DEGENERATING FAMILIES OF RANK TWO BUNDLES

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Abstract. We construct families of rank two bundles $E_t$ on $\mathbb{P}^4$, in characteristic two, where for $t \neq 0$, $E_t$ is a sum of line bundles, and $E_0$ is non-split. We construct families of rank two bundles $E_t$ on $\mathbb{P}^3$, in characteristic $p$, where for $t \neq 0$, $E_t$ is a sum of line bundles, and $E_0$ is non-split.

1. A DEGENERATING FAMILY OF SPLIT BUNDLES ON $\mathbb{P}^4$ IN CHARACTERISTIC 2

We will construct a family of rank two bundles $E_t$ on $\mathbb{P}^4$, in characteristic two, where for $t \neq 0$, $E_t$ is a sum of line bundles, and $E_0$ is non-split. The construction derives from Tango's example of a rank two bundle on $\mathbb{P}^5$ in characteristic two [5]. (For different constructions of such phenomena on $\mathbb{P}^4$ and $\mathbb{P}^3$, see [1], [2].)

Let $X = \mathbb{P}^4 \times \mathbb{A}^1$. Let $k_1, \ldots, k_5$ be the degrees of forms $a, b, c, d, e$ on $\mathbb{P}^4$ where the forms form a regular sequence. Impose the condition $k_1 = k_2 + k_5 = k_3 + k_4$. Let $t$ be a parameter for $\mathbb{A}^1$. Consider the matrices

$$
\varphi = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & t & -e & d \\
-t & 0 & c & -b \\
e & -c & 0 & a \\
-d & b & -a & 0
\end{bmatrix}, \quad \psi = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & -a & -b & -c \\
-a & 0 & -d & -e \\
b & d & 0 & -t \\
c & e & t & 0
\end{bmatrix}.
$$

These matrices give maps $\varphi: L_1 \to F$ and $\psi: F \to L_2$, where

$$
(1.1) \quad L_1 = \mathcal{O}_X(k_2 - k_4) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(-k_5) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(-k_4),
$$
$$
(1.2) \quad F = \mathcal{O}_X \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(k_2 - k_4) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(k_3) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(k_1 - k_5),
$$
$$
(1.3) \quad L_2 = \mathcal{O}_X(k_2 - k_4 + k_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(k_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(k_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X(k_3).
$$

Let $Y$ be the hypersurface in $X$ with equation $s = at - bc + cd = 0$. Note that $\varphi\psi = \psi\varphi = sI$ and that both $\varphi$ and $\psi$ have rank exactly two at each point of $Y$. Consider the pull-backs $\varphi^{(1)}: L_1 \to F^{(1)}$ and $\psi^{(1)}: F^{(1)} \to L_2^{(1)}$ of $\varphi$ and $\psi$ by the Frobenius morphism $F: X \to X$. Form the matrix

$$
\Delta^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix}
s.I & \varphi^{(1)} \\
\psi^{(1)} & s.I
\end{bmatrix}.
$$

Then $\Delta^{(1)}$ gives a map of bundles: $F^{(1)}(-Y) \oplus L_1^{(1)} \to F^{(1)} \oplus L_2^{(1)}(-Y)$.

Claim 1.1. The image $G$ of $\Delta^{(1)}$ is a rank four sub-bundle of $F^{(1)} \oplus L_2^{(1)}(-Y)$.
Proof. At a point of $X$ where $s \neq 0$, it is clear that $\Delta^{(1)}$ has rank at least four. At a point where $s = 0$, both $\Phi^{(1)}$ and $\Psi^{(1)}$ have rank two. Hence $\Delta^{(1)}$ has rank at least four at every point of $X$. But $\Delta^{(1)}\Delta^{(1)} = 0$, hence by the rank-nullity theorem, $\Delta^{(1)}$ has rank exactly equal to four at each point of $X$.

Now impose the following additional condition on the degrees $k_i$:

$$k_1 = 2(k_4 - k_2).$$

With these conditions, we have

$$[1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T : O_X(-k_1) \to F^{(1)}(-Y) \oplus L^{(1)}_1$$

and

$$[1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] : F^{(1)} \oplus L^{(1)}_2(-Y) \to O_X.$$

It is immediate to see that the composite maps $O_X(-k_1) \to \mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{G} \to O_X$ are respectively a vector bundle injection and surjection and that together they give a monad of vector bundles

$$0 \to O_X(-k_1) \to \mathcal{G} \to O_X \to 0.$$

We have thus created a family of rank two bundles $E_t$ on $P^4$.

When $t \neq 0$, it is evident from the matrix $\Delta^{(1)}$ that the restriction $\mathcal{G}_t$ on $P^4$ is the sum of four line bundles $\mathcal{G}_t = O_{P^4}(2k_3-k_1) \oplus O_{P^4}(k_1-2k_5) \oplus O_{P^4}(-k_1) \oplus O_{P^4}$. Hence $E_t$ is split on $P^4$ as $E_t = O_{P^4}(2k_3-k_1) \oplus O_{P^4}(k_1-2k_5)$.

Claim 1.2. When $t = 0$, $E_0$ is not split.

Proof. It is enough to show that $\mathcal{G}_0$ is not a sum of four line bundles on $P^4$. For then, by Horrocks’ theorem, some twist of $\mathcal{G}_0$ will have a non-trivial intermediate cohomology group. Hence, using the monad which gives $E_0$ from $\mathcal{G}_0$, it follows that $E_0$ also has some non-zero intermediate cohomology in some twist, by which reason it is not split.

Now if $\mathcal{G}_0$ is the sum of four line bundles, since we are on $P^4$, the inclusion $O_{P^4}(-k_1) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{G}_0$ of bundles must pick out a global section $s$ which is part of a set of minimal generators for $H^0(\mathcal{G}_0)$. On the other hand, $s$ is obtained as the sum of two sections given by the first and fifth columns of the matrix $\Delta^{(1)}$. Since each of these columns has only three non-zero polynomials (all non-constant), these two sections are not nowhere-vanishing. Hence neither section can be part of a set of minimal generators for $H^0(\mathcal{G}_0)$. Therefore their sum $s$ cannot be one either, which is a contradiction.

2. A DEGENERATING FAMILY OF SPLIT BUNDLES ON $P^3$ IN CHARACTERISTIC $p$

In characteristic $p$, let $q = p^r$, where $r \geq 1$ and $r \geq 2$ if $p = 2$. Choose positive integers $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, k_5$ satisfying

(2.1) $k_3 = k_4$,

(2.2) $k_1 = k_2 + k_5$,

(2.3) $k_1 = k_3 + k_4$,

(2.4) $k_1 = q(k_3 - k_2)$.

Solutions can always be found. In fact, choose integers $l, m > 0$ subject to the condition $(q-2)l = 2m$, and let $k_1 = ql, k_2 = m, k_3 = l + m, k_4 = l + m, k_5 = ql - m$. 

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As in the previous section, choose a regular sequence of forms \(a, b, c, d, e\) on \(\mathbb{P}^4\) with degrees \(k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, k_5\) and consider the matrices \(\Phi, \Psi\) and the bundles \(\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2\) on \(X = \mathbb{P}^4 \times \mathbb{A}^1\). Consider the pull backs \(\Phi^{(r)} : \mathcal{L}_1^{(r)} \to \mathcal{F}^{(r)}\) and \(\Psi^{(r)} : \mathcal{F}^{(r)} \to \mathcal{L}_2^{(r)}\) of \(\Phi\) and \(\Psi\) by the Frobenius power \(F^{(r)} : X \to X\). Form the matrix

\[
\Delta^{(r)} = \begin{bmatrix} sI & \Phi^{(r)} \\ \Psi^{(r)} & s^{q-1}I \end{bmatrix}.
\]

As before, \(\Delta^{(r)}\) gives a map of bundles: \(\mathcal{F}^{(r)}(-Y) \oplus \mathcal{L}_1^{(r)} \to \mathcal{F}^{(r)} \oplus \mathcal{L}_2^{(r)}(-Y)\) whose image is a rank four bundle \(\mathcal{G}\). The numerical conditions allow maps

\[
[1 
0 
0 
0 
1 
0 
0 
0 \] : \(\mathcal{O}_X(-k_1) \to \mathcal{F}^{(r)}(-Y) \oplus \mathcal{L}_1^{(r)}\)

and

\[
[0 
0 
0 
1 
0 
0 
0 
1 \] : \(\mathcal{F}^{(r)} \oplus \mathcal{L}_2^{(r)}(-Y) \to \mathcal{O}_X(qk_2)\).

It is immediately seen that the composite maps \(\mathcal{O}_X(-k_1) \to \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{O}_X(qk_2)\) are respectively a vector bundle injection and a vector bundle surjection on \(X\).

Note that we do not have a monad on \(\mathbb{P}^4 \times \mathbb{A}^1\). However, let us make a special choice for \(c, d\) such as \(c = X_3^{k_3}\) and \(d = X_4^{k_4}\) (where \(X_3\) and \(X_4\) are linear forms). If we now restrict to the hyperplane \(X_3 = X_4\), which is \(\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{A}^1\), we do get a monad. We thus get a family of rank two bundles, \(\mathcal{E}_t\), on \(\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{A}^1\).

All of the previous arguments carry through. When \(t \neq 0\), \(\mathcal{G}_t\) on \(\mathbb{P}^4\) is a direct sum of line bundles, hence also its restriction to \(\mathbb{P}^3\), and it is evident that the scalars in the matrices for the monad force \(\mathcal{E}_t\) to be a split rank two bundle on \(\mathbb{P}^3\). When \(t = 0\), the rank four bundle, \(\mathcal{G}_0\) on \(\mathbb{P}^4\), is not a sum of line bundles as before. Hence neither is its restriction to \(\mathbb{P}^3\). Therefore \(\mathcal{E}_0\) is non-split on \(\mathbb{P}^3\).

3. A DEGENERATING COMPLETE INTERSECTION CURVE

In this section, we will present in characteristic \(p\) a simple example of a family of complete intersection curves in \(\mathbb{P}^4\) which degenerates to a subcanonical but non-complete intersection curve. This example is not one where the curves are smooth; we will present a smooth example in the next section. However, the simplicity of the algebra in this example indicates some phenomena which are harder to see in more complicated examples. Both of our examples (of this section and the next) are the end product of computer calculations using the degenerating sums of line bundles described in the preceding sections. In that sense, these examples are not informed by any geometric insight; rather they derive from extensive algebraic experimentation.

Let \(\mathbb{P}^3\) have coordinates \(a, b, c, d\), and let \(s = a^{p-1}d^{p+1} - b^{p-1}c^{p+1}\). Consider the matrix

\[
\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -s & -a^{(p-1)p^2} & -b^{(p-1)p^2} \\ s & 0 & -c^{(p+1)p^2} & -d^{(p+1)p^2} \\ a^{(p-1)p^2} & c^{(p+1)p^2} & 0 & -f \\ b^{(p-1)p^2} & d^{(p+1)p^2} & f & 0 \end{bmatrix},
\]

where \(f = (a^{(p-1)p^2}d^{(p+1)p^2} - b^{(p-1)p^2}c^{(p+1)p^2})/s\). Note that in the special case where the field has characteristic \(p\), \(f = s^{p^2 - 1}\).
It is immediate that the Pfaffian of this skew-symmetric matrix is zero, and that the matrix has rank two at every point of $\mathbb{P}^3$. So the image of the map

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(2p^2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(2p) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(2p - (p-1)p^2) \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(2p) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(2p^2 + 2p) \oplus 2\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(p^3 + p^2)$$

is a rank two bundle $\mathcal{E}$ in any characteristic.

The columns of $\psi$ give sections of $\mathcal{E}$, and the entries of a column give an ideal which defines the zero-scheme of the section scheme-theoretically. So the first column defines a subcanonical curve $Y$ defined by the ideal $(s, a^{(p-1)p^2}, b^{(p-1)p^2})$. The degree of $Y$ is easily computed: Since it is supported on $a = b = 0$, intersect it with the plane $c = 0$. On this plane, we may take $d = 1$, and $s$ becomes $a^{p-1}$ on this open set. So $Y \cap \{c = 0\}$ is the complete intersection of $a^{p-1}$ and $b^{(p-1)p^2}$ on this open set. Therefore, $Y$ has degree $(p - 1)^2p^2$. A similar argument shows us that the curve obtained from the second column has degree $(p + 1)^2p^2$. With this information about two different twists of $\mathcal{E}$, it is easy to find the Chern classes of $\mathcal{E}$ if they are desired.

**Proposition 3.1.** Let $Y_0$ be the subcanonical curve in $\mathbb{P}^3$ described by the ideal $(s, c^{(p+1)p^2}, d^{(p+1)p^2})$. In characteristic $p$, $Y_0$ is the flat limit of a family of complete intersection curves.

**Proof.** Consider the family of complete intersection curves given by the two forms

$$f_1 = d^{p(p+1)}t + b^{p(p-1)}s, \quad f_2 = c^{p(p+1)}t + a^{b(p-1)}s.$$ 

This family of curves in $\mathbb{P}^3$ is defined over $\mathbb{A}^1_k - \{t = 0\}$, where $k$ is the field of characteristic $p$. By the completeness of the Hilbert scheme, the family can be extended (uniquely) to a flat family of space curves over $\mathbb{A}^1_k$. We claim that the limit curve when $t = 0$ is $Y_0$.

Indeed let $\mathcal{Y}$ be the flat family over $\mathbb{A}^1_k$. The ideal of $\mathcal{Y}$, $I(\mathcal{Y})$ contains $f_1, f_2$. Also, since $\mathcal{Y}$ is flat over $\mathbb{A}^1_k$, multiplication by $t$ is injective from $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}} \to \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y}}$. Hence if $f \in k[a, b, c, d, t]$ and $tf \in I(\mathcal{Y})$, then $f \in I(\mathcal{Y})$. So we find elements in $I(\mathcal{Y})$ by ‘saturating $(f_1, f_2)$ with respect to $t$’. The following steps can be made (using algebra in characteristic $p$):

i) $f_1 a^{(p-1)p} - f_2 b^{(p-1)p} = s^p t$, hence $s^p \in I(\mathcal{Y})$.

ii) $f_1^p b^{p^2(p-1)}s^p = d^{p^2(p+1)}t^p \in I(\mathcal{Y})$, hence $d^{p^2(p+1)} \in I(\mathcal{Y})$. Likewise, $c^{p^2(p+1)} \in I(\mathcal{Y})$.

iii) Hence trivially, $c^{p^2(p+1)}s, d^{p^2(p+1)}s \in I(\mathcal{Y})$.

Now the ideal of the limit curve certainly contains all elements obtained from taking elements in $I(\mathcal{Y})$ and setting $t = 0$. Hence in the ideal of the limit curve we find $a^{p(p-1)s}, b^{p(p-1)s}, c^{p^2(p+1)s}, d^{p^2(p+1)s}, c^{p^2(p+1)}, d^{p^2(p+1)}$. The first four tell that the ideal (saturated with respect to $a, b, c, d$) contains $s$. Hence the limit curve has ideal containing $s, c^{p^2(p+1)}, d^{p^2(p+1)}$. We conclude that the limit curve is a subscheme of the subcanonical curve $Y_0$.

Now the complete intersection has degree $p^2(p + 1)^2$, hence also the flat limit curve. So does $Y_0$. The flat limit may have embedded components, so let $C$ be the maximum locally Cohen-Macaulay subscheme of the flat limit. By degree reasons, $C = Y_0$, hence the flat limit is $Y_0$. \qed
According to Schwartau’s method of liaison addition [4], the ideal curve

\[ I = \text{ideal of curves from Section 2.} \]

For example, primes other than 2. To extend iteratively to the prime 2, we saturate with respect to ab intersection of \( F \) family over \( Z \). Hence we conclude that the iterated limit curve

\[ \lim_{t \to 0} (Y_t)^Z \]

is scheme-theoretically generated by bc; d in variables \( c, d \) by the equations \( c^3 + d^3 = 0, d^{12} = 0 \), a complete intersection of degree 36. But if we toss \( ab^2 d^6 \) into the ideal of \( Y_0 \), we add \( d^6 \) into these local equations reducing the degree to 27. Hence \( ab^2 d^6 \notin I(Y_0) \).

Hence we conclude that the flat family over \( Z \) does not specialize to the flat family over \( F_p \).

4. A SMooth CURve DEGENERATION EXAMPLE

We will work out an example in characteristic 2. This example was created by studying the degenerating family of sums of line bundles in Section [4], where the forms are powers of linear forms of degrees 4, 1, 1, 3, 3, and restricting to the hyperplane where the coefficient of \( t \) in \( s \) is zero. This results in the following situation.
Start with the rank two bundle $\mathcal{E}$ on $\mathbb{P}^3$ given by the image of the following matrix $\psi$:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & s & a^4 & b^4 \\
s & 0 & c^{12} & d^{12} \\
a^4 & c^{12} & 0 & s^3 \\
b^4 & d^{12} & s^3 & 0
\end{bmatrix} : \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(8) \oplus 3\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3} \to \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(4) \oplus 3\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(12),$$

where $s = ad^3 - bc^3$. $\mathcal{E}$ is generated by four global sections $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4$ given by the columns of $\psi$, and by Kleiman’s Bertini theorem [3], the general section of $\mathcal{E}(1)$ generated out of these four sections will have a smooth zero-scheme. It is also true from computer calculations that sections $s_2, s_4$ lift to the sections of a sum of line bundles, while specific combinations of $s_1$ lift to sections of the sum of line bundles. In fact, $a^2s_1, b^2s_1, c^2s_1, d^3s_2, s_3$ can all be lifted. In view of this, we define the following smooth curve and show that it is the flat limit of a complete intersection curve.

**Theorem 4.1.** Let $\pi$ be transcendental or sufficiently general over the field $\mathbb{F}_2$. Let $s = ad^3 + bc^3, l = c + \pi^4d$. Then the curve $Y$ in $\mathbb{P}^3$ with equations

$$f_1 = ls + a^4c + b^4d,$$

$$f_2 = (a^9 + b^9)s + c^{13} + d^{13},$$

$$f_3 = (a^9 + b^9) a^4 + lc^{12} + ds^3,$$

$$f_4 = (a^9 + b^9) b^4 + ld^{12} + cs^3$$

is subcanonical, smooth and though not a complete intersection, it is the flat limit of the family of complete intersection curves with equations

$$F_1 = a^2 t^3 + l(b^2 s + d^6 t) + c(a^2 b^2 + a^2 s t + c^6 t^2) + d b^6;$$

$$F_2 = b^7 t^3 + l(a^2 s + c^6 t) + c a^6 + d(b^2 a^2 + b^2 s t + d^6 t^2).$$

**Proof.** It is evident that $Y$ is the zero-scheme of the section $(a^9 + b^9)s + ls_2 + cs_3 + ds_4$ of $\mathcal{E}(1)$, hence if it has the right codimension, $Y$ is a subcanonical and non-complete intersection curve. We will leave to the end verification of the codimension, which will follow from the smoothness computation. It is easy to check that $\mathcal{E}(1)$ has second Chern class 49, hence $Y$ will have degree 49.

We compute the flat extension $\mathcal{Y}$ of the family given by $F_1, F_2$ as usual. First rewrite $F_1, F_2$ as

$$F_1 = b^2 f_1 + (ld^6 + a^2 c s) t + c^7 t^2 + a^7 t^3,$$

$$F_2 = a^2 f_1 + (lc^6 + b^2 d s) t + d^7 t^2 + b^7 t^3;$$

i) $(a^2 F_1 + b^2 F_2)/t = (s f_1) + (a^2 c^7 + b^2 d^7) t + (a^9 + b^9) t^2 = G \in \mathbb{I}_Y$;

ii) $\left((s F_1 + b^2 G)/t = d^6 f_1 + [c^7 s + b^2 (a^9 + b^9)] t + (a^7 s) t^2 = G_2 \in \mathbb{I}_Y;\right.$

$(s F_2 + a^2 G)/t = c^6 f_1 + [c^7 s + a^2 (a^9 + b^9)] t + (b^7 s) t^2 = G_3 \in \mathbb{I}_Y;$

iii) $(d^6 F_1 + b^2 G)/t = f_1 + (c^7 d^6 + a^2 b^2 s) t + a^7 d^6 t^2 \in \mathbb{I}_Y;\right.$

$(c^6 F_2 + a^2 G)/t = f_2 + (d^7 c^6 + b^7 a^2 s) t + b^7 c^6 t^2 \in \mathbb{I}_Y;$

iv) Lastly, $(c^6 F_1 + d^6 F_2 + s G)/t^2 = f_2 + (a^7 c^6 + b^7 d^6) t \in \mathbb{I}_Y.$

Now setting $t = 0$, we find that the ideal of the flat limit contains each of the functions $a^2 f_1, b^2 f_1, c^6 f_1, d^6 f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4$. Hence the limit ideal, in its saturation, contains $f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4$. By degree reasons, the flat limit is the same as $Y$.

To establish smoothness of $Y$, we look at the Jacobian matrix with rows $\partial f_i, i = 1, \ldots, 4$. 

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First suppose we are at a point of $Y$ where $l = 0$. The first row of the Jacobian reduces to $[0 \ 0 \ s + a^4 \ 1]$, while the third row is $[a^{12} + d^2 s^2 \ 1 \ 1 \ s]$. Considering $f_4 + \pi f_3$, we conclude that $(a^9 + b^9)(\pi a + b)^4 = 0$. If $(a^9 + b^9) = 0$, from $f_2$, we get $c^{13} + d^{13} = 0$, which together with $l = 0$ gives $c = d = 0$ (provided $\pi$ does not satisfy the condition $1 + \pi^{52} = 0$). Since this forces both $a$ and $b$ to be non-zero, we see an obvious $2 \times 2$ minor of the Jacobian which does not vanish at this point.

On the other hand, if $a^9 + b^9 \neq 0$, it is easily seen that all four coordinates are non-zero and we have the point $(a, \pi a, \pi^4, 1)$. The equation $f_2 = 0$ yields $a^{10} = (1 + \pi^{13})^3/(1 + \pi^9)$. On the other hand, if the minor $(s + a^4)(a^{12} + d^2 s^2)$ indicated above is 0, this imposes a non-trivial algebraic condition on $\pi$. Thus if $\pi$ is suitably general, the point is a smooth point on $Y$.

Hence we will suppose that $l$ is nonzero at the point of $Y$ under consideration. Compute the following $2 \times 2$ minors in the $4 \times 4$ Jacobian matrix:

$$J_{1,3,1,2} = la^4 r,$$
$$J_{1,4,1,2} = lb^4 r,$$
$$J_{2,3,1,2} = (f_3 - lc^{12})r,$$
$$J_{2,4,1,2} = (f_4 - ld^{12})r,$$
$$J_{3,4,3,4} = ls^2 c^2 d^2 (ac^{10} + bd^{10}),$$

where $r = a^8 c^3 + b^8 d^3$.

Suppose $P$ is a point on $Y$ where the Jacobian has rank less than 2. Since $l \neq 0$, from the above minors, we conclude that $r = 0$. Also not both $c$ and $d$ can be zero. Suppose $c = 0, d \neq 0$. Then $r = 0 \Rightarrow b = 0$, and then $f_4 = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0$, a contradiction. Likewise if $d = 0, c \neq 0$. Hence either

$$s = ad^3 + bc^3 = 0 \text{ or } ac^{10} + bd^{10} = 0.$$

If $s = 0$, then the simultaneous equations $s = 0, r = 0$ in $(c^3, d^3)$ have a non-trivial solution, hence the determinant of coefficients $a^9 + b^9 = 0$, whence from $f_3$, we get the contradiction that $c = 0$.

If $ac^{10} + bd^{10} = 0$ (and $s \neq 0$), the eighth power of this equation together with $r = 0$, has a non-trivial solution for $(a^8, b^8)$ (since otherwise $s = 0$), hence the determinant of coefficients $c^3 d^3 (c^{77} + d^{77}) = 0$. It follows that we can take $d = 1, c = \eta$, where $\eta^{77} = 1$, while from $ac^{10} + bd^{10} = 0$, we can take $b = \eta^{10} a$, where $a \neq 0$. The equation $f_2 = 0$ establishes an algebraic equation satisfied by this number $a$, hence all four coordinates are algebraic over $F_2$. But now $f_1 = 0$ can be used to solve for $l(P) = \eta + \pi^4$ as an algebraic number, and this is a contradiction if $\pi$ is transcendental or sufficiently general.

\[\square\]

\textbf{References}


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