

## NEF LINE BUNDLES AND DIVISORS - II

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A **ruled surface**  $\pi : X \rightarrow C$  corresponds to a rank 2 vector bundle  $U$  over a curve  $C$  is defined by  $X = \mathbb{P}(U)$ . Assume that  $\deg U$  is even. So by twisting, we can assume that  $\deg U = 0$ .

$N^1(X)_{\mathbb{R}} = \langle E = c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(U)}(1)), F \rangle$  where  $E^2 = 0, EF = 1, F^2 = 0$ . So the nef cone is a nonnegative linear combination of  $E$  and  $F$ .

There are two cases.

- (1) ( $U$  unstable) There is a quotient line bundle  $A$  of  $U$  with negative degree  $a$  so  $\mathbb{P}(A) \hookrightarrow X$ . Note that as a numerical class,  $[\mathbb{P}(A)] = xE + yF$ .  $[\mathbb{P}(A)] \cdot F = 1$  because  $[\mathbb{P}(A)]$  is a section. So  $x = 1$ . Moreover, there is a tautological sequence

$$0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow \pi^*U \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1) \rightarrow 0.$$

By definition of the tautological quotient  $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ , at a point  $x \in C$  and its fiber  $\mathbb{P}(A)|_x$ ,  $\mathcal{O}_X(1)|_{\mathbb{P}(A)} = A_x$ . Therefore  $\mathcal{O}_X(1)|_{\mathbb{P}(A)} = A$  and  $\mathbb{P}(A) \cdot E = \deg E|_{\mathbb{P}(A)} = \deg \mathcal{O}_X(1)|_{\mathbb{P}(A)} = \deg A = a$ . So  $y = a$ . Thus  $[\mathbb{P}(A)]^2 = (E + aF)^2 = 2a < 0$ . Therefore  $[\mathbb{P}(A)]$  is an extremal ray of  $\overline{NE}(X)$ . (Another extremal ray is  $F$ .)

By taking the dual cone, we conclude that the nef cone is generated by  $E - aF$  and  $F$ .

- (2) ( $U$  is semistable)  $U$  has no negative degree quotient line bundles. If  $U$  is semistable, then so is  $S^m U$ . Then  $H^0(C, S^m U \otimes A) = \text{Hom}(A^*, S^m U) \neq 0$  only if  $\deg A \geq 0$  by semistability of  $S^m U$ . Note that any effective curve is a section of  $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(U)}(m) \otimes \pi^*(A)$  with nonnegative  $m$ , because one extremal ray of  $\overline{NE}(X)$  is  $F$ , the pull-back of  $[p] \in C$ . And  $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(U)}(m) \otimes \pi^* A) = H^0(C, S^m U \otimes A)$  by Leray spectral sequence. So we see  $\deg A \geq 0$ . Thus  $\text{Nef}(X) = \overline{NE}(X)$ .

On the other hand, if  $g(C) > 2$  and  $C$  and  $U$  are sufficiently general, there a  $\deg 0$  line bundle  $A$  such that  $H^0(C, S^m U \otimes A) = 0$  for all  $m \geq 1$  so  $E \notin \text{NE}(X)$ . In summary,  $\text{NE}(X)$  is not closed.