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TYPE I DEGENERATION OF KUNEV SURFACES. II

Sampei USUI

(Received September 30, 1989)

Introduction

This is a continuation of [Us. 6].

§5 contains the tables of the global classification of the branch loci and the canonical curves of the main components of the central fibers of all the degenerations of Kunev surfaces with finite local monodromy on the second cohomology. The result here is clumsy but fruitful. Besides of another elementary proof of the main theorem [Us.6, (2.6.3)] given in (5.3), we can observe, for example, series of degenerations of the canonical curves in each case by Tables in (5.2). This is interesting, since we are concerned about degenerations of pairs.

We shall use the results and the references in [Us.6] freely.

Because of the reason of publication, we separate the present part, §5, from [Us.6].

§5. Global computation of branch locus B_Y on Y and the canonical curve $K_{\hat{X}}$ on \hat{X} .

(5.0) We use the notation in (3.0) and (3.1) throughout this section. In this section we shall compute globally the branch locus B_Y on the minimal K3 surface Y and the canonical curve $K_{\hat{X}}$ of the minimal model \hat{X} of the fiber $X = X_t = f^{-1}(t)$, $t \in U$.

(5.1) We devide the distinguished (-2) -curves E_i ($1 \leq i \leq 9$) on Y (cf. Table (3.2.2)) into two types:

Type I. $\alpha_1(E_i)$ is not on L .

Type II. $\alpha_1(E_i)$ is on L .

Then the branch locus B_Y on Y in (3.1.3) is divided into

$$(5.1.1) \quad B_Y = B_Y(I) + B_Y(L)$$

where $B_Y(I)$ is the reduced divisor consisting of the mutually disjoint (-2) -curves of Type I and $B_Y(L)$ is the reduced divisor consisting of the components of B_Y which are mapped to L by α_1 . Notice that $B_Y(I)$ is disjoint from $B_Y(L)$ and become mutually disjoint (-1) -curves on the canonical resolution X^* and contract to points on \hat{X}_1 .

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(5.2) As for $B_Y(L)$, we can compute it following the procedure of Diagram (3.1.2). Each process is elementary. We give here the tables of configurations of the two cubics and the line $\sum C_j + L$ on \mathbb{P}^2 , the divisor $B_Y(L)$ and the number of the components $\# B_Y(I)$ of the divisor $B_Y(I)$ on the minimal K3 surface Y (see (5.1.1)), and the canonical divisor $K_{\hat{X}}$ of the minimal model \hat{X} of X , which is always not multiple by Observation (3.3.1).

(5.2.1) Case $m(\sum C_j, L) = n(\sum C_j, L) = 0$ (36 types):

on \mathbb{P}^2 ,

C_1 : bold curves

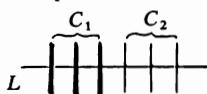
$B_Y(L)$,

(): self-intersection

$\# B_Y(I)$

$K_{\hat{X}}$,

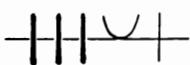
(): self-intersection



(2)

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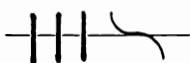
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genus 2



(2)

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(-1)
elliptic
 A_1



(2)

9

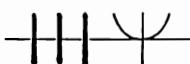
(-1)
elliptic
 A_2



(0)

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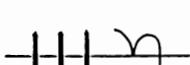
(-1)
elliptic
 A_3



(0)

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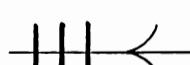
D_4
(-1)
elliptic



(0)

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(-1)
elliptic
 A_5



(0)

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(-1)
elliptic
 E_6

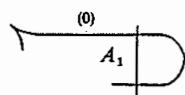


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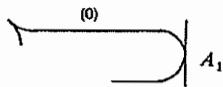
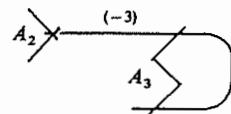
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(-1)
elliptic
 A_7

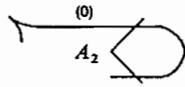
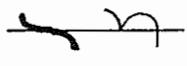
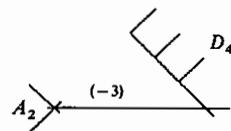
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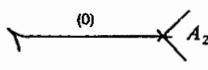
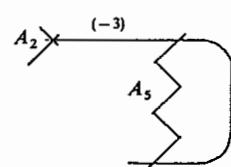
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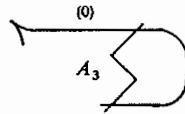
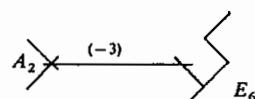
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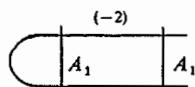
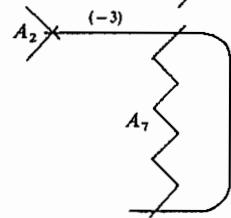
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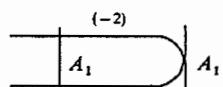
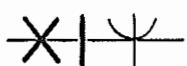
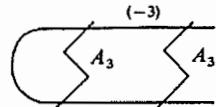
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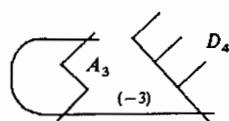
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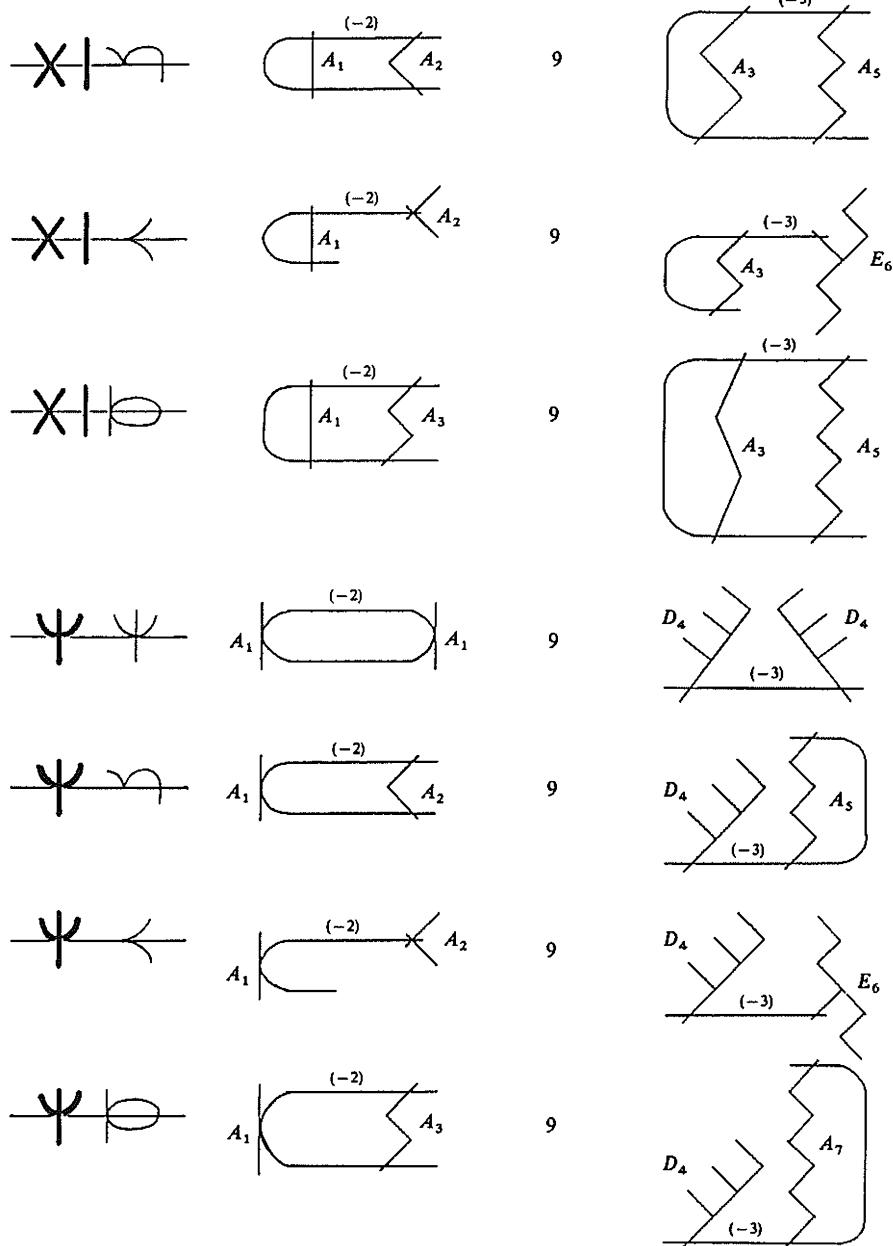


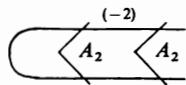
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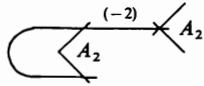
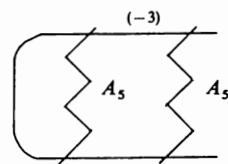
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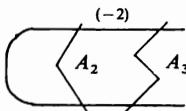
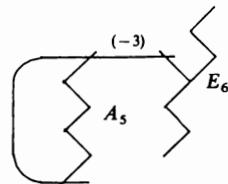




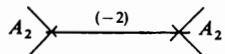
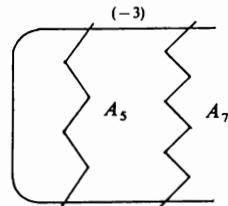
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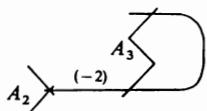
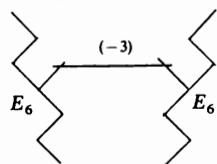
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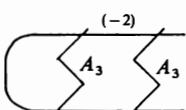
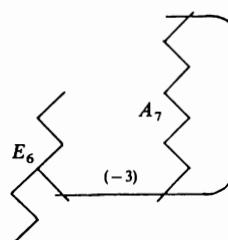
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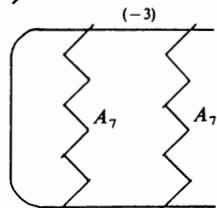
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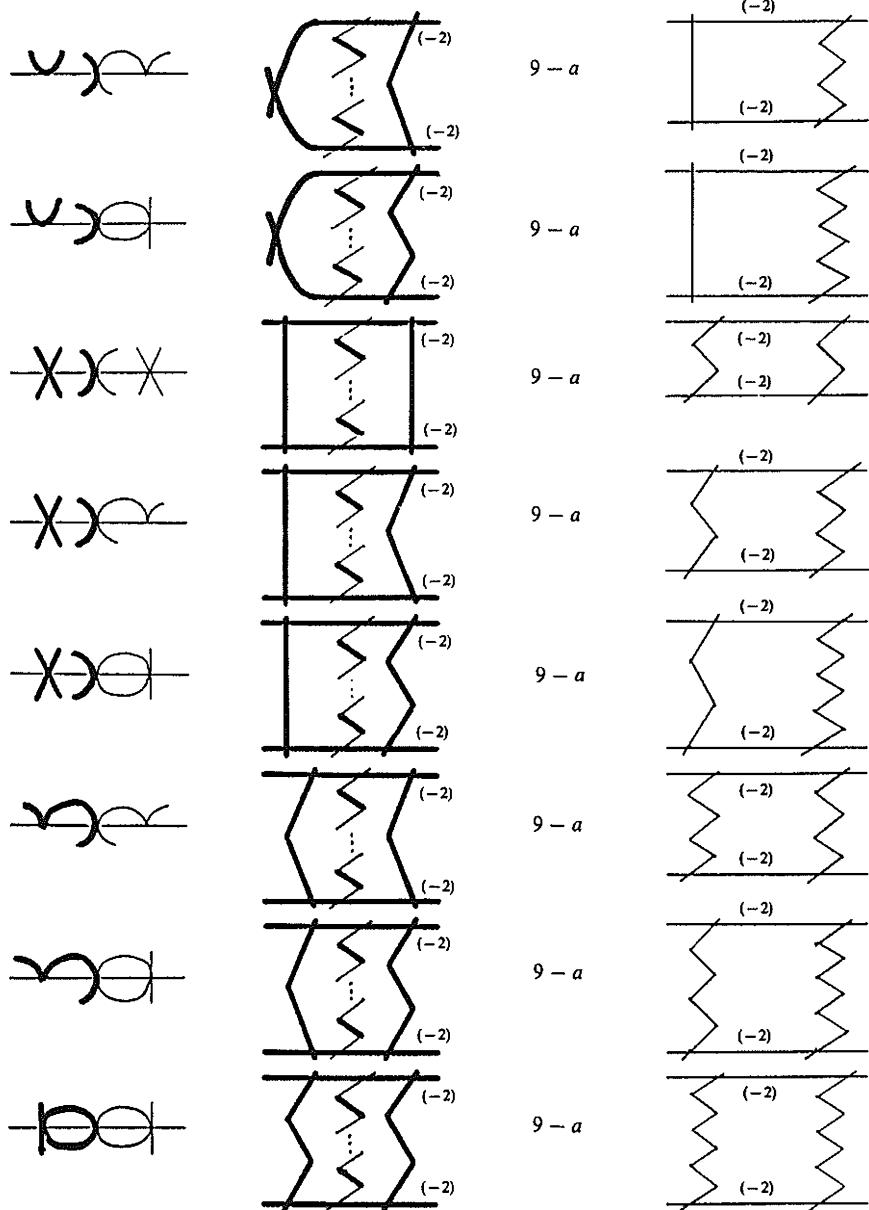


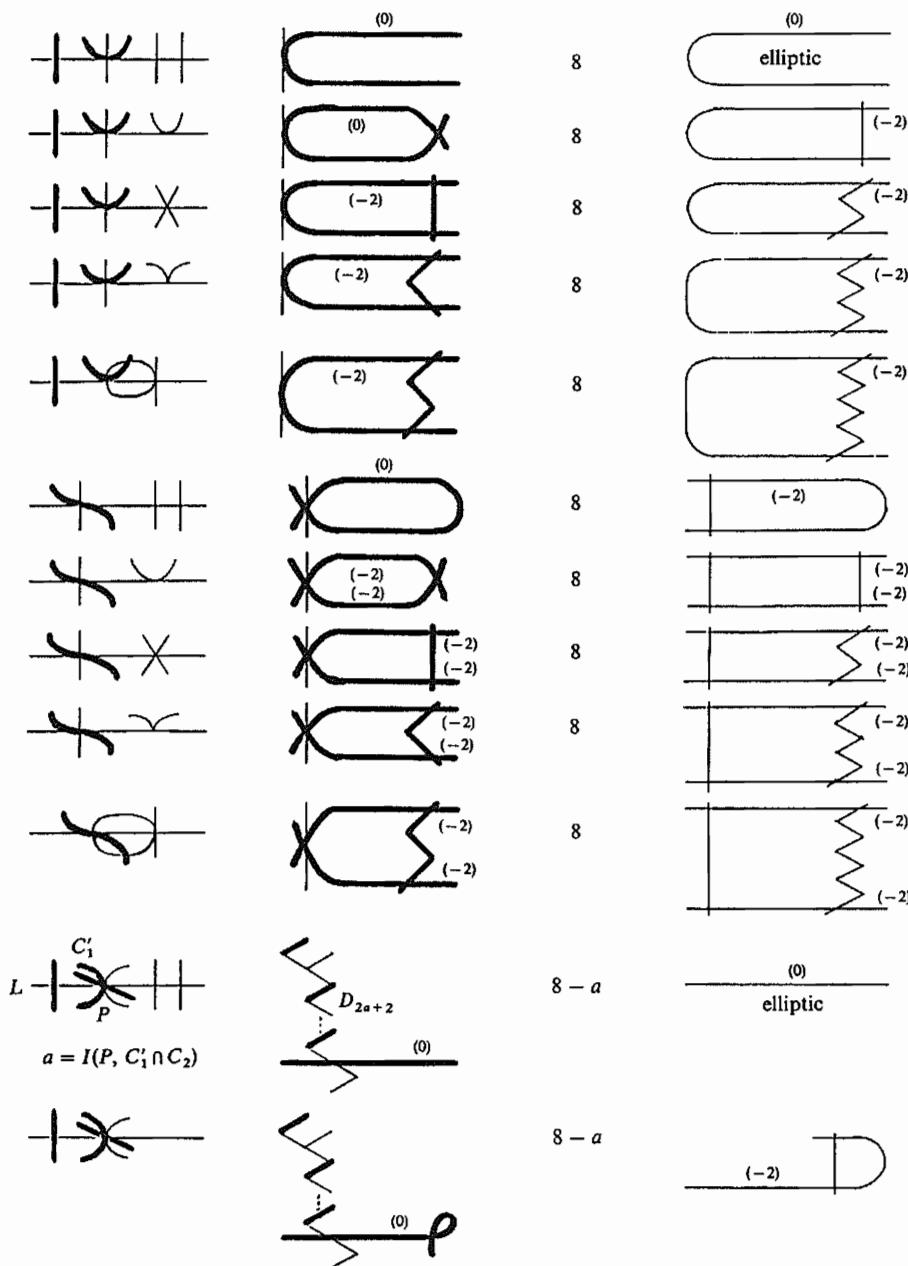
(5.2.2) Case $m(\sum C_j, L) = 0, n(\sum C_j, L) > 0$ (8 + 1 = 9 types):

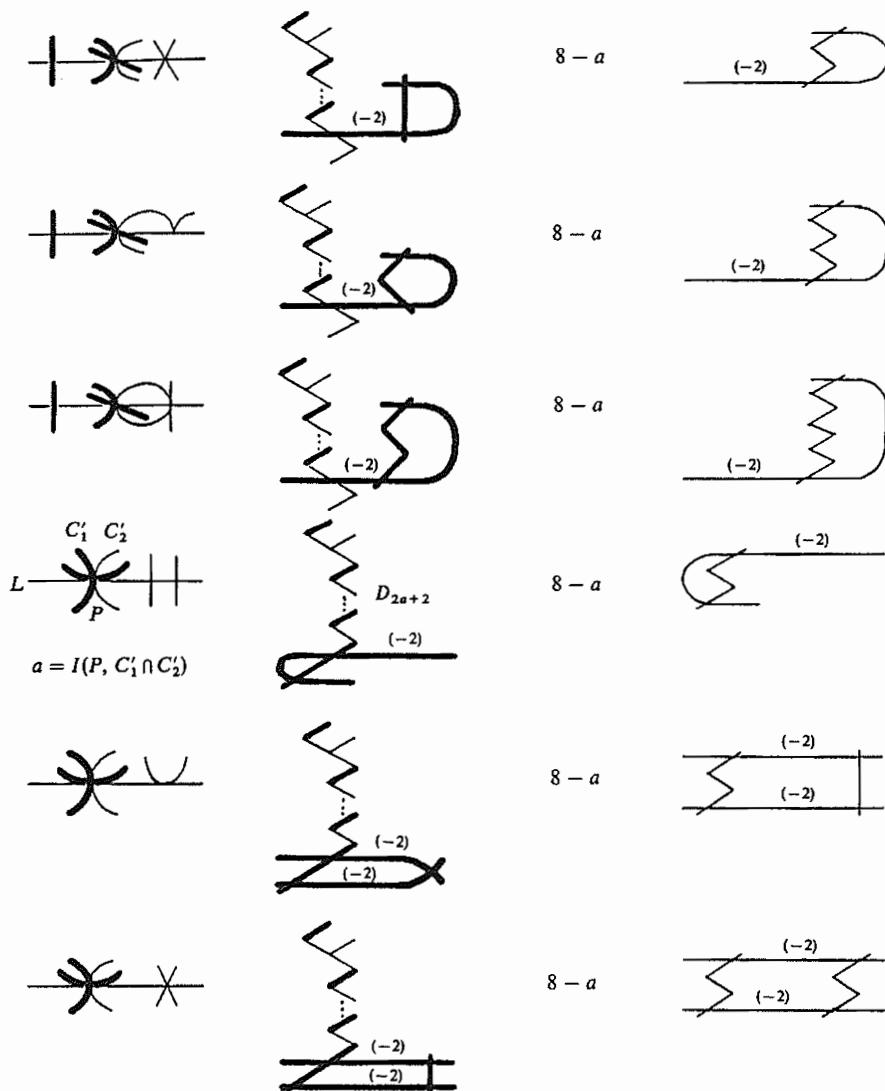
on P^2 , C_1 : bold curves	$B_Y(L)$: bold curves, (): self-intersection	$\# B_Y(I)$	$K_{\hat{X}}$ (): self-intersection
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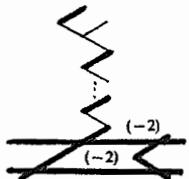
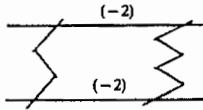
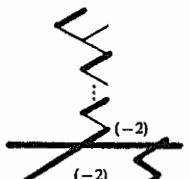
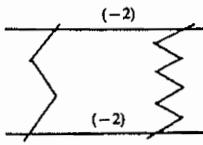
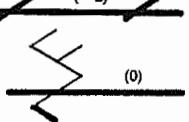
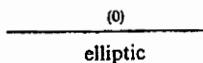
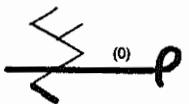
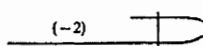
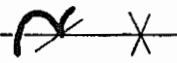
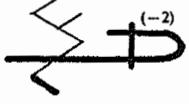
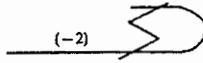
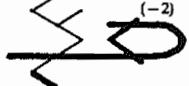
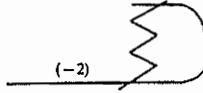
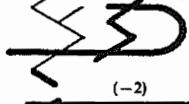
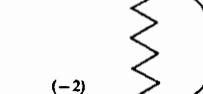
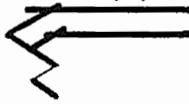
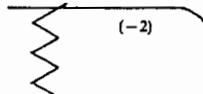
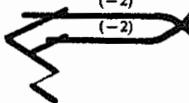
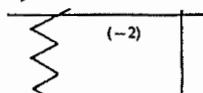
(5.2.3) Case $m(\sum C_j, L) = 1$ (55 types):

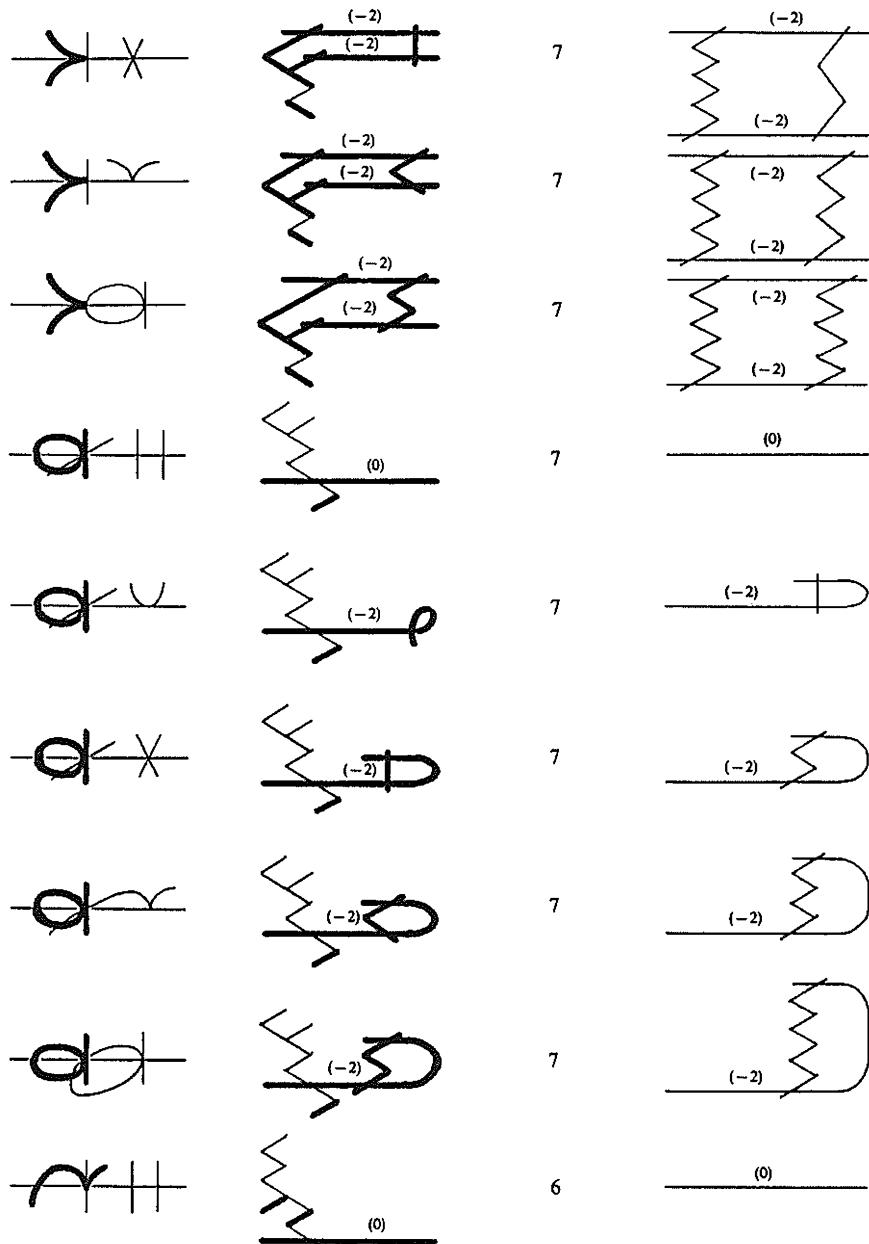
on P^2 , C_1 : bold curves	$B_Y(L)$: bold curves, (): self-intersection	$\# B_Y(I)$	$K_{\hat{X}}$ (): self-intersection
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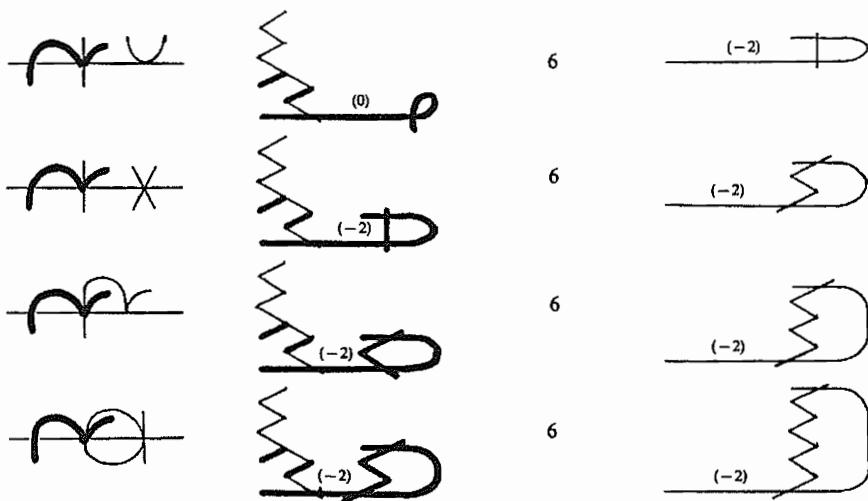






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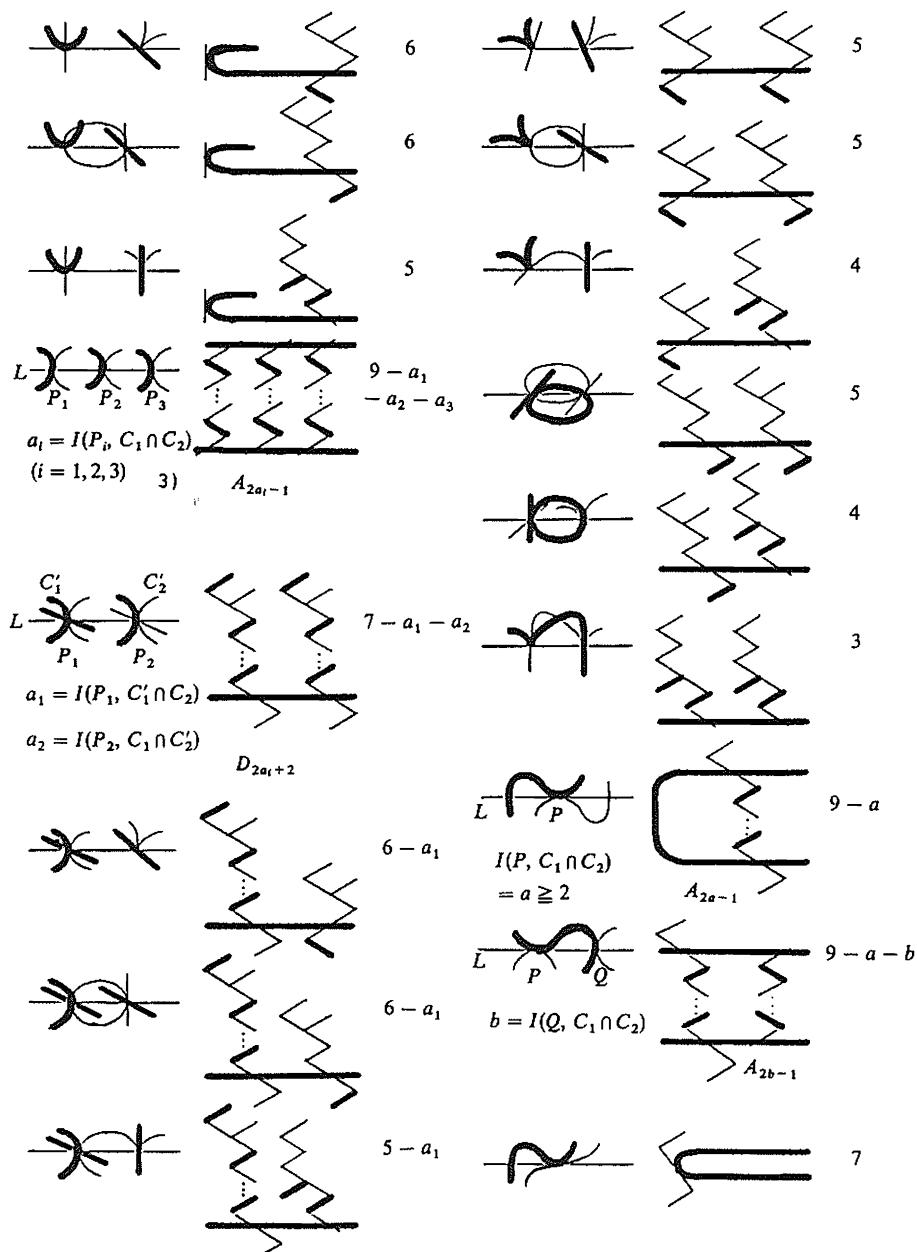


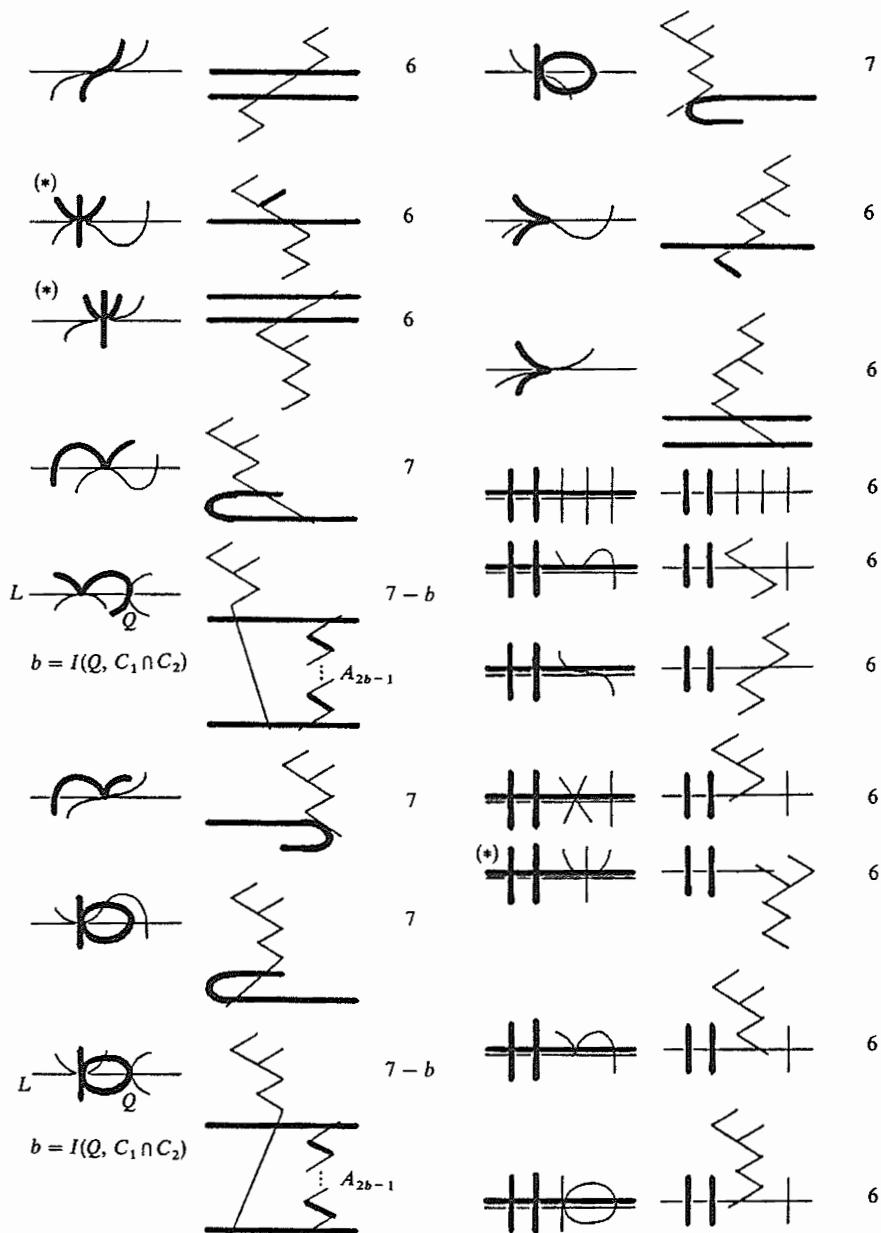


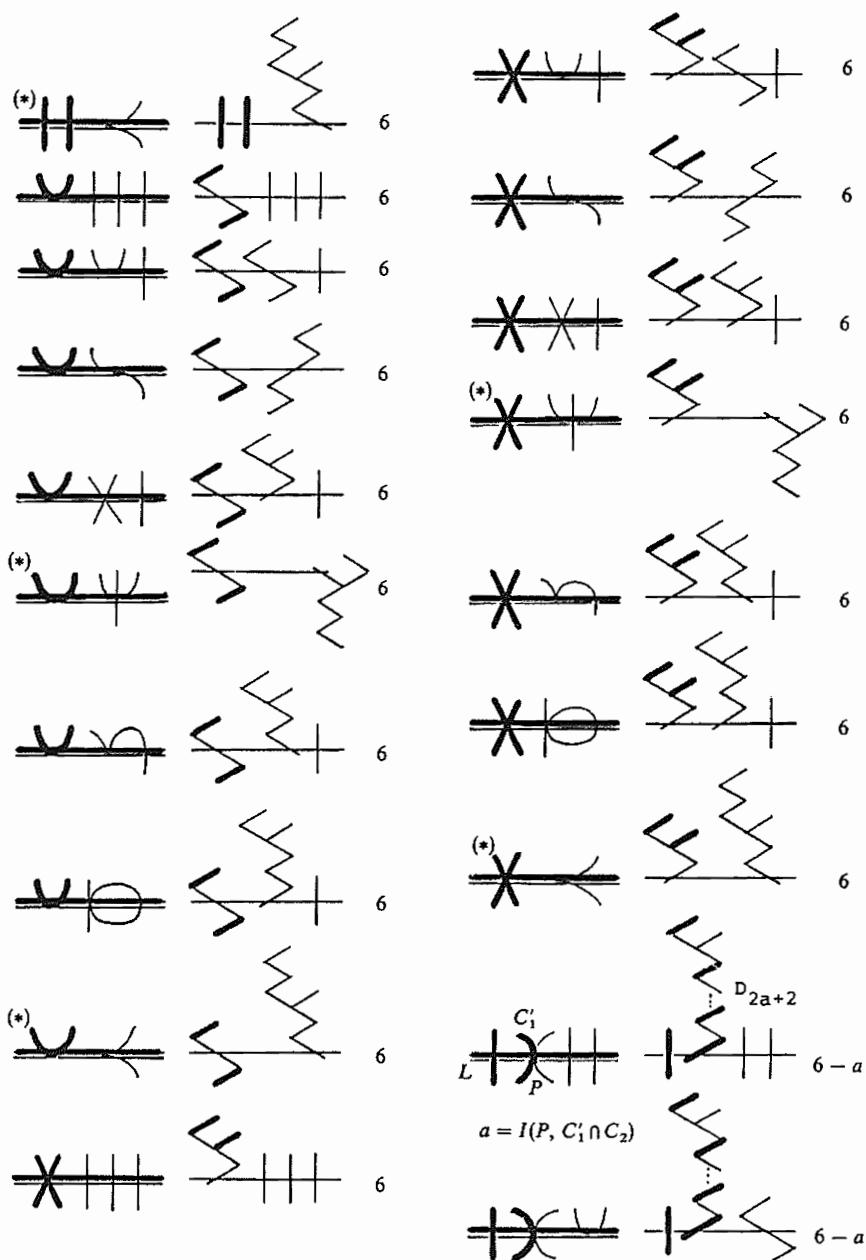
(5.2.4) Case $m(\sum C_j, L) \geq 2$ (69 types):

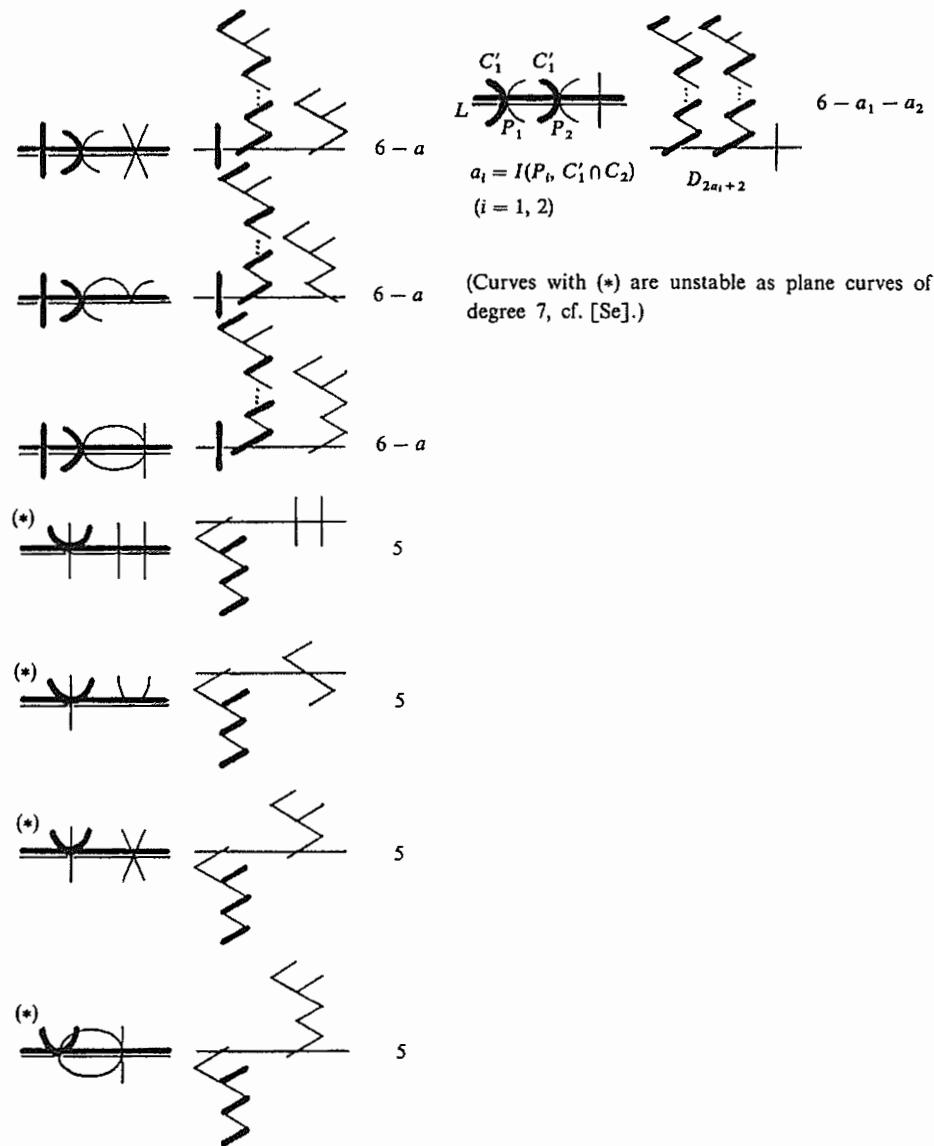
In this case, all curves in $B_Y(L)$ are (-2) -curves hence $K_{\mathcal{X}}$ is 0.

on P^2 , C_1 : bold curves	$B_Y(L)$: bold curves, (): self-inter- section	$\#B_Y(I)$	on P^2 , C_1 : bold curves	$B_Y(L)$: bold curves, (): self-inter- section	$\#B_Y(I)$
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(5.3) As a consequence of the above classification of the branch locus B_Y on Y and the canonical curve $K_{\hat{X}}$ of \hat{X} , we get another proof of Main Theorem:

PROOF OF THEOREM (2.6.3). We keep the above notation and the notation in (2.3). The case $t \in S_0 \cap T_0$ is already settled in Proposition (3.4). In all cases, $p_g(\hat{X}) = 1$ by Corollary (3.4.1). By Lemma (1.1.2), $c_1^2(\hat{X})$ and $q(\hat{X})$ can be computed from the result of the above classification of B_Y . $K_{\hat{X}}$ is always connected and not multiple by Observation (3.3.1) or by the above result of classification. By construction, we see $\dim|2K_{\hat{X}}| = 2 - \max\{m, n\}$ for $t \in S_m \cap T_n$. This together with the value of $c_1^2(\hat{X})$ determines $\kappa(\hat{X})$. Thus we get:

Case	$\kappa(\hat{X})$	$c_1^2(\hat{X})$	$K_{\hat{X}}$	$p_g(\hat{X})$	$q(\hat{X})$	Type of \hat{X}
$t \in S_0 \cap T_0$	2	1	nef and big	1	0	Kunev
$t \in S_1$	1	0	connected and not multiple	1	0	num. K3 with one double fiber
$t \in S_2$	0	0	0	1	0	K3
$t \in T_1 \cap S_0$	1	0	connected and not multiple	1	1	ellip. with $p_g = q = 1$
$t \in T_2$	0	0	0	1	2	abelian

Here we use (1.3.3) and the canonical bundle formula (1.3.1) for determination of the type of \hat{X} in case $\kappa(\hat{X}) = 1$. In fact, for an elliptic fibration $f: \hat{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ with multiple fibers $m_i F_i$, (1.3.1) says

$$K_{\hat{X}} = f^*Z + \sum (m_i - 1)F_i$$

for a divisor Z on the base curve \mathcal{A} with

$$\deg Z = \chi(\mathcal{O}_{\hat{X}}) - 2\chi(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}) = \begin{cases} 2g(\mathcal{A}) & \text{in case } t \in S_1, \\ 2g(\mathcal{A}) - 1 & \text{in case } t \in T_1 \cap S_0. \end{cases}$$

Since $K_{\hat{X}}$ is connected and not multiple, we have the only possibility for the type of elliptic fibration:

In case $t \in S_1$, there exists unique double fiber and the base curve is rational.

In case $t \in T_1 \cap S_0$, $K_{\hat{X}}$ is a fiber and the base curve is elliptic.

Q.E.D.

References

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