Bounded negativity, Harbourne constants and transversal arrangements of curves

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Abstract

The Bounded Negativity Conjecture predicts that for every complex projective surface $X$ there exists a number $b(X)$ such that $C^2 \geq -b(X)$ holds for all reduced curves $C \subset X$. For birational surfaces $f : Y \to X$ there have been introduced in [2] certain invariants (Harbourne constants) relating to the effect the numbers $b(X)$, $b(Y)$ and the complexity of the map $f$. These invariants have been studied when $f$ is the blowup of all singular points of an arrangement of lines in $\mathbb{P}^2$ in [2], of conics in [12] and of cubics in [13]. In the present note we extend these considerations to blowups of $\mathbb{P}^2$ at singular points of arrangements of curves of arbitrary degree $d$. The main result in this direction is stated in Theorem B. We also considerably generalize and modify the approach witnessed so far and study transversal arrangements of sufficiently positive curves on arbitrary surfaces with the non-negative Kodaira dimension. The main result obtained in this general setting is presented in Theorem A.

Keywords curve arrangements, algebraic surfaces, Miyaoka inequality, blow-ups, negative curves, bounded negativity conjecture

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1 Introduction

In this note we find various estimates on Harbourne constants which were introduced in [2] in order to capture and measure the bounded negativity on various birational models of an algebraic surface. Our research is motivated by Conjecture 1.2 below which is related to the following definition:

Definition 1.1 (Bounded negativity). Let $X$ be a smooth projective surface. We say that $X$ has bounded negativity if there exists an integer $b(X)$ such that the inequality $C^2 \geq -b(X)$ holds for every reduced and irreducible curve $C \subset X$.

The bounded negativity conjecture (BNC for short) is one of the most intriguing problems in the theory of projective surfaces and attracts currently a lot of attention, see e.g. [1, 2, 5, 13, 3].

Conjecture 1.2 (BNC). Every smooth complex projective surface has bounded negativity.

It is well known that Conjecture 1.2 fails in positive characteristic. Hence from now on we restrict the attention to complex surfaces.

It has been showed in [1, Proposition 5.1] that no harm is done if one replaces irreducible curves in Definition 1.1 by arbitrary reduced divisors. It is clear that in order to obtain interesting, i.e. very negative curves on the blow up of a given surface one should study singular curves on the original surface. Whereas constructing irreducible singular curves encounters a number of obstacles (see e.g. [4]), reducible singular divisors are relatively easy to construct and control. In our set up singularities of reduced divisors arise...
soley as intersection points of irreducible components. In a series of papers [2, 12, 13] the authors study this situation for configurations of lines, conics and elliptic curves in $\mathbb{P}^2$. The arrangements studied so far were all modeled on arrangements of lines, in particular all curves were smooth and were assumed to intersect pairwise transversally. The technical advantage behind this assumption lies in the property that after blowing up all intersection points just once, we obtain a simple normal crossing divisor. Also working under this assumption for curves of higher degree seems to lead to the most singular divisors. Many singularities of a divisor lead to its negative arithmetic genus, which forces the divisor to split. Moreover, transversal arrangements allow to use some combinatorial identities, which fail when tangencies are allowed. For all these reasons it is reasonable to keep this assumption.

Our main results are Theorems A and B.

We denote by $\text{Sing}(D)$ the set of all intersection points of components of $D$. The number of points in the set $\text{Sing}(D)$ is denoted by $s(D)$ or, if $D$ is understood, simply by $s$.

Furthermore we denote by $\text{E}\text{Sing}(D)$ the set of essential singularities of $D$, i.e. those where at least 3 components meet.

In the present note we study the bounded negativity and transversal arrangements on fairly arbitrary surfaces. Our main results are Theorems A and B.

**Theorem A.** Let $A$ be a divisor on a smooth projective surface $Y$ with Kodaira dimension $\kappa(Y) \geq 0$, such that for positive integers $\tau \geq 2$ and $d_1, \ldots, d_\tau \geq 1$ the following condition is satisfied:

\[(*)\quad \text{There exist smooth (irreducible) curves } C_1, \ldots, C_\tau \text{ in linear systems } |d_1 A|, \ldots, |d_\tau A| \text{ such that the divisor } D = \sum_{i=1}^\tau C_i \text{ is a transversal arrangement.}
\]

Let $f : Z \to Y$ be the blow-up of $Y$ at $\text{Sing}(D)$ and denote by $\tilde{D}$ the strict transform of $D$. Then

$$\tilde{D}^2 \geq -\frac{9}{2} s - \left( \frac{3}{2} A^2 \sum_{i=1}^\tau d_i^2 + (K_Y \cdot A) \sum_{i=1}^\tau d_i + 2(3c_2(Y) - c_1^2(Y)) \right).$$

The assumption $\kappa(Y) \geq 0$ guarantees that any finite branched covering of $Y$ has also non-negative Kodaira dimension. If we can control the Kodaira dimension of a covering of $Y$ in other way, then we can drop this assumption. This is the case in the next Theorem which address rational surfaces. Recently Dorfmeister [3] has announced a proof of Conjecture[12] for surfaces birationally equivalent to ruled surfaces (i.e. in particular for rational surfaces). This announcement has been taken back in the last days. Whereas this would be an exciting new development, it would not diminish the interest in effective bounds on Harbourne constants.

**Theorem B.** Let $D \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a transversal arrangement of $\tau \geq 4$ curves $C_1, \ldots, C_\tau$ of degree $d \geq 3$ such that there are no points in which all $\tau$ curves meet, i.e. the linear series spanned by $C_1, \ldots, C_\tau$ is base point free. Let $f : X_s \to \mathbb{P}^2$ be the blowup at $\text{Sing}(D)$ and let $\tilde{D}$ be the strict transform of $D$. Then we have

$$\tilde{D}^2 \geq \frac{9d\tau}{2} - \frac{5d^2\tau}{2} - 4s.$$

This result provides additional evidence for the following effective version of Conjecture[12] which predicts that there are uniform bounds for all blow ups of $\mathbb{P}^2$.

**Conjecture 1.4 (Effective BNC for blowups of $\mathbb{P}^2$).** Let $f : X_s \to \mathbb{P}^2$ the blow up of $\mathbb{P}^2$ in $s$ arbitrary points. Let $D \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a reduced divisor and let $\tilde{D}$ be the strict transform of $D$ under $f$. Then one has $\tilde{D}^2 \geq -4 \cdot s$.

Our strategy is an extension of Hirzerbuch’s results [7] for line configurations on the plane. The starting point is that (under some conditions) one can construct an abelian cover $W$ of the studied surface branched along the chosen configurations of curves. If the singularities of these configurations are reasonable (simple crossings), the Chern numbers of that abelian cover (or rather its minimal resolution $X$) can be explicitly
computed, and it turns out that these Chern numbers can be read off directly from combinatorics of the given configuration. Moreover, under some additional mild assumptions on multiplicities of singular points of the configuration, the surface \(X\) is of general type. The last step is made by the Miyaoka-Yau inequality \(K_X^2 \leq 3e(X)\), which gives us the inequalities of Theorems A and B.

2 General preliminaries

We begin by introducing some invariants of transversal arrangements and pointing out their properties relevant for our purposes in this note.

**Definition 2.1 (Combinatorial invariants of transversal arrangements).** Let \(D = \sum_{i=1}^{\tau} C_i\) be a transversal arrangement on a smooth surface \(X\). We say that a point \(P\) is an \(r\)-fold point of the arrangement \(D\) if there are exactly \(r\) components \(C_i\) passing through \(P\). We say also that \(D\) has multiplicity \(k_P = r\) at \(P\).

For \(r \geq 2\) we set the numbers \(t_r = t_r(D)\) to be the number of \(r\)-fold points in \(D\). Thus \(s(D) = \sum_{r=2}^{\tau} t_r(D)\).

These numbers are subject to the following useful equality, which follows by counting incidences in a transversal arrangement in two ways.

\[
\sum_{i<j} (C_i \cdot C_j) = \sum_{r\geq 2} \binom{r}{2} t_r.
\]

It is also convenient to introduce the following numbers \(f_i = f_i(D) = \sum_{r\geq 2} r^i t_r\).

In particular \(f_0 = s(D)\) is the number of points in \(\text{Sing}(D)\).

Now we turn to Harbourne constants. They were first discussed at the Negative Curves on Algebraic Surfaces workshop in Oberwolfach in spring 2014 and were introduced in the literature as Hadean constants in [2]. In the present note we are interested in Harbourne constants attached to transversal arrangements. They can be viewed as a way to measure the average negativity coming from singular points in the arrangement.

**Definition 2.2 (Harbourne constants of a transversal arrangement).** Let \(X\) be a smooth projective surface. Let \(D = \sum_{i=1}^{\tau} C_i\) be a transversal arrangement of curves on \(X\) with \(s = s(D)\). The rational number

\[
h(X; D) = h(D) = \frac{1}{s} \left( D^2 - \sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(D)} k_P^2 \right)
\]

is the Harbourne constant of the transversal arrangement \(D \subset X\).

The connection between Harbourne constants and the BNC is established by the following observation. If the Harbourne constants \(h(X; D)\) (here we mean Harbourne constants for all curve configurations) on the fixed surface \(X\) are uniformly bounded from below by a number \(H\), then BNC holds for all birational models \(Y = \text{Bl}_{\text{Sing}(D)} X\) obtained from \(X\) by blowing up singular points of transversal arrangements \(D\) with \(b(Y) = H \cdot s\).

In case of the projective plane it is convenient to work with a more specific variant of Definition 2.2. In [2, Definition 3.1] the authors introduced the linear Harbourne constant as the infimum of quotients in (2), where one considers only divisors \(D\) splitting totally into lines. In [12] the conical Harbourne constant has been studied and in [13] the cubical Harbourne constant has been considered. Here we follow this line of investigation and introduce the following notion.

**Definition 2.3 (Degree \(d\) Harbourne constant).** The degree \(d\) global Harbourne constant of \(\mathbb{P}^2\) is the infimum

\[
H_d(\mathbb{P}^2) := \inf_D h(\mathbb{P}^2; D),
\]

taken over all transversal arrangements \(D\) of degree \(d\) curves in \(\mathbb{P}^2\).
We will show in Section 4 bounds on the degree \( d \) Harbourne constants \( H_d(\mathbb{P}^2) \) for arbitrary \( d \geq 3 \). The available bounds on the numbers \( H_d(\mathbb{P}^2) \) are presented in Table 1. In the article [13] there is studied a series of lower bound on \( H_d(\mathbb{P}^2) \) least known value of \( H_d(\mathbb{P}^2) \).

| \( d \) | lower bound on \( H_d(\mathbb{P}^2) \) | least known value of \( H_d(\mathbb{P}^2) \) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | -4 | -225/67 |
| 2 | -4.5 | -225/68 |

Table 1: degree \( d \) global Harbourne constants

configurations of smooth elliptic plane curves with Harbourne constants tending to \(-4\). These configurations are not transversal (there are always 12 points where configuration curves are pairwise tangential). The following result is derived from Theorem B and, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first effective estimate on degree \( d \) Harbourne constants.

**Corollary 2.4** (Degree \( d \) Harbourne constants). For any \( d \geq 3 \) we have
\[
H_d(\mathbb{P}^2) \geq \frac{9}{2}d - \frac{5}{2}d^2 - 4.
\]

**Remark 2.5.** Whereas the particular numbers appearing in Corollary 2.4 are rather high and leave space for improvements, the main interest of the Corollary lies in the conclusion that they are finite (which is by no means a priori obvious) and can be estimated effectively.

### 3 Bounded negativity and transversal arrangements on surfaces with Kodaira dimension \( \kappa \geq 0 \)

In this section we will prove Theorem A. In fact, we will prove slightly more. We establish first the notation. Let \( Y \) be a smooth projective surface and let \( A \) be a semi-ample divisor on \( Y \). We assume moreover that the following hypothesis holds for \( A \) and for integers \( d_1, \ldots, d_\tau \in \mathbb{N}, \tau > 1 \):

- There exist smooth (irreducible) curves \( C_1, \ldots, C_\tau \) in linear systems \( |d_1A|, \ldots, |d_\tau A| \) such that the divisor \( D = \sum_{i=1}^{\tau} C_i \) is a transversal arrangement.
- We assume moreover that either all numbers \( d_i \) are even, or there exist at least two odd numbers among them.

It is convenient to write now the equality (1) in the following form
\[
A^2 \left( \sum d_i \right)^2 - A^2 \sum d_i^2 = f_2 - f_1.
\]

As a consequence we get
\[
D^2 = A^2 \left( \sum d_i^2 + 2 \sum_{j<k} d_j d_k \right) = A^2 \left( \sum d_i^2 + f_2 - f_1 \right).
\]

**Theorem 3.1.** Let \( Y \) be a smooth projective surface with Kodaira dimension \( \kappa \geq 0 \). Let \( A \) be a divisor on \( Y \) satisfying above assumptions and let \( D = \sum_{i=1}^{\tau} C_i \) be a transversal arrangement as above. Then
\[
H(Y; D) \geq -\frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{f_0} \left( 2t_2 + \frac{9}{8}t_3 + \frac{1}{2}t_4 - \frac{3}{2}A^2 \sum d_i^2 - (K_Y \cdot A) \sum d_i - 2(3c_2(Y) - c_1^2(Y)) \right).
\]

Our strategy for proving this statement will be to apply the refined Miyaoka inequality to a certain branched covering \( X \), of \( Y \). In order to prove that this branched covering does in fact exists, we need to recall some result of Namba: Let \( M \) be a manifold, let \( D_1, \ldots, D_s \) be irreducible reduced divisors on \( M \).
and let \( n_1, \ldots, n_s \) be positive integers. We denote by \( D \) the divisor \( D = \sum n_i D_i \). Let \( \text{Div}(M, D) \) be the sub-group of the \( \mathbb{Q} \)-divisors generated by the entire divisors and:

\[
\frac{1}{n_1} D_1, \ldots, \frac{1}{n_s} D_s.
\]

Let \( \sim \) be the linear equivalence in \( \text{Div}(M, D) \), where \( G \sim G' \) if and only if \( G - G' \) is an entire principal divisor. Let \( \text{Div}(M, D)/\sim \) be the quotient and let \( \text{Div}^0(M, D)/\sim \) be the kernel of the Chern class map

\[
\text{Div}(M, D)/\sim \to H^{1,1}(M, \mathbb{R}) \quad G \to c_1(G).
\]

**Theorem 3.2.** (Namba, ?[11], Theorem 2.3.20). There exists a finite Abelian cover which branches at \( D \) (arising from quotient singularities) and let \( C^\text{v} \) finite order follow the ideas of Hirzebruch [7] for the computations of the Chern numbers of

\[
\text{Abelian cover}.
\]

Theorem 3.3. (Miyaoka-Sakai refined inequality [8, p. 144]). Let \( X \) be a smooth surface of non-negative Kodaira dimension and be \( E_1, \ldots, E_k \) be configurations (disjoint to each other) of rational curves on \( X \) (arising from quotient singularities) and let \( C_1, \ldots, C_p \) be smooth elliptic curves (disjoint to each other and disjoint to the \( E_i \)). Let \( c_i^2(X), c_2(X) \) be the Chern numbers of \( X \). Then

\[
3c_2(X) - c_i^2(X) \geq \sum_{j=1}^p (-C_j^2) + \sum_{i=1}^k m(E_i),
\]

where the number \( m(E_i) \) depends on the configuration. For example, if \( E_i \) is a single \((-2)\)-curve, then \( m(E_i) = \frac{n}{2} \) by [11].

**Proof.** (of Theorem 3.3). Let be \( \delta = 0 \) if all the \( d_i \)'s are even, and \( \delta = 1 \) otherwise. We apply Theorem 3.2 to the \( \mathbb{Q} \)-divisors \( \frac{1}{2}(C_i - C_j) \) for \( d_i, d_j \) odd and \( \frac{1}{2}C_j \) for \( d_j \) even): there exists a \((\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^r-\delta\) abelian cover \( \sigma : W \to Y \) ramified over \( D \) with order 2. We denote by \( \rho : X \to W \) its minimal desingularization. We follow the ideas of Hirzebruch [7] for the computations of the Chern numbers of \( X \).

For a singularity point \( P \) of \( D \), let \( k_P \) be its multiplicity. Let \( \pi : Z \to Y \) be the blowup at the \( f_0 - t_2 = \sum_{k \geq 3} t_k \) singularities of \( D \) with multiplicities \( k \geq 3 \). Let \( \tilde{D} = \sum \tilde{C}_i \) be the strict transform of \( D \) in \( Z \) and let \( E_P \) be the exceptional divisor over the point \( P \). There exists a degree \( 2^r-\delta \) map

\[
f : X \to Z
\]

ramified over \( Z \) with the divisor \( \tilde{D} \) as the branch locus of order 2.

These constructions are summarized in the diagram in Figure 1. There are \( 2^{r-\delta-k_P} \) copies of a smooth

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X & \overset{\rho}{\longrightarrow} & W \\
\downarrow f & & \downarrow \sigma \\
Z & \overset{\pi}{\longrightarrow} & Y
\end{array}
\]

Figure 1: Maps used in the proof of Theorem 3.1.
curve \( F_P \subset X \) over \( E_P \subset Z \). The curve \( F_P \) is a \((\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{k_P-1}\)-cover of \( E_P \) ramified with index 2 at \( k_P \) intersection points of \( E_P \) with \( D \). Thus
\[
e(F_P) = 2^{k_P-1}(2 - k_P) + k_P 2^{k_P-2} = 2^{k_P-2}(4 - k_P).
\]

Since the Galois group of \( f \) permutes these curves, we have \((F_P)^2 = -n^{k_P-2}\). If a singularity \( P \) of \( D \) is a double point, then \( X \) is smooth over \( P \) and the fiber of \( \pi \circ f \) above \( P \) has \( n^{\tau - \delta} \) points. Following Miyaoka [10], point G, page 408, we define the genus \( g = g(C) \) by
\[
g - 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\tau} (g_i - 1),
\]
where \( g_i \) is the genus of the irreducible component \( C_i \) of \( D \), hence
\[
2g_i - 2 = A^2 d_i^2 + (A \cdot K_Y) d_i.
\]
Summing up over \( i \) we have
\[
2g - 2 = A^2 \sum_{i=1}^{\tau} d_i^2 + (A \cdot K_Y) \sum_{i=1}^{\tau} d_i.
\]
Similarly, using the additivity of the topological Euler numbers and (5) we have
\[
e(D) = 2 - 2g + f_0 - f_1
\]
and consequently
\[
e(D \setminus \text{Sing}(D)) = 2 - 2g - f_1 \quad \text{and} \quad e(Y \setminus D) = e(Y) - e(D) = e(Y) + 2g - 2 + f_1 - f_0.
\]\nUsing that if \( U \to V \) is a degree \( n \) étale map one has \( e(U) = ne(V) \), we obtain
\[
e\left( X \setminus \bigcup_{P \in \text{Sing}(D)} f^{-1}E_P \right) = 2^{\tau - \delta} e(Y \setminus D) + 2^{\tau - \delta - 1} e(D \setminus \text{Sing}(D)) + 2^{\tau - \delta - 2} t_2.
\]
Combining this with (7) we get
\[
\frac{1}{2^{\tau - \delta - 2}} e\left( X \setminus \bigcup_{P \in \text{Sing}(D)} f^{-1}E_P \right) = 4 (e(Y) + 2g - 2 + f_1 - f_0) + 2 (2 - 2g - f_1) + t_2.
\]
Since in \( X \) over each exceptional divisor \( E_P \) in \( Z \), there are \( 2^{\tau - \delta - k_P} \) curves with Euler number \( e(F_P) \), we get
\[
e(X) = e\left( X \setminus \bigcup_{P \in \text{Sing}(D)} f^{-1}E_P \right) + \sum_{k \geq 3} 2^{\tau - \delta - 2}(4-k)t_k = e\left( X \setminus \bigcup_{P \in \text{Sing}(D)} f^{-1}E_P \right) + 2^{\tau - \delta - 2}(4f_0 - f_1 - 2t_2).
\]
Thus
\[
\frac{1}{2^{\tau - \delta - 2}} \cdot e(X) = 4e(Y) + 4g - 4 + f_1 - t_2.
\]\nOur purpose now is to calculate the other Chern number \( c_1^2(X) = K_X^2 \). The canonical divisor \( K_X \) satisfies \( K_X = f^*K \) for the divisor \( K \) on \( Z \) defined as
\[
K := \pi^*K_Y + \sum E_P + \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum E_P + \pi^* D - \sum k_P E_P \right) = \sum \frac{3 - k_P}{2} E_P + \frac{1}{2} \pi^* D + \pi^* K_Y,
\]
with the summation taken over all points \( P \in \text{Eising}(D) \). We have

\[
K^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k \geq 3} (3 - k)^2 t_k + \frac{1}{4} (\sum d_i)^2 A^2 + (K_Y \cdot A) \sum d_i + K_Y^2.
\]

Using (3) we get

\[
K^2 = \frac{1}{4} (9f_0 - 6f_1 + f_2 - t_2) + \frac{1}{4} (\sum d_i)^2 A^2 + (K_Y \cdot A) \sum d_i + K_Y^2.
\]

Thus

\[
\frac{1}{2\tau - \delta - 2} K_X^2 = -9f_0 + 6f_1 - f_2 + t_2 + (\sum d_i)^2 A^2 + 4(K_Y \cdot A) \sum d_i + 4K_Y^2.
\]

Combining (8) and (9) we obtain

\[
\frac{1}{2\tau - \delta - 2} (3c_2(X) - c_1^2(X)) = 4(3c_2(Y) - c_1^2(Y)) + 12(g - 1) + f_2 - 3f_1 + 9f_0 - 4t_2 - 4(K_Y \cdot A) \sum d_i - (\sum d_i)^2 A^2.
\]

The surface \( X \) contains \( 2\tau - \delta - 3t_3 \) disjoint (-2)-curves (above the 3-points) and it contains \( 2\tau - \delta - 4t_4 \) elliptic curves (above the 4-points), each of self-intersection \(-4\). Since the Kodaira dimension of \( Y \) is non-negative, so is that of \( X \). We can then apply the Miyaoka-Sakai refined inequality and we obtain that:

\[
\frac{1}{2\tau - \delta - 2} (3c_2(X) - c_1^2(X)) \geq \frac{9}{4} t_3 + t_4.
\]

This gives

\[
4(3c_2(Y) - K_Y^2) + 12(g - 1) + f_2 - 3f_1 + 9f_0 - 4t_2 - 4(K_Y \cdot A) \sum d_i - A^2(\sum d_i)^2 \geq \frac{9}{4} t_3 + t_4.
\]

Using (3) and (6) we arrive finally to the following Hirzebruch-type inequality:

\[
5A^2 \sum d_i^2 + 2(K_Y \cdot A) \sum d_i + 4(3c_2(Y) - c_1^2(Y)) - 2f_1 + 9f_0 \geq 4t_2 + \frac{9}{4} t_3 + t_4.
\]

Since \( h(Y; D) = \frac{1}{f_0} (A^2(\sum d_i)^2 - f_2) = \frac{1}{f_0} (\sum d_i^2 - f_1) \), we obtain:

\[
h(Y; D) \geq -\frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{f_0} \left( 2t_2 + \frac{9}{8} t_3 + \frac{1}{2} t_4 - \frac{3}{2} A^2 \sum d_i^2 - (K_Y \cdot A) \sum d_i - 2(3c_2(Y) - c_1^2(Y)) \right).
\]

\[
\square
\]

The statement in Theorem A is now an easy corollary. Indeed, note that \( f_0 = s, \bar{D}^2 = s \cdot h(Y; D) \) and we can drop on the right hand side of (11) all summands of which we know that they are non-negative.

Sometimes it is more convenient to work with the following version of the inequality in (11), which we record for future reference.

**Remark 3.4.** For any transversal arrangement \( D \) we have the following inequality:

\[
-2f_1 + 9f_0 = \sum_{k \geq 2} (9 - 2k) t_k \leq 5t_2 + 3t_3 + t_4 + \sum_{k \geq 5} (4 - k) t_k = 3t_2 + 2t_3 + t_4 + 4f_0 - f_1.
\]

This yields

\[
h(Y; D) = \frac{A^2 \sum d_i^2 - f_1}{f_0} \geq -4 + \frac{1}{f_0} \left( t_2 + \frac{1}{4} t_3 - 4A^2 \sum d_i^2 - 2(K_Y \cdot A) \sum d_i - (3c_2(Y) - c_1^2(Y)) \right).
\]
4 Configurations of degree $d$ plane curves

In this part in order to abbreviate the notation it is convenient to work with the following modification of Definition 3.3.

**Definition 4.1.** A $d$-arrangement is a transversal arrangement of smooth plane curves of degree $d$.

For a $d$-arrangement $D$, the equality in (11) has now the following form

$$d^2 \left( \frac{\tau}{2} \right) = \sum_{r \geq 2} \left( \frac{r}{2} \right) t_r.$$  (12)

where $\tau$ is the number of irreducible components of $D$.

Theorem B follows from the following, slightly more precise statement.

**Theorem 4.2.** For a $d$-arrangement $D = \sum C_i \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ of $\tau \geq 4$ plane curves of degree $d \geq 3$ such that $t_2 = 0$ we have

$$h(\mathbb{P}^2, D) \geq -4 + \frac{-\frac{5}{2} d^2 \tau + \frac{4}{3} d \tau}{s}.$$  

**Proof.** We mimic the argumentation of Hirzebruch [7]. There exists a $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^{\tau-1}$-cover $W$ of $\mathbb{P}^2$ branched with order $n$ along the $d$-arrangement $D$. We keep the same notations as in the proof of Theorem 3.1. In particular all maps and varieties defined in the diagram in Figure 1 remain the same with $Y = \mathbb{P}^2$. We compute first $c_2(X) = e(X)$. Note that

$$e \left( X \setminus \bigcup_{P \in \text{Esing}(D)} f^{-1}E_P \right) = n^{r-1} \left( e(\mathbb{P}^2) - e(D) \right) + n^{r-2} \left( e(D) - e(\text{Sing}(D)) \right) + n^{r-3} t_2.$$  

Simple computations lead to

$$e \left( X \setminus \bigcup_{P \in \text{Esing}(D)} f^{-1}E_P \right) = n^{r-1} (3 + (2g - 2) \tau + f_1 - f_0) + n^{r-2} ((2 - 2g) \tau - f_1) + n^{r-3} t_2,$$

where $g$ denotes the genus of an irreducible component of $D$, i.e. $g = (d - 1)(d - 2)/2$. Using

$$\sum_{r \geq 3} n^{r-1-r} t_r e(F_P) = n^{r-2} \left( \sum_{r \geq 3} 2t_r - \sum_{r \geq 3} r t_r \right) + n^{r-3} \sum_{r \geq 3} r t_r$$

we obtain

$$c_2(X)/n^{r-3} = n^2 (3 + (2g - 2) \tau + f_1 - f_0) + 2n ((1 - g) \tau + f_0 - f_1) + (f_1 - t_2).$$

Now we compute $c_1^2(X) = K_X^2$. From the diagram in Figure 1 with $Y = \mathbb{P}^2$ we read off that $K_X = f^* K$, where

$$K = \pi^*(K_{\mathbb{P}^2}) + \sum_{P \in \text{Esing}(D)} E_P + \frac{n - 1}{n} \left( \sum_{P \in \text{Esing}(D)} E_P + \pi^*(D) - \sum_{P \in \text{Esing}(D)} k_P E_P \right).$$  (13)

We have

$$K = \pi^*(K_{\mathbb{P}^2}) + \frac{n - 1}{n} \pi^*(D) + \sum_{P \in \text{Esing}(D)} \left( 1 + \frac{n - 1}{n} (1 - k_P) \right) E_P.$$  

Since $K_X^2 = n^{r-1}(K)^2$, we obtain

$$c_1^2(X)/n^{r-3} = n^2 (K)^2 = 9n^2 + d^2 \tau^2 (n-1)^2 - 6d \tau n(n-1) - \sum_{r \geq 3} t_r (n^2 + (n - 1)^2 (1 - r)^2 + 2n(n - 1)(1 - r)).$$
We postpone the proof that \( X \) is a surface of general type until Lemma 4.4. Taking this for granted and fixing \( n = 3 \) we apply on \( X \) the Miyaoka-Yau inequality which gives

\[
36(g - 1)\tau + 36d\tau - 4d^2\tau + 16f_0 - 4f_1 - 4t_2 \geq 0.
\]

Here a side comment is due. Our choice of \( n = 3 \) is a little bit ambiguous. In fact one could work with different values of \( n \) and obtain mutations of inequalities (14) and (15). These inequalities obtained with various values of \( n \) are hard to compare. Our choice seems asymptotically right and certainly sufficient in order to derive Corollary 2.4. Taking this for granted and expressing \( \tau \) in terms of \( d \), we obtain the following Hirzebruch-type inequality for \( d \)-arrangements

\[
\frac{9}{2}(d^2 - 3d)\tau + 9d\tau - d^2\tau - t_2 = \frac{7}{2}d^2\tau - \frac{9}{2}d\tau - t_2 \geq \sum_{r \geq 2}(r - 4)t_r.
\]

For \( h(\mathbb{P}^2; D) \) we have

\[
h(\mathbb{P}^2; D) = \frac{d^2\tau^2 - \sum_{r \geq 2}r^2t_r}{f_0} = \frac{d^2\tau^2 - f_2}{f_0} = \frac{d^2\tau - f_1}{f_0},
\]

where the last equality follows from \( d^2\tau^2 - d^2\tau = f_2 - f_1 \). From (14) we derive that

\[
-f_1 \geq -4f_0 - \frac{7}{2}d^2\tau + \frac{9}{2}d\tau + t_2
\]

and then

\[
h(\mathbb{P}^2; D) \geq -4 + \frac{-(5/2)d^2\tau + (9/2)d\tau + t_2}{f_0} \geq -4 + \frac{-(5/2)d^2\tau + (9/2)d\tau}{f_0},
\]

which completes the proof.

In order to pass to degree \( d \) Harbourne constants, we need to get rid of \( \tau \) and \( f_0 \) in (15).

**Lemma 4.3** (The number of singular points in a \( d \)-arrangement). Let \( D = \sum C_i \) be a transversal arrangement of \( \tau \geq 2 \) degree \( d \) curves \( C_i \) in \( \mathbb{P}^2 \) such that \( t_\tau = 0 \). Then \( s = s(D) \geq \tau \).

**Proof.** First we claim that each curve \( C_i \) contains at least \( d^2 + 1 \) intersection points with other curves in the arrangement. Indeed, if not, then by the transversality assumption it contains exactly \( d^2 \) intersection points. But this implies that all \( \tau \) curves \( C_j \) meet exactly in these \( d^2 \) points contradicting the assumption \( t_\tau = 0 \). Let \( f : Y \to \mathbb{P}^2 \) be the blow up of all \( s \) singular points of \( D \). Then the Picard number of \( Y \) is \( s + 1 \). On the other hand, the proper transforms \( \widetilde{C}_1, \ldots, \widetilde{C}_\tau \) are disjoint curves of self-intersection less or equal to \( d^2 - (d^2 + 1) = -1 \) on \( Y \). By the Hodge Index Theorem we have then \( s \geq \tau \) as asserted.

Now we are in the position to prove Corollary 2.4.

**Proof.** It is easy to observe that in order to find a lower bound for (15) one needs to find an effective bound for \( f_0 \) and then by Lemma 4.3 we get the desired inequality.

We conclude this section with the following Lemma.

**Lemma 4.4** (The Kodaira dimension of the divisor \( K \)). For \( d \geq 3 \), \( n \geq 2 \), \( \tau \geq 4 \) and \( t_\tau = 0 \) the divisor \( K \) defined in (13) is big and nef.

**Proof.** We argue along the lines of [16, Section 2.3]. We want first to show that there is a way to write \( K \) as an effective \( \mathbb{Q} \)-divisor. From (13) we have

\[
K = \pi^* \left( -\frac{1}{d}(C_1 + C_2 + C_3) \right) + \frac{2n - 1}{n} \sum E_P + \frac{n - 1}{n} \sum \widetilde{C}_i, \quad (16)
\]
where $\widetilde{C}_i = \pi^* C_i - \sum_{P \in (C_i \cap \text{Esing}(D))} E_P$ is the proper transform of $C_i$ under $\pi$. This divisor can be written as

$$K = \sum a_i \widetilde{C}_i + \sum b_P E_P$$

with positive coefficients

$$a_i \geq \frac{n-1}{n} - \frac{1}{d} > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad b_P \geq \frac{2n-1}{n} - \frac{3}{d} > 0.$$ 

Thus in order to check that $K$ is nef it suffices to check its intersection with curves in its support. For $E_P$ we have from (16)

$$K.E_P = -\frac{2n-1}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} k_P \geq \frac{n-2}{n} \geq 0.$$

For the intersection with $\widetilde{C}_i$ for some $i \in \{1, \ldots, \tau\}$ it is more convenient to pass to the numerical equivalence classes:

$$K \equiv (\tau d \frac{n-1}{n} - 3) H + \sum \left(\frac{2n-1}{n} - k_P \frac{n-1}{n}\right) E_P \quad \text{and} \quad \widetilde{C} \equiv dH - \sum_{P \in (C \cap \text{Esing}(D))} E_P,$$

where $H = \pi^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))$. We obtain

$$K.\widetilde{C} = \tau d^2 \frac{n-1}{n} - 3d + \sum_{P \in (C \cap \text{Esing}(D))} \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n}(1 - k_P)\right). \quad (17)$$

Now, the last summand can be written as

$$\# \{\text{Esing}(D) \cap C\} - \frac{n-1}{n} \sum_{P \in (C \cap \text{Esing}(D))} (k_P - 1).$$

Recalling the following equality coming from counting incidences with the component $C$ in two ways

$$\sum_{P \in (C \cap \text{Sing}(D))} (k_P - 1) = d^2 (\tau - 1) \quad (18)$$

and plugging it into (17) we obtain

$$K.\widetilde{C} = \frac{n-1}{n} d^2 + \frac{n-1}{n} \# \{P \in C : k_P = 2\} + \# \{P \in C : k_P \geq 3\} - 3d.$$

Now, as in the proof of Lemma 1.3 we have $\# \{P \in C : k_P \geq 2\} \geq (d^2 + 1)$ so that the last two summand can be bounded from below by $\frac{n-1}{n}(d^2 + 1)$. Rearranging the terms we get finally

$$K.\widetilde{C} \geq \frac{2n-2}{n} d^2 - 3d + \frac{n-1}{n}.$$ 

The expression on the right is positive for $d \geq 3$ and $n \geq 2$. This finishes the proof that $K$ is nef.

In order to show that $K$ is also big it suffices to check that its self-intersection is positive. We omit an easy calculation. \qed

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