

Determinant Surfaces of Rank 2 Bundles on P^3

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§1. Introduction.

The aim of this paper is to study the relationship between stable vector bundles \mathcal{E} of rank two on P^3 and their determinant surfaces S determined by two sections of \mathcal{E} . We discuss specifically the case $c_1(\mathcal{E})=4$ in detail.

Vector bundles on a variety are closely related to its special subvarieties. On P^3 , a general surface has Picard number one by the Noether-Lefschetz theorem (cf. [Lo]): If S is a general surface of degree $d \geq 4$ in P^3 , then $\text{Pic } S \cong \mathbb{Z}$ with the generator $\mathcal{O}_S(1)$. On the other hand, a smooth determinant surface S is not general because its Picard number is at least two by Theorem 3.1:

THEOREM 1.1. *A smooth surface S in P^3 occurs as a determinant surface of a rank two vector bundle \mathcal{E} on P^3 if and only if S has a surjective morphism onto P^1 .*

In this paper we give an estimate of $\rho(S)$ from below in terms of the behaviour of \mathcal{E} under the restriction to lines and planes. Defining the jumping planes in (5.5), we can state a sufficient condition for S to have Picard number ≥ 3 in (5.6). Moreover we have the following estimate:

THEOREM 1.2. *Let \mathcal{E} be a stable vector bundle of rank two on P^3 with $c_1(\mathcal{E})=4$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) \geq 9$. Suppose that \mathcal{E} has a smooth determinant surface S and that $c_2(\mathcal{E})/(h^1(\mathcal{E}(-4)) + 1) = (\text{degree of a fibre of the Stein factorization of the morphism } S \rightarrow P^1 \text{ as in Theorem 1.1}) \geq 4$. Then*

$$\rho(S) \geq 2 + \frac{1}{2} \#J(\mathcal{E}),$$

where $\#J(\mathcal{E})$ is the number of jumping planes for \mathcal{E} .

As a corollary of these theorems and (2.13), we have:

COROLLARY 1.3. *For any given $c_2 \geq 5$, there exists a stable vector bundle \mathcal{E} of rank*