A SHORT PROOF OF CASTELNUOVO'S CRITERION
OF RATIONALITY

BY

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Dedicated to Professor John Dyer-Bennet on the occasion of his retirement

ABSTRACT. We give a new proof in positive characteristic of Castelnuovo's criterion of rationality of algebraic surfaces. We use crystalline cohomology and the de Rham-Witt complex as a substitute for the transcendeal methods of Kodaira.

Let X be a nonsingular complete algebraic surface over an algebraically closed field k. Let $p_a(X) = \chi(O_X) - 1$ and let $P_n(X) = h^0(X, K_X^{\otimes n})$, where K_X is the canonical line bundle. These are birational invariants of X.

THEOREM 1. *X is rational (birationally isomorphic to the projective plane) if and only if $p_a(X) = P_2(X) = 0$.*

Over the complex numbers, this is a classical result of Castelnuovo. A modern proof was given by Kodaira [10]. Zariski [16] gave the first proof in characteristic $p > 0$; other proofs were given by M. Artin (unpublished) and G. Kurke [11]. In this paper, we give a short proof of the theorem in positive characteristic. Our proof is closely related to Artin's; however, by using crystalline cohomology and the de Rham-Witt complex, we are able to give a better approximation in characteristic p to the elegant Kodaira proof in characteristic zero. Our debt to the work of Nygaard [13] and Artin and Swinnerton-Dyer [3] will be obvious.

After the first version of this paper was written, I learned that S. Mori has also given a new proof of Castelnuovo's criterion, using his theory of extremal rational curves. I believe that this proof complements his, and have indicated briefly in certain places how (according to taste) one may substitute arguments from his proof for those given here.

PROOF OF THEOREM 1. Serre [14] has given an exposition of Kodaira's proof which shows (in all characteristics) that if X is a nonsingular complete algebraic surface free from exceptional curves of the first kind with $p_a(X) = P_2(X) = 0$, then either X is rational, or X satisfies

(1) $\text{Pic}(X)$ is an infinite cyclic group generated by K_X,

(2) $|-K|$ consists of irreducible curves of arithmetic genus 1, and $\dim|-K| \geqslant 1$.

We recall the argument briefly. Using Noether's (Tsen's) theorem, it is enough to find a curve C of arithmetic genus zero such that $C^2 > 0$. The cases $K^2 < 0$, $K^2 = 0$, and $K^2 > 0$ are considered separately, and one finds the curve in the first two cases by geometric arguments using the Riemann-Roch theorem. In the last case, either the curve exists, or (1) and (2) are satisfied. Mori's theory of extremal rational curves simplifies this part of the argument, and simultaneously gives the structure of rational surfaces free from exceptional curves of the first kind.

Kodaira completes the proof when $k = \mathbf{C}$ as follows. Using the exponential sequence $0 \to \mathbf{Z} \to O_X \to O_X^* \to 0$ and the vanishing of $H^1(O_X)$ and $H^2(O_X)$, we get an isomorphism $\mathrm{Pic}(X) = H^1(O_X^*) \cong H^2(X, \mathbf{Z})$. Therefore, if (1) holds, $H^2(X, \mathbf{Z})$ is infinite cyclic, generated by the first Chern class of K_X. By Poincaré duality, $K^2 = \pm 1$. Now we use Noether's formula $\chi(O_X) = (K^2 + e(X))/12$, where $e(X)$ is the topological Euler characteristic, to conclude that $K^2 = 9$, which is a contradiction.

We find an exact analogue of this proof in characteristic p under the additional assumption that X is supersingular. Recall that a surface is said to be supersingular if $\rho(X) = B_2$, where $\rho(X)$ is the rank of the Neron-Severi group, and $B_2 = \dim H^2_{\mathrm{et}}(X, \mathbf{Q}_l)$.

PROPOSITION 1. *Let X be a supersingular surface with $p_a(X) = P_2(X) = 0$. Then X does not satisfy* (1).

We use the de Rham-Witt complex and some ideas of Nygaard [13]. Recall that the de Rham-Witt complex of a complete nonsingular surface is a complex $W\Omega_X^* = 0 \to WO_X \to W\Omega_X^1 \to W\Omega_X^2 \to 0$ of sheaves of modules over $W(k)$ ($W(k)$ = Witt vectors of k) such that the hypercohomology $\mathbf{H}^*(W\Omega_X^*)$ is isomorphic to the crystalline cohomology of X. From this, we get the slope spectral sequence

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^q(X, W\Omega_X^p) \Rightarrow H_{\mathrm{crys}}^{p+q}(X/W).$$

Furthermore, $H^q(WO_X)$ is the Witt vector cohomology defined by Serre [15]. Nygaard [12], [13] has shown that if X is a surface, then the slope spectral sequence degenerates if and only if $H^2(WO_X)$ is finitely generated.

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 1. Since $H^1(O_X) = H^2(O_X) = 0$, the exact sequence

$$0 \to WO_X \xrightarrow{V} WO_X \to O_X \to 0$$

shows that $V: H^2(WO_X) \to H^2(WO_X)$ is an isomorphism. Since $H^2(WO_X)$ is separated in the V-topology [15], $H^2(WO_X) = 0$. We now use the results of [13] to conclude

(a) $H^0(W\Omega_X^2) = 0$, therefore $H^2_{\mathrm{crys}}(X/W) \cong H^1(W\Omega_X^1)$,

(b) $H^2_{\mathrm{fl}}(X, \mathbf{Z}_p(1)) \otimes W(k) \cong H^1(X, W\Omega_X^1)$.

Now we use the hypothesis of supersingularity. Etale Kummer theory [7, §8.2] shows that $NS(X) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_l \cong H^2_{\mathrm{et}}(X, \mathbf{Z}_l(1))$, and flat Kummer theory [8, §(II.5.B)] shows that $NS(X) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \cong H^2_{\mathrm{fl}}(X, \mathbf{Z}_p(1))$, therefore $NS(X) \otimes W(k) \cong H^2_{\mathrm{crys}}(X/W)$. These isomorphisms are compatible with the intersection pairing. Poincaré duality (for étale and crystalline cohomology) now implies that the intersection form is

unimodular. (This idea is due to Illusie, and appears in [13]). Therefore (1) implies that $K_X^2 = \pm 1$, and we get a contradiction from Noether's formula as above.

Now since $H^1(O_X) = H^2(O_X) = 0$, the formal Brauer group $\widehat{\mathrm{Br}}(X)[2]$ exists and is equal to 0. The Artin-Mazur conjecture [2] implies that X is supersingular, so assuming this conjecture, we have a complete proof. Since the conjecture is currently unproved, we give an *ad hoc* reduction to the supersingular case. (In Mori's proof, the reduction to the supersingular case is made by embedding X into a weighted $\mathbf{P}^3$, usng a simplification of the method of Zariski [16], and then lifting to characteristic zero.)

PROPOSITION 2. *Then* X *be a nonsingular complete surface with* $p_a(X) = P_2(X) = 0$ *satisfying* (2). *Then* X *is supersingular.*

PROOF. First, note that $B_2 - \rho$ is a birational invariant. We may blow up the base points of a generic pencil contained in $|-K|$ to get a map $h: X' \to \mathbf{P}^1$ with fibres of arithmetic genus 1. Then we may blow down exceptional curves of the first kind in the fibres of h to obtain a relatively minimal elliptic (or quasi-elliptic) surface $f: Y \to \mathbf{P}^1$ where f has no multiple fibres and Y is birationally isomorphic to X. If Y is quasi-elliptic, it is also supersingular [5, Part III] and we are done. If Y is elliptic, let $g: J \to \mathbf{P}^1$ be the associated Jacobian elliptic surface, i.e., the relatively minimal model of $\mathrm{Pic}^0(Y/\mathbf{P}^1)$.

LEMMA 1. Y *is supersingular if and only if* J *is.*

PROOF. See [5,Part III], or [7].

Let $L = R^1 f_* O_Y$, which is a line bundle on $\mathbf{P}^1$. From the canonical bundle formula [5, Part II], we find that $\deg L = -\chi(O_Y) = -1$. Since L is canonically isomorphic to the Lie algebra sheaf of $\mathrm{Pic}^0(Y/\mathbf{P}^1) \simeq \mathrm{Pic}^0(J/\mathbf{P}^1)$, $L \simeq R^1 g_* O_J$ also.

LEMMA 2 (ARTIN AND SWINNERTON-DYER [3]). J *lifts formally to characteristic* 0.

PROOF. We blow down components of fibres of J not meeting the zero-section S to obtain a surface J_0 with only rational double points such that all fibres of g': $J' \to \mathbf{P}^1$ are irredicible. Let $W = g'_* O_{J'}(3S)$. Then it is well known that J' is defined as a subscheme of $\mathbf{P}(W)$ be a Weierstrass equation, which locally looks like

$$a_0' y^2 z + a_1 xyz + a_3 yz^2 = a_0 x^3 + a_2 x^2 z + a_4 xz^2 + a_6 z^3.$$

The patching data defines the a_i as a section of $\mathrm{Symm}^3(W) \otimes L^{-6}$. W has a canonical filtration [6] such that the associated graded sheaf is isomorphic to $O \oplus L^2 \oplus L^3$. Since in our case $L \simeq O_{\mathbf{P}^1}(-1)$, $W \simeq O \oplus L^2 \oplus L^3$, and each a_i is a section of L^{-i}, with $a_0' = a_0 = 1$. To lift J' to a surface over a complete discrete valuation ring of characteristic 0 with residue field k, we need only lift the a_i. By imposing a nondegeneracy condition on the lifted a_i, we can choose the lifting so that the lifted surface has only finitely many rational double points also.

Now Artin's theory of Brieskorn resolutions [1] (simultaneous resolution of rational double points) shows that we can find a Henselian discrete valuation ring B, finite over A, and an algebraic space $\mathfrak{J}$ proper and smooth over B such that the special fibre of $\mathfrak{J}$ is J. If we let $J_n = \mathfrak{J} \times_B B/m^n$, then each J_n is a scheme

(infinitesimal deformations of schemes are schemes) and we get a formal lifting over Spf $\hat{B}$.

We now finish the proof easily. Using the Leray spectral sequence, we find that $H^2(J, O_J) \cong H^1(\mathbf{P}^1, R^1 g_* O_J) \cong H^1(\mathbf{P}^1, O_{\mathbf{P}^1}(-1)) = 0$. Therefore, we may lift a very ample line bundle on J to $\mathfrak{J}$. Therefore $\mathfrak{J}$ is projective over $\hat{B}$. Therefore by the Grothendieck existence theorem, $\mathfrak{J}$ is algebraizable, and we may find a *scheme* $\mathfrak{J}^*$ proper and smooth over $\hat{B}$ such that the special fibre is J. By upper semicontinuity of cohomology, the geometric genus of the geometric general fibre $\mathfrak{J}_{\bar{g}}^*$ is 0, therefore $\mathfrak{J}_{\bar{g}}^*$ is supersingular. But $B_2(\mathfrak{J}_{\bar{g}}^*) = B_2(J)$, and ρ is upper semicontinuous, therefore J is supersingular. This completes the proof of Proposition 2, and Proposition 1 completes the proof of the theorem.

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