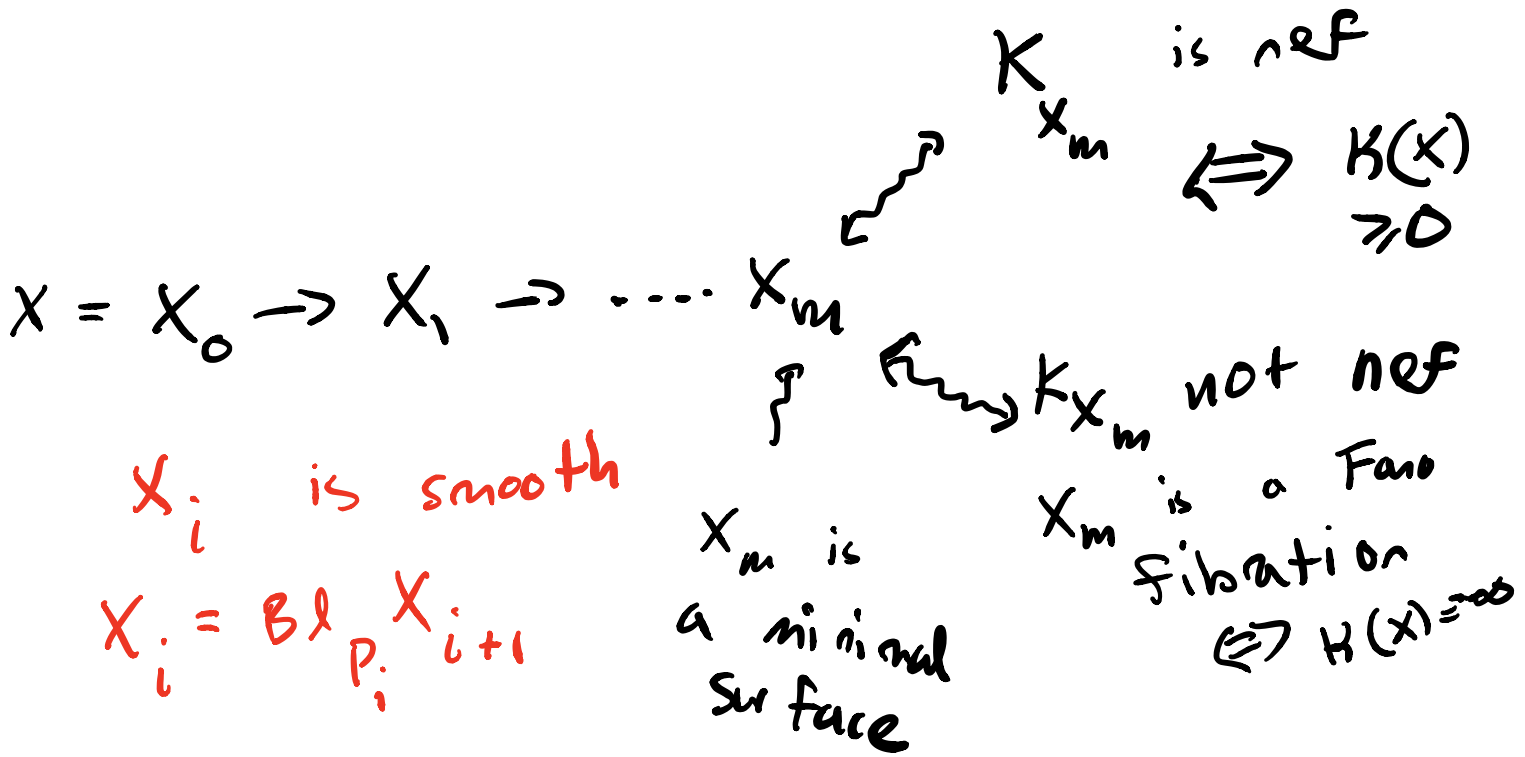


MMP for surfaces

X smooth projective surface



K_{X_m} - nef : K_{X_m} is semi-ample

$$\phi = \phi_{|dK_{X_m}|} : X_m \rightarrow Z \subseteq \mathbb{P}^N$$

$$Z = \text{Proj } R(K_X) \quad \dim Z = K(X)$$

$K = 2$: ϕ is birational, K_Z ample

Z the canonical model (X_m the minimal model)

Z has mild singularities

$k=1$: $\phi: X_m \rightarrow Z \hookrightarrow \text{Smooth curve}$
With genus 1 fibers (elliptic fibrations)

$k=0$: $\phi: X_m \rightarrow \text{pt}$ & X_m is k -trivial
i.e. $\omega_{X_m} \sim 0$

$k=-\infty$ e.g. K_{X_m} is not nef

1) $X_m \rightarrow C$
 \uparrow
 $P(\mathcal{E})$
 \downarrow
 C
a ruled surface
(Fano fibration over a curve)

2) $X_m = \mathbb{P}^2$
(Fano variety i.e. Fano fibration over a pt)

§1: Curves on Surfaces (V.1 Hartshorne)

X smooth proj surface

C a curve in X

D is a Cartier divisor

$$D.C = \deg \mathcal{O}_X(D)|_C \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Prop: This product extends to a unique pairing

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Div}(X) \times \text{Div}(X) & \rightarrow & \mathbb{Z} \\ (D, C) & \longmapsto & D.C \end{array}$$

1) if D & C intersect transversely
 effective

$$\text{then } D.C = \# D \cap C$$

2) The product depends only on \sim classes $\Rightarrow \text{Pic}(X) \times \text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

Adjunction: $D \subseteq X$ is a curve

$$\text{then } (K_X + D)|_D = K_D$$

$$\omega_X(D)|_D = \omega_D$$

Riemann-Roch :

constant depending on X

$$\chi(\mathcal{O}_X(D)) = \frac{1}{2} D \cdot (D - K_X) + \chi(\mathcal{O}_X)$$

$$h^0(x, \mathcal{O}_x(D)) - h^1(x, \mathcal{O}_x(D)) + h^2(x, \mathcal{O}_x(D))$$

Num equivalence :

$$D \equiv D' \Leftrightarrow D \cdot C = D' \cdot C \text{ for any curves } C$$

$$\text{Pic}(X) / \equiv \otimes \mathbb{R} (\otimes \mathbb{Q}) = N^1(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$N^1(X) \otimes N^1(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ nondegenerate}$$

$$\rho(X) := \dim_{\mathbb{R}} N^1(X) < \infty \quad \text{Picard rank}$$

Hodge Index Theorem

The intersection pairing on $N^1(X)$

has signature $(1, \rho-1)$

+ -

Cone of Curves:

$$NE(X) = \left\{ \sum a_i [C_i] \mid \begin{array}{l} a_i \geq 0 \\ C_i \text{ is an irred} \\ \text{curve} \end{array} \right\}$$

$[C] = \text{numerical eq class}$

$$\overline{NE}(X) = \text{closure of } NE(X) \subseteq N^1(X)$$

A divisor L is nef if $L \cdot C \geq 0$
for any curve C (effective)

NEF cone is the dual cone
under intersection to $\overline{NE}(X)$

Thm (Kleiman's criterion)

$$L \text{ ample} \iff L \cdot > 0 \text{ on } \overline{NE}(X) \setminus \{0\}$$

Thm (Nakai-Moishezon)

L is ample $\Leftrightarrow L \cdot C > 0$ $\forall C$ effective curves
 $L^2 > 0$

Fact

Suppose L is semi-ample

dL is base point free

$\phi = \phi|_{dL}: X \rightarrow Z \subseteq \mathbb{P}^N$ $dL = \phi^* H$

$C \subseteq \phi^{-1}(p) \Leftrightarrow L \cdot C = 0$

\forall IF ϕ is birational, $E \subseteq \phi^{-1}(p)$

$\Rightarrow E^2 < 0$ (exceptional curves)

$\forall \phi: X \rightarrow Z \curvearrowright$ curve

$D \subseteq \phi^{-1}(p) \Rightarrow D^2 \leq 0$

$D^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow D = mF$
 $F = \phi^{-1}(p)$

§2: Blowups of smooth surfaces

$X' := \text{Bl}_p X \xrightarrow{\mu} X \ni p$

Smooth

$\text{Proj } \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} \mathfrak{m}_p^d$

Facts (V.3 H)

$$E = \mu^{-1}(P)$$

$$1) E \cong \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$2) E^2 = -1$$

$$3) \mu: X' \setminus E \xrightarrow{\cong} X \setminus P$$

$$N_{E/X} = \mathcal{O}_P(-1)$$

$$4) \text{Pic}(X') \cong \mu^* \text{Pic}(X) \oplus \mathbb{Z} E$$

$$p(X') = p(X) + 1$$

$$5) K_{X'} = \mu^* K_X + E \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{adjunction} \\ \text{+ in the section} \end{array} \right)$$

Def $E \subset X$ is a (-1) -curve

$$\text{if } E \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \text{ + } E^2 = -1$$

Exc! E is a (-1) -curve

$$\Leftrightarrow E^2 < 0$$

$$K_X \cdot E < 0$$

Thm (Castelnuovo's Contraction Theorem)

X smooth proj surface

U

E is a (-1) -curve

Then: $\exists \mu: X \rightarrow X_1$ proper birational

s.t. $\mu(E) = P$, X_1 is smooth

μ is the blowup of X_1 at P

Proof

Want an L s.t.

$\varphi_{|L}$ is a morphism & $\varphi_{|L} = \mu$

$$L \cdot E = 0$$

& $L \cdot C$ is not zero for any other curves

A very ample

$$A \cdot E = k > 0$$

$$E^2 = -1$$

$\Rightarrow L = A + \underline{k}E$ satisfies $L \cdot E = 0$

also $L \cdot C > 0$ b/c $A \cdot C > 0$

$$E \cdot C > 0$$

$$L_n = A + nE \quad n=0, \dots, k$$

Step 1 $H^1(x, \mathcal{O}_x(L_n)) = 0$
for all $0 \leq n \leq k$

$n=0$ $L_n = A$

Why $H^1(x, \mathcal{O}_x(A)) = 0$
by Serre vanishing

$n > 0$ induct

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_x(A + (n-1)E) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_x(A + nE) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E(A + nE) \rightarrow 0$$

$$(0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_x(-E) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_E \rightarrow 0) \otimes \mathcal{O}_x(L_{n-1})$$

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_x(L_{n-1})) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_x(L_n)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_E(A + nE))$$

$$E = \mathbb{P}^1 \quad \mathcal{O}_E(A + nE) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k-n) \geq 0$$

Step 2

$|A + nE|$ is bpf for all $0 \leq n \leq k$

$$Bs(A+nE) \subseteq E$$

$$\underline{|A| + nE \subseteq |A+nE|}$$

Want to show no base points in E

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(A+nE)) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^0(\mathcal{O}_E(A+nE)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_E(A+nE))$$

$\neq p \in E \Rightarrow s \text{ s.t. } s(p) \neq 0$
 $\mathcal{O}_E(A+nE) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k-n) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow A+nE$ is bpf

Step 3: $\phi = \phi|_{|A+nE|} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$

ϕ is an isomorphism away from E

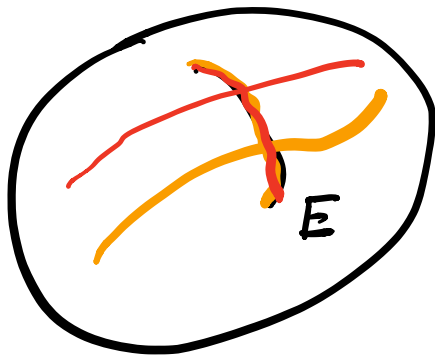
+ $\phi(E) = P_1$

+ $\phi^{-1}(P_1) = E$

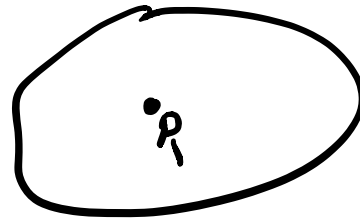
b/c it contains $|A+nE|$ which is very ample away from E



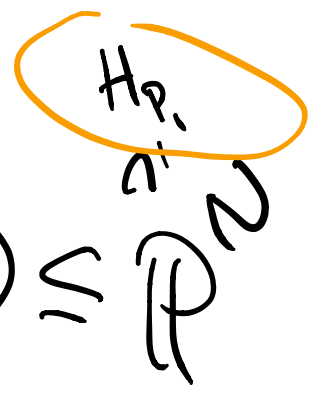
$$\boxed{|A + (k-1)E| + E \subseteq |A + kE|}$$



X

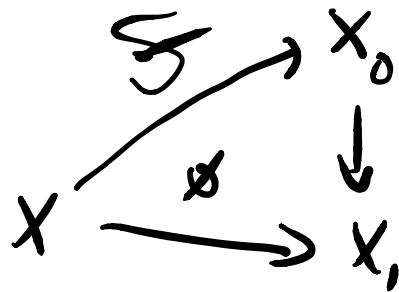


X_1



Step 4

$$\nu: X_0 \rightarrow X_1$$



f is an isomorphism away from E

$$f(E) = p$$

$$\underline{f^{-1}(p) = E}$$

f is ^{proper} birational between normal varieties

$$\Rightarrow f_* \mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_{X_0}$$

Step 5 X_0 is smooth at p

Then on formal functions (III.11.1 H)

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X_0, p} = (f_* \mathcal{O}_X)_p \cong \varprojlim H^0(X_n, \mathcal{O}_{E_n})$$

$$V(I_E^n)$$

$$E_n = F^{-1}(\text{Spec } k[x, y] / \mathfrak{m}_P^n) \\ = V(\mathfrak{m}_P^n \mathcal{O}_X)$$

$$\lim_{\leftarrow} H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_{V(\mathfrak{m}_P^n \mathcal{O}_X)}) = \lim_{\leftarrow} H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_{V(I_E^n)})$$

E_n

$$\underline{n=1} \quad H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_E) = H^0(E, \mathcal{O}_E) = k$$

E is (-1) -curve

$$I_E = I$$

$$N_{E/X} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1) \Rightarrow I/I^2 = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$$

+ E is Cartier $\Rightarrow I$ locally generated by one element

$$I^n / I^{n+1} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow H^i(I^n / I^{n+1})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow \cong & & \uparrow \\ (I/I^2)^n & \cong & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \end{array}$$

$$0 \rightarrow I^n / I^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{E_{n+1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{E_n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(I^n/I^{n+1}) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{E_{n+1}}) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{E_n}) \rightarrow 0$$

$n=1$

$$0 \rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \rightarrow \frac{k[x, y]}{(x, y)^2} \rightarrow k \rightarrow 0$$

by induction

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{P_1}(n)) \rightarrow \frac{k[x, y]}{(x, y)^{n+1}} \rightarrow \frac{k[x, y]}{(x, y)^n} \rightarrow 0$$

"
 \langle forms of degree n \rangle

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X_0, P} = \varprojlim_n \frac{k[x, y]}{(x, y)^n} = k[[x, y]]$$

$\Rightarrow X_0$ is smooth at P

Step 6

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \text{Bl}_P X_0 \\ & \nearrow \mu & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X_0 \end{array}$$

Check that μ is an iso

$$\mu_x \mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_{\text{Bl}_p X_0}$$

Def X is a minimal surface
if it contains ~~no~~ no (-1) curves

Cor For any smooth projective
surface \exists a ^{finite} sequence
of blowups

$$X = X_0 \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow X_m$$

s.t. 1) $X_i = \text{Bl}_p X_{i+1}$

2) X_i is smooth

3) X_m is minimal

Pf if X_i has a (-1) -curve

Castelnuovo $\Rightarrow X_i \rightarrow X_{i+1}$

$$p(X_i) = p(X_{i+1}) + 1 > 0$$

classify X_m based on whether
 K_{X_m} is RF or not