

Surfaces / \mathbb{Z} + Enriques' classification

Ben Church

Schemes $X \rightarrow \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}$ smooth, proper, geom. conn'd fibers of $\dim 2$

Classification of surface / $k = \bar{k}$ arbitrary char.

Steps in classification:

(1) for any $X =$ smooth proj. surface / \bar{k} , \exists birat'l map $X \xrightarrow{\sim} X^{\min}$

(2) X is minimal, then either X is ruled ($X \xrightarrow{\sim} \overline{\mathbb{P}^1_X(c)}$)
or K_X nef. ($\forall c \subset X, K_X \cdot c \geq 0$)

(3) if K_X nef, $n \gg 0$, $|nK_X|$ base point free

$|nK_X|: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ image X^{can} canonical model.

ADE-singularities, but normal

$$X^{\text{can}} = \text{Proj} \left(\bigoplus_{n \gg 0} H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(nK_X)) \right)$$

\uparrow

finitely generated

convention:
 $K(\text{ruled}) = -\infty$

(4) casework: $\kappa(X) := \dim X^{\text{can}} =$ "order of growth of $h^0(nK_X)$ ".

(a) $\kappa(X) = 2$ general type ??

(b) $\kappa(X) = 1$: "properly elliptic" $X \xrightarrow{\sim} X^{\text{can}} =$ smooth curve.

$\mathcal{O}(nK_X) = \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{can}}}(1)$, so deg 0 on fibers

thus fibers are curves w/ $P_g = 1$.

(c) $K(X) = 0$ means $nK_X = 0$. [Mumford: $12K_X = 0$]

If $nK_X = 0$, then $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ take $\beta^n = f$, $f \in H^0(\mathcal{O}(nK_X))$
 $K_{\tilde{X}} = 0$

if char $k \neq 2, 3$, know $p \nmid n$, then $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ \'etale $p|n$ -cover
 \sum

Step 1. Def. a (-1) -curve on X is an integral curve $C \subset X$ s.t.

$$(1) C \cong \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$(2) \mathcal{N}_{C/X} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1) \quad \text{i.e. } C^2 = -1$$

Thm Let X smooth surface, $C \subset X$ integral curve, $\exists f: X \rightarrow X'$ proper birat'l
 $X \setminus C \xrightarrow{\sim} X' \setminus *$ and X' smooth $\Leftrightarrow C$ is a (-1) -curve and $f = \text{Blowup at } *$.

Def. X is minimal if it contains no (-1) -curves.

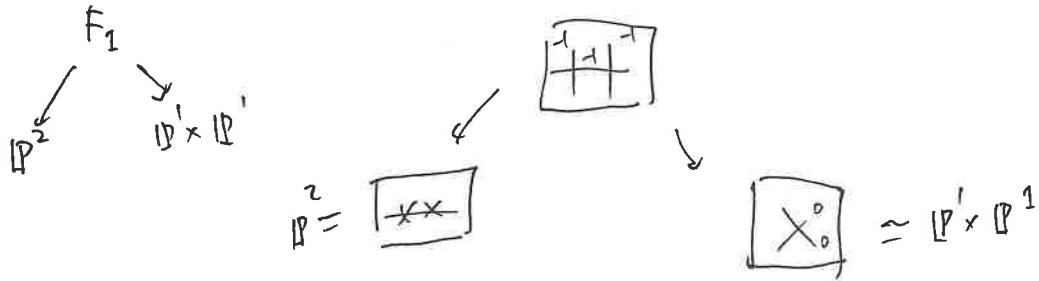
Prop. Any sequence $X \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X_2 \rightarrow \dots$ of blowdowns terminates in a minimal surface

Proof. $\text{Num}_X := \text{Pic}(X)/\sim_{\text{num}}$ free \mathbb{Z} -module of finite rk = p

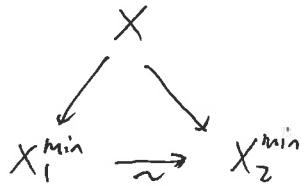
a blowdown decreases p by 1.

$\mathcal{Z} = \star X$ can have ω -many (-1) -curves. (e.g. $\text{Bl}_{10\text{-pts}} \mathbb{P}^2$)

\star minimal models are not unique



Thm. If \exists min. model w/ K_X nef, then uniqueness holds.



Step 2. ruledness

Thm. if X minimal, either (1) X ruled; (2) K_X nef.

and K_X nef $\Leftrightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(nK_X)) \neq 0$ (i.e. $k(X) \geq 0$)

Proof first show if $\{n|K_X\} \neq \emptyset$, then K_X is nef

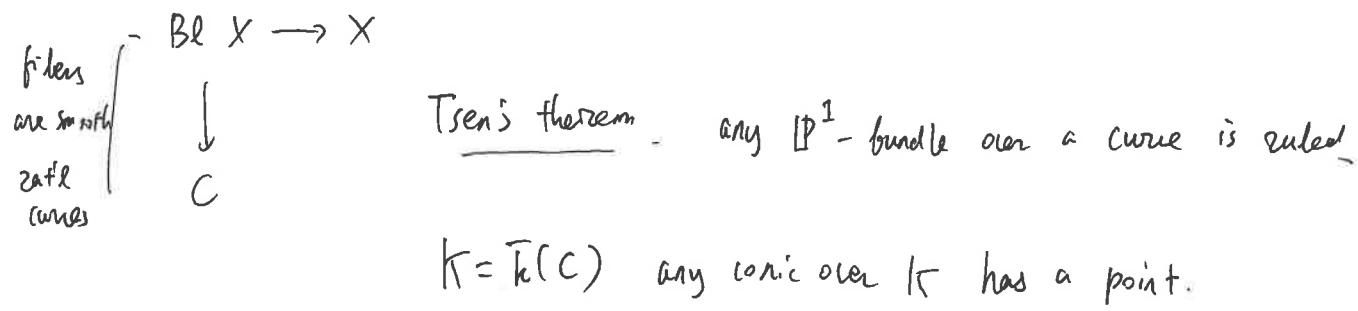
if $C \cdot K_X < 0$, $D \sim nK_X$ eff, $C \cdot D < 0$, so $C \subset D$.

$$D = aC + \sum D_j a_j, \quad C \cdot D = aC^2 + \sum a_j C \cdot D_j < 0 \quad . \quad C \cdot D_j \geq 0,$$

$$C^2 < 0, \quad \text{Adjunction: } 2pg(C) - 2 = (C + K_X) \cdot C < 0, \quad a_j \geq 0, \quad a \geq 0$$

$\Rightarrow pg = 0$, i.e. C smooth rational curve. $C^2 = -1$. $K_X \cdot C = -1$ not possible.

WTS : X has a "pencil" of ruled curves if K_X not nef.



Step 3. Abundance.

Thm. If K_X nef, then $|nK_X|$ has no basepoints.
 $n \gg 0$

Thm (Mumford) Let X be a minimal surface, then

(a) $|12K_X| = \emptyset$, then X ruled

(b) $|12K_X| \neq \emptyset$ iff K_X nef and in this case either $12K_X = 0$ or $|nK_X|$ basepoint free
 $n \gg 0$ and $K(X) > 0$

"Proof": K_X nef $\Leftrightarrow X$ not ruled $\Leftrightarrow |nK_X| \neq \emptyset, n \gg 0$.

Assume K_X nef $\Rightarrow |12K_X| \neq \emptyset$.

Claim 1: $K_X^2 \geq 0$ (true for all nef classes, but uses N-M criterion)

Thm A case I. $K_X^2 = 0$, then either $2K_X = 0$ or \exists a pencil of curves of arithmetic

Thm C. case II. $K_X^2 > 0$, then $K(X) = 2$ and $|12K_X| = \emptyset$ and $|nK_X|$ basept free, $n \gg 0$, genus 1.

Thm B X minimal and $X \xrightarrow{f} C$ fibration in $P_1 = 1$ curves.

(a) $mK_X = f^*(A)$, $A \subset C$ effective divisor

(b) if K_X nef and generic fiber smooth, $|2K_X| \neq \emptyset$

(c) if K_X nef and generic fiber singular, either $|2K_X| \neq \emptyset$ or X admits elliptic fibration.

Example

$$y^2 = x^p + t \quad \text{char } p \quad \text{lies over } \mathbb{F}_p(t)$$

Claim Curve is regular but not smooth.

$$X = \text{Spec} \left(\frac{\mathbb{F}_p[x, y, t]}{(y^2 - x^p + t)} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_p[t] \end{array}$$

$p=3$

Theorem (Tate) If $\text{char} \neq 2, 3$, any $(p_g = 1)$ curve is smooth.

$$\left(p_g < \frac{p-1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{smooth} \right)$$

