
Convex Fujita numbers and the Kodaira–Enriques classification of surfaces

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Abstract — We contemplate the range of convex Fujita numbers for minimal smooth projective surfaces according to their position in the Kodaira–Enriques classification.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Motivation. Our main goal is to study effective global generation of adjoint line bundles on minimal surfaces across the Kodaira–Enriques classification. Effective positivity questions (for instance in the form of conjectures by Fujita, Mukai, and Kawamata) have been around in birational geometry for several decades now, however, they appear to be beyond our reach in general. Initiated in [CKMS23], we advocate an approach which aims at more precise information at the expense of a potentially more modest generality at first.

The center of our investigations is the concept of the convex Fujita number of a smooth projective variety. Given such a variety X , we define its convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X)$ as the minimal $m \geq 0$ such that for all $s \geq m$ and any ample divisors L_1, \dots, L_s on X the adjoint divisor

$$K_X + L_1 + \dots + L_s$$

is globally generated.

Convex Fujita numbers are understood as a measure of effective positivity of line bundles on a smooth projective variety. While Fujita’s freeness conjecture predicts that $K_X + mL$ is base-point free for all $m \geq \dim X + 1$ and all ample divisors L on X , which would roughly translate to $\text{Fu}(X) \leq \dim X + 1$, our variant of the problem provides means for a finer classification.

The purpose of this work is to understand the range of the convex Fujita number for minimal smooth projective surfaces in view of the Kodaira–Enriques classification. Reider’s method (cf. §2.2), relating base points of numerically large adjoint linear systems to Bogomolov unstable rank 2 vector bundles shows for smooth projective surfaces X the inequalities

$$0 \leq \text{Fu}(X) \leq 3.$$

Focusing on minimal surfaces appears to be justified as we show in Theorem 8.5 that any smooth projective surface X admits a birational modification $X' \rightarrow X$ such that X' has convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X') = 3$. This supports the idea that blowing up points typically forces Fujita numbers to become maximal possible. For a background on convex Fujita numbers and the circle of ideas around Fujita’s freeness conjecture we refer the reader to [CKMS23].

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1.2. Convex Fujita numbers of minimal surfaces. The concrete geometry of algebraic surfaces combined with the powerful method of Reider allows us to determine the convex Fujita number in many cases.

Theorem A. *In Kodaira dimension ≤ 0 the convex Fujita number of a (relatively) minimal smooth projective surfaces is determined as follows. The convex Fujita number*

- (Kodaira $\dim < 0$) (1) of \mathbb{P}^2 is 3,
 (2) of a Hirzebruch surface is 2,
 (3) of a ruled surface is 2 or 3,
 (Kodaira $\dim 0$) (4) of an abelian surface is 0 or 2,
 (5) of a bielliptic surface is 2,
 (6) of a K3 surface is 0 or 2,
 (7) of an Enriques surface is 1 or 2,

Moreover, there are minimal surfaces

- (Kodaira $\dim 1$) of Kodaira dimension 1 and convex Fujita number 2 and 3, and
 (Kodaira $\dim 2$) of general type with convex Fujita number 0, 2 and 3.

Remark 1.1. At the moment we cannot decide whether there are minimal smooth projective surfaces of convex Fujita number n and Kodaira dimension κ for (κ, n) in the list $(1, 0)$, $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 1)$.

However, as shown in Proposition 7.5, certain ramified double covers X of principally polarized abelian surfaces with Picard number 1 yield smooth projective surfaces that are minimal and of general type with $\text{Fu}(X) = 1$ assuming that the Picard number of X is again 1.

The proof of Theorem A occupies sections §§4–7. The individual results are more precise than Theorem A in that we can often describe the geometry on a particular minimal surface that decides the convex Fujita number in case there are options. We list these more detailed results below.

Proposition B (see Proposition 4.1). *Let $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ be the ruled surface associated to a rank 2 vector bundle \mathcal{E} on a smooth projective curve. The convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X)$ equals 3 if \mathcal{E} is stable or of odd degree. In all other cases $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$.*

Proposition C (see Proposition 5.3). *Let X be an abelian surface. Then we have*

$$\text{Fu}(X) = 2 \iff X \text{ has an ample } \mathcal{L} \text{ with } (\mathcal{L}^2) \leq 4.$$

If the above assertions do not hold, then we have $\text{Fu}(X) = 0$.

Proposition D (see Proposition 5.8). *Let X be a K3 surface. Then $\text{Fu}(X) = 0$ unless there exist an elliptic fibration $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with general fiber E and image of a section S such that all fibers are irreducible and reduced. In the latter case the line bundle $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(mE + S)$, for $m \geq 3$, is ample but not globally generated, so we have $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$.*

An Enriques surface X is called unnodal, if there is no smooth rational curve on X .

Proposition E (see Proposition 5.9, 5.10 and 5.12). *Let X be an Enriques surface.*

- (1) *Then $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$ if and only if X admits a genus one fibration $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with a bisection that meets every component of a fibre of f . This applies in particular to unnodal Enriques surfaces.*
 (2) *Otherwise we have $\text{Fu}(X) = 1$, and this occurs for certain $(\tau, \bar{\tau})$ -generic Enriques surfaces (terminology of [BS22]) having the property that all genus one fibrations have at least one fibre with at least 3 irreducible components.*

Surfaces of positive Kodaira dimension are dealt with in sections §6 and §7.

Proposition F (see Proposition 6.3 and 6.4). *On minimal surfaces of Kodaira dimension 1. Let C a smooth projective curve.*

- (1) *An elliptic fibration $X \rightarrow C$ with a section has $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$ if all fibers are irreducible and reduced and $\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is even.*

- (2) Let E be an elliptic curve, and let $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be a branched cover with Galois group $G = E[2]$ with C of genus 2 and such that E is not an isogeny factor of $\text{Pic}^0(C)$. Then $X = E \times C/G$, with G acting by translation on E , is an isotrivial elliptic fibration and a minimal smooth projective surface of Kodaira dimension 1 and convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$.

Proposition G (see Proposition 7.1 Proposition 7.2 and Remark 7.4). *On minimal surfaces of Kodaira dimension 2.*

There exist minimal surfaces X of general type with $\text{Fu}(X) = 0, 2, 3$. More concretely:

- (1) A very general hyperplane X in \mathbb{P}^3 of degree $d \geq 5$ is minimal of general type with convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 0$.
- (2) The product $X = C_1 \times C_2$ of smooth projective curves of genus at least 2 is minimal of general type with convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$.
- (3) Let Y be a smooth quintic in \mathbb{P}^3 with coordinates $x = [x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4]$ cut out by

$$F(x) = \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i x_i^5 + \sum_{i=1}^4 b_i x_i^3 x_{3i} x_{9i} + \sum_{i=1}^4 (x_i x_{2i})^2 x_{4i}$$

with indices considered modulo 5. Then the quotient $X = Y/\mu_5$ has $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$ where the 5th-roots of unity ζ acts on $[x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4]$ with ζ^k on the homogeneous coordinate x_k .

The example in (2) is an 8-dimensional family of numerical Godeaux surfaces due to Miyaoka [Miy76, Theorem 5], see also Reid [Rei78].

In order to treat ruled surfaces, we prove a more general result about convex Fujita numbers of projective space bundles on curves.

Theorem H (see Theorem 3.3 and Theorem 3.5). *Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle of rank n and degree d on a smooth projective curve C , and let $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ be the associated projective space bundle. Then we have*

$$n \leq \text{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) \leq n + 1.$$

Furthermore,

- (1) If \mathcal{E} is not stable then $\text{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = n$.
- (2) Let \mathcal{E} be stable. Then the following holds.
- (a) If n and d are not coprime, then $\text{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = n$.
- (b) If $d \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$, then $\text{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = n + 1$. In particular, $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is Fujita extreme in this case.

Theorem H relies on a criterion of Butler from [But94] for ample line bundles on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$. Global sections of adjoint line bundles are analysed by computing the direct image along $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow C$ in combination with a well known slope criterion for global generation of semisimple vector bundles on curves, see Lemma 3.4.

1.3. Fujita extreme smooth projective surfaces. A smooth projective surface X is called **Fujita extreme** if $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$, the maximal possible value. If we relax our search from being constrained to minimal surfaces, we find surprisingly many more examples with convex Fujita number 3.

We recall that a group π is called **projective** if it is isomorphic to the (topological) fundamental group $\pi_1(X)$ of a smooth projective variety X .

Theorem I (see Proposition 8.5 and Theorem 8.6).

- (1) Let X be a smooth projective surface. Then there is a birational modification $X' \rightarrow X$ such that X' has convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X') = 3$.
- (2) For every projective group π there is a smooth projective surface X with $\pi_1(X) \simeq \pi$ and convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$.

This theorem indicates that the topological invariant $\pi_1(X)$ alone is not sufficient to control positivity properties of adjoint line bundles.

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2. CONVENTIONS AND PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Conventions. We work over the complex numbers, although our results remain true over an arbitrary algebraically closed field of characteristic 0 by the Lefschetz principle. A surface is a variety (i.e. a separated scheme of finite type over \mathbb{C}) of dimension two, which we assume to be smooth projective and connected without exception.

2.2. Revisiting Reider's method. Convex Fujita numbers are finite by [CKMS23, Proposition 2.5]. Reider's method gives precise bounds for surfaces as follows.

Proposition 2.1 ([CKMS23, Proposition 2.1]). *Let X be a smooth projective surface.*

- (1) *The convex Fujita number of X is bounded by $\text{Fu}(X) \leq 3$.*
- (2) *If $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$, then there exists an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} on X with $\mathcal{L}^2 = 1$.*
- (3) *If the intersection pairing on the Néron-Severi lattice $\text{NS}(X)$ is even, then $\text{Fu}(X) \leq 2$.*
- (4) *If the canonical bundle is numerically equal to 2ϑ with $\vartheta \in \text{Pic}(X)$, then $\text{Fu}(X) \leq 2$.*

Let us revisit the argument in the proof of Reider's criterion for global generation. A point P on the surface X is a base point of the adjoint bundle $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ associated to an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} if and only if

$$H^1(X, \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{I}_P) \neq 0. \quad (2.1)$$

This follows from Kodaira vanishing and the long exact sequence

$$H^0(X, \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow H^0(P, \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}|_P) \rightarrow H^1(X, \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{I}_P) \rightarrow H^1(X, \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}) = 0.$$

By Serre duality, (2.1) is equivalent to the non-vanishing of $\text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{I}_P, \mathcal{O}_X)$. So P is a base point if and only if there exists a nontrivial extension

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{t} \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{I}_P \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.2)$$

and the sheaf \mathcal{E} is necessarily a vector bundle by [GH78, Proposition 1.33]. For a detailed exposition of Reider's method we refer to [Laz97, §3].

Griffiths and Harris [GH78] describe (2.2) more canonically as the Koszul resolution of the residue field at P using $\mathcal{L} = \det(\mathcal{E})$ as

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{E} \xrightarrow{\wedge^s} \det(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \det(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_P \rightarrow 0.$$

This uses the fact that P agrees with the vanishing locus $Z(s)$ of the regular section s of \mathcal{E} .

A concrete example of the above is described in the following proposition.

Proposition 2.2. *Let X be a smooth projective surface with distinct ample effective divisors C_i , for $i = 1, 2$ such that $(C_1 \bullet C_2) = 1$. Then the C_i are irreducible and reduced, intersect in a single point $P = C_1 \cap C_2$, and P is a base point for $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C_1 + C_2)$. In particular, the convex Fujita number of X is*

$$\text{Fu}(X) = 3.$$

Proof. Since C_1 is ample, the intersection number with each component of C_2 is positive. It follows that C_2 is irreducible and reduced. By symmetry the same holds for C_1 . Since C_1 and C_2 are distinct, they intersect in a scheme $Z = C_1 \cap C_2$ of dimension 0 such that the length of \mathcal{O}_Z equal to $C_1 \bullet C_2 = 1$. It follows that $Z = P$ is a single reduced point. Moreover, the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{s_1, s_2} \mathcal{O}_X(C_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(C_2) \xrightarrow{(s_2, -s_1) \bullet} \mathcal{O}_X(C_1 + C_2) \otimes \mathcal{I}_P \rightarrow 0$$

is exact. Here $(s_2, -s_1) \bullet$ is the map that sends a pair (t_1, t_2) to $s_2 t_1 - s_1 t_2$. Exactness follows because the defining equations of C_1 and C_2 at P form a regular sequence of parameters at P .

The extension is non-trivial because $\mathcal{O}_X(C_1 + C_2) \otimes \mathcal{I}_P$ is not a vector bundle. The discussion preceding Proposition 2.2 shows that P is a base point of $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C_1 + C_2)$. This means that $\text{Fu}(X) \geq 3$. The converse inequality is Proposition 2.1(1). \square

2.3. Fujita numbers of products. The following useful result was proven in [CKMS23, Lemma 2.6 and Proposition 2.7].

Proposition 2.3. *Let X and Y be smooth projective varieties. Then we have*

$$\text{Fu}(X \times Y) \geq \max\{\text{Fu}(X), \text{Fu}(Y)\},$$

with equality if the abelian varieties Pic_X^0 and Pic_Y^0 have no common nontrivial isogeny factor.

As a corollary we can determine the convex Fujita numbers of a product of curves.

Corollary 2.4. *The convex Fujita number of a product $X = C_1 \times C_2$ of two smooth projective curves equals*

$$\text{Fu}(C_1 \times C_2) = 2.$$

Proof. Since curves have convex Fujita number 2, Proposition 2.3 shows that $\text{Fu}(C_1 \times C_2) \geq 2$. On the other hand, the canonical bundle $\omega_X = \omega_{C_1} \boxtimes \omega_{C_2}$ is divisible by 2, so that the upper bound follows from Proposition 2.1(4). \square

Corollary 2.5. *There are minimal surfaces of convex Fujita number 2 of the following kind:*

- (1) rational surfaces,
- (2) ruled surfaces over an arbitrary smooth projective curve S as a base,
- (3) abelian surfaces,
- (4) elliptic surfaces of Kodaira dimension 1,
- (5) surfaces of general type.

Proof. All of these are realized as products of curves:

$$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^1 \times S, E \times E', E \times C, C_1 \times C_2,$$

where E and E' are elliptic curves, and C, C_1 and C_2 are curves of genus at least 2. \square

2.4. Pseudosplit irreducible fibrations. We are going to describe a geometric setting which leads to an ample line bundle such that the adjoint linear system has base points.

Lemma 2.6. *Let X be a smooth projective surface with $\text{Fu}(X) \leq 1$. Let D be an ample effective divisor on X , and let $i : C \hookrightarrow X$ be an irreducible and reduced nef divisor on X . Then we have $(D \bullet C) \geq 2$.*

Proof. We argue by contradiction and assume that $(D \bullet C) = 1$, i.e., D intersects C transversely in a unique smooth point P . The divisor $C + D$ is also ample, so by assumption $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C + D)$ is globally generated. Therefore its restriction to C is also globally generated. By adjunction (using the resolution $\mathcal{O}_X(-C) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ of $i_*\mathcal{O}_C$)

$$\omega_C = \mathcal{E}xt^1(i_*\mathcal{O}_C, \omega_X) = \text{coker}(\omega_X \rightarrow \omega_X(C)) = \omega_X(C)|_C$$

where ω_C is the dualizing sheaf of C , we compute the restriction as

$$(\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(C + D))|_C = \omega_X(C)|_C \otimes \mathcal{O}_C(P) = \omega_C(P).$$

The cohomology sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(C, \omega_C) \rightarrow H^0(C, \omega_C(P)) \rightarrow H^0(C, \omega_C(P)|_P) \rightarrow H^1(C, \omega_C) \rightarrow H^1(C, \omega_C(P)) \rightarrow 0$$

shows that P is a base point of $\omega_C(P)$ if and only if

$$H^1(C, \omega_C) \rightarrow H^1(C, \omega_C(P))$$

is not an isomorphism. Serre duality translates this into the dual map

$$0 = H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(-P)) \rightarrow H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C) \neq 0,$$

which is *not* an isomorphism. This shows that P is a base point of $\omega_X(C + D)$, a contradiction. \square

Definition 2.7. A **pseudosplit irreducible fibration** on a smooth projective surface X is a fibration $f : X \rightarrow B$ over a smooth curve B such that

- (i) all fibres $X_b = f^{-1}(b)$ are irreducible, and
- (ii) there is a fibre X_b , potentially multiple, with underlying reduced fibre F , and
- (iii) an irreducible curve S on X with $S \bullet F = 1$.

Proposition 2.8. *Let X be a smooth projective surface that admits a pseudosplit irreducible fibration $f : X \rightarrow B$ with reduced fibre F of multiplicity m and irreducible curve S such that $S \bullet F = 1$. Let D be a nontrivial effective divisor on B of degree $\deg(D) > -\frac{1}{m}(S^2)$. Then*

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(S + F + f^*D)$$

is ample, but $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is not globally generated. More precisely, the intersection point $P = S \cap F$ is contained in the base locus of $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$.

Proof. We set $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{O}_X(S + f^*D)$ so that $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{M}(F)$. We first show that \mathcal{M} is ample. We have $\mathcal{M} \bullet F = 1$ and $\mathcal{M} \bullet S = (S^2) + \deg(D)m > 0$. Furthermore we also have

$$(\mathcal{M}^2) = (S^2) + 2 \deg(D)m > 0.$$

For any irreducible curve C on X other than S or F we have $(S \bullet C) \geq 0$ and $(f^*D \bullet C) \geq 0$ with at least one intersection number strictly positive, because D is effective and because all fibres of $f : X \rightarrow B$ are irreducible by assumption. It follows that $(\mathcal{M} \bullet C) > 0$, and therefore \mathcal{M} is ample by the criterion of Nakai-Moishezon.

Since F is nef and $\mathcal{M} \bullet F = 1$ and \mathcal{M} is ample effective, we can apply Lemma 2.6 to deduce that $\text{Fu}(X) \geq 2$. More precisely, the proof of Lemma 2.6 shows that $P = S \cap F$ is a base point of $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ as claimed. \square

Corollary 2.9. *Let X be a smooth projective surface that admits a pseudosplit irreducible fibration. Then we have $\text{Fu}(X) \geq 2$.*

Proof. This follows at once from Proposition 2.8 by choosing an effective divisor on the base of the pseudosplit irreducible fibration of suitably large degree. \square

3. PROJECTIVE BUNDLES ON CURVES

In this section we study convex Fujita numbers for projective bundles on curves. In a forthcoming work we will treat projective space bundles on more general varieties.

3.1. Review of ample line bundles on projective space bundles. Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle of rank r on a smooth projective variety S . We will study the convex Fujita number of $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$, the associated projective space bundle $\pi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow S$. The Picard group of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ sits in a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Pic}(S) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} \text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} \text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}^{r-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

where res restricts to a fiber and $\text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}^{r-1}) = \mathbb{Z}$. The sequence splits using the tautological line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1)$ associated to \mathcal{E} . Every line bundle on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is uniquely of the form $\pi^* \mathcal{M}(a)$.

We start with a lower bound for the convex Fujita number.

Proposition 3.1. *Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle of rank r on a smooth projective variety S . Then*

$$\text{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) \geq \text{Fu}(\mathbb{P}^{r-1}) = r.$$

Proof. Let $\pi : X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow S$ be the natural projection. Let \mathcal{M} be an ample line bundle on S such that $\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{E}$ is globally generated. Then $\mathcal{L} = \pi^* \mathcal{M}^{\otimes 2}(1)$ is ample on $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$. Indeed, given a tuple of $n + 1$ generating sections $\mathcal{O}_S^{n+1} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{E}$, the associated closed immersion

$$X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{E}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_S^{n+1}) = \mathbb{P}^n \times S$$

has $\pi^* \mathcal{M}^{\otimes 2}(1)$ isomorphic to the restriction of $\mathcal{O}(1) \boxtimes \mathcal{M}$ to X , which is ample.

If $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes m}$ is globally generated, then its restriction to a fiber (identified with \mathbb{P}^{r-1}) is also globally generated and equals

$$(\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes m})|_{\mathbb{P}^{r-1}} \simeq \omega_{\mathbb{P}^{r-1}} \otimes \mathcal{O}(m) \simeq \mathcal{O}(m - r).$$

It follows that $m \geq r$. \square

Recall that a vector bundle \mathcal{E} on a smooth projective curve C admits a unique Harder-Narasimhan filtration

$$0 = \mathcal{E}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{E}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{E}_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{E}_{t-1} \subseteq \mathcal{E}_t = \mathcal{E}$$

by vector bundles \mathcal{E}_i such that $\mathcal{E}_i/\mathcal{E}_{i-1}$ is semistable of slope μ_i with

$$\mu^+(\mathcal{E}) := \mu_1 > \mu_2 > \dots > \mu_{t-1} > \mu_t =: \mu^-(\mathcal{E}).$$

Since the slope of an extension is always in the interval of the slopes of its constituents, we find

$$\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) \leq \mu(\mathcal{E}) \leq \mu^+(\mathcal{E})$$

with equality if and only if \mathcal{E} is semistable. We call $\mu^+(\mathcal{E})$ (resp. $\mu^-(\mathcal{E})$) the **maximal** (resp. **minimal**) **slope** of \mathcal{E} . Butler deduced the following observation from [Miy87, Theorem 3.1].

Proposition 3.2. *Let $\pi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow C$ be the projective space bundle of vector bundle \mathcal{E} of rank r on a smooth projective curve C . A line bundle $\mathcal{L} = \pi^* \mathcal{M}(a)$ is ample if and only if $a > 0$ and*

$$\deg(\mathcal{M}) + a\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) > 0.$$

Proof. [But94, Lemma 5.4]. \square

3.2. Computation of convex Fujita numbers. The following theorem provides examples of (almost) Fujita extreme varieties.

Theorem 3.3. *Let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle of rank n on a smooth projective curve C . Then we have*

$$n \leq \text{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) \leq n + 1.$$

If \mathcal{E} is not semistable then $\text{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = n$.

Proof. We set $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ and write $\pi : X \rightarrow C$ for the natural projection map. The lower bound was established in Proposition 3.1. For the upper bound let $s \geq n$ and let $\mathcal{L}_i = \pi^* \mathcal{M}_i(a_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, s$ be ample line bundles on X . We abbreviate $a := \sum_{i=1}^s a_i$, and $\mathcal{M} := \bigotimes_{i=1}^s \mathcal{M}_i$ and $\mathcal{L} := \bigotimes_{i=1}^s \mathcal{L}_i = \pi^* \mathcal{M}(a)$. By Proposition 3.2 we have $a_i \geq 1$ and thus $a \geq s \geq n$. Recall that we have

$$\omega_X = \mathcal{O}(-n) \otimes \pi^*(\omega_C \otimes \det(\mathcal{E})).$$

Fiberwise, $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ restricts to $\mathcal{O}(a-n)$ and thus is globally generated with trivial higher cohomology. Cohomology and base change shows the surjectivity of the 'relative global generation' map

$$\pi^* \pi_*(\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L},$$

because for $t \in C$ with fiber $X_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^* \pi_*(\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L})|_{X_t} &= \mathcal{O}_{X_t} \otimes (\pi_*(\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L})|_t) = \mathcal{O}_{X_t} \otimes H^0(X_t, (\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L})|_{X_t}) \\ &= \mathcal{O}_{X_t} \otimes H^0(X_t, \mathcal{O}(a-n)) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(a-n) = (\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L})|_{X_t}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is globally generated if $\pi_*(\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L})$ is globally generated. By the projection formula, we have

$$\pi_*(\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}) = \omega_C \otimes \text{Sym}^{a-n}(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \det(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{M} =: \omega_C \otimes \mathcal{F},$$

where we abbreviate $\mathcal{F} := \text{Sym}^{a-n}(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \det(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{M}$.

Let \mathcal{E}^- be the quotient of \mathcal{E} which is the part of its Harder-Narasimhan filtration with minimal slope. Since symmetric powers and tensor products of semistable vector bundles are again semistable, see [Miy87, Corollary 3.7 and 3.10], we find

$$\mathcal{F}^- = \text{Sym}^{a-n}(\mathcal{E}^-) \otimes \det(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{M}.$$

Let n^- be the rank of \mathcal{E}^- . By Proposition 3.2, we compute the minimal slope of \mathcal{F} as

$$\begin{aligned} \mu^-(\mathcal{F}) &= \mu(\mathcal{F}^-) = \mu(\mathrm{Sym}^{a-n}(\mathcal{E}^-)) + \mu(\det(\mathcal{E})) + \mu(\mathcal{M}) \\ &= (a-n)\mu^-(\mathcal{E}) + n\mu(\mathcal{E}) + \mu(\mathcal{M}) \\ &= n(\mu(\mathcal{E}) - \mu^-(\mathcal{E})) + \sum_{i=1}^s (\deg(\mathcal{M}_i) + a_i\mu^-(\mathcal{E})) \geq \frac{s}{n^-} \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

If either \mathcal{E} is not semistable or $s \geq n+1$, we have $s > n^-$ and so $\mu^-(\mathcal{F}) > 1$. By the well known Lemma 3.4 below, the adjoint bundle $\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{F}$ is globally generated, and the proof is complete. \square

Lemma 3.4. *Let C be a smooth projective curve, and let \mathcal{F} be a vector bundle on C of minimal slope $\mu^-(\mathcal{F}) > 1$. Then $\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{F}$ is globally generated.*

Proof. Let P be a point in C . Global sections of $\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{F}$ generate in P if $H^1(C, \omega_C \otimes \mathcal{F}(-P)) = 0$. By Serre duality, it suffices to show $H^0(C, \mathcal{F}^\vee(P)) = 0$. The maximal slope of these dual coefficients is

$$\mu^+(\mathcal{F}^\vee(P)) = 1 - \mu^-(\mathcal{F}) < 0.$$

Any nontrivial map $\mathcal{O}_C \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^\vee(P)$ therefore violates the semistability of the filtration quotients of the Harder-Narasimhan filtration of $\mathcal{F}^\vee(P)$. \square

Under suitable hypotheses we are able to determine convex Fujita numbers of projectivized semistable vector bundles completely.

Theorem 3.5. *Let \mathcal{E} be a semistable vector bundle of rank n and degree d on a smooth projective curve C .*

- (1) *If \mathcal{E} is not stable, then $\mathrm{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = n$.*
- (2) *If n and d are not coprime, then $\mathrm{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = n$.*
- (3) *If n and d are coprime, then the following holds.*
 - (i) *Let C have genus ≥ 2 . If $d \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ and $\mathrm{Sym}^{nk}(\mathcal{E})$ has no direct summand that is a line bundle for all $k > 0$, then $\mathrm{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = n$.*
 - (ii) *If $d \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$, then $\mathrm{Fu}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = n+1$. In particular, $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is Fujita extreme in this case.*

Proof. We start with assertion (2) and keep the notation of Theorem 3.3. We need to discuss the case $s = n$ for a semistable \mathcal{E} and decide whether there are \mathcal{M}_i and a_i such that $\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{F} = \pi_*(\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L})$ is not globally generated. Note that \mathcal{F} is now also semistable and so $\mu(\mathcal{F}) = \mu^-(\mathcal{F})$. The proof of Theorem 3.3 shows that the only critical case is when $\mu(\mathcal{F}) = 1$, and that happens exactly when

$$n \deg(\mathcal{M}_i) + a_i d = 1, \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, n, \quad (3.1)$$

This is only possible if n and d are coprime. This shows assertion (2).

Assertion (1) follows immediately from (2) since the slope $\mu = d/n$ of an unstable semistable \mathcal{E} is also the slope of a vector bundle with rank $< n$, so d and n must have a common prime factor. Assertion (1) appears here because it proves part of Theorem H.

We now assume n and d are coprime and prove assertion (3). Then, as just recalled, \mathcal{E} is stable. Moreover, we assume that \mathcal{M}_i and $a_i \geq 1$ are such that the equations (3.1) hold. It follows that all the a_i are congruent to each other modulo n . Thus $a - n$ is divisible by n .

For assertion (i) we now also assume that $d \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$. Then $a_i \geq 2$ and $a - n \geq n$. Recall from the proof of Theorem 3.3 that it suffices to show that $\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{F}$ is globally generated. The proof of Lemma 3.4 shows that it suffices that for all points $P \in C$ the sheaf

$$\mathcal{F}^\vee(P) \simeq \mathrm{Sym}^{a-n}(\mathcal{E}^\vee) \otimes \det(\mathcal{E})^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{M}^{-1}$$

has no global sections. By Narasimhan–Seshadri the stable \mathcal{E} is described by a unitary representation of a central extension of $\pi_1(C)$. Thus, $\mathrm{Sym}^{a-n}(\mathcal{E}^\vee)$ corresponds to a direct sum of unitary representations and therefore is polystable as a vector bundle. The same holds for $\mathcal{F}^\vee(P)$. By assumption, none of the direct summands is a line bundle (note that $n \mid a - n$). By the slope

computation from above, $\mathcal{F}^\vee(P)$ is a polystable vector bundle of slope 0, and so any global section yields a direct summand of the form \mathcal{O}_C , a contradiction. This shows (i).

We now prove assertion (ii). By assumption $d = 1 - kn$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let \mathcal{M}_i be line bundles on C of degree k , and let a_i be equal to 1 for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then (3.1) holds, and in particular $\mathcal{L}_i = \pi^* \mathcal{M}_i(1)$ is ample. More precisely we have

$$\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}(-n) \otimes \pi^*(\omega_C \otimes \det(\mathcal{E})) \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{M}(n) = \pi^*(\omega_C \otimes \det(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{M}).$$

It follows that $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is globally generated if and only if $\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{F} = \omega_C \otimes \det(\mathcal{E}) \otimes \mathcal{M}$ is globally generated on C . Since $\mu(\mathcal{F}) = 1$, by an appropriate choice of \mathcal{M}_i we may find $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{O}_C(P)$ for a point $P \in C$. In this case $\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{F}$ has P as a base point, and this concludes the proof of assertion (ii). \square

Remark 3.6. Semistable vector bundles of rank n and degree d on a curve C of genus ≥ 2 exist by [NR69, Lemma 4.3]. When d and n are coprime, then the semistable vector bundle \mathcal{E} is in fact stable. If \mathcal{E} is generic, then $\text{Sym}^k(\mathcal{E})$ is again stable for all $k \geq 0$ by a result of Seshadri, see Hartshorne [Har70, Theorem 10.5]. So vector bundles satisfying the respective assumptions of Theorem 3.5 exist in abundance.

Balaji and Kollár define a notion of a holonomy group for a stable vector bundle \mathcal{E} on an arbitrary smooth projective variety S . This is a reductive subgroup of the automorphism group $\text{GL}(\mathcal{E}(x))$ of a fiber $\mathcal{E}(x) := \mathcal{E} \otimes \kappa(x)$ which is minimal to contain all Narasimhan-Seshadri representations group associated to $\mathcal{E}|_C$ for curves $x \in C \subseteq S$, as long as $\mathcal{E}|_C$ is still stable. In [BK08, Corollary 6] they prove that if the commutator subgroup of the holonomy group is either $\text{SL}(\mathcal{E}(x))$ or $\text{Sp}(\mathcal{E}(x))$, then $\text{Sym}^k(\mathcal{E})$ is still stable for all $k \geq 0$. So with this assumption on holonomy of \mathcal{E} the assumptions of the case (i) in Theorem 3.5 holds provided $d \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$.

4. RATIONAL AND RULED SURFACES

In this section we start our study of how convex Fujita numbers vary across the Kodaira–Enriques classification of surfaces. In negative Kodaira dimension, minimal surfaces are rational or ruled.

4.1. Ruled surfaces. We start with ruled surfaces since the result follows at once from the general discussion in §3.

Proposition 4.1. *Let C be a smooth projective curve and let \mathcal{E} be a vector bundle of rank 2 on C . The convex Fujita number of the ruled surface $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow C$ equals*

$$\text{Fu}(X) = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{if } \mathcal{E} \text{ is stable of odd degree,} \\ 2 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. This is just a special case of Theorem 3.3 and Theorem 3.5. \square

4.2. Rational surfaces. A relatively minimal rational surfaces is either the projective plane or a Hirzebruch surface.

Proposition 4.2. *The convex Fujita number of a relatively minimal rational surface is 2 or 3. More precisely,*

- (1) we have $\text{Fu}(\mathbb{P}^2) = 3$, and
- (2) the convex Fujita number of a Hirzebruch surface equals 2.

Proof. Assertion (1) follows, because an ample line bundle on \mathbb{P}^2 is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(a)$ with $a > 0$, and so $\omega_{\mathbb{P}^2} \otimes \mathcal{O}(a_1) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{O}(a_s)$ is globally generated if and only if $\sum_i a_i \geq 3$. In the worst case all $a_i = 1$, and thus we need $s \geq 3$.

(2) Let $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(n))$ be a Hirzebruch surface. Proposition 4.1 yields $\text{Fu}(X)$, because vector bundles of rank 2 on \mathbb{P}^1 are never stable. \square

Remark 4.3. Since Hirzebruch surfaces are very explicit, convex Fujita numbers can also be computed directly. We give an elementary argument to illustrate this fact.

Since $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(n))$ is a toric surface, nef and globally generated are equivalent for all line bundles on X , see [Mus02, Theorem 3.1]. The Picard group $\text{Pic}(X) = \text{NS}(X)$ is generated by the class of a fiber F and the class of a section S with self intersection $S^2 = -n$. The class $L = aS + bF$ is nef and equivalently globally generated if and only if $b \geq na \geq 0$, and the ample classes are characterized by $b > na > 0$. Recall that the canonical class is $K = -2S - (n+2)F$.

For line bundles $L_i = a_i S + b_i F$, for $i = 1, \dots, m$, we find

$$K + \sum_{i=1}^m L_i = (-2 + \sum_{i=1}^m a_i)S + (-n - 2 + \sum_{i=1}^m b_i)F .$$

For the ample line bundles $L_i = S + (n+1)F$ this becomes

$$K + \sum_{i=1}^m L_i = (m-2)S + ((m-1)(n+1) - 1)F ,$$

which is globally generated if and only if $m \geq 2$. When $m \geq 2$ and L_i an ample line bundle, we have

$$-n - 2 + \sum_{i=1}^m b_i \geq -n - 2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (na_i + 1) \geq n(-2 + \sum_{i=1}^m a_i) \geq 0 ,$$

and so the corresponding adjoint bundle is globally generated. This yields $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$.

5. KODAIRA DIMENSION 0

On a minimal surface X of Kodaira dimension 0 the canonical class is numerically trivial. It follows from Proposition 2.1 that $\text{Fu}(X) \leq 2$. The canonical class is globally generated for abelian surfaces and for K3 surfaces, but is a nontrivial torsion class hence not globally generated for Enriques and bielliptic surfaces. Therefore, the options for $\text{Fu}(X)$ of abelian surfaces and K3 surfaces are 0 or 2, while for Enriques and bielliptic surfaces the options are 1 or 2.

Remark 5.1. Before we present our results, we recall that Reider in [Rei88, Proposition 5] reports on the following result of Beauville: let X be of Kodaira dimension 0 and \mathcal{L} a nef line bundle on X with $(\mathcal{L}^2) \geq 6$. Then $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is globally generated precisely if X does not contain a 1-connected effective cycle E with arithmetic genus 0 and $E \bullet \mathcal{L} = 1$.

Our results restrict to ample line bundles and seek to determine the convex Fujita number of X . Clearly, since our main tool is Reider's method, there is bound to be some overlap between our analysis and Beauville's.

5.1. Abelian surfaces. The convex Fujita number of an abelian variety is always at most two by a generalization of Lefschetz' classical theorem by Bauer and Szemberg [BS96, Theorem 1.1] (cf. [CKMS23, Example 1.8]). Here we deal with abelian surfaces and determine the arising convex Fujita numbers precisely.

Proposition 5.2. *Let \mathcal{L} be an ample line bundle on an abelian surface X .*

- (1) *If $(\mathcal{L}^2) \leq 4$, then \mathcal{L} is not globally generated.*
- (2) *If $(\mathcal{L}^2) > 4$, then \mathcal{L} is globally generated unless*
 - *$X \simeq E \times E'$ is isomorphic to a product of elliptic curves E and E' , and*
 - *\mathcal{L} is isomorphic to $\mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{M}'$ with \mathcal{M} of degree 1 on E and \mathcal{M}' of positive degree on E' .*

Proof. By Kodaira vanishing and Riemann–Roch, $h^0(X, \mathcal{L}) = (\mathcal{L}^2)/2 \leq 2$. If \mathcal{L} were globally generated, then the associated map $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, \mathcal{L}))$ would be finite as \mathcal{L} is ample. This yields a contradiction if $(\mathcal{L}^2) \leq 4$ by comparing dimensions. This shows (1).

Moving on to (2), we assume $(\mathcal{L}^2) > 4$ (more precisely $(\mathcal{L}^2) \geq 6$ as the intersection form is even). Reider's method shows that an ample \mathcal{L} with $(\mathcal{L}^2) \geq 5$ is globally generated unless there is an effective divisor C on X with $C^2 = 0$ and $C \bullet \mathcal{L} = 1$. Since \mathcal{L} is ample, we deduce that C must be irreducible and reduced. Riemann–Roch computes $\chi(C, \mathcal{O}_C) = 0$, and since abelian varieties do not contain rational curves, the curve C is smooth of genus 1. After translation, the curve C is an abelian subvariety of X that from now on we denote by E . The quotient map $X \rightarrow X/E =: E'$ realizes X as an elliptic fibration over an elliptic curve E' .

The degree of \mathcal{L} equals 1 on a general and thus on the generic fiber X_η . By Riemann–Roch on the curve X_η , there is a point $P \in X_\eta$ of degree 1 with $\mathcal{L}|_{X_\eta} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{X_\eta}(P)$. The Zariski closure of P in X yields a splitting $s : E' \rightarrow X$ of the quotient map $X \rightarrow E'$ and an isomorphism $X \simeq E \times E'$. Note that, by construction, the line bundles \mathcal{L} and $\mathcal{O}_X(s(E')) = \text{pr}^* \mathcal{O}_E(P_0)$ with the origin $P_0 \in E$ agree on X_η (here $\text{pr} : X \rightarrow E$ is the projection). We set $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{O}_E(P_0)$ and conclude that the difference $\mathcal{L} \otimes \text{pr}^* \mathcal{M}^{-1}$ comes from a line bundle \mathcal{M}' on E' with thus $\mathcal{L} \simeq \mathcal{M} \boxtimes \mathcal{M}'$.

It remains to show that in the exceptional case constructed above the line bundle \mathcal{L} is not globally generated. But $\mathcal{L}|_E$ has degree 1 and thus is not globally generated on E . Hence \mathcal{L} has a base point along E . (This is a special case of Proposition 2.8 because ω_X is trivial, the ample line bundle $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(S)$ is effective and $X \rightarrow E'$ is a pseudosplit irreducible fibration since $S \bullet E = 1$ for the fibre E .) \square

Proposition 5.3. *Let X be an abelian surface. Then we have*

$$\text{Fu}(X) = 2 \iff X \text{ supports an ample } \mathcal{L} \text{ with } (\mathcal{L}^2) \leq 4 .$$

If the above assertions do not hold, then we have $\text{Fu}(X) = 0$. Both values 0 and 2 occur:

- (1) If X is a principally polarized abelian variety, then $\text{Fu}(X)$ equals 2.
- (2) If X is an abelian variety with an isogeny $A \rightarrow X := A/G$ for a principally polarized abelian variety A with $\text{End}(A) = \mathbb{Z}$ and a finite group G whose odd part of $\#G$ is not a square. Then $\text{Fu}(X)$ equals 0.

Proof. We know that $\text{Fu}(X)$ is either 0 or 2, and that it is 0 if and only if all ample line bundles are globally generated. The equivalence thus follows at once from Proposition 5.2. If there is an ample line bundle with $(\mathcal{L}^2) \leq 4$ then this \mathcal{L} is not globally generated, hence $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$. If, on the other hand, for all ample line bundles $(\mathcal{L}^2) \geq 6$ then X is not a product of elliptic curves, as on such a product we have ample line bundles of self intersection 2. Then the exceptional case of Proposition 5.2 does not occur, and all ample \mathcal{L} are globally generated. This shows $\text{Fu}(X) = 0$.

(1) is obvious because a principal polarization \mathcal{L} has $(\mathcal{L}^2) = 2$. It remains to prove (2). Let $\pi : A \rightarrow X$ denote the quotient map. For an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} on X we denote by $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}} : X \rightarrow X^t$ the isogeny $\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}(x) = t_x^* \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1}$. The composition

$$A \xrightarrow{\pi} X \xrightarrow{\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}} X^t \xrightarrow{\pi^t} A^t \simeq A$$

is multiplication by an integer $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ because $\text{End}(A) = \mathbb{Z}$. Computing degrees yields

$$m^4 = \deg(\pi) \cdot \deg(\pi^t) \cdot \deg(\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}) = \#G^2 \cdot \deg(\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}) .$$

By Riemann–Roch $\deg(\varphi_{\mathcal{L}}) = \chi(A, \mathcal{L}^2) = (\frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{L}^2))^2$. Combining the two equations yields

$$2m^2 = \#G \cdot (\mathcal{L}^2) .$$

We now choose an odd prime p that occurs in $\#G$ with an odd exponent. Since the self-intersection (\mathcal{L}^2) is always even due to Riemann–Roch, it follows that $2p \mid (\mathcal{L}^2)$. Since then $(\mathcal{L}^2) \geq 6$, we are done. \square

Remark 5.4. The abelian surface X constructed in Proposition 5.3 (2) together with the isogeny $\pi : A \rightarrow X$ with a principally polarized abelian surface A give rise to finite étale maps

$$A \xrightarrow{\pi} X \rightarrow A$$

(as in the proof of Proposition 5.3), showing that the convex Fujita number can actually go up and down along finite étale maps.

5.2. Bielliptic surfaces. Next we consider bielliptic surfaces $X = E \times F/G$ where E and F are elliptic curves and G is a finite subgroup of E acting on the factor E by translation, and via an injective representation $G \hookrightarrow F \rtimes \text{Aut}(F)$ on the factor F . There is a short list of possible groups G , and in most cases F must have complex multiplication by either $\mathbb{Z}[i]$, or the Eisenstein

integers $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_3]$. The projections to the factors are equivariant with respect to the G -action and so X sits in the two fibrations

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & A & & \\
 & \swarrow & \downarrow \pi & \searrow & \\
 E & & X & & F \\
 \downarrow & \swarrow h & & \searrow f & \downarrow \\
 E' = E/G & & & & F/G = \mathbb{P}^1
 \end{array}$$

where h is a smooth projective isotrivial fibration with fiber F , and f is an isotrivial elliptic fibration with multiple fibers and general fiber E . Let F_0 be the reduced fiber of f in the image of $0 \in F$ in F/G , and let $S \subseteq F$ be the G -orbit of $0 \in F$. The line bundle $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(h^{-1}(0) + F_0)$ pulls back under π to

$$\pi^* \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_E(G) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_F(S) .$$

It follows that \mathcal{L} is an ample line bundle on X , and

$$(\mathcal{L}^2) = 2\#S .$$

The following groups, stabilizers G_0 of $0 \in F$, and self-intersection of \mathcal{L} occur, see [BHPVdV04, page 199], here μ_n denotes the group of n -th roots of unity, and ζ_3 is a cubic root of unity.

G	$\#G$	F	action of generators	G_0	(\mathcal{L}^2)
μ_2	2	arbitrary	$(x, y) \mapsto (x + \alpha, -y)$	G	2
μ_3	3	CM by $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_3]$	$(x, y) \mapsto (x + \alpha, \zeta_3 y)$	G	2
μ_4	4	CM by $\mathbb{Z}[i]$	$(x, y) \mapsto (x + \alpha, iy)$	G	2
μ_6	6	CM by $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_3]$	$(x, y) \mapsto (x + \alpha, -\zeta_3 y)$	G	2
$\mu_2 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	4	arbitrary	$(x, y) \mapsto (x + \alpha, -y)$ $(x, y) \mapsto (x + \beta, y + \gamma)$	μ_2	4
$\mu_4 \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	8	CM by $\mathbb{Z}[i]$	$(x, y) \mapsto (x + \alpha, iy)$ $(x, y) \mapsto (x + \beta, y + \gamma)$	μ_4	4
$\mu_3 \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$	9	CM by $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_3]$	$(x, y) \mapsto (x + \alpha, \zeta_3 y)$ $(x, y) \mapsto (x + \beta, y + \gamma)$	μ_3	6

In the formula describing the action, the elements α, β (resp. γ) always denote a torsion point of suitable order of E (resp. of F).

Before we can compute the convex Fujita numbers we need two lemmas for the case where G is of order 9.

Lemma 5.5. *Let $G = E[3] \subseteq E$ be the kernel of the map $[3]$, multiplication by 3. Then the descent spectral sequence for the G -cover $[3] : E \rightarrow E$ for coefficients \mathbb{G}_m yields an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}(E) \xrightarrow{[3]^*} \mathrm{Pic}(E)^G \xrightarrow{d} \mathrm{H}^2(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow 0 .$$

Moreover, a line bundle $\mathcal{M} \in \mathrm{Pic}(E)$ is G -invariant if and only if $\deg(\mathcal{M})$ is divisible by 3.

Proof. The short exact sequence of low degree terms of the spectral sequence

$$\mathrm{E}_2^{a,b} = \mathrm{H}^a(G, \mathrm{H}^b(E, \mathbb{G}_m)) \implies \mathrm{H}^{a+b}(E, \mathbb{G}_m)$$

yields

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}(E) \xrightarrow{[3]^*} \mathrm{Pic}(E)^G \xrightarrow{d} \mathrm{H}^2(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^2(E, \mathbb{G}_m) .$$

By Tsen's theorem and the purity of the Brauer group we find $\mathrm{H}^2(E, \mathbb{G}_m) = 0$. This proves the first assertion.

A line bundle \mathcal{M} is G -invariant if and only if for all $\alpha \in E[3]$ we have

$$\varphi_{\mathcal{M}}(\alpha) = t_\alpha^* \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{M}^{-1} = 0 ,$$

so if and only if $E[3] \subseteq \ker(\varphi_{\mathcal{M}})$. The kernel of the polarization $\varphi_{\mathcal{M}}$ consists of all $\deg(\mathcal{M})$ -torsion points, hence this holds if and only if $3 \mid \deg(\mathcal{M})$ as claimed. \square

The second lemma resembles the first but treats the ramified case. For a finite group G acting on a variety F we denote the orbifold quotient by $[F/G]$.

Lemma 5.6. *Let $G = E[3] \subseteq E$ be the kernel of the map $[3]$ (multiplication by 3), and let G act on the elliptic curve F as in the bottom line of the table above. Then the spectral sequence for the orbifold G -cover $\psi : F \rightarrow [F/G]$ for coefficients \mathbb{G}_m yields an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}([F/G]) \xrightarrow{\psi^*} \mathrm{Pic}(F)^G \xrightarrow{d} \mathrm{H}^2(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow 0 .$$

Moreover, the restriction of d to the 3-torsion subgroup of $\mathrm{Pic}(F)^G$ is surjective onto $\mathrm{H}^2(G, \mathbb{C}^\times)$.

Proof. The short exact sequence of low degree terms of the spectral sequence

$$E_2^{a,b} = \mathrm{H}^a(G, \mathrm{H}^b(F, \mathbb{G}_m)) \implies \mathrm{H}^{a+b}([F/G], \mathbb{G}_m)$$

yields

$$0 \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}([F/G]) \xrightarrow{\psi^*} \mathrm{Pic}(F)^G \xrightarrow{d} \mathrm{H}^2(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^2([F/G], \mathbb{G}_m) .$$

Therefore, the first assertion follows from the second. The Schur multiplier $\mathrm{H}^2(G, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ equals the exterior square $\bigwedge^2 G \simeq \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$. Hence it suffices to see that d restricted to the 3-torsion subgroup of $\mathrm{Pic}(F)^G$ is nontrivial.

The action of the 3-group G on the 3-group $\mathrm{Pic}^0(F)[3]$ of 3-torsion has always a non-trivial fixed part. So $\mathrm{Pic}(F)^G[3] = (\mathrm{Pic}^0(F)[3])^G$ is non-empty. We now argue by contradiction, and assume that d annihilates this G -invariant 3-torsion. Then $\mathrm{Pic}(F)^G[3]$ lies in the image of $\mathrm{Pic}([F/G])$ under ψ^* . More precisely, since $\ker(\psi^*) = \mathrm{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ is finite, we even find a preimage in the torsion subgroup of $\mathrm{Pic}([F/G])$.

The ramified cover $\bar{\psi} : F \rightarrow F/G \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$, the coarse version of ψ , is easily seen to be ramified in three points with ramification index 3, therefore the orbifold fundamental group of $[F/G]$ has a presentation

$$\pi_1([F/G]) \simeq \langle a, b, c \mid a^3 = b^3 = c^3 = abc = 1 \rangle .$$

We can therefore compute the torsion subgroup

$$\mathrm{Pic}([F/G])_{\mathrm{tors}} = \mathrm{Hom}(\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}([F/G]), \mathbb{C}_{\mathrm{tors}}^\times) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z},$$

so that the natural map induced by the homomorphism $\pi_1([F/G]) \twoheadrightarrow G$ describing the G -torsor $F \rightarrow [F/G]$

$$\mathrm{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(\pi_1^{\mathrm{ab}}([F/G]), \mathbb{C}_{\mathrm{tors}}^\times) = \mathrm{Pic}([F/G])_{\mathrm{tors}}$$

is an isomorphism. Therefore ψ^* applied to torsion classes is zero, a contradiction finishing the proof. \square

Proposition 5.7. *Any bielliptic surface X has an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} with self-intersection $(\mathcal{L}^2) \leq 4$. In particular, X has convex Fujita number $\mathrm{Fu}(X) = 2$.*

Proof. We use the notation introduced above. We first deduce the consequence for the convex Fujita number. Since \mathcal{L} is ample and ω_X is numerically trivial, Kodaira vanishing for the groups $\mathrm{H}^i(X, \omega_X \otimes (\omega_X^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{L}))$ and Riemann-Roch show

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{L}) = \chi(X, \mathcal{L}) = \chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{L}^2) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{L}^2) \leq 2 .$$

Arguing as in the proof of Proposition 5.2, if $h^0(X, \mathcal{L}) \leq 2$ then the ample \mathcal{L} cannot be globally generated. Therefore the adjoint bundle \mathcal{L} of the ample line bundle $\omega_X^{-1} \otimes \mathcal{L}$ has a base point. This means that $\text{Fu}(X) \geq 2$. On the other hand $\text{Fu}(X) \leq 2$ by Proposition 2.1. This proves the assertion on the convex Fujita number.

It remains to establish the existence of \mathcal{L} . For all cases but the last line in the table above, the line bundle \mathcal{L} listed there satisfies the claim about the self intersection number. Hence, it remains to study the case of $G = \mu_3 \times \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$.

As above we consider the two maps $h : X \rightarrow E/G = E$ and $f : X \rightarrow [F/G]$. The exact sequence of low degree terms of the spectral sequence

$$E_2^{a,b} = H^a(G, H^b(E \times F, \mathbb{G}_m)) \implies H^{a+b}(X, \mathbb{G}_m)$$

can be compared by pulling back along h and f with the sum of the short exact sequences of Lemma 5.5 and Lemma 5.6 as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H^1(G, \mathbb{C}^\times)^{\oplus 2} & \longrightarrow & \text{Pic}(E) \times \text{Pic}([F/G]) & \xrightarrow{[3]^* \times \psi^*} & \text{Pic}(E)^G \times \text{Pic}(F)^G & \xrightarrow{d} & H^2(G, \mathbb{C}^\times)^{\oplus 2} \\ & & \downarrow \Sigma & & \downarrow h^*(-) \otimes f^*(-) & & \downarrow -\boxtimes- & & \downarrow \Sigma \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H^1(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) & \longrightarrow & \text{Pic}(X) & \xrightarrow{\pi^*} & \text{Pic}(E \times F)^G & \xrightarrow{d} & H^2(G, \mathbb{C}^\times). \end{array}$$

Let $\mathcal{M}_1 \in \text{Pic}(E)$ be of degree 3. By Lemma 5.5 this \mathcal{M}_1 is G -invariant. By Lemma 5.6 we can pick a 3-torsion class α in $\text{Pic}(F)^G$ such that

$$d(\mathcal{M}_1 \boxtimes \alpha) = d(\mathcal{M}_1) + d(\alpha) = 0$$

Recall that $S \subseteq F$ is the G -orbit of $0 \in F$. Thus $\mathcal{O}_F(S)$ carries a G -equivariant structure and so $d(\mathcal{O}_F(S)) = 0$. It follows that with $\mathcal{M}_2 = \mathcal{O}_F(S) \otimes \alpha$ the line bundle $\mathcal{M}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{M}_2$ descends to X : we have $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$ with

$$\pi^* \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{M}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{M}_2.$$

Clearly \mathcal{L} is ample, because $\pi^* \mathcal{L}$ is ample on $E \times F$. Since both \mathcal{M}_i have degree 3 we find

$$(\mathcal{L}^2) = \frac{2}{\#G} \deg(\mathcal{M}_1) \cdot \deg(\mathcal{M}_2) = 2.$$

This concludes the proof. \square

5.3. K3 surfaces. The improvement on Fujita's freeness conjecture for K3 surfaces is a classical result by Saint-Donat [SD74, Theorem 8.3]. It says that $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2}$ is globally generated for an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} . Here we prove a precise criterion for the convex Fujita number (compare Saint-Donat [SD74, Proposition 8.1] and Mayer [May72, Propositions 5+6] for the equivalence of (a) and (b) below).

Proposition 5.8. *Let X be a K3 surface equipped with an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} . Then the following are equivalent.*

- (a) \mathcal{L} is not globally generated.
- (b) X admits an elliptic fibration $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with general fiber E and image S of a section such that all fibers are irreducible and reduced and $\mathcal{L} \simeq \mathcal{O}_X(mE + S)$ for some $m \geq 3$.

Both values 0 and 2 of the convex Fujita number occur:

- (1) If X does not admit an elliptic fibration, e.g. if X has Picard number 1 (e.g. if X is a very general K3 surface) then $\text{Fu}(X)$ equals 0.
- (2) There are K3 surfaces X that admit the geometry of (b). For these $\text{Fu}(X)$ equals 2.

Proof. Let \mathcal{L} be an ample line bundle on a K3 surface X that is not globally generated. It follows from [Huy16, II, Corollary 3.15] and its proof that $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(mE + S)$ for a smooth elliptic curve E and a curve $S \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$, and some $m \geq 2$, such that S is the base locus of \mathcal{L} and mE is the mobile part. By adjunction we have $E^2 = 0$ and $S^2 = -2$. In particular, the effective

divisor E is nef. By [Rei97, 3.8] (see also [Huy16, II, Prop 3.10]), the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(E)$ is globally generated. The proof of [Huy16, II, Prop 3.10] shows that the regular map

$$\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathrm{H}^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(E)))$$

is a fibration over a curve, necessarily a projective line, as X is simply connected. Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be its Stein factorization. Since $\mathcal{O}_X(E) = \varphi^*\mathcal{O}(1) = f^*\mathcal{O}(d)$ for some $d \geq 1$, it follows that E is linearly equivalent to a multiple of a general fiber of f . We may replace E by a general fiber of f without loss of generality, so d equals 1. Now by Kodaira vanishing and Riemann–Roch we have

$$m(E \bullet S) + 1 = 2 + \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{L}^2) = \chi(X, \mathcal{L}) = h^0(X, \mathcal{L}) .$$

Since mE is the mobile part of \mathcal{L} , this equals, by the projection formula applied to f ,

$$h^0(X, mE) = h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(m)) = m + 1 .$$

We deduce $E \bullet S = 1$ (as observed by Ulrike Rieß, see the footnote in [Huy16, page 31]). This means that $f|_S : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is the inverse of a section of f .

Now \mathcal{L} intersects any fiber in a point: $\mathcal{L} \bullet E = S \bullet E = 1$. Being ample, \mathcal{L} intersects all components of fibers, hence all fibers are irreducible and reduced. From $0 < \mathcal{L} \bullet S = m - 2$, we deduce $m \geq 3$. This establishes the geometry claimed in (b).

For the converse direction¹ we need to show that the given $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(mE + S)$ is in fact ample but not globally generated. By computing $\mathcal{L} \bullet E = 1$, and $\mathcal{L} \bullet S = m - 2$ and $(\mathcal{L}^2) = 2m - 2$ we deduce that \mathcal{L} is ample by the Nakai–Moishezon criterion.

It remains to establish that S is the fixed part of \mathcal{L} . The section S meets each fiber in a smooth point of the fiber. Being irreducible and reduced and of arithmetic genus 0, the fiber is either an elliptic curve or a rational line with a double point or a cusp. In all cases it follows that the restriction of $\mathcal{O}_X(S)$ to the fiber has trivial H^1 and h^0 equal to 1. By cohomology and base change this means that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \simeq f_*\mathcal{O}_X(S)$. The projection formula yields $f_*\mathcal{L} = f_*\mathcal{O}_X(S) \otimes \mathcal{O}(m) = \mathcal{O}(m) = f_*\mathcal{O}_X(mE)$, and consequently the canonical map

$$\mathrm{H}^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(mE)) \rightarrow \mathrm{H}^0(X, \mathcal{L})$$

is an isomorphism. This shows that \mathcal{L} is not globally generated, as S is in the (in fact agrees with the) base locus.

Assertion (1) follows obviously from the proven equivalence because the geometry established in (b) requires an elliptic fibration, which requires Picard rank at least 2. This is false for a very general K3 surface.

For the claim (2) we need to construct a suitable elliptically fibered K3 surface with a section. Such a K3 surface has a Weierstraß form

$$y^2 = x^3 + A(t)x + B(t)$$

with $A(t)$ of degree 8 and $B(t)$ of degree 12. The type of singular fibers can be read off from the discriminant $\Delta(t) = -16(4A^3 + 27B^2)$ and the j -function. The generic case will be that $\Delta(t)$ has only simple roots, and these will exactly be the elliptically fibered K3 surfaces that satisfy (b) with nodal rational curves as singular fibers. The existence of such elliptic fibrations follows more concretely from [MP89, Lemma 2.4]. \square

5.4. Enriques surfaces. We refer to [CD89] as a general source for Enriques surfaces. Any Enriques surface X admits a genus one fibration $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, see [Lan83, Thm. 2.1] [CD89, Thm. 5.7.1] or [BHPVdV04, Thm. 17.5], and any genus one fibration has exactly two multiple fibres, see [CD89, Thm. 5.7.2] or [BHPVdV04, Lemma 17.1], namely half fibres F and F' with $F' \sim F + K_X$, and the fibration being the pencil $|2F| = |2F'|$. The divisors F that give rise to half fibres in genus one fibrations are characterized as nef effective classes that are primitive

¹Note that $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is a pseudosplit irreducible fibration in the sense of Definition 2.7 and that $(S^2) = -2$, so that Proposition 2.8 almost proves what we need.

and isotrivial in the Néron-Severi lattice $\text{Num}(X) = \text{NS}(X)/\text{tors}$ with respect to the intersection pairing. A useful function on the classes of big and nef divisors D is

$$\Phi(D) = \min\{D \bullet F ; F \text{ is a half fibre of a genus one fibration on } X\}.$$

It is known that D has base points if and only if $\Phi(D) = 1$, combine [Cos83, Thm. 8.3.1]² with [Cos83, Thm. 4.1] or the case $k = 0$ of [Knu01, Thm. 1.2].

An irreducible divisor $B \subseteq X$ is a **bisection** of a genus one fibration $|2F|$ on X if $B \bullet F = 1$. It is a theorem thanks to the unimodularity³ of $\text{Num}(X)$ that every genus one fibration admits a bisection, see the proof of [Lan83, Thm. 2.2] or [BHPVdV04, Prop. 17.6].

Proposition 5.9. *Let X be an Enriques surface. Then $1 \leq \text{Fu}(X) \leq 2$ and the following are equivalent:*

- (a) $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$,
- (b) *There is an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} that is not globally generated.*
- (c) *There is a genus one fibration $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with an ample bisection B .*
- (d) *There is a genus one fibration $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with a bisection B such that B meets every component of a fibre of f .*

Proof. We assume (a): If $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$, then there is an ample line bundle \mathcal{L}' such that $\mathcal{L} = \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}'$ is not globally generated. Since K_X is numerically trivial, the line bundle \mathcal{L} is also ample. This shows (b).

Now we assume (b): as recalled above, this means $\Phi(\mathcal{L}) = 1$ and so there is a genus one fibration $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with half fibre F and $\mathcal{L} \bullet F = 1$. By Riemann-Roch and Kodaira vanishing we have

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{L}) = \chi(X, \mathcal{L}) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{L}^2) \geq 2.$$

In particular, \mathcal{L} is effective. By [Cos83, Thm. 8.3.1] there is an integral divisor B such that $\mathcal{L} \simeq \mathcal{O}_X(B)$. This B cannot be a fibre component of f , hence must be finite over \mathbb{P}^1 and since $B \bullet F = \mathcal{L} \bullet F = 1$ we find that B is an ample bisection. This shows (c).

Now we assume (c): Since an ample divisor meets any irreducible curve, the ample bisection in particular meets all fibre components. This shows (d).

Now we assume (d): Let B be a bisection that meets every fibre component of the genus one fibration $|2F|$. Let D be an effective divisor on \mathbb{P}^1 of degree $\deg(D) > -\frac{1}{2}(B^2)$. We set $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}_X(B + f^*D)$. Then \mathcal{L} is ample by the Nakai-Moishezon criterion. Indeed, horizontal curves intersect positively with f^*D while, by assumption, fibre components intersect positively with B . The self intersection is

$$(\mathcal{L}^2) = (B^2) + \deg(D)(B \bullet 2F) = (B^2) + 2 \deg(D) > 0.$$

The line bundle $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is also ample and has $\Phi(\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}) = 1$ as witnessed by the genus one fibration f . Thus $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is not globally generated and $\text{Fu}(X) > 1$. This shows (a) completing the proof. \square

Recall that an Enriques surface is called **nodal** if X contains a smooth rational curve, and it is called **unnodal** if no such smooth rational curves exist. The moduli space of nodal Enriques surfaces is a divisor in the 10-dimensional moduli space of all Enriques surfaces.

Proposition 5.10. *An unnodal Enriques surface X has convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$.*

Proof. Any reducible fibre of a genus one fibration consists of smooth rational curves on X . If X is unnodal, then all genus one fibrations have only irreducible fibres⁴ and so every bisection meets all components of fibres. The result thus follows from Proposition 5.9. \square

Corollary 5.11. *Let X be an Enriques surface.*

²Note that Theorem 8.3.1 is misprinted as Theorem 3.3.1 in [Cos83].

³Unimodularity follows in characteristic 0 from Poincaré duality and $\text{Num}(X) = \text{H}^2(X, \mathbb{Z})/\text{tors}$, but it also holds in characteristic p by [Ill79, Cor 7.3.7].

⁴The genus one fibrations in the unnodal case are all pseudosplit irreducible, hence Corollary 2.9 applies.

- (1) If X admits a genus one fibration with all fibres irreducible, then $\text{Fu}(X)$ equals 2.
(2) If all genus one fibrations of X have a fibre with at least three irreducible components, then $\text{Fu}(X)$ equals 1.

Proof. Immediately from Proposition 5.9. In case (1) property (d) is satisfied for some genus one fibration, and in case (2) property (d) is never satisfied. \square

In [BS22] the authors study possible ADE-types of (-2) -curves on Enriques surfaces X . A first interesting fact is that up to $\text{Aut}(X)$ there are only finitely many genus one fibrations and that representatives of the $\text{Aut}(X)$ -orbits can be computed by lattice theoretic algorithms when asked for $(\tau, \bar{\tau})$ -generic Enriques surfaces. For the definition of the latter we refer to [BS22]. The paper furthermore contains a table [BS22, §6.5]⁵ listing the ADE-types of singular non-multiple fibres and of the two half fibres in any possible genus one fibrations of a $(\tau, \bar{\tau})$ -generic Enriques surfaces. Upon inspecting the list we arrive at the following proposition.

Proposition 5.12. *There are Enriques surfaces X with convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 1$.*

Proof. Of the list as contained in [BS22, §6.5] we pick two examples of numbers with generic ADE-types $(\tau, \bar{\tau})$ admit only genus one fibrations with some fibre having at least 3 irreducible components. According to Corollary 5.11, these Enriques surfaces have $\text{Fu}(X) = 1$.

No.	$(\tau, \bar{\tau})$	singular non-multiple fibres	singular half fibres
24	(D_5, D_5)	none	A_3
		none	A_4
		$A_3 + 2A_1$	none
		A_4	none
		D_4	none
		D_5	none
47	(E_6, E_6)	none	A_4
		$A_5 + A_1$	none
		D_5	none
		E_6	none

For 49 of the 155 Enriques surfaces on the list, the argument above relying on Corollary 5.11 decides that $\text{Fu}(X)$ equals 1. \square

6. ELLIPTIC FIBRATIONS OF KODAIRA DIMENSION 1

6.1. Preliminaries on elliptic fibrations of Kodaira dimension 1. Smooth projective surfaces of Kodaira dimension 1 all admit the structure of an elliptic fibration $f : X \rightarrow C$. Here C is a smooth projective curve, and f is a fibration such that the general fibre has arithmetic genus 1. For $P \in C$ we denote by m_P the multiplicity of the fibre $f^{-1}(P)$ and by F_P the divisor supported in the fibre such that $f^{-1}(P) = m_P F_P$. Kodaira's canonical bundle formula [BHPVdV04, V. Theorem 12.1] reads

$$\omega_X = f^* f_* \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{O}_X \left(\sum_P (m_P - 1) F_P \right), \quad (6.1)$$

with $f_* \omega_X = \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{R}^1 f_* \mathcal{O}_X, \omega_C)$.

We start with the following result.

Proposition 6.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow C$ be an elliptic fibration.*

- (1) *If f has multiple fibres, then ω_X is not globally generated. The divisors F_P where $f^{-1}(P) = m_P F_P$ is a multiple fibre are contained in the base locus.*

⁵The list in *loc. cit.* is truncated and has some artificial page breaks that are hard to follow. The complete list can be found in <http://www.math.sci.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/shimada/K3andEnriques.html>, published also in zenodo, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4327019>.

- (2) Let us assume that f has no multiple fibre. Then the following holds.
- (a) If $\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \geq 2$, then ω_X is globally generated.
 - (b) If $\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 1$ and C has genus $g \leq 1$, then ω_X is not globally generated.

In cases (1) and (2)(b) we have $\text{Fu}(X) \geq 1$, while in case (2)(a) we have $\text{Fu}(X) \neq 1$.

Proof. The projection formula applied to (6.1) shows that all sections of ω_X have poles of order $m_P - 1$ along F_P . This shows (1).

We now show (2) and assume to this end that f has no multiple fibres. Then

$$f_*\omega_X = \omega_C \otimes \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{R}^1 f_*\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_C)$$

where the line bundle $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{R}^1 f_*\mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_C)$ has degree $\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \geq 0$ by [BHPVdV04, V. Corollary 12.3] and [BHPVdV04, III. Theorem 18.2]. Since $f_*\mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_C$, the map

$$H^0(C, \omega_C \otimes \mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \omega_C \otimes \mathcal{L}$$

controlling generation by global sections for $\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{L}$ pulls back via f^* to the map controlling generation by global sections for ω_X

$$H^0(X, \omega_X) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X = f^*(H^0(C, f_*\omega_X) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C) \rightarrow f^*(\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{L}) = \omega_X .$$

As f is faithfully flat, global generation for ω_X is equivalent to global generation for $\omega_C \otimes \mathcal{L}$.

Since C as a curve has convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(C) = 2$, the line bundle $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is globally generated if $\deg(\mathcal{L}) = \chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \geq 2$. If $\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 1$, then by Riemann–Roch and Serre duality the line bundle $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is not globally generated if and only if \mathcal{L} is effective. If the genus of C is ≤ 1 , then any line bundle of degree 1 is effective. \square

Remark 6.2. As shown in [BHPVdV04, V. Proposition 12.5], an elliptic fibration has indeed Kodaira dimension 1 if the following δ_f is positive:

$$\delta_f = \chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) - 2\chi(C, \mathcal{O}_C) + \sum_P \left(1 - \frac{1}{m_P}\right) > 0 , \quad (6.2)$$

and this follows for example if the genus of C is at least 2.

Proposition 6.3. *Let $X \rightarrow C$ be an elliptic fibration with a section, such that*

- (i) all fibres are irreducible and reduced, and
- (ii) $\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is even.

Then X has convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$. Moreover, elliptic fibrations of Kodaira dimension 1 as above exist.

Proof. An elliptic fibration with a section does not have multiple fibres. The formula (6.1) thus simplifies to

$$\omega_X = f^* \mathcal{H}om(\mathbb{R}^1 f_*\mathcal{O}_X, \omega_C) .$$

Since $\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is even, the canonical bundle ω_X is the pull back of a line bundle of even degree. It follows that X has even intersection form. Hence $\text{Fu}(X) \leq 2$ by Proposition 2.1.

The converse estimate $\text{Fu}(X) \geq 2$ follows from Corollary 2.9 as the projection $X \rightarrow C$ is a pseudosplit irreducible fibration in the sense of Definition 2.7.

It remains to construct an elliptic fibration as in the statement of the proposition having Kodaira dimension 1. In Proposition 5.8 we cite [MP89, Lemma 2.4] for the existence of a K3 surface $f_0 : X_0 \rightarrow C_0 = \mathbb{P}^1$ with an elliptic fibration with a section and all fibres irreducible and reduced. We choose a ramified cover $C \rightarrow C_0$ with genus of C at least 2 and ramified only above points of C_0 where the map f_0 is smooth. Then $X = X_0 \times_{C_0} C$ is again smooth with $f : X \rightarrow C$ having a section and all fibres irreducible and reduced. By (6.2) this X has Kodaira dimension 1, because $\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \geq 0$. Finally, we need to ensure that X has even Euler characteristic. This will be achieved by a further étale base change $X' = X \times_C C'$ with an étale double cover $C' \rightarrow C$. The base change is still smooth, and the geometric assumptions are preserved in the genus one fibration $f' : X' \rightarrow C'$. But in addition $\chi(X', \mathcal{O}_{X'}) = \deg(C'/C)\chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ is necessarily even. \square

6.2. An isotrivial elliptic fibration. Next, we describe an isotrivial elliptic fibration with convex Fujita number 3. A considerable amount of the analysis is stimulated by reading [Ser92].

Proposition 6.4. *There is a minimal smooth projective surface of Kodaira dimension 1 and convex Fujita number 3.*

More precisely, let E be an elliptic curve, and let $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be a branched cover with Galois group $G = E[2]$ and C of genus 2. We assume that E is not an isogeny factor of $\text{Pic}^0(C)$. Then $X = E \times C/G$ with G acting factorwise (by translation on E) is an isotrivial elliptic fibration that is a minimal smooth projective surface of Kodaira dimension 1 and convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$.

The proof spans over several lemmas and computations.

Lemma 6.5. *A cover $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ as in Proposition 6.4 exists.*

Proof. By the Riemann–Hurwitz formula there will be 5 branch points in \mathbb{P}^1 , hence we must show that there is an $E[2]$ -quotient of

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{P}^1 - \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5\}) = \langle c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5 \mid \prod_i c_i = 1 \rangle$$

such that all c_i map to nontrivial elements. This is a quick computation in the 2-dimensional \mathbb{F}_2 -vector space $E[2]$. \square

By choosing C first, we may then choose E which does not occur as an isogeny factor of $\text{Pic}^0(C)$, for example because there are at most countably many such isogeny factors.

We consider the following diagram of maps.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Y = E \times C & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X = Y/G & \xrightarrow{h} & E/G \simeq E \\ & & \downarrow f & & \\ & & C/G = \mathbb{P}^1 & & \end{array}$$

Here f and h are the maps induced by the coordinate projections, and $E \simeq E/G$ is induced by multiplication by 2. As $E \rightarrow E/G$ is étale, the map h is a smooth projective isotrivial fibration with general fiber H isomorphic to C . The general fiber F of f is isomorphic to E . The multiple fibers of f are the fibers in the branch points $P \in C/G$. Let F_P denote the reduced fiber of f in P . Then the multiplicity of F_P equals the ramification index e_P . So numerically $F \equiv e_P F_P$.

Lemma 6.6. *The classes of F and H form a basis of $\text{NS}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ and*

$$\pi^* : \text{NS}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \text{NS}(Y) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. The map π^* is injective since π is finite. By assumption E and $\text{Pic}^0(C)$ are disjoint, hence there are no correspondences and $\text{NS}(E \times C) = \text{NS}(E) \times \text{NS}(C)$ which is spanned by the respective fiber classes. Since these classes are rational multiples of F and H , the lemma follows. \square

We next compute the class of ω_X . Computing in $\text{NS}(Y) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ yields

$$\pi^* \omega_X = \omega_Y = \omega_E \boxtimes \omega_C = \frac{2g-2}{\#G} \pi^* F$$

and therefore $\omega_X \equiv \frac{1}{2} F$.

Lemma 6.7 (cf. [Ser92, Proposition 1.4]). *The class of ω_X is primitive in the lattice $\text{NS}(X)/\text{tors}$.*

Proof. Step 1. Claim: The class λF with $2\lambda \notin \mathbb{Z}$ is not effective.

Assuming the contrary, there would be an effective divisor $D \equiv \lambda F$. Then $D \bullet F = 0$ shows that D is a vertical divisor with respect to the elliptic fibration $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 = C/G$. Since all fibers are irreducible, we find that numerically

$$D \in \langle F_P ; P \in C/G \rangle = \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \cdot F,$$

a contradiction.

Step 2. Claim: If the class λF with $2\lambda \notin \mathbb{Z}$ is the class of a line bundle \mathcal{L} , then \mathcal{L} has trivial cohomology $H^i(X, \mathcal{L}) = 0$ in all degrees.

Indeed, with \mathcal{L} also $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1} \equiv (1/2 - \lambda)F$ satisfies the assumption of Step 1. Therefore $H^0(X, \mathcal{L}) = 0$ by Step 1, and $h^2(X, \mathcal{L}) = h^0(X, \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}^{-1}) = 0$ by Serre duality and Step 1. It remains to compute $H^1(X, \mathcal{L})$ via Riemann–Roch:

$$-h^1(X, \mathcal{L}) = \chi(X, \mathcal{L}) = \chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L} \bullet (\mathcal{L} - \frac{1}{2}F) = \chi(X, \mathcal{O}_X).$$

Since $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ is finite étale, the holomorphic Euler characteristic multiplies by $\deg(\pi)$, and it vanishes due to the factor E with $\chi(E, \mathcal{O}_E) = 0$.

Step 3. Claim: a line bundle \mathcal{L} as in Step 2 has trivial cohomology $H^i(F, \mathcal{L}|_F) = 0$ when restricted to F .

We consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(-F) \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}|_F \rightarrow 0$$

and observe that $\mathcal{L}(-F)$ also satisfies the assumption of Step 2. The claim thus follows from the long exact sequence of cohomology and the vanishing computed in Step 2.

Step 4. We now modify \mathcal{L} by a numerically trivial line bundle. The conclusion of Step 3 remains valid as the reasoning there only depends on the numerical equivalence class of \mathcal{L} . The composite

$$h|_F : F \rightarrow E$$

is isomorphic to multiplication by 2 on E . The pull back map

$$\mathrm{Pic}^0(E) \xrightarrow{h^*} \mathrm{Pic}^0(X) \xrightarrow{-|_F} \mathrm{Pic}^0(F)$$

is therefore surjective. This means that we can prescribe $\mathcal{L}|_F$ in its numerical class at will. In particular, for a specific choice of \mathcal{L} we obtain $\mathcal{L}|_F \simeq \mathcal{O}_F$. The trivial line bundle has nontrivial cohomology in all degrees $i = 0, 1$, contradicting Step 3. This completes the proof of the Lemma. \square

Lemma 6.8 (cf. [Ser92, page 194]). *The cohomology $H^2(X)$ is pure of Hodge type $(1, 1)$.*

Proof. Since we already know that $\mathrm{NS}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is spanned by the basis F, H , the lemma follows from the computation of the second Betti number as $b_2(X) = 2$.

Since $G = E[2]$ acts by translation on E , this group action is the restriction of an action by a connected algebraic group E . It follows by homotopy invariance of cohomology that this group action is trivial on cohomology. We now compute using the Künneth formula

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(X, \mathbb{Q}) &= H^*(Y, \mathbb{Q})^G = \left(H^*(E, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^*(C, \mathbb{Q}) \right)^G \\ &= H^*(E, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^*(C, \mathbb{Q})^G = H^*(E, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^*(C/G, \mathbb{Q}). \end{aligned}$$

Since $C/G \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$, we can read off $b_2(X) = 2$. \square

Lemma 6.9. *The intersection pairing on $\mathrm{NS}(X)/\mathrm{tors}$ is unimodular.*

Proof. The Lefschetz- $(1, 1)$ -Theorem and Lemma 6.8 imply that $\mathrm{NS}(X)/\mathrm{tors} = H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. The claim now follows from Poincaré duality. \square

Proof of Proposition 6.4. The class $\omega_X = \frac{1}{2}F$ is primitive by Lemma 6.7. Since the intersection product is unimodular by Lemma 6.9, there exists a line bundle \mathcal{L} with $\frac{1}{2}F \bullet \mathcal{L} = 1$. By Lemma 6.6 there are rational numbers α, β with $\mathcal{L} \equiv \alpha F + \beta H$. Since

$$F \bullet H = \frac{1}{\deg(\pi)} \pi^* F \bullet \pi^* H = \#G = 4$$

we must have $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$. By the adjunction formula the following is an even integer:

$$\mathcal{L} \bullet (\mathcal{L} \otimes \omega_X) = (\alpha F + \frac{1}{2}H) \bullet ((\frac{1}{2} + \alpha)F + \frac{1}{2}H) = 4\alpha + 1.$$

Therefore $(\alpha - \frac{1}{4})F$ lies in $\frac{1}{2}F\mathbb{Z}$, and subtracting this class from \mathcal{L} and renaming yields

$$\mathcal{L} \equiv \frac{1}{4}F + \frac{1}{2}H \quad \text{with} \quad \omega_X \bullet \mathcal{L} = 1.$$

The classes F and H are fibers of maps, and since $\text{NS}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is of dimension 2, they span the nef cone. It follows that \mathcal{L} is an ample line bundle.

The proof of Proposition 6.4 will be complete when we find a nonempty base locus for

$$\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2} \equiv \frac{1}{2}F + 2(\frac{1}{4}F + \frac{1}{2}H) = F + H.$$

More precisely, we will shift the second factor \mathcal{L} by the numerically trivial class to \mathcal{L}' such that

$$\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}' \simeq \mathcal{O}_X(F + H).$$

Now we claim that $\mathcal{O}_X(F + H)$ has 4 base points in the 4 intersection points $F \cap H$. First, since $f_*\mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ we have by the projection formula

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(F)) = h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(1)) = 2.$$

Next, let $S \subseteq C$ be a free G -orbit, and $T \subset E$ the preimage under $E \rightarrow E/G = E$ of the point of E giving rise to the fiber H . Since the G -action on E is fixed point free, we have

$$H^0(E, \mathcal{O}_E(T)) = H^*(E, \mathcal{O}_E(T)) = \mathbb{C}[G]$$

as a G -representation (Atiyah-Bott fixed point formula). Also note that for a G -module V with V_0 denoting the same vector space with trivial G -action, we have an isomorphism as G -representations

$$V \otimes \mathbb{C}[G] \simeq V_0 \otimes \mathbb{C}[G].$$

Now we compute

$$\begin{aligned} H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(F + H)) &= H^0(Y, \pi^*\mathcal{O}_X(F + H))^G = H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_E(T) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_C(S))^G \\ &= (H^0(E, \mathcal{O}_E(T)) \otimes H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(S)))^G = (\mathbb{C}[G] \otimes H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(S)))^G \\ &= (\mathbb{C}[G] \otimes H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(S))_0)^G \simeq (\mathbb{C}[G])^G \otimes H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(S))_0 \\ &\simeq H^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(S))_0, \end{aligned}$$

and Riemann-Roch for C computes

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(F + H)) = h^0(C, \mathcal{O}_C(S)) = \deg(S) + 1 - g = 3.$$

Let $Z = F \cap H$ be the intersection, a reduced subscheme of degree 4. Now we analyze the base locus of $\mathcal{O}_X(F + H)$ along H using the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(F) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(F + H) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_H(Z) \rightarrow 0.$$

Taking global sections yields the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(F)) \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(F + H)) \rightarrow H^0(H, \mathcal{O}_H(Z)).$$

The computation of dimensions above show that global sections of $\mathcal{O}_X(F + H)$ restrict to a 1-dimensional space of sections along H , which cannot generate the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(F + H)|_H = \mathcal{O}_H(Z)$ of degree 4. So finally we conclude that $\mathcal{O}_X(F + H) = \omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}'$ has non-trivial base points, and this concludes the proof of Proposition 6.4. \square

7. SURFACES OF GENERAL TYPE

Minimal surfaces of general type form a vast landscape, and it is therefore certainly not to be expected that we can uniformly describe the geometry that leads to the various possible convex Fujita numbers. On the other hand, it is reasonable to expect that all numbers actually occur in the range allowed by the general result Proposition 2.1, that is $0 \leq \text{Fu}(X) \leq 3$.

We will show that on minimal surfaces of general type the convex Fujita numbers 0, 2, and 3 do occur, leaving the case of $\text{Fu}(X) = 1$ open for the time being.

Proposition 7.1. *A very general hyperplane X in \mathbb{P}^3 of degree $d \geq 5$ is simply connected, has convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 0$ and is minimal of general type.*

Proof. This was proven in [CKMS23, Proposition 3.2]. We recall the proof here for convenience of the reader.

The hyperplane is simply connected due to the Lefschetz hyperplane theorem for the fundamental group. By Noether-Lefschetz [Lef21] and degree $d \geq 4$ (see also [SGA 7II, Exp XIX, Théorème 1.2]), the Picard group $\text{Pic}(X)$ is generated by $\mathcal{O}(1)|_X$. This is the reason to restrict to very general hyperplanes.

The line bundle $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}(a)|_X$ is ample if and only if $a \geq 1$, and it is globally generated if and only if $a \geq 0$. So all ample line bundles are globally generated. By adjunction and our choice of d , the canonical bundle ω_X equals $\mathcal{O}(d-4)|_X$ and in particular is ample. It follows at once that X has convex Fujita number 0. \square

Proposition 7.2. *Let $X = C_1 \times C_2$ be a product of smooth projective curves of genus at least 2. Then X is minimal of general type with convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 2$.*

Proof. Curves have convex Fujita number 2, see [CKMS23, Example 1.6]. Thus we have $\text{Fu}(C_1 \times C_2) \geq 2$ by Proposition 2.3. The converse inequality follows from Proposition 2.1 (4), because X is spin: the canonical class $\omega_X = \omega_{C_1} \boxtimes \omega_{C_2}$ is divisible by 2. \square

Proposition 7.3. *The classical Godeaux surface $X = Y/\mu_5$ that is the quotient of the Fermat quintic*

$$Y = \{x_1^5 + x_2^5 + x_3^5 + x_4^5 = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^3$$

by the action of μ_5 given by

$$\zeta \cdot [x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4] = [\zeta x_1 : \zeta^2 x_2 : \zeta^3 x_3 : \zeta^4 x_4]$$

is minimal of general type and has convex Fujita number 3.

Proof. Let $D_i = \{x_i = 0\} \cap Y$ be the intersection of Y with the respective coordinate hyperplane. The D_i are smooth, connected, and μ_5 -equivariant. We denote by $C_i = D_i/\mu_5$ their image in X . The divisor $D = D_1 + D_2$ is a divisor with normal crossing in

$$D_1 \cap D_2 = \{[0 : 0 : \zeta : 1] ; \zeta \in \mu_5\}.$$

Since the quotient map $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ is finite étale, It follows that $C = C_1 + C_2$ is also a normal crossing divisor and $C_1 \bullet C_2 = \frac{1}{5}(D_1 \bullet D_2) = 1$. We now apply the criterion of Proposition 2.2. \square

Remark 7.4. The Fermat quintic used in Proposition 7.3 is actually not particularly special. Miyaoka [Miy76, Theorem 5] and Reid [Rei78] have constructions an 8-dimensional moduli of numerical Godeaux surfaces with $\pi_1 = \mu_5$. For our purposes we restrict to those with ample canonical bundle. Then the universal cover is shown to be a smooth μ_5 -invariant quintic in \mathbb{P}^3 , where μ_5 acts as in Proposition 7.3. So the quintic is a polynomial of the form

$$F(x) = \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i x_i^5 + \sum_{i=1}^4 b_i x_i^3 x_{3i} x_{9i} + \sum_{i=1}^4 c_i (x_i x_{2i})^2 x_{4i}$$

with indices considered modulo 5. By rescaling the x_i we may assume that $c_i = 1$ for all $i = 1, \dots, 4$. The 8 remaining parameters a_i , and b_i form an \mathbb{A}^8 , and a dense open yields a smooth quintic hyperplane that avoids the μ_5 -fixed points. Miyaoka shows in [Miy76, Theorem 5] that this space of parameters is quasi-finite over the moduli space of such surfaces obtained as quotients X by μ_5 acting on the hyperplane $\{F(x) = 0\}$.

For any nontrivial torsion line bundle $0 \neq \alpha \in \pi_1^{\text{ab}}(X) \simeq \text{Pic}(X)_{\text{tors}}$, let C_α be the unique effective divisor in the class $K_X + \alpha$ by [Rei78, Proposition 0.4]. Then for nontrivial $\alpha, \beta \in \pi_1^{\text{ab}}(X)$ we have

$$C_\alpha \bullet C_\beta = (K_X + \alpha) \bullet (K_X + \beta) = K_X^2 = \frac{1}{5}(\mathcal{O}(1) \bullet \mathcal{O}(1) \bullet \mathcal{O}(5)) = 1.$$

Again we deduce from Proposition 2.2 that $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$.

Proposition 7.5. *Let A be an abelian surface with Picard rank 1 and symmetric principal polarization Θ . Let B be a general smooth divisor in the linear system $|2\Theta|$. Let $X \rightarrow A$ be the double cover branched along B .*

If X has Picard number 1, then X is a smooth projective minimal surface of general type with ample canonical bundle $\omega_X \simeq f^\mathcal{O}_A(\Theta)$ and convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 1$.*

Proof. As B is smooth, the double cover is a smooth projective surface X . Let $R \subseteq X$ be the reduced preimage of B . Then

$$\omega_X = f^*(\omega_A(B)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(-R) = f^*\mathcal{O}_A(\Theta).$$

It follows that ω_X is ample and so X is a minimal surface of general type. The sections of ω_X are

$$\text{H}^0(X, \omega_X) = \text{H}^0(A, f_*\omega_X) = \text{H}^0(A, \mathcal{O}_A(\Theta) \otimes f_*\mathcal{O}_X) = \text{H}^0(A, \mathcal{O}_A(\Theta)) \oplus \text{H}^0(A, \mathcal{O}_A).$$

By Riemann-Roch on A and $(\Theta^2) = 2$ we find $h^0(X, \omega_X) = 2$. In particular, ω_X is not globally generated, as otherwise there would be a map $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ that pulls back $\mathcal{O}(1)$ to an ample line bundle on X , contradiction.

It remains to show that for all ample line bundles \mathcal{L} on X the adjoint bundle $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is globally generated. We claim that the pullback map

$$f^*: \text{Pic}(A) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$$

is an isomorphism. By [Nor83, Cor. 2.7], see also [KK14, Prop. 1] the induced map

$$f_*: \pi_1(X) \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1(A)$$

is an isomorphism. It follows that $f^*: \text{Pic}^0(A) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(X)$ is an isomorphism on torsion elements, hence an isomorphism, and secondly, that the induced map $f^*: \text{NS}(A) \rightarrow \text{NS}(X)$ is an isomorphism on the torsion subgroup $\text{NS}_{\text{tors}} \simeq \text{Hom}((\pi_1^{\text{ab}})_{\text{tors}}, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. Therefore $\text{NS}(X)$ is torsion free. By assumption, X has Picard number 1, and so it remains to show that $f^*\Theta$ is primitive in $\text{NS}(X)$, since $\text{NS}(A)$ is generated by Θ .

First, for any divisor D on X we have that $D \bullet \omega_X = f_*D \bullet \Theta \in (\Theta^2)\mathbb{Z}$ is even, because f_*D is numerically a multiple of Θ . It follows from Riemann-Roch that the intersection form on $\text{NS}(X)$ is even. Now, if $f^*\Theta \equiv nD$, then $n^2(D^2) = 2(\Theta^2) = 4$. As (D^2) is even, we must have $n = \pm 1$. This completes the proof of the claim that $f^*: \text{Pic}(A) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X)$ is an isomorphism.

Any ample \mathcal{L} on X now is of the form $\mathcal{L} = f^*\mathcal{M}$ for a necessarily ample line bundle \mathcal{M} on A . The adjoint line bundle $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is identified with the pullback of the line bundle $\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{O}_A(\Theta)$ which is globally generated since $\text{Fu}(A) \leq 2$ by the classical Lefschetz theorem. Hence also $\omega_X \otimes \mathcal{L}$ is globally generated and the proof of $\text{Fu}(X) = 1$ is complete. \square

Remark 7.6. At the moment we do not know whether the assumption in Proposition 7.5 that X has Picard number 1 can be achieved in an example.

8. FUJITA EXTREME SURFACES

We recall that a smooth projective surface X is called Fujita extreme if $\text{Fu}(X) = \dim X + 1 = 3$. We already observed in Proposition 2.1 that by Reider's method $\text{Fu}(X) \leq 3$ holds for all surfaces X . Certainly, $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$ apparently requires a surface with special geometry, at the same time we will see that such surfaces are birationally cofinal over any given one.

8.1. Symmetric products of curves. Recall that the symmetric square of a smooth projective curve C is the smooth projective surface

$$\mathrm{Sym}^2(C) = (C \times C)/S_2$$

where S_2 acts by permuting the factors.

Proposition 8.1. *For any smooth projective curve C we have $\mathrm{Fu}(\mathrm{Sym}^2(C)) = 3$.*

Proof. We write $\pi : C \times C \rightarrow \mathrm{Sym}^2(C)$ for the quotient map, and let $\mathrm{pr}_i : C^2 \rightarrow C$ be the projection to the i -th factor. For any point $P \in C$ we define a divisor on $C \times C$

$$H_P := \mathrm{pr}_1^{-1}(P) + \mathrm{pr}_2^{-1}(P)$$

which is normal crossing. Moreover, H_P is ample and fixed by the involution switching the factors. Let D_P be the quotient of H_P by S_2 , i.e. the image of H_P in $\mathrm{Sym}^2(C)$. The divisor D_P is an ample effective divisor on X because π is finite and $H_P = \pi^*(D_P)$. For distinct points $P \neq Q$ in C , the divisor $D = D_P + D_Q$ is normal crossing. We compute

$$(D_P \bullet D_Q) = \frac{1}{\deg(\pi)}(H_P \bullet H_Q) = 1.$$

The result now follows at once from Proposition 2.2. \square

Remark 8.2. (1) Note that $\mathrm{Sym}^2(C)$ for $C = \mathbb{P}^1$ is just \mathbb{P}^2 . So we recover the convex Fujita number of this classical example.

(2) For $C = E$ an elliptic curve, the summation map $\mathrm{Sym}^2(E) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}_E^2 \simeq E$ is a \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle associated to the vector bundle $\mathcal{E} = f_*\mathcal{L}$ where $f : E \times \mathrm{Pic}_E^2 \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}_E^2$ is the projection and \mathcal{L} is the universal line bundle of degree 2. By Proposition 4.1 the vector bundle \mathcal{E} must be stable of odd degree.

(3) If C is of genus at least 2 and not hyperelliptic, then the summation map identifies $\mathrm{Sym}^2(C)$ with a closed subscheme of the Jacobian $\mathrm{Pic}_C^2 \simeq \mathrm{Pic}_C^0$. The sequence of maps

$$C \times C \rightarrow \mathrm{Sym}^2(C) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}_C^0$$

shows that the convex Fujita number can go up and down along finite (ramified) maps: we have $\mathrm{Fu}(C \times C) = 2$, while $\mathrm{Fu}(\mathrm{Sym}^2(C)) = 3$, but again $\mathrm{Fu}(\mathrm{Pic}_C^0) = 2$. The latter holds because Pic_C^0 is principally polarized, and an ample line bundle inducing the principal polarization is not globally generated. See Remark 5.4 for a related remark.

8.2. Some rational non-minimal Fujita extreme surfaces. Here we present a construction that yields rational Fujita extreme surfaces. This serves as a model for the construction in §8.3.

A pencil of plane curves of degree d arises by choosing a line in $\mathbb{P}(\mathrm{H}^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(d)))$. We would like our pencil to have only irreducible (and reduced) members. This translates to the following: the chosen line should avoid the products obtained by multiplication of equations of degree $a, b \geq 1$ with $a + b = d$, i.e., the images of the finite map that multiplies equations

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathrm{H}^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(a))) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathrm{H}^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(b))) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathrm{H}^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(d))).$$

This is achieved by any general line by the following dimension count. First recall

$$\dim \mathbb{P}(\mathrm{H}^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(d))) = \binom{d+2}{2} - 1 = \frac{d(d+3)}{2}.$$

Then, using that linear terms cancel, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \mathbb{P}(\mathrm{H}^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(d))) &\geq 2 + \dim \mathbb{P}(\mathrm{H}^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(a))) + \dim \mathbb{P}(\mathrm{H}^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}(b))) \\ \iff \frac{d(d+3)}{2} &\geq 2 + \frac{a(a+3)}{2} + \frac{b(b+3)}{2} \iff d^2 \geq 4 + a^2 + b^2 \iff ab \geq 2. \end{aligned}$$

So we succeed if $d \geq 3$ which we assume from now on.

With two general planar degree d curves D_0 and D_∞ in \mathbb{P}^2 , we denote by $Z = D_0 \cap D_\infty \setminus \{P\}$ the set of d^2 intersection points with a distinguished point P removed. We consider the blow up $X = \mathrm{Bl}_Z(\mathbb{P}^2)$ and the further blow up $\sigma : Y = \mathrm{Bl}_P(X) \rightarrow X$. After blowing up all of $D_0 \cap D_\infty$,

a transversal intersection by assumption, we arrive at the pencil $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ whose fibers are all irreducible and reduced plane curves of degree d .

Proposition 8.3. *The surface X obtained by blowing up \mathbb{P}^2 in $d^2 - 1$ points of intersection of general plane curves D_0 and D_∞ of degree d has convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$.*

Proof. We use the notation of the construction above. In particular we assume that all curves in the pencil defined by D_0 and D_∞ are irreducible.

Let C_0 and C_∞ be the strict transform of D_0 and D_∞ in X . Then the C_i are linearly equivalent, they intersect transversally in exactly one point P and we are going to show that they are ample. Since $C_i^2 = D_i^2 - (d^2 - 1) = 1$, we complete the proof in view of the criterion of Proposition 2.2.

Let \mathcal{L} be the line bundle associated on X to the C_i , and recall the blow up $\sigma : Y \rightarrow X$ in P which realizes our pencil as a regular fibration $f : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Let $E = \sigma^{-1}(P)$ be the exceptional fiber, which induces a section of f . We already computed $\mathcal{L}^2 = 1$, so to apply the Nakai-Moishezon criterion for ampleness it remains to compute the intersection number with an arbitrary irreducible curve C in X . Let C' be the strict transform of C in Y , and let m be the multiplicity of C in P . We have $\sigma^*C = C' + mE$ and $C' \cdot E = m$. Using $\sigma^*\mathcal{L}(-E) \simeq f^*\mathcal{O}(1)$ we have

$$\mathcal{L} \cdot C = \sigma^*\mathcal{L} \cdot (C' + mE) = \sigma^*\mathcal{L} \cdot C' = (f^*\mathcal{O}(1) + E) \cdot C' = F \cdot C' + m$$

where F is a fiber of f . Since F and C' are irreducible and F isotropic, we have $F \cdot C' \geq 0$, and $m \geq 0$ anyway. But indeed more is true: if $P \in C$, then $m > 0$; while if $P \notin C$, then C' is not contained in a fiber (here we need that the fibers of f are irreducible) and therefore $F \cdot C' > 0$. So the proof is complete. \square

Corollary 8.4. *A general del Pezzo surface X of degree 1 has convex Fujita number 3.*

Proof. A general del Pezzo surface of degree 1 arises by the construction above for $d = 3$. \square

8.3. Fujita extreme surfaces are birationally cofinal.

Theorem 8.5. *Let X be a smooth projective surface. Then there is a proper birational modification $X' \rightarrow X$ such that X' has convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X') = 3$.*

Proof. As a first step we argue that there is a very ample divisor L on X , giving rise to an embedding $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$, such that any hyperplane section $D = H \cap X$ in \mathbb{P}^N is 2-connected. Indeed, we may choose an ample divisor A on X such that $L = 3A$ is very ample. By [VdV79, Theorem 1] the hyperplane sections D are 2-connected, because the two exceptional cases of *loc. cit.* lead to a divisor C with intersection number $D \cdot C \leq 2$ while all intersection numbers with L are divisible by 3 (the exceptional cases are (1) two lines in \mathbb{P}^2 — here C is a line, and (2) one section plus a sum of fibers — here C is another fiber).

Given the very ample L as above, we study the locus $B \subseteq \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L))$ of divisors D in the complete linear series of L that are reducible as divisors. In order to describe B , we use the dual \mathbb{P}^N , denoted by $\check{\mathbb{P}}^N$, of hyperplanes $H \subseteq \mathbb{P}^N$. The total space of tangent hyperplanes

$$TH := \{(H, P) ; T_P(X) = T_P(X \cap H)\} \subseteq \check{\mathbb{P}}^N \times X$$

is a closed subspace in $\check{\mathbb{P}}^N \times X$. The image under the first projection $\text{pr} : TH \rightarrow \check{\mathbb{P}}^N$ is the dual variety X^* . The second projection $TH \rightarrow X$ is a Zariski locally trivial \mathbb{P}^{N-3} -bundle showing that TH is in fact connected, smooth and of dimension $N - 1$.

By the case $n = 2$ and $m = N - 1$ of [Zak93, Corollary 2.4] the generic tangent hyperplane section to X in \mathbb{P}^N is tangent to X in exactly one point. This means that $\text{pr} : TH \rightarrow X^*$ is generically finite with just one point in the fiber. In particular $TH \rightarrow X^*$ is in fact a birational map. Let $U \subseteq X^*$ be a dense open such that pr is an isomorphism restricted to U . Then for all hyperplanes $H \in U$ the fiber

$$\text{pr}^{-1}(H) = \{P \in X ; T_P(X) \subseteq H\}$$

consists of a single reduced point. Therefore $D = X \cap H$ has only one singular point P , and if $D = D_1 + D_2$ is a sum of components, then D_1 and D_2 meet transversally in P . Therefore

$D_1 \cdot D_2 = 1$ contradicting the fact that L was chosen so that D is 2-connected. It follows that B , the locus of reducible $D \in |L|$ is contained in $X^* \setminus U$. So we can estimate the dimension of B as

$$\dim(B) < \dim X^* = \dim TH = N - 1.$$

Therefore a general line in $\mathbb{P}(H^0(X, L))$ avoids B . Hence a general pencil of divisors in $|L|$ consists entirely of irreducible divisors.

Let D_0 and D_∞ be general divisors in $|L|$ such that the pencil spanned by these two divisors consists only of irreducible curves. Let Z be the complement of a point P of the intersection $D_0 \cap D_\infty$, and let $\sigma : X' \rightarrow X$ be the blow-up in Z . Then the strict transforms D'_i of D_i for $i \in \{0, \infty\}$ in X' are ample with $D'_0 \cdot D'_\infty = 1$, essentially due to the Nakai-Moishezon criterion as in the proof of Proposition 8.3. The criterion of Proposition 2.2 completes the proof of $\text{Fu}(X') = 3$. \square

Theorem 8.6. *For every projective group π there is a smooth projective surface X with $\pi_1(X) \simeq \pi$ and convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$.*

Proof. It is well known that any projective group π can be realized as the fundamental group of a smooth projective surface. We then dominate this surface birationally by one with convex Fujita number 3 by Proposition 8.5, noting that the fundamental group is a birational invariant and thus does not change. \square

Remark 8.7. (1) The surfaces constructed in the proof of Theorem 8.6 are not minimal in general. To determine whether $\text{Fu}(X) = 3$ is possible for a minimal smooth projective surface with given birational invariants is a completely different matter.
 (2) Theorem 8.6 describes Fujita extreme surfaces ($\text{Fu}(X) = 3$) with given fundamental group. In [CKMS23, Proposition 4.1] we showed that also Fujita simple surfaces ($\text{Fu}(X) = 0$) and surfaces with convex Fujita number $\text{Fu}(X) = 1$ with given fundamental group exist.

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