

On threefolds with hyperplane section an elliptic surface

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ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY, D-MODULES,
FOLIATIONS AND THEIR INTERACTIONS -
Buenos Aires july 21/26, 2008

Overview

- Introduction

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- Presentation of the results

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- Idea of proof

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(for example when X is smooth and $h^2(\mathcal{O}_X) = 0$, by a theorem of Moishezon).

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Definition A subvariety $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is called **extendable** if there exists $X \subset \mathbb{P}^{N+1}$ and a hyperplane $H = \mathbb{P}^N \subset \mathbb{P}^{N+1}$ such that $Y = X \cap H$, X is not a cone over Y and $\dim X = \dim Y + 1$.

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We will say that Y is **terminal extendable, l.c.i. extendable, etc.** if, in addition, X has terminal, locally complete intersection, etc. singularities.

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Moreover if, in addition, X is locally factorial, then
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(so that it is either a smooth genus one curve, or a rational curve with a node, or a rational curve with a cusp), with general fiber smooth and such that there is given a section of π not passing through the singular point of any fiber.

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(ii) If $(g, n) = (0, 2)$ then any possible l.c.i. extension $X \subset \mathbb{P}^{N+1}$ of S is an anticanonically embedded Fano threefold with $\rho(X) = 1$ and $h^1(\mathcal{O}_X) = h^2(\mathcal{O}_X) = 0$.

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In the case (ii), which turns out to be exactly the K3-Weierstrass case, we can be a little bit more precise

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(ii) If $(a, b) \notin \{(3, 7), (3, 8), (3, 10), (3, 11), (3, 13), (3, 14), (4, 9), (4, 11), (4, 13), (5, 11), (5, 12)\}$, then S is not l.c.i. extendable.

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(iii) $g \geq 1$, S is linearly normal and either $a \geq 7$, $b \geq an + 5g - 1$ or $a = 5$, $b \geq 6n + 7g - 3$.

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Now a little work using results of adjunction theory insures that π extends to a morphism $\bar{\pi} : X \rightarrow B$ if

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(ii) X has \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminal singularities, not a cone over S , $B \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\kappa(S) = 1$, or

(iii) there exists a very ample line bundle \mathcal{L} on B such that $H^1(S, \pi^* \mathcal{L} - tL|_S) = 0$ for every $t \geq 1$.

(the latter vanishing is achieved using the hypothesis $\kappa(S) = 1$ and $H^1(S, K_S + H_S - f_1 - \dots - f_{d(B)}) = 0$ for every set of smooth distinct fibers f_i 's.

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$(F, L|_F) \cong (\mathbb{P}G, \xi)$, where G is a rank two vector bundle on an elliptic curve and ξ is the tautological line bundle.

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$$\text{Now } K_F^2 = L|_F^2 = L^2.F = L|_S.f = aC.f$$

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and since $\rho(S) = 2$, for any $A \in Pic(S)$ there are $c \geq 1, d, e$ such that $cA \equiv dL|_S + eK_{X|S}$.

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Let now $\pi : S \rightarrow B$ be Weierstrass fibration with general fiber f and section C , $n = -C^2$, $g = g(B)$, $\rho(S) = 2$, $n \geq 1$ and $(g, n) \neq (0, 1)$.

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If $(g, n) = (0, 2)$ then, as we said, S is a K3 surface and one sees that any possible l.c.i. X is an anticanonically embedded Fano threefold with $\rho(X) = 1$ and $h^1(\mathcal{O}_X) = h^2(\mathcal{O}_X) = 0$.

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The other cases are done using some adjunction theory and the theorem of Namikawa that assures that if X is terminal then it is smoothable. Then one can use the classification of smooth Fano threefolds.

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