

## 29/12/24 The Defect of a cubic 3fold

- joint with Sasha Viktorova

$X =$  cubic 3fold w/ isolated sings  $\mathbb{Q}$ .  
not a cone over a cubic surface.

$$\text{Defect: } \sigma(X) = \text{rk} \left( \frac{\text{Weil}(X)}{\text{Cart}(X)} \right)$$

\* measures failure of  $\mathbb{Q}$ -factoriality

Cheltsov: nodal cubic 3folds are  $\mathbb{Q}$ -factorial  
if # nodes  $< 4$ .

If # nodes = 4 all nodes may lie on  
a plane  $P \subset X$   
 $\uparrow$  Weil div, not Cart.

# nodes = 6 in general position  
 $\Leftrightarrow X$  being determinantal.

Hassett-Tschinkel: contain rational  
Dolgachev normal cubic  
scroll.

$\nearrow$  Weil div not Cart.

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(X) > 0.$$

\* measures failure of Poincaré duality:  
 Steenbrink + Namikawa:  $X$  normal, proj 3fold,  
 w/out rational sing,  $H^{2,0} = 0$  then

$$\sigma(X) = b_4(X) - b_2(X)$$

\*  $\sigma(X)$  connected to existence of reducible  
 fibers of Intermediate Jacobian fibration.

$V \subset \mathbb{P}^5$  smooth cubic 4fold.

Donagi →  
 Markman →  

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_U: J_U & \longrightarrow & U \subset (\mathbb{P}^5)^V \\ \cup & & \cup^{\wedge} \text{smooth hyperplane sections} \\ J(X_t) & \longrightarrow & t \end{array}$$

• Laza, Saccà, Vezzani:  $\exists$  HK compactification  

$$\pi: \overline{J}_V \longrightarrow (\mathbb{P}^5)^V$$

$V$  general cubic 4fold:  $\pi$  has irreducible  
 fibers.

• Saccà: all cubic 4folds <sup>not</sup> constructive,  
 and  $\pi$  may have reducible fibers.

Brosnan: If  $\exists H \cap V = X$  with  $\sigma(X) > 0$ ,  
 then fiber over  $H$  is reducible

# irr components  $\geq \sigma(X) + 1$ .

### 3 Main Goals:

① Understand which cubic 3folds  $\sigma(X) > 0$ .

② Identify generators of  $\text{Weil}(X)/\text{Cart}(X)$ .

↳ in turn: provide geometric criteria for when a cubic 4fold  $V$  has a hyperplane sect with positive defect.

③ Compute cohomology - Mixed Hodge Str on  $H^3(X, \mathbb{Z})$ .

### Sings of Cubic 3fold.

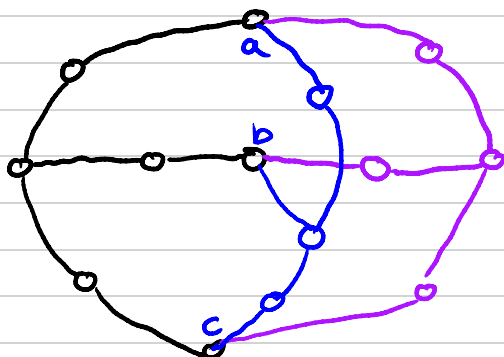
\* all possible combination isolated sings are classified by Viktorova

Thm(Viktorova): 204 possible combinations.

• ADE sings occurs  $\Leftrightarrow$  union of Dynkin diagram is  $10A_1$ ,  $5A_2$  or an induced subgraph of:

remove a, b, c.

$3D_4$



3 copies of  $\tilde{E}_6$

- worse than ADE do appear.
- maximal ADE:  $10A_1, A_{11},$

$$D_8 + A_3, E_7 + A_2 + A_1, \\ E_8 + A_2, \dots$$

## Tools to compute Defect.

① Projection method:  $q = [0:0:\dots:1] \in \text{Sing}(X)$

$$X : x_4 f_2(x_0, \dots, x_3) + f_3(x_0, \dots, x_3) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Bl}_q X & & Q = \{f_2 = 0\} \\ \downarrow & \searrow \phi & S = \{f_3 = 0\} \\ X & \dashrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^3 \\ & & C_q = S \cap Q \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} q = A_1 \Rightarrow Q \text{ smooth} \\ A_n \quad \infty \\ D, E \Rightarrow Q = P, U\mathbb{P}^2 \\ \text{worse} \Rightarrow \text{double pt.} \end{array}$$

$C_q$  parametrises lines in  $X$  that pass through  $q$ .

②  $\text{Bl}_q X \cong \text{Bl}_{C_q} \mathbb{P}^3$

Slogan:  $C_q$  governs the geometry  $X$ .

Sings of  $X$  are mirrored by  $C_q$ .

Wall: • If  $C_q$  has sing pt of type  $T$  away  $\text{Sing}(Q)$  then  $X$  has sing of type  $T$  on line  $\langle p, q \rangle$   
 • If  $C_q$  has sing of type  $T$  at  $p \in C_q \cap \text{Sing}(Q)$  then  $\text{Bl}_q X$  has sing pt of type  $T$  on  $\phi_E^{-1}(p)$ .

Thm 1 (M. Viktorova):  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^4$  cubic isol. sings (not cone)

Let  $K = \#$  irr components of  $C_q$

Then

$$\sigma(X) = \begin{cases} K-1 & \text{when } Q \neq P, UP_2 \\ K-2 & \text{when } Q = P, UP_2 \end{cases}$$

Idea of proof: two discriminant squares.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q \hookrightarrow \text{Bl}_q X & \begin{array}{c} \text{P}^1 \text{ bundle} \\ \text{over } C_q \end{array} \rightarrow & E \hookrightarrow \text{Bl}_q X \cong \text{Bl}_{C_q} \mathbb{P}^3 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ q \hookrightarrow X & & C_q \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3 \end{array}$$

Cor (M. Viktorova):  $\sigma(X) \leq 6$

- $\sigma(X) = 6 \iff X$  cone over cubic surface.
- $\sigma(X) = 5 \iff X$  is Segre cubic (10A1).

- obtain classification of which cubic 3folds are  $\mathbb{Q}$ -factorial.

What are generators of  $\text{Weil}(X)/\text{Cart}(X)$ ?

Thm 2 (M. Viktorova):  $X$  cubic isol. sings.

Then  $\sigma(X) > 0 \iff X$  contains a plane or rational normal cubic scroll.

Idea:  $\sigma(X) > 0 \iff C_q$  reducible.

## Possible Components

- ① line  $\Rightarrow$  plane immediately.
- ② plane conic  $\Rightarrow$  plane

③  $C_q =$  union of twisted cubics lie on  $Q \cap S$ .

$$X: \det M = 0$$

$$\phi: X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$$

$$p \mapsto [a, b, c] \text{ where } M \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

$\phi^{-1}(l)$  cubic scroll contained in  $X$ .

\*  $V \subset \mathbb{P}^5$  cubic 4fold, contains a plane or cubic scroll,

$$\bar{J}_V \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^5)^V \quad \exists \text{ reducible fibers} \leftrightarrow \text{cubic 3folds} \\ \text{w/ } \sigma(x) > 0.$$

Q:  $V \subset \mathbb{P}^5$  cubic 4fold assume that  $\sigma(x) = 0$  for every  $x \in H$  ?

## Int Jacobians for singular X

Mumford's Prym description:  $L \subset X$  general. avoid sing pts.

$$Bl_L X$$

$$\downarrow \\ \mathbb{P}^2 \supset \mathcal{D}_L \xleftarrow{2:1} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_L \\ \text{quintic}$$

smooth case:  $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_L$  irreducible étale double cover

$$J(X) \cong \text{Prym}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_L, \mathcal{D}_L).$$

$$\cong \mathcal{P}J(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_L)$$

$$\text{Fix}(\tau - \text{id})_0.$$

Casalaina-Martin, Laza: defined very good line  
 $X$  sing,  $L \subset X$  is very good

$\Rightarrow \tilde{D}_L \rightarrow D_L$  is étale, irreducible curves  
sings of  $D_L \leftrightarrow$  Sings of  $X$

Loza-Saccà Voisin: prove  $X$  with  $\mu(X) \leq 5$ ,  
then a general line is a very good

line.  
 $\Rightarrow \overline{J(X)}$

$F(X)$  irreducible.

Thm 3 (M-Viktorova):  $X$  cubic 3fold

then  $\exists$  very good line  $\Leftrightarrow \sigma(X) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow F(X)$  irreducible

$A_{10}, \sigma(X) = 0$ .

$\sim$  (I said  $A_{11}$ , but meant  $A_{10}$ ).

Cohomology of  $X$ .

Rough Thm 4 (M-Vik): Hodge numbers of MHS on

$H^3(X)$  are determined by

(global)  $\sigma(X)$  invariant + two local invariants  
sings of  $X$ .

$(Y, E) \rightarrow (X, q)$  logresol  $Y \setminus E \cong X \setminus q$ .  
 $E$  snc

•  $b^{p,q} := \dim H^q(Y, \Omega_Y^p(\log E)(-E))$   $\begin{matrix} p \geq 0 \\ q > 0. \end{matrix}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  for cubic, only non zero  $b^{1,1}$ .

• Link invariant  $L^{1,1}$

$$\mu = 2b^{1,1} + L^{1,1}$$

Then:  $\underline{h}^{p,q} = \dim \Gamma_F^p H^{p+q}$

For cubic 3fold  $\underline{h}^{1,2} = 5 - \sum b^{1,1}$

$$\underline{h}^{2,1} = 5 - (L - \sigma) - B$$

$H^3(X)$  Hodge diamond, weight 4  $\begin{matrix} & & 0 & & \\ & & & & \\ \text{weight 3} & 5 - (L - \sigma) - B & & 5 - (L - \sigma) - B & \\ & & L - \sigma & & \end{matrix}$

$X$  cubic  $D_4 + 2A_1$  sings.  
 $q = D_4$  pt.

$$Q = P_1 \cup P_2$$

$C_q = C_1 \cup C_2$  plane cubics.

$2A_1$  sings: •  $C_i$  nodal cubics.  $\sigma(X) = 0$ .

•  $C_1$  smooth cubic,  $C_2 = \text{line} \cup \text{conic}$   
 $\sigma(X) = 1$ .