

ON SOME CLASSES OF WEAKLY KODAIRA SINGULARITIES

by

Tadashi Tomaru

Abstract. — In this paper, we prove some relations between surface singularities and pencils of compact complex algebraic curves. Let (X, o) be a complex normal surface singularity. Let $p_f(X, o)$ be the arithmetic genus of the fundamental cycle associated to (X, o) . If there is a pencil of curves of genus $p_f(X, o)$ (i.e., $\Phi: S \rightarrow \Delta$, where Φ is a proper holomorphic map between a non-singular complex surface and a small open disc in $\mathbb{C}^1$ around the origin $\{0\}$ and the fiber $S_t = \Phi^{-1}(t)$ is a smooth compact algebraic curve of genus $p_f(X, o)$ for any $t \neq 0$) and a resolution $(\tilde{X}, E) \rightarrow (X, o)$ such that $(S, \text{supp}(S_o)) \supset (\tilde{X}, E)$, then we call (X, o) a *weakly Kodaira singularity*. Any Kodaira singularity in the sense of Karras is a weakly Kodaira singularity. In this paper we show some sufficient conditions for surface singularities of some classes to be weakly Kodaira singularities.

Résumé (Sur certaines classes de singularités faiblement Kodaira). — Dans cet article, nous montrons certaines relations entre les singularités de surfaces et les pincesaux de courbes algébriques complexes compactes. Soit (X, o) une singularité de surface complexe normale. Soit $p_f(X, o)$ le genre arithmétique du cycle fondamental associé à (X, o) . S'il existe un pinceau de courbes de genre $p_f(X, o)$ (i.e., s'il existe une application holomorphe propre $\Phi: S \rightarrow \Delta$, entre une surface complexe non-singulière et un petit disque ouvert dans $\mathbb{C}^1$ autour de l'origine $\{0\}$ tels que la fibre $S_t = \Phi^{-1}(t)$ soit une courbe algébrique lisse compacte de genre $p_f(X, o)$ pour tout $t \neq 0$) et une résolution $(\tilde{X}, E) \rightarrow (X, o)$ telle que $(S, \text{supp}(S_o)) \supset (\tilde{X}, E)$, alors on dit que (X, o) est une *singularité faiblement Kodaira*. Toute singularité Kodaira dans le sens de Karras est une singularité faiblement Kodaira. Dans cet article, nous montrons certaines conditions suffisantes pour que les singularités de surface de certaines classes soient des singularités faiblement Kodaira.

1. Introduction

After Kulikov's work ([4]) on Arnold's uni- and bi-modal singularities, U. Karras ([3]) introduced the notion of Kodaira singularities, which was defined by pencils

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of curves (*i.e.*, one parameter families of compact complex algebraic curves). Also, J. Stevens [8] studied a subclass of Kodaira singularities (called *Kulikov singularities*). They applied them to deformation theory of singularities. In this paper, we also consider normal surface singularities associated to pencils of curves (*i.e.*, weakly Kodaira singularities).

In [13], the author introduced an invariant for normal surface singularities, which is associated to pencils of curves, and proved some results. We explain the definition. Let S be a complex surface and Δ a small open disk in the complex line $\mathbb{C}^1$ around the origin. A holomorphic mapping $\Phi: S \rightarrow \Delta$ is called a *pencil of curves of genus g* if Φ is proper and surjective and the fiber $S_t = \Phi^{-1}(t)$ is a smooth compact complex curve of genus g for any t with $t \neq 0$. Let (X, o) be a normal surface singularity. We consider the following property:

(1.1) There exists a good resolution $\pi: (\tilde{X}, E) \rightarrow (X, o)$ and a pencil of curves $\Phi: S \rightarrow \Delta$ such that $(S, \text{supp}(S_o)) \supset (\tilde{X}, E)$ (*i.e.*, $S \supset \tilde{X}$ and $\text{supp}(S_o) \supset E$).

Definition 1.1

(i) Let us define

$$p_e(X, o) := \min\{\text{the genus of a pencil of curves satisfying (1.1)}\},$$

and call it *the pencil genus of (X, o)* .

(ii) Let h be an element of $\mathfrak{m}_{X, o}$ such that the divisor of $\text{red}(h \circ \pi)_{\tilde{X}}$ is simple normal crossing. Consider pencils of curves $\Phi: S \rightarrow \Delta$ satisfying (1.1) and $h \circ \pi = \Phi$. Let us define

$$p_e(X, o, h) := \min\{\text{genus of such a pencil of curves}\},$$

and call it $p_e(X, o, h)$ *the pencil genus of a pair of (X, o) and h* .

For $\tilde{X}$ and h as above, the author constructed a pencil of curves of genus $p_e(X, o, h)$ that satisfy (1.1) and $h \circ \pi = \Phi$ ([13], Theorem 2.2). The surface S of Definition 1.1 is constructed by glueing $\tilde{X}$ and suitable resolution spaces of some cyclic quotient singularities. In [13], he also proved some results for $p_e(X, o)$ and $p_e(X, o, h)$. For example, Kodaira and Kulikov singularities are characterized by using them. Moreover, the author [13] proved an estimate of (1.2) on $p_e(X, o)$. Let (X, o) be a normal surface singularity and $\sigma: (\tilde{X}, E) \rightarrow (X, o)$ a resolution and Z_E the fundamental cycle on E . Since the arithmetic genus $p_a(Z_E)$ of Z_E is independent of the choice of a resolution, $p_a(Z_E)$ is an invariant of (X, o) ([14]). Then we define it as $p_f(X, o)$ and call it the *fundamental genus* of (X, o) . Also, $p_f(X, o)$ is a topological invariant of (X, o) and it is useful for a rough classification of normal surface singularities. In [13], the author proved that

$$(1.2) \quad p_f(X, o) \leq p_e(X, o) \leq p_a(\mathbb{M}_X) + \text{mult}(X, o) - 1,$$

where $\text{mult}(X, o)$ is the multiplicity of (X, o) and $\mathbb{M}_X$ is the maximal ideal cycle on the minimal resolution of (X, o) . From Karras's result [3], if (X, o) is a Kodaira singularity, we have $p_e(X, o) = p_f(X, o)$. Therefore we give the following definition.

Definition 1.2. — If $p_f(X, o) = p_e(X, o) = g$, then we call (X, o) a *weakly Kodaira singularity of genus g* .

Though any Kodaira singularity is a weakly Kodaira singularity, the converse is not necessarily true. For rational double points, every A_n -singularity is a Kodaira singularity and every D_n -singularity ($n \geq 4$) is a weakly Kodaira singularity but not a Kodaira singularity. Since rational double points of E_6 , E_7 and E_8 have $p_e(X, o) = 1$ ([13]), they are not weakly Kodaira singularities.

In this paper, we give some conditions to be weakly Kodaira singularities for normal surface singularities. In section 2, we consider normal surface singularities obtained through some procedures for pencils of curves, and prove a sufficient condition for them to be weakly Kodaira singularities. From this results, we can see that the class of weakly Kodaira singularities is fairly bigger than the class of Kodaira singularities. Also we prove some results on elliptic (*i.e.*, $p_f(X, o) = 1$) weakly Kodaira singularities. In section 3, we prove a sufficient condition for some cyclic coverings of normal surface singularities to be weakly Kodaira singularities. As a corollary, we obtain a class of weakly Kodaira hypersurface singularities which contains rational double points of D_n -type.

Notation and terminology. — Let M be a complex surface and $E = \bigcup_{j=1}^r E_j \subset M$ a 1-dimensional compact analytic subspace, where $E_1, \dots, E_r$ are all irreducible components of E . Suppose that $E = \sum_{j=1}^r E_j$ is a simple normal crossing divisor on M with $E_i^2 \leq 0$. For (M, E) , the *weighted dual graph* (=w.d.graph) Γ_E of E is a graph such that each vertex of Γ_E represents an irreducible component E_j weighted by E_j^2 and $g(E_j)$ (=genus), while each edge connecting to E_i and E_j , $i \neq j$, corresponds to the point $E_i \cap E_j$. For example, if $E_i^2 = -b_i$ and $g(E_i) = g_i > 0$ (resp. $g_i = 0$), then E_i corresponds to a vertex which is figured as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{-b_i} \\ [g_i] \end{array} \quad (\text{resp. } \textcircled{-b_i}), \text{ and } \bigcirc \quad \text{means } \textcircled{-2}.$$

Moreover, if $D = \sum_{i=1}^r d_i E_i$ is a cycle on E , then we denote by $\text{Coeff}_{E_i} D$ the coefficient d_i . If E_i is a $\mathbb{P}^1$ (*i.e.*, non-singular rational curve) with $E_i^2 = -1$, then we call it a (-1) -curve. If E_i is a (-1) -curve in E which intersects with only one component of E , we call it a (-1) -edge curve of E . For a resolution $\pi: (\tilde{X}, E) \rightarrow (X, o)$ and an element $h \in \mathcal{O}_{X, o}$, let $(h \circ \pi)_{\tilde{X}}$ be the divisor defined by $h \circ \pi$ on $\tilde{X}$. Also let $E(h \circ \pi)$ (resp. $\Delta(h \circ \pi)$) be the exceptional part (resp. the non-exceptional part) of $(h \circ \pi)_{\tilde{X}}$. Namely, we have $E(h \circ \pi) = \sum_{i=1}^r v_{E_i}(h \circ \pi) E_i$ and $\Delta(h \circ \pi) = \sum_{j=1}^s v_{C_j}(h \circ \pi) C_j$ if $\text{supp}(\Delta(h \circ \pi)) = \bigcup_{j=1}^s C_j$, and so $(h \circ \pi)_{\tilde{X}} = E(h \circ \pi) + \Delta(h \circ \pi)$. For any real number $a \in \mathbb{R}$, we denote by $\{a\}$ the least number greater than, or equal to a .

2. Weakly Kodaira singularities obtained by Kulikov process for pencils of curves

In this section we consider a procedure to obtain normal surface singularities from pencils of curves (originally introduced by Kulikov [4]). We give conditions for such singularities to be weakly Kodaira singularities. Also we prove a formula of the geometric genus when such singularities are elliptic.

Let E be the exceptional set of a resolution of a normal surface singularity or $\text{supp}(S_o)$ for a pencil of curves $\Phi: S \rightarrow \Delta$. Let $F = \bigcup_{i=1}^r F_i$ and A be two 1-dimensional analytic subsets of E such that $F_i \not\subset A$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Let us consider the following three conditions:

- (i) $F_i \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$ and $A \cdot F_1 = F_1 \cdot F_2 = \dots = F_{r-1} \cdot F_r = 1$,
- (ii) F intersects A only at $F_1 \cap A$,
- (iii) $\bigcup_{i=2}^r F_i$ does not contain any (-1) curve.

If F satisfies (i) and (ii), then we call it a $\mathbb{P}^1$ -chain (of length r) started from A . If $b_i = -F_i^2$ for any i , then we call it a $\mathbb{P}^1$ -chain of type $(b_1, \dots, b_r)$ started from A . If a $\mathbb{P}^1$ -chain F satisfies (iii), then we call it a *minimal* $\mathbb{P}^1$ -chain started from A .

Let $\overline{\Phi}: \overline{S} \rightarrow \Delta$ be a pencil of curves and let $\overline{S}_o = \overline{\Phi}^{-1}(o) = \sum_{j=1}^r a_j A_j$ be the singular fiber. If $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_r) > 1$ (resp. $= 1$), then we say that the pencil is multiple (resp. non-multiple).

Definition 2.1

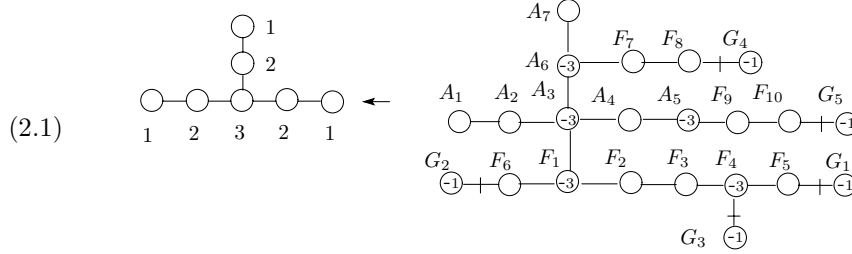
(i) Let $\overline{\Phi}: \overline{S} \rightarrow \Delta$ be a non-multiple pencil of curves without any (-1) -edge curve. Let $S^{(0)} = \overline{S} \xleftarrow{\sigma_1} S^{(1)}$ be blow-ups at non-singular points $P_1^{(1)}, \dots, P_{t_1}^{(1)}$ of $\text{red}(S_o^{(0)})$. As next step, let $P_1^{(2)}, \dots, P_{t_2}^{(2)} \in \bigcup_{j=1}^{t_1} \sigma_1^{-1}(P_j^{(1)})$ be non-singular points of $\text{red}(S_o^{(1)})$ and let $S^{(1)} \xleftarrow{\sigma_2} S^{(2)}$ be blow-ups at these points. After continuing this process m times, we get $S^{(0)} = \overline{S} \xleftarrow{\sigma_1} S^{(1)} \xleftarrow{\sigma_2} \dots \xleftarrow{\sigma_m} S^{(m)} = S$ and put $\sigma = \sigma_1 \circ \dots \circ \sigma_m$. Hence we get a new pencil $\Phi = \overline{\Phi} \circ \sigma: S \rightarrow \Delta$ and call this procedure Kulikov process of type I started from $P_1, \dots, P_k$ (or I-process started from $P_1, \dots, P_k$).

(ii) In I-process of (i), if a component $\overline{A}_{k_j}$ of $\text{supp}(\overline{S}_o)$ contains $P_j^{(1)}$ ($j = 1, \dots, t_1$) and $A_{k_j} = \sigma_*^{-1}(\overline{A}_{k_j})$ (i.e., the strict transform of $\overline{A}_{k_j}$ by σ), then we call A_{k_j} a *root component* of this I-process. Let $B_1, \dots, B_{t_1}$ be connected components of $B := \text{supp}(S_o) \setminus \text{supp}(\sigma_*^{-1}(\overline{S}_o))$. Each B_j ($j = 1, \dots, t_1$) is constructed from all components which are infinitesimally near to $P_j^{(1)}$. We call such B_j a *branch* of $\text{supp}(S_o)$ by this I-process.

(iii) For each branch B_j ($j = 1, \dots, t_1$), we denote a partial order between all irreducible components of B_j and the root component. First we denote $A_{k_j} = \sigma_*^{-1}(\overline{A}_{k_j}) \succ F_{j_1}^{(1)} := (\sigma_2 \circ \dots \circ \sigma_m)^{-1}(\sigma_1^{-1}(P_{j_1}^{(1)}))$ where $P_{j_1}^{(1)} \in \overline{A}_{k_j}$. Second, we denote $F_{j_1}^{(1)} \succ F_{j_2}^{(2)} := (\sigma_3 \circ \dots \circ \sigma_m)^{-1}(\sigma_2^{-1}(P_{j_2}^{(2)}))$ if $P_{j_2}^{(2)} \in \sigma_1^{-1}(P_{j_1}^{(1)})$. We continue this for $\sigma_3, \dots, \sigma_{m-1}$ and σ_m .

(iv) For any component $F_j^{(i)}$ of a branch B_j , let $\ell(F_j^{(i)})$ be the number of blow-ups to produce $F_j^{(i)}$ from the root component A_j , and we call it *the length of $F_j^{(i)}$* . Also we define $\ell(A_k) = 0$ for any component A_k of the strict transform of $\text{supp}(S_o)$ through σ . Further, let $c_R(F_j^{(i)}) = \text{Coeff}_{A_{k_j}} S_o$ (i.e., coefficient of the root of $F_j^{(i)}$) if A_{k_j} is the root of $F_j^{(i)}$.

We explain these terminologies and the situation through the following example:



where $F_1, \dots, F_{10}, G_1, \dots, G_5$ are produced through I-process. There are three branches whose root components are A_3, A_5 and A_6 . The order between them are given as follows: $A_3 \succ F_1 \succ F_2 \succ F_3 \succ F_4 \succ F_5 \succ G_1, F_1 \succ F_6 \succ G_2, F_4 \succ G_3, A_6 \succ F_7 \succ F_8 \succ G_4$ and $A_5 \succ F_9 \succ F_{10} \succ G_5$. Also we have $\ell(F_1) = 1, \ell(F_8) = 2, \ell(G_1) = 6$ and $\ell(G_3) = 5$.

Definition 2.2. — Let $\overline{\Phi}: \overline{S} \rightarrow \Delta$ be a non-multiple pencil of curves and $Q_1, \dots, Q_\ell$ non-singular points in $\overline{S}_o$. Namely, they are contained in reduced components (i.e., the coefficient of S_o on the component equals one) and non-singular points of $\text{supp}(\overline{S}_o)$. For each point Q_j ($j = 1, \dots, \ell$), let's blow-up s_j times at same point Q_j , where $s_j \geq 2$ for any i . Let $\overline{S} \xleftarrow{\psi} S$ be a birational map obtained by these blow-ups. If $Q_j \in \overline{A}_{j_1}$, then any connected component of $\text{supp}(S_o) \setminus \text{supp}(\psi_*^{-1}(\overline{S}_o))$ is a $\mathbb{P}^1$ -chain of type $(1, 2, \dots, 2)$ started from $A_{j_1} = \sigma_*^{-1}(\overline{A}_{j_1})$. We call this *Kulikov process of type II* started from $Q_1, \dots, Q_k$ (or *II-process* started from $Q_1, \dots, Q_\ell$).

Definition 2.3. — Let $\overline{\Phi}: \overline{S} \rightarrow \Delta$ be a non-multiple pencil of curves without any (-1) -edge curve. Let $P_1, \dots, P_k$ (resp. $Q_1, \dots, Q_\ell$) be non-singular points of S_o (resp. $\text{red}(S_o)$), and assume they are different $k + \ell$ points. Let $\overline{S} \xleftarrow{\overline{\sigma}} \overline{S}$ be a birational map given by I-processes started from $P_1, \dots, P_k$, and let $\overline{S} \xleftarrow{\overline{\sigma}} S$ be a birational map given by II-processes started from $Q_1, \dots, Q_\ell$. We put $\sigma = \overline{\sigma} \circ \overline{\sigma}$. Let A be the union of all components of the strict transform of $\text{supp}(\overline{S}_o)$ by σ , and let F be the union of all components in branches by the I-process except for (-1) -edge curves. Let $\tilde{X}$ be a small neighborhood of $A \cup F$ and let (X, o) be a normal surface singularity obtained by contracting $A \cup F$ in $\tilde{X}$. We call such (X, o) a *singularity obtained from Kulikov-process*.