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Severi type inequalities for irregular surfaces with ample canonical class

Margarida Mendes Lopes* and Rita Pardini

Abstract. Let S be a smooth minimal complex projective surface of maximal Albanese dimension. Under the assumption that the canonical class of S is ample and $q(S) := h^0(\Omega_S^1) \geq 5$, we show

$$K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S) + \frac{10}{3}q(S) - 8,$$

thus improving the well-known Severi inequality $K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S)$.

We also give stronger inequalities under extra assumptions on the Albanese map or on the canonical map of S .

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010). 14J29.

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1. Introduction

Let S be a smooth minimal complex projective surface of maximal Albanese dimension. The Severi inequality, namely the relation

$$K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S),$$

has been proven in full generality in [Pa] by means of a limiting argument. A completely different proof, of a more geometrical nature, had been previously given by Manetti in [Ma] under the additional assumption that the canonical class K_S be ample. In [Ma], the author also conjectures that the stronger inequality

$$K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S) + 4q(S) - 12$$

hold for $q(S) \geq 4$.

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Our main result, obtained by arguments of the same type as in [Ma], is a step towards proving this conjecture:

Theorem 1.1. *Let S be a smooth surface of maximal Albanese dimension, with K_S ample and irregularity $q \geq 5$. Then*

$$K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S) + \frac{10}{3}q - 8.$$

Under extra assumptions on the behaviour of the Albanese map or of the canonical map of S , the methods used in proving Theorem 1.1 yield better inequalities (notice that in Theorem 1.2 it is enough to assume S minimal):

Theorem 1.2. *Let S be a smooth minimal surface of maximal Albanese dimension and irregularity $q \geq 5$.*

(i) *If the canonical map of S is not birational, then*

$$K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S) + 4q - 17;$$

(ii) *if the canonical map has degree 2 and S has no irrational pencil, then*

$$K_S^2 \geq 6\chi(S) + 6q - 20.$$

Theorem 1.3. *Let S be a smooth surface of maximal Albanese dimension and irregularity $q \geq 5$ with K_S ample.*

(i) *If the Albanese map $a: S \rightarrow A := \text{Alb}(S)$ is not birational onto its image, then*

$$K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S) + 4q - 13;$$

(ii) *if S has no irrational pencil and the Albanese map $a: S \rightarrow A$ is unramified in codimension 1, then*

$$K_S^2 \geq 6\chi(S) + 2q - 8.$$

The proofs of Theorems 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are given in §4. We remark that Theorem 1.3 (ii) improves the inequalities given in [Ca] and [Ko].

The main tool of this work is a careful analysis, done in §3, of two subsystems of $|K_S|$:

1) the subsystem $\mathbb{P}(\Lambda)$ generated by the zero divisors of the 2-forms $\alpha \wedge \beta$, for $\alpha, \beta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$,

2) the subsystem $\mathbb{P}(\Lambda_\eta)$, generated by the zero divisors of the 2-forms $\eta \wedge \beta$, for $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ fixed and general and $\beta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$.

It is apparent from the proofs given in §3 that the inequalities above are by no means sharp. In many specific situations, for instance for large values of q , the same proofs give sharper inequalities. However, in order to have unified statements and avoid unnecessarily long proofs, we have chosen to present our results in the above form.

We also wish to point out that, if S has an irrational pencil, then, under the weaker assumption that S be minimal, the slope inequality gives bounds that are better than those in Theorem 1.1 (see §2.1).

Notation and conventions. We work over the complex numbers. All varieties are projective algebraic. A variety has *maximal Albanese dimension* if the Albanese map is generically finite onto its image.

As we focus on surfaces, we recall the definition of the numerical invariants of a smooth projective surface S : $q(S) := h^0(\Omega_S^1)$ is the *irregularity*, $p_g(S) := h^0(K_S)$ is the *geometric genus* and $\chi(S) := p_g(S) - q(S) + 1$ is the *holomorphic Euler characteristic*. An *irrational pencil* of a surface S is a fibration $f: S \rightarrow B$, where B is a smooth curve of genus $b \geq 2$. The integer b is called the *genus of the pencil*.

Following the most common convention, when dealing with a vector space V we denote by $\mathbb{P}(V)$ the set of lines of V , while when dealing with a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on a variety X we denote by $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ the space $\text{Proj}(\text{Sym } \mathcal{E})$. Hence the fibre of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ over a point $x \in X$ is $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}^\vee \otimes \mathbb{C}(x))$.

2. Auxiliary results

2.1. Pencils on surfaces. Recall that by the Castelnuovo–De Franchis Theorem a surface S has an irrational pencil (i.e. a fibration onto a curve of genus ≥ 2) if and only if there are two linearly independent global 1-forms α and β of S whose wedge product is identically zero.

The following is a variation of the well-known Castelnuovo–De Franchis Lemma.

Lemma 2.1. *Let S be a smooth surface with irregularity $q \geq 3$, let ι be an involution of S and let T be a desingularization of S/ι . If $p_g(T) = 0$, then S has an irrational pencil.*

Proof. Up to blowing up the isolated fixed points of ι , we may assume that the quotient surface S/ι is smooth, so that we may take $T = S/\iota$. Since $p_g(T) = 0$, the surface T does not have maximal Albanese dimension. Let p be the irregularity of S/ι . If $p \geq 2$, then the Albanese pencil of S/ι pulls back to an irrational pencil of S . If $p \leq 1$, then $q - p \geq 2$, hence there exist two linearly independent 1-forms α and β on S such that $i^*\alpha = -\alpha$ and $i^*\beta = -\beta$. The 2-form $\alpha \wedge \beta$ is invariant with

respect to ι and therefore it descends to a global 2-form of T , which is zero, since $p_g(T) = 0$. So the form $\alpha \wedge \beta$ vanishes identically on S and S has an irrational pencil. \square

The following result is essentially proven in [Xi1].

Proposition 2.2. *Let S be a smooth surface of maximal Albanese dimension with irregularity q and let $f : S \rightarrow B$ be a pencil of genus $b \geq 0$ with general fibre F . For $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ denote by $\Lambda_\eta \subseteq H^0(K_S)$ the image of the map $H^0(\Omega_S^1) \rightarrow H^0(K_S)$ defined by $\alpha \mapsto \eta \wedge \alpha$. Let $r : H^0(K_S) \rightarrow H^0(K_F)$ be the restriction map. If $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ is general, then*

$$\dim r(\Lambda_\eta) \geq q - b - 1.$$

Proof. Let $U \subseteq H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ be the kernel of the natural map $H^0(\Omega_S^1) \rightarrow H^0(K_F)$. Consider a subspace $V \subseteq H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ such that $\eta \in V$ and $H^0(\Omega_S^1) = U \oplus V$. Then the argument in the lemma on page 599 of [Xi1] shows that $r(\eta \wedge V) \subseteq r(\Lambda_\eta)$ has dimension $\geq q - b - 1$. \square

As stated in the introduction, in the presence of an irrational pencil, the slope inequality ([Xi2], cf. also [CH], [St]) gives bounds that are better than those in Theorem 1.1:

Proposition 2.3. *Let S be a smooth minimal surface of general type of maximal Albanese dimension with irregularity $q \geq 3$. Assume that S has an irrational pencil $f : S \rightarrow B$, where B is a curve of genus $b \geq 2$. Then:*

- (i) $K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S) + 4(q - 3)$;
- (ii) *if S is not the product of a curve of genus 2 and a curve of genus $q - 2$, then*
 $K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S) + 4(q - 2)$.

Proof. Assume that S is the product of a curve of genus $b \geq 2$ and a curve of genus $q - b \geq 2$. In this case one has

$$K_S^2 = 8\chi = 4\chi(S) + 4(b - 1)(q - b - 1),$$

and statements (i) and (ii) are easy to check.

Assume now that S is not a product of curves and denote by g the genus of the general fibre of f . By the lemma on page 345 of [Be2], we have $b + g \geq q + 1$. By [Xi2], Theorem 1, we have

$$K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S) + 4(g - 1)(b - 1) \tag{2.1}$$

and statement (ii) follows easily. \square

2.2. Linear systems on curves. The following is a well-known refinement of the classical Clifford lemma (see for instance Lemme 5.1 in [Be1] and [Re2]).

Lemma 2.4 (Clifford+). *Let C be a smooth projective curve of genus g and let $|\Delta|$ be a linear system of C such that $\deg \Delta \leq g - 1$. If the map given by $|\Delta|$ is birational, then*

$$\deg \Delta \geq 3h^0(D) - 4,$$

with equality holding only if $2\Delta \equiv K_C$.

Another result that we need in our proofs is Castelnuovo's bound (cf. [Ha], §1).

Lemma 2.5 (Castelnuovo's bound). *Let C be a smooth curve of genus $g(C)$ and let $f: C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^r$ be a map that is birational onto its image. Denote by d the degree of $f(C)$ and write $d - 1 = m(r - 1) + \varepsilon$, where $m \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq r - 2$ are integers. Then*

$$g(C) \leq \binom{m}{2}(r - 1) + m\varepsilon.$$

2.3. Surfaces in projective space. We recall the following result from [Be1] (Lemme 1.4 and Remarque 1.5):

Proposition 2.6. *Let $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^r$ be an irreducible non degenerate surface of degree d . If $d < 2r - 2$, then Σ is ruled.*

A “quantitative” version of the result above is the following (cf. [Re1], Corollary 1.1):

Proposition 2.7. *Let $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^r$ be an irreducible non degenerate surface of degree d . If $3d < 4r - 9$, then Σ is ruled by lines.*

3. Maps, linear systems and inequalities

Throughout all the section we make the following

Assumption. *S is a smooth surface of maximal Albanese dimension and irregularity $q \geq 3$.*

Set $A := \text{Alb}(S)$, let $a: S \rightarrow A$ be the Albanese map and denote by Σ the image of a . We introduce and study some maps associated to the canonical map and the Albanese map of S and the corresponding linear systems.

3.1. The system $|D|$ and the map φ_D . We denote by T the tangent space to A at the origin and we set $\mathbb{P}^{q-1} := \mathbb{P}(T)$. Let G denote the Grassmannian of lines in \mathbb{P}^{q-1} and consider the Gauss map $\gamma: \Sigma \rightarrow G$, which maps a smooth point $x \in \Sigma$ to the line in \mathbb{P}^{q-1} obtained by translating in the origin the tangent space to Σ at x and projectivizing it.

Lemma 3.1. *If the image of the Gauss map $\gamma: \Sigma \rightarrow G$ is not a surface, then S has an irrational pencil of genus $q - 1$.*

Proof. Since Σ generates A , by Proposition 4.1 in [De2], Chapter VIII, either $\gamma(\Sigma)$ is a surface or $\gamma(\Sigma)$ is a curve and there is a 1-dimensional abelian subvariety K of A such that $\Sigma + K = \Sigma$.

Assume that we are in the latter case. The image of Σ in the abelian variety A/K is a curve B that generates A/K , hence B has geometric genus at least $q - 1$. On the other hand, S does not admit a map onto a curve of genus $\geq q$ by assumption, hence B has genus exactly $q - 1$ and it is smooth. Composing the Albanese map of S with the projection $A \rightarrow A/K$ one gets a map $f: S \rightarrow B$. The fibres of f are irreducible, since otherwise the Stein factorization of f would give a dominant map $S \rightarrow B'$, with B' a curve of genus $> q - 1$. \square

We denote by Λ the image of the natural map $v: \bigwedge^2 H^0(\Omega_S^1) \rightarrow H^0(K_S)$ and by $\bar{v}: \mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^2 H^0(\Omega_S^1)) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(K_S))$ the corresponding map of projective spaces. We write $\mathbb{P}(\Lambda) := F + |D|$, where $|D|$ is the moving part. The map φ_D given by $|D|$ is the composition $\gamma \circ a$, followed by the Plücker embedding of G into $\mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^2 T)$. Notice that, because of the natural inclusion $|D| \subseteq |K_S|$, the map φ_D is obtained from the canonical map of S by composing it with a projection.

Lemma 3.2. (i) *If S has no irrational pencil of genus $q - 1$, then the image of φ_D is a surface;*

(ii) *if S has no irrational pencil, then $\dim |D| \geq 2q - 4$.*

Proof. If S has no irrational pencil of genus $q - 1$, then the map φ_D is generically finite by Lemma 3.1.

Let $G^* \subset \mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^2 H^0(\Omega_S^1))$ be the Grassmannian of lines in $(\mathbb{P}^{q-1})^*$. By the Theorem of Castelnuovo–De Franchis, the surface S has an irrational pencil if and only if there exist linearly independent $\alpha, \beta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ such that $v(\alpha \wedge \beta) = 0$. Assume that S has no such pencil. Then \bar{v} restricts to a morphism $G^* \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\Lambda)$, which is finite onto its image, since \bar{v} is induced by a linear map. It follows that

$$\dim |D| = \dim \mathbb{P}(\Lambda) \geq \dim G^* = 2q - 4. \quad \square$$

3.2. The cotangent map $\bar{\Phi}$. The projectivized tangent bundle $\mathbb{P}(\Omega_A^1)$ is canonically isomorphic to $A \times \mathbb{P}^{q-1}$. (Recall that, as explained in Notation and Conventions, for a vector space V we denote by $\mathbb{P}(V)$ the set of 1-dimensional subspaces of V , while for a vector bundle \mathcal{E} we denote by $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ the bundle $\text{Proj}(\text{Sym } \mathcal{E})$ of 1-dimensional quotients). Since the map a is generically finite, its differential induces a rational map $\Phi: \mathbb{P}(\Omega_S^1) \rightarrow A \times \mathbb{P}^{q-1}$. Denoting by $\pi: \mathbb{P}(\Omega_S^1) \rightarrow S$ and $p: A \times \mathbb{P}^{q-1} \rightarrow A$ the natural projections, we have a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{P}(\Omega_S^1) & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & A \times \mathbb{P}^{q-1} \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ S & \xrightarrow{a} & A \end{array} \quad (3.1)$$

We denote by $\bar{\Phi}: \mathbb{P}(\Omega_S^1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{q-1}$ the map obtained by composing Φ with the projection $A \times \mathbb{P}^{q-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{q-1}$. The map $\bar{\Phi}$ is called the *cotangent map* (cf. [Rou]). Clearly $\bar{\Phi}$ is the map given by the linear system $|L| := |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\Omega_S^1)}(1)|$. Let E be the maximal effective divisor of S contained in the scheme of zeros of all the $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$. The fixed part of $|L|$ is π^*E . We write $|L| = \pi^*E + |H|$ and for $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ we denote the corresponding divisor by $L_\eta = \pi^*E + H_\eta$.

Lemma 3.3. *Assume that $q \geq 4$. If the image X of $\bar{\Phi}$ has dimension < 3 , then S has an irrational pencil of genus $q - 1$.*

Proof. By construction, X is ruled by lines and the base of the ruling is birational to $\gamma(\Sigma)$, where γ is the Gauss map. Since $q \geq 4$ by assumption and $X \subset \mathbb{P}^{q-1}$ is non degenerate, X is not a plane. Since the plane is the only projective surface with a 2-dimensional family of lines, it follows that X has dimension < 3 only if $\gamma(\Sigma)$ is not a surface. By Lemma 3.1 this happens only if S has an irrational pencil of genus $q - 1$. \square

3.3. The map φ_η . Let $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ and denote by $\Lambda_\eta \subseteq H^0(K_S)$ the image of the map $H^0(\Omega_S^1) \rightarrow H^0(K_S)$ defined by $\alpha \mapsto \eta \wedge \alpha$ (cf. Proposition 2.2). We write $\mathbb{P}(\Lambda_\eta) := F_\eta + |D_\eta|$, where $|D_\eta|$ is the moving part. We denote by φ_η the map given by $|D_\eta|$.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ be general. Then:*

- (i) $\dim |D_\eta| = q - 2$;
- (ii) $F_\eta = F$;
- (iii) *if x is a base point (possibly infinitely near) of $|D|$ of multiplicity m , then the multiplicity of x as a base point of $|D_\eta|$ is also equal to m ;*

- (iv) if x is a base point of $|D_\eta|$ such that the differential of a is non singular at x , then x is a simple base point.

Proof. By the Castelnuovo–De Franchis Theorem, if α and η are linearly independent 1-forms the form $\alpha \wedge \eta$ vanishes identically if and only if there exists an irrational pencil $f: S \rightarrow B$ such that α and η are both pull backs of 1-forms of B . Hence, for a general choice of $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ the system $|D_\eta|$ has dimension $q - 2$.

Statement (ii) is [Ma], Lemma 1.2. Statement (iii) can be proven by the same argument. Namely, given forms $\alpha, \beta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ with $\alpha \wedge \beta \neq 0$, we write the divisor of zeroes of $\alpha \wedge \beta$ as $F + C_{\alpha, \beta}$. Assume that x is an actual point of S : then m is just the minimum of the multiplicities of the divisors $C_{\alpha, \beta}$ at x , and the statement follows. If the point x is infinitely near, then one applies the same argument on a suitable blow up of S .

Let $U \subseteq S$ be the open set of points where the differential of a is non singular. A point $x \in U$ is a base point of $|D_\eta|$ iff and only if $\eta(x) = 0$. The bundle $\Omega_S^1|_U$ is generated by the elements of $H^0(\Omega_S^1)$, hence the zeros of a general η on U are simple. It is easy to check that this implies that they are also simple base points of $|D_\eta|$. \square

Lemma 3.5. Assume that $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ is general.

- (i) If $q \geq 4$ and S has no irrational pencil of genus $q - 1$, then the image of φ_η is a surface;
- (ii) if $q \geq 5$ and S has no irrational pencil, then the image of φ_η is not ruled by lines.

Proof. To a general 1-form $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ there corresponds a general element L_η of $|L| := |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\Omega_S^1)}(1)|$. As we have already observed, we can write $L_\eta = \pi^*E + H_\eta$, where E is the divisorial part of the base locus of all the global 1-forms of S and H_η is irreducible. Thus H_η defines a rational section $\sigma_\eta: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\Omega_S^1)$ and φ_η is just the composite map $\bar{\Phi} \circ \sigma_\eta$, where $\bar{\Phi}$ is the cotangent map. So the image of φ_η is a general hyperplane section of the image X of $\bar{\Phi}$ and statement (i) follows by Lemma 3.3.

To prove (ii), assume for contradiction that the image of φ_η is ruled by lines. Since S has no irrational pencil, the pull back $|F|$ of this ruling is either a linear pencil or an elliptic pencil. In either case Proposition 2.2 gives

$$q - 3 \leq \dim |D_\eta|_F = 1,$$

a contradiction. \square

Corollary 3.6. If $q \geq 5$ and S has no irrational pencil, then the image of the canonical map φ and the image of φ_D are not ruled by lines.

Proof. The claim follows immediately from Lemma 3.5, since φ_η is obtained by composing φ or φ_D with a projection. \square

3.4. Some inequalities

Definition 3.7. Let $|M|$ be a linear system without fixed divisors on a surface S , let φ_M be the rational map given by $|M|$ and let Y be the image of φ_M . We define the *free self intersection number of $|M|$* , denoted by $\text{fdeg } |M|$, as follows:

- $\text{fdeg } |M| = \deg \varphi_M \deg Y$ if Y is a surface;
- $\text{fdeg } |M| = 0$ otherwise.

Remark. Let $\varepsilon: S' \rightarrow S$ be a blow up that solves the indeterminacy of φ_M and let $|M'|$ be the strict transform of $|M|$ on S' . Then $\text{fdeg } |M| = (M')^2$.

Proposition 3.8. Assume that S has no irrational pencil and $q \geq 5$.

- (i) If φ_D is birational then, $\text{fdeg } |D| \geq 6q - 15$;
- (ii) if φ_D is not birational, then $\text{fdeg } |D| \geq 8q - 25$.

Proof. By the remark above, up to replacing S by a suitable blow up, we may assume that the system $|D|$ is free, so that φ_D is a morphism and $D^2 = \text{fdeg } |D|$.

Set $r = \dim |D|$ and denote by $\Sigma_D \subset \mathbb{P}^r$ the image of φ_D . Recall that by Lemma 3.2 Σ_D is a surface and $r \geq 2q - 4$.

Assume that φ_D is birational. A general D is smooth and the system $|D|_D$ is special on D . By Lemma 2.4 we have

$$\text{fdeg } |D| = D^2 \geq 3h^0(\mathcal{O}_D(D)) - 4 \geq 3r - 4 \geq 6q - 16.$$

Assume now that $\text{fdeg } |D| = 6q - 16$ and write $K_S = F + D$, with $F \geq 0$. By Lemma 2.4, we have $\mathcal{O}_D(2D) = K_D$, hence $FD = 0$. Let \bar{S} be the minimal model of S , let \bar{D} be the image of D and \bar{F} the image of F . Since F contains the fixed part of $|K_S|$ and $DF = 0$, the system $|\bar{D}|$ is free and we have $\bar{F}\bar{D} = 0$, hence $\bar{F} = 0$ by the 2-connectedness of canonical divisors (the assumptions imply that S is of general type). So we have $\text{fdeg } |D| = \bar{D}^2 = K_{\bar{S}}^2$. By [De1], Theorem 3.2, we get

$$\text{fdeg } |D| = K_{\bar{S}}^2 \geq 3p_g(S) - 7 + q \geq 3r - 4 + q > 6q - 16,$$

a contradiction. This completes the proof of statement (i).

Assume that φ_D is not birational. If $\deg \varphi_D = 2$, then $p_g(\Sigma_D) > 0$ by Lemma 2.1. Hence Σ_D has degree $\geq 2r - 2$ by Proposition 2.6. So we have

$$\text{fdeg } |D| \geq 2(2r - 2) \geq 8q - 20.$$

If $\deg \varphi_D \geq 3$ and $q \geq 5$, then by Corollary 3.6 the surface Σ_D is not ruled by lines. By Proposition 2.7, we have

$$\text{fdeg } |D| = D^2 \geq 4(2q - 4) - 9 = 8q - 25. \quad \square$$

Next we give analogous inequalities for the map φ_η .

Proposition 3.9. *If $q \geq 5$, S has no irrational pencil and $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ is general, then:*

- (i) *if φ_η is birational then, $\text{fdeg } |D_\eta| \geq 3q - 9$;*
- (ii) *if φ_η is not birational, then $\text{fdeg } |D_\eta| \geq 4q - 17$.*

Proof. The proof follows verbatim the proof of Proposition 3.8, recalling that here $r = q - 2$ by Lemma 3.4. \square

Finally, we give an estimate for the geometric genus of a general D .

Proposition 3.10. *If $q \geq 5$, S has no irrational pencil and D is a general curve of $|D|$, then:*

- (i) *if φ_D is not birational, then $g(D) \geq 8q - 24$;*
- (ii) *if φ_D is birational, then $g(D) \geq 7q - 15$.*

Proof. Up to blowing up S , we may assume that D is smooth and $D^2 = \text{fdeg } |D|$. Then statement (i) follows directly from Proposition 3.8 by using adjunction on S .

If φ_D is birational, then $h^0(2D) \geq 4h^0(D) - 6$ by [De1], Proposition 3.1. So the image of the restriction map $H^0(2D) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_D(2D))$ has dimension $\geq 3h^0(D) - 6$. This implies that the image of the restriction map $r: H^0(K_S + D) \rightarrow H^0(K_D)$ has dimension $\geq 3h^0(D) - 6 \geq 6q - 15$. The divisor D is nef and big (cf. Lemma 3.2), hence $H^1(K_S + D) = 0$ by Kawamata–Viehweg vanishing. It follows that $g(D) - q \geq 6q - 15$. \square

Corollary 3.11. *Assume that $q \geq 6$, S has no irrational pencil and $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ is general. If a is unramified in codimension 1 and φ_η is birational, then*

$$\text{fdeg } |D_\eta| \geq 4q - 15.$$

Proof. By Proposition 3.4, the geometric genus of D_η is equal to the geometric genus of D , hence $\geq 7q - 15$ by Proposition 3.10.

Let $d = \text{fdeg } |D_\eta|$, and write $d - 1 = m(q - 4) + \varepsilon$, where $m \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq q - 5$ are integers. The image via φ_η of a general D_η is a curve of degree d in \mathbb{P}^{q-3} . By Castelnuovo's bound we have

$$7q - 15 \leq g(D) \leq \binom{m}{2}(q - 4) + m\varepsilon.$$

This implies $m \geq 4$, hence $d \geq 4q - 15$. \square

4. Proofs of Theorem 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let φ be the canonical map of S and let Σ be the canonical image. If φ has degree 2 and S has no irrational pencil, then by Lemma 2.1, $p_g(\Sigma) > 0$. Then by [Be1], Theorem 3.1, the surface Σ is canonically embedded in $\mathbb{P}^{p_g(S)-1}$, hence by [Be1], Theorem 5.5, it has degree $\geq 3p_g(S) - 7$. So we have

$$K_S^2 \geq 6p_g(S) - 14 = 6\chi(S) + 6q - 20.$$

If φ has degree ≥ 3 , then by Proposition 2.3 it is enough to consider the case when S has no irrational pencil. In this case Σ is not ruled by lines by Corollary 3.6. Proposition 2.7 then gives

$$K_S^2 \geq 4p_g(S) - 13 = 4\chi(S) + 4q - 17. \quad \square$$

Proof of Theorem 1.1. If S has an irrational pencil, then the claim follows by the stronger inequalities of Proposition 2.3. Also, we may assume that $K_S - D > 0$, since otherwise we have the stronger inequality of Theorem 1.3 (ii).

Otherwise we prove the claim by refining the estimate of [Ma], Proof of 6.2. We recall the notation of [Ma] and the outline of the proof. We write $|L| := |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\Omega_S^1)}(1)|$. Let E be the maximal effective divisor of S contained in the scheme of zeros of every $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$. The fixed part of $|L|$ is π^*E , where $\pi: \mathbb{P}(\Omega_S^1) \rightarrow S$ is the projection. We write $|L| = \pi^*E + |H|$. One observes that

$$\begin{aligned} 3(K_S^2 - 4\chi(S)) &= L^2(L + \pi^*K_S) \\ &= LH(L + \pi^*K_S) + 2K_SE \geq LH(L + \pi^*K_S), \end{aligned}$$

where the inequality is a consequence of the fact that S is minimal.

The proof consists in estimating the right hand term of the above inequality by means of geometric arguments. Set, as usual, $F := K_S - D$ with $F > 0$ and write $F = E + \sum \beta_j B_j + \gamma_l G_l$, where β_j, γ_l are positive integers, the B_j are the curves contracted by a and the G_j are the divisorial components of the ramification locus of a that are not contracted. For $\eta \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ we denote the corresponding divisor of $|L|$ by $L_\eta = \pi^*E + H_\eta$. Let $\eta, \mu \in H^0(\Omega_S^1)$ be general. The divisor of zeros of $\eta \wedge \mu$ can be written as $F + D_{\eta, \mu}$, where $D_{\eta, \mu}$ is general in $|D_\eta|$. Consider the effective 1-cycle $[L_\eta \cap H_\mu]$. One has

$$[L_\eta \cap H_\mu] = \sum_i m_i F_{x_i} + \sum_j \beta_j R_j + \sum_l \gamma_l S_l + C,$$

where the m_i are positive integers, F_{x_i} is the fibre of π over the point x_i , the projection

π maps birationally R_j onto B_j , S_l onto G_l and C onto $D_{\eta,\mu}$. We set

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= (L + \pi^* K_S) \left(\sum_i m_i F_{x_i} + \sum_j \beta_j R_j \right), \\ A_1 &= (L + \pi^* K_S) \sum_l \gamma_l S_l, \\ A_2 &= (L + \pi^* K_S) C, \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$3(K_S^2 - 4\chi(S)) \geq (L + \pi^* K_S)[L_\eta \cup H_\mu] = A_0 + A_1 + A_2.$$

Then we have

$$A_2 = LC + K_S D_{\eta,\mu} \geq HC + K_S D_{\eta,\mu} = HC + D^2 + D(K_S - D).$$

In [Ma], Proposition 3.5, it is shown that for every l one has

$$LS_l \geq -(G_l)^2.$$

This gives

$$A_1 \geq \sum_l \gamma_l (K_S - G_l) G_l \geq (K_S - \gamma_l G_l) G_l,$$

where the last inequality follows from the fact that K_S is nef. In addition, Manetti shows that

$$A_0 \geq -\sigma,$$

where σ is the number of divisors $0 \leq Z \leq F$ such that:

- 1) the support of Z is a connected component of $\bigcup_j B_j$;
- 2) all the components of Z are -3 -curves;
- 3) Z is maximal among divisors with properties 1) and 2).

Assume that there is such a divisor Z with $Z > 0$. Notice that, since the support of Z is contracted by a , the intersection form on the components of Z is negative definite, so that, in particular, $Z^2 < 0$. The number $Z(K_S - Z)$ is ≥ 2 by the 2-connectedness of canonical divisors and it is even by the adjunction formula. If $Z = \Gamma$, where Γ is an irreducible -3 -curve, then $Z(K_S - Z) = 4$. If Z is not reduced or has more than one component, then $Z(K_S - Z) \geq 2 - Z^2 \geq 3$, hence $Z(K_S - Z) \geq 4$. It follows that

$$D(K_S - D) + \sum_l (K_S - \gamma_l G_l) G_l - \sigma \geq D(K_S - D)/2 + 1.$$

The inequality is also trivially satisfied if there is no Z with properties 1), 2), and 3) (i.e., if $\sigma = 0$), since we have assumed that $K_S - D > 0$. Thus

$$D^2 + D(K_S - D) + \sum_l (K_S - \gamma_l G_l) G_l + A_0 \geq p_a(D).$$

All the previous estimates together give

$$3(K_S^2 - 4\chi(S)) \geq HC + p_a(D).$$

Since $HC \geq \text{fdeg } |D_\eta|$, by Propositions 3.9 and 3.10 we have

$$K_S^2 \geq 4\chi(S) + \frac{10}{3}q - 8. \quad \square$$

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Consider statement (i) first. One argues exactly as in the proof of Theorem 1.1. The only difference is that, since a is not birational, both φ_D and φ_η are not birational either and Propositions 3.9 and 3.10 give stronger inequalities in this case.

Consider now statement (ii). The assumption on the Albanese map is equivalent to the fact that L is nef on $\mathbb{P}(\Omega_S^1)$ or, equivalently, $K_S - D = 0$. Arguing as in the proof of Theorem 1.1 and using the same notation, we have

$$2(K_S^2 - 6\chi(S)) = L^3 \geq LC \geq \text{fdeg } |D_\eta|.$$

For $q \geq 6$, the statement now follows by Proposition 3.9 and Corollary 3.11. For $q = 5$, and φ_η not birational we use Proposition 3.9 again, while if φ_η is birational we have $\text{fdeg } |D_\eta| \geq 4$ since the curve D_η is of general type. \square

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