

CASTELNUOVO-MUMFORD REGULARITY AND CLASSICAL METHOD OF CASTELNUOVO

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Abstract

This paper investigates the Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity of generic hyperplane section of projective curve. The classical method of Castelnuovo plays an important role in order to study the extremal examples for the bounds for the Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity.

1. Introduction

This paper investigates the Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity of a generic hyperplane section of a projective curve. Let $T = k[y_0, \dots, y_{N+1}]$ be the polynomial ring over an algebraically closed field k . Then we put $\mathbf{P}_k^{N+1} = \text{Proj}(T)$. Let C be an irreducible reduced nondegenerate projective curve in \mathbf{P}_k^{N+1} , that is, the defining ideal I_C is generated by elements of degree ≥ 2 in T and T/I_C is an integral domain of dimension 2. Let X be a generic hyperplane section of C , that is, $X = C \cap H$, where H is a generic hyperplane of \mathbf{P}_k^{N+1} . So, X is a zero-dimensional subscheme of $\mathbf{P}_k^N = \text{Proj}(S)$, where S is the polynomial ring $k[x_0, \dots, x_N]$. Let I be the defining ideal of X and R be the coordinate ring of X , that is, $R = S/I$. For a coherent sheaf \mathcal{F} on \mathbf{P}_k^N and an integer $m \in \mathbf{Z}$, \mathcal{F} is said to be m -regular if $H^i(\mathbf{P}_k^N, \mathcal{F}(m-i)) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$. For a projective scheme $Y \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$, Y is said to be m -regular if the ideal sheaf \mathcal{I}_Y is m -regular. So, in this case, X is m -regular if and only if $H^1(\mathbf{P}_k^N, \mathcal{I}_X(m-1)) = 0$, where \mathcal{I}_X is the ideal sheaf of X . The Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity of $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ is the least such integer m and is denoted by $\text{reg}(X)$. It is well-known that X is m -regular if and only if for every $p \geq 0$ the minimal generators of the p th syzygy module of the defining ideal I of $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ occur in degree $\leq m + p$. In this sense, it is important to study upper bounds on the Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity for projective schemes in order to describe the minimal free resolutions of the defining ideals. The following result (1.1) is a starting point of our

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research on the Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity for generic hyperplane sections of projective curves. Throughout this paper, for a rational number $n \in \mathbf{Q}$, $\lceil n \rceil$ denotes the smallest integer which is not less than n .

PROPOSITION 1.1. *Let $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ be a generic hyperplane section of a non-degenerate projective curve. Then we have $\text{reg}(X) \leq \lceil (\text{deg}(X) - 1)/\text{codim}(X) \rceil + 1$.*

Before describing a sketch of the proof of (1.1), we explain the terms “uniform position”, “linear general position” and “linear semi-uniform position” for zero-dimensional schemes. Let $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ a reduced zero-dimensional scheme such that X spans \mathbf{P}_k^N as k -vector space. Then X is said to be in uniform position if $H_Z(t) = \max\{\text{deg}(Z), H_X(t)\}$ for all t , for any subscheme Z of X , where H_Z and H_X denote the Hilbert function of Z and X respectively. This condition is equivalent to saying that, for any subschemes Z_1 and Z_2 of X with $\text{deg}(Z_1) = \text{deg}(Z_2)$, $h^0(\mathbf{P}_k^N, \mathcal{I}_{Z_1}(\ell)) = h^0(\mathbf{P}_k^N, \mathcal{I}_{Z_2}(\ell))$ for all integers $\ell \in \mathbf{Z}$. A reduced zero-dimensional scheme X is said to be in linear semi-uniform position if there are integers $v(i, X)$, simply written as $v(i)$, $0 \leq i \leq N$ such that every i -plane L in \mathbf{P}_k^N spanned by linearly independent $i + 1$ points of X contains exactly $v(i)$ points of X . We say X is in linear general position if $v(i) = i + 1$ for all $i \geq 1$. Further, we note that “uniform position” implies “linear general position”, see [7, (4.3)].

Remark 1.2. A generic hyperplane section of a nondegenerate projective curve is in linear semi-uniform position, see [2], and in uniform position if $\text{char}(k) = 0$, see [1].

The property of h -vectors for zero-dimensional scheme in linear semi-uniform position yields the proof of Proposition 1.1. Now we sketch the proof for the readers' convenience.

Sketch of the proof of Proposition 1.1. Let R be the coordinate ring of a zero-dimensional scheme $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$. Let $\underline{h} = \underline{h}(X) = (h_0, \dots, h_s)$ be the h -vector of $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$, where $h_i = \dim_k[R]_i - \dim_k[R]_{i-1}$ and s is the largest integer such that $h_s \neq 0$. Note that $s = \text{reg}(X) - 1$. Since X is in linear semi-uniform position, we have $h_1 + \dots + h_i \geq ih_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s - 1$, that is, $H_X(t) \geq \min\{\text{deg}(X), tN + 1\}$ by [2]. Since $\text{deg}(X) = h_0 + \dots + h_s$ and $\text{codim}(X) = h_1 = N$, we obtain $\lceil (\text{deg}(X) - 1)/\text{codim}(X) \rceil = \lceil (h_1 + \dots + h_s)/h_1 \rceil \geq s$. Hence the assertion is proved. \square

Remark 1.3. For a nondegenerate reduced zero-dimensional scheme $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ in linear semi-uniform position, $\text{reg}(X) \leq \lceil (\text{deg}(X) - 1)/\text{codim}(X) \rceil + 1$ holds from the proof of (1.1). On the other hand, when X is in linear general position, the classical method of Castelnuovo gives the inequality, see [1, page 115] or [4, page 95].

We will study extremal cases for regularity bounds in Proposition 1.1. Now we state the main theorem, which extends the results of [4, (2.4)].

THEOREM 1.4. *Let $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ be a generic hyperplane section of a non-degenerate projective curve C in \mathbf{P}_k^{N+1} for $N \geq 3$. Assume that $\deg(X) \geq N^2 + 2N + 2$. If the equality $\operatorname{reg}(X) = \lceil (\deg(X) - 1) / \operatorname{codim}(X) \rceil + 1$ holds, then X is contained in a rational normal curve in \mathbf{P}_k^N .*

We remark here the hypothesis $\deg(X) \geq N^2 + 2N + 2$ is indispensable because of an example of a $(2, 2, 4)$ complete intersection in \mathbf{P}_k^3 , see [9].

For $N = 1$, the curve C is defined by one equation of degree d , and we easily have $\operatorname{reg}(X) = d$. Then we have an equality $\operatorname{reg}(X) = \lceil (\deg(X) - 1) / \operatorname{codim}(X) \rceil + 1$. For $N \geq 2$, the corresponding result is obtained by the Hilbert-Burch matrix, see [5].

PROPOSITION 1.5 (See [9, (2.6)]). *Let $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ be a generic hyperplane section of a nondegenerate projective curve. Assume that X is in uniform position and $\deg(X) \geq N^2 + 2N + 2$. If the equality $\operatorname{reg}(X) = \lceil (\deg(X) - 1) / N \rceil + 1$ holds, then X is contained in a rational normal curve in \mathbf{P}_k^N .*

From (1.5) we focus on the case that X is *not in uniform position*. So, k is assumed to be a field of positive characteristic. Theorem 1.4 is reduced to Theorem 1.6.

THEOREM 1.6. *Let $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ be a generic hyperplane section of a non-degenerate projective curve for $N \geq 3$. Assume that X is not in uniform position and $\deg(X) \geq N^2 + 2N + 2$. Then we have $\operatorname{reg}(X) \leq \lceil (\deg(X) - 1) / N \rceil$.*

What we have to prove is that $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}_k^N}(t)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(t))$ is surjective, that is, $H^1(\mathcal{I}_X(t)) = 0$, where $t = \lceil (\deg(X) - 1) / N \rceil - 1$.

LEMMA 1.7. *Under the condition of (1.6), let $t = \lceil (\deg(X) - 1) / N \rceil - 1$. For any fixed point $P \in X$, there exists a (possibly reducible) hypersurface F of degree t in \mathbf{P}_k^N such that $X \cap F = X \setminus \{P\}$.*

Section 2 is devoted to the proof of Lemma 1.7, which is a consequence of Theorem 2.2. In Section 3, we study the configuration of the zero-dimensional scheme of \mathbf{P}_k^2 in linear semi-uniform position having the extremal bound for the regularity. Throughout this paper, the classical method of Castelnuovo plays an important role in order to describe the Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity for the zero-dimensional scheme.

2. Curve in \mathbf{P}^n ($n \geq 4$)

In this section, we investigate extremal bounds on the Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity by the classical method in order to prove Lemma 1.7 for a generic

hyperplane section of a nondegenerate projective curve C in \mathbf{P}^n ($n \geq 4$). Now we begin with a useful result of Rathmann [10] by describing a relation between the monodromy group of the projective curve and the configuration of the generic hyperplane section of the curve. For a generic hyperplane section $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ of a nondegenerate projective curve $C \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^{N+1}$, let $M \subseteq C \times (\mathbf{P}_k^{N+1})^*$ be the incidence correspondence parametrizing the pairs $(x, H) \in M$ such that x is contained in H . Since M is generically étale finite over $P = (\mathbf{P}_k^{N+1})^*$ via the second projection, the function field $K(M)$ of M is separable finite over $K(P)$. For a splitting field Q for $K(M)/K(P)$, we take the Galois group $G_C = \text{Gal}(Q/K(P))$. Then G_C is a subgroup of the full symmetric group S_d and is called the monodromy group of $C \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$, where $d = \text{deg}(C)$. The following classification corresponds with the transitivity of the monodromy group of the projective curve.

PROPOSITION 2.1 (See [10, (2.5)]). *Let $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}^N$ be a generic hyperplane section of a nondegenerate projective curve $C \subseteq \mathbf{P}^{N+1}$ for $N \geq 3$. Let G_C be the monodromy group of C . If X is not in uniform position, then either of the following holds:*

- (a) $v(1) = 3$, and G_C is exactly 2-transitive.
- (b) $v(1) = 2$, $v(2) \geq 4$, and G_C is exactly 3-transitive.
- (c) $\text{deg}(C) = 11, 12, 23$ or 24 , and G_C is the Mathieu group M_{11} , M_{12} , M_{23} , M_{24} respectively. Moreover M_{11} and M_{23} are exactly 4-transitive and $N \geq 4$ for the case. Also, M_{12} and M_{24} are exactly 5-transitive and $N \geq 5$ for the case.

Now we state the main theorem of this section.

THEOREM 2.2. *Let $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ be a generic hyperplane section of a nondegenerate projective curve C of degree d in \mathbf{P}_k^{N+1} for $N \geq 3$. Assume that X is not in uniform position and that $d \geq N^2 + 2N + 2$. For any fixed point $P \in X$, there exists a (possibly reducible) hypersurface F of degree t in \mathbf{P}_k^N such that $X \cap F = X \setminus \{P\}$, where $t = \lceil (d-1)/N \rceil - 1$. In other words, $\text{reg}(X) \leq \lceil (d-1)/N \rceil$.*

According to the classification (2.1) we will prove (2.2) in each case separately. As for the case (c) in (2.1), since $N \geq 4$ for $\text{deg}(C) = 11, 23$ and $N \geq 5$ for $\text{deg}(C) = 12, 24$, we see $N^2 + 2N + 2 \geq 26$. Hence there is no curves with degree 11, 12, 23 or 24 satisfying the condition. Thus the case (c) in (2.1) is proved. The rest of the proof of Theorem 2.2 is divided by (2.3), (2.4) and (2.5).

First we study the case (a) in (2.1).

LEMMA 2.3. *Under the condition of (2.2), assume that $v(1) = 3$, that is, G_C is exactly 2-transitive. For any fixed point $P \in X$, there exists (possibly reducible) hypersurface F of degree t in \mathbf{P}_k^N such that $X \cap F = X \setminus \{P\}$, where $t = \lceil (d-1)/N \rceil - 1$.*

Proof. For the case $N \geq 4$, the classical method have given the proof of the assertion in [4, (2.2)]. So we will prove for the case $N = 3$ by the classical method. Since $v(1) = 3$, we have $v(2) \geq 7$ and put $v = v(2)$. For a point P of X , we fix 2 points Q_1 and Q_2 in $X \setminus \{P\}$. Then we take different 2-planes L_1, \dots, L_a containing the line $\ell = \ell(Q_1, Q_2)$ spanned by Q_1 and Q_2 such that the union $\bigcup_{j=1}^a L_j$ covers X . We remark that $a \geq 3$. Since each 2-plane contains exactly v points of X and the line ℓ contains exactly 3 points of X , we see $d = a(v - 3) + 3$. We may assume that P is contained in L_a . Let $b = \lceil (v - 3)/2 \rceil$. Since $(X \cap L_a) \setminus \{P, Q_1, Q_2\}$ consists of exactly $v - 3$ points, there are 2-planes L'_1, \dots, L'_b such that $P \notin L'_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, b$ and the union $\bigcup_{j=1}^b L'_j$ of 2-planes covers $(X \cap L_a) \setminus \{P, Q_1, Q_2\}$. By taking $F = (\bigcup_{i=1}^{a-1} L_i) \cup (\bigcup_{j=1}^b L'_j)$, we have $(X \cap F) = X \setminus \{P\}$ and the degree of the union F of 2-planes is $a + b - 1$. Thus we have only to show that $(a - 1) + \lceil (v - 3)/2 \rceil \leq \lceil (av - 3a + 3) - 1 \rceil / 3 - 1$. The inequality $(a - 1) + (v - 3)/2 \leq (av - 3a + 2)/3 - 1$ is equivalent to saying that $(2a - 3)(v - 6) \geq 5$, which is easily shown for $v \geq 7$ and $a \geq 4$. Moreover, the case $v = 7$ and $a = 3$ satisfies $(a - 1) + \lceil (v - 3)/2 \rceil = \lceil (av - 3a + 2)/3 \rceil - 1$. Hence the assertion is proved. \square

Next we study for the case (b) in (2.1) and $N = 3$.

LEMMA 2.4. *Under the condition of (2.2), assume that $v(1) = 2$, $v(2) \geq 4$ and $N = 3$, and G_C is exactly 3-transitive. For any fixed point $P \in X$, there exists a union F of t hyperplanes L_1, \dots, L_t in \mathbf{P}_k^4 such that $X \cap F = X \setminus \{P\}$, where $t = \lceil (d - 1)/3 \rceil - 1$.*

Proof. Let us put $v = v(2) \geq 4$. For the case $v \geq 5$, the proof will be proceeded as in (2.3). For a point P of X , we fix 2 points Q_1 and Q_2 in $X \setminus \{P\}$. Then we take different 2-planes L_1, \dots, L_a containing the line $\ell = \ell(Q_1, Q_2)$ such that the union $\bigcup_{j=1}^a L_j$ covers X . In this case, we see that $a \geq 2$ and $d = a(v - 2) + 2$. We may assume that P is contained in L_a . Let $b = \lceil (v - 3)/2 \rceil$. Then there are 2-planes L'_1, \dots, L'_b such that $P \notin L'_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, b$ and the union $\bigcup_{j=1}^b L'_j$ of 2-planes covers $(X \cap L_a) \setminus \{P, Q_1, Q_2\}$. By taking $F = (\bigcup_{i=1}^{a-1} L_i) \cup (\bigcup_{j=1}^b L'_j)$, we have $(X \cap F) = X \setminus \{P\}$ and $\deg(F) = a + b - 1$. Thus the assertion is reduced to showing that $(a - 1) + \lceil (v - 3)/2 \rceil \leq \lceil (av - 2a + 1) \rceil / 3 - 1$. The inequality $(a - 1) + (v - 3)/2 \leq (av - 2a + 1)/3 - 1$ is equivalent to saying that $(2a - 3)(v - 5) \geq 4$, which is easily shown for all $v \geq 6$ and $a \geq 2$ satisfying $av - 2a + 2 \geq 17$. For the case $v = 5$, we see that $(a - 1) + 1 = \lceil (3a + 1)/3 \rceil - 1$, which gives the assertion.

Next we consider the case $v = 4$. As the notations above, $d = 2a + 2$ and $a \geq 8$. For a point P of X , we will take hyperplanes L_1, \dots, L_{ℓ_1} inductively for some integer ℓ_1 such that $P \notin L_i$ and $X \cap L_i \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^{i-1} L_j$ contains exactly 4 points of $X \setminus \{P\}$. Indeed, let $Y_i = X \cap (L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_i)$ and $Z_i = X \setminus (\{P\} \cup Y_i)$. Let us take Q_1 and Q_2 in Z_i . Then there exists a point Q_3 in of $Z_i \setminus \{Q_1, Q_2\}$ such that the 2-plane $L_{i+1} = L(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3)$ spanned by Q_1, Q_2 and Q_3 does not contain

any point of $Y_i \cup \{P\}$ if $\text{card}(Z_i \setminus \{Q_1, Q_2\}) > \text{card}(Y_i \cup \{P\})$. Thus the 2-plane $(X \cap L_{i+1}) \setminus Y_i$ contains exactly 4 points. Therefore we have constructed a union of hyperplanes $G_{\ell_1} = L_1 \cup \cdots \cup L_{\ell_1}$ such that G_{ℓ_1} contains at least $a+1$ points of X and does not contain P . Hence we have $\ell_1 = \lceil (a+1)/4 \rceil$ and $\text{card}(X \cap G_{\ell_1}) = 4\ell_1$.

Moreover, we will inductively construct hyperplanes $L_{\ell_1+1}, \dots, L_{\ell_1+\ell_2}$ for some integer ℓ_2 satisfying $X \setminus \{P\} = X \cap (L_1 \cup \cdots \cup L_{\ell_1+\ell_2})$. Let $G_i = L_1 \cup \cdots \cup L_i$. If $\text{card}(X \setminus (\{P\} \cup G_i)) > 6$, we take a hyperplane L_{i+1} such that L_{i+1} contains at least 3 points of $X \setminus G_i$ and does not contain P . For the case $\text{card}(X \setminus (\{P\} \cup G_i)) = 4, 5, 6$, we can take hyperplanes which covers the remaining points and does not contain P . Indeed we may assume that $\text{card}(X \setminus (\{P\} \cup G_i)) = 6$. Let $X \setminus (\{P\} \cup G_i) = \{Q_1, \dots, Q_6\}$. Let us take hyperplanes $M_1 = L(Q_1, Q_2, P)$ and $M_2 = L(Q_3, Q_4, P)$. If $M_1 \cap M_2 \cap \{Q_1, \dots, Q_6\} = \emptyset$, then we may assume that $Q_5 \notin M_1$ and $Q_6 \notin M_2$. So, we see that $P \notin L(Q_1, Q_2, Q_5)$ and $P \notin L(Q_3, Q_4, Q_6)$. If $M_1 \cap M_2 \cap \{Q_1, \dots, Q_6\} \neq \emptyset$, say the intersection is a point Q_5 , then $P \notin L(Q_1, Q_5, Q_6)$ and $P \notin L(Q_2, Q_3, Q_4)$. Thus we have that $\ell_2 \leq \lceil (2a+2-4\ell_1)/3 \rceil \leq \lceil (a+1)/3 \rceil$. Hence the proof is reduced to showing that $\ell_1 + \ell_2 \leq \lceil (d-1)/3 \rceil - 1$, namely, $\lceil (a+1)/4 \rceil + \lceil (2a+2-4\lceil (a+1)/4 \rceil)/3 \rceil \leq \lceil (2a+1)/3 \rceil - 1$ for $a \geq 8$, which is easily verified. Hence the assertion is proved. \square

Finally we study the case (b) in (2.1) and $N \geq 4$. We will show the assertion without using [3], although the proof proceeds as in [4] by the classical method.

LEMMA 2.5. *Let $X \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^N$ be a zero-dimensional scheme of degree $d \geq N^2 + 2N + 2$ in linear semi-uniform position. Assume that $v(1) = 2$, $v(2) \geq 4$ and $N \geq 4$. For any fixed point $P \in X$, there exists a (possibly reducible) hypersurface F of degree t in \mathbf{P}_k^N such that $X \cap F = X \setminus \{P\}$, where $t = \lceil (d-1)/N \rceil - 1$. In other words, $\text{reg}(X) \leq \lceil (d-1)/N \rceil$.*

Proof. First, we will show that $v(i+1) \geq 2v(i)$ for $i \geq 2$. Indeed, let us take an i -plane G spanned by linearly independent $i+1$ points of X , and take a point $A_1 \in X \cap G$ and a point $A_2 \in X \setminus (X \cap G)$. Then we put $X \cap G = \{A_1\} \cup \{B_1, \dots, B_{v(i)-1}\}$. For any point $B_j \in (X \cap G) \setminus \{A_1\}$, the 2-plane $H = H(A_1, A_2, B_j)$ spanned by A_1, A_2, B_j contains at least one point C_j in $(X \cap H) \setminus ((X \cap G) \cup \{A_2\})$ for all j , because $v(2) \geq 4$ and $v(1) = 2$. Note that $C_j \neq C_{j'}$ for $j \neq j'$. So, the $(i+1)$ -plane spanned by G and A_2 contains $A_1, A_2, B_1, \dots, B_{v(i)-1}, C_1, \dots, C_{v(i)-1}$. Thus we have $v(i+1) \geq 2v(i)$ for $i \geq 2$. Let $v = v(N-2)$ and $w = v(N-1)$. Since $v(2) \geq 4$, we see that $v(i) \geq 2^i$ for $i \geq 2$ and $w \geq 2v \geq 2^{N-1}$.

Now, we fix linearly independent $N-1$ points Q_1, \dots, Q_{N-1} of $X \setminus \{P\}$ such that the $(N-2)$ -plane L spanned by Q_1, \dots, Q_{N-1} does not contain the point P . Thus there are different hyperplanes L_1, \dots, L_a containing L such that the union $\bigcup_{j=1}^a L_j$ covers X . So, we easily have that $d = a(w-v) + v$ and $a \geq 2$. Let us prove that $a \geq v(2) - 1$. Indeed, let us take points $Q'_1 \in L_1 \setminus L$ and $Q'_2 \in L_2 \setminus L$.

Then the 2-plane $L' = L(Q_1, Q'_1, Q'_2)$ contains $v(2)$ points of X , say, $X \cap L' = \{Q_1, Q'_1, Q'_2, Q'_3, \dots, Q'_{v(2)-1}\}$. Since $v(1) = 2$, the 2-plane $L_{i(j)}$ containing Q_j are different from each other for $j = 1, \dots, v(2) - 1$. Hence we have $a \geq v(2) - 1$.

We will prove the result by the induction on N . Let $N \geq 4$. From the notation above, we may assume that P is contained in L_a . Since $X \cap L_a$ is also in linear semi-uniform position in $L_a (\cong \mathbf{P}_k^{N-1})$, by (1.3) there is a (possibly reducible) hypersurface F' in \mathbf{P}_k^N of degree $\lceil (w-1)/(N-1) \rceil$ such that $P \notin F'$ and F' contains $(X \cap L_a) \setminus \{P\}$. Thus the union $F = (\bigcup_{j=1}^{a-1} L_j) \cup F'$ covers $X \setminus \{P\}$ and $P \notin F$. Hence it suffices to prove that $a - 1 + \lceil (w-1)/(N-1) \rceil \leq \lceil (d-1)/N \rceil - 1$, that is, $a + \lceil (w-1)/(N-1) \rceil \leq \lceil (a(w-v) + v - 1)/N \rceil$. For $N \geq 5$, let us consider an inequality $a + (w-1)/(N-1) \leq (a(w-v) + v - 1)/N$, which is equivalent to $aN^2 - aN - 1 \leq (aN - a - N)w - (N-1)(a-1)v$. Since $aN - a - N \geq 0$, we see that $(aN - a - N)w - (N-1)(a-1)v \geq 2(aN - a - N)v - (N-1)(a-1)v = (aN - N - a - 1)v \geq aN^2 - aN + 1$ for $N \geq 5$ except for $(N, a, v) = (5, 3, 8)$ or $(5, 3, 9)$, because $v \geq 2^{N-2}$. For the case, since $d = 3w - 2v \geq 37$ and $w \geq 2v$, we have $3 + \lceil (w-1)/4 \rceil \leq \lceil (3w - 2v - 1)/5 \rceil$. Therefore we have the desired inequality for $N \geq 5$.

Next let $N = 4$. Let us assume that $(v, w) \neq (4, 8)$ as notation above. Then we easily have an inequality $a + \lceil (w-1)/3 \rceil \leq \lceil (a(w-v) + v - 1)/4 \rceil$ except for $(a, v, w) = (4, 5, 11)$ or $(5, 4, 9)$. For the case $(a, v, w) = (4, 5, 11)$, the union of hyperplanes $L_1 \cup L_2 \cup L_3$ contains exactly $23 (= 11 + 6 + 6)$ points of X and does not contain P . Since $\text{card}(X \setminus \{P\}) = 28$, there exists a union of 3 hyperplanes which covers the remaining 5 points of $X \setminus \{P\}$ and does not contain P . Thus we have done. For the case $(a, v, w) = (5, 4, 9)$, the union of hyperplanes $L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_4$ contains exactly $23 (= 9 + 5 + 5 + 5)$ points of X and does not contain P . Since $\text{card}(X \setminus \{P\}) = 28$, there exists a union of 2 hyperplanes which covers the remaining 5 points of $X \setminus \{P\}$ and does not contain P . Thus we have done.

Finally let $N = 4$ and $(v, w) = (4, 8)$ as notations above. Note that $\text{card}(X) = d = 4a + 4$ and $a \geq 6$. Let us take a hyperplane H_1 which contains exactly 8 points of $X \setminus \{P\}$. Then we will take hyperplanes H_2, \dots, H_{ℓ_1} inductively for some integer ℓ_1 such that $P \notin H_i$ and $(X \cap H_i) \setminus (\bigcup_{j=1}^{i-1} H_j)$ contains at least 7 points. Indeed, let $Y_i = X \cap (H_1 \cup \dots \cup H_i)$ and $Z_i = X \setminus (\{P\} \cup Y_i)$. Let us take Q_1 and Q_2 in Z_i . Then we take a point Q_3 in of $Z_i \setminus \{Q_1, Q_2\}$ such that the 2-plane $L = L(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3)$ does not contain any point of $Y_i \cup \{P\}$ if $\text{card}(Z_i \setminus \{Q_1, Q_2\}) > \text{card}(Y_i \cup \{P\})$. Thus the 2-plane L contains exactly 4 points Q_1, \dots, Q_4 of Z_i . Then there exists a point Q_5 of $Z_i \setminus L$ such that the hyperplane M spanned by Q_5 and L contains at least two other points Q_6, Q_7 of $Z_i \setminus L$ and does not contain P if $\text{card}(Z_i \setminus L) > \text{card}(Y_i) + 3$. Thus we can take $H_{i+1} = M$ which satisfies the condition. Therefore we have constructed a union of hyperplanes $G_{\ell_1} = H_1 \cup \dots \cup H_{\ell_1}$ such that G_{ℓ_1} contains at least $(d-8)/2 = 2a - 2$ points of X and does not contain P , and $\ell_1 \leq \lceil (2a-3)/7 \rceil$. Moreover, we will inductively construct hyperplanes $H_{\ell_1+1}, \dots, H_{\ell_1+\ell_2}$ for some integer ℓ_2 satisfying $X \setminus \{P\} = X \cap (H_1 \cup \dots \cup H_{\ell_1+\ell_2})$. Let $G_i = H_1 \cup \dots \cup H_i$. If $\text{card}(X \setminus$

$(\{P\} \cup G_i) > 6$, we take a hyperplane H_{i+1} such that H_{i+1} contains at least 4 points of $X \setminus G_i$ and does not contain P . For the case $\text{card}(X \setminus (\{P\} \cup G_i)) = 3, 4, 5, 6$, we can take hyperplanes which covers the remaining points and does not contain P , see the proof of (2.4), and for the case $\text{card}(X \setminus (\{P\} \cup G_i)) = 1, 2$, we can take one hyperplanes as desired. Thus we see that $\ell_2 \leq \lceil (d - (2a - 2) + 2)/4 \rceil = \lceil (a + 4)/4 \rceil$. Hence the proof is reduced to showing that $\ell_1 + \ell_2 \leq \lceil (d - 1)/4 \rceil - 1$, namely, $\lceil (2a - 3)/7 \rceil + \lceil (a + 4)/4 \rceil \leq a$ for $a \geq 6$, which is easily verified. Hence we have proved the case $N = 4$. \square

3. Curve in \mathbf{P}^3 and zero-dimensional scheme in \mathbf{P}^2

In this section, we investigate extremal bounds on the Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity by the classical method of Castelnuovo for nondegenerate reduced zero-dimensional scheme of \mathbf{P}_k^2 in linear semi-uniform position. If a generic hyperplane section X of a space curve is in uniform position, there is an arithmetically Cohen-Macaulay smooth curve $C' \subseteq \mathbf{P}_k^3$ such that $X = C' \cap H$. This gives detailed information of a free resolution of the defining ideal I_X over $k[x_0, x_1, x_2]$ by the Hilbert-Burch matrix, see [6]. Instead, we will go ahead with a classical method, since a generic hyperplane section of a space curve is in linear semi-uniform position.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let X be a nondegenerate reduced zero-dimensional scheme of \mathbf{P}_k^2 of degree d . Assume that X is in linear semi-uniform position and $d \geq 10$. If the equality $\text{reg}(X) = \lceil (d - 1)/2 \rceil + 1$ holds, then either (i) X is contained in a conic, or (ii) $X = \{P\} \cup Y$, where Y is contained in a conic.*

Example 1. Let X be a reduced zero-dimensional scheme in a conic of \mathbf{P}_k^2 of degree $d \geq 3$. Then we easily have $\text{reg}(X) = \lceil (d - 1)/2 \rceil + 1$, and $\underline{h}(X) = (1, 2, \dots, 2)$ or $(1, 2, \dots, 2, 1)$.

Example 2. Let P be a point in \mathbf{P}_k^2 and Y be a reduced zero-dimensional scheme in a conic of \mathbf{P}_k^2 with $P \notin Y$. Let $X = \{P\} \cup Y$. Assume that X is in a linear general position and $d = \text{deg}(X) \geq 10$. Then we easily have $\text{reg}(X) = \lceil (d - 1)/2 \rceil + 1$, and $\underline{h}(X) = (1, 2, 3, 2, \dots, 2)$ or $(1, 2, 3, 2, \dots, 2, 1)$. In this case, X is not of decreasing type, see [6, page 3139] for the definition of “decreasing type”. According to [5, (1.1)], the zero-dimensional scheme X cannot be a generic hyperplane section of a space curve.

In case X is in uniform position, the equality $\text{reg}(X) = \lceil (d - 1)/2 \rceil + 1$ implies that X is in a conic of \mathbf{P}_k^2 by [9, (2.5)]. Therefore, the proof of Theorem 3.1 is reduced to (3.2) and (3.3).

LEMMA 3.2. *Under the condition of (3.1), assume that X is not in general linear position. For any fixed point $P \in X$, there exists a union F of t lines L_1, \dots, L_t in \mathbf{P}_k^2 such that $X \cap F = X \setminus \{P\}$, where $t = \lceil (d - 1)/2 \rceil - 1$.*

Proof. Since X is in linear semi-uniform position by [2], the line spanned by any two points of X contains exactly $v(1)$ points. Since X is not in general linear position by assumption, we have $v = v(1) \geq 3$.

First we consider the case $v \geq 4$. For a point P of X , let us take a point Q in $X \setminus \{P\}$. Then we take different lines ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_a through the point Q such that the union $\bigcup_{j=1}^a \ell_j$ covers X . Each line contains the point Q and the other $v - 1$ points of X . Thus we see $d = av - a + 1$. We may assume that P is contained in ℓ_a . Then we take $L_1 = \ell_1, \dots, L_{a-1} = \ell_{a-1}$. Since $(X \cap \ell_a) \setminus \{P, Q\}$ consists of exactly $v - 2$ points, we can easily take $v - 2$ lines L_a, \dots, L_{a+v-3} such that the union $\bigcup_{j=a}^{a+v-3} L_j$ contains $(X \cap \ell_a) \setminus \{P, Q\}$ and $P \notin L_i$ for any i . Since $X \cap (\bigcup_{j=1}^{a+v-3} L_j) = X \setminus \{P\}$, the assertion is reduced to showing that $a + v - 3 \leq \lceil (av - (a - 1) - 1)/2 \rceil - 1$ for $d = av - (a - 1) \geq 10$. Note that $a \geq v$. Indeed, let us take a point P_i from $(X \cap \ell_i) \setminus \{P, Q\}$ for each $i = 1, 2$. Then we see $P_1 \neq P_2$. Since the line $\ell(P_1, P_2)$ spanned by P_1 and P_2 contains $(v - 2)$ points P_3, \dots, P_v in $X \setminus (\ell_1 \cup \ell_2)$, the points P_3, \dots, P_v construct different lines $\ell'_3 = \ell(P_3, Q), \dots, \ell'_v = \ell(P_v, Q)$ through Q . Since we have at least v lines $\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell'_3, \dots, \ell'_v$ through Q , we see $a \geq v$. The inequality $a + v - 3 \leq a(v - 1)/2 - 1$ is equivalent to saying that $(a - 2)(v - 3) \geq 2$, which is easily shown for a and v with $a \geq v \geq 4$. Hence the assertion is proved.

Next we consider the case $v = 3$. As the notations above, we see that $\text{card}(X) = d = 2a + 1$ and $a \geq 5$. For a point P of X , we will take lines L_1, \dots, L_a inductively such that $L_i \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^{i-1} L_j$ contains exactly 3 points of X and $P \notin L_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, \ell_1$. Indeed, let $Y_i = X \cap (\bigcup_{j=1}^i L_j)$ and $Z_i = X \setminus (\{P\} \cup Y_i)$. Let us take a point $Q \in Z_i$. Then there exists a point $Q' \in Z_i$ such that the line $L_{i+1} = \ell(Q, Q')$ spanned by Q and Q' does not contain any points of $Y_i \cup \{P\}$ if $\text{card}(Y_i) < \text{card}(Z_i) - 2$. Thus $(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell_1} L_j) \cap X$ consists of at least $a - 1$ points and $\ell_1 = \lceil (a - 1)/3 \rceil$. Moreover, we will take lines $L_{\ell_1+1}, \dots, L_{\ell_2}$ for some ℓ_2 inductively such that $(X \cap L_i) \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^{i-1} L_j$ contains at least 2 points for $i = \ell_1 + 1, \dots, \ell_1 + \ell_2 - 1$ and $X \setminus \{P\} = X \cap (\bigcup_{j=1}^{\ell_1+\ell_2} L_j)$. Thus we see that $\ell_2 \leq \lceil (d - 1 - 3\ell_1)/2 \rceil$. Therefore the assertion is reduced to showing that $\lceil (a - 1)/3 \rceil + \lceil (2a - 3\lceil (a - 1)/3 \rceil)/2 \rceil \leq a - 1$, because $\lceil (d - 1)/2 \rceil = a$. For $a = 5, 6, 7, 8$, the inequality holds. Since $2a - 3\lceil (a - 1)/3 \rceil \leq a + 1$, the proof of the inequality is reduced to showing that $\lceil (a - 1)/3 \rceil + \lceil (a + 1)/2 \rceil \leq a - 1$, which is easily shown for $a \geq 9$. Hence the assertion is proved. \square

LEMMA 3.3. *Under the condition of (3.1), assume that X is in general linear position and not in uniform position. Assume that X is not in the case (ii) in (3.1). For any fixed point $P \in X$, there exists a (possibly reducible) plane curve F of degree t in \mathbf{P}_k^2 such that $X \cap F = X \setminus \{P\}$, where $t = \lceil (d - 1)/2 \rceil - 1$.*

Proof. Let P be a point of X . Since X is not in uniform position, X is not contained in a conic of \mathbf{P}_k^2 by [8]. So there are a conic C_1 with $P \notin C_1$ containing at least 5 points of X . For the case $d = 10$, there exists a conic C_2 with $P \notin C_2$ containing $X \setminus (X \cap C_1)$, since the point P and the 4 points

$X \setminus (X \cap C_1)$ is not in a line. By taking $F = C_1 \cup C_2$, we have $F \cap X = X \setminus \{P\}$ and $\deg(F) = 4 = \lceil (d-1)/2 \rceil - 1$. Hence the assertion is proved.

So we may assume that $d \geq 11$. We have only to show that there are 2 conics C_1 and C_2 with $P \notin C_1$ and $P \notin C_2$ such that $(C_1 \cup C_2) \cap X$ contain at least 10 points of X . Indeed, if there are such conics, the number of the remaining points of $X \setminus (\{P\} \cup (C_1 \cup C_2))$ is m , where $m = \lceil (d-11)/2 \rceil$. Since X is in linear general position, there are m lines L_1, \dots, L_m , where $m = \lceil (d-11)/2 \rceil$, satisfying that $((C_1 \cup C_2) \cup (L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_m)) \cap X = X \setminus \{P\}$. By taking $F = (C_1 \cup C_2) \cup (L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_m)$, we have $\deg(F) = 4 + m = \lceil (d-1)/2 \rceil - 1$, which yields the assertion.

Now we will show that there are conics C_1 and C_2 satisfying the above condition. First let us take a conic C_1 with $P \notin C_1$ containing at least 5 points of X , since X is not in a conic. If C_1 contains more than 5 points of X , then we can easily take C_2 with $P \notin C_2$ such that C_2 contains at least 4 points of X . Thus we are done. So we may assume that C_1 contains exactly 5 points of X . Or, if there is another conic C_2 with $P \notin C_2$ which contains at least 5 points of $X \setminus (X \cap C_1)$, then the assertion is proved.

Now we have to consider the case that $X \cap C_1$ consists of exactly 5 points and the conics containing $X \setminus (X \cap C_1)$ always contain the point P . So let us take a conic C' with $P \in C'$ containing at least 5 points of $X \setminus (X \cap C_1)$. Then we will show that the conic C' contains all the points of $X \setminus (X \cap C_1)$. If not, there is a point $P' \in X \setminus (X \cap C_1)$ is not contained in C' . Then the points P' and 4 fixed points Q_1, \dots, Q_4 of $(X \cap C') \setminus ((X \cap C_1) \cup \{P\})$ give a conic C'' containing these points. Then the conic C'' always contains P from the assumption. Since the conics C' and C'' contains the 5 points P, Q_1, \dots, Q_4 not in a line, we see $C' = C''$, which contradicts $P' \notin C'$. Thus we have that the conics C_1 and C' cover X .

Now let $t = \text{card}(X \setminus (X \cap C'))$. Note that $2 \leq t \leq 5$, since $t = 1$ yields the case (ii) in (3.1). Let us take a point P_1 with $P_1 \notin C'$. The conic C'' through P and $(X \cap C_1) \setminus \{P_1\}$ does not contain $X \cap C'$. In fact, $X \cap C' \subseteq C''$ gives $X \setminus \{P_1\} \subseteq C'$, which contradicts $t \geq 2$. So there is a point P_2 of $X \cap C'$ such that $P_2 \notin C''$. Then the conic C'_1 through P_2 and $(X \cap C_1) \setminus \{P_1\}$ does not contain P , since $P \in C'_1$ gives $C'_1 = C'$. Let us fix 4 points P_3, \dots, P_6 from $(X \cap C') \setminus \{P, P_2\}$. Then the conic C'_2 through P_1, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6 does not contain P , since $P \in C'_2$ gives $C'_2 = C'$. Thus we see that $C'_1 \cup C'_2$ contains at least 10 points with $P \notin C'_1 \cup C'_2$. Hence the assertion is proved. \square

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