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Generation of k-jets on toric varieties

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Abstract. The notion of a k-convex Δ-support function for a toric variety $X(\Delta)$ is introduced. A criterion for a line bundle L to generate k-jets on X is given in terms of the k-convexity of the Δ-support function ψ_L. Equivalently L is proved to be k-jet ample if and only if the restriction to each invariant curve has degree at least k.

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Introduction

Let X be a non singular algebraic variety. The notion of k-jet ampleness has been introduced by Demailly to describe line bundles L whose global sections can have arbitrarily prescribed k-jets at every single point $x \in X$, see [Dem]. Beltrametti and Sommese generalized it by considering k-jets supported on a finite number of points.

A line bundle L is said to be k-jet ample on X if for any collection of r points, $(x_1, \cdots, x_r)$, and any r-tuple of positive integers $(k_1, \cdots, k_r)$, with $\sum k_i = k+1$, the natural map

$$H^0(X, L) \times X \to L/(L \otimes \mathfrak{m}_{x_1}^{k_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathfrak{m}_{x_r}^{k_r})$$

is surjective, where $\mathfrak{m}_{x_i}$ denotes the maximal ideal at x_i .

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Notice that 0-jet ampleness is equivalent to being spanned by global sections and 1-jet ampleness is equivalent to being very ample.

During the last years many results on k-jet ample line bundles on surfaces have been established, [BeSok, EiLa, BaSz, BaDRSz]. Up to our knowledge the study of k-jets is still quite open for higher dimensional varieties, besides few cases like $\mathbb{P}^n$ and Fano varieties [BeSok, BeDRSo].

In [Cox1] D. Cox has introduced "homogeneous coordinates" on a toric variety $X(\Delta)$. For the points invariant under the torus action the situation looks similar to the projective space case. We use this system of local coordinates to give a description of the fibers of the k-th jet bundle $J_k(L)$ on fixed points, see Sect. 2.

According to Oda and Demazure a line bundle L on $X(\Delta)$ is generated by global sections (respectively very ample) if the Δ-support function ψ_L is *convex (respectively strictly convex)*. This suggests to use a "higher convexity" property for ψ_L, in the cases $k \geq 2$.
In Sect. 3 we introduce the notion of a *k-convex Δ-support function*, which for $k = 0, 1$ agrees with being convex and strongly convex.
The Δ-support function ψ_L being k-convex means that the polyhedron P_L, associated to L, is big enough to choose points in it corresponding to sections with arbitrary prescribed k-jets. This translates to the property that the intersection of L with the invariant curves, associated to every edge, is $\geq k$. This property can be thought as a generalization of the toric Nakai criterion for ample line bundles.

A key step in the proof is the reduction to the case where the considered points are invariant under the torus action. We are grateful to T. Ekedahl for suggesting to use the Borel's fixed point theorem, and for pointing out the sufficiency of the reduction argument.

Our result states that in order to check the k-jet ampleness of a line bundle L it is enough to have a bound on the intersection $L \cdot C$, for all the invariant curves C. This can be applied to the study of "local positivity". In Sect. 6 we report a series of results on blow-ups and higher adjoint bundles, which in the toric case can be shown by means of a direct checking on intersections. We also state an equivalent criterion for k-jet ampleness in terms of a bound of the Seshadri constant $\epsilon(L, x)$. This can be thought as a toric version of the Seshadri criterion for ample line bundles, generalized to k-jet ampleness.

In this paper we prove:
Let L be a line bundle on a non singular toric variety $X(\Delta)$, then the following statements are equivalent:

- *L is k-jet ample;*
- *$L \cdot C \geq k$, for any T-invariant curve C, [Proposition 3.5];*
- *ψ_L is k-convex, [Theorem 4.2];*
- *the Seshadri constant $\epsilon(L, x) \geq k$ for each $x \in X$, [Proposition 6.5].*

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Notation

We will use standard notation in Algebraic Geometry. The groundfield will always be the field of complex numbers.
When not stated X will always denote a smooth n-dimensional toric variety and L a line bundle on it.
Cartier divisors, their associated line bundles and the invertible sheaves of their holomorphic sections will be used with no distinction, as well as the multiplicative and additive notation.
For basic notions on toric varieties we refer to [Fu, Oda, Ew] and for a nice survey on the resent progress on toric geometry we refer to [Cox2].

1. Toric varieties

Let N be an n-dimensional lattice and $\Delta = \cup \sigma_i$ be a complete and regular fan, meaning:

- $supp(\Delta) = N_{\mathbb{R}} = N \otimes \mathbb{R}$ and
- for every r-dimensional cone $\sigma \in \Delta$, there exists a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis of $N_{\mathbb{R}}$, $\{\rho_1, \cdots, \rho_n\}$, such that the subset $\{\rho_1, \cdots, \rho_r\}$ spans σ.

We will denote by $X = X(\Delta)$ the associated non singular n-dimensional toric variety and by $\Delta(t)$ the set of t-dimensional cones in Δ.
Let $M = Hom_{\mathbb{Z}}(N, \mathbb{Z})$ be the dual lattice so that X is obtained by gluing together the affine toric varieties $X_\sigma = Spec(\mathbb{C}[\check{\sigma} \cap M])$, where $\check{\sigma} = \{v \in M_{\mathbb{R}} : \langle v, \sigma \rangle \geq 0\}$, and $\sigma \in \Delta$.
Each $m \in M$ can be viewed as a rational function $\chi^m : T = N \otimes \mathbb{C}^* \to \mathbb{C}^*$.
There is a $1-1$ correspondence between r-dimensional cones $\tau \in \Delta(r)$ and T-invariant codimension r subvarieties of X, which will be denoted by $V(\tau)$.
Let $D_i = V(\rho_i)$ be the T-invariant divisors corresponding to the one dimensional cones $\rho_i \in \Delta(1)$. The set $\{D_i\}_{\rho_i \in \Delta(1)}$ form a set of generators for the Picard group of X and thus every line bundle L can be written as:

$$L = \sum_{\rho_i \in \Delta(1)} a_i D_i$$

We will denote by P_L the associated convex polyhedron:

$$P_L = \{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} : \langle m, \rho_i \rangle \geq -a_i\}$$

This gives a nice way of expressing the global sections of L:

$$H^0(X, L) = \bigoplus_{m \in P_L \cap M} \mathbb{C}\mathcal{X}^m$$

Recently David Cox [Cox1], has introduced the notion of homogeneous coordinates on a toric variety. There is a $1-1$ correspondence between the T-invariant divisors D_i and linear monomials $\mathcal{X}_i$ on X. The polynomial ring associated to the toric variety is then defined as:

$$S = \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{X}_i : \rho_i \in \Delta(1)]$$

and the grading is given by the group of divisors modulo rational equivalence, $Pic(X)$, i.e. two rationally equivalent divisors D and E are associated to monomials $\mathcal{X}_D$ and $\mathcal{X}_E$ of the same degree.
Considering the exact sequence:

$$0 \to M \to \oplus_{\rho_i \in \Delta(1)} \mathbb{Z} \cdot D_i \to Pic(X) \to 0$$

we associate to each $m \in M$ a divisor $\sum \langle m, \rho_i \rangle D_i = div(\chi^m)$.
The global sections of L are generated by the monomials of the form

$$(\Pi_i \mathcal{X}_i^{\langle m, \rho_i \rangle + a_i})_{m \in P_D \cap M}$$

The notion of Δ-support function will be used constantly throughout this paper:

Definition 1.1. *[Oda, 2.1] A real valued function $f : \cup_i \sigma_i \to \mathbf{R}$ is a Δ-linear support function if it is $\mathbb{Z}$-valued on $N \cap (\cup_i \sigma_i)$ and it is linear on each σ_i.*

This means that for each σ there exists $m_\sigma \in M$ such that $f(n) = \langle m_\sigma, n \rangle$ for $n \in \sigma$ and $\langle m_\sigma, n \rangle = \langle m_\tau, n \rangle$ when τ is a face of σ. To each divisor L we associate the Δ-support function ψ_L defined by:

$$\psi_L(\rho_i) := -a_i$$

2. k-jet bundles

Let $\mathcal{D}$ be the diagonal in $X \times X$ and $p : X \times X \to X$ the projection onto the first factor. The k-th jet-bundle associated to L is the vector bundle associated to the sheaf:

$$p^*L/p^*L \otimes \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{D}}^{k+1}$$

where $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is the ideal sheaf of $\mathcal{D}$. It is a vector bundle of rank $\binom{k+n}{n}$ whose fiber is

$$J_k(L)_x = L_x/L_x \otimes m_x^{k+1}$$

where $\mathfrak{m}_x^k$ is the k-th tensor power of the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}_x$. For details on jet bundles we refer the reader to [KuSp, Ch.I]. There are natural maps (defined on the sheaf level):

$$i_k : L \to J_k(L)$$

sending the germ of a section s at a point $x \in X$ to its k-th jet. For $s \in H^0(X, L)$ $i_k(s(x)) \in \bigoplus_1^{\binom{k+n}{n}} \mathbb{C}$ is the $\binom{k+n}{n}$-tuple determined by the coefficients of the terms of degree up to k, in the Taylor expansion of s around x.

So if $(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$ are local coordinates around $x_0 = (0, 0, \cdots, 0)$ and $s = \sum c_{i_1,\cdots,i_r} \prod x_i^{i_j}$ then

$$i_k(s(x_0)) = (\cdots, \frac{\partial^{t_1}}{\partial x_1} \cdots \frac{\partial^{t_r}}{\partial x_r}(s), \cdots)|_{x=x_0} = (\cdots, (\text{constant}) \cdot c_{t_1,\cdots,t_r}, \cdots)$$

where $t_1 + \cdots + t_r \leq k$. For example $i_1(s(x))$ consists in the constant and linear terms. The following definition formalizes the property for a linear series $|L|$ on X to generate k-jets on one or more points of X. When more points are considered L is said to generate "simultaneous jets" at those points.

Definition 2.1. *Let $\mathcal{Z} = \{x_1, \cdots, x_r\}$ be a finite collection of distinct points on X. L is said to be k-jet ample on $\mathcal{Z}$ (or equivalently the linear series $|L|$ is said to generate all k-jets on $\mathcal{Z}$) if for any r-tuple of positive integers $(k_1, \cdots, k_r)$, such that $\sum_1^r k_i = k + 1$ the map:*

$$H^0(X, L) \to H^0(L \otimes (\mathcal{O}_X/\mathfrak{m}_{x_1}^{k_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathfrak{m}_{x_r}^{k_r})) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r} H^0(L \otimes \mathcal{O}_X/\mathfrak{m}_{x_i}^{k_i})$$

is surjective. L is k-jet ample on X if it is k-jet ample on each such $\mathcal{Z}$ in X.

Clearly from the definition:

- We can rewrite the map above as:

$$\psi_{\mathcal{Z}}^{k_1,\cdots,k_r} : H^0(X,L) \to \bigoplus_1^r (J_{k_i-1}(L))_{x_i}$$

  defined by $\psi_{\mathcal{Z}}^{k_1,\cdots,k_r}(s) = (i_{k_1-1}(s(x_1)),\cdots,i_{k_r-1}(s(x_1)))$. We say then that L is k-jet ample on X if the map $\psi_{\mathcal{Z}}^{k_1,\cdots,k_r}$ is surjective for any $\mathcal{Z}$ and any $(k_1,\cdots,k_r) \in \mathbb{Z}_+^r$, such that $\sum k_i = k+1$.
- L is 0-jet ample if and only if L is generated by its global sections;
- L is 1-jet ample if and only if using the sections in $H^0(X,L)$ we can define an embedding $i : X \to \mathbb{P}^N$ and thus L is very ample.

Using the homogeneous coordinates introduced in the previous section the k-jets at the T-invariant points $x(\sigma) = V(\sigma)$ can be better described in terms of the polyhedron associated to L.
Let $\sigma = \langle \rho_1,\cdots,\rho_n\rangle$, where $\sigma \in \Delta(n)$ and $\rho_i \in \Delta(1)$ are the one dimensional cones generating σ. The point $x(\sigma)$, lies on the intersection of the T-invariant divisors D_i, $i = 1,\cdots,n$, i.e., $x(\sigma) \in \cap_1^n(\mathcal{X}_i = 0)$. Then the maximal ideal is generated by the linear monomials in $\mathcal{X}_i$:

$$\mathfrak{m}_{x(\sigma)} = \langle \mathcal{X}_1,\cdots,\mathcal{X}_n\rangle$$

and thus

$$\mathfrak{m}_{x(\sigma)}^{k+1} = \langle \Pi_{\rho_i\subset\sigma}\mathcal{X}_i^{t_i} | t_1+\cdots+t_n = k+1\rangle$$

i.e. the generators are the monomials of "degree$=k+1$" in the variables $\mathcal{X}_1,\cdots,\mathcal{X}_n$ (here by degree we mean the sum of the powers of the variables, i.e. the usual one).
Each $\mathcal{X}^m$, generator of $H^0(X,L)$, can be written in the local coordinates $(\mathcal{X}_1,\cdots,\mathcal{X}_n)$ as follows. Fix $\{\rho_1,\cdots,\rho_n\}$ as basis of N and let $\{m_1,\cdots,m_n\}$ be the dual basis. In this coordinate system $m = \sum\langle m,\rho_i\rangle m_i$ and the germ of $\mathcal{X}^m$ at $x(\sigma)$ is:

$$\mathcal{X}^m|_{x(\sigma)} = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{X}_i^{\langle m,\rho_i\rangle + a_i}$$

Taking its k-th jet means "killing" all the monomials of degree $\geq k+1$ in the variables $\mathcal{X}_1,\cdots\mathcal{X}_n$:

$$i_k(\mathcal{X}^m(x(\sigma))) = (\cdots,\frac{\partial^{t_1}}{\partial x_1}\cdots\frac{\partial^{t_r}}{\partial x_r}(\mathcal{X}^m),\cdots)|_{x=x(\sigma)}$$

where $t_1+\cdots+t_r \leq k$.

Example 2.2. Let $N = \mathbb{Z}^2$ and $\varDelta$ be the 2-dimensional fan composed by the following 6 cones, and their edges:

$$\begin{aligned}&\sigma_1 = \langle(0,1),(1,1)\rangle,\ \sigma_2 = \langle(1,1),(1,0)\rangle,\ \sigma_3 = \langle(1,0),(0,-1)\rangle\\ &\sigma_4 = \langle(0,-1),(-1,-1)\rangle,\ \sigma_5 = \langle(-1,-1),(-1,0)\rangle,\\ &\sigma_6 = \langle(-1,0),(0,1)\rangle\end{aligned}$$

$X(\varDelta)$ is the equivariant blow up of $\mathbb{P}^2$ in the 3 fixed points, i.e. a Del Pezzo surface of degree 6.
Let $L = D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + D_4 + D_5 + D_6 = -K_{X(\varDelta)}$, where the $D_i's$ are associated to the edges in the order given above. Let $\sigma = \langle(0,1),(1,1)\rangle$ and let $\{m_1, m_2\}$ be the basis dual to $\{(0,1),(1,1)\}$.
In this basis P_L is the convex hull of the points

$$\{(0,1),(1,1),(1,0),(-1,0),(-1,-1),(0,-1)\}$$

and thus the generators of $H^0(X,L)$ are

$$\{1, \mathcal{X}_1, \mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{X}_1\mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{X}_1^2\mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{X}_1\mathcal{X}_2^2, \mathcal{X}_1^2\mathcal{X}_2^2\}$$

Moreover $\mathfrak{m}^2_{x(\sigma)} = \langle \mathcal{X}_1\mathcal{X}_2, \mathcal{X}_1^2, \mathcal{X}_2^2\rangle$ and then

$$J_1(L)_{x(\sigma)} = \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}\mathcal{X}_1 \oplus \mathbb{C}\mathcal{X}_2$$

Example 2.3. Let $X = \mathbb{P}^n$, then $\varDelta$ is the fan composed by $(n+1)$ n-dimensional cones spanned by the $(n+1)$ edges

- $\rho_i = (0,\cdots,0,\underbrace{1}_{i-th},0,\cdots,0)$ for $i = 1,\cdots,n$
- $\rho_{n+1} = (-1,\cdots,-1) = -\rho_1 - \cdots - \rho_n$

Let $D_1,\cdots,D_{n+1}$ be the associated T-invariant divisors and let $L = D_1 + \cdots + D_k = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(k)$.
Recall that the Picard group is generated by any T-invariant divisor D_i and that $D_i \equiv D_j$ for $i \neq j$. So we can think of L as

$$L = t_1D_1 + \cdots + t_nD_n;\ t_1 + \cdots + t_n = k$$

Let $\sigma = \langle\rho_1,\cdots\rho_n\rangle$, and fix the basis $\{\rho_1,\cdots,\rho_n\}$ with dual $\{m_1,\cdots, m_n\}$. In this basis the polyhedron P_L is the convex hall of the $(n+1)$ points

$$\begin{aligned}\{&(-1,\cdots,-1),(k,-1,\cdots,-1),\cdots,(-1,\cdots,-1,k,-1,\cdots,-1),\\ &\cdots,(-1,\cdots,-1,k)\}\end{aligned}$$

Then for any n-tuple $t_1,\cdots,t_n$ of positive integers such that $\sum_1^n(t_i+1) \leq k$ the lattice point $m = \sum_1^n t_im_i \in P_L$ and any lattice point $m \in P_L$ can be written in this form. The situation stays the same if we consider another $\sigma \in \Delta$. It follows that

$$J_k(L)_{x(\sigma)} = H^0(X, L) = \bigoplus_{t_1+\cdots+t_r \leq k} \mathbb{C}(\prod_1^r \mathcal{X}_i^{t_i})$$

In particular if $L = \mathcal{O}(1)$ then $J_1(L)$ is trivial. This is in fact a characterization of the projective space, cf.[So].

3. k-convex functions

In order to study positivity properties of line bundles Demazure and Oda introduced the definition of convex and strictly convex Δ-support function.

Theorem 3.1. *[Oda, Th. 2.13] A line bundle L on X is globally generated (i.e. 0-jet ample) if and only if ψ_L is convex and it is very ample (i.e. 1-jet ample) if and only if ψ_L is strictly convex.*

A natural way of generalizing such a criterion to higher jets is to introduce a definition of "higher convexity".

Definition 3.2. *Let ψ be a Δ-linear support function with $\psi(v) = \langle m_\sigma, v\rangle$ for each $v \subset \sigma \in \Delta$. We will say that ψ is k-*convex *if for any $\sigma \in \Delta$ and $v \not\subset \sigma$*

$$\langle m_\sigma, v\rangle \geq \psi(v) + k$$

Confronting the notion of convex and strictly convex function, see [Oda], it is clear that

- ψ is 0-convex if and only if it is convex;
- ψ is 1-convex if and only if it is strongly convex.

Remark 3.3. It is clear from the definition that:

- If ψ is k convex then it is t-convex for any $t \leq k$;
- If ψ_1 is t_1-convex and ψ_2 is t_2-convex, then $(\psi_1+\psi_2)$ is (t_1+t_2)-convex.

The meaning of convexity and strong convexity of a Δ-support function ψ_L, associated to a line bundle L, is quite clear at least at the fixed points $x(\sigma) \in X$. If ψ_L is convex then:

$$\mathcal{X}^{m_\sigma}(x(\sigma)) = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{X}_i^{a_i - a_i} \neq 0$$

If $\sigma = \langle \rho_1, \cdots, \rho_n\rangle$ and $\sigma' = \langle \rho_0, \rho_2, \cdots, \rho_n\rangle$ then

$$\mathcal{X}^{m_{\sigma'}}(x(\sigma)) = \prod_{i=2}^n \mathcal{X}_i^{a_i - a_i} \mathcal{X}_1^{\langle m_{\sigma'}, \rho_1\rangle + a_1} = 0$$

in the case $\langle m_{\sigma'}, \rho_1\rangle + a_1 > 0$, i.e. ψ_L strictly convex. In other words if ψ_L is convex then for each invariant point there is a non vanishing section, and ψ_L strictly convex implies that different invariant points can be separated. The notion of k-convexity generalizes the above property to more points with possible multiplicities.

More geometrically a Δ-support function ψ is k-convex if for each $\sigma \in \Delta$ the graph of the defining linear function $\langle m_\sigma, \ \rangle$ is "very" high compared to the graph of ψ.

Recall that if ψ_L is convex then the polyhedron P_L is the convex hull of the points m_σ in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$. If ψ_L is strictly convex then there is a correspondence between the faces in Δ and the set of non empty faces of P_L (cf. [Oda, 2.12]). Any face $F \subset P_L$ corresponds to

$$F^* = \{n \in N_{\mathbb{R}} | < m, n >= \psi_L(n), \text{ for any } m \in F\} \in \Delta$$

and any cone $\sigma \in \Delta$ corresponds to

$$\sigma^* = \{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} | < m, n >= \psi_L(n), \text{ for any } n \in \sigma\} \subset P_L$$

Remark 3.4. By abuse of terminology for each $\tau = \sigma_i \cap \sigma_j \in \Delta(n-1)$ we will call the "length" of the associated edge τ^* the integer

$$l(\tau^*) = |m_{\sigma_i} - m_{\sigma_j}|$$

Assume ψ_L k-convex and let $\sigma_i = \langle \rho_1, \cdots, \rho_n\rangle$ and $\sigma_j = \langle \rho_2, \cdots, \rho_{n+1}\rangle$. Then, using the basis $\{m_1, \cdots, m_n\}$ dual to $\{\rho_1, \cdots, \rho_n\}$, we have that $m_{\sigma_i} = (-a_1, \cdots, -a_n)$ and $m_{\sigma_j} = (-a_1 + l_{i,j}, \cdots, -a_n)$, where $l_{i,j} \geq k$.

Then ψ_L being k-convex means that the "length" of the edges of the polyhedron, corresponding to $\tau = \sigma_i \cap \sigma_j$, is bigger or equal to k. The following Proposition formulates an equivalent criterion for ψ_L to be k-convex in terms of the intersections of the divisor L with the T-invariant rational curves associated to each $\tau \in \Delta(n-1)$.

In fact the polyhedron P_L having edges of "length" at least k translates to the restriction of L to each curve, corresponding to such edges, having degree at least k.

This is in a way a generalization of the "toric Nakai criterion", cfr. [Oda, Th. 2.18].

Proposition 3.5. *Let L be a line bundle on a smooth n-dimensional toric variety X. Then ψ_L is k-convex if and only if the restriction $L|_{V(\tau)}$ has degree $\geq k$, for every $\tau \in \Delta(n-1)$, i.e. $L_{V(\tau)} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a)$ with $a \geq k$ for every $\tau \in \Delta(n-1)$.*

Proof. Let $\tau = \sigma_0 \cap \sigma_1$ and assume $\sigma_i = \langle \tau, n_i\rangle$ for $i = 0, 1$. Then, since we are assuming X to be non singular, there exists a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis $\langle n_i, n_2, \cdots, n_n\rangle$

and $(n-1)$ integers $(s_2, \cdots, s_n)$ such that:

$$n_0 + n_1 - \sum_2^{n-2} s_i n_i = 0$$

Write $L = -\sum_i \psi_L(n_i) D_i$ where D_0, D_1 are the T-invariant divisors associated to the edges n_0, n_1 and D_i is the one associated to $n_i, i = 2, \cdots, n$. then

- $D_1 \cdot V(\tau) = D_0 \cdot V(\tau) = 1$
- $D_i \cdot V(\tau) = -s_i$ for $i = 2, \cdots, n$
- $D_j \cdot V(\tau) = 0$ otherwise

$$\begin{aligned} L \cdot V(\tau) &= \sum(-\psi_L(n_i)) D_i \cdot V(\tau) = \\ &= -\psi_L(n_0) - \psi_L(n_1) + \textstyle\sum_2^n \psi_L(n_i) s_i \\ &= \langle m_{\sigma_1}, n_0 \rangle - \psi_L(n_0) \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $L \cdot V(\tau) \geq k$ for all $\tau \in \Delta(n-1)$ if and only if for any $\sigma \in \Delta$ and $\langle \rho_j, \sigma \cap \sigma' \rangle = \sigma'$ the inequality

$$\langle m_\sigma, \rho_j \rangle - \psi_L(\rho_j) \geq k$$

holds. In other words $L \cdot V(\tau) \geq k$ if and only if the support function ψ_L is k-convex. □

Remark 3.6. If L is a k-jet ample line bundle then the restriction $L|_{V(\tau)}$ to every $\tau \in \Delta(n-1)$ is k-jet ample, i.e. $L_{V(\tau)} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a)$ with $a \geq k$ for every $\tau \in \Delta(n-1)$. Proposition 3.5 then implies that ψ_L is k-convex.

4. The main result

The main purpose of this paper is to prove the equivalence between k-jet ampleness of L and k-convexity of ψ_L. In this section we show the implication left to prove after 3.6, i.e., that ψ_L k-convex implies L k-jet ample. The following Lemma implies that if ψ_L is k-convex, the polyhedron P_L is "big enough" to choose points in it, corresponding to sections with an arbitrary prescribed k-jet.

Lemma 4.1. *Let P_L be the polyhedron associated to L and assume ψ_L is k-convex. Let $\sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_r$ be the n-dimensional cones in Δ. Then for each integer partition $(t_1^1, \cdots, t_n^1, t_1^2, \cdots, t_n^2, \cdots, t_n^r)$ where $t_j^i \geq 0$, $\sum_{j=1}^n t_j^i = k_i - 1$ and $\sum_1^r k_i = k+1$, and for any σ_i we can find $m \in P_L$ such that*

- *$\langle m, \rho_l \rangle = -a_l + t_l^i$ for all $\rho_l \subset \sigma_i$*

– $\langle m, \rho_j \rangle \geq -a_j + t_j^i$ *for all* $\rho_j \not\subset \sigma_i$ *with equality only if* $t_j^i = 0$

Proof. Fix $\sigma_i = \langle \rho_1, \cdots, \rho_n \rangle$ for simplicity of notation and let $\sigma_l = \langle \rho_1, \cdots, \check{\rho}_l, \cdots, \rho_n, \overline{\rho_l} \rangle$ be the n-cone so that $\sigma_i \cap \sigma_l = \tau_l = \langle \rho_1, \cdots, \check{\rho}_l, \cdots, \rho_n \rangle$. By 3.4 $l(\tau_l^*) \geq k$. Choose the t_l^i-th lattice point next to m_{σ_i} traveling on τ_l^* towards m_{σ_l}, i.e

$$\overline{m_l} = (-a_1, \cdots, -a_l + t_l^i, \cdots, -a_n) = m_{\sigma_i} + (\frac{t_l^i}{l_l})(m_{\sigma_l} - m_{\sigma_i})$$

in the basis dual to $\{\rho_1, \cdots, \rho_n\}$, where $\langle m_{\sigma_l}, \rho_l \rangle = -a_l + l_l \geq -a_l + k$ by hypothesis. Traveling on the n edges next to m_{σ_i} we get

$$m = m_{\sigma_i} + \sum_{l=1}^{n} (\frac{t_l^i}{l_l})(m_{\sigma_l} - m_{\sigma_i})$$

Rewriting it in the form

$$m = (1 - \sum_{l=1}^{n} (\frac{t_l^i}{l_l}))m_{\sigma_i} + \sum_{l=1}^{n} (\frac{t_l^i}{l_l})m_{\sigma_l}$$

it is clear that m is a convex combination of $\{m_{\sigma_i}, m_{\sigma_1}, \cdots, m_{\sigma_n}\}$, since $0 \leq \sum_1^n (\frac{t_l^i}{l_l}) \leq \frac{1}{k} \sum_1^n t_l^i \leq 1$ and therefore $m \in P_L = Conv(m_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \Delta(n)}$. Moreover

– $\langle m, \rho_l \rangle = \langle \overline{m_l}, \rho_l \rangle = -a_l + t_l^i$ for $l = 1, \cdots, n$
– if $\rho_j \not\subset \sigma_i$ then

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle m, \rho_j \rangle &= (1 - \sum (\frac{t_l^i}{l_l}))\langle m_{\sigma_i}, \rho_j \rangle + \sum_l [(\frac{t_l^i}{l_l})\langle m_{\sigma_l}, \rho_j \rangle] \\
&> (1 - \sum (\frac{t_l^i}{l_l}))(-a_j + k) + \sum [(\frac{t_l^i}{l_l})(-a_j)] \\
&= -a_j - k(\sum \frac{t_l^i}{l_l}) + k = -a_j + k(1 - \sum \frac{t_l^i}{l_l})
\end{aligned}$$

Notice that $1 - \sum \frac{t_l^i}{l_l} < 1$ if $\sum \frac{t_l^i}{l_l} \geq 1$, i.e., $1 - k_i = \sum t_l^i \geq k$, since $l_l \geq k$. This implies $t_j^i = 0$ and $\langle m, \rho_j \rangle = -a_j$.

□

Theorem 4.2. *A line bundle L generates k-jets on X if and only if the Δ-support function ψ_L is k-convex.*

We need the following reduction step:

Claim. *If L is k-jet ample on any r-tuple of fixed points $\{x(\sigma_1), \cdots, x(\sigma_r)\}$, $\sigma_i \neq \sigma_j$, then it is k-jet ample on X.*

Proof of the claim. To every $(x_1, \cdots, x_{k+1}) \in X^{k+1}$ we can associate $\mathcal{Z} = (x_1, \cdots, x_r)$, a collection of $r \leq k+1$ distinct points of X, and $(k_1, \cdots, k_r)$, an r-tuple of positive integers such that $\sum k_i = k+1$, simply counting the multiplicities of each x_i:

$$\begin{aligned}&(\underbrace{x_1, \cdots, x_1}_{k_1}, \underbrace{x_2, \cdots, x_2}_{k_2}, \cdots, \underbrace{x_r, \cdots, x_r}_{k_r})\\ &= [\mathcal{Z} = (x_1, \cdots, x_r), (k_1, \cdots, k_r)]\end{aligned}$$

Then to each $\underline{x} \in X^{k+1}$ we can associate the map:

$$\psi_{\underline{x}} = \psi_{\mathcal{Z}}^{k_1, \cdots, k_r} : H^0(X, L) \to \bigoplus_{i=1}^{r} (J_{k_i - 1}(L))_{x_i}$$

Let $C = \{\underline{x} \in X^{k+1}$ such that $coker(\psi_{\underline{x}}) \neq 0\}$. Since $\psi_{\underline{x}}$ is an equivariant map, C inherits the torus action from X, i.e. it is an invariant closed subvariety of X^{k+1}, and hence proper. If L is not k-jet ample on X, then $\psi_{\underline{x}}$ is not surjective for some $\underline{x} = [\mathcal{Z}, (k_1, \cdots, k_r)]$, which means $C \neq \emptyset$. But this implies $C^T \neq \emptyset$, where C^T is the set of the fixed points in C. To see this one can apply Borel's fixed point theorem (see [Hum, 21.1]) or more directly observe that C is a lower dimensional toric variety and thus it must contain fixed points. It follows that there exists $\underline{x} \in X^{k+1}$, fixed by the torus action, for which $\psi_{\underline{x}}$ is not surjective. Such $\underline{x}$ must have all the components fixed so it is of the form $(x(\sigma_1), \cdots, x(\sigma_r))$, which is a contradiction. □

Proof of the theorem. If L is a k-jet ample line bundle then ψ_L is k-convex by 3.6.

Assume now that ψ_L is k-convex. By the reduction step it suffices to prove that the map $\psi_{\mathcal{Z}}^{(k_1, \cdots, k_r)}$ is surjective for each $\mathcal{Z} = \{x(\sigma_1), \cdots, x(\sigma_r)\}$, with $k_1 + \cdots + k_r = k+1$. This follows immediately from Lemma 4.1. For each k_i and for each partition $t_1^i + \cdots + t_n^i = k_i - 1$ we can choose $m \in P_L$ such that

- $\mathcal{X}^m = \prod_{\rho_j \subset \sigma_i} \mathcal{X}_j^{t_j^i}$ around $x(\sigma_i)$ and
- $\mathcal{X}^m = \prod_{\rho_j \subset \sigma_l} \mathcal{X}_j^{t_j^l + c_j^l}$ around $x(\sigma_l) \neq x(\sigma_i)$, with $c_j^l > 0$ for some j and for any partition $\sum t_j^l \leq k_l$

This means that

$$(i_{k_i}(\mathcal{X}^m(x(\sigma_1)), \cdots, i_{k_r}(\mathcal{X}^m(x(\sigma_r))) = (0, \cdots, 0, 1, 0, \cdots, 0)$$

the non zero term corresponding to $\frac{\partial^{t_1}}{\partial x_1} \cdots \frac{\partial^{t_r}}{\partial x_r}(\mathcal{X}^m)|_{x=x(\sigma_i)}$. This is enough to prove the surjectivity. $\square$

Remark 4.3. From 3.3 it follows immediately that:

- if L is k-jet ample then it is t-jet ample for any $t \leq k$;
- if L is k-jet ample and E is t-jet ample then the line bundle $E \otimes L$ is $(k+t)$-jet ample. In fact $\psi_{E\otimes L} = \psi_L + \psi_E$.

It is worth observing that in the toric case the notion of k-jet ampleness is equivalent to the notion of k-very ampleness (which is weaker in general). For basic properties of k-very ample line bundles we refer to [BeSoB].

Definition 4.4. *L is said to be k-very ample if for every zeroscheme $(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z}})$ of length $h^0(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z}}) = k+1$ the map $H^0(X, L) \to H^0(\mathcal{Z}, L \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Z}})$ is surjective.*

Proposition 4.5. *A line bundle L on a smooth toric variety X is k-very ample if and only if it is k-jet ample.*

Proof. If L is k-jet ample then it is k-very ample (see [BeSok, Prop. 2.2]). If L is k-very ample then the degree of L restricted to any irreducible curve must be $\geq k$, i.e. $L \cdot V(\tau) \geq k$ for all $\tau \in \Delta(n-1)$ and thus it is k-jet ample by 3.5. $\square$

5. Examples

In this section we work out few examples, for which the k-jet ampleness has been studied without the use of toric geometry. In each case our criterion is of course equivalent to the already known one. This should convince the reader that our criteria provide the “natural” and “global” way to look at k-jets on those varieties.

Example 5.1. The projective space $\mathbb{P}^n$. Notation as in 2.3. Let $L = t_1 D_1 + \cdots + t_{n+1} D_{n+1} \equiv (t_1 + \cdots + t_{n+1}) D_1$. By 3.5 L is k-jet ample if and only if $V(\tau_i) \cdot L \geq k$ where τ_i is the $(n-1)$-dimensional cone $\langle \rho_1, \cdots \check{\rho_i}, \cdots, \check{\rho_{n+1}} \rangle$ and D_i is the divisor associated to the edge ρ_i. Since $\rho_{n+1} + \rho_i + \sum_{j\neq i} \rho_j = 0$

$$V(\tau_i) \cdot L = t_1 + \cdots + t_{n+1} \geq k$$

In other words $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(a)$ is k-jet ample if and only if it is k-very ample if and only if $a \geq k$, as proven in [BeSok].

Example 5.2. The Hirzebruch surface $\mathbb{F}_n$. Let $\{e_1, e_2\}$ be the standard basis for $\mathbb{R}^2$. The Hirzebruch surface $\mathbb{F}_n$ is the toric surface associated to the fan Δ spanned by the following 2-cones:

$$\sigma_1 = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle,\ \sigma_2 = \langle e_2, -e_1 \rangle,$$
$$\sigma_3 = \langle -e_2, -e_1 + ne_2 \rangle,\ \sigma_4 = \langle -e_1 + ne_2, e_2 \rangle$$

Let $D_1, \cdots, D_4$ be the divisors associated respectively to $e_2, e_1, -e_2, -e_1+ne_2$. Then we have the following intersection matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} D_1^2 & D_1\cdot D_2 & D_1\cdot D_3 & D_1\cdot D_4 \\ D_2\cdot D_1 & D_2^2 & D_2\cdot D_3 & D_2\cdot D_4 \\ D_3\cdot D_1 & D_2\cdot D_3 & D_3^2 & D_3\cdot D_4 \\ D_4\cdot D_1 & D_2\cdot D_4 & D_4\cdot D_3 & D_4^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -n & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & n & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Recall that $D_3 \equiv D_1 + nD_2$ and $D_2 \equiv D_4$. Let $L = a_1D_1 + \cdots + a_4D_4 = (a_1+a_3)D_1 + (a_4+a_2+na_3)D_2$. Then by 3.5 L is k-jet ample if and only if it is k-very ample if and only if

- $L \cdot D_1 = a_4 - na_1 + a_2 \geq k$
- $L \cdot D_2 = a_1 + a_3 \geq k$
- $L \cdot D_3 = a_2 + na_3 + a_4 \geq k$
- $L \cdot D_4 = a_1 + a_2 \geq k$

Let E_0 be the section of minimal selfintersection $-n$ (i.e. D_1) and F be the general fiber of the projection onto $\mathbb{P}^1$ (i.e. D_2). Then, from the inequalities above, we have that $L = aE_0 + bF$ is k-jet ample if and only if

- $a = a_1 + a_3 \geq k$
- $-an + b = -na_1 - na_3 + a_4 + na_3 + a_2 = a_4 - na_1 + a_2 \geq k$

This conditions have been given by Beltrametti-Sommese in [BeSok], using a decomposition argument.

Example 5.3. Del Pezzo surfaces. The toric Del Pezzo surfaces are $\mathbb{P}^2$, $\mathbb{F}_1$ and the equivariant blow up of $\mathbb{P}^2$ in 2 or 3 points. The most interesting one is the last one. Let S be the equivariant blow up of $\mathbb{P}^2$ in the 3 invariant points as described in 2.2. The T-invariant divisors $D_1, \cdots, D_6$ are the 6 (-1)-curves on the surface, i.e., the three exceptional divisors and the pull back of the three lines passing through two of the 3 points blown up.
Proposition 3.5 says that L is k-jet ample if and only if it is k-very ample if and only if the intersection to all the (-1)-curves on the surface is $\geq k$.
This criterion has been given for k-very ampleness in [DR] using a generalization of Reider's theorem.
Note that the equivalence between k-jet ampleness and k-very ampleness is not always true for Del Pezzo surfaces. In fact it is not hard to see that if S is the blow up of $\mathbb{P}^2$ in 7 points in general position (so it is not toric), then the line bundle $L = -2K_S$ is 2-very ample but it is not 2-jet ample.

6. Local positivity applications

In this section we report some nice applications of k-jet ampleness to the study of "local positivity" of line bundles. Most of it is a survey on well known results. We think it is interesting to show how these results can be established rather easily in the case of toric varieties.

Blow ups. A k-jet ample line bundle carries its positivity along blow ups at a finite number of points. The following property has been proved by Beltrametti and Sommese in [BeSo96] and it has a very "visible" proof in the toric case. We refer to [Oda] for notation and the definition of equivariant blow ups.

Proposition 6.1. *Let $p : X(\Delta') \to X(\Delta)$ be the equivariant blow up of $X(\Delta)$ at r points, $x_1, \cdots, x_r$, and let L be a k-jet ample line bundle on $X(\Delta)$. Then $p^*(L) - \sum \epsilon_i E_i$ is min$(k - \sum \epsilon_i, \epsilon_1, \cdots, \epsilon_r)$-jet ample on $X(\Delta')$, where the E_i's are the exceptional divisors.*

Proof. Use induction on r. Assume the number of edges in Δ is e.
If $r = 1$, let $x = x(\sigma)$, $\sigma = \langle \rho_1, \cdots, \rho_n \rangle$ and $E_1 = E$ be the divisor associated to the edge $\overline{\rho} = \rho_1 + \cdots + \rho_n$. In the new fan Δ' there are n new n-cones $\sigma_i = \langle \overline{\rho}, \rho_1, \cdots, \check{\rho}_i, \cdots, \rho_n \rangle$. Moreover let $\overline{D_i}$ be the T-invariant divisors in $Pic(X(\Delta'))$ corresponding to the edges ρ_i, then

- $\overline{D_i} = p^*(D_i) - E$ for $i = 1, ..., n$;
- $\overline{D_i} = D_i$ for $i = n+1, ..., e$.

If $L = \sum a_i D_i$ then

$$\mathcal{H} = p^*(L) - \epsilon E = \sum_1^e a_i p^*(D_i) - \epsilon E = \sum_1^e a_i \overline{D_i} - (\epsilon + \sum_i^n a_i) E$$

Let $\tau \in \Delta'(n-1)$. If $\tau \in \Delta(n-1)$ then clearly $\mathcal{H} \cdot V(\tau) = L \cdot V(\tau) \geq k$. If $\tau \in \Delta' - \Delta$ then it is one of the following:

(a) $\sigma_i \cap \sigma_j = \langle \overline{\rho}, \rho_1, \cdots, \check{\rho}_i, \check{\rho}_j, \cdots, \rho_n \rangle$
(b) $\sigma_i \cap \langle \rho_{n+1}, \rho_1, \cdots, \check{\rho}_i, \cdots, \rho_n \rangle$

Following the lines of 3.5:
In case (a), since $\rho_i + \rho_j - \overline{\rho} + \sum_{l \neq i,j} \rho_l = 0$

$$\mathcal{H} \cdot V(\tau) = -a_i - a_j + \epsilon + \sum_1^n a_l - \sum_{l \neq i,j} a_l = \epsilon$$

In case (b), assume $\rho_{n+1} + \rho_i - \sum_{j \neq i} s_j \rho_j = 0$, then $\rho_{n+1} + \overline{\rho} - \sum_{j \neq i} (s_j - 1)\rho_j = 0$ and

$$\mathcal{H} \cdot V(\tau) = -a_{n+1} - \epsilon - \sum_1^n a_j + \sum_{j \neq i} s_j + \sum_{j \neq i} a_i = L \cdot V(\tau') - \epsilon$$

where $\tau' = \langle \rho_1, \cdots, \check{\rho}_i, \cdots, \rho_n, \rho_{n+1} \rangle \cap \sigma \in \Delta(n-1)$
If $r > 1$, iterating this process r times, $\mathcal{H} = p_r^*(L') - \epsilon_r E$. Here
$p_r : X(\Delta') \to X(\Delta_{r-1})$ is the r-th blow up map and Δ_{r-1} is the fan associated to the toric surface gotten after $(r-1)$ equivariant blow-ups of $X(\Delta)$. By induction L' is $\min(k - \sum_1^{r-1} \epsilon_1, \epsilon_r, \cdots, \epsilon_{r-1})$-jet ample on $X(\Delta_{r-1})$. Clearly from our previous arguments

$$\mathcal{H} \cdot V(\tau) \geq min(L' \cdot V(\tau') - \epsilon_r, \epsilon_r) \geq min(k - \sum_1^n \epsilon_i, \epsilon_1, \cdots, \epsilon_r)$$

for any $\tau \in \Delta'(n-1)$. □

Toric Seshadri criterion. An ample line bundle on a smooth projective variety, X, is characterized by the positive value of its Seshadri constant at each point.
Let L be a nef line bundle on X. For every irreducible curve $C \subset X$, $m_x(C)$ denotes the multiplicity of C at the point $x \in C$ and

$$m(C) = \sup_{x \in C}\{m_x(C)\}.$$

Theorem 6.2. *(Seshadri [Ha, 7.1]) A line bundle L on X is ample if and only if there exists a positive real number $\epsilon > 0$ such that $L \cdot C \geq \epsilon \cdot m(C)$ for every irreducible curve $C \subset X$.*

As for the Nakai criterion we can generalize the Seshadri criterion to k-jet ampleness on toric varieties.
Let us first reformulate the Seshadri's theorem in the "modern language" of Seshadri constants.
For a nef line bundle L the Seshadri constant of L at a point $x \in X$ is the real number

$$\epsilon(L, x) = \inf_{x \in C} \frac{L \cdot C}{m_x(C)} = \sup\{\epsilon \in \mathbb{R} | p^*(L) - \epsilon L \text{ is nef }\}$$

where the inf is taken over all the irreducible curves containing x and p is the blow-up map of X at x. Then one can immediately see that the Seshadri criterion says that L is ample if and only if $\epsilon(L, x) > 0$ for every $x \in X$.
Demailly showed that the Seshadri constant is a measure of the highest degree jets that can be generated by the global sections of L.

Proposition 6.3. *[Dem] Let $s(L, x)$ be the largest integer such that $|L|$ generates s-jets at x. Then*

$$\epsilon(L, x) = \limsup_{n \to \infty} \frac{s(nL, x)}{n}$$

Geometrical arguments yeld immediately that $\epsilon(L,x)\geq 1$ for every ample and spanned line bundle. Since every ample line bundle on a toric variety is very ample then we can think of a “toric Seshadri criterion” as saying that L is ample if and only if $\epsilon(L,x)\geq 1$ for every $x\in X(\Delta)$. More generally:

Proposition 6.4. *A line bundle L on a non singular toric variety $X(\Delta)$ is k-jet ample if and only if*

$$L\cdot V(\tau)\geq k\cdot m(V(\tau))$$

for every invariant curve $V(\tau)$.

Proof. Assume L is k-jet ample, where k is the biggest integer such that the property is true. Then by 6.3 $\epsilon(L,x)=k$, since nL is (nk)-jet ample by 4.3. It follows that $\frac{L\cdot V(\tau)}{m(V(\tau))}\geq k$ for every $\tau\in\Delta$.
Assume now that $L\cdot V(\tau)\geq k\cdot m(V(\tau))$ for any $\tau\in\Delta$. Let $\tau=\sigma_i\cap\sigma_j$. We have to prove that $L\cdot V(\tau)\geq k$. Consider the invariant point $x=V(\sigma_i)\in V(\tau)$, clearly $m_x(V(\tau))=1$. Then $L\cdot V(\tau)\geq k\cdot m(V(\tau))\geq k\cdot m_x(V(\tau))\geq k$. □

Corollary 6.5. *A line bundle L on a non singular toric variety is k-jet ample if and only if $\epsilon(L,x)\geq k$ for every $x\in X$.*

Proof. If L is k-jet ample then $\epsilon(L,x)=k$ by 6.3.
If $\epsilon(L,x)\geq k$ for every $x\in X$ then in particular $L\cdot V(\tau)\geq k\cdot m(V(\tau))$ for every invariant curve $V(\tau)$ and thus L is k-jet ample by 6.4. □

Higher adjoint series. By use of bounds on the Seshadri constant of L at a sufficiently general point Ein and Lazarsfeld showed that:

Proposition 6.6. *[Laz, 5.14] Let L be an ample line bundle on a smooth surface S. Then the adjoint series $|K_S+(k+3)L|$ generates k-jets at a sufficiently general point $x\in S$.*

The fact that for a line bundle on a toric variety being ample is equivalent to being very ample implies a simple generalization.

Proposition 6.7. *Let S be a non singular toric surface and let L be an ample line bundle on it such that $L^2>1$. Then*

(a) $|K_S+(k+2)L|$ *generates k-jets at every point $x\in S$;*
(b) $|K_S+(2k+2)|$ *generates k-jets on S.*

Proof. (a) By the Nakai toric criterion L is in fact very ample and by 4.3 $(k+2)L$ is $(k+2)$-jet ample. Let $x\in S$, using the long exact sequence:

$$\begin{aligned}\to H^0(K_S+(k+2)L)&\to H^0((K_S+(k+2)L)/\mathfrak{m}_x^{k+1}))\\ &\to H^1((K_S+(k+2)L)\otimes\mathfrak{m}_x^{k+1})\to\end{aligned}$$

the vanishing of $H^1((K_S+(k+2)L)\otimes\mathfrak{m}_x^{k+1})$ would imply the result. Let $p:\overline{S}\to S$ be the blow up of S at x with $E=p^{-1}(x)$, then by Leray spectral sequence and Serre duality

$$H^1((K_S+(k+2)L)\otimes\mathfrak{m}_x^{k+1})=H^1(K_{\overline{S}}+[p^*((k+2)L)-(k+2)E])$$

Kawamata vanishing theorem applies since $p^*((k+2)L)-(k+2)E$ is nef and big and thus $K_S+(k+2)L$ is k-jet ample at any point $x\in S$.
(b) Consider now simoultaneus jets supported on $\{x_1,\cdots x_r\}\in S$ and $(k_1,\cdots,k_r)\in\mathbb{Z}_+^r$ such that $\sum k_1=k+1$. Let $p:\overline{S}\to S$ the blow up of S at $x_1,\cdots,x_r$ with $E_i=p^{-1}(x_i)$. Using the same exact sequence as above it suffices to prove that:

$$\begin{aligned}&H^1((K_S+(2k+2)L)\otimes(\mathfrak{m}_{x_1}^{k_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\mathfrak{m}_{x_r}^{k_r}))\\&\quad=H^1(K_{\overline{S}}+[p^*((2k+2)L)-\sum(k_i+1)E_i])=0\end{aligned}$$

Since $(2k+2)L$ is $(2k+2)$-jet ample and $\sum(k_i+1)\le 2k+2$, $p^*((2k+2)L)-\sum(k_i+1)E_i$ is spanned by 6.1. Moreover

$$\begin{aligned}(p^*((2k+2)L)-\sum(k_i+1)E_i)^2>(2k+2-\sum(k_1+1))&\\\times(2k+2+\sum(k_1+1))>0&\end{aligned}$$

Then Kawamata vanishing theorem applies to give the needed vanishing.□

The *k*-reduction. In the case of surfaces we can make some further remarks about the "k-reduction" process (see [BeSo]). Let S be a non singular toric surface and L a k-very ample line bundle on it. Since k-jet very ampleness and k-very ampleness are equivalent we will use freely the property of being k-very ample according to the criterion given in 4.2. Assume the adjoint bundle is not k-very ample i.e., the surface contains (-1)-curves whose intersection with L is exactly k. If the k-adjoint bundle kK_S+L is nef we can contract down those curves and get the k-reduction (S',L').

Notice that if $L=-kK_S$ then $-K_S$ is ample and hence S is a toric Del Pezzo surface. We can then compute directly the nefness of the k-adjoint bundle obtaining the same result as in [BeSo]. Using the same notation as in 5.1,5.2 we have that:

Proposition 6.8. *Let $L\neq -kK_S$ be a k-very ample line bundle on S. Then kK_S+L is nef unless:*

- *$S=\mathbb{P}^2$ and $L=aD_1$ with $a<3k$;*
- *$S=\mathbb{F}_r$ and $L=aD_1+bD_2$ with $a<2k$.*

Proof. Let $L = \sum a_i D_i$ and $D_i^2 = -s_i$, then

$$(kK_S + L) \cdot D_i = L \cdot D_i + k(s_i - 2) \geq 0 \text{ if } s_i \geq 1$$

Recall that S is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^2$, $\mathbb{F}_n$ or their equivariant blow up in a finite number of points. If S is minimal then intersecting L with the basic generators of $Pic(S)$ and imposing at least one intersection to be less then k gives the cases in the statement. Assume now S not minimal. If $S = Bl_r(\mathbb{P}^2)$ (i.e. the equivariant blow up of $\mathbb{P}^2$ in r points) let D_1, D_j, D_l be the divisors associated to the edges $(0,1), (1,0), (-1,-1)$ respectively. If $r \geq 2$, for each D_i generator of $Pic(S)$, the corresponding weight $D_i^2 = -s_i \leq -1$ unless possibly only one among (s_1, s_j, s_l), say $s_1 = -1$. But in this case $D_1 \equiv D_2 + \sum_1^r D_i$, the D_i's being the exceptional divisors, $L \cdot D_1 \geq (r+1)k$ and

$$(kK_S + L)D_1 \geq (r+1)k - 3k \geq 0$$

If $r = 1$ then $S \cong \mathbb{F}_1$.
If $S = Bl_r(\mathbb{F}_n)$, let D_l, D_j, D_3, D_h be the divisors corresponding to the edges $(0,1)$,
$(1,0), (0,-1), (-1,n)$ respectively. We can assume the weights $s_i \geq 1$, unless possibly $s_3 = -n + s < 1$, since $Bl_1\mathbb{F}_0 \cong Bl_2(\mathbb{P}^2)$ and $D_j \equiv -D_h$. But in this case $D_3 \equiv D_l + nD_j + \sum_1^{r-s} D_i$, $L \cdot D_3 \geq (n+1+r-s)k$ and

$$(kK_S + L)D_3 \geq (n+r+1-s)k - (n-s+2)k = (r-1)k \geq 0$$

□

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