

Corrigendum

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‘On generalized albanese varieties for surfaces’

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Theorem 3 of the paper is incorrect. Even when $U = X$, so that $m = 0$ and $G_{um} = \text{Alb}_X$, it is well known that $\prod_1^a(X) = \prod_1(\text{Alb}_X)$ if and only if the Néron-Severi scheme $NS(X)$ has no torsion. Moreover, the elementary observations in Lemma 1 below show that in characteristic zero for the study of $\prod_1^a(U)$ we can replace $\varprojlim G_{um}$ simply by G_{sa} . As this lemma is not true in characteristic p , it is essential to consider $\varprojlim G_{um}$ in this case.

We keep to the notation of the paper and $\prod_{1,t}(\cdot)$ denotes the usual topological fundamental group.

LEMMA 1. (1) For any finite commutative group G , we have $\text{Ext}(G_{um}, G) = \text{Ext}(G_{sa}, G)$.

(2) $\prod_1(G_{um}) = \prod_1(G_{sa})$.

Proof. (1) follows trivially from the exact sequence of groups $\text{Ext}^n(\cdot, G)$ obtained from $0 \rightarrow G_a^N \rightarrow G_{um} \rightarrow G_{sa} \rightarrow 0$ together with the fact that $\text{Ext}(G_a, G) = \text{Ext}^2(G_a, G) = 0$.

As $\prod_1(G_a) = 0$, (2) is a consequence of the exact sequence

$$\prod_1(G_a^N) \rightarrow \prod_1(G_{um}) \rightarrow \prod_1(G_{sa}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Now we let $k = \mathbb{C}$.

LEMMA 2. As an analytic space

$$G_{um}^{an} \cong (H^0(X, \Omega_X(m))_{a=0}^* / H_1(U, \mathbb{Z})),$$

and $\alpha_{um}: U^{an} \rightarrow G_{um}^{an}$ is given by

$$\alpha_{um}(x) = \left(\int_{x_0}^x w_1, \dots, \int_{x_0}^x w_r \right)$$

where x_0 is a fixed point and $\{w_1, \dots, w_r\}$ is a basis for $H^0(X, \Omega_X(m))_{a=0}$.

Proof. We have

$$\text{rank}(\prod_{1,t}(G_{um}^{an})) = 2q + s = \text{rank}(H_1(U, \mathbb{Z}))$$

(cf. [1]). Hence we can follow the proof of [2], V, proposition 11 observing that $\Omega_{um}^{inv} = H^0(X, \Omega_X(m))_{a=0}$ (see the remark after corollary 1 in the paper).

COROLLARY 1. (1) $\prod_1(G_{sa}) = (H_1(U, \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion})^\wedge$.

(2) The map $\prod_1^a(U) \rightarrow \prod_1(G_{sa})$ is surjective (cf. [2], VI, proposition 10).

REFERENCES

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- [2] J. P. SERRE. *Groupes Algébriques et Corps de Classes* (Hermann, 1959).