

On the Du Bois property of secant varieties

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1 Introduction to D.B

X smooth projective variety over \mathbb{C} , and $\dim X = n$ complex:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{d=\partial} \Omega^1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \Omega^n \rightarrow 0$$

there is a filtration of the cotangent sheaf:

$$\begin{aligned} F^0 : 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{d=\partial} \Omega^1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \Omega^n \rightarrow 0 \\ F^1 : 0 \rightarrow \Omega^1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \Omega^n \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{let } G_F^p \Omega_X^p &= \Omega_X^p \\ E_1^{p,q} = \mathbb{H}^q(X, \Omega_X^p) &\implies H^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{C}) \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.1. If $\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \Omega_{X^0}$ is quasi-isomorphism, then X is Du Bois.

Proposition 1.2 (property of Du Bois). 1. $klt \implies \text{rational singularity} \implies \text{Du Bois}$

$klt \implies \text{log canonical} \implies \text{Du Bois}$

2. A fibration $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow B$ such that \mathcal{X}_b is D.B for all b . If \mathcal{X}_{B_0} has S_k condition, then so is any \mathcal{X}_b

3. $R^q f_* \mathcal{O}_X$ is locally free and compatible with case change.

Higher Du Bois

Definition 1.3 (Shen-Veriketesh-Vo). Fix $p \in \mathbb{N}$, X is p -Du bois if X is semi-normal, and

1. $h^0(\Omega_X^k) \rightarrow \Omega_X^k$ is quasi-isomorphism for $0 \leq k \leq p$ (pre- p -D.B.)

2. $\text{Codim}(X_{\text{sing}}, X) \geq 2p + 1$

3. $h^0(\Omega_X^k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Omega_X^{[k]}$

Definition 1.4. X is p -rational singularity if X is normal and

1. $\text{Codim}(X_{\text{sing}}, X) > 2p + 1$

2. For log resolution $f : \hat{X} \rightarrow X$, and exceptional divisor E , there is $R^i f_*(\Omega_X^K(\log E)) = 0$ for $\forall i \geq -$, $0 \leq k \leq p$ (pre- p -rational)

Remark 1.5 (some results). 1. And p -rational $\implies p$ -Du bois.

2. In lc $I p - DB \implies (p - q)$ -rational

3. In Non lc $I p - DB \not\implies (p - q)$ -rational

2 Singularity of secant varieties

Secant varieties Σ_k of a variety $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ is defined as union of k -planes generated by points in X .

Remark 2.1. For $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ by $|L|$, if L has insufficient positive, then degenerate: $\dim \Sigma_k < \text{expected}$. (expecte $\dim \Sigma^k = k + (k + 1)n$)

Example: consider $\mathbb{P}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^5$, then Σ is a hypersurface.

Remark 2.2. Assume that

Theorem 2.3 (Wiley, Vermeire). Σ is normal.

Theorem 2.4 (Chou-S). • Σ has worst D.B.

• Σ is C.M. if and only if $h^1(X, \mathcal{O}) = \cdots = h^{n-1}(X, \mathcal{O}) = 0$.

• $\omega_X^{GR} \cong \omega$ if and only if $h^n(X, \mathcal{O}) = 0$

3 Geometry of secant varieties

$X^{[2]}$ Hilbert scheme of 2-points on X . Then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Phi & \longrightarrow & X^{[2]} \times X \\ & \swarrow & \searrow \\ X^{[2]} & \longrightarrow & X \end{array}$$

4 ref

ref: <https://doi.org/10.1112/plms.12635>