

# Du Bois singularities in families

(joint work with Takumi Murayama)

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# 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).

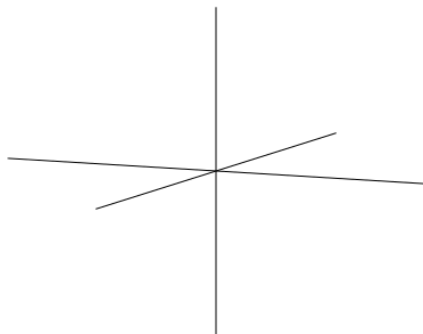
**Application:** If  $f$  is a KSB-stable family,  $\omega_{X/B}$  is flat over  $B$  + compatible with base change.

# 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)

# 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  $\pi_{\bullet}$ .

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

# 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.



# Some essential ingredients

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

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

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  $\sigma$  splits in  $D_{\text{coh}}^b X$  if and only if the induced morphism*

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

# 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

## 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.*

# 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!

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