

EQUIDISTRIBUTION OF WEIERSTRASS POINTS ON CURVES OVER NON-ARCHIMEDEAN FIELDS

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ABSTRACT. We prove equidistribution of Weierstrass points on Berkovich curves. Let X be a smooth proper curve of positive genus over a complete algebraically closed non-Archimedean field \mathbb{K} of equal characteristic zero with a non-trivial valuation. Let L be a line bundle of positive degree on X . The Weierstrass points of powers of L are equidistributed according to the Zhang-Arakelov measure on X^{an} . This provides a non-Archimedean analogue of a theorem of Mumford and Neeman.

Along the way we provide a description of the reduction of Weierstrass points, answering a question of Eisenbud and Harris.

1. INTRODUCTION

A theorem of Mumford and Neeman [23, 24] (see also [27]) states that for a compact Riemann surface S of positive genus, and for a line bundle L of positive degree on S , the discrete measures μ_n supported on Weierstrass points of $L^{\otimes n}$ converge weakly to the Arakelov-Bergman measure on S when n goes to infinity. Our aim in this paper is to prove a non-Archimedean analogue of Mumford-Neeman theorem.

Let \mathbb{K} be a complete algebraically closed valued non-Archimedean field with valuation ring R and residue field κ . We suppose that the valuation of \mathbb{K} is non-trivial. In addition, we assume that both \mathbb{K} and κ are of characteristic zero.

Let X be a smooth proper curve of positive genus over \mathbb{K} . The analogue of the Arakelov measure in non-Archimedean Arakelov theory is the canonical admissible measure constructed by Zhang [33]. Fixing a skeleton Γ of X^{an} , which is a finite metric graph, the canonical admissible measure μ_{ad} is a measure of total mass one with support in Γ . The skeleton Γ comes with an inclusion map $\iota : \Gamma \hookrightarrow X^{\text{an}}$, which allows to pushforward μ_{ad} to X^{an} . By the explicit form of μ_{ad} , and since μ_{ad} does not have support on bridge edges, it is easy to see that the resulting measure $\iota_*(\mu_{\text{ad}})$ on X^{an} does not depend on the choice of the skeleton Γ . This leads to a well-defined measure μ_{ad} on the Berkovich analytification X^{an} of X , supported on the minimal skeleton of X^{an} . We will review the definition in Section 1.3.

Let now L be a line bundle of positive degree on X , and denote by $\mathcal{W}_n = \sum_{x \in X(\mathbb{K})} w_{n,x}(x)$ the Weierstrass divisor of $L^{\otimes n}$, that we view as a divisor with support in $X(\mathbb{K}) \subset X^{\text{an}}$. Consider the discrete measure

$$\frac{1}{\deg(\mathcal{W}_n)} \delta_{\mathcal{W}_n} = \frac{1}{\deg(\mathcal{W}_n)} \sum_{x \in X(\mathbb{K}) \subset X^{\text{an}}} w_{n,x} \delta_x$$

supported on a finite set of points of type I in X^{an} . We have

Theorem 1.1. *Notations as above, the measures $\frac{1}{\deg(\mathcal{W}_n)}\delta_{\mathcal{W}_n}$ converge weakly to the canonical admissible measure μ_{ad} on X^{an} .*

Since continuous functions of the form $\tau^*(f)$, for the retraction $\tau : X^{\text{an}} \rightarrow \Gamma$ of X^{an} to a skeleton and continuous function f on Γ , are dense in the space of continuous functions on X^{an} , in order to prove Theorem 1.1, it will be enough to fix a skeleton Γ of X^{an} and prove the following equidistribution theorem. Denote by $W_n = \tau_*(\mathcal{W}_n)$ the reduction of \mathcal{W}_n on Γ . Define the discrete measure $\mu_n := \frac{1}{\deg(W_n)}\delta_{W_n}$.

Theorem 1.2. *Notations as above, the measures μ_n converge weakly to the canonical admissible measure μ_{ad} on Γ .*

A consequence of our results, which seems to be also new, is the following.

Corollary 1.3. *Let X be a smooth proper curve of genus $g > 0$ over a discrete valuation field K of equicharacteristic zero. Let \mathfrak{X} be a regular semistable model of X over R' , the valuation ring of a finite extension K' of K . Let L be a line bundle of positive degree on X and denote by \mathcal{W}_n (by an abuse of the notation) the (multi)set of Weierstrass points of $L^{\otimes n}$. Let \mathfrak{C}_0 be an irreducible component of the special fiber \mathfrak{X}_s of genus g_0 , and denote by $\mathcal{W}_{0,n}$ the (multi)set of Weierstrass points whose specialization lie on \mathfrak{C}_0 . Then $|\mathcal{W}_{0,n}|/|\mathcal{W}_n|$ tends to g_0/g .*

Remark 1.4. A combination of our results and Mumford-Neeman theorem shows the following. Notations as in the above corollary, suppose in addition that the residue field $\kappa \simeq \mathbb{C}$, and $g_0 \geq 2$. Then the reduction of $\mathcal{W}_{0,n}$ in \mathfrak{C}_0 is equidistributed according to the Arakelov measure on $\mathfrak{C}_0^{\text{an}}$. A similar result holds if we assume that κ is an algebraically closed complete non-Archimedean field, with a residue field of characteristic zero; the equidistribution is then with respect to the Zhang-Arakelov measure on $\mathfrak{C}_0^{\text{an}}$. We omit the details.

The rest of this paper is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.2.

A useful machinery in the proof is the framework of limit linear series introduced in a joint paper with M. Baker [2], and further developed in an upcoming paper of the author in [1]. The limit linear series from [2] provided an extension of crude limit linear series in the terminology of Eisenbud-Harris [15] to any semistable curve, while the limit linear series that we consider here correspond to extensions to any semistable curve of the refined limit linear series in that terminology [15]. We will recall the basic set-up in Section 2, and refer to [1] for more details and results.

In Section 3, we consider the reduction of Weierstrass divisors on skeleta, and show that limit linear series allow to provide a complete description of the points in the support as well as their coefficients in the case κ has characteristic zero, c.f. Theorem 1.5 below. This gives a complete and quite simple answer to a question of Eisenbud-Harris [16] on the reduction of Weierstrass points on a (semistable) degenerating family of curves over complex numbers, furthermore, refining the previous partial result of Esteves-Medeiros [14].

Theorem 1.5. *Let $L = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$ be a line bundle of degree d and rank r , and denote by \mathcal{W} its Weierstrass divisor on X . Let Γ be a skeleton of X^{an} and let (D, \mathfrak{S}) be the limit \mathfrak{g}_d^r induced on Γ by the specialization theorem. Write $D = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} d_x(x)$. We have*

$$\tau_*(\mathcal{W}) = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} c_x(x),$$

where the coefficient c_x of a point x has the following expression:

$$c_x = (r+1)d_x + \frac{r(r+1)}{2}(2g_x - 2 + \text{val}(x)) - \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)} \sum_{i=0}^r s_i^\nu.$$

In the above theorem g_x and $\text{val}(x)$ denote the genus and the valence of x in Γ , respectively, $\mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)$ denotes the set of unit tangent directions to Γ at x , and s_i^ν are the integers underlying the definition of the limit linear series (D, \mathfrak{S}) on Γ , which correspond to the slopes along ν of the reduction of rational functions in the complete linear series defined by $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$, c.f. Section 2.

The fact that such a simple description of the reduction of Weierstrass divisors in terms of a combinatorial data exists is probably a specific property of the residue field κ being of characteristic zero. This is what refrains us from stating the equidistribution theorem in its full generality. However, in the case κ has positive characteristic, we still have a similar description of the reduction of the Weierstrass divisor in terms of the reduction of the Wronskian at points of type II in Γ , see Theorem 3.4. We expect indeed that the equidistribution theorem remains valid in any characteristic; we discuss in Remark 4.3 what has to be done in order to get such a result from Theorem 3.4.

A second tool essential in the proof is the theory of Okounkov bodies (in dimension one), and a well-known equidistribution phenomena for Okounkov bodies [18, 21, 9]. Once Theorem 1.5 has been discovered, the appearance of the Okounkov bodies becomes indeed quite natural if we remember that to any type II point x of X^{an} is associated a curve \mathfrak{C}_x over κ , whose points are in bijection with the branches of X^{an} adjacent to x . Fixing such a branch $\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(X^{\text{an}})$ of X^{an} , and considering the slopes of rational functions along ν in the complete linear series defined by powers of L allows to define an interval Λ^ν of volume $d = \deg(L)$ in \mathbb{R} . The local equidistribution theorem then asserts that the normalized slopes are equidistributed in Λ^ν , c.f. Theorem 4.1.

Theorem 1.5 and Theorem 4.1, along with basic properties of limit linear series from Section 2, and a careful analysis of the variation of the minimum slope along edges of Γ , then allow to finish the proof of Theorem 1.2.

We like to mention that the question of existence of a non-Archimedean version of Mumford-Neeman theorem has been implicitly asked in some places in the literature [10, 17]. We first came to learn about this through discussions with Matt Baker on the behavior of (divisorial) Weierstrass points on a metric graph Γ , which, we recall, are intrinsically defined in terms of the divisor theory on Γ (and without any reference to a choice of an algebraic curve X with reduction graph Γ). While this general question still remains open, we note that Theorem 1.5 predicts an intrinsic integer number can be assigned to any connected component of the locus of the (divisorial) Weierstrass points in Γ , thus reducing Baker's question to the question of understanding these numbers.

We would like to use this opportunity to thank Matt Baker for sharing his questions and conjectures, and for his continuous support and collaboration, on related topics. We thank Matt Baker and Farbod Shokrieh for helpful comments on a preliminary draft of this paper.

In the rest of this introduction, we will fix the notation, and briefly recall some well-known results which will be used in the next sections.

1.1. Weierstrass divisor. Let \mathbb{K} be an algebraically closed field, X a smooth proper curve over \mathbb{K} , and L a line bundle of positive degree on X . Consider a basis f_0, \dots, f_r be a basis for $H^0(X, L)$, and set $\mathcal{F} = \{f_0, \dots, f_r\}$.

If the characteristic of \mathbb{K} is zero, then we consider the Wronskian $\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}$ which is a global section of $\Gamma(X, L^{\otimes(r+1)} \Omega^{\otimes \frac{r(r+1)}{2}})$. Intrinsically, it is defined as follows: consider the jet bundle $J_r = \pi_{1*} \left(\pi_2^*(L)/I^{r+1} \right)$, where I is the ideal of the diagonal in $X \times X$, and π_1 and π_2 are the projections into the first and the second factor. There is a natural induced filtration on J_r by powers of I , and the quotients are identified with $L \otimes \Omega_X^{\otimes i}$. The set of global sections f_0, \dots, f_r define sections $\pi_2^*(f_i)$ of J_r , whose determinant will be a global section of $L^{\otimes(r+1)} \otimes \Omega^{\otimes r(r+1)/2}$.

In local coordinate, for any point $p \in X(\mathbb{K})$, we have $L_p \simeq \mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ as an \mathcal{O}_p -module. Taking a generator g_p of L_p , any global section f_i can be written as $f_i = f_{i,p} g_p$ for $f_{i,p} \in \mathcal{O}_p$. The local ring \mathcal{O}_p is a discrete valuation ring with a uniformizer t_p . We can thus define $f_{i,p}^{(j)}$ recursively by $f_{i,p}^{(j)} = \frac{d}{dt_p} f_{i,p}^{(j-1)}$ for any $j \geq 0$, with $f_{i,p}^{(0)} = f_{i,p}$. The stalk of the Wronskian $\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}$ at p is given by

$$\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F},p} = \det \left(f_{i,p}^{(j)} \right)_{0 \leq i,j \leq r} g_p^{(r+1)} (dt_p)^{\frac{r(r+1)}{2}} \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_p, L_p^{\otimes(r+1)} \otimes \Omega_p^{\otimes \frac{r(r+1)}{2}}).$$

In particular, it does not depend on the choice of g_p and the local uniformizer t_p .

In positive characteristic $\text{char}(\mathbb{K}) > 0$, it is well-known that Weierstrass points are more subtle, and the definition given above has to be modified, see e.g. [25]. We should instead consider the Hasse derivative with respect to a separating parameter t for $\mathbb{K}(X)$ [28, 29]. There exists $t \in \mathbb{K}(X)$ such that $\mathbb{K}(X)/\mathbb{K}(t)$ is a finite separable extension. The Hasse derivatives $D_t^{(j)}$, defined on $\mathbb{K}[t]$ by $D_t^{(j)}(t^m) = \binom{m}{j} t^{m-j}$, uniquely extend to $\mathbb{K}(X)$. There exist a set of $(r+1)$ integers $0 \leq b_0 < b_1 < \dots < b_r$ such that $\det \left(D_t^{(b_j)} f_i \right)_{0 \leq i,j \leq r} \neq 0$. In addition, (b_0, \dots, b_r) is chosen to be minimum in the lexicographic order with respect to this property. The corresponding Wronskian $\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}$ defined by $\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}} = \det \left(D^{(b_j)} f_i \right)_{i,j=0}^r$ defines a well-defined global section of $L^{\otimes(r+1)} \otimes \Omega^{\otimes \sum_{i=0}^r b_i}$, whose zero divisor is independent of the choice of t , and by definition, is called the Weierstrass divisor of L [19, 20, 28, 29]. Note that the Wronskian admits a similar description in terms of jumps of jet bundles in positive characteristic [19, 20].

1.2. Berkovich analytic curves. We provide a brief discussion of the structure of Berkovich analytic curves, and introduce the main notation which will be used later. For further details, we refer to [5, 7, 13].

Let X/\mathbb{K} be an algebraic variety. The topological space underlying the Berkovich analytification X^{an} of X is described as follows. Each point x of X^{an} corresponds to a scheme-theoretic point X , with residue field $\mathbb{K}(x)$, and an extension $|\cdot|_x$ of the absolute value on \mathbb{K} to $\mathbb{K}(x)$. The topology on X^{an} is the weakest one for which $U^{\text{an}} \subset X^{\text{an}}$ is open for every open affine subset $U \subset X$ and the function $x \mapsto |f|_x$ is continuous for every $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$. By definition, the set $X(\mathbb{K})$ of closed points of X is naturally included in X^{an} , and has a dense image. The space X^{an} is locally compact, Hausdorff, and locally path-connected. Furthermore, X^{an} is compact iff X is proper, and path-connected iff X is connected. Analytifications of algebraic

varieties is a subcategory of a larger category of \mathbb{K} -analytic spaces, and e.g., open subsets of X^{an} come with a \mathbb{K} -analytic structure in a natural way [7].

For any point x of X^{an} , the completion of the residue field $\mathbb{K}(x)$ of X with respect to $|\cdot|_x$ is denoted by $\mathcal{H}(x)$, and the residue field of the valuation field $(\mathcal{H}(x), |\cdot|_x)$ is denoted by $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}(x)}$.

1.2.1. *Structure of analytic curves.* For an analytic curve X^{an} , the points can be classified into four types. By Abhyankar's inequality, $\text{tr-deg}(\widetilde{\mathcal{H}(x)}/\kappa) + \text{rank}(|\mathcal{H}(x)^\times|/|\mathbb{K}^\times|) \leq 1$, where the rank is that of a finitely generated abelian group. The point x is then of type I if it belongs to $X(\mathbb{K})$ in which case, $\mathcal{H}(x) \cong \mathbb{K}$, of type II if the transcendence degree of $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}(x)}/\kappa$ is one, of type III if the rank of the valuations extension is one, and of type IV otherwise.

Semistable vertex sets and skeleta. A semistable vertex set for X^{an} is a finite set V of points of X^{an} of type II such that $X^{\text{an}} \setminus V$ is isomorphic to a disjoint union of a finite number of open annuli and an infinite number of open balls. By semistable reduction theorem, semistable vertex sets always exist, and more generally, any finite set of points of type II in X^{an} is contained in a semistable vertex set. The skeleton $\Gamma = \Sigma(X, V)$ of X^{an} with respect to a semistable vertex set V is the subset of X^{an} defined as the union of V and the skeleton of each of the open annuli in the semistable decomposition associated to V . Using the canonical metric on the skeleton of the open annuli, Γ comes naturally equipped with the structure of a finite metric graph contained in X^{an} . In addition, Γ has a natural model $G = (V, E)$ where the edges are in correspondence with the annuli in the semistable decomposition. In this paper, we only consider semistable vertex sets whose associated model is a simple graph, i.e., without loops and multiple edges.

Semistable vertex sets for X^{an} correspond bijectively to semistable formal models \mathfrak{X} for X over R .

Retraction to the skeleton. Let Γ be a skeleton of X^{an} defined by a semistable vertex set V . There is a canonical retraction map $\tau : X^{\text{an}} \rightarrow \Gamma$ which is in fact a strong deformation retraction [7]. In terms of the semistable decomposition, τ is identity on Γ , sends the points of each open ball B to the unique point of Γ in the closure \overline{B} of B , called the end of B , and is the retraction to the skeleton for the open annuli [7, 5].

Residue curves and the genus formula. A point $x \in X^{\text{an}}$ of type II has a (double) residue field $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}(x)}$ which is of transcendence degree one over κ . We denote by \mathfrak{C}_x the unique smooth proper curve over κ with function field $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}(x)}$, and denote by g_x the genus of \mathfrak{C}_x . If V is any semistable vertex set for X^{an} , then for any point of type II in $X^{\text{an}} \setminus V$, $g_x = 0$, and by semistable reduction theorem, we have the following genus formula:

$$g = g(X) = g(\Gamma) + \sum_{x \in V} g_x,$$

where $g(\Gamma) = |E| - |V| + 1$, for $G = (V, E)$ the model of the skeleton $\Gamma = \Sigma(X, V)$, is the first Betti number of Γ . We extend the definition of $g(\cdot)$ to all points of Γ by declaring $g(x) = 0$ if x is not a point of type II in X^{an} , obtaining in this way an augmented metric graph in the terminology of [3].

Tangent vectors. There is a canonical metric on $\mathbf{H}(X^{\text{an}})$ which restricts to the metric on $\Gamma = \Sigma(X^{\text{an}}, V)$ for any semistable vertex set V for X^{an} . Here, by $\mathbf{H}(X^{\text{an}})$, we denote X^{an} without the set of points of type I and IV.

A geodesic segment starting at $x \in X^{\text{an}} \setminus X(\mathbb{K})$ is an isometric embedding $\alpha : [0, \theta] \rightarrow X^{\text{an}} \setminus X(\mathbb{K})$ for some $\theta > 0$ such that $\alpha(0) = x$. Two geodesic segments starting at x are called equivalent if they agree on a neighborhood of 0. As usual, a tangent direction at a point x is an equivalence class of geodesic segments starting at x . We denote by $T_x = T_x(X^{\text{an}})$ the set of all tangent directions at x .

For any simply connected neighborhood U of $x \in X^{\text{an}}$, there is a natural bijection between T_x and the connected components of $U \setminus \{x\}$. There is only one tangent direction at x when x is of type I; for x of type III we have $|T_x| = 2$. (For x of type IV we have $|T_x| = 1$.) For a point x of type II, there is a canonical bijection between T_x and $\mathfrak{C}_x(\kappa)$, the set of closed points of the smooth proper curve \mathfrak{C}_x associated to x . Points of $\mathfrak{C}_x(\kappa)$ correspond to discrete valuations on $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}(x)$ which are trivial on κ , and the resulting bijection with T_x associates to a vector $\nu \in T_x$, a discrete valuation $\text{ord}_\nu : \kappa(\mathfrak{C}_x)^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$: If x^ν denotes the corresponding point of $\mathfrak{C}_x(\kappa)$ then, for every nonzero rational function $\tilde{f} \in \kappa(\mathfrak{C}_x)$, we have $\text{ord}_\nu(\tilde{f}) = \text{ord}_{x^\nu}(\tilde{f})$.

1.2.2. *Reduction of rational functions and the slope formula.* Let $x \in X^{\text{an}}$ be a point of type 2. For a nonzero rational function f on X , there is an element $c \in \mathbb{K}^\times$ such that $|f|_x = |c|$. Define $\tilde{f} \in \kappa(\mathfrak{C}_x)^\times$ to be the image of $c^{-1}f$ in $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}(x) \cong \kappa(\mathfrak{C}_x)$. Note that if the valuation of \mathbb{K} has a section (which is the case for algebraically closed fields [22, Lemma 2.1.15]), this can be made well-defined; otherwise, it is well-defined up to a multiplicative scalar.

If H is a \mathbb{K} -linear subspace of $\mathbb{K}(X)$, the collection of all possible reductions of nonzero elements of H , together with $\{0\}$, forms a κ -vector space \tilde{H} . In addition, we have $\dim \tilde{H} = \dim H$ (c.f. [2]).

A function $F : X^{\text{an}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is piecewise linear if for any geodesic segment $\alpha : [a, b] \hookrightarrow X^{\text{an}} \setminus V$, the pullback map $F \circ \alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is piecewise linear. The outgoing slope of a piecewise linear function F at a point $x \in X^{\text{an}}$ along a tangent direction $\nu \in T_x$ is defined by

$$d_\nu F(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (F \circ \alpha)'(t),$$

where $\alpha : [0, \theta] \hookrightarrow X^{\text{an}}$ is a geodesic segment starting at x which represents ν . A piecewise linear function F is called harmonic at a point $x \in X^{\text{an}} \setminus V$ if the outgoing slope $d_\nu F(x)$ is zero for all but finitely many $\nu \in T_x$, and in addition $\sum_{\nu \in T_x} d_\nu F(x) = 0$.

The following theorem will be essential all through the paper [5, 8, 32]. It is called the slope formula in [5] and is also a consequence of the non-Archimedean Poincaré-Lelong formula [32].

Theorem 1.6 (Slope formula). *Let X be a smooth proper curve over \mathbb{K} , and f be a nonzero rational function in $\mathbb{K}(X)$. Let $F = -\log |f| : X^{\text{an}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$. Let V be a semistable vertex set of X such that zeros and poles of f are mapped to vertices in V under the retraction map τ from X^{an} to the skeleton $\Gamma = \Sigma(X, V)$. We have*

- (1) F is piecewise linear with integer slopes, and F is linear on each edge of $\Gamma \hookrightarrow X^{\text{an}}$.
- (2) If x is a type-2 point of X^{an} and $\nu \in T_x$, then $d_\nu F(x) = \text{ord}_\nu(\tilde{f}_x)$.
- (3) F is harmonic at all $x \in \mathbf{H}(X^{\text{an}})$.

- (4) Let x be a point in the support of $\operatorname{div}(f)$, let e be the ray in X^{an} with one endpoint x and another endpoint $y \in V$, and let $\nu \in \mathbb{T}_y$ be the tangent direction represented by e . Then $d_\nu F(y) = \operatorname{ord}_x(f)$.

To each nonzero rational function f on X and each semistable vertex set V for X , one associates a corresponding rational function $F = -\log |f|$ on the skeleton Γ .

As an application of Theorem 1.6, we obtain the following [2, 4]: For every nonzero rational function f on X ,

$$\tau_*(\operatorname{div}(f)) = \operatorname{div}(F).$$

Here τ_* is the specialization map on divisors from curves to metric graphs induced from the retraction map τ , and coincides with the reduction map in [11, 33].

1.3. Zhang's measure. Let Γ be a metric graph with a simple graph model $G = (V, E)$. Each edge e in E has a length $\ell_e > 0$. For any point x of Γ , we denote by $\mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)$, the set of all outgoing unit tangent vectors to Γ at x . The directional derivative of f at any point x of Γ along a tangent vector $\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)$ is denoted by $d_\nu f(x)$.

The space of piecewise smooth function on Γ is denoted by $S(\Gamma)$. The metric graph Γ has a natural Lebesgue measure denoted by $d\theta$. The Laplacian of Γ is the (measure valued) operator Δ on Γ which to a function $f \in S(\Gamma)$ associates the measure

$$\Delta(f) := -f''d\theta - \sum_p \sigma_p \delta_p,$$

where $d\theta$ is the Lebesgue measure on Γ , δ_p is the Dirac measure at p , and σ_p is the sum of the directional derivatives of f along tangent directions in $\mathbb{T}_p(\Gamma)$:

$$\sigma_p = \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_p(\Gamma)} d_\nu f(p).$$

Consider a measure μ on Γ of total mass one. Fix a point $x \in \Gamma$ and consider the following Laplace equation

$$(1) \quad \Delta_y g(x, y) = \delta_x - \mu,$$

with uniformizing condition $\int_\Gamma g(x, y) d\mu(y) = 0$. It has a unique solution denoted by $g_\mu(x, y)$. In addition, $g_\mu(x, y)$ has the following explicit representation in terms of the Green function $g_z(x, y)$ on Γ . Recall first that $g_z(x, y)$ is the unique solution to the equation

$$\Delta_y g_z(x, y) = \delta_x - \delta_z,$$

under the condition $g_z(x, z) = 0$. Then we have $g_\mu(x, y) = \int_\Gamma g_z(x, y) d\mu(z)$. We refer to [6] for more details.

1.3.1. Canonical admissible measure μ_{ad} . Let D be a divisor and μ be a measure on Γ . We use the conventional notation that $g_\mu(D, y) = \sum_{p \in \Gamma} D(p)g_\mu(p, y)$.

The following theorem is proved by Zhang [33], and is a generalization of a theorem of Chinburg-Rumley [11] for $D = 0$ to any divisor of degree $\deg(D) \neq -2$.

Theorem 1.7 (Zhang [33]). *Let D be a divisor of degree different from -2 on a metric graph Γ of positive genus. There is a measure μ_D and a constant c_D such that for any point x of Γ , one has*

$$c_D + g_{\mu_D}(D, x) + g_{\mu}(x, x) = 0.$$

In addition, the pair (μ_D, c_D) is unique.

Let now X be a smooth proper connected curve on \mathbb{K} , and Γ a skeleton of X^{an} associated to a semistable vertex set V . The canonical divisor K_X on Γ is the divisor

$$K_X := \sum_{x \in \Gamma} (2g_x - 2 + \text{val}(x))(x).$$

Note that $\deg(K_X) = 2g(X) - 2$. The metric graph Γ is an augmented metric graph in the terminology of [3], and K_X is equal to the sum $K_{\Gamma} + 2K_g$, where K_{Γ} is the canonical divisor of the (unaugmented) metric graph Γ , and K_g is the divisor associated to the genus function $g(\cdot)$ defined on the points of Γ . The measure associated to the canonical divisor K_X of the augmented metric graph Γ is called the canonical admissible measure and is denoted by μ_{ad} . While not needed in the sequel, we note that the measure μ_0 (associated to $D = 0$) is the canonical measure of [11].

The canonical admissible measure μ has the following explicit form [33]. For any divisor D we denote by δ_D the measure $\sum_{p \in \Gamma} D(p)\delta_p$ of total mass $\deg(D)$.

Theorem 1.8 (Zhang [33]). *Notations as above, we have*

$$\mu_{\text{ad}} = \frac{1}{g}\delta_{K_g} + \frac{1}{g} \sum_{e \in E} \frac{1}{\ell_e + \rho_e} d\theta,$$

where g is the genus of X , and for any edge e in E (the set of edges of the graph model of Γ), ρ_e denotes the effective resistance between the two end points of e in $\Gamma \setminus e$.

Here the metric graph $\Gamma \setminus e$ is defined by removing the interior of the edge e from Γ . The effective resistance ρ_e in $\Gamma \setminus e$ between the two points u and v of the edge $e = \{u, v\}$ is formally defined as $\rho_e = g_u^e(v, v)$, where $g_z^e(z, y)$ is the Green function on $\Gamma \setminus e$, as described above.

Note that $\rho_e = \infty$ if $\Gamma \setminus e$ is disconnected, and is finite otherwise. In particular, μ_{ad} does not have support on the interior of any bridge edge of Γ (in that case, $\frac{\ell_e}{\ell_e + \rho_e} = 0$). This shows that the measure $\iota_*(\mu_{\text{ad}})$ is a well-defined measure on X^{an} independent of the choice of a skeleton Γ of X^{an} , where $\iota : \Gamma \hookrightarrow X^{\text{an}}$ denotes the natural inclusion of Γ in X^{an} .

2. LIMIT LINEAR SERIES

In this section, we discuss the framework of limit linear series from [1], and explain how reduction of rational functions gives rise to limit linear series in this framework. The interested reader is referred to [1, 2] for more details on relevant materials.

2.1. Slope structures and linear series on metric graphs.

2.1.1. *Rank functions on hypercubes.* Denote by $[r]$ the set of integers $0, \dots, r$. The hypercube \square_r^d of dimension d and width r is the product $[r]^d$. An element of \square_r^d denoted by \underline{i} is thus an integral vector $\underline{i} = (i_1, \dots, i_d)$ with $0 \leq i_1, \dots, i_d \leq r$. We denote by $\underline{0}$ and \underline{e}_m , $1 \leq m \leq d$, the origin $\underline{0} = (0, \dots, 0)$ and the vector whose coordinates are all zero except the m -th coordinate which is equal to one, respectively.

The partial order on \square_r^d is denoted by \leq and is defined by $\underline{i} \leq \underline{j}$ if for any m , $i_m \leq j_m$. There is a lattice structure on \square_r^d induced by the two operations \vee and \wedge defined by taking the maximum and the minimum coordinate-wise, respectively: for \underline{i} and \underline{j} in \square_r^d , we have

$$\underline{i} \vee \underline{j} = (\max(i_1, j_1), \dots, \max(i_d, j_d)) \quad \underline{i} \wedge \underline{j} = (\min(i_1, j_1), \dots, \min(i_d, j_d)).$$

A function $f : \square_r^d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is called supermodular if for any two elements \underline{i} and \underline{j} , one has

$$f(\underline{i}) + f(\underline{j}) \leq f(\underline{i} \vee \underline{j}) + f(\underline{i} \wedge \underline{j}).$$

A rank function $\rho : \square_r^d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is a supermodular function satisfying the following conditions:

- The values of ρ are in the set $[r] \cup \{-1\}$.
- ρ is decreasing, i.e., if $\underline{i} \leq \underline{j}$, then $\rho(\underline{j}) \leq \rho(\underline{i})$.
- $\rho(\underline{0}) = r$, and for any $1 \leq m \leq d$, $\rho(\underline{e}_m) = r - 1$.

Applying the supermodularity of ρ , one easily sees that $\rho(\underline{i} + \underline{e}_m) \geq \rho(\underline{i}) - 1$. For a rank function ρ on \square_r^d , we define the set of jumps J_ρ of ρ as follows: A point \underline{i} belongs to J_ρ , if $\rho(\underline{i}) \geq 0$ and for any $1 \leq m \leq d$ one has $\rho(\underline{i} + \underline{e}_m) = \rho(\underline{i}) - 1$, whenever $\underline{i} + \underline{e}_m$ belongs to \square_r^d . Note that by using the the monotonicity of ρ , the data of J_ρ completely determines the rank function.

The function $\rho : \square_r^d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ defined by

$$\rho(i_1, \dots, i_d) = \max\{-1, r - i_1 - \dots - i_d\}$$

is a rank function. The set of jumps of ρ consists of all the points $\underline{i} = (i_1, \dots, i_d)$ of \square_r^d such that $\sum_m i_m \leq r$. This is called the *standard rank function*.

2.1.2. *Filtered vector spaces and the induced rank functions.* Let H be a vector space of dimension $r + 1$ over κ . Suppose we are given d decreasing filtrations $\mathcal{F}_\bullet^{(m)}$, indexed by $1 \leq m \leq d$:

$$\mathcal{F}_0^{(m)} H = H \supseteq \mathcal{F}_1^{(m)} H \supseteq \dots \supseteq \mathcal{F}_r^{(m)} H = 0.$$

The function $\rho : \square_r^d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ defined by

$$\rho(i_1, \dots, i_d) := \dim_\kappa(\mathcal{F}_{i_1}^{(1)} H \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{F}_{i_d}^{(d)} H) - 1,$$

is a rank function.

A typical example is obtained by a set of d distinct points x_1, \dots, x_d on a smooth proper curve C over κ . For $H \subset \kappa(C)$ a vector space of rational functions of dimension $r + 1$ over κ , each point x_m provides a decreasing filtration $\mathcal{F}_\bullet^{(m)} H$ as above by looking at the orders of vanishing of functions in H at x_m , so $\mathcal{F}_j^{(m)}$ is the vector space of all rational functions in H with an order of vanishing at x_i among the first $r + 1 - j$ possible values in a decreasing order.

2.1.3. *Slope structures of order r on graphs and metric graphs.* Let first $G = (V, E)$ be a simple graph. We denote by A the set of all the oriented edges (arcs) uv for any edge $\{u, v\}$ in E (so both uv and vu belong to A). For a vertex $v \in V$, we denote by $A_v \subset A$ the set of all the oriented edges $vu \in \vec{E}$ (i.e., $\{v, u\} \in E$).

A slope structure $\mathfrak{S} = \left\{ S^v; S^e \right\}_{v \in V, e \in A}$ of order r on G , or simply an r -slope structure, is the data of

- For any oriented edge $e = uv \in A$ of G , a set of integers $s_0^e < s_1^e < \dots < s_r^e$, subject to the requirement that $s_i^{uv} + s_{r-i}^{vu} = 0$ for any (unoriented) edge $\{u, v\}$ in G . We denote $S^e = \{s_i^e \mid i = 0, \dots, r\}$.
- For any vertex v of G , a rank function ρ_v on $\square_r^{\text{val}(v)}$. If J_{ρ_v} denotes the set of jumps of ρ_v , we denote by $S^v \subseteq \prod_{e \in A_v} S^e$, the set of all points $s_{\underline{i}}$ for $\underline{i} \in J_{\rho_v}$. Here, for a point $\underline{i} = (i_e)_{e \in A_v}$ of the hypercube, the point $s_{\underline{i}} \in \prod_{e \in A_v} S^e$ denotes the point in the product which has coordinate at $e \in A_v$ equal to $s_{i_e}^e$.

Let now Γ be a metric graph. By an r -slope structure on Γ we mean an r -slope structure \mathfrak{S} on a simple graph model $G = (V, E)$ of Γ . We enrich this slope structure on any point of Γ as follows. For $x \in \Gamma$, denote by $T_x(\Gamma)$ the set of all the $\text{val}(x)$ (out-going) tangent vectors to Γ at x . For any point x and $\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)$, there exists a unique oriented edge uv of G which is parallel to ν . Define $S^\nu = S^{uv}$. Also for any point $x \in \Gamma \setminus V$ in the interior of an edge $\{u, v\}$, define ρ_x to be the standard rank function on \square_r^2 . In particular, $S^x \subseteq S^{uv} \times S^{vu}$ can be identified with the set of all pairs (s_i^{uv}, s_j^{vu}) with $i + j \leq r$. The resulting slope structure is denoted by $\left\{ S^x; S^\nu \right\}_{x \in \Gamma, \nu \in T_x(\Gamma)}$.

2.1.4. *Rational functions on a metric graph compatible with a slope structure.* Let Γ be a metric graph and let $\mathfrak{S} = \left\{ S^x; S^\nu \right\}_{x \in \Gamma, \nu \in T_x(\Gamma)}$ be a slope structure of order r on Γ . A continuous piecewise affine function $f : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be compatible with \mathfrak{S} if the two following natural conditions are verified:

- (i) for any point $x \in \Gamma$ and any tangent direction $\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)$, the outgoing slope of f along ν lies in S^ν .

Denote by $\delta_x(f)$ the vector in $\prod_{\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)} S^\nu$ which consists of outgoing slopes of f along $\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)$. Then

- (ii) for any point x in Γ , the vector $\delta_x(f)$ belongs to S^x .

The space of rational functions on Γ compatible with \mathfrak{S} is denoted by $\text{Rat}(\Gamma; \mathfrak{S})$, or simply $\text{Rat}(\mathfrak{S})$ if there is no risk of confusion.

For any rational function f on Γ , the corresponding principal divisor is denoted by

$$\text{div}(f) = \sum_x \text{div}_x(f)(x), \quad \text{div}_x(f) := - \sum_{\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)} \text{slope}_\nu(f).$$

Note that there is a sign difference between our definition of the divisor of a rational function and that of [2].

2.1.5. *Linear equivalence of slope structures.* Two slope structures $\mathfrak{S}_1 = \left\{ S_1^x; S_1^\nu \right\}_{x \in \Gamma, \nu \in T_x(\Gamma)}$ and $\mathfrak{S}_2 = \left\{ S_2^x; S_2^\nu \right\}_{x \in \Gamma, \nu \in T_x(\Gamma)}$ on a metric graph Γ are said to be linearly equivalent, written $\mathfrak{S}_1 \simeq \mathfrak{S}_2$, if there exists a rational function f on Γ such that for any point x of Γ and any $\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)$, we have $S_1^\nu = S_2^\nu - \text{slope}_\nu(f)$, and $S_1^x = S_2^x - \delta_x(f)$. In this case, we write $\mathfrak{S}_1 = \mathfrak{S}_2 + \text{div}(f)$.

We extend the definition of linear equivalence between slope structures to pairs (D, \mathfrak{S}) with D a divisor of degree d and \mathfrak{S} an r -slope structure on Γ by declaring that $(D_1, \mathfrak{S}_1) \simeq (D_2, \mathfrak{S}_2)$ if there exists a rational function f on Γ such that $D_1 = D_2 + \text{div}(f)$ and $\mathfrak{S}_1 = \mathfrak{S}_2 + \text{div}(f)$.

2.1.6. *Linear series \mathfrak{g}_d^r on Γ .* A \mathfrak{g}_d^r on Γ is by definition the linear equivalence class of the data of a pair (D, \mathfrak{S}) where D is a divisor of degree d on Γ and \mathfrak{S} is an r -slope structure on Γ subject to the following property:

(*) For any effective divisor E on Γ of degree r , there exists a rational function $f \in \text{Rat}(\mathfrak{S})$ such that

- (1) For any point $x \in \Gamma$, $\rho_x(\delta_x(f)) \geq E(x)$; and in addition,
- (2) $\text{div}(f) + D - E \geq 0$.

If \mathfrak{S} comes from an r -slope structure on a graph model $G = (V, E)$ of Γ , then for any point $x \in \Gamma \setminus V$ lying on an edge $\{u, v\}$, the rank function ρ_x is standard and the above condition is equivalent to $i + j \leq r - E(x)$, where s_i^{uv} and s_j^{vu} are the two slopes of f at x . In particular, $\text{div}_x(f) \geq 0$ automatically holds for any point x in the interior of an edge of the model G .

Let (D, \mathfrak{S}) define a \mathfrak{g}_d^r on Γ . We denote by $\text{Rat}(D; \mathfrak{S})$ the space of all $f \in \text{Rat}(\mathfrak{S})$ with the property that $\text{div}(f) + D \geq 0$, and define the linear system $|(D, \mathfrak{S})|$ associated to (D, \mathfrak{S}) as the space of all effective divisors E on Γ of the form $\text{div}(f) + D$ for some $f \in \text{Rat}(D; \mathfrak{S})$. Note that $|(D, \mathfrak{S})|$ is independent of the choice of the pair (D, \mathfrak{S}) in its linear equivalence class. By an abuse of the notation, we refer to both (D, \mathfrak{S}) and $|(D, \mathfrak{S})|$ as a \mathfrak{g}_d^r on Γ .

2.1.7. *Reduced divisors.* Let (D, \mathfrak{S}) be a \mathfrak{g}_d^r on Γ and v a point of Γ . The v -reduced divisor $D_v \in |(D, \mathfrak{S})|$ is defined as follows. Define the rational function f_v by

$$f_v(x) := \min_{f \in \text{Rat}(D; \mathfrak{S})} f(x) - f(v)$$

for any point x of Γ . (In particular, $f_v(v) = 0$.) The function f_v belongs to $\text{Rat}(D; \mathfrak{S})$. The (effective) divisor $D_v \in |(D, \mathfrak{S})|$ defined by $D_v := D + \text{div}(f_v)$ is called the v -reduced divisor linearly equivalent to D with respect to \mathfrak{S} . We have the following useful proposition [1].

Proposition 2.1. *For any point $x \in \Gamma$, the coefficient of x in D_x is equal to $D(x) - \sum_{\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)} s_0^\nu$. In addition $D(x) - \sum_{\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)} s_0^\nu \geq r$.*

Further properties of reduced divisors are given in [1].

2.2. **Limit linear series on the skeleton of a Berkovich curve.** Let now X be a smooth proper curve \mathbb{K} . Let \mathcal{D} be divisor of degree d on X , and $(\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}), H)$ be a \mathfrak{g}_d^r on X . We identify H with a subspace of $\mathbb{K}(X)$ of dimension $r + 1$. Let Γ be a skeleton of X^{an} . In this section, we define the reduction of $(\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}), H)$ to Γ which will be a \mathfrak{g}_d^r on Γ that we call the limit linear series on Γ induced by $(\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}), H)$, or simply the limit \mathfrak{g}_d^r . First we recall the following basic fact from [2].

Lemma 2.2. *Let X be a smooth proper curve over \mathbb{K} , and $x \in X^{\text{an}}$ a point of type 2. The κ -vector space H_x defined by the reduction to $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}(x)$ of an $(r+1)$ -dimensional \mathbb{K} -subspace $H \subset \mathbb{K}(X)$ has dimension $r+1$.*

By the slope formula, the reduction $F = -\log(|f|)$ of any function $f \in H$ to Γ is a piecewise affine function on Γ with integer slopes. Let first x be a type II point of Γ , and ν a tangent direction in $T_x(\Gamma)$. Denote by x^ν the point of $\mathfrak{C}_x(\kappa)$ which corresponds to ν . By Lemma 2.2, the dimension of $\widetilde{H} \subset \kappa(\mathfrak{C}_x)$ is $(r+1)$. The orders of vanishing of $\widetilde{f} \in \widetilde{H}$ at x^ν define a sequence of integers $s_0^\nu < s_1^\nu < \dots < s_r^\nu$. Denote by $S^\nu = \{s_i^\nu\}$. In addition, the collection of points $x^\nu \in \mathfrak{C}_x(\kappa)$ for $\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)$ define a rank function ρ_x associated to the corresponding filtrations on \widetilde{H} as in Section 2.1.2. We define S^x as the set of jumps of ρ_x . The proof of the following theorem can be found in [1].

Theorem 2.3 (Specialization of linear series). *Let $(\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}), H)$, $H \subseteq H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})) \subset \mathbb{K}(X)$, be a g_d^r on X . Let Γ be a skeleton of X^{an} . There exists a semistable vertex V for X such that $\Sigma(X, V) = \Gamma$, and such that the slopes of rational functions f in H along edges in Γ define a well-defined $\mathfrak{g}_d^r(D, \mathfrak{S})$ on Γ , with $D = \tau_*(\mathcal{D})$.*

We already defined S^x and S^ν for type II points of $\Gamma \subset X^{\text{an}}$ and $\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)$. The main point of the above theorem is that the definitions can be extended to all points of Γ , and that the collection $\mathfrak{S} = \left\{ S^x; S^\nu \right\}_{x \in \Gamma, \nu \in T_x(\Gamma)}$ is induced from a simple graph model of Γ (or equivalently, from a semistable vertex set of X^{an}). The fact that $\tau_*(\text{div}(f)) = \text{div}(-\log|f|)$, which is a consequence of the slope formula, then shows that $(\tau_*(\mathcal{D}), \mathfrak{S})$ is a \mathfrak{g}_d^r on Γ , as in the proof of the specialization theorem for metrized complexes [2]; we omit the details which can be found in [1]. We should say that in particular, for two linearly equivalent divisors $\mathcal{D} \sim \mathcal{D}'$ on X , and H a subspace of the space of global sections of the corresponding line bundles $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}) \simeq \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}')$ of projective dimension r , the above theorem ensures that the two pairs (D, \mathfrak{S}) and (D', \mathfrak{S}') are linearly equivalent.

Note that in particular, if (D, \mathfrak{S}) is a limit linear series on Γ induced by a $\mathfrak{g}_d^r(D, H)$ on X , for $H \subseteq H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}))$, then, by Proposition 2.1, for any point x of Γ , we have

$$(2) \quad D(x) - \sum_{\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)} s_0^\nu \geq r.$$

3. REDUCTION OF WEIERSTRASS DIVISORS

Let \mathcal{D} be a divisor of degree d and rank r on X . We first show that in the case $\text{char}(\kappa) = 0$, the induced limit linear $\mathfrak{g}_d^r(D, \mathfrak{S})$ on the skeleton Γ of X^{an} allows to describe the reduction of Weierstrass divisor of the line bundle $L = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$ on X . We further give a similar, in spirit, description of the reduction in positive characteristic case, noting however that, as the form clearly suggests, the data of limit linear series is not, in general, enough to describe the reduction of Weierstrass divisor when $\text{char}(\kappa) > 0$.

3.1. Equal characteristic zero. The main result of this section is the proof of Theorem 1.5. We will give a simple proof here. However, we note that, strictly speaking, the more conceptual approach given in the proof of Theorem 3.4 below implies this result.

Let $L = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$ be a line bundle of degree d and rank r on X , let Γ be a skeleton of X^{an} and let (D, \mathfrak{S}) be the limit \mathfrak{g}_d^r induced on Γ by the specialization theorem. Denote by \mathcal{W} the Weierstrass divisor of L on X . Write $D = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} d_x(x)$. We have to show that

$$\tau_*(\mathcal{W}) = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} c_x(x),$$

where the coefficient c_x of a point x has the following expression:

$$c_x = (r+1)d_x + \frac{r(r+1)}{2}(2g_x - 2 + \text{val}(x)) - \sum_{\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)} \sum_{i=0}^r s_i^\nu.$$

We will first prove a local version for standard balls in $\mathbb{A}^{1, \text{an}}$ as follows. Let \mathbb{B} denote the standard closed ball with the ring of analytic functions the Tate algebra $\mathbb{K}\{T\} = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i T^i \mid |a_i| \rightarrow 0 \right\}$, with the supremum norm

$$\left| \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i T^i \right|_{\text{sup}} = \max |a_i|.$$

The reduction of $\mathbb{K}\{T\}$ with respect to $|\cdot|_{\text{sup}}$ is the polynomial ring $\kappa[t]$ where t denotes the reduction of T . Denote by ζ the corresponding point of \mathbb{B} , and by \mathbb{B}_+ the open ball of \mathbb{B} whose closure in \mathbb{B} corresponds to the point $(t=0)$ of $\text{Spec } \kappa[t]$. Note that $\mathbb{B}_+(\mathbb{K}) = \{a \in K \mid |a| < 1\}$.

Let f_0, \dots, f_r be $(r+1)$ \mathbb{K} -linearly independent meromorphic functions on \mathbb{B} (each f_i is of the form g_i/h_i for $g_i, h_i \in \mathbb{K}\{T\}$, with $h_i \neq 0$). Suppose that the reductions at ζ have orders of vanishing $s_0 < \dots < s_r$ at point $0 \in \text{Spec } \kappa[t]$. Let $\mathcal{F} = \{f_0, \dots, f_r\}$, and denote by H the \mathbb{K} -vector space generated by f_i s. To any point $a \in \mathbb{B}_+(\mathbb{K})$, one associates the increasing sequence $s_0^a < \dots < s_r^a$ of all the orders of vanishing of meromorphic functions in H . Define the weight of a with respect to H by

$$w(a) = w_H(a) := s_0^a + \dots + s_r^a - \frac{r(r+1)}{2}.$$

A point $a \in \mathbb{B}_+(\mathbb{K})$ is called a Weierstrass point of H if $w(a) \neq 0$. The Wronskian $\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the meromorphic function on \mathbb{B}_+ defined by

$$\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}} := \det \left(f_i^{(j)} \right)_{0 \leq i, j \leq r}, \quad \text{where} \quad f_i^{(j)} = \frac{d^j f_i}{dT^j}.$$

The following is straightforward, and holds more generally under the weaker assumption $\text{char}(\mathbb{K}) = 0$, i.e., without any restriction on the characteristic of κ .

Lemma 3.1. *The Weierstrass divisor of H is equal to the zero divisor of the meromorphic function $\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}$ in \mathbb{B}_+ .*

Let $F = -\log |\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}|$. Denote by ν the tangent direction in T_{ζ} corresponding to the point $0 \in \text{Spec } \kappa[t]$. Note that F is a piecewise affine function with integral slopes on \mathbb{B} , which is harmonic on $\mathbb{B} \setminus \zeta$. By the previous lemma, the slope of F along the unique tangent direction $\nu_a \in T_a$ for $a \in \mathbb{B}(\mathbb{K})$, more precisely, along the unique ray from a to ζ in \mathbb{B} , is equal to

$-w(a)$. In addition, the slope of F along $\nu \in T_\zeta$ is equal to the order of vanishing at 0 of the reduction of $\widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}} \in \kappa(t)$. It thus follows by the slope formula [5] that

$$\text{slope}_\nu(F) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{B}_+(\mathbb{K})} w(a).$$

Lemma 3.2. *The total weight $\sum_{a \in \mathbb{B}_+(\mathbb{K})} w(a)$ of Weierstrass points with respect to H in \mathbb{B}_+ is equal to $s_0 + \cdots + s_r - \frac{r(r+1)}{2}$.*

Proof. By the previous lemma, and the above discussion, we need to show that

$$\text{ord}_0\left(\widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}}\right) = s_0 + \cdots + s_r - \frac{r(r+1)}{2}.$$

This follows from the standard properties of the Wronskian in characteristic zero: write $\tilde{f}_i = t^{s_i} f_i \in \kappa(t)$, with $(f_i, t) = 1$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \{\tilde{f}_i\}$. Then $\widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}} = \text{Wr}_{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}}$, and we have

$$\text{ord}_0\left(\widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}}\right) = \text{ord}_0\left(\det\left((s_i^j t^{s_i-j})_{i,j=0}^r\right)\right),$$

from which the result follows. \square

We need one more fact. Let C be a smooth proper curve of genus $g(C)$ over an algebraically closed field κ of characteristic zero, and let $\tilde{H} \subset \kappa(C)$ be a vector space of dimension $(r+1)$ over κ . For any point $x \in C(\kappa)$, denote by $s_0^x < \cdots < s_r^x$ all the different orders of vanishing of rational functions $f \in \tilde{H}$ at x . Define the weight of x by $w(x) = \sum_{i=0}^r s_i^x - \frac{r(r+1)}{2}$.

Lemma 3.3. *Notations as above, we have*

$$\sum_{a \in C} w(a) = (g(C) - 1)r(r+1).$$

Proof. The weight of a point, as defined above, corresponds to the order of vanishing of the Wronskian, which is a meromorphic section of $\Omega^{r(r+1)/2}$. The total sum of weights of points of C is thus equal to the degree of $\Omega^{r(r+1)/2}$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Let $H = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D}))$, that we view as $H \subseteq \mathbb{K}(X)$. The complement of Γ in X^{an} is a disjoint union of open balls. Each such open ball B_ν corresponds to a unique $\nu \in T_x \setminus T_x(\Gamma)$ for a point of type II x in Γ , and is isomorphic to the standard open ball \mathbb{B}_+ . The point x is the end of B_ν , which is the unique point of type II in the closure of B_ν in X^{an} which lies in Γ . Denote by x^ν the point of $\mathfrak{C}_x(\kappa)$ corresponding to $\nu \in T_x \setminus T_x(\Gamma)$.

The restriction of H to B_ν gives an $(r+1)$ dimensional vector space of meromorphic functions on $\mathbb{B}_+ \simeq B_\nu$. Let $s_0^\nu < \cdots < s_r^\nu$ be the $(r+1)$ different orders of vanishing of the rational functions in \tilde{H} at x^ν . They correspond to the $(r+1)$ different slopes along ν of the reductions $-\log|f|$ of rational functions $f \in H$. Thus, by Lemma 3.2, for the weights $w(a)$ associated to points $a \in B(\kappa)$ with respect to H , we get

$$\sum_{a \in B_\nu(\mathbb{K})} w(a) = \sum_{i=0}^r s_i^\nu - \frac{r(r+1)}{2}.$$

On the other hand, the (Weierstrass) multiplicity of a point a of $B_\nu(\mathbb{K}) \subset X(\mathbb{K})$ is equal to $(r+1)\mathcal{D}(a) + w(a)$. Combining with the above equations, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau_*(\mathcal{W})(x) &= \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x \setminus \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma), a \in B_\nu(\mathbb{K})} \left((r+1)\mathcal{D}(a) + w(a) \right) \\
&= (r+1)\tau_*(\mathcal{D})(x) + \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x \setminus \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)} \sum_{i=0}^r s_i^\nu - \frac{r(r+1)}{2} \\
&= (r+1)d_x + (g_x - 1)r(r+1) - \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)} \left(\sum_{i=0}^r s_i^\nu - \frac{r(r+1)}{2} \right) \quad (\text{By Lemma 3.3}) \\
&= (r+1)d_x + \frac{r(r+1)}{2}(2g_x - 2 + \text{val}(x)) - \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)} \sum_{i=0}^r s_i^\nu,
\end{aligned}$$

which gives the result. \square

3.2. The case $\text{char}(\kappa) = p > 0$. In this section we state a generalization of Theorem 1.5 to arbitrary characteristic. The main tool is the metrization of the sheaf of differential forms, treated in a recent paper of Temkin [31] and [12]. We use the definition of Weierstrass points as in [29, 28, 20], which works well in positive characteristic.

Denote by $0 \leq b_0 < \dots < b_r$ the gap sequence of $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$ on X . By definition, $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$ is classical if this is the sequence $0, 1, \dots, r$; this happens for example when $\text{char}(\mathbb{K})$ is of characteristic zero. Consider now a basis of global sections $f_0, \dots, f_r \in \mathbb{K}(X)$ of $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$, and let $\mathcal{F} = \{f_0, \dots, f_r\}$. We have

Theorem 3.4. *Let $L = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$ be a line bundle of degree d and rank r , and denote by \mathcal{W} its Weierstrass divisor on X . Let Γ be a skeleton of X^{an} , and $D = \tau_*(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} d_x(x)$. We have*

$$\tau_*(\mathcal{W}) = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} c_x(x),$$

where the coefficient c_x of a point x has the following expression:

$$c_x = (r+1)d_x + \left(\sum_{i=0}^r b_i \right) (2g_x - 2 + \text{val}(x)) - \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)} \text{ord}_{x^\nu} \widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}}.$$

Furthermore, if t is a tame parameter at x which gives local parameters $t - a_\nu$ at points $x^\nu \in \mathfrak{C}_x$, for $\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)$, and for some $a_\nu \in \kappa$, then

$$c_x = (r+1)d_x + \left(\sum_{i=0}^r b_i \right) (2g_x - 2) - \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)} \text{ord}_{x^\nu} \widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}, t}.$$

We should say what $\widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $\widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}, t}$ in the above expression stands for, and make them more explicit. Consider the extension $\mathcal{H}(x)/\mathbb{K}$. By the uniformization theorem of Temkin [30], $\mathcal{H}(x)$ has an unramified parameter, i.e., there exists a parameter $t \in \mathcal{H}(x)$ such that $\mathcal{H}(x)/\mathbb{K}(t)$ is a finite unramified extension. For t a parameter for $\mathcal{H}(x)/\mathbb{K}$, i.e., an element $t \in \mathcal{H}(x)$ such that $\mathcal{H}(x)/\mathbb{K}(t)$ is finite separable, define the radius of t at x as $r_t(x) = \inf_{c \in \mathbb{K}} |t - c|_x$.

Let $|\cdot|_\Omega$ be the Kähler seminorm on the module of differentials $\Omega_{\mathcal{H}(x)/\mathbb{K}}$ introduced in [31], which is by definition the maximal seminorm such that the derivation map $d : \mathcal{H}(x) \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathcal{H}(x)/\mathbb{K}}$ is contracting. Denote by $\widehat{\Omega}_{\mathcal{H}(x)/\mathbb{K}(t)}$ the completion of the module of Kähler differentials with respect to the Kähler seminorm $|\cdot|_\Omega$.

Let t be a tame parameter for $\mathcal{H}(x)/\mathbb{K}$. Define the Hasse derivative on $\mathbb{K}[t]$ by $D^{(j)}(t^m) = \binom{m}{j} t^{m-j}$, for $m > 0$, and extend by linearity. This extends uniquely to $\mathbb{K}(t)$ and further to $\widehat{\mathbb{K}(t)}$. Since $\mathcal{H}(x)/\widehat{\mathbb{K}(t)}$ is separable, it also extends to $\mathcal{H}(x)$. Note that $j!D^{(j)}$ is the usual derivative $d^{(j)}/dt^j$ defined as follows: for any $f \in \mathcal{H}(x)$, since $\Omega_{\mathcal{H}(x)/\widehat{\mathbb{K}(t)}}$ is one dimensional, there exists $h \in \mathcal{H}(x)$ such that $df = hdt$. Define $\frac{df}{dt} := h$. Then $d^{(j)}/dt^j$ is j -times composition of d/dt .

Let t be a tame parameter at x . Then there exists an analytic subdomain Y of X^{an} such that t is a tame parameter for any point of Y [12].

Consider now the basis $\mathcal{F} = \{f_0, \dots, f_r\}$ of the space of global sections of $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$, which we view as elements of $\mathcal{H}(x)$. To simplify the presentation, set $b := \sum_{i=0}^r b_i$, and define

$$\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F},t} = \det \left(D^{(b_j)} f_i \right)_{i,j=0}^r,$$

and further define $\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}} = \text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F},t} dt^b$. Note that $\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}$ is a well-defined element of $\Omega_{\mathcal{H}(x)/\widehat{\mathbb{K}(t)}}^{\otimes b}$, and we have

$$|\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}|_\Omega^{\otimes b} = r_t^b \cdot |\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F},t}|_x.$$

Define $\text{ord}_{x^\nu} \widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}}$ as the slope of the piecewise linear function $-\log |\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}|$ at x along ν . Therefore, we have

$$\text{ord}_{x^\nu} \widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}} = -b \text{slope}_\nu \left(\log r_t \right) + \text{ord}_{x^\nu} \text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F},t}.$$

In particular, if t is a parameter with $-\log(r_t)$ increasing of slope 1 along each ν (if $t - a_\nu$ is a local parameter at $x^\nu \in \mathfrak{C}_x$ for some $a_\nu \in \kappa$), then we can rewrite

$$(3) \quad c_x = (r+1)d_x + b \left(2g_x - 2 + \text{val}(x) \right) - \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)} \text{ord}_{x^\nu} \widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F}}$$

$$(4) \quad = (r+1)d_x + b(2g_x - 2) - \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)} \text{ord}_{x^\nu} \widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F},t},$$

which proves the second half of Theorem 3.4. This latter form is the precise analogue of Theorem 1.5: indeed, in the case where $\text{char}(\kappa) = 0$, we can easily see that

$$\text{ord}_{x^\nu} \widetilde{\text{Wr}}_{\mathcal{F},t} = \sum_{i=0}^r s_i^\nu - r(r+1)/2,$$

which precisely reduces the statement to that of Theorem 1.5.

Proof of Theorem 3.4. The proof uses the recent results in [12] concerning the metrization of the sheaf of Kähler differentials in G -topology. We follow the terminology of [12], to which we refer for more details on basic properties of the Kähler seminorm on Ω_{X_G} . Let \mathcal{F} be a basis for $H^0(X, \mathcal{O})$, and consider the meromorphic section of $\Omega_{X_G}^{\otimes b}$ given by the Wronskian $\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}$. For any point of type II x in Γ , and $\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x \setminus \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)$, consider, as in Lemma 3.1, the

open ball B_ν in X^{an} . By the proof of that lemma 3.1, and the choice of parameter T , the slope of r_T along ν is one, and thus the slope of $-\log |\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}|$ along $\nu \in T_x \setminus T_x(\Gamma)$ minus $b = \sum_{i=0}^r b_i$ is precisely the total weight of Weierstrass points in $B_\nu(\mathbb{K})$. In other words, for any $\nu \in T_x \setminus T_x(\Gamma)$, we have

$$(5) \quad \sum_{a \in B_\nu(\mathbb{K})} w(a) = \text{slope}_\nu \left(-\log |\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}| \right) - b.$$

Let $\Omega_{X_G}^\diamond$ be the unit ball of $|\cdot|_\Omega$, and consider the restriction $\Omega_{X_G, \mathfrak{C}_x}^\diamond$ of $\Omega_{X_G}^\diamond$ to \mathfrak{C}_x . The reduction of the twist $\Omega_{X_G, \mathfrak{C}_x}^\diamond(-\mathfrak{C}_x)$ is the sheaf of differentials $\Omega_{\mathfrak{C}_x/\kappa}$. In addition, the number $\text{slope}_\nu \left(-\log |\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}| \right) - b$ is precisely the order of vanishing at x^ν of the reduction $\widetilde{\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}}$ seen as a meromorphic section of $\Omega_{X_G, \mathfrak{C}_x}^\diamond(-\mathfrak{C}_x)^{\otimes b}$. Since this latter sheaf is isomorphic to $\Omega_{\mathfrak{C}_x/\kappa}^{\otimes b}$, which has total degree $b(2g_x - 2)$, it follows that

$$b(2g_x - 2) = \sum_{\nu \in T_x} \left(\text{slope}_\nu \left(-\log |\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}| \right) - b \right) = \sum_{\nu \in T_x} \left(\text{ord}_{x^\nu} \widetilde{\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}} - b \right).$$

On the other hand, the coefficient c_x of x in the reduction $\tau_*(\mathcal{W})$ is

$$c_x = (r+1)d_x + \sum_{\nu \in T_x \setminus T_x(\Gamma)} \sum_{a \in B_\nu(\mathbb{K})} w(a),$$

which, combined with Equation (5), gives

$$\begin{aligned} c_x &= (r+1)d_x + b(2g_x - 2) - \sum_{\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)} \left(\text{ord}_{x^\nu} \widetilde{\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}} - b \right) \\ &= (r+1)d_x + b(2g_x - 2 + \text{val}(x)) - \sum_{\nu \in T_x(\Gamma)} \text{ord}_{x^\nu} \widetilde{\text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}}}. \end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof. \square

4. LOCAL EQUIDISTRIBUTION THEOREM

In this section we state a local equidistribution theorem which will be essential in the proof of our main theorem.

Let X be a smooth proper curve over \mathbb{K} , $L = \mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$ a line bundle of positive degree d on X , and x a point of type II in X^{an} . Let $\nu \in T_x$, and denote by x^ν the corresponding κ -point of the curve \mathfrak{C}_x .

For each integer $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $H_n = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(n\mathcal{D})) \subseteq \mathbb{K}(X)$, $r_n = h^0(X, n\mathcal{D}) - 1$, and denote by S_n^ν the set of all the slopes of the reductions of rational functions in H_n in X^{an} along ν . Denote by \widetilde{H}_n the reduction of H_n in $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}(x)$ which is a vector space of dimension $r_n + 1$ over κ .

Since we assume that \mathbb{K} is algebraically closed, by [22, Lemma 2.1.15], the valuation of \mathbb{K} has a (non-necessarily canonical) section. Fixing such a section, we have a canonical reduction which satisfies $\widetilde{f \cdot g} = \widetilde{f} \cdot \widetilde{g}$, and thus $\widetilde{H}_n \cdot \widetilde{H}_m \subseteq \widetilde{H}_{n+m}$, for all $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$. So we can define the

graded algebra, reduction of the sectional ring of $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{D})$ at x ,

$$\mathfrak{A}_\nu := \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \widetilde{H}_n.$$

Denote by $\Lambda = \Lambda^\nu$ the convex hull in \mathbb{R} of all the rational numbers of the form $\frac{s}{n}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $s \in S_n^\nu$,

$$\Lambda := \text{conv-hull} \left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}, f \in H_n} \left\{ \frac{\text{slope}_\nu(-\log |f|)}{n} \right\} \right) = \text{conv-hull} \left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}, \tilde{f} \in \widetilde{H}_n} \left\{ \frac{\text{ord}_{x^\nu}(\tilde{f})}{n} \right\} \right).$$

Note that Λ is precisely the Okounkov body associated to the graded ring of rational functions \mathfrak{A}_ν and the divisor $\{x^\nu\} \subset \mathfrak{C}_x$ [18, 21].

Since the dimension of \widetilde{H}_n ($=|S_n^\nu|$) is equal to $r_n + 1 = dn - g + 1$ for large enough n , we have $\text{vol}(\Lambda) = d$, which shows that Λ is an interval of the form $[s_{\min}^\nu, s_{\max}^\nu]$ for real numbers s_{\min}^ν and s_{\max}^ν with $s_{\max}^\nu = s_{\min}^\nu + d$ (we drop ν if there is no risk of confusion).

For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, denote now by η_n the discrete probability measure on $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}$

$$\eta_n := \frac{1}{r_n + 1} \sum_{s \in S_n^\nu} \delta_{n^{-1}s}.$$

The following is a special (and quite easy) case of a more general equidistribution theorem for convex bodies associated to semigroups [26, 18, 9], see e.g., [9, Théorème 0.2].

Theorem 4.1 (Local equidistribution). *The measures η_n converge weakly to the Lebesgue measure on Λ .*

A direct consequence of the above theorem is the following useful corollary.

Denote by $s_{n,0}^\nu < \dots < s_{n,r_n}^\nu$ all the integers in S_n^ν . First note that for two integers n, m we have

$$s_{n+m,0}^\nu \leq s_{n,0}^\nu + s_{m,0}^\nu, \quad \text{and} \quad s_{n,r_n}^\nu + s_{m,r_m}^\nu \leq s_{n+m,r_{n+m}}^\nu,$$

which shows by Fekete lemma that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} s_{n,0}^\nu = s_{\min}^\nu, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} s_{n,r_n}^\nu = s_{\max}^\nu.$$

In particular,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_{n,0}^\nu + s_{n,r_n}^\nu}{2nd} = \frac{s_{\min} + s_{\max}}{2d} = \frac{1}{d} \int_{\Lambda} \theta d\theta,$$

where $d\theta$ is the Lebesgue measure on Λ .

Corollary 4.2. *Notations as above, we have*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{s_{n,0}^\nu + s_{n,r_n}^\nu}{2nd} - \frac{1}{nd(r_n + 1)} \sum_{s \in S_n^\nu} s \right] = 0.$$

Remark 4.3. Consider the case $\text{char}(\kappa) > 0$. The equidistribution theorem for Weierstrass points would then follow, by the proof in Section 5, if we could guarantee the following analogue of Corollary 4.2. Notations as in Theorem 3.4, let t be a tame parameter at x such

that $t - a_\nu$ reduces to a local parameter at any point $x^\nu \in \mathfrak{C}_x$, for $\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)$ and some $a_\nu \in \kappa$, then

$$\frac{1}{(r_n + 1)^2} \text{ord}_{x^\nu} \text{Wr}_{\mathcal{F}_n, t} \longrightarrow \frac{s_{\min}^\nu + s_{\max}^\nu}{2d} - \frac{1}{2},$$

where $\mathcal{F}_n \subset \mathbb{K}(X)$ is an arbitrary basis of $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(nD))$.

5. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

In this section, we use the materials of the previous sections to prove Theorem 1.2. So let \mathcal{D} be a divisor of positive degree on a smooth proper connected curve X of positive genus g over \mathbb{K} , and denote by \mathcal{W}_n the Weierstrass divisor of $\mathcal{O}(n\mathcal{D})$ on X . Let $D = \tau_*(\mathcal{D})$, and $W_n = \tau_*(\mathcal{W}_n)$ be the reductions on Γ . Denote by r_n the rank of $n\mathcal{D}$, and note that W_n and \mathcal{W}_n are of degree $g(r_n + 1)^2$.

We suppose that $\text{char}(\kappa) = 0$ (however see Remark 4.3). Let Γ be a skeleton of X^{an} with a simple graph model $G = (V, E)$ which contains all the points in the support of D as vertices, and consider the limit linear series (nD, \mathfrak{S}_n) on Γ induced from the linear series $(n\mathcal{D}, H_n)$ on X , with $H_n = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(n\mathcal{D}))$.

Let $D = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} d_x(x)$. By Theorem 1.5, we have $W_n = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} c_x(x)$, where

$$c_x = (r_n + 1)nd_x + \frac{r_n(r_n + 1)}{2}(2g_x - 2 + \text{val}(x)) - \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)} \sum_{i=0}^{r_n} s_{n,i}^\nu.$$

Here, as in the previous section, $s_{n,0}^\nu < \dots < s_{n,r_n}^\nu$ are the set of all the integers in S_n^ν .

We have to show that the sequence of discrete measures $\frac{1}{g(r_n+1)^2} \delta_{W_n}$ converge weakly to the canonical admissible measure μ_{ad} .

Recall that $K_g = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} g_x(x)$, and $K_\Gamma = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} (\text{val}(x) - 2)(x)$. For any n and $x \in \Gamma$, let

$$p_{n,x} := \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)} \sum_{i=0}^{r_n} s_{n,i}^\nu, \text{ and } P := \sum_{x \in \Gamma} p_{n,x}(x).$$

So we can rewrite

$$W_n = (r_n + 1)nD + r_n(r_n + 1)K_g + \frac{r_n(r_n + 1)}{2}K_\Gamma - P_n, \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{1}{g(r_n + 1)^2} \delta_{W_n} = \frac{n}{g(r_n + 1)} \delta_D + \frac{r_n}{g(r_n + 1)} \delta_{K_g} + \frac{r_n}{2g(r_n + 1)} \delta_{K_\Gamma} - \frac{1}{g(r_n + 1)^2} \delta_{P_n}.$$

Certain terms in the right hand side of the above equation have simple asymptotic:

Proposition 5.1. *We have as n goes to infinity*

$$\frac{n}{g(r_n + 1)} \delta_D \longrightarrow \frac{1}{gd} \delta_D, \quad \frac{r_n}{g(r_n + 1)} \delta_{K_g} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{g} \delta_{K_g}, \text{ and } \frac{r_n}{2g(r_n + 1)} \delta_{K_\Gamma} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2g} \delta_{K_\Gamma}.$$

Comparing with the explicit form of μ_{ad} , and observing that $r_n = nd - g \sim nd$ for large enough n , we see that

Proposition 5.2. *Notations as above, the following assertions are equivalent:*

$$(*) \quad \frac{1}{g(r_n + 1)^2} \delta_{W_n} \longrightarrow \mu_{\text{ad}}, \quad \text{weakly.}$$

$$(*) \quad \frac{1}{d} \delta_D + \frac{1}{2} \delta_{K_\Gamma} - \frac{1}{r_n n d} \delta_{P_n} \longrightarrow \sum_{e \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\ell_e + \rho_e} d\theta, \quad \text{weakly.}$$

The advantage of $(*)$ is that (almost) everything is formulated in terms of the metric graph Γ , which makes things more flexible to work.

We choose for each n a simple graph model G_n of Γ with vertex set V_n , which we suppose to be a refinement of G , i.e., $V \subseteq V_n$, and which we suppose also to be a model for the limit linear series (nD, \mathfrak{S}_n) .

We will later explain how to easily get Theorem 1.2 from the following particular case:

Theorem 5.3. *Let $e = \{x, y\}$ be an edge of a simple graph model $G = (V, E)$ of Γ , for $x, y \in V$. Consider the characteristic function 1_e of e . Then*

$$\frac{1}{d} \int_\Gamma 1_e \delta_D + \frac{1}{2} \int_\Gamma 1_e \delta_{K_\Gamma} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{r_n n d} \int_\Gamma 1_e \delta_{P_n} = \int_e \frac{1}{\ell_e + \rho_e} d\theta = \frac{\ell_e}{\ell_e + \rho_e}.$$

Note that

$$(6) \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_\Gamma 1_e \delta_{K_\Gamma} = \frac{1}{2} (\text{val}(x) + \text{val}(y)) - 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{d} \int_\Gamma 1_e \delta_D = \frac{1}{d} (d_x + d_y).$$

We now make the last integral in the left hand side of the above equation more explicit. Fix an integer n , and let $u_0 = x, u_1, \dots, u_l, u_{l+1} = y$ be the ordered set of all vertices of G_n between x and y in V_n on the segment $[x, y]$ of Γ ; thus, $u_0 u_1 u_2 \dots u_{l+1}$ is a path in G_n .

Since G_n is a model for the limit linear series (nD, \mathfrak{S}_n) , for any point $z \in [x, y]$ different from u_i we have $p_{n,z} = 0$ (indeed, $S_{n,z}^\nu = -S_{n,z}^{\bar{\nu}}$ where $T_z(\Gamma) = \{\nu, \bar{\nu}\}$). Thus the restriction of the divisor P_n to the interval $[x, y]$ has support in $\{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_l, u_{l+1}\}$.

This shows that

$$(7) \quad \int_\Gamma 1_e \delta_{P_n} = \sum_{z \in V_n \cap [x, y]} p_{n,z}.$$

Furthermore, for each edge $\{u, v\}$ of $E(G_n)$ with extremities $u, v \in \{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_l, u_{l+1}\}$, we have

$$\sum_{s \in S_n^{uv}} s = - \sum_{s \in S_n^{vu}} s.$$

Thus, denoting by $\nu_y \in T_x(\Gamma)$ (resp. $\nu_x \in T_y(\Gamma)$) the tangent direction parallel to xy (resp. yx), we get

$$(8) \quad \sum_{z \in V_n \cap [x, y]} p_{n,z} = q_{n,x}^{\nu_y} + q_{n,y}^{\nu_x},$$

where for any point z of Γ , and any tangent direction ν to Γ at z , we denote by $q_{n,z}^\nu$ the following sum

$$q_{n,z}^\nu := p_{n,z} - \sum_{i=0}^{r_n} s_{n,i}^\nu.$$

For each $\nu \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma) \setminus \{\nu_y\}$, denote, as before, by x^ν the corresponding point on the curve \mathfrak{C}_x associated to $\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}_u$. By Corollary 4.2 to the local equidistribution theorem 4.1, we get

$$(9) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{r_n n d} \sum_{s \in S_n^\nu} s = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_{n,0}^\nu + s_{n,r_n}^\nu}{2nd} = \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_{n,0}^\nu}{nd}.$$

In the last equality in the above equation, we used the fact that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_{n,r_n}^\nu - s_{n,0}^\nu}{n} = \text{vol}(\Lambda^\nu) = d,$$

where as in Section 4, Λ^ν is the Okounkov body associated to the point x^ν of \mathfrak{C}_x .

Combining Equations (6), (7), (8), (9), and noting that $\mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)$ and $\mathbb{T}_y(\Gamma)$ are of order $\text{val}(x)$ and $\text{val}(y)$, respectively, we see that in order to prove Theorem 5.3, it will be enough to show that

$$(10) \quad \frac{d_x + d_y}{d} - 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{nd} \left[\sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_u(\Gamma) \setminus \{\nu_y\}} s_{n,0}^\nu + \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_v(\Gamma) \setminus \{\nu_x\}} s_{n,0}^\nu \right] = \frac{\ell_e}{\ell_e + \rho_e}.$$

Furthermore, for any point u of Γ , by Proposition 2.1 and Inequality 2, the coefficient of the u -reduced divisor linearly equivalent to nD with respect to (nD, \mathfrak{S}_n) is $nd_u - \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_u(\Gamma)} s_{n,0}^\nu$ which is at least r_n and at most dn . Thus,

$$(11) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{nd} \left(nd_u - \sum_{\nu \in \mathbb{T}_u(\Gamma)} s_{n,0}^\nu \right) = 1,$$

which finally reduces Equation (10) to showing that

$$(12) \quad 1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{nd} \left(s_{n,0}^{\nu_y} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} \right) = \frac{\ell_e}{\ell_e + \rho_e}.$$

Proof of Theorem 5.3. We will prove (12), which by the above discussion proves the theorem.

Denote by $D_{n,x}$ be the x -reduced divisor linearly equivalent to nD with respect to (nD, \mathfrak{S}_n) , and denote by $f_{n,x} \in \text{Rat}(D, \mathfrak{S}_n)$ the rational function with $D_{n,x} = nD + \text{div}(f_{n,x})$. Similarly, let $f_{n,y} \in \text{Rat}(D, \mathfrak{S}_n)$ be the rational function which gives the y -reduced divisor with respect to (nD, \mathfrak{S}_n) . Let $f_n := f_{n,y} - f_{n,x}$. We obviously have

$$D_{n,x} + \text{div}(f_n) = D_{n,y}.$$

We consider the slopes of the above defined functions on the interval $[x, y]$. First note that by Proposition 2.1,

- The slope of $f_{n,x}$ at x along $\nu_y \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)$ is $s_{n,0}^{\nu_y}$.

For large enough n , by Inequality 2, the coefficient of x in $D_{n,x}$ is at least $r_n = nd - g$, which given that $D_{n,x}$ is effective, shows that the sum of the coefficients of $D_{n,x}$ at the points in the open interval (x, y) is at most g . Since nD does not have support in (x, y) , this implies that

- The slope of $f_{n,x}$ at y along $\nu_x \in \mathbb{T}_y(\Gamma)$ is between $-s_{n,0}^{\nu_y}$ and $g - s_{n,0}^{\nu_y}$.

(Recall that $s_{n,0}^{\nu_y}$ is the slope at x along ν_y .)

The above reasoning applies to $f_{n,y}$ as well, which gives

- The slope of $f_{n,y}$ at y along $\nu_x \in \mathbb{T}_y(\Gamma)$ is $s_{n,0}^{\nu_x}$. Furthermore, the slope of $f_{n,y}$ at x along $\nu_y \in \mathbb{T}_x(\Gamma)$ is between $-s_{n,0}^{\nu_x}$ and $g - s_{n,0}^{\nu_x}$.

These observations together imply that

Claim 5.4. *The slope of $f_n = f_{n,y} - f_{n,x}$ at y along ν_x satisfies*

$$s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y} - g \leq d_{\nu_x} f_n(y) \leq s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y}.$$

Similarly, for the slope of f_n at x along ν_y , we have

$$-s_{n,0}^{\nu_y} - s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} \leq d_{\nu_y} f_n(x) \leq -s_{n,0}^{\nu_y} - s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + g.$$

Consider now the restriction F_n of f_n to the metric graph $\Gamma \setminus e$ obtained by removing the (interior of the) edge e from Γ . Write

$$\Delta(F_n) = a_y \delta_y - a_x \delta_x + \sum_{z \in \Gamma \setminus [x,y]} a_z \delta_z.$$

Since $D_{n,x} + \operatorname{div}(f_n) = D_{n,y}$, we get

$$a_y = D_{n,y}(y) - D_{n,x}(y) + d_{\nu_x}(f_n)(y).$$

We use one last time the inequalities

$$nd - g \leq D_{n,y}(y) \leq nd \quad , \quad nd - g \leq D_{n,x}(x) \leq nd,$$

and the fact that $D_{n,y}$ is effective of degree dn , to get $0 \leq D_{n,y}(x) \leq g$. So all together, we have

$$(13) \quad nd + s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y} - 3g \leq a_y \leq nd + s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y}.$$

Similarly, we have $a_x = D_{n,x}(x) - D_{n,y}(x) - d_{\nu_y}(f_n)(x)$, and so

$$(14) \quad nd + s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y} - 3g \leq a_x \leq nd + s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y}.$$

In addition, we have

$$(15) \quad \text{for all } z \in \Gamma \setminus [x,y], \quad -g \leq a_z \leq g, \quad \text{and}$$

$$(16) \quad -2g \leq \sum_{z \in \Gamma \setminus [x,y]} a_z \leq 2g.$$

Define $t_n := s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y}$. We consider two cases depending on whether $\liminf_n \{|nd + t_n|\}$ is finite or not.

First case. Suppose that $|nd + t_n| \rightarrow \infty$ as n goes to infinity.

We explain how to finish the proof of Theorem 5.3:

Combining Inequalities (13), (14), (15), and (16), we see that $\frac{1}{nd+t_n}F_n$ satisfies

$$\Delta\left(\frac{F_n}{nd+t_n}\right) = \delta_y - \delta_x + \alpha_n,$$

where α_n is a discrete measure supported on $\Gamma \setminus e$ with $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$ as n goes to infinity. Normalizing F_n to have $F_n(x) = 0$ if necessary, we conclude the pointwise convergence of

$$\frac{F_n}{nd+t_n} \rightarrow F,$$

where F satisfies

$$\Delta(F) = \delta_y - \delta_x.$$

It thus follows that

$$(17) \quad \frac{1}{nd+t_n} \left(F_n(x) - F_n(y) \right) \rightarrow F(x) - F(y) = \rho_e.$$

To conclude, write

$$F_n(x) - F_n(y) = f_n(x) - f_n(y) = \int_y^x \frac{d}{d\theta} f_n(\theta) d\theta,$$

and note that, since $D_{n,x} + \text{div}(f_n) = D_{n,y}$ is effective, and the sum of all the coefficients of the points on the interval (x, y) is at most g , we have

$$(18) \quad -t_n - g = s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y} - g \leq \frac{d}{d\theta} f_n(x + \theta) \leq s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y} + g = -t_n + g,$$

which gives

$$(-t_n - g)\ell_e \leq F_n(x) - F_n(y) \leq (-t_n + g)\ell_e.$$

Plugging this into Equation (17), we get

$$\frac{t_n}{nd+t_n} \rightarrow \frac{-\rho_e}{\ell_e},$$

which finally gives:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{nd} \left(s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y} \right) = \frac{-\rho_e}{\ell_e + \rho_e}.$$

Adding one to the both sides of the above equation gives (12), and finishes the proof.

Second case. Suppose that $|n_i d + t_{n_i}| < C$ for a constant C and a sequence $n_i \rightarrow \infty$.

In this case, the coefficients of $\Delta(F_{n_i})$ will be all bounded by a constant, for all i , and the total (positive) degree of $\Delta(F_{n_i})$ is also bounded by $2C + g$. We will prove that e is a bridge in Γ . For the sake of a contradiction, suppose this is not the case, i.e., $\Gamma \setminus e$ is connected. We can further assume that $F_n(x) = 0$ for all n . By the compactness of Γ , it then follows that F_{n_i} are all bounded functions on Γ . In other words, there exists C' such that $F_{n_i}(z) < C'$ for all $z \in \Gamma \setminus e$. By Equation (18), we find that the slope of f_{n_i} at any point on the segment (y, x) is between $-t_{n_i} - g$ and $-t_{n_i} + g$, which is at least $\frac{n_i d}{2}$, for large i . It follows that

$f_{n_i}(y) - f_{n_i}(x) \rightarrow \infty$, as i goes to infinity, which is a contradiction. This shows that e is a bridge edge in Γ .

We conclude that in this case, the right hand side of (12) is zero (since $\rho_e = \infty$), and it is easy to check that the left hand side is also zero. Indeed, in this case, we will have $\Lambda^{\nu_y} = -\Lambda^{\nu_x}$. Now, using our previous notation $\Lambda^\nu = [s_{\min}^\nu, s_{\max}^\nu]$, with $s_{\max}^\nu = d + s_{\min}^\nu$, we get

$$1 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{nd} (s_{n,0}^{\nu_x} + s_{n,0}^{\nu_y}) = \frac{1}{d} (d + s_{\min}^{\nu_x} + s_{\min}^{\nu_y}) = s_{\max}^{\nu_x} + s_{\min}^{\nu_y} = 0.$$

This finally finishes the proof of our theorem. □

Proof of Theorem 1.2. This follows as usual from Theorem 5.3. Let f be a continuous function on Γ . Take a simple graph model G of Γ such that for any pair of points x and y lying on a single edge, $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \epsilon$, and the support of D is contained in $V(G)$. Choose a point x_e in the interior of each edge e , and consider the function $f_\epsilon = \sum_e f(x_e)1_e$. By Theorem 5.3, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_\Gamma f_\epsilon d\mu_n = \int_\Gamma f_\epsilon d\mu_{\text{ad}}.$$

Since $\|f_\epsilon - f\|_\infty \leq \epsilon$, we conclude that for all sufficiently large n , we have

$$-3\epsilon \leq \int_\Gamma f d\mu_n - \int_\Gamma f d\mu_{\text{ad}} \leq 3\epsilon,$$

which proves the theorem. □

Proof of Corollary 1.3. We can pass from K to the completion \mathbb{K} of an algebraic closure of K , and reformulate the statement in $X_{\mathbb{K}}^{\text{an}}$ by looking at the type II point x_0 which corresponds to \mathfrak{C}_0 on a fixed skeleton Γ . The assertion, that, the proportion of Weierstrass points which are mapped to x_0 , under the retraction map τ , goes to g_0/g as $n \rightarrow \infty$, can be now deduced in a way similar to the proof of Theorem 5.3 for $e = \{x_0\}$, or, equivalently, by a direct argument using Theorem 1.5, Theorem 4.1 which allows to express the sum in Theorem 1.5 in terms of the sum of minimum slopes $s_{0,n}^\nu$, $\nu \in \mathbb{T}_{x_0}(\Gamma)$, and Proposition 2.1 which provide an estimation for the sum of $s_{0,n}^\nu$ over $\nu \in \mathbb{T}_{x_0}(\Gamma)$. We omit the details. □

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