

**CORRIGENDUM
TO
NÉRON MODELS, LIE ALGEBRAS, AND REDUCTION OF
CURVES OF GENUS ONE [LLR1]
AND
THE BRAUER GROUP OF A SURFACE [LLR2]**

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let k be a finite field of characteristic p . Let V/k be a smooth projective geometrically connected curve with function field K . Let X/k be a proper smooth and geometrically connected surface endowed with a proper flat map $f : X \rightarrow V$ such that the generic fiber X_K/K is smooth and geometrically connected of genus $g \geq 1$. Let A_K/K denote the Jacobian of X_K/K .

The proof of Theorem 4.3 in [LLR1], which we state in corrected form below, is based in part on a result of Gordon [Go]. Thomas Geisser noted in [4] that the formula provided in Theorem 4.3 in [LLR1] needs to be corrected, due to the fact that Lemma 4.2 in [Go] is missing a hypothesis. He provides a corrected formula in [4], Theorem 1.1, and his method applies also to the number field case (up to a power of 2 if not totally imaginary). Several of the intermediate results in [Go] are only valid under the assumption that $\mathrm{Pic}^0(X_K) = A_K(K)$. We revisit the paper [Go] in this corrigendum to remove this hypothesis in all arguments. In doing so, we also avoid using Lemma 4.3 in [Go], whose proof is incorrect, and whose statement might be wrong in general.

2. CORRECTED STATEMENTS

We start by recalling the notation needed to state our main theorem. Let $\mathrm{III}(A_K)$ denote the Shafarevich-Tate group of the abelian variety A_K/K . Let $\mathrm{Br}(X)$ denote the Brauer group of X . It is well-known that if either $\mathrm{III}(A_K)$ or $\mathrm{Br}(X)$ is finite, then so is the other (see [12], section 3, or [7], section 4).

The *index* $\delta := \delta(X_K)$ of a curve over a field K is the least positive degree of a divisor on X_K . The *period* $\delta' := \delta'(X_K)$ of X_K is the order of the cokernel of the degree map $\mathrm{Pic}_{X_K/K}(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. When $v \in V$ is a closed point, we denote by K_v the completion of K at v , and let $\delta_v := \delta(X_{K_v})$, and $\delta'_v := \delta'(X_{K_v})$.

Recall that we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Pic}^0(X_K) \longrightarrow A_K(K) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Br}(K).$$

Our coauthor, mentor, and friend Michel Raynaud fell ill soon after we started writing this corrigendum. We are profoundly sad by his passing on March 10, 2018. All mistakes in this corrigendum are ours only (Qing Liu and Dino Lorenzini).

Since the Brauer group $\text{Br}(K)$ is a torsion group, and since $A_K(K)$ is a finitely generated abelian group, the quotient $A_K(K)/\text{Pic}^0(X_K)$ is finite, and $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)$ and $A_K(K)$ have the same rank. Let

$$a := |A_K(K)/\text{Pic}^0(X_K)|.$$

We find in [LLR1], Proof of 4.6, based on the proofs of 2.3 and 2.5 in [5], that a divides $(\prod \delta'_v)/\text{lcm}(\delta'_v)$. We are now ready to state the main result of this corrigendum.

Corrected Theorem 4.3. *Let X/k and $f : X \rightarrow V$ be as above. Assume that $\text{III}(A_K)$ and $\text{Br}(X)$ are finite. Then the equivalence of the Artin–Tate and Birch–Swinnerton-Dyer conjectures holds exactly when*

$$(2.1) \quad |\text{III}(A_K)| \prod_v \delta_v \delta'_v = a^2 \delta^2 |\text{Br}(X)|.$$

The statement of Theorem 4.3 of [LLR1] unfortunately omits the factor a^2 in the above formula. This omission leads to the following change in Corollary 4.7 of [LLR1]. The paragraph after Corollary 4.7 in [LLR1] can now be completely omitted.

Corrected Corollary 4.7 *Assume that $\text{III}(A_K)$ and $\text{Br}(X)$ are finite. Then the conjectures of Artin–Tate and Birch–Swinnerton-Dyer are equivalent if and only if $\delta a = \delta' b c \epsilon$.*

Theorem 4.3 in [LLR1] is used in the proof of Corollary 3 of [LLR2]. The corrected version of Theorem 4.3 can be used in that proof to produce exactly the same result. We restate below Corollary 3 of [LLR2] with the correct formula relating the orders of $\text{III}(A_K)$ and $\text{Br}(X)$.

Corrected Corollary 3. *Let $f : X \rightarrow V$ be as above. Assume that for some prime ℓ , the ℓ -part of the group $\text{Br}(X)$ or of the group $\text{III}(A_K)$ is finite. Then $|\text{III}(A_K)| \prod_v \delta_v \delta'_v = a^2 \delta^2 |\text{Br}(X)|$, and $|\text{Br}(X)|$ is a square.*

3. PROOF OF THE CORRECTED THEOREM 4.3

We follow closely the paper [Go] of Gordon, and indicate below every change that needs to be made to the statements in [Go] to obtain a complete proof of Formula (2.1).

3.1. It may be of interest to first quickly indicate why the change in the formula occurs as a ‘square’. This fact is essential for the proof of Corollary 3 in [LLR2] to remain correct. The conjectures of Birch–Swinnerton-Dyer and of Artin–Tate require the explicit computation on one hand of the determinant of the height pairing on the lattice $A_K(K)/A_K(K)_{\text{tors}}$, and on the other hand of the determinant of the intersection pairing on the free part $NS(X)/NS(X)_{\text{tors}}$ of the Néron–Severi group $NS(X)$. For this, it suffices to construct explicit bases for sublattices of finite index in these lattices (see, e.g., 3.7, 3.10), and the following well-known lemma then introduces ‘squares’ in the formulas.

Lemma 3.2. *Let Λ be a free abelian group of finite rank n , and let $\Lambda' \subseteq \Lambda$ be a sublattice of finite index $[\Lambda : \Lambda']$. Let $B : \Lambda \times \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a bilinear form. Consider a basis $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ for Λ , and a basis $\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_n$ for Λ' . Let $d := \det((B(\lambda_i, \lambda_j))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n})$, and similarly, let $d' := \det((B(\lambda'_i, \lambda'_j))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n})$. Then*

$$d' = [\Lambda : \Lambda']^2 d.$$

3.3. We introduce below a finite group E . This group is claimed in [Go], Lemma 4.3, to be always trivial, but the proof provided in [Go] is unfortunately incorrect (in the last paragraph, the computation of π^*C is wrong). This group will appear in two quotients of the filtration of $NS(X)$ introduced in 3.8. The final index discussed in 3.9 however does not depend on $|E|$.

We follow below the notation in [Go] on page 177. Let \bar{k} denote an algebraic closure of k , and for any k -scheme S , set as usual $\bar{S} := S \times_k \bar{k}$. The natural map $\bar{X} \rightarrow X$ defines an injection $\text{Div}(X) \rightarrow \text{Div}(\bar{X})$ which is compatible with the intersection pairings $(\cdot, \cdot)_X$ and $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\bar{X}}$. We identify $\text{Div}(X)$ with its image in $\text{Div}(\bar{X})$. Similarly, we use the maps $f : X \rightarrow V$ and $\bar{f} : \bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{V}$ to identify $\text{Div}(V)$ and $\text{Div}(\bar{V})$ with their images in $\text{Div}(X)$ and $\text{Div}(\bar{X})$, respectively. Let us now define some natural subgroups of $\text{Div}(\bar{X})$.

First, $\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(\bar{X})$ is the subgroup generated by the irreducible curves C on \bar{X} for which $\bar{f}(C)$ is a single point. We denote by $\text{Div}^0(\bar{X})$ the subgroup generated by the irreducible curves C on \bar{X} which are algebraically equivalent to zero. Finally, let $\text{Div}^0(\bar{V})$ denote the image in $\text{Div}(\bar{X})$ of the subgroup of divisors on \bar{V} algebraically equivalent to zero. The subgroup $\text{Div}^0(\bar{V})$ is the set of all divisors of the form $\sum_v a_v X_v$, where X_v is the fiber over $v \in \bar{V}$ and $\sum_v a_v = 0$. The intersection of $\text{Div}(X)$ with the subgroup $\text{Div}^0(\bar{V})$, resp. with $\text{Div}^0(\bar{X})$ or $\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(\bar{X})$, is denoted by $\text{Div}^0(V)$, resp. by $\text{Div}^0(X)$, or $\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)$.

It is clear that $\text{Div}^0(V)$ is contained in $\text{Div}^0(X) \cap \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)$. We let

$$E := \frac{\text{Div}^0(X) \cap \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)}{\text{Div}^0(V)}.$$

For $v \in V$, write $X_v = \sum_a p_{va} X_{va}$ with $X_{va}/k(v)$ irreducible of multiplicity p_{va} , and set $d_v := \gcd_v(p_{va})$. The integer d_v is called the multiplicity of the fiber X_v , and when $d_v > 1$, X_v is called a *multiple* fiber. Clearly $\frac{1}{d_v} X_v \in \text{Div}(X)$.

If $W \in \text{Div}^0(X) \cap \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)$, then W is numerically equivalent to zero, and so $(W \cdot X_{va})_X = 0$ for all X_{va} . It follows from the fact that $\frac{1}{d_v} X_v$ generates the kernel of the intersection matrix associated with the fiber X_v that $W = \sum_v m_v (\frac{1}{d_v} X_v)$ for some integers m_v . Since $(W \cdot \Omega)_X = 0$ for any horizontal divisor Ω on X , we find that $\sum_v (m_v/d_v) \deg_k v = 0$. Hence for any $W \in \text{Div}^0(X) \cap \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)$, we have $W \in \text{Div}^0(V)$ if and only if $m_v \in d_v \mathbb{Z}$ for all v . This implies that E is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\bigoplus_v \mathbb{Z}/d_v \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\Delta := \text{lcm}_v(d_v)$. Then E is killed by Δ and $|E|$ divides $\prod d_v$.

Let now $D_\ell(\bar{X})$ denote the subgroup of divisors in $\text{Div}(\bar{X})$ that are linearly equivalent to zero. Set $D_\ell(X) := D_\ell(\bar{X}) \cap \text{Div}(X)$. Let $\text{Pic}_{X/k}^0$ and $\text{Pic}_{V/k}^0$ denote the Picard schemes of X/k and V/k , respectively. ($\text{Pic}_{V/k}^0$ is nothing but the Jacobian

of V/k .) The scheme $\text{Pic}_{X/k}^0$ might not be reduced, and we denote by $\text{Pic}_{X/k,\text{red}}^0$ the (reduced) abelian variety associated with $\text{Pic}_{X/k}^0$. We have

$$\text{Pic}_{X/k,\text{red}}^0(k) = \text{Div}^0(X)/D_\ell(X) \text{ and } \text{Pic}_{V/k}^0(k) = \text{Div}^0(V)/D_\ell(V)$$

because $\text{Br}(k)$ is trivial.

Lemma 3.4. *Keep the above notation. Then*

- a) *We have $(\text{Div}^0(X) \cap \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)) \cap (\text{Div}^0(V) + D_\ell(X)) = \text{Div}^0(V)$.*
- b) *We have a natural injection*

$$E \longrightarrow \text{Pic}_{X/k,\text{red}}^0(k) / \text{Pic}_{V/k}^0(k)$$

given explicitly as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{Div}^0(X) \cap \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)}{\text{Div}^0(V)} &= \frac{\text{Div}^0(X) \cap (\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X) + D_\ell(X))}{\text{Div}^0(V) + D_\ell(X)} \longrightarrow \\ &\longrightarrow \frac{\text{Div}^0(X)}{\text{Div}^0(V) + D_\ell(X)}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof of b) follows immediately from a). To prove Part a), it suffices to prove that

$$\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X) \cap (\text{Div}^0(V) + D_\ell(X)) = \text{Div}^0(V).$$

If $D \in \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X) \cap (\text{Div}^0(V) + D_\ell(X))$, then $D \in \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X) \cap \text{Div}^0(X)$. As noted in 3.3, we can then write $D = \sum_v r_v X_v$ for some rational numbers r_v with $\sum_v r_v \deg(v) = 0$. On the other hand, by hypothesis, $D = \text{div}(f) + D_0$ for some $f \in k(X)^*$ and $D_0 \in \text{Div}^0(V)$. Since k is finite, some multiple of D_0 is linearly equivalent to zero. Thus, for some positive integer m , $mD = \text{div}(f^m h)$ for some $h \in k(V)^*$. Since $mD = \sum_v m r_v X_v \in \text{Div}^0(V)$, we find that some positive multiple n of mD is of the form $\text{div}(h')$ for some $h' \in k(V)^*$. Hence, $f^{mn} \in k(V)^*$. Since we assume that the generic fiber of $X \rightarrow V$ is geometrically integral, we find that $f \in k(V)^*$. Thus $D \in \text{Div}^0(V)$. \square

We stray here a little bit from the notation used by [Go], and we define B/k to be the quotient abelian variety $B := \text{Pic}_{X/k,\text{red}}^0 / \text{Pic}_{V/k}^0$. Since k is finite, we have

$$B(k) := \text{Pic}_{X/k,\text{red}}^0(k) / \text{Pic}_{V/k}^0(k).$$

For use in the proof of 3.8 (iv), let us note that

$$(3.1) \quad \frac{B(k)}{E} = \frac{\text{Div}^0(X)}{(\text{Div}^0(X) \cap \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)) + D_\ell(X)}.$$

Remark 3.5. In [Go], just before Proposition 4.4 on page 180, B/k is defined to be the K/k -trace of A_K/K . Then Proposition 4.4 asserts that the K/k -trace of A_K/K is an abelian variety which is purely inseparably isogenous to the quotient abelian variety $\text{Pic}_{X/k,\text{red}}^0 / \text{Pic}_{V/k}^0$. The proof of Proposition 4.4 in [Go] uses the fact that $a = 1$. We refer the reader to [3] for the definition and existence of the K/k -trace of A_K/K . When k is algebraically closed, we find in [11], Theorem 2, a theorem of Raynaud which asserts that the K/k -trace of A_K/K is k -isomorphic to $\text{Pic}_{X/k,\text{red}}^0 / \text{Pic}_{V/k}^0$ when $f : X \rightarrow V$ does not have any multiple fibers (i.e., $d_v = 1$

for all v). The notion of K/k -trace is not needed in this corrigendum, and we do not use Proposition 4.4 in [Go].

Let $\text{Div}_0(\overline{X})$ denote the subgroup of $\text{Div}(\overline{X})$ generated by the irreducible curves which intersect each complete vertical fiber X_v with total intersection multiplicity zero. We let $\text{Div}_0(X) := \text{Div}_0(\overline{X}) \cap \text{Div}(X)$. Let $\Omega \in \text{Div}(X)$ be a horizontal divisor of degree δ , where δ is the index of X_K over K . In the following modified version of Lemma 4.2 in [Go], the group $A_K(K)$ has now been replaced by $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)$.

Lemma 3.6. (see Lemma 4.2 in [Go]) *There are natural isomorphisms of groups*

$$\frac{\text{Div}(X)}{(\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X) \oplus \mathbb{Z}\Omega) + D_\ell(X)} \longrightarrow \frac{\text{Div}_0(X)}{\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X) + D_\ell(X)} \longrightarrow \text{Pic}^0(X_K).$$

Proof. Same as in [Go], replacing when necessary $A_K(K)$ by $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)$. \square

3.7. Let $NS(X) := \text{Div}(X)/\text{Div}^0(X)$. Let us now introduce further notation needed to define below the completely explicit subgroup \mathcal{N}_0 of $NS(X)$.

- (a) Let r be the rank of $A_K(K)$, and let $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ be a basis of the lattice $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)/\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}}$. Choose divisors $\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_r$ in $\text{Div}(X)$ such that for each i , the class in $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)$ of the restriction of \mathcal{A}_i to the generic fiber X_K is α_i . For the later purpose of computing the global height pairing $\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle$ as in 3.11, we assume also that we have chosen the divisors $\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_r$, such that the supports of the restrictions of \mathcal{A}_i and \mathcal{A}_j to the generic fiber X_K are pairwise disjoint when $i \neq j$.
- (b) Since X_K/K has index δ , choose a divisor $\sum_i s_i x_i$ in $\text{Div}(X_K)$ such that $\sum_i s_i \deg_K(x_i) = \delta$. Let $\overline{x_i}$ denote the closure of x_i in X , and set $\Omega := \sum_i s_i \overline{x_i}$ in $\text{Div}(X)$.
- (c) Since V/k is geometrically integral, its index $\delta(V/k)$ is equal to 1. Choose a divisor $\sum_j t_j v_j$ in $\text{Div}(V)$ such that $\sum_j t_j \deg_k(v_j) = 1$. Let $F := \sum_j t_j X_{v_j}$ in $\text{Div}(X)$. This definition agrees with [Go], 4.6, when X_K has a k -rational point and the complete fiber in 4.6 is chosen to be above a k -rational point.
- (d) For each $v \in V$, write the fiber X_v as $X_v = \sum_{a=1}^{h(v)} p_{va} X_{va}$, where the components X_{va} are irreducible. For each closed point $v \in V$ such that X_v is reducible, consider the set $\{X_{va}, a > 1, v \in V\}$ of irreducible divisors in $\text{Div}(X)$.

We let \mathcal{N}_0 denote the subgroup of $NS(X)$ generated by $NS(X)_{\text{tors}}$ and the classes of $\{\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_r\}$, Ω , F , and $\{X_{va}, a > 1, v \in V\}$. We will compute the index of \mathcal{N}_0 in $NS(X)$ in Proposition 3.9.

Denote by S_1 the set of closed points $v \in V$ such that X_v is reducible. Let S_2 denote the set of closed points $v \in V$ such that X_v is irreducible but not reduced. Set $\Sigma := S_1 \sqcup S_2$. Let S_3 denote the set of $v \in V$ such that X_v is integral but not geometrically integral.

The set Σ is finite, and thus we have

$$(3.2) \quad Q := \frac{\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)}{\text{Div}(V)} = \frac{\bigoplus_v (\bigoplus_a \mathbb{Z}X_{va})}{\bigoplus_v \mathbb{Z}X_v} = \bigoplus_{v \in \Sigma} \left(\frac{\bigoplus_a \mathbb{Z}X_{va}}{\mathbb{Z}X_v} \right).$$

Define $NS(X)_{\text{vert}}$ to be the image in $NS(X)$ of the subgroup $\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)$ of $\text{Div}(X)$. Let $[\Omega]$ denote the class of Ω in $NS(X)$. It is clear that $NS(X)_{\text{vert}} \cap \mathbb{Z}[\Omega] = (0)$, and we write

$$\mathcal{N} := NS(X)_{\text{vert}} \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\Omega].$$

We may now state a modified version of Proposition 4.5 in [Go], where the group E occurs in two different factors.

Proposition 3.8. (see Proposition 4.5 in [Go]) *The group $NS(X)$ has a filtration by subgroups*

$$0 \subseteq f^*NS(V) \subseteq NS(X)_{\text{vert}} \subseteq \mathcal{N} \subseteq NS(X)$$

with respective quotients \mathbb{Z} , Q/E , \mathbb{Z} , and $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)/(B(k)/E)$.

Proof. (i) The map $f^* : NS(V) \rightarrow NS(X)$ is injective, and since $NS(V)$ is free of rank 1, so is $f^*NS(V)$.

(ii) Let us first note that the natural map

$$E = \frac{\text{Div}^0(X) \cap \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)}{\text{Div}^0(V)} \longrightarrow Q = \frac{\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)}{\text{Div}(V)}$$

is injective because

$$(3.3) \quad \text{Div}^0(X) \cap \text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X) \cap \text{Div}(V) = \text{Div}^0(V).$$

Recall that

$$NS(X)_{\text{vert}} = \frac{\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X)}{\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X) \cap \text{Div}^0(X)},$$

and consider the natural map $f^*\text{Div}(V) \longrightarrow NS(X)_{\text{vert}}$. This map has kernel $f^*\text{Div}^0(V)$, by (3.3). Hence, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow f^*NS(V) \longrightarrow NS(X)_{\text{vert}} \longrightarrow Q/E \longrightarrow 0.$$

(iii) By construction $\mathcal{N}/NS(X)_{\text{vert}} = \mathbb{Z}[\Omega] \simeq \mathbb{Z}$.

(iv) As in Part (4) of the proof in [Go], we have an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow & \frac{\text{Div}^0(X)}{\text{Div}^0(X) \cap (\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X) + D_\ell(X))} \longrightarrow \\ & \longrightarrow \frac{\text{Div}_0(X)}{\text{Div}_{\text{vert}}(X) + D_\ell(X)} \longrightarrow \frac{NS(X)}{\mathcal{N}} \longrightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

The first term in this sequence is identified with $B(k)/E$ in (3.1) since $D_\ell(X) \subseteq \text{Div}^0(X)$. The middle term is identified with $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)$ in 3.6. We thus have an isomorphism

$$NS(X)/\mathcal{N} \longrightarrow \frac{\text{Pic}^0(X_K)}{B(k)/E}.$$

□

Proposition 3.9. (see Proposition 4.6 in [Go]) *Let $\mathcal{N}_0 \subseteq NS(X)$ be as in 3.7. Then the quotient $NS(X)/\mathcal{N}_0$ is finite with*

$$|NS(X)/\mathcal{N}_0| = \frac{|\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}}|}{|B(k)|} \cdot \frac{\prod_{v \in \Sigma} p_{v1}}{|NS(X)_{\text{tors}}|}.$$

Proof. Let \mathcal{N}' be the subgroup of $NS(X)$ generated by the classes of Ω , F , and X_{va} for $a > 1$ and $h(v) > 1$, so that $\mathcal{N}' \subseteq \mathcal{N}_0$. Recall that $\mathcal{N} := NS(X)_{\text{vert}} \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\Omega]$, so that $\mathcal{N}' \subseteq \mathcal{N}$. We have two exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & & & \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & \mathcal{N}/\mathcal{N}' & & & & \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{N}_0/\mathcal{N}' & \longrightarrow & A' := NS(X)/\mathcal{N}' & \longrightarrow & NS(X)/\mathcal{N}_0 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & P := NS(X)/\mathcal{N} & & & & \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & & \end{array}$$

Let us start by computing the order of \mathcal{N}/\mathcal{N}' . Write \mathcal{N}'' for the subgroup of \mathcal{N}' generated by the classes of F , and X_{va} , $a > 1$ for all v with $h(v) > 1$. Then $\mathcal{N}'' \subseteq NS(X)_{\text{vert}}$ and $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N}'' \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\Omega]$. It follows that

$$\frac{\mathcal{N}}{\mathcal{N}'} = \frac{NS(X)_{\text{vert}}}{\mathcal{N}''} = \frac{NS(X)_{\text{vert}}/f^*NS(V)}{(\mathcal{N}'' + f^*NS(V))/f^*NS(V)}.$$

The numerator of the group on the right is identified with Q/E in 3.8. One checks that $\mathcal{N}'' \cap f^*NS(V) = \mathbb{Z}[F]$. With the group Q identified as in (3.2), let Q' denote the subgroup of Q generated by the classes of the components X_{va} with $a > 1$ for all v with $h(v) > 1$. Then the denominator in the above expression is equal to Q' and it is clear that Q/Q' is isomorphic to $\prod_{v \in \Sigma} \mathbb{Z}/p_{v1}\mathbb{Z}$. Since Q' is torsion free and E is torsion, we find that

$$\mathcal{N}/\mathcal{N}' \simeq (Q/E)/Q' \simeq Q/(Q' + E),$$

so that \mathcal{N}/\mathcal{N}' is finite, of order $(\prod_{v \in \Sigma} p_{v1})/|E|$.

Recall now from 3.8 that $P \simeq \text{Pic}^0(X_K)/(B(k)/E)$. Since $B(k)/E$ is finite, we find that

$$(3.4) \quad |P_{\text{tors}}| = |\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}}|/|B(k)/E|,$$

and we also have a canonical isomorphism

$$(3.5) \quad \text{Pic}^0(X_K)/\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}} \longrightarrow P/P_{\text{tors}}.$$

Since the group \mathcal{N}/\mathcal{N}' is finite, we find that

$$(3.6) \quad |A'_{\text{tors}}| = |\mathcal{N}/\mathcal{N}'| \cdot |P_{\text{tors}}|$$

and that

$$(3.7) \quad A'/A'_{\text{tors}} \longrightarrow P/P_{\text{tors}}$$

is an isomorphism.

By construction, the classes of the restrictions of $\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_r$ to the generic fiber are a basis of $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)/\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}}$. Using the isomorphisms (3.5) and (3.7), we find

that the classes of $\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_r$ are a basis of A'/A'_{tors} . This implies that $NS(X)/\mathcal{N}_0$ is torsion and that

$$0 \longrightarrow (\mathcal{N}_0/\mathcal{N}')_{\text{tors}} \longrightarrow A'_{\text{tors}} \longrightarrow NS(X)/\mathcal{N}_0 \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. It is clear that

$$\mathcal{N}_0 = (\langle [\mathcal{A}_1], \dots, [\mathcal{A}_r] \rangle + NS(X)_{\text{tors}}) \oplus \mathcal{N}'.$$

It follows that

$$NS(X)/\mathcal{N}_0 = \frac{A'_{\text{tors}}}{NS(X)_{\text{tors}}}.$$

The desired formula for the index follows from (3.4) and (3.6). \square

3.10. Let $\bar{\mathcal{N}}_0$ be the image of \mathcal{N}_0 in the lattice $NS(X)/NS(X)_{\text{tors}}$. The computation of the discriminant of the intersection pairing on the sublattice $\bar{\mathcal{N}}_0$ is done exactly as in Proposition 5.1 of [Go], and the formula obtained is the same. The only difference now is that the discriminant of the height pairing $|\det \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle|$ that appears in the formula is the discriminant for the height pairing on $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)/\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}}$, and not anymore on $A_K(K)/A_K(K)_{\text{tors}}$. Let a_f denote the index of $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)/\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}}$ in $A_K(K)/A_K(K)_{\text{tors}}$. As indicated in Lemma 3.2, the two discriminants differ by a factor a_f^2 .

Similarly, the discriminant of the intersection pairing on $\bar{\mathcal{N}}_0$ differs from the discriminant of the intersection pairing on the full lattice $NS(X)/NS(X)_{\text{tors}}$ by the square of the index

$$\frac{|\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}}|}{|B(k)|} \cdot \frac{\prod_{v \in \Sigma} p_{v1}}{|NS(X)_{\text{tors}}|}$$

obtained in 3.9. This index is exactly the same as the one obtained [Go], except that in [Go], the term $|\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}}|$ is replaced by $|A_K(K)_{\text{tors}}|$. Let $a_{\text{tors}} := |A_K(K)_{\text{tors}}/\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}}|$. We have $a = a_f a_{\text{tors}}$, and we find that the final discrepancy is a factor of a^2 .

Remark 3.11. We supply in this remark some references for an important result stated just before Proposition 5.1 of [Go], and needed in its proof. Let α, β in $\text{Pic}^0(X_K)/\text{Pic}^0(X_K)_{\text{tors}}$. The global height pairing $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$ can be computed as a sum of local contributions $\sum_v \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle_v$ (see, e.g., [6], (4.6)). Each local contribution can be expressed as a local intersection number $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle_v = -(\alpha, \beta)_v \log(|k(v)|)$ (see, e.g., [6], (3.7)), where the contribution $(\alpha, \beta)_v$ is the value of Néron's pairing at v on α and β . Let $A, B \in \text{Div}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ be two divisors whose restrictions to X_K are in $\text{Div}(X_K)$ and equal the classes α and β , respectively, and have disjoint supports. Assume in addition that $(A \cdot X_{va})_X = 0$ for all v and all a . Then $(\alpha, \beta)_v = (A \cdot B)_v$, where $(A \cdot B)_v$ denotes the contribution of the points in X_v in the intersection number $(A \cdot B)_X$ (see, e.g., [2], 4.3, or [10], 2.2). One then obtains that $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = -(A \cdot B)_X \log(|k|)$.

3.12. We recall below the formula of Gordon found in the middle of page 196 in [Go]. This formula is claimed to hold exactly when the Birch–Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture is equivalent to the Artin–Tate conjecture. This claim is incorrect when $a > 1$. In [Go], page 169, the integer α appearing below is defined to be the index δ .

$$(3.8) \quad |\text{III}(A_K)| \prod_v d_v^2 \epsilon_v = \alpha^2 |\text{Br}(X)|.$$

This formula in [Go] is misleading, as the term ϵ_v is only introduced in the statement of Proposition 5.5 of [Go] when $v \in S_1$, but the formula (6.2) in [Go], from which (3.8) above is derived, involves a product over a set S (defined on page 165 of [Go]) which contains S_1 , but which might also contain S_2 and S_3 (notation introduced in 3.7). Let us therefore state below the correct formula (3.9) that can be inferred from Gordon's work and which should be substituted for (3.8).

Let $\mathcal{A}_v/\mathcal{O}_{K_v}$ denote the Néron model of A_{K_v}/K_v . Let $\Phi_v/k(v)$ denote the group of components of the special fiber of \mathcal{A}_v . When $v \in S_2 \sqcup S_3$, the fiber X_v is irreducible, say $X_v = d_v \Gamma_v$ for some irreducible curve $\Gamma_v/k(v)$. Let q_v denote the degree over $k(v)$ of the algebraic closure of $k(v)$ in the function field of $\Gamma_v/k(v)$. It follows from the fact that $k(v)$ is a finite field that $\delta_v = d_v q_v$. Note that if $v \notin S_1 \sqcup S_2 \sqcup S_3$, then $\delta_v = \delta'_v = 1$. Then Gordon's arguments, along with the removal of the hypothesis that $X \rightarrow V$ be cohomologically flat in dimension 0 in [LLR1] and the corrections given in this corrigendum, give the following formula.

$$(3.9) \quad |\text{III}(A_K)| \left(\prod_{v \in S_1} d_v^2 \epsilon_v \right) \left(\prod_{v \in S_2 \sqcup S_3} d_v^2 |\Phi_v(k(v))| q_v \right) = a^2 \delta^2 |\text{Br}(X)|.$$

The formula can be turned into Formula (2.1) as we did in the proof of Theorem 4.3 in [LLR1], using Theorem 1.17 of [1]. For instance, when $v \in S_2 \sqcup S_3$, this theorem shows that $|\Phi_v(k(v))| = \delta'_v/d_v$. Since it follows from the adjunction formula that $d_v q_v$ divides $g - 1$ in this case, Theorem 7 in [9] shows that $\delta_v = \delta'_v$. It follows that $d_v^2 |\Phi_v(k(v))| q_v = \delta_v \delta'_v$, as desired, and Formula (2.1) is established.

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