

Jacobian elliptic fibrations on K3s with a non-symplectic automorphisms of prime order

Felipe Zingali Meira

UFRJ

20 Setembro 2024

Abstract K3 surfaces are one of the few classes of algebraic surfaces which allow more than one distinct relatively minimal elliptic fibration. There are distinct ways of classifying such fibrations. In this talk, we will describe how to classify these fibrations with relation to the action of a non-symplectic automorphism σ of prime order on a K3 surface X , and how each type of fibration relates to a linear system in the quotient surface X/σ .

Contents

1	Definitions	2
2	Rational elliptic surfaces	3
3	K3 surfaces	3
4	Base change	4
5	Towards the classification	4
5.1	Type 1	5

I_0	nonsingular elliptic	$I_0^* (\tilde{D}_4)$	
I_1		$I_b^* (\tilde{D}_{4+b})$	
$I_b (\tilde{A}_{b-1})$			
II		$II^* (\tilde{E}_8)$	
$III (\tilde{A}_1)$		$III^* (\tilde{E}_7)$	
$IV (\tilde{A}_2)$		$IV^* (\tilde{E}_6)$	

Kodaira classification of fibers

1 Definitions

Definition. Let S be a projective smooth surface and C a projective smooth curve. An *elliptic fibration* is a surjective map $\mathcal{E} : S \rightarrow C$ such that

- (i) All but finitely many fibres $F_v = \mathcal{E}^{-1}$ are irreducible genus 1 curves.
- (ii) \mathcal{E} is *Jacobian* if there is a section $s_0 : C \rightarrow S$.
- (iii) \mathcal{E} is *relatively minimal* if no fibre contains a (-1) -curve.

The generic fiber of such a fibration is a genus 1 curve over the function field of the curve $E/K(C)$. Then there is a one-to-one correspondence

$$\{\text{pts in } E(K(x)) \xleftrightarrow{1-1} \{\text{sections } s : C \rightarrow S\}$$

Drawing of this fibration: base space is a curve, total space is a family of elliptic curves. Section is a curve that takes one point from every elliptic curve in total space.

1. $K_S = (\chi(s) - 2)F$, F is the fiber class in $NS(S)$. Recall that Neron-Severi group is divisors quotient intersection, but in this case perhaps we can just take it to be Picard group.
2. $NS(S)$ is a lattice with the intersection pairing.

3. $\text{Triv}(S) = \langle \Sigma_0, F \rangle \oplus \langle \text{components of reducible fibers} \rangle$.

$$\frac{\text{NS}(S)}{\text{Triv}(S)} \cong E(K(C))$$

and also we have the formula

$$\rho(S) = 2 + r + \sum m_v - 1$$

4. $e(S) = \chi_{\text{tod}}(S) = \sum_{v \in C} e^{F_v}$ where $\chi(S) = \frac{e(S)}{12} + k_S^2$

5.

2 Rational elliptic surfaces

Definition. Let R be a rational surface (nonsingular projective) with an elliptic fibration $\varepsilon : R \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$.

Example. Let f, g be cubics in \mathbb{P}^2 and take the rational map

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : \mathbb{P}^2 &\xrightarrow{\text{rat}} \mathbb{P}^1 \\ p &\longmapsto [f(p) : g(p)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & R & \\ \eta \swarrow & & \searrow \varepsilon \\ \mathbb{P}^2 & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathbb{P}^1 \end{array}$$

Over $k = \bar{k}$ Every RES which is rel. min. + Jacobian is constructed by blowing up the base points of a cubir pencil. $\rho(R) = 10$.

3 K3 surfaces

Definition. A *K3 surface* is a smooth projective surface such that

- $q(X) := h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$.
- $K_X = 0$, ie. there exists $\omega_X \in H^0(X, \Omega_X^2)$ non-vanishing.

Proposition. $\varepsilon : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ Jacobin, rel. min. Then

$$X \text{ is a K3} \iff e(X) = 24$$

$$q(X) = h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = h^2(X, \mathcal{O}_X) + h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X) - \chi(X) = 1 + 1 - 2 = 0$$

Definition. Let X be a K3 surface and $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(X)$ such that

$$\sigma^*(\omega_X) = \xi \omega_X, \quad \xi \text{ root of unity,}$$

We say

- σ is *symplectic* if $\xi = 1$.
- σ is *non-symplectic* otherwise.

Suppose $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(X)$ with finite order $\text{ord } \sigma = n$.

$$X/\sigma = \begin{cases} \text{K3 if } \sigma \text{ is symplectic} \\ \text{Rational if } n \geq 3 \text{ or } n = 2 \text{ and } \text{Fix}(\sigma) \neq \emptyset \\ \text{Enriques if } n = 2 \text{ and } \text{Fix}(\sigma) = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

4 Base change

How to build K3 surfaces out of...

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{E} : R \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1, & & \tau : \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \text{ } n-1 \text{ cover} & & \\ & \begin{array}{ccccc} R & \longleftarrow & R \times_{\mathbb{P}^1} \mathbb{P}^1 & & Y \\ \mathcal{E} \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & \xleftarrow{\tau} & \mathbb{P}^1 & \xleftarrow{\mathcal{E}_X} & X \end{array} & & \end{array}$$

Remark (Sergey). That fibered product may have singularities at the critical points of \mathcal{E} and τ , ie. any point that is collapsed in the quotient (definition of fibered product).

We can tell the Kodaira type of a fiber $\mathcal{E}_X^{-1}(v) = F_v^X$ by knowing

- the kodaira type of $\mathcal{E}^{-1}(u) := F_u$, $u = \tau(v)$.
- The ramification index $r(v|u)$

There are tables on how to determine the Kodaira types from that.

Several drawings

$n = 3$ $\mathcal{E}_X : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is a K3 if

- F_a^X is of type IV or I_n^* and F_b^X is at type I_n, II, III .

5 Towards the classification

Definition. (X, σ) , X a K3 surface, $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(X)$, $\text{ord}(\sigma) = p$ prime, σ non-symplectic. $\mathcal{E} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ a Jacobian ell. fib. (by K3 surface condition it is relatively minimal via adjunction formula). Then

- \mathcal{E} is of **type 1** if $\sigma^*(F) = F$ and σ acts trivially on \mathbb{P}^1 .
- \mathcal{E} of **type 2** if $\sigma^*(F) = F$ and σ acts on \mathbb{P}^1 with order p .
- \mathcal{E} is of **type 3** if $\sigma^*(F) \neq F$.

Three drawings to show the types. Type one moves a point in a fiber to a another point the fiber, while fixing the base point of the fiber. Type 2 moves points from one fiber to another, and also maps the base points one to another. Type 3 is more messy, moves points from a fiber to the horizontal curves (sections)

Assumption: acts trivially on $NS(X)$ (Sarti, Arteloni, Taki).

5.1 Type 1

F_v nonsingular, σ acts on F_v the order of an automorphism of an elliptic curve is 2,3,4,6 the order of an automorphism of an elliptic curve is 2,3,4,6.

When $p = 2$, Garbognati, Salgado 17, Fibre types of F_v are I_n, I_n^*, III .

When $p = 3$, 24, and types $I, II^*, IV, IV^*, I_0, I_0^*$.

X/σ , $\text{ord}(\sigma) \geq 3$. Then $\text{Fix}(\sigma)$ allows isolated fixed points

$$\text{Fix}(\sigma) = C_g^1 \cup c_1 \cup \dots \cup c_n \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$$

where C_g^1 is a curve of genus g and C_1, \dots, C_k are rational curves.

When $p = 2$, $\text{Fix}(\sigma) \neq \emptyset$.

$X/\sigma = \tilde{R}$ is rational and smooth.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{R} & \xleftarrow{\tilde{\pi}} & \tilde{X} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X/\sigma & \xleftarrow{\pi} & X \end{array}$$

$\mathcal{E} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ induces a linear system of curves Λ in \tilde{R} .

1. \mathcal{E} of type 1 $\implies \Lambda$ pencil of conics.
2. \mathcal{E} of type 2 $\implies \Lambda$ pencil of genus 1 curves.
3. \mathcal{E} of type 3 $\implies \Lambda$ is a non-complete linear system.
- 4.