

On connected algebraic subgroups of groups of birational transformations

We want to study the group

$$\text{Bir}(X) := \{f: X \dashrightarrow X \mid f: \text{birt'l}\}$$

e.g. $\text{Aut}(X)$: alg. group (grp + variety)

Thm (Blanc - Furter 2013): There is no structure of an alg. grp on $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}^2)$.

Study of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}^2)$ goes back to the 19th century (Enriques, Fano...)

Rmk: The more symmetric X , the more complicated $\text{Bir}(X)$.

e.g. X : minimal model of general type

$$\text{Bir}(X) = \text{Aut}(X): \text{finite group}$$

Def: • An alg. subgroup of $\text{Bir}(X)$ is an alg. group G acting birt'lly on X .

• G : connected, if it's conn. as an alg. group. (c.o.s)

- (m.c.a.s.)
- G : maximal conn. alg. subgroup of $\text{Bir}(X)$
- if when $\varphi \in \text{Bir}(X)$ } $\Rightarrow \varphi G \varphi^{-1} = H.$
- $\varphi G \varphi^{-1} \leq H$
- H : conn. alg. subg.

Thm (Enriques 1893)

- Every cas of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}^2)$ is contained in a m.c.a.s.
- $G \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}^2)$ m.c.a.s. then $G = \text{PGL}_3$ or $G = \text{Aut}^0(\mathbb{F}_n)$ $n \neq 1$
 $\hat{=}$ connected component of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_n)$ containing the id.

Q: Can we give a classification of m.c.a.s.

$X = \mathbb{P}^2$	Yes	Enriques	} completes 2-dim case
$X = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{P}^1, g(c) \geq 1$	Yes	Fong	

$X = \mathbb{P}^3$ Yes Umemura

Blanc-Franelli-Terpereau.

$X = \mathbb{P}^n$ $n=4$, Reduction results (Blanc-Floris)

$n \geq 4$, Examples (Floris-Z.)


Q: Is every c.a.s contained in a m.c.a.s?

$X = \mathbb{P}^2, \mathbb{P}^3$ Yes (follows from classific.)

$X = \mathbb{P}^n, n \geq 4$?

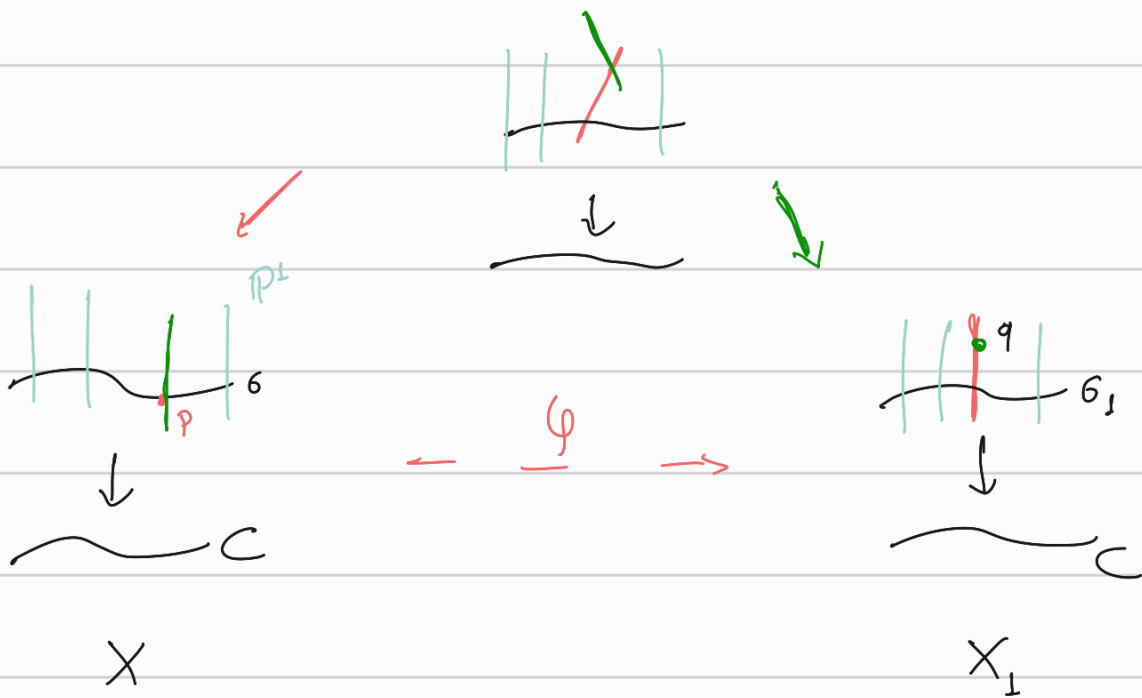
Thm (Fong-Z.) $X = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{P}^n, g(\mathbb{C}) \geq 1$. There exist c.a.s of $\text{Bir}(X)$ not contained in a maximal one.

From now on: $X: \mathbb{P}^1$ -bundle / $\mathbb{C}, g(\mathbb{C}) \geq 1$.

Lemma: $X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle, $\exists \sigma \in S$ with 

$\sigma^2 \in -2g(\mathbb{C})$. Then $\text{Aut}^\circ(X)$ acts as follows:

- fixes all fibers.
- fixes $f \cap \sigma$
- acts transitively $f \setminus \sigma$.



$$G := \text{Aut}^0(X)$$

p : G -invariant $\Leftrightarrow G \ni X_1$ φ : G -equiv.

$c_1^2 = 6^2 - 1 < -2g(c) \Rightarrow \text{Aut}^0(X_1)$ does not fix q } \Rightarrow
 G : fixes q

$$\Rightarrow G \subsetneq \text{Aut}^0(X_1)$$

Claim: $\text{Aut}^0(X)$ is not contained in a m.c.a.s.

Proof: Suppose that $G \leq M$: m.c.a.s.

(1) \exists $X_m \rightarrow C$: \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle, $M \ni X_m$, $X \xrightarrow{\varphi} X_m$
(1.2) (1.1) G-equiv.

(2) φ : is a composition of G -equiv elem. transform.

$$X \dashrightarrow X_1 \dashrightarrow X_2 \dashrightarrow \dots \dashrightarrow X_m \dashrightarrow X_{m+1}$$

X satisfies $\textcircled{*} \Rightarrow X_1$ satisfies $\textcircled{*} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow X_m$ satisfies $\textcircled{*}$

$$M \subseteq \text{Aut}^0(X_m) \subsetneq \text{Aut}^0(X_{m+1})$$

$\Rightarrow M$: not maximal ζ .

(1.1): Weil's regularization thm 1955:

If G : c.a.s. $\text{Bir}(X)$, $\exists \varphi: X \dashrightarrow Y$: birt'l. G -equiv.
 $G \curvearrowright Y$

(1.2) MMP:

$G \curvearrowright Y \rightsquigarrow \text{MMP} \rightsquigarrow Z$: birt'l. to Y , simpler (Mfs)

(2) G -equiv. Sarkis. progr. (Floris 2018)

$\varphi: Z_1 \dashrightarrow Z_2$: G -equiv. birt'l. Z_i : Mfs

$\rightsquigarrow \varphi$: composition of G -equiv. Sarkisov links
 Simple maps