



A quantitative sharpening of Moriwaki's
arithmetic Bogomolov inequality

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ABSTRACT

A. Moriwaki proved the following arithmetic analogue of the Bogomolov unstability theorem. If a torsion-free hermitian coherent sheaf on an arithmetic surface has negative discriminant then it admits an arithmetically destabilising subsheaf. In the geometric situation it is known that such a subsheaf can be found subject to an additional numerical constraint and here we prove the arithmetic analogue. We then apply this result to slightly simplify a part of C. Soulé's proof of a vanishing theorem on arithmetic surfaces.

1. Introduction and statement of result

Let K be a number field with ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K and $X/\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ an arithmetic surface, i.e. a regular, integral, purely two-dimensional scheme, proper and flat over $\mathrm{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ and with smooth and geometrically connected generic fibre. Attached to a hermitian coherent sheaf on X are the usual characteristic classes with values in the arithmetic Chow-groups $\widehat{CH}^i(X)$ (cf. [GS1], 2.5), and in particular the discriminant of \overline{E}

$$\Delta(\overline{E}) := (1-r)\hat{c}_1(\overline{E})^2 + 2r\hat{c}_2(\overline{E}) \in \widehat{CH}^2(X)$$

where $r := \mathrm{rk}(E)$. The arithmetic degree map

$$\widehat{\mathrm{deg}} : \widehat{CH}^2(X)_{\mathbb{R}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

is an isomorphism [GS2] and we will use the same symbol to denote an element in $\widehat{CH}^2(X)_{\mathbb{R}}$ and its arithmetic degree in \mathbb{R} , see [GS2], 1.1 for the definition of arithmetic Chow-groups with real coefficients $\widehat{CH}^*(X)_{\mathbb{R}}$. Following [Mo2] we define the positive cone of X to be

$$\hat{C}_{++}(X) := \{x \in \widehat{CH}^1(X)_{\mathbb{R}} \mid x^2 > 0 \text{ and } \mathrm{deg}_K(x) > 0\}.$$

Given a torsion-free hermitian coherent sheaf \overline{E} of rank $r \geq 1$ on X and a subsheaf $E' \subseteq E$ we endow E' with the metric induced from \overline{E} and consider the difference of slopes

$$\xi_{E', \overline{E}} := \frac{\hat{c}_1(\overline{E}')}{\mathrm{rk}(E')} - \frac{\hat{c}_1(\overline{E})}{r} \in \widehat{CH}^1(X)_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

Recall that a subsheaf $E' \subseteq E$ is *saturated* if the quotient E/E' is torsion-free. Our main result is the following.

THEOREM 1. Let \overline{E} be a torsion-free hermitian coherent sheaf of rank $r \geq 2$ on the arithmetic surface X , satisfying

$$\Delta(\overline{E}) < 0.$$

Then there is a non-zero saturated subsheaf $\overline{E}' \subseteq \overline{E}$ such that $\xi_{\overline{E}', \overline{E}} \in \hat{C}_{++}(X)$ and

$$(1) \quad \xi_{\overline{E}', \overline{E}}^2 \geq \frac{-\Delta}{r^2(r-1)}.$$

REMARK 2. The existence of an $\overline{E}' \subseteq \overline{E}$ with $\xi_{\overline{E}', \overline{E}} \in \hat{C}_{++}(X)$ is the main result of [Mo2] and means that $\overline{E}' \subseteq \overline{E}$ is arithmetically destabilising with respect to any polarisation of X , c.f. loc. cit. for more details on this. The new contribution here is the inequality (1) which is the exact arithmetic analogue of a known geometric result, c.f. for example [HL], Theorem 7.3.4.

REMARK 3. A special case of Theorem 1 appears in disguised form in the proof of [So], Theorem 2: Given a sufficiently positive hermitian line bundle \overline{L} on the arithmetic surface X and some non-torsion element $e \in H^1(X, L^{-1}) \simeq \text{Ext}^1(L, \mathcal{O}_X)$, C. Soulé establishes a lower bound for

$$\|e\|^2 := \sup_{\sigma: K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}} \|\sigma(e)\|_{L^2}^2$$

by considering the extension determined by e

$$\overline{\mathcal{E}} : 0 \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{O}}_X \longrightarrow \overline{E} \longrightarrow \overline{L} \longrightarrow 0$$

and suitably metrised as to have $\hat{c}_1(\overline{E}) = \overline{L}$ and $2\hat{c}_2(\overline{E}) = \sum_{\sigma} \|\sigma(e)\|_{L^2}^2$, hence $\Delta(\overline{E}) = -\overline{L}^2 + 2\sum_{\sigma} \|\sigma(e)\|_{L^2}^2$ (where we write $\overline{L} = \hat{c}_1(\overline{L})$ following the notation of loc. cit.).

If $E_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}}$ is semi-stable the arithmetic Bogomolov inequality concludes the proof. Otherwise, the main point is to show the existence of an arithmetic divisor \overline{D} satisfying

$$(2) \quad \deg_K(\overline{D}) \leq \deg_K(\overline{L})/2 \text{ and}$$

$$(3) \quad 2(\overline{L} - \overline{D})\overline{D} \leq [K : \mathbb{Q}] \cdot \|e\|^2,$$

c.f. (28) and (32) of loc. cit. where these inequalities are established by some direct argument. We wish to point out that the existence of some \overline{D} satisfying (2) and (3) is a special case of Theorem 1. In fact, let $\overline{E}' \subseteq \overline{E}$ be as in Theorem 1 and define $\overline{D} := \overline{L} - \hat{c}_1(\overline{E}')$. We then compute

$$\xi_{\overline{E}', \overline{E}} = \frac{\overline{L}}{2} - \overline{D}$$

and $\xi_{\overline{E}', \overline{E}} \in \hat{C}_{++}(X)$ implies (2). Furthermore, the inequality (1) in the present case reads

$$\xi_{\overline{E}', \overline{E}}^2 = \frac{\overline{L}^2}{4} + \overline{D}^2 - \overline{L}\overline{D} \geq \frac{-\Delta}{4} = \frac{\overline{L}^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma} \|\sigma(e)\|_{L^2}^2, \text{ i.e.}$$

$$2(\overline{L} - \overline{D})\overline{D} \leq \sum_{\sigma} \|\sigma(e)\|_{L^2}^2,$$

hence the trivial estimate $[K : \mathbb{Q}] \cdot \|e\|^2 \geq \sum_{\sigma} \|\sigma(e)\|_{L^2}^2$ gives (3).

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2. Proof of Theorem 1

We collect some lemmas first. We call a short exact sequence

$$\bar{\mathcal{E}} : 0 \longrightarrow \bar{E}' \longrightarrow \bar{E} \longrightarrow \bar{E}'' \longrightarrow 0$$

of hermitian coherent sheaves on X *isometric* if the metrics on E' and E'' are induced from the one on E . This implies that $\hat{c}_1(\bar{E}) = \hat{c}_1(\bar{E}') + \hat{c}_1(\bar{E}'')$ (i.e. $\tilde{c}_1(\bar{\mathcal{E}}) = 0$). We also have

$$\hat{c}_2(\bar{E}) = \hat{c}_2(\bar{E}' \oplus \bar{E}'') - a(\tilde{c}_2(\bar{\mathcal{E}})) \quad \text{in } \widehat{CH}^2(X),$$

where

$$a : \tilde{A}^{1,1}(X_{\mathbb{R}}) \longrightarrow \widehat{CH}^2(X)$$

is the usual map [SABK], chapter III.

LEMMA 4. *If*

$$\bar{\mathcal{E}} : 0 \longrightarrow \bar{E}' \longrightarrow \bar{E} \longrightarrow \bar{E}'' \longrightarrow 0$$

is an isometric short exact sequence of hermitian coherent sheaves on X with ranks $r', r, r'' \geq 1$ and discriminants $\Delta', \Delta, \Delta''$, then

$$\frac{\Delta'}{r'} + \frac{\Delta''}{r''} - \frac{\Delta}{r} = \frac{rr'}{r''} \xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}^2 + 2a(\tilde{c}_2(\bar{\mathcal{E}})) \quad \text{in } \widehat{CH}^2(X)_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

Proof. We omit the computation using the formulas for $\hat{c}_i(\bar{E})$ recalled above which shows that the left hand side of the stated equality equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{c}_1(\bar{E})^2 \left(\frac{r-1}{r} + \frac{1-r'}{r'} \right) + \hat{c}_1(\bar{E}'')^2 \left(\frac{r-1}{r} + \frac{1-r''}{r''} \right) + \\ & + \hat{c}_1(\bar{E}') \hat{c}_1(\bar{E}'') \left(\frac{2(r-1)}{r} - 2 \right) + 2a(\tilde{c}_2(\bar{\mathcal{E}})). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly one writes $\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}^2$ as a rational linear combination of $\hat{c}_1(\bar{E})^2$, $\hat{c}_1(\bar{E}'')^2$ and $\hat{c}_1(\bar{E}') \hat{c}_1(\bar{E}'')$ and comparing the results, the stated formula drops out. \square

LEMMA 5. *For $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ as in Lemma 4 and $\bar{G}'' \subseteq \bar{E}''$ a saturated subsheaf of rank $s \geq 1$ carrying the induced metric, put*

$$\bar{G} := \ker(E \longrightarrow E'' \longrightarrow E''/G'') \subseteq \bar{E}$$

with the induced metric. Then

$$\xi_{\bar{G}, \bar{E}} = \frac{r'(r''-s)}{(r'+s)r''} \xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}} + \frac{s}{r'+s} \xi_{\bar{G}'', \bar{E}''} \quad \text{in } \widehat{CH}^1(X)_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

Observe that the coefficients in the last expression are non-negative rational numbers.

Proof. We have a commutative diagram with exact rows and columns

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & 0 & & 0 & \\
 & & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\
 & & & \overline{E}/\overline{G} & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & \overline{E''}/\overline{G''} & \\
 & & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\
 \overline{\mathcal{E}} : 0 & \longrightarrow & \overline{E}' & \longrightarrow & \overline{E} & \longrightarrow & \overline{E}'' \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \uparrow \simeq & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \overline{H} & \longrightarrow & \overline{G} & \longrightarrow & \overline{G}'' \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\
 & & & 0 & & 0 &
 \end{array}$$

Here, we have endowed $\overline{E}/\overline{G}, \overline{E}''/\overline{G}''$ and \overline{H} with the metrics induced from $\overline{E}, \overline{E}''$ and \overline{G} , hence all rows and columns are isometric by definition. A minor point to note is that with this choice of metrics the two indicated isomorphisms are isometric, indeed this only means that taking sub- (resp. quotient-)metrics is transitive. One has

$$\xi_{\overline{E}', \overline{E}} = \frac{r'' \hat{c}_1(\overline{E}') - r' \hat{c}_1(\overline{E}'')}{r' r}$$

and analogously for any isometric exact sequence in place of $\overline{\mathcal{E}}$. Using this and the diagram one writes both sides of the stated equality as a \mathbb{Q} -linear combination of $\hat{c}_1(\overline{E}')$, $\hat{c}_1(\overline{G}'')$ and $\hat{c}_1(\overline{E}''/\overline{G}'')$ to obtain the same result, namely

$$\frac{r'' - s}{(r' + s)r} \hat{c}_1(\overline{E}') + \frac{r'' - s}{(r' + s)r} \hat{c}_1(\overline{G}'') - \frac{1}{r} \hat{c}_1(\overline{E}''/\overline{G}'').$$

□

Finally, we will need the following observation about the intersection theory on X where, for $x \in \hat{C}_{++}(X)$, we write $|x| := (x^2)^{1/2} \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

LEMMA 6. *The subset $\hat{C}_{++}(X) \subseteq \widehat{CH}^1(X)_{\mathbb{R}}$ is an open cone, i.e. $x, y \in \hat{C}_{++}(X)$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$ implies that $x + y, \lambda x \in \hat{C}_{++}(X)$. For $x, y \in \hat{C}_{++}$ we have $|x + y| \geq |x| + |y|$.*

Proof. This is [Mo2], (1.1.2.2) except for the final assertion which is obvious if $x \in \mathbb{R}y$ and we can thus assume that $V := \mathbb{R}x + \mathbb{R}y \subseteq \widehat{CH}^1(X)_{\mathbb{R}}$ is two-dimensional. We claim that the restriction of the intersection-pairing makes V a real quadratic space of type $(1, -1)$. As we have $x \in V$ and $x^2 > 0$ we only have to exhibit some $v \in V$ with $v^2 < 0$. To achieve this let $h \in \widehat{CH}^1(X)_{\mathbb{R}}$ be the first arithmetic Chern class of some sufficiently positive hermitian line bundle on X such that the arithmetic Hodge index theorem holds for the Lefschetz operator defined by h , c.f. [GS2], Theorem 2.1, ii). Then $a := xh$ (resp. $b := yh$) are non-zero real numbers for otherwise we would have $x^2 < 0$ (resp. $y^2 < 0$). Thus $v := \frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} \in V$ satisfies $v \neq 0$ and $vh = 0$, hence $v^2 < 0$.

Fix a basis $e, f \in V$ with $e^2 = 1, f^2 = -1$ and write

$$x = \alpha e + \beta f \text{ and}$$

$$y = \gamma e + \delta f.$$

To show that $|x + y| \geq |x| + |y|$ we can assume, changing both the signs of x and y if necessary, that $\alpha > 0$. We then claim that $\gamma > 0$. For otherwise there would be $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $v := \lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 y$ would have e -coordinate equal to zero, hence $v^2 \leq 0$ contradicting the fact that either $-v$ or v lies in $\hat{C}_{++}(X)$ (depending on whether or not we changed the signs of x and y above).

From $x^2 = \alpha^2 - \beta^2, y^2 = \gamma^2 - \delta^2 > 0$ we obtain $\alpha = |\alpha| \geq |\beta|$ and $\gamma = |\gamma| \geq |\delta|$ and then $\alpha\gamma \geq |\beta\delta| \geq \beta\delta$, i.e.

$$(4) \quad xy = \alpha\gamma - \beta\delta \geq 0.$$

To conclude, we use the following chain of equivalent statements

$$\begin{aligned} |x + y| \geq |x| + |y| &\Leftrightarrow \\ (x + y)^2 - (|x| + |y|)^2 \geq 0 &\Leftrightarrow \\ 2xy - 2|x||y| \geq 0 &\Leftrightarrow \\ xy \geq |x||y| &\stackrel{(4)}{\Leftrightarrow} \\ (xy)^2 \geq |x|^2|y|^2 &\Leftrightarrow \\ (\alpha\gamma - \beta\delta)^2 \geq (\alpha^2 - \beta^2)(\gamma^2 - \delta^2) &\Leftrightarrow \\ \alpha^2\gamma^2 + \beta^2\delta^2 - 2\alpha\beta\gamma\delta \geq \alpha^2\gamma^2 - \alpha^2\delta^2 - \beta^2\gamma^2 + \beta^2\delta^2 &\Leftrightarrow \\ 2\alpha\beta\gamma\delta \leq \alpha^2\delta^2 + \beta^2\gamma^2 &\Leftrightarrow \\ 0 \leq (\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma)^2. & \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of Theorem 1. We first remark that for a torsion-free hermitian coherent sheaf \bar{F} of rank one on X we always have $\Delta(\bar{F}) \geq 0$. In fact,

$$F \simeq \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{I}_Z$$

for some line-bundle \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{I}_Z the ideal sheaf of some closed subscheme $Z \subseteq X$ of codimension 2. This becomes an isometry for the trivial metric on \mathcal{I}_Z and a suitable metric on \mathcal{L} (since \mathcal{I}_Z is trivial on the generic fibre of X). Then

$$\Delta(\bar{F}) = 2\hat{c}_2(\bar{\mathcal{L}} \otimes \mathcal{I}_Z) = 2\hat{c}_2(\mathcal{I}_Z) = 2 \text{length}(Z) \geq 0.$$

By the main result of [Mo2], there is $0 \neq \bar{E}' \subseteq \bar{E}$ saturated such that $\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}} \in \hat{C}_{++}(X)$. We can assume that, as E' varies through these subsheaves, the real numbers $\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}^2$ remain bounded for otherwise there is nothing to prove. So we can choose $0 \neq \bar{E}' \subseteq \bar{E}$ saturated with $\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}} \in \hat{C}_{++}(X)$ and $\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}^2$ maximal subject to these conditions. Put $E'' := E/\bar{E}'$ and consider the isometric exact

sequence

$$\bar{\mathcal{E}} : 0 \longrightarrow \bar{E}' \longrightarrow \bar{E} \longrightarrow \bar{E}'' \longrightarrow 0$$

with discriminants $\Delta', \Delta, \Delta''$ and ranks r', r, r'' . We claim that $\Delta' \geq 0$. This is clear in case $r = 2$ from the remark made at the beginning of the proof. In case $r \geq 3$ we assume that $\Delta' < 0$ and we let $\bar{G} \subseteq \bar{E}'$ be a saturated subsheaf with $\xi_{\bar{G}, \bar{E}'} \in \hat{C}_{++}$. Then $\bar{G} \subseteq \bar{E}$ is saturated and using lemma 6 we get

$$|\xi_{\bar{G}, \bar{E}}| = |\xi_{\bar{G}, \bar{E}'} + \xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}| \geq |\xi_{\bar{G}, \bar{E}'}| + |\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}| > |\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}|$$

contradicting the maximality of $|\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}|$. So we have indeed $\Delta' \geq 0$. Assume now, contrary to our assertion, that

$$(5) \quad \frac{\Delta}{r} < -r(r-1)\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}^2.$$

Then from Lemma 4, $\Delta' \geq 0$, (5) and $\tilde{c}_2(\bar{\mathcal{E}}) \leq 0$ ([Mo1], 7.2) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta''}{r''} &\leq \frac{\Delta}{r} + \frac{rr'}{r''}\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}^2 < \left(-r(r-1) + \frac{rr'}{r''}\right)\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}^2 \\ &= -r^2\frac{r''-1}{r''}\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}^2 \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

hence $\Delta'' < 0$. By induction, there is $0 \neq \bar{G}'' \subseteq \bar{E}''$ saturated with $\xi_{\bar{G}'', \bar{E}''} \in \hat{C}_{++}(X)$ and

$$(6) \quad \xi_{\bar{G}'', \bar{E}''}^2 \geq \frac{-\Delta''}{r''^2(r''-1)} > \frac{r^2}{r''^2}\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}^2.$$

Clearly $\bar{G} := \ker(E \rightarrow E''/G'') \subseteq \bar{E}$ is saturated and from Lemma 5, the positivity of the coefficients appearing there and lemma 6 we get

$$\begin{aligned} |\xi_{\bar{G}, \bar{E}}| &\geq \frac{r'(r''-s)}{(r'+s)r''}|\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}| + \frac{s}{r'+s}|\xi_{\bar{G}'', \bar{E}''}| \\ &\stackrel{(6)}{>} \frac{r'(r''-s)}{(r'+s)r''}|\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}| + \frac{s}{r'+s}\frac{r}{r''}|\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}| \\ &= \left(\frac{r'(r''-s) + rs}{r''(r'+s)}\right)|\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}| = |\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}|. \end{aligned}$$

This again contradicts the maximality of $|\xi_{\bar{E}', \bar{E}}|$ and concludes the proof. \square

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