

# Varieties with $\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{F}_{11})$ actions

joint w. Giovanni Mongardi

## §1. A bit of history

$G := \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{F}_{11})$  simple group of order 660.

Klein cubic (1879)

$$X_{\text{Klein}}: x_1^2 x_2 + x_2^2 x_3 + x_3^2 x_4 + x_4^2 x_5 + x_5^2 x_1 = 0$$

smooth cubic in  $\mathbb{P}^4$ .

has a faithful  $G$ -action.

Two conjugate irreducible reps of degree 5  
 $\Sigma$  and  $\Sigma^v$  of  $G$

$\leadsto$  unique invariant nonzero cubic polynomial.

(Adler, 1978, proved more generally that

for every prime  $p \geq 11$ ,  $p \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$ ,  
there is a unique cubic in  $\mathbb{F}^{\frac{1}{2}(p-3)} \hookrightarrow \text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$ )

Klein cubic has intermediate Jacobian, a  
5 dim'l space acted on by  $G$ .

Adler analyzed all abelian varieties of dimension  $\frac{1}{2}(p-1)$  whose automorphism group contains  $\text{PSL}(2, \mathbb{F}_p)$ : there is a bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{isom. classes} \\ \text{of these avs} \end{array} \right\} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ideal classes} \\ \text{in } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-p}) \end{array} \right\}$$

$p=11$

All isomorphic to  $E^5$

$E$  ell. curve with  $\text{End}(E)$

= ring of integers of  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-11})$ .

In particular,

$$\text{Jac}(X_{\text{Klein}}) \simeq E^5.$$

$p=7$

Klein quartic curve

$$C_{\text{Klein}} : x_1^3 x_2 + x_2^3 x_3 + x_3^3 x_1 = 0 \quad \hookrightarrow \text{PSL}(3, \mathbb{F}_7)$$

$$J(C_{\text{Klein}}) \simeq \mathbb{F}^3, \text{ where } \mathbb{F} \text{ has CM by } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-7})$$

§2. Eisenbud - Popescu - Walter (EPW)

sextics and Gushel - Mukai (GM) varieties

$V_m \rightsquigarrow$  cplx vector space of dim  $m$

§2.1. EPW sextics

$\Lambda^3 V_6$ ,  $\wedge$  symplectic form

$A \subset \Lambda^3 V_6$  (10 dim'l) Lagrangian

$$Y_A = \{ [x] \in \mathbb{P}(V_6) \mid A \cap (x \wedge \Lambda^2 V_6) \neq 0 \}$$

EPW  
sextic

degeneracy locus

(O'Grady)

When  $A$  satisfies  
genericity conditions

$\begin{cases} Y_A \text{ sextic} \\ \text{Sing}(Y_A) \text{ smooth surface} \end{cases}$

and there is  $\tilde{Y}_A \rightarrow Y_A$  canonical double cover  
branched over  $\text{Sing}(Y_A)$   
 $\rightarrow$  smooth hyper-kähler fourfold (double EPW sextic).

## § 2.2 GM varieties

Smooth Fano varieties  $X$  of dim.  $n \in \{3, 4, 5\}$   
 { Picard number 1  
 Index  $n-2$  ( $K_X \sim -(n-2)H$ )

Mukai proved that most of them are obtained as:

$$X = \text{Gr}(2, V_5) \cap \mathbb{P}^{n+4} \text{ (quadratic)} \subseteq \mathbb{P}(\wedge^2 V_5)$$

Iliev - Manivel

D. - Kuznetsov proved

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \subset \wedge^3 V_6 \text{ quasi-smooth Lagrangian} \\ V_5 \subset V_6 \text{ hyperplane} \\ n = 5 - \dim(A \cap \wedge^3 V_5) \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{isom}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{GM varieties} \\ \text{of dim } n \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{isom}}$

For  $A \subset \Lambda^3 V_6$  Lagrangian, we have 3 cases:

•  $[V_5] \in \mathbb{P}(V_6^V) \setminus \gamma_A^V \rightsquigarrow n=5$   
sexic hyp.

•  $[V_5] \in (\gamma_A^V)_{\text{smooth}} \rightsquigarrow n=4$

•  $[V_5] \in \text{Sing}(\gamma_A^V) \rightsquigarrow n=3$

Summary •  $A \subset \Lambda^3 V_6$  Lagrangian  $\rightsquigarrow \begin{matrix} \gamma_A \\ \gamma_A^V \end{matrix} \subset \mathbb{P}(V_6)$   
HK

•  $(A, V_5) \rightsquigarrow \text{GM variety } X_{A, V_5}$

$$\text{Aut}(\gamma_A) = \{ g \in \text{PGL}(V_6) \mid (\Lambda^3 g)(A) = A \}$$

$$\text{Aut}(X_{A, V_5}) = \{ g \in \text{Aut}(\gamma_A) \mid g(V_5) = V_5 \}.$$

## § 2.3 . The Mongardi Lagrangian

$$G = \mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{F}_{11})$$

$\cong$  degree 5 irr. rep'n of  $G$  with space  $V_{\mathbb{F}}$

$Q \subset \mathbb{P}(\wedge^2 V_{\mathbb{F}})$  unique  $G$ -invariant quadric

•  $X := \mathrm{Gr}(2, V_{\mathbb{F}}) \cap Q \subset \mathbb{P}(\wedge^2 V_{\mathbb{F}})$   
is a  $G$ -invariant GM 5-fold

•  $V_6 := \mathbb{C}e_0 \oplus V_{\mathbb{F}} \hookrightarrow G$ -action

$$\wedge^3 V_6 = (e_0 \wedge \wedge^2 V_{\mathbb{F}}) \oplus \wedge^3 V_{\mathbb{F}}$$

isomorphic  $G$ -representations



$$v: \Lambda^2 V_{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda^3 V_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad G\text{-isomorphism}$$

$$\text{Set } A := \{ e_0 \wedge \pi + v(\pi) \mid \pi \in \Lambda^2 V_{\mathbb{Z}} \} \subset \Lambda^3 V_6,$$

and a quasi-smooth  $G$ -invariant Lagrangian.

$$X_{\text{GM 5-fold}} = X_{A, V_{\mathbb{Z}}} \hookrightarrow G \quad \# = 660$$

Bongiorno

You can also consider

$$X_{A, V_5} \quad \text{for various hyperplanes } V_5 \subset V_6$$

$\rightsquigarrow$  explicit GM 3-fold with  
an automorphism of order 11.

Rationality of GM 3-folds ?

We know :

- all are unirational

- a general one is not rational

uses } CG criterion  
} degeneration to singular GM 3-folds

Cleaves - Griffiths

X Fano 3-fold

X rational

$\Rightarrow (\text{Jac}(X), \mathbb{H})$  is Jacobian of a curve

→ prove  $(M)$  is not singular enough  
→ prove that  $\text{Jac}(X)$  has "too many"  
automorphisms (Beauville).

We need to identify  $\text{Jac}(X_A, v_5)$ .

D. - Kuznetsov:

$$\text{Jac}(X_A, v_5) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Alb}(\tilde{Y}_A^2)$$

isom. of 10 divisors  
pairs.

↪ smooth canonical étale  
2:1 cover of  $\text{Sing}(Y_A)$

In particular  $G$  acts on these pairs when  
 $A \simeq \mathbb{A}^1$

Theorem. Any smooth  $G$ - $\Gamma$  3-fold  
constructed from  $A$  is irrational and  
there exists a complete family with  
max'l variation parametrized by a projective  
surface, of irrational smooth  $G$ - $\Gamma$  3-folds.

Proof  $A \ni G$  acts on  $\text{Alb}(\tilde{Y}_A^2)$   
hence on  $\text{Jac}(X_A, V_5)$   
for every  $[V_5] \in (\text{smooth surface in } \mathbb{P}(V_6^V))$ .

But  $\#(\text{Aut}(\text{curve of genus } 10)) \leq 432$ .  $\square$

§4. A mysterious an

$$J := \text{Alb}(\tilde{Y}_{\mathbb{A}}^2)$$

is a 10 dim'l space

with a  $G$ -action such that

the analytic rep'n (on  $T_{J,0}$ )

is  $\mathbb{A}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$  (one of the 2 ir.

Ekedahl-Serre : since this rep'n rep's of  $G$  of deg. 10) is defined over  $\mathbb{Q}$ ,

$J \underset{\text{isog}}{\sim} \mathbb{E}^{10} \in \text{ell. curve.}$

Question: what more can we say about  $E$  and  $J$ ?

The existence of a  $G$ -action with prescribed analytic rep'n is not enough (it occurs on  $E^{10}$  for any elliptic curve  $E$ ).

The existence of an invariant principal polarization is a supplementary condition which we have not been able to use yet.

