

Du Bois singularities in families

(joint work with Takumi Murayama)

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October 3rd, 2020

Properties of Du Bois singularities

Du Bois singularities are defined for schemes of finite type over fields of characteristic zero.

- Semi-log-canonical (slc) singularities are Du Bois (Kollár and Kovács 2010).
- If $f : X \rightarrow B$ is flat and projective with Du Bois fibers, $R^i f_* \mathcal{O}_X$ is locally free and compatible with base change for all i (Du Bois and Jarraud 1974).

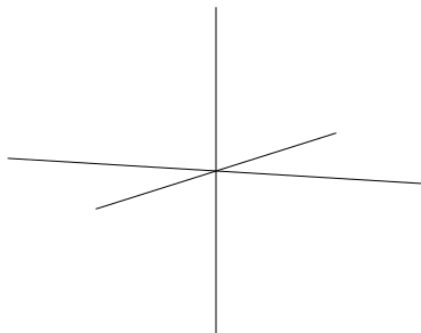
Application: If f is a KSB-stable family, $\omega_{X/B}$ is flat over B + compatible with base change.

Examples of Du Bois singularities

- Du Bois singularities are semi-normal (Saito 2000).

For curves,

Du Bois $\iff X$ semi-normal \iff singularities analytic-locally isomorphic to unions of coordinate axes in \mathbb{A}^n



Examples of Du Bois singularities – continued

- For *any* smooth projective variety X over \mathbb{C} , there is an embedding

$$X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^N \text{ so that } C(X) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^{N+1}$$

has Du Bois singularities (Bhatt, Schwede, and Takagi 2016, Lem. 2.14, Ma 2015, Thm. 4.4).

- Example:** for X a curve of genus $g > 1$, can use $\mathcal{O}_X(1) \simeq \omega_X^2$.
- $C(X)$ is only log canonical if $-K_X \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} rH$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}$ ($H \in |\mathcal{O}_X(1)|$)

Du Bois and F -injective singularities

- Singularities of dense F -injective type are Du Bois (Schwede 2009).
- **Cool fact:** There is a "common definition" of Du Bois and F -injective singularities (Bhatt, Schwede, and Takagi 2016, Thm. 4.8)

Permanence properties

Results that guarantee a class of singularities is preserved under some natural algebro-geometric construction. **Example:**

Theorem (see e.g. Matsumura 1989, Thm. 23.7)

Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a flat morphism of locally noetherian schemes.

- 1. If f is faithfully flat and Y is regular, then X is regular, and*
- 2. if X and all of the fibers $Y_x := f^{-1}(x)$ are regular then Y is regular.*

Descent and ascent for Du Bois singularities

We can replace “regular” with “Du Bois.”

Theorem (G.-Murayama)

Let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ be a flat morphism of separated schemes of finite type over a field k of characteristic zero.

- 1. If f is faithfully flat and Y has Du Bois singularities, then so does X .*
- 2. If both X and the fibers of f have Du Bois singularities, then Y has Du Bois singularities.*

Recovers a result of Doherty 2008: if X, Z are Du Bois, then so is $Y := X \times_k Z$ (special case of item 2).

Slogan: having Du Bois singularities is a *fppf-local* condition.

Application: openness of the Du Bois locus

For a morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$, define

$$U_{\text{DB}}(f) := \{x \in X \mid Y_x \text{ has Du Bois singularities}\} \subseteq X$$

Question

If f is flat and proper, is $U_{\text{DB}}(f)$ open?

- Known for X smooth (Kovács and Schwede 2016, Cor. 4.2)
- Analogous result for *rational* singularities is a theorem of Elkik 1978 (generalized to pairs in Erickson 2014)

Can be proved in two steps (Hartshorne Ex. II.3.18):

$U_{\text{DB}}(f)$ is **constructible** Follows proof of Kovács and Schwede 2016

$U_{\text{DB}}(f)$ is **stable under generization** Uses the general framework in Murayama 2020 together with the above permanence properties

Openness of the Du Bois locus – continued

Theorem (G.-Murayama)

Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a flat, proper morphism between separated schemes of finite type over a field of characteristic zero. Then, the locus

$$U_{\text{DB}}(f) := \{x \in X \mid Y_x \text{ has Du Bois singularities}\} \subseteq X$$

is open.

Thank you!

Common definition of F -injective and Du Bois singularities

Definition (Bhatt, Schwede, and Takagi 2016, Thm. 4.8)

Let $x \in X$ be a point on a reduced scheme of finite type X over k . For every proper hypercovering with smooth terms $\pi_{\bullet} : X_{\bullet} \rightarrow X$, there are natural maps

$$H_x^i(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_x^i(R\pi_{\bullet*} \mathcal{O}_{X_{\bullet}}) \text{ for } i \in \mathbb{N} \quad (1)$$

$\text{char } k = 0$ X has Du Bois singularities at $x \iff$ the maps (1) are injective for all π_{\bullet} .

$\text{char } k = p > 0$, k F -finite X has F -injective singularities at $x \iff$ the maps (1) are injective for all π_{\bullet} .

Some essential ingredients

Splitting criteria Having Du Bois singularities is equivalent to the splitting of a certain map

$$\mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{\quad \sigma \quad} \underline{\Omega}_X^0 \quad (2)$$

Faithful flatness and splittings

Lemma (Antieau and Datta 2020, Prop. 2.4.3, 2.4.7)

Let $g: Y \rightarrow X$ be a faithfully flat morphism of affine schemes, with X coherent, and let $\sigma: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ be a morphism in $D_{\text{coh}}^b X$. Then σ splits in $D_{\text{coh}}^b X$ if and only if the induced morphism

$$f^* \sigma: f^* \mathcal{F} \rightarrow f^* \mathcal{G} \text{ splits in } D_{\text{coh}}^b Y$$

Theorem (Murayama 2020, Thm. A, paraphrased)

Let R be a property of noetherian local rings satisfying

- *ascent,*
- *descent,*
- *lifting from Cartier divisors and*
- *localization,*

such that regular local rings satisfy R . Let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ be a flat morphism of noetherian schemes. If f is closed and the local rings of X have geometrically R formal fibers, then

$$U_R(f) := \{x \in X \mid f^{-1}(x) \text{ is geometrically } R \text{ over } k(x)\}$$

is stable under generization.

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