### FANO VARIETIES. PROBLEM LIST.

## General properties of Fano varieties

- (1) Let  $f: X \to Z$  be a projective surjective morphism of smooth varieties. Assume that X is Fano. Show that
  - (a)  $H^i(Z, \mathscr{O}_Z) = 0 \ \forall i \ge 1;$
  - (b)  $H^0(Z, nK_Z) = 0 \ \forall n \ge 1;$
  - (c) if Z is a curve, then  $Z \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$ ;
  - (d) if Z is a surface, then Z is rational.
- (2) Let X be a Fano variety. Show that  $\pi_1^{\text{alg}}(X) = \{1\}$ . (3) Let X be a Fano variety and let  $\varphi : X \to X$  be an automorphism of prime order. Show that  $\varphi$  has a fixed point.
- (4) Let  $X = \operatorname{Gr}(n, k)$  be the Grassmann variety. Show that  $\operatorname{Pic}(X) \simeq$  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Compute the canonical class. Show that X is Fano.
- (5) Let X be a smooth projective variety of dimension n and let  $D \subset X$  be a prime divisor such that  $X \setminus D \simeq \mathbb{A}^n$ . Show that X is Fano. Give some examples.
- (6) Let  $\mathbb{P} := \mathbb{P}(a_0, \ldots, a_n)$  be a weighted projective space. Assume that the collection of weights  $(a_0, \ldots, a_n)$  is *well-formed*, that is,  $gcd(a_0,\ldots,\hat{a_i}\ldots,a_n)=1$  for all *i*. Prove that  $K_{\mathbb{P}}=-(\sum a_i)A$ , where A is the positive generator of  $Cl(\mathbb{P})$ , the Weil divisor class group.
- (7) Let  $f: Y \to X$  be the blowup of some number of points on a smooth projective variety. Assume that Y is a Fano. Show that so X is.
- (8) Let  $f: X \to \mathbb{P}^n$  be the blowup of a point. Show that X is Fano. What is the type of the second extremal ray? Can the blowup of two points on  $\mathbb{P}^n$  be a Fano variety?
- (9) Let X be a three-dimensional variety and let  $f: X \to \mathbb{P}^1$  be a smooth projective morphism such that  $-K_X$  is relatively ample. Show that  $\rho(X) = 11 - K_{X_n}^2$ .

# Del Pezzo surfaces

- (10) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$  be a smooth surface such that its general hyperplane section is an elliptic curve. Show that X is either a del Pezzo surface or a  $\mathbb{P}^1$ -bundle over an elliptic curve.
- (11) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$  be a smooth divisor of bidegree (1, 1). Show that X is a del Pezzo surface. Compute the degree of X.
- (12) Show that any del Pezzo surface of degree 6 is isomorphic to a smooth divisor of tridegree (1, 1, 1) in  $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ . Write down such a surface  $S \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$  by an explicit equation and find all the lines on S.
- (13) Show that any del Pezzo surface of degree 6 is isomorphic to a smooth intersection of two divisors of bidegree (1, 1) in  $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ .

- (14) Find all del Pezzo surfaces that are isomorphic to complete intersections of hypersurfaces in some Grassmannian  $\operatorname{Gr}(k, N) \subset \mathbb{P}(\wedge^k \mathbb{C}^n)$ .
- (15) Show that any del Pezzo surface of degree 5 is isomorphic to a smooth section of  $\operatorname{Gr}(2,5) \subset \mathbb{P}^9$  by a subspace of codimension 4.
- (16) Show that any del Pezzo surface of degree 5 is isomorphic to a smooth divisor of bidegree (1, 2) in  $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ . Show that the projection to  $\mathbb{P}^2$  is the blowup of 4 points.
- (17) Show that any del Pezzo surface of degree 4 is isomorphic to an intersection of two qudrics in  $\mathbb{P}^4$ .
- (18) Let  $Q_1, Q_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^4$  be two distinct quadrics. Show that the intersection  $Q_1 \cap Q_2$  is smooth if and only if the pencil  $\langle Q_1, Q_2 \rangle$  contains exactly 5 degenerate members.
- (19) Show that any del Pezzo surface of degree 4 can be given in P<sup>4</sup> by the equations

$$x_0^2 + \dots + x_4^2 = \lambda_0 x_0^2 + \dots + \lambda_4 x_4^2 = 0.$$

- (20) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^4$  be a del Pezzo surface of degree 4 and let  $\mathcal{Q}$  be the pencil of quadrics in  $\mathbb{P}^4$  passing through X. Show that 5 degenerate quadrics  $Q_i \in \mathcal{Q}$  define 5 double coverings  $X \to \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ . Therefore, there are 5 (biregular) involutions  $\tau_i$  on X. What are branch divisors of these coverings? Write down involutions  $\tau_i$  explicitly and show that they generate a normal subgroup  $N \subset \operatorname{Aut}(X)$  isomorphic to  $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^4$ .
- (21) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^3$  be a cubic given by  $x_0^3 + \cdots + x_3^3 = 0$  (Fermat cubic). Find all the lines on X. Compute the automorphism group.
- (22) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^3 \subset \mathbb{P}^4$  be a cubic given by  $x_0 + \cdots + x_4 = x_0^3 + \cdots + x_4^3 = 0$  (Clebsch diagonal cubic). Find all the lines on X. Compute the automorphism group.
- (23) A point P on a cubic surface  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^3$  is called an *Eckardt point* if there are three lines  $L_i \subset X$  passing through P. Show that a general cubic surface contains no Eckardt points. Compute the codimension of the family of all cubic surfaces having Eckardt points.
- (24) Show that on a del Pezzo surface X of degree  $2 \le d \le 7$  any effective divisor is linearly equivalent to a linear combination of lines with non-negative integer coefficients. Is it true for del Pezzos of degree 1?
- (25) Let X be a del Pezzo surface and let  $\tau \in \operatorname{Aut}(X)$  be an element of order 2 such that the locus of fixed points is a finite set. Prove that  $K_X^2$  is even.
- (26) Find all del Pezzo surfaces that are isomorphic to weighted complete intersections in some weighted projective space  $\mathbb{P}(a_0, \ldots, a_n)$ .

#### Fano threefolds

- (27) Find all Fano threefolds that are isomorphic to complete intersections of hypersurfaces in some Grassmannian  $\operatorname{Gr}(k, N) \subset \mathbb{P}(\wedge^k \mathbb{C}^n)$ .
- (28) Find all Fano threefolds that are isomorphic to complete intersections of divisors in products  $\mathbb{P}^{N_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^{N_m}$ .
- (29) Let X be a Fano threefold and let  $f : X \to Z$  be a surjective morphism to a smooth surface Z. Show that Z is del Pezzo. *Hint.* Use the formula  $-4K_Z \equiv f_*K_X^2 + \Delta$ , where  $\Delta \subset Z$  is the discriminant curve.
- (30) Show that the complete flag variety of  $\mathbb{P}^2$  is a Fano threefold  $V_6 \subset \mathbb{P}^7$ .
- (31) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^4$  be a smooth cubic hypersurface and let  $L \subset X$  be a line. Let  $f : Y \to X$  be the blowup of L. Show that Y is Fano. What is the type of the second extremal ray?
- (32) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$  be a smooth intersection of two quadrics and let  $L \subset X$  be a line. Let  $f : Y \to X$  be the blowup of L. Show that Y is Fano. What is the type of the second extremal ray?
- (33) Let  $f: X \to \mathbb{P}^3$  be the blowup of a smooth curve  $C \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ . Find a sufficient condition for X to be a Fano variety.
- (34) Let  $Q \subset \mathbb{P}^4$  be a smooth quadric and let  $f : X \to Q$  be the blowup of a smooth curve  $C \subset Q$ . Find a sufficient condition for X to be a Fano variety.
- (35) Let  $V = V_d \subset \mathbb{P}^{d+1}$  be a del Pezzo threefold and let  $f : X \to V$  be the blowup of a smooth curve  $C \subset V$ . Find a sufficient condition for X to be a Fano variety.
- (36) Let  $f: X \to \mathbb{P}^3$  be the blowup of a smooth curve  $C \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ . Find a sufficient condition for X to be a Fano variety.

## Automorphisms of Fano varieties

- (37) Show that a general del Pezzo surface of degree 3 has no nontrivial automorphisms.
- (38) Show that the only non-trivial automorphism of a general del Pezzo surface of degree 1 (resp. 2) is the Bertini (resp. Geiser) involution.
- (39) Describe the automorphism group of a del Pezzo surface of degree 6.
- (40) Prove that the automorphism group of a del Pezzo surface of degree 5 is isomorphic to  $S_5$ .
- (41) Describe the automorphism group of  $V_6 \subset \mathbb{P}^7$ .
- (42) Prove that the automorphism group of  $V_5 \subset \mathbb{P}^6$  is isomorphic to  $PSL_2$ .
- (43) Using the action of  $PSL_2$  on  $V_5 \subset \mathbb{P}^6$  describe the family of lines.

- (44) Let  $C \subset \mathbb{P}^4$  be a rational normal curve of degree 4. The action of the group  $\operatorname{Aut}(C) = \operatorname{PGL}_2(\Bbbk)$  naturally extends to  $\mathbb{P}^4$ . Show that there exists an invariant non-singular quadric  $Q \subset \mathbb{P}^4$  containing C. Let  $f_1: X \to Q$  be the blowup of C. Show that Xis a Fano threefold admitting a  $\operatorname{PGL}_2(\Bbbk)$ -action.
- (45) Let  $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{P}^2$  is a non-degenerate conic and let  $\Gamma^* \subset \mathbb{P}^{2*}$  be its dual, the conic formed by lines that are tangent to  $\Gamma$ . Consider the incidence curve

$$C = \{ (P, L) \in \Gamma \times \Gamma^* \subset \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^{2*} \mid L \text{ is tangent to } \Gamma \text{ at } P \}.$$

Then C is contained into the flag variety  $\operatorname{Fl}(\mathbb{P}^2) = V_6$ . The action  $\operatorname{Aut}(\Gamma) = \operatorname{PGL}_2(\Bbbk)$  extends to  $V_6 = \operatorname{Fl}(\mathbb{P}^2)$ . Let  $f : X \to V_6$  be the blowup of C. Show that X is a Fano threefold admitting a  $\operatorname{PGL}_2(\Bbbk)$ -action.

(46) Let  $(a_{i,j}), (b_{i,j}), (c_{i,j})$  be symmetric  $4 \times 4$ -matrices and let  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^3_{x_1...,x_4} \times \mathbb{P}^3_{y_1...,y_4}$  is given by the equations

$$\sum a_{i,j}x_iy_j = \sum b_{i,j}x_iy_j = \sum c_{i,j}x_iy_j = 0.$$

If  $(a_{i,j})$ ,  $(b_{i,j})$ ,  $(c_{i,j})$  are taken sufficiently general, then X is a smooth Fano threefold admitting an action of  $\mu_2$ . The projections to both copies of  $\mathbb{P}^3$  are blowups of curves of degree 6 and genus 3.

- (47) Let X be a del Pezzo surface of degree 1 (resp. 2) and let  $\tau \in Aut(X)$  be the Bertini (resp. Geiser) involution. Show that
  - (a) the pair  $(\tau, X)$  is minimal;
  - (b)  $\tau$  is not linearizable;
  - (c)  $\tau$  is not conjugate to a de Jonquiéres involution;
  - (d) if  $\tau' \in \operatorname{Aut} X$  is an involution such that  $(\tau', X)$  is minimal, then  $\tau' = \tau$ .

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