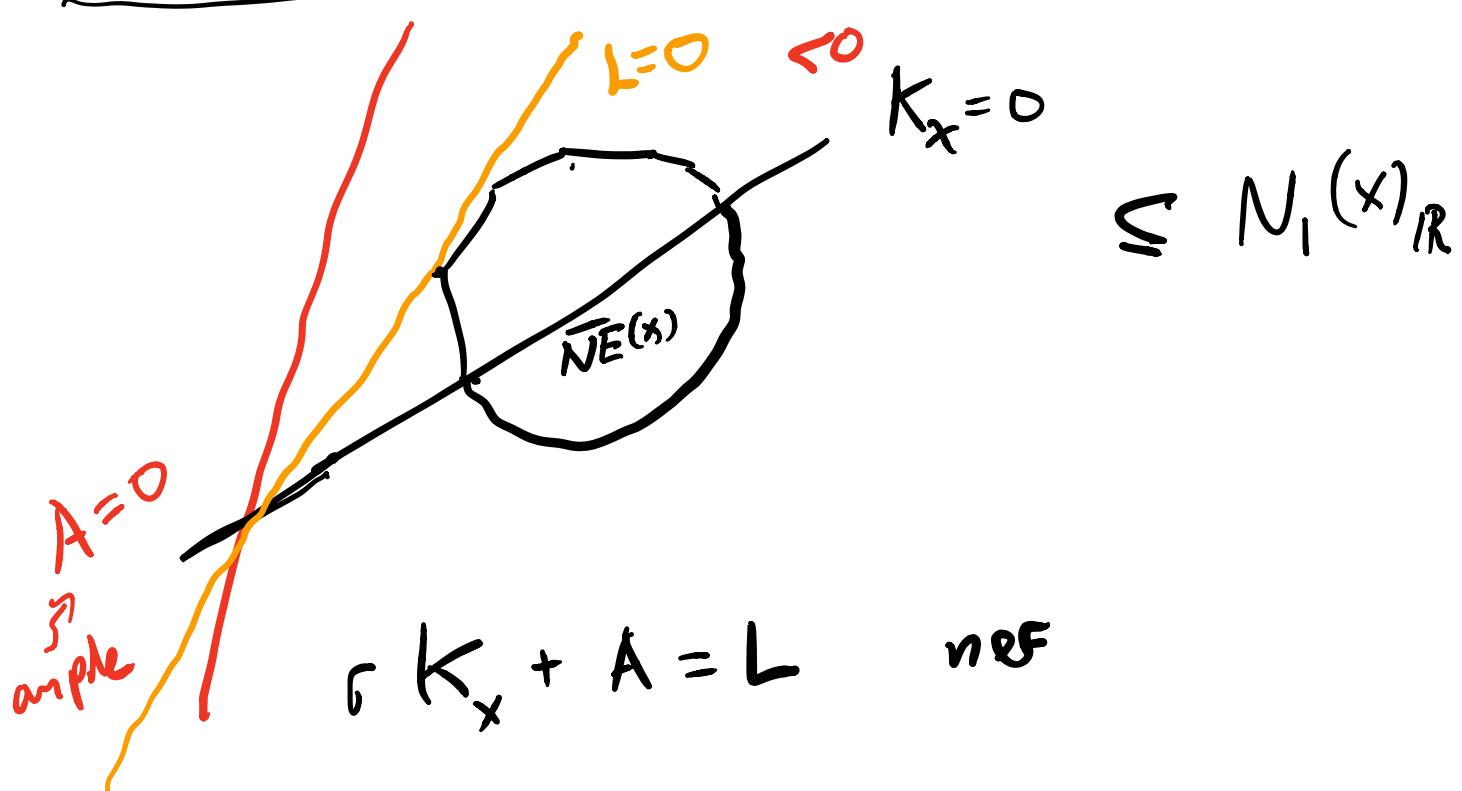


§1: Surfaces w/ K_X is not nef



Theorem (rationality)

$$r := \sup_t \{ tK_X + A \text{ is nef} \} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Theorem (base point free theorem)

if $L = rK_X + A \quad r \in \mathbb{Q}$

& L is nef $\Rightarrow L$ is semiample

Pick K A s.t. $\{L=0\} \cap \overline{\text{NE}}(X) = R = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} v$

if $n_1 + n_2 \in R \Rightarrow n_i \in R$
 $\overline{NE}(X)$

by $b_P F$

$\psi := \varphi_{| \mathcal{L}|} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

C contracted by $\psi \Leftrightarrow [C] \in R$

$\Rightarrow C$ have to be irreducible

C_2
 \cancel{X}
 C_1

C_1, C_2 can't be numerically eq to $R C$

$\dim Z$

2

$C \subseteq \psi^{-1}(P) \quad P \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Rightarrow C^2 < 0$ (Hodge index)

$K_X \cdot C < 0$

$\Rightarrow C \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \quad C^2 = -1$
 adjunction

running the argument from
Castelnuovo $\Rightarrow \varphi$ is a bisection

1 $\varphi: X \rightarrow Z$ is smooth

fibers of φ are irreducible

$$F^2 = 0 + K_X \cdot F < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{\text{red}} \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \cong F \quad \begin{matrix} \text{i.e. fibers} \\ \text{are reduced} \end{matrix}$$

(Exc)

φ is Fano fibration

it's a projective bundle

$$\mathbb{P}_C(\mathcal{E})$$

0

$$\varphi: X \rightarrow Z = \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$m(A + rK_X) \sim p^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} = 0$$

$-m r K_X \sim mA$ is ample

$\Rightarrow X$ is Fano

Since $-K_X$ is ample

by extremality of R

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \mathbb{P}^2$$

Thm: X smooth projective surface

s.t. $x = X_0 \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow X_m \hookrightarrow$ minimal

K_{X_m} not nef.

Then either 1) $X_m \rightarrow C$
is ruled

Moreover,

$$2) X_m = \mathbb{P}^2$$

$$K(X) = K(X_m)$$

$$= -\infty$$

PF)

$$X_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow X_m$$

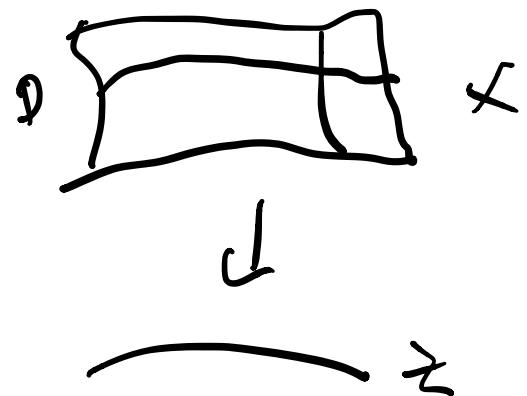
Since K_{X_m} not nef, $\exists \varphi: X_m \rightarrow Z$

$\varphi: X_m \rightarrow Z$ either a \mathbb{P}^1 bundle
or X_m Fibre

Case 1 $\Sigma = \text{smooth curve}$, $R = \overline{R}$

Tsen's theorem $\Rightarrow (X_n)_n \xrightarrow{s} R(\Sigma)$

$$\Rightarrow (X_n)_n = P^1_R(\Sigma)$$



$$\Rightarrow X_n \xleftarrow{s} \Sigma$$

$$D = s(\Sigma), \quad D \cdot F = 1$$

i.e. D is horizontal

Want for each point $p \in \Sigma$

$p \in U \subseteq \Sigma$ open

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \supseteq \varphi^{-1}(U) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & P^1 \times U \\ \varphi \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \Sigma \supseteq U & \xlongequal{\quad} & U \ni p \end{array} \quad F = \varphi^{-1}(p)$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(D + (r-1)F) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(D + rF) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(D) \xrightarrow{\text{S}^{11}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(1)$$

Claim for $r \gg 0$

$$V \subseteq H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(D+rF)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_F(D)) = H^0(\mathcal{O}_{P'}(1))$$

Exc ——————↑

Pick V 2-dimensional

mapping isomorphically to $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{P'}(1))$

$$\varphi_{|V|} : X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$V|_F = H^0(\mathcal{O}_{P'}(1)) \hookrightarrow \text{bpf on } F$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \varphi^{-1}(U) \ni F$ up to shrinking

s.t. $\varphi_{|V|}|_{\varphi^{-1}(U)}$ is a morphism

$$\varphi^{-1}(U) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{|V|}} \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$U \xrightarrow{\cong} F$$

$$\varphi_M \times \varphi : \varphi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}' \times U$$

$\Rightarrow \psi_M \times \varphi$ is an isomorphism on
a nbhd of F

Case 2

$\varphi: X \rightarrow P^t$ - K_X ample
 φ contracted an extremal
ray

1) $\Rightarrow p(X) = \dim N^1(X)_R = 1$

2) $H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X(K_X + (-K_X)))$
 $i > 0 \quad = 0 \quad \text{by KV}$

Kodaira Vanishing theorem

$H^i(X, K_X + A) = 0 \quad i > 0$
 for A ample

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\exp(2\pi i \cdot)} (\mathcal{O}_X^*)^* \rightarrow 0$$

$$H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \xrightarrow{\text{ }} H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*) \xrightarrow{\text{ }} H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\text{ }} H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$$

\Downarrow

$\text{Pic}(X)$

$$\text{So } \text{Pic}(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow N^1(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\sim} H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$$

So $\mathbb{Z}^{\oplus \text{tors}}$ numerical equivalence

$$\iff \text{Pic}(X)/_{\text{tors}}$$

$$N^1(X)_{\mathbb{Z}} = \text{Pic}(X)/_{\text{tors}} = \mathbb{Z}$$

$\Rightarrow \exists H \underline{\text{ample}}$ which generates $\text{Pic}(X)/_{\text{tors}} \cong H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})/_{\text{tors}}$

$$-K_X = rH \quad \text{for some } r$$

Fact since H generates $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})/_{\text{tors}}$
 $\Rightarrow H^2 = 1$

$$\overbrace{r > 1}$$

$$h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(H)) \geq \frac{1+r}{2} + 1 \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$h^1(\mathcal{O}_X(H)) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} h^2(\mathcal{O}_X(H)) &= h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(K_X - H)) \\ &= h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(dK_X)) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since $-K_X$ is ample

$D \in |H|$ a section

by adjunction, $h^1(D, \mathcal{O}_D) = \frac{1}{2}(1-r) + 1 < 1 = 0$

$$\text{so } D \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \Rightarrow r=3$$

$$H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(D)) \rightarrow H^0(D, \mathcal{O}_X(D)|_D) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(D))$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(D)|_D \rightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow |H|$ is bp f

so we have

$$\varphi_{|H|} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(|H|) = \mathbb{P}^2 \quad \underline{h^0 = 3}$$

$$\varphi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1) = H$$

$$(\varphi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1))^2 = H^2 = 1$$

so φ is degree one

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ is an isomorphism
by 2MT

$$\underline{\Gamma=1} \quad -K_X = H \quad H^2 = 1$$

use Noether's formula

(computation of RR using topological inv)

$$e(X) = 3$$

top

$$\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) = \frac{1}{12} \left((-K_X)^2 + e(X) \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

gives contradiction

Finally, use that $K(\mathbb{P}^2) = -\infty$

and that $K(\mathbb{Z}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1) = -\infty$

+ birational invariance of K .

Cor (Castelnuovo's Rationality Criteria)

$$X \text{ is rational} \Leftrightarrow h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-K_X)) = h^{0,1}(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-K_X)) = 0$$

birational
to \mathbb{P}^2

$$P_n = H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(nK_X))$$

Pluri genus

Pf sketch

$\Rightarrow h^{0,1}$ & P_2 are birational invariants!

Exercise

$$h^{0,1}(X) = h^{0,1}(Y)$$

for $X \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$

$$P_2(X) = P_2(Y)$$

smooth proj
birational
surfaces

$Y = \mathbb{P}^2$ the \mathbb{P}^1 's are zero



Step 1 K_X is not nef

$$\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) = h^0(\mathcal{O}_X) - h^1(\mathcal{O}_X) + h^2(\mathcal{O}_X)$$

" " 0 $\frac{h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(K_X))}{= 0}$

$$h^2(\mathcal{O}_X(-K_X)) = h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(2K_X)) = 0$$

$(D)(D-K)$

$$h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(-K_X)) \geq \frac{1}{2}(-K_X)(-K_X - K_X)$$

+ ~~$\chi(\mathcal{O}_X)$~~

$$= K_X^2 + 1$$

Lemma if D is nef
 $\Rightarrow D^2 \geq 0$
 $D \cdot A \geq 0$ A ample

PF $D \cdot A \geq 0$ since A effective
 $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$
Kleinman $(D + \varepsilon A)$ ample

$$(D + \varepsilon A)^2 > 0$$

$$D^2 = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (D + \varepsilon A)^2 \geq 0$$

Suppose K_X is nef so $K_X^2 \geq 0$

then $h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(-K_X)) \geq 1$

so $D \in |-K_X|$

$A \cdot K_X \geq 0$

$$0 < A \cdot (-K_X) = -A \cdot K_X \leq 0$$

Contradiction

Run MMP

$$X = X_0 \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow X_m \xrightarrow{\varphi} Z$$

contract (-1) curves

X_m still satisfies

$$h^{0,1} = P_2 = 0 \Rightarrow K_{X_m} \text{ not nef}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_m = \mathbb{P}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

or $\varphi: X_m \rightarrow Z$ and

$$X_m \xrightarrow{\sim} Z \times \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$0 = h' \left(X_m, \mathcal{O}_{X_m} \right) = h' \left(Z \times \mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{Z \times \mathbb{P}^1} \right)$$
$$= h' \left(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X_m \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$$