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algebraic equivalence of divisors

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Let X be a surface (a two-dimensional algebraic variety).

Definition 1. 1. *An algebraic family of effective divisors on X parametrized by a non-singular curve T is defined to be an effective Cartier divisor \mathcal{D} on $X \times T$ which is flat over T .*

2. *If \mathcal{F} is an algebraic family of effective divisors on X , parametrized by a non-singular curve T , and $P, Q \in T$ are any two closed points on T , then we say that the corresponding divisors in \mathcal{F} , D_P, D_Q , are prealgebraically equivalent.*

3. *Two (Weil) divisors D, D' on X are algebraically equivalent if there is a finite sequence $D = D_0, D_1, \dots, D_n = D'$ with D_i and D_{i+1} prealgebraically equivalent for all $0 \leq i < n$.*