

TORSION OF ABELIAN SCHEMES AND RATIONAL POINTS ON MODULI SPACES

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ABSTRACT. In [CT], we proved, in characteristic 0, certain 1-dimensional base versions of the uniform boundedness conjecture for p -primary torsion of abelian varieties and of Fried's modular tower conjecture related to the regular inverse Galois problem. In this paper, we prove these results in arbitrary characteristics.

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§1. INTRODUCTION

In this §, we shall explain two important problems in arithmetic geometry that have motivated our study — the uniform boundedness conjecture for torsion of abelian varieties and the regular inverse Galois problem (especially, the modular tower conjecture).

⟨Uniform boundedness conjecture for torsion of abelian varieties⟩

Let k be an algebraic number field (i.e., $d \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [k : \mathbf{Q}] < \infty$) and g an integer ≥ 0 .

Uniform Boundedness Conjecture (UB).

There exists a constant $N = N(k, g) \geq 0$, such that for any g -dimensional abelian variety A over k and any $v \in A_{\text{tors}}(k)$, the order of v is $\leq N$.

(UB) is trivially valid for $g = 0$ and has been proved for $g = 1$ (by Mazur, Kamienny, Abramovich for smaller values of d and by Merel [Me] for d general) via intensive study of geometry of modular curves. However, it is widely open for $g > 1$.

We also have the following variant. Let p be a (fixed) prime number.

p -Uniform Boundedness Conjecture (p UB).

There exists a constant $N = N(k, g, p)$, such that for any g -dimensional abelian variety A over k and any $v \in A[p^\infty](k)$, the order of v is $\leq N$.

(p UB) is trivially valid for $g = 0$ and has been proved for $g = 1$ by Manin [Ma2]. Although (p UB) is clearly weaker than (UB), it is still widely open for $g > 1$.

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⟨Inverse Galois problem⟩

Let G be a finite group and k an algebraic number field ($[k : \mathbf{Q}] < \infty$).

Inverse Galois Problem (IGP).

Does there exist a Galois extension L/k , such that $\text{Gal}(L/k) \simeq G$?

The following variant of (IGP) is more closely related to our study in this paper.

Regular Inverse Galois Problem (RIGP).

Does there exist a Galois extension $\mathcal{L}/k(T)$ (T : indeterminate), such that \mathcal{L} is regular over k (i.e. $\mathcal{L} \cap \bar{k} = k$) and that $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{L}/k(T)) \simeq G$?

It is well-known that (RIGP) implies (IGP) (by Hilbert’s irreducibility theorem).

While (IGP) is purely number-theoretic, (RIGP) is arithmetic-geometric in nature, as follows. First, we have the following one-to-one correspondences:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{a Galois extension } \mathcal{L}/k(T) \text{ with } \text{Gal}(\mathcal{L}/k(T)) \simeq G \\ \xleftrightarrow{1:1} & \text{a (branched) connected Galois cover } Y \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^1 \text{ with } \text{Aut}(Y/\mathbf{P}_k^1) \simeq G \\ \xleftrightarrow{1:1} & \text{a surjection } \pi_1(\mathbf{P}_k^1 \setminus S) \twoheadrightarrow G, \text{ considered modulo } \text{Inn}(G) \\ & \text{(where } S \text{ runs over the finite sets of closed points of } \mathbf{P}_k^1\text{).} \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, in these one-to-one correspondences, the condition for the first object $\mathcal{L}/k(T)$ that \mathcal{L} is regular over k corresponds to the condition for the second object $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^1$ that $Y_{\bar{k}}$ is connected (or, equivalently, f is “geometric”), and to the condition for the third object $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_k^1 \setminus S) \twoheadrightarrow G$ that the induced map $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_{\bar{k}}^1 \setminus S_{\bar{k}}) \rightarrow G$ is already surjective. The étale fundamental group $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_k^1 \setminus S)$ fits into the following exact sequence of profinite groups:

$$1 \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathbf{P}_{\bar{k}}^1 \setminus S_{\bar{k}}) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathbf{P}_k^1 \setminus S) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k) \rightarrow 1,$$

where $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_k^1 \setminus S)$ and $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_{\bar{k}}^1 \setminus S_{\bar{k}})$ are sometimes referred to as the arithmetic and the geometric fundamental groups, respectively.

It is well-known that the geometric fundamental group $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_{\bar{k}}^1 \setminus S_{\bar{k}})$ is a free profinite group of rank $r - 1$, where r is the cardinality of the point set $S_{\bar{k}}$. Thus, it is easy to construct a surjection $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_{\bar{k}}^1 \setminus S_{\bar{k}}) \twoheadrightarrow G$. (Indeed, this is possible if and only if G is generated by at most $(r - 1)$ elements.) However, it is a subtle descent problem to extend a surjection $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_{\bar{k}}^1 \setminus S_{\bar{k}}) \twoheadrightarrow G$ to $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_k^1 \setminus S)$.

The above geometric interpretation of (RIGP) further leads a modular interpretation of (RIGP), as follows. For this, let us introduce moduli spaces of covers of curves, i.e., Hurwitz spaces. (For details, see, e.g., [BR].)

Definition. Let G be a finite group and r an integer ≥ 0 .

(i) We denote by $\mathcal{H}_{G, \mathbf{P}^1, r}$ the moduli stack (over $\mathbf{Z}[1/|G|]$) of pairs (f, \mathbf{t}) , where $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$ is a geometric Galois cover equipped with $\text{Aut}(Y/\mathbf{P}^1) \simeq G$, and $\mathbf{t} \subset \mathbf{P}^1$ is an étale divisor that contains the branch locus of f . It is known that $\mathcal{H}_{G, \mathbf{P}^1, r}$ is a Deligne-Mumford stack and that the associated coarse space $H_{G, \mathbf{P}^1, r}$ is a scheme.

(ii) Let g be an integer ≥ 0 with the hyperbolicity condition $2 - 2g - r < 0$. Then we denote by $\mathcal{H}_{G,g,r}$ the moduli stack (over $\mathbf{Z}[1/|G|]$) of pairs (f, \mathbf{t}) , where $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is a geometric Galois cover over a proper, smooth, geometrically connected curve X equipped with $\text{Aut}(Y/X) \simeq G$, and $\mathbf{t} \subset X$ is an étale divisor that contains the branch locus of f . It is known that $\mathcal{H}_{G,g,r}$ is a Deligne-Mumford stack and that the associated coarse space $H_{G,g,r}$ is a scheme.

By definition, each geometric Galois cover $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^1$ over k equipped with $\text{Aut}(Y/\mathbf{P}_k^1) \simeq G$, whose branch locus in \mathbf{P}_k^1 is contained in an étale divisor \mathbf{t} of degree r , defines a k -rational point in $H_{G,\mathbf{P}^1,r}(k)$ depending on the pair (f, \mathbf{t}) . (When the branch locus coincides with \mathbf{t} , this k -rational point depends only on f , since \mathbf{t} is then determined by f .) If, moreover, $\mathcal{H}_{G,\mathbf{P}^1,r}$ is representable, then this defines a one-to-one correspondence between the set of isomorphism classes of such (f, \mathbf{t}) and $H_{G,\mathbf{P}^1,r}(k)$.

Facts.

- (i) $\dim(H_{G,\mathbf{P}^1,r}) = r$, unless $H_{G,\mathbf{P}^1,r} = \emptyset$. $\mathcal{H}_{G,\mathbf{P}^1,r}$ is representable (i.e., $\mathcal{H}_{G,\mathbf{P}^1,r} = H_{G,\mathbf{P}^1,r}$) if and only if either $\mathcal{H}_{G,\mathbf{P}^1,r} = \emptyset$ or the center of G is trivial.
- (ii) $\dim(H_{G,g,r}) = 3g - 3 + r$, unless $H_{G,g,r} = \emptyset$. $\mathcal{H}_{G,g,r}$ is representable (i.e., $\mathcal{H}_{G,g,r} = H_{G,g,r}$) if and only if, for any object $f : Y \rightarrow X$ classified by $\mathcal{H}_{G,g,r}$, the centralizer of G in $\text{Aut}(Y)$ is trivial.
- (iii) $H_{G,\mathbf{P}^1,r}/PGL_2 = H_{G,0,r}$ (for $r \geq 3$).

\langle Fried's modular tower conjecture \rangle

The modular tower conjecture is a conjecture arising from (RIGP) that was posed by M. Fried in the early 1990s. Here, we formulate some variants of this conjecture. For more details, see [F], [FK] and [D].

Let p be a prime number. Let $\mathbf{G} = \{G_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ be a projective system of finite groups, such that $G \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varprojlim G_n$ is p -obstructed in the following sense:

Definition. We say that a profinite group G is p -obstructed, if G contains an open subgroup that admits a quotient isomorphic to \mathbf{Z}_p .

Modular Tower Conjecture (MT).

Let k be an algebraic number field ($[k : \mathbf{Q}] < \infty$) and r an integer ≥ 0 .

- (i) There exists a constant $N = N_1(p, \mathbf{G}, r, k)$, such that, for any $n \geq N$ and for any geometric Galois cover $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^1$ with group G_n , the degree of the (reduced) branch divisor of f in \mathbf{P}_k^1 is $> r$.
- (ii) There exists a constant $N = N_2(p, \mathbf{G}, r, k)$, such that $H_{G_n,\mathbf{P}^1,r}(k) = \emptyset$ for any $n \geq N$.
- (iii) Let g be an integer ≥ 0 with $2 - 2g - r < 0$. Then there exists a constant $N = N_3(p, \mathbf{G}, g, r, k)$, such that $H_{G_n,g,r}(k) = \emptyset$ for any $n \geq N$.

Here, the projective systems $\{H_{G_n,\mathbf{P}^1,r}\}_{n \geq 0}$ and $\{H_{G_n,g,r}\}_{n \geq 0}$ of Hurwitz spaces are often referred to as “modular towers”. Observe that we have the implications

$$\text{(MT)(iii) for } g = 0 \implies \text{(MT)(ii)} \implies \text{(MT)(i)}$$

but that the converse implications are nontrivial.

Finally, the following (weaker) variant of (MT)(iii) has been already proved in arbitrary characteristics. Here, for a profinite group G , denote by Σ_G the set of prime numbers which divide the order of (some finite quotient of) G .

Theorem 1.1 ([C], Corollary 3.6. See also [BF], [K]). *Let k be a field finitely generated over the prime field of characteristic $q \notin \Sigma_G$ (hence, in particular, $q \neq p$), and g, r integers ≥ 0 with $2 - 2g - r < 0$. Then we have*

$$\varprojlim H_{G_{n,g,r}}(k) = \emptyset.$$

§2. MAIN RESULTS

The main results of this paper are solutions of certain 1-dimensional versions of (pUB) and (MT) over fields finitely generated over the prime field. To state the former in some more generality, we shall introduce the notion of non-Tate characters as in [CT].

Definition. Let p be a prime number and k a field of characteristic $q \neq p$. (Denote by Γ_k the absolute Galois group of k .) We say that a character $\chi : \Gamma_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ is non-Tate, if it does not appear as a subrepresentation of the p -adic representation associated with an abelian variety over k .

Thus, when k is finitely generated over the prime field, the trivial character and the p -adic cyclotomic character are typical examples of non-Tate characters.

Let d be an integer ≥ 0 . Now, we can formulate the d -dimensional version of (pUB), as follows.

Conjecture (pUB_d). *Let p be a prime number. Let k be a field finitely generated over the prime field of characteristic $q \neq p$ and $\chi : \Gamma_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ a non-Tate character. Let S be a scheme of finite type over k with $\dim(S) \leq d$ and A an abelian scheme over S . Then there exists an integer $N = N(p, k, \chi, S, A)$, such that $A_s[p^\infty](\chi) \subset A_s[p^N]$ for any $s \in S(k)$. Here, we set*

$$A_s[p^\infty](\chi) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{T \in A_s[p^\infty](\bar{k}) \mid {}^\sigma T = \chi(\sigma)T \text{ for all } \sigma \in \Gamma_k\}.$$

(pUB₀) follows immediately from the definition of non-Tate characters. Now, the first main result of this paper is:

Theorem A. (pUB₁) *holds.*

Next, we formulate the d -dimensional version of (MT) (in arbitrary characteristics).

Conjecture (MT_d). *Let p be a prime number and $\mathbf{G} = \{G_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ a projective system of finite groups, such that $G \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varprojlim G_n$ is p -obstructed. Let g, r be integers ≥ 0 with $2 - 2g - r < 0$. Let k be a field finitely generated over the prime field of characteristic $q \notin \Sigma_G$ (hence, in particular, $q \neq p$), S a scheme of finite type over k with $\dim(S) \leq d$, and $\xi : S \rightarrow H_{G_0,g,r}$ a k -morphism. Then there exists an integer $N = N(p, \mathbf{G}, g, r, k, S, \xi)$, such that $S_n(k) = \emptyset$ for any $n \geq N$. Here, we set $S_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S \times_{H_{G_0,g,r}} H_{G_n,g,r}$.*

Observe that (MT_d) implies (MT)(iii) for (g, r) with $3g - 3 + r \leq d$. (MT₀) (hence, (MT)(iii) for $(g, r) = (0, 3)$ and (MT)(i)(ii) for $r = 3$) follows immediately from Theorem 1.1. Now, the second main result of this paper is:

Theorem B. (MT₁) holds. (In particular, (MT)(iii) for $(g, r) = (0, 4), (1, 1)$ and (MT)(i)(ii) for $r = 4$ hold.)

Theorem A in characteristic 0 and the deduction Theorem A \implies Theorem B in arbitrary characteristics are main results of [CT]. In this paper, we shall give a proof of Theorem A in arbitrary characteristics, eventually in §4. Before that, we shall collect some preliminaries in the next §.

§3. PRELIMINARIES

In this §, we collect various arithmetic-geometric preliminaries for the proof of Theorem A in the next §. They were not needed in [CT], but are needed here to cover arbitrary characteristics. Some of them may be of some interest independent of the proof of Theorem A.

⟨Non-Tate characters⟩

Fix a prime p and let k be a field of characteristic $q \neq p$. Recall that we say that a character $\chi : \Gamma_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ is non-Tate if it does not appear as a subrepresentation of the p -adic representation associated with an abelian variety over k . When k is finitely generated over its prime field, the trivial character and the p -adic cyclotomic character χ_{cyc} are typical examples of non-Tate characters. The following was proved in [CT].

Lemma 3.1. *For any finitely generated extension K of k , $\chi : \Gamma_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ is non-Tate if and only if $\chi|_{\Gamma_K} : \Gamma_K \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ is non-Tate.*

Here, we shall prove two more lemmas on non-Tate characters.

Lemma 3.2. *The following are all equivalent:*

- (i) *The p -adic cyclotomic character $\chi_{\text{cyc}} : \Gamma_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ has open image and is non-Tate.*
- (ii) *For any finitely generated extension K of k and any character $\chi : \Gamma_K \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$, $\chi(\Gamma_{K\bar{k}})$ is finite.*
- (ii') *For any finitely generated extension K of k and any (additive) character $\psi : \Gamma_K \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$, $\psi(\Gamma_{K\bar{k}})$ is trivial.*

Proof. First, as $\mathbf{Z}_p^* \simeq \mathbf{Z}_p \times M$ with M finite, the equivalence (ii) \iff (ii') is clear.

Next, assume that (i) holds. We shall prove the assertion of (ii') by induction on the transcendence degree d of K over k . If $d = 0$, the assertion is trivial. If $d > 0$, take a subextension k'/k of K/k with transcendence degree $d - 1$. Replacing k' by its algebraic closure in K , we may assume that k' is algebraically closed in K , hence the natural map $\Gamma_K \rightarrow \Gamma_{k'}$ is surjective. Now, observe that the conditions of (i) are also satisfied when k is replaced by k' . Indeed, as the natural map $\Gamma_{k'} \rightarrow \Gamma_k$ has open image, the first condition is satisfied, and, by Lemma 3.1, the second condition is satisfied. Thus, if we assume the implication (i) \implies (ii') for $d = 1$ (for k'), $\psi : \Gamma_K \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$ factors through $\Gamma_K \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma_{k'}$, or, equivalently, induces a character $\bar{\psi} : \Gamma_{k'} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$. Applying the assumption of induction to the finitely generated extension k'/k and the character $\bar{\psi} : \Gamma_{k'} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$, we are done.

Thus, up to replacing K/k by K/k' , it suffices to settle the case where $d = 1$ and k is algebraically closed in K . Let k^{perf} denote the perfect closure of k . Then, Kk^{perf} is regarded as the function field of a proper, smooth, geometrically connected curve

$C_{k^{\text{perf}}}$ over k^{perf} . Further, $C_{k^{\text{perf}}} \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k^{\text{perf}})$ descends to a proper, smooth, geometrically connected curve $C_{\tilde{k}}$ over some finite subextension \tilde{k} of k in k^{perf} , so that $K\tilde{k}$ is regarded as the function field of $C_{\tilde{k}}$. Now, by Lemma 3.1, we may replace K/k by $K\tilde{k}/\tilde{k}$ and assume that K is the function field of a proper, smooth, geometrically connected curve C over k .

For each closed point x of C , denote the residue field at x by $k(x)$ and let $\Gamma_K \supset D_x \supset I_x$ be the decomposition and the inertia subgroups (defined up to conjugacy). It is well-known that the maximal pro- p quotient I_x^p of I_x is isomorphic to \mathbf{Z}_p (as $p \neq q$) and that the natural action of $\Gamma_{k(x)}$ on $I_x^p \simeq \mathbf{Z}_p$ (induced by the conjugate action of D_x on I_x) is via $\chi_{\text{cyc}}|_{\Gamma_{k(x)}}$. Since the p -adic cyclotomic character $\chi_{\text{cyc}} : \Gamma_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ has open image by assumption, so is $\chi_{\text{cyc}}|_{\Gamma_{k(x)}}$, hence the coinvariant module $(I_x^p)_{\Gamma_{k(x)}}$ is finite. Now, first, since \mathbf{Z}_p is pro- p , $\psi|_{I_x} : I_x \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$ factors through I_x^p . Next, since \mathbf{Z}_p is abelian, $\psi|_{D_x}$ factors through D_x^{ab} , hence $\psi|_{I_x}$ factors through $(I_x^p)_{\Gamma_{k(x)}}$. Finally, since \mathbf{Z}_p is torsion-free, $\psi|_{I_x}$ is trivial.

In summary, the image under ψ of the inertia subgroup at any closed point of C is trivial. Thus, $\psi : \Gamma_K \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$ (resp. $\psi|_{\Gamma_{K\tilde{k}}} : \Gamma_{K\tilde{k}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$) factors through $\Gamma_K \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(C)$ (resp. $\Gamma_{K\tilde{k}} \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(C \times_k \tilde{k})$). In particular, ψ induces a Γ_k -equivariant homomorphism $\psi_J : T_p(J) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$, where J is the Jacobian variety of C . Suppose that ψ_J is nontrivial. Then, by duality, we get a nontrivial Γ_k -equivariant homomorphism $\mathbf{Z}_p(1) \rightarrow T_p(J)$. This is absurd, since χ_{cyc} is assumed to be non-Tate. Therefore, ψ_J is trivial, or, equivalently, $\psi(\Gamma_{K\tilde{k}})$ is trivial.

Finally, assume that (i) does not hold, or, equivalently, that either $\chi_{\text{cyc}}(\Gamma_k) \subset \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ is not open or χ_{cyc} is not non-Tate. In the first case, $\chi_{\text{cyc}}(\Gamma_k)$ is finite, hence there exists a finite extension k' of k such that $\chi_{\text{cyc}}(\Gamma_{k'})$ is trivial. Then, it is easy to see that $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_{k'}^1 \setminus \{0, \infty\})$ admits a quotient isomorphic to \mathbf{Z}_p in which the image of $\pi_1(\mathbf{P}_{k'}^1 \setminus \{0, \infty\})$ is nontrivial. So, $K \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} k'(\mathbf{P}_{k'}^1)$ gives a counterexample for (ii'). In the second case, there exists an abelian variety A over k such that $\mathbf{Z}_p(1) \hookrightarrow T_p(A)$ as Γ_k -modules. By duality, we get a nontrivial, Γ_k -equivariant homomorphism $T_p(A^\vee) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$, where A^\vee stands for the dual abelian variety of A . The latter homomorphism yields a homomorphism $\pi_1(A^\vee) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p$ such that the image of $\pi_1(A^\vee)$ is nontrivial. So, $K \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} k(A^\vee)$ gives a counterexample for (ii').

This completes the proof. \square

We say that k is p -arithmetic, if one (hence all) of the conditions in Lemma 3.2 is satisfied. Note that, if k is finitely generated over the prime field (of characteristic $q \neq p$), then k is p -arithmetic. Moreover, if k is finitely generated over a p -arithmetic field, then k is p -arithmetic.

Lemma 3.3. *Assume that k is p -arithmetic. Let T be a normal, integral scheme of finite type over k and $\chi_T : \pi_1(T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ a character. For each (not necessarily closed) point $t \in T$, denote by $\chi_t : \Gamma_{k(t)} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ the character obtained by taking the composite of χ_T and the map $\Gamma_{k(t)} \rightarrow \pi_1(T)$ associated with the natural morphism $\text{Spec}(k(t)) \rightarrow T$ with image t . Then, χ_{t_0} is non-Tate for some $t_0 \in T$ if and only if χ_t is non-Tate for all $t \in T$.*

Proof. Set $K \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} k(T)$, and denote by \tilde{k} the algebraic closure of k in K . Then, we see that \tilde{k} is again p -arithmetic (as \tilde{k} is a finite extension of k), and that the structure

morphism $T \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ factors as the composite of a morphism $T \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\bar{k})$ and the natural morphism $\text{Spec}(\bar{k}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k)$ (as T is normal). Moreover, T is geometrically connected over \bar{k} by definition. So, replacing k by \bar{k} , we may assume that T is geometrically connected over k .

Observe that the natural map $\Gamma_{K\bar{k}} \rightarrow \pi_1(T \times_k \bar{k})$ is surjective. Indeed, this map may be identified with the natural map $\Gamma_{Kk^{\text{sep}}} \rightarrow \pi_1(T \times_k k^{\text{sep}})$. Here, as T is normal and k^{sep}/k is separated, $T \times_k k^{\text{sep}}$ is normal. Thus, the latter map is surjective ([GR], Exposé V, Proposition 8.2).

Now, since k is p -arithmetic and K is finitely generated over k , we see that $\chi_T(\pi_1(T \times_k \bar{k}))$ is finite. Thus, there exists a connected finite étale cover $T' \rightarrow T$ such that $\chi_{T'}(\pi_1(T' \times_{k'} \bar{k}))$ is trivial (where k' denotes the algebraic closure of k in $k(T')$), or, equivalently, that $\chi_{T'} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \chi_T|_{\pi_1(T')}$ factors through $\pi_1(T') \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma_{k'}$. Let $\chi_{k'}$ denote the character of $\Gamma_{k'}$ induced by $\chi_{T'}$.

Suppose that χ_{t_0} is non-Tate for some $t_0 \in T$, and take a point $t'_0 \in T'$ above t_0 . Then $k'(t'_0)$ is a finite extension of $k(t_0)$, hence $\chi_{t'_0}$ is non-Tate. Here, $\chi_{t'_0}$ is defined to be the composite of the natural map $\Gamma_{k'(t'_0)} \rightarrow \pi_1(T')$ and $\chi_{T'} : \pi_1(T') \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$, hence coincides with the composite of the natural map $\Gamma_{k'(t'_0)} \rightarrow \Gamma_{k'}$ and $\chi_{k'} : \Gamma_{k'} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$. Now, since $k'(t'_0)$ is finitely generated over k' and $\chi_{t'_0}$ is non-Tate, we conclude that $\chi_{k'}$ is non-Tate by Lemma 3.1.

Finally, let $t \in T$ be any point and take a point $t' \in T'$ above t . Since $\chi_{k'}$ is non-Tate, $\chi_{t'}$ is non-Tate, hence χ_t is non-Tate. This completes the proof. \square

\langle A variant of the Serre-Tate criterion \rangle

Let p be a prime. Let R be a discrete valuation ring and K the field of fractions of R . Assume that the characteristic of the residue field of R is not p . Thus, in particular, the characteristic of K is not p . Let I be the inertia subgroup (determined up to conjugacy) for R in Γ_K .

Let A be an abelian variety over K . Then Γ_K acts naturally on the p -adic Tate module $T_p(A)$ of A . The Serre-Tate criterion for good reduction of abelian varieties ([ST]) tells that A has good reduction over R if and only if I acts trivially on $T_p(A)$.

Now, we shall prove the following variant under the assumption that K is finitely generated over the prime field. (We need this extra assumption to resort to the semisimplicity and the Tate conjecture. See the proof.)

Proposition 3.4. *Assume moreover that A is nontrivial and K -simple and that K is finitely generated over the prime field. Then A has good reduction over R if and only if there exists a nontrivial Γ_K -submodule T of $T_p(A)$ on which I acts trivially.*

Proof. The ‘only if’ part immediately follows from the ‘only if’ part of the original Serre-Tate criterion. (Take, say, $T = T_p(A)$.) To see the ‘if’ part, we resort to the semisimplicity and the Tate conjecture for the Γ_K -module $V_p(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T_p(A) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \mathbf{Q}_p$, which were proved by Tate, Zarhin and Mori in positive characteristic (cf. [MB], Chapitre XII) and by Faltings in characteristic 0 (cf. [FW], Chapter VI). As $V_p(A)$ is semisimple as Γ_K -module, there exist a finite number of simple Γ_K -submodules W_1, \dots, W_r of $V_p(A)$ which are mutually non-isomorphic as Γ_K -modules and positive integers n_1, \dots, n_r , such that

$$V_p(A) = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_r, \quad V_i \simeq W_i^{\oplus n_i}$$

as Γ_K -modules. Then we have

$$\mathrm{End}_{\Gamma_K}(V_p(A)) \simeq M_{n_1}(D_1) \times \cdots \times M_{n_r}(D_r),$$

where $D_i \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \mathrm{End}_{\Gamma_K}(W_i)$ is a division algebra, as W_i is a simple Γ_K -module. On the other hand, as a consequence of the Tate conjecture, we have

$$\mathrm{End}_{\Gamma_K}(V_p(A)) \simeq D \times_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{Q}_p,$$

where $D \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \mathrm{End}_K(A) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{Q}$ is a division algebra, as A is a K -simple abelian variety. Let F_i (resp. F) denote the center of D_i (resp. D), which is a finite extension field of \mathbf{Q}_p (resp. \mathbf{Q}). As

$$D \times_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{Q}_p \simeq M_{n_1}(D_1) \times \cdots \times M_{n_r}(D_r),$$

we have

$$F \times_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{Q}_p \simeq F_1 \times \cdots \times F_r.$$

We note that both $V_p(A)$ and $V_p(A)^I$ are known to be free $F \times_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{Q}_p$ -modules (see, e.g., [T1], Lemmas (2.1) and (2.2)). Thus, the quotient $V_p(A)/V_p(A)^I$ is also a free $F \times_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{Q}_p$ -module.

Now, suppose that I acts trivially on a nontrivial Γ_K -submodule T of $T_p(A)$, and set $W = T \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \mathbf{Q}_p \subset V_p(A)$. Take a simple Γ_K -submodule of W , which is necessarily isomorphic to W_{i_0} for some $i_0 \in \{1, \dots, r\}$. Thus, I acts trivially on W_{i_0} , hence on $V_{i_0} \simeq W_{i_0}^{\oplus n_{i_0}}$. Namely, we have $V_{i_0} \subset V_p(A)^I$, or, equivalently, the F_{i_0} -component of $V_p(A)/V_p(A)^I$ is trivial. Since $V_p(A)/V_p(A)^I$ is free as an $(F_1 \times \cdots \times F_r)$ -module, this implies that $V_p(A)/V_p(A)^I$ itself is trivial, or, equivalently, I acts trivially on $V_p(A)$. Now, by the original Serre-Tate criterion, A has good reduction, as desired. \square

\langle A consequence of Mordell's conjecture over function fields \rangle

We mean by a curve a separated, normal, geometrically integral, 1-dimensional scheme over a field, and by a proper curve a curve which is proper over the base field. (Observe that a curve in this sense is generically smooth over the base field in general, and smooth if the base field is perfect.) Mordell's conjecture over function fields, proved by Manin and Grauert in characteristic 0 and by Samuel in positive characteristic, is summarized as follows. Here, for an extension k/F of fields and a k -scheme S , we say that S is F -trivial, if there exists an F -scheme S_F such that S is k -isomorphic to $S_F \times_F k$, and say that S is F -isotrivial, if the \bar{k} -scheme $S \times_k \bar{k}$ is \bar{F} -trivial.

Theorem 3.5. *Let F be an algebraically closed field of characteristic $q \geq 0$, \mathbf{F} the prime field of F , and k a field finitely generated over F . Let C be a proper curve over k , and assume that the normalization of $C \times_k \bar{k}$ is of genus ≥ 2 . Then at least one of the following holds:*

- (i) $C(k)$ is finite;
- (ii) there exists a curve C_F over F , such that C is k -isomorphic to $C_F \times_F k$ (i.e., C is F -trivial) and that, under the identification $C = C_F \times_F k$, $C(k) \setminus C_F(F)$ is finite;

(iii) $q > 0$ and there exist a finite extension k' of k , a finite subfield \mathbf{F}' of $F \subset k'$, and a curve $C_{\mathbf{F}'}$ over \mathbf{F}' , such that $C \times_k k'$ is k' -isomorphic to $C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$ (i.e., C is \mathbf{F} -isotrivial). Moreover, given such $(k', \mathbf{F}', C_{\mathbf{F}'})$ and an identification $C \times_k k' = C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$, there exists a finite subset $\Xi \subset C(k')$, such that $C(k') = C_{\mathbf{F}'}(k') = \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi, n \geq 0\} \cup C_{\mathbf{F}'}(F)$, where $\phi_{\mathbf{F}'} : C_{\mathbf{F}'} \rightarrow C_{\mathbf{F}'}$ denotes the $|\mathbf{F}'|$ -th power Frobenius endomorphism.

Proof. For $q = 0$, see [Mal], [Gra]. (See also [Sa], Théorème in the introduction.) For $q > 0$, this follows from [Sa]. More specifically, we may assume that $C(k)$ is infinite. Then, by Théorème 6, loc. cit., C is smooth over k , and, by Théorème 5, loc. cit., we see that either (ii) or (iii) holds. More precisely, the statement of Théorème 5, b), loc. cit., slightly differs from that of our (iii). However, to obtain (iii), we may apply Théorème 5, loc. cit., to the curve $C \times_k k'$ over k' . Then there exist a finite extension k'' of k' , a finite subfield \mathbf{F}'' of $F \subset k''$, a curve $C_{\mathbf{F}''}$ over \mathbf{F}'' , and a finite subset $\Xi' \subset (C \times_k k')(k')$, such that $(C \times_k k') \times_{k'} k''$ is k'' -isomorphic to $C_{\mathbf{F}''} \times_{\mathbf{F}''} k''$ and that, under the identification $(C \times_k k') \times_{k'} k'' = C_{\mathbf{F}''} \times_{\mathbf{F}''} k''$, we have $(C \times_k k')(k') = \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}''}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi', n \geq 0\} \cup C_{\mathbf{F}''}(F)$.

On the one hand, we have $C \times_k k' \simeq C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$, hence

$$(C \times_k k') \times_{k'} k'' \simeq (C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k') \times_{k'} k'' = C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'',$$

and, on the other hand, we have $(C \times_k k') \times_{k'} k'' \simeq C_{\mathbf{F}''} \times_{\mathbf{F}''} k''$. Thus, we have $C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'' \simeq C_{\mathbf{F}''} \times_{\mathbf{F}''} k''$. If we take a finite subfield $\mathbf{F}^{(3)}$ of k'' containing both \mathbf{F}' and \mathbf{F}'' (e.g., $\mathbf{F}^{(3)} = \mathbf{F}'\mathbf{F}''$), we have $(C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \mathbf{F}^{(3)}) \times_{\mathbf{F}^{(3)}} k'' \simeq (C_{\mathbf{F}''} \times_{\mathbf{F}''} \mathbf{F}^{(3)}) \times_{\mathbf{F}^{(3)}} k''$. Since $\mathcal{I}som_{\mathbf{F}^{(3)}}(C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \mathbf{F}^{(3)}, C_{\mathbf{F}''} \times_{\mathbf{F}''} \mathbf{F}^{(3)})$ is an unramified $\mathbf{F}^{(3)}$ -scheme, this last isomorphism descends to

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \mathbf{F}^{(4)} &= (C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \mathbf{F}^{(3)}) \times_{\mathbf{F}^{(3)}} \mathbf{F}^{(4)} \\ &\simeq (C_{\mathbf{F}''} \times_{\mathbf{F}''} \mathbf{F}^{(3)}) \times_{\mathbf{F}^{(3)}} \mathbf{F}^{(4)} = C_{\mathbf{F}''} \times_{\mathbf{F}''} \mathbf{F}^{(4)} \end{aligned}$$

for some finite (separable) extension $\mathbf{F}^{(4)}$ of $\mathbf{F}^{(3)}$ included in k'' .

Now, set $d_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\mathbf{F}^{(4)} : \mathbf{F}']$, $d_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [\mathbf{F}^{(4)} : \mathbf{F}'']$, and

$$\Xi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}''}^j(x) \mid x \in \Xi', 0 \leq j < d_2\} \subset (C \times_k k')(k').$$

Then, under the identification

$$C \times_k k'' = (C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \mathbf{F}^{(4)}) \times_{\mathbf{F}^{(4)}} k'' = (C_{\mathbf{F}''} \times_{\mathbf{F}''} \mathbf{F}^{(4)}) \times_{\mathbf{F}^{(4)}} k'',$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}''}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi', n \geq 0\} &= \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}''}^{d_2 n}(x) \mid x \in \Xi, n \geq 0\} \\ &= \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}^{(4)}}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi, n \geq 0\} \\ &= \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^{d_1 n}(x) \mid x \in \Xi, n \geq 0\} \\ &\subset \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi, n \geq 0\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$C_{\mathbf{F}''}(F) = (C_{\mathbf{F}''} \times_{\mathbf{F}''} \mathbf{F}^{(4)})(F) = (C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \mathbf{F}^{(4)})(F) = C_{\mathbf{F}'}(F),$$

hence

$$C(k') \subset \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi, n \geq 0\} \cup C_{\mathbf{F}'}(F) \subset C(k'),$$

as desired. \square

In the case of fields finitely generated over prime fields, we have the following stronger result (due to Faltings for $q = 0$):

Theorem 3.6. *Let \mathbf{F} be the prime field of characteristic $q \geq 0$, and k a field finitely generated over \mathbf{F} . Let C be a proper curve over k , and assume that the normalization of $C \times_k \bar{k}$ is of genus ≥ 2 . Then at least one of the following holds:*

- (i) $C(k)$ is finite;
- (ii) $q > 0$ and there exist a finite extension k' of k , a finite subfield \mathbf{F}' of k' , and a curve $C_{\mathbf{F}'}$ over \mathbf{F}' , such that $C \times_k k'$ is k' -isomorphic to $C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$ (i.e., C is \mathbf{F} -isotrivial). Moreover, given such $(k', \mathbf{F}', C_{\mathbf{F}'})$ and an identification $C \times_k k' = C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$, there exists a finite subset $\Xi \subset C(k')$, such that $C(k') = C_{\mathbf{F}'}(k') = \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi, n \geq 0\} \cup C_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'')$, where $\phi_{\mathbf{F}'} : C_{\mathbf{F}'} \rightarrow C_{\mathbf{F}'}$ denotes the $|\mathbf{F}'|$ -th power Frobenius endomorphism and $\mathbf{F}'' \supset \mathbf{F}'$ is the algebraic closure of \mathbf{F} in k' .

Proof. For $q = 0$, this is a theorem of Faltings ([FW], Chapter VI, Theorem 3). For $q > 0$, suppose that $C(k)$ is infinite. Then $C(k\bar{\mathbf{F}})$ is infinite, a fortiori. By applying Theorem 3.5 to the curve $C \times_k k\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ over the field $k\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ finitely generated over the algebraically closed field $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$, we conclude that we are in the situation of either (ii) or (iii) of Theorem 3.5. In fact, case (ii) cannot occur. Indeed, if case (ii) occurs, then there exists a curve $C_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$ over $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$, such that $C \times_k k\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ is $k\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ -isomorphic to $C_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \times_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} k\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ and that (under the identification $C \times_k k\bar{\mathbf{F}} = C_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \times_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} k\bar{\mathbf{F}}$) $C(k\bar{\mathbf{F}}) \setminus C_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}(\bar{\mathbf{F}})$ is finite. Further, the $k\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ -isomorphism $C \times_k k\bar{\mathbf{F}} \simeq C_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \times_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} k\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ descends to $k\mathbf{F}'$ for some finite extension \mathbf{F}' of \mathbf{F} . More precisely, there exists a finite extension \mathbf{F}' of \mathbf{F} and a curve $C_{\mathbf{F}'}$ over \mathbf{F}' such that $C_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$ is $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ -isomorphic to $C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \bar{\mathbf{F}}$ and that $C \times_k k\mathbf{F}'$ is $k\mathbf{F}'$ -isomorphic to $C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k\mathbf{F}'$. Now, (under a suitable identification) we have

$$C(k) \cap C_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}(\bar{\mathbf{F}}) \subset C(k\mathbf{F}') \cap C_{\mathbf{F}'}(\bar{\mathbf{F}}) = C_{\mathbf{F}'}(k\mathbf{F}' \cap \bar{\mathbf{F}}) = C_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'_1),$$

where \mathbf{F}'_1 is the algebraic closure of \mathbf{F} in $k\mathbf{F}'$, which is a finite extension of \mathbf{F}' . Thus,

$$C(k) = (C(k) \setminus C_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}(\bar{\mathbf{F}})) \cup (C(k) \cap C_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}(\bar{\mathbf{F}})) \subset (C(k\bar{\mathbf{F}}) \setminus C_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}(\bar{\mathbf{F}})) \cup C_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'_1)$$

is finite, which contradicts the assumption.

Finally, assume that case (iii) of Theorem 3.5 occurs. Then, first, there exist a finite extension k'_1 of $k\bar{\mathbf{F}}$, a finite subfield \mathbf{F}' of $\bar{\mathbf{F}} \subset k'_1$, and a curve $C_{\mathbf{F}'}$ over \mathbf{F}' , such that $C \times_k k'_1$ is k'_1 -isomorphic to $C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'_1$. This isomorphism descends to one over a finite extension k' of $k\mathbf{F}'$ included in k'_1 , as desired. Second, suppose that we are given $k', \mathbf{F}', C_{\mathbf{F}'}$ and $C \times_k k' = C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$ as in the second assertion of (ii). Then, Theorem 3.5 ensures that there exists a finite subset $\Xi_1 \subset C(k'\bar{\mathbf{F}})$, such that $C(k'\bar{\mathbf{F}}) = C_{\mathbf{F}'}(k'\bar{\mathbf{F}}) = \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi_1, n \geq 0\} \cup C_{\mathbf{F}'}(\bar{\mathbf{F}})$. Now, considering

the action of the Galois group $\text{Gal}(k'\overline{\mathbf{F}}/k') \simeq \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{F}}/\mathbf{F}'')$ and taking the Galois-invariant parts, we conclude $C(k') = C_{\mathbf{F}'}(k') = \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi, n \geq 0\} \cup C_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'')$, as desired, where $\Xi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Xi_1 \cap C(k')$. (Observe that $x \in \Xi_1$ is Galois-invariant if and only if $\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x)$ is Galois-invariant.) \square

The following consequence of Mordell's conjecture over function fields will be used in next §.

Proposition 3.7. *Let \mathbf{F} be the prime field of characteristic $q \geq 0$, and k a field finitely generated over \mathbf{F} . Let C be a proper curve over k , and assume that the normalization of $C \times_k \overline{k}$ is of genus ≥ 2 . Let S be a nonempty open subscheme of C (which is a curve over k). When $S(k)$ is infinite, put the extra assumption that S is \mathbf{F} -isotrivial. (Note that C is automatically \mathbf{F} -isotrivial by Theorem 3.6.) Then there exists an \mathbf{F} -morphism $f : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow T$ between separated, normal, integral schemes of finite type over \mathbf{F} , such that the following hold: (a) the function field $\mathbf{F}(T)$ of T is \mathbf{F} -isomorphic to k ; (b) under the identification $\mathbf{F}(T) = k$, S is k -isomorphic to the generic fiber \mathcal{S}_k of f ; and (c) under the identification $S = \mathcal{S}_k$, we have $S(k) = \mathcal{S}(T)$, i.e., each element of $S(k) = \mathcal{S}_k(k)$ uniquely extends to an element of $\mathcal{S}(T)$.*

Proof. Since k is a finitely generated extension of \mathbf{F} , there exists a separated (or even affine), normal, integral scheme T of finite type over \mathbf{F} , such that $k = \mathbf{F}(T)$. On the other hand, fix a finite k -morphism $C \rightarrow \mathbf{P}_k^1$, and define \mathcal{C} to be the normalization of \mathbf{P}_T^1 in (the function field of) C . Then, as C is normal and finite over \mathbf{P}_k^1 , we have $\mathcal{C}_k = C$. Set $D \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C \setminus S$, and define \mathcal{D} to be the topological closure of D in \mathcal{C} . Set $\mathcal{S} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{D}$, which is separated, normal, integral and of finite type over \mathbf{F} . Then it is easy to see that the \mathbf{F} -morphism $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow T$ thus constructed satisfies (a) and (b). Further, if we consider the base change from T to a nonempty open subscheme U , all the conditions are preserved. Thus, it suffices to find out U such that $f_U : \mathcal{S}_U \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{S} \times_T U \rightarrow U$ satisfies (c).

Assume first that $S(k)$ is a finite set $\{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$. Each $x_i : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow S = \mathcal{S}_k$ defines a rational map $T \dashrightarrow \mathcal{S}$, or, more precisely, there exists a nonempty open subscheme U_i of T , such that x_i (uniquely) extends to a morphism $U_i \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ over T . Now, it is easy to see that $U \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} U_1 \cap \dots \cap U_r$ has the desired property.

Next, assume that $S(k)$ is infinite. Then $C(k)$ is infinite, a fortiori, hence, by Theorem 3.6, $q > 0$ and there exist a finite extension k' of k , a finite subfield \mathbf{F}' of k' , a curve $C_{\mathbf{F}'}$ over \mathbf{F}' , such that $C \times_k k'$ is k' -isomorphic to $C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$ (i.e., C is \mathbf{F} -isotrivial). On the other hand, by our extra assumption, S is also \mathbf{F} -isotrivial, hence, by replacing k' and \mathbf{F}' by suitable finite extensions, we may also assume that there exists a curve $S_{\mathbf{F}'}$ over \mathbf{F}' , such that $S \times_k k'$ is k' -isomorphic to $S_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$. Further, define $C_{1, \mathbf{F}'}$ to be the smooth compactification of $S_{\mathbf{F}'}$ (note that \mathbf{F}' is perfect). Since both $C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \overline{k} = C \times_k \overline{k}$ and $C_{1, \mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \overline{k} \supset S_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \overline{k} = S \times_k \overline{k}$ are smooth compactifications of $S \times_k \overline{k}$, they are canonically \overline{k} -isomorphic to each other. This \overline{k} -isomorphism descends to an $\overline{\mathbf{F}}$ -isomorphism between $C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \overline{\mathbf{F}}$ and $C_{1, \mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \overline{\mathbf{F}}$. Thus, up to replacing \mathbf{F}' by a finite extension, we may assume that this $\overline{\mathbf{F}}$ -isomorphism descends to an \mathbf{F}' -isomorphism between $C_{\mathbf{F}'}$ and $C_{1, \mathbf{F}'}$. In particular, we obtain an open immersion $S_{\mathbf{F}'} \hookrightarrow C_{\mathbf{F}'}$ over \mathbf{F}' which is compatible

(over k') with the original open immersion $S \hookrightarrow C$ over k .

Let T' be the normalization of T in k' and denote by π the natural finite morphism $T' \rightarrow T$. Let \mathcal{S}' be the normalization of \mathcal{S} in the function field of $S \times_k k'$. On the other hand, set $\mathcal{S}'_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} T'$. The generic fibers of the morphisms of finite type $\mathcal{S}' \rightarrow T'$ and $\mathcal{S}'_1 \rightarrow T'$ are $S \times_k k'$ and $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$, respectively, which are identified with each other. Accordingly, there exists a nonempty open subscheme V' of T' over which these two families coincide with each other. Replacing V' by $\pi^{-1}(T' \setminus \pi(T' \setminus V'))$, we may assume that there exists a nonempty open subscheme V of T such that $V' = \pi^{-1}(V)$.

Now, by Theorem 3.6, there exists a finite subset $\Xi \subset C(k')$, such that, under the identification $C \times_k k' = C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$, we have $C(k') = C_{\mathbf{F}'}(k') = \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi, n \geq 0\} \cup C_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'')$, where $\mathbf{F}'' \supset \mathbf{F}'$ is the algebraic closure of \mathbf{F}' in k' . From this, we obtain $S(k') = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}'}(k') \supset \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi_S, n \geq 0\} \cup \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'')$, where $\Xi_S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Xi \cap S(k')$. Actually, this last inclusion is an equality. Indeed, to see this, it suffices to check that the inclusions $\{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi, n \geq 0\} \cap S(k') \supset \{\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x) \mid x \in \Xi_S, n \geq 0\}$ and $C_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'') \cap S(k') \supset \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'')$ are equalities. For the first inclusion, this follows from the fact that the Frobenius endomorphism $\phi_{k'} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \phi_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} \text{id}_{k'} : C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k' \rightarrow C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$ satisfies $(\phi_{k'})^{-1}(C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k') = C_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} k'$, while the second inclusion can be deduced as: $C_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'') \cap S(k') = C_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'') \cap \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}'}(k') = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'')$.

Write $\Xi_S = \{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$. Each $x_i : \text{Spec}(k') \rightarrow S \times_k k' = \mathcal{S}'_{V'} \times_{V'} k'$ (where $\mathcal{S}'_{V'} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{S}' \times_{T'} V'$) defines a rational map $V' \dashrightarrow \mathcal{S}'_{V'}$, or, more precisely, there exists a nonempty open subscheme V'_i of V' , such that x_i (uniquely) extends to a morphism $V'_i \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'_{V'}$ over V' . Set $U'_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} V'_1 \cap \dots \cap V'_r$, then x_i extends to a morphism $U'_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'_{V'}$ over V' for all $i = 1, \dots, r$. Moreover, as $U'_1 \subset V'$, we have $\mathcal{S}'_{V'} = \mathcal{S}'_{1, V'} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}'} \times_{\mathbf{F}'} V'$, from which we conclude that $\phi_{\mathbf{F}'}^n(x_i)$ extends to a morphism $U'_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'_{V'}$ over V' for all $i = 1, \dots, r$ and all $n \geq 1$. On the other hand, each element of $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}'}(\mathbf{F}'')$ ($\subset S(k')$) clearly extends to a morphism $U'_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'_{V'}$ over V' . In summary, any element of $S(k')$ extends (uniquely) to a morphism $U'_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'_{V'}$ over V' , or, equivalently, a morphism $U'_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'_{U'_1}$ over U'_1 .

Finally, set $U \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T' \setminus \pi(T' \setminus U'_1)$ and $U' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \pi^{-1}(U)$. Now, any element $x \in S(k) \subset S(k')$ extends to a morphism $U' \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'_{U'} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_U$. By the following Lemma 3.8, this implies that x extends to a morphism $U \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_U$, as desired.

Lemma 3.8. *Let U be a separated, normal, integral scheme, k the function field of U , k' an algebraic extension of k , and U' the normalization of U in k' . Then, in the category of separated schemes, the following diagram is co-cartesian:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spec}(k') & \rightarrow & \text{Spec}(k) \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & \downarrow \\ U' & \rightarrow & U. \end{array}$$

Namely, for any separated scheme Y , the natural map $Y(U) \rightarrow Y(k) \times_{Y(k')} Y(U')$ is a bijection.

Proof. Let k'' be the normal closure of k' over k and U'' the normalization of U' in k'' . In the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{Spec}(k'') & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Spec}(k') & \rightarrow & \mathrm{Spec}(k) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & U'' & \rightarrow & U' & \rightarrow & U, \end{array}$$

if the left square and the big rectangle are co-cartesian, then the right square is also co-cartesian. Thus, replacing k' by k'' , we may assume that k'/k is normal. Set $G \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \mathrm{Aut}(k'/k)$. Then G induces an action on U' over U , and the underlying topological space of U can be regarded as the quotient space of U' by this G -action. Indeed, this is well-known set-theoretically. As for the topology, note that the natural morphism $\pi : U' \rightarrow U$ is closed.

Let $f_k : \mathrm{Spec}(k) \rightarrow Y$ and $f_{U'} : U' \rightarrow Y$ be morphisms whose restrictions to $\mathrm{Spec}(k')$ coincides with each other. For each $\sigma \in G$, the restriction of $f_{U'} \circ \sigma$ to $\mathrm{Spec}(k')$ coincides with that of $f_{U'}$. Since Y is separated, this implies that $f_{U'} \circ \sigma = f_{U'}$. Thus, by the preceding argument, there exists a continuous map $\phi : U \rightarrow Y$, such that $f_{U'} = \phi \circ \pi$. Now, considering suitable affine open neighborhoods of $x \in U$ and $\phi(x) \in Y$ for each $x \in U$, we may reduce the problem to the case that U (hence also U') and Y are affine.

So, write $U = \mathrm{Spec}(A)$, $U' = \mathrm{Spec}(A')$ and $Y = \mathrm{Spec}(R)$. In this case, the assertion is equivalent to saying that the natural map

$$\mathrm{Hom}(R, A) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(R, k) \times_{\mathrm{Hom}(R, k')} \mathrm{Hom}(R, A')$$

is a bijection. But this is a consequence of the equality $A = k \cap A'$ in k' , which follows from the fact that A' is integral over A and that A is integrally closed. \square

Thus, the proof of Proposition 3.7 is completed. \square

Remark 3.9. In Proposition 3.7, the extra assumption that S is \mathbf{F} -isotrivial, when $S(k)$ is infinite, is really necessary. Indeed, take a proper curve T of genus ≥ 2 over a finite extension \mathbf{F}' of \mathbf{F} , set $\mathcal{C} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} T \times_{\mathbf{F}'} T$ and $\mathcal{S} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \mathcal{C} \setminus \Delta$, where Δ stands for the diagonal. Moreover, set $k \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \mathbf{F}'(T) = \mathbf{F}'(T)$, and define C and S to be the generic fibers of the natural morphisms $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow T$ and $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow T$ obtained by the second projection pr . Then we may identify $C(k) = \mathcal{C}(T) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{F}'}(T, T)$ and $S(k) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{F}'}(T, T) \setminus \{\mathrm{id}_T\}$. (Here, the natural identification $C(k) = \mathcal{C}(T)$ is ensured essentially by the valuative criterion for properness.) Under these identifications, consider the subset $\{\phi^n \mid n > 0\} \subset S(k)$, where $\phi = \phi_{\mathbf{F}'} : T \rightarrow T$ is the $|\mathbf{F}'|$ -th power Frobenius endomorphism. Let U be an open subscheme of T . Then $\phi^n \in S(k)$ extends to an element of $\mathcal{S}(U)$ if and only if $U \subset T \setminus \mathrm{pr}(\Gamma_{\phi^n} \cap \Delta)$, where Γ_{ϕ^n} stands for the graph of ϕ^n . However, $\mathrm{pr}(\Gamma_{\phi^n} \cap \Delta)$ coincides with the set of closed points of T that are \mathbf{F}'_n -rational, where \mathbf{F}'_n denotes the unique degree n extension of \mathbf{F}' . Thus, there does not exist a nonempty open subscheme U of T such that $\phi^n \in S(k)$ extends to an element of $\mathcal{S}(U)$ for any $n \geq 0$. (Such a U must be contained in the one-point set consisting of the generic point!)

§4. PROOF OF THEOREM A

Before starting the proof of Theorem A, we shall recall the main geometric result of [CT]. Let k be a field of characteristic $q \neq p$, S a smooth, separated, geometrically connected curve (necessarily of finite type) over k , η the generic point of S , and $K = k(\eta)$ the function field of S . Let A be an abelian scheme over S such that the generic fiber A_η is of dimension d . Since $A \rightarrow S$ is an abelian scheme and $q \neq p$, the natural action of the absolute Galois group Γ_K of K on $A[p^n](\overline{K})$ ($n \geq 0$) factors through $\pi_1(S)$. For each $v \in A[p^\infty](\overline{K})$, write $\pi_1(S)_v \subset \pi_1(S)$ for the stabilizer of v . This is an open subgroup of $\pi_1(S)$, and, by Galois theory, corresponds to a connected finite étale cover $S_v \rightarrow S$ (defined over a finite extension k_v/k). We denote by g_v the genus of the smooth compactification of $S_v \times_{k_v} \overline{k}$. Finally, denote by $(A_\eta)_0$ the largest abelian subvariety of A_η which is isogenous to a k -isotrivial abelian variety.

Theorem 4.1. *Assume that k is algebraically closed. Then, for any $c \geq 0$, there exists an integer $N = N(p, k, S, A, c) \geq 0$ such that, for all $v \in A[p^\infty](\overline{K})$, either $g_v \geq c$ or $p^N v \in (A_\eta)_0$.*

Theorem 4.1 was proved in [CT] in arbitrary characteristics. There, roughly speaking, we estimate the genus by observing the Galois representation $\pi_1(S) \rightarrow GL(T_p(A_\eta))$ and using the Riemann-Hurwitz genus formula, where the main ingredient to estimate the ramification terms is the Serre-Oesterlé theorem ([Se][O]) on the asymptotic behavior of the number of points on reduction modulo p^n of p -adic analytic subsets of \mathbf{Z}_p^m . For more details, see [CT].

In [CT], we deduced Theorem A in characteristic 0 from Theorem 4.1. More specifically, we introduce a sequence of (disconnected) finite étale covers $\{S_{n,\chi}\}_{n \geq 0}$ of S with the property that $s_n \in S_{n,\chi}(k)$ lying above $s \in S(k)$ corresponds to an element of order exactly p^n in $A_s[p^\infty](\chi)$. It is thus enough to prove that $S_{n,\chi}(k) = \emptyset$ for $n \gg 0$. According to Theorem 4.1, we may reduce this problem, roughly speaking, to either the case where A_η is isotrivial or the case where the genus of each component of $S_{n,\chi}$ is ≥ 2 for $n \gg 0$. The proof of [CT] for the first case works well in arbitrary characteristics, while that for the second case, which resorts to Mordell's conjecture (Faltings' finiteness theorem) and a compactness argument to produce a projective system of rational points, fails in positive characteristic as it is, since a curve of genus ≥ 2 over a field finitely generated over the (finite) prime field may admit infinitely many rational points. To remedy this, we take a model T of the finitely generated base field k , consider models of the base scheme S and the abelian scheme A over T , and produce a projective system of rational points on the fiber at a suitable closed point of T (whose residue field is finite). Now, to make this argument work, we need various extra arguments resorting to the results of §3. See below for more details.

Proof of Theorem A. First, (pUB_0) follows from the definition of non-Tate characters. (Indeed, if S is of finite type over k and $\dim(S) = 0$, $S(k)$ is a finite set. So, we may treat only finitely many abelian varieties A_s ($s \in S(k)$.) Next, to prove (pUB_1) , assume that S is of finite type over k and $\dim(S) = 1$. By replacing S by S^{red} , we may assume that S is reduced. By (pUB_0) , we may replace S by an open dense subscheme freely. So, we may assume that S is regular and separated.

Further, treating S componentwise, we may assume that S is connected. We may also assume that $S(k)$ is nonempty, since otherwise there is nothing to do. Since S is regular and 1-dimensional, any point of $S(k)$ is a smooth point, hence the smooth locus of S is nonempty (and open). Thus, again by replacing S by an open dense subscheme, we may assume that S is smooth and separated. Finally, since S is smooth, connected with $S(k) \neq \emptyset$, S is geometrically connected. Thus, in summary, we may assume that S is a smooth, separated, geometrically connected curve over k .

For each $n \geq 1$, set $\chi_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \chi \bmod p^n : \Gamma_k \rightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/p^n)^*$. Set $i(p) = 1$ for $p \neq 2$ and $i(2) = 2$. Then, up to replacing k by the fixed field of $\text{Ker}(\chi_{i(p)})$ in k^{sep} , one may assume that $\chi_{i(p)} : \Gamma_k \rightarrow (\mathbf{Z}/p^{i(p)})^*$ is trivial. (Here, we have used the fact that the restriction of a non-Tate character to an open subgroup is non-Tate. See Lemma 3.1.) This technical reduction ensures that $\text{Im}(\chi_n) \subset (\mathbf{Z}/p^n)^*$ is contained in the order $p^{n-i(p)}$ cyclic subgroup $1 + p^{i(p)}\mathbf{Z}/p^n\mathbf{Z}$ of $(\mathbf{Z}/p^n)^*$.

For each $n \geq 0$, set $A[p^n]^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A[p^n] \setminus A[p^{n-1}]$ ($A[p^0]^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A[p^0]$), and set $T_p(A_\eta)^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varprojlim A[p^n]^*(\overline{K}) = T_p(A_\eta) \setminus pT_p(A_\eta)$. For each $v_n \in A[p^n]^*(\overline{K})$, we shall define a connected finite étale cover $S_{v_n, \chi}$ of S . To do this, write $\pi_1(S)_{\langle v_n \rangle}$ for the stabilizer of $\langle v_n \rangle$ under $\pi_1(S)$ and $S_{\langle v_n \rangle} \rightarrow S$ for the resulting connected finite étale cover (defined over a finite extension $k_{\langle v_n \rangle}/k$). Consider the projection morphism $\text{pr}_{\langle v_n \rangle} : \pi_1(S_{\langle v_n \rangle}) \rightarrow \Gamma_k$ (whose image coincides with $\Gamma_{k_{\langle v_n \rangle}}$) and the natural representation $\rho_{\langle v_n \rangle} : \pi_1(S_{\langle v_n \rangle}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Z}/p^n}(\langle v_n \rangle)$. These, together with $\chi_n = \chi \bmod p^n$, define a representation

$$\rho_{v_n, \chi} : \pi_1(S_{\langle v_n \rangle}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Z}/p^n}(\langle v_n \rangle), \quad \gamma \mapsto \chi_n(\text{pr}_{\langle v_n \rangle}(\gamma))^{-1} \rho_{\langle v_n \rangle}(\gamma).$$

Now, define $S_{v_n, \chi} \rightarrow S_{\langle v_n \rangle}$ to be the connected finite étale Galois cover (defined over a finite extension $k_{v_n, \chi}/k_{\langle v_n \rangle}$) corresponding to the open normal subgroup $\text{Ker}(\rho_{v_n, \chi}) \subset \pi_1(S_{\langle v_n \rangle})$, and denote by $g_{v_n, \chi}$ the genus of the smooth compactification of $S_{v_n, \chi} \times_{k_{v_n, \chi}} \overline{k}$.

Lemma 4.2. (i) $S_{v_n, \chi} \times_{k_{v_n, \chi}} \overline{k} = S_{v_n} \times_{k_{v_n}} \overline{k}$ as covers of $S \times_k \overline{k}$. In particular, $g_{v_n, \chi} = g_{v_n}$ is independent of χ .

(ii) For any k -rational point $s : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow S$, consider the specialization isomorphism $\text{sp}_s : A[p^\infty](\overline{K}) = A_\eta[p^\infty](\overline{K}) \xrightarrow{\sim} A_s[p^\infty](\overline{k})$. Then $\text{sp}_s(v_n) \in A_s[p^\infty](\chi)$ if and only if $s : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow S$ lifts to a k -rational point $s_{v_n, \chi} : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow S_{v_n, \chi}$.

Proof. For (i), just observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(S_{v_n, \chi} \times_{k_{v_n, \chi}} \overline{k}) &= \text{Ker}(\text{pr}_{\langle v_n \rangle}) \cap \text{Ker}(\rho_{v_n, \chi}) \\ &= \text{Ker}(\rho_{v_n, \chi})|_{\text{Ker}(\text{pr}_{\langle v_n \rangle})} \\ &= \text{Ker}(\rho_{\langle v_n \rangle}) \cap \text{Ker}(\text{pr}_{\langle v_n \rangle}) = \pi_1(S_{v_n} \times_{k_{v_n}} \overline{k}). \end{aligned}$$

For (ii), denote again by s the section $\Gamma_k \hookrightarrow \pi_1(S)$ of $\pi_1(S) \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma_k$ induced (up to conjugacy) by $s : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow S$, which identifies Γ_k with the decomposition group at s . Then the existence of the lift $s_{v_n, \chi} : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow S_{v_n, \chi}$ of $s : \Gamma_k \hookrightarrow \pi_1(S)$ is equivalent to the inclusion $s(\Gamma_k) \subset \pi_1(S_{v_n, \chi}) (= \text{Ker}(\rho_{v_n, \chi}))$, which can be rewritten

as $s(\sigma) \cdot v_n = \chi(\sigma)v_n$ ($\sigma \in \Gamma_k$) or, applying the specialization isomorphism, as $\sigma \cdot \text{sp}_s(v_n) = \chi(\sigma)\text{sp}_s(v_n)$. \square

Now, we shall introduce a projective system $(S_{n,\chi})_{n \geq 0}$ of (disconnected) finite étale covers of S . For each $n \geq 0$, define

$$S_{n,\chi} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \coprod_{v_n \in A[p^n](\overline{K})^*} S_{v_n,\chi}.$$

Observe that $(S_{n,\chi})_{n \geq 0}$ forms a projective system with transition maps induced by the canonical morphisms $S_{v_n,\chi} \rightarrow S_{pv_n,\chi}$ over k . At the level of k -rational points, we have:

Claim 4.3. (i) $\varprojlim S_{n,\chi}(k) = \emptyset$.

(ii) *The assertion of Theorem A is equivalent to saying that $S_{n,\chi}(k) = \emptyset$ for any $n \gg 0$.*

(iii) *Suppose that $S_{n,\chi}(k) \neq \emptyset$ for any $n \geq 0$. Then there exists an element $v = (v_n)_{n \geq 0} \in \varprojlim A[p^n](\overline{K})^*$, such that $S_{v_n,\chi}(k) \neq \emptyset$ for any $n \geq 0$.*

Indeed, for (i), suppose that $\varprojlim S_{n,\chi}(k) \neq \emptyset$ and take $(s_n)_{n \geq 0} \in \varprojlim S_{n,\chi}(k)$. Then, by the definition of $S_{n,\chi}$, there exists an element $v = (v_n)_{n \geq 0} \in \varprojlim A[p^n](\overline{K})^*$, such that $(s_n)_{n \geq 0} \in \varprojlim S_{v_n,\chi}(k)$. Set $s \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} s_0$. Then, by Lemma 4.2(ii), $\text{sp}_s(v_n) \in A_s[p^n](\chi)$ for all $n \geq 0$. Thus, Γ_k acts on $(\text{sp}_s(v_n))_{n \geq 0} \in T_p(A_s)^*$ via χ , which contradicts the assumption that χ is non-Tate. For (ii), again by Lemma 4.2(ii), the assertion of Theorem A is equivalent to saying that there exists an $N \geq 0$ such that $S_{v_n,\chi}(k) \neq \emptyset \implies n \leq N$, hence also to saying that $S_{n,\chi}(k) = \emptyset$ for any $n \gg 0$. (iii) follows from the fact that $A[p^n](\overline{K})^*$ is finite for each $n \geq 0$.

Now, suppose that the assertion of Theorem A fails for our abelian scheme $A \rightarrow S$. Then, by Claim 4.3(ii)(iii), there exists an element $v = (v_n)_{n \geq 0} \in \varprojlim A[p^n](\overline{K})^*$, such that $S_{v_n,\chi}(k) \neq \emptyset$ for any $n \geq 0$. We fix such a $v = (v_n)_{n \geq 0}$. Let K_n be the function field of $S_{v_n,\chi}$ and $\tilde{K} = \tilde{K}_{A,v}$ the union of K_n : $\tilde{K} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varinjlim K_n$.

To execute the proof of Theorem A in arbitrary characteristics, we need some reduction steps. First, we may replace $A \rightarrow S$ by $A \times_S S_{v_m,\chi} \rightarrow S_{v_m,\chi}$ for any $m \geq 0$. Indeed, v_n can be regarded as an element of $(A \times_S S_{v_m,\chi})[p^n](\overline{K_m})^*$, and we have

$$(S_{v_m,\chi})_{v_n,\chi} = \begin{cases} S_{v_m,\chi}, & n < m, \\ S_{v_n,\chi}, & n \geq m. \end{cases}$$

Thus, $(S_{v_m,\chi})_{v_n,\chi}(k) \neq \emptyset$ for any $n \geq 0$. In particular, we may assume that $\text{End}_{\tilde{K}}(A_\eta \times_K \tilde{K}) = \text{End}_K A_\eta$, by replacing S by $S_{v_m,\chi}$ for $m \gg 0$. (Indeed, since $\text{End}_{\tilde{K}}(A_\eta \times_K \tilde{K}) \subset \text{End}_{\overline{K}}(A_\eta \times_K \overline{K})$ is a finitely generated (abelian) group, all elements of $\text{End}_{\tilde{K}}(A_\eta \times_K \tilde{K})$ are already defined over $\overline{K_m}$ for some $m \geq 0$.)

Second, the generic fiber A_η of $A \rightarrow S$ is decomposed up to isogeny into a direct product of K -simple abelian varieties. Namely, we have a K -isogeny $A_\eta \rightarrow A_\eta^{(1)} \times \cdots \times A_\eta^{(r)}$, where $A_\eta^{(i)}$ is a K -simple abelian variety for $i = 1, \dots, r$. We have more: as a consequence of the above first reduction step, $A_\eta^{(i)} \times_K \tilde{K}$ is \tilde{K} -simple. Let $v^{(i)} = (v_n^{(i)})_{n \geq 0}$ be the image of v in $T_p(A_\eta^{(i)}) = \varprojlim A_\eta^{(i)}[p^n](\overline{K})$. As

the natural map $T_p(A_\eta) \rightarrow T_p(A_\eta^{(1)}) \times \cdots \times T_p(A_\eta^{(r)})$ is injective, there exists an $i_0 = 1, \dots, r$ such that $v^{(i_0)} \neq 0$. Since the natural map $A_\eta[p^\infty](\overline{K}) \rightarrow A_\eta^{(i_0)}[p^\infty](\overline{K})$ is surjective, the action of Γ_K on $A_\eta^{(i_0)}[p^\infty](\overline{K})$ factors through $\pi_1(S)$, hence $A_\eta^{(i_0)}$ has good reduction everywhere on S by the (original) Serre-Tate criterion (cf. §3), or, equivalently, can be regarded as the generic fiber of a (unique) abelian scheme $A^{(i_0)}$ over S . Now, since the natural map $A[p^\infty](\overline{K}) \rightarrow A^{(i_0)}[p^\infty](\overline{K})$ is $\pi_1(S)$ -equivariant, we obtain a k -morphism $S_{v_n, \chi} \rightarrow S_{v_n^{(i_0)}, \chi}$ naturally. This implies that $S_{v_n^{(i_0)}, \chi}(k) \neq \emptyset$ for any $n \geq 0$ and that $\tilde{K}_{A^{(i_0)}, v^{(i_0)}} \subset \tilde{K}_{A, v}$. Now, replacing (A, v) by $(A^{(i_0)}, p^{-a}v^{(i_0)})$, where $a \geq 0$ is defined to satisfy $v^{(i_0)} \in p^a T_p(A_\eta^{(i_0)})^*$, we may assume that A_η is \tilde{K} -simple, and, a fortiori, K -simple. Then, in particular, either $(A_\eta)_0 = A_\eta$ or $(A_\eta)_0 = 0$.

Case 1. $(A_\eta)_0 = A_\eta$.

For each $n \geq 0$, there exists a k -rational point $s_n \in S_{v_n, \chi}(k)$, which yields a splitting $s_n : \Gamma_k \hookrightarrow \pi_1(S_{v_n, \chi}) \subset \pi_1(S)$ of the restriction epimorphism $\pi_1(S) \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma_k$. Let Δ, Γ and Σ_{s_n} denote the images in $\text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Z}_p}(T_p(A_\eta))$ of $\pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})$, $\pi_1(S)$ and $s_n(\Gamma_k)$, respectively, under ρ . Since $\pi_1(S) = s_n(\Gamma_k) \cdot \pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})$, we have $\Gamma = \Sigma_{s_n} \cdot \Delta$.

As $A_\eta = (A_\eta)_0$ is isogenous to an isotrivial abelian variety, Δ is finite. Now, $\Gamma \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathbf{Z}_p}(T_p(A_\eta)) \simeq \text{GL}_{2d}(\mathbf{Z}_p)$ ($d \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dim(A_\eta)$) is a compact p -adic Lie group, hence, in particular, it is finitely generated. Since a finitely generated profinite group admits only finitely many open subgroups of given bounded index and since $[\Gamma : \Sigma_{s_n}] \leq |\Delta| < \infty$, there are only finitely many possibilities for the $\Sigma_{s_n} \subset \Gamma$, $n \geq 0$. Thus, there exists $s \in S(k)$ such that $\Sigma_{s_n} = \Sigma_s$ for infinitely many $n \geq 0$. Write $|\Delta| = p^a m$ with $p \nmid m$. Then we have:

Claim 4.4. *Let $s, t \in S(k)$ with $\Sigma_s = \Sigma_t$. If $\text{sp}_t(v_n) \in A_t[p^n](\chi)$, then $\text{sp}_s(p^a v_n) \in A_s[p^n](\chi)$.*

Indeed, the statement is trivial for $n \leq a$, so assume that $n > a$ and write $\delta(\sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \rho(s(\sigma)t(\sigma)^{-1}) \in \Delta$. Also, since $\rho(s(\sigma)) \in \Sigma_s = \Sigma_t$, there exists $\tau = \tau_\sigma \in \Gamma_k$ such that $\rho(s(\sigma)) = \rho(t(\tau))$. As a result, one obtains $\delta(\sigma)v_n = \chi_n(\tau)\chi_n(\sigma^{-1})v_n$. In particular, the order of $\chi_n(\tau)\chi_n(\sigma^{-1}) \in (\mathbf{Z}/p^n)^*$ divides the order of $\delta(\sigma) \in \Delta$, hence divides the order $p^a m$ of Δ . On the other hand, by the assumption on χ put at the beginning of the proof of Theorem A, $\chi_n(\tau)\chi_n(\sigma^{-1})$ lies in the order $p^{n-i(p)}$ cyclic subgroup $1 + p^{i(p)}\mathbf{Z}/p^n\mathbf{Z}$ of $(\mathbf{Z}/p^n)^*$. Thus, it follows that $\chi_n(\tau)\chi_n(\sigma^{-1}) \in 1 + p^{n-a}\mathbf{Z}/p^n$. Thus, we have

$$\rho(s(\sigma))p^a v_n = \chi_n(\tau)p^a v_n = \chi_n(\sigma)p^a v_n,$$

which completes the proof of Claim 4.4.

It follows from Claim 4.4 that, up to replacing v_n by $p^a v_{n+a}$, one may assume that $s : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow S$ lifts to a k -rational point $s_{v_n} : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow S_{v_n, \chi}$ for infinitely many $n \geq 0$, hence $\varprojlim S_{v_n, \chi}(k) \neq \emptyset$. This contradicts Claim 4.3(i).

Case 2. $(A_\eta)_0 = 0$.

In this case, by Theorem 4.1 and Lemma 4.2(i), there exists an integer $N \geq 0$, such that $g_{v_n, \chi} \geq 2$ for $n > N$. Replacing $A \rightarrow S$ by $A \times_S S_{v_{N+1}, \chi} \rightarrow S_{v_{N+1}, \chi}$,

we may assume that the genus g of the smooth compactification of $S \times_k \bar{k}$ is ≥ 2 . Indeed, as we have already seen, $\tilde{K}_{A,v} = \tilde{K}_{A \times_S S_{v_{N+1},\chi},v}$, so that after this reduction A_η is still \tilde{K} -simple (hence, in particular, K -simple). Now, we may make one more reduction. Let C be the normal compactification of S and A_C the Néron model of A_η over C . Note that A is naturally identified with $A_C \times_C S$. Now, define S^\sim to be the subset of points of C at which the fiber of $A_C \rightarrow C$ is an abelian variety. Thus, $S \subset S^\sim \subset C$, and we may regard S^\sim as an open subscheme of C . Then we have $S_{v_n,\chi} \subset (S^\sim)_{v_n,\chi}$ for each $n \geq 0$. So, replacing $A \rightarrow S$ by $A_C \times_C S^\sim \rightarrow S^\sim$, we may assume that S coincides with the set of points of C at which A_η has good reduction.

If $S_{v_n,\chi}(k) \neq \emptyset$ is finite for $n \gg 0$, we have $\varprojlim S_{v_n,\chi}(k) \neq \emptyset$, which contradicts Claim 4.3(i). (In particular, this, together with Faltings' theorem (cf. Theorem 3.6), already completes the proof in characteristic 0, as in [CT].) So, we may assume that $S_{v_n,\chi}(k) \neq \emptyset$ is infinite for all $n \geq 0$.

Our strategy is to apply Proposition 3.7, to extend all the objects in question over k to ones over a suitable model T of k over the prime field \mathbf{F} , to consider the fibers at a (fixed) closed point of T , and apply the above projective limit argument to the finite base field case. To do this, however, we have to check that the extra assumption in Proposition 3.7 is available.

Let C_n denote the normal compactification of $S_{v_n,\chi}$ (so, $C_0 = C$), which is a proper curve over k . Then $\{C_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ naturally forms a projective system. By Theorem 3.6, C_n is \mathbf{F} -isotrivial, or, more explicitly, there exists a curve $C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$ over $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ such that $C_n \times_k \bar{k}$ is \bar{k} -isomorphic to $C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \times_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \bar{k}$. Moreover, under the identification $C_n \times_k \bar{k} = C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \times_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \bar{k}$, the finite \bar{k} -morphism $C_{n+1} \times_k \bar{k} \rightarrow C_n \times_k \bar{k}$ uniquely descends to a finite $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ -morphism $C_{n+1,\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \rightarrow C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$. (See [T2], Lemma (1.32).) We define $S_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$ to be the image of $S_{v_n,\chi} \times_k \bar{k}$ in $C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$.

Claim 4.5. *For each $n \geq 0$, $S_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$ is open in $C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$, hence regarded as an open subscheme of $C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$. Moreover, the finite $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ -morphism $C_{n+1,\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \rightarrow C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$ restricts to a finite, étale $\bar{\mathbf{F}}$ -morphism $S_{n+1,\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \rightarrow S_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$.*

Indeed, first, as the projection $\varpi_n : C_n \times_k \bar{k} = C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \times_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \bar{k} \rightarrow C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$ is an open map ([Gro], Corollaire (2.4.10)), $S_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}$ is open. Next, consider the following cartesian diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_{n+1} \times_k \bar{k} & \xrightarrow{\varpi_{n+1}} & C_{n+1,\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \\ f_{\bar{k}} \downarrow & & \downarrow f_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \\ C_n \times_k \bar{k} & \xrightarrow{\varpi_n} & C_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}} \end{array}$$

From this, we first see that

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}(S_{n+1,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}) &= f_{\bar{\mathbf{F}}}(\varpi_{n+1}(S_{v_{n+1},\chi} \times_k \bar{k})) \\ &= \varpi_n(f_{\bar{k}}(S_{v_{n+1},\chi} \times_k \bar{k})) \\ &= \varpi_n(S_{v_n,\chi} \times_k \bar{k}) = S_{n,\bar{\mathbf{F}}}. \end{aligned}$$

Namely, $f_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}} : C_{n+1, \overline{\mathbf{F}}} \rightarrow C_{n, \overline{\mathbf{F}}}$ restricts to a surjective $\overline{\mathbf{F}}$ -morphism $S_{n+1, \overline{\mathbf{F}}} \rightarrow S_{n, \overline{\mathbf{F}}}$. Moreover, as

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\overline{k}}^{-1}(S_{v_n, \chi} \times_k \overline{k}) &= S_{v_{n+1}, \chi} \times_k \overline{k} \\ &\subset (S_{v_n, \chi} \times_k \overline{k}) \times_{S_{n, \overline{\mathbf{F}}}} S_{n+1, \overline{\mathbf{F}}} \\ &\subset f_{\overline{k}}^{-1}(S_{v_n, \chi} \times_k \overline{k}), \end{aligned}$$

we must have $S_{v_{n+1}, \chi} \times_k \overline{k} = (S_{v_n, \chi} \times_k \overline{k}) \times_{S_{n, \overline{\mathbf{F}}}} S_{n+1, \overline{\mathbf{F}}}$. Namely, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_{v_{n+1}, \chi} \times_k \overline{k} & \xrightarrow{\varpi_{n+1}} & S_{n+1, \overline{\mathbf{F}}} \\ f_{\overline{k}} \downarrow & & \downarrow f_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}} \\ S_{v_n, \chi} \times_k \overline{k} & \xrightarrow{\varpi_n} & S_{n, \overline{\mathbf{F}}} \end{array}$$

is cartesian. As $\varpi_n : C_n \times_k \overline{k} \rightarrow C_{n, \overline{\mathbf{F}}}$ is regarded as a base change of the morphism $\text{Spec}(\overline{k}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\overline{\mathbf{F}})$, $\varpi_n : C_n \times_k \overline{k} \rightarrow C_{n, \overline{\mathbf{F}}}$ is affine (hence quasi-compact) and flat. Since the open immersion $S_{v_n, \chi} \times_k \overline{k} \hookrightarrow C_n \times_k \overline{k}$ is also quasi-compact and flat, we conclude that $\varpi_n : S_{v_n, \chi} \times_k \overline{k} \rightarrow S_{n, \overline{\mathbf{F}}}$ is quasi-compact and flat. Moreover, it is surjective by definition. In summary, it is “fpqc”, hence, by descent theory, the finite-étaleness of $f_{\overline{k}} : S_{v_{n+1}, \chi} \times_k \overline{k} \rightarrow S_{v_n, \chi} \times_k \overline{k}$ implies that of $f_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}} : S_{n+1, \overline{\mathbf{F}}} \rightarrow S_{n, \overline{\mathbf{F}}}$. Thus, the proof of Claim 4.5 is completed.

A reformulation of Claim 4.5 in terms of fundamental groups is as follows: for each $n \geq 0$, there exists a subgroup $H_n \subset \pi_1(S_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}})$ (where $S_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S_{0, \overline{\mathbf{F}}}$) such that the stabilizer subgroup $\pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})_{v_n}$ at v_n is the inverse image of H_n under $\pi_1(\varpi_0) : \pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k}) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(S_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}})$. Moreover, for each $g \in \pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})$, we have $\pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})_{g v_n} = g \pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})_{v_n} g^{-1} = g \pi_1(\varpi_0)^{-1}(H_n) g^{-1} = \pi_1(\varpi_0)^{-1}(\overline{g} H_n \overline{g}^{-1})$, where $\overline{g} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \pi_1(\varpi_0)(g)$. From this, we conclude that the action of $\pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})$ on the subset $\pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})_{v_n} \subset A[p^n](\overline{K})$ factors through $\pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k}) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(S_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}})$. This further implies that the actions of $\pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})$ on the submodules $\langle \pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})_{v_n} \rangle \subset A[p^n](\overline{K})$, $\langle \pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})_v \rangle \subset T_p(A_\eta)$, and $W \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle \pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k})_v \rangle_{\mathbf{Q}} \subset V_p(A_\eta)$ also factor through $\pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k}) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(S_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}})$. In particular, these actions factor through $\pi_1(S \times_k \overline{k}) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(S_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}} \times_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}} \overline{k})$. Namely, for each point x of $S_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}} \times_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}} \overline{k}$, the inertia subgroup $I = I_x$ acts trivially on W . Now, by Proposition 3.4, A_η has good reduction at any such x . Thus, by the assumption put at the beginning of the proof of Case 2, we conclude $S \times_k \overline{k} = S_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}} \times_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}} \overline{k}$. In particular, S is \mathbf{F} -isotrivial, as desired.

Now, we may apply Proposition 3.7 to obtain an \mathbf{F} -morphism $f : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ between separated, normal, integral schemes of finite type over \mathbf{F} , such that the following hold: (a) the function field $\mathbf{F}(\mathcal{T})$ of \mathcal{T} is \mathbf{F} -isomorphic to k ; (b) under the identification $\mathbf{F}(\mathcal{T}) = k$, \mathcal{S} is k -isomorphic to the generic fiber \mathcal{S}_k of f ; and (c) under the identification $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_k$, we have $S(k) = \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{F})$, i.e., each element of $S(k) = \mathcal{S}_k(k)$ uniquely extends to an element of $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{F})$. Moreover, the abelian scheme A over $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_k$ extends to one over an open subscheme of \mathcal{S} . More precisely, there exists

an open subscheme \mathcal{U} of \mathcal{S} containing $S = \mathcal{S}_k$ and an abelian scheme $A_{\mathcal{U}}$ over \mathcal{U} , such that $A_{\mathcal{U}} \times_{\mathcal{U}} S$ is S -isomorphic to A (as abelian schemes). By definition, $f(\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{U})$ does not contain the generic point η of T . As $f(\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{U})$ is constructible by Chevalley's theorem, the topological closure $Z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{f(\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{U})}$ does not contain η . Next, as T is normal, the natural map $\Gamma_k \rightarrow \pi_1(T)$ is surjective ([GR], Exposé V, Proposition 8.2). By Lemma 3.2, (i) \implies (ii'), together with the assumption (put at the beginning of the proof of Theorem A) that the image of χ is contained in $1 + p^{i(p)}\mathbf{Z}_p \simeq \mathbf{Z}_p$, $\chi : \Gamma_k \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ factors through $\Gamma_k \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma_{\mathbf{F}'}$, where \mathbf{F}' denotes the algebraic closure of \mathbf{F} in k , hence, in particular, factors as $\Gamma_k \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(T) \xrightarrow{\chi_T} \mathbf{Z}_p^*$. Now, replacing T by $T \setminus Z$ and \mathcal{S} by $\mathcal{S} \times_T (T \setminus Z)$, and considering $A_{\mathcal{U}} \times_{\mathcal{U}} (\mathcal{S} \times_T (T \setminus Z))$, we may assume (keeping the validity of (a)-(c)) that there exists an abelian scheme $A_{\mathcal{S}}$ over \mathcal{S} , such that $A_{\mathcal{S}} \times_{\mathcal{S}} S$ is S -isomorphic to A (as abelian schemes).

Then the action of $\pi_1(S)$ on $A[p^\infty](\overline{K})$ factors through the natural surjection $\pi_1(S) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(\mathcal{S})$. In particular, for each $n \geq 0$, we obtain a finite étale cover $\mathcal{S}_{v_n, \chi}$ of \mathcal{S} , such that $\mathcal{S}_{v_n, \chi} \times_{\mathcal{S}} S = S_{v_n, \chi}$. By condition (c), together with the fact that T is normal, we see that $S_{v_n, \chi}(k) = S_{v_n, \chi}(T)$ for each $n \geq 0$. Indeed, let $x_n \in S_{v_n, \chi}(k)$ and define T_n to be the topological closure of $\{x_n\}$ in $\mathcal{S}_{v_n, \chi}$, which is regarded as a reduced (and irreducible, hence integral) closed subscheme of $\mathcal{S}_{v_n, \chi}$. On the other hand, let x_0 be the image of x_n in $S(k)$, which extends (uniquely) to an element $\xi_0 \in \mathcal{S}(T)$ by (c). Note that $\xi_0 : T \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is a closed immersion, as a section of the separated morphism $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow T$. As $T_n = \overline{\{x_n\}}$, the natural map $T_n \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, obtained by taking the composite of the closed immersion $T_n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}_{v_n, \chi}$ and the natural finite morphism $\mathcal{S}_{v_n, \chi} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, factors through $\xi_0 : T \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}$. As $T_n \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is finite, so is $T_n \rightarrow T$. Now, the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spec}(k) & \rightarrow & T_n \\ & \parallel & \downarrow \\ \text{Spec}(k) & \rightarrow & T, \end{array}$$

together with the fact that T is normal, implies that the natural morphism $T_n \rightarrow T$ is an isomorphism. Thus, $x_n : \text{Spec}(k) \rightarrow S_{v_n, \chi}$ extends to $T \simeq T_n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}_{v_n, \chi}$, as desired.

Finally, fix a closed point t of T . Note that the residue field $k(t)$ at t is a finite field. Consider the fiber $A_{\mathcal{S}_t} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_t \rightarrow \text{Spec}(k(t))$ of $A_{\mathcal{S}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \rightarrow T$ at $t \in T$ and the specialization isomorphism $\text{sp}_t : A[p^\infty](\overline{K}) \xrightarrow{\sim} A_{\mathcal{S}_t}(\overline{K}_t)$, where K_t denote the function field of \mathcal{S}_t . Then it is easy to see that $\mathcal{S}_{v_n, \chi} \times_T \text{Spec}(k(t)) \simeq (\mathcal{S}_t)_{\text{sp}_t(v_n), \chi_t}$ over $k(t)$. Here, $\text{Spec}(k(t)) \rightarrow T$ is the natural morphism with image t , and $\chi_t : \Gamma_{k(t)} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ denotes the character obtained by taking the composite of $\chi_T : \pi_1(T) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p^*$ and the natural map $\Gamma_{k(t)} \rightarrow \pi_1(T)$ associated with $\text{Spec}(k(t)) \rightarrow T$. By Lemma 3.3, χ_t is non-Tate. As $\mathcal{S}_{v_n, \chi}(T) = S_{v_n, \chi}(k)$ is nonempty for any $n \geq 0$, so is $\mathcal{S}_{v_n, \chi}(k(t)) = (\mathcal{S}_t)_{\text{sp}_t(v_n), \chi_t}(k(t))$. Now, as $k(t)$ is a finite field, $(\mathcal{S}_t)_{\text{sp}_t(v_n), \chi_t}(k(t))$ is finite for any $n \geq 0$, hence we conclude $\varprojlim (\mathcal{S}_t)_{\text{sp}_t(v_n), \chi_t}(k(t)) \neq \emptyset$, which contradicts Claim 4.3(i).

Thus, the proof of Theorem A is completed. \square

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