

Part III — Positivity in Algebraic Geometry

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These notes are not endorsed by the lecturers, and I have modified them (often significantly) after lectures. They are nowhere near accurate representations of what was actually lectured, and in particular, all errors are almost surely mine.

This class aims at giving an introduction to the theory of divisors, linear systems and their positivity properties on projective algebraic varieties.

The first part of the class will be dedicated to introducing the basic notions and results regarding these objects and special attention will be devoted to discussing examples in the case of curves and surfaces.

In the second part, the course will cover classical results from the theory of divisors and linear systems and their applications to the study of the geometry of algebraic varieties.

If time allows and based on the interests of the participants, there are a number of more advanced topics that could possibly be covered: Reider's Theorem for surfaces, geometry of linear systems on higher dimensional varieties, multiplier ideal sheaves and invariance of plurigenera, higher dimensional birational geometry.

Pre-requisites

The minimum requirement for those students wishing to enroll in this class is their knowledge of basic concepts from the Algebraic Geometry Part 3 course, i.e. roughly Chapters 2 and 3 of Hartshorne's Algebraic Geometry.

Familiarity with the basic concepts of the geometry of algebraic varieties of dimension 1 and 2 — e.g. as covered in the preliminary sections of Chapters 4 and 5 of Hartshorne's Algebraic Geometry — would be useful but will not be assumed — besides what was already covered in the Michaelmas lectures.

Students should have also some familiarity with concepts covered in the Algebraic Topology Part 3 course such as cohomology, duality and characteristic classes.

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1 Divisors

1.1 Projective embeddings

Our results here will be stated for rather general schemes, since we can, but at the end, we are only interested in concrete algebraic varieties.

We are interested in the following problem — given a scheme X , can we embed it in projective space? The first observation that \mathbb{P}^n comes with a very special line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1)$, and every embedding $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ gives pulls back to a corresponding sheaf \mathcal{L} on X .

The key property of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ is that it has *global* sections x_0, \dots, x_n which generate $\mathcal{O}(1)$ as an \mathcal{O}_X -module.

Definition (Generating section). Let X be a scheme, and \mathcal{F} a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules. Let $s_0, \dots, s_n \in H^0(X, \mathcal{F})$ be sections. We say the sections *generate* \mathcal{F} if the natural map

$$\bigoplus_{i=0}^{n+1} \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$$

induced by the s_i is a surjective map of \mathcal{O}_X -modules.

The generating sections are preserved under pullbacks. So if X is embedded into \mathbb{P}^n , then it should have a corresponding line bundle generated by $n + 1$ global sections. More generally, if there is any map to \mathbb{P}^n at all, we can pull back a corresponding bundle. Indeed, we have the following theorem:

Theorem. Let A be any ring, and X a scheme over A .

- (i) If $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ is a morphism over A , then $\varphi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)$ is an invertible sheaf on X , generated by the sections $\varphi^* x_0, \dots, \varphi^* x_n \in H^0(X, \varphi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1))$.
- (ii) If \mathcal{L} is an invertible sheaf on X , and if $s_0, \dots, s_n \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ which generate \mathcal{L} , then there exists a unique morphism $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ such that $\varphi^* \mathcal{O}(1) \cong \mathcal{L}$ and $\varphi^* x_i = s_i$.

This theorem highlights the importance of studying line bundles and their sections, and in some sense, understanding these is the whole focus of the course.

Proof.

- (i) The pullback of an invertible sheaf is an invertible, and the pullbacks of x_0, \dots, x_n generate $\varphi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)$.
- (ii) In short, we map $x \in X$ to $[s_0(x) : \dots : s_n(x)] \in \mathbb{P}^n$.

In more detail, define

$$X_{s_i} = \{p \in X : s_i \notin \mathfrak{m}_p \mathcal{L}_p\}.$$

This is a Zariski open set, and s_i is invertible on X_{s_i} . Thus there is a dual section $s_i^\vee \in \mathcal{L}^\vee$ such that $s_i \otimes s_i^\vee \in \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}^\vee \cong \mathcal{O}_X$ is equal to 1. Define the map $X_{s_i} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^n$ by the map

$$\begin{aligned} K[\mathbb{A}^n] &\rightarrow H^0(X_{s_i}, \mathcal{O}_{s_i}) \\ y_i &\mapsto s_j \otimes s_i^\vee. \end{aligned}$$

Since the s_i generate, they cannot simultaneously vanish on a point. So $X = \bigcup X_{s_i}$. Identifying \mathbb{A}^n as the chart of \mathbb{P}^n where $x_i \neq 0$, this defines the desired map $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$. \square

The theorem tells us we get a map from X to \mathbb{P}^n . However, it says nothing about how nice these maps are. In particular, it says nothing about whether or not we get an embedding.

Definition (Very ample sheaf). Let X be an algebraic variety over K , and \mathcal{L} be an invertible sheaf. We say that \mathcal{L} is very ample if there is a closed immersion $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ such that $\varphi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1) \cong \mathcal{L}$.

It would be convenient if we had a good way of identifying when \mathcal{L} is very ample. In this section, we will prove some formal criteria for very ampleness, which are convenient for proving things but not very convenient for actually checking if a line bundle is very ample. In specific cases, such as for curves, we can obtain some rather more concrete and usable criterion.

So how can we understand when a map $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ is an embedding? If it were an embedding, then it in particular is injective. So given any two points in X , there is a hyperplane in \mathbb{P}^n that passes through one but not the other. But being an embedding means something more. We want the differential of the map to be injective as well. This boils down to the following conditions:

Proposition. Let $K = \bar{K}$, and X a projective variety over K . Let \mathcal{L} be an invertible sheaf on X , and $s_0, \dots, s_n \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ generating sections. Write $V = \langle s_0, \dots, s_n \rangle$ for the linear span. Then the associated map $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ is a closed embedding iff

- (i) For every distinct closed points $p \neq q \in X$, there exists $s_{p,q} \in V$ such that $s_{p,q} \in \mathfrak{m}_p \mathcal{L}_p$ but $s_{p,q} \notin \mathfrak{m}_q \mathcal{L}_q$.
- (ii) For every closed point $p \in X$, the set $\{s \in V \mid s \in \mathfrak{m}_p \mathcal{L}_p\}$ spans the vector space $\mathfrak{m}_p \mathcal{L}_p / \mathfrak{m}_p^2 \mathcal{L}_p$.

Definition (Separate points and tangent vectors). With the hypothesis of the proposition, we say that

- elements of V *separate points* if V satisfies (i).
- elements of V *separate tangent vectors* if V satisfies (ii).

Proof.

(\Rightarrow) Suppose ϕ is a closed immersion. Then it is injective on points. So suppose $p \neq q$ are (closed) points. Then there is some hyperplane $H_{p,q}$ in \mathbb{P}^n passing through p but not q . The hyperplane $H_{p,q}$ is the vanishing locus of a global section of $\mathcal{O}(1)$. Let $s_{p,q} \in V \subseteq H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$ be the pullback of this section. Then $s_{p,q} \in \mathfrak{m}_p \mathcal{L}_p$ and $s_{p,q} \notin \mathfrak{m}_q \mathcal{L}_q$. So (i) is satisfied.

To see (ii), we restrict to the affine patch containing p , and X is a closed subvariety of \mathbb{A}^n . The result is then clear since $\mathfrak{m}_p \mathcal{L}_p / \mathfrak{m}_p^2 \mathcal{L}_p$ is exactly the span of s_0, \dots, s_n . We used $K = \bar{K}$ to know what the closed points of \mathbb{P}^n look like.

(\Leftarrow) We first show that φ is injective on closed points. For any $p \neq q \in X$, write the given $s_{p,q}$ as

$$s_{p,q} = \sum \lambda_i s_i = \sum \lambda_i \varphi^* x_i = \varphi^* \sum \lambda_i x_i$$

for some $\lambda_i \in K$. So we can take $H_{p,q}$ to be given by the vanishing set of $\sum \lambda_i x_i$, and so it is injective on closed point. It follows that it is also injective on schematic points. Since X is proper, so is φ , and in particular φ is a homeomorphism onto the image.

To show that φ is in fact a closed immersion, we need to show that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n} \rightarrow \varphi_* \mathcal{O}_X$ is surjective. As before, it is enough to prove that it holds at the level of stalks over closed points. To show this, we observe that \mathcal{L}_p is trivial, so $\mathfrak{m}_p \mathcal{L}_p / \mathfrak{m}_p^2 \mathcal{L}_p \cong \mathfrak{m}_p / \mathfrak{m}_p^2$ (unnaturally). We then apply the following lemma:

Lemma. Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a local morphism of local rings such that

- $A/\mathfrak{m}_A \rightarrow B/\mathfrak{m}_B$ is an isomorphism;
- $\mathfrak{m}_A \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_B/\mathfrak{m}_B^2$ is surjective; and
- B is a finitely-generated A -module.

Then f is surjective. □

To check the first condition, note that we have

$$\frac{\mathcal{O}_{p,\mathbb{P}^n}}{\mathfrak{m}_{p,\mathbb{P}^n}} \cong \frac{\mathcal{O}_{p,X}}{\mathfrak{m}_{p,X}} \cong K.$$

Now since $\mathfrak{m}_{p,\mathbb{P}^n}$ is generated by x_0, \dots, x_n , the second condition is the same as saying

$$\mathfrak{m}_{p,\mathbb{P}^n} \rightarrow \frac{\mathfrak{m}_{p,X}}{\mathfrak{m}_{p,X}^2}$$

is surjective. The last part is immediate.

Unsurprisingly, this is not a very pleasant hypothesis to check, since it requires us to really understand the structure of V . In general, given an invertible sheaf \mathcal{L} , it is unlikely that we can concretely understand the space of sections. It would be nice if there is some simpler criterion to check if sheaves are ample.

One convenient place to start is the following theorem of Serre:

Theorem (Serre). Let X be a projective scheme over a Noetherian ring A , \mathcal{L} be a very ample invertible sheaf, and \mathcal{F} a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. Then there exists a positive integer $n_0 = n_0(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{L})$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$, the twist $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^n$ is generated by global sections. □

The proof of this is straightforward and will be omitted. The idea is that tensoring with \mathcal{L}^n lets us clear denominators, and once we have cleared all the denominators of the (finitely many) generators of \mathcal{F} , the resulting sheaf $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^n$ will be generated by global sections.

We can weaken the condition of very ampleness to only require the condition of this theorem to hold.

Definition (Ample sheaf). Let X be a Noetherian scheme over A , and \mathcal{L} an invertible sheaf over X . We say \mathcal{L} is ample iff for any coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{F} , there is an n_0 such that for all $n \geq n_0$, the sheaf $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^n$ is generated by global sections.

While this seems like a rather weak condition, it is actually not too bad. First of all, by taking \mathcal{F} to be \mathcal{O}_X , we can find some \mathcal{L}^n that is generated by global sections. So at least it gives some map to \mathbb{P}^n . In fact, another theorem of Serre tells us this gives us an embedding.

Theorem (Serre). Let X be a scheme of finite type over a Noetherian ring A , and \mathcal{L} an invertible sheaf on X . Then \mathcal{L} is ample iff there exists $m > 0$ such that \mathcal{L}^m is very ample.

Proof.

(\Leftarrow) Let \mathcal{L}^m be very ample, and \mathcal{F} a coherent sheaf. By Serre's theorem, there exists n_0 such that for all $j \geq j_0$, the sheafs

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{mj}, (\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \otimes \mathcal{L}^{mj}, \dots, (\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{m-1}) \otimes \mathcal{L}^{mj}$$

are all globally generated. So $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^n$ is globally generated for $n \geq mj_0$.

(\Rightarrow) Suppose \mathcal{L} is ample. Then \mathcal{L}^m is globally generated for m sufficiently large. We claim that there exists $t_1, \dots, t_n \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^N)$ such that $\mathcal{L}|_{X_{t_i}}$ are all trivial (i.e. isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{X_{t_i}}$), and $X = \bigcup X_{t_i}$.

By compactness, it suffices to show that for each $p \in X$, there is some $t \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^n)$ (for some n) such that $p \in X_t$ and \mathcal{L} is trivial on X_t . First of all, since \mathcal{L} is locally free by definition, we can find an open affine U containing p such that $\mathcal{L}|_U$ is trivial.

Thus, it suffices to produce a section t that vanishes on $Y = X - U$ but not at p . Then $p \in X_t \subseteq U$ and hence \mathcal{L} is trivial on X_t . Vanishing on Y is the same as belonging to the ideal sheaf \mathcal{I}_Y . Since \mathcal{I}_Y is coherent, ampleness implies there is some large n such that $\mathcal{I}_Y \otimes \mathcal{L}^n$ is generated by global sections. In particular, since $\mathcal{I}_Y \otimes \mathcal{L}^n$ doesn't vanish at p , we can find some $t \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}_Y \otimes \mathcal{L}^n)$ such that $t \notin \mathfrak{m}_p(\mathcal{I}_Y \otimes \mathcal{L}^n)_p$. Since \mathcal{I}_Y is a subsheaf of \mathcal{O}_X , we can view t as a section of \mathcal{L}^n , and this t works.

Now given the X_{t_i} , for each fixed i , we let $\{b_{ij}\}$ generate $\mathcal{O}_{X_{t_i}}$ as an A -algebra. Then for large n , $c_{ij} = t_i^n b_{ij}$ extends to a global section $c_{ij} \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}^n)$ (by clearing denominators). We can pick an n large enough to work for all b_{ij} . Then we use $\{t_i^n, c_{ij}\}$ as our generating sections to construct a morphism to \mathbb{P}^N , and let $\{x_i, x_{ij}\}$ be the corresponding coordinates. Observe that $\bigcup X_{t_i} = X$ implies the t_i^n already generate \mathcal{L}^n . Now each x_{t_i} gets mapped to $U_i \subseteq \mathbb{P}^N$, the vanishing set of x_i . The map $\mathcal{O}_{U_i} \rightarrow \varphi_* \mathcal{O}_{X_{t_i}}$ corresponds to the map

$$A[y_i, y_{ij}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_{t_i}},$$

where y_{ij} is mapped to $c_{ij}/t_i^n = b_{ij}$. So by assumption, this is surjective, and so we have a closed embedding. \square

From this, we also see that

Proposition. Let \mathcal{L} be a sheaf over X (which is itself a projective variety over K). Then the following are equivalent:

- (i) \mathcal{L} is ample.
- (ii) \mathcal{L}^m is ample for all $m > 0$.
- (iii) \mathcal{L}^m is ample for some $m > 0$. □

We will also frequently make use of the following theorem:

Theorem (Serre). Let X be a projective scheme over a Noetherian ring A , and \mathcal{L} is very ample on X . Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf. Then

- (i) For all $i \geq 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $H^i(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^n)$ is a finitely-generated A -module.
- (ii) There exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$, $H^i(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^n) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. □

The proof is exactly the same as the case of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on \mathbb{P}^n .

As before, this theorem still holds for ample sheaves, and in fact characterizes them.

Theorem. Let X be a proper scheme over a Noetherian ring A , and \mathcal{L} an invertible sheaf. Then the following are equivalent:

- (i) \mathcal{L} is ample.
- (ii) For all coherent \mathcal{F} on X , there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$, we have $H^i(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^n) = 0$.

Proof. Proving (i) \Rightarrow (ii) is the same as the first part of the theorem last time.

To prove (ii) \Rightarrow (i), fix a point $x \in X$, and consider the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_x \rightarrow 0.$$

We twist by \mathcal{L}^n , where n is sufficiently big, and take cohomology. Then we have a long exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{F}(n)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{F}(n)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{F}_x(n)) \rightarrow H^1(\mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{F}(n)) = 0.$$

In particular, the map $H^0(\mathcal{F}(n)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{F}_x(n))$ is surjective. This means at x , $\mathcal{F}(n)$ is globally generated. Then by compactness, there is a single n large enough such that $\mathcal{F}(n)$ is globally generated everywhere. □

1.2 Weil divisors

If X is a sufficiently nice Noetherian scheme, \mathcal{L} is a line bundle over X , and $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$, then the vanishing locus of s is a codimension-1 subscheme. More generally, if s is a rational section, then the zeroes and poles form codimension 1 subschemes. Thus, to understand line bundles, a good place to start would be to understand these subschemes. We will see that for suitably nice schemes, we can recover \mathcal{L} completely from this information.

For the theory to work out nicely, we need to assume the following technical condition:

Definition (Regular in codimension 1). Let X be a Noetherian scheme. We say X is *regular in codimension 1* if every local ring \mathcal{O}_x of dimension 1 is regular.

The key property of such schemes we will make use of is that if $Y \subseteq X$ is a codimension 1 integral subscheme, then the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,Y}$ is a DVR. Then there is a valuation

$$\text{val}_Y : \mathcal{O}_{X,Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z},$$

which tells us the order of vanishing/poles of our function along Y .

Definition (Weil divisor). Let X be a Noetherian scheme, regular in codimension 1. A *prime divisor* is a codimension 1 integral subscheme of X . A *Weil divisor* is a formal sum

$$D = \sum a_i Y_i,$$

where the $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and Y_i are prime divisors. We write $\text{WDiv}(X)$ for the group of Weil divisors of X .

For K a field, a *Weil K -divisor* is the same where we allow $a_i \in K$.

Definition (Effective divisor). We say a Weil divisor is *effective* if $a_i \geq 0$ for all i . We write $D \geq 0$.

Definition (Principal divisor). If $f \in K(X)$, then we define the *principal divisor*

$$\text{div}(f) = \sum_Y \text{val}_Y(f) \cdot Y.$$

One can show that $\text{val}_Y(f)$ is non-zero for only finitely many Y 's, so this is a genuine divisor. To see this, there is always a Zariski open U such that $f|_U$ is invertible. So $\text{val}_Y(f) \neq 0$ implies $Y \subseteq X \setminus U$. Since X is Noetherian, $X \setminus U$ can only contain finitely many codimension 1 subscheme.

Definition (Support). The *support* of $D = \sum a_i Y_i$ is

$$\text{supp}(D) = \bigcup Y_i.$$

Observe that $\text{div}(fg) = \text{div}(f) + \text{div}(g)$. So the principal divisors form a subgroup of the Weil divisors.

Definition (Class group). The *class group* of X , $\text{Cl}(X)$, is the group of Weil divisors quotiented out by the principal divisors.

We say Weil divisors D, D' are *linearly equivalent* if $D - D'$ is principal, and we write $D \sim D'$.

Example. Take $X = \mathbb{A}_K^1$, and $f = \frac{x^3}{x+1} \in K(X)$. Then

$$\text{div}(f) = 3[0] - [-1].$$

A useful result for the future is the following:

Theorem (Hartog's lemma). Let X be normal, and $f \in \mathcal{O}(X \setminus V)$ for some $V \geq 2$. Then $f \in \mathcal{O}_X$. Thus, $\text{div}(f) = 0$ implies $f \in \mathcal{O}_X^\times$.

1.3 Cartier divisors

Weil divisors do not behave too well on weirder schemes. A better alternative is Cartier divisors. Let \mathcal{L} be a line bundle, and s a rational section of \mathcal{L} , i.e. s is a section of $\mathcal{L}|_U$ for some open $U \subseteq X$. Given such an s , we can define

$$\operatorname{div}(s) = \sum_Y \operatorname{val}_Y(s) \cdot Y.$$

To make sense of $\operatorname{val}_Y(s)$, for a fixed codimension 1 subscheme Y , pick W such that $W \cap U \neq \emptyset$, and $\mathcal{L}|_W$ is trivial. Then we can make sense of $\operatorname{val}_Y(s)$ using the trivialization. It is clear from Hartog's lemma that

Proposition. If X is normal, then

$$\operatorname{div} : \{\text{rational sections of } \mathcal{L}\} \rightarrow \operatorname{WDiv}(X).$$

is well-defined, and two sections have the same image iff they differ by an element of \mathcal{O}_X^* .

Corollary. If X is normal and proper, then there is a map

$$\operatorname{div}\{\text{rational sections of } \mathcal{L}\}/K^* \rightarrow \operatorname{WDiv}(X).$$

Proof. Properness implies $\mathcal{O}_X^* = K^*$. □

Example. Take $X = \mathbb{P}_K^1$, and $s = \frac{X^2}{X+Y} \in H^0(\mathcal{O}(1))$, where X, Y are our homogeneous coordinates. Then

$$\operatorname{div}(s) = 2[0 : 1] - [1 : -1].$$

This lets us go from line bundles to divisors. To go the other direction, let X be a normal Noetherian scheme. Fix a Weil divisor D . We define the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$ by setting, for all $U \subseteq X$ open,

$$\mathcal{O}_U(D) = \{f \in K(X) : \operatorname{div}(f) + D|_U \geq 0\}.$$

Proposition. $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$ is a rank 1 quasicoherent \mathcal{O}_X -module. □

In general, $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$ need not be a line bundle. If we want to prove that it is, then we very quickly see that we need the following condition:

Definition (Locally principal). Let D be a Weil divisor on X . Fix $x \in X$. Then D is locally principal at x if there exists an open set $U \subseteq X$ containing x such that $D|_U = \operatorname{div}(f)|_U$ for some $f \in K(X)$.

Proposition. If D is locally principal at every point x , then $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$ is an invertible sheaf.

Proof. If $U \subseteq X$ is such that $D|_U = \operatorname{div}(f)|_U$, then there is an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_X|_U &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(D)|_U \\ g &\mapsto g/f. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Definition (Cartier divisor). A *Cartier divisor* is a locally principal Weil divisor.

By checking locally, we see that

Proposition. If D_1, D_2 are Cartier divisors, then

- (i) $\mathcal{O}_X(D_1 + D_2) = \mathcal{O}_X(D_1) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(D_2)$.
- (ii) $\mathcal{O}_X(-D) \cong \mathcal{O}_X(D)^\vee$.
- (iii) If $f \in K(X)$, then $\mathcal{O}_X(\operatorname{div}(f)) \cong \mathcal{O}_X$. □

Proposition. Let X be a Noetherian, normal, integral scheme. Assume that X is *factorial*, i.e. every local ring $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a UFD. Then any Weil divisor is Cartier.

Note that smooth schemes are always factorial.

Proof. It is enough to prove the proposition when D is prime and effective. So $D \subseteq X$ is a codimension 1 irreducible subvariety. For $x \in D$

- If $x \notin D$, then 1 is a divisor equivalent to D near x .
- If $x \in D$, then $I_{D,x} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a height 1 prime ideal. So $I_{D,x} = (f)$ for $f \in \mathfrak{m}_{X,x}$. Then f is the local equation for D . □

Recall the Class group $\operatorname{Cl}(X)$ was the group of Weil divisors modulo principal equivalence.

Definition (Picard group). We define the *Picard group* of X to be the group of Cartier divisors modulo principal equivalence.

Then if X is factorial, then $\operatorname{Cl}(X) = \operatorname{Pic}(X)$.

Recall that if \mathcal{L} is an invertible sheaf, and s is a rational section of \mathcal{L} , then we can define $\operatorname{div}(s)$.

Theorem. Let X be normal and \mathcal{L} an invertible sheaf, s a rational section of \mathcal{L} . Then $\mathcal{O}_X(\operatorname{div}(s))$ is invertible, and there is an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{O}_X(\operatorname{div}(s)) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}.$$

Moreover, sending \mathcal{L} to $\operatorname{div} s$ gives a map

$$\operatorname{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \operatorname{Cl}(X),$$

which is an isomorphism if X is factorial (and Noetherian and integral).

So we can think of $\operatorname{Pic}(X)$ as the group of invertible sheaves modulo isomorphism, namely $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*)$.

Proof. Given $f \in H^0(U, \mathcal{O}_X(\operatorname{div}(s)))$, map it to $f \cdot s \in H^0(U, \mathcal{L})$. This gives the desired isomorphism.

If we have two sections $s' \neq s$, then $f = s'/s \in K(X)$. So $\operatorname{div}(s) = \operatorname{div}(s') + \operatorname{div}(f)$, and $\operatorname{div}(f)$ is principal. So this gives a well-defined map $\operatorname{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \operatorname{Cl}(X)$. □

1.4 Computations of class groups

To explicitly compute the class group, the following proposition is useful:

Proposition. Let X be an integral scheme, regular in codimension 1. If $Z \subseteq X$ is an integral closed subscheme of codimension 1, then we have an exact sequence

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Cl}(X) \rightarrow \text{Cl}(X \setminus Z) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ is mapped to $[nZ]$.

Proof. The map $\text{Cl}(X) \rightarrow \text{Cl}(X \setminus Z)$ is given by restriction. If S is a Weil divisor on $X \setminus Z$, then $\bar{S} \subseteq X$ maps to S under the restriction map. So this map is surjective.

Also, that $[nZ]|_{X \setminus Z}$ is trivial. So the composition of the first two maps vanishes. To check exactness, suppose D is a Weil divisor on X , principal on $X \setminus Z$. Then $D|_{X \setminus Z} = \text{div}(f)|_{X \setminus Z}$ for some $f \in K(X)$. Then $D - \text{div}(f)$ is just supported along Z . So it must be of the form nZ . \square

If we remove something of codimension at least two, then something even simpler happens.

Proposition. If $Z \subseteq X$ has codimension ≥ 2 , then $\text{Cl}(X) \rightarrow \text{Cl}(X \setminus Z)$ is an isomorphism.

The proof is the same as above, except no divisor can be supported on Z .

Example. $\text{Cl}(\mathbb{A}^2 \setminus \{0\}) = \text{Cl}(\mathbb{A}^2)$.

In general, to use the above propositions to compute the class group, a good strategy is to remove closed subschemes as above until we reach something we understand well. One thing we understand well is affine schemes:

Proposition. If A is a Noetherian ring, regular in codimension 1, then A is a UFD iff A is normal and $\text{Cl}(\text{Spec } A) = 0$

Proof. If A is a UFD, then it is normal, and every prime ideal of height 1 is principally generated. So if $D \in \text{Spec } A$ is Weil and prime, then $D = V(f)$ for some f , and hence $(f) = I_D$.

Conversely, if A is normal and $\text{Cl}(\text{Spec } A) = 0$, then every Weil divisor is principal. So if I is a height 1 prime ideal, then $V(I) = D$ for some Weil divisor D . Then D is principal. So $I = (f)$ for some f . So A is a Krull Noetherian integral domain with principally generated height 1 prime ideals. So it is a UFD. \square

Example. $\text{Cl}(\mathbb{A}^2) = 0$.

Example. Consider \mathbb{P}^n . We have an exact sequence

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}^n) = \text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}^n \setminus \mathbb{P}^{n-1}) = \text{Cl}(\mathbb{A}^n) \rightarrow 0.$$

So $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}^n)$ is surjective. So $\text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}^n)$ is generated by a hyperplane. Moreover, since any principal divisor has degree 0, it follows that $nH \neq 0$ for all $n > 0$. This H corresponds to $\mathcal{O}(1)$.

Example. Let $X = V(xy - z^2) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^3$. Let $Z = V(x, z)$. We claim that $\text{Cl}(X) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, and is generated by $[Z]$.

We compute

$$K[X \setminus Z] = \frac{K[x, x^{-1}, y, z]}{(xy - z)} \cong \frac{K[x, x^{-1}, t, z]}{(t - z)} = K[x, x^{-1}, z],$$

where $t = xy$, and this is a UFD. So $\text{Cl}(X \setminus Z) = 0$.

We now want to compute the kernel of the map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Cl}(X)$. We have

$$\mathcal{O}_{X,Z} = \left(\frac{K[x, y, z]}{xy - z^2} \right)_{(x,z)} = \left(\frac{K[x, y, y^{-1}, z]}{x - z^2} \right)_{(x,y)} = K[y, y^{-1}, z]_{(z)}.$$

Unsurprisingly, this is a DVR, and crucially, the uniformizer is z . So we know that $\text{div}(x) = 2Z$. So we know that $2\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \ker(\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Cl}(X))$. There is only one thing to check, which is that (x, y) is not principal. To see this, consider

$$T_{(0)}X = \mathbb{A}^3, \quad T_{(0)}(Z \subseteq X) = \mathbb{A}^1.$$

But if Z were principal, then $I_{Z,0} = (f)$ for some $f \in \mathcal{O}_{X,0}$. But then $T_0(Z) \subseteq T_0X$ will be $\ker df$. But then $\ker df$ should have dimension at least 2, which is a contradiction.

Proposition. Let X be Noetherian and regular in codimension one. Then

$$\text{Cl}(X) = \text{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{A}^1).$$

Proof. We have a projection map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pr}_1^* : \text{Cl}(X) &\rightarrow \text{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{A}^1) \\ [D_i] &\mapsto [D_i \times \mathbb{A}^1] \end{aligned}$$

It is an exercise to show that is injective. ‘

To show surjectivity, first note that we can use the previous exact sequence and the 4-lemma to assume X is affine.

We consider what happens when we localize a prime divisor D at the generic point of X . Explicitly, suppose \mathcal{I}_D is the ideal of D in $K[X \times \mathbb{A}^1]$, and let \mathcal{I}_D^0 be the ideal of $K(X)[t]$ generated by \mathcal{I}_D under the inclusion

$$K[X \times \mathbb{A}^1] = K[X][t] \subseteq K(X)[t].$$

If $\mathcal{I}_D^0 = 1$, then \mathcal{I}_D contains some function $f \in K(X)$. Then $D \subseteq V(f)$ as a subvariety of $X \times \mathbb{A}^1$. So D is an irreducible component of $V(f)$, and in particular is of the form $D' \times \mathbb{A}^1$.

If not, then $\mathcal{I}_D^0 = (f)$ for some $f \in K(X)[t]$, since $K(X)[t]$ is a PID. Then $\text{div} f$ is a principal divisor of $X \times \mathbb{A}^1$ whose localization at the generic point is D . Thus, $\text{div} f$ is D plus some other divisors of the form $D' \times \mathbb{A}^1$. So D is linearly equivalent to a sum of divisors of the form $D' \times \mathbb{A}^1$. \square

Exercise. We have $\text{Cl}(X \times \mathbb{P}^n) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \text{Cl}(X)$.

1.5 Linear systems

We end by collecting some useful results about divisors and linear systems.

Proposition. Let X be a smooth projective variety over an algebraically closed field. Let D_0 be a divisor on X .

- (i) For all $s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(D))$, $\text{div}(s)$ is an effective divisor linearly equivalent to D .
- (ii) If $D \sim D_0$ and $D \geq 0$, then there is $s \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(D_0))$ such that $\text{div}(s) = D$.
- (iii) If $s, s' \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(D_0))$ and $\text{div}(s) = \text{div}(s')$, then $s' = \lambda s$ for some $\lambda \in K^*$.

Proof.

- (i) Done last time.
- (ii) If $D \sim D_0$, then $D - D_0 = \text{div}(f)$ for some $f \in K(X)$. Then $(f) + D_0 \geq 0$. So f induces a section $s \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(D_0))$. Then $\text{div}(s) = D$.
- (iii) We have $\frac{s'}{s} \in K(X)^*$. So $\text{div}\left(\frac{s'}{s}\right) = 0$. So $\frac{s'}{s} \in H^0(\mathcal{O}^*) = K^*$. \square

Definition (Complete linear system). A *complete linear system* is the set of all effective divisors linearly equivalent to a given divisor D_0 , written $|D_0|$.

Thus, $|D_0|$ is the projectivization of the vector space $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(D_0))$. We also define

Definition (Linear system). A linear system is a linear subspace of the projective space structure on $|D_0|$.

Given a linear system $|V|$ of \mathcal{L} on X , we have previously seen that we get a rational map $X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$. For this to be a morphism, we need V to generate \mathcal{L} . In general, the \mathcal{O}_X action on \mathcal{L} induces a map

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

Tensoring with \mathcal{L}^{-1} gives a map

$$V \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X.$$

The image is an \mathcal{O}_X -submodule, hence an ideal sheaf. This ideal $b_{|V|}$ is called the *base ideal* of $|V|$ on X , and the corresponding closed subscheme is the *base locus*. Then the map $X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ is a morphism iff $b_{|V|} = \mathcal{O}_X$. In this case, we say $|V|$ is *free*.

Accordingly, we can define

Definition ((Very) ample divisor). We say a Cartier divisor D is (*very*) *ample* when $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$ is.

By Serre's theorem, if \mathcal{A} is ample and X is projective, and \mathcal{L} is any line bundle, then for n sufficiently large, we have

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{A}^n) = \sum (-1)^i h^i(X, \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{A}^n) = \chi(X, \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{A}^n).$$

In the case of curves, Riemann–Roch lets us understand this number well:

Theorem (Riemann–Roch theorem). If C is a smooth projective curve, then

$$\chi(\mathcal{L}) = \deg(\mathcal{L}) + 1 - g(C). \quad \square$$

It is often easier to reason about very ample divisors than general Cartier divisors. First observe that by definition, every projective normal scheme has a very ample divisor, say H . If D is any divisor, then by Serre’s theorem, $D + nH$ is globally generated for large n . Moreover, one can check that the sum of a globally generated divisor and a very ample divisor is still very ample, e.g. by checking it separates points and tangent vectors. Hence $D + nH$ is very ample for large n . Thus, we deduce that

Proposition. Let D be a Cartier divisor on a projective normal scheme. Then $D \sim H_1 - H_2$ for some very ample divisors H_i . We can in fact take H_i to be effective, and if X is smooth, then we can take H_i to be smooth and intersecting transversely. \square

The last part is a consequence of Bertini’s theorem.

Theorem (Bertini). Let X be a smooth projective variety over an algebraically closed field K , and D a very ample divisor. Then there exists a Zariski open set $U \subseteq |D|$ such that for all $H \in U$, H is smooth on X and if $H_1 \neq H_2$, then H_1 and H_2 intersect transversely. \square

2 Surfaces

2.1 The intersection product

We now focus on the case of smooth projective surfaces over an algebraically closed field. In this case, there is no need to distinguish between Weil and Cartier divisors.

Let X be such a surface. Let $C, D \subseteq X$ be smooth curves intersecting transversely. We want to count the number of points of intersection. This is given by

$$|C \cap D| = \deg_C(\mathcal{O}_C(D)) = h^0(\mathcal{O}_{C \cap D}) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_{C \cap D}),$$

using that $\mathcal{O}_{C \cap D}$ is a skyscraper sheaf supported at $C \cap D$. To understand this number, we use the short exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_C(-D|_C) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_C & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{C \cap D} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(-C-D) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(-D) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_C(-D|_C) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(-C) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_C & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

This allows us to write

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\mathcal{O}_{C \cap D}) &= -\chi(C, \mathcal{O}_C(-D|_C)) + \chi(C, \mathcal{O}_C) \\ &= \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(-C-D)) - \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(-D)) + \chi(C, \mathcal{O}_C) \\ &= \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(-C-D)) - \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(-D)) - \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(-C)) + \chi(\mathcal{O}_X). \end{aligned}$$

Thus suggests for for general divisors D_1, D_2 , we can define

Definition (Intersection product). For divisors D_1, D_2 , we define the *intersection product* to be

$$D_1 \cdot D_2 = \chi(\mathcal{O}_X) + \chi(-D_1 - D_2) - \chi(-D_1) - \chi(-D_2).$$

Proposition.

- (i) The product $D_1 \cdot D_2$ depends only on the classes of D_1, D_2 in $\text{Pic}(X)$.
- (ii) $D_1 \cdot D_2 = D_2 \cdot D_1$.
- (iii) $D_1 \cdot D_2 = |D_1 \cap D_2|$ if D_1 and D_2 are curves intersecting transversely.
- (iv) The intersection product is bilinear.

Proof. Only (iv) requires proof. First observe that if H is a very ample divisor represented by a smooth curve, then we have

$$H \cdot D = \deg_H(\mathcal{O}_H(D)),$$

and this is linear in D .

Next, check that $D_1 \cdot (D_2 + D_3) - D_1 \cdot D_2 - D_1 \cdot D_3$ is symmetric in D_1, D_2, D_3 . So

- (a) Since this vanishes when D_1 is very ample, it also vanishes if D_2 or D_3 is very ample.

- (b) Thus, if H is very ample, then $D \cdot (-H) = -(D \cdot H)$.
- (c) Thus, if H is very ample, then $(-H) \cdot D$ is linear in D .
- (d) If D is any divisor, write $D = H_1 - H_2$ for H_1, H_2 very ample and smooth. Then $D \cdot D' = H_1 \cdot D' - H_2 \cdot D'$ by (a), and thus is linear in D' . \square

In fact, bilinearity and (iii) shows that these properties uniquely characterize the intersection product, since every divisor is a difference of smooth very ample divisors.

Example. Take $X = \mathbb{P}^2$. We saw that $\text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}^2) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, generated by a hyperplane ℓ . So all we need to understand is what ℓ^2 is. But two transverse lines intersect at a point. So $\ell^2 = 1$. Thus, the intersection product on $\text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}^2)$ is just ordinary multiplication. In particular, if D_1, D_2 are curves that intersect transversely, we find that

$$D_1 \cdot D_2 = \deg(D_1) \deg(D_2).$$

This is Bézout's theorem!

Exercise. Let $C_1, C_2 \subseteq X$ be curves without common components. Then

$$C_1 \cdot C_2 = \sum_{p \in C_1 \cap C_2} \ell(\mathcal{O}_{C_1 \cap C_2, p}),$$

where for $p \in C_1 \cap C_2$, if $C_1 = V(x)$ and $C_2 = V(y)$, then

$$\ell(\mathcal{O}_{C_1 \cap C_2, p}) = \dim_k(\mathcal{O}_{X, p}/(x, y))$$

counts multiplicity.

Example. Take $X = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Then

$$\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{Z}[p_1^* \mathcal{O}(1)] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[p_2^* \mathcal{O}(1)].$$

Let $A = p_1^* \mathcal{O}(1), B = p_2^* \mathcal{O}(1)$. Then we see that

$$A^2 = B^2 = 0, \quad A \cdot B = 1$$

by high school geometry.

The Riemann–Roch theorem for curves lets us compute $\chi(D)$ for a divisor D . We have an analogous theorem for surfaces:

Theorem (Riemann–Roch for surfaces). Let $D \in \text{Div}(X)$. Then

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

where K_X is the *canonical divisor*.

To prove this, we need the adjunction formula:

Theorem (Adjunction formula). Let X be a smooth surface, and $C \subseteq X$ a smooth curve. Then

$$(\mathcal{O}_X(K_X) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C))|_C \cong \mathcal{O}_C(K_C).$$

Proof. Let $\mathcal{I}_C = \mathcal{O}_X(-C)$ be the ideal sheaf of C . We then have a short exact sequence on C :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(-C)|_C \cong \mathcal{I}_C/\mathcal{I}_C^2 \rightarrow \Omega_X^1|_C \rightarrow \Omega_C^1 \rightarrow 0,$$

where the left-hand map is given by d . To check this, note that locally on affine charts, if C is cut out by the function f , then smoothness of C implies the kernel of the second map is the span of df .

By definition of the canonical divisor, we have

$$\mathcal{O}_X(K_X) = \det(\Omega_X^1).$$

Restricting to C , we have

$$\mathcal{O}_X(K_X)|_C = \det(\Omega_X^1|_C) = \det(\mathcal{O}_X(-C)|_C) \otimes \det(\Omega_C^1) = \mathcal{O}_X(C)|_C^\vee \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(K_C). \quad \square$$

Proof of Riemann–Roch. We can assume $D = H_1 - H_2$ for very ample line bundles H_1, H_2 , which are smoothly irreducible curves that intersect transversely. We have short exact sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(H_1 - H_2) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(H_1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{H_2}(H_1|_{H_2}) \longrightarrow 0 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(H_1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{H_1}(H_1) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{O}_{H_1}(H_1)$ means the restriction of the *line bundle* $\mathcal{O}_X(H_1)$ to H_1 . We can then compute

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(H_1 - H_2) &= \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(H_1)) - \chi(H_2, \mathcal{O}_{H_2}(H_1|_{H_2})) \\ &= \chi(\mathcal{O}_X) + \chi(H_1, \mathcal{O}_{H_1}(H_1)) - \chi(H_2, \mathcal{O}_{H_2}(H_1|_{H_2})). \end{aligned}$$

The first term appears in our Riemann–Roch theorem, so we leave it alone. We then use Riemann–Roch for curves to understand the remaining. It tells us

$$\chi(H_i, \mathcal{O}_{H_i}(H_1)) = \deg(\mathcal{O}_{H_i}(H_1)) + 1 - g(H_i) = (H_i \cdot H_1) + 1 - g(H_i).$$

By definition of genus, we have

$$2g(H_i) - 2 = \deg(K_{H_i}).$$

and the adjunction formula lets us compute $\deg(K_{H_i})$ by

$$\deg(K_{H_i}) = H_i \cdot (K_X + H_i).$$

Plugging these into the formula and rearranging gives the desired result. \square

Previously, we had the notion of linear equivalence of divisors. A coarser notion of equivalence is that of numerical equivalence, which is about what the intersection product can detect:

Definition (Numerical equivalence). We say divisors D, D' are *numerically equivalent*, written $D \equiv D'$, if

$$D \cdot E = D' \cdot E$$

for all divisors E .

We write

$$\text{Num}_0 = \{D \in \text{Div}(X) : D \equiv 0\}.$$

Definition (Néron–Severi group). The *Néron–Severi group* is

$$\mathrm{NS}(X) = \mathrm{Div}(X)/\mathrm{Num}_0(X).$$

We will need the following important fact:

Fact. $\mathrm{NS}(X)$ is a finitely-generated free module.

Note that $\mathrm{Pic}(X)$ is not finitely-generated in general. For example, for an elliptic curve, $\mathrm{Pic}(X)$ bijects with the closed points of X , which is in general very large!

Definition ($\rho(X)$). $\rho(X) = \dim \mathrm{NS}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) = \mathrm{rk} \mathrm{NS}(X)$.

Tensoring with \mathbb{R} , the intersection product gives a map

$$(\cdot, \cdot) : \mathrm{NS}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) = \mathrm{NS}(X) \otimes \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

By definition of $\mathrm{NS}(X)$, this is non-degenerate. A natural question to ask is then, what is the signature of this form? Since X is projective, there is a very ample divisor H , and then $H^2 > 0$. So this is definitely not negative definite. It turns out there is only one positive component, and the signature is $(1, \rho(X) - 1)$:

Theorem (Hodge index theorem). Let X be a projective surface, and H be a (very) ample divisor on X . Let D be a divisor on X such that $D \cdot H = 0$ but $D \neq 0$. Then $D^2 < 0$.

Proof. Before we begin the proof, observe that if H' is very ample and D' is (strictly) effective, then $H' \cdot D' > 0$, since this is given by the number of intersections between D' and any hyperplane in the projective embedding given by H' .

Now assume for contradiction that $D^2 \geq 0$.

– If $D^2 > 0$, fix an n such that $H_n = D + nH$ is very ample. Then $H_n \cdot D > 0$ by assumption.

We use Riemann–Roch to learn that

$$\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X(mD)) = \frac{m^2 D^2 - m K_X \cdot D}{2} + \chi(\mathcal{O}_X).$$

We first consider the $H^2(\mathcal{O}_X(mD))$ term in the left-hand side. By Serre duality, we have

$$H^2(\mathcal{O}_X(mD)) = H^0(K_X - mD).$$

Now observe that for large m , we have

$$H_n \cdot (K_X - mD) < 0.$$

Since H_n is very ample, it cannot be the case that $K_X - mD$ is effective. So $H^0(K_X - mD) = 0$.

Thus, for m sufficiently large, we have

$$h^0(mD) - h^1(mD) > 0.$$

In particular, mD is (strictly) effective for $m \gg 0$. But then $H \cdot mD > 0$ since H is very ample and mD is effective. This is a contradiction.

- If $D^2 = 0$. Since D is not numerically trivial, there exists a divisor E on X such that $D \cdot E \neq 0$. We define

$$E' = (H^2)E - (E \cdot H)H.$$

It is then immediate that $E' \cdot H = 0$. So $D'_n = nD + E'$ satisfies $D'_n \cdot H = 0$. On the other hand,

$$(D'_n)^2 = (E')^2 + 2nD \cdot E' > 0$$

for n large enough. This contradicts the previous part. \square

2.2 Blow ups

Let X be a smooth surface, and $p \in X$. There is then a standard way to “replace” p with a copy of \mathbb{P}^1 . The result is a surface $\bar{X} = \text{Bl}_p X$ together with a map $\varepsilon : \bar{X} \rightarrow X$ such that $\varepsilon^{-1}(p)$ is a smoothly embedded copy of \mathbb{P}^1 , and ε is an isomorphism outside of this \mathbb{P}^1 .

To construct \bar{X} , pick local coordinates x, y in a neighbourhood U of \bar{X} such that $V(x, y) = p$. Work on $U \times \mathbb{P}^1$ with coordinates $[X : Y]$ on \mathbb{P}^1 . We then set

$$\bar{U} = V(xY - yX).$$

There is a canonical projection of \bar{U} onto U , and this works, since above the point $(0, 0)$, any choice of X, Y satisfies the equation, and everywhere else, we must have $[X : Y] = [x : y]$.

Definition (Blow up). The *blow up* of X at p is the variety $\bar{X} = \text{Bl}_p X$ that we just defined. The preimage of p is known as the *exceptional curve*, and is denoted E .

We would like to understand $\text{Pic}(\bar{X})$ in terms of $\text{Pic}(X)$, and in particular the product structure on $\text{Pic}(\bar{X})$. This will allow us to detect whether a surface is a blow up.

The first step to understanding $\text{Pic}(\bar{X})$ is the localization sequence

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\bar{X}) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\bar{X} \setminus \mathbb{P}^1) \rightarrow 0.$$

We also have the isomorphism

$$\text{Pic}(\bar{X} \setminus \mathbb{P}^1) = \text{Pic}(X \setminus \{p\}) \cong \text{Pic}(X).$$

Finally, pulling back along ε gives a map $\text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\bar{X})$, and the push-pull formula says

$$\pi_*(\pi^* \mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{L} \otimes \pi_*(\mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}}).$$

Hartog’s lemma says

$$\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\bar{X}} = \mathcal{O}_X.$$

So in fact ε^* is a splitting. So $\text{Pic}(\bar{X})$ is the direct sum of $\text{Pic}(X)$ with a quotient of \mathbb{Z} , generated by $[E]$. We will show that in fact $\text{Pic}(\bar{X}) \cong \varepsilon^* \text{Pic}(X) \oplus \mathbb{Z}[E]$. This will be shown by calculating $E^2 = -1$.

In general, if C is a curve in X , then this lifts to a curve $\tilde{C} \subseteq \bar{X}$, called the *strict transform* of C . This is given by

$$\tilde{C} = \overline{\varepsilon^{-1}(C \setminus \{p\})}.$$

There is also another operation, we can do, which is the pullback of divisors π^*C .

Lemma.

$$\pi^*C = \tilde{C} + mE,$$

where m is the multiplicity of C at p .

Proof. Choose local coordinates x, y at p and suppose the curve $y = 0$ is not tangent to any branch of C at p . Then in the local ring $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,p}$, the equation of C is given as

$$f = f_m(x, y) + \text{higher order terms},$$

where f_m is a non-zero degree m polynomial. Then by definition, the multiplicity is m . Then on $\bar{U} \subseteq (U \times \mathbb{P}^1)$, we have the chart $U \times \mathbb{A}^1$ where $X \neq 0$, with coordinates

$$(x, y, Y/X = t).$$

Taking (x, t) as local coordinates, the map to U is given by $(x, t) \mapsto (x, xt)$. Then

$$\varepsilon^*f = f(x, tx) = x^m f_m(1, t) + \text{higher order terms} = x^m \cdot h(x, t),$$

with $h(0, 0) \neq 0$. But then on $\bar{U}_{x \neq 0}$, the curve $x = 0$ is just E . So this equation has multiplicity m along E . \square

Proposition. Let X be a smooth projective surface, and $x \in X$. Let $\bar{X} = \text{Bl}_x X \xrightarrow{\pi} X$. Then

- (i) $\pi^*\text{Pic}(X) \oplus \mathbb{Z}[E] = \text{Pic}(\bar{X})$
- (ii) $\pi^*D \cdot \pi^*F = D \cdot F$, $\pi^*D \cdot E = 0$, $E^2 = -1$.
- (iii) $K_{\bar{X}} = \pi^*(K_X) + E$.
- (iv) π^* is defined on $\text{NS}(X)$. Thus,

$$\text{NS}(\bar{X}) = \text{NS}(X) \oplus \mathbb{Z}[E].$$

Proof.

- (i) Recall we had the localization sequence

$$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Pic}(\bar{X}) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow 1$$

and there is a right splitting. To show the result, we need to show the left-hand map is injective, or equivalently, $mE \not\sim 0$. This will follow from the fact that $E^2 = -1$.

- (ii) For the first part, it suffices to show that $\pi^*D \cdot \pi^*F = D \cdot F$ for D, F very ample, and so we may assume D, F are curves not passing through x . Then their pullbacks is just the pullback of the curve, and so the result is clear. The second part is also clear.

Finally, pick a smooth curve C passing through E with multiplicity 1. Then

$$\pi^*C = \tilde{C} + E.$$

Then we have

$$0 = \pi^*C \cdot E = \tilde{C} \cdot E + E^2,$$

But \tilde{C} and E intersect at exactly one point. So $\tilde{C} \cdot E = 1$.

- (iii) By the adjunction formula, we have

$$(K_{\bar{X}} + E) \cdot E = \deg(K_{\mathbb{P}^1}) = -2.$$

So we know that $K_{\bar{X}} \cdot E = -1$. Also, outside of E , $K_{\bar{X}}$ and K_X agree. So we have

$$K_{\bar{X}} = \pi^*(K_X) + mE$$

for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then computing

$$-1 = K_{\bar{X}} \cdot E = \pi^*(K_X) \cdot E + mE^2$$

gives $m = 1$.

- (iv) We need to show that if $D \in \text{Num}_0(X)$, then $\pi^*(D) \in \text{Num}_0(\bar{X})$. But this is clear for both things that are pulled back and things that are E . So we are done. \square

One thing blow ups are good for is resolving singularities.

Theorem (Elimination of indeterminacy). Let X be a smooth projective surface, Y a projective variety, and $\varphi : X \dashrightarrow Y$ a rational map. Then there exists a smooth projective surface X' and a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & X' & \\ & \swarrow p & \searrow q \\ X & \dashrightarrow \varphi & Y \end{array}$$

where $p : X' \rightarrow X$ is a composition of blow ups, and in particular is birational.

Proof. We may assume $Y = \mathbb{P}^n$, and $X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ is non-degenerate. Then φ is induced by a linear system $|V| \subseteq H^0(X, \mathcal{L})$. We first show that we may assume the base locus has codimension > 1 .

If not, every element of $|V|$ is of the form $C + D'$ for some fixed C . Let $|V'|$ be the set of all such D' . Then $|V|$ and $|V'|$ give the same rational map. Indeed, if V has basis f_0, \dots, f_n , and g is the function defining C , then the two maps are, respectively,

$$[f_0 : \dots : f_n] \text{ and } [f_0/g : \dots : f_n/g],$$

which define the same rational maps. By repeating this process, replacing V with V' , we may assume the base locus has codimension > 1 .

We now want to show that by blowing up, we may remove all points from the base locus. We pick $x \in X$ in the base locus of $|D|$. Blow it up to get $X_1 = \text{Bl}_x X \rightarrow X$. Then

$$\pi^*|D| = |D_1| + mE,$$

where $m > 0$, and $|D_1|$ is a linear system which induces the map $\varphi \circ \pi_1$. If $|D_1|$ has no basepoints, then we are done. If not, we iterate this procedure. The procedure stops, because

$$0 \leq D_1^2 = (\pi_1^*D^2 + m^2E^2) < D^2. \quad \square$$

Exercise. We have the following universal property of blow ups: If $Z \rightarrow X$ is a birational map of surfaces, and suppose f^{-1} is not defined at a point $x \in X$. Then f factors uniquely through the blow up $\text{Bl}_x(X)$.

Theorem. Let $g : Z \rightarrow X$ be a birational morphism of surfaces. Then g factors as $Z \xrightarrow{g'} X' \xrightarrow{p} X$, where $p : X' \rightarrow X$ is a composition of blow ups, and g' is an isomorphism.

Proof. Apply elimination of indeterminacy to the rational inverse to g to obtain $p : X' \rightarrow X$. There is then a lift of g' to X' by the universal property, and these are inverses to each other. \square

Birational isomorphism is an equivalence relation. So we can partition the set of smooth projective surfaces into birational isomorphism classes. If X, X' are in the same birational isomorphism class, we can say $X \leq X'$ if X' is a blow up of X . What we have seen is that any two elements have an upper bound. There is no global maximum element, since we can keep blowing up. However, we can look for minima elements.

Definition (Relatively minimal). We say X is *relatively minimal* if there does not exist a smooth X' and a birational morphism $X \rightarrow X'$ that is not an isomorphism. We say X is *minimal* if it is the unique relative minimal surface in the birational equivalence class.

If X is not relatively minimal, then it is the blow up of another smooth projective surface, and in this case the exceptional curve C satisfies $C^2 = -1$. It turns out this criterion itself is enough to determine minimality.

Theorem (Castelnuovo's contractibility criterion). Let X be a smooth projective surface over $K = \bar{K}$. If there is a curve $C \subseteq X$ such that $C \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $C^2 = -1$, then there exists $f : X \rightarrow Y$ that exhibits X as a blow up of Y at a point with exceptional curve C .

Exercise. Let X be a smooth projective surface. Then any two of the following three conditions imply the third:

- (i) $C \cong \mathbb{P}^1$
- (ii) $C^2 = -1$
- (iii) $K_X \cdot C = -1$

When these are satisfied, we say C is a (-1) curve.

For example, the last follows from the first two by the adjunction formula.

Corollary. A smooth projective surface is relatively minimal if and only if it does not contain a (-1) curve. \square

Proof. The idea is to produce a suitable linear system $|L|$, giving a map $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$, and then take Y to be the image. Note that $f(C) = *$ is the same as requiring

$$\mathcal{O}_X(L)|_C = \mathcal{O}_C.$$

After finding a linear system that satisfies this, we will do some work to show that f is an isomorphism outside of C and has smooth image.

Let H be a very ample divisor on X . By Serre's theorem, we may assume $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X(H)) = 0$. Let

$$H \cdot C = K > 0.$$

Consider divisors of the form $H + iC$. We can compute

$$\deg_C(H + iC)|_C = (H + iC) \cdot C = K - i.$$

Thus, we know $\deg_C(H + KC)|_C = 0$, and hence

$$\mathcal{O}_X(H + KC)|_C \cong \mathcal{O}_C.$$

We claim that $\mathcal{O}_X(H + KC)$ works. To check this, we pick a fairly explicit basis of $H^0(H + KC)$. Consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(H + (i-1)C) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(H + iC) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C(H + iC) \rightarrow 0,$$

inducing a long exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H^0(H + (i-1)C) &\rightarrow H^0(H + iC) \rightarrow H^0(C, (H + iC)|_C) \\ &\rightarrow H^1(H + (i-1)C) \rightarrow H^1(H + iC) \rightarrow H^1(C, (H + iC)|_C) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

We know $\mathcal{O}_X(H + iC)|_C = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(K - i)$. So in the range $i = 0, \dots, K$, we have $H^1(C, (H + iC)|_C) = 0$. Thus, by induction, we find that

$$H^1(H + iC) = 0 \text{ for } i = 0, \dots, K.$$

As a consequence of this, we know that for $i = 1, \dots, K$, we have a short exact sequence

$$H^0(H + (i-1)C) \hookrightarrow H^0(H + iC) \twoheadrightarrow H^0(C, (H + iC)|_C) = H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(K - i)).$$

Thus, $H^0(H + iC)$ is spanned by the image of $H^0(H + (i-1)C)$ plus a lift of a basis of $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(K - i))$.

For each $i > 0$, pick a lift $y_0^{(i)}, \dots, y_{K-i}^{(i)}$ of a basis of $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(K - i))$ to $H^0(H + iC)$, and take the image in $H^0(H + KC)$. Note that in local coordinates, if C is cut out by a function g , then the image in $H^0(H + KC)$ is given by

$$g^{K-i}y_0^{(i)}, \dots, g^{K-i}y_{K-i}^{(i)}.$$

For $i = 0$, we pick a basis of $H^0(H)$, and then map it down to $H^0(H + KC)$. Taking the union over all i of these elements, we obtain a basis of $H^0(H + KC)$. Let f be the induced map to \mathbb{P}^r .

For concreteness, list the basis vectors as x_1, \dots, x_r , where x_r is a lift of $1 \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ to $H^0(H + KC)$, and x_{r-1}, x_{r-2} are $gy_0^{(K-1)}, gy_1^{(K-1)}$.

First observe that x_1, \dots, x_{r-1} vanish at C . So

$$f(C) = [0 : \dots : 0 : 1] \equiv p,$$

and C is indeed contracted to a point.

Outside of C , the function g is invertible, so just the image of $H^0(H)$ is enough to separate points and tangent vectors. So f is an isomorphism outside of C .

All the other basis elements of $H + KC$ are needed to make sure the image is smooth, and we only have to check this at the point p . This is done by showing that $\dim \mathfrak{m}_{Y,p}/\mathfrak{m}_{Y,p}^2 \leq 2$, which requires some “infinitesimal analysis” we will not perform. \square

Example. Consider $X = \mathbb{P}^2$, and x, y, z three non-colinear points in \mathbb{P}^2 given by $[1 : 0 : 0], [0 : 1 : 0], [0 : 0 : 1]$.

There are three conics passing through x, y, z , given by x_1x_2, x_0x_2 and x_0x_1 , which is the union of lines ℓ_0, ℓ_1, ℓ_2 , and let $|C_{x,y,z}|$ be the linear system generated by these three conics. Then we obtain a birational map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}^2 &\dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2 \\ [x_0 : x_1 : x_2] &\mapsto [x_1x_2 : x_0x_2 : x_0x_1] = [x_0^{-1} : x_1^{-1} : x_2^{-1}] \end{aligned}$$

with base locus $\{x, y, z\}$.

Blowing up at the three points x, y, z resolves our indeterminacies, and we obtain a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{Bl}_{x,y,z}\mathbb{P}^2 & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ \mathbb{P}^2 & \overset{C}{\dashrightarrow} & \mathbb{P}^2 \end{array}$$

Then in the blowup, we have

$$\pi^* \ell_i = \tilde{\ell}_i + E_j + E_k$$

for i, j, k distinct. We then check that $\tilde{\ell}_i^2 = -1$, and each $\tilde{\ell}_i$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 . Thus, Castelnuovo tells us we can blow these down. This blow down map is exactly the right-hand map in the diagram above, which one can check compresses each line $\tilde{\ell}_i$ to a point.

3 Projective varieties

We now turn to understand general projective schemes. Our goal will be to understand the “geometry” of the set of ample divisors as a subspace of $\text{NS}(X)$.

3.1 The intersection product

First, we have to define $\text{NS}(X)$, and to do so, we need to introduce the intersection product. Thus, given a projective variety X over an algebraically closed field K with $\dim X = n$, we seek a multilinear symmetric function $\text{CaDiv}(X)^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, denoted

$$(D_1, \dots, D_n) \mapsto (D_1 \cdot \dots \cdot D_n).$$

This should satisfy the following properties:

- (i) The intersection depends only on the linear equivalence class, i.e. it factors through $\text{Pic}(X)^n$.
- (ii) If D_1, \dots, D_n are smooth hypersurfaces that all intersect transversely, then

$$D_1 \cdot \dots \cdot D_n = |D_1 \cap \dots \cap D_n|.$$

- (iii) If $V \subseteq X$ is an integral subvariety of codimension 1, and D_1, \dots, D_{n-1} are Cartier divisors, then

$$D_1 \cdot \dots \cdot D_{n-1} \cdot [V] = (D_1|_V \cdot \dots \cdot D_{n-1}|_V).$$

In general, if $V \subseteq X$ is an integral subvariety, we write

$$D_1 \cdot \dots \cdot D_{\dim V} \cdot [V] = (D_1|_V \cdot \dots \cdot D_{\dim V}|_V).$$

There are two ways we can define the intersection product:

- (i) For each D_i , write it as $D_i \sim H_{i,1} - H_{i,2}$ with $H_{i,j}$ very ample. Then multilinearity tells us how we should compute the intersection product, namely as

$$\sum_{I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|I|} \prod_{i \in I} H_{i,2} \cdot \prod_{j \notin I} H_{j,1}.$$

By Bertini, we can assume the $H_{i,j}$ intersect transversely, and then we just compute these by counting the number of points of intersection. We then have to show that this is well-defined.

- (ii) We can write down the definition of the intersection product in a more cohomological way. Recall that for $n = 2$, we had

$$D \cdot C = \chi(\mathcal{O}_X) + \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(-C - D)) - \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(-C)) - \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(-D)).$$

For general n , let H_1, \dots, H_n be very ample divisors. Then the last property implies we have

$$H_1 \cdot \dots \cdot H_n = (H_2|_{H_1} \cdot \dots \cdot H_n|_{H_1}).$$

So inductively, we have

$$H_1 \cdots H_n = \sum_{I \subseteq \{2, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|I|} \chi \left(H_1, \mathcal{O}_{H_1} \left(-\sum_{i \in I} H_i \right) \right)$$

But we also have the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(-H_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{H_1} \rightarrow 0.$$

Twisting this sequence shows that

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 \cdots H_n &= \sum_{I \subseteq \{2, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|I|} \left(\chi \left(\mathcal{O}_X \left(-\sum_{i \in I} H_i \right) \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \chi \left(\mathcal{O}_X \left(-H_1 - \sum_{i \in I} H_i \right) \right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{J \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|J|} \chi \left(\mathcal{O}_X \left(-\sum_{i \in J} H_i \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

We can then adopt this as the definition of the intersection product

$$D_1 \cdots D_n = \sum_{J \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|J|} \chi \left(\mathcal{O}_X \left(-\sum_{i \in J} D_i \right) \right).$$

Reversing the above procedure shows that property (iii) is satisfied.

As before we can define

Definition (Numerical equivalence). Let $D, D' \in \text{CaDiv}(X)$. We say D and D' are *numerically equivalent*, written $D \equiv D'$, if $D \cdot [C] = D' \cdot [C]$ for all integral curves $C \subseteq X$.

In the case of surfaces, we showed that being numerically equivalent to zero is the same as being in the kernel of the intersection product.

Lemma. Assume $D \equiv 0$. Then for all $D_2, \dots, D_{\dim X}$, we have

$$D \cdot D_2 \cdots D_{\dim X} = 0.$$

Proof. We induct on n . As usual, we can assume that the D_i are very ample. Then

$$D \cdot D_2 \cdots D_{\dim X} = D|_{D_2} \cdot D_3|_{D_2} \cdots D_{\dim X}|_{D_2}.$$

Now if $D \equiv 0$ on X , then $D|_{D_2} \equiv 0$ on D_2 . So we are done. \square

Definition (Neron-Severi group). The *Neron-Severi group* of X , written $\text{NS}(X) = N^1(X)$, is

$$N^1(X) = \frac{\text{CaDiv}(X)}{\text{Num}_0(X)} = \frac{\text{CaDiv}(X)}{\{D \mid D \equiv 0\}}.$$

As in the case of surfaces, we have

Theorem (Severi). Let X be a projective variety over an algebraically closed field. Then $N^1(X)$ is a finitely-generated torsion free abelian group, hence of the form \mathbb{Z}^n . \square

Definition (Picard number). The *Picard number* of X is the rank of $N^1(X)$.

We will not prove Severi's theorem, but when working over \mathbb{C} , we can indicate a proof strategy. Over \mathbb{C} , in the analytic topology, we have the exponential sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^{\text{an}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^{*,\text{an}} \rightarrow 0.$$

This gives a long exact sequence

$$H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^{\text{an}}) \rightarrow H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^{*,\text{an}}) \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}).$$

It is not hard to see that $H^i(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is in fact the same as singular cohomology, and $H^1(\mathcal{O}_X^{*,\text{an}})$ is the complex analytic Picard group. By Serre's GAGA theorem, this is the same as the algebraic $\text{Pic}(X)$. Moreover, the map $\text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is just the first Chern class.

Next check that the intersection product $[C] \cdot D$ is the same as the topological intersection product $[C] \cdot c_1(D)$. So at least modulo torsion, we have an embedding of the Neron–Severi group into $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, which we know is finite dimensional.

In the case of surfaces, we had the Riemann–Roch theorem. We do not have a similarly precise statement for arbitrary varieties, but an “asymptotic” version is good enough for what we want.

Theorem (Asymptotic Riemann–Roch). Let X be a projective normal variety over $K = \bar{K}$. Let D be a Cartier divisor, and E a Weil divisor on X . Then $\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X(mD + E))$ is a numerical polynomial in m (i.e. a polynomial with rational coefficients that only takes integral values) of degree at most $n = \dim X$, and

$$\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X(mD + E)) = \frac{D^n}{n!} m^n + \text{lower order terms.}$$

Proof. By induction on $\dim X$, we can assume the theorem holds for normal projective varieties of dimension $< n$. We fix H on X very ample such that $H + D$ is very ample. Let $H' \in |H|$ and $G \in |H + D|$ be sufficiently general. We then have short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(mD + E) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(mD + E + H) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{H'}((mD + E + H)|_{H'}) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X((m-1)D + E) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(mD + E + H) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_G((mD + E + H)|_G) \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that the middle term appears in both equations. So we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X(mD + E)) + \chi(H', \mathcal{O}_{H'}((mD + E + H)|_{H'})) \\ = \chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X((m-1)D + E)) + \chi(H', \mathcal{O}_G((mD + E + H)|_G)) \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\mathcal{O}_X(mD - E)) - \chi(\mathcal{O}_X((m-1)D - E)) \\ = \chi(G, \mathcal{O}_G(mD + E + H)) - \chi(H', \mathcal{O}_{H'}(mD + E + H)). \end{aligned}$$

By induction (see proposition below) the right-hand side is a numerical polynomial of degree at most $n - 1$ with leading term

$$\frac{D^{n-1} \cdot G - D^{n-1} \cdot H}{(n-1)!} m^{n-1} + \text{lower order terms,}$$

since $D^{n-1} \cdot G$ is just the $(n-1)$ self-intersection of D along G . But $G - H = D$. So the LHS is

$$\frac{D^n}{(n-1)!} m^{n-1} + \text{lower order terms},$$

so we are done. \square

Proposition. Let X be a normal projective variety, and $|H|$ a very ample linear system. Then for a general element $G \in |H|$, G is a normal projective variety. \square

Some immediate consequences include

Proposition. Let X be a normal projective variety.

(i) If H is a very ample Cartier divisor, then

$$h^0(X, mH) = \frac{H^n}{n!} m^n + \text{lower order terms for } m \gg 0.$$

(ii) If D is any Cartier divisor, then there is some $C \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that

$$h^0(mD) \leq C \cdot m^n \text{ for } m \gg 0.$$

Proof.

(i) By Serre's theorem, $H^i(\mathcal{O}_x(mH)) = 0$ for $i > 0$ and $m \gg 0$. So we apply asymptotic Riemann Roch.

(ii) There exists a very ample Cartier divisor H' on X such that $H' + D$ is also very ample. Then

$$h^0(mD) \leq h^0(m(H' + D)). \quad \square$$

3.2 Ample divisors

We begin with the following useful lemma:

Lemma. Let X, Y be projective schemes. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a finite morphism of schemes, and D is an ample Cartier divisor on Y , then so is f^*D .

Proof. Let \mathcal{F} be a coherent sheaf on X . Since f is finite, we have $R^i f_* \mathcal{F} = 0$ for all $i > 0$. Then

$$H^i(\mathcal{F} \otimes f^* \mathcal{O}_Y(mD)) = H^i(f_* \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_Y(mD)) = 0$$

for all $i > 0$ and $m \gg 0$. So by Serre's theorem, we know f^*D is ample. \square

Another useful result is

Proposition. Let X be a proper scheme, and \mathcal{L} an invertible sheaf. Then \mathcal{L} is ample iff $\mathcal{L}|_{X_{\text{red}}}$ is ample.

Proof.

(\Rightarrow) If \mathcal{L} induces a closed embedding of X , then map given by $\mathcal{L}|_{X_{\text{red}}}$ is given by the composition with the closed embedding $X_{\text{red}} \hookrightarrow X$.

(\Leftarrow) Let $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X$ be the nilradical. By Noetherianness, there exists n such that $\mathcal{J}^n = 0$.

Fix \mathcal{F} a coherent sheaf. We can filter \mathcal{F} using

$$\mathcal{F} \supseteq \mathcal{J}\mathcal{F} \supseteq \mathcal{J}^2\mathcal{F} \supseteq \dots \supseteq \mathcal{J}^{n-1}\mathcal{F} \supseteq \mathcal{J}^n\mathcal{F} = 0.$$

For each j , we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{J}^{j+1}\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}^j\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_j \rightarrow 0.$$

This \mathcal{G}_i is really a sheaf on the reduced structure, since \mathcal{J} acts trivially. Thus $H^i(\mathcal{G}_j \otimes \mathcal{L}^m)$ for $j > 0$ and large m . Thus inducting on $j \geq 0$, we find that for $i > 0$ and $m \gg 0$, we have

$$H^i(\mathcal{J}^j\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{L}^m) = 0. \quad \square$$

The following criterion for ampleness will give us a very good handle on how ample divisors behave:

Theorem (Nakai's criterion). Let X be a projective variety. Let D be a Cartier divisor on X . Then D is ample iff for all $V \subseteq X$ integral proper subvariety (proper means proper scheme, not proper subset), we have

$$(D|_V)^{\dim V} = D^{\dim V}[V] > 0.$$

Before we prove this, we observe some immediate corollaries:

Corollary. Let X be a projective variety. Then ampleness is a numerical condition, i.e. for any Cartier divisors D_1, D_2 , if $D_1 \equiv D_2$, then D_1 is ample iff D_2 is ample.

Corollary. Let X, Y be projective variety. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a surjective finite morphism of schemes, and D is a Cartier divisor on Y . Then D is ample iff f^*D is ample.

Proof. It remains to prove \Leftarrow . If f is finite and surjective, then for all $V \subseteq Y$, there exists $V' \subseteq f^{-1}(V) \subseteq X$ such that $f|_{V'} : V' \rightarrow V$ is a finite surjective morphism. Then we have

$$(f^*D)^{\dim V'}[V'] = \deg f|_{V'} D^{\dim V}[V],$$

which is clear since we only have to prove this for very ample D . \square

Corollary. If X is a projective variety, D a Cartier divisor and $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$ globally generated, and

$$\Phi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(D))^*)$$

the induced map. Then D is ample iff Φ is finite.

Proof.

(\Leftarrow) If $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(D))^*)$ is finite, then $D = \Phi^*\mathcal{O}(1)$. So this follows from the previous corollary.

(\Rightarrow) If Φ is not finite, then there exists $C \subseteq X$ such that $\Phi(C)$ is a point. Then $D \cdot [C] = \Phi^* \mathcal{O}(1) \cdot [C] = 0$, by the push-pull formula. So by Nakai's criterion, D is not ample. \square

Proof of Nakai's criterion.

(\Rightarrow) If D is ample, then mD is very ample for some m . Then by multilinearity, we may assume D is very ample. So we have a closed embedding

$$\Phi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(D)^*).$$

If $V \subseteq X$ is a closed integral subvariety, then $D^{\dim V} \cdot [V] = (D|_V)^{\dim V}$. But this is just $\deg_{\Phi(V)} \mathcal{O}(1) > 0$.

(\Leftarrow) We proceed by induction on $\dim X$, noting that $\dim X = 1$ is trivial. By induction, for any proper subvariety V , we know that $D|_V$ is ample.

The key of the proof is to show that $\mathcal{O}_X(mD)$ is globally generated for large m . If so, the induced map $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(|mD|)$ cannot contract any curve C , or else $mD \cdot C = 0$. So this is a finite map, and mD is the pullback of the ample divisor $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(|mD|)}(1)$ along a finite map, hence is ample.

We first reduce to the case where D is effective. As usual, write $D \sim H_1 - H_2$ with H_i very ample effective divisors. We have exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(mD - H_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(mD) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{H_1}(mD) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(mD - H_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X((m-1)D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{H_2}((m-1)D) \rightarrow 0.$$

We know $D|_{H_i}$ is ample by induction. So the long exact sequences implies that for all $m \gg 0$ and $j \geq 2$, we have

$$H^j(mD) \cong H^j(mD - H_1) = H^j((m-1)D).$$

So we know that

$$\chi(mD) = h^0(mD) - h^1(mD) + \text{constant}$$

for all $m \gg 0$. On the other hand, since X is an integral subvariety of itself, $D^n > 0$, and so asymptotic Riemann–Roch tells us $h^0(mD) > 0$ for all $m \gg 0$. Since D is ample iff mD is ample, we can assume D is effective.

To show that mD is globally generated, we observe that it suffices to show that this is true in a neighbourhood of D , since outside of D , the sheaf is automatically globally generated by using the tautological section that vanishes at D with multiplicity m .

Moreover, we know $mD|_D$ is very ample, and in particular globally generated for large m by induction (the previous proposition allows us to pass to $D|_{red}$ if necessary). Thus, it suffices to show that

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(mD)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_D(mD))$$

is surjective.

To show this, we use the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X((m-1)D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(mD) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_D(mD) \rightarrow 0.$$

For $i > 0$ and large m , we know $H^i(\mathcal{O}_D(mD)) = 0$. So we have surjections

$$H^1((m-1)D) \twoheadrightarrow H^1(mD)$$

for m large enough. But these are finite-dimensional vector spaces. So for m sufficiently large, this map is an isomorphism. Then $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(mD)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_D(mD))$ is a surjection by exactness. \square

Recall that we defined $\text{Pic}_K(X)$ for $K = \mathbb{Q}$ or \mathbb{R} . We can extend the intersection product linearly, and all the properties of the intersection product are preserved. We write

$$N_K^1(X) = \text{Pic}_K(X) / \text{Num}_{0,K}(X) = \text{NS}(X) \otimes K$$

where, unsurprisingly,

$$\text{Num}_{0,K}(X) = \{D \in \text{Pic}_K(X) : D \cdot C = 0 \text{ for all } C \subseteq X\} = \text{Num}_0 \otimes K.$$

We now want to define ampleness for such divisors.

Proposition. Let $D \in \text{CaDiv}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X)$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (i) cD is an ample integral divisor for some $c \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$.
- (ii) $D = \sum c_i D_i$, where $c_i \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$ and D_i are ample Cartier divisors.
- (iii) D satisfies Nakai's criterion. That is, $D^{\dim V}[V] > 0$ for all integral subvarieties $V \subseteq X$.

Proof. It is easy to see that (i) and (ii) are equivalent. It is also easy to see that (i) and (iii) are equivalent. \square

We write $\text{Amp}(X) \subseteq N_{\mathbb{Q}}^1(X)$ for the cone given by ample divisors.

Lemma. A positive linear combination of ample divisors is ample.

Proof. Let H_1, H_2 be ample. Then for $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$, we have

$$(\lambda_1 H_1 + \lambda_2 H_2)^{\dim V}[V] = \left(\sum \binom{\dim V}{p} \lambda_1^p \lambda_2^{\dim V - p} H_1^p \cdot H_2^{\dim V - p} \right) [V]$$

Since any restriction of an ample divisor to an integral subscheme is ample, and multiplying with H is the same as restricting to a hyperplane cut, we know all the terms are positive. \square

Proposition. Ampleness is an open condition. That is, if D is ample and E_1, \dots, E_r are Cartier divisors, then for all $|\varepsilon_i| \ll 1$, the divisor $D + \varepsilon_i E_i$ is still ample.

Proof. By induction, it suffices to check it in the case $n = 1$. Take $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $mD \pm E_1$ is still ample. This is the same as saying $D \pm \frac{1}{m}E_1$ is still ample.

Then for $|\varepsilon_1| < \frac{1}{m}$, we can write

$$D + \varepsilon E_1 = (1 - q)D + q \left(D + \frac{1}{m}E_1 \right)$$

for some $q < 1$. \square

Similarly, if $D \in \text{CaDiv}_{\mathbb{R}}(X)$, then we say D is ample iff

$$D = \sum a_i D_i,$$

where D_i are ample divisors and $a_i > 0$.

Proposition. Being ample is a numerical property over \mathbb{R} , i.e. if $D_1, D_2 \in \text{CaDiv}_{\mathbb{R}}(X)$ are such that $D_1 \equiv D_2$, then D_1 is ample iff D_2 is ample.

Proof. We already know that this is true over \mathbb{Q} by Nakai's criterion. Then for real coefficients, we want to show that if D is ample, E is numerically trivial and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, then $D + tE$ is ample. To do so, pick $t_1 < t < t_2$ with $t_i \in \mathbb{Q}$, and then find $\lambda, \mu > 0$ such that

$$\lambda(D_1 + t_1 E) + \mu(D_1 + t_2 E) = D_1 + tE.$$

Then we are done by checking Nakai's criterion. \square

Similarly, we have

Proposition. Let H be an ample \mathbb{R} -divisor. Then for all \mathbb{R} -divisors E_1, \dots, E_r , for all $\|\varepsilon_i\| \leq 1$, the divisor $H + \sum \varepsilon_i E_i$ is still ample. \square

3.3 Nef divisors

We can weaken the definition of an ample divisor to get an ample divisor.

Definition (Numerically effective divisor). Let X be a proper scheme, and D a Cartier divisor. Then D is *numerically effective (nef)* if $D \cdot C \geq 0$ for all integral curves $C \subseteq X$.

Similar to the case of ample divisors, we have

Proposition.

- (i) D is nef iff $D|_{X_{\text{red}}}$ is nef.
- (ii) D is nef iff $D|_{X_i}$ is nef for all irreducible components X_i .
- (iii) If $V \subseteq X$ is a proper subscheme, and D is nef, then $D|_V$ is nef.
- (iv) If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a finite morphism of proper schemes, and D is nef on Y , then f^*D is nef on X . The converse is true if f is surjective. \square

The last one follows from the analogue of Nakai's criterion, called Kleinmann's criterion.

Theorem (Kleinmann's criterion). Let X be a proper scheme, and D an \mathbb{R} -Cartier divisor. Then D is nef iff $D^{\dim V}[V] \geq 0$ for all proper irreducible subvarieties.

Corollary. Let X be a projective scheme, and D be a nef \mathbb{R} -divisor on X , and H be a Cartier divisor on X .

- (i) If H is ample, then $D + \varepsilon H$ is also ample for all $\varepsilon > 0$.

(ii) If $D + \varepsilon H$ is ample for all $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, then D is nef.

Proof.

(i) We may assume H is very ample. By Nakai's criterion this is equivalent to requiring

$$(D + \varepsilon H)^{\dim V} \cdot [V] = \left(\sum \binom{\dim V}{p} \varepsilon^p D^{\dim V - p} H^p \right) [V] > 0.$$

Since any restriction of a nef divisor to any integral subscheme is also nef, and multiplying with H is the same as restricting to a hyperplane cuts, we know the terms that involve D are non-negative. The H^p term is positive. So we are done.

(ii) We know $(D + \varepsilon H) \cdot C > 0$ for all positive ε sufficiently small. Taking $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we know $D \cdot C \geq 0$. \square

Corollary. $\text{Nef}(X) = \overline{\text{Amp}(X)}$ and $\text{int}(\text{Nef}(X)) = \text{Amp}(X)$.

Proof. We know $\text{Amp}(X) \subseteq \text{Nef}(X)$ and $\text{Amp}(X)$ is open. So this implies $\text{Amp}(X) \subseteq \text{int}(\text{Nef}(X))$, and thus $\text{Amp}(X) \subseteq \text{Nef}(X)$.

Conversely, if $D \in \text{int}(\text{Nef}(X))$, we fix H ample. Then $D - tH \in \text{Nef}(X)$ for small t , by definition of interior. Then $D = (D - tH) + tH$ is ample. So $\text{Amp}(X) \supseteq \text{int}(\text{Nef}(X))$. \square

Proof of Kleinnmann's criterion. We may assume that X is an integral projective scheme. The \Leftarrow direction is immediate. To prove the other direction, since the criterion is a closed condition, we may assume $D \in \text{Div}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X)$. Moreover, by induction, we may assume that $D^{\dim V} [V] \geq 0$ for all V strictly contained in X , and we have to show that $D^{\dim X} \geq 0$. Suppose not, and $D^{\dim X} < 0$.

Fix a very ample Cartier divisor H , and consider the polynomial

$$P(t) = (D + tH)^{\dim X} = D^{\dim X} + \sum_{i=1}^{\dim X - 1} t^i \binom{\dim X}{i} H^i D^{\dim X - i} + t^{\dim X} H^{\dim X}.$$

The first term is negative; the last term is positive; and the other terms are non-negative by induction since H is very ample.

Then on $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$, this polynomial is increasing. So there exists a unique t such that $P(t) = 0$. Let \bar{t} be the root. Then $P(\bar{t}) = 0$. We can also write

$$P(t) = (D + tH) \cdot (D + tH)^{\dim X - 1} = R(t) + tQ(t),$$

where

$$R(t) = D \cdot (D + tH)^{\dim X - 1}, \quad Q(t) = H \cdot (D + tH)^{\dim X - 1}.$$

We shall prove that $R(\bar{t}) \geq 0$ and $Q(\bar{t}) > 0$, which is a contradiction.

We first look at $Q(t)$, which is

$$Q(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\dim X - 1} t^i \binom{\dim X - 1}{i} H^{i+1} D^{\dim X - i},$$

which, as we argued, is a sum of non-negative terms and a positive term.

To understand $R(t)$, we look at

$$R(t) = D \cdot (D + tH)^{\dim X - 1}.$$

Note that so far, we haven't used the assumption that D is nef. If $t > \bar{t}$, then $(D + tH)^{\dim X} > 0$, and $(D + tH)^{\dim V[V]} > 0$ for a proper integral subvariety, by induction (and binomial expansion). Then by Nakai's criterion, $D + tH$ is ample. So the intersection $(D + tH)^{\dim X - 1}$ is essentially a curve. So we are done by definition of nef. Then take the limit $t \rightarrow \bar{t}$. \square

It is convenient to make the definition

Definition (1-cycles). For $K = \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}$ or \mathbb{R} , we define the space of 1-cycles to be

$$Z_1(X)_K = \left\{ \sum a_i C_i : a_i \in K, C_i \subseteq X \text{ integral proper curves} \right\}.$$

We then have a pairing

$$\begin{aligned} N_K^1(X) \times Z_1(X)_K &\rightarrow K \\ (D, E) &\mapsto D \cdot E. \end{aligned}$$

We know that $N_K^1(X)$ is finite-dimensional, but $Z_1(X)_K$ is certainly uncountable. So there is no hope that this intersection pairing is perfect

Definition (Numerical equivalence). Let X be a proper scheme, and $C_1, C_2 \in Z_1(X)_K$. Then $C_1 \equiv C_2$ iff

$$D \cdot C_1 = D \cdot C_2$$

for all $D \in N_K^1(X)$.

Definition ($N_1(X)_K$). We define $N_1(X)_K$ to be the K -module of K 1-cycles modulo numerical equivalence.

Thus we get a pairing $N^1(X)_K \times N_1(X)_K \rightarrow K$.

Definition (Effective curves). We define the cone of effective curves to be

$$\text{NE}(X) = \left\{ \gamma \in N_1(X)_{\mathbb{R}} : \gamma \equiv \sum [a_i C_i] : a_i > 0, C_i \subseteq X \text{ integral curves} \right\}.$$

This cone detects nef divisors, since by definition, an \mathbb{R} -divisor D is nef iff $D \cdot \gamma \geq 0$ for all $\gamma \in \text{NE}(X)$. In general, we can define

Definition (Dual cone). Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space over \mathbb{R} and V^* the dual of V . If $C \subseteq V$ is a cone, then we define the *dual cone* $C^\vee \subseteq V^*$ by

$$C^\vee = \{ f \in V^* : f(c) \geq 0 \text{ for all } c \in C \}.$$

Then we see that

Proposition. $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{NE}(X)^\vee$. \square

It is also easy to see that $C^{\vee\vee} = \bar{C}$. So

Proposition. $\overline{\text{NE}(X)} = \text{Nef}(X)^\vee$. \square

Theorem (Kleinmann's criterion). If X is a projective scheme and $D \subseteq \text{CaDiv}_{\mathbb{R}}(X)$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (i) D is ample
- (ii) $D|_{\overline{\text{NE}(X)}} > 0$, i.e. $D \cdot \gamma > 0$ for all $\gamma \in \overline{\text{NE}(X)}$.
- (iii) $\mathbb{S}_1 \cap \overline{\text{NE}(X)} \subseteq \mathbb{S}_1 \cap D_{>0}$, where $\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq N_1(X)_{\mathbb{R}}$ is the unit sphere under some choice of norm.

Proof.

- (1) \Rightarrow (2): Trivial.
- (2) \Rightarrow (1): If $D|_{\overline{\text{NE}(X)}} > 0$, then $D \in \text{int}(\text{Nef}(X))$.
- (2) \Leftrightarrow (3): Similar. □

Proposition. Let X be a projective scheme, and $D, H \in N_{\mathbb{R}}^1(X)$. Assume that H is ample. Then D is ample iff there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\frac{D \cdot C}{H \cdot C} \geq \varepsilon.$$

Proof. The statement in the lemma is the same as $(D - \varepsilon H) \cdot C \geq 0$. □

Example. Let X be a smooth projective surface. Then

$$N^1(X)_{\mathbb{R}} = N_1(X)_{\mathbb{R}},$$

since $\dim X = 2$ and X is smooth (so that we can identify Weil and Cartier divisors). We certainly have

$$\text{Nef}(X) \subseteq \overline{\text{NE}(X)}.$$

This can be proper. For example, if $C \subseteq X$ is such that C is irreducible with $C^2 < 0$, then C is not nef.

What happens when we have such a curve? Suppose $\gamma = \sum a_i C_i \in \text{NE}(X)$ and $\gamma \cdot C < 0$. Then C must be one of the C_i , since the intersection with any other curve is non-negative. So we can write

$$\gamma = a_C C + \sum_{i=2}^k a_i C_i,$$

where $a_C, a_i > 0$ and $C_i \neq C$ for all $i \geq 2$.

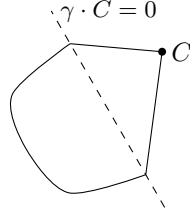
So for any element in $\gamma \in \text{NE}(X)$, we can write

$$\gamma = \lambda C + \gamma',$$

where $\lambda > 0$ and $\gamma' \in \overline{\text{NE}(X)}_{C \geq 0}$, i.e. $\gamma' \cdot C \geq 0$. So we can write

$$\overline{\text{NE}(C)} = \mathbb{R}^+[C] + \overline{\text{NE}(X)}_{C \geq 0}.$$

Pictorially, if we draw a cross section of $\overline{\text{NE}(C)}$, then we get something like this:



To the left of the dashed line is $\overline{\text{NE}(X)}_{C \geq 0}$, which we can say nothing about, and to the right of it is a “cone” to C , generated by interpolating C with the elements of $\overline{\text{NE}(X)}_{C \geq 0}$.

Thus, $[C] \in N_1(X)_{\mathbb{R}}$ is an extremal ray of $\overline{\text{NE}(X)}$. In other words, if

$$\lambda[C] = \mu_1\gamma_1 + \mu_2\gamma_2$$

where $\mu_i > 0$ and $\gamma_i \in \overline{\text{NE}(X)}$, then γ_i is a multiple of $[C]$.

In fact, in general, we have

Theorem (Cone theorem). Let X be a smooth projective variety over \mathbb{C} . Then there exists rational curves $\{C_i\}_{i \in I}$ such that

$$\overline{\text{NE}(X)} = \overline{\text{NE}}_{K_X \geq 0} + \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{R}^+ [C_i]$$

where $\overline{\text{NE}}_{K_X \geq 0} = \{\gamma \in \overline{\text{NE}(X)} : K_X \cdot \gamma \geq 0\}$. Further, we need at most countably many C_i 's, and the accumulation points are all at K_X^\perp .

3.4 Kodaira dimension

Let X be a normal projective variety, and \mathcal{L} a line bundle with $|\mathcal{L}| \neq 0$. We then get a rational map

$$\varphi_{|\mathcal{L}|} : X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(\mathcal{L})).$$

More generally, for each $m > 0$, we can form $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}$, and get a rational map $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}}$. What can we say about the limiting behaviour as $m \rightarrow \infty$?

Theorem (Iitaka). Let X be a normal projective variety and \mathcal{L} a line bundle on X . Suppose there is an m such that $|\mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}| \neq 0$. Then there exists X_∞, Y_∞ , a map $\psi_\infty : X_\infty \rightarrow Y_\infty$ and a birational map $U_\infty : X_\infty \dashrightarrow X$ such that for $K \gg 0$ such that $|\mathcal{L}^{\otimes K}| \neq 0$, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{|\mathcal{L}^{\otimes K}|}} & \text{Im}(\varphi_{|\mathcal{L}^{\otimes K}|}) \\ \uparrow U_\infty & & \uparrow \\ X_\infty & \xrightarrow{\psi_\infty} & Y_\infty \end{array}$$

where the right-hand map is also birational.

So birationally, the maps ψ_K stabilize.

Definition (Kodaira dimension). The *Kodaira dimension* of \mathcal{L} is

$$K(X, \mathcal{L}) = \begin{cases} -\infty & h^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}) = 0 \text{ for all } m > 0 \\ \dim(Y_\infty) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

This is a very fundamental invariant for understanding \mathcal{L} . For example, if $K(X, \mathcal{L}) = K \geq 0$, then there exists $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that

$$C_2 m^K \leq h^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}) \leq C_1 m^K$$

for all m . In other words, $h^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}) \sim m^K$.

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