Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
ScienceDirect
C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 347 (2009) 1399–1402
ELSEVIER
Comptes Rendus Mathematique

Algebraic Geometry

The primitive cohomology lattice of a complete intersection

Arnaud Beauville

Laboratoire J.-A. Dieudonné, UMR 6621 du CNRS, université de Nice, parc Valrose, 06108 Nice cedex 2, France

Received 5 October 2009; accepted 14 October 2009

Available online 27 October 2009

Presented by Michel Raynaud

Abstract

We describe the primitive cohomology lattice of a smooth even-dimensional complete intersection in projective space. ***To cite this article: A. Beauville, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 347 (2009).***

Résumé

La cohomologie primitive d'une intersection complète. Nous décrivons le réseau de cohomologie primitive d'une intersection complète lisse de dimension paire dans l'espace projectif. ***Pour citer cet article : A. Beauville, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 347 (2009).***

1. Introduction

Let X be a smooth complete intersection of degree d and even dimension n in projective space. We describe in this note the lattice structure of the primitive cohomology $H^n(X,\mathbf{Z})_{\mathrm{o}}$. Excluding the cubic surface and the intersection of two quadrics, we find

$$H^n(X,\mathbf{Z})_{\mathrm{o}} = A_{d-1} \overset{\perp}{\oplus} pE_8(\pm 1) \overset{\perp}{\oplus} qU \quad \text{or} \quad \langle -d\rangle \overset{\perp}{\oplus} p'E_8(\pm 1) \overset{\perp}{\oplus} q'U$$

where the numbers p, q, p', q' and the sign attributed to E_8 depend on the multidegree and dimension of X — see Theorem 4 for a precise statement. The proof is an easy consequence of classical facts on unimodular lattices together with the Hirzebruch formula for the Hodge numbers of X.

We warn the reader that there are many ways to write an indefinite lattice as an orthogonal sum of indecomposable ones; for instance, when $8|d$, both decompositions above hold. Still it might be useful to have a (semi-) uniform expression for this lattice. Related results, with a different point of view, appear in [3].

E-mail address: arnaud.beauville@unice.fr.

1631-073X/$ – see front matter
doi:10.1016/j.crma.2009.10.013

2. Unimodular lattices

As usual we denote by U the rank 2 hyperbolic lattice, and by $\langle d\rangle$ the lattice $\mathbf{Z}e$ with $e^2=d$. If L is a lattice, $L(-1)$ denotes the $\mathbf{Z}$-module L with the form $x\mapsto -x^2$; if n is a negative number, we put $nL:=|n|L(-1)$.

Let L be an odd unimodular lattice. A primitive vector $h\in L$ is said to be *characteristic* if $h\cdot x\equiv x^2$ (mod. 2) for all $x\in L$; this is equivalent to saying that the orthogonal lattice $h^\perp$ is even [3, Lemma 3.3].

Proposition 1. *Let L be a unimodular lattice, of signature (b^+,b^-), with $b^+,b^-\geqslant 2$; let h be a primitive vector in L of square $d>0$, such that $h^\perp$ is even. Put $s:=b^+-b^-$, $t=\min(b^+,b^-)$, $u=\min(b^-,b^+-d)$.*

1) *If L is even or $8|d$ we have $h^\perp=\langle -d\rangle \overset{\perp}{\oplus} \frac{s}{8}E_8 \overset{\perp}{\oplus} (t-1)U$.*
2) *If L is odd and $d\leqslant b^+$, we have $h^\perp=A_{d-1} \overset{\perp}{\oplus} \frac{s-d}{8}E_8 \overset{\perp}{\oplus} uU$.*

Proof. A classical result of Wall [6] tells us that h is equivalent under $O(L)$ to any primitive vector v of square d, provided v is characteristic if so is h. If L is even, we choose a hyperbolic plane $U\subset L$ with a hyperbolic basis (e,f), and we put $v=e+\frac{d}{2}f$; then $v^\perp=\mathbf{Z}(e-\frac{d}{2}f)\overset{\perp}{\oplus} U^\perp$, and $U^\perp$ is an indefinite unimodular lattice, hence of the form $pE_8(\pm 1)\overset{\perp}{\oplus} qU$. Computing b^+ and b^- we find the above expressions for p and q.

Consider now the case when L is odd. We first observe that since h is characteristic, we have $d=h^2\equiv s$ (mod. 8) [5, V, Theorem 2]. Let

$$L':=\Big(\overset{\perp}{\bigoplus_{i\leqslant d}}\mathbf{Z}e_i\Big)\overset{\perp}{\oplus}\frac{s-d}{8}E_8\overset{\perp}{\oplus} uU \quad \text{with}\quad e_1^2=\cdots=e_d^2=1.$$

L' is odd, indefinite and has the same signature as L, hence is isometric to L. We put $v=e_1+\cdots+e_d$. The orthogonal of v in $\overset{\perp}{\oplus}\mathbf{Z}e_i$ is the root lattice A_{d-1}. By Wall's theorem $h^\perp$ is isometric to $v^\perp=A_{d-1}\overset{\perp}{\oplus}\frac{s-d}{8}E_8\overset{\perp}{\oplus} uU$.

Suppose moreover that 8 divides d, so that $8|s$. Then L is isomorphic to $\mathbf{Z}e\overset{\perp}{\oplus}\mathbf{Z}f\overset{\perp}{\oplus}\frac{s}{8}E_8\overset{\perp}{\oplus}(t-1)U$, with $e^2=1$, $f^2=-1$. Taking $v=(\frac{d}{4}+1)e+(\frac{d}{4}-1)f$ gives the result. □

Remark. Since the signature of $h^\perp$ is (b^+-1,b^-), the condition $d\leqslant b^+$ is necessary in order that $h^\perp$ contains A_{d-1}.

3. Complete intersections

We will check that the hypotheses of the proposition hold for the cohomology of complete intersections; the only non-trivial point is the inequality $d\leqslant b^+$.

We will use the notations of [1]. Let $\mathbf{d}=(d_1,\ldots,d_c)$ be a sequence of positive integers. We denote by $V_n(\mathbf{d})$ a smooth complete intersection of multidegree $\mathbf{d}$ in $\mathbf{P}^{n+c}$. We put

$$h^{p,q}(\mathbf{d})=\dim H^{p,q}\big(V_{p+q}(\mathbf{d})\big)\quad\text{and}\quad h_{\mathrm{o}}^{p,q}(\mathbf{d})=h^{p,q}(\mathbf{d})-\delta_{p,q}.$$

Lemma 2. $h^{p+1,q+1}(\mathbf{d})\geqslant h^{p,q}(\mathbf{d})$.

Proof. Following [1] we introduce the formal generating series

$$H(\mathbf{d})=\sum_{p,q\geqslant 0} h_{\mathrm{o}}^{p,q}(\mathbf{d})y^pz^q\in\mathbf{Z}[\![y,z]\!];$$

we define a partial order on $\mathbf{Z}[\![y,z]\!]$ by writing $P\geqslant Q$ if $P-Q$ has non-negative coefficients. The assertion of the lemma is equivalent to $H(\mathbf{d})\geqslant yzH(\mathbf{d})$. The set $\mathcal{P}$ of formal series in $\mathbf{Z}[\![y,z]\!]$ with this property is stable under addition and multiplication by any $P\geqslant 0$ in $\mathbf{Z}[\![y,z]\!]$. The formula

$$H(d_1,\dots,d_c)=\sum_{\substack{P\subset[1,d]\\P\neq\varnothing}}\big[(1+y)(1+z)\big]^{|P|-1}\prod_{i\in P}H(d_i)$$

[1, Corollary 2.4(ii)] shows that it is enough to prove that $H(d)$ is in $\mathcal{P}$.

By [1, Corollary 2.4(i)], we have $H(d)=\frac{P}{1-Q}$ with

$$P(y,z)=\sum_{i,j\geqslant 0}\binom{d-1}{i+j+1}y^iz^j\quad\text{and}\quad Q(y,z)=\sum_{i,j\geqslant 1}\binom{d}{i+j}y^iz^j.$$

Since $Q\geqslant yz$, we get $\frac{1-yz}{1-Q}=1+\frac{Q-yz}{1-Q}\geqslant 0$, hence $(1-yz)H\geqslant 0$. □

Lemma 3. *Let $d=d_1\cdots d_c$. We have*:

a) $h^{p,p}(\mathbf{d})\geqslant d$;
b) $2h^{p+1,p-1}(\mathbf{d})+1\geqslant d$, *except in the following cases*:
- $\mathbf{d}=(2),(2,2)$;
- $p=1$, $\mathbf{d}=(3),(4),(2,3),(2,2,2),(2,2,2,2)$;
- $p=2$, $\mathbf{d}=(2,2,2)$.

Proof. We first prove b) in the case $p=1$. Then $V_2(\mathbf{d})$ is a surface $S\subset\mathbf{P}^{c+2}$. The canonical bundle K_S is $\mathcal{O}_S(e)$, with $e:=d_1+\cdots d_c-c-3$; therefore $K_S^2=e^2d$. The cases with $e\leqslant 0$ are excluded, so we assume $e\geqslant 1$. Then the index $K_S^2-8\chi(\mathcal{O}_S)$ of the intersection form is negative [4]; if $e\geqslant 2$, we get $\chi(\mathcal{O}_S)>\frac{d}{2}$, hence $2h^{2,0}(\mathbf{d})+1\geqslant d$.

If $e=1$, we have $K_S=\mathcal{O}_S(1)$ hence $p_g=c+3$. The possibilities for $\mathbf{d}$ are (5), (2, 4), (3, 3) and (2, 2, 3); we have $2(c+3)+1\geqslant d$ in each case.

Since the index is negative, we have $h^{1,1}(\mathbf{d})>2h^{2,0}(\mathbf{d})+1$; this implies that a) holds (for $p=1$) except perhaps for $\mathbf{d}=(3),(2,2),(4),(2,3),(2,2,2)$. But the corresponding $h^{1,1}$ is 7, 6, 20, 20, 20, which is always $>d$.

Now assume $p\geqslant 2$. a) follows from the previous case and Lemma 2; similarly it suffices to check b) for the values of $\mathbf{d}$ excluded in the case $p=1$. Using the above formulas we find

$$h^{3,1}(3)=1,\qquad h^{3,1}(4)=21,\qquad h^{3,1}(2,3)=8,\qquad h^{3,1}(2,2,2,2)=27,\qquad h^{4,2}(2,2,2)=6,$$

so that $2h^{p+1,p-1}(\mathbf{d})+1\geqslant d$ for $p\geqslant 2$ in the three first cases and for $p\geqslant 3$ in the last one. □

Theorem 4. *Let X be a smooth even-dimensional complete intersection in $\mathbf{P}^{n+c}$, of multidegree $\mathbf{d}=(d_1,\dots,d_c)$. Let $d:=d_1\cdots d_c$ be the degree of X, and let e be the number of integers d_i which are even.*

Let (b^+,b^-) be the signature of the intersection form on $H^n(X,\mathbf{Z})$; we put

$$s=b^+-b^-,\qquad t=\min(b^+,b^-),\qquad u=\min(b^+-d,b^-).$$

We assume $\mathbf{d}\neq(2,2)$ and $\mathbf{d}\neq(3),(2,2,2,2)$ when $n=2$. Then:

- $H^n(X,\mathbf{Z})_o=\langle -d\rangle\overset{\perp}{\oplus}\frac{s}{8}E_8\overset{\perp}{\oplus}(t-1)U$ *if* $\binom{\frac{n}{2}+e}{e}$ *is even*;
- $H^n(X,\mathbf{Z})_o=A_{d-1}\overset{\perp}{\oplus}\frac{s-d}{8}E_8\overset{\perp}{\oplus}uU$ *if* $\binom{\frac{n}{2}+e}{e}$ *is odd.*

For a hypersurface, for instance, we find a lattice of the form $A_{d-1}\overset{\perp}{\oplus}pE_8\overset{\perp}{\oplus}qU$ except if d is even and $n\equiv 2$ (mod. 4).

Proof. We apply Proposition 1 with $L=H^n(X,\mathbf{Z})$. We take for h the class of a linear section of codimension $\frac{n}{2}$, so that $h^2=d$.

By [3, Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2], we know that

- h is primitive;
- $h^\perp$ is even;

- L is even or odd according to the parity of $\binom{\frac{n}{2}+e}{e}$.

To apply the proposition we only need the inequalities $b^+ \geqslant d$ and $b^- \geqslant 2$. Note that the statement of the theorem holds trivially for $\mathbf{d} = (2)$, so we may assume $d \geqslant 3$. Let us write $n = 4k + 2\varepsilon$, with $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. By Hodge theory we have

$$b^+ = \sum_{\substack{p+q=n \\ p \text{ even}}} h^{p,q} + \varepsilon, \qquad b^- = \sum_{\substack{p+q=n \\ p \text{ odd}}} h^{p,q} - \varepsilon;$$

when the inequalities a) and b) of Lemma 3 hold this implies $b^+ \geqslant d$ and $b^- \geqslant 2$, so Proposition 1 gives the result.

In the remaining cases $p = 1$, $\mathbf{d} = (3), (2, 3), (2, 2, 2)$ and $p = 2$, $\mathbf{d} = (2, 2, 2)$, the lattice L is even and we have $b^+, b^- \geqslant 2$, so Proposition 1 still applies. □

Remark. The two first exceptions mentioned in the theorem are well-known [2, Proposition 5.2]: we have $H^2(X, \mathbf{Z})_o = E_6$ for a cubic surface, and $H^n(X, \mathbf{Z})_o = D_{n+3}$ for a n-dimensional intersection of two quadrics. For an intersection of 4 quadrics in $\mathbf{P}^6$, we have $d = 16$, hence by Proposition 1

$$H^2(X, \mathbf{Z})_o = \langle -16 \rangle \overset{\perp}{\oplus} 6E_8(-1) \overset{\perp}{\oplus} 15U.$$

References

[1] P. Deligne, Cohomologie des intersections complètes. SGA7 II, Exp. XI, in: Lecture Notes in Math., vol. 340, Springer, Berlin, 1973, pp. 39–61.
[2] P. Deligne, Le théorème de Noether. SGA7 II, Exp. XIX, in: Lecture Notes in Math., vol. 340, Springer, Berlin, 1973, pp. 328–340.
[3] A. Libgober, J. Wood, On the topological structure of even-dimensional complete intersections, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 267 (2) (1981) 637–660.
[4] U. Persson, An introduction to the geography of surfaces of general type, in: Algebraic Geometry, Bowdoin, 1985, pp. 195–218; Proc. Sympos. Pure Math. I, vol. 46, AMS, Providence, 1987.
[5] J.-P. Serre, Cours d'arithmétique, PUF, Paris, 1977.
[6] C.T.C. Wall, On the orthogonal groups of unimodular quadratic forms, Math. Ann. 147 (1962) 328–338.