

A Bertini Existence Theorem on Elliptic Surfaces

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1 Introduction

Consider hypersurfaces in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ of bidegree $(3, d)$ over some base field k . These hypersurfaces are parametrized by $P = \mathbb{P}V$, where

$$V = H^0(\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(3, d))$$

Let P^0 be the subscheme parametrizing those non-singular ones:

$$P^0 = \{f \in P : H_f \text{ is non-singular} \}$$

Let $\pi : \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be projection to the second component. If H_f is non-singular, then fibers of $\pi|_{H_f}$ are cubic curves in \mathbb{P}^2 . This makes H_f an elliptic surface. The analogy of being simply ramified for H_f has to do with singular fibers of the map $\pi : H_f \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Smooth fibers are all isomorphic to the smooth cubic curve. It is customary for some literature to call an irreducible cubic curve, together with a specified point as the base point, an elliptic curve. There are many types of singular fibers. If the fiber is irreducible, then it is either a nodal curve (e.g. $y^2 = x^2 - x^3$), or a cuspidal curve (e.g. $y^2 = x^3$). If the fiber is not irreducible, then it may be a union of a conic curve and a line, or a union of three lines and there are many different configurations of irreducible components. An analogue of a simply ramified curve would be a hypersurface whose singular fibers are all nodal curves. Why is an analogue would be clear in the discussion of Euler characteristics. Hence we are primarily concerned with the following subset of P^0 :

$$D = \{f \in P^0 : \text{all singular fibers of } H_f \text{ are nodal curves}\}$$

For future use we introduce some notation. Let X be a scheme and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism. For $P \in Y$, we denote the fiber $f^{-1}(P)$ by X_P when f is clear in the context. We denote the singular locus of X by X_{sing} .

2 Euler Characteristic

Just like the genus of a curve tells us the degree of the ramification divisor for a curve of bidegree (n, d) in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, the Euler characteristic of a hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ tells us something about singular fibers. Let $f \in P^0$ and H_f be the corresponding hypersurface. With respect to the map $\pi : H_f \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ we may write X as $X^0 \coprod C$, where C is the finite set of points with singular fibers and X^0 is its complement, and Y as $Y^0 \coprod \pi^{-1}(C)$, where $Y^0 = \pi^{-1}X^0$. Let F be the smooth cubic curve in \mathbb{P}^2 , we see that Y^0 is a F -bundle of X^0 , and their Euler characteristics are related by

$$e(Y^0) = e(X^0) \cdot e(F)$$

Since $e(F) = 0$ we have that $e(Y^0) = 0$. Now since $Y = Y^0 \coprod \pi^{-1}(C)$, we see that $e(Y) = e(Y^0) + e(\pi^{-1}(C)) = e(\pi^{-1}(C))$. Note that C is a finite set of points, and hence $\pi^{-1}(C)$ is a disjoint union of singular cubic curves.

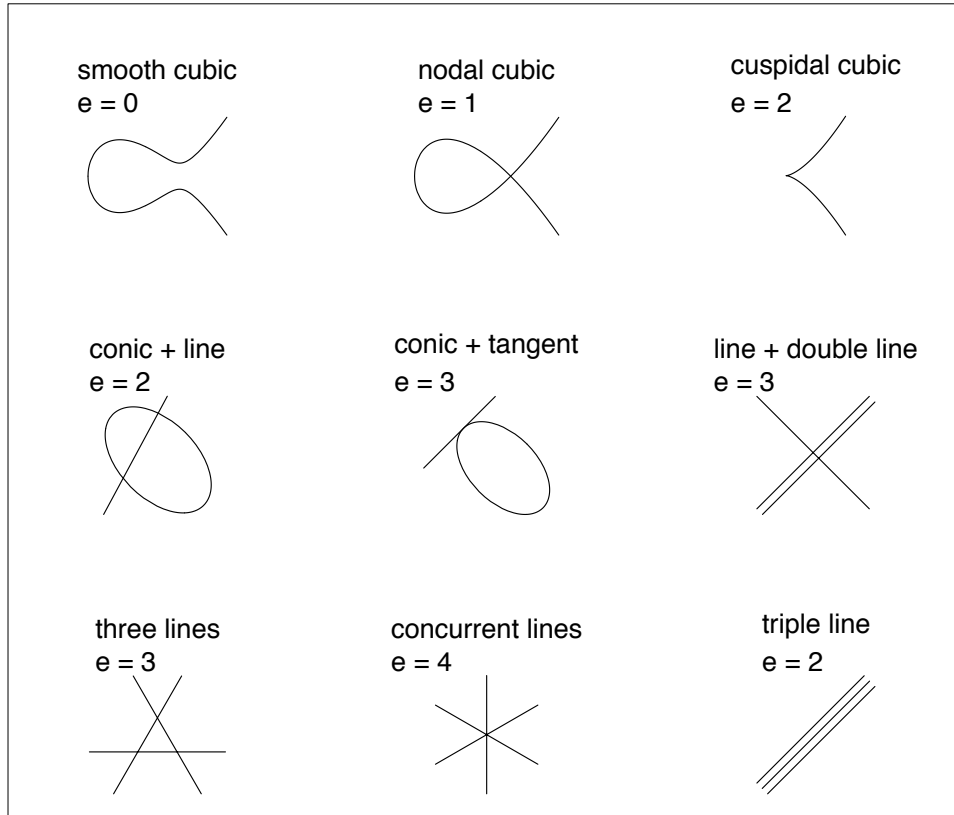


Figure 1: Cubic plane curves and their Euler characteristics [1]

From the table we see that if $f \in D$, then $e(H_f)$ is exactly the number of points in \mathbb{P}^1 over which the fibers are singular. In this sense, these hypersurfaces are analogues of simply ramified curves in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

Now we compute $e(H_f)$. In fact we do a more general computation, since it is not harder. Let $H_f \subseteq \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ be a smooth hypersurface of bidegree (n, d) . We denote the projections of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ onto the first and second components by π_1, π_2 respectively. Let H_1 be a hyperplane of \mathbb{P}^2 and H_2 be a hyperplane of \mathbb{P}^1 . We think of them as generators of the Chow groups of their respective projective schemes. We define

$$A = \pi_1^*(H_1), E = \pi_2^*(H_2)$$

and

$$h_1 = A \cap H_f, h_2 = E \cap H_f$$

We compute the Chern classes of H_f using the standard exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow T_{H_f} \rightarrow T_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1|_{H_f}} \rightarrow N_{H_f/\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1} \rightarrow 0$$

By Whitney's formula, their total Chern classes are related by

$$c(T_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1|_{H_f}}) = c(T_{H_f})c(N_{H_f/\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1})$$

Now $T_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1|_{H_f}}$ is $T_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1} = \pi_1^*T_{\mathbb{P}^2} \oplus \pi_2^*T_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ restricted to H_f , so we obtain

$$c(T_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1|_{H_f}}) = (1 + 3h_1 + 3h_1^2)(1 + 2h_2)$$

If $\iota : H_f \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is the inclusion, then

$$N_{H_f/\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1} = \iota^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(nA + dE) = (1 + nh_1 + dh_2)$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} c(T_{H_f}) &= c(T_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1|_{H_f}})c(N_{H_f/\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1})^{-1} \\ &= (1 + 3h_1 + 3h_1^2)(1 + 2h_2)(1 + nh_1 + dh_2)^{-1} \\ &= (1 + 3h_1 + 3h_1^2)(1 + 2h_2)(1 - (nh_1 + dh_2) + (nh_1 + dh_2)^2 - \dots) \end{aligned}$$

In particular we obtain

$$c_2(T_{H_f}) = (n^2 - 3n + 3)h_1^2 + (6 + 2nd - 2n - 3d)h_1h_2$$

which is the top Chern class. Now we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \deg h_1^2 &= A \cdot A \cdot (nA + dE) = d \\ \deg h_1h_2 &= A \cdot E \cdot (nA + dE) = n \end{aligned}$$

Finally we obtain

$$e(H_f) = \deg c_2(T_{H_f}) = 6n + 3d + 3n^2d - 6dn - 2n^2$$

In particular, for future use we want to fix $n = 3$, so $e(H_f)$ depends only on d . In this case $e(H_f) = 12d$.

3 An Analogue of Bertini's Theorem

We show an analogue of Bertini's theorem:

Theorem 3.1. *Let the base field k be algebraically closed. Let V, P^0 and D be defined as before. Then for each d , D is a constructible subset of $\mathbb{P}V$, and $D \neq \mathbb{P}V$.*

Let us consider f on an affine chart $\mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1$. Let its coordinates by $((x, y), t)$. f can be written as

$$f = \sum_{0 \leq i+j \leq 3} \sum_{0 \leq k \leq d} a_{ijk} x^i y^j t^k$$

and let

$$f_{ij} = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq d} a_{ijk} t^k$$

Fix $t_0 \in \mathbb{A}$ and consider $f_{t_0} = \sum f_{ij}(t_0) x^i y^j$. $\deg f_{t_0} \leq 3$ and $\{f_{t_0} = 0\}$ described a curve $C_{f_{t_0}}$ in \mathbb{A}^2 . We may decompose f_{t_0} into homogeneous components:

$$f_{t_0} = f_{t_0,0} + f_{t_0,1} + f_{t_0,2} + f_{t_0,3}$$

Let us take $(0, 0)$ as an example to illustrate the observations. If $f_{t_0,0} = f_{t_0,1} = 0$, then the curve $C_{f_{t_0}}$ has a singularity at $(0, 0)$.

1. If in addition $f_{t_0,2} = 0$, then for sure $f_{t_0,3}$, hence f_{t_0} will factor and hence $C_{f_{t_0}}$ contains a line through $(0, 0)$. $C_{f_{t_0}}$ might be concurrent lines or a triple line, or a line + a double line.
2. If $f_{t_0,2} \neq 0$ but as a homogeneous polynomial of degree it vanishes twice at a point in \mathbb{P}^1 , then the tangent cone of $C_{f_{t_0}}$ contains a double line. $C_{f_{t_0}}$ might be a cusp, or a conic + a tangent.
3. If $f_{t_0,2} \neq 0$ and has two distinct roots in \mathbb{P}^1 , but it shares a least one root with $f_{t_0,3}$, then the tangent cone of $C_{f_{t_0}}$ at $(0, 0)$ contains two lines, and one of the lines is an irreducible component of $C_{f_{t_0}}$. $C_{f_{t_0}}$ might be a conic plus a line (not tangent to it), or three lines.
4. If $f_{t_0,2} \neq 0$, has two distinct roots in \mathbb{P}^1 , and does not have a common root with $f_{t_0,3}$ in \mathbb{P}^1 , then it must be a nodal curve.

In general, for each t_0 we can shift any point (x_0, y_0) to the origin using Taylor expansion. The above discussion naturally leads us to consider the scheme $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{P}V$. We write its coordinates as $((u : v), (x, y), t, f)$. We want a subscheme G to parametrize those tuples such that f_t is singular at

(x, y) , and in addition either $f_{t,2}$ has a double root at $(u : v)$, or $f_{t,2}(u : v) = f_{t,3}(u : v) = 0$. The image of G under the projection to $\mathbb{P}V$ contains those hypersurfaces that contain singular fibers other than a nodal curve. Conversely, these hypersurfaces lie in the image of some G corresponding to the affine chart $\mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1$. Since X is covered by finitely many $\mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1$, we reduce to studying one such G .

We define $T_{(x_0, y_0)}^k f_{t_0}(u, v)$, $0 \leq k \leq 3$ to be terms in the Taylor expansion of f_{t_0} at (x_0, y_0) :

$$T_{(x_0, y_0)}^k f_{t_0}(u, v) = \sum_{0 \leq i \leq k} \binom{k}{i} \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^i \partial y^j}(x_0, y_0) u^i v^{k-i}$$

and hence

$$f_{t_0}(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{1}{k!} T_{(x_0, y_0)}^k f_{t_0}(x - x_0, y - y_0)$$

Let $G_s \subseteq \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{P}V$ be described by the following 3 conditions:

$$f_t(x, y) = 0; \frac{\partial f_t}{\partial x}(x, y) = 0; \frac{\partial f_t}{\partial y}(x, y) = 0$$

Note that G_s is independent of $(u : v)$. Now define $G_1 \subseteq G_s$ by appending two more conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{(x, y)}^2 f_t(u, v) &= 0 \\ T_{(x, y)}^3 f_t(u, v) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

and define $G_2 \subseteq G_s$ by appending the condition

$$T_{(x_0, y_0)}^2 f_{t_0} \text{ has a double root at } (u : v)$$

For each $(u : v)$ the above amounts to two linear conditions on $T_{(x_0, y_0)}^2 f_{t_0}$. We have that $G = G_1 \cup G_2$. At each point $((u : v), (x, y), t)$, condition that $((u : v), (x, y), t, f) \in G$ amounts to 5 linear conditions on coefficients of f .

4 A Density Result

Now we deal with the case when the base field k is a finite field \mathbb{F}_q . Let $p = \text{char } \mathbb{F}_q$ and we assume $p \neq 2, 3$. Let $R_{3,d} = H^0(\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(3, d))$. If $S \subseteq \bigcup_d R_{3,d}$, we say the probability of $f \in S$ as $d \rightarrow \infty$ is:

$$\text{Prob}(f \in S) = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \text{Prob}(f_d \in S \cap R_{3,d}) = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|S \cap R_{3,d}|}{|R_{3,d}|}$$

Let $D \subseteq \bigcup_d R_{3,d}$ be the subset consisting of those f such that H_f is a smooth hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and has no singular fibers over \mathbb{P}^1 other than nodal curves.

Theorem 4.1. $\text{Prob}(f \in D) > 0$ and hence when d is sufficiently large, there always exists some smooth hypersurface of bidegree $(3, d)$, singular fibers of which are all nodal curves.

We will follow the basic idea of the proof of Theorem 3.1 so will use the same notations as before.

4.1 Lemmas

Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^1$ be a point. We say that a hypersurface H_f , or sometimes the polynomial $f \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(3, d))$ defining it, is *good* at the point P if H_f is smooth at all points $Q \in \pi^{-1}(P)$, and the fiber $(H_f)_P \subseteq \mathbb{P}_{\kappa(P)}^2$ is either smooth or a nodal curve. Otherwise, we say H_f , or f , is *bad* at P .

Consider the vector space $H^0(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_{q^e}}^2, \mathcal{O}(3))^2$, we say that a pair (F_1, F_2) is good if, it satisfies one the following conditions:

1. F_1 describes a smooth curve in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_{q^e}}$.
2. F_1 describes a nodal curve but F_2 does not vanish at the node.

Lemma 4.2. Let $P \in \mathbb{P}^1$ be a fixed point and let $e = \deg P$. Let $r(s) \in \mathbb{F}_q[s]$ be an irreducible polynomial such that the second infinitesimal neighborhood $P^{(2)} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_q[s]/r(s)^2$. Let $\tau : \mathbb{F}_q[s]/r(s) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q[s]/r(s)^2$ be a section of the linear map $\mathbb{F}_q[s]/r(s)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q[s]/r(s)$. Then the map

$$\varphi : H^0(\mathbb{P}_{q^e}^1, \mathcal{O}(3))^2 \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}_{q^e}^1 \times P^{(2)}, \mathcal{O}(3))$$

defined by

$$(F_1, F_2) \mapsto \tau(F_1) + r(s)F_2$$

is an isomorphism of vector spaces. Moreover, f is good at P if and only if the image of f in $H^0(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_{q^e}}^1, \mathcal{O}(n))^2$ is a good pair.

Proof. This should be the same as Lemma 9.7 in [2]. I have some confusion with the proof. \square

Lemma 4.3. Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_q^1$ be a point of degree e . Then map $H^0(\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(3, d)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}_{q^e}^1 \times P^{(2)}, \mathcal{O}(3))$ is surjective for $d \geq 2e$.

Proof. I think this is true by some linear algebra. I will explain this. \square

Lemma 4.4. The fraction of good pairs in $H^0(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_{q^e}}^2, \mathcal{O}(3))^2$ is lower bounded by $1 - cq^{-2e}$ for some c that is independent of e .

Proof. In this proof schemes involved are assumed to be over \mathbb{F}_{q^e} . Let $D \subseteq \mathbb{P}^9 = \mathbb{P}H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(3))$ be the discriminant locus that parametrizes singular cubic curves. D is the image of

$$\tilde{D} = \{(P, F) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(3)) : F(P) = 0 \text{ and } \text{grad } F|_P = 0\}$$

under the projection map to \mathbb{P}^9 . It is not hard to observe that $\dim D = 8$. Let $D_{red}, D_{cusp}, D_{nod}$ be subschemes of D that parametrize reducible, cuspidal and nodal curves respectively. We will give an upper bound on the complement instead, i.e. pairs (F_1, F_2) that satisfies one of the following:

1. $F_1 \in D_{red} \cup D_{cusp}$.
2. $F_1 \in D_{nod}$ and F_2 vanishes at the node of F_1 .

Since a homogeneous polynomial of degree 3 always factors into a linear term and a quadratic term if it is reducible, D_{red} is the image of a the natural map

$$\mathbb{P}H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(1)) \times \mathbb{P}H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(2)) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(3))$$

$\dim D_{red} \leq 7$ since $\dim \mathbb{P}H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(1)) = 2$ and $\mathbb{P}H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(2)) = 5$. Now we consider D_{cusp} . D_{cusp} is evidently contained in the subscheme of D parametrizing those curves whose tangent cones are double lines somewhere. Just as in the proof of Theorem 3.1, the tangent cone of $\{f = 0\}$ at a point (x, y) is a double line if $\{f = 0\}$ is singular at (x, y) and $T_{(x,y)}^2 f(u, v)$ has a double root somewhere. We may describe the last condition alternatively using the discriminant of a quadratic equation, without resorting to auxilliary variables $(u : v)$. Therefore, D_{cusp} is contained in the image under projection to D of the following subscheme of $\mathbb{P}^2 \times D$:

$$\tilde{D}_{double} = \{(P, F) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \times D : (f_{xy}(P))^2 = (f_{xx}(P))(f_{yy}(P))\}$$

Note that in the equation $(f_{xy}(P))^2 = (f_{xx}(P))(f_{yy}(P))$, if $f_{xx}(P) \neq 0$, then the tangent cone is indeed a double line. If $f_{xx}(P) = 0$, then in fact f vanishes at the second infinitesimal neighborhood of P and the tangent cone is given by some homogeneous degree 3 polynomial in $\mathbb{F}_q[x, y]$. Therefore $\text{proj}_D(\tilde{D}_{double})$ in fact contains both cuspidal curves and some reducible curves, and hence

$$\text{proj}_D \tilde{D}_{double} \cup D_{red} = D_{red} \cup D_{cusp}$$

Note that $f \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(3))$ corresponds to points of degree 1 in the projectivization \mathbb{P}^9 up to rescaling. $\dim D_{cusp}$ and $\dim D_{red}$ are each bounded by 7, and hence by Lang-Weil bound, there is a constant c' , such that

$$|\{\text{points of degree 1} \in D_{red} \cup D_{cusp} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^9\}| \leq c' q^{7e}$$

The number of degree 1 points in \mathbb{P}^9 is $c_9 q^{9e}$. Replace c' by c'/c_9 , we have shown that

$$\text{Prob}(F_1 \in D_{red} \cup D_{cusp}) \leq c' q^{-2e}$$

Given the above discussion we see that $D_{nod} \subseteq D$ is open since $D_{nod} = D - D_{red} \cup D_{cusp}$. By Lang-Weil bound again, we see that $\text{Prob}(F_1 \in D_{nod}) = c' q^{-e}$ for some constant c' . Only points in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^2$ of degree 1 could possibly be the node of some nodal curve. If some nodal curve $C \subseteq \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^2$ has a node at some point P , $\deg P = r > 1$, then $C \times \text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_{q^e}$ will be a nodal curve in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^2 \times \text{Spec } \mathbb{F}_{q^e}$ with r nodes, counted with multiplicity, which is impossible. Conversely, every point of degree 1 is equally likely to be the node of some nodal curve. Given a point N of degree 1, the probability that a randomly chosen F_2 will vanish at N is q^{-e} , since the restriction map

$$H^0(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_{q^e}}^2, \mathcal{O}(3)) \rightarrow H^0(Q, \mathcal{O}_Q)$$

is clearly surjective. Since F_1 and F_2 are chosen independently, we may conclude that

$$\text{Prob}(F_1 \in D_{nod} \text{ and } F_2 \text{ vanishes at the node of } F_1) = c_9^{-1} q^{-2e}$$

Set $c = \max(c_9^{-1}, c')$. The desired conclusion follows by combining the two bounds. \square

Lemma 4.5. *Let $W \subseteq \mathbb{A}^N \times \mathbb{A}^M$ be a closed subscheme of dimension m . Let the coordinates of $\mathbb{A}^N \times \mathbb{A}^M$ be $(t_1, \dots, t_N, s_1, \dots, s_M)$ and let $S_{n,d}$ denote the polynomials that are of degree $\leq n$ in t_i 's and degree $\leq d$ in s_j 's. Let $\pi_1 : \mathbb{A}^N \times \mathbb{A}^M \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^N$, $\pi_2 : \mathbb{A}^N \times \mathbb{A}^M \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^M$ be the natural projections. Suppose $\pi_2(W)$ is a closed point P of degree e and let $r = \deg(\pi_2(W))$. Consider the restriction map*

$$\varphi : S_{n,d} \rightarrow H^0(W, \mathcal{O}_W)$$

Then for any $n, d \geq 0$, we have

$$|\text{im } \varphi| \geq q^{\min(d+1, r)}$$

Proof. We have a commutative diagram of \mathbb{F}_q -algebra:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{F}_q[t_1, \dots, t_N, s_1, \dots, s_M] & \longrightarrow & H^0(W, \mathcal{O}_W) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{F}_q[s_1, \dots, s_M] & \longrightarrow & H^0(\pi_2(W), \mathcal{O}_{\pi_2(W)}) \end{array}$$

where both vertical arrows are injections and both horizontal arrows are surjections. Let $B_{n,i} = \text{im } S_{n,i} \subseteq H^0(W, \mathcal{O}_W)$, the above diagram restricts to

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
S_{n,i} & \longrightarrow & B_{n,i} \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
S_{0,i} & \longrightarrow & B_{0,i}
\end{array}$$

Since $B_{0,i+1} = \sum_j t_j B_{0,i} + B_{0,i}$, $B_{0,i}$ increases in dimension with each increase of i until it stabilizes to $H^0(\pi_2(W), \mathcal{O}_{\pi_2(W)})$. The statement follows since $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_q} B_{0,i} = i + 1$ and $\dim_{\mathbb{F}_q} H^0(\pi_2(W), \mathcal{O}_{\pi_2(W)}) = r$. \square

The above lemma is essentially half of lemma 5.3 in [2]. Note that we dropped the assumption that π_1 restricts to an isomorphism on W yet since the part of the lemma has not used this assumption and it is very important for us to drop it. To avoid confusion I copied the proof.

Lemma 4.6. *Let $j > 0$ be an integer. The probability that for a randomly chosen H_f there is some $Q \in \mathbb{A}^2$, such that $P = \pi(Q)$ has degree $e \geq j$ and*

$$((u : v), Q, P, f) \in G_1 \cup G_2$$

is at most

$$O((d^m)q^{-\min(\lfloor d/p \rfloor + 1, j)})$$

(I am not very sure what m should be, but for our purposes it doesn't matter)

Proof. In this proof schemes involved are assumed to be over \mathbb{F}_{q^e} . We may work locally and consider $\mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \subseteq \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1$. Let u be the coordinate of the first \mathbb{A}^1 component. Let $\pi : \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$ be the projection to last component. We label the coordinates of $\mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^1$ by $(u, (x, y), t)$ and use $S_{l,n,d}$ to denote the set of polynomials in $\mathbb{F}_q[u, x, y]$ that are of degree $\leq l$ in u , $\leq n$ in x, y and $\leq d$ in t .

We first treat G_2 . Following Poonen's decoupling idea, we write f in such a way that all the partial derivatives involved are largely independent. We choose $f_0 \in S_{0,3,d}$ and $g_{ij} \in S_{0,0,\lfloor d/p \rfloor}$ uniformly at random and put

$$f = f_0 + \sum_{0 \leq i+j \leq 2} g_{ij}^p x^i y^j$$

$$W_1 = \{2uf_{xx} + 2uf_{xy} = 0\}$$

$$W_2 = W_1 \cap \{u^2 f_{xx} + 2uf_{xy} + f_{yy} = 0\}$$

$$W_3 = W_2 \cap \{f_x = 0\}$$

$$W_4 = W_3 \cap \{f_y = 0\}$$

$$W_5 = W_4 \cap \{f = 0\}$$

\square

Once we fix f_0 , this will be the dependence relations of W_i 's on g_{ij} 's:

i	dependence set D_i
W_1	$g_{2,0}, g_{1,1}$
W_2	$g_{2,0}, g_{1,1}, g_{0,2}$
W_3	$g_{2,0}, g_{1,1}, g_{0,2}, g_{1,0}$
W_4	$g_{2,0}, g_{1,1}, g_{0,2}, g_{1,0}, g_{0,1}$
W_5	$g_{2,0}, g_{1,1}, g_{0,2}, g_{1,0}, g_{0,1}, g_{0,0}$

The above table reads: W_i is fixed by a choice of g_{ij} 's in D_i . We first show that for $1 \leq i \leq 4$ conditioned on a choice of D_i such that $\dim W_i \leq 4 - i$, the probability that a randomly chosen $g_{ij} \in D_{i+1} - D_i$ will make $\dim W_{i+1} > 4 - i - 1$ and contains a point Q for which $\deg \pi(Q) \geq j$ is at most

$$1 - O((d^m)q^{-\min(\lfloor d/p \rfloor + 1, j)})$$

We show the first two steps, and the rest of steps are entirely similar. The equation defining W_1 breaks down to

$$u(f_{0,xx} + 2g_{2,0}) + (f_{0,xy} + g_{1,1}) = 0$$

It cuts off one dimension in $\mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1$ so long as it is not identically 0. We know that a polynomial in $\mathbb{F}_q[u, x, y]$ does not vanish identically on $\mathbb{A}^1 \times \mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{A}^1$ unless it is zero. As the second term in the above equation contains no u , the above equation breaks down to two equations:

$$f_{0,xx} + 2g_{2,0} = 0; f_{0,xy} + g_{1,1} = 0$$

Therefore, since f_0 has been chosen, there is at most one choice of $g_{2,0}$ and $g_{1,1}$. (It is entirely possible that $f_{0,xx}, f_{0,xy} \notin S_{0,0,\lfloor n/p \rfloor}$) Therefore the probability that $\dim W_1 = 4$ is at most

$$\left(\frac{1}{q^{\lfloor d/p \rfloor}}\right)^2$$

So now we suppose $g_{2,0}, g_{1,1}$ have been chosen such that $\dim W_1 \leq 3$. The equation defining W_2 in W_1 is

$$u^2 f_{xx} + 2u f_{xy} + f_{yy} = 0$$

which breaks down to

$$u^2(f_{0,xx} + 2g_{2,0}) + 2u(f_{0,xy} + g_{1,1}) + (f_{0,yy} + 2g_{0,2}) = 0$$

Let V_1, \dots, V_l be the irreducible components of $(W_1)_{\text{red}}$. By Bezout's theorem, $l \sim O(d^m)$. The above equation fails to cut off one dimension in W_1 if and only if for some V_k , LHS vanishes identically on V_k (denote the probability of this

even by \mathcal{P}_k). Therefore the set of $g_{0,2}$ that will make LHS vanishes identically on V_k forms a coset of the restriction map

$$\varphi_k : S_{0,0,[d/p]} \rightarrow H^0(V_k, \mathcal{O})$$

We will give a lower bound on $|\text{im } \varphi_k|$, and thus an upper bound on $\mathcal{P}_k = |\text{im } \varphi_k|^{-1}$.

If $\dim \pi(V_k) \geq 1$, then t , and hence any nonzero polynomial in t , does not vanish on V_k , and so $|\text{im } \varphi_k| \geq q^{\lfloor d/p \rfloor + 1}$. If $\dim \pi(V_k) = 0$, then by lemma 4.6,

$$|\text{im } \varphi_k| \geq q^{\min(\lfloor d/p \rfloor + 1, \deg(\pi(V_k)))} \geq q^{\min(\lfloor d/p \rfloor + 1, j)}$$

The conclusion of this step follows since

$$\prod_{k=1}^l (1 - \mathcal{P}_k) \sim 1 - \mathcal{O}(d^m q^{-\min(\lfloor d/p \rfloor + 1, j)})$$

The steps $i = 3, 4$ are similar to step 2. Now suppose we have chosen g_{ij} 's in D_4 such that $\dim W_4 = 0$, we are to choose $g_{0,0}$ such that $\{f = 0\} \cap W_4$ contains no point Q , such that $\deg \pi(Q) \geq j$. Let $\varphi : S_{0,0,[d/p]} \rightarrow H^0(Q, \mathcal{O})$ be the evaluation map, then by Lemma 4.6 again

$$|\text{im } \varphi| \geq q^{\min(\lfloor d/p \rfloor + 1, j)}$$

and the conclusion follows.

Finally we treat G_1 . This time we decouple f as follows:

$$f = f_0 + \sum_{0 \leq i+j \leq 3} g_{ij}^p x^i y^j$$

and again $f_0 \in S_{0,3,d}$ and $g_{ij} \in S_{0,0,[d/p]}$ Like G_2 , G_1 is also filtrated by W_1, \dots, W_5 except W_1, W_2 are replaced by the following

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= \{f_{xxx}u^3 + 3f_{x^2y}u^2 + 3f_{xy^2}u + f_{yyy} = 0\} \\ W_2 &= \{u^2f_{xx} + 2uf_{xy} + f_{yy} = 0\} \end{aligned}$$

Fixing f_0 , the table of relations of W_i 's on g_{ij} 's for G_1 is:

i	dependence set D_i
W_1	$g_{3,0}, g_{2,1}, g_{1,2}, g_{0,3}$
W_2	$g_{3,0}, g_{2,1}, g_{1,2}, g_{0,3}, g_{2,0}, g_{1,1}, g_{0,2}$
W_3	$g_{3,0}, g_{2,1}, g_{1,2}, g_{0,3}, g_{2,0}, g_{1,1}, g_{0,2}, g_{1,0}$
W_4	$g_{3,0}, g_{2,1}, g_{1,2}, g_{0,3}, g_{2,0}, g_{1,1}, g_{0,2}, g_{1,0}, g_{0,1}$
W_5	$g_{3,0}, g_{2,1}, g_{1,2}, g_{0,3}, g_{2,0}, g_{1,1}, g_{0,2}, g_{1,0}, g_{0,1}, g_{0,0}$

The situation is entirely analogous to that of G_1 except we need take some special care of the second step, in which we appended three g_{ij} 's at once. We suppose D_1 has been chosen such that $\dim W_1 \leq 3$. Let V_1, \dots, V_l be irreducible components of $(W_1)_{\text{red}}$ and again $l \sim \mathcal{O}(d^m)$.

We have the following:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{xx} &= f_{0,xx} + 2g_{2,0}^p + 2g_{2,1}^p y + 6g_{3,0}^p x \\ f_{yy} &= f_{0,yy} + 2g_{0,2}^p + 2g_{1,2}^p x + 6g_{3,0}^p y \\ f_{xy} &= f_{0,xy} + 2g_{1,1}^p + 2g_{2,1}^p x + 2g_{1,2}^p y \end{aligned}$$

If for some V_k that contains a point Q for which $\deg Q \geq j$,

$$u^2 f_{xx} + 2u f_{xy} + f_{yy}$$

vanishes identically on V_k , then the set of the tuples $(g_{0,2}, g_{1,1}, g_{2,0})$ forms a coset, after some rescaling, of the kernel of the map φ :

$$\varphi : \oplus_{r=0}^i S_{0,0,[n/p]} \xrightarrow{\psi} S_{2,0,[n/p]} \rightarrow H^0(V_k, \mathcal{O})$$

where the intermediate map ψ is given by

$$(h_1, h_2, h_3) \mapsto u^2 h_1 + u h_2 + h_3$$

It is not hard to observe that ψ is surjective, therefore we may reduce to studying the second map $S_{2,0,[n/p]} \rightarrow H^0(V_k, \mathcal{O})$. By a similar argument as before, the size of the image is bounded by $q^{\min(\lfloor d/p \rfloor + 1, j)}$ and the rest of the arguments follows.

4.2 Proof

For a fixed $e_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{e_0}^{\text{low}} &= \bigcup_{d \geq 0} \{f \in R_{n,d} : H_f \text{ is good at all } P \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^1, \deg P < e_0\} \\ \mathcal{Q}_{e_0}^{\text{med}} &= \bigcup_{d \geq 0} \{f \in R_{n,d} : H_f \text{ is bad at some } P \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^1, \deg P \in [e_0, \lfloor d/p \rfloor]\} \\ \mathcal{Q}^{\text{high}} &= \bigcup_{d \geq 0} \{f \in R_{n,d} : H_f \text{ is bad at some } P \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^1, \deg P > \lfloor d/p \rfloor\} \end{aligned}$$

We prove the following three lemmas:

Lemma 4.7.

$$\text{Prob}(f \in \mathcal{P}_{e_0}^{\text{low}}) = \prod_{\deg P < e_0} \text{Prob}(f \text{ is good at } P)$$

Proof. Invoke Lemma 5.2 in [2]. (I have some trouble with this one too.) \square

Lemma 4.8.

$$\lim_{e_0 \rightarrow \infty} \text{Prob}(f \in \mathcal{Q}_{e_0}^{\text{med}}) = 0$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.3, when $\deg P \in [e_0, \lfloor d/p \rfloor]$ we still have that

$$H^0(\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(3, d)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{P}_{q^e}^1 \times P^{(2)}, \mathcal{O}(3)) \cong H^0(\mathbb{P}_{q^e}^1, \mathcal{O}(3))^2$$

is surjective since we have assumed $p > 2$ and $H^0(\mathbb{P}_{q^e}^1 \times P^{(2)}, \mathcal{O}(3))$ is enough for us to decide whether H_f is good at P . In Lemma 4.4 we have already given an upper bound on bad pairs, which implies that H_f is bad at P . Therefore

$$\frac{|\mathcal{Q}_{e_0}^{\text{med}} \cap S_{3,d}|}{|S_{3,d}|} \leq \sum_{e=e_0}^{\lfloor d/p \rfloor} |\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^1(\mathbb{F}_{q^e})|(cq^{-2e}) \leq \sum_{e=e_0}^{\infty} cq^{-e}$$

Clearly it converges to zero as $e_0 \rightarrow \infty$. \square

Lemma 4.9.

$$\text{Prob}(f \in \mathcal{Q}^{\text{high}}) = 0$$

Proof. Apply Lemma 4.6 with $j = \lfloor d/p \rfloor$. Then push $d \rightarrow \infty$. \square

For each e_0 , $D \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{e_0}^{\text{low}} \cup \mathcal{Q}_{e_0}^{\text{med}} \cup \mathcal{Q}^{\text{high}}$. Therefore, the above three lemmas combine to give that

$$\text{Prob}(f \in D) = \prod_{P \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_q}^1} \text{Prob}(f \text{ is good at } P)$$

Finally we treat the convergence of products. We invoke the following well known lemma:

Lemma 4.10. *Suppose that $p_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$ satisfy $0 \leq p_i < 1$ and $\sum p_i < \infty$, then $\prod (1 - p_i) > 0$.*

Clearly at each $P \in \mathbb{P}_{q^e}^1$, there are some hypersurface that is good at P . Therefore, none of the terms $\text{Prob}(f \text{ is good at } P)$ is zero, and hence by the lemma, $\text{Prob}(f \in D) > 0$.

References

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