

# MAT 615: Complex Curves and Surfaces

## Partial Problem Set 5 Solutions

### Problem 2 (10 pts)

(a) If  $S$  is a minimal surface and  $D \subset S$  is an effective divisor such that  $D \cdot K_S < 0$ , then

$$P_n(S) \equiv h^0(K_S^n) = 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

(b) If  $S, S'$  are minimal (projective) surfaces and  $f: S \rightarrow S'$  is a birational map, then either  $f$  is a biholomorphic map or  $P_n(S) = P_n(S') = 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ .

*Note:* This says that a surface  $S$  with Kodaira dimension  $\kappa(S) \geq 0$  has a unique minimal model.

(a) We can assume that  $D$  is irreducible. If  $C \subset S$  is a divisor in the linear system  $nK_S$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , then

$$D \cdot C = D \cdot nK_S < 0.$$

Thus,  $D$  is one of the irreducible components of  $C$  and  $D^2 < 0$ . Since  $D \cdot K_S < 0$  as well,  $D$  is an exceptional divisor for a blowup by the Castelnuovo-Enriques Criterion, contrary to the assumption that  $S$  is minimal.

(b) We first note the following. If  $\pi: \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$  is the blowup at a point  $p' \in S'$  with the exceptional divisor  $E$  and  $\bar{C} \subset \tilde{S}$  is the proper transform of a curve  $C \subset S$ , then

$$K_{\tilde{S}} = \pi^*K_S + E, \quad \bar{C} = \pi^*C - mE \quad \implies \quad \bar{C} \cdot K_{\tilde{S}} = C \cdot K_S + m$$

for some  $m \geq 0$ . Thus,  $C \cdot K_S$  does not decrease under blowdowns.

Suppose now that  $f: S \rightarrow S'$  is a birational map between minimal surfaces which is not biholomorphic. Thus, there exist blowups  $\pi: \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$  and  $\pi': \tilde{S} \rightarrow S'$  so that  $\pi' = f \circ \pi$ . Take minimal such blowup, i.e.  $\tilde{S}$  contains an exceptional curve  $\tilde{C} \subset \tilde{E}$  which is contracted by  $\pi'$ , but not by  $\pi$  (and the other way around). Let  $C = \pi(\tilde{C}) \subset S$ . Since  $\tilde{C} \cdot K_{\tilde{S}} = -1$ ,  $C \cdot K_S < 0$  by the previous paragraph and thus  $P_n(S) = 0$  by part (a). By symmetry,  $P_n(S') = 0$  as well.