

On Clifford's theorem for rank-3 bundles

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Abstract

In this paper we obtain bounds on $h^0(E)$ where E is a semistable bundle of rank 3 over a smooth irreducible projective curve X of genus $g \geq 2$ defined over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0. These bounds are expressed in terms of the degrees of stability $s_1(E)$, $s_2(E)$. We show also that in some cases the bounds are best possible. These results extend recent work of J. Cilleruelo and I. Sols for bundles of rank 2.

1. Introduction

Let X be a smooth irreducible projective curve of genus $g \geq 2$ over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0, and let E be a vector bundle of rank n and degree d over X . We recall that E is called *special* if $h^0(E)$ and $h^1(E)$ are both non-zero.

If $n = 1$, the classical Clifford's Theorem provides an upper bound for $h^0(E)$ when E is special, and this has been extended to semistable bundles of any rank (see [2, Theorem 2.1]). Now, for any E of rank n and $1 \leq r \leq n-1$, we define the *r-th degree of stability* s_r by

$$s_r(E) = rd - n \max(\deg F),$$

where the maximum is taken over all subbundles F of rank r of E . Note that E is stable (semistable) if and only if $s_r(E) > 0$ ($s_r(E) \geq 0$) for all r . In the case $n = 2$, J. Cilleruelo and I. Sols [4] have recently obtained a refined version of Clifford's theorem where the bound on $h^0(E)$ depends on $s_1(E)$. Our object in this paper is to investigate to what extent this result can be extended to bundles of rank 3.

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In section 2, we suppose E is semistable and obtain bounds for $h^0(E)$ first in terms of $s_1(F)$, where F is a rank-2 quotient of minimal degree, and then as a consequence in terms of $s_1(E)$ and $s_2(E)$ (Theorem 2.3). We then use elementary transformations to show that in some cases our bounds are essentially best possible. In other cases, the bounds are definitely not best possible, and we give examples also of this situation. The necessary properties of elementary transformations are given in section 3, and the examples are constructed in section 4. Finally, in section 5, for the sake of completeness, we give bounds on $h^0(E)$ in the case where E is not semistable.

2. An upper bound for $h^0(E)$ for semistable E

As in the introduction, let X be a smooth irreducible projective curve of genus $g \geq 2$ defined over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0. The aim of this section is to give an upper bound on $h^0(E)$ for a semistable vector bundle E of rank 3 and degree d on X in terms of d and the invariants $s_1(E), s_2(E)$ and $s_1(F)$, where F denotes a quotient bundle of rank 2 of minimal degree of E . For convenience we write $s_r = s_r(E)$.

Proposition 2.1 *Let E be semistable of rank 3 and degree d on X and F a rank-2 quotient of E of minimal degree. If $s_1 \leq 2s_2$ and*

$$(2.1) \quad \max \left(s_1, \frac{3}{2}s_1(F) - \frac{s_1}{2} \right) \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - \frac{3}{2}s_1(F) - \frac{s_1}{2},$$

then

$$h^0(E) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{d}{2} - \frac{s_1(F)}{2} \right\rfloor + 3.$$

Proof. Write $L = \ker(E \rightarrow F)$ and let M be a line subbundle of F of maximal degree. Then $\deg F = \frac{2d+s_1}{3}$, $\deg L = \frac{d-s_1}{3}$ and $\deg M = \frac{d}{3} + \frac{s_1}{6} - \frac{s_1(F)}{2}$. This gives a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & L & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & F & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

where the upper row is the pullback of the lower row via the inclusion $M \hookrightarrow F$. We claim that F is semistable.

To see this, note that $\deg N = \frac{1}{6}(4d - s_1 - 3s_1(F))$. But N is a rank-2 subbundle of E . Hence $\deg N \leq \frac{2d-s_2}{3}$ by definition of s_2 . This implies

$$(2.2) \quad s_1(F) \geq \frac{2s_2 - s_1}{3} \geq 0,$$

that is F is semistable.

The assumption (2.1) implies

$$s_1(F) \leq \deg(F) \leq 4g - 4 - s_1(F).$$

Hence [4, Theorem 0.2] applies to give

$$(2.3) \quad h^0(F) \leq \frac{\deg F - s_1(F)}{2} + 2.$$

On the other hand

$$0 \leq \frac{d - s_1}{3} = \deg(L) \leq 2g - 2 - \frac{1}{2}(s_1(F) + s_1).$$

Since E and F are semistable, we have $s_1(F) + s_1 \geq 0$. Thus L is in the range of Clifford's Theorem for line bundles and we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(E) \leq h^0(L) + h^0(F) &\leq \frac{d - s_1}{6} + 1 + \frac{d}{3} + \frac{s_1}{6} - \frac{s_1(F)}{2} + 2 \\ &\leq \frac{d}{2} - \frac{s_1(F)}{2} + 3. \end{aligned}$$

■

Remark 2.2 The estimate in Proposition 2.1 can be slightly improved by using instead of (2.3) the full version of the theorem of Cilleruelo-Sols (see [4, Theorem 0.2]) as follows.

The *Krawtchouk polynomials* $K_r(n, N)$ are defined by the identity

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} K_r(n, N)z^r = (1 - z)^n(1 + z)^{N-n}.$$

Then we have with the assumptions of Proposition 2.1

$$(2.4) \quad h^0(E) \leq \frac{d}{2} - \frac{s_1(F)}{2} + 2 + \delta$$

where

$$\delta = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } K_{\frac{1}{6}(2d+s_1-3s_1(F))+1}(g, 2g - s_1(F)) \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } K_{\frac{1}{6}(2d+s_1-3s_1(F))+1}(g, 2g - s_1(F)) = 0. \end{cases}$$

For non-hyperelliptic curves one would get an even better inequality by using the full version of Clifford's Theorem for line bundles or even the Clifford index. On the other hand we will see in section 4 that the inequality (2.4) is sharp for X hyperelliptic.

If $d < s_1$, then $h^0(E) = 0$ by definition of s_1 . If $d > 6g - 6 - s_2$, then $h^1(E) = h^0(E^* \otimes \omega_X) = 0$ since $\deg(E^* \otimes \omega_X) = -d + 6g - 6 < s_2 = s_1(E^* \otimes \omega_X)$, and thus $h^0(E)$ may be computed by Riemann-Roch. Hence, in order to bound $h^0(E)$, we may assume that

$$(2.5) \quad s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2.$$

The following theorem gives an upper bound for $h^0(E)$ for every semistable E with $\deg E = d$ in this range.

Theorem 2.3 *Let E be semistable of rank 3 and degree d .*

(i) *If*

(a) $\frac{s_1}{2} \leq s_2 \leq 2s_1$ and $s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2$ or

(b) $s_2 > 2s_1$ and $s_2 - s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2$ or

(c) $s_2 < \frac{s_1}{2}$ and $s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - (s_1 - s_2)$,

then

$$h^0(E) \leq \left\lceil \frac{d}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \max(2s_2 - s_1, 2s_1 - s_2) \right\rceil + 3$$

(ii) *If $s_2 > 2s_1$ and $s_1 \leq d < s_2 - s_1$, then*

$$h^0(E) \leq \left\lceil \frac{d}{2} - \frac{s_1}{2} \right\rceil + 1,$$

(iii) *If $s_2 < \frac{s_1}{2}$ and $6g - 6 - (s_1 - s_2) < d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2$, then*

$$h^0(E) \leq \left\lceil \frac{d}{2} - \frac{s_2}{2} \right\rceil + 1.$$

Proof. As in Proposition 2.1, let L be a line subbundle of E of maximal degree with quotient F . The proof of (i) proceeds in several steps.

Step 1: *If $s_1 \leq 2s_2$ and $\max(s_1, s_2 - s_1) \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2$, then*

$$(2.6) \quad h^0(E) \leq \frac{d}{2} - \frac{2s_2 - s_1}{6} + 3.$$

For the proof, suppose first that in addition to $s_1 \leq 2s_2$ we have also (2.1). Then according to Proposition 2.1 and (2.2)

$$h^0(E) \leq \frac{d}{2} - \frac{s_1(F)}{2} + 3 \leq \frac{d}{2} - \frac{2s_2 - s_1}{6} + 3.$$

If $s_2 - s_1 \leq d < \frac{3}{2}s_1(F) - \frac{s_1}{2}$ then $\deg F < s_1(F)$ and thus $h^0(F) = 0$. Hence

$$h^0(E) = h^0(L) \leq \frac{d - s_1}{6} + 1 = \frac{d}{2} - \frac{2d + s_1}{6} + 1 \leq \frac{d}{2} - \frac{2s_2 - s_1}{6} + 1.$$

If $6g - 6 - \frac{3}{2}s_1(F) - \frac{s_1}{2} < d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2$, then $\deg F$ is strictly bigger than $4g - 4 - s_1(F)$ and we have $h^1(F) = 0$. So by Riemann-Roch $h^0(F) = \frac{2d+s_1}{3} + 2(1 - g)$ implying

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(E) \leq h^0(L) + h^0(F) &\leq \frac{d - s_1}{6} + 1 + \frac{2d + s_1}{3} + 2(1 - g) \\ &= \frac{d}{2} + \frac{s_1}{6} + \frac{d - 6g + 6}{3} + 1 \\ &\leq \frac{d}{2} - \frac{2s_2 - s_1}{6} + 1. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of Step 1.

Step 2: If $s_2 \leq 2s_1$ and $s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - \max(s_2, s_1 - s_2)$, then

$$(2.7) \quad h^0(E) \leq \frac{d}{2} - \frac{2s_1 - s_2}{6} + 3.$$

For the proof, note that passing from E to $E^* \otimes \omega_X$ interchanges s_1 and s_2 . So Step 1 gives $h^0(E^* \otimes \omega_X) \leq -\frac{d}{2} + 3g - 3 - \frac{2s_1 - s_2}{6} + 3$ and thus

$$h^0(E) = h^0(E^* \otimes \omega_X) + d + 3 - 3g \leq \frac{d}{2} - \frac{2s_1 - s_2}{6} + 3.$$

Step 3:

- (a) If $\frac{s_1}{2} \leq s_2 \leq 2s_1$, both formulas (2.6) and (2.7) apply in the full range $s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2$.
- (b) If $s_2 > 2s_1$, formula (2.6) applies in the range $s_2 - s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2$, since then $s_1 < s_2 - s_1$. But in this case $\max(2s_2 - s_1, 2s_1 - s_2) = 2s_2 - s_1$.
- (c) Finally, if $s_2 < \frac{s_1}{2}$, formula (2.7) applies in the range $s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - (s_1 - s_2)$, since then $s_1 - s_2 > s_2$. But in this case $\max(2s_2 - s_1, 2s_1 - s_2) = 2s_1 - s_2$.

This completes the proof of (i).

Proof of (ii): Suppose $s_2 > 2s_1$ and $d < s_2 - s_1$, then by (2.2)

$$s_1(F) \geq \frac{2s_2 - s_1}{3} > \frac{2d + s_1}{3} = \deg F$$

implying $h^0(F) = 0$. Since $d \geq s_1$ we get

$$h^0(E) = h^0(L) \leq \frac{d - s_1}{6} + 1 \leq \frac{d}{2} - \frac{s_1}{2} + 1$$

for all d in the range $s_1 \leq d < s_2 - s_1$.

Proof of (iii): This is exactly similar to the proof of (ii). ■

Remark 2.4 If E admits a rank-2 quotient F of minimal degree such that the Krawtchouk polynomial satisfies $K_{\frac{1}{6}(2d+s_1-3s_1(F))+1}(g, 2g - s_1(F)) \neq 0$, then Remark 2.2 can be applied to give a slightly better bound in case (i) of Theorem 2.3:

$$(2.8) \quad h^0(E) \leq \left[\frac{d}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \max(2s_2 - s_1, 2s_1 - s_2) \right] + 2.$$

3. Elementary transformations

In order to construct some vector bundles with a large space of global sections we need some properties of elementary transformations which we collect in this section. We state them for bundles of arbitrary rank, although we need them here only for bundles of rank 3.

Let E be a vector bundle of rank n and degree d over the curve X . For any point $x \in X$ we denote by $E(x)$ the fibre of E and by $\mathbb{C}(x)$ the skyscraper sheaf on X with fibre \mathbb{C} at x and 0 elsewhere. By an *elementary transformation* of E we shall mean a vector bundle E' fitting into an exact sequence

$$(3.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow E' \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}(x) \longrightarrow 0.$$

The elementary transformation E' of E determines a 1-dimensional subspace l_x of $E(x)$, namely the kernel of the induced map $E(x) \longrightarrow E'(x)$. Conversely, any 1-dimensional subspace $l_x \subset E(x)$ determines an elementary transformation E' of E as follows: Let H_x denote the hyperplane of the dual vector space $E^*(x)$ defined by l_x and $\mathbb{C}(x)$ the skyscraper sheaf with fibre $E^*(x)/H_x$ at x . Let E'^* denote the kernel of the canonical map $E^* \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}(x)$. Its dual $E' = E'^{**}$ fits into an exact sequence (3.1). We call the vector bundle E' the elementary transformation of E associated to $l_x \subset E(x)$.

For any $r, 1 \leq r \leq n - 1$, and any vector bundle E of rank n and degree d we denote by $d_{max}^r(E)$ the maximal degree of a subbundle of rank r of E , that is

$$d_{max}^r(E) = \frac{1}{n}(rd - s_r(E)).$$

Moreover we define for any integer $i \geq 0$ the set

$$SB_r^i(E) = \{\text{subbundles } F \text{ of } E \text{ of rank } r \text{ and degree } d_{max}^r(E) - i\}.$$

If E is of degree d , this is just the set of closed points of an open set of Grothendieck's scheme $Quot_{n-r, d-d_{max}^r(E)+i}(E)$ of quotients of E of rank $n - r$ and degree $d - d_{max}^r(E) + i$. Note that $SB_r^0(E)$ is the set of rank- r subbundles of maximal degree of E , or equivalently the set of closed points of the projective scheme $Quot_{n-r, d-d_{max}^r(E)}$.

Let E' be any elementary transformation of E with exact sequence (3.1). It is easy to see that the set of subbundles F' of E' is in canonical bijection with the set of subbundles F of E via the map $F' \mapsto F = F' \cap E$. If F is a subbundle of E , we always denote by F' the corresponding subbundle of E' . With this notation we have the following lemma relating the maximal subbundles of E to those of E' .

Lemma 3.1 *Let E' denote the elementary transformation of E associated to $l_x \subset E(x)$. Then for $1 \leq r \leq n - 1$*

$$s_r(E') = \begin{cases} s_r(E) - (n - r) & \text{if } \exists F \in SB_r^0(E) \text{ with } l_x \subset F(x), \\ s_r(E) + r & \text{if } l_x \not\subset F(x) \text{ for all } F \in SB_r^0(E). \end{cases}$$

Moreover (i): if $s_r(E') = s_r(E) - (n - r)$, then

$$SB_r^0(E') = \{F' \subset E' \mid F \in SB_r^0(E) \text{ and } l_x \subset F(x)\};$$

(ii): if $s_r(E') = s_r(E) + r$, then

$$SB_r^0(E') = \{F' \subset E' \mid F \in SB_r^0(E)\} \cup \{F' \subset E' \mid F \in SB_r^1(E) \text{ and } l_x \subset F(x)\}.$$

Proof. (The lemma is essentially the same as [3, Proposition 1.6]; we give an outline of the proof for the convenience of the reader.) If $l_x \subset F(x)$, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow F' \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}(x) \longrightarrow 0,$$

while if $l_x \not\subset F(x)$, then $F = F'$. So

$$\text{deg } F' = \begin{cases} \text{deg } F + 1 & \text{if } l_x \subset F(x) \\ \text{deg } F & \text{if } l_x \not\subset F(x). \end{cases}$$

All parts of the lemma now follow easily from the definitions of $s_r(E)$ and $SB_r^i(E)$. ■

An elementary transformation of E is defined by a pair (x, l_x) where x is a point of X and l_x a line (= 1-dimensional subspace) of the vector space $E(x)$. Hence the set of elementary transformations $elm(E)$ can be identified with the projective bundle $P(E)$ over the curve X . In particular $elm(E)$ is a projective variety of dimension n and it makes sense to speak of a *general* elementary transformation. For later use we may note that, in a similar way, it makes sense to speak of a *general sequence* of elementary transformations of any given length.

Proposition 3.2 *If $\dim SB_r^0(E) < n - r$, then for a general elementary transformation E' of E*

$$s_r(E') = s_r(E) + r.$$

Proof. Using the identification of $SB_r^0(E)$ with a Quot-scheme, we see that there exists a bundle U over $X \times SB_r^0(E)$ which is universal as a family of subbundles of E of rank r and degree $d_{max}^r(E)$. Hence we get a canonical morphism

$$\varphi : U \longrightarrow E$$

where U and E are considered as varieties. Now

$$r + 1 + \dim SB_r^0(E) = \dim U < r + 1 + (n - r) = \dim E.$$

Hence a general point $p \in E$ is not contained in the image of φ . If $p \in E(x)$ and l_x denotes the line in $E(x)$ spanned by p , the elementary transformation E' of E associated to l_x satisfies $s_r(E') = s_r(E) + r$ according to Lemma 3.1. ■

Now write $E = E_0$. We will inductively construct sequences of elementary transformations

$$(3.2) \quad 0 \longrightarrow E_k \longrightarrow E_{k+1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_{x_k} \longrightarrow 0$$

associated to $l_{x_k} \subset E_k(x_k)$ for all $k \geq 0$. As above the set of subbundles of rank r of E_0 is in canonical bijection to the set of subbundles of rank r of E_k via these exact sequences. If F_0 is a subbundle of E_0 of rank r , we denote by F_k the corresponding subbundle of E_k for all k .

Proposition 3.3 *Suppose that for some positive integer m the vector bundle E_0 satisfies*

$$\dim SB_r^i(E_0) < (i + 1)(n - r)$$

for $i = 0, \dots, m - 1$. Then for a general sequence of elementary transformations (3.2) we have

$$s_r(E_m) = s_r(E_0) + mr.$$

The proof follows immediately by induction from the following lemma.

Lemma 3.4 *Suppose that for $0 \leq k (\leq m - 1)$ the sequence of elementary transformations (3.2) is constructed up to E_k in such a way that*

$$s_r(E_k) = s_r(E_0) + kr \text{ and } \dim SB_r^i(E_k) < (i + 1)(n - r)$$

for $i = 0, \dots, m - 1 - k$. Then we have for the elementary transformation E_{k+1} of E_k associated to a general $x_k \in X$ and a general line $l_{x_k} \subset E_k(x_k)$

$$s_r(E_{k+1}) = s_r(E_0) + (k + 1)r \text{ and } \dim SB_r^i(E_{k+1}) < (i + 1)(n - r)$$

for $i = 0, \dots, m - 1 - (k + 1)$.

Proof. Since $\dim SB_r^0(E_k) < n - r$, we have by Proposition 3.2 for a general $x_k \in X$ and a general line $l_{x_k} \subset E(x_k)$

$$s_r(E_{k+1}) = s_r(E_k) + r = s_r(E_0) + (k + 1)r.$$

Moreover a slight generalization of Lemma 3.1 implies that

$$SB_r^i(E_{k+1}) = \{F_{k+1} \subset E_{k+1} | F_k \in SB_r^i(E_k) \text{ and } l_{x_k} \not\subset F_k(x)\} \\ \cup \{F_{k+1} \subset E_{k+1} | F_k \in SB_r^{i+1}(E_k) \text{ and } l_{x_k} \subset F_k(x)\}.$$

Now

$$\dim\{F_{k+1} \subset E_{k+1} | F_k \in SB_r^i(E_k) \text{ and } l_{x_k} \not\subset F_k(x)\} \\ \leq \dim SB_r^i(E_k) < (i + 1)(n - r)$$

for $i = 0, \dots, m - 1 - k$ and

$$\dim\{F_{k+1} \subset E_{k+1} | F_k \in SB_r^{i+1}(E_k)\} = \dim SB_r^{i+1}(E_k) < (i + 2)(n - r)$$

for $i = 0, \dots, m - 1 - (k + 1)$. But for a subbundle $F_k \subset E_k$ of rank r to contain the line l_{x_k} imposes $n - r$ conditions. Hence

$$\dim\{F_{k+1} \subset E_{k+1} | F_k \in SB_r^{i+1}(E_k) \text{ and } l_{x_k} \subset F_k(x)\} < (i + 2)(n - r) - (n - r)$$

for $i = 0, \dots, m - 1 - (k + 1)$. ■

Now let n be equal to 2 or 3. We want to apply Proposition 3.3 in order to construct some vector bundles of rank n . Let p_1, \dots, p_n be general points of the curve X and consider the vector bundle

$$E_0 = \mathcal{O}_X(p_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(p_n).$$

The bundle E_0 is of rank and degree n with $d_{max}^1(E_0) = 1$.

Lemma 3.5

$$\dim SB_1^i(E_0) < (i + 1)(n - 1) \quad \text{for } n = 2, 3 \quad \text{and } i = 0, \dots, g - 1.$$

Proof. We may assume $i > 0$, the assertion for $i = 0$ being obvious. Let

$$Quot_{n+i-1}(E_0)$$

denote the Quot-scheme parametrizing quotients of rank $n - 1$ and degree $n + i - 1$ of E_0 . Since $SB_1^i(E_0) \subset Quot_{n+i-1}(E_0)$, it suffices to show that

$$(3.3) \quad \dim Quot_{n+i-1}(E_0) < (i + 1)(n - 1)$$

locally at all points of $SB_1^i(E_0)$.

Suppose $L \in SB_1^i(E_0)$ with associated exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow L \longrightarrow E_0 \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow 0.$$

We have to estimate the dimension of $H^0(F \otimes L^{-1})$, since this is the tangent space of $Quot_{n+i-1}(E_0)$ at the point L .

Suppose first $n = 2$. Then $F \otimes L^{-1} \simeq L^{-2}(p_1 + p_2)$ is a line bundle of degree $2i \leq 2g - 2$. Hence by Clifford's Theorem for line bundles

$$h^0(L^{-2}(p_1 + p_2)) \leq \frac{\deg(L^{-2}(p_1 + p_2))}{2} = i,$$

unless either $i = g - 1$ and $L^{-2}(p_1 + p_2) \simeq \omega_X$ or X is hyperelliptic and $L^{-2}(p_1 + p_2) \simeq L_X^i$ where L_X denotes the hyperelliptic line bundle. For all other L the local dimension of $SB_1^i(E_0)$ at L is at most i . On the other hand, there are only finitely many exceptional cases, and in all these cases

$$h^0(E_0 \otimes L^{-1}) = h^0(L^{-1}(p_1)) + h^0(L^{-1}(p_2)) \leq \frac{i + 1}{2} + \frac{i + 1}{2} = i + 1.$$

When X is not hyperelliptic and $L^{-2}(p_1 + p_2) \simeq \omega_X$, this is clear. When X is hyperelliptic, note that $L^{-1}(p_1)$ and $L^{-1}(p_2)$ cannot both be powers of L_X since p_1, p_2 are general points of X ; hence neither can be a power of L_X . So the subset of $SB_1^i(E_0)$ given by inclusions of L in E_0 has dimension $\leq i$. This proves (3.3) for $n = 2$.

Finally suppose $n = 3$. Then F is a rank-2 vector bundle of degree $i + 2$. It is easy to see that $s_1(F) \geq -i$. On the other hand $s_1(F) \leq i$, since at least one of the line subbundles of degree 1 of E_0 maps to a nonzero subsheaf of F . Let M be a maximal subbundle of $F \otimes L^{-1}$. Since $\deg(F \otimes L^{-1}) = 3i$, we have

$$i \leq \deg M \leq 2i.$$

Since also $0 < 2i \leq 2g - 2$, both M and $N = (F \otimes L^{-1})/M$ lie in the range of Clifford's Theorem for line bundles. So

$$h^0(F \otimes L^{-1}) \leq h^0(M) + h^0(N) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{3i}{2} \right\rfloor + 2 \leq 2i + 1.$$

This proves (3.3) for $n = 3$ and completes the proof of the lemma. ■

Corollary 3.6 *Suppose $n = 2$ or $n = 3$ and E_m is obtained from E_0 by a general sequence of elementary transformations (3.2) with $1 \leq m \leq g$. Then $s_1(E_m) = m$.*

Proof. Since $s_1(E_0) = 0$, this follows at once from Lemma 3.5 and Proposition 3.3. ■

4. Examples

In this section we give some examples showing that some of the estimates of Section 2 are sharp. For this assume that X is a hyperelliptic curve of genus g and denote by L_X the unique line bundle on X of degree 2 with $h^0(L_X) = 2$. (If X is not hyperelliptic, then the bounds of Section 2 cannot be attained for $h^0(E)$ as noted at the end of Remark 2.2.) Note that for a hyperelliptic curve it follows from [1, Proposition 3] (see also the two paragraphs following the statement of Theorem 0.2 in [4]) that, if F is a bundle of rank 2 with $0 < s_1(F) \leq \deg F \leq 4g - 4 - s_1(F)$, then

$$(4.1) \quad h^0(F) \leq \frac{\deg F - s_1(F)}{2} + 1.$$

Hence, if $s_1(E) \leq 2s_2(E)$, (2.1) holds, and $s_1(F) > 0$, then in the proof of Proposition 2.1 inequality (2.3) can be replaced by (4.1) and this gives

$$(4.2) \quad h^0(E) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{d}{2} - \frac{s_1(F)}{2} \right\rfloor + 2.$$

(This is just (2.4) with $\delta = 0$.) Moreover, a careful analysis of the proof shows that, under the hypotheses of Theorem 2.3(i), and provided s_1 and s_2 are not both zero, then (2.8) holds. Note that these improvements are independent of the values of the Krawtchouk polynomials.

(a) Examples with $s_1 = s_2 = 0$

Start with $F_0 = \mathcal{O}(p_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(p_2)$ for $p_1, p_2 \in X$ and let F_m be the bundle obtained from F_0 by a general sequence of elementary transformations (3.2) for some $m \leq g$. Then we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow F_0 \longrightarrow F_m \longrightarrow T_m \longrightarrow 0$$

with a torsion sheaf T_m of length m .

Suppose now $m = 4n + 2$ and consider for $k = 0, \dots, g - 2 - \frac{m}{2}$ the vector bundle

$$F_{m,k} = F_m \otimes L_X^k.$$

Then $s_1(F_{m,k}) = m$ by Corollary 3.6, and $\deg F_{m,k} = m + 4k + 2 = 4(n + k + 1) \leq 4g - 4 - m$. Hence, by (4.1),

$$h^0(F_{m,k}) \leq 2k + 2.$$

On the other hand, tensoring the above exact sequence by L_X^k , we get

$$0 \longrightarrow L_X^k(p_1) \oplus L_X^k(p_2) \longrightarrow F_{m,k} \longrightarrow T_m \longrightarrow 0.$$

This implies $h^0(F_{m,k}) \geq h^0(L_X^k(p_1) \oplus L_X^k(p_2)) = 2k + 2$ and thus

$$h^0(F_{m,k}) = 2k + 2.$$

Now let $L = L_X^{n+k+1}$ and consider

$$E = L \oplus F_{m,k}.$$

Then $\deg E = 6(n + k + 1)$ and $s_1(E) = s_2(E) = 0$. Moreover

$$h^0(E) = n + k + 2 + 2k + 2 = n + 3k + 4 = \frac{\deg E}{2} - \frac{s_1(F_{m,k})}{2} + 2,$$

which is just the bound (4.2). Hence the estimate (4.2) is best possible in this case.

Remark 4.1 If $g = 2$, there are no allowable values of k , so this method gives examples only for $g \geq 3$.

(b) Stable examples

Start with $E_0 = \mathcal{O}(p_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(p_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(p_3)$ for $p_1, p_2, p_3 \in X$ and let E_m be the bundle obtained from E_0 by a general sequence of elementary transformations (3.2) for some $m \leq g$. Then we have the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}(p_1) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}(p_1) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & E_0 & \longrightarrow & E_m & \longrightarrow & T_m \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}(p_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(p_3) & \longrightarrow & F & \longrightarrow & T_m \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0
 \end{array}$$

Here T_m is a torsion sheaf of length m and $\deg E_m = m+3$. By Corollary 3.6, $s_1(E_m) = m$ and $\mathcal{O}(p_1)$ is a subbundle of maximal degree of E_m . Moreover, in the lower exact sequence the vector bundle F is obtained by a general sequence of elementary transformations starting from $\mathcal{O}(p_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(p_3)$. In particular $s_1(F) = m$ according to Corollary 3.6. Hence the middle horizontal exact sequence of the diagram and inequality (4.2) imply

$$3 = h^0(E_0) \leq h^0(E_m) \leq \left[\frac{\deg E_m}{2} - \frac{s_1(F)}{2} \right] + 2 = 3.$$

Hence if the hypotheses of (4.2) are satisfied, we conclude that $h^0(E_m) = 3$ and the bound (4.2) is sharp in this case.

Thus in order to get many stable examples, it remains to show that we are in the hypotheses of (4.2), i.e. to prove the following lemma, since inequality (2.1) holds provided $g \geq 3$.

Lemma 4.2 *Suppose m is even and $2 \leq m \leq g$. Then $s_1(E_m) \leq 2s_2(E_m)$.*

Proof. According to Corollary 3.6 $s_1(E_m) = m$. So it suffices to show that $s_2(E_m) \geq \frac{m}{2}$. For this it is enough to show that $s_2(E_m) \geq \frac{m-3}{2}$ for all m , since then $s_2(E_m) \equiv 2m \pmod{3}$ implies that $s_2(E_m) \geq \frac{m}{2}$ for m even.

First we claim that, if $s_2(E_m) < \frac{m}{2}$, then E_m admits only finitely many maximal rank-2 subbundles. For the proof, let G denote a maximal rank-2 subbundle of E_m and $L = E_m/G$. It suffices to show that $H^0(G^* \otimes L) = 0$, since this is the tangent space of the corresponding Quot-scheme. The assumption implies that $\deg(G^* \otimes L) < \frac{m}{2}$. So if $H^0(G^* \otimes L) \neq 0$, we would get

$$s_1(G) = s_1(G^* \otimes L) \leq \deg(G^* \otimes L) < \frac{m}{2}.$$

But a maximal line subbundle M of G is also a subbundle of E_m . So $s_1(E_m) = m$ gives $\deg M \leq 1$ and thus $s_1(G) > \frac{m}{2}$, a contradiction.

Returning now to the proof of the assertion $s_2(E_m) \geq \frac{m-3}{2}$, note first that it is certainly valid for E_0 . Suppose it holds for E_m . If $s_2(E_m) < \frac{m}{2}$, then E_m admits only finitely many maximal rank-2 subbundles as we have seen above. Hence, by Proposition 3.2,

$$s_2(E_{m+1}) = s_2(E_m) + 2 \geq \frac{(m+1) - 3}{2}.$$

If $s_2(E_m) \geq \frac{m}{2}$, then

$$s_2(E_{m+1}) \geq s_2(E_m) - 1 \geq \frac{(m+1) - 3}{2}.$$

This completes the proof by induction on m . ■

Remark 4.3 One can show that Lemma 4.2 is true also for $m = 1, 3, 5$ and it is possible that it is true for all m . Note also that, if $m = g = 2$, (2.1) fails. On the other hand, $g = 2, m = 1$ is allowed, so we do get some examples even for $g = 2$.

(c) Examples for Theorem 2.3

Constructing examples to illustrate Theorem 2.3 (or rather (2.8)) seems to be harder. However, we can at least construct a few examples. As above, let X be a hyperelliptic curve and consider the vector bundle

$$E_0 = \mathcal{O}(p_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(p_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(p_3)$$

with general points $p_1, p_2, p_3 \in X$. Let E_1 be the general elementary transformation of E_0 . Since E_0 has just 3 maximal subbundles of rank 2, it is an immediate consequence of Proposition 3.3 that $s_2(E_1) = 2$. Of course, we already know that $s_1(E_1) = 1$ from Corollary 3.6.

Now define for $k = 0, \dots, g - 2$

$$E_{1,k} = E_1 \otimes L_X^k.$$

We have $\deg E_{1,k} = 6k + 4$. Moreover

$$h^0(E_{1,k}) \geq h^0(L_X^k(p_1)) + h^0(L_X^k(p_2)) + h^0(L_X^k(p_3)) = 3k + 3.$$

On the other hand $s_1 \leq \deg E_{1,k} \leq 6g - 8 = 6g - 6 - s_2$. Hence (2.8) yields

$$h^0(E_{1,k}) \leq 3k + 3,$$

and the bound of Remark 2.4 is sharp in this case.

Now let E_2 be obtained from a general sequence of elementary transformations (3.2) with $m = 2$. For $k = 0, \dots, g - 2$, define

$$E_{2,k} = E_2 \otimes L_X^k.$$

Then $\deg E_{2,k} = 6k + 5$ and a calculation similar to the above gives

$$h^0(E_{2,k}) \geq 3k + 3.$$

In fact, since $h^1(E_{1,k}) > 0$ and $E_{2,k}$ is a general elementary transformation of $E_{1,k}$, $h^0(E_{2,k}) = 3k + 3$. In this case we know that $s_1(E_{2,k}) = 2$, but we have

Lemma 4.4

$$s_2(E_2) = 1.$$

Proof. We prove first that

$$(4.3) \quad \dim SB_2^1(E_0) = 2.$$

For this, we must show that the family of rank-2 subbundles of E_0 of degree 1 has dimension 2. It is simpler to work with quotient line bundles of degree 2. For the line bundle L_X , note first that L_X can arise as a quotient of E_0 . Then, by a simple calculation,

$$h^0(E_0^* \otimes L_X) = 3,$$

from which it follows that L_X gives rise to a 2-dimensional family as required. On the other hand, if $L \not\cong L_X$ is a quotient of E_0 of degree 2, it is easy to show that $L \simeq \mathcal{O}(p_i + p_j)$ for some $i \neq j$ and then

$$h^0(E_0^* \otimes L) = 2.$$

Since there are finitely many such L , this completes the proof of (4.3).

For a general choice of l_x , the condition that $F \in SB_2^1(E_0)$ contains l_x imposes just one condition on F . It follows from (4.3) and Lemma 3.1(ii) that E_1 has a 1-dimensional family of maximal subbundles of rank 2. But then Lemma 3.1 implies that

$$s_2(E_2) = s_2(E_1) - 1 = 1. \quad \blacksquare$$

We still have $s_1 \leq \deg E_{2,k} \leq 6g - 6 - s_2$, so (2.8) gives

$$h^0(E_{2,k}) \leq 3k + 4.$$

Thus $E_{2,k}$ does not give the exact bound.

In fact, when $k = 0$, we have $d = 5$, $s_1 = 2$ and $s_2 = 1$, and in this case the bound of (2.8) cannot be attained for $g \geq 3$ (even if E is not obtained in the above manner). Indeed E is necessarily stable and has slope less than 2. So by [5] it follows that

$$h^0(E) \leq 3 + \frac{1}{g}(d - 3) = 3 + \frac{2}{g}.$$

For $g = 2$, on the other hand, this bound can be attained; again by [5] there exists a stable E of degree 5 with $h^0(E) = 4$. Since $s_1 \equiv 5 \pmod 3$ and $s_2 \equiv 10 \pmod 3$, it is easy to see that the only possible values of s_1, s_2 are $s_1 = 2, s_2 = 1$. So E attains the bound (2.8).

5. Upper bound for $h^0(E)$ for unstable E

For the sake of completeness we give in this section also an upper bound for $h^0(E)$ in the case of an unstable (i.e. not semistable) vector bundle E of rank 3 and degree d on the curve X , now no longer assumed to be hyperelliptic. Recall that E is unstable if $s_1(E) < 0$ or $s_2(E) < 0$. We may assume

$$s_1 = s_1(E) < 0.$$

Indeed, if we have a bound in this case, we also get a bound in case $s_2(E) < 0$, since then $s_1(E^* \otimes \omega_X) = s_2(E) < 0$ and

$$h^0(E) = h^0(E^* \otimes \omega_X) + d + 3 - 3g.$$

Hence a bound for $h^0(E^* \otimes \omega_X)$ gives a bound for $h^0(E)$.

According to the assumptions there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow L \longrightarrow E \longrightarrow F \longrightarrow 0$$

with a line bundle L of degree $\frac{d-s_1}{3} > \frac{d}{3}$ and a rank-2 vector bundle F of degree $\frac{2d+s_1}{3}$. As in the proof of Proposition 2.1, we see that

$$(5.1) \quad s_1(F) \geq \frac{2s_2 - s_1}{3}.$$

Suppose first that F is semistable. As in (2.5) we may assume $s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2$. With these assumptions we have the following result:

Proposition 5.1: *If $s_1 < 0$ and F is semistable, then*

$$h^0(E) \leq h^0(L) + h^0(F)$$

with

$$h^0(L) \begin{cases} \leq \frac{1}{6}(d - s_1) + 1 & \text{if } s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 + s_1 \\ = \frac{1}{3}(d - s_1) + 1 - g & \text{if } 6g - 6 + s_1 < d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2 \end{cases}$$

and

$$h^0(F) \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{if } s_1 \leq d < A \\ \leq \frac{1}{3}(d + s_1 - s_2) + 2 & \text{if } A \leq d \leq 6g - 6 - B \\ = \frac{1}{3}(2d + s_1) + 2 - 2g & \text{if } 6g - 6 - B < d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2, \end{cases}$$

where for abbreviation we write

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(3s_1(F) - s_1) \quad \text{and} \quad B = \frac{1}{2}(3s_1(F) + s_1).$$

Proof. Note first that $\deg L = \frac{d-s_1}{3} \geq 0$, so either Clifford's Theorem or Riemann–Roch gives the estimate for $h^0(L)$. On the other hand $\frac{3}{2}s_1(F) - \frac{s_1}{2} \leq d \leq 6g-6-\frac{3}{2}s_1(F)-\frac{s_1}{2}$ is equivalent to $s_1(F) \leq \deg(F) \leq 4g-4-s_1(F)$. Hence [4, Theorem 0.2] implies in this case

$$h^0(F) \leq \frac{1}{3}(d + s_1 - s_2) + 2.$$

If $d < \frac{3}{2}s_1(F) - \frac{s_1}{2}$, then $\deg F < s_1(F)$ and so $h^0(F) = 0$. If $6g - 6 - \frac{3}{2}s_1(F) - \frac{s_1}{2} < d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2$, then we may apply Riemann–Roch to give $h^0(F) = \frac{1}{3}(2d+s_1)+2-2g$. Now $h^0(E) \leq h^0(L)+h^0(F)$ gives the assertion. ■

Again one obtains a slightly better estimate for $h^0(E)$ by applying the full version of [4, Theorem 0.2] using the Krawtchouk polynomials. It is easy to see that these bounds are best possible by considering suitable direct sums $E = L \oplus F$ with $h^0(L)$ and $h^0(F)$ maximal.

Finally let us assume that F is unstable. If $s_1(F) < 2 - 2g$, then F is decomposable and one can obtain a bound on $h^0(E)$ using only Clifford's Theorem for line bundles. In the remaining case we obtain the following result whose proof we leave to the reader.

Proposition 5.2 *If $s_1 < 0$ and F is unstable with $s_1(F) \geq 2 - 2g$, then*

$$h^0(E) \leq h^0(L) + h^0(F)$$

with

$$h^0(L) \begin{cases} \leq \frac{1}{6}(d - s_1) + 1 \\ = \frac{1}{3}(d - s_1) + 1 - g \end{cases} \quad \text{if} \quad \begin{cases} s_1 \leq d \leq 6g - 6 + s_1 \\ 6g - 6 + s_1 < d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2 \end{cases}$$

and

$$h^0(F) \begin{cases} = 0 \\ \leq \frac{1}{6}(d + s_1 - s_2) + 1 \\ \leq \frac{1}{6}(2d + s_1) + 2 \\ \leq \frac{1}{6}(3d + 2s_1 - s_2) - g + 2 \\ = \frac{1}{3}(2d + s_1) + 2 - 2g \end{cases} \quad \text{if} \quad \begin{cases} s_1 \leq d < A \\ A \leq d < -B \\ -B \leq d \leq 6g - 6 + A \\ 6g - 6 + A < d \leq 6g - 6 - B \\ 6g - 6 - B < d \leq 6g - 6 - s_2, \end{cases}$$

where A and B are defined as above.

Again it is easy to see using direct sums of suitable line bundles on hyperelliptic curves that the bounds in Proposition 5.2 are sharp.

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