

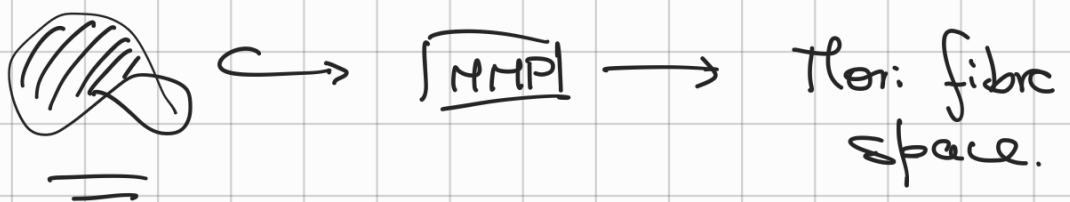
On Toric Sarkisov Links from \mathbb{P}^k

- Motivation (MMP)
- Preliminaries
- Results :

28686.

(c).

→ Suppose ω is smooth uniruled projective variety

BCHM :  BCHM : $\text{toric variety} \xrightarrow{\text{MMP}} \text{Fiber space.}$

Ex: $S = \text{cubic surface}$

\downarrow
 \mathbb{P}^2

$$F_n = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}}(\bigoplus_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{O}(-n))$$

↳ Representative Not unique.

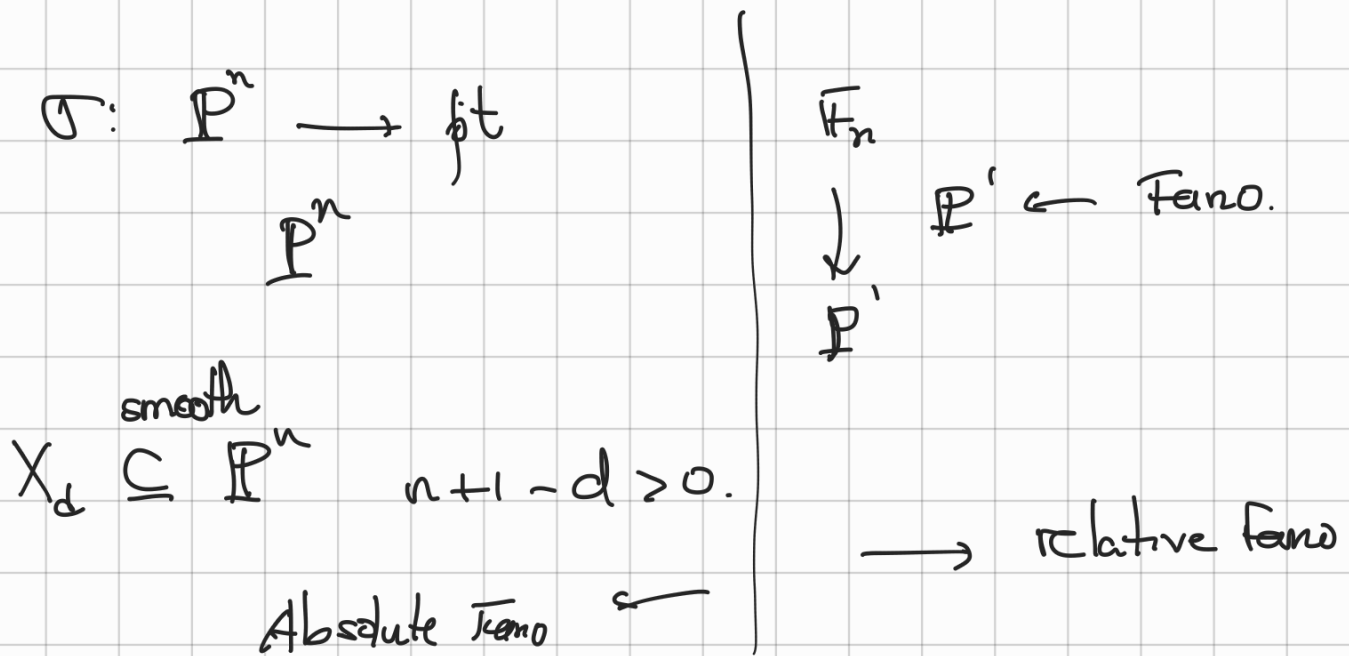
Goal: Study relations between end products of MMP

Defn: $\sigma: Y \rightarrow B$ ^{surjective} morphism of normal projective varieties

$\sigma_* \mathcal{O}_Y = \mathcal{O}_B$ is a Mor. fibre space if

- Y has \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminal singularities
- $-K_Y$ is σ -ample (Fibres are Fano)
- $\dim B < \dim Y$, $\rho(Y) - \rho(B) = 1$.

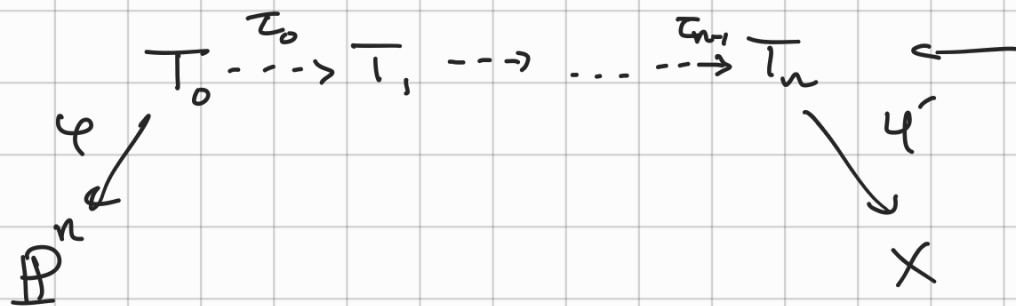
Ex:



Thm: (Corti, 95', 2-dim) (Facon-Peternan, 2014, n-dimensional)

Any birational map between r.f.s can be decomposed as a finite sequence of Sarkisov Links

Sarkisov Links from \mathbb{P}^n :



φ : divisorial extraction.

τ_i - small \mathbb{Q} -factorial modification

$\varphi' \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Fibration} \\ \text{divisorial contraction} \end{cases}$

Rule

Each step is \mathbb{Q} -factorial and terminal

Mori Category.

Remark: Controlling the singularities along the way will obstruct the existence of the Sarkisov link.

\mathbb{Q} : When do you have a Sarkisov Link?

then (Abban-Kaloghros, ...)

$\varphi: T_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ divisorial extraction.

automatic
 \rightarrow
 T is toric

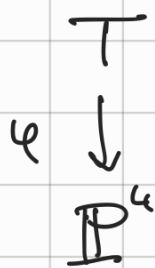
T_0 is a Mori Dream space

T_i are terminal \mathbb{Q} -factorial

$-K_T \in \text{int}(\text{Mov}(T))$

\exists Sarkisov link & it is unique.

Problem:



$\varphi - (a, b, c, d)$ weighted blowup of a point. Find (a, b, c, d) s.t. φ initiates a Sarkisov link.

Defn: (Weighted Blowup):

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$$

$$\mathbb{C}^* \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$$

$$(\lambda, (u, x_1, \dots, x_n)) \longmapsto (\lambda^{-1}u, \lambda^{a_1}x_1, \dots, \lambda^{a_n}x_n)$$

$$T = \frac{\mathbb{C}^{n+1} - \mathbb{V}(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\mathbb{C}^*}$$

$\varphi: T \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ ← The weighted blowup of \mathbb{C}^n at 0.
 $(u, x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (u^{\alpha_1} x_1, \dots, u^{\alpha_n} x_n)$

$T: \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} u & x_1 & & x_n \\ \hline -1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \end{array} \right)$ ← Action on \mathbb{C}^{n+1}

Can do the same on $\mathbb{P}_{x_0, \dots, x_n}^n$

$T: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} u & x_0 & & x_1 & & x_n \\ \hline 0 & 1 & & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \end{array} \right)$

$\curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^*$ defining \mathbb{P}^n
 $\curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^*$ defining the bu.

$T := \frac{\mathbb{C}^{n+2} \setminus \mathbb{V}(u, x_0) \cup \mathbb{V}(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*}$

weighted bu of \mathbb{P}^n at $p_{x_0} = (1:0:\dots:0)$

Singularities of T

Ex: $T: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} u & x_0 & & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$

$(x_0 x_3 \neq 0) \cong \frac{1}{3}(1, 1, 2)$ singularity.

$$(x_0 x_3 \neq 0) \simeq \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[u, x_0, \dots, x_3, \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_3}]^{\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*}$$

$$\simeq \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[x^2, y^2, z^2, x^3, x^2y, xy^2, y^3] \leftarrow$$

$$\simeq \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[x, y, z]^{\mu_3}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mu_2 \curvearrowright A^3 & \longrightarrow & A^3 \\ (\varepsilon, x, y, z) & \longrightarrow & (\varepsilon x, \varepsilon y, \varepsilon^2 z) \leftarrow \frac{1}{3}(1, 1, 2) \end{array}$$

How to get the other T_i ?

Cones in T :

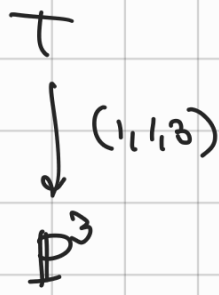
$N'(T) \rightarrow$ vector space of \mathbb{Q} -divisor \cong

$$\dim N'(T) = \text{rank Pic}(T) = 2$$

$$\text{Pic } T = \mathbb{Z} H + \mathbb{Z} E \quad H = \varphi^* H$$

$$\text{Nef}(T) \subseteq \text{Mov}(T) \subseteq \text{Eff}(T) \subseteq N'(T).$$

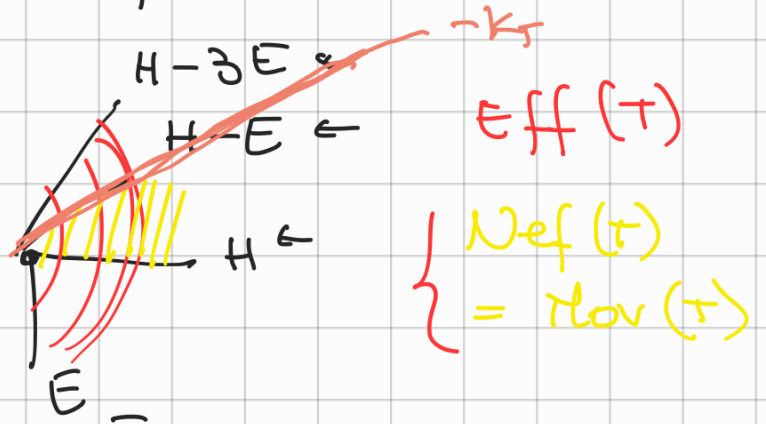
Ex:



$$T: \begin{pmatrix} u & x_0 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E: (u=0)$$

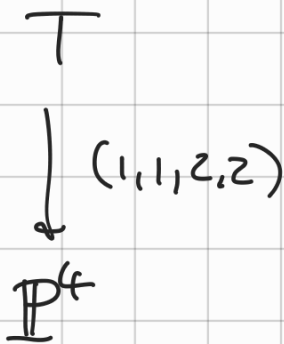
$$E \simeq \mathbb{P}(1,1,3)$$



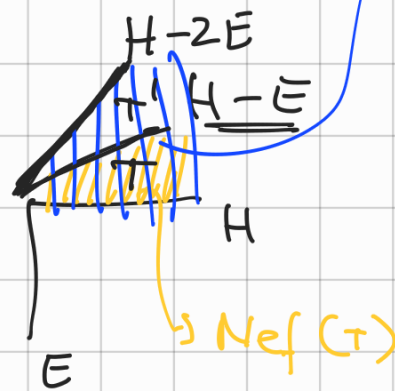
$$-K_T = 4H - 4E = 4(H-E).$$

$$-K_T \notin \text{int}(\text{Mov}(T)).$$

Ex:



$$T: \begin{pmatrix} u & x_0 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$H-2E$ is movable, but not nef.

$$\text{Mov}(T) = \text{Nef}(T) \cup \text{Nef}(T')$$

H_u -keel $\rightarrow T'$ is the only SQM of T

$$\alpha = \alpha_{(H-E)} : T \rightarrow F$$

$$T: \begin{pmatrix} u & x_0 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(u, x_0, \dots, x_4) \mapsto (\underline{x_1}, \underline{x_2}, u x_3, u x_4, \underbrace{x_0 x_3, x_0 x_4}_{\binom{2}{2}})$$

(!)

$$S \cong T \xrightarrow{\alpha} F$$

α contracts the locus

$$(x_3 = x_4 = 0)$$

$$S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2 \cong \mathbb{P}^1_{x_1:x_2}$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2 \rightarrow \text{blowup.}$$

$S = F_1 = \text{blowup of } \mathbb{P}^2 \text{ at a point.}$

$$S \xrightarrow{\alpha} T \subseteq F$$

$$S' \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$$

Small \mathbb{Q} -factorial modification.

$$F_1 \subseteq T \xrightarrow{\alpha} T' \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$$

$\mathbb{P}^4 \xrightarrow{(1,1,2,2)} T \xrightarrow{\alpha} T'$

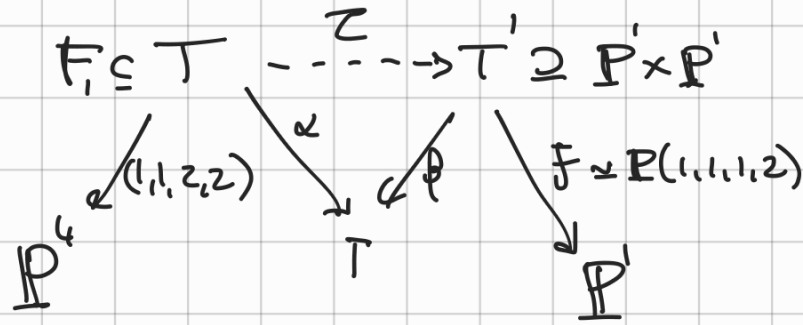
$$\varphi' = \varphi'_{(H-2E)} : T' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$(u, x_0, \dots, x_4) \mapsto (x_3, x_4)$$

Fibres $\cong \mathbb{P}(1,1,1,2)$

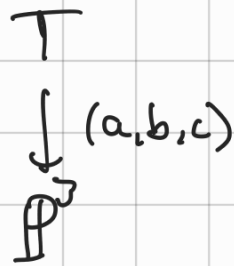
φ' is a Mori fibre space.

$$T: \begin{pmatrix} u & x_0 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & \end{pmatrix}$$



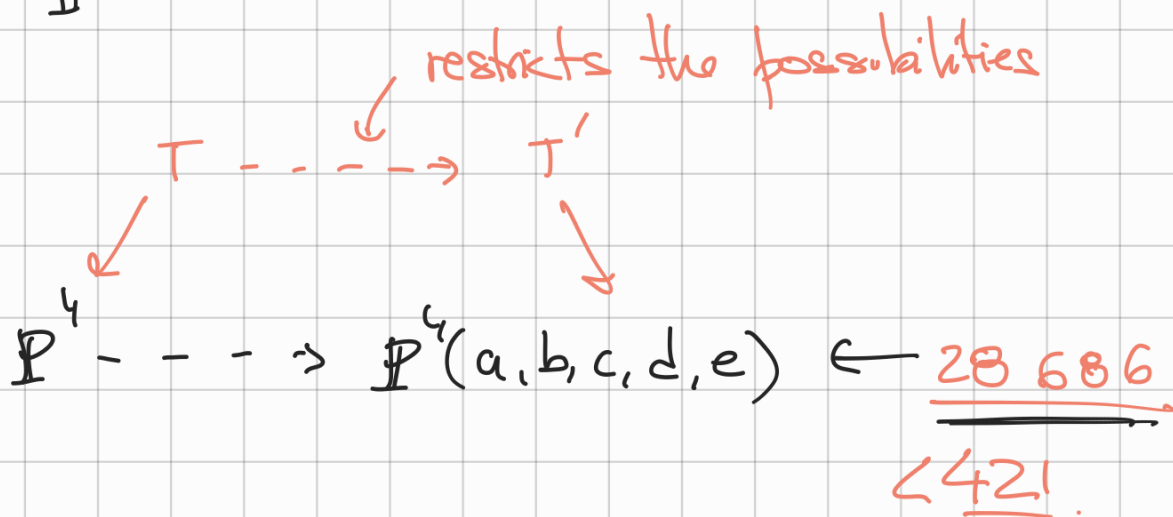
Thm: Let $\varphi: T \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ be a toric (a,b,c,d) -weighted blowup of \mathbb{P}^3 . Then φ initiates a Sarkisov Link iff (a,b,c,d) is one of 421 tuples of τ permutation:

Thm: (\mathbb{P}^3)



4 tuples.

"Proof:"



E T Kawakita

\downarrow (a, b, c) \longrightarrow $(1, a, b)$ — weighted bus
 \mathbb{P}^3 \nearrow s.t. $\gcd(a, b) = 1.$

$$E \approx \mathbb{P}(1, a, b)$$

$(1, 1, 3)$