

ON GENERAL SURFACES DEFINED BY AN ALMOST LINEAR PFAFFIAN

LUCA CHIANTINI AND DANIELE FAENZI

ABSTRACT. We calculate the integers d such that a general surface X_d in \mathbb{P}^3 of degree d contains an arithmetically Gorenstein set of points with a linear syzygy matrix of size $2\alpha + 1$. This condition is equivalent to X_d being defined by the pfaffian of a skew-symmetric matrix whose entries are linear except possibly a row and a column.

We prove that this takes place for all $d \geq \alpha + 1$ if $\alpha \leq 10$. Conversely, for $\alpha \geq 11$, we show that the condition holds if and only if d is contained in the interval $[\alpha + 1, 15]$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let X_d be an integral hypersurface of degree d in \mathbb{P}^n , defined by a homogeneous polynomial F , with $n \geq 3$. Given an integer r , one can ask when is the polynomial F^r defined by the determinant of a matrix M whose entries are homogeneous polynomials of a given degree.

It is well understood that this condition is equivalent to the existence of a locally Cohen-Macaulay sheaf \mathcal{E} of rank r , with a numerically determined resolution, on a scheme supported at X_d , which satisfies:

$$(1.1) \quad \bigoplus_m H^i(X_d, \mathcal{E}(m)) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \neq 0, n-1,$$

that is, the sheaf \mathcal{E} is without intermediate cohomology. These sheaves are called arithmetically Cohen-Macaulay (aCM).

Assume now the hypersurface X_d to be *general*, i.e. outside a subset of positive codimension of $|\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(d)|$. Assume also the sheaf \mathcal{E} to be not isomorphic to a direct sum of line bundles of the form $\mathcal{O}_{X_d}(t)$. For $d \geq 4$, Lefschetz's theorem implies $r \geq 2$. Hence the first case corresponds to rank 2 sheaves, and the matrix M must be skew-symmetric. The determinant of M is then the square of a polynomial called the pfaffian $\text{Pf}(M)$ of M . In this case, arithmetically Gorenstein codimension 3 subschemes of \mathbb{P}^n enter the picture (see below for the definition). Indeed, if Z is one of these subschemes, according to [BE77] it has a skew-symmetric syzygy matrix N_Z . Now, if the hypersurface X_d is the pfaffian of a matrix M , then X_d contains a subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ of codimension 3 and N_Z is obtained by M deleting one column and one row.

For $n = 4$, the problem is settled in [Kle78], [CM00], [CM04], [CM05], [MKRR07a], [MKRR07b]. The answer is that, for $d \geq 6$, no indecomposable rank 2 aCM sheaf is defined on a general hypersurface $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ of degree d , and so X_d is not pfaffian. It follows that for higher n the same statement holds too. Moreover, a classification is available for $d \leq 5$. For $n = 5$, only the case $d = 2$ survives, (the spinor bundles on a smooth quadric, see [Knö87], see also [Ott88]). For $n \geq 6$, there is no such sheaf at all.

It remains to take care of the case $n = 3$. An effort in this direction is the classification of aCM bundles of rank 2 in case $d \leq 5$, see [Fae08a], [CF08]. The result is that for $d = 3$ (resp. $d = 4, d = 5$) a general surface $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ of degree d can be written as 3 different types (resp. 8 types, 14 types) of pfaffians.

A different approach is to fix, for each index (i, j) , the degree $d_{i,j}$ of the polynomial sitting on the i -th row and j -th column of the matrix M .

For instance we may set $d_{i,j} = 1$ for all $i, j \geq 1$; we speak thus of a *linear pfaffian*. In [Bea00], it is proved (among many other things) that a general surface X_d is a linear pfaffian iff $d \leq 15$. In [Fae08b], the same result is proved assuming $d_{i,j} = 2$ for all $i, j \geq 2$.

In this paper, we study for which integers d , a general surface X_d in \mathbb{P}^3 of degree d is defined by the pfaffian of an almost linear skew-symmetric matrix M of size $2\alpha + 2$, i.e. where at most one row and column have degree different from 1. In this case we say that X_d is an *almost linear pfaffian of type α* . In terms of Hilbert schemes, we note that, once we fix an integer $\alpha \geq 1$, X_d is an almost linear pfaffian of type α if and only if it contains a zero-dimensional subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ whose syzygy matrix N_Z has only linear entries and size $2\alpha + 1$.

Since every surface contains some points and any single point defines a zero-dimensional subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ whose syzygy matrix N_Z has only linear entries, then any surface is defined by the pfaffian of an almost linear skew-symmetric matrix (of type $\alpha = 1$).

However, we want to discuss to which extent one can describe a general surface of degree d as the pfaffian of an almost linear skew-symmetric matrix M , where M has a preassigned type α .

What we find is the following, somehow surprising result:

Theorem. *A general surface X_d is an almost linear pfaffian of type α for all $d \geq \alpha + 1$ if $\alpha \leq 10$. Conversely, for $\alpha \geq 11$, the surface X_d is an almost linear pfaffian if and only if d is contained in the interval $[\alpha + 1, 15]$.*

Notice that one can consider the previous result in the general setting of surfaces containing fixed *types* of zero-dimensional subschemes of \mathbb{P}^3 . This amounts to fixing a component T of the Hilbert scheme of subschemes of \mathbb{P}^3 , and ask whether general surface X_d in \mathbb{P}^3 of degree d contains a subscheme $Z \in T$. If this happens for all $d \geq d_0$, we will say that T is *asymptotic* (see definition 3.10).

The previous result thus proves that the Hilbert scheme of zero-dimension subschemes, with linear syzygy matrix of size $2\alpha + 1$, is asymptotic if and only if $\alpha \leq 10$.

It should be noted that, like in Schreyer's appendix of [Bea00], our proof that a general surface X_d is defined by a pfaffian with fixed degree set $d_{i,j}$, when d lies in a certain range, relies on a computation done with the package `Macaulay2`, see [GS].

After recalling some basic notions, in the next section we introduce homogeneous subschemes and show how they are related to surfaces defined by an almost homogeneous pfaffian. In section 4 we prove our main results, while the appendix is devoted to the `Macaulay2` scripts used in our computations.

1.1. Notation and preliminary notions. We will work over an algebraically closed field \mathbf{k} . Given a scheme Y , embedded in \mathbb{P}^n by the very ample line bundle $\mathcal{O}_Y(1)$, we denote by R_Y the coordinate ring of Y , namely the quotient ring of $R = \mathbf{k}[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ by the ideal I_Y defining Y . The symbol $\mathcal{I}_{Z,Y}$ will stand for the ideal sheaf of a subscheme Z of Y (the letter Y will be frequently dropped).

In this paper, the word *resolution* of a sheaf \mathcal{F} over \mathbb{P}^n will mean the sheafified minimal graded free resolution of the R -module $\bigoplus_m H^0(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{F}(m))$. *Minimal* here means that there are no nonzero constants in the differentials appearing in the resolution.

We will consider the Hilbert function $h_Y(t)$ and its *first and second difference function* $g_Y(t)$ and $\tau_Y(t)$, defined by:

$$(1.2) \quad h_Y(t) = \dim_{\mathbf{k}}(R_Y(t)),$$

$$(1.3) \quad g_Y(t) = h_Y(t) - h_Y(t-1)$$

$$(1.4) \quad \tau_Y(t) = g_Y(t) - g_Y(t-1).$$

A subscheme $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ is called arithmetically Gorenstein (aG) if R_Y is a Gorenstein ring. Given a zero-dimensional subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^n$, we denote by i_Z its *index*, namely the highest integer i such that $h_Z(i) < \text{len}(Z)$ (where $\text{len}(Z)$ denotes the length of Z). Recall that the difference Hilbert function of an aG subscheme Z satisfies $g_Z(t) = g_Z(i_Z - t)$, for all integers t . Thus the function g_Z is symmetric around the integer $j_Z = \lfloor \frac{i_Z}{2} \rfloor$. The integer $i_Z - 1$ is called the socle degree of Z .

Recall that, by the structure theorem of [BE77], the ideal sheaf of an aG zero-dimensional subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ has a resolution of the following form:

$$(1.5) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-c) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=1}^{2b+1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(r_j - c) \xrightarrow{N_Z} \bigoplus_{i=1}^{2b+1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-r_i) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z,\mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow 0,$$

and we have the equalities:

$$i_Z = c - 3, \quad c = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{2b+1} r_j}{b}.$$

The map N_Z is represented by a matrix with polynomial entries, which we still denote by N_Z . This matrix is skew-symmetric, and the ideal I_Z is defined by all pfaffians of order $2b$ of the matrix N_Z .

2. PFAFFIAN REPRESENTATIONS OF SURFACES AND AG SUBSCHEMES

The existence of aG subschemes in a degree d surface $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ is important inasmuch as it yields the existence of rank 2 bundles with no intermediate cohomology on X_d , i.e. aCM bundles (satisfying (1.1)). Equivalently, it determines a *pfaffian representation* of X_d , as pointed out by Beauville in [Bea00], see in particular Theorem B. The following theorem makes more precise the relationship between the existence of such a bundle over X_d and the existence of aG subscheme of X_d with specified resolution.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $X_d = \mathbb{V}(F)$ be a smooth surface of degree d in \mathbb{P}^3 . Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

i) the surface X_d contains an aG subscheme Z , whose ideal sheaf has resolution

$$(2.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_1 \xrightarrow{N_Z} \mathcal{P}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z, \mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow 0,$$

where there are non-negative integers c, r_1, \dots, r_{2b+1} , $b \geq 1$ with $c = (\sum_{i=1}^{2b+1} r_i)/b$ and:

$$\mathcal{P}_0 = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{2b+1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-r_i), \quad \mathcal{P}_1 = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{2b+1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(r_j - c), \quad \mathcal{P}_2 = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-c).$$

ii) the form F is the pfaffian of a skew symmetric $(2b+2) \times (2b+2)$ matrix of forms $M = (m_{ij})$, such that $\deg(m_{11}) = 2d - c$, $\deg(m_{1j}) = \deg(m_{j1}) = d - r_{j-1}$ for $j > 1$, and $\deg(m_{ij}) = c - r_{j-1} - r_{i-1}$ for $i, j > 1$;

iii) on the surface X_d there exists a rank 2 bundle \mathcal{E} satisfying (1.1), with a resolution of the form:

$$(2.2) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_1 \xrightarrow{M} \mathcal{Q}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0,$$

with:

$$\mathcal{Q}_1 = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(c - 2d) \oplus \bigoplus_{j=1}^{2b+1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(r_j - d),$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_0 = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^{2b+1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-r_i + c - d),$$

and where the matrix representing the map M is skew-symmetric. Moreover Z is the zero locus of a section of \mathcal{E} , and the Chern classes of \mathcal{E} are $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c - d$, $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = \text{len}(Z)$.

Proof. We prove the equivalence of (i) and (iii). An aG subscheme Z is a 0-dimensional subscheme of \mathbb{P}^3 which is locally complete intersection, and the resolution of the ideal sheaf \mathcal{I}_Z is of type (2.1).

One sees easily that the resolution (2.1) determines an element ξ of the group:

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^3}^2(\mathcal{I}_Z, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-c)) \cong H^1(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_Z(c-4))^*,$$

where the above isomorphism is given by Serre duality. Notice that ξ comes from the map $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{P}^3}^2(\mathcal{I}_Z, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-c))$ which is locally surjective, for Z is locally complete intersection.

The exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-d) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Z \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z, X_d} \rightarrow 0,$$

(where $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-d) = \mathcal{I}_{X_d}$) gives the isomorphism $H^1(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_Z(c-4)) \cong H^1(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_{Z, X_d}(c-4))$. By Serre duality again, this time on X_d , we get that ξ determines an element ξ_{X_d} of $\text{Ext}_{X_d}^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z, X_d}, \mathcal{O}_{X_d}(d-c))$ which is a local generator of the sheaf $\text{Ext}_{X_d}^1(\mathcal{I}_{Z, X_d}, \mathcal{O}_{X_d}(d-c))$. Thus the element ξ_{X_d} yields an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_d} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z, X_d}(c-d) \rightarrow 0$$

where \mathcal{E} is locally free on X_d , since we are assuming that X_d is smooth.

Now, since ξ and ξ_S are corresponding elements, these two sequences patch together giving an exact diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-d) & = & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-d) & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 \mathcal{P}_2 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P}_0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}_Z \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X_d}(d-c) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E}(d-c) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}_{Z, X_d} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & & & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & & & 0
 \end{array}$$

The mapping cone now determines a resolution:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-d) \oplus \mathcal{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(d-c) \oplus \mathcal{P}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(d-c) \rightarrow 0,$$

and twisting by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(c-d)$ we get (2.2). We have thus proved (i) \Rightarrow (iii).

Conversely, assume \mathcal{E} is a rank 2 bundle on S , with a resolution as in (2.2) and recall the exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-d) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_d} \rightarrow 0,$$

We get a commutative diagram:

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-d) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{X_d} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Q}_1 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Q}_0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(c-2d) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}_Z(c-d) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{I}_{Z, X_d}(c-d) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & & & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & & & 0
 \end{array}$$

This diagram, by the mapping cone again, after twisting by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(c-d)$ determines a resolution of the form:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-c) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d-c) \oplus \mathcal{Q}_1(d-c) \xrightarrow{N'_Z} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-d) \oplus \mathcal{Q}_0(d-c) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Z \rightarrow 0.$$

We may decompose the matrix N'_Z into blocks according to the splitting of the bundle $\mathcal{Q}_0(d-c)$ (respectively, of $\mathcal{Q}_1(d-c)$) into the three summands

$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-d)$, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d-c)$ and $\bigoplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-r_j)$ (respectively, according to the duality $\mathcal{Q}_1 \cong \mathcal{Q}_0^*(c-2d)$).

We get a decomposition of the form:

$$(2.4) \quad N'_Z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ -\lambda & 0 & n \\ 0 & -n^\top & N_Z \end{pmatrix},$$

where the matrix N_Z has the expression given in the exact sequence (2.1), and the block n corresponds to the mapping $\bigoplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(r_j - c) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d - c)$. Indeed, the mapping $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d - c) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-d) \oplus \mathcal{Q}_0(d - c)$ is given by the embedding $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_0$, and we can choose a basis of \mathcal{Q}_0 where this takes the form $(\lambda, 0, \dots, 0)$. In particular, the scalar λ corresponding to the mapping $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d - c) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d - c)$ is nonzero.

In view of the decomposition (2.4), and since Z is contained in $X_d = \mathbb{V}(\text{Pf}(M))$, the ideal generated by the pffians of order $2a+2$ of N'_Z coincides with the ideal generated by the pffians of order $2a$ of N_Z . We have thus obtained (2.1), and we note that N_Z is minimal as soon as M_Z is so. Observe that the subscheme Z is locally complete intersection, since it is the 0-locus of a section of a rank 2 bundle on S . This implies that Z is aG.

Finally, (iii) implies (ii), for the map M can be represented as a skew-symmetric matrix whose entries have the required degree. The converse is proved in [Bea00, Corollary 2.4] \square

3. HOMOGENEOUS SUBSCHEMES AND ALMOST HOMOGENEOUS PFAFFIAN SURFACES

3.1. Homogeneous subschemes. A particularly interesting class of aG subschemes of \mathbb{P}^3 is that of homogeneous subschemes. Namely, it consists of those subschemes $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ whose syzygy matrix N_Z in the resolution (1.5) has entries which are homogeneous polynomials of the same degree.

Definition 3.1. Given two integers $\alpha, \beta \geq 1$, we say that an aG subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ is *homogeneous of degree β and order α* if the sheafified minimal graded free resolution of \mathcal{I}_Z takes the form:

$$(3.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-(2\alpha+1)\beta) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-(\alpha+1)\beta)^{2\alpha+1} \xrightarrow{N_Z} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-\alpha\beta)^{2\alpha+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z, \mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow 0.$$

With the notation of (1.5), this amounts to require that the matrix N_Z has size $(2\alpha+1) \times (2\alpha+1)$ and all of its entries have the same degree β . If moreover $\beta = 1$, we will say that Z is *linearly homogeneous* of order α .

It is clear, from the definition, that the easiest example of homogeneous aG scheme is given by a single point (here $\alpha = \beta = 1$).

It follows from the definition that the length and the index of a homogeneous aG subscheme of degree β and order α are:

$$(3.2) \quad \text{len}(Z) = \ell_\alpha^\beta = \frac{\alpha\beta^3(2\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 1)}{6},$$

$$(3.3) \quad i_Z = i_\alpha^\beta = (2\alpha + 1)\beta - 3.$$

It is easy to calculate the first and second difference functions of a homogeneous subscheme.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be homogeneous of degree β and order α . When $\beta \geq 2$, then the second difference function of Z takes the form:*

$$(3.4) \quad \tau_Z = \tau_\alpha^\beta(t) = \begin{cases} t + 1, & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq \alpha\beta - 1, \\ \max\{\alpha\beta - 2\alpha(t - \alpha\beta + 1), 0\}, & \text{for } \alpha\beta \leq t \leq \alpha\beta + \frac{\beta-1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

The first difference function of a linearly homogeneous subscheme Z takes the form:

$$(3.5) \quad g_Z = g_\alpha^1(t) = \begin{cases} \binom{t+2}{2} & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq \alpha - 1, \\ \binom{2\alpha-t}{2} & \text{for } \alpha \leq t \leq 2\alpha - 2. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Note that value of $g_Z(t)$ agrees with that of $g_{\mathbb{P}^3}(t)$, for all $t \leq \alpha\beta - 1$, indeed for any such t we have $H^0(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_Z(t)) = 0$. This is enough to determine g_Z in case $\beta = 1, 2$ and in particular (3.5) follows.

For (3.4), one has to consider that the resolution of the ideal of Z implies moreover $h_Z(t) = h_{\mathbb{P}^3}(t) - (2\alpha + 1)h_{\mathbb{P}^3}(t - \alpha\beta)$ from $t = \alpha\beta$ to $t = \alpha\beta + \frac{\beta-1}{2}$, and this is again enough to determine the second difference of the Hilbert function anywhere. \square

Now we consider the Hilbert scheme containing homogeneous subschemes. Its dimension is well known, let us recall it in the next lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *Given two integers $\alpha, \beta \geq 1$, there is a unique irreducible component \mathcal{G}_β^α of the Hilbert scheme of subschemes of \mathbb{P}^3 which contains all homogeneous subschemes of degree β and order α . We have:*

$$(3.6) \quad \dim(\mathcal{G}_\beta^\alpha) = \frac{1}{6} (2\alpha + 1) (\alpha\beta^3 + 6\alpha\beta^2 + 11\alpha\beta - 6\alpha - 6).$$

A subscheme corresponding to a general point in \mathcal{G}_β^α is homogeneous of degree β and order α .

Proof. The set of zero-dimensional subschemes of \mathbb{P}^3 which have the same Hilbert function is an irreducible variety, see [Die96]. Since all aG homogeneous subschemes, of degree β and order α , have the same Hilbert function, they are contained in a unique irreducible variety, over which the Hilbert function is constant. We define \mathcal{G}_β^α to be this variety.

Several formulas are then available to compute the dimension of \mathcal{G}_β^α , see for instance [Kle98]. In order to use these formulas, one first has to compute the resolution of a general element in \mathcal{G}_β^α . This can be done as in [Die96] (but see also the book [IK99], section 5). For given α, β , using the formulas of lemma 3.2 and the formulas of [IK99], one obtains that the ideal sheaf of a general element in \mathcal{G}_β^α has exactly the resolution described in 3.1. Hence it is homogeneous of order α and degree β . Then we use the formulas of [Kle98], and the claim on the dimension of \mathcal{G}_β^α follows. \square

Remark 3.4. Another quick way to obtain that the dimension of \mathcal{G}_β^α is the one given in (3.6), is the following. Recall that any subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ of the required form is determined by a skew-symmetric matrix N_Z of order $2\alpha + 1$. The entries of the matrix N_Z are homogeneous forms on \mathbb{P}^3 of degree β . The set of such matrices is in bijection with $\wedge^2 W \otimes \text{Sym}^\beta V$, where V and W are vector spaces respectively of dimension $4, 2\alpha + 1$. Note that $\text{GL}(W)$ acts on this set, and the stabilizer of a general point is trivial. The dimension of this

space thus equals (3.6). Clearly, all matrices lying in the same $\mathrm{GL}(W)$ -orbit correspond to the same subscheme, hence an open dense subset of $\mathcal{G}_\beta^\alpha(t)$ is in bijection with $\wedge^2 W \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^\beta V / \mathrm{GL}(W)$. Thus, the dimension of this set equals $\dim(\mathcal{G}_\beta^\alpha)$.

3.2. Almost homogeneous pfaffian surfaces. Assume that a degree d surface $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ is defined as the pfaffian of a matrix M . Then we know that X_d contains some aG subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$.

The case that Z is homogeneous corresponds to the case that M is a matrix of homogeneous polynomials of the same degree, except at most one row and one column.

Definition 3.5. Let $\alpha, \beta \geq 1$ and γ be integers. Consider a skew-symmetric injective map:

$$(3.7) \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-\beta - 2\gamma) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-\beta - \gamma)^{2\alpha+1} \xrightarrow{M} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-\gamma)^{2\alpha+1}.$$

We denote again by M the matrix representing this map, and we assume that M is *minimal*, i.e. that every constant entry of M is zero. We denote by $\mathrm{Pf}_k(M)$ the ideal generated by pfaffians of M of order k , while $\mathrm{Pf}(M)$ denotes the pfaffian of maximal order $2\alpha + 2$ of M . A form F which equals $\mathrm{Pf}(M)$, for some matrix M of this form, is said to be an *almost homogeneous pfaffian* of type (α, β, γ) . The matrix M itself is called an almost homogeneous map of type (α, β, γ) . We have:

$$(3.8) \quad \deg(\mathrm{Pf}(M)) = \alpha\beta + \beta + \gamma.$$

Note that, since M is minimal, if $\mathrm{Pf}(M)$ is not zero we must have:

$$\beta + \gamma \geq 1, \quad \text{so: } \deg(\mathrm{Pf}(M)) \geq \alpha\beta + 1.$$

If $\beta = 1$, we say that $\mathrm{Pf}(M)$ is an *almost linear pfaffian* of type (α, γ) , or simply of order α . When $\gamma = 0$, and consequently $\deg(\mathrm{Pf}(M)) = \alpha\beta + \beta$, we will say that M is a homogeneous map of type (α, β) and $\mathrm{Pf}(M)$ is called a *homogeneous pfaffian* of type (α, β) . If furthermore $\beta = 1$, we say that $\mathrm{Pf}(M)$ is a *linear pfaffian* of order α .

Remark 3.6. With the notation of Theorem 2.1, the following conditions are equivalent:

- i) the form F is the pfaffian of a skew symmetric homogeneous map f of type (α, β, γ) , and $\mathrm{Pf}_{2\alpha-2}(f)$ is not contained in (F) .
- ii) on the surface X_d it is defined a rank 2 aCM bundle \mathcal{E} with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \alpha\beta - \gamma$, admitting a skew-symmetric resolution of the form:
$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-\beta - 2\gamma) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-\beta - \gamma)^{2\alpha+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-\gamma)^{2\alpha+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0.$$
- iii) the surface X_d has degree $\alpha\beta + \beta + \gamma$ and contains a homogeneous aG subscheme Z of type (α, β) ;

So we will consider from now on almost homogeneous pfaffian surfaces. Since every surface contains some points, it is clear that any surface is almost homogeneous.

However, one point determines a 4×4 almost linear pfaffian representation of the surface in which the non-linear row (and column) has degrees $(2d - 3, d - 1, d - 1, d - 1)$.

We will show in the next sections that, except for few cases, one cannot find almost homogeneous pfaffian representations of general surfaces of high degree, where the size of the matrix is arbitrary.

3.3. Asymptotic subschemes. Given a family of subschemes of \mathbb{P}^3 , it is reasonable to ask whether a general element of the linear system $|\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d)|$ contains an element of the family. In particular, given integers (α, β, γ) , one can ask whether a general surface $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ of degree d is an almost homogeneous pfaffian of type (α, β, γ) . Accordingly, one can ask whether this is the case for big enough d . For instance, we have the following results.

Remark 3.7. Every surface X_d of degree d is defined by an almost linear pfaffian of type $(1, d-2)$. Indeed X_d contains one point Z , which is a homogeneous aG subscheme with resolution of the form:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-3) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-2)^3 \xrightarrow{N_Z} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-1)^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_Z \rightarrow 0.$$

On the other hand, it is much harder to get surfaces which are defined by *homogeneous* pfaffians. This is illustrated by the results of Beauville-Schreyer and the second author:

Theorem 3.8. *Let $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be a general surface of degree d .*

- i) Let $d = \alpha + 1$. Then X_d is defined by a linear pfaffian of order α if and only if $\alpha \leq 14$, i.e. iff $d \leq 15$.*
- ii) Let $d = 2\alpha + 2$. Then X_d is defined by a homogeneous pfaffian of type $(\alpha, 2)$ if and only if $\alpha \leq 6$ i.e. $d \leq 14$.*

Proof. For the first assertion, see [Bea00], in particular see Schreyer's appendix for the "if" implication. The second statement is the content of [Fae08b]. \square

We recall here the definition given in the introduction.

Definition 3.9. A subscheme T of the Hilbert scheme of \mathbb{P}^3 is called *degree-asymptotic* (or simply *asymptotic*) if there exists an integer d_0 such that for all $d \geq d_0$, a general surface X_d in \mathbb{P}^3 of degree d contains a subscheme $Z \in T$.

We will be mainly interested in the case where T parametrizes aG subschemes. In particular, we will consider the case in which T is the component of the Hilbert scheme parametrizing 0-dimensional sets $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ with fixed Hilbert function. This depends only on the Hilbert function itself, or equivalently on the first difference function. We give thus the following definition.

Definition 3.10. A function $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is called *degree-asymptotic* (or just *asymptotic*) if the subscheme T of the Hilbert scheme parametrizing 0-dimensional schemes Z having $g_Z = g$, is degree-asymptotic.

In other words, $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is degree-asymptotic if there exists an integer d_0 such that for all $d \geq d_0$, a general surface X_d in \mathbb{P}^3 of degree d contains a subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ with $g_Z = g$. A subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ is degree-asymptotic if and only if its first difference function g_Z is degree-asymptotic.

The following proposition follows a heuristic argument of M. Noether. Despite its rather simple proof, it often turns out to be useful.

Proposition 3.11. *Let h_Z and g_Z be respectively the Hilbert function and the first difference function of an aG subscheme $Z \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, and let G be the component of the Hilbert scheme of subschemes of \mathbb{P}^3 which contains $[Z]$.*

Assume that a general surface $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ of degree d contains a subscheme lying in G . Then we have:

$$(3.9) \quad h_Z(d) \leq \dim(G).$$

In particular, the function g is degree-asymptotic only if:

$$(3.10) \quad \text{len}(Z) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} g_Z(i) \leq \dim(G).$$

Proof. Consider the incidence variety:

$$G(d) = \{(X_d, [Z]) \mid Z \subset X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^3\} \subset |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d)| \times G,$$

and the projections $q_d : G(d) \rightarrow G$ and $p_d : G(d) \rightarrow |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d)|$.

Looking at the q_d -fibre over a homogeneous subscheme $[Z]$, we note that it consists of the projectivized space $\mathbb{P}(H^0(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_Z(d)))$, hence its dimension equals $h^0(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d)) - h_Z(d) - 1$. Assuming now the map p_d to be dominant, we should have:

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d)) - 1 &= \dim |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d)| \leq \dim(G(d)) \leq \\ &\leq \dim(G) + \dim(q_d^{-1}([Z])), \end{aligned}$$

and this implies at once (3.9). To prove (3.10), just note that $h_Z(m) = \sum_{i=0}^m g_Z(i) = \text{len}(Z)$ for $m \gg 0$. \square

We will see below that the previous implication in general *cannot* be reversed, see Remark 4.6.

4. GENERAL SURFACES AS ALMOST HOMOGENEOUS PFAFFIANS

This section contains our main results. Namely, we study the problem of whether a general surface of degree d is an (almost) homogeneous pfaffian of fixed type, with special attention to the linear almost homogeneous case.

4.1. Almost homogeneous pfaffian surfaces. Let us start with a result on homogeneous pfaffians of degree higher than one.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $\beta \geq 2$ be an integer. For $\alpha \geq 8$, a general surface of degree $d = \alpha\beta + \beta + \gamma$ is not defined by an almost homogeneous pfaffian of type (α, β, γ) , for any $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. The proof is essentially an application of Proposition 3.11. Namely, a homogeneous aG subscheme Z of type (α, β) has a resolution of the form (3.1). Recall that, by the minimality of the matrix M appearing in our definition of an almost homogeneous pfaffian (Definition 3.5), we have $\beta + \gamma \geq 1$. Since the degree d of the surface satisfies $d = \alpha\beta + \beta + \gamma$, we have:

$$(4.1) \quad h_Z(d) = h_Z(\alpha\beta + \beta + \gamma) \geq h_Z(\alpha\beta + 1).$$

In view of Proposition 3.11, it suffices to prove that the difference:

$$h_Z(\alpha\beta + \beta + \gamma) - \dim(\mathcal{G}_\beta^\alpha)$$

is strictly positive, in the given range for α, β and for any γ . So by (4.1) it suffices to prove that the function:

$$\varphi(\alpha, \beta) = h_Z(\alpha\beta + 1) - \dim(\mathcal{G}_\beta^\alpha)$$

is strictly positive, in the given range for α, β .

Now we use the argument of Lemma 3.2, to prove:

$$h_Z(\alpha\beta + 1) = h_{\mathbb{P}^3}(\alpha\beta + 1) - 4(2\alpha + 1) = \binom{\alpha\beta + 4}{3} - 4(2\alpha + 1).$$

Indeed, twisting (3.1) by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(\alpha\beta + 1)$ and taking global sections, we obtain $4(2\alpha + 1)$ independent elements in $H^0(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_{Z, \mathbb{P}^3}(\alpha\beta + 1))$, and (since $\beta \geq 2$) no syzygies. Therefore, using (3.6) we can calculate the function $\varphi(\alpha, \beta)$ and find out:

$$\varphi(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{6} (\alpha^3\beta^3 - 2\alpha^2\beta^3 - 3\alpha^2\beta^2 - \alpha\beta^3 - 22\alpha^2\beta - 6\alpha\beta^2 + 12\alpha^2 + 15\alpha\beta - 30\alpha + 6).$$

Deriving twice φ with respect to α one finds:

$$\frac{1}{3} (3\alpha\beta^3 - 2\beta^3 - 3\beta^2 - 22\beta + 12),$$

so $\partial\varphi/\partial\alpha$ is increasing in α for $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$ with:

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{22}{3\beta^2} - \frac{4}{\beta^3}.$$

Note that, since $\beta \geq 2$, we have $\alpha_0 \leq 3$ so $\partial\varphi/\partial\alpha$ is increasing in α in our range. Now we compute $\varphi(8, \beta)$ and $\partial\varphi/\partial\alpha(8, \beta)$. Computing the second derivative in β of these functions one sees that they are both convex for $\beta \geq 2$. Likewise, one checks that they are both increasing at $\beta = 2$ and finally that they are both positive again at $\beta = 2$. Thus $\varphi(\alpha, \beta)$ is positive for $\alpha \geq 8$ and $\beta \geq 2$, and the theorem is proved. \square

4.2. Almost linear pfaffian surfaces: the non-asymptotic region. In the remaining part of this section, we describe the *linear* almost homogeneous case, i.e. the case $\beta = 1$. Namely, we determine all the values of α, γ for which a general surface of degree $d = \alpha + \gamma + 1$ is defined by an almost homogeneous pfaffian of type $(\alpha, 1, \gamma)$. We start with the following, easy result.

Lemma 4.2. *A surface of degree d is not defined by an almost linear pfaffian of order α , for $\alpha \geq d$.*

Proof. Assume that a surface $X \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ of degree d is defined by an almost linear pfaffian of order α . Then, according to Definition 3.5, there must be a minimal matrix M of the form 3.7 such that X is defined by $\text{Pf}(M)$. Since $\text{Pf}(M) \neq 0$, minimality of M easily implies that $\beta + \gamma \geq 1$, which means $\gamma \geq 0$ since $\beta = 1$. Recall that the degree d of X satisfies $d = \alpha\beta + \beta + \gamma = \alpha + \gamma + 1$. We have thus proved that $d \geq \alpha + 1$. \square

The next proposition establishes our main result for $\alpha \geq 16$.

Proposition 4.3. *Fix an integer $\alpha \geq 16$. Then, for any integer d , a general surface of degree d is not defined by an almost linear pfaffian of order α . It follows that, when $\alpha \geq 16$, homogeneous subschemes Z of type $(\alpha, 1)$ are not asymptotic.*

Proof. In view of the previous Lemma, we must simply exclude the case $d \geq \alpha + 1$. Looking back at the proof of Proposition 3.11, we consider the following function of (d, α)

$$h_Z(d) - \dim(\mathcal{G}_1^\alpha),$$

and we prove that it is strictly positive in our range. Note that $\dim(\mathcal{G}_1^\alpha) = 4\alpha^2 - 1$ by (3.6). It is easy to see that the function of α

$$h_Z(\alpha + 1) - \dim(\mathcal{G}_1^\alpha)$$

is positive for $\alpha \geq 16$. Then a general surface of degree $\alpha + 1$ contains no homogeneous subschemes of type $(\alpha, 1)$. The result follows now by the obvious consideration that $h_Z(d) - \dim(\mathcal{G}_1^\alpha) \geq h_Z(\alpha + 1) - \dim(\mathcal{G}_1^\alpha)$ when $d > \alpha + 1$. \square

4.3. Almost linear pfaffian surfaces: the asymptotic region. We turn now our attention to the asymptotic case $\alpha \leq 10$. The proof of the following proposition relies on the degeneration lemma of [CF08] and on a computation done with the package `Macaulay2`, see [GS]. We postpone the latter part to the appendix.

Proposition 4.4. *For $\alpha \leq 10$ and $d \geq \alpha + 1$, a general surface of degree d contains a linearly homogeneous subscheme Z of order α .*

Thus, for $\alpha \leq 10$, a general surface of degree $d \geq \alpha + 1$ is defined by an almost linear pfaffian of type $(\alpha, d - 1 - \alpha)$. In particular, a linearly homogeneous subscheme Z of order α is asymptotic for $\alpha \leq 10$.

Proof. In view Remark 3.6, it suffices to check that a general surface X_d of degree d contains a linearly homogeneous subscheme of order α .

Moreover, by [CF08, Lemma 3.2], we need only check that a general surface X_d of degree d contains a linearly homogeneous subscheme of order α for d in the range $\alpha + 1, \dots, 2\alpha - 2$. Recall also that, for $\alpha \leq 3$, the statement is well known, see [CF08]. Therefore, we must only prove that a general surface X_d of degree d contains a linearly homogeneous subscheme of order α for $4 \leq \alpha \leq 10$, and d on the boundary line $d = 2\alpha - 2$, and for the values summarized in the following table (including the boundary line $d = 2\alpha - 2$):

α	d								
4	5	6							
5	6	7	8						
6	7	8	9	10					
7	8	9	10	11	12				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

This is a finite number of verifications that can be performed by the package `Macaulay2`. We refer to the appendix for the outline of the algorithm. \square

4.4. Almost linear pfaffian surfaces: the remaining non-asymptotic cases. We first work out the case $\alpha = 15$, essentially due to Beauville. Its behavior is rather intriguing.

Proposition 4.5. *Fix $\alpha = 15$. Then for any d , a general surface of degree d contains no linearly homogeneous subscheme of order α , equivalently it is not defined by an almost homogeneous pfaffian of type $(15, 1, d - 16)$.*

In particular, homogeneous subschemes of type $(15, 1)$ are not asymptotic.

Proof. As in the proof of Proposition 4.3, we may consider only the case $d \geq \alpha + 1 = 16$ and look at the function

$$(4.3) \quad \psi(d) = h_Z(d) - \dim(\mathcal{G}_1^\alpha).$$

Recall that $\dim(\mathcal{G}_1^\alpha) = 4\alpha^2 - 1$ so setting $\alpha = 15$ we get $\dim(\mathcal{G}_1^{15}) = 899$. On the other hand, in order to calculate $h_Z(d)$, again we twist the resolution (3.1) by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d)$ and take global sections whereby computing $h^0(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_{Z, \mathbb{P}^3}(d))$. Using that, for $t \in \mathbb{N}$, one has $\binom{t}{3} - \binom{t-1}{3} = \binom{t-1}{2}$, we get:

$$(4.4) \quad h^0(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_{Z, \mathbb{P}^3}(d)) = (2\alpha + 1) \binom{d - \alpha + 2}{2} + \binom{d - 2\alpha + 2}{3},$$

and since $d \geq \alpha + 1$ we have:

$$h^0(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_{Z, \mathbb{P}^3}(d)) \leq \frac{1}{2}(2\alpha + 1)(d - \alpha + 2)(d - \alpha + 1),$$

so that:

$$(4.5) \quad h_Z(d) \geq \binom{d + 3}{3} - \frac{1}{2}(2\alpha + 1)(d - \alpha + 2)(d - \alpha + 1).$$

Setting $\alpha = 15$ in the above formulas, we have:

$$\psi(d) \geq \frac{1}{6}(d^3 - 87d^2 + 2522d - 22314).$$

It is immediate to show that $\psi(d)$ is positive for all integers $d \geq 17$, so our statement follows for all $d \geq 17$. On the other hand, $\psi(16)$ is negative, so *numerically* one would expect the existence of a homogeneous subscheme of type $(15, 1)$ on a general surface S of degree 16. But it is proved in [Bea00, Proposition 7.6], that such a subscheme Z cannot exist. This finishes the proof. \square

Remark 4.6. What is so surprising in the previous example? Let us go back to the notation introduced in Proposition 3.11. If G is the component \mathcal{G}_1^{15} of the Hilbert scheme which parametrizes linearly homogeneous subscheme of order 15, and $G(16)$ is the corresponding incidence variety, $G(16) = \{(X_{16}, [Z]) \mid Z \subset X_{16} \subset \mathbb{P}^3\}$, then $\psi(16) < 0$ implies that $\dim(G(16)) > \dim(|\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(16)|)$ and one expects that the projection map $p_{16} : G(16) \rightarrow |\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(16)|$ is dominant.

In fact, Beauville proves that the map does not dominate. A reason is that, in view of Theorem 2.1, the existence of Z on a general surface X of degree d would imply the existence on X of a rank 2 bundle \mathcal{E} , without intermediate cohomology (i.e. satisfying (1.1)), with an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z, X}(15) \rightarrow 0.$$

On the other hand, from the resolution it follows that $h^0(X, \mathcal{I}_{Z,X}(15)) = 31$, so that $h^0(X, \mathcal{E}) = 32$ and a general global section of \mathcal{E} determines on X a deformation of Z . Thus the map p_{16} of Proposition 3.11 has general fibers of dimension at least 31, and this fact, numerically, implies that it cannot dominate. Indeed one computes that $\dim(G(16)) = \dim(G) + h^0(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_{Z,\mathbb{P}^3}(16)) - 1 = 899 + 92 = 991$, while $\dim(|\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(16)|) = 968$, so one expects that the image of p_{16} has codimension 8 in $|\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(16)|$. By applying Schreyer's algorithm described in the appendix of [Bea00], one finds that the codimension is indeed 8 (consequently, a general fiber of p_{16} has dimension exactly equal to 31).

We have, thus, a counterexample to the naïve conjecture that the map p_d of Proposition 3.11 is always of maximal rank, whatever the family G is.

Problem. Although the previous example shows that one cannot expect that the map p_d of Proposition 3.11 is always of maximal rank, there are possible restrictions on G for which this maximal rank condition could be conjectured.

For instance, we know no examples of families G of complete intersection zero-dimensional schemes in \mathbb{P}^3 for which the map p_d fails to be of maximal rank. See also [CCG] for a discussion on this subject.

It remains to consider the situation for $11 \leq \alpha \leq 14$. For these values of α , it turns out that there exist only a finite set of degrees d such that a general surface of degree d contains a homogeneous aG subscheme of type $(\alpha, 1)$. The following statements summarize the situation.

Proposition 4.7. *Set $11 \leq \alpha \leq 14$. Then a general surface of degree d contains a linearly homogeneous subscheme of order α if and only if $\alpha + 1 \leq d \leq 15$.*

In particular, linearly homogeneous subschemes of order α are not asymptotic and a general surface of degree $d > 15$ is not defined by an almost homogeneous pfaffian of type $(\alpha, 1, d - 16)$, with $\alpha \geq 11$.

Proof. We first use the same argument of Proposition 4.5. Namely, in order to check that a general surface in \mathbb{P}^3 of degree d does not contain a linearly homogeneous subscheme of order α , for each α in the given range, we first note that d must satisfy $d \geq \alpha + 1$. Then we introduce the function $\psi(d)$ given in (4.3). Formulas (4.4) and (4.5) still hold here, and it is straightforward to deduce that, for each α in the given range, the function $\psi(d)$ is strictly positive for all integers $d \geq 16$. This settles the non-existence part.

On the other hand, we have to show that a general surface in \mathbb{P}^3 of degree d does contain a linearly homogeneous subscheme of order α , for $d = \alpha + 1, \dots, 15$. Namely, we have to check the statement for all values of (α, d) appearing in the table:

α	d
11	12 13 14 15
12	13 14 15
13	12 15
14	15

(4.6)

This is done with the aid of `Macaulay2`, using the same algorithm of Proposition 4.4, which we sketch in the appendix. \square

APPENDIX. ALMOST LINEAR PFAFFIAN SURFACES

This appendix contains a description of the `Macaulay2` routines that we used in order to prove that a general surface $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ of degree d contains a homogeneous subscheme of type $(\alpha, 1)$ (i.e. a linearly homogeneous subscheme of order α) for the values of (α, d) appearing in Table 4.2 and in Table 4.6.

It relies on a slight modification of Schreyer's algorithm appearing in the appendix to [Bea00], based on Adler's method, see [AR96]. For general reference on the package `Macaulay2` one can consult the on-line documentation, see [GS].

```
isPrime(31991)
kk=ZZ/31991 -- this is a field
S = kk[x_0..x_3]
stringModule = (a,b)->(
  --- given a string of integers a=(a_0,...,a_k)
  --- and given an integer b,
  --- returns the graded coefficient modules
  --- of a matrix P^*(-b) -> P
  --- with generators P of the form
  --- P = R(a_0) \oplus \cdots \oplus R(a_k)
  --- and where P^* is the dual of P
  P = prune module ideal(0_S);
  for j from 0 to (length(a)-1) do
    (for h from (j+1) to (length(a)-1) do
      P = (P ++ S^{a_(j)+a_(h)-b});
    P);

stringSkewMatrix = (a,b)->(
  --- given a string of integers a=(a_0,...,a_k)
  --- and given an integer b,
  --- returns a random skew symmetric matrix
  --- P^*(-b) -> P
  --- with P = R(a_0) \oplus \cdots \oplus R(a_k)
  PP := stringModule(a,b);
  T := kk[t_0..t_((binomial(length(a),2))-1)];
  B := genericSkewMatrix(T,t_0,length(a));
  substitute (B,transpose random(PP,S^{0}))
);

stringRandomMatrix :=(d,e)->(
  --- given two integers e and d,
  --- returns a random skew-symmetric matrix
  --- of the form P^*(-2e-1) -> P
  --- with P = R + R^{2d-2e-1}(-e)
  a:={0};
  for k from 1 to 2*d-2*e-1 do a = append(a,-e);
  stringSkewMatrix(a,-2*e-1)
```

```

);

Pfaffians = (M)->(
  --- given a skew-symmetric matrix M of order r
  --- computes the ideal JJ generated by the (submaximal) pfaffians
  --- of order r-2 of all submatrices P obtained from M
  --- removing a row i and the corresponding column i from M
  i := 0;
  S := ring M;
  r := rank source M;
  JJ := ideal 0_S;
  for i from 0 to r-1 do(
    ai := (toList (0..i-1)|toList (i+1..r-1));
    P := submatrix(M,ai,ai);
    pf := (res image P).dd_1;
    if (rank source pf) == 1
      then JJ = JJ + (ideal(flatten pf))
      else JJ = JJ + pfaffians(r-2,P));
  JJ);

isDominant = (d,e)->(
  --- given two integers d and e,
  --- returns true if the polynomial ring in degree d
  --- equals the degree d part of the ideal generated by
  --- the subpfaffians of submaximal order
  --- of a random skew-symmetric matrix M
  --- of the form M : P^*(-2e-1) -> P,
  --- with P = R + R^{2d-2e-1}
  M := stringRandomMatrix(d,e);
  PF := Pfaffians(M);
  (0 == hilbertFunction(d,S/PF))
);

```

The variables (d, e) used in the above algorithm are changed into the variables (α, d) used in Section 4 by the formula:

$$e = d - \alpha - 1.$$

One checks that the function `isDominant` above returns the value `true` for all the values of (d, e) that correspond (under the equation $e = d - \alpha - 1$) to the values of (α, d) appearing in Table (4.2) and Table (4.6). This concludes the proof.

To perform the previous computations, on the server `3dom0` of Dipartimento di Matematica Ulisse Dini (Firenze), the time required was in any case shorter than 40 minutes.

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E-mail address: chiantini@unisi.it

DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE MATEMATICHE E INFORMATICHE R. MAGARI, PIAN DEI MANTELLINI 44, I-53100 SIENA, ITALY

URL: <http://www2.dsmi.unisi.it/newsito/docente.php?id=4>

E-mail address: daniele.faezi@univ-pau.fr

LABORATOIRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES ET DE LEURS APPLICATIONS, UNIVERSITÉ DE PAU ET DES PAYS DE L'ADOUR, AVENUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ - BP 1155, 64013 PAU CEDEX - FRANCE

URL: <http://www.math.unifi.it/~faenzi>