

Classification of rank 2 weak Fano bundles on \mathbb{P}^n

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Abstract

In this poster, I classify weak Fano varieties which have a \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle structure over \mathbb{P}^n using vector bundle method.

Definition of weak Fano bundle

X : smooth projective variety / \mathbb{C} ,
 \mathcal{E} : vector bundle on X .
 \mathcal{E} : weak Fano $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} Y := \mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{E})$: weak Fano var.
 (i.e. $-K_Y$: nef and big)

Main Thm 1

\mathcal{E} : weak Fano bundle $\implies X$: weak Fano var.

Weak Fano bundle on \mathbb{P}^n

split case

Let $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(\mathbf{a}_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(\mathbf{a}_r)$
 : vector bundle on \mathbb{P}^n s.t. $(0 \leq \mathbf{a}_1 \leq \cdots \leq \mathbf{a}_r)$.
 Then, \mathcal{E} : weak Fano $\iff 0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^r \mathbf{a}_i \leq n+1$.

Main Thm 2

Let \mathcal{E} : normalized rank 2 weak Fano bundle
 on \mathbb{P}^n ($n \geq 3$).
 (α) $n \geq 4 \implies \mathcal{E}$: split
 (β) If $n = 3$, then, \mathcal{E} splits or
 ($\beta 1$) \mathcal{E} : stable, $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 1$ or
 ($\beta 2$) \mathcal{E} : stable, $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 2$ or
 ($\beta 3$) \mathcal{E} : stable, $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 3$.

Remark. There are weak Fano/non weak Fano 2-bundles on \mathbb{P}^3 satisfying the condition ($\beta 3$).

First, we construct weak Fano 2-bundle satisfying ($\beta 3$) using the theorem of Mori and the theory of regular bundle.

Theorem. [M] *There is a non-singular elliptic curve C on a smooth quartic surface $S \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ and a very ample divisor H on S s.t.*

- (1) $\text{Pic}(S) \cong \mathbb{Z}[H] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[C]$.
- (2) $H^2 = 4$, $H.C = 7$, $C^2 = 0$.
- (3) C is base point free.

Example 1. Let (S, C) : as above. Using the theory of elementary transformation, we can construct a rank 2 stable regular vector bundle \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{P}^3 with $c_1 \simeq S$, $c_2 \simeq C$. Then, we can show \mathcal{F} is weak Fano. So $\mathcal{E} := \mathcal{F}(-2)$ is a weak Fano 2-bundle with $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 3$.

Next, we construct non weak Fano 2-bundle satisfying ($\beta 3$) using well-known Serre construction.

Example 2. Let Y be a 4 disjoint union of lines in \mathbb{P}^3 . By Serre construction, we can construct a rank 2 stable bundle \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{P}^3 with $c_1 = 2$, $c_2 = 4$. Then, we can check $H^0(\mathcal{F}) \neq 0$. From easy computation, $\xi_{\mathcal{F}}(-K_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})})^3 < 0$. So $\mathcal{E} := \mathcal{F}(-1)$ is non weak Fano stable bundle with $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 3$.

Main Thm 3

Let \mathcal{E} : normalized rank 2 weak Fano bundle
 on \mathbb{P}^2 .

- (γ) If $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = -1$, Then
 ($\gamma 1$) \mathcal{E} : not stable $\implies \mathcal{E}$: split or
 \mathcal{E} is determined by
 $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{p}}(-1) \rightarrow 0$.
 ($\gamma 2$) \mathcal{E} : stable $\implies \mathcal{E} \cong \mathbf{T}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-2)$ or $2 \leq c_2(\mathcal{E}) \leq 5$
 (δ) If $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 0$, Then
 ($\delta 1$) \mathcal{E} : not stable $\implies \mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$.
 ($\delta 2$) \mathcal{E} : semistable and not stable
 $\implies \mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}$ or \mathcal{E} is determined by
 $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{p}} \rightarrow 0$.
 ($\delta 3$) \mathcal{E} : stable $\implies 2 \leq c_2(\mathcal{E}) \leq 6$

Remark. The author does not know whether the case (*stable*, $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 6$) in ($\delta 3$) exists or not.

Known Result

[APW], [SW1], [SW2]

Let \mathcal{E} : normalized rank 2 Fano bundle
 on \mathbb{P}^n .

- (α) $n \geq 4 \implies \mathcal{E}$: split
 (β) If $n = 3$, then, \mathcal{E} splits or
 ($\beta 1$) \mathcal{E} : stable, $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 1$
 (γ) If $n = 2$, then,
 ($\gamma 1$) $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$.
 ($\gamma 2$) $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathbf{T}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-2)$.
 ($\gamma 3$) $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$.
 ($\gamma 4$) $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}$.
 ($\gamma 5$) $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{p}} \rightarrow 0$, $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{P}^2$.
 ($\gamma 6$) \mathcal{E} : stable, $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 2$.
 ($\gamma 7$) \mathcal{E} : stable, $c_1 = 0$, $c_2 = 3$.

References

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