# Seshadri Constants, Fake Projective Planes, and Related Topics 

Luca F. Di Cerbo<br>University of Florida

Topology \& Dynamics Seminar, University of Florida, March 10, 2020

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## Most recent results joint with

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- Ideally, inspire you to find this Stuff Interesting;
- Finally, I want to discuss applications of this circle of ideas to Exceptional Collections and Bicanonical Maps on Fake Projective Planes.


## Introduction

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## Definition

Let $X$ be a smooth projective variety (surface) and $L$ a Nef (ample) line bundle on $X$. Then

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\epsilon(L, x):=\inf _{C \supset x} \frac{L \cdot C}{m u l t_{x} C},
$$

where the infimum is taken over all curves $C \subset X$ containing the point $x$, is the Seshadri Constant of $L$ at $x \in X$. Finally

$$
\epsilon(L):=\inf _{x \in X} \epsilon(L, x)
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is the Global Seshadri Constant of $L$.

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## Theorem (Seshadri's Criterion for Ampleness)

Let $X$ be a smooth projective variety and $L$ a line bundle on $X$. Then $L$ is Ample if and only if there is $\delta>0$ such that

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for every point $x \in X$ and every curve $C \subset X$ passing through $x$.

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L is Ample $\Longleftrightarrow \epsilon(L) \geq \delta>0$

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What about points $x \in S$ such that $\epsilon(L, x)<1$ ?

## Theorem (Miranda, 1994)

For any $\delta>0$, there exists a surface $S$, a point $x_{0} \in S$ and an Ample line bundle $L$ on $S$ such that

$$
\epsilon\left(L, x_{0}\right)<\delta .
$$

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Let $S$ be a smooth projective surface, and let $L$ be an Ample line bundle on $S$. For any $0<\gamma<1$, the set of points $x \in S$ such that

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Thus, if $\operatorname{Pic}(S)=1 \Rightarrow$ There exists $\epsilon_{0}>0$ such that
$\epsilon(L) \geq \epsilon_{0}$ for any ample line bundle $L$ on $S$ !

## Theorem (Szemberg, 2008)

Let $S$ be a smooth projective surface with $\operatorname{Pic}(S)=1$, and let $L$ be an ample line bundle on $S$. For any point $x \in S$ we have

- $\epsilon(L, x) \geq 1$ if $S$ is not if general type;
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Moreover both bounds are sharp.

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- Rest of the proof Case-by-Case Analysis


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## Definition

A Fake Projective Plane is a surface of general type $S$ with $c_{2}(S)=3$ and $p_{g}=h^{0}\left(S ; K_{S}\right)=0$.

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## Definition

For a Fake Projective Plane $S$, we denote by $L_{1}$ any ample generator of the torsion free part of $\operatorname{Pic}(S)$. Similarly, for any $k \geq 1$ we set $L_{k}=L_{1}^{\otimes k}$

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Where $i: \bar{C} \rightarrow X$ is the normalization of $C$, and $C^{*}$ is the smooth locus of $C$

$$
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## In conclusion

## Proposition

Let $X$ be a complex hyperbolic surface. Given a reduced irreducible curve $C \subset X$, let us denote by $\bar{C}$ its normalization. We then have

$$
0<K_{X} \cdot C \leq 3(g(\bar{C})-1)
$$

with equality if and only if $C$ is an immersed totally geodesic curve.

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## Corollary

Let $C$ be a reduced irreducible curve in a fake projective plane $S$ numerically equivalent to $L_{k}$ for some $k \geq 1$. Let $\bar{C}$ be its normalization, we then have $g(\bar{C})>1+k$.

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Note that if $C \equiv L_{1} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad C$ is smooth with $g(C)=3$.

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Nevertheless, for our purposes, we just need the following:

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## Maybe somebody in the audience will produce a breakthrough!

Nevertheless, for our purposes, we just need the following:

## Proposition

Let $C$ be a reduced, irreducible singular curve in a fake projective planes $S$. Let $C \equiv L_{k}$ for some $k \geq 2$. For any singular point $x \in C$, we have $2 \leq m_{x} \leq k$, where $m_{x}$ denotes the multiplicity of $x$.

## Proof

## Luca F. Di Cerbo

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## Also... and a Question

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## Question

Can we explicitly compute the Seshadri Constants of fake $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^{4}$ 's?

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- Results concerning Exceptional Collections on S


## Theorem (with Di Brino)

Let $S$ be a fake projective plane. The 2-canonical map

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P. Pokora, H. Tutaj-Gasinska, On Submaximal Curves in Fake Projective Planes, Arxiv:1910.06743v1[math.AG].

## Exceptional Collections

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## Definition

Let $S$ be a fake projective plane, and let $L$ be an ample generator of $\operatorname{Pic}(S)$. Then the sequence $\left(\mathcal{O}_{S},-L,-L^{\otimes 2}\right)$ is exceptional if and only if

$$
h^{0}\left(S ; L^{\otimes 2}\right)=h^{2}(S ; L)=h^{2}\left(S ; L^{\otimes 2}\right)=0 .
$$

## Exceptional Collections

## Definition

Let $S$ be a fake projective plane, and let $L$ be an ample generator of $\operatorname{Pic}(S)$. Then the sequence $\left(\mathcal{O}_{S},-L,-L^{\otimes 2}\right)$ is exceptional if and only if

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h^{0}\left(S ; L^{\otimes 2}\right)=h^{2}(S ; L)=h^{2}\left(S ; L^{\otimes 2}\right)=0 .
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## Standard Exceptional Collection

Take $L=\mathcal{O}_{S}(1)$ where $\mathcal{O}_{S}(1)$ is the unique $G_{21}$-equivariant line bundle such that $K_{S} \cong \mathcal{O}_{S}(1)^{\otimes 3}$

## Theorem (with Di Brino)

The fake projective plane $S$ with $\operatorname{Aut}(S)=G_{21}$ and $H_{1}(S ; \mathbb{Z})=(\mathbb{Z} / 2 \mathbb{Z})^{4}$ has a non-standard exceptional collection.

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for any torsion line bundle $T$ !

## Once again for the latest developments

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## I refer all of you to Keum's ICM 2018 lecture

## Thanks for Having Me! Florida is Inspiring

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