

A TWISTED BICANONICAL SYSTEM WITH BASE POINTS

FILIPPO F. FAVALE AND ROBERTO PIGNATELLI

Dedicated to the memory of Alexandru Lascu

ABSTRACT. By a theorem of Reider, a twisted bicanonical system, that means a linear system of divisors numerically equivalent to a bicanonical divisor, on a minimal surface of general type, is base point free if $K_S^2 \geq 5$. Twisted bicanonical systems with base points are known in literature only for $K^2 = 1, 2$.

We prove in this paper that all surfaces in a family of surfaces with $K^2 = 3$ constructed in a previous paper with G. Bini and J. Neves have a twisted bicanonical system (different from the bicanonical system) with two base points. We show that the map induced by the above twisted bicanonical system is birational, and describe in detail the closure of its image and its singular locus. Inspired by this description, we reduce the problem of constructing a minimal surface of general type with $K^2 = 3$ whose bicanonical system has base points, under some reasonable assumptions, to the problem of constructing a curve in \mathbb{P}^3 with certain properties.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of the n -canonical systems $|nK|$ and of the induced n -canonical maps $\varphi_{|nK|}$ is one of the main fields of the theory of surfaces of general type of the last four decades, from the celebrated results of Bombieri [Bom73] (recently extended to higher dimension, see *e.g.* [HM06]) proving, among other things, that $\varphi_{|nK|}$ is an embedding from $n \geq 5$, and has no base points for $n \geq 4$, or $n = 2, 3$ with some exceptions.

One of the principal field of study originated by Bombieri's paper is the analysis of the exceptions, the minimal surfaces of general type whose n -canonical system has some special behaviour. At the end of the 80s Reider improved Bombieri's result. We report here only the part of the theorem related to the base point freeness of the bicanonical system.

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Theorem ([Rei88]). *Let S be a minimal surface of general type. If $K_S^2 \geq 5$, then $|2K_S|$ has no base points.*

This theorem has been improved by the contribution of several authors (see [BCP11, Theorem 3.8] and the references therein). Finally [CC91] completed the proof that $p_g(S) > 0$ implies that $|2K_S|$ has no base points. So a minimal surface of general type whose bicanonical system has base points has $p_g = 0$ and $K_S^2 \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. If $K_S^2 = 1$, the bicanonical system is a pencil with self intersection 4 and therefore has always base points. A bit more is true: [CP06, Theorem 5.1] proves that in this case the bicanonical system can't be a morphism.

The only other known examples of minimal surfaces of general type whose bicanonical system has base points have $K_S^2 = 2$ and fundamental group either $\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$ or \mathbb{Z}_9 . These families have been constructed and studied in [MP08] (although the first family is due to Beauville and Xiao Gang, see [Bea99]). For all these surfaces the bicanonical system has exactly two base points. Moreover [MP08] describes the whole connected components of the moduli space of surfaces of general type containing these families, showing that if the fundamental group is cyclic all the surfaces in the component have bicanonical system with two base points, whereas in the other case we can deform them to surfaces with free bicanonical system. More precisely, if we deform the surface to remove one of the base points, we automatically lose also the other.

We think then that the two major questions left in this field are the following.

Question 1. Do there exist minimal surfaces of general type whose bicanonical system has base points and $K_S^2 = 3$ resp. 4?

Question 2. Do there exist minimal surfaces of general type whose bicanonical system has an odd number of base points?

Linear systems of divisors which are numerically equivalent to canonical divisors have been largely studied: see for example [Bea88], [GL87], [MPP15], [CP15]. We will call such linear systems *twisted canonical systems* although we stress that, in the literature, one often find also the terminology “paracanonical systems”. In this article we are interested in linear systems spanned by divisors which are numerically equivalent to a bicanonical divisor, i.e. in *twisted bicanonical systems*.

Notice that Reider's main theorem in [Rei88] is a result on the properties of adjoint linear systems $|K + L|$, whose assumptions on L are purely numerical. In particular, Reider's proof shows

Theorem (Reider). *If S is a minimal surface of general type with $K_S^2 \geq 5$, then all twisted bicanonical systems have no base points.*

It follows that the questions above deserve to be investigated also for the slightly larger class of twisted bicanonical systems. In particular

Question 3. Do there exist minimal surfaces of general type with a twisted bicanonical system having base points and $K_S^2 = 3$ resp. 4?

Question 4. Do there exist minimal surfaces of general type with a twisted bicanonical system having an odd number of base points?

Our first result is that the answer to Question 3 is positive in the case $K^2 = 3$.

Theorem 1. *Let \mathcal{M} be the irreducible family of minimal surfaces of general type with $p_g = 0$, $K^2 = 3$ and fundamental group $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ constructed in [BFNP14]. Then there is a 2-torsion $\eta \in \text{Pic}(S)$ not divisible by 2 such that $|2K + \eta|$ has exactly two simple base points.*

Note that the base points are two, so Question 4 remains completely open as well as the following one

Question 5. What can be said about the base point of twisted pluricanonical systems for minimal surfaces of general type with $p_g > 0$?

By [BFNP14, Theorem 5.6], \mathcal{M} is an open subset of an irreducible component of the moduli space of surfaces of general type, and therefore in this case the base points can't be removed by a small deformation.

A surface S in \mathcal{M} has $\text{Pic}(S) \cong H_1(S, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$, and therefore 8 distinct twisted bicanonical systems, including the bicanonical system. We have explicitly written all of them and computed that all the other 7 have no base points. Therefore we decided not to mention them in this paper.

Our second result is the explicit description of the corresponding twisted bicanonical map of these surfaces, and of the singularities of the closure of its image. We can summarize it as follows.

Theorem 2. *Let S be a general surface in \mathcal{M} and let η be as in Theorem 1. Then $\varphi_{|2K_S+\eta|}$ is a birational map onto a tacnodal surface of degree 10 in \mathbb{P}^3 with 1-cycle of degree 26.*

For the definition of tacnodal surfaces and their 1-cycle see Definition 2.

Our main motivation for proving Theorem 2 is that constructing a similar surface in \mathbb{P}^3 we hope to give in future a positive answer to Question 1. Indeed our last result is the following.

Theorem 3. *Let $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be a tacnodal surface of degree 10 with 1-cycle of degree 26. Let $\nu: \tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$ be the normalization map, consider its conductor ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_\Sigma$ and let Σ_0 be the open set of Σ where \mathcal{I} is invertible. Set $\mathcal{I}^{[2]}$ for the sheaf $j_*(\mathcal{I}^2|_{\Sigma_0})$ where j is the inclusion of Σ_0 in Σ .*

If

$$h^0(\mathcal{I}(6)) = 0, h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(11)) = 1, h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(12)) = 4$$

then the composition of ν with the minimal resolution of the singularities of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is the resolution of the indeterminacy locus of the bicanonical map of a minimal

surface of general type with $K^2 = 3$, $p_g = 0$ whose bicanonical system has exactly two base points.

Conversely, let S be a surface of general type with $K^2 = 3$ whose bicanonical system has exactly two base points, and whose bicanonical map is birational. If the closure of the image of the bicanonical map is tacnodal, it is a surface as above.

This reduces Question 1, under some reasonable assumptions as the birationality of the bicanonical map, to the problem of constructing a suitable curve in \mathbb{P}^3 . We are not able to determine whether such a curve exists yet.

The paper is structured as follows.

In section 2 we describe the family \mathcal{M} constructed in [BFNP14].

In section 3 we prove Theorem 1, which we split there in two distinct statements, namely propositions 5 and 6.

Section 4 is devoted to the study of the twisted bicanonical map of these surfaces and to a detailed study of the singular locus of its image, supported on the union of 7 irreducible curves. In particular we prove Theorem 2, which is given by Proposition 8 and Proposition 13.

In section 5 we prove Theorem 3, by proving Corollary 18 and Proposition 19.

2. THE FAMILY

We first recall the construction of the 4–dimensional family \mathcal{M} of minimal surfaces of general type with $p_g = q = 0$, $K_S^2 = 3$ and $\pi_1 \simeq \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ constructed in [BFNP14]. Consider the product X of 4 copies of \mathbb{P}^1 . This is a Fano fourfold whose automorphisms group is $\text{Aut}(X) \simeq \text{PGL}(2)^4 \times S_4$. We consider the automorphisms

$$(1) \quad g = (\text{Id}, A, \text{Id}, A) \circ (12)(34) \quad \text{and} \quad h = (\text{Id}, A, B, AB) \circ (13)(24)$$

where A and B are the automorphisms of \mathbb{P}^1 that are represented, respectively, by

$$(x_0 : x_1) \xrightarrow{A} (x_0 : -x_1) \quad \text{and} \quad (x_0 : x_1) \xrightarrow{B} (x_1 : x_0),$$

where $(x_0 : x_1)$ are projective coordinates on \mathbb{P}^1 . Both automorphisms have order 4, and $gh = hg^3$; indeed the generated subgroup $G = \langle g, h \rangle \subset \text{Aut}(X)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$.

We consider X with coordinates $\underline{x} := (\underline{x}_1, \underline{x}_2, \underline{x}_3, \underline{x}_4)$, where $\underline{x}_i = (x_{i0} : x_{i1})$ are the standard projective coordinates on the i^{th} -factor. In ([BFNP14, 4.1]) it is shown that G acts freely outside of 48 points. All of them have a cyclic stabilizer of order 2 or 4, so all are stabilized by a single element of order 2 in G . Each of the three elements of order 2 in G stabilizes exactly 16 points. More precisely:

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Fix}(g^2) &= \{ \underline{x} \mid \underline{x}_i \in \{(0 : 1), (1 : 0)\} \}, \\ \text{Fix}(h^2) &= \{ \underline{x} \mid \underline{x}_i \in \{(1 : 1), (1 : -1)\} \}, \\ \text{Fix}(g^2 h^2) &= \{ \underline{x} \mid \underline{x}_i \in \{(1 : i), (1 : -i)\} \}. \end{aligned}$$

The action of G on X induces an action on $|\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1)|$, which can be lifted to $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1))$, although there is not a natural way to do that. Indeed, as $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1))$ is a set of polynomials in the variables x_{ij} , (1) gives natural liftings $g^*, h^*: H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1))$. To be more precise, for $a, b, c, d \in \{0, 1\}$ we set $a' = 1 - a, b' = 1 - b, c' = 1 - c, d' = 1 - d$ the respective complements: then the natural liftings would be

$$g^* x_{1a} x_{2b} x_{3c} x_{4d} = (-1)^{b+d} x_{1b} x_{2a} x_{3d} x_{4c},$$

$$h^* x_{1a} x_{2b} x_{3c} x_{4d} = (-1)^{b'+d} x_{1c} x_{2d} x_{3a'} x_{4b'}.$$

They have both order 4, but they do not define a lifting of G as $g^* h^* = -h^*(g^*)^3$. This can be fixed in 8 different ways, twisting g^* with the multiplication by $\pm i$ and h^* with the multiplication by i^d , where $i \in \mathbb{C}$ is as usual a square root of -1 . This gives 8 different liftings of the G -action to $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1))$. They are all isomorphic to the regular representation: indeed once chosen one of them, they are all obtained by it by twisting by the 8 degree 1 representations of G . We choose the following lifting

Definition 1. Define $\rho_1: G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1)))$ given by the liftings

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1(g) x_{1a} x_{2b} x_{3c} x_{4d} &= i(-1)^{b+d} x_{1b} x_{2a} x_{3d} x_{4c}, \\ \rho_1(h) x_{1a} x_{2b} x_{3c} x_{4d} &= (-1)^{b+d} x_{1c} x_{2d} x_{3a'} x_{4b'}. \end{aligned}$$

The 1-dimensional invariant subspace $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1))^G$ is generated by

$$F_1 := (x_{20}x_{30} - x_{21}x_{31})(x_{11}x_{40} + x_{10}x_{41}) - i(x_{20}x_{31} - x_{21}x_{30})(x_{10}x_{40} + x_{11}x_{41}).$$

Its zero locus V is ([BFNP14, Lemma 5.2]) a singular Fano threefold whose singular locus is contained in $\text{Fix}(h^2)$.

The multiplication map $\mu_{1,1}: H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1))^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(2, 2, 2, 2))$ is surjective, and therefore there is a unique G -action ρ_2 on $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(2, 2, 2, 2))$ such that $\mu_{1,1}$ is G -equivariant.

We consider the subspace $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(2, 2, 2, 2))^{-,+}$ of the elements u such that

$$\rho_2(g)u = -u \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_2(h)u = u.$$

This is the subspace generated by the Q_i in [BFNP14, 4.1]; we give here a different basis, as it will make some formulas in the rest of the paper simpler:

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad U_0 &:= x_{20}x_{21}x_{30}x_{31}(x_{10}^2 + x_{11}^2)(x_{40}^2 + x_{41}^2) \\
&\quad - x_{10}x_{11}x_{40}x_{41}(x_{20}^2 + x_{21}^2)(x_{30}^2 + x_{31}^2) \\
U_1 &:= x_{10}x_{11}x_{30}x_{31}(x_{20}^2 + x_{21}^2)(x_{40}^2 + x_{41}^2) \\
&\quad + x_{20}x_{21}x_{40}x_{41}(x_{10}^2 + x_{11}^2)(x_{30}^2 + x_{31}^2) \\
U_2 &:= (x_{10}^2x_{20}^2 + x_{11}^2x_{21}^2)(x_{30}^2x_{40}^2 + x_{31}^2x_{41}^2) \\
U_3 &:= (x_{11}^2x_{20}^2 + x_{10}^2x_{21}^2)(x_{31}^2x_{40}^2 + x_{30}^2x_{41}^2) \\
U_4 &:= 4 \prod_{i=1}^4 x_{i0}x_{i1} \\
U_5 &:= U_0 + \frac{1}{2}U_2 + \frac{1}{2}U_3 + U_4 - \frac{1}{2} \prod_{i=1}^4 (x_{i0}^2 + x_{i1}^2)
\end{aligned}$$

The base points of the induced linear system $\mathcal{L} \subset |\mathcal{O}_X(2, 2, 2, 2)|$ are ([BFNP14, Lemma 4.1]) the following 64 points:

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad &\{\underline{x} \mid \underline{x}_1, \underline{x}_2 \in \{(0 : 1), (1 : 0)\}, \underline{x}_3 \in \{(1 : \pm 1)\}, \underline{x}_4 \in \{(1 : \pm i)\}\} \cup \\
&\{\underline{x} \mid \underline{x}_1, \underline{x}_2 \in \{(0 : 1), (1 : 0)\}, \underline{x}_3 \in \{(1 : \pm i)\}, \underline{x}_4 \in \{(1 : \pm 1)\}\} \cup \\
&\{\underline{x} \mid \underline{x}_1 \in \{(1 : \pm 1)\}, \underline{x}_2 \in \{(1 : \pm i)\}, \underline{x}_3, \underline{x}_4 \in \{(0 : 1), (1 : 0)\}\} \cup \\
&\{\underline{x} \mid \underline{x}_1 \in \{(1 : \pm i)\}, \underline{x}_2 \in \{(1 : \pm 1)\}, \underline{x}_3, \underline{x}_4 \in \{(0 : 1), (1 : 0)\}\}
\end{aligned}$$

The generic $Y \in \mathcal{L}$ is ([BFNP14, Corollary 4.2]) a smooth Calabi-Yau threefold. The generic intersection $T = V \cap Y$ is ([BFNP14, Theorem 5.3]) a simply connected canonical model of a surface of general type with $p_g = 15$, $q = 0$ and $K_T^2 = 48$ which is equipped with a free G -action. Its quotient $S = T/G$ is hence the canonical model of a surface of general type with $p_g = q = 0$, $K_S^2 = 3$ and $\pi_1(S) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$. We will need later the following

Lemma 4. $\{F_1 = U_4 = U_2 = 0\}$ and $\{F_1 = U_4 = U_3 = 0\}$ are subschemes of X of pure dimension 1.

Proof. By (3), $\{U_4 = U_2 = 0\}$ has 12 irreducible components all of dimension 2: two of the form $\{x_{1a} = x_{2a'} = 0\}$ ($a \in \{0, 1\}$), two of the form $\{x_{3a} = x_{4a'} = 0\}$, four of the form $\{x_{na} = x_{30}^2x_{40}^2 + x_{31}^2x_{41}^2 = 0\}$ ($a \in \{0, 1\}$, $n \in \{1, 2\}$) and four of the form $\{x_{na} = x_{10}^2x_{20}^2 + x_{11}^2x_{21}^2 = 0\}$ ($a \in \{0, 1\}$, $n \in \{3, 4\}$). None of these surfaces is contained in V , so $\{F_1 = U_4 = U_2 = 0\}$ has pure dimension 1.

The proof that $\{F_1 = U_4 = U_3 = 0\}$ has pure dimension 1 is similar. \square

3. A TWISTED BICANONICAL SYSTEM WITH BASE POINTS

Proposition 5. *Let $S = T/G$ be an element in \mathcal{M} . Then, the system $\mathcal{L}_{|T}$ is the pull-back of $|2K_S + \eta|$ where η is a 2-torsion element in $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z} \cong \text{Tors}(S) \subset \text{Pic}(S)$ not divisible by 2.*

Proof. First of all, recall that the pull-back of holomorphic 2-forms yields a canonical lift of the G -action on T to a representation of G on $H^0(\mathcal{O}_T(K_T))$, which we will call *the canonical representation* of G on $H^0(\mathcal{O}_T(K_T))$. This is, by the Lefschetz holomorphic fixed point formula, isomorphic to the regular representation minus the trivial representation, say $\mathbb{C}[G]/\mathbb{C}$. Similarly, $\forall d$ the canonical representation of G on $H^0(\mathcal{O}_T(dK_T))$ is the one induced by imposing the equivariance of the tensor product of sections.

The restriction map $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_T(1, 1, 1, 1) \cong \mathcal{O}_T(K_T))$ is surjective with kernel $\langle F_1 \rangle = H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1))^G$, so ρ_1 induces a lifting of the G -action on T to a representation of G on $H^0(\mathcal{O}_T(K_T))$ which is also isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[G]/\mathbb{C}$. Since two liftings differ by the twist by a character, and only the trivial character preserves $\mathbb{C}[G]/\mathbb{C}$, ρ_1 induces the canonical representation of G on $H^0(\mathcal{O}_T(K_T))$. Consequently, ρ_2 induces the canonical representation of G on $H^0(\mathcal{O}_T(2K_T))$.

We denote by $H \subset G$ the subgroup generated by g^2 and h ; note that, for any action of G on a vector space V , the elements in $V^{-,+}$, the space of h -invariant vectors such that g acts on them as the multiplication by -1 , is H -invariant and more precisely $V^H = V^G \oplus V^{-,+}$.

Let S_H be the quotient T/H . Then $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{S_H}(2K_{S_H}))$ pulls back to

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_T(2K_T))^H = H^0(\mathcal{O}_T(2K_T))^G \oplus \langle U_i \rangle.$$

On the other hand, the induced map $\pi: S_H \rightarrow S$ is an étale double cover of S , so it determines a 2-torsion $\eta \in \text{Pic}(S)$, direct summand of the direct image of \mathcal{O}_{S_H} . The induced involution $S_H \rightarrow S_H$ splits $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{S_H}(2K_{S_H}))$ as direct sum of its invariant part, the pull-back of $H^0(2K_S)$, and its antiinvariant part, pull-back of $H^0(2K_S + \eta)$, and so $H^0(2K_S + \eta)$ pulls back on T to $\langle U_i \rangle$.

Finally, let's check that η is not divisible by 2. The only 2-torsion divisible by 2 is contained in both the cyclic subgroups of $\text{Tors}(S)$ of order 4, yielding two cyclic covers of degree 4 of S factoring through π : these are the quotients of T by the two normal subgroups of G with quotient $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$, that are $\langle g \rangle$ and $\langle gh^2 \rangle$, which should be then both contained in H , forcing $H = \langle g, h^2 \rangle$, contradiction. \square

Proposition 6. *Let S be as in Proposition 5. The system $|2K_S + \eta|$ has exactly 2 distinct base points.*

Proof. Recall that \mathcal{L} has exactly 64 base points listed in (4), and G acts on them (as G acts on \mathcal{L}) freely (since this set is disjoint by (2)), so they are divided in 4 orbits of 16 elements. Exactly 32 of these points (two orbits) belong to V , giving the two base points of $|2K_S + \eta|$. \square

The proof of Proposition 6 gives explicitly the two base points of $|2K_S + \eta|$, by giving all elements of the corresponding orbits in X . They are the orbits of the points $((0 : 1), (0 : 1), (1 : -i), (1 : 1))$ and $((0 : 1), (1 : 0), (1 : -i), (1 : -1))$.

4. THE INDUCED TWISTED BICANONICAL MAP

In this section we consider for every $S \in \mathcal{M}$ the twisted bicanonical linear system $|2K_S + \eta|$ of Proposition 5, which has, by Proposition 6, exactly 2 distinct base points, inducing then a twisted bicanonical map $\phi_{|2K_S + \eta|} : S \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ which is not a morphism.

In this section we will prove that $\phi_{|2K_S + \eta|}$ is, for the generic $S \in \mathcal{M}$, birational. Then, we will describe the closure of its image, the twisted bicanonical model Σ of S , a singular surface of degree 10 in \mathbb{P}^3 .

Σ is the closure of the image of $\phi_{|2K_S + \eta|}$. We have described a natural identification between $H^0(\mathcal{O}_S(2K_S + \eta))$ and the quotient of $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(2, 2, 2, 2))^{-,+}$ by the polynomials vanishing on T (a multiple of F_1 and a polynomial defining Y). This gives a relation between $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}|_T}$ and $\varphi_{|2K_S + \eta|}$, that is

$$\varphi_{\mathcal{L}|_T} = \varphi_{|2K_S + \eta|} \circ \pi$$

where π is the projection $T \rightarrow S = T/G$. In particular, the closure of the image of $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}|_T}$ and the one of $\varphi_{|2K_S + \eta|}$ are the same.

Call Σ_4 and Σ_3 respectively the closure of the images of $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}$ and $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}|_V}$.

Proposition 7. Σ_4 is an irreducible hypersurface of \mathbb{P}^5 of degree 10.

Proof. An easy direct computation shows that the differential of $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}$ at the point $((1 : 1), (1 : 0), (1 : -1), (1 : 2))$ has rank 4. This implies that $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}$ is generically finite and then Σ_4 is an hypersurface of \mathbb{P}^5 .

To check its degree, which is the minimal degree on which there is a relation among the U_i , we have checked with MAGMA that there aren't relations of degree lower than 10, and that there exist exactly one relation of degree 10. The Magma script is in Appendix A. \square

Our choice of the basis $\{U_i\}$ induces projective coordinates u_i on \mathbb{P}^5 : these are the coordinates we are going to use in the following.

Proposition 8. Σ_3 is an irreducible hypersurface of \mathbb{P}^4 of degree 10, and precisely the hyperplane section $\Sigma_4 \cap \{u_5 = 0\}$ of Σ_4 .

Proof. Recall that V is defined by F_1 , so Σ_3 is contained in the hyperplanes defined by polynomials in $\langle U_i \rangle$ multiple of F_1 . As F_1 is invariant, they form the 1-dimensional subspace $F_1 \otimes H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1))^{-,+}$. Since $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(1, 1, 1, 1))^{-,+}$ is generated by

$$F_2 = (x_{20}x_{30} - x_{21}x_{31})(x_{11}x_{40} + x_{10}x_{41}) + i(x_{20}x_{31} - x_{21}x_{30})(x_{10}x_{40} + x_{11}x_{41})$$

then the only hyperplane containing Σ_3 is the one corresponding to $F_1 \otimes F_2 \sim U_5$ (that's the reason for our choice of U_5). This shows $\Sigma_3 \subset \Sigma_4 \cap \{u_5 = 0\}$.

On the other hand, the pull-back of the hyperplane section $\{u_5 = 0\}$ is the zero locus of U_5 , the union of V with the zero locus V_2 of F_2 . The involution $\sigma = (\text{Id}, \text{Id}, B, B)$

of X exchanges V and V_2 , and $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}$ factors through it since all U_i are σ -invariant: this implies that they have the same image, and therefore Σ_3 and $\Sigma_4 \cap \{u_5 = 0\}$ coincide set-theoretically.

Σ_3 is irreducible as image of an irreducible variety. To conclude it is enough to show that $\Sigma_4 \cap \{u_5 = 0\}$ is reduced. We did it checking that $\Sigma_4 \cap \{u_5 = 0\}$ has a smooth point, namely $p = (1 : x : 3 : 1 : 0)$ for any root x of the polynomial $11x^4 - 68x^2 + 108$. Indeed, the polynomial f obtained setting $u_5 = 0$ in the polynomial computed by the script in Appendix A (we write one expression of it in (5)) vanishes in p , but $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u_0}$ does not. \square

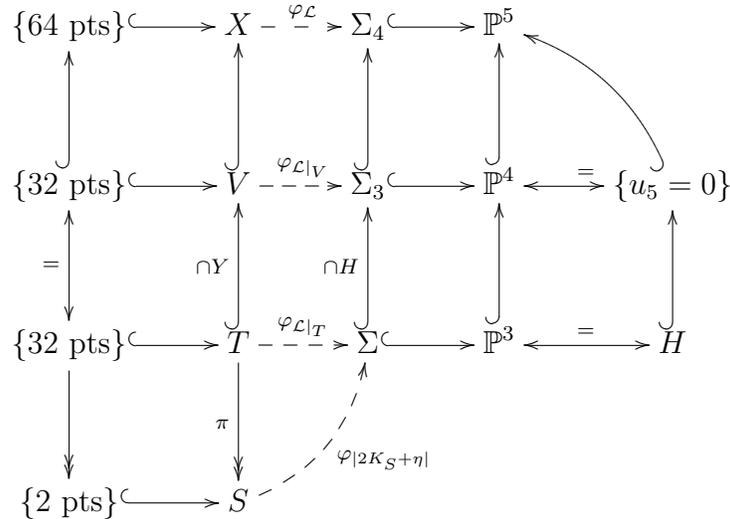
The proof of Proposition 7 shows that the generically finite maps $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}$ and its restriction $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}|_V}$ do not have the same degree. Indeed it is not difficult to show that $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}|_V}$ is the quotient by an action of G , and then it has degree 16, whereas $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}$ has degree 32, being the quotient by an action of the group of order 32 generated by G and σ .

Σ is the hyperplane section of Σ_3 cut by a generic hyperplane H corresponding to the chosen Calabi-Yau variety Y in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^4$.

Corollary 9. *For $S \in \mathcal{M}$ general $\varphi_{|2K_S+\eta|}$ is birational.*

Proof. By Proposition 8, Σ is an hypersurface of \mathbb{P}^3 of degree 10. The birationality of $\varphi_{|2K_S+\eta|}$ follows by $(2K_S)^2 = 12$ since $|2K_S + \eta|$ has 2 base points by Proposition 6. \square

The following diagram summarizes the situation.



The twisted bicanonical model of the generic $S \in \mathcal{M}$ is a general hyperplane section of Σ_3 . In order to study the equation of Σ_3 , a threefold of degree 10 in \mathbb{P}^4 with coordinates u_0, \dots, u_4 , let us first introduce the following polynomials:

$$\begin{aligned}
H_0 &:= u_0 \\
H_1 &:= u_1 \\
H_2 &:= u_2 - u_3 \\
H_3 &:= -2u_0 + u_2 + u_3 - 2u_4 \\
H_4 &:= u_2 + u_3 + 2u_4 \\
Q_0 &:= u_4^2 - u_2u_3 \\
Q_1 &:= (u_0 + u_4)^2 - u_2u_3 \\
G_0 &:= H_1^2H_3 + (Q_0 - 2H_0u_4)H_4 + 2H_0Q_0 = \\
&\quad (H_0^2 + H_1^2)H_3 + 2H_4Q_0 + (2H_0 - H_4)Q_1 \\
G_1 &:= H_1^2H_3 + Q_1H_4 \\
F_0 &:= H_4G_1 + 4(3u_3 + u_4)H_0H_1^2 - 2H_0^2H_4^2 - H_0H_4^3
\end{aligned}$$

A polynomial whose zero-locus is Σ_3 (obtained by the result of the script in Appendix A setting $u_5 = 0$) is

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad f &= Q_1^2 \left((H_0^2 + Q_1)^2 + Q_1(4H_1^2 - (H_3 - H_4)(4H_0 + 3H_4)) \right) + \\
&+ Q_1G_1 \left(2(Q_0 - Q_1)(6H_1^2H_2 - 2H_3H_4^2 + 3H_4^3 - 6H_4Q_0) + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 4Q_0H_0^3 + 4Q_1(4H_0H_1^2 + H_0Q_0 + 3H_4Q_0) - 12H_4Q_1^2 + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + F_0(H_3 - H_4) + 2G_0(H_4(H_3 - H_4) + 2(Q_0 - Q_1 - H_1^2)) \right) + \\
&+ 4G_1^2(H_0^2Q_0^2).
\end{aligned}$$

The base points of \mathcal{L} produce two planes (one for each orbit) on Σ_4 , images of the respective exceptional divisors. They are the planes $\Pi_2 := \{u_2 = u_4 = 0\}$ and $\Pi_3 := \{u_3 = u_4 = 0\}$: note that they share a line.

Proposition 10. *The singular locus of Σ_3 is the union of 7 irreducible surfaces, and precisely*

$$\begin{aligned}
S_1 &= \{H_2 = H_3 = 0\}; \\
S_{2,0} &= \{H_0 = Q_0 = 0\} = \{H_0 = Q_1 = 0\}; \\
S_{2,1} &= \{H_1 = Q_1 = 0\}; \\
S_{3,0} &= \{H_0 = G_0 = 0\} = \{H_0 = G_1 = 0\}; \\
S_{3,1} &= \{H_1 = G_0 = 0\}; \\
S_4 &= \{H_2 = F_0 = 0\}; \\
S_6 &= \{Q_0 = G_1 = 0\}.
\end{aligned}$$

$S_1, S_{2,0}$ and $S_{2,1}$ are all contained in $\{Q_1 = 0\}$ and, at a general point of each of these three surfaces, Σ_3 is locally analytically isomorphic to $\{x_1^2 = x_2^4\} \subset \mathbb{C}^4$, with reduced tangent cone that equals the tangent space of $\{Q_1 = 0\}$ at the same point. At the general point of the other 4 components, Σ_3 is locally analytically isomorphic to $\{x_1^2 = x_2^2\} \subset \mathbb{C}^4$.

Proof. This is easily computed with the help of MAGMA as follows.

Computing the ideal of the first derivatives of f and the prime decomposition of its radical, one gets seven prime ideals, that are the ideals of the seven surfaces in the statement, so showing that they are exactly the singular locus of Σ .

Then we note that $\{Q_1 = H_2 = 0\}$ is the union of two planes, one of which is $\{H_2 = H_3 = 0\}$, and that at each point of $\{H_2 = H_3 = 0\}$ the tangent plane of $\{Q_1 = 0\}$ equals $\{H_3 = 0\}$. Then we check that f belongs to the ideals $(H_2^2, H_3)^2$, $(H_0^2, Q_1)^2$ and $(H_1^2, Q_1)^2$, that shows that the singularities are as described or worse. A direct check at a random point of each of the seven components concludes the proof as follows.

- Each of the surfaces $S_{3,0}$, $S_{3,1}$, S_4 , S_6 contains a point (respectively $(0 : 1 : 1 : -1 : 0)$, $(3 : 0 : 0 : 4 : 4)$, $(2 : \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} : -2 : -2 : 1)$, $(1 : -1 : 1 : 0 : 0)$) where the Hessian matrix of f has rank 2.
- Each of the surfaces S_1 , $S_{2,0}$, $S_{2,1}$ contains a point p (respectively $(1 : 1 : 5 : 5 : 4)$, $(0 : 1 : 4 : 1 : -2)$, $(1 : 0 : 4 : 1 : 1)$) where the Hessian matrix of f has rank 1.
- In each of these last three cases, we blow-up the surface S_\bullet containing p , we consider the strict transform $\tilde{\Sigma}_3$ of Σ_3 , and the only point \tilde{p} of $\tilde{\Sigma}_3$ lying over p . In a neighbourhood of \tilde{p} it is a complete intersection of two hypersurfaces A and B , with A smooth. Using A to eliminate a local coordinate from the polynomial defining B , we check that the resulting polynomial is singular at the points lying over S_\bullet with Hessian of rank 2 at \tilde{p} .

□

Remark 11. The singular locus of Σ_3 determines Σ_3 . Indeed a direct computation with MAGMA shows that there is a unique threefold of \mathbb{P}^4 of degree 10 which is singular along $\bigcup S_\bullet$, and which is a tacnode at the general point of S_1 and of each $S_{2,j}$ with reduced tangent cone that equals the tangent space of Q_1 at the same point.

Remark 12. Note that the first index of each surface equals its degree, and the second index, when it exists, distinguishes two surfaces of the same degree by the index of the equation of the hyperplane containing it. The three hyperplane sections cut by H_0 , H_1 and H_2 are sections of double points. Indeed there are a few useful hypersurface sections which are supported on these surfaces, and namely:

- H_0 : cuts $2(S_{2,0} + S_{3,0})$;
- H_1 : cuts $2(S_{2,1} + S_{3,1})$;
- H_2 : cuts $2(S_1 + S_4)$;
- Q_0 : cuts $2(S_{2,0} + S_6 + \Pi_2 + \Pi_3)$ where $\Pi_i = \{u_i = u_4\} = 0$ are the images of the exceptional divisors of the base points of $\mathcal{L}|_V$;
- Q_1 : cuts $4(S_1 + S_{2,0} + S_{2,1})$;
- G_1 : cuts $2(2S_1 + 2S_{2,1} + S_{3,0} + S_6)$.

It is worth mentioning that $S_{3,1}$, S_4 and S_6 are singular along the same line $\{H_1 = H_2 = u_2 + u_3 + 2u_4 = 0\}$, which is a double line for all of them. The surfaces S_\bullet have no other singularities in codimension 1.

We deduce a description of the singularities of Σ .

Definition 2. A surface $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ is said to be **tacnodal** with 1–cycle $\sum_i m_i C_i$ if it is irreducible and

- all C_i are irreducible and reduced curves in \mathbb{P}^3 ;
- $\forall i, m_i \in \mathbb{N}$;
- the non normal locus of Σ is the union of the C_i ;
- at the general point $P \in C_i$, Σ is locally analytically of the form $x^2 = y^{2m_i}$ for suitable local analytic coordinates (x, y, z) ;
- The normalization $\nu : \tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$ has only canonical singularities.

Let then $S \in \mathcal{M}$ be general, and let Σ be its twisted bicanonical model relative to $|2K_S + \eta|$, so $\Sigma = H \cap \Sigma_3$ for a general hyperplane section $H \cong \mathbb{P}^3 \subset \mathbb{P}^4$.

Proposition 13. Σ is tacnodal with 1–cycle

$$2C_1 + 2C_{2,0} + 2C_{2,1} + C_{3,0} + C_{3,1} + C_4 + C_6$$

where $C_\bullet = S_\bullet \cap H$, and the reduced tangent cone at the general point P of C_1 , $C_{2,0}$ and $C_{2,1}$ equals the tangent plane of $\{Q_1 = 0\} \cap H$.

Proof. As Σ is a general hyperplane section of Σ_3 , the only claim which does not follow immediately from Proposition 10 is that the normalization $\nu : \tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$ has only canonical singularities.

The twisted bicanonical map $\varphi_{|2K_S + \eta|}$ is the composition of the inverse of the blow up $p : \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ at the two base points of $|2K_S + \eta|$ with a birational (by Corollary 9) morphism $\psi : \tilde{S} \rightarrow \Sigma$. Being \tilde{S} smooth (and hence normal), ψ factors as composition of ν with a birational morphism $\tilde{\varphi} : \tilde{S} \rightarrow \tilde{\Sigma}$ as in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{S} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varphi}} & \tilde{\Sigma} \\ \downarrow p & \searrow \psi & \downarrow \nu \\ S & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{|2K_S + \eta|}} & \Sigma \end{array}$$

Since the only (by the uniqueness of the minimal model) exceptional divisors of the first kind of \tilde{S} are not contracted by $\tilde{\varphi}$, $\tilde{\varphi}$ is the minimal resolution of the singularities of $\tilde{\Sigma}$. So $K_{\tilde{\Sigma}} = \tilde{\varphi}^* K_{\tilde{\Sigma}} - \mathcal{E}$ for some effective divisor \mathcal{E} : we will conclude the proof by showing that \mathcal{E} is trivial.

Setting D_\bullet for the reduced trasform of C_\bullet on $\tilde{\Sigma}$, the conductor divisor of ν is

$$D := 2D_1 + 2D_{2,0} + 2D_{2,1} + D_{3,0} + D_{3,1} + D_4 + D_6$$

and then, setting H for the pull-back of a hyperplane section of Σ , a canonical divisor for $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is

$$(6) \quad K_{\tilde{\Sigma}} = 6H - D.$$

By Remark 12, the pull back of the quintic $H_0H_1H_2Q_0$ to $\tilde{\Sigma}$ shows $5H \equiv D_1 + 2D_{2,0} + D_{2,1} + D_{3,0} + D_{3,1} + D_4 + D_6 + 2(\tilde{\Pi}_2 + \tilde{\Pi}_3)$, where we denote by $\tilde{\Pi}_i$ the pull-back of the line $\Pi_i \cap H$. So

$$(7) \quad K_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \equiv H - D_1 - D_{2,1} + 2(\tilde{\Pi}_2 + \tilde{\Pi}_3)$$

Similarly, the pull back of $H_0H_1^2H_2^2Q_0Q_1G_1$ to $\tilde{\Sigma}$ shows $12H \equiv 2D + 2(D_1 + D_{2,1} + \tilde{\Pi}_2 + \tilde{\Pi}_3)$ and then, by (6), $2(D_1 + D_{2,1} + \tilde{\Pi}_2 + \tilde{\Pi}_3)$ is an effective divisor in $|2K_{\tilde{\Sigma}}|$, so there is a 2-torsion divisor $\tilde{\eta}$ such that

$$(8) \quad K_{\tilde{\Sigma}} + \tilde{\eta} \equiv D_1 + D_{2,1} + \tilde{\Pi}_2 + \tilde{\Pi}_3$$

Summing (7) and (8) we get

$$2K_{\tilde{\Sigma}} + \tilde{\eta} \equiv H + 3\tilde{\Pi}_2 + 3\tilde{\Pi}_3$$

Pulling back to \tilde{S} and passing to numerical equivalence \equiv_{num} we obtain

$$2K_{\tilde{S}} + 2\mathcal{E} \equiv_{num} 2K_{\tilde{S}} - 3E_2 - 3E_3 + 3\tilde{\varphi}^*\tilde{\Pi}_2 + 3\tilde{\varphi}^*\tilde{\Pi}_3$$

where E_i is the exceptional divisor of $\tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ mapped to $\tilde{\Pi}_i$. That shows

$$2\mathcal{E} \equiv_{num} 3(\tilde{\varphi}^*\tilde{\Pi}_2 - E_2) + 3(\tilde{\varphi}^*\tilde{\Pi}_3 - E_3).$$

This shows that if $\tilde{\Sigma}$ has a singular point which is not canonical, it lies over a singular point of Σ belonging to Π_2 or Π_3 ; so there is a curve $C \subset S$ (image of a component of \mathcal{E}) contracted by $\varphi|_{2K_S+\eta}$ to a point of Π_2 or Π_3 . Since T is defined by a general Y , there is an effective divisor $Z \subset V$ which is contained in either $\{U_2 = U_4 = 0\}$ or $\{U_3 = U_4 = 0\}$ (which are, respectively, the preimages of Π_2 and Π_3). But this is impossible, as $\{F_1 = U_4 = U_j = 0\} \subset X$, for $j \in \{2, 3\}$, has pure dimension 1, as shown in Lemma 4. \square

Remark 14. In the proof of Proposition 13 we use the polynomial $H_0H_1^2H_2^2Q_0Q_1G_1$ to show that $D_1 + D_{2,1} + \tilde{\Pi}_2 + \tilde{\Pi}_3$ is one of the three effective divisors on $\tilde{\Sigma}$ that differs from a canonical divisor by a 2-torsion. Analogous argument using instead $H_0^2H_1^2H_2^2Q_0^2Q_1$ and $H_0^3H_1^2H_2^2Q_0G_1$ shows that the other two divisors with the same property are respectively $D_{2,0} + 2(\tilde{\Pi}_2 + \tilde{\Pi}_3)$ and $D_{3,0} + \tilde{\Pi}_2 + \tilde{\Pi}_3$. So the 2-torsion bundles are obtained by taking the difference of two of these three divisors.

5. TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF SURFACES WHOSE BICANONICAL SYSTEMS HAS BASE POINTS

Proposition 13 suggests a possible construction of surfaces with $p_g = 0$, $K^2 = 3$, bicanonical system with two base points and birational bicanonical map. The idea is to construct its bicanonical image assuming it is a tacnodal surface in \mathbb{P}^3 .

We start with the following

Lemma 15. *Let $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be a tacnodal surface of degree 10, let $\nu: \tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$ be the normalization map and consider its conductor ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_\Sigma$. Assume, moreover,*

$$h^0(\mathcal{I}(6)) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(11)) > 0.$$

Then $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is a surface of general type with $p_g = 0$ and ν is the map induced by a subsystem of $|2K_{\tilde{\Sigma}}|$.

Note that the surfaces of the previous section verify almost all these conditions: for them $h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(11)) = 0$: this is the condition we need to relate ν with the bicanonical system.

Proof. By assumption we have

$$\nu_*(\omega_{\tilde{\Sigma}}) = \mathcal{I}\omega_\Sigma = \mathcal{I}(-4 + 10) = \mathcal{I}(6)$$

so that

$$p_g(\tilde{\Sigma}) = h^0(\omega_{\tilde{\Sigma}}) = h^0(\nu_*(\omega_{\tilde{\Sigma}})) = h^0(\mathcal{I}(6)) = 0.$$

Let $\sum m_i C_i$ be the 1-cycle of Σ , and let D_i be the preimage $\nu^{-1}C_i$ with the reduced structure. Set H for the pull-back to $\tilde{\Sigma}$ of a hyperplane. By adjunction for finite mappings a canonical divisor of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is $K_{\tilde{\Sigma}} = 6H - \sum m_i D_i$.

Since $\nu_*\omega_{\tilde{\Sigma}}^2 = \mathcal{I}^{[2]}(12)$ and, by assumption, $h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(11)) > 0$, there is an effective divisor \mathfrak{E} in

$$|11H - 2 \sum m_i D_i| = |2K_{\tilde{\Sigma}} - H|.$$

We deduce that $H < 2K_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$ and then ν is defined by a subsystem of the bicanonical system. Moreover $\forall d, dH < 2dK_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$, that ensures that $h^0(2dK_{\tilde{\Sigma}}) \geq h^0(\mathcal{O}_\Sigma(d))$ grows as a polynomial of degree 2 in d , and then $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is of general type. \square

To get the surfaces we are looking for, we need to fix the degree of the 1-cycle to the same value of the surfaces in the previous section, namely 26.

Proposition 16. *Let Σ be as in Lemma 15 and assume moreover that its 1-cycle has degree 26. Then one of the following occurs*

- i) *The composition of ν with the minimal resolution of the singularities of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is the resolution of the indeterminacy locus of the bicanonical map of a minimal surface of general type with $K^2 = 3$, $p_g = 0$ whose bicanonical system has exactly two base points (possibly infinitely near).*

- ii) *The minimal resolution of the singularities of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is the blow up in a point of a minimal surface of general type with $p_g = 0$, $K^2 = 4$.*
- iii) *$\tilde{\Sigma}$ is a surface of general type with nef canonical class, $p_g = 0$ and $4 \leq K^2 \leq 6$.*

Proof. By assumption $\tilde{\Sigma}$ has only canonical singularities. We consider the minimal resolution of its singularities \tilde{S} . The canonical system of \tilde{S} equals the pull-back of the canonical system of $\tilde{\Sigma}$. We denote here by H the pull-back on \tilde{S} of a hyperplane section of Σ , and by D_i the pull-back on \tilde{S} of the irreducible component of the conductor divisor mapping to C_i .

By the proof of Lemma 15 there is an effective divisor \mathfrak{E} in $|2K_{\tilde{S}} - H|$. We have

$$H\mathfrak{E} = H \left(11H - 2 \sum m_i D_i \right) = 11H^2 - 2H \left(\sum m_i D_i \right) = 11 \deg \Sigma - 4 \deg C$$

which, under our assumptions, gives us

$$(9) \quad H\mathfrak{E} = 110 - 104 = 6.$$

By the Hodge index theorem

$$10\mathfrak{E}^2 = H^2\mathfrak{E}^2 \leq (H\mathfrak{E})^2 = 36 \Rightarrow \mathfrak{E}^2 \leq 3$$

and by the genus formula $K_{\tilde{S}}\mathfrak{E} + \mathfrak{E}^2 = \frac{H\mathfrak{E} + 3\mathfrak{E}^2}{2}$ is even so \mathfrak{E}^2 is of the form $4k + 2$ for some integer k .

If $K_{\tilde{S}}$ is nef, then by $0 \leq 2K_{\tilde{S}}\mathfrak{E} = 6 + \mathfrak{E}^2$ we deduce $\mathfrak{E}^2 \in \{-6, -2, 2\}$. Then

$$K_{\tilde{S}}^2 = \frac{(H + \mathfrak{E})^2}{4} = \frac{22 + \mathfrak{E}^2}{4}$$

and we are in case iii).

Else $K_{\tilde{S}}$ is not nef, and then there is a rational curve E_1 in \tilde{S} with $E_1^2 = -1$, which implies that $2E_1$ is contained in the fixed part of $|2K_{\tilde{S}}|$, so $2E_1 \leq \mathfrak{E}$.

Since H is nef and ample on the curves not orthogonal to $K_{\tilde{S}}$, then $HE_1 > 0$ and therefore $(\mathfrak{E} - 2E_1)E_1 = (2(K_{\tilde{S}} - E_1) - H)E_1 = -HE_1 < 0$, so $3E_1 \leq \mathfrak{E}$. Moreover, the inequality is strict since $(H + 3E_1)^2$ is odd whereas $(H + \mathfrak{E})^2 = 4K_{\tilde{S}}^2$ is even. We can write

$$\mathfrak{E} = 3E_1 + \mathfrak{E}_1$$

with \mathfrak{E}_1 effective. Since H is nef, $HE_1 > 0$, and $H\mathfrak{E} = 6$, then $(H\mathfrak{E}_1, HE_1) = (3, 1)$ or $(0, 2)$. In the latter case $H\mathfrak{E}_1 = 0$ and then (since H is ample on the curves not orthogonal to $K_{\tilde{S}}$) also $K_{\tilde{S}}\mathfrak{E}_1 = 0$, so \mathfrak{E}_1 is union of -2 -curves. Then \mathfrak{E}_1^2 is even. On the other hand $\mathfrak{E}_1 E_1 = (2K_{\tilde{S}} - H - 3E_1)E_1 = -2 - 2 + 3 = -1$ and hence we have $\mathfrak{E}_1^2 = \mathfrak{E}_1^2 - 2K_{\tilde{S}}\mathfrak{E}_1 = \mathfrak{E}_1^2 - (H + \mathfrak{E}_1 + 3E_1)\mathfrak{E}_1 = -(H + 3E_1)\mathfrak{E}_1 = 3$, a contradiction. So

$$(10) \quad H\mathfrak{E}_1 = 3 \quad HE_1 = 1$$

$$(11) \quad \mathfrak{E}_1 E_1 = (2K_{\tilde{S}} - H - 3E_1)E_1 = -2 - 1 + 3 = 0$$

$$(12) \quad 2K_{\tilde{S}}\mathfrak{E}_1 = (H + \mathfrak{E}_1 + 3E_1)\mathfrak{E}_1 = 3 + \mathfrak{E}_1^2.$$

By the Hodge index theorem $10\mathfrak{E}_1^2 = H^2\mathfrak{E}_1^2 \leq (H\mathfrak{E}_1)^2 = 9 \Rightarrow \mathfrak{E}_1^2 \leq 0$. By the genus formula, $\mathfrak{E}_1^2 + K_{\tilde{S}}\mathfrak{E}_1 = \frac{3}{2}(\mathfrak{E}_1^2 + 1)$ is even, so \mathfrak{E}_1^2 is of the form $-(4k+1)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

If $K_{\tilde{S}} - E_1$ is nef,

$$0 \leq (K_{\tilde{S}} - E_1)\mathfrak{E}_1 = \frac{3 + \mathfrak{E}_1^2}{2},$$

so, we obtain $\mathfrak{E}_1^2 = -1$, $\mathfrak{E}^2 = \mathfrak{E}_1^2 + 9E_1^2 = -10$ and $K_{\tilde{S}}^2 = \frac{22-10}{4} = 3$. So contracting E_1 we get a surface with nef canonical system and $K^2 = 4$: this is case ii).

Else $K_{\tilde{S}} - E_1$ is not nef. Then the surface \tilde{S}_1 obtained by \tilde{S} contracting E_1 is not minimal, as its canonical class $K_{\tilde{S}_1}$ is not nef. So we have a sequence of two elementary contractions $\tilde{S} \rightarrow \tilde{S}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{S}_2$.

Then \tilde{S} is obtained by \tilde{S}_2 by blowing up two points, possibly infinitely near. In both case there is a further effective divisor E_2 with

$$(13) \quad E_1 E_2 = 0, \quad E_2^2 = K_{\tilde{S}} E_2 = -1 :$$

if the two points are not infinitely near then E_2 is irreducible, else there is an irreducible curve E'_2 with $K_{\tilde{S}} E'_2 = 0$, and we set $E_2 = E_1 + E'_2$. Note $E_1 E'_2 = 1$, $E_2 E'_2 = -1$,

We claim that in both cases $3E_2 \leq \mathfrak{E}_1$.

Indeed, if E_2 is irreducible, the same argument used to show $3E_1 \leq \mathfrak{E}$ shows also $3E_2 \leq \mathfrak{E}$, and then, since E_1 and E_2 are distinct irreducible curves, $3E_2 \leq \mathfrak{E}_1$.

In the latter case, $E_2 = E_1 + E'_2$. The exceptional divisor $E_1 + E_2$ of the "double" contraction $\tilde{S} \rightarrow \tilde{S}_2$ is in the fixed part of $|2K_{\tilde{S}}|$, and so $2E_1 + 2E_2 \leq \mathfrak{E}$. By (11) $\mathfrak{E}E_1 = 3E_1^2 + \mathfrak{E}_1 E_1 = -3$ then $(\mathfrak{E} - 2E_1 - 2E_2)E_1 = -1 < 0$, so, since E_1 is irreducible, $3E_1 + 2E_2 \leq \mathfrak{E}$.

Then, since $(\mathfrak{E} - 3E_1 - 2E_2)E'_2 = (2K_{\tilde{S}} - H)E'_2 - (3E_1 + 2E_2)E'_2 = -HE'_2 - 1 < 0$ then $3E_1 + 2E_2 + E'_2 = 2E_1 + 3E_2 \leq \mathfrak{E}$. Once more, since $(\mathfrak{E} - 2E_1 - 3E_2)E_1 = -1$, we conclude $3E_1 + 3E_2 \leq \mathfrak{E}$ and so $3E_2 \leq \mathfrak{E}_1$.

Then in all cases $3E_2 \leq \mathfrak{E}_1$. Since E_2 is not orthogonal to $K_{\tilde{S}}$, $HE_2 > 0$, and by (10) $H\mathfrak{E}_1 = 3$, we obtain $HE_2 = 1$ and

$$\mathfrak{E} = 3(E_1 + E_2) + Z.$$

where Z is an effective divisor orthogonal to H and then to $K_{\tilde{S}}$ and to \mathfrak{E} .

By (11) and (13) it follows $ZE_1 = 0$. By (12) $-6 = 6K_{\tilde{S}}E_2 = 2K_{\tilde{S}}\mathfrak{E}_1 = 3 + (3E_2 + Z)^2 = -6 + 6E_2Z + Z^2$, and then

$$Z^2 = -6E_2Z.$$

On the other hand $Z^2 = Z(Z - \mathfrak{E}) = -3ZE_2$. Then $Z^2 = ZH = 0$ that implies immediately $Z = 0$.

So

$$\mathfrak{E} = 3(E_1 + E_2), \quad K_{\tilde{S}}^2 = \frac{22 - 18}{4} = 1,$$

and, by contracting both E_1 and E_2 we get a surface S with $K_S^2 = 3$ which is minimal as its bicanonical system has no fixed components. Then $h^0(2K_S) = 4$ and therefore ν is the resolution of the indeterminacy locus of its bicanonical map. \square

Remark 17. The cases of Proposition 16 are almost completely distinguished by $h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(12))$ as it equals $h^0(2K_{\tilde{S}})$ which equals, by the Riemann-Roch theorem, the canonical degree of the minimal model plus 1. So, in case i) we will have $h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(12)) = 4$, in case ii) $h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(12)) = 5$, in case iii) $h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(12)) \in \{5, 6, 7\}$. We are mainly interested in case i) of Proposition 16, the only case in which $h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(12))$ equals 4.

It follows

Corollary 18. *Let $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be a tacnodal surface of degree 10 with 1-cycle of degree 26. Let $\nu: \tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$ be the normalization map and consider its conductor ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\Sigma}$. If one assumes*

$$h^0(\mathcal{I}(6)) = 0, h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(11)) = 1, h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(12)) = 4$$

then the composition of ν with the minimal resolution of the singularities of $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is the resolution of the indeterminacy locus of the bicanonical map of a minimal surface with $K^2 = 3$, $p_g = 0$ whose bicanonical system has two base points.

In other words, if we find a curve, a scheme of pure dimension 1, C of degree 26 in \mathbb{P}^3 whose ideal sheaf \mathcal{J} has $h^0(\mathcal{J}(6)) = 0$ but such that $H_*^0(\mathcal{J}^{[2]}) := \bigoplus H^0(\mathcal{J}^{[2]}(d))$ is minimally generated, as ideal of the polynomial ring in 4 variables, by polynomials f_1, \dots, f_r with $\deg f_1 = 10$, $\deg f_2 = 11$, $\forall i \geq 3 \deg f_i \geq 13$, then we set $\Sigma = \{f_1 = 0\}$ (which is singular along C). If Σ is tacnodal with 1-cycle C (in other words the Zariski tangent space of C at a general point of each component is at most 2 and Σ has no further singularities), then we have found a minimal surface of general type with $p_g = 0$, $K^2 = 3$ and bicanonical system with two base points.

We can't prove that such a curve C exists but we can prove the following.

Proposition 19. *Let S be a minimal surface of general type with $p_g = 0$, $K_S^2 = 3$ and whose bicanonical system has exactly two base points. Let Σ be the closure of the image of the bicanonical map. Assume that the bicanonical map is birational. Then, if Σ is tacnodal, then it is a surface as in Corollary 18.*

Proof. Let \tilde{S} be the blow up of S at the two base points and let H be the pull-back on \tilde{S} of a hyperplane of \mathbb{P}^3 . Then $\deg \Sigma = H^2 = (2K_S)^2 - 2 = 10$.

The bicanonical map $\tilde{S} \rightarrow \Sigma$ factors through the normalization $\nu: \tilde{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$ and, since we assumed Σ tacnodal, the induced map $\tilde{S} \rightarrow \tilde{\Sigma}$ is the minimal resolution of the singularities of $\tilde{\Sigma}$, which are by assumption canonical singularities.

If \mathcal{I} is the conductor ideal of ν we have $h^0(\mathcal{I}(6)) = p_g(\tilde{\Sigma}) = p_g(\tilde{S}) = p_g(S) = 0$.

By assumption $H + 3E_1 + 3E_2$ is a bicanonical divisor, so $0 \neq h^0(2K_{\tilde{\Sigma}} - H) = h^0(\mathcal{I}^{[2]}(11))$: all assumptions of Lemma 15 are fulfilled. Let C be the 1-cycle of Σ , $D \in \tilde{\Sigma}$ the conductor divisor. Then $\deg C = \frac{1}{2}HD = \frac{1}{2}H(6H - K) = \frac{1}{4}H(11H - 3E_1 - 3E_2) = \frac{110-6}{4} = 26$. So we are in the assumptions of Proposition 16 and, since $K_S^2 = 3$, we are in case iii). \square

APPENDIX A. MAGMA CODE

The following source is a Magma code used to determine the only non-trivial relation of degree lower than or equal to 10 between the elements of a basis of $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(2, 2, 2, 2))^{-,+}$.

LISTING 1. A Magma code to determine the algebraic relations a given degree between some objects.

```

1 // Given a sequence L, it returns the standard generators for the n-th
  // symmetric power of the space generated by the elements of L.
3 function SymP(L,n)
  if (n eq 0) then
5     return [1];
  elif (n eq 1) then
7     return L;
  elif (n lt 0) then
9     return [0];
  else
11    if (#L gt 1) then
        return [L[1]*x : x in SymP(L,n-1)] cat
13        SymP(Exclude(L, L[1]),n);
    else
15        return [L[1]^n];
    end if;
17 end if;
end function;
19
  // Given a sequence Q of elements, it returns a basis
21 // for the space of algebraic relations of degree n
  // between the elements of Q.
23 function Rels(Q,n)
  TS:=SymP(Q,n);
25  TB:=[];
  for q in TS do

```

```

27     TB cat:= Monomials(q);
    end for;
29     TB:=Setseq(Seqset(TB));
    TA:=Matrix([[MonomialCoefficient(TS[j],TB[i]) :
31                 j in [1..#TS]] : i in [1..#TB]]);
    return Basis(Kernel(Transpose(TA)));
33 end function;
//-----
35 K:=Rationals();
37 K8<x10,x11,x20,x21,x30,x31,x40,x41>:=PolynomialRing(K,8);

39 U0:=x20*x21*x30*x31*(x10^2+x11^2)*(x40^2+x41^2)-
    x10*x11*x40*x41*(x20^2+x21^2)*(x30^2+x31^2);
41 U1:=x10*x11*x30*x31*(x20^2+x21^2)*(x40^2+x41^2)+
    x20*x21*x40*x41*(x10^2+x11^2)*(x30^2+x31^2);
43 U3:=(x11^2*x20^2+x10^2*x21^2)*(x31^2*x40^2+x30^2*x41^2);
44 U2:=(x10^2*x20^2+x11^2*x21^2)*(x30^2*x40^2+x31^2*x41^2);
45 U4:=4*x10*x11*x20*x21*x30*x31*x40*x41;
46 U5:=U0+(1/2)*(U2+U3)+U4+
47     (1/2)*(x10^2+x11^2)*(x20^2+x21^2)*(x30^2+x31^2)*(x40^2+x41^2);

49 // A basis for  $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(2,2,2,2))^{-,+}$ .
    U:=[U0,U1,U2,U3,U4,U5];
51 Km<u0,u2,u2,u3,u4,u5>:=PolynomialRing(K,6);
    Us:=[Km.i : i in [1..6]];
53
    // This allows to check that there are no relations of degree
54 // lower than 10 between the elements of U.
    time #Rels(U,9);
57
    // A basis for the space of relation of degree 10 between
58 // the elements of U.
    time Rn:=Rels(U,10); // It has only one element.
61
    // The relation(s) written with respect to the coordinates ui.
63 TU:=SymP(Us,10);
    [&+([TU[i]*b[i] : i in [1..#TU]]) : b in Rn];
65 Sols:=[&+([TU[i]*b[i] : i in [1..#TU]]) : b in Rn];
    // The polynomial of degree 10 which is satisfied by U0,...,U5
67 DecicPol:=Sols[1];

```

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(Filippo F. Favale) DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO, VIA SOMMARIVE 14, I-38123 TRENTO, ITALY

E-mail address: `filippo.favale@unitn.it`

(Roberto Pignatelli) DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO, VIA SOMMARIVE 14, I-38123 TRENTO, ITALY

E-mail address: `Roberto.Pignatelli@unitn.it`