

PROJECTION AND RAMIFICATION

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ABSTRACT. When a projective variety is linearly projected to a projective space of the same dimension, a ramification divisor forms. We study basic properties of this projection-ramification assignment, and uncover enumerative phenomena extending the classical appearance of Catalan numbers in the geometry of rational normal curves.

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1. INTRODUCTION

{sec:intro}

Let $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ be a smooth projective variety of dimension r , not contained in any hyperplane. Projection from a general $(n - r - 1)$ -dimensional linear subspace $L \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ defines a finite surjective map

$$p_L: X \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}^r.$$

Associated to p_L is its ramification divisor $R_L \subset X$. A simple Riemann–Hurwitz calculation shows that R_L lies in the linear series $|K_X + (r + 1)H|$, where K_X is the canonical class, and H is the hyperplane class on X . The association $L \mapsto R_L$ defines a rational map

$$\rho_X: \mathbf{Gr}(n - r, n + 1) \dashrightarrow |K_X + (r + 1)H|,$$

which we call the *projection-ramification* map. The goal of this paper is to explore the relationship between the geometry of X and the properties of ρ_X .

A simple argument shows that ρ_X is itself a linear projection of $\mathbf{Gr}(n - r, n + 1)$ in its Plücker embedding. When X is a smooth curve over a field of characteristic 0, the map ρ_X is regular everywhere on $\mathbf{Gr}(n - r, n + 1)$. When X is a rational normal curve, the map ρ_X is also finite. In this case, the ramification divisor of a map $\mathbf{P}^1 \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$ of degree n represented by the rational function f/g is cut out by the *Wronskian* expression, namely the degree $(2n - 2)$ polynomial $f'g - g'f$. Since ρ_X is regular, its degree is the degree of the Grassmannian, which in this case is the Catalan number $\frac{(2n-2)!}{n!(n-1)!}$. When X has dimension 2 or more, ρ_X may not be regular on the entire Grassmannian, which makes it difficult to understand. Nevertheless, it appears that the geometry of ρ_X is related to some fascinating areas of classical projective geometry, and the enumerative questions surrounding ρ_X hint at a rich underlying structure.

{q:maxvar}

1.1. Maximal variation. Our focus is the following question.

Question 1.1. Is ρ_X generically finite onto its image? In other words, does the image of ρ_X have maximal possible dimension?

To our knowledge, this question first appeared in the work of Flenner and Manaresi [FM98]. Our first result answers this question affirmatively for a large class of varieties.

We say that $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ is *incompressible* if for every $(n - r - 1)$ -dimensional linear subspace $L \subset \mathbf{P}^n$, the projection map $p_L: X \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}^r$ is dominant. Recall that the dual variety $X^* \subset \mathbf{P}^{n*}$ is the closure of the locus of hyperplanes in \mathbf{P}^n whose intersection with the smooth part of X is singular.

{thm:main}

Theorem A. *Let $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ be a non-degenerate, normal, projective variety over a field of characteristic zero. Suppose at least one of the following holds:*

- (1) *X is incompressible,*
- (2) *the dual variety $X^* \subset \mathbf{P}^{n*}$ is a hypersurface.*

{item:incomp}

{item:dual}

Then ρ_X is generically finite onto its image.

We do not assume that X is smooth in the statement of Theorem A. This requires defining ρ_X more carefully. To state the conclusion informally, if we move a generic $L \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ of complementary dimension, then the ramification locus $R_L \subset X$ also moves.

The hypotheses in Theorem A are sufficient, but not necessary. Indeed, consider $X = \mathbf{P}^{r-1} \times \mathbf{P}^1 \subset \mathbf{P}^{2r-1}$, embedded by the Segre embedding, for $r \geq 3$. Then X is neither incompressible nor is X^* a hypersurface, and yet ρ_X is dominant (see Theorem E).

To our knowledge, the known results about maximal variation operate under condition (1) in Theorem A. For example, in [FM98], the authors deduce maximal variation under the condition that for every $(n - r - 1)$ -dimensional linear subspace $L \subset \mathbf{P}^n$, the join $J(L, X)$ equals \mathbf{P}^n , or under the condition that X is smooth and the twisted normal bundle $N_{X/\mathbf{P}^n}(-1)$ is ample. Either condition implies that X is incompressible, and hence falls under condition (1). If X is a curve or a smooth complete intersection, then X is incompressible, and covered by condition (1).

Theorem A substantially increases the class of varieties where we now know maximal variation. For example, it is easy to see that if X is a smooth surface over a field of characteristic 0, then X^* is a hypersurface. Therefore, maximal variation holds for all surfaces, although incompressibility may not (The cubic surface scroll $X \subset \mathbf{P}^4$ is the smallest counter example, as the projection from the directrix line of X is not dominant). As another source of new examples, take a sufficiently high degree Veronese re-embedding $X \subset \mathbf{P}^N$ of any smooth X . Then X^* is divisorial, and hence X is covered under Theorem A. But $X \subset \mathbf{P}^N$ will be compressible.

Given that maximal variation holds in such a large class of varieties, it is natural to wonder if it always holds. This is not the case.

{Thm:Counterexam}

Theorem B. *There exist smooth, non-degenerate, rational normal scrolls $X^r \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ of every dimension $r \geq 4$ and degree $d \geq r + 1$ such that the projection-ramification map ρ_X is not generically finite onto its image.*

Theorem B provides the first known examples of varieties with non-maximal variation of ramification divisors. We describe the rational normal scrolls in Theorem B in ??; they include some of general moduli.

We now turn our attention to cases where the projection-ramification map ρ_X may be dominant. The next result classifies $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ for which the source and the target of ρ_X are of the same dimension.

Theorem C. *Let $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ be a smooth, non-degenerate projective variety of dimension r over a field of characteristic zero. We have the inequality*

$$\dim \mathbf{Gr}(n-r, n+1) \leq \dim |K_X + (r+1)H|,$$

where equality holds if and only if X is a variety of minimal degree, that is $\deg X = n-r+1$.

Recall the list of smooth varieties of minimal degree: rational normal curves, quadric hypersurfaces, the Veronese surface in \mathbf{P}^5 , and rational normal scrolls. By Theorem A, ρ_X is dominant for the first three, so we are led to investigate the scrolls. It came to us as a surprise that ρ_X is *not* dominant for all scrolls (see Theorem B). Nevertheless, it is dominant for most scrolls, which we now make precise.

Recall that if $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ is a smooth rational normal scroll, then X is isomorphic to the projectivization of an ample vector bundle E on \mathbf{P}^1 , and the embedding is given by the complete linear series $|\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}E}(1)|$.

Theorem D. *Let $X = \mathbf{P}E \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ be a rational normal scroll, where E is a ample vector bundle of rank r on \mathbf{P}^1 , general in its moduli. If $\deg E = a \cdot (r-1) + b \cdot (2r-1) + 1$ for non-negative integers a, b , then the projection-ramification map ρ_X is dominant for X . In particular, the conclusion holds if E is general of degree at least $(r-1)(2r-1) + 1$.*

Thus, at least among the general scrolls, the projection-ramification map is dominant except possibly in small degrees. We prove Theorem D by degeneration, using the theory of limit linear series of higher rank developed by Teixidor i Bigas [?] and Osserman [Oss14].

1.2. Enumerative problems. Theorem C and Theorem D motivate a gamut of enumerative questions.

Question 1.2. When $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ is a variety of minimal degree, what is the degree of ρ_X ?

The following result summarizes our knowledge of the answers to Question 1.2.

Theorem E.

- (1) If $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ is a rational normal curve, then ρ_X is regular and $\deg \rho_X = \frac{(2n-2)!}{n!(n-1)!}$.
- (2) If $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ is a quadric hypersurface, then ρ_X is an isomorphism.
- (3) If $X = \mathbf{P}^{r-1} \times \mathbf{P}^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbf{P}^{2r-1}$ is the Segre embedding, then ρ_X is birational.
- (4) If $X \subset \mathbf{P}^5$ is the Veronese surface, then $\deg \rho_X = 3$.
- (5) If $X \subset \mathbf{P}^5$ is a general quartic surface scroll, then $\deg \rho_X = 2$.

- (6) If $X = \mathbf{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(k+1)) \subset \mathbf{P}^{k+3}$ is the surface scroll with most imbalanced splitting type, then ρ_X is birational.
- (7) If $X = \mathbf{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(k+1)) \subset \mathbf{P}^{k+5}$ is the threefold scroll with most imbalanced splitting type, then ρ_X is birational.

For X of dimension 1, namely a rational normal curve, the projection-ramification map

$$\rho_X : \mathbf{Gr}(2, n+1) \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}^{2n-2}$$

is regular, and defined by the Plücker line bundle on the Grassmannian. Therefore, its degree is the top self-intersection of the Plücker line bundle, which in this case is the Catalan number $\frac{(2n-2)!}{n!(n-1)!}$.

For X of codimension 1, namely a quadric hypersurface, the projection-ramification map

$$\rho_X : \mathbf{Gr}(n, n+1) = \mathbf{P}^n \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}^{n*}$$

is again regular, and is in fact the duality isomorphism induced by the (non-degenerate) quadric X .

The case of the Veronese surface and of the quartic surface scroll in Theorem E are particularly delightful; these are treated in § 6. They involve intricate classical projective geometry that intertwines cubic plane curves, Steinerians and Cayleyans, and apolarity.

The cases of the most unbalanced surface and threefold scrolls follow from direct calculation. Note, however, that for the most unbalanced scroll in dimension 4 and higher, the projection-ramification map is not dominant. For scrolls, ρ_X is not regular. Furthermore, the complexity of the base locus of ρ_X effectively blocks any straightforward application of the excess intersection formula.

A smooth rational normal scroll $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ of degree d and dimension r is isomorphic to the projectivization of an ample vector bundle E on \mathbf{P}^1 , which in turn is isomorphic to a direct sum $\mathcal{O}(a_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}(a_r)$ for positive integers a_1, \dots, a_r satisfying $d = a_1 + \cdots + a_r$. Let $\Sigma_{r,d}$ be the set of r -term partitions of d . We get a function $\rho : \Sigma_{r,d} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}$ defined by

$$\rho(a_1, \dots, a_r) = \deg \rho_X,$$

for $X = \mathbf{P}(\mathcal{O}(a_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}(a_r))$. The set $\Sigma_{r,d}$ has a partial ordering \prec given by dominance. If $(a_1, \dots, a_r) \prec (b_1, \dots, b_r)$, then the scroll $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{O}(b_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}(b_r))$ isotrivially specializes to the scroll $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{O}(a_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}(a_r))$. By the lower semi-continuity of degrees of rational maps, we get

$$\rho(a_1, \dots, a_r) \leq \rho(b_1, \dots, b_r).$$

Theorem D implies that, at least if d is sufficiently large compared to r , then ρ is not identically zero. Theorem E determines the value of ρ for the partitions (n) , $(1, \dots, 1)$, $(1, k+1)$, $(1, 1, k+1)$, and $(2, 2)$. The following table lists some more values of ρ computed using randomized calculations over finite fields using the computer algebra systems **Macaulay2** and **MAGMA**. We plan to return to a more complete enumerative investigation of ρ in a future paper.

$a_1 \backslash a_2$	1	2	3	4
1	1			
2	1	2		
3	1	6	22	
4	1	17	92	422

TABLE 1. Degree of ρ_X for $X = \mathbf{P}(\mathcal{O}(a_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(a_2))$

{tab:computation}

1.3. Further remarks and questions. One of the central enumerative problems concerning branch divisors, originating in the work of Hurwitz, is to compute the number of branched covers of the projective line with specified branch set in \mathbf{P}^1 . This number is called the Hurwitz number. As is well known, the Hurwitz numbers are difficult to compute, but they exhibit remarkable structure. There is a related question of computing the number of rational functions on \mathbf{P}^1 with a prescribed ramification set. This question is much more elementary, and yields the Catalan numbers, as we have seen.

In higher dimensions, however, the analogue of the Hurwitz problem is expected to be much less interesting, thanks to Chisini’s conjecture (now Kulikov’s theorem [Kul99]). Kulikov’s theorem asserts that a branched cover $S \rightarrow P^2$ with generic branching is uniquely determined by its branch divisor $B \subset \mathbf{P}^2$, with finitely many well-understood exceptions. In contrast, the enumerative problem regarding ramification divisors persists in all dimensions, thanks to Theorem C, and poses a significant challenge. In some sense, the “branch” and “ramification” enumerative stories trade places, at least in terms of difficulty, but perhaps also in terms of structure.

The projection-ramification map generalizes the Wronski map

$$\rho: \mathbf{Gr}(2, n+1) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{2n-2}.$$

The geometry surrounding the Wronski map has received a lot of attention, thanks to the B. and M. Shapiro conjecture. This conjecture states that the pre-image of any point in \mathbf{P}^{2n-2} defined by a set of $(2n-2)$ real points on \mathbf{P}^1 consists entirely of real points in $\mathbf{Gr}(2, n+1)$ [Sot00] (the conjecture has been proved by Eremenko and Gabrielov [EG02]). Theorem C potentially sets the stage for a higher-dimensional generalization of the body of work around the Shapiro conjecture.

The study of ρ_X in positive characteristic is likely to bring new surprises and require different techniques. We do not know if Theorem A or Theorem C holds in positive characteristic; our proof certainly does not. The answers to the enumerative questions Question 1.2 do depend on the characteristic, even in the simplest case of rational normal curves, due to the presence of inseparable covers [Oss06].

1.4. Notation and conventions. We work over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic 0 (We use Bertini’s theorem and generic smoothness. We also appeal to the Kodaira

Vanishing theorem.) By a *proper variety*, we mean a proper, integral, finite-type k -scheme. For any scheme X , we let X^{sm} denote its smooth locus. If F is a coherent sheaf, we let $P(F)$ denote its sheaf of principal parts. We will let $e: H^0(X, F) \rightarrow P(F)$ denote the natural evaluation morphism – we suppress the dependence on F . If s is a global section of a locally free sheaf, we let $v(s)$ denote the vanishing scheme of s . If L is a line bundle, we let $|L|$ denote the projective space $\mathbf{P}(H^0(L))$. If L is a line bundle on a smooth variety Y , and $s \in H^0(Y, L)$ is a section, then the *singular scheme* $\text{Sing}(v(s))$ of s is the vanishing scheme of $e(s) \in H^0(Y, P(L))$; if K , the kernel sheaf of $e: H^0(Y, L) \otimes \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow P(L)$, is locally free, then $\text{Sing}(v(s))$ is the largest closed subscheme $T \subset Y$ such that $s: \mathcal{O}_T \rightarrow H^0(Y, L) \otimes \mathcal{O}_T$ factors through $K|_T$.

2. THE PROJECTION-RAMIFICATION MAP

{sec:prmap}

In this section, we define a projection-ramification map for a pair (X, L) consisting of a proper, normal, variety X and a sufficiently positive line bundle L on X . For $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$, taking $L = \mathcal{O}(1)$ recovers the projection-ramification map introduced in § 1. Working with abstract pairs, however, offers more flexibility that is helpful in inductive proofs.

Let X be a proper variety of dimension r over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic zero. A *linear series* on X is a pair (L, W) consisting of a line bundle L on X and a subspace $W \subset H^0(X, L)$. The *complete linear series* associated to L is (L, W) with $W = H^0(X, L)$. A *projection* is a linear series (L, V) with $\dim V = r + 1$. A *projection of* (L, W) is a projection (L, V) with $V \subset W$. As a convention, we use V for projections and W for more general linear series.

{definition:prop}

Definition 2.1. We say that a projection (L, V) is *properly ramified* if the evaluation homomorphism

$$e: V \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow P(L)$$

is an isomorphism over a general point in X . If (L, V) is properly ramified, its *ramification divisor*

$$R(L, V) \subset X$$

is the closure of the scheme defined by the determinant of $e: V \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{sm}}} \rightarrow P(L)|_{X^{\text{sm}}}$.

In most cases, L is clear from context, so we drop it from the notation and denote the ramification divisor simply by $R(V)$.

A projection (L, V) gives the evaluation map

$$e: V \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow L.$$

The evaluation map yields a map $p_{V,L}: X \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}V$, regular on the non-empty open set of X where e is surjective. The following is an easy observation, whose proof we skip.

{prop:proj}

Proposition 2.2. *The projection (L, V) is properly ramified if and only if the map on tangent spaces induced by $p_{V,L}$ is generically an isomorphism. In characteristic zero, this is equivalent to the condition that $p_{V,L}$ is dominant.*

For a fixed (L, W) , the set of all projections of (L, W) are parametrized by the Grassmannian $\mathbf{Gr}(r+1, W)$. The property of being properly ramified is a Zariski open condition on the Grassmannian.

We now define a map that assigns to a projection its ramification divisor. To do so, we interpret the ramification divisor as an element of a linear series.

Assume, furthermore, that X is normal. Let K_X be the canonical sheaf of X . Denoting by $i: X^{\text{sm}} \rightarrow X$ the inclusion, K_X is given by the push-forward

$$K_X = i_* K_{X^{\text{sm}}}.$$

Note that, since X is normal, the complement of $X^{\text{sm}} \subset X$ has codimension at least 2. The sheaf K_X is coherent, reflexive, and satisfies Serre's S2 condition.

Let L be a line bundle on X . The sheaf $P(L)$ is locally free of rank $(r+1)$ on X^{sm} , and we have a canonical isomorphism

$$\bigwedge^{r+1} P(L)|_{X^{\text{sm}}} \cong K_{X^{\text{sm}}} \otimes L^{r+1}.$$

Given a subspace $V \subset H^0(X, L)$, we apply \bigwedge^{r+1} to the evaluation map

$$e: V \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{sm}}} \rightarrow P(L)|_{X^{\text{sm}}},$$

to get

$$\det e: \det V \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X^{\text{sm}}} \rightarrow K_{X^{\text{sm}}} \otimes L^{r+1}.$$

By applying i_* and taking global sections, we get

$$\{eqn:ramsection\} \quad r_V: \det V \rightarrow H^0(X, K_X \otimes L^{r+1}). \quad (2.1)$$

If (L, V) is properly ramified, then this map is non-zero, and hence gives a point of the projective space $\mathbf{P}H^0(X, K_X \otimes L^{r+1})^*$. Doing the same construction universally over the Grassmannian $\mathbf{Gr} = \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, W)$ yields a map

$$\{eqn:rammap\} \quad r: \det \mathcal{V} \rightarrow H^0(X, K_X \otimes L^{r+1}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{Gr}}, \quad (2.2)$$

where $\mathcal{V} \subset W \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{Gr}}$ is the universal sub-bundle of rank $(r+1)$. Let $U \subset \mathbf{Gr}$ be the open subset of properly ramified projections. Then the map in (2.2) is non-zero at every point of U , and defines a map $U \rightarrow \mathbf{P}H^0(X, K_X \otimes L^{r+1})^*$ given by the surjection

$$\{eqn:rammapfamily\} \quad H^0(X, K_X \otimes L^{r+1})^* \otimes \mathcal{O}_U \rightarrow \det \mathcal{V}|_U^*. \quad (2.3)$$

Note that U is non-empty if and only if W separates tangent vectors at a general point of X .

ionRamification}

Definition 2.3. Let (L, W) be a linear series that separates tangent vectors at a general point of X . The *projection-ramification* map for (L, W) is the rational map

$$\rho_{(X,L,W)}: \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, W) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}H^0(X, K_X \otimes L^{r+1})^*$$

defined on the non-empty open subset of properly ramified maps by (2.3).

If any of X , L , or W are clear from context, we drop them from the notation. In particular, for a non-degenerate $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$, we denote by ρ_X the map $\rho_{X,L,W}$ with $L = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$ and W the image in $H^0(X, L)$ of $H^0(\mathbf{P}^n, \mathcal{O}(1))$.

Note that the map (2.3) factors as

$$\det \mathcal{V} \xrightarrow{a} \bigwedge^{r+1} W \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{Gr}} \xrightarrow{b} H^0(X, K_X \otimes L^{r+1}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{Gr}},$$

where a is \wedge^{r+1} applied to the universal inclusion $\mathcal{V} \subset W \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{Gr}}$, and b is induced by \wedge^{r+1} applied to the evaluation map $e: W \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow P(L)$. The map a defines the Plücker embedding

$$i: \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, W) \rightarrow \mathbf{P} \left(\bigwedge^{r+1} W^* \right),$$

and the map b defines a linear projection

$$p: \mathbf{P} \left(\bigwedge^{r+1} W^* \right) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}H^0(X, K_X \otimes L^{r+1}).$$

Thus, $\rho_{X,L,W}$ factors as the Plücker embedding followed by a linear projection.

3. MAXIMAL VARIATION FOR INCOMPRESSIBLE AND NON-DEFECTIVE X

{sec:proof_of_th

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem A. We begin by proving part (1), which is substantially easier.

{prop:incompress

Proposition 3.1 (Theorem A (1)). *Let $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ be a non-degenerate, normal, incompressible projective variety over a field of characteristic zero. Then ρ_X is a finite map.*

Proof. Set $L = \mathcal{O}(1)$ and let $W \subset H^0(X, L)$ be the image of $H^0(\mathbf{P}^n, \mathcal{O}(1))$. Let $V \subset W$ be an $(r+1)$ -dimensional subspace. Since X is incompressible, the projection map $p_{V,L}: X \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}V$ induced by (L, V) is dominant. By Proposition 2.2, this implies that (L, V) is properly ramified. Since V was arbitrary, the projection-ramification map

$$\rho: \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, W) \rightarrow |K_X + (r+1)H|$$

is regular. Since the Picard rank of a Grassmannian is 1, a regular map from a Grassmannian is either constant or finite. It is easy to check that ρ is not constant; so it must be finite. \square

For the proof of part (2) of Theorem A, we proceed inductively by showing that a general $(n - r - 1)$ -dimensional linear subspace which is incident to X is an isolated point in its fiber under ρ . Again, it is more convenient to work with the more abstract set-up of a linear series, allowing for series that are not very ample.

Let X be a proper variety of dimension r , and let (L, W) be a linear series on X . For an ideal sheaf $I \subset \mathcal{O}_X$ we denote by $W \otimes I$ the subspace of W consisting of the sections that vanish modulo I . More precisely, if K is the kernel of the evaluation map

$$W \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow L \otimes \mathcal{O}_X / I,$$

then $W \otimes I = H^0(X, K)$. In particular, for $W = H^0(X, L)$, we have $W \otimes I = H^0(X, L \otimes I)$. For $s \in W \otimes I$, the vanishing locus $v(s)$ refers to the vanishing locus of s as a section of L . We set $|W| = \mathbf{P}W^*$, the space of one-dimensional subspaces of W , and likewise $|W \otimes I| = \mathbf{P}(W \otimes I)^*$. For a complete linear series, we write $|L|$ for $|W|$. Note that $v(s) = v(\lambda s)$ for a non-zero scalar λ , so it causes no ambiguity to talk about $v(s)$ for $s \in |W|$.

3.1. Non-defective linear series. We study a positivity property of linear series that generalizes the property of having a divisorial dual.

Definition 3.2. We say that a linear series (L, W) is *non-defective* if, for a general point $x \in X$ either $W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x^2 = 0$, or there exists $s \in W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x^2$ such that $v(s)$ has an isolated singularity at x .

Note that for $s \in |W|$, the condition that $v(s)$ have an isolated singularity at x is a Zariski open condition on $|W|$. Therefore, if there exists an $s \in |W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x^2|$ such that $v(s)$ has an isolated singularity at x , then a general $s \in |W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x^2|$ has the same property.

Remark 3.3. Let x be a point of X . Suppose there exists $s \in |W|$ with an isolated singularity at x . It may be tempting to conclude from this that (L, W) is non-defective. This is not necessarily true! For example, take $X = \mathbf{F}_3$. Denote by E the section of self-intersection -3 and F the fiber of the projection $\mathbf{F}_3 \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$. Let $L = \mathcal{O}_X(E + 2F)$ and $W = H^0(X, L)$. For $x \in E$, the general member of $|W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x^2|$ has an isolated singularity at x , but the same is not true for a general $x \in X$.

Remark 3.4. Suppose (L, W) is non-defective. Let $x \in X$ be general, and let $s \in |W|$ be such that $v(s)$ has an isolated singularity at x . For all such s , it may be the case $v(s)$ has singularities away from x , even along a positive dimensional locus. For example, let $\pi: X \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ be the blow-up at a point, and E the exceptional divisor. The complete linear series associated to $L = \pi^*\mathcal{O}(2) \otimes \mathcal{O}(2E)$ is non-defective, but for every global section of L , the singular locus of $v(s)$ contains E .

We now define the conormal variety of a linear series, which plays an important role in our analysis of non-defectivity. Let K be the kernel of the evaluation map

$$e: W \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow P(L).$$

Let $U \subset X$ be an open subset such that $K|_U$ is locally free and the dual of the inclusion

$$W^* \otimes \mathcal{O}_U \longrightarrow K|_U^*$$

is a surjection. This surjection defines a closed embedding $\mathbf{P}(K|_U) \subset U \times |W|$. The conormal variety of (L, W) , denoted by $P_{L,W}$, is the closure of $\mathbf{P}(K|_U)$ in $X \times |W|$.

Proposition 3.5. *Suppose (L, W) is non-defective. If $\dim W \geq r + 2$, then $P_{L,W}$ is irreducible of dimension $\dim W - 2$. If $\dim W \leq r + 1$, then $P_{L,W}$ is empty.*

Proof. Set $n = \dim |W| = \dim W - 1$. Let k be the (generic) rank of K , namely the rank of the locally free sheaf $K|_U$. Then $k \geq n - r$. The statement of the proposition is equivalent to showing that if $k > 0$, then $k = n - r$.

For brevity, set $P = P_{L,W}$. Consider the projection $\sigma: P \rightarrow |W|$, obtained by restricting the second projection $X \times |W| \rightarrow |W|$. For $s \in |W|$, we view $\sigma^{-1}(s)$ as a subscheme of X . We then have

$$\sigma^{-1}(s) \cap U = \text{Sing}(v(s)) \cap U.$$

Suppose $r > 0$. Then P is non-empty and irreducible, since it is the closure of a non-empty and irreducible variety. Since (L, W) is non-defective, a general point $(x, s) \in P$ is such that x is an isolated point of $\text{Sing}(v(s))$. Therefore, $\sigma: P \rightarrow |W|$ is generically finite onto its image. We conclude that $\dim P \leq \dim |W|$, and hence $k \leq n - r + 1$.

To show that $k = n - r$, it suffices to show that $\sigma: P \rightarrow |W|$ is not surjective. We do so using Bertini's theorem. Let $B \subset X$ denote the union of the base locus of $|W|$ and the singular locus of X . Then B is a proper closed subset of X . Let $P^B \subset P$ be the pre-image of B under the projection $\pi: P \rightarrow X$. By the definition of P , the map $\pi: P \rightarrow X$ is surjective, and hence P^B is a proper closed subset of P . Since P is irreducible, we have $\dim P^B < \dim P \leq \dim |W|$, so the projection $P^B \rightarrow |W|$ cannot be dominant. Let $s \in |W|$ be general, in particular, not in the image of $P^B \rightarrow |W|$. By Bertini's theorem $v(s)$ is non-singular away from B . Thus, for any $x \in X$, the point $(x, s) \in X \times |W|$ does not lie in P . For $x \in B$, this is because s is not in the image of P^B , and for $x \notin B$, this is because $v(s)$ is non-singular at x . We conclude that s does not lie in the image of $P \rightarrow |W|$. Hence $P \rightarrow |W|$ is not surjective. \square

Proposition 3.6. *Let (L, W) be a linear series with $\dim W \geq r + 2$, and let $P = P_L$ be its conormal variety. The projection $\sigma: P \rightarrow |W|$ is generically finite onto its image if and only if (L, W) is non-defective.*

Proof. Since $\dim W \geq r + 2$, the conormal variety $P = P_{L,W}$ is non-empty. Let $(x, s) \in P$ be a general point. We may assume that $x \in U$. Then x is a singular point of $v(s)$, and it is an isolated singularity of $v(s)$ if and only if (x, s) is an isolated point in the fiber of $\sigma: P \rightarrow |W|$ over s . The conclusion follows. \square

The following observation relates non-defectivity with the non-degeneracy of the dual.

{prop:non-deg-du

Proposition 3.7. *Let $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ be a non-degenerate projective variety. Let $L = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$ and $W \subset H^0(X, L)$ the image of $H^0(\mathbf{P}^n, \mathcal{O}(1))$. Then (L, W) is non-defective if and only if the dual variety $X^* \subset \mathbf{P}^{n*}$ is a hypersurface.*

Proof. Since $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ is not contained in a hyperplane, we have $\dim W = n + 1 \geq r + 1$. Since (L, W) is very ample, it separates tangent vectors on X , so the evaluation map

$$e: W \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow P(L)$$

is surjective. It follows that the rank of the kernel is $n - r$, and hence

$$\dim P_{L,W} = (n - r - 1) + r = n - 1.$$

By definition, the dual variety $X^* \subset \mathbf{P}^{n*} = |W|$ is the image of the conormal variety under the projection $P_{L,W} \longrightarrow |W|$. By Proposition 3.6, (L, W) is non-defective if and only if $\dim X^* = n - 1$. \square

narydoublepoint}

Proposition 3.8. *Let (L, W) be a non-defective linear series on X with $\dim W \geq r + 2$. Let $x \in X$ be a general point. Then there exists $s \in |W|$ such that $v(s)$ has an ordinary double point singularity at x .*

Proof. By Proposition 3.6, the projection $\sigma: P \longrightarrow |W|$ is generically finite onto its image. Let $(x, s) \in P$ be a general point. Since our ground field is of characteristic zero, we may assume that P is smooth at (x, s) , that $x \in U \cap X^{\text{sm}}$, and $\sigma: P \longrightarrow |W|$ is a local immersion at (x, s) . This implies that $x \in \text{Sing}(v(s))$ is isolated, and also that x is a reduced point of the scheme $\text{Sing}(v(s))$. These two properties show that $v(s)$ possesses an ordinary double point at x . To see this, choose local coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) so that the complete local ring $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$ is isomorphic to $k[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$. After choosing a local trivialization for L around x , the section s corresponds to a power series $s(x_1, \dots, x_r)$ contained in $\mathfrak{m}_x^2 \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$. The germ of $\text{Sing}(v(s))$ at x is cut out by the power series $\frac{\partial s}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial s}{\partial x_r}$. Since the germ of $\text{Sing}(v(s))$ at x is the reduced point x , we get that $\frac{\partial s}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial s}{\partial x_r}$ are linearly independent as elements of $\mathfrak{m}_x / \mathfrak{m}_x^2$. From this, it is easy to check that the tangent cone of $s(x_1, \dots, x_r)$ at x is a non-degenerate quadric cone. \square

eparateTangents}

Proposition 3.9. *If (L, W) is a non-defective linear series with $\dim W \geq r + 1$, then W separates tangent vectors at a general point $x \in X$. That is, the evaluation map*

$$e_x: W \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow L / \mathfrak{m}_x^2 L$$

is surjective for general $x \in X$.

Proof. By the definition of $P(L)$, we have a natural isomorphism

$$P(L)|_x = L / \mathfrak{m}_x^2 L,$$

so it suffices to show that the evaluation map

$$e: W \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow P(L)$$

is surjective at x . Let k be the generic rank of K , the kernel of e . From the proof of Proposition 3.5, we get

$$k = \dim W - r - 1.$$

Since $(r + 1)$ is the generic rank of $P(L)$, we conclude that e is generically surjective. \square

{cor:properlyram}

Corollary 3.10. *Suppose (L, W) is a non-defective linear series on X with $\dim W \geq r + 1$. Then there exists a properly ramified projection (L, V) of (L, W) .*

Proof. This follows immediately from Proposition 3.9. \square

As a consequence of Corollary 3.10, the projection-ramification rational map $\rho_{X,L,W}$ is defined for a non-defective linear series (L, W) with $\dim W \geq r + 1$.

Let $\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be the blow-up at a point $x \in X$, and $E \subset \tilde{X}$ the exceptional divisor. A linear series (L, W) on X gives a linear series (\tilde{L}, \tilde{W}) as follows. Take $\tilde{L} = \pi^*L \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}(-E)$. Note that $H^0(X, L) = H^0(\tilde{X}, \pi^*L)$, so we may think of W as a subspace of $H^0(\tilde{X}, \pi^*L)$. Take $\tilde{W} = W \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}(-E)$ with its natural inclusion $\tilde{W} \subset H^0(\tilde{X}, \tilde{L})$.

{prop:blowuppoint}

Proposition 3.11. *In the setup above, if (L, W) is non-defective, $\dim W \geq r + 2$, and $x \in X$ is general, then (\tilde{L}, \tilde{W}) is also non-defective.*

Proof. Let y be a general point of \tilde{X} . We have the equality

$$\tilde{W} \otimes \mathfrak{m}_y^2 = W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x \cdot \mathfrak{m}_y^2.$$

By Proposition 3.9, for a general $y \in X$, we have

$$\dim(W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_y^2) = \dim W - (r + 1).$$

Since $x \in X$ is general, we get

$$\dim(W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x \cdot \mathfrak{m}_y^2) = \dim W - (r + 2).$$

If $\dim W = r + 2$, then we get $\tilde{W} \otimes \mathfrak{m}_y^2 = 0$, so we are done. Assume that $\dim W \geq r + 3$. Then $\dim(W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_y^2) \geq 2$. Since (L, W) is non-defective, a general $s \in W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_y^2$ is such that $v(s)$ has an isolated singularity at y . Moreover, since $\dim(W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_y^2) \geq 2$, for every $x \in X$, there exists $s \in W$ such that $v(s)$ passes through x . Hence, as $x \in X$ is general, there exists $s \in W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_y^2$ such that $v(s)$ has an isolated singularity at y and passes through x . That is, there exists $s \in \tilde{W} \otimes \mathfrak{m}_y^2$ that has an isolated singularity at y . We conclude that (\tilde{L}, \tilde{W}) is non-defective. \square

3.2. Maximal variation for non-defective pairs. In this section, we prove part (2) of Theorem A. In fact, we prove a more general result (Theorem 3.12).

As before, X is a proper, normal variety of dimension r over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero.

{thm:mainMain}

Theorem 3.12. *Let (L, W) be a non-defective linear series on X with $\dim W \geq r + 2$. Then the projection-ramification map $\rho_{X,L,W}$ is generically finite onto its image.*

For the proof, we need two lemmas, which are essentially local computations. Throughout, X , L , and W are as in the statement of Theorem 3.12.

Lemma 3.13. *Let $x \in X$ be a general point and $V \subset W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x$ a general $(r+1)$ -dimensional subspace. Then V is properly ramified, and the ramification divisor $R(V)$ has an ordinary double point singularity at x .*

Proof. Using Proposition 3.8 and Proposition 3.9, we get a basis (s_1, \dots, s_n, t) of V satisfying the following two conditions:

- (1) s_1, \dots, s_n generate $L \otimes (\mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2)$, and
- (2) $v(t)$ has an ordinary double point singularity at x .

Let $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$ denote the completion of the local ring at $x \in X$ along its maximal ideal. Upon trivializing L , we may regard s_i and t as elements of $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$, and can also assume $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x} = k[[s_1, \dots, s_n]]$. In the bases (s_1, \dots, s_n, t) for V and $(1, s_1, \dots, s_n)$ for $P(L)$, the evaluation map

$$e: V \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x} \longrightarrow P(L) \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$$

has the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1 & s_2 & \dots & t \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & \partial_1 t \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & \partial_2 t \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \partial_n t \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.1)$$

where ∂_i denotes $\frac{\partial}{\partial s_i}$. The determinant of the matrix (3.1)

$$t - \sum_i s_i \partial_i t$$

is an analytic local equation for the ramification divisor $R(V)$ near x . Evidently, $R(V)$ shares the same tangent cone as $v(t)$ at x . The proposition follows. \square

Lemma 3.14. *Let $x \in X$ be a general point and $V \subset W$ an $(r+1)$ -dimensional subspace with a basis $(u, a_1, \dots, a_{r-1}, b)$ where*

- (1) u does not vanish at x ,
- (2) a_1, \dots, a_{r-1} vanish at x , and reduce to linearly independent elements of $L \otimes (\mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2)$,
and
- (3) $v(b)$ has an ordinary double point at x .

Then $R(V)$ contains x and is smooth at x .

Proof. That $R(V)$ contains x is clear since $V \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x^2 \neq 0$.

For smoothness, we again work in the completion $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$. After trivializing L , we assume u, a_1, \dots, b are elements of $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$. We choose an element $z \in \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$ such that (a_1, \dots, a_{r-1}, z)

forms a system of coordinates, that is $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x} \cong k[[a_1, \dots, a_{r-1}, z]]$. With respect to the given basis of V and the basis $1, a_1, \dots, a_{r-1}, z$ for $P(L)$, the evaluation map

$$e: V \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x} \longrightarrow P(L) \otimes \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$$

has the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & a_1 & a_2 & \dots & b \\ \partial_1 u & 1 & 0 & \dots & \partial_1 b \\ \partial_2 u & 0 & 1 & \dots & \partial_2 b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \partial_z u & 0 & 0 & \dots & \partial_z b \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.2) \quad \{\text{matrix2}\}$$

The determinant of the matrix (3.2) is the analytic local equation for $R(V)$. It is given by

$$\bar{u} \cdot \partial_z b \pm \partial_z u \cdot \bar{b},$$

where, for $r \in \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x}$ we set

$$\bar{r} = r - a_1 \partial_1 r - a_2 \partial_2 r - \dots - z \partial_z r.$$

Since $b \in \mathfrak{m}_x^2$, we get that $\bar{b} \in \mathfrak{m}_x^2$, and so $\partial_z b \in \mathfrak{m}_x$. Furthermore, since the tangent cone of b is a non-degenerate quadric, we also get that $\partial_z b \notin \mathfrak{m}_x^2$. Since \bar{u} is a unit, we see that the tangent cone of $R(V)$ at x is the hyperplane cut out by $\partial_z b \in \mathfrak{m}_x / \mathfrak{m}_x^2$. So $R(V)$ is smooth at x . \square

We now have all the tools for the proof of Theorem 3.12.

Proof of Theorem 3.12. We induct on $\dim W$. The base case $\dim W = r + 1$ is clear.

We now do the induction step. Suppose $\dim W \geq r + 2$. Choose a general point $x \in X$ such that the induced linear series $(\widetilde{L}, \widetilde{W})$ on $\widetilde{X} = \text{Bl}_x X$ is non-defective as in Proposition 3.11. Choose a general $(r + 1)$ -dimensional subspace $V \subset W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x = \widetilde{W}$ that satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 3.13. By the induction hypothesis, V considered as a projection of $(\widetilde{L}, \widetilde{W})$ is an isolated point in the projection-ramification map for \widetilde{X} . We now show that it is also an isolated point in the projection-ramification map for X .

Let $(C, 0)$ be a pointed smooth curve and $V \subset W \otimes \mathcal{O}_C$ a sub-bundle of rank $(r + 1)$ such that

- (1) $V_0 = V$, and
- (2) $V_c \neq W_0$ for $c \in C \setminus \{0\}$.

We must show that $R(V_c) \neq R(V)$ for a general $c \in C$.

Suppose $V_c \subset W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x = \widetilde{W}$ for all $c \in C$. Denote by $\widetilde{R}(V_c)$ the ramification divisor of V_c considered as a projection of \widetilde{X} . Since $V = V_0$ is an isolated point in the projection-ramification map for \widetilde{X} , we know that $\widetilde{R}(V_c) \neq \widetilde{R}(V_0)$ for a general $c \in C$. Clearly, $R(V_c)$ and $\widetilde{R}(V_c)$ agree away from the exceptional divisor, and hence we conclude that $R(V_c) \neq R(V_0)$ for a general $c \in C$.

On the other hand, suppose $V_c \not\subset W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x = \widetilde{W}$ for a general $c \in C$. Consider the evaluation maps

$$e_c: V_c \longrightarrow L/\mathfrak{m}_x^2 L$$

between an $(r+1)$ -dimensional source and $(r+1)$ -dimensional target. Since $V = V_0$ satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 3.13, $\text{rk } e_0 = r$. Therefore, by semi-continuity, $\text{rk } e_c \geq r$ for all $c \in C$. If $\text{rk } e_c = (r+1)$ for a general $c \in C$, then $x \notin R(V_c)$, and hence $R(V_c) \neq R(V)$. Otherwise, by shrinking C if necessary, assume $\text{rk } e_c = r$ for all $c \in C$. In other words, $\dim(V_c \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x^2) = 1$ for all $c \in C$. Let $b_c \in V_c \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x^2$ be a non-zero element. Since $v(b_0)$ has an ordinary double-point singularity at x , so does $v(b_c)$. Also, since $\text{rk}(e_c) = r$ and $V_c \not\subset W \otimes \mathfrak{m}_x$ for a general c , there exists $u_c \in V_c$ not vanishing at x , and a set of $(r-1)$ other elements that vanish at x but reduce to linearly independent elements modulo \mathfrak{m}_x^2 . That is, V_c satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 3.14 for a general $c \in C$. But Lemma 3.14 implies that $R(V_c)$ is smooth at x . Since $R(V_0)$ is singular at x , we conclude that $R(V_0) \neq R(V_c)$. The induction step is now complete. \square

We immediately get part (2) of Theorem A.

Corollary 3.15. *Let $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ be a non-degenerate projective variety such that the dual variety $X^* \subset \mathbf{P}^{n*}$ is a hypersurface. Then ρ_X is generically finite onto its image.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.7 the linear series on X that gives the embedding $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ is non-defective. Now apply Theorem 3.12. \square

4. PROJECTION-RAMIFICATION FOR VARIETIES OF MINIMAL DEGREE

In this section, we prove Theorem C, which characterizes varieties of minimal degree in terms of the projection-ramification map. We then prove Theorem B by constructing examples of rational scrolls where maximal variation fails. Finally, we obtain an alternate description of the projection-ramification map for scrolls, which is used in ??.

The following is an easy application of the Kodaira vanishing theorem.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ be a non-degenerate, smooth, projective, variety of dimension $r \geq 1$ over a field of characteristic zero. For all $m \geq r$, we have the inequality*

$$\binom{m}{r}(n-r) + \binom{m-1}{r} \leq h^0(X, K_X + mH). \quad (4.1)$$

If equality holds for any $m \geq r$, then X is a variety of minimal degree, that is $\deg X = n - r + 1$. Conversely, for a variety of minimal degree, equality holds for all $m \geq r$.

Proof. Without loss of generality, X is embedded by the complete linear series. Indeed, passing to the complete linear series only increases the left side of the desired inequality, and does not change the right side.

We first prove the inequality (4.1), using a double induction—first on r , and then on m . For the base case $r = 1$, Riemann–Roch gives

$$\{\text{eqn:r1}\} \quad h^0(X, K_X + mH) = g_X - 1 + mn, \quad (4.2)$$

from which (4.1) follows for all m .

Assume that (4.1) holds for varieties of dimension $(r - 1)$ and all $m \geq r - 1$. Let $D \subset X$ be a general member of the linear series $|H|$. By Bertini's theorem, D is a smooth variety. The adjunction formula $K_D = (K_X + H)|_D$ yields the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(K_X + (m - 1)H) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(K_X + mH) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_D(K_D + (m - 1)H) \longrightarrow 0. \quad (4.3) \quad \{\text{eqn:mainexact}\}$$

Note that, by the Kodaira vanishing theorem, we have $h^1(K_X + nH) = 0$ for all $n > 1$; we use this repeatedly, without further comment. For $m = r$, the long exact sequence in cohomology associated to (4.3) gives

$$h^0(K_D + (r - 1)H) \leq h^0(K_X + rH).$$

By applying the induction hypothesis to D , we have

$$n - r \leq h^0(K_D + (r - 1)H) \quad (4.4)$$

Therefore, we conclude that

$$(n - r) \leq h^0(K_D + rH). \quad (4.5)$$

Let $m > r$, and assume that (4.1) holds for X for $m - 1$. The long exact sequence in cohomology associated to (4.3) gives

$$h^0(K_X + (m - 1)H) + h^0(K_D + (m - 1)H) = h^0(K_X + mH). \quad (4.6) \quad \{\text{eqn:add}\}$$

By applying the induction hypothesis to $m - 1$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(K_X + (m - 1)H) + h^0(K_D + (m - 1)H) & \\ & \geq \binom{m - 1}{r}(n - r) + \binom{m - 2}{r} + \binom{m - 1}{r - 1}(n - r) + \binom{m - 2}{r - 1} \\ & = \binom{m}{r}(n - r) + \binom{m - 1}{r}. \end{aligned}$$

Together with (4.6), we conclude

$$\binom{m}{r}(n - r) + \binom{m - 1}{r} \leq h^0(K_X + mH), \quad (4.7)$$

which is (4.1) for m . The proof of the inequality is thus complete.

We now examine when equality holds in (4.1). For $r = 1$, the equation (4.2) shows that equality holds for some m if and only if $g_X = 0$, that is $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ is a rational normal curve, and in this case, equality holds for all m . Furthermore, we observe in the inductive proof that if equality holds for an X of dimension $r > 1$ and some m , then it must hold for the hyperplane slice D and $(m - 1)$. Again, by an induction on r , we conclude that $\deg X = n - r + 1$, that is, $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ is a variety of minimal degree.

Finally, for $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ of minimal degree, induction on r shows that equality holds in (4.1) for all m . \square

As a consequence, we immediately deduce Theorem C.

Theorem 4.2 (Theorem C). *Let $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ be a smooth, non-degenerate projective variety of dimension $r \geq 1$ over a field of characteristic zero. We have the inequality*

$$\dim \mathbf{Gr}(n-r, n+1) \leq \dim |K_X + (r+1)H|,$$

where equality holds if and only if X is a variety of minimal degree, that is $\deg X = n-r+1$.

Proof. Apply Proposition 4.1 with $m = r+1$. \square

4.1. Projection-ramification for scrolls. Theorem C motivates a deeper investigation of the projection-ramification map for varieties of minimal degree. Indeed, for $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ of minimal degree, the projection-ramification map is potentially generically finite. Recall that a large class of varieties of minimal degree are the rational normal scrolls, namely $X = \mathbf{P}E$ for an ample vector bundle E on \mathbf{P}^1 embedded by the complete linear series $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$. If $\dim X \geq 3$, then X is neither incompressible nor does it have a divisorial dual variety. Therefore, for such X , Theorem A leaves the question of maximal variation unanswered.

We now examine the projection-ramification map for projectivizations of vector bundles on smooth curves in more detail. Let C be a smooth curve and E an ample vector bundle on C of rank r . Set $X = \mathbf{P}E$, the space of one-dimensional quotients of E , and $L = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$. Denote by $\pi: X \rightarrow C$ the natural map.

Let (L, V) be a projection of X . Recall from (2.1) that such a projection gives a map

$$r_V: \det V \rightarrow H^0(X, K_X \otimes L^{r+1}),$$

whose zero locus is the ramification divisor $R(V) \subset X$. Note that we have an isomorphism $K_X \cong \pi^*(\det E \otimes K_C) \otimes L^{-r}$, and hence, we may view r_V as a map

$$r_V: \det V \rightarrow H^0(C, E \otimes \det E \otimes K_C).$$

We now describe another construction of a section of $E \otimes \det E \otimes K_C$ from V , which we call the *differential construction*. The subspace $V \subset H^0(X, L) = H^0(C, E)$ gives the evaluation map

$$e: V \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow E.$$

If V is generic, then e is a surjection, and its kernel is canonically isomorphic to $\det E^* \otimes \det V$. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \det E^* \otimes \det V & \longrightarrow & V \otimes \mathcal{O}_C & \xrightarrow{e} & E \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow d_V & & \downarrow e & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & K_C \otimes E & \longrightarrow & P(E) & \longrightarrow & E \longrightarrow 0, \end{array} \quad (4.8)$$

al_construction}

where the bottom row is the standard sequence associated to $P(E)$, both maps labeled e are evaluation maps, and the map d_V is the map induced by them. The map d_V gives a map

$$d_V: \det V \longrightarrow H^0(C, E \otimes \det E \otimes K_C).$$

{prop:rdv}

Proposition 4.3. *In the setup above, the two maps d_V and r_V are equal.*

Proof. Recall that r_V is induced by the determinant of the evaluation map

$$V \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow P(L).$$

Denote by $P_\pi(L)$ the bundle of principal parts of L along the fibers of π . More explicitly,

$$P_\pi(L) = \pi_{1*}(\pi_2^* L \otimes (\mathcal{O}_{X \times_\pi X} / I_\Delta^2)),$$

where $\Delta \subset X \times_\pi X$ is the diagonal and π_i for $i = 1, 2$ are the two projections $X \times_\pi X \longrightarrow X$. It is easy to check that the evaluation map $\pi^* E \longrightarrow L$ induces an isomorphism $\pi^* E \longrightarrow P_\pi(L)$. Furthermore, we have the sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \pi^* K_C \otimes L \longrightarrow P(L) \longrightarrow P_\pi(L) \longrightarrow 0.$$

By combining this with the identification $\pi^* E = P_\pi(L)$, and the top row of (4.8), we get the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi^*(\det E^* \otimes \det V) & \longrightarrow & V \otimes \mathcal{O}_X & \longrightarrow & \pi^* E \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow p & & \downarrow e & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi^* K_C \otimes L & \longrightarrow & P(L) & \longrightarrow & P_\pi(L) \longrightarrow 0. \end{array} \quad (4.9) \quad \{\text{eqn:pxpl}\}$$

From the diagram, we see that $\det e = p$, interpreted as elements of the appropriate Hom spaces. By definition, after taking global sections, $\det e$ gives the section r_V . Note that, applying π_* to the bottom row of (4.9) yields the bottom row of (4.8). Hence, after applying π_* , twisting by $\det E$ and taking global sections, p gives the section d_V . We conclude that $r_V = d_V$. \square

Let $R = R(V) \subset X$ be the ramification divisor of the projection given by V . Note that R is a divisor of class $\pi^*(\det E \otimes K_C) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(1)$. Therefore, $R \subset X$ is a sub-scroll, or equivalently, a fiber of $R \longrightarrow C$ are hyperplanes in the corresponding fiber of $X \longrightarrow C$. We can obtain an explicit description of these hyperplanes in two ways, one using the original definition, and one using the differential construction. Fix a point $c \in C$, and a uniformizer t of C at c . Let $X_c \subset X$ and $R_c \subset R$ be the fibers of $X \longrightarrow C$ and $R \longrightarrow C$ over c , respectively.

By definition $R \subset X$ is the set of points $x \in X$ for which there exists $s \in V$ such that $v(s)$ is singular at x . Since s is a section of $L = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$, the hypersurface $v(s)$ is singular at x if and only if it contains the entire fiber of $\pi: X \longrightarrow C$ through x . Suppose $\pi(x) = c$. Then, in an open set of X containing X_c , we have $s = ts_1$ for a section s_1 of

$\mathcal{O}_X(1)$. Observe that, we have $\text{Sing}(v(s)) \cap F = v(s_1) \cap F$, and therefore, $R_c \subset X_c$ is the hyperplane cut out by s_1 .

To obtain the same description using the differential construction, consider the top row of (4.8). Let v be a local section of $V \otimes \mathcal{O}_C$ around c that generates the kernel of $e: V \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow E$ at c . The fiber of the evaluation map $V \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow P(L)$ over c sends $v \in V$ to the image of $e(v)$ in $L/\mathfrak{m}_c^2 L$. Since v generates the kernel of $e: V \otimes \mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow L$ at c , we know that image of $e(v)$ in $L/\mathfrak{m}_c L$ is zero. Writing $e(v) = ts_1$ for a section s_1 of E around c , we see that $d_V(v) = s_1 \otimes t \in E \otimes \mathfrak{m}_c/\mathfrak{m}_c^2$. Thus, the fiber of the sub-scroll defined by d_V over c is the hyperplane in X_c cut out by s_1 .

Finally, we write an equation of $R(V) \subset X$ over an open subset of C containing c explicitly in coordinates. Choose a trivialization X_1, \dots, X_r for E over an open set $U \subset C$ containing c . Then $X_U \cong \mathbf{P}^{r-1} \times U = \text{Proj } \mathcal{O}_U[X_1, \dots, X_r]$. We have a trivialization of K_C over U given by dt . We then get a trivialization of $P(E)|_U$ by $X_1, \dots, X_r, dt \otimes X_1, \dots, dt \otimes X_r$. Choose a basis v_0, \dots, v_r of V , and suppose the map $e: V \otimes \mathcal{O}_U \rightarrow E_U$ is given by

$$e(v_i) = \sum m_{i,j} X_j,$$

for $m_{i,j} \in \mathcal{O}_U$, where $0 \leq i \leq r$ and $1 \leq j \leq r$. Then the map $\det E^* \otimes \det V \rightarrow V \otimes \mathcal{O}_U$ defining the kernel of e is given by the $r \times r$ minors of the matrix $(m_{i,j})$. Denote the ℓ -th minor by M_ℓ ; that is $M_\ell = (-1)^\ell \det(m_{i,j} \mid i \neq \ell)$. Then the map d_V sends the generator to the element of $E \otimes K_C$ given by

$$\sum_{i,j} M_i \cdot \frac{\partial m_{i,j}}{\partial t} \cdot (dt \otimes X_j).$$

Note that the expression above is the determinant of the $(r+1) \times (r+1)$ matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_{0,1} & m_{0,2} & \dots & m_{0,r} & \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\partial m_{0,i}}{\partial t} \cdot dt \otimes X_i \\ m_{1,1} & m_{1,2} & \dots & m_{1,r} & \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\partial m_{1,i}}{\partial t} \cdot dt \otimes X_i \\ \vdots & \ddots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ m_{r,1} & m_{r,2} & \dots & m_{r,r} & \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\partial m_{r,i}}{\partial t} \cdot dt \otimes X_i \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.10)$$

This gives an equation for $R_U \subset X_U = \text{Proj } \mathcal{O}_U[X_1, \dots, X_r]$.

4.2. Failure of maximal variation. In this section, we show that there exists ample vector bundles E of rank $r \geq 4$ on \mathbf{P}^1 such that the projection-ramification map for $X = \mathbf{P}E$ is not generically finite. In other words, a generic projection of X can be deformed in a one-parameter family so that the ramification divisor remains unchanged.

Recall that the projection-ramification map for $X = \mathbf{P}E$ and the complete linear series of $L = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$ is a map

$$\rho: \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(X, L)) \dashrightarrow |K_X \otimes L^{r+1}|,$$

or equivalently a map

$$\rho: \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E)) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E \otimes \det E \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1})^*.$$

By construction, ρ is equivariant with respect to the action of $\text{Aut}(X)$, and in particular, by the subgroup $\text{Aut}(X/\mathbf{P}^1)$.

We engineer the failure of maximal variation using the following observation.

{prop:nogenstab}

Proposition 4.4. *A generic point of $\mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E))$ has a trivial stabilizer under the action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{P}E/\mathbf{P}^1)$.*

Proof. Fix $(r+1)$ distinct points $p_0, \dots, p_r \in \mathbf{P}^1$. Let $V \subset H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E)$ be a generic $(r+1)$ dimensional subspace. Let $e: V \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1} \rightarrow E$ be the evaluation map. The points p_0, \dots, p_r give vectors $v_0, \dots, v_r \in V$, unique up to scaling, defined by the property that $e(v_i) = 0$ in the fiber $E|_{p_i}$. Choose a generic point $t \in \mathbf{P}^1$. We get $(r+1)$ points $x_0, \dots, x_r \in \mathbf{P}E^*|_t \cong \mathbf{P}^{r-1}$ given by $e(v_0), \dots, e(v_r)$ evaluated at t . For generic V and t , it is easy to check that these points are in linear general position. Any element of $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{P}E/\mathbf{P}^1)$ that fixes V must fix x_0, \dots, x_r . But then it must act as the identity on the projective space $\mathbf{P}E^*|_t$, and hence on the dual projective space $\mathbf{P}E|_t$. Since $t \in \mathbf{P}^1$ is general, it follows that it must be the identity. \square

{prop:existgenstab}

Proposition 4.5. *There exist ample vector bundles E of every rank ≥ 4 such that a general point of $\mathbf{P}H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E \otimes \det E \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1})^*$ has a positive-dimensional stabilizer under $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{P}E/\mathbf{P}^1)$. In particular, we may take $E = \mathcal{O}(1)^{r-1} \oplus \mathcal{O}(k+1)$ where $k \geq 1$ and $r \geq 4$.*

Proof. It suffices to exhibit an E such that a generic element of $H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E \otimes \det E \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1})$ has a positive dimensional stabilizer under the action of $\text{Aut}(E/\mathbf{P}^1)$. Take

$$E = \mathcal{O}(a)^{r-1} \oplus \mathcal{O}(b),$$

where $0 < a < b$ are to be determined. Elements of $\text{Aut}(E/\mathbf{P}^1)$ can be represented by block lower triangular square matrices

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ U & B \end{pmatrix},$$

where $A \in \text{GL}_a(k)$, $B \in k^\times$, and $U = (u_i)$ is an $(r-1)$ length row with entries in $H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(b-a))$. Set $d = (r-1)a + b$ so that $\det E = \mathcal{O}(d)$. Suppose a , b , and r , are such that

$$(r-1)(b-a+1) \geq b+d-1 = (r-1)a+2b-1. \quad (4.11) \quad \{\text{eqn:requirement}\}$$

Take a general element of $H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E \otimes \det E \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1})$; say it is given by the column vector

$$v = (p_1, \dots, p_{r-1}, q)^T,$$

where the p_i (resp q) are homogeneous polynomials in X, Y of degree $a+d-2$ (resp $b+d-2$). We take $A = \text{id}_{r-1}$ and $B = \lambda$ for some $\lambda \in k^\times$, and show that there exists a $U = (u_i)$ such that $Mv = v$. Indeed, we have $Mv = (p_1, \dots, p_r, q')$, where

$$q' = \lambda q + \sum u_i p_i.$$

Let $W \subset H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(a+d-1))$ be the vector space spanned by p_1, \dots, p_{r-1} . Consider the multiplication map

$$H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(b-a)) \otimes W \longrightarrow H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(b+d-2)).$$

Thanks to (4.11), the dimension of the source is at least as much as the dimension of the target. It is easy to check that the map is in fact surjective for generic p_1, \dots, p_{r-1} . In particular, there exist $u_i \in H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(b-a))$ for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$, such that

$$q(1-\lambda) = \sum u_i p_i.$$

With this choice of $U = (u_i)$, we get M such that $Mv = v$.

Finally, note that the requirement (4.11) is satisfied for $a = 1$ and $b = k+1$ if $k \geq 1$ and $r \geq 4$. \square

Corollary 4.6 (Theorem B). *Let $r \geq 3$ and $d \geq r+1$. There exist ample vector bundles E of rank r and degree d on \mathbf{P}^1 such that for $X = \mathbf{P}E$ and the complete linear series $L = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$, the projection-ramification map ρ_X is not generically finite onto its image.*

Proof. Take E such that the action of $\text{Aut}(X/\mathbf{P}^1)$ on a generic point of $|K_X \otimes L^{r+1}|$ has a positive-dimensional stabilizer (see Proposition 4.5). Since $\rho_X: \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(X, L)) \dashrightarrow |K_X \otimes L^{r+1}|$ is equivariant with respect to the action of $\text{Aut}(X/\mathbf{P}^1)$, and a generic point of the source does not have a positive-dimensional stabilizer, it follows that ρ_X cannot be dominant. Since the dimension of the source and target of ρ_X are the same, ρ_X is not generically finite. \square

Remark 4.7. In all the examples of scrolls where we know that maximal variation fails, the failure can be explained by the presence of generic stabilizers. We do not know, however, if this is the only reason for the failure of maximal variation.

Remark 4.8. If $k = 1$ and $r \geq 4$, then X is the most balanced scroll of its degree and rank, and hence, generic in moduli. Therefore, the non-dominance of projection-ramification is not directly connected to the eccentricity of the splitting type of a scroll.

5. MAXIMAL VARIATION FOR GENERIC SCROLLS

In this section, we establish that the projection-ramification map is generically finite (equivalently, dominant) for most scrolls, notwithstanding the examples provided by Theorem B. We begin by treating the cases of some particular scrolls by hand. We then bootstrap these to more general results using degeneration arguments.

5.1. Maximal variation for some particular cases. Given an ample vector bundle E on \mathbf{P}^1 , we say that *maximal variation holds for E* if the projection-ramification map is generically finite (equivalently, dominant) for $X = \mathbf{P}E$ embedded by the complete linear series associated to $L = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$.

{prop:segre}

Proposition 5.1. *Maximal variation holds for $E = \mathcal{O}(1)^r$. In fact, the degree of the projection-ramification map in this case is 1.*

Proof. We know that the projection-ramification map

$$\rho: \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(1)^r)) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(r-1)^r)^*$$

is $\mathbf{Aut} \mathbf{P}E$ equivariant. In this case, it is easy to check that the action of $\mathbf{Aut}(\mathbf{P}E/\mathbf{P}^1) = \mathbf{PGL}_r$ has a unique open orbit and trivial generic stabilizers on both the source and the target of ρ . Hence, ρ must be birational. \square

{prop:222}

Proposition 5.2. *Maximal variation holds for $E = \mathcal{O}(2)^r$.*

Compared to Proposition 5.1, our proof of Proposition 5.2 is significantly more involved, and does not yield the degree.

Proof. We exhibit a point $\mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E))$ at which ρ is defined, and at which the induced map $d\rho$ on the tangent space is non-singular. It follows that ρ is a local isomorphism at this point, and hence dominant overall.

Our proof is by direct calculation. We calculate on $\mathbf{A}^1 = \text{Spec } k[x] \subset \mathbf{P}^1$ and identify $\mathcal{O}(n)$ with $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \infty)$. Then the global sections of $\mathcal{O}(n)$ are identified with polynomials in x of degree at most n . Denote the generator of the i th summand of $E(-2)$ by X_i . Consider the point of $\mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E))$ represented by the vector space $V \subset H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E)$ spanned by the $(r+1)$ sections v_1, \dots, v_{r+1} defined as follows. Set $v_i = (x - a_i)^2 X_i$ for $0 \leq i \leq r-1$, and $v_r = \sum p_i X_i$, where $a_i \in k$, and $p_j \in H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2))$ are generic. By (4.10), the ramification divisor associated to V is cut out by the determinant of the matrix

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} (x - a_1)^2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2(x - a_1)X_1 \\ 0 & (x - a_2)^2 & \cdots & 0 & 2(x - a_2)X_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & (x - a_r)^2 & 2(x - a_r)X_r \\ p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_r & \sum p'_i X_i \end{pmatrix}.$$

We leave it to the reader to check that $R = \det M$ is not identically zero.

To do the tangent space computation, we choose elements $w_i \in H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E)$, and change v_i to $v_i + \epsilon w_i$, where $\epsilon^2 = 0$. Let R_ϵ be the equation of the discriminant of the projection given by $V_\epsilon \subset H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E) \otimes k[\epsilon]/\epsilon^2$, where V_ϵ is spanned by $v_1 + \epsilon w_1, \dots, v_{r+1} + \epsilon w_{r+1}$. Concretely, R_ϵ is the determinant of a matrix M_ϵ given by (4.10), which reduces to M modulo ϵ . Note that R_ϵ is an element of $H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E \otimes \mathcal{O}(2r-2)) \otimes k[\epsilon]/\epsilon^2$, and we have

$$R_\epsilon = R + \epsilon S(w_1, \dots, w_{r+1}),$$

for some $S(w_1, \dots, w_{r+1}) \in H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E \otimes \mathcal{O}(2r-2))$. Furthermore, the map

$$S: H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E)^{r+1} \longrightarrow H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E \otimes \mathcal{O}(2r-2)) \quad (5.1) \quad \{\text{eqn:mainmap}\}$$

is a linear map. To show that $d\rho$ is non-singular at V , it suffices to show that S is surjective. For $1 \leq i \leq r$ and $1 \leq j \leq r+1$, let $E_{i,j} \in H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E)^{r+1}$ be the element corresponding to (w_1, \dots, w_{r+1}) where $w_j = X_i$ and $w_\ell = 0$ for all $\ell \neq j$. For $i \neq j$ and $1 \leq j \leq r$ and $q \in H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2))$, by direct calculation we get

$$S(qE_{i,j}) = \frac{(x-a_1)^2 \cdots (x-a_r)^2 p_j}{(x-a_i)^2 (x-a_j)^2} \cdot [q, (x-a_i)^2] \cdot X_i,$$

where the notation $[a, b]$ means $a'b - ab'$. Similarly, we get

$$S(qE_{i,r+1}) = -\frac{(x-a_1)^2 \cdots (x-a_r)^2}{(x-a_i)^2} \cdot [q, (x-a_i)^2] \cdot X_i,$$

and

$$\{eqn:diag\} \quad S(qE_{i,i}) = \det M_i, \quad (5.2)$$

where M_i is obtained from M by changing the (i, i) -th entry from $(x-a_i)^2$ to q and the $(i, r+1)$ -th entry from $2(x-a_i)X_i$ to $q'X_i$.

Fix an i with $1 \leq i \leq r$, and consider the subspace $W_i \subset H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E)^{r+1}$ spanned by $qE_{i,j}$ for $j \neq i$. By our calculations above, S maps W_i to the subspace of $H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E \otimes \mathcal{O}(2r-2))$ spanned by $H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2r)) \otimes X_i$. We begin by identifying $S(W_i)$.

For $1 \leq j \leq r$ and $j \neq i$, set

$$Q_{i,j} = \frac{(x-a_1)^2 \cdots (x-a_r)^2 p_j}{(x-a_i)^2 (x-a_j)^2},$$

and

$$Q_{i,r+1} = -\frac{(x-a_1)^2 \cdots (x-a_r)^2}{(x-a_i)^2}.$$

We claim that, there is no non-trivial linear relation among the r polynomials $Q_{i,j}$ for $j \in \{1, \dots, r+1\} \setminus \{i\}$. Indeed, suppose we had a linear relation

$$\sum l_j Q_{i,j} = 0,$$

then dividing throughout by $\frac{(x-a_1)^2 \cdots (x-a_r)^2}{(x-a_i)^2}$ gives the relation

$$\sum_{j=1}^r l_j \frac{p_j}{(x-a_j)^2} + l_{r+1} = 0.$$

If $l_j \neq 0$ for some j with $1 \leq j \leq r$, then we have a pole on the left side at $x = a_j$, but not on the right side (note that $(x-a_j)$ does not divide p_j by the genericity of p_j). Therefore, we must have $l_j = 0$ for all j , and hence also $l_{r+1} = 0$. Consider the map

$$\{eqn:big\} \quad H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(1)) \otimes \langle Q_{i,j} \mid j \in \{1, \dots, r+1\} \setminus \{i\} \rangle \longrightarrow H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2r-1)). \quad (5.3)$$

We just saw that this map is injective. But both sides have the same dimension, and hence the map must be surjective. Finally, it is easy to see that the image of the map

$$\{eqn:q\} \quad H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2)) \longrightarrow H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2)), \quad q \mapsto [q, (x-a_i)^2] \quad (5.4)$$

is $(x - a_i) \cdot H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(1))$. By (5.3) and (5.4), we conclude that the image of the map

$$S: W_i = \langle qE_{i,j} \mid j \in \{1, \dots, r+1\} \setminus \{i\} \rangle \longrightarrow H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2r-1)) \otimes X_i$$

is $(x - a_i)H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2r-2)) \otimes X_i$. In other words, the cokernel of the map is $X_i \otimes k$ where the map

$$H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2r)) \otimes X_i \longrightarrow k \otimes X_i$$

is given by evaluation at a_i . Putting together the maps for various i , we see that the cokernel of the map

$$S: \bigoplus_i W_i \longrightarrow H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E \otimes \mathcal{O}(2r-2)) = H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2r)) \otimes \langle X_1, \dots, X_r \rangle$$

is $k \otimes \langle X_1, \dots, X_r \rangle$, where the map

$$H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E \otimes \mathcal{O}(2r-2)) = H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2r)) \otimes \langle X_1, \dots, X_r \rangle \longrightarrow k \otimes \langle X_1, \dots, X_r \rangle \quad (5.5) \quad \{\text{eqn:partialsur}\}$$

on $H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2r)) \otimes X_i$ is given by evaluation at a_i .

To show that S is surjective, it is now enough to show that the map

$$H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(2)) \otimes \langle E_{i,i} \mid i \in \{1, \dots, r+1\} \rangle \longrightarrow k \otimes \langle X_1, \dots, X_r \rangle \quad (5.6) \quad \{\text{eqn:remainsur}\}$$

obtained by composing (5.1) and (5.5) is surjective. Recall from (5.2) that we have $S(qE_{i,i}) = \det M_i$, where M_i is obtained from M by changing the (i, i) -th entry to q and the $(i, r+1)$ -th entry to $q'X_i$. Taking $q = (x - a_i)$ gives

$$S(qE_{i,i}) = \det M_i = \pm \prod_{j \neq i} (a_i - a_j)^2 p_i(a_i) X_i,$$

which is a non-zero multiple of X_i . That is, the images of $(x - a_i)E_{i,i}$ under S span $k \otimes \langle X_1, \dots, X_r \rangle$, and hence the map in (5.6) is surjective. The proof is now complete. \square

Our next goal is to bootstrap from Proposition 5.1 and Proposition 5.2 to deduce maximal variation for generic scrolls of sufficiently high degree. We do this by a degeneration argument. We degenerate a vector bundle E to a vector bundle E_0 on the nodal rational curve $P_0 = \mathbf{P}^1 \cup \mathbf{P}^1$, and show that the projection-ramification map for E_0 is dominant. For this to work, we have to define the projection-ramification map for nodal curves. It turns out that with the most naïve definition of linear series on scrolls on nodal curves, we do not get a dominant projection-ramification map. We have to work with the limit linear series of higher rank as developed in [?] and [Oss14].

{sec:lls}

5.2. Limit linear series. We need limit linear series only in the simplest singular curve, namely a (projective, connected) nodal curve C which is the nodal union of two smooth (projective, connected) curves C_1 and C_2 , but we need them for vector bundles of rank higher than 1. Let B be a DVR with special point 0, general point η . Let $\pi: X \rightarrow B$ be a smoothing of C with non-singular total space X . That is, π is a flat, proper, family of connected curves, smooth over η , and isomorphic to C over 0. Such a family is a

particularly simple example of an almost local smoothing family [Oss14, § 2.1–2.2]. Let g_i be the genus of C_i for $i = 1, 2$, and $g = g_1 + g_2$ the genus of X_η .

Let E be a vector bundle of rank r on C . The *multi-degree* of E is the pair of integers $(\deg E|_{C_1}, \deg E|_{C_2})$. The *degree* or *total degree* of E is the sum $\deg E = \deg E|_{C_1} + \deg E|_{C_2}$.

Once and for all, fix a vector bundle \mathcal{E} of rank r on X , and set $E = \mathcal{E}|_C$. Let E have degree d and multi-degree (w_1, w_2) . Fix a positive integer k . Our next task is to recall the definition of the space of limit linear series of dimension k . It will be a B -scheme whose fiber over η is the Grassmannian $\mathbf{Gr}(k, H^0(X_\eta, \mathcal{E}_\eta))$. The key idea is to not only consider the sections of \mathcal{E} , but also of its various twists, namely the vector bundles obtained by tensoring with the powers of $\mathcal{O}_X(C_i)$.

Fix maps $\theta_1: \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(C_1)$ and $\theta_2: \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(C_2)$. The choice of these maps is auxilliary, and each one is unique up to multiplication by an element of \mathcal{O}_B^* . For $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, set

$$\mathcal{E}_n = \begin{cases} \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C_1)^{\otimes n} & \text{if } n \geq 0, \\ \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C_2)^{\otimes (-n)} & \text{if } n < 0. \end{cases}$$

The maps θ_1 and θ_2 induces maps

$$\theta_n: \mathcal{E}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{m+n}$$

given by

$$\theta_n = \begin{cases} \theta_1^n & \text{if } n \geq 0, \\ \theta_2^{-n} & \text{if } n < 0. \end{cases}$$

Note that the multi-degree of \mathcal{E}_n is $(w_1 - nr, w_2 + nr)$. In particular, for sufficiently positive n , say for $n \geq n_1$, we have $H^0(C_1, \mathcal{E}_n|_{C_1}) = 0$, and similarly, for sufficiently negative n , say $n \leq n_2$, we have $H^0(C_2, \mathcal{E}_n|_{C_2}) = 0$. Assume, without loss of generality, that $n_1 \geq n_2$. Set

$$d_1 = w_1 - n_1 r, \text{ and } d_2 = w_2 + n_2 r, \text{ and } b = n_1 - n_2.$$

Observe that

$$d_1 + d_2 - rb = d.$$

We say that \mathcal{E} has multi-degree w if for every $s \in S$ mapping to $0 \in B$, the degree of $\mathcal{E}|_s$ on C_v is w_v for $v = 1, 2$. Note that, if \mathcal{E} has multi-degree (w_1, w_2) , then \mathcal{E}_n has multi-degree $(w_1 - rn, w_2 + rn)$.

{def:lls}

Definition 5.3 (Limit linear series). Let S be a B -scheme. A k -dimensional limit linear series on \mathcal{E}_S consists of sub-bundles $V_n \rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_n)_S$ of rank k for every $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ satisfying the following compatibility condition. For every $m, n \in \mathbf{Z}$, the map

s:compatibility}

$$\pi_* \theta_n: \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_m)_S \rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_{m+n})_S \text{ maps } V_m \rightarrow V_{m+n}. \quad (5.7)$$

Definition 5.3 is a special case of [Oss14, Definition 3.3.2]. From now on, we will talk about the image of an element in V_m in V_{m+n} ; this should be understood as the image under the map $\pi_* \theta_n$.

Remark 5.4. The notion of a sub-bundle of a push-forward is a bit subtle; it is treated in depth in [Oss14, Definition B.2.1]. We recall the main points. For a flat proper morphism $X \rightarrow S$ and a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on S , a *sub-bundle* of $\pi_*\mathcal{E}$ is a vector bundle V on S along with a map $i: V \rightarrow \pi_*\mathcal{E}$ such that for every $T \rightarrow S$, the pull-back $i_T: V_T \rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_T)$ is injective. Note that this is a local condition on S . For Noetherian schemes such as ours, it is enough to check this condition for the $T \rightarrow S$ that are inclusions of closed points. Alternatively, if $F_0 \rightarrow F_1 \rightarrow \dots$ is a complex of vector bundles on S quasi-isomorphic to $R\pi_*\mathcal{E}$, then a sub-bundle of $\pi_*\mathcal{E}$ is a vector bundle V along with a map $i: V \rightarrow \pi_*\mathcal{E}$ such that the composite $V \rightarrow F_0$ is an injection of vector bundles (that is, the dual map is surjective).

Remark 5.5. Definition 5.3 defines limit linear series on a particular vector bundle \mathcal{E} . We can also vary the choice of the vector bundle, as is done in [Oss14]; in that case, one imposes an additional vanishing condition on the vector bundles to ensure boundedness of the moduli space of limit linear series.

{def:simple_lls}

Definition 5.6. Let $S = \operatorname{Spec} K$, where K is a field, and let $V = (V_n \mid n \in \mathbf{Z})$ be a limit linear series on S . We say V is *simple* if there exist integers w_1, \dots, w_k , not necessarily distinct, and elements $v_i \in V_{w_i}$ such that for every $w \in \mathbf{Z}$, the images of v_1, \dots, v_k in V_w form a basis of V_w .

Note that if $S \rightarrow B$ maps to the generic point η , then the data of a limit linear series $V = (V_n)$ is equivalent to the data of an individual V_n for any $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, and in particular, for $n = 0$. As a result, the functor that associates to $S \rightarrow \eta$ the set of k -dimensional limit linear series of \mathcal{E}_S is represented by the Grassmannian $\mathbf{Gr}(k, H^0(X_\eta, \mathcal{E}_\eta))$. The main theorem of [Oss14] is the following representability theorem.

{thm:lls}

Theorem 5.7 ([Oss14, Theorem 3.4.7]). *The functor that associates to a B -scheme $S \rightarrow B$ the set of limit linear series on \mathcal{E}_S is representable by a projective B -scheme $\mathcal{G}(k, \mathcal{E})$ isomorphic to the Grassmannian $\mathbf{Gr}(k, H^0(X_\eta, \mathcal{E}_\eta))$ over η . The locus of simple linear series $\mathcal{G}^{\text{simple}}(k, \mathcal{E}) \subset \mathcal{G}(k, \mathcal{E})$ is an open subscheme, and the map $\mathcal{G}^{\text{simple}}(k, \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow B$ has universal relative dimension at least $k(d - k - (g - 1))$.*

The last statement implies that if $v \in \mathcal{G}^{\text{simple}}$ is such that $\mathcal{G}^{\text{simple}}$ has relative dimension at most $k(d - k - (g - 1))$ at v , then it has relative dimension exactly $k(d - k - (g - 1))$ at v and, furthermore, it is an open map near v . In particular, v is in the closure of $\mathbf{Gr}(k, H^0(X_\eta, \mathcal{E}_\eta))$.

Remark 5.8. Osserman proves a stronger theorem, namely a relative version of the statement above, over the stack of vector bundles on X . But the statement above is enough for our purposes.

Although the definition of a limit linear series demands that we specify infinitely many vector bundles V_n , one for each $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, this is neither practical nor necessary. In the best

case, only specifying the extremal ones, namely V_{n_1} and V_{n_2} , suffices, provided that they satisfy some compatibility conditions. The original definition of limit linear series due to Eisenbud–Harris [?] in the rank 1 case and Teixidor i Bigas [?] in the general case, took this minimalist approach.

Let E_n be the restriction of \mathcal{E}_n to the central fiber $C = X_0$, and set $p = C_1 \cap C_2$.

Definition 5.9. A k -dimensional EHT limit linear series on E consists of k -dimensional subspaces $W_i \subset H^0(C_i, E_{n_i}|_{C_i})$ for $i = 1, 2$ that satisfy the following two conditions.

- (1) If $a_1^i \leq \dots \leq a_k^i$ is the vanishing sequence for $(\mathcal{E}_{n_i}|_{C_i}, W_i)$ at p for $i = 1, 2$, then for every $v = 1, \dots, k$ we have

$$a_v^1 + a_{k+1-v}^2 \geq b.$$

- (2) There exist bases s_1^i, \dots, s_k^i for W_i for $i = 1, 2$, such that s_v^i has order of vanishing a_v^i at p , and if we have $a_v^1 + a_{k+1-v}^2 = b$ for some v , then

$$\tilde{\phi}(s_v^1) = s_{k+1-v}^2,$$

where $\tilde{\phi}: E_{n_1}(-a_v^1 \cdot p)|_p \rightarrow E_{n_2}(-a_{k+1-v}^2 \cdot p)|_p$ is the isomorphism obtained by taking the appropriate twist of the identity map.

We say that (W_1, W_2) is a *refined EHT limit linear series* if all equality holds in (1) for all $v = 1, \dots, k$.

This definition is adapted from [Oss14, Definition 4.1.2]. Note that, due to the vanishing condition on the twists of E , the restriction map

$$H^0(C, E_{n_i}) \rightarrow H^0(C_i, E_{n_i}|_{C_i})$$

is an isomorphism. Via this isomorphism, we sometimes treat W_i as a subspace of $H^0(C_i, \mathcal{E}_{n_i}|_{C_i})$.

Although the notions of a limit linear series and an EHT limit linear series differ in general, they essentially agree when we restrict to the simple limit linear series and the refined EHT limit linear series. More precisely, we have the following statement.

Proposition 5.10. *Let S be a B -scheme, and $V = (V_n \mid n \in \mathbf{Z})$ a limit linear series on \mathcal{E}_S . For every $s \in S$ over $0 \in B$, taking $W_i = V_{n_i}|_s$ for $i = 1, 2$ gives an EHT limit linear series. Conversely, assume that S reduced, and let $W_i \subset \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_{n_i})_S$ be sub-bundles whose restrictions to every $s \in S$ over $\eta \in B$ agree under the isomorphism $(\mathcal{E}_{n_1})_\eta \cong (\mathcal{E}_{n_2})_\eta$, and to every $s \in S$ over $0 \in B$ define a refined EHT limit linear series. Then there exists a unique limit linear series $V = (V_n \mid n \in \mathbf{Z})$ on \mathcal{E}_S such that $W_i = V_{n_i}$. Furthermore, for every $s \in S$ over 0 , the series $V|_s$ is simple.*

Proof. Proving that (W_1, W_2) is an EHT limit linear series is straightforward, and left to the reader. It is a special case of [Oss14, Theorem 4.3.4] and the equivalence of type I and type II series in the two component case ([Oss14, Remark 3.4.15]).

The converse also follows from the proof of [Oss14, Theorem 4.3.4], but it is not explicitly stated there. So we offer a proof.

First, suppose that S lies over $\eta \in B$. Then $V_n \subset \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_n)_S$ is determined uniquely as the image of $V_{n_i} = \mathcal{W}_{n_i} \subset \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_{n_i})_S$ for either $i = 1$ or $i = 2$.

Next, suppose that $S = \text{Spec } K$, and it lies over $0 \in B$. Denoting $(\mathcal{E}_n)_S$ by E_n , we must construct $V_n \subset H^0(C, E_n)$. By composing $\theta_{n_i-n}: E_n \rightarrow E_{n_i}$ and the restriction $E_{n_i} \rightarrow E_{n_i}|_{C_i}$, we get a map

$$\iota: H^0(C, E_n) \rightarrow H^0(C_1, E_{n_1}|_{C_1}) \oplus H^0(C_2, E_{n_2}|_{C_2}).$$

The vanishing condition on the twists of E mean that ι is injective. The compatibility condition in Definition 5.3 implies that we must choose V_n so that $\iota(V_n) \subset W_1 \oplus W_2$. We claim that $\dim \iota^{-1}(W_1 \oplus W_2) = k$, so that there is a unique choice of V_n , namely $V_n = \iota^{-1}(W_1 \oplus W_2)$.

Suppose $s \in \iota^{-1}(W_1 \oplus W_2)$. Then $\iota(s)$ is a linear combination of $(s_1^1, 0), \dots, (s_k^1, 0)$, and $(0, s_1^2), \dots, (0, s_k^2)$. Write $\iota(s) = (s_1, s_2)$. Since s_i is obtained by applying θ_{n-n_i} , and θ on C_i at p corresponds to multiplication by the uniformizer, we see that

$$\text{ord}_p(s_1) \geq n - n_1, \text{ and likewise, } \text{ord}_p(s_2) \geq n_2 - n. \quad (5.8) \quad \{\text{eqn:vanishing}\}$$

Let $v_1 \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ be the smallest such that $a_{v_1}^1 \geq n - n_1$, and $v_1 + c$ the smallest such that $a_{v_1+c}^1 > n - n_1$. Since (W_1, W_2) is refined, and $n_2 - n_1 = b$, we see that $v_2 = k + 1 - v_1$ is the largest such that $a_{v_2}^2 \leq n_2 - n$, and $v_2 - c$ the smallest such that $a_{v_2-c}^2 < n_2 - n$. The vanishing conditions (5.8) imply that $\iota(s)$ must be a linear combination of $(s_{v_1}^1, 0), \dots, (s_k^1, 0)$ and $(0, s_{v_2-c}^2), \dots, (0, s_k^2)$. Suppose

$$\iota(s) = \sum_{\ell=i}^k \alpha_\ell \cdot (s_\ell^1, 0) + \sum_{\ell=j}^k \beta_\ell \cdot (0, s_\ell^2),$$

where α_ℓ and β_ℓ are elements of the field K . Since s is a section on the entire nodal curve C , its two restrictions to C_1 and C_2 are equal at p . In terms of the two components of $\iota(s)$, and in light of the gluing condition (2) in Definition 5.9, this equality is equivalent to $\alpha_\ell = \beta_{k+1-\ell}$. That is, $\iota(s)$ is a linear combination of the k elements

$$(s_{v_1}^1, s_{v_2}^2), \dots, (s_{v_1+c-1}^1, s_{v_2-c+1}^2), (s_{v_1+c}^1, 0), \dots, (s_k^1, 0), (0, s_{v_2+1}^2), \dots, (s_k^2, 0).$$

Conversely, it is easy to see that any such linear combination lies in $W_1 \oplus W_2$. Hence the claim that $\dim \iota^{-1}(W_1 \oplus W_2) = k$.

Set $V_n = \iota^{-1}(W_1 \oplus W_2)$. To see that V is simple, we must exhibit appropriate w_i and $v_i \in V_{w_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Take $w_i = n - n_1 - a_i^1$, and let $v_i \in V_{w_i} \subset H^0(C, E_{w_i})$ be such that $\iota(v_i) = (s_i^1, s_{k+1-i}^2)$. Then the images of v_1, \dots, v_k form a basis of V_n for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$.

For more general S , consider the map

$$\bar{\iota}: \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_n)_S \rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_{n_1})_S / \mathcal{W}_1 \oplus \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_{n_2})_S / \mathcal{W}_2,$$

obtained by composing $\iota = \pi_*(\theta_{n_1-n} \oplus \theta_{n_2-n})$ and the projections $\pi_*(\mathcal{E}_{n_i})_S \rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_{n_i})_S/\mathcal{W}_i$. We proved that, for every $\text{Spec } K \rightarrow S$, the kernel of $\bar{\iota} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} K$ is k -dimensional. Since S is reduced, it is easy to prove that $V_n = \ker \iota$ is a sub-bundle of $\pi_*(\mathcal{E}_n)$. It is also easy to check that $V = (V_n \mid n \in \mathbf{Z})$ a limit linear series, the only one that satisfies $V_{n_i} = \mathcal{W}_i$. The proof is now complete. \square

{sec:prnodal}

5.3. Projection-ramification for nodal curves. Let C be a smooth curve and $p \in C$ a point. Let E be a vector bundle on C of rank r . The projective spaces $\mathbf{P}E(np)|_p$, for $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, are canonically isomorphic to each other, so we identify them.

Suppose $V \subset H^0(C, E)$ is an $(r+1)$ -dimensional subspace with the vanishing sequence

$$\underbrace{(a, \dots, a)}_i, \underbrace{(a+1, \dots, a+1)}_{r+1-i}, \quad (5.9)$$

for some i with $1 \leq i \leq r$, and $a \geq 0$. Let $V_0 \subset E|_p \cong E(-ap)|_p$ be the image of $V(-ap)$, and $V_1 \subset E|_p \cong E(-(a+1)p)|_p$ the image of $V(-(a+1)p)$. Then $\dim V_0 = i$ and $\dim V_1 = r+1-i$. Assume that V_0 and V_1 satisfy the following genericity condition

$$\dim(V_0 \cap V_1) = 1. \quad (5.10)$$

Recall that the ramification divisor $R(V)$ is given by a section r_V of $E \otimes \det E \otimes K_C$.

Proposition 5.11. *In the setup above, r_V vanishes to order $(r+1)a + (r-i)$ at p . Write $\tilde{r} = r_V/t^{(r+1)a+r-i}$, where t is a uniformizer at p . Then, the one-dimensional subspace of $E|_p$ spanned by $\tilde{r}|_p$ is $V_0 \cap V_1$.*

Proof. Let $\langle s_1, \dots, s_r \rangle$ be a local trivialization for E in an open set around p such that in these local coordinates, we have

$$V = \{t^a s_1, \dots, t^a s_i, t^{a+1} s_i, t^{a+1} s_{i+1}, \dots, t^{a+1} s_r\}.$$

By (4.10), in these coordinates, r_V is given by

$$\begin{aligned} r_V &= \det \begin{pmatrix} t^a & & & & at^{a-1}s_1 \\ & t^a & & & at^{a-1}s_2 \\ & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & t^a & at^{a-1}s_i \\ & & & t^{a+1} & (a+1)t^a s_i \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & t^{a+1} & (a+1)t^a s_r \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{r-i} t^{(r+1)a+r-i} \cdot s_i. \end{aligned}$$

Since s_i spans $V_0 \cap V_1$, the proof is complete. \square

Let $\pi: X \rightarrow B$ be a family as in § 5.2 with X_η smooth and $X_0 = C$ a nodal union $C = C_1 \cup_p C_2$, with $g(C_v) = g_v$ for $v = 1, 2$. Fix $r, d, d_1, d_2, b, w_1, w_2, \theta_1$, and θ_2 as in § 5.2, and take $k = r + 1$. Set

$$\begin{aligned} r' &= r, \\ d' &= d + r(d - 2g + 2), \\ d'_1 &= d_1 + r(d_1 - 2g_1 + 1), \\ d'_2 &= d_2 + r(d_2 - 2g_2 + 1), \\ b' &= b(r + 1), \\ w'_1 &= w_1 + r(w_1 - 2g_1 + 1), \\ w'_2 &= w_2 + r(w_2 - 2g_2 + 1), \\ k' &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Defining n'_1 and n'_2 analogously to n_1 and n_2 , we get

$$\begin{aligned} n'_1 &= n_1(1 + r), \\ n'_2 &= n_2(1 + r). \end{aligned}$$

We define a rational map

$$\rho: \mathcal{G}_{r,d,d_*,w_*}^{r+1}(X/B)^{\text{red}} \dashrightarrow \mathcal{G}_{r',d',d'_*,w'_*}^1(X/B) \quad (5.11) \quad \{\text{eq:Rtilde}\}$$

that extends the projection-ramification map on the generic fiber. Let $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{G}_{r,d,d_*,w_*}^{r+1}(X/B)$ be the open substack obtained by excluding the following closed loci:

- (1) the closure of the locus of linear series (\mathcal{E}, V) on the generic fiber X_η such that $V \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_\eta} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ has generic rank less than r ,
- (2) the locus of limit linear series (\mathcal{E}, V_n) on the central fiber such that the associated EHT limit linear series $\mu = (\mathcal{E}, W_1, W_2)$ is not refined, or does not have vanishing sequences as in (5.9), or does not satisfy the genericity condition $\dim(V_0 \cap V_1) = 1$ as in (5.10).

Let S be a B scheme with a map to \mathcal{U} given by the limit linear series (\mathcal{E}, V_n) . On X_S , we have a diagram analogous to (4.8), namely

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \det \mathcal{E}_n^* \otimes \det V_n & \xrightarrow{j} & V_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_S} & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{E}_n & & \\ \downarrow d & & \downarrow \tilde{i} & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{X_S/S} \otimes \mathcal{E}_n & \longrightarrow & j_1 \mathcal{E}_n & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}_n \longrightarrow 0. \end{array} \quad (5.12) \quad \{\text{eq:llspr}\}$$

In the top row, the map i is induced by the inclusion $V_n \rightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{E}_n$ on S , and the map j is given by $j = \wedge^r i^* \otimes \det V_n$. In the bottom row, the sheaf $j_1 \mathcal{E}_n$ is the first jet bundle of \mathcal{E}_n along $X_S \rightarrow S$, and the row is the natural jet bundle exact sequence. The map \tilde{i} is the canonical lift of i , and the map d is the unique induced map owing to $i \circ j = 0$. By

composing d through the inclusion $\Omega_{X_S/S} \rightarrow \omega_{X_S/S}$, and rearranging the line bundles, we obtain a map

$$r_n: \det V_n \rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{E}_n \otimes \det \mathcal{E}_n \otimes \omega_{X_S/S}^*). \quad (5.13) \quad \{\text{eqn:Rn}\}$$

Set $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E} \otimes \det \mathcal{E} \otimes \omega_{X_S/S}^*$. We want to say that the sections given by r_n of the various twists of \mathcal{E}' define a limit linear series of dimension 1. The catch is that the twists $\mathcal{E}_n \otimes \det \mathcal{E}_n \otimes \omega_{X_S/S}^*$ are only *some* of the twists of \mathcal{E}' . However, on the open set \mathcal{U} , this is more than enough information—just looking at the extremal twists suffices. Observe that we have $\mathcal{E}_{n_v} \otimes \det \mathcal{E}_{n_v} \otimes \omega_{X_S/S} = \mathcal{E}'_{n'_v}$ for $v = 1, 2$.

Proposition 5.12. *In the setup above, assume that S is reduced. Then there is a unique simple limit linear series (\mathcal{E}', L_n) of dimension 1 such that $L_{n'_v} = \det V_{n_v}$ and the map $L_{n'_v} \rightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{E}'_{n'_v}$ is given by r_n for $v = 1, 2$.*

Proof. First, suppose S is a point mapping to $0 \in B$. The key is that the two extremal sections $L_{n_v} \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{E}_{n_v} \otimes \det \mathcal{E}_{n_v} \otimes \omega_{X_S/S}^*)$ for $v = 1, 2$ define a refined EHT limit linear series. To see this, suppose $(\mathcal{E}_{n_1}|_{C_1}, V_{n_1})$ has vanishing sequence

$$(\underbrace{a, \dots, a}_i, \underbrace{a+1, \dots, a+1}_{r+1-i}),$$

at p for some i with $1 \leq i \leq r$ and $a \geq 0$. Then $(\mathcal{E}_{n_2}|_{C_2}, V_{n_2})$ has the vanishing sequence

$$(\underbrace{b-a-1, \dots, b-a-1}_{r+1-i}, \underbrace{b-a, \dots, b-a}_i).$$

By construction, the section r_{n_v} restricted to C_v is the ramification of $(\mathcal{E}_{n_v}|_{C_v}, V_{n_v})$ composed with the inclusion $\omega_{C_v}^* \rightarrow \Omega_{C_v}^*$. Therefore, by Proposition 5.11, r_{n_1} vanishes at p to order $a'_1 = a(r+1) + (r-i) + 1$ and r_{n_2} to order $a'_2 = (b-a-1)(r+1) + i$. Since $a'_1 + a'_2 = b'$, we have the equality required in condition (1) of Definition 5.9. Note that the spaces V_0 and V_1 are exchanged when we switch from C_1 to C_2 , and so their intersection $V_0 \cap V_1$ remains the same. By Proposition 5.11, after dividing by the appropriate power of the uniformizer, the sections r_{n_1} and r_{n_2} at p are proportional; they both span $V_0 \cap V_1$. Hence, we also have the gluing condition in required in (2) in Definition 5.9.

For a general S , note that for every point $s \in S$, the map

$$H^0(X_s, \mathcal{E}'_n|_s) \rightarrow H^0(X_s, \mathcal{E}'_{n_1}|_s)/L_{n_1}|_s \oplus H^0(X_s, \mathcal{E}'_{n_2}|_s)/L_{n_2}|_s$$

has kernel of dimension 1. If s lies over the generic point of Δ , then this is automatic. If s lies over the special point of Δ , then this follows from the fact that $(\mathcal{E}', L_{n_1}, L_{n_2})$ is a refined EHT linear series; see (??). Since S is reduced, we conclude that the kernel of the map

$$\pi_*(\mathcal{E}'_n) \rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{E}'_{n_1})/L_{n_1} \oplus \pi_*(\mathcal{E}'_{n_2})/L_{n_2}$$

is a line bundle, say L_n , and the inclusion $L_n \rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{E}'_n)$ is a sub-bundle map. The data (\mathcal{E}', L_n) is the unique simple limit linear series claimed in the statement. \square

Remark 5.13. A simple limit linear series of dimension 1 on a vector bundle \mathcal{E}' on C is simply a section of one of its twists that is non-zero on both components of C . From Proposition 5.11, we see that this twist is \mathcal{E}'_{n_1+m} where

$$m = (r+1)a + ar - i.$$

In particular, it is not one of the twists $\mathcal{E}'_{n_1+r(n-n_1)} = \mathcal{E}_n \otimes \det \mathcal{E}_n \otimes \omega^*$ in (5.13) that receive the image of the ramification section r_n .

Thanks to Proposition 5.12, we have a morphism

$$\rho: \mathcal{U}^{\text{red}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}_{r',d',d'_*,w'_*}^1(X/B) \quad (5.14) \quad \{\text{eqn:11sR}\}$$

defined by

$$(\mathcal{E}, V_n) \mapsto (\mathcal{E}', L_n).$$

5.4. Maximal variation. Let E be an ample vector bundle on \mathbf{P}^1 of rank r . Fix a point $p \in \mathbf{P}^1$. Consider the locally closed subset $U \subset \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(E))$ consisting of linear series with vanishing sequence

$$(0, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_r)$$

over p . Given $\lambda \in U$, let $\tilde{r}(\lambda) \in \mathbf{P}H^0(E \otimes \det E \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1} \otimes \mathcal{O}(-(r-1)p))^*$ be the reduced ramification section; see Proposition 5.11. The assignment $\lambda \mapsto \tilde{r}(\lambda)$ gives a *reduced* projection-ramification map

$$\tilde{\rho}: U \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}H^0(E \otimes \det E \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1} \otimes \mathcal{O}(-(r-1)p))^* \quad (5.15) \quad \{\text{eqn:rrd}\}$$

between varieties of the same dimension.

Given a one-dimensional subspace $\ell \subset E|_p$, define E'_ℓ by the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow E'_\ell \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow E|_p/\ell \longrightarrow 0.$$

There exists a Zariski open subset of $\mathbf{P}_{\text{sub}}(E|_p)$, such that for all ℓ in this set, the isomorphism class of E'_ℓ remains constant. Denote this isomorphism class by E'_{gen} .

$\{\text{prop:domred}\}$

Proposition 5.14. *If the usual projection-ramification map*

$$\rho: \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(E'_{\text{gen}})) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}H^0(E'_{\text{gen}} \otimes \det E'_{\text{gen}} \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1})^*$$

is dominant, then so is the reduced projection-ramification map

$$\tilde{\rho}: U \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}H^0(E \otimes \det E \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1} \otimes \mathcal{O}(-(r-1)p))^*.$$

Proof. Let $D \in \mathbf{P}H^0(E \otimes \det E \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1} \otimes \mathcal{O}(-(r-1)p))^*$ be a generic section. Let $\ell \subset E|_p$ be the one-dimensional subspace defined by $D|_p$, and set $E' = E'_\ell$. Since D is generic, we may assume $E' \cong E'_{\text{gen}}$. We have the inclusion

$$E' \otimes \det E' \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1} \longrightarrow E \otimes \det E \otimes \mathcal{O}(-(r-1)p) \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1},$$

and by construction D is the image of a section $D' \in \mathbf{P}H^0(E' \otimes \det E' \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1})^*$. Since ρ is dominant for E' , there exists a sequence of subspaces $V'_n \in \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(E'))$ such that $\rho(V'_n)$ limit to D' . Let $V_n \subset \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(E))$ be the image of V'_n . Then $\tilde{\rho}(V_n)$ limit to D . Since D was generic, we get that $\tilde{\rho}$ is dominant. \square

Corollary 5.15. *The reduced projection-ramification map is dominant for the bundles $E = \mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(2)^{r-1}$ and $E = \mathcal{O}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(3)^{r-1}$.*

Proof. Follows from Proposition 5.14 and that the projection-ramification map is dominant for $E' = \mathcal{O}(1)^r$ and $E' = \mathcal{O}(2)^r$. \square

For $v = 1, 2$, let C_v be a smooth curve and E_v a vector bundles of rank r on C_v . Let $p_v \in C_v$ be a point. Suppose $\lambda_1 \in \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(E_1))$ is a linear series with vanishing sequence $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$ at p_1 , and $\lambda_2 \in \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(E_2))$ is a linear series with vanishing sequence $(0, 1, \dots, 1)$ at p_2 .

Let C be the nodal union of C_1 and C_2 formed by identifying p_1 and p_2 . We construct a simple limit linear series λ on C of rank r and degree $\deg E_1 + \deg E_2 - r$. Choose an isomorphism $\phi: E_1(-p)|_{p_1} \rightarrow E_2|_{p_2}$ that sends the image of $\lambda_1(-p)$ in $E_1(-p)|_{p_1}$ to the image of λ_2 in $E_2|_{p_2}$. Let \mathcal{E} be the vector bundle on C constructed by gluing $E_1(-p)$ and E_2 by ϕ . Let $b = 2m$ be large enough so that $H^0(E_1(-mp)) = 0$ and $H^0(E_2(-mp)) = 0$. Set $d_1 = \deg E_1 + (m-1)r$ and $d_2 = \deg E_2 + mr$. Then $w_1 = d_1 - r$, so $n_1 = m$; and $w_2 = d_2$, so $n_2 = -m$. Let $V_{n_1} \subset H^0(C, \mathcal{E}_{n_1})$ be the subspace that restricts to $\lambda_1((m-1)p) \subset H^0(C_1, E_1((m-1)p))$ and $V_{n_2} \subset H^0(C, \mathcal{E}_{n_2})$ the subspace that restricts to $\lambda_2(mp) \subset H^0(C_2, E_2(mp))$. Then the vanishing sequence of V_{n_1} is $(m-1, \dots, m-1, m)$ and that of V_{n_2} is $(m, m+1, \dots, m+1)$. By the choice of ϕ , we see that the two series are compatible at the node, and hence define a refined EHT limit linear series on C . Let λ be the associated unique simple limit linear series.

Let $X \rightarrow B$ be a smoothing of C , and \mathcal{E} a vector bundle on X whose restriction to $X_0 = C$ is \mathcal{E} . Set $d = d_1 + d_2 - r$ and $g = g(C_1) + g(C_2)$.

Proposition 5.16. *Suppose λ_v is isolated in their respective projection-ramification maps, for $v = 1, 2$. Then λ is isolated in the projection-ramification map \mathcal{R} . Suppose, furthermore, that the dimension of the fiber of the forgetful map β at λ is $(r+1)(d-1-rg)$. Then the projection-ramification map is generically finite for the vector bundle \mathcal{E}_η on X_η .*

Proof. The projection-ramification map for λ reduces to the projection-ramification map for λ_v (up to twists) on components C_v . So if both λ_v are isolated in the fibers of their projection-ramification maps, so is λ .

If the dimension condition holds, then β is open at λ by Theorem 5.7. In particular, λ is in the closure of $\mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(X_\eta, \mathcal{E}_\eta))$. By the semi-continuity of fiber dimension, it follows that the projection-ramification map

$$R: \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(X_\eta, \mathcal{E}_\eta)) \rightarrow \mathbf{P}H^0(X_\eta, \mathcal{E}_\eta \otimes \det \mathcal{E}_\eta \otimes \omega_{X_\eta}^*)$$

is generically finite. □

{thm:prp1}

Theorem 5.17. *Let E be a generic vector bundle on \mathbf{P}^1 of rank r and degree $d = a(r-1) + b(2r-1) + 1$, where a, b are positive integers. Then the projection-ramification map is generically finite, and hence dominant, for E . In particular, the projection-ramification map is dominant for generic E of degree $\geq (r-1)(2r-1) + 1$.*

Proof. Let E be a generic vector bundle of rank $d \geq 0$ such that the projection-ramification map is dominant for E . Set $C_1 = \mathbf{P}^1$ and $E_1 = E$. Take $C_2 = \mathbf{P}^1$ and $E_2 = \mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(2)^{r-1}$ or $E_2 = \mathcal{O}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(3)^{r-1}$. Pick points $p_v \in C_v$ for $v = 1, 2$. Let $\lambda_1 \subset H^0(E_1)$ be an $(r+1)$ -dimensional subspace with vanishing sequence $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$ at p_1 , and $\lambda_2 \subset H^0(E_2)$ an $(r+1)$ -dimensional subspace with vanishing sequence $(0, 1, \dots, 1)$. Assume that λ_v are isolated in the respective fibers of their projection-ramification maps. Furthermore, assume that the image ℓ of λ_2 in $E_2|_{p_2}$ is generic in the sense that the kernel of

$$E_2 \longrightarrow E_2|_{p_2}/\ell$$

is the generic vector bundle E_2^{gen} (which will be either $\mathcal{O}(1)^r$ or $\mathcal{O}(2)^r$). Let λ be the limit linear series on $C = C_1 \cup C_2$ constructed from λ_1 and λ_2 as above. Then, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\lambda} \beta^{-1}(\beta(\lambda)) &= \dim \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(E_1)) + \dim \mathbf{Gr}(r+1, H^0(E_2^{\text{gen}})) \\ &= (r+1)(\deg E + \deg E_2^{\text{gen}} - 2) \\ &= (r+1)(\deg E + \deg E_2 - r - 1) \\ &= (r+1)(\deg \mathcal{E} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

Here is how the dimension count goes: it suffices to count dimensions for the refined EHT limit linear series associated to λ , since λ can be recovered uniquely from it. For the EHT limit linear series, we begin by choosing an $(r+1)$ -dimensional subspace of $H^0(E_1)$, giving us the first term in the dimension count. This choice gives a one-dimensional subspace $\Lambda_1 \in E_1|_{p_1} = \mathcal{E}|_p = E_2|_{p_2}$. We must choose an $(r+1)$ -dimensional subspace of $H^0(E_2)$ with the complementary vanishing sequence and satisfying the compatibility condition over p . These two conditions force it to be a subspace of $H^0(E'_2)$, where E'_2 is the kernel of

$$E_2 \longrightarrow E_2|_{p_2}/\Lambda_1.$$

Since the kernel is isomorphic to E_2^{gen} , we get the second term in the dimension count.

Let $\pi: X \longrightarrow B$ be a smoothing of B . Every vector bundle on C is the restriction of a vector bundle on X . Indeed, this is clearly true for line bundles on C , and hence for vector bundles of arbitrary rank, as these are direct sums of line bundles. Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle on X whose restriction to C is \mathcal{E} . By Proposition 5.16, the projection-ramification map is generically finite, and hence dominant, for \mathcal{E}_{η} . By the semi-continuity of fiber dimension, the same is true for a generic vector bundle of rank r and degree $\deg E + \deg E_2 - r$. The two choices of E_2 give $\deg E_2 - r = r - 1$ and $\deg E_2 - r = 2r - 1$.

In summary, dominance for a generic bundle of rank r and degree d implies the same for a generic bundle of rank r and degree $d + r - 1$ and degree $d + 2r - 1$. Starting with the base case $d = 1$, namely $E = \mathcal{O}^{r-1} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$, we obtain the statement by induction. \square

6. THE PROJECTION-RAMIFICATION ENUMERATIVE PROBLEM

Our objectives in this section are to prove Theorem E, and also to relate special instances of the projection-ramification enumerative problem with constructions in classical algebraic geometry.

6.1. Quadric hypersurfaces. A smooth quadric hypersurface $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ defined by an equation $F(x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots) = 0$ induces the classical *polarity isomorphism* $\mathbf{P}^n \longleftrightarrow (\mathbf{P}^n)^\vee$ given by

$$p = [p_0 : p_1 : p_2 : \dots] \mapsto [\partial_0 F(p) : \partial_1 F(p) : \partial_2 F(p) : \dots]$$

where ∂_i denotes derivative with respect to the i -th variable x_i . The duality morphism is equal to ρ_X , and hence $\deg \rho_X = 1$.

6.2. The Veronese surface. Let $\mathbf{P}^2 \simeq X \subset \mathbf{P}^5$ be the Veronese surface. Then the projection-ramification morphism

$$\rho_X : \mathbf{Gr}(3, 6) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}^9$$

assigns to a general net of conics N the cubic curve $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ consisting of the nodes of the singular members of N . We will outline the classical algebraic geometry (the relationship between cubic curves and their Hessians) underlying the claim that the degree of ρ_X is 3.

Suppose $N = \langle Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 \rangle$ is a general net of conics in \mathbf{P}^2 , with Q_i general ternary quadratic forms. For each line $L \subset \mathbf{P}^2$, the net N restricts either to the complete linear series of two points on L or it restricts to a pencil. The latter type of line is a *Reye line*.

Lemma 6.1. *The set of Reye lines $C' \subset \mathbf{P}^{2*}$ is a smooth cubic equipped with a fixed-point free involution τ with quotient isomorphic to C .*

Proof. Each Reye line L arises from a unique singular conic of the net N , and hence possesses a conjugate line L' , which defines the fixed point free involution τ .

Let $S \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{2*}$ denote the rank 2 tautological subbundle. The forms Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 define a map of vector bundles

$$\mathcal{O}^3 \rightarrow \mathrm{Sym}^2 S^*$$

The determinant of this map defines the locus of Reye lines, and a simple Chern class calculation reveals the locus is a cubic $C' \subset \mathbf{P}^{2*}$. The quotient of C' by the involution sending L to L' is clearly identifiable with $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$. \square

If L is a Reye line, then L is a component of a unique singular member of the net N , and therefore has a conjugate line L' . On L , there are now three points of significance: $x = L \cap L'$, which is clearly a point on C , and the residual pair of points $a_L, b_L \in L \cap C$. Similarly for L' . We may view C' as a $2 : 1$ unramified cover of C . Lying above the points $a_L, b_L \in C$ are points $a'_L, a''_L, b'_L, b''_L \in C'$.

{lem:lineEq}

Lemma 6.2. *Maintain the setting above. Then on C the following linear equivalences hold: $2a_L \sim 2b_L \sim 2a_{L'} \sim 2b_{L'}$.*

Proof. Attached to a_L and b_L are the dual lines $a_L^*, b_L^* \subset \mathbf{P}^{2*}$. The intersections $a_L^* \cap C'$ and $b_L^* \cap C'$ both contain the point $[L] \in \mathbf{P}^{2*}$. The residual intersections of C' with a_L^* and b_L^* are the points a'_L, a''_L and b'_L, b''_L in C' . Hence, on C' we get a linear equivalence $a'_L + a''_L \sim b'_L + b''_L$. Pushing this linear equivalence forward under the quotient map $C' \rightarrow C$ gives $2a_L \sim 2b_L$.

Proceeding in a similar way, note that the points $[L], [L'] \in C'$ constitute the two points in C' lying above $x \in C$. Further, on C' we get the equivalence $[L] + a'_L + a''_L \sim [L'] + a'_{L'} + a''_{L'}$, since both triads are collinear in \mathbf{P}^{2*} . Pushing this equivalence forward to C yields the equivalence $2a_L \sim 2a_{L'}$. \square

{lem:2torsioncla}

Lemma 6.3. *The class $\eta = a_L - b_L \in \text{Jac}(C)[2] \setminus \{0\}$ is independent of the point x and the choice of Reye line L .*

Proof. For each $x \in C$ there are two Reye lines L, L' containing x , and two pairs of points a_L, b_L and $a_{L'}, b_{L'}$ respectively.

Now, if four points $p, q, r, s \in C$ satisfy $2p \sim 2q \sim 2r \sim 2s$, then it is always true that $p - q \sim r - s$, as a straightforward divisor calculation shows.

The lemma now follows by the fact that there are only finitely many 2-torsion divisor classes on C , combined with the fact that C' is irreducible. \square

The 2-torsion class η defines a translation on C which takes a point $x \in C$ to the unique point denoted $\eta(x) \in C$ which is linearly equivalent to $x + \eta$. Therefore, Lemma 6.3 allows us to describe the set of Reye lines as the lines joining p with $\eta(p)$ for all points $p \in C$.

Thanks to Lemma 6.3, we see the projection-ramification map ρ_X factors as:

$$\rho_X : \mathbf{Gr}(3, 6) \dashrightarrow \text{Jac}[2] \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}^9 \quad (6.1) \quad \{\text{eq:compose}\}$$

where $\text{Jac}[2]$ is the variety parametrizing pairs (C, η) with C a smooth plane cubic and $\eta \in \text{Jac}(C)[2]$ a non-trivial 2-torsion element.

To conclude, we argue the first map in (6.1) is birational by constructing its inverse. To this end, suppose C is a smooth plane cubic, and $\eta \in \text{Jac}(C)[2]$ a chosen non-trivial 2-torsion element. We will create from this data a net of conics N whose set of nodes is C . Again, we think of η as a translation $C \rightarrow C$ in the usual way.

For every point $p \in C$, we get a line $L_p \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ joining p and $\eta(p)$. In this way, we obtain a map $f : C \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{2*}$ which is $2 : 1$ onto its image, since $L_p = L_q$ if and only if $p = q$ or $\eta(p) = q$. Since $\eta : C \rightarrow C$ is fixed-point free, it is easy to see that f is also unramified. Hence, the image of f must be a smooth cubic.

If $\beta \neq \eta \in \text{Jac}(C)[2]$ is any other non-trivial 2-torsion element, the pair of points $\beta(p), \beta(\eta(p))$ span a well-defined second line L'_p containing the point p .

The collection of singular conics $L_p \cup L'_p$ parametrized by $p \in C$ induces a map $C \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^5$, whose degree is 3, since through a general point in \mathbf{P}^2 there pass 3 of the lines L_p . Furthermore, a divisor class computation shows that the node point $L_p \cap L_{p'}$ is again on C . Hence the image of $C \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^5$ spans a plane which by construction is the desired net of conics N whose locus of nodes is C .

6.3. Quartic surface scroll. Our next objective is to prove that $\deg \rho_X = 2$ for a generic quartic surface scroll $X \subset \mathbf{P}^5$. Our proof uncovers a rich geometric picture similar to the case of the Veronese surface in the previous subsection.

We begin with the following seemingly unrelated geometric figure: $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ is a smooth cubic curve, $a \in \mathbf{P}^2 \setminus X$ a point, and $Q \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ the *polar conic* of a with respect to C – the unique conic which passes through the six points of ramification on C of the projection from a . We assume a is chosen so that Q is a smooth conic.

To set notation moving forward, if $x \in \mathbf{P}^2$ is any point, we let $P_x(C)$ denote the polar conic of x with respect to C . Similarly, we let $P_x(Q)$ denote the polar line of x with respect to the conic Q .

Lemma 6.4. *The Hessian $\text{Hess}(C) \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ consists of the points x such that $P_x(C)$ is singular, and if C is not a Fermat cubic $P_x(C)$ is the union of two distinct lines for every $x \in \text{Hess}(C)$. Furthermore, if $x \in \text{Hess}(C)$, then the unique singularity $s(x)$ of $P_x(C)$ lies on $\text{Hess}(C)$, and the map $x \mapsto s(x)$ is translation by a 2-torsion point $\eta \in \text{Jac}(\text{Hess}(C))$.*

Proof. Standard. ToDo: Reference, probably Dolgachev □

Proposition 6.5. *Suppose $x \in \text{Hess}(C)$. Then the line $P_x(C)$ passes through the point $x + \eta \in \text{Hess}(C)$.*

Proof. We have:

$$P_x(Q) = P_x P_a(C) = P_a P_x(C).$$

Since $x \in \text{Hess}(C)$, $P_x(C)$ is a singular conic. Hence $P_x(Q)$ must pass through the singularity $\text{Sing } P_x(C)$, which by Lemma 6.4 is the point $x + \eta$. □

Next suppose $\ell_1, m_1, \ell_2, m_2, \ell_3, m_3$ are six distinct lines in \mathbf{P}^2 with the properties:

- (1) The three singular conics $\ell_i \cup m_i$ are polars of C .
- (2) The triangle $\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3$ is *conjugate* to the triangle $m_1 m_2 m_3$ with respect to Q .

The second condition above simply means that the vertices of one triangle are polar to the lines of the other triangle. By basic projective geometry, the two triangles are then in *linear perspective*, i.e. the three points $x_1 := \ell_1 \cap m_1, x_2 := \ell_2 \cap m_2, x_3 := \ell_3 \cap m_3$ are collinear.

{proposition:imp

Proposition 6.6. *Maintain the notation above, and recall the definition of Reye line from the previous subsection. The lines $P_{x_i}(Q)$ are Reye lines of the net of polar conics of C .*

Proof. The triangles $\ell_1\ell_2\ell_3$ and $m_1m_2m_3$ are conjugate with respect to Q . Hence it follows that the polar line $P_{x_3}(Q)$ equals $\ell := \overline{\ell_{12}m_{12}}$, where $\ell_{ij} = \ell_i \cap \ell_j$ and $m_{ij} = m_i \cap m_j$.

We will prove that ℓ is one of the three Reye lines of the net of polars of C which pass through the point ℓ_{12} , the other two Reye lines being ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 . From Lemma 6.4, we can find points $y, z \in C$ and write:

$$\begin{aligned}\ell_1 &= \overline{y, y + \eta} \\ \ell_2 &= \overline{z, z + \eta}\end{aligned}$$

Then a divisor class computation shows that the third Reye line through ℓ_{12} must be $\overline{w, w + \eta}$, with w satisfying

$$y + z + w \sim H + \epsilon,$$

where ϵ is any one of the two non-trivial 2-torsion elements on $Hess(C)$ differing from η . We let $s \in Hess(C)$ denote the third point of intersection of the line $\overline{w, w + \eta}$ with C . (Notice that w depends on the choice of ϵ , but the line $\overline{w, w + \eta}$ is independent of this choice.)

From this setup, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &\sim H - 2y - \eta \\ x_2 &\sim H - 2z - \eta \\ s &\sim H - 2w - \eta\end{aligned}$$

from which we get:

$$\begin{aligned}s &\sim H - 2w - \eta \\ &\sim H - 2[H + \epsilon - y - z] - \eta \\ &\sim 2y + 2z - H - \eta \\ &\sim H - x_1 - \eta + H - x_2 - \eta - H - \eta \\ &\sim H - x_1 - x_2 - \eta.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, to prove that ℓ is a Reye line, it suffices to show that the points ℓ_{12}, m_{12} , and $s \sim H - x_1 - x_2 - \eta$ are collinear. But, this is true if and only if their respective polar lines $P_{\ell_{12}}(Q), P_{m_{12}}(Q), P_s(Q)$ are concurrent. The latter is true if and only if the lines $m_3, \ell_3, P_s(Q)$ are concurrent, which in turn translates to the condition that $x_3 \in P_s(Q)$.

But, $x_3 \sim H - x_1 - x_2$, and $s \sim H - x_1 - x_2 + \eta$, and so by Proposition 6.6, we conclude that indeed $x_3 \in P_s(Q)$, which is what we needed to show. \square

6.3.1. *Returning to the projection ramification problem.* Our next objective is to relate the geometry in the previous subsection to

6.4. Rational curves, the differential construction, and the case of Segre varieties. ?? connects with an old story involving rational curves in projective space.

Let $\gamma : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^n$ be a degree d morphism. Its derivative

$$d\gamma : T_{\mathbf{P}^1} \rightarrow \gamma^*(T_{\mathbf{P}^n})$$

may be viewed as a global section of the rank r vector bundle $\gamma^*(T_{\mathbf{P}^n}) \otimes T_{\mathbf{P}^1}^\vee$. The splitting of $\gamma^*(T_{\mathbf{P}^n})$ is known to be balanced for a general morphism γ . In particular, if the divisibility

$$n \mid d$$

holds, and if we set $\ell := d + d/n - 2$, then a general γ satisfies:

$$(\gamma^*T_{\mathbf{P}^n}) \otimes T_{\mathbf{P}^1}^\vee \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(\ell).$$

The direct sum decomposition is not canonical, it is only defined up to the action of $GL_n(k)$.

Assuming γ is an immersion, the element $d\gamma \in H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(\ell))$ does not vanish anywhere, and hence defines a degree ℓ map

$$D(\gamma) : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{n-1},$$

only well-defined up to the action of post-composition by $PGL_n(k)$.

Definition 6.7. Let M_d^n denote the moduli stack parametrizing $PGL_{n+1}(k)$ equivalence classes of degree d maps $\gamma : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^n$, and let $U_d^n \subset M_d^n$ denote the open substack parametrizing local immersions with $\gamma^*(T_{\mathbf{P}^n})$ balanced.

Remark 6.8. Notice: $\dim M_d^n = (k+1)(n+1) - (n+1)^2 = (n+1)(k-n) = \dim \mathbf{G}(n, k)$. Furthermore, notice $PGL_2(k)$ acts on U_d^n and M_d^n by pre-composition.

Remark 6.9. Though M_d^n is an Artin stack, the open substack U_d^n is a scheme, provided $n \leq d$, represented by an open subset of $\mathbf{Gr}(n+1, d+1)$.

When $n \mid d$, and $\ell := d + d/n - 2$, we get the morphism of stacks:

$$\begin{aligned} D_d^n : U_d^n &\rightarrow M_\ell^{n-1} \\ \gamma &\mapsto D(\gamma) \end{aligned}$$

which we call the *differential construction*. Interestingly, the dimensions of the domain and codomain of the differential construction are equal, and this leads to another collection of enumerative problems:

em:differential}

Problem 6.10. Compute the degrees of the differential constructions $D_d^n : U_d^n \rightarrow M_\ell^{n-1}$.

Remark 6.11. The maps D_d^n are clearly $PGL_2(k)$ equivariant. The image of the differential construction D_d^n need not be the open set U_ℓ^{n-1} . ToDo: Sure?

The $n = d$ instances of Problem 6.10 are immediate:

{proposition:tri

Proposition 6.12. *The degree of the differential construction D_d^d is 1.*

Proof. The space U_d^d is a single $PGL_2(k)$ orbit. □

{definition:poin

Definition 6.13. Let $\gamma : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^n$ be any map. We define the *point-hyperplane scroll* of γ to be

$$X_\gamma := \{(t, \Lambda) \mid \gamma(t) \in \Lambda\} \subset \mathbf{P}^1 \times (\mathbf{P}^n)^\vee$$

We denote by π_1, π_2 the projections of X_γ to \mathbf{P}^1 and $(\mathbf{P}^n)^\vee$ respectively. Finally, we set $X_\gamma^\vee := \mathbf{P}(\gamma^* T_{\mathbf{P}^n})$.

Remark 6.14. The \mathbf{P}^{n-1} -bundle X_γ is isomorphic to $\mathbf{P}(\gamma^* T_{\mathbf{P}^n}^\vee)$. Hence, for a general map $\gamma : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^n$, X_γ and X_γ^\vee are balanced scrolls.

{proposition:tra

Proposition 6.15. *Let $\gamma : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^n$ be a non constant map.*

- (1) *The image of $\gamma : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^n$ is non-degenerate if and only if $\pi_2 : X_\gamma \rightarrow (\mathbf{P}^n)^\vee$ is finite; in any case, $\deg \pi_2 = \deg \gamma$.*
- (2) *The ramification divisor $R(\pi_2) \subset X_\gamma$ is a smooth, codimension 1 subscroll of X_γ if and only if γ is an immersion.*
- (3) *Assuming γ is an immersion, the dual section $R^\vee(\pi_2) \subset X_\gamma^\vee$ is induced by the inclusion $d\gamma : T_{\mathbf{P}^1} \hookrightarrow \gamma^* T_{\mathbf{P}^n}$.*

Proof. ToDo: PROVE □

Let $X = \mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, and denote by h and f the divisor classes of the pullback of a hyperplane in \mathbf{P}^{n-1} and a point in \mathbf{P}^1 , respectively. When $n \mid k$, Proposition 6.15 sets up a commuting diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 U_k^n & \xleftarrow{\text{duality}} & PGL_{n+1} \setminus \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Deg. } k \text{ maps} \\ X \rightarrow (\mathbf{P}^n)^\vee \\ \text{induced by } |h + \frac{k}{n}f| \end{array} \right\} / PGL_n \\
 \downarrow D_k^n & & \downarrow \rho_X \\
 M_\ell^{n-1} & \xleftarrow{\text{duality}} & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Smooth divisors } R \subset X \\ \text{with div. class } |h + \ell f| \end{array} \right\} / PGL_n
 \end{array}$$

From this, we conclude:

Proposition 6.16. *Let $k = nm$, and let $X \subset \mathbf{P}^{n(m+1)-1}$ be the variety $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ embedded by the linear series $|h + mf|$. Then*

$$\deg \rho_X = \deg D_k^n.$$

Corollary 6.17. *If $X \subset \mathbf{P}^{2n-1}$ is a Segre embedding of $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, then $\deg \rho_X = 1$.*

Proof. The corollary follows at once from Proposition 6.16 and Proposition 6.12. \square

6.5. Quartic surface scrolls.

6.5.1. *The explicit differential construction for trinodal quartics.* A trinodal quartic R can be obtained as an abstract curve by identifying three pairs of points $\{a', a''\}, \{b', b''\}, \{c', c''\}$ on \mathbf{P}^1 . These pairs can be encoded by the three binary quadratic forms (up to scale) defining them. In terms of these three quadratic forms, we will now describe the differential construction D_4^2 .

In what follows, we let $\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ denote a point in $\text{Sym}^3 \mathbf{P}H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(2))$.

Definition 6.18. Let

$$\nu : \text{Sym}^3 \mathbf{P}H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(2)) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{Gr}(3, 5)$$

denote the map given by the formula:

$$\nu(\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{v. space of meromorphic 1-forms } \omega \text{ on } \mathbf{P}^1 \text{ with at worst} \\ \text{simple poles at the zeros of } q_i \text{ and with opposite residues} \\ \text{at the pairs of zeros of } q_i, \text{ for all } i = 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

Proposition 6.19. *The map ν is birational.*

Proof. Suppose a general three dimensional space $W \subset H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(4))$ is given. Then the induced degree four map $\mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}W^\vee$ is the normalization of a trinodal quartic R . The vector space W is naturally identified with the sections of the dualizing sheaf of R , which consist of meromorphic 1-forms on \mathbf{P}^1 with the properties stated in the proposition. \square

Definition 6.20. Let

$$\pi : \text{Sym}^3 \mathbf{P}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbf{Gr}(2, 5)$$

be given by the formula

$$\pi(\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{v. space of meromorphic 1-forms } \omega \text{ with at worst simple} \\ \text{poles at the zeros of } q_i \text{ and with equal residues} \\ \text{at the pairs of zeros of } q_i, \text{ for all } i = 1, 2, 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

Proposition 6.21. *The rational map $\pi \circ \nu^{-1} : \mathbf{Gr}(3, 5) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{Gr}(2, 5)$ is the differential construction D_4^2 .*

Proof. Let $\gamma : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ be a general map induced by a three dimensional vector space $W \subset H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(4))$ having image R , and let (q_1, q_2, q_3) be $\nu^{-1}(\varphi)$. The pencil $D(\gamma)$ is cut out by the perspective conics. ToDo: Why? According to ??, the linear series on R cut out by perspective conics is $\mathcal{O}_R(1) \otimes \eta$, where η is the distinguished element $(-1, -1, -1) \in \text{Pic}(R)[2]$. If the space of sections of the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_R(1)$ is identified with $\nu(q_1, q_2, q_3)$, then it follows that the space of sections of the twist $\mathcal{O}_R(1) \otimes \eta$ equals $\pi(q_1, q_2, q_3)$. \square

{definition:jacob

Definition 6.22. Let $\{a(x, y), b(x, y)\}$ be two homogeneous quadratic polynomials with no common zeros. Their *Jacobian* is

$$J(a, b) := a_x b_y - a_y b_x.$$

Note that the Jacobian vanishes precisely at the two branch points of the map $[x : y] \mapsto [a(x, y) : b(x, y)]$.

{theorem:onlyape

Theorem 6.23. Let $\{q_1, q_2, q_3\} \in \text{Sym}^3 \mathbf{P}^2$ have six distinct roots. Then the vector space

$$\langle q_1 J(q_2, q_3), q_2 J(q_1, q_3), q_3 J(q_1, q_2) \rangle$$

is equal to $\pi(q_1, q_2, q_3) \in \mathbf{Gr}(2, 5)$.

Proof. By $SL_2(k)$ -equivariance, it suffices to prove the theorem for three quadratic functions $\{xy, q_2, q_3\}$ where q_2 and q_3 are general.

Let α_1, α_2 , and β_1, β_2 denote the roots of q_2, q_3 . Note that these roots are assumed to be in $\mathbf{A}^1 \subset \mathbf{P}^1$. We let $t = x/y$ denote the affine coordinate.

The vector space $\Pi := \pi(t, q_2(t), q_3(t))$ is equal to the vector space of forms

$$\omega = \frac{f(t)dt}{tq_2(t)q_3(t)},$$

with $\deg(f) \leq 4$, and with the additional constraints

$$\text{Res}_{\alpha_1} \omega = \text{Res}_{\alpha_2} \omega$$

$$\text{Res}_{\beta_1} \omega = \text{Res}_{\beta_2} \omega$$

$$\text{Res}_0 \omega = \text{Res}_\infty \omega$$

Since we know a priori that the space of such forms is two dimensional, we conclude in particular that there exists a nonzero $\omega \in \Pi$ which is nonzero and vanishing at α_1 . However, the first residue condition then forces ω to vanish at α_2 as well. (This is clear from the geometry: an element of the pencil of perspective conics is cut out by a (possibly singular) conic in \mathbf{P}^2 . If it contains a node, then its pullback to \mathbf{P}^1 must vanish at both points above the node.)

Therefore, there exists an $\omega \in \Pi$ of the form

$$\omega = \frac{(t - \alpha_1)(t - \alpha_2)g(t)dt}{tq_2q_3} = \frac{g(t)dt}{tq_3}.$$

The residue conditions at β_i , and $0, \infty$ together imply, up to nonzero scaling,

$$g(t) = t^2 - \beta_1\beta_2.$$

The roots $\pm\sqrt{\beta_1\beta_2}$ are precisely the branch points of the map $[x : y] \rightarrow [xy : q_3]$. Therefore ω vanishes at the roots of the quartic polynomial $q_1j(xy, q_3)$. The theorem follows by arguing in the same manner for the two other pairs of roots.

□

Given a general triple $\{a, b, c\}$ of binary quadratic forms, we can create the three quartic binary forms $a[b, c], b[c, a], c[a, b]$, where $[p, q]$ denotes $p_xq_y - p_yq_x$. As we know, these three forms are actually linearly dependent, yielding a pencil of binary quartics.

In this way, we obtain an *a priori* rational map

$$D : \text{Hilb}^3(\mathbf{P}^2) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{Gr}(2, 5)$$

where the domain is the Hilbert scheme of 3 points on \mathbf{P}^2 .

The main observation is:

sition:Dregular}

Proposition 6.24. *The rational map D extends to a regular map.*

Proof. This is best seen by describing D geometrically, and noting that the geometric construction makes sense at every point of H .

If $\{a, b, c\}$ is a general subset of \mathbf{P}^2 , then the quartic pencil $D(\{a, b, c\})$ is obtained as follows. Recall that in \mathbf{P}^2 we have the canonical discriminant conic C parametrizing square forms. A point $a \in \mathbf{P}^2$ defines a line $\text{Pol}(a) \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ spanned by the two points of C which correspond to the roots of a . Furthermore, a pair of points $b, c \in \mathbf{P}^2$ defines the line $\overline{b, c} \subset \mathbf{P}^2$.

To the triple $\{a, b, c\}$ we attach the triple of pairs of lines $\text{Pol}(a) \cup \overline{b, c}$ (and permutations), which cut the conic C at 3 members of a degree 4 pencil.

This geometric construction works even for non-reduced schemes. For example, if $Z \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ is a fat point concentrated at a point $a \in \mathbf{P}^2$, we assign the degree 4 pencil on C as: The degree 2 pencil corresponding to $\text{Pol}(a)$ with two base points at $\text{Pol}(a) \cap C$. □

The map D is only generically finite; the locus of collinear triples is contracted, and has the same image as the locus of fat schemes. However, it is easy to exhibit a point in G over which there are exactly two preimages.

ma:TwoPreimages}

Lemma 6.25. *Let $\Lambda \in \mathbf{Gr}(2, 5)$ denote the unique pencil of binary quartics with simple base points at $0, 1, \infty$ in \mathbf{P}^1 . Then the preimage $D^{-1}(\Lambda)$ consists of two non-reduced points.*

Proof. The two configurations are described as follows: View the three points $0, 1, \infty$ on the diagonal conic C . Then the triple $\{0, 1, \infty\}$ clearly maps to Λ , as does the triangle created by $Pol(0), Pol(1), Pol(\infty)$.

A simple infinitesimal calculation shows any non-trivial first-order deformation of either of these configurations will have the effect of either removing the base-points, or moving their location.

Furthermore, it is clear that these are the only two possible configurations giving rise to the pencil Λ . \square

The previous lemma immediately gives:

Theorem 6.26. *Let $X \subset \mathbf{P}^5$ be a balanced quartic surface scroll. Then $\deg \rho_X = 2$.*

{sub:surfaces}

6.6. Eccentric surface scrolls. Let $E = \mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(k+1)$, $X = \mathbf{P}E$. Choose an affine coordinate t on \mathbf{P}^1 , and consider the projection-ramification enumerative problem for $X \subset \mathbf{P}^{k+3}$. We claim:

{proposition:rho}

Proposition 6.27. *Maintaining the setting above, ρ_X is birational.*

Let $A = H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1))$. This vector space will be identified with the space of expressions of the form $\ell(t)x_1 + q_{k+1}(t)x_2$, where ℓ, q_{k+1} are polynomials of degrees at most 1 and $k+1$ respectively. In what follows, subscripts of polynomials in t represent the degree.

If $W \subset A$ is a general three dimensional vector space, then there will be a unique triple of elements in W of the form

$$w_0 = t(x_1 + q_k(t)x_2)$$

$$w_\infty = (x_1 + r_k(t)x_2)$$

$$w_* = s_{k+1}(t)x_2$$

The Wronski determinant of this triple is:

$$sx_1 + [s(qt)' - s'(qt) - t(r's - s'r)]x_2 \quad (6.2) \quad \text{{equation:jacobs}}$$

Proof of Proposition 6.27. Let $r := \sigma x_1 + \tau x_2 \in H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(R))$ be a general element, we can extract the unique vector space W obeying $\rho_X(W) = [r] \in |R|$ as follows: First, we set $s := \sigma$. Secondly, given s , the equation $[s(qt)' - s'(qt) - t(r's - s'r)] = \tau$ is a system of $2k+2$ linear equations involving the $2k+2$ coefficients of the pair (q, r) . We know (from Theorem A) this system has a finite, positive number of solutions. Hence it must have a unique solution, proving the proposition. \square

{sub:eccentric_t}

6.7. Eccentric threefold scrolls. Now let $E = \mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(k+1)$, $k \geq 0$, and set $X := \mathbf{P}E$. Embed $X \subset \mathbf{P}^{k+5}$ via the natural $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on X . Again, we choose affine

coordinate $t \in \mathbf{P}^1$ and relative coordinates x_1, x_2, x_3 on X corresponding to the three factors of the splitting of E .

{proposition:thr

Proposition 6.28. *Maintain the setting above. Then ρ_X is birational.*

Suppose $W \subset H^0(E)$ is a general 4 dimensional vector space. Then the projection $W \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1))$ will be an isomorphism. Hence, there will be 4 uniquely defined elements of W of the form:

$$x_1 + ax_3$$

$$x_2 + bx_3$$

$$tx_1 + cx_3$$

$$tx_2 + dx_3$$

where a, b, c, d are degree $\leq k+1$ polynomials in t . The Wronski determinant for this tuple of equations is:

$$\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 + \gamma x_3 = (d - bt)x_1 + (at - c)x_2 + [a't(bt - d) + b't(c - at) + c'(d - bt) + d'(at - c)] x_3. \quad (6.3)$$

cobianthreefold}

Proof of Proposition 6.28. We replace the Grassmannian $\mathbf{Gr}(4, H^0(E))$ with the affine open subset \mathbf{A}^{4k+8} parametrizing quadruples (a, b, c, d) . Then the ramification divisor equation (6.3) defines a map

$$\rho^* : \mathbf{A}^{4k+8} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{4k+9}$$

where the latter \mathbf{A}^{4k+9} is the vector space of triples (α, β, γ) with $\deg \alpha, \beta \leq k+2$ and $\deg \gamma \leq 2k+2$. The projection-ramification ρ_X map ρ is recovered by composing ρ^* with the projection $\mathbf{A}^{4k+9} \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}^{4k+8}$.

First, if (a, b, c, d) are general, then one can directly use the relative primeness of $d - bt$ and $at - c$ (we omit this simple calculation) to conclude that ρ^* is generically injective on tangent spaces, and hence the generic fiber of ρ^* is finite.

We next show ρ_X is dominant. In light of the previous paragraph, it suffices to prove: If (α, β, γ) is a general point in the image of ρ^* , and $\lambda \neq 0, 1$ is a constant, then $\lambda(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ is not in the image of ρ^* .

To this end, suppose (a, b, c, d) is a general point in \mathbf{A}^{4k+8} . Then $\alpha := d - bt$ and $\beta := at - c$ will be degree $k+2$ polynomials which are relatively prime.

For any polynomial $p(t)$, let p^+ denote the highest degree coefficient of p . Observe that $\beta^+ = a^+$. Furthermore, the expression for γ is easily seen to be

$$\gamma = (\alpha' \beta - \beta' \alpha) + \alpha a + \beta b \quad (6.4)$$

{gammaEq}

where $'$ denotes d/dt .

If we scale by λ , we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda\alpha &= \lambda(d - bt) \\ \lambda\beta &= \lambda(at - c) \\ \lambda\gamma &= \lambda(\alpha'\beta - \beta'\alpha) + \lambda\alpha a + \lambda\beta b \end{aligned} \tag{6.5}$$

At the same time, if $\lambda(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ is also realized by some quadruple $(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}, \tilde{c}, \tilde{d})$ then we get the equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda\alpha &= \tilde{d} - \tilde{b}t \\ \lambda\beta &= \tilde{a}t - \tilde{c} \\ \lambda\gamma &= \lambda^2(\alpha'\beta - \beta'\alpha) + \lambda\alpha\tilde{a} + \lambda\beta\tilde{b} \end{aligned} \tag{6.6} \quad \{\text{secondEquation}\}$$

The second equation gives $\tilde{a}^+ = \lambda\beta^+$. The last equation gives: $\gamma = \lambda(\alpha'\beta - \beta'\alpha) + \alpha\tilde{a} + \beta\tilde{b}$. Combining with (6.4), we get

$$\alpha(a - \beta') + \beta(b + \alpha') = \alpha(\tilde{a} - \lambda\beta') + \beta(\tilde{b} + \lambda\alpha').$$

Since α and β are relatively prime and have degree greater than $a, b, \tilde{a}, \tilde{b}$, we deduce:

$$\begin{aligned} a - \beta' &= \tilde{a} - \lambda\beta' \\ b + \alpha' &= \tilde{b} + \lambda\alpha' \end{aligned}$$

By examining top coefficients, and using $a^+ = \beta^+$, $\tilde{a}^+ = \lambda\beta^+$ we get:

$$\beta^+ - (k+2)\beta^+ = \lambda\beta^+ - \lambda(k+2)\beta^+$$

or

$$(1 - \lambda)\beta^+ = (1 - \lambda)(k+2)\beta^+$$

Given our assumption on λ , this is only possible if $\beta^+ = 0$. However, since (a, b, c, d) were chosen generically, $\beta^+ = a^+$ would not be zero, providing our desired contradiction.

Finally, we argue $\deg \rho_X = 1$. It suffices to show that a general ramification equation $\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 + \gamma x_3$ of the form (6.3) arises from a unique choice of polynomials (a, b, c, d) . The conditions $d - bt = \alpha$ and $at - c = \beta$ produce an affine linear subspace Λ in the vector space of choices (a, b, c, d) . With respect to linear coordinates on Λ , the expression for γ is also linear, and hence the available choices of (a, b, c, d) producing Equation 6.3 is an intersection of affine linear spaces. Since we already know ρ^* is generically finite, it follows that $\deg \rho_X = 1$ as desired. □

Since every smooth three dimensional rational normal scroll specializes isotrivially to the scroll X in Proposition 6.28, we immediately get:

{\corollary:maxVa}

Corollary 6.29. *The projection-ramification map ρ_X is dominant for every smooth three dimensional rational normal scroll $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$.*

6.8. Recasting the projection-ramification map for scrolls. Let E be a rank r ample vector bundle on \mathbf{P}^1 , and set $X = \mathbf{P}E$. Then a general $r + 1$ -dimensional subspace

$$W \subset H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(1)) = H^0(\mathbf{P}^1, E)$$

yields a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow (\det E)^{-1} \longrightarrow W \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1} \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow 0$$

which corresponds to an element w (up to scalar) of the extension space $\mathrm{Ext}^1(E, (\det E)^{-1})$. The assignment $W \mapsto [w] \in \mathbf{P}(\mathrm{Ext}^1(E, (\det E)^{-1}))$ is easily seen to be a birational map between $\mathbf{G} := \mathbf{Gr}(n + 1, H^0(E))$ and $\mathbf{P}(\mathrm{Ext}^1(E, (\det E)^{-1}))$.

The ramification linear series $|R|$ is the projectivization of the vector space $V = H^0(E \otimes \det E \otimes K_{\mathbf{P}^1})$. By Serre duality, V is dual to $\mathrm{Ext}^1(E, (\det E)^{-1})$. Therefore, the projection-ramification map ρ_X may be recast as a map

$$\delta_X : \mathbf{P}(V^*) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}(V)$$

7. FURTHER QUESTIONS

- (1) How many of our theorems are valid in characteristic $p > 0$?
- (2) When $\dim \mathbf{Gr} < \dim |R|$ and ρ_X is generically finite onto its image, then is ρ_X birational onto its image?
- (3) Is $\mathbf{Gr}(2, 4)$ the only incompressible Grassmannian?
- (4) Is it possible to classify the scrolls for which $\deg \rho_X = 1$?
- (5) Is there an analogous characterization of varieties of minimal degree using “higher codimension” ramification loci?

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