Seshadri Constants, Fake Projective Planes, and Related Topics

Luca F. Di Cerbo

University of Florida

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

Discussion will mention results from

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Discussion will mention results from

The Toledo Invariant, and Seshadri Constants of Fake Projective Planes

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Journal of the Mathematical Society of Japan 69 (2017), no.4, 1601–1610

Most recent results joint with

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Most recent results joint with

Gennaro Di Brino Senior Data Scientist at Docebo, Toronto Canada - Milan Italy

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Communications in Contemporary Mathematics 20 (2018), no.1, 1650066

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- Compute the Seshadri Constants of Ample Line Bundles on Fake Projective Planes;
- 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.

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The objects of this talk are Seshadri Constants of Positive Line Bundles.

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Definition

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

$$\epsilon(\mathbf{L},\mathbf{x}) := \inf_{C \supset \mathbf{x}} \frac{\mathbf{L} \cdot C}{mult_{\mathbf{x}}C},$$

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

$$\epsilon(L) := \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in X} \epsilon(L, \mathbf{x})$$

is the Global Seshadri Constant of L.

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J.-P. Demailly, Singular Hermitian metrics on positive line bundles, Complex Algebraic Varieties (Bayreuth, 1990), 87-104, Lect. Notes in Math., 1507, Springer, Berlin, 1992.

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JEAN-PIERRE DEMAILLY (1957-), Stefan Bergman Prize in 2015.

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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

$$\frac{L \cdot C}{mult_{\mathsf{x}}C} \geq \delta$$

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

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In other words

L is Ample
$$\iff \epsilon(L) \ge \delta > 0$$

Seshadri Constants on Algebraic Surfaces

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Theorem (Ein-Lazarsfeld, 1993)

Let S be a smooth projective surface and L an **ample** line bundle on S. Then

$$\epsilon(\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{x}) \geq 1,$$

for all points $x \in S$ except possibly countably many.

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

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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 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in S$ and an **Ample** line bundle *L* on *S* such that

$$\epsilon(\boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{x}_0) < \boldsymbol{\delta}.$$

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Miranda's Examples have the property that $Pic(S_{\delta}) \to \infty$ as $\delta \to 0$

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Theorem (Oguiso, 2002)

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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 $\epsilon(L) \geq \epsilon_0$ for any **ample** line bundle L on S!

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

- $\epsilon(L, \mathbf{x}) \geq 1$ if S is **not** if general type;
- $\epsilon(\boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{x}) \geq \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt[4]{K_s^2}}.$

Moreover both bounds are sharp.

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- Rest of the proof Case-by-Case Analysis

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The Saga of Fake Projective Planes and its Heroes:

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Definition

A Fake Projective Plane is a surface of general type S with $c_2(S) = 3$ and $p_g = h^0(S; K_S) = 0$.

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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 Pic(S). Similarly, for any $k \ge 1$ we set $L_k = L_1^{\otimes k}$

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Let $C \subset X$ be a curve in a compact complex hyperbolic surface XThus $X = \mathbb{B}^2/\Gamma$, where (\mathbb{B}^2, ω_B) is the unit ball in \mathbb{C}^2 equipped with the **Bergman** (Kähler) metric

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$$(X, \omega_B)$$
 is **Einstein** $\Rightarrow c_1(K_X) = \frac{3}{4\pi}\omega_B$
 $K_X \cdot C = \int_{C^*} \frac{3}{4\pi}\omega_B = \frac{3}{4\pi} \int_{\overline{C}} i^*\omega_B$

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Where $i: \overline{C} \to X$ is the normalization of C,

and C^* is the smooth locus of C

But now
$$\frac{3}{4\pi} \int_{\overline{C}} i^* \omega_B = \frac{3}{2} T(i)$$

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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 \overline{C} its normalization. We then have

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

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

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Proposition

There are **NO** immersed totally geodesic curves in a fake projective plane.

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See for example: Toledo, Möller, Stover, Yeung, Klingler, Keum, Catanese.

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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 $k \ge 1$. Let \overline{C} be its normalization, we then have $g(\overline{C}) > 1 + k$.

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

Note that if $C \equiv L_1 \implies C$ is **smooth** with g(C) = 3.

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Question

Do curves numerically equivalent to L₁ exist?

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Question

Do curves numerically equivalent to L_1 exist?

This may well be (in my opinion) the **Main Open Question** in geometric fake projective planes theory.

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

Question

Do curves numerically equivalent to L_1 exist?

This may well be (in my opinion) the **Main Open Question** in geometric fake projective planes theory.

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 $k \ge 2$. For any **singular** point $x \in C$, we have $2 \le m_x \le k$, where m_x denotes the multiplicity of x.

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is the **local genus drop** at the point **x**.

As
$$C \equiv L_k \Rightarrow p_a(C) = 1 + \frac{3k+k^2}{2}$$

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Let $i:\overline{C} \to C$ be the normalization $\Rightarrow g(\overline{C}) = p_a(C) - \sum_i \delta_{x_i}$

Where the sum is over **all** singular points $\{x_i\}$, and

$$\delta_{\mathbf{x}} = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(i_*\mathcal{O}_{\overline{C}}/\mathcal{O}_C)_{\mathbf{x}}$$

is the local genus drop at the point x.

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Let *S* be a fake projective plane. Given any point $x \in S$, we have $\epsilon(L_k, x) = \epsilon(L_k) = k$.

Proof.

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Proof.

If
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But also

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 L_k is a fake $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(k)$ for any k!

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Not only S is a **fake** \mathbb{P}^2 **But also**

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And

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Fake Projective Planes are the only Surfaces of General Type

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Fake Projective Planes are the **only** Surfaces of General Type for which we know how to **compute** the Seshadri Constants!

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and a question after

G. Prasad, S.-K. Yeung, Arithmetic fake projective spaces and arithmetic fake Grassmannians. *Amer. J. Math*, **131** (2009), no. 2, 379-407.

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Question

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

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• Results concerning the Bicanonical Map

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• Results concerning the **Bicanonical Map**

$$\varphi_{|2K_S|} \colon S \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^9$$

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 $\varphi_{|2K_S|}\colon S\longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^9$ Note that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}H^0(S;2K_S)=10$

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• Results concerning the **Bicanonical Map**

 $\varphi_{|2K_S|}\colon S\longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^9$ Note that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}H^0(S;2K_S)=10$

• Results concerning Exceptional Collections on S

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

 $\varphi_{|2K_S|}: S \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^9$

is a birational morphism, and an isomorphism with its image outside a finite set of points in *S*. Moreover, it is an embedding on Keum's Fake **Projective Planes**.

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Remarks and Comments

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Remarks and Comments

• Birationality of $\varphi_{|2K_{\mathcal{S}}|}$ was discovered by Mendes Lopez-Pardini in (2001)

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J. Keum, Algebraic Surfaces with Minimal Betti Numbers, Proceedings of the International Congress of Mathematicians (ICM 2018), pp. 699-718 (2019).

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

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Exceptional Collections

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

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

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Galkin, Katzarkov, Mellit, Shinder (Adv. Math. 2015) and Keum (2013 manuscript) discovered that Keum's fake projective planes have a Standard Exceptional Collection

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Take $L = O_S(1)$ where $O_S(1)$ is the **unique** G_{21} -equivariant line bundle

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

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

Galkin, Katzarkov, Mellit, Shinder (Adv. Math. 2015) and Keum (2013 manuscript) discovered that Keum's fake projective planes have a Standard Exceptional Collection

Take $L = O_S(1)$ where $O_S(1)$ is the **unique** G_{21} -equivariant line bundle

such that $K_S \cong \mathcal{O}_S(1)^{\otimes 3}$

The fake projective plane S with $Aut(S) = G_{21}$ and $H_1(S; \mathbb{Z}) = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^4$ has a **non-standard** exceptional collection.

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More precisely

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More precisely

There exists a **torsion** element $T \in Pic(S)$ such that

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There exists a **torsion** element $T \in Pic(S)$ such that $(\mathcal{O}_S, -\mathcal{O}_S(1) - T, -\mathcal{O}_S(1)^{\otimes 2})$ is **exceptional**

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$$(\mathcal{O}_S(1)+T)^{\otimes 2}\cong \mathcal{O}_S(1)^{\otimes 2}$$

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Note that

$$(\mathcal{O}_{S}(1) + T)^{\otimes 2} \cong \mathcal{O}_{S}(1)^{\otimes 2}$$

for any torsion line bundle T!

Once again for the latest developments

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Once again for the latest developments

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

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Thanks for Having Me! Florida is Inspiring

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Luca F. Di Cerbo

Seshadri Constants of Fake Projective Planes

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