

GENERAL POSITION OF POINTS ON A RATIONAL RULED SURFACE

ALBERTO ALZATI AND ALFONSO TORTORA

ABSTRACT. In this note we introduce a definition of general position for distinct points on a rational ruled surface and we discuss some related properties having in mind very ampleness criteria for rank 2 vector bundles.

1. INTRODUCTION

The notion of points in general position on a plane is well known, with some different definitions, and very useful in many contexts. For instance, in [A-T] the authors studied rank 2 vector bundles E whose sections have a zero locus with this property showing that there are very ampleness criteria based upon it. However an analogous notion for points on other surfaces was not exploited in the literature, not even for rational surfaces. The notion of separator for a set Δ of points on a surface (see [B-C]) is somehow related to "generic position" of points of Δ but it is not the natural generalization of the usual definition we pursue.

If S is a rational surface whose minimal model is \mathbb{P}^2 and $\sigma : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ is the blowing up of \mathbb{P}^2 at some points Q_1, \dots, Q_t , (not necessarily distinct), there is a natural definition of general position for a set of distinct points $P_1, \dots, P_r \in S$, i.e. $\{P_1, \dots, P_r\}$ are in general position on S if and only if $\{\sigma(P_1), \dots, \sigma(P_r), Q_1, \dots, Q_t\}$ are in general position on \mathbb{P}^2 (see for instance [A-B] when $t = 1$). However in this paper we consider rational ruled surfaces $S = \mathbb{F}_e$ where different definitions of "points in general position" are possible. We will choose the most natural one, according to our opinion (see Definition 1). Unfortunately, the relation between this property and the very ampleness of rank 2 vector bundles whose generic sections have zero locus in general position (see §4 and §5) is not very rewarding. In those cases where the relation should help, it turns out that a weaker property than general position is enough: namely that the set of points is disjoint from the unique section C_0 of \mathbb{F}_e (see Corollary 3 and Corollary 4).

In §2 we fix notation and recall some known facts. In §3 we consider sets of points lying on a smooth section of S . In §4 and in §5 we show that, although the above mentioned relation is not as fruitful as one may hope, we will succeed in proving the very ampleness of many vector bundles E over S (see for instance Theorems 3, 4 and subsequent Corollaries) with related techniques.

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2. NOTATION AND BACKGROUND MATERIAL

\mathbb{P}^N := projective space of dimension N over \mathbb{C}

\sim := linear equivalence of divisors

\mathbb{F}_e := rational ruled surface of invariant $e \geq 0$ i.e. $\mathbb{F}_e = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-e) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1})$

C_0 := tautological line bundle of \mathbb{F}_e

f := numerical class of a fibre of \mathbb{F}_e

$\text{Pic}(\mathbb{F}_e) = \text{Num}(\mathbb{F}_e) = \langle C_0, f \rangle$

E := rank 2 vector bundle over a surface \mathbb{F}_e

s := section of E , element of $H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E)$

$(s)_0$:= zero locus of s

$\sharp(A)$:= cardinality of a set A of points

$c_1(E)$:= first Chern class of E

$c_2(E)$:= second Chern class of E , identified with an integer

X := $\mathbb{P}(E)$ projectivization of E , X is a smooth 3-fold

π := natural projection $X \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_e$

T := tautological line bundle of X , i.e. $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(E)}(1)$

$|\mathcal{O}_V(D)|$ or briefly $|D|$:= linear system given by the effective divisors on a smooth algebraic variety V , linearly equivalent to D ; a linear system is a projective space of dimension $h^0(V, D) - 1$

\mathcal{I}_Y := ideal sheaf of a subscheme Y of V

$\mathcal{I}_Y(D)$:= $\mathcal{I}_Y \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(D)$

$E(D)$:= $E \otimes \mathcal{O}_V(D)$

K_V := canonical divisor of a smooth algebraic variety V

$\langle Y_1, \dots, Y_q \rangle$:= linear span of q linear subspaces in a vector space or linear span of q projective subschemes in a projective space

$A \longleftrightarrow B$:= there is a bijection between the sets A and B .

To avoid too many particular cases, throughout this paper we will always assume $e > 0$. When $e = 0$, $\mathbb{F}_0 \simeq \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and there are specific criteria for the very ampleness of vector bundles over Segre products.

Let Δ be a set of $\delta \geq 1$ distinct points on a rational ruled surface \mathbb{F}_e embedded as a scroll in some projective space. To give a suitable definition of *general position* for Δ we recall that the surface is ruled in lines, so that sets of points having two or more elements on the same line would be not in general position. Hence, to define the property, we could use only smooth sections of \mathbb{F}_e , i.e. general curves belonging to a linear system $|C_0 + xf|$ for some $x \geq e$. However it is useful to consider also the cases $x \in [0, e)$. Recall that $|C_0 + xf| = C_0 + |xf|$ for $x \in [0, e)$, i.e every element of $|C_0 + xf|$ is the union of the fixed section C_0 and x fibres. The above facts are the motivation of the following definition.

Definition 1. *Let Δ be a set of $\delta \geq 1$ distinct points on a rational ruled surface \mathbb{F}_e . For any integer $x \geq 0$, let us call $\varphi_\Delta(x) := h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(C_0 + xf))$ (or simply $\varphi(x)$ when no confusion can arise). We say that Δ is in general position if, for any $C_0 + xf \in \text{Pic}(\mathbb{F}_e)$ with $x \geq 0$, we have $\varphi_\Delta(x) = \max\{h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + xf) - \delta, 0\}$.*

Remark 1. *We can calculate $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + xf)$ in any case, so that there is an alternative definition for the general position of Δ .*

If $x \in [0, e)$ it must be:

$$\varphi_\Delta(x) = x + 1 - \delta \text{ if } x > \delta - 1$$

$$\varphi_\Delta(x) = 0 \text{ if } x \leq \delta - 1.$$

If $x \geq e$ it must be:

$$\varphi_{\Delta}(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta \text{ if } x > \frac{e+\delta}{2} - 1$$

$$\varphi_{\Delta}(x) = 0 \text{ if } x \leq \frac{e+\delta}{2} - 1.$$

Sometimes we will call "expected value of $\varphi(x)$ " the value satisfying Definition 1. Of course we could give an analogous definition of general position also for 0-dimensional subschemes of the surface, however such a different definition would not introduce a substantial improvement in our analysis and we will avoid it.

We recall the following proposition.

Proposition 1. *For any rank 2 vector bundle E over \mathbb{F}_e there exist two line bundles L and M , a 0-dimensional subscheme Z of \mathbb{F}_e and (at least) an exact sequence of sheaves of \mathbb{F}_e such that:*

$$0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Z(M) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\epsilon).$$

Proof. The existence of (ϵ) follows from [F] prop. 5 page 33 and lemma 11 page 92. ■

Recall that, for a vector bundle sitting in an exact sequence as (ϵ) , we have that $c_1(E) \sim L + M$ and $c_2(E) = LM + z$, where $z := \text{length}(Z)$.

Until §5, in this paper we will consider only rank 2 vector bundles E over \mathbb{F}_e sitting in an exact sequence as (ϵ) with $L \sim C_0 + \alpha f$ and $M \sim C_0 + \beta f$. We will show that even in this simple case it is not possible to get a useful relation between the general position of $(s)_0$ and the very ampleness of E . Recall that the very ampleness of E is equivalent to the existence of the corresponding threefold $X = \mathbb{P}(E)$ in some projective space (embedded by $|T|$) and such threefolds are important in the classification theorems of projective threefolds of low degree (see [F-L1], [F-L2], [B-B] and also [I1] and [I2]). We have:

Proposition 2. *Let E be a rank 2 vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_e sitting in an exact sequence as (ϵ) with $L \sim C_0 + \alpha f$ and $M \sim C_0 + \beta f$ and let $V \subseteq H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E)$ be any linear subspace of sections of E . Then:*

i) if E is very ample, $Z = \emptyset$ and $\beta > e$;

ii) if $Z = \emptyset$ any generic section s of E determines a divisor $\Gamma_s \in |M|$ and $(s)_0 \subset \Gamma_s$, if E is generated by global sections $(s)_0$ is a set of $LM = -e + \alpha + \beta$ distinct points belonging to Γ_s ;

iii) if $Z = \emptyset$, $\beta > e$ and $\dim[\text{Im}(V \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, M))] > \beta + 1$ then Γ_s is a smooth rational curve for any generic $s \in V$.

Proof. *i)* Assume that $Z \neq \emptyset$, let P be a point of Z and let f_P be the fibre passing through P . If we restrict (ϵ) to f_P we get: $E|_{f_P} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1 - \epsilon) \rightarrow 0$ where $\epsilon \geq 1$ is the length of $Z \cap f_P$. As E is very ample $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1 - \epsilon)$ must be ample, hence $1 - \epsilon > 0$, contradiction. When E is very ample and $Z = \emptyset$ then M is ample, hence $\beta > e$.

ii) Let us consider (ϵ) tensorized by $-L$:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_e} \rightarrow E(-L) \rightarrow M - L \rightarrow 0$$

and let \mathcal{U} be a suitable open subset of \mathbb{F}_e where both E and $E(-L)$ are trivial. Let $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$ be a local description in \mathcal{U} of the section of $E(-L)$ given by $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_e} \rightarrow E(-L)$. Locally, the linear map $H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, M)$ acts as follows: $(g_1, g_2) \rightarrow \sigma_1 g_2 - \sigma_2 g_1$ (see [G-H] pag 726) for any section s having local description (g_1, g_2) . Obviously $\gamma_s := \sigma_1 g_2 - \sigma_2 g_1 = 0$ is the local description of a

divisor belonging to $|M|$. Of course $(s)_0 \subset \Gamma_s$. If E is generated by global sections, the zero locus of a generic section of E is a set of $c_2(E) = LM$ distinct points.

iii) As $\beta > e$, the only singular curves in $|M|$ belong to subspaces of the type $C_0 + \beta'f + |(\beta - \beta')f|$ where $C_0 + \beta'f$ is a fixed curve and $|(\beta - \beta')f|$ is the linear system of $\beta - \beta'$ fibres (see for instance [A-B], Lemma 3.4). The maximal dimension of such subspaces is $\beta + 1$ (when $\beta' = 0$), hence, in our assumptions, not every $\Gamma_s \in \text{Im}(V \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, M))$ can be a singular curve, therefore the generic one is smooth. ■

3. POINTS ON SMOOTH RATIONAL CURVES

Proposition 2 shows that, for our aim, it is crucial to have informations about the general position of points belonging to smooth rational sections. To this end it is useful the following more general

Proposition 3. *Let Δ be a set of $\delta \geq 1$ distinct points on a rational ruled surface \mathbb{F}_e . Assume that Δ is contained in a smooth curve Γ of \mathbb{F}_e . Let $aC_0 + bf \in \text{Pic}(\mathbb{F}_e)$. If $h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, aC_0 + bf - \Gamma) = 0$ then $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(aC_0 + bf)) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, aC_0 + bf - \Gamma) + h^0(\Gamma, (aC_0 + bf)|_\Gamma - \Delta)$.*

Proof. Let us call $D := aC_0 + bf$. In our assumptions we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & 0 & & & \\
& & & \downarrow & & & \\
& & & H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, D - \Gamma) & & & \\
& & & \downarrow & & \xi & \\
0 & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(D)) & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, D) & \rightarrow & H^0(\Delta, D|_\Delta) \quad \dots \\
& & & & \downarrow \gamma & & \zeta & \\
0 & \rightarrow & H^0(\Gamma, D|_\Gamma - \Delta) & \rightarrow & H^0(\Gamma, D|_\Gamma) & \rightarrow & H^0(\Delta, D|_{\Gamma|_\Delta}) \quad \dots \\
& & & & \downarrow & & \\
& & & & 0 & &
\end{array}$$

Note that $H^0(\Delta, D|_\Delta) \simeq H^0(\Delta, D|_{\Gamma|_\Delta}) \simeq \mathbb{C}^\delta$, moreover $\gamma(\ker \xi) = \ker \zeta$. Hence:
 $h^0(\Gamma, D|_\Gamma - \Delta) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(D)) - \dim\{H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(D)) \cap H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, D - \Gamma)\}$
 $h^0(\Gamma, D|_\Gamma - \Delta) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(D)) - h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, D - \Gamma)$, see Proposition 2 of [A-T]. ■

Corollary 1. *In Proposition 3 let us assume that $\Gamma \in |C_0 + \beta f|$ and $a = 1$, then $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(D)) = \max\{b - \beta + 1, 0\} + \max\{b + \beta - e - \delta + 1, 0\}$. In fact, in this case, $D\Gamma = b + \beta - e$ and $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, D - \Gamma) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, (b - \beta)f) = h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(b - \beta))$.*

With the help of Proposition 3 and Corollary 1 we can prove the following Theorem giving the values of $\varphi(x)$ when Δ is contained in a smooth section.

Theorem 1. *Let Δ be a set of $\delta \geq 1$ distinct points on a rational ruled surface \mathbb{F}_e . Assume that Δ is contained in a smooth rational curve $\Gamma \in |C_0 + \beta f|$, $\beta \geq e$. Then:*

- if $0 < x < e$ and $x \leq \delta - 1$, $\varphi(x) = 0$;*
- if $0 < x < e$ and $x > \delta - 1$, $\varphi(x) = x + 1 - \delta$;*
- if $x \geq e$, $x \geq \beta - 1$ and $x \geq e + \delta - \beta$, $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta > 0$;*
- if $x \geq e$, $x \geq \beta - 1$ and $x < e + \delta - \beta$, $\varphi(x) = x - \beta + 1 \geq 0$;*
- if $e \leq x < \beta - 1$ and $x < e + \delta - \beta$, $\varphi(x) = 0$;*
- if $e \leq x < \beta - 1$ and $x \geq e + \delta - \beta$, $0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq x + \beta - e - \delta + 1$.*

Proof. If $0 < x < e$ we know that $|C_0 + xf| = C_0 + |xf|$. Moreover, as the δ points belong to a smooth section of \mathbb{F}_e , it follows that every fibre of \mathbb{F}_e contains at most one point of Δ . Hence $\varphi(x) := h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(C_0 + xf)) = h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(x - \delta))$ and we can conclude.

If $x \geq e$, and $x \geq \beta - 1$ we have that $h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + xf - \Gamma) = h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, (x - \beta)f) = 0$, hence we can apply Corollary 1; as $x - \beta \geq -1$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x) &= x - \beta + 1 + (-e + x + \beta - \delta + 1) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta > 0 \text{ if } x \geq e + \delta - \beta \\ \varphi(x) &= x - \beta + 1 + 0 = x - \beta + 1 \geq 0 \text{ if } x < e + \delta - \beta. \end{aligned}$$

If $e \leq x < \beta - 1$ we have that $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + xf - \Gamma) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, (x - \beta)f) = 0$ and we can consider a diagram as in Proposition 3 where $D := C_0 + xf$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(D)) & & H^0(\Gamma, D|_\Gamma - \Delta) & & H^1(\mathbb{F}_e, D - \Gamma) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, D) & \rightarrow & H^0(\Gamma, D|_\Gamma) & \rightarrow & H^1(\mathbb{F}_e, D - \Gamma) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & H^0(\Delta, D|_\Delta) & \rightarrow & H^0(\Delta, D|_{\Gamma|_\Delta}) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ & & H^1(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(D)) & & H^1(\Gamma, D|_\Gamma - \Delta) & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ & & 0 & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

By the snake lemma we get that, if $x < e + \delta - \beta$ then $h^0(\Gamma, D|_\Gamma - \Delta) = 0$, hence $\varphi(x) = 0$. If $x \geq e + \delta - \beta$ we have that $0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq h^0(\Gamma, D|_\Gamma - \Delta) = x + \beta - e - \delta + 1$, but no more precise results can be gotten by the diagram. \blacksquare

Theorem 1 allows to describe the function $\varphi(x)$ in some detail, however, when $x \geq e$, its graph depends on the relative position of the involved integers. To get a more precise description of $\varphi(x)$, useful to prove (or disprove) the general position of Δ , it is better to distinguish four cases when $x \geq e$.

Case 1) : $\beta = e$;

1(i) : $\delta \leq e$; then $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq e$;

1(ii) : $\delta > e$; then $\varphi(x) = x - e + 1$ for $x \in [e, \delta - 1]$ and $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq \delta$.

Case 2) : $\beta = e + 1$;

2(i) : $\delta \leq e + 1$; then $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq e$;

2(ii) : $\delta > e + 1$; then $\varphi(x) = x - e$ for $x \in [e, \delta - 2]$ and $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq \delta - 1$.

Case 3) : $\beta = e + 2$;

3(i) : $\delta \leq e + 3$; then $0 \leq \varphi(e) \leq e + 3 - \delta$ and $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq e + 1$;

3(ii) : $\delta > e + 3$; then $\varphi(e) = 0$, $\varphi(x) = x - e - 1$ for $x \in [e + 1, \delta - 3]$ and $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq \delta - 2$.

Case 4) : $\beta \geq e + 3$;

4(i) : $e + \delta - \beta \leq e$ i.e. $\delta \leq \beta$; then $0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq x + \beta - e - \delta + 1$ for $x \in [e, \beta - 2]$ and $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq \beta - 1$;

4(ii) : $e < e + \delta - \beta < \beta - 1$, i.e. $\delta > \beta$ and $e + \delta < 2\beta - 1$; then $\varphi(x) = 0$ for $x \in [e, e + \delta - \beta - 1]$ and $0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq x + \beta - e - \delta + 1$ for $x \in [e + \delta - \beta, \beta - 2]$ and $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq \beta - 1$;

4(iii) : $e < e + \delta - \beta \leq \beta - 1$, i.e. $\delta > \beta$ and $e + \delta = 2\beta - 1$; then $\varphi(x) = 0$ for $x \in [e, \beta - 2]$ and $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq \beta - 1$;

4(iv) : $e + \delta - \beta > \beta - 1$, i.e. $e + \delta > 2\beta - 1$; then $\varphi(x) = 0$ for $x \in [e, \beta - 2]$ and $\varphi(x) = x - e - 1$ for $x \in [\beta - 1, e + \delta - \beta - 1]$ and $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq e + \delta - \beta$.

Now we can prove the following Corollary that, in the sequel, will be used to check the general position of sets of points Δ when $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$.

Corollary 2. *Let Δ be a set of $\delta \geq 1$ distinct points on a rational ruled surface \mathbb{F}_e contained in a smooth rational curve $\Gamma \in |C_0 + \beta f|$, $\beta \geq e$. Let us assume that $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$. Then Δ is in general position, according to Definition 1, if and only if:*

- a) $\beta = e$, $1 \leq \delta \leq e$.
- b) $\beta = e + 1$, $1 \leq \delta \leq e + 3$.
- c) $\beta = e + 2$, $1 \leq \delta \leq e + 2$ and $\varphi(e) = e + 2 - \delta$.
- d) $\beta = e + 2$, $e + 3 \leq \delta \leq e + 5$.
- e) $\beta \geq e + 3$, $e + 2 \leq \delta \leq \beta$ and $\varphi(x)$ is the expected value for every $x \in [e, \beta - 2]$.
- f) $\beta \geq e + 3$, $\delta > \beta$, $e + \delta < 2\beta - 1$ and $\varphi(x)$ is the expected value for $x \in [e + \delta - \beta, \beta - 2]$.
- g) $\beta \geq e + 3$, $\delta > \beta$, $2\beta - 1 \leq e + \delta \leq 2\beta + 1$.

Proof. The assumption $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$ implies that $\varphi(0) = 0$, i.e. the expected value for points in general position. When $0 < x < e$, Theorem 1 says that Δ is a set of points in general position. So we have only to consider the cases when $x \geq e$. To this aim, we remark that $\Delta \subset \Gamma$, hence $\varphi(\beta) > 0$. It follows that a necessary condition is $2\beta + 2 - e - \delta > 0$, i.e. $e + \delta - \beta \leq \beta + 1$.

Now we can use Theorem 1 and the following description of $\varphi(x)$ given by the above cases 1), ..., 4), to decide, case by case, the necessary and sufficient conditions for the general position of Δ when $x \geq e$ and $e + \delta - \beta \leq \beta + 1$. Let us recall that Δ is in general position according to Definition 1 if and only if $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ if $x > \frac{e+\delta}{2} - 1$ and $\varphi(x) = 0$ if $x \leq \frac{e+\delta}{2} - 1$. Let us write these conditions in a more detailed way:

- if $\delta \leq e + 2$, $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq e$;
- if $\delta > e + 2$ and $e + \delta$ is odd, $\varphi(x) = 0$ for $x \in [e, \frac{e+\delta-3}{2}]$ and $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq \frac{e+\delta-1}{2}$;
- if $\delta > e + 2$ and $e + \delta$ is even, $\varphi(x) = 0$ for $x \in [e, \frac{e+\delta-2}{2}]$ and $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta$ for $x \geq \frac{e+\delta}{2}$.

Let us examine cases 1), ..., 4).

Case 1). In the subcase 1(i), Δ is in general position and we get a). In the subcase 1(ii), Δ is not in general position; for instance: $\varphi(e)$ is not the expected value 0 when $\delta \geq e + 2$ and $\varphi(e + 1)$ is not the expected value 1 when $\delta = e + 1$.

Case 2). In the subcase 2(i), Δ is in general position; in the subcase 2(ii), Δ is in general position when $\delta = e + 2, e + 3$ and we get b). On the contrary, Δ is not in general position when $\delta \geq e + 4$, for instance $\varphi(e + 1)$ is not the expected value 0.

Case 3). In the subcase 3(i), $\varphi(x)$ is always the expected value with the possible exception of $x = e$, hence Δ is in general position if and only if $\varphi(e)$ is the expected value, i.e. $e + 2 - \delta$ if $\delta \leq e + 2$ and 0 if $\delta = e + 3$. When $\delta \leq e + 2$ it must be $\varphi(e) = e + 2 - \delta$ and we get c); when $\delta = e + 3$ we have that $\varphi(e) = 0$ and we get d). In the subcase 3(ii), if $\delta = e + 4$ or $\delta = e + 5$, $\varphi(x)$ is always the expected value and we get d). There are no other possibilities because the necessary condition $e + \delta - \beta \leq \beta + 1$ in this case becomes $\delta \leq e + 5$.

Case 4). In the subcase 4(i), $\varphi(x)$ is the expected value for $x \geq \beta - 1$, so we have only to check for $x \in [0, \beta - 2]$ and we get e). In the subcase 4(ii), $\varphi(x)$ is the expected value for $x \in [e, e + \delta - \beta - 1]$ and for $x \geq \beta - 1$, so we have only to check for $x \in [e + \delta - \beta, \beta - 2]$ and we get f). In the subcase 4(iii), $\varphi(x)$ is always the expected value and we get g). In the subcase 4(iv) the necessary condition implies that $e + \delta - \beta = \beta$ or $e + \delta - \beta = \beta + 1$, in both cases $\varphi(x)$ is the expected value and we get g). ■

Theorem 1 does not succeed in calculating $\varphi(x)$ when $x \geq e$ and $x \in [e + \delta - \beta, \beta - 2]$; note that this situation includes the three cases c), e) and f) of Corollary 2 where the general position of Δ depends on the value of $\varphi(x)$. To get an answer in any case it would be sufficient to calculate $\varphi(x)$ when $\beta \geq e + 2$ and $x \in [e, \beta - 2]$. In this range there is another way to calculate $\varphi(x)$ and we can be more precise in some cases. This is the motivation for the next Proposition 4 (not used in the sequel) in which we will summarize some information. Let us start with the following

Lemma 1. *Let \mathbb{F}_e be a rational ruled surface embedded in \mathbb{P}^N by the very ample line bundle $C_0 + \beta f$ with $\beta > e > 0$ and $N = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + \beta f) = 2\beta + 1 - e$. Let η be a positive integer. Let us consider any set of η fibres of \mathbb{F}_e embedded as a scroll in some \mathbb{P}^N , hence the η fibres are embedded as lines. Let Y_η be the linear space spanned by these lines in \mathbb{P}^N . Then:*

- if $0 \leq \eta \leq \beta - e$, $\dim(Y_\eta) = 2\eta - 1$, (we put $\dim(\emptyset) := -1$)*
- if $\beta - e < \eta \leq \beta$, $\dim(Y_\eta) = \beta - e + \eta$,*
- if $\beta < \eta$, $\dim(Y_\eta) = N = 2\beta + 1 - e$.*

Proof. Obviously $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + \beta f - \eta f) = 0$ if $\dim(Y_\eta) = N$, while $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + \beta f - \eta f) = N - 1 - \dim(Y_\eta) + 1 = N - \dim(Y_\eta)$ because $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + \beta f - \eta f)$ is the vectorial dimension of the projective space dual of Y_η . Now $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + \beta f - \eta f) = h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-e + \beta - \eta)) + h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\beta - \eta))$.

If $1 \leq \eta \leq \beta - e$ we have $2\beta + 1 - e - \dim(Y_\eta) = -e + \beta - \eta + 1 + \beta - \eta + 1$, hence $\dim(Y_\eta) = 2\eta - 1$. If $\beta - e < \eta \leq \beta$ we have $2\beta + 1 - e - \dim(Y_\eta) = \beta - \eta + 1$, hence $\dim(Y_\eta) = \beta - e + \eta$. If $\beta < \eta$ we have $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + \beta f - \eta f) = 0$, hence $\dim(Y_\eta) = N$. ■

Proposition 4. *Let \mathbb{F}_e be a rational ruled surface embedded as a scroll in \mathbb{P}^N by the very ample line bundle $C_0 + \beta f$ with $\beta > e > 0$, where $N = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + \beta f) - 1 = 2\beta + 1 - e$. Let Δ be a set of $\delta \geq 1$ distinct points belonging to a smooth curve $\Gamma \in |C_0 + \beta f|$ and let Y_δ be the linear space spanned by these points in \mathbb{P}^N . Let Y_η be the linear space spanned in \mathbb{P}^N by η generic lines of the scroll. Let $\lambda := \dim(Y_\delta \cap Y_\eta)$. Then:*

- i) $\varphi(\beta) = 2\beta + 2 - e - \delta$ if $2\beta + 2 > e + \delta$;*
- $\varphi(\beta) = 1$ if $2\beta + 2 \leq e + \delta$.*
- ii) Δ can be in general position only if $e + \delta < 2\beta + 2$ i.e. $e + \delta \leq 2\beta + 1$.*
- iii) When $e + \delta \leq 2\beta + 1$, for any $e \leq x < \beta$ we have:*
 - $\varphi(x) = 2x + 2 - e - \delta + (\lambda + 1)$ if $2x \geq \delta + e - 3 - \lambda$;*
 - $\varphi(x) = 0$ if $2x \leq \delta + e - 3 - \lambda$.*
- iv) When $e + \delta \leq 2\beta + 1$, for any $e \leq x < \beta$ we have that $\varphi(x)$ is the expected value if $\lambda = -1$.*
- v) When $e + \delta \leq 2\beta + 1$, for any $e \leq x < \beta$ we have that, if $\frac{\delta + e - 3}{2} \in [e, \beta - 2]$, then $\varphi(x) = 0$ for any $x \in [e, \frac{\delta + e - 3}{2}]$ and this is the expected value for $\varphi(x)$.*

Proof. Let us start with general remarks. Γ is a generic hyperplane section of the surface, hence it is a non degenerate smooth rational curve of degree $N - 1 = 2\beta - e$ in a projective space of the same dimension. Hence:

$\dim(Y_\delta) = \delta - 1$ if $1 \leq \delta \leq N = 2\beta - e + 1$ and $\dim(Y_\delta) = N - 1$ if $\delta > N$.

Let us put $x = \beta - \eta$ with $0 \leq \eta \leq \beta - e$, so that $\varphi(x) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(C_0 + \beta f - \eta f))$ is the vectorial dimension of the projective space dual of $\langle Y_\delta, Y_\eta \rangle$. Hence: $\varphi(x) = N - 1 - \dim \langle Y_\delta, Y_\eta \rangle + 1 = N - \dim(Y_\delta) - \dim(Y_\eta) + \lambda$ if $\dim(Y_\delta) + \dim(Y_\eta) - \lambda \leq N$; $\varphi(x) = 0$ if $\dim(Y_\delta) + \dim(Y_\eta) - \lambda \geq N$. Let us call (*) these formulas.

Now we can prove the five items.

i) From formulas (*) we get: $\varphi(\beta) = N - \dim(Y_\delta)$ because in this case $\eta = 0$, $\dim(Y_\eta) = \lambda = -1$ and $\dim(Y_\delta) \leq N - 1$ in any case. Hence $\varphi(\beta) = N - \delta + 1 = 2\beta + 2 - e - \delta$ if $\delta \leq 2\beta - e + 1$, i.e. if $2\beta + 2 > e + \delta$ and $\varphi(\beta) = 1$ if $\delta > 2\beta - e + 1$, i.e. if $2\beta + 2 \leq e + \delta$.

ii) If Δ is in general position $\varphi(\beta) = 0$ if $2\beta + 2 \leq e + \delta$, hence Δ can be in general position only if $2\beta + 2 > e + \delta$, i.e. if $e + \delta \leq 2\beta + 1$.

iii) In this case $\dim(Y_\eta) = 2\eta - 1$ by Lemma 1 because $0 < \eta \leq \beta - e$ and $\dim(Y_\delta) = \delta - 1$ because $e + \delta \leq 2\beta + 1$. From formulas (*) we get $\varphi(x) = 2\beta - e + 1 - (\delta - 1) - (2\eta - 1) + \lambda = 2x + 2 - e - \delta + (\lambda + 1)$ if $(\delta - 1) + (2\eta - 1) - \lambda \leq N$ i.e. $\delta - 1 + 2\beta - 2x - 1 - \lambda \leq 2\beta - e + 1$, i.e. $2x \geq \delta + e - 3 - \lambda$. We get $\varphi(x) = 0$ if $(\delta - 1) + (2\eta - 1) - \lambda \geq N$ i.e. $2x \leq \delta + e - 3 - \lambda$.

iv) If $\lambda = -1$ the value of $\varphi(x)$ calculated in *iii)* is the expected one.

v) When $\dim(Y_\delta) + \dim(Y_\eta) \geq N$ then $\lambda = \dim(Y_\delta) + \dim(Y_\eta) - N$. In our range $\dim(Y_\delta) = \delta - 1$ and $\dim(Y_\eta) = 2\eta - 1$ as in *ii)*. Hence, when $\delta - 1 + 2\eta - 1 \geq N$, i.e. when $\delta + e - 3 \geq 2x$, then $\lambda = \delta + e - 3 - 2x$. By using *iii)* we get $\varphi(x) = 0$, therefore if $\frac{\delta + e - 3}{2} \in [e, \beta - 2]$ we get $\varphi(x) = 0$ for any $x \in [e, \frac{\delta + e - 3}{2}]$ and this is the expected value for $\varphi(x)$ by looking at Remark 1. ■

Remark 2. *Let us remark that the necessary upper bound given by Proposition 4 ii) is satisfied by all the possibilities listed in Corollary 2.*

By the previous results one could suspect that a set Δ of δ distinct points belonging to a smooth section $\Gamma \in |C_0 + \beta f|$ with $\beta > e$ could be always in general position provided that $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$. This is not the case. We will give a pair of examples in which we will assume $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$.

Example 1. Let us choose: $e = 1$, $\beta = \delta = 3$. By Corollary 2 *c)*, $\varphi(1) = 0$ is the only value to check to prove the generic position of a set Δ of 3 distinct points belonging to a curve $\Gamma \in |C_0 + 3f|$. In this case, the very ample linear system $|C_0 + 3f|$ embeds the surface \mathbb{F}_1 as a scroll in \mathbb{P}^6 and the scroll can be constructed as follows: take a disjoint pair of projective spaces of dimension 2 and 3 in \mathbb{P}^6 ; take rational normal curves C_2 of degree 2 and C_3 of degree 3, respectively, in such spaces; fix a regular map between C_2 and C_3 : the ruled surface is given by the lines joining the corresponding points of C_2 and C_3 .

By choosing suitable coordinates in \mathbb{P}^6 , to choose the above regular map is equivalent to parametrize the two rational curves with the same copy of \mathbb{P}^1 . In this projective copy let us choose affine coordinates $(\tau : 1)$ in such a way that the points of C_2 have coordinates $(\tau^2 : \tau : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0)$ and the corresponding points of C_3 have coordinates $(0 : 0 : 0 : \tau^3 : \tau^2 : \tau : 1)$. Now we can choose five distinct values for $\tau : a, b, c, t, s$ in such a way that the three points of Δ have coordinates:

$$h(a^2 : a : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0) + (0 : 0 : 0 : a^3 : a^2 : a : 1) = (ha^2 : ha : h : a^3 : a^2 : a : 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} k(b^2 : b : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0) + (0 : 0 : 0 : b^3 : b^2 : b : 1) &= (kb^2 : kb : k : b^3 : b^2 : b : 1) \\ l(c^2 : c : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0) + (0 : 0 : 0 : c^3 : c^2 : c : 1) &= (lc^2 : lc : l : c^3 : c^2 : c : 1) \end{aligned}$$

by using affine coordinates h, k, l , respectively, on the three lines of the scroll passing through Δ . The other two values t, s of τ determine two lines of the scroll as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (t^2 : t : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0), (0 : 0 : 0 : t^3 : t^2 : t : 1) \rangle \text{ and} \\ \langle (s^2 : s : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0), (0 : 0 : 0 : s^3 : s^2 : s : 1) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the three points of Δ are surely independent in \mathbb{P}^6 for any choice of h, k, l , hence Δ belongs to (at least one) hyperplane section Γ .

In this way $\varphi(1) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(C_0 + f))$ is the vectorial dimension of the projective space of hyperplanes of \mathbb{P}^6 passing through Δ and the two above lines. Hence $\varphi(1) = 0$ if and only if the following seven points of \mathbb{P}^6 are independent:

$$\begin{aligned} (ha^2 : ha : h : a^3 : a^2 : a : 1) \\ (kb^2 : kb : k : b^3 : b^2 : b : 1) \\ (lc^2 : lc : l : c^3 : c^2 : c : 1) \\ (t^2 : t : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0) \\ (0 : 0 : 0 : t^3 : t^2 : t : 1) \\ (s^2 : s : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0) \\ (0 : 0 : 0 : s^3 : s^2 : s : 1). \end{aligned}$$

If we consider the $(7, 7)$ matrix given by the coordinates of the seven points we have that its determinant is

$$-(s-c)(s-b)(s-a)(t-c)(t-b)(t-a)(t-s)^2[(h-k)c + (k-b)a + (l-h)b].$$

As the five values a, b, c, t, s are distinct, we have that $\varphi(1) = 0$ if and only if $(h-k)c + (k-l)a + (l-h)b \neq 0$. The conclusion is that, for a generic choice of Δ the three points are in general position on \mathbb{F}_1 , however there exists a divisor of degree $(1, 1, 1)$ in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{\times 3}$ such that Δ is not in general position if and only if Δ belongs to this divisor. Note that this conclusion is independent of the choice of the five distinct values a, b, c, t, s .

Example 2. Let us choose: $e = 2, \beta = 5, \delta = 6$. By Corollary 2 *f*), $\varphi(3) = 0$ is the only value to check to prove the generic position of a set Δ of 6 distinct points belonging to a curve $\Gamma \in |C_0 + 5f|$. In this case the very ample linear system $|C_0 + 5f|$ embeds \mathbb{F}_2 as a scroll in \mathbb{P}^9 and the scroll can be constructed as follows: take a disjoint pair of projective spaces of dimension 3 and 5 in \mathbb{P}^9 ; take rational normal curves C_3 of degree 3 and C_5 of degree 5, respectively, in such spaces; fix a regular map between C_3 and C_5 : the ruled surface is given by the lines joining the corresponding points of C_3 and C_5 .

By choosing suitable coordinates in \mathbb{P}^9 , to choose the above regular map is equivalent to parametrize the two rational curves with the same copy of \mathbb{P}^1 . In this projective copy let us choose affine coordinates $(\tau : 1)$ in such a way that the points of C_3 have coordinates $(\tau^3 : \tau^2 : \tau : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0)$ and the corresponding points of C_5 have coordinates $(0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : \tau^5 : \tau^4 : \tau^3 : \tau^2 : \tau : 1)$. Now we can choose eight distinct values for $\tau : a_1, \dots, a_6, t, s$ in such a way that the six points of Δ have coordinates as in Example 1 (we use affine coordinates h_i on every line, $i = 1, \dots, 6$):

$$(h_i a_i^3 : h_i a_i^2 : h_i a_i : h_i : a_i^5 : a_i^4 : a_i^3 : a_i^2 : a_i : 1)$$

and the other two values t, s determine two lines as follows:

$$\langle (t^3 : t^2 : t : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0), (0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : t^5 : t^4 : t^3 : t^2 : t : 1) \rangle$$

and

$$\langle (s^3 : s^2 : s : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0), (0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : s^5 : s^4 : s^3 : s^2 : s : 1) \rangle.$$

Note that the six points of Δ are surely independent in \mathbb{P}^9 for any choice of h_i , hence Δ belongs to (at least one) hyperplane section Γ .

In this way $\varphi(3) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_2, \mathcal{I}_\Delta(C_0 + 3f))$ is the vectorial dimension of the projective space of hyperplanes of \mathbb{P}^9 passing through Δ and the two above lines. Hence $\varphi(3) = 0$ if and only if the following ten points of \mathbb{P}^9 are independent:

$$\begin{aligned} & (h_i a_i^3 : h_i a_i^2 : h_i a_i : h_i : a_i^5 : a_i^4 : a_i^3 : a_i^2 : a_i : 1), \quad i = 1, \dots, 6 \\ & (t^3 : t^2 : t : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0) \\ & (0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : t^5 : t^4 : t^3 : t^2 : t : 1) \\ & (s^3 : s^2 : s : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0) \\ & (0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : s^5 : s^4 : s^3 : s^2 : s : 1). \end{aligned}$$

If we calculate the determinant of the $(10, 10)$ matrix given by the coordinates of the ten points, by a computer algebra system, we get that the determinant is the product of many non zero factors, due to the distinct choice of the eight values, and a polynomial $p(h_i, a_i)$ of degree two with respect to the variables h_i . So that we have that $\varphi(3) = 0$ if and only if $p(h_i, a_i) \neq 0$. The conclusion is that, for a generic choice of Δ the five points are in general position on \mathbb{F}_2 , however there exists a divisor of degree $(2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$ in $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{\times 5}$ such that Δ is not in general position if and only if Δ belongs to this divisor. Note that this conclusion is independent of the choice of the eight distinct values $\{a_i, t, s\}$.

4. VERY AMPLENESS AND GENERAL POSITION, FIRST EXAMPLES

As we have promised in §2 let us consider rank 2 vector bundles E over \mathbb{F}_e sitting in an exact sequence as (ϵ) with $L \sim C_0 + \alpha f$, $M \sim C_0 + \beta f$ and $Z = \emptyset$. We can assume that $E \neq C_0 + \alpha f \oplus C_0 + \beta f$, otherwise the very ampleness of E is simply equivalent to the very ampleness of both $C_0 + \alpha f$ and $C_0 + \beta f$; hence we can assume that $\text{Ext}^1(M, L) \neq 0$, i.e. that $H^1(\mathbb{F}_e, (\alpha - \beta)f) \neq 0$, i.e. that $\alpha \leq \beta - 2$. Moreover we assume that $\alpha \geq e$ in such a way that the generic element of $|L|$ is a smooth curve and LM is in fact the number of points of intersection of smooth rational curves on the surface. Note that $\alpha \geq e$ implies $H^1(\mathbb{F}_e, L) = 0$, hence $H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, M)$ is surjective and moreover, for any generic section s of E , Γ_s is a rational smooth curve by Proposition 2 *iii*).

In the above assumptions for E , the following Proposition lists all the cases in which, if E is very ample, the zero locus of a generic section s of E can be in general position when $\alpha \geq e$.

Proposition 5. *Let E be a very ample rank 2 vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_e sitting in an exact sequence as follows:*

$$0 \rightarrow C_0 + \alpha f \rightarrow E \rightarrow C_0 + \beta f \rightarrow 0$$

and let $\Delta := (s)_0$ be the zero locus of a generic section s of E . Assume that $\delta := \text{length}(\Delta) \geq 1$ and that $0 < e \leq \alpha \leq \beta - 2$. Then Δ can be in general position only if:

- i) $\alpha = e$, $\delta = \beta = e + 2$;
and in this case Δ is in fact in general position if and only if $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$ and $\varphi(\alpha) = 0$.*
- ii) $\alpha = e$, $\delta = \beta \geq e + 3$;
and in this case Δ is in fact in general position if and only if $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$ and $\varphi(x)$ is the expected value for every $x \in [\alpha, \beta - 2]$.*
- iii) $e < \alpha \leq \beta - 2$, $\delta > \beta \geq e + 3$;*

and in this case Δ is in fact in general position if and only if $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$ and $\varphi(x)$ is the expected value for every $x \in [\alpha, \beta - 2]$.

Proof. As E is very ample then $C_0 + \beta f$ must be ample, hence $\beta > e$, moreover Δ is given by a set of $\delta = -e + \alpha + \beta$ distinct points, belonging to a smooth rational curve Γ_s by Proposition 2 *ii)* and *iii)*, hence we can use Corollary 2 to decide whether Δ can be in general position, always assuming that $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$.

Of course cases *a)* and *b)* do not occur. In case *c)*, Δ can be in general position when $\alpha = e$ and $\delta = \beta = e + 2$; in fact Δ is in general position if and only if $\varphi(\alpha) = 0$. Case *d)* does not occur. In case *e)*, Δ can be in general position when $\alpha = e$ again and $\delta = \beta \geq e + 3$; in fact Δ is in general position if and only if $\varphi(x)$ is the expected value for every $x \in [\alpha, \beta - 2]$. In case *f)*, Δ can be in general position when $e < \alpha \leq \beta - 2$ and $\delta > \beta \geq e + 3$; in fact Δ is in general position if and only if $\varphi(x)$ is the expected value for every $x \in [\alpha, \beta - 2]$. Case *g)* does not occur. ■

Proposition 5 shows that there exist few cases in which, if a rank 2 vector bundle E as above is very ample, then the zero locus of its generic sections can be in general position. The following Theorem proves that E is always very ample in almost all these cases.

Theorem 2. *Let E be a rank 2 vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_e sitting in an exact sequence as follows:*

$$0 \rightarrow C_0 + \alpha f \rightarrow E \rightarrow C_0 + \beta f \rightarrow 0$$

with $0 < e \leq \alpha \leq \beta - 2$ and $\alpha + \beta \geq 2e + 4$. Then E is very ample.

Proof. Let us apply Theorem 4.3 of [A-B] with $x = e + 2$ and $z = 2$ and $W = \emptyset$. Condition *(i)* is satisfied: $L(C_0 + (e+2)f) = \alpha + 2 > 0$; $M(C_0 + (e+2)f) = \beta + 2 > 2$. Conditions *(ii)* and *(v)* are satisfied because $W = \emptyset$. Conditions *(iii)* and *(iv)* are satisfied because $z = 2$. Condition *(vi)* becomes: $\alpha + \beta \geq 2e + 4$. ■

The only cases listed by Proposition 5 that are not covered by Theorem 2 are the following ones:

$\alpha = e, \beta = \delta = e + 2$ (Δ is in general position if and only if $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$ and $\varphi(e) = 0$);

$\alpha = e, \beta = \delta = e + 3$ (Δ is in general position if and only if $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$ and $\varphi(e) = 0, \varphi(e + 1) = 1$).

In this section we want to discuss the very ampleness of E in these cases, by using the general position of Δ , if possible. We will see that the assumption on the generic position of Δ is useful only taking into account the condition $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$.

Firstly, let us state the following Lemmas.

Lemma 2. *Let E be a rank 2 vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_e , let s be any section of E such that the corresponding surface $S \in |T|$ is smooth, then $(s)_0$ is a set of distinct points. Moreover, let $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(h) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k)$ be the restriction of E to C_0 with $h \leq k$ and $k \geq 0$, then $\#((s)_0 \cap C_0) \leq k$.*

Proof. S is the blow up of \mathbb{F}_e at $\#((s)_0)$ distinct points (see [B-S] Theorem 11.1.2). Let Y be the ruled surface $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ inside X ; the natural projection $Y \rightarrow C_0$ is the restriction of π . Let $T|_Y \sim \overline{C}_0 + k\overline{f}$ be the tautological line bundle of Y , where \overline{C}_0 is the tautological line bundle of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(h - k) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1})$ and \overline{f} is the numerical class of a fibre of Y . As S is the blow up of \mathbb{F}_e at $\#((s)_0)$ distinct points, $S \cap Y$ contains

exactly $\sharp((s)_0 \cap C_0)$ fibres of π . But $S \cap Y$ is a curve of $|\overline{C}_0 + k\overline{f}|$ and such curves can contain at most k fibres of π , hence $\sharp((s)_0 \cap C_0) \leq k$. ■

Lemma 3. *Let E be a rank 2 vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_e sitting in an exact sequence as (ϵ) with $Z = \emptyset$. Let \mathcal{C} be any smooth rational curve of \mathbb{F}_e and let us consider the restriction of (ϵ) to \mathcal{C} . There exists a natural map $\rho : Ext_{\mathbb{F}_e}^1(M, L) \rightarrow Ext_{\mathcal{C}}^1(M|_{\mathcal{C}}, L|_{\mathcal{C}})$. Unless ρ is the zero map, the generic element of $Ext_{\mathbb{F}_e}^1(M, L)$ gives rise to a non zero element of $Ext_{\mathcal{C}}^1(M|_{\mathcal{C}}, L|_{\mathcal{C}})$.*

Proof. It suffices to consider the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_e}(-\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_e} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow 0$ twisted by $L - M$ and to recall that $Ext_{\mathbb{F}_e}^1(M, L) \simeq H^1(\mathbb{F}_e, L - M)$ and $Ext_{\mathcal{C}}^1(M|_{\mathcal{C}}, L|_{\mathcal{C}}) \simeq H^1(\mathcal{C}, (L - M)|_{\mathcal{C}})$. ■

We have the following

Theorem 3. *Let E_ε be a generic rank 2 vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_e sitting in an exact sequence as follows:*

$$0 \rightarrow C_0 + ef \rightarrow E_\varepsilon \rightarrow C_0 + (e + \varepsilon)f \rightarrow 0 \quad (*_\varepsilon)$$

with $e > 0$ and $\varepsilon \in \{2, 3\}$. Then E is very ample.

Remark 3. *Note that it is not possible that every E_ε as above is very ample because, for instance, $E_\varepsilon \simeq (C_0 + ef) \oplus (C_0 + (e + \varepsilon)f)$ is obviously not ample.*

Proof. (of Theorem 3) By Lemma 2 we have that $(s)_0$ is a set of $c_2(E_\varepsilon)$ distinct points for any smooth section s of E_ε . To prove that E_ε is very ample is equivalent to prove that the tautological divisor T is very ample on X . To this aim we can use Proposition 3.1 of [A-B] and we prove that conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) of that Proposition are satisfied.

(i) By using Proposition 3.5 of [A-B] (with $D = T$, $A = 0$, $B = -Q$) it suffices to show that, for any effective divisor Q of \mathbb{F}_e such that $E_\varepsilon(-Q)$ is effective, we have (recall that $h^0(X, T - \pi^*Q) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon(-Q))$ and so on):

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon(-Q)) &< h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon) - 2 = 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2 \text{ and} \\ h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) &< h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon) - 2 = 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2. \end{aligned}$$

Let $Q \sim qC_0 + pf$ be an effective divisor of \mathbb{F}_e such that $E_\varepsilon(-Q)$ is effective, obviously $q \leq 1$.

If $q = 1$ and $p \geq 0$, from $(*_\varepsilon)$ we have that $E_\varepsilon(-Q)$ can be effective only if $0 \leq p \leq e + \varepsilon$ and we have to consider the following cases:

$$a) p \in [0, e], \text{ then } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon(-Q)) = 2e + 2 + \varepsilon - 2p < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2;$$

$$h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) = p + 1 < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2 \text{ as } p < e.$$

$$b) p = e, \text{ then } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon(-Q)) = 2 + \varepsilon < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2;$$

$$h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) = e + 2 < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2.$$

$$c) p \in (e, e + \varepsilon], \text{ then } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon(-Q)) \leq e + \varepsilon - p + 1 < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2;$$

$$h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) = 2p + 2 - e < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2 \text{ because } e > 0.$$

If $q = 0$ and $p \geq 1$, from $(*_\varepsilon)$ we have that $E_\varepsilon(-Q)$ can be effective only if $1 \leq p \leq e + \varepsilon$. Here $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) = p + 1 \leq e + \varepsilon + 1 < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2$, so we have to check only $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon(-Q))$ and we have to consider the following cases:

$$\begin{aligned} a) p \in [1, e] \text{ and } \varepsilon - p \geq 0, \text{ then } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon(-Q)) &\leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + (e - p)f) + \\ &h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + (e + \varepsilon - p)f) = \\ &= 2e + 2\varepsilon - 3p + 3 < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2 \text{ as } p \geq 1; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) p \in [1, e] \text{ and } \varepsilon - p < 0, \text{ then } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon(-Q)) &\leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + (e - p)f) + \\ &h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + (e + \varepsilon - p)f) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2e + \varepsilon - 2p + 2 < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2;$$

c) $p \in (e, e + \varepsilon]$ and $\varepsilon - p \geq 0$ then $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon(-Q)) \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + (e + \varepsilon - p)f) = e + 2\varepsilon - 2p + 2 < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2;$

d) $p \in (e, e + \varepsilon]$ and $\varepsilon - p < 0$ then $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon(-Q)) \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + (e + \varepsilon - p)f) = e + \varepsilon - p + 1 < 2e + 2\varepsilon + 2.$

(ii) For any smooth section $S \in |T|$, we have that the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(-S) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow 0$, twisted by $\mathcal{O}_X(T)$, proves that $H^0(X, T) \rightarrow H^0(S, T|_S)$ is surjective because $h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$.

(iii) As recalled in Lemma 2, any smooth element $S \in |T|$ is isomorphic to the blow up σ of \mathbb{F}_e at $\delta = c_2(E_\varepsilon) = e + \varepsilon$ distinct points $\{P_1, \dots, P_\delta\} = (s)_0$: the zero locus of the section $s \in H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon)$ corresponding to S (see [B-S] Theorem 11.1.2); moreover $T|_S \sim \sigma^*c_1(E_\varepsilon) - F_1 - \dots - F_\delta = \sigma^*(2C_0 + (2e + \varepsilon)f) - F_1 - \dots - F_\delta$ where $\{F_i\}$ are the exceptional divisors introduced by σ (see Lemma 6.5 of [A-B] and Lemma 2 of [A-T]). Hence, to prove the very ampleness of $T|_S$, we can use the Bese criterion (see Theorem 4.2 of [B]) with: $D \sim 2C_0 + (2e + \varepsilon)f$; $K_{\mathbb{F}_e} \sim -2C_0 - (2 + e)f$; $\rho = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, D - K_{\mathbb{F}_e}) - 1$; $h = \rho - \frac{D^2 - 3DK_{\mathbb{F}_e} + 16}{2}$.

According to that criterion, we have to check that:

a) D is very ample;

b) $\delta \leq [\frac{\rho-7}{3}]$, where [...] stands for the integer part;

c) $D^2 \geq 10 + 4h$;

d) at most $C(D - K_{\mathbb{F}_e} - C) - 3$ points among $\{P_1, \dots, P_\delta\}$ can be contained in any curve $C \in |xC_0 + yf|$ when $0 \leq x \leq 4$ and $0 \leq y \leq [\frac{3e+2+\varepsilon}{2}]$, with $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$.

Let us examine the four items.

a) It is well known that a divisor $qC_0 + pf$ on a surface \mathbb{F}_e is very ample if $q > 0$ and $p > qe$.

b) It suffices to show that $\delta = e + \varepsilon \leq \frac{\rho-7}{3} - 1 = \frac{\rho-10}{3}$. Here $D - K_{\mathbb{F}_e} \sim 4C_0 + (3e + 2 + \varepsilon)$ and $\rho = h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2 + \varepsilon - e)) + 6e + 4\varepsilon + 11$; hence we have to check: $3e + 3\varepsilon \leq h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2 + \varepsilon - e)) + 6e + 1 + 4\varepsilon$ and this is true.

c) By using the value of h , the inequality can be rewritten as $3D^2 + 22 - 6DK_{\mathbb{F}_e} \geq 4\rho$ and we have to check:

$3(-4e + 8e + 4\varepsilon) + 22 + 6(2e + 2\varepsilon + 4) \geq 4[h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2 + \varepsilon - e)) + 6e + 4\varepsilon + 11]$, i.e. $8\varepsilon + 2 \geq 4[h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2 + \varepsilon - e))]$, and this is true because $8\varepsilon + 2 \geq 4(3 + \varepsilon - e) \geq 4[h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2 + \varepsilon - e))]$ when $\varepsilon = 3$ and also when $\varepsilon = 2$ because $e > 0$.

d) The condition is obviously true if $C(D - K_{\mathbb{F}_e} - C) - 3 = x^2e - xe + (2 + \varepsilon)x + 4y - 2xy - 3 > \delta = e + \varepsilon$ and it is easy to see that this is true when $x \in [2, 4]$. For the other values of x let us remark that $(s)_0$ is a set of points lying on a smooth rational curve $\Gamma_s \in |C_0 + (e + \varepsilon)f|$. In fact s is not a generic section, however we can use Proposition 2 *iii*): in our situation V is the linear space of sections giving rise to smooth surfaces $S \in |T|$ satisfying two linear conditions (see [A-B] Propositions 3.1 and 3.5), hence V has codimension 2 at most, hence $\dim[\text{Im}(V \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, M))] \geq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + (e + \varepsilon)f) - 2 = e + 2\varepsilon > e + \varepsilon + 1$.

If $x = 0$ (hence $y \geq 1$) $C(D - K_{\mathbb{F}_e} - C) - 3 = 4y - 3$ and every C is the union of y fibres of \mathbb{F}_e . As the δ points belong to a smooth section $\Gamma_s \in |C_0 + (e + \varepsilon)f|$ of \mathbb{F}_e , no fibre may contain more than one point. Therefore the maximal number of points among $\{P_1, \dots, P_\delta\}$ belonging to a curve $C \in |yf|$ is bounded by y . The condition is satisfied because $y \leq 4y - 3$.

If $x = 1$, $C(D - K_{\mathbb{F}_e} - C) - 3 = 2y + \varepsilon - 1$. As above, the δ points belong to a smooth section Γ_s . Let us call θ the maximal number of points among $\{P_1, \dots, P_\delta\}$ belonging to a curve $C \in |C_0 + yf|$; obviously $\theta \leq C\Gamma_s = y + \varepsilon \leq 2y + \varepsilon - 1$ unless $y = 0$. If $y = 0$ then $C = C_0$ and $\theta = \#((s)_0 \cap C_0)$; we need to prove that $\#((s)_0 \cap C_0) \leq \varepsilon - 1$. Let us consider the restriction of $(*_\varepsilon)$ to C_0 , we get $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \rightarrow E_{\varepsilon|C_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$. As E_ε is generic, then $E_{\varepsilon|C_0} \neq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\varepsilon)$ by Lemma 3, hence $E_{\varepsilon|C_0} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(b)$ with $0 < a \leq b \leq \varepsilon - 1$. By Lemma 2 we have $\#((s)_0 \cap C_0) \leq \varepsilon - 1$. ■

Corollary 3. *Let E_ε be any rank 2 vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_e sitting in an exact sequence as follows:*

$$0 \rightarrow C_0 + ef \rightarrow E_\varepsilon \rightarrow C_0 + (e + \varepsilon)f \rightarrow 0 \quad (*_\varepsilon)$$

with $e > 0$ and $\varepsilon \in \{2, 3\}$. Assume that at least one of the following assumptions is satisfied:

- I) for any section $s \in H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon)$, corresponding to a smooth surface $S \in |T|$, $\#((s)_0 \cap C_0) \leq \varepsilon - 1$;
- II) for any section $s \in H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon)$, corresponding to a smooth surface $S \in |T|$, $(s)_0$ is a set of distinct points in general position according to Definition 1;
- III) $E_{\varepsilon|C_0}$ is ample;
then E_ε is very ample.

Proof. I) By looking at the proof of Theorem 3 we see that we have used the assumption that E_ε is generic only to prove that $\#((s)_0 \cap C_0) \leq \varepsilon - 1$ for sections $s \in H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E_\varepsilon)$, corresponding to smooth surfaces $S \in |T|$.

II) Definition 1 implies that $(s)_0 \cap C_0 = \emptyset$, hence $\#((s)_0 \cap C_0) \leq \varepsilon - 1$ and we can proceed as in I).

III) If $E_{\varepsilon|C_0}$ is ample, $E_{\varepsilon|C_0} \neq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\varepsilon)$ and we can argue as at the end of the proof of Theorem 3 to get $\#((s)_0 \cap C_0) \leq \varepsilon - 1$, then we can proceed as in I). ■

5. VERY AMPLENESS AND GENERAL POSITION, OTHER EXAMPLES

Up to now we have always supposed that $L \sim C_0 + \alpha f$ in any sequence (ϵ) . It is natural to ask whether Definition 1 is useful to prove the very ampleness of vector bundles E when $L \sim qC_0 + \alpha f$ with $q \geq 2$, and $\alpha \geq e$ to assure that the generic element of $|L|$ is a smooth curve. In these cases $h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, L) = 0$ is not necessarily true, hence it is not necessarily true that $(s)_0$ belongs to a smooth rational curve $\Gamma_s \in |M|$ for generic sections s of E . However, by using Proposition 2, *iii*) it is possible to prove, with a long calculation omitted here, that this is true if $q = 2$ and in very few other cases. This fact explains why, in this section, we will consider only the case $L \sim 2C_0 + \alpha f$; we will see that this generalization does not produce different results. As usual, we also assume that $\alpha \leq e + \beta - 2$, i.e. $H^1(\mathbb{F}_e, L - M) \neq 0$, to assure that (ϵ) with $Z = \emptyset$ is not necessarily splitting. Let us start with a Proposition analogous to Proposition 5:

Proposition 6. *Let E be a very ample rank 2 vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_e sitting in an exact sequence as follows:*

$$0 \rightarrow 2C_0 + \alpha f \rightarrow E \rightarrow C_0 + \beta f \rightarrow 0$$

and let $\Delta := (s)_0$ be the zero locus of a generic section s of E . Assume that $\delta := \text{length}(\Delta) \geq 1$ and $0 < e \leq \alpha \leq e + \beta - 2$ and let χ be any non negative integer. Then Δ can be in general position only if one of the following cases holds:

- i)* $e \geq 2$, $\alpha = e + 1$, $\beta = 2e + \chi$, $\delta = 3e + 1 + 2\chi$;
and in this case Δ is in fact in general position if and only if $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$.
- ii)* $e = 1$, $\alpha = 2$, $\beta \geq 3$, $\delta = 2\beta$;
and in this case Δ is in fact in general position if and only if $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$.
- iii)* $e \geq 1$, $\alpha = e$, $\beta = 2e + 1 + \chi$, $\delta = 3e + 2 + 2\chi$;
and in this case Δ is in fact in general position if and only if $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$.

Proof. As E is very ample then $C_0 + \beta f$ must be ample, hence $\beta > e$; $c_1(E)$ must be ample, hence $\alpha + \beta > 3e$; moreover Δ is given by a set of $\delta = \alpha + 2(\beta - e)$ distinct points, belonging to a smooth rational curve Γ_s by Proposition 2 *ii)* and *iii)*. In fact we have to check that $\zeta := \dim[\text{Im}(H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, L) \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, L))] > \beta + 1$; as $\zeta \geq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, M) - h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, L) = 2\beta + 2 - e - h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, L)$ it suffices to check that $\beta \geq e + h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, L) = e + h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, 2C_0 + \alpha f)$. If $\alpha > 2e - 2$ this is true because $h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, L) = 0$. If $e \leq \alpha \leq 2e - 2$, this is true because $h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, L) = 2e - \alpha - 1$ and $\alpha + \beta > 3e$.

Therefore, as in Proposition 5, we can use Corollary 2 to decide when Δ can be in general position, always assuming that $\Delta \cap C_0 = \emptyset$, (i.e. that $\varphi_\Delta(0)$ is the expected value 0).

Of course case *a)* is not possible. In case *b)* it would be $\alpha \leq 2e - 1$, $1 \leq \delta = 2 + \alpha \leq e + 3$ and $\alpha + e + 1 > 3e$, but this is not possible because $\alpha \geq e$. In case *c)* it would be $1 \leq \delta = 4 + \alpha \leq e + 2$ and this is not possible because $\alpha \geq e$. In case *d)* it would be: $\alpha \leq 2e$; $e + 3 \leq \delta = 4 + \alpha \leq e + 5$; $\alpha + 2 > 2e$; as $\alpha \geq e$ this is possible only if $(e, \alpha, \beta) \in \{(1, 1, 3), (1, 2, 3), (2, 3, 4)\}$. In case *e)* it would be $\delta = \alpha + 2(\beta - e) \leq \beta$ with $\beta = e + 3 + \eta$, $\eta \geq 0$ and this is not possible because $\alpha \geq e$. In case *f)* it would be $\delta = \alpha + 2(\beta - e) < 2\beta - 1 - e$ and this is not possible because $\alpha \geq e$.

In case *g)* it would be $e + \delta = e + \alpha + 2(\beta - e) \leq 2\beta + 1$ with $\beta = e + 3 + \eta$, $\eta \geq 0$. This is possible only if $\alpha \in \{e, e + 1\}$ because $\alpha \geq e$. If $\alpha = e + 1$ the condition $\alpha + \beta > 3e$ implies $\eta > e - 4$, hence $\beta = 2e + \chi$. If $\alpha = e$ the same condition implies $\eta > e - 3$, hence $\beta = 2e + 1 + \chi$.

If $\alpha = e + 1$ we get *i)*, enclosing $(e, \alpha, \beta) = (2, 3, 4)$ of case *d)*, and we get *ii)*, enclosing $(e, \alpha, \beta) = (1, 2, 3)$ of case *d)*. If $\alpha = e$ we get *iii)* enclosing $(e, \alpha, \beta) = (1, 1, 3)$ of case *d)*. ■

Now we can prove the following:

Theorem 4. *Let E be any rank 2 vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_e sitting in an exact sequence as follows:*

$$0 \rightarrow 2C_0 + \alpha f \rightarrow E \rightarrow C_0 + \beta f \rightarrow 0.$$

Let us define $\mu := \max\{\#\{(s)_0 \cap C_0\} \mid s \in H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E)\}$ corresponding to a smooth surface $S \in |T|\}$ and let χ be any non negative integer. If at least one of the following cases holds:

- i)* $e \geq 2$, $\alpha = e + 1$, $\beta = 2e + \chi$, $\delta = 3e + 1 + 2\chi$, $\mu \leq -3e + \alpha + \beta - 1 = \chi$;
ii) $e = 1$, $\alpha = 2$, $\beta \geq 3$, $\delta = 2\beta$ and E is generic ;
iii) $e \geq 1$, $\alpha = e$, $\beta = 2e + 1 + \chi$, $\delta = 3e + 2 + 2\chi$, $\mu \leq -3e + \alpha + \beta - 1 = \chi$;

then E is very ample.

Remark 4. *Note that, as for Theorem 3, it is not possible that every E in case *ii)* is very ample because, for instance, $E \simeq (2C_0 + 2f) \oplus (C_0 + \beta f)$ is obviously not ample.*

Proof. (of Theorem 4) We proceed as in the proof of Theorem 3 and to prove that E is very ample we use again Proposition 3.1 of [A-B] and we prove that conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) of that Proposition are satisfied for every case i), ii), iii).

(i) By using Proposition 3.5 of [A-B] (with $D = T$, $A = 0$, $B = -Q$) it suffices to show that, for any effective divisor $Q \sim \xi C_0 + \eta f$ of \mathbb{F}_e such that $E(-Q)$ is effective, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E(-Q)) &< h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2 \text{ and} \\ h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) &< h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2 \geq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, 2C_0 + \alpha f) + h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + \beta f) - h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, 2C_0 + \alpha f) = 3e + 2\chi + 6$ in case i); $h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, E) - 2 \geq 2\beta + 5$ in case ii); $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2 \geq 3e + 2\chi + 5$ in case iii).

Obviously $E(-Q)$ can be effective only if $0 \leq \xi \leq 2$.

Let us assume $\xi = 2$; $E(-Q)$ is effective only if $\alpha \geq \eta$.

We have that $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E(-Q)) \leq \alpha - \eta + 1 < h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2$ in any case.

Concerning $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q)$ we have:

$$\text{in case i) : } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) \leq e + 4 < 3e + 2\chi + 6 \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2;$$

$$\text{in case ii) : } h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, Q) \leq 5 < 2\beta + 5 \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, E) - 2;$$

$$\text{in case iii) : } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) \leq e + 2 < 3e + 2\chi + 5 \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2.$$

Let us assume $\xi = 1$; $E(-Q)$ is effective only if $\beta \geq \eta$. We have:

$$\text{in case i) : } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E(-Q)) \leq e + 4 + \beta + 1 = 3e + \chi + 4 < 3e + 2\chi + 6 \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2;$$

$$\text{in case ii) : } h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, E(-Q)) \leq 5 + \beta + 1 < 2\beta + 5 \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, E) - 2;$$

$$\text{in case iii) : } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E(-Q)) \leq e + 2 + \beta + 1 = 3e + \chi + 3 < 3e + 2\chi + 5 \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2.$$

Concerning $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q)$ we have:

$$\text{in case i) : } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) \leq 2\beta - e + 2 = 3e + 2\chi + 2 < 3e + 2\chi + 6 \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2;$$

$$\text{in case ii) : } h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, Q) \leq 2\beta + 1 < 2\beta + 5 \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, E) - 2;$$

$$\text{in case iii) : } h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) \leq 2\beta - e + 2 = 3e + 2\chi + 4 < 3e + 2\chi + 5 \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2.$$

Let us assume $\xi = 0$; $E(-Q)$ is effective only if $\beta \geq \eta$ (and $\eta \geq 1$), hence $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, Q) = \eta + 1 \leq \beta + 1 < h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2$ in any case. Concerning $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E(-Q))$ we argue in a different way. Firstly let us remark that $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E(-Q)) \leq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E(-f)) = h^0(X, T - \pi^* f)$. Secondly, let us remark that $E|_f$ is very ample and that the ruled surface $\mathbb{P}(E|_f)$ is a cubic scroll in \mathbb{P}^4 , hence $h^0(X, T - \pi^* f) = h^0(X, T) - 1 - 4$ (as $h^0(X, T) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) \geq 5$ in any case), therefore $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E(-Q)) \leq h^0(X, T) - 4 < h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, E) - 2$.

(ii) Let X be $\mathbb{P}(E)$ as usual. For any smooth section $S \in |T|$, we have that the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(-S) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow 0$, twisted by $\mathcal{O}_X(T)$, proves that $H^0(X, T) \rightarrow H^0(S, T|_S)$ is surjective because $h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$.

(iii) As in the proof of Theorem 3 we use the Bese criterion (see Theorem 4.2 of [B]) with: $D \sim 3C_0 + (\alpha + \beta)f$; $K_{\mathbb{F}_e} \sim -2C_0 - (2 + e)f$; $\rho = h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, D - K_{\mathbb{F}_e}) - 1$; $h = \rho - \frac{D^2 - 3DK_{\mathbb{F}_e} + 16}{2} = 0$; $\delta = -2e + 2\beta + \alpha$.

According to that criterion, we have to check that:

a) D is very ample;

b) $-2e + 2\beta + \alpha \leq [\frac{\rho - 7}{3}]$, where [...] stands for the integer part;

c) $D^2 \geq 10 + 4h$;

d) at most $C(D - K_{\mathbb{F}_e} - C) - 3$ points among $\{P_1, \dots, P_\delta\}$ can be contained in any curve $C \in |xC_0 + yf|$ when $0 \leq x \leq 1$ and $0 \leq y \leq [\frac{\alpha + \beta + 2 + e}{2}]$, with $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$.

Let us examine the four items. *a)* is obviously true because $\alpha + \beta > 3e$ in any case. Let us consider *b)*.

In case *i)* we have $\rho = 9e + 6\chi + 23$ if $3 + \chi \geq e$ and $\rho = 10e + 5\chi + 19$ if $3 + \chi < e$, while $\delta = 3e + 2\chi + 1$, hence *b)* is satisfied.

In case *ii)* we have $\rho = 6\beta + 20$ and $\delta = 2\beta \leq \lceil \frac{6\beta+13}{3} \rceil$, hence *b)* is satisfied.

In case *iii)* we have the same values for ρ as in case *i)* and $\delta = 3e + 2\chi + 2$, hence *b)* is satisfied in this case too.

Let us consider *c)*. We have $h = \rho - (6\alpha + 6\beta - 9e + 17)$ and $D^2 - 10 = 6\alpha + 6\beta - 9e - 10$. In cases *i)* and *iii)*, $h = 0$ if $3 + \chi \geq e$ and $h = e - \chi - 4$ if $3 + \chi < e$, in case *ii)* $h = 0$. Hence *c)* is satisfied in any case.

Let us consider *d)*. Let us recall that Δ is a set of distinct points belonging to a smooth section $\Gamma_s \in |C_0 + \beta f|$. In fact we can use Proposition 2 *iii)* as in the proof of Theorem 3: in our situation V has codimension 2 at most and we have to check that $\zeta := \dim[\text{Im}(V \rightarrow H^0(\mathbb{F}_e, M))] > \beta + 1$ in every case. By recalling that $\zeta \geq h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + \beta f) - h^1(\mathbb{F}_e, 2C_0 + \alpha f) - 2$, in case *i)* we have: $\zeta \geq 2\beta + 4 - 2e - 2 > \beta + 1$ if $\beta + 1 > 2e$ and this is true; in case *ii)* we have: $\zeta \geq 2\beta - 1 > \beta + 1$; in case *iii)* we have: $\zeta \geq 2\beta + 3 - 2e - 2 > \beta + 1$, if $\beta > 2e$ and this is true.

If $x = 0$ (hence $y \geq 1$) $C(D - K_{\mathbb{F}_e} - C) - 3 = 5y - 3$ and every C is the union of y fibres of \mathbb{F}_e . As the δ points belong to a smooth section $\Gamma_s \in |C_0 + \beta f|$ of \mathbb{F}_e , no fibre may contain more than one point. Therefore the maximal number of points among $\{P_1, \dots, P_\delta\}$ belonging to a curve $C \in |yf|$ is bounded by y . The condition is satisfied in any case because $y \leq 5y - 3$.

If $x = 1$, $C(D - K_{\mathbb{F}_e} - C) - 3 = 3(y - e) + \alpha + \beta - 1$ and, as we have shown above, the δ points belong to a smooth section Γ_s . Let us call θ the maximal number of points among $\{P_1, \dots, P_\delta\}$ belonging to a curve $C \in |C_0 + yf|$.

If $y = 0$ then $C = C_0$ and $\theta = \#((s)_0 \cap C_0) \leq \mu$; we need to prove that $\mu \leq -3e + \alpha + \beta - 1$. This is true by assumption in cases *i)* and *iii)*. In case *ii)* we can argue as in the proof of Theorem 3: the restriction of E to C_0 gives the following non splitted exact sequence (non splitted because E is generic, see Lemma 3): $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \rightarrow E|_{C_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\beta - 1) \rightarrow 0$ hence, by Lemma 2, we have that $\mu \leq \beta - 2 \leq -3e + \alpha + \beta - 1$.

If $1 \leq y < e$, C is always the union of C_0 and y fibres of \mathbb{F}_e ; as Γ_s is a smooth section, the maximal number of points of Δ belonging to C is less than or equal to $y + \mu$. Then it suffices that $y + \mu \leq 3(y - e) + \alpha + \beta - 1$ and this is true in any case.

If $y \geq e$, obviously $\theta \leq C\Gamma_s = -e + \beta + y \leq 3(y - e) + \alpha + \beta - 1$ in any case. ■

As for Theorem 3 we have the following Corollary to Theorem 4:

Corollary 4. *Let E be any rank 2 vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_1 sitting in an exact sequence as follows:*

$$0 \rightarrow 2C_0 + 2f \rightarrow E \rightarrow C_0 + \beta f \rightarrow 0.$$

with $\beta \geq 3$. Assume that at least one of the following assumptions holds:

I) for any section $s \in H^0(\mathbb{F}_1, E)$, corresponding to a smooth surface $S \in |T|$, $\#((s)_0 \cap C_0) \leq \beta - 2$;

II) for any section $s \in H^0(\mathbb{F}_1, E)$, corresponding to a smooth surface $S \in |T|$, $(s)_0$ is a set of points in general position according to Definition 1;

III) $E|_{C_0}$ is ample;
then E is very ample.

Proof. Exactly as the proof of Corollary 3. ■

Some final remarks. Vector bundles considered by Theorem 4 are very popular because their splitting type is $(2, 1)$ for any fibre, hence they are uniform, see for instance the introduction of [F-F]. It is natural to ask whether the very ampleness of vector bundles E analyzed in [F-F] can be proved by using the general position of $(s)_0$ at least when s is a section of E giving rise to a smooth surface $S \in |T|$. The answer is not. In fact, when a very ample vector bundle sits in an exact sequence as

$$0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow E \rightarrow C_0 + \beta f \rightarrow 0$$

on a surface \mathbb{F}_e (hence $\beta > e$) we know that $(s)_0 \subset \Gamma_s \in |C_0 + \beta f|$, therefore, if we want that $(s)_0$ is in general position, it must be $h^0(\mathbb{F}_e, C_0 + \beta f) = 2\beta + 2 - e > c_2(E)$. In [F-F] the authors assume $\beta = c_2(E) - b + 2e$ (see (3.2)) and $c_2(E) < 2b - 4e$ (see Remark 4.2) with $e \geq 2$, hence $2\beta + 2 - e \leq c_2(E)$.

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DIPARTIMENTO DI MATEMATICA UNIV. DI MILANO, VIA C. SALDINI 50 20133-MILANO (ITALY)
E-mail address: alberto.alzati@unimi.it

DIPARTIMENTO DI MATEMATICA UNIV. DI MILANO, VIA C. SALDINI 50 20133-MILANO (ITALY)
E-mail address: alfonso.tortora@unimi.it