

On plane rational curves and the splitting of the tangent bundle

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Abstract. Given an immersion $\varphi : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$, we give new approaches to determining the splitting of the pullback of the cotangent bundle. We also give new bounds on the splitting type for immersions which factor as $\varphi : \mathbf{P}^1 \cong D \subset X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$, where $X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ is obtained by blowing up r distinct points $p_i \in \mathbf{P}^2$. As applications in the case that the points p_i are generic, we give a complete determination of the splitting types for such immersions when $r \leq 7$. The case that $D^2 = -1$ is of particular interest. For $r \leq 8$ generic points, it is known that there are only finitely many inequivalent φ with $D^2 = -1$, and all of them have balanced splitting. However, for $r = 9$ generic points we show that there are infinitely many inequivalent φ with $D^2 = -1$ having unbalanced splitting (only two such examples were known previously). We show that these new examples are related to a semi-adjoint formula which we conjecture accounts for all occurrences of unbalanced splitting when $D^2 = -1$ in the case of $r = 9$ generic points p_i . In the last section we apply such results to the study of the resolution of fat point schemes.

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1. Introduction

We work over an algebraically closed ground field K . We are interested in algebraic immersions $\varphi : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^n$, thus φ is a projective morphism which is generically injective and generically smooth over its image. The fact that φ need not be everywhere injective or smooth means that the image $\varphi(\mathbf{P}^1)$ may have singularities. It is well-known that any vector bundle on \mathbf{P}^1 splits as a direct sum of line bundles [3, 18]. This applies in particular to the pullback $\varphi^*T_{\mathbf{P}^n}$ of the tangent bundle. It turns out to be more convenient, yet equivalent, for us to study the splitting of the pullback $\varphi^*\Omega_{\mathbf{P}^n}(1)$ of the first twist of the cotangent bundle. Thus we will focus on $\varphi^*\Omega_{\mathbf{P}^n}(1)$; it is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(-a_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(-a_n)$ for some integers a_i . By

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reordering if necessary we may assume $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n$; we call (a_1, \dots, a_n) the *splitting type* of $\varphi^*\Omega_{\mathbf{P}^n}(1)$. Pulling the Euler sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbf{P}^n}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^n}^{\oplus n+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^n}(1) \rightarrow 0$$

back via φ , it follows that $a_1 + \dots + a_n = d_C$, where d_C is the degree of $C = \varphi(\mathbf{P}^1)$.

The question arises as to what splitting types can occur. Most of the work on this problem is moduli-theoretic: given putative splitting types, one asks if there are any φ with those invariants and if so, what one can say about the space of all such φ , or about the generic φ , etc. See for example [1,2,33]. When φ is an embedding, one can ask for the splitting type of the normal bundle of $\varphi(\mathbf{P}^1)$. This question has also attracted attention; see for example [4,8,9,13,26,32] among many others. However, if $n = 2$ this latter question is not of much interest, both because the normal bundle is itself a line bundle and because C must at most be either a line or a conic. In contrast, there is still much that is not yet understood regarding the splitting types of $\varphi^*\Omega_{\mathbf{P}^2}(1)$.

When $n = 2$, the splitting types have the form (a_1, a_2) for integers $0 \leq a_1 \leq a_2$ such that $a_1 + a_2 = d_C$. We will denote (a_1, a_2) by (a_C, b_C) and refer to it as the splitting type of C , and we will refer to $\gamma_C = b_C - a_C$ as the *splitting gap*. When the gap is at most 1 (i.e., when γ_C is as small as parity considerations allow), we will say that C has *balanced* splitting or is *balanced*, and we will say that C is *unbalanced* if the gap is more than 1.

The multiplicities of the singularities of C heavily influence γ_C . For example, if C has a point of multiplicity m , then results of Ascenzi [1] show that

$$\min(m, d_C - m) \leq a_C \leq \min\left(d_C - m, \left\lfloor \frac{d_C}{2} \right\rfloor\right); \tag{1.1}$$

see Lemma 2.1 and Proposition 2.4. These bounds are tightest when we use the largest possible value for m ; i.e., when m is the multiplicity m_C of a point of C of maximum multiplicity. If $2m_C + 1 \geq d_C$, it follows from these bounds that $a_C = \min(m_C, d_C - m_C)$ and hence $b_C = \max(m_C, d_C - m_C)$ and $\gamma_C = |2m_C - d_C|$. This prompts us to make the following definition.

Definition 1.1. A rational projective plane curve C is *Ascenzi* if $2m_C + 1 \geq d_C$.

Ascenzi curves exist. For example, it is easy to see that for each $d \geq 3$ there is a rational projective plane curve C of degree $d_C = d$ with exactly one singular point, of multiplicity $m_C = d_C - 1$. It follows that each such C is Ascenzi, and its splitting type is $(1, d_C - 1)$.

The main problem which we study here can be stated as follows:

Problem 1.2. Given a subspace $V = \langle \varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \rangle$ of dimension 3 in $K[\mathbf{P}^1]_d$ which gives a linear series g_d^2 on \mathbf{P}^1 defining a morphism which is an isomorphism on a nonempty open subset, find the splitting type (a_C, b_C) for the rational curve $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ given by the g_d^2 , and, when C is not Ascenzi, determine conditions on the singularities of C which force the splitting to be unbalanced.

This problem is closely related to that of determining the syzygies of the homogeneous ideal $(\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$, since, as is well-known (see Lemma 2.2), a_C is the least degree of such a syzygy. These syzygies are of independent interest; see for example [27], which studies the loci of V 's inside the Grassmannian $G(3, K[\mathbf{P}^1]_d)$ with respect to their syzygies, and determines the dimensions of the loci.

We give two additional computational solutions to the first part of Problem 1.2 by showing that b_C can be computed in terms of the saturation degree of the ideal $(\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2) \subset K[\mathbf{P}^1]$ (see Theorem 2.3), and by showing how to determine γ_C using the computationally efficient method of moving lines (see Theorem 2.6), which was originally developed to compute implicit equations of curves when given a parameterization [34, 35].

Note that for a general immersion γ_C , the singularities of C are nodes (*i.e.*, $m_C \leq 2$) whose disposition in \mathbf{P}^2 is almost never generic. Thus if C is a general rational curve of degree $d_C > 5$, then C cannot be Ascenzi, and thus the splitting gap is not completely determined by (1.1). Nonetheless, Ascenzi proved that the general rational curve C is balanced [1].

But what can one say if it is not C which is general, but rather it is the points at which C is singular which are general? Thus we propose to study γ_C for rational curves C when the points at which C is singular are generic points of \mathbf{P}^2 ; *i.e.*, given generic points $p_1, \dots, p_r \in \mathbf{P}^2$, we require that C be smooth away from the points p_i , and that C' be smooth, where C' is the proper transform of C on the surface X obtained as the blow up $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ of \mathbf{P}^2 at the points p_i (so not only is C smooth away from the points p_i , but C does not have any additional infinitely near singularities). The immersion φ in this situation factors as $\mathbf{P}^1 = C' \subset X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$, so that $\varphi(\mathbf{P}^1) = \pi(C') = C$. In general, given a smooth rational curve D on X , it is convenient to use a_D, b_D and γ_D with the obvious meanings; *i.e.*, $a_D = a_{\pi(D)}$ etc. Similarly, we will say that D is Ascenzi if $\pi(D)$ is. To simplify statements of our results, we will also say D is Ascenzi if $\pi(D)$ is a point. In these terms the problem we propose to study, which is still open, is:

Problem 1.3. Given a blow up $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ at r generic points p_i , determine γ_D for smooth rational curves $D \subset X$.

Given a curve $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ and distinct points p_i , we will denote $\text{mult}_{p_i}(C)$ by $m_i(C)$. Note if $m_i(C) = 0$, then $p_i \notin C$, and if $m_i(C) = 1$, then $p_i \in C$ but C is smooth at p_i . Given the blow up $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ at distinct points $p_1, \dots, p_r \in \mathbf{P}^2$ and a divisor D on X , it is well known that the divisor class $[D]$ (*i.e.*, the divisor modulo linear equivalence) can be written uniquely as $[dL - m_1E_1 - \dots - m_rE_r]$, where L is the pullback via π to X of a line, and $E_i = \pi^{-1}(p_i)$. If $D \subset X$ is a smooth rational curve with $d > 0$, then $C = \pi(D)$ is also a rational curve, and we have $[D] = [d_C L - m_1(C)E_1 - \dots - m_r(C)E_r]$. We will refer to the integer vector $(d_C, m_1(C), \dots, m_r(C))$ as the *numerical type* of C (or, by extension, of D) with respect to the points p_i .

Thus for example, $(d, d - 1)$ is an unbalanced Ascenzi type (*i.e.*, the numerical type of an unbalanced Ascenzi curve) for every $d \geq 4$. Computer calculations suggest many types also arise for unbalanced non-Ascenzi curves with generically

situated singular points, but up to now only two have been rigorously justified (see Example 3.4 for these two). In contrast, the following theorem is proved in Section 3.2:

Theorem 1.4. *Let X be the blow up of r generic points of \mathbf{P}^2 . Among numerical types of smooth rational curves $D \subset X$, the following holds:*

- (a) *for $r \leq 6$, $(10, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4)$ is the unique non-Ascenzi type and curves of this type have balanced splitting;*
- (b) *for $r = 7$ there are infinitely many non-Ascenzi types, and for all but finitely many of these types the curves have unbalanced splitting.*

Our results in Section 3.2 completely solve Problem 1.3 for $r \leq 7$ by classifying the numerical types for all smooth rational curves $D \subset X$ for $r \leq 7$ generic points, and by determining the splitting gaps of curves of each type.

For larger values of r , a natural special case of Problem 1.3 is to consider exceptional curves; *i.e.*, smooth rational curves $D \subset X$ with $D^2 = -1$. This case arises, for example, when studying graded Betti numbers for minimal free resolutions of ideals of fat points supported at generic points p_i (see [10, 11, 15] and also Section 4), but this case is of interest in its own right, since the exceptional curves represent an extremal case of Problem 1.3. Indeed, if $\text{char}(K) = 0$, it is known [6, 7] for every r that every smooth rational curve $D \subset X$ satisfies $D^2 \geq -1$. This is only conjectural if $r > 9$ when $\text{char}(K) > 0$, but it is true in all characteristics if $r \leq 9$. For if $r < 9$, then $-K_X$ is ample, hence $D^2 \geq -1$ follows from the adjunction formula, $D^2 = 2g_D - 2 - K_X \cdot D$, since $g_D = 0$ for a smooth rational curve D . If $r = 9$, then $-K_X$ is merely nef, so this argument gives only $D^2 \geq -2$, but one can show that if $D^2 = -2$, then D reduces by a Cremona transformation centered in the points p_i to $L - E_1 - E_2 - E_3$, which contradicts the fact that the points p_i are generic. For an exposition of the conjectural status when $r > 9$, see [22].

When $r < 9$ it is known that there are only finitely many numerical types of exceptional curves, and they all are Ascenzi (see Section 3.3). Thus the first interesting case of Problem 1.3 for exceptional curves is $r = 9$, for which we have the following result (proved, as well as Theorem 1.6 below, in Section 3.3):

Theorem 1.5. *If X is the blow up of $r = 9$ generic points of \mathbf{P}^2 , then:*

- (a) *X has only finitely many Ascenzi exceptional curves;*
- (b) *up to the permutations of the multiplicities, the only numerical type of an unbalanced Ascenzi exceptional curve is $(4, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$; but*
- (c) *X has infinitely many unbalanced non-Ascenzi exceptional curves.*

Heretofore only one non-Ascenzi exceptional curve was proved to have unbalanced splitting (this being the one of type $(8, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1)$ [12, Lemma 3.12(b)(ii)]; see Example 3.4) when $r = 9$. Computational experiments suggest that X also has infinitely many balanced exceptional curves when $r = 9$. Proving

that is still an open problem, but it would follow (see Remark 3.14) if Conjecture 1.7 which we state below is true.

Our proof of Theorem 1.5(c) applies the following sufficient numerical criterion for an exceptional curve with $r = 9$ to have unbalanced splitting:

Theorem 1.6. *Let E be an exceptional divisor on the blow up X of \mathbf{P}^2 at $r = 9$ generic points p_i . If $d_E = E \cdot L$ is even and each $m_i = E \cdot E_i$ is odd, then $a_E \leq (d_E - 2)/2$ and $\gamma_E \geq 2$.*

The hypothesis that d_E be even and each m_i be odd is equivalent to the existence of a divisor class $[A]$ on X such that $2[A] = [E + K_X + L]$. The proof that $a_E \leq (d_E - 2)/2$ depends on showing that A has nontrivial linear syzygies and relating these to syzygies of the trace of A on E . I.e., it depends on showing that the kernel of $\mu_A : H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(A)) \otimes H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(L)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(A + L))$ is nontrivial, and relating it to the kernel of $H^0(\mathcal{O}_E(A)) \otimes H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(L)) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_E(A + L))$.

The formula $[A] = [E + K_X + L]/2$, which we can paraphrase by saying that A is a semi-adjoint of $L + E$, is suggestive of some deeper structure that so far remains mysterious, but extensive computational evidence suggests that the existence of A is both necessary and sufficient for C to be unbalanced. In fact, up to permutation of the entries, there are 1054 numerical types of exceptional curves E on the blow up X of \mathbf{P}^2 at $r = 9$ generic points such that the image of E is a curve C of degree at most 61 (the number 61 is an arbitrary choice but large enough to give us some confidence in testing our conjectures). For all of these 1054 the splitting gap was computed to be at most 2 (according to computations using randomly chosen points in place of generic points), with the gap being exactly 2 in precisely the 39 cases for which an A occurs with $2[A] = [E + K_X + L]$. We thus make the following conjecture:

Conjecture 1.7. *Let E be an exceptional divisor on the blow up X of \mathbf{P}^2 at $r = 9$ generic points p_i . Then there is a divisor class $[A]$ with $2[A] = [E + K_X + L]$ if and only if $\gamma_E > 1$, in which case $\gamma_E = 2$ and $a_E = (E \cdot L - 2)/2$.*

Proving the conjecture would give a complete solution to Problem 1.3 for exceptional curves with $r = 9$. It would also allow one to determine the number of generators in every degree but one in any minimal set of homogeneous generators for any fat point ideal with support at up to 9 generic points of \mathbf{P}^2 ; see Section 4.

Computational evidence suggests more is true. Conjecture 1.7 is a special case of the following more general conjecture which relates the occurrence of unbalanced splittings to the existence of a certain divisor A , but whereas Conjecture 1.7 specifies the divisor A precisely, it is not yet clear how to find A in the context of our more general conjecture. To state the conjecture, we need the following definition:

Definition 1.8. The *linear excess* of a divisor A , written $\text{le}(A)$, is the dimension of the kernel of μ_A .

Note that if $\text{le}(A) = 1$ then $h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(A)) \geq 2$, and in particular $|A|$ is not empty.

Conjecture 1.9. *Let E be an exceptional divisor on the blow up X of \mathbf{P}^2 at r generic points. Then $a_E = \min\{a \mid A \cdot E = a\}$, where the minimum is taken*

over all divisors A such that $-K_X \cdot A = 2$, $h^1(\mathcal{O}_X(A)) = 0$ and $\text{le}(A) = 1$. In particular, E has unbalanced splitting if and only if $A \cdot E < \lfloor \frac{E \cdot L}{2} \rfloor$ for some such divisor A .

In Section 2 we describe explicit computational methods for determining splitting invariants. All of the computational methods, however, involve first having a parameterization φ . In case C is the image in \mathbf{P}^2 of a smooth rational curve on a blow up X of \mathbf{P}^2 at generic points p_i , we recall in Section 2.5 an efficient way to obtain a parameterization by reducing C to a line via quadratic transformations (see also [15, Section A.2.1]). In Section 2.2 and Section 2.3 we study the problem from a \mathbf{P}^1 -centered point of view. We show how the splitting type is related to the saturation index of the homogeneous ideal $(\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ and we recover Ascenzi’s result, Lemma 2.1.

In Section 3 we obtain our new bounds on the splitting invariants of smooth rational curves D on surfaces X obtained by blowing up distinct points p_i of \mathbf{P}^2 , which we apply to Problem 1.3 to obtain our results for the case of $r \leq 9$ generic points.

Finally, in Section 4 we explain how our results can be applied to the study of the graded Betti numbers of fat point subschemes of \mathbf{P}^2 . In particular, we describe an infinite family of fat point schemes having generic Hilbert function and “bad resolution”.

2. Computing the splitting gap

2.1. Ascenzi’s bounds

The cotangent bundle $\Omega_{\mathbf{P}^2}$ of the plane will be denoted simply by Ω .

Let $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ be a rational curve of degree d , with singularities at p_1, \dots, p_r , and multiplicity $m_{p_i}(C) = m_i$ at p_i . Consider the normalization $p : C' \rightarrow C$. In the following we write $\mathcal{O}_{C'}(k)$ for the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}(k)$ of degree k on $C' \cong \mathbf{P}^1$.

The Euler sequence on \mathbf{P}^2

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2} \otimes H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2}(1)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2}(1) \rightarrow 0$$

is a sequence of vector bundles, hence the pullback through p of its restriction to C is still exact and gives a short exact sequence of vector bundles on \mathbf{P}^1 :

$$0 \rightarrow p^*\Omega(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'} \otimes H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2}(1)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(d) \rightarrow 0. \tag{2.1}$$

We have

$$p^*\Omega(1) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-a_C) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-b_C)$$

with $0 \leq a_C \leq b_C$ and $a_C + b_C = d$. Setting $V = H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2}(1))$ we can rewrite (2.1) as

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-a_C) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-b_C) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'} \otimes V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(d) \rightarrow 0. \tag{2.2}$$

From here to the end of Section 2.1, we focus on the case that the singularities of the curve are resolved after just one blow up.

If $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ is the morphism obtained by blowing up distinct points p_i , then as noted above a basis for the divisor class group $\text{Cl}(X)$ (of divisors modulo linear equivalence) is given by the classes $[E_i]$ of the exceptional divisors $E_i = \pi^{-1}(p_i)$ and the class $[L]$ of the pull back L of a line in \mathbf{P}^2 . Given a curve $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ of degree d , with singularities at p_1, \dots, p_r , and multiplicity $m_{p_i}(C) = m_i$ at p_i , the class $[C']$ of the strict transform C' of C is $[dL - \sum m_i E_i]$.

So in our assumptions $C = \pi(C')$ is the image of a smooth rational curve $C' \subset X$ whose class is $[C'] = [dL - \sum_i m_i E_i]$.

We recall that C' is an *exceptional curve* in X if it is smooth and rational with $-1 = (C')^2 = d^2 - \sum m_i^2$, which by the adjunction formula implies $-1 = K_X \cdot C' = -3d + \sum m_i$, since $[K_X] = [-3L + E_1 + \dots + E_r]$.

Given a divisor F on X , we will use F to denote its divisor class and sometimes even the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X(F)$, and we will for convenience write $H^0(F)$ for $H^0(\mathcal{O}_X(F))$.

Since we can identify $V = H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^2}(1))$ with $H^0(L)$, we can rewrite (2.2) as

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-a_C) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-b_C) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'} \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(d) \rightarrow 0. \tag{2.3}$$

In analogy with the Euler sequence, for each i there is a bundle \mathcal{M}_i giving a short exact sequence of bundles

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \otimes H^0(L - E_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(L - E_i) \rightarrow 0.$$

Restricting to C' gives

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_i|_{C'} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'} \otimes H^0(L - E_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(L - E_i) \rightarrow 0.$$

Using the injection of bundles $\mathcal{O}_X(L - E_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(L)$ one can show that \mathcal{M}_i is a subbundle of $\pi^*\Omega(1)|_{C'}$ isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{C'}(m_i - d)$, and the sheaf quotient turns out to be isomorphic to the bundle $\mathcal{O}_{C'}(-m_i)$. Here the normalization morphism $p : C' \rightarrow C$ is $\pi|_{C'}$, so, given the isomorphism $\pi^*\Omega(1)|_{C'} \cong \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-a_C) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-b_C)$, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(m_i - d) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-a_C) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-b_C) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-m_i) \rightarrow 0$$

from which the following result of Ascenzi [1] is a direct consequence if we add the assumption that the singularities of the curve are resolved after just one blow up (see [10, proof of Theorem 3.1] for details; also see [11]).

Lemma 2.1. *Let C be a rational plane curve of degree $d = d_C$ and assume that C has a multiple point of multiplicity m ; let $a = a_C, b = b_C$. Then we have $\min(m, d - m) \leq a \leq \min(d - m, \lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor)$. Thus if $d > 2m + 1$, then $m \leq a \leq \lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor$, while if $d \leq 2m + 1$ (i.e., C is Ascenzi), then the splitting type is completely determined: if $d \leq 2m$ it is $(d - m, m)$, and if $d = 2m + 1$ it is $(m, d - m)$.*

2.2. Splitting type, syzygies and the parameterization ideal

We denote the homogeneous coordinate ring of \mathbf{P}^1 by $S = K[s, t] = K[\mathbf{P}^1]$ and that of \mathbf{P}^2 by $R = K[x_0, x_1, x_2] = K[\mathbf{P}^2]$.

Every rational curve $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ can be defined parametrically by homogeneous polynomials $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in S$ with no common factor and which give a g_d^2 series on \mathbf{P}^1 . They therefore define a morphism $\varphi : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ corresponding to the ring map

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varphi} : R = K[x_0, x_1, x_2] &\rightarrow S = K[s, t] \\ x_i &\mapsto \varphi_i = \varphi_i(s, t). \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

The kernel of this homomorphism is a principal ideal, generated by the implicit equation of the curve C .

Assume as before that $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ is a rational curve of degree d , with singularities at p_1, \dots, p_r , multiplicity $m_{p_i}(C) = m_i$ at p_i , and normalization $p : C' \rightarrow C$. For notational simplicity, we set $a = a_C, b = b_C$. Consider the sequence (2.2) twisted by $k - d$ for various $k \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-a-d+k) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-b-d+k) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-d+k) \otimes V \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(k) \rightarrow 0 \tag{*}_k$$

and search for the minimum $k \geq 0$ such that $(*)_k$ is exact on global sections. But

$$H^1(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(-a-d+k) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-b-d+k)) = 0$$

if and only if $k \geq b + d - 1$, so we have the following exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(-a-d+k)) \oplus H^0(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(-b-d+k)) \\ \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(-d+k)) \otimes V \xrightarrow{\psi_k} H^0(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(k)) \end{aligned} \tag{**}_k$$

with ψ_k surjective for $k \geq b+d-1$. Note that we can identify $\bigoplus_k H^0(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(k))$ with S . Thus by taking the direct sum over all k , we obtain an exact sequence of graded S -modules. With this in mind, we will write $S(\ell)_k$ in place of $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(\ell+k))$.

Now choose three linear forms f_0, f_1, f_2 which give a basis of V . Then an arbitrary element

$$\sum_{i=1, \dots, q} \left(h_i \otimes \sum_{j=0,1,2} c_{ij} f_j \right) \in S(-d)_k \otimes V$$

(where the c_{ij} are constants) can be written as $\sum_{j=0,1,2} \tilde{h}_j \otimes f_j$ with $\tilde{h}_j = \sum_{i=1, \dots, q} c_{ij} h_i$, and the map ψ_k becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_k : S(-d)_k \otimes V &\rightarrow S_k \\ \sum_{j=0,1,2} \tilde{h}_j \otimes f_j &\mapsto \sum_{j=0,1,2} (\tilde{h}_j)(f_j|_{C'}) \end{aligned}$$

or, applying the natural identification of $S(-d)_k \otimes V$ with $S(-d)_k^{\oplus 3}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_k : S(-d)_k^{\oplus 3} &\rightarrow S_k \\ (\tilde{h}_0, \tilde{h}_1, \tilde{h}_2) &\mapsto \sum_{j=0,1,2} (\tilde{h}_j)(f_j|_{C'}). \end{aligned}$$

Notice that in the identification of C' with \mathbf{P}^1 , $|L|$ gives divisors of degree d when restricted to C' , hence the $f_j|_{C'}$ are forms of degree d in the coordinate ring of \mathbf{P}^1 . We usually choose $f_j = x_j, j = 0, 1, 2$.

Taking direct sums of $(\star\star)_k$ for $k \geq b+d-1$ gives the following exact sequence of graded S -modules

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow (\oplus_{k \geq b+d-1} S(-a-d)_k) \oplus (\oplus_{k \geq b+d-1} S(-b-d)_k) \\ &\rightarrow \oplus_{k \geq b+d-1} S(-d)_k^{\oplus 3} \xrightarrow{\oplus \psi_k} \oplus_{k \geq b+d-1} S_k \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

and by sheafifying we get back the exact sequence $(\star)_0$:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-a-d) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-b-d) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-d)^{\oplus 3} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'} \rightarrow 0.$$

Now assume the curve $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ is given by parametric equations (2.4), and that the basis f_0, f_1, f_2 of V we chose above is x_0, x_1, x_2 . Since the restriction of x_j to C is φ_j , we have $f_j|_{C'} = \varphi_j$ for $j = 0, 1, 2$.

Notice that C is a line if and only if there is a degree zero relation $\sum c_j \varphi_j = 0$ among $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2$, with $c_j \in K$; that is, if and only if $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2$ is not a minimal system of generators for the ideal $J := (\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$. For the rest of Section 2.2 we assume C is not a line, *i.e.* that $d \geq 2$. Also notice that if we change the basis f_0, f_1, f_2 of V their restrictions to C' still generate the same ideal J .

Regarding J as a graded S -module, consider its minimal graded free resolution

$$0 \rightarrow S(-c-d) \oplus S(-e-d) \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 & \beta_0 \\ \alpha_1 & \beta_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}} S(-d)^{\oplus 3} \xrightarrow{(\varphi_0 \ \varphi_1 \ \varphi_2)} J \rightarrow 0, \tag{2.5}$$

so we have $1 \leq c \leq e, \deg \alpha_j = c$ and $\deg \beta_j = e$. If we sheafify the sequence (2.5), we get the following exact sequence of $\mathcal{O}_{C'} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}^1}$ -modules:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-c-d) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-e-d) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-d)^{\oplus 3} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'} \rightarrow 0. \tag{2.6}$$

Since the zero scheme of the ideal J is the empty set, hence by the homogeneous Nullstellensatz the associated sheaf is $\mathcal{O}_{C'}$. Comparing this with $(\star)_0$, we see that $(c, e) = (a, b)$, *i.e.*:

Lemma 2.2 ([2, Lemma 1.1]). *Let C be a rational plane curve of degree $d \geq 2$ and consider the pair (a, b) with $1 \leq a \leq b$ and $a + b = d$. Then (a, b) is the splitting type of C if and only if a is the minimal degree of a syzygy of J .*

Alternatively, recall that the *saturation* of a homogeneous ideal $J \subseteq (s, t) \subset S$ is the largest homogeneous ideal $\text{sat}(J) \subseteq (s, t)$ such that for some $i \geq 1$, $\text{sat}(J) \cap (s, t)^i = J \cap (s, t)^i$. We call the least such i the *saturation degree* of J . If $i = 1$, we say J is *saturated*. For example, if $J \subseteq (s, t)$ has homogeneous generators with no non-constant common factor, such as $J = (s^3, t^2)$, then $(s, t) = \text{sat}(J)$ by the homogeneous Nullstellensatz, and the saturation degree of J is the least degree i such that $J_i = S_i$. Thus the saturation degree in such a case can be computed from the Hilbert function of J (i.e., from the function giving the dimension of J_i as a function of i). We now have:

Theorem 2.3. *Assume $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ is a rational curve of degree $d \geq 2$ with splitting type (a, b) , $a \leq b$, which is given by parametric equations (2.4). If $\sigma(\varphi)$ denotes the saturation degree of the ideal $(\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$, then*

$$b + d - 1 = \sigma(\varphi) \leq 2d - 2.$$

Proof. If $k \geq b + d - 1$ the sequence (2.5) in degree k is the same as $(\star\star)_k$. On the other hand, $(\star\star)_k$ is not exact on the right for $k \leq d + b - 2$, so $J_k = S_k$ if and only if $k \geq b + d - 1$, hence $b + d - 1 = \sigma(\varphi)$. Since $b \leq d - 1$, we also have $\sigma(\varphi) \leq 2d - 2$. □

2.3. Parametric equations and multiple points

Assume that our rational plane curve C is given by parametric equations as in (2.4), and has a multiple point p of multiplicity m , where $p = [\ell_0, \ell_1, \ell_2]$. We can assume $\ell_0 = 1$; we define $q(s, t)$ to be the greatest common factor of $\varphi_1(s, t) - \ell_1\varphi_0(s, t)$ and $\varphi_2(s, t) - \ell_2\varphi_0(s, t)$. Hence there exist $h, g \in S_{d-m}$ such that $\varphi_1 = \ell_1\varphi_0 + qh$ and $\varphi_2 = \ell_2\varphi_0 + qg$.

The generic line through p , $\alpha(x_1 - \ell_1x_0) + \beta(x_2 - \ell_2x_0) = 0$, meets C at p with multiplicity m ; i.e., the equation $q(\alpha h + \beta g) = 0$ has m roots counted with multiplicity corresponding to the point p . Hence the polynomial q defines a divisor $n_1w_1 + \dots + n_rw_r$ on \mathbf{P}^1 , with $\varphi(w_1) = \dots = \varphi(w_r) = p$ and $n_1 + \dots + n_r = m$.

This means that for each point p of multiplicity m for C the ideal $J = (\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ can be written as $J = (\varphi_0, qh, qg)$ with $\deg(\varphi_0) = d$, $\deg(q) = m$, $\deg(h) = \deg(g) = d - m$ for q, g, h depending on the singular point p . This allows us to better understand Theorem 2.3 and to recover Lemma 2.1.

Proposition 2.4. *Let $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ be a rational plane curve of degree d given parametrically by $\varphi : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$, as before. Let $p \in C$ be a multiple point p of multiplicity $m \geq 1$, and let (a, b) be the splitting type of C . Then $a \geq \min\{m, d - m\}$ and $b \leq \max\{m, d - m\}$, with $(a, b) = (d - m, m)$ if $d \leq 2m$, and $(a, b) = (m, d - m) = (m, m + 1)$ if $d = 2m + 1$.*

Proof. As above, let $J = (\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2) = (\varphi_0, qh, qg)$ where $\varphi_0, q, h, g \in S = K[s, t]$, $\deg(\varphi_0) = d$, $\deg(q) = m$ and $\deg(h) = \deg(g) = d - m$. Since h, g

have no common factor, as well as φ_0, qh, qg , we have $\dim_K \langle h, g \rangle = 2$, and $J_d = \langle \varphi_0 \rangle \oplus q \langle h, g \rangle$. We now look at the multiplication maps

$$v_k : J_d \otimes S_k \rightarrow S_{d+k}.$$

Let \bar{k} be the least k such that $v_{\bar{k}}$ is onto; the saturation degree $\sigma(\varphi)$ of J is $d + \bar{k}$, and by Theorem 2.3, $b = \bar{k} + 1$.

We first prove that v_{m-2} is never onto, so we conclude that $b \geq m$: we have $Im(v)_{m-2} = \varphi_0 S_{m-2} + q \langle h, g \rangle_{d-2}$ with $q \langle h, g \rangle_{d-2} \subseteq q S_{d-2}$, hence $\dim Im(v)_{m-2} \leq m - 1 + d - 1 = d + m - 2 < \dim S_{d+m-2}$.

Since both (h, g) and (φ_0, q) are regular sequences in S , we have the minimal free resolutions for the ideals (h, g) and (φ_0, q) of S :

$$0 \rightarrow S(-2d + 2m) \rightarrow \oplus^2 S(-d + m) \rightarrow (h, g) \rightarrow 0 \tag{\star'}$$

$$0 \rightarrow S(-d - m) \rightarrow S(-d) \oplus S(-m) \rightarrow (\varphi_0, q) \rightarrow 0. \tag{\star''}$$

Assume $d \leq 2m$; then (\star') gives $\dim(h, g)_{d-1} = 2 \dim S(m - 1) - \dim S(-d + 2m - 1) = 2m - (2m - d) = d$, so $(h, g)_{d-1} = S_{d-1}$, this implying that $(h, g)_k = S_k$ for $k \geq d - 1$.

Let us consider v_{m-1} . We have $J_d = \langle \varphi_0 \rangle \oplus q \langle h, g \rangle$, so that $Im(v_{m-1}) = \varphi_0 S_{m-1} + q \langle h, g \rangle_{d-1} = \varphi_0 S_{m-1} + q S_{d-1} = (\varphi_0, q)_{d+m-1}$. The sequence (\star'') gives $\dim(\varphi_0, q)_{d+m-1} = m + d$, so that v_{m-1} is surjective and $b = m$ in this case. Since we are in the assumption $d - m \leq m$, in particular we have $b \leq \max\{m, d - m\}$, and hence $a \geq \min\{m, d - m\}$.

Now let $d = 2m + u$, with $u \geq 1$. From the resolution (\star') of (h, g) we get that $(h, g)_{d+u-1} = S_{d+u-1}$ and this implies, as in the previous case, that v_{d-m-1} is surjective, *i.e.* that $b \leq d - m$. Since we are in the assumption $d - m > m$, we have $b \leq \max\{m, d - m\}$. In particular, when $u = 1$, this trivially implies that $(a, b) = (m, d - m) = (m, m + 1)$. □

2.4. A moving line algorithm for the splitting type

These kinds of questions are of interest also to people working in Computer Aided Geometric Design (CAD). In fact one of the problems they are interested in is how to compute the implicit function defining a rational plane curve which is given by parametric equations. This is a classical problem in algebraic geometry, traditionally solved via resultants, but this gives rise to computing determinants of rather large matrices, hence it is quite valuable to find more efficient ways to get the implicit equation. One of the ways this is done is by the method of “moving lines” [5, 34, 35]. We will see that this approach also offers algorithms with which we are able to deal with the splitting problem.

Definition 2.5. A moving line of degree k for C is an equation of the form $\alpha_0(s, t)x_0 + \alpha_1(s, t)x_1 + \alpha_2(s, t)x_2 = 0$ where $\alpha_i(s, t) \in K[s, t]_k$, such that

$\alpha_0(s, t)\varphi_0(s, t) + \alpha_1(s, t)\varphi_1(s, t) + \alpha_2(s, t)\varphi_2(s, t)$ is identically zero; hence a moving line of degree k is nothing else than a family of lines parameterized by \mathbf{P}^1 , giving a syzygy of degree k of the ideal $(\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ in $\kappa[s, t]$. Hence, if $Syz(\varphi)$ is the syzygy module of the parameterization φ for the curve C , $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in Syz(\varphi)_k$.

Now assume $d = 2n$, and let us write explicitly the parameterization of C : $\varphi_i = \varphi_{i0}s^{2n} + \dots + \varphi_{i,2n}t^{2n}$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$. Consider a moving line in degree $n - 1$ for C : $\beta_0(s, t)x_0 + \beta_1(s, t)x_1 + \beta_2(s, t)x_2 = 0$ where $\beta_i(s, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} B_{ik}s^k t^{n-1-k}$, satisfying the condition $\beta_0(s, t)\varphi_0(s, t) + \beta_1(s, t)\varphi_1(s, t) + \beta_2(s, t)\varphi_2(s, t) \equiv 0$, that is

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{2n} B_{ik}\varphi_{ij}s^{2n+k-j}t^{n-1-k+j} \equiv 0. \tag{2.7}$$

Note that each monomial in s and t has total degree $3n - 1$. Rewriting (2.7) in terms of the powers t^l , we have

$$\sum_{l=0}^{3n-1} \sum_{i=0}^2 \sum_{a,b} B_{i,n-1-b}\varphi_{ia}s^{3n-1-l}t^l \equiv 0, \tag{2.8}$$

where the inner sum is over all a and b such that $0 \leq a \leq 2n, 0 \leq b \leq n - 1$ and $a + b = l$. This homogeneous polynomial is identically zero if and only if all of the coefficients are zero; *i.e.*, if and only if for each $0 \leq l \leq 3n - 1$ we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 \sum_{a,b} B_{i,n-1-b}\varphi_{ia} = 0.$$

Hence to say that there exists a moving line in degree $n - 1$ for C is equivalent to saying that the following linear system of $3n$ equations in the $3n$ variables $B_{00}, \dots, B_{2,n-1}$ has a non-trivial solution:

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{0,2n} & \varphi_{1,2n} & \varphi_{2,2n} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \varphi_{0,0} & \varphi_{1,0} & \varphi_{2,0} \end{pmatrix}}_M \begin{pmatrix} B_{00} \\ B_{10} \\ B_{20} \\ \vdots \\ B_{0,n-1} \\ B_{1,n-1} \\ B_{2,n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where the $3n \times 3n$ matrix of the system $M(\varphi) = M = (m_{u,v})$ is defined by $m_{u,v}$ as follows: writing $v = 3w + i$ as a multiple of 3 with remainder i (so $0 \leq i \leq 2$), then $m_{u,v} = \varphi_{i,2n+w-u}$ if $0 \leq 2n + w - u \leq 2n$, and $m_{u,v} = 0$ otherwise.

So, if $d = 2n$, we have proved that there exists a moving line in degree $n - 1$ for C if and only if $\det M = 0$. Moreover, $\text{rk } M = 3n - p$ if and only if there are exactly p independent moving lines in degree $n - 1$ for C .

In the odd degree case, $d = 2n + 1$, the same kind of computation gives a condition analogous to (2.8), with an equation of degree $3n$ in s, t ; hence M becomes a $(3n + 1) \times 3n$ matrix, and the analogous linear system has a non-trivial solution if and only if $\text{rk } M \leq 3n - 1$; as before we find that there are exactly p independent moving lines in degree $n - 1$ for C if and only if $\text{rk } M = 3n - p$.

Notice that if there are exactly p independent moving lines, *i.e.* $\dim \text{Syz}(\varphi)_{n-1} = p$, then there is a unique moving line of degree $n - p$, or, equivalently, the splitting type of C is $(n - p, n + p)$.

In summary, we have the following result (see also [34, Proposition 5.3]):

Theorem 2.6. *Let $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ be a rational curve of degree $d = 2n + \delta$, $\delta \in \{0, 1\}$, parameterized by $\varphi_i = \varphi_{i0}s^{2n} + \dots + \varphi_{i,2n}t^{2n}$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$, and define the $(3n + \delta) \times 3n$ matrix*

$$M(\varphi) = M = (m_{u,v})_{0 \leq u \leq 3n-1+\delta, 0 \leq v \leq 3n-1}$$

as follows: writing $v = 3w + i$ as a multiple of 3 with remainder i (so $0 \leq i \leq 2$), then $m_{u,v} = \varphi_{i,2n+w-u}$ if $0 \leq 2n + w - u \leq 2n$, and $m_{u,v} = 0$ otherwise. Then the splitting type of C is $(n - p, n + p)$ if and only if $\text{rk } M = 3n - p$.

Thus Theorem 2.6 gives an algorithm to compute the splitting type of every rational plane curve once we have a parameterization for it.

2.5. Finding parameterizations

Let $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ be the blow up of $r \geq 3$ distinct points $p_i \in \mathbf{P}^2$. Then, as noted earlier, the divisor classes of L, E_1, \dots, E_r give an integer basis for $\text{Cl}(X)$. This basis is, moreover, orthogonal with respect to the intersection form. The intersection form is uniquely specified by $L^2 = 1$ and the fact that $E_i^2 = -1$ for all i .

The Weyl group $W(X)$ is a subgroup of orthogonal transformations on $\text{Cl}(X)$. It is generated by the elements $s_0, \dots, s_{r-1} \in W(X)$ where $s_i(D) = D + (v_i \cdot D)v_i$ and where $v_0 = [L - E_1 - E_2 - E_3]$ and $v_i = [E_i - E_{i+1}]$ for $0 < i < r$. Note that $W(X)$ really depends only on r , not on X . The action of the elements s_1, \dots, s_{r-1} corresponds to permuting the classes of the divisors E_i , and the action of s_0 corresponds to a quadratic Cremona transformation T centered at p_1, p_2 and p_3 . But whereas T is defined only when the points p_1, p_2 and p_3 are not collinear, s_0 is defined formally and thus it and every other element of $W(X)$ makes sense regardless of the positions of the points p_i . It is useful to note that $s_v(D) = D + (v \cdot D)v \in W(X)$ whenever $v = v_{ij}$ for $v_{ij} = [E_i - E_j]$, or $v = v_{ijk}$ for $v_{ijk} = [L - E_i - E_j - E_k]$ with $i < j < k$. When $v = v_{ijk}, s_v$ corresponds to a quadratic Cremona transformation T' centered at p_i, p_j, p_k . Such a T' can be given explicitly. For example, let $H_{ij}, H_{ik}, H_{jk} \in R = K[x_0, x_1, x_3]$ be linear forms where H_{ij} defines the line through p_i and p_j , and likewise for H_{ik} and H_{jk} . Then a specific such T' can be given by defining $T'(p)$ for any point $p = [a, b, c]$ other than p_i, p_j and p_k by $T'(p) = [(H_{ij}H_{ik})(a, b, c), (H_{ij}H_{jk})(a, b, c), (H_{ik}H_{jk})(a, b, c)]$, where,

for example, $(H_{ij}H_{ik})(a, b, c)$ means evaluation of the form $H_{ij}H_{ik}$ at (a, b, c) . Moreover, the linear system of sections of $D = dL - m_1E_1 - \dots - m_rE_r$ can be identified with those of $s_{v_{ijk}}D$, but where we regard D as being with respect to blowing up the points p_1, \dots, p_r , under the identification we must regard $s_{v_{ijk}}D$ as being with respect to blowing up the points q_1, \dots, q_r , where $q_l = T'(p_l)$ for $l \notin \{i, j, k\}$, and where $q_i = (1, 0, 0)$, $q_j = (0, 1, 0)$ and $q_k = (0, 0, 1)$.

If $C = \pi(C')$ is a curve of positive degree, where C' is some an exceptional curve on X , then as long as $r \geq 3$ and the points p_1, \dots, p_r are sufficiently general, there is in fact [31] a Cremona transformation $T : \mathbf{P}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ whose locus of indeterminacy is contained in the set of points p_i and such that the image of C' is a line. One can find such a T by finding a sequence of elements $u_1 = v_{i_1j_1k_1}, \dots, u_l = v_{i_lj_lk_l}$ such that $w = s_{u_1} \dots s_{u_l}$ where $w \in W(X)$ is an element such that $w([C'])$ has the form $[L - E_i - E_j]$ for some $i < j$. Composing the quadratic Cremona transformations corresponding to each s_{u_i} gives the desired transformation T . Pulling the parameterization of the line corresponding to $L - E_i - E_j$ back via T gives a parameterization of $\pi(C')$.

Example 2.7. Suppose we would like to parameterize a quartic Q having double points at p_1, p_2 and p_3 and passing through p_4, \dots, p_8 for appropriately general points $p_i \in \mathbf{P}^2$. The class of the proper transform of Q is $F = [4L - 2E_1 - 2E_2 - 2E_3 - E_4 - \dots - E_8]$. We choose $u_1 = [L - E_i - E_j - E_k]$ so that $u_1 \cdot F$ is as small as possible, hence $u_1 = [L - E_1 - E_2 - E_3]$ and we define $F_1 = s_{u_1}(F) = [2L - E_4 - \dots - E_8]$. There are several choices for $u_2 = [L - E_i - E_j - E_k]$ such that $u_2 \cdot F_1$ is as small as possible; e.g., $u_2 = [L - E_6 - E_7 - E_8]$, which gives $F_2 = s_{u_2}(F_1) = [L - E_4 - E_5]$. Let T_1 be a Cremona transformation corresponding to s_{u_1} (i.e., T_1 is a quadratic transformation centered at p_1, p_2 and p_3) and let T_2 be a Cremona transformation corresponding to s_{u_2} (i.e., T_2 is a quadratic transformation centered at $T_1(p_6), T_1(p_7), T_1(p_8)$). If we take $T = T_2T_1$, then $T(Q)$ is the line Λ through $q_4 = T_2T_1(p_4)$ and $q_5 = T_2T_1(p_5)$. If φ is a parameterization of this line (given for example by the pencil of lines through any point not on the line Λ), then $T^{-1} \circ \varphi$ parameterizes Q .

In general it is easier to compute the successive parameterizations $T_l^{-1} \circ \varphi, T_{l-1}^{-1} \circ T_l^{-1} \circ \varphi, \dots, T^{-1} \circ \varphi = T_1^{-1} \circ \dots \circ T_l^{-1} \circ \varphi$, since this involves working in the ring $S = K[s, t]$ which has only two variables, rather than first finding T^{-1} (which would be in terms of elements of $R = K[x_0, x_1, x_2]$) and then composing with φ . Also, one should keep in mind that at each successive parameterization, the component functions may have a common factor which must be removed. For example, for our parameterization of Q we can take the pencil of curves composing the complete linear system $|s_{u_1}s_{u_2}(L - E_1)|$. But $s_{u_1}s_{u_2}(L - E_1) = 3L - 2E_1 - E_2 - E_3 - E_6 - E_7 - E_8$, so the components of the parameterization of Q are the restrictions to Q of a basis of the cubics singular at p_1 and passing through p_2, p_3, p_6, p_7 and p_8 . But at each stage, T_i is quadratic, so the composition T^{-1} is defined in terms of homogeneous polynomials of degree $2l$, which in our case would be 4. The difference is accounted for by the components of $T^{-1}|_\Lambda$ having a common factor, in this case a common linear factor.

2.6. Looking for syzygies coming from the plane

Here we explain the idea which underlies Conjecture 1.9. We continue with the notation established earlier in this section. Let $\varphi = (\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ be a parameterization of a rational plane curve of degree d , let $J = (\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2) \subset S$ be the ideal generated by the components of φ , and let $\tilde{\varphi}$ be the associated ring map given in (2.4). Consider a syzygy $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ of J ; thus $\alpha_0\varphi_0 + \alpha_1\varphi_1 + \alpha_2\varphi_2 = 0$ for some $\alpha_i \in S_k$ for some k .

Definition 2.8. We say that the syzygy $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ comes from \mathbf{P}^2 if there are $A_0, A_1, A_2 \in K[\mathbf{P}^2]_q$, such that $A_0x_0 + A_1x_1 + A_2x_2 = 0$, and there exists $p \in S_{dq-k}$, with $\tilde{\varphi}(A_i) = p\alpha_i$. Hence a syzygy $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ comes from \mathbf{P}^2 if and only if there exists $q \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the following colon ideal is nonzero in degree $dq - k$; *i.e.*,

$$[(\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2)^q : (\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)]_{dq-k} \neq \{0\}.$$

Example 2.9. Given the blow up X of \mathbf{P}^2 at general points p_1, \dots, p_r , the first and simplest example of a non-Ascenzi rational curve C with unbalanced splitting type has class $[C] = [8L - 3E_1 - 3E_2 - \dots - 3E_7]$. Indeed, the splitting type of C is $(3, 5)$ (see [12] and [16]). Notice that C is not exceptional, but $[8L - 3E_1 - 3E_2 - \dots - 3E_7 - E_8 - E_9]$ is the class of an exceptional curve, and moreover this exceptional curve has the same splitting type as does C , and our discussion applies equally well to this exceptional curve as it does to C .

Given that the splitting type is $(3, 5)$, Lemma 2.2 tells us that the image \overline{C} of C in \mathbf{P}^2 has a parameterization φ with a syzygy of degree 3. This syzygy in fact comes from \mathbf{P}^2 . To see this, note that the linear system of cubics through 7 general points has a linear syzygy. In fact, there is a relation $A_0x_0 + A_1x_1 + A_2x_2 = 0$, where A_0, A_1, A_2 is a basis for $|3L - E_1 - \dots - E_7|$ regarded as a subspace of the space of degree 3 forms $|3L|$ on \mathbf{P}^2 . Moreover $(3L - E_1 - \dots - E_7) \cdot C = 3$, hence the relation on the A_i 's forces a relation of degree $k = 3$ among the restrictions φ_i of the L_i 's to C . Since \overline{C} has degree $d = 8$, and each A_i has degree $q = 3$, we see each $\tilde{\varphi}(A_i)$ has degree $24 = dq$. The common factor p is a form on \mathbf{P}^1 of degree 21 vanishing on the inverse images in \mathbf{P}^1 of the 7 points $p_i \in \overline{C}$, and we have $\deg(p) = 21 = dq - k$. Even if we did not already know that $a_C = 3$, we would see by Lemma 2.2 that $a_C \leq 3$. Since $a_C \geq 3$ by Lemma 2.1, we recover the fact that $a_C = 3$.

If, as is the case in the preceding example, a_C is smaller than “expected” (*i.e.*, smaller than $\lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor$), then the three forms $\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2$ do not give a generic g_d^2 , since for three generic forms of degree d over \mathbf{P}^1 the minimal degree of a syzygy is $\lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor$ by [1]. All known examples lead us to conjecture that this “non-generic situation” occurs only when the presence of a syzygy of smaller than expected degree is “forced” by something happening in \mathbf{P}^2 , *i.e.* because the syzygy comes from \mathbf{P}^2 , and thus there is a linear relation in $k[\mathbf{P}^2]$ among polynomials whose restriction to C has degree $a < \lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor$ (modulo taking away common factors). Thus Conjecture

1.9 comes from the expectation that what happened in Example 2.9 should be what always happens when we get unbalanced splitting. The explicit statement we give for Conjecture 1.9 includes some additional restrictions on the A_i (that they be sections of a divisor A of a particular form), since examples lead us to expect these additional restrictions are always satisfied.

Remark 2.10. Suppose C is an Ascenzi plane curve with non-balanced splitting. Thus C is of the form (d, m_1, \dots, m_r) where we may assume $m_1 > m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_r$, and we have $d < 2m_1 - 1$. Then Conjecture 2 holds with $A = L - E_1$: there is a syzygy of degree $a_C = d - m_1$ on the parameterization functions φ_i parameterizing C ; this syzygy comes from \mathbf{P}^2 , specifically from the linear syzygy on the pencil of lines through p_1 , and we have $a_C = (dL - m_1E_1 - \dots - m_rE_r) \cdot (L - E_1)$ as asserted by Conjecture 1.9. See also Remark 3.3.

Remark 2.11. In Example 2.9 we have $C^2 = 1$ and $A = -K_7$, where $-K_7 = 3L - E_1 - \dots - E_7$ is an anticanonical divisor for the blow up of \mathbf{P}^2 at 7 points. In fact, $h^0(C) = 3$ and $|C|$ is a homaloidal net (*i.e.*, $[C]$ is in the Weyl group orbit of $[L]$), so a smooth irreducible curve $C_2 \in |2C|$ is rational, and we have $C_2 \cdot A = 2a_C$. Thus by Conjecture 1.9 we expect $a_{C_2} \leq 2a_C$; *i.e.*, that the splitting gap will be (at least) double for C_2 , and this is indeed the case, as we now show. More generally, consider a smooth irreducible curve $C_r \in |rC - (r - 1)E_8|$. The fact that the splitting types of C_r are $(3r, 5r)$ follows by applying Lemma 2.1 together with the forthcoming Proposition 3.1, using $A = 3L - E_1 - \dots - E_7$ as in Example 3.4. In the same way we can construct a plethora of similar examples, such as a curve C'_4 of type $(32, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 2, 2, 2)$ and a curve C'_6 of type $(48, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$, whose splitting types are $4(3, 5) = (12, 20)$ and $6(3, 5) = (18, 30)$, respectively.

3. Splitting type of rational plane curves with specified singularities

In this section we will consider the splitting type for rational curves of the form $\pi(D)$, where $D \subset X$ is a smooth rational curve and $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ is the blowing up of \mathbf{P}^2 at r distinct points p_1, \dots, p_r . Note that if we write $[D] = [d_D L - m_1 E_1 - \dots - m_r E_r]$, there is no loss of generality in assuming that $m_D = m_1$ is the maximum of the m_i .

3.1. New bounds on splitting types

By Lemma 2.1, we have the bound $a_D \leq d_D - m_D = A \cdot D$, where $A = L - E_1$. As Remark 3.3 will explain, the following proposition generalizes this bound. It shows that we can sometimes get better bounds on a_D by finding other divisors A such that μ_A has nontrivial kernel.

Proposition 3.1. *Let X be obtained by blowing up r distinct points of \mathbf{P}^2 . Let L, E_1, \dots, E_r be the corresponding basis of the divisor class group of X . Let*

$D \subset X$ be a smooth rational curve and let A be a divisor such that $h^1(A) = 0$, $H^0(A - D + L) = 0$ and $\text{le}(A) \geq 1$. Then $a_D \leq A \cdot D$, and equality holds if, moreover, D is exceptional such that $\text{le}(A) = \text{le}(A + D)$ and μ_A is surjective.

Proof. Since $\text{le}(A) \geq 1$, we must have $h^0(A) > 1$, hence $A \cdot L > 0$, so $h^2(A) = 0$. Because $h^1(A) = 0$ by hypothesis, by taking cohomology of

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(A + L) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_L(A + L) \rightarrow 0$$

we see that $h^1(A + L) = 0$. From the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(A - D) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(A) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_D(A) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(A - D + L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(A + L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_D(A + L) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

we get the following diagram, which has exact rows, by taking cohomology:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & H^0(A) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathcal{O}_D(A)) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & H^1(A - D) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \mu_A & & \downarrow \mu_2 & & \downarrow \mu_3 \\ 0 & \rightarrow & H^0(A + L) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathcal{O}_D(A + L)) & \rightarrow & H^1(A - D + L) \rightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

Thus we get an inclusion $\ker(\mu_A) \subseteq \ker(\mu_2)$ but by (2.2) we have $\ker(\mu_2) = H^0(\mathcal{O}_D(A \cdot D - a_D)) \oplus H^0(\mathcal{O}_D(A \cdot D - b_D))$. Since $a_D \leq b_D$, this means $0 < h^0(\mathcal{O}_D(A \cdot D - a_D))$, hence $a_D \leq A \cdot D$. For the rest, a similar argument applied to

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(A) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(A + D) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_D(A + D) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(A + L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(A + D + L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_D(A + D + L) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

shows that $H^0(\mathcal{O}_D(A \cdot D - a_D - 1)) \oplus H^0(\mathcal{O}_D(A \cdot D - b_D - 1)) = 0$ if $\text{le}(A) = \text{le}(A + D)$ and μ_A is surjective, and hence that $A \cdot D < a_D + 1$, which gives $A \cdot D = a_D$. □

The following lemma will be useful in identifying candidate divisors A .

Lemma 3.2. *Let X be obtained by blowing up r distinct points of \mathbf{P}^2 . Let $A = dL - \sum_i m_i E_i$ be a divisor on X such that $d \geq 0$, $-K_X \cdot A = 2$ and $h^1(A) = 0$.*

- (a) *If $3h^0(A) - h^0(A + L) \geq 1$ (in which case we know $\text{le}(A) \geq 1$), then $A^2 + 1 \geq L \cdot A$.*
- (b) *If $A^2 + 1 \geq L \cdot A$, then $\text{le}(A) \geq 1$.*

Proof. From $h^1(A) = 0$, $A \cdot L = d \geq 0$ and

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(A + L) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_L(A + L) \rightarrow 0$$

we see that $h^0(A+L) = h^0(A) + A \cdot L + 2$. Since $d \geq 0$, we have $h^2(A) = 0$. Since also $h^1(A) = 0$ and $-A \cdot K_X = 2$, we have $2h^0(A) = A^2 - A \cdot K + 2 = A^2 + 4$ by Riemann-Roch, which says $h^0(A) - h^1(A) + h^2(A) = (A^2 - K_X \cdot A)/2 + 1$. (a) This is just a calculation: $1 \leq 3h^0(A) - h^0(A+L) = 2h^0(A) - A \cdot L - 2 = A^2 + 2 - A \cdot L$, which gives the result.

(b) This time we have $le(A) \geq 3h^0(A) - h^0(A+L) = 2h^0(A) - A \cdot L - 2 = A^2 + 2 - A \cdot L \geq 1$. □

Remark 3.3. Assume X is obtained by blowing up $r \geq 1$ distinct points p_i of \mathbf{P}^2 , and consider a smooth rational curve $D \subset X$ with $[D] = [d_D L - m_1 E_1 - \dots - m_r E_r]$. Assume that $m_D = m_1$ is the maximum of the m_i . Now let $A = L - E_1$. By Lemma 3.2(b), we have $le(A) \geq 1$, although it is of course obvious in this case that A has a nontrivial linear syzygy and it is not hard to check that in fact $le(A) = 1$. If $d_D > 2$ we have $(A - D + L) \cdot L < 0$ and hence $h^0(A - D + L) = 0$ so by Proposition 3.1 we obtain $a_D \leq (L - E_1) \cdot D = d_D - m_D$, which is just the upper bound given in Lemma 2.1.

Example 3.4. Here we assume X is obtained by blowing up $r = 9$ generic points p_i of \mathbf{P}^2 . (We pick $r = 9$ to have a single value of r big enough to accommodate the discussion in this example.) Two non-Ascanzi types of plane rational curves with generically situated singularities were previously known to have unbalanced splitting (both with gap 2), namely $(8, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 0, 0)$ [12, Lemma 3.12(b)(ii)] and $(12, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 0)$ [15, Section A2.1]. We show how our results recover the splittings in these cases. We focus on the first case (the second case can be done exactly the same way). First consider $A = 3L - E_1 - \dots - E_7$. Since the points p_i are not special, it's clear that $h^1(A) = 0$, so Lemma 3.2(b) implies that $le(A) \geq 1$, but by [21, Theorem IV.1] we know μ_A is surjective. Since $h^0(A) = 3$ and $h^0(A+L) = 8$, we see in fact $le(A) = 1$. Since $[8L - 3(E_1 + \dots + E_7)]$ is in the $W(X)$ -orbit of $[L]$, we know (see [31]) that there is a smooth rational curve whose class is $[8L - 3(E_1 + \dots + E_7)]$; let C be any such curve. We have $h^0(A - C + L) = 0$ since $(A - C + L) \cdot L < 0$. Thus $a_C \leq A \cdot C = 3$ by Proposition 3.1. From Ascanzi's lower bound $a_C \geq m_C = 3$ we see that we actually have $a_C = 3$ here. (If we instead consider the exceptional curve E whose class is $[8L - 3(E_1 + \dots + E_7) - E_8 - E_9]$, then the same argument shows that $a_E = 3$, but moreover it is also true that $le(A + E) = 1$, and thus $a_E = 3$ would follow from Proposition 3.1 alone, but the simplest argument to show $le(A + E) = 1$ involves using the fact that $a_E = 3$.)

Example 3.5. Again let X be the blow up of \mathbf{P}^2 at r generic points. Here we determine the splitting for several non-Ascanzi exceptional curves E using the same method as in the previous example but with different choices for A . First assume $[E] = [12L - 5(E_1 + \dots + E_4) - 3(E_5 + \dots + E_9)]$ but this time take $A = 5L - 2(E_1 + \dots + E_4) - (E_5 + \dots + E_9)$. It's clear that A is effective and nef (since $A = D - K_X$ for $D = 2L - E_1 - \dots - E_4$ and both D and $-K_X$ are effective and nef), and since $-K_X \cdot A = 2$ it follows from [20] that $h^1(A) = 0$. Thus Lemma 3.2(b) implies that $le(A) \geq 1$. As before, we have $(A - E + L) \cdot L < 0$ so

$h^0(A - E + L) = 0$. Thus $a_E \leq A \cdot E = 5$ by Proposition 3.1 and using Ascenzi's lower bound we again have equality, $a_E = 5$.

Here are a few additional pairs which work the same way. For simplicity we give only the numerical types corresponding to A and E . In each case we obtain $a_E = m_E$:

- $A : (7, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1) \quad E : (18, 8, 8, 8, 6, 6, 5, 3, 3, 3, 3)$
- $A : (9, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2) \quad E : (20, 9, 7, 7, 7, 7, 5, 5, 5)$
- $A : (7, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1) \quad E : (20, 9, 9, 7, 6, 6, 6, 6, 3, 1)$
- $A : (7, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1) \quad E : (20, 9, 9, 9, 9, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3)$.

It is not always so easy to determine a_E exactly. For example, if E is an exceptional curve of type $(40, 15, 15, 15, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 9)$, then $A = (E + K_X + L)/2$ has type $(19, 7, 7, 7, 6, 6, 6, 6, 4)$, and $h^1(A) = 0$ by the methods of [20], while $h^0(A - E + L) = 0$ since $(A - E + L) \cdot L < 0$. Applying Lemma 3.2(b) we have $le(A) \geq 1$, but Proposition 3.1 and Ascenzi's bounds give only $15 \leq a_E \leq A \cdot E = 19$. Computer calculations indicate that in fact $a_E = 19$, as predicted by Conjecture 1.7.

Each A in Example 3.5 has $-K_X \cdot A = 2$. For reasons that so far remain mysterious, when an exceptional curve E has unbalanced splitting it always seems possible to find an A such that not only do we have $le(A) = 1$ and $E \cdot A = a_E$, but in addition such that $-K_X \cdot A = 2$.

3.2. Smooth rational curves on 7 point blow ups

Here we classify all classes $[C] = [dL - m_1E_1 - \dots - m_rE_r]$ where C is a smooth rational curve on the blow up X of \mathbf{P}^2 at $r \leq 7$ generic points. Since the case $r = 7$ subsumes $r < 7$, we will assume $r = 7$. As we will see, $r = 7$ is the least r such that there are infinitely many non-Ascenzi C ; moreover, all but finitely many of these are unbalanced. The method we use here can be used to find all Ascenzi and all non-Ascenzi C when $r = 8$, but there will be many more cases to analyze if one wants also to determine the splitting types. For $r \leq 8$, the Weyl group $W(X)$ is finite. The case $r > 8$ will be more difficult, at least partly due to the fact that $W(X)$ is then infinite.

In the next result, we show that the class of every smooth rational curve C on the blow up X of \mathbf{P}^2 at 7 generic points is in the Weyl group orbit either of $E_7, H_0 + kH_1, H_2 + kH_1, 2H_0$ or of H_1 , where $H_0 = L, H_1 = L - E_1$ and $H_2 = 2L - E_1 - E_2$, and $k \in \mathbf{N}$.

Theorem 3.6. *Let X be the blow up of \mathbf{P}^2 at $r \leq 7$ generic points. The numerical types (d, m_1, \dots, m_7) of all smooth rational $C \subset X$, up to permutations of the m_i 's, are given in the following lists, where the corresponding splitting gap γ_C in each case which is not Ascenzi is given.*

The types for the orbit of E_7 are $(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1), (1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0), (2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0)$ and $(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, all of which are Ascenzi.

The types for the orbit of $H_0 + kH_1$ are (here $k \in \mathbb{N}$):

- (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) + $k(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0) + $k(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0) + $k(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0) + $k(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0) + $k(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0) + $k(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0) + $k(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0) + $k(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0) + $k(4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, which is Ascenzi
 (4, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1) + $k(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0) + $k(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0) + $k(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1)$, which is Ascenzi if and only if
 $k = 0$; $\gamma_C = |k - 1|$
 (5, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1) + $k(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (6, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1) + $k(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (6, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1) + $k(4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, which is Ascenzi
 (6, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1) + $k(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1)$, which is Ascenzi if and only if
 $k < 2$; $\gamma_C = k$
 (7, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2) + $k(4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, which is Ascenzi
 (7, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2) + $k(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1)$, which is Ascenzi if and only if
 $k = 0$; $\gamma_C = k + 1$
 (8, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3) + $k(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1)$, which is never Ascenzi; $\gamma_C =$
 $k + 2$.

The types for the orbit of $H_2 + kH_1$ are:

- (2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) + $k(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0) + $k(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0) + $k(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0) + $k(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (4, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0) + $k(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (4, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0) + $k(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (5, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0) + $k(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (5, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0) + $k(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (6, 3, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1) + $k(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (6, 3, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1) + $k(4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, which is Ascenzi
 (6, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1) + $k(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (6, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0) + $k(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (7, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1) + $k(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi
 (7, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1) + $k(4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, which is Ascenzi
 (8, 4, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2) + $k(4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, which is Ascenzi
 (8, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1) + $k(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1)$, which is Ascenzi if and only if
 $k < 2$; $\gamma_C = k$
 (9, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2) + $k(4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, which is Ascenzi

$(9, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2) + k(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1)$, which is Ascenzi if and only if $k = 0; \gamma_C = k + 1$

$(10, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3) + k(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1)$, which is never Ascenzi; $\gamma_C = k + 2$.

The types for the orbit of $2H_0$ are:

$(2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi

$(4, 2, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi

$(6, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi

$(8, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 2, 0)$, which is Ascenzi

$(8, 6, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$, which is Ascenzi

$(10, 6, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 2)$, which is Ascenzi

$(10, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 0)$, which is not Ascenzi; $\gamma_C = 0$

$(12, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2)$, which is Ascenzi

$(14, 6, 6, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4)$, which is not Ascenzi; $\gamma_C = 2$

$(16, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6)$, which is not Ascenzi; $\gamma_C = 4$

The types for the orbit of H_1 are:

$(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi

$(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$, which is Ascenzi

$(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)$, which is Ascenzi

$(4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, which is Ascenzi

$(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1)$, which is Ascenzi.

Proof. Let C be a smooth rational curve on X . Because $r = 7$, X is a Del Pezzo surface, and hence $-K_X$ is ample. Thus by adjunction we have $C^2 = -2 - C \cdot K_X \geq -1$. In addition, $W(X)$ is finite (of order $2^{10}3^45^17$; see [30, 26.6]), and so is the set of classes $[C]$ of rational curves C with $C^2 = -1$ (i.e., the classes of exceptional curves). In fact, there are 56 of them (giving the 4 classes listed up to permutations in the statement of the theorem), and their classes are precisely the orbit of E_7 (see [30, Proposition 26.1, Theorem 26.2(iii)]). We note that these all are Ascenzi.

Now say $C^2 > -1$; then C is nef, hence there is an element $w \in W(X)$ such that $D = w[C]$ is a non-negative integer linear combination of the classes of $H_0 = L, H_1 = L - E_1, H_2 = 2L - E_1 - E_2$, and $H_i = 3L - E_1 - \dots - E_i$ for $3 \leq i \leq 7$ [20, Lemma 1.4, Corollary 3.2]. Note that $H_7 = -K_X$.

Write $D = [\sum_i a_i H_i]$. If $a_j > 0$ for some $j \geq 3$, then we have $-D \cdot K_X \leq D \cdot H_j \leq D \cdot \sum_i a_i H_i = D^2$, which violates $D^2 = -2 - D \cdot K_X$. Thus $D = [a_0 H_0 + a_1 H_1 + a_2 H_2]$. If a_0 and a_2 are both positive, then we get another violation, $-D \cdot K_X \leq D \cdot (H_0 + H_2) \leq D^2$, so either $a_0 = 0$ or $a_2 = 0$. If $a_0 = 0$, we cannot have $a_2 \geq 2$, since then $D^2 = a_1 a_2 + a_2(2a_2 + a_1) \geq 2(2a_2 + a_1) = -D \cdot K_X$. Likewise, if $a_2 = 0$, we cannot have $a_0 > 2$ nor can we have $a_0 \geq 2$ if $a_1 \geq 1$. All that is left are the classes of $H_0 + kH_1, 2H_0, H_1$ and $H_2 + kH_1$ for $k \geq 0$, all of which it is easy to see are classes of smooth rational curves. For example, $H_0 + kH_1$ corresponds to a plane curve of degree $k + 1$ with a singular point of multiplicity k . To find the numerical types (d_C, m_1, \dots, m_7) of all smooth rational C , it is now

enough to compute the orbit of each D under $W(X)$, as we have done to produce the lists in the statement of the theorem.

We now determine the splitting gaps for the non-Ascenzi cases. First consider the curve C of type $(10, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4)$. Since $a_C \leq d_C/2 = 5$, it suffices to show that $a_C > 4$ to prove that the gap is 0. By twisting (2.2) by $\mathcal{O}_C(C)$, we obtain an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C(4 - a_C) \oplus \mathcal{O}_C(4 - b_C) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C(C) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C(C + L) \rightarrow 0.$$

To show $a_C > 4$ it now suffices to show this is exact on global sections, since $h^0(\mathcal{O}_C(C) \otimes H^0(L)) = 15 = h^0(\mathcal{O}_C(C + L))$. But exactness follows from the fact that $H^0(C) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow H^0(C + L)$ is surjective (see [21]) by taking global sections of the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(C) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_C(C) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(C + L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_C(C + L) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

and applying the snake lemma.

We now find a_C for the remaining non-Ascenzi cases. By applying Lemma 2.1, and Proposition 3.1 with $A = 3L - E_1 - \dots - E_7$, we have $m_C \leq a_C \leq C \cdot A$, and except for $(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0) + k(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1)$, in each case we have $m_C = C \cdot A$, so $a_C = m_C$.

Finally, we consider the case $(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0) + k(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1)$ for $k > 0$. The preceding argument shows only that $2 + 2k \leq a_C \leq 3 + 2k$, but in fact, $a_C = 3 + 2k$ for $k > 0$ and $a_C = 2$ for $k = 0$ (hence the splitting gap is $|k - 1|$). Certainly $a_C = 5$ if $k = 1$, since a curve of type $(10, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 1)$ is a proper transform of, but isomorphic to, a curve of type $(10, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 0)$ and thus has the same splitting type.

To see $a_C = 3 + 2k$ when $k > 1$, let F and G be smooth rational curves with $[F] = [5L - 2(E_1 + \dots + E_6)]$ and let $[G] = [5L - 2(E_1 + \dots + E_6) - E_7]$. Thus $[C] = [F + kG]$; note also that $2F - C = F - kG$. Taking cohomology of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(2F - C) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(2F) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_C(2k + 2) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(L + 2F - C) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(2F + L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_C(7k + 7) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

gives the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & H^0(2F) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathcal{O}_C(2k + 2)) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & H^1(2F - C) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \mu_2 & & \downarrow \mu_3 & & \downarrow \mu_1 \\ 0 & \rightarrow & H^0(2F + L) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathcal{O}_C(7k + 7)) & \rightarrow & H^1(L + 2F - C) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

For each i , let $V_i = \ker(\mu_i)$. The results of [21] show that $V_2 = 0$. If we also show that $V_1 = 0$, then the snake lemma shows that $H^0(\mathcal{O}_C(2k+2-a_C)) \oplus H^0(\mathcal{O}_C(2k+2-b_C)) = V_3 = 0$, and thus that $a_C > 2k + 2$, so $a_C = 2k + 3$.

To justify that $V_1 = 0$, consider

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(F-(d+1)G) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(F-dG) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_G(1) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(L+F-(k+1)G) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_X(L+F-kG) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O}_G(6) & \rightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

We know $h^0(F-kG) = h^0(L+F-kG) = 0$ for all $k \geq 2$ since $(F-kG) \cdot L < 0$ and $(L+F-kG) \cdot L < 0$. Also, $h^2(F-kG) = h^2(L+F-kG) = 0$ for all $k \geq 2$ by duality, since G is nef and $G \cdot (K_X - (F-kG)) < 0$ and $G \cdot (K_X - (L+F-kG)) < 0$. Thus we can use Riemann-Roch to obtain $h^1(F-kG) = 2k-3$ and $h^1(L+F-kG) = 7k-10$ when $k \geq 2$.

When $k = 1$, $h^1(F-kG) = h^1(E_7) = 0$ and $h^1(L+F-kG) = h^1(L+E_7) = 0$. Taking cohomology when $k = 1$ now gives a commutative diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow H^0(F-G) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathcal{O}_G(1)) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & H^1(F-2G) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 \rightarrow H^0(L+F-G) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathcal{O}_G(6)) & \rightarrow & H^1(L+F-2G) & \rightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

The left vertical map is an isomorphism and the middle vertical map is injective (since the splitting type of G is $(2, 3)$), so the snake lemma tells us that the right vertical map is injective.

Now take cohomology again but with some $k \geq 2$. We obtain another commutative diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_G(1)) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & H^1(F-(k+1)G) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & H^1(F-kG) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_G(6)) & \rightarrow & H^1(L+F-(k+1)G) & \rightarrow & H^1(L+F-kG) & \rightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

By induction the right vertical map is injective and we saw above that the left one is also injective, hence so is the middle one; *i.e.*, $V_1 = 0$ for all $k \geq 0$. □

Proof of Theorem 1.4. (a) By inspection of the statement of Theorem 3.6, we see that in order for C to fail to be Ascenzi, its image in the plane must have at least 6 singular points, and we see that there is a unique numerical type with exactly 6, namely $(10, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4)$, and its splitting gap is 0.

(b) This follows from inspection of the statement of Theorem 3.6. □

3.3. Exceptional curves on 9 point blow ups

We would like to apply our results to the case of blow ups X of \mathbf{P}^2 at $r = 9$ generic points. To do so it will be helpful to collect some facts about the exceptional divisors on such an X .

As mentioned in the introduction, the case $r = 9$ is the first interesting case for the problem of splitting types of exceptional curves on blow ups of \mathbf{P}^2 at r generic

points, since the exceptional curves have only finitely many numerical types when $r < 9$. The numerical types for $r < 8$ are obtained by deleting 0 entries from those for $r = 8$ so it's enough to list the types for $r = 8$. Up to permutations of the entries m_i , the types for $r = 8$ are as follows [30]: $(0, 0, \dots, 0, -1)$, $(1, 1, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $(2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $(3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $(4, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, $(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1)$, and $(6, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$. As is evident, these all are Ascenzi.

For $r = 9$ it is well known that there are infinitely many numerical types of exceptional curves [31]. The recognition that only finitely many of them are Ascenzi seems to be new. To proceed to justify both of these facts, we begin by recalling how to write down the numerical types of exceptional curves for $r = 9$. The result is old enough to be hard to attribute, especially in the form we will need, so for the convenience of the reader we include a proof.

Proposition 3.7. *Let $X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ be obtained by blowing up $r = 9$ distinct points p_i , with L, E_1, \dots, E_9 the usual basis of the divisor class group $\text{Cl}(X)$ with respect to this blow up.*

- (a) *A class $[E] \in \text{Cl}(X)$ satisfies $E^2 = E \cdot K_X = -1$ if and only if $[E] = v + (v^2/2)[K_X] + [E_9]$ for an element $v \in \text{Cl}(X)$ with $v \cdot K_X = v \cdot E_9 = 0$. Moreover, the element v is unique.*
- (b) *Assume the points p_i are generic. Then a class $[E] \in \text{Cl}(X)$ satisfies $E^2 = E \cdot K_X = -1$ if and only if $[E]$ is the class of an exceptional curve. Thus the classes of exceptional curves are exactly the classes of the form $v + v^2[K_X]/2 + [E_9]$ for $v \in K_X^\perp \cap E_9^\perp$.*

Proof. (a) If $[E] = v + (v^2/2)[K_X] + [E_9]$ where $v \cdot K_X = v \cdot E_9 = 0$, then it is just a calculation to check that $E^2 = E \cdot K_X = -1$. Conversely, if $E^2 = E \cdot K_X = -1$, then $(E - E_9) \cdot K_X = 0$. But K_X^\perp is negative semi-definite and even (i.e., $v \in K_X^\perp$ implies $2|v^2 \leq 0$) with the only elements $v \in K_X^\perp$ having $v^2 = 0$ being multiples of $[K_X] = [-3L + E_1 + \dots + E_9]$. If $r = (E - E_9) \cdot E_9$, then $[(E - E_9) + rK_X]$ is in $K_X^\perp \cap E_9^\perp$, which is known to be negative definite, spanned by the classes of the elements $r_0 = L - E_1 - E_2 - E_3, r_1 = E_1 - E_2, \dots, r_7 = E_7 - E_8$. If we set $v = [(E - E_9) + rK_X]$, we obtain $[E] = v - r[K_X] + [E_9]$ and now using the fact that $E^2 = E \cdot K_X = -1$, we find that $v^2 = -2r$, hence $[E] = v + v^2[K_X]/2 + [E_9]$. To see uniqueness, assume $v + (v^2/2)[K_X] + [E_9] = w + (w^2/2)[K_X] + [E_9]$. Then $v + (v^2/2)[K_X] = w + (w^2/2)[K_X]$, so $v^2/2 = -E_9 \cdot (v + (v^2/2)K_X) = -E_9 \cdot (w + (w^2/2)K_X) = w^2/2$, so $(v^2/2)[K_X] = (w^2/2)[K_X]$ and hence $v = w$.

(b) To prove the backward implication, note that, by adjunction, if E is an exceptional curve, then $E^2 = E \cdot K_X = -1$. Conversely, assume $E^2 = E \cdot K_X = -1$. Since X is obtained by blowing up generic points, $[-K_X]$ is the class of a reduced and irreducible curve Γ with $-K_X^2 = 0$, and moreover there are no smooth rational curves C with $-K_X \cdot C = 0$; such a curve C must have $C^2 = 0$, but there are no such (-2) -curves, since $[C]$ would reduce by a Cremona transformation centered in the points p_i to $[L - E_1 - E_2 - E_3]$ (see [23, Section 0], [28]), but

the images p'_i of the points p_i under the transformation are generic [31, proof of Lemma 2.5] so no three of the points p'_i can lie on a line. Since $\Gamma \cdot E = 1$ and there are no (-2) -curves, it follows by [29, Proposition 3.3] that E is an exceptional curve. \square

Remark 3.8. A class E with $E^2 = E \cdot K_X = -1$ need not be the class of an exceptional curve when $r > 9$; for example, $[K_X]$ is such a class when $r = 10$, but since L is nef and $L \cdot K_X = -3$, $[K_X]$ is not the class of an effective divisor.

We now show for $r = 9$ that there are only finitely many exceptional curves E satisfying the condition $d_E \leq 2m_E + 1$ and hence there are only finitely many Ascenzi exceptional curves when $r = 9$. In fact, we show more:

Proposition 3.9. *Let $X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ be obtained by blowing up $r = 9$ distinct points p_i . Then for each integer j there are only finitely many classes E of exceptional curves such that $d_E - 2m_E \leq j$.*

Proof. Let L, E_1, \dots, E_9 be the basis of the divisor class group $\text{Cl}(X)$ with respect to the blow up $X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$. Since E is effective and L is nef, we have $d_E = E \cdot L \geq 0$. Moreover, since $d_E - 2m_E = E \cdot (L - 2E_i)$ for some i , it is enough to show for each i that there are only finitely many E such that $E \cdot (L - 2E_i) \leq j$. The proof is the same for each i ; we will thus consider the case $i = 1$. Since any exceptional curve C satisfies $C^2 = C \cdot K_X = -1$, it is enough to show that there are only finitely many classes E (whether or not they are classes of exceptional curves) with $E^2 = E \cdot K_X = -1$ such that $E \cdot (L - 2E_1) \leq j$ and such that $d_E \geq 0$. If we find an upper bound on d_E , depending only on j , we will be done. To obtain it, note by Proposition 3.7(a) that we have $E = v + v^2[K_X]/2 + [E_9]$ for some $v = [a_0r_0 + a_1r_1 + \dots + a_7r_7] = [a_0L - (a_0 - a_1)E_1 - b_2E_2 - \dots - b_8E_8] \in K_X^\perp \cap E_9^\perp$. Hence $E \cdot (L - 2E_1) = -a_0 + 2a_1 - v^2/2$, and, since $v \cdot K_X = 0$, $2a_0 + a_1 = b_2 + \dots + b_8$. Thus the average $\bar{b} = (b_2 + \dots + b_8)/7$ is $(2a_0 + a_1)/7$. Working formally over the rationals, let $w = [a_0L - (a_0 - a_1)E_1 - \bar{b}(E_2 + \dots + E_8)]$, so $w \in K_X^\perp \cap E_9^\perp$ and $w^2/2 = (5a_0a_1 - 4a_1^2 - 2a_0^2)/7$. Due to the fact that the intersection form is negative semi-definite on K_X^\perp and the general fact for averages that the square of an average is at most the average of the squares and hence $7\bar{b}^2 \leq b_2^2 + \dots + b_8^2$, we have $0 \leq -w^2/2 \leq -v^2/2$. Thus $E \cdot (L - 2E_1) = -a_0 + 2a_1 - v^2/2 \geq -a_0 + 2a_1 - w^2/2 = (2a_0^2 + 4a_1^2 - 5a_0a_1 - 7a_0 + 14a_1)/7$. The substitution $a_0 = x + 5y - 2$ and $a_1 = 4y - 3$ gives $(2a_0^2 + 4a_1^2 - 5a_0a_1 - 7a_0 + 14a_1)/7 = (2x^2 + 14y^2 - 14)/7$.

Since $d_E = E \cdot L = a_0 - 3v^2/2$, we have $j \geq E \cdot (L - 2E_1) = -a_0 + 2a_1 - v^2/2 = d_E/3 - 4a_0/3 + 2a_1$. Using the substitution $a_0 = x + 5y - 2$ and $a_1 = 4y - 3$ and simplifying gives $d_E \leq 3j + 4(x - y) + 10$, where $j \geq (2x^2 + 14y^2 - 14)/7$. Using Lagrange multipliers, we see that the maximum value of $x - y$ given $j \geq (2x^2 + 14y^2 - 14)/7$ occurs for $x = \lambda/4$ and $y = -\lambda/28$ when $j = (2x^2 + 14y^2 - 14)/7$, hence

$$d_E \leq 3j + \left\lceil 4\sqrt{4j + 8} \right\rceil + 10. \tag{o}$$

And those Ascenzi E with $d_E - 2m_E = 1$ are:

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 5 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 | 13 6 5 5 5 4 4 3 3 3 | 19 9 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 4 |
| 7 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 1 | 13 6 6 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 | 19 9 7 7 6 6 6 5 5 5 |
| 9 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 1 | 15 7 6 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 | 21 10 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 5 |
| 9 4 4 4 3 3 2 2 2 | 15 7 6 6 5 4 4 4 4 4 | 21 10 8 7 7 6 6 6 6 6 |
| 11 5 4 4 4 4 3 2 2 | 17 8 6 6 6 6 5 5 4 4 | 23 11 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 6 |
| 11 5 5 4 4 3 3 3 2 | 17 8 7 6 5 5 5 5 4 4 | 25 12 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 7 |
| 13 6 5 5 4 4 4 4 2. | | |

In order to demonstrate that there are infinitely many non-Ascenzi exceptional curves on a blow up of \mathbf{P}^2 at $r = 9$ generic points, it will be useful first to prove two lemmas.

Lemma 3.12. *Let X be the blow up of \mathbf{P}^2 at $r = 9$ generic points. Let E be an exceptional curve for which there is a divisor A such that $[2A] = [E + K_X + L]$. Then E has unbalanced splitting.*

Proof. We easily check that $-K_X \cdot A = 2$. If $E \cdot L = 0$, then $E = E_i$ for some i and there is no A such that $[2A] = [E + K_X + L]$. Thus we may assume that $E \cdot L > 0$, and we now have $1 + A^2 = A \cdot L = L \cdot E/2 - 1 \geq 0$ since $L \cdot E$ is even and positive. Since $A \cdot L \geq 0$ we know $h^2(A) = 0$. Now from Riemann-Roch we have $h^0(A) \geq (A^2 - K_X \cdot A)/2 + 1 = (1/2)(L \cdot E/2 - 2 - K_X \cdot A) + 1 = (L \cdot E)/4 + 1 > 0$.

By [29, Lemma 4.1], the class of every effective divisor is a non-negative sum of $[-K_X]$ and prime divisors of negative self-intersection. Since X is a generic blow up, the only prime divisors of negative self-intersection are the exceptional curves [20]. But $E \cdot L \geq 2$ so $2A \cdot E = -2 + L \cdot E \geq 0$, and for any exceptional curve $C \neq E$ we have $2A \cdot C = (E + K_X + L) \cdot C \geq C \cdot K_X = -1$. Since $2A \cdot C$ is even we must have $2A \cdot C \geq 0$. Since A is effective and meets $-K_X$ and every exceptional curve non-negatively, A is nef, but now $-K_X \cdot A > 0$ implies $h^1(A) = 0$ by [20].

We now have $le(A) \geq 1$ by Lemma 3.2, and since $(A - E + L) \cdot L < 0$, we have $h^0(A - C_A + L) = 0$, so $a_E \leq A \cdot E$ Proposition 3.1, hence $\gamma_E = d_E - 2a_E \geq d_E - 2A \cdot E = 2$. Thus E has unbalanced splitting. \square

Corollary 3.13. *Let X be the blow up of \mathbf{P}^2 at $r = 9$ generic points. Let $[E] = [dL - m_1E_1 - \dots - m_9E_9]$ be the class of an exceptional curve with $m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_9 \geq 0$ and $d \geq 2m_1 - 1$. Let $A = E + E_1 - sK_X$ for $s = d - 2m_1 + 1$ and let $C_A = 2A - K_X - L$. Then $[C_A]$ is the class of an exceptional curve with unbalanced splitting.*

Proof. Direct calculation shows $C_A^2 = K_X \cdot A = -1$, hence $[C_A]$ is the class of an exceptional curve by Proposition 3.7, and it has unbalanced splitting by Lemma 3.12. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Parts (a) and (b) follow from Corollary 3.10. Consider part (c). By Proposition 3.7(b), there are infinitely many exceptional curves on X . For any fixed d , there can be at most finitely many classes $E = dL - m_1E_1 - \dots - m_9E_9$

with $E^2 = -1$. Thus for any d , there are infinitely many exceptional curves E with $E \cdot L \geq d$. By Corollary 3.10, for $d > 26$ none of these infinitely many exceptional curves is Ascenzi, and hence for each such exceptional curve E we have $d_E > 2m_E + 1$. For each such E we thus have by Corollary 3.13 an unbalanced exceptional C_A with $C_A \cdot L > E \cdot L \geq d$, and hence there are infinitely many non-Ascenzi unbalanced exceptional curves. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.6. By Lemma 3.12, E has unbalanced splitting since there is a divisor A with $2A = E + K_X + L$, hence $\gamma_E \geq 2$ and $a_E = (d_E - \gamma_E)/2 \leq (d_E - 2)/2$. \square

Remark 3.14. Let X be the blow up of $r = 9$ generic points of \mathbf{P}^2 . Here we explain why there are infinitely many non-Ascenzi exceptional curves $E \subset X$ for which there is no divisor A satisfying $2A = E + K_X + L$. (Note if Conjecture 1.7 is true, each such E must have balanced splitting.) We know X has infinitely many classes $[E'] = [d_{E'}L - m_1E_1 - \dots - m_9E_9]$ of exceptional curves E' , and we may assume $m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_9 \geq 0$. We have seen that only finitely many of them are Ascenzi. As in the proof of Theorem 1.5, there are infinitely many E' such that $2A = E' + K_X + L$ for some A . For each such E' , we thus see $d_{E'}$ is even and each m_i is odd. Note that $E' \cdot (L - E_7 - E_8 - E_9) > 0$, because $m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_9 \geq 0$ implies $E' \cdot (L - E_1 - E_2 - E_3) \leq E' \cdot (L - E_4 - E_5 - E_6) \leq E' \cdot (L - E_7 - E_8 - E_9)$, so if we had $E' \cdot (L - E_7 - E_8 - E_9) \leq 0$, we would have $1 = E' \cdot (-K_X) = E' \cdot ((L - E_1 - E_2 - E_3) + (L - E_4 - E_5 - E_6) + (L - E_7 - E_8 - E_9)) \leq 0$. But $[E] = s_{789}([E'])$ is the class of an exceptional curve E , and $E' \cdot (L - E_7 - E_8 - E_9) > 0$ implies that $d_E > d_{E'}$ where d_E is odd.

Remark 3.15. Let X be the blow up of \mathbf{P}^2 at $r = 9$ generic points. By Conjecture 1.7, an exceptional curve E on X has unbalanced splitting if and only if there is a certain divisor A with $-K_X \cdot A = 2$. In the conjecture, $[A]$ has the form $[E + K_X + L]/2$, but in Corollary 3.13, $[A]$ has the form $[E' + E'' - sK_X]$ where $E' \neq E''$ are exceptional curves and $s \geq 0$. However, as noted in the proof of Lemma 3.12, the class of every effective divisor on X is a non-negative sum of $[-K_X]$ and classes of prime divisors of negative self-intersection. Thus if D is an effective divisor with $-K_X \cdot D = d$, then we can write $[D]$ as a sum of classes of d exceptional curves plus some non-negative multiple of $[-K_X]$. In particular, if $[A] = [E + K_X + L]/2$, then we also have $[A] = [E' + E'' - sK_X]$ as above.

4. Application to graded Betti numbers for fat points

Let $p_1, \dots, p_r \in \mathbf{P}^2$ be points. A 0-dimensional subscheme $Z \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ with support contained in the set of points p_i is called a *fat point* subscheme if it is defined by a homogeneous ideal $I \subset R = K[\mathbf{P}^2]$ of the form $I = \bigcap_i (I(p_i)^{m_i})$ where each m_i is a non-negative integer. In this case we will write $I = I_Z$, and $Z = m_1p_1 + \dots + m_rp_r$. The least degree t such that the homogeneous component I_t of I of degree t is non-zero is denoted $\alpha(Z)$, or just α if Z is understood.

We are interested in determining the minimal free graded resolution for the ideal I of a scheme of fat points in \mathbf{P}^2 ; our aim, following the work in [10,12,15,16] and [17], is to study the graded Betti numbers of I when the support of Z is given by generic points in \mathbf{P}^2 .

Notice that the values of the Hilbert function of Z , $h_Z(k) = \dim R_k - \dim I_k$, are described, under the genericity assumption, by a well known conjecture by means of which one can explicitly write down the function h_Z given the multiplicities m_i . Various equivalent versions of this conjecture have been given (see [14, 24, 25, 36]). We will refer to them collectively as the SHGH Conjecture. Roughly, the SHGH conjecture says that $h_Z(k)$ does not assume the expected value if and only if the linear system $|I_k|$ presents a multiple fixed rational component.

When trying to state a conjecture for the graded Betti numbers of I , the situation turns out to be much more complicated. For general simple points, it is known that the minimal resolution is “as simple as it can be”, *i.e.* for each k , $\mu_k : I_k \otimes R_1 \rightarrow I_{k+1}$ has maximal rank. So, the first problem that comes to mind is to understand in which cases the resolution of I_Z can be different from the resolution of $l(Z) = \text{length}(Z)$ general simple points, which amounts to finding the values k for which μ_k does not have maximal rank.

Of course there are trivial cases with “bad resolution”, namely those for which Z has “bad postulation”. Hence we are interested first in finding cases where Z is supported on generic points and has generic Hilbert function (assuming SHGH), but it has a “bad resolution”. In those cases (*e.g.*, see [16, Remark 2.3]) it is easy to check that the only value of k for which μ_k might not have maximal rank is $k = \alpha$.

Our idea, consistent with the known examples, is that the “troubles” are always given by the existence of rational curves whose intersection with the fat point scheme Z is too high with respect to the behavior of the cotangent bundle on the curve, or, to be more precise, to the splitting of the pull back of the cotangent bundle on the normalization of the curve. In other words, the scheme Z has a “too high secant” rational curve. This is the analogue of what happens with curves in \mathbf{P}^3 , where, for example, the generic rational quintic curve postulates well but has a bad resolution, and this is due to the fact that the quintic has a 4-secant line (see [19]).

For example, $Z = 3p_1 + 3p_2 + p_3 + p_4 + p_5$ should be generated by quintics, but it is not since the line L through p_1 and p_2 is a fixed component for the quintics. Another way to look at this is that the intersection of Z with L is a scheme of length 6, while $\Omega(6)|_L \cong \mathcal{O}_L(4) \oplus \mathcal{O}_L(5)$, so that its sections vanishing on Z also vanish along L ; *i.e.*, $Z \cap L$ imposes independent conditions on one direct summand, but not on $\mathcal{O}_L(4)$, with the result that the cokernel of $H^0(\Omega(6)|_L) \rightarrow H^0(\Omega(6)|_Z)$ is non-zero. But this cokernel is the surjective image of the cokernel of $\mu_5(Z)$, and hence $\mu_5(Z)$ cannot be surjective (for a detailed explanation, see [16], especially the commutative diagram in the proof of [16, Proposition 4.2], analogous to (4.2) below).

Other plane curves C can play the role of L , but understanding $\Omega(k+1)|_C$ is more difficult when C is not a smooth rational curve, because when C is not smooth and rational, $\Omega|_C$ need not split. One way to deal with this is to look at $(\pi^*\Omega(k+1))|_{C'}$ for smooth rational curves $C' \subset X$, where $\pi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^2$ is the

blow up of points p_i (and hence typically C' is the normalization of some plane curve C). The forms in I_k will correspond to divisors in the class of $F_k = kL - m_1E_1 - \dots - m_rE_r$. In order to study the maps μ_k , we will, equivalently, consider the maps $\mu_{F_k} : H^0(F_k) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow H^0(F_k + L)$; since we are interested in the case $k = \alpha$, we set $F = F_\alpha$.

So consider a rational curve $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ whose strict transform $C' \subset X$ is smooth and irreducible; setting $t = F \cdot C'$, $a = a_{C'}$, $b = b_{C'}$, via twisting the sequence (2.2) by F we get:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C'}(t - a) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(t - b) \rightarrow F|_{C'} \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow (F + L)|_{C'} \rightarrow 0. \quad (4.1)$$

Taking cohomology, we get the map $\bar{\mu}_{C',F} : H^0(F|_{C'}) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow H^0((F+L)|_{C'})$ where $\ker(\bar{\mu}_{C',F}) = H^0(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(t - a) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(t - b))$.

Assuming $H^1(F - C') = 0$ and $L \cdot (F - C') \geq -1$, which imply $H^1(F - C' + L) = 0$, we have (as in [16]) the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 \rightarrow & H^0((F - C') \otimes p^*\Omega(1)) & \rightarrow & H^0(F \otimes p^*\Omega(1)) & \rightarrow & \ker(\bar{\mu}_{C',F}) & \xrightarrow{\tau} \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 0 \rightarrow & H^0(F - C') \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & H^0(F) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow & H^0(F|_{C'}) \otimes H^0(L) & \rightarrow 0 \\
 & \downarrow \mu_{F-C'} & & \downarrow \mu_F & & \downarrow \bar{\mu}_{C',F} & \\
 0 \rightarrow & H^0(F - C' + L) & \rightarrow & H^0(F + L) & \rightarrow & H^0((F + L)|_{C'}) & \rightarrow 0 \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 \xrightarrow{\tau} & \text{cok} \mu_{F-C'} & \rightarrow & \text{cok} \mu_F & \rightarrow & \text{cok}(\bar{\mu}_{C',F}) & \rightarrow 0 \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 & 0 & & 0 & & 0 &
 \end{array} \quad (4.2)$$

If C' also satisfies $t = F \cdot C' \geq -1$, then $H^1(F|_{C'}) \otimes H^0(L) = 0$ so the last vertical column of (4.2) gives $\text{cok}(\bar{\mu}_{C',F}) = H^1(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(t - a) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(t - b))$. In this case, μ_F cannot have maximal rank if $\text{cok}(\bar{\mu}_{C',F})$ is “too big” (when μ_F is expected to be surjective, too big means simply that $\text{cok}(\bar{\mu}_{C',F})$ is nonzero). We will now see how this all works with two examples which use rational curves $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ with unbalanced splitting.

Example 4.1. Let $Z = 4p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_9$. It is well known that Z has good postulation; we have $l(Z) = 18$, $\dim(I_Z)_4 = 0$, $\dim(I_Z)_5 = 3$ so $\alpha(Z) = 5$, and $\dim(I_Z)_6 = 10$, hence one expects that μ_5 is injective and that $\dim \text{coker} \mu_5 = 1$. We will see that this does not happen. Consider a quartic curve $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ passing through the p_i 's and with a singularity of multiplicity 3 at p_1 . Its strict transform is a divisor $C' = 4L - 3E_1 - E_2 - \dots - E_9$ on X ; C' is Ascenzi with unbalanced splitting $(a_{C'}, b_{C'}) = (1, 3)$. If we consider the diagram (4.2) where $F = F_5$ and $t = F \cdot C' = 20 - 20 = 0$, we get $\dim \text{cok}(\bar{\mu}_{C',F}) = h^1(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-3)) = 2$. This forces $\dim \text{coker} \mu_F \geq 2$, and we actually have $\dim \text{coker} \mu_F = 2$, since $F - C' = L - E_1$, so the column on the left column of the diagram corresponds to the linear syzygies on the pencil of lines through the point p_1 , but in that case we know $\text{cok}(\mu_{F-C'}) = 0$.

Example 4.2. Let $Z = 4p_1 + \dots + 4p_7 + p_8 + p_9$; we know that Z has good postulation and $(I_Z)_{11}$ is fixed component free (e.g. see [20]). Namely, we have $l(Z) = 72$, $\dim(I_Z)_{10} = 0$, $\dim(I_Z)_{11} = 6$, $\dim(I_Z)_{12} = 19$, $\alpha(Z) = 11$, hence μ_{11} is expected to be injective, with $\dim \text{cok}(\mu_{11}) = 1$, but we will see that this does not happen (see also [12]). This is due to the existence of a curve $C \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ of degree 8 where $m(C)_{p_i} = 3$ for $1 \leq i \leq 7$, and where p_8, p_9 are simple points of C , which by Example 3.4 gives $C' = 8L - 3E_1 - \dots - 3E_7 - E_8 - E_9$ on X having unbalanced splitting $(a_{C'}, b_{C'}) = (3, 5)$. Now from diagram (4.2), with $F = F_{11}$ and $t = F \cdot C' = 88 - 86 = 2$, we get $\dim \text{cok}(\bar{\mu}_{C',F}) = h^1(\mathcal{O}_{C'}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{C'}(-3)) = 2$. We have $F - C' = -K_X$, so the column on the left of the diagram corresponds to the linear syzygies among forms of degree 3 in the resolution of the ideal of seven points in \mathbf{P}^2 for which we know $\text{cok}(\mu_{F-C'}) = 0$. This implies that we actually have $\dim \text{coker} \mu_F = 2$.

Examples 4.1 and 4.2 give particular instances of infinitely many fat point subschemes $Z \subset \mathbf{P}^2$ with “bad resolution”, which we can obtain using the results of Section 3:

Proposition 4.3. *Consider the blow up X of \mathbf{P}^2 at 9 generic points p_1, \dots, p_9 . Let C' be an exceptional divisor on X of type $(d, m_1, \dots, m_9) = (2d', 2m'_1 + 1, \dots, 2m'_9 + 1)$ with $d' \geq 2$ and consider the fat point subscheme $Z = (3m'_1 + 1)p_1 + \dots + (3m'_9 + 1)p_9 \subset \mathbf{P}^2$. Then*

- Z has maximal Hilbert function and $\alpha(Z) = 3d' - 1$;
- μ_α is expected to be injective with $\dim \text{coker}(\mu_\alpha) = 1$; but in fact
- $\dim \text{coker}(\mu_\alpha) \geq 2$.

Hence Z does not have generic resolution.

Proof. If A is a divisor of type $(d' - 1, m'_1, \dots, m'_9)$, then $[2A] = [C' + K_X + L]$, so by Lemma 3.12 (and its proof) $h^0(A) > 0$ and C' has unbalanced splitting; in particular, $\gamma_{C'} \geq 2$ and the splitting type of C' is $(a_{C'}, b_{C'})$ with $a_{C'} \leq d' - 1$. Note that $F = C' + A$ has type $(3d' - 1, 3m'_1 + 1, \dots, 3m'_9 + 1)$. Since F is the sum of two effective divisors, $\alpha(Z) = 3d' + 1$ follows if we check that $h^0(F - L) = 0$. Consider the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(A - L) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(F - L) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(F - L)|_{C'} \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $-K_X$ is nef and $-K_X \cdot (2A - 2L) = -K_X \cdot (C' + K_X - L) < 0$, we see that $h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(2A - 2L)) = 0$ and hence also $h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(A - L)) = 0$. Moreover, $(F - L) \cdot C' = -d' - 2$, so $h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(F - L)|_{C'}) = 0$, hence $h^0(F - L) = 0$ and so $\alpha(Z) = 3d' + 1$.

In order to prove that Z has maximal Hilbert function we only have to show that $h_Z(3d' + 1)$ is maximal, i.e. that $h^0(F)$ has the expected dimension (equivalently, that $h^1(F) = 0$). But $-K_X \cdot F = 3$, so by [20], $h^1(F) = 0$ if we show that F is nef.

But as noted in the proof of Lemma 3.12, the class of every effective divisor is a non-negative sum of exceptional classes and non-negative multiples of $-K_X$. Thus F is nef if $F \cdot E \geq 0$ for every exceptional curve E , but $F = (3C' + K_X + L)/2$, so $F \cdot C' = d' - 2 \geq 0$, while $F \cdot E \geq \lceil (-1 + E \cdot L)/2 \rceil \geq 0$ if $E \neq C'$. Since F is nef, it follows that $h^1(L, F + L) = 0$, and since also $h^1(F) = 0$, it follows and that $h^1(F + L) = 0$. A straightforward (but tedious) computation now shows that $h^0(F + L) - 3h^0(F) = 1$, hence μ_F is expected to be injective with $\dim \operatorname{coker}(\mu_F) = 1$, as claimed.

Arguing as we did for F , we also see that A is nef, and since $-K_X \cdot A > 0$, we have $h^1(F - C') = h^1(A) = 0$, so we can apply diagram (4.2) for our F and C' . We have that $t = F \cdot C' = d' - 2 \geq a_{C'} - 1$, so we get that $\dim \operatorname{coker}(\bar{\mu}_{C',F}) = h^1(\mathcal{O}_C(d' - 2 - a_{C'}) \oplus \mathcal{O}_C(d' - 2 - 2d' + a_{C'}))$, and $a_{C'} - d' - 2 \leq -3$, so $\dim \operatorname{coker}(\bar{\mu}_{C',F}) \geq 2$. □

Not all examples of fat point subschemes with good postulation and “bad resolution” follow the pattern illustrated above. In fact, a more complicated geometry is possible; for example, the curve C' may have many irreducible rational components and need not even be reduced (see [16, Examples 4.7, 6.3]). Other examples can be found in [15] or in [16], where there are also two conjectures which describe completely what the situation could be.

Resolutions for subschemes Z not possessing a maximal hilbert function are also of interest. Things are more complicated in this situation, but the “unbalanced splitting” idea can still be useful. Actually, when $r = 9$ and the points p_i are generic, then using [15, Theorem 3.3(b)] and assuming Conjecture 1.7 if need be, we can in every degree k , except possibly degree $\alpha(Z) + 1$, find the minimal number of generators of $(I_Z)_k$, as we demonstrate in the next example.

Example 4.4. Let $Z = 230p_1 + 225p_2 + \dots + 225p_8 + 95p_9$, for generic points $p_i \in \mathbf{P}^2$. The Hilbert function of the ideal I_Z can be found by computing $h^0(F_k)$, where $F_k = kL - 230E_1 - 225E_2 - \dots - 225E_8 - 95E_9$. We have $h^0(F_k) = 0$ for $k < 645$, $h^0(F_{645}) = 71$, $h^0(F_{646}) = 528$, $h^0(F_{647}) = 1176$, $h^0(F_k) = \binom{k+2}{2} - \deg Z = \binom{k+2}{2} - 209100$. We will compute the rank of each map μ_k , except for $k = 645$.

To find the minimal number ν_{k+1} of generators in each degree $k + 1$ we must find the dimension of the cokernel of the usual maps $\mu_{F_k} : H^0(F_k) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow H^0(F_{k+1})$. Clearly $\nu_{645} = h^0(F_{645}) = 71$. The same algorithm that we use to compute $h^0(F_k)$ can be used to give a Zariski decomposition of F_k . This is useful since if $F_k = H + N$ where H is effective and N is effective and fixed in $|F_k|$, then $\nu_{k+1} = \dim \operatorname{coker}(\mu_H) + (h^0(F_{k+1}) - h^0(H + L))$, and we know $h^0(F_{k+1})$ and $h^0(H + L)$. It is known that the dimension δ_H of the kernel of μ_H has bounds $h^0(H - (L - E_1)) \leq \delta_H \leq h^0(H - (L - E_1)) + h^0(H - E_1)$. Bounds on δ_H of course give bounds on $\dim \operatorname{coker}(\mu_H)$. We find $N = 20E$, where $E = 20L - 7E_1 - \dots - 7E_8 - 3E_9$ is an exceptional curve which by Conjecture 1.7 has splitting gap 2, and $H = 245L - 90E_1 - 85E_2 - \dots - 85E_8 - 35E_9$ is nef and effective.

We find $0 = h^0(H - (L - E_1)) \leq \delta_k \leq h^0(F_k - (L - E_1)) + h^0(F_k - E_1) = 1$, $h^0(F_{k+1}) = 528$, $h^0(H + L) = 318$ and $h^0(H) = h^0(F_k) = 71$ for $k = 645$, and hence $315 \leq \nu_{646} \leq 316$.

For $t = 646$ we have $N = 0$ and $H = F_k$. Doing the same calculation with this new Zariski decomposition gives $0 \leq \nu_{647} \leq 99$. But in fact, using the splitting gap of 2 from above and [15, Theorem 3.3(b)] we have $\dim \text{coker}(\mu_{F_{646}}) = \dim \text{coker}(\mu_{L+20E}) = \binom{11}{2} + \binom{9}{2} = 91$. From the Hilbert function we see that the regularity of I_Z is 647, so $\nu_k = 0$ for $t > 647$. Given the Hilbert function and numbers of generators of I_Z we compute all but one of the remaining graded Betti numbers: there are 286 syzygies in degree 647 and 190 in degree 648, but since we do not know the number of minimal generators in degree 646 we also do not know the number of syzygies. This example and others like it can be run at: <http://www.math.unl.edu/~bharbourne1/GHM/ResForFatPts.html>.

Remark 4.5. Notice that if $\dim(I_Z)_\alpha \leq 2$, then we can find the minimal number of generators of I_Z also in degree $\alpha(Z) + 1$. If $\dim(I_Z)_\alpha = 1$, then $(I_Z)_\alpha \otimes R_1 \rightarrow (I_Z)_{\alpha+1}$ is injective so the number of generators in degree $\alpha(Z) + 1$ is just $\dim(I_Z)_{\alpha+1} - 3$, while if $\dim(I_Z)_\alpha = 2$ we can determine the dimension of the kernel of $(I_Z)_\alpha \otimes R_1 \rightarrow (I_Z)_{\alpha+1}$ since $(I_Z)_\alpha$ is a pencil; indeed, assuming $Z = \sum_i m_i p_i$ with $m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_r$, the dimension of the kernel, which is either 0 or 1, is $\dim(I_{Z-p_1})_{t-1}$.

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