VGIT PRESENTATION OF THE SECOND FLIP OF $\overline{M}_{2,1}$

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Abstract. We perform a variation of geometric invariant theory stability analysis for 2nd Hilbert points of bi-log-canonically embedded pointed curves of genus two. As a result, we give a GIT construction of the log canonical models $\overline{M}_{2,1}(\alpha)$ for $\alpha = 2/3 \pm \epsilon$, and obtain a VGIT presentation of the second flip in the Hassett-Keel program for the moduli space of pointed genus two curves.

1. Introduction

The Hassett-Keel program has a goal of inductively constructing stacks $\overline{M}_{g,n}(\alpha)$ of singular curves whose moduli spaces are the following log canonical models of the stack $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$ of Deligne-Mumford stable curves:

$$\overline{M}_{g,n}(\alpha) = \text{Proj} \bigoplus_{m=0}^{\infty} H^0(\overline{M}_{g,n}, m(K_{\overline{M}_{g,n}} + \alpha \delta + (1 - \alpha)\psi)).$$

Several stages of this program have been worked out to date in [HH09, HH13, AFSvdW17] for arbitrary $g$, and can be summarized by the following diagram (see [AFSvdW17, Main Theorem, p.3] for precise statements and notation):

Geometric Invariant Theory (GIT) constructions were given for $\overline{M}_g(\alpha)$ for $\alpha > 2/3$ by Hassett and Hyeon [HH09, HH13] using Chow and asymptotic Hilbert stability analysis of pluricanonically embedded curves. The construction by [AFSvdW17] of the next step (the wall-crossing from $\alpha = 7/10 - \epsilon$ to $\alpha = 2/3 - \epsilon$) in the Hassett-Keel program required the machinery of stacks and good moduli spaces, and until now no GIT construction of this step was known for any $(g,n)$. As one of our main results in this paper, we obtain such a GIT construction for $(g,n) = (2,1)$. Namely, restricting in the above diagram to

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\( \alpha < 7/10 \) and taking \( g = 2 \) and \( n = 1 \), we have the following picture:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{M}_{2,1}(\frac{7}{10} - \epsilon) & \leftarrow & \mathcal{M}_{2,1}(\frac{2}{3} - \epsilon) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\mathcal{M}_{2,1}(\frac{7}{10} - \epsilon) & \sim & \mathcal{M}_{2,1}(\frac{2}{3} - \epsilon)
\end{array}
\]

where \( \mathcal{M}_{2,1}(\frac{2}{3} - \epsilon) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{2,1}(\frac{2}{3}) \) is an isomorphism of projective good moduli spaces, and \( \mathcal{M}_{2,1}(\frac{7}{10} - \epsilon) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{2,1}(\frac{2}{3}) \) is a birational contraction of the Weierstrass divisor (see [AFSvdW17, Remark 1.1]). Our main result can now be stated (somewhat vaguely) as follows:

**Main Theorem.** There is a projective master space \( \mathbb{H} \) with a PGL(5)-action and a family of ample linearizations \( L_\beta \) such that Diagram (1.1) is a VGIT wall-crossing relating GIT quotients \( \mathbb{H} / / L_\beta \text{ PGL}(5) \).

We give a fuller and more technical statement of this result in Theorem 3.4 after all necessary notation is introduced.

We have several reasons for focusing on \( \mathcal{M}_{2,1} \). The first is largely historical: Hassett’s paper [Has05] that laid foundations for the Hassett-Keel program was devoted to the log minimal model program for \( \mathcal{M}_2 \). The program is also complete for \( \mathcal{M}_3 \) [HL10], and so we naturally wondered what happens for \( \mathcal{M}_{2,1} \), a space whose complexity sits between that of \( \mathcal{M}_2 \) and \( \mathcal{M}_3 \). The second reason is that, as we have discovered in the course of this project, the GIT approach to the Hassett-Keel program for \( \mathcal{M}_{2,1} \) requires unorthodox constructions, which are unexpected from the point of view of classical GIT constructions of moduli spaces of curves.

To illustrate one such intricacy, we recall that in the case of pointed curves, we have a natural variation of the GIT problem due to linearizations coming from the parameter space of embedded curves and from the space of points. Since the moduli space \( \mathcal{M}_{2,1}(7/10 - \epsilon) \) was constructed by Hyeon and Lee [HL14] as a GIT quotient where the parameter space of embedded curves was a Hilbert scheme of degree 6 genus 2 curves, one would expect that by varying the linearization in their GIT setup, one could obtain the next step in the Hassett-Keel program, namely \( \mathcal{M}_{2,1}(2/3) \). This turned out not to be the case, as explained in §3.1. Instead, our construction requires a delicate analysis of finite Hilbert stability (cf. [AFS13]) of degree 6 genus 2 curves, and, as we will explain in the sequel, is impossible to replicate using the more classical Chow or asymptotic Hilbert stability.

**Roadmap of the paper.** In Section 2, we discuss various stability conditions for pointed genus 2 curves with at worst type \( A \) (i.e., \( y^2 = x^n \)) singularities, introduce bi-log-canonical
curves, and their realizations as quadric sections of rational normal surface scrolls in \( \mathbb{P}^4 \). In Section 3, we set up our VGIT problem, state our main result (Theorem 3.4), and discuss its relation to prior works. The proof of Theorem 3.4 is given in Section 4.

2. Geometry of genus 2 curves with \( A \)-singularities

In what follows, we collect together facts about the geometry of pointed genus 2 curves that are needed for our VGIT stability analysis; while these results are all well-known in the case of smooth curves, their extension to the case of mildly singular curves, e.g., to curves with higher \( A \)-singularities, including those introduced in [AFSvdW17], requires some care.

We will say that \((C, p)\) is a pointed genus 2 curve if \( C \) is a projective Gorenstein curve of arithmetic genus 2, and \( p \in C \) is its smooth point. We will say that \( p \) is a Weierstrass point of \( C \) if \( \omega_C \simeq \mathcal{O}_C(2p) \).

We now introduce five notions of stability for pointed genus 2 curves. The first four of these appeared in [AFSvdW17], whose definitions of elliptic tails and bridges we keep (see [AFSvdW17, Definition 2.1]), while the second was introduced in [HL14].

**Definition 2.1.** Suppose that \((C, p)\) is a pointed genus 2 curve with \( \omega_C(p) \) ample. Then we will say that \((C, p)\) is:

- \( A_2 \)-stable: if \( C \) has only \( A_1, A_2 \)-singularities, and \( C \) has no nodally attached elliptic tails;
- \( A_3 \)-stable: if \( C \) has only \( A_1, A_2, A_3 \)-singularities, and \( C \) has no nodally or tacnodally attached elliptic tails, and no nodally attached elliptic bridges;
- \( A_4 \)-stable: if \( C \) has only \( A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 \)-singularities, and \( C \) has no nodally or tacnodally attached elliptic tails or nodally attached elliptic bridges;
- \( A_4^{\text{non-W}} \)-stable: if \( C \) is \( A_4 \)-stable, and \( p \) is not a Weierstrass point.
- \( A_5 \)-stable: if \( C \) has only \( A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 \)-singularities, \( C \) has no \( A_1 \) or \( A_3 \)-attached elliptic tails or nodally attached elliptic bridges, and \( p \) is not a Weierstrass point of \( C \).

Finally, we will say that \((C, p)\) is a Weierstrass curve if \((C, p)\) is \( A_4 \)-stable and \( p \) is a Weierstrass point. In other words, a Weierstrass curve is an \( A_4 \)-stable curve that is not \( A_4^{\text{non-W}} \)-stable.

These five notions of stability are modifications of the standard Deligne-Mumford stability [DM69], and arise naturally in the Hassett-Keel program for \( \overline{M}_{2,1} \). The moduli space of \( A_3 \)-stable pointed genus 2 curves was first constructed in [HL14] in the course of their analysis of the Hassett-Keel program for \( \overline{M}_4 \). The (generalizations of) moduli stacks of \( A_2, A_3, A_4, A_4^{\text{non-W}} \)-stable curves, and their good moduli spaces, were constructed, for an arbitrary genus and an arbitrary number of marked points, in [AFSvdW17] using stack-theoretic techniques. We note that in the terminology of [AFSvdW17], \( A_3 \)-stable curves are \( \left( \frac{7}{6} + \epsilon \right) \)-stable, \( A_4 \)-stable curves are \( \frac{2}{3} \)-stable, and, as we will see shortly in Corollary 2.6, \( A_4^{\text{non-W}} \)-stable curves are \( \left( \frac{2}{3} - \epsilon \right) \)-stable.
It was established in [AFSvdW17, Theorem 2.7], that the stacks \( \mathcal{M}_{2,1}(\alpha) \) of \( \alpha \)-stable curves are algebraic, and there are open immersions of stacks

\[
\mathcal{M}_{2,1}\left(\frac{2}{3} + \epsilon\right) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{2,1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \leftarrow \mathcal{M}_{2,1}\left(\frac{2}{3} - \epsilon\right).
\]

Our goal is to give a VGIT presentation for Diagram (2.2). Our approach to a GIT construction of the moduli stacks \( \mathcal{M}_{2,1}(\alpha) \) is to consider genus 2 curves equipped with a bi-log-canonical embedding, which we discuss below in §2.1.

**Remark 2.3.** A moment of reflection will convince the reader that the only \( A_5 \)-stable but not \( A_{4\text{-W}} \)-stable curve is isomorphic to a union of two smooth rational curves along an \( A_5 \)-singularity, with a marked point on one of the components, and that all such curves are isomorphic. We will prove later on that this isomorphism class gives a unique closed point in the stack of \( A_5 \)-stable curves (see Lemma 4.14).

It is clear that both \( A_3 \)-stability and \( A_{4\text{-W}} \)-stability imply \( A_4 \)-stability, and that \( A_{4\text{-W}} \)-stability implies \( A_5 \)-stability. Before we proceed, we will need the following technical result about \( A_4 \) and \( A_5 \)-stable curves:

**Proposition 2.4.** Every \( A_4 \)-stable and \( A_5 \)-stable pointed genus 2 curve is 3-connected in the sense of [CFHR99, Definition 3.1].

**Proof.** Suppose \( B \subset C \) is a strict subcurve such that \( \deg \omega_C|_B < \deg \omega_B = 1 \). Then \( B \) meets \( C \setminus B \) in a node and necessarily \( p_a(B) = 1 \). If \( B \) is unpointed, then \( B \) is an elliptic tail; otherwise, \( B \) is an elliptic bridge.

Suppose \( B \subset C \) is a strict subcurve such that \( \deg \omega_C|_B < \deg \omega_B = 2 \). If \( p_a(B) = 0 \), then necessarily \( B \) is pointed. It follows that \( C \setminus B \) has either an elliptic bridge, or an \( A_3 \)-attached elliptic tail. If \( p_a(B) = 1 \), then \( p_a(C \setminus B) = 0 \) and so \( B \) is unpointed. It follows that \( B \) is either an elliptic bridge, or an \( A_3 \)-attached elliptic tail. \( \square \)

**Remark 2.5.** The above result fails in higher genus, and in fact already in genus 3 as illustrated by a union of a smooth genus 2 curve and a pointed rational curve meeting along an \( A_3 \)-singularity.

**Corollary 2.6.** Suppose \((C, p)\) is an \( A_4 \)-stable or \( A_5 \)-stable curve. Then \( C \) is honestly hyperelliptic, that is \(|\omega_C|\) is a base-point-free linear system defining a finite flat degree 2 map \( \kappa_C : C \to \mathbb{P}^1 \). In particular, a point \( p \in C \) is a Weierstrass point if and only if \( p \) is a ramification point of the canonical morphism \( \kappa_C \), if and only if \((C, p)\) is a Weierstrass curve.

**Proof.** This follows from Proposition 2.4 and [CFHR99, Theorem 3.6]. \( \square \)

### 2.1. Bi-log-canonical embeddings of \( A_4 \) and \( A_5 \)-stable curves

Given an \( A_4 \)-stable or \( A_5 \)-stable pointed genus 2 curve \((C, p)\), the line bundle \( \omega_C^2(2p) \) will be called a bi-log-canonical line bundle. In analogy with the standard case of smooth curves, we have the following simple result:
Lemma 2.7. The line bundle $\omega_C^2(2p)$ is very ample for every $A_4$-stable or $A_5$-stable pointed curve $(C,p)$.

Proof. By [CFHR99, Theorem 1.1], it suffices to verify that $\deg \omega_C^2(2p)|_B \geq 2p_a(B) + 1$ for every strict subcurve $B \subset C$. This is straightforward using the definition of $A_4$ or $A_5$-stability. □

A choice of an isomorphism $V \cong H^0(C,\omega_C^2(2p))$ then gives an embedding $\phi: C \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}V^\vee$ whose image is a degree 6 curve in $\mathbb{P}V^\vee \cong \mathbb{P}^4$, which we call a bi-log-canonical curve. We denote by $I_C$ the homogeneous ideal of $\phi(C)$. It is standard to verify that $\phi(C)$ is projectively normal, and so we can define the $m^{th}$ Hilbert point of $C$ to be the short exact sequence

$$0 \to (I_C)_m \to \text{Sym}^m V \to H^0(C,\omega_C^{2m}(2mp)) \to 0$$

considered as a point in the Grassmannian

$$\text{Grass}((I_C)_m,\text{Sym}^m V).$$

Our focus will be entirely on the 2nd Hilbert points of bi-log-canonically embedded curves, and so we note that for $m = 2$, we have $\dim \text{Sym}^2 V = 15$, while $h^0(C,\omega_C^4(4p)) = 11$, and $\dim (I_C)_2 = 4$.

2.2. Surfaces containing bi-log-canonical curves. Our analysis of GIT semistability of 2nd Hilbert points of bi-log-canonical curves is rooted in the analysis of minimal surfaces on which these curves and their degenerations lie, and so we pause to describe them. Whether the marked point $p$ is a Weierstrass point on $C$ determines which minimal surface the bi-log-canonical curve lies on.

2.2.1. Non-Weierstrass curves. First, we see that $A_5$-stable (and hence $A_4^{\text{non-W}}$-stable) curves have planar models given by cuspidal plane quartics. This observation and the existence of a GIT moduli space for plane quartics will be essential in our analysis of GIT stability for these curves.

Lemma 2.8. Suppose that $(C,p)$ is an $A_5$-stable curve. Then the line bundle $\omega_C(2p)$ is base-point-free and defines a morphism $\psi: C \to \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\psi(C)$ is a plane quartic. Moreover, $\psi$ is an isomorphism onto its image away from $p$ and $\psi(p)$ is a cusp of $\psi(C)$.

Proof. Let $\overline{C}$ be the unique arithmetic genus 3 curve obtained from $C$ by imposing a cusp at $p$. Since $p$ is not a Weierstrass point of $C$, we have that $\overline{C}$ is not strictly hyperelliptic. It follows by [CFHR99, Theorem 3.6] that $\omega_{\overline{C}}$ is very ample and embeds $\overline{C}$ as a quartic curve in $\mathbb{P}^2$. The claim follows by noting that the partial normalization morphism $\nu: C \to \overline{C}$ satisfies $\nu^*\omega_{\overline{C}} = \omega_C(2p)$ and that $h^0(C,\omega_C(2p)) = 3$. □

Definition 2.9. We call the image $\psi(C)$ the cuspidal quartic model of $(C,p)$. 

Let \( \psi(C) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2 \) be the cuspidal quartic model of \((C, p)\). Blowing-up the cusp \( q := \psi(p) \) in \( \mathbb{P}^2 \) realizes \( C \) as a smooth curve in the class \(|4H - 2E|\) on the Hirzebruch surface \( Bl_q \mathbb{P}^2 \cong \mathbb{F}_1 \), tangent to the exceptional divisor \( E \) at the point \( p \in C \). The embedding of \( \mathbb{F}_1 \) by the complete linear system \(|2H - E|\) realizes the surface as a cubic surface scroll \( S_1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^4 \) (the reader can find an overview of the properties of cubic surface scrolls in [HRS05, §6.1], which we use in what follows without further comments). The directrix of \( S_1 \) is the line given by the image of \( E \), and for this embedding of \( S_1 \) into \( \mathbb{P}^4 \), the curve \( C \) becomes a quadric section of \( S_1 \) tangent to the directrix at \( p \in C \).

Very concretely, we can realize \( S_1 \) as the image of the rational map \( \mathbb{P}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^4 \) given by

\[
(x : y : z) \mapsto [xz : yz : x^2 : xy : y^2],
\]

which leads to a determinantal presentation of the quadric generators of the ideal of \( S_1 \). Namely, \((I_{S_1})_2\) is given by the \( 2 \times 2 \) minors of

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
z_0 & z_2 & z_3 \\
z_1 & z_3 & z_4
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

We denote the resulting net of quadrics by \( N_1 \), so that

\[
N_1 := (z_0z_3 - z_1z_2, z_0z_4 - z_1z_3, z_2z_4 - z_3^2) \in \text{Grass}(3, \text{Sym}^2 V).
\]

The equation of the directrix of \( S_1 \) is \( z_2 = z_3 = z_4 = 0 \) in these coordinates.

2.2.2. **Weierstrass curves.** Suppose \((C, p)\) is an \( A_4 \)-stable curve and \( p \) is its Weierstrass point. Since \( C \) is honestly hyperelliptic by Corollary 2.6, it admits a finite flat degree 2 map to \( \mathbb{P}^1 \), and so we can represent the affine curve \( C \setminus \{p\} \) by the equation

\[
y^2 = x^5 + c_3x^3 + c_2x^2 + c_1x + c_0, \quad c_i \in \mathbb{C},
\]

and take \( p \) to be the point at infinity. It is easy to check that \( dx/y \) is a Rosenlicht differential on \( C \) with a double zero at infinity, and so is a global regular section of \( \omega_C(-2p) \). Note that \( x \) has a double pole at infinity and is regular everywhere else, and \( y \) has a pole of order 5 at infinity and is regular everywhere else. It follows that

\[
H^0(C, \omega_C^2(2p)) = \left\langle x^3 \left( \frac{dx}{y} \right)^2, \ y \left( \frac{dx}{y} \right)^2, \ x^2 \left( \frac{dx}{y} \right)^2, \ x \left( \frac{dx}{y} \right)^2, \ \left( \frac{dx}{y} \right)^2 \right\rangle.
\]

Denoting the listed generators of \( H^0(C, \omega_C^2(2p)) \) by \( z_0, \ldots, z_4 \), we see that the resulting homogeneous ideal of the bi-log-canonical curve \( \phi(C) \) in \( \mathbb{P}^4 \) is

\[
(z_0z_3 - z_2^2, z_0z_4 - z_2z_3, z_2z_4 - z_3^2, z_1^2 - z_0z_2 - c_3z_2z_3 - c_2z_2z_4 - c_1z_3z_4 - c_0z_4^2),
\]

and the marked point is \( p = [1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0] \). The first three quadrics in (2.14) cut out a singular minimal surface in \( \mathbb{P}^4 \) given by a cone over a rational normal cubic curve. We call this surface \( S_2 \). The quadric generators of the homogeneous ideal of \( S_2 \) are given by the net

\[
N_2 := (z_0z_3 - z_2^2, z_0z_4 - z_2z_3, z_2z_4 - z_3^2) \in \text{Grass}(3, \text{Sym}^2 V),
\]
which is of course given by the $2 \times 2$ minors of
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
z_0 & z_2 & z_3 \\
z_2 & z_3 & z_4
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

2.3. The ramphoid cuspidal atom. Next, we introduce a special Weierstrass curve, called the ramphoid cuspidal atom, and denoted by $C_R$. This curve is defined by the following equation
\[
I_{C_R} = (z_0 z_3 - z_2^2, z_0 z_4 - z_2 z_3, z_2 z_4 - z_3^2, z_1^2 - z_0 z_2).
\]

As above, we mark the point $\infty = [1 : 0 : 0 : 0] \in \mathbb{P}^1$. Note that $C_R$ is simply a compactification of the affine curve $y^2 = x^5$ given by Equation (2.12) with $c_3 = c_2 = c_1 = c_0 = 0$, and marked by the point at infinity. It is evident that the connected component of the identity in the automorphism group of $(C_R, \infty)$ is $\text{Aut}(C_R, \infty)^0 \simeq \mathbb{G}_m$, where $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts by
\[
t \cdot (x, y) = (t^2 x, t^5 y),
\]
\[
t \cdot (z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) = (z_0, t^{-1} z_1, t^{-2} z_2, t^{-4} z_3, t^{-6} z_4).
\]

In particular, the 1-PS of $\text{SL}(5)$ acting on $(z_0, \ldots, z_4)$ with weights $(13, 8, 3, -7, -17)$ is the connected component of the identity in the stabilizer of $(C_R, \infty)$.

We will make use of the first-order deformation theory of $(C_R, \infty)$, and so we pause to describe it here. Let $\text{Def}^1(C_R, \infty)$ and $\text{Def}^1(A_4)$ be the first-order deformation spaces of the pointed curve $(C_R, \infty)$ and the $A_4$-singularity, respectively. By standard deformation theory, we have $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Def}^1(C_R, \infty) = 5$ and $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{Def}^1(A_4) = 4$. Furthermore, we have a short exact sequence
\[
0 \to T_\infty \to \text{Def}^1(C_R, \infty) \to \text{Def}^1(A_4) \to 0,
\]
where $T_\infty$ is the tangent space to $C_R$ at $\infty$ naturally identified with the first-order deformations of the point $\infty$ in $C_R$. (A priori, $T_\infty$ is only a subspace of the kernel of the surjection $\text{Def}^1(C_R, \infty) \to \text{Def}^1(A_4)$, but in this case exactness follows by dimension reasons.) Let $W$ be the tangent space to the locus of Weierstrass curves (that is, those given by Equation (2.12)) in the miniversal deformation space of $(C_R, \infty)$. Since Equation (2.12) also describes the miniversal deformation of the $A_4$-singularity, we conclude that the subspace $W \hookrightarrow \text{Def}^1(C_R, \infty)$ maps isomorphically onto $\text{Def}^1(A_4)$ in (2.17). We also note that (2.17) is a short exact sequence of $\mathbb{G}_m$-representations, where $\mathbb{G}_m \simeq \text{Aut}(C_R, \infty)^0$ acts on $\text{Def}^1(A_4)$ with weights $(-4, -6, -8, -10)$, and on $T_\infty$ with weight 1.

3. VGIT problem and main theorem

As discussed in §2.1, every $A_4$ or $A_5$-stable pointed genus 2 curve $(C,p)$ is equipped with a bi-log-canonical embedding $C \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^V$, where $V \simeq H^0(C,\omega_C^2(2p)) \simeq \mathbb{C}^5$. By §2.2, to each such bi-log-canonical curve $C \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^4$ we can associate a unique (either smooth or
singular) cubic surface scroll \( S \) containing it. We now introduce an element \( h(C, p) \) of \( \text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V) \times \mathbb{P}^V \), which we call the **H-point of** \((C, p)\), defined by

\[(3.1) \quad h(C, p) := (\langle I_C \rangle_2, p) \in \text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V) \times \mathbb{P}^V,
\]

where \([\langle I_C \rangle_2 \subset \text{Sym}^2 V] \in \text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V)\) is the 2nd Hilbert point of \( C \). Note that we always have

\[(3.2) \quad (I_S)_2 \subset (I_C)_2, \text{ where either } (I_S)_2 = N_1 \text{ or } (I_S)_2 = N_2, \text{ up to SL}(V)\text{-action.}
\]

Denote by \( \mathbb{H}^{sm} \) the constructible locus inside \( \text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V) \times \mathbb{P}^V \) consisting of all H-points \( h(C, p) \), as \( (C, p) \) varies over all smooth bi-log-canonically embedded pointed genus 2 curves, and by \( \mathbb{H} \) the Zariski closure of \( \mathbb{H}^{sm} \). The standard action of \( \text{SL}(V) \simeq \text{SL}(5) \) on \( \text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V) \times \mathbb{P}^V \) restricts to an action on \( \mathbb{H} \), with the orbits in \( \mathbb{H}^{sm} \) being in bijection with abstract isomorphism classes of smooth pointed genus 2 curves.

We will construct a compactification of \( M_{2,1} \) by taking a GIT quotient of \( \mathbb{H} \). Moreover, since \( h(C, p) \) is well-defined for every bi-log-canonically embedded \( A_4 \)-stable curve \( C \), we will obtain the moduli space of \( A_4 \)-stable curves as a GIT quotient of \( \mathbb{H} \) after choosing an appropriate linearization of the \( \text{SL}(5) \)-action on \( \mathbb{H} \). Note that because the space of ample linearizations of the \( \text{SL}(5) \)-action on \( \mathbb{H} \) contains a two-dimension subspace spanned by the pullbacks of \( \mathcal{O}_{\text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V)}(1) \) and \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^V}(1) \), we have a natural VGIT problem (see [DH98] and [Tha96] for an introduction to VGIT), which we proceed to describe.

For an ample \( \mathbb{Q} \)-line-bundle

\[(3.3) \quad \mathcal{L}_\beta := \mathcal{O}_{\text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V)}(1) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(\beta), \quad \text{where } \beta \in (0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Q},
\]

we let \( \mathbb{H}(\beta) \) be the semistable locus inside \( \mathbb{H} \) with respect to the linearization given by \( \mathcal{L}_\beta \). The points of \( \mathbb{H}(\beta) \) will be called **\( \beta \)-stable pairs**. We then have a sequence of GIT quotients

\[\mathbb{H}_\beta := \mathbb{H}(\beta) \sslash \mathcal{L}_\beta \text{ SL}(5).
\]

Our first goal is to show that for a range of \( \beta \)-values, the semistable locus \( \mathbb{H}(\beta) \) parameterizes only curves. Namely, we will show that for \( \beta \in (1/7, 1/2] \), every \( \beta \)-stable pair \( (I, p) \in \text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V) \times \mathbb{P}^4 \) is such that \( (I, p) = h(C, p) \) for some bi-log-canonically embedded curve \( (C, p) \). Incidentally, we will see that for \( \beta \in (1/7, 1/2) \), the semistable locus \( \mathbb{H}(\beta) \) consists exactly of H-points of \( A_4 \)-stable curves, thus establishing a posteriori that the locus of H-points of \( A_4 \)-stable curves is locally closed in \( \text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V) \times \mathbb{P}^4 \).

Our second goal is to explicitly describe curves parameterized by \( \mathbb{H}(\beta) \) for all \( \beta \in (1/7, 1/2] \). Our third and final goal is to show that the resulting GIT quotients are identified with the moduli spaces of \( A_3, A_4, \) and \( A_4^{\text{non-W}} \)-stable curves, respectively, thus giving a VGIT presentation for the 2nd flip of \( M_{2,1} \).

We denote by \( \mathbb{H}(a, b) \) the locus of \( \beta \)-stable pairs if the stability does not change as \( \beta \) varies in the interval \( (a, b) \subset (0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Q} \). With this, we can state our main theorem as follows:


Theorem 3.4. For $\beta \in (1/7, 1/2]$, the $\beta$-stable pairs have the following description:

(A) We have that 
$$H(1/7, 4/13) = \{ h(C,p) \mid (C,p) \text{ is a bi-log-canonically embedded } A_3 \text{-stable curve} \},$$
and, consequently,
$$[H(1/7, 4/13) / \text{PGL(5)}] \simeq M_{2,1}(2/3 + \epsilon).$$

(B) We have that 
$$H(4/13) = \{ h(C,p) \mid (C,p) \text{ is a bi-log-canonically embedded } A_4 \text{-stable curve} \},$$
and, consequently,
$$[H(4/13) / \text{PGL(5)}] \simeq M_{2,1}(2/3).$$

(C) We have that 
$$H(4/13, 1/2) = \{ h(C,p) \mid (C,p) \text{ is a bi-log-canonically embedded } A_4^{\text{non-W}} \text{-stable curve} \},$$
and, consequently,
$$[H(4/13, 1/2) / \text{PGL(5)}] \simeq M_{2,1}(2/3 - \epsilon).$$

(D) We have that 
$$H(1/2) = \{ h(C,p) \mid (C,p) \text{ is a bi-log-canonically embedded } A_5 \text{-stable curve} \}.$$

(E) The moduli spaces of the GIT quotient stacks described in Parts (A), (B), (C), (D) are isomorphic to the log canonical models of $\overline{M}_{2,1}$ as follows:

(3.5)  
$$[H(1/7, 4/13) / \text{SL(5)}] \simeq \overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3 + \epsilon),$$

(3.6)  
$$[H(4/13) / \text{SL(5)}] \simeq \overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3),$$

(3.7)  
$$[H(4/13, 1/2) / \text{SL(5)}] \simeq \overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3 - \epsilon),$$

(3.8)  
$$[H(1/2) / \text{SL(5)}] \simeq \{ \text{point} \},$$

and fit into a commutative diagram

(3.9)
$$\xymatrix{ & H(4/13 - \epsilon) \ar[d] & H(4/13) \ar[l] \ar[r] & H(4/13 + \epsilon) \ar[d] & \\
\overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3 + \epsilon) \ar[d] & & \overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3) \ar[l] \ar[r] & \overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3 - \epsilon) \ar[d] & \\
\overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3) & & & & }$$

The birational morphism $\overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3 + \epsilon) \to \overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3)$ contracts the Weierstrass divisor to a point, while $\overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3 - \epsilon) \to \overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3)$ is an isomorphism.

We summarize the relationship between the notions of stability from Definition 2.1 (and [AFSvdW17]) and the GIT stability for H-points of bi-log-canonical curves in Table 1.
3.1. Relation to prior works. As discussed in the introduction, moduli stacks $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(\alpha)$ for $\alpha > 2/3 - \epsilon$ have been studied before in other contexts. Here we give a brief overview of these works and relate them to our construction.

Hyeon and Lee gave a GIT construction of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(7/10)$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(7/10 - \epsilon)$ by taking GIT quotients of the Chow and Hilbert schemes of bi-log-canonical genus 2 curves in $\mathbb{P}^4$ [HL14, Theorems 2.2 and 4.2] in the course of their study of the Hassett-Keel program for $\mathcal{M}_{2,1}$. Initially, we hoped to emulate their approach to the construction of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3)$ for $\alpha$-stable curves. However, as we have discovered, the Chow point (in the sense of [HL14, Section 4]) of the ramphoid cuspidal atom $(C_R, \infty)$ is unstable with respect to any linearization and so Chow or asymptotic Hilbert stability cannot be used to construct the moduli stack $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3)$ of $A_4$-stable curves.

In [Pol16], Polishchuk introduces two moduli stacks, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(\mathcal{Z})$ and $\overline{U}_{2,1}^{\text{ns}}(2)$, and proves that there is a morphism $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(\mathcal{Z}) \to \overline{U}_{2,1}^{\text{ns}}(2)$ contracting the Weierstrass divisor to a single point [Pol16, Theorem 2.4.5]. Both of these stacks are smooth, Deligne-Mumford, and contain $\mathcal{M}_{2,1}$ as an open substack. The first, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(\mathcal{Z})$, is a stable modular compactification of $\mathcal{M}_{2,1}$ for an extremal assignment $\mathcal{Z}$ over $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}$ given by all unmarked irreducible components (cf. [Smy13, Definition 1.5 and Example 1.12]). The second, $\overline{U}_{2,1}^{\text{ns}}(2)$, parameterizes non-special marked curves of genus 2 in the sense of [Pol17]. Here we identify these moduli stacks with those appearing in the Hassett-Keel program for $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}$, and hence with our GIT quotient stacks.

**Proposition 3.10.** We have isomorphisms $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(7/10 - \epsilon) \simeq \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(\mathcal{Z})$, and $\overline{U}_{2,1}^{\text{ns}}(2) \simeq \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}(2/3 - \epsilon)$.
Proof. We first prove that $\overline{M}_{2,1}(7/10-\epsilon) \simeq \overline{M}_{2,1}(Z)$. The isomorphism types of $A_3$-stable curves that are not $Z$-stable are as follows:

(a1) A union of two smooth rational curves along $A_1$ and $A_3$-singularities, with one of the components marked. This curve has no automorphisms (as the crimping parameter of the tacnode is killed by the automorphisms of the unmarked component).

(a2) A union of three smooth rational curves along three $A_1$-singularities, with one of the components marked. Such curves are Deligne-Mumford stable and also have no automorphisms.

The isomorphism types of $Z$-stable curves that are not $A_3$-stable are as follows:

(b1) An irreducible curve with a single two-branched singularity where one branch is a cusp, and the other branch is smooth and transversal to the tangent space of the cusp (cf. the first curve in [Pol16, §2.3 Case IIb]). There is exactly one isomorphism class of such a curve, and this curve has no automorphisms.

(b2) An irreducible curve with a single rational 3-fold singularity (the coordinate cross singularity of [Pol16, §2.3 Case IIa]). Such curves also have no automorphisms.

We see that the complement of the union of (a1)-(a2) loci in $\overline{M}_{2,1}(7/10-\epsilon)$ is isomorphic to the complement of the union of (b1)-(b2) loci in $\overline{M}_{2,1}(Z)$. Since these loci lie in the schematic part of the respective Deligne-Mumford stacks, it suffices to show that the rational map $f: \overline{M}_{2,1}(Z) \dashrightarrow \overline{M}_{2,1}(7/10-\epsilon)$ has no indeterminacy. Towards this, we note that Deligne-Mumford stable replacement of a curve $C$ of type (b2) is a unique curve of type (a2), given by normalizing $C$ and attaching to $C$ a smooth rational component along the preimages of the rational 3-fold singularity. Hence the only possible indeterminacy point of $f$ is the (a1)-curve and the only possible indeterminacy point of $f^{-1}$ is the (b1)-curve. Since both stacks are normal and schematic at these points, we conclude that $f$ is an isomorphism.

The proof of $\overline{U}^{hs}_{2,1}(2) \simeq \overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3-\epsilon)$ is exactly the same: Away from the union of (a1)-(a2) loci $\overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3-\epsilon)$ is isomorphic to the complement of the union of (b1)-(b2) loci in $\overline{U}^{hs}_{2,1}(2)$.

Remark 3.11. One can regard $\overline{M}_{2,1}(7/10-\epsilon)$ (resp., $\overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3-\epsilon)$) and $\overline{M}_{2,1}(Z)$ (resp., $\overline{U}^{hs}_{2,1}(2)$) as two different approaches of compactifying the moduli space of crimping (i.e., attaching data) of a tacnodal singularity (cf. the discussion in [Smy13, p.468]). The presence of an $A_5$-singularity also shows that $\overline{M}_{2,1}(\alpha)$ are not stable modular compactifications of $M_{2,1}$ for $\alpha \leq 2/3$ (see [Smy13, Corollary 1.15]).

We also note that, thanks to Corollary 2.6, the stack $\overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3-\epsilon)$ is isomorphic to the stack $H_5[4]$ of quasi-admissible genus 2 hyperelliptic covers with at worst $A_4$-singularities, as constructed in [Fed14, Proposition 4.2(1)], which leads to a different proof of [Pol16, Proposition 2.1.1] giving an isomorphism $\overline{M}_{2,1}(2/3-\epsilon) \simeq \overline{U}^{hs}_{2,1}(2) \simeq P(2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$. 

4. Proof of Main Theorem

Our GIT analysis of H-points of bi-log-canonical curves predicates on the study of GIT stability of (quadric sections of) degenerations of rational normal scrolls in \( \mathbb{P}^4 \), and so in §4.1 we describe possible nets of quadrics in \( \mathbb{P}^4 \) cutting out such degenerations. We recall the Hilbert-Mumford numerical criterion as it applies to the elements of Grass(4, Sym\(^2 V\)) \times \mathbb{P}V^\vee in §4.2, and use it in §4.3 to narrow down potential \( \beta \)-stable pairs to those of H-pairs of bi-log-canonical curves. In §4.4, we establish generic stability of smooth bi-log-canonical curves. All these preliminary results are bootstrapped to give a proof of Theorem 3.4 in the latter parts of this section.

4.1. Orbits of nets of quadrics. It is easy to see that the SL(5)-orbit of \( N_1 \) (given by (2.11)) contains \( N_2 \) (given by (2.15)) in its closure. Indeed,

\[
\lim_{t \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} z_0 & z_2 & z_3 \\ t z_1 + (1 - t) z_2 & z_3 & z_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_0 & z_2 & z_3 \\ z_2 & z_3 & z_4 \end{pmatrix}.
\]

In fact, we have a complete characterization of the orbit closure of \( N_1 \) in the Grassman-nian of nets of quadrics in \( \mathbb{P}^4 \).

**Proposition 4.1.** The closure of the SL(5)-orbit of \([N_1] \in \text{Grass}(3, \text{Sym}^2 V)\) is

\[
\text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_1] = \text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_1] \cup \text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_2] \cup \text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_3] \cup \text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_4] \cup \text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_5]
\]

where

\begin{align*}
N_3 &= (z_0 z_3, z_0 z_4, z_2 z_4 - z_3^2), \\
N_4 &= (z_0^2, z_0 z_3, z_0 z_4), \\
N_5 &= (z_0 z_4 - z_1 z_3, z_1 z_2, z_2 z_4).
\end{align*}

Moreover,

\[
\text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_2] = \text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_2] \cup \text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_3] \cup \text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_4].
\]

**Proof.** Since we work in \( \mathbb{P}^4 \), the net \( N_1 \) is the generic net of determinantal quadrics, i.e., quadrics given by the minors of a \( 2 \times 3 \) matrix with linear entries. It follows by [EPS81, Theorem 2] that the closure of the orbit \( \text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_1] \) is a smooth subvariety of Grass(3, Sym\(^2 V\)) whose boundary points also parameterize determinantal nets. With this in mind, let \( D(L_0, \ldots, L_5) \in \text{Grass}(3, \text{Sym}^2 V) \) be the net of quadrics spanned by the \( 2 \times 2 \) minors of the matrix

\[
M(L_0, \ldots, L_5) = \begin{pmatrix} L_0 & L_2 & L_4 \\ L_1 & L_3 & L_5 \end{pmatrix},
\]

where \( \{L_i\}_{i=0}^5 \in V \).

If the entries of \( M(L_0, \ldots, L_5) \) span \( V \), then one verifies that

\[
\text{SL}(5) \cdot D(L_0, \ldots, L_5) = \text{SL}(5) \cdot D(z_0, z_1, z_2, \sum_{i=0}^4 a_i z_i, z_3, z_4), \text{ where } a_i \in \mathbb{C}.
\]
Suppose not all the $a_i$ are 0. Then
\[
\text{SL}(5) \cdot D(z_0, z_1, z_2, \sum_{i=0}^{4} a_i z_i, z_3, z_4) = \text{SL}(5) \cdot D(z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) = [N_1].
\]
If all the $a_i$ are 0, then $\text{SL}(5) \cdot D(z_0, z_1, z_2, 0, z_3, z_4) = [N_5]$.

Suppose the dimension of the span of the entries of $M(L_0, \ldots, L_5)$ is at most four. Then $D(L_0, \ldots, L_5)$ is (a cone over) a net of determinantal quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^3$. Generically, this net cuts out a twisted cubic in $\mathbb{P}^3$, and so corresponds to $N_2$. The remainder of the proposition follows from the analysis of the SL(4)-orbit closure of $[N_2] \in \text{Grass}(3, H^0(\mathbb{P}^3, O_{\mathbb{P}^3}(2)))$ performed in [EPS81].

\[ \square \]

4.2. Numerical criterion. Our convention for the Hilbert-Mumford indices are as follows. Given a one-parameter subgroup (1-PS) $\rho$ of SL(5) acting diagonally on a basis $z_0, \ldots, z_4$ of $V = H^0(\mathbb{P}^4, O(1))$ with weights $w_0, \ldots, w_4$, the Hilbert-Mumford index $\mu_\rho(I)$ of $I \in \text{Grass}(k, \text{Sym}^m V)$ will be the sum of $\rho$-weights of the $k$ leading (i.e., greatest $\rho$-weight) degree $m$ monomials of $I$ with respect to $\rho$. This also applies to the $m^{th}$ Hilbert points $(I_X)_m$ of closed subschemes $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^4$.

In the case when $X = p = (a_0, \ldots, a_4) \in \mathbb{P}^4$ is a point and $m = 1$, this translates into
\[
\mu_\rho(p) := -\min\{w_i \mid a_i \neq 0\} = \max\{-w_i \mid a_i \neq 0\}.
\]
We say that the point $(I, p) \in \text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V) \times \mathbb{P}V$ is $\rho$-unstable under linearization $L_\beta$ if
\[
\mu_\rho(I, p) = \mu_\rho(I) + \beta \mu_\rho(p) < 0.
\]
The Hilbert-Mumford numerical criterion can then be translated as saying that $(I, p) \in \mathbb{H}(\beta)$ if and only if $\mu_\rho(I) + \beta \mu_\rho(p) > 0$ for all non-trivial 1-PS $\rho$ of SL(5).

4.3. Preliminary stability results. Consider a point $(I, p) \in \mathbb{H} \subset \text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V) \times \mathbb{P}^4$. Since $(I, p)$ lies in the closure of the locus of H-pairs of smooth pointed genus 2 curves and a generic such curve lies on a smooth cubic scroll $S_1$, we conclude that there is a dimension 3 linear subspace $N \subset I$ such that $N \in \text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_1]$ as an element of $\text{Grass}(3, \text{Sym}^2 V)$. The orbit closure $\text{SL}(5) \cdot [N_1]$ has been described in Proposition 4.1. With this in mind, we have the following instability result:

**Proposition 4.3.** Let $(I, p) \in \mathbb{H} \subset \text{Grass}(4, \text{Sym}^2 V) \times \mathbb{P}^4$. We have that
\[
(1) \quad (I, p) \notin \mathbb{H}(\beta) \text{ for } \beta < 1, \text{ if } N_3 \subset I,
(2) \quad (I, p) \notin \mathbb{H}(\beta) \text{ for } \beta < 2, \text{ if } N_4 \subset I,
(3) \quad (I, p) \notin \mathbb{H}(\beta) \text{ for } \beta < 2, \text{ if } N_5 \subset I.
\]
Proof. (1) Suppose that in coordinates \( \{z_i\}_{i=0}^{4} \), we have that \( N_3 = (z_0 z_3, z_0 z_4, z_2 z_4 - z_3^2) \subset I \). Consider the 1-PS \( \rho \) acting on \( \{z_i\}_{i=0}^{4} \) with weights \((-1, 1, 1, 0, -1)\). Then
\[
\mu_\rho(I) \leq \mu_\rho(N_3) + 2 = (-1 + (-2) + 0) + 2 = -1,
\]
\[
\mu_\rho(p) \leq 1.
\]
Hence the pair \((I, p)\) is unstable with respect to \( O_{\text{Grass}}(1) \otimes O_{\mathbb{P}^4}(\beta) \) for \( \beta < 1 \).

(2) Suppose that in coordinates \( \{z_i\}_{i=0}^{4} \), we have that \( N_4 = (z_0^2, z_0 z_3, z_0 z_4) \subset I \). Consider the 1-PS \( \rho \) acting on these coordinates with weights \((-1, 1, 0, 0, 0)\). Then
\[
\mu_\rho(I) \leq \mu_\rho(N_4) + 2 = -2,
\]
\[
\mu_\rho(p) \leq 1.
\]
Hence the pair is unstable with respect to \( O_{\text{Grass}}(1) \otimes O_{\mathbb{P}^4}(\beta) \) for \( \beta < 2 \).

(3) Suppose that in coordinates \( \{z_i\}_{i=0}^{4} \), we have that \( N_5 = (z_1 z_2, z_0 z_4 - z_1 z_3, z_2 z_4) \subset I \). Note that the point \( p \) lies on the flat limit of the directrix of \( N_1 \) in \( N_5 \), which is given by the line \( 2z = z_3 = z_4 = 0 \). Consider the 1-PS \( \rho \) acting on the coordinates \( \{z_i\}_{i=0}^{4} \) with weights \((3, -1, -4, 3, -1)\). Then
\[
\mu_\rho(I) \leq \mu_\rho(N_5) + \mu_\rho(Q) \leq (-5 + 2 - 5) + 6 = -2,
\]
\[
\mu_\rho(p) \leq 1.
\]
Hence the pair \((I, p)\) is unstable with respect to \( O_{\text{Grass}}(1) \otimes O_{\mathbb{P}^4}(\beta) \) for \( \beta < 2 \). \( \square \)

It follows from the above proposition that:

**Corollary 4.4.** For \( \beta \in (0, 1) \), the semistable locus \( \overline{H}(\beta) \) contains only pairs \(((I_2)_{C}, p)\), where \( C \) is either a quadric section of the smooth cubic scroll \( S_1 \) or a quadric section of the singular cubic scroll \( S_2 \).

From now on, we identify points of \( \overline{H}(\beta) \) with the pointed curves they represent.

**Lemma 4.5.** For \( \beta \in (0, 1) \), all curves in \( \overline{H}(\beta) \) are locally planar.

**Proof.** In view of Corollary 4.4, it suffices to show that \( \overline{H}(\beta) \) contains no quadric sections of \( S_2 \) passing through the vertex of the cone. Recall that the equation of \( S_2 \) is given by
\[
N_2 = (z_0 z_3 - z_2^2, z_0 z_4 - z_2 z_3, z_2 z_4 - z_3^2).
\]
If \( I = N_2 + Q \) defines a quadric section passing through the vertex of \( S_2 \), then \( Q \in (z_0, z_2, z_3, z_4) \). Consider the 1-PS \( \rho \) acting with weights \((-1, 4, -1, -1, -1)\). Then \( \mu_\rho(I) \leq -3 \), and \( \mu_\rho(p) \leq 1 \). This shows that \((I, p)\) is unstable for \( \beta < 3 \). \( \square \)

**Lemma 4.6.** If \(((I_C)_2, p) \in \overline{H}(\beta) \) for some \( \beta \in (1/7, 1) \), then \( p \) is a smooth point of \( C \).

**Proof.** For \( \beta > 1/7 \), we are going to destabilize the pair \(((I_C)_2, p)\) where \( C \) is a quadric section of the smooth scroll meeting the directrix of the scroll in a point \( p \) such that \( p \) is a singular point of \( C \). From the above discussion, this is a generic case, and so instability of all other pairs where \( p \) is a singular point of \( C \) will follow. Assuming that the smooth
scroll $S_1$ is cut out by the equations (2.11), that $p = [1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0]$ and that the tangent space to $C$ at $p$ is $z_3 = z_4 = 0$, we see that the quadrics cutting out $C$ are
\begin{equation}
(z_0z_3 - z_1z_2, z_0z_4 - z_1z_3, z_2z_4 - z_3^2, z_4^2 + g(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4)).
\end{equation}
Consider now the 1-PS $\rho$ acting with weights $(7, 2, 2, -3, -8)$ on the chosen coordinates. Then the 2nd Hilbert point of $C$ has $\mu_\rho((I_C)_2) \leq 4 + (-1) + (-6) + 4 = 1$, and $\mu_\rho(p) = -7$. The claim follows.

**Remark 4.8 (GIT quotients for $\beta < 1/7$).** Although we will not need this in the sequel, one can show that for $\beta < 1/7$ the generic curves given by Equation (4.7) and marked by $p = [1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0]$ are in fact GIT stable. The corresponding $\beta$-stable pairs in the GIT quotient parameterize irreducible arithmetic genus 2 curves with a non-separating inner node $p$ and a choice of a Cartier divisor of degree 2 supported at $p$. Because linear equivalence classes of such divisors form a one-dimensional family, a simple dimension count shows that such $\beta$-stable pairs form a codimension one locus in the GIT quotient $\overline{H}(\beta)//\SL(5)$ for $\beta < 1/7$. It follows that the rational map $\overline{M}_{2,1} \to \overline{H}(\beta)//\SL(5)$ is not a contraction for $\beta < 1/7$. Instead, this map is a blow up of the codimension two locus of elliptic bridges in $\overline{M}_{2,1}$. We conjecture that there is a diagram
\begin{equation}
\begin{array}{c}
\overline{H}(1/7 - \epsilon)//\SL(5) \\
\overline{M}_{2,1}(A_2) = \overline{M}_{2,1}(9/11 - \epsilon) \\
\overline{H}(1/7)//\SL(5) \\
\overline{M}_{2,1}(1/7 + \epsilon) \\
\overline{M}_{2,1}(7/10 + \epsilon),
\end{array}
\end{equation}
where the triangle connecting the GIT quotients is a VGIT wall-crossing at $\beta = 1/7$ and the isomorphism $\overline{H}(1/7 + \epsilon)//\SL(5) \cong \overline{M}_{2,1}(7/10 + \epsilon)$ is given by our Theorem 3.4(A).

**4.4. Stability of smooth non-Weierstrass curves.** In this section, we prove the following stability result:

**Proposition 4.10.** Let $(C, p)$ be a bi-log-canonically embedded smooth curve, where $p$ is not a Weierstrass point. Then the $H$-point $h(C, p)$ is $\beta$-stable for all $\beta \leq 1/3$.

Let $I_2 := (I_C)_2$ be the linear system of quadrics cutting out the bi-log-canonical embedding of $(C, p)$. We begin with a preliminary observation:

**Claim 4.11.** No two quadrics in $I_2$ have a common singular point.

**Proof.** Suppose they do. Then $C$ lies on a cone over a complete intersection of two quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^3$, which is a degree 4 curve (possibly not integral). Since $C$ is a smooth scheme-theoretic intersection of the quadrics in $I_2$, it cannot pass through the vertex of the cone. It follows that the projection of $C$ to $\mathbb{P}^3$ must be supported on a non-degenerate integral curve whose degree divides 6. Since this curve lies on two linearly independent quadrics, we conclude that the projection is necessarily a twisted cubic. This contradicts the assumption that $(C, p)$ is not a Weierstrass curve. □
Proof of Proposition 4.10. We apply the Hilbert-Mumford numerical criterion. Suppose the 1-PS \( \rho \) of \( {\text{SL}}(5) \) acts with weights \( a \geq b \geq c \geq d \geq e \) on a basis \( z_0, \ldots, z_4 \) of \( H^0(C, \omega_C^2(2p)) \). By the assumption \( \beta \leq 1/3 \), we always have

\[
\beta \mu_\rho(p) \geq -\frac{a}{3}.
\]

Let now \( q \) be the point \( z_1 = z_2 = z_3 = z_4 = 0 \), let \( \ell \) be the line \( z_2 = z_3 = z_4 = 0 \), and let \( \pi \) be the plane \( z_3 = z_4 = 0 \). Let \( m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 \) be the initial monomials of the quadrics in \( I_2 \) with respect to the lexicographic order, and \( Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4 \) be respectively the generators of \( I_2 \) with those initial monomials.

Suppose first that \( q \notin C \). Then \( m_1 = z_0^2 \). By Claim 4.11, \( \dim(I_2 \cap (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4)I_2) \leq 1 \), and so we must have \( m_2 \geq z_0 z_3 \), and \( m_3 \geq z_0 z_4 \). Furthermore, since \( C \) does not lie on a rank 2 quadric, we must have either \( m_4 \geq z_2 z_3 \), or, after an appropriate change of basis, \( Q_4 = z_2 z_4 + z_3^2 \). In the former case,

\[
\mu_\rho(I_2) \geq a^2 + (a + d) + (a + e) + (c + d) = 4a + c + 2d + e,
\]

and so

\[
\mu_\rho(C, p) = \mu_\rho(I_2) + \beta \mu_\rho(p) \geq \frac{11}{3} a + c + 2d + e > 0.
\]

In the latter case, using the fact that no three linearly independent quadrics in \( I_2 \) can contain the plane \( \pi \), we see that we must have a \( z_2^2 \) term in either \( Q_2 \) or \( Q_3 \). Therefore,

\[
\mu_\rho(I_2) \geq 2a + \frac{1}{2}((a + d) + 2c) + (a + e) + \frac{1}{2}(c + e + 2d) = \frac{7}{2} a + \frac{3}{2} c + \frac{3}{2} d + \frac{3}{2} e,
\]

and so

\[
\mu_\rho(C, p) \geq \frac{19}{6} a + \frac{3}{2} c + \frac{3}{2} d + \frac{3}{2} e > 0.
\]

This concludes the proof of stability when \( q \notin C \).

Suppose now that \( q \in C \). Then because the curve \( C \) is smooth at \( q \), we have at least 3 initial monomials divisible by \( z_0 \), namely \( m_1 \geq z_0 z_2 \), \( m_2 \geq z_0 z_3 \), and \( m_3 \geq z_0 z_4 \). As before, we must have either \( m_4 \geq z_2 z_3 \), or \( Q_4 = z_2 z_4 + z_3^2 \). Summarizing,

\[
\mu_\rho(I_2) \geq (a + d) + (a + c) + (a + e) + \frac{1}{3}(2(c + e) + 2d) = 3a + \frac{5}{3}(c + d + e),
\]

and so

\[
\mu_\rho(C, p) \geq \frac{8}{3} a + \frac{5}{3}(c + d + e) = a - \frac{5}{3} b.
\]

If \( a > \frac{5}{3} b \), we are done. Suppose \( a \leq \frac{5}{3} b \), and in particular \( b > 0 \). Since not all quadrics can contain the line \( \ell \), at least one of the quadrics contains a term \( \geq z_1^2 \). It follows that

\[
\mu_\rho(I_2) \geq 2b + (a + c) + (a + e) + \frac{1}{3}((c + e) + 4d) = 2a + 2b + \frac{4}{3}(c + d + e),
\]

and so

\[
\mu_\rho(C, p) \geq \frac{5}{3} a + 2b + \frac{4}{3}(c + d + e) = \frac{1}{3} a + \frac{2}{3} b > 0.
\]

\( \square \)
Proposition 4.12. For $\beta \in (1/7, 1/2]$, every $\beta$-stable pair in $\overline{M}$ is the H-point $h(C, p)$ where $(C, p)$ is a pointed genus 2 curve with at worst $A_5$-singularities, and no nodally or tacnodally attached elliptic tails or nodally attached elliptic bridges. Moreover, for $\beta \in (1/7, 1/2)$, the curve $(C, p)$ has at worst $A_4$-singularities and hence is $A_4$-stable.

Proof. By Corollary 4.4 and Lemma 4.5, for $\beta \in (0, 1)$ every $\beta$-stable pair has form $((I_C)_{\beta}, p)$ where $C$ is a quadric section of the smooth cubic scroll $S_1$ or a quadric section of the singular cubic scroll $S_2$, not passing through the vertex. Moreover, for $\beta > 1/7$, Lemma 4.6 implies that $C$ is tangent to the directrix of $S_1$ (resp., to a ruling of $S_2$) at a smooth point $p$. The adjunction formula now gives that
\[
\omega_C^2(2p) = \mathcal{O}_{S_1}(1)|_C,
\]
and so $(C, p)$ is a bi-log-canonically embedded locally planar genus 2 pointed curve.

The ruling of the scroll $S_1$ cuts out a complete linear system $|\omega_C|$ that defines a finite flat degree 2 morphism to $\mathbb{P}^1$. It follows that the singularities of $C$ are of type $A$, and hence at worst $A_5$ by genus consideration. It also follows that $C$ is either irreducible or has two rational components.

Assume that $\beta \in (1/7, 1/2)$. To prove that $C$ is $A_4$-stable, it remains to show that $C$ has no $A_5$-singularities. Suppose to the contrary. Then by genus consideration, $C$ is a union of two rational components meeting in a single $A_5$ singularity. Reducible $\beta$-stable curves cannot lie on $S_2$ because such curves cannot be tangent to a ruling at a smooth point. Therefore, $C$ must lie on $S_1$. In this case, the plane quartic model of $(C, p)$ is a union of a cuspidal cubic and a flex line, given by the equation $z(zy^2 - x^3) = 0$. The equations cutting out $C$ in $\mathbb{P}^4$ are then given by
\[
(I_{A_5} := (z_0 z_3 - z_1 z_2, z_2 z_4 - z_3^2, z_0 z_4 - z_1 z_3, z_1^2 - z_0 z_2)).
\]
The pair $(C, p)$ is then destabilized by the 1-PS $(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2)$ for $\beta < 1/2$, and so we are done. \qed

We will call the curve described by Equation (4.13) the $A_5$-curve. As the following lemma shows, every $A_4^{\text{non-W}}$-stable curve isotrivially specializes to the $A_5$-curve.

Lemma 4.14. The $\text{SL}(5)$-orbit closure in $\overline{M}$ of every $A_4^{\text{non-W}}$-stable curve contains the orbit of the $A_5$-curve. Furthermore, for $\beta \in (1/2, 1)$, we have $\overline{M}(\beta) = \emptyset$.

Proof. It suffices to show that all quadric sections of the smooth cubic scroll $S_1$ that are simply tangent to the directrix $z_2 = z_3 = z_4 = 0$ isotrivially specialize to the $A_5$-curve and are unstable for $\beta > 1/2$. Assuming that $p = [1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0]$, the equation of such quadric section will necessarily be of the form
\[
(z_0 z_3 - z_1 z_2, z_2 z_4 - z_3^2, z_0 z_4 - z_1 z_3, z_1^2 - z_0 z_2 + Q(z_1, \ldots, z_5)),
\]
where $Q(z_1, \ldots, z_5) \in (z_2, z_3, z_4)$. Then the H-point of $(C, p)$ is destabilized by the one-parameter subgroup $(2, 1, 0, -1, -2)$ once $\beta > 1/2$. The flat limit of $(C, p)$ under the above one-parameter subgroup is the $A_5$-curve, marked by $[1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0]$. \qed
Next we prove that \( \beta = 4/13 \) and \( \beta = 1/2 \) are the only values in the interval \((1/7, 1/2]\) at which the semistable loci could change. This will prove that \( \Phi(\beta) \) is constant for \( \beta \in (1/7, 4/13) \) and for \( \beta \in (4/13, 1/2) \).

**Lemma 4.15.** Suppose \((C, p)\) is a \(\beta\)-semistable curve for some \( \beta \in (1/7, 1/2] \) with \( \mathbb{G}_m\)-action. Then either \( \beta = 4/13 \) and \((C, p) = (C_R, \infty)\) is the ramphoid cuspidal atom (cf. §2.3), or \( \beta = 1/2 \) and \((C, p)\) is the \(A_5\)-curve given by Equation (4.13) and marked by \([1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0]\).

**Proof.** By Proposition 4.12 and Corollary 2.6, for \( \beta \in (1/7, 1/2] \), every \(\beta\)-semistable curve is honestly hyperelliptic. If \( \kappa_C : C \to \mathbb{P}^1 \) is the canonical morphism, then the branch locus of \( \kappa_C \) is \( \mathbb{G}_m\)-invariant. Since \( p \) is a smooth point of \( C \) and \( \kappa_C(p) \) is also \( \mathbb{G}_m\)-invariant, we conclude that the branch locus consists either of \( \kappa_C(p) \) and another point of multiplicity 5, or of a single point of multiplicity 6, which is distinct from \( p \). In the former case, we obtain \((C, p) \simeq (C_R, \infty)\), and in the latter case, we obtain the \(A_5\)-curve. \(\square\)

**Remark 4.16.** Note that we do not yet claim that \((C_R, \infty)\) is semistable at \( \beta = 4/13 \). This will be proved later in Lemma 4.28.

### 4.5. Proof of Theorem 3.4 Part (C)

**Lemma 4.17.** Every Weierstrass curve isotrivially degenerates to the ramphoid cuspidal atom \((C_R, \infty)\), and is unstable with respect to \( \mathcal{O}_{\text{Grass}}(1) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(\beta) \) for \( \beta > 4/13 \).

**Proof.** Recall from §2.2.2 that every Weierstrass curve \((C, p)\) is given by the equations

\[
I_C = (z_0 z_3 - z_2^2, z_0 z_4 - z_2 z_3, z_2 z_4 - z_3^2, z_1^2 - z_0 z_2 - c_3 z_2 z_3 - c_2 z_2 z_4 - c_1 z_3 z_4 - c_0 z_4^2),
\]

\[
p = [1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0],
\]

after an appropriate choice of a basis \( z_0, \ldots, z_4 \) of \( \mathbb{H}(C, \omega_C^2(2p)) \). Let \( \rho(t) \) be the one-parameter subgroup of \( \text{SL}(5) \) acting as

\[
\rho(t) \cdot (z_0, \ldots, z_4) = (t^{13} z_0, t^8 z_1, t^7 z_2, t^7 z_3, t^{-17} z_4).
\]

Then the flat limit of \( \rho(t) \cdot I_C \) as \( t \to \infty \) is precisely \( I_{C_R} \). Since \([1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0]\) is fixed by \( \rho \), the first claim follows.

Next, the leading monomials of \((I_C)_2\) have \( \rho \)-weights 6, -4, -14, 16, so that \( \mu_\rho((I_C)_2) = 4 \). On the other hand, \( \mu_\rho(p) = -13 \). The instability claim follows. \(\square\)

By Proposition 4.12, every \(\beta\)-stable pair \((C, p)\) is \(A_4\)-stable. Applying Lemma 4.17, we see that \((C, p)\) is in fact \(A_{4}^{\text{non-W}}\)-stable.

By Proposition 4.10, all smooth non-Weierstrass curves \((C, p)\) are \(\beta\)-stable for \( \beta \leq 1/3 \). Since the semistable locus is constant for \( \beta \in (4/13, 1/2] \), we conclude that all smooth non-Weierstrass pointed genus 2 curves are in \( \Phi(4/13, 1/2) \).

To complete the proof of Theorem 3.4 (C), it remains to show that singular \(A_{4}^{\text{non-W}}\)-stable curves are also \(\beta\)-stable for \( \beta \in (4/13, 1/2] \). For this, we make use of the GIT stack.
of semistable plane quartics. Recall from [MFK94] that a plane quartic \( D \) is semistable with respect to the standard \( \text{PGL}(3) \)-action if and only if \( D \) has no multiplicity three singularities, and \( D \) is not a union of a plane cubic and its flex line. Moreover, \( D \) is strictly semistable if and only if \( D \) has a tacnode, or is a double conic. A strictly semistable quartic with a closed orbit is either union of two conics along two tacnodes or a double conic.

**Lemma 4.18.** Suppose \((C, p)\) is an \(A_4^{\text{non-W}}\)-stable curve. Let \( \psi : C \to \mathbb{P}^2 \) be the morphism given by \( \omega_C(2p) \), constructed in Lemma 2.8. Then:

1. \( \psi(C) \) is a GIT semistable plane quartic with a cusp at \( \psi(p) \).
2. \( \psi(C) \) is a strictly semistable quartic if and only if one of the following holds:
   a. \( \psi(C) \) is an irreducible plane quartic with a cusp and a tacnode as singularities.
   b. \( \psi(C) \) is an irreducible plane quartic with a cusp and \( A_4 \)-singularity.

**Proof.** (1) follows from Lemma 2.8 and the classification of GIT semistable quartics; and (2) from the classification of strictly semistable plane quartics. \( \square \)

**Lemma 4.19.** There is a unique isomorphism class of a plane quartic in \( \mathbb{P}^2 \) with a type \( A_2 \) (a cusp) and a type \( A_4 \) (a ramphoid cusp) singularities.

**Proof.** Let \( C \) be a plane quartic with singularities of type \( A_2 \) and \( A_4 \). Then by genus considerations, \( C \) is irreducible and its normalization is a rational curve. Assume that the cusp of \( C \) is \([0 : 0 : 1]\), that the ramphoid cusp is at \([0 : 1 : 0]\), that the line \( z = 0 \) is the tangent cone of the ramphoid cusp, and that the line \( y = 0 \) is the tangent cone of the cusp. Then the normalization morphism \( \mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{P}^2 \) is necessarily given by

\[
[s : t] \mapsto [s^2 t^2 : st^3 + t^4 : s^4].
\]

The equation of the image quartic in \( \mathbb{P}^2 \) is then

\[
(yz - x^2)^2 - x^3z = 0.
\]

\( \square \)

**Definition 4.21** (\(A_4\)-curve). We call the pointed genus 2 curve obtained by normalizing the plane quartic described by Lemma 4.19 at the cusp, and marking the preimage of the cusp, the \( A_4 \)-curve.

Define by \( Z \) the locally closed subvariety of semistable plane quartics consisting of semistable quartics with a cusp, and by \( \overline{Z} \) its closure.

**Proposition 4.22.** We have that \( Z // \text{PGL}(3) \simeq \overline{Z} // \text{PGL}(3) \).

**Proof.** What we need to show is that for every polystable quartic \([D]\) in \( \overline{Z} \), there exists a unique orbit \( \text{PGL}(3) \cdot [E] \) in \( Z \) such that \([D] \in \text{PGL}(3) \cdot [E] \).

If \([D] \in \overline{Z} \) is a stable quartic, then \( D \) must be a reduced quartic with a cusp, and no tacnodes. In this case, \( \text{PGL}(3) \cdot [D] \) is the requisite orbit in \( Z \).

Suppose \([D]\) is polystable with a positive-dimensional stabilizer. Then the existence and uniqueness of \([E]\) follows by inspecting the basins of attraction \( D \) as worked out in
that $SL(3)$ is the normalization of $D$ at the tacnode, then $\tilde{D}$ is an arithmetic genus 1 curve with a hyperelliptic involution exchanging the preimages $q_1, q_2$ of the tacnode of $D$. The crimping parameter of $D$ is then given by a scalar defining a vector space automorphism $T_{q_1} \simeq T_{q_2} \simeq T_{q_1}$ where the first isomorphism is the canonical isomorphism given by the identification of $T_{q_1}$ with the tangent cone of the tacnode of $D$, and the second isomorphism is given by the hyperelliptic involution on $\tilde{D}$. 

From Proposition 4.22, we immediately obtain the following two corollaries:

**Corollary 4.23.** Suppose $(C, p)$ and $(C', p')$ are $A_4^{\text{non-W}}$-stable curves, and let $\psi: C \to \mathbb{P}^2$ (resp., $\psi': C' \to \mathbb{P}^2$) be the plane cuspidal model of $(C, p)$ (resp., $(C', p')$). Then

$$\text{SL}(3) \cdot \psi(C) \simeq \text{SL}(3) \cdot \psi'(C')$$

if and only if $\text{SL}(3) \cdot \psi(C) = \text{SL}(3) \cdot \psi'(C')$ if and only if $(C, p) \simeq (C', p')$.

**Corollary 4.24.** Every $A_4^{\text{non-W}}$-stable curve has $\beta$-stable $H$-point for $\beta \in (4/13, 1/2)$.

**Proof.** We have that

$$\mathbb{H}(\beta) \subset \{ h(C, p) \mid (C, p) \text{ is } A_4^{\text{non-W}} \text{-stable} \} \subset Z.$$

Furthermore, by Corollary 4.23, we have birational morphisms of GIT quotients

$$\mathbb{H}(\beta) \cong \text{SL}(5) \to Z \cong \text{SL}(3)\backslash \mathbb{H}(\beta),$$

where the last isomorphism is given by Proposition 4.22. If some $h(C, p)$, where $(C, p)$ is an $A_4^{\text{non-W}}$-stable curve, was not a $\beta$-stable pair, then $\mathbb{H}(\beta) \cong \text{SL}(5) \to Z \cong \text{SL}(3)$ would not be a surjective morphism, which is absurd since both the domain and the target are projective. 

### 4.6. Proof of Theorem 3.4 Parts (B) and (A)

We have seen in Lemma 4.15 that the only wall in $(1/7, 1/2)$ at which the semi-stable locus changes is $\beta = 4/13$. We will next show that stability indeed changes at $\beta = 4/13$ and determine the variation of GIT picture around this wall. Let $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathbb{H}$ be the locus of Weierstrass $A_4$-stable curves. Let

$$\mathcal{Z}^- := \mathbb{H}(4/13) \setminus \overline{\mathbb{H}(4/13 - \epsilon)}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{Z}^+ := \mathbb{H}(4/13) \setminus \overline{\mathbb{H}(4/13 + \epsilon)}.$$ 

Since the action of $\text{Aut}(C_R, \infty)^0 \simeq G_m$ on $\text{Def}^1(C_R, \infty)$ has no weight-spaces with weight 0, we conclude that

$$\mathcal{Z}^- \cap \mathcal{Z}^+ = \text{SL}(5) \cdot (C_R, \infty).$$

We give the following exact description of the VGIT chambers:
Proposition 4.25 (VGIT chambers). $Z^+ = \mathcal{W}$, and $Z^-$ consists of a single orbit of the $A_4$-curve (cf. Definition 4.21).

By construction, the $A_4$-curve is $A_4^{\text{non-W}}$-stable, as it has a well-defined cuspidal plane quartic model given by Equation (4.20). It follows that the $A_4$-curve is $\beta$-stable for $\beta \in (4/13, 1/7)$ by the already established Part (C) of Theorem 3.4. We next observe that the $A_4$-curve isotrivially specializes to $C_R$:

Lemma 4.26. The $A_4$-curve isotrivially specializes to $(C_R, \infty)$ and is unstable for $\beta < 4/13$.

Proof. Under the standard embedding of $S_1$ into $\mathbb{P}^4$ (cf. Equation (2.10)), the $A_4$-curve, given by Equation (4.20), is the intersection of the scroll $S_1$ with the quadric $(z_1 - z_2)^2 - z_0 z_2 = 0$. The four quadrics cutting out the $A_4$-curve are thus:

$$z_0 z_3 - z_1 z_2, z_0 z_4 - z_1 z_3, z_2 z_4 - z_3^2, (z_1 - z_2)^2 - z_0 z_2,$$

and the marked point $p$ is $[1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0]$.

Now consider the 1-PS $\rho$ acting with weights $(-13, -8, -3, 7, 17)$ on $z_0, z_1 - z_2, z_2, z_3, z_4$. Then the flat limit of the $\rho$-translate of the $A_4$-curve as $t \to 0$ is precisely $C_R$. Moreover, this one-parameter subgroup destabilizes the $A_4$-curve for $\beta < 4/13$. □

Next, we analyze GIT stability of the ramphoid cuspidal atom $(C_R, \infty)$ (cf. §2.3).

Lemma 4.28. The pair $(C_R, \infty)$ is strictly semistable with a closed orbit with respect to the linearization $O_{\text{Grass}}(1) \otimes O_{\mathbb{P}^4}(4/13)$, and unstable with respect to $O_{\text{Grass}}(1) \otimes O_{\mathbb{P}^4}(\beta)$ for $\beta \neq 4/13$.

Proof. We give two proofs of this key lemma. For the first, note that the $A_4$-curve is semistable for $\beta > 4/13$ (Part (C) of Theorem 3.4), but is unstable for $\beta < 4/13$ (Lemma 4.26). This implies that for $\beta = 4/13$, there must exist a strictly semistable point with a closed orbit. By Lemma 4.15, the only possibility for such a curve is the ramphoid cuspidal atom $(C_R, \infty)$.

For a different proof, completely independent of our previous GIT analysis, note that $H^0(C_R, \omega_{C_R}^2(2\infty))$ is a multiplicity-free representation of $\text{Aut}^0(C_R, \infty)^0 = \mathbb{G}_m$ and this $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts diagonally on the basis of $H^0(C_R, \omega_{C_R}^2(2\infty))$ given by (2.13). Thus it suffices to verify stability with respect to the torus acting diagonally on the same basis (see [MS11]). This is a straightforward calculation, which we omit. □

We are now ready to finish our analysis of the VGIT chambers around $(C_R, \infty)$.

Proof of Proposition 4.25. We have established that the ramphoid cuspidal atom $(C_R, \infty)$ is strictly semistable for $\beta = 4/13$. Let $O$ denote the orbit of $(C_R, \infty)$ in $\mathbb{H}$. Note that $\mathbb{H}$ is smooth along this orbit, since the singularities of $C_R$ are planar. Since $\text{Aut}(C_R, \infty)^0 = \mathbb{G}_m$, and this $\mathbb{G}_m$ acts with non-zero weights on the first-order deformation space of $(C_R, \infty)$, it follows by general VGIT that $Z^- \cup Z^+$ consist of curves that isotrivially specialize to
(C_R, \infty) \text{ (cf. [Tha96, Lemma 1.2 and Lemma 4.3])}, and that \mathbb{G}_m acts with negative (resp., positive) weights on the normal bundle \( N_{O/Z^-} \) (resp., \( N_{O/Z^+} \)) at \( (C_R, \infty) \) (see [Tha96, Proposition 4.6]).

We have seen in Lemma 4.17 that \( W \subset Z^+ \), and the already established Theorem 3.4 Part (C) implies that \( Z^+ \subset W \). We conclude that \( Z^+ = W \).

By Luna’s étale slice theorem [Lun73], \( \mathcal{N}_{O/H,x} \) is identified with the first-order deformation space of \( x = (C_R, \infty) \), and under this identification, \( \mathcal{N}_{O/Z^-,x} \) is identified with the four-dimensional space \( W \), the tangent space to the Weierstrass locus. It follows that \( \mathcal{N}_{O/Z^-,x} \) must have dimension at most one. On the other hand, by Lemma 4.26, the \( A_4 \)-curve lies in \( Z^- \), and so we conclude that \( Z^- \) consists precisely of the orbit of the \( A_4 \)-curve. \( \square \)

By VGIT, we have \( \mathbb{H}(4/13 + \epsilon) \subset \mathbb{H}(4/13) \) and by Lemma 4.28, we have that every Weierstrass \( A_4 \)-stable curve has \( 4/13 \)-semistable H-point. Part (B) of Theorem 3.4 now follows from Proposition 4.12 and Part (C).

Since the only polystable curve at \( \beta = 4/13 \) is the ramphoid cuspidal atom \( (C_R, \infty) \), we have that

\[ \mathbb{H}(4/13 - \epsilon) = \mathbb{H}(4/13) \setminus Z^- \]

Proposition 4.25 now gives Part (A) of Theorem 3.4.

4.7. Proof of Theorem 3.4 Part (D). Part (D) follows immediately from Part (C) and Lemma 4.14.

4.8. Proof of Theorem 3.4 Part (E). Let \( U_{2,1}(A) \) be the stack of pointed genus 2 curves \((C,p)\) with at worst \( A \) singularities and ample \( \omega_C(p) \). Then we have the following relations in the Picard group of \( U_{2,1}(A) \):

\[ 10\lambda = \delta_{irr} + 2\delta_{1,1}, \]
\[ \kappa = 12\lambda - \delta_{irr} - \delta_{1,1}. \]

This follows from the same relations on \( \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1} \) (see [AC98, Proposition 1.9] and [Mum83]) and the fact that the complement of \( \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1} \) in \( U_{2,1}(A) \) is of codimension at least 2.

Restricting to the open substack of curves with no elliptic tails, we obtain \( \delta = 10\lambda \) and \( \kappa = 2\lambda \). Since for \( \beta \in (1/7,1/2] \), all \( \beta \)-stable pairs in \( \mathbb{H}(\beta) \) are H-points of \( A_4 \) or \( A_5 \)-stable curves, and the non-nodal locus in \( \mathbb{H}(\beta) \) has codimension at least two, a standard computation, as in [Mum77], shows that the polarization \( L_\beta \) (cf. Equation (3.3)) descends to the following ample line bundle on the GIT quotient \( \mathbb{H}(\beta) / \text{SL}(5) \):

\[ L_\beta := \frac{1}{5}(-\lambda + 8\psi) - \frac{\beta}{5}(3\lambda + \psi). \]

Clearly, \( L_{4/13} \) is a positive rational multiple of

\[ K_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{2,1}} + \frac{2}{3}\delta + \frac{1}{3}\psi. \]
A standard discrepancy computation now shows that the isomorphism in Equation (3.6) holds.

The remaining identifications of $\mathbb{H}(\beta)\!/\!\!\!/\ SL(5)$ with log canonical models of $\mathcal{M}_{2,1}$ follow by a similar computation. Finally, the fact that

$$\mathbb{H}(4/13 - \epsilon)\!/\!\!\!/\ SL(5) \to \mathbb{H}(4/13)\!/\!\!\!/\ SL(5)$$

is the contraction of the Weierstrass divisor follows from Proposition 4.25.

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