

## 174. On the Structure of Certain Types of Polarized Varieties

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1. This is a report on our recent results on a study of structures of polarized varieties. Details will be published elsewhere.

In this note we mean by an algebraic variety a complex space associated with an irreducible, reduced and proper  $C$ -scheme. We fix our notation.

$c_j(E)$ : the  $j$ -th Chern class of a vector bundle  $E$ ,

$P(E)$ : the projective bundle associated with  $E$ ,

$L(E)$ : the tautological line bundle on  $P(E)$ ,

$E^*$ : the dual vector bundle of  $E$ ,

$|F|$ : the complete linear system of Cartier divisors associated with a line bundle  $F$ ,

$B_s L$ : the set of base points of a linear system  $L$ ,

$[W]$ : the natural integral base of  $H_{2n}(W; \mathbf{Z})$  where  $W$  is a variety of dimension  $n$ ,

$K_M$ : the canonical line bundle on a manifold  $M$ .

Let  $F$  be an ample line bundle on a variety  $V$ . We call such a pair  $(V, F)$  a polarized variety. In addition if  $V$  is non-singular we call  $(V, F)$  a polarized manifold. We say that  $(V_1, F_1)$  is isomorphic to  $(V_2, F_2)$  and write  $(V_1, F_1) \cong (V_2, F_2)$  if there is a biholomorphic mapping  $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$  such that  $F_1 = f^*F_2$ . We define the following invariants of a polarized variety  $(V, F)$  of dimension  $n$ :

$$d(V, F) = F^n = (c_1(F))^n[V],$$

$$\Delta(V, F) = \dim V + d(V, F) - \dim H^0(V, \mathcal{O}_V(F)),$$

and if  $V$  is non-singular, we define

$$g(V, F) = (K_V + (n-1)F)F^{n-1}/2 + 1.$$

The importance of  $\Delta(V, F)$  is illustrated by the following fact.

**Lemma A.** *Let  $(V, F)$  be a polarized variety. Then  $\dim B_s |F| < \Delta(V, F)$ , where  $\dim \emptyset$  is defined to be  $-1$ . In particular  $\Delta(V, F) \geq 0$  for every polarized variety.*

In section 2 we give a complete classification of polarized manifolds with  $\Delta=0$ . In section 3 we give certain structure theorems concerning polarized manifolds with  $\Delta=1$ , and classify such manifolds except the case in which  $d=5, 6$  and  $\dim M=3$ .

Our proof by induction with respect to the dimension of the