

q -BIC HYPERSURFACES AND THEIR FANO SCHEMES

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ABSTRACT. A q -bic hypersurface is a hypersurface in projective space of degree $q + 1$, where q is a power of the positive ground field characteristic, whose equation consists of monomials which are products of a q -power and a linear power; the Fermat hypersurface is an example. I identify q -bics as moduli spaces of isotropic vectors for an intrinsically defined bilinear form and use this to study their Fano schemes of linear spaces. Amongst other things, I prove that the scheme of m -planes in a smooth $(2m + 1)$ -dimensional q -bic hypersurface is an $(m + 1)$ -dimensional smooth projective variety of general type which admits a purely inseparable covering by a complete intersection; I compute its Betti numbers by relating it to Deligne–Lusztig varieties for the finite unitary group; and I prove that its Albanese variety is purely inseparably isogenous via an Abel–Jacobi map to a intermediate Jacobian of the hypersurface. The case $m = 1$ may be viewed as an analogue of results of Clemens and Griffiths regarding cubic threefolds.

INTRODUCTION

Explicitly, a q -bic hypersurface is any hypersurface in projective space of degree $q + 1$, where q is a power of the characteristic $p > 0$ of the ground field \mathbf{k} , defined by an equation of the special form:

$$X := \left\{ (x_0 : \cdots : x_n) \in \mathbf{P}^n \mid \sum_{i,j=0}^n a_{ij} x_i^q x_j = 0 \right\}.$$

Such hypersurfaces, the best known being the Fermat hypersurface of degree $q + 1$, have been considered time and time again for their extraordinary properties and interconnections: see, for example, [Wal56, Seg65, Tat65, Shi74, Lus76b, Bea90, Shi01, Vol10, KKP⁺22, LTX⁺22]. My goal here is to develop a new perspective from which to understand these hypersurfaces, bringing new methods to bear and new analogies to make sense of their idiosyncrasies.

To explain, begin with an old observation: the q -bic hypersurface X is defined by a bilinear form. More precisely, view \mathbf{P}^n as the space of lines in a vector space V , and let e_0, \dots, e_n be the basis dual to the chosen coordinates. The equation for X is intrinsically encoded by the biadditive pairing $\beta : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ determined by $\beta(e_i, e_j) = a_{ij}$, \mathbf{k} -linearity in the second variable, and q -power \mathbf{k} -linearity in the first. Geometric properties of X are reflected in algebraic properties of β : for instance, X is smooth over \mathbf{k} if and only if β is nonsingular, equivalent to invertibility of the matrix $(a_{ij})_{i,j=0}^n$.

The basic point of this article is to identify X as the moduli space of isotropic lines for β . This brings moduli- and deformation-theoretic methods to bear, and begins an analogy with quadrics. This perspective immediately highlights the schemes parameterizing linear subvarieties of X : they become moduli spaces of isotropic subspaces for β and are thus akin to orthogonal Grassmannian. Their basic geometry is as follows:

Theorem A. — For each $0 \leq r < \frac{n}{2}$, the Fano scheme \mathbf{F} of r -planes in a q -bic hypersurface $X \subset \mathbf{P}^n$ is

- (i) nonempty;
- (ii) of dimension at least $(r + 1)(n - 2r - 1)$;
- (iii) connected when $n \geq 2r + 2$; and
- (iv) smooth of dimension $(r + 1)(n - 2r - 1)$ precisely at points corresponding to r -planes disjoint from the singular locus of X .

In particular, if X is smooth, then \mathbf{F} is smooth of dimension $(r+1)(n-2r-1)$ and is irreducible whenever \mathbf{F} is positive-dimensional. Furthermore, in this case, \mathbf{F}

- (v) is stratified by generalized Deligne–Lusztig varieties of type ${}^2A_{n+1}$; and
- (vi) has canonical bundle $\omega_{\mathbf{F}} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}((r+1)(q+1)-(n+1))$ where $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(1)$ is its Plücker polarization.

This is the cumulation of [1.11](#), [1.12](#), [2.4](#), [2.7](#), [2.9](#), and [5.4](#). The basic geometric properties are established by moduli-theoretic means; notably, connectedness is proven by studying the relative Fano schemes over the parameter space of all q -bic hypersurfaces. The tangent sheaf of \mathbf{F} can be identified: see [2.2](#). Perhaps the most remarkable fact is that the dimension of \mathbf{F} is independent of q , equivalently, of the degree of X : see the comments following [1.11](#) for more.

I believe that the Fano schemes of smooth q -bic hypersurfaces are an interesting collection of smooth projective varieties, with rich and fascinating geometry, worthy of further study; the remaining results, which focus on the Fano schemes of maximal-dimensional planes, hopefully give some substance to this conviction. I mention in passing two other particularly interesting cases which I hope will be taken up in future work: first, the schemes of lines for their analogy with cubics: and, second, the scheme of r -planes in a smooth q -bic hypersurface of dimension $n-1 = (q+1)(r+1)-2$. In the latter case, \mathbf{F} is a smooth projective variety of dimension $(r+1)^2(q-1)$ with trivial canonical bundle, and is, furthermore, simply connected as soon as $q > 2$: see [2.10](#).

Turning now to the remaining results, consider first a smooth q -bic hypersurface X of even dimension $2m$. Its Fano scheme \mathbf{F} of m -planes is a finite set of reduced points, the number of which being geometrically determined in [4.5](#) as

$$\#\mathbf{F} = \prod_{i=0}^m (q^{2i+1} + 1).$$

Taking $m = 1$, this means that a smooth q -bic surface contains exactly $(q+1)(q^3+1)$ lines; specializing further to the case $q = 2$ recovers the $3 \times 9 = 27$ lines in a smooth cubic surface.

When X is of odd dimension $2m+1$, the geometry of \mathbf{F} is more complicated, and its basic properties are summarized in the following statement. Below, the étale Betti numbers of \mathbf{F} are expressed in terms of Gaussian binomial coefficients with parameter $\bar{q} := -q$: see [4.6](#) for the notation and comments on the choice of parameter.

Theorem B. — *The Fano scheme \mathbf{F} of m -planes in a smooth q -bic hypersurface $X \subset \mathbf{P}^{2m+2}$ is an $(m+1)$ -dimensional, irreducible, smooth, projective variety of general type. There exists a dominant purely inseparable rational map $Z \dashrightarrow \mathbf{F}$ of degree $q^{m(m+1)}$ from a complete intersection $Z \subset \mathbf{P}^{2m+2}$ geometrically isomorphic to*

$$Z \cong \left\{ (x_0 : x_1 : \dots : x_{2m+2}) \in \mathbf{P}^{2m+2} \mid x_0^{q^{2i+1}+1} + x_1^{q^{2i+1}+1} + \dots + x_{2m+2}^{q^{2i+1}+1} = 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq m \right\}.$$

For each $0 \leq k \leq 2m+2$, the k -th étale Betti number of \mathbf{F} is given by

$$b_k(\mathbf{F}) = \bar{q}^{\binom{2m+3-k}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2m+2 \\ k \end{bmatrix}_{\bar{q}} + \sum_{i=0}^{m-\lceil k/2 \rceil} (1-\bar{q})^{i+1} \bar{q}^{\binom{2m+1-2i-k}{2}} [2i+1]_{\bar{q}}! \begin{bmatrix} 2m+3 \\ 2i+2 \end{bmatrix}_{\bar{q}} \begin{bmatrix} 2m-2i \\ k \end{bmatrix}_{\bar{q}}.$$

The latter two statements here are a combination of [4.8](#), [4.13](#), and [5.12](#). The Betti numbers are computed via Deligne–Lusztig theory from [\[DL76\]](#), using results of Lusztig from [\[Lus77\]](#), and as set up in [5.7](#). The covering is related to a unitary analogue of the wonderful compactification of Drinfeld’s upper half-space, see [4.8](#), and arises from dynamics of, essentially, the Frobenius endomorphism ϕ of X : as explained in [4.1](#), the complete intersection Z parameterizes the isotropic lines $L \subset V$ such that the cyclic subspace spanned by $L, \phi(L), \dots, \phi^r(L)$ remains isotropic for β ; and that Z covers \mathbf{F} means that the general r -plane in X is cyclically generated by ϕ .

For the final result, notice that Poincaré duality for \mathbf{F} yields a series of interesting identities amongst Gaussian numbers and, in particular, gives a simple formula for the first Betti number of \mathbf{F} :

$$b_1(\mathbf{F}) = b_{2m+1}(\mathbf{F}) = \bar{q}[2m+2]_{\bar{q}}.$$

This number coincides with the middle Betti number $b_{2m+1}(X)$ of the hypersurface, see 5.6, leading to a remarkable geometric consequence: the Albanese variety $\mathbf{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}}$ of \mathbf{F} is essentially isomorphic to the intermediate Jacobian \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1} of X . Here, the intermediate Jacobian of X is taken to mean the algebraic representative, in the sense of Samuel and Murre from [Sam60, Mur85], of the group of algebraically trivial cycles of codimension $m+1$ in X : see 6.9. The main statement is as follows:

Theorem C. — *Over an algebraically closed field \mathbf{k} , the Fano incidence correspondence $\mathbf{F} \leftarrow \mathbf{L} \rightarrow X$ induces a purely inseparable isogeny*

$$\mathbf{L}_* : \mathbf{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1}$$

between supersingular abelian varieties of dimension $\frac{1}{2}\bar{q}[2m+2]_{\bar{q}}$.

This is the essential statement contained in 6.11 and 6.14. Its proof is based on studying special subvarieties in \mathbf{F} , using the inductive structure provided by the moduli-theoretic view of X . Existence of the algebraic representative is known when $m=1$ by the work of Murre, see 6.10(iii), and will be dealt with in future work in general. One interest in this result is that it gives a large class of examples of high-dimensional varieties for which an Abel–Jacobi map is, in a sense, geometrically representable as studied in [Voi22b, Voi22a].

When $m=1$, in the case of q -bic threefolds, the results are unconditional and the statements taken together are—I feel—particularly striking: a smooth q -bic threefold X has a smooth surface S of lines, and the Albanese variety of the surface S is essentially isomorphic to the intermediate Jacobian of the hypersurface X via the Abel–Jacobi map. Phrased in this way, q -bic threefolds become analogous to complex cubic threefolds when compared with the results of Clemens and Griffiths in [CG72]. The analogies run deeper, as can already be seen upon comparing the geometry in the latter half of §6 with that in [Huy23, Chapter 5]; the comments following 6.14 indicate a bit more, including analogies relating to Prym varieties. The companion paper [Che23a] will study the geometry of S in more detail.

I would like to end this Introduction with three comments on the name q -bic: First, that these hypersurfaces deserve a uniform name for varying q recognizes that they ought to be studied together, to be understood as a single family, being characterized by the intrinsic structure given by the form β . Second, being moduli spaces of isotropic vectors, these hypersurfaces behave in many ways like quadrics. Third, other aspects of their geometry, for instance in regards to the geometry of lines, evoke that of other low-degree hypersurfaces, notably of cubic hypersurfaces. I hope the results presented here and in the future will convince the reader that the naming is worthwhile, and that the name, apt.

Relations with other works. — As previously indicated, q -bic hypersurfaces have been studied by many mathematicians in many different contexts: see the comments of [Che22, pp.7–11] for a brief survey. Particularly relevant include: Shimada’s work in [Shi01], which is perhaps the first to systematically study the geometry of linear spaces in the hypersurface via the associated bilinear form β ; the works [Tat65, Lus76b, Vol10, LTX⁺22, Li23], in which schemes related to the Fano schemes considered here arise in relation to Deligne–Lusztig theory; the work [KKP⁺22], which distinguishes q -bic hypersurfaces—called *extremal hypersurfaces* there—amongst all degree $q+1$ hypersurfaces via F -singularity theory; and [BPRS21], which studies the geometry of lines on smooth q -bic surfaces.

Outline. — The basic formalism and technique used to study q -bic hypersurfaces in this paper is set up in §1. Smoothness and connectedness properties of the Fano schemes are studied in §2. Properties of the tautological incidence correspondences amongst the Fano schemes are studied in §3. Hermitian structures, related to an intrinsic \mathbf{F}_{q^2} -structure on a smooth q -bic hypersurface, are studied in §4. This gives rise to the connection with Deligne–Lusztig theory in §5. Finally, special subvarieties in the Fano variety \mathbf{F} of maximal-dimensional linear subvarieties in a smooth q -bic hypersurface X of odd dimension are studied in §6, leading to the relationship between the Albanese of \mathbf{F} and the intermediate Jacobian of X .

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1. SETUP

As indicated in the Introduction, q -bic hypersurfaces are construed in this paper as moduli spaces for a certain bilinear form. This Section develops this perspective in an invariant way via the theory of q -bic forms, as developed in [Che23b]: their essential definitions and properties are recalled in 1.1 and a few further properties that will be used in this paper are discussed in 1.2–1.5. Then q -bic hypersurfaces are defined in 1.6 invariantly in terms of q -bic forms. Their Fano schemes are introduced in 1.10, and some of their basic properties are discussed in the remainder of the Section.

Throughout this article, p is a prime, $q := p^n$ is a positive integer power, and \mathbf{k} is a field containing the finite field \mathbf{F}_{q^2} . Given a finite-dimensional vector space V over \mathbf{k} , write $\mathbf{P}V$ for the projective space of lines in V . A *plane* refers to a linear subvariety of projective space.

1.1. q -bic forms. — To set notation, let R be an \mathbf{F}_{q^2} -algebra and M a finite projective R -module. Write M^\vee for its R -linear dual. Let $\text{Fr}: R \rightarrow R$ be the q -power Frobenius homomorphism of R and for integers $i \geq 0$, define the i -th Frobenius twists of M by $M^{[i]} := R \otimes_{\text{Fr}^i, R} M$. There is a canonical q^i -linear map $(-)^{[i]}: M \rightarrow M^{[i]}$ given by $m \mapsto m^{[i]} := 1 \otimes m$.

A q -bic form on M over R is an R -linear map $\beta: M^{[1]} \otimes_R M \rightarrow R$. The form β induces two adjoint maps, abusively denoted by $\beta: M \rightarrow M^{[1], \vee}$ and $\beta^\vee: M^{[1]} \rightarrow M^\vee$. The form is called *nondegenerate* if its adjoint maps are injective and *nonsingular* if they are isomorphisms. An element $m \in M$ is called *isotropic* for β if $\beta(m^{[1]}, m) = 0$. A subset $N \subseteq M$ is called *isotropic* if every element in N is so.

Given submodules $N_1 \subseteq M$ and $N_2 \subseteq M^{[1]}$, write

$$N_1^\perp := \ker(\beta^\vee: M^{[1]} \rightarrow M^\vee \rightarrow N_1^\vee) \quad \text{and} \quad N_2^\perp := \ker(\beta: M \rightarrow M^{[1], \vee} \rightarrow N_2^\vee)$$

for their orthogonals with respect to β . The orthogonals of $M^{[1]}$ and M are called the *kernels* of β ; when the image of $\beta: M \rightarrow M^{[1], \vee}$ is a local direct summand, the kernels fit into a canonical exact sequence of finite projective modules

$$0 \rightarrow M^{[1], \perp} \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{\beta} M^{[1], \vee} \rightarrow M^{\perp, \vee} \rightarrow 0.$$

The *radical* of β is the largest submodule of $M^{[1], \perp}$ whose Frobenius twist lies in M^\perp ; equivalently,

$$\text{rad}(\beta) := \{ m \in M \mid \beta(n^{[1]}, m) = \beta(m^{[1]}, n) = 0 \text{ for all } n \in M \}.$$

For each $i \geq 1$, twisting by Fr^i yields a q -bic form $\beta^{[i]}: M^{[i+1]} \otimes_R M^{[i]} \rightarrow R$, characterized by

$$\beta^{[i]}(m^{[i]}, n^{[i]}) = \beta(m, n)^{q^i} \quad \text{for all } m \in M^{[1]} \text{ and } n \in M.$$

1.2. Canonical endomorphisms. — From now on, consider $R = \mathbf{k}$ a field and $M = V$ a finite-dimensional \mathbf{k} -vector space. A nonsingular q -bic form β on V induces two canonical endomorphisms: On the one hand, the adjoint map $\beta : V \rightarrow V^{[1],\vee}$ yields an isogeny of the \mathbf{k} -algebraic group \mathbf{GL}_V of linear automorphisms of V , given by

$$F : \mathbf{GL}_V \rightarrow \mathbf{GL}_V \quad g \mapsto \beta^{-1} \circ g^{[1],\vee,-1} \circ \beta.$$

Its fixed subgroup scheme $\mathbf{GL}_V^F = \mathbf{U}(V, \beta)$ is called the *unitary group* of (V, β) , see [Che23b, 5.6]. On the other hand, the Frobenius-twist of $\beta^\vee : V^\vee \rightarrow V^{[1]}$ together with the inverse of β yields an isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -vector spaces

$$\sigma_\beta := \beta^{-1} \circ \beta^{[1],\vee} : V^{[2]} \rightarrow V.$$

This provides a descent datum for V to \mathbf{F}_{q^2} and the associated absolute Frobenius morphism for this structure is given by the canonical q^2 -linear bijection

$$\phi := \sigma_\beta \circ (-)^{[2]} : V \rightarrow V^{[2]} \rightarrow V.$$

The two endomorphisms are related: the square of F is the Frobenius morphism of \mathbf{GL}_V induced by the \mathbf{F}_{q^2} -rational structure σ_β . In short, $F^2 = \phi$.

Recall from [Che23b, 2.1] that $v \in V$ is called *Hermitian* if it satisfies $\beta(u^{[1]}, v) = \beta(v^{[1]}, u)^q$ for all $u \in V$. The endomorphism $\phi : V \rightarrow V$ generalizes this to a certain symmetry property for β :

1.3. Lemma. — $\beta(w, \phi(v)) = \beta^{[1]}(v^{[2]}, w)$ for every $v \in V$ and $w \in V^{[1]}$, whence

- (i) v is Hermitian if and only if v is fixed by ϕ ;
- (ii) $\beta(\phi(v_1)^{[1]}, \phi(v_2)) = \beta(v_1^{[1]}, v_2)^{q^2}$ for every $v_1, v_2 \in V$; and
- (iii) v is isotropic if and only if $\phi(v)$ is isotropic.

Proof. It follows from the definition of ϕ that

$$\beta(w, \phi(v)) = w^\vee \circ \beta \circ (\beta^{-1} \circ \beta^{[1],\vee} \circ v^{[2]}) = w^\vee \circ \beta^{[1],\vee} \circ v^{[2]} = \beta^{[1]}(v^{[2]}, w).$$

The remaining properties now follow from this identity. ■

1.4. Hermitian subspaces. Subspaces U of V fixed by ϕ are called *Hermitian subspaces*. They are characterized by the following equivalent conditions:

- (i) $\phi(U) = U$;
- (ii) U is spanned by Hermitian vectors upon base change to the separable closure of \mathbf{k} ; and
- (iii) $U^{[1],\perp,[1]} = U^\perp$ as subspaces of $V^{[1]}$.

Proof of equivalences. For (i) \Rightarrow (ii), assume already that \mathbf{k} is separably closed. Then $\phi : U \rightarrow U$ is a bijective q^2 -linear map, so U has a basis consisting of fixed vectors, see [DK73, Exposé XXII, 1.1]. This is a basis of Hermitian vectors by 1.3(i).

For (ii) \Rightarrow (iii), it suffices to consider the case when $U = \langle u \rangle$ is spanned by a single Hermitian vector, wherein definitions of orthogonals, as in [Che23b, 1.7], and of Hermitian vectors imply that

$$U^{[1],\perp,[1]} = \{v \in V^{[1]} \mid \beta^{[1]}(u^{[2]}, v) = 0\} = \{v \in V^{[1]} \mid \beta(v, u) = 0\} = U^\perp.$$

For (iii) \Rightarrow (i), note that the equality of the orthogonals is equivalent to

$$\text{im}(\beta : U \subset V \rightarrow V^{[1],\vee}) = \text{im}(\beta^{[1],\vee} : U^{[2]} \subset V^{[2]} \rightarrow V^{[1],\vee}).$$

Thus $\beta(v, U) = \beta^{[1]}(U^{[2]}, v)$ for every $v \in V^{[1]}$ and the result follows upon comparing with 1.3. ■

In particular, 1.4(i) identifies canonical Hermitian subspaces associated with any given subspace:

1.5. Corollary. — For any subspace $U \subseteq V$,

$$\bigcap_{i \geq 0} \phi^i(U) = \text{maximal Hermitian subspace contained in } U, \text{ and} \\ \sum_{i \geq 0} \phi^i(U) = \text{minimal Hermitian subspace containing } U. \quad \blacksquare$$

1.6. q -bic hypersurfaces. — The theory of q -bic forms will now be used to define the geometric objects of interest. Namely, given a nonzero q -bic form (V, β) over \mathbf{k} , the associated q -bic hypersurface is the subscheme of $\mathbf{P}V$ parameterizing isotropic lines in V for β ; in other words, this is

$$X := X_\beta := \{ [v] \in \mathbf{P}V \mid \beta(v^{[1]}, v) = 0 \}.$$

Comparing with the moduli description of projective space, as described in [Stacks, 01NE], shows that the q -bic hypersurface X represents the functor $\text{Sch}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\text{opp}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ given by

$$S \mapsto \{ \mathcal{V}' \subset V_S := V \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \mathcal{O}_S \text{ a subbundle of rank 1 isotropic for } \beta \}.$$

1.7. — The q -bic form β induces a specific equation for X : Write $\text{eu}: \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}V}(-1) \rightarrow V_{\mathbf{P}V}$ for the tautological line subbundle on $\mathbf{P}V$. The q -bic polynomial associated with β is the section

$$f_\beta := \beta(\text{eu}^{[1]}, \text{eu}): \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}V}(-q-1) \rightarrow V_{\mathbf{P}V}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}V}} V_{\mathbf{P}V} \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}V}.$$

Contemplating the moduli description of $\mathbf{P}V$ shows that $X_\beta = V(f_\beta)$. To recover the explicit description from the Introduction, choose a basis $V = \langle e_0, \dots, e_n \rangle$ and let $\mathbf{x}^\vee := (x_0 : \dots : x_n)$ be the corresponding coordinates on $\mathbf{P}V = \mathbf{P}^n$. For each $0 \leq i, j \leq n$, let $a_{ij} := \beta(e_i^{[1]}, e_j)$ be the (i, j) -entry of the associated Gram matrix, as in [Che23b, 1.2]. Then the q -bic polynomial f_β is the homogeneous polynomial

$$f_\beta(x_0, \dots, x_n) = \mathbf{x}^{\vee, [1]} \cdot \text{Gram}(\beta; e_0, \dots, e_n) \cdot \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i,j=0}^n a_{ij} x_i^q x_j.$$

1.8. Classification. — Isomorphic q -bic forms yield projectively equivalent q -bic hypersurfaces. Over an algebraically closed field, [Che23b, Theorem A] shows that there are finitely many isomorphism classes of q -bic forms on a given vector space in that, given a q -bic form β on V , there exists a basis $V = \langle e_0, \dots, e_n \rangle$ and nonnegative integers $a, b_m \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that

$$\text{Gram}(\beta; e_0, \dots, e_n) = \mathbf{1}^{\oplus a} \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{m \geq 1} \mathbf{N}_m^{\oplus b_m} \right)$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ is the 1-by-1 matrix with unique entry 1, \mathbf{N}_m is the m -by- m Jordan block with 0's on the diagonal, and \oplus denotes block diagonal sums of matrices. The tuple $(a; b_m)_{m \geq 1}$ is the fundamental invariant of β , hence of X , and is called its *type*; the sum $\sum_{m \geq 1} b_m$ is its *corank*. Note that the $\mathbf{N}_1^{\oplus b_1}$ piece is a b_1 -by- b_1 zero matrix and its underlying subspace is the radical of β . From this, it is clear that X is a cone if and only if $b_1 \neq 0$ and that its vertex is given by the radical of β ; see also [Che22, 2.4] for an invariant treatment.

A linear section of a q -bic hypersurface is another q -bic hypersurface:

1.9. Lemma. — Let X be the q -bic hypersurface associated with a q -bic form (V, β) and let $U \subseteq V$ be any linear subspace. Then $X \cap \mathbf{P}U$ is the q -bic hypersurface associated with the q -bic form

$$\beta_U: U^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} U \subset V^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} V \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathbf{k},$$

which is possibly zero, obtained by restricting β to U . \blacksquare

1.10. Fano schemes. — For each $0 \leq r \leq n$, let $\mathbf{G} := \mathbf{G}(r+1, V)$ denote the Grassmannian parameterizing $(r+1)$ -dimensional subspaces of V , and let

$$\mathbf{F} := \mathbf{F}_r(X) := \{ [U] \in \mathbf{G} \mid \mathbf{P}U \subseteq X \}$$

denote the Fano scheme parameterizing r -planes of $\mathbf{P}V$ contained in X ; see, for example, [AK77] or [Kol96, Section V.4] for generalities. Comparing 1.6 and 1.9 shows that a q -bic form (V, β) defining X endows \mathbf{F} with the alternative moduli interpretation as the moduli of $(r+1)$ -dimensional isotropic subspaces for β ; in other words, \mathbf{F} represents the functor $\text{Sch}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\text{opp}} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ given by

$$S \mapsto \{ \mathcal{V}' \subset V_S \text{ a subbundle of rank } r+1 \text{ isotropic for } \beta \}.$$

In particular, this implies that the equations of \mathbf{F} in \mathbf{G} may be given in terms of the tautological subbundle $\mathcal{S} \subseteq V_{\mathbf{G}}$ of rank $r+1$ as follows:

1.11. Lemma. — *Let X be the q -bic hypersurface associated with a q -bic form (V, β) . Then its Fano scheme \mathbf{F} of r -planes is the vanishing locus in \mathbf{G} of the q -bic form*

$$\beta_{\mathcal{S}}: \mathcal{S}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}} \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}$$

obtained by restricting β to \mathcal{S} . In particular, $\dim \mathbf{F} \geq (r+1)(n-2r-1)$ whenever it is nonempty.

Proof. This follows from the moduli interpretation of the Grassmannian together the discussion of 1.10. The dimension estimate is then:

$$\dim \mathbf{F} \geq \dim \mathbf{G} - \text{rank}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}}(\mathcal{S}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}} \mathcal{S}) = (r+1)(n-r) - (r+1)^2 = (r+1)(n-2r-1). \quad \blacksquare$$

Perhaps the most striking feature of this estimate is that it does not depend on q , or equivalently, the degree of X . For comparison, the Fano scheme of r -planes of a general hypersurface $Y \subset \mathbf{P}V$ of degree d has codimension $\binom{d+r}{r}$, see [DM98, Théorème 2.1] for example. Even when $d = q+1$ is small, the estimate above gives a larger Fano scheme than usually expected. Thus 1.11 might be read as a systematic explanation to the old observation that q -bic hypersurfaces contain many more linear subspaces than usual; compare with [Col79, Example 1.27] and [Deb01, pp.51–52].

Consider the parameter space of q -bic hypersurfaces in $\mathbf{P}V$:

$$q\text{-}\mathbf{bics}_{\mathbf{P}V} := \{ [X] \mid X \subset \mathbf{P}V \text{ a } q\text{-bic hypersurface} \} := \mathbf{P}(V^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} V)^{\vee}.$$

The following shows that the Fano schemes are nonempty in a certain range:

1.12. Lemma. — *If $0 \leq r < \frac{n}{2}$, then the Fano scheme \mathbf{F} is nonempty.*

Proof. This is a geometric question, so assume that \mathbf{k} is algebraically closed. Consider the incidence correspondence

$$\mathbf{Inc} := \{ ([U], [X]) \in \mathbf{G} \times q\text{-}\mathbf{bics}_{\mathbf{P}V} \mid \mathbf{P}U \subseteq X \}.$$

The task is to show that the second projection $\text{pr}_2: \mathbf{Inc} \rightarrow q\text{-}\mathbf{bics}_{\mathbf{P}V}$ is surjective, since its fibre over a point $[X]$ is the Fano scheme of X . Since \mathbf{Inc} is a projective space bundle over \mathbf{G} via pr_1 , it is proper and so it suffices to show that pr_2 is dominant. This is the case since the general member of $q\text{-}\mathbf{bics}_{\mathbf{P}V}$ corresponds to a q -bic hypersurface whose underlying q -bic form is nonsingular by [Che23b, §6], and a nonsingular q -bic form (V, β) of dimension $n+1$ contains an isotropic subspace of dimension $\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor$, for instance, by explicit construction upon choosing a basis of V in which β is simply the identity matrix, possible by [Che23b, 2.7]. \blacksquare

1.13. Numerical invariants. — It follows from 1.11 that, when \mathbf{F} is of the expected codimension $(r+1)^2$ in \mathbf{G} , its class in the Chow ring of the Grassmannian is given by the top Chern class

$$[\mathbf{F}] = c_{(r+1)^2}(\mathcal{S}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}} \mathcal{S}^\vee) \in \mathrm{CH}^{(r+1)^2}(\mathbf{G}).$$

Numerical invariants of \mathbf{F} may then be computed via Schubert calculus, as in [Ful98, p.271], at least for small r . For instance, adapting the argument of [DM98, Théorème 4.3] gives:

1.14. Proposition. — *If \mathbf{F} is of expected dimension $(r+1)(n-2r-1)$, then its degree in its Plücker embedding is the coefficient of $x_0^n x_1^n \cdots x_r^{n-r}$ in*

$$(x_0 + x_1 + \cdots + x_r)^{(r+1)(n-2r-1)} \cdot \left(\prod_{i,j=0}^r (x_i + qx_j) \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{0 \leq i < j \leq r} (x_i - x_j) \right). \quad \blacksquare$$

In general, this is rather unwieldy, but there are at least three cases beyond the $r=0$ case for which the degree $\deg(\mathbf{F})$ of the Fano scheme with respect to its Plücker line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(1)$ has a neat expression. This is summarized in the following; proofs of the latter two statements are given later:

1.15. Proposition. — *If the scheme \mathbf{F}_1 of lines in X is of dimension $2n-6$, then*

$$\deg \mathbf{F}_1 = \frac{(2n-6)!}{(n-1)!(n-3)!} (q+1)^2 ((n-1)q^2 + (2n-8)q + (n-1)).$$

For the scheme \mathbf{F}_m of half-dimensional planes in X ,

$$\deg \mathbf{F}_m = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=0}^r (q^{2i+1} + 1) & \text{if } n = 2m+1 \text{ and } \dim \mathbf{F}_m = 0, \text{ and} \\ \prod_{i=0}^r \frac{q^{2i+2} - 1}{q - 1} & \text{if } n = 2m+2 \text{ and } \dim \mathbf{F}_m = m+1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. The case of lines can be obtained directly from 1.14. The half-dimensional case follows in the smooth case via Theorem A together with 4.5 when $n = 2m+1$, and 6.6 when $n = 2m+2$; the general case then follows by smoothing the q -bic hypersurface, taking Fano schemes in families, and using the fact that degrees are invariant in flat families. \blacksquare

2. SMOOTHNESS AND CONNECTEDNESS

This Section is concerned with smoothness and connectedness properties of the Fano scheme \mathbf{F} of r -planes of a q -bic hypersurface X associated with a q -bic form (V, β) over \mathbf{k} . The tangent sheaf of \mathbf{F} is described in 2.2 and smooth points of the expected dimension are given a moduli-theoretic description in 2.3; see also 2.7 for a geometric interpretation. Finally, 2.9 shows that \mathbf{F} is connected whenever $n \geq 2r+2$ by considering the relative Fano scheme of the universal family of q -bic hypersurfaces.

In the following, let \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{Q} be the tautological sub- and quotient bundles of the Grassmannian \mathbf{G} , and $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}}$ and $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{F}}$ their restrictions to \mathbf{F} . Write $V_R := V \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} R$ for any \mathbf{k} -algebra R , and let β_R be the q -bic form over R obtained by extension of scalars. Write $\mathbf{k}[\epsilon]$ for the ring of dual numbers over \mathbf{k} .

2.1. Tangent sheaves. — Describe the tangent sheaf $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{F}}$ of the Fano scheme by considering first-order deformations of the underlying moduli problem 1.10 as follows: First, since the ideal of \mathbf{F} in the Grassmannian \mathbf{G} is the image of $\beta_{\mathcal{S}}: \mathcal{S}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}} \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}$ by 1.11, dualizing the conormal sequence induces an exact sequence of sheaves of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}$ -modules given by

$$(*) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{F}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{G}}|_{\mathbf{F}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}} \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}})^\vee.$$

Second, the moduli description of \mathbf{G} yields an isomorphism $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{Q}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{G}}$, where at a point with residue field κ corresponding to an $(r+1)$ -dimensional subspace U of V_κ , a κ -linear map $\varphi: U \rightarrow V_\kappa/U$ is identified with the $\kappa[\epsilon]$ -submodule \tilde{U} of $V_{\kappa[\epsilon]}$ generated by $\{u + \epsilon \tilde{\varphi}(u) \mid u \in U\}$, where $\tilde{\varphi}(u)$ is any lift of $\varphi(u)$ to V_κ . Third, note that the map $V_{\mathbf{F}} \rightarrow V_{\mathbf{F}}^{[1],\vee} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}}^{[1],\vee}$ obtained by

composing the adjoint to β with the restriction vanishes on \mathcal{S}_F , whence it descends to the quotient to yield a map $\nu: \mathcal{Q}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_F^{[1],\vee}$. This fits into an exact sequence of \mathcal{O}_F -modules given by

$$(\star\star) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_F^{[1],\perp} / \mathcal{S}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_F \xrightarrow{\nu} \mathcal{S}_F^{[1],\vee}$$

where $\mathcal{S}_F^{[1],\perp} \subseteq V_F$ is the orthogonal with respect to β , as in 1.1.

Put together, these remarks give the following description of \mathcal{T}_F :

2.2. Proposition. — *The first-order deformation \tilde{U} is isotropic for $\beta_{\kappa[\epsilon]}$ if and only if the corresponding linear map $\varphi: U \rightarrow V/U$ factors through $U^{[1],\perp}/U$. Thus there is a canonical isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{T}_F \otimes_{\kappa} \kappa([PU]) \cong \text{Hom}_{\kappa}(U, U^{[1],\perp}/U),$$

and the tangent sequence (\star) is canonically identified with the exact sequence $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{S}_F, (\star\star))$:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{S}_F, \mathcal{S}_F^{[1],\perp} / \mathcal{S}_F) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{S}_F, \mathcal{Q}_F) \xrightarrow{\nu_*} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{S}_F, \mathcal{S}_F^{[1],\vee}).$$

In particular, this canonically identifies $\mathcal{T}_F \cong \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_F}(\mathcal{S}_F, \mathcal{S}_F^{[1],\perp} / \mathcal{S}_F)$.

Proof. Since \tilde{U} is generated by elements $u + \epsilon \tilde{\varphi}(u)$ as u ranges over U , it is isotropic for $\beta_{\kappa[\epsilon]}$ if and only if for every $u, u' \in U$,

$$0 = \beta_{\kappa[\epsilon]}((u + \epsilon \tilde{\varphi}(u))^{[1]}, u' + \epsilon \tilde{\varphi}(u')) = \epsilon \beta_{\kappa[\epsilon]}(u^{[1]}, \tilde{\varphi}(u')).$$

Since $U^{[1]}$ is spanned by elements of the form $u^{[1]}$ for $u \in U$, this is equivalent to the vanishing of the linear map $\nu \circ \varphi: U \rightarrow U^{[1],\vee}/U$. Thus φ factors through $U^{[1],\perp}/U$, yielding the first statement. Comparing with the descriptions in 2.1, this identifies the fibre at U of the tangent sequence (\star) with that of the sequence in the statement. Varying over points of F now gives the second statement. ■

Comparing the statement and proof of 2.2 with the sequence $(\star\star)$ gives:

2.3. Corollary. — *The following statements are equivalent for the point $[PU]$ of F :*

- (i) $[PU]$ is a smooth point of F of expected dimension $(r+1)(n-2r-1)$;
- (ii) $\nu: \mathcal{Q}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_F^{[1],\vee}$ is surjective on the fibre at $[PU]$;
- (iii) $\nu^\vee: \mathcal{S}_F^{[1]} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_F^\vee$ is injective on the fibre at $[PU]$; and
- (iv) the subspaces $U^{[1]}$ and V_κ^\perp of $V_\kappa^{[1]}$ are linearly disjoint, that is $U^{[1]} \cap V_\kappa^\perp = \{0\}$. ■

Applying the equivalence 2.3(i) \Leftrightarrow 2.3(iii) to each generic point of F gives a neat characterization of when the Fano scheme is generically smooth of the expected dimension:

2.4. Corollary. — *The following statements regarding the Fano scheme F are equivalent:*

- (i) F is generically smooth of the expected dimension $(r+1)(n-2r-1)$; and
- (ii) the map $\nu^\vee: \mathcal{S}_F^{[1]} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_F^\vee$ of locally free \mathcal{O}_F -modules is injective.

In this case, F is a local complete intersection scheme, its tangent sheaf sequence (\star) is exact on the right, and its dualizing sheaf is a power of its Plücker line bundle given by

$$\omega_F \cong \mathcal{O}_F((q+1)(r+1) - (n+1)).$$

Proof. It remains to compute ω_F . Taking determinants of the cotangent sequence dual to (\star) gives:

$$\omega_F \cong \det(\Omega_F^1) \cong \det(\mathcal{S}_F^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_F} \mathcal{S}_F^\vee) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_F} \det(\Omega_F^1|_F) \cong \mathcal{O}_F((q+1)(r+1) - (n+1)). \quad \blacksquare$$

2.5. Nonsmooth locus. — Define the *nonsmooth locus* of \mathbf{F} as the closed subscheme given by the Fitting ideal of its sheaf of differentials in degree $(r+1)(n-2r-1)$, the expected dimension of \mathbf{F} :

$$\mathrm{Sing} \mathbf{F} := \mathrm{Fitt}_{(r+1)(n-2r-1)}(\Omega_{\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{k}}^1).$$

Thus the nonsmooth locus is supported on the points which are either of larger than expected dimension, or nonsmooth of the expected dimension, see [Stacks, 0C3H]. Dualizing the sequence in 2.2 gives a presentation of $\Omega_{\mathbf{F}/\mathbf{k}}^1$, identifying the Fitting subscheme as the top degeneracy locus of ν_*^\vee :

$$\mathrm{Sing} \mathbf{F} = \mathrm{Degen}_{(r+1)^2-1}(\nu_*^\vee: \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}} \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{F}}^\vee \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}} \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}}).$$

Comparing the construction of ν from 2.1 with 2.3(iv) shows that ν_*^\vee drops rank precisely at points where $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}}^{[1]}$ intersects $V_{\mathbf{F}}^\perp$, and the Cauchy–Binet formula implies that this holds scheme-theoretically:

$$\mathrm{Sing} \mathbf{F} = \mathrm{Degen}_{(r+1)^2-1}(\mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}} \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}} \rightarrow (V^{[1]}/V^\perp)_{\mathbf{F}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}} \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}}).$$

When $r = 0$, so that $\mathbf{F} = X$ is simply the hypersurface, this yields a clean moduli theoretic description of the singular locus of X , and furthermore gives a criterion for smoothness over \mathbf{k} :

2.6. Corollary. — *The nonsmooth locus of a q -bic hypersurface X is the closed subscheme*

$$\mathrm{Sing} X = V(\mathcal{O}_X(-q) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{eu}^{[1]}} V_X^{[1]} \twoheadrightarrow (V^{[1]}/V^\perp)_X)$$

corresponding to the linear space $\mathbf{P}V^\perp$ in $\mathbf{P}V^{[1]}$. In particular, the following are equivalent:

- (i) X is smooth over \mathbf{k} ;
- (ii) β is nonsingular; and
- (iii) $\mathrm{Gram}(\beta; e_0, \dots, e_n)$ is invertible for any basis $V = \langle e_0, \dots, e_n \rangle$.

Moreover, X is regular if and only if V^\perp has trivial Frobenius descent to V over \mathbf{k} .

Proof. The first part specializes the conclusion from 2.5 to the case $r = 0$. This implies the third part and the equivalence between (i) and (ii) since V^\perp is always isotropic for β . Finally, the equivalence of (ii) and (iii) is straightforward, see [Che23b, 1.2]. ■

This gives a geometric interpretation of the characterization 2.3(i):

2.7. Corollary. — *A point of \mathbf{F} is smooth of expected dimension if and only if the corresponding r -plane is disjoint from the nonsmooth locus of X . In other words,*

$$\mathrm{Sing} \mathbf{F} = \{ [\mathbf{P}U] \in \mathbf{F} \mid \mathbf{P}U \cap \mathrm{Sing} X \neq \emptyset \}.$$

In particular, \mathbf{F} is smooth of the expected dimension if and only if X is. ■

Generally, $\mathrm{Sing} \mathbf{F}$ is complicated. But at least when X has an isolated singularity—equivalently by 2.6, is of corank 1—and is geometrically not a cone, its dimension can be determined as follows:

2.8. Lemma. — *Assume X is of corank 1 and geometrically not a cone. If $n \geq 2r + 1$, then*

$$\dim \mathrm{Sing} \mathbf{F} = r(n - 2r - 1).$$

In particular, \mathbf{F} is of expected dimension if $n \geq 2r + 1$, whence generically smooth if $n \geq 2r + 2$.

Proof. This is a geometric statement, so assume that \mathbf{k} is algebraically closed. Let $L \subset V$ be the 1-dimensional subspace descending $V^\perp \subset V^{[1]}$ that underlies the unique singular point $x \in X$ by 2.6. Proceed by induction on $r \geq 0$, wherein the base case $r = 0$ follows from the fact that X has the

unique singular point x . Assume $r \geq 1$. The facts from 1.8 show that X is not a cone if and only if $L \neq V^{[1],\perp}$. Therefore $\beta(-, L)$ is nonzero on $V^{[1]}$, and so the linear space

$$L^\perp := \ker(\beta^\vee : V^{[1]} \rightarrow V^\vee \twoheadrightarrow L^\vee)$$

is of codimension 1 in $V^{[1]}$. Its Frobenius descent L^\dagger to V contains L , and so the restriction of β thereon is of corank at most 2 and has radical L ; thus there is an induced q -bic form $\bar{\beta}$ of corank at most 1 and no radical on L^\dagger/L ; in other words, $X \cap \mathbf{P}L^\dagger$ is a cone with vertex x over the non-conical q -bic $(n-3)$ -fold \bar{X} of corank at most 1 in $\mathbf{P}(L^\dagger/L)$. Since any r -plane in X through x is a cone over an $(r-1)$ -plane in \bar{X} , this gives the first equality in

$$\dim \text{Sing } \mathbf{F} = \dim \mathbf{F}_{r-1}(\bar{X}) = r(n-2r-1).$$

If the corank of \bar{X} is 0, then it is smooth by 2.6 and $\mathbf{F}_{r-1}(\bar{X})$ has its expected dimension by 2.4. If the corank of \bar{X} is 1, then since $n-2 \geq 2(r-1)+1$ is equivalent to the inequality in the hypothesis of the Lemma, induction applies to $\mathbf{F}_{r-1}(\bar{X})$ to show it is of expected dimension. In either case, this gives the second equality above, and whence the result. ■

Adapting the argument of [BVdV79, Theorem 6]—see also [DM98, p.544]—shows that the Fano schemes are connected whenever they are positive dimensional:

2.9. Proposition. — *If $n \geq 2r+2$, then \mathbf{F} is connected.*

Proof. This is a geometric question, so assume that \mathbf{k} is algebraically closed. Consider once again, as in the proof of 1.12, the incidence correspondence

$$\mathbf{Inc} := \{([U], [X]) \in \mathbf{G} \times q\text{-}\mathbf{bics}_{\mathbf{P}V} \mid \mathbf{P}U \subseteq X\}.$$

The locus $Z \subset \mathbf{Inc}$ over which $\text{pr}_2 : \mathbf{Inc} \rightarrow q\text{-}\mathbf{bics}_{\mathbf{P}V}$ is not smooth has codimension at least $n-2r$: Indeed, pr_2 is smooth above the open subset of $q\text{-}\mathbf{bics}_{\mathbf{P}V}$ parameterizing smooth q -bic hypersurfaces by 2.7. A general point of its codimension 1 complement corresponds to a q -bic hypersurface X of corank 1 which is not a cone by [Che23b, §6]. Over such a point, $\mathbf{F} = \text{pr}_2^{-1}([X])$ is of expected dimension $(r+1)(n-2r-1)$ and $\text{Sing } \mathbf{F}$ has dimension $r(n-2r-1)$ by 2.8, so

$$\text{codim}(Z \subseteq \mathbf{Inc}) \geq 1 + \text{codim}(\text{Sing } \mathbf{F} \subseteq \mathbf{F}) = n-2r.$$

Let $\text{pr}_2 : \mathbf{Inc} \rightarrow \mathbf{Inc}' \rightarrow q\text{-}\mathbf{bics}_{\mathbf{P}V}$ be the Stein factorization of the second projection. Then Z contains the preimage of the branch locus of $\mathbf{Inc}' \rightarrow q\text{-}\mathbf{bics}_{\mathbf{P}V}$. Since $n \geq 2r+2$, the codimension estimate implies that the branch locus has codimension at least 2. Purity of the Branch Locus, as in [Stacks, OBMB], then implies that $\mathbf{Inc}' \rightarrow q\text{-}\mathbf{bics}_{\mathbf{P}V}$ is étale, and hence an isomorphism since projective space is simply connected. Therefore the fibres of pr_2 are connected, meaning that each of the Fano schemes \mathbf{F} is connected. ■

Finally, general considerations also show that the Fano schemes are often simply connected, in the sense that there are no nontrivial connected étale covers:

2.10. Proposition. — *If $n \geq 3r+3$ and \mathbf{F} is of expected dimension, then \mathbf{F} is simply connected.*

Proof. This follows from [Deb96, Corollaire 7.4], which says that \mathbf{F} , being the zero locus of a vector bundle in a Grassmannian, is simply connected if the top Chern class of the vector bundle

$$(\mathcal{S}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}} \mathcal{S})^\vee \oplus (\mathcal{S}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}} \mathcal{S})^\vee \oplus \mathcal{S}^\vee$$

of rank $(r+1)(2r+3)$ on \mathbf{G} is nonzero, and this happens when $n \geq 3r+3$. ■

As is noted in [DM98, Exemple 3.3], this is not optimal: for instance, this does not apply to the fourfold of lines on a cubic fourfold. Note, however, that 2.10 does apply to all the Fano schemes of q -bic hypersurfaces with trivial canonical bundle so as long as $q > 2$.

3. FANO CORRESPONDENCES

Let $0 \leq k < r < n$. This Section is concerned with the varieties

$$\mathbf{F}_{r,k} := \mathbf{F}_{r,k}(X) := \{ (\mathbf{P}W \supset \mathbf{P}U) \mid X \supseteq \mathbf{P}W \supset \mathbf{P}U, \mathbf{P}W \cong \mathbf{P}^r, \mathbf{P}U \cong \mathbf{P}^k \}$$

parameterizing nested pairs of k - and r -planes in X . The projections

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbf{F}_{r,k} & \\ \text{pr}_r \swarrow & & \searrow \text{pr}_k \\ \mathbf{F}_r & & \mathbf{F}_k \end{array}$$

exhibit this as a correspondence between the Fano schemes of k - and r -planes in X ; any such incidence correspondence is referred to as a *Fano correspondence*. The projection $\text{pr}_r: \mathbf{F}_{r,k} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_r$ identifies the Fano correspondence as the Grassmannian bundle $\mathbf{G}(k+1, \mathcal{S}_{\mathbf{F}_r})$ on the tautological subbundle of \mathbf{F}_r . Therefore

$$\dim \mathbf{F}_{r,k} \geq (r+1)(n-2r-1) + (k+1)(r-k)$$

with equality if and only if the Fano scheme \mathbf{F}_r itself has its expected dimension $(r+1)(n-2r-1)$.

The fibres of $\text{pr}_k: \mathbf{F}_{r,k} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_k$, up to nilpotents, look like Fano schemes of lower dimensional q -bic hypersurfaces. To give a precise statement, consider a point of \mathbf{F}_k with residue field κ , corresponding to an $(k+1)$ -dimensional isotropic subspace $U \subseteq V_\kappa$. Let

$$U^\dagger := U^{[1],\perp} \cap U^{\perp,[1]}$$

be the intersection of the two orthogonals of U . The restriction of β to U^\dagger has U in its radical, so there is an induced q -bic form on the quotient U^\dagger/U ; let \bar{X} be the associated q -bic hypersurface.

3.1. Lemma. — *The reduced scheme parameterizing r -planes in X containing a fixed k -plane is canonically isomorphic to the reduced Fano scheme of $(r-k-1)$ -planes in the q -bic hypersurface \bar{X} :*

$$\text{pr}_k^{-1}([\mathbf{P}U])_{\text{red}} \cong \mathbf{F}_{r-k-1}(\bar{X})_{\text{red}}.$$

Proof. This is a geometric statement, so assume that $\kappa = \mathbf{k}$. The fibre $\text{pr}_k^{-1}([\mathbf{P}U])$ projects isomorphically along pr_r onto the scheme of r -planes in X containing $\mathbf{P}U$. In other words, setting $\mathbf{G} := \mathbf{G}(r+1, V)$, this gives an identification

$$\text{pr}_k^{-1}([\mathbf{P}U]) \cong \{ [W] \in \mathbf{G} \mid U \subseteq W \text{ isotropic for } \beta \} = \mathbf{F}_r \cap \bar{\mathbf{G}},$$

where $\bar{\mathbf{G}}$ is the subvariety of the Grassmannian parameterizing subspaces containing U . Proceed by describing $\text{pr}_k^{-1}([\mathbf{P}U])$ as a subscheme of $\bar{\mathbf{G}}$ as follows:

Taking images and preimages along the quotient map $V \rightarrow V/U$ provides an isomorphism between $\bar{\mathbf{G}}$ and the Grassmannian $\mathbf{G}(r-k, V/U)$. Let $\bar{\mathcal{S}}$ be the tautological subbundle of rank $r-k$ in V/U over $\bar{\mathbf{G}}$. A choice of splitting $V \cong U \oplus V/U$ induces a splitting $\mathcal{S}|_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}} \cong U_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}} \oplus \bar{\mathcal{S}}$ of the tautological subbundle \mathcal{S} of \mathbf{G} restricted to $\bar{\mathbf{G}}$. The restriction of β to $\mathcal{S}|_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}}$ now splits into four components: the—vanishing!—restriction to U , and the three maps

$$\bar{\beta}: \bar{\mathcal{S}}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}}} \bar{\mathcal{S}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}}, \quad \bar{\beta}_1: U_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}}} \bar{\mathcal{S}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}}, \quad \bar{\beta}_2: \bar{\mathcal{S}}^{[1]} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}}} U_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}}.$$

Then $\text{pr}_k^{-1}([\mathbf{P}U])$ is defined in $\bar{\mathbf{G}}$ by the vanishing of these maps. Vanishing of $\bar{\beta}_1$ and $\bar{\beta}_2$ mean that

$$\bar{\mathcal{S}} \subseteq U_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}}^{[1],\perp} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\mathcal{S}}^{[1]} \subseteq U_{\bar{\mathbf{G}}}^\perp$$

respectively, whence any geometric point of $\mathrm{pr}_k^{-1}([\mathbf{PU}])$ lies in the subvariety of $\bar{\mathbf{G}}$ parameterizing subspaces contained in U^\dagger/U . Vanishing of $\bar{\beta}$ means that the corresponding subspace is isotropic for the q -bic form induced by β thereon, as required. ■

Since U is of dimension $k+1$ in the $(n+1)$ -dimensional space V , the quotient U^\dagger/U has dimension at least $n-3k-2$. Combined with the dimension estimate of 1.11, the identification of 3.1 implies:

3.2. Corollary. — *The morphism $\mathrm{pr}_k : \mathbf{F}_{r,k} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_k$ is surjective whenever $n \geq 2r + k + 2$.* ■

This implies that \mathbf{F}_k is covered by Grassmannians, whence uniruled, when $n \geq 2r + k + 2$. Taking $k = 0$, this implies that a q -bic hypersurface is covered in r -planes when $n \geq 2r + 2$.

When the form is nonsingular, the analysis of 3.1 gives more:

3.3. Corollary. — *Assume moreover that β is nonsingular. Then, for every closed point $[\mathbf{PU}] \in \mathbf{F}_k$,*

$$\dim \mathrm{pr}_k^{-1}([\mathbf{PU}]) \leq (r-k)(n-2r-1),$$

with equality if and only if U is Hermitian, in which case $\mathrm{pr}_k^{-1}([\mathbf{PU}])$ is furthermore smooth.

Proof. This is a geometric statement, so assume the residue field of U is \mathbf{k} . Then $\dim_{\mathbf{k}} U^\dagger/U \leq n-2k-1$ with equality if and only if the two orthogonals of U coincide which, by 1.4, is equivalent to U being Hermitian. This gives the statements regarding dimension.

It remains to see that the fibre is smooth when U is Hermitian. Consider again its equations given in the proof of 3.1: First, that U is Hermitian means that the equations $\bar{\beta}_2$ are q -powers of the linear equations $\bar{\beta}_1$, and are thus redundant. Second, the q -bic form $\bar{\beta}$ induced by β on U^\dagger/U is nonsingular: Since β is nonsingular, U^\dagger has codimension $k+1$ in V and the restriction of β thereon has corank at most $k+1$. Since U is contained in the radical of β restricted to U^\dagger , it follows that $\bar{\beta}$ is nonsingular. Therefore $\mathrm{pr}_k^{-1}([\mathbf{PU}])$ is isomorphic to the Fano scheme of a smooth q -bic hypersurface \bar{X} in the Grassmannian $\mathbf{G}(r-k, U^\dagger/U)$, and is thus smooth by 2.7. ■

3.4. Action of the Fano correspondence. Suppose now that X is smooth, and consider the Fano correspondence $\mathbf{L} := \mathbf{F}_{r,0}$ going between X and its scheme \mathbf{F} of r -planes. The scheme \mathbf{L} is naturally a closed subscheme of $\mathbf{F} \times X$, and may therefore be viewed as a correspondence of degree $-r$ from \mathbf{F} to X . This acts on Chow groups

$$\mathbf{L}_* : \mathrm{CH}_*(\mathbf{F}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{*+r}(X) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{L}^* : \mathrm{CH}^*(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}^{*-r}(\mathbf{F})$$

via $\mathbf{L}_*(\alpha) := \mathrm{pr}_{X,*}(\mathrm{pr}_{\mathbf{F}}^*(\alpha) \cdot \mathbf{L})$ and $\mathbf{L}^*(\beta) := \mathrm{pr}_{\mathbf{F},*}(\mathrm{pr}_X^*(\beta) \cdot \mathbf{L})$, where the dot denotes the intersection product of cycles on $\mathbf{F} \times X$.

The next statement shows that \mathbf{L} relates, in particular, the first Chern classes

$$h := c_1(\mathcal{O}_X(1)) \in \mathrm{CH}^1(X) \quad \text{and} \quad g := c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(1)) \in \mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbf{F})$$

of the standard polarization of X as a hypersurface, and the Plücker polarization of \mathbf{F} :

3.5. Lemma. — *If $n \geq 2r + 2$, then for every $r + 1 \leq k \leq n - 1$,*

$$\mathbf{L}^*(h^k) = c_{k-r}(\mathcal{Q}) \in \mathrm{CH}^{k-r}(\mathbf{F})$$

and is nonzero. In particular, $\mathbf{L}^(h^{r+1}) = g$ in $\mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbf{F})$.*

Proof. Since h^k represents a general $(n-k)$ -plane section of X , $\mathbf{L}^*(h^k)$ represents the scheme of r -planes contained in X which are incident with a fixed, but general, $(n-k)$ -plane section; in other words, $\mathbf{L}^*(h^k)$ represents the restriction to \mathbf{F} of the Schubert variety corresponding to incidence with

a general $(n - k)$ -plane, which by [Ful98, Example 14.7.3] is given by $c_{k-r}(\mathcal{Q})$. Since X is covered by r -planes by 3.2, it follows that this class is nonzero on \mathbf{F} . ■

3.6. Incidence schemes. Continuing with X smooth, suppose further that $n \geq 2r + 2$, so that, by 3.2, X is covered by r -planes. Fix an r -plane P in X and consider the schemes of k -planes incident with P for varying k . Namely, for each $0 \leq k \leq r$, consider the $(k(n - 2k - 2) + r)$ -cycle

$$[D_{k,P}] := \mathbf{F}_{k,0}^*([P]) \in \mathrm{CH}^{n-r-k-1}(\mathbf{F}_k)$$

obtained by applying the Fano correspondence $\mathbf{F}_{k,0}$ between \mathbf{F}_k and X to the class of P in $\mathrm{CH}^{n-r-1}(X)$. The cycle is supported on the closure of the locus

$$\{ [P'] \in \mathbf{F}_k \mid P' \neq P \text{ and } P' \cap P \neq \emptyset \}$$

of k -planes in X incident with P . The basic property of these cycles is:

3.7. Lemma. — *The $D_{k,P}$ are algebraically equivalent for varying r -planes P , and*

$$(q + 1)[D_{k,P}] \sim_{\mathrm{alg}} c_{n-r-k-1}(\mathcal{Q}).$$

Proof. Since the Fano scheme of r -planes in X is connected when $n \geq 2r + 2$ by 2.9, the classes $[P]$ of r -planes in X are algebraically equivalent for varying P , whence by [Ful98, Proposition 10.3], the $[D_{k,P}]$ are also algebraically equivalent for varying P .

To now show that $(q + 1)[D_{k,P}]$ is algebraically equivalent with $c_{n-r-k-1}(\mathcal{Q})$, it suffices by 3.5 to show that there exists an $(r + 1)$ -plane section of X supported on an r -plane. By first taking general hyperplane sections, it suffices to consider the case $n = 2r + 2$, and this follows from 3.8 below. ■

The following shows that the Chow class of a Hermitian plane is, up to multiplication by $q + 1$, a power of the hyperplane class. Of particular note is the case of a smooth q -bic curve C , whereupon this shows that $q + 1$ times a Hermitian point coincides with the standard planar polarization on C .

3.8. Lemma. — *Let X be a smooth q -bic hypersurface of dimension $2r + 1$ containing a Hermitian r -plane \mathbf{PU} . Then the $(r + 1)$ -plane section $X \cap \mathbf{PU}^\dagger$ is supported on \mathbf{PU} with multiplicity $q + 1$.*

Proof. Indeed, as in the proof of 3.3, the orthogonal $U^\dagger = U^{[1],\perp}$ is an $(r + 2)$ -dimensional subspace in V such that the restriction of β thereon is of rank 1 with U as its radical. This means that, by 1.9, the $(r + 1)$ -plane section $X \cap \mathbf{PU}^\dagger$ is but \mathbf{PU} with multiplicity $q + 1$. ■

4. HERMITIAN STRUCTURES

This Section is concerned with the geometry associated with the canonical \mathbf{F}_{q^2} -structure on V provided by a nonsingular q -bic form β as in 1.2. Namely, let $\sigma_\beta: V^{[2]} \rightarrow V$ and $\phi: V \rightarrow V$ be the \mathbf{F}_{q^2} -descent datum and corresponding absolute Frobenius morphism associated with β . Embedding the Frobenius-twisted subbundle $\mathcal{S}^{[2]}$ of the Grassmannian $\mathbf{G} := \mathbf{G}(r + 1, V)$ into V via σ_β induces a \mathbf{k} -endomorphism $\phi_{\mathbf{G}}: [U] \mapsto [\phi(U)]$. Since ϕ preserves isotropic vectors for β by 1.3(iii), this restricts to a \mathbf{k} -endomorphism

$$\phi_{\mathbf{F}}: \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$$

on the Fano scheme \mathbf{F} of r -planes in the q -bic hypersurface X associated with β . For instance, when $r = 0$, the endomorphism $\phi_X: X \rightarrow X$ can be described geometrically as follows: The intersection of X with the embedded tangent space at a point x is a corank 1 q -bic hypersurface X' , and $\phi_X(x)$ is the special point of X' corresponding to the right-kernel of the underlying q -bic form. For example, when X is a q -bic curve, the tangent line at x has multiplicity q at x , and the residual point of intersection is $\phi_X(x)$; see [Che22, 2.9.9] for more details.

4.1. Dynamical filtration. — Dynamics of ϕ_F distinguish special loci in the Fano schemes. Of particular interest here is the case $r = 0$, regarding the hypersurface itself: for each $0 \leq k \leq n/2$, let

$$X^k := \{ [L] \in \mathbf{P}V \mid \phi^{[0,k]}(L) := \langle L, \phi(L), \dots, \phi^k(L) \rangle \text{ is isotropic for } \beta \}$$

be the locus of lines in V whose k -th cyclic subspace generated by ϕ is isotropic; of course, this description can be made functorial as in 1.6. These fit into a descending sequence

$$X^\bullet: X = X^0 \supset X^1 \supset \dots \supset X^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}.$$

Each piece of the filtration is given by a complete intersection:

4.2. Proposition. — *The locus X^k is the complete intersection in $\mathbf{P}V$ given by the vanishing of*

$$\beta(\phi_{\mathbf{P}V}^{*,i}(\text{eu})^{[1]}, \text{eu}): \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}V} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}V}(q^{2i+1} + 1) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq k.$$

The singular locus of X^k is supported on the union of the Hermitian $(k-1)$ -planes in X .

Proof. The space $\phi^{[0,k]}(L)$ is isotropic if and only if $\beta(\phi^i(L)^{[1]}, \phi^j(L)) = 0$ for each $0 \leq i, j \leq k$. The first statement now follows upon successively applying the identities of 1.3, since

$$\beta(\phi^i(L)^{[1]}, \phi^j(L)) = \begin{cases} \beta(\phi^{i-j}(L)^{[1]}, L)^{q^{2j}} & \text{if } i \geq j, \text{ and} \\ \beta(\phi^{j-i-1}(L)^{[1]}, L)^{q^{2i+1}} & \text{if } i < j. \end{cases}$$

Computing as in 2.2 shows that the tangent space to X^k at a point $x = [L]$ is the vector space

$$\mathcal{T}_{X^k} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X^k}} \kappa(x) \cong \text{Hom}_{\kappa(x)}(L, \phi^{[0,k]}(L)^{[1],\perp}/L).$$

This has dimension $n - 1 - \dim_{\kappa(x)} \phi^{[0,k]}(L)$ since β is nondegenerate. Thus x is a singular point if and only if $\dim_{\kappa(x)} \phi^{[0,k]}(L) \leq k$; by 1.5, this occurs if and only if L lies in a Hermitian subspace of dimension k , yielding the second statement. ■

4.3. — The equations of X^k are particularly simple upon choosing a basis $V = \langle e_0, \dots, e_n \rangle$ consisting of Hermitian vectors. It follows from its definition in 1.2 and 1.3(i) that the endomorphism ϕ is the \mathbf{k} -linear q^2 -power Frobenius in the corresponding coordinates:

$$\phi_{\mathbf{P}^n}: \mathbf{P}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^n \quad (x_0 : \dots : x_n) \mapsto (x_0^{q^2} : \dots : x_n^{q^2}).$$

In particular, the Hermitian subspaces of X coincide with its \mathbf{F}_{q^2} -rational ones, and

$$X^k = \bigcap_{s=0}^k V\left(\sum_{i,j=0}^n a_{ij} x_i^{q^{2s+1}} x_j\right) \subset \mathbf{P}^n$$

where $(a_{ij})_{i,j=0}^n := \text{Gram}(\beta; e_0, \dots, e_n)$ as in 1.7. When X is given by the Fermat equation, this filtration is seen to coincide with that defined by Lusztig in [Lus76b, Definition 2].

The final piece of X^\bullet is the union of the maximal Hermitian isotropic subspaces of V :

4.4. Lemma. — *The scheme $X^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ is supported on the union of the maximal Hermitian subspaces contained in X . Moreover, the sections*

$$\beta(\phi_{\mathbf{P}V}^{*,i}(\text{eu})^{[1]}, \text{eu}): \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}V} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}V}(q^{2i+1} + 1)$$

vanish on $X^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ for all $i \geq 0$.

Proof. Writing n as $2m+1$ or $2m+2$, it suffices to show that each $x \in X^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ is contained in a Hermitian m -plane. When $n = 2m+1$, any $x \in X^m$ lies in some m -plane $\mathbf{P}U \subset X$ by the description in

4.1; since U is isotropic and half-dimensional in V , $U^{[1],\perp} = U$ and $U^\perp = U^{[1]}$, and so U is Hermitian by 1.4(iii). When $n = 2m + 2$, any $x \in X^{m+1}$ satisfies

$$\langle x, \phi(x), \dots, \phi^m(x), \phi^{m+1}(x) \rangle = \langle x, \phi(x), \dots, \phi^m(x) \rangle$$

since any linear subvariety of X has dimension at most m ; therefore x lies in a Hermitian m -plane of X by 1.5. The second statement now follows from 4.2 since for every $v \in V$ contained in an isotropic Hermitian subspace of dimension $m + 1$ and every $i > m$, $\phi^i(v) = \sum_{j=0}^m a_j \phi^j(v)$ for some $a_j \in \mathbf{k}$. ■

For example, combined with 4.3, this implies that the union of the lines contained in the Fermat q -bic surface X is the complete intersection in \mathbf{P}^3 given by

$$x_0^{q+1} + x_1^{q+1} + x_2^{q+1} + x_3^{q+1} = x_0^{q^3+1} + x_1^{q^3+1} + x_2^{q^3+1} + x_3^{q^3+1} = 0.$$

Generally, let $0 \leq k \leq n/2$, and let

$$\mathbf{F}_k(X)_{\text{Herm}} := \{ [\mathbf{P}U] \in \mathbf{F}_k(X) \mid U \text{ is a Hermitian subspace} \}$$

be the locus of k -planes in X whose underlying space is Hermitian. This is a finite set of points since there are only finitely many Hermitian vectors by [Che23b, 2.5]. Analyzing the schematic structure of $X^{[n/2]}$ gives a geometric method to count the number of maximal isotropic Hermitian subspaces contained in a smooth q -bic hypersurface X . The following count is classical: see [Seg65, n.32] and [BC66, Theorem 9.2]; see also [Shi01, Corollary 2.22].

4.5. Corollary. — $\# \mathbf{F}_m(X)_{\text{Herm}} = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=0}^m (q^{2i+1} + 1) & \text{if } \dim X = 2m \text{ is even, and} \\ \prod_{i=0}^m (q^{2i+3} + 1) & \text{if } \dim X = 2m + 1 \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$

Proof. When $\dim X = 2m$ is even, 4.4 implies that X^m is the union of the Hermitian m -planes in X , and the second statement of 4.2 shows that each plane is generically reduced. Therefore

$$\# \mathbf{F}_m(X)_{\text{Herm}} = \deg(X^m) = \prod_{i=0}^m (q^{2i+1} + 1).$$

When $\dim X = 2m + 1$ is odd, 4.4 still implies that X^{m+1} is the union of the Hermitian m -planes in X , but 4.2 now shows that each component is generically nonreduced. Thus it remains to show that each component $P \subseteq X^{m+1}$ arises with multiplicity $q + 1$. Choose a Hermitian basis $U = \langle u_0, \dots, u_m \rangle$ of the linear space underlying P . Since β is nondegenerate, there exists linearly independent vectors $v_0, \dots, v_m \in V$ such that

$$\beta(u_i^{[1]}, v_j) = \beta(v_j^{[1]}, u_i) = \delta_{ij}.$$

Complete this to a basis of V with a Hermitian basis w of the orthogonal complement of these vectors. Let $(x_0 : \dots : x_m : y_0 : \dots : y_m : z)$ be the coordinates of $\mathbf{P}V = \mathbf{P}^{2m+2}$ associated with this basis. The generic point η of P is contained in the affine open where $x_0 \neq 0$, thus the completed local ring of X^{m+1} at η is isomorphic to quotient of the power series ring $\mathbf{k}(x_1, \dots, x_m)[[y_0, \dots, y_m, z]]$ by the ideal generated by the polynomials

$$z^{q^{2i+1}+1} + y_0 + y_0^{q^{2i+1}+1} + \sum_{j=1}^m (x_j^{q^{2i+1}} y_j + x_j y_j^{q^{2i+1}}) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq m + 1,$$

compare with 4.3. Solving for y_i with the i -th polynomial shows that the completed local ring of X^{m+1} at η is isomorphic to $\mathbf{k}(x_1, \dots, x_m)[[z]]/(\epsilon z^{q^{m+1}})$ for a unit ϵ , concluding the proof. ■

Double-counting now determines the number of isotropic Hermitian k -planes. The result is best expressed in terms of Gaussian integers. The parameter here will be taken to be $\bar{q} := -q$, following the Ennola duality principle [Enn63], which says that representation-theoretic information about the

finite unitary group $\mathrm{GU}_{n+1}(q)$ can be obtained from that of the finite general linear group $\mathrm{GL}_{n+1}(q)$ via the change of parameters $q \mapsto \bar{q}$. To set notation, given positive integers n and k , write

$$[n]_{\bar{q}} := \frac{1 - \bar{q}^n}{1 - \bar{q}}, \quad [n]_{\bar{q}}! := \prod_{i=1}^n [i]_{\bar{q}}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_{\bar{q}} := \frac{[n]_{\bar{q}}!}{[k]_{\bar{q}}! [n-k]_{\bar{q}}!},$$

and $[2k+1]_{\bar{q}}!! := \prod_{i=0}^k [2i+1]_{\bar{q}}$. Then for each $0 \leq k < n/2$, the result is as follows:

4.6. Proposition. — $\# \mathbf{F}_k(X)_{\mathrm{Herm}} = (1 - \bar{q})^{k+1} [2k+1]_{\bar{q}}!! \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ 2k+2 \end{bmatrix}_{\bar{q}}$.

Proof. Write n as either $2m+1$ or $2m+2$, and consider the set

$$\Lambda := \{ (\mathbf{PU} \subseteq \mathbf{PW}) \mid [\mathbf{PU}] \in \mathbf{F}_k(X)_{\mathrm{Herm}} \text{ and } [\mathbf{PW}] \in \mathbf{F}_m(X)_{\mathrm{Herm}} \}$$

consisting of nested isotropic Hermitian k - and m -planes. Fixing either \mathbf{PU} or \mathbf{PW} yields bijections

$$\Lambda \simeq \mathbf{F}_k(X)_{\mathrm{Herm}} \times \mathbf{F}_{m-k-1}(\bar{X})_{\mathrm{Herm}} \quad \text{and} \quad \Lambda \simeq \mathbf{F}_m(X)_{\mathrm{Herm}} \times \mathbf{G}(k+1, m+1)(\mathbf{F}_{q^2}),$$

respectively; here, \bar{X} is a smooth q -bic hypersurface of dimension $n-2k-3$. These work as follow:

For the first, by 3.1 and 3.3 together with the compatibility of taking Hermitian vectors with taking orthogonal complements from [Che23b, 2.2], the set of Hermitian m -planes in X containing a fixed Hermitian k -plane \mathbf{PU} is in bijection with the set of Hermitian $(m-k-1)$ -planes in the q -bic hypersurface in $\mathbf{P}(U^\dagger/U)$ defined by the nondegenerate q -bic form induced by β ; choosing an isomorphism with the fixed smooth q -bic $(n-2k-3)$ -fold \bar{X} gives the first bijection.

For the second, the discussion of 4.3 implies that the set of Hermitian k -planes contained in the fixed Hermitian m -plane \mathbf{PW} is in bijection with the set of \mathbf{F}_{q^2} -rational k -planes in a projective m -space. Thus a choice of identification with a fixed \mathbf{P}^m gives the second bijection.

Taking cardinality of Λ and rearranging now gives an expression for $\# \mathbf{F}_k(X)_{\mathrm{Herm}}$ in terms of maximal isotropic Hermitian subspaces, counted by 4.5, and

$$\# \mathbf{G}(k+1, m+1)(\mathbf{F}_{q^2}) = \begin{bmatrix} m+1 \\ k+1 \end{bmatrix}_{q^2} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{m+1} (1 - \bar{q}^{2i})}{\prod_{i=1}^{k+1} (1 - \bar{q}^{2i}) \prod_{i=1}^{m-k} (1 - \bar{q}^{2i})},$$

see [Sta12, Proposition 1.7.2]. A straightforward computation now gives the result. ■

4.7. Cyclic planes. — Let $0 \leq k < n/2$. Consider the closed subscheme of the Fano scheme

$$\mathbf{F}_{k,\mathrm{cyc}} := \{ [P] \in \mathbf{F}_k \mid \dim P \cap \phi_X(P) \geq k-1 \}$$

parameterizing k -planes in X whose intersection with its ϕ -translate is at least a $(k-1)$ -plane. The geometric construction of the dynamical filtration from 4.1 provides a natural rational map

$$\phi^{[0,k]}: X^k \dashrightarrow \mathbf{F}_{k,\mathrm{cyc}} \quad x \mapsto \langle x, \phi_X(x), \dots, \phi_X^k(x) \rangle$$

which sends a general point of X^k to the cyclic k -plane it generates via ϕ ; this is well-defined since, by 1.5, its indeterminacy locus is the union of the Hermitian $(k-1)$ -planes of X .

Resolve $\phi^{[0,k]}$ as follows: For each $0 \leq r \leq k$, consider the following closed subschemes of partial flag varieties associated with V :

$$\begin{aligned} X_r^k &:= \{ (L_0 \subset \dots \subset L_r) \mid \phi(L_i) \subset L_{i+1}, \text{ and } \langle L_r, \phi(L_r), \dots, \phi^{k-r}(L_r) \rangle \text{ is isotropic} \}, \\ \mathbf{F}_k^{k-r} &:= \{ (L_r \subset \dots \subset L_k) \mid L_i \subset \phi(L_{i+1}), L_k \text{ is isotropic, and } \dim L_k \cap \phi(L_k) \geq k \}, \end{aligned}$$

where L_i denotes an $(i+1)$ -dimensional linear subspace of V . Then $X^k = X_0^k$ and $\mathbf{F}_{k,\mathrm{cyc}} = \mathbf{F}_k^0$. Set $\tilde{X}^k := X_k^k$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\mathrm{cyc}} := \mathbf{F}_k^k$. Forgetting the last or first piece of the flag provides a series of morphisms

$$\tilde{X}^k \rightarrow X_{k-1}^k \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow X_1^k \rightarrow X^k \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\mathrm{cyc}} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_k^{k-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_k^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_{k,\mathrm{cyc}}.$$

Denote by $\pi_\bullet: \tilde{X}^k \rightarrow X^k$ and $\pi^\bullet: \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ the projections from the top of the tower to the bottom. Finally, the moduli description of the final pieces provides morphisms $\phi^-: \tilde{X}^k \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ and $\phi^+: \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}} \rightarrow \tilde{X}^k$ that send a flag $(L_i)_{i=0}^k$ to $(\phi^{k-i}(L_i))_{i=0}^k$ and $(\phi^i(L_i))_{i=0}^k$, respectively.

The result is summarized in the following. The construction is perhaps a unitary analogue of the wonderful compactification of Drinfeld's upper half space, as explained in [Lan19, §§7–9]. Compare also with Ekedahl's analysis in [Eke03, Proposition 2.4] of Hirokado's variety from [Hir99].

4.8. Theorem. — *Let $0 \leq k < \frac{n}{2}$. The morphisms*

$$\pi_\bullet: \tilde{X}^k \rightarrow X^k \quad \text{and} \quad \pi^\bullet: \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}}$$

are proper and birational from smooth irreducible schemes of dimension $n - k - 1$; the morphisms

$$\phi^-: \tilde{X}^k \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi^+: \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}} \rightarrow \tilde{X}^k$$

are finite, flat, and purely inseparable of degrees $q^{k(k+1)}$ and $q^{k(2n-3k-3)}$, respectively; and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \tilde{X}^k & \xrightarrow{\phi^-} & \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}} & \xrightarrow{\phi^+} & \tilde{X}^k \\ \pi_\bullet \downarrow & & \pi^\bullet \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_\bullet \\ X^k & \xrightarrow{\phi^{[0,k]}} & \mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}} & \xrightarrow{\phi^{(0|k)}} & X^k \end{array}$$

is commutative, where $\phi^{(0|k)}: \mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}} \dashrightarrow X^k$ is the dominant rational map given by $P \mapsto P \cap \phi^k(P)$.

This is proved in parts through the remainder of this Section.

4.9. Lemma. — *Let $0 \leq r \leq k$. The map $\pi_r: X_{r+1}^k \rightarrow X_r^k$ is the blowup along the strict transform of the Hermitian r -planes of X , and its exceptional divisor is*

$$E_r := \{ (L_0 \subset \cdots \subset L_{r+1}) \in X_{r+1}^k \mid L_r \text{ is Hermitian} \} = V(\phi^*(\mathcal{L}_r/\mathcal{L}_{r-1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{r+1}/\mathcal{L}_r).$$

The map $\pi^{k-r}: \mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}}^{k-r+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}}^{k-r}$ is the blowup along the strict transform of the locus of k -planes containing a Hermitian r -plane in $\mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}}$, and its exceptional divisor is

$$E^{k-r} := \{ (L_{r-1} \subset \cdots \subset L_k) \in \mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}}^{k-r+1} \mid L_r \text{ is Hermitian} \} = V(\mathcal{L}_r/\mathcal{L}_{r-1} \rightarrow \phi^*(\mathcal{L}_{r+1}/\mathcal{L}_r)).$$

Proof. Let x be a point of X_{r+1}^k , corresponding to a flag $(L_i)_{i=0}^{r+1}$. If x lies away from E_r , then L_{r+1} is spanned by L_r and $\phi(L_r)$, whence π_r is an isomorphism away from E_r . An equation for E_r is obtained by noting that L_r is Hermitian if and only if the canonical projection $\phi(L_r) \rightarrow L_{r+1}/L_r$ vanishes; since $\phi(L_{r-1}) \subset L_r$, this projection descends to the quotient and vanishes if and only if the induced map

$$\phi(L_r)/\phi(L_{r-1}) \rightarrow L_{r+1}/L_r$$

vanishes. Passing to the universal subbundles exhibits E_r as the claimed effective Cartier divisor.

Let x now be a point of $\mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}}^{k-r+1}$, corresponding to a flag $(L_i)_{i=r-1}^k$. This time, L_{r-1} is the intersection of L_r and $\phi(L_r)$ as long as x lies away from E^{k-r} , whence π^{k-r} is an isomorphism away from E^{k-r} . Since $L_r \subset \phi(L_{r+1})$ and $L_{r-1} \subset \phi(L_r)$, arguing analogously shows that L_r is Hermitian if and only if the canonically induced map

$$L_r/L_{r-1} \rightarrow \phi(L_{r+1})/\phi(L_r)$$

vanishes, thereby establishing that E^{k-r} is the stated effective Cartier divisor. ■

The next statement identifies the tangent space to either \tilde{X}_k or $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ at a point corresponding to a flag $L_\bullet := (L_i)_{i=0}^k$ with residue field κ :

4.10. Lemma. — *The tangent space of \tilde{X}^k at L_\bullet is isomorphic to the vector space*

$$\left(\bigoplus_{i=0}^{k-1} \operatorname{Hom}_\kappa(L_i/\phi(L_{i-1}), L_{i+1}/L_i) \right) \oplus \operatorname{Hom}_\kappa(L_k/\phi(L_{k-1}), L_k^{[1],\perp}/L_k).$$

The tangent space of $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ at a flag L_\bullet is isomorphic to the vector space

$$\left(\bigoplus_{i=0}^{k-1} \operatorname{Hom}_\kappa(L_i/L_{i-1}, \phi(L_{i+1})/L_i) \right) \oplus \operatorname{Hom}_\kappa(L_k/L_{k-1}, L_k^{[1],\perp}/L_k).$$

Proof. Identify the tangent space to \tilde{X}^k at L_\bullet as a subspace of the tangent space to the ambient partial flag variety, given by

$$\left(\bigoplus_{i=0}^{k-1} \operatorname{Hom}_\kappa(L_i, L_{i+1}/L_i) \right) \oplus \operatorname{Hom}_\kappa(L_k, V/L_k).$$

Let $\varphi_\bullet := (\varphi_i)_{i=0}^k$ be a tangent vector of the flag variety, and let $\tilde{L}_\bullet := (\tilde{L}_i)_{i=0}^k$ be the corresponding first-order deformation. Then φ_\bullet is tangent to \tilde{X}^k if and only if

$$\tilde{L}_i \supset \phi(\tilde{L}_{i-1}) = \phi(L_{i-1}) \otimes_\kappa \kappa[\epsilon] \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq k,$$

and L_k remains isotropic. The first set of conditions means that the linear maps $\varphi_i: L_i \rightarrow L_{i+1}/L_i$ vanish on $\phi(L_{i-1}) \subset L_i$; and the second condition means that, as in 2.2, φ_k factors through $L_k^{[1],\perp}/L_k$. This identifies the tangent space to \tilde{X}^k as the first subspace in the statement.

Identify the tangent space to $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ at L_\bullet directly: A first-order deformation \tilde{L}_\bullet satisfies

$$\tilde{L}_i \subset \phi(\tilde{L}_{i+1}) = \phi(L_{i+1}) \otimes_\kappa \kappa[\epsilon] \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq k-1,$$

and \tilde{L}_k is isotropic for β . For each $0 \leq i \leq k$, encode \tilde{L}_i in the usual way as the $\kappa[\epsilon]$ -module spanned in $\phi(L_{i+1}) \otimes_\kappa \kappa[\epsilon]$ by an arbitrary lift of the image of a linear map $L_i \rightarrow \phi(L_{i+1})/L_i$; here, write $L_{k+1} = V$. The flag condition $\tilde{L}_{i-1} \subset \tilde{L}_i$ means that this linear map is determined on the subspace $L_{i-1} \subset L_i$, and so \tilde{L}_i is completely determined from \tilde{L}_{i-1} by a linear map $\varphi_i: L_i/L_{i-1} \rightarrow \phi(L_{i+1})/L_i$. When $i = k$, the condition that \tilde{L}_k is isotropic means that φ_k further factors through the subspace $L_k^{[1],\perp}/L_k$. This identifies the set of first-order deformations of L_\bullet in $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ with the second vector space in the statement. ■

4.11. Corollary. — *The schemes \tilde{X}^k and $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ are smooth and irreducible of dimension $n - k - 1$.*

Proof. The morphisms ϕ^\pm defined in 4.7 compose to the finite purely inseparable endomorphism ϕ^2 on either \tilde{X}^k and $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$. Whence the ϕ^\pm share the same properties, and in particular, \tilde{X}^k and $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ are universally homeomorphic. Thus it suffices to establish the topological properties for \tilde{X}^k .

The dimension statement follows from 4.9 and 4.2, which together imply that \tilde{X}^k is a blowup of the codimension $k + 1$ complete intersection X^k . Combined with 4.10, this implies that \tilde{X}^k and $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ are smooth. Finally, for irreducibility, it suffices to show that \tilde{X}^k is connected, and this follows from the fact that it is proper birational to the normal connected scheme X^k . ■

4.12. — To complete the proof of 4.8, it remains to establish the statements about ϕ^\pm .

First, it follows from the proof of 4.11 that the rational map $\phi^{[0,k]}: X^k \dashrightarrow \mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ is dominant: in other words, the general point of $\mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ parameterizes a cyclic k -plane. Therefore there exists a rational map $\phi^{(0,k)}: \mathbf{F}_{k,\text{cyc}} \dashrightarrow X^k$ that takes a cyclic k -plane P to the intersection $P \cap \phi^k(P)$ with its k -th ϕ -translate. It now follows from the moduli descriptions that the diagram of 4.8 commutes.

Second, that the ϕ^\pm are finite purely inseparable was already explained in the proof of 4.11. That they are flat follows from miracle flatness, [Stacks, 00R4], since \tilde{X}^k and $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ are smooth by 4.10.

Finally, it remains to determine the degrees of ϕ^\pm . By flatness, it suffices to compute the degree of the fibre over any given point. Consider a point of $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ corresponding to a flag $(L_i)_{i=0}^k$ of isotropic Hermitian subspaces and let κ be its residue field. Then its preimage along $\phi^-: \tilde{X}^k \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{k,\text{cyc}}$ is the

scheme representing the deformation functor whose value on an Artinian local κ -algebra A is the set of flags in $V_\kappa \otimes_\kappa A$ of the form

$$\{ (\tilde{L}_0 \subset \tilde{L}_1 \subset \cdots \subset \tilde{L}_k) \mid \tilde{L}_i \otimes_A \kappa = L_i \text{ and } \phi^{k-i}(\tilde{L}_i) = L_i \otimes_\kappa A \text{ for each } 0 \leq i \leq k \}.$$

Since A is local, each \tilde{L}_i is free; moreover, the second condition for $i = k$ means that $\tilde{L}_k = L_k \otimes_\kappa A$. So if $L_k = \langle v_0, \dots, v_k \rangle$ is a basis of Hermitian vectors adapted to the filtration, then a deformation is of the form:

$$\tilde{L}_{k-r} = \left\langle v_i + \sum_{j=1}^r a_{ij} v_{k+1-j} : 0 \leq i \leq r \right\rangle \quad \text{where } \phi^j(a_{ij}) = a_{ij}^{q^{2j}} = 0.$$

This identifies the fibre over $(L_i)_{i=0}^k$ along ϕ^- with the affine scheme

$$\text{Spec}(\kappa[a_{ij} : 0 \leq i \leq k-1, 1 \leq j \leq k-i]/(a_{ij}^{q^{2j}})),$$

and so $\deg(\phi^-) = q^{k(k+1)}$. Finally,

$$\deg(\phi^+) = \deg(\phi^+ \circ \phi^-) \cdot \deg(\phi^-)^{-1} = \deg(\phi_{\tilde{X}^k}^k) \cdot \deg(\phi^-)^{-1} = q^{k(2n-3k-3)}.$$

This completes the proof of 4.8. ■

Consider the case $n = 2m + 2$ and $k = m$, that is, the case of maximal isotropic subspaces in an odd-dimensional q -bic hypersurface. By 4.9 and 4.11, the scheme $\mathbf{F}_{m,\text{cyc}}$ is irreducible of dimension $m + 1$; comparing with Theorem A now implies that $\mathbf{F}_{m,\text{cyc}} = \mathbf{F}_m$. Therefore 4.8 implies:

4.13. Corollary. — *Let $n = 2m + 2$. Then \mathbf{F}_m is dominated via a purely inseparable rational map of degree $q^{m(m+1)}$ by a complete intersection geometrically isomorphic to*

$$\left\{ (x_0 : x_1 : \cdots : x_{2m+2}) \in \mathbf{P}^{2m+2} \mid x_0^{q^{2i+1}+1} + x_1^{q^{2i+1}+1} + \cdots + x_{2m+2}^{q^{2i+1}+1} = 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq m \right\}. \quad \blacksquare$$

5. DELIGNE–LUSZTIG STRATIFICATION

As described in 1.2, a nonsingular q -bic form β on V induces an isogeny $F : \mathbf{GL}_V \rightarrow \mathbf{GL}_V$ which squares to the Frobenius endomorphism associated with the \mathbf{F}_{q^2} -rational structure σ_β on V . This isogeny acts on the variety \mathbf{Bor} of Borel subgroups in \mathbf{GL}_V ; intersecting its graph with the orbits of \mathbf{GL}_V in $\mathbf{Bor} \times_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{Bor}$ gives rise to the Deligne–Lusztig varieties from [DL76] in type 2A_n , those associated with the finite unitary group $U(V, \beta)$. The aim of this Section is to relate the Fano schemes \mathbf{F} of r -planes in the smooth q -bic hypersurface X associated with β with (generalized) Deligne–Lusztig varieties, and to use this relation to access the étale cohomology of the Fano schemes: see 5.12.

5.1. Deligne–Lusztig varieties. — Let \mathbf{Bor} be the smooth projective variety parameterizing Borel subgroups of \mathbf{GL}_V . Diagonally acting via conjugation by \mathbf{GL}_V decomposes the self-product

$$\mathbf{Bor} \times_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{Bor} = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} \mathbf{orb}_w$$

into orbits indexed by the Weyl group W . Let $F : \mathbf{Bor} \rightarrow \mathbf{Bor}$ be the morphism of \mathbf{k} -varieties induced by the isogeny F . The *Deligne–Lusztig variety* indexed by w is the scheme-theoretic intersection

$$\mathbf{DL}_w := \mathbf{orb}_w \cap \Gamma_F$$

of the w -orbit and the graph of the morphism F . Each \mathbf{DL}_w can be identified with a locally closed subscheme of \mathbf{Bor} via the first projection, is smooth, and is of dimension the length of w in W . The closure relations amongst the \mathbf{DL}_w are given by the Bruhat order: see [DL76, §1] for this and more.

More generally, let S be the set of simple reflections in W , and for each $I \subseteq S$, let W_I be the subgroup generated by I and fix a set ${}^I W$ of minimal length representatives of the cosets $W_I \backslash W$. Let \mathbf{Par}_I be the set of parabolic subgroups of type I . Lusztig defines in [Lus07, §4] a stratification

$$\mathbf{Par}_I = \bigsqcup_{w \in {}^I W} \mathbf{DL}_{I,w}$$

generalizing the classical Deligne–Lusztig stratification when $\mathbf{Par}_\emptyset = \mathbf{Bor}$; see also [Béd85, He09]. By [He09, Theorem 3.1], the *generalized Deligne–Lusztig variety* $\mathbf{DL}_{I,w}$ can be obtained as the image of \mathbf{DL}_w under the projection $\mathbf{Bor} \rightarrow \mathbf{Par}_I$.

5.2. — Describe the \mathbf{DL}_w geometrically by identifying \mathbf{Bor} with the complete flag variety \mathbf{Flag}_V : Fix an F -stable Borel subgroup \mathbf{B} of \mathbf{GL}_V , and let $V_\bullet := (V_i)_{i=0}^{n+1}$ be the complete flag it stabilizes. Since $F^2 = \phi$ on \mathbf{GL}_V , each V_i is fixed by ϕ and is thus Hermitian in the sense of 1.4. A computation analogous to the one in 5.3 below shows that

$$V_{n+1-i} = V_i^{[1],\perp} \text{ for each } 0 \leq i \leq n+1,$$

so that the first half of the flag is isotropic. Identifying the g -conjugate of \mathbf{B} with the g -translate of V_\bullet gives an isomorphism $\mathbf{Bor} \cong \mathbf{Flag}_V$. Abusing notation, write F for the induced endomorphism of \mathbf{Flag}_V . Then \mathbf{DL}_w can be described as the locally closed subscheme of the flag variety given by

$$\mathbf{DL}_w = \left\{ [W_\bullet] \in \mathbf{Flag}_V \mid \mathrm{gr}_{w(i)}^{F(W_\bullet)} \mathrm{gr}_i^{W_\bullet}(V) \neq \{0\} \right\}$$

where the Weyl group W is viewed as the symmetric group on $\{1, \dots, n+1\}$, and $\mathrm{gr}_i^{W_\bullet}$ is the i -th graded piece associated with the filtration W_\bullet : see, for example, [DL76, §2.1]. A simple but useful instance of what this means is: $w(\{1, \dots, i\}) \subseteq \{1, \dots, j\}$ if and only if $W_i \subseteq F(W_\bullet)_j$.

The action of the endomorphism F on a flag W_\bullet is described as follows:

5.3. Lemma. — $F(\{0\} \subsetneq W_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq W_n \subsetneq V) = (\{0\} \subsetneq W_n^{[1],\perp} \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq W_1^{[1],\perp} \subsetneq V)$.

Proof. Write $W_\bullet = g \cdot V_\bullet$ for $g \in \mathbf{GL}_V$. Then $F(W_i) = F(g) \cdot V_i = (\beta^{-1} \circ g^{[1],\vee,-1} \circ \beta)(V_i)$. First,

$$\beta(V_i) = (V^{[1]}/V_i^\perp)^\vee = (V/V_i^{[1],\perp})^{[1],\vee} = (V/V_{n+1-i})^{[1],\vee}$$

with the middle equality due to 1.4(iii), since V_i is Hermitian. Therefore

$$F(W_i) = (\beta^{-1} \circ g^{[1],\vee,-1})(V/V_{n+1-i})^{[1],\vee} = \beta^{-1}((V/W_{n+1-i})^{[1],\vee}) = W_{n+1-i}^{[1],\perp}. \quad \blacksquare$$

More generally, given a subset $I \subseteq S$ of simple reflections, let \mathbf{P}_I be the unique parabolic subgroup of type I containing \mathbf{B} , and use this to identify \mathbf{Par}_I with the partial flag variety $\mathbf{Flag}_{I,V}$ of type I . Then the generalized Deligne–Lusztig varieties give a partition

$$\mathbf{Flag}_{I,V} = \bigsqcup_{w \in {}^I W} \mathbf{DL}_{I,w}.$$

The schemes $\mathbf{DL}_{I,w}$ can sometimes be described in terms of intersection patterns between a partial flag and its orthogonal by writing it as the image of a Deligne–Lusztig variety from the complete flag variety. Compare the following with [HLZ19, §2.3]:

5.4. Lemma. — *The Fano scheme \mathbf{F} is a union of generalized Deligne–Lusztig varieties of type ${}^2A_{n+1}$.*

Proof. Since $W_{r+1}^{[1],\perp} = F(W_{n-r})$ by 5.3, the description of \mathbf{DL}_w from 5.2 implies that

$$W_{r+1} \subseteq W_{r+1}^{[1],\perp} \iff w(\{1, \dots, r+1\}) \subseteq \{1, \dots, n-r\}.$$

In other words, whether or not W_{r+1} is isotropic is determined by the Weyl group element w . Since the $\mathbf{DL}_{I,w}$ are images of the \mathbf{DL}_w under the projection $\mathbf{Flag}_V \rightarrow \mathbf{G}$, it follows that \mathbf{F} is the union of generalized Deligne–Lusztig varieties associated with \mathbf{G} . \blacksquare

Two cases for which the Deligne–Lusztig stratification of \mathbf{F} is particularly simple and useful are: first, the hypersurface X itself; second, and more interestingly, the Fano scheme of maximal isotropic subspaces. In the following, denote by $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ the usual set of simple transpositions which generates the Weyl group, identified with the symmetric group on $n + 1$ elements as above.

5.5. Hypersurface. — Consider the stratification associated with the hypersurface X . Projective space is the partial flag variety associated with the set $I := \{s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ of simple reflections. A set of minimal length representatives for $W_I \backslash W$ can be taken to be

$${}^I W := \{\text{id}, s_1, s_1 s_2, \dots, s_1 s_2 \cdots s_n\}.$$

View the strata $\mathbf{DL}_{I,w}$ as images of the \mathbf{DL}_w under the projection $\mathbf{Flag}_V \rightarrow \mathbf{PV}$. Then a computation using the descriptions from 5.2 and 5.3 relates the generalized Deligne–Lusztig varieties in this case with the pieces of the dynamical filtration from 4.1: for $0 \leq k \leq n$,

$$\mathbf{DL}_{I,s_1 \cdots s_k} = X^{n-k-1} \setminus X^{n-k}$$

where $X^{-1} := \mathbf{PV}$, and X^{n-k} is the union of the Hermitian k -planes in X for $0 \leq k \leq n/2$. This decomposition can be combined with the methods of [DL76, Lus76a] to determine the étale cohomology of X as a representation for the projective unitary group. The following statement was first observed by Tate and Thompson in [Tat65, p.102], and later made more precise by [HM78]:

5.6. Theorem. — Assume \mathbf{k} is separably closed. The middle primitive étale cohomology $H_{\text{ét}}^{n-1}(X, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)_{\text{prim}}$ is an irreducible representation for $U_{n+1}(q)$ of dimension $(-1)^n \bar{q}[n]_{\bar{q}}$. ■

5.7. Maximal isotropic subspaces. — Let $n = 2m + 1$ and let \mathbf{F} be the Fano scheme of m -planes in X . Then Theorem A shows that \mathbf{F} is a finite set of reduced points; its dimension can also be obtained from 5.4 by showing there is exactly one generalized Deligne–Lusztig variety contained in \mathbf{F} .

The remainder of this Section is concerned with the case $n = 2m + 2$ and the Deligne–Lusztig decomposition of the Fano scheme \mathbf{F} of m -planes in X . The ambient Grassmannian $\mathbf{G}(m + 1, 2m + 3)$ is the partial flag variety associated with the set

$$I = \{s_1, \dots, s_m, s_{m+2}, \dots, s_{2m+2}\} = S \setminus \{s_{m+1}\}.$$

As in 5.4, the stratum $\mathbf{DL}_{I,w}$ is contained in \mathbf{F} if and only if $w(\{1, \dots, m + 1\}) \subseteq \{1, \dots, m + 2\}$. Since W_I contains all permutations on the first $m + 1$ elements, a straightforward computation shows that a set ${}^I W$ of minimal length representatives for the coset space $W_I \backslash W$ satisfying this condition consists of the following $m + 2$ cyclic permutations: $w_0 := \text{id}$ and, for $1 \leq k \leq m + 1$,

$$w_k := s_{m+1} s_m \cdots s_{m+2-k} = (m + 2 - k, m + 3 - k, \dots, m + 1, m + 2).$$

The next statement gives a moduli description of $\overline{\mathbf{DL}}_{I,w_k}$, and may be compared with [Vol10, Theorem 2.15]. Note already that, since the w_k are linearly ordered in the Bruhat order, the closure relations of the associated Deligne–Lusztig varieties are also linear, giving the first identification in:

5.8. Proposition. — $\overline{\mathbf{DL}}_{I,w_k} = \bigsqcup_{i=0}^k \mathbf{DL}_{I,w_i} = \{P \in \mathbf{F} \mid P \text{ contains a Hermitian } (m - k)\text{-plane}\}.$

Proof. Proceed by showing the more refined statement that the classical Deligne–Lusztig variety \mathbf{DL}_{w_k} parameterizes complete flags $(W_i)_{i=0}^{n+1}$ satisfying:

- (i) $W_i = W_{n+1-i}^{[1], \perp}$ for $m + 2 \leq i \leq n + 1$,
- (ii) $W_i = \phi(W_i)$ for $0 \leq i \leq m + 1 - k$, and
- (iii) $W_i \cap \phi(W_i) = W_{i-1}$ for $m + 2 - k \leq i \leq m + 1$.

In other words, \mathbf{DL}_{w_k} parameterizes complete isotropic flags whose first $m+1-k$ terms are Hermitian, and the remaining terms can be determined by W_{m+1} and ϕ ; in fact, (iii) implies that

$$W_i = \bigcap_{j=0}^{m+1-i} \phi^j(W_{m+1}) \quad \text{for } m+2-k \leq i \leq m+1.$$

With (ii), this gives $W_{m+1-k} = \bigcap_{j \geq 0} \phi^j(W_{m+1})$ meaning this is the maximal Hermitian subspace of W_{m+1} by 1.5. Projecting down to the Grassmannian would then show that \mathbf{DL}_{I, w_k} parameterizes m -planes in X that contain a Hermitian $(m-k)$ -plane but no $(m-k+1)$ -plane, implying the statement.

Describe \mathbf{DL}_{w_k} now by translating the equations imposed by w_k to conditions on flags via 5.2 and 5.3: That the cycle w_k stabilizes the intervals $\{1, \dots, i\}$ for $m+2 \leq i \leq n+1$ is equivalent to condition (i). Since $F^2 = \phi$, this implies that

$$F(W_{\bullet})_i = (W_i^{[1, \perp]})^{[1, \perp]} = \phi(W_i) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq m+1.$$

With this, that w_k acts trivially on $\{1, \dots, i\}$ with $0 \leq i \leq m+1-k$ is equivalent to (ii). Finally, that $w_k(i) = i+1$ for $m+2-k \leq i \leq m+1$ means that

$$\mathrm{gr}_{i+1}^{F(W_{\bullet})} \mathrm{gr}_i^{W_{\bullet}}(V) \neq \{0\}$$

which, in light of what has been established so far, amounts to the two conditions $W_i \neq \phi(W_i)$, and $W_i \subset \phi(W_{i+1})$ when $i \neq m+1$ and that W_{m+1} is isotropic. Taken altogether, these conditions are equivalent to those in (iii). This now dispenses with all the equations of \mathbf{DL}_{w_k} . ■

5.9. — Combined with 3.1 and Theorem A, the description of 5.8 implies that the irreducible components of $\overline{\mathbf{DL}}_{I, w_k}$ are indexed by the Hermitian $(m-k)$ -planes in X , and each component is isomorphic to the Fano scheme of k -planes contained in a smooth q -bic hypersurface of dimension $2k+1$. Moreover, the irreducible component indexed by the isotropic k -plane P is contained exactly in the irreducible components of $\overline{\mathbf{DL}}_{I, w_{k+1}}$ indexed by the isotropic $(k+1)$ -planes containing P .

For each $k \geq 0$, write $\mathbf{DL}_k^{\mathrm{Cox}}$ for the open dense Deligne–Lusztig stratum of the Fano scheme of k -planes in a smooth q -bic hypersurface of dimension $2k+1$; this is $\mathbf{DL}_{w_{m+1}}$ when $k = m$ as above. The indexing Weyl group element contains exactly one simple reflection in each F -orbit, and so it is a Coxeter element in type ${}^2A_{2k+2}$, whence the notation; see [Lus77, (1.7)]. The discussion of 5.9 gives a useful stratification of the Fano scheme, phrased in terms of the Grothendieck ring $K_0(\mathrm{Var}_k)$ of varieties in the following statement; compare it with [HLZ19, Proposition 2.5.1]:

5.10. Corollary. — $[\mathbf{F}] = [\mathbf{DL}_{m+1}^{\mathrm{Cox}}] + \sum_{k=0}^m \# \mathbf{F}_{m-k}(X)_{\mathrm{Herm}} \cdot [\mathbf{DL}_k^{\mathrm{Cox}}]$ in $K_0(\mathrm{Var}_k)$. ■

Notably, the zeta function of the Coxeter Deligne–Lusztig variety $\mathbf{DL}_k^{\mathrm{Cox}}$ with respect to their F_{q^2} -structure ϕ can be explicitly determined. In the following, notation is as in 4.6:

5.11. Lemma. — $\log \zeta(\mathbf{DL}_k^{\mathrm{Cox}}, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{2k} (-1)^{i+1} \bar{q}^{\binom{2k+1-i}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2k \\ i \end{bmatrix}_{\bar{q}} \log(1 - \bar{q}^i t).$

Proof. Lusztig’s calculation in [Lus77, (6.1.2)] gives

$$t \frac{d}{dt} \log \zeta(\mathbf{DL}_k^{\mathrm{Cox}}, t) = \sum_{s \geq 1} \# \mathbf{DL}_k^{\mathrm{Cox}, \phi^s} \cdot t^s = \bar{q}^{k(2k+1)} (1 - \bar{q})^{2k} [2k]_{\bar{q}}! \cdot \frac{t^{2k+1}}{\prod_{i=0}^{2k} (1 - \bar{q}^i t)}$$

upon comparing with the tables [Lus77, p.106 and p.147] and noting that the associated adjoint group has order $\# \mathrm{PU}_{2k+1}(q) = \bar{q}^{k(2k+1)} \prod_{i=2}^{2k+1} (\bar{q}^i - 1)$. The partial fraction decomposition of the rational function is given by:

$$\frac{t^{2k+1}}{\prod_{i=0}^{2k} (1 - \bar{q}^i t)} = \sum_{i=0}^{2k} \left((-1)^i \bar{q}^{\binom{i+1}{2} - 2ik} (1 - \bar{q})^{-2k} \frac{1}{[2k]_{\bar{q}}!} \begin{bmatrix} 2k \\ i \end{bmatrix}_{\bar{q}} \frac{t}{1 - \bar{q}^i t} \right).$$

Combining and applying the operator $\int \frac{dt}{t}$ then gives the result. ■

These together give an explicit expression for the étale Betti numbers of the Fano scheme:

5.12. Theorem. — *For each $0 \leq k \leq 2m + 2$,*

$$b_k(\mathbf{F}) = \bar{q}^{\binom{2m+3-k}{2}} \left[\begin{matrix} 2m+2 \\ k \end{matrix} \right]_{\bar{q}} + \sum_{i=0}^{m-\lceil k/2 \rceil} (1-\bar{q})^{i+1} \bar{q}^{\binom{2m+1-2i-k}{2}} [2i+1]_{\bar{q}}! \left[\begin{matrix} 2m+3 \\ 2i+2 \end{matrix} \right]_{\bar{q}} \left[\begin{matrix} 2m-2i \\ k \end{matrix} \right]_{\bar{q}}.$$

Proof. The logarithmic zeta function is additive along disjoint unions, so this follows from the motivic decomposition of \mathbf{F} in 5.10 together with the computations 4.6 and 5.11. ■

Since \mathbf{F} is smooth of dimension $m + 1$ by Theorem A, Poincaré duality gives $b_k(\mathbf{F}) = b_{2m+2-k}(\mathbf{F})$ for each $0 \leq k \leq 2m + 2$. This yields a curious set of identities amongst q -binomial coefficients. In particular, this gives a neat expression for the first Betti number:

5.13. Corollary. — $b_1(\mathbf{F}) = b_{2m+1}(\mathbf{F}) = \bar{q}[2m+2]_{\bar{q}}$. ■

Comparing with 5.6 shows that $b_1(\mathbf{F}) = b_{2m+1}(X)$. Adapting the argument of [Che22, 2.8.3] shows that the Fano correspondence \mathbf{L} between X and \mathbf{F} acting as in 3.4 induces an isomorphism

$$\mathbf{L}^* : H_{\text{ét}}^{2m+1}(X, \mathbf{Z}_\ell) \rightarrow H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{Z}_\ell).$$

Details are omitted, as this will not be used in the following.

6. INTERMEDIATE JACOBIAN

This Section is concerned with finer aspects of the geometry of a smooth q -bic hypersurface of odd dimension $2m + 1$; as such, the base field \mathbf{k} will be henceforth taken to be algebraically closed. The main result is that the Albanese variety $\mathbf{Ab}_{\mathbf{F}}$ of the Fano scheme \mathbf{F} of m -planes in X is purely inseparably isogeneous via an Abel–Jacobi map to a certain intermediate Jacobian \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1} associated with X : see 6.14. Here, \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1} is taken to be the algebraic representative for algebraically-trivial cycles of codimension $m + 1$ in X , see 6.9. Existence of \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1} is known in this case by work of Murre and Fakhruddin, see 6.10. The result relies on a study of the geometry of special cycles in \mathbf{F} , which occupies the first half of this Section, the main computations being 6.2 and 6.4.

6.1. Incidence divisors. — The Fano scheme \mathbf{F} contains two particularly interesting types of divisors that arise from incidence relations; first are the divisors D_P of m -planes in X that are incident with a fixed m -plane $P \subset X$ as in 3.6; and second are the divisors

$$D_x := \{ [P] \in \mathbf{F} \mid P \text{ contains } x \}$$

of m -planes that contain a fixed Hermitian point x of the hypersurface X . It follows from 3.1 and 3.3 that D_x is isomorphic to the Fano scheme of $(m - 1)$ -planes in a smooth q -bic hypersurface of dimension $2m - 1$; moreover, writing $L \subset V$ for the 1-dimensional subspace underlying x , D_x may be obtained from \mathbf{F} via intersection with the Grassmannian $\mathbf{G}(m, V/L)$, linearly embedded in $\mathbf{G}(m + 1, V)$ as the subvariety of $(m + 1)$ -dimensional subspaces containing L .

The next few paragraphs study the relations amongst these divisors. To begin, consider how the divisors associated with two Hermitian points x and y intersect. To state the result, phrased in terms of the associated line bundles, one piece of notation: Suppose that x and y span a Hermitian line ℓ in X . Then D_x is the Fano scheme of $(m - 1)$ -planes in the q -bic hypersurface \bar{X} lying at the base of the cone $X \cap \mathbf{T}_{X,x}$ obtained by intersecting X with its embedded tangent space $\mathbf{T}_{X,x}$ at x . The line ℓ corresponds to a Hermitian point of \bar{X} , denoted by \bar{y} . The divisors D_x and D_y intersect as follows:

6.2. Lemma. — *Let x and y be Hermitian points of X . Then*

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_y)|_{D_x} \cong \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}_{D_x}(1-q) & \text{if } x = y, \\ \mathcal{O}_{D_x}(D_{\bar{y}}) & \text{if } x \neq y \text{ and } \langle x, y \rangle \subset X, \text{ and} \\ \mathcal{O}_{D_x} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. The case $x = y$ pertains to the normal bundle of D_x in \mathbf{F} , which may be determined via 2.4 as

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_x)|_{D_x} \cong \omega_{D_x} \otimes \omega_{\mathbf{F}}^\vee|_{D_x} \cong \mathcal{O}_{D_x}(1-q)$$

since D_x is linearly embedded in \mathbf{F} with respect to the Plücker polarization. Now suppose that $x \neq y$. Let L and M be the 1-dimensional subspaces of V underlying x and y , respectively. By the discussion of 6.1, $D_x \cap D_y$ is the intersection of the Fano scheme with two sub-Grassmannian varieties in $\mathbf{G}(m+1, V)$, as on the the left side of:

$$\mathbf{F} \cap \mathbf{G}(m, V/L) \cap \mathbf{G}(m, V/M) = \mathbf{F} \cap \mathbf{G}(m-1, V/\langle L, M \rangle).$$

The sub-Grassmannians intersect along the Grassmannian of $(m-1)$ -dimensional subspaces containing the 2-dimensional space $\langle L, M \rangle$. This implies that D_x and D_y intersect along $D_{\bar{y}}$ if the line $\langle x, y \rangle$ is contained in X , and are disjoint otherwise. ■

The next task is to relate the divisors D_P and D_x . The main observation is that Hermitian planes intersect m -planes in Hermitian subplanes:

6.3. Proposition. — *Let $P_0 \subset X$ be a Hermitian k -plane for some $0 \leq k \leq m$. If $P' \subset X$ is any m -plane, then $P_0 \cap P'$ is either empty or a Hermitian plane.*

Proof. Begin with three observations: First, it follows from 4.2 or, alternatively, the arguments of 4.6 that every Hermitian k -plane in X is contained in a Hermitian m -plane in X , so it suffices to consider the case $k = m$. Second, if P' is Hermitian, then $P_0 \cap P'$ is stable under ϕ and is Hermitian by 1.4. Third, suppose $P_0 \cap P'$ contains a nonempty Hermitian plane; let $K \subseteq V$ be a nonzero Hermitian subspace corresponding to a maximal such. Let \bar{X} be the nonsingular q -bic hypersurface at the base of the cone $X \cap \mathbf{PK}^\dagger$ as in 3.1 and 3.3, and let \bar{P}_0 and \bar{P}' be the corresponding planes in \bar{X} . Since taking Hermitian vectors respects orthogonal decompositions, as in the proof of 4.6, it follows that \bar{P}_0 is a Hermitian plane in \bar{X} and $\bar{P}_0 \cap \bar{P}'$ does not contain a Hermitian plane. Thus it suffices to consider the case where P_0 is a Hermitian m -plane, P' is not Hermitian, and where $P_0 \cap P'$ does not contain any Hermitian planes, in which case the task is to show that $P_0 \cap P' = \emptyset$.

Assume, on the contrary, that $P_0 \cap P'$ is an r -plane with $r \geq 0$, so that P_0 and P' together span an $(2m-r)$ -plane L in \mathbf{PV} . Observe that for each $i \geq 0$, the m -plane $\phi^i(P')$ is isotropic by 1.3(iii) and is moreover contained in L : Indeed, as follows from 4.7 with the comments preceding 4.13, $\phi^i(P') \cap \phi^{i+1}(P')$ has dimension $m-1$, and since P_0 is Hermitian while $P_0 \cap P'$ is not,

$$P_0 \cap \phi^{i+1}(P') = \phi^{i+1}(P_0 \cap P') \neq \phi^i(P_0 \cap P') = P_0 \cap \phi^i(P').$$

Here, the first and third equalities use the fact that ϕ is injective and stabilizes P_0 . Therefore $\phi^{i+1}(P')$ is spanned by the $(m-1)$ -plane $\phi^i(P') \cap \phi^{i+1}(P')$, and any point in $P_0 \cap \phi^{i+1}(P')$ —which the assumption implies is not empty!—not contained in $\phi^i(P')$. Induction now implies that $\phi^{i+1}(P')$ lies in L , as claimed.

Consider the q -bic hypersurface $X' := X \cap L$ of dimension $2m-r-1$. Then X' contains the m -planes P_0 and, by the claim above, each of the $\phi^i(P')$ with $i \geq 0$. This implies two things: first, since a smooth hypersurface can never contain linear spaces larger than half its dimension, X' is singular; and, second, the Fano scheme of m -planes in X' is everywhere of larger than its expected

dimension by 1.11. Thus 2.7 implies that each of P_0 and the $\phi^i(P')$ must pass through the singular locus of X' . But, finally, on the one hand,

$$\emptyset \neq \text{Sing } X' \subseteq P_0 \cap \left(\bigcap_{i \geq 0} \phi^i(P') \right).$$

On the other hand, the intersection on the right is stable under ϕ , whence is Hermitian 1.4. This contradicts the assumption that $P_0 \cap P'$ contains no Hermitian planes, so $P_0 \cap P' = \emptyset$. ■

The next statement gives the basic relationship between the divisors D_P and D_x . Continuing with the notation set at the end of 6.1, given a Hermitian point x of X , write \bar{P} for the $(m-1)$ -plane induced by P in the q -bic hypersurface \bar{X} at the base of the cone $X \cap \mathbf{T}_{X,x}$.

6.4. Proposition. — *Let $P \subset X$ be an m -plane. Then for every Hermitian point x of X ,*

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)|_{D_x} \cong \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}_{D_x}(D_{\bar{P}}) & \text{if } x \notin P, \text{ and} \\ \mathcal{O}_{D_x}(D_{\bar{P}})^{\otimes q^2} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{D_x}} \mathcal{O}_{D_x}(1-q) & \text{if } x \in P. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, there is a decomposition of effective Cartier divisors on \mathbf{F} given by

$$D_P = D'_P + \sum_{x \in P \cap X_{\text{Herm}}} D_x$$

where the components of D'_P generically parameterize m -planes X which are incident with P and are disjoint from $P \cap X_{\text{Herm}}$.

Proof. Fix a Hermitian point x of X . If $x \notin P$, then $D_P \cap D_x$ parameterizes m -planes in X which pass through the vertex of the cone $X \cap \mathbf{T}_{X,x}$ and which intersect the $(m-1)$ -plane $P \cap \mathbf{T}_{X,x}$. In other words, projecting from the vertex x to obtain a q -bic hypersurface \bar{X} , identifying D_x as the Fano scheme of $(m-1)$ -planes in \bar{X} , and letting \bar{P} be the $(m-1)$ -plane induced in \bar{X} , it follows that

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)|_{D_x} \cong \mathcal{O}_{D_x}(D_{\bar{P}}).$$

If $x \in P$, then it follows from 3.1 that $D_P - D_x$ is an effective Cartier divisor. Smoothness of the Fano correspondence $\mathbf{L} \rightarrow X$ above x from 3.3 together with the construction of D_P in 3.6 shows that $D_P - D_x$ is the closure of the image under $\mathbf{L} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$ of

$$\{ (z, [P']) \in \mathbf{L} \mid P \cap P' \ni z \neq x \}.$$

Therefore $D_P - D_x$ intersects D_x at the $(m-1)$ -dimensional locus parameterizing m -planes in X containing a line through x which intersects P . Projecting from x , this is the divisor in D_x parameterizing $(m-1)$ -planes in \bar{X} incident with \bar{P} . Therefore there is some $a \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)|_{D_x} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P - D_x)|_{D_x} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{D_x}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_x)|_{D_x} \cong \mathcal{O}_{D_x}(D_{\bar{P}})^{\otimes a} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{D_x}} \mathcal{O}_{D_x}(1-q),$$

where the second identification is by 6.2. Determine the multiplicity a by computing the degree of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)|_{D_x}$ with respect to the Plücker polarization of D_x in two ways. On the one hand, this identification together with the fact that $(q+1)D_{\bar{P}}$ is algebraically equivalent to $c_1(\bar{\mathcal{Q}}) = c_1(\mathcal{O}_{D_x}(1))$ from 3.7 gives

$$\deg(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)|_{D_x}) = a \deg(\mathcal{O}_{D_x}(D_{\bar{P}})) + (1-q) \deg(\mathcal{O}_{D_x}(1)) = \frac{a+1-q^2}{q+1} \deg(\mathcal{O}_{D_x}(1)).$$

On the other hand, since $(q+1)D_P$ is algebraically equivalent to $c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(1))$ again by 3.7, and since the Plücker polarizations of \mathbf{F} and D_x are compatible, it follows that

$$\deg(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)|_{D_x}) = \frac{1}{q+1} \deg(\mathcal{O}_{D_x}(1)).$$

Comparing the two expressions shows that $a = q^2$. Finally, that $D'_P := D_P - \sum_{x \in P \cap X_{\text{Herm}}} D_x$ is the effective Cartier divisor generically parameterizing m -planes incident with P and disjoint from $P \cap X_{\text{Herm}}$ now follows from the discussion above together with 6.3. ■

In the case P is Hermitian, 6.3 implies that the divisor D'_P appearing in 6.4 vanishes, and so:

6.5. Corollary. — *Let $P \subset X$ be a Hermitian m -plane. Then*

$$D_P = \sum_{x \in P \cap X_{\text{Herm}}} D_x$$

as divisors on \mathbf{F} . The sum ranges over the Hermitian points of X contained in P . ■

The Plücker degree of \mathbf{F} can be easily determined combining 6.5 and the proof method of 6.4; this has also been recently computed in [Li23, Theorem 1.1] with similar methods.

6.6. Corollary. — $\deg_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(1)}(\mathbf{F}) = \prod_{i=0}^m \frac{q^{2i+2} - 1}{q - 1}$.

Proof. Choose a Hermitian point x and a Hermitian m -plane $P \subset X$ containing it. Note that D_x is isomorphic to D_y for each of the $\#\mathbf{P}^m(\mathbf{F}_{q^2}) = \frac{q^{2m+2}-1}{q^2-1}$ points $y \in P \cap X_{\text{Herm}}$, and that the Plücker polarization of \mathbf{F} is compatible with those on these divisors. Therefore, by 6.5 and 3.7,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{q^{2m+2}-1}{q^2-1} \deg(\mathcal{O}_{D_x}(1)) &= \sum_{y \in P \cap X_{\text{Herm}}} \deg(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(1)|_{D_x}) \\ &= \int_{\mathbf{F}} c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(1))^m \cdot \left(\sum_{y \in P \cap X_{\text{Herm}}} [D_y] \right) \\ &= \int_{\mathbf{F}} c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(1))^m c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)) = \frac{1}{q+1} \deg(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(1)). \end{aligned}$$

Since D_x is the Fano scheme of $(m-1)$ -planes on a smooth q -bic hypersurface of dimension $2m-1$, the result follows by induction upon noting that, when $m = 0$, \mathbf{F} is a plane curve of degree $q+1 = \frac{q^2-1}{q-1}$. ■

Finally, let $R \subset X$ be a Hermitian $(m-1)$ -plane and consider the restriction of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)$ to

$$C_R := \{ [P] \in \mathbf{F} \mid P \text{ contains } R \},$$

the incidence scheme parameterizing m -planes in X containing R . This is a smooth q -bic curve by 3.1 and 3.3, and is even a complete intersection of the divisors D_x as x ranges over a basis of Hermitian points in R by 6.2. The result is as follows:

6.7. Corollary. — *Let $P \subset X$ be an m -plane and let $R \subset X$ be a Hermitian $(m-1)$ -plane. Then*

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)|_{C_R} \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_R}([\bar{P}])^{\otimes q^{2k+2}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{C_R}} \mathcal{O}_{C_R}(-1)^{\otimes (q^{2k+2}-1)/(q+1)}$$

where $k := \dim P \cap R$ and $[\bar{P}] \in C_R$ is the unique m -plane in X containing R and incident with $P \setminus R$.

Proof. Choose a basis of Hermitian points $x_0, \dots, x_k \in P \cap R \cap X_{\text{Herm}}$ and complete this to a basis of R with Hermitian points $x_{k+1}, \dots, x_{m-1} \in R \cap X_{\text{Herm}}$. The result now follows from successively applying 6.4 upon writing

$$C_R = D_{x_0} \cap D_{x_1} \cap \dots \cap D_{x_{m-1}}$$

as the complete intersection of the divisors associated with these Hermitian points. ■

An important special case is when $P \cap R$ is properly contained in $P \cap P_0$ for some Hermitian m -plane P_0 containing R :

6.8. Corollary. — Let $P \subset X$ be an m -plane and let $R \subset X$ be a Hermitian $(m-1)$ -plane. Assume there exists a Hermitian m -plane $P_0 \subset X$ containing R such that $P \cap R \subsetneq P \cap P_0$. Then

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)|_{C_R} \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_R}([P_0]).$$

Proof. Since P_0 contains R and is incident with P away from $P \cap R$, $\bar{P} = P_0$ by uniqueness in 6.7. Since taking Hermitian vectors is compatible with orthogonal decompositions, as in the proof of 4.6, $[P_0]$ is a Hermitian point of C_R . Then by 3.8 and the comments that precede it, $\mathcal{O}_{C_R}(1) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_R}([P_0])^{\otimes q+1}$. Combining this with 6.7 now gives the result. ■

The remainder of this Section will use these results regarding divisors on \mathbf{F} to relate the Albanese variety of \mathbf{F} with a certain abelian variety \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1} attached to the q -bic hypersurface X , referred to as the *intermediate Jacobian of X* : see 6.14. Note that this intermediate Jacobian is known to exist for $m = 1$ by the work of Murre, and remains conjectural when $m \geq 2$. The definitions here follow [Bea77, §3.2] and [Mur85, §§1.5–1.8], but see also [ACMV23, ACMV17] for a more modern perspective that works in more generality.

6.9. Algebraic representatives. — Let Y be a smooth projective variety over an algebraically closed field \mathbf{k} . For each integer $0 \leq k \leq \dim Y$, denote by $\mathrm{CH}^k(Y)_{\mathrm{alg}}$ the subgroup of algebraically trivial codimension k cycle classes on Y . Given an abelian variety A over \mathbf{k} , a group homomorphism

$$\phi : \mathrm{CH}^k(Y)_{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow A(\mathbf{k})$$

is said to be *regular* if for every pointed smooth projective variety (T, t_0) over \mathbf{k} , and every cycle class $Z \in \mathrm{CH}^k(T \times Y)$, the map

$$T(\mathbf{k}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}^k(Y)_{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow A(\mathbf{k}), \quad t \mapsto \phi(Z_t - Z_{t_0})$$

is induced by a morphism $T \rightarrow A$ of varieties over \mathbf{k} . Suppose there exists a regular homomorphism

$$\phi_Y^k : \mathrm{CH}^k(Y)_{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}_Y^k(\mathbf{k})$$

that is initial amongst all regular homomorphisms from $\mathrm{CH}^k(Y)_{\mathrm{alg}}$. Then the pair $(\mathbf{Ab}_Y^k, \phi_Y^k)$ is called an *algebraic representative* for codimension k cycles in Y .

The basic general existence results regarding algebraic representatives are as follows:

6.10. Theorem. — Let Y be a smooth projective variety of dimension d over \mathbf{k} . Then an algebraic representative for codimension k cycles exists when

- (i) $k = d$, and $\mathbf{Ab}_Y^d = \mathbf{Alb}_Y$,
- (ii) $k = 1$, and $\mathbf{Ab}_Y^1 = \mathbf{Pic}_{Y, \mathrm{red}}^0$,
- (iii) $k = 2$, and $2 \dim \mathbf{Ab}_Y^2 \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Q}_\ell} H_{\mathrm{ét}}^3(Y, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$, and
- (iv) the rational Chow motive of Y is a summand of the motive of a supersingular abelian variety, in which case $2 \dim \mathbf{Ab}_Y^k = \dim_{\mathbf{Q}_\ell} H_{\mathrm{ét}}^{2k-1}(Y, \mathbf{Q}_\ell)$.

Proof. For (i) and (ii), see [Mur85, §1.4]. For (iii), see [Mur83] or [Mur85, Theorem 1.9], along with a correction by [Kah21]. For (iv), see [Fak02, Theorem 2], though notice the misprint with the dimension statement, which may be corrected by comparing with [Mur85, §7]. ■

Returning to the situation of a smooth q -bic hypersurface X of dimension $2m+1$, an algebraic representative \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1} in codimension $m+1$, if it exists, is referred to as the *intermediate Jacobian of X* . Since X is isomorphic to a supersingular Fermat variety, this exists by 6.10(iv); when $m = 1$, so that X is a smooth q -bic threefold, this also follows from the general existence result 6.10(iii).

The next statement relates cycles on X with those on \mathbf{F} via the Fano correspondence \mathbf{L} from 3.4:

6.11. Lemma. — *There exists a commutative diagram of abelian groups*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathrm{CH}^{m+1}(\mathbf{F})_{\mathrm{alg}} & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{L}_*} & \mathrm{CH}^{m+1}(X)_{\mathrm{alg}} & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{L}^*} & \mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbf{F})_{\mathrm{alg}} \\ \downarrow \phi_{\mathbf{F}}^{m+1} & & \downarrow \phi_X^{m+1} & & \downarrow \phi_{\mathbf{F}}^1 \\ \mathrm{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{k}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Ab}_X^{m+1}(\mathbf{k}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathbf{F}}^0(\mathbf{k}) \end{array}$$

and hence morphisms of abelian varieties

$$\mathrm{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{L}_*} \mathrm{Ab}_X^{m+1} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{L}^*} \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathbf{F},\mathrm{red}}^0.$$

Proof. The action of the Fano correspondence gives the top row of maps, see 3.4. The vertical maps are the universal regular homomorphisms recognizing the Albanese variety of \mathbf{F} , the intermediate Jacobian of X , and the Picard variety of \mathbf{F} as the algebraic representatives for algebraically trivial, respectively, 0-cycles of \mathbf{F} , m -cycles of X , and m -cycles of \mathbf{F} : see 6.10. The morphisms of the group schemes arise from the corresponding universal property of each scheme. ■

Fix a Hermitian m -plane $P_0 \subset X$ and consider the Albanese morphism $\mathrm{alb}_{\mathbf{F}}: \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathrm{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}}$ centred at $[P_0]$. Composing this with the morphisms of abelian schemes from 6.11 yields a morphism $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathbf{F}}^0$. Its action on \mathbf{k} -points is easily understood:

6.12. Lemma. — *The morphism $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathbf{F}}^0$ acts on \mathbf{k} -points by*

$$[P] \mapsto \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P - D_{P_0}).$$

Proof. The Albanese morphism on \mathbf{k} -points factorizes as

$$\phi_{\mathbf{F}}^{m+1} \circ \mathrm{alb}_{\mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{k}): \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{k}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}^{m+1}(\mathbf{F})_{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}}(\mathbf{k})$$

where the first map is $[P] \mapsto [P] - [P_0]$, and the second map is the universal regular homomorphism from 6.10(i). The commutative diagram from 6.11 then shows that $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathbf{F}}^0$ factors through the map $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{k}) \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbf{F})_{\mathrm{alg}}$ given by

$$[P] \mapsto \mathbf{L}^* \mathbf{L}_*([P] - [P_0]) = [D_P] - [D_{P_0}],$$

where the actions of \mathbf{L} are as in 3.4. Composing with $\phi_{\mathbf{F}}^1: \mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbf{F})_{\mathrm{alg}} \rightarrow \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathbf{F}}^0(\mathbf{k})$ gives the result. ■

With the fixed Hermitian m -plane $P_0 \subset X$, let $C_0 \subset \mathbf{F}$ be the closed subscheme parameterizing m -planes containing a Hermitian $(m-1)$ -plane in P_0 ; in other words, C_0 is the union of the smooth q -bic curves C_R from 6.7, where R ranges over all Hermitian $(m-1)$ -planes contained in P_0 . Let

$$C := \bigsqcup_{R \subset P_0} C_R$$

be the disjoint union of the irreducible components of C and let $\nu: C \rightarrow C_0$ be the normalization morphism. The following relates the abelian varieties appearing in 6.11 with the Jacobian

$$\mathrm{Jac}_C := \prod_R \mathrm{Jac}_{C_R}$$

of the curve C , defined as the product of the Jacobians of its connected components:

6.13. Proposition. — *The composite morphism*

$$\Phi: \mathrm{Jac}_C \xrightarrow{\nu_*} \mathrm{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{L}_*} \mathrm{Ab}_X^{m+1} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{L}^*} \mathrm{Pic}_{\mathbf{F},\mathrm{red}}^0 \xrightarrow{\gamma^*} \mathrm{Jac}_C$$

is multiplication by q^{2m} .

Proof. Consider a \mathbf{k} -point of a connected component C_R of C and identify it with a \mathbf{k} -point $[P]$ of its image in \mathbf{F} . Let $\text{alb}_C : C \rightarrow \mathbf{Jac}_C$ be the Albanese map of C , which on the connected component C_R , is the usual Abel–Jacobi map centred at $[P_0]$ into the R -th factor of \mathbf{Jac}_C and the constant map onto the identity otherwise. Combined with 6.12, this means that the map $\Phi \circ \text{alb}_C : C \rightarrow \mathbf{Jac}_C$ acts as

$$\Phi(\text{alb}_C([P])) = \nu^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P - D_{P_0}).$$

Since the image of C under alb_C generates \mathbf{Jac}_C , that Φ is multiplication by q^{2m} will follow upon showing that, for each Hermitian $(m-1)$ -plane $R' \subset P_0$,

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P - D_{P_0})|_{C_{R'}} \cong \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}_{C_{R'}} & \text{if } R' \neq R, \text{ and} \\ \mathcal{O}_{C_R}([P] - [P_0])^{\otimes q^{2m}} & \text{if } R' = R. \end{cases}$$

Note that 6.8 implies $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_{P_0})|_{C_{R'}} \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_{R'}}([P_0])$ for all R' . When $R' \neq R$, since $P \cap R' \subsetneq P \cap P_0$, applying 6.8 once more gives the conclusion. When $R' = R$, 6.7 gives

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{F}}(D_P)|_{C_R} \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_R}([P])^{\otimes q^{2m}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{C_R}} \mathcal{O}_{C_R}(-1)^{\otimes (q^{2m}-1)/(q+1)}.$$

The conclusion now follows upon using the fact $\mathcal{O}_{C_R}(1) \cong \mathcal{O}_{C_R}([P_0])^{\otimes q+1}$ from 3.8. \blacksquare

Putting everything together shows that each of the abelian varieties in question are related to one another via purely inseparable isogenies:

6.14. Theorem. — *Each of the morphisms of abelian varieties*

$$\nu_* : \mathbf{Jac}_C \rightarrow \mathbf{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}}, \quad \mathbf{L}_* : \mathbf{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1}, \quad \mathbf{L}^* : \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathbf{F}, \text{red}}^0, \quad \nu^* : \mathbf{Pic}_{\mathbf{F}, \text{red}}^0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Jac}_C$$

is a purely inseparable p -power isogeny.

Proof. Each of the abelian varieties \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1} , $\mathbf{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}}$, $\mathbf{Pic}_{\mathbf{F}, \text{red}}^0$, and \mathbf{Jac}_C are of dimension

$$\frac{1}{2} \bar{q} [2m+2]_{\bar{q}} = \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbf{Q}_\ell} H_{\text{ét}}^{2m+1}(X, \mathbf{Q}_\ell) = \frac{1}{2} \dim_{\mathbf{Q}_\ell} H_{\text{ét}}^1(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{Q}_\ell).$$

This is 6.10(iv) for \mathbf{Ab}_X^{m+1} ; this follows from 5.13 for the Picard and Albanese varieties of \mathbf{F} ; and, for the Jacobian, compute:

$$\dim \mathbf{Jac}_C = \dim \mathbf{Jac}_{C_R} \cdot \# \check{\mathbf{P}}^m(\mathbf{F}_{q^2}) = \frac{q(q-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{q^{2m+2}-1}{q^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} q \cdot \frac{q^{2m+2}-1}{q+1} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{q} [2m+2]_{\bar{q}}.$$

Since Φ is an p -power isogeny by 6.13, it follows that each of the maps factoring Φ are themselves p -power isogenies. To see that each are purely inseparable, note that the smooth q -bic curves are supersingular: this was known to Weil, as in [Wei49, Wei52], though see also [SK79, §3]. Thus \mathbf{Jac}_C , being the product of Jacobians of smooth q -bic curves, is itself supersingular. Whence multiplication by q^{2m} is purely inseparable, and so each of the constituent morphisms are as well. \blacksquare

I feel that the case $m=1$ for q -bic threefolds is best understood in analogy with cubic threefolds over the complex numbers: that the maps in 6.13 are purely inseparable isogenies means that they are close to being isomorphisms; the statement about $\mathbf{L}_* : \mathbf{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}_X^2$ is analogous to the result of Clemens and Griffiths in [CG72, Theorem 11.19] saying that the Abel–Jacobi map from the Albanese of the surface of lines on a complex cubic threefold is an isomorphism onto the Hodge-theoretic intermediate Jacobian of the hypersurface; the statement regarding $\nu_* : \mathbf{Jac}_C \rightarrow \mathbf{Alb}_{\mathbf{F}}$ is an analogue of Mumford’s identification between the Albanese of the Fano surface with a Prym variety in [CG72, Appedix C]; and the statement regarding $\nu^* \circ \mathbf{L}^* : \mathbf{Ab}_X^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{Jac}_C$ may be seen as an analogue of Murre’s identification in [Mur72, Theorem 10.8] between the group of algebraically trivial 1-cycles on a cubic and the Prym. The latter two analogies will be explained further in future work.

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