ERRATUM TO “CHARACTERIZATIONS OF NORMAL QUINTIC K-3 SURFACES”

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T. Urabe [1] kindly pointed out that the proof of Lemma 2.1 of [2] does not work. In fact, the statement of the lemma is false. There exist normal quintic surfaces with two triple points and one elliptic double point. For example, let $S_0$ be a quintic surface defined by the equation

$$(y - 1)(y - x^2)(y^2 - 2y + x^2) + (y - x^2)z^2 + xy^3 + pz^4 + v z^5 = 0,$$

where $x$, $y$, $z$ are (affine) coordinates and $\lambda$, $\mu$ and $\nu$ are generic complex constants. It contains one elliptic double point $(0, 0, 0)$ and two triple points $(1, 1, 0)$ and $(-1, 1, 0)$. It can be checked that the minimal resolution $S$ of $S_0$ contains three $(-1)$-curves and the minimal model of $S$ is a $K3$ surface. Therefore Lemma 2.1 and Theorem 1 should be deleted from [2].

REFERENCES


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