Geometry of irreducible plane quartics
and
their quadratic residue conics

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Abstract

Let $D$ be an irreducible plane curve in $\mathbb{P}^2$. In this article, we first introduce a notion of a quadratic residue curve mod $D$, and study quadratic residue conics $C$ mod an irreducible quartic curve $Q$. As an application, we study a dihedral cover of $\mathbb{P}^2$ with branch locus $C + Q$ and give two examples of Zariski pairs as by-products.

Introduction

In this article, we study geometry of irreducible plane quartic $Q$ and a smooth conic $C$ which is tangent to $Q$ with even order at each point in $C \cap Q$. Geometry of a smooth plane quartic and its bitangent lines is a classical object and well-studied by many mathematicians from various points of view. We hope that this article adds another interesting topic to geometry of plane quartics. All varieties throughout this paper are defined over the field of complex numbers, $\mathbb{C}$. In order to explain our motivation and results on the above subject, let us start with introducing some notion and definition.

Let $\Sigma$ be a smooth projective surface. Let $f: Z' \to \Sigma$ be a double cover of $\Sigma$, i.e., $Z'$ is a normal surface and $f'$ is a finite surjective morphism of degree 2. We denote its canonical resolution by $\mu: Z \to Z'$ (see [7] for the canonical resolution). Note that that $\mu$ is the identity if $Z'$ is smooth. We put $f := f' \circ \mu$. We denote the involution on $Z$ induced by the covering transform of $f'$ by $\sigma_f$. The branch locus $\Delta_{f'}$ of $f'$ is the subset of $\Sigma$ consisting of points $x$ such that $f'$ is not locally isomorphic over $x$. Similarly we define the branch locus $\Delta_f$ of $f$. Note that $\Delta_{f'} = \Delta_f$.

Definition 0.1 Let $D$ be an irreducible curve on $\Sigma$. We call $D$ a splitting curve with respect to $f$ if $f'^*D$ is of the form

$$f'^*D = D^+ + D^- + E,$$

where $D^+ \neq D^-$, $\sigma_f^*D^+ = D^-$, $f(D^+) = f(D^-) = D$ and $\text{Supp}(E)$ is contained in the exceptional set of $\mu$. If the double cover $f: Z \to \Sigma$ is determined by its branch locus $\Delta_f$, i.e., any double cover with branch locus $\Delta_f$ is isomorphic to $Z'$ over $\Sigma$, and $D$ is a splitting curve with respect to $f$, we say that “$\Delta_f$ is a quadratic residue curve mod $D$”.

Remark 0.1

- Note that if $\Sigma$ is simply connected, then any double cover of $\Sigma$ is determined by its branch locus.

- In our previous results on dihedral covers and their application to the study of the topology of the complements of plane curves, we see that splitting curves play important roles and that it is indispensable to know the property of them. (see [2], [17], [18], for example). This is our first motivation to study splitting curves.
Our terminology comes from elementary number theory. Let $m$ be a square free positive integer, let $p$ be an odd prime with $p \nmid m$ and let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m})}$ be the integer ring of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m})$. It is well-known that the ideal $(p)$ generated by $p$ in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m})}$ satisfies the following properties (See [8, Proposition 13.1.3], p.190, for example):

- If $m$ is a quadratic residue mod $p$, then $(p) = p_1p_2$, where $p_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) are distinct prime ideals.
- If $m$ is not a quadratic residue mod $p$, then $(p)$ is a prime ideal.

Suppose that $f : \mathbb{Z} \to \Sigma$ is uniquely determined by $\Delta f$. Likewise the Legendre symbol in elementary number theory, we here introduce a notation to describe if $\Delta f$ is a quadratic residue mod $D$ or not. For an irreducible curve $D$ on $\Sigma$, we put

$$(\Delta_f/D) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } \Delta_f \text{ is a quadratic residue curve mod } D \\
-1 & \text{if } \Delta_f \text{ is not a quadratic residue curve mod } D
\end{cases}$$

As $\mathbb{P}^2$ is simply connected, any double cover of $\mathbb{P}^2$ is just determined by its branch locus. On the other hand, any reduced plane curve $B$ of even degree can be the branch locus of a double cover. Hence for any irreducible plane curve $D$, one can consider $(B/D)$.

In this article, we consider the case when any point $x \in B \cap D$ is a smooth point of both $B$ and $D$. For such a case, if the intersection multiplicity at some point in $B \cap D$ is odd, then we infer that $(B/D) = -1$. This leads us to introduce a notion of even tangential curve.

**Definition 0.2** Let $D_1$ and $D_2$ are reduced divisors on a smooth projective surface without any common irreducible component. We say that $D_1$ and $D_2$ are even tangential or $D_1$ (resp. $D_2$) is even tangential to $D_2$ (resp. $D_1$) if

(i) For $\forall P \in D_1 \cap D_2$, $P \notin \text{Sing}(D_1) \cup \text{Sing}(D_2)$, and

(ii) the intersection multiplicity of $D_1$ and $D_2$ at $P$, $I_P(D_1, D_2)$, is even for $\forall P \in D_1 \cap D_2$.

Note that we do not pay attention to $\sharp(D_1 \cap D_2)$ to define even tangential curves.

Now our basic problem can be formulated as follows:

**Problem 0.1** Let $B$ be a reduced plane curve of even degree.

(i) Find an even tangential curve $D$ to $B$ and determine the value of $(B/D)$.

(ii) What can we say about the topology of $\mathbb{P}^2 \setminus (B + D)$ from the value of $(B/D)$?

As a first step, we consider the case when $B$ is a smooth conic $C$. Suppose that $D$ is an irreducible plane curve which is even tangential to $C$. We easily see the following:

- If $\deg D = 1, 2$, we have $(C/D) = 1$.
- If $\deg D = 3$, we have
  - $(C/D) = -1$ if $D$ is smooth, and


– \((C/D) = 1\) if \(D\) is a nodal cubic.

Note that there is no even tangential cuspidal cubic to \(C\).

Hence the case of \(\text{deg} \, D = 4\) seems to be the first interesting case. Now let us restate our exact problems which we consider in this article:

**Problem 0.2** Fix an irreducible quartic \(Q\).

(i) Find even tangential conics \(C\) to \(Q\) and determine the value \((C/Q)\).

(ii) Does the value \((C/Q)\) affect the topology of \(\mathbb{P}^2 \setminus (C + Q)\)?

In this article, we first consider Problem 0.2 (i) and give a formula to determine \((C/Q)\) (see Theorem 2.1). We next count the number of even tangential conics passing through a smooth point \(x\) on \(Q\). Now our result is as follows:

**Theorem 0.1** Choose a smooth point \(x\) of \(Q\). There exist finitely many (possibly no) even tangential conics \(C\) through \(x\) and we have the following table:

- \(\Xi_Q\): the set of types of singularities of \(Q\). Note that \(Q\) has at worst simple singularities and we use the notation in [3] in order to describe the type of a singularity.

- \(l_x \cap Q\): This shows how \(l_x\) meets \(Q\). We use the following notation to describe it.
  - \(s\): \(I_x(l_x, Q) = 2\) or \(3\), and \(l_x\) meets \(Q\) transversely at other point(s).
  - \(b\): \(l_x\) is either bitangent line through \(x\) or \(I_x(l_x, Q) = 4\).
  - \(sb\): \(I_x(l_x, Q) = 2\) and \(l_x\) passes through a double point of \(Q\).

- \(\text{ETC}\): the set of even tangential conics passing through \(x\) and \(#\text{ETC}\) denotes its cardinality.

- \(\text{QRETC}\): the set of even tangential conics passing through \(x\) with \((C/Q) = 1\) and \(#\text{QRETC}\) denotes its cardinality.

- We omit cases of \((\Xi_Q, l_x \cap Q)\) which do not occur. For example, the case of \((\Xi_Q, l_x \cap Q) = (A_6, b)\) is omitted, as such a case does not occur.

| No. | \(\Xi_Q\) | \(l_x \cap Q\) | \#ETC | \#QRETC |
|-----|------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| 1   | \(A_6\)   | \(s\)          | 0      | 0       |
| 2   | \(A_6\)   | \(sb\)         | 0      | 0       |
| 3   | \(E_6\)   | \(s\)          | 0      | 0       |
| 4   | \(E_6\)   | \(b\)          | 0      | 0       |
| 5   | \(A_5\)   | \(s\)          | 1      | 1       |
| 6   | \(A_5\)   | \(b\)          | 1      | 1       |
| 7   | \(A_5\)   | \(sb\)         | 0      | 0       |
| 8   | \(D_5\)   | \(s\)          | 1      | 1       |
| 9   | \(D_5\)   | \(b\)          | 0      | 0       |
| No. | Ξₚ | ℓₓ ∩ Q | gETC | gQRETC |
|-----|-----|--------|------|--------|
| 10  | D₄  | s      | 3    | 3      |
| 11  | D₄  | b      | 0    | 0      |
| 12  | A₄ + A₂ | s | 0    | 0      |
| 13  | A₄ + A₂ | sb | 0    | 0      |
| 14  | A₄ + A₁ | s | 0    | 0      |
| 15  | A₄ + A₁ | b | 0    | 0      |
| 16  | A₄ + A₁ | sb | 0    | 0      |
| 17  | A₄ + A₁ | sb | 0    | 0      |
| 18  | A₃ + A₂ | s | 1    | 1      |
| 19  | A₃ + A₂ | sb | 0    | 0      |
| 20  | A₃ + A₂ | sb | 1    | 1      |
| 21  | A₃ + A₁ | s | 2    | 2      |
| 22  | A₃ + A₁ | b | 1    | 1      |
| 23  | A₃ + A₁ | sb | 1    | 1      |
| 24  | A₃ + A₁ | sb | 0    | 0      |
| 25  | 3A₂  | s | 0    | 0      |
| 26  | 3A₂  | b | 0    | 0      |
| 27  | 2A₂ + A₁ | s | 0    | 0      |
| 28  | 2A₂ + A₁ | b | 0    | 0      |
| 29  | 2A₂ + A₁ | sb | 0    | 0      |
| 30  | A₂ + 2A₁ | s | 1    | 1      |
| 31  | A₂ + 2A₁ | b | 0    | 0      |
| 32  | A₂ + 2A₁ | sb | 0    | 0      |
| 33  | A₂ + 2A₁ | sb | 1    | 1      |
| 34  | 3A₁  | s | 4    | 4      |
| 35  | 3A₁  | b | 1    | 1      |
| 36  | 3A₁  | sb | 2    | 2      |
| 37  | A₄  | s | 3    | 0      |
| 38  | A₄  | b | 1    | 0      |
| 39  | A₄  | sb | 1    | 0      |
| 40  | A₃  | s | 7    | 1      |
| 41  | A₃  | b | 2    | 0      |
| 42  | A₃  | sb | 4    | 1      |
| 43  | 2A₂  | s | 3    | 0      |
| 44  | 2A₂  | b | 3    | 0      |
| 45  | 2A₂  | sb | 1    | 0      |
| 46  | A₂ + A₁ | s | 6    | 0      |
| 47  | A₂ + A₁ | b | 3    | 0      |
| 48  | A₂ + A₁ | sb | 3    | 0      |
| 49  | A₂ + A₁ | sb | 2    | 0      |
| 50  | 2A₁  | s | 13   | 1      |
| 51  | 2A₁  | b | 6    | 0      |
| 52  | 2A₁  | sb | 7    | 1      |
Note that there exist both quadratic and non-quadratic residue even tangential conics to $Q$ for the cases 40, 42, 50 and 52. These cases are interesting when we consider Problem 0.2 (ii). In fact, we study dihedral covers of $P^2$ whose branch loci are $C + Q$, and have the following result (see §3 for the notations on dihedral covers):

**Theorem 0.2** Let $Q$ be an irreducible quartic, let $C$ be an even tangential conic to $Q$ and let $f_C : Z_C \to P^2$ be a double cover with $\Delta_{f_C} = C$. If there exists a $D_{2p}$-cover $\pi : S \to P^2$ with $\Delta_{\pi} = C + Q$ for an odd prime $p \geq 5$, then we have the following:

(i) $D(X/P^2) = Z_C \cong P^1 \times P^1$, i.e., $\pi$ is branched at $2C + pQ$.

(ii) $(C/Q) = 1$. Moreover, if we put $f_C^*Q = Q^+ + Q^-$, then $Q^+ \sim Q^- \sim (2, 2)$.

Conversely, if the second condition holds, then there exist $D_{2n}$-covers $\pi_n : S_n \to P^2$ branched at $2C + nQ$ for any $n \geq 3$.

From Theorem 0.2 we have the following corollary:

**Corollary 0.1** There exists an epimorphism from the fundamental group $\pi_1(P^2 \setminus (C + Q), *)$ to $D_{2p}$ for an odd prime $p \geq 5$ if and only if $(C/Q) = 1$ and $Q^+ \sim Q^-$. 

This paper consists of 5 sections. In §1, we start with preliminaries on theory of elliptic surface. We prove Theorem 0.1 in §2. In §3, we give a summary on branched Galois covers, mainly dihedral covers. We prove Theorem 0.2 in §4. In §5, we consider an application of Theorem 0.2 and give two examples of Zariski pairs.

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1 Preliminaries on elliptic surfaces

1.1 Elliptic surfaces.

We review some general facts on elliptic surfaces. For details, we refer to [9], [10] and [14]. Let $\varphi : \mathcal{E} \to C$ be an elliptic surface over a smooth projective curve $C$ with a section $O$. Throughout this article, we always assume that
(i) \( \varphi \) is relatively minimal and
(ii) there exists at least one singular fiber.

Let \( \text{NS}(E) \) be the Néron-Severi group of \( E \) and let \( T_\varphi \) be the subgroup of \( \text{NS}(E) \) generated by \( O \) and all the irreducible components of fibers of \( \varphi \). \( T_\varphi \) has a canonical basis as follows:

\[ O, \text{a general fiber } f, \{ \Theta_{v,0}, \Theta_{v,1}, \ldots, \Theta_{v,m_v-1} \}_{v \in R_\varphi}, \]

where

\[ R_\varphi := \{ v \in C \mid \varphi^{-1}(v) \text{ is reducible.} \}, \]

and we label the irreducible components of \( \varphi^{-1}(v) \) as follows: \( \Theta_{v,0}, \Theta_{v,1}, \ldots, \Theta_{v,m_v-1}, \Theta_{v,0}O = 1 \).

Let \( \text{MW}(E) \) be the Mordell-Weil group, the group of sections, of \( E \), \( O \) being the zero sections. Under these circumstances, we have

**Theorem 1.1** [14, Theorem 1.3] *There is a natural isomorphism*

\[ \text{MW}(E) \cong \text{NS}(E)/T_\varphi. \]

Also in [14], a symmetric bilinear form \( \langle , \rangle \), called the height pairing, on \( \text{MW}(E) \) is defined by using the intersection pairing as follows:

For any \( s \in \text{MW}(E) \), \( \langle s, s \rangle \geq 0 \) and \( = 0 \) if and only if \( s \) is a torsion. More explicitly, for \( s_1, s_2 \in \text{MW}(E) \), \( \langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \) is given by

\[ \langle s_1, s_2 \rangle = \chi(O_E) + s_1O + s_2O - s_1s_2 - \sum_{v \in R_\varphi} \text{Corr}_v(s_1, s_2), \]

where \( \text{Corr}_v(s_1, s_2) \) is given by

\[ \text{Corr}_v(s_1, s_2) = (s_2 \Theta_{v,1}, \ldots, s_2 \Theta_{v,m_v-1})(-A_v^{-1}) \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \Theta_{v,1} \\ \cdots \\ s_1 \Theta_{v,m_v-1} \end{pmatrix}, \]

and \( A_v \) is the intersection matrix \( (\Theta_{v,i}, \Theta_{v,j}) \) \( (1 \leq i, j \leq m_v - 1) \). As for explicit values of \( \text{Corr}_v(s_1, s_2) \), see Table 8.16 in [14].

**1.2 A “reciprocity” between sections and trisections on rational ruled surfaces.**

Let \( \Sigma_d \) be the Hirzebruch surface of degree \( d \) \( (d: \text{even positive integer}) \). We denote its section with self-intersection number \( -d \) and its fiber of the ruling by \( \Delta_{0,d} \) and \( F_d \), respectively. Let \( \Gamma_d \) be an irreducible curve on \( \Sigma_d \) such that

1. \( \Gamma_d \sim 3(\Delta_{0,d} + dF_d) \) and
2. \( \Gamma_d \) has at worst simple singularities.
Let $\Delta$ be a section on $\Sigma_d$ such that (i) $\Delta \sim \Delta_{0,d} + dF_d$ and (ii) $\Delta$ and $\Gamma_d$ are even tangential.

Let $p'_d : S'_d \to \Sigma_d$ be the double cover with branch locus $\Delta_0 + \Gamma_d$ and $\mu_d : S_d \to S'_d$ be the canonical resolution and put $p_d := p'_d \circ \mu_d$. Since $\Delta_0 + \Gamma_d$ meets distinct 4 points with a general fiber $F_d$, one can easily see that the ruling on $\Sigma_d$ induces an elliptic fibration $\varphi_d : S_d \to \mathbb{P}^1$. Moreover, by its construction, we infer that

(a) $\varphi_d$ is relatively minimal,
(b) the preimage of $\Delta_0$ gives a section which we denote by $O$, and
(c) $\Delta$ gives rise to two sections $s^+_\Delta$ and $s^-_\Delta$ of $\varphi_d$.

Let $\text{MW}(S_d)$ be the group of sections, the Mordell-Weil group, of $\varphi_d$, where $O$ is the zero element. Let $q_d : W_d \to \Sigma_d$ be a double cover with branch locus $\Delta_0 + \Delta$. Note that $q_d$ is uniquely determined by $\Delta_0 + \Delta$ as $\Sigma_d$ is simply connected and that $W_d \cong \Sigma_d/2$. Then we have

**Theorem 1.2**

$$((\Delta_0 + \Delta)/\Gamma_d)) = (-1)^{\varepsilon(s^\pm_\Delta)}$$

where, for a section $s \in \text{MW}(S_d)$, $\varepsilon(s)$ is defined as follows:

$$\varepsilon(s) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \exists s_o \in \text{MW}(S_d) \text{ such that } s = 2s_o \\
1 & \nexists s_o \in \text{MW}(S_d) \text{ such that } s = 2s_o
\end{cases}$$

Note that $\varepsilon(s^+_\Delta) = \varepsilon(s^-_\Delta)$ as $s^+_\Delta = -s^-_\Delta$ on $\text{MW}(S_d)$.

**Proof.** It is enough to show

$$((\Delta_0 + \Delta)/\Gamma_d)) = 1 \iff s^\pm_\Delta \in 2\text{MW}(S_d).$$

($\Rightarrow$) As we have seen, $W_d \cong \Sigma_d/2$. We choose affine open subsets $V \subset W_d(\cong \Sigma_d/2)$, and $U \subset \Sigma_d$ as follows:

(i) Both $U$ and $V$ are $\mathbb{C}^2$.
(ii) We choose affine coordinates $(t, u)$ and $(\tilde{t}, \zeta)$ of $U$ and $V$, respectively, in such a way that $q_d$ is given by

$$q_d : (\tilde{t}, \zeta) \mapsto (t, u) = (\tilde{t}, \zeta^2 + f(t)),$$

where $f(t)$ is a polynomial of degree $\leq d$. Note that with respect to these coordinate $(t, u)$ and $(\tilde{t}, \zeta)$, $\Delta \cap U : u - f(t) = 0$, $\Delta_{0,d}$ corresponds to the section given by $u = \infty$ and the involution $\sigma_{q_d}$ is given by $(\tilde{t}, \zeta) \mapsto (\tilde{t}, -\zeta)$.

Since $$\left((\Delta_{0,d} + \Delta)/\Gamma_d\right) = 1, q_{d}^{*}\Gamma_{d}$$ is of the form $\Gamma^+ + \Gamma^-$. Since $\sigma_{q_d}^{*}\Gamma^+ = \Gamma^-, \sigma_{q_d}^{*}\Delta_{0,d/2} = \Delta_{0,d/2}$ and $\sigma_{q_d}^{*}F_{d/2} = F_{d/2}, \Gamma^+ \sim \Gamma^- \sim 3(\Delta_{0,d/2} + d/2F_{d/2}).$ Hence we may assume

$$\Gamma^+ : F(\tilde{t}, \zeta) = \zeta^3 + a_1(\tilde{t})\zeta^2 + a_2(\tilde{t})\zeta + a_3(\tilde{t}) = 0$$

$$\Gamma^- : -F(\tilde{t}, -\zeta) = \zeta^3 - a_1(\tilde{t})\zeta^2 + a_2(\tilde{t})\zeta - a_3(\tilde{t}) = 0.$$
where \( \deg a_k(t) \leq kd/2 \). Since \( \zeta^2 = u - f(t) \), \( t = \tilde{t} \), we have
\[
F(\tilde{t}, \zeta) = (a_1(t)u - a_1(t)f + a_3(t)) + (u - f(t) + a_2(t))\zeta.
\]
As \( q_d' \Gamma = \Gamma^+ + \Gamma^- \), we may assume that \( \Gamma_d \) is given by
\[
-F(\tilde{t}, \zeta)F(\tilde{t}, -\zeta) = (a_1(t)u - a_1(t)f + a_3(t))^2 - (u - f(t) + a_2(t))^2(u - f(t)) = 0.
\]
On the other hand, over \( U \) is \( S_d' \) is given by
\[
S_d'|_{p_d^{-1}} : y^2 = (a_1(t)u - a_1(t)f + a_3(t))^2 - (u - f(t) + a_2(t))^2(u - f(t)),
\]
and the above equation considered as a Weierstrass equation of the generic fiber, \( S_{d,o} \), of \( \varphi_d \). By our construction, \( s^\pm_\Delta \) is given by
\[
s^\pm_\Delta : (f(t), \pm a_3(t)).
\]
Put
\[
s^\pm_o : (\mp(f(t) - a_2(t)), \pm(a_1(t)a_2(t) - a_3(t)).
\]
Then \( s^\pm_o \in \text{MW}(S_d) \) and by the definition of the group law, we have
\[
2s^\pm_o = s^\pm_\Delta.
\]

\((\Leftarrow)\) We use the affine open sets of \( \Sigma_d, W_d \) as before. Suppose that \( \Gamma_d \) is given by
\[
\Gamma_d : F_{\Gamma_d}(t, u) = u^3 + c_1(t)u^2 + c_2(t)u + c_3(t) = 0
\]
where \( c_i(t)(i = 1, 2, 3) \) are polynomials of degrees \( \leq kd \). Then \( S_d' \) over \( U \) is given by \( y^2 = F_{\Gamma_d}(t, u) \) and, as we have seen, this equation can be regarded as a Weierstrass equation of the generic fiber \( S_{d,o} \). Since \( s^\pm_\Delta O = 0 \) and \( p_d(s^\pm_\Delta) = \Delta \), \( s^\pm_\Delta \in \text{MW}(S_d) \) is given by
\[
s^\pm_\Delta : (u, y) = (f(t), g(t)),
\]
where \( g(t) \) is a polynomial of degree \( \leq 3d/2 \). Let \( s_o \in \text{MW}(S_d) \) such that \( 2s_o = s^\pm_\Delta \). Since \( s_o \) is a \( \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}^1)(= \mathbb{C}(t)) \)-rational point of \( S_{d,o} \), there exist \( f_o(t), g_o(t) \in \mathbb{C}(t) \) such that
\[
s_o : (u, y) = (f_o(t), g_o(t)).
\]
Since \( s^\pm_\Delta O = 0 \), by [9] Theorem 9.1, we infer that \( s_oO = 0 \). Therefore \( f_o(t), g_o(t) \in \mathbb{C}[t] \) and \( \deg f_o \leq d, \deg g_o \leq 3d/2 \). Now let
\[
y = \alpha(t)u + \beta(t), \alpha(t), \beta(t) \in \mathbb{C}(t)
\]
be the tangent line of the elliptic curve \( S_{d,o} \) over \( \mathbb{C}(t) \) at \( s_o \). By the definition of the group law on \( S_{d,o} \), we have
\[
F(t, u) = (\alpha(t)u + \beta(t))^2 + (u - f_o(t))^2(u - f(t)).
\]
As \( F(t, u), f, f_o \in \mathbb{C}[t, u] \), we infer that \( \alpha(t), \beta(t) \in \mathbb{C}[t] \). Thus we may assume that \( \Gamma_d \cap U \) is given by
\[
(\alpha(t)u + \beta(t))^2 + (u - f_o(t))^2(u - f(t)) = 0.
\]
As \( q_d \Gamma_d \) on \( V \) is given by
\[
(\alpha(t)u + \beta(t))^2 + (u - f_s(t))^2\zeta^2 = \{(\alpha(t)u + \beta(t)) + \sqrt{-1}(u - f_s(t))\zeta\} \times \{(\alpha(t)u + \beta(t)) - \sqrt{-1}(u - f_s(t))\zeta\},
\]
\( \Gamma_d \) is splitting with respect to \( q_d \), i.e., \( ((\Delta_0 + \Delta)/\Gamma_d) = 1 \).

**Remark 1.1** Theorem 1.2 can be generalized to the case when \( S_d \) has a hyperelliptic fibration under some restriction. See [19].

### 1.3 Double covers of \( \mathbb{P}^2 \) branched along quartics and rational elliptic surfaces

We call an elliptic surface \( \mathcal{E} \) rational, if \( \mathcal{E} \) is a rational surface. Hence its base curve of the elliptic fibration is \( \mathbb{P}^1 \). Likewise we have done in [17], we associate a reduced plane curve \( Q \) in \( \mathbb{P}^2 \) and a distinguished smooth point \( x \) on \( Q \) with a rational elliptic surface \( \mathcal{E}_x^Q \) as follows:

Let \( \nu_1 : \mathbb{P}^2 \to \mathbb{P}^2 \) be a blowing-up at \( x \). We denote the proper transform of the tangent line \( l_x \) at \( x \) by \( \overline{l}_{x,1} \), and the exceptional curve of \( \nu_1 \) by \( E_{x,1} \). We next consider another blowing up \( \nu_2 : \mathbb{P}^2 \to \mathbb{P}^2 \) at \( \overline{l}_{x,1} \cap E_{x,1} \), and denote the proper transforms of \( \overline{l}_{x,1}, E_{x,1} \) and the exceptional curve of \( \nu_2 \) by \( \overline{Q}, E_{x,1} \), and \( E_{x,2} \), respectively. Let \( f' : \mathcal{E}' \to \mathbb{P}^2 \) be a double cover with branch locus \( \overline{E}_{x,1} \) and \( \overline{Q} \), where \( \overline{Q} \) is the proper transform of \( Q \) with respect to \( \nu_2 \circ \nu_1 \). Let \( \mu^Q : \mathcal{E}_x^Q \to \mathcal{E}' \) be the canonical resolution of \( \mathcal{E}' \) and put \( f_x^Q := f' \circ \mu^Q_x \). Then we see that \( \mathcal{E}_x^Q \) satisfies the following properties:

(i) The pencil \( \Lambda_x \) of lines through \( x \) induces a relatively minimal elliptic fibration \( \varphi_x^Q : \mathcal{E}_x^Q \to \mathbb{P}^1 \).

(ii) The preimage of \( \overline{E}_{x,1} \) gives rise to a section \( O \) of \( \varphi_x^Q \), and the generic fiber has a group structure, \( O \) being the zero element. Moreover the covering transformation of \( \varphi_x^Q \) coincides with the involution induced by the inversion of the group law.

(iii) The preimages of \( E_{x,2} \) and \( \overline{l}_x \) in \( \mathcal{E}_x^Q \) are irreducible components of singular fibers. The types of the singular fiber containing the preimages of \( E_{x,2} \) and \( \overline{l}_x \) are as follows:

| Type | Description |
|------|-------------|
| I_2  | \( l_x \) meets \( Q \) with two other distinct points |
| III  | \( l_x \) is a 3-fold tangent point. |
| I_3  | \( l_x \) is a bitangent line. |
| IV   | \( l_x \) is a 4-fold tangent point. |
| I_n  (\( n \geq 4 \)) | \( l_x \) passes through a singular point of type \( A_n (n \geq 1) \). |

We here use Kodaira’s notation ([9]) in order to describe the types of singular fibers.

The following picture describes the case that \( l_x \) is a 3-fold tangent line at \( x \).
(iv) Other singular fibers of $\mathcal{E}_Q$ correspond to lines in $\Lambda_x$ not meeting $Q$ at 4 distinct points. We refer to [11, Table 6.2] for details.

**Remark 1.2** Note that any rational elliptic surface $\mathcal{E}$ with at least one reducible singular fiber is obtained above. Namely $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_Q$ for some $Q$ and a smooth point $x$ on $Q$.

### 1.4 The Mordell-Weil lattices of $\mathcal{E}_x^Q$

In this subsection, we give a table of types of singularities of $Q$, the relative position of $l_x$ and $Q$, and the Mordell-Weil lattices of $\mathcal{E}_x^Q$. We first note that $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$ has no 2-torsion, since we assume that $Q$ is irreducible. Also we omit cases which never occur. As for the structure of the Mordell-Weil lattices for rational elliptic surfaces, we refer to [12] and to [15] for the correction of the misprints in [12]. Let us explain notations used in the table.

- $\Xi_Q$ and $l_x \cap Q$ are the same as those in the table Theorem 0.1.
- $R_{Q,x}$: the subgroup of $\text{NS}(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$ generated by $\{\Theta_{v,1}, \ldots, \Theta_{v,m_v-1}\}_{v \in R_{Q,x}}$. Note that $R_{Q,x}$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of root lattices of A-D-E type, and we describe $R_{Q,x}$ as a direct sum of them.
- $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$: the lattice structure of $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$. To describe them, we use the notation in [12]. Namely $\cdot^*$ means the dual lattice of the lattice $\cdot$ and $\langle m \rangle$ denotes a lattice of rank 1, $\mathbb{Z}x$ with $\langle x, x \rangle = m$. Also a matrix means the intersection matrix with respect to a certain basis. Note that the lattice structure is determined by $R_{Q,x}$ as $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$ has no 2-torsion.
- $\text{MW}^0(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$: the narrow part of $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$, i.e., the subgroup of $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$ consisting of sections $s$ with $s\Theta_{v,0} = 1$. 


| No. | $\Xi_Q$ | $I_x \cap Q$ | $R_{Q,x}$ | $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_Q^x)$ | $\text{MW}'(\mathcal{E}_Q^x)$ |
|-----|--------|-------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1   | $A_6$  | $s$         | $A_6 \oplus A_1$ | $\langle 1/14 \rangle$ | $\langle 14 \rangle$ |
| 2   | $A_6$  | $sb$        | $A_8$     | $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ | $\{0\}$ |
| 3   | $E_6$  | $s$         | $E_6 \oplus A_1$ | $\langle 1/6 \rangle$ | $\langle 6 \rangle$ |
| 4   | $E_6$  | $b$         | $E_6 \oplus A_2$ | $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ | $\{0\}$ |
| 5   | $A_5$  | $s$         | $A_5 \oplus A_1$ | $A_1^+ \oplus (1/6)$ | $A_1 \oplus (6)$ |
| 6   | $A_5$  | $b$         | $A_5 \oplus A_2$ | $A_1^+ \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ | $A_1$ |
| 7   | $A_5$  | $sb$        | $A_7$     | $\langle 1/8 \rangle$ | $\langle 8 \rangle$ |
| 8   | $D_5$  | $s$         | $D_5 \oplus A_1$ | $A_1^+ \oplus (1/4)$ | $A_1 \oplus (4)$ |
| 9   | $D_5$  | $b$         | $D_5 \oplus A_2$ | $\langle 1/12 \rangle$ | $\langle 12 \rangle$ |
| 10  | $D_4$  | $s$         | $D_4 \oplus A_1$ | $(A_1^+)^{\oplus 3}$ | $A_1^+^{\oplus 3}$ |
| 11  | $D_4$  | $b$         | $D_4 \oplus A_2$ | $\frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 12  | $A_4 + A_2$ | $s$ | $A_4 \oplus A_2 \oplus A_1$ | $\langle 1/30 \rangle$ | $\langle 30 \rangle$ |
| 13  | $A_4 + A_2$ | $sb$ | $A_4 \oplus A_4$ | $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$ | $\{0\}$ |
| 14  | $A_4 + A_1$ | $s$ | $A_4 \oplus A_1^{\oplus 2}$ | $\frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 15  | $A_4 + A_1$ | $b$ | $A_4 \oplus A_2 \oplus A_1$ | $\langle 1/30 \rangle$ | $\langle 30 \rangle$ |
| 16  | $A_4 + A_1$ | $sb$ | $A_4 \oplus A_3$ | $\langle 1/20 \rangle$ | $\langle 20 \rangle$ |
| 17  | $A_4 + A_1$ | $sb$ | $A_5 \oplus A_1$ | $\langle 1/14 \rangle$ | $\langle 14 \rangle$ |
| 18  | $A_3 + A_2$ | $s$ | $A_3 \oplus A_2 \oplus A_1$ | $A_1^+ \oplus (1/12)$ | $A_1 \oplus (12)$ |
| 19  | $A_3 + A_2$ | $sb$ | $A_4 \oplus A_3$ | $\langle 1/20 \rangle$ | $\langle 20 \rangle$ |
| 20  | $A_3 + A_2$ | $sb$ | $A_5 \oplus A_2$ | $A_1^+ \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ | $A_1$ |
| 21  | $A_3 + A_1$ | $s$ | $A_3 \oplus A_1^{\oplus 2}$ | $(A_1^+)^{\oplus 2} \oplus (1/4)$ | $(A_1^+)^{\oplus 2} \oplus (4)$ |
| 22  | $A_3 + A_1$ | $b$ | $A_3 \oplus A_2 \oplus A_1$ | $A_1^+ \oplus (1/12)$ | $A_1 \oplus (12)$ |
| 23  | $A_3 + A_1$ | $sb$ | $A_3 \oplus A_1$ | $A_1^+ \oplus (1/6)$ | $A_1 \oplus (6)$ |
| 24  | $A_3 + A_1$ | $sb$ | $A_3 \oplus A_3$ | $\langle 1/4 \rangle^{\oplus 2}$ | $\langle 4 \rangle^{\oplus 2}$ |
| 25  | $3A_2$ | $s$ | $A_2^{\oplus 3} \oplus A_1$ | $\langle 1/6 \rangle \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ | $\langle 6 \rangle$ |
| 26  | $3A_2$ | $b$ | $A_2^{\oplus 4}$ | $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}^{\oplus 2}$ | $\{0\}$ |
| 27  | $2A_2 + A_1$ | $s$ | $A_2^{\oplus 2} \oplus A_1^{\oplus 2}$ | $\langle 1/6 \rangle^{\oplus 2}$ | $\langle 6 \rangle^{\oplus 2}$ |
| 28  | $2A_2 + A_1$ | $b$ | $A_2^{\oplus 3} \oplus A_1$ | $\langle 1/6 \rangle \oplus \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ | $\langle 6 \rangle$ |
| 29  | $2A_2 + A_1$ | $sb$ | $A_4 \oplus A_2 \oplus A_1$ | $\langle 1/30 \rangle$ | $\langle 30 \rangle$ |
| 30  | $A_2 + 2A_1$ | $s$ | $A_2 \oplus A_1^{\oplus 3}$ | $A_1^+ \oplus \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 31  | $A_2 + 2A_1$ | $b$ | $A_2^{\oplus 2} \oplus A_1^{\oplus 2}$ | $\langle 1/6 \rangle^{\oplus 2}$ | $\langle 6 \rangle^{\oplus 2}$ |
| 32  | $A_2 + 2A_1$ | $sb$ | $A_4 \oplus A_1^{\oplus 2}$ | $\frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 33  | $A_2 + 2A_1$ | $sb$ | $A_3 \oplus A_2 \oplus A_1$ | $A_1^+ \oplus (1/12)$ | $A_1 \oplus (12)$ |
| 34  | $3A_1$ | $s$ | $A_1^{\oplus 4}$ | $(A_1^+)^{\oplus 4}$ | $A_1^{\oplus 4}$ |
| 35  | $3A_1$ | $s$ | $A_2 \oplus A_1^{\oplus 3}$ | $A_1^+ \oplus \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 36  | $3A_1$ | $sb$ | $A_3 \oplus A_1^{\oplus 2}$ | $(A_1^+)^{\oplus 2} \oplus (1/4)$ | $A_1^+ \oplus (4)$ |
| No. | $\Xi_Q$ | $t_x \cap Q$ | $R_{Q,x}$ | $\text{MW}(\varepsilon_Q)$ | $\text{MW}''(\varepsilon_Q)$ |
|-----|---------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| 37  | $A_4$   | $s$         | $A_4 \oplus A_1$ | $\frac{1}{15}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 1 & 7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 38  | $A_4$   | $b$         | $A_4 \oplus A_2$ | $\frac{1}{15}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 39  | $A_4$   | $sb$        | $A_b$       | $\frac{1}{15}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 40  | $A_3$   | $s$         | $A_3 \oplus A_1$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 41  | $A_3$   | $b$         | $A_3 \oplus A_2$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 42  | $A_3$   | $sb$        | $A_b$       | $\frac{1}{12}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 43  | $2A_2$  | $s$         | $A_2^{\oplus 2} \oplus A_1$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 44  | $2A_2$  | $b$         | $A_2^{\oplus 3}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 45  | $2A_2$  | $sb$        | $A_4 \oplus A_2$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 46  | $A_2 + A_1$ | $s$ | $A_2 \oplus A_1^{\oplus 2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 47  | $A_2 + A_1$ | $b$ | $A_2^{\oplus 2} \oplus A_1$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 48  | $A_2 + A_1$ | $sb$ | $A_4 \oplus A_1$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 49  | $A_2 + A_1$ | $sb$ | $A_4 \oplus A_1$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 50  | $2A_1$  | $s$         | $A_1^{\oplus 3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 51  | $2A_1$  | $b$         | $A_2 \oplus A_1^{\oplus 2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 52  | $2A_1$  | $sb$        | $A_3 \oplus A_1$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 53  | $A_2$   | $s$         | $A_2 \oplus A_1$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 54  | $A_2$   | $b$         | $A_2^{\oplus 2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 55  | $A_2$   | $sb$        | $A_4$       | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 56  | $A_1$   | $s$         | $A_1^{\oplus 2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 57  | $A_1$   | $b$         | $A_2 \oplus A_1$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 58  | $A_1$   | $sb$        | $A_3$       | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 59  | $\emptyset$ | $s$ | $A_1$       | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
| 60  | $\emptyset$ | $b$ | $A_2$       | $\frac{1}{3}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |
2 Proof of Theorem 0.1

We keep the same notations as before. Our proof is done by a case-by-case checking. Let us start with the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1 Let $C$ be an even tangential conic of $Q$ through $x$. The preimage of $C$ in $\mathcal{E}^Q_x$ consists of two sections $s^+_C$ and $s^-_C$ such that

(i) $\langle s^+_C, s^+_C \rangle = \langle s^-_C, s^-_C \rangle = 2$
(ii) $s^+_C O = s^-_C O = 0$
(iii) $s^+_C \Theta_{v,0} = s^-_C \Theta_{v,0} = 1$ for all $v \in R_{\phi Q}$, i.e., $s^\pm_C \in \text{MW}(\mathcal{E}^Q_x)$.

Conversely, for any section $s$ in $\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}^Q_x)$ with two of the above three properties, the image of $s$ in $\mathbb{P}^2$ is an even tangential conic to $Q$.

Proof. We first note that two of the properties (i), (ii) and (iii) imply the remaining. This follows from a formula

$$\langle s, s \rangle = 2 + 2 s O - \sum_{v \in R_{\phi}} \text{Corr}_v(s, s).$$

for a rational elliptic surface $\mathcal{E}$ and $s \in \text{MW}(\mathcal{E}^Q_x)$.

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be the proper transform of $C$ in $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^2$. Since $\mathcal{C}$ is tangent to $Q$ at each intersection point and $\mathcal{C} \cap P_{x,1} = \emptyset$, the preimage of $\mathcal{C}$ in $\mathcal{E}^Q_x$ consists of 2 irreducible components $s^+_C$ and $s^-_C$ so that $s^{\pm}_C O = 0$. Since $\mathcal{C}$ meets the proper transform of a general member in $\Lambda_x$ at one point, both $s^+_C$ and $s^-_C$ are sections of $\varphi^*_{\phi Q} : \mathcal{E}^Q_x \to \mathbb{P}^1$. The property (iii) follows from the fact that $\mathcal{C}$ meets $E_{x,2}$ and $\mathcal{C}$ does not pass through singularities of $Q$. Now the property (i) is straightforward from the explicit formula for $\langle , \rangle$.

Conversely, suppose that we have a section $s$ with two of the properties (i), (ii) and (iii). Let $C_s$ be the image of $s$ in $\mathbb{P}^2$. By our construction of $\mathcal{E}^Q_x$, we infer that $C_s$ is a conic tangent to $Q$ at $x$. Since $C_s$ is also the image of $\sigma^*_{\phi Q}$, we infer that $C_s$ is an even tangent conic to $Q$. □

Theorem 2.1 Let $C$ be an even tangential conic to $Q$ and let $s^+_C$ be the section as above.

$$(C/Q) = (-1)^{\varepsilon(s^+_C)},$$

where the symbol $\varepsilon(s^+_C)$ is the same as that defined in Theorem 1.2.

Proof. Let $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^2$ as before. Since $\tilde{\ell}_x$ is a $(-1)$ curve, by blowing down $\tilde{\ell}_x$, we obtain $\Sigma_2$ with the following properties:

(i) The image of $\mathcal{C}$ is a trisection $\Gamma_Q \sim 3(\Delta_0 + 2F)$.
(ii) Singularities of $\Gamma_Q$ is the same as those of $Q$ except the $A_1$ singularity caused by blowing down $\tilde{\ell}_x$.
(iii) The image of $P_{x,1} = \Delta_0$.
(iv) The image of $\mathcal{C}$ is a section $\Delta_C$ such that $\Delta_C \sim (\Delta_0 + 2F)$ and $\Delta_C$ is even tangent to $\Gamma_Q$. □
Let \( f_o : Z_o \to \Sigma_2 \) be the induced double cover by \( f_C : Z_C \to \mathbb{P}^2 \), i.e., the \( \mathbb{C}(Z_C) \)-normalization of \( \Sigma_2 \). One easily see that \( \Delta_{f_o} = \Delta + \Delta_C \).

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Z_C & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon^Q_x} & \Sigma_2 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\mathbb{P}^2 & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} & \mathbb{P}^2
\end{array}
\]

Since \( \Delta_C \) is the image of \( C \), it is also the image of \( s_+ \pm C \). Hence we infer that \((C/Q) = 1 \Leftrightarrow (\Delta_0 + \Delta_C/\Gamma_Q) = 1\).

Hence by Theorem 1.2, we infer that \((C/Q) = 1\) if and only if \( s_+ + C \in 2 \text{MW}(E_Q^x) \). \(\square\)

Remark 2.1 For \( s_o \) in Theorem 2.1, we have \( \langle s_o, s_o \rangle = 1/2 \). Hence if \( \text{MW}(E_Q^x) \) has no section \( s \) with \( \langle s, s \rangle = 1/2 \), there is no quadratic residue even tangential conic through \( x \).

Lemma 2.2 Let \( \tilde{Q} \) be the normalization of \( Q \) and we denote the genus of \( \tilde{Q} \) by \( g(\tilde{Q}) \).

(i) There exists no even tangential conic to \( Q \) which is quadratic residue \( \text{mod} \ Q \) if \( g(\tilde{Q}) \geq 2 \).

(ii) All even tangential conic to \( Q \) are quadratic residue \( \text{mod} \ Q \) if \( g(\tilde{Q}) = 0 \).

Proof. (i) Let \( C \) be an even tangential conic to \( Q \) and suppose that \( (C/Q) = 1 \). Let \( f_C : Z_C \to \mathbb{P}^2 \) be a double cover with \( \Delta_{f_C} = C \). Then \( f_C^*Q \) is of the form \( Q^+ + Q^- \). Since \( \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1, \text{Pic}(Z_C) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \) and the covering transformation induces an involution \((a, b) \mapsto (b, a)\) on \( \text{Pic}(Z_C) \), we infer that \( Q^+ \sim Q^- \sim (2, 2) \). Since \( Q^+, Q^- \) and \( Q \) are birationally equivalent, we have \( g(\tilde{Q}) \leq 1 \). This leads us to a contradiction.

(ii) Since the induced double cover on \( \tilde{Q} \) is unramified, \( (C/Q) = 1 \). \(\square\)

Now we easily have the following theorem:

Theorem 2.2 Let \( Q \) be an irreducible quartic. Choose a smooth point \( x \in Q \) and let \( E_Q^x \) be the rational elliptic surface as in \( \S 1 \). Then we have the following:

(i) Let ETC be the set of conics passing through \( x \). Then

\[
\sharp\text{ETC} = \sharp\{s \in \text{MW}(E_Q^x) \mid \langle s, s \rangle = 2, sO = 0\}/2
\]

(ii) Let QRETC be the set of even tangential conics passing through \( x \) with \( (C/Q) = 1 \). Then

\[
\sharp\text{QRETC} = \sharp\{s \in 2 \text{MW}(E_Q^x) \mid \langle s, s \rangle = 2, sO = 0\}/2
\]

\[
= \sharp\{s \in 2 \text{MW}(E_Q^x) \cap \text{MW}^0(E_Q^x) \mid \langle s, s \rangle = 2\}/2
\]
Proof. Our statements (i) and (ii) are immediate from Lemma 2.1 and Theorem 2.1. □

We now prove Theorem 0.1 by a case-by-case checking. We first compute ζETC. By Lemma 2.1, it is enough to see the number of sections $s$ in the narrow part $MW^0(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$ of $MW(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$ with $\langle s, s \rangle = 2$.

For the lattices of A-D-E types, it is nothing but the number of roots, and the following table is well-known (see [6])

| $A_n$ | $D_n$ ($n \geq 4$) | $E_6$ | $E_7$ |
|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| $n(n + 1)$ | $2n(n - 1)$ | 72    | 126   |

From the above table and that in §2, our statement on ζETC is straightforward except for the cases 11, 14, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51. For the rank $2$ cases among the exceptional cases, our statement follows easily by direct computation. For the cases of rank $> 2$, we make use of [12, Lemma 3.8], which is as follows:

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
4 & -1 & 1 \\
-1 & 2 & -1 \\
1 & -1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}
\cong A_4^\perp \text{ in } A_4, \\
\begin{pmatrix}
4 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\
-1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\
1 & 0 & -1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}
\cong A_5^\perp \text{ in } A_5
$$

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 2 & -1 \\
-1 & -1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}
\cong A_5^\perp \text{ in } D_5
$$

where the terminology $\bullet^\perp$ in $\blacksquare$ means that we embed a lattice $\bullet$ into $\blacksquare$ and $\bullet^\perp$ is the orthogonal complement of $\bullet$ in $\blacksquare$. Also, by [12, Lemma 3.8], the embedding is determined up to isomorphisms. Hence we just count the number of roots which are orthogonal to the embedded lattices. To be more precise, we explain the case $A_5^\perp$ in $A_5$. We first consider the realization of $A_5$ as follows:

$$
A_5 = \{(x_1, \ldots, x_6) \mid \sum x_i = 0, x_i \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^6
$$

and the pairing is induced from the Euclidean metric $\sum x_i^2$ in $\mathbb{R}^6$. Under these circumstances, the roots are given by a vector $(1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ and those obtained by permutations of the coordinates. We fix an embedding of $A_1$ given by $\mathbb{Z}(1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0) \subset A_5$. Then roots in $A_5^\perp$ are

$$
(0, 0, \pm 1, \mp 1, 0, 0) \quad (0, 0, \pm 1, 0, \mp 1, 0) \quad (0, 0, \pm 1, 0, 0, \mp 1) \\
(0, 0, 0, \pm 1, 0, \mp 1) \quad (0, 0, 0, \pm 1, 0, 0, \mp 1) \quad (0, 0, 0, 0, \pm 1, \pm 1).
$$

Since the remaining cases are similar, we omit them. Thus we have a list for ζETC.

We now go on to compute ζQRETC. We first note that ζQRETC = 0 if ζETC = 0. In the following, we only consider the case of ζETC ≠ 0.

Since $Q$ is irreducible, $MW(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$ has no 2-torsion. Hence for each $s \in 2MW(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$, there exists a unique $s_o \in MW(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$ such that $2s_o = s$. For distinct $C_1, C_2 \in \text{QRETC}$, $s_{C_1}^+ = s_{C_2}^+ \neq s_{C_1}^+$ and $s_{C_2}^+$ are distinct in $MW^0(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)$. Hence it is enough to compute

$$
\zeta\{s_o \in MW(\mathcal{E}_x^Q) \mid \langle s_o, s_o \rangle = 1/2, 2s_o \in MW^0(\mathcal{E}_x^Q)\}
$$

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Now Theorem 0.1 follows from the following claim:

**Claim.** Suppose that $\sharp ETC \neq 0$. If $MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$ has an $A_1^*$ as a direct summand, then two generators $\pm \check{s}$ of $A_1^*$ are sections such that $(\check{s}, \check{s}) = 1/2, 2 \check{s} \in MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$. Conversely if there exists $s_o \in MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$ such that $(s_o, s_o) = 1/2, 2s_o \in MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$, then $Zs_o(\cong A_1^*)$ is a direct summand of $MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$.

**Proof of Claim.** Suppose that $A_1^*$ is a direct summand of $MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$ and let $\check{s}$ be a section such that $Z\check{s} = A_1^*$. Then $(\check{s}, \check{s}) = 1/2$ and $2 \check{s} \in MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$ by [14] Theorem 9.1.

We now go on to show the converse. Let $s_o$ be a section with $(s_o, s_o) = 1/2, 2s_o \in MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$. As for the dual lattices of A-D-E type, we have the following table:

| Type       | $A_n^*$ | $D_n^*$ $(n \geq 4)$ | $E_6^*$ | $E_7^*$ |
|------------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| Minimum norm | $\frac{n}{n+1}$ | 1                    | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ |

Hence we easily see that $MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$ has an $A_1^*$ direct summand except for the cases 37, 38, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51. We see that there is no section $s$ with $(s, s) = 1/2$ for these exceptional cases.

**Cases 38, 39 and 45.** In these cases, the paring $(\ , \ )$ takes its value in $1/15Z$ (Cases 38 and 45), and $1/7Z$ (Case 39), where $1/mZ = \{a/m \mid a \in Z\}$. Hence there is no section $s$ with $(s, s) = 1/2$.

**Cases 37 and 48.** Let $s$ be any element of $MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$. In these cases,

$$
(s, s) = 2(1 + sO) - \frac{k_1(5 - k_1)}{5} - \frac{1}{2}k_2,
$$

where $k_1 \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}, k_2 \in \{0, 1\}$. Hence we infer that there is no $s$ with $(s, s) = 1/2$.

**Cases 41 and 49.** Let $s$ be any element of $MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$. In these cases,

$$
(s, s) = 2(1 + sO) - \frac{k_1(4 - k_1)}{4} - \frac{2}{3}k_2,
$$

where $k_1 \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, k_2 \in \{0, 1\}$. Hence we infer that there is no $s$ with $(s, s) = 1/2$.

**Cases 46 and 51.** Let $s$ be any element of $MW(\mathcal{E}_Q^0)$. In these cases,

$$
(s, s) = 2(1 + sO) - \frac{2}{3}k_1 - \frac{1}{2}k_2 - \frac{1}{2}k_3,
$$

where $k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \{0, 1\}$. Hence we infer that there is no $s$ with $(s, s) = 1/2$.

By a case-by-case checking we see that $s_o$ generates an $A_1^*$ direct summand.

### 3 Preliminaries from theory of Galois covers

#### 3.1 Galois covers

In this subsection, we summarize some facts and terminologies on Galois covers. For details, see [11] §3. Let $X$ and $Y$ be normal projective varieties. We call $X$ a cover if there exists a
finite surjective morphism $\pi: X \to Y$. Let $\mathbb{C}(X)$ and $\mathbb{C}(Y)$ be rational function fields of $X$ and $Y$, respectively. If $X$ is a cover of $Y$, then $\mathbb{C}(X)$ is an algebraic extension of $\mathbb{C}(Y)$ with $\deg \pi = [\mathbb{C}(X) : \mathbb{C}(Y)]$. Let $G$ be a finite group. A $G$-cover is a cover $\pi: X \to Y$ such that $\mathbb{C}(X)/\mathbb{C}(Y)$ is a Galois extension with $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{C}(X)/\mathbb{C}(Y)) \cong G$. For a cover $\pi: X \to Y$, the branch locus $\Delta_{\pi}$ of $\pi$ is a subset of $Y$ as follows:

$$\Delta_{\pi} = \{ y \in Y \mid \pi \text{ is not locally isomorphic over } y \}$$

If $Y$ is smooth, $\Delta_{\pi}$ is an algebraic subset of pure codimension 1([21]). Let $\pi: X \to Y$ be a $G$-cover of a smooth projective variety $Y$. Let $\Delta_{\pi} = \Delta_{\pi,1} + \ldots + \Delta_{\pi,r}$ denote the irreducible decomposition of $\Delta_{\pi}$. We say that $\pi: X \to Y$ is branched at $e_1\Delta_{\pi,1} + \ldots + e_r\Delta_{\pi,r}(e_i \geq 2, i = 1, \ldots, r)$ if the ramification index along $\Delta_{\pi,i}$ is $e_i$ for each $i$.

Let $B$ be a reduced divisor on a smooth projective variety $Y$ and $B = B_1 + \ldots + B_r$ denote its irreducible decomposition. It is known that the existence of a $G$-cover $\pi: X \to Y$ at $\sum_i e_iB_i$ can be characterized as follows:

**Theorem 3.1** There exists a $G$-cover of $Y$ branched at $\sum_i e_iB_i$ if and only if there exists an epimorphism $\phi: \pi_1(Y \setminus B, *) \to G$ such that for each meridian $\gamma_i$ of $B_i$, the image of its class $[\gamma_i]$, $\phi([\gamma_i])$, has order $e_i$.

### 3.2 Dihedral covers

Let $D_{2n}$ be the dihedral group of order $2n$ ($n \geq 3$) given by $\langle \sigma, \tau \mid \sigma^2 = \tau^n = (\sigma\tau)^2 = 1 \rangle$. In [17], we developed a method to deal with $D_{2n}$-covers, and some variants of the results in [17] have been studied since then. We here summarize some results which we need later. Let us start with introducing some notations in order to explain them.

Let $\pi: X \to Y$ be a $D_{2n}$-cover. By its definition, $\mathbb{C}(X)$ is a $D_{2n}$-extension of $\mathbb{C}(Y)$. Let $\mathbb{C}(X)^\tau$ be the fixed field by $\tau$. We denote the $\mathbb{C}(X)^\tau$-normalization by $D(X/Y)$. We denote the induced morphisms by $\beta_1(\pi): D(X/Y) \to Y$ and $\beta_2(\pi): X \to D(X/Y)$. Note that $X$ is a $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$-cover of $D(X/Y)$ and $D(X/Y)$ is a double cover of $Y$ such that $\pi = \beta_1(\pi) \circ \beta_2(\pi)$:

$\begin{array}{c}
  X \\
  \downarrow \pi \\
  D(X/Y) \\
  \downarrow \beta_2(\pi) \\
  \beta_1(\pi) \end{array}$

**Generic $D_{2n}$-covers.** We call a $D_{2n}$-covers $\pi: S \to \Sigma$ generic if $\Delta(\pi) = \Delta(\beta_1(\pi))$. As for conditions for the existence of generic $D_{2n}$-covers with prescribed branch loci, we have the following:

Let $B$ be a reduced divisor on $\Sigma$ with at worst simple singularities. Suppose that there exists a double cover $f_B': Z_B' \to \Sigma$ with branch locus $B$ and let $\mu_B : Z_B \to Z_B'$ be the canonical resolution. We define the subgroup $R_B$ of $\text{NS}(Z_B)$ as follows:

$$R_B := \oplus_{b \in \text{Sing}(Z_B)} R_b,$$

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where $R_b$ is the subgroup in $\text{NS}(Z_B)$ generated by the exceptional divisor of the singularity $f_B^{-1}(x)$. Then we have the following proposition:

**Theorem 3.2** [Theorem 3.27] Let $p$ be an odd prime and suppose that $Z_B$ is simply connected. There exists a generic $D_{2p}$-cover $\pi : S \to \Sigma$ with branch locus $B$ if and only if $\text{NS}(Z_B)/R_B$ has a $p$-torsion.

Let $R_b^\vee = \text{Hom}_Z(R_b, \mathbb{Z})$. $R_b$ can be regarded as a subgroup of $R_b^\vee$ by using the intersection pairing. Since the torsion subgroup of $\text{NS}(Z_B)/R_B$ can be considered as a subgroup of $\oplus_{b \in \text{Sing}(B)} R_b^\vee / R_b$, we have the following corollary:

**Corollary 3.1** If there exists no $b$ such that $p|b|(R_b^\vee / R_b)$, then there exists no generic $D_{2p}$-cover with branch locus $B$.

**Non-generic $D_{2n}$-covers.** We call a $D_{2n}$-cover *non-generic* if it is not generic. We consider a non-generic $D_{2n}$-cover of $\Sigma$ under the following setting:

Let $B = B_1 + B_2$ be a reduced divisor on $\Sigma$ such that:

(i) there exists a double cover $f_{B_1} : Z_{B_1} \to \Sigma$ with $\Delta_{f_{B_1}} = B_1$, and

(ii) $B_2$ is irreducible.

Let $f_{B_1} : Z_{B_1} \to \Sigma$ be the canonical resolution of $Z_{B_1}$.

**Proposition 3.1** [Proposition 3.31] Suppose that $\Sigma$ is simply connected and the preimage of the strict transform of $B_2$ consists of two distinct irreducible components $B_2^+$ and $B_2^-$. If there exist an effective divisor $D$ and a line bundle $L$ on $Z_{B_1}$ satisfying conditions

(i) $D = B_2^+ + D'$; $D'$ and $\sigma_{f_{B_1}}^* D'$ have no common components,

(ii) $\text{Supp}(D' + \sigma_{f_{B_1}}^* D')$ is contained in the exceptional set of $\mu f_{B_1}^*$ and

(iii) $D - \sigma_{f_{B_1}}^* D \sim nL$ ($n \geq 3$), where $\sim$ denotes linear equivalence,

then there exists a $D_{2n}$-cover $\pi : S \to \Sigma$ branched at $2B_1 + nB_2$ such that $\Delta_{\pi}(\Sigma) = B_1$.

**Corollary 3.2** If $\sigma_{f_{B_1}}^* B_2^+ \sim B_2^-$ and there exists a $D_{2n}$-cover of $\Sigma$ branched at $2B_1 + nB_2$ for any $n \geq 3$.

**Proposition 3.2** [Proposition 3.32] Under the notation above, if a $D_{2n}$-cover $\pi : S \to \Sigma$ branched at $2B_1 + nB_2$ exists, then the following holds:

(i) $D(S/\Sigma) = Z_{B_1}$. The preimage of the proper transform of $B_2$ in $Z_{B_1}$ consists of two irreducible components, $B_2^\pm$.

(ii) There exist effective divisors $D_1$ and $D_2$, and a line bundle $L$ on $Z_{B_1}$ such that

- $\text{Supp}(D_1 + \sigma_{f_{B_1}}^* D_1 + D_2)$ is contained in the exceptional set of $\mu$,
- $D_1$ and $\sigma_{f_{B_1}}^* D_1$ have no common components,
- if $D_2 \neq \emptyset$, then $n$ is even, $D_2$ is reduced, and $D' = \sigma_{f_{B_1}}^* D'$ for each irreducible component $D'$ of $D_2$, and
\( (B_2^+ + D_1 + \frac{a}{b}D_2) - (B_2^- + \sigma_{B_2}^* D_1) \sim n\mathcal{L}. \)

**Corollary 3.3** If a \( D_{2n} \)-cover \( \pi : S \to \Sigma \) branched at \( 2B_1 + nB_2 \) exists, then \( B_2 \) is a splitting curve with respect to \( f_{B_1} \).

### 4 Proof of Theorem 0.2

We first note that there are 3 possibilities for \( \beta_1(\pi) : D(S/\mathbb{P}^2) \to \mathbb{P}^2 \):

- **Case 1.** \( D(S/\mathbb{P}^2) = Z_C, \beta_1(\pi) = f_C. \)
- **Case 2.** \( D(S/\mathbb{P}^2) = Z_Q', \beta_1(\pi) = f_Q'. \)
- **Case 3.** \( D(S/\mathbb{P}^2) = Z_{C+Q}'', \beta_1(\pi) = f_{C+Q}'. \)

Note that \( f_*' : Z_* \to \mathbb{P}^2 \) denotes a double cover with branch locus \( \bullet \). We show that our statements (i) and (ii) hold for Case 1 and neither of Cases 2 and 3 occurs.

**Case 1.** In this case, \( \pi \) is branched at \( 2C + pQ \). Hence, by Corollary 3.3 we infer that \( (C/Q) = 1 \). Put \( f_*'Q = Q^+ + Q^- \). By Proposition 3.2, \( Q^+ - Q^- \) is \( p \) divisible in \( \text{Pic}(Z_C) \). Since \( Q^+ + Q^- \sim (4,4) \), \( Q^+ \) is linearly equivalent either \((3,1),(1,3)\) or \((2,2)\). Hence, \( Q^+ \sim Q^- \sim (2,2) \) if \( p \geq 3 \).

**Case 2.** Let \( \Sigma_2, \Delta_C \) and \( \Gamma_Q \) be the Hirzebruch surface of degree 2 and the divisors obtained as in \( \S 2 \). By considering the \( C(S) \)-normalization of \( \Sigma_2 \), we have a \( D_{2p} \)-cover branched at \( 2(\Delta_0 + \Gamma_Q) + p\Delta_C \). Likewise [18], we reduce our problem on the existence of \( D_{2p} \)-covers to that on a linear equation on \( MW(\mathcal{E}_x^Q) \). By [18] Proposition 4.1, the following proposition is straightforward:

**Proposition 4.1** If there exists a \( D_{2p} \)-cover of \( \mathbb{P}^2 \) branched at \( pC+2Q \), then \( s_C^+ \in pMW(\mathcal{E}_x^Q) \).

Let \( s_o \) be an element in \( MW(\mathcal{E}_x^Q) \) such that \( ps_o = s_C^+ \). Then we have \( \langle s_o, s_o \rangle = 2/p^2 \). On the other hand, by the table in \( \S 1 \), the value of \( \langle s_o, s_o \rangle \in 1/(2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7)\mathbb{Z} \). Therefore Case 2 does not occur.

**Case 3.** Our statement may follow from the results in [19]. However, we prove our statement without using the fact that \( Z_B \) is a \( K3 \) surface. Put \( B = C + D \). In this case, the canonical resolution of \( D(S/\mathbb{P}^2) \) is \( Z_B \). Hence by Theorem 3.2, \( \text{NS}(Z_B)/R_B \) has a \( p \)-torsion. By Corollary 3.4 and Theorem 3.1, it is enough to show that there exists no \( D_{10} \)-cover in the case when \( Q \) has one \( A_4 \) singularity and \( C \) is an even bitangential conic to \( Q \). Let \( D \) be an element of \( \text{NS}(Z_B) \) such that \( D \) gives rise to a 5-torsion in \( \text{NS}(Z_B)/R_B \). By using the intersection pairing, \( D \) can be regarded as an element of \( R_B^0 = \oplus_{b \in \text{Sing}(B)} R_b^0 \). Since \( R_b^0 \) can be embedded into \( R_b \otimes \mathbb{Q} \) canonically, \( D \) can be expressed as an element in \( \oplus_{b \in \text{Sing}(B)} R_b \otimes \mathbb{Q} \). Let \( b_o \) be the unique \( A_4 \) singularity, and put

\[
D \approx_{\mathbb{Q}} \sum_{b \in \text{Sing}(Q)} D_b, \quad D_b \in R_b \otimes \mathbb{Q}
\]
and let $\gamma(D_b)$ be the class of $D_b$ in $R_b^d/R_b$. Since the type of singularity of $B$ other than $b_o$ is either $A_3, A_7, A_{11}$ or $A_{15}$, $\gamma(D_b) = 0$ if $b \neq b_o$. As $R_b^d/R_b$ is generated by

$$1\over 5(4\Theta_1 + 3\Theta_2 + 2\Theta_3 + \Theta_4),$$

we have

$$D - \sum_{b \in \text{Sing}(B)\setminus\{b_o\}} \frac{k}{5}(4\Theta_1 + 3\Theta_2 + 2\Theta_3 + \Theta_4) \mod R_B,$$

for some $k \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2\}$. Here we label the irreducible components as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\Theta_1 & \Theta_2 & \Theta_3 & \Theta_4 \\
\end{array}
\]

By modifying $D$ with an element in $R_B$ suitably, we may assume $D \equiv_k (4\Theta_1 + 3\Theta_2 + 2\Theta_3 + \Theta_4) \mod R_B$. This shows that

$$D^2 = -\frac{4k^2}{5}.$$ 

This leads us to a contradiction, as $D^2 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore Case 3 does not occur.

The remaining part of Theorem 0.2 is immediate from Corollary 3.2. □

**Remark 4.1** 1. $(C/Q) = 1$ is not enough for the existence of $D_{2n}$-covers. In fact, for $Q$ with 3 $A_1$ singularities, there exists an even tangential conic $C$ such that $(C/Q) = 1$ but $Q^+ \not\sim Q^-$ (see [2]).

2. By [13], there exists an irreducible quartic $Q$ with one $A_5$ singularity and an even tangential conic $C$ to $Q$ such that

- $C \cap Q = \{x_1, x_2\}, I_{x_1}(C, Q) = 2, I_{x_2}(C, Q) = 6$, and
- $\text{NS}(Z_B)/R_B$ has a 3-torsion.

By Theorem 3.2 there exists a $D_6$-cover branched at 2($C+Q$). In this case, $(C/Q) = 1$, but $Q^+ \not\sim Q^-$. In fact, if $Q^+ \sim Q^-$, then $Q^+$ is a rational curve with one singularity whose type is either $A_1$ or $A_2$. This singularity must give rise to another singularity of $Q$, which is impossible.
5 Application to the study of Zariski pairs

Let \((B_1, B_2)\) be a pair of reduced plane curves. We call \((B_1, B_2)\) a Zariski pair if

1. both of \(B_1\) and \(B_2\) has the same combinatorial type (see [1] for the precise definition of combinatorial type), and

2. there exists no homeomorphism \(h : \mathbb{P}^2 \to \mathbb{P}^2\) such that \(h(B_1) = B_2\).

In the case of an irreducible quartic \(Q\) and its even tangential conic to \(Q\), the combinatorial type of \(C + Q\) is determined by \(\Xi_Q\), \(\Xi_C \cap Q\) and \(I_P(C, Q)\) for each \(P \in C \cap Q\).

As an application of the previous sections, we have

**Proposition 5.1** Let \(Q_1\) and \(Q_2\) be irreducible quartics and let \(C_1\) and \(C_2\) be their even tangential conics, respectively. Suppose that \(C_i + Q_i\) \((i = 1, 2)\) have the same combinatorial type.

(i) If \((C_1/Q_1) = 1\) and \((C_2/Q_2) = -1\), then \((C_1 + Q_1, C_2 + Q_2)\) is a Zariski pair.

(ii) If \((C_i/Q_i) = 1(i = 1, 2)\), \(Q_1^+ \sim Q_1^-\) and \(Q_2^+ \not\sim Q_2^-\), then \((C_1 + Q_1, C_2 + Q_2)\) is a Zariski pair.

**Proof.** (i) As \(C_1 + Q_1\) and \(C_2 + Q_2\) have the same combinatorial type, \(\Xi_{Q_1} = \Xi_{Q_2}\). Since \((C_1/Q_1) = 1\) and \((C_2/Q_2) = -1\), by Theorem [0.1] we see that \(\Xi_{Q_1} = \Xi_{Q_2} = 2\mathbb{A}_1\) or \(A_3\). Therefore \(Q_1^+ \sim Q_1^- \sim (2, 2)\). Hence by Corollary [0.1] we infer that \(\pi_1(\mathbb{P}^2 \setminus (C_1 + Q_1), *) \not\in \pi_1(\mathbb{P}^2 \setminus (C_2 + Q_2), *)\), i.e., \((C_1 + Q_1, C_2 + Q_2)\) is a Zariski pair.

(ii) Our statement is immediate from [2, Proposition 2].

An example for Proposition [5.1] (ii) can be found in [2]. We end this section by giving examples for Proposition 5.1 (ii). Let \(\mathcal{E}_Q^Q\) be the rational elliptic surface corresponding to either No. 40 or No.50 in Theorem 0.1. Choose sections \(s_1\) and \(s_2\) in \(\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_Q^Q)\) in such a way that

- \((s_1, s_1) = 2, s_iO = 0\) \((i = 1, 2)\) and
- \(s_1 \in 2\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_Q^Q)\), while \(s_2 \not\in 2\text{MW}(\mathcal{E}_Q^Q)\).

By Lemma [2.1] there exist even tangential conics \(C_{s_1}\) and \(C_{s_2}\) arising from \(s_1\) and \(s_2\), respectively. By Theorem 0.1 we have \((C_{s_1}/Q) = 1\) and \((C_{s_2}/Q) = -1\). Hence if \(C_{s_1}\) and \(C_{s_2}\) intersects \(Q\) in the same manner, we have an example for Proposition 5.1 (i). Now we go on to give explicit examples.

**Example 5.1** (cf. [10, Example, p.198]) Let \(Q\) be an irreducible quartic given by the affine equation

\[ f(t, u) = u^3 + (271350 - 98t)u^2 + t(5825)(t - 2025)u + 36t^2(t - 2025)^2 = 0. \]

By taking a homogeneous coordinate, \([U, T, V]\), of \(\mathbb{P}^2\) in such a way that \(u = U/V, t = T/V\), we easily see that \([1, 0, 0]\) is a smooth point of \(Q\). Choose \([1, 0, 0]\) as the distinguished point...
x. We easily see that the tangent line $l_x$ is given by $V = 0$, and $I_x(l_x, Q) = 3$. The elliptic surface $\varphi_x^Q : E_2^Q \to \mathbb{P}^1$ corresponding to $Q$ and $x$ is given by a Weierstrass equation

$$y^2 = f(t, u).$$

By [16] Example, p.198, $E_2^Q$ satisfies the following properties:

(i) $\varphi_x^Q$ has 3 reducible singular fibers over $t = 0, 2025, \infty$, of which types are of type $I_2$ over $t = 0, 2025$ and type $III$ over $t = \infty$. This implies $Q$ has $2A_1$ as its singularities.

(ii) $\text{MW}(E_2^Q) \cong D_4^* \oplus A_1^*.$

Choose three sections of $E_2^Q$ given by [16] as follows:

$$s_0 : (0, 6t^2 - 12150t), \quad s_1 : (-32t, 2t^2 - 6930t), \quad s_2 : (-20t, 4t^2 - 4500t).$$

For these sections, $s_0 \in A_1^*$ and $s_i(i = 1, 2) \in D_4^*$ and we have

$$\langle s_0, s_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \langle s_i, s_i \rangle = 1 (i = 1, 2), \quad \langle s_1, s_2 \rangle = 0,$$

and there is no other section $s$ with $\langle s, s \rangle = 1/2$ other than $\pm s_0$.

The sections given by $s_1 := 2s_0$ and $s_2 := s_1 + s_2$ are

$$s_1 = \left( \frac{1}{144} t^2 + \frac{1231}{72} t - \frac{5143775}{144}, -\frac{1}{1728} t^3 - \frac{2335}{576} t^2 + \frac{13493375}{576} t - \frac{9962489375}{1728} \right),$$

$$s_2 = \left( \frac{1}{36} t^2 + \frac{435}{2} t - \frac{921375}{4}, -\frac{1}{216} t^3 - \frac{1181}{24} t^2 - \frac{41625}{8} t + \frac{373156875}{8} \right).$$

Since $s_2 \in D_4^*$, we infer that $s_1$ is 2-divisible, while $s_2$ is not 2-divisible. Also, both $s_1$ and $s_2$ do not meet the zero section $O$ and $\langle s_1, s_1 \rangle = \langle s_2, s_2 \rangle = 2$. Let $C_1$ and $C_2$ be conics given by

$$C_1 : u = \frac{1}{144} t^2 + \frac{1231}{72} t - \frac{5143775}{144},$$

$$C_2 : u = \frac{1}{36} t^2 + \frac{435}{2} t - \frac{921375}{4}.$$

We infer that $C_1$ and $C_2$ are the even tangent conics corresponding to $s_1$ and $s_2$, respectively. One can check by straightforward computation that, for each $i$, $C_i$ is tangent to $Q$ at four distinct points. Hence $(C_1 + Q, C_2 + Q)$ is an example for Proposition 5.1 (i).

Example 5.2 (cf. [16] Example, p. 210] Let $Q$ be an irreducible quartic given by the affine equation

$$f(t, u) = u^3 + (25t + 9)u^2 + (144t^2 + t^3)u + 16t^4 = 0.$$ 

We take a homogeneous coordinate $[U, T, V]$ as in the previous example. With this coordinate $[1, 0, 0]$ is a smooth point and choose $[1, 0, 0]$ as the distinguished point $x$. The tangent line $l_x$ is again given by $V = 0$ and $I_x(l_x, Q) = 3$. The elliptic surface $\varphi_x^Q : E_2^Q \to \mathbb{P}^1$ corresponding to $Q$ and $x$ is given by a Weierstrass equation

$$y^2 = f(t, u).$$

Note that we change the equation slightly. The original Weierstrass equation in [16] is

$$y^2 - 6uy = u^3 + 25tu^2 + (144t^2 + t^3)u + 16t^4.$$ 

By [16] Example, p. 210], $E_2^Q$ satisfies the following properties:
(i) \( \varphi_t^Q \) has 2 reducible singular fibers over \( t = 0, \infty \), of which types are of type I_4 over \( t = 0 \) and type III over \( t = \infty \). This implies \( Q \) has \( A_3 \) as its singularity.

(ii) \( \text{MW}(E^Q) \cong A_3^* \oplus A_1^* \).

By modifying the sections given \([16]\) slightly, take three sections of \( E^Q \) as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{s}_o & : (0, 4t^2), \quad \tilde{s}_1 : (-16t, -48t), \quad \tilde{s}_2 : (-15t, t^2 + 45t).
\end{align*}
\]

For these sections, \( \text{s}_o \in A_1^* \) and \( \tilde{s}_i (i = 1, 2) \in A_3^* \) and we have

\[
\begin{align*}
\langle \text{s}_o, \text{s}_o \rangle &= \frac{1}{2}, \quad \langle \tilde{s}_i, \text{s}_o \rangle = \frac{3}{4} (i = 1, 2), \quad \langle \tilde{s}_1, \tilde{s}_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4},
\end{align*}
\]

and there is no other section \( s \) with \( \langle s, s \rangle = 1/2 \) other than \( \pm \text{s}_o \). The sections given by \( s_1 := 2s_o \) and \( s_2 := \tilde{s}_1 + \tilde{s}_2 \) are

\[
\begin{align*}
s_1 &= \left( \frac{1}{64}t^2 - \frac{41}{2}t + 315, -\frac{1}{512}t^3 - \frac{55}{32}t^2 + \frac{2637}{8}t - 5670 \right), \\
s_2 &= \left( t^2 + 192t + 8640, -t^3 - 301t^2 - 27936t - 803520 \right)
\end{align*}
\]

Since \( s_2 \in A_3^* \), we infer that \( s_1 \) is 2-divisible, while \( s_2 \) is not 2-divisible. Also, both \( 2s_o \) and \( s_1 + s_2 \) do not meet the zero section \( O \) and \( \langle s_1, s_1 \rangle = \langle s_2, s_2 \rangle = 2 \). Let \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \) be conics given by

\[
\begin{align*}
C_1 : u &= \frac{1}{64}t^2 - \frac{41}{2}t + 315, \\
C_2 : u &= t^2 + 192t + 8640.
\end{align*}
\]

We infer that \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \) are even tangential conics to \( Q \) corresponding to \( s_1 \) and \( s_2 \), respectively. Straightforward computation shows that, for each \( i \), \( C_i \) is tangent to \( Q \) at four distinct points. Hence \( (C_1 + Q, C_2 + Q) \) is an example for Proposition 5.1 (i).

**Remark 5.1**

1. Zariski pairs in Examples 5.1 and 5.2 can be found in [13]. Hence our examples are not new. Our justification lies in a new point of view: quadratic residue curves.

2. For Zariski pairs in Examples 5.1 and 5.2, there exists a \( Z \)-splitting conic for \( C_1 + Q_1 \), while there exists no such conic for \( C_2 + Q_2 \) (see [13] for the definition of \( Z \)-splitting conics). Moreover precisely, for an irreducible quartic \( Q \) with \( \Xi_Q = 2A_1 \) or \( A_3 \) and its even tangential conic \( C \), one can show \( (C/Q) = 1 \) if and only if there exists a \( Z \)-splitting conic for \( C + Q \) whose class order 4 ([20]).

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