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Henry Frederick Baker (1866–1956) was a renowned British mathematician specialising in algebraic geometry. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1898 and appointed the Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge in 1914. First published between 1922 and 1925, the six-volume *Principles of Geometry* was a synthesis of Baker's lecture series on geometry and was the first British work on geometry to use axiomatic methods without the use of co-ordinates. The first four volumes describe the projective geometry of space of between two and five dimensions, with the last two volumes reflecting Baker's later research interests in the birational theory of surfaces. The work as a whole provides a detailed insight into the geometry which was developing at the time of publication. This, the sixth and final volume, describes the birational geometric theory of surfaces.

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# Principles of Geometry

VOLUME 6:  
INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF  
ALGEBRAIC SURFACES AND HIGHER LOCI

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# PRINCIPLES OF GEOMETRY

BY

H. F. BAKER, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

LOWNDEAN PROFESSOR, AND FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE,  
IN THE UNIVERSITY

VOLUME VI

INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF  
ALGEBRAIC SURFACES

AND HIGHER LOCI

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## PREFACE

**T**HE origin and final purpose of this volume, and the preceding, have been stated in the preface to the latter. It may be useful to describe in outline the contents of the present volume. The first chapter deals with the theory of correspondence, mainly of points on one or two curves, with inclusion of the treatment by transcendental methods, and the connection with the theory of defective integrals. The second chapter attempts an exposition of Schubert's remarkable ideas, which are as interesting logically as geometrically, and of the extension of the theory of correspondence to aggregates of any dimension. The third chapter is in part a reminder of theorems which belong to plane geometry, and in part a sketch of general theorems for rational surfaces. In the fourth chapter the elementary preliminary properties of surfaces in ordinary space, and in space of four dimensions, are dealt with. Chapter V is that which is concerned with the most interesting and the most novel ideas of the volume. For this reason it is written in a tentative introductory manner, and will best have served its purpose if it leaves the reader convinced of the importance of the theory involved, and with a desire to follow it further. The next chapter develops in detail the theory of the intersections of manifolds in space of four dimensions. The last chapter collects together various particular theorems, and some easy applications of foregoing theory. Only want of space has led to the exclusion from the volume of many other results which are of interest.

I should like to give expression to my sense of how much this, and preceding volumes, owe to those who have been students with me during their composition; my experience has been of a remarkable and unremitting keenness in the prosecution of the matters treated. Without this encouragement and co-operation, I might not have persevered in the formulation of the ideas, especially in these last two volumes. But besides this personal

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vi

*Preface*

reference, I would add that it is clear that the purely geometrical and descriptive aspects of the subject are felt by many of our students to offer a discipline which is a welcome complement to others which are open to them.

And, I would repeat, readers of these volumes are under much obligation to the staff of the University Press for the trouble and attention with which the printing has been executed.

H. F. B.

5 October 1933

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CHAPTER I. ALGEBRAIC CORRESPONDENCE

	PAGES
Part I. Elementary methods . . . . .	1—46
Function expressing a correspondence with valency . . . . .	5
Set of coincidences in the correspondence; number of coincidences . . . . .	8, 9
Coincidences of $r+1$ points in a linear system of freedom $r$ . . . . .	10
Valency of direct lateral correspondence . . . . .	11
Bitangents of a curve from theory of correspondence . . . . .	13, 14
Ruled surface by joins of corresponding points of two curves . . . . .	15
Transformation of canonical series; Zeuthen's formula . . . . .	19
Analytic treatment of correspondence between two curves . . . . .	20—24
Formula for a curve on a ruled surface . . . . .	25
Torsal lines, genus of double curve and number of triple points, on a ruled surface . . . . .	26—28
Common chords of two curves, trisecants and quadrisecants of a single curve . . . . .	28—34
Sets common to an involution and a linear series on a curve . . . . .	35—37
Condition that sets of an involution belong to a linear series . . . . .	37, 38
de Jonquières' formulae for contacts of curves . . . . .	39—43
Linear spaces incident with a curve in higher space . . . . .	44—46
Part II. Transcendental methods . . . . .	46—59
Relations for valency matrix in general . . . . .	46—53
Valency matrix is numerical when the curve has general moduli . . . . .	53
Coincidences in a general correspondence . . . . .	54—56
Representation of correspondence by a curve, on the product of two curves . . . . .	57—59
Part III. Correspondence and defective integrals . . . . .	59—68
Least number of period columns for a defective system of integrals . . . . .	62
Theorem of complementary systems of defective integrals . . . . .	62—65
Application to theory of correspondence . . . . .	65—68

### CHAPTER II. SCHUBERT'S CALCULUS. MULTIPLE CORRESPONDENCE

Part I. Schubert's methods. Preliminary, as to notations. Characters of a manifold . . . . .	69—86
Fundamental conditions for linear spaces. The characters of a manifold . . . . .	69—77
The calculus of conditions applied to a line. Examples of more general results . . . . .	77—86

	PAGES
Part II. The problem of multiple tangents of a manifold . . . . .	86—92
Part III. Correspondence of points of two manifolds	92—105
Schubert's notation; application to two and three dimensions	96—98
General formula, and examples . . . . .	99—105
Part IV. Pairs of corresponding linear spaces . . . . .	105—108
Appendix. Some enumerative formulae . . . . .	108—111
CHAPTER III. TRANSFORMATIONS AND INVOLUTIONS FOR THE MOST PART IN A PLANE	
Cremona transformations in a plane . . . . .	112—120
Bertini's four types of involution in a plane . . . . .	121—130
The four involutions and rational double planes . . . . .	130, 131
Involutions of sets of more than two points . . . . .	131—137
Surface representing a plane involution cannot contain an irrational pencil . . . . .	138, 139
The rationality of the representative surface of a plane involution . . . . .	139—141
Number of cyclical sets in a correspondence . . . . .	142—145
Note. Surfaces with a pencil of rational curves . . . . .	145—147
CHAPTER IV. PRELIMINARY PROPERTIES OF SURFACES IN THREE AND FOUR DIMENSIONS	
Elementary properties for general surface. Jacobian of a net of curves thereon . . . . .	148—156
The surface with a double curve. Salmon's formulae . . . . .	157—169
Surfaces in space of four dimensions . . . . .	169—175
Note I. In regard to pinch points . . . . .	176—180
Note II. Some formulae given by Noether . . . . .	180, 181
CHAPTER V. INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF THE INVARIANTS OF BIRATIONAL TRANSFORMATION OF A SURFACE, PARTICULARLY IN SPACE OF THREE DIMENSIONS	
Preliminary; a general survey . . . . .	182—185
Definition and illustration of the invariant $I$ . . . . .	185—189
Definition of $I$ in terms of an irrational pencil of curves . . . . .	189—191
Introductory definition of the invariant $\omega$ . . . . .	191—198
Effect of isolated nodal points of the surface upon the definition of the invariants . . . . .	198—200

*Contents*

ix

	PAGES
Applications to easy cases . . . . .	201—206
Sketch of the proof of the invariance of $I$ . . . . .	206—214
The invariance of $\omega$ in a birational transformation . . . . .	214, 215
The canonical system of curves of a surface . . . . .	215—217
The modification of the canonical system in a birational transformation . . . . .	217—221
Return to the definition of the invariant $\omega$ . . . . .	221—224
The class of immersion and the canonical number of a curve on a surface . . . . .	225
The computed characters of an exceptional curve . . . . .	225, 226
The modification of the invariant $\omega$ in a birational transformation . . . . .	226
Note I. Examination of fifteen examples cited by Noether . . . . .	226—232
Note II. The adjoint surfaces of a given surface; the exceptional curves . . . . .	232—237
Note III. The birational transformation of the Kummer and Weddle surfaces . . . . .	237—240
Note IV. Miscellaneous examples . . . . .	240, 241

**CHAPTER VI. SURFACES AND PRIMALS IN FOUR DIMENSIONS. FORMULAE FOR INTERSECTIONS**

The chord curve and trisecant curve for a surface in four dimensions. Rational surfaces . . . . .	242—247
Intersections of loci in space of four dimensions, introductory . . . . .	247, 248
Residual intersection of three primals with a common curve . . . . .	248—251
Residual intersection of two surfaces with a common curve . . . . .	251—255
Residual intersection of a primal and a surface having a common curve . . . . .	255—257
Residual intersection of two primals having a surface in common . . . . .	257—263
The postulation of a surface for primals containing it . . . . .	263—266
Residual intersection of three primals having a surface in common . . . . .	266—268
Various examples . . . . .	268—270

**CHAPTER VII. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES AND PARTICULAR THEOREMS**

Particular examples of intersections . . . . .	271—282
The surface representing pairs of points of one or two curves . . . . .	282—294
Note on the multiple correspondence of two surfaces . . . . .	294, 295
On complete sections of a non-singular primal . . . . .	295—298
Miscellaneous theorems and examples . . . . .	298—300
<b>INDEX</b> . . . . .	<b>301—308</b>