

ON THE INTERSECTION THEORY OF QUOT SCHEMES AND MODULI OF BUNDLES WITH SECTIONS

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ABSTRACT. We consider a class of tautological top intersection products on the moduli space of stable pairs consisting of vector bundles together with N sections on a smooth complex curve C . We show that when N is large, these intersection numbers can be viewed as arising on the Grothendieck Quot scheme of coherent sheaf quotients of the rank N trivial sheaf on C . The result has applications to the computation of the intersection theory of the moduli space of semistable bundles on C .

1. INTRODUCTION

We study an intersection-theoretic relationship between two moduli spaces associated with bundles on a curve. We fix throughout a smooth complex curve C of genus g . One of the two moduli spaces is the Grothendieck Quot scheme $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ parametrizing rank $N - r$ degree d coherent sheaf quotients of \mathcal{O}^N on C . The other is a parameter space, subsequently denoted $B_d(N, r, C)$, for stable pairs consisting of a rank r degree d vector bundle on C together with N sections.

Several moduli spaces of pairs of vector bundles and sections can be constructed gauge-theoretically or by GIT, by varying the notion of stability of a pair [BDW], [Th]. $B_d(N, r, C)$ is one of these, and it is the one most closely related to the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$ of semistable rank r and degree d bundles on C . Indeed, a point in $B_d(N, r, C)$ consists of a semistable degree d bundle E and N sections s_1, \dots, s_N such that any proper subbundle of E whose space of sections contains s_1, \dots, s_N is not slope-destabilizing. We will assume throughout that $N \geq 2r + 1$, and d is as large as convenient, in particular that $d > 2r(g - 1)$. In this case, $B_d(N, r, C)$ is smooth projective [BDW] and there is a surjective morphism forgetting the sections,

$$\pi : B_d(N, r, C) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(r, d).$$

In turn, for d large relative to N, r, g , $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ is irreducible, generically smooth, of the expected dimension [BDW]. The closed points of $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ are exact sequences $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ on C with F coherent of degree d and rank $N - r$. Thus $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ compactifies the scheme $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ of degree d morphisms from C to the Grassmannian $G(r, N)$, which is the locus of exact sequences on C with F *locally free* of degree d and rank $N - r$.

The two spaces $B_d(N, r, C)$ and $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ are birational, agreeing on the open subscheme U of $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ consisting of sequences $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ with E^\vee semistable: this sequence in $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ corresponds to the point $\mathcal{O}^{N^\vee} \rightarrow E^\vee$

in $B_d(N, r, C)$.

Both $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and $B_d(N, r, C)$ are fine moduli spaces carrying universal structures. We will denote by

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0 \text{ on } \text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times C$$

the universal exact sequence associated with $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and by

$$\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{V} \text{ on } B_d(N, r, C) \times C.$$

the universal bundle with N sections corresponding to $B_d(N, r, C)$. Here \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{V} are locally free, and $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ coincides with $\mathcal{O}^{N^\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee$ on the common open subscheme U of $B_d(N, r, C)$ and $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$.

We further fix a symplectic basis $\{1, \delta_j, 1 \leq j \leq 2g, \omega\}$ for the cohomology $H^*(C)$ of the curve C and let

$$(1) \quad c_i(\mathcal{E}^\vee) = a_i \otimes 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{2g} b_i^j \otimes \delta_j + f_i \otimes \omega, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r, \text{ and}$$

$$(2) \quad c_i(\mathcal{V}) = \bar{a}_i \otimes 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{2g} \bar{b}_i^j \otimes \delta_j + \bar{f}_i \otimes \omega, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r,$$

be the Künneth decompositions of the Chern classes of \mathcal{E}^\vee and \mathcal{V} with respect to this basis for $H^*(C)$. Note that

$a_i \in H^{2i}(\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C))$, $b_i^j \in H^{2i-1}(\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C))$, $f_i \in H^{2i-2}(\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C))$, and $\bar{a}_i, \bar{b}_i^j, \bar{f}_i$ belong to the analogous cohomology groups of $B_d(N, r, C)$.

The goal of this paper is to present the following observation.

Theorem 1. *Let $r \geq 2$ and $N \geq 2r + 1$. Assume moreover that C has genus at least 2 and that d is large enough so that both $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and $B_d(N, r, C)$ are irreducible of the expected dimension $e = Nd - r(N - r)(g - 1)$. Let s and t be nonnegative integers such that $t \leq \frac{N}{r}$ and $s r + t = e$. Let $P(a, f, b)$ be a polynomial of degree t in the a, f and (algebraic combinations) of the b classes. Then*

$$(3) \quad \int_{B_d(N, r, C)} \bar{a}_r^s P(\bar{a}, \bar{f}, \bar{b}) = \int_{\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)} a_r^s P(a, f, b).$$

Note that the theorem by no means accomplishes a complete comparison of the intersection theories of $B_d(N, r, C)$ and of $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$. Its scope is in fact modest: it asserts that the intersection of any algebraic polynomial $P(a, f, b)$ in the tautological classes paired with a complementary self-intersection a_r^s can be evaluated to the same result on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and on $B_d(N, r, C)$ only asymptotically as N is large relative to the degree of P . A more general statement is false due to the different nature of the nonoverlapping loci of $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and $B_d(N, r, C)$.

The proof of the theorem, which will occupy the next section, relies on an explicit realization of the tautological classes on $B_d(N, r, C)$ and $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ as degeneracy loci (or pushforwards of degeneracy loci) of morphisms stemming from the universal $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ on $B_d(N, r, C) \times C$ and $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee$ on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times C$. This approach was used in [B] to study the intersection theory of the tautological a classes on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$. Bertram proved that generic degeneracy-loci representatives of the a classes in a top-degree polynomial $P(a_1, \dots, a_r)$ intersect properly along $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ and avoid the boundary $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \setminus \text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$. Thus the intersection $P(a_1, \dots, a_r) \cap \text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ has enumerative meaning, and expresses a count of maps from C to $G(r, N)$ satisfying incidence properties.

Similarly, in the situation described by Theorem 1, we will show that generic degeneracy-loci representatives of the a, f, b classes in the product $a_r^s P(a, f, b)$ on the one hand intersect properly along the common open subscheme U of $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and $B_d(N, r, C)$ and on the other hand manage to avoid the nonoverlapping loci $B_d(N, r, C) \setminus U$ and $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \setminus U$. The argument uses heavily the methods and results of [B].

The theorem was sought, and is indeed effective, in the attempt to calculate the intersection theory of the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$ of semistable bundles on C , by transferring intersections to the Quot scheme $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and computing them there. This idea was inspired by [W]. The intersection-theoretic relationship between $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$ and $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ is simplest when the rank r and the degree d are coprime. In this case, $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$ is a smooth projective variety and a fine moduli space with a universal bundle $V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(r, d) \times C$. Furthermore, $B_d(N, r, C)$ is a projective bundle over $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$,

$$\pi : B_d(N, r, C) = \mathbb{P}(\eta_* V^{\oplus N}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(r, d),$$

where $\eta : \mathcal{M}(r, d) \times C \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(r, d)$ is the projection. Intersections on $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$ can therefore be easily lifted to $B_d(N, r, C)$. To be precise, let

$$c_i(V) = \tilde{a}_i \otimes 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{2g} \tilde{b}_i^j \otimes \delta_j + \tilde{f}_i \otimes \omega, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r,$$

be the Künneth decomposition of the Chern classes of V , and let

$$\zeta = c_1(\mathcal{O}(1)) \text{ on } B_d(N, r, C) = \mathbb{P}(\eta_* V^{\oplus N}).$$

It is easy to see that $\mathcal{V} = \pi^* V \otimes \mathcal{O}(1)$ on $B_d(N, r, C) \times C$. We choose N so that the dimension $N(d - r(g - 1)) - 1$ of the fibers of π is a multiple of r , $N(d - r(g - 1)) - 1 = rs$. Then if $P(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{f})$ is a top-degree polynomial on $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$ invariant under twisting the universal V with line bundles from $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$, we have

$$(4) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}(r, d)} P(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{f}) = \int_{B_d(N, r, C)} \zeta^{\dim \text{fiber}} P(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{f}) = \int_{B_d(N, r, C)} \tilde{a}_r^s P(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{f}).$$

We therefore obtain the following consequence of Theorem 1.

Corollary 1. *For r and d coprime, top intersections on $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$ can be viewed as intersections on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ in the regime when N is large relative to the dimension*

of $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$, and d is large enough so that $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ is irreducible. Specifically, for $N(d - r(g - 1)) - 1$ divisible by r and $N \geq r \cdot \dim \mathcal{M}(r, d)$,

$$(5) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}(r, d)} P(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{f}) = \int_{\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)} a_r^s P(a, b, f).$$

The calculation of the tautological intersection theory on the Quot scheme is manageable via equivariant localization with respect to a natural \mathbb{C}^\star action [MO1]. Theorem 1 together with the results of [MO1] thus constitute an effective method for evaluating the top pairings of the cohomology generators of $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$, and provide an alternative to the important work [JK], [L] on the intersection theory of $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$. In the rank 2, odd degree case, complete calculations were carried out in [MO2]. A derivation of the volume of $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$ as well as of other intersection numbers for arbitrary r is pursued in [MO3].

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2. TAUTOLOGICAL INTERSECTIONS ON $\text{QUOT}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ AND $B_d(N, r, C)$

Following [B] closely, we first summarize the main facts concerning the boundary of the compactification by $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ of the space $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ of maps from C to the Grassmannian $G(r, N)$. We then analyze the relevant intersections on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and $B_d(N, r, C)$, with conclusions gathered in Proposition 1 and Proposition 2 respectively. Theorem 1 follows from the two propositions.

2.1. The Quot scheme compactification of the space of maps to the Grassmannian $G(r, N)$. $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ parametrizes exact sequences $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ with F coherent of degree d and rank $N - r$. Two quotients $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F_1 \rightarrow 0$ and $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F_2 \rightarrow 0$ are equivalent if their kernels inside \mathcal{O}^N coincide. Now let $0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0$ denote the tautological sequence on $G(r, N)$. By pullback of the tautological sequence to C , a degree d map $f : C \rightarrow G(r, N)$ gives a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ of vector bundles on C and conversely.

Thus $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ is contained in $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ as the locus of *locally free* quotients of \mathcal{O}^N on C .

There are natural evaluation morphisms

$$(6) \quad \text{ev} : \text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N)) \times C \rightarrow G(r, N), \quad (f, p) \mapsto f(p),$$

and for $p \in C$,

$$(7) \quad \text{ev}_p : \text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N)) \rightarrow G(r, N), \quad f \mapsto f(p).$$

The Zariski tangent space at a closed point $f \in \text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ is $H^0(C, f^*TG(r, N))$. The expected dimension, which we subsequently denote by e , is therefore

$$e = \chi(C, f^*TG(r, N)) = Nd - r(N - r)(g - 1),$$

by the Riemann-Roch formula on C . In [BDW], Bertram, Daskalopoulos and Wentworth established

For sufficiently large degree d relative to r , N , and the genus g of C , $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ is an irreducible quasiprojective scheme of dimension as expected, e . In this regime, the compactification $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ is an irreducible generically smooth projective scheme.

We assume throughout this paper that the degree is very large compared to r , N and g .

What remains in $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ once we take out $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ is the locus of quotients of \mathcal{O}^N which are not locally free. Since a torsion-free coherent sheaf on a smooth curve is locally free, these nonvector bundle quotients are locally free modulo a torsion subsheaf which they necessarily contain. That is to say, for each such $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ there is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow F \rightarrow F/T \rightarrow 0$$

with F/T locally free of degree at least 0, and T supported at finitely many points. The degree of T can therefore be at most d . Let B_m be the locus in $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ of quotients whose torsion subsheaf T has degree m .

$$\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) = \text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N)) \sqcup_{m=1}^d B_m,$$

with the B_m s playing the role of *boundary strata*. We will denote by \mathcal{B} the union $\sqcup_{m=1}^d B_m$.

We analyze \mathcal{B} more carefully. If F is a quotient with torsion T of degree m , F/T is a vector bundle of rank $N - r$ and degree $d - m$. By associating to $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ the quotient $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F/T \rightarrow 0$, we get a morphism

$$(8) \quad P : B_m \rightarrow \text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N)), \quad \{\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F\} \mapsto \{\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F/T\}.$$

Let us consider the inverse image under P of an element

$$0 \rightarrow E' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F' \rightarrow 0$$

in $\text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N))$. For each sheaf morphism $E' \rightarrow T$, with T torsion of degree m , there is a sheaf F constructed as the pushout of the maps $E' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N$ and $E' \rightarrow T$ in the category of coherent sheaves on C . Thus the following diagram of sheaves can be completed, if we start with the data of the first row and of the first column map:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & E' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}^N & \longrightarrow & F' & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T & \longrightarrow & F & \longrightarrow & F' & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Moreover the map $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F$ is surjective if $E' \rightarrow T$ is. If we denote its kernel by E we have

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & E & = & E & & \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & E' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}^N & \longrightarrow & F' \longrightarrow 0, \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
0 & \longrightarrow & T & \longrightarrow & F & \longrightarrow & F' \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

with the first two columns also being short exact sequences.

Finally assume that two quotients $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F_1$ and $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F_2$ induce quotients $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F_1/T_1$ and $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F_2/T_2$ which have the same kernel E' inside \mathcal{O}^N . It is then immediate that $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F_1$ and $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F_2$ represent the same element of $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ if and only if $E' \rightarrow T_1$ and $E' \rightarrow T_2$ represent the same element of the Quot scheme of degree m , rank 0 quotients of E' . This latter scheme, which we denote by $\text{Quot}_m(E', r, C)$, is a smooth projective variety of dimension rm .

We conclude that the morphism

$$P : B_m \rightarrow \text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N))$$

is surjective with fiber over

$$0 \rightarrow E' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F' \rightarrow 0$$

isomorphic to $\text{Quot}_m(E', r, C)$. From this it follows easily that the codimension of the boundary stratum B_m in $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$, for m small, is equal to

$$(9) \quad \text{codim } B_m = (N - r)m.$$

The codimension of B_m for m large (so that $\text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N))$ is not irreducible) increases linearly with the degree d .

Note also that by associating to the quotient $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F$ the *double data* of $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F/T$ and of the support of T , we get a morphism

$$(10) \quad Pl : B_m \rightarrow \text{Sym}^m C \times \text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N)),$$

where $\text{Sym}^m C$ denotes the m th symmetric product of the curve C .

2.2. Intersections on the Quot scheme. The classes that we would like to intersect are the Künneth components (1) of $c_i(\mathcal{E}^\vee)$, $1 \leq i \leq r$. Let

$$\eta : \text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times C \rightarrow \text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$$

be the projection, and note that

$$a_i = c_i(\mathcal{E}_p^\vee), \text{ for } p \in C, \quad f_i = \eta_*(c_i(\mathcal{E}^\vee)), \quad 1 \leq i \leq r.$$

Furthermore, combinations of b classes which are algebraic can be expressed in terms of a classes and of pushforwards under η of polynomials in the Chern classes of \mathcal{E}^\vee . For instance,

$$2 \sum_{j=1}^g b_1^j b_1^{j+g} = 2da_1 - \eta_*(c_1^2),$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^g b_1^j b_2^{j+g} + \sum_{j=1}^g b_2^j b_1^{j+g} = a_1 \eta_*(c_2) + da_2 - \eta_*(c_1 c_2).$$

We will view an arbitrary homomorphism

$$P(a, b, f) : A_*(\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)) \rightarrow A_{*- \deg P}(\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C))$$

as an actual intersection operation of subschemes. For simplicity we will omit b classes from the discussion, since modulo a classes, they are pushforwards of polynomials in $c_i(\mathcal{E}^\vee)$, hence can be treated quite similarly to the f classes.

Notation. For each $i, 1 \leq i \leq r$, we choose \mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} , a trivial subbundle of \mathcal{O}^N on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times C$. The universal exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow 0$ on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times C$ induces for each i , by dualizing and restricting, morphisms

$$\varphi_i : \mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee.$$

We let D_i be the subscheme of $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times C$ which is the noninjectivity locus of φ_i . Similarly, by fixing $p \in C$, we denote by $D_{i,p}$ the subscheme of $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ which is the degeneracy locus of the restriction $\varphi_{i,p}$ of φ_i to $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times p$. We let $\mathbb{D}_i \in A_{e-i}(D_i)$ and $\mathbb{D}_{i,p} \in A_{e-i}(D_{i,p})$ be the i th degeneracy classes of φ_i and $\varphi_{i,p}$ respectively, satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{D}_i &= c_i(\mathcal{E}^\vee) \cap [\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times C], \\ \mathbb{D}_{i,p} &= c_i(\mathcal{E}_p^\vee) \cap [\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)]. \end{aligned}$$

Denote by D_i^0 and $D_{i,p}^0$ the restrictions of the degeneracy loci to $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N)) \times C$ and $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ respectively. Further, we let Y_i be the degeneracy locus of the map

$$\mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} \rightarrow S^\vee \text{ on } G(r, N).$$

It is well known that Y_i represents the i th Chern class of S^\vee , and therefore has codimension i in $G(r, N)$. Now D_i^0 and $D_{i,p}^0$ are precisely the pullbacks of Y_i by the evaluation maps (6), (7),

$$(11) \quad D_i^0 = ev^{-1}(Y_i), \quad D_{i,p}^0 = ev_p^{-1}(Y_i).$$

Thus D_i^0 and $D_{i,p}^0$ have codimension i in $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N)) \times C$ and $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ respectively, and $D_{i,p}^0$ is the locus of degree d maps from C to $G(r, N)$ which send the point p to Y_i . Likewise, $\eta(D_i^0)$ is the locus of maps whose images intersect Y_i , and $\eta(D_i^0)$ has codimension $i-1$ in $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$. This last statement follows because the fibers of the restricted $\eta : D_i^0 \rightarrow \eta(D_i^0)$ consist of finitely many points, outside a locus of high codimension in $\eta(D_i^0)$. (This is the locus of maps $f : C \rightarrow G(r, N)$ such that $f(C)$ is contained in Y_i , that is to say the morphism scheme $\text{Mor}_d(C, Y_i)$; its codimension in $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ is proportional to the degree d of the maps, which is assumed very large.) In fact, for $i \geq 2$, the fibers of the morphism $\eta : D_i^0 \rightarrow \eta(D_i^0)$ consist generically of exactly one point of the curve C . To see this, consider the ‘double evaluation’ map

$$ev^2 : \text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N)) \times C \times C \rightarrow G(r, N) \times G(r, N), \quad (f, p, q) \mapsto (f(p), f(q)).$$

Let η^2 be the projection

$$\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N)) \times C \times C \rightarrow \text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N)).$$

The subvariety of the base $\eta(D_i^0)$ over which η has fibers consisting of at least two points is $\eta^2((ev^2)^{-1}(Y_i \times Y_i))$ and has codimension $2i - 2$ in $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$, thus codimension $i - 1$ in $\eta(D_i^0)$ (here $i \geq 2$.) The fibers of $\eta : D_i^0 \rightarrow \eta(D_i^0)$ consist therefore generically of exactly one point, and $\eta(D_i^0)$ has codimension $i - 1$ in $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$.

The codimension (9) of the boundary stratum B_m is $(N - r)m$ and $(N - r)m > i$, for $1 \leq i \leq r$, $1 \leq m \leq d$ and for $N \geq 2r + 1$. As the codimension of each irreducible component of the degeneracy locus D_i is at most i on general grounds [F], Theorem 14.4, we conclude

D_i has codimension i in $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times C$, $D_{i,p}$ has codimension i in $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$, and $\eta(D_i)$ has codimension $i - 1$ in $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$.

Now $GL(N)$ acts on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and on $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ as the automorphism group of \mathcal{O}^N : for $g \in GL(N)$,

$$[\pi : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F] \mapsto [\pi \circ g : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F].$$

Translating degeneracy loci by the action of the group enables us to make intersections on $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ proper. Indeed, for any subvariety Z of $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ and a general $g \in GL(N)$, the intersection $Z \cap gD_{i,p}^0$ is either empty or has codimension i in Z : by Kleiman's theorem, for a general g , the intersection $ev_p(Z) \cap gY_i$ is either empty or of the expected dimension in the Grassmannian $G(r, N)$, whence the intersection $Z \cap ev_p^{-1}(gY_i)$ also has the expected dimension. Similarly, for a general $g \in GL(N)$ the intersection $Z \times C \cap ev^{-1}(gY_i)$ is either empty or has codimension i in $Z \times C$. Since for a general g the generic fiber of the projection

$$\eta : Z \times C \cap ev^{-1}(gY_{r-i+1}) \rightarrow Z \cap \eta ev^{-1}(gY_i)$$

is finite, the intersection $Z \cap \eta ev^{-1}(gY_i) = Z \cap \eta(gD_i^0)$ has codimension $i - 1$ in Z .

We let $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))^{\text{ss}}$ denote the smooth open subscheme of $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ whose closed points are exact sequences $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ with E^\vee semistable. The argument above shows that for a generic choice of trivial subbundle \mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} , $D_{i,p}^0$ intersects the unstable locus

$$\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))^{\text{unstable}} = \text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N)) \setminus \text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))^{\text{ss}}$$

properly. For dimensional reasons, the restriction map

$$A_{e-i}(D_{i,p}) \longrightarrow A_{e-i}(D_{i,p}^0 \cap \text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))^{\text{ss}})$$

is therefore an isomorphism. We conclude that the degeneracy class $\mathbb{D}_{i,p}$ is not only in the top Chow group of $D_{i,p}$, but in fact

$$\mathbb{D}_{i,p} = [D_{i,p}]$$

since the equality holds for the restrictions to the smooth open subscheme $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))^{\text{ss}}$ of $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$.

Similarly,

$$\mathbb{D}_i = [D_i],$$

and as $\eta : D_i \rightarrow \eta(D_i)$ is generically one-to-one, we have

$$\eta_*[D_i] = [\eta(D_i)].$$

We collect these conclusions in the statement of the following lemma.

Lemma 1. (1) For a generic choice of trivial subbundle \mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} of \mathcal{O}^N on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times C$,

$$[D_i] = c_i(\mathcal{E}^\vee) \cap [\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C) \times C],$$

$$[D_{i,p}] = a_i \cap [\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)] \text{ and}$$

$$[\eta(D_i)] = f_i \cap [\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)].$$

(2) For all instances of a_i , f_i and algebraic combinations of b_i^j classes in a monomial $P(a, b, f)$ we can choose representative subschemes which intersect the unstable locus of $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$ and each other properly along $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$.

We would now like to show that the intersection of generic degeneracy loci representatives of the tautological classes appearing in a monomial $P(a, b, f)a_r^s$, for $e = sr + t$, $t = \deg P$ and $t \leq \frac{N}{r}$ avoids the boundary $\sqcup_{m=1}^d B_m$ of the Quot scheme. Lemma 1 ensures on the other hand that intersections occur with the expected codimension along $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$, even avoiding the unstable locus of $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$. We will thus be able to conclude that the intersection number $P(a, b, f)a_r^s \cap [\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)]$ is the number of intersection points in $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))^{\text{ss}}$ (counted with multiplicities) of generic degeneracy loci representatives of all the classes in $P(a, b, f)a_r^s$.

We therefore analyze the intersection of a degeneracy locus $D_{i,p}$ with a boundary stratum B_m . The subtlety here is that although the B_m s have large codimension in $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$, subschemes of the type $D_{i,p}$ and $\eta(D_i)$ may not intersect them properly, therefore giving an overall excess intersection with the boundary.

Suppose $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ is a point in the intersection $D_{i,p} \cap B_m$. This means that F has a torsion subsheaf T of degree m and the vector bundle map $\mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} \rightarrow E^\vee$ is not injective at p . Recall the surjective morphism (10),

$$Pl : B_m \rightarrow \text{Sym}^m C \times \text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N)), \{\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F\} \mapsto \{\text{Supp } T, \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F/T\},$$

and its further composition P with the projection to $\text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N))$, given by (8). Let

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^m \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^m \rightarrow 0$$

be the universal sequence on $\text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N)) \times C$ and denote by $D_{i,p}(m)$ the degeneracy locus of $\mathcal{O}_p^{r-i+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_p^{m\vee}$ on $\text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N))$.

Let E' be the kernel of the map $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F/T$. If $p \notin \text{Supp } T$, then the map $\mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} \rightarrow E'^\vee$ is also not injective at p since it coincides with $\mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} \rightarrow E^\vee$ outside the support of T . We conclude that

$$(12) \quad D_{i,p} \cap B_m \subset P^{-1}(D_{i,p}(m)) \cup Pl^{-1}(p \times \text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N))).$$

We pick now s distinct points p_k and s generic $GL(N)$ elements g_k , $1 \leq k \leq s$. Each instance of a_r in the product a_r^s is represented by a subscheme $g_k D_{r,p_k}$, $1 \leq k \leq s$. We want to show that

$$(13) \quad \bigcap_{k=1}^s g_k D_{r,p_k} \cap B_m = \emptyset.$$

Indeed, if we let I index subsets of $\{1, \dots, s\}$ of cardinality $s - m$, then (12) implies that

$$(14) \quad \bigcap_{k=1}^s g_k D_{r,p_k} \cap B_m \subset \bigcup_I P^{-1}(\bigcap_{k \in I} g_k D_{r,p_k}(m)).$$

For general g_k s, the subschemes

$$g_k D_{r,p_k}(m), \quad 1 \leq k \leq s$$

intersect properly on Mor_{d-m} . The codimension of $\bigcap_{k \in I} g_k D_{r,p_k}(m)$ in $\text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N))$ is therefore

$$(15) \quad (s - m)r = e - t - mr \geq Nd - r(N - r)(g - 1) - \frac{N}{r} - mr.$$

The inequality above holds in the regime that we are interested in, when $e - rs = t \leq \frac{N}{r}$.

A dimension count for $\text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N))$ will show now that $\bigcap_{k \in I} g_k D_{r,p_k}(m)$ is empty for all I with $|I| = s - m$.

There are two cases to be considered.

Case 1. m is large enough so that Mor_{d-m} is not irreducible of the expected dimension. The dimension of $\text{Mor}_{d-m}(C, G(r, N))$ can be bounded in this case independently of the degree d . The codimension (15) of $\bigcap_{k \in I} g_k D_{r,p_k}(m)$ is however bounded below by an expression increasing linearly with d . For d sufficiently large therefore, the intersection $\bigcap_{k \in I} g_k D_{r,p_k}(m)$ is empty.

Case 2. m is so that Mor_{d-m} is irreducible of the expected dimension

$$N(d - m) - r(N - r)(g - 1).$$

Comparing this dimension with the codimension (15) of $\bigcap_{k \in I} g_k D_{r,p_k}(m)$, we find

$$N(d - m) - r(N - r)(g - 1) < Nd - r(N - r)(g - 1) - \frac{N}{r} - mr, \quad \forall 1 \leq m \leq d, \quad \text{if } N \geq 2r + 1.$$

In this case also therefore, the intersection $\bigcap_{k=1}^s g_k D_{r,p_k} \cap B_m$ is empty.

Taking into account the analysis leading to Lemma 1, we have the following statement.

Proposition 1. *Generic degeneracy loci representatives of the classes appearing in the top intersection product $P(a, f, b)a_r^s$, $\deg P \leq \frac{N}{r}$ on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ do not intersect the boundary $\mathcal{B} = \sqcup_{m=1}^d B_m$ of $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and intersect each other as well $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))^{\text{unstable}}$ properly along $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))$. The intersection number $P(a, f, b)a_r^s \cap [\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)]$ is therefore the number of points (counted with multiplicities) in the scheme-theoretic intersection of these degeneracy loci. All the intersection points lie in $\text{Mor}_d(C, G(r, N))^{ss}$.*

2.3. Intersections on the moduli space of stable pairs. For $d > 2r(g - 1)$, the moduli space $B_d(N, r, C)$ is a smooth projective variety which parametrizes morphisms $\varphi : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow E$ on C with E being a semistable rank r and degree d bundle, and with the property that the subsheaf $\text{Im } \varphi$ of E is not destabilizing. In other words, if $\text{Im } \varphi$ has degree d' and rank r' , there is a strict inequality

$$(16) \quad \frac{d'}{r'} < \frac{d}{r}.$$

This moduli space was described, together with other related moduli spaces of pairs of bundles and sections, in [BD],[BDW]. The case of bundles together with *one* section was studied in [Th].

$B_d(N, r, C)$ is a fine moduli space carrying a universal morphism

$$\Phi : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{V} \text{ on } B_d(N, r, C) \times C.$$

We let U be the open subscheme of $B_d(N, r, C)$ consisting of generically surjective (as maps of vector bundles) morphisms $\mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow E$. Crucially, U coincides with the semistable locus of $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$, *i.e.* with the open subscheme consisting of exact sequences $0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$ with semistable E^\vee . The universal structures on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and $B_d(N, r, C)$ agree on U :

$$\mathcal{O}^{N^\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\vee \text{ on } U \times C \text{ coincides with } \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{V} \text{ on } U \times C.$$

The actions of $GL(N)$ on $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and $B_d(N, r, C)$ also naturally coincide on U .

In order to study some of the intersection theory of $B_d(N, r, C)$ in relation to that of the Quot scheme, it will be necessary to understand the boundary $B_d(N, r, C) \setminus U$. Let $B(r', d')$, $r' < r$ be the locus of maps $\varphi : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow E$ such that the locally free subsheaf $\text{Im } \varphi$ of E has rank $r' < r$ and degree d' . There are finitely many such loci since

$$0 \leq d' < \frac{r'}{r}d \text{ and } 1 \leq r' \leq r - 1.$$

Moreover,

$$(17) \quad B_d(N, r, C) = U \sqcup_{r' < r, d'} B(r', d').$$

The $B(r', d')$ s for $r' < r$ are strata in the flattening stratification of $B_d(N, r, C)$ for the sheaf $\text{Im } \Phi$ and the projection (slightly abusing notation) $\eta : B_d(N, r, C) \times C \rightarrow B_d(N, r, C)$.

We aim to investigate the codimension of $B(r', d')$ in $B_d(N, r, C)$. A quotient $\varphi : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow E$ in $B(r', d')$ gives on the one hand a point $\text{Im } \varphi^\vee \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}^{N^\vee}$ in the Quot scheme $\text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C)$ of rank r' , degree $-d'$ subsheaves of \mathcal{O}^N . We denote this morphism by $\Psi_{r', d'}$,

$$(18) \quad \Psi_{r', d'} : B(r', d') \rightarrow \text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C), \quad \{\varphi : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow E\} \mapsto \{\text{Im } \varphi^\vee \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}^{N^\vee}\}.$$

On the other hand, $\varphi : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow E$ determines a point $\text{Im } \varphi \hookrightarrow E$ in the Quot scheme $\text{Quot}_{d-d'}(E, r', C)$ of rank r' , degree d' subsheaves of E . Conversely, a point in $B(r', d')$ is determined by a choice of semistable E in the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$ of semistable rank r and degree d bundles on C , and a choice of points in $\text{Quot}_{d-d'}(E, r', C)$ and $\text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C)$ such that the subsheaf of E is isomorphic to the dual of the subsheaf of \mathcal{O}^N . Now [PR] provides an upper bound for the dimension of $\text{Quot}_{d-d'}(E, r', C)$ which is independent of the choice of E inside $\mathcal{M}(r, d)$,

$$\dim \text{Quot}_{d-d'}(E, r', C) \leq r'(r - r') + dr' - d'r.$$

An upper bound for the dimension of $B(r', d')$ is then

$$\dim B(r', d') \leq \dim \text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C) + r'(r - r') + dr' - d'r + \dim \mathcal{M}(r, d).$$

Recall that $\dim B_d(N, r, C) = Nd - r(N - r)(g - 1)$, and as established in [BDW], $\dim \text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C)$ either has a degree-independent upper bound (for low d') or else

$$\dim \text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C) = Nd' - r'(N - r')(g - 1).$$

A lower bound for the codimension of $B(r', d')$ in $B_d(N, r, C)$ is thus

$$\text{codim } B(r', d') \geq Nd - Nd' - dr' + d'r + \text{degree-independent terms.}$$

When d is very large, it follows that

$$(19) \quad \text{codim } B(r', d') \geq (N - r)(d - d') > \frac{N - r}{r}d.$$

For the last inequality we took account of the stability condition for morphisms $\varphi : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow E$ expressed by (16).

We conclude that $\text{codim } B(r', d')$ is very large when we assume d to be conveniently large.

We seek now to establish an analogue of Lemma 1, that is to use the universal morphism $\Phi : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ on $B_d(N, r, C) \times C$ in order to give degeneracy loci representatives of the tautological classes (2).

For each i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, we choose a subbundle \mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} of \mathcal{O}^N on $B_d(N, r, C) \times C$. Denote by Δ_i and $\Delta_{i,p}$ the noninjectivity loci of $\mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ on $B_d(N, r, C) \times C$ and of $\mathcal{O}_p^{r-i+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_p$ on $B_d(N, r, C) \times \{p\}$ respectively. Δ_i and D_i agree of course on $U \times C$. We want to show as before

Lemma 2. (1) *For a generic choice of trivial subbundle \mathcal{O}^{r-i+1} of \mathcal{O}^N on $B_d(N, r, C) \times C$,*

$$\begin{aligned} [\Delta_i] &= c_i(\mathcal{V}) \cap [B_d(N, r, C) \times C], \\ [\Delta_{i,p}] &= \bar{a}_i \cap [B_d(N, r, C)] \quad \text{and} \\ [\eta(\Delta_i)] &= \bar{f}_i \cap [B_d(N, r, C)]. \end{aligned}$$

(2) *For all instances of \bar{a}_i , \bar{f}_i and algebraic combinations of \bar{b}_i^j classes in a monomial $P(\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{f})$ we can choose representative subschemes which intersect each other properly along U .*

Proof. The proof is immediate. We need to show that Δ_i and $\Delta_{i,p}$ have codimension i in $B_d(N, r, C) \times C$ and $B_d(N, r, C)$ respectively, and that $\eta : \Delta_i \rightarrow \eta(\Delta_i)$ is generically one-to-one. But $\Delta_i|_{U \times C}$ has codimension i in $U \times C$ since it coincides with D_i there. In the same way $\Delta_{i,p}|_U$ has codimension i in U , and $\eta : \Delta_i \rightarrow \eta(\Delta_i)$ is generically one-to-one on U . On the other hand, the codimension of the boundary $B_d(N, r, C) \setminus U = \cup_{r' < r, d'} B(r', d')$ is very large in $B_d(N, r, C)$, hence the first part of the lemma follows. The second part of the lemma follows from the second part of Lemma 1.

We aim to show that the intersection of generic degeneracy loci representatives of the tautological classes appearing in a monomial $P(\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{f})\bar{a}_r^e$, for $e = sr + t$, $t = \deg P$ and $t \leq \frac{N}{r}$ avoids the boundary $\sqcup_{r' < r, d'} B(r', d')$ of $B_d(N, r, C)$. Lemma 1 ensures on the other hand that intersections occur with the expected codimension along U . We

will thus be able to conclude that the intersection number $P(\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{f})\bar{a}_r^s \cap [B_d(N, r, C)]$ is given as the sum of multiplicities of the finitely many intersection points in U of generic degeneracy loci representatives of all the classes in $P(\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{f})\bar{a}_r^s$.

We analyze the intersection of a degeneracy locus $\Delta_{r,p}$ with a boundary stratum $B(r', d')$. $\Delta_{r,p}$ is the zero locus of a section $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_p$ on $B_d(N, r, C)$. Let

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow 0$$

be the universal sequence on $\text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C) \times C$. Let \mathcal{O} be a subbundle of $\mathcal{O}^{N\vee}$ (corresponding under $\Psi_{r',d'}$ to the one chosen before on $B_d(N, r, C)$) and denote by

$$\Delta_p(r', d') \subset \text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C)$$

the zero locus of the restricted homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_p \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'_p$ on $\text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C) \times \{p\}$. Given $\varphi : \mathcal{O}^N \rightarrow E$, $\varphi \in B(r', d')$, let $E' = \text{Im } \varphi$. Note that $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow E'$ vanishes at p if and only if $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow E$ does. Hence

$$\Delta_{r,p}|_{B(r',d')} = \Psi_{r',d'}^{-1}(\Delta_p(r', d')).$$

We choose $g_k \in GL(N)$, $p_k \in C$, $1 \leq k \leq s$ so that $g_k \Delta_{p_k}(r', d')$ intersect properly on $\text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C)$. The intersection

$$\cap_{k=1}^s g_k \Delta_{p_k}(r', d')$$

is empty if its codimension exceeds the dimension of the ambient scheme $\text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C)$. We can assume that $\text{Quot}_{d'}(\mathcal{O}^N, r', C)$ has the expected dimension $Nd' - r'(N - r')(g - 1)$. The intersection on the other hand has codimension

$$sr' = \frac{e - t}{r} r' \geq \frac{Nd - r(N - r)(g - 1) - \frac{N}{r} r'}{r} r' > Nd' - r(N - r')(g - 1).$$

The last inequality is equivalent to

$$(20) \quad N \left(\frac{d}{r} - \frac{d'}{r'} \right) > -(r - r')(g - 1) + \frac{N}{r^2},$$

which holds since

$$N \left(\frac{d}{r} - \frac{d'}{r'} \right) \geq \frac{N}{rr'}.$$

We have just established the following

Proposition 2. *Generic degeneracy loci representatives of the classes appearing in the top intersection product $P(\bar{a}, \bar{f}, \bar{b})\bar{a}_r^s$, $\deg P \leq \frac{N}{r}$ on $B_d(N, r, C)$ do not intersect the boundary $B_d(N, r, C) - U = \sqcup_{r' < r, d'} B(r', d')$ of $B_d(N, r, C)$ and intersect each other properly along U . The intersection number $P(\bar{a}, \bar{f}, \bar{b})\bar{a}_r^s \cap [B_d(N, r, C)]$ is therefore the number of points (counted with multiplicities) in the scheme-theoretic intersection of these degeneracy loci. All the intersection points lie in U .*

Since $\text{Quot}_d(\mathcal{O}^N, r, C)$ and $B_d(N, r, C)$, as well as their universal structures, agree on U , Propositions 1 and 2 imply Theorem 1.

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