \leq i \leq \lambda \text{ and } d_i = 1\}$. If A is non-empty, let a_0 be the minimal element of A and let a_1 the maximal element of A . Suppose $\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{i=1}^\lambda E_i$ is a chain of rational curves where E_i has multiplicity μd_i . Then \mathcal{C} is a *sloped chain of rational curves* with parameters (t_2, t_1, μ) and we split \mathcal{C} into three sections. If $A \neq \emptyset$ we define the following:

- (i) $E_1 \cup \dots \cup E_{a_0-1}$, the *downhill section*;
- (ii) $E_{a_0} \cup \dots \cup E_{a_1}$, the *level section*;
- (iii) $E_{a_1+1} \cup \dots \cup E_\lambda$, the *uphill section*.

If instead $A = \emptyset$ we define:

- (i) $E_1 \cup \dots \cup E_l$, the *downhill section*;
- (ii) $E_{l+1} \cup \dots \cup E_\lambda$, the *uphill section*;

and there is no *level section*.

We define the length of each section to be the number of E_i contained in it, and each section is allowed to have length 0. For instance, the level section has length 0 if and only if $A = \emptyset$, and the downhill section has length 0 if and only if $1 \in A$.

REMARK 4.14. A tail is a sloped chain with level section of length 1 and no uphill section. Therefore any tail can be given by just two parameters, namely t_1 and μ (since $t_2 = \frac{1}{\mu} \lfloor \mu t_1 - 1 \rfloor$). We will often refer to a tail as a tail with parameters (t_1, μ) . It follows from Remark 4.12 that a tail with parameters (t_1, μ) has the same multiplicities as the tail obtained by resolving a tame cyclic quotient singularity with tame cyclic quotient invariants $\frac{1}{\mu t_1}$.

REMARK 4.15. All of our chains of rational curves, be they tails, linking chains or crossed tails, are sloped chains. For example, a linking chain in a semistable model will consist of only a level section. Both tails and crossed tails in a minimal SNC model will have no uphill section.

5. Curves with tame potentially good reduction (the base case)

In this section we calculate the minimal SNC model of a hyperelliptic curve C/K with genus $g = g(C) \geq 1$ which has tame potentially good reduction. That is, there exists a field extension L/K of degree e such that e and p are coprime, and C has a smooth model over \mathcal{O}_L . In order to calculate this model, we assume that L is the minimal such extension. The minimal SNC model of a hyperelliptic curve has a rather straightforward description: it consists of a central component with some tails (in the sense of Definition 3.1) whose multiplicities can be explicitly described using the results of Section 3.2. The size and depth of the unique proper cluster \mathfrak{s} , as well as the valuation of the leading coefficient c_f will be sufficient to calculate the (dual graph with multiplicity of the) minimal SNC model of C over K .

THEOREM 5.1. *Let C be hyperelliptic curve over K with tame potentially good reduction. Then the special fibre \mathcal{X}_k of the minimal SNC model \mathcal{X} of C/K consists of a component $\Gamma = \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$, the central component, of multiplicity e . Furthermore, if $e > 1$ then the following tails intersect the central component Γ :*

Name	Number	Condition
T_∞	1	\mathfrak{s} odd
T_∞^\pm	2	\mathfrak{s} even and $v_K(c_f)$ even
T_∞	1	\mathfrak{s} even, $e > 2$ and $v_K(c_f)$ odd
$T_{y_{\mathfrak{s}}=0}$	$\frac{ \mathfrak{s}_{\text{sing}} }{b_{\mathfrak{s}}}$	$e = 2b_{\mathfrak{s}}$
$T_{x_{\mathfrak{s}}=0}$	1	$b_{\mathfrak{s}} \mid \mathfrak{s} $, $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ and $e > 2$
$T_{x_{\mathfrak{s}}=0}^\pm$	2	$b_{\mathfrak{s}} \mid \mathfrak{s} $ and $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}$
$T_{(0,0)}$	1	$b_{\mathfrak{s}} \nmid \mathfrak{s} $

REMARK 5.2. The genus of the central component can be calculated using Riemann–Hurwitz, and we prove an explicit formula for it in Proposition 5.24.

Since C has tame potentially good reduction, by [9, Theorem 1.8(3)] we can assume (possibly after a Möbius transform) that the cluster picture of C over K consists of a single proper cluster \mathfrak{s} . After an appropriate shift of the affine line we can assume that \mathfrak{s} is centred around 0 and that C is given by one of the following two equations:

$$y^2 = c_f \prod_{0 \neq r \in \mathcal{R}} (x - u_r \pi^{d_{\mathfrak{s}}}), \quad \text{or} \quad y^2 = c_f x \prod_{0 \neq r \in \mathcal{R}} (x - u_r \pi^{d_{\mathfrak{s}}}),$$

if $b \mid |\mathfrak{s}|$ or $b \nmid |\mathfrak{s}|$, respectively, where the $u_r \in K$ are units.

We will proceed in the manner of Section 3.2. Let \mathcal{Y} be the smooth Weierstrass model of C over L . This is in general obtained by a substitution $x_L = \pi^{-d_{\mathfrak{s}}} x$, $y_L = \pi^{-\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}} y$ and will be given by the equation

$$y_L^2 = c_{f,L} f \prod_{0 \neq r \in \mathcal{R}} (x_L - u_r), \quad \text{or} \quad y_L^2 = c_{f,L} x_L \prod_{0 \neq r \in \mathcal{R}} (x_L - u_r),$$

if $b \mid |\mathfrak{s}|$ or $b \nmid |\mathfrak{s}|$, respectively, and where $c_{f,L} = c_f / \pi_K^{v_K(c_f)}$. Let $q : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ be the quotient map induced by the action of $\text{Gal}(L/K)$. We will explicitly describe the singular points of \mathcal{Z} , show that they are tame cyclic quotient singularities in the sense of Definition 3.4 and give

their tame cyclic quotient invariants in Proposition 5.11. Theorem 3.5 then tells us the self-intersection numbers of the rational curves in the tails obtained by resolving the tame cyclic quotient singularities. After using intersection theory, this allows us to describe the special fibre of the minimal SNC model \mathcal{X} of C/K in full.

5.1. The automorphism and its orbits

To describe the singularities on \mathcal{Z}_k , we must first explicitly describe the Galois automorphism on the unique component $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L} = \Gamma \subseteq \mathcal{Y}_k$ of the special fibre of the smooth Weierstrass model of C over L . The following fact from [15, Fact IV p. 139] describes the singularities of \mathcal{Z}_k in terms of the quotient $q : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$.

PROPOSITION 5.3. *Let z_1, \dots, z_d be the ramification points of the morphism $q : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_k$. Then $\{z_1, \dots, z_d\}$ is precisely the set of singular points of \mathcal{Z}_k .*

Furthermore, the ramification points of q correspond to points whose preimage is an orbit of size strictly less than e .

DEFINITION 5.4. Let X be an orbit of points of \mathcal{Y}_k . If $|X| < e$, we say that X is a *small orbit*.

So, describing the singular points of \mathcal{Z}_k is equivalent to describing the small orbits of $\text{Gal}(L/K)$. In order to list these orbits, we simplify some cluster invariants from 3.7 and 3.9.

LEMMA 5.5. *Let C/K be a hyperelliptic curve with tame potentially good reduction and unique proper cluster \mathfrak{s} . Then*

$$\nu_{\mathfrak{s}} = |\mathfrak{s}|d_{\mathfrak{s}} + v_K(c_f), \quad \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} = \frac{\nu_{\mathfrak{s}}}{2} = \frac{|\mathfrak{s}|d_{\mathfrak{s}} + v_K(c_f)}{2}, \quad \epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = (-1)^{v_K(c_f)},$$

and any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$ induces on the special fibre

$$\sigma|_{\Gamma} : (x_{\mathfrak{s}}, y_{\mathfrak{s}}) \mapsto (\chi(\sigma)^{ed_{\mathfrak{s}}}x_{\mathfrak{s}}, \chi(\sigma)^{e\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}}y_{\mathfrak{s}}),$$

where $x_{\mathfrak{s}}, y_{\mathfrak{s}}$ are coordinates on the special fibre.

Proof. Definitions 3.7 and 3.9 and [9, Theorem 8.5]. □

Since $\chi(\sigma)^{ed_{\mathfrak{s}}}$ and $\chi(\sigma)^{e\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}}$ are non-zero and k is algebraically closed, the only points which can lie in orbits of size strictly less than e are points at infinity, or points where $x_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0$ or $y_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0$. This gives four cases which we will take care to distinguish between, as it will make it easier to describe the minimal SNC model for a general cluster picture. With this in mind we make the following definitions.

DEFINITION 5.6. We split the small orbits that can occur into the following types.

- ∞ -orbits: orbits on the point(s) at infinity of Γ ;
- $(y_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -orbits: orbits on images in Γ of non-zero roots (that is, the $\overline{u_r}$);
- $(x_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -orbits: orbits on the points $(0, \pm\sqrt{c_{f,L}}) \in \Gamma$;
- $(0,0)$ -orbits: the orbit on the point $(0,0) \in \Gamma$.

The following lemmas describe in which situations we see these small orbits. We will assume $e > 1$ since no small orbits occur when $e = 1$.

LEMMA 5.7. *If $\deg(f)$ is odd then there is a single ∞ -orbit consisting of a single point. If $\deg(f)$ is even and $v_K(c_f) \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ then there are two ∞ -orbits each of size 1. If $\deg(f)$ is even, $v_K(c_f) \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$ and $e > 2$ then there is a single ∞ -orbit of size 2.*

Proof. Let $u_s = 1/x_s, v_s = y_s/x_s^{g+1}$ denote the coordinates at infinity of Γ . The curve Γ has a single point at infinity $(u_s, v_s) = (0, 0)$ if $\deg(f)$ is odd, and two points at infinity $(u_s, v_s) = (0, \pm\sqrt{\overline{c_{f,L}}})$ if $\deg(f)$ is even. In the latter case, Lemma 5.5 gives the action at infinity $\sigma : (0, \sqrt{\overline{c_{f,L}}}) \mapsto (0, \chi(\sigma)^{e(\lambda_s - (g+1)d_s)} \sqrt{\overline{c_{f,L}}})$. Therefore, when $\deg(f)$ is even, the points at infinity are swapped if and only if $\chi(\sigma)^{e\lambda_s} = -1$ for some $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(L/K)$. This is the case if and only if $v_K(c_f)$ is odd. In this case, the orbit at infinity has size 2 and is only a small orbit if $e > 2$. \square

LEMMA 5.8. *If $f(0) = 0$ then there is a single $(0,0)$ -orbit consisting of a single point. Otherwise $f(0) \neq 0$, and if $\lambda_s \in \mathbb{Z}$ then there are two $(x_s = 0)$ -orbits of size 1, else $\lambda_s \notin \mathbb{Z}$ and $e > 2$ there is a single $(x_s = 0)$ -orbit of size 2.*

Proof. If $f(0) = 0$ then $\{(0, 0)\} \in \Gamma$ is the unique $(0,0)$ -orbit. If $f(0) \neq 0$ then $(0, \pm\sqrt{\overline{c_{f,L}}}) \in \Gamma$, and these points are swapped by some element of the Galois group (see Lemma 5.5) if and only if $\lambda_s \notin \mathbb{Z}$. If $\lambda_s \in \mathbb{Z}$ then the orbit has size 2 hence it is only a small orbit if $e > 2$. \square

LEMMA 5.9. *Either $e = b_s$ or $e = 2b_s$, where b_s is the denominator of d_s . In particular $e = 2b_s$ if and only if $b_s\nu_s \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.8, e is the minimal integer such that $ed_s \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $e\nu_s \in 2\mathbb{Z}$. Since $ed_s \in \mathbb{Z}$, we can deduce that $b_s \mid e$. Since $2b_s\nu_s \in 2\mathbb{Z}$, $e = b_s$ or $e = 2b_s$. We can check that the other conditions of Theorem 3.8 are satisfied over a field extension of degree e . \square

LEMMA 5.10. *If $e > b_s$ then there are $\frac{|s|}{b_s}$ $(y_s = 0)$ -orbits if $b_s \mid |s|$, or $\frac{|s|-1}{b_s}$ $(y_s = 0)$ -orbits if $b_s \nmid |s|$.*

Proof. The non-zero points with $y_s = 0$ are of the form $(\zeta_{b_s}^i, 0)$ for ζ_{b_s} a primitive b_s th root of unity. The $(y_s = 0)$ -orbits have size b_s so if $e = b_s$ then the $(y_s = 0)$ -orbits are not small orbits. \square

These lemmas allow us to fully describe how many singularities \mathcal{X}_k has. The following proposition tells us that they are tame cyclic quotient singularities in the sense of Definition 3.4. Theorem 3.5 then allows us to resolve these singularities.

PROPOSITION 5.11. *Let $z \in \mathcal{X}_k$ be a singularity which is the image of a Galois orbit $Y \subseteq \mathcal{B}_k$. Then z is a tame cyclic quotient singularity. In addition, with notation as in Definition 3.4, $\frac{m}{r} = \frac{e}{r}$ where $1 \leq r < e$ and $r \pmod e$ is given in the following table:*

Orbit type	$r \pmod e$	Condition
∞	$e\lambda_s - e(g(C) + 1)d_s$	s odd
∞	$-ed_s Y $	s even
$y_s = 0$	$e\lambda_s Y $	None
$x_s = 0$	$ed_s Y $	None
$(0,0)$	$e\lambda_s$	None

Proof. Recall that for z to be a tame cyclic quotient singularity, there must exist $m > 1$ invertible in k , a unit $r \in (\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$ and integers $m_1 > 0$ and $m_2 \geq 0$ such that $m_1 \equiv -rm_2$

mod m , and such that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z},z}$ is equal to the subalgebra of μ_m -invariants in $k[[t_1, t_2]]/(t_1^{m_1}t_2^{m_2} - \pi_K)$ under the action $t_1 \mapsto \zeta_m t_1, t_2 \mapsto \zeta_m^r t_2$. We will show that $m = \frac{e}{|Y|} = |\text{Stab}(Y)|$, $m_1 = e$, $m_2 = 0$ and will explicitly calculate r .

Let $Y \subseteq \mathcal{Y}_k$ be a small orbit and let $Q \in Y$. Then $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z},z}$ is the subalgebra of μ_m -invariants of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y},Q}$ under the action of $\text{Stab}(Y)$, where $m = |\text{Stab}(Y)|$. This follows from the definition of \mathcal{Z} as the quotient of \mathcal{Y} under the action of $\text{Gal}(L/K)$, which for a generator $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(L/K)$ sends

$$\sigma : \pi_L \mapsto \chi(\sigma)\pi_L, \quad \sigma : x_s \mapsto \chi(\sigma)^{ed_s} x_s, \quad \sigma : y_s \mapsto \chi(\sigma)^{e\lambda_s} y_s.$$

To prove that z is a tame cyclic quotient singularity we must calculate $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y},Q}$.

First, suppose Y is a $(y_s = 0)$ or a $(0,0)$ -orbit, and write $Q = (x_Q, 0)$. Then $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y},Q}$ is generated by $\pi_L, x_s - x_Q$ and y_s . However, since $x_s - x_Q = uy^2$ for a unit $u \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y},Q}$, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y},Q}$ is generated by π_L and y_s . Therefore, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y},Q} \cong k[[\pi_L, y_s]]/(\pi_L^e - \pi_K)$, and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z},z}$ is the subalgebra of μ_m -invariants of this under the action $\pi_L \mapsto \zeta_m \pi_L, y_s \mapsto \zeta_m^{e\lambda_s} y_s$, where $\zeta_m = \chi(\sigma)^{|Y|}$ generates $\text{Stab}(Y)$ (as $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ is cyclic). Let r be such that $0 < r < m$ and $r \equiv e\lambda_s|Y| \pmod{m}$. Then to prove z is a tame cyclic quotient singularity all that is left to show is that r is a unit in $(\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z})^\times$ and that $e \equiv 0 \pmod{m}$. The second is clear, and for the first note that since ζ_m^r also generates $\text{Stab}(Y)$, it must be a primitive m th root of unity hence r must be a unit.

If Y is an $(x_s = 0)$ -orbit, then $Q = (0, \pm\sqrt{c_{f,L}})$. By a similar argument to above, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y},Q} \cong k[[\pi_L, x_s]]/(\pi_L^e - \pi_K)$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z},z}$ is the subalgebra of μ_m invariants under the action $\pi_L \mapsto \zeta_m \pi_L, x_s \mapsto \zeta_m^r x_s$, where $m = \frac{e}{|Y|}$ and r is such that $0 < r < m$ and $r \equiv ed_s|Y| \pmod{m}$.

If Y is an ∞ orbit, then we can calculate m, r, m_1 and m_2 explicitly by going to the chart at infinity. \square

COROLLARY 5.12. *If Y is a $(y_s = 0)$ -orbit which gives rise to a tame cyclic quotient singularity $z \in \mathcal{Z}_k$, then the tame cyclic quotient invariants (m, r) of z are such that $\frac{m}{r} = 2$.*

Proof. The orbit Y is a $(y_s = 0)$ -orbit hence has size b_s . Lemma 5.9 tells us that, $|Y| < e$ if and only if $e = 2b_s$. In this case $e\lambda_s|Y| = 2b_s \cdot \frac{\nu_s}{2} \cdot b_s = b_s^2\nu_s$. Since $b_s = \frac{e}{2}$ and $b_s\nu_s$ is an odd integer, this gives $e\lambda_s|Y| \equiv \frac{e}{2} \pmod{e}$, hence $\frac{m}{r} = 2$. \square

5.2. Tails

Resolving singularities as in Section 5.1 results in tails. These are chains of rational curves intersecting the central component once and intersecting the rest of the special fibre nowhere else. It is useful to distinguish between tails based on the type of orbit they arise from.

DEFINITION 5.13. Define the following tails based on the type of singularity of \mathcal{Z}_k they arise from

- ∞ -tail: arising from the blow-up of a singularity of \mathcal{Z}_k which arose from an ∞ -orbit;
- $(y_s = 0)$ -tail: arising from the blow-up of a singularity of \mathcal{Z}_k which arose from an orbit of non-zero roots;
- $(x_s = 0)$ -tail: arising from the blow-up of a singularity of \mathcal{Z}_k which arose from an orbit on the points $(0, \pm\sqrt{c_{f,L}})$;
- $(0,0)$ -tail: arising from the blow-up of a singularity of \mathcal{Z}_k which arose from the point $(0,0)$.

REMARK 5.14. The tails defined in Definition 5.13 are the only tails that can possibly occur in \mathcal{Z}_k . This is because any tail must arise from a singularity of \mathcal{Z}_k which lies on just one component, namely a singularity which arises from one of the small orbits discussed in Section 5.1.

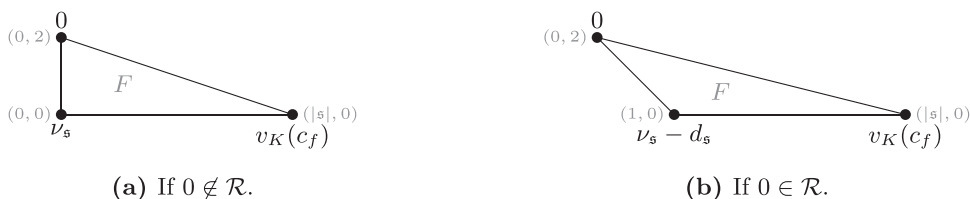


FIGURE 9. $\Delta_v(C)$ of a hyperelliptic curve C with tame potential good reduction.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. The central component Γ is the image of the unique component of \mathcal{X}_k under q . Since blowing up points on Γ does not affect its multiplicity, this has multiplicity e , by Proposition 3.3. The description of the tails follows from Lemmas 5.7, 5.8 and 5.10, since the tails are in a bijective correspondence with the orbits of points of \mathcal{X}_k of size strictly less than e . We must check that Γ really appears in the minimal SNC model. Suppose Γ is exceptional. Then $g(\Gamma) = 0$ and Riemann–Hurwitz says

$$\sum_{z \in \mathcal{Z}_k} \left(\frac{e}{|q^{-1}(z)|} - 1 \right) \geq e.$$

Therefore there must be at least three ramification points, so Γ intersects at least three tails. \square

REMARK 5.15. The method for calculating the multiplicities of the rational curves in these tails is described in Theorem 3.5 using the tame cyclic quotient invariants given in Proposition 5.11.

REMARK 5.16. The central component Γ is the only component of \mathcal{X}_k which may have non-zero genus. Its genus, $g(\Gamma)$, can be calculated via the Riemann–Hurwitz formula. An even more explicit calculation of $g(\Gamma)$ in terms of the Newton polytope is given in Proposition 5.24.

5.3. Relation to Newton polytopes

Up to this point, this section has described the minimal SNC model of a hyperelliptic curve C/K with tame potentially good reduction using the methods from Section 3.2. However, such a hyperelliptic curve has a nested cluster picture so we can also calculate the minimal SNC model using Newton polytopes and the techniques described in Section 4. By the uniqueness of the minimal SNC model, these two methods will give the same result: for the reader’s sanity, in this section we will show that this is indeed the case. Recall that without loss of generality we can assume that C/K with tame potentially good reduction is given by one of the following two equations:

$$y^2 = c_f \prod_{0 \neq r \in \mathcal{R}} (x - u_r \pi_K^{d_s}), \quad \text{if } b_s \mid |s|,$$

$$y^2 = c_f x \prod_{0 \neq r \in \mathcal{R}} (x - u_r \pi_K^{d_s}), \quad \text{if } b_s \nmid |s|.$$

The Newton polytope of C is shown in Figure 9a if $b_s \mid |s|$, and in Figure 9b if $b_s \nmid |s|$. In each case there is exactly one v -face of $\Delta_v(C)$, which we shall label F . Therefore, by Theorem 4.9, the minimal SNC model consists of a central component $\Gamma_s = \Gamma_F$, and possibly tails arising from the three outer v -edges of F .

LEMMA 5.17. *The multiplicity of $\Gamma_s = \Gamma_F$ is δ_F ; that is $\delta_F = e$.*

Proof. We will first show that $e \mid \delta_F$, and then that $\delta_F \mid e$. Note that, in both Newton polytopes in Figure 9, the valuation map is given by the affine function $v_\Delta(x, y) = \nu_\mathfrak{s} - d_\mathfrak{s}x - \frac{\nu_\mathfrak{s}}{2}y$. Since e is such that $ed_\mathfrak{s} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $e\nu_\mathfrak{s} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$, we have $ev_\Delta(x, y) = e\nu_\mathfrak{s} - ed_\mathfrak{s}x - e\frac{\nu_\mathfrak{s}}{2}y \in \mathbb{Z}$. As δ_F is the common denominator of all $v_\Delta(x, y)$ for $x, y \in \Delta$, this gives that $\delta_F \mid e$.

Note that $\delta_F(v_\Delta(n-1, 0) - v_\Delta(n, 0)) = \delta_F d_\mathfrak{s} \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $\delta_F(v_\Delta(1, 0) - v_\Delta(1, 1)) = \delta_F \frac{\nu_\mathfrak{s}}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$. By minimality of e , this implies $e \mid \delta_F$. \square

LEMMA 5.18. *The ∞ -tails arise from the outer v -edge of $\Delta_v(C)$ between $(0, 2)$ and $(|\mathfrak{s}|, 0)$.*

Proof. We will first check that this v -edge gives the correct number of ∞ -tails, and then calculate the slope to check that the multiplicities of the components are the same.

Let us call this v -edge L . By Theorem 4.9 then L contributes $|\bar{L}(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}}| - 1$ tails to the SNC model. Since the points $(0, 2), (|\mathfrak{s}|, 0) \in \bar{L}(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}}$, it contributes two tails if and only if $P = (\frac{|\mathfrak{s}|}{2}, 1) \in \bar{L}(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}}$. If \mathfrak{s} is odd then $P \notin \bar{L} \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$, hence L contributes one tail. If \mathfrak{s} is even then $v_\Delta(P) = \frac{v_K(c_f)}{2}$, hence $P \in \bar{L}(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}}$ if and only if $v_K(c_f) \in 2\mathbb{Z}$. Therefore L contributes one tail if \mathfrak{s} is even and $v_K(c_f)$ is odd, and two tails if \mathfrak{s} and $v_K(c_f)$ are even. This agrees with Theorem 5.1.

A quick calculation tells us that $\delta_L = 2$ if and only if \mathfrak{s} is even and $v_K(c_f) \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$, and that $\delta_L = 1$ otherwise. Therefore, $\delta_L = |Y|$, where Y is the orbit at infinity. The unique surjective affine function which is zero on L and non-negative on F is $L_F^*(x, y) = 2|\mathfrak{s}| - 2x - |\mathfrak{s}|y$ if \mathfrak{s} is odd, and $L_F^*(x, y) = |\mathfrak{s}| - x - \frac{1}{2}|\mathfrak{s}|y$ if \mathfrak{s} is even. Therefore, $s_1^L = (g+1)d_\mathfrak{s} - \lambda_\mathfrak{s}$ if \mathfrak{s} is odd, and $s_1^L = -d_\mathfrak{s}|Y|$ if \mathfrak{s} is even. Since the multiplicities of the components of a tail are the Hirzebruch–Jung approximants of the slopes, we are done after comparing the slopes to the table in Proposition 5.3.

If $e = 2$ (when \mathfrak{s} is even and $v_K(c_f)$ is odd) has $s_1^L \in \mathbb{Z}$, so the associated tail is empty, which agrees with the table in Theorem 5.1. \square

LEMMA 5.19. *In both cases, when $0 \in \mathcal{R}$ and when $0 \notin \mathcal{R}$, the $(y_\mathfrak{s} = 0)$ -tails arise from the outer v -edge of $\Delta_v(C)$ on the x -axis. Also, if $b_\mathfrak{s} \mid |\mathfrak{s}|$ then the $(x_\mathfrak{s} = 0)$ -tails arise from the v -edge between $(0, 0)$ and $(0, 2)$. Else the $(0, 0)$ -tail arises from the v -edge between $(1, 0)$ and $(0, 2)$.*

Proof. This follows after a similar calculation to Lemma 5.18.

5.4. The curve $C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}$

To conclude this section, we drop the requirement for C/K to have tame potentially good reduction. We will describe a hyperelliptic curve with potentially good reduction which we associate to a principal cluster $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_C$ with $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) > 0$. This new curve, which we will denote by $C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}$, will be invaluable in describing the components of the minimal SNC model of C/K which are associated to $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_C$. For $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_{C/K}$ with $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) > 0$, the cluster picture $\Sigma_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}$ of $C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}/K$ will be such that the singletons in $\Sigma_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}$ correspond to odd children of \mathfrak{s} and the even children of \mathfrak{s} are in effect discarded. The leading coefficient of $C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}/K$ is chosen so that everything behaves well, and allows us to make the comparisons we wish between the minimal SNC model of C/K and the minimal SNC model of $C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}/K$. We describe this formally now.

DEFINITION 5.20. Let C/K be a hyperelliptic curve, not necessarily with tame potentially good reduction. Let $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_{C/K}$ be a principal cluster with $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) > 0$ such that \mathfrak{s} is fixed by G_K . Suppose furthermore that $\sigma(z_{\mathfrak{s}'}) = z_{\sigma(\mathfrak{s}'})$ for any $\sigma \in G_K$, $\mathfrak{s}' \in \Sigma_{C/K}$. We define another hyperelliptic curve $C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}/K$ by

$$C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}} : y^2 = c_{f_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}} \prod_{\mathfrak{o} \in \bar{\mathfrak{s}}} (x - z_{\mathfrak{o}}), \text{ where } c_{f_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}} = c_f \prod_{r \notin \bar{\mathfrak{s}}} (z_{\mathfrak{s}} - r).$$

Write $\Sigma_{\bar{s}/K} = \Sigma_{\bar{s}} = \Sigma(C_{\bar{s}}/K)$ for the cluster picture of $C_{\bar{s}}/K$, and $\mathcal{X}_{\bar{s}}$ for the minimal SNC model of $C_{\bar{s}}/K$. The special fibre of the minimal SNC model of $C_{\bar{s}}$ is denoted $\mathcal{X}_{\bar{s},k}$, and the central component is denoted $\Gamma_{\bar{s}}$. We also write $\mathcal{R}_{\bar{s}}$ for the set of all roots of $c_{f_{\bar{s}}} \prod_{o \in \bar{s}} (x - z_o)$, and define $d_{\bar{s}} = d_{\mathcal{R}_{\bar{s}}}$, $\nu_{\bar{s}} = \nu_{\mathcal{R}_{\bar{s}}}$ and $\lambda_{\bar{s}} = \lambda_{\mathcal{R}_{\bar{s}}}$.

REMARK 5.21. Let \mathcal{Y} be the minimal semistable model of C over \mathcal{O}_L , for some L/K such that C/L is semistable. Let \mathfrak{s} be a principal cluster with $g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s}) > 0$. If we reduce $C_{\bar{s}} \bmod \mathfrak{m}$, we obtain $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$, the component of \mathcal{Y}_k corresponding to \mathfrak{s} (see [9, Theorem 8.5] for the equation of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$). In addition, $c_{f_{\mathfrak{s}}}$ has been carefully chosen so that $d_{\mathfrak{s}} = d_{\bar{s}}$, $\nu_{\mathfrak{s}} = \nu_{\bar{s}}$ and $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} = \lambda_{\bar{s}}$. In particular, the automorphisms induced by Galois on $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$ and $\Gamma_{\bar{s},L}$ are the same.

DEFINITION 5.22. For a principal, Galois-invariant cluster \mathfrak{s} , define $e_{\mathfrak{s}}$ to be the minimum integer such that $e_{\mathfrak{s}}d_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $e_{\mathfrak{s}}\nu_{\mathfrak{s}} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$. Furthermore, if $g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s}) > 0$ define $g(\mathfrak{s})$ to be the genus of $\Gamma_{\bar{s}}$ and if $g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s}) = 0$ define $g(\mathfrak{s}) = 0$. We call $g(\mathfrak{s})$ the genus of \mathfrak{s} .

REMARK 5.23. By the semistability criterion [9, Theorem 1.8], if \mathfrak{s} is not \bar{u} -even then $e_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is the minimum integer such that $C_{\bar{s}}$ has semistable reduction over a field extension L/K of degree $e_{\mathfrak{s}}$. In particular, the central component $\Gamma_{\bar{s}}$ of $\mathcal{X}_{\bar{s},k}$ has multiplicity $e_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and genus $g(\mathfrak{s})$. If $e_{\mathfrak{s}} = 1$ then $g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s}) = g(\mathfrak{s})$, but the converse is not necessarily true.

PROPOSITION 5.24. If $g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s}) > 0$, the genus $g(\mathfrak{s})$ is given by

$$g(\mathfrak{s}) = \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s})}{b_{\mathfrak{s}}} \rfloor & \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}, \\ \lfloor \frac{g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s})}{b_{\mathfrak{s}}} + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor & \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \notin \mathbb{Z}, b_{\mathfrak{s}} \text{ even}, \\ 0 & \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \notin \mathbb{Z}, b_{\mathfrak{s}} \text{ odd}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. By Theorem 4.9, we know $g(\mathfrak{s})$ is given by $|F(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}}|$. This is the number of interior points with integer valuation of the unique face F of the Newton polytope of $C_{\bar{s}}$. By examining Figure 9, we see that all interior points are of the form $(x, 1)$ with $1 \leq x \leq g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s})$. For such points, $v_{\Delta}(x, 1) = \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} - d_{\mathfrak{s}}x$. Therefore,

$$g(\mathfrak{s}) = |\{x : 1 \leq x \leq g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s}), \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} - xd_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}\}|.$$

When $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ this is therefore equal to

$$|\{x : 1 \leq x \leq g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s}), b_{\mathfrak{s}} \mid x\}| = \left\lfloor \frac{g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s})}{b_{\mathfrak{s}}} \right\rfloor.$$

When $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$, this is equal to

$$\left| \left\{ x : 1 \leq x \leq g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s}), xd_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{Z} \right\} \right|.$$

When $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ and $b_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is odd this set is always empty, and when $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ and $b_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is even it has size $\lfloor \frac{g_{\mathfrak{s}}(\mathfrak{s})}{b_{\mathfrak{s}}} + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor$. \square

LEMMA 5.25. Let C be a hyperelliptic curve and let $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_{C/K}$ be a principal cluster which is fixed by Galois. Let L be an extension such that C is semistable over L , and let σ generate $\text{Gal}(L/K)$. Then $\sigma|_{\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}} : \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L} \rightarrow \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$ has degree $e_{\mathfrak{s}}$.

Proof. The map $\sigma|_{\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}}$ is given by $(x_{\mathfrak{s}}, y_{\mathfrak{s}}) \mapsto (\chi(\sigma)^{e_{\mathfrak{s}}d_{\mathfrak{s}}}x_{\mathfrak{s}}, \chi(\sigma)^{e_{\mathfrak{s}}\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}}y_{\mathfrak{s}})$. The result follows as $e_{\mathfrak{s}}$, by definition, is the minimal integer such that $e_{\mathfrak{s}}d_{\mathfrak{s}}, e_{\mathfrak{s}}\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}$. \square

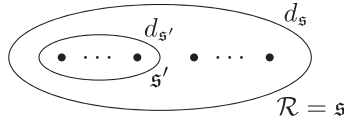


FIGURE 10. Cluster picture with a parent \mathfrak{s} and a unique proper child \mathfrak{s}' with no proper children of its own.

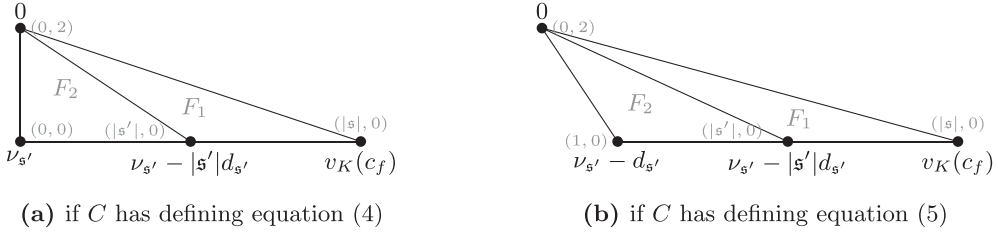


FIGURE 11. Newton polytope $\Delta_v(C)$ of C .

6. Calculating linking chains

The minimal SNC model of a general hyperelliptic curve C/K can roughly be described as follows. Each principal cluster of Σ_C has one or two central components, and some tails associated to it. These central components are linked by chains of rational curves. Section 5 will allow us to describe these central components and tails, while this section will be used to describe these linking chains. This includes describing any loops. We will also see the simplest example of the general philosophy that the components of the special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C/K associated to a principal cluster \mathfrak{s} ‘look like’ the special fibre of the minimal SNC model of $C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}/K$.

Throughout the rest of this section we will take C/K to be a hyperelliptic curve such that $\Sigma_{C/K}$ consists of exactly two proper clusters: a proper cluster \mathfrak{s} and a unique proper child $\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}$. This is illustrated in Figure 10. Note that $d_{\mathfrak{s}'} > d_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and $|\mathfrak{s}| > |\mathfrak{s}'|$. If C is such that \mathfrak{s} is even and $|\mathfrak{s}| = |\mathfrak{s}'| + 1$ then C/K has potentially good reduction, this case is covered in Section 5. To avoid this case we will assume that if \mathfrak{s} is even then $|\mathfrak{s}| \geq |\mathfrak{s}'| + 2$. Since hyperelliptic curves of this type are nested we can directly apply the methods from [7]. Before we apply Theorem 4.9, we need to understand the Newton polytope of C/K .

6.1. The Newton polytope

Without loss of generality, we can assume that the defining equation of C/K will be either

$$y^2 = c_f \prod_{r \in \mathcal{R} \setminus \mathfrak{s}'} (x - u_r \pi_K^{d_{\mathfrak{s}}}) \prod_{r \in \mathfrak{s}'} (x - u_r \pi_K^{d_{\mathfrak{s}'}}) \quad (4)$$

or

$$y^2 = c_f x \prod_{r \in \mathcal{R} \setminus \mathfrak{s}'} (x - u_r \pi_K^{d_{\mathfrak{s}}}) \prod_{0 \neq r \in \mathfrak{s}'} (x - u_r \pi_K^{d_{\mathfrak{s}'}}), \quad (5)$$

where the u_r are units. If C has defining equation (4), then $\nu_{\mathfrak{s}'} = v_K(c_f) + (|\mathfrak{s}| - |\mathfrak{s}'|)d_{\mathfrak{s}} + |\mathfrak{s}'|d_{\mathfrak{s}'}$, and the Newton polytope $\Delta_v(C)$ of C will be as shown in Figure 11a. If instead C has defining equation (5), the Newton polytope will be as shown in Figure 11b.

LEMMA 6.1. *Let C have Newton polytope as in Figure 11a. Then there is an isomorphism $\psi : \overline{F_1} \rightarrow \Delta_v(C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}})$, from the closure of the v -face marked F_1 to the Newton polytope of $C_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}$ (whose only v -face we label $F_{\bar{\mathfrak{s}}}$), shown in Figure 12. In particular ψ preserves valuations and*

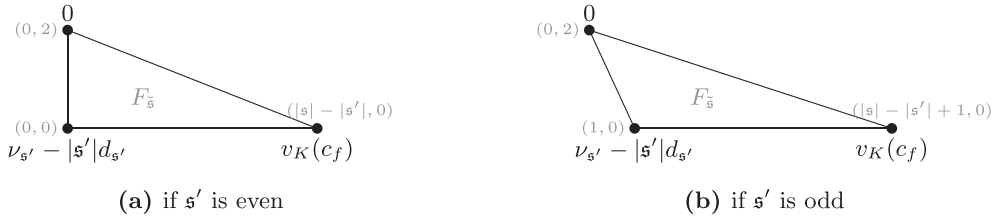


FIGURE 12. Newton polytope $\Delta_v(C_{\bar{s}})$ of $C_{\bar{s}}$, where C is given by either defining equation (4) or equation (5).

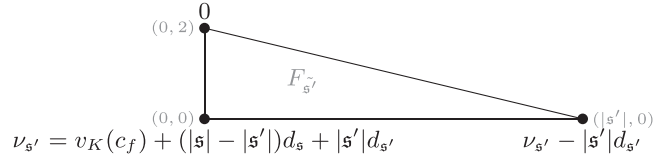


FIGURE 13. Newton polytope $\Delta_v(C_{\bar{s}'})$ of $C_{\bar{s}'}$, where C has defining equation (4).

$\delta_{F_1} = \delta_{F_{\bar{s}}}$. In this sense we say that F_1 corresponds to the cluster \mathfrak{s} . Similarly the v -face F_2 in Figure 11a corresponds to \mathfrak{s}' .

Proof of Lemma 6.1. Let us compare the v -face F_1 in Figure 11a to the Newton polytope, $\Delta_v(C_{\bar{s}})$, of $C_{\bar{s}}$. This is given in Figure 12a if \mathfrak{s}' is even, and given in Figure 12b if \mathfrak{s}' is odd.

If \mathfrak{s}' is even we can define

$$\psi : \overline{F_1} \rightarrow \Delta_v(C_{\bar{s}}) : (x, y) \mapsto \left(x - \frac{|s'|}{2}(2 - y), y \right).$$

It is easy to show that this is an isomorphism, and that the valuations are preserved. Similarly if \mathfrak{s}' is odd we can define

$$\psi : \overline{F_1} \rightarrow \Delta_v(C_{\bar{s}}) : (x, y) \mapsto \left(x - \frac{(|s'| + 1)}{2}(2 - y), y \right),$$

which is also an isomorphism that preserves the valuations. In particular, in both cases we have $\delta_{F_1} = \delta_{F_{\bar{s}}}$, and if v_1 is the unique affine function agreeing with $v_{\Delta(C)}$ on F_1 , then $v_1(x, y) = v_{\Delta_{\bar{s}}}(\psi(x, y))$, where $v_{\Delta_{\bar{s}}} = v_{\Delta(C_{\bar{s}})}$.

Similarly, we can see that the v -face F_2 in Figure 11a corresponds to \mathfrak{s}' by considering the Newton polytope $\Delta_v(C_{\bar{s}'})$ of $C_{\bar{s}'}$. This is shown in Figure 13. We see that the map

$$\overline{F_2} \rightarrow \Delta_v(C_{\bar{s}'}) : (x, y) \mapsto (x, y)$$

is an isomorphism that preserves the valuations, that is $v_2(x, y) = v_{\Delta(C_{\bar{s}'})}(x, y)$ and $\delta_{F_2} = \delta_{F_{\bar{s}'}}$, where v_2 is the unique affine function agreeing with $v_{\Delta(C)}$ on F_2 . \square

We can make a similar comparison of the v -faces of the Newton polytope in Figure 11b.

LEMMA 6.2. *Let C have Newton polytope as in Figure 11b. Then the v -face marked F_1 in Figure 11b corresponds to the cluster \mathfrak{s} . That is there is a valuation preserving isomorphism between $\overline{F_1}$ and $\Delta_v(C_{\bar{s}})$, and $\delta_{F_1} = \delta_{F_{\bar{s}}}$, where $F_{\bar{s}}$ is the unique v -face of $\Delta_v(C_{\bar{s}})$. Similarly the v -face marked F_2 on the Newton polytope in Figure 11b corresponds to the cluster \mathfrak{s}' .*

Proof. Follows by a similar argument to Lemma 6.1. \square

6.2. Structure of the SNC model

The following theorem describes the structure of the special fibre of the minimal SNC model for hyperelliptic curves whose cluster picture looks like Figure 10.

THEOREM 6.3. *Let C/K be a hyperelliptic curve with cluster picture as in Figure 10. If \mathfrak{s} is principal, then the special fibre of the minimal SNC model has a component $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ arising from \mathfrak{s} with multiplicity $e_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and genus $g(\mathfrak{s})$. If \mathfrak{s}' is principal then there is a component $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}',K}$ arising from \mathfrak{s}' of multiplicity $e_{\mathfrak{s}'}$ and genus $g(\mathfrak{s}')$. These are linked by sloped chain(s) of rational curves with parameters $(t_2, t_2 + \delta, \mu)$, which are described in the following table:*

Name	From	To	t_2	δ	μ	Conditions
$L_{\mathfrak{s},\mathfrak{s}'}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$-\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\delta_{\mathfrak{s}'}/2$	1	\mathfrak{s} principal, \mathfrak{s}' odd, principal
$L_{\mathfrak{s},\mathfrak{s}'}^+$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\delta_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	1	\mathfrak{s} principal, \mathfrak{s}' even, principal, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}'} = 1$
$L_{\mathfrak{s},\mathfrak{s}'}^-$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\delta_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	1	\mathfrak{s} principal \mathfrak{s}' even, principal, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}'} = 1$
$L_{\mathfrak{s},\mathfrak{s}'}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\delta_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	2	\mathfrak{s} principal, \mathfrak{s}' even, principal, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}'} = -1$
$L_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$2\delta_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	1	\mathfrak{s} principal, \mathfrak{s}' twin, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}'} = 1$
$T_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$	-	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\delta_{\mathfrak{s}'} + \frac{1}{2}$	2	\mathfrak{s} principal, \mathfrak{s}' twin, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}'} = -1$
$L_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$2\delta_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	1	\mathfrak{s} cotwin, $v_K(c_f) \in 2\mathbb{Z}$
$T_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	-	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\delta_{\mathfrak{s}'} + \frac{1}{2}$	2	\mathfrak{s} cotwin, $v_K(c_f) \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$

The chains where the ‘To’ column has been left empty are crossed tails with crosses of multiplicity 1. If \mathfrak{s} is principal and $e_{\mathfrak{s}} > 1$ then $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$ has the following tails with parameters (t_1, μ) :

Name	Number	t_1	μ	Condition
T_{∞}	1	$(g(\mathfrak{s}) + 1)d_{\mathfrak{s}} - \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}$	1	\mathfrak{s} odd
T_{∞}^{\pm}	2	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	1	\mathfrak{s} even and $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = 1$
T_{∞}	1	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	2	\mathfrak{s} even, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = -1$ and $e_{\mathfrak{s}} > 2$
$T_{y_{\mathfrak{s}}=0}$	$ \mathfrak{s}_{\text{sing}} /b_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$-\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$b_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$e_{\mathfrak{s}} = 2b_{\mathfrak{s}}$

If \mathfrak{s}' is principal and $e_{\mathfrak{s}'} > 1$ then $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$ has the following tails with parameters (t_1, μ) :

Name	Number	t_1	μ	Condition
$T_{y_{\mathfrak{s}'}=0}$	$ \mathfrak{s}'_{\text{sing}} /b_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$-\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$b_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	$e_{\mathfrak{s}'} = 2b_{\mathfrak{s}'}$
$T_{x_{\mathfrak{s}'}=0}$	1	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	2	$b_{\mathfrak{s}'} \mid \mathfrak{s}' $, $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}'} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ and $e_{\mathfrak{s}'} > 2$
$T_{x_{\mathfrak{s}'}=0}^{\pm}$	2	$-d_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	1	$b_{\mathfrak{s}'} \mid \mathfrak{s}' $, $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}'} \in \mathbb{Z}$
$T_{(0,0)}$	1	$-\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}'}$	1	$b_{\mathfrak{s}'} \nmid \mathfrak{s}' $

REMARK 6.4. For this particular type of hyperelliptic curve, \mathfrak{s} will be principal unless it is a cotwin (that is, if $|\mathfrak{s}'| = 2g(C)$), and \mathfrak{s}' will be principal unless it is a twin. Since we have assumed that $g \geq 2$, these cases cannot coincide. Note that neither \mathfrak{s} nor \mathfrak{s}' can be \ddot{u} bereven in this case.

REMARK 6.5. Suppose \mathfrak{s} is principal. In \mathcal{X}_k we can see most of the components of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathfrak{s},k}$. The central component $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$ will have the same multiplicity and genus as $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$, and will have almost the same tails. The only difference being that one or two of the tails (the $(0,0)$ -tail in the case \mathfrak{s}' is odd and the $(x_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -tail(s) otherwise) will instead form either part of a linking chain between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$ (in the case \mathfrak{s}' principal); or a loop or a crossed tail associated to \mathfrak{s}' (in the case where \mathfrak{s}' is a twin). We will say that the downhill section of the linking chain corresponds

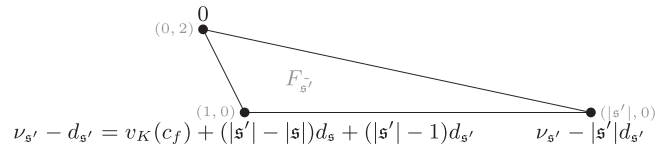


FIGURE 14. Newton polytope $\Delta_v(C_{\tilde{s}'})$ of $C_{\tilde{s}'}$, where C has defining equation (5).

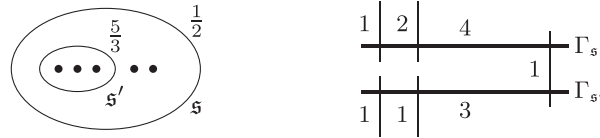


FIGURE 15. Cluster picture and special fibre of the minimal SNC model of $C : y^2 = (x^2 - p)(x^3 - p^5)$.



FIGURE 16. The special fibres of the minimal SNC models of $C_{\tilde{s}}$ and $C_{\tilde{s}'}$.

to this tail. If the linking chain, loop or crossed tail in \mathcal{X}_k has a non-trivial level section, then all the components of the tails in $\mathcal{X}_{s,k}$ appear in the linking chain(s) in \mathcal{X}_k . If the level section has length zero then some of the lower multiplicity components do not appear — we expand on this in Section 6.3.

Similarly, if s' is principal, we see most of the components of $\mathcal{X}_{s',k}$ in \mathcal{X}_k . In this case, $\Gamma_{s'}$ has the same tails as $\Gamma_{\tilde{s}'}$ except that the infinity tail(s) of the latter are absorbed into the linking chain(s) $L_{s,s'}$ (or the loop or crossed tail arising from s if it is a cotwin). In this case, we say that the uphill section of the linking chain corresponds to the infinity tail in $\mathcal{X}_{\tilde{s}',k}$. We shall see that this is a phenomenon which generalises to the main theorems in Section 7.

REMARK 6.6. The length of the level section of a linking chain, loop or crossed tail $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{X}_k$ (that is, the number of \mathbb{P}^1 s with multiplicity μ) is equal to $|\mu t_2, \mu(t_2 + \delta) \cap \mathbb{Z}|$. Let \mathcal{Y} be the minimal regular model of C over L , $q : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ be the quotient by $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ and $\phi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ the resolution of singularities. Then any irreducible component E in the level section of \mathcal{C} is not an exceptional divisor — that is to say, it is the image of μ components of \mathcal{Y}_k which are permuted by $\text{Gal}(L/K)$. This can be seen by looking at the explicit automorphisms on the components of \mathcal{Y} given in [9, Theorem 6.2].

EXAMPLE 6.7. Consider the hyperelliptic curve $C : y^2 = (x^2 - p)(x^3 - p^5)$ over $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$. The special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C/K can be seen in Figure 15. The central components Γ_s , and $\Gamma_{s'}$ are labelled and shown in bold.

If we consider the curves $C_{\tilde{s}}$ and $C_{\tilde{s}'}$ and the special fibres of their minimal SNC models we find that they are as pictured in Figure 16. We can see that all the components in Figure 16a and b also appear in the special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C . They are glued together along one of their multiplicity one components which forms the linking chain in Figure 15. This provides a visualisation of what we mean when we say the tails of Γ_s correspond to those of $\Gamma_{\tilde{s}}$, the tails of $\Gamma_{s'}$ correspond to those of $\Gamma_{\tilde{s}'}$ and that some of these tails form part of the linking chains of the special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C .

The proof of Theorem 6.3 will be presented as a series of lemmas.

LEMMA 6.8. *If \mathfrak{s} is principal then the special fibre has an irreducible component $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}} = \Gamma_{F_1}$ of multiplicity $e_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and genus $g(\mathfrak{s})$. If \mathfrak{s}' is principal then there is a component $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'} = \Gamma_{F_2}$ of multiplicity $e_{\mathfrak{s}'}$ and genus $g(\mathfrak{s}')$.*

Proof. Follows from Lemmas 6.1 and 6.2. \square

REMARK 6.9. Lemma 6.8 further proves that $\delta_{F_1} = e_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and $\delta_{F_2} = e_{\mathfrak{s}'}$ since, by Theorem 4.9, Γ_{F_i} has multiplicity δ_{F_i} .

LEMMA 6.10. *If \mathfrak{s} is principal and $e_{\mathfrak{s}} > 1$, the following tails of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$ arise from outer v -edges of the v -face F_1 in Figure 11, with conditions as in Theorem 6.3:*

- (i) ∞ -tail(s) arising from the v -edge connecting $(0,2)$ and $(|\mathfrak{s}|,0)$,
- (ii) $(y_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -tail(s) arising from the v -edge connecting $(|\mathfrak{s}'|,0)$ and $(|\mathfrak{s}|,0)$.

Proof. This is a consequence of our discussion above, relating F_1 to the Newton polytope of $C_{\mathfrak{s}}$. The conditions in Theorem 6.3 for the tails to occur follow since $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = (-1)^{v_{\mathfrak{K}}(e_{\mathfrak{s}})}$. \square

LEMMA 6.11. *If \mathfrak{s}' is principal and $e_{\mathfrak{s}'} > 1$, the following tails of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$ arise from outer v -edges of the v -face F_2 in Figure 11, with conditions as in Theorem 6.3:*

- (i) if $b_{\mathfrak{s}'} \mid |\mathfrak{s}'|$, $(x_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -tail(s) arise from the v -edge connecting $(0,0)$ and $(0,2)$;
- (ii) if $b_{\mathfrak{s}'} \nmid |\mathfrak{s}'|$, a $(0,0)$ -tail arises from the v -edge connecting $(1,0)$ and $(0,2)$;
- (iii) in both cases, $(y_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -tail(s) arise from the v -edge intersecting the x -axis.

Proof. This is a consequence of our discussion above, relating F_2 to the Newton polytope of $C_{\mathfrak{s}'}$. The conditions in Theorem 6.3 for these tails to occur follow since $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}'} = (-1)^{\nu_{\mathfrak{s}'} - |\mathfrak{s}'|d_{\mathfrak{s}'}}$. \square

In order to find the lengths of the level sections of the linking chains, we must calculate the slopes of the unique inner v -edge L , adjacent to both v -faces F_1 and F_2 in Figure 11.

LEMMA 6.12. *If \mathfrak{s}' is odd $s_1^L = -\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and $s_2^L = -\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} - \frac{\delta_{\mathfrak{s}'}}{2}$. Else $s_1^L = -\delta_L d_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and $s_2^L = -\delta_L d_{\mathfrak{s}'}$.*

Proof. Suppose \mathfrak{s}' is odd. Then the only points in $\bar{L}(\mathbb{Z})$ are the endpoints $(0,2)$ and $(|\mathfrak{s}'|,0)$, so $\delta_L = 1$. The unique function $L_{F_1}^* : \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $L_{F_1}^*|_L = 0$ and $L_{F_1}^*|_{F_1} \geq 0$ is given by

$$L_{F_1}^*(x, y) = 2x + |\mathfrak{s}'|y - 2|\mathfrak{s}'|.$$

To calculate s_1^L and s_2^L we need P_0 and P_1 such that $L_{F_1}^*(P_1) = 1$ and $L_{F_1}^*(P_0) = 0$. We will take $P_0 = (|\mathfrak{s}'|, 0)$ and $P_1 = (\frac{|\mathfrak{s}'|+1}{2}, 1)$. The unique affine function which agrees with v_{Δ} on F_1 is defined by $v_1(x, y) = \nu_{\mathfrak{s}} - d_{\mathfrak{s}}x - \frac{\nu_{\mathfrak{s}}}{2}y$. Therefore,

$$s_1^L = \delta_L(v_1(P_1) - v_1(P_0)) = \nu_{\mathfrak{s}} - d_{\mathfrak{s}} \frac{|\mathfrak{s}'|+1}{2} - \frac{\nu_{\mathfrak{s}}}{2} - \nu_{\mathfrak{s}} + d_{\mathfrak{s}}|\mathfrak{s}'| = -\left(\frac{\nu_{\mathfrak{s}}}{2} - d_{\mathfrak{s}} \frac{|\mathfrak{s}'|-1}{2}\right) = -\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}.$$

The calculations for s_2^L and \mathfrak{s}' even are similar.

Proof of Theorem 6.3. Recall that $e_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is the minimum integer such that $e_{\mathfrak{s}}d_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $e_{\mathfrak{s}}\nu_{\mathfrak{s}} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$. If $e_{\mathfrak{s}} = 1$ then $d_{\mathfrak{s}}, \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}$, hence the slopes of the outer v -edges of F_1 are integers and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$ has no tails. If $e_{\mathfrak{s}} > 1$ then Lemma 6.10 describes the tails of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$. Similarly if $e_{\mathfrak{s}'} = 1$ then $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$ has no tails and if $e_{\mathfrak{s}'} > 1$ then Lemma 6.11 describes the tails of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}'}$. The statement on the

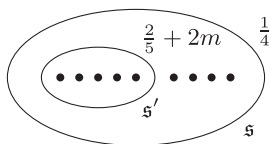


FIGURE 17. Cluster picture Σ_C of $C : y^2 = (x^4 - p)(x^5 - p^{2+10m})$.

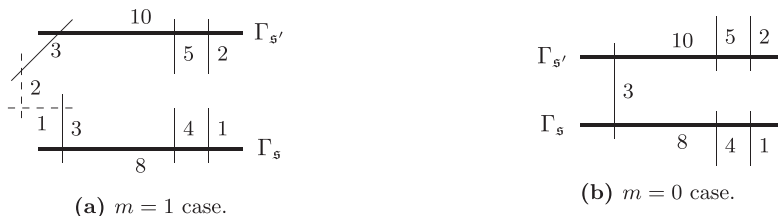


FIGURE 18. Example of ‘cutting out’ a section of linking chain to obtain the small distance case.

parameters of the tails and the linking chain follows from Remark 4.12 and the calculation of the slopes in Lemma 6.12. The multiplicity of the level section is δ_L where L is the inner v -edge between F_1 and F_2 .

The two cases left to worry about are when s' is a twin or when s is a cotwin. We will only argue the case where s' is a twin, as the case where s is a cotwin is proved similarly. Recall from Remark 3.10 that $\epsilon_{s'} = (-1)^{\nu_{s'} - |s'|d_{s'}}$. So, $\epsilon_{s'} = 1$ if and only if $v_\Delta((|s'|, 0)) = \nu_{s'} - |s'|d_{s'} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$.

Suppose that $\epsilon_{s'} = 1$. Since $v_\Delta(0, 2) = 0 \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ and $|s'| = 2$ we have that $(\frac{|s'|}{2}, 1) = (1, 1) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ and $v_\Delta(1, 1) \in \mathbb{Z}$. So, $|\overline{L}(\mathbb{Z})_{\mathbb{Z}}| = 3$ and by Theorem 4.9 there are two linking chains from Γ_s to the component Γ_{F_2} arising from the v -face F_2 of $\Delta_v(C)$ in Figure 11. The component Γ_{F_2} is exceptional by [7, Proposition 5.2] and the linking chains between Γ_s and Γ_{F_2} are minimal. After blowing down Γ_{F_2} , this results in a loop from Γ_s to itself.

Suppose instead that, $\epsilon_{s'} = -1$. Then there is a single chain of rational curves from Γ_s to Γ_{F_2} , and Γ_{F_2} has two other rational curves intersecting it transversely (which arise from the v -edge connecting $(0,0)$ and $(0,2)$). Therefore, Γ_{F_2} is not exceptional and must appear in the minimal SNC model. This means, if we consider Γ_{F_2} as a component of the level section, that this chain of rational curves is a crossed tail. \square

6.3. Small distances

Let s_1 and s_2 be the principal clusters such that there is a linking chain $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{X}_k$ from Γ_{s_1} to Γ_{s_2} . If \mathcal{C} has level section of length greater than 0, it is straightforward to compare the multiplicities of \mathcal{C} to those of the corresponding tails (see Remark 6.5). All of the multiplicities of the corresponding tails appear in the uphill and downhill sections of \mathcal{C} . However, if the level section is empty and the downhill section of \mathcal{C} corresponds to a tail, say \mathcal{T}_1 , then not all of the multiplicities of $\mathcal{T}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{\tilde{s}_1, k}$ appear in the downhill section of \mathcal{C} . Similarly if the uphill section corresponds to a tail, say $\mathcal{T}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{\tilde{s}_2, k}$. We shall show that in this case, \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 ‘meet’ at a component of second least common multiplicity. In other words, if we consider a chain of rational curves \mathcal{C}' such that \mathcal{C}' has level section of length 1, and whose downhill and uphill sections correspond to \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 , respectively, then we ‘cut out’ a section of \mathcal{C}' to obtain \mathcal{C} .

EXAMPLE 6.13. Consider the hyperelliptic curves given by $y^2 = (x^4 - p)(x^5 - p^{2+10m})$ over $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{nr}}$ for $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, with cluster pictures shown in Figure 17. The level section of the linking chain between Γ_s and $\Gamma_{s'}$ has length m . Figure 18 shows the special fibres of the minimal SNC models for both when $m = 1$, and the small distance case (when $m = 0$). Here we can see that when $m = 1$ the uphill and downhill sections of the linking chain have a common multiplicity

greater than 1, namely 3, and that to obtain the $m = 0$ case we remove the dashed section of the linking chain and glue back along the multiplicity 3 components.

Let us solidify this with a precise statement.

THEOREM 6.14. *Let $\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\lambda} E_i$ be a sloped chain of rational curves with parameters (t_2, t_1, μ) , as in Definition 4.13. Suppose that \mathcal{C} has level section length 0 and $[\mu t_2, \mu t_1] \subset (0, 1)$. Suppose E_i has multiplicity μ_i ; the downhill section comprises of E_i for $1 \leq i \leq l$, for some $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $1 \leq l \leq \lambda$; and all remaining components form the uphill section. Write $\mu_0 = \text{denom}(\mu t_1)$ and $\mu_{\lambda+1} = \text{denom}(\mu t_2)$. Let $\mathcal{T}_j = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\lambda_j} F_i^{(j)}$ for $j = 1, 2$ be tails (with \mathcal{T}_j possibly empty, in which case $\lambda_j = 0$), where \mathcal{T}_1 has parameters (t_1, μ) and \mathcal{T}_2 has parameters $(\frac{1}{\mu} - t_2, \mu)$. Let $F_i^{(j)}$ have multiplicity $\mu_i^{(j)}$ (and write $\mu_0^{(j)} = \text{denom}(\mu t_j)$), and let $l_j < \max(1, \lambda_j)$ be maximal such that $\mu_{l_1}^{(1)} = \mu_{l_2}^{(2)}$. Then $l = l_1 = \lambda - l_2$, $\mu_i = \mu_i^{(1)}$ for $0 \leq i \leq l_1$ and $\mu_{\lambda+1-i} = \mu_i^{(2)}$ for $0 \leq i \leq l_2$.*

REMARK 6.15. Let \mathcal{C} be as in Theorem 6.14. Since the level section of \mathcal{C} is empty, it must be the case that $(\mu t_2, \mu t_1) \cap \mathbb{Z} = \emptyset$. Therefore, after shifting μt_2 and μt_1 by an integer if necessary, we may insist that $[\mu t_2, \mu t_1] \subseteq [0, 1]$. If $\mu t_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ (hence \mathcal{T}_2 is empty) then it is immediate from Remark 4.12 that $\lambda = \lambda_1 - 1$ and $\mu_i = \mu_i^{(1)}$ for $1 \leq i \leq \lambda$, since the multiplicities come from the same sequence of fractions. A similar conclusion applies if $\mu t_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. So we are able to assume without loss of generality that $\mu t_2, \mu t_1 \notin \mathbb{Z}$, hence our assumption in Theorem 6.14 that $[\mu t_2, \mu t_1] \subset (0, 1)$.

Roughly, Theorem 6.14, states that when there is no level section, rather than seeing all of the multiplicities of the tails which the uphill and downhill sections correspond to, the two tails ‘meet’ at the component of minimal shared multiplicity greater than μ . Before we prove this theorem, let us prove a couple of lemmas.

LEMMA 6.16. *Let $q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ with $[q_1, q_2] \cap \mathbb{Z} = \emptyset$. Then there is a unique fraction with minimal denominator in the set $[q_1, q_2] \cap \mathbb{Q}$, when written with coprime numerator and denominator.*

Proof. Suppose not, and suppose $r_1, r_2 \in [q_1, q_2] \cap \mathbb{Q}$ can be written $r_i = \frac{m_i}{d}$ with m_i, d coprime and d the minimal denominator of elements in the set $[q_1, q_2] \cap \mathbb{Q}$. We will show that there exists a rational number r lying between r_1 and r_2 of denominator $< d$.

Write $r_i = \frac{m_i(d-1)}{d(d-1)}$, and consider the set $S = [m_1(d-1), m_2(d-1)] \cap \mathbb{Z}$. Since $m_2 > m_1$ and $m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$, $|S| \geq d$ and there must exist a multiple of d in S . That is, there exists $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $md \in S$. Since m_i and d are coprime, we have $m_1 < md < m_2$. Therefore,

$$\frac{m_1(d-1)}{d(d-1)} < \frac{md}{d(d-1)} < \frac{m_2(d-1)}{d(d-1)} \implies r_1 < \frac{m}{d-1} < r_2,$$

which contradicts the minimality of d . \square

LEMMA 6.17. *With notation as in Theorem 6.14, there exists some $l_j < \lambda_j$, for $j = 1, 2$, such that $\mu_{l_1}^{(1)} = \mu_{l_2}^{(2)}$.*

Proof. Write $s_i = \mu t_i$. Recall that we assumed that, $[s_2, s_1] \subset (0, 1)$, so $[s_2, s_1] \cap \mathbb{Z} = \emptyset$. Let $\frac{m}{d}$ be the unique fraction of minimal denominator in $[s_2, s_1]$, which exists by Lemma 6.16. Then if

$$s_1 = \mu t_1 = \frac{m_0}{d_0} > \frac{m_1}{d_1} > \dots > \frac{m_\lambda}{d_\lambda} > \frac{m_{\lambda+1}}{d_{\lambda+1}} = \mu t_2 = s_2,$$

is the reduced sequence giving rise to the linking chain \mathcal{C} , as in Remark 4.12, where $(m_i, d_i) = 1$, $d_0 > \dots > d_l$ and $d_l < \dots < d_{\lambda+1}$ for some $1 \leq l \leq \lambda$, we must have that $d_l = d$.

Consider the following two reduced sequences:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu t_1 &= \frac{m_0^{(1)}}{d_0^{(1)}} > \frac{m_1^{(1)}}{d_1^{(1)}} > \dots > \frac{m_{\lambda_1}^{(1)}}{d_{\lambda_1}^{(1)}} > \frac{m_{\lambda_1+1}^{(1)}}{d_{\lambda_1+1}^{(1)}} = -1, \\ 1 - \mu t_2 &= \frac{m_0^{(2)}}{d_0^{(2)}} > \frac{m_1^{(2)}}{d_1^{(2)}} > \dots > \frac{m_{\lambda_2}^{(2)}}{d_{\lambda_2}^{(2)}} > \frac{m_{\lambda_2+1}^{(2)}}{d_{\lambda_2+1}^{(2)}} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

These give rise to the multiplicities $\mu_i^{(j)} = \mu \cdot d_i^{(j)}$ for $1 \leq i \leq \lambda_j$, $j = 1, 2$ of the tails \mathcal{T}_j . We will show that there exist $0 \leq l_1 < \lambda_1 + 1$ and $0 \leq l_2 < \lambda_2 + 1$ with $d_{l_1}^{(1)} = d = d_{l_2}^{(2)}$.

We will first prove that $d_{l_1}^{(1)} = d$ for some $l_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $[s_2, s_1] \subset (0, 1)$, we have that $s_2 > [s_1] = 0$. So, some fraction of denominator d , say $\frac{m}{d}$, appears in the full sequence of fractions in $[[s_1], s_1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$ of denominator less than or equal to $\max\{d_0, d_{\lambda+1}\}$. To obtain a reduced sequence, we remove all terms of the form

$$\dots > \frac{a}{b} > \frac{a+c}{b+d} > \frac{c}{d} > \dots \mapsto \dots > \frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d} > \dots,$$

as in Remark 4.12. We can only remove $\frac{m}{d}$ if there exists some $q \in \mathbb{Q}$ with $\text{denom}(q) < d$ and $s_1 > q > \frac{m}{d}$. No such q can exist since d is the minimal denominator of any element of $[s_2, s_1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$. Therefore, $\frac{m}{d}$ cannot be removed in the reduction process and so must appear in the reduced sequence. Therefore there exists $0 \leq l_1 < \lambda_1 + 1$ such that $d_{l_1}^{(1)} = d$. Proving that there exists $0 \leq l_2 < \lambda_2 + 1$ such that $d_{l_2}^{(2)} = d = d_{l_1}^{(1)}$ is done similarly. \square

We can now prove Theorem 6.14.

Proof of Theorem 6.14. The fractions $\frac{m_0}{d_0}, \frac{m_1}{d_1}, \dots, \frac{m_l}{d_l}$ in the reduced sequence depend only on the elements of $[s_1, \frac{m_l}{d_l}]$ of denominator less than or equal to $\max(d_0, d_{\lambda+1})$, as do the fractions $\frac{m_0^{(1)}}{d_0^{(1)}}, \dots, \frac{m_{l_1}^{(1)}}{d_{l_1}^{(1)}} = \frac{m_l}{d_l}$. This proves that $d_i^{(1)} = d_i$ hence $\mu_i = \mu_i^{(1)}$ for $0 \leq i \leq l_1$. Similarly $d_i^{(2)} = d_{\lambda+1-i}$ hence $\mu_{\lambda+1-i} = \mu_i^{(2)}$ for $0 \leq i \leq l_2$. It remains to show maximality of l_1 and l_2 .

Suppose there is some r_1, r_2 such that $\lambda_i > r_i > l_i$ and $\mu_{r_1}^{(1)} = \mu_{r_2}^{(2)} < \mu_{l_1}^{(1)}$. In addition to this, $d_{r_1}^{(1)} = d_{r_2}^{(2)} < d$ (recall $\frac{m}{d}$ is the unique fraction with least denominator in $[s_2, s_1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$). Therefore $q_2 = 1 - \frac{m_{r_2}^{(2)}}{d_{r_2}^{(2)}} \in (s_1, 1]$ and $q_1 = \frac{m_{r_1}^{(1)}}{d_{r_1}^{(1)}} \in [0, s_2)$. Let q' be the unique rational with least denominator d' in $[q_1, q_2]$. By uniqueness, $d' < d_{r_1}^{(1)} < d$. Therefore, $q' \in (s_1, q_2)$ or (q_1, s_2) . Suppose for now that $q' \in (s_1, q_2)$, and consider again the reduced sequence

$$1 - \mu t_2 = \frac{m_0^{(2)}}{d_0^{(2)}} > \frac{m_1^{(2)}}{d_1^{(2)}} > \dots > \frac{m_{\lambda_2}^{(2)}}{d_{\lambda_2}^{(2)}} > \frac{m_{\lambda_2+1}^{(2)}}{d_{\lambda_2+1}^{(2)}} = -1.$$

However $1 - q_2$ cannot appear in this reduced sequence since a fraction with smaller denominator, $1 - q'$, appears to the left of it in the non-reduced sequence. So, at some step in the reduction process $1 - q_2$ would have been removed. Therefore, $q' \notin (s_1, q_2)$. Similarly, one can show that $q' \notin (q_1, s_2)$. This is a contradiction. So no such r_1 and r_2 exist. \square

7. Main theorems

The previous two sections looked at the minimal SNC models of specific cases of hyperelliptic curves. In this section, we state our main theorems in full generality. Theorem 7.12 gives the

structure of the special fibre of the minimal SNC model, and Theorems 7.17 and 7.18 give more explicit descriptions of multiplicities and genera of components appearing in the special fibre.

7.1. Orbits

Before we can state and prove the main results of this paper, we need to extend some of the definitions of Section 2. Since the definitions in Section 2 come from [9], where the authors deal only with the semistable case, they do not deal with orbits of clusters. So, here we make some new definitions which extend the preexisting ones to orbits.

DEFINITION 7.1. Let X be a Galois orbit of clusters. Then X is *übereven* if for all $\mathfrak{s} \in X$, \mathfrak{s} is *übereven*. Define an orbit X to be *odd*, *even* and *principal* similarly.

DEFINITION 7.2. Let X be an orbit of clusters. Define K_X/K to be the field extension of K of degree $|X|$. By Lemma 2.10, K_X/K is the minimal field extension over which for any $\mathfrak{s} \in X$, $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K_X)$ we have $\sigma(\mathfrak{s}) = \mathfrak{s}$.

DEFINITION 7.3. Let X be a Galois orbit of clusters, and choose some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$. Then we define

$$d_X = \frac{a_X}{b_X} = d_{\mathfrak{s}}, \quad \nu_X = \nu_{\mathfrak{s}}, \quad \lambda_X = \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}}, \quad g_{\text{ss}}(X) = g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon_X = \epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}}^{|X|}.$$

REMARK 7.4. Note that the invariants defined in Definition 7.3 are well defined, that is, they do not depend on the choice of $\mathfrak{s} \in X$.

DEFINITION 7.5. An orbit X' is a *child* of X , written $X' < X$, if for every $\mathfrak{s}' \in X'$ there exists some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$ such that $\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}$. Define $\delta_{X'} = \delta_{\mathfrak{s}'}$ for some $\mathfrak{s}' \in X'$.

DEFINITION 7.6. Let X be a principal orbit of clusters with $g_{\text{ss}}(X) > 0$ and choose some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$. Then $C_{\overline{X}}$ is defined to be the curve $C_{\overline{\mathfrak{s}}}$ over K_X . We denote the minimal SNC model of $C_{\overline{X}}/K_X$ by $\mathcal{X}_{\overline{X}}/\mathcal{O}_{K_X}$, and the central component by $\Gamma_{\overline{X}}/k$.

REMARK 7.7. The curve $C_{\overline{X}}$ depends on a choice of $\mathfrak{s} \in X$, but the combinatorial description of the special fibre of the minimal SNC model will not. Since this is what we need $C_{\overline{X}}$ for, we do not need to worry about this.

DEFINITION 7.8. Let X be a principal orbit of clusters. Define e_X to be the minimal integer such that $e_X|X|d_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $e_X|X|\nu_{\mathfrak{s}} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ for all $\mathfrak{s} \in X$. Define $g(X) = g(\mathfrak{s})$ for $\mathfrak{s} \in X$ over K_X , where $g(\mathfrak{s})$ is as defined in Definition 5.22.

REMARK 7.9. Analogously to Section 5.4, the curve $C_{\overline{X}}/K_X$ is semistable over an extension of K_X of degree e_X and the quotient map $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L} \rightarrow \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K_X}$ has degree e_X for $\mathfrak{s} \in X$.

7.2. The special fibre of the minimal SNC model

We state here the first of our main theorems. Roughly this tells us that the cluster picture, the leading coefficient of f , and the action of G_K on the cluster picture is enough to calculate the structure of the minimal SNC model, along with the multiplicities and genera of the components.

THEOREM 7.10. *Let K be a complete discretely valued field with algebraically closed residue field of characteristic $p > 2$. Let $C : y^2 = f(x)$ be a hyperelliptic curve over K with tame potentially semistable reduction and cluster picture $\Sigma_{C/K}$. Then the dual graph, with genus*

and multiplicity, of the special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C/K is completely determined by $\Sigma_{C/K}$ (with depths), the valuation of the leading coefficient $v_K(c_f)$ of f and the action of G_K .

REMARK 7.11. If K does not have algebraically closed residue field, then the Frobenius action on the dual graph is determined by this data, as well as the values of $\epsilon_X(\text{Frob})$ for each orbit of clusters X ; see Theorem 7.21.

The proof of this will follow from the theorems proved in the rest of this section, and we make this more precise later. First we split Theorem 7.10 into several smaller theorems. The first tells us which components appear in the special fibre of the minimal SNC model. Roughly, there is a central component for every orbit of principal, non-übereven clusters, one or two central components for every orbit of principal übereven clusters and a chain of rational curves associated to each orbit of twins. These central components are linked by chains of rational curves, and certain central components will also have tails intersecting them. The following theorem gives us the structure of the special fibre but is missing important details such as multiplicities, genera and lengths of these chains. These remaining details will be discussed in a later theorem.

THEOREM 7.12 (Structure of SNC model). *Let K be a complete discretely valued field with algebraically closed residue field of characteristic $p > 2$. Let C/K be a hyperelliptic curve with tame potentially semistable reduction. Then the special fibre of its minimal SNC model is structured as follows. Every principal Galois orbit of clusters X contributes one central component Γ_X , unless X is übereven with $\epsilon_X = 1$, in which case X contributes two central components Γ_X^+ and Γ_X^- .*

These central components are linked by chains of rational curves, or are intersected transversely by a crossed tail in the following ways (where, for any orbit Y , we write $\Gamma_Y^+ = \Gamma_Y^- = \Gamma_Y$ if Y is not übereven):

Name	From	To	Condition
$L_{X,X'}$	Γ_X	$\Gamma_{X'}$	$X' < X$ both principal, X' odd
$L_{X,X'}^+$	Γ_X^+	$\Gamma_{X'}^+$	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$L_{X,X'}^-$	Γ_X^-	$\Gamma_{X'}^-$	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$L_{X,X'}$	Γ_X	$\Gamma_{X'}$	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = -1$
$L_{X'}$	Γ_X^+	Γ_X^+	X principal, $X' < X$ orbit of twins, $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$T_{X'}$	Γ_X^-	-	X principal, $X' < X$ orbit of twins, $\epsilon_{X'} = -1$

Note that any chain where the ‘To’ column has been left blank is a crossed tail. If \mathcal{R} is not principal then we also get the following chains of rational curves:

Name	From	To	Condition
$L_{\mathcal{R}}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}^-$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}^+$	\mathcal{R} a cotwin, $\mathfrak{s} < \mathcal{R}$ principal of size $2g$, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = 1$
$T_{\mathcal{R}}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$	-	\mathcal{R} a cotwin, $\mathfrak{s} < \mathcal{R}$ principal of size $2g$, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = -1$
$L_{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2}$	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, with \mathfrak{s}_i both principal and odd, $e_{\mathcal{R}} = 1$
T_X	Γ_X	-	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, with $X = \{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2\}$ a principal, odd orbit
$L_{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2}^+$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}^+$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2}^+$	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, \mathfrak{s}_i both principal and even, $e_{\mathcal{R}} = 1$, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = 1$
$L_{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2}^-$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}^-$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2}^-$	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, \mathfrak{s}_i both principal and even, $e_{\mathcal{R}} = 1$, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = 1$
$L_{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2}$	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, \mathfrak{s}_i both principal and even, $e_{\mathcal{R}} = 1$, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = -1$
T_X^+	Γ_X^+	-	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, with $X = \{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2\}$ a principal, even orbit, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = 1$
T_X^-	Γ_X^-	-	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, with $X = \{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2\}$ a principal, even orbit, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = 1$
T_X	Γ_X	-	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, with $X = \{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2\}$ a principal, even orbit, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = -1$
L_t	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}^-$	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}^+$	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s} \sqcup t$, \mathfrak{s} principal and even, t a twin, $\epsilon_t = 1$
T_t	$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$	-	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s} \sqcup t$, \mathfrak{s} principal and even, t a twin, $\epsilon_t = -1$

Finally, a central component Γ_X is intersected transversally by some tails if and only if $e_X > 1$. These are explicitly described in Theorem 7.18.

REMARK 7.13. At no point do we give explicit equations for the central components Γ_X^\pm . However, these can be calculated using the method laid out in this paper. In particular, one can take the explicit equations given in [9, Theorem 8.5] for the components $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}^\pm$ in the semistable model of C/L and the Galois action on these components, and apply [8, Theorem 1.1].

Before we prove this, let us prove a couple of lemmas. Recall that L is a field over which C has semistable reduction and that $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$ is the component associated to a cluster \mathfrak{s} in the special fibre of the minimal semistable model \mathscr{Y} of C over L .

LEMMA 7.14. *Let \mathfrak{s} be a principal cluster with $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) = 0$.*

(i) *If $\mathfrak{s} = \mathcal{R}$ and \mathfrak{s} is not $\ddot{\text{u}}\text{bereven}$ (respectively, $\ddot{\text{u}}\text{bereven}$) then $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$ (respectively, each of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}^+$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}^-$) intersects at least two other components.*

(ii) *If $\mathfrak{s} \neq \mathcal{R}$ and \mathfrak{s} is not $\ddot{\text{u}}\text{bereven}$ (respectively, $\ddot{\text{u}}\text{bereven}$) then $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$ (respectively, each of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}^+$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}^-$) intersects at least three other components.*

Proof. (i) Let $\mathfrak{s} = \mathcal{R}$ and suppose \mathfrak{s} is not $\ddot{\text{u}}\text{bereven}$. Since $g_{\text{ss}}(\mathfrak{s}) = 0$, \mathfrak{s} can have at most two odd children and in particular at most two singletons. Since, $g(C) \geq 2$, we have $|\mathfrak{s}| \geq 5$. If $|\mathfrak{s}|$ is odd then \mathfrak{s} must have an even child \mathfrak{s}' and, by [9, Theorem 8.5], $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$ is intersected by the two linking chains to $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}',L}$. Note that, since \mathfrak{s} is principal, \mathfrak{s} cannot be the union of two odd clusters. So, if $|\mathfrak{s}|$ is even then \mathfrak{s} has an even child and we are done by [9, Theorem 8.5].

If $\mathfrak{s} = \mathcal{R}$ is $\ddot{\text{u}}\text{bereven}$ then every child of \mathfrak{s} is even. In particular, there are at least two even children \mathfrak{s}_1 and \mathfrak{s}_2 . So, each of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}^\pm$ intersects $L_{\mathfrak{s}_1}^\pm$ and $L_{\mathfrak{s}_2}^\pm$ (the linking chains to the children).

(ii) Let $\mathfrak{s} \neq \mathcal{R}$ and suppose \mathfrak{s} is not $\ddot{\text{u}}\text{bereven}$. Since \mathfrak{s} is principal, we know $|\mathfrak{s}| \geq 3$. Therefore, \mathfrak{s} must have at least one proper child \mathfrak{s}' . Suppose that $P(\mathfrak{s})$ is principal. If $\mathfrak{s}' < \mathfrak{s}$ is even then $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$ intersects the linking chain to $\Gamma_{P(\mathfrak{s}),L}$ and the two linking chains to $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}',L}$. Otherwise \mathfrak{s} must be the union of two odd clusters, hence \mathfrak{s} is even. In this case there are two linking chains to $\Gamma_{P(\mathfrak{s}),L}$ and one to $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}',L}$. A similar argument works if \mathfrak{s} is $\ddot{\text{u}}\text{bereven}$. If $P(\mathfrak{s}) = \mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s} \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$ is not principal, the argument is similar, but linking chains to $\Gamma_{P(\mathfrak{s}),L}$ are replaced by linking chains to $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2,L}$. \square

PROPOSITION 7.15. *Let \mathscr{Y} be the semistable model of C/L and \mathscr{X} the image under the quotient map. Let \mathscr{X} be the SNC model obtained by resolving the singularities of \mathscr{Y} such that all rational chains are minimal. Let X be a principal orbit of clusters. Let $\Gamma_{X,K} \in \mathscr{X}_k$ be the image of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$ for some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$ under the quotient by $\text{Gal}(L/K)$. Then if $g(\Gamma_{X,K}) = 0$ and $(\Gamma_{X,K} \cdot \Gamma_{X,K}) = -1$, $\Gamma_{X,K}$ intersects at least three other components of the special fibre (that is, blowing down $\Gamma_{X,K}$ would not result in an SNC model).*

Proof. If $|X| > 1$, there is a non-trivial field extension of K to K_X . Over K_X , each $\mathfrak{s}' \in X$ is fixed by $\text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K_X)$. The Galois group $\text{Gal}(K_X/K)$ then induces an étale morphism $\bigsqcup_{\mathfrak{s}' \in X} \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}',K_X} \rightarrow \Gamma_{X,K}$. Therefore, $g(\Gamma_{X,K}) = g(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}',K_X})$, $(\Gamma_{X,K} \cdot \Gamma_{X,K}) = (\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}',K_X} \cdot \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}',K_X})$ and $\Gamma_{X,K}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}',K}$ intersect the same number of other components. So, it is enough to prove this proposition when $|X| = 1$, and from now on let $X = \{\mathfrak{s}\}$. When $g(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}) > 0$, Riemann–Hurwitz implies that

$$\sum_{P \in \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}} \left(\frac{e_{\mathfrak{s}}}{|q^{-1}(P)|} - 1 \right) \geq 2e_{\mathfrak{s}},$$

where $q : \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L} \rightarrow \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ is the quotient by $\text{Gal}(L/K)$. So, if $g(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}) > 0$, there must be at least three points $P \in \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ with $|q^{-1}(P)| < e_{\mathfrak{s}}$. These ramification points are singular points by Proposition 5.3. After blowing up these singular points, we see that $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ intersects at least three other components of \mathcal{X}_k .

It remains to deal with the case when $g(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}) = 0$. If $e_{\mathfrak{s}} = 1$, Lemma 7.14 implies that $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ intersects two or more other components. In this case $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ will have multiplicity $e_{\mathfrak{s}} = 1$. This tells us that $(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K} \cdot \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}) < -1$, so $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ is not exceptional.

Suppose instead that $e_{\mathfrak{s}} > 1$. We will show that the component $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ intersects at least three components. There are two branch points P_0 and P_{∞} of the morphism $q : \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L} \rightarrow \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$, the images of $x_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0$ and $x_{\mathfrak{s}} = \infty$, respectively. Both P_0 and P_{∞} are singularities. If $q^{-1}(P_0)$ is an intersection point of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$ with another component Γ then P_0 will be the intersection point of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ and $q(\Gamma)^{\dagger}$. Otherwise, blowing up P_0 introduces a component intersecting $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$. Similarly for P_{∞} . If $\mathfrak{s} = \mathcal{R}$ then $q^{-1}(P_{\infty})$ will never be an intersection point by [9, Propositions 5.5, 5.20]. Since $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}$ has two intersection points with other components Q_1 and Q_2 , either $q(Q_1) \neq q(Q_2)$, or $q(Q_1) = q(Q_2) \neq P_0$ (since $|q^{-1}(P_0)| = 1$). If $q(Q_1) \neq q(Q_2)$ then these are both intersection points with other components, hence $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ intersects at least 3 components at $P_{\infty}, q(Q_1)$ and $q(Q_2)$ which are all distinct. If $q(Q_1) = q(Q_2) \neq P_0$ then $P_{\infty}, q(Q_1)$ and P_0 are distinct intersection points with other components. A similar argument works if $\mathfrak{s} \neq \mathcal{R}$. \square

We are now able to prove our structure theorem (Theorem 7.12).

Proof of Theorem 7.12. First let us find which central components appear. Over L , by [9, Theorem 8.5], we know there is a component for every principal, non-übereven cluster, and we know the action of $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ on these central components is the same as the action on the clusters. After taking the quotient by $\text{Gal}(L/K)$, we get a component for every orbit of principal, non-übereven clusters. Similarly over L , by [9, Theorem 8.5], we know there are two components for every übereven cluster \mathfrak{s} . These are swapped by Galois if and only if $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = -1$. After taking the quotient this gives us two components for an übereven orbit X if $\epsilon_X = 1$ and a single component if $\epsilon_X = -1$. We call these components the central components. Showing which linking chains appear is done similarly, using the information given in [9, Theorem 8.5].

To ensure these central components do in fact appear in the minimal SNC model, we must check that they cannot be blown down. Any central component $\Gamma_{X,K} \in \mathcal{X}_k$ is the image of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L} \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ for some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$. A central component $\Gamma_{X,K}$ can only be blown down if $g(\Gamma_{X,K}) = 0$, and $(\Gamma_{X,K} \cdot \Gamma_{X,K}) = -1$. However, by Proposition 7.15, any central component $\Gamma_{X,K}$ with $g(\Gamma_{X,K}) = 0$ and $(\Gamma_{X,K} \cdot \Gamma_{X,K}) = -1$ intersects at least three other components of the special fibre. Therefore, if $\Gamma_{X,K}$ were to be blown down, \mathcal{X}_k would no longer be an SNC divisor. So $\Gamma_{X,K}$ must appear in the special fibre of the minimal SNC model. \square

REMARK 7.16. Note that a linking chain can have length 0 — this indicates an intersection between central components (in the case $X' < X$ both principal) or a singular central component (in the case where X is principal and $X' < X$ is an orbit of twins).

7.3. A more explicit description

Theorem 7.12 describes the structure of the special fibre, but says nothing about the multiplicity or genera of the components, or the action of Frobenius. The following theorems fill in these details. The first focusses on the central components, the second describes the chains of rational curves present in the special fibre and the last gives the Frobenius action.

[†]We may have to blow down $q(\Gamma)$ but even then P_0 will remain an intersection point, since the eventual linking chain will be minimal. This follows from Lemmas 7.24 and 7.25.

THEOREM 7.17 (Central components). *Let K and C/K be as in Theorem 7.12. Let X be a principal orbit of clusters in $\Sigma_{C/K}$. If X is not übeven then Γ_X has multiplicity $|X|e_X$ and genus $g(X)$. If X is übeven with $\epsilon_X = 1$ then Γ_X^+ and Γ_X^- have multiplicity $|X|e_X$ and genus 0, and if $\epsilon_X = -1$ then Γ_X has multiplicity $2|X|e_X$ and genus 0.*

Proof. Let X be a principal, non-übeven orbit and choose some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$. Recall that K_X is the minimal field extension of K such that the clusters of X are fixed by $\text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K_X)$, and L is the minimal field extension of K such that C is semistable over L . The image $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, K_X}$ of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}$ after taking the quotient by $\text{Gal}(L/K_X)$ has multiplicity e_X , since the action on $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}$ has multiplicity e_X (by Lemma 5.25). There are $|X|$ such components, which are permuted by $\text{Gal}(K_X/K)$ in the minimal SNC model of C/K_X . So, Γ_X has multiplicity $|X|e_X$ by [15, Fact IV]. The multiplicities of components corresponding to übeven clusters follows similarly, being careful to account for whether $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}^+$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}^-$ are swapped by $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ in the semistable model (which happens precisely when $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = -1$).

To find the genus of the central components, note that if $g(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}) = 0$ then $g(\Gamma_{X, K}) = 0$. So let us assume that $g(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}) > 0$. In this case, as mentioned in Remark 5.21, $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}$ is isomorphic to the special fibre of the smooth model of $C_{\mathfrak{s}}$ over L . Furthermore, the action on $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}$ is the same as the action on $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}$. Hence, the genus of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, K_X}$ is $g(X)$, and also the genus of $\Gamma_{X, K}$. \square

THEOREM 7.18 (Description of chains). *Let K and C/K be as in Theorem 7.12. Let X be a principal orbit of clusters with $e_X > 1$. Choose some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$ of depth $d_{\mathfrak{s}}$ with denominator $b_{\mathfrak{s}}$. Then the central component(s) associated to X are intersected transversely by the following sloped tails with parameters (t_1, μ) (writing $\Gamma_X = \Gamma_X^+ = \Gamma_X^-$ if X is not übeven):*

Name	From	Number	t_1	μ	Condition
T_{∞}	Γ_X	1	$(g+1)d_{\mathcal{R}} - \lambda_{\mathcal{R}}$	1	$X = \{\mathcal{R}\}$, \mathcal{R} odd
T_{∞}^{\pm}	Γ_X^{\pm}	2	$-d_{\mathcal{R}}$	1	$X = \{\mathcal{R}\}$, \mathcal{R} even, $\epsilon_{\mathcal{R}} = 1$
T_{∞}	Γ_X	1	$-d_{\mathcal{R}}$	2	$X = \{\mathcal{R}\}$, \mathcal{R} even, $e_{\mathcal{R}} > 2$, $\epsilon_{\mathcal{R}} = -1$
$T_{y_{\mathfrak{s}}=0}$	Γ_X	$\frac{ \mathfrak{s}_{\text{sing}} X }{b_X}$	$-\lambda_X$	b_X	$ \mathfrak{s}_{\text{sing}} \geq 2$ and $e_X > b_X/ X $
$T_{x_{\mathfrak{s}}=0}$	Γ_X	1	$-d_X$	$2 X $	X has no stable child, $\lambda_X \notin \mathbb{Z}$, $e_X > 2$ and either $g_{\text{ss}}(X) > 0$ or X is übeven
$T_{x_{\mathfrak{s}}=0}^{\pm}$	Γ_X^{\pm}	2	$-d_X$	$ X $	X has no stable child, $\lambda_X \in \mathbb{Z}$ and either $g_{\text{ss}}(X) > 0$ or X is übeven
$T_{(0,0)}$	Γ_X	1	$-\lambda_X$	$ X $	X has a stable singleton or $g_{\text{ss}}(X) = 0$, X is not übeven and X has no proper stable odd child

The central components are intersected by the following sloped chains of rational curves with parameters $(t_2, t_2 + \delta, \mu)$:

Name	t_2	δ	μ	Condition
$L_{X, X'}$	$-\lambda_X$	$\delta_{X'}/2$	$ X' $	$X' < X$ both principal, X' odd
$L_{X, X'}^+$	$-d_X$	$\delta_{X'}$	$ X' $	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$L_{X, X'}^-$	$-d_X$	$\delta_{X'}$	$ X' $	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$L_{X, X'}$	$-d_X$	$\delta_{X'}$	$2 X' $	$X' < X$ both principal, X' even with $\epsilon_{X'} = -1$
$L_{X'}$	$-d_X$	$2\delta_{X'}$	$ X' $	X principal, $X' < X$ orbit of twins, $\epsilon_{X'} = 1$
$T_{X'}$	$-d_X$	$\delta_{X'} + \frac{1}{\mu}$	$2 X' $	X principal, $X' < X$ orbit of twins, $\epsilon_{X'} = -1$

If \mathcal{R} is not principal we get additional sloped chains with parameters $(t_2, t_2 + \delta, \mu)$ as follows:

Name	t_2	δ	μ	Condition
$L_{\mathcal{R}}$	$-d_{\mathcal{R}}$	$2\delta_{\mathfrak{s}}$	1	\mathcal{R} a cotwin, $\mathfrak{s} < \mathcal{R}$ child of size $2g$, $v_K(c_f) \in 2\mathbb{Z}$
$T_{\mathcal{R}}$	$-d_{\mathcal{R}}$	$\delta_{\mathfrak{s}} + \frac{1}{\mu}$	2	\mathcal{R} a cotwin, $\mathfrak{s} < \mathcal{R}$ child of size $2g$, $v_K(c_f) \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$
$L_{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2}$	$(g(\mathfrak{s}_1) + 1)d_{\mathfrak{s}_1} - \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$	$\frac{1}{2}\delta(\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2)$	1	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, \mathfrak{s}_i principal, odd, $e_{\mathcal{R}} = 1$
L_X	$(g(\mathfrak{s}_1) + 1)d_{\mathfrak{s}_1} - \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$	$\frac{1}{2}\delta(\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2)$	2	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, $X = \{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2\}$ principal, odd orbit
$L_{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2}^+$	$d_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$	$\delta(\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2)$	1	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, \mathfrak{s}_i principal, even, $e_{\mathcal{R}} = 1$, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = 1$
$L_{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2}^-$	$d_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$	$\delta(\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2)$	1	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, \mathfrak{s}_i principal, even, $e_{\mathcal{R}} = 1$, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = 1$
$L_{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2}^{\pm}$	$d_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$	$\delta(\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2)$	2	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, \mathfrak{s}_i principal, even, $e_{\mathcal{R}} = 1$, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = -1$
L_X^+	$d_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$	$\delta(\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2)$	2	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, $X = \{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2\}$ principal, even orbit and $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = 1$
L_X^-	$d_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$	$\delta(\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2)$	2	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, $X = \{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2\}$ principal, even orbit and $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = 1$
T_X	$d_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$	$\delta(\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2) + \frac{1}{\mu}$	4	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$, $X = \{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2\}$ principal, even orbit and $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = -1$
$L_{\mathfrak{t}}$	$d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$2\delta(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{t})$	1	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s} \sqcup \mathfrak{t}$, \mathfrak{s} principal even, \mathfrak{t} twin, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{t}} = 1$
$T_{\mathfrak{t}}$	$d_{\mathfrak{s}}$	$\delta(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{t}) + \frac{1}{\mu}$	2	$\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s} \sqcup \mathfrak{t}$, \mathfrak{s} principal even, \mathfrak{t} twin, $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{t}} = -1$

Finally, the crosses of any crossed tail have multiplicity $\frac{\mu}{2}$.

Proof. Postponed to Section 7.4. □

REMARK 7.19. If there is any confusion over which central components linking chains or tails intersect, the reader is urged to refer back to the tables in Theorem 7.12. We have omitted this information from these tables due to spatial concerns.

REMARK 7.20. Let X be a principal orbit of clusters in $\Sigma_{C/K}$. As in Remark 6.5, we make a comparison between the rational chains intersecting a central component, $\Gamma_X \in \mathcal{X}_k$ to the tails in the special fibre of the minimal SNC model $\mathcal{X}_{\tilde{X}}$. This comparison makes sense when $g(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, L}) > 0$ for some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$. The central component $\Gamma_X \in \mathcal{X}_k$ will have the same genus as the central component $\Gamma_{\tilde{X}} \in \mathcal{X}_{\tilde{X}, k}$ and multiplicity multiplied by $|X|$. It will have the same tails (with all multiplicities multiplied by $|X|$) except these tails will make up part of the linking chains intersecting Γ_X in the following cases:

- if $X \neq \mathcal{R}$ and $P(X)$ is principal, an ∞ -tail in $\mathcal{X}_{\tilde{X}, k}$ will form the uphill section of one of the linking chains $L_{P(X), X}^{\pm}$;
- if $X < \mathcal{R}$ and \mathcal{R} is not principal, then any ∞ -tail in $\mathcal{X}_{\tilde{X}, k}$ will form the uphill section of a chain: the linking chain between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2}$ if $\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$ and $X = \{\mathfrak{s}_1\}$; the crossed tail if $\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$ and $X = \{\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2\}$; and the loop or crossed tail arising from \mathcal{R} if \mathcal{R} is a cotwin;
- a $(y_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -tail will form the downhill section of a linking chain $L_{X, X'}$ if there exists some $X' < X$, a non-trivial orbit of odd, principal children;
- a $(x_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -tail will form the downhill section of a linking chain $L_{X, X'}^{\pm}$ if there exists some $\{\mathfrak{s}'\} = X' < X$, a stable even child;
- a $(0, 0)$ -tail will form the downhill section of a linking chain $L_{X, X'}$ if there exists some $\{\mathfrak{s}'\} = X' < X$, a stable odd child;

where again, all multiplicities are multiplied by $|X|$.

We finish with a description of the Frobenius action on the components of the minimal SNC model (or equivalently, on the dual graph).

THEOREM 7.21 (Frobenius action). *Let K be a field, not necessarily with algebraically closed residue field, and let C/K be a curve with tame potentially semistable reduction and*

minimal SNC model \mathcal{X} over K^{ur} . Then the Frobenius automorphism, Frob , acts on the components of \mathcal{X} as

- (i) $\text{Frob}(\Gamma_X^\pm) = \Gamma_{\text{Frob}(X)}^{\pm\epsilon_X(\text{Frob})}$;
- (ii) $\text{Frob}(L_{X, X'}^\pm) = L_{\text{Frob}(X), \text{Frob}(X')}^{\pm\epsilon_{X'}(\text{Frob})}$;
- (iii) a loop L_X is sent to $\epsilon_X(\text{Frob})L_{\text{Frob}(X)}$, a crossed tail T_X to $\epsilon_X(\text{Frob})T_{\text{Frob}(X)}^\dagger$;
- (iv) and finally tails are permuted as $\text{Frob}(T_\infty^\pm) = T_\infty^{\pm\epsilon_X(\text{Frob})}$, $\text{Frob}(T_{x_s=0}^\pm) = T_{x_s=0}^{\pm 1^{v(\epsilon_X)}}$, and $(y_s = 0)$ -tails are permuted as the corresponding roots of the cluster pictures.

Proof. Let C have semistable reduction over a Galois extension L of K , and let \mathcal{Y} be the minimal semistable model of C over L^{ur} . Then Frob acts on the components of \mathcal{Y}_k as required by [9, Theorem 8.5]. Let \mathcal{Z} be the quotient of \mathcal{Y} by $\text{Gal}(L^{\text{ur}}/K^{\text{ur}})$. By considering G -invariant open affines, we see that the following square commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Y} & \xrightarrow{\text{Frob}} & \mathcal{Y} \\ \downarrow q & & \downarrow q \\ \mathcal{Z} & \xrightarrow{\text{Frob}} & \mathcal{Z} \end{array}$$

So Frob permutes the components of \mathcal{Z} as required. Since all central components are components of \mathcal{Z} , this proves (i).

It remains to show that, after resolving the singularities on \mathcal{Z} , Frobenius acts on the components as desired. Consider a single blow-up of an ideal sheaf \mathfrak{J} corresponding to an orbit of points under Frobenius. Denote the resulting scheme \mathcal{Z}' . The Frobenius automorphism on \mathcal{Z} extends to an automorphism on \mathcal{Z}' , which must also be induced by Frobenius. Note that the exceptional components of \mathcal{Z}' are permuted by Frobenius in the same way as the corresponding singularities of \mathcal{Z} are. So it is sufficient to show that Frobenius acts on the singularities of \mathcal{Z} as expected.

The action on singularities on linking chains is determined by the action on the rest of the linking chain. The action on the linking chain is entirely determined by the action on the central components they link, except in the case that there are two linking chains between central components. In this case, they are swapped if and only if $\epsilon_X(\text{Frob}) = -1$. This follows from [9, Theorem 8.15] and the commutative square above. This proves (ii). Loops and crossed tails can be dealt with similarly to prove (iii).

If there are two infinity tails, the singularities they arise from are the images of two points at infinity of a component of \mathcal{Y}_k (see the proof of Theorem 7.12). Points at infinity of a component $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}$ of \mathcal{Y}_k , arising from a cluster \mathfrak{s} , are swapped by Frobenius if and only if $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}}(\text{Frob}) = -1$. This proves the first condition of (iv). The singularities giving rise to $(y_s = 0)$ -tails are images of roots of $f(x)$, and those giving rise to $(x_s = 0)$ -tails are images of the points $(0, \pm\sqrt{c_X})$, hence (iv). \square

7.4. Proof of the Theorem 7.18

To prove Theorem 7.18, we will proceed by induction on two things: the number of proper clusters in $\Sigma_{C/K}$ and the degree $e = [L : K]$ of the minimal extension L/K such that C/L is semistable. The base cases for these are when $\Sigma_{C/K}$ consists of a single proper cluster (which is covered in Section 5, in particular Theorem 5.1 and Proposition 5.11), and when C has semistable reduction over K , that is, $e = 1$ (which is covered in Section 3.3). For our inductive hypothesis, suppose that for any hyperelliptic curve where the number of proper clusters in its cluster picture is strictly less than that of C/K , or the degree of an extension needed such that

$\dagger -L_X$ is same loop but with reversed orientation. $-T_X$ is the same crossed tail but with crosses swapped.

it is semistable is strictly less than that of C , we can completely determine the special fibre of its minimal SNC model.

7.4.1. \mathcal{R} *principal*. We start by assuming that the top cluster \mathcal{R} is principal, and that it has a Galois invariant proper child \mathfrak{s} . We will calculate the tails of $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},K}^{\pm}$ and, if \mathfrak{s} is principal, $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}^{\pm}$. We will also calculate the linking chain(s) (or the chain arising from \mathfrak{s} if \mathfrak{s} is a twin) between them. This will be done by comparing the linking chain(s) to those in the special fibre of the minimal SNC model of another hyperelliptic curve over K , which we will call C^{new} . We will write $C^{\text{new}} : y^2 = f^{\text{new}}(x)$, and denote the set of roots of f^{new} over \overline{K} by \mathcal{R}^{new} . The curve C^{new}/K is chosen so that $\Sigma_{C^{\text{new}}/K}$ has a unique proper cluster $\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}} \neq \mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}$, enabling us to apply the results of Section 6. We will then use induction to deduce the components of the model arising from the subclusters of \mathfrak{s} . Finally, we will remove the assumption that \mathfrak{s} is Galois invariant.

LEMMA 7.22. *Let \mathcal{R} be principal and suppose that $e_{\mathcal{R}} > 1$. The tails of the central component(s) associated to \mathcal{R} are as described in Theorem 7.18.*

Proof. First suppose that \mathcal{R} is not \ddot{u} bereven. Let \mathcal{Y} be the semistable model of C/L and consider $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$. The stabiliser of \mathcal{R} has order $e_{\mathcal{R}}$. Under the quotient map, a Galois orbit T of points of $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L}$ gives rise to a singularity on $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},K}$ lying on precisely one component of \mathcal{Z}_K if and only if $|T| < e_{\mathcal{R}}$ and the points of T lie on $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L}$ and no other components of \mathcal{Y}_k .

Suppose that $g(\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L}) = 0$. There are only two orbits with size less than $e_{\mathcal{R}}$, which after an appropriate shift we can assume are at $x_{\mathcal{R}} = 0$ and $x_{\mathcal{R}} = \infty$. The point at ∞ certainly lies on no other component of \mathcal{Y}_k by [9, Propositions 5.5, 5.20], so $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},K}$ will always have ∞ -tails. By [9, Proposition 5.20], the point $x_{\mathcal{R}} = 0$ lies on no other component of \mathcal{Y}_k if and only if \mathcal{R} has no stable proper odd child. This is because if $\mathfrak{s} < \mathcal{R}$ is a stable odd child then $L_{\mathcal{R},\mathfrak{s}}$ intersects $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L}$ at $x_{\mathcal{R}} = 0$, however no other linking chain to a child will ever intersect $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L}$ at $x_{\mathcal{R}} = 0$. Therefore $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},K}$ will have a $(0,0)$ -tail if and only if it has no stable proper odd child. The description of the tails follows.

Suppose instead that $g(\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L}) > 0$. The orbits of points on $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L}$ of size less than $e_{\mathcal{R}}$ are the same as the small orbits of points on $\Gamma_{\tilde{\mathcal{R}},L}$, which are described in Lemmas 5.7–5.10. To complete the description, we must calculate when these small orbits are intersection points with other components. We do this using the explicit description of the components of \mathcal{Y}_k given in [9, Proposition 5.20] and how they glue in [9, Proposition 5.5]. From this, we can deduce that the points at ∞ never lie on a component other than $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L}$, $(y_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -orbits are intersection points if and only if \mathfrak{s} has a non-trivial orbit of proper odd children, $(x_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -orbits are intersection points if and only if \mathfrak{s} has a stable even child, and the $(0,0)$ -orbit is an intersection point if and only if \mathcal{R} has a proper stable odd child.

Now suppose \mathcal{R} is \ddot{u} bereven. Then each $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L}^{\pm}$ has two orbits of size less than $e_{\mathcal{R}}$, $\{x_{\mathcal{R}} = 0\}$ and $\{x_{\mathcal{R}} = \infty\}$. The points at ∞ do not lie on any other components of \mathcal{Y}_k . The points at 0 lie on no other component of \mathcal{Y}_k if and only if \mathcal{R} has no stable child. So, $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},K}^{\pm}$ has a $(x_{\mathfrak{s}} = 0)$ -tail if and only if \mathcal{R} does not have a stable child. The description of the tails follows. \square

LEMMA 7.23. *Let $\mathfrak{s} < \mathcal{R}$ be a principal, Galois invariant cluster with $e_{\mathfrak{s}} > 1$. Then the tails intersecting the central component(s) associated to \mathfrak{s} are as described in Theorem 7.18.*

Proof. The proof is similar to that of the previous lemma, noting that all of the orbits at infinity are the intersection points of $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}^{\pm}$ and the linking chain between $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},L}^{\pm}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},L}^{\pm}$. \square

Following is a technical lemma allowing us to compare the chain(s) appearing between $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R},K}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s},K}$ to those of a simpler curve C^{new} .

LEMMA 7.24. *Let $\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2$ be two Galois invariant principal clusters (respectively, a principal cluster and a twin) such that either $\mathfrak{s}_2 < \mathfrak{s}_1$, or $\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$ is not principal. Then any linking chain between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1, K}^\pm$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2, K}^\pm$ (respectively, the chain of rational curves arising from \mathfrak{s}_2 intersecting $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1, K}^\pm$) is determined entirely by $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}_i} \bmod \mathbb{Z}$, the parity of $|\mathfrak{s}_2|$, $d_{\mathfrak{s}_i}$ and when \mathcal{R} is not principal $d_{\mathcal{R}}$.*

Proof. Assume that both \mathfrak{s}_i are principal, Galois invariant clusters. From Section 3.2, we know that a linking chain between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1, K}^\pm$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2, K}^\pm$ is completely determined by the length and number of linking chains between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1, L}^\pm$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2, L}^\pm$, the order of the action of $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ on any individual component of a linking chain between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1, L}^\pm$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2, L}^\pm$, and the nature of the singularities at the intersection points of components after taking the quotient. Recall from [9, Theorem 8.5] that there is one linking chain, say \mathcal{C} , between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1, L}^\pm$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2, L}^\pm$ if \mathfrak{s}_2 is odd and two linking chains, say \mathcal{C}^+ and \mathcal{C}^- , if \mathfrak{s}_2 is even. We will write $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}^+ = \mathcal{C}^-$ if \mathfrak{s}_2 is odd. The theorem [9, Theorem 8.5] tells us that the length of \mathcal{C}^\pm is determined by $\delta(\mathfrak{s}_1, \mathfrak{s}_2)$, which is given in terms of $d_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$ and $d_{\mathfrak{s}_2}$ (and $d_{\mathcal{R}}$ in the case where $\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$ is not principal).

Let P be an intersection point of components $E_1, E_2 \in \{\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1, L}, \Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2, L}, \mathcal{C}^\pm\}$ and σ_{E_i} the induced G_K action on E_i for a generator $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(L/K)$. Suppose $\sigma_{E_1}^a$ and $\sigma_{E_2}^b$ generate the stabilisers of P in E_1 and E_2 , respectively. Then $q(P)$ is a tame cyclic quotient singularity with parameters

$$n = \gcd(o(\sigma_{E_1}^a), o(\sigma_{E_2}^b)), \quad m_1 = o(\sigma_{E_1}^a)/n, \quad m_2 = o(\sigma_{E_2}^b)/n, \quad \text{and} \quad r = \begin{cases} \frac{d_{E_1}^{-a} d_{E_2}^b}{n^2} & \mathfrak{s}_2 \text{ even,} \\ \frac{\lambda_{E_1}^{-a} \lambda_{E_2}^b}{n^2} & \mathfrak{s}_2 \text{ odd,} \end{cases}$$

where $o(\tau)$ is the order of $\tau \in \text{Gal}(L/K)$. In other words, the tame cyclic quotient singularity is determined entirely by the automorphisms on the E_i and the parity of \mathfrak{s}_2 . Therefore, since the automorphisms on E_i are determined entirely by the invariants in the statement of the theorem (by [9, Theorem 6.2]), we are done. The case where \mathfrak{s}_2 is a twin follows similarly. \square

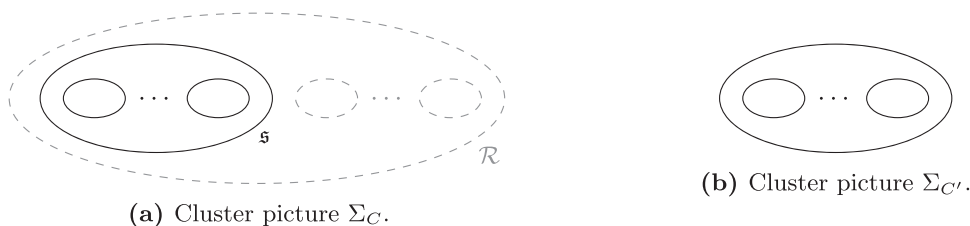
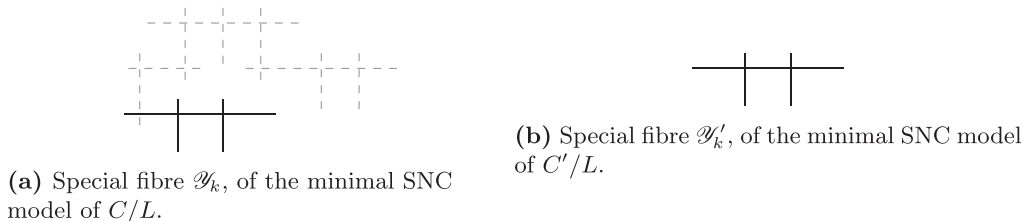
For the following lemma we first need some notation. Recall that a child of $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_{C/K}$ is *stable* if has the same stabiliser as \mathfrak{s} . Let $\widehat{\mathfrak{s}}^f$ denote the set of stable children of \mathfrak{s} and $\widehat{\mathfrak{s}}^{\text{nf}}$ denote the set of unstable children of \mathfrak{s} .

LEMMA 7.25. *Let C/K be a hyperelliptic curve with \mathcal{R} principal, and let $\mathfrak{s} < \mathcal{R}$ be a Galois invariant proper child. We can construct a hyperelliptic curve, C^{new} , such that the cluster picture $\Sigma_{C^{\text{new}}}$ of C^{new} consists of two proper clusters $\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}} < \mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}$, where $|\mathfrak{s}| \equiv |\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}| \bmod 2$, $d_{\mathcal{R}} = d_{\mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}}$, $d_{\mathfrak{s}} = d_{\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}}$ and $\lambda_{\mathcal{R}} - \lambda_{\mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}}, \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} - \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}} \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. Let C^{new} be the hyperelliptic curve over K defined by $C^{\text{new}} : y^2 = c_f f_{\mathcal{R}} f_{\mathfrak{s}}$, where

$$f_{\mathcal{R}} = \begin{cases} \prod_{\mathfrak{s} \neq \mathfrak{o} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}} (x - z_{\mathfrak{o}}) & |\widetilde{\mathcal{R}} \setminus \mathfrak{s}| \geq 2, \\ \pi_K^{|\widetilde{\mathcal{R}} \setminus \mathcal{R}| d_{\mathcal{R}}} \prod_{\mathfrak{s} \neq \mathfrak{s}' < \mathcal{R}} (x - z_{\mathfrak{s}'}) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$f_{\mathfrak{s}} = \begin{cases} \prod_{\mathfrak{o} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{R}}} (x - z_{\mathfrak{o}}) & |\widetilde{\mathfrak{s}}| \geq 2, \\ \prod_{\mathfrak{o} \in \widetilde{\mathfrak{s}}^f} (x - z_{\mathfrak{o}}) \prod_{\mathfrak{s}' \in \widehat{\mathfrak{s}}^{\text{nf}}} (x - z_{\mathfrak{s}'}) & |\widetilde{\mathfrak{s}}| \leq 1 \text{ and } |\widehat{\mathfrak{s}}^{\text{nf}}| \text{ even,} \\ \prod_{\mathfrak{o} \in \widetilde{\mathfrak{s}}^f} (x - z_{\mathfrak{o}}) \prod_{\mathfrak{s}' \in \widehat{\mathfrak{s}}^{\text{nf}}} (x - z_{\mathfrak{s}'}) (x + z_{\mathfrak{s}'}) & |\widetilde{\mathfrak{s}}| \leq 1 \text{ and } |\widehat{\mathfrak{s}}^{\text{nf}}| \text{ odd.} \end{cases}$$


 FIGURE 19. Comparison of the cluster pictures of C and C' .

 FIGURE 20. Comparison of the special fibres of the minimal SNC models of C and C' .

It is clear that $\Sigma_{C_{\text{new}}/K}$ consists of proper two clusters which we will call \mathcal{R}^{new} and $\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}$, where \mathcal{R}^{new} consists of the roots of $f_{\mathcal{R}} \cdot f_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and $\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}$ consists of the roots of $f_{\mathfrak{s}}$. It follows that $\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}} < \mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}$. It remains to check how the cluster invariants of \mathcal{R}^{new} and $\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}$ compare to those of \mathcal{R} and \mathfrak{s} . Since any root in a cluster can be taken as its centre, it is immediate that $d_{\mathcal{R}} = d_{\mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}}$ and $d_{\mathfrak{s}} = d_{\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}}$. By comparing $\deg(f_{\mathfrak{s}})$ to $|\mathfrak{s}|$ we see that $|\mathfrak{s}| \equiv |\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}| \pmod{2}$.

It remains to check that $\lambda_{\mathcal{R}} - \lambda_{\mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}}, \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} - \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}} \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let us begin with the first. By construction, $\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}$ is odd if and only if \mathfrak{s} is. Therefore, if $|\tilde{\mathcal{R}} \setminus \mathfrak{s}| \geq 2$ it follows that $\lambda_{\mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}} = \lambda_{\mathcal{R}}$. Else,

$$2(\lambda_{\mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}} - \lambda_{\mathcal{R}}) = v_K(c_f) + |\widehat{\mathcal{R}}|d_{\mathcal{R}} + |\widehat{\mathcal{R}} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{R}}|d_{\mathcal{R}} - v_K(c_f) - |\tilde{\mathcal{R}}|d_{\mathcal{R}} = 2|\widehat{\mathcal{R}} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{R}}|d_{\mathcal{R}}.$$

If $d_{\mathcal{R}} \in \mathbb{Z}$, then clearly $\lambda_{\mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}} - \lambda_{\mathcal{R}} \in \mathbb{Z}$. Otherwise, $d_{\mathcal{R}} \notin \mathbb{Z}$. By Lemma 2.10, the children of \mathcal{R} must lie in orbits of size $b_{\mathcal{R}} > 1$. Therefore, any such orbit must be an orbit of even children of \mathcal{R} , since \mathfrak{s} is fixed and there is at most one child not equal to \mathfrak{s} . Hence, $|\widehat{\mathcal{R}} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{R}}|d_{\mathcal{R}} \in \mathbb{Z}$, and so $\lambda_{\mathcal{R}^{\text{new}}} - \lambda_{\mathcal{R}} \in \mathbb{Z}$. It can be checked similarly that $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}^{\text{new}}} - \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{Z}$. \square

By the above lemmas and Theorem 6.3, we have proved the statements in Theorem 7.12 about the linking chain(s) between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}, K}^{\pm}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathcal{R}, K}^{\pm}$ where $\mathfrak{s} < \mathcal{R}$ is a Galois invariant proper child.

We now turn our focus to the components of \mathcal{X}_k which arise from \mathfrak{s} and its subclusters. In order to do this, we construct another new hyperelliptic curve, which we shall call C' , given by

$$C' : y^2 = c'_f \prod_{r \in \mathfrak{s}} (x - r), \quad \text{where } c'_f = c_f \prod_{r \notin \mathfrak{s}} (z_{\mathfrak{s}} - r). \quad (6)$$

Note that C' is also semistable over L , and let \mathcal{Y}' be the semistable model of C' over L . Comparing the cluster pictures of C' and C , we see that the cluster picture $\Sigma_{C'}$ appears within the cluster picture Σ_C of C . This is illustrated in Figure 19. In particular, \mathfrak{s} and all of its subclusters in Σ_C are drawn in solid black in Figure 19a. These are exactly the clusters that make up $\Sigma_{C'}$, also shown in solid black.

The leading coefficient of C' has been chosen so that the corresponding clusters in Σ_C and $\Sigma_{C'}$ have the same cluster invariants. Therefore, there is a closed immersion $\mathcal{Y}'_k \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_k$ which commutes with the action of G_K . The existence of this immersion is illustrated in Figure 20.

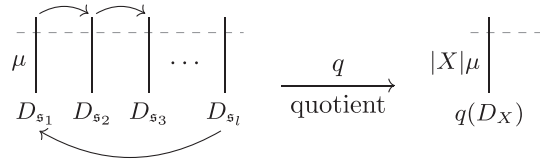


FIGURE 21. Divisors D_{s_i} , where $X = \{s_1 \dots, s_l\}$, are permuted by $\text{Gal}(K_X/K)$. After taking the quotient the image of $D_X = \bigcup_{i=1}^l D_{s_i}$ consists of the components of D_{s_i} but where a component of multiplicity μ in D_{s_i} now has multiplicity $|X|\mu$.



(a) Cluster picture $\Sigma_{C/K}$.

(b) Special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C/K .

FIGURE 22. $C : y^2 = ((x^2 - p)^2 + p^4)((x - 1)^2 - p^3)$ over $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$.



(a) Cluster picture $\Sigma_{C/K}$.

(b) Special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C/K .

FIGURE 23. $C : y^2 = x(x^2 - p)((x - 1)^3 - p^2)$ over $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$.

We can see this by calculating the explicit equations of the components of \mathcal{Y}' and using the explicit Galois action on these components given in [9, Theorem 8.5]. Therefore, this immersion also commutes with the quotient by $\text{Gal}(L/K)$.

After taking this quotient by $\text{Gal}(L/K)$, and performing any appropriate blow-ups and blow-downs, we obtain a closed immersion $\mathcal{X}'_k \setminus T_\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_k$, where \mathcal{X}' is the minimal SNC model of C'/K and T_∞ is the set of infinity tails of \mathcal{X}'_k . We remove the infinity tails since in the small distance case (see Section 6.3) the whole tails do not appear in \mathcal{X}_k . By our inductive hypothesis (since the number of proper clusters in $\Sigma_{C'}$ is strictly less than that in Σ_C), we can calculate \mathcal{X}'_k . This gives us a full description of the components of \mathcal{X}'_k which arise from the subclusters of \mathfrak{s} .

Finally let us remove the assumption that \mathfrak{s} is G_K invariant. Let $X < \mathcal{R}$ be a non-trivial orbit of children. Extend K by degree $|X|$ to the field K_X , the minimal extension such that each cluster in X is fixed by $\text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K_X)$. By our inductive hypothesis (since C/K_X needs an extension of degree strictly less than C/K does in order to have semistable reduction), we can calculate the minimal SNC model of C over K_X , which we denote \mathcal{X}_X . Since each cluster of X is fixed by $\text{Gal}(L/K_X)$, there is a divisor $D_{\mathfrak{s}}$ corresponding to every cluster $\mathfrak{s} \in X$ and all of the subclusters of \mathfrak{s} . Let $D_X = \bigcup_{\mathfrak{s} \in X} D_{\mathfrak{s}}$ be the union of these divisors. Since $\text{Gal}(K_X/K)$ simply permutes these divisors, the quotient by $\text{Gal}(K_X/K)$ is an étale morphism, and the image of D_X consists of precisely the same components as $D_{\mathfrak{s}}$ for some $\mathfrak{s} \in X$, but with all the multiplicities multiplied by $|X|$; see Figure 21 for an illustration. This concludes the proof when \mathcal{R} is principal.

7.4.2. \mathcal{R} not principal. Now suppose that \mathcal{R} is not principal. If \mathcal{R} is a cotwin, then the contribution to the special fibre of the minimal SNC model from \mathcal{R} can be deduced using Remark 6.5 and Lemmas 7.24 and 7.25. The contribution of $\mathfrak{s} < \mathcal{R}$, the child of size $2g$, can be calculated by induction using a curve C' as in (6).

If \mathcal{R} is not principal and not a cotwin then \mathcal{R} is even and the union of two proper children. In this case, we will write $\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$. Here the s_i are either fixed or swapped by G_K . We will deal with the case when s_i are swapped at the end of this section, so for now suppose that both s_i are fixed by G_K . The first of these lemmas shows that there is a Möbius transform taking a certain class of curves with \mathcal{R} not principal to the curves we studied in Section 6.

LEMMA 7.26. *Let C/K be a hyperelliptic curve with cluster picture $\Sigma_{C/K}$ and set of roots \mathcal{R} .*

(i) *Let $\mathfrak{s} \in \Sigma_{C/K}$ be a cluster with centre $z_{\mathfrak{s}}$. Write every root $r \in \mathfrak{s}$ as $r = z_{\mathfrak{s}} + r_h$, where $v_K(r_h) \geq d_{\mathfrak{s}}$. Then there exists at most one $r \in \mathfrak{s}$ such that $v_K(r_h) > d_{\mathfrak{s}}$.*

(ii) *If $\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$ with $d_{\mathcal{R}} \geq 0$, where \mathfrak{s}_1 and \mathfrak{s}_2 are both fixed by $\text{Gal}(L/K)$, have no proper children and $z_{\mathfrak{s}_1} = 0$. Then the Möbius transform $\psi : r \mapsto \frac{1}{r}$ takes C to a new curve C_M which has cluster picture $\Sigma_M = \{\mathcal{R}_M = \mathfrak{s}_{1,M}, \mathfrak{s}_{2,M}\}$, with $\mathfrak{s}_{1,M} = \{\frac{1}{r} : 0 \neq r \in \mathfrak{s}_1\}$, $\mathfrak{s}_{2,M} = \{\frac{1}{r} : r \in \mathfrak{s}_2\}$, $d_{\mathfrak{s}_{1,M}} = -d_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$ and $d_{\mathfrak{s}_{2,M}} = d_{\mathfrak{s}_2} - 2d_{\mathcal{R}}$.*

Proof. (i) Suppose there are two roots r and r' such that $v_K(r_h), v_K(r'_h) > d_{\mathfrak{s}}$. Then $d_{\mathfrak{s}} = v_K(r - r') = v_K(r_h - r'_h) \geq \min(v_K(r_h), v_K(r'_h)) > d_{\mathfrak{s}}$.

(ii) Since $z_{\mathfrak{s}_1} = 0$, we have that $v_K(r) = d_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$ for any $0 \neq r \in \mathfrak{s}_1$. Note also that, $v_K(z_{\mathfrak{s}_2}) = d_{\mathcal{R}}$, hence $v_K(r) = d_{\mathcal{R}}$ for any $r \in \mathfrak{s}_2$. The statement then follows from the fact that $v_K(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}) = v_K(x - y) - v_K(x) - v_K(y)$. \square

REMARK 7.27. Note that $\delta_{\mathfrak{s}_{1,M}} = \delta_{\mathfrak{s}_1} + \delta_{\mathfrak{s}_2}$, $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}_{1,M}} = \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}_1} - (g(\mathfrak{s}) + 1)d_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}_2} - \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}_{2,M}} = (|\mathfrak{s}_1| - |\mathfrak{s}_2|)d_{\mathcal{R}} \in 2\mathbb{Z}$.

The next lemma is analogous to Lemma 7.25, it gives us the existence of some new curve, which we will again call C^{new} , to which we can apply Lemma 7.26. This will allow us to calculate the linking chain(s) between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}^{\pm}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2}^{\pm}$, by using Lemma 7.24.

LEMMA 7.28. *Let $\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$ with \mathfrak{s}_i both fixed by Galois. Then there exists a hyperelliptic curve $C^{\text{new}} : y^2 = f^{\text{new}}(x)$ whose set of roots of f^{new} we denote by \mathcal{R}^{new} , such that $\mathcal{R}^{\text{new}} = \mathfrak{s}_1^{\text{new}} \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2^{\text{new}}$, where $\mathfrak{s}_i^{\text{new}}$ has no proper children, $|\mathfrak{s}_i| - |\mathfrak{s}_i^{\text{new}}| \in 2\mathbb{Z}$, $d_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = d_{\mathfrak{s}_i^{\text{new}}}$ and $\lambda_{\mathfrak{s}_i} - \lambda_{\mathfrak{s}_i^{\text{new}}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $i = 1, 2$.*

Proof. For $i = 1, 2$ define

$$f_{\mathfrak{s}_i} = \begin{cases} \prod_{\mathfrak{o} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}_i} (x - z_{\mathfrak{o}}) & g(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_i, L}) > 0, \\ \prod_{\mathfrak{o} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}_i^f} (x - z_{\mathfrak{o}}) \prod_{\mathfrak{s}' \in \widehat{\mathfrak{s}}_i^{\text{nf}}} (x - z_{\mathfrak{s}'}) & g(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_i, L}) = 0 \text{ and } |\widehat{\mathfrak{s}}_i^{\text{nf}}| \text{ even,} \\ \prod_{\mathfrak{o} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{s}}_i^f} (x - z_{\mathfrak{o}}) \prod_{\mathfrak{s}' \in \widehat{\mathfrak{s}}_i^{\text{nf}}} (x - z_{\mathfrak{s}'}) (x + z_{\mathfrak{s}'}) & g(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_i, L}) = 0 \text{ and } |\widehat{\mathfrak{s}}_i^{\text{nf}}| \text{ odd.} \end{cases}$$

Let $f^{\text{new}} = c_f f_{\mathfrak{s}_1} f_{\mathfrak{s}_2}$, so $C^{\text{new}} : y^2 = c_f f_{\mathfrak{s}_1} f_{\mathfrak{s}_2}$. Proving this satisfies the conditions in the statement of this lemma is similar to the proof of Lemma 7.25. \square

So, if \mathcal{R} is not principal and a union of two clusters s_i which are fixed by G_K then, by Lemmas 7.28, 7.24 and 7.26, we know now the linking chain(s) between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}^{\pm}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2}^{\pm}$. We can

calculate the components associated to \mathfrak{s}_i and its subclusters by induction, constructing a curve as in (6). Therefore this gives us the full special fibre of minimal SNC model of C/K when $\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$ is not principal and \mathfrak{s}_i are fixed by Galois.

It remains to consider the case when $\mathcal{R} = \mathfrak{s}_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}_2$ is not principal and \mathfrak{s}_i are swapped by Galois. This is solved by extending the field K to K_X , an extension of degree two. Here, C/K_X has a non-principal top cluster $\mathcal{R}' = \mathfrak{s}'_1 \sqcup \mathfrak{s}'_2$, where \mathfrak{s}'_i are both proper clusters, and are fixed by $\text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K_X)$. So we can apply the above lemmas to find the special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C/K_X . Taking the quotient by $\text{Gal}(K_X/K)$, which we know how to do by Section 3.2, gives the special fibre of the minimal SNC model of C/K . This completes the cases when \mathcal{R} is not principal.

Proof of Theorem 7.10. Combining the results proved in the rest of this section proves this. \square

Recall that in Section 1 we assumed that \mathcal{R} was principal, and gave some examples. We conclude with a couple of additional examples of when \mathcal{R} is not principal. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}_p^{\text{ur}}$.

EXAMPLE 7.29. Consider the hyperelliptic curve $C : y^2 = ((x^2 - p)^2 + p^4)((x - 1)^2 - p^3)$ over K . Note that \mathfrak{t}_1 and \mathfrak{t}_2 are swapped by G_K and denote their orbit by X . This is a hyperelliptic curve of Namikawa–Ueno type II_{2-4} as in [17, p. 183]. Note \mathfrak{s} is $\bar{\text{u}}\text{b}\text{e}\text{r}\text{e}\text{v}\text{e}\text{n}$ and $\epsilon_{\mathfrak{s}} = 1$, hence \mathfrak{s} gives rise to two components; X is an orbit of twins with $\epsilon_X = 1$, so gives rise to a linking chain, and \mathcal{R} is a cotwin (Definition 2.2) so gives rise to a linking chain. Also $e_{\mathfrak{s}} = 2$ so $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}}^{\pm}$ are both intersected by tails.

EXAMPLE 7.30. Let C/K be the hyperelliptic curve given by $C : y^2 = x(x^2 - p)((x - 1)^3 - p^2)$. This is a curve of Namikawa–Ueno type $\text{IV} - \text{III} - 0$ as in [17, p. 167]. Observe that \mathcal{R} is not principal so gives rise to a linking chain between $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_1}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{s}_2}$. Note that the special fibre here is the same as in Example 6.7, and there is in fact a Möbius transform between the two curves. \square

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